ŋmolõ

Index of Glossing Abbreviations 1

What follows here is a chart of the glossing abbreviations used in this document.

Phonology 2.1

ŋmolõ has 12 phonemic consonants arranged thus:

		Peripheral			Core	
		Bilabial	Velar		Retroflex	Palatal
Stops	Voiced	ɓ̰~m *b~m*	gɓ̰~ŋm *gb~ŋm*	ġ~ŋ *g~ŋ*	ḍ~ṇ *d~n*	ĝ~ñ *c~ñ*
	Unvoiced		kp *kp*	k *k*	ṭ *t*	k̂ ç
Approx.				ẉ *wh~w~y*	ɹ̣ ɹ̣ː *r rr*	
Lateral					ḷ *l*	lʸ *ly*

ŋmolõ's documentation uses Americanist Phonetic Notation (APA). /ɓ̰ gɓ̰ ġ/ are implosive /ɓ g͡ɓ ɠ/. /ẉ/ is a velar approximant /ɯ̞/, and all other underdot transcriptions /ḍ ṇ ṭ ɹ̣ ḷ/ are retroflex /ɖ ɳ ʈ ɻ ɭ/. /ĝ ñ k̂ lʸ/ are palatal /ɟ ɲ c ʎ/.

/ɹ̩ ɹ̩ː/ only contrast in medial intervocalic positions.

Ŋmolõ has the following vowels:

	Front	Back
Close	ɪ *ɪ*	ʊ *o*
Open	a aː *a aa*	
Diphthongs	aɪ aʊ *aɪ ao*	

/ʊ/ is equivalent to IPA /ʊ/.

The syllable structure of Ŋmolõ is $C^1V(C^2)$. C^1 is any consonant, and C^2 is any consonant barring voiceless stops and approximants .

Nasal Prosody and Allophony 2.2

Ŋmolõ has a system of nasal prosody, here transcribed as /~/ that encompasses whole words. This nasal prosody causes vowels to have nasalization, voiced consonants to be realized as their nasal stop counterparts. Nasal words are written with a tilde over their last vowel

/ʍ/ is realized as [ʍ] before /a aː/, written ‹wh›, [y] before /ɪ/, written ‹y›, and /w/ before [ʊ], written ‹w›. (Note: APA [y] is equivalent to IPA [j] — it is not a vowel)

Intervocalically, voiceless consonants are fricated, [x^w x ʂ x̟]. In standard IPA that would be, [x^w x ʂ ç].

When nasal, /ɪ ʊ aɪ aʊ/ are lowered to [ɛ̨ ɔ̨ ąɛ̨ ąɔ̨]. In standard IPA, [ɛ̃ ɔ̃ ãɛ̃ ãɔ̃].

In open, word final consonants, /ɪ ʊ ~ɪ ~ʊ/ are realized as [i: u: ɛ̨: ɔ̨:].

Word finally, /l̩ lʸ/ are voiceless and affricated [ɬ̝̩ ɬ̝ʸ]. [ɬ̝̩ ɬ̝ʸ], here, are equivalent to [t͡ɬ̝̩ c͡ʎ̝].

Grammar 3

Sentences are SOV

Nominal Morphology 3.1

Ŋmolõ has a morphology

Morphophonology and Core Harmony 3.1.1

Ŋmolõ has a system of core consonant harmony. The consonants of affixes will shift in place of articulation to match the preceeding syllable. The retroflex consonants *r rr* are unaffected by this harmony.

A more circumstantial harmony sees *r* replacing lateral consonants and becoming lengthened.

1) *Kpakpa ŋmolnabadororrã.* [kpaxʷa ŋmɔ̨l̩n̩ąb̥ąd̥ɔ̨ɹ̩ɔ̨ɹ̩:ą]

   forehead ŋmolnã-pado-rol-ra

   forehead speak-INCH-CIRC-ALT.SG.NTR

   ‘You may begin speaking (given a set of circumstances).’

Article *ba* and Possession 3.1.2

Ŋmolõ marks indefinite objects with the article *ba* [b̥a]. Definite objects are unmarked:

2) *Badi gbarral …* [ɓaḍi: gɓaɻ:aɤ̯ˌ]

ba-di gbarraly

ART-CL:plant flower

“A flower”

3) *Gbarral…*[gɓaɻ:aɤ̯ˌ]

gbarraly

flower

“The flower”

Ba is suffixed with a classifier, in 1) *-dɪ*. These classifiers are required for the article *ba* as well as possessive markers and numbers. The only time they are left out is with plain nouns as in 2). Classifiers are a relatively open class. Typically, new classifiers are coined from abbreviations of nouns or onomatopoeia. Some older classifiers take their shape from old words.

