PhD Thesis ‘Information Structure in Fulfulde’:

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8 Summary
1 Basic information on Fulfulde

- **Classification**: Niger-Congo > Atlantic-Congo > Atlantic > Northern > Senegambian > Fulani-Wolof > Fula (> West Central) (Lewis 2009)

- **ISO 693-3**: fuf

- Fulfulde is spoken in **18 countries** from Western to Central Africa by around **22 million people** (Gajdos 2004: 9-11).

- There are around **3 million speakers** of Fulfulde of *Fuuta Jaloo* in Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Gambia, Mali, Sierra Leone (Lewis 2009)

Map 1: The Fulfulde dialect of Fuuta Jaloo (Guinea)

1.1 Basic phonology

- No tones
- The length of vowels and consonants is distinctive (e.g. *huɓugol* ‘to sprain’, *huɓɓugol* ‘to turn on’)
- Consonant mutation (the first consonant of nouns may change in singular and plural, e.g. *suudu* ‘house’ → *cuudi* ‘houses’)

1.2 Basic morphosyntax

- SVO
- Head-initial
- **24 agreement classes**: agreement between the noun and definite articles, demonstratives, adjectives, numerals and pronouns
- **Verbal morphology**:

  (1) **stem**–(derivational suffix,)*–**TAM**–(subject pronoun)–(IO pronoun)–(DO pronoun)

  - **Verb paradigms**:
    - Three perfective paradigms vs. five imperfective paradigms
    - In each paradigm the verbs are classified in three voices: active, middle, passive
    - As in many Atlantic languages, the TAM-markers merge tense, aspect, voice and focus (see Robert 2010)

1 Harrison (2003).
2 Theoretical introduction: Categorical vs. thetic statements

Two basic types of human “judgements”; firstly treated as psychological phenomena (see Brentano 1925, Marty 1940):

1) CATEGORICAL STATEMENTS:
- *Categorical* < *kategorikos* (Greek: accusatory, affirmative, categorical), related to *kategoria* (Greek: accusation, prediction, category): *kata* (to accuse → to name) + *agora* (public assembly)
- Pragmatically bipartite, complex structure (naming an entity and making a statement about it), two information units (i.e. topic-comment, focus-background, theme-rheme):
  “[The coroner] Topic [examined the body at the crime scene.] Comment”
- Grammatical level: Subject-predicate structure
- Information-structural level: Canonically topic-comment structure, where the subject is the default topic and the predicate is the default comment

2) THETIC STATEMENTS:
- *Thetic* < *thetikos* (Greek) < *thetos* (Greek: placed) < *tithenai* (Greek: to lay down, to place, to put, to set) < *dhē* (Indo-European: to set, to put)
- Pragmatically unitary, simplex structure (expressing an event/state/situation), one information unit:
  “[It is raining.]”
- Grammatical level: Subject-predicate structure
- Information-structural level: The subject is not the topic, respectively the predicate is not the comment; the subject and the predicate form together one unit

Japanese (Japonic) or Korean (isolated) use special morphemes following the subject to mark thetic and categorical statements (see Kuno 1972, Kuroda 1972):

(2) Inu *wa* hasitte *iru*. (3) Inu *ga* hasitte *iru*.
  dog TOP running is
  ‘The dog is running.’

(4) Topical subject
  _____ *wa* _____
  Topic

(5) a. Thetic statement
  (5) a. Thetic statement
  _____ *ga* _____
  Comment

(Japanese; Kuroda 1972: 161)
b. Constrastive subject focus

⇒ \textit{Ga} is a marker for salient information

\begin{equation}
\text{THETIC STATEMENT:} \quad (\ldots) \text{a grammatical device to CANCEL a sentence-internal information structure that is induced by the morphosyntax of an unmarked sentence. That is, the relevant grammatical structure indicates to the hearer that the individual pieces of information in the sentence are not to be analyzed in terms of foreground vs. background, salient vs. not salient, etc.} \quad (\text{Güldemann 2010: 86})
\end{equation}

⇒ No element has a higher information status than the other
⇒ A situation is presented as a whole

For Sasse (1987),

“\ldots the thetic type of statement is used whenever the speaker assumes that the hearer \textbf{expects} unitary information to be given about the whole situation in question, and the categorical type of expression is used whenever he assumes that the hearer expects information units about the constituent parts of the situation to be built up successively.” \quad (Sasse 1987: 568f.)

