CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This study focuses on the Subject-Verb Agreement in Wambule and English. This is the first chapter. It consists of background, statements of the problems, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study and operational definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background the Study

Language is the principal means of communication for human beings. It is primarily spoken, although it can be transferred to other media, such as writing. When the spoken means of communication is unavailable or impossible, as may be the case among deaf, visual means such as sign language can be used. Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotion and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols. This means with language human beings share their thoughts, beliefs, experiences, feelings and impulses, etc. with one another. Hence, it makes no denial in the fact that language has become basic need like food and shelter particularly for human life. No one can believe the existence of human civilization without language. We cannot ignore the fact that the present world would get paralyzed if there was no language coined.

The sign language, especially the deaf people use a combination of hand shape, hand orientation, hand location, hand movement and facial expressions to form words and convey meaning. The relation between purposefully used linguistic sign and its meaning by human beings is arbitrary. Human not only being, animals also have language but also they lack linguistic properties like productivity, generativity and arbitrariness. Language is species specific. It is the sense that only human being is able to acquire native language, which is exposed to him or her. It is a universal phenomenon in the sense that every human child's mind is equipped with a special capacity, which enables the

child to acquire the exposed language at about the same age no matter of training class, caste and ethnicity.

Language is not merely haphazard mass of utterances. It means it is systematic and purposeful flow of expressions in itself. It is systematic arrangement of linguistic units like sounds, words, phrases, clauses, etc. Systems of a language is shared and practised throughout the speech community of the language.

Language reveals the identity and civilization of human beings. We can easily predict the speaker's status, nationality, class, caste, and ethnicity through the observation of his/her language use/command over the language. Development of language reflects the development of a society. It is commonly accepted that language is a part of culture, and that it plays a very important role in cultural exposition. Some social scientists consider that without language culture would not be possible. Cultural dynamism runs by means of language in the society. Language simultaneously reflects culture, and is shaped and constrained by the culture in the society. It is also the symbolic representation of a people, since it comprises their historical and cultural backgrounds, as well as their approach to life and their ways of living and thinking. Brown (1994, p. 165) says "A language is a part of a culture and a culture is a part of a language; the two are intricately interwoven so that one cannot separate the two without losing the significance of either language or culture." In a word, culture and language are inseparable. Sociologists believe that language is the mirror of culture; in the sense that people can see a culture through its language. Metaphorically, language and culture is the iceberg: the visible part is the language, with a small part of culture; the greater part, lying hidden beneath the surface, is the invisible aspect of Wambule culture.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The latest Census Report of Nepal (2011) shows that there are more than thirteen thousand Wambule language speakers living in Nepal. The Wambule

people have been using this language from ancient time when the Kirat Wambule civilization got its existence.

A linguist, Opgenort (2004) from Netherland accomplished a study on a Grammar of Wambule. He focused his study on phonetics, phonology, morphology, nominal categories, adverbials, conjugations and morphology of simplicia, verb forms, derivative, gerund and verbal constructions in Wambule. However, it is an important and highly appreciated work in paradigm the codification of the Wambule language; it has still many aspects to be studied on this language.

Here, the researcher has accomplished a comparative language study on the topic of the Subject-Verb Agreement in Wambule and English keeping in consideration that its findings might be beneficial for further enrichment and proliferation of the Wambule language and other researchers and students in the language in the days to come. Overall, the following key problems can be taken into consideration:

i. Either the first, second and third personal pronouns have the same verbal conjugations or the different conjugations in the Wambule language.

ii. In Wambule, there are first person dual and plural inclusive and exclusive personal pronouns. They have either the same verbal agreements or the different agreements in the Wambule language.

iii. The Wambule language has both transitive and intransitive verb categories. Whether they agree with both intransitive and transitive verb categories or give the same conjugation.

iv. Every language in the world has its tense and aspects; therefore, the Wambule language also has its tense and aspects. Whether, they are similar or different with the English tense and aspects.

v. Biologically gender is unavoidable, but some languages in the world has no variation in the selection of the language and some has varied

formation of language according to the gender differences. In the same way, either the Wambule language has variation or not.

vi. It is said that there is no any language, which has the same agreement and conjugation system in the world. Whether, Wambule and English comprise such property or not and whether they have similarities or differences in their agreement systems.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were:

i. to identify the subject-verb agreement system of the Wambule language in terms of the following variables:

    a. person and number

    b. aspects: simple, continuous, perfect and perfect continuous

    c. gender

ii. to compare and contrast the subject-verb agreement system of Wambule and English;

iii. to suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Research Questions

This research work is carried out with an attempt to identify how the native speakers of the Wambule language use personal pronouns with intransitive and transitive verbs in preterite and non-preterite tenses. Moreover, it seeks tense and aspects as well as an agreement system in terms of gender. There are some research questions as follows:

i. How do the personal pronouns agree with the verbs in the Wambule language?

ii. How do the inclusive and exclusive personal pronouns vary in the agreement with the verbs?

iii. Do they agree with both intransitive and transitive verbs?

iv. Do they agree with both preterite and non-preterite tenses?

v. How many tenses and aspects does this language have?

vi. Does it have subject-verb agreement system in terms of gender?

vii. How do the subject and verb agree in the English language?

viii. Are there any similarities and differences between Wambule and English languages?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study may have a greater importance in the indigenous and endangered linguistic paradigm. The Wambule language is still a virgin with its long history and speech community to have an indepth study. In this situation, this study may be a milestone in the development of the Wambule language and may provide relief to the Wambule language speakers and learners. This is equally important for the Wambule syllabus designers, textbook writers, teachers, students, scholars, and linguists as well. It is hardly available books and documents in and about the Wambule language. The research on the subject- verb agreement in the Wambule language is yet to be accomplished. Thus, it will be a good research of appreciation of the Wambule language in the Department of English Education, Tribhuvan University.

1.6 Delimitations of the Study

Any study has some kind of limited boundary within this study should go thoroughly. As the same, this study was limited in the following boundaries:

i. The sample populations were only thirty native speakers of Wambule.

ii. The study was only attempt to study Subject-Verb Agreement System of the Wambule language.

iii. The subject-verb agreement system in Wambule was limited within the specified variables.

iv. The subject-verb agreement system in English was taken from the secondary sources of data.

1.7 Operational Definition of the Key Terms

The following terminologies are used throughout the study:

Agreement: Agreement refers to a formal relationship between the grammatical elements whereby a form of one word requires a corresponding form of another

Aspect: Aspect expresses how the speaker views the action of the verb. There are simple aspect, continuous aspect, perfect aspect and perfect continuous aspects in the most of the languages.

Exclusive: Exclusive means the involvement of the third person singular pronoun with the first person singular and the third person dual or plural with the first person singular where the second person pronoun is listener.

Gender: Gender refers whether the speaker is male or female.

Inclusive: Inclusive means the involvement of the second person singular pronoun with the first person singular pronoun and the second person dual or plural with the first person singular pronoun.

Intransitive verb: Intransitive verbs are that which does not take direct objects.

Non-preterite: Non-preterite refers to the action, which has past action in the simple aspect.

Preterite: Preterite refers to the action, which has present action in the simple aspect.

Pronoun: Pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase in the discourse.

Subject: Subject is first word in the sentence, which functions of doer or actor.

Tense: Tense in verbs expresses the time and the action occurs in relation to the moment of speaking.

Transitive verb: Transitive verb refers to the action verb, which takes direct object in the discourse.

Verb: Verb is a word or group of words that expresses an action (such as eat), an event such as (happen) or a state such as (exist): regular/irregular verbs.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEV OF THE RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

We can find a number of research works carried out to identify the subject-verb agreement in English and other different languages. However, the researchers did not carry out any study that could address the subject-verb agreement of the Wambule language. The related theoretical literature, empirical literature, implication of the review and conceptual framework of the study are mentioned in this chapter.

2.1 Review of the Theoretical Literature

These sub-chapter deals with different theoretical perspective related to the factors that directly or indirectly associate with the subject-verb agreement system. The theoretical of the related literature is mentioned as below:

2.1.1 Linguistic Scenario of Nepal

Nepal is a multilingual nation where many languages flourish with diversified socio-cultural properties. It is a garden where many languages as flowers decorate it beautifully. According to the CBS (2011), the languages spoken in Nepal belong to the four great language families, viz. Indo-European, Sino-Tibetan, Austro-Asiatic and Dravidian. Bhattarai and Gautam (2007) believe that Nepal is the richest living laboratory, which has more than one hundred living languages distributed along the ecological zones. Different species of languages are surviving in Nepal. There are 123 languages spoken as mother tongue reported in census 2011.

The Constitution (1990) declared Nepali with Devanagari script as the national and the official language of the country and all the other languages used in different communities as the language of nation. According to the population census (2001), 48.61 percent of the total population use Nepali as their mother

tongue. The Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007) made the following provisions for the languages of Nepal:

i. All the languages spoken as the mother tongue in Nepal are the national languages of Nepal.
ii. The Nepali language in Devanagari script shall be the official language.
iii. Notwithstanding anything contained in clause.
iv. It shall not be deemed to have hindered to use the mother language in local bodies and offices. State shall translate the languages so used to an official.

   (The Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007, Part 1, Article 5; cited in Yadava, 2007)

Regarding the education and cultural rights, the constitution enshrines the following provisions:

i. Each community shall have the rights to get basic education in their mother tongue as provided for in the law.
ii. Each community residing in Nepal shall have the rights to preserve and promote its language, script, culture, cultural civility and heritage.

   (The Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007, Part 3, Article 17; cited in Yadava, 2007)

Although, Nepal has been a multilingual nation from ancient time, the past rulers were indifferent to the indigenous languages; consequently, some of the languages are on the verge of extinction now. Rai (2010/011) says that 'One nation – one language' policy of the past is still dear to the present ruler class of Nepal.This can later be the fatal cause to the death of many endangered languages. Yadava, (2007, p. 2) says "A single language has been given power, recognition and prestige while, as a corollary, the remaining minority languages are impoverished and marginalized."

Recently with the restoration of democracy, there is a growing concern and awareness towards the promotion and preservation of the indigenous

languages. With the introduction of the mother tongue education policy at primary level education, the government also has taken initiative towards the establishing and supporting mother tongue education through 14 indigenous languages in formal education (CDC).

According to CBS report of Nepal 2011, there are 123 languages in Nepal. That means; Nepal is rich in language and culture. Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007) has stated the rights of getting primary education in mother tongue in another way what we call multilingual education. To get education on own language is far better than second language. On the other hand, multi-languages in Nepal is our nation's property. That is why; all languages in Nepal need to be flourished. It is possible through the means of education. Therefore, some languages such as Tamang, Magar, Limbu, Tharu languages have implemented multilingual education. In case of the Wambule language, it is yet left to be implemented

2.1.2 The English Language in Nepal

English is a Germanic language of the Indo-European family. It is perceived as a world's genuine lingua franca that is a language used widely for communication between people who do not share the same first (or even a second language (Harmer, 2007, p.13). Many people use it as a second language and foreign language. English Language Teaching (ELT) began in Nepal in 1854 when the Prime Minister, Jung Bahadur Rana, established a school in Kathmandu, popularly known as Durbar High School. Since then, the English language has been taught and learnt as a foreign language in the schools and colleges of Nepal. According to Bhattarai (2006) almost all university education, tertiary educational colleges and privately run academic institutions use English for all academic purposes –teaching, evaluation and research.

Despite the fact that indigenous languages are on the verge of extinction, there is a craze of learning English among students and parents aspire to educate

their children in English medium schools (Phyak, 2010). This aspiration has been already reflected in the educational language policy of the Ministry of Education (MoE) to introduce English from grade one in community schools. In the same way, the MoE has already given the authority to management committees of the community-managed public schools to shift themselves from Nepali to English medium of instruction. The number of schools switching to English medium is increasing every year. On the other hand, English is both subject and medium of instruction from pre-primary level in private schools.

We can find some regular publications, including dailies, weeklies and magazines, published in English. Similarly, FM, Radio and Television have become no exception to this point of occupying high position by the English language. A large number of books, journals and periodicals are produced in English. Nepali literature –stories, essays, novels and poems have been translated into English for wider readership. The cyber culture has fascinated this generation immensely and, therefore, the use of English has considerably gone up. Tourism in Nepal is another field which is being developed due to the influence and access of the English language. Obviously, tourism development keeps in relationship with economy and cultural transfers. Hence, the contribution of the English language should be sincerely consented in uplifting economy and exchanging cultures and traditions as well (Graddol, 1997, p. 128). Trade is also the field that cannot be excluded from the fields influenced by the English language. Most of the youngsters and professionals long to learn life style, trend and attitude of English people; so the fans of English are increasing enormously. What is more, in the Nepali society, speaking in English adds to one's status. All these have ultimately led to a craze among Nepalese to learn and speak English. English has become indispensable vehicle to the transmission of modern civilization in the nation. It is a passport through which one can visit the whole world.

2.1.3 Subject-Verb Agreement System

Linguistically, agreement refers to a formal relationship between the grammatical elements whereby a form of one word requires a corresponding form of another. Selection of one linguistic item determines the presence or absence of another linguistic item. In English, for example, singular verb is used with singular noun.

Subject and verb are grammatical functions of a language. The subject is a grammatical performer of action. It typically performs the action expressed by the verb. The part of a sentence or utterance usually a noun, noun phrase, or equivalent, that the rest of the sentence asserts something about and that agrees with the verb. *He* and *The cow* are the subjects of the sentences *"He gave me the book"* and *"The cow was grazing"* respectively. Verb is a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence, and forming the main part of the predicate of a sentence, such as *gave* and *was grazing* in the above example. The relationship between the subject and the verb in sentences or expressions is known as the subject-verb agreement in a language. The occurrence of the verb is predicted according to the selection of the subject.

