

Tennet Grammar Book

Adapted from the Laarim Grammar Book

by Christine Waag with
Adelino Amargira Alingor
Osfaldo Cirino Lomojo
Peter Bartholomeo Loromo

First Trial Edition
SIL - South Sudan



This book is used to teach how certain words correctly fit together in phrases, sentences, stories, and other written communication.

Contact Address:

Tennet Translation and Literacy Project

c/o SIL - South Sudan

P.O. Box 64

Juba

South Sudan

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Draft Edition February 2012

Publisher: SIL - South Sudan

Place of Publication: Juba

Introduction

In the Tennet language there are several different types of words: nouns, verbs, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, location words, connectors, and others. We will learn about these in this book. We will also learn about how the words go together into groups of words called clauses, sentences, and stories.

Learning about the words and groups of words in Tennet can help you become a better reader and writer. It is especially important for those writing books and translating Scripture to understand the lessons of this book.

Examples sentences in this book come from the stories *Ngarido ci elegjenu* (Animal Story), *Buwec ci apwe ele* (Fat Lady), *Ngarido ci gwooyō* (Fire), *Ngarido ci baizo* (Way of Living), *Ngarido ci cukulo* (School), *Ngarido ci merto* (Beer), *Buwec ci adangone ol* (Young Men Compete over Lady), *Ngarido ci Tamu* (Tamu), and *Ma anyakku ibatti Tennet* (Stop Doing).

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Nouns

A noun can be a person, place, object, or idea. For example in the sentences below, **lotuwenti** 'rat', **laata** 'yeast', **eez** 'goat', **inya** 'neck', and **eet** 'person' are all nouns.

itivila **lotuwenti** **laata**.

'The **rat** gathered the **yeast**.'

Odowozik **eez** necu **inya** ci **eet**.

'The **goat** butted the **neck** of that **person**.'

The following are other examples of nouns:

Tennet Nouns

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	
<u>eet</u>	ol	'man, person'
ngaa	ngaai	'woman'
gool	goollək	'path, road'
ceez	ceezi	'house'
keet	keen	'tree'
eez	eeza	'goat'
ele	eletti	'body'
keelang	keelangwa	'leopard'
bbambbu	bbambbuwet	'tobacco'
gwoo	gwoonya	'fire'
titim	titimō	'river bank'
yani	yanen	'medicine'
baçi	baçinnok	'mistake'
irongit	irong	'fly'
maamoc	maam	'water'

Usually a noun has two forms. For example, **ngaa** 'woman' is the singular form used for one woman, and **ngaai** 'women' is the plural form used for more than one woman.

There are three ways that nouns have singular and plural forms. They can add suffixes to the plural form as in **bbambbuwet** 'tobacco' and **eeza** 'goat'. They can add suffixes to the singular form as in **irongit** 'fly' and **maamoc** 'water'. They can also add suffixes in both singular and plural forms as in **keet**, **keen** 'tree' and **ahat**, **ahanin** 'food'.

Additionally the tone may change as in **baci**, **bacinnok** ‘mistake’ and **ceez**, **ceezi** ‘house’. If the suffix is heavy, the heavy suffix causes the whole word to become heavy as in **ele**, **eletti** ‘body’ and **irongit**, **irong** ‘fly’.

Three ways for noun plural formation

	Singular suffix	Root	Plural suffix	
-it/	irongit	irong		‘fly’
-oc/	maamoc	maam		‘water’
/-wet		bbambbu	bbambbuwet	‘salt’
/-a		eez	eeza	‘goat’
-t/-n	keet	kee-	keen	‘tree’
-t/-nin	ahat	aha-	ahanin	‘food’

Plural Nouns with Suffixes

Nouns can be put into groups according to the singular or plural suffix endings. For example, all the nouns below have the suffix – **Cok** in the plural form (C is the place holder for a consonant, here usually the last consonant of the singular form).

--/Cok

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	
looc	looccok	‘land, earth’
gool	goollok	‘road, path’
liil	liillok	‘river’
zoz	zozzok	‘word, matter, situation’
magiz	magizzok	‘hunger’
orog, olo	orogjok	‘village, compound’
linglingon	linglingonnok	‘work-VN’

All the nouns below have the suffix –**i** (or –**i**) in the plural form. When a singular form such as **nyelok** ‘month’ ends in **k**, the **k** disappears in the plural form **nyeloi**.

--/i or --/i

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	
ngaa	ngaai	'woman'
uruz	urzi	'dog'
nyelok	nyeloi	'month'
ceez	ceezi	'house'
vurūt	vur̄ti	'tip, butt'
buuwec	buuweci	'lady'

The nouns below have various other suffixes in the plural form.

--/tti

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	
ele	elet̄ti	'body'
iba	ibatt̄ti	'arm'
inya	inyatt̄ti	'neck'

--/wa

laarab	laarabwa	'flat stone'
keelang	keelangwa	'leopard'
mac	maccwa	'husband'
cerem	ceremwa	'leather clothing'

--/nya

marakac	marakacnya	'town'
gwoō	gwoōnya	'fire'

--/et

ngarido	ngarid̄et	'story'
ngari	ngaret	'witchdoctor, healer'
Tamūtadden	Tamūtadden̄et	'God'
cuukul	cuukulet	'school'
bbambbu	bbambbuwet	'tobacco'
lobor (tone OK)	loboret	'location'

--/a

zar	zara	'name'
eez	eeza	'goat'

--/-en (the vowels can be heavy or light)

laata	laaten	'yeast'
yani	yanen	'medicine'
alli	allen	'stick'
kolle	kollen	'crowd'
merte	merten	'beer'
--/-nnok		
baci	bacinnok	'mistake'
baal / baali	baalinnok	'night'
--/-o		
titim	titimo	'river bank'
--/-tik		
ngin	ngintik	'place'
--/-ete (or -ete)		
ngayya	ngayyete	'girl'
--/-ani		
ruum	ruumani (tone?)	'clothes'
--/-itton		
nong	nongitton (tone?)	'problem'
--/-zet		
bul	bulzet	'generation'

Singular Nouns with Suffixes

In some nouns, only the singular form has a suffix. For example, the nouns below may have the suffix **-c** in the singular form. Here, when a plural form such as **vajok** 'age group' ends in **k**, the **k** disappears in the singular form **vajoc**.

-c/--

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	
vajoc	vajok	'age group'
orobiyac	orobiya	'money'
ungec	unge	'nose'
mamariyoc	mamariyo	'tree type'
eberec	ebere	'eye'

The nouns below have various other suffixes in the singular form.

-it/--

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	
logoz <u>it</u>	logoz	‘young.man’
min <u>ingit</u>	mining	‘evil spirit’
el <u>egit</u>	elegje	‘animal’
ir <u>ongit</u>	irong	‘fly’
mer <u>denit</u>	merden	‘bean’

-oc/--

maam <u>oc</u>	maam	‘water’
aci <u>roc</u>	aciir	‘soldier’

-enit/--

lotu <u>enit</u>	lottuk	‘rat’
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Singular and Plural Nouns with Suffixes

In some nouns, both the singular and plural forms have suffixes. For example, the noun **uturtac** ‘lady’ has the suffix **-c** in the singular form and the suffix **-na** in the plural form.

-c/-na

uturtac (tone?)	uturtana	‘lady’
-----------------	----------	--------

The nouns below have various other suffixes in the singular and plural forms.

-tot/-n

jaitot	jain	‘place name?’
--------	------	---------------

-t/-n

keet	keen	‘tree’
------	------	--------

-t/- nin

ahat	ahan <u>in</u>	‘food’
------	----------------	--------

--n/-t

alaan	alaat	‘chief’
-------	-------	---------

--eci/-tike

ngineci	ngint <u>ike</u>	‘place’
---------	------------------	---------

--**ec**/-i

dol**ec**

dooli

‘child, young adult’

Other Singular and Plural Changes

The nouns below have other suffixes or changes between singular and plural forms not yet mentioned.

Miscellaneous other singular and plural suffixes or changes

Singular

Plural

deere

deeret

‘gourd’

manyi

macigi

‘lord’

gononi

gonoggi

‘friend-his’

gooni

gonen

‘friends’ (mutual)

iiwe

iinyawe

‘time’

iiten

inya

‘day’

eeet

ol

‘man, person’

gii

kaal

‘thing’

Nouns with One Form

The nouns below have only one form.

Nouns with only one form

koor

‘sun’

mucuru

‘tax’

Loluro

‘village name’

Lovi

‘village name’

Lowalang

‘village name’

Tarekte

‘village name’

Lonyamut

‘tribe name’

Exercise 2

In the following sentences, underline all nouns. Do not underline any words that are not nouns. Underline a word once if it is a singular noun. Underline a word twice if it is a plural noun.

Abaito eētī necu ki ngaa cinne.

'This man lived with his wife.'

Utuluzzo lotuwa gonni.

'The rats mourned their friend.'

Uruwe ebere looc.

'He lowered (his) eyes to the ground.'

Arike da gon ol maam koor.

'People used to put water in the sun.'

Kiize anna manyi kaal ne.

'I am the owner of the animal.'

Relational Nouns

A few nouns show possession by adding a suffix to the noun. For example, **ngoona** 'my sister', **ngoonu** 'your(sg) sister', **ngooni** 'his/her sister', **ngoonet** 'our sister' have the suffixes **-a**, **-u**, **-i**, **-et**. The plural words **ngoonoga**, **ngoonogu**, **ngoonogi**, **ngoonoget** also have these suffixes, but first have the plural suffix **-og**. The combined suffixes are **-oga**, **-ogu**, **-ogi**, **-oget**.

The nouns below also have these suffixes to show possession. All the words describe a relationship between people and are call relational nouns.

'my'	'your (sg)'	'his/her'	'our'	
ngoo <u>na</u>	ngoo <u>nu</u>	ngoo <u>ni</u>	ngoo <u>net</u>	'sister'
ngoo <u>noga</u>	ngoo <u>nogu</u>	ngoo <u>nogi</u>	ngoo <u>noget</u>	'sisters'
gotona	goton <u>u</u>	goton <u>i</u>	goton <u>et</u>	'brother'
goton <u>oga</u>	goton <u>ogu</u>	goton <u>ogi</u>	goton <u>oget</u>	'brothers'

The relational nouns below have the singular suffixes **-anni**, **-unne**, **-inne**, **-inna**.

'my'	'your (sg)'	'his/her'	'our'	
yaat anni	yaat unne	yaat inne	eet inna ?	'mother'
eet igannik	eet igunnek	eet iginnek	eet iggac	'mothers'
baat anni	baat unne	baat inne	beet inna ?	'father'
beet igannik	beet igunnek	beet iginnek	beet iggac	'fathers'
molot anni	molot unne	molot inne	molot inna	'uncle m.b.'
molot igannik	molot igunnek	molot iginnek	molot iggac	'uncles m.b.'
azzit anni	azzit unne	azzit inne	azzit inna	'aunt f.s.'
azzit igannik	azzit igunnek	azzit iginnek	azzit iggac	'aunts f.s.'
mon anni	mon unne	mon inne	mot inna	'husband's sister'
mot igannik	mot igunnek	mot iginnek	mot iggac	'husband's sisters'

The relational nouns below have other suffixes to show possession.

'my'	'your (sg)'	'his/her'	'our'	
goona	goon <u>u</u>	gooni	goonet	'friend'
goonona	goon <u>onu</u>	goononi	goonoget	'friends'
nyigarna	nyigarn <u>u</u>	nyigarne	nyigarogga	'co-wife'
nyigarogga	nyigarn <u>ogu</u>	nyigarnoginnek	nyigaroggac	'co-wives'
midikna	midikn <u>u</u>	midikni	midigogga	'cousin(s)'

Exercise 3

In the clauses below, underline each noun. Then circle each relational noun.

Utuluzzo lotuwa gooni zee,

'The (other) rats mourned their friend, '

Ancik dooli kidainac ngonoggi

'Let the children marry their sisters '

bodok baatinne kuruk mucuru

'his/her father must pay tax'

itivila lotuwenti laata ci gononi

'rat gathered the yeast of his friend

kar kuwe ceeze cinne.

in order to take (it) to his house. '

Verbs

A verb describes an action, motion, state, change, or can be used as an equal sign between two or more words. For example, **akce** 'cook' and **uluta** 'collect' are verbs in the following sentences. They describe the action that took place.

Akce da gon ol koora. 'People **cooked** with the sun.'
Bali ngerret, **uluta** ol wak addikire dook. 'The next morning, she **assembled** all the elders.'

The following are other examples of verbs:

Tennet Verbs

orong	'wanted'
icin	'saw'
alal	'was cold'
ivir	'ran'
ozoz	'talked'
unnu	'followed'
<u>udut</u>	'poured'
anyak	'have'
<u>uruk</u>	'beated'
atted	'cut'
utungek	'left for'
erewo	'wait'
idima	'take'

A verb can have more than one form. For example, **idima**, **adima**, and **kidimak** have slightly different meaning, as shown in the sentences below.

Verb forms

Idima zin eez imma. 'He **took/has taken** another goat.' – the speaker has seen it, the hearer has not seen it (the speaker is reporting)
idima eeti eez imma. 'The person **took** another goat.' (not sure who took the goat)

adima eeti eez imma.	'The person might have taken another goat.' (the speaker is not sure if the goat is really taken or just hidden, still searching for the goat, but assuming that it is taken)
kar kidimak eet	'to take (it) to the person...'
adimak eet eez imma.	'he was taking the goat (giving it) to the person...' (in the process of taking the goat)
idimak eet ¹ eez imma (or eeti - check who gives and who receives)	'he took the goat (giving it) to the person...' (the taking and giving is complete, the goat is with the other person)

The verb **idima** 'took' is called a completive verb. The action is thought of as being complete. A prefix **i-** with the same vowel as in the verb attaches to completive verbs. The verb **adima** 'was taking' is called an incompletive verb. The action is thought of as ongoing. In the sentence **adimak** baliwaz² eet eez imma ... 'yesterday he **was taking** the goat (giving it) to the person', the speaker does not know if the goat has ever arrived at the person it should be given to. A prefix **a-** attaches to some incompletive verbs. In later lessons, we will talk more about these verb forms.

Exercise 4

In the following sentences, underline all verbs. Do not underline any words that are not verbs.

Itto irongiti ungu ci lotuwento.	'Fly entered the nose of Rat.'
Aanycik code ngatinngeng kodong eez neci	'One of them carried that goat'
. . . , ki logoz ming izzahonik nonno.	' where young men began approaching her'
Itizon lotuwenti zee bak adai.	'Rat sneezed and sneezed until he died.'

¹ eet is the receiver of the action, the receiver of the goat. The subject, the one giving the goat, is not mentioned. If the giver would be mentioned, it would be eeti or enne directly after the verb (adimak enne (baliwaz) eet eez imma).

² Check ATR (heavy or light?) !!!

Oot logoz cik Lovi inonit zee,

'The young men of Lovi thought for a while'

Tennet, anyycik dooli koot cuukula,

'Tennet, let the children go to school.'

Clauses and Sentences

Now that we have learned about three different kinds of words, we will begin learning about how the words go together.

A clause is a group of words with one verb. A sentence has one or more clauses. Each line below is a clause, since each line has one verb. The four lines together make one sentence.

Akce da gon ol koora,

People always cooked with the sun,

arike da gon ol maam koor zee,

people used to put water in the sun continuously

kamalacca

(until it) boiled

kar kutukurte ahat.

in order to cook food.

Some of the clauses above can stand alone as a sentence. For example the second line, **arike da gon ol maam koor zee** 'people used to put water in the sun continuously', can stand alone as a sentence. But the last line, **kar kutukurte ahat** 'in order to cook food', cannot stand alone as a sentence.

A phrase can be a group of words without a verb. For example, the following are phrases since they do not have verbs.

ngarido imma

'another story'

logoz cik Lovi

'young men of Lovi'

Exercise 5

In the following lines, underline all verbs. Then, in the blank __ on the left, write 'S' if the line can stand alone as a *sentence*. Write 'C' if the line can only be called a *clause*.

Write 'P' if the line can only be called a *phrase*.

- ___ Odowozik eez necu inya ci eet neci The goat butted the neck of that person
- ___ Ming kannək keelang ne If I ask the leopard
- ___ dolec imma certain child
- ___ kar kala ol goola odohize then continually begged from people
along the road
- ___ ele idic thin body
- ___ abice dolec the child will be beaten
- ___ abure gwaq necu this hot fire

Common Word Order in Clauses

Every clause has one verb. Some clauses also have a subject and object. A verb is the word that describes the *action*. A subject is the word for the *doer* of the action. And an object is the word for the *receiver* of the action. All three are in the following clause:

Odowozik eez necu eet. 'The certain goat butted the person.'
Verb Subject Object

Tennet word order is usually the same as in this clause, namely verb, subject, object.

Common Word Order Rule

About 90% (???) of the time (in stories), clauses have the word order
Verb – Subject – Object

Exercise 7

In the following sentences, underline the verb, draw a circle around the subject, and draw a box around the object.

adangone logoz buuwec ke nenen necu ... 'In the past young men competed for a certain young woman ...'

Kanyaha anna merden. 'I brought beans.'

Imma bali ningati elema enne baçi cinne 'With this, he accepted his mistake'

Itto irongiti unguç ci lotuwento. 'Fly entered the nose of Rat.'

itiviła lotuwenti laata ci gononi 'Rat gathered the yeast of his friend'

Subject Markers

In this lesson, we learn that the suffix **-i** or a tone change can show that a singular noun is the subject. The suffixes **-a**, **-na**, **-wa** or a tone change can show that a plural noun is the subject. These suffixes mark words as subjects and are called subject markers.

Singular subject suffix -i

In sentence (1), the most common form of the noun **eet** 'man' is used. In this sentence, **eet** is the object—the receiver of the action.

(1) Icinet elegje neko **eet**. 'These animals saw the man.'

(2) Icin **eeti** elegje. 'The man saw the animals.'

However, when a singular noun is used as the subject, a marker is added. In (2), **eeti** 'man' is a subject—the doer of the action. So, the singular subject marker -i is added.

Most of the following nouns can take the place of **eeti** in sentence (2) and have the singular subject marker **-i**.

Accusative singular (object)	Nominative singular (subject)	
eet	eeti	‘man, person’
looc	looci	‘land, earth’
liil	liili	‘river’
orog	orogi	‘village, compound’
linglingon	linglingoni	‘work-VN’
buuwec	buuweci	‘lady’
laarab	laarabi	‘flat stone’
keelang	keelangi	‘leopard’
marakac	marakaci	‘town’
cuukul	cuukuli	‘school’
alaan	alaani	‘chief’
uturtac	uturtaci	‘lady’
titim	titimi	‘river bank’
logozit	logoziti	‘young man’
miningit	miningiti	‘evil spirit’
elegit	elegiti	‘animal’
irongit	irongiti	‘fly’
ungec	ungeci	‘nose’
eberec	ebereci	‘eye’
mamariyoc	mamariyoci	‘tree type’
maamoc	maamoci	‘water’
aciiroc	aciiroci	‘soldier’
jaitot	jaitoti	‘place name?’
lotuwenit	lotuwenti	‘rat’
iiten	iiteni	‘day’

Plural subject suffixes –a, -na

In (3), **irong** 'flys' is the object—the receiver of the action. The common form of the noun is used.

(3) ongoole ngaa irong.

'The woman fears the flies.'

(4) ongoole ironga ngaa.

'The flies fear the woman.'

However in (4), **ironga** 'flies' is the subject, doing the action. This time the plural subject marker -a is added.

Most of the following nouns can take the place of **ironga** in sentence (4) and have the plural subject marker **-a** or **-na**, or **-wa**. It is **-wa**, if the common plural (object) form ends in a **k**. In the last three words, the subject marker is **-e**, or **-ena**.

Accusative plural (object)	Nominative plural (subject)	
ngarid <u>e</u> t	ngarid <u>e</u> t <u>a</u>	'story'
ngaret	ngaret <u>a</u>	'witchdoctor, healer'
t <u>a</u> m <u>u</u> t <u>a</u> dd <u>e</u> n <u>e</u> t	t <u>a</u> m <u>u</u> t <u>a</u> dd <u>e</u> n <u>e</u> t <u>a</u>	'God'
cuukulet	Cuukuleta (tones?)	'school'
bb <u>a</u> mbb <u>u</u> w <u>e</u> t	bb <u>a</u> mbb <u>u</u> w <u>e</u> t <u>a</u>	'tobacco'
loboret	loboreta (tone?)	'location'
deeret	deereta	'gourd'
alaat	alaata	'chief'
<u>a</u> han <u>i</u> n	<u>a</u> han <u>i</u> n <u>a</u>	'food'
laaten	laaten <u>a</u>	'yeast'
<u>a</u> ll <u>e</u> n	<u>a</u> ll <u>e</u> n <u>a</u>	'stick'
keen	keena	'tree'
merten	mertena	'beer'
kollen	kollena	'crowd'
mining	mininga	'evil spirit'
irong	ironga	'fly'
merden	merdena	'bean'
maam	maama	'water'
jain	jaina	'place name?'
kaal	kaala	'thing'
lo <u>o</u> cc <u>o</u> k	lo <u>o</u> cc <u>o</u> w <u>a</u>	'land, earth'
go <u>o</u> ll <u>o</u> k	go <u>o</u> ll <u>o</u> w <u>a</u>	'road, path'
li <u>i</u> llk	li <u>i</u> ll <u>o</u> w <u>a</u>	'river'

zozzok	zozowa	'word, matter, situation'
magizzok	magizzowa	'hunger'
orogjok	orogjowa	'village, compound'
linglingonok	linglingonowa	'work-VN'
bacinnok	bacinnowa	'mistake'
baalinok	baalinnowa	'night'
vajok	vajowa (tones?)	'age.group'
lottuk	lottuwa	'rat'
mamariyo	mamariyowa	'tree type'
laarabwa	laarabwana	'flat stone'
keelangwa	keelangwana	'leopard'
maccwa	maccwana	'husband'
ceremwa	ceremwana (tone?)	'leather clothing'
marakacnya	marakacnyana	'town'
orobiya	orobiyaṅa	'money'
nongitton (tone?)	nongittona (tone?)	'problem'
eeza	eezena	'goat'
gwoonya	gwoonyeṅa	'fire'
ngintik	ngintike	'place'

Singular and plural subject tone changes

On some nouns, the only way of showing the noun is a subject is with a difference in tone. Tone is the difference in pitch, or how high or low the word sounds. Listen for a difference in tone on **eez** 'goat' in sentence (5) and on **eez** in sentence (6). In (5), **eez** has Low [L] tone, but in (6), **eez** has High [H] tone.

