

Negation in Buwal: Order, form and meaning

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Introduction

This paper is an overview of negation of declarative verbal clauses in Buwal. After some general information concerning the language a brief summary of clause types will be given. Then three main areas concerning Buwal negation will be addressed; the order of the negation marker within the clause, the form of the two negative markers and finally the meaning and use of each of these markers.

Location and Genetic Affiliation

Buwal is a language spoken by around 7000-10 000 speakers the majority of whom live in an around the village of Gadala located in the far north region of Cameroon between Maroua, the regional capital and the Nigerian border.

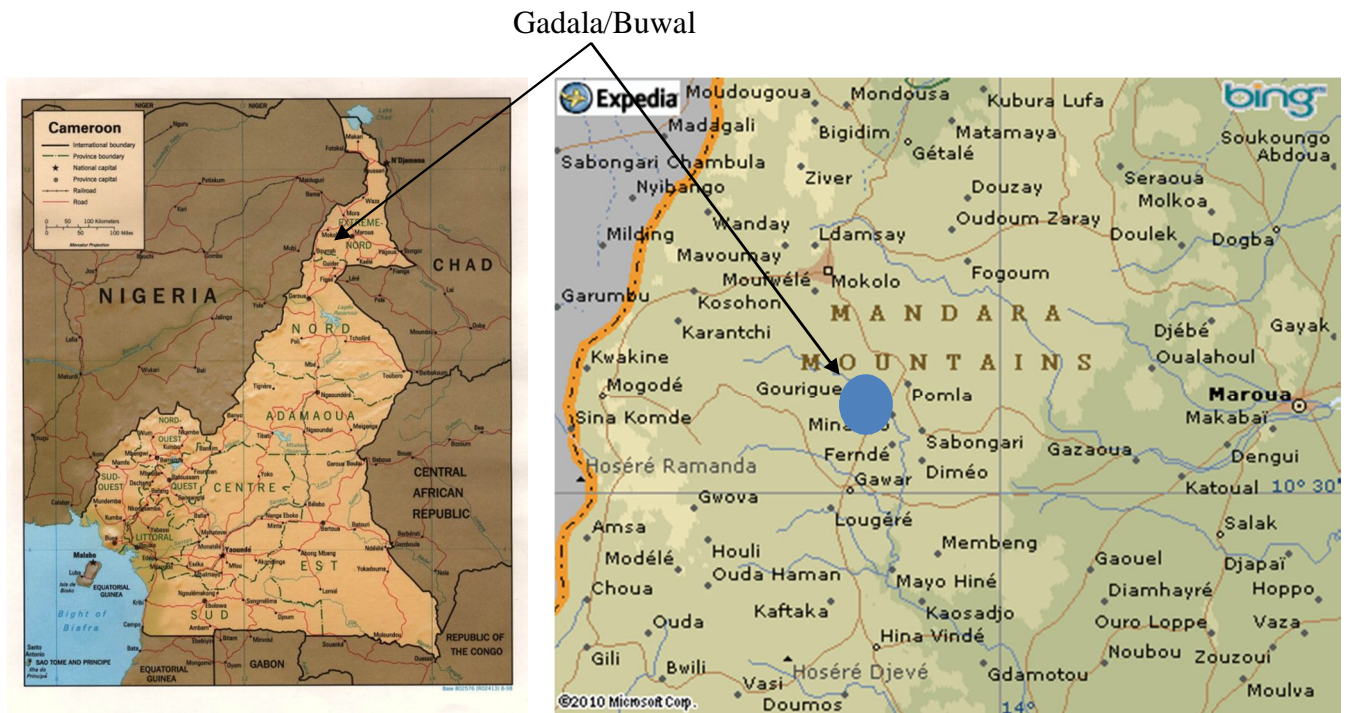


Figure 1: Location of Buwal language area

The Ethnologue (Lewis 2009) classifies Buwal as Afro-asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A7. Dieu and Renaud (1983: 357) give the following classification: Tchadique, Centre-Ouest, Daba, Nord. The other languages of the Daba group are Gavar, Mbedam (actually pronounced *mbudum*), Mina and Daba.

