

Fronted-infinitive constructions in Kikongo (Bantu H16): verb focus, progressive aspect and future tense

Jasper DE KIND^{*1}, Sebastian DOM^{*}, Gilles-Maurice DE SCHRYVER^{*°} & Koen BOSTOEN^{*+}

^{*}KongoKing Research Group, Department of Languages and Cultures, Ghent University

[°]Xhosa Department, University of the Western Cape

⁺Université Libre de Bruxelles

jasper.dekind@ugent.be

1. Introduction: definition & illustration

1.1 Definition: a verbal construction in which the infinite verb form precedes the finite verb form.

1.2 Two functions: (cf. Hadermann 1996; Güldemann 2003)

- Focus:

- (1) **sónika káka basónikéni** [Kimbeko, KK fieldwork 2012]
Ø-sonik-a kaka ba-sonik-idi
NP₁₅-write-FV only SC₂-write- PRF
They only wrote (a report).

- Progressive:

- (2) **ibúlu zawúla cizawúla.** [Cizali, KK fieldwork 2012]
I-bulu Ø-zawul-a ci-zawul-a.
NP₇-cattle NP₁₅-run-FV SC₇-run-FV
'The cattle is running.'

1.3 Geographical distribution

- Meeussen (1967: 121): probably a wide distribution in Bantu
- Frequent in Kikongo dialect continuum

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2. Description of the FIC

2.1 Word order of the FIC

Object focus construction: **(S)OV** (unmarked word order in some languages)

- (3) **Mphúku** **kaka** **mphóndelééngé.** [Kisolongo, KK fieldwork 2012]
N-puku kaka N-vond-idiingi.
NP₉-rat only SC_{1sg}-kill-PST1
'I've only killed a rat.'
- (4) **Mfyumú** **ngo** **kavondéza.**² [Ciwoyo, KK fieldwork 2012]
N-fumu N-go ka-vond-eza
NP₉-chief NP₉-leopard SC₁-kill-PFV
The chief killed a leopard.
- (5) **Bwé** **béénu** **nyóka** **ludyángé ?** [Kimanyanga, Fieldwork Brussels 2013]
Bwe beenu N-nyoka lu-di-ang-a e
QW PRO_{2pl} NP₁₀-snake SC_{2pl}-eat-HAB-FV QW
'Do you eat snakes?'

Fronted-infinitive constructions in Kikongo: **(S) Inf V**

- (6) **O** **Mfumu** **kwiza** **kekwise.** [Kisikongo 1926, New Testament, 1 Corinthians 16, 21]
O N-fumu ku-iz-a ke-ku-iz-a
AUG₁ NP₉-chief NP₁₅-come-FV SC₁-NP₁₅-come-FV
'The Lord is coming'
- (7) **Ínzó** **vya** **ívyá.** [Cizali, KK fieldwork 2012]
I-N-zo Ø-vi-a i-vi-a.
AUG-NP₉-house NP₁₅-burn-FV SC₉-burn-FV
'The house is burning.'

² Ciwoyo nouns belonging to class 5 and 7 do not display an overt noun prefix. C1 of the noun stem is regularly followed by a palatal glide. Such palatal diphthongization also occurs with the non-syllabic nasal of class 9 and SC1sg, as in *ngyo*, *mfyumu* and *nzyoleza* in the examples (1-3) above, but less regularly. Palatalization is only noted when realized as such by our informant.

2.2 Incompatibility FIC and preverbal object focus

The word order (S) O Inf V is ungrammatical:

(8) [Nzebi (B52), Marchal-Nasse 1988-89, cited in Hadermann 1996: 162]

a. **Bàkà:sé bán'á:, péndá bâ:vádà**

ba-kase bana Ø-penda ba-vad-a
 NP₂-woman DEM₂ NP₁₀-peanut NP₂-cultivate-FV
 'These women grow peanuts.'

b. **Bàkà:sé bán'á:, vádá bâ:vádá péndà**

ba-kase bana Ø-vad-a ba-vad-a Ø-pende
 NP₂-woman DEM₂ NP₁₅-cultivate-FV NP₂-cultivate-FV NP₁₀-peanut
 'These women are growing peanuts.'

c. ***Bàkà:sé bán'á:, péndà vádá bâ:vádá:**

ba-kase bana Ø-penda Ø-vad-a ba-vad-a
 NP₂-woman DEM₂ NP₁₀-peanut NP₁₅-cultivate-FV NP₂-cultivate-FV
 Intd.: 'These women are growing peanuts.'

