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Polci languages

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Abstract

This paper aims at characterizing the common morphology of Polci languages, and contrasting it to that of Zaar. Zaar and Polci languages all belong to South-Bauchi-West Chadic languages, although they have been assigned to different language clusters by (Shimizu 1978).

Résumé

Cet article présente la morphologie commune des langues polci, et la compare à celle du zaar. Les langues zaar et polci appartiennent toutes aux langues tchadiques de la branche Sud-Bauchi Oriental, bien que pour leur classification interne, (Shimizu 1978) les a rangées dans des groupes de langues différents

Polci languages have been presented as a genetic sub-unit by Shimizu (1978). This language cluster belongs to Chadic, West A; South-Bauchi West languages, Sub-group North. It comprises the following languages: Zùl, Barang, Dìir, Bili, Nyámzax, Lundur, Posə.

From 1995 to 2004, I have done fieldwork on : Dìir, Bili (Buli), Nyámzax (Langas), Posə (Polci) and Luri. Due to difficult conditions of work, the Luri data is very limited¹; likewise, the Buli data is of very poor quality and will not be used in this work.

In this paper, I will give a presentation of the common morphology of the Polci language cluster (CP) as a first step to characterise South Bauchi West languages (SBW). I intend to repeat the operation for the other SBW language clusters identified by Shimizu. As a matter of comparison, the Zaar equivalents (Za) are given next to CP. I will concentrate essentially on verbal and pronominal morphology and give only a few examples of the rest of the morphology and the lexicon. As a convention, I will call the Polci cluster 'Polci' and the Polci language 'Po'.

Po and Za are three-tone languages (Lo = à ; Mid = a; Hi = á) ; the others are two-tone languages (Lo = à ; Hi = a). This will make it difficult for the time being to mark tones on CP

Abbreviations : ACC: accomplishment; AOR: aorist; COP: copula; CP: Common Polci; Di: Dir; DO: direct object; f: feminine; foc: focus; FUT: future; Hi: High tone; IMPF: imperfect; Lo: Low tone; Lu: Luri; Mid: Middle tone; Ny: Nyamzax; m: masculine; p: plural; PC: Proto-Chadic; Po: Polci; Pp: Predicative particle; PREP: preposition; PRO: pronoun; s: singular; Ri:

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¹ Cf. Caron, Bernard. 2004. Le luri. Quelques notes sur une langue tchadique du Nigeria. In *Langues et cultures: terrains d'Afrique. Hommages à France Cloarec-Heiss*, eds. Pascal Boyeldieu and Pierre Nougayrol, 193-201. Louvain-Paris: Peeters..

Rising tone; SBW: South Bauchi West; TAM: Tense-Aspect Marker; Za: Zaar.

1. Pronouns

SBW has lost gender and tends to express number through tone contrast. Polci has not taken that process as far as Za. All different paradigms show little variation. We give individual forms only when they differ from CP.

1.1. Independent

	CP	Zaar
1s	ám	myááni
2s	kí	kyááni
3s	yà(x)/tí	yááni
1p	mù	myààní
2p	kèn	kyààní
3p	wúr	yààshí

1s Di:ámí. 2s Ny kóŋ.

2s Ny kóŋ. 2p Po kì; Ny & Lu: gèn.

3s yà(x) is the most common form and is characteristic of SBW. It contrasts with PC *si (m.) and *ta (f.). Lu has kept the original PC 3s feminine as tí for common 3s. This gender levelling in favour of the feminine gender has been observed by Rudolf Leger in Southern Bole languages (cf. Leger, 2005). Po has kept ti/tə as a variant in Independent Pronouns, and as a logophoric pronoun which appears in [+foc] clauses as well:

- 1 yàà_x wolé dī tə_x/yàà_y kabó ràŋ.
 3S.PERF say COMP 3S.LOG take NEG
He₁ said that he₁ would not take [it].
- 2 a gaa xən tə/*yàà yu nyen.
 in calabash COP 3S.PERF pour milk
She poured milk IN THE CALABASH.

