

Cwaya Pronouns

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Introduction

Cwaya pronouns are quite complicated. There are two types of pronouns: standalone pronouns and those which are attached to the verb. Standalone pronouns only occur for subjects; object pronouns are always attached to the verb. When pronouns are attached to the verb, they often engender tone and vowel changes on the verb. In addition, these changes depend on the number of both the subject and object. The normal word order for Cwaya is SVO, but when pronouns are attached to the verb, this often changes. Tone is very important in Cwaya. In fact the only difference between the sentences 'It chased me' and 'I chased it' is tone:

Sentences:

past	present	future
ngin ngá ngamanyirrih dog this past me chase	ngin ngá ngirrihnyi dog this chase-me	ngin ngá ngá nyirrih dog this fut me chase
This dog chased me.	This dog is chasing me	This dog will chase me

Sentence with pronouns:

ngámányirrih it-past-me-chase	ngirrihnyi it-chase-me	ngányirrih it-fut-me-chase	It chased me.
Ngamanyirrih it-past-me-chase	ngirrihnyi it-chase-me	nganyirrih it-me-chase	I chased it.

In this document we describe these changes and give the appropriate pronouns to use in each case. As the situation is so complicated we will describe how pronouns are used in stages. We deal first with subject and object pronouns occurring on their own. Once this has been dealt with, we will explain how to use both types of pronoun at the same time. In the last section, we will bring things together and give some general rules for including pronouns in a sentence.

The changes engendered by the pronouns are different for the past, present and future tenses of Cwaya verbs. The verb tenses and aspects have not actually been analysed yet, but as the Cwaya themselves reckon that there are 3 main forms of their verbs which correspond to past, present and future, we will use these for the time being. Before we explain the changes in the verbs when pronouns are added, we will give a short discussion of how the tenses are formed. As the noun classes form an important part of Cwaya grammar, we will also briefly discuss these, and concord agreement.

Cwaya has two types of nouns which do not have singular and plural forms. Some of these, which take a plural prefix will for the purposes of this document be considered to be plural; the others, which take a singular prefix, will be considered to be singular. So for example, 'ngan', milk, is plural, and 'xama', porridge, is singular. See the noun class document for more details.

Concord Agreement

The Cwaya language splits its nouns into noun classes containing nouns with some common property or properties. For example Cwaya has classes which can be described by 'people', 'domestic and small animals and things', 'long thin things', 'dangerous things', 'liquids and abstract nouns', along with a few other classes. These classes are identified by the singular and plural prefixes which all nouns in a class share. These prefixes also form prefixes which are added to verbs and articles and which must agree generally with the subject, but (as we shall see below) in some cases, with the object. For more details of the noun classes see the noun class paper.

Examples:

Ma'razahn xamangá luzahr	The woman saw the pigs.
Xáhvla xamangá luzahr	The cat saw the pigs.
Zul zamangá luzahr	The giraffe saw the pigs.

Rúmpará ramangá luzahr
 Yúma yamangá luzahr
 Nger ngamangá luzahr

The lions saw the pigs.
 The snakes saw the pigs.
 The girl saw the pigs.

Verbs

In this section, we outline how to obtain the past, present and future forms of regular verbs from the root. There is some uncertainty as to what the root of a verb is, but for now we will use the singular command form. In all cases we will give the forms with the concord 'x', (which is the singular for the people class) because this is the default for Cwaya speakers. There are simple rules for obtaining the past and future forms from the root; the present tense is more complicated.

Present Tense

This is formed by adding 'xa' to the root. When the verb root starts with a vowel, only the concord agreement letter is added. In addition the root loses all its high tone. Note that there are many exceptions to this simple rule, but these may be due to aspect, which we have not yet considered.

Examples

verb root	present	
xurá	xaxura	dig
reddá	xaredda	dance
nndá	xannda	sleep
uvih	xuvih	shoot
ohrá	xohra	bath
abra	xabra	run

Past Tense

This is formed by adding the past tense marker 'xama' to the beginning of the verb. The concord agreement part of this is the 'xa'. Note that sometimes the concord 'xa' is dropped, but concord agreement for all other classes is never dropped. When the verb root starts with a vowel the second 'a' in 'xama' is dropped.

Examples

verb root	past	
xurá	xamaxurá, maxurá	dig
reddá	xamareddá, mareddá	dance
nndá	xamanndá, manndá	sleep
uvih	xamuvih, muvih	shoot
ohrá	xamohrá, mohrá	bath
abra	xamabra, mabra	run

Future Tense

This is formed by adding 'xá' to the root. When the verb root starts with a vowel, only the concord agreement letter is added and the initial vowel of the verb acquires the high tone.

Examples

verb root	present	future
xurá	xáxura	dig
reddá	xáredda	dance
nndá	xánnda	sleep
uvih	xúvih	shoot
ohrá	xóhra	bath
abra	xábra	run

Pronouns

Subject Pronouns Only

The stand alone pronouns are as follows (the alternatives given for we (dual and plural) are dialectal differences):

I	nyi
you (sg)	nga
he/she/it	ngu
we (dual)	alangá (anangá)
we (plural)	alanger (ánangá)
you (pl)	ngángá
they	elangá

The use of these is straightforward. They cause no tone or vowel changes on the verb and the default word order for Cwaya (SVO) is kept. Note that for we (pl), the verb acquires the suffix '-r'.

Examples:

present	past	future
nyi xavahr ^t ih lámáná I wipe pot	nyi xamavahra lámáná I past-wipe pot	nyi xávahra lámáná I will-wipe pot
nga xitih xáma you eat porridge	nga manyá xáma you past.ate porridge	nga xányá xáma you will.eat porridge
ngu xuwazi ngan he milks milk (he milks the cow)	ngu xamawáng ngan he past.milked milk	ngu xáwáng ngan he will.milk milk
alangá lang'ri ngár we (d) carry water	alangá lamang'ri ngar we (d) past.carried water	alangá láng'ri ngar we (d) will.carry water
alangár lawer xahreza we (pl) wash cloth	alangár lamawér xahreza we (pl) past.washed cloth	alangár láwér xahreza we (pl) will.wash cloth
ngángá late wánn'da you (pl) sharpen knife	ngángá lamaté wánn'da you (pl) past.sharpened knife	ngángá láté wánn'da you (pl) will.sharpen knife
élangá liya ngan they drink milk	élangá lamayu ngan they past.drunk milk	élangá láyu ngan they will.drink milk

Object Pronouns Only

We now consider the case where the object pronouns are attached to the verb, but where the subject still occurs in full. The object pronoun depends on the number of the subject as follows:

	singular subject	plural subject
I	nyi	lla
you (sg)	nga	lla
he/she/it	concord	concord
we (dual)	ja	jalla
we (pl)	jar	jallar
you (pl)	ja	jalla
they	concord + la	concord + la

Many of these pronouns cause tone and vowel changes on the verb. This is given in the following table:

	pronoun	tone and vowel changes on verb		
		present	past	future
I	nyi lla <i>lla</i>	last vowel on verb ⇒ high tone last vowel on verb ⇒ i	xama ⇒ xamá lama ⇒ lamé	no change lá ⇒ lé
you (sg)	nga lla <i>lla</i>	last vowel on verb ⇒ á last vowel on verb ⇒ á	xama ⇒ xamá xama ⇒ xamá	no change no change
he/she/it	concord	no change	xama ⇒ xamá	no change
we (dual)	ja jalla	last vowel on verb ⇒ á last vowel on verb ⇒ á	lama ⇒ lamá lama ⇒ lamá	no change no change
we (pl)	jar jallar	last vowel on verb ⇒ á last vowel on verb ⇒ á	lama ⇒ lamá lama ⇒ lamá	no change no change
you (pl)	ja jalla	last vowel on verb ⇒ á last vowel on verb ⇒ á	lama ⇒ lamá lama ⇒ lamá	no change no change
they	concord + la	no change	no change	no high tone on concord

We now consider the word order. The construction for 3rd person object pronouns is not straightforward. We have not yet established the correct word breaks, especially in the case where the object is third person. Sometimes, the Cwaya people write everything as one word and sometimes they split everything up. We have decided that where pronouns occur immediately adjacent to the verb, they should be attached. However it is not clear in how many words we should write the examples for 3rd person object. As most of the root forms of the verbs for the past and future tenses correspond to the singular command form, and therefore can stand by themselves, we have decided to write them separately from the noun. When the object is third person singular, the concord agreement for the object comes immediately before the noun denoting the subject. In this case we have decided to attach the concord to the subject noun.

In the following, the past tense marker, 'xama' is given by 'P', word breaks are shown by '|', and the concord agreement is given by 'C'. In most cases the concord agreement refers to the subject, but when the object is 3rd person, the concord agreement agrees with this and not the subject. This is because the only way of referring to objects, other than in full, is by the concord agreement. In this case the concord agreement should be taken to agree with the object, and no separate object will be given. The 'la' shown for 3rd person plural is an extra piece to show that the object is plural. This ensures that there can be no confusion between 3rd person singular and 3rd person plural objects (some plural prefixes are the same as a singular prefix: see noun class paper). Note that the suffix '-r' is displaced to the end of the verb when the object is 1st person plural, and the tense is past or future. In this case, the pronoun itself becomes 'ja' or 'jalla', instead of 'jar' or 'jallar', as for the present tense.

