

Marense questions

origin dialect like that of Wagobia village
speakers grew up in Zinibéogo in north central BF on road Kaya to Aribinda

1.4.1 Cv versus Cvv

(season) occur	X nò
‘viens!’	kà (plural: óm kà)
‘bring!’	kà nná
‘bring X!’	kà nná X

from lex

verbs

‘want’	bâ
‘get’	dù
‘come’	kà
‘say (it)’	cì
‘receive, accept’	tà
‘take, pick up’	zà
‘announce’	fê
‘(night) fall’	bíbī
‘remove’	kàá

noun/other

‘times’	cé	
‘which?’	fò	
‘house’	hú (+L)	húwó
‘mouth’	mí (+L)	míy ⁿ ó
‘mother’	ɲó	à ɲó ò
‘foot’	cèw (+H)	càwó
‘eye’	mò(y) (+H)	mòy ⁿ ó

1.4.2 CvvL(v) versus CvL

from lex

‘finish (intr)’	bén	à nàŋ bén ‘it finished’
‘finish (tr)’	bèn	à bèn ‘finish it!’
‘sing’	dòón	
‘be ashamed’	háàw	
‘get old’	zéén	

1.4.3 vowel system

from lex

‘fart’	fúú ⁿ
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14.3.1 vowel raising/lowering

from lex

‘throw’	cètú	càt-á
‘earth’	làbó	

1.4.3.2 diphthongs

from lex

ay versus ey

‘know’	béy
‘get wet’	tááy
‘who?’	méé ⁿ
‘buy’	dêy
‘steal’	zěy
‘sprout’	fěw
‘give birth’	háy
‘be few/small’	céèná
‘well (n)’	dèé ~ dèá
‘become cool’	yéy

aw versus ow

‘shatter’	bòw	
‘uproot’	dǒw	
‘guest’	yèw	yàwó
‘thirst’	jàwá	

1.4.4 TSK V_w < *V_y

from lex

‘money, cowry’	nòòró
‘ax’	déásó
‘rag’	zààrà
‘8pm prayer’	sáá ⁿ fó

1.4.5.2 velar elision (g ɲ)

‘want it/them’	bá àyá	bé ègé
from lex		
‘tree’	tùùrò-ɲó	
‘grandparent’	kààyó	
‘sheep’	fě̀ègó	
‘fox’	zùṅgá	
‘lie’	tá ⁿ hára	
‘mat’	dèàṅlálá	
‘house’	hú	húwó
‘married couple’	hììgá ~ hììgó	

1.4.5.3 velar palatalization

from lex		
‘shoulder’		jàsá ~ jàsó
‘thorn’		cárgó
‘foot’		càwó (premodifier cèw)
‘co-wife’	wóy-kō	wóy-kē

1.4.5.4 sibilant palatalization

‘dog’	háý ⁿ sō
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1.4.5.5 labiovelars

genitive	hòńó, w ⁿ èné, hwèné	
	já hwèné	‘(it’s) his/hers’
‘of sb else’	[bóró ɲónò] húndō	‘house of sb else’
‘different wrap’	túṅgé w ⁿ áàn	‘different wraps’ (plural only)

from lex

‘white’	kwààrà	kòòrè
‘stalk’	kwààrá	kòòré
‘crocodile’	bàṅkààrá	bàṅkààré
‘beg’	w ⁿ ááré	
‘know how’	w ⁿ áánā	
‘village’	kwàýrá	kòýré
‘sun’	w ⁿ èená	
‘refuse’	wíṅgī	

1.4.5.6 medial *rC

‘caïlcédrat’	fêêró	
from lex		
‘tear, rip’	kwàtú	
‘hot’	kônná ~ kwânda	kônné verb kórón

1.4.5.7 final *vvN → vv

‘catch’	dî dí-yò
‘catch fire’	dî dííníndì (light a fire)

1.4.5.8 c ~ j, and k ~ g

from lex	
‘bury’	fíigī
‘hang’	déégì (< déé?ì)
‘hide’	túúgú
‘fight’	zòw
‘uproot’	dǒw

