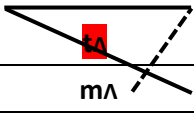
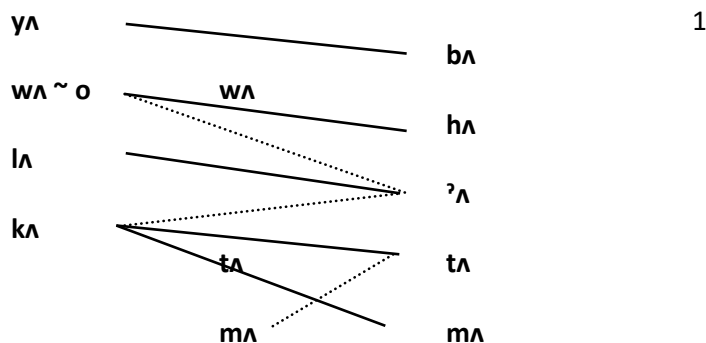


**Appendix IV : The class system of Longuda aka Nungurama**

The noun class systems of the five **Nungurama** variants are very similar in structure and morphology and can be summarized as 'common Longuda' as in Singular classes (SG) are to the left while plural classes (PL) are to the right. Lines linking the class markers represent the main genders (singular-plural pairings). Trans-numeral (TN) classes that are neutral to number distinction (containing masses, liquids, abstracts) are cited in the middle column. The numbers in the far left and the far-right columns link the Longuda classes to the probably cognate classes in the proto class systems of Volta-Congo. The numbers follow the system as laid out in Mieke et al. (2012: ).

BV			TN			BV
1	yΛ		—————	bΛ		2
25	wΛ		—————	hΛ		4?
5	lΛ		—————	ʔΛ		6
12, 15	kΛ			tΛ		21
			mΛ	mΛ		22, 23



The class markers represent the suffix morphemes marking class membership on the nouns as well as the respective corresponding concord morphemes used to mark agreement within the noun phrase. Both are in general segmentally identical, with the exception of AGR class ʔa where the concord prefix for demonstratives and possessive pronouns is *in-*, yet the vowels are subject to vowel harmony. The vowels of nominal suffixes harmonize with the respective stem vowels. T

The main variation across the five Longuda variants is the vowel quality of the class markers and concord morphemes used in harmony with [±ATR] (stem) vowels.

In Gwaandzma the two vowel harmony variants are realized as *-a* [-ATR] and *-ə* [+ATR] respectively. The most obvious typological difference is that Gwaandəma like all other Nungurama varieties shows an almost one to one correspondence between the nominal suffixes and the Agreement suffixes. While Waja displays an only limited segmental correspondences between the distinct class suffixes on nouns and the corresponding concord morphemes marking concord (agreement) on dependent parts of speech.