\section*{2.1 Thetic statements: Functions and contexts}

Thetic statements can have different functions and occur in different domains:

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline
\textbf{Function} & \textbf{Domain} \\
\hline
Annuntiative function & (Newspaper headlines) \\
“Out of the blue” & \\
\hline
Introductive function & (Beginning of a story) \\
First mention subjects as a text-opening strategy & \\
\hline
Interruptive function & Surprising or unexpected events \\
“Sudden event” effect & \\
\hline
Descriptive function & Background descriptions (local, temporal, etc., setting); Weather expressions; General statements (aphorisms (e.g. “Life is short.”) etc.); Existential statements (presence, appearance etc.) \\
Environmental conditions presented as a background to the main story line & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
Table 1: Discourse-functions and domains for thetic statements
(adapted from Sasse 1987, 1996)

Thetic statements can be “salient against the rest of the discourse, e.g. as “all-new” sentences, but they can also be used as the background against other sentences of the context” (Güldemann 2010: 86).

2.2 Cross-linguistic strategies for expressing thetic statements

In Sasse (1987, 1996) and Lambrecht (1987, 2000) eight strategies for expressing thetic statements are found. Their goal is to mark the subject as the non-topic of the sentence (≠ categorical sentences) which may lead to the identical form of thetic statements and subject focus statements since in both constructions the subject does not represent the topic of the sentence (Lambrecht 1987; Lambrecht & Polinsky 1997 use therefore the term “detopicalization”).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prosody</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Morphology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject accentuation</td>
<td>Subject inversion</td>
<td>Incorporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Split structures</td>
<td>Verb nominalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Serial-Verb constructions</td>
<td>Special Particles (e.g. wa/ga)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Special morphology for “thetic” predicates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Cross-linguistic strategies for expressing thetic statements
(adapted from Sasse 1987, 1996 and Lambrecht 1987, 2000)

1. Subject accentuation (Lambrecht: “Prosodic inversion”)
   - English, German, Dutch (Germanic < Indo-European); Polish (Slavic < Indo-European)

   (6) What was that? The CAT miaowed. (Sasse 1987: 521)

   (7) Was gibt’s Neues? HARry kommt. (Sasse 1987: 527)
2. **Subject inversion (Lambrecht: “Syntactic inversion”)**

- English, German; Latin; Romance, e.g. Italian, Spanish, Portuguese (Indo-European);
- Slavic, e.g. Russian, Serbo-Croatian (Indo-European); Bulgarian, Modern Greek, Albanian (Indo-European); Hungarian (Uralic); Swahili, Kinyarwanda (Narrow Bantu < Niger-Congo); Modern Arabic dialects (Semitic < Afro-Asiatic); Kuanua (Oceanic < Austronesian); Chinese (Sino-Tibetan)

(8) There was a king. *(Sasse 1987: 531)*

(9) En ese momento, entró un soldado.

‘In this moment, a soldier came in.’, lit. ‘In this moment, came in a soldier.’

*(Spanish; Sasse 1987: 531)*

3. **Split Structures**

Splitting the subject off from the rest of the sentence

- Romance, e.g. French, Italian, Rhaeto-Romance, Spanish; Welsh, Irish (Celtic < Indo-European); Semitic, e.g. Hebrew, Arabic; Mandarin Chinese; Aweer (also called Boni) (Cushitic < Afro-Asiatic)

(10) Maman, [il y a ma poupée] [qui s’est cassée].

