

Tonal changes in inalienable possessive constructions and nominal compounds in Wam (Kugama)

Lora Litvinova



Overview

1. General information on Wam
2. Possessive constructions and nominal compounds in Wam
3. Tonal changes involved in the formation of inalienable possessive constructions and nominal compounds in Wam

General information on Wam



– *ná: wàm* ‘the Wam language’
(KUGAMA)

- Spoken in a number of villages in Mayo-Belwa LGA and Fufore LGA of Adamawa State
- Yendang group of the Adamawa language family
- 5000 speakers (Ethnologue)

Previous research on Wam

- First field trip conducted in Yola, the capital of Adamawa State, in January 2014 as part of research for my BA and later for my MA theses at St. Petersburg State University, Russia
- Second fieldwork mission to Wam communities in March – June 2017, and third (but not last) during April – May 2018 as part of my PhD project from Labex EFL (project LC2 “Areal phenomena in northern sub-Saharan Africa”)

General features of Wam

- 3 contrastive level tones
- Nasalized vowels
- Vowel length (?)
- Labio-velar \widehat{kp} , \widehat{gb}
- Implosives ɓ , ɗ
- SVO

Types of possessive constructions (PC)

Type of construction	POSSESSOR	Word-order
Inalienable	Proper Name	[POSSESSEE – POSSESSOR]
	Common Name	
Alienable	Proper Name	[POSSESSEE + -RI + POSSESSOR]
	Common Name	

gbáā Zūrí ‘horn of Zuri’ (gbêĩ ‘horn’, Zūrí (female name))

dzé-rî Zūrí ‘dog of Zuri’ (dzêĩ ‘dog’)

Types of possessive constructions

Type of construction	POSSESSOR	Word-order
Inalienable	Proper Name	[POSSESSEE – POSSESSOR]
	Common Name + nom. compounds	
Alienable	Proper Name	[POSSESSEE + -RI + POSSESSOR]
	Common Name	

Head noun of inalienable PC / First element of nominal compound (NC):

CVi

CVN

CVkV

CV(V)

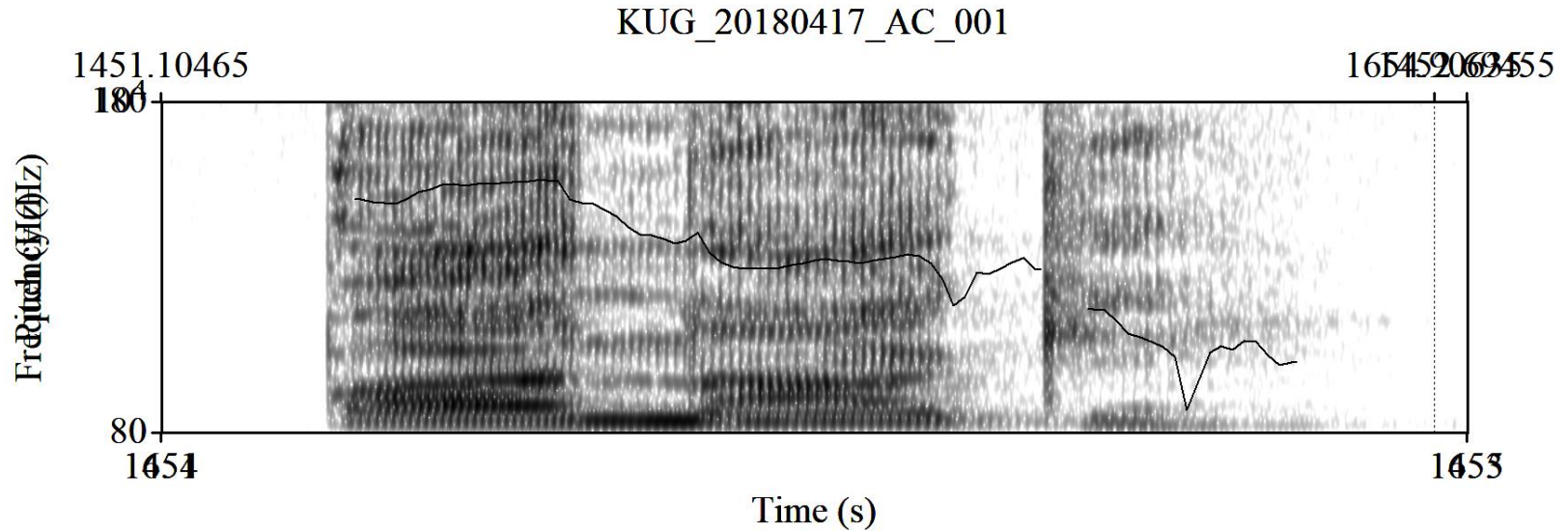
Inalienable possessive construction with a proper name