	Object	Present	past	future
I	nyi / lla	S CVO <i>S C</i>	S CPOV <i>S C P S V</i>	S COV
you (sg)	nga / lla	S CVO	S CPOV	S COV
he/she/it	concord	CV S	CP S V	CS V
we (dual)	ja / jalla	S CVO	S CPOV	S COV
we (pl)	jar / jallar	S CVO	S CPOV'r	S COV'r
you (pl)	ja / jalla	S CVO	S CPOV	S COV
they	concord	CV'la' S	CP'la' S V	C'la' S V

From this table we see that the sentence structure is fairly straight forward for 1st and 2nd person, but somewhat more complicated for 3rd person.

Note that there is nothing to distinguish between 1st person dual and 2nd person plural. This is normally done, in speech, by pointing if necessary.

Examples:

me (nyi / lla) (present | past | future)

ngin ngá ngirrihnyi náanna xahzininyi nyá'rahnggá nyirrílla lahnná lazínílla	ngin ngá ngamányi irrih náanna xamányizéné nyá'rahnggá nyaméllirrih lahnná laméllazéné	ngin ngá ngányi irrih náanna xányi zéné nyá'rahnggá nyéllairrih lahnná léllazéné	This dog chased me The mother advised me The donkeys carried me The mothers advised me
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you (sg) (nga / lla)

zúma zarmuzánga maharta xapánga yahmrahta yapálla yúma yarmuzálla	zúma zamángarahm maharta xamángapá yahmrahta yamállapá yúma yamállarahm	zúma zángá arahm maharta xángapá yahmrahta yállapá yúma yállarahm	The snake bit you The horse carried you The horses carried you The snakes bit you
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he/she/it (concord)

xa'ti wabba xirrih ngin xapa é'ra nganga yaxrá	xamá wabba 'ti xamá ngin irrih xam é'ra apá ngamá yaxrá ngá	xáwabba'ti xángin irrih xé'ra pá ngáyaxrá ngá	The father got him out The dog chased her The goats took it The hens saw it
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we (dual) (ja / jalla)

tahrmpél xapája ngahji ngahnyjája koh'ra nyo'tar nyirrájalla inyji nyahnyjájalla xahzraw	tahrmpél xamája apá ngahji ngamájanyjá koh'ra nyo'tar nyamájallirrih inyji nyamájallanyjá xahzraw	tahrmpél xája apá ngahji ngájanyjá koh'ra nyo'tar nyájallirrih inyji nyájallanyjá xahzraw	The lorry carried us (d) The boy put us in tree The monkeys chased us The boys put us on the earth
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we (plural) (jar / jallar)

tahrmpél xapájar nger ngangájar lixri lahdahngazájallar nyer nyangájallar	tahrmpél xamája apár nger ngamájangár lixri lamájalladáhngar nyer nyamájallangár	tahrmpél xája apar nger ngájangár lixri lájalladáhngar nyer nyájallangár	The lorry carried us (pl) The girl saw us The uncles sent us The girls saw us
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you (plural) (ja / jalla)

yá yodája ngasa ngamazája nyin nyirrájalla láhvla langájalla	yá yamájadé ngasa ngamájamáhza nyin nyamájallirrih láhvla lamájallangá	yá yájadé ngasa ngájamáhza nyin nyájallirrih láhvla lájallangá	The fire burnt you The mud caught you The dogs chased you The cats saw you
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they (concord)

luvihla xahji ngapala ngó'ra langala inyji ngapala é'ra	lamala xahji uvih ngamala ngó'rapá lamala inyjangá ngamala é'ra pá	lala xahji uvih lala ngó'rapá lala inyji angá lala é'ra pá	The man shot them The goat took them The boys saw them The goats took them
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Subject and Object Pronouns

Object pronouns are always attached to the verb. Subject pronouns may or may not be attached to the verb, but the only case where both can be attached to the verb at the same time is when one is third person. When neither the subject nor the object is third person, the subject pronoun can not be attached to the verb. We will deal with this case first, and then with the cases where one or more of the subject and object are 3rd person.

Note that when two vowels come together from a pronoun and a verb, or a noun and a verb, the vowel of the verb dominates and the other vowel is lost. Also when the past tense marker 'xama' acquires a high tone on the last vowel, the high tone is kept, even when the last vowel is lost in favour of the verb vowel.

1st and 2nd Person Pronouns

The pronouns for 1st and 2nd person are as follows. In the chart the first pronoun given is the subject; and the second is the object.

object	subject				
	1 st sing	1 st dual	1 st plural	2 nd sing	2 nd plural
1 st sing				nga / nyi	ngángá / lla
1 st dual				nga / ja	ngángá / jalla
1 st pl					
2 nd sing	nyi / nga	anangá / lla	ánangá / llar		
2 nd plural	nyi / ja	anangá / jalla	ánangá / jallar		

The word order for this case is the same as that for 1st and 2nd person object pronouns, when the subject is not a pronoun:
 present: S|CVO past: S|CPOV future: S|COV
 As before, the suffix '-r', used for 1st person plural *object* is displaced to the end of the verb in the past and future tenses, instead of at the end of the pronoun.

The tone and vowel changes are according to the object and number of the subject and are as follows:

object	subject	present	past	future
1 st sing	singular	last vowel on verb ⇒ high tone	xama ⇒ xamá	no change
	plural	last vowel on verb ⇒ í	lama ⇒ lamé	la ⇒ lé
1 st dual	singular	last vowel on verb ⇒ high tone	xama ⇒ xamá	no change
	plural	last vowel on verb ⇒ á	lama ⇒ lamá	no change
1 st plural	singular	last vowel on verb ⇒ á	xama ⇒ xamá	no change
	plural	last vowel on verb ⇒ á	lama ⇒ lamá	no change
2 nd sing	singular	last vowel on verb ⇒ high tone	xama ⇒ xamá	no change
	plural	last vowel on verb ⇒ high tone	lama ⇒ lamá	no change
2 nd plural	singular	last vowel on verb ⇒ á	xama ⇒ xamá	no change
	plural	last vowel on verb ⇒ á	lama ⇒ lamá	no change

Examples

I / you (sg) (nyi / nga)

nyi xadahngazánga
 nyi xahridánga

nyi xamángadáhnga
 nyi xamángaridí

nyi xángadáhnga
 nyi xángaridí

I sent you
 I played with you

I / you (pl) (nyi / ja)

nyi xirránga
 nyi xangánga

nyi xamájirrih
 nyi xamájangá

nyi xájirrih
 nyi xájangá

I chased you (pl)
 I saw you (pl)

you (sg) / me (nga / nyi)

nga xaridínyi
 nga xalahngzinyi

nga xamányiridí
 nga xamányí lánhnga

nga xányiridí
 nga xányi lánhnga

You danced with me
 You knew me

you (sg) / us (dual) (nga / ja)

nga xirráhja	nga xamájirrih	nga xájirrih	You chased us
nga xarillája	nga xamájarilli	nga xájarilli	You stopped us

you (sg) / us (plural) (nga / jar)

nga xahm'rahzájar	nga xamájamah'ri	nga xájamah'ri	You slept with us
nga xaxahlbájar	nga xamájaxalbi	nga xájaxahlbi	You hid us

we (dual) / you (sg) (anangá / lla)

anangá lumacálla	anangá lamállumáca	anangá lállumáca	We told you
anangá lamakálla	anangá lamállamaká	anangá lállamaká	We looked for you

we (dual) / you (pl) (anangá / jalla)

anangá lavratájalla	ánangá lamájallavahra	ánangá lájallavahra	We wiped you
anangá ladi'rájalla	ánangá lamájalladi'ri	ánangá lajalladi'ri	We stood you

we (pl) / you (sg) (ánangá / lla)

ánangá luwa'ralla	ánangá lamállawa'ri	ánangá lállawa'ri	We rejected you
ánangá larahmuzálla	ánangá lamállarahm	ánangá lallarahm	We bit you

we (pl) / you (pl) (ánangá / jalla)

ánangá laxerájalla	ánangá lamájallaxeré	ánangá lájallaxeré	We broke you
ánangá lu'razájalla	ánangá lamájallu'ru	ánangá lájallu'ru	We cut you

you (pl) / me (ngángá / lla)

ngángá lazinílla	ngángá laméllazené	ngángá léllazené	You quarreled with me
ngángá lizílla	ngángá laméllizi	ngángá léllizi	You fed me

you (pl) / us (dual) (ngángá / jalla)

ngángá laxarrasajalla	ngángá lamájallaxarrasá	ngángá lájalla xarrasá	You frightened us
ngángá lalangasájalla	ngángá lamájallalangasá	ngángá lájallalangasá	You helped us

you (pl) / us (pl) (ngángá / jallar)

ngángá lirrájallar	ngángá lamájallirrihr	ngángá lájallirrihr	You chased us
ngángá lavizájallar	ngángá lamájallavingr	ngángá lájallavingr	You shaved us

Subject 3rd Person and Object 1st or 2nd Person

We now turn our attention to the case where the subject pronoun is 3rd person, and the object is 1st or 2nd person. We will consider 3rd person objects in the next section. In this section, we consider the case where both pronouns are attached to the verb. In this case the subject pronoun is simply the concord agreement and the object pronoun is as given above for object pronouns only.

