3. Grammar

3.1. Pronouns

Pronouns are of two types: independent or free-standing, and suffixed. There are seven personal pronouns, including an inclusive and an exclusive first person plural.

<u>aani</u>	'I'	<u>ɔɔni</u>, <u>waani</u>	'we' incl. & excl.
<u>yiini</u>	'you' sing.	<u>uuni</u>	'you' pl.
<u>ɛni</u>, <u>yɛni</u>, <u>yɛ</u>	'he, she, it'	<u>gɛni</u>	'they'

Shortened forms of these (dropping -<u>ni</u>) are used with the preposition <u>mar</u> (sing. possessed) or <u>mo</u> (pl. possessed), 'of', to form the possessive pronoun. These same forms are also suffixed to verbs, and to the combining forms of nouns to indicate possession.

1 Sing. Possessed					ɔtɔ	"house"	
sg.		pl.		sg.		pl.	
1	<u>mar-a</u>	1 incl.	<u>mar-ɔ</u>	1 <u>ɔd-a</u>		1 incl.	<u>ɔd-ɔ</u>
2	<u>mar-i</u>	1 excl.	<u>mar-wa</u>	2 <u>ɔd-i</u>		1 excl.	<u>ɔd-wa</u>
3	<u>mar-ɛ</u>	2	<u>mar-u</u>	3 <u>ɔd-ɛ</u>		2	<u>ɔd-u</u>
		3	<u>mar-gɛ</u>			3	<u>ɔd-gɛ</u>

Similarly, <u>mo-a</u>, <u>mo-i</u>, etc. for pl. possessed.

The form of the pronoun is the same whether it is subject or object.

The interrogatives <u>aŋa</u>, <u>agĩnaŋɔ</u>, and <u>aŋɔ</u> mean literally 'who is it?', 'what is it?', and 'why is it?', e.g., <u>man aŋa</u> 'this who-is-it?' ('Who is this?').

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The function of relative pronoun is served by several constructions, more or less interchangeable, but each giving a slightly different shade of meaning: mo, mana, na, na näk 'who, which, that, ŋata, ŋata näk 'the one who'.

dỗaano mo bäär	'a man who is tall'
dỗaano mana bäär	'the man who is tall'
beεyε εni na tïïc gɔ	'it is he that did it'
beεyε εni na nak dïpööy	'it is he who is the teacher'
ojulo beεyε ŋata tïïc gɔ	'Ojulo is the one who did it'
ojulo beεyε ŋata näk dïpööy	'Ojulo is the one who is the teacher'.

The reflexive pronoun is formed by using the word dɛ̈ɛ̈l 'body' or r- 'self' with the personal endings:

dɛ̈ɛ̈ra akɔɲa, raa akɔɲa	'I helped myself'
dɛ̈ɛ̈tgε akɔŋgε	'they helped themselves' or 'they helped each other'

The intensive uses the same forms of dɛ̈ɛ̈l preceded by ki:

atïïa ki dɛ̈ɛ̈ra	'I did (it) myself'

The demonstrative pronouns are suffixes added to the combining forms of nouns: -i 'this or these', -ogɔ 'that or those' (near), -ocɛ 'that or those' (far).

paac	'village'	paan-ogɔ	'that village' (near)
paan-i	'this village'	paan-ocɛ	'that village' (far)
mïïr-i	'villages'	mïïy-ogɔ	'those villages' (near)
mïïy-i	'these villages'	mïïy-ocɛ	'those villages (far)

3.2 Nouns

Nouns have singular and plural forms, and each of these has a combining form for possession. Plurals are formed in several ways, of which the most common are listed here; some nouns are suppletive.