POSSESSEE	POSSESSOR – PROPER NAME	
ḡēī ‘stomach’	ḡáā Àlí	‘stomach of Ali’
zēī ‘leg’	zāā Àlí	‘leg of Ali’
pūī	pūū Àlí	‘face of Ali’

Inalienable possessive construction with a common name

POSSESSEE	POSSESSOR – COMMON NAME	
ḡēī ‘stomach’	[↑] ḡáá náákī	‘stomach of the cow’
zēī ‘leg’	zàà náákī	‘leg of the cow’
pūī ‘face’	pùù náákī	‘face of the cow’
[↑] ḡáá Lúkpêwà ‘stomach of Lukpewa (NHUM)’ (e.g. Lukpewa is a dog)		

CVi stem with H lexical tone as a head noun of inalienable PC

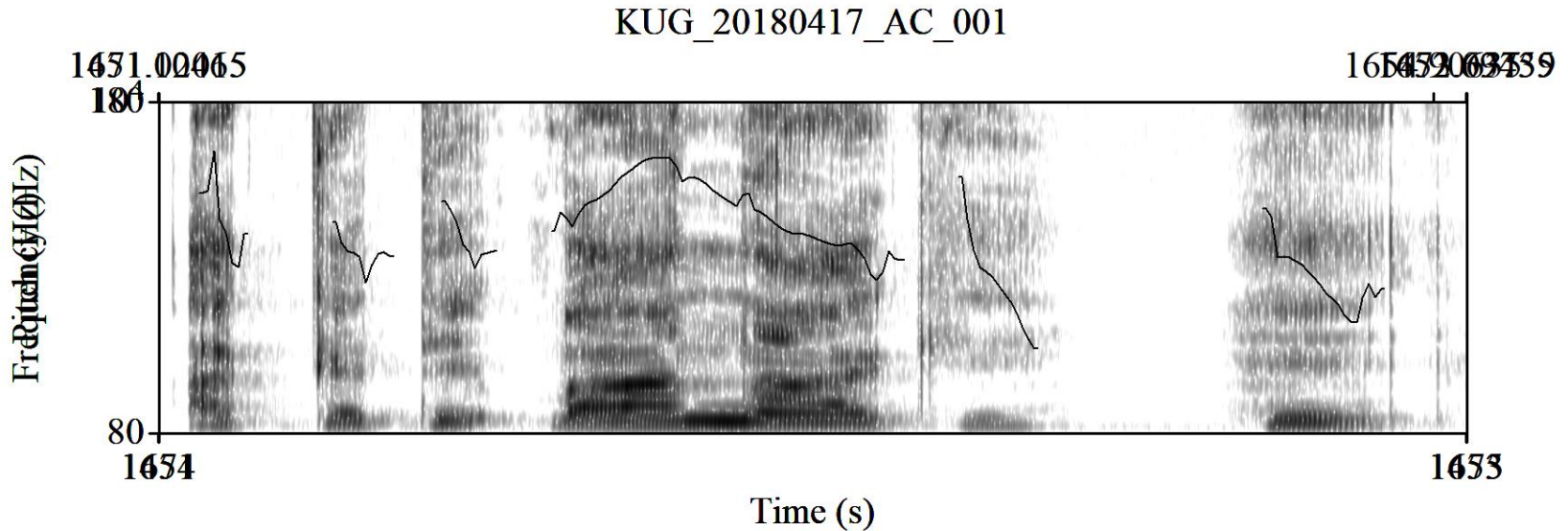


6éi ‘stomach’ náákī ‘cow’

