Nooni has a subject-verb-object structure, with any time the action takes place on succeeding the object.

Nooni has eight "times", designated by one or two words between the subject and verb:

tò nô:    "long ago" (gen. >3 days ago)

cí nô:    "one or two days ago"

bɛ̂:    "today in the past"

nɔ̂:    "just now"

nú    "soon" (about to)

nú gé:    "today in the future"

nú bóy    "in one or two days"

nú yú:    "far future" (gen. >3 days)

SA X6

The "é/lé", "nú", and "cí" change tones depending on the tone of the preceding vowel:

neutral, ´, ˅, ˩: nú, cí, é/lé

�  ˎ, ˄, ˥: nǔ, cǐ, ě/lě

Verbs change tone depending on tense:

past: ˩

future; ´

* "é/lé" succeeds the object of the verb "yen" "to see". If said object ends in a consonant, use "é"; otherwise, use "lé".

In sentences in the first person, all words preceding the object will have a nasal consonant as the first letter — attach one by place of articulation if one does not exist:

b → mb,   g → ŋg,   else add n

# Tasks

## (a)

16. Bʋusɔw is the day after tomorrow. ✓

17. Today, I will see the yam. ✓

18. On Bʋumbon, he saw us ✓

19. On Bʋuzhiden, we will come to the market. ✓

## (b)
Bʋutfu
Bʋuŋka
Bʋuzhi
Bʋukema
Bʋuŋkaden
Bʋuzhiden
Bʋusɔw
Bʋumbon

## (c)

20. me ncí nɔ̂: nfĩ̀ dìèmsɛ̌n bʋúsɔ̀w. ✓

21. cɔ̌ŋ nɔ̂: cɔ̌ŋ kèŋkfʋ̌. ✓

22. me nú nyúɔnyów mutù bʋûŋkā:dèn. ✓

23. kwɔ̀:n nǔ géɔyɓ dìèmsɛ̌n ɛ̀bɛ̀n. ✓

24. dìèmsɛ̌n bɛ̂: yɛ̀n wɔ̀ lɛ̌ ɛ̀bɛ̀n. ✓