Ŋmolõ’s possessive particles are as follows:

	Singular	Plural
Ego	*yɪ-*	*whaɪ-*
Alter	*ra-*	*raa-*

Ŋmolõ distinguishes 1st and non-1st persons. 1st person singular includes only the speaker. 1st person plural includes the speaker and anyone the speaker wishes to include; this is heavily context dependent. The non-1st persons are anyone other than the speaker; these are also heavily context dependent.

4) *Yımõ dog…* [yɛ̨mọ: ḍʊġ]

   yı-mõ dog

   EGO.SG.POSS-CL:small.domesticated.animal dog

   “My dog”

5) *Whaımõ dog…* [ẉąɛ̨mọ: ḍʊġ]

   whaı-mõ dog

   EGO.PL.POSS-CL:small.domesticated.animal dog

   “Our dog”

6) *Ramõ dog…* [ɻąmọ: ḍʊġ]

   ra-mõ dog

   ALT.SG.POSS-CL:small.domesticated.animal dog

   “Your/his/her/their *sg.* dog”

7) *Raamõ dog…* [ḍʊġ ɻą:mọ:]

   raa-mõ dog

ALT.PL.POSS-CL:small.domesticated.animal dog

“Your/their dog”

Alignment and Cases 3.1.3

ŋmolõ features tripartite alignment. The intransitive case is unmarked.

	Intransitive	Accusative	Ergative
Singular	∅	-ɓa	-lya
Plural	-cao	-ɓaa	-lyaa

Following words that contain retroflex consonants in their final syllable , as their onset or coda, *-lya(a)* becomes *-la(a)* and *-cao* becomes *-dao*.

The intransitive case marks the sole argument of an intransitive clause. The accusative and ergative mark the arguments of transitive clauses

There are also several other cases. In these cases number is not distinguished

Name	Name / Description	Marker	
		Sing.	Plu.
Dative	The dative is used to mark indirect objects and beneficiaries of actions. In this it combines the prototypical dative and benefactive.	*-co*	*-cao*
Oblique	The oblique is used to indicate locations, accompaniment, and the instruments by which an action is completed.	*-ca*	*-caa*

-c becomes *-t* following another retroflex consonant.

8) *Ŋmolnawõ yıbab whaañãõ.* [ŋmɔ̨l̥n̥ąwɔ̨: yıɓaɓ̓ ẉą:ñą̊ɔ̨]

√ŋmolnã-wo-∅ yı-bab whãã-cao

√speak-GNOM-EGO.SG.NTR EGO.SG.POSS-CL:comrade people-DAT.PL

'I speak for my people.'

9) *Whãn çowora karralta.* [ẉą̊n̥ k̥ʊwʊɹa kaɹ:alt̥a]

whãn √çowo-ra karral-ca

CL:general.person √walk-ALT.SG.NTR mountain-OBL.SG

'He is walking to the mountain.'

Pronouns 3.1.4

Apart from *Yı/Whaı,* those being ego singular and plural free pronouns, and *Kpakpa,* literally 'forehead' a common second person pronoun. Many third person pronouns are classifiers.

10) *Kpakpalya yımobã kpakañaŋmalyã.* [kpąxʷąlʸą yɛ̨mɔ̨ɓ̓ą kpąxąñąŋmąlʸą]

kpakpa-lya yı-mõ-ba

forehead-ERG EGO.SG.POSS-CL:small.domesticated.animal-ACC

√kpakã〉ca〈ŋmã-lya

√know〉ALT.SG.ACC〈know-ALT.SG.ERG

"Do you know it?"

In this instance, 'it' refers to the speaker's dog.

See the dictionary, under §Classifiers for a non-exhaustive list of classifiers (as classifiers represent an open class, this list will never be exhaustive).

Verbal morphology 3.2

Ŋmolõ has a verbs.

Verb Complex 3.2.1

The verb complex of Ŋmolõ looks as follows:

P3	P2	P1	Stem	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6
Negation	Valence	Semi-Modal		Aspect	Ego agn.	Pat.	Incorp.	Modal	Alt agn.