The inflection of the verb is known as conjugation. Conjugation in general involves changes of form according to person and number (who and how many performed the action), tense (when the action was performed), voice (indicating whether the subject of the verb performed or received the action), mood (indicating the frame of mind of the performer), gender (whether the speaker is male or female) etc.

Subject-verb agreement system is language specific. This is to say that subject-verb agreement rules may differ from language to language. This research work studies the subject-verb agreement system of the Wambule language and compares it with the subject-verb agreement system of the English language.

2.1.4 Subject-Verb Agreement System in English

English language is the reference language for this study. The following major subject-verb agreement rules in English have been taken from Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1999, p. 57-77) and Thomson and Martinet (1979).

i. In English, third person singular subject usually takes singular verb, and other takes plural verb.
   a. *My brother lives* in Kathmandu, but *my sisters live* in Okhaldhunga.
   b. *It rains* today.
   c. *They play* football.

ii. Some subjects can be tricky. Firstly, indefinite pronouns like *'everybody'* and *'everything'* have a plural meaning, but take singular verbs.
   a. *Everybody is* in hospital… nobody is safe.
   b. *Someone loves* her.

iii. A unit noun takes a singular verb.
   a. *50 miles is* a long distance.
   b. *2 Kilograms of potatoes costs* about Rs. 100.

iv. If an adjective is made *a subject*, it takes a plural verb.
   a. The *young are* brave.

v. What's more, some common and proper nouns ending in *'–s'* including *'–ics'* nouns and certain diseases like *news, mathematics, physics, diabetes and rabies*, are always conceived of as a single entity and take a singular verb inflection.
   a. *Measles is* a contagious disease.
   b. *Physics is* a difficult subject.

vi. Titles of books, plays, operas, films, and such works even when plural in form-take the singular verb inflection because they are perceived as a single entity.
   a. *The Pirates of Penzance is* my favorite operetta.

vii. Nouns occurring in sets of two take the singular when the noun *'pair'* is present but take the plural when *'pair'* is absent-regardless of whether one pair or more is being referred to.

    a. *A pair of trousers is* on the sofa.

    b. *This pair of shoes is* expensive.

    c. *Todd's trousers are* on the sofa.

    d. *These shoes are* expensive.

viii. But, words like people, children, data and media need a plural verb even though they don't end in *'–s'*.

    a. *People love* peace.

ix. Now a collective noun like *family, team, government* and *group* can be singular or plural, since we can view it as a single group, or as a collection of individuals. We can say:

    a. *The team has* worked well this year. Or *The team have* promised to work harder this year.

    b. *A group of tourists were* bitten by a stray dog. (Each tourist was bitten individually. The dog didn't bite them all together in one big bite!)

x. Arithmetical operation takes a singular verb.

    a. *Five plus five is* ten.

xi. *'None of +'* plural noun takes either a singular or a plural verb.

    a. *None of the students has/have* passed the test.

xii. A verb clause agrees a singular verb.

    a. *To win the match needs* long practice.

xiii. When two nouns joined with *'and'* work as a subject takes a plural verb.

    a. *Jamuna and Yamuna are* friends.

xiv. *'Many* + singular noun' takes a singular verb.

    a. *Many man learns* English.

    b. *Many dog doesn't* bite.

xv. *'A number of'* normally takes a plural verb but *'the number of'* takes a singular verb.

    a. *A number of students were* absent in the class.

b. *The number of students was* absent in the class.

However, Reid (1991, cited in Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman, 1999, p. 61) gave opposite opinion in the use of *'a number of'* and *'the number of'*.

xvi. Fractions and percentages take *a singular verb* inflection when modifying a non-count noun and the plural verb inflection when they modify a plural noun; either the singular or the plural verb inflection may be used when they modify a collective noun, depending on the speaker's meaning.

a. *Half of the milk has* been sold.*(non-count)*

b. *Twenty percent of the milk has* been sold.*(non-count)*

c. *Two thirds of the students are* satisfied with the class.*(plural)*

d. *Eighty percent of the students are* satisfied with the class.*(plural)*

e. *One tenth of Wambule lives/leave* in Kathmandu. *(collective)*

f. *Ten percent of Wambule lives/lives* in Kathmandu.*(collective)*

xvii. Quantifiers take a plural verb when they modify a plural noun and a singular when they modify a mass noun.

a. *Some of the girls are* dancing.

b. *All of the water is* polluted.

xviii. Collective noun may be either singular or plural form of a verb depending on the meaning.

a. *Our team has* won the game. (The team as a whole)

b. *Our team have* won the game. (The individual team members)

xix. *'Neither/Either/Each of + plural'* takes a singular verb.

a. *Each of the boys is* honest.

xx. The proximity rule is applied for the correlatives *'either…or', 'neither…nor'*.

a. *Either Ram or Ram's friends are* coming.

xxi. *'one of + plural'* noun takes a singular verb.

a. *One of the teachers is* awarded.

xxii. *'A/The majority + of + plural'* noun generally takes a plural verb.

a. *The majority of Wambule live* in Okhalhunga district.

xxiii. Exception, when two subjects together represent a single idea they take singular verb.

a. *Slow and steady wins* the race.

b. *The headmaster and accountant has* just gone out.

xxiv. Nouns that are preceded by a quantifier (some, any, all, most) can be singular or plural. This depends on whether the noun is countable or uncountable.

a. *Some of the policies were* rejected while others were approved. (policies is a countable noun)

b. *Some of the research was* conducted at the University of Melbourne. (research is an uncountable noun)

xxv. *'There is'* and *'there are'* agree with the noun that follows.

a. *There is* flexibility in this kind of management structure.

b. *There are* many advantages to this kind of management structure.

xxvi. A phrase beginning with a gerund (-ing form of the verb) or an infinitive is singular.

1. *Being an auditor is* a difficult but challenging job.

2.1.5 An Introduction of the Wambule People

The Wambule people are clan of Kirati originally inhibited in Okhaldhunga district, Sagarmatha Zone of Nepal. They are the tribes of basically Mongoloid race living around the confluence of the Sunkosi and Dudh Kosi rivers in eastern hilly region of the country. Wambule-speaking area comprises the southernmost part of Okhaldhunga district, the westernmost part of Khotang district, the northernmost part of Udaypur district, and the northeasternmost part of Sindhuli district (Opgenort, 2004, p. 4). Now days, Wambule are living in many districts of northeastern parts of the country, viz. Okhaldhunga, Khotang, Udayapur, Sindhuli, Siraha, Sarlahi, Saptari, Chitwan, Dhankuta, Morang, Sunsary, Taplejung, Panchtar, Ilam as well India and Bhutan. The total number of population of Wambule is not in the census report (2011) of Nepal since Wambule is within Rai caste. However, the speakers of the Wambule language, according to the Census Report of Nepal 2011 are 13470.

Wambule tradition and culture got good environment to flourish inWamdyal (Unbu), Manebhanjyang and Thakle VDCs of Okhaldhunga district.Wambule are a small tribe of traditionally sedentary farmers whose main edible crops are millet, maize, buckwheat and corn and cash crops like tobacco, green chili, tomato, orange etc. These crops are also used to prepare various types of local beers. They sometimes bestow the crops to the god for their prosperity.

Collecting firewood and working in the fields are the main tasks of a Wambule household; however, from the recent decades children are sent to schools for the study. Their living tradition relates with hunting, farming, fishery and carrying on trade with the natives of plains from the earliest periods. Marriage takes place between members of different clans within Wambule and intercaste marriage is less practised but is acceptable. However, a number of new generation youths seem to be wondering for intercasts marriage, too.

Ritual tradition is the most wonderful aspect of the Wambule cultural life. Rites, lasting for one or more days, are sometimes quite elaborate and are always performed by a local shaman. Unlike the Hindu people, Wambule bury their death. The main festival of Wambule is Dhankum, Uvauli, Udhauli and Ranke Badha.Wambule society can be divided into three religious group viz. Jagat, Santa-Bhes, Hwam (Opgenort, 2004, p. 15) and recently Heavenly Path is also followed by many Wambule people as a philosophical way.

2.1.5.1 The Wambule Language

Wambule is a language of Wambule people spoken in the northeastern part of Nepal. The Wambule language is also known from the literature are 'Chouras'ya', 'Chourase' and 'Umbule' (Hodgson, 1857, p. 333-349, cited from Opgenort, 2004, p. 2). The earlier census (CBS 2001) reported 22 languages under 'the Kirat Rai language group'. The Wambule language is an important member with its own native speakers in that group.

The Wambule language is genetically affiliated to the Tibeto-Burman language family. According to Tolsma (1994), Kirati languages are characterized by an

elaborate system of verbal endings. That is said to have been the result of a historical process that traditionally has been called 'complex pronominalising'. Which is the incorporation of personal pronouns in the verb system and the Wambule language, being the member of the Kirati group of language is no exception.

2.1.5.2 Dialects of the Wambule Language

The Wambule language is the Wambule people's mother tongue. It is spoken in some districts like Okhaldhunga, Khotang, Udayapur, Sindhuli, Siraha, Sarlahi, Saptari, Chitwan, Dhankuta, Morang, Sunsary, Taplejung, Panchtar, Ilam in Nepal and some other countries like India and Bhutan. Four dialects have been found by Opgenort's (2004) Ph. D. research that areas follow:

） **Wamdyal Dialect**

The Wamdyal dialect is spoken in the Unbu Village Development Committee of Okhal hunga district, in the area situated roughly to the west of the Pankhu Kholato the east of the Rumdu Khola, to the north of the Dudhkoshi River and to the south to the village of Kettukebhanjyan. Main villages are Rikdum, Lukuwapani, the Wambule capital village of Wamdyal, which is presently known in Nepali as 'Ubu', 'U bu', ' bu' or 'Uvu', Huku, Sikapu, Tarkumdanda, Salle, Dhyapti, Dhairchaur, Khachapu, Laphe, Thulachour, Moli, Waksa, Lewa, Sinju, Gairigaun, Dhemdalu, Kopsepu, Fasku and Serankhu.

） **Udaipure Dialect**

The Udaipure dialect is spoken in Okhal hu ga district in a small area along the upper course of the Rumdu Khola, just east to the bazaar of Manebhanjyang. Main villages are Udaypur, Phedigaun, Barasi, Ghrimdi, Simkaku and Peku.

） **Hilepane Dialect**

The Hilepane dialect is spoken in two neighbouring districts–Okhaldhunga and Udayapur. Hilepane proper is situated in Okhaldhunga district, to the

west of the Rumdu Khola, to the east of the Bhandare Khola, to the north of the Sunkosi and Dudhkosi Rivers and to the south of the village of Manebhajyang. The main villages are Pipale, Bhandare, Hilepani, Thakle, Mandhare, Sokmatar, Jakma, Jayram, Tallo Richuwa, Mathillo Rithuwa, Lambote. A form of Hilepane that is said to be influenced by Jero is spoken in Udayapur district, in the area situated to the southwest of the Sunkosi River, to the east of the Badura Khola and to the North of the mouth of the Nibuwa Khola. Main villages are Lekhani, Ghurmi, Salle, Sorung, Salleni, Pallo Salleni, Sindure Majhkhani, Bhirpani, Kusumtar and Jortighat.

ﾉ **Jhappali Dialect**

The Jhapali dialect is spoken in Kho ang district in the area to the west of Donthe Khola and the village of Damli and to the east of the Sunkosi River, to the north of the Khahare Khol and to the south of the Dudhkosi River. The main villages are Kurleghat, Jhapa, Lurkhudanda, Baitar, Balui, Thumka, Pakauchep, Gopitar, Bahunidanda, Todke, Limlang, Damli, Betagaun and Temtuku.

2.1.6 Contrastive Analysis: An Overview

Contrastive Analysis (CA) is a branch of applied linguistics, which compares the systems of two or more languages to determine the similarities or differences between them either for theoretical or for pedagogical purposes. vanEls et al. (1984, p. 38) defines CA as the systematic comparison of specific linguistic characteristics of two or more languages. The CA hypothesis (theoretical basis of CA) explains how contrastive analysis predicts learner's errors. The basic assumption of CA is that while the learners are learning an L2, they will tend to use their L1structure, and where structures in their target language differ from their native language, they will commit error/s.

It was Sir William James who made the first attempt to compare and contrast between languages in 1786. That was the birth of comparative philology the study of historical or genetic connection between languages in which two

languages are related. This is to say that languages are developed from one and the same language or single source of two or more languages does not indicate that their formal characteristics are similar in all or most respects. CA was developed in the late 1940s and 50s as an application of structural linguistics to language teaching by C.C. Fries and Robert Lado with the opinion that languages with different sources or genetically unrelated languages may resemble each other sharing some features. In this regard, historical approach (diachronic) to language comparison was shifted into contemporary-approach (synchronic). This is also termed typological comparison. In this way, the credit of comparing languages goes to CA (Corder, 1973).

In course of studying about different languages, the practice of comparison and contrast is naturally made between two or among different languages. James (1980, p. 3) defines CA as "A linguistic enterprise aimed at producing inverted (i.e. contrastive, not comparative) two valued typologies (a CA is always concerned with a pair of languages), and founded on the assumption that languages can be compared." Therefore, CA is carried out to compare the linguistic systems of two languages. There are similarities and differences between an L1 and L2. The study of these similarities and differences helps us to predict the areas of ease or difficulty in learning L2. The greater the difference between languages the greater the difficulty in learning the target language and accordingly, the greater the number of errors in performance. James (1980, p. 14) quotes Lado (1957, p. 2) "CA is founded on the assumption that L2 learners will tend to transfer . . . to the foreign language and culture." While learning L2, the learners transfer the system of their L1. If there are similarities between two languages i.e. L1 and L2, the L1 facilitates in L2 learning. If there are differences between two languages (L1 and L2), the L1 interferes in L2 learning. The facilitation made by the L1 is called positive transfer and interference is called negative transfer. CA, not only predicts the tentative errors but also explains the sources and reasons of the L2 learners' errors.

