

Questionnaire on Tense and Aspect in African Languages

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Introduction

This questionnaire seeks to establish a number of facts related to the encoding and interpretation of temporal relations in African languages. The specific goals of this exercise are (i) to establish if tense systems have clearly marked temporal boundaries (for example some languages mark hodiernal and hestiernal past/future) and thus determine what 'remote/distant' and 'near/recent' tenses mean; (ii) to establish if (and the extent to which) the present tense is distinguished from habitual and (present) progressive aspect; (iii) to determine the extent to which the tense/aspect system is intertwined with the encoding of the 'persistence of the effects' or lack thereof of a past situation (see example 1 below); and (iv) to determine the flexibility in the uses of particular tenses in a language.

As you provide sentences based on the model sentence, please provide, for every example, a latinized version of the pronunciation as it might appear in works written in your language (the 'original text' line), and if there are no standard representations that make the pronunciation clear, please indicate to us as much as you can (in some prefatory remarks) how your transcriptions should be pronounced. If you find it best to use the phonetic alphabet, please do so, but it is not necessary as long as your instructions are clear enough.

Present each example with a morpheme breakdown as well indicating, as best you can, the distinctions between the morphemes. All morphemes within the same word should be separated by dashes and any morpheme that codes several features in an undecomposable form should distinguish the relevant elements by separation with periods. The following examples from ciNsenga are illustrative.

Example 1 (ciNsenga, Bantu N41)

- 1a) Khuzwayo waɛnoɛla ɛ mkoɛndoɛ
Khuzwayo w-a-nol-a mkondo
Khuzwayo SM.C1-PST-sharpen-fv 3.spear
'Khuzwayo sharpened the spear'
- 1b) Khuzwayo eɛnzeɛ waɛnoɛla ɛ mkoɛndoɛ
Khuzwayo Ø-e-nze w-a-nol -a mkondo
SM.C1-PST-be SM.C1-PST-sharpen-fv 3.spear
'Khuzwayo sharpened the spear'

Both sentences in Example 1 describe an event that occurred on the day of utterance (hodiernal past). The difference is that 1a) implies that the spear in question is still sharp (i.e. the effects of 'sharpening' persist) at the time of utterance whereas 1b) implies that the spear is no longer sharp (i.e. the effects of sharpening no longer persist) at utterance time. These interpretive distinctions are exemplary of the sorts of distinctions you will be asked to be sensitive to in answering the questions below. Please be sure to comment whenever you think it will clarify what you take the interpretation to be, and especially if the sentence is acceptable under one interpretation, but not another. If you notice something special, or you want to clarify the morphology or syntax, please comment on that as well (right below the example or set of examples in question. Finally, if a model sentence has more than one translation, be sure to provide both and please indicate, as best you can, whatever differences in meaning or conversational usage might distinguish using one translation or the other.

As the last remarks indicate, in many of the tasks that follow, you will be asked not only for a translation of a model sentence, but for judgments about the scenarios in which the sentence can be appropriately uttered. Please be sure to indicate as clearly as possible which reading for any given sentence is the one you find acceptable and if you find that some examples are more acceptable than others, please use our acceptability scale to give graded judgments, if you feel that such gradations accurately capture your intuitions. The scale is as follows:

* Unacceptable either at all or at least under the interpretation that you have been asked about.

*? Very marginally possible, perhaps only by comparison with an example or interpretation that

is clearly *

?? Very odd. You probably would not say this sentence this way or would not say it this way for the interpretation you have been asked about.

? Just a little off. Something not quite right about it.

OK This sounds like a natural sentence and is an appropriate sentence to use for the interpretation that you have been asked about.

If you have any questions about how to proceed or you would like to check if you are filling in the questionnaire in the way desired, please contact me at R.Simango@ru.ac.za.

Questionnaire

Translate all the sentences in this questionnaire into the specified language in accordance with the context given.