↑6áá náákī

‘stomach of the cow’

CVi stem as a head noun of inalienable PC with H lexical tone



á	k̄ā-tí	ʔáá	náákī		hē
1SG	see-PFV	stomach	cow		here

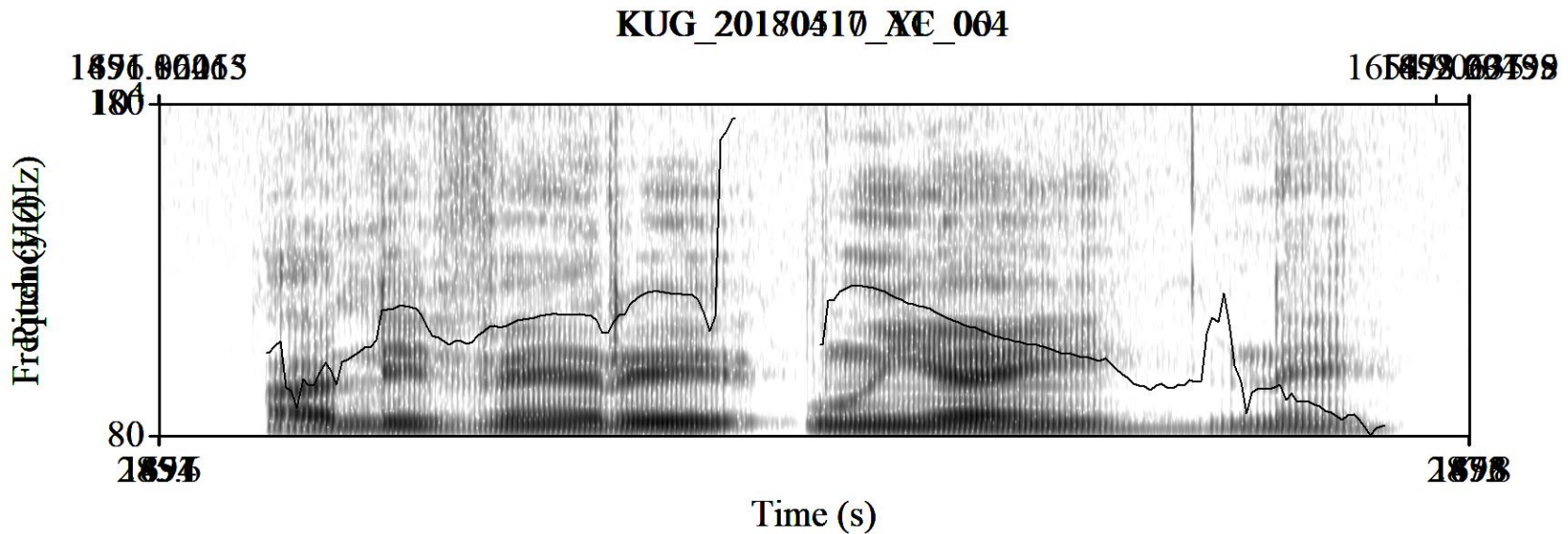
‘I saw [the] stomach of the cow here’

CVi stem as the first element of the NC with H lexical tone

ũi ‘head’

ɲãĩ ‘mouth’