‘Mum, my doll’s broken.’, lit. ‘Mum, there is my doll which is broken.’

*(French; Sasse 1987: 538)*

(11) [Moró̂ri-a], [hiléêkéê kí-d’ifidi].

elephant-COP friend-my LOC-hit

‘[What’s the matter?] It’s an elephant hitting my friend.’

*(Boni; Sasse 1987: 542)*

4. **Verb nominalization**

- Tongan (Polynesian < Austronesian); Modern Arabic

(12) Fi(h) sarʔ.

exist stealing

‘There is stealing.’ *(Modern Arabic; Sasse 1987: 553)*

After having exemplified the different strategies, Sasse (1987: 526f.) differentiates two types of thetic expressions:

1. **ENTITY-CENTRAL** thetic statements state the existence of an entity: “There was a man.”

2. **EVENT-CENTRAL** thetic statements state the existence of an event: “It is raining.”
Link between form and function of examples like “The CAT miaowed.”?
- Grammatically bipartite: subject + predicate
- One needs more linguistic effort to remove this grammatical bipartiteness, e.g. by word order, intonation or incorporation

3 The expression of categorical and thetic statements in Fulfulde

3.1 Categorical statements

The formal expression of a categorical statement is the unmarked canonical sentence. Being an SVO language, the topic (=subject) on which the comment (=predicate) adds information stands in the sentence-initial position:

(13) [Doftooru on]Topic [nawnd-ii barmu-be ɓen.]Comment
doctor.1 DEF.1 medicate-A.PVF1 injured-2 DEF.2
‘The doctor medicated the injured people.’ (Diallo 2000: 175)

- All verb forms in perfective and imperfective occur
- There are different types of categorical statements, e.g. left-dislocation of the topic or focus constructions:

(14) Left-dislocation of the topical subject (topic-comment structure)
[Karamoko-jo on, o]Topic [alaa ɗoo.]Comment
teacher-1 DEF.1 3S NEG here
‘The teacher, he is not here.’ (Diallo 2000: 69)

(15) Assertive object focus (focus-background structure)
[Ko welo]Focus [Maria sood-ata.]Background
T.FOC bicycle.1 PN buy-A.IPFV4
‘[What will Maria buy?] Maria will buy a BICYCLE.’ (Apel forth.)

3.2 Thetic statements

3.2.1 Usage of canonical sentences in thetic contexts

3.2.1.1 Canonical verbal sentences

In many cases, “normal” canonical sentences are used:

(16) Ɓe war-ii lan-do on.
3P kill-A.PVF1 leader-1 DEF.1
‘[What happened?] They killed the king.’ (explanation; QUIS Fulfulde 0126-A)
The sun rises every day. (general statement; QUIS Fulfulde 0532)

⇒ Found for statements related to body parts, weather expressions, explanations, general statements
⇒ Explanative/descriptive function
⇒ EVENT-CENTRAL thetic

3.2.1.2 Canonical nominal sentences: Copula construction

The copula construction is mainly used for general statements:

(18) Afrique ko continent.
    PN COP continent.1
    ‘Africa is a continent.’ (general statement; QUIS Fulfulde 0535)

(19) Tee-wu ko naamtee.
    meat-10 COP food.1
    ‘Meat is food.’ (general statement; Evans 2001: 17)

⇒ Found for general statements
⇒ Explanative/descriptive function
⇒ ENTITY-CENTRAL thetic statements

3.2.2 Ex-situ subject focus construction

One main strategy is to mark morphosyntactically and prosodically the subject as the non-topic of the sentence, identical to the ex-situ subject focus construction:

(20) Ko suud-u makko ndun yan-i.
    T.FOC house-7 3S.POSS DEF.7 fall-A.PFV2
    ‘[What has collapsed?] His HOUSE collapsed.’
    ‘[Whose house collapsed?] HIS house collapsed.’
    ‘[What happened?] His house collapsed.’ (explanation; QUIS Fulfulde 0002-B)