CA, the theory of comparison, is divided into two types. The first is known as interlingual comparison in which two languages are compared. The second one is intralingual comparison in which one can compare dialectal differences occurring within a language. This study will be an interlingual comparison.

2.2 Review of the Empirical Literature

Though the Wambule language is spoken in different parts of Nepal, India and Bhutan, the research work on this language is rarely accomplished. Some of the non-Wambule researchers carried out research works on the Wambule language for their academic dissertations.

Some of the researches carried out by different people in TU related to the subject-verb agreement are given below:

Tharu (2001) conducted a comparative study on 'The subject-verb agreement in Tharu and English language'. His study shows that the nominative and accusative personal pronouns in English are marked by person, number and gender whereas they are marked by person and number only in Tharu. The second and third person pronouns are changed for honorific forms in Tharu but not in English. Tharu verbs are marked for formal and informal forms and agree with the grammatical categories of person whereas English verbs agree with person and number and are not marked for formal and informal forms. He found auxiliary 'be' verb in English and equivalent terms 'ba' for present tense and 'raha' for past tense in Tharu. The subject verb agreement is determined by person and honorific forms of the subject in Tharu whereas the honorifics do not show agreement in English. In both languages, verbs agree with the subject in a clause or sentence and do not agree with gender.

Basnet (2002) conducted a comparative research on 'Noun phrase structure in Thulung and English'. His study shows that there are more differences than similarities in Thulung and English languages. The head of the noun phrase is preceded by determiners and pre-modifiers and is not followed by the post-modifiers in Thulung whereas it is preceded by determiners and pre-modifiers

as well as followed by the post modifiers in English. Clauses and phrases are pre-modifier in Thulung and post modifier in English. Thulung has singular, dual and plural number but dual number is absent in English.

Adhikari (2009) carried out a research work on 'Subject-verb agreement in English and Dhimal'. The objectives of the study were to identify the subject-verb agreement system of Dhimal language and find out similarities and differences between the subject-verb agreement systems. The findings of the study are that Dhimal language possesses numbers (singular, dual and plural) and verbs agree with person, number and tense. Selection of the verbs in Dhimal language also does not vary in terms of number of object and gender difference. The perfect progressive aspect and the inclusive and exclusive pronouns do not exist in Dhimal language. The identical verb formation is employed for male and female in both Dhimal and English languages. In both languages, change in tense causes change in verb inflection, verbs agree with aspect, no inclusive and exclusive distinction is found, and have the system of being pluralised and the indefinite personal pronouns. Dhimal and English subject-verb agreement system vary in terms of the sentence patterns (SOV in Dhimal and SVO in English), number systems (singular, dual and plural in Dhimal but dual doesn't exist in English) and verb inflection (third person singular verb inflection is only found in English).

Rai (2009) accomplished a research on 'Subject-verb agreement in Yamphu and English'. He purposed to identify the subject-verb agreement system of Yamphu compare and contrast it with the subject-verb agreement systems of English. He identified that Yamphu verbs agree with personal pronouns (inclusive and exclusive) and number (singular, dual and plural), aspect, tense and object. Both dual and plural objects agree with the same verb inflection but singular object agrees with separate verb inflection. Gender does not have any effect in the selection of verbs in the both languages. He noted that change in tense causes change in verb inflection, verbs agree with the third person singular and plural personal pronouns in simple aspect of present tense in the

both languages. He found some contrasts in the sentence patterns (SOV in Yamphu and SVO in English), number system (dual-only in Yamphu), and personal pronouns (inclusive and exclusive -only in Yamphu). He added that first person pronouns in Yamphu take different verbal forms whereas the same verbal form is used in English and Yamphu second person singular, dual and plural personal pronouns agree with separate verb inflections.

Rai (2009) did a research on 'Subject-verb agreement in English and Bantawa'. He has studied the subject-verb agreement system in Bantawa based on the variables: nouns (proper, common, collective, material and abstract), pronouns (personal, demonstrative and interrogative), honorificity, verbal clauses and gender. He has done this study comparatively and contrastively in relation with the subject-verb agreement system of English and he has also postulated some pedagogical recommendations.

2.3 Implications of the Review of the Study

Through the intensive study of the aforementioned and other related literature, the researcher pinpointed the fact that the previous researchers did not go to the way towards the Wambule language. Opgenort did not pinpoint about the verbal agreement of the language in terms of person and number, tense and aspects and gender. In this condition the study on the subject-verb agreement in Wambule which, after all, was a very important factor.

The review of the related literature made the researcrer feel to carry out this study. They also helped the researcher to lubricate his courage and curiosity to study the subject-verb agreement of this language. For instance, Opgenort (2004) studied about A Grammar of Wambule; he mainly focused on phonetics, phonology, morphology, and nominal systems of the language. Which encouraged the researcher go further beyond this.

The researcher found some similarities and differences in the study of other related literature. He reviewed Tharu, Dhimal and Yamphu thesises on the

same topic subject-verb agreement. The theses have some similarities and differences with the thesis subject-verb agreement in Wambule.

First, similarities in Wambule and other thesises that mentioned above are mentioned. Wambule and Yamphu languages have three numbers–singular, dual and plural whereas according to Tharu (2001) and Adhikari (2009) it lacks in Tharu and Dhimal languages. Lexically three but functionally eleven pronouns are in the Wambule language. The first person dual and plural pronouns inflect the verbs inclusively and exclusively. There is another similarity in the above mentioned languages; that is sentence pattern. Sentence patern of the languages is subject + object + verb (SOV).

There is no one to one correspondence in any languages. Variation makes the language unique. The study found that all tense and aspects that English possesses exist in the Wambule language. On the other hand, the Dhimal language does not have perfect progressive aspect. There is another difference in auxiliary verbs in Wambule and Tharu. In Wambule auxiliary verbs*'bakcam', 'thi' and 'co'* means respectively 'be', 'was/were' and 'will/shall' in English are used in the tense whereas there is only one auxiliary verb *'ba'* in Tharu. About tense and aspects, Wambule language has all tense and aspects that English language possesses. On the contrary, Dhimal language does not exist it. Rai's (2009) study shows that dual and plural objects agree with the same verbs inflection but singular object agrees with separate verb inflection in the Yamphu language. In Wambule, verbs inflected by the first person dual inclusive and the second person dual subject are same; in case of other subjects, they inflect separately. Tharu's (2001) study shows that the second and third pronouns are changed for honorific forms but in the Wambule language, tone used in the language expresses honorific.

Hence, this research work is different from the aforementioned researchers in a sense that it will uncover the whole subject-verb agreement in terms of person and numbers, tense and asptects and gender in the Wambule language and it also compares with the systems of the English language.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Through the review of related literatures mentioned in the previous section, the researcher is curious enough to carry out the study to investigate subject-verb agreement in Wambule and compares it then with English.

With the inculcation of the aforementioned literatures and other consulted relevant materials, the researcher conceptualized the following framework.

Conceptual Framework of the Subject-Verb Agreement in Wambule and English

English Language

Person and Number

1st person
- Singular
- Plural

2nd person
- Singular
- Plural

3rd person
- Singular
- Plural

Wambule Language

Person and Number

1st person
- Singular
- Dual
  - Inclusive
  - Exclusive
- Plural
  - Inclusive
  - Exclusive

2nd person
- Singular
- Dual
- Plural

3rd person
- Singular
- Dual
- Plural

Tense/Aspect
- Simple/Zero
- Continuous
- Perfecet
- Perfecet Continuous

- Present
- Past
- Future

Tense/Aspect
- Simple/Zero
- Continuous
- Perfecet
- Perfecet Continuous

Gender
- Masculine
- Femenine

Gender

Verbs
- Intransitive
- Transitive

Verbs

CHAPTER THREE

METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY

To accomplish the specific goals set out for Subject-Verb Agreement in Wambule and English, the following methods and techniques were adopted:

3.1 Research Design

The research topic itself reveals the nature of the research to be undertaken. To be precise, the researcher adopted the survey research design. To define the survey research, various scholars have put their unique view forward. According to Cohen et al. (2007, p. 205), surveys are the most commonly used descriptive methods in research and may vary from large-scale government investigation to small studies carried out by a single researcher. The purpose of a survey is generally to obtain a snapshot of condition/attitudes and/or events at a single point in time.

For the data, the researcher prepared the questionnaire and handed thirty Wambule native speakers of Manebhanjyang and Thakle VDC in Okhaldhunga district. The questionnaires are designed which can reveal the systems of the subject-verb agreement, tense and aspects and gender in the Wambule language. This study is of qualitative type because of the following reasons:

i. This study was conducted to identify the subject-verb agreement systems of the Wambule language.
ii. This study represented the whole Wambule speakers.
iii. Population sample was carried out from the thirty Wambule respondents.
iv. Dual approach of data collection was utilized.
v. The findings were generalized to the whole of the Wambule language speakers.

3.2 Population and Sample

The population of the study consisted of Wambule language speakers from Manebhanjyang and Thakle VDC in Okhaldhunga district. Since, it is a small-scale study, it is difficult to collect data from each and every Wambule speakers. So, the required sample was selected according to the purpose of the study and feasibility of the researcher. The researcher sampled thirty native speakers of the Wambule language from the above-mentioned locality.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

The researcher selected the sample using non-random purposive sampling procedure from the specified place. The sample populations of the study were thirty native speakers of Wambule. There would be both male and female respondents.

3.4 Data Collection Tools

The researcher used the linguistic elicitation questionnaire as a tool for data collection. The simple statements in English are in the linguistic elicitation questionnaire. The questionnaire was provided each of thirty respondents whom I selected. They translated the statemensts into equivalent form of Wambule.

3.5 Data Collection Procedure

The secondary sources of data were used to identify the subject-verb agreement system in English and the primary sources of data were used for the subject-verb agreement system of the Wambule language. The researcher visited the native speakers of Wambule available in Okhaldhunga at the time of data collection. Thirty native speakers of Wambule were purposefully selected. While taking information from the informants, the researcher provided the linguistic elicitation questionnaires to the informants and requested them to translate the given English statements into equivalent form of the Wambule

language. In sum, the researcher followed the following procedures to collect the primary data:

i. The researcher established resemblance with the native speakers of Wambule.
ii. The researcher explained the research objectives to them.
iii. The researcher took the required information using linguistic elicitation questionnaire from the sampled population.

3.6 Data Analyis and Interpretation Procedure

The collected data from the thirty respondents were not similar. The reseason behind no to be alike is influence of the community, individuality and the basic thing is that the language has still no enough written documents. However, the collected data had been analysed and interpreted descriptively and contrastively so as to meet the objectives of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher has presented the analysis and interpretation of data, which were collected from the sample. The raw data were analyzed and interpreted descriptively or qualitatively so as to meet the objectives of the study. This chapter includes the detail study of the subject-verb agreement systems of the Wambule language and the contrastive study with the English language.

4.1 Results

The following enlisted results are based on the analysis and interpretation of the subject-verb agreement system of Wambule interms of: person and number, tense and aspect, and gender as well as English subject-verb agreement systems.

i. Lexically, there are three personal pronouns in the Wambule language; but functionally they are eleven. They agree with particular verbal affixations.

ii. Wambule language has three number systems viz. singular, dual and plural. They agree with the verbs.

iii. *'kho'* or *'k'* (in short) is used to express source marker (SRC).

iv. In Wambule, the majority of affixes are *portmanteau* morphemes, i.e. one morpheme conveys two or more semantic features e.g. *'-me:'* indicates non-preterite and preterite suffix of third person singular and third person plural pronoun.

v. A Wambule finite verb consists of a verb stem to which up to four affixes can be added.

vi. The affixes may indicate tense, person, number and negation and even distinguishes between inclusive vs. exclusive features.

vii. Wambule verbs agree with tense and aspect i.e. in every tense and aspect agree with the particular verbal affixations.

viii. In Wambule, transitive verb agrees according to the occurrence of the agents and patients.

ix. In Wambule, masculine and feminine agents agree with the same verb affixation.

x. *'sang'* marker of the simultaneously gerund occur in progressive and perfect progressive aspect.

xi. *'se'* similaritive gerund (SIM) occurs only in perfect progressive.

xii. *'co'* marker of the active verbal adjective (ACT) occurs in future with all aspects.

xiii. *'mei'* marker of the factual verbal adjective (FCT) occurs in perfect aspect and in question.

xiv. Use of past time adverbial with non-preterite functions of preterite.

xv. Use of future time adverbial with simple aspect in present functions of simple future in absence of *'co'*.

xvi. The Wambule verbal affixes which play vital role in the Wambule subject-verb agreement system are:

xvii. Negative marker *'a'* occurs as a prefix of the verb root in both non-preterite and preterite. In case of exclusive, it occurs between morphemes *'sa'* and *'pu'* in the suffix. Here, verb is that which subject inflects.

4.2 Discussion

This section includes the presentation, analysis, description, and discussion of the collected data. The discussion of the elicited data is mentioned in the sub-headings overleaf:

4.2.1 Subject-Verb Agreement Systems in Wambule

The subject-verb agreement system also refers to the verbal conjugation in a language. In this section, the verbal conjugation of the Wambule language is analysed in terms of *person* and *number, tense* and *aspect,* and *gender*.

