

6.1.5 Adverbs of cardinal numeration6.1.5.1 Significance and bases

These adverbs are based on nouns and enumeratives to indicate the number of times an action is carried out.

6.1.5.2 Prefix

The prefix /lu-/ occurs with all bases. The vowel is not deleted before vowel commencing nouns as is the case with all other pre-nominal prefixes. Historically, this prefix may be attributable to concords of class 11 though there is no evidence for this other than its phonological structure.

6.1.5.3 Examples(1) Noun bases

luomuḽongo [ḽwo:ḽ ongo]	"ten times"
luefeḽe [ḽwe:feḽe]	"a hundred times"
lueyovi [ḽwe:jovi]	"a thousand times"

(2) Enumerative bases

lumwe	"once"
luvali	"twice"
lutano navali	"seven times"
lungapi ?	"how many times?"
luhapu	"many times, very much"

6.1.6 Adverbs of ordinal numeration

6.1.6.1 Significance and bases

The adverbs of ordinal numeration are based on the same forms as those for cardinal numeration (see 6.1.5) to indicate the numerical order of something.

6.1.6.2 Prefix

The prefix /lu-/ of cardinal numeration is superimposed on the prefix /ti-/ in all cases. /ti-/ may be historically attributable to a class 13 concord though this class does not exist as such in Kwanyama any longer.

6.1.6.3 Examples

lutivali	"secondly"
lutitano	"fifthly"
lutiomulongo	"tenthly"

6.2

Non-derived adverbs

Non-derived adverbs have a typical adverbial significance indicating time, place or manner of action expressed by the verb.

A number of adverbs indicating place are synchronically non-derived though they commence in prefixal elements structurally related to the locative class 16, 17 and 18, or to the adverb prefix /na-/. These adverbs do not function as nouns syntactically, nor do they govern any related concords. Many of the locative adverbs are followed by a non-concordial prefix which is structurally like the possessive prefix /Ca-/ or the adverb prefix /na-/. (These prefixes are given following the relevant adverbs in the list below.)

Some adverbs may occur as copulative bases (see below).

Syntactically, adverbs usually follow the verb in word order, but they may also occur sentence initially.

6.2.1

Partial list of adverbs

naini ?	"when ?"
nanena	"again, still"
nande	"not at all"
natango	"yet, still, again"
naanana	"daily"
neudo	"this year"
diva	"quickly"
shito	"before"
shili	"indeed, truly"
hanga	"nearly"

unene (< adj./-nene/ "large")	"very much"
ngahelipi ?	"how ?"
kanini (< adj./-nini/ "little")	"a little"
pamwe (< enum./-mwe/ "one")	"together"
pondje	"in the open"
paife	"nowadays, now"
peni ?	"where ?"
kokule na-	"far away from"
popepi na-	"near, nearby to"
konima ya-	"behind"
monima ya-	"behind"
koshi ya-	"under"
poshi ya-	"down"
kombada ya-	"in the middle of"
muipafi ya-	"in front of"
pokati ka-	"between, among"
mokati ka-	"in, in the middle"
mokule ka-	"within"
meni la-	"underneath, inside"

6.2.2

Examples

Ye okwali <u>shili</u> muwa	"He was indeed good"
Otaveuya <u>naini</u> keumbo?	"When are they coming home?"
Ye okuhole <u>unene</u> oilonga yaye	"He likes his work very much"
Okaana <u>hanga</u> kapunduka	"The child nearly fell"
Ohatukalanda <u>pani</u> omuti?	"Where shall we buy medicine?"
Otoi <u>ngahelipi</u> ?	"How (will) you go?"
Ye inafutwa <u>natango</u>	"He has still not been paid"
Owauda <u>shike</u> ?	"What did you hear?"
Otamulongo <u>natango</u> ?	"Are you still working?"

Otuli kokule nefuta

"We live far from the sea"

Ounona otavaende pamwe

"The children walk together"

Ovakulukadi otavapopi pondje

"The women are talking in the open"

Ombwa oyanangala koshi yoshitaafula

"The dog is sleeping under the table"

6.2.3 Examples of adverbs as Identificative copulative base

Ofikole olipopepi noshihakulilo

"The school is near the hospital"

Oilya oilimeni loshimbale

"The grain is in the basket"

Ondjila oili konima yoshikulundudu

"The road is behind the hill"

6.3 Ideophones6.3.1 Significance and function

Ideophones are uninflected forms which function in adverbial capacity. They usually follow the word (verb) which they qualify and are descriptive of qualities of sound, colour, movement or state.