The tone and vowel changes are exactly the same as those given in the table for 1st and 2nd person subject and objects, and the word order is also the same, but without the subject (as this is in the concord agreement):

present: CVO

past: CPOV

future: COV

Examples:

he / me (concord/ nyi)

ngapányi zaxo'dizínyi	ngamányapá zamányixo'da	ngányapá zányixo'da	It carried me He picked me out
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he / you (sg) (concord / nga)

xakénga ngabzanga	xamángáké ngamángabá	xángáké ngángabá	It destroyed you He threw you
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he / us (dual) (concord / ja)

xa'tasája ngunnsája	xamája'tasá ngamájunnasá	xája'tasá ngájunnasá	He sharpened us He cleaned us
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he / us (pl) (concord / jar)

ngawájar xanginsájar	ngamájawár zamájangínasar	ngájawár zájangínasar	He married us He appeared to us
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he / you (pl) (concord / ja)

ngazenája xabizája	ngamájazené xamájabez	ngájazené xájabez	He abused you He threw out you
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they / me (concord / lla)

nyirríhlla labuzilla	nyaméllirríh laméllabih	nyéllirríh léllabih	They chased me They hit me
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they / you (sg) (concord / lla)

yangálla luwa'rilla	yamállangá lamállawa'ri	yállangá lállawa'ri	They saw you They returned you
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they / us (dual) (concord / jalla)

lommájalla lizájalla	lamájallommá lamájallizi	lájallommá lájallizi	They caught us They fed us
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they / us (pl) (concord / jallar)

nyapájallar lannájallar	nyamájallapár lamájallannár	nyájallapár lájallannár	They took us They refused us
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they / you (pl) (concord / jalla)

ya'di'rájalla labuzájalla	yamájalla'di'ri lamájallabih	yájalla'di'ri lájallabih	They woke you up They hit you
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Object 3rd person

The situation where the object is 3rd person is a little different. In this case the concord agreement refers to the object and the pronoun refers to the subject. Again we deal with the case where both pronouns are attached to the verb.

The pronouns used, along with the tone and vowel changes are given in the following table:

object	subject						
	1 st sing	1 st dual	1 st plural	2 nd sing	2 nd plural	3 rd sing	3 rd plural
3 rd sing	nyi / concord	la / concord	lar / concord	nga /concord	ngá /concord	ngu /concord	la / concord
3 rd plural	la / concord	lla / concord	llar /concord	la / concord	lla / concord	la / concord	lla / concord

The tone and vowel changes for this case are as follows:

3rd sing: present: no changes except for 2nd and 3rd plural where last vowel on verb ⇒ high tone

past: no changes, except for 2nd and 3rd plural where xama ⇒ xamá

future: no high tone on concord, except for 2nd and 3rd plural where there is high tone as usual.

3rd plural: present: no changes, except 1st sing subject where the last vowel of the verb ⇒ i, and 3rd sing subject where the last vowel of the verb ⇒ u

past: no changes, except 1st sing subject where lama ⇒ lame, and 3rd sing subject where lama ⇒ lamu

future: no high tone on the concord, and in addition, for 1st sing lá ⇒ le and for 3rd sing lá ⇒ lu

These can be shown in table form by:

object	subject					
	1 st sing	1 st dual and 1 st plural	2 nd sing	2 nd plural	3 rd sing	3 rd plural
3 rd sing						
present	no changes	no changes	no changes	high tone	no changes	high tone
past	no changes	no changes	no changes	xama ⇒ xamá	no changes	xama ⇒ xamá
future	no high tone	no high tone	no high tone	no changes	no high tone	no changes
3 rd plural						
present	last vowel ⇒ i	no changes	no changes	no changes	last vowel ⇒ u	no changes
past	xama ⇒ xame	no changes	no changes	no changes	xama ⇒ xamu	no changes
future	xá ⇒ xe	no high tone	no high tone	no high tone	xá ⇒ xu	no high tone

The word order is (note that the concord refers to the object)

present: CVS

past: CPSV

future: CSV

Examples:

I / he (nyi / concord)

xawanyi	xamanyawá	xanyawá	I married her
xabuzinyi	xamanyibih	xanyibih	I punished him

I / them (la / concord)

yitihla	ÿamelanyá	yelanyá	I ate them
nyangasila	nyamelangása	nyelangása	I showed them

you (sg) / him (nga / concord)

za'tasanga	zamanga'tasa	zanga'tasa	You sharpened it
zawenga	zamangawé	zangawé	You washed it

you (sg) / they (la / concord)

nyuvihla	nyamaluvih	nyaluvih	You shot them
ngatela	nyamataté	nyalaté	You stroked them

we (dual) / him (lla / la ?/ concord)

ngiyalla	ngamallayu	ngallayu	We drank it
langgusála	lamalangusí	lalangusí	We climbed it

we (dual) / them (lla / concord)

naxox'rahilla	namallaxox'rá	nallaxox'rá	We sewed them
ralahngalla	ramallalahngá	rallalahngá	We sang them

we (pl) / him (llar / concord)

xaxerallar	xamallaxerér	xallaxerér	We broke it
xo'dalar	xamalo'dér	xalo'dér	We burnt it

we (pl) / them (llar / concord)

laxahrrasallar	lamallaxahrrasáhr	lallaxahrrasáhr	We feared them
yalahngnallar	yamallalahngnár	yallahngnár	We heard them

you (pl) / him (nga / concord)

lazosénga	lamángázosé	lángázosé	You lost it
ngazangínga	ngamángázangí	ngángázangí	You walked up it

you (pl) / them (la / concord)

yakasala	yamalakása	yalakása	You protected them
lapela	lamalapé	lalapé	You made them pregnant

subject and object 3rd plural

Sentence (present)	Past	Present	Future
Lahji lapa eira people take goats	ya-ma-lla-pa them-past-they-take	y-apa-lla them-take-they	ya-lla-pá them-they-take
láhvla xiya ngan cats drink milk	nga-ma-lla-yu it-past-they-drink	ng-iyá-lla it-drink-they	nga-lla-yu it-they-drink
ngihn nyirrih yaxrany dogs chase hens	ya-ma-ll-irrih them-past-they-chase	y-irrih-lla them-chase-they	ya-ll-irrih them-they-chase
rulá rattih ngár have water	nga-ma-lla-tih it-past-have-they	nga-ttih-lla it-have-they	nga-lla-tih it-they-have
Lanná lamandi ngála'ra mothers cook stew	nga-ma-lla-man it-past-they-cook	nga-mandi-lla it-cook-they	nga-lla-man it-they-cook
nyer nyaxohx'ra ndareza girls sew clothes	na-ma-lla-xohx'rá them-past-they-make	na-xohx'ra-lla them-sew-they	na-lla-xohx'rá them-they-sew

subject 3rd plural and object 3rd singular

Sentence (present)	past	present	Future
Inyjih nyittih xáma boys eat porridge	xa-ma-la-nyá it-past-they-eat	x-ittih-la it-eat-they	xá-la-nyá it-they-eat
nyer nyapa zájawa girls take sand	za-ma-la-pá it-past-they-take	z-apá-la it-take-they	zá-la-pá it-they-take
lanná luwandi maréxany mothers harvest sorghum	xa-ma-la-wan it-past-they-harvest	xa-wandi-la it-harvest-they	xá-la-wan it-they-harvest
nyavá nyarmuzi xahja mosquitoes bite person	xa-ma-la-rahm him-past-they-bite	xa-rmuzi-la him-bite-they	xá-la-rahm him-they-bite
yaxohr yattih ngaxohra baobab trees have fruit	nga-ma-la-tih it-past-have-they	ng-attih-la it-have-they	ngá-la-tih it-they-have
yúma ya'rihnyzi xadá snakes kill frog	xa-ma-la-ranya it-past-they-kill	xa-'rihnyzi-la it-kill-they	xá-la-'ranya it-they-kill

subject 3rd singular and object 3rd plural

Sentence (present)	Past	Present	Future
xahji xapa e'rá person takes goats	ya-mo-la-pa them-past-he-take	y-apu-la them-take-he	yu-la-pá them-he-take
xáhvla xiya ngan cat drink milk	nga-mo-la-yu it-past-it-drink	ng-iyu-la it-drink-it	ngu-la-yu it-it-drink
ngin ngirrih yaxrany dog chases hens	ya-mu-l-irrih them-past-it-chase	y-irru-la them-chase-it	yu-l-irrih them-it-chase
zulá zattih ngár river has water	nga-mu-la-tíh it-past-it-has	nga-ttu-la it-has-it	ngu-la-tíh it-it-has
nánna xamandi ngála'ra mother cooks stew	nga-mu-la-man it-past-she-cook	nga-mandu-la it-cooks-she	ngu-la-man it-she-cook
nger ngaxohx'ra ndareza girl sews clothes	na-mu-la-xohx'rá it-past-she-sew	na-xohx'ru-la them-sews-she	nu-la-xohx'rá it-she-sew

subject and object 3rd singular

Sentence (present)	Past	Present	Future
ngahji ngittih xáma boy eats porridge	xa-ma-ngu-nyá it-past-he-eat	x-ihttih-ngu it-eats-he	xá-ngu-nyá it-he-eat
nger ngapa xájawa girl carries sand	za-ma-ngu-pá it-past-she-carries	z-apa-ngu it-carries-she	zá-ngu-apá it-she-carries
nánna xuwandi maréxany mother harvests sorghum	xa-ma-ngu-wan it-past-she-harvests	xu-wandi-ngu it-harvests-she	xa-ngu-wan it-she-harvests
lavá larmuzi xahja mosquito bite person	la-ma-ngu-aram him-past-it-bite	la-rmuzi-ngu him-bites-it	la-ngu-aram him-it-bites
waxohr xattih laxohra baobab tree has fruit (one)	la-ma-ngu-atih it-past-it-has	x-attih-ngu it has it	la-ngu-atih it-it-has
zúma za'rihnyzi xádá snake bites frog	xa-ma-ngu-'ranya it-past-it-kill	xa-'rihnyxi-ngu it-bites-it	xa-ngu-'ranya it-it-kill

Subject and/or Object 3rd Person and Subject pronoun is separate

Finally we consider the case where the subject pronoun is separate and either or both of the subject and object is 3rd person.