4.2.1.1 Wambule Subject-Verb Agreement in Terms of Person and Number

An inflected verb form in Wambule consists of a verb stem to which affixes are attached, which express person and number agreement with one or two agents. Opgenort (2004, p. 253) says "The Wambule verbs may have one or more different roots and can be classified in various conjugations on the basis of paradigmatically conditioned root alternation."Alternation of a number of different conjugation types can be identified on the basis of the fixed pattern of paradigmatic verb stem.

A. Wambule First Person Subjects and Verb Agreement

There is only one the first person pronoun–*'u '* in the Wambule language. This pronoun is common in the sense that it denotes singular, dual (exclusive and inclusive) and plural (exclusive and inclusive) numbers. *'u gu', 'u nimpha/nip', 'u tico/tid'* denote singular, dual and plural number respectively. Source marker *'kho'* (in short *'k'*) occurs with the pronoun with its numerical markers *'gu', 'nimpha/nip'* and *'tico/tid'* but it can not occur without numerical marker.

I. First Person Singular Subject-Verb Agreement

The first person singular subject *'u '* or *'u gu',* in the Wambule languge, agrees with the particular verbal inflections.

i. Intransitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

The first person singular (1s) subject 'u ' or *'ungu'* agrees with intransitive verbs both in non-preterite and preterite tenses in the Wambule language. For non-preterite tense, the suffix *'- m'* is added to the root of the intransitive verbs as examples in (1) and (2) whereas *'-e'* is added after suffix for preterite as examples in (4) and (5). To make negative, preffix *'-a'* is further added to the verb root then *'u'* is added at the end of the suffix as examples in (3) and (6).

Non-preterite (Present Tense)

1. *u*   *glw - m*
   (1s   sleep-1s.NPT)   'I sleep.'

2. *u*   *khra- m*
   (1s   weep-1s.NPT)   'I weep.'

3. *u*   *a-glw - mu*
   (1s   NEG.sleep-1s.NPT)   'I do not sleep.'

Preterite (Past Tense)

4. *u*   *glw - -me*
   (1s   sleep-1s PT)   'I slept.'

5. *u*   *khra- -me*
   (1s   weep-1s.PT)   'I wept.'

6. *u*   *a-glw - mu*
   (1s   NEG.sleep-1s.NPT)   'I did not sleep.'

ii. Transitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

The first person singular subject agrees with the particular inflections with the second person singular, dual, plural and third person singular, dual and plural objects.

a. First Person Singular Subject   Second Person Singular Object

In Wambule, the first person singular (1s) subject and the second person singular (2s) object agree with the transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-nim'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs as examples in (7) and (8). To make negative *'-a'* is further added as a prefix of the verb root and *'m'* in the suffix 'nim' is omitted both in non-preterite and preterite as examples in (9) and (12). For preterite, *'-e'* is added after suffix as examples in (11) and (12).

Non-preterite

7. *u guk*   *un*   *tum-nim*
   (1s.SRC   2s   beat-1s   2s.NPT)   'I beat you.'

8. *u guk*　　　*un*　　　　*im-nim*
　(1s.SRC　　2s　　　　remerber-1s　2s.NPT)　　'I remember you.'

9. *u guk*　　　*un*　　　*a- im-ni Ø*
　(1s.SRC　　2s　　　NEG.remember-1s　2s.NPT)

　　'I do not remember you.'

Preterite

10. *u guk*　　　*un*　　　*tum-ni-me*
　(1s.SRC　　2s　　　beat-1s　2s.PT)　　　'I beat you.'

11. *u guk*　　　*un*　　　*im-ni-me*
　(1s.SRC　　2s　　　remember-1s　2s.PT)　'I remembered you.'

12. *u guk*　　　*un*　　　*a- im-ni Ø*
　(1s.SRC　　2s　　　NEG.remember-1s　2s.PT)

　'I did not remember you.'

b. First Person Singular Subject　　Second Person Dual Object

In Wambule, the first person singular (1s) subject and the second person dual
(2d) object agree with the particular verbal inflections in transitive verbs. For
non-preterite tense, suffix *'-ni-cim'* is added to the stem of the verbs such as in
the examples (13) and (14). Prefix *'-a'* comes before the stem of the verbs for
non-preterite and preterite omitting *'m'* in the suffix as examples in (15) and
(18). And for preterite, *'-e'* is added after suffix *'cim'* to the non-preterite verb as
examples in (16) and (17).

Non-preterite

13. *u guk*　　　*un nimpha*　　*tum-ni-cim*
　(1s.SRC　　2d　　　beat-1s　2d.NPT)　　　'I beat you.'

14. *u guk*　　　*un nimpha*　　*im-ni-cim*
　(1s.SRC　　2d　　　remember-1s　2d.NPT)　'I remember you.'

15. *u guk*　　　*un nimpha*　　*a- im-ni-ci Ø*
　(1sSRC　　2d　　　NEG.remember-1s　2d.NPT)

　'I do not remember you.'

Preterite

16. *u guk   un nimpha   tum-ni-ci-me*

   (1s.SRC   2d   beat-1s   2d.PT)   'I beat you.'

17. *u guk   un nimpha   im-ni-ci-me*

   (1s.SRC   2d   remember-1s   2d.PT)   'I remembered you.'

18. *u guk   un nimpha   a- im-ni-ci Ø*

   (1s.SRC   2d   NEG.remember-1s   2d.PT)

   'I did not remember you.'

c. First Person Singular Subject   Second Person Plural Object

In Wambule, the first person singular (1s) subject and the second person plural (2p) object agree with the particular verbal inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-ni-nim'* is added to the stem of the verbs such as examples in (19) and (20). Prefix *'-a'* is added before the stem of the verb then final *'m'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (21) and (24). For preterite, *'-e'* is added after suffixes 'ni-nim' to the non-preterite verb as examples in (22) and (23).

Non-preterite

19. *u guk   un tico   tum-ni-nim*

   (1s.SRC   2p   beat-1s   2p.NPT)   'I beat you.'

20. *u guk   un tico   im -ni-nim*

   (1s.SRC   2p   remember-1s   2p.NPT)   'I remember you.'

21. *u guk   un tico   a- im -ni-ni Ø*

   (1s.SRC   2p   NEG.remember-1s   2p.NPT)

   'I do not remember you.'

Preterite

22. *u guk   un tico   tum-ni-ni-me*

   (1s.SRC   2p   beat-1s   2p.PT)   'I beat you.'

23. *u guk   un tico   im -ni-ni-me*

	(1s.SRC	2p	remember-1s	2p.PT)	'I remembered you.'

24. *u guk   un tico   a- im-ni-ni Ø*

   (1s.SRC   2p   NEG.remember-1s   2p.PT)

   'I did not remember you.'

d. First Person Singular Subject   Third Person Singular Object

In Wambule, the first person singular (1s) subject and the third person singular (3s) object agree with the particular verbal inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'- e'* is added to the stem of the verbs as example in (26). If the verbs are *ruccam, syaccam, locam* etc. then suffix is *'um'* as examples in (25) and (26). For negative, *'-a'* is added before the stem of the verb. *'e'* in the suffix is replaced by *'u'* as examples in (27) and (30). For preterite, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself.

Non-preterite

25. *u guk   a   tub- e*

   (1s.SRC   3s   beat-1s   3s.NPT)   'I beat him/her.'

26. *u guk   a   im- e*

   (1s.SRC   3s   remember-1s   3s.NPT)   'I remember him/her.'

27. *u guk   a   a- im- u Ø*

   (1s.SRC   3s   NEG.remember-1s   3s.NPT)

   'I do not remember him/her.'

Preterite

28. *u guk   a   tub- e*

   (1s SRC   3s   beat-1s   3s.PT)   'I beat him/her.'

29. *u guk   a   im- e*

   (1s.SRC   3s   remember-1s   3s.PT)   'I remembered him/her.'

30. *u guk   a   a- im- u Ø*

   (1s.SRC   3s   NEG.remember-1s   3s.PT)

   'I did not remember him/her.'

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e. First Person Singular Subject   Third Person Dual Object

In Wambule, the first person singular (1s) subject and the third person dual (3d) object agree with the particular verbal inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-u-cim-me'* is added to the stem of the verbs such as in the examples (31) and (32). To make negative, prefix *'-a'* is added before the stem of the verb then *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (33) and (36). For preterite, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself.

Non-preterite

31. *u guk   a   nimpha   tu- u-cim-me*
    (1s.SRC   3d   beat-1s   3d.NPT)   'I beat them.'
32. *u guk   a   nimpha   im- u-cim-me*
    (1s.SRC   3d   remember-1s   3d.NPT) 'I remember them.'
33. *u guk   a   nimpha   a- im- u-cim Ø*
    (1s.SRC   3d   NEG.remember-1s   3d.NPT)
    'I do not remember them.'

Preterite

34. *u guk   a   nimpha   tu- u-cim-me*
    (1s.SRC   3d   beat-1s   3d.PT)   'I beat them.'
35. *u guk   a   nimpha   im- u-cim-me*
    (1s.SRC   3d   remember-1s   3d.PT) 'I remembered them.'
36. *u guk   a   nimpha   a- im- u-cim Ø*
    (1s.SRC   3d   NEG.remember-1s   3d.PT)
    'I did not remember them.'

f. First Person Singular Subject   Third Person Plural Object

In Wambule, the first person singular (1s) subject and the third person plural (3p) object agree with the particular verbal inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-um-me'* is added to the stem of the verbs such as in the examples (37) and (38). For negative prefix *'-a'* is added before the stem of

the verb then *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (39) and (42). For preterite, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself.

Non-preterite

37. *u guk   a tico   tu- um-me*
(1s.SRC   3p   beat-1s   3p.NPT)   'I beat them.'

38. *u guk   a tico   im- um-me*
(1s.SRC   3p   remember-1s   3p.NPT) 'I remember them.'

39. *u guk   a tico   a- im- um Ø*
(1s.SRC   3p   NEG.remember-1s   3p.NPT)
'I do not remember them.'

Preterite

40. *u guk   a tico   tu- um-me*
(1s.SRC   3p   beat-1s   3p.PT)   'I beat them.'

41. *u guk   a tico   im- um-me*
(1s.SRC   3p   remember-1s   3p.PT) 'I remembered them.'

42. *u guk   a tico   a- im- um Ø*
(1s.SRC   3p   NEG.remember-1s   3p.PT)
'I did not remember them.'

II. First Person Dual Inclusive Subject-Verb Agreement

In Wambule, the first person dual inclusive subject *'u '* or *'u nip/nimpha'* agrees with the particular verbal affixations in both intransitive and transitive. The subject-verb agreement system in terms of the first person dual inclusive subject is presented below.

i. Intransitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

The first person dual inclusive (1d.i.) subject *'u '* or *'u nimpha'* agrees with intransitive verbs in both non-preterite and preterite tenses in the Wambule language. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-cim'* is added to the root of the

intransitive verbs as examples in (43) and (44) whereas *'-e'* is added after the suffix for preterite as examples in (46) and (47). To make negative, preffix *'-a'* is further added to the root of the verb whereas *'m'* is omitted in the suffix as examples in (45) and (48).

Non-preterite

43. *u   nimpha*   *glw - -cim*

    (1d.i.   sleep-1d.i.NPT)   'We sleep.'

44. *u nimpha*   *khra- -cim*

    (1d.i.   weep-1d.i.NPT)   'We weep.'

45. *u nimpha*   *a-glw - -ci Ø*

    (1d.i   NEG.sleep-1d.i.NPT)   'We do not sleep.'

Preterite

46. *u nimpha*   *glw -   -ci-me*

    (1d.i.   sleep-1d.i. PT)   'We slept.'

47. *u nimpha*   *khra- -ci-me*

    (1d.i.   weep-1d.i.PT)   'We wept.'

48. *u nimpha*   *a-glw -ci Ø*

    (1d.i.   NEG-sleep.1d.i.PT)   'We did not sleep.'

ii. Transitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

The first person dual inclusive subject agrees with the particular inflections with the third person singular, dual and plural objects.

a. First Person Dual Inclusive Subject   Third Person Objects

The first person dual inclusive (1d.i.) subject *'u '* or *'u   nimpha'* and the third person singular (3s), dual (3d) and plural (3p) objects agree with the particular inflections in the transitive verbs in the Wambule language. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-cim'* is added to the stem of the transitive verb root as examples in (49) and (50). For preterite tense, *'-e'* is added to the suffix *'cim'* as examples in (52) and (53). For negative, *'-a'* is added before verb root and *'m'* is omitted

in the suffix *'cim'* in both non-preterite and preterite tenses as examples in (51) and (54).

Non-preterite

49. *u nimphak   a nimpha/tico   tum-cim*
    (1d.i.SRC   3s/3d/3p   beat-1d.i.   3s/3d/3p.NPT)
    'We beat him/her/them.'

50. *u nimphak   a nimpha/tico   im-cim*
    (1d.i.SRC   3s/3d/3p   remember-1d.i.   3s/3d/3p.NPT)
    'We remember him/her/them.'

51. *u nimphak   a nimpha/tico   a- im-ci Ø*
    (1d.i.SRC   3s/3d/3p   NEG.remember-1d.i.   3s/3d/3p.NPT)
    'We do not remember him/her/them.'

Preterite

52. *u nimphak   a nimpha/tico   tum-ci-me*
    (1d.i.SRC   3s/3d/3p   beat-1d.i.   3s/3d/3p.PT)
    'We beat him/her/them.'

53. *u nimphak   a nimpha/tico   im-ci-me*
    (1d.i.SRC   3s/3d/3p   remember-1d.i.   3s/3d/3p.PT)
    'We remembered him/her/them.'