- (5) Icin eez eet. [L] 'The goat saw the man.'
 (6) Icin eeti eez. [H] 'The man saw the goat.'

Most of the following nouns can take the place of **eez** in sentence (6) and only a tone change marks the singular subject. If the word has more than one syllable (beat), a comma is used to separate the tones of the syllables. For example, **dolec** [H,HL] 'child' has High tone on the first syllable **do** and High-Low falling tone on the second syllable **lec**. In the last nine words, there is no change in tone to mark the subject.

Accusative singular (object)		Nominative singular (subject)		
gool	[L]	gool	[H]	‘road, path’
zoz	[H]	zoz	[L]	‘word, matter, situation’
mac	[L]	mac	[H]	‘husband’
ceez	[H]	ceez	[L]	‘house’
eez	[H]	eez	[L]	‘goat’
ruum	[H]	ruum	[L]	‘clothes’
nong	[H]	nong	[L]	‘problem’
bul	[H]	bul	[L]	‘generation’
gii	[H,L]	gii	[H,H]	‘thing’
be	[L]	be	[H]	‘stone’
magiz	[L,L]	magiz	[H,H]	‘hunger’
uruz	[H,H]	uruz	[L,L]	‘dog’
ele	[L,L]	ele	[H,H]	‘body’
iba	[H,F]	iba	[L,L]	‘arm’
inya	[H,F]	inya	[L,L]	‘neck’
ngari	[H,H]	ngari	[L,L]	‘witchdoctor, healer’
merte	[H,H]	merte	[L,L]	‘beer’
deere	[H,H]	deere	[L,L]	‘gourd’
Tamutadden	[L,H,HL]	Tamutadden	[H,H,H]	‘God’
orobiyac	[L,H,L]	orobiyac	[L,L,H]	‘money’
manyi	[H,L]	manyi	[L,H]	‘lord’
dolec	[H,F]	dolec	[L,H]	‘child, young adult’
gooni	[H,L]	gooni	[L,L]	‘friends’ (mutual)
koor	[H]	koor	[L]	‘sun’
ngarido	[L,H,H]	ngarido	[L,H,F]	‘story’
mucuru	(tone?)	mucuru	[L,H,F]	‘tax’
vurut	(tone?)	vurut	[L,L]	‘tip, butt’
ngaa	[H]	ngaa	[H]	‘woman’
ngin	[L]	ngin	[L]	‘place’
kolle	[H,L]	kolle	[H,L]	‘crowd’
bbambbu	[L,L]	bbambbu	[L,L]	‘tobacco’

laata	[L,L]	laata	[L,L]	‘yeast’
yani	[L,L]	yani	[L,L]	‘medicine’
alli	[L,L]	alli	[L,L]	‘stick’
baci	[H,HL]	baci	[H,HL]	‘mistake’
ngineci	[L,H,H]	ngineci	[L,H,H]	‘place’

Most of the following nouns can take the place of **eez** in sentence (6) and only a tone change marks the plural subject. The tone stays low in the plural subject noun.

However, in the last five (???) words, there is no change in tone to mark the subject.

Accusative plural (object)		Nominative plural (subject)		
ceezi	[H,L]	ceezi	[L,L]	‘house’
ngaai	[H]	ngaai	[L]	‘woman’
urzi	[L,H]	urzi	[L,L]	‘dog’
buuweci	[L,H,H]	buuweci	[L,L,L]	‘lady’
eletti	[L,H,H]	eletti	[L,L,L]	‘body’
ibatti	[L,H,H]	ibatti	[L,L,L]	‘arm’
inyatti	[L,H,H]	inyatti	[L,L,L]	‘neck’
logoz	[L,HL]	logoz	[L,H]	‘young.man’
ol	[H]	ol	[L]	‘man, person’
ebere (tone?)		ebere	[L,L,L]	‘eye’
dooli	[H,H]	dooli	[L,L]	‘child, young adult’
uturtana (tone?)		uturtana	[L,L,H,HL]	‘lady’
tiitimq (tone?)		tiitimq	[L,L,L]	‘river bank’
elegje (tone?)		elegje	[L,L,L]	‘animal’
unge (tone?)		unge	[L,L]	‘nose’
inya (tone?)		inya	[L,L]	‘day’

Exercise 8

In the following sentences, underline all verbs, draw a circle around words with a subject marker, and draw a box around all objects.

Iddikirret dooli neginneke,	'His children grew up, . . . '
Okko bali eeti . . . marakaca.	'A person . . . went to town'
Abunna zin bodok ming azunne dooli,	'It is also good when you care for (your) children,'
. . . , itto irongiti ungec ci lotuwento.	' . . . , Fly entered the nose of Rat'
Ize zin keelangi ne, . . .	'Then the leopard said, . . . '
. . . , irong logoz atik buuweci cik apintek eletti.	' . . . , men did not marry women who have large bodies'

Location Markers

In this lesson, we learn that the suffix **-a** or **-wa** or **-ya** can show that a singular noun is the location. The suffixes **-e**, **-ne**, **-i** can show that a plural noun is the location. These suffixes mark words as locations and are called location markers.

Singular location suffix -a

In sentence (1), **keet** 'wood' is the object—receiver of the action, and the form **keet** is used.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| (1) Iyotik enne <u>keet</u> neci gwo. | 'He put that <u>wood</u> into the fire.' |
| (2) aave gwaa <u>keeta</u> . | 'The fire stays in the <u>wood</u> .' |

However, when a singular noun shows the location of the action, a marker is added. In (2), **keeta** 'wood' is the location of the action since it is where the fire stays. So, the singular location marker **-a** is added.

Most of the following nouns can take the place of **keeta** in sentence (2) and have the singular location marker **-a**. The nouns at the end of this list have the location marker **-wa** or **-ya** or **-ta**.

If the location is followed by *ci*, the marker is with **-e** instead of **-a**, like 'to his house' in sentence (3), as opposed to **ceeza** 'to the house' in sentence (4).

- (3) kar kuwe ceeze cinne. 'in order to take it to **his house**.'
- (4) kar kuwe ceeza. 'in order to take it to the house.'

Accusative	Oblique	
singular	singular	
(object)	(location)	
gool	goola	'road, path'
liil	liila	'river'
zoz	zoza	'word, matter, situation'
magiz	magiza	'hungar'
linglingon	linglingona	'work-VN'
ceez	ceeza	'house'
uruz	uruza	'dog'
buuwec	buuweca	'lady'
laarab	laaraba	'flat stone'
keelang	keelanga	'leopard'
mac	maca	'husband'
cerem	cerema	'leather clothing'
marakac	marakaca	'town'
Tamutadden	Tamutaddena	'God'
cuukul	cuukula	'school'
lobor	lobora	'location'
zar	zara	'name'
eez	eeza	'goat'
alaan	alaana	'chief'
keet	keeta	'tree'
merte	merta	'beer'

ahat	ahata	‘food’
uturtac (tone?)	uturtaca (tone?)	‘lady’
ti ^u tim	ti ^u tima	‘river bank’
ru ^u um	ru ^u uma	‘clothes’
nong	nonga (tone?)	‘problem’
bu ^l	bu ^l a	‘generation’
ungec	ungeca	‘nose’
e ^u ber ^e c	e ^u ber ^e ca	‘eye’
ma ^m ari ^y o ^c	ma ^m ari ^y o ^c a	‘tree type’
aci ⁱ roc	aci ⁱ roca	‘soldier’
ir ^o ngit	ir ^o ngita	‘fly’
jaitot	jaitota	‘place name?’
e ^e t	eeta	‘man, person’
koor	koora	‘sun’
ngarido	ngarida	‘story’
ya ⁿ i	ya ⁿ a	‘medicine’
al ^l i	al ^l a	‘stick’
kolle	kolla	‘crowd’
de ^e re	de ^e ra	‘gourd’
mucuru	mucura	‘tax’
mi ⁿ ingit	mi ⁿ ingta	‘evil spirit’
e ^l egit	e ^l egta	‘animal’
me ^r denit	me ^r dent ^a	‘bean’
lotu ^w enit	lottu ^w enta	‘rat’
vu ^r ut	vu ^r ta	‘tip, butt’
nyelok	nyelowa	‘month’
ngaa	ngaawa	‘animal’
iba	ibawa	‘bean’
inya	inyawa	‘rat’
bbambbu	bbambbuwa	‘tip, butt’
laata	laatawa (tone?)	‘land, earth’
ele	elya	‘land, earth’
gwo ^o	gwooya	‘fire’
ngari	ngariya	‘evil spirit’
looc	loota	‘land, earth’

orog, olo orogto ‘village, compound’

Plural location suffixes –e, -ne, -i

In sentence (5), **eeza** goats' is the object—receiver of the action, and the form **eeza** is used.

(5) uzuca irong eeza. 'The flies arrive at the goats.'

(6) aavte irong eezai. 'The flies stay on the goats.'

However, when a plural noun shows the location of the action, a marker is added. In (6), **eezai** is the location of the action since it is where the flies stay. So, the plural location marker –i is added.

Most of the following nouns can take the place of **eezai** in sentence (6). They take one of the plural location markers: **–e, -ne, -i, and -we**, if the plural object noun ends with -k. The last twelve nouns have other changes to mark plural location.

Accusative plural (object)	Oblique plural (location)	
ol	ole	‘man, person’
Tamutaddenet	Tamutaddenete	‘God’
loboret	loborete	‘location’
alaat	alaate	‘chief’
keen	keene	‘tree’
merten	mertene	‘beer’
ahanin	ahanine	‘food’
ngaridet	ngaridete	‘story’
allen	allene	‘stick’
kollen	kollene	‘crowd’
deeret	deere	‘gourd’
aciir	aciire	‘soldier’
irong	ironge	‘fly’

jain	jaine	‘place name?’
ngaret	ngarete	‘witchdoctor, healer’
bbambbuwet	bbambbuwete	‘tobacco’
laaten	laatene	‘yeast’
mining	mininge	‘evil spirit’
merden	merdene	‘bean’
logoz	logoze	‘young.man’
maam	maame	‘water’
kaal	kaale	‘thing’
ceezi	ceezine	‘house’
urzi	uruzine	‘dog’
buuweci	buuwecine	‘lady’
laarabwa	laarabwane	‘flat stone’
maccwa	maccwane	‘husband’
eeza	eezane	‘goat’
eeza	eezai ³	‘goat’
ruumani (tone?)	ruumanine	‘clothes’
unge	ungene	‘nose’
ebere	eberene	‘eye’
eletti	elettine	‘body’
ngaai	ngaaine	‘woman’
ibatti	ibattine	‘arm’
inyatti	iinyattine	‘neck’
elegje	elegjene	‘animal’
gonoggi	gonoggine	‘friend-his’
goollok	goolowe	‘road, path’
liillk	liilowe	‘river’
zozzok	zozzowe	‘word, matter, situation’
magizzok	magizzawe	‘hungar’
linglingonnok	linglingonnowe	‘work-VN’
loccok	loccowe	‘land, earth’

³ This form is from the sentence (5), which Osfaldo gave me in November 2011, the form *eezane* is from the workshop in March.

orogjok	orogjowe	'village, compound'
lottuk	lottuwe	'rat'
bacinnok	bacinnowe	'mistake'
baalinok	baalinnowe	'night'
vajok	vajowe (tone?)	'age.group'
ddikiryyok	ddikiryyowe	'leader'
marakacnya	marakacnyai	'town'
titimo	titimoi	'river bank'
mamariyo	mamariyoi	'tree type'
gwoonya	gwoonyai	'fire'
orobiya	orobiyai	'money'
inya	iinyai	'day'
cuukulet	cuukulnyai	'school'
zara	zarere	'name'
uturtana	uturtene	'lady'
nongitton (tone?)	nongittene (tone?)	'problem'
bulzet	bullowe (tone?)	'generation'
yanen	yanete	'medicine'
nyeloi	nyelwine	'month'
macigi	macigwane	'lord'
ngintike	ngintikko	'place'
ddikirzet	ddikirzeta	'elder'
keelangwa	keelangwa	'leopard'
ceremwa	ceremwana	'leather clothing'

Exercise 9

In the following sentences, underline all verbs, draw a circle around words with a location marker, and draw a box around all objects.

kar kala ol goola odohize,

'then he begged from people along the road.'

kar kitiriwet laata laaraba.	'so that they dry yeast on a flat stone'
Unnu lotuwenit zee rok ceez	'He followed rat until the house'
Imire uk ceeza.	'She returned to (her) house'
anyik dolɛc ci ngayye kilingling goole wainne,	'let girls work as they should,' (lit.: '... work in their way')
Anycik dooli koot cuukula.	'Let (your) children go to school.'
cik utane ruumanj cik ovvoye cuukula.	'to buy clothes with (it) to wear at school'
gerza ming ogonnu kaal ibawa.	'It is bad when you take things by force' (lit.: 'with arm')

Possessive Markers

In this lesson, we learn that the suffix **-o** shows a singular noun is the owner or possessor of a singular noun. The suffix **-ak** shows that a singular noun is the possessor of a plural noun. The suffixes **-u**, **-nu** show that a plural noun is the possessor. These suffixes mark words as possessors and are called possessive markers.

Singular possessive suffix **-o** of a singular noun

In sentence (1), **lotuwenit** 'rat' is the object—receiver of the action, and the form **lotuwenit** is used.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) <u>irongiti</u> <u>lotuwenit</u> . | 'The fly found the <u>rat</u> .' |
| (2) Amuda <u>irongiti</u> <u>gii</u> ci <u>lotuwento</u> . | 'The fly found the thing of the <u>rat</u> .' |

However, when a singular noun is the owner or possessor of something, a marker is added. In (2), **lotuwento** is a singular possessor of the *singular* noun **gii** 'thing'. So, the singular possessive marker **-o** is added.

The following nouns can take the place of **lotuwento** in sentence (2) and have the singular possessive marker **-o**. A few nouns take the possessive markers **-u**, **-wo** or **-yo**.

Accusative singular (object)	Genitive singular (possessor)	
zoz	zozo	‘word, matter, situation’
magiz	magizo	‘hunger’
linglingon	lingingono	‘work-VN’
uruz	uruzo	‘dog’
buuwec	buuweco	‘lady’
nyelok	nyelowo	‘month’
ele	elyo	‘body’
laarab	laarabo	‘flat stone’
keelang	keelango	‘leopard’
mac	maco	‘husband’
cerem	ceremo	‘leather clothing’
marakac	marakaco	‘town’
Tamutadden	Tamutaddeno	‘God’
cuukul	cuukulo	‘school’
lobor (tone OK)	loboro	‘location’
eez	eezo	‘goat’
yani	yano	‘medicine’
alli	allo	‘stick’
keet	keeto	‘tree’
merte	merto	‘beer’
kolle	kollo	‘crowd’
baci	baco	‘mistake’
baal / baali	baalino	‘night’
deere	deero	‘gourd’
alaan	alaano	‘chief’
ahat	ahato	‘food’
uturtac (tone?)	uturtaco	‘lady’
titim	titimo	‘river bank’

ngayya	ngawo	‘girl’
ruum	ruumo	‘clothes’
nong	nongo	‘problem’
bul (tone OK)	bulo	‘generation’
logozit	logoto	‘young man’
miningit	miningto	‘evil spirit’
elegit	elegto	‘animal’
irongit	irongto	‘fly’
merdenit	merdentto	‘bean’
orobiyac (tone OK)	orobiyaco	‘money’
ungec	ungeco	‘nose’
eberec	ebereco	‘eye’
mamariyoc	mamariyoco	‘tree type’
maamoc	maamoco	‘water’
aciiroc	aciiroco	‘soldier’
dolec (tone OK)	doleco	‘child, young adult’
jaitot	jaitoto	‘place name?’
lotuwenit	lotuwento	‘rat’
ngineci (tone OK)	ngineco	‘place’
eet (tone OK)	eeto	‘man, person’
iiten	iiteno	‘day’
iiwe	iiwo	‘time’
koor	kooro	‘sun’
mucuru	mucuro	‘tax’
vurut	vurto	‘tip, butt’
ddikiryoit	ddikiryokto	‘elder’
ddikiryoit	ddikiryokto	‘leader’
ceez	ceezo / ceezu	‘house’
orog, olo	orgu	‘village, compound’
looc	loocu	‘land, earth’
gool	goolu	‘road, path’

liil	liilu	‘river’
zar	zaru	‘name’
ngin	ngintu	‘place’
ngaa	ngaawo	‘woman’
iba	ibawo	‘arm’
inya	inyawo	‘neck’
ngarido	ngaridowo	‘story’
bbambbu	bbambbuwo	‘tobacco’
laata	laatawo	‘yeast’
vajoc	vajowoco	‘age.group’
gwo	gwooyo	‘fire’
ngari	ngariyo	‘witchdoctor, healer’
gii (tone OK)	giyo	‘thing’
manyi (tone OK)	manyoni	‘lord’
gononi	gononi	‘friend-his’
batinne	batinne	‘father’
Loluro	Loluro (tone OK)	‘village name’
Lovi	Lovi (tone OK)	‘village name’

Singular possessive suffix –ak of a plural noun

In sentence (3), **lotuwenit** 'rat' is the object.

- (3) Amuda irongiti lotuwenit. 'The fly found the rat.'
- (4) Amuda irongiti kaal cik lotuwentak. 'The fly found the things of the rat.'

In (4), **lotuwentak** is a singular possessor of the *plural* noun **kaal** 'things'. So, the singular possessive marker –ak is added.

The following nouns can take the place of **lotuwentak** in sentence (4) and have the singular possessive marker **-ak**. A few nouns take the possessive markers **-wak** or **-yak**, and there are examples for one noun each with **-tak** and **-nak**.

Accusative singular (object)	Genitive singular (possessor)	
looc	looc ak	‘land, earth’
gool	gool ak	‘road, path’
liil	liil ak	‘river’
zoz	zoz ak	‘word, matter, situation’
magiz	magiz ak	‘hungar’
ceez	ceez ak	‘house’
uruz	uruz ak	‘dog’
buuwec	buuwec ak	‘lady’
nyelok	nyelow ak	‘month’
laarab	laarab ak	‘flat stone’
keelang	keelang ak	‘leopard’
mac	mac ak	‘husband’
cerem	cerem ak	‘leather clothing’
marakac	marakac ak	‘town’
Tamutadden	Tamutadden ak	‘God’
cuukul	cuukul ak	‘school’
lobor (tone OK)	lobor ak	‘location’
zar	zar ak	‘name’
eez	eez ak	‘goat’
yani	yan ak	‘medicine’
alli	all ak	‘stick’
keet	keet ak	‘tree’
merte	mert ak	‘beer’
kolle	koll ak	‘crowd’
deere	deer ak	‘gourd’
alaan	alaan ak	‘chief’
ahat	ahat ak	‘food’
uturtac (tone?)	uturtac ak	‘lady’

titim	titim ak	‘river bank’
ruum	ruum ak	‘clothes’
nong	nong ak	‘problem’
bul (tone OK)	bul ak	‘generation’
logozit	logot ak	‘young man’
miningit	mining tak	‘evil spirit’
elegit	elegt ak	‘animal’
irongit	irong tak	‘fly’
merdenit	merdent ak	‘bean’
vajoc	vajowoc ak	‘age group’
orobiyac (tone OK)	orobiyac ak	‘money’
ungec	ungec ak	‘nose’
eberec	eberec ak	‘eye’
mamariyoc	mamariyoc ak	‘tree type’
aciiroc	aciiroc ak	‘soldier’
dolec (tone OK)	dolec ak	‘child, young adult’
jaitot	jaitot ak	‘place name?’
lotuwentit	lotuwent ak	‘rat’
eet (tone OK)	eet ak	‘man, person’
iiwe	iiw ak	‘time’
gononi	gonon ak	‘friend-his’
koor	koor ak	‘sun’
mucuru	mucur ak	‘tax’
vurut	vurt ak	‘tip, butt’
ddikiryoit	ddikiryok tak	‘elder’
ddikiryoit	ddikiryok tak	‘leader’
ngaa	ngaaw ak	‘woman’
iba	ibaw ak	‘arm’
inya	inyaw ak	‘neck’
ngarido	ngaridow ak	‘story’
bbambbu	bbambbuw ak	‘tobacco’
laata	laataw ak	‘yeast’
ngayya	ngaw ak	‘girl’

ele	elyak	‘body’
gwo <u>o</u>	gwooyak	‘fire’
ngari	ngariyak	‘witchdoctor, healer’
lingl <u>ing</u> on	linglingontak	‘work-VN’
baal / baal <u>i</u>	baalinak	‘night’

Plural possessive suffixes –u, -nu

In sentence (5), **logoz** 'young men' is the object.

- (5) Amuda irongiti logoz. 'The fly found the young men.'
- (6) Amuda irongiti kaal cik logozu. 'The fly found the things of the young men.'

In (6), **logozu** is a plural possessor of the noun **kaal** 'things'. So, the plural possessive marker –u is added.

The following nouns can take the place of **logozu** in sentence (6) and have the plural possessive markers –u or -nu.

