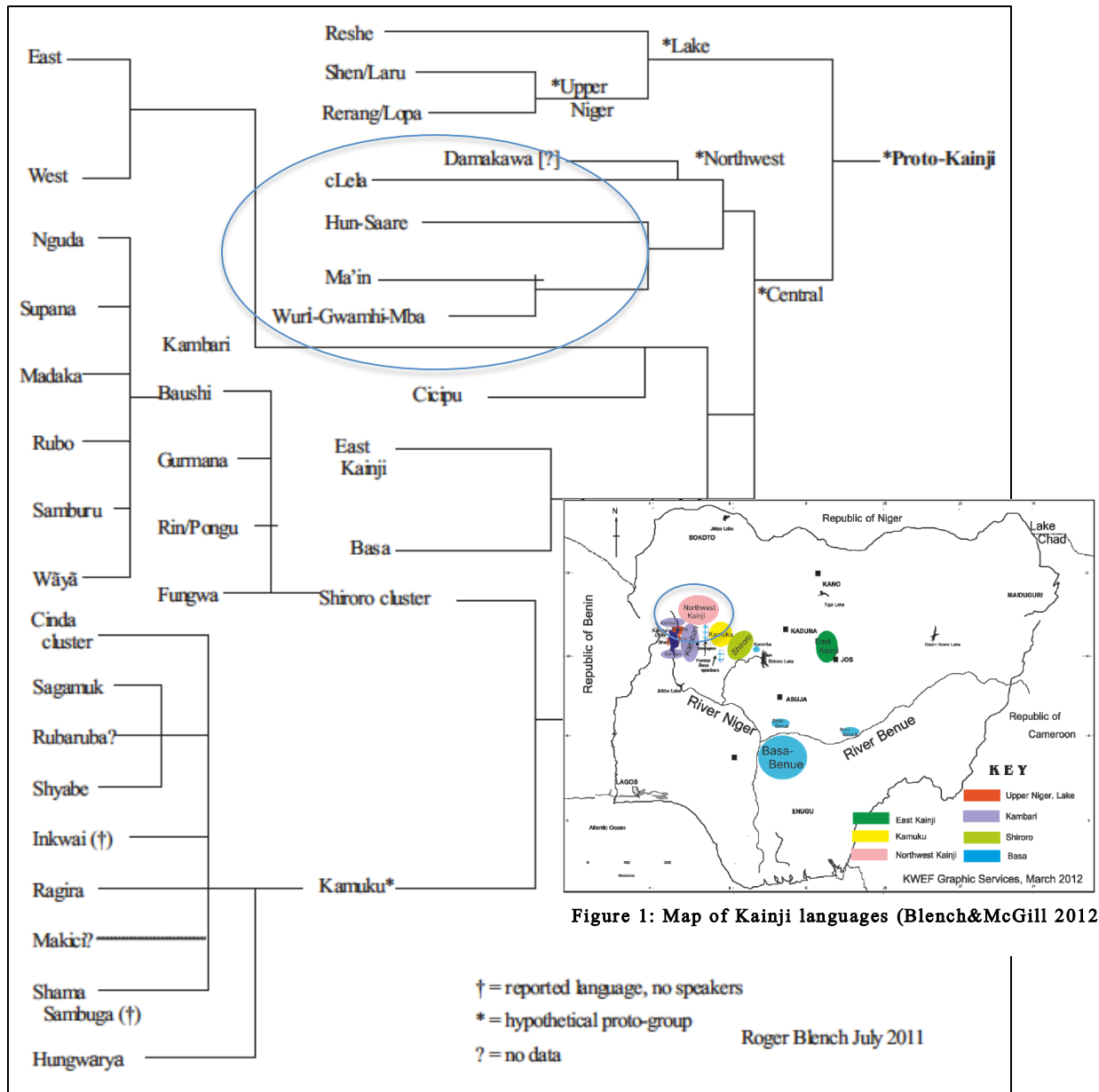


## The associative phrase in ʉt-Ma'in

### 1 Introduction

- ʉt-Ma'in (Fakanci) [gel] is a Kainji language spoken in Kebbi State and Niger State, Nigeria, by approximately 36,000 speakers (Regnier 1992:7).
- Most closely related are Gwamhi-Wuri-Mba [bga], C'Lela (Dakakanci) [dri] and ʉt-Hun (Dukanci) [dud]. These form a group known as Northwest or Duka cluster.