(9) a. **Vónda ketivónda mbwá**

Ø-vond-a ka-eti-vond-a N-bwa
 NP₁₅-kill-FN SC₁-PROG-kill-FV NP₉-dog
 He's killing the dog.

b. ***mbwa vonda ketivonda**

N-bwa Ø-vond-a ka-eti-vond-a
 NP₉-dog NP₁₅-kill-FN SC₁-PROG-kill-FV
 Intd.: He's killing the dog.

c. **Mbwá ketivónda**

N-bwa ka-eti-vond-a
 NP₉-dog SC₁-PROG-kill-FV
 He's killing the dog.

Hadermann (1996: 162): "Ce stade, où l'objet se trouve antéposé à une forme verbale redoublée, semble être atteint par le suundi". However, a resumptive pronoun is used to refer to the object, which does not suggest an ordinary SOV structure, but a clause-external object.

(10) a. **Bùkù ndyèkátá:ngà** [Suundi, Hadermann 1996: 162]

Ø-buku ndi-eka-tang-a
 NP₉-book SC_{1sg}-FUT-read-FV
 ‘I’m going to read the book’

b. **Mwà:nà bùkú kùtá:ngà kèkátá:ngá dyò**

mu-ana Ø-buku ku-tang-a ka-eka-tang-a dyò
 NP₁-child NP₉-book NP₁₅-read-FV SC₁-FUT-read-FV PRON₉
 ‘The child is going to read the book’

2.3 Incompatibility FIC and negation

(11) a. **Lúta betilúta** [Kimanyanga, Fieldwork Brussels 2013]

Ø-lut-a ba-eti-lut-a
 NP₁₅-pass-FV SC₂-PROG-pass-FV
 ‘They are passing.’

b. **báu kabetilúta ko**

bau ka-ba-eti-lut-a ko
 PRON₂ NEG-SC₂-PROG-pass-FV NEG
 ‘They are not passing’

c. ***bau luta kabetiluta ko**

bau Ø-lut-a ka-ba-eti-lut-a ko
 PRON₂ NP₁₅-pass-FV NEG-SC₂-PROG-pass-FV NEG
 Intd.: ‘They are not passing’

Contrastive example of FIC outside (12) and inside (13) negative clause:

(12) **Kadi yeno ke yeno ko vova luvova.** [Kindibu 1923, New Testament: Matthew 10, 20]

Kadi yeno ke yeno ko Ø-vov-a
 for PRON_{2pl} NEG PRON_{2pl} NEG NP₁₅-speak-FV
 lu-vov-a
 SC_{2pl}-speak-FV
 ‘for it is not you who speak’

(13) **Kadi ke yeno nuvova ko** [Kisikongo 1926, New Testament: Matthew 10, 20].

Kadi ke yeno nu-vov-a ko
 for NEG PRON_{2pl} SC_{2pl}-speak-FV NEG
 ‘for it is not you who speak’

2.4 Morphological marking of FIC

Use of the focus/inversion prefix *ka-* for class 1 (cf. Bostoen & Mundeke 2012)

Cf. also examples (6, 9)

- (14) **Mfumú wáwóndézi ngyó.** (SVO) [Ciwoyo, KK fieldwork 2012]
 N-fumu wa-vond-eza i N-go.
 NP₉-chief SC₁-kill-PFV AUG₉ NP₉-leopard
 The chief killed a leopard.

- (15) **Mfyumú ngo kavondéza.** (SOV) [Ciwoyo, KK fieldwork 2012]
 N-fumu N-go ka-vond-eza
 NP₉-chief NP₉-leopard SC₁-kill-PFV
 The chief killed a leopard.

- (16) **Wéndeza nwána?** [Ciwoyo, KK fieldwork 2012]
 u-end-eza Ø-nwan-a
 SC₁-go-PRF NP₁₅-fight-FV
 ‘Did he go fighting?’

Vé, túba tóka kendéza tuba (FIC)

ve Ø-tub-a toka ka-end-eza Ø-tub-a
 no NP₁₅-talk-FV only SC₁-go-PRF NP₁₅-talk-FV
 ‘No, he only went talking’

2.5 Tense-dependent semantics

FIC in present tense:

- Focus marker

- (17) **Bwé béénu nyóka ludyánga?** [Klmanyanga, Fieldwork Brussels 2013]
 Bwe beenu N-nyoka lu-di-ang-a e
 QW PRO_{2pl} NP₁₀-snake SC_{2pl}-eat-HAB-FV QW
 ‘Do you eat snakes?’

