

This chapter presents an analysis of one of the Engenni texts which forms part of the corpus of material on which the foregoing analysis has been based. The text is a traditional folk-tale. It has been chosen because it illustrates a wide variety of different constructions, despite quite a lot of repetition which is characteristic of a folk-tale.

There is a high proportion of speech material in the text. Most of the quotations are indirect. Direct quotations occur as follows:

Sentences 11-12. In a dialogue between pig and tortoise, pig's speech is direct, and tortoise's speech is indirect (see Section 3.3.2).

Sentences 31-48. Almost all quotations are direct, as this is the climax of the story.

The text does not have the customary introduction or conclusion of a folk tale (Section 3.1) since there was no audience present at the time that it was recorded.

The first half of the text is analysed at all ranks; the second half (starting with sentence 26) at clause and sentence rank only. In the first half, the text is set out as follows:

- line 1 The text with phrase and clause boundaries. Phrase boundaries are shown by a single line /, clause boundaries by a double line //. Clause boundaries are marked only within the sentence. Elsewhere clause and sentence boundaries coincide.
- line 2 A word-for-word English translation.
- line 3 Details of the class and, where relevant, the subclass and/or type of each word.
- *line 4 Details of any rankshifted units functioning at phrase rank. (Two lines if necessary.)
- line 5 Details of the class and, where relevant, the subclass and/or type of each phrase. Phrase and clause boundaries are repeated on this line.
- line 6 Analysis of the clause giving its type and also the demarcative features, as these are frequently relevant to the analysis of the sentence.
- *line 7 Details of any rankshifted sentences functioning at clause rank.
- line 8 Details of the type and, where relevant, the subtype of the sentence.

*Lines 4 and 7 are omitted when not relevant. Underlining is used to show the extent of rankshifted units. Capital letters are used for line 8.

In the second half of the text, lines 3-5 are omitted. Rankshifted clauses are enclosed in square brackets.

To save congestion in the analysis, the favourite class/type of each unit is not described in full. Therefore unless otherwise stated: Nouns are of class A (General) and type 1 (Simple); verbs are of class A; the NP is simple and of type 1 (noun as Head); the VP is of class A; the nominal clause is of type 1 (Declarative); the verbal clause or verbal clause string is of type 1 (Declarative), positive, indicative, in the aorist tense, and with neutral primary and secondary aspect.

The chapter ends with a free translation of the text followed by a full list of abbreviations used in the analysis, together with others used in earlier chapters. When a sequence of abbreviations is used they are to be understood as follows:

Adj:2 Adjective of type 2

NPs:2 Nominal phrase of type 2 functioning as subject

NomCl:2c Nominal clause of type 2, subtype C

Single capital letters, e.g., A, B, refer to the class of the unit, and numerals, e.g., 1, 2, to the type of the unit. A letter following a numeral, e.g., 2c, refers to the subtype of the unit.

1. àlibò / ana oyà. 2. opilolo / ka edèi kunamu ûkwô.
tortoise one of-laziness pig seq person making farm
 Nn Nn Nn Nn:2c part Nn Adj:2 Nn
 GenCon GerunCon

NP / NP
 NomCl:2
 SIMPLE SENTENCE

NP / NP:5
 NomCl:2
 SIMPLE SENTENCE

3. ka ò / í kunu bhue / ûkwô akà nàà èdhya.
seq he seq make keep farm of-corn and yam
 part Pr part TrVb TrVb Nn Nn Prep Nn

NP:6
 GenCon
 NPs:2 / VPcomp / NPo
 VbCl

SIMPLE SENTENCE

4. ka èbhùrù / í yi / àkie ànàmù. 5. ka ìnùmù avù a
seq famine seq come town of-animal seq thing one even
 part Nn part TrVb Nn Nn part Nn Num rf
 GenCon

NPs VP
 VbCl
 SIMPLE SENTENCE

NPo

NPs ext:1
 continued
 on next
 line

na àlibò nàà imemìnì ei sị dhịà ó / mo.
which tortoise and children his will eat it is-not
 part Nn Prep Nn:3 Pr part TrVb Pr Vb:B