Specify the language into which you are translating here: Limbum

A1. The event or situation occurred today

- a)
- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Jak | à | ba | boo | rkìŋ | nshe. |
| Jack | 3SG.SM | PST1 | mould | pot | clay |
| Jack moulded a clay pot | | | | | |
- b)
- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|------|----|--------|
| Màvutò | à | ba | du | ntaa. |
| Mavuto | 3SG.SM | PST1 | go | market |
| Mavuto went to the market | | | | |
- c)
- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|------|--------|----------|
| Timotì | à | ba | cɛp | ŋgàŋ. |
| Timothy | 3SG.SM | PST1 | insult | the man. |
| Timothy insulted the man | | | | |
- d)
- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------|-------|------|
| Mòrîn | à | ba | cete | kèŋ. |
| Maureen | 3SG.SM | PST1 | close | door |
| Maureen closed the door | | | | |
- e)
- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|
| Jenifà | à | ba | shwa' | tu | zhii. |
| Jennifer | 3SG.SM | PST1 | comb | head | 3SG.POSS.FOC |
| Jennifer combed her hair | | | | | |

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

- a)
- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Jak | à | mɛ | boo | rkìŋ | nshe. |
| Jack | 3SG.SM | PST2 | mould | pot | clay |
| Jack moulded a clay pot | | | | | |
- b)
- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|------|----|--------|
| Màvutò | à | mɛ | du | ntaa. |
| Mavuto | 3SG.SM | PST2 | go | market |
| Mavuto went to the market | | | | |
- c)
- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|------|--------|----------|
| Timotì | à | mɛ | cɛp | ŋgàŋ. |
| Timothy | 3SG.SM | PST2 | insult | the man. |
| Timothy insulted the man | | | | |
- d)
- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------|-------|------|
| Mòrîn | à | mɛ | cete | kèŋ. |
| Maureen | 3SG.SM | PST2 | close | door |
| Maureen closed the door | | | | |
- e)
- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|
| Jenifà | à | mɛ | shwa' | tu | zhii. |
| Jennifer | 3SG.SM | PST2 | comb | head | 3SG.POSS.FOC |
| 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') ***Same as above.***

A4. The event or situation occurs on a regular basis

- a) Jak ke sù'si bkaŋ bvii
 Jack ASP.HAB wash C2-dishes C2-3PL.POSS.FOC
 Jack washes his own dishes
- b) Māvutò ke du ntaa.
 Mavuto ASP.HAB go market
 Mavuto goes to the market
- c) Timoti kòŋ ngàŋ.
 Timothy like the man.
 Timothy likes the man
- d) Mòrîn ke caŋ basikùl
 Maureen ASP.HAB ride bicycle
 Maureen rides a bicycle
- e) Jenifà ke saŋ mnlèŋshi
 Jennifer ASP.HAB draw pictures
 Jennifer draws pictures

A5. The event or situation is currently ongoing

- a) Jak ce sù'si bkaŋ bvii
 Jack ASP.PROG wash C2-dishes C2-3PL.POSS.FOC
 Jack washing his own dishes
- b) Māvutò ce du ntaa.
 Mavuto ASP.PROG go market
 Mavuto is going to the market
- c) Timoti ce làa nè ngàŋ.
 Timothy ASP.PROG speak PREP the man.
 Timothy is speaking to the man
- d) Mòrîn ce caŋ basikùl
 Maureen ASP.PROG ride bicycle
 Maureen is riding a bicycle
- e) Jenifà ce saŋ mnlèŋshi
 Jennifer ASP.PROG draw pictures
 Jennifer is drawing pictures

A6. The event or situation will occur later today

- a) Jak be lò sù'si bkaŋ bvii
 Jack FUT1 wash C2-dishes C2-3PL.POSS.FOC
 Jack will wash his own dishes
- b) Māvutò be lò du ntaa.
 Mavuto FUT1 go market
 Mavuto will go to the market
- c) Timoti be lò cɛp ngàŋ.
 Timothy FUT1 insult the man.
 Timothy will insult the man
- d) Mòrîn be lò caŋ basikùl
 Maureen FUT1 ride bicycle
 Maureen will ride a bicycle
- e) Jenifà be lò saŋ mnlèŋshi
 Jennifer FUT1 draw pictures