## 2 Classification and state of documentation of Kainji languages within Niger-Congo, Benue-Congo

- Kainji language (Kamberi) included in the Benue-Congo subdivision of Niger-Congo (Greenberg 1966)
- Kainji a separate branch of Benue-Congo (Williamson 1989)
- Niger-Congo, Benue-Congo, East Benue-Congo, Central Nigerian, Kainji (Williamson & Blench 2000)
- ≈ 60 Kainji languages (McGill&Blench 2012:97); a new language, Damakawa, was first reported in 2008 (McGill 2008)

## 3 Basic clause structure

- Strict SVO order
- Obligatory overt S/A argument (noun or pronoun)
- TAM marking suffixed to verb stem; no person/number/noun class agreement marking on verbs
- Head initial

(1) *hā:b-ōt dāudā hā:g óménè.*

S		V		OBL <sub>LOC</sub>
<i>hā:b-ōt</i>	<i>dāudā</i>	<i>hā:g</i>	<i>ó</i>	<i>mé = nè</i>
friend-C6	Dauda	go-PST	LOC	1SG.OBJ = with
‘Dauda’s friends went with me.’				

(2) *ām jā:g wón ām-àp gǵǵp*

A	V	R	P	ADV
<i>ām</i>	<i>jā:g</i>	<i>wón</i>	<i>ām-àp</i>	<i>gǵǵp</i>
1SG.SUBJ	give-PST	C1.3SG	C6M-meat	yesterday
‘I gave him/her meat yesterday.’				

(3) *nā g<sup>ín</sup> mé èzán*

A	V	P		OBL <sub>LOC</sub>
<i>nā</i>	<i>g<sup>ín</sup></i>	<i>mé</i>	<i>è</i>	<i>zán</i>
3PL.INDEF	hate	1SG.OBJ	LOC	outside

‘I am hated outside (Lit: They hate me outside.)’ (SFC 2005:L24)

## 4 The Associative within the Noun Phrase

### 4.1 Noun/Noun Association

- (4) N [ASSOC P ]  
 N [C- ASSOC C-N ]

*fâr sòm wór*

*fâr s-ò m-wór*

shea butter tree C4-ASSOC C6M-length

‘tall shea butter/shea butter trees of length’

- (5) N [ASSOC P ]  
 N<sub>1</sub> Assoc [N<sub>2</sub> Assoc N<sub>3</sub> ]  
 N<sub>1</sub> C<sub>1</sub>-Assoc [N<sub>2</sub> C<sub>2</sub>-Assoc C<sub>3</sub>-N<sub>3</sub> ]  
*fâr s-ò rân t-ò m-wór hē:g*  
 tree C4-ASSOC leaf C6- ASSOC 6M-length fall.PST  
 ‘trees of long leaves fell/trees of leaves of length’

- Distinct from possession

- (6) N<sub>1</sub> NP<sub>[POSS]</sub>  
 N<sub>1</sub> -C<sub>1</sub> NP<sub>[POSS]</sub>  
*fâr-ēs ró hē:g*  
 tree-C4 2.SG.POSS fall.PST  
 ‘your trees fell’

- Distinct from adjectives

- Only eight known adjectives

- (7) *sò* ‘good’ *pús* ‘white’  
*jò* ‘bad’ *rīm* ‘black’  
*ját* ‘big’ *džás* ‘red’  
*rèk* ‘small’ *pò* ‘new’

- (8)  $N_1$  A  
 $N_1-C_1$  A- $C_1$   
*fār-ə̀s jāt-sè hē:g*  
 tree-C4 big-C4 fall.PST  
 ‘big trees fell’

- (9) a.  $N_1$   $C_1$ -Assoc  $C_2-N_2$   
*bə́ m-ə̀ t-ūt*  
 water C6M-Assoc C6-old  
 ‘old water’
- b.  $N_1-C_1$  A- $C_1$   
*bə́-m pò-mò*  
 water-C6M new-C6M  
 ‘new water’

Table 1: Comprehensive overview of the noun class system of ʊt-Ma'in (Smith 2007:102)