RelCon

NPs ext:1 cont. from previous line / VP:B

VbCl:neg

SIMPLE SENTENCE

6. ka àlibò / í vio / omìnì eì / tà //
seq tortoise seq send child his go
 part Nn part TrVb Nn Pr IntrVb
 NPs / VP / NPo / VP //
 VbCl string

ga opilopó / kyẹ / ì / akà gbẹ nàà ẹdhyà gbẹ //
so-that pig should-give him corn little and yam little
 part Nn:2 Ditr:Vb Pr Nn Adj:1 Prep Nn Adj:1
 NPs / VP / NPo¹ / NPo²
 VbCl:subj

rs Sentence: 1 continued on next line

ka ọki / sị kpẹ / n' udhè.
seq he will pay on next-day
 part Pr part IntrVb Prep Nn
 NPs:2 / VP / AP:1
 VbCl:fut

rs Sentence continued from line above

COMPLEX SENTENCE: 11 (Purpose)

The occurrence of the reflexive form ọki as the third person singular pronoun shows that the final clause is dependent upon the particle ga (Section 10.3.2).

7. ka opilopô / í bhue-enia / kyẹ / ì / akà nàà ẹdhyà nà.
seq pig seq then give him corn and yam the
 part Nn:2 part TrVb-Nn:B DitrVb Pr Nn Prep Nn rf
 NPs / VP / AP:2 / VP / NPo¹ / NPo²
 VbCl string

SIMPLE SENTENCE

8. ka o / te / udhè //
seq it reach next-day
 part Pr STRVb Nn
 NPs:2 / VP / NPo //
 VbCl:des

ka opilopô / í tà // ga àlibó / kpe / ì / ɛ̀nùmà ì
seq pig seq go that tortoise should-pay him money his
 part Nn:2 part IntrVb part Nn DitrVb Pr Nn Pr
 NPs / VP // NPs / VP /NPO¹ / NPO²
 VbCl VbCl:subj

rs Sentence: 11 (Purpose)

COMPLEX SENTENCE: 5a Temporal

9. ka ɔ / tà ná te // ka àlibò / í gu kye / ì //
seq he go to reach seq tortoise seq promise give him
 part Pr IntrVb Pre Intr part Nn part IntrVb TrVb Pr
 Vb Vb
 NPs:2 / VPcomp // NPs / VPcomp / NPO //
 VbCl:des VbCl

rs Sentence: 5a Temporal

ga ò / té ni / udhè // ga ɔ / lɛ tà.
sp it reach cpl next-day sp he again should-go
 part Pr TrVb part Nn part Pr PreVb IntrVb
 NPs:2 / VP / NPO // NPs:2 / VP
 VbCl:cpl VbCl:subj

rs Sentence: 1 (Sequential)

COMPLEX SENTENCE: 6a (Report)

10. ka o / te / udhè // opilopó / tà ná te //
seq it reach next-day pig go to reach
 part Pr TrVb Nn Nn IntrVb PreVb IntrVb
 NPs:2 / VP / NPO // NPs / VPcomp //
 VbCl:des VbCl:des

rs Sentence: 5a Temporal

ka àlibò / vyɛ // ga ache ì / wu nù.
seq tortoise cry sp relative his die cpl
 part Nn IntrVb part Nn Pr IntrVb part
 NPs / VP // NPs / VP
 VbCl VbCl:cpl

rs Sentence continued

COMPLEX SENTENCE: 6a (Report)

11. ka opilopô / í wo kye / ì // ga kaò // nà vyɛ
seq pig seq say give him sp sorry do-not cry
 part Nn:2 part IntrVb TrVb Pr part excl part IntrVb
 NPs / VPcomp /NPO// - // VP
 VbCl MarCl VbCl:neg imp

COMPLEX SENTENCE: 6a (Report)

Change to direct quotation in the speech material is shown by the occurrence of the imperative clause.

12. ò / te nì / udhè // ka mi / nà yà //
it reach cpl next-day seq I inc come
 Pr TrVb part Nn part Pr part IntrVb
 NPs:2/ VP / NPo // NPs:2 / VP //
-
- VbCl:cpl VbCl:des inc
- rs Sentence: 5f (Temporal)

- ka bhù / kpe mē / ɔsa nà ò 13. àlibò / me.
seq you pay me due the indeed tortoise agree
 part Pr DitrVb PostVb Nn rf rf Nn IntrVb
 NPs:2 / VP / NPo NPs / VP
- VbCl VbCl

COMPLEX SENTENCE: 1 (Co-ordinate)

SIMPLE SENTENCE

Continuation of direct quotation is shown by the occurrence of the first person pronoun.

