A grammar of Mankanya: An Atlantic language of Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and the Gambia
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Universiteit Leiden

The handle http://hdl.handle.net/1887/138134 holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation.

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Title: A grammar of Mankanya: An Atlantic language of Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and the Gambia
Issue Date: 2020-11-05

Chapter 7 - Simple Syntax

This section will look at the simpler syntactic structures, firstly the monoclausal sentence, then the noun phrase.

7.1 Simple Sentence

There are four simple monoclausal sentence types in Mankanya: the basic verbal sentence, copulative sentence using *pwo*, sentences where the only verb is marked with the selectional suffix *-uŋ* and non-verbal sentences.

7.1.1 Basic Verbal Sentence

The simplest verbal sentence only has a verb. For example:

7.1 **Ade**
    a-   de
    C1S eat
"He's eating"

7.2 **Jukan**   !
    juk   -an
    learn IMP
"Learn!"

Note that in 7.1 there is no pronoun in this clause. This is commonly the case as the verbal prefix provides sufficient information.

For some instances of tense, aspect or mode, a verbal complex of several verbal words is used instead of a single verbal word, where one or more auxiliaries modify a final lexical verb. The verbal system will be discussed in more detail in section 8.

7.3 **Aluŋ**   **kade**
    a- luŋ   k-   a-   de
    C1S FUT   IMPERF SER eat
"He will eat"

7.4 **Ado   bi   de**
    a-   do   bi   de
    C1S INGR PAST eat
"He's already eaten"

Where there is a subject noun phrase, its normal unmarked position is
before the verb:

7.5 **Upi   udaan**
    u- pi   u- daan
    C2S goat C2S drink
"The goat is drinking"

As discussed in section 4.2.1 the verbal prefix agrees with the subject. More
complex noun phrases are possible – here are some examples but they will
be discussed in more detail in section 7.3 below.

7.6 **Şompi   abi**
    Şompi   a- bi
    Shompi C1S come
"Shompi is coming"

7.7 **Ŋpi   ŋtëb   ŋweek   ŋabi**
    ŋ- pi   ŋ- tëb   ŋ- week   ŋa- bi
    C2P goat C2P two   C2P big   C2P come
"The two big goats are coming"

7.8 **Katoh   kajon   kajot**
    ka- toh   ka- jon   ka- jot
    C3S house C3S old   C3S fall
"The old house is falling over"

7.9 **Bañaaŋ   biki   Bula   baya**
    ba- ñaaŋ   bik- i   Bula   ba- ya
    C1P person C1P GEN   Bula   C1P go
"The people from Bula are going"

In a transitive clause, the unmarked position of the object is after the verb.

7.10 **Ade   umaanan**
     a- de   u- maanan
     C1S eat   C2S rice
"He's eating rice"

7.11 **Dama   akob   ubuş**
     Dama   a- kob   u- buş
     Dama   C1S hit   C2S dog
"Dama hits the dog"

Some verbs of motion can take an object without the need of another word to express semantic notions like GOAL or SOURCE, where that object is a proper noun.

7.12 **Dama aya Dakar**
    Dama   a- ya Dakar
    Dama   C1S go Dakar
"Dama is going to Dakar"

7.13 **Dama aluŋ kabi Dakar**
    Dama   a- luŋ   k-   a-   bi   Dakar
    Dama   C1S FUT   IMPERF SER come Dakar
"Dama will come from Dakar"

Otherwise the GOAL or SOURCE is encoded in a locative phrase (see section 7.5):

7.14 **Aya du kaloona meeṭ**
    a- ya   d- u   ka- loona meeṭ
    C1S go   EXT LOC.DIST C3S canvas inside
"He went inside the tent"

7.15 **Bañaaŋ baṭum babi ṭi a**
    ba- ñaaŋ   ba- ṭum   ba- bi   ṭ- i   a
    C1P person C1P many   C1P come INT LOC.PROX OBJ
"Many people are coming to him"

There are verbs that can be used to create ditransitive clauses, e.g. *pwul* "give" or *pñooṭ* "take":

7.16 **Dama awul pmoh ubuṣ**
    Dama   a- wul   p- moh   u- buṣ
    Dama   C1S give C4S bone   C2S dog
"Dama gives the dog a bone"

7.17 **Ṣompi añooṭ upi Dakar**
    Ṣompi   a- ñooṭ   u- pi   Dakar
    Shompi C1S take C2S goat Dakar
"Shompi takes the goat to Dakar"

Following Hasplemath (2005), ditransitive clauses involve a verb denoting transfer of an entity (T) from an agent (A) to a recipient (R). As can be seen from the examples above, Mankanya does not use any special coding for either R or T (a double object construction). And the preferred order is to have the object denoting T, the entity being transferred, closest to the verb. This is not fixed and the two objects can be inverted. Because there is no overt coding this can lead to ambiguity in out of context sentences.

When the recipient R is human, and a pronoun that is not an affix is used, then the human pronoun immediately follows the verb. More detail can be found in sections 3.5 and 4.2.7.

7.18 **Dama   awul   baka   umaanan**
    Dama   a- wul   baka   u- maanan
    Dama   C1S give   C1P.OBJ   C2S rice
"She give them some rice"

7.19 **Dama   awulu   umaanan**
    Dama   a- wul -u   u- maanan
    Dama   C1S give 2S.OBJ   C2S rice
"Dama gives you (sg) some rice"

With verbs like *yil* "send" or *dook* "expel", R can be encoded with a locative phrase (see section 7.5)

7.20 **Dyila   du   an**
    d- yil -a   d- u   an
    1S send C1S.OBJ   EXT LOC.DIST   2P.OBJ
"I sent him to you"

7.21 **Baluŋ   kadookan   du   katoh**
    ba- luŋ   k- a- dook -an   d- u   ka- toh
    C1P FUT   IMPERF SER chase 2P.OBJ EXT LOC.DIST   C3S house
"They will chase you from the house"

Verbs can be modified by adverbs, which occur after the object

7.22 **Aŋal   poonu abuk   Dama   maakan**
    a- ŋal   poonu a- buk   Dama   maakan
    C1S like   girl C1AS child Dama   very
"He loved Dama's daughter a lot"

7.1.1.1 Existence

A special case of the simple sentence is that which expresses existence. This type of sentence uses the verb *ka* which is normally translated as "have". There is no explicit subject and the verbal prefix is class 2 singular *u-*. This might have historically referred to a subject like *wal* "moment".

7.23 **Uka   du   ukalabuş   naţaşa**
    u- ka   d- u   u- kalabuş na- ţaşa
    C2S have   EXT LOC.DIST   C2S prison   C1S teenager_(boy)
"There was in the prison, a young man."

7.24 **Uka   kak   baaṭ   baloŋ**
    u- ka   kak   b- aaṭ   ba- loŋ
    C2S have   again   C1P woman   C1P INDEF

bannaṭuŋ   alow   aşë   ten
ba- n- naṭ -uŋ   a- low   a- şë   ten
C1P COREF stand SEL   SER be_far SER SEQ   look_at
"There were also some women there, standing at a distance, watching."

Compare those examples with use of *ka* to mean "have":

7.25 **Ayok   maakan aka   ŋntaam   na itaka**
    a- yok   maakan a- ka   ŋ- ntaam   na i- taka
    C1S be_full very   SER have C2P livestock   and C4P money
"He was very rich; he had flocks and money."

7.1.2 Sentence with "*wo*" as a copula

There are four types of clauses that use the verb *wo* as a copula. These are stative, equative, genitive and locative clauses. In other contexts *wo* functions as an auxiliary. See sections 8.8.5 and 8.9.1.

7.1.2.1 Stative clauses (adjectival)

In stative clauses the complement of *wo* is an adjectival phrase.

7.26 **Katoh   ki   Naala kawo   kafaaṭal**
    ka- toh   k- i   Naala ka- wo   ka- faaṭal
    C3S house   C3S GEN   Nala   C3S be   C3S white
"Naala's house is white"

7.27 **Katoh   ki   Naala kaanwo   kajënël**
    ka- toh   k- i   Naala ka- an- wo   ka- jënël
    C3S house   C3S GEN   Nala   C3S NEG be   C3S black
"Naala's house is not black"

7.1.2.2 Equative clauses (nominal)

In equative phrases the complement of *wo* is a noun phrase.