Class Label	Person/Number	Indep	Indep	Indep	C-N, C-Q	N-C	C-Assoc, C-Dem	C-hè	jān-C	A-C	C-kən
		Subject Pronoun, Definite Article	Object Pronoun	Relative Pronoun	Noun (Citation form) Quantifier	Noun w/ Modifier	Associative, Demonstrative Modifier	Which one?	What?	Adjective	Indefinite Article
	1SG	əm	mé								
	2SG	bɔ̃	bɔ̃								
	3SG	wən	wən								
1U	3SG	ū/wā	ú/wá	wə̀	ū-	-∅	u-/w-/∅-	wə̀-	N/A	-wà	wà-
1∅	3SG	wā	wá	wə̀	∅-	-∅	u-/w-/∅-	wə̀-	N/A	-wà	wà-
	1PL INCL	ín	ín								
	1PL EXCL	ít	ít								
	2PL	nɔ̃	nɔ̃								
	3PL	ən	ən								
2	3PL	ē	é	è	∅-	-∅	∅-	è-	N/A	-è	è-
3U	3SG	ɔ̃	ó	ə̀	ū-	-u	u-/∅-	ə̀-	-ó	-ə̀	ə̀-
3∅	3SG	ɔ̃	ó	ə̀	∅-	-u	u-/∅-	ə̀-	-ó	-ə̀	ə̀-
4	3PL	sē	sé	sə̀	əs-	-əs	s-	sə̀-	-sé	-sè	sè-
5	3SG	dē	dé	də̀	ər-	-ər	d-	də̀-	-dé	-dè	dè-
6	3PL	tɔ̃	tó	tə̀	ət-	-ət	t-	tə̀-	-tó	-tə̀	tə̀-
6M	3PL	mɔ̃	mó	mə̀	əm-	-əm	m-	mə̀-	-mó	-mò	mò-
7U	3SG	jā	já	jə̀	ū-	-u	j-/∅-	jə̀-	-já	-jà	jà-
7∅	3SG	jā	já	jə̀	∅-	-u	j-/∅-	jə̀-	-já	-jà	jà-
AUG	3PL	ā	á	à	ā-	-∅	a-	à-	-á	-à	à-
DIM	3SG	ē	é	ì	ī-	-i	i-	ì-	-é	-è	è-

**Table 2: Attested noun class combinations in the Associative Phrase**

		N <sub>2</sub> →									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	6M	7	DIM	AUG
N <sub>1</sub> ↓	1										
	2		X		X					X	
	3		X	X		X	X			X	
	4				X						
	5		X	X		X		X			
	6		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
	6M			X		X				X	
	7				X	X		X	X		
	DIM										
	AUG										

**Table 3: Associative Marker (VC/V) cliticized to head noun**

Class Combination	N <sub>1</sub> = C <sub>1</sub> - Assoc = C <sub>2</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>	Gloss	N <sub>1</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>
2 + 4	$n\grave{o}m = \emptyset - \grave{o} = s$	<i>té</i>	‘evil spirits’	$\emptyset - n\grave{o}m$ ‘things’	$\bar{\alpha}s - té$ ‘trees’
3U + 5	$k^w\acute{o}k = \emptyset - \grave{e} = r$	<i>gē</i>	‘eggshell’	$\bar{u} - k^w\acute{o}k$ ‘shell’	$\bar{\alpha}r - gē$ ‘egg’
3U + 6	$n\grave{o}m = \emptyset - \grave{e} = t$	<i>rè</i>	‘food’	$\bar{u} - n\grave{o}m$ ‘thing’	$\bar{\alpha}t - rè$ ‘eating’
2 + 7U	$nín = \emptyset - \grave{e} = u$	<i>fǎ?</i>	‘fangs’	$\emptyset - nín$ ‘teeth’	$\bar{u} - fǎ?$ ‘snake’
3U + 7U	$h\grave{o}r = \emptyset - \grave{e} = u$	<i>džán</i>	‘fish scales’	$\bar{u} - h\grave{o}r$ ‘hide (animal)’	$\bar{u} - džán$ ‘fish’
3U + 2	$k^h\acute{a}p = \emptyset - \grave{e} = \emptyset$	<i>džán</i>	‘fin’	$\bar{u} - káp$ ‘shoulder’	$\emptyset - džán$ ‘fish(pl)’