Jennifer will draw pictures

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

- a) Jak be f~~uu~~ sù'si bkaŋ bvii
Jack FUT2 wash C2-dishes C2-3PL.POSS.FOC
Jack will wash his own dishes
- b) Māvutò be f~~uu~~ du ntaa.
Mavuto FUT2 go market
Mavuto will go to the market
- c) Timotì be f~~uu~~ cep ŋgàŋ.
Timothy FUT2 insult the man.
Timothy will insult the man
- d) Mòrîn be f~~uu~~ caŋ basikùl
Maureen FUT2 ride bicycle
Maureen will ride a bicycle
- e) Jenifà be f~~uu~~ saŋ mnlèŋshi
Jennifer FUT2 draw pictures
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')

- a) Jak be f~~uu~~ sù'si bkaŋ bvii
Jack FUT2 wash C2-dishes C2-3PL.POSS.FOC
Jack will wash his own dishes
- b) Māvutò be f~~uu~~ du ntaa.
Mavuto FUT2 go market
Mavuto will go to the market
- c) Timotì be f~~uu~~ cep ŋgàŋ.
Timothy FUT2 insult the man.
Timothy will insult the man
- d) Mòrîn be f~~uu~~ caŋ basikùl
Maureen FUT2 ride bicycle
Maureen will ride a bicycle
- e) Jenifà be f~~uu~~ saŋ mnlèŋshi
Jennifer FUT2 draw pictures
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.

This one marks the future time that comes before the time indicated in A6 and A8

- a) Jak be sù'si bkaŋ bvii
Jack FUT0 wash C2-dishes C2-3PL.POSS.FOC
Jack will wash his own dishes
- b) Māvutò be du ntaa.
Mavuto FUT0 go market
Mavuto will go to the market
- c) Timotì be cep ŋgàŋ.
Timothy FUT0 insult the man.
Timothy will insult the man
- d) Mòrîn be caŋ basikùl
Maureen FUT0 ride bicycle
Maureen will ride a bicycle

- e) Jenifà be saŋ mnlènshi
 Jennifer FUT0 draw pictures
 Jennifer will draw pictures

The following mark future time that comes over and above those indicated in A6 – A8

- f) Jak be kèe sù'si bkaŋ bvii
 Jack FUT3 wash C2-dishes C2-3PL.POSS.FOC
 Jack will wash his own dishes
- g) Màvutò be kèe du ntaa.
 Mavuto FUT3 go market
 Mavuto will go to the market
- h) Timotì be kèe cɛp ngàŋ.
 Timothy FUT3 insult the man.
 Timothy will insult the man
- i) Mòrîn be kèe caŋ basikùl
 Maureen FUT3 ride bicycle
 Maureen will ride a bicycle
- j) Jenifà be kèe saŋ mnlènshi
 Jennifer FUT3 draw pictures
 Jennifer will draw pictures

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

- a) Jak à m ce sù'si bkaŋ
 Jack 3rdsg.SMPST3 ASP.PROG wash C2-dishes
 ànfè' wèr à m tose e.
 TEM 1rdpl 3rdpl.SM PST3 arrive vowel echo.
 Jack was washing dishes when we arrived
- b) Màvutò à m ce du ntaa ànfè' wèr-woowèe
 Mavuto 3rdsg.SM PST3 ASP.PROG go market TEM 3rdpl.INCL
 à m tarte e.
 3rdpl.SM PST3 meet vowel echo
 Mavuto was going to the market when we met him
- c) Timotì à m ce de' a ngàŋ ànfè' Sám
 Timothy 3rdsg.SM PST3 ASP.PROG speak AM the man TEM Sam
 à m lòti.
 3rdsg.SM PST3 leave
 Timothy was speaking to the man when Sam left
- d) Mòrîn à m ce caŋ basikùl ànfè' wèr à
 Maureen 3rdsg.SM PST3 ASP.PROG ride bicycle TEM 1stpl 3rdpl.SM
 m ye ye.
 PST3 see 3rdsg.OBJ
 Maureen was riding a bicycle when we saw her
- e) Jenifà à m ce saŋ mnlènshi ànfè' wèr
 Jennifer 3rdsg.SM PST3 ASP.PROG draw pictures TEM 1rdpl
 à m tose e.
 3rdpl.SM PST3 arrive vowel echo.
 Jennifer was drawing pictures before we arrived

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

- a) Jak à m ba nè a ku sù'si bkaŋ
 Jack 3rdsg.SM PST3 be PERF ADJ wash C2-dishes
 ànfè' wèr à m tose e.