7.28 **Naala awo   najukan**
    Naala a- wo   na- jukan
    Nala   C1S be   C1S teacher
"Naala is a teacher"

7.29 **Napoṭ   ñaaṭ   naweek   awo   abuk   naan**
    na- poṭ   ñ- aaṭ   na- week   a- wo   a- buk   naan
    C1S child C1S female C1S big   C1S be C1AS child 1S.GEN
"The big girl is my daughter"

7.1.2.1 Genitive clauses

An alienable genitive phrase can follow *wo*. Alienable genitive phrases will discussed in section 7.3.4.2.

7.30 **Dama   awo   i   pnⱦuk   pi   Şompi**
    Dama   a-   wo   i   p-   nⱦuk   p-   i   Şompi
    Dama   C1S   be   GEN   C4S   group   C4S   GEN   Shompi
"Dama is in Shompi's group"

7.31 **Pdiim   pawo   pi   Naala**
    p-   diim   pa-   wo   p-   i   Naala
    C4S   voice   C4S   be   C4S   GEN   Nala
"The voice is that of Naala"

7.1.2.2 Locative clauses

In locative clauses *wo* is followed by a locative phrase (see section 7.5).

7.32 **Ppiiⱦi   pawo   ţi   kabaŋ   ki   praata**
    p-   piiⱦi   pa-   wo   ţ-   i   ka-   baŋ   k-   i   p-   raata
    C4S   pen   C4S   be   INT   LOC.PROX   C3S   side   C3S   GEN   C6S   bowl
"The pencil is next to the bowl"

7.33 **Awo   du   buro**
    a-   wo   d-   u   buro
    C1S   be   EXT   LOC.DIST   office
"He is at the office (far from here)"

7.1.3 Selectional suffix sentence

Some sentences have the only verb in the clause marked with the selectional suffix *-uŋ*. They are typically used for marked focus or for topicalisation, and are similar to cleft sentences in English.

An example of topicalisation occurs in the following example. The context is that a man and his two wives Naala and Dama have been introduced. Naala has been described and then this sentence occurs:

7.34 **Ul   i   ñiinţ   aţuuŋ   ţi**
    ul   i   ñ-   iinţ   a-   ţu   -uŋ   ţ-   i
    3s.subj   GEN   C1S   man   C1S   place   SEL   INT   LOC.PROX
uhaaş   wi   nul
u-   haaş   w-   i   nul
C2S   soul   C2S   GEN   3s.poss
"It was she who he loved" (Lit: "She who the man had put in his soul")

The topic of the sentence (*ul* – referring to Naala) is the object of the verb *ţu* "put". The normal position of an object is after the verb, but the normal position for the topic is clause initial. Therefore to make the object the

topic, a relative clause structure (see section 9.4.3) is used to front the object. The only verb in this sentence is the one in the "relative clause". A literal translation would be "She who the man had put in his soul" Note that no extra material (like "It was" in English) is needed.

Sometimes a clause like this is used to mark a change of topic. In example 7.35 below Spider is reintroduced, after an episode narrating the actions of another participant. Here Spider is the subject of the sentence so no fronting occurs to align it with the topic position. However, a structure is used similar to that of a relative clause where the subject of the relative clause is a constituent of the matrix sentence (see section 9.4.3.1). However, there is no co-reference morpheme *-N* (see section 4.2.6) because there is no matrix sentence. Again no extra material is required (*kë* is there for other reasons), and a literal translation would be "So Spider too who was in the house"

7.35 **Kë   ulaar   kak   hënk   uwooŋ   du**
     kë   u-   laar   kak   hënk   u- wo -oŋ   d- u
     DS   C2S spider again Narr   C2S be SEL   EXT LOC.DIST
katoh   ki   nambaabu
ka- toh   k-   i   na- mbaabu
C3S house   C3S GEN   C1S western
"In the same way the spider was at the European's house"

These structures are also used for marked focus, for example to correct something. A response to the question *Anug ŋtëb i ?* "Did he buy fish?" might be:

7.36 **A-a   ,   uyemaṭ   wi   wi   anuguŋ**
     a-a   u- yemaṭ w- i   w- i   a- nug -uŋ
     no!   C2S meat   C2S DEM.PROX   C2S GEN   SER buy SEL
"No, it was meat that he bought"

And response to the question *Awin Dama ṭi katoh i ?* "Did he see Dama at the house?" might be:

7.37 **A-a   ,   Naala   i   i   awinuŋ**
     a-a   Naala   i   i   a- win -uŋ
     no!   Nala   DEM.PROX   GEN   C1S see SEL
"No, it was Naala who he saw"

7.38 **A-a   ,   du   ufeeru   di   di**
     a-a   d-   u   u- feeru   d- i   d- i
     no!   EXT LOC.DIST   C2S market C9S DEM.PROX C9S GEN
awinuluŋ
a- win -ul   -uŋ
C1S see C1S.ALT.OBJ SEL
"No, it was at the market where he saw her"

Content interrogative clauses are often sentences like these. (See section 7.2.3)

7.39 **In   amaakuŋ   ?**
     in   a-   maak -uŋ
     who? C1S   be_ill SEL
"Who is ill?"

7.40 **Wel   wi   bakdoluŋ   ?**
     wel   w-   i   ba- k-   dol -uŋ
     what? C2S GEN   C1P IMPERF do   SEL
"What are they doing?"

In these examples the question word is in the normal topic position at the front of the clause. In example 7.39, marking the verb with the selectional suffix puts marked focus on the question word. In example 7.40 the question word is the object of the verb and a relative clause structure has been used to left shift it from the object position to the position for question words.

7.1.4 Non-verbal clauses

Some clauses do not contain a verb. They are typically used to present something.

For example these following two examples only contain a noun phrase followed by the genitive particle and a demonstrative.

7.41 **Babuk   naan   biki   biki**
     ba- buk   naan   bik- i   bik- i
     C1P child 1S.GEN C1P   GEN   C1P   DEM.PROX
"Here are my children"

7.42 **Katoh   ki   ki**
     ka- toh   k-   i   k-   i
     C3S house C3S GEN   C3S DEM.PROX
"This is the house"

As demonstratives and genitive particles share the same form, there are several possible analyses. Demonstratives have several different roots depending on distance (*i, uŋ, undi, undu*) but I have not found this type of clause with anything but an *i* root, so this would seem to imply that a genitive is involved. A genitive would require a noun phrase on either side of the genitive particle, and this could be the case if the last word was a demonstrative, which sometimes can be a full noun phrase (see section 7.3.5).

The other form of presentational clause consists of a noun phrase followed by *a.*

7.43 **Nji   a   !**
　　 nji   a
　　 1S.emph   OBJ

"It is I!"

7.44 **Ajug   naan   a   !**
　　 a-   jug   naan   a
　　 C1AS owner   1S.GEN   OBJ

"It's my master"

It seems that *a* is an expletive pronoun.

7.2 Simple clausal modifications

7.2.1 Negative clauses

In a simple clause, negation of the verb is marked by morphological changes to the verb, and additionally a distinctive intonation (see section 4.2.4). However, there is no change to the syntax of the sentence. For example:

7.45 **Dama   aanka   napoṭ**
　　 Dama   a-   an- ka   na- poṭ
　　 Dama   C1S NEG have   C1S child
"Dama doesn't have a child"

compared with:

7.46 **Dama   aka   napoṭ**
　　 Dama   a-   ka   na- poṭ
　　 Dama   C1S have   C1S child
"Dama has a child"

Similarly the imperative shows no difference in syntax though the morphological negation is different.

7.47 **Kten   kafeṭ   !**
　　 k-   ten   ka- feṭ
　　 NEG look_at   C3S behind
"Don't look behind!"

Negation of imperatives can alternatively be expressed syntactically by using *wut* "leave" as an auxiliary, to create a prohibitive.

7.48 **Nawutan   kado   buţaan**
na- wut -an   k-   a-   do   b-   uţaan
2P leave IMP   IMPERF SER do   C5s evil
"Don't do evil!"

