

The part in blue are COMMENTS.

A1. The event or situation occurred today

a) Jack moulded a clay pot

Jack nwone buia.

Jack nwo-ne buia

Jack mould-PST clay.pot

‘Jack moulded a clay pot’

b) Mavuto went to the market

Mavuto hɔle dwanu.

Mavuto hɔ-le dwa-nu

Mavuto go-PST market-LOC

‘Mavuto went to the market’

c) Timothy insulted the man

Timothy pepele biane nzoa

Timothy pe~pe-le bia-ne nzoa

Timothy RED~cut-le man-DEF insult

‘Timothy insulted the man’

d) Maureen closed the door

Maureen tole anoa nanu.

Maureen to-le anoa-na-nu

Maureen close-PST door-DEF-LOC

‘Maureen closed the door’

e) Jennifer combed her hair

Jennifer tolile ye tianu.

Jennifer toli-le ye tia-nu

Jennifer comb-PST POSS head-LOC

‘Jennifer combed her hair’

A2. The event or situation occurred yesterday (if the sentences are identical those in (A1), say ‘same as above’)

a) Jack moulded a clay pot

[SAME AS ABOVE]

b) Mavuto went to the market

- c) Timothy insulted the man
- d) Maureen closed the door
- e) Jennifer combed her hair

A3. The event or situation occurred two days ago (if the sentences are identical to those in (A2), say ‘same as above’)

- a) Jack moulded a clay pot
- b) Mavuto went to the market
- c) Timothy insulted the man
- d) Maureen closed the door
- e) Jennifer combed her hair

[SAME AS ABOVE]

A4. The event or situation occurs on a regular basis

The *habitual aspect* in Esahie is marked tonally, as a **low tone** [̀] on monosyllabic verbs and a sequence of **low-high** [̀] [´] tones on disyllabic verbs.

- a) Jack washes his own dishes

Jack nwùnzí yebòbò ye ñgyenzee nu.

Jack nwùnzí ye-bòbò ye ñ-gyenzee-nu.

Jack wash.HAB POSS-EMP POSS PL-dish-LOC

‘Jack washes his own dishes’

- b) Mavuto goes to the market

Mavuto k̀d̀ dwa-nu.

Mavuto k̀d̀ dwa-nu

Mavuto go.HAB market-LOC

‘Mavuto goes to the market’

- c) Timothy likes the man

Timothy k̀r̀ó bia ne (dwilè).

Timothy k̀r̀ó bia ne (dwilè)

Timothy like.HAB man DEF (matter)

‘Timothy likes the man’

- d) Maureen rides a bicycle

Maureen twúí sakele/dadepongó.

Maureen twúí sakele/dadepongó

Maureen ride.HAB bicycle

‘Maureen rides a bicycle’

e) Jennifer draws pictures

Jennifer yè mvoni

Jennifer yè mvoni

Jennifer make.HAB photo

‘Jennifer makes (draws) photos’

A5. The event or situation is currently ongoing (NB, NOT SAME AS ABOVE)***

The *progressive aspect* is also marked **tonally**, with a **high tone** [´] and a sequence of **high-high** [´] [´], on monosyllabic and disyllabic verbs, respectively.

a) Jack is washing his own dishes

Jack nwúnzí yebóbo ye ngyenzeenu.

Jack nwúnzí ye-bóbo ye n-gyenzee-nu.

Jack wash.PROG POSS-EMP POSS PL-dish-LOC

‘Jack is washing his own dishes’

b) Mavuto is going to the market

Mavuto kó dwanu.

Mavuto kó dwa-nu

Mavuto go.PROG market-LOC

‘Mavuto is going to the market’

c) Timothy is speaking to the man

Timothy dwúdwó kyire bian

Timothy dwúdwó kyíré bia-n

Timothy talk.PROG show.PROG man-DEF

‘Timothy is talking to the man’

d) Maureen is riding a bicycle

Maureen twúí dadepongó

Maureen twúí dadepongó

Maureen ride.PROG bicycle

‘Maureen is riding the bike’

- e) Jennifer is drawing pictures

Jennifer yé mvoni.

