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2 May: started analyzing and tabulating mistakes

1 May: entered into FLEx

31 Mar 08: Finished entering from field book, lots of questions (and errors)

Consultant: Arthur Moiwo

W 26 Mar 2008

Barrie at Tei.

Topics: TMAP, B&T questionnaire

This session was designed to assess Moiwo's suitability as a linguistic consultant – he failed on all counts. Not only did he not speak English well enough to understand the questions he also did not speak Kim! Plus he had been drinking. The latter inability was already evident in the way he performed during the recordings. (See comments in [Metadata audio recordings](#).) During the session recorded here, he showed that he was not in full control of the TMAP system, as much as we have discerned it elsewhere. He made many agreement errors wrt the noun class system. Furthermore, he had trouble with relatively basic vocabulary, saying he would come back to an unknown item or ask a passerby. In fact, he speaks a sort of pidgin Kim, showing mastery of only a few basic structures.

The only value of his performance would be for a conference paper, "How to fake Kim when you don't really know it".

All of these sentences were much more highly contextualized than the glosses indicate.

The data

buy, The boy bought rice.

ɔɔŋ, yèmà wò yón ìkwè.

The boy will buy rice.

òyèmà ní | yón ìkwè.

Mistake: V in 'buy', no idea what *ní* is, as well as odd prefix on 'boy'

The boy wants to buy rice.

yè má gó yón ìkwè.

The boy buys rice every day.

yè má pàlì yón | wón yón ìkwè.

The boy is buying rice right now.

yè má wó yón ìkwè yè [kwɛi]

yesterday, The boy bought rice today.

cá / cá pàngé, yè mà wò yón ìkwè cá.

-- today.

-- ìpààlè.

The boy will buy rice tomorrow.

yè mà wón yón ìkwè kwèn.

I saw the boy buying rice.

yà kénì yè mà wò yón ìkwè

girl, The girl bought rice.

wà mà, wà mà wò yón ìkwè

The girl buys rice / always buys rice.

wà mà wó yón ìkwè / pàlì yón wón yón ìkwè.

Commented that w/o , S means 'She'd buying rice.'

The girl is mature.

wá má wò dù má.

The tones on girl are definitely HH.

The girl is not yet mature.

wá má wò mà dù má wón.

*cén as a negator, translated *wón* as 'yet'

The girl will be mature next year.

wá má wón dù mà ↓ nén dún

year, , two years

nĩ, *ini, ní[?]íyèn

The girl has been mature for one year.

wá má wò dù má | nín?mún

Both vowels in 'one year' are heavily nasalized w/ no nasal C; tones are at the same level – 'one' usually L

join society, the girl joined / she joined Sande ? [for a year?]

hàjí, wámá wò jí / wò jí sàndìlé | ↓nín [nĩ?]

first-born son,

Cò, Tóŋ, Gbòì, Yìmà / Yéémà, yá yémà

Unsure of second-born daughter, likely second, but noted that contrast both tonal and length

Gbɔi has joined Sande.

Gbóí wò jí sàndìlé.

elect, election, They had elected [him?] chief

– , –, àníná á yèmà | kén bèèyè / bèiyé

Not sure what nasal is doing at the end of 'see'

alternative for 'elect', lit. 'make.fall [?, AM said just 'fall'] paper', I dropped the paper. Pichl has it as 'fall' but not as 'make fall' or 'drop' dúgé yáápè?, yà dúgé yápè?

Tones may all be H.

sell, woman, fish, pl / fish *pl, The woman sells fish.

wɔŋ, númá, yípí, yìpé, ìcégè, nùmá wó wóŋ | yípí

She is selling fish.

wó wóŋ yípí

The woman sold fish yesterday.

wò wóŋ yípí cá.

She doesn't sell fish.

wò cèŋ wóŋ yípí.

A uses *ma* with stative verb 'be mature' above.

no fish / Fish is not there.

yípí cè lòn.

chief, He is chief.

hánípàgè / hānīpōgī, wóŋ wó bèèyè (wé)

I am chief.

*yá le bèèyè / yán yá bèèyè.

Co was the chief but is chief no longer.

Cò wón wó bɛ̀ɛ̀yɛ / Cò bɛ̀ɛ̀yɛ wé.

Two years ago ... / Today ... / Tomorrow ...

ìníní | yèn Cò bɛ̀ɛ̀yɛ wé / ìp^háálɛ bɛ̀ɛ̀yɛ wé ... / kwèn | Cǒ wón cón bɛ̀ɛ̀yɛ.

Bring me a chicken! | for [give] him!

Yípi mú sɔ̀gɛ | kéwò / kéúwò!

i/u alternation in 'me'

Bring me a chicken for [give] him!

Yípi má sɔ̀gɛ kéwò / kéúwò!

Why má?

Bring the chief a chicken!

Yípi má sògɛ ké bɛ̀ɛ̀yé!

Bring water!

Yípi mèn má!

give, Give me! Give me water!

kè, kém! ké mì mèn má!

see, Do you see me?

kén, mú kènì yán?

I see something.

yà kén yèn.

Note how this was understood as Perf, not as Imperf

Tried to get 'looking at' or even 'looking for' – all sorts of resistance

I am looking, but I am not seeing it.

yá hón ké nàiyèn, ké yá mà kè nà wòn.