Po has another form, ər, which alternates with yàà/tí/tə and appears with [-human] referents. It is very common in the expression : ər xən... ‘this is why’... It is a grammaticalization of ər ‘thing’ which is found only in Po and Zodi, a neighbouring SBW language belonging to the Dass cluster (cf. Caron, 2002).

3p wúr is characteristic of Polci. Ny wúr; Di wúrí; Po wún; Lu wù.

1.2. Non-verbal Subject

The segmental forms of Non-verbal Subjects (subjects of predicative particles) are very close to those of Independent subjects. Tones of Non-verbal subjects vary a lot in Polci. For example, Lu has Lo everywhere; Ny has Lo everywhere except for 3s; Di has Hi in 1s and 2s, Lo elsewhere. /K/ stands for k/g.

	CP	Zaar
1s	am	mí
2s	kə	kí
3s	ya(x)	cí
1p	mí	mì
2p	Kən	kì
3p	wur	cì

1s Lu à. 1p vowels vary: Po mù; Ny mù; Di mì; Lu mə.

2s kə is uniform. 2p Ny & Lu gèn; Di kèn; Po kì.

3s Po & Lu yàà; Ny yáx; Di yàx. 3p Po & Di wúr; Ny wùr; Lu wù.

1.3. Direct Object

Tones vary according to number (i.e. Po 2s ká & 2p kà) but the variations from one language to another are enormous, i.e. Po has Hi except for 1p & 2p = Lo whereas Ny has Lo except for 1p & 2p = Hi when suffixed to monoverbs beginning with a voiced obstruent, although these consonants usually have a depressing influence on tones (cf. Caron, 2005 on Za).

	CP	Zaar
1s	-m	-əm
2s	-Kə	-kə
3s	-Tə	-tə
1p	-mi	-mí
2p	-gən	-kí
3p	-wur	-shí

1s Di –ini.

2s Po & Ny –kə; Lu gə; Di wuu. 2p Ny & Lu gən; Po kə; Di un.

3s T stands for t/d which are either phonological or morphological variants.

3p Di is reduced to –r.

1.4. Independent Genitive

The base is the Genitive link suffixed with a clitic genitive pronoun : gə-Pro.

	CP	Zaar
1s	geem	gətn
2s	gii	gwàà
3s	giis	gòs
1p	geemi	gòpm
2p	giini	gwààn
3p	gəsən	gwààsən

Except for 3s, forms are highly variable.

1s Ny gáám; Di gèémí; Lu gèèn; Po gəán. 1p Di & Lu gèèmì; Po gām; Ny gəmáŋ.

2s Di gñ; Po gáà; Lu gèè. 2p Di gèémí; Po gām; Lu gèèmì. NB: Ny gíígəŋ (2s) vs gíígəŋ (2p).

3s Dy & Di gñs; Lu gəs; Po gás. 3p Lu gəsán; Po gásán; Ny gñzən; Di géézánì.

2. TAM

2.1. Aorist-Perfective

The Perfective is also used as a narrative and a subjunctive (cf. *infra*). The aspect morpheme is Ø, leaving the person indexes bare. K stands for k/g.

	CP	Zaar
1s	a	mə
2s	Kə	àà
3s	Ø	tə
1p	mə	mə Lo-V
2p	Kə	àà Lo-V
3p	wu	tə Lo-V

- 1p Di mù.
- 2s kə is uniform except for Lu gə. 2p Ny gə, Lu gən.

- 3s Polci is Pro-drop with a \emptyset person index (cf *infra*). 3p **wu** is uniform.

2.2. Subjunctive

The paradigm of the Subjunctive is the same as that of the Perfective, with the following exceptions: 3s has tone variations and in Di and Lu, 2p has a **-n** suffixed to the verb.