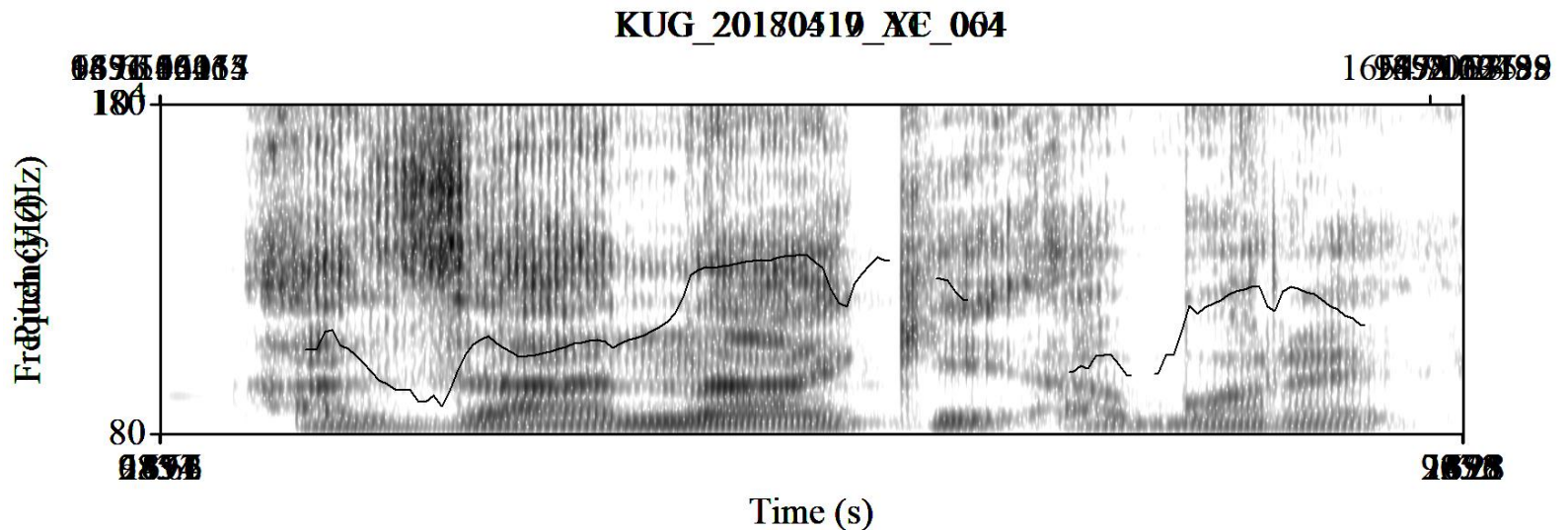
[↑]ú ɲãĩ ‘lip’



Àli	vĕĕ-rí	[↑] ú	ɲãĩ	nĕ
1SG	write-PFV	head	mouth	there

‘Ali wrote lip there’

CVi stem with M lexical tone
 as a head noun of the inalienable PC (zēī ‘leg’)



à	zàà	náákī	à	bōrē
FOC	leg	cow	FOC	DEM.SG.NHUM

‘This is the [leg of the cow]’

Inalienable possessive construction

POSSESSEE	POSSESSOR – PROPER NAME	
ḡēī ‘stomach’	ḡāā Àlí	‘stomach of Ali’
zēī ‘leg’	zāā Àlí	‘leg of Ali’
pūī	pūū Àlí	‘face of Ali’

POSSESSEE	POSSESSOR – COMMON NAME	
ḡēī ‘stomach’	[↑] ḡāā náákī	‘stomach of the cow’
zēī ‘leg’	zàà náákī	‘leg of the cow’
pūī	pūū náákī	‘face of the cow’