- TEM 1rdpl 3rdpl.SM PST3 arrive vowel echo.
Jack had just washed the dishes when we arrived.
- b) Māvutò à m ba nè a ku du ntaa ànfè' wèr
Mavuto 3rdsg.SM PST3 be PERF ADV go market TEM 3rdpl.INCL
à m lòti.
3rdpl.SM PST3 leave
Mavuto had gone to the market when we left
- c) Timotì à m ba nè a ku de' a ngàŋ àmɯŋgàptɔ'
Timothy 3rdsg.SM PST3 be PERF ADJ speak AM the man TEM-morning
anà.
DEM.ANA
Timothy had spoken to the man that morning
- d) Mòrîn à m ba nè a caŋ basikùl mɯwɛ vitaar
Maureen 3rdsg.SM PST3 be PERF ride bicycle C6-months C6-three
Maureen had ridden a bicycle for three months
- e) Jenifà à m ba nè a ku saŋ mnlɛŋshi te
Jennifer 3rdsg.SM PST3 be PERF ADJ draw pictures TEM
wèr kà' tose.
1rdpl TEM arrive
Jennifer had drawn pictures before we arrived.

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

- a) Jak be dù ce sù'si bvi bcè
Jack FUT1 go ASP.PROG wash C2-3rdpl.POSS C2-clothes
ànfè' ce sèe à bà' à là'.
TEM REL 3rdpl 3rdpl.SM arrive PREP home.
Jack will be washing his clothes when we arrive home
- b) Māvutò be ce dù ntaa à mɯgàptɔ'.
Mavuto FUT1 ASP.PROG go market TEM morning
Mavuto will be going to the market in the morning
- c) Timotì be ce de' a ngàŋ ke' a
Timothy FUT1 ASP.PROG speak AM the man start TEM
àyàŋsè.
tomorrow
Timothy will be speaking to the man starting tomorrow
- d) Mòrîn be ce caŋ basikùl ke' ha'ntini.
Maureen FUT1 ASP.PROG ride bicyclele start next week
Maureen will be riding a bicycle from next week
- e) Jenifà be ce saŋ mlɛŋshi caar à kee vɛ.
Jennifer FUT1 ASP.PROG draw pictures until 2ndsg TEM come
Jennifer will be drawing pictures until you return

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

- a) Jak à ba boo rkìŋ nshe.
Jack 3rdsg.SM PST1 mould pot clay
Jack moulded a clay pot (*The pot still exists*)
- b) Māvutò à ba du ntaa.
Mavuto 3rdsg.SM PST1 go market
Mavuto went to the market (*Mavuto is at the market*)

- c) Timotì à ba cep ngàŋ.
 Timothy 3rdsg.SM PST1 insult the man
 Timothy insulted the man (*The man is angry*)
- d) Maurîn à ba cete kèŋ.
 Maureen 3rdsg.SM PST1 close door
 Maureen closed the door (*The door is closed*)
- e) Jenifâ à ba shwa' zhii tu.
 Jennifer 3rdsg.SM PST1 comb C1a-3rdsg.POSS C1a-head
 Jennifer combed her hair (*The hair looks kempt*)

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) Jak à ba boo rkîŋ nshe.
 Jack 3rdsg.SM PST1 mould pot clay
 Jack moulded a clay pot (*the pot is broken*)
- b) Mâvutò à ba du ntaa.
 Mavuto 3rdsg.SM PST1 go market
 Mavuto went to the market (*Mavuto has since returned from the market or gone to another place*)
- c) Timotì à ba cep ngàŋ.
 Timothy 3rdsg.SM PST1 insult the man
 Timothy insulted the man (*Timothy has since apologized and the man has forgiven him*)
- d) Maurîn à ba cete kèŋ.
 Maureen 3rdsg.SM PST1 close door
 Maureen closed the door (*The door is open*)
- e) Jenifâ à ba shwa' zhii tu.
 Jennifer 3rdsg.SM PST1 comb C1a-3rdsg.POSS C1a-head
 Jennifer combed her hair (*The hair is dishevelled*)