Jennifer yé mvoni

Jennifer make photo

‘Jennifer is drawing pictures’

A6. The event or situation will occur later today

- a) Jack will wash his own dishes

Jack ko-nwunzi ye-bòbò ye ñgyenzeenu.

Jack ko-nwunzi ye-bòbò ye ñ-gyenzee-nu

Jack FUT-wash POSS-EMP POSS PL-dish-LOC

‘Jack will wash his own dishes’

- b) Mavuto will go to the market

Mavuto kòhò dwanu.

Mavuto kò-hò dwa-nu

Mavuto FUT-gomarket-LOC

‘Mavuto will go to the market’

- c) Timothy will insult the man

Timothy kòpepè bianè nzoa.

Timothy kò-pe~pè bia-ne nzoa

Timothy will-RED~cut man-DEF insult

‘Timothy will (severally) insult the man’

- d) Maureen will ride a bicycle

Maureen kohwi dadepongò.

Maureen ko-hwi dadepongò

Maureen FUT-ride bicycle

‘Maureen will ride a bike’

- e) Jennifer will draw pictures

Jeniffer kòyè mvoni

Jeniffer kò-yè mvoni

Jennifer FUT-make photo
'Jennifer will make (draw) pictures'

A7. The event or situation will occur tomorrow (if the sentences are identical to those in (A6), say 'same as above'). [SAME AS ABOVE]

- a) Jack will wash his own dishes
- b) Mavuto will go to the market
- c) Timothy will insult the man
- d) Maureen will ride a bicycle
- e) Jennifer will draw pictures

A8. The event or situation will occur the day after tomorrow (if the sentences are identical to those in (A7), say 'same as above'). [SAME AS ABOVE]

- a) Jack will wash his own dishes
- b) Mavuto will go to the market
- c) Timothy will insult the man
- d) Maureen will ride a bicycle
- e) Jennifer will draw pictures

If your language has other forms of marking future time over and above those indicated in A6–A8, please indicate and provide examples following the pattern above.

A9. The event or situation was ongoing at the said time

- a) Jack was washing dishes when we arrived

Yε walen, na Jack nwúnzí yebóbo ye ηgyenzeenu.

Yε dwu-le-n, na Jack nwúnzí ye-bóbo ye
1PL arrive-PST-DEF, PST Jack wash.PROG POSS-EMP

POSS

η-gyenzee-nu

PL-dish-LOC

'When we arrived, Jack was washing his own dishes'

OR

Na Jack nwúnzí yebóbo ye ηgyenzeenu emere bóo ye dwulen

Na Jack nwúnzí ye-bòbò ye η-gyenzee-nu
 PST Jack wash.PROG POSS-EMP POSS PL-dish-LOC
 emere bɔɔ ye dwu-le-n
 when REL 3PL arrive-PST-DEF

‘Jack was washing his own dishes by the time we arrived’

b) Mavuto was going to the market when we met him

Na Mawuto kó dwanu emere bɔɔ ye yialen
 Na Mawuto kó dwa-nu emere bɔɔ
 PST Mawuto go market-LOC when REL
 ye yia-le-n
 3PL meet-PST-DEF

‘Mavuto was going to the market when we met him’

c) Timothy was speaking to the man when Sam left

Na Timothy dwúdwó kyere bian emere bɔɔ Sam file beren
 Na Timothy dwúdwó kyéré bia-n emere bɔɔ
 PST Timothy speak.PROG show.PROG man-DEF when
 REL
 Sam fi-le bere-n
 Sam leave-PST there-DEF

‘Timothy was speaking to the man when Sam left’

d) Maureen was riding a bicycle when we saw her

Na Maureen twúí dadepongò emere bɔɔ ye nwune yen.
 Na Maureen twúí dadepongò emmerebɔɔ
 PST Maureen ride.PROG bicycle when REL
 ye nwu-ne ye-n.
 1PL see-PST 3SG-DEF

‘Maureen was riding a bicycle when we saw her’

e) Jennifer was drawing pictures before we arrived

Na Jennifer yé mvoni emmere bɔɔ ye dwulen.
 Na Jennifer yé mvoni emere bɔɔ ye dwu-le-n.
 PST Jennifer make photo when REL 3PL dwu-PST-DEF

‘Jennifer was making (drawing) pictures when we arrived’

A10. The event or situation had just come to pass at the said time

- a) Jack had just washed the dishes when we arrived

Na Jack anwunzi yebobo ye ngyenzeenu emere boo ye dwulen.