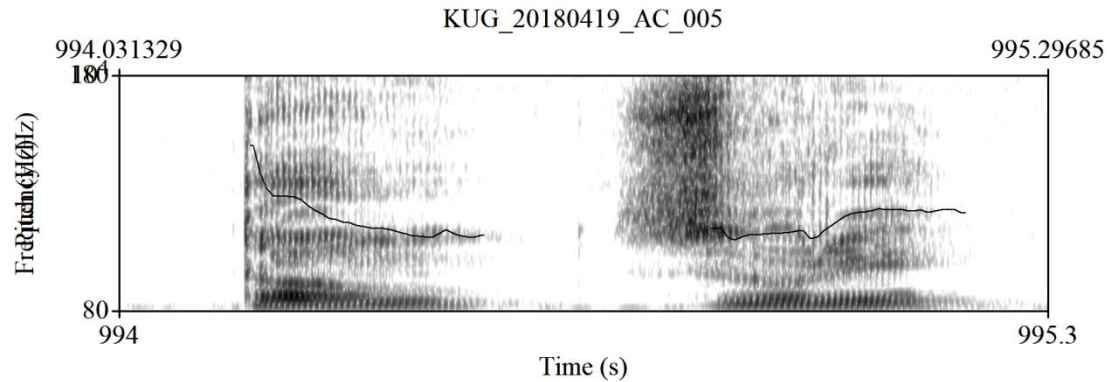
CVi stem as the first element of NC

hǒi ‘calabash’	kǒi ‘neck’	↑hó kǒi ‘larynx, Adam's apple’
gbēi ‘horn’	náákī ‘cow’	↑gbáá náákī ‘cow horn’
pūi ‘hole’	kǒi ‘neck’	pùù kǒi ‘throat’
pūi ‘hole’	méē ‘water’	pùù méē ‘well’
yēi ‘wind’	lyē ‘rain’	yàà lyē ‘storm’

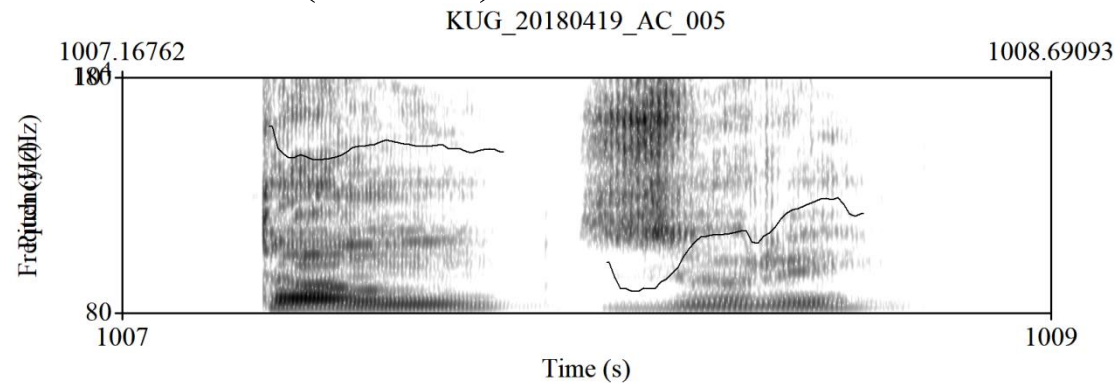
CVN stem as a head noun of inalienable PC

tōŋ ‘father’ Zūrí (female name)

tōŋ Zūrí ‘father of Zuri (HUM)’



†tōŋ Zūrí ‘father of Zuri (NHUM)’



CVkV stem as a head noun of inalienable PC

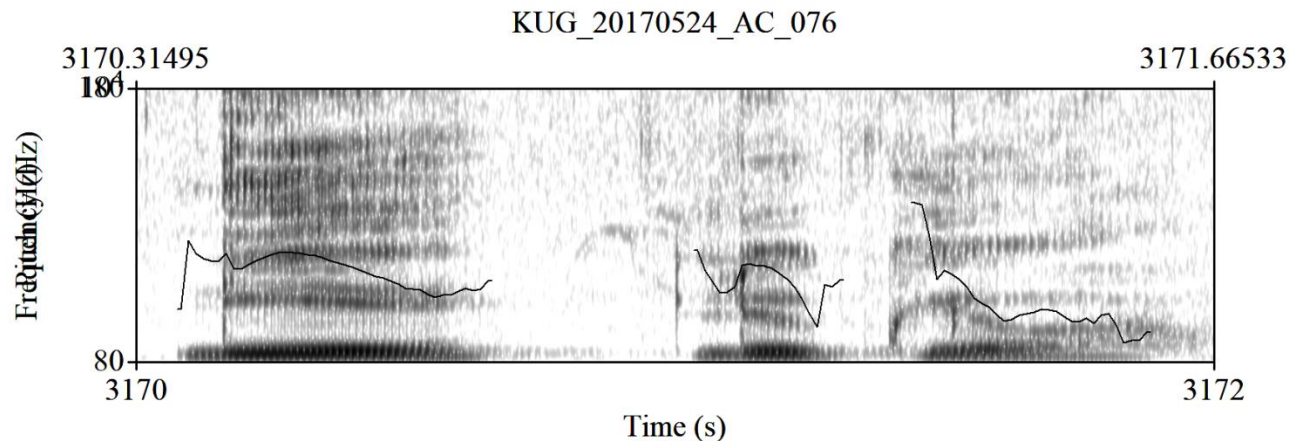
ɲōkē ‘daughter’ Zūrí (female name)