2.3. Imperfective

Apart for Lu and Ny which share the same **-aa** formative for the Imperfective, the forms are variable.

	CP	Zaar
1s	(n)aa	myáá
2s	kaa	kyáá
3s	\emptyset	cáá
1p	maa	myáá
2p	gaa	kyàá
3p	waa	càá

- 1s Po **ám** ; Di **á** ; Ny **naa** ; Lu **áá**. 1p Po **mùú**; Di **mú** V-Ri; Ny **maa**; Lu **màà**.
- 2s Po & Di **kó** ; Ny **kaa** ; Lu **káá**. 2p Po **kòó** ; Di **kó** V-Ri ; Ny **gaa** ; Lu **gàà**.
- 3p Po & Di **wú** ; Ny & Lu **wùù**.

2.4. Continuous

In SBW, the Continuous is the grammaticalization of a locative construction based on the paradigm of non-verbal subject pronouns : PRO+COP+PREP. In Polci, the COP is a zero morpheme. The prepositions vary for each language: Po **nó**; Ny **pó**; Di **dàn**. We give the full paradigm of Di as an example. In Za, the copula is the defective verb **yi**, ‘be’ and the preposition **ká**.

	Di	Za
1s	ám dàn	mighá (< mi-yi-ká)
2s	kó dàn	kighá (< ki-yi-ká)
3s	yàx dàn	cighá (< ti-yi-ká)
1p	mì dàn	mighá (< mì-yi-ká)
2p	kèn dàn	kighá (< kî-yi-ká)
3p	wú dàn	cighá (< ù-yi-ká)

2.5. Future

Future is generally expressed by the Imperfective. However a second future shows various degrees of grammaticalization of the verb **ró**, ‘come’ in the Imperfective followed by the main verb in the Aorist. It is still a quasi-serial verb construction in Po, and has become a *bona fide* TAM in Di. Let us compare the 1p in the three languages where it has been observed, first in Po:

3 **kó** **ró** **kə** **pad-əm**
 2S.IMPF come 3S.AOR meet-1S.DO

You will meet me (lit. you will come to meet me).

In Ny, the verb is no longer conjugated, and **ró** combined to a **gə** morpheme is added to the Imperfective paradigm.

4 kàà rógè bósì yààzló
 2S.IMPF FUT shoot bird
You will shoot a bird.

In Di, kè appears instead of gè. Let us see the full paradigm:

	CP	Za
1s	âr kè	ma
2s	kóró kè	ka
3s	yààr kó	wò
1p	mûr kè	má
2p	kórè kè	ká
3p	wûr kè	tá

3. Varia

/K/ stands for a class of phonetic realisations [k/g/ŋg/ɣ/x] of a velar archiphoneme.

	Po	Ny	Di	Za
gàà (Ha)	yi	tón	á kènì	Kəndí
àkwai (Ha)	ree	nèrá	nórá	Káy
Stabilizer	Kən	nè	kènì	Kən

NB: In SBW, constituent order for thethetic particles ‘*here is*’ (Ha *gàà*) & ‘*there is*’ (Ha *àkwai*) is different from Hausa: Ha <*gàà* X> = Polci & Za <X Pp>; Ha <*àkwai* X> = Polci & Za <X Pp>. As in Hausa, the stabilizer ‘*it is*’ (Ha *nee/cee*) follows the NP it identifies.

Neg	ràŋ	ràŋ	yáŋ hù	hù
Gen.Link	Kè	gè	kè	Kó
VN	-tə	-gèn	-(tón)í	-Kən
ACC	wú	wì	wì	-í

ACC =accomplishment marker (cf. Ha grade 4) suffixed to the verb phrase.