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) Jak à m̩ boo rkîŋ nshe.
 Jack 3rdsg.SM PST2 mould pot clay
 Jack moulded a clay pot (*The pot still exists*)
- b) Mâvutò à m̩ du ntaa.
 Mavuto 3rdsg.SM PST2 go market
 Mavuto went to the market (*Mavuto is at the market*)
- c) Timotì à m̩ cep ngàŋ.
 Timothy 3rdsg.SMPST2 insult the man
 Timothy insulted the man (*The man is angry*)
- d) Maurîn à m̩ cete kèŋ.
 Maureen 3rdsg.SM PST2 close door
 Maureen closed the door (*The door is closed*)
- e) Jenifâ à m̩ shwa' zhii tu.
 Jennifer 3rdsg.SM PST2 comb C1a-3rdsg.POSS C1a-head
 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’)
- Jack moulded a clay pot (*the pot is broken*)
 - Mavuto went to the market (*Mavuto has returned from the market or gone to another place*).
 - Timothy insulted the man (*Timothy has since apologized and the man has forgiven him*)
 - Maureen closed the door (*The door is open*).
 - Jennifer combed her hair (*The hair is dishevelled*).

Same as B3.

- 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’).

- Jack moulded a clay pot (*the pot still exists*)
- Mavuto went to the market (*Mavuto is at the market*)
- Timothy insulted the man (*The man is angry*)
- Maureen closed the door (*The door is closed*)
- Jennifer combed her hair (*The hair looks kempt*)

Same as B3.

- 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’).

- Jack moulded a clay pot (*the pot is broken*)
- Mavuto went to the market (*Mavuto has returned from the market or gone to another place*)
- Timothy insulted the man (*Timothy has since apologized and the man has forgiven him*)
- Maureen closed the door (*The door is open*)
- Jennifer combed her hair (*The hair is dishevelled*)

Same as B3.

- * 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.

- | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Jak | à | m | boo | rkiŋ | nshe. |
| Jack | 3 rd sg.SM | PST3 | mould | pot | clay |

Jack moulded a clay pot.
- | | | | | |
|--------|-----------------------|------|----|--------|
| Màvutò | à | m | du | ntaa. |
| Mavuto | 3 rd sg.SM | PST3 | go | market |

Mavuto went to the market.
- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|------|--------|---------|
| Timotì | à | m | cɛp | ngàŋ. |
| Timothy | 3 rd sg.SM | PST3 | insult | the man |

Timothy insulted the man.
- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|------|-------|------|
| Maurîn | à | m | cete | kèŋ. |
| Maureen | 3 rd sg.SM | PST3 | close | door |

Maureen closed the door.
- | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|------|-------|-----------------------------|----------|
| Jenifà | à | m | shwa' | zhii | tu. |
| Jennifer | 3 rd sg.SM | PST3 | comb | C1a-3 rd sg.POSS | C1a-head |

Jennifer combed her hair.

Same as earlier indicated in A9.

- 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. **No! You can only use tense marker m for yesterday past, not ba.**

- | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------------------|
| ??Mòrîn | à | ba | cete | kèŋ | nèŋkùr/à càa nèŋkùr. |
| Maureen | 3SG.SM | PST1 | close | door | yesterday/the day before |

Maureen closed the door yesterday/the day before yesterday

- | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|------|-------|------|------|------------------------------------|
| Jak | à | m | boo | rkiŋ | nshe | nèŋkùr/à càa nèŋkùr. |
| Jack | 3 rd sg.SM | PST2 | mould | pot | clay | yesterday/the day before yesterday |