ɲōō Zūrí ‘daughter of Zuri (HUM)’

ɲòò Zūrí ‘daughter of Zuri (NHUM)’

ɖyéké ‘house’ Lúkpêwà (female name)

ɖyéē Lúkpêwà ‘house of Lukpewa (HUM)’

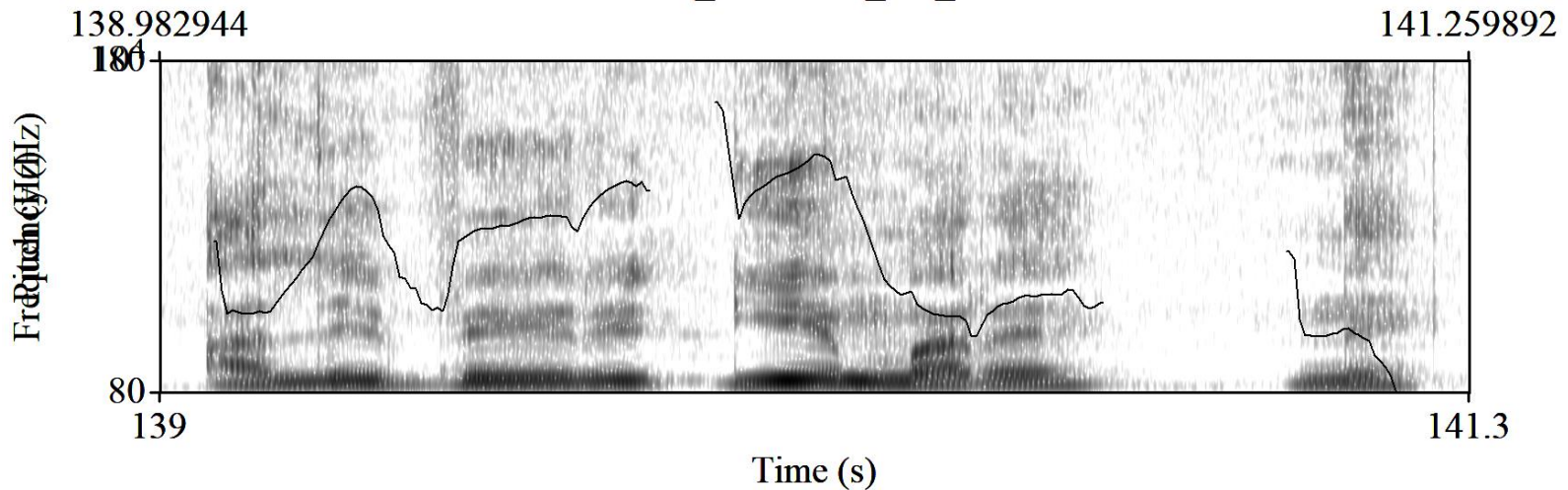


CVkV stem as the first element of NC

dýéké ‘house’ màrē ‘abundance’

[↑]dýé màrē ‘polygamy’

KUG_20170501_AC_049



Àli	vēē-rí	[[↑] dýé màrē]	nè
Ali	write-PFV	polygamy	there
‘Ali wrote [polygamy] there’			

CVkV stem as the first element of NC. Rising L before the upstepped H

nōkē ‘daughter’