1.5 tones

from lex	
‘name’	máàngà
‘be better’ or ‘be cured’	bàá ‘heal, be cured’, bàá ‘be better’

1.5.2 flattening LH#H to LL#H

‘hit-2Sg the donkey!’	fàrkó ò kárú
‘hit-2Pl the donkey!’	óm fàrkó ò kárú (< òm)

1.5.3 Rightward H-Spreading (LH#LL to L#HL)

‘stick’	gòbó	gòb bâmbátà ‘big stick’
à nàŋ kwé [fàró ò gá]	‘he went to the field’	
à nàŋ gò [fàró ò gá]	‘he is in the field’	
áy nàŋ dí [fàró ò]	‘I saw the field’	
áy nàŋ dù [fàró]	‘I got a field.’	

1.5.4 LH#L to syncopated L#H in N-Adj

‘man’	hàró	hàr-béérò
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1.5.5 tonal merger in N-Def

‘place’	dúwó (premodifier dó)
‘house’	húwó (premodifier hú)
‘stone’	tónnó (premodifier tón)
‘meat’	hámó (premodifier hám +H)
‘donkey’	fàrká (premodifier fàrk +H)

1.5.7 tone in valency change

	trans	antip	
‘knead’	kúrbú	kùrb-á	
‘burn’	tón	tòn-á	
‘drive out’	gààrì	gààr-á	
‘hit’	kárú	kàr-á	
‘snap’	cèèrì	cààr-á	
‘carve’	zèbú	zèb-á	
‘untie’	férí	fèr-á	
‘finish (intr)’		bén	à nàṅ bén ‘it finished’
‘finish (tr)’		bèn	à bèn ‘finish it!’

1.6.1 pronouns (indep & proclitic)

	indep.	‘_self’	‘_ came’
1Sg	àáy	áy bònṅé	é nènṅ kà
1Pl	írí	írí bònṅé	írí nàṅ kà
2Sg	nî	ní bònṅé	ní nìṅ kà
2Pl	órô	óró bònṅé	óró nàṅ kà
3Sg	ṅâ	ṅá bònṅé	à nàṅ kà
3Pl	ṅéy	ṅíí bònṅé	ì nìṅ kà
Logo/ReflSg		(à nè cìté) ṅá bònṅé	(à nàṅ cì tá =) á nàṅ kà
Logo/ReflPl		(ì nè cìté) ṅéy bònṅé	(ì nìṅ cì tí =) í nìṅ kà

1.6.2 3Sg/3Pl object suffixes

	‘I __ him/her/it’	‘I __ them’
dí ‘see’	áy nàṅ dí àyá (~ à?á)	áy nìṅ dí ègé
dù ‘get’	áy nàṅ dù àyá	áy nàṅ dù ègé
bâ ‘want’	áy nàṅ bá àyá	áy nàṅ bé egté
máá ‘hear’	áy nàṅ má àyá	áy nàṅ mé-ègé
	áy nàṅ máá-rà àyá	áy nàṅ máá-rè ègé
twáá ‘arrive (at)’	áy twáá-rà àyá	áy nàṅ tóó-rè ègé

ndù ~ ò 'and, with'

ndù nâ ~ ò nâ

áy ndù nû ~ áy ò nû

other pronominal objects: à nân dí ááy

'3Sg saw me'

à nân dí nî / óró / írî

'3Sg saw 2Sg/2Pl/1Pl'

preverbal object prefixes

1Sg áy

áy kàrú

'hit me!'

òm áy kàrú

'hit-2Pl me!'

áy gòná

'look at me!'

áy dì

'catch me!'

à nâ áy kàrú

'he/she hit me'

1Pl írî

írî kàrú

'hit us!'

2Sg nî

à nâ ní kàrú

'he/she hit you-Sg'

2Pl ôr

à nâ ór kàrú

'he/she hit you-Pl'

3Sg à

à kàrú

'hit him/her/it!'

à gòná

'look at him/her/it'

áy nàm bá kàrú

'I (often) hit him.'

áy nàm bí kàrú

'I (often) hit them.'

à nàm áy kàrú

'he/she (often) hits me.'