Where a negative subject or object is used (see section 6.7), the verb must also be expressed negatively, either with morphological negation as shown in 7.49, or by using the verb *wut* as in 7.50.

7.49 **Nin   ñaaŋ   aanwo   da**
nin   ñaaŋ   a-   an- wo   d-   a
NEG   person   C1s NEG be   C9s OBJ
"No-one is there"

7.50 **Nin ñaaŋ awutan   kaduk   uko   uloŋ**
nin   ñaaŋ a- wut -an   k-   a-   duk u- ko   u- loŋ
NEG   person C1s leave CAUS IMPERF SER keep C2s thing C2s INDEF
"No-one is to keep anything"

There is another negative structure that is used with selection suffix clauses and non-verbal clauses. In this case the clause starts with the anaphoric demonstrative *mënţ* followed by a noun phrase. This is a very unusual construction and I currently cannot explain how this structure has developed.

7.51 **Mënţ   babuk   naan   biki   biki**
mënţ   ba- buk   naan   bik- i   bik- i
that   C1P child   1S.GEN   C1P GEN   C1P GEN
"These aren't my children"

7.52 **Mënţ   nji   djejuŋ   kanteeri**
mënţ   nji   d- jej -uŋ   ka- nteeri
that   1S.SUJ   1s take SEL   C3s knife
"It wasn't me who took the knife"

7.53 **Mënţ   naweek   naan   awooŋ   naşih**
mënţ   na- week   naan   a- wo -oŋ   na- şih
that   C1s elder_sibling   1S.GEN C1s be SEL   C1s chief
"It isn't my brother who is chief"

7.2.2 Yes/No interrogative clauses

A simple declarative clause can be transformed into a Yes/No question by the addition of the tag *i* at the end of the sentence. There is no special intonation for these types of questions.

7.54 **Ñaaṱ   akuŋa   uliik**
    ñ- aaṱ   a- kuŋa   u- liik
    C1S woman C1S carry C2S peanuts
"The woman is carrying peanuts"

7.55 **Ñaaṱ   akuŋa   uliik   i   ?**
    ñ- aaṱ   a- kuŋa   u- liik   i
    C1S woman C1S carry C2S peanuts   QUEST
"Is the woman carrying peanuts?"

7.2.3 Content interrogative clauses

An interrogative word in a simple clause replaces the phrase that is being questioned.

7.56 **Ido   we   ?**
    i- do   we
    2S do   what?
"You're doing what?"

7.57 **Ika   bapoṱ   hum   ?**
    i- ka   ba- poṱ   hum
    2S have C1P child how?
"How many children do you have?"

7.58 **Iluŋ   kajun   katiban   lum   ?**
    i- luŋ k-   a- jun   k-   a- tiban   lum
    2S FUT IMPERF SER begin IMPERF SER clear_(field) when?
"When are you going to start the clearing?"

7.59 **Iwo   abuk   in   ba   ?**
    i- wo a- buk   in   ba
    2S be C1AS child who? QUES
"Whose child are you"

As noted in section 7.1.3 it is possible to advance the interrogative to the first place in the sentence using a structure similar to a relative clause.

7.60 **Wel   wi   ikdoluŋ   ?**
    wel   w- i   i- k-   dol -uŋ
    what? C2S GEN 2S IMPERF do SEL
"What are you doing?"

7.61 **Hum   di   ŋhilanuŋ   kabelana**
    hum   d-   i   ŋ-   hilan -uŋ   k-   a-   bel   -an   -a
    how?   C9S   GEN   1P   be_able SEL   IMPERF SER shield CAUS MID

maak   pi   SIDA   ?
maak   p-   i   SIDA
illness C4S   GEN   AIDS
"How do we protect ourselves against AIDS?"

Note that in example 7.60 the genitive that introduces the structure agrees with *wel* "what" as if it is in noun class 2, probably by phonological analogy. In contrast *hum* "how" in example 7.61 causes agreement in class 9 because there is no noun class where the noun prefix is *h-*. *Ṭuŋ* "where" causes similar agreement. The class 9 prefix *d-* is the one used by default for all common nouns that don't fit into other classes (typically borrowed words) and also all proper nouns which describe locations.

The interrogative pronoun *in* "who" is normally at the beginning of the phrase. Note that even though *in* is the subject, and therefore in its normal position, the verb is marked with the selectional suffix, to mark focus.

7.62 **In   ankkobuŋ   plëmën   ?**
    in   a-   n-   k-   kob -uŋ   p-   lëmën
    who?   C1S COREF IMPERF hit SEL   C4S door
"Who's knocking at the door?"

7.63 **In   amaakuŋ   ?**
    in   a-   maak -uŋ
    who?   C1S be_ill SEL
"Who is ill?"

Compare that with:

7.64 **Dama   amaakuŋ**
    Dama   a-   maak -uŋ
    Dama   C1S be_ill SEL
"It's Dama who is ill"

Notice that the verb agreement with *in* "who" is the singular of class 1, the noun class that contains the majority of human nouns.

When the object is being questioned and is a person then *in* is also used and is normally fronted with a relative clause.

7.65 **In   i   Ṭukma   akobuŋ   ?**
    in   i   ṭukma   a-   kob -uŋ
    who?   GEN Thukma   C1S hit SEL
"Who did Thukma hit?"

That example can be compared with the following which would be a marked form, used in echo questions.

7.66 **Ŧukma   akob   in   ?**
    ŧukma   a-   kob   in
    Thukma   C1S   hit   who?
"Thukma hit who?"

The question "Why?" is formed from *wel* "what" plus the existential verb *ka* and the complementiser *kë*. The question word is the subject of *ka*, so *ka* agrees in class 2, but is in marked focus (similar to example 7.63). The literal translation might be "What thing exists that you don't believe him"

7.67 **Wel   ukaaŋ   kë   naanfiyaara   ?**
    wel   u- ka -aŋ   kë   na- an- fiyaar -a
    what? C2S have SEL   COMP   2P   NEG believe OBJ
"Why don't you believe him?"

Here are some examples where the interrogative replaces the phrase in a clause where the verb *wo* is used as a copula. In examples 7.69 and 7.70, the question words are not fronted, but in contrast to the above example, these are the unmarked forms of these questions. This maybe related to the use of *wo* to give negative meaning in relative clauses (see section 9.4.3):

7.68 **In   awooŋ   naŧilan   ?**
    in   a- wo -uŋ   na- ŧilan
    who?   C1S be SEL   C1S liar
"Who is the liar?"

7.69 **Katimu   kawo   hum   ?**
    ka- tim -u   ka- wo   hum
    C3S name 2S.POSS   C3S be   how?
"What is your name?"

7.70 **Katohu   kawo   ŧuŋ   ?**
    ka- toh -u   ka- wo   ŧ- uŋ
    C3S house 2S.POSS   C3S be   INT LOC.DIST
"Where is your house?"

An interrogative can also replace a phrase in a non verbal clause.

7.71 **Wel   wi   wi   ?**
    wel   w- i   w- i
    what? C2S GEN   C2S DEM.PROX
"What is this?"

An interrogative can replace a sentential complement.

7.72 **Wel   wi   ifiyaaruŋ**   ?
     wel   w-   i   i-   fiyaar -uŋ
     what? C2S GEN   C3P believe SEL
"What do you believe?"

With any content interrogative clause, it is possible to finish with the interrogative particle *ba*. Its usage is optional.

7.73 **In   aţuwiiŋ   pdo   haŋ ba**   ?
     in   a-   ţuw -i   -iŋ   p- do haŋ   ba
     who?   SER place 2S.SEL.OBJ SEL INF do DEM   QUES
"Who gave you permission to do this?"

7.74 **Aba   do   do   we   ba**   ?
     a-   ba   do   do   we   ba
     C1S CMPLTV   do   do   what?   QUES
"What has he just done?"

7.2.4 Imperative clauses

Imperative clauses never have an explicit subject. Where there is a sequence of related imperatives clauses, the first verb is in the imperative and following verbs have the declarative form with a second person subject.