**Table 4: Associative Marker and class marker (CVC) spoken as separate word between two noun roots**

Class Combination	N <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>1</sub> - Assoc = C <sub>2</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>	Gloss	N <sub>1</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>
4 + 4	<i>rém</i>	$s - \grave{o} - s$	<i>vèr</i>	‘proverbs’	$\bar{\alpha}s - rém$ ‘words’	$\bar{\alpha}s - vèr$ ‘wisdom’
6M + 5	<i>rè</i>	$m - \grave{o} - r$	<i>hí</i>	‘headache’	$\bar{\alpha}m - rè$ ‘pain’	$\bar{\alpha}r - hí$ ‘head’
7U + 6M	<i>fèn</i>	$j - \grave{o} - m$	<i>h<sup>l</sup>é</i>	‘vein’	$\bar{u} - fèn$ ‘road’	$\bar{\alpha}m - h^l\acute{e}$ ‘blood’
5 + 2	<i>bàn</i>	$d - \grave{o} - \emptyset$	<i>ná</i>	‘herd’	$\bar{\alpha}r - bàn$ ‘crowd’	$\emptyset - ná$ ‘oxen’
6 + 2	<i>káp</i>	$t - \grave{o} - \emptyset$	<i>džán</i>	‘fins’	$\bar{\alpha}t - káp$ ‘shoulder’	$\emptyset - džán$ ‘fish(pl)’

**Table 5: Associative Marker (CV) spoken as separate word between two noun roots**

6M + 3U	<i>bó</i>	<i>m-` = u</i>	<i>dàk</i>	‘brown’	<i>ām-bó</i> ‘water’	<i>ū-dàk</i> ‘ground’
6M + 7U	<i>mé</i>	<i>m-` = u</i>	<i>zór</i>	‘curdled milk’	<i>ām-mé</i> ‘milk’	<i>ū-zór</i> ‘sourness’
7 + 3U	<i>té</i>	<i>j-` = u</i>	<i>rā</i>	‘firewood’	<i>ū-té</i> ‘wood’	<i>ū-rā</i> ‘fire’

(10) *wàkēn zár nâpdèrnú dá*

*wà-kēn zár nâp-d-è-r-nú dá*

C1-here NEG.COP knowledge-C5-ASSOC-C5-beginning NEG

‘There is no one who (has) knowledge of the beginning.

(Lit: Someone does not (have) knowledge of the beginning. ” (SFC 2005: L 27)

(11) *ú jān = é hōg-d-è-m-é?*

C7.OBJ leave = FOC hear-C5-ASSOC-6M-shame

‘(Only) he leaves ashamed.’ (GK 2013: L 117)

**Table 6: Distribution of verbals in noun classification system**

Class	Agreement Pronouns	Frequency	% of 359 nominal(ized) verbs	Example	Semantic characteristics (generalizations)
6	<i>tɔ</i>	241	67.1%	<i>āt-tʃʷār</i>	‘swallow’ default plural, NLZ
5	<i>dɛ</i>	46	12.8%	<i>ār-hé:</i>	‘fall’ round, mostly inanimate
4	<i>sɛ</i>	26	7.2%	<i>ās-vók</i>	‘greet’ long, mostly inanimate
6M	<i>mɔ</i>	13	3.6%	<i>ām-hʼán</i>	‘see’ mass, dim. pl
3U	<i>ɔ</i>	8	2.2%	<i>ū-mā</i>	‘build’ inanimate/aug. sg

## 4.2 Noun / Relative Clause Association

(12)

$N_1$

RELC

$C_1-N_1$

$C_1-REL$

*ām hʼán ās-fār s-è hē:g*

1SG.SUBJ see.PST C4-tree C4-REL fall.PST

‘I saw the tree that fell’

**Table 7: Distribution of verbals in noun classification system**

Class	REL	Example	Gloss
1U	wè	<i>ḡm h'ájŋ ū-mákt wè hē:g</i>	'I saw the barren woman who fell'
1Ø	wè	<i>ḡm h'ájŋ Ø-fàrèk wè hē:g</i>	'I saw the chief who fell'
2	è	<i>ḡm h'ájŋ Ø-r<sup>w</sup>āg è hē:g</i>	'I saw the elephants that fell'
3U	è	<i>ḡm h'ájŋ ū-jō è hē:g</i>	'I saw the rain that fell'
3Ø	è	<i>ḡm h'ájŋ s<sup>w</sup>ás è hē:g</i>	'I saw the entrance hut that fell'
4	sè	<i>ḡm h'ájŋ ḡs-r'áp sè hē:g</i>	'I saw the whips that fell'
5	dè	<i>ḡm h'ájŋ ḡr-fár dè hē:g</i>	'I saw the water pot that fell'
6	tè	<i>ḡm h'ájŋ ḡt-tḡrèḡm tè hē:g</i>	'I saw the hail that fell'
6M	mè	<i>ḡm h'ájŋ ḡm-óg mè hē:g</i>	'I saw the juice that fell'
7U	jè	<i>ḡm h'ájŋ ū-fè jè hē:g</i>	'I saw the branch that fell'
7Ø	jè	<i>ḡm h'ájŋ tḡāmpá jè hē:g</i>	'I saw the man who fell'
AUG	à	<i>ḡm h'ájŋ ā-tā?ār à hē:g</i>	'I saw the huge rocks that fell'
DIM	ì	<i>ḡm h'ájŋ ī-tā?ār ì hē:g</i>	'I saw the tiny stone that fell'