14. ka o / te / ɔw-awìè // opilopo / tà ná te //
seq it reach next-morning pig go to reach
 part Pr TrVb Nn:5 Nn:2 IntrVb PreVb IntrVb
 NPs:2 / VP / NPo // NPs / VPcomp //
- VbCl:des VbCl:des

- ka àlibò / bìdha nì 15. ka ò / í bhinë // ga tènè àlibò.
seq tortoise travel cpl seq he seq ask sp where-is tort.
 part Nn IntrVb part part Pr part IntrVb part Quint Nn
 NPs / VP NPs:2 / VP // NP
- VbCl:cpl VbCl NomCl:2c

COMPLEX SENTENCE:

COMPLEX SENTENCE: 6a (Report)

5a Temporal

16. ka imemìnì àlibò / wei // ga àlibo / nà bìdha.
seq children of-tortoise say sp tortoise inc travel
 part Nn:3 Nn IntrVb part Nn part IntrVb
 GenCon
- NPs / VP // NPs / VP
- VbCl VbCl:des inc

COMPLEX SENTENCE: 6a (Report)

17. àlibò / ta nì / ekya / ya.
tortoise go cpl foreign-place is
 Nn TrVb part Nn Vb:B
 NPs / VP / NPo / VP
- VbCl string

SIMPLE SENTENCE

18. ka opilopò / í pà // o / nò gbe.
seq pig seq leave he inc go-home
 part Nn:2 part IntrVb Pr part IntrVb
 NPs / VP //NPs:2/ VP
 VbCl VbCl:des inc

COMPLEX SENTENCE: 7 (Immediate Action)

19. o / te / ow-awìè // ka àlibo / gírì dhuu / êkya nà / yia
it reach next-morning seq tor. return follow foreign the come
 Pr TrVb Nn:5 part Nn IntrVb TrVb Nn rf IntrVb
 NPs:2/VP/ NPo // NPs / VPcomp / NPo / VP
 VbCl:des VbCl string:des

rs Sentence: 5a (Temporal) continued on next line

// ka ò / í bhue-enia / wo kye / omini èì //
seq he seq then say give child his
 part Pr part TrVb-Nn:B IntrVb TrVb Nn:3 Pr
 NPs / VP / AP / VPcomp / NPo //

rs Sentence continued from line above

ga opilopò / yi nì / n' udhè // ga o / sì vyé / syinùmù.
sp pig come cpl on next-day sp he will cry very-much
 part Nn IntrVb part Prep Nn part Pr part IntrVb Adv:1
 NPs / VP / AP:1 // NPs:2 / VP / AP:3
 VbCl:cpl VbCl:fut

rs Sentence: 5f (Temporal)

COMPLEX SENTENCE: 6a (Report)

This complex sentence consists of two rankshifted sentences, the first of which has three clauses and the second two clauses.

20. o / sì túkpa kye / ì. 21. o / sì wéià // ga o / wùru / ìvo
he will scold give him he will say sp it do how
 Pr part IntrVb TrVb Pr Pr part IntrVb part Pr TrVb Int
 NPs:2/ VPcomp / NPo:2 NPs:2/ VP // NPs:2/ VP / NPo
 VbCl:fut VbCl:fut VbCl:des

SIMPLE SENTENCE

// na òkí / kpè / ì / osà. 22. o / sì vúma karesè.
that he not-pay him debt he will vex make-strong
 part Pr DitrVb Pr Nn Pr part IntrVb IntrVb
 // NPs:2 / VP /NPo¹ / NPo² NPs:2/ VPcomp
 VbCl:neg VbCl:fut

rs Sentence: 10 (Relative)

COMPLEX SENTENCE: 6a (Report)

SIMPLE SENTENCE

23. ka ò / rìi nì / ênià // ka omìnì eí / kirese / i / làì //
seq it pass cpl thus seq child his should- him turn-
turn over
 part Pr Intr part Nn:B part Nn:3 Pr TrVb Pr TrVb
 Nps:2/ VP / NPo // NPs / VP / NPo:2/ VP //
 VbCl:cpl VbCl string: subj
 rs Sentence: 5f (Temporal)

ka ọ / tọ / akà / nyonì //
seq he should-take corn put
 part Pr TrVb Nn TrVb
 NPs:2 / VP / NPo / VP //
 VbCl string:subj

ka ọ / za gbè / n'êgìlè na opilopo sì yía nà.
seq he stay grind at time that pig will come the
 part Pr IntrVb TrVb Prep Nn part Nn:2 part IntrVb rf
 RelCon