à nàm ór kàrú

'he/she (often) hits you-Pl'

3Pl ì

ì kàrú

'hit them!'

ì gòná

'look at them!'

Logo/ReflSg

nâ

à nàṅ cì té ní nâ ná kàrú

'he said that you hit him (logo).'

à nàṅ cì té ór nâ ná kàrú

'he said that you-Pl hit him.'

Logo/ReflPl

nêy

ì nàṅ cì té ní nâ jéy kàrú

'they said that you hit them (logo).'

= ì nàṅ cì té ní nâ jí kàrú

1.6.3 nominal suffix

def sg

-o, -ɔ, -a

plural

-e

bàṅgé ń gò [háró ò gá] ‘there are hippos in the pond’

1.6.4.1 composite kin

‘younger sibling’

céénō

céénē

‘elder sibling’

béérō

béérē

‘brother (of woman)’

hàr-mó

‘sister (of man)’

wòy-mó ~ wòy-má

‘co-wife’

wóy-kō

wóy-kē

1.6.4.2 deverbals nominals

-yo

è gánā ‘help me!’

gáná-yō ‘assistance’

= ááy ‘gáná

‘insult (n)’

wòw-à-yó

< wòw

‘construction’

cìn-à-yó ~ tìn-à-yó

< cín ~ tín

‘there are no means’

hínó sí yē

áy sì-ń hínó yē ‘I have no means’

‘lack of means’

hínó síi-yō

à sí ń hínó yē ‘he/she has no means’

-ro/-rɔ

‘food; meal’

wⁿàà-ró

< wⁿàá

‘excrement’

wùró, wáá-yō

< wáá

‘knowledge’

béy-ró

< béy

‘piece (of cake)’

zéàng-ró

< zéngí

‘piece (of cut meat)’

dùṅgè-ró

< dúmbú

-a/-o

‘song’

dwààná / dòóné

< dòón

‘speech, talk’

sènná

< sèlè

‘power’ or ‘means’

hínō

< hîn

‘beginning’

síntínò

< síntîn

‘laziness’

héhúná ‘laziness’

< héhúná ‘lazy person’

‘death’

bùùná

‘damage (n)’

háháro

-mɔ/-ma

‘(a) purchase’

dèy-mó

< dèy

(also dèy-ká)

‘weaving’

cěy-mò

‘agriculture’

fàr-mó

‘harvest (n)’	hègá-mà	< hèègè
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1.6.4.3 agentive

-ká	dòòn-ká	dòòn-ké	‘singer’
	àl-fâr-ká	àl-fâr-ké	‘farmer’
	tà ⁿ hâr-ká		‘liar’

‘rival’	àṅkwàà	àṅkwèè
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1.6.4.4 characteristic (-kwènó, -kòmó)

‘wealthy person’	nòòr-kwènó	-kwèné
‘one who has livestock’	jèwd-kwènó	
‘crazy person’	hàlkòmó	hàlkòmé

1.6.4.5 instruments

from lex

‘broom’	fis-gó	< fíísí
‘stirring-stick’	fúgúr-búndō	
‘cover (n)’	dààb-ró	< déábú

1.6.4.6 gentilic

‘Songay’	sòṅ-ká
‘Hausa’	háwsá háwsé

1.6.4.7 dimin

‘puppy’	hày ⁿ s-kùrgíyà	
‘lamb’	fèèg-ìzíyà	
‘goat kid’	àlmèn-zíyà	
‘calf’	hàw-zíyà	
‘small village’	kwèr-íyà	kwèr-íyè
‘something’	hàyá	

1.6.4.8.1 X-tàrêy

‘craziness’	hàlkòm-tàrá
‘Fulbe-hood’	fùlàn-tàrá
‘comradeship’	hày ⁿ sìn-tàrá

‘friendship’

cè-tàrá

1.6.4.8.2 X-(kà)sín(è) ‘X-mate’

‘comrade, companion’

hàyⁿ-sìnó

< hàngà ‘follow, hang out with’