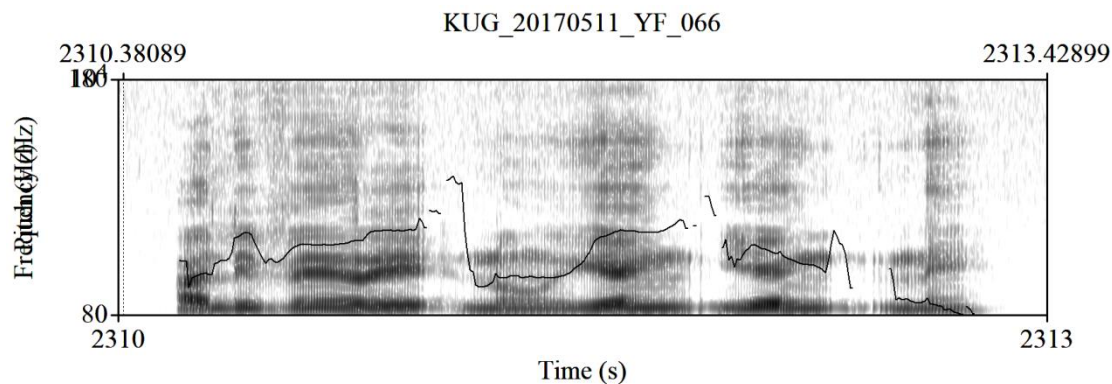
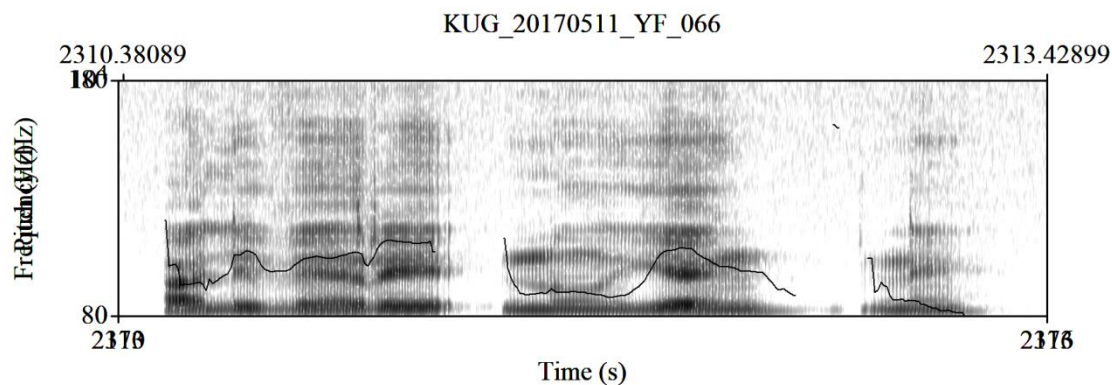
yēŋ ‘mother’

nò yēŋ ‘sister’

nò yēŋ ‘sister’

yēŋ ‘mother’

↑nò ↑yēŋ yēŋ ‘mother’s sister’



CV(V) stem as the first element of NC.
Rising L before the upstepped H

tē(ē) ‘place’ láákī ‘fishing’
tyè láákī ‘fish dam’

tē(ē) ‘place’ úī ‘head’ gǝm ? (↑ú gǝm ‘grave’)
tyē ↑ú gǝm ‘cemetery’

hǝ(ǝ) ‘food’ náī ‘mouth’ kǝī ‘trunk?’ (↑ná kǝī ‘heart’)
hǝǝ ↑ná kǝī ‘liver’

sè ‘thing’ náī ‘mouth’ kpáā ‘direction’
sē ↑ná kpā ‘doorway cover’