NPs:2 / VPcomp / AP
 VbCl:subj
 COMPLEX SENTENCE: 1 (Co-ordinate)

24. ka opilopô / yì í te nì // ka ọ / mọni mọni / èì.
seq pig come to reach cpl seq he not-see not-see him
 part Nn:2 IntrVb PreVb IntrVb part part Pr TrVb TrVb Pr
 NPs / VPcomp // NPs:2 / VP / NPo:2
 VbCl:cpl VbCl:neg rep
 COMPLEX SENTENCE: 5f (Temporal)

25. ka omìnì eí / wèi // ga òkì / bídha ya.
seq child his should-say sp he travel is
 part Nn:3 Pr IntrVb part Pr IntrVb Vb:B
 NPs / VP // NPs:2 / VPcomp:B
 VbCl:subj VbCl
 COMPLEX SENTENCE: 6a (Report)

26. àdhe bhùe-eníá kirese wìì // ka opilopô í kwà // ọ nọ ta.
day then repeat dawn seq pig seq start he inc go
 VbCl:des VbCl VbCl:des inc
 rs Sentence: 7
 COMPLEX SENTENCE: 5a (Temporal)

27. opilopo tà ná te //
pig go to reach
 VbCl:des

ka omìnì âlibò wuru nu idhiàna [àlibò wo kye i] nà.
seq child of-tortoise do cpl how tortoise say give him the
 VbCl:aor cpl
 COMPLEX SENTENCE: 5a (Temporal)

28. ọ tọu nị akà tou sise nyọni bhue ni n'ogbo àlibò //
he take cpl corn take place put keep cpl on back of-tortoise
 VbCl string:cpl

ka o nọ zà gbẹ. 29. ka opilopô í bhinë // ga tènè àlibò.
seq he inc stay grind seq pig seq ask sp where tor.
 VbCl: des inc VbCl NomCl:2C
 COMPLEX SENTENCE: COMPLEX SENTENCE: 6a (Report)
 1 (Co-ordinate)

30. omìnì àlibò wei // ga àlibo nà bìdha.
child of-tortoise say sp tortoise inc travel
 VbCl VbCl:des inc
 COMPLEX SENTENCE: 6a (Report)

31. ka ò í bhue-enia bhò // àlibò àna oyà.
seq he so then scold tortoise one of-laziness
 VbCl NomCl:1b
 COMPLEX SENTENCE: 6a (Report)

32. ìnùmù àvù a ọ mọni wuru. 33. àlibo ì kpé mẹ ọsà mẹ.
thing one any he not-able do tortoise will pay me due my
 VbCl:neg (NPo is frontshifted) VbCl:fut
 SIMPLE SENTENCE

The change to direct quotation in speech material is shown by the occurrence of first person forms.

34. ọ ta èdho n'ínyà. 35. ka o nò bo ènià nà //
he go where on today seq he inc scold thus the
 VbCl:inter nfut VbCl:des inc
 SIMPLE SENTENCE

ka ò í bhue-enia swai dhọu ugyò [na omìnì àlibò nà tọu
seq he seq then carry take stone which child of-tor. inc take
 (NPo includes RelCon)
 VbCl string (continued on next line)

gbẹ aka] nà tọu sọ tųvai. 36. ka àlibò bhue-enia bhaa
grind corn the take throw lose seq tortoise then return
 VbCl (cont. on next line)
 COMPLEX SENTENCE: 5b (Temporal)

dhuu esyimu yì [na á tųvai dhẹ ì nà].
follow back come which they lose finish him the
 (RelCon attributive to esyimu. The RelCon
 usually immediately follows its antecedent.)
 SIMPLE SENTENCE

37. o yì í te // ka ò í bhue-enia weì // mì sì kpé wọ ọsa
he come to reach seq he so then say I will pay you due
 VbCl:des VbCl VbCl:fut (cont.)
 rs Sentence: 5a on next line)

wọ n'inyâ.
you on today

38. ẹnyi
yes

39. mẹ àdhidhè
I rich-man

MarCl:2

NomCl:1b

COMPLEX SENTENCE:
 6a (Report)