Nkhátu, vónnda tuvóndánga zo, kánshi katudyánga zo ko.

Nkhatu Ø-vonda tu-vond-ang-a zo kansi
 No NP₁₅-kill-FV SC_{1pl}-kill-HAB-FV PRON₁₀ but
 ka-tu-di-ang-a zo ko
 NEG-SC_{1pl}-eat-HAB-FV PRON₁₀ NEG
 ‘No, we kill them, but we do not eat them.’

- Present progressive marker

(18) **Ibúlu zawúla cizawúla.** [Cizali, KK fieldwork 2012]

I-bulu Ø-zawul-a ci-zawul-a.
 NP₇-cattle NP₁₅-run-FV SC₇-run-FV
 ‘The cattle is running.’

(19) **Sálá yisálá** [Ciwoyo, KK fieldwork 2012]

Ø -sal-a yi-sal-a
 NP₁₅-work-FV SC_{1sg}-work-FV
 ‘I am working’

FIC in past tense:

- Focus marker

(20) **Bwé, waténgí vó yandí wavondelwé?** [Kimanyanga, Fieldwork Brussels 2013]

Bwe u-a-tang-idi vo yandi u-a-vond-idi-u e?
 QW SC₁-PST-read-PRF CONJ PRON₁ SC₁-PST-kill-PRF-PASS QW
 ‘Did you read that he was killed?’

Nkhátu, wá yawílu wo

Nkhatu Ø-u-a i-a-u-idi wo
 No NP₁₅-hear-FV SC_{1sg}-PST-hear-PRF PRON₁₄
 ‘No, I heard it.’

- No past progressive marker!

(21) **Bwé, tánga lukéji tángánga minístre bukakótelengé?** [Kimanyanga, Fieldwork Brussels 2013]

Bwe Ø-tang-a lu-kezi-tang-ang-a minister
 QW NP₁₅-read-FV SC_{2pl}-PST-read-PROG-FV minister
 bu-ka-kot-iding-a e
 PP₁₄-SC₁-enter-PST-FV QW
 ‘Were you reading when the minister entered (the room)?’

Nkhátu, lambá tukezilambánga.

Nkhatu Ø-lamb-a tu-kezi-lamb-ang-a
 No NP₁₅-sleep-FV SC_{1pl}-PST-sleep-PROG-FV
 ‘No, we were sleeping.’

3 Geographical distribution of the different semantic functions

3.1 Verb Focus

I. Eastern Kikongo

- Kimbata (KK fieldwork 2012)
- Kimbeko (KK fieldwork 2012)

(22) **sónika káka basónikéni** (Kimbeko, KK fieldwork 2012)
 Ø-sonik-a kaka ba-sonik-idi
 NP₁₅-write-FV only SC₂-write-PRF
 They only wrote (a report).

- Kinkanu (KK fieldwork 2012)
- Kintandu (Daeleman 1966)

(23) **Luta baluta.** [Kintandu, Daeleman 1966: 258]
 Ø-lut-a ba-lut-a
 NP₁₅-pass-FV SC₂-pass-FV
 ‘They are just passing.’

II. Southern Kikongo

- Kisolongo (KK fieldwork 2012)

(24) **Yántu nwána benwánánga?**
 Ya-ntu Ø-nwan-a be-nwan-ang-a?
 NP₂-man NP₁₅-fight-FV SC₂-fight-PROG-FV
 ‘Are they fighting?’

Pé, kebenwánánga ko, kína bekínánga.

Pe ke-be-nwan-ang-a ko, Ø-kin-a be-kin-ang-a.
 nee NEG-SC₂-fight-PROG-FV NEGP NP₁₅-dance-FV SC₂-dance-PROG-FV
 ‘No, they’re not fighting, they’re dancing.’

