

Perge

pèrgé	name of village
pèrgè-tègú	name of language (not considered part of Jamsay)
settlement oral history:	people left tènjú ⁿ ù village near Koro (people with surname Pérou); two brothers came together to Pergué; older brother went to Wakara, younger brother remained in Pergué because of his sheep (cf. pèrgé 'sheep' in Nanga language)
intermarriage	especially with Nanga (Anda, Wakara, Soroni, Kono, Pergesa), also Ogoyeri, Tembere, Amba, Nende, Kasa, Bamba, Kirime
common surname:	Pergourou
bilingualism with informant	Jamsay, Fulfulde, Tommo, Nanga Oumar Pergourou (born 1991, 9th grade in Douentza in May 2008, dropped out 2009)

núw ⁿ ó	‘fire’
î: ⁿ \\ím̀b̀è̀m	‘child’
ànú\\ànú̀m	‘man’
ɲà ⁿ ú\\ɲám	‘woman’
ànĩ: ⁿ ù\\ànú̀m̀b̀è̀m	‘boy’
ɲǎy ⁿ ù\\ɲǎm̀b̀è̀m	‘girl’
pé: ^s ú	‘sheep’
èr ⁿ é	‘goat’
nàɲá	‘cow’
yá jjà	‘he/she has ...’
yá jjà-m	‘I have ...’
àlá	‘village’
àlá wà b̀è̀r̀ề:	‘in the village’
öy	‘field’
öy yǎ:-m̀	‘I’m going to the field’
ní	‘water’
ní: n̄̀:-ẁ	‘you-Sg drink water’
ní: wà b̀è̀r̀ề:	‘in the water’
jà ɲé:-j̀è̀-m	‘I ate a meal’
jà ɲé:-j̀è̀-y	‘we ate a meal’
jà ɲé:-j̀è̀-w mà	‘have you-Sg eaten a meal?’
jà ɲé:-j̀è̀-b̀è̀ mà	‘have you-Pl eaten a meal?’
jà ɲé:-j̀è̀	‘he/she ate a meal’

já né:-jè-bò	‘they ate a meal’
tí:rú, lěy, tà:lú, nǎy, nùmí, kúró:y, sūy ⁿ , gá:rà, lá:rwà, péru ‘1’ to ‘10’	
wǎ:	‘come!-2Sg’
wǎ:-ỳ	‘come!-2Pl’
wǎ:yà	‘he came’
wà:-rí	‘he didn’t come’
wà:-rúm	‘I didn’t come’
wà:-rá	‘they didn’t come’
wà:-rú:	‘you-Sg didn’t come’
wà-wǎ:	‘he will come’
wà:-ló	‘he won’t come’
wà:-lóm	‘I won’t come’
wà:-lé	‘they won’t come’
wà:-lów	‘you won’t come’
yá wà:	‘he is coming’ (on his way)
wâ:llá	‘he isn’t coming’
yǎ:yà	‘he went’
yǎ:	‘go!’
yǎ:-ré	‘don’t go!’ (2Sg)
yǎ:-ré-ỳ	‘don’t go!’ (2Pl)
mǐ bórù	‘my uncle’
bòrú sà:-rá-m	‘I don’t have an uncle’
má pé:sú	‘my sheep’
mǐ bórù wà pé:sú	‘my uncle’s sheep’
séydù wà pé:sú	‘Seydou’s sheep’
séydù bórù	‘Seydou’s uncle’
hǐgú	‘this’
hǐgúrù	‘here’
àhǐgárù	‘over there’
yá:	‘yesterday’
íyé	‘today’
úhǐgù	‘tomorrow’
ùsùbǎy	‘land’
lègú	‘earth, banco’
gǐré	‘eye’

ká:	‘mouth’
kù:-tógóró	‘head’
kír ⁿ é	‘nose’
kĩr ⁿ é	‘bone’
ĩr ⁿ é	‘tooth’
nùw ⁿ ó	‘death’
íré	‘house’
tàgá	‘pond’
ĩw ⁿ é	‘tree’
í:r ⁿ ém	‘iron’
nàw ⁿ á	‘meat’
kúwó	‘eat (meat)’
măy kò	‘it’s dry’
màrà	‘get lost’
lágá	‘hit’
yă: bère-w mà	‘can you go?’
yă: bəl-lú-m	‘I could’t go’
yă: bəl-ló-m	‘I can’t go’
yô:	‘he is there’
ùṅgó	‘he isn’t there’
yá kò	‘it is there’
kù ná	‘there is none’
tà-tă:	‘hyena’
kĩ-kă:	‘grasshopper’
ke-kě:	‘beetle’
mí.: ú.:	‘I and you’
bár ⁿ ú	‘red’
ĩrè bār ⁿ ú	‘red house’
ĩrè démméré (démbére)	‘big house’
ĩw ⁿ é démméré	‘big tree’
ĩrè èsú	‘good house’
ĩ: ⁿ èsú-n	‘good child’
ĩ: ⁿ èsú-m	‘good children’
ĩsú	‘dog’
ĩsĩ èsú	‘good dog’