SIMPLE SENTENCE

SIMPLE SENTENCE

40. mì tọu nì ẹnuma mẹ tou dyi bhue nì n'uvòmù ugyò.
I take cpl money my take store keep cpl in inside stone
 VbCl string: cpl

SIMPLE SENTENCE

41. ò bhue-enià bhine omìnì eì // ga tènè ugyò nà.
he then ask child his sp where stone the
 VbCl NomCl:2c

COMPLEX SENTENCE: 6a (Report)

42. ò í weì // ga opilopo nà vùma. 43. o nò tùkpà ku wò.
he so say sp pig inc vex he inc upbraid give you
 VbCl VbCl:des inc VbCl:des inc

COMPLEX SENTENCE: 6a (Report)

SIMPLE SENTENCE

44. ka ò í pa dhọu ugyo nà tọu sọ tuyaì.
seq he then lift take stone the take throw lose
 VbCl string: aor

SIMPLE SENTENCE

45. àlibò tyi // òkì wu nù.
tortoise shout he die cpl
 VbCl VbCl:cpl

COMPLEX SENTENCE: 6a (Report)

46. opilopo.
pig
 MarCl:1

SIMPLE SENTENCE

47. gwa ná wa syie me ugyò mè.
right! go-to search bring me stone the
 VbCl string: imp

SIMPLE SENTENCE

48. ẹsyià ka ẹsyì [na mì dyi bhue nì ẹnùmà mẹ].
place seq place which I store keep cpl money my
 NomCl:1b (RelCon as attributive of 2nd NP)

SIMPLE SENTENCE

49. ka opilopò í kwà // ọ nò tà ná wà. 50. ò wa ugyò nà.
seq pig seq start he inc go to search he search stone the
 VbCl VbCl:des inc VbCl

COMPLEX SENTENCE: 7 (Immediate Action)

SIMPLE SENTENCE

51. ó ì moni. 52. ò wa wa ugyo nà. 53. ó ì moni.
he again not-see he search search stone the he again not-
 VbCl: neg VbCl: rep VbCl: neg see
 SIMPLE SENTENCE SIMPLE SENTENCE SIMPLE SENTENCE

54. opilopô kwa // ó nò ta ná ko êgwè omù ẹ̀ì //
pig start he inc go to call people of-house his
 VbCl VbCl: des inc

í yi i dhuu ei wà. 55. ì nà wa nà //
they should- to follow him search they inc search the
 come VbCl: subj VbCl: des inc

rs Sentence: 11

COMPLEX SENTENCE: 7 (Immediate action)

ka àlibò nàà omìnì ẹ̀ì ya n' êsyìmù // ì nà zà gbèià.
seq tortoise and child his are at back they inc stay laugh
 VbCl VbCl: des inc

rs Sentence: 5

COMPLEX SENTENCE: 5b (Temporal)

56. ì nà zà gbèi opilopo.
they inc stay laugh pig
 VbCl: des inc

SIMPLE SENTENCE

57. ątye edèi gèni edèi // ì nà gbèi bhùe.
each person look person they inc laugh keep
 VbCl VbCl: des inc

COMPLEX SENTENCE: 7 (Immediate action)

58. ka òsà àlibo nà nàà opilopo nà í dhuu êsyià rìì.
seq debt of-tor. the and pig the so follow there pass
 VbCl

SIMPLE SENTENCE

59. ka àlibò í weì // ga opilopô tų-vai nì ẹnùmà ì.
seq tortoise seq say that pig lose cpl money his
 VbCl VbCl: cpl

COMPLEX SENTENCE: 6a (Speech)

60. ó dhuu ênià yià // òkì á i kpe opilopo ọsà ì.
it follow thus come he too again not-pay pig due his
 VbCl: ref VbCl: neg

COMPLEX SENTENCE: 8 (Reason)

Free Translation

The numbers of the corresponding sentences in the text are given in parentheses at the beginning of each sentence.

(1) Tortoise was a lazy person; (2) pig was a farmer. (3) Pig had made a farm of corn and yams. (4) Then famine came to the animals' town. (5) There was nothing for tortoise and his children to eat. (6) So tortoise sent his child in order that pig should give him a little corn and a few yams and he would pay the next day. (7) Pig then gave him the corn and yams. (8) When the next day came, pig went with the intention that tortoise should pay him his money. (9) When he arrived, tortoise persuaded him to come again the following day.