7.75 **Ţiin   ibuuran   ubida   wi   nu**   !
     ţi   -in   i- buur -an   u- bida w- i   nu
     run IMP   2S escape CAUS C2S life C2S GEN   2S.POSS
"Run and save your life!"

7.76 **Kten   kafeţ   ibot   iwut**
     k-   ten   ka- feţ   i- bot   i- wut
     NEG look_at C3S behind 2S do_something_next 2S leave
kanaţ   nin dko   dloŋ   ţi
k-   a-   naţ   nin d- ko   d- loŋ   ţ- i
IMPERF SER stand NEG C9S place   C9S INDEF   INT LOC.PROX
uɬaak   wi   !
u-   ɬaak   w- i
C2S country   C2S DEM.PROX
"Don't look back and don't stop anywhere in this country!"

7.3 Noun Phrase

7.3.1 Structure

The head noun is normally first in the phrase followed by its modifiers.

7.77 **bapoţ**   **baweek**   **bawajënţ**
     ba- poţ   ba- week   ba- wajënţ
     C1P child   C1P big   C1P three
     N   ADJ   NUM
"Three big children"

However, when a noun phrase is negated the negative particle precedes the noun.

7.78 **nin   ñaaŋ**
     nin   ñaaŋ
     NEG   person
     NEG   N
"No-one"

Based on the examples I have in my corpus the most frequent order of the constituents is:

NEG **N** GENN ADJ PTCPP NUM ORD GENP DEM QUANT RELC

Where

NEG	Negative particle
N	Noun
GENN	Genitive Noun (Inalienable)
ADJ	Adjective or series of Adjectives
PTCPP	Participle Phrase
NUM	Cardinal Number
ORD	Ordinal Number
GENP	Genitive Phrase (Alienable)
DEM	Demonstrative
QUANT	Quantifier (including adjectival quantifiers)
RELC	Relative Clause

Relative clauses and participle clauses are dealt with in sections 9.4.3 and 9.4.4.

Here are some examples of noun phrases:

7.79 **bapoţ   baweek   bawajënţ   biki**
     ba- poţ   ba- week   ba- wajënţ   bik- i
     C1P child   C1P big   C1P three   C1P   GEN
     N   ADJ   NUM   DEM
"These three big children"

7.80 **bapoţ   baweek   bawajënţ   biki   bɬi**
     ba- poţ   ba- week   ba- wajënţ   bik- i   bɬi
     C1P child   C1P big   C1P three   C1P   GEN   all
     N   ADJ   NUM   DEM   QUANT
"All these three big children"

7.81 **nin   ñaaŋ**   (same as example 7.78)
     nin   ñaaŋ
     NEG   person
     NEG   N
"No-one"

7.82 **nin   uko   uloŋ**
     nin   u-   ko   u-   loŋ
     NEG   C2S thing C2S INDEF
     NEG   N   DET
"Nothing"

7.83 **bapoţ   biki   Dama   bɬi**
     ba- poţ   bik- i   Dama   bɬi
     C1P child   C1P   GEN   Dama   all
     N   [GENP   ]   QUANT
"All Dama's children"

7.84 **bapoţ   biinţ   biki   Dama   bɬi**
     ba- poţ   b   iinţ   bik- i   Dama   bɬi
     C1P child   C1P man   C1P   GEN   Dama   all
     N   ADJ   [GENP   ]   QUANT
"All Dama's boys" (Lit. male children)

7.85 **baweek   Dama   bɬi**
     ba- week   Dama   bɬi
     C1P elder_sibling Dama   all
     N   GENN   QUANT
"All Dama's elder siblings"

7.86 **baweek   Dama   biinţ   bɬi**
     ba- week   Dama   b   iinţ   bɬi
     C1P elder_sibling Dama   C1P man   all
     N   GENN   ADJ   QUANT
"All Dama's elder brothers"

7.87 **katoh ki naşih ki**
ka- toh k- i na- şih k- i
C3S house C3S GEN C1S chief C3S DEM.PROX
N [GENP] DEM
"This house of the chief"

7.88 **katoh ki naşih i**
ka- toh k- i na- şih i
C3S house C3S GEN C1S chief DEM.PROX
N [GENP]
"The house of this chief"

7.89 **iko yi bɨi**
i- ko y- i bɨi
C3P thing C3P DEM.PROX all
N DEM QUANT
"All these things"

7.90 **unuur uɨeek wi ufeɨtu wi Şompi**
u- nuur u- ɨeek w- i u- festu w- i Şompi
C2S day C2S first C2S GEN C2S feast C2S GEN Shompi
N ORD [GENP [GENP]]
"The first day of Shompi's feast"

7.91 **ŋpi ŋwajënɖ ŋɨeek**
ŋ- pi ŋ- wajënɖ ŋ- ɨeek
C2P goat C2P three C2P first
N NUM ORD
"The first three goats"

7.92 **dko dmoyni danwooŋ**
d- ko d- moy -n -i da- n- wo -oŋ
C9S place C9S bury CAUS PTCP C9S COREF be SEL
N PTCPP [RELP
du uɖeeh meeɖ
d- u u- ɖeeh meeɖ
EXT LOC.DIST C2S field inside
]
"the burial place that is in the field"

7.93 **dko dhankni ŋdeey ŋi naan bɨi**
d- ko d- hank -n -i ŋ- deey ŋ- i naan bɨi
C9S place C9S keep CAUS PTCP C2P grain C2P GEN 1S.GEN all
N [PTCPP]
"place for keeping all my grain"

7.94 **bţeem**   **bmpoţi**   **bbuurni**
    b- ţeem   b- m- poţ -i   b- buur -n -i
    C5s pirogue   C5s COREF be_small PTCP   C5s escape CAUS PTCP
    N   PTCPP   PTCPP
"small rescue boat"

7.3.2 Adjectives

Adjectives follow the noun and agree with it.

7.95 **katoh**   **kajinţ**
    ka- toh   ka- jinţ
    C3s house   C3s clean
"clean house"

7.96 **iyeeh**   **ijon**
    i- yeeh   i- jon
    C3P song   C3P old
"old song"

7.97 **naşih**   **najeenkal**
    na- şih   na- jeenk -al
    C1s chief C1s red   CHG
"red chief (paramount chief)"

7.98 **ŋnkaneel**   **ŋmpoţi**   **ŋwaaţ**
    ŋ- nkaneel   ŋ- mpoţi   ŋ- waaţ
    C2P sheep   C2P small   C2P female
"small ewes"

7.99 **ŋnkaneel**   **ŋwaaţ**   **ŋjënal**
    ŋ- nkaneel   ŋ- waaţ   ŋ- jën   -al
    C2P sheep   C2P female C2P be_black CHG
"black ewes"

There is some evidence of semantic ordering if there are multiple adjectives.
For example the two adjectives that quantify, *ŧum* "many" and *ntiinku* "few",
must appear after any other adjectives.

7.100 **katoh**   **kaweek**   **kaŧum**
    ka- toh   ka- week   ka- ŧum
    C3s house   C3s big   C3s many
"Many big houses"

7.101 **meel**   **mntiinku**
    meel   m- ntiinku
    water   C8 in_small_amount
"a little water"

7.3.3 Cardinal Numbers

A cardinal number always follows the noun, but it can be before or after an adjective:

7.102 **kpiiŧi   ktëb   kweek**
      k-   piiŧi   k-   tëb   k-   week
      C5P.DEF pen   C5P.DEF two   C5P.DEF big
"Two big pens"

7.103 **kpiiŧi   kweek   ktëb**
      k-   piiŧi   k-   week   k-   tëb
      C5P.DEF pen   C5P.DEF big   C5P.DEF two
"Two big pens"

7.104 **kpiiŧi   kjeenkal   ktëb   kweek**
      k-   piiŧi   k-   jeenkal k-   tëb   k-   week
      C5P.DEF pen   C5P.DEF red   C5P.DEF two   C5P.DEF big
"Two big red crayons"

7.3.4 Genitive Constructions

Mankanya has two slightly different forms of genitive construction, which I label in this thesis as alienable and inalienable. The inalienable construction consists of the genitive noun immediately following the head noun.