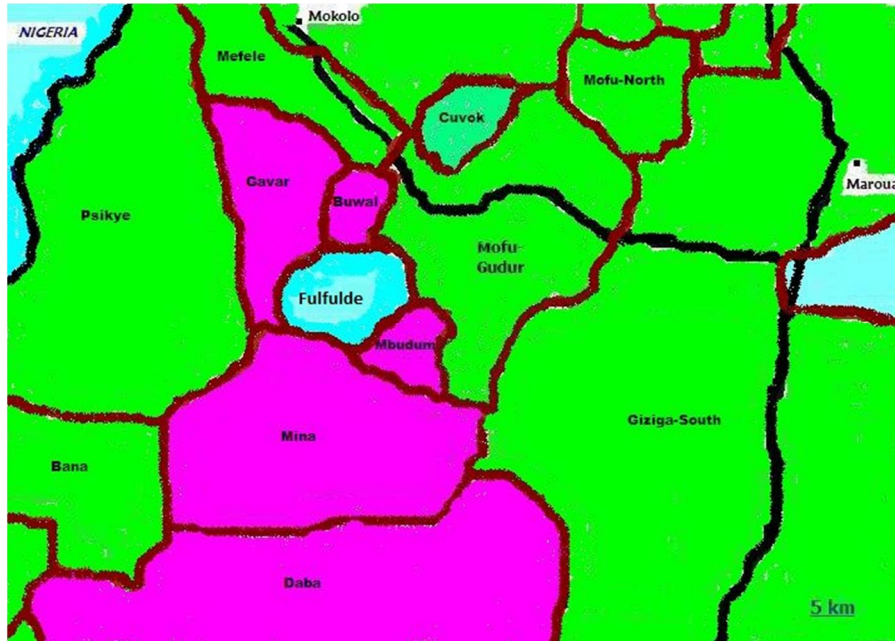


Figure 2: Languages surrounding Buwal including the languages of the Daba subgroup

Declarative clause types

Buwal has both verbal and verbless clauses.

Verbal clauses

The order of arguments within the basic verbal declarative clause is given in Table 1 below. Word order in Buwal is normally SV/AVO, though various elements may be topicalised through left-dislocation. Subject and indirect object agreement is marked on the verb with affixes. Direct object suffixes are mostly pronominal except for third person plural which may co-occur with an overtly expressed nominal in certain pragmatic circumstances. Verbal clauses may be divided into a number of sub-types according to which core arguments occur in them. These are intransitive (1a), transitive (1b), extended intransitive (1c) and ditransitive clauses (1d).

Table 1: Argument structure of basic verbal declarative clause

Subject	Verb	Direct Object	Indirect Object	Oblique
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- (1) a. *Uzəye na ege əy kawan*
 wzjé nā = égē j- kǎ- wān
 children 1SG.POSS =PL 3PL.SBJ- IPFV- sleep
 ‘My children are sleeping.’

(NF4-SN:2.4)

- b. *Mana kála mavaw a pes luma Gavar .*
mānā ká- lā mávāw á pès lwmà gávár
mother.1POSS PFV- **make beer** PREP1 **day market(ful.)** **Gavar**
 ‘My mother made beer on Thursday.’ (NH3-SN:1.4)
- c. *uzaye wese ege əy zlepe ne ŋ cen tata*
wzjé wésé =égē j- ʒāp -ēnē ɲ tsèn tatá
children DEM.DIST =PL 3PL.SBJ- **speak** -3SG.IOBJ **PREP2 father** 3PL.POSS
 ‘Those children spoke to their father.’ (TN4-WN:4.1)
- d. *Wala naka a dētene jam ŋ ŋhwəye ey*
wālā nākā ā- dā -ētēnē jām ɲ nx^wā -jé éj
woman 1SG.POSS 3SG.SBJ- **draw** -3PL.IOBJ **water** **PREP2** **goat** -PL **and**
ŋtəməye .
ntmēk -jé
sheep -PL
 ‘My wife draws water for the goats and the sheep.’ (GE18-SE:7)

Verbless clauses

Buwal has a number of different types of verbless clauses, all of which have the basic structure of subject followed by the predicate. They can be divided into sub-types according to their predicate; whether a noun (2a), adjective (2b), or a prepositional phrase (2c).