Accusative plural (object)	Genitive plural (possessor)	
ngarid <u>e</u> t	ngarid <u>e</u> tu	‘story’
ngaret	ngaret <u>u</u>	‘witchdoctor, healer’
Tamut <u>a</u> dden <u>e</u> t	Tamut <u>a</u> dden <u>e</u> tu	‘God’
cuukule <u>t</u>	cuukule <u>t</u> u	‘school’
bbambbu <u>w</u> e <u>t</u>	bbambbu <u>w</u> e <u>t</u> u	‘tobacco’
lobore <u>t</u>	lobore <u>t</u> u	‘location’
zara	zaru	‘name’
laaten	laaten <u>u</u>	‘yeast’
yan <u>e</u> n	yan <u>e</u> nu	‘medicine’

al <u>l</u> en	al <u>l</u> enu	‘stick’
keen	keenu	‘tree’
merten	mertenu	‘beer’
kollen	kollenu	‘crowd’
deeret	deeretu	‘gourd’
alaat	alaatu	‘chief’
a <u>h</u> an <u>i</u> n	a <u>h</u> an <u>i</u> nu	‘food’
uturtana	uturtanu	‘lady’
logoz	logozu	‘young.man’
irong	irongu	‘fly’
merden	merden <u>u</u>	‘bean’
vajok	vajowu	‘age.group’
aciir	aciiru	‘soldier’
jain	jainu	‘place name?’
dik <u>i</u> rz <u>e</u> t	dik <u>i</u> rz <u>e</u> tu	‘elder’
ddik <u>i</u> ryy <u>o</u> k	ddik <u>i</u> ryy <u>o</u> wu	‘leader’
ol	o <u>l</u> u	‘man, person’
kaal	kaalu	‘thing’
lo <u>o</u> cc <u>o</u> k	lo <u>o</u> cc <u>o</u> wu	‘land, earth’
gool <u>o</u> l <u>o</u> k	gool <u>o</u> l <u>o</u> wu	‘road, path’
li <u>i</u> ll <u>o</u> k	li <u>i</u> ll <u>o</u> wu	‘river’
zoz <u>o</u> z <u>o</u> k	zoz <u>o</u> z <u>o</u> wu	‘word, matter, situation’
or <u>o</u> g <u>j</u> o <u>k</u>	or <u>o</u> g <u>j</u> o <u>w</u> u	‘village, compound’
li <u>n</u> g <u>l</u> i <u>n</u> g <u>o</u> nn <u>o</u> k	li <u>n</u> g <u>l</u> i <u>n</u> g <u>o</u> nn <u>o</u> wu	‘work-VN’
ba <u>c</u> i <u>n</u> no <u>k</u>	ba <u>c</u> i <u>n</u> no <u>w</u> u	‘mistake’
ba <u>a</u> li <u>n</u> no <u>k</u>	ba <u>a</u> li <u>n</u> no <u>w</u> u	‘night’
ngintik	ngintiwu	‘place’
ngayyete	ngayyetu	‘girl’
maam	maamu, maamak	‘water’
mining	miningo / u	‘evil spirit’
ti <u>t</u> i <u>m</u> o	ti <u>t</u> i <u>t</u> im <u>o</u> nu	‘river bank’
ru <u>u</u> ma <u>n</u> i (tone?)	ru <u>u</u> ma <u>n</u> inu	‘clothes’
cee <u>z</u> i	cee <u>z</u> inu	‘house’
ngaai	ngaainu	‘woman’

urzi	urzinu	'dog'
b <u>u</u> weci	b <u>u</u> wecinu	'lady'
nyeloi	nyelowinu	'month'
e <u>l</u> etti	e <u>l</u> ettinu	'body'
i <u>b</u> atti	i <u>b</u> attinu	'arm'
i <u>n</u> yatti	i <u>n</u> yattinu	'neck'
laarabwa	laarabwanu	'flat stone'
keelangwa	keelangwanu	'leopard'
maccwa	maccwanu	'husband'
ceremwa,	ceremwanu	'leather clothing'
elegje	elegjenu	'animal'
unge	ungenu	'nose'
ebere	ebernu	'eye'
dooli	doolinu	'child, young adult'
ma <u>ç</u> igi	ma <u>ç</u> iginu	'lord'
gonoggi	gonogginu	'friend-his'
nongitton (tone?)	nongittenu (tone?)	'problem'
gwoonya	gwooyonu	'fire'
lottuk	lottuwenu	'rat'
eeza	eezawu	'goat'
orobiya	orobiyawu	'money'
ngintike	ngintiko	'place'
ma <u>m</u> ariyo	ma <u>m</u> ariyowu	'tree type'
i <u>n</u> ya	i <u>n</u> yawu	'day'
iinyawe	iinyawetu	'time'
magizzok	magizzetu	'hunger'

Exercise 10

In the following sentences, underline all verbs, draw a circle around words with a possessive marker, and draw a box around all objects.

itivila lotuwenti laata ci gononi.

'Rat gathered the yeast of his friend.'

orongit <u>or</u> o biyā cik cuukulo ki cik utane <u>ru</u>umanī cik ovvoye cuukula.	'they needed money for school and to buy clothes to wear at school.'
kar gon kuluta <u>v</u> ur ti cik <u>bb</u>ambbwāk wak audene <u>e</u>eti cinne	'then she collected all the left-over cigarette butts from her husband.'
orong kar kogoroz gwoo ci keelango.	'he really just wanted to steal the fire of the leopard.'
itto <u>i</u> r ongiti ungec ci lotuwento.	'Fly entered the nose of Rat '
irong logoz <u>a</u> t i k <u>bu</u> u weci cik <u>a</u>pintek <u>e</u>letti.	'men did not marry ladies who have large bodies.'
kar enne <u>k</u> a vvu abaanyce ci gwooyo.	'for this reason he stayed beside the fire.'

Pronouns

A pronoun takes the place of a noun. It is a substitute or replacement for a noun previously mentioned. For example in the sentence below, the pronoun **enne** 'he' takes the place of eeti ci een Tamu 'a person called Tamu'.

Okko bali eeti ci een Tamu marakaca. 'A person called Tamu went to town.'
Imma bali ming okko enne acin ol ... 'when **he** arrived he saw many people ...'

There are four different kinds of pronouns called subject pronouns, object pronouns, location pronouns and possessive pronouns.

Subject Pronouns

The sentences below show six different pronouns. Each of the pronouns takes the place of the person or persons *doing* the action. They are called subject pronouns. For example, **enne** 'he' represents a person who did the action **etted** 'crossed'.

Subject Pronouns

ketteda	anna	liil t̄it̄im.	'I crossed the river to the other bank.'
ettedu	inna	liil t̄it̄im.	' <u>You</u> (sg) crossed the river to the other bank.'
etted	enne	liil t̄it̄im.	' <u>He/she</u> crossed the river to the other bank.'
kettedia	naga	liil t̄it̄im.	' <u>We</u> crossed the river to the other bank.'
ettedau	niga	liil t̄it̄im.	' <u>You</u> (pl) crossed the river to the other bank.'
ettedit	nege	liil t̄it̄im.	' <u>They</u> crossed the river to the other bank.'

The verb form changes with the pronoun. For example, the verb form **etted** is used with the pronoun **enne** 'he', but the verb form **kettedia** is used with the pronoun **naga** 'we'.

Object Pronouns

The sentences below show six more pronouns. Each of them takes the place of the person or persons *receiving* the action. They are called object pronouns. For example, **nonno** 'him' represents a person that received the action **annek** 'said to'.

Object Pronouns

Annek	ol	annita	ne,	'The people said to <u>me</u> , . . .'
Annek	ol	inneta	ne,	'The people said to <u>you</u> (sg), . . .'
Annek	ol	nonno	ne,	'The people said to <u>him/her</u> , . . .'
Annek	ol	agita	ne,	'The people said to <u>us</u> , . . .'
Annek	ol	igeta	ne,	'The people said to <u>you</u> (pl), . . .'
Annek	ol	nogo	ne,	'The people said to <u>them</u> , . . .'

Location Pronouns

The sentences below show six more pronouns. Each of them takes the place of the person where the action is located. They are called location pronouns. For example, **ngatinne** 'him' represents a person near where **uk ngaa** 'the woman goes to'.

Location Pronouns

Uk	ngaa	ngatinanni.	'The woman goes to <u>me</u> .'
Uk	ngaa	ngatunne.	'The woman goes to <u>you(sg)</u> '
Uk	ngaa	ngatinne.	'The woman goes to <u>him/her</u> .'
Uk	ngaa	ngatinna.	'The woman goes to <u>us</u> , . . .'
Uk	ngaa	ngatinnong.	'The woman goes to <u>you(pl)</u> .'
Uk	ngaa	ngatinneng.	'The woman goes to <u>them</u> .'

Possessive Pronouns

A fourth type of pronoun takes the place of someone that something belongs to or is possessed by. These are called possessive pronouns. For example, **cinne** 'him' represents a person who owns or possesses **elegit** 'animal'.

Uruk	eeti	elegit	cinani.	'The man beat <u>my</u> animal.'
Uruk	eeti	elegit	cunne.	'The man beat <u>your(sg)</u> animal '
Uruk	eeti	elegit	cinne.	'The man beat <u>his/her</u> animal.'
Uruk	eeti	elegit	cenang.	'The man beat <u>our</u> , . . . animal '
Uruk	eeti	elegit	cunnong.	'The man beat <u>your(pl)</u> animal.'
Uruk	eeti	elegit	cinneng.	'The man beat <u>their</u> animal.'

Exercise 11

In the following sentences, underline all pronouns. Do not underline any words that are not pronouns. Underline a word once if it is a subject pronoun. Underline a word twice if it is an object pronoun. Underline and circle a word if it is a possessive pronoun.

Irong dooli ciko een cigannik dō, een ciggak dōok.	'These children are not mine alone, they belong to all of us.'
Iziyet zoz ci aduwa nege.	'Listen to the things they say!'
"Irong anna kajurane, ming alali innet looci."	'I won't refuse you when you are cold, you are welcome.'
... kar kuwe ceeze cinne.	... in order to take (it) to his house.
"Irong wanai anna kutungeya laarab."	"Did I not leave (it) at the flat stone?"
"Orongi dim inna nya? Orongi ttio ceez cinani ko."	"What do you want? Do you want to enter my house?"

Possessive Pronouns

In the previous lesson, we learned about object pronouns, subject pronouns, location pronouns, and possessive pronouns. In this lesson, we learn how possessive pronouns can be singular or plural, and can be used as objects, subjects, locations, and stative verbs. All these pronouns take the place of owners of nouns and are called possessive pronouns.

Singular and Plural possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns are either singular or plural. In (1), the singular pronoun **cinne** 'his' is the owner of the *singular* noun **elegit** 'animal'. In (2), the plural pronoun **ciggenik** 'his' is the owner of the *plural* noun **elegje** 'animals'.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| (1) Uruk eeti elegit cinne . | 'The man beat his animal.' |
| (2) Uruk eeti elegje ciggenik . | 'The man beat his animals.' |

Object possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns can be the owners of object nouns, subject nouns, or location nouns. They change in spelling or tone to match the noun.

In (3), the singular pronoun **cinani** 'my' is the owner of the object **elegit** 'animal'. In (4), the plural pronoun **ciggonik** 'my' is the owner of the plural object **elegje**.

(3) Uruwēt ol elegit cinani. 'People beat my animal.'

(4) Uruwēt ol elegje ciggonik. 'People beat my animals.'

The following possessive pronouns and nouns can take the place of **elegit cinani** in sentence (3) or **elegje ciggonik** in sentence (4). The tone of the pronouns is given in brackets [].

Singular possessive pronouns

Plural possessive pronouns

<u>elegit</u> cinani ⁴ [H,L,L] 'my'	<u>elegje</u> ciggonik ⁵ [H,L,L] 'my'
<u>elegit</u> cunne [HL,L] 'your (sg)'	<u>elegje</u> ciggunik [H,L,L] 'your (sg)'
<u>elegit</u> cinne [HL,L] 'his/her'	<u>elegje</u> cigginnek ⁶ [H,L,L] 'his/her'
<u>elegit</u> cennang [H,HL] 'our'	<u>elegje</u> ciggac [H,H] 'our'
<u>elegit</u> cunnong [H,HL] 'your(pl)'	<u>elegje</u> ciggok [H,HL] 'your(pl)'
<u>elegit</u> cinneng [H,HL] 'their'	<u>elegje</u> ciggek [H,HL] 'their'

Subject possessive pronouns

In (5), the singular pronoun **cinne** is the owner of the singular subject **elegit**. In (6), the plural pronoun **ciggenik** is the owner of the plural subject **elegje**.

(5) Icin elegiti cinne eet. 'His animal sees a man.'

(6) Icinet elegje ciggenik eet. 'His animals see a man.'

⁴ The tone on the singular pronouns in the text differs from the tone when elicited on the whiteboard. The plural possessive pronouns in the table are from the whiteboard, the tones on 'my' are from the text (all H in the singular forms).

⁵ In the Animal story, 'Who has removed **all my yeast**?' is "Ngene ci avila **laata wanani ke**?"

⁶ As opposed to **cigginnek**, **neginnek** is ditant (as 'those'), and **waginek** may be past (or complete? – see *laata wanani* 'all my yeast' in the previous footnote). These are forms for third person singular (his/her), the other forms were not asked for in the workshop.

The following possessive pronouns and nouns can take the place of **elegiti cinne** in sentence (5) or **elegje ciggenik** in sentence (6).

Singular possessive pronouns

Plural possessive pronouns

<u>e</u> legiti cinani	[H,L,H]	'my'	elegje cigganik	[H,L,H]	'my'
<u>e</u> legiti cunne	[HL,H]	'your (sg)'	elegje ciggunik	[H,L,H]	'your (sg)'
<u>e</u> legiti cinne	[HL,H]	'his/her'	elegje ciggenik ⁷	[H,L,H]	'his/her'
<u>e</u> legiti cennang	[HL,H]	'our'	elegje ciggac	[HL,H]	'our'
<u>e</u> legiti cunnong	[HL,H]	'your(pl)'	elegje ciggok	[HL,H]	'your(pl)'
<u>e</u> legiti cinneng	[HL,H]	'their'	elegje ciggek	[HL,H]	'their'

Location possessive pronouns

In (7), the singular pronoun **cinne** is the owner of the singular location **ceeze**. In (8), the plural pronoun **ciggenik** is the owner of the plural location **ceezine**.

(7) Uwe eet ceeze **cinne**.

'The man took (it) to his house.'

(8) Uwe eet ceezine **ciggenik**.

'The man took (it) to his houses.'

The following possessive pronouns and nouns can take the place of **ceeze cinne** in sentence (7) or **ceezine ciggenik** in sentence (8).

Singular possessive pronouns

Plural possessive pronouns

<u>ceeze</u> cinani	[L,H,H]	'my'	<u>ceezine</u> cigganik	[L,H,H]	'my'
<u>ceeze</u> cunne	[H,H]	'your (sg)'	<u>ceezine</u> ciggunik	[L,H,H]	'your (sg)'
<u>ceeze</u> cinne	[H,H]	'his/her'	<u>ceezine</u> ciggenik	[L,H,H]	'his/her'
<u>ceeze</u> cennang	[L,HL]	'our'	<u>ceezine</u> ciggac	[L,H]	'our'
<u>ceeze</u> cunnong	[L,HL]	'your(pl)'	<u>ceezine</u> ciggok	[L,HL]	'your(pl)'
<u>ceeze</u> cinneng	[L,HL]	'their'	<u>ceezine</u> ciggek	[L,HL]	'their'

⁷ In the texts (beer story) found *Iddikirret dooli neginne* ke - 'so, his children (subj.) grew up'.

Exercise 12

In the following sentences, underline all verbs, draw a circle around singular possessive pronouns, and draw a box around plural possessive pronouns.

"Ngene ci avila laata wanani ke?"

"Who has removed all my yeast?"

"Orongi ttio ceez cinani ko"

"do you want to enter my house?"

elema enne baci cinne.

'he accepted his mistake.'

Irong dooli ciko een cigganik do, een ciggak
dook.

'These children are not mine
alone, they belong to all of us.'

ming koo ebere ciggac

'if we open our eyes'

"annekka eeti cinane ne,"

"my husband told me,"

Abaito eeti necu ki ngaa cinne.

'this person lived with his wife.'

Demonstrative and Indefinite Pronouns

A few other pronouns take the place of nouns. Demonstrative pronouns point to or show certain nouns. In (1), the singular demonstrative pronoun **icu** 'this' takes the place of a singular noun. In (2), the plural demonstrative pronoun **iciko** 'these' takes the place of a plural noun.

(1) Ceez **icu**. **This** is a house.' (2) Ceezi **iciko**. **These** are houses.'

(3) Ceez **nici**. **That** is a house.' (4) Ceezi **neke**. **Those** are houses.'

The pronouns **nici** 'that' in (3) and **neke** 'those' in (4) point to nouns that are further away than the pronouns of (1) and (2).

Indefinite pronouns refer to nouns that have not yet been mentioned or that do not refer to specific nouns. In (3), the singular indefinite pronoun **imma** 'another' refers to a singular noun. In (4), the plural indefinite pronoun **ugge** 'some' refers to a plural noun.

(3) Ceez **imma**. 'Another house.' (4) Ceezi **ugge**. 'Some houses.'

Singular and plural demonstrative and indefinite pronouns are listed below.

Singular			Plural		
icu	[L,H]	'this'	icike	[L,L,H]	'these'
nici	[H,H]	'that'	neke	[H,H]	'those'
imma	[H,H]	'another'	ugge	[H,H]	'some'

Adjectives

In this lesson, we learn that the suffixes **-e**, **-i**, **-inte** are added to certain stative verbs when the subject is plural. Adjectives give information about nouns. They follow **ci** or **cik** and come from stative verbs. The suffix **-k** shows that an adjective is plural. The suffixes **-ait**, **-oit**, and **-et** show that an adjective has become a noun.

Stative verbs

Stative verbs describe a state or the way things are. In (1), the stative verb **gerza** 'is bad' tells the way the beer is. The noun **ele** 'body' is a singular subject.

- (1) Gerza ele. 'The body is bad.'
(2) Gerze eletti. 'The bodies are bad.'

In (2), the verb **gerze** has the plural suffix **-e** to match the plural subject **eletti**.

In the following sentences, some other stative verbs add a plural suffix for plural subjects. The plural suffix can be **-e, -i, -inte**. For many verbs, the singular and plural have the same form and only differ in the perfective (as **Omor** uturtaci – ‘The lady **was sick**’ and **Omorit** uturtana – ‘The ladies **were sick**’).

Singular subject	Plural subject	
<u>Gerza</u> ele.	<u>Gerze</u> eletti.	'The body <u>is bad</u> .'
<u>Idica</u> uruz.	<u>Idice</u> urzi.	'The dog <u>is small</u> .'
<u>Ngayya</u> dolec.	<u>Ngayye</u> dooli.	'The child <u>is female</u> .'
<u>Macca</u> dolec.	<u>Macce</u> dooli.	'The child <u>is male</u> .'
<u>Alal</u> dolec.	<u>Alali</u> dooli.	'The child <u>is cold</u> .'
<u>Appwa</u> ceez.	<u>Appinte</u> ceezi.	'The house <u>is huge</u> .'
<u>Egeny</u> eeti.	<u>Egeny</u> ol.	'The person <u>is clever</u> .'
<u>Orobok</u> dolec.	<u>Orobok</u> dooli.	'The girl <u>is thin</u> .'
<u>Abunna</u> ahata.	<u>Abunna</u> ahaniṅa.	'The food <u>is good</u> .'
<u>Omor</u> uturtaci.	<u>Omor</u> uturtana.	'The lady <u>is sick</u> .'
<u>Abure</u> gwaa.	<u>Abure</u> gwoonyeṅa.	'The fire <u>is hot</u> .'
<u>Addikire</u> elegiti	<u>iddikiret</u> elegje	'The animal <u>is big</u> .'
<u>Egeny</u> eeti.	<u>Egenyit</u> ol.	'The person <u>was clever</u> .'
<u>Orobok</u> dolec.	<u>Oroboit</u> dooli.	'The girl <u>was thin</u> .'
<u>Ubunna</u> ahata.	<u>Ubunnta</u> ahaniṅa.	'The food <u>was good</u> .'
<u>Omor</u> uturtaci.	<u>Omorit</u> uturtana.	'The lady <u>was sick</u> .'
<u>Ubur</u> gwaa.	<u>Uburet</u> gwoonyeṅa.	'The fire <u>was hot</u> .'

Singular and plural adjectives

Adjectives come from stative verbs. An adjective describes or gives information about a noun. In sentence (3), **gerze** 'bad' tells what kind of word the person spoke. It gives information about the noun **zoz** 'word'. The singular adjective **gerze** follows **ci** and describes the singular noun **zoz**.

- (3) Aduwa eet zoz ci gerze. 'The person spoke a **bad word**.'
- (4) Aduwa eet zozzok cik gerzek. 'The person spoke **bad words**.'

In (4) the plural adjective **gerzek** has the plural suffix **-k**. It follows **cik** and describes the plural noun **zozzok**. Adjectives always follow **ci** or **cik** and add the plural suffix **-k** when describing a plural noun.

The following adjectives and nouns can take the place of **zoz ci gerze** in sentence (3) or **zozzok cik gerzek** in sentence (4). The plural adjectives have the plural suffix **-k**. The **ci** is connected to a few of the singular adjectives such as **cidici**.

Singular adjectives	Plural adjectives	
dolɛc ci <u>ngayye</u>	dooli cik <u>ngayyek</u>	' <u>female</u> child'
eet <u>cidici</u>	ol <u>cidicik</u>	' <u>small</u> person'
zoz ci <u>gerze</u>	zozzok cik <u>gerzek</u>	' <u>bad</u> word'
dolɛc ci <u>macci</u>	dooli cik <u>maccik</u>	' <u>male</u> child'
dolɛc ci <u>appwe</u>	dooli cik <u>appintek</u>	'huge child'

In (3) and (4), the adjectives describe nouns that are objects. If the adjectives describe nouns that subjects or nouns that are locations, the form or tone may be different⁸.

Adjectival nouns

Adjectives can be made into nouns by adding suffixes. The adjective **gerze** – ‘bad’ becomes the noun **gerezoit** – ‘bad person’ by adding the suffix **-oit**.



Adjectives that become nouns are called adjectival nouns. The following show more adjectival nouns like **gerezoit** that are the person with the quality the adjective like **gerze** describe. They take the suffixes **-zet** or **-zoit**. There are also nouns for a person with the quality of the adjective, which are shorter than the adjective, like **mac** – ‘husband’. Here, the adjective **macci** – ‘male’ is derived from the noun by adding a suffix.

Singular adjectives	Adjectival nouns or basic noun	
eet <u>cidici</u>	idizet	'childish person'
dolɛc ci <u>appwe</u>	<u>appinzet</u>	'one who is huge'
zoz ci <u>gerze</u>	gerezoit	'stingy/bad person'

⁸ The adjectives are not checked for tone, and the combination with subjects or locations was not asked for.

dōlec ci <u>ngayye</u>	ngaa	'woman'
dōlec ci <u>macci</u>	mac	'man'

Exercise 13

In the following sentences, underline all verbs, draw a  around all adjectives, and draw a  around all adjectival nouns.

Anyak bali dōlec imma ci appwē ele oroot.	'There was a certain young woman who was very fat.'
"Irong anna kajurane, ming alali innēt looci."	'I won't refuse you when you are cold, you are welcome.'
"Madim innā omori?"	"Do you think I am sick?"
... korobok dōlec kize gerza ele.	'... the girl became thin and (her) body became anemic.'
Niga uturtana, abunna ming ongoolinnu maccwa ciggog.	'You ladies, it is good when you respect your husbands.'
illoi lutenet ci kalute Tamutadden, egeny enne oroot.	'No one can cheat God—He is very clever.'