Def	-ì	-tù	-sì	-í
wani (Ha)	gáləm	gənəm	gwónì	gwón
wasu (Ha)	jíləm	dîzi	jénì	
this	bágon	-tón	myéénì	gín
these	bójén		mónjèni	
that	bógyaa	-tù	méétàràà	gíí
those	bója		mééjùràà	
here	sən	nón	dèè	dúúni
there	róosak	rənûrgà	bàrtú	dáni

NB: indefinite and deictic determinants in Po and Di mark number agreement through palatalization. Absence of number agreement in Ny may be due to incomplete data.

4. Lexicon

Basic vocabulary seems to be quite stable in Polci, and gives a good comparative basis.

	Po	Ny	Di	Lu	Za
<i>human</i>	mbáàm	mbarém	mbórém	mbàrám	zaar

	Po	Ny	Di	Lu	Za
1	nəm	nəm	nyém	nəm	nàmbóŋ
2	rop	rôp	róóp	róp	mbásləŋ
3	myeen	myéén	myáxken	mííǵǵn	máàŷ
4	wópsə	wùpsá	wúpséé	wúpsá	wupsə
5	nántám	nàmtám	námtám	námtám	nandam
6	mááxə	máágà	mwàà	máágà	lim
7	wósərmyeen	nìŋǵéé	níŋkí	nyíŋǵé	wottsəmay
8	wósəpsə	wùsəséé	wúsáséé	wúsáséé	tá:nta:n
9	nantóropsə	wùnnún	vùnnèem	áánə́n	tókndam
10	zup	zúp	kúsl	zup	dzúp

5. Comments

5.1. General comment on verb and pronoun morphology

Both are quite limited, with a very economic system of pronouns : the same segments are used in the various pronominal functions. The number of aspects is very limited. The core of the system is provided by two underived aspects: Perfective-Aorist and Imperfective. The Continuous is a grammaticalized locative construction, and the Future is derived from an auxiliary construction.

5.2. 3s & Pro-drop

The proof that 3s *yàà* which appears with verbs in the various aspects is originally a topic, not a TAM person index, is provided by the Po Negative Perfective. Example (5) shows the normal construction with the first segment of the discontinuous negative morpheme *đii ... ràŋ* occurring on the left of the TAM marker:

5 *đii kə.Ø zleró ràŋ.*
 NEG 2S.PERF stop NEG
You did not stop.

Example (6) shows the negative 3s Perfective with the same *đii* occurring on the right of *yàà*.

6 *yàà đii Ø zleró ràŋ.*
 3S.TOP NEG PERF stop NEG
He/she did not stop.

This indicates that what appears to be the TAM marker in the 3s of the perfective is in fact a topic pronoun, which is compulsory when the [+human] subject is omitted². The Po Future 3s gives another corroboration:

7 *yàà ró Ø pad-əm*
 3S.TOP come 3S.AOR meet-1S.DO
He will meet me (lit. he will come to meet me).

to be compared with 2s:

8 *ká ró kə.Ø pad-əm*
 2S.IMPF come 3S.AOR meet-1S.DO
You will meet me (lit. you will come to meet me).

In (7), the 3s Po Imperfective shows the form *yàà ró* where *yàà* is the Topic (independent pronoun) and *Ø* is the form of the Imperfective when the subject is a noun. If *yàà* had been a TAM, it would have been repeated between *ró* and the main verb.

² For 3s Po *yàà/ər* : cf. Independent pronouns *supra*.

5.3. 2s ambiguity

Polci languages adopt various solutions to avoid the ambiguity between 2s & 2p. :

- Ny & Lu contrast 2s = [-Voiced] with 2p = [+Voiced]: **kə** / **gə** ; **kən** / **gən**;
- Po marks 2p with a Lo tone on the TAM: Perf **kə** vs **kè** ; Imperf **kó** vs **kò**; Cont **kón** vs **kǎn**;
- Di marks 2p with a Lo tone on the verb: Perf 2s **kə** vs 2p **kè** Lo-V;
- In the genitive, Ny contrasts 2s **-gən** with 2p **-gəŋ**.

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