54. *u nimphak   a nimpha/tico   a- im-ci Ø*
    (1d.i.SRC   3s/3d/3p   NEG.remember-1d.i.   3s/3d/3p.PT)
    'We did not remember him/her/them.'

III. First Person Dual Exclusive Subject-Verb Agreement

The first person dual exclusive subject *'u   or u   nimpha'* is same as the first person dual inclusive subject. The first person dual exclusive subject agrees with the particular verbal affixations in non-preterite and preterite tenses. The subject-verb agreement system in terms of the first person dual exclusive subject is presented below.

i. Intransitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

The first person dual exclusive (1d.e.) subject agrees with the particular inflections in the intransitive verbs in the Wambule language. For non-preterite tense, suffixe *'-cum'* is added to the stem of the intransitive verbs such as in the examples (55) and (56). To make negative, *'-a'* is added to the verb root as examples in (57) and (60). To make preterite, *'-e'* is added after suffix *'cum'* as examples in (58) and (59).

Non-preterite

55. *u   nimpha*   *glw - -cum*
     (1d.e.   sleep-1d.e.NPT)   'We sleep.'

56. *u   nimpha*   *khra- -cum*
     (1d.e.   weep-1d.e.NPT)   'We weep.'

57. *u   nimpha*   *a-glw   -cu Ø*
     (1d.e.   NEG.sleep-1d.e.NPT)   'We do not sleep.'

Preterite

58. *u   nimpha*   *glw - -cu-me*
     (1d.e.   sleep-1d.e.PT)   'We slept.'

59. *u   nimpha*   *khra- -cu-me*
     (1d.e.   weep-1d.e.PT)   'We wept.'

60. *u   nimpha*   *a-glw - -cu Ø*
     (1d.e.   sleep-1d.e.PT)   'We did not sleep.'

ii. Transitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

The first person dual exclusive subject agrees with the particular inflections with the second person singular, dual, plural and third person singular, dual and plural objects.

a. First Person Dual Exclusive Subject   Second Person Singular, Dual and Plural Objects

In Wambule, the first person dual exclusive (1d.e.) subject and the second person singular (2s), dual (2d) and plural (2p) objects agree with the particular verbal inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'sa-pu-cu-kum'* is added to the stem of the verb as examples in (61) and (62). In case of non-preterite and preterite negative, negative marker *'-a'* is inserted in the middle of suffix *'-sa' and '-pu'* whereas *'m'* in the suffix *'-kum'* is omitted as examples in (63) and (66). To make preterite, *'-e'* is added at the end of the suffix as example in (64) and (65).

Non-preterite

61. *u   nimphak   un nimpha/tico   tup-sa-pu-cu-kum*
    (1d.e.SRC   2s/2d/2p   beat-1d.e.   2s/2d/2p.NPT)
    'We beat you.'

62. *u   nimphak   un nimpha/tico   im-sa-pu-cu-kum*
    (1d.e.SRC   2s/2d/2p   remember-1d.e.   2s/2d/2p.NPT)
    'We remember you.'

63. *u   nimphak   un nimpha/tico   im - sa-a-pu-cu-ku Ø*
    (1d.e.SRC   2s/2d/2p   remember.NEG.1d.e.   2s/2d/2p.NPT)
    'We do not remember you.'

Preterite

64. *u   nimphak   un nimpha/tico   tup-sa-pu-cu-ku-me*
    (1d.e.SRC   2s/2d/2p   beat-1d.e.   2s/2d/2p.PT)
    'We beat you.'

65. *u   nimphak   un nimpha/tico   im-sa-pu-cu-ku-me*
    (1d.e.SRC   2s/2d/2p   remember-1d.e.   2s/2d/2p.PT)
    'We remembered you.'

66. *u   nimphak   un nimpha/tico   im- sa-a-pu-cu-ku Ø*
    (1d.e.SRC   2s/2d/2p   remember- NEG.1d.e.   2s/2d/2p.PT)

'We did not remember you.'

b. First Person Dual Exclusive Subject   Third Person Singular, Dual and Plural Objects

In Wambule, the first person dual exclusive (1d.e.) subject and the third person singular (3s), dual (3d) and plural (3p) objects agree with the particular verbal inflections in the transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-cu-kum'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as examples in (67) and (68). For negative *'-a'* is added as a prefix before the verb root and *'m'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (69) and (72). To make preterite, *'-e'* is added at the end of the suffix as exampls in (70) and (71).

Non-preterite

67. *u nimphak   a nimpha/tico   tum-cu-kum*
    (1d.e.SRC   3s/3d/3p   beat-1d.e.   3s/3d/3p.NPT)
    'We beat him/her/them.'

68. *u nimphak   a nimpha/tico   im-cu-kum*
    (1d.e.SRC   3s/3d/3p   remember-1d.e.   3s/3d/3p.NPT)
    'We remember him/her/them.'

69. *u nimphak   a nimpha/tico   a- im-cu-ku Ø*
    (1d.e.SRC   3s/3d/3p   NEG.remember-1d.e.   3s/3d/3p.NPT)
    'We do not remember him/her/them.'

Preterite

70. *u nimphak   a nimpha/tico   tum-cu-ku-me*
    (1d.e.SRC   3s/3d/3p   beat-1d.e.   3s/3d/3p.PT)
    'We beat him/her/them.'

71. *u nimphak   a nimpha/tico   im-cu-ku-me*
    (1d.e.SRC   3s/3d/3p   remember-1d.e.   3s/3d/3p.PT)
    'We remembered him/her/them.'

72. *u nimphak   a nimpha/tico   a- im-cu-ku Ø*

（1d.e.SRC   3s/3d/3p   NEG.remember-1d.e.   3s/3d/3p.PT)

'We did not remember him/her/them.'

IV. First Person Plural Inclusive Subject-Verb Agreement

First person plural inclusive subject *'u   (tid/tico)'* agrees with the particular verbal affixations in non-preterite and preterite tense. The subject-verb agreement system in terms of the first person plural inclusive subject with intransitve and transitive verb has been presented below.

i. Intransitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

The first person plural inclusive (1p.i.) subject agrees with the particular inflections in intransitive verbs in the Wambule language. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-kim'* is added to the stem of the intransitive verbs such as examples in (73) and (74). To make negative, *'-a'* is added as a prefix in the verb root both in non-preterite and preterite whereas *'m'* is omitted in the suffix as examples in (75) and (78). For preterite, *'-e'* is added at the end of suffix as examples in (76) and (77).

Non-preterite

73. *u   tico*   *glw m-kim*
    (1p.i.   sleep-1p.i.NPT)   'We sleep.'
74. *u   tico*   *khram-kim*
    (1p.i.   weep-1p.i.NPT)   'We weep.'
75. *u   tico*   *a-glw m-ki Ø*
    (1p.i.   NEG.sleep-1p.i NPT)   'We do not sleep.'

Preterite

76. *u   tico*   *glw m-ki-me*
    (1p.i.   sleep-1p.i.PT)   'We slept.'
77. *u   tico*   *khram-ki-me*
    (1p.i.   weep-1p.i.PT)   'We wept.'
78. *u   tico*   *a-glw m-ki Ø*

(1p.i.	NEG.sleep-1p.i.PT)	'We did not sleep.'

ii. Transitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

The first person inclusive subject agrees with the particular inflections with the third person singular, dual and plural objects.

a. First Person Plural inclusive Subject   Third Person Singular, dual and Plural Objects

In Wambule, the first person plural inclusive (1d.i.) subject and the third person singular (3s), dual (3d) and plural (3p) objects agree with the particular verbal inflections in the transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-im'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as examples in (79) and (80). To make negative, *'-a'* is added before the verb root in both non-preterite and preterite as examples in (81) and (84). In case of preterite, *'-e'* comes after the suffix in non-preterite as examples in (82) and (83).

Non-preterite

79. *u   ticok   a   nimpha/tico   tup-tim*
    (1p.i.SRC   3s/3d/3p   beat-1p.i.   3s/3d/3p.NPT)
    'We beat him/her/them .'

80. *u   ticok   a   nimpha/tico   im-tim*
    (1p.i.SRC   3s/3d/3p   remember-1d.i.   3s/3d/3p.NPT)
    'We remember him/her/them.'

81. *u   ticok   a   nimpha/tico   a- im-ti Ø*
    (1p.i.SRC   3s/3d/3p   NEG.remember-1d.i.   3s/3d/3p.NPT)
    'We do not remember him/her/them'

Preterite

82. *u   ticok   a   nimpha/tico   tup-ti-me*
    (1p.i.SRC   3s/3d/3p   beat-1d.i.   3s/3d/3p.PT)
    'We beat him/her/them.'

83. *u   ticok   a nimpha/tico   im-ti-me*

(1p.i.SRC   3s/3d/3p   remember-1d.i.   3s/3d/3p.PT)

'We remembered him/her/them.'

84. *u   ticok   a nimpha/tico   a- im-ti Ø*

(1p.i.SRC   3s/3d/3p   NEG.remember-1d.i.   3s/3d/3p.PT)

'We did not remember him/her/them.'

V. First Person Plural Exclusive Subject-Verb Agreement

The first person plural inclusive subject *'u   (tid/tico)'* agrees with the particular verbal affixations in non-preterite and preterite tense. The subject-verb agreement system in terms of the first person plural inclusive subject with intransitve and transitive verb is presented below.

i. Intransitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

The first person plural inclusive (1p.e.) subject agrees with the particular inflections in the intransitive verbs in the Wambule language. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-kum'* is added to the stem of the intransitive verbs such as examples in (85) and (86). To make negative, *'-a'* is added as a prefix in the verb root whereas *'m'* in the suffix is omotted as examples in (87) and (90). For preterite, *'-e'* is added at the end of the suffix as examples in (88) and (89).

Non-preterite

85. *u   tico   glw m-kum*

(1p.e.   sleep-1p.e.NPT)   'We sleep.'

86. *u   tico   khram-kum*

(1p.e.   weep-1p.e.NPT)   'We weep.'

87. *u   tico   a-glw m-ku Ø*

(1p.e.   NEG.sleep-1p.e.NPT)   'We do not sleep.'

Preterite

88. *u   tico   glw m-ku-me*

(1p.e.   sleep-1p.e.PT)   'We slept.'

89. *u tico*   *khram-ku-me*

    (1p.e.   weep-1p.e.PT)   'We wept.'

90. *u tico*   *a-glw m-ku Ø*

    (1p.e.   NEG.sleep-1p.e.PT)   'We did not sleep.'

ii. Transitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

The first person plural exclusive subject agrees with the particular inflections with the second person singular, dual, plural and third person singular, dual and plural objects.

a. First Person Plural Exclusive Subject   Second Person Singular, Dual and Plural Objects

In Wambule, the first person plural exclusive (1p.e) subject and the second person singular (2s), dual (2d) and plural (2p) objects agree with the particular verbal inflections in the transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'sa-pu-kum'* is added to the stem of the verb as examples in (91) and (92). In case of negative, negative marker *'-a'* is inserted between the suffix *'-sa'* and *'-pu'* whereas *'m'* in the suffix *'-kum'* is omitted as examples in (93) and (96). To make preterite, *'-e'* is added at the end of the suffix as examples in (94) and (95).

Non-preterite

91. *u ticok*   *un nimpha/tico*   *tup-sa-pu-kum*

    (1p.e.SRC   2s/2d/2p   beat-1p.e.   2s/2d/2p.NPT) 'We beat you.'

92. *u ticok*   *un nimpha/tico*   *im-sa-pu-kum*

    (1p.e.SRC   2s/2d/2p   remember-1p.e.   2s/2d/2p.NPT)

    'We remember you.'

93. *u ticok*   *un nimpha/tico*   *im-sa-a-pu-ku Ø*

    (1p.e.SRC   2s/2d/2p   remember-NEG.1p.e.   2s/2d/2p.NPT)

    'We do not remember you.'

Preterite

94. *u   ticok   un nimpha/tico   tup-sa-pu-ku-me*
    (1p.e.SRC   2s/2d/2p   beat-1p.e.   2s/2d/2p.PT)   'We beat you.'

95. *u   ticok   un nimpha/tico   im-sa-pu-ku-me*
    (1p.e.SRC   2s/2d/2p   remember-1p.e.   2s/2d/2p.PT)
    'We remembered you.'

96. *u   ticok   un nimpha/tico   im-sa-a-pu-ku Ø*
    (1p.e.SRC   2s/2d/2p   remember-NEG.1p.e.   2s/2d/2p.PT)

    'We did not remember you.'

b. First Person Plural Exclusive Subject   Third Person Singular, Dual and Plural Objects

In Wambule, the first person plural exclusive (1p.e) subject and the third person singular (3s), dual (3d) and plural (3p) objects agree with the particular verbal inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-kum'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (97) and (98). To make negative, *'-a'* is added before the verb root in both non-preterite and preterite and *'m'* in the suffix *'kum'* is omitted as examples in (99) and (102). In case of preterite, *'-e'* occurs after the suffix *'kum'* as examplesin (100) and (101).

Non-preterite

97. *u   ticok   a nimpha/tico   tum-kum*
    (1p.e.SRC   3s/3d/3p   beat-1p.e.   3s/3d/3p.NPT)
    'We beat him/her/them.'

98. *u   ticok   a nimpha/tico   im-kum*
    (1p.e.SRC   3s/3d/3p   remember-1p.e.   3s/3d/3p.NPT)
    'We remember him/her/them.'

99. *u   ticok   a nimpha/tico   a- im-ku Ø*
    (1p.e.SRC   3s/3d/3p   NEG.remember-1p.e.   3s/3d/3p.NPT)

'We do not remember him/her/them.'