Stem, Incorporated Elements, and Prefixes 3.2.2

Stems are the head of the verb complex. Verbs are a closed class of words that is distinct from nouns. Incorporated elements are incorporated nouns and verbs that modify the meaning of the stem. These are usually unproductive and fossilized but can be subject to some analogy.

11) *Whãn ŋmolnamaarã.* [ʋ̥ą̰n̥ ŋmɔ̰l̥n̥ąmą̰:ɻą̰]

whãn-∅ √ŋmolna-√baa-ra

CL:general.person-NTR √speak-√meander-ALT.SG.NTR

“He is slurring his words.”

12) *Whãn çowobaara.* [ʋ̥ą̰n̥ k̠ʊwʊb̥a:ɻa]

whãn-∅ √çowo-√baa-ra

CL:general.person-NTR √walk-√meander-ALT.SG.NTR

“He stumbles around.”

In the above phrases, *ŋmolnã-...-mãã* is the fossilized phrase and *çorro-...-baa* is the analogy. As we see from 11) and 12) there is some productive analogy; however, this productive analogy is very scarce.

Classifiers can be incorporated into transitive verbs as well.

13) *Ŋaalyıñã.* [ŋą:lʸɕña]

√ŋaa-lyı-ca

√eat-EGO.SG.ERG-ALT.SG.ACC

“I am eating it.”

14) *Ŋaalyıŋatı̃.* [ŋą:lʸɕŋąṣę:]

√ŋaa-lyı-gatı

√eat-EGO.SG.ERG-CL:edible.fruit

“I am eating it (edible fruit)”.

This construction deletes the standard alter patient marker.

There are three prefix types in Ŋmolõ. Negation is prefixally marked in non-future verbs. This is marked by the prefix *Ta-*. Valence is marked with passive, causative, and anti-causative prefixes, *Lo-, ka-,* and *kao-*, respectively. Lastly, semi-modals refer to a set of prefixes that

coöccur with the irrealis modal *-gbo* to specific potential, necessary, and desiderative modality. These prefixes also occur the subordinating / nominalizing suffix *-dal,* as these, historically, were constructed with subordinate clauses. *-dal* can surface as *-cayl* under palatal harmony, when preceding syllable contains a palatal consonant.

Aspect and Modality 3.2.3

Ŋmolõ aspects are as follows:

Name	Description of Usage	Morpheme
Gnomic	Indicates general truths.	-wo *Ŋmolnawõ* 'I speak'
Progressive	Indicates an action that is ongoing.	-∅ *Ŋmolnã* 'I am speaking'
Habitual / Frequentive	Indicates actions that happen habitually or frequently	-kaa *Dogba kpakakaañãã* 'I habitually see the dogs.'
Perfective	Used to refer to actions as a complete whole.	-baba *Dogba kpakababañãã* 'I saw the dogs.'
Momentane	Used for actions that are sudden and short lived	-çaba ~ -daba *Dogba kpakaçabañãã* 'I saw the dogs suddenly.'
Inchoative	Used to refer to the beginning of a state / action.	-bado *Ŋmolnabanõ* 'I began speaking.'

Cessative	Used to refer to the end of a state or action.	-lyowo ~ -lowo *ŋmolnalowõ* 'I stopped speaking.'

Modality is conferred through 8 modal particles.

Epistemic	Used to encode information that a speaker infers is true from outside factors. This is also used for suppositions.	-taal ~ -çaayl *ŋmolnalowotaarrã.* 'They may have stopped speaking.'
Future	Used to encode information that will happen in the future.	-gaıwha *ŋmolnalowoŋaıwharã.* 'They will stop speaking.'
Negative Future	Used to encode information that will not happen in the future.	-gaowha *ŋmolnalowoŋaowharã.* 'They won't stop speaking.'
Deontic / Irrealis	Used to encode commands, permissions, and requests. It is also used for conditionals and wishes.	-gbo *Kpakpa ŋmolnalowoŋmoranãl?* 'May you stop speaking?'
Potential	Used for actions that are within one's ability.	bo[1]-...gbo *Kpakpa moŋmolnaŋmoranãl.* 'You can speak (it is within your ability).'
Circumstantial	Used to encode information that is possible given a set of circumstances.	-rol *Kpakpa ŋmolnapadororrã.* 'You may begin speaking.'
Necessary	Used to encode that which is a necessity.	caa[1]-...-gbo ~ daa[1]-…-gbo *Kpakpa ñaŋmolnaŋmoranãl.* 'You must speak.'
Desiderative	Used to encode information that is desired.	gbaa[1]-...-gbo

		ŋmaaŋmolnaŋmoranãl. ‘I want to speak.’
Interrogative	Used to ask questions.	ka[1]-...-gbo *Taobaagbaogboradal?* “Is that true?”

