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A grammar of Mundabli : a Bantoid (Yemne-Kimbi) language of Cameroon

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A grammar of Mundabli
A Bantoid (Yemne-Kimbi) language of
Cameroon

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List of abbreviations

ADJ	adjective
ATR	advanced tongue root
C	consonant
DB	database
G	glide
IAV	immediate after verb position
IBV	immediate before verb position
IPA	international phonetic alphabet
intr.	intransitive
n.	noun
N	nasal
NP	noun phrase
O	object
PB	Proto Bantu
PRO	pronoun
S	subject
sp.	species (used for animal and plant species and for different versions of an object, like e.g. baskets)
SVC	serial verb construction
tr.	transitive
V	vowel
v.	verb
vcl.	voiceless
vcd.	voiced

List of glosses

1, 2, 3	first, second, third person
(a), (b), (c)	verb tone classes in gloss
A, B, C	verb tone classes in text
ADVLZ	adverbializer
CL <i>n</i>	noun class <i>n</i>
COM	comitative
COMP	complementizer
COND	conditional
CONSEC	consecutive
COP	copula
CS.QUOT	current speaker quotative marker
CS.QUOT.Q	initial question marker in current speaker quotatives
DAT	dative/benefactive
DEM	demonstrative
DET	determiner
DIST	distal
DS	dummy subject
F1	hodiernal future
F2	non-hodiernal future
FRUST	frustrative
FUT	future
HAB	habitual
IDEO	ideophone
IMP	imperative
IMP.PL	plural addressee imperative marker
IMPERS	impersonal pronoun
INF	infinitive
IPFV	imperfective
INTERJ	interjection

IRR	irrealis
LOC	locative
NCS.QUOT.Q	initial question marker in non-current speaker quotatives
NEG	negative morphemes
NMLZ	nominalizer
NPVB	non-preverbal
NCS.QUOT	non-current speaker quotative marker
P0	immediate past/present perfect
P1	hodiernal past
P2	hesternal past
P3	distant past
PFV	perfective
PL	plural
POSS	possessive
PP	special pronoun form used when a pronoun is object of a postposition
PROHIB	prohibitive
PROX	proximal
PVB	preverbal
Q	question marker
QTAG	question tag
QUOT.Q	final question marker in quoted questions
RED	reduplicant
REL	relativizer
SG	singular
SUBJ	subjunctive
SUBORD	subordinator
VER.FOC	verum focus

The glosses used here adhere to the glossing conventions introduced by the Leipzig Glossing Rules (Comrie et al. 2008). As suggested there, when a single object-language element is rendered by several metalanguage elements (words or abbreviations), these are separated by periods. If an object-language element (words only) is neither formally nor semantically segmentable and only the metalanguage happens to lack a single-word equivalent, the underscore is used instead of the period Rule 4a.

List of symbols

◇	marks an elicited example
-	morpheme break
;	morpheme break without exact location (in gloss)
=	clitic boundary
.	separates labels (in the gloss) when a single object-language element is rendered by several metalanguage category labels
_	separates words (in the gloss) when a single object-language element is rendered by several metalanguage words
/	separates alternative glosses
~	connects reduplicant and reduplicated morpheme
~	marks phonological variants
<...>	mark orthographic forms
??	gloss unknown

Lists of affixes, clitics and particles

This section contains a list of affixes and bound forms including noun class and agreement prefixes and a list of free particles.

affix	gloss	
kī-~kā-	NMLZ	nominalizer
Ñ=	1SG.PVB	preverbal form of first person singular pronoun; procliticizes to the verbal core
N-...-n~N-	INF	infinitive prefix/circumfix; choice depends on the shape of the verb stem
bə-~b-	CL2	Class 2 agreement prefix
bi-~b-	CL8	Class 8 agreement prefix
bə-~b-	CL2	Class 2 nominal prefix and agreement prefix
fi-	CL19	Class 19 nominal prefix and agreement prefix
ki-~k-	CL7	Class 7 agreement prefix
mu(N)-~m-	CL18	Class 18 agreement prefix
mu(N)-~m-	CL6a	Class 6a agreement prefix
wu-~w-	CL1	Class 1 agreement prefix
wu-~w-	CL3	Class 3 agreement prefix
wu-~w-	CL5	Class 5 agreement prefix
yi-~y-	CL9	Class 9 agreement prefix
yi-~y-	CL10	Class 10 agreement prefix

particle	gloss	
à	Q	polar question particle; finishes off original (as opposed to quoted) polar questions
à~nà	P1	hesternal past
ā	COM	preposition ‘with’; used with comitative and instrumental semantics, licenses additional verb argument, invokes special tonal pronoun form
ā	NEG	preverbal negative marker; directly precedes the verb, following tense/aspect markers
ǎ	ADV LZ	adverbializer; precedes adverbs and adverbial phrases
āmì	‘and’	conjunction; conjoins NPs or phrases
b̀̀	FRUST	frustrative
dǐ	F1	hodiernal future
fǒ	P1	hodiernal past
ĩ	LOC	locative preposition
kā	F2	non-hodiernal future
k̀̀	P3	distant past
kǒ	COND	conditional marker; introduces a conditional clause
kǒ	HAB	habitual marker; TAM marker
m̀̀	CS.QUOT	current speaker quotative marker
m̀̀	NCS.QUOT.Q	marks non-current speaker quoted questions; follows the complementizer yē which introduces sequences of reported speech
m̄, m̄	CONSEC	consecutive marker, ‘and (then)’; clausal conjunction; with a mid tone in P3, F1 and F2 clauses and with a high tone in P0, P1 and P2 clauses
nà~à	P2	hesternal past
ná	as	as, like
nǒ	QTAG	question tag; follows a clause, turning it into a tag question; used in positive lead questions
nō~nō	SUBORD	subordinator; also introduces relative clauses
nǐ	IMP.PL	follows verbs in plural imperatives
tá~ǎ	PROHIB	prohibitive
tó	VER.FOC	verum focus
wō	NEG	negative particle; follows the verbal core; always co-occurs with the preverbal negation marker ā
yē	COMP	complementizer; precedes complement clauses, including utterance complements
yē~ē~ā	QUOT.Q	question marker in quoted questions; can finish off quoted polar and content questions

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In case you do not find your name here, but feel you should, please feel included!