Preterite

100. u   ticok   a   nimpha/tico   tum-ku-me
(1p.e.SRC   3s/3d/3p   beat-1p.e.   3s/3d/3p.PT)
'We beat him/her/them.'

101. u   ticok   a   nimpha/tico   im-ku-me
(1p.e.SRC   3s/3d/3p   remember-1p.e.   3s/3d/3p.PT)
'We remembered him/her/them.'

102. u   ticok   a   nimpha/tico   a- im-ku Ø
(1p.e.SRC   3s/3d/3p   NEG.remember-1p.e.   3s/3d/3p.PT)
'We did not remember him/her/them.'

B. Wambule Second Person Subjects and Verb Agreement

In Wambule, the second person subject *'un'* functions of singular, dual and
plural. Though *'un'* is the common subject for the second person subject,
Wambule native speakers use 'nimpha' and *'tico'* with the subject *'un'* to mean
dual and plural respectively. Source marker *'kho'* in short *'k'* comes with
'nimpha', 'tico' and singular subject *'un'* itself. The subject-verb agreement
system in terms of the second person pronoun has been presented below.

I. Second Person Singular Subject-Verb Agreement

In Wambule *'un'* is the second person singular (2s) subject, which also agrees
with the particular verbal affixations. The subject-verb agreement system of the
second person singular subject is presented below.

i. Intransitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

In Wambule, the second person singular (2s) subject agrees with the particular
verbal affixations in the intransitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-num'*
is added to the stem of the verbs as example in (103) and for preterite tense,
suffix *'-e'* is added in non-preterite tense as example in (104). For negative, *'a'*
is added before the verb root in non-preterite and preterite tense then the final

'm' in the suffix is omitted as examples in (105) and (108). To make preterite *'-e'* is added at the end of the suffix.

Non-preterite

103. *un*   *glw m-num*

    (2s   sleep-2s.NPT)   'You sleep.'

104. *un*   *khram-num*

    (2s   weep-2s.NPT)   'You weep.'

105. *un*   *a-glw m-nu Ø*

    (2s   NEG.sleep-2s.NPT)   'You do not sleep.'

Preterite

106. *un*   *glw m-nu-me*

    (2s   sleep-2s.PT)   'You slept.'

107. *un*   *khram-nu-me*

    (2s   weep-2s.PT)   'You wept.'

108. *un*   *a-glw m-nu Ø*

    (2s   NEG.sleep-2s.PT)   'You did not sleep.'

ii. Transitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

The second person singular subject agrees with the particular inflections with the first person singular, dual (inclusive and exclusive), plural (inclusive and exclusive) and the third person singular, dual and plural objects.

a. Second Person Singular Subject   First Person Singular Object

In Wambule, the second person singular (2s) subject and the first person singular (1s) object agree with the particular inflections in the transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-yim'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as examples in (109) and (110). To make negative, *'-a'* is added before the verb root in both non-preterite and preterite and *'m'* in the suffix *'yim'* is omitted as examples im (111) and (114). In case of preterite, *'-e'* comes after the suffix *'yim'* as examples in (112) and (113).

Non preterite

109. unuk   u   tum-yim

      (2s.SRC   1s   beat-2s.   1s.NPT)   'You beat me.'

110. unuk   u   im-yim

      (2s.SRC   1s   remember-2s.   1s.NPT)   'You remember me.'

111. unuk   u   a- im-yi Ø

      (2s.SRC   1s   NEG.remember-2s.   1s.NPT)

      'You do not remember me.'

Preterite

112. unuk   u   tum-yi-me

      (2s.SRC   1s   beat-2s.   1s.PT)   'You beat me.'

113. unuk   u   im-yi-me

      (2s.SRC   1s   remember-2s.   1s.PT)   'You remembered me.'

114. unuk   u   a- im-yi Ø

      (2s.SRC   1s   NEG.remember-2s.   1s.PT)

      'You did not remember me.'

b. Second Person Singular Subject   First Person Dual Exclusive and First Person Plural Exclusive Objects

In Wamuble, the second person singular (2s) subject and the first person dual exclusive (1d.e.) and the first person plural exclusive (1p.e.) objects agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-sa-pa-num'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as example in (115) and (116). For preterite tense, *'-e'* is added after non-preterite tense. Negative marker *'-a'* is inserted between morpheme *'sa'* and *'pa'* in the suffix and *'m'* in the suffix *'num'* is omitted as examples in (117) and (120).

Non-preterite

115. unuk   u   nimpha/tico   tup-sa-pa-num

      (2s.SRC   1d.e./1p.e.   beat-2s.   1d.e./1p.e.NPT)

'You beat us.'

116. *unuk   u nimpha/tico   im-sa-pa-num*

   (2s.SRC   1d.e./1p.e.   remember-2s.   1d.e./1p.e.NPT)

   'You remember us.'

117. *unuk   u nimpha/tico   im-sa-a-pa-nu Ø*

   (2s.SRC   1d.e./1p.e.   remember-NEG.2s.   1d.e./1p.e.NPT)

   'You do not remember us.'

Preterite

118. unuk   u nimpha/tico   tup-sa-pa-nu-me

   (2s.SRC   1d.e./1p.e.   beat-2s.   1d.e./1p.e.PT)

   'You beat us.'

119. unuk   u nimpha/tico   im-sa-pa-nu-me

   (2s.SRC   1d.e./1p.e.   remember-2s.   1d.e./1p.e.PT)

   'You remembered us.'

120. *unuk   u nimpha/tico   im-sa-a-pa-nu Ø*

   (2s.SRC   1d.e./1p.e.   remember-NEG.2s.   1d.e./1p.e.PT)

   'You did not remember us.'

c. Second Person Singular Subject   Third Person Singular Object

In Wambule, the second person singular (2s) subject and the third person singular (3s) object agree with the particular inflections in the transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'- um'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as examples in (121) and (122). For preterite tense, *'-e'* is added at the end of the suffix as examples in (123) and (126). In case of negative, prefix *'-a'* is added before the verb root and *'m'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (124) and (125).

Non-preterite

121. *unuk   a   tup- um*

   (2s.SRC   3s   beat-2s.   3s.NPT)   'You beat him/her.'

122. *unuk   a   im- um*

(2s.SRC   3s   remember-2s.   3s.NPT) 'You remember him/her.'

123. unuk   a   a- im- u Ø

(2s.SRC   3s   NEG.remember-2s.   3s.NPT)

'You do not remember him/her.'

Preterite

124. unuk   a   tup- u-me

(2s.SRC   3s   beat-2s.   3s.PT)   'You beat him/her.'

125. unuk   a   im- u-me

(2s.SRC   3s   remember-2s.   3s.PT) 'You remembered him/her.'

126. unuk   a   a- im- u Ø

(2s.SRC   3s   NEG.remember-2s.   3s.PT)

'You did not remember him/her.'

d. Second Person Singular Subject   Third Person Dual Object

In Wambule, the second person singular (2s) subject and the third person dual (3d) object agree with the particular inflections in the transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'- u-cim-me'* occurs after the verb root as examples in (127) and (128). To make negative, negative marker *'-a'* comes as a prefix with the verb root and *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (129) and (132). In case of preterite, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself.

Non-preterite

127. unuk   a nimpha   tup- u-cim-me

(2s.SRC   3d   beat-2s.   3d.NPT) 'You beat them.'

128. unuk   a nimpha   im- u-cim-me

(2s.SRC   3d   remember-2s.   3d.NPT)

'You remember them.'

129. unuk   a nimpha   a- im- u-cim Ø

(2s.SRC   3d   NEG.remember-2s.   3d.NPT)

'You do not remember them.'

Preterite

130. *unuk   a nimpha   tup- u-cim-me*
(2s.SRC   3d   beat-2s.   3d.PT)   'You beat them.'

131. *unuk   a nimpha   im- u-cim-me*
(2s.SRC   3d   remember-2s.   3d.PT)
'You remembered them.'

132. *unuk   a nimpha   a- im- u-cim Ø*
(2s.SRC   3d   NEG.remember-2s.   3d.PT)
'You did not remember them.'

e. Second Person Singular Subject   Third Person Plural Object

In Wambule, the second person singular (2s) subject and the third person plural object agree with the particular inflections in the transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'- um-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as examples in (133) and (134). For preterite, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. To make negative, *'-a'* is added before the verb root and 'me' is omitted as examples in (135) and (138).

Non-preterite

133. *unuk   a tico   tup- um-me*
(2s.SRC   3p   beat-2s.   3p.NPT)   'You beat them.'

134. *unuk   a tico   im- um-me*
(2s.SRC   3p   remember-2s.   3p.NPT) 'You remember them.'

135. *unuk   a tico   a- im- um Ø*
(2s.SRC   3p   NEG.remember-2s.   3p.NPT)
'You do not remember them.'

Preterite

136. *unuk   a tico   tup- um-me*
(2s.SRC   3p   beat-2s.   3p.PT)
'You beat them.'

137. *unuk*   *a*   *tico*   *im- um-me*

     (2s.SRC   3p   remember-2s.   3p.PT)

     'You remembered them.'

138. *unuk*   *a*   *tico*   *a- im- um Ø*

     (2s.SRC   3p   NEG.remember-2s.   3p.PT)

     'You did not remember them.'

II. Second Person Dual Subject-Verb Agreement

In Wambule, *'un'* or *'un nimpha'* is the second person dual (2d) subject which also agrees with the particular verbal affixations in the Wambule language. The subject-verb agreement system in terms of the second person dual subject is stated below.

i. Intransitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

In Wambule, the second person dual (2d) subject agrees with the particular inflections in the intransitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-cim'* is added to the stem of the intransitive verbs such as examples in (139) and (140). For preterite tense, suffix *'-e'* is added to the end of the suffix as examples in (142) and (143). To make negative, negative marker *'-a'* is added before the verb and *'m'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (141) and (144).

Non-preterite

139. *un nimpha*   *glw   -cim*

     (2d   sleep-2d.NPT)   'You sleep.'

140. *un nimpha*   *khra   -cim*

     (2d   weep-2d.NPT)   'You weep.'

141. *un nimpha*   *a-glw   -ci Ø*

     (2d   NEG.sleep-2d.NPT)   'You do not sleep.'

Preterite

142. *un nimpha*   *glw   -ci-me*

     (2d   sleep-2d.PT)   'You slept.'

143. *un nimpha*   *khra -ci-me*

     (2d   weep-2d.PT)   'You wept.'

144. *un nimpha*   *a-glw -ci Ø*

     (2d   NEG.sleep-2d.NPT)   'You did not sleep.'

ii. Transitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

The second person dual subject agrees with the particular inflections with the first person singular, dual (inclusive and exclusive), plural (inclusive and exclsive) and third person singular, dual and plural objects.

a. Second Person Dual Subject   First Person Singular Object

In Wambule, the second person dual (2d) subject and the first person singular (1s) object agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-yi-cim'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (145) and (146). For preterite tense, *'-e'* is added to the end of the nsuffix as examples in (148) and (149). To make negative, negative marker *'-a'* is added before the verb root and the final *'m'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (147) and (150).

Non-preterite

145. *un nimphak*   *u*   *tum-yi-cim*

     (2d.SRC   1s   beat-2d.   1s.NPT)   'You beat me.'

146. *un nimphak*   *u*   *im-yi-cim*

     (2d.SRC   1s   remember-2d.   1s.NPT)   'You remember me.'

147. *un nimphak*   *u*   *a- im-yi-ci Ø*

     (2d.SRC   1s   NEG.remember-2d.   1s.NPT)

     'You do not remember me.'

Preterite

148. *un nimphak*   *u*   *tum-yi-ci-me*

     (2d.SRC   1s   beat-2d.   1s.PT)   'You beat me.'

149. *un nimphak*   *u*   *im-yi-ci-me*

    (2d.SRC   1s   remember-2d.   1s.PT) 'You remembered me.'

150. *un nimphak*   *u*   *a- im-yi-ci Ø*

    (2d.SRC   1s   NEG.remember-2d.   1s.PT)

    'You did not remember me.'

b. Second Person Dual Subject   First Person Dual Exclusive and First Person Plural Exclusive Objects

In Wambule, the second person dual (2d) subject and the first person dual exclusive (1d.e) and first person plural (1p.e.) objects agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-sa-pu-cim'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the example (151) and (152). For preterite tense, *'-e'* is added at the end of the suffix as examples in (154) and (155). To make negative, negative marker *'-a'* is added between morpheme *'sa'* and *'pu'* in the suffix and the final *'m'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (153) and (156).

Non-preterite

151. *un nimphak*   *u nimpha/tico*   *tup-sa-pu-cim*

    (2d.SRC   1d.e./p.e.   beat-2d.   1d.e./p.e.NPT) 'You beat us.'

152. *un nimphak*   *u nimpha/tico*   *im-sa-pu-cim*

    (2d.SRC   1d.e./p.e.   remember-2d.   1d.e./p.e.NPT)

    'You remember us.'

153. *un nimphak*   *u nimpha/tico*   *im-sa-a-pu-ci Ø*

    (2d.SRC   1d.e./p.e.   remember.NEG.-2d.   1d.e./p.e.NPT)

    'You do not remember us.'

Preterite

154. *un nimphak*   *u nimpha/tico*   *tup-sa-pu-ci-me*

    (2d.SRC   1d.e./p.e.   beat-2d.   1d.e./p.e.PT)

    'You beat us.'

155. *un nimphak*   *u nimpha/tico*   *im-sa-pu-cim-me*

(2d.SRC   1d.e./p.e.   remember-2d.   1d.e./p.e.PT)

'You remembered us.'