THIS HASN'T BEEN WORKED OUT YET!

Summary

We now put all the above information together in a more compact form, to see if there are any general rules, and to check that all cases are covered.

The subject pronouns are:

	standalone	sing object	plural object
I	nyi	nyi	la
you (sg)	nga	nga	la
he /she / it	ngu	ngu / concord	la / concord
we (dual)	alangá / ananga	la	lla
we (plural)	alangar / ánángá	lar	llar
you (pl)	ngángá	ngá	lla
they	elangá	la / concord	lla / concord

Note that the alternatives to concord for the 3rd person pronouns attached to the verb are used only when the object is also a third person pronoun, and in this case the concord agrees with the object.

The object pronouns are (these are always attached to the verb):

	sing subject	plural subject
I	nyi	lla
you (sg)	nga	lla
he / she / it	concord	concord
we (dual)	ja	jalla
we (plural)	jar	jallar
you (plural)	ja	jalla
they	concord	concord

Note, that when the object is 3rd plural and the subject is not a pronoun, 'la' is added to the object pronoun.

The word order for the various combinations can be tabulated as follows:

	present	past	future	comment
subject pronoun only	S CV O	S CV O	S CV O	concord = subject
object pronoun only	S CVO CV S CV'la' S	S CPOV CP S V CP'la' S V	S COV CS V C'la' S V	1 st and 2 nd person; concord = subject 3 rd person sing; concord = object 3 rd person plural; concord = object
subject and object pronouns	CVO CVS	CPOV CPSV	COV CSV	object 1 st or 2 nd person; concord = subject object 3 rd person; concord = object

From this we see that the number of the object pronoun determines the word order. This is because the 3rd person object pronoun is the concord agreement, which must come before the verb. Since the concord normally refers to the subject, this has the effect of swapping the positions of the subject and object.

Now we consider the tone and vowel changes. We do this by simply repeating all the tables:

tone changes for object pronouns only

	pronoun	tone and vowel changes on verb		
		present	past	future
I	nyi lla	last vowel on verb ⇒ high tone last vowel on verb ⇒ i	xama ⇒ xamá lama ⇒ lamé	no change lá ⇒ lé
we (dual)	ja jalla	last vowel on verb ⇒ á last vowel on verb ⇒ á	lama ⇒ lamá lama ⇒ lamá	no change no change
we (pl)	jar jallar	last vowel on verb ⇒ á last vowel on verb ⇒ á	lama ⇒ lamá lama ⇒ lamá	no change no change
you (sg)	nga lla	last vowel on verb ⇒ á last vowel on verb ⇒ á	xama ⇒ xamá xama ⇒ xamá	no change no change
you (pl)	ja jalla	last vowel on verb ⇒ á last vowel on verb ⇒ á	lama ⇒ lamá lama ⇒ lamá	no change no change
he/she/it	concord	no change	xama ⇒ xamá	no change
they	concord + la	no change	no change	no high tone on concord

tone and vowel changes for 1st and 2nd person objects

object	subject	present	past	future
1 st sing	singular plural	last vowel on verb ⇒ high tone last vowel on verb ⇒ i	xama ⇒ xamá lama ⇒ lamé	no change la ⇒ lé
1 st dual	singular plural	last vowel on verb ⇒ high tone last vowel on verb ⇒ á	xama ⇒ xamá lama ⇒ lamá	no change no change
1 st plural	singular plural	last vowel on verb ⇒ á last vowel on verb ⇒ á	xama ⇒ xamá lama ⇒ lamá	no change no change
2 nd sing	singular plural	last vowel on verb ⇒ high tone last vowel on verb ⇒ high tone	xama ⇒ xamá lama ⇒ lamá	no change no change
2 nd plural	singular plural	last vowel on verb ⇒ á last vowel on verb ⇒ á	xama ⇒ xamá lama ⇒ lamá	no change no change

tone and vowel changes for 3rd person objects

object	subject					
	1 st sing	1 st dual and 1 st plural	2 nd sing	2 nd plural	3 rd sing	3 rd plural
3 rd sing present past future	no changes no changes no high tone	no changes no changes no high tone	no changes no changes no high tone	high tone xama ⇒ xamá no changes	no changes no changes no high tone	high tone xama ⇒ xamá no changes
3 rd plural present past future	last vowel ⇒ i xama ⇒ xame xá ⇒ xe	no changes no changes no high tone	no changes no changes no high tone	no changes no changes no high tone	last vowel ⇒ u xama ⇒ xamu xá ⇒ xu	no changes no changes no high tone

Comments:

- Given that for the case where both subject and object are 1st or 2nd person pronouns, the subject pronoun is separate, we would expect the two tone charts to be identical. **THIS SHOULD BE CHECKED.**
- There are some conflicts. We have already noted that it is impossible to tell the difference between 1st dual and 2nd pl object pronouns, and that this is done (in speech) by pointing. Another conflict is that 1st dual, 2nd plural and 3rd plural subject pronouns when mixed with 3rd person object pronouns seem to be identical (the pronoun combination is lla/concord). **THIS SHOULD BE CHECKED**
- The combination 3rd person subject and 2nd plural object should be checked because I don't believe it. ✓ u+la is correct
- I do not believe the changes for 3rd sing object pronoun with no subject pronoun is right either!

Data for Cwaya Pronouns

26/3/98

Subject only

me

nyi xabuzi ngáhdra
nyi xavahrtih lámáná
nyi xamundi ilany
nyi kazahna záhrzi

nyi mabih ngáhdra
nyi xamavahra lámáná
nyi xamamun ilany
nyi xamazahná záhrzi

nyi xábih ngáhdra
nyi xávahra lámáná
nyi xámun ilany
nyi xázahná záhrzi

I hit the cow
I wiped the pot
I sucked the flour
I swallowed the meat

you (sg)

nga xuvih ngína
nga xitih xáma
nga xa'ti ngár álluda
**nga xapa ngoh'ra
nga xanga zámány

nga muvih ngína
nga manyá xáma
nga xamati ngar állu'da
nga xamapá ngoh'ra
nga xamangá zámány

ngá xúvih ngína
nga xányá xáma
nga xáti ngar állu'da
nga xápá ngoh'ra
nga xángá zámány

You shot the dog
You ate porridge
You threw the water out
You took the goat**
You saw the grasshopper

he/she/it

ngu xitih xáma
ngu xo'de xahreza
ngu xa'rahnyzi xahja
ngu xuwahzi ngan

ngu manyá xáma
ngu xamodé xahreza
ngu xama'rahnya xahja
ngu xamawáng ngan

ngu xányá xáma
ngu xóde xahreza
ngu xá'rahnya xahja
ngu xáwang ngan

He ate porridge
She ironed the cloth
It killed the person
He milked the cow

we (dual)

alangá la'rahnyzih xáhvla
alangá luxanyazi ngohnyala
alangá lanyja xahdama xahzrow

alangá lama'rahnya xáhvla
alangá lamaxonya ngohnyala
alangá lamanyá xah'dama xahzrow

alangá lá'rahnya xáhvla
alangá lúxanyazi ngohnya
alangá lánýjá xah'dama

We killed the cat
We spat saliva
We put the book on
the earth
We carried water

alangá lang'ri ngár

alangá lamang'ri ngár

alangá láng'ri ngar

we (plural)

alangár litih árboallahny
alangár lower xahreza
alangár lahbuzar nyáhdra
alangár lumazar ngo'rona

alangár lamanyár árboallahny
alangár lamawér xahreza
alangár lamabihr nyáhdra
alangár lamumár ngo'rona

alangár lánýar árboallahny
alangár láwer xahreza
alangár lábihr nyáhdra
alangár lúmár ngoh'rohna

We ate watermelon
We washed the cloth
We hit the cows
We spoke speech

Note that -r is added onto the end of the verb.

you (plural)

ngángá late wánn'da
ngángá litih xáma
ngángá lu'rahzi wá'ra

ngángá lamaté wánn'da
ngángá lamanyá xáma
ngángá lamu'ru wá'ra

ngángá láté wánn'da
ngángá lánýá xáma
ngángá lú'ru wá'ra

You sharpened the knife
You ate the porridge
You cut the tree

ngángá lann'da ngúbur

ngangá lamandá ngúbur

ngangá lánndá ngúbur

You slept on the sleeping planks

they

élángá liya ngan
élángá laxuzi ngohna
élángá luwandi ngohná

élángá lama yu ngan
élángá lamaxo ngohná
élángá lamawan ngohná

élángá láyu ngan
élángá láxo ngohná
élángá láwan ngohná

They drank milk
They sowed sorghum
They starved sorghum

Object only

Note we (dual) and you (pl) have the same form and are normally distinguished by pointing.