1.6.4.8.3 X-jàŋ-êy ‘lack of X’

‘lack’

jàŋ-yō < jáŋ

1.6.4.8.4 ‘mother’ and ‘child’ cpds

kàmbó ‘hand’

kàmb-zíyà ‘finger’

dààrá ‘jujube’

‘fruit’

dààr-ìzó, dààr-ìzé,

‘entire plant’ dààrà-ŋóó, dààrà-ŋéé

1.7.17 bahuvrihi

‘pot-bellied man’

hàr gûn-wárèyá

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hàr gûn-bâmbátà

‘two-headed snake’

gón bõⁿ-hínkā

‘long-tailed snake’

gón hàf-kókā

‘one-eyed man’

hàr mð-fólló

‘one-eyed person’

mð-fàlàn-ká

1.6.5 adjectival morphology

from lex

‘black’

bìyò/biyà

bìyè

bíyō ~ bíyā

bíyē

‘long’

kòkà

kòké

kókā

kókē

‘nasty’

fùtá

fùté

fútà

fútè

‘bitter’

hwàttá

hòtté

hwáttà

hóttè

‘dirty’

zìibó

zìibé

zîbó ~ zífbò

zîbé ~ zífbè

‘sweet, tasty’

kààná

kàané

káàná ~ káána

kàané ~ káánè

‘cold’

yéèná

yéèné

yéèná ~ yéénà

yéèné ~ yéénè

1.6.5.4.1 ‘small’

‘be small’

cèená (cèèná-yó)

‘small’

cètyà / cétyā

‘child’

kòt-íyà

‘two children’

kó hínkà

1.6.5.4.2 ‘short’

‘short’

dúṅgéríyá

‘be short’

dùṅgèrìyá

à nàm dúṅgèrìyá

1.6.5.4.3 ‘thin, skinny’

(cognate of mari absent)

1.6.5.4.4 ‘pretty’
‘pretty’

bòryá bóryà

1.6.5.5 participles/ordinals
‘grillé’

hám kára-ntā ‘grilled meat’ (on a grill)
hám twáná-ntā ‘roast meat’ (directly on fire)
hám twáná-ntē (pl)
cír twànà-ntà ‘roast guinea-fowl’ (< círà)

hìnkè-ntá / hínkè-ntá ‘second (ordinal)’

1.6.6 numerals
from lex

‘1’	fólló
‘8’	íhà
‘20’	wáráṅkà
‘30’	wáránzà
‘80’	wé-hà
‘100’	zàṅ fǒ
‘1000’	zèmúró

prefix a- or i-

‘1’	ì-fólló
‘2’	ì-híṅkà
‘everything’	à-kúl
‘which one?’	ì-fǒ

1.6.7 ‘this/that’

‘this woman’	wòy wô = wòy wâ
‘these women’	wòy wê
‘this’	wâ wê
‘what’s that?’	wá mèké nò
‘what are these?’	wé mèké nò

1.6.8 ‘that (def.)’
(“dín” apparently absent)

1.6.9 spatial adverbs

‘there (def.)’	nô	nó dà ‘right there’
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from lex

‘over there’	hánnèé	
‘here’	nèé	nèé dá ‘right here’
‘place’	dúwó	

1.6.10

from lex

‘now’	máhándā
‘today’	hôn

1.6.11 postpositions

(said) to me	áy sè	also (gave) to me, if not preverbal
(said) to him	à sê	
(said) to you	h sê	

à mà ⁿ áy nòò háyà yé	‘he didn’t give me anything’
à mà ⁿ áy nòò nòòrò yé	‘he didn’t give me the money’
nóó wóyò ò sé nòòró	‘give the money to the woman’
wòyó ò nóó nòòró	(same)
súbà è nóm bà kú n nòò nòòró	‘tomorrow I will give you the money’

à nèn gò gâñgò ò gá	‘he is in the village (=brousse)’
à nèn gò húndó ò gá	‘he is in the house’
à nèn gò lálègò ò gá	‘it (lizard) is on the wall’

íí nìñ gò déáñgòlò ò bòn ‘we are on the mat’

áy dò	chez moi
à dô (or: pá dò)	chez lui

gámó gā ‘between’