- Syntactic marking: bi-clausal structure consisting of the focus clause ‘Ko suudu makko ndun’ and the out-of-focus clause ‘yan-i’;
- Morphological marking: term focus marker ko and restriction on the verb forms PERFECTIVE 2 and IMPERFECTIVE 4 in the out-of-focus clause;
- Prosodical marking: primary stress displacement from the verb stem (in a canonical verbal sentence) to the initial syllable of the focused element
• No prosodic difference between the thetic statement and the subject focus
• The whole subject NP (or parts of it) OR the whole sentence is in focus
• Both definite and indefinite subject NPs

⇒ Found for explanations, general statements and existential statements
⇒ Explanative/descriptive function
⇒ Mainly for EVENT-CENTRAL thetic statements

3.2.3 Identificational clause
The identificational clause – which is morphologically identical to the focus clause of the ex-situ term focus construction and to the 2\textsuperscript{nd} part of the copula construction – is used in presentational sentences for introducing the discourse topic:

(21) Ko nawlir-ɓe.
    ID co-wife-2
    ‘There were (two) co-wifes.’
    (Salvaing 1985: 118)

(22) Ko fii pay-kun kanasee-hun!
    ID for child-21 terrible-21
    ‘This is about a terrible child!’
    (Salvaing 1985: 66)

⇒ Introductive function
⇒ ENTITY-CENTRAL thetic statements

3.2.4 Definite articles in sentence-initial position
Within a noun phrase, definite articles follow the noun whereas demonstrative articles precede it:

(23) a. curbaa-jo kaana-r-o on b. oo curbaa-jo kaana-r-o
    girl-1 ugly-CONN-1 DEF.1 DEM.1 girl-1 ugly-CONN-1
    ‘the ugly girl’ ‘this ugly girl’

For stage setting, e.g. in the beginning of a story, definite articles PRECEDE the noun:

(24) On curbaa-jo kaana-r-o.
    DEF.1 girl-1 ugly-CONN-1
    ‘There was an ugly girl.’
    (Salvaing 1985: 162)

(25) Ben nawlir-ɓe dīdo (ɓe any-indir-i fota).
    DEF.2 co-wife-2 two 3P hate-RCPR-A.PFV2 very
    ‘There were two co-wives (, they hated each other a lot).’
    (Salvaing 1985: 124)
• Is this really a definite article or a pronoun?
• Are the definite article and the noun forming one NP as in example (23)?
• Do they occupy two different positions?

⇒ Introductive function
⇒ ENTITY-CENTRAL thetic statements

3.2.5 Locative construction
The locative expression does not make use of a verb at all; instead, the nominal subject +
the locative copula no (or the long subject pronoun without the locative copula) is used
without any conjugated verb:

\[
\text{NP } + \text{(hi)no} \quad \{ \text{location} \}
\]

long subject pronoun

Figure 2: The locative construction

(26) Église no doo?
   church.1 LOC.COP here
   ‘Is there a church here?’ (existential statement; QUIS Fulfulde 0551)

(27) Defte-re no ka hoo-re taab-al.
    book-5 LOC.COP PREP head-5 table-11
    ‘There is a book on the table.’ (existential statement; QUIS Fulfulde 0211)

⇒ Found for existential statements
⇒ Descriptive function
⇒ ENTITY-CENTRAL thetic statements

3.2.6 Stative construction
The stative construction is formed as illustrated in Figure 2:

\[
\text{NP } + \text{(hi)no} \quad \{ \text{verb in PERFECTIVE 2} \}
\]

long subject pronoun

Figure 3: The stative construction

Mainly stative verbs (e.g. to be good, to be sweet, to be small etc.) are used in the stative
construction:
(28) **Suud-u ndun (hi)no njand-ɗi.**

house-7 DEF.7 LOC.COP be.big-A.PFV2

‘The house is big.’