- Jack moulded a clay pot yesterday/the day before yesterday
- b) Māvutò à m# du ntaa nèḅkùr/à càa nèḅkùr.
Mavuto 3rdsg.SM PST2 go market yesterday/the day before yesterday
Mavuto went to the market yesterday/the day before yesterday
- c) Timotì à m# cɛp ngàḅ nèḅkùr/à càa nèḅkùr.
Timothy 3rdsg.SM PST2 insult the man yesterday/the day before yesterday
Timothy insulted the man yesterday/the day before yesterday.
- d) Maurîn à m# cete kèḅ nèḅkùr/à càa nèḅkùr.
Maureen 3rdsg.SM PST2 close door yesterday/the day before yesterday
Maureen closed the door yesterday/the day before yesterday
- e) Jenifà à m# shwa' zhii tu
Jennifer 3rdsg.SM PST2 comb C1a-3rdsg.POSS C1a-head
nèḅkùr/à càa nèḅkùr.
yesterday/the day before yesterday
Jennifer combed her hair yesterday/the 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) ?? Jak à m# boo rkìḅ nshe ntìni.
Jack 3SG.SM PST2 mould pot clay today
Jack moulded a clay pot today.
- b) ?? Māvutò à m# du ntaa ntìni..
Mavuto 3SG.SM PST2 go market today
Mavuto went to the market today.
- c) ?? Timotì à m# cɛp ngàḅ ntìni.
Timothy 3SG.SM PST2 insult the man today
Timothy insulted the man today.
- d) ?? Mòrîn à m# cete kèḅ ntìni.
Maureen 3SG.SM PST2 close door today
Maureen closed the door today
- e) ?? Jenifà à m# shwa' zhii tu
Jennifer 3SG.SM PST2 comb C1a-3SG.POSS C1a-head
ntini.
today.
Jennifer combed her hair today.

C3. Using the same verb forms you chose for A6 state if it is possible to say that the event will occur tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week. **No! For tomorrow and after, the future is be f#.**

- a) Jak be f# ce sù'si bkaḅ bvii
Jack FUT2 ASP.PROG wash C2-dishes C2-3PL.POSS.FOC
àyàḅse/à càa àyàḅse/ha'ntini.
tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week
Jack will wash his own dishes tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week
- b) Māvutò be f# ce du ntaa.
Mavuto PST2 ASP.PROG go market
àyàḅse/à càa àyàḅse/ha'ntini.
tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week
Mavuto is going to the market tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week
- c) Timotì be f# ce làa nè ngàḅ.
Timothy PST2 ASP.PROG speak PREP the man.

àyàṅse/à càa àyàṅse/ha'ntìni.
 tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week
 Timothy is speaking to the man tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week

d) Mòrín be f~~uu~~ ce caṅ basikùl
 Maureen PST2 ASP.PROG ride bicycle
 àyàṅse/à càa àyàṅse/ha'ntìni.
 tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week
 Maureen is riding a bicycle tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week

e) Jenifà be f~~uu~~ ce saṅ mnlèṅshi
 Jennifer PST2 ASP.PROG draw pictures
 àyàṅse/à càa àyàṅse/ha'ntìni.
 tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week
 Jennifer is drawing pictures tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week

It is possible to say that the event will occur tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week as in A6 in the sense that the subject already started the action and can hence continue. Examples C3 means that the subjects have not yet started the actions.

C4. Using the same verb forms you chose for A7 state if it is possible to say that the events will take place today and translate each sentence with the intended meaning in mind.

- a) ?? Jak be f~~uu~~ sù'si bkaṅ bvii ntìni
 Jack FUT2 wash C2-dishes C2-3PL.POSS.FOC today
 Jack will wash his own dishes today.
- b) ?? Màvutò be f~~uu~~ du ntaa ntìni.
 Mavuto FUT2 go market today
 Mavuto will go to the market today
- c) ?? Timotì be f~~uu~~ cep ṅgàṅ ntìni.
 Timothy FUT2 insult the man today.
 Timothy will insult the man today
- d) ?? Mòrín be f~~uu~~ caṅ basikùl ntìni
 Maureen FUT2 ride bicycle today
 Maureen will ride a bicycle today
- e) ?? Jenifà be f~~uu~~ saṅ mnlèṅshi ntìni
 Jennifer FUT2 draw pictures today
 Jennifer will draw pictures today

Tense forms as chosen in A7 can only be used for tomorrow and not today.