me (nyi) (present | past | future)

tahrmpél xapányi
ngin ngá ngirrihnyi
ngah'dri nguvihnyi
ngahji ngavihnyi
ngin ngahrmuzányi
lá'rahnggá lirrihnyi
wábba zahbuzinyi
náanna xahzininyi
xahji xuvihnyi

tahrmpél xamanyi ápá
ngin ngá ngamanyi irrih
ngah'dri ngamanyuvih
ngahji ngamanyává
ngin ngamanyi arahm
lá'rahnggá lamanyirrih
wábba xamanyibih
náanna xamanyizéné
xahji xamanyuvih

tahrmpel xányi ápá
ngin ngá ngányi irrih
ngah'dri ngányúvih
ngahji ngányává
ngin ngányi arahm
lá'rahnggá lányirrih
wábba xáhyibih
náanna xányi zéné
xahji xányuvih

The lorry carried me
This dog chased me
The cow hit me
The boy stoned me
The dog bit me
The donkey carried me
The father hit me
The mother advised me
The man shot me

(lla)

nyá'rahnggá nyirrilla
inyji nyavilla
lahbbá labuzilla
lahnná lazinilla
lahji luvilla

nyá'rahnggá nyaméllirrih
inyji nyaméllavá
lahbbá laméllabih
lahnná laméllazené
lahji lamélluvih

nyá'rahnggá nyéllairrih
inyji nyéllavá
lahbbá léllabih
lahnná léllazené
lahji lélluvih

The donkeys carried me
The boys stoned me
The fathers hit me
The mothers advised me
The men shot me

you (sg) (nga)

tahrmpél xapánga
zúma zarmuzánga
ngoh'ra ngirránga
wánnda xu'razánya
mahr'ta xarmuzánga
náanna xabuzánga
ngáh'dri ngahzénga
mahrta xapánga
xaxrá xangánga
wábba xumacánga
xahji xa'dénga

tahrmpél xamángá ápá
zúma zamángarahm
ngoh'ra ngamánga irrih
wánnda xamángu'ra
mahr'ta xamángarahm
náanna xamángabih
ngáh'dri ngamángazé
mahrta xamángapá
xaxrá xamángangá
wábba xamángunaca

tahrmpél xángá ápá
zúma zángá arahm
ngoh'ra ngánga irrih
wánnda xángu'ru
mahr'ta xángarahm
náanna xángabih
ngáh'dri ngángazé
mahrta xángapá
xaxrá xángangá
wábba xángumáca

The lorry carried you
The snake bit you
The goat chased you
The knife cut you
The horse bit you
The mother hit you
The cow stabbed you
The horse carried you
The hen saw you
The father told you
The man made you

(lla)

nyahdri nyabuzálla
 nyahdri nyahzálla
 yahmrahta yapálla
 yúma yarmuzálla
 yaxrá yangálla
 lahbbá lumacálla

nyahdri nyamálla bih
 nyahdri nyamállazé
 yahmrahta yamállapá
 yúma yamállarahm
 yaxrá yamállangá
 lahbbá lamállumáca

nyahdri nyálla bih
 nyahdri nyállazé
 yahmrahta yállapá
 yúma yállarahm
 yaxrá yállangá
 lahbbá lállahumáca

The cows hit you
 The cows stabbed you
 The horses carried you
 The snakes bit you
 The hens saw you
 The fathers told you

he/she/it

xapa tahrmpél
 xa'ti wabba
 xirrih ngin
 xapa ngó'ra
 zabuzi ngahji
 nganga xaxrá
 xamaka wábbá
 xitih wángâl

xamá tahrmpél apá
 xamá wabba'ti
 xámá ngin irrih
 xamá ngó'rapá
 zamá ngahjibih
 ngamá xaxrángá
 xamá wábbamaká
 xamá wángâl nyá

xátahrmpél apá
 xáwabba'ti
 xángin irrih
 xángó'ra pá
 zángahjibih
 ngá xaxrángá
 xáwábbamaká
 xáwángâl nyá

The lorry carried him
 The father got him out
 The dog chased her
 The goat took it
 The boy hit it
 The hen saw it
 The father looked it
 The sheep ate it

xapa é'ra
 zabuz inyji
 nganga yaxrá
 xamaka lahbbá
 xitih yángâl

xam é'rapá
 zam inyjibih
 ngamá yaxrángá
 xamá lahbbámáká
 xamá yángâl nyá

xé'ra pá
 zínyjibih
 ngáyaxrángá
 xáláhbbámáká
 xáyángâl nyá

The goats took it
 The boys hit it
 The hens saw it
 The fathers looked it
 The sheep (pl) ate it

we (dual) (ja)

tahrmpél xapája
 ngamon ngitája
 inyji nyazenája
 nánna xi'rája
 xáhmi xu'rahzája
 ngahji ngahnyjája koh'ra
 lo'tar lirrása

tahrmpél xamája apá
 ngamon ngamájanya
 inyji nyamájazené
 nánna xamájahi'ri
 xahmi xamáju'ru
 ngahji ngamájanyjá koh'ra
 lo'tar lamájirrih

tahrmpél xája apá
 ngamon ngájanya
 inyji nyájazené
 nánna xájahi'ri
 xahmi xáju'ru
 ngahji ngájanyjá koh'ra
 lo'tar lájirrih

The lorry carried us (d)
 The fingers pained us
 The boy
 The mother sucked us
 The grandfather hurt us
 The boy put us in tree
 The monkey chased us

(jalla)

lahnná li'rájalla
 lahbbá yahxakayájalla
 lahxmi lu'rahzájalla
 inyji nyahnyjájalla xahzraw
 nyo'tar nyirrájalla

lahnná lamájalli'ri
 lahbbá yamájallaxakayá
 lahxmi lamájallu'ru
 inyji nyamájallanyjá xahzraw
 nyo'tar nyamájallirrih

lahnná lájalli'ri
 lahbbá yájallaxakayá
 lahxmi lájallu'ru
 inyji nyájallanyjá xahzraw
 nyo'tar nyájallirrih

The mothers suckled us
 The fathers tied us
 The grandfathers cut us
 The boys put us on earth
 The monkeys chased us

we (plural) (jar)

tahrmpél xapájar
 wabba xa'dahngazájar
 nánna xawéjar

tahrmpél xamája apár
 wábbá xamája'dáhngar
 nánna xamájawér

tahrmpél xája apar
 wabba xája'dahngar
 nánna xájawér

The lorry carried us (pl)
 The father sent us
 The mother washed us

lahji lozanájar
ixahri xahdahngazájar
xahji xicájar
wa'ra xavájar
náanna xapájar
nger ngangájar

lahji lamájozanár
ixahri xamájadáhngar
xahji xamájicír
wa'ra xamájavár
náanna xamájapár
nger ngamájangár

lahji lájazanár
ixahri xájadáhngar
xahji xáxicír
wa'ra xájavár
náanna xájapár
nger ngájangár

The people helped us
The uncle sent us
The man drank us
The tree fell us
The mother carried us
The girl saw us

(jallar)

lixri lahdahngazájallar
lahji licájallar
ya'ra yavájallar
lahnná lapájallar
nyer nyangájallar

lixri lamájalladáhngar
lahji lamájallícír
ja'ra yamájallavár
lahnná lamájallapár
nyer nyamájallangár

lixri lájalladáhngar
lihji lájallícír
ya'ra yájallavár
lahnná lájallapár
nyer nyájallangár

The uncles sent us
The men drank us
The trees fell us
The mothers carried us
The girls saw us

you (plural) (ja)

yá yodája
ngin ngirrája
ngasa ngamazája
'tahrmpel xapája
xáhvla xangája
ngáhdri nguvája
xahji xavája
wábba xahnnasája

yá yamájadé
ngin ngamájirrih
ngasa ngamájamáhza
'tahrmpel xamájapá
xáhvla xamájanga
ngáhdri ngamájuvih
xahji xamájavá
wábba xamája nása

yá yájudé
ngin ngájirrih
ngasa ngájamáhza
'tahrmpel xájapá
xáhvla xájangá
ngáhdri ngájuvih
xahji xájavá
wábba xájanása

The fire burnt you
The dog chased you
The mud caught you
The lorry carried you
The cat saw you
The cow hit you
The man stoned you
The father refused (to) you

(jalla)

nyin nyarmuzá
nyin nyirrájalla
láhvla langájalla
nyáhdri nyuvájalla
lahji lavájalla
lahbbá lahna sájalla

nyin nyamájalla rám
nyin nyamájallirrih
láhvla lamájallangá
nyahdri nyamájalluvih
lahji lamájallavá
lahbbá lamájallanása

nyin nyájalla ram
nyin nyájallirrih
láhvla lájallangá
nyahdri nyájalluvih
lahji lájallavá
lahbbá lájallanása