7.105 **aşin   naşih**
      a-   şin   na- şih
      C1AS father C1S chief
"the chief's father"

The alienable construction requires the genitive particle.

7.106 **upi   wi   naşih**
      u-   pi   w-   i   na- şih
      C2S goat C2S GEN   C1S chief
"the chief's goat"

For more detail see section 7.3.4.2.

In section 3.3.3 I listed the pronominal possessor suffixes which are used with inalienable nouns, and the pronouns that replace the possessor of an alienable noun. In this section I will show the two genitive constructions, which correspond to the two types of genitive relation.

I refer to these constructions as genitive to reflect the fact that they cover more relations than simple possession, for example relations such as origin, description or composition.

7.3.4.1 Inalienable Genitive Construction

The inalienable genitive construction is used with the small number of nouns that are inalienably possessed. These are the kinship terms found in noun class 1a, plus other kinship terms in class 1 like *naweek* "elder sibling" and *nabuk* "offspring".

In an inalienable genitive construction the genitive noun phrase is unmarked and follows the head noun without being preceded by any particle. Any adjectives must follow it.

7.107	a. *naweek Naala*	Nala's older sibling
	b. *naweek Naala niinţ*	Nala's older brother
	c. *naweek Naala anin Dama*	The older brother of Nala
		the mother of Dama
	d. *anin naşih*	The chief's mother
	e. *babuk aşin*	Siblings (father's offspring)

In addition there are a small number of other words from other classes e.g. *katim* "name", *katoh* "house(hold)", *ulemp* "work", *uhaaş* "soul", *uleef* "body", which can use the either form of genitive construction. Often these other words are used with a possessive suffix for pronominal contexts, but full possessor noun phrases are usually headed by the genitive particle. Apart from *uleef* "body", all body parts use the alienable genitive construction described in the next section.

7.3.4.2 Alienable Genitive Construction

Most nouns are alienably possessed. In this case the head noun is followed by a genitive phrase which is headed by the genitive particle. (See section 6.1.6). The genitive particle agrees with the head noun.

The genitive particle is followed either by a noun phrase (most of the examples below) or by a possessive pronoun (example 7.109 - see section 3.5 for the full paradigm).

An alienable genitive construction can be used to express a wide variety of relationships between the two nouns.

- Possession

7.108 **katoh**   **ki**   **naşih**
      ka- toh   k-   i   na- şih
      C3S house C3S GEN   C1S chief
"the chief's house"

7.109 **upi**   **wi**   **naan**
      u- pi   w- i   naan
      C2S goat   C2S GEN 1S.GEN
"my goat"

7.110 **katoh   ki   naweek   i   skoola**
     ka- toh   k- i   na- week   i   skoola
     C3S house   C3S GEN   C1S leader   GEN   school
"The head teacher's house"

7.111 **katoh   ki   aninun   ñiinţ**
     ka- toh   k- i   a- nin -un   ñ- iinţ
     C3S house   C3S GEN   C1AS mother 1P.OBJ   C1S man
"My maternal uncle's house"

- Origin

7.112 **bañaaŋ   biki   Bula**
     ba- ñaaŋ   bik- i   Bula
     C1P person   C1P GEN   Bula
"the people of Bula"

- Scope

7.113 **naşih   i   bahula**
     na- şih   i   ba- hula
     C1S chief   GEN   C1P Mankanya
"the king of the Mankanya"

- Type

7.114 **batani   bi   ŋnkuma**
     ba- tani   bi   ŋ- nkuma
     C5S herd   PAST   C2P pig
"herd of pigs"

- Location

7.115 **pɬoof   pi   bdëk**
     p- ɬoof   p- i   b- dëk
     C4S half   C4S GEN   C5S sea
"middle of the sea"

7.3.5 Demonstratives

Demonstratives appear after adjectives and numbers in the noun phrase.

7.116 **katoh   kaweek   ki**
     ka- toh   ka- week   k- i
     C3S house   C3S big   C3S DEM.PROX
"this big house"

7.117 **upi**   **ujënal**   **wuŋ**
       u-   pi   u-   jën   -al   w- uŋ
       C2S goat C2S be_black CHG   C2S DEM.DIST
"that black goat"

7.118 **ŋpi**   **ŋtëb**   **ŋi**
       ŋ-   pi   ŋ-   tëb   ŋ-   i
       C2P goat C2P two   C2P DEM.PROX
"these two goats"

The demonstrative can be used in embedded noun phrases (e.g. as part of a genitive phrase). Because such phrases occur between the head noun and the demonstrative, it can lead to sentences with different syntactic structure having the same surface word order. In the two examples below the word order is N GEN N DEM. Such situations are often disambiguated by the agreement on the demonstrative. So in 7.119 the demonstrative agrees with the head noun *katoh*, which shows that the sentence structure is [[N GEN N] DEM]. In example 7.120 the demonstrative agrees with the embedded noun *naşih*, so the structure is [N GEN [N DEM]].

7.119 **katoh**   **ki**   **naşih**   **ki**
       ka- toh   k-   i   na- şih   k-   i
       C3S house C3S GEN   C1S chief C3S DEM.PROX
"This house of the chief"

7.120 **katoh**   **ki**   **naşih**   **i**
       ka- toh   k-   i   na- şih   i
       C3S house C3S GEN   C1S chief DEM.PROX
"The house of this chief"

This is different to adjectives which appear before genitive phrases.

7.121 **katoh**   **kaweek**   **ki**   **naşih**   **ki**
       ka- toh   ka- week   k-   i   na- şih   k-   i
       C3S house C3S big   C3S GEN   C1S chief C3S DEM.PROX
"This big house of the chief"

7.3.6 Determiners

The position of the determiner *ndoli* "each" seems to be after adjectives but before genitive phrases.

7.122 **unuur**   **undoli**   **wi**   **pnoorfën**
       u-   nuur   u-   ndoli   w-   i   p-   noorfën
       C2S day   C2S each   C2S GEN   INF rest
"each day of rest"

7.123 **iko   iwuṭaan   indoli   yi   ŋleef**
      i- ko   i- wuṭaan i- ndoli   y- i   ŋ- leef
      C3P thing C3P evil   C3P each   C3P GEN   C2P body

ŋi   nja   ŋaŋaluŋ
ŋ- i   nja   ŋa- ŋal -uŋ
C2P GEN   1P.poss C2P like SEL
"every evil thing that our bodies desire"

The position of *loŋ* "indefinite" is quite variable.

7.124 **pnkuŋ   ploŋ   pweek**
      p- nkuŋ p- loŋ   p- week
      C4S hill C4S INDEF C4S older
"a big hill"

7.125 **batani   bweek   bi   ŋnkuma   bloŋ**
      ba- tani b- week b- i   ŋ- nkuma   b- loŋ
      C5S herd C5S big   C5S GEN   C2P pig   C5S INDEF
"a big herd of pigs"

7.126 **umpëlënŧ   uloŋ   ufaaŧal**
      u- mpëlënŧ u- loŋ   u- faaŧal
      C2S horse   C2S INDEF C2S white
"A white horse"

7.127 **ŋlemp   ŋŧum   ŋloŋ**
      ŋ- lemp   ŋ- ŧum   ŋ- loŋ
      C2P work   C2P many C2P INDEF
"many types of job"

7.128 **uṭeeh   uloŋ   umpaṭi**
      u- ṭeeh   u- loŋ   u- mpaṭ   -i
      C2S field C2S INDEF C2S separately PTCP
"a different field"

7.129 **iko   iloŋ   iweek   injaaŋ**
      i- ko   i- loŋ   i- week i- n-   ja   -aŋ
      C3P thing C3P INDEF C3P big   C3P COREF HAB SEL

ijeehan
i- jeehan
C3P shine
"some big things that shine"

7.3.7 Quantifiers

The two adjectives that quantify have been described in section 7.3.2 above. The invariable quantifiers *bŧi* "all, entirety" and *ṭañ* "only" occur at the end of a noun phrase, even after a relative clause.