yà-wây	‘let’s go!’ (more than 2 persons)
yǎ-ŋ	‘let’s go!’ (2 persons)
ɲé:-ŋ	‘Let’s eat!’ (2 persons)
ɲé:-w ⁿ ày ⁿ	‘Let’s eat!’ (more than 2 persons)
ɲì: ógù	‘hot water’
ɲì: tòm	‘cool water’
yú:	‘millet’
è:mbé	‘sorghum’
núm	‘cow-pea’
é:ré	‘peanut’
ìsěy ⁿ	‘grain’
yù:-bòlò	‘millet grain spike’
jòw ⁿ ó	‘rabbit’
nùw ⁿ ó	‘hand’ (homonym of ‘death’)
kúwó	‘foot’
bèrè	‘belly’
tùrkélé	‘back’
kòró	‘neck’
lèlé	‘tongue’
gĩr ⁿ é	‘rainy season’
ɲì:-bár ⁿ à	‘hot season’
ɲùɲùw ⁿ ò děy ⁿ	‘cold season’
gèrú	‘harvest’
tǒy tó:	‘sow seeds’
mô: mǎ:	‘laugh a laugh’
jǒŋ jòw ⁿ ó	‘treat medically’
kòkùsò kókúsó	‘cough a cough’
ígísè ígísé	‘sneeze a sneeze’
gí: ⁿ gǐ: ⁿ	‘fart a fart’
bógùrù bógòró	‘bellow’
kàsú	‘calabash’
jí:ɲjé	‘waterjar’
ɲì:ɲgé	‘baggage’
ɲìɲgé	‘sauce’
tòɲì:-kòŋgóró	‘ladle’

gùmbó	‘wooden bowl’
dá:ńá	‘earthenware pot’
mòtí: ⁿ	‘pestle’
mòná:	‘mortar’
gùró	‘chopping ax’
dǎ:	‘trimming hatchet (sleeved blade)’
sírú	‘knife’
tóró	‘pound (grain)’
ńìr ⁿ é	‘winnow in wind’
yìgé	‘sift’
nàw ⁿ á	‘grind (with stones)’
síré	‘cook (meal)’
òrò-ńìngé	‘millet cakes’
símbé	‘roast (meat)’
túró	‘pour’
ùló	‘go up’
nó:	‘go in’
gǒ:	‘go out’
lá:lá	‘take up, put up on’
gùṅgó	‘take out’
pótó	‘throw’
dàmbá	‘push’
bàsá	‘pull’
sùṅgú	‘rope’
tàṅgá	‘shed’
bèrè-jáw ⁿ w ⁿ á	‘forked stick’
sór ⁿ ó	‘call (someone)’
ńìṅgè	‘noise’
sì:ná	‘disease’
bàyá	‘be cured’
ńìńì:	‘sun’
ě:	‘moon’
tóró	‘star’
kéré	‘bite’
ńìr ⁿ é	‘swallow’

gúrò gùró	‘vomit’
bé: bě:	‘shit’
ùsù ⁿ ú sù: ⁿ	‘urinate’
gě:	‘go past’
jòwó	‘run’
gǎ:	‘granary’
béré	‘stick’
òyó	‘grass’
ósú	‘path, road’
sígé	‘go down’
sílé	‘take down’
dà:lá	‘put down’
yèṅgé	‘pick up’
ó:	‘give’
mìr ⁿ ú ó:-tĩ	‘he gave me’
ìrú ó:-tĩ	‘he gave us’
ùrú ó:-tĩ	‘he gave you-Sg’
wòrú ó:-tù-m	‘I gave him’
àr ⁿ á	‘rain’
àr ⁿ á mìr ⁿ é	‘rain fall’
mèr ⁿ ú	‘cut (wound)’
nêṃ	‘blood’
gùsú	‘skin’
něṃ	‘salt’
é:r ⁿ è	‘potash’
tású	‘basket (grass stems)’
jómdú	‘basket (branch strips)’
mammals	
ò/òy	‘mouse’ (with glottal stop hiatus)
sàsǎy	‘bird’
kúyó	‘squirrel’
grasshoppers	
tém-dúgù	Acorypha glaucopsis