156. *un nimphak*   *u nimpha/tico*   *im-sa-a-pu-ci Ø*

(2d.SRC   1d.e./p.e.   remember.NEG.-2d.   1d.e./p.e.PT)

'You did not remember us.'

c. Second Person Dual Subject   Third Person Singular, Dual and Plural Objects

In Wambule, the second person dual (2d) subject and the third person singular (3s), dual (3d) and plural (3p) objects agree with the particular inflections in the transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-cim'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (157) and (158). For preterite tense, *'-e'* is added at end of the suffix as examples in (160) and (161). To make negative, negative marker *'-a'* is added before the verb root and the final *'m'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (159) and (162).

Non-preterite

157. *un nimphak*   *a nimpha/tico*   *tum-cim*

(2d.SRC   3s/d/p   beat-2d.   3s/d/p.NPT)

'You beat them.'

158. *un nimphak*   *a nimpha/tico*   *im-cim*

(2d.SRC   3s/d/p   remember-2d.   3s/d/p.NPT)

'You remember them.'

159. *un nimphak*   *a nimpha/tico*   *a- im-ci Ø*

(2d.SRC   3s/d/p   NEG.remember-2d.   3s/d/p.NPT)

'You do not remember them.'

Preterite

160. *un nimphak*   *a nimpha/tico*   *tum-ci-me*

(2d.SRC   3s/d/p   beat-2d.   3s/d/p.PT)

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'You beat them.'

161. *un nimphak   a nimpha/tico   im-ci-me*

     (2d.SRC   3s/d/p   remember-2d.   3s/d/p.PT)

     'You remembered them.'

162. *un nimphak   a nimpha/tico   a- im-ci Ø*

     (2d.SRC   3s/d/p   NEG.remember-2d.   3s/d/p.PT)

     'You did not remember them.'

III. Second Person Plural Subject-Verb Agreement

In Wambule, *'un'* or *'un tid/tico'* is the second person plural (2p) subject that agrees with the particular verbal affixations. The subject-verb agreement system in term of the second person plural subject is stated below.

i. Intransitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

In Wambule, the second person plural (2p) subject agrees with the particular inflections in the intransitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-nim'* is added to the stem of the intransitive verbs such as in the examples (163) and (164). For preterite tense, *'-e'* is added to the end of the suffix as examples in (166) and (167). To make negative, negative marker *'-a'* is added before the verb root and the *'m'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (165) and (168).

Non-preterite

163. *un tico   glw m-nim*

     (2p   sleep-2p.NPT)   'You sleep.'

164. *un tico   khram-nim*

     (2p   weep-2p.NPT)   'You weep.'

165. *un tico   a-glw m-ni Ø*

     (2p   NEG.sleep-2p.NPT)   'You do not sleep.'

Preterite

166. *un tico   glw m-ni-me*

     (2p   sleep-2p.PT)   'You slept.'

167. *un tico*		*khram-nim-me*		
(2p		weep-2p.PT)		'You wept.'
168. *un tico*		*a-glw m-ni Ø*		
(2p		NEG.sleep-2p.PT)		'You did not sleep.'

ii. Transitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

The second person plural subject agrees with the particular inflections with the first person singular, dualu (inclusive and exclusive), plural (inclusive and exclusive) and third person singual, dual and plural objects.

a. Second Person Plural Subject   First Person Singular Object

In Wambule, the second person plural (2p) subject and the first person singular (1s) object agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-yi-yim'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (169) and (170). For preterite tense, *'-e'* is added at the end of the the suffix as examples in (172) and (173). To make negative, negative marker *'-a'* is added before the verb root and the final *'m'* is omitted as examples in (171) and (174).

Non-preterite

169. *un ticok*	*u*	*tum-yi-yim*		
(2p.SRC	1s	beat-2p	1s.NPT)	'You beat me.'
170. *un ticok*	*u*	*im-yi-yim*		
(2p.SRC	1s	remember-2p	1s.NPT)	'You remember me.'
171. *un ticok*	*u*	*a- im-yi-yi Ø*		
(2p.SRC	1s	NEG.remember-2p	1s.NPT)	

'You do not remember me.'

Preterite

172. *un ticok*	*u*	*tum-yi-yi-me*		
(2p.SRC	1s	beat-2p	1s.PT)	'You beat me.'

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173. *un ticok   u   im-yi-yi-me*

  (2p.SRC   1s   remember-2p   1s.PT)   'You remembered me.'

174. *un ticok   u   a- im-yi-yi Ø*

  (2p.SRC   1s   NEG.remember-2p   1s.PT)

  'You did not remember me.'

b. Second Person Dual Subject   First Person Dual Exclusive and First Person Plural Exclusive Objects

In Wambule, the second person plural (2p) subject and the first person dual exclusive (1d.e) and first person plural (1p.e.) objects agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-sa-pu-nim'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (175) and (176). For preterite tense, *'-e'* is added at the end of the suffix as examples in (178) and (179). To make negative, negative marker *'-a'* comes between *'sa'* and *'pu'* in the suffix then the final *'m'* is omitted as examples in (177) and (180).

Non-preterite

175. *un ticok   u   nimpha/tico   tup-sa-pu-nim*

  (2p .SRC   1d.e./p.e.   beat-2p   1d.e./p.e.NPT)

  'You beat us.'

176. *un ticok   u   nimpha/tico   im-sa-pu-nim*

  (2p .SRC   1d.e./p.e.   remember-2p   1d.e./p.e.NPT)

  'You remember us.'

177. *un ticok   u   nimpha/tico   im-sa-a-pu-ni Ø*

  (2p .SRC   1d.e./p.e.   remember.NEG-2p   1d.e./p.e.NPT)

  'You do not remember us.'

Preterite

178. *un ticok   u   nimpha/tico   tup-sa-pu-ni-me*

  (2p .SRC   1d.e./p.e.   beat-2p   1d.e./p.e.PT)

'You beat us.'

179. *un ticok   u   nimpha/tico   im-sa-pu-ni-me*
   (2p .SRC   1d.e./p.e.   remember-2p   1d.e./p.e.PT)
   'You remembered us.'

180. *un ticok   u   nimpha/tico   im-sa-a-pu-ni Ø*
    (2p .SRC   1d.e./p.e.   remember.NEG-2p   1d.e./p.e.PT)
   'You did not remember us.'

c. Second Person Plural Subject   Third Person Singular, Dual and
   Plural Objects

In Wambule, the second person plural (2p) subject and the third person singular
(3s), dual (3d) and plural (3p) objects agree with the particular inflections in
transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-nim'* is added to the stem of the
transitive verbs such as in the examples (181) and (182). For preterite tense, *'-e'*
is added at the end of the suffix as examples in (184) and (185). To make
negative, negative marker *'-a'* is added before the verb root and the final *'m'* in
the suffix is omitted as examples in (183) and (186).

Non-preterite

181. *un ticok   a   nimpha/tico   tum-nim*
   (2p.SRC   3s/d/p   beat-2p   3s/d/p.NPT)
   'You beat them.'

182. *un ticok   a   nimpha/tico   im -nim*
   (2p.SRC   3s/d/p   remember-2p   3s/d/p.NPT)
   'You remember them.'

183. *un ticok   a   nimpha/tico   a- im-ni Ø*
   (2p.SRC   3s/d/p   NEG.remember-2p   3s/d/p.NPT)
   'You do not remember them.'

Preterite

184. *un ticok   a   nimpha/tico   tum-ni-me*

(2p.SRC   3s/d/p   beat-2p   3s/d/p.PT)

'You beat them.'

185. *un ticok   a   nimpha/tico   im-ni-me*

     (2p.SRC   3s/d/p   remember-2p   3s/d/p.PT)

     'You remember them.'

186. *un ticok   a   nimpha/tico   a- im-ni Ø*

     (2p.SRC   3s/d/p   NEG.remember-2p   3s/d/p.PT)

     'You did not remember them.'

C. Wambule Third Person Subject and Verb Agreement

Lexically, there is only one the third personal pronoun *'a '* in Wambule language. It functions of singular, dual and plural. The inflected verbs show the third person pronoun *'a '* whether it is singular, dual or plural. In some cases, dual and plural comes with the number marker '*nimpha/nip* or *tico/tid*' respectively.

I. Third Person Singular Subject-Verb Agreement

In Wambule, *'a '* is the third person singular (3s) subject that agrees with the particular verbal affixations. The subject-verb agreement system is stated below.

i. Intransitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

In Wambule, the third person singular (3s) subject agrees with the particular inflections in the intransitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, *'-me'* is added to the stem of the verbs. For preterite, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. To make negative, negative marker *'-a'* is added before the verb root and *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (189) and (192).

Non-preterite

187. *a   glw m-me*

     (3s   sleep-3s.NPT)   'He/she sleeps.'

188. *a*	*khram-me*	
(3s	weep-3s.NPT)	'He/she weeps.'
189. *a*	*a-glw m Ø*	
(3s	NEG.sleep-3s.NPT)	'He/she does not sleep.'

Preterite

190. *a*	*glw m-me*	
(3s	sleep-3s.PT)	'He/she slept.'
191. *a*	*khram-me*	
(3s	weep-3s.PT)	'He/she wept.'
192. *a*	*a-glw m Ø*	
(3s	NEG.sleep-3s.PT)	'He/she did not sleep.'

ii. Transitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

The third person singular subject agrees with the particular verb inflections with the first person singular, dual (inclusive and exclusive), plural (inclusive and exclusive), the second person singular, dual, plural and the third person singular, dual and plural objects.

a. Third Person singular Subject   First Person Singular Object

In Wambule, the third person singular (3s) and the first person singular (1s) object agree with the particular inflections in the transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'- a-tim'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (193) and (194). For preterite tense, *'-e'* is added at the end of the suffix as examples in (196) and (197). To make negative, negative marker *'-a'* is added before the verb root then the final *'m'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (195) and (198).

Non-preterite

193. *a guk*	*u*	*tum- a-tim*	
(3s.SRC	1s	beat-3s 1s.NPT)	'H/she beats me.'
194. *a guk*	*u*	*im- a-tim*	

(3s.SRC   1s   remember-3s   1s.NPT)   'H/she waits me.'

195. *a guk   u   a- im- a-ti Ø*

    (3s.SRC   1s   NEG.remember-3s   1s.NPT)

    'H/she does not remember me.'

Preterite

196. *a guk   u   tum- a-ti-me*

    (3s.SRC   1s   beat-3s   1s.PT)   'H/she beat me.'

197. *a guk   u   im- a-ti-me*

    (3s.SRC   1s   remember-3s   1s.PT)   'H/she remembered me.'

198. *a guk   u   a- im- a-ti Ø*

    (3s.SRC   1s   NEG.remember-3s   1s.PT)

    'H/she did not remember me.'

b. Third Person Singular Subject   First Person Dual Exclusive Object

In Wambule, the third person singular (3s) and the first person dual exclusive (1d.e.) objects agree with the particular inflections in the transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-ki-cim-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as examples in (199) and (200). For preterite tense, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. To make negative, negative marker *'-a'* is added before the verb root and the *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (201) and (204).   .

Non-preterite

199. *a guk   u nimpha   tum-ki-cim-me*

    (3s.SRC   1d.e.   beat-3s   1d.e.NPT)

    'H/she beats us.'

200. *a guk   u nimpha   im-ki-cim-me*

    (3s.SRC   1d.e.   remember-3s   1d.e.NPT)

    'H/she remembers us.'

201. *a guk   u nimpha   a- im-ki-cim Ø*

(3s.SRC   1d.e.   NEG.remember-3s   1d.e.NPT)

'H/she does not remember us.'

Preterite

202. *a guk   u nimpha   tum-ki-cim-me*

(3s.SRC   1d.e.   beat-3s   1d.e.PT)

'H/she beat us.'

203. *a guk   u nimpha   im-ki-cim-me*

(3s.SRC   1d.e.   remember-3s   1d.e.PT)

'H/she remember us.'

204. *a guk   u nimpha   a- im-ki-cim Ø*

(3s.SRC   1d.e.   NEG.remember-3s   1d.e.PT)

'H/she did not remember us.'

c. Third Person Singular Subject   First Person Dual Inclusive Object

In Wambule, the third person singular (3s) and the first person dual inclusive (1d.i.) object agree with the particular inflections in the transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-cim-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (205) and (206). For preterite tense, there is lexically no change, but functionally understood itself. To make negative, negative marker *'-a'* is added before the verb root and *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (207) and (210).

Non-preterite

205. *a guk   u nimpha   tum-cim-me*

(3s.SRC   1d.i.   beat-3s   1d.i.NPT)

'H/she beats us.'

206. *a guk   u nimpha   im-cim-me*

(3s.SRC   1d.i.   remember-3s   1d.i.NPT)

'H/she remembers us.'

207. *a guk   u nimpha   a- im-cim Ø*

(3s.SRC   1d.i.   NEG .remember-3s   1d.i.NPT)

'H/she does not remember us.'

Preterite

208. *a guk*   *u nimpha*   *tum-cim-me*

     (3s.SRC   1d.i.   beat-3s   1d.i.PT)   'H/she beat us.'

209. *a guk*   *u nimpha*   *im-cim-me*

     (3s.SRC   1d.i.   remember-3s   1d.i.PT)

     'H/she remembered us.'

210. *a guk*   *u nimpha* *a- im-cim Ø*

     (3s.SRC   1d.i.   NEG .remember-3s   1d.i.PT)

     'H/she did not remember us.'

d. Third Person Singular Subject   First Person Plural Exclusive and Inclusive Objects

In Wambule, the third person singular (3s) and the first person plural exclusive (1p.e.) and inclusive (1p.i.) objects agree with the particular inflections in the transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-kim-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (211) and (212). For preterite tense, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. To make negative, negative marker *'-a'* is added before the verb root then *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (213) and (216).