(13)

*nā nòmg wà-kēn nēt wā wè gágón nētá jù íbò*  
 3.INDEF did C1Ø-certain person C1Ø.D C1Ø.REL married woman C7U-Assoc-C1U Igbo.person  
 'There was a man who married an Igbo woman'

(14) *fâr = sè hē:g sē ná:g*

N	[RELCLAUSE	]	DEF	V
N	[C- ASSOC	V	]	
<i>fâr</i>	<i>s-è</i>	<i>hē:g</i>	<i>sē</i>	<i>ná:g</i>
shea butter tree	C4-ASSOC	fall-PST	C4.DEF	spoil-PST

'the shea butter trees that fell rotted'

## 5 The Associative in the Main Clause

### 5.1 "Relative Clause form" used with unmodified noun subject

(15) *fâr = sè hē:g*

N		V
N	[C- ASSOC	V ]
<i>fâr</i>	<i>s-è</i>	<i>hē:g</i>
shea butter tree	C4-ASSOC	fall-PST

'shea butter trees fell'

(16) *fār-ə̀s s-ín sē jìt hē:g*  
 tree-C4 C4-DEM C4.D far fall.PST  
 ‘those trees fell’

(17) *tʃāmpá-j-ə̀ mā:g ū-kúr*  
 man-C7-ASSOC build.PST C3U-room  
 ‘a man built a room’

(18) *tʃāmpá in-jā mā:g ū-kúr*  
 man-C7 DEM-C7 build.PST C3U-room  
 ‘this man built a room’

(19) *ə̀ʔū īnjā gʲēr jā:g*  
*ə̀-ū īn-jā gʲēr jā:g*  
 dog-C7 DEM-C7 fear children  
 ‘This dog fears children.’

## 5.2 Associative marker used with transitive auxiliary constructions

(20) *ə̀m ɔ́g ə̀svə̀k*  
 S AUXV [NOMV ]  
*ə̀m ɔ́-g ə̀s-və̀k*  
 1SG.SUBJ PROG-PST C4-greet  
 ‘I was greeting.’

(21) *ə̀m ɔ́g və̀k sər mán*  
 S AUXV [NOMV ]  
 V [C- ASSOC C-N ]  
*ə̀m ɔ́-g və̀k s-ə̀ r-mán*  
 1SG.SUBJ PROG-PST greet C4-ASSOC C5-old.woman  
 ‘I was greeting the old woman.’



(22) *ām dēʔtē rētərgá ūsōt*  
*ām dēʔtē rē t-ə-r-gá ūsōt*  
 1SG.SUBJ DEON eat C6-ASSOC-C5-cooked.grain tomorrow  
 ‘I must eat cooked grain tomorrow.’

(23) *è-k<sup>h</sup>ēn ó dʒàk<sup>h</sup>-s-ə-t-hí ū-rē.*  
 C2-certain PROG.PRS raise- C4-ASSOC- C6-head C3-god  
 ‘Some are raising their heads up to God.’ (SFC 2005: L 75)

(24) *è-k<sup>h</sup>ēn ó gáp-d-ə-t-tó.*  
 C2-certain PROG.PRS slap- C5-ASSOC- C6-ear  
 ‘Some are slapping their ears.’ (SFC 2005: L 76)

#### Abbreviations:

A: agent, ASSOC: associative, AssocP: Associative Phrase, Aux: auxiliary, C: class (followed by class label, a number and/or letter), D/Def: definite marker, Deon: deontic, Foc: focus, Indef: indefinite, Loc: locative, N: noun, Neg: negative, NomV: nominalized verb, NP: noun phrase, O/Obj: object, Obl: oblique, P: patient, PL: plural, Poss: possessive, Prog: progressive, PRS: present, PST: past, R: recipient, Rel: relativizer, RelC: Relative Clause, S/Subj: subject, SG: singular, V: verb

#### Data references:

GK - Gossip King Text

SFC - Spider, Frog, Chameleon Text

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