1. Changes of suffix: the suffix may be added, dropped, or replaced, e.g.:

luum, luumε	'grass'	lweedo, lweedi	'finger'
tiεlo, tiεl	'foot'	nεya, nεyε	'king'
lamba, lambaε	'lamp'		

2. Changes in the internal vowel from plain to breathy, and change in the length of the vowel, e.g.:

naam, näm   'river'

3. Internal changes of the vowel, combined with changes of the final consonant and the suffix, e.g.:

     a. Plain to breathy vowel, add suffix, vowel length may or may not change:

lɛɛp, lɛ̈ɛ̈pi   'tongue'   caam, cämi   'left-hand'

bat, bäädi   'arm'

     b. Plain to breathy vowel, change final consonant, e.g.:

liɛc, liɪ̈y   'elephant'

     c. Plain to breathy vowel, drop final consonant, and add suffix, e.g.:

caak, cääi   'milk'

     d. Breathy to plain vowel, drop suffix, e.g.:

cë̈ëro, cɛɛr   'star'

     e. Change length of vowel, final consonant may be geminated or replaced, and suffix, e.g.:

jur, juurɛ   'foreigner'

buul, bulli/buri   'drum'

tuuŋ, tuŋi   'horn'

4. Changes of final consonant and suffix: final consonant may be geminated or dropped, and suffix may be added or replaced, e.g.:

olämi, olämmɛ   'sacrifice'   kääbi, kääp   'harlot

lwaak, lwaaɛ   'crowd'   nɛŋ, nɛŋŋi   'name'

5. Changes in tone, suffix may be added or replaced, e.g.:

lä̈äy, lä́äy   'beast'

káwáyà, káwàyɛ̀   'Greek (person)'

màdᵒ́ɪ̈r, madᵒɪ̈rɛ̀   'governor'

6. Suppletive:

paac, miɪ̈ri   'village'   dᵒaago, mä̈än   'woman'

Both cardinal and ordinal forms of numerals are found. Counting, as in some other Nilo-Saharan languages, is on the basis of fives.

aciɛl	'one'	abɪ̈ciɛl	'six'
ariɔ	'two'	abiriɔ	'seven'
adäk	'three'	abära	'eight'
aŋwɛɛn	'four'	abɪ̈ŋwɛɛn	'nine'
abɪ̈̈c	'five'	apaar	'ten'

apaar kurciɛl	'eleven'	piɪ̈r ariɔ	'twenty'
apaar wɪ̈ɪ̈ɛ da abɪ̈ciɛl	'sixteen'	piɪ̈r adäk	'thirty'
dɪ̈pa (Oromo)	'hundred'	kuma (Oromo)	'thousand'

Ordinals follow the same pattern, using the combining form with a plural personal suffix, or another noun.

    riɛtgɛ 'the second of them'   ŋwɛɛr udi 'the fourth house'

    ocɛɛlɛ 'one by one'

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Future Qualitative

"I shall drink water"

an-o mäðo ki pǐǐ	ɔn-o mäðo ki pǐǐ
yǐn-o mäðo ki pǐǐ	wan-o mäðo ki pǐǐ
ɛn-o mäðo ki pǐǐ	un-o mäðo ki pǐǐ
	gɛn-o mäðo ki pǐǐ

B. Past Applicative

pǐǐ amaað-a	pǐǐ amaað-ɔ
pǐǐ amaað-ǐ	pǐǐ amaað-wa
pǐǐ amaað-ɛ	pǐǐ amaað-u
	pǐǐ amaað-gɛ

Perfect Applicative

"I have drunk the water"

pǐǐ yaa maaðo	pǐǐ yɔɔ maaðo
pǐǐ ǐǐ maaðo	pǐǐ ɛwa maaðo
pǐǐ ɛɛ maaðo	pǐǐ you maaðo
	pǐǐ ɛgɛ maaðo

Imperative forms are the verb stems of each aspect with the appropriate personal suffixes. More polite forms are also used, in which both the auxiliary and stem are conjugated in the Qualitative, and the verb stem is conjugated in the Applicative.

