

Sentence structure: $S (O) V$

~~Initial~~ Initial consonant mutation table: front: i e ε a
back: u o ɔ

(C_ΔV_Δ...):

original:	d	t	b	p	g	k	} original C _Δ
V _Δ = front							
V _Δ = back			β		γ		} mutations of C _Δ
			w		w		

NP: (poss) N_{root} - (i)

i: definite article marker (the)

poss: nà - 1sg

ga - 1pl

ta - 3pl

other pronouns:

1sg: gV_{ro}^{*}

1pl: gV_{ro}

3pl: tV_{ro}

V_{po} = { e: object or subject of copula sentence (S is adj)
a: Subject

"it" = t_o^{*} Subject.

and copula
*: the object form of only 1sg and "it" are marked on the verb; see below

V_p (V) - V_{root} - (X).

X: βε = copula

zu = non-copula sentence

only adjective-verbs can take the copula form.

If an adjective-verb takes "zu", it ~~mean~~ means "to make Obj. adj."

V_{root} mutation:

does not mutate: Obj = 1sg or "it"

Copula sentence with 1sg or it mutates in all other cases.

when 1sg = 0, first consonant of V_{root} or S of copula sentence becomes low tone.

V_P continued:

$\gamma = \gamma_a$: non-pronoun S (excluding copula sentences).

1sg and "it" does not occupy the "O" slot; they become $\emptyset$.

~~is only marked on verbs~~

~~6/11~~

a) 1. their green bean, their market

2. our lesson

3. goat

4. my tree

b) 5. it is good

6. I enlarge it

7. we see our pipe

8. they kill their dog

c) 9. bälafɛ

10. ta dāzu

11. ge biɪɛ

12. ga wupu ya lazu

13. gā te Baazu

14. to ta wori lezu