The dogs bit you
The dogs chased you
The cats saw you
The cows hit you
The men stoned you
The men refused (to) you

they

lapala tahrmpél
xuvihla xahji
luvihla ngómme
labuzala nanna
lapala ngó'ra
li'rila náanna
nyanyjala wábba
ya'rahnyzala ngaji
luwa'rila xáhvla

lamala tahrmpél apá
lamala xahji uvih
lamala ngommúvih
lamala nánnabih
lamala ngó'rapá
lamala nánni'ri
nyamala wábba nyjá
yamala ngahji 'rahnya
lamala xáhvla wá'ri

lala tahrmpél apá
lala xahji uvih
lala ngommuvih
lala nánnabih
lala ngó'rapá
lala nánni'ri
nyala wábba nyja
yala ngahji 'rahnya
lala xáhvla wá'ri

The lorry carried them
The man shot them
The police shot them
The mother hit them
The goat took them
The mother sucked them
The father put them
The boy killed them
The cat returned them

langala inyji
lapala é'ra
li'rila lahnná

lamal inyjangá
lamal é'ra pá
lamala lahnni'ri

lal inyji angá
lalahé'ra pá
lala lahnni'ri

The boys saw them
The goats took them
The mothers sucked them

nya nyjala lahbbá
ya 'rahnyzala inyi
luwa' rila láhvla

nyamala lahbbá nyjá
yama! inyi 'rahnya
lamala láhvla wá'ri

nyala lahbbá nyjá
yal inyii 'rahnya
lala lahvla wá'ri

The fathers put them
The boys killed them
The cats returned them

Subject and object (sentence (present) | present | past | future)

I / you (sg) (nyi / nga)

nyi xapánga
nyi xazánga
nyi xadahngazánga
nyi xahridánga

nyi xamángápá
nyi xamángáza
nyi xamángadáhnga
nyi xamángaridí

nyi xángápá
nyi xángáza
nyi xángadáhnga
nyi xángaridí

I took you (sg)
I gave you (sg)
I sent you
I played with you

I / he (nyi / concord)

xazahnyi
zavanyi
xawanyi
xabuzinyi
ngitihnyi
xapanyi

xamanyazá
zamanyavá
xamanyawá
xamanyibih
ngamanyá
xamanyapá

xanyazá
zanyavá
xanyawá
xanyibih
nganyinyá
xanyapá

I gave him
I stoned it
I married her
I punished him
I ate it
I took it

I / you (pl) (nyi / ja)

nyi xapája
nyi xabuxánga
nyi xirránga
nyi xangánga

nyi xamájapá
nyi xamájabih
nyi xamájirrih
nyi xamájangá

nyi xájapá
nyi xájabih
nyi xájirrih
nyi xájangá

I took you (pl)
I hit you (pl)
I chased you (pl)
I saw you (pl)

I / them (la / concord)

yitihla
nyangasila
lazila
lanyjila

ya + t + me + i + la
yamelanyá
nyamelangása
lamelazé
lamelanyjá

ya + t + la + nya
yelanyá
nyelangása
lelazé
lelanyjá

I ate them
I showed them
I stabbed them
I put them

(nyi / la)

nyi xabuzihla

nyi xamelabih

nyi xalabih

I hit them

you (sg) / me (nga / nyi)

nga xaváhnyi
nga xuvihnyi
nga xudazáhnyi
nga xaridínyi
nga xalahngzínyi

nga xamányává
nga xamányuvih
nga xamányudáza
nga xamányiridí
nga xamányí lánnga

nga xányavá
nga xányuvih
nga xányudáza
nga xányiridí
nga xányí lánnga

You stoned me
You shot me
You blew me
You danced me
You knew me

you (sg) / him (nga / concord)

ngirrihnga za'tasanga xitanga xang'ringa zawenga zazngannga	ngamangirrih zamanga'tasa xamanganya xamangangah'ri zamangawé zamangazanganna	ngangirrih zanga'tasa xanganya xangangah'ri zangawé zangazanganna	You chased it You sharpened it You ate it You carried water ?? You washed it You remembered it
--	--	--	---

you (sg) / us (dual) (nga / ja)

nga xazája nga xirrahja nga xannája nga xanndeja nga xarillája	nga xamájazá nga xamájirrih nga xamájanna nga xamájannde nga xamájarilli	nga xájazá nga xájirrih nga xájanna nga xájannde nga xájarilli	You gave us You chased us You refused us You laid us down You stopped us
--	--	--	--

you (sg) / us (plural) (nga / jar)

nga xazájar nga xazahmzájar nga xahm'rahzájar nga xaxahlbájar	nga xamájazár nga xamájahzáma nga xamájamah'ri nga xamájaxalbi	nga xájazár nga xájazáhma nga xájamah'ri nga xájaxahlbi	You gave us You fried us You slept us You hid us
--	---	--	---

you (sg) / they (la / concord)

nyuvihla ngatela larajcala lahb'rela ya'tála	nyamaluvih nyamalaté lamalaráhca lamalabah're yamala'ti	nyaluvih nyalaté lalaráhca lalabáhré yala'ti	You shot them You stroked them You let them You fell them down You finish them
--	---	--	--

he / me (ngu / nyi)

ngu xangányi (concord / nyi) xitihnyi ngapányi ngarahmzinyi zaxo'dizinyi za'rellányi	ngu xamányinga xamányinya ngamányapá ngamányirahma zamányi xo'da xamányi 'rélla	ngu xányangá xányinya ngányapá ngányirahma zányixo'da xányi 'réllá	He saw me It ate me It carried me It pumped be He picked out me He sighted me
--	--	---	--

he / you (sg) (ngu / nga)

ngu xangasánga	ngu xamángangása	ngu xángangása	He showed you
----------------	------------------	----------------	---------------

*where is you? Nk
high tone on ma
Look like of Agent
or is - a - the Agent*

ngu xavánga	ngu xamángavá	ngu xángavá	She stoned you	
(concord / nga)				
zaramuzánga	zamángaráhm	zángaráhm	It bit you	
xakénga	xamángáké	xángáké	It destroyed you	
licínga	lamángicí	lángicí	He drank you	
ngabzánga	ngamángabá	ngángabá	He threw you	
he / him (ngu / concord)				
ngahji ngitih xáma	xihtihngu	xamangunyá	xángunyá	The boy eats porridge
nger ngapa zájawa	zapangu	zamangupá	zánguapá	The girl carries sand
nánna xuwandi maréxany	xuwandingu	xamanguwan	xanguwan	Mother harvests sorghum
lavá larmuzi xahja	larmuzingu	lamanguarahm	languarahm	The mosquito bites the person
waxor xattih laxohra	latihngu	lamanguatih	languatih	The baobab tree has fruit
zúma zha'rohnyzi xáhdá	xa'rihnyzingu	xamangu'rahnya	xangu'rahnya	The snake bites the frog

Why no high tone for 0? $0 \cdot \overset{a}{\cdot} \cdot 0 = \phi$

he / us (dual) (ngu / ja)

ngu xuwa'rája	ngu xamájawa'rí	ngu xájawa'rí	He returned us
ngu xu'razája	ngu xamáju'ru	ngu xáju'ru	It cut us
(concord / ja)			
xa'tasája	xamája'tasá	xája'tasá	He sharpened us
ngunnsája	ngamájunnasá	ngájunnasá	He cleaned us
zallasája	zamájallasá	zájallasá	He hopped us

he / us (pl) (ngu / jar)

ngu xahvizájar	ngu xamájavíngar	ngu xájavíngar	He shaved us
(concord / jar)			
xangizájar	xamájangizír	xájangizír	He pointed us
ngawájar	ngamájawár	ngájawár	He married us
xanginsájar	zamájangínasar	zájangínasar	He appeared to us

he / you (pl) (concord / ja)

xamumája	xamájamí	xájamí	He moved you
ngazenája	ngamájazené	ngájazené	He abused you
xabizája	xamájabez	xájabez	He threw out you

he / them (ngu / concord)

ngu xadala	ngu xamaladá	ngu xaladá	He guided them
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(la / concord)

xahji xapa e'rá	yapula	yamulapa	yulapá	The person takes the goats
-----------------	--------	----------	--------	----------------------------

ya + ma + la + ngu + pa

xáhvla xiya ngan
ngin ngirrih yaxrany
zulá zatih ngár
náanna xamandi ngáhla'ra
nger ngaxox'ra ndareza

ngiyula
yirrula
ngatula
ngamandula
naxox'rule

ngamulayu
yamulirrih
ngamulatih
ngamulaman
namulaxox'rá

yulapá
yulirrih
ngulatih
ngulaman
nulaxox'rá

The cat drinks milk
The dog chases the hens
The river has water
Mother cooks the stew
The girl sews clothes

we (dual) / You (sg) (anangá / lla)

anangá lumacálla
anangá lamakálla
anangá larazélla

anangá lamállumáca
anangá lamállamaká
anangá lamállarazé

anangá lállumáca
anangá lállamaká
anangá lállarazé

We told you
We looked you
We found out you

we (dual) / him (lla / la ? / concord)

xawa'rila
ngiyalla
nowela
larréla
langgusála
longangala

xamata + alá + wá'ri
xamalawa'ri
ngamallayu
namanolawé
lamalarré
lamalanggusí
lamalangohngá

ala = we
xalawa'ri
ngallayu
nánolawé
lalarré
lalanggusí
lalangohngá

We returned it
We drank it
We washed it
We descended it
We climbed it
We scratched it

we (dual) / you (pl) (anangá / jalla)

anangá lo'rájalla
anangá lavratájalla
anangá ladi'rájalla

ánangá lamájallo'ra
ánangá lamájallavahra
ánangá lamájalladi'ri

ánangá lajallo'ra
ánangá lájallavahra
ánangá lajalladi'ri

We pounded you
We wiped you
We stood you

we (dual) / them (lla / concord)

naxox'rahlla
ralahngalla
judahnasalla

namallaxox'rá
ramallalahngá
lamalludahnásá

nallaxox'rá
rallalahngá
lalludahnása

We sewed them
We sang them
We smelt it

we (pl) / you (sg) (ánangá / lla)