à nèn gò gâñgò ò gá yà ‘Is he in the village’
= à nèn gò gâñgò ò gá wàlà

1.6.12 adverbial particles

ndù (+H) ~ nnù (+H)	‘with, and’
áy n(dù) nî	‘I and you’
hàró nnù wóyò	‘a man and a woman’
máná ndè háràn	‘last year and this year’

bèrháfó ndù fàrká 'a horse and a donkey'

'from X to Y'

zàà sítín-ò òd á kòkèró 'from beginning to end' < zàà
kál wàgá 'all the way to Ouaga'

1.6.13 verbal derivational suffixes

causative (H)-ándī

à héénándī 'make it cry!'
à zúrúndī 'make him run!'
à sárándī 'make him jump!'
à zúmúndī 'take it down!'
à móórándī 'take it far away!'
à káárándī 'put it up!'
à góróndī 'have him sit!'

antipassive -a

áy nàm fīis-á 'I sweep'
áy nàm cín-à 'I build'

resultative passive

(à) nàm bów 'it's broken (shattered)'
(à) nà hàhàrá 'it's ruined'
(à) nà zùr nín 'it's already cooked'
gàⁿfó ò nàṅ hàý-á 'the door has opened'
hámó nàṅ dúmbú 'the meat has been cut'

habitual passive

wá sù wⁿáà yé 'that isn't eaten (edible)'
wá sù hân yé 'that isn't drunk (potable)'
wá nàm díyà 'that is seen'
wá nà ṅò hébó ò gá 'that is in the market'
wá nàm dú hébó ò gá 'that can be gotten in the market'

1.6.14 verb fused with -n(dù)-

áy nàm gó ò málíó/málíá 'I have a gun' < málíó/à
áy sì ò(dù) málíá yé 'I don't have a gun'
kà ò málíá 'bring a gun!'
kwé ò málíó hánnéé 'convey a gun over there!'

1.7.2 possessives

áy wⁿòndó 'it's mine'
áy wⁿèné 'it's mine'
à wⁿénè 'it's his/hers'
bàt áy wⁿòndò yé 'it isn't mine'

1.7.3 relative clause

kùŋ after subject

optional wô as right-edge marker of relative

sometimes kòyè (pl. kòyè) after fronted head

subject relative

wòy-ò kùŋ kà wô	‘the woman who came’
wòy-ó kùŋ bìsá wò	‘the woman who departed’
wòy-ò kùŋ dòbú wò	‘the woman who followed’
wòy-ò kùŋ kà nèé wò	‘the woman who came here’
wòy-è kùŋ kà wô	‘the women who came’

bòrò kùŋ

‘anyone who’

object relative

fèàγó áy kèŋ déy wò	‘the sheep-Sg that I bought’
fèàγó kòyè áy kàm bá kè dèy	‘the sheep-Sg that I will buy’
fèègé kòyè áy kèn dèy	‘the sheep-Pl that I (always) buy’
[ní kèn díyà kòyè]	‘what you saw (=got)’
[áy kàm béy (wò)] yáá nò	‘what I know, it’s thus’
[áy kàn dù wó kùl] yáá nò	‘everything that I got, it’s thus’

kòtíyè kòyè áy kèŋ kàrá wò

‘the children that I hit (did hit)’
= ‘the children that I (often) hit’

place relative

[ír kìn cén dúwó wò] nàm mósúrú	‘where we spent the night is far away’
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temporal relative

[ír kùŋ kà wò]	‘when we came’
[ír kùŋ kà háné wò]	‘the day when we came’

1.7.4 identificational X nòŋ

ááy nò	‘it’s me’	ńá nò	‘it’s him’
bàt ááy yè	‘it isn’t me’	bàt ńá yè	‘it isn’t him’

1.7.5 focalization

WH questions

mée ⁿ	‘who?’	méeŋ kà (wô)	‘who came?’
		wá mée ⁿ nò	‘who is that?’