- (2) a. *mbəy haldəma*
mbj xáldmā
 3SG.STAT **girl**
 ‘She was a girl.’ (DE11-SE:1.3)
- b. *Mpe ege ndendeβek a vəya.*
mpè =égē ndéndéβēk á vjā
plant =PL **fresh** PREP1 **wet.season**
 ‘Plants are fresh in the wet season.’ (2098)
- c. *Əy ata mpe*
j á tā mpè
 3PL.STAT **PREP1** **on tree**
 ‘They are in a tree.’ (BH4-SN:2.9)

Another type of verbless clause is the existential clause, where the existential marker *ákā* functions as the predicate (3).

- (3) *bezle ṅhwəye aka* .
béʒē nx^{wā} -jé ákā
 enclosure goat -PL EXIST
 ‘There is a goat enclosure.’ (DE4-SN:6.1)

Negation in Buwal

Order

Negation of verbal clauses in Buwal is coded with one of two negative particles, the plain negative *k^{wā}w/sk^{wā}w* or the existential negative *ák^{wā}w/ásk^{wā}w*, which occurs at the end of a clause after any objects and adjuncts (4 a & b).

- (4) a. *Ana ebe ca , hwa kélem sasam a manhayak kwaw.*
ánā èbè tsá x^{wā}- ká- lèm sàsàm á mán xājāk k^{wā}w
 like DEM.MED TOP 2SG.SBJ- PFV- get joy PREP1 mother land NEG
 ‘Like this, you did not get joy on the earth.’ (HT3-SN:5.1)
- b. *Wende ma , haldəma a keghwelene a*
wéndé má xáldmā á- ká- ɣ^{wāl} -ēnē á
 IND.DET.SG TOP.EMPH girl 3SG.SBJ- IPFV- show -3SG.IOBJ PREP1
cen akwaw
tsèn ák^{wā}w
 father NEG.EXIST
 ‘Another one, the girl doesn’t show it to her father...’ (DE19-SN:4.12)

This order is typologically unusual. Both Dahl (1979: 91) and Dryer (1988: 112) both found that negative morphemes show a strong tendency cross-linguistically to **precede** the verb. It has also been found that negative particles are normally associated with the verb or verb phrase (Dahl 1979: 92; Payne, J 1985: 224; Dryer 1988: 112; Payne, T 1997: 284). However, Dryer (2009: 307) found that Verb-Object-Negative order is very common in central Africa. In fact, this order is particularly pervasive throughout Chadic languages being found in all three branches (Dryer 2009: 311 & 346).

For Buwal, a negative marker may occur at the end of both a speech report (5a) or a relative clause (5b) as well as the main clause in which it is embedded.

- (5) a. [*Hwa dāw ŋ zlap ca* : « [*Hwa mbamawal ma taŋtaŋ*
 x^{wā}- dāw í ɣāp tsá x^{wā} mbà māwàl má= tāŋ-tāŋ
 2SG.SBJ- want INF speak TOP 2SG.STAT child man REL= good
səkwaw]SR » *kwaw*]MC.

sk^{wāw} *k^{wāw}*
 NEG NEG

‘You shouldn’t say, “You are **not** a good young man.”’ (HT1-SN:1.8)

- b. [*Jeje ege əy kazlap ata dāla ma*
 dzèdzē =égē j- kā- ɣāp á tā dālā má=
 grandparent =PL 3PL.SBJ- IPFV- speak PREP1 on someone REL=
 [*kadāw ŋ dās kwaw*] *akwaw*] .

kā- dāw í dās k^{wāw} ák^{wāw}
 IPFV- need INF cultivate NEG NEG.EXIST

‘The grandparents **didn’t** talk about someone who **didn’t** want to cultivate.’