CV(V) stem as the first element of NC.
Rising L before the upstepped H

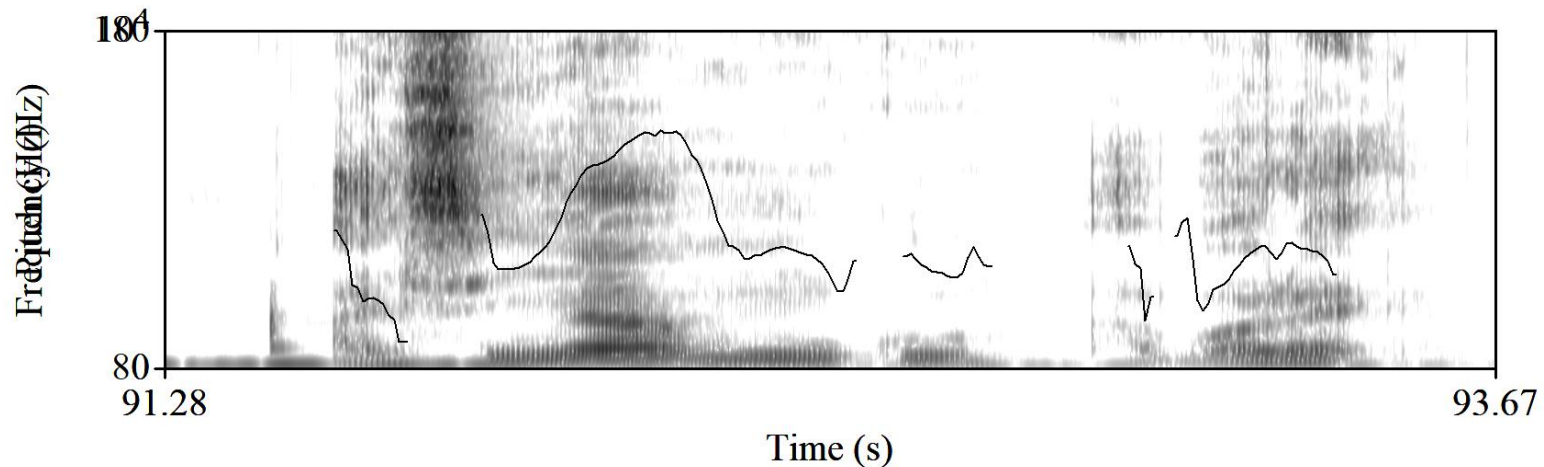
sè ‘thing’

ɲáí ‘mouth’

mōkū ‘river’

sē ↑ɲá mōkū ‘tale’

KUG_20170422_AC_034



à [sē ↑ɲá mōkū]

FOC tale

‘This is a tale’

à ɓōrē

FOC DEM.SG.NHUM

Rising L before the upstepped H

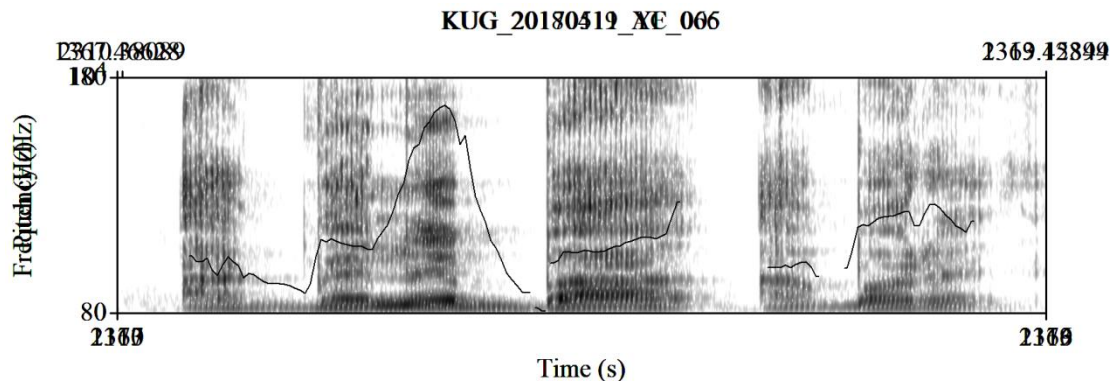
dǎǎ ‘sheep’ bàā ‘herd, flock’ †dǎǎ bàā ‘sheep of the herd’

gb̀̀nē ‘horse’ bàā ‘herd, flock’ gb̀̀nē† bàā ‘horse of the herd’

těě ‘chicken’ bàā ‘herd, flock’ †těě bàā ‘chicken of the flock’

kūm ‘body hair’ nōī ‘eye’ †kūm nōī ‘eyelash’

būm ‘room’ pēērī ‘straw’ †būm pēērī ‘roundhouse’



Future research

- Other stem shapes
- Alienably possessed nouns (not kinship terms and body-parts)
- Alienable possessive constructions
- Tone melodies of nouns
- Tone rules

Thank you!