(QUIS Fulfulde 0089)

(29) **Mɗo njand-ɗi.**

1s be.big-A.PFV2

‘I am big.’

(Evans 2001: 13)

3.2.6.1 Derivation from the locative construction

The parallels between the locative and the stative are semantically motivated and can be observed throughout different Fulfulde dialects and hold also for the progressive and the habitual (Ard 1979; Breedveld 1995: 241-244):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locative construction</th>
<th>Stative construction</th>
<th>‘I am at being big.’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘I am at home.’</td>
<td>Progressive</td>
<td>‘I am at working.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Habitual</td>
<td>‘I am at having the habit to work.’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 4:** The locative construction in verbal expressions (adapted from Ard 1979)

- The locative copula no is used with nominal subjects in the above mentioned verbal expressions
- The morphology of the long subject pronouns can be traced back to a locative construction (Ard 1979):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number/person</th>
<th>short subject pronouns</th>
<th>long subject pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1S</td>
<td>mi</td>
<td>mido/hilan/himi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2S</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>hidɓa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3S</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>himo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1P.INCL</td>
<td>en</td>
<td>hidɓen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1P.EXCL</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>meden/himen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2P</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>hidɓon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3P</td>
<td>ɓe</td>
<td>hibe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2:** The short and long subject pronouns

- *midɓo:* short subject pronoun *mi* (1s)+-ɗɓo (from the locative element *ɗo* ‘here’)
- *himan/himi/hida/himo/hiden/himen/hidon/hibe:* hi- (in other dialects also as *ʔe* or *he*) + (clitical) subject or object pronoun; in the Gombe dialect of Nigeria *ʔe*
3.2.6.3 On the verb form in the stative construction

In the previous section I showed that the verb form PERFECTIVE 2 is used in the stative construction. This verb form is also used in

- the out-of-focus clause in ex-situ term focus constructions (example 20)
- relative clauses
- temporal clauses

They all have in common, that they mark background information towards the matrix clause.

The stative construction is not only used in the domains illustrated above (i.e. expressions related to body parts, explanations, weather expressions, introductions of new topics), but it serves also in narratives to designate background descriptions:

(30) (O ar-t-i ka makko,) himo jas-u-noo woy-ndu
    3S come-INV.APFV2 PREP 3S.POSS 3S dig.up-A.PFV2-PRET well-7
    ka tan-nde makko.
    PREP courtyard-5 3S.POSS
    ‘(He came back to his place,) (long time ago) he had dug up a well in his courtyard.’
    (background description; Salvaing 1985: 12)

3.2.6.2 The stative construction in thetic contexts

By definition, stative verbs denote an actual state or quality rather than an action and are thus likely to occur in event-central thetic statements:

(31) Ba-ndu an ndun no wul-i.
    body-7 1S.POSS DEF.7 LOC.COP be.hot-A.PFV2
    ‘I have fever.’, lit. ‘My body is hot.’
    (expression related to body parts; QUIS Fulfulde 0504)

Active verbs can also be used in the stative construction (see Evans 2001: 16):

(32) Baree-ru no jokk-i pay-kun.
    dog-7 LOC.COP follow-A.PFV2 child-21
    ‘[What is happening?] A dog is at chasing a boy.’ (explanation; QUIS Fulfulde 0218-B)

(33) Maw-do no jood-ii ka julle-re.
    old.man-1 LOC.COP sit-M.PFV2 PREP chair-5
    ‘An old man sits on a chair.’
    (OKD-03.01)
If the event is marked as being in the past or in the future, the past particle hari or the particle haray is added to the stative verb:

(34) Hanki hari no duulin-i.
    yesterday PST LOC.COP be.cloudy-A.PFV2
    ‘Yesterday it was cloudy.’                             (weather expression; QUIS Fulfulde 0465)