pétépêw
nábògórò
séjérⁿé-sêw
nábàníngà
á:rà kákâ:
púlà-ám̀bà = àrⁿá-kákâ:
pùpúlùm kàkâ:
bùgùrù-bûy
bă:-dàwⁿà
sòm píř
kórókàsà
m̀ò:rⁿó kákâ:
yèrú kákâ:
àmà-gùrù
bé: kákâ:

gõm-tùtógò
gòm-ǹ-ğõm
lèmdé
yà-gùrô-m lémdè
kè-kè: kógóró

grammar

wà
-b̀ò

ànsá:rà-n-û:
ànsá:rà-nú-m̀è
ànsá:rà-n-û: (= -nú-ẁⁿ)
ànsá:rà-m̀-̀b̀ò
í ànsá:rà-m̀è
é ànsá:rà-m̀è
ànsá:rà-rà:

Oedaleus senegalensis
Kraussaria angulifera
Kraussella amabile
Hieroglyphus daganensis
Cataloipus cymbiferus
Acrida bicolor
Poekilocerus bufonius hieroglyphicus
Chrotogonus senegalensis
Ornithacris turbida cavroisi
Diabolo-catantops axillaris
Anacridium melanorhodon
Heteracris annulosa
e.g. Acrotylus spp. (on ground)
Humbe tenuicornis
Scintharista notabilis

'mantis'
'giant millipede'
'scorpion'
'scolopender'
darkling beetle sp., Trachyderma hispida

possessive particle
3Pl subject suffix

'he's a white person'
'I am ...'
'you're ...'
'they are white people'
'we're ...'
'you-Pl are not ...'
'he's not...'

ànsá:rà-rà:-m	‘I am ...’
ànsá:rà-rà:-w	‘you’re ...’
ànsá:rà-rà:-bè	‘they are white people’
ànsá:rà-rà:-y	‘we’re ...’
ànsá:rà-rà:-bè	‘you-Pl are not ...’
îré-w	‘it’s a house’
îré-rà:	‘it’s not ...’
těy ⁿ kò, gàyélé kò, dágá kò	‘it’s small’
tèy ⁿ r ⁿ á, gàyèlè rá, dàgà rá	‘it’s not small’
yá jjà (var. yá gǐyà)	‘he/she has ...’
yá jjà-m = yá sà-m	‘I have ...’
àlá wà bèrê:	‘in the village’
pronominal subjects: 1st -m -y, 2nd -w -bè, 3rd Ø -bè	
unusual verb shape	jíyá ‘take (sth, somewhere), convey’
passive	súmbí-yé-w ‘it (thing) is washed’
	súmbí-yé-rà: ‘it is not washed’
	lé:-yé-w ‘it (door) is shut’
	lé:-yé-rà: ‘it is not shut’
	lé:-rí-yé-w ‘it (door) is open’
	lé:-rí-yé-rà: ‘it is not shut’
verb 'see'	yě:-sà- 'saw'
	yě:-m 'I see'
	yà-yě:-m 'I see (habitual)'
	yè-rí- 'did not see'
	yè:-ló- 'will not see'
	yèy sáw ⁿ á-m 'I want to see'
imperatives	irregular with superimposed {HL} contour
	gíyà 'take, convey (Fr <i>emmener</i>)' (gíyá)
	júwò 'bring!' (júwó)
	regular (no change in LH tone)

wǎ: 'come!
yǎ: 'come!
wǒ: 'kill!
dènǐé 'sit!
gànjá 'dig!
dèngé 'spend day!
bàrá 'help!
bàsá 'pull!

regular (H tone)

págá 'tie!
îgé 'get up!
níyⁿé 'sleep!