7.130 **uɬaak   bɨi**
    u-   ɬaak   bɨi
    C2S country   all
"the whole country"

7.131 **ŋko   ŋmpoɬi   bɨi**
    ŋ-   ko   ŋ- mpoɬi   bɨi
    C2P animals C2P small   all
"all the little animals"

7.132 **uko   uloolan   ṭañ**
    u-   ko   u- loolan   ṭañ
    C2S thing   C2S one   only
"only one thing"

7.133 **bukal   batëb   bɨi**
    bukal   ba- tëb   bɨi
    3p.subj C1P two   all
"both of them"

7.134 **ŋwal   ŋntiinku   ṭañ**
    ŋ-   wal   ŋ- ntiinku   ṭañ
    C2P time   C2P in_small_amount   only
"just a little time"

7.135 **uko   uloolan   ṭañ**
    u-   ko   u- loolan   ṭañ
    C2S thing   C2S one   only
"only one thing"

7.136 **bañaaŋ   biki   mboş bɨi**
    ba- ñaaŋ   bik- i   mboş   bɨi
    C1P person   C1P GEN   earth   all
"All the people of the world"

7.137 **uɬaak   wi   ikwinuŋ   wuŋ   bɨi**
    u-   ɬaak   w- i   i- k-   win -uŋ   w- uŋ   bɨi
    C2S country C2S GEN 2S IMPERF see SEL C2S DEM.DIST   all
"All that land that you see"

7.138 **abukul   i   aŋaluŋ   ṭañ**
    a-   buk -ul   i   a- ŋal -uŋ   ṭañ
    C1AS child 3s.POSS   GEN   C1S like SEL   only
"only his son whom he loved"

7.139 **ŋko   ŋmpoɬi   ŋankyiṭuŋ   bɨi**
    ŋ-   ko   ŋ- mpoɬi   ŋa- n-   k-   yiṭ -uŋ   bɨi
    C2P animals C2P small   C2P COREF IMPERF fly SEL   all
"all the little flying animals"

Compare 7.139 with the position of the quantifying adjective in 7.140 which comes before the relative clause.

7.140 **Bañaaŋ   baⱦum   bankⱦiinkuluŋ**

ba-	ñaaŋ	ba-	ⱦum	ba-	n-	k-	ⱦiink	-ul	-uŋ
C1P	person	C1P	many	C1P	COREF	IMPERF	hear	3s.POSS	SEL

"many people who were listening to him"

Sometimes the invariable quantifiers occur at the end of noun phrase that is embedded in another noun phrase.

7.141 **ŋkaⱦ   bⱦi   ŋi   baⱦi**

ŋ-	kaⱦ	bⱦi	ŋ-	i	ba-	ⱦi
C2P	bird	all	C2P	GEN	C5S	sky

"All the birds of the air"

7.142 **iko   inuura   iweek   bⱦi   yi**

i-	ko	i-	nuura	i-	week	bⱦi	y-	i
C3P	thing	C3P	good	C3P	big	all	C3P	GEN

ikdoluŋ

i-	k-	dol	-uŋ
2S	IMPERF	do	SEL

"All the things that you are doing"

The invariable quantifiers normally occur after a demonstrative:

7.143 **iko   yi   bⱦi**

i-	ko	y-	i	bⱦi
C3P	thing	C3P	DEM.PROX	all

"All these things"

7.144 **uⱦaak   wi   bⱦi**

u-	ⱦaak	w-	i	bⱦi
C2S	country	C2S	DEM.PROX	all

"All this country"

7.4 Infinitival clauses

As noted in section 5.1 the infinitive form of the verb, with prefix *p-*, cannot be used with a subject, but can take objects. The resulting clause is nominal in nature and can be used where noun phrases are used.

They can occur as the subject of a clause:

7.145 **Pwala   katëmp   paanwo   nin uko**
  p- wala ka- tëmp pa- an- wo nin u- ko
  INF come_down C3S circumcision C4S NEG be   NEG C2S thing

uloŋ
u- loŋ
C2S INDEF
"To be circumcised is nothing"

They also occur as a complement, most commonly when the subject of the verb is the subject of the sentential complement.

7.146 **dŋal   pnug   kamişa   kahalu**
  d- ŋal p- nug ka- mişa ka- halu
  1S like INF buy C3S shirt C3S new
"I want to buy a new shirt"

They can be modified by adverbs which don't normally modify nouns

7.147 **dŋal   pjuk   iyeeh   yi   nan   yi**
  d- ŋal p- juk i- yeeh y- i   nan   y- i
  1S like INF learn C3P song C3P GEN 2P.POSS C3P GEN

bnuura
bnuura
well
"I want to learn your songs well"

They can also be possessed:

7.148 **Mënţ pbi   pi   nul   paţijuŋ   uko**
  mënţ p- bi p- i nul   pa- ţij -uŋ u- ko
  not   INF come C4S GEN C1S.POSS C4S bring SEL C2S thing

mënţ
mënţ
that
"It was not his coming that caused this thing"

7.149 **phaj   pi   naan**
  p- haj p- i   naan
  INF suffer C4S GEN 1S.POSS
"my sufferings"

They can also be used with certain action verbs to indicate a purpose.

7.150 **dya   pnug   ulibra   uhalu**
  d- ya p- nug u- libra u- halu
  1S go   INF buy C2S book C2S new
"I'm going (in order to) buy a new book"

7.5 Locative phrases

A locative phrase is a phrase headed by one of the locative particles *ṭi, ṭuŋ, di, duŋ*, followed by a noun phrase.

7.151 **ṭi**   **pɬoof**   **pi**   **meel**
    ṭ- i   p- ɬoof   p- i   meel
    INT LOC.PROX   C4S half   C4S GEN   water
"in the middle of the water"

7.152 **ṭi**   **dko**   **dloolan**
    ṭ- i   d- ko   d- loolan
    INT LOC.PROX   C9S place   C9S one
"in one place"

7.153 **du**   **uɬaak**   **wi**   **baka**
    d- u   u- ɬaak   w- i   baka
    EXT LOC.DIST   C2S country   C2S GEN   C2P.OBJ
"in their country"

The noun phrase may contain one of four modifying locative nouns (*meeṭ* "inside", *bdig* "outside", *uṭeeh* "under", *duuṭ* "on, on top"). These words do not agree with the noun as an adjective does, and appear at the end of the noun phrase. This is could be analysed as the nouns being in an inalienable relation (see section 7.3.4.2)

7.154 **ṭi**   **upuur**   **meeṭ**
    ṭ- i   u- puur   meeṭ
    INT LOC.PROX   C2S boat   inside
"inside the boat"

7.155 **ṭi**   **bko**   **bloŋ**   **uṭeeh**
    ṭ- i   b- ko   b- loŋ   uṭeeh
    INT LOC.PROX   C7S object   C7S INDEF   under
"under a tree"

7.156 **du**   **uleef**   **bdig**
    d- u   u- leef   bdig
    EXT LOC.DIST   C2S body   outside
"outside the body"

7.157 **du**   **pnkuŋ**   **duuṭ**
    d- u   p- nkuŋ   duuṭ
    EXT LOC.DIST   C4S hill   on
"on top of the hill"

7.158 **ţi**   **mboş** **mi**   **pndiiş**   **duuţ**
      ţ-   i   mboş   m-   i   p-   ndiiş   duuţ
      INT LOC.PROX   earth C8   GEN   C4s desert   on
"on the surface of the desert floor"

There are also 5 locative nouns – *kabaŋ* "side", *kadun* "front", *kafeţ* "back", *kadeenu "right"* and *kamayu* "left", which can appear as the head of the noun phrase embedded in the locative phrase. They are all in noun class 3 with the *ka-* prefix, possibly because the last four nouns developed from adjectives modifying the noun *kabaŋ* "side".