ánangá luwa'rállla
ánangá li'rállla
ánangá larahmúzállla

ánangá lamállawa'ri
ánangá lamállahi'ri
ánangá lamállarahm

ánangá lállawa'ri
ánangá lalahi'ri
ánangá lallarahm

We rejected you
We sucked you
We bit you

we (pl) / him (llar / concord)

xaxerallar
ngavizallar
xo'dalar

xamallaxerér
ngamallavingar
xamalo'dér

xallaxerér
ngallavingar
xalo'dér

We broke it
We vomited it
We burnt it

xa'dasalar
za'ranyzalar

xamala'dasár
zamaláh'ranyar

xaladasár
zalah'ranyar

We cooked it
We killed it

we (pl) / you (pl) (ánángá / jalla)

ánángá laxerájalla
ánángá lu'razájalla
ánángá laxurájalla

ánángá lamájallaxeré
ánángá lamájallu'ru
ánángá lamájalla xurá

ánángá lajallaxeré
ánángá lajallu'ru
ánángá lajallaxurá

We broke you
We cut you
We dug you

we (pl) / them (llar / concord)

laxerallar
laxahrrasallar
radallar
yalahngnallar

lamallaxerar
lamallahrrasáhr
lamalladár
yamallahngnár

lallaxerár
lallahrrasáhr
lalladár
yallahngnár

We broke them
We feared them
We pulled them
We heard them

you (pl) / me (ngángá / lla)

ngángá lazínilla
ngángá lazílla
ngángá lizílla
ngángá lamposílla
ngángá luwazílla

ngángá laméllazené
ngángá laméllazé
ngángá laméllizí
ngángá laméllamposá
ngángá laméllawáng

ngángá léllazené
ngángá léllazé
ngángá lellizí
ngángá lellamposá
ngángá lellawáng

You quarreled me
You stabbed me
You fed me
You picked out me
You spilled me

you (pl) / him (nga / concord)

xazahnánga
lazosénga
ngazangínga

xamángázáhná
lamángázosé
ngamángázangi

xángázágná
lángázosé
ngángázangi

You (pl) swallowed it
You lost it
You walked up it

you (pl) / us (dual) (ngángá / jalla)

ngángá labuzájalla
ngángá labcájalla
ngángá laxarrasajalla
ngángá lalanggasájalla
ngángá lomájalla
ngángá laxuxacájalla

ngángá lamájallabih
ngángá lamájalla abahcé
ngángá lamájalla xarrasá
ngángá lamájallalanggasá
ngángá lamájallominá
ngángá lamájallaxuxáca

ngángá lájallabih
ngángá lájalla abahcé
ngángá lájalla xarrasá
ngángá lájallalanggasá
ngángá lájallommá
ngángá lájallaxuxáca

You hit us
You stoned us
You frightened us
You helped us
You hunted us
You slandered us

you (pl) / us (pl) (ngángá / jallar)

ngángá lirrájallar
ngángá lamandájallar

ngángá lamájallirríhr
ngángá lamájallaman

ngángá lajallirríhr
ngángá lajallaman

You chased us
You fried us

nyazéjalla
lommájalla
lizájalla

nyamájallazé
lamájallommá
lamájallizí

nyájallazé
lájallommá
lájallizí

They stabbed us
They caught us
They fed us

they / us (pl) (élangá / lla)

élangá labuzálla

élangá lamajallavarar

élangá lájallavarar

They wiped us

(concord / jallar)

la'rahnyzájallar
nyapájallar
lannájallar

lamájalla 'rahnyar
nyamájallapár
lamájallannár

lájalla 'rahnyar
nyájallapár
lajallannár

They killed us
They took us
They refused us

they / you (pl) (élangá / jalla)

élangá la'rahnyzájalla

élangá lamájalla 'rahnya

élangá lájalla 'rahnya

They killed you

(concord / jalla)

lanyjállá
ya'di'rájalla
labuzájalla
ravájalla

lamállanyjá
yamájalla 'di'rí
lamájalla bih
ramájalla vá

lállanyjá
yajalla 'di'rí
lajalla bih
rájallavá

They put you
They woke you up
They hit you
They stoned you

they / them (lla / concord)

élangá lapalla

élangá lamallapá

élangá lallapá

They took them

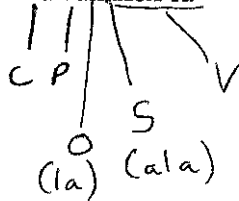
lahji lapa e'ra
láhvla liya ngan
nyin nyirrih yaxrany
rulá ratih ngár
lahnná lamandi ngáhla'ra
nyer nyahxox'ra nm'dareza

yapalla
ngiyalla
yirrihlla
ngatihlla
ngamandálla
naxox'ralla

yamallapa
ngamallayu
yamallirrih
ngamallatih
ngamallaman
namallaxox'rá

yapalla
ngallayu
yallirrih
ngallatih
ngallaman
nallaxon'ra

The people take the goats
The cats drink milk
The dogs chase the hens
The streams have water
The mothers cook the stew
The girls sew clothes



Data for Luaya Pronouns

3rd Person subject: stand alone pronoun

he / me

ngu xangányi

ngu xamányinga

ngu xányangá

He saw me

he / you (sg)

ngu xangásanga
ngu xavánga

ngu xamángangása
ngu xamángavá

ngu xángangása
ngu xángavá

He showed you
She stoned you

he / him

ngu ngguwandi
ngu nggitih
ngu nggapa
ngu nggahze
ngu nggah'rahnyzi

ngu nggamáwan
ngu nggamanyá
ngu nggamapá
ngu nggamazé
ngu nggama'rahnya

ngu nggáwan
ngu nggányá
ngu nggápá
ngu nggázé
ngu nggá'rahnya

He harvested it
He ate it
He took it
He stabbed it
He killed it

he / we (dual)

ngu xuwa'rája
ngu xu'razája

ngu xamájawa'rí
ngu xamáju'ru

ngu xájawa'rí
ngu xáju'ru

He returned us
It cut us

he / we (pl)

ngu xahvizájar

ngu xamájavíngar

ngu xájavíngar

He shaved us

he / you (pl)

ngu xahmumája
ngu xavája
ngu xangája
ngu xu'rahzája

ngu xamájamumí
ngu xamájavá
ngu xamájangá
ngu xamáju'ru

ngu xájamumí
ngu xájavá
ngu xájangá
ngu xáju'ru

He moved you
He stoned you
He saw you
He cut you

ngu nggamumája
ngu nggabuxája
ngu ngguvája
ngu nggahlahngzája
ngu nggizíja

ngu mnggamájamumí
ngu nggamájabih
ngu nggamájuvíh
ngu nggamájaláhnga
ngu nggamájizí

ngu nggájamumí
ngu nggájabih
ngu nggájuvíh
ngu ngájalahnga
ngu nggájizí

He moved you
He hit you
He shot you
He heard you
She fed you

he / them

ngu xadala

ngu xamaladá

ngu xaladá

He guided them

they / me

élangá lalahngzília
élangá larmuzília

élangá lamélla lánnga
élangá laméllarahm

élangá lellaláhnga
élangá léllarahm

They knew me
They bit me

they / you (sg)

élangá labuzálla
élangá luválla

élangá lamállabih
élangá lamálluvíh

élangá lállabih
élangá lálluvíh

They hit you
They shot you

they / him

they / we (dual)

they / we (pl)

élangá labuzálla

élangá lamajallavarar

élangá lájallavarar

They wiped us

they / you (pl)

élangá la`rahnyzájalla

élangá lamájalla `rahnya

élangá lájalla`rahnya

They killed you

they / them

élangá lapalla

élangá lamallapá

élangá lallapá

They took them

3rd person object; subject stand alone pronoun

I / him

nyi nggazi
nyi nggawa
nyi ngganyji
nyi nggapa
nyi nggapa

nyi nggamáza
nyi nggamawá
nyi nggamanyjá
nyi nggamapá
nyi nggamabih

nyi nggáza
nyi nggáwá
nyi nggányjá
nyi nggápá
nyi nggábih

I gave him ???
I married her
I put it ??
I took it
I hit him

you (sg) / him

nga nggawe
nga nggangah'ri
nga nggitih
nga ngga'tasa
nga nggirrih

nga nggamawé
nga nggamangah'ri
nga nggamanyá
nga nggama'tasá
nga nggamirrih

nga nggáwé
nga nggáangah'ri
nga nggányá
nga nggá'tasá
nga nggirrih

You washed him
You carried it
You ate it
You sharpened it
You chased it

we (dual) / him

we (pl) / him

you (pl) / him

Miscellaneous Cwaya Grammar

Elizabeth Guest 2/5/98

Demonstratives

I have only come across 2 demonstrative words. One meaning 'this' and the other 'that'.