Imperative Plural -y added to simple Imperative

Negative Imperative -ré, Pl -ré-y

regular

yǎ:-ré, págá-ré, gánjá-ré

contracted (Cvrv, Cvrⁿv)

bǎl-lé (bàrá 'help')

irregular (-rè added to HL imperative)

júwò-rè, gíyà-rè

Hort -ŋ (dual), -wây or less often -mî: (3+ plural)

yǎ-ŋ, yà-wây 'go'
wǒ:-ŋ, wǒ:-wây 'kill'
jé:-ŋ, jé:-wⁿâyⁿ 'eat'
bàrá-ŋ, bàrá-wây 'help'

unsuffixed Perfective

as in Jamsay: low-toned verb directly followed by pronominal-subject morphemes; used when the verb is nonfinal, preceded by other constituents--especially if focalized--or by a subordinated clause
'come': 2Sg wà:-w, 2Pl wà:-bè, 1Sg wà:-m, 1Pl wà:-y, 3Sg wà:, 3Pl wà:-bò

Perfective-1b -yè- or -â:-

wa(:-yè- 'came'
yǎ:-yè- 'went'
gǒ:-yè- 'went out'

	nó:-yè- 'came in'
	ùl-â:- 'went up'
	síg-â:- 'went down'
Perfective-1a	-fì- (1Sg -tù-m), like Jamsay
Perfective-2	-sà- (-sà-m)
Recent Perfect -jè-	
Experiential Perfect -té-sà- (neg -tè-lí-)	yă:-té-sà- 'have ever gone'
	yét-té-sà- 'have ever seen' (irregular)
	Neg: yè-tè-lí-
PerfNeg -rí-, 1Sg -rú-m, 3Pl -r-á	
	with Cvrv- stem: sárá- '(water) be struck (in digging a well), sàl-lí-
	with Cvr ⁿ v- stem: kár ⁿ á- 'do', kàn-ní-
unsuffixed Imperfective	final low tone added to bare stem, as in Jamsay
	'come' 3Sg wă:-Ø, 3Pl wă:-bò, 2Sg wă:-w̃,
	2Pl wă:-bè, 1Sg wă:-m̃, 1Pl wă:-ỹ
Imperfective (suffixed)	
	with -rà-
	(associated with syncope after /r/ or /r ⁿ /)
	bíré b̃l-là- 'be working' (b̃r̃é)
	dò-d̃n-là- 'be selling' (d̃ñó)
	ál-lè- 'be suckling' (árá)
	(associated with /ɛ/ vowels)
	já: j̃é:-r ⁿ à- 'be eating'
	sè-sémbé-rà- 'be sweeping'
	è-/éwé-rà- 'be buying'
	nè-ně:-r ⁿ à- 'be drinking'
	kì-ké:-r ⁿ à- 'be slaughtering'
	tè-té:-rà- 'be laying out (mats)'
	with -rè-
	jò-jòwó-rè- 'be running'
	gò-gǒ:-rè- 'be leaving'
	nò-nó:-r ⁿ è- 'be entering'
	ù-/ùlé-rè- 'be going up'
	sì-sígí-rè- 'be going down'

nù-nùmó-rè- 'be falling'
 nǐ-níyè-rⁿè- 'be sleeping'
 dō-dǒ:-rè- 'be bathing'
 là-lágá-rè- 'be hitting'
 pà-págá-rè- 'be tying'

ImpfNeg -ló-, 1Sg -ló-m, 3Pl -l-é

with Cvr^v- stem: sárá- '(water) be struck (in digging a well), sàl-ló-
 for bèrè- 'get' reduced to bè-ló-

with Cvrⁿv- stem: kárⁿá- 'do', kàn-dó-, bàrⁿá- 'beat' bàn-dó-

pronominal datives: 1st mǐ-rⁿú ì-rú, 2nd ù-rú è-rú, 3rd wò-rú bè-rú kò-rú

topicalizing pronouns: mí kày í kày ú kày bé kày wó kày bé kày

possession

with írè 'house'

1Sg má, 2Sg ú, 1Pl í, 2Pl é, 3Sg wó, 3Pl bé,
 LogoSg èlé wà, LogoPl èlé bé

with kú: 'head'

1Sg má, 2Sg ú, 1Pl í, 2Pl é, 3Sg wó, 3Pl bé,
 LogoSg èlé wà, LogoPl èlé bé

with nǎ: 'mother'

1Sg mǐ, 2Sg ù, 1Pl ì, 2Pl è, 3Sg wò, 3Pl bè,
 LogoSg èlè, LogoPl èlè bè

object pronoun: mí í ú é wó bé kó (sg=pl)