7.159 **ţi**   **kadun**
      ţ-   i   ka- dun
      INT LOC.PROX   C3s front
"in front"

7.160 **ţi**   **kadeenu**
      ţ-   i   ka- deenu
      INT LOC.PROX   C3s right
"on the right"

7.161 **ţi**   **kadun**   **ki**   **katoh**   **ki**
      ţ-   i   ka- dun   k-   i   ka- toh   k-   i
      INT LOC.PROX   C3s front   C3s GEN   C3s house   C3s GEN
naşih
na- şih
C1s chief
"in front of the chief's house"

7.162 **ţi**   **kafeţ**   **ki**   **bţeem**
      ţ-   i   ka- feţ   k-   i   b-   ţeem
      INT LOC.PROX   C3s behind C3s GEN   C5s pirogue
"behind the boat"

7.163 **ţi**   **kadeenu** **ki**   **baka**
      ţ-   i   ka- deenu   k-   i   baka
      INT LOC.PROX   C3s right   C3s GEN   C2P.OBJ
"on their right"

7.164 **ţi**   **kamayu**   **ki**   **aşin**
      ţ-   i   ka- mayu   k-   i   a-   şin
      INT LOC.PROX   C3s left   C3s GEN   C1As father
"on the left of the father"

Unlike the 3s possessive pronoun shown in example 7.163 above the 1s possessive pronoun is used with the inalienable form of genitive construction. Other possessives can be expressed either way.

7.165 **ṭi   kadun   naan**
      ṭ-   i   ka- dun   naan
      INT LOC.PROX C3S front   1S.POSS
"in front of me"

At least *deenu* and *mayu* can be used as adjectival roots in non locational phrases.

7.166 **pkëş   pi   nu   pdeenu**
      p-   këş   p-   i   nu   p-   deenu
      C4S eye   C4S GEN   2S.POSS   C4S right
"your right eye"

Locatives can be either verbal complements, or adjuncts. This difference can be seen when the locative is fronted; the verb must use the selectional suffix when the locative is a complement, but can be unchanged when it is an adjunct (example 7.169).

7.167 **awin   pliik   ploŋ   du   uṭeeh**
      a-   win   p-   liik   p-   loŋ   d-   u   u-   ṭeeh
      C1S see   C6S well   C4S INDEF EXT LOC.DIST C2S field
"He saw a well in the field"

7.168 **Du   ukalabuş   mënṭ di   di**
      d-   u   u-   kalabuş   mënṭ d-   i   d-   i
      EXT LOC.DIST   C2S prison   that C9S DEM.PROX   EXT GEN
Yoṫef   awooŋ
Yoṫef   a-   wo -oŋ
Joseph   C1S be SEL
"It was in the prison where Joseph was"

7.169 **du   uṭeeh   awin   pliik   ploŋ**
      d-   u   u-   ṭeeh   a-   win   p-   liik   p-   loŋ
      EXT LOC.DIST   C2S field   C1S see   C6S well   C4S INDEF
"In the field, he saw a well"

7.170 **abëkan   napoṭ   ṭi   bko   bloŋ**
      a-   bëkan   na- poṭ   ṭ-   i   b-   ko   b-   loŋ
      C1S put_down   C1S child   INT LOC.PROX C7S tree C7S INDEF
uṭeeh
uṭeeh
under
"She put him down under the tree"

7.171 **bapën   du   Ziguinchor**
      ba- pën   d-   u   Ziguinchor
      C1P go_out   EXT LOC.DIST Ziguinchor
"They left Ziguinchor"

Sometimes with verbs of motion the locative is dropped, the location becomes a simple noun phrase. Both the following examples are equivalent.

7.172 **aban   du   ubeeka**
      a-   ban   d-   u   u- beeka
      C1S arrive EXT LOC.DIST   C2S town
"He arrived at the town"

7.173 **aban   ubeeka**
      a-   ban   u- beeka
      C1S arrive C2S town
"He arrived at the town"

Locative particles are neutral with respect to directionality. For example the following sentences uses the locative particle *ţi* where English requires "from" or "out of".

7.174 **ţenaan   meel   mntiinku**
      ţen   -aan   meel   m- ntiinku
      give_(as_present) 1S.OBJ   water C8 in_small_amount
ţi   pdunku
ţ-   i   p-   dunk -u
INT LOC.PROX   C4S pot 2S.POSS
"Give me a little water from your pot"

Directionality is only expressed in some verbs, like *ya* "go" and *bi* "come", where the direction is in relation to the speaker or by adding the derivative benefactive morpheme *-ar* to a neutral verb like *poş* "walk".

7.175 **aya   du   katoh**
      a-   ya   d-   u   ka- toh
      C1S go   EXT LOC.DIST   C3S house
"He's going to the house" / "He's going from the house"

7.176 **abi   du   katoh**
      a-   bi   d-   u   ka- toh
      C1S come   EXT LOC.DIST   C3S house
"He's coming to the house" / "He's coming from the house"

7.177 **apoşar   du   katoh**
      a-   poş -ar   d-   u   ka- toh
      C1S walk BEN   EXT LOC.DIST   C3S house
"He's walking towards the house"

Locative phrases can be also be used to express non-physical locations, e.g. *ţi* and *ţuŋ* are often used to express a location in time.

7.178 **ṭi   wal   wi**
      ṭ-   i   w- al   w- i
      INT LOC.PROX   C2S moment   C2S DEM.PROX
"at this time"

7.179 **ṭuŋ   ŋnuur   mënṭan**
      ṭ-   uŋ   ŋ- nuur   mënṭan
      INT LOC.DIST   C2P day   that
"in those days"

7.6 Temporal phrases

Temporal phrases have no specific syntactic form, they are simply noun, locative or prepositional phrases that express time.

A temporal noun phrase can be a simple time noun, or combinations of time nouns:

7.180 **Dko   daluŋ   kajeeh   faan**
      d-   ko   da- luŋ   k-   a-   jeeh   faan
      C9S place   C9S FUT   IMPERF SER be_bright   tomorrow
"The weather will be good tomorrow" (Lit: The place will be bright tomorrow)

7.181 **Takal   na   uṫejan   dyeeh**
      takal   na   d-   ṫejan   d-   yeeh
      yesterday   and C2S night   C9S sing
"Last night, I sang"

Or more complex noun phrases:

7.182 **Unuur   uṫëbanṫën   ,   banaṭa   na   nfa**
      u-   nuur   u-   tëb -anṫën   ba- naṭ -a   na   nfa
      C2S day   C2S two ORD   C1P stand MID   and morning
kub
kub
early
"On the second day, they got up early"

They are commonly headless relative clauses, with the implied head noun being *wal* "moment, time".

7.183 **Wi   bapënuŋ   ṭi   meel**
      wi   ba- pën   -uŋ   ṭ-   i   meel
      when   C1P go_out SEL   INT LOC.PROX   water
"When they came out of the water…"

7.184 **Wi   ŋnuur   ŋloŋ   ŋaṯëpuŋ**
    wi   ŋ-   nuur   ŋ-   loŋ   ŋa-   ṯëp   -uŋ
    when   C2P   day   C2P INDEF C2P   pass SEL
"After some days had passed…"

7.185 **Wi   unuur   ujinṯuŋ**
    wi   u-   nuur   u-   jinṯ   -uŋ
    when   C2S   day   C2S be_clean SEL
"When day broke…"

Temporal phrases are often placed at the beginning or end of a sentence. However, temporal phrases which are not relative clauses are also found immediately after the verb, before any object which is an independent word.

7.186 **Bade   nṯa   blant   na   nji**
    ba- de   nṯa   b-   lant   na   nji
    C1P eat today C5S lunch   and   1S.subj
"They're eating lunch with me today"

7.187 **Kë Naala ajej   unuur   mënṯ bgah   aya   Dakar**
    kë Naala a- jej   u- nuur mënṯ b- gah   a- ya   Dakar
    DS Nala   C1S take C2S day   that C5S way   SER go   Dakar
"So Naala set off that day to go to Dakar"

7.188 **Yaan   faan   na   nfa   du   Dakar**
    ya -an   faan   na   nfa   d- u   Dakar
    go Imp   tomorrow   and   morning   EXT LOC.DIST Dakar
"Go tomorrow morning to Dakar"

In the following example, in order to put the focus on the time of the event, a relative clause is used to bring the time noun before the verb.

7.189 **Uko   mënṯ faan   di   di**
    u- ko   mënṯ faan   d- i   d- i
    C2S thing that tomorrow   C9S DEM.PROX   C9S GEN
ukwooŋ
u- k-   wo -oŋ
C2S IMPERF be SEL
"This thing will happen tomorrow"

Examples 7.178 and 7.179 in the previous section show locative phrases that express time.