- Kisikongo

(25) **Kikunusisa nwansona ko: kwiza nkwiza koko nwina.** (Kisikongo 1926, New Testament: John 14, 18)

Ki-ku-nu-sis-a nwa n-sona ko ku-iz-a
 SC_{1sg}-NEG-EXPL-OC_{2pl}-leave-FV CONN_{2pl} NP₉-orphan NEG NP₁₅-come-FV
 n-ku-iza koko nu-in-za
 SC_{1sg}-NP₁₅-come-FV DEM₁₇ SC_{2pl}-to.be-FV
 ‘I will not leave you as orphans, I will come back to you’

III. Central Kikongo

- Kimanyanga (1912)

(26) **Yuvula tuyuvidi** (Kimanyanga, Laman 1912: 284)

Ø-yuvul-a tu-yuvul-idi
 NP₁₅-ask-FV SC_{1pl}-ask-PRF
 'We only ask'

- Kimanyanga (Fieldwork Brussels 2013)
 - o Cf. examples (20,21)

- Kindibu

(27) **K'ikuluyambula ansiona ko, kwiza ikwiza kwa yeno.** (Kindibu 1923, New Testament: John 14, 18)

Ka-i-ku-lu-yambul-a a nsiona ko ku-iz-a
 NEG-SC_{1sg}-EXPL-OC_{2pl}-leave-FV CONN NP₉-orphan NEG NP₁₅-come-FV
 i-ku-iza kwa yeno
 SC_{1sg}-NP₁₅-come-FV CONN₁₇ PRON_{2pl}
 'I'm not leaving you behind as orphans, I come back to you'

IV. Northern Kikongo

- Suundi

(28) **Kùtá:ngà ndyèkátá:ngà** (Hadermann 1996: 162)

Ku-tang-a ndy-eka-tang-a
 NP₁₅-read-FV SC_{1sg}-FUT-read-FV
 'I'm going to read'

- Kaamba

(29) **sàlà kàmú:sàlá** (Bouka 1989, cited in Hadermann 1996: 160)

Ø-sal-a ka-mu-sal-a
 NP₁₅-work-FV SC1-PROG-work-FV
 'He's working'

V. North-western Kikongo

- Cizali [KK fieldwork 2012]
- Ciwoyo

(30) **Ve, núngúná tóka nnungwíní** (Ciwoyo, KK fieldwork 2012)

Ve Ø-nungun-a toka Ø-n-nungun-idi
 No NP₁₅-push-FV only SC₁-OC₁-push-PRF
 No, she only pushed him.

⇒ VERB FOCUS FUNCTION HAS A VERY WIDE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

3.2 Progressive aspect

3.2.1 FIC

I. North-western Kikongo

- Ciwoyo (KK fieldwork 2012)
 - o Cf. example (19)
- Cizali
 - o Cf. examples (2, 7)
- Iwoyo

(31) **Befo liya tiliya madezo.** (Mingas 1994: 334)

befo	∅-li-a	ti-li-a	ma-dezo
PRON _{1pl}	NP ₁₅ -eat-FV	SC _{1pl} -eat-FV	NP ₆ -bean

‘We’re eating beans’

- Punu (Hadermann 1996: 163)
 - o Not illustrated

II. Central Kikongo

- Kindibu

(32) **ovo vitila keluvitila ku ntu ku Galilea** (Kindibu 1923, New Testament: Mark 16, 7)

ovo	∅-vit-il-a	ke-lu-vit-il-a	ku	n-tu	ku
DEM ₁₆	NP ₁₅ -go-APPL-FV	SC ₁ -OC _{2pl} -go-APPL-FV	LOC ₁₇	NP ₃ -head	LOC ₁₇

Galilea
Galilea
‘He is leading you the way to Galilea.’

III. Southern Kikongo

- Kisikongo

(33) **kadi kwiza kek wiz'o nkuluntu a nza yayi** (Kisikongo 1926, New Testament: John 14, 30)

kadi	ku-iz-a	ke-ku-iz-a	o	N-kuluntu	a	N-za
for	NP ₁₅ -come-FV	SC ₁ -NP ₁₅ -come-FV	AUG ₁	NP ₉ -ruler	CONN	NP ₉ -world

‘for the ruler of this world is coming’

IV. Non-Kikongo languages

- Nzebi (Hadermann 1996: 163)
 - o Cf. example (8b)

3.2.2 Redundant forms

I. Northern Kikongo

- Kisundi: (INF-)SC-**eti**-B-a

(34) **kusola lwetisola** (Kitambika 1994: 146)

ku-sol-a lu-eti-sol-a
 NP₁₅-cultivate-FV SC_{2pl}-PROG-cultivate-FV
 ‘you are cultivating’

II. Central Kikongo

- Kimanyanga: (INF-)SC-**eti**-B-a

(35) **Nwá twetinwá cóca** (Fieldwork Brussels 2013)