Constructions featuring a semi-modal prefix generally take the suffix -dal, which is a subordinator, as these come from historically subordinate clauses.

Requests and commands, the deontic function of *-gbo,* will always coöccur with a perfective aspect, either the plain perfective or momentane, inchoative, cessative. Future and negative future also most often take a perfective aspect.

Modal Stacking 3.2.3.1

Ŋmolõ can have extensive stacked modals. Observe the following sentences:

15) *Kalakpagaıwhara.* [kaḷax^{w}aġaıẉaɻa]

√kalakpa-gaıwha-ra

√rain-FUT-ALT.SG.NTR

“It will rain.”

16) *Kalakpagaıwhataarra.* [kaḷax^{w}aġaıẉaṣa:ɻa]

√kalakpa-gaıwha-taa-ra

√rain-FUT-EVID-ALT.SG.NTR

“(It seems) that it may rain.”

17) *Kalakpagaɪwharorra.* [kaɭaxʷaɠaɪwaɻuɻ:a]

√kalakpa-gaɪwha-rol-ra

√rain-FUT-CIRC-ALT.SG.NTR

“(Given that clouds come) it will rain.”

18) *Kakalakpagaɪwhagboradal?* [kaxaɭaxʷaɠaɪwagb̥uɻaɖaɁ̰]

ka>√kalakpa-gaɪwha<gbo-ra-dal

WH>√rain-FUT<IRR-ALT.SG.NTR-NMZ

“Will it rain?”

Person markings 3.2.4

Verbs are marked in 3 places for person, suffix position 2, 3, and 5. Ŋmolõ person markings function around 2 axes of person, ego and alter, two axes of number, singular and plural, and three axes of case. Observe the following table:

		Ego		Alter	
		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Agent	Intransitive	∅	*-whaɪ*	*-ra*	*-raa*
	Ergative	*-lyɪ*	*-lyaɪ*	*-lya*	*-lyaa*
Patient	Accusative	*-cɪ*	*-caɪ*	*-ca*	*-caa*
	Reflexive / Reciprocal	*-tɪ*	*-taɪ*	*-ta*	*-taa*

Reflexive and reciprocal markers are considered patient markers because they occupy the patient slot, even though the verb they attach to is always anti-causative, and therefore, intransitive. See §4.1.2.

These onsets can be affected by core-harmony. Palatal harmony causes *-t* to shift to *-ç*.

Retroflex harmony causes *-ly -c* to shift to *-l -d*.

Syntactic Shenanigans 4

Ŋmolõ has a syntax

Conjunctions 4.1

Ŋmolõ has several conjunctions:

The conjunction *kaça* functions similarly to “and” and “but”:

19) *Mamõ dogba lakaalyıñã kaça balaad ŋmoñaobã lakaalyıñã.* [mąmǫ: ḍʊgɓa ļąxą:lʸɕñą kaχa ɓaļa:ḍ ŋmɔ̨ñąɔ̨pą ļąxą:lʸɕñą]

ba-mõ dog-ba √lakãã-lyı-ca

ART-CL:small.domesticated.animal dog-ACC √have-EGO.SG.ERG-ALT.ACC

kaça ba-laad ŋmoñao-ba √lakãã-lyı-ca

and ART-CL:shearable sheep-ACC √hold-EGO.SG.ERG-ALT.ACC

“I have a dog and a sheep for shearing.”

20) *Mamõ dogba lakaalyıñã kaça balaad ŋmoñaobã talakaalyıñã.* [mąmǫ: ḍʊgʲba ļąxą:lʸɕñą

kaχ̲a ʲbaļa:ḍ ŋmɔ̨ñąɔ̨pą ţąļąxą:lʸɕñą]

ba-mõ dog-pa √lakãã-lyı-ca

ART-CL:small.domesticated.animal dog-ACC √have-EGO.SG.ERG-ALT.ACC

kaça ba-laad ŋmoñao-ba ta-√lakãã-lyı-ca

and ART-CL:shearable sheep-ACC NEG-√hold-EGO.SG.ERG-ALT.ACC

"I have a dog but I don't have a sheep for shearing."