(GE31-SE:2)

This can at times lead to ambiguity when only one negative marker is present (6 a & b). Similar ambiguities have been found in other Chadic languages such as Tera (Payne 1985: 226) and Goemai (Hellwig 2011: 306). In Buwal, the context as well as the different use of the two negation markers (described later in this presentation) can be helpful in resolving the ambiguity. For example, the verb *dāw* ‘want’ in (6a) is most frequently negated with the plain negative marker and predicate adjective clauses such as that found in the speech report are normally negated with an existential negative. Therefore it is likely that the scope of the negation in (6a) is the main clause. For example (6b) however, the main clause would normally be negated using the existential negative (see 5b). Therefore, it is likely that the scope of the negative marker in this case is the relative clause.

- (6) a. *Hwa dāw ŋ ulakza hwa ya* : « *Ebe ca , pəzek*
 x^{wā}- dāw í wlāk -zā x^{wā}- jā èbè tsá pzek
 2SG.SBJ- want INF think -TRANS 2SG.SBJ- say DEM.MED TOP small
 » *kwaw* .

k^{wāw}
 NEG

‘You shouldn’t think saying, “This one is small.”’

OR

‘You should think saying, “This one is not small.”’

(HT7-SN:1.13)

- b. *A nuna anta jeje ege əy kazlap*
 á nwná āntā dzèdzē =égē j- kâ- ʒāp
 at times.past DEF.DET grandparent =PL 3PL.SBJ- IPFV- speak
ata dâla ma kadâw ŋ dâs kwaw .
 á tã dâlã má= kâ- dâw ŋ dâs k^wāw
 PREP1 on someone REL= IPFV- want INF cultivate NEG

‘In olden times, the grandparents talked about someone who **didn’t** want to cultivate.’

OR

‘In olden times, the grandparents **didn’t** talk about someone who wanted to cultivate.’ (TN3-WN:1.1)

For complement clauses, the main and the complement clause if both negated must be expressed as two clauses separated by a pause (7b).

- (7) a. *Sa kadâw hwa deŋza ma kwaw .*
 sá- kâ- dâw x^wā- dèŋ -zā mā k^wāw
 1SG.SBJ- IPFV- want 2SG.SBJ- reflect -TRANS problem NEG
 ‘I don’t want that you thing about the problem.’ (GE31-SE:9)

- b. *Sa kadâw kwaw , hwa deŋza ma kwaw .*
 sá- kâ- dâw k^wāw x^wā- dèŋ -zā mā k^wāw
 1SG.SBJ- IPFV- need NEG 2SG.SBJ- reflect -TRANS problem NEG
 ‘I **don’t** want it, you **don’t** think about the problem.’ (GE31-SE:11)

Dryer (2009: 319) mentions the case of the Biu-Mandara (or Central) Chadic language Ngizim, where certain sentence adverbs are also able to follow the negative marker. Similarly in Buwal also certain adverbs can occur following the negative marker (8 a & b). These include: *jám* ‘also’, *zēnéj* ‘again’, *wár* ‘still’, *téw* ‘completely’, *ndzwèn* ‘true’, *ŋgārã* ‘true’, *éndē* ‘like this’ and *ézē* ‘therefore’.