Qualitative

<u>mäði ki pǐǐ</u>	'drink (sg.) some water'	<u>maatᶿu pǐǐ</u>	'drink (pl.) the water'
<u>gёёdu ki ɔtɔ</u>	'build (pl.) a house'	<u>gɛɛr ɔtɔ</u>	'build (sg.) the house'
		<u>gɛɛrǐ</u>	'build (it)'
<u>worǐ mäði ki pǐǐ</u>	'drink (sg.)'	<u>wor pǐǐ maatᶿǐ</u>	'drink (sg.) the water'
<u>woru gёёdu ki ɔtɔ</u>	'build (pl.) a house'	<u>ɔtɔ wor gɛɛru</u>	'build (pl.) the house'

A common form used mostly with the Applicative is the particle <u>di</u> preceding the verb. This is used as a polite way of command, and also as

a statement that the action is in progress, especially if an adverb
of time is added.

   pïï di maaðo   'the water is to be drunk, is being drunk'

   ɔtɔ di gɛɛro   'the house is to be built, is being built'

3.6 _Derived Forms_

    Two common noun derivations from verbs are the agent (from the
Qualitative) and the action (from the Applicative):

Qual.	Applic.		Agent		Action	
gɛ̈ɛ̈do	gɛɛr	'to build'	dïgɛ̈ɛ̈ti	'builder'	gɛɛr	'building'
näk	nak	'to kill'	dïnääy	'murderer'	nak	'murder'
pöö	pwoɲ	'to teach'	dïpööy	'teacher'	pwoc	'teaching'

    There are no separate forms for subordinate verbs.

    The action form is also used in the equivalent of dependent verbs,
the Amharic converb, etc., as in:

    "I you, etc., having eaten, went to the forest" or "when I finished
eating, I went to the forest."

   na lɔɲ-a ki cam ana aay paap

   when I finished part. eat I went forest

   na lɔɲ-i ki cam yïïna aay paap

   when you finished part. eat you went forest

    Some derived forms of the verb are made consistently by internal
change. In the benefactive (action done for someone), the final con-
sonant of the Qualitative stem is nasalized and geminated, e.g.:

   aan-a-gɛ̈ɛ̈do ki ɔtɔ   'I built a house'

   kwääro agɛ̈ɛ̈nna ki ɔtɔ   'chief I-built-for-him a house'
                          ('I built a house for the chief')

    The duplicative form uses the Applicative stem, and can indi-
cate a future idea, a habitual action, or intention to act, e.g.:

   pïï maaða maaðo   'I shall drink the water'

    The repetitive is formed from the Applicative stem, by "polari-
zing" the length of the vowel, i.e., the vowel is lengthened if it is
short, or shortened if it is long, e.g.:

   akwaya yïïni   'I beg you';

   akwaaya yïïni   'I beg you' (over and over)

4. Syntax

Normal declarative sentences follow the order SVO, when the Qualitative aspect is used, and in the present tense of the Applicative. Other tenses of the Applicative have the order SOV-s or OV-s, the V-s being the verb with subject suffix.

Negation as well as other verb qualifications are shown by particles which precede the verb and are inflected in the Applicative

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but not in the Qualitative. Note, however, that in the future tense of
the Applicative, it is the verb stem which is inflected rather than
the negative particle. The main negative particles are: ba, kär, paa,
and bän. Examples:

	Qual.	Applic.	
past	a kär mäðo	pïï kära maaðo	'I didn't drink the water'
pres.	a ba maðo	a ba maat^θ pïï	'I am not drinking . . .'
fut.	same	pïï ba maaða	'I shall not drink . . .'
habit.	a bäŋ wɔ maðo	pïï baŋ wɔ maaða	'I do not usually drink . . .
perf.	-	pïï paa yaa maaðo	'I haven't drunk . . .'

