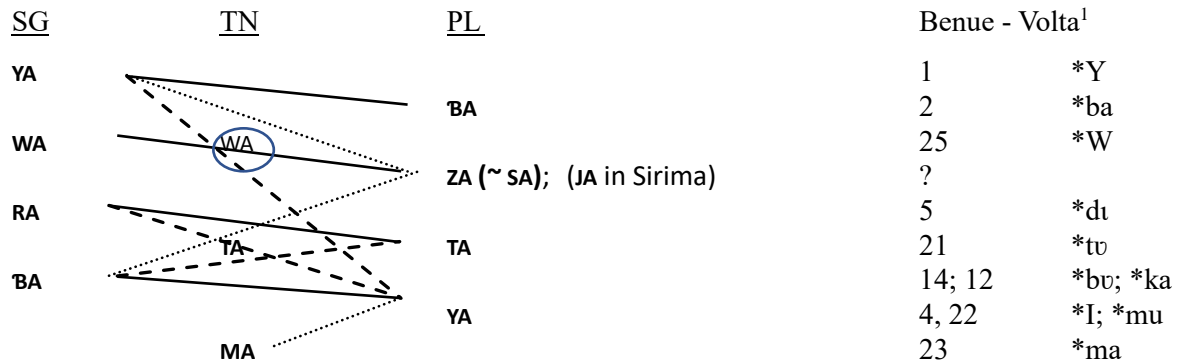


The gender system of Bəna Laala cluster: Robma [~Rɔbma]

Robma, Bənar̄to, Sirima.

(1) AGR based Genders



(2) AGR classes and the respective NF

	SG		TN	PL	
	AGR	NF		NF	AGR
YA		-é		-á	BA
WA		-ó~ú		-zà~-sà	ZA
		-to		-à	
RA		-ra (-da)		-ta	TA
BA		-á, -ø		-te, -ti	YA
				-me	
			MA -ma	-mse, (-msa)	

Note:

Suffix *-mse* ~ *-msa* appears to become a neutral plural marker.

Benjamin Burmanu. 2010. Teach yourself Lala language. Ah fədkə eh Lala ya. Yola, Paraclete Publishers

Kleinewillinghöfer, Ulrich. nd. field notes at Riji and Duwa, Anguwan Lala, and Guyuk. 1990-95.

Kleinewillinghöfer, Ulrich. 1993. Nominalklassen im Mboi und Bəna-Lala der Yungur bzw. Bəna-Mboi-Gruppe. Afrika und Übersee 76. 3–14.

Van de Velde, Mark & Dmitry Idiatov. 2017. Morphological classes and gender in Bəná-Yungur. In Shigeki Kaji (ed.), Proceedings of the 8th World Congress of African Linguistics, 53–65. Tokyo: Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies.

¹ cf. Mische et al. 2012.

(3) Declension

	AGR	NF			
1)	YA / ʔA	-é / -á	<i>ker-é / ker-á</i> <i>èt-é / b-èt-á</i>	husband person	[+human]
2)	YA / ZA	-∅ / -zà~à	<i>tî / tíy-à</i> <i>(mâ / maá-jà)</i> ²	brother mother	kinship
2b)		-é / -zà~à	<i>nem-é / nem-zà ~ nem-à</i>	hand	
3)	YA / YA	-é / -mé	<i>óf-é / óf-mé</i> <i>gwèè / gwèè-mé</i>	moon ear	
4)	WA / ZA	-ó, (-á) / -zà~sà	<i>sàngàr-ó / sàngàr-sâ</i> <i>tǎ / tǎ-ǎ</i>	louse skin	
		-ó, (-á) / -à	<i>sèy-ó / sèy-à</i> <i>rimb-á / rimb-à</i>	fish bird	
5)	WA	-ó	<i>kin-ó</i>	smoke	
		-tó	emba-to	childhood	
6)	RA / TA	-ra / -ta	<i>sumba-rá / sumba-tá</i> <i>dín-dá / dín-tá</i>	egg name	
7)	RA / YA	-ra / -ti~te	<i>dùu-ra / dùu-tí</i> <i>dunga-rà / dunga-tè</i>	head stone	
8)	ʔA / YA	-á / -mé	<i>ar-á / ar-mé</i> <i>hànd-á / hàn-mé</i> ³ <i>biy-á / biya-mé</i> <i>rowǎ / rowǎ-mé</i> <i>dól-á / dol-mé</i>	fire place bow locust bean tree mahogany	
		-á / -té	<i>tǎf-á / tǎu-té</i> <i>bòt-á / ngwà-té</i>	bone tree	
10)	ʔA / TA	-á / -tá	<i>bála / bala-tá</i> <i>dím-b-á / dímb-tá</i>	arm tooth	
11)	ʔA / ZA	-á / -sa	<i>nát-á / ná-sâ</i>	foot	
		-ka / -sa	<i>bú-ka</i> / <i>bì-sà</i>	thing	
12)	MA	-ma	<i>tumá</i>	salt	
13)	MA / YA	-∅ / -mse	<i>món-má / mónmá-msè</i> <i>rota-ma / rotama-mse</i>	blood dream	
14)	TA	-tá	<i>fǎr-tá</i> <i>nam-tá</i>	night meat, flesh	

Kleinwillinghöfer, Ulrich. nd. field notes

Kleinwillinghöfer, Ulrich.. 1993. Nominalklassen im Mboi und ʔəna-Lala der Yungur bzw. ʔəna-Mboi-Gruppe. Afrika und Übersee 76. 3–14.

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² This example is from the Bode lect, where the suffix is -jà.

³ I don't think that the singular suffix is -da I rather assume that the consonant cluster of the plural form is simplified, thus, *hand-mé* > *han-mé*