Number adjectives

Number adjectives describe nouns with a number. They follow nouns, but do not follow **ci** or **cik** like other adjectives. In (1), the number **code** 'one' describes the singular noun **dōlec** 'child'.

(1) kitirta dōlec code	'one child was born to them.' ⁹
(2) kitirta dooli iiyo .	'three children were born to them.'

⁹ Lit.: 'They produced one child / three children.'

In (2), the number **iiyo** 'three' describes the plural noun **dooli**. The other numbers are listed below.

dolec	code	'one child'
dooli	rama	'two children'
dooli	iiyo	'three children'
dooli	wec	'four children'
dooli	tur	'five children'
dooli	torkonom	'six children'
dooli	turgerem	'seven children'
dooli	turge	'eight children'
dooli	torkoc	'nine children'
dooli	omoto	'ten children'

Demonstrative and Indefinite Adjectives

In a previous lesson, we learned about demonstrative and indefinite pronouns. The demonstrative and indefinite pronouns can be used as adjectives to describe nouns. Demonstrative adjectives describe nouns by pointing or showing. Indefinite adjectives describe nouns that have not yet been mentioned or are not specific. In this lesson, we learn about these adjectives used as objects, subjects, and locations.

Demonstrative and indefinite object adjectives

In (1), the demonstrative adjective **necu** 'that' points to a specific object **elegit** that the speaker has in mind. In (2), the indefinite adjective **imma** 'certain' describes **elegit**, which is not specific.

- (1) Uruwet ol **elegit necu**. 'People killed that animal. '
(2) Uruwet ol **elegit imma**. 'People killed a certain animal. '

The following adjectives and nouns can take the place of **elegit necu** in sentence (1) or **elegit imma** in sentence (2). The tone of the adjectives is given in brackets [].

Singular			Plural		
<u>e</u> legit cu	[HL]	' this animal'	elegje ciko	[H,L]	' these animals'
<u>e</u> legit necu	[H,HL]	' that animal'	elegje neko	[H,L]	' those animals'
<u>e</u> legit imma	[H,H]	' certain animal'	elegje ugge	[H,H]	' some animals'

Demonstrative and indefinite subject adjectives

In (3), the singular adjective **necu** describes the singular subject elegiti. In (4), the plural adjective **neko** is used.

(3) Icin elegiti **necu** eet. 'That animal saw a man. '

(4) Icinet elegje **neko** eet. 'Those animals saw a man. '

The following adjectives and nouns can take the place of elegiti **necu** in sentence (3) or elegje **neko** in sentence (4).

Singular			Plural		
<u>e</u> legiti cu	[H]	' this animal'	elegje ciko	[H,H]	' these animals'
<u>e</u> legiti necu	[H,H]	' that animal'	elegje neko	[H,H]	' those animals'
<u>e</u> legiti imma	[L,H]	' certain animal'	elegje uggak	[L,H]	' some animals'

Demonstrative and indefinite location adjectives

In (5), the singular adjective **necu** describes the singular location **ceeze**.

(5) Oong eet̩ ceeze **necu**.¹⁰ 'The man slept in that house. '

The following adjectives and nouns can take the place of **ceeze** **necu** in sentence (5).

Singular			Plural		
ceeze cu	[LH]	' this house'	<u>ceezi</u> ne ciko	[H,LH]	' these houses'
ceeze neci	[L,H]	' that house'	<u>ceezi</u> ne neko	[L,H]	' those houses'
ceeze immani	[L,H,L]	' certain house'	<u>ceezi</u> ne ugganik	[L,H,L]	' some houses'

¹⁰ check

Oong eet̩ ceeze necu.

Udung eet̩ ojonun ki elegje neko

The man slept in that house.

The man slept near these animals.

Exercise 14

In the following sentences, underline number adjectives, draw a circle around demonstrative adjectives, and draw a box around indefinite adjectives.

Anyak bali dōlēc imma ci appwē ele oroot.	'There was a certain young woman who was very fat.'
... bali koor neci irong logoz atik buuwēci cik apintek eletti.	'... a long time ago men did not marry ladies who have large bodies.'
aavte da baliyē ol niko, illoj da rok gwōō.	'in the past people did not have fire.'
... aburē gwāā necu kemed.	'... that was a nice hot fire.'
Avvek enne gwōō izong kar kogoroz imma cidici niko,	'He sat ... and stole a certain piece'
Uk gwāā necu idite goola,	'The fire went out as he went along the road.'
Anyak zin bali koor imma ci awu alaani necu ol Tennetta veelek,	'There was a certain day in which this chief called all the Tennet people.'
... kar kuwahek nongitton neke dook	'... to convince them of those problems.'

Locations (not treated in the workshop)¹¹

In Laarim, there are words like vurut 'under' that give the location of nouns and follow those nouns. In Tennet, there may be locational words serving this purpose. They

¹¹ Needs confirmation or rejection of the Tennet team, if we shall deal with these words in this book

precede the noun and *ki* is added, as in (1). The sentence (1) is elicited. There are no examples for locational relations like ‘near’, ‘under’ or ‘above’ in the texts.

(1) Udung *eeti* **ojonun ki** *elegit* cinne. 'The man slept **near** his animal.'

Adverbs

Adverbs describe or give information about verbs. They never change in form, but are always spelled and pronounced the same. The adverb **gon** 'always' tells how or in what way he **iyotik** 'pushes in'.

Iyotik gon enne keet neci gwoo. 'He continuously pushes the wood into the fire.'

Most of the adverbs below can take the place of **gon** in the sentence above. There are manner, time, and place adverbs.

Adverbs of manner, aspect, or mood

<i>do</i>	‘alone’
<i>udu</i>	‘forever’
<i>gon</i>	‘always’
<i>odohize</i>	‘always’
<i>oroot</i>	‘much, really’
<i>wuca</i>	‘may’
<i>kuca</i>	‘may’
<i>zee</i>	‘continuously, indefinitely’
<i>bodok</i>	‘again’
<i>idic</i>	‘slowly’
<i>zong</i>	‘just’
<i>zar</i>	‘just’
<i>dede</i>	‘truly’

Adverbs of time

<i>izong</i>	‘until’
<i>ko</i>	‘now’
<i>iyoko</i>	‘now’
<i>bak</i>	‘until’
<i>atidic, adic</i>	‘later’
<i>ngintidici</i>	‘for a while, in a short time’
<i>joor</i>	‘recently’
<i>ngerret</i>	‘early morning’
<i>wanai</i>	‘recently, before, today’
<i>yomona</i>	‘evening’
<i>vurta</i>	‘late’
<i>da</i>	‘in past’
<i>bali(ye)</i>	‘in past’

ladun	'really'	atin	'will'
gaganiko	'for nothing'	Adverbs of place	
abarik	'instead'	reena	'away, far'
jurrum	'well'	rok	'up to'
buk	'also'	ngati	'from, away'
de	'again, also'	ningatu	'here'
toc	'fully'	abaanyca	'beside, near'
labak	'peacefully'	ningati	'there'
		caito	'inside'

Exercise 15

In the following sentences, underline adverbs of manner, draw a circle around adverbs of time, and draw a box around adverbs of place.

Azi ne, ozoz da gon bali reena elegje.	'It is said that, long ago animals were talking.'
Aturneke ngarido ningatu.	'The story ends here.'
Een zin da lotuwenti ki irongit gonen oroot.	'Rat and fly were good friends.'
Imma logoz cik Lovi ming ovvo avvū vūrta,	'But when the young men from Lovi arrived later,'
... ci okko atidic enne okkoye ming aggam gwoō jurrum,	'... so that he could take it (with him) when it caught fire.'
anyak eeti imma ci da aruce joor.	'there was a man who was recently married.'

Question (Interrogative) Pronouns (not treated in the workshop)¹²

Interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions. They take the place of unknown nouns, adjectives, objects, locations, and adverbs.

Ngene 'Who'

Sentence (1) is a statement, sentence (2) is a question. In (1), the subject is **lotuwent** 'rat'. The question of (2) asks about the subject in (1). The question pronoun **ngene** takes the place of the subject noun **lotuwent** in (1).

- (1) Edelana lotuwent laata cinani. 'Rat took all my yeast.'
(2) **Ngene** ci edelana laata cinani kɔ? '**Who** took all my yeast?'

Nya / Inya 'What, Why'

In (4) and (6) the question pronoun (**i**)**nya** 'what' or 'why' takes the place of the object **laata cinani** in (3) and the clause **kogoroz gwoo** in (5).

- (3) Korongi anna laata cinani. 'I want my yeast.'
(4) Orongi dim inna nya? '**What** do you want from me?'
(5) Koboda kikiya kogoroz gwoo 'I have returned to steal the fire.'
(6) **Inya** dim inna ming oboda de ko? '**Why** did you return again?'

Ku 'How'

The question pronoun **ku** 'how' takes the place of a manner adverb. In (7) and (9) the question pronoun **ku** 'how' takes the place of the whole action the speaker is going to take.

¹² Examples for 'which', 'where', and 'when' are not in the texts, and also no object 'whom' (also ngene? different tone?).

(7) "kar kūtugū gwōō necu **ku** kar idimak eēt wa anyaka annit kō?"

“**What (how)** should I do to take this fire to the person who cares for me?”

(8) Alaba zin uruz keelang gaganiko, ..

'Then the dog tried to trick the leopard by ...'

(9) "Kūtugūz **ku** logoz?"

“**What (how)** shall we do, guys?”

(10) Korong kulutet logoz neke Jaine.

'We need to scare these young men of Jain.'

Yes-No questions

For some questions, the only answers can only be "yes" or "no". These kinds of questions do not use question pronouns. Instead, ... - one way bay be that the particle **kō** or is added at the end of the sentence, as in (12). Or it may be tonal. It can be marked with the question mark '?' in the orthography.

(11) "Orongi ttio cēz cinani."

'You want to enter my house.'

(12) "Orongi ttio cēz cinani **kō**?"

'Do you want to enter my house?'

Exercise 16

In the following lines, underline all verbs and draw a circle around all question pronouns. In the blank ___ to the left, write the kind of word that the question pronoun replaces. The answer could be subject, object, location, adverb, or clause. – **no further examples from the texts!**

Command Verbs (Imperatives)

Command verbs are used to order or command others to do something. In (1), the singular command **tted** 'cut, cross' is said to one person.

- (1) "**Tted** (inna) liil!" "**Cross** the river! (said to one person)"
(2) "**Ettedit** (niga) liil!" "**Cross** the river! (said to more than one person)"

In (2), the plural command **ettedit** is said to more than one person. It has the prefix **e-** and the suffix **-it**.

Singular commands such as **tted** are the most basic form of the verb. In the dictionary, verbs are listed with this form.

The following command verbs can take the place of **tted** in (1) or **ettedit** in (2). The most common plural commands have the prefix **V-** and the suffix **-it** or **-et**. The letter **V** represents the first vowel of the verb. If the singular command has a vowel at the end, the suffix is **-c**, or the vowel is dropped (as in **gga** – **aggac** and **talū** – **atalit**).

Singular	Plural	
Command	Command	
rong	orongit	‘want’
dang	adangit	‘argue’
dong	odongit	‘carry’
bung	ubunget	‘cover’
tung	utunget	‘leave’
lingling	ilinglinget	‘work’
volong	ovolongit	‘lie’
lem	elemit	‘accept’

ggam	aggamit	‘catch’
cin	icinet	‘see’
jjin	ijjinet	‘ask’
inon	inonit	‘think’
irran	irranit	‘snatch, take s.th. by force’
delan	edelanit	‘clear’
geny	egenyit	‘be clever’
lal	alalit	‘be cold’
talū	atalit	‘be happy’
vir	iviret	‘run, elope’
tukur	utukurit	‘lster’
mor	omorit	‘be sick’
tarar	atararit	‘laugh’
dikir	idikiret	‘be big’
zoz	ozozit	‘talk, answer’
demez	edemezit	‘teach’
miciz	imicizet	‘engage’
goroz	ogorozit	‘steal’
nnu	unnuwet	‘follow’
dut	udutit	‘pour’
mut	umutit	‘hide (in hand)’
dit	iditet	‘put off (fire)’
lut	ulutit	‘scare’
root	orootit	‘spy’
iyot	iyotit	‘push (ahead)’
vvoc	ovvocit	‘hit, kick’
zac	azacit	‘throw, spread, scatter’
bac	abacit	‘miss’
malac	amalacit	‘boil’
tted	ettedit	‘cut, cross’
uud	uudit	‘drink’
gok	ogoit	‘cry’
yok	oyoit	‘fight’
ruk	uruwet	‘beat’
nyak	anyait	‘have’

tik	itiyet	'marry'
dak	adait	'eat'
rak	arait	'be the first'
bak	abait	'live'
aak	aait	'cook'
uwak	uwait	'preach'
robok	oroboit	'be thin'
re	erec	'wait'
gga	aggac	'know'
la	alac	'beg'
zzi	izzec	'get lost'

Exercise 17

In the following sentences, draw a circle around commands, and underline all other verbs.

"Korongi kavvek gwoo cunne ko?"

"I want to sit beside your fire."

"Ming kannek keelang ne, "Inya gwoo,"
irong atidic aanyan."

"If I ask the leopard, "give me fire," he
won't give it."

"..., kar abunna ming ongoole."

"..., so it is good if you respect (him)."

Iddikirret dooli neginnek ke, orongit
orobiya cik cuukulo.

'His children grew up and needed money
for school.'

ijjin ngaa cinne nonno annek ne, "Inya
orobiya ugge kutuwak dooli ruumani ..."

'his wife asked him, "give me some
money to buy the children clothes..."'

"Tilo dooli, demezek linglingon.

"Advice your children and teach (them)
work skills."

"Anyik dolec ci ngayye kilingling goole

"Let the girl (female child) do her work,

wainne, anyik bōḍok dooli cik maccik
kilinglinget goole wanneng."

and likewise let the boys ('male
children') do their work."

"Kiize anna manyi kaal ne, ootte labak,
dooli."

"I am the owner of the animal, take it
honestly, children!"

"Ma ngan obodonikku, gerza ming ogonnu
kaal ibawa."

"Do not repeat the bad (act of) taking an
animal by force."

Subject Markers on Verbs with final Consonants

In the lesson on verbs, we learned that verbs can be complete as **idima** 'took' or incomplete as **adima** 'was taking'.

idima eeti eez. 'the person **took** the goat.'

adima eeti eez. 'the person **was taking** the goat.'

In the complete verb **idima** 'took', the action is thought of as being finished or complete. A prefix **i-** with the same vowel as in the verb attaches to complete verbs. In the incomplete verb **adima** 'was taking', the action is thought of as continuing, or still going on. A prefix **a-** attaches to some incomplete verbs.

In the lesson on pronouns, we learned that a verb changes with the subject pronoun. For example, when we say **kacini anna eet** 'I see a person', the **k-** and **-i** are attached to the verb because of the subject **anna** 'I'. When we say, **acinnu niga eet** 'you(pl) see a person', the **-nu** is attached to the verb because of the subject **niga** 'you(pl)'. Below, all subject pronouns are used with both incomplete and complete forms of the verb **cin** 'see'.

Incomplete	Complete	'see'
kacini anna eet	kicina anna eet	'I'
acini inna eet	icinu inna eet	'You(sg)'
acin enne eet	icin enne eet	'(S)he'
kacin naga eet	kicinet naga eet	'We(incl)'

kacinna	naga	eet	kicinta	naga	eet	'We(excl)'
acinnu	niga	eet	icintu	niga	eet	'You(pl)'
acin	nege	eet	icinet	nege	eet	'They'

Seven different subjects can be marked on a verb. They are called subject markers.

The prefix **k-** always comes at the beginnings of verbs to mark the subjects **anna** 'I' and **naga** 'we'. Suffixes also come at the ends of verbs to mark the subjects. The prefixes and suffixes are often different according to whether the action is ongoing or complete, as whether the verb is incomplete or complete. The most common set of suffixes is the following:

Subject markers on verbs with final consonants

Incomplete			Completive			
Prefix	Suffix	Pronoun	Prefix	Suffix	Pronoun	
ka-	-i	anna	kV-	-a	anna	'I'
a-	-i	inna	V-	-u	inna	'You(sg)'
a-	-	enne	V-	-	enne	'(S)he'
ka-	-	naga	kV-	-it, -et	naga	'We(incl)'
ka-	-Ca	naga	kV-	-Ca	naga	'We(excl)'
a-	-Cu	niga	V-	-Cu	niga	'You(pl)'
a-	-	nege	V-	-it, -et	nege	'They'

In the prefix, the letter V represents the first vowel of the verb. In the suffix, the letter C represents a consonant that depends on the last consonant of the verb. This consonant is usually different whether the verb is complete or incomplete. For example, with the verb **cin** 'see' above, it is **-n** in the incomplete and **-t** in the complete forms.

In the incomplete form, if the verb has the vowel **i, i, u, or u**, the prefix vowel is **a-**. If the verb has any other vowel (**e, e, o, o, a, a**), the prefix vowel is the same as the verb vowel. For example, in the verb **acin** 'see', **avir** 'run', **annu** 'join', **aruk** 'beat', the prefix vowel is **a-**. In the verbs **egel** 'separate', **otod** 'climb', **anyak** 'have', and **aggam** 'catch', the prefix vowel is the same as the verb vowel. In the complete form, the prefix vowel is always the same as the verb vowel.

Naga ‘we’ and **niga** ‘you(pl)’ subject suffixes on verbs depend on the last consonant of the verb. Most often in the incomplete forms the last consonant is doubled (**kacinna naga, acinnu niga**) and in the complete forms a **-t** is added (**kicinta naga, icintu niga**). However, some consonants may add a different consonant in the incomplete forms. Verbs with the last consonant **ng** or **m** add **-ny** in the incomplete forms (**korongnya naga, orongnyu niga, kelemnya naga, elemnyu niga**). If the last consonant of the verb is **ny, l, or r**, usually a **-y** is added in the incomplete forms (**kaviryu naga, aviryu niga**).

C	Incomplete		Complete			
n	kacini	anna ahat	kicina	anna ahat	‘I’	‘ <u>see</u> food’
	acini	inna ahat	icinu	inna ahat	‘you(sg)’	
	acin	enne ahat	icin	enne ahat	‘(s)he’	
	kacinna	naga ahat	kicinta	naga ahat	‘we(excl)’	
	acinnu	niga ahat	icintu	niga ahat	‘you(pl)’	
	acin	nege ahat	icinet	nege ahat	‘they’	
z	kozozu	anna eet	kozozu	anna eet	‘I’	‘ <u>talk</u> to the
	ozozu	inna eet	ozozu	inna eet	‘you(sg)’	person,
	ozoz	enne eet	ozoz	enne eet	‘(s)he’	<u>answer</u> the
	kozoz	naga eet	kozozit	naga eet	‘we(incl)’	person’
	kozozza	naga eet	kozozta	naga eet	‘we(excl)’	
	ozozzu	niga eet	ozoztu	niga eet	‘you(pl)’	
	ozoz	nege eet	ozozit	nege eet	‘they’	
c	kovvoci	anna eez	kovvoca	anna eez	‘I’	‘ <u>hit</u> the goat’
	ovvoci	inna eez	ovvocu	inna eez	‘you(sg)’	(‘hit,beat,
	ovvoc	enne eez	ovvoc	enne eez	‘(s)he’	kick, shoot,
	kovvocca	naga eez	kovvocta	naga eez	‘we(excl)’	...’)
	ovvoccu	niga eez	ovvocctu	niga eez	‘you(pl)’	
	ovvoc	nege eez	ovvocit	nege eez	‘they’	
t	kaduṭi	anna maam	kuduṭa	anna maam	‘I’	‘ <u>pour</u> water’
	aduṭi	inna maam	uduṭu	inna maam	‘you(sg)’	