- (8) a. *Gwambakw kába akwaw jam .*
 g^wāmbāk^w ká- bā ák^wāw **jám**
 toad PFV- taste NEG.EXIST **also**
 ‘The toad didn’t taste anything also.’ (NF4-SN:3.20)

- b. *Cehw ŋkune a kadam a daba naka*
 tsèx^w nk^wnè á- kã- dàm á dābá nākā
 father.2POSS 2PL.POSS 3SG.SBJ- IPFV- enter to woman's.hut 1SG.POSS
kwaw eze .
 k^wāw ézē
 NEG **therefore**
 ‘Your father doesn’t enter my hut therefore.’ (TN4-WN:3.5)

Some of these adverbs can move around within the clause, changing their scope and therefore the resulting meaning. In example (9a) the negation is within the scope of the adverb and the meaning is that the speaker has not been to the market and still does not want to go. In example (9b) the negation is not within the scope of the adverb so that this clause implies that the speaker has been to the market but does not want to go again.

- (9) a. *Sa dāw ŋ nda a luma kwaw zeney* .
 sã- dāw ŋ ndā á lwmà k^wāw zēnéj
 1SG.SBJ- want INF go to market(ful.) NEG **again**
 ‘I **still** don’t want to go to the market.’ (GE53-SE:2)
- b. *Sa dāw ŋ nda a luma zeney kwaw* .
 sã- dāw ŋ ndā á lwmà zēnéj k^wāw
 1SG.SBJ- want INF go to market(ful.) **again** NEG
 ‘I don’t want to go to the market **again**.’ (GE53-SE:1)

Dryer (2009: 340) mentions a possible correlation between clause final negation and clause final question particles. Both of these could be viewed as having the pragmatic function of coding a particular type of speech act; of denying in the case of negation. He notes that VO languages with final question particles are common in Africa and that VONeg languages tend to be VOQ (Dryer 2009: 340 & 343). This is also the case for Buwal which also has final question particles. When a negative marker is present it precedes the question particle (10).

- (10) *Hwa kezlame njef sɔkwaw vaw ?*
 x^wá- kã- ɣmē ndzèf sk^wāw vāw
 2SG.SBJ- IPFV- detect odour NEG Q
 ‘Don’t you smell something?’ (NF3-SN:2.6)

Form

The form of the plain negative marker in Buwal is *k^{wāw}/sk^{wāw}*. The plain negative marker is cognate with negative particles found in other languages of the Daba sub-group such as *sku* in Gavar (author's fieldnotes), *Mina* (Frajzyngier and Johnston 2005: 261) and *Mbudum* (Burgess: personal communication) and *kun* in Daba (Lienhard 1978: 23). It is likely that the form with the initial /s/ is the older form and that the negative marker is in the process of being phonologically reduced in Buwal. Either form can be used without a change in meaning however, in the corpus *k^{wāw}* occurs more frequently than *sk^{wāw}*. For example out of 423 verbal clauses negated with the plain negative, *sk^{wāw}* was found in only 88 with *k^{wāw}* in 335 (see Table 2).

Table 2: Frequency of different forms of negative particles in verbal and verbless clauses

Form	Verbal	Existential	Other verbless
<i>sk^{wāw}</i>	88	-	27
<i>k^{wāw}</i>	335	-	56
<i>ákā sk^{wāw}</i>	22	18	-
<i>ásk^{wāw}</i>	10	6	1
<i>ák^{wāw}</i>	310	86	45
Total	765	110	129

The existential negative marker in Buwal has the form *ák^{wāw}/ásk^{wāw}*. This is a result of fusion and contraction of the existential marker *ákā* and the plain negative marker. In fact the combination *ákā sk^{wāw}* can also still be found with the same meaning as *ák^{wāw}/ásk^{wāw}* (11) although it occurs far less frequently than the fused version (see Table 2). Further evidence that *sk^{wāw}* is the older form is that the combination *ákā k^{wāw}* is never found.

- (11) *Na ndaha , uda aka səkwaw . Uda akwaw .*
nā- ndā -xā wdā ákā sk^{wāw} wdā ák^{wāw}
 1EXCL.SBJ- come -VNT food EXIST NEG food NEG.EXIST
 'We came, there was no food. There was no food.' (NH11-SN:1.7-8)

Some insight into the development of the existential negative marker in Buwal can be gained by referring to Croft's work on the evolution of negation. He states that there are three types of languages A, B and C, which form a diachronic cycle, direction of change being A>B, B>C and C>A (see Figure 3).