Certain nouns which denote a part of the day e.g. *nfa* "morning" and *uṯejan* "night", always appear in a prepositional phrase headed by *na* "with".

7.190 **Na   uṱejan   mënṭ bawul   aşin   baka**
      na   u- ṱejan   mënṭ ba- wul   a-   şin   baka
      and   C2S night   that   C1P give C1AS father C1P.OBJ

poot
poot
wine
"That same night they gave their father wine"

7.191 **Şompi   anaṱa   na   nfa   kub**
      Şompi   a- naṱ -a   na   nfa   kub
      Shompi   C1S stand MID   and   morning   early
"Shompi got up early in the morning"

7.7 Pronouns

7.7.1 Personal pronouns

In Mankanya personal pronouns indicate the person and number of the subject, and in the case of non-humans, the class. See sections 3.5 for the complete paradigm.

7.7.1.1 Independent subject pronouns

Independent subject pronouns are not often used in a neutral phrase to replace the subject noun or noun phrase. The subject prefix is sufficient to indicate the person, number and class of the subject. For example:

7.192 **Bakob   babi**
      ba- kob   ba- bi
      C1P drummer   C1P come
"The drummers are coming"

7.193 **Babi**
      ba- bi
      C1P come
"They are coming"

7.194 **Upi   ude**
      u- pi   u- de
      C2S goat   C2S eat
"The goat is eating"

7.195 **Ude**
      u- de
      C2S eat
"It eats"

The subject prefix on the verb is still required even when a pronoun is used as the subject.

Independent subject pronouns are used to express the subject, when the subject is in marked focus. They can either be used in an independent vocative phrase:

7.196 **Iwi** ,   **iyeeh**
      iwi   i-   yeeh
      2S.SUBJ   2S   sing
"You, you sing"

Or in subject position:

7.197 **Kë   ul   așë   yomp   yomp**
      kë   ul   a-   șë   yomp   yomp
      DS   3S.SUBJ C1S SEQ be_quiet be_quiet
"But he remained silent"

They are also used if a pronoun is needed in a coordinated noun phrase:

7.198 **Șompi   aya   afëṭ   du   pnkuŋ** ,
      Șompi a- ya   a- fëṭ   d- u   p- nkuŋ
      Shompi C1S go   C1S dwell EXT LOC.DIST C4S hill
ul   na   babukul   baaṭ   batëb
ul   na   ba- buk -ul   b- aaṭ   ba- tëb
3S.SUBJ and   C1P child 3s.POSS C1P female C1P two
"Shompi and his two daughters left to go and live in the hills"

7.199 **Ul   na   baṭașarul   baando   hilan**
      ul   na   ba- ṭașar -ul   ba- an- do   hilan
      3S.SUBJ   and   C1P follower 3S.POSS C1P NEG INGR   be_able
pde
p- de
INF eat
"He and his followers were not even able to eat"

7.200 **Nji   na   napoṭ   ŋya   Ziguinchor**
      nji   na   na- poṭ   ŋ- ya   Ziguinchor
      1S.SUBJ   and   C1S child 1P go   Ziguinchor
"My child and I are going to Ziguinchor"

The 1st singular subject pronoun is also commonly used in relative clauses and other situations where the 1st person subject prefix is pre-nasalisation.

7.201 **bhoŋar   bi   nji   ndoluŋ**
      b- hoŋ   -ar   b- i   nji   n- dol -uŋ
      C5S promise BEN   C5S GEN   1S.SUBJ   1S.SEL do SEL
"the promise that I made"

7.202 **uko   wi   nji   nṭupuŋ**
    u-   ko   w- i   nji   n-   ṭup   -uŋ
    C2S thing   C2S GEN   1S.SUBJ 1S.SEL announce SEL
"the thing that I announced"

7.7.1.2 Object pronouns

Object pronouns follow the verb.

Most of the human object pronouns are suffixes which start with a vowel. Only the class 1 plural pronoun, which starts with a consonant is an independent word. All pronouns referring to non-human classes are also separate words.

7.203 **Ŧukma   akob   Naala**
    ŧukma   a- kob   Naala
    Thukma   C1S hit   Nala
"Thukma hits Naala"

7.204 **Ŧukma   akoba**
    ŧukma   a- kob -a
    Thukma   C1S hit   3S.OBJ
"Thukma hits her"

7.205 **Ŧukma   akob   bapoṭ**
    ŧukma   a- kob   ba- poṭ
    Thukma   C1S hit   C1P child
"Thukma hits the children"

7.206 **Ŧukma   akob   baka**
    ŧukma   a- kob   baka
    Thukma   C1S hit   C2P.OBJ
"Thukma hits them"

7.207 **Ŧukma   akob   upi**
    ŧukma   a- kob   u- pi
    Thukma   C1S hit   C2S goat
"Thukma hits the goat"

7.208 **Ŧukma   akob   wa**
    ŧukma   a- kob   w- a
    Thukma   C1S hit   C2S OBJ
"Thukma hits it (goat)"

In a ditransitive clause where the pronoun is written as independent word, the pronoun always follows the verb.

7.209 **Ŧukma   aţen   kamişa   Şaja**
    ŧukma   a- ţen   ka- mişa   Şaja
    Thukma   C1S give_(as_present)   C3S shirt   Shaja
"Thukma gives a shirt to Shaja"

7.210 **Ŧukma   aţena   kamişa**
    ŧukma   a- ţen   -a   ka- mişa
    Thukma   C1S give_(as_present) OBJ   C3S shirt
"Thukma gives her a shirt"

7.211 **Ŧukma   aţen   ka   Şaja**
    ŧukma   a- ţen   k- a   Şaja
    Thukma   C1S give_(as_present)   C3S OBJ   Shaja
"Thukma gives it to Shaja"

This is the case even for an indirect object.

7.212 **Ŧukma   aţen   ikaalu   upi**
    ŧukma   a- ţen   i- kaalu   u- pi
    Thukma   C1S give_(as_present)   C3P food   C2S goat
"Thukma gives food to the goat"

7.213 **Ŧukma   aţen   wa   ikaalu**
    ŧukma   a- ţen   w- a   i- kaalu
    Thukma   C1S give_(as_present)   C2S OBJ   C3P food
"Thukma gives it the food"

When two non-human pronouns are used the direct object directly follows the verb.

7.214 **Ŧukma   aţen   ya   wa**
    ŧukma   a- ţen   y- a   w- a
    Thukma   C1S give_(as_present)   C3P OBJ   C2S OBJ
"Thukma gives it (food) to it (goat)"

Normally the Mankanya avoid using two human pronouns together. The following example is possible but rare.

7.215 **Ŧukma   awula   a**
    ŧukma   a- wul -a   a
    Thukma   C1S give 3S.OBJ   OBJ
"Thukma gives him to her"

7.7.2 Non-personal pronouns

7.7.2.1 Demonstrative pronouns

I have already discussed demonstratives in section 7.3.5.

They can also be employed as demonstrative pronouns, replacing a complete noun phrase, in either object or subject positions.

7.216 **dŋal   ki**
      d- ŋal   k-   i
      1S like   C3S DEM.PROX
"I want this one"

7.217 **ŋi   ŋawo   ŋnuura**
      ŋ- i   ŋa- wo   ŋ- nuur   -a
      C2P DEM.PROX   C2P be   C2P be_good CMPL
"These are good"

7.7.2.2 Indefinite pronoun

The indefinite marker, that is *CL-loŋ* where *CL* is the class prefix, can also be used as an indefinite pronoun, in either subject or object positions.

7.218 **Baloŋ   baanji   bahil   pnug   ya**
      ba- loŋ   ba- an- ji   ba- hil   p- nug   y- a
      C1P INDEF   C1P NEG HAB   C1P be_able INF buy   C3P OBJ
"Some people can't buy them"

7.219 **ŋloŋ   ŋadaan   meel**
      ŋ- loŋ   ŋa- daan   meel
      C2P INDEF   C2P drink   water
"Some (animals) drank water"