	<u>a</u> ḍuṭ	enne maam	<u>u</u> ḍuṭ	enne maam	‘(s)he’	
	<u>k</u> aḍuṭṭa	naga maam	<u>k</u> uḍuṭṭa	naga maam	‘we(excl)’	
	<u>a</u> ḍuṭṭu	niga maam	<u>u</u> ḍuṭṭu	niga maam	‘you(pl)’	
	<u>a</u> ḍuṭ	nege maam	<u>u</u> ḍuṭeṭ	nege maam	‘they’	
k	<u>k</u> oyoi	anna eēt	koyowa	anna eēt	‘I’	<u>‘fight a</u>
	<u>o</u> yoi	<u>i</u> nnā eēt	<u>o</u> yowu	<u>i</u> nnā eēt	‘you(sg)’	person’
	oyok	enne eēt	oyok	enne eēt	‘(s)he’	
	koyokka	naga eēt	koyokta	naga eēt	‘we(excl)’	
	<u>o</u> yokku	niga eēt	<u>o</u> yoktu	niga eēt	‘you(pl)’	
	oyok	nege eēt	oyoit	nege eēt	‘they’	
k	<u>k</u> ogoi	anna	kogowa	anna	‘I’	<u>‘cry’</u>
	<u>o</u> goi	<u>i</u> nnā	<u>o</u> gowu	<u>i</u> nnā	‘you(sg)’	
	ogok	enne	ogok	enne	‘(s)he’	
	kogokka	naga	kogokta	naga	‘we(excl)’	
	<u>o</u> gokku	niga	<u>o</u> goktu	niga	‘you(pl)’	
	ogok	nege	ogoit	nege	‘they’	
k	<u>k</u> aruṭi	anna eēt	<u>k</u> uruṭa	anna eēt	‘I’	<u>‘beat a</u>
	<u>a</u> ruṭi	<u>i</u> nnā eēt	<u>a</u> ruṭu	<u>i</u> nnā eēt	‘you(sg)’	person’
	<u>a</u> ruṭ	enne eēt	<u>a</u> ruṭ	enne eēt	‘(s)he’	(‘fight with a
	<u>k</u> aruṭka	naga eēt	<u>k</u> uruṭta	naga eēt	‘we(excl)’	stick’)
	<u>a</u> ruṭku	niga eēt	<u>a</u> ruṭtu	niga eēt	‘you(pl)’	
	<u>a</u> ruṭ	nege eēt	<u>a</u> ruṭeṭ	nege eēt	‘they’	
k	<u>k</u> anyai	anna eez	kanyaha	anna eez	‘I’	<u>‘have a goat’</u>
	<u>a</u> nyai	<u>i</u> nnā eez	<u>a</u> nyau	<u>i</u> nnā eez	‘you(sg)’	
	anyak	enne eez	anyak	enne eez	‘(s)he’	
	kanyakka	naga eez	kanyakta	naga eez	‘we(excl)’	
	<u>a</u> nyaku	niga eez	<u>a</u> nyaktu	niga eez	‘you(pl)’	
	anyak	nege eez	anyait	nege eez	‘they’	

k	katii	anna buuwec	kitiya	anna buuweci	'I'	' <u>marry</u> a
	atii	inna buuwec	itiu	inna buuweci	'you(sg)'	lady'
	atik	enne buuwec	itik	enne buuweci	'(s)he'	
	katikka	naga buuwec	kitikta	naga buuweci	'we(excl)'	
	atikku	niga buuwec	itiku	niga buuweci	'you(pl)'	
	atik	nege buuwec	itiyet	nege buuweci	'they'	
k	kajuki	anna alli	kujuka	anna alli	'I'	' <u>throw</u> the
	ajuki	inna alli	ujuku	inna alli	'you(sg)'	stick'
	ajuk	enne alli	ujuk	enne alli	'(s)he'	
	kajuk	naga alli	kujukket	naga alli	'we(incl)'	
	kajukka	naga alli	kujukta	naga alli	'we(excl)'	
	ajukku	niga alli	ujuktu	niga alli	'you(pl)'	
	ajuk	nege alli	ujukket	nege alli	'they'	
ny	kegenyi	anna	kegenya	anna	'I'	' <u>be clever</u> '
	egenyi	inna	egenyu	inna	'you(sg)'	
	egeny	enne	egeny	enne	'(s)he'	
	kegenyya	naga	kegenyca	naga	'we(excl)'	
	egenyyu	niga	egenycu	niga	'you(pl)'	
	egeny	nege	engenyit	nege	'they'	
m	kelemi	anna baci	kelema	anna baci	'I'	' <u>accept</u> the
	elemi	inna baci	elemu	inna baci	'you(sg)'	mistake'
	elem(a)	enne baci	elem(a)	enne baci	'(s)he'	
	kelemnya	naga baci	kelemta	naga baci	'we(excl)'	
	elemnyu	niga baci	elemtu	niga baci	'you(pl)'	
	elem(i)	nege baci	elemit	nege baci	'they'	
ng	korongi	anna ahat	koronga	anna ahat	'I'	'want food'
	orongi	inna ahat	orongu	inna ahat	'you(sg)'	

	orong	enne ahat	orong	enne ahat	‘(s)he’	
	korongnya	naga ahat	korongta	naga ahat	‘we(excl)’	
	orongnyu	niga ahat	orongtu	niga ahat	‘you(pl)’	
	orong	nege ahat	orongit	nege ahat	‘they’	
r	kaviri	anna dolec	kivira	anna dolec	‘I’	<u>‘elope with a</u>
	aviri	inna dolec	iviru	inna dolec	‘you(sg)’	young
	avir	enne dolec	ivir	enne dolec	‘(s)he’	woman’
	kavirya	naga dolec	kivirta	naga dolec	‘we(excl)’	
	aviryu	niga dolec	ivirtu	niga dolec	‘you(pl)’	
	avir	nege dolec	iviret	nege dolec	‘they’	
r	keheri	anna	ketehera	anna	‘I’	<u>‘write’</u>
	eheri	inna	eteheru	inna	‘you(sg)’	
	eher	enne	eteher	enne	‘(s)he’	
	keherya	naga	keteherta	naga	‘we(excl)’	
	eheryu	niga	etehertu	niga	‘you(pl)’	
	eher	nege	eteherit	nege	‘they’	
l	kavili	anna laata	kitivila	anna laata	‘I’	<u>‘clean-up,</u>
	avili	inna laata	itivilu	inna laata	‘you(sg)’	<u>gather,</u>
	avil	enne laata	itivil	enne laata	‘(s)he’	<u>sweep the</u>
	kavilya	naga laata	kitivilta	naga laata	‘we(excl)’	yeast’
	avilyu	niga laata	itiviltu	niga laata	‘you(pl)’	
	avil	nege laata	itivilet	nege laata	‘they’	
l	kalali	anna	kalala	anna	‘I’	<u>‘be cold’</u>
	alali	inna	alalu	inna	‘you(sg)’	
	alal	enne	alal	enne	‘(s)he’	
	kalalna	naga	kalalta	naga	‘we(excl)’	
	alalnu	niga	alaltu	niga	‘you(pl)’	
	alal(i)	nege	alalit	nege	‘they’	

l	kege <u>l</u> i	anna	kegela / ketegela	anna	'I'	' <u>separate</u> '
	eg <u>e</u> l	<u>i</u> nnā	eg <u>e</u> l / eteg <u>e</u> l	<u>i</u> nnā	'you(sg)'	
	egel	enne	etegel	enne	'(s)he'	
	kege <u>l</u>	naga	keteg <u>e</u> l <u>i</u> t	naga	'we(incl)'	
	kegella	naga	ketegelta	naga	'we(excl)'	
	eg <u>e</u> ll <u>u</u>	niga	eteg <u>e</u> l <u>u</u>	niga	'you(pl)'	
	egel	nege	eteg <u>e</u> l <u>i</u> t	nege	'they'	
l	ko <u>z</u> o <u>l</u> i	anna	kozola	anna	'I'	' <u>share</u> '
	o <u>z</u> o <u>l</u> i	<u>i</u> nnā	o <u>z</u> o <u>l</u>	<u>i</u> nnā	'you(sg)'	check forms!
	ozol	enne	ozol	enne	'(s)he'	
	kozol	naga	ozolta	naga	'we(excl)'	
	o <u>z</u> o <u>l</u> l <u>u</u>	niga	o <u>z</u> o <u>l</u> t <u>u</u>	niga	'you(pl)'	
	ozol	nege	o <u>z</u> o <u>l</u> i <u>t</u>	nege	'they'	
d	ket <u>t</u> e <u>d</u> i	anna liil	ketteda	anna liil	'I'	' <u>cut ...</u> , <u>cross</u>
	e <u>t</u> t <u>e</u> d <u>i</u>	<u>i</u> nnā liil	e <u>t</u> t <u>e</u> d <u>u</u>	<u>i</u> nnā liil	'you(sg)'	the river'
	etted	enne liil	etted	enne liil	'(s)he'	
	kett <u>e</u> dd <u>a</u>	naga liil	kettedia	naga liil	'we(excl)'	
	e <u>t</u> t <u>e</u> dd <u>u</u>	niga liil	e <u>t</u> t <u>e</u> d <u>a</u> <u>u</u>	niga liil	'you(pl)'	
	etted	nege liil	ettedit	nege liil	'they'	
d	ka <u>ç</u> u <u>d</u> i	anna	kucuda	anna	'I'	' <u>finish</u> '
	a <u>ç</u> u <u>d</u> i	<u>i</u> nnā	u <u>ç</u> u <u>d</u> u	<u>i</u> nnā	'you(sg)'	
	acud	enne	ucud	enne	'(s)he'	
	kacud	naga	kucudet	naga	'we(incl)'	
	kacudd <u>a</u>	naga	k <u>u</u> ç <u>u</u> dd <u>a</u>	naga	'we(excl)'	
	a <u>ç</u> u <u>d</u> du	niga	u <u>ç</u> u <u>d</u> du	niga	'you(pl)'	
	acud	nege	ucudet	nege	'they'	

b	<u>kalibi</u>	anna tatug	<u>kiliba</u>	anna tatug	'I'	' <u>break</u> the
	<u>alibi</u>	<u>inna</u> tatug	<u>ilibu</u>	<u>inna</u> tatug	'you(sg)'	door'
	<u>alib</u>	enne tatug	<u>ilib</u>	enne tatug	'(s)he'	
	<u>kalib</u>	naga tatug	<u>kilibet</u>	naga tatug	'we(incl)'	
	<u>kalibya</u>	naga tatug	<u>kilibta</u>	naga tatug	'we(excl)'	
	<u>alibyu</u>	niga tatug	<u>ilibtu</u>	niga tatug	'you(pl)'	
	<u>alib</u>	nege tatug	<u>ilibet</u>	nege tatug	'they'	
g	<u>kanyugi</u>	anna tatug	<u>kunyuga</u>	anna tatug	'I'	' <u>shut</u> the
	<u>anyugi</u>	<u>inna</u> tatug	<u>unyugu</u>	<u>inna</u> tatug	'you(sg)'	door'
	<u>anyug</u>	enne tatug	<u>anyug</u>	enne tatug	'(s)he'	
	<u>kanyug</u>	naga tatug	<u>kunyuget</u>	naga tatug	'we(incl)'	
	<u>kanyugja</u>	naga tatug	<u>kunyugta</u>	naga tatug	'we(excl)'	
	<u>anyugju</u>	niga tatug	<u>unyugtu</u>	niga tatug	'you(pl)'	
	<u>anyug</u>	nege tatug	<u>unyuget</u>	nege tatug	'they'	

In summary, the chart below lists the consonants in verbs with the subject **naga**.

Subject marker suffixes **-Ca naga** on incomplete and complete verbs

Incomplete			Complete			
n + C	= nn	<u>kacinna</u>	n + C	= nt	<u>kicina</u>	'see'
z + C	= zz	<u>kozozza</u>	z + C	= zt	<u>kozozta</u>	'talk, answer'
c + C	= cc	<u>kovvocca</u>	c + C	= ci	<u>kovvocia</u>	'hit, kick'
t + C	= tt	<u>kadutta</u>	t + C	= ti	<u>kudutia</u>	'pour'
k + C	= kk	<u>Koyokka</u>	k + C	= kt	<u>koyokta</u>	'fight'
k + C	= kk	<u>kogokka</u>	k + C	= kt	<u>kogokta</u>	'cry'
k + C	= kk	<u>karukka</u>	k + C	= kt	<u>kurukta</u>	'beat'
k + C	= kk	<u>kanyakka</u>	k + C	= kt	<u>kanyakta</u>	'have'
k + C	= kk	<u>katikka</u>	k + C	= kt	<u>kitikta</u>	'marry'
k + C	= kk	<u>kajukka</u>	k + C	= kt	<u>kujukta</u>	'throw'
ny + C	= nyy	<u>kegenyya</u>	ny + C	= nyc	<u>kegenyca</u>	'be clever'

m + C = mny	kelem<u>nya</u>	m + C = mt	kelem<u>ta</u>	'accept'
ng + C = ngny	korong<u>nya</u>	ng + C = ngt	korong<u>ta</u>	'want'
ng + C = ngny	kabung<u>ny</u>	ng + C = ngt	kabung<u>ta</u>	'write'
	a			
r + C = ry	kavir<u>ya</u>	r + C = rt	ki<u>vir</u>ta	'run'
l + C = ly	kativil<u>ya</u>	l + C = lt	kitivil<u>ta</u>	'clean-up, gather, sweep'
al + C = ln	kalal<u>na</u>	l + C = lt	kalal<u>ta</u>	'be cold'
l + C = ll	kegell<u>a</u>	l + C = lt	ketegel<u>ta</u>	'separate'
d + C = dd	ketted<u>da</u>	d + C = di	kettedi<u>a</u>	'cut ..., cross'
d + C = dd	kacud<u>da</u>	d + C = dd	kucud<u>da</u>	'finish'
b + C = by	kalib<u>ya</u>	b + C = bt	kilib<u>ta</u>	'break'
g + C = gj	kanyug<u>ja</u>	g + C = gt	kanyug<u>ta</u>	'shut'

Exercise 18

In the following lines, underline all verbs and draw a circle around all subject markers. In the blank ___ to the left, write which subject is marked on the verb. The answer could be **anna**, **inna**, **enne**, **naga**, **niga**, or **nege**.

- ___ Unnu lotuwenit zee rok cęez. 'She followed rat until the house.'
- ___ itto irongiti unguć ci lotuwento. 'Fly entered the nose of rat.'
- ___ "Korongi anna kicin ngari," "I want to see a witch doctor,"
- ___ "Abarik zin ming adau ko, anyai zar nyelok cęde kar dau!" "Before you die, you have just one month and then you will die."
- ___ "Abunna niga buulzet aggamnyu orog jurrum." "You will do well if in (this) generation the village learns well."
- ___ Iddikirret dooli neginneć ke, 'His children grew up, ...'
- ___ ming koo ebere ciggac, 'when we open our eyes,'

Subject Markers on Verbs with final Vowels

Verbs with final vowel have slightly different subject markers.

Subject markers on verbs with final vowels

Incomplete			Completive			
Prefix	Suffix	Pronoun	Prefix	Suffix	Pronoun	
k <u>a</u> -	-	anna	kV-	-wa	anna	'I'
<u>a</u> -	-	<u>i</u> nn <u>a</u>	V-	-w <u>u</u>	<u>i</u> nn <u>a</u>	'You(sg)'
a-	-	enne	V-	-	enne	'(S)he'
ka-	-	naga	kV-	-c, -wet	naga	'We(incl)'
ka-	-y <u>y</u> a, -na	naga	kV-	-y <u>y</u> a, -ta	naga	'We(excl)'
<u>a</u> -	-y <u>y</u> <u>u</u> , -n <u>u</u>	niga	V-	-y <u>y</u> <u>u</u> , -t <u>au</u>	niga	'You(pl)'
a-	-	nege	V-	-c, -wet	nege	'They'

The subject markers are shown on verbs with different final vowels.

Vowel	Incomplete		Completive			
u	k annu	anna	k unnu w a	anna	'I'	'follow'
	a nnu	<u>i</u> nn <u>a</u>	<u>u</u> nn <u>u</u> w <u>u</u>	<u>i</u> nn <u>a</u>	'You(sg)'	
	a nnu	enne	u nnu	enne	'(S)he'	
	k annu	naga	k unnu w et	naga	'We(incl)'	
	k annuy <u>y</u> a	naga	k unnuuy <u>y</u> a	naga	'We(excl)'	
	<u>a</u> nnuy <u>y</u> <u>u</u>	niga	<u>u</u> nnuy <u>y</u> <u>u</u>	niga	'You(pl)'	
	a nnu	nege	u nnuwet	nege	'They'	
e	k ere	anna	k erewa	anna	'I'	'wait'
	e re	<u>i</u> nn <u>a</u>	<u>e</u> re <u>u</u>	<u>i</u> nn <u>a</u>	'You(sg)'	
	e re	enne	e rewo	enne	'(S)he'	
	k ere	naga	k erec	naga	'We(incl)'	
	k erey <u>y</u> a	naga	k ereyyow <u>a</u>	naga	'We(excl)'	
	<u>e</u> rey <u>y</u> <u>u</u>	niga	<u>e</u> rey <u>y</u> <u>ow</u> <u>u</u>	niga	'You(pl)'	
	e re	nege	e rec	nege	'They'	
a	k agga	anna	k aggaw <u>a</u>	anna	'I'	'know'

<u>agga</u>	inna	<u>aggau</u>	inna	'You(sg)'
<u>agga</u>	enne	<u>agga</u>	enne	'(S)he'
kagga	naga	kaggac	naga	'We(incl)'
kaggayya	naga	kaggayya	naga	'We(excl)'
<u>aggayyu</u>	niga	<u>aggayyu</u>	niga	'You(pl)'
<u>agga</u>	nege	<u>aggac</u>	nege	'They'

Object Markers on Verbs

In the lesson on pronouns, we learned that a verb changes with the object pronoun. For example, when we say **idima ngaa annita** 'The woman took me', the **-a** is attached to the verb because of the object **annita** 'me'. When we say, **idimaung ngaa igeta** 'The woman took you(pl)', the **-ung** is attached to the verb because of the object **igeta** 'you(pl)'.

All possible combinations of subject and object pronouns are shown below for the verb **rong** 'want!'. Subject markers are underlined, and object markers are in **bold**.

Subject	Incompleteive			Completive			Object
'I'	<u>korongi</u>	anna		<u>koronga</u>	anna		'cover'
	<u>korongnyi</u>	anna	inneta	<u>korongi</u>	anna	inneta	'you(sg)'
	<u>korongi</u>	anna	nonno	<u>koronga</u>	anna	nonno	'him/her'
	<u>korongnyung</u>	anna	igeta	<u>korongung</u>	anna	igeta	'you(pl)'
	<u>korongi</u>	anna	nogo	<u>koronga</u>	anna	nogo	'them'
'you(sg)'	<u>orongi</u>	inna		<u>orongu</u>	inna		
	<u>orongnya</u>	inna	annita	<u>oronga</u>	inna	annita	'me'
	<u>orongi</u>	inna	nonno	<u>orongu</u>	inna	nonno	'him/her'
	<u>orongnyet(u)</u>	inna	agita	<u>oronget(u)</u>	inna	agita	'us'
	<u>orongi</u>	inna	nogo	<u>orongu</u>	inna	nogo	'them'
'(s)he'	<u>orong</u>	enne		<u>orong</u>	enne		
	<u>orongnya</u>	enne	annita	<u>oronga</u>	enne	annita	'me'
	<u>orongnyi</u>	enne	inneta	<u>orongi</u>	enne	inneta	'you(sg)'
	<u>orong</u>	enne	nonno	<u>orong</u>	enne	nonno	'him/her'
	<u>orongnyet(u)</u>	enne	agita	<u>oronget(u)</u>	enne	agita	'us'
	<u>orongnyng</u>	enne	igeta	<u>orongung</u>	enne	igeta	'you(pl)'
'we(in)'	<u>korong</u>	naga		<u>korongit</u>	naga		

	<u>korongnyi</u>	naga	inneta	<u>korongti</u>	naga	inneta	‘you(sg)’
	<u>korong</u>	naga	nonno	<u>korongit</u>	naga	nonno	‘him/her’
	<u>korongnyung</u>	naga	igeta	<u>korongtung</u>	naga	igeta	‘you(pl)’
	<u>korong</u>	naga	nogo	<u>korongit</u>	naga	nogo	‘them’
‘we(ex)’	<u>korongnya</u>	naga		<u>korongta</u>	naga		
	<u>korongnyi</u>	naga	inneta	<u>korongti</u>	naga	inneta	‘you(sg)’
	<u>korongnya</u>	naga	nonno	<u>korongta</u>	naga	nonno	‘him/her’
	<u>korongnyung</u>	naga	igeta	<u>korongtung</u>	naga	igeta	‘you(pl)’
	<u>korongnya</u>	naga	nogo	<u>korongta</u>	naga	nogo	‘them’
‘you(pl)’	<u>orongnyu</u>	niga		<u>orongtu</u>	niga		
	<u>orongnyang</u>	niga	annita	<u>orongtang</u>	niga	annita	‘me’
	<u>orongnyu</u>	niga	nonno	<u>orongtu</u>	niga	nonno	‘him/her’
	<u>orongnyet(u)</u>	niga	agita	<u>orongtet(u)</u>	niga	agita	‘us’
	<u>orongnyu</u>	niga	nogo	<u>orongtu</u>	niga	nogo	‘them’
‘they’	<u>orong</u>	nege		<u>orongit</u>	nege		
	<u>orongnya</u>	nege	annita	<u>orongta</u>	nege	annita	‘me’
	<u>orongnyi</u>	nege	inneta	<u>orongti</u>	nege	inneta	‘you(sg)’
	<u>orong</u>	nege	nonno	<u>orongit</u>	nege	nonno	‘him/her’
	<u>orongnyet(u)</u>	nege	agita	<u>orongtet(u)</u>	nege	agita	‘us’
	<u>orongnyung</u>	nege	igeta	<u>orongtung</u>	nege	igeta	‘you(pl)’
	<u>orong</u>	nege	nogo	<u>orongit</u>	nege	nogo	‘them’

All possible combinations of subject and object pronouns are shown below for the verb **cin** ‘see!’.

Subject	Incompletive	Completive	Object
‘I’	<u>kacini</u> anna	<u>kicina</u> anna	‘wash’
	<u>kacinni</u> anna inneta	<u>kicini</u> anna inneta	‘you(sg)’
	<u>kacini</u> anna nonno	<u>kicina</u> anna nonno	‘him/her’
	<u>kacinnung</u> anna igeta	<u>kicinung</u> anna igeta	‘you(pl)’
	<u>kacini</u> anna nogo	<u>kicina</u> anna nogo	‘them’
‘you(sg)’	<u>acini</u> inna	<u>icinu</u> inna	
	<u>acinna</u> inna annita	<u>icina</u> inna annita	‘me’

	<u>a</u> cin <i>i</i>	inna	nonno	<u>i</u> cinu	inna	nonno	‘him/her’
	<u>a</u> cinnet(a)	inna	agita	<u>i</u> cinet(u)	inna	agita	‘us’
	<u>a</u> cin <i>i</i>	inna	nogo	<u>i</u> cinu	inna	nogo	‘them’
‘(s)he’	<u>a</u> cin	enne		<u>i</u> cin	enne		
	<u>a</u> cinna	enne	annita	<u>i</u> cina	enne	annita	‘me’
	<u>a</u> cin <i>n</i> i	enne	inneta	<u>i</u> cin <i>i</i>	enne	inneta	‘you(sg)’
	<u>a</u> cin	enne	nonno	<u>i</u> cin	enne	nonno	‘him/her’
	<u>a</u> cinnet	enne	agita	<u>i</u> cinet(u)	enne	agita	‘us’
	<u>a</u> cin <u>n</u> ung	enne	igeta	<u>i</u> cin <u>t</u> ung	enne	igeta	‘you(pl)’
	<u>a</u> cin	enne	nogo	<u>i</u> cin	enne	nogo	‘them’
‘we(in)’	<u>k</u> acin	naga		<u>k</u> icinet	naga		
	<u>k</u> acini	naga	inneta	<u>k</u> icinti	naga	inneta	‘you(sg)’
	<u>k</u> acin	naga	nonno	<u>k</u> icinet	naga	nonno	‘him/her’
	<u>k</u> acin <u>n</u> g	naga	igeta	<u>k</u> icint <u>n</u> g	naga	igeta	‘you(pl)’
	<u>k</u> acin	naga	nogo	<u>k</u> icinet	naga	nogo	‘them’
‘we(ex)’	<u>k</u> acinna	naga		<u>k</u> icinta	naga		
	<u>k</u> acinni	naga	inneta	<u>k</u> icinti	naga	inneta	‘you(sg)’
	<u>k</u> acinna	naga	nonno	<u>k</u> icinta	naga	nonno	‘him/her’
	<u>k</u> acinn <u>n</u> g	naga	igeta	<u>k</u> icint <u>n</u> g	naga	igeta	‘you(pl)’
	<u>k</u> acinna	naga	nogo	<u>k</u> icinta	naga	nogo	‘them’
‘you(pl)’	<u>a</u> cin <u>n</u> u	niga		<u>i</u> cin <u>t</u> u	niga		
	<u>a</u> cin <u>n</u> ang	niga	annita	<u>i</u> cin <u>t</u> ang	niga	annita	‘me’
	<u>a</u> cin <u>n</u> u	niga	nonno	<u>i</u> cin <u>t</u> u	niga	nonno	‘him/her’
	<u>a</u> cinnet(u)	niga	agita	<u>i</u> cin <u>t</u> et(u)	niga	agita	‘us’
	<u>a</u> cin <u>n</u> u	niga	nogo	<u>i</u> cin <u>t</u> u	niga	nogo	‘them’
‘they’	<u>a</u> cin	nege		<u>i</u> cinet	nege		
	<u>a</u> cinna	nege	annita	<u>i</u> cin <u>t</u> a	nege	annita	‘me’
	<u>a</u> cin <i>n</i> i	nege	inneta	<u>i</u> cin <i>t</i> i	nege	inneta	‘you(sg)’
	<u>a</u> cin	nege	nonno	<u>i</u> cinet	nege	nonno	‘him/her’
	<u>a</u> cinnet(u)	nege	agita	<u>i</u> cin <u>t</u> et(u)	nege	agita	‘us’
	<u>a</u> cin <u>n</u> ung	nege	igeta	<u>i</u> cin <u>t</u> ung	nege	igeta	‘you(pl)’
	<u>a</u> cin	nege	nogo	<u>i</u> cinet	nege	nogo	‘them’

In summary, the six object markers are listed in the chart below. Object suffixes on

incompletive verbs have a consonant **C** which depends on the last verb consonant. The consonant **C** is the same as in suffixes **-Ca**, **-Cu** with **naga** and **niga** on incompletive verbs. With the object pronouns **enne** '(s)he' and **nege** 'they', there are no markers on the verb.