(10) The next day when pig arrived, tortoise cried that a relative of his had died. (11) So pig said to him, "I'm sorry, don't cry. (12) I will come tomorrow and you can pay me your debt." (13) Tortoise agreed.

(14) The next morning when pig arrived, tortoise had travelled. (15) So pig asked where tortoise was. (16) Tortoise's children said that tortoise was travelling. (17) He was away in foreign parts. (18) So pig set off for home.

(19) The next morning when tortoise returned from foreign parts, he told his child that when pig came the next day, he would create a big scene. (20) He would scold him. (21) He would ask why he (tortoise) wouldn't pay him what was owing. (22) He would rant a lot. (23) Because of this, his child should turn him over and put corn on him and should be grinding at the time that pig would come. (24) When pig came he would not see him at all. (25) His child should say that he (tortoise) was travelling.

(26) When day dawned pig set off. (27) When he arrived, tortoise's child had done what tortoise told him. (28) He had taken some corn and put it on tortoise's back and was grinding. (29) Then pig asked where tortoise was. (30) Tortoise's child said that tortoise was travelling. (31) Pig then scolded, saying, "Tortoise is a lazybones. (32) There is nothing he can do. (33) Tortoise will pay me what he owes me. (34) Where did he go today?" (35) As he was scolding like this, he picked up the stone on which tortoise's child was grinding the corn and threw it away.

(36) Tortoise came back from behind where he had been thrown away. (37) When he came he said, "I will pay you what I owe today. (38) Yes, I will. (39) I'm a rich man. (40) I have taken my money and kept it inside a stone." (41) Then he asked his child where the stone was. (42) The child said, "Pig was angry. (43) He was scolding you. (44) Then he picked up the stone and threw it away." (45) Tortoise shouted that he was ruined. (46) "Pig! (47) Now then, go and look for my stone and bring it to me. (48) That is where I have kept my money."

(49) So pig set off to go and look. (50) He looked for the stone, (51) but he didn't find it again. (52) He looked and looked for the stone, (53) but he didn't find it again. (54) Pig set off to go and call his family to come and search with him.

(55) As they were searching, tortoise and his child were in the background laughing. (56) They were laughing at pig. (57) They looked at each other and kept laughing. (58) So pig's and tortoise's debts were equalised. (59) Tortoise said that pig had thrown away his money. (60) Therefore he wouldn't any more pay pig what he owed him.

The following list includes all the abbreviations used in the analysis of the preceding text, together with others used in earlier chapters.

Adj	Adjective	NomCl	Nominal clause
Adv	Adverb	Nn	Noun
aor	Aorist tense	NP	Nominal phrase
AP	Adverbial phrase	NPext	Extended nominal phrase
cp1	Completive aspect	NPo	Nominal phrase object
decl	Declarative	Num	Numeral
def	Definitive particle	part	Particle
Dem	Demonstrative	pos	Positive
des	Descriptive tense	Poss	Possessive
DitrVb	Ditransitive verb	PostVb	Postverbal
emp	Emphatic particle	Pr	Pronoun
excl	Exclamation	Prep	Preposition
foc	Focus aspect	PreVb	Preverbal
fut	Future tense	QuInt	Question introducer
GenCon	Genitive construct	QuTer	Question terminal
GerunCon	Gerundive construct	ref	Referential tense
imp	Imperative	rep	Repetitive secondary aspect
inc	Incompletive aspect	rf	Reinforcer
ind	Indicative	RelCon	Relative construct
Int	Interrogative	rs	Rankshifted
inter	Interrogative clause	subj	Subjunctive
IntMod	Interrogative modifier	Sen	Sentence
inten	Intensive secondary aspect	TrVb	Transitive verb
IntrVb	Intransitive verb	Vb	Verb
LocCon	Locative construct	VbAdj	Verbal adjective
MarCl	Marginal clause	VbCl	Verbal clause
neg	Negative	VP	Verbal phrase
nfut	Nonfuture	VPcomp	Compound verbal phrase

Thomas, Elaine. 1978. *A grammatical description of the Engenni language*. Summer Institute of Linguistics Publications in Linguistics, 60. Dallas: Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Texas at Arlington. viii, 191 p.