- **Type A:** The negation of the existential predicate is performed by a positive existential predicate plus an ordinary verbal negator.
- **Type B:** There is a special negative existential predicate which is distinct from the verbal negator.

- **Type C:** There is a special negative existential predicate which is identical to the verbal negator. (Croft 1991: 6)

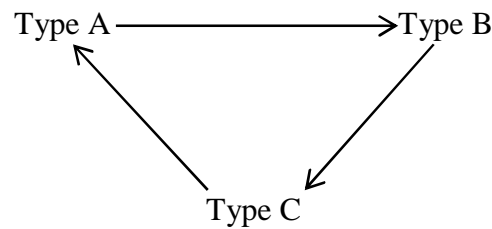


Figure 3: Croft's (1991:6) Negative-existential diachronic cycle

At present, Buwal cannot be categorised neatly as any one of these three types. It is somewhere in the process of development from Type A to Type C. We see the Type A situation with the existential marker followed by the plain negative *ákā sk^wāw*. Then these two markers fuse and contract to form *ák^wāw/ásk^wāw* which gives a Type B situation. Finally the existential negative marker extends its use to verbal negation (Type C) as in (12a). However, in Buwal the existential negative is only used in **part** of the verbal grammatical system, a situation which is also referred to by Croft as a possibility (Croft 1991: 10). This will be discussed further in the next section. It is clear that Buwal has not completely become a Type C language however, since the combination *ákā sk^wāw* can also be used for verbal negation (12b). Twenty-two examples of this pattern were found in the corpus of 765 verbal clauses (see Table 2). This is unexpected as, according to Croft's diachronic cycle, it would be expected that the process of the formation of a special negative existential predicate would be completed before being extended to the use of verbal negation. However, Croft (1991: 22) does note that the sequencing of these stages is not absolute.

- (12) a. *A kanda a damaw akwaw.*
 á- kã- ndã á dãmãw ák^wãw
 3SG.SBJ- IPFV- go PREP1 bush NEG.EX
 'She is not going to the bush.' (C2-SN:12.2)
- b. *Ma a hey ca , hejaye əy kasəbar ara aka*
 má= ã- xěj tsá xèdzè -jé j- kã- sbār ārá ákã
 REL= 3SG.SBJ- flee TOP person -PL 3PL.SBJ- IPFV- follow SIM EXIST
səkwaw vaw ?
 sk^wãw vãw
 NEG Q
 'When he fled, weren't people follow him along the way?' (C10-SN:11.1)

It is likely that the development of the existential negative marker and its use in verbal clauses in Buwal is a relatively recent process as certain languages nearby such as Daba (Lienhard 1978: 24) and Mofu-Gudur (Hollingsworth 2004: 16) are clearly Type A. However, in other languages of the subgroup such as Mina (Frajzyngier and Johnston 2005: 264), Gavar (author's fieldnotes) and Mbudum (Burgess: personal communication), existential negation can also be used for verbal clauses. No contraction of the existential and negative marker has taken place in Mina. Mbudum has a special existential negative marker *haala* which appears to have no relationship to the existential *aka*. The closely related language Gavar, on the other hand, has the plain negative marker *sku* and the existential negative marker *akas*. It is interesting that the fusion and contraction of the existential marker *aka* and the plain negative in Gavar has resulted in a different form of the existential negative marker from that found in Buwal.