mèkên ~ màkên	‘what?’	wá mèkék(n) nò	‘what’s this?’
mán	‘where?’	mán ní w kwè	‘where are you going?’
		mán ɔ̀rù w kwè	‘where are you-Pl going?’
		mán írù w kwè	‘where are we going?’
		mán áy ù kwè	‘where am I going?’
		mán ní gò	‘where are you?’
		mán á gò	‘where is he?’
		mán í gò	‘where are they?’
m̀bàrà	‘where is’	m̀bán ní	‘where are you?’
mót-té, mót-kènè	‘how?’	íí nèm bà háy ⁿ sè mót-tē / mót-kènè	‘how (=what) will we do?’

object focus

ááy wàl ní kèn kàrá wò
ná wàl írí kèn kàrá wò

‘it was me [focus] that you-Sg hit’
‘it was him/her [focus] that we hit’

subject focus

ááy ɲ kà (wô)
írí ɲ kà
ááy ɲ kà-á
ááy ɔ̀r kàrú
ááy ɲ kàsòmó ò dèy

‘it was I [focus] who came’
‘it was we [focus] who came’
‘it was I [focus] who hit (did hitting)’
‘it was I [focus] who hit you-Pl’
‘it was I [focus] who bought the couscous’

1.7.6 VO and OV

‘the man saw the woman’	hàró nàɲ dí wóyò
‘the man greeted the woman’	hàró nàɲ wòyóò fɔ̀s
‘the woman has a dog’	wòyó ò nàm gó ò háy ⁿ sò
‘I have a stick’	áy nàm gó ò bündó
‘they brought the stick’	ì nèn kàndá bündó ò
‘they conveyed the stick’	ì nèn kóy-ndá bündó ò

1.7.7 post-subject markers

perfective positive	nàɲ VP (assimilates to nèn), nàɲ ká VP
perfective negative	màɲ (+H) VP yé
imperfective	nàm (+H) VP
imperfective negative	sù (+H) VP yé

1.7.8 BDM

'I hit the dog/dogs.'	áy nàṅ háy ⁿ só ò kárú	áy nà háy ⁿ sé è kárú
'I saw the dog/dogs'	áy nàṅ dí háy ⁿ só ò	áy nà dí háy ⁿ sé è
'I see the dog/dogs'	áy nàm dí háy ⁿ só ò	
where is the woman whom he greeted?	m̀bár wóyò ká = à f̂ó wò	

1.7.9 post-subject modal

yórkò m̀ hàró ò gánà	'may God help the man!'
à nàṅ kì té áyí m̀ kà	'he told me to come'
à nàṅ kì té ní m̀ kà	'he told you to come'
à nàṅ kì té á m̀ kà	'he told her to come'
à nàṅ kì té áyí m̀ bìsá	'he told me to depart'
à nàṅ kì té áyí m̀ dèy hámó	'he told me to buy meat'
à nàṅ kì té áyí m̀ hámó ò nééré	'he told me to sell the meat'
à nàṅ kì té áyí m̀ cìróò nééré	'he told me to sell the salt'
à nàṅ kì té áyí m̀ bà nééré	'he told me to sell it'
à nàṅ kì té áyí m̀ bì nééré	'he told me to sell them'
à nàṅ kì té áyí m̀ sù bìsà yé	'he told me not to depart'
à nàṅ kì té áyí m̀ s à nééré yè	'he told me not to sell it'

1.7.10 deontics

sè ká yè	'don't come!'
óm sè ká yè	'don't-2Pl come!'
kà	'come!'
óm kà	'come-2Pl!'

1.7.11 obligation

kàl è m̀ bìsá	'I must depart'
= kàl áyí m̀ bìsá	

1.7.12 quasi-verbs

à nàm góónò	‘he’s here’
à síínò yé	‘he isn’t here’
ááy hàró nò	‘I am a man’
ááy bàt hàró yé	‘I am not a man’

1.7.13 presentives, progressives

áy nà gò fíísà-yó bôn	‘I am sweeping’
áy sì fíísà-yó bôn yé	‘I am not sweeping’
à gwá-àýá	‘there he is!’
= à gwáá-rà àýá	
à gwé-yègé	‘there they are’
= à góó-rè ègé	
à gó àày	‘here I am’