∅-nu-a tu-eti-nu-a coca
 NP₁₅-drink-FV SC_{1pl}-PROG-drink-FV coke
 ‘We’re drinking a coke’

- Fiote: (INF-)SC-B-**ang**-a

(36) **Kadi vova luvovanga mu mpamba.** (Fiote, New Testament: 1 Corinthians 14, 9)

kadi ∅-vov-a lu-vov-ang-a mu N-pamba
 because NP₁₅-speak-FV SC_{2pl}-speak-PROG-FV LOC₁₈ NP₉-vanity
 ‘because you are speaking in the air’

III. Southern Kikongo

- Kizombo: INF-SC-**ta**-B-a

(37) **Sosa tutasosa** (Mpanzu 1994: 132)

∅-sos-a tu-ta-sos-a
 NP₁₅-search-FV SC_{1pl}-PROG-search-FV
 ‘We’re searching’

- Kitsotso: INF SC-**na** INF

(38) **Kwenla luna kwenla.** (Baka 1992: 110)

ku-enl-a lu-na ku-enl-a
 NP₁₅-go-FV SC_{2pl}-PROG NP₁₅-go-FV
 ‘You are going’

IV. Northwestern Kikongo

- Kiyombe

(39) **Sonika ndinsonika** (De Clercq 1921: 40)

∅-sonik-a n-di-n-sonik-a
 NP₁₅-write-FV SC_{1sg}-to.be-PROG-write-FV
 ‘I’m busy writing’

- Fiot

(40) **Minu kusala insala** (Ussel 1888, cited in Hadermann 1996: 161)
 minu ku-sal-a i-n-sal-a
 PRON_{1sg} NP₁₅-work-FV SC_{1sg}-PROG-work-FV
 'Me, I am working'

3.2.3 Absence of the FIC: other markers

I. Eastern Kikongo:

- Kintandu: SC-**ta**-B-a

(41) **Bataluta nkoko.** (Daeleman 1966 : 261)
 Ba-ta-lut-a n-koko
 SC₂-PROG-pass-FV NP₃-river
 'They're crossing the river'

II. Southern Kikongo:

- Kisolongo: SC-B-**ang**-a

(42) **Nkázááku mbíz'elámbánga?** (KK fieldwork 2012)
 n-kaza-aku N-bizi e-lamb-ang-a?
 NP₁-vrouw-POSS_{2sg} NP₉-meat SC₁-cook-PROG-FV
 'Is your wife preparing meat?'

- Kisikongo: SC-B-**ang**-a

(43) **Mbakanga** (Bentley 1887: 644)
 N-bak-ang-a
 SC_{1sg}-catch-PROG-FV
 'I am catching'

III. Central Kikongo:

- Kimanyanga: SC-**eti**-B-a

(44) **ngieti kanga.** (Laman 1912: 163)
 N-eti-kang-a
 SC_{1sg}-PROG-bind-FV
 'I am binding'

IV. North-western Kikongo

- Kiyombe (Bittremieux 1927: 839): SC-eka-B-a

(45) **ndieka-sumba.**

Ndi-eka-sumb-a

SC_{sg}-PROG-buy-FV

'I'm buying.'

⇒ FIC AS PROGRESSIVE MARKER HAS AN EQUALLY WIDE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION, BUT RUNS/RAN INTO COMPETITION WITH MORE LOCAL PROGRESSIVE MARKERS (MORE LOCAL => MORE RECENT)

3.3 FIC as Future marker

In most Kikongo languages, the Future is expressed by means of a regional future marker:

I. Northwestern Kikongo:

- Fiote: si-SC-B-a

(46) **si tuiza kwa yandi** (Fiote 1929, New Testament: John 14, 23)

si-tu-iz-a kwa yandi

FUT-SC_{1pl}-come CONN₁₇ PRON₁

'We will come to him.'

(47) **matoko meno si mamona mona-meso** (Fiote 1929, New Testament: Acts 2, 17)

ma-toko ma-eno si-ma-mon-a Ø-mona-meso

NP₆-youngster PP₆-POSS_{2pl} FUT-SC₆-see-FV NP₉-vision

'Your youth will see visions.'

- Kiyombe: SC-ela-B-a

(48) **tuelakuiza kudi nyandi** (Kiyombe 1920, New Testament: John 14, 23)

tu-ela-ku-iz-a ku-di nyandi

SC₁-FUT-NP₁₅-come-FV PP₁₈-to.be PRON₁

'We will come to him.'