Meaning

Having more than one way of marking negation in verbal clauses is not unusual cross-linguistically. There may be variation according to tense and aspect, mood, verbal vs. existential clauses, verbal vs. non-verbal clauses or speech act type (Payne, J. 1985: 222-223; Payne, T. 1997: 282; Miestamo 2005: 15; Ziegelmeyer 2009: 19). Negation in Buwal verbal clauses does not vary in relation to tense/aspect marking as clauses in all tenses and aspects can take either marker. Furthermore, each negative particle can occur with verbs which are either semantically active or stative. Negation in Buwal is what Miestamo (2005: 7) would call SYMMETRIC in that apart from the negative marker there are no formal structural differences from the corresponding affirmative clause. Neither does Buwal use different tense/aspect marking in negative clauses, as had been found in certain other languages (Miestamo 2005: 10).

The difference in use between the two negative markers in Buwal appears to be a pragmatic one. The examples in (13 b & c) and (14 b & c) contrast the meaning of the answers given using each type of negative marker to the questions in (13a) and (14a) respectively. It seems that the plain negative *k^wāw/sk^wāw* is used for **denial** of a corresponding positive assertion. The answer in (13b) counters the expectation that the person has eaten food as it is known that he was hungry and planning to eat. In example (14b) the speaker is seen on the road and so it is assumed he is going to the market. Once again his answer counters that expectation. When the plain negative is used, there is usually an implied or explicitly stated alternative state of affairs. For example in (14b) the speaker is not going to the market since he is going elsewhere.

The Buwal existential negative *āk^wāw/āsk^wāw* on the other hand, codes a **simple negative assertion** that does not need to be interpreted with reference to a corresponding affirmative clause. For example in (13c) there is no expectation that the speaker will have eaten as he is not hungry. Example (14c) is said while the speaker is still at home so there is no expectation that he is going anywhere. This marker could be interpreted as meaning 'it is not the case that...' or 'the situation does not exist such that...'

- (13) a. *Hwa kázam uda vaw ?*
 x^wā- ká- zàm wdā vāw
 2SG.SBJ- PFV- eat food ^Q
 ‘Have you eaten food?’ (GE11-SE:11.1)
- b. *Sa kázam uda kwaw .*
 sā- ká- zàm wdā k^wāw
 1SG.SBJ- PFV- eat food NEG
 ‘I haven’t eaten food (yet).’ (GE11-SE:11.2)
 (The speaker wants food and is planning to eat.)
- c. *Sa kázam uda akwaw .*
 sā- ká- zàm wdā ák^wāw
 1SG.SBJ- PFV- eat food NEG.EXIST
 ‘I haven’t eaten food.’ (GE11-SE:13)
 (The person doesn’t want food.)
- (14) a. *Hwa nda a luma vaw ?*
 x^wā- ndā á lwmà vāw
 2SG.SBJ- go PREP1 market(ful.) ^Q
 ‘Are you going to the market?’ (GE11-SE:3.1)
- b. *Sa nda a luma kwaw . Sa nda a wata*
 sā- ndā á lwmà k^wāw sā- ndā á wātā
 1SG.SBJ- go PREP1 market(ful.) NEG 1SG.SBJ- go PREP1 compound
mana .
 mānā
 mother.3POSS
 ‘I am not going to the market. I am going to my mother's house.’
 (Said on the road while going.) (GE11-SE:3.3-4)
- c. *Sa nda a luma akwaw .*
 sā- ndā á lwmà ák^wāw
 1SG.SBJ- go PREP1 market(ful.) NEG.EXIST
 ‘I am not going to the market.’ (GE11-SE:3.2)
 (Said while the speaker is still at home.)

Contini-Morava (1989: 126-127) in her discussion of negation in Swahili invokes the concept of ‘temporal boundedness’ to help explain the difference in meaning of the three negation strategies found in this language. She states that two of these describe the negated occurrence

as limited in time whereas the other is neutral with respect to time limitations. She goes on to say that there are two ways a negative event can be temporally bounded. The first is that the **opportunity** for the positive event to occur is limited in time, meaning that it is not expected to occur at other times. Secondly the **negation** of the event is restricted in time, so that at other times the event would be expected to occur.