(35) Jango haray duul-e no wood-i.
    tomorrow probably cloud-3 LOC.COP exist-A.PFV2
    ‘Tomorrow it will be cloudy.’, lit. ‘Tomorrow there will possibly be clouds.’
    (weather expression; QUIS Fulfulde 0467)

⇒ Found for weather expressions, general statements, expressions related to body parts, existential statements, explanations
⇒ Explanative/descriptive function
⇒ Mainly for EVENT-CENTRAL thetic statements

4 Summary
Strategies used for thetic statements:
• Canonical verbal sentences
• Canonical nominal sentences: Copula construction
• Ex-situ subject focus construction
• Identificational clauses
• Definite article in sentence-initial position
• Locative construction
• Stative construction

⇒ Canonical verbal statements: all verb forms
⇒ In the ex-situ subject focus and stative construction: PERFECTIVE 2 (or IMPERFECTIVE 4 for ex-situ subject focus)
⇒ No clear influence of transitivity
⇒ But: Active verbs show the tendency to occur more often in the ex-situ subject focus construction than in the stative construction

Two main strategies:
• Lifting of the subject in the ex-situ subject focus construction via stress and the term focus marker
• Lowering of the predicate in the ex-situ subject focus construction (simultaneously to the lifting of the subject) and in the stative construction via the background verb form
Lambrecht’s terminology of ‘sentence focus’ is not preferable

Open questions and further research:
- The copula construction
- The definite article in sentence-initial position
- The morphological shape of the long subject pronoun of the 1P.EXCL. meden is still unexplained
- Detailed and intensive description of the verb system to get a clear picture

5 Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>active voice</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>number of elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONN</td>
<td>connective</td>
<td>NEG</td>
<td>negation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COP</td>
<td>copula</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEF</td>
<td>definite</td>
<td>PFV</td>
<td>perfective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEM</td>
<td>demonstrative</td>
<td>PN</td>
<td>proper name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO</td>
<td>direct object</td>
<td>POSS</td>
<td>possessive pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXCL</td>
<td>exclusive</td>
<td>PREP</td>
<td>preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOC</td>
<td>focus</td>
<td>PRET</td>
<td>preterite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>identification</td>
<td>PST</td>
<td>past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCL</td>
<td>inclusive</td>
<td>RCPR</td>
<td>reciprocal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INV</td>
<td>inversive</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IO</td>
<td>indirect object</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPFV</td>
<td>imperfective</td>
<td>TAM</td>
<td>tense/aspect/mood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>locative</td>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>topic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>middle voice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Annex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction Type</th>
<th>Domains</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>ENTITY- or EVENT-central</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canonical verbal sentences</td>
<td>Explanations, Weather expressions, Statements related to body parts, General statements</td>
<td>Explanative Descriptive</td>
<td>EVENT-central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-situ subject focus construction</td>
<td>Explanations, General statements, Existential statements</td>
<td>Explanative Descriptive</td>
<td>Mainly EVENT-central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stative construction</td>
<td>Weather expressions, Statements related to body parts, Existential statements, Explanations</td>
<td>Explanative Descriptive</td>
<td>Mainly EVENT-central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identificational clause</td>
<td>(Beginning of a story)</td>
<td>Introductive</td>
<td>ENTITY-central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentence-initial definite article</td>
<td>(Beginning of a story)</td>
<td>Introductive</td>
<td>ENTITY-central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canonical nominal sentences:</td>
<td>General statements</td>
<td>Explanative Descriptive</td>
<td>ENTITY-central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copula construction</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Locative construction</td>
<td>Existential statements</td>
<td>Descriptive</td>
<td>ENTITY-central</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Overview: Constructions types for thetic statements

7 References

Apel, Viktoria. forthcoming. A synchronic and diachronic examination of the ex-situ term focus construction in Fulfulde of Fuuta Jaloo (Guinea). Afrikanistik online.