Object marker suffixes on verbs							
Subject	Incompletive			Completive			Object
'I'	-Ci	anna	<u>inneta</u>	-i	anna	<u>inneta</u>	'you(sg)'
	-Cung	anna	igeta	-ung	anna	igeta	'you(pl)'
'you(sg)'	-Ca	<u>inna</u>	annita	-a	<u>inna</u>	annita	'me'
	-Cet(u)	<u>inna</u>	agita	-et(u)	<u>inna</u>	agita	'us'
'(s)he'	-Ca	enne	annita	-a	enne	annita	'me'
	-Ci	enne	<u>inneta</u>	-i	enne	<u>inneta</u>	'you(sg)'
	-Cet	enne	agita	-et	enne	agita	'us'
	-Cung	enne	igeta	-ung	enne	igeta	'you(pl)'
'we(in)'	-Ci	naga	<u>inneta</u>	-i	naga	<u>inneta</u>	'you(sg)'
	-Cung	naga	igeta	-ung	naga	igeta	'you(pl)'
'we(ex)'	-Ci	naga	<u>inneta</u>	-i	naga	<u>inneta</u>	'you(sg)'
	-Cung	naga	igeta	-ung	naga	igeta	'you(pl)'
'you(pl)'	-Cang	niga	annita	-ang	niga	annita	'me'
	-Cet(u)	niga	agita	-et(u)	niga	agita	'us'
'they'	-Ca	nege	annita	-a	nege	annita	'me'
	-Ci	nege	<u>inneta</u>	-i	nege	<u>inneta</u>	'you(sg)'
	-Cet(u)	nege	agita	-et(u)	nege	agita	'us'
	-Cung	nege	igeta	-ung	nege	igeta	'you(pl)'

Exercise 19

In the following lines, underline all verbs and draw a circle around all object markers. In the blank ___ to the left, write which object is marked. The answer could be **annita**, **inneta**, **nonno**, **agita**, **igeta**, or **nogo**.

_____ Een mac ci aanyi Tamutadden, 'It is God who gives you a husband,'

_____ "illoi gii ci adakung, ..." "There is nothing to be eaten (lit.:

‘which eats for you’)

- _____ "een cuukuli ngati aave k_o, gii ci "school is the way that will bring
aanyi ize jaitot." you wealth."
- _____ "Inya o_ro_bi_ya u_gg_e kutuwak dooli "Give me some money to buy the
ru_uma_ni," children clothes,"
- _____ ann_eka e_eti cinane ne, i_lo_i o_ro_bi_ya, 'My husband told me, he has no
money,'

Subjunctive Verbs (Irrealis)

Subjunctive verbs usually follow a verb and give a reason or purpose for the first verb. For example, the verb **kutukurte** 'in order to cook' in (1) has the prefix **ka-** and gives the purpose for the verb **arike** (maam) 'put (water)'. Subjunctive verbs often have the prefix **kV-**, where the letter **V** represents the first vowel of the verb.

- (1) Arike ol maam koor zee, **kamalacca** 'The people put water in the sun **in**
kar **kutukurte** ahat. **order to boil** (it) and **cook** food.'
(lit.: 'until **boiling** in order to **cook**
food.')
- (2) Anycik dooli **koot** cuukula 'Let the children **go** to school.'
- (3) Anyik do_le_c **kilingling** goo_le wainne. 'Let the child **do** her **work**.'
- (4) Inya o_ro_bi_ya u_gg_e **kutuwak** dooli 'Give me some money **to buy** the
ru_uma_ni children clothes'

The subjunctive forms of the verb 'speak' below can take the place of sentence (2), let me/you/him/her/us/them speak.

Subjunctive verb zoz 'speak!'			
Anyik	annita	kozozu	'I'
Anyike	inneta	zozo	'you(sg)'
Anyik	nonno	kozoz	'(s)he'
Anyik	agita	kozozit	'we(excl)'
Anyike	agita	kozozit	'we(incl)'

Anyike igeta **o**zozit ‘you(pl)’
 Anyik nogo **k**ozozit ‘they’

The incomplete, complete, and subjunctive forms of the verb **zoz** 'speak!' are given for comparison, as well as the forms of the verb **dang** 'argue'.

Forms of verb zoz 'speak!'						
Incomplete	Complete		Subjunctive			
k ozoz <i>i</i>	anna	k ozoz <i>a</i>	anna	annita	k ozoz <i>u</i>	‘I’
o zoz <i>i</i>	inn <i>a</i>	o zoz <i>u</i>	inn <i>a</i>	inneta	zoz <i>o</i>	‘you(sg)’
o zoz	enne	o zoz	enne	nonno	k ozoz	‘(s)he’
k ozoz	naga	k ozoz <i>it</i>	naga	agita	k ozoz <i>it</i>	‘we(excl)’
k ozoz <i>a</i>	naga	k ozoz <i>ta</i>	naga	agita	k ozoz <i>it</i>	‘we(incl)’
o zoz <i>u</i>	niga	o zoz <i>tu</i>	niga	igeta	o zoz <i>it</i>	‘you(pl)’
o zoz	nege	o zoz <i>it</i>	nege	nogo	k ozoz <i>it</i>	‘they’

Forms of verb dang 'argue!'						
Incomplete	Complete		Subjunctive			
k adang <i>i</i>	anna	k adang <i>a</i>	anna	annita	k adang	‘I’
a adang <i>i</i>	inn <i>a</i>	a adang <i>u</i>	inn <i>a</i>	inneta	dang	‘you(sg)’
a adang	enne	a adang	enne	nonno	k adang	‘(s)he’
k adang <i>nya</i>	naga	k adang <i>ta</i>	naga	agita	k adang <i>it</i>	‘we(excl)’
k adang	naga	k adang <i>to</i>	naga	agita	k adang <i>it</i>	‘we(incl)’
a adang <i>nyu</i>	niga	a adang <i>tu</i>	niga	igeta	a adang <i>it</i>	‘you(pl)’
a adang	nege	a adang <i>to</i>	nege	nogo	k adang <i>it</i>	‘they’

The following subjunctive verbs can take the place of **nonno kadang** and **nogo kadangit** in the subjunctive chart above.

Command	Subjunctive				
singular	(PL probably all heavy. Tones not checked)				
rong	nonno	k orong	nogo	k orong <i>it</i>	‘want’
dang	nonno	k adang	nogo	k adang <i>it</i>	‘argue’
dong	nonno	k odong	nogo	k odong <i>it</i>	‘carry’
bung	nonno	k ubung	nogo	k ubung <i>et</i>	‘cover’

lingling	nonno	kilingling	nogo	kilinglinget	'work'
lem	nonno	kelem	nogo	kelemit	'accept'
ggam	nonno	kaggam	nogo	kaggamit	'catch'
cjn	nonno	kicin	nogo	kicinēt	'see'
geny	nonno	kegeny	nogo	kegenyit	'be clever'
lal	nonno	kalal	nogo	kalalit	'be cold'
vir	nonno	kiwir	nogo	kiwirēt	'run, elope'
zoz	nonno	kozoz	nogo	kozozit	'talk, answer'
nnu	nonno	kunnu	nogo	kunnuwet	'follow'
duṭ	nonno	kudut	nogo	kudutet	'pour'
vvoc	nonno	kovvoc	nogo	kovvocit	'hit, kick'
ttd	nonno	ketted	nogo	kettedit	'cut, cross'
gok	nonno	kogok	nogo	kogoit	'cry'
ruk	nonno	kuruk	nogo	kuruwet	'beat'
nyak	nonno	kanyak	nogo	kanyait	'have'
tik	nonno	kitik	nogo	kitiyet	'marry'
re	nonno	kere	nogo	kerec	'wait'
gga	nonno	kagga	nogo	kaggac	'know'
dima	nonno	kidima	nogo	kidimta	'take'
nyaha	nonno	kanyaha	nogo	kanyakia	'bring'
duwāk	nonno	kuduwāk	nogo	kuduktak	'say'
tungek	nonno	kutungek	nogo	kutungtek	'left'
tongooḷe	nonno	kotongooḷe	nogo	kotongoolte	'respect, obey, fear'
tivīl	nonno	kitivīl	nogo	kitivīlet	'clean up, gather, sweep'

Verbal Nouns

Verbal nouns are verbs that are used as nouns. The noun **bungenet** 'covering' comes from the command singular verb **bung** 'cover!' by adding the suffix **-enet**.

Abunna **bungenet**. 'Covering is good.'

The following verbal nouns can take the place of **bungenet** in the above sentence. Verbal nouns may have the suffixes **-enet**, **-inet**, **-onet**, depending on the verb vowel. A

few verbal nouns have **-anet**, **-wenet**, **-winet**, **-wonet**, or other suffixes.

Singular Command	Action Verbal Noun	Actor Verbal Noun	Suffix and root vowel	
bung	bungenet	abunge	-(w)enet	‘cover’
cin	cinenet	acine	with {i, i, u, u}	‘see’
duṭ	duṭenet	aduṭte	duṭtait	‘pour’
tivil	tivilenet		tiviloit	‘clean up, gather, sweep’
nnu	nnuwenet	annuwe	nnun yait	‘follow’
ruk	ruwenet	aruwe		‘beat’
tik	tiyenet	atii		‘marry’
rong	ronginet	orongnye	rongnyait	-(w)inet
lem	leminet	elemne	lemnyait	with {e, e, o, o}
geny	genyinet	egenyinet	genyyait	‘be clever’
vvoc	vvocinet	ovvoce		‘hit, kick’
tted	ttedinet	ettede	tteddiat	‘cut, cross’
tongool	tongoolinet		tongooloit	‘respect, obey, fear’
re	rewinet	ereyye		‘wait’
nyak	nyainet	anyai		‘have’
dang	dangonet	adangnye	dangnyait	-(w)onet
gga	ggawonet	agga		with {a}
ggam	ggamonet	aggamy	ggamnyait	‘catch’
vir	viranet	aviri		other suffixes
nyaha	nyahanet			‘bring’
duwak	duwanet			‘say’
tungek	tungenet			‘left’
dima	dimaninet			‘take’
lingling	linglingoni	alinglingi	linglingoit	‘work’
lal	lalizi	alalizi		‘be cold’
zoz		ozoz		‘talk, answer’
gok		ogoi		‘cry’

Exercise 20

In the following sentences, underline subjunctive verbs, and draw a circle around verbal nouns.

iṭiṿiḷa lotuwenti laata ci gononi kar kuwe cẹẹze cinne.	'Rat gathered the yeast of his friend in order to take (it) to his house.'
"Korongi anna kicin ngari, ..."	"I want to see a witch doctor, ..."
Een gịi ci een deṃzịṇeṭ ko, ci akannai cẹẹza,	'This kind of teaching is something which begins in the home,'
Een alaani necu tuwayoit oroot.	'This chief took good care (of his people).'
... ci awu alaani necu ol Tennetta veelek, kar kịvịṭa kuwait, ...	'in which this chief called all the Tennet people to come to a meeting ...'
"Kabaca, irong ngan kobodonik udenet bọḍok."	"I was wrong and will not drink ever again." (lit.: 'repeat drinking again')
"Korong kuḷuṭeṭ logoz nẹkẹ Jaine, kartik ceremwa, ..."	"We need to scare these young men of Jain by putting on leather ..."
..., orong zin kar kanycik gonni imma.	'..., so he wanted to give (it) to a certain friend.'

Derived verbs

Derived verbs come from common verbs by adding pairs of suffixes. A derived verb usually has similar meaning to the common verb it is derived from. There are different possibilities for derived forms. For example, the verb **ruk** 'beat!' becomes **ruka** 'strain!' by adding the derivational suffix **-a**, and it becomes **ruwek** 'pay!' or 'beat for' by adding **-ek**, and it becomes **ruwe** 'beat with!' by adding **-e**. The plural form **uruwet** 'beat!' can

additionally become **urukto** ‘beat each other!’ by adding **-Co**. The letter C represents a consonant like that in suffixes **-Ca, -Cu** for **naga** and **niga** on completive verbs (with the verb **ruk**, the consonant represented by C is **t**).

Below, command forms of derived and common forms are shown. The suffix before the slash / is for the singular derived command. The suffix after the slash is for the plural derived command.

Common form			Derived form -a/-Ca (directional)		
Command singular	Command plural		Command singular	Command plural	
rong	orongit	‘want’	ronga	orongta	‘search for (it)’
dang	adangit	‘argue’	danga	adangta	‘persuade’
bung	ubunget	‘cover’	bunga	ubungta	‘mention’
lingling	ilinglinget	‘work’	linglinga	ilinglingta	‘work’
lem	elemit	‘accept’	lema	elemta	‘accept’
ggam	aggamit	‘catch’	ggama	aggamta	‘receive’
cjn	icinet	‘see’	cina	icinta	‘play over, copy’
geny	egenyit	‘be clever’			
lal	alalit	‘be cold’			
vir	iviret	‘run, elope’	vira	ivirta	‘run towards’
zoz	ozozit	‘talk, answer’	zoza	ozozta	‘plot against’
nnu	unnuwet	‘follow’	nnua	unnuyya	‘follow’
dut	udutit	‘pour’	duta	udutta	‘pour’
vvoc	ovvocit	‘hit, kick’	vvoca	ovvocca	‘throw towards’
ttd	ettedit	‘cut, cross’	tteda	ettedda	‘cut’
gok	ogoit	‘cry’	goka	ogokta	‘cry away’
ruk	uruwet	‘beat’	ruka	urukta	‘stretch grain’
nyak	anyait	‘have’	nyaka	anyakta	‘bring’
tik	itiyet	‘marry’	tika	itikta	‘carry, marry’

Derived form -ak,ek,ik/-Cak,Cek,Cik			Derived form -e/Ce (Accompaniment)		
Command singular	Command plural	(Benefactive Applicative)	Command singular	Command plural	Applicative)
rongak	orongtak	‘search for’	ronge	orongte	‘want with’

dang <u>e</u> k	ad <u>a</u> ng <u>e</u> tek	‘force for’	dang <u>e</u>	ad <u>a</u> ng <u>e</u>	
bung <u>e</u> k	ubung <u>e</u> tek	‘mention to him’		ubung <u>e</u>	
lingling <u>e</u> k	ilingling <u>e</u> tek	‘work for’	lingling <u>e</u>	ilingling <u>e</u>	
lemak	elem <u>t</u> ak	‘accept because’		elem <u>t</u> e	
ggam <u>e</u> k	aggam <u>e</u> tek	‘hold for’	ggam <u>e</u>	aggam <u>e</u>	‘hold/catch with’
cin <u>e</u> k	icin <u>e</u> tek	‘see for’	cin <u>e</u>	icin <u>e</u>	‘see with’
			geny <u>e</u>	egeny <u>e</u>	‘be clever regarding’
lalek	alal <u>t</u> ek	‘forgive (him)’		alal <u>t</u> e	
virek	ivir <u>t</u> ek	‘run on behalf’	vir <u>e</u>	ivir <u>t</u> e	‘run with’
zozek	ozoz <u>t</u> ek	‘speak to (him)’	zoz <u>e</u>	ozoz <u>t</u> e	‘talk with’
n <u>u</u> wek	unnuyy <u>e</u> k	‘follow (him)’	n <u>u</u> w	unnuyy <u>e</u>	‘follow with’
dut <u>e</u> k	udut <u>t</u> ek	‘pour for/instead of’		udut <u>t</u> e	
vvocek	ovvoc <u>e</u> cek	‘throw to/for’	vvo <u>c</u> e	ovvoc <u>e</u>	‘shoot with’
tte <u>d</u> ek	etted <u>d</u> ek	‘cut for, judge’	tted <u>e</u>	etted <u>d</u> e	‘cut with’
gow <u>e</u> k	ogok <u>t</u> ek	‘cry for (him)’		ogok <u>t</u> e	
ru <u>w</u> ek	uruk <u>t</u> ek	‘beat for, pay on (his) behalf’	ru <u>w</u> e	uruk <u>t</u> e	‘beat with’
nya <u>h</u> ek	anyak <u>t</u> ek	‘have for’	nya <u>h</u> e	anyak <u>t</u> e	
tiy <u>e</u> k	itik <u>t</u> ek	‘help carry’	tiy <u>e</u>	itik <u>t</u> e	

Below, subject markers are attached to each type of derived verb. The command forms are included with each.

Suffixes	Incompletive	Completive	dima	idimta
-a/-Ca	kadima anna	kidima anna	‘I’	‘take’
	adima inna	idima inna	‘you(sg)’	
	adima enne	idima enne	‘(s)he’	
	kadima naga	kidimta naga	‘we(excl)’	
	kadimana naga	kidimtaa naga	‘we(incl)’	
	adimanu niga	idimtau niga	‘you(pl)’	
	adima nege	idimta nege	‘they’	

Suffixes	Incompletive	Completive	<u>duwa</u>	<u>dukta</u>
-a/-Ca (???)	<u>ka</u>duwak anna	<u>ku</u>duwa anna	'I'	'tell'
	<u>a</u>duwak inna	<u>u</u>duwa inna	'you(sg)'	
	<u>a</u>duwak enne	<u>u</u>duwa enne	'(s)he'	
	<u>ka</u>duwak naga	<u>ku</u>dukta naga	'we(excl)'	
	<u>ka</u>duwak<u>ka</u> naga	<u>ku</u>dukta<u>a</u> naga	'we(incl)'	
	<u>a</u>duwak<u>ku</u> niga	<u>u</u>dukta<u>u</u> niga	'you(pl)'	
	<u>a</u>duwak nege	<u>u</u>dukta nege	'they'	

Suffixes	Incompletive	Completive	<u>tungnek</u>	<u>utungtek</u>
-ek/-Cek	<u>kun</u>gnek anna	<u>ku</u>tungeya anna	'I'	'leave for'
	<u>un</u>gnek inna	<u>u</u>tunge<u>u</u> inna	'you(sg)'	
	<u>un</u>gnek enne	<u>u</u>tunge<u>k</u> enne	'(s)he'	
	<u>kun</u>gnek naga	<u>ku</u>tungte<u>k</u> naga	'we(excl)'	
	<u>kun</u>gnek<u>ka</u> naga	<u>ku</u>tungte<u>ya</u> naga	'we(incl)'	
	<u>un</u>gnek<u>ku</u> niga	<u>u</u>tungte<u>u</u> niga	'you(pl)'	
	<u>un</u>gnek nege	<u>u</u>tungte<u>k</u> nege	'they'	

Suffixes	Incompletive	Completive	<u>tongoole</u>	<u>otongoolte</u>
-e/-Ce	<u>kon</u>goole anna	<u>ko</u>tongoole anna	'I'	'respect, obey, fear'
	<u>on</u>goole inna	<u>o</u>tongoole inna	'you(sg)'	
	<u>on</u>goole enne	<u>o</u>tongoole enne	'(s)he'	
	<u>kon</u>goole naga	<u>ko</u>tongoolte naga	'we(excl)'	
	<u>kon</u>gool<u>ina</u> naga	<u>ko</u>tongoolte<u>a</u> naga	'we(incl)'	
	<u>on</u>gool<u>inu</u> niga	<u>o</u>tongoolte<u>u</u> niga	'you(pl)'	
	<u>on</u>goole nege	<u>o</u>tongoolte nege	'they'	

Suffixes	Incompletive	Completive	<u>mire</u>	<u>imirte</u>
-e/-Ce	k <u>mire</u> anna	k <u>imire</u> anna	‘I’	‘return’
	a <u>mire</u> inna	i <u>mire</u> inna	‘you(sg)’	
	a <u>mire</u> enne	i <u>mire</u> enne	‘(s)he’	
	k <u>mire</u> naga	k <u>imirte</u> naga	‘we(excl)’	
	k <u>mire</u> na naga	k <u>imiro</u> wa naga	‘we(incl)’	
	a <u>mire</u> nu niga	i <u>mirte</u> u niga	‘you(pl)’	
	a <u>mire</u> nege	i <u>mirte</u> nege	‘they’	

Suffixes	Incompletive	Completive	<u>vire</u>	<u>ivirte</u>
-e/-Ce	k <u>vire</u> anna	k <u>ivire</u> anna	‘I’	‘run with’
	a <u>vire</u> inna	i <u>viru</u> inna	‘you(sg)’	
	a <u>vire</u> enne	i <u>vire</u> enne	‘(s)he’	
	k <u>vire</u> naga	k <u>ivirte</u> naga	‘we(excl)’	
	k <u>vira</u> naga	k <u>ivirta</u> naga	‘we(incl)’	
	a <u>viru</u> niga	i <u>virtu</u> niga	‘you(pl)’	
	a <u>vire</u> nege	i <u>virte</u> nege	‘they’	

Suffixes	Incompletive	Completive	<u>oyokto</u>	
-o/-Co	k <u>oyoho</u> naga	k <u>oyokto</u> naga	‘we(excl)’	‘fight each other’
	k <u>oyoho</u> na naga	k <u>oyokto</u> wa naga	‘we(incl)’	
	o <u>yoho</u> nu niga	o <u>yokto</u> u niga	‘you(pl)’	
	o <u>yoho</u> nege	o <u>yokto</u> nege	‘they’	

Suffixes	Incompletive	Completive	<u>oyokto</u>	
-o/-Co	k <u>aruwo</u> naga	k <u>urukto</u> naga	‘we(excl)’	‘beat each other’
	k <u>aruwo</u> na naga	k <u>urukto</u> wa naga	‘we(incl)’	
	a <u>ruwo</u> nu niga	u <u>rukto</u> u niga	‘you(pl)’	
	a <u>ruwo</u> nege	u <u>rukto</u> nege	‘they’	

Passive Verbs

Passive verbs make the doer of the action become the receiver of the action. The suffix **-e** is added to the verb to show that a switch has been made.