Refl/Logo pronoun èlé, Pl èlé bè

tùwôm Recip

tíwýé-wày kò

'it (staff) is leaning against (wall)'

kómđí-yé-wè

'it is peeled'

neg kómđí-yé-rà:

'it is not peeled'

cf. trans. kómđó-

'peel (sth)'

mǐlú:

'it (mat) is rolled up'

mǐlú-rà:

'it (mat) isn't rolled up'

... wày

(= Jamsay mèyⁿ after verb)

phonology: what is transcribed as intervocalic {ng nk nŋ}, often including a derivational suffix, is optionally pronounced with a prolonged nasal that shades phonetically into velar [ŋ]. Thus dàngá can be pronounced something like [dànⁿgá]. The extra duration gives the word the appearance of having an additional syllable, and a phonological representation /dànⁿŋgá/ or whatever, with a brief high or central vowel,

would also be reasonable. Historically, the relevant words had a medial vowel that was syncopated.

No prolongation or nasal assimilation was observed with /mg/ or /md/, as in *ámgá* 'cross (arms)' or *dùmdó* 'end'.

Relative clauses

Perfective (positive) relative clauses

object relatives

[pè:sù ù éwé-sà] yǎw-kò
[pè:sù ù éwé-sà kùⁿ] yǎw-kò
[pè:sù ù éwé-sà ñ] yǎw-kò
'where is the sheep-Sg that you-Sg bought?'

[pè:sù ù éwé-sà bè]
[pè:sù ù éwé-sà kùⁿ bè]
[pè:sù ù éwé-sà ñ bè]
'the sheep-Pl that you-Sg bought'

[tùwò ù éwé-sà] yǎw-kò
[tùwò ù éwé-sà kùⁿ] yǎw-kò
[tùwò ù éwé-sà ñ] yǎw-kò
'the stone that you-Sg bought'

[inè ù yě:-sà-n]
[inè ù yě:-sà-n kùⁿ]
'the person-Sg that you-Sg saw?'

[inè ù yě:-sà-m bè]
[inè ù yě:-sà-m kùⁿ bè]
'the people that you-Sg saw'

subject relatives

[inè ú lágá-sà-n] yǎw-wò
[inè ú lágá-sà-n kùⁿ] yǎw-wò
'where is the man who hit you-Sg?'

[inè ú lágá-sà-m kùⁿ]

[inè ú lágá-sà-m]
'the men who hit you-Sg'

[tùwò ú lágá-sà]
[tùwò ú lágá-sà kùⁿ]
[tùwò ú lágá-sà ñ]
'the stone that hit you-Sg'

Imperfective (positive) relative clauses

object relatives

[pè:sù ù éwé-kò]
[pè:sù ù éwé-kò kùⁿ]
[pè:sù ù éwé-kò ñ]
'the sheep-Sg that you-Sg will buy'

[pè:sù ù éwé-kò] bè
[pè:sù ù éwé-kò kùⁿ] bè
[pè:sù ù éwé-kò ñ] bè
'the sheep-Pl that you-Sg will buy'

[tùwò ù éwé-kò] bè
[tùwò ù éwé-kò kùⁿ] bè
[tùwò ù éwé-kò ñ] bè
'the stone that you-Sg will buy'

[inè ù yě:-kò-n]
[inè ù yě:-kò-n kùⁿ]
'the person-Sg that you-Sg will see?'

[inè ù yě:-kò-m]
[inè ù yě:-kò-m kùⁿ]
'the people that you-Sg will see'

subject relatives

[inè ú lágá-kò-n] yǎw-wò
[inè ú lágá-kò-n kùⁿ] yǎw-wò
'where is the man who will hit you-Sg?'

[inè ú lágá-kò-m bè]

[inè ú lágá-kò-m kùⁿ bè]

‘the men who will hit you-Sg’

[tùwò ú lágá-kò]

[tùwò ú lágá-kòkùⁿ]

[tùwò ú lágá-kòḥ]

‘the stone that will hit you-Sg’

Perfective Negative relative clauses

[pè:sù ù èwè-rí yǎw-kò]

[pè:sù ù èwè-rí kùⁿ yǎw-kò]

[pè:sù ù èwè-rí ḥ] yǎw-kò]

‘where is the sheep-Sg that you-Sg bought?’

[inè ú làgǎ-r-nù]

[inè ú làgǎ-r-nù kùⁿ]

‘the person who didn’t hit you-Sg?’