Is the hón after 1sg an alternant of the nasal used for emphasis? – a number of words show a similar alternation (Moiwo 26 Mar 08, other examples) – some others show an alternation between hin and a nasal.

Always uses emphatic form of pronouns.

How is nà being used, as a preposition?

After I burn the field, I plow.

sìnì yà kísí téí bàtá, yá hón gbúfì

clear

yá hón kúé yìtìgá

leave, stop (Kisi màlòó?), I stopped.

yá hón màn. yà mán pàntimwí.

pay, ?, I gave him pay? ?.

págá, núpòmà, yà ké wó págá pòmà.

They brought water.

hàn yìpé ménmá.

High tone of Cmp spreads to first syl of ‘water’.

They are bringing water.

hán yípì mèn má

I sent three chickens to you.

yà pón sògìsé ìrà | làhùm

Phonetics: The sound represented by “r” is further back, probably velar and better represented by [ɣ] or even the velar approximant [ʁ].

What is là, a preposition? and what about ‘you’? Shouldn’t ‘you’ be first?

I will send them tomorrow.

yá hón pón wón keèn.

The verb pón almost seems stressed.

Mistake: uses singular pronoun for plural – could not be singular since the previous sentence featured ‘three chickens’

I will send one chicken tomorrow. (? not glossed in notes)

ya hón pón sògimòn kwèn

It spoiled. wò gbégété

lift, I lifted it.

kùèì, yà kúéí mà.

I am able to lift it.

yáhún gbò kúéí mà.

AM said vowel in ‘able’ was “o”, here and below.

I am not able to lift it.

yà cén gbó kùèì mà.

The pronoun should be before the verb, and I’m not sure this is the proper way to negate this sentence.

cutlass fish, hàgé

Tried to do a little process elicitation with farming

Asked for, “We don’t have to brush.” unable to provide anything except
the word for ‘brush’, ɔɔgɔ

Similarly with, “The first thing we do is burn the field.”

burn the field, first thing

ìtéí bàtà, yàtó tó

I should have waited.

yá hón wóm lòxò

1 sg ? wait day?

Wait for me! wóm mì!

After one, two, three, four months, I will go look.

pangɛ mu, yen, ra, hion, yan kɔ ken

If I meet dry rice,

sìnì yà gbón ̀ikwé sègèní, ya hon gbigi lì tòòn/tóón, yá yógí ma àpòán

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γων, yèmà wò γόν ìkwè.

òyèmà ní | γόν ìkwè.

yèmá gó γόν ìkwè.

yèmá pàlì γόν | wón γόν ìkwè.

yèmá wó γόν ìkwè yè [kwɛɛi]

cá / cá pàngé, yèmà wò γόν ìkwè cá.

-- today.

-- ìpààlè.

yèmà wón γόν ìkwè kwèn.

yà kénì yèmà wò γόν ìkwè

wàmà, wàmà wò γόν ìkwè

wàmà wó γόν ìkwè / pàlìγόν wón γόν ìkwè.

wámá wò dùmá.

wámá wò mà dùmá wón.

wámá wón dùmà ↓ nén dún

nĩ, *ini, ní[?]íyèn

wámá wò dùmá | nín?mún

hàjí, wámá wò jí / wò jí sàndilè | ↓ nín [nĩ?]

Cò, Tón, Gbòì, Yimà / Yéémà, yá yémà

Gbóí wò jí sàndilè.

– , –, ànìná á yèmà | kén bèèyè / bèiyé

dúgè yáápè?, yà dúgè yápè?

γων, númá, yípí, yìpé, ìcégè, nùmá wó wón | yípí

wó wón yípí

wò wón yípí cá.

wò cèη wón yípí.

yípí cè lòn.

hánípàgè / hānīpōgī, wón wó bèèyè (wé)

*yá le bèèyè / yán yá bèèyè.

Cò wón wó bèèyè / Có bèèyè wé.

ìníní | yèn Có bèèyè wé / ìp^háálè bèèyè wé ... / kwèn | Cō wón cón bèèyè.

Yípí mú s^jògè | kéwò / kéúwò!

Yípí má f^jògè kéwò / kéúwò!

Yípí má sògé ké bèèyé!

Yípí mèn má!

kè, kém! ké mì mèn má!

kén, mú kènì yán?

yà kén yèn.

yá hón ké nàiyèn, ké yá mà kè nà wòn.

sìnì yà kísí téí bàtá, yá hón gbúfì

yá hón kúé yìtìgá

yá hón màn. yà mán pàntìmwí.

págá, núpòmà, yà ké wó págá pòmà.

hàn yìpé mén má.

hán yípì mèn má

yà pón sògìsé ìrà | làhùm

yá hón pón wón keèn.

ya hɔn pɔŋ sɔgimɔn kwèn

kùèì, yà kúéí mà.

yáhún gbò kúéí mà.

yà cén gbó kùèì mà.

hàgé

ìtéí bàtá, yàtó tó

yá hón wóm lòxò

wóm mì!

pange mu, yen, ra, hɔn, yan kɔ ken

sìnì yà gbón ìkwé sègèní, ya hon gbigi lì tòòn/tóón, yá yógí ma àpòán