Pal functions as 'so, therefore':

21) *Whãn lyaaçakac baabaobabalira pal ŋmolnamamamaarã.* [ʋąn̪ lʸa:χ̲axaĝ̲ ʲba:ʲbaʊʲbaʲbaļıɻa

paɁ̮ ŋmɔļn̪ąmąmąmą:ɻą]

whãn-∅ lyaaça-kac √baabao-baba-lı-ra

CL:general.person-NTR hungry-ADVZ √drink-PFV-alcohol-ALT.SG.NTR

pal √ŋmolnã-baba-√baa-ra

so √speak-PFV-√meander-ALT.SG.NTR

"He drank a lot, so he was slurring his words."

Subordinate and Insubordinate clauses 4.1.1

Subordinate clauses are suffixed with *-dal,* a suffix frequently associated with nominalization. It is thought that *-dal,* merged with an older subordinating suffix.

22) *Whãn ŋmolnamamamaara lyaaçakac baabaobabalıradal.* [ʋ̥ąn̥ ŋmɔ̰l̥ą̰mą̰mą̰mą̰:ɻą̰

lʸa:x̟axaĝ ɓa:ɓauɓaɓaḷıɻaḍaɂ̰]

whãn-∅ √ŋmolna-baba-√baa-ra

CL:general.person-NTR √speak-PFV-√meander-ALT.NTR

lyaaça-r(r)ac √baabao-baba-lı-ra-dal

hungry-ADVZ √drink-PFV-alcohol-ALT.SG.NTR-NMZ

“The man was slurring because he had drank a lot.”

23) *Mõ lakaamamanãã mõ ŋaamamanãl.* [mɔ̰: l̥ą̰xą̰:mą̰mą̰n̥ą̰: mɔ̰: ŋą̰:jɛ̰mą̰mą̰n̥ą̰ɂ̰]

mõ √lakãã-baba-∅-daa mõ √ŋaa-baba-∅-dal

very √have-PFV-EGO.SG.NTR-fear very √eat-PFV-EGO.SG.NTR-NMZ

“I was so scared that I was eating a lot.”

The initial clause, “*Whãn ŋmolnamamamaara*” and “*Mõ lakaapapnãã*” can be elided, however, to just leave the non finite verb:

24) *Lyaaçarrac baabaobabalıradal.* [lʸa:x̟aɻ:aĝ ɓa:ɓauɓaɓaḷıɻaḍaɂ̰]

lyaaça-r(r)ac √baabao-baba-lı-ra-dal

hungry-ADVZ √drink-PFV-alcohol-ALT.SG.NTR-NMZ

“Because he drank a lot.”

25) *Mõ ŋaamamanãl.* [mɔ̰: ŋą̰:mą̰mą̰n̥ą̰ɂ̰]

mõ √ŋãã-baba-∅-dal

very √eat-PFV-EGO.SG.NTR-NMZ

“[I was so scared that] I was eating a lot.”

Subordinate clauses can also be introduced with the phrase *Kaad* “when, if, whether”.

26) *Kaad tanã kalakpagboradal, kpakpaba bolyıcagaıwha.* [ka:ḍ ṭąṇą kaḷax^{w}agɓuɻaḍaɂ̰.

kpax^{w}aɓa ɓul^{y}ıĝaġaıwa]

kaad tanã √kalakpa-gbo-ra-dal

if blood √rain-IRR-ALT.SG.NTR-NMZ

kpakpa-ba √bo-lyı-ca-gaıhwa

forehead-ACC √marry-EGO.SG.ERG-ALT.ACC-FUT

“If it were to rain blood, I will marry (you).”

Even *bowocalyı* can be elided from these as well to give an insubordinate clause:

27) *Kaad tanã kalakpagboradal.* [ka:ḍ ṭąṇą kalax^{w}agɓuɻaḍaɂ̰]

kaad tanã √kalakpa-gbo-ra-dal

when blood √rain-IRR-ALT.SG.NTR-NMZ

“If it were to rain blood.”

This kind of formation, the introduction of an impossible and fantastic subordinate clause to answer a request is a common way of saying no in ŊmolÕ. Usually, however, it is ironic, unlike

the examples above. The resulting insubordinate is very broad, however, and it can be used to respond to many requests.

'Like, as' adverbial clauses are suffixed with *-darra,* another subordinator.