[inè ú làgà-rú-m]

[inè ú làgà-rú-m kùⁿ]

‘the people who didn’t hit you-Sg?’

Imperfective Negative relative clauses

[pè:sù ù èwè-ló yǎw-kò]

[pè:sù ù èwè-ló kùⁿ yǎw-kò]

[pè:sù ù èwè-ló ḥ] yǎw-kò]

‘where is the sheep-Sg that you-Sg bought?’

[inè ú làgǎ-r-nù]

[inè ú làgǎ-r-nù kùⁿ]

‘the person who didn’t hit you-Sg?’

[inè ú làgà-rú-m]

[inè ú làgà-rú-m kùⁿ]

‘the people who didn’t hit you-Sg?’

Stative (positive) relative clauses

[inè ñgárù dánḡà-n (kùⁿ)]

‘the person who is sitting over there’

cf. yá dāḡà ‘he/she is sitting’

[inè ñgárù wô-n (kùⁿ)]

‘the person who is there’

[inè ñgárù wô-m (kùⁿ)]

‘the people who are not there’

[tùwò ñgárù kô:]

[tùwò ñgárù kô ñ]

[tùwò ñgárù kó kùⁿ]

‘the stone that is there’

Stative (positive) relative clauses

[inè ñgárù dāḡà-rá-n (kùⁿ)]

‘the person who is sitting over there’

cf. dāḡà-rá ‘he/she is not sitting’

[inè ñgárù ñgó-n (kùⁿ)]

‘the person who is not there’

[inè ñgárù ñgó-m (kùⁿ)]

‘the people who are not there’

[tùwò ñgárù ñgó]

[tùwò ñgárù ñgó ñ]

[tùwò ñgárù ñgó kùⁿ]

‘the stone that is not there’

overlaid {HL} and {L} contours

ìrè démbéré ‘a big house’ (írè ‘house’)

ìrè èsú ‘a good house’

ḡàⁿù èsú-n ‘a good woman’ (ḡàⁿú ‘woman’)

jémbè-n\|-m ‘blacksmith’, jèmbè-n èsú-n, jèmbè-m èsú-m

írè tà:lú ‘three houses’

írè tà:lú kùⁿ = íré tà:lú ñ ‘the three houses’

jémbè-n kùⁿ ‘the blacksmith’, jémbè-m kùⁿ ‘the blacksmiths’

ìrè ñgú ‘this house’

jèmbè-n ñgúwò, jèmbè-m ñgúwò bè ‘this blacksmith’, ‘these blacksmiths’

ìrè mǐ éwè-sà ñ ‘the house that I bought’

ìrè kùròy mǐ éwè-sà ñ ‘the six houses that I bought’ (íré kúróy)

lèsú ‘maternal uncle’, lèsú sà:-rá-m ‘I have no uncle’

mǐ lèsù ‘my maternal uncle’

mǐ lèsù mǎsú-n ‘my wicked uncle’

mǐ lèsù kúróy kùñ (bè) ‘my six uncles’

jèmbè-n nùmbó-sà-n ñ yǎw wò ‘where is the blacksmith who fell?’

jèmbè-m kùròy nùmbó-sà-m mǐ yǎw wò-bò

‘where are the six blacksmiths who fell?’ (jémbè-m kúróy)

mǐ lèsù nùmbó-sà-n ñ yǎw wò ‘where is my uncle who fell?’

mǐ lèsù kùròy nùmbó-sà-m mǐ yǎw wò-bò ‘where are my six uncles who fell?’

wⁿàyⁿ a generally same-subject subordinator, following bare verb stem

ñé: wⁿàyⁿ yǎ:-yè ‘he ate and (then) left’

ñé: wⁿàyⁿ yǎ:-yè-bò ‘they ate and (then) left’

ñé: wⁿàyⁿ yǎ:-yè ‘he ate and (then) left’

tégé wⁿàyⁿ ... ‘he left and (then) ...’

gâ: a generally different-subject subordinator, with low-toned subject pronoun

tégé wò gâ:, yǎ:-yè-m ‘after he spoke, I went’

tégé wò gâ:, yǎ:-yè-m ‘after they spoke, I went’

sěydù tégé-jè: wò gâ:, yǎ:-yè-m ‘after Seydou spoke, I went’

conditional with dè ‘if’ (as in Jamsay)

àlá yǎ:-yà-m dè, wárú wàrá-m

‘if I go (“went”) to the village, I’ll do farm work’