

Verb Extensions in Nuba Mountain Languages

		<i>causative</i>	<i>ben-appl</i>	<i>loc-appl</i>	<i>comp</i>	<i>antipass</i>	<i>passive/refl</i>	<i>recip</i>	<i>assoc/com/instr</i>	<i>ventive</i>	<i>itive</i>	<i>hab</i>	<i>iter</i>	<i>plur</i>
Heiban	Moro	i	əʔ	at	əʔ (appl)	əð	ən	əð	(= ja instr)	a	o			
	Koalib ₁	(i)	(V)ccÉ	(V)tÀ			(V)ní	aʔecé						
	Koalib ₂	ε	(i)cε	aʔi			(i)n	(i)ɖu	ɖize	a	ɔ			
	Ebang	eyo	(i)jo	öɖi	an		(i)n	(i)yo	jiyo	a	ɔ			
	Tira	iyi	iʔo		(ɔŋ)an		in	iɖ		a	ɔ			
	Otoro	iy	ijo	að	an		in	(ag)ið	(ag)lið	a	ɔ			
Talodi	Masakin	i	(i)nε	tε			a(a)kɔ	əra	(əɾ)ate					
	Dagik	I, IgI	In	t:ε			ak: (mv)	ɜr						Vt:
	Lumun		(i)nε	t				arɔ						
Katla	Katla	kâ ((t)akak RS)	taŋ	àŋ		ak, ok	ta/to (RS)		óŋ (com)	âŋ, ʔŋ		àná	òkó	
	Tima	ik	(ii-)			ak	Vk	ak	(aa- instr)	(V)ŋ	(uk sep)		ak	t
Rashad	Tagoi		ini/ani											
Temein	Temein		agi			k	an	ane	ane					t
Daju	Laggori	tae, i- -(d)as	nas				ni	nin		en	es			t
Kadu	Krongo	ŋ, ´	ÀkÀ, Àŋ		(ben-appl)	-i, -ání	Àtíŋí, Ácá	(Á)ncá		(À)cÁ	kÁ			
	Katcha		(a)ɖa			nV	(a)ɖene							
Nubian	Dilling	ir, iir	ndi, niin											ʃ
	Unycu	ir	ndi, ni			er	er	in				k, ʃ, t, ug		er
Nyimang	Ama	îg/ídêg, (á-)	(i)n	ou (abl)		éí/àg	ái/àg	iai/εag	(i)n (instr)	ág/VrV	èg/ig			íɖ
Proto-Bantu		*i, *ic-i	*il	*il			*ibu	*an	*an			*ang?		*ang?
Proto-Nubian		*(g)Vr	*tir, *deen											*ʃ
Proto-Nilotic (impf)			*kIn						*EN/NE (instr)	*Un/nU	*At/tA			
“Early Chadic”		*-s, *d				*ɖ (mv?)	*d (stat)			*ɖ				* ʃf,h,r,k
Proto-Khoe		*si	*ma				*sani	*ku	*- xɔa (com)					

ABBREVIATIONS: *antipass(ive)*, *assoc(iative)*, *ben(efactive)*, *com(itative)*, *comp(arative)*, *hab(itual)*, *instru(mental)*, *iter(ative)*, *loc(ative)*, *mv* (middle voice), *plur*(actional), *recip*(rocal), *refl*(exive), *RS* (Roland Stevenson), *sep*(arative), *stat*(ive)

SOURCES:

Moro: Rose (2013), Ackerman & Moore (2013); Koalib₁: Quint (2010, p.c.); Koalib₂, Ebang, Masakin, Tagoi, Temein, Katcha: Stevenson (1957); Tira and Otoro (Stevenson 2009); Katla (Hellwig 2013 and Stevenson 1957); Dagik: Vanderelst (2012); Tima: Alamin (2012); Laggori: Alamin (2013); Krongo: Reh (1985); Ama: Stevenson (1957), Stevenson et al (1992), Norton (2012, p.c.); Proto-Bantu: Meeussen (1967), Schadeberg (2003); Dilling and Proto-Nubian (Jakobi 2006), Unycu (Jade Comfort, p.c.); Proto-Nilotic (imperfective forms): Dimmendaal (1981), early Chadic (Ehret 2008), Proto-Khoe (Vossen 1997).

NOTES:

(i) in some cases, there are complications, potential fusion with a thematic vowel or inflectional feature, e.g. (im)perfective; (ii) vowel harmony and tonal properties of these extensions are not always indicated; (iii) *ii-* indicates a prefix, *=ja* indicates an enclitic; (iv) associative sometimes refers to the notion of ‘together’ (hence its relatedness to the reciprocal), sometimes ‘with s.o./sth.’; (v) the locative applicative may in some cases function as an ablative ‘away from’; (vi) the term “antipassive” is not consistent in the descriptions: it sometimes refers to the non-expression of the direct object, e.g. *I opened the door* → *I opened (it)*; in other cases it refers to a middle voice or detransitivized “anticausative”, e.g. *the door opened*; (vii) note the complete absence of labial consonants in the Nuba mountain exgtensions.