Na Jack a-nwunzi ye-bobo ye n-gyenzee-nu
PST Jack PFV-wash POSS-EMP POSS PL-dish-LOC
emmere boo ye dwu-le-n
when REL 1PL arrive-PST-DEF

‘Jack had washed his own dishes when we arrived’

- b) Mavuto had gone to the market when we left

Na Mavuto ahoo dwanu emere boo ye file beren

Na Mavuto a-hoo dwa-nu emere boo
PST Mavuto PFV-go market-LOC when REL
ye-fi-le bere-n
3PL-leave-PST there-DEF

‘Mavuto had gone to the market at the time we left’

- c) Timothy had spoken to the man that morning

Na Timothy ne bian adwudwo soo ngyeremoo.

Na Timothy ne bia-n a-dwudwo soo ngyeremoo-n
PST Timothy CONJ man-DEF PFV-talk DEM morning-DEF

‘Timothy and the man had spoken that morning’

- d) Maureen had ridden a bicycle for three months

Na Maureen ahwi sakele bosome nza

Na Maureen a-hwi sakele bosome nza.
PST Maureen PFV-ride bicycle month three

‘Maureen had ridden a bike for three months’

- e) Jennifer had drawn pictures before we arrived

Na Jennifer aye mvoni.

Na Jennifer a-ye mvoni.
PST Jennifer PFV-make photo

‘Jennifer had made/drawn pictures’

A11. The event or situation will be ongoing at the said time

CONS in the gloss stands for consecutive marker. This marker is used to show that a sequence of verbs have the same TAM marker in a construction.

a) Jack will be washing his clothes when we arrive home

Sε yedwu awuro aa Jack kopo ye ningyen.

Sε ye-dwu awuro aa Jack ko-po ye ningyen.

COND 1PL-arrive home CONS Jack FUT-wash POSS things

‘When we arrive home Jack will wash his clothes’

b) Mavuto will be going to the market in the morning

Mavuto koho dwanu ngyeremɔn.

Mavuto ko-ho dwa-nu ngyeremɔ-n.

Mavuto FUT-go market-LOC morning-DEF

‘Mavuto will go to the market in the morning’

c) Timothy will be speaking to the man starting tomorrow

Ofi ehema bɔɔ ɔkɔn, Timothy kodwudwo kohyire bian.

Ofi ehema_i bɔɔ ɔ_i-kɔ-n, Timothy ko-dwudwo

From tomorrow REL 3SG-go.PROG-DEF Timothy FUT-talk

ko-hyire bia-n

FUT-show man-DEF

‘From tomorrow onwards, Timothy will be speaking to the man’

d) Maureen will be riding a bicycle from next week

Ofi dapen bieku, Maureen kohwi sakele.

Ofi dapen bieku, Maureen ko-hwi sakele.

From one.week another, Maureen FUT-ride bike

‘From next week, Maureen will be riding a bike’

e) Jennifer will be drawing pictures until you return

Jeniffer kɔye mvoni kopem kyε ekɔwa.

Jeniffer ko-ye mvoni kopem kyε ε-ko-wa.

Jennifer FUT-draw photo until when 3SG-FUT-come

‘Jennifer will make/draw pictures until you come.’

B1. The event or situation occurred today (assume the information in brackets to be true at the

Time of speaking).

a) Jack moulded a clay pot (The pot still exists).

Jack anwo buia.

Jack a-nwo buia

Jack PFV-mould clay pot

‘Jack moulded a clay pot.

- b) Mavuto went to the market (Mavuto is at the market)

Mavuto ahɔ dwanu.

Mavuto a-hɔ dwa-nu

Mavuto PFV-go market-LOC

‘Mavuto has gone to the market’

- c) Timothy insulted the man (The man is angry)

Timothy apepe bia ne nzoa.