In (1), the doer of the action verb **ovvoc** 'kick' is **elegiti** 'animal'. The noun **elegiti** has the suffix **-i** to show that it is the *doer*. The noun **eet** 'man', without the suffix **-i**, is the *receiver* of the action. In (2), the doer of the verb **ovvoc** is **eeti**. The noun **eeti** has the suffix **-i** to show that it is the *doer*. The noun **elegit**, without the suffix **-i**, is the *receiver* of the action.

- (1) Ovvoc elegiti eet. 'The *animal* kicked the man.'
- (2) Ovvoc eeti elegit. 'The *man* kicked the animal.'
- (3) **Ovvoce** elegiti. 'The *animal* was kicked.'

In (3), the noun **elegiti** has the suffix **-i**. Usually the suffix **-i** means that a noun is the doer of the action. However, the passive verb **ovvoce** 'was kicked' has the suffix **-e** to show that **elegiti** is the *receiver* of the action instead of the *doer*. In the following, two example verbs are given for the passive forms, one verb ending with a consonant (*ovvoc* 'kick'), one verb ending with a vowel (*gga* 'know').

ovvoc			gga		
kovvoce	anna	'I'	kaggawe	anna	'I'
ovvoce	inna	'you(sg)'	aggawe	inna	'you(sg)'
ovvoce	enne	'(s)he'	aggawe	enne	'(s)he'
kovvoce	naga	'we(excl)'	kaggayyo	naga	'we(excl)'
kovvoceya	naga	'we(incl)'	kaggayyowa	naga	'we(incl)'
ovvoceu	niga	'you(pl)'	aggayyowu	niga	'you(pl)'
ovvoce	nege	'they'	aggayyo	nege	'they'

There is a passive construction in which the passive verb has the suffix **-Cai**, as in (4).

- (4) Een gij *ci* **akannai**. 'It is something *which* has started.'

The following passive verbs can take the place of **akannai** in (4).

Command	Passive	
rong	orongnyai	‘want’
dang	adangnyai	‘argue’
bung	ubungnyai	‘cover’
lingling	alinglingnyai	‘work’
lem	elemnyai	‘accept’
ggam	aggamnyai	‘catch’
cın	acinnai	‘see’
zoz	ozozzai	‘talk, answer’
nnu	annuwnyai	‘follow’
dut	aduttai	‘pour’
vvoc	ovvoccai	‘hit, kick’
tted	etteddai	‘cut, cross’
gok	ogoyyai	‘cry’
ruk	arukcai	‘beat’
nyak	anyayyai	‘have’
tik	atiyyai	‘marry’
re	ereyyai	‘wait’
gga	aggayyai	‘know’
dima	adimayai	‘take’
nyaha	anyakcai	‘bring’
duwak	aduyyai	‘say’
tungek	utungnyai	‘left’
tivil	avillai	‘clean up, gather, sweep’

Connectives

We have learned about how words are grouped together into clauses and sentences. Now, we will learn about another kind of word called 'connectives' which join clauses and sentence. But first we need to learn the difference between two kinds of clauses.

Main Clauses and Dependent Clauses

A main clause (independent clause) can be a sentence by itself; it does not require another clause in order to be a complete sentence. A dependent clause is not a sentence by itself; it requires or depends on another clause to complete the sentence. For example, the first clause below is a complete sentence. However, the second clause needs another clause to complete it.

Ma zin uruz da nginatu uk oroota keelang	'Then one day the dog went to spy on the leopard.'
Baling okko manyi acin,	'When the owner went and saw (them), . . .'

It needs another clause to complete it such as the following:

Baling okko manyi acin, urūwē ebere loḡc	'When the owner went and saw (them), . . .' 'he lowered (his) eyes to the ground'
--	--

Connectives

The words **ma** 'and', **zin** 'then', and **baling** 'when' are all connectives. A connective (conjunction) joins a clause, sentence, or phrase to another clause, sentence, or phrase. Some connectives, such as **ma** and **zin**, join a main clause to the previous clause. Other connectives such as **baling** join a dependent clause to the following clause.

The words below are other examples of connectives.

Connectives introducing main clauses		Connectives introducing dependent clauses	
ma	'and'	ming	'when, if'
ki	'and, with'	baling	'when (past)'
zin	'then'	kar	'so that, in order to, for the reason of'
imma	'but'	abarik	'but, instead'
(zee	'until')	ci	'who, that, which, of'
		cik	'who, that, which, of'

We will learn about each of these in the following section. – In the workshop, only the meanings of zin and kar were explored!

Connectives ma and ki

In this section, we learn about some connectives for main clauses. First there is an explanation of how each connective is used. Then, examples are given of the connectives in stories.

The connective **ma** 'and' joins a main clause to a previous clause. This connector is not very common. In the one occurrence in the stories it begins a new sentence (the first sentence after the introduction). More often main clauses and new sentences begin without a connective.

The connective **ki** 'and, with' joins a main clause to a previous clause. In the few examples the **ki** is placed before the subject of the joined clause. This connective is more often used to connect nouns or phrases (including clauses with cik when cik refers to the same people or things).

Try to see if the things said about the connectives are true in the following examples. The symbol Ø is used when two clauses are joined without a connective.

(From Fire 2-6)

Ø akce da gon ol koora,

Ø arike da gon ol maam koor zee

kamalacca

kar kutukurte ahat.

Ma zin uruz da nginatu uk oroota keelang

ming akce gwooya,

Ø abure gwa necu kemed.

People always cooked with the sun,

people always put water in the sun until it boiled

in order to cook food.

And then (Then, one day) the dog went to spy on the leopard

as he cooked on the fire,

that was a nice hot fire.

(From Fat 14-15)

Ø Atarar dolec

The girl laughed (greatly relieved)

Ø uk olo niko,
ki logoz **ming** izzahonik nonno.

(From Fire 13)

Ø Uk gwaa necu idite goola,

ki nonno **ming** oboda de kō.

(From Fire 21-23)

..., Ø irran uruz gwoo
kar kovvoce ngatobuny.
Irayyo ki keelang zee,

kuk uruz
Ø keted liil t̄it̄im.

(From Competing 6-7)

Uk zin logut̄e ci gon Lōluro kō uuwe
kolle cinne ki micizzak wak ozolek
nonno gool.

literally:

Uk zin logut̄e ci gon Lōluro kō

Ø kō uuwe kolle cinne
ki micizzak wak ozolek nonno gool.
wak ozolek nonno gool.

(From School 4-5)

..., kar k̄iv̄it̄a kuwait nongit̄ton c̄ik obod
ki orog, ki c̄ik obod ki t̄eher̄inet̄.
literally:
..., kar k̄iv̄it̄a kuwait nongit̄ton
c̄ik obod ki orog

and went to the village like that,
where men began approaching her (with
requests to be married).

The fire went out (as he went) along the
road,
so he returned.

..., the dog snatched the fire
and darted off ('kick.with run').
And the leopard was running after him
(until)
the dog went
crossing the river to the (opposite) bank.

Then, a jung man from Loluro village
gathered his friends and went with his
helpers along the road **for** an engagement
ceremony.

Then, a jung man from Loluro always
went
now he took his crowd
and get engagement
who (are) his helpers along the road.

..., to come to a meeting on the issue of
education in the village

..., to come to a meeting
which is about (the issue) in the village

ki cik obod ki teherinet

and which is about (the issue) education

(From Beer 1-3)

Anyak bali ngarido imma

ci azi ne,

Ø anyak eeti imma ci da aruce joor.

There is a certain story

which says that

there was a man who was recently married.

Ø Abaito eeti necu **ki** ngaa cinne zee,

kitirta dooli iiyo.

This man lived **with** his wife

and (later) three children were born

Connectives zin, imma, and zee

In this section, three more connectives for main clauses are explained, followed by examples.

The connective **zin** 'then' joins a main clause to a previous clause, and it is the second word in the clause. The clause joined tells a new point, a new event, or mark the conclusion. It is used to draw attention to important clauses.

(From School 2-4,)

Een alaani necu tuwayoit oroot.

This chief took good care (of his people).

Anyak **zin** bali koor imma

(Then) there was a certain day

ci awu alaani necu ol Tennetta veelek

in which this chief called all the Tennet people

(From School 16-17,)

Abunna **zin**

So, it is good

Tenneti dook ming oor zoz ci aave olo.

when all the Tennet follow in this way.

Utüre ngarido ningatu.

The story ends here.

(From Stop Doing Things 6-9)

Aanycik code ngatinneng kodong eez neci
zee,

baling okko enne apirna,

orong **zin**

kar kanycik gonni imma.

Odowozik **zin** eez necu inya ci eet neci zee,

kogok eeti niko.

They gave one of them that goat to
carry (until)

tired from its weight (lit. when he was
suffering),

(so that) he **then** wanted

to give (it) to a certain friend.

Then the goat butted the neck of that
person (until)

this person cried (the goat remained in
his neck).

The connective **imma** 'but' joins a main clause to a previous clause. The clause joined probably tells a new point, a new event, or something to make the story more interesting. It can also introduce something unexpected.

(From Fire 22-23)

Irayyo ki keelang zee,

kuk uruz keted liil tiim.

Imma keelangi irahék tiima.

And the leopard was running after him
(until)

the dog crossed the river to the
(opposite) bank.

But the leopard remained on the (first)
bank.

(From Beer 3-8)

Iddikirret dooli neginnek ke,

orongit orobiya cik cuukulo

ki cik utane ruumani

cik ovvoye cuukula.

Imma da gon eeti necu een eet

ci aud bbambbu ki merte oroot.

Imma bali koor imma, ijjin ngaa cinne

nonno,

annek ne, "..."

His children grew up

and needed money for school

and to buy clothes to wear

(taking) to school.

But the man was the kind of person
who smokes and drinks beer a lot.

However, at a certain time, his wife

asked him,

saying "..."

(From Competing 8-12)

Baling arayya Tare baal,

imma i_iwę necu ele, i_virte zin dōlec goole

ci irong ol aggawe.

Imma logoz cik Lovi ming ovvo a_vvū

vurta,

amuda dōlec i_zitō.

When he arrived in Tare village in the evening time,

there, the very day, he eloped with the young woman in a way

that is not done by people.

Yet, when the young men from Lovi

arrived later,

they discovered the young woman missing.

The connective **zee** 'until' joins a main clause to a following clause. It is usually at the end of the clause. It indicates that the action of the following clause ends or replaces the continuous action of the clause joined.

(From Fire 21-23)

..., irran uruz gwōō

kar kovvoce ngatobuny.

Irayyo ki keelang **zee**,

kuk uruz keted liil t_it_im.

..., the dog snatched the fire and darted off ('kick.with run').

And the leopard was running after him (**until**)

the dog crossed the river to the (opposite) bank.

(From Animal 21-22)

U_tu_lu_zzō lotuwa gooni **zee**,

kar kuruwēt dōdōl,

aggayyo ki irong de.

The (other) rats mourned their friend and **afterwards** pretended to be friends with Fly.

(From Fat Woman 3-4)

Acin zin da dōlec necu **zee**,

ize ne,"... "

This young woman realized this and **finally** said, "..."

(From Stop Doing Things 6-9)

Aanycik cōde ngatinnęng kodong eez neci

They gave one of them that goat to

zee,
baling okko enne apirna,

orong zin
kar kanycik gonni imma.

carry (**until**)
tired from its weight (lit. when he was
suffering),
(so that) he then wanted
to give (it) to a certain friend.

Connectives kar, abarik, ming, and baling

In this section, four connectives for dependent clauses are explained, followed by examples.

The connective **kar** 'so that, in order to, for the reason of' joins a dependent clause to the previous main clause. There must be a comma at the end of the main clause and before the clause with **kar**. The clause with **kar** gives the reason or purpose and the form of the verb used in this clause is subjunctive. It is also used in the sense of 'went on saying' when the following speech is something like a conclusion of the previous one (see Animals 7-9).

(From Fire 3-4)

arike da gon ol maam koor zee
kamalacca
kar kutukurte ahat.

people always put water in the sun until
it boiled
in order to cook food.

(From School 2-4,)

Anyak zin bali koor imma
ci awu alaani necu ol Tennetta veelek,
kar kiviṭa kuwait nongitton ...

There was a certain day
in which this chief called all the Tennet
people
to come to a meeting ...

(From Stop Doing Things 7-8)

baling okko enne apirna,
orong zin
kar kanycik gonni imma.

when he was suffering,
he then wanted
to give (it) to a certain friend.

(From Animals 7-9)

Azi ne, "ngene wuca ci zong ette edelana and said, "Who could have taken all my

laata cinani ko?"	yeast?"
Ozoz enne do,	She answered herself,
kar kize ne, "lotuwenit iyoko ci edelana."	saying, "It is rat who took it."

The connective **abarik** 'but, instead' joins a dependent clause to the previous main clause. The clause with **abarik** introduces something unexpected.

(From Tamu 7-9)

Korongi wanai anna kilaba orobiya do,	I previously just wanted to gain money (from people),
abarik bodok inna iditu ebere cigannik udut.	but now you have closed my eyes forever.

(From Animal 7)

amuda lotuwenit,	she found (that) rat
abarik itivila laata dook.	had already collected all the yeast,

(From Fat Lady 13)

Aiyoo,	My goodness!
abarik ming ubunna ko,	You have become well !
abarik inna bali azi ne,	though I earlier said (lit.: 'though you earlier said')
adai atin dede?	that you would surely die!"

The connective **ming** 'when, if' joins a dependent clause to the previous or following main clause, or it can even be used for a dependent clause within a clause, as in the example in Fire 11. The clause with **ming** shows a time sequence or condition. The expression **abunna ming** 'it is good, when/if ...' is frequently used to soften a command or a request to make it more polite (mitigation).

(From Fire 4-5)

Ma zin uruz da nginatu uk	Then one day, the dog went
oroota keelang,	to spy on the leopard
ming akce gwooya,	as he cooked on a fire,

(From Fire 8)

Ming kaṅṅek keelang ne, "Inya gwoo,"

irong atidic aanyan.

If I ask the leopard, "give me the fire,"

he won't give (it).

(From Fire 6-9)

Ize zin uruz ne, "kar kutuḡu gwoo necu ku
kar idimak eēt wa anyaka annit ko? Ming
kaṅṅek keelang ne, 'Inya gwoo,' irong
atidic aanyan,"

ming ozoz uruz do.

Then the dog said, "What should I do
to take this fire to the person who
cares for me? If I ask the leopard
to give (me) the fire, he won't give
(it),"

when the dog was talking to himself.

(From Fire 11)

"Irong anna kajurane, **ming** alali, innet
looci."

The sentence split up according to the Tennet language:

Irong anna kajurane,
ming alali,
innet looci.

"I won't refuse you the space, **when**
you are cold."

I won't refuse,
when you are cold,
the space to you.

(From Way of Living 1-2)

abunna,
ming onḡoolinṅu macewa cigḡog

it is good,
if you respect your husbands

(From Beer 17-18, 20-21)

Abunna
ming acinnu amati annit dooli olo.

It is good,
if you see the poverty of me and my
children in the village.

...

Korongi anna iḡet abunna ming acinnu zoz
necu jurruṃ.

...

I want you to look into this problem
carefully.

The sentence split up according to the Tennet language:

Korongi anna iḡet,

I want you,

abunna,
ming acinnu zoz necu jurrum.

it is good,
if you look into this problem
carefully.

The connective **baling** 'when' joins a dependent clause to the following main clause. There must be a comma at the end of the clause with **baling** and before the main clause. The clause with **baling** shows a time sequence and it is also indicating past tense.

(From Animal 4-5)

Baling okko enne okko,
itivila lotuwenti laata ci gononi

After she had left,
rat gathered the yeast of his friend

(From Animal 14)

Baling okko enne ajjin lotuwenit udut udut
niko,
ize lotuwenti moot,

When she kept asking rat again and
again,
rat become annoyed,

(From Fat Lady 5-6)

Baling okko enne okko,
annek ngari nonno ne,"..."

When she arrived,
she told the witch doctor, "..."

Connectives **ci** and **cik**, **wa** and **wak**

The connective **ci** 'who, that, which, of' introduces a phrase or clause that describes or identifies a previous *singular* noun. The phrase or clause with **ci** is a part of the main clause. It is like a room inside a house.

In the line below, the clause **een Tamu** 'is (called) Tamu' describes the singular noun **eeti** 'person'. The clause **ci een Tamu** is like a room inside the house **okko bali eeti ci een Tamu marakaca..**

(From Tamu 1)

Okko bali eeti [**ci** een **Tamu**] marakaca.

A person [**who** is called Tamu] went
to town.

The connective **ci** 'who, that, which, of' introduces a phrase or clause that describes or identifies a previous *plural* noun. The phrase or clause with **ci** is a part of the main clause.

If the person (or thing?) referred to by **ci** or **ci** 'who, that, which, of' is specific (known) or salient (important), **wa** can be used instead of **ci** and **wak** instead of **ci**. (??? – the significance when **wa(k)** is used instead of **ci(k)** is not yet clear.)

In each of the examples below, the clause or phrase introduced by **ci** or **ci** is in [brackets]. The previous noun that is described or identified is underlined.

(From Fat Lady 1-3)

Anyak bali dolec imma [**ci** appwe ele oroot]. There was a certain young woman
[**who** was very fat].
... irong logoz atik buuweci [**ci** apintek ... men did not marry ladies [**who**
eletti]. have large bodies].

(From Live 2)

Iziet zoz [**ci** aduwa] nege. Listen to the things [**which** they say].

(From Live 12-13)

anyik bodok dooli [**ci** maccik] kilinglinget and have [boy] children do work as
google wanneng. they should.

(From School 9-10)

"Niga ddikirzet, een cuukuli ngati aave ko, "You elders, school is the way [**that**
gii [**ci** aanyi ize jaitot]." will bring wealth]."

(From Stop Doing 1-2)

Ovvo bali logoz uggak [**ci** een aciir] orge Some young men [**who** are soldiers]
immani. went to another village.

(From Beer 8-9)

"Inya orobiya ugge kutuwak dooli ruumani "Give (me) some money to buy the
[**ci** ovvoye cuukula]." children clothes [to wear to school]."

(From Beer 14)

uluta ol [**wak** addikire] dook.

she assembled all the elders (lit.: 'all
people [**who** are elders]')

Exercise 21

In the sentences below, fill in each blank ___ with one correct connective. Choose from the following list of connectives:

ma	'and'	ming	'when, if '
ki	'and, with'	baling	'when (past)'
zin	'then'	kar	'so that, in order to, for the reason of'
imma	'but'	abarik	'but, instead'
		ci, wa	'who, that, which, of'
zee	'until'	cik, wak	'who, that, which, of'

(From Fat Lady 6-8)

Azi ngari ne, "Aiyoo, abarik ___ ___ adau
ko, anyai ___ nyelok code ___ dau!"

The witch doctor said, "Oh my! ___
___ you die, you have ___ one month
and ___ you will die!"

(From Fire 3-7)

Arike da gon ol maam koor ____, kamalacca
___ kutukurte ahat.
___ uruz da nginatu uk oroota keelang
___ akce gwooya, abure gwaa necu kemed.

People used to put water on the sun
___ it boiled ___ to cook food.
___ one day, the dog went to spy
on the leopard ___ he cooked on a
fire that was a nice hot fire.

Ize ___ uruz ne, "___ kutugu gwoo necu ku
___ idimak eet ___ anyaka annit ko?"

___ the dog said, "What should I do
___ take this fire to the person ___
cares for me?"

(From School 2-8)

Anyak ___ bali koor imma ___ awu alaani
necu ol Tennetta veelek, ___ kivita kuwait
nongitton ___ obod ki orog, ___ ___ obod
ki teherinet.

Annək alaani ol ne, "Abunna niga buulzet
aggamnyu orog jurrum.

Een orogi ___ aave ko, ___ ___ naga dook
abunna kacin zoz ___ gerze akunak orog".

___ kize ne, "..."

(From Tamu 10-13)

Aave eeti ___ bak okko ruben udut dede.

Tennet illoj lutenet ___ kalute Tamutadden,
egeny enne oroot.

Abunna ___ ___ koo ebere ciggac, niga ol
dook.

___ there was a certain day (in) ___
this chief called all the Tennet
people ___ come to a meeting on
the issue of education in the village
(lit.: ... a meeting ___ is an issue in
the village, ___ ___ is an issue
about education).

The chief said to the people, "You
will do well if in (this) generation
the village learns well.

The village will remain (strong) and
we will all thrive when we prevent
corruption from coming the village.

He ___ said, "..."

The person truly remained blind
forever. (literally: The person
stayed ___, (until) he was truly
blind forever)

Tennet people, no one can cheat God
(lit.: there is no cheating ___ cheats
God)—He is very clever.