Other verb qualifications:

a do mäðo   pïï daa maaðo   'I should drink . . .'

an-a-laar mäðo   pïï alaara maat^θ   'I drank the water quickly'

When these forms are used together, the order is as follows:

a ba do laar mäðo ki pïï   'I not should quickly drink water'

pïï ba daa laar maat^θ   'water not should I quickly drink'

Interrogative sentences using 'who' or 'what' may begin or end
with the question word. In either case the rest of the sentence is in
the form of a relative clause.

aŋa na caan gïn?   'who-is-it that said this?'

ŋata caan gïn aŋa?   'the-one-who said this who-is-it?

agïnaŋɔ na caanɛ?   'what-is-it that he-said?'

gïna caanɛ agïnaŋɔ?   'the-thing-that he-said what-is-it?'

Relative clauses usually follow the noun modified, but may be
separated from it by the main verb, especially if the relative clause
is rather long.

ɔtɔ mana dwoŋ bɛɛr   'the house which is big is good'

Possessives: the modifier follows the noun possessed, either
the combining form, or the regular form plus the particle mar 'of'
(mo, pl.).

ɔt kwääro, ɔtɔ mar kwääro   'house of chief' ('the chief's house')

For the construction "I have . . .", the following form is used:

da ɔtɔ yĭra, yĭra da ɔtɔ   'there-is house to-me' ('I have a house')

da ɔtɔ yĭrĭ   'there-is house to-you'

da ɔtɔ yĭrɛ   'there-is house to-him' etc.

     Copulas: there are two words for the verb "to be",

beeyɛ and a, as well as ena 'to be present' (emphasizes location), and

nutɔ and its negative counterpart tɔɔrɔ 'to be absent', e.g.:

beeyɛ aani 'it is I'   dᵒaano nutɔ 'the person is present!'

man a aani 'this is I'   eni tɔɔrɔ   'he is absent'

dᵒaano ena kany 'the person is present here' (i.e., not anywhere else)
     All noun qualifiers follow the noun modified, in the following
general order: noun modifier, demonstrative, numeral, other adjectives.
Examples:

dᵒɔk mɔɔgɔ na ariiɔ ni beyo no olɔr yɔɔ 'cows those which two which

   good which fat' ('those two fine fat cows')

wääta moa beyo dääi, or wääta moa näk adäk na beyo 'sons-my which are

   good three' or 'sons-my which are three which good' ('my three good

   sons')

wäät kwääro moi na aŋweɛn ii, mo wɔpɛ mo bääyo 'sons chief these which

   four which good which tall' ('these four fine tall sons of the chief')

The particles yɔɔ and ii above are not easily translatable, but refer
back to the demonstrative and complete it, as it were. There are a
number of other particles also used in Anywa which give the language
an idiomatic flavor, such as nɔ, mɔ, kɛ, bɛ, e.g.: the Anywa greeting
dèèri jööt? 'how are you?' has an alternate form meaning the same:
dèèri jööt nɔ?

     Connectives: to join elements of a sentence with "and", the par-
ticle ki is used to connect nouns and phrases, and the particle ni to
connect verbs, including adjectival forms, e.g.: dᵒaano ki cĭĭe ' a
man and his wife'

   moa beyo ki moa reyo 'which are good and which are bad'

   ɔtɔ dwɔŋ ni beer 'the house is big and good'

   ena ci pääɲ ni ena cäŋ duuo 'he-past went (to the) city and he-

     past again returned'

The particle wala (probably from Arabic; cf. Berta, p. 527) is generally
used for 'or', but the Lul "dialect" seems to prefer nɛɛ. In some
instances ki carries the sense of 'or', e.g.: yĭ cɔɔa, wala yĭ ba ci?

'(are) you going, or (are) you not going?'

ɟiy adäk ka aŋwɛɛn   'people three or four' ('three or four people')

Adjectives have a comparative form, but superlative is not morpho-
logically marked. Examples:

ɔtɔ dwɔŋ   'the house is big'

ɔdi dwɔŋŋa ɛni ki ɔɓogo   'this house is bigger than that house'

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