Timothy a-pe~pe bia ne nzoa

Timothy PFV-RED~cut man DEF insult

‘Timothy has insulted the man’

- d) Maureen closed the door (The door is closed)

Maureen ato anoananu

Maureen a-to anoa-n-anu

Maureen PFV-close door-DEF-LOC

‘Maureen has closed the door’

- e) Jennifer combed her hair (The hair looks kempt)

Jennifer atoli ye tianu

Jennifer a-toli ye ti-anu

Jennifer PFV-comb POSS head-LOC

‘Jennifer has combed her hair’

B2. The event or situation occurred today (assume the information in brackets to be true at the Time of speaking.

Note: if the sentences are identical to those in (B1), say ‘same as above’).

- a) Jack moulded a clay pot (the pot is broken)

Jack nwone buia

Jack nwo-ne buia

Jack mould-PST clay.pot

‘Jack moulded a clay pot’

- b) Mavuto went to the market (Mavuto has since returned from the market or gone to another place).

Mavuto hole dwanu.

Mavuto ho-le dwa-nu.

Mavuto go-PST market-LOC

‘Mavuto went to the market’

- c) Timothy insulted the man (Timothy has since apologized and the man has forgiven him),

Timothy pepele bian nzoa.

Timothy pe~pe-le bia-n nzoa

Timothy RED-cut-le man-DEF insult

‘Timothy insulted the man’

- d) Maureen closed the door (The door is open)

Maureen tole anoananu

Maureen to-le anoa-n-anu

Maureen close-PST door-DEF-LOC

‘Maureen closed the door’

- f) Jennifer combed her hair (The hair is disheveled)

Jennifer tolile ye tianu

Jennifer toli-le ye ti-anu

Jennifer comb-PST POSS head-LOC

‘Jennifer combed her hair’

B3. The event or situation occurred yesterday (assume the information in brackets is true at the Time of speaking. Note: if the sentences are identical to those in (B1/B2), say ‘same as above’).

- a) Jack moulded a clay pot (The pot still exists)

[SAME AS B1]

- b) Mavuto went to the market (Mavuto is at the market)
- c) Timothy insulted the man (The man is angry)
- d) Maureen closed the door (The door is closed)
- e) Jennifer combed her hair (The hair looks kempt)

B4. The event or situation occurred yesterday (assume the information in brackets is true at the time of speaking. Note: if the sentences are same those in (B3), say 'same as above')

- a) Jack moulded a clay pot (the pot is broken) [SAME AS B2]
- b) Mavuto went to the market (Mavuto has returned from the market or gone to another place).
- c) Timothy insulted the man (Timothy has since apologized and the man has forgiven him)
- d) Maureen closed the door (The door is open).
- e) Jennifer combed her hair (The hair is dishevelled).

B5. The event or situation occurred the day before yesterday (assume the information in Brackets is true at the time of speaking. Note: if the sentences are identical to those in B3/B4, say 'same as above').

- a) Jack moulded a clay pot (the pot still exists) [SAME AS B3]
- b) Mavuto went to the market (Mavuto is at the market)
- c) Timothy insulted the man (The man is angry)
- d) Maureen closed the door (The door is closed)
- e) Jennifer combed her hair (The hair looks kempt)

B6. The event or situation occurred the day before yesterday (assume the information in Brackets is true at the time of speaking. Note: if the sentences are identical to those in B3/B4, say 'same as above').

a) Jack moulded a clay pot (the pot is broken)

[SAME AS B4]

b) Mavuto went to the market (Mavuto has returned from the market or gone to another place)

c) Timothy insulted the man (Timothy has since apologized and the man has forgiven him)

d) Maureen closed the door (The door is open)

e) Jennifer combed her hair (The hair is disheveled)

If your language has other forms of marking past situations over and above those indicated in B1–B6, please indicate and provide examples following the pattern above.

C1. Using the same verb forms you chose for A1 state if it is possible to say that the event took Place yesterday or the day before yesterday.