1.7.14.1 focalization of perfective VP/clause

mèkén à hàý ⁿ sé	‘what did he do?’
à nàñ fíís-á	‘he swept’
mèkén dè ní hǎy ⁿ sò ò wí	‘why did you kill the dog?’
= mèkén sè (dè) ní hǎy ⁿ sò ò wí	
mèkén sè	‘why?’
yìwó ò sè wál í kà	‘they came for the honey’ (< wâl)
yíwó ò sè wál ày kà	
ì mǎñ ká yìwó ò sé yè	‘they didn’t come for the honey’

(no ‘because’ expression was elicitable)

conditional

hál ñ kán, dé m̀ t̀ùn ‘if you fall, get up!’

counterfactual (past-time gòr)

hál áy mǎñ gòr sáfěró ò gôn, áy nìm bàà búú
 ‘If I hadn’t taken the medication, I’d have died.’

hál à gòr sáfěró ò gôn, à nìm bàà húná

à sù báà bú yè
'if he had swallowed the medicine, he'd have lived/he wouldn't have died'

1.7.14.2 focalization of imperfective VP/clause

'What are you doing?'	mèkén nì wùn háy"sè
'I'm doing nothing?'	áy sì háy"sè háyà yé
'What work do you do?'	mèkén nì wùn háy"sè dáj gòyò
'What work does the man do?'	mèkén hàró ò háy"sè dáj gòyò
'every day you come here'	háj kúl nì nìm ká nèé

1.7.15 alternative ‘be (sw)’

mée ⁿ ñ góónò	‘who is there?’
ááy ñ góónò	‘it’s I [focus] who am here.’
áy nèn góónò	‘I am here.’
mée ñ kà	‘who came?’
ááy ñ kà	‘it’s I [focus] who came.’

1.7.17 infinitival VPs

‘be able’	
áy nàm hín kà	‘I can come’
áy nàm hín kààrú	‘I can ascend’
à nàñ hín áy ò	‘he can catch me’
‘agree to’	
à nàñ tà [kù kà]	‘he/she agreed to come’
= à nàñ tàà kà	
à nàñ tà [kù kà]	‘they agreed to come’
= ì nèn tàà kà	
‘begin to VP’	
à nàñ sítín hùndò cín-à-yó	‘he began to build a house’
‘finish VPing’	
à nàñ cín-à [kù bèn]	‘he finished building’
‘ought to’ (hímà ~ hímù, the latter perhaps < *hímà kù)	
à nèm hímà kà	‘he ought to come’
à nèm hím ù hùndó cín	‘he ought to build a house’
‘want to VP’	
à nàm bá kù kà	‘he wants to come’
à nàm bá kù hùndó cín	‘he wants to build a house’
à nàm bá kènd á kàrú	‘he wants to hit him’
à nàm bá kènd í kàrú	‘he wants to hit them’
à nàm bá kù áy kàrú	‘he wants to hit me’
‘have ever VPed	
áy nèn zùr kù díyà àyá	‘I have already seen it.’
áy màn déén ò wá yè	‘I have never seen that.’
áy màn déén mà yáá yè	‘I have never heard (anything like) that.’

1.7.18 ‘come’/‘go’ plus VP

‘come eat!’	kàà w ⁿ áà	ôm kàà w ⁿ áà
‘come and go to bed!’	kàà céní	
‘go work/eat/to bed!’	kó gwé	kó w ⁿ áà kó céní

past time marker

à nàṅ gòr kótìyà náma	‘it had bitten a child’
à nàṅ gòró ị gòónò	‘he was present’
à gòró sìnò yé	‘he wasn’t present’
à gòró sì nếè yé	‘he was not here’
áy nàṅ gòró ị gò fíisà-yó bôn	‘I was sweeping’
áy nàṅ gòró ị gó ò húnó	‘I used to have a house’

polar interrogative

wàlá/wàlà after indicative clause

à nàṅ góónò wàlá	‘is he here?’
ní nìṅ ká wìi wàlà	‘did you kill him?’

áy nàṅ ká wìi ‘I killed him/her/it’

áy nàṅ kí wìi ‘I killed them.’