28) *Whãn balara bata toto karragradarra.* [ʋ̥ąn̪ ɓ̥alaɻa ɓ̥aʂa ʈʊʂu: kaɻ:aǥ̊ɻaɖaɻ:a]

whãn-∅ √bala-ra

CL:general.person-NTR √set_off-ALT.NTR.SG

ba-ta toto √karrag-ra-darra

ART-CL:flying.animal bird √fly-ALT.NTR.SG-SUB

"The man sets off like a bird flies." (Zeph test #147)

These two can have their dependent clause elided:

29) *Bata toto karragradarra.* [ɓ̥aʂa ʈʊʂu: kaɻ:aǥ̊ɻaɖaɻ:a]

ba-ta toto √karrag-ra-darra

ART-CL:flying.animal bird √fly-ALT.NTR.SG-SUB

"Like a bird flies."

It is thought that originally there were two subordinators, *-darra* 'like, as' subordinator and another one that merged with *-dal*, which was a general subordinator.

Lastly, as mentioned in several sections before. Semi-modal prefixes also require the subordinating / nominalizing suffix *-dal* as well.

30) *Ŋmolnalowoŋmorã?* [ŋmɔ̰l̪n̪ą̰l̪ɔ̰wɔ̰ŋɔ̰ɻą̰]

√ŋmolnã-lyowo-gbo-ra

√speak-CESS-DEON-ALT.NTR

"May [you] stop speaking?"

31) *Moŋmolnaŋmoranãl.* [mɔ̰ŋmɔ̰l̪n̪ą̰ŋmoɻą̰n̪ą̰ʔ̰]

mo›√ŋmolnã‹gbo-ra-dal

POT›speak‹IRR-ALT-NMZ

"[You] can speak (it is in your physical ability).”

32) *Ñaŋmolnalowoŋmoranãl.* [ñą̰ŋmɔ̰l̪n̪ą̰l̪ɔ̰wɔ̰ŋmɔ̰ɻą̰n̪ą̰ʔ̰]

ca›√ŋmolnã-lyowo‹gbo-ra-dal

NEC›speak-CESS‹IRR-ALT-NMZ

"[You] must stop speaking."

33) *Ŋmaaŋmolnalowoŋmonãl.* [ŋmą̰ːŋmɔ̰l̪n̪ą̰l̪ɔ̰wɔ̰ŋmɔ̰n̪ą̰ʔ̰]

gbaa›√ŋmolna-lyowo‹gbo-∅-dal

DES›speak-CESS-EGO.SG.NTR‹IRR-NMZ

"I want to stop speaking."

“A-Like” Clauses and Agent-Patient Alteration, Causatives, and Anti-Causatives 4.1.2

A certain set of intransitive verbs will be considered *A-like* in that their semantic agent takes the accusative case and functions syntactically as a patient. Many of these are stative intransitive verbs and take the prefix *baa-*, which is thought to be a fossilized causative prefix. Take the verb *Maataanã*.

34) *Maatanañılyã.* [mą:ʂąɳąñɛlʸą]

√maatanã-c1-lya

√be_red-EGO.SG.ACC-ALT.SG.ERG

“I am red / flushed.”

35) *Maatanañalyañãyl toto.* [mą:ʂąɳąñąlʸąñąƛʸ ʈuʂu:]

√maatanã-ca-lya-dal toto

√be_red-ALT.SG.ACC-ALT.SG.ERG-NMZ bird

“The red hen”

These verbs are distinct from productive causatives as they are lexically bound to this, being a closed class. Productive causatives are formed with the prefix *ko-*. See *tanã* and *kotanã.*

36) *Tanã.* [ʈąɳą]

√tanã-∅

√bleed-EGO.SG.NTR

‘I am bleeding.’

37) *Whanlã kotanañılyã.* [wạṇḷą kǫṣạṇąñẹlʸą]

whãn-lya ko-√tanã-cı-lya

CL:general.person-ERG.SG CAUS-√bleed-EGO.SG.ACC-ALT.SG.ERG

'He is making me bleed.'

Anti-causative verbs are formed with the prefix *kao-*. Anti-causatives are also used with reflexive and reciprocal markers.

38) *Kaotanã.* [kąʔ̣ṣạṇą]

kao-√tanã-∅

ANTIC-√bleed-EGO.SG.NTR

'I am being made to bleed.'

39) *Kaotanatĩ.* [kąʔ̣ṣạṇą]

kao-√tanã-tı

ANTIC-√bleed-EGO.REFL

'I am making myself bleed.'

40) *Kaotanatãĩ.* [kąʔ̣ṣạṇạṣąẹ]

kao-√tanã-taı

ANTIC-√bleed-EGO.RECIP

'We are making eachother bleed.'