6.3.2 Most ideophones have phonological structure CV or CVCV, and many are (historically) reduplicated.

twitwitwi	"being yellow, grey"
kondongolondongolo	"be at an end"
tootoo	"whiteness"
fokofoko	"blackness"
sheeshe	"red"
fotofoto	"rustling, as dry leaves"
ndo	"fullness, full to brim"
Okwalaui <u>fokofoko</u>	
"It has become pitch dark"	
Oshitoo oshiyadi <u>ndo</u>	
"The pot is full to overflowing"	
Onhanga itiliana <u>sheeshe</u>	
"The cloth is blood red"	

CHAPTER 7

CONJUNCTIVES7.1 Function

Conjunctives link co-ordinate sentences or introduce subordinate clauses. Some conjunctives determine the tense or mood of the following verb while others do not appear to have any influence on the verb whose form depends on the semantic import of the sentence. (An exhaustive study of this aspect of syntax is not presented here, and there may be other factors which determine the form that a verb takes following conjunctives.

7.1.1 Subjunctive mood

Conjunctives usually followed by the present subjunctive include :

opo "that, so that"

Examples

Lungama opo oshipute shiveluke

"Take care so that the wound can heal"

Natumuteelele opo etufindikile

"Let's wait for him so that he can accompany us"

Tema omundilo opo udule okuyofa ombelela

"Light the fire so that you are able to roast the meat"

Lungama opo uhakanife ondjila yoye

"Take care so that you don't lose your way"

7.1.2 Indicative participial

Conjunctives usually followed by the present or past participial include:

manga	"while"
ngeenge	"if, when"
nde le	"when"
ndee	"and"
eshi	"when, while"
ngashi	"as, like"
nghee ~ onghee	"therefore, since"

Examples

Ngeenge tamutukwafa, nafye-yo ohatumukwafa

"If you help us, we too (will) help you"

Ohanditale ounona eshi tavadanauka

"I watch the children while they play"

Meme otalongo manga ounona tavakofa

"Mother works while the children sleep"

Ninga ngashi hainingi

"Do as I do"

Ovapenduka ndee tavadjala

"They got up and then dressed"

Inapopya-sha nghee afika ^{1/}

"He has not said anything since he arrived"

7.1.3 Indicative principal

Conjunctives usually followed by verbs in the indicative principal include:

haashi	"because"
osheshi	"because"
fiyo	"while, until"

1/ /-sha/ is a verbal euclitic, see 3.3.5.

kashimba	"perhaps"
nande	"even if"
kutya	"that" (introduces indirect or reported speech)

Examples

Ohamba oyati kutya otaikapopifa oshiwana

"The chief said that he will address the nation"

Vo otaveuya nande otakulokwa

"They will come even if it rains"

Kongō eenghaku fiyo otodimono

"Look for the shoes until you find them"

Ohaikudenge osheshi owadengene-vo

"I hit you because you also hit me"

Kashimba ohandivatalela-po mongula

"Perhaps I will visit them tomorrow"

Ovalombwela-nge kutya vo ovali tavavele

"They told me that they were sick"

7.1.4 Non-influencing conjunctive

The conjunctive /ile/ "or" joins two co-ordinate main clauses and does not appear to affect the verb tense:

Naime ile nakalife ? (subjunctive)

"Should he cultivate or must he herd?"

Otodi-po ile ototewa-po (indicative present)

"Leave from here or you (will) be driven away"

APPENDIX 1

The orthography used in this study is basically that recommended in the Kwanyama Orthography No. 2 (1973) but departs from it in two respects. Firstly a conjunctive word division is used throughout this work. Secondly the representation of 'long' vowels is in some cases different to the official practice.^{1/}

A. Word division

In the official orthography, the substantive form classes are written conjunctively, whereas disjunctive word division is applied to predicatives where various prefixal elements are considered to be separate words. Thus there appears to be an element of arbitrariness in the separation of prefixal elements in the latter case (1973: 57-73).

Recommended word division

All form classes where affixes and stems are not separated by a phonemic juncture or word boundary are written in this study as one word, i.e. conjunctively. All elements preceding a verbal or copulative stem are treated as parts of one word.

It is possible that a thorough examination of the suprasegmental system of the language will provide a solution to this problem of word division.

1/ Orthographic representations of long vowels that differ notably from those used here are indicated by the symbols '= ='. The conjunctive word division in this study is not demarcated where it differs from the disjunctive word division employed in the orthography.

B. Long vowelsRepresentation in official orthography^{1/}

The spelling of segmental items in the official orthography is essentially phonemic except in the case of long vowels where a type of phonetic spelling is now recommended (1973: 15-17, 21-25). Formerly, a phonemically based spelling was used (1966). In case of the spelling of nouns for example, the orthography recommends that "... the vowels which follow such prefixes are pronounced long in speech and are therefore written with a double symbol" (1973: 21). Thus, /okuenda/ "to travel" and /oluendo/ "journey" are represented as =okweenda= and =olweendo= respectively.