This:

The word for 'this' is given by 'xá', where the 'x' varies according to concord agreement. Note that 'nggá' is often used instead of 'xá' for the appropriate classes.

Examples

lu'ra lá	This stick
ngin ngá	This dog
e'ra yá	These goats
xahdam ngga	This book

That:

The word for 'that' is given by 'xuwí', where the 'x' varies according to concord agreement. Note that, similarly to 'this', ngguwí is often used instead of 'xawí' for the appropriate classes.

Examples

nguwa nguwi	That billy goat
nyadhri nyuwi	Those cows
'dúnggar ngguwí	That drum
iduwan yawi	Those shoes

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns have concord agreement with the object that is possessed. The pronouns are:

my	xanyi
your (sg)	xangá
his	xangun
our (dual)	xaríh
our (plural)	xer
your (pl)	xala
their	xén

Examples

Ngin ngá nganyi.	This is my dog.
E'ra yá yarih.	These are our goats.
Nguwa nguwí ngala.	That is your billy goat.
Nyahdri nyuwí ngala.	Those are your cows
Wa'ra xuwí xangun.	That is his tree.
Iduwan yá yangun.	These are his shoes.
Xahdam nggá xen.	This is their book.
Wábba xanyi mela	My father came

ngahrciht
ngahril
ngahrilet
ngah'rendahr
ngáhvihn
ngézahr
ngisáhm
ngón
ngosahller
ngóhl
ngohny
ngumpáhl
ngunahny
ngurahny
o'dahm
opot
tahrmpel
tahrmpél
urud
uzahl
úzahr
uhmbáhr
wadrel
wal
wánn'dahng
wángal
wázen

ngahja
ngahrcihza
ngahríla
ngahríleza
ngah'rendahra
ngahvíhna
ngezáhra
ngisahma
ngóna
ngosahllera
ngóhla
ngohnya
ngumpáhla
ngunahnya
ngurahnya
o'dahma
opza
tahrmpela
tahrmpela
uruza
uzahla
uzáhra
uhmpahra
wadrela
wála
wann'dáhnga
wángála
wazena

boy, child
sesame
sky, cloud
dirt
dove
blood
sperm
winter
porcupine
excrement, stool
tears
saliva
hook
big, long basket
diarrhoea
tree, type of
forehead
lorry
car
monster
forehead
pig
door
tree, type of
fly
worm
sheep
tree, type of

Object case suffix = -ny

gálam
flá
kursih
lá'dullá
lá'dulla
lájahlá
lámmá
lampáhla
lártá
la'ráhcirrih
lá'ráhnggá
la'rihny
lasá
layína
lahbbuh
láhbórá
lahmá'ruwá
lahrmá'ra
lah'rngacá
láhzejá
linní
linníh
lisála
lojá
lórlla
lúdu
lu'ráhbillí
maréxa

gálamany
flány
kúrsihny
lá'dullány
lá'dullány
lájahlány
lámmány
lampáhlany
lartany
la'ráhcirrihny
la'ráhnggany
la'rihnyany
lahahny
layínany
lahbbúhny
láhbórány
lahmá'ruwány
lahrmá'rahny
lah'rngacány
láhzejány
linníny
linníhny
lisálany
lojánny
lórllany
lúduny
lu'ráhbillíny
maréxany

pen
flour
chair
insect, type of
insect, type of found in cave
tree, type of
chin
grasshopper, type of
green fennel
flower, type of
sorghum, kind of, donkey
kind of tree with edible roots
herb, type of
tree, type of
lake
dora cane
herb, type of
pottery
tree, type of
type of special herb root
edible root of palm leaf
sycamore tree
weevil
joint
testes
tree, type of dum
insect, type of
sorghum, type of

mahrta
nga'rá
ngá'ráhnggá
ngah'rngacá
ngúwá
oráh
órtá
ózáhmpá
óhllá
táksih
tahrabéza
wánní

Object case suffix = -ngu

ampuh
kannih
náanna
ngalla
ngómme
ngoh'tí
ojé
oka
ommá
wábbá

Object case suffix = none

éhra
ába'ru
inya
lah'rja
lé'da
nga'ra
zar
zárzi
za'ru
sima
ziju
zixih
lá'ra
wa'dala
xalu
zárbabála
ngála'ra
xa'reya

Object case suffix: irregular

áwa

mahrtany
nga'rány
ngá'ráhnggány
ngah'rngacáhny
nguwány
orány
órtáhny
ózáhmpáhny
ólláhny
táksiny
tahrbézahny
wánníny

ampuhngu
kannihngu
náannangu
ngallangu
ngómméngu
ngoh'tingu
ojengu
okahngu
ommahngu
wábbángú

éhra
ába'ru
inya
lah'rja
lé'da
ngá'ra
zar
zárzi
za'ru
sima
ziju
zixih
lá'ra
wa'dala
xalu
zárbabala
ngála'ra
xá'reya

áwáw

horse
gum
sorghum, type of
insect, type of
billy goat
husband
bowl
ostrich
oesophagus
taxi
table
snake, type of

5th born girl
2nd born girl
mother
3rd born boy
police
2nd born boy
3rd born girl
first born boy
4th born boy
father

leopard
fog
mouth
insect, type of
coconut
kid
rope
meat
hair
scorpion
intestines, gut
thorn
salt
mucus
smoke
herb, type of
stew
guinea fowl

moon

More Thoughts on Cwaya Pronouns
(following on from B. Guest's paper on Cwaya Pronouns of 14/4/98)

August 3rd 98 by Janet Persson

Elizabeth left some unsolved problems and questions. Looking at the data supplied by the Cwaya team and Elizabeth's analysis I make some suggestions, as follows:

1) There are indeed three sets of personal pronouns, an independent set (which E.G. calls "standalone" and two sets which occur as affixes on the verb word. The independent set is as E.G. gives it, i.e.

Sg.	Pl.
1. nyi	1. alangá(r)
2. nga	2. ngángá
3. ngu	3. elangá

2) The affixed pronouns have subject and object sets but both subject and object pronouns also have two forms - one could also say that there are four sets of affixed pronouns. I call the two forms Form 1 and Form 2.

Subject pronouns

Form 1 This form is used everywhere except when the object is a third person plural pronoun. It is possible, however, to use the independent pronouns as the subject rather than this affixed form but we do not have the data to determine when. Emphasis? Clarity?

Sg.	Pl.
1. nyi	1. ala
2. nga	2. ángá
3. ngu	3. ála (the high tone is questionable)

in fact, this high tone belongs to the 0

One has to remember in order to arrive at this conclusion that Cwaya does not have long vowels and that /a/ may be a default vowel. Therefore when the past tense morpheme /ma/ or the concord marker is combined with 1st pers. pl. /ala/ or 3rd pers. pl. /ála/ etc. one of the /a/ vowels will be deleted. The tone, however, is taken from the pronoun.

Form 2. This form is used only when the object is a 3rd pers. pl. pronoun. It is derived from the Form 1 pronouns by deleting initial consonants and by deleting /nga/ on the end of the 2nd pers. pl. (This last point still needs checking.) We then get:

Sg.	Pl.
1. i	1. ala
2. a	2. á (needs checking, especially high tone)
3. u	3. ala

This explains such forms as /yelanya/ "I will eat them" (/e/ is a fusion of /a/ and /i/)
/nyaluvih/ "you will shoot them"
/yamulapa/ "he took them/ etc.

Also forms such as /xamángázahná/ "you (pl) swallowed" - the high tone on /ma/ here belongs to the subject, not the object pronoun. In the future tense it combines with the high tone marking future i.e. there is only one high tone, not two.

What then is /la/ that follows the subject pronoun? Perhaps it is a morpheme indicating that there is a plural object in the clause. The reason that 1st and 3rd pers. pl. pronouns come out apparently as /alla/ is that where /ala/ is followed by /la/ the middle /a/ has been deleted.

Object Pronouns

When S ū a la sg pronoun or a noun

Form 1 Used everywhere except when the subject is third person plural, whether noun or pronoun, I think.

Sg S

- | Sg. | Pl. |
|------------------|--|
| 1. nyi | 1. ája |
| 2. 'ngá (or ngá) | 2. ája |
| 3. '(zero) | 3. (zero) + la (?) lamala tahrmpel apá |

The high tones are an integral part of the pronouns and explain the apparent tone changes on past tense markers and concord markers etc..

/la/ following the object pronoun is then taken to indicate a plural subject. See note on /la/ under subject pronouns.

Form 2 Used where the subject is 3rd pers. pl. ^{no, any person} whether noun or pronoun.

Pl. S

- | Sg. | Pl. |
|------------|------------|
| 1. í (la) | 1. ája(la) |
| 2. á (la) | 2. ája(la) |
| 3. '(zero) | 3. (zero) |

Again, the high tones are an integral part of the pronouns and show up as high tones on the preceding syllable of the verb word.

What then of the /lla/ following the pronoun? One could view it as /lala/ with one vowel deleted. One /la/ would be interpreted as marking plural subject, but what of the other? Is it really part of the pronoun? Or has /l/ been doubled to distinguish it from subject forms like /ala/? I haven't had time to investigate this question properly.