The concept of ‘temporal boundedness’ can also be applied to the use of the plain and existential negative markers in Buwal particularly with verbs with stative semantics. The existential negative is used for situations that either will never exist, or not exist over an extended period of time. In (15b) below the house still exists and so still has the opportunity to be beautiful. And in example (16b) the speaker will never know because he refuses to find out. This lack of temporal boundedness reflects the existential negative marker’s stative-like origin.

The plain negative is used to refer to negated events which are temporally bounded. Unlike Swahili, Buwal does not make a distinction within this category. In example (15a) below, the opportunity for the house to be beautiful is over as it has now been destroyed. In (16a) it is the negation which is temporally bounded as once the obstacle to the speaker’s knowledge is removed, he will know.

- (15) a. *Ujek anta kádadaɓ kwaw .*
 wjĕk āntā ká- dàdàɓ k^wāw
 house DEF.DET PFV- be.beautiful NEG
 ‘The house was not beautiful.’ (GE11-SE:55.1)
 (The house no longer exists.)

- b. *Ujek anta kádadaɓ akwaw .*
 wjĕk āntā ká- dàdàɓ ák^wāw
 house DEF.DET PFV- be.beautiful NEG.EXIST
 ‘The house was not beautiful.’ (GE11-SE:55.2)
 (The house is still there.)

- (16) a. *Sa kanasan kwaw .*
 sá- ká- ná- sàñ k^wāw
 1SG.SBJ- IPFV- FUT- know NEG
 ‘I will not be knowing.’ (GE11-SE:81.1)
 (I want to know but something prevents me.)

- b. *Sa kanasan akwaw .*
 sá- ká- ná- sàñ ák^wāw
 1SG.SBJ- IPFV- FUT- know NEG.EXIST
 ‘I will not be knowing.’ (GE11-SE:81.2)
 (I refuse to know.)

Conclusions

Negation of declarative verbal clauses in Buwal has a number of interesting features. It is coded by one of two negative particles, the plain negative $k^{w\bar{a}w}/sk^{w\bar{a}w}$ and the existential negative $\acute{a}k^{w\bar{a}w}/\acute{a}sk^{w\bar{a}w}$. Although unusual cross-linguistically, Buwal conforms to the common situation in the Chadic language family in that the negative particle occurs at the end of a sentence following objects and adjuncts although it may be followed by certain adverbs and the question marker. The existential negative is formed through fusion and contraction of the positive existential marker $\acute{a}k\bar{a}$ plus the plain negative $sk^{w\bar{a}w}$. This marker has extended its use to verbal negation in certain pragmatic contexts, being used for simple negative assertion and for negated events which are not temporally bounded. The plain negative marker on the other hand is used for denial of a corresponding positive assertion and for negated events which are temporally bounded.

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Abbreviations

1INCL.SBJ	First person inclusive subject agreement
1POSS	First person possessive
1SG.POSS	First person singular possessive
1SG.SBJ	First person singular subject agreement
2SG.SBJ	Second person singular subject agreement
2PL.POSS	Second person plural possessive
2POSS	Second person possessive
3PL.IOBJ	Third person plural indirect object agreement
3PL.POSS	Third person plural possessive
3PL.SBJ	Third person plural subject agreement
3PL.STAT	Third person plural stative pronoun
3POSS	Third person possessive
3SG.IOBJ	Third person singular indirect object agreement
3SG.SBJ	Third person singular indirect object agreement
3SG.STAT	Third person singular stative pronoun
DEF.DET	Definite determiner
DEM.MED	Medial demonstrative
EXIST	Existential
FUT	Future
IND.DET.SG	Singular indefinite determiner
INF	Infinitive
IPFV	Imperfective
NEG	Plain negative
NEG.EXIST	Existential negative
PL	Plural
PFV	Perfective
PREP	Preposition
Q	Question marker
REL	Relative marker
SIM	Simultaneity marker
TOP.EMPH	Emphatic topic
TRANS	Transitivity marker
VNT	Ventive marker