The 'long' vowel in absolute pronouns and demonstratives may be written in two ways, one of which is phonemically based, while the other is a phonetically based spelling (1973: 23-25):

=puame=	or	=pwaame=	[pwa:me]	"to me"
=kuove=	or	=kwoove=	[kwo:ve]	"to you"
=pueli= ^{2/}	or	=pwaali=	[pwa:li]	"to this one"

As stated in (1) above, the word division in predicatives is disjunctive and in this case although the vowels are also phonetically 'long', they are not represented by a 'double symbol' (1973: 69-73):

=ole u anda= /oleuanda/ co[sewa:nda] "It (lightning) struck it"

Phonemic analysis of 'long' vowels and recommendations for orthographic representation

Vowels that are phonetically long may be attributable to either one

1/ See p. 249.

2/ See also 2.3 for a full discussion of this problem.

of two types of underlying structure, viz., to a sequence of two identical short vowels (1.2) or to the result of the low-level phonetic realization rule of glide formation and vowel lengthening (1.3.8).

(a) Representation of geminate sequence of vowels

Long vowels which are underlyingly a sequence of two identical vowels are represented in the official orthography (1973: 13-15) and in this manuscript by two written symbols:

aa [a:] (1st position demonstrative) "these"

/a-a/ : underlying structure

omushiinda [omushi:nda] (noun class 1) "neighbour"

(b) Representation of sequences of high vowels by other vowels

Long vowels may be the phonetic actualization of an underlying sequence of high vowel /i/ or /u/ followed by another vowel in which case the first vowel becomes a non-syllabic, non-tone-bearing glide, and the second vowel is lengthened, probably in order to accommodate the tone of the first high vowel^{1/}:

kuove /ku-ove/ [kwo:ve] "to you"

okuenda /oku-enda/ [okwe:nda] "to travel"

oluendo /olu-endo/ [olwe:ndo] "journey"

This phenomenon of glide formation and vowel lengthening is a low-level phonetic realization which operates at all morpheme boundaries in the various form classes and also at word boundaries in normal quick speech.

The representation of long vowels in this study attempts to base spelling on the underlying phonemic structure in all cases, not on the

^{1/} See 1.3.8 for a full discussion of this phonological process.

phonetic actualization. Long vowels that are attributable to the process of glide formation and vowel lengthening are written as the symbol /i/ or /u/ followed by another single vowel symbol in all cases:

oluendo	Co _i we:ṇdo]	"journey"
okuenda	Cokwe:ṇda]	"to travel"
omuenda	Comwe:ṇda]	"you travelled"

Because of the consistent widespread productive nature of this process of vowel lengthening, the representation used in this manuscript should not present any difficulties in practical usage as forms written 'iV' or 'uV' are automatically realized as a glide followed by vowel length in all cases.

This phonemically based spelling also resolves the inconsistencies of the current orthography in the different representations of vowel commencing stems in nouns and verbs:

okuanda	"to strike (lightning)"	for	=okwaanda=
oleuanda	"it struck it (tree)"	for	=ole u anda=

In cases such as those above, the stem in all form classes thus has the same representation.

Absolute pronouns are also represented in phonemic spelling only in a manner consistent with other form classes as recommended above:

puame	/pu-ame/	for	=pwaame=	"to me"
puali	/pu-ali/	for	=pwaali=	=pueli= "to it"

Note that the above representation of demonstratives differ from both forms suggested by the official orthography (see 2.3 for a description of underlying morphemes of demonstratives in inflected forms).

(c) Representation of glides followed by short vowels

At the level of surface realizations there are also cases of glides followed by short vowels in Kwanyama. This phenomenon appears to be an anomaly in the phonological system and it is also this feature which the official orthography tries to differentiate from the glides followed by 'long' vowels by the different spellings. However, an examination of the underlying nature of these sequences shows that these are sequences of underlying 'true' glides /w/ or /y/ (not an underlying vowel) followed by another (short) vowel. The glide itself is non-syllabic (and therefore non-tone-bearing). Thus the following vowel does not undergo lengthening to accommodate another tone. It should be noted moreover that the true glides are followed only by front vowels /i, e, a/ as in the examples below, whereas the glides that are underlyingly attributable to high-vowel phonemes may be followed by both front and back vowels:

omwalikadi / omw-alikadi/ [omwaɭikadi]	(1)	"woman"
omwene /omw-ene/[omwene]	(1)	"owner"
omwisha /omw-isha/ [omwiʃa]	(3)	"dinner"
olwisho /olw-isho/ [oɭwiʃo]	(11)	"desire"

The cases that are attributable to true glides followed by short vowels are represented in this study (as they are in the official orthography) by the symbols 'w' and 'y' followed by the appropriate single vowel symbol as shown in the examples above.

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