a) Jack moulded a clay pot yesterday/the day before yesterday

Jack *nwone buia anoma (sĩ)*

Jack *nwo-ne* *buia* *anoma (sĩ)*

Jack *mould-PST* *clay.POT* *yesterday (day.before.yesterday)*

‘Jack moulded a clay pot yesterday (day-before-yesterday)

b) Mavuto went to the market yesterday/the day before yesterday

Mavuto *hõle dwan anoma (sĩ)*

Mavuto *hõ-le* *dwa-n* *anoma (sĩ)*

Mavuto *go-PST* *market-LOC* *yesterday (day.before.yesterday)*

‘Mavuto went to the market yesterday (day-before-yesterday)

c) Timothy insulted the man yesterday/the day before yesterday

Timothy *pepele biane nzoa anoma (sĩ)*

Timothy *pe~pe-le* *bia-ne* *nzoa* *anoma (sĩ)*

Timothy *RED-cut* *man-DEF* *insult* *yesterday (day.before.yesterday)*

‘Timothy insulted the man yesterday (day-before-yesterday)

d) Maureen closed the door yesterday/the day before yesterday

Maureen tole anoananu anoma (sĩ)

Maureen to-le anoa-n-anu anoma (sĩ)

Maureen close-PST door-DEF-LOC yesterday (day.before.yesterday)

‘Maureen closed the door yesterday (day-before-yesterday)

e) Jennifer combed her hair yesterday/the day before yesterday

Jennifer tolile ye tianu anoma (sĩ)

Jennifer toli-le ye ti-anu anoma (sĩ)

Jennifer comb-PST POSS head-LOC yesterday (day.before.yesterday)

‘Jennifer combed her hair yesterday (day-before-yesterday)

C2. Using the same verb forms you chose for A2 and A3 state if it is possible to say that the Event took place today.

a) Jack moulded a clay pot today

Jack nwone buia enne

Jack nwo-ne buia enne

Jack mould-PST clay.pot today

‘Jack moulded a clay pot today’

b) Mavuto went to the market today

Mavuto hɔ-le dwa-n enne

Mavuto hɔ-le dwa-n enne

Mavuto go-PST market-LOC today

‘Mavuto went to the market today’

c) Timothy insulted the man today

Timothy pepele bia ne nzoa enne

Timothy pe~pe-le bia ne nzoa enne

Timothy RED-cut-PST man DEF insult today

‘Timothy insulted the man today’

d) Maureen closed the door today

Maureen tole anoananu enne

Maureen to-le anoa-n-anu enne

Maureen close-PST door-DEF-LOC today

‘Maureen closed the door today’

- e) Jennifer combed her hair today

Jennifer tolile ye tianu enne

Jennifer toli-le ye ti-anu enne

Jennifer comb-PST POSS head-LOC today

‘Jennifer combed her hair today’

- C3. Using the same verb forms you chose for A5 state if it is possible to say that the event will

Occur tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week.

- a) Jack will wash his own dishes tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week

Jack kopo yebobo ningyen ehema (sĩ) /dapen-bieku.

Jack kɔ-po ye-bobo ningyen ehema (sĩ)

Jack FUT-wash POSS things tomorrow (day.after.tomorrow)

/dapen-bieku.

next week

‘Jack will wash his own things tomorrow/next week

- b) Mavuto will go to the market tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week

Mavuto koho dwan ehema (sĩ)/dapen-bieku.

Mavuto kɔ-ho dwa-n ehema (sĩ) /dapen-bieku.

Mavuto FUT-gomarket-DEF tomorrow (daf.after.tomorrow)/ next week

‘Mavuto will go to the market tomorrow/next week

- c) Timothy will insult the man tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week

Timothy kopere bian zoa ehema (sĩ) /dapen-bieku.

Timothy kɔ-pepe bia-ne zoa ehema (sĩ)

Timothy FUT-RED~cut man-DEF insult tomorrow (day.after.tomorrow)

/dapen-bieku.

next week

‘Timothy will insult the man tomorrow/next week

- d) Maureen will ride a bicycle tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week

Maureen kohwi sakele ehema (sĩ)/dap3n-bieku.

Maureen ko-hwi sakele ehema (sĩ) /dap3n-bieku.

Maureen FUT-ride bicycle tomorrow (day.after.tomorrow) next week

‘Maureen will ride the bike tomorrow/next week

e) Jennifer will draw pictures tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week

Jennifer kɔyɛ mvoni ehema (sĩ) /dap3n-bieku.

Jennifer kɔ-yɛ mvoni ehema (sĩ) /dap3n-bieku.

Jennifer FUT-make photo tomorrow (day.after.tomorrow) next week

‘Jennifer will make/draw pictures tomorrow/next week’