___, it is good ___ we open our eyes,
all you people.

Glossary

Word	Example	Definition
<u>prefix</u>	k- 'I' in kannek 'I ask'	an attachment at the beginning of a word that has meaning
<u>suffix</u>	-loḱ 'plural' in golloḱ 'road, path'	an attachment at the end of a word that has meaning
<u>noun</u>	ngaa 'woman'	a person, place, object, or idea
<u>singular noun</u>	eez 'goat'	noun form used for one of the noun
<u>plural noun</u>	eeza 'goats'	noun form used for more than one of the noun
<u>relational noun</u>	ngoona 'my sister'	noun that describes a relationship between people
<u>verb</u>	unnu '(s)he followed'	a word that describes an action, motion, state, change, or can be used as an equal sign between two or more words
<u>completive verb</u>	idima eeti eez. 'the person <u>took</u> the goat.'	action that is thought of as being finished or complete
<u>incompletive verb</u>	adima eeti eez. 'the person <u>was taking</u> the goat.'	action that is thought of as continuing or going on
<u>clause</u>	Baling arayya Tare 'when he arrived in Tare village'	a group of words with one verb
<u>sentence</u>	Itto ironḱiti unḱuc. 'Fly entered the nose.'	a group of words with one or more clauses that can stand alone
<u>phrase</u>	doḱec imma 'a certain child'	a group of words; can be without a verb
<u>punctuation</u>	B , . " "	the way of marking sentences and clauses in writing
<u>subject</u>	Ovvoc doḱec eez 'The <u>child</u> kicked the goat'	a noun that is the <i>doer</i> of the action
<u>object</u>	Ovvoc doḱec eez 'The child kicked <u>the goat</u> '	a noun that is the <i>receiver</i> of the action

<u>singular subject marker</u>	Icin eeti eez imma. 'This man saw a certain goat.'	a suffix on a singular noun that shows the noun is a subject; most common is -i
<u>plural subject marker</u>	Unnuwet ironga ngaa. 'The flies followed the woman.'	a suffix on a plural noun that shows the noun is a subject; most common is -a, -na
<u>singular location marker</u>	Aavte irong deera. 'The flies stayed on the gourd.'	a suffix on a singular noun that shows the noun is a location; most common is -a
<u>plural location marker</u>	Aavte irong deerete. 'The flies stayed on the gourds.'	a suffix on a plural noun that shows the noun is a location; most common are -e, -ne
<u>singular possessive marker</u>	Amuda irongiti gii ci buuweco. 'The fly found the thing of the lady.'	a suffix on a singular noun that shows the noun is a possessor of a singular noun; most common is -o
<u>singular possessive marker of plural noun</u>	Amuda irongiti kaal cik buuwecak. 'The fly found the things of the lady.'	a suffix on a singular noun that shows the noun is a possessor of a plural noun; most common is -ak
<u>plural possessive marker</u>	Amuda irongiti kaal cik buuwecinu. 'The fly found the things of the ladies.'	a suffix on a plural noun that shows the noun is a possessor; most common is -u, -nu
<u>pronoun</u>	naga 'we'	a word that takes the place of a noun; it is a substitute or replacement for a noun previously mentioned
<u>subject pronoun</u>	enne 'he, she, it'	a word that takes the place of a person or persons <i>doing</i> the action
<u>object pronoun</u>	nonno 'him, her'	a word that takes the place of a person or persons <i>receiving</i> the action
<u>location pronoun</u>	ngatinne '(on) him, her'	a word that takes the place of a person where the action is <i>located</i>

<u>possessive</u> <u>pronoun</u> <u>singular</u> <u>possessive</u> <u>pronoun</u>	cinneng 'their' elegit cinne 'his animal'	a word that takes the place of someone that something belongs to or is possessed by a pronoun used with a <i>singular</i> noun to take the place of its owner
<u>plural</u> <u>possessive</u> <u>pronoun</u>	elegje ciggenik 'his animals'	a pronoun used with a <i>plural</i> noun to take the place of its owner
<u>stative verb</u>	Omori dooli. 'The children <u>are sick</u> .'	a verb that describes the way things are
<u>demonstrative</u> <u>pronoun</u> <u>indefinite</u> <u>pronoun</u>	Een cu elegit. 'This is an animal.' Een imma elegit. 'Another is an animal.'	a word that takes the place of a noun by pointing to it or showing it a word that take the place of a noun that has not yet been mentioned or that does not refer to a specific noun
<u>adjective</u>	dolec ci macci 'male child'	a word that describes or gives information about a noun; a singular adjective follows ci
<u>plural</u> <u>adjective</u> <u>adjectival</u> <u>noun</u>	dooli cik maccik 'male children' gerezoit 'bad person'	a word that describes a plural noun; usually has the marker -k ; follows cik an adjective used as a noun; most common suffixes are -zet or -oit
<u>number</u> <u>adjective</u>	dolec code 'one child'	a word that describes a noun with a number
<u>demonstrative</u> <u>adjective</u>	Uruwet ol elegit necu. 'People killed <u>that</u> animal.'	a word that describes a noun by pointing or showing
<u>indefinite</u> <u>adjective</u>	Uruwet ol elegit imma. 'People killed <u>a certain</u> animal. '	a word that describes a noun that has not yet been mentioned or is not specific
<u>adverb</u>	Gon aud eeti bbambby. 'The person was <u>always</u> smoking.'	a word that describes or gives information about a verb

<u>Interrogative pronouns</u>	Orongi dim inna nya? 'What do you want from me?'	a pronoun that takes the place of the word asked about in questions
<u>subject marker on verb</u>	Kacini anna eet 'I see a person'	a prefix or suffix on a verb that shows which of six subjects is used; most common are k- -i anna, -i inna, - enne, k- -Ca naga, -Cu niga, - /-et nege
<u>object marker on verb</u>	Idima ngaa annita 'The woman took me.'	a suffix on a verb that shows which of six objects is used; most common are -a or -ang annita, -i inneta, - nonno, -et or -etu agita, - ung igeta, - nogo
<u>subjunctive verb</u>	Anycik dooli koot cuukula 'Let the children go to school.'	a verb that usually follows and gives a purpose for a previous verb; often has the prefix kV- (2) Anycik dooli koot cuukula 'Let the children go to school.'
<u>derived verb</u>	dang/adangit 'argue'; danga/adangta 'persuade '	a verb that comes from a common verb; usually similar in meaning to the common verb
<u>passive verb</u>	Ovvoce elegiti. 'The animal <u>was kicked</u> .'	a verb that makes the doer of the action become the receiver of the action; the suffix -e is added to the verb to show that a switch has been made
<u>verbal noun</u>	Abunna bungenet. 'Covering is good.'	a verb that is used as a noun; common suffixes are -(w)enet, -(w)inet, -(w)onet
<u>singular command verb</u>	Tted (inna) liil! Cross the river!	a verb used to order or command one person to do something
<u>plural command verb</u>	Etedit (niga) liil! Cross the river!	a verb used to order or command more than one person to do something
<u>participant</u>	lotuwenit 'rat'	a person or animal in a story

Answers to Exercises

Exercise 2

In the following sentences, underline all nouns. Do not underline any words that are not nouns. Underline a word once if it is a singular noun. Underline a word twice if it is a plural noun.

Abaito eeti necu ki ngaa cinne.

'This man lived with his wife.'

Utuluzzo lotuwa gonni.

'The rats mourned their friend.'

Uruwe ebere looc.

'He lowered (his) eyes to the ground.'

Arike da gon ol maam koor.

'People used to put water in the sun.'

Kiize anna manyi kaal ne.

'I am the owner of the animal.'

Exercise 3

In the clauses below, underline each noun. Then circle each relational noun.

Utuluzzo lotuwa gonni zee,

'The (other) rats mourned their friend, '

Anycik dooli kidainaa ngonoggi

'Let the children marry their sisters '

bodok baatinne kuruk mucuru

'his/her father must pay tax'

itivila lotuwentii laata ci gononi

'rat gathered the yeast of his friend

kar kuwe ceeze cinne.

in order to take (it) to his house. '

Exercise 4

In the following sentences, underline all verbs. Do not underline any words that are not verbs.

- Itto irongiti ungu ci lotuwento. 'Fly entered the nose of Rat.'
- Aanycik code ngatinneng kodong eez
neci 'One of them carried that goat'
- . . . , ki logoz ming izzahonik nonno. 'where young men began approaching her'
- Itizon lotuwenti zee bak adai. 'Rat sneezed and sneezed until he died.'
- Oot logoz cik Lovi inonit zee, 'The young men of Lovi thought for a while'
- Tennet, anyycik dooli koot cuukula, 'Tennet, let the children go to school.'

Exercise 5

In the following lines, underline all verbs. Then, in the blank __ on the left, write 'S' if the line can stand alone as a *sentence*. Write 'C' if the line can only be called a *clause*. Write 'P' if the line can only be called a *phrase*.

- _S_ Odowozik eez necu inya ci ęę neci The goat butted the neck of that person
- _C_ Ming kannek keelang ne If I ask the leopard
- _P_ dolec imma certain child
- _C_ kar kala ol goola odohize then continually begged from people
along the road
- _P_ ele idic thin body

S abice dolec

the child will be beaten

S abure gwaa necu

this was a hot fire

Exercise 7

In the following sentences, underline the verb, draw a circle around the subject, and draw a box around the object.

adangone logoz buuwec ke nenen
necu ...

'In the past young men competed for a certain young woman ...'

Kanyaha anna merden.

'I brought beans.'

Imma bali ningati elema enne baci cinne

'With this, he accepted his mistake'

Itto irongiti unguc ci lotuwento.

'Fly entered the nose of Rat.'

itivila lotuwenti laata ci gononi

'Rat gathered the yeast of his friend'

In the following, the answers are not yet given – it is just a copy of the Exercises.

Exercise 8

In the following sentences, underline all verbs, draw a circle around words with a subject marker, and draw a box around all objects.

Iddikirret dooli neginneke ke,

'His children grew up, . . . '

Okko bali ecti . . . marakaca.

'A person . . . went to town'

Abunna zin bodok ming azunne dooli,

'It is also good when you care for

	(your) children,'
. . . , itto <u>irongiti</u> ungec ci lotuwento.	' . . . , Fly entered the nose of Rat'
Ize zin keelangi ne, . . .	'Then the leopard said, . . .'
. . . , irong logoz <u>atik buuweci</u> cik <u>apintek eletti</u> .	' . . . , men did not marry women who have large bodies'

Exercise 9

In the following sentences, underline all verbs, draw a circle around words with a location marker, and draw a box around all objects.

kar kala ol goola odohize,	'then he begged from people along the road,'
kar kitiriwet laata laaraba.	'so that they dry yeast on a flat stone'
Unnu lotuwenit zee rok <u>ceez</u>	'He followed rat until the house'
<u>Imire</u> uk <u>ceeza</u> .	'She returned to (her) house'
anyik <u>dolec</u> ci ngayye <u>kilingling goole</u> wainne,	'let girls work as they should' (lit.: '... work in their way')
Anycik dooli koot cuukula.	'Let (your) children go to school.'
cik utane <u>ruumani</u> cik ovvoye cuukula.	'to buy clothes with (it) to wear at school'
gerza ming ogonnu kaal ibawa.	'It is bad when you take things by force' (lit.: 'with arm')

Exercise 10

In the following sentences, underline all verbs, draw a circle around words with a possessive marker, and draw a box around all objects.

itivila lotuwenti laata ci gononi.

'Rat gathered the yeast of his friend.'

orongit orobiya cik cuukulo ki cik utane
ruumani cik ovvoye cuukula.

'they needed money for school and to buy clothes to wear at school.'

kar gon kuluta vrti cik bbambbwak wak
audene eeti cinne

'then she collected all the left-over cigarette butts from her husband.'

orong kar kogoroz gwoo ci keelango.

'he really just wanted to steal the fire of the leopard.'

itto irongiti ungec ci lotuwento.

'Fly entered the nose of Rat '

irong logoz atik buuweci cik apintek eletti.

'men did not marry ladies who have large bodies.'

kar enne kavvu abaanyce ci gwooyo.

'for this reason he stayed beside the fire.'

Exercise 11

In the following sentences, underline all pronouns. Do not underline any words that are not pronouns. Underline a word once if it is a subject pronoun. Underline a word twice if it is an object pronoun. Underline and circle a word if it is a possessive pronoun.

Irong dooli ciko een cigannik do, een ciggak
dook.

'These children are not mine alone, they belong to all of us.'

Izīyet zoz ci aduwa nege.

'Listen to the things they say!'

"Irong anna kajurane, ming alali innet looci."

'I won't refuse you when you are cold,
you are welcome.'

... kar kuwe ceze cinne.

... in order to take (it) to his house.

"Irong wanai anna kutungeya laarab."

"Did I not leave (it) at the flat stone?"

"Orongi dim inna nya? Orongi ttio ceez
cinani
ko."

"What do you want? Do you want to
enter my house?"

Exercise 12

In the following sentences, underline all verbs, draw a circle around singular possessive pronouns, and draw a box around plural possessive pronouns.

"Ngene ci avila laata wanani ke?"

"Who has removed all my yeast?"

"Orongi ttio ceez cinani ko"

"do you want to enter my house?"

elema enne baci cinne.

'he accepted his mistake.'

Irong dooli ciko een cigganik do, een ciggak
dook.

'These children are not mine
alone,
they belong to all of us.'

ming koo ebere ciggac

'if we open our eyes'

"annekka eeji cinane ne,"

"my husband told me,"

Abaito eeji necu ki ngaa cinne.

'this person lived with his wife.'

Exercise 13

In the following sentences, underline all verbs, draw a circle around all adjectives, and draw a box around all adjectival nouns.

Anyak bali dōlēc imma ci appwē ele oroot.

'There was a certain young woman who was very fat.'

"Irong anna kajurane, ming alali innēt looci."

'I won't refuse you when you are cold, you are welcome.'

"Madim innā omori?"

"Do you think I am sick?"

... korobok dōlēc kize gerza ele.

'... the girl became thin and (her) body became anemic.'

Niga uturtana, abunna ming ɔngoolinnu maccwa ciggog.

'You ladies, it is good when you respect your husbands.'

illoj lutenet ci kalute Tamutadden, egeny enne oroot.

'No one can cheat God—He is very clever.'

Exercise 14

In the following sentences, underline number adjectives, draw a circle around demonstrative adjectives, and draw a box around indefinite adjectives.

Anyak bali dōlēc imma ci appwē ele oroot.

'There was a certain young woman who was very fat.'

... bali koor neci irong logoz atik buuweci cik apintek eletti.

'... a long time ago men did not marry ladies who have large bodies.'

aavte da baliye ol niko, illoj da rok gwo.

'in the past people did not have fire.'

... <u>abure</u> <u>gwaa</u> necu kemed.	'... that was a nice hot fire.'
Avvek enne <u>gwoo</u> izong kar kogoroz imma cidici niko,	'He sat ... and stole a certain piece'
Uk <u>gwaa</u> necu idite goola,	'The fire went out as he went along the road.'
Anyak zin bali koor imma ci awu alaani necu ol Tennetta veelek,	'There was a certain day in which this chief called all the Tennet people.'
... kar kuwahek <u>nongitton</u> <u>neke</u> <u>dook</u>	'... to convince them of those problems.'

Exercise 15

In the following sentences, underline adverbs of manner, draw a circle around adverbs of time, and draw a box around adverbs of place.

Azi ne, ozoz da gon bali reena elegje.	'It is said that, long ago animals were talking.'
Aturneke ngarido ningatu.	'The story ends here.'
Een zin da lotuwenti ki <u>irongit</u> gonen oroot.	'Rat and fly were good friends.'
Imma logoz cik Lovi ming ovvo <u>avvu</u> <u>vurta</u> ,	'But when the young men from Lovi arrived later,'
... ci okko atidic enne okkoye ming <u>aggam</u> <u>gwoo</u> <u>jurrum</u> ,	'... so that he could take it (with him) when it caught fire.'

anyak eeti imma ci da aruce joor.

'there was a man who was recently married.'

Exercise 17

In the following sentences, draw a circle around commands, and underline all other verbs.

"Korongi kavvek gwoo cunne ko?"

"I want to sit beside your fire."

"Ming kannek keelang ne, "Inya gwoo,"
irong atidic aanyan."

"If I ask the leopard, "give me fire," he
won't give it."

"..., kar abunna ming ongoole."

"..., so it is good if you respect (him)."

Iddikirret dooli neginneke ke, orongit
orobiya cik cuukulo.

'His children grew up and needed money
for school.'

ijjin ngaa cinne nonno annek ne, "Inya
orobiya ugge kutuwak dooli
ruumani ..."

'his wife asked him, "give me some
money to buy the children clothes..."'

"Tilo dooli, demezek linglingon.

"Advice your children and teach (them)
work skills."

"Anyik dolec ci ngayye kilingling goole
wainne, anyik bodok dooli cik maccik
kilinglinget goole wanneng."

"Let the girl (female child) do her work,
and likewise let the boys ('male
children') do their work."

"Kiize anna manyi kaal ne, ootte labak,
dooli."

"I am the owner of the animal, take it
honestly, children!"

"Ma ngan obodonikku, gerza ming ogonnu
kaal ibawa."

"Do not repeat the bad (act of) taking an
animal by force."

Exercise 18

In the following lines, underline all verbs and draw a circle around all subject markers. In the blank ___ to the left, write which subject is marked on the verb. The answer could be **anna**, **inna**, **enne**, **naga**, **niga**, or **nege**.

- ___ Unnu lotuwenit zee rok c̄ēz. 'She followed rat until the house.'
- ___ itto ir̄ongiti ungu ci lotuwento. 'Fly entered the nose of rat.'
- ___ "Korongi anna kicin ngari," "I want to see a witch doctor,"
- ___ "Abarik zin ming adau k̄o, anyai zar nyel̄ok c̄oḍe kar dau!" "Before you die, you have just one month and then you will die."
- ___ "Abunna niga buulzet aḡgamnȳu orog jurr̄um." "You will do well if in (this) generation the village learns well."
- ___ Idd̄ik̄ir̄ret dooli neginnek ke, 'His children grew up, ...'
- ___ ming koo ebere ciggac, 'when we open our eyes,'

Exercise 19

In the following lines, underline all verbs and draw a circle around all object markers. In the blank ___ to the left, write which object is marked. The answer could be **annita**, **inneta**, **nonno**, **agita**, **igeta**, or **nogo**.

- ___ Een mac ci aanyi Tam̄ut̄adden, 'It is God who gives you a husband,'
- ___ "illoj̄ gii ci adakung, ..." "There is nothing to be eaten (lit.: 'which eats for you')"
- ___ "een cuukuli ngati aave k̄o, gii ci aanyi ize jaitot." "school is the way that will bring you wealth."

_____	"Inya <u>o</u> ro <u>bi</u> ya <u>u</u> gge kutuwak dooli ru <u>u</u> ma <u>n</u> i,"	"Give me some money to buy the children clothes,"
_____	anne <u>k</u> a ee <u>t</u> i cinane ne, <u>i</u> lo <u>i</u> o <u>r</u> o <u>bi</u> ya,	'My husband told me, he has no money.'

Exercise 20

In the following sentences, underline subjunctive verbs, and draw a circle around verbal nouns.

it <u>i</u> vil <u>a</u> lotuwenti laata ci gononi kar kuwe ce <u>z</u> e cinne.	'Rat gathered the yeast of his friend in order to take (it) to his house.'
"Korongi anna kicin ngari, ..."	"I want to see a witch doctor, ..."
Een gi <u>i</u> ci een demzi <u>n</u> et k <u>o</u> , ci akannai ce <u>z</u> a,	'This kind of teaching is something which begins in the home.'
Een alaani necu tuwayoit oroot.	'This chief took good care (of his people).'
... ci awu alaani necu ol Tennen <u>t</u> a veelek, kar ki <u>v</u> it <u>a</u> kuwait, ...	'in which this chief called all the Tennen <u>t</u> people to come to a meeting ...'
"Kabaca, irong ngan kobodonik udenet bo <u>d</u> ok."	"I was wrong and will not drink ever again." (lit.: '... repeat drinking again')
"Korong kul <u>u</u> t <u>e</u> t logoz ne <u>k</u> e Jaine, kartik ceremwa, ..."	"We need to scare these young men of Jain by putting on leather ..."
..., orong zin kar kanycik gonni imma.	'..., so he wanted to give (it) to a certain friend.'

Exercise 21

In the sentences below, fill in each blank ___ with one correct connective. Choose from the following list of connectives:

ma	'and'	ming	'when, if '
ki	'and, with'	baling	'when (past)'
zin	'then'	kar	'so that, in order to, for the reason of'
imma	'but'	ci, wa	'who, that, which, of'
zee	'until'	cik, wak	'who, that, which, of'

(From Fat Lady 6-8)

Azi ngari ne, "Aiyoo, abarik ___ ___ adau
ko, anyai ___ nyelok code ___ dau!"

The witch doctor said, "Oh my!
Before you die, you have just one
month and then you will die!"

(From Fire 3-7)

Arike da gon ol maam koor ____, kamalacca
___ kutukurte ahat.

People used to put water on the sun
until it boiled in order to cook
food.

___ ___ uruz da nginatu uk oroota keelang
___ akce gwooya, abure gwaa necu kemed.

Then one day, the dog went to spy on
the leopard as he cooked on a fire
that was a nice hot fire.

Ize ___ uruz ne, "___ kutugu gwoo necu ku
___ idimak eet ___ anyaka annit ko?"

Then the dog said, "What should I do
to take this fire to the person who
cares for me?"

(From School 2-8)

Anyak ___ bali koor imma ___ awu alaani
necu ol Tennetta veelek, ___ kivita kuwait
nongitton ___ obod ki orog, ___ ___ obod
ki teherinet.

There was a certain day in which this
chief called all the Tennet people
to come to a meeting on the issue
of education in the village.

Annək alaani ol ne, "Abunna niga buulzet
aggamnyu orog jurrum.

The chief said to the people, "You
will do well if in (this) generation
the village learns well.

Een orogi ming___ aave ko, ci___ kar___ naga
dook abunna kacin zoz ci___ gerze akunak
orog".
___ kize ne, "..."

The village will remain (strong) and
we will all thrive when we prevent
corruption from coming the village.
He further said, "..."

(From Tamu 10-13)

Aave eeti ___ bak okko ruben udut dede.

The person truly remained blind
forever.

Tennet illoi lutenet ___ kalute Tamutadden,
egeny enne oroot.

Tennet people, no one can cheat
God—He is very clever.

Abunna ___ ___ koo ebere ciggac, niga ol
dook.

Therefore, it is good when we open
our eyes, all you people.