(49) **bamatoko menu belamona zimbonoko**, (Kiyombe 1920, New Testament: Acts 2, 17)

ba-ma-toko ma-enu ba-ela-mon-a ziN-monoko

NP₂-NP₆-youngster PP₆-POSS_{2pl} SC₂-FUT-see-FV NP₁₀-vision

'Your youth will see visions.'

However, in some regions, the FIC is used as future marker:

II. Central Kikongo

- Kindibu

(50) **ye kwiza tukwiza kwa yandi** (Kindibu 1923, New Testament John 14, 23)

ye ku-iz-a tu-ku-iz-a kwa yandi
 CONJ NP₁₅-come-FV SC_{1pl}-NP₁₅-come-FV CON₁₇ PRON₁

‘And we will come to him.’

(51) **ye matoko meno mona memona mbona zameso** (Kindibu 1923, New Testament: Acts 2, 17)

ye ma-toko ma-eno Ø-mon-a me-mon-a m-mona
 CONJ NP₆-youngster PP₆-POSS_{2pl} NP₁₅-see-FV SC₆-see-FV NP₁₀-vision

za ma-iso
 CONN₉ NP₆-eye

‘Your youth will see visions.’

III. Southern Kikongo

- Kisikongo

(Kisikongo 1926, New Testament John 14, 23)

(52) **kwiza tukwiza vana kena**

ku-iz-a tu-ku-iz-a vana ka-ena
 NP₁₅-come-FV SC_{1pl}-NP₁₅-come-FV DEM₁₆ SC₁-to.be

‘And we will come to him.’

- Kizombo

(53) **Sosa tusosa** (Mpanzu 1994: 136)

Ø-sos-a tu-sos-a
 NP₁₅-search-FV SC_{1pl}-search-FV

‘We’ll search (tomorrow)’

IV. Non-Kikongo

- Kiyaka

(54) **(vuumbuka) yivuumbuka** (Van Den Eynde 1968: 47)

Ø-vuumbuk-a yi-vuumbuk-a
 NP₁₅-dress-FV SC_{1sg}-dress-FV

‘I’ll dress myself ‘

- Kitsotso

(55) **kwiza kakwiza.** (Baka 1992: 110)

ku-iz-a ka-ku-iz-a
 NP₁₅-come-FV SC₁-NP₁₅-come-FV

‘He’ll arrive (tomorrow).’

- ⇒ FIC AS FUTURE MARKER IS GEOGRAPHICALLY LESS WIDESPREAD: RESTRICTED TO SOUTHERN AREA (AND KIIYAKA EAST OF KIKONGO AREA). MORE RECENT INNOVATION.

4 Issues for further research

- (56) **Mona mbwene** nkenda za zula kiame kina muna Egipto (Kindibu NT 1923: Acts 7, 34)

∅-mon-a	m-mon-idi	n-kenda	za	∅-zula
NP ₁₅ -see-FV	SC _{1sg} -see-PRF	NP ₁₀ -affliction	CONN ₁₀	NP ₇ -people
ki-ame	kina muna	Egipto		
PP ₇ -POSS _{1sg}	DEM ₇	DEM ₁₈	Egypt	

'I have (surely) seen the affliction of my people that is in Egypt'

- (57) **Mona mbemona** k'eme zi mvil'ama, idi ku Engipiti (Kiyombe NT 1920: Acts 7, 34)

∅-mon-a	m-me-mon-a	N-keme	zi	N-vila
NP ₁₅ -see-FV	SC _{1sg} -PRF-see-FV	NP ₁₀ -affliction	CONN ₁₀	NP ₉ -people
ama i-di	ku	Engipiti		
POSS ₁	SC ₉ -to.be	LOC ₁₇	Egypt	

'I have (surely) seen the affliction of my people that is in Egypt'

- (58) Nkieto unkembe ; « Nzebe ti Mesiasi, (o' utangununu Kristu) kuiza kankuiza [...] »
(Kiyombe NT 1920: John 4, 25]

N-kieto	u-n-kamb-idi	n-zab-idi	ti	Mesiasi
NP ₁ -woman	SC ₁ -OC ₁ -tell-PRF	SC _{1sg} -know-PRF	that	Messiah
o'	u-tang-ulul-u	Kristu	ku-iz-a	ka-N-ku-iz-a
DEM ₁	SC ₁ -read-REP-PASS	Christ	NP ₁₅ -come-FV	SC ₁ -??-NP ₁₅ come-FV

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