Non-preterite

211. *a guk*   *u tico*   *tum-kim-me*

     (3s.SRC   1p.e./1p.i.   beat-3s   1p.e./1p.i.NPT)

     'H/she beats us.'

212. *a guk*   *u tico*   *im-kim-me*

     (3s.SRC   1p.e./1p.i.   remember-3s   1p.e./1p.i.NPT)

     'H/she remembers us.'

213. *a guk*   *u tico*   *a- im-kim Ø*

     (3s.SRC   1p.e./1p.i.   NEG.remember-3s   1p.e./1p.i.NPT)

'H/she does not remember us.'

Preterite

214. *a guk   u tico   tum-kim-me*
     (3s.SRC   1p.e./1p.i.   beat-3s   1p.e.1/p.i.PT)
     'H/she beat us.'

215. *a guk   u tico   im-kim-me*
     (3s.SRC   1p.e /1p.i.   remember-3s   1p.e./1p.i.PT)
     'H/she remembered us.'

216. *a guk   u tico   a- im-kim Ø*
     (3s.SRC   1p.e./1p.i.   NEG.remember-3s   1p.e./1p.i.PT)
     'H/she did not remember us.'

e. Third Person Singular Subject   Second Person Singular Object

In Wambule, the third person singular (3s) and the second person singular (2s) object agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-na-tim'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (217) and (218). For preterite tense, *'-e'* is added at the end of the suffix as examples in (220) and (221). To make negative, negative marker *'-a'* is added before the verb root then final *'m'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (219) and (222).

Non-preterite

217. *a guk   un   tum-na-tim*
     (3s.SRC   2s   beat-3s   2s.NPT)
     'H/she beats you.'

218. *a guk   un   im-na-tim*
     (3s.SRC   2s   remember-3s   2s.NPT)
     'H/she remembers you.'

219. *a guk   un   a- im-na-ti Ø*
     (3s.SRC   2s   remember-3s   2s.NPT)

'H/she does not remember you.'

Preterite

220. *a guk   un   tum-na-ti-me*
     (3s.SRC   2s   beat-3s   2s.PT)
     'H/she beat you.'

221. *a guk   un   im-na-ti-me*
     (3s.SRC   2s   remember-3s   2s.PT)
     'H/she remembered you.'

222. *a guk   un   a- im-na-ti Ø*
     (3s.SRC   2s   NEG. remember-3s   2s.PT)
     'H/she did not remember you.'

f. Third Person Singular Subject   Second Person Dual Object

In Wambule, the third person singular (3s) and the second person dual (2d) object agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-cim-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (223) and (224). For preterite tense, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. To make negative, negative marker *'-a'* is added before the verb root then *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as xamples in (225) and (228).

Non-preterite

223. *a guk   un nimpha   tum-cim-me*
     (3s.SRC   2d   beat-3s   2d.NPT)
     'H/she beats you.'

224. *a guk   un nimpha   im-cim-me*
     (3s.SRC   2d   remember-3s   2d.NPT)
     'H/she remembers you.'

225. *a guk   un nimpha   a- im-cim Ø*
     (3s.SRC   2d   NEG.remember-3s   2d.NPT)

'H/she does not remember you.'

Preterite

226. *a guk*   *un nimpha*   *tum-cim-me*

     (3s.SRC   2d   beat-3s   2d.PT)

     'H/she beat you.'

227. *a guk*   *un nimpha*   *im-cim-me*

     (3s.SRC   2d   remember-3s   2d.PT)

     'H/she rememberd you.'

228. *a guk*   *un nimpha*   *a- im-cim Ø*

     (3s.SRC   2d   NEG.remember-3s   2d.PT)

     'H/she did not remember you.'

g. Third Person Singular Subject   Second Person Plural Object

In Wambule, the third person singular (3s) and the second person plural (2p) object agree with the particular inflections in the transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-nim-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (229) and (230). For preterite tense, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. To make negative, negative marker *'-a'* is added before the verb root *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as xamples in (231) and (234).

Non-preterite

229. *a guk*   *un tico*   *tum-nim-me*

     (3s.SRC   2p   beat-3s   2p.NPT)

     'H/she beats you.'

230. *a guk*   *un tico*   *im-nim-me*

     (3s.SRC   2p   remember-3s   2p.NPT)

     'H/she remembers you.'

231. *a guk*   *un tico*   *a- im-nim Ø*

     (3s.SRC   2p   NEG.remember-3s   2p.NPT)

'H/she does not remember you.'

Preterite

232. *a   guk*   *un tico*   *tum-nim-me*
     (3s.SRC   2p   beat-3s   2p.PT)
     'H/she beat you.'

233. *a   guk*   *un tico*   *im-nim-me*
     (3s.SRC   2p   remember-3s   2p.PT)
     'H/she remembered you.'

234. *a   guk*   *un tico*   *a- im-nim Ø*
     (3s.SRC   2p   NEG.remember-3s   2p.PT)
     'H/she did not remember you.'

h. Third Person Singular Subject   Third Person Singular Object

In Wambule, the third person singular (3s) and the third person singular (3s) object agree with the particular inflections in the transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-tum'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (235) and (236). For preterite tense, *'-e'* is added at the end of the suffix as examples in (238) and (239). To make negative, negative marker *'-a'* is added before the verb root and final *'m'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (237) and (240).

Non-preterite

235. *a   guk*   *a*   *tup-tum*
     (3s.SRC   3s   beat-3s   3s.NPT)
     'H/she beats him/her.'

236. *a   guk*   *a*   *im-tum*
     (3s.SRC   3s   remember-3s   3s.NPT)
     'H/she remembers him/her.'

237. *a   guk*   *a*   *a- im-tu Ø*
     (3s.SRC   3s   NEG.remember-3s   3s.NPT)

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'H/she does not remember him/her.'

Preterite

238. a guk   *a*   *tup-tu-me*

(3s.SRC   3s   beat-3s   3s.PT)

'H/she beat him/her.'

239. a guk   *a*   *im-tu-me*

(3s.SRC   3s   remember-3s   3s.PT)

'H/she remembered him/her.'

240. a guk   *a*   *a- im-tu Ø*

(3s.SRC   3s   NEG.remember-3s   3s.PT)

'H/she did not remember him/her.'

i. Third Person Singular Subject   Third Person Dual Object

In Wambule, the third person singular (3s) and the third person dual (3d) object agree with the particular inflections in the transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-cim-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (241) and (242). For preterite tense, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. To make negative, negative marker *'-a'* is added before the verb root and *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (243) and (246).

Non-preterite

241. a guk   *a nimpha*   *tum-cim-me*

(3s.SRC   3d   beat-3s   3d.NPT)

'H/she beats them.'

242. a guk   *a nimpha*   *im-cim-me*

(3s.SRC   3d   remember-3s   3d.NPT)

'H/she remembers them.'

243. a guk   *a nimpha*   *a- im-cim Ø*

(3s.SRC   3d   NEG.remember-3s   3d.NPT)

72

'H/she does not remember them.'

Preterite

244. *a guk*   *a nimpha*   *tum-cim-me*
     (3s.SRC   3d   beat-3s   3d.PT)
     'H/she beat them.'

245. *a guk*   *a nimpha*   *im-cim-me*
     (3s.SRC   3d   remember-3s   3d.PT)
     'H/she remembered them.'

246. *a guk*   *a nimpha*   *a- im-cim Ø*
     (3s.SRC   3d   NEG.remember-3s   3d.PT)
     'H/she did not remember them.'

j. Third Person Singular Subject   Third Person Plural Object

In Wambule, the third person singular (3s) and the third person plural (3p) object agree with the particular inflections in the transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-mum-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (247) and (248). For preterite tense, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. To make negative, negative marker *'-a'* is added before the verb root and *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as in examples (249) and (252).

Non-preterite

247. *a guk*   *a tico*   *tum-mum-me*
     (3s.SRC   3p   beat-3s   3p.NPT)
     'H/she beats them.'

248. *a guk*   *a tico*   *im-mum-me*
     (3s.SRC   3p   remember-3s   3p.NPT)
     'H/she remembers them.'

249. *a guk*   *a tico*   *a- im-mum Ø*
     (3s.SRC   3p   NEG.remember-3s   3p.NPT)

'H/she does not remember them.'

Preterite

250. a guk   a tico   tum-mum-me
      (3s.SRC   3p   beat-3s   3p.PT)
      'H/she beat them.'

251. a guk   a tico   im-mum-me
      (3s.SRC   3p   remember-3s   3p.PT)
      'H/she remembered them.'

252. a guk   a tico   a- im-mum Ø
      (3s.SRC   3p   NEG.remember-3s   3p.PT)
      'H/she did not remember them.'

II. Third Person Dual Subject-Verb Agreement

In Wambule, 'a ' or *'a nimpha'* is the third person dual (3d) subject agrees with the particular verbal affixations. The subject-verb agreement system is stated below.

i. Intransitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

In Wambule, the third person dual (3d) subject agrees with the particular inflections in intransitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, *'-cim'* is added to the stem of the intransitive verbs as examples in (253) and (254). To make negative, negative marker *'-a'* is added before the verb root then *'m'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (255) and (258). For preterite tense, *'-e'* comes at the end of the suffix as examples in (256) and (257).

Non-preterite

253. a nimpha   glw -cim
      (3d   sleep-3d.NPT)   'They sleep.'

254. a nimpha   khra -cim
      (3d   weep-3d.NPT)   'They weep.'

255. *a nimpha*　　　　　*a-glw -ci Ø*

　　(3d　　　　　　　NEG.sleep-3d.NPT)　　'They do not sleep.'

Preterite

256. *a nimpha*　　　　　*glw -cim-me*

　　(3d　　　　　　　sleep-3d.PT)　　　'They slept.'

257. *a nimpha*　　　　　*khra -ci-me*

　　(3d　　　　　　　weep-3d.PT)　　　'They wept.'

258. *a nimpha*　　　　　*a-glw -ci Ø*

　　(3d　　　　　　　NEG.sleep-3d.PT)　　'They did not sleep.'

ii. Transitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

The third person dual subject agrees with the particular verb inflections with the first person singular, dual (inclusive and exclusive), plural (inclusive and exclusive), the second person singular, dual, plural and the third person singular, dual and plural objects.

a. Third Person Dual Subject　　First Person Singular Object

In Wambule, the third person dual (3d) and the first person singular (1s) object agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'- u-cim-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs root such as in the examples (259) and (260). For preterite tense, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. To make negative, negative marier *'-a'* is added before the verb root and then final *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as in examples (261) and (264).

Non-preterite

259. *a nimphak*　　　　*u*　　　　　*tum- u-cim-me*

　　(3d .SRC　　　　　　1s　　　　　beat-3d 1s.NPT)　　'They beat me.'

260. *a nimphak*　　　　*u*　　　　　*im- u-cim-me*

　　(3d .SRC　　　　　　1s　　　　　remember-3d 1s.NPT)

　　'They remember me.'

261. *a   nimphak   u   a- im- u-cim Ø*

    (3d .SRC   1s   NEG.remember-3d   1s.NPT)

    'They do not remember me.'

Preterite

262. *a   nimphak   u   tum- u-cim-me*

    (3d .SRC   1s   beat-3d   1s.PT)   'They beat me.'

263. *a   nimphak   u   im- u-cim-me*

    (3d .SRC   1s   remember-3d   1s.PT)

    'They remembered me.'

264. *a   nimphak   u   a- im- u-cim Ø*

    (3d .SRC   1s   NEG.remember-3d   1s.PT)

    'They did not remember me.'

b. Third Person Dual Subject   First Person Dual Exclusive Object

In Wambule, the third person dual (3d) and the first person dual exclusive (1d.e.) and object agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-ki-cim-me'* is added to the stem of the verbs root such as in the examples (265) and (266). For preterite tense, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. For negative, prefix *'a'* is added before the verb root and the *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples (267) and (270).

  Non-preterite

265. *a   nimphak   u   nimpha   tum-ki-cim-me*

    (3d.SRC   1d.e.   beat-3d   1d.e.NPT)

    'They beat us.'

266. *a   nimphak   u   nimpha   im -ki-cim-me*

    (3d.SRC   1d.e.   remember-3d   1d.e.NPT)

    'They remember us.'

267. *a   nimphak   u   nimpha   a- im-ki-cim Ø*

| | (3d.SRC | 1d.e. | NEG.remember-3d | 1d.e.NPT) |

'They remember us.'

Preterite

268. *a nimphak*   *u nimpha*   *tum-ki-cim-me*

(3d.SRC   1d.e.   beat-3d   1d.e.NPT)

'They beat us.'

269. *a nimphak*   *u nimpha*   *im-ki-cim-me*

(3d.SRC   1d.e.   remember-3d   1d.e.NPT)

'They remembered us.'

270. *a nimphak*   *u nimpha*   *a- im-ki-cim Ø*

(3d.SRC   1d.e.   NEG.remember-3d   1d.e.NPT)

'They did not remember us.'

c. Third Person Dual Subject   First Person dual Inclusive Objcet

In Wambule, the third person dual (3d) and the first person inclusive (1d.i.) and object agree with the particular inflections in the transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-cim-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (271) and (272). For preterite tense, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. For negative, prefix *'a'* is added before the verb root and the *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (273) and (276).

Non-preterite

271. *a nimphak*   *u nimpha*   *tum-cim-me*

(3d.SRC   1d.i.   beat-3d   1d.i.NPT)

'They beat us.'

272. *a nimphak*   *u nimpha*   *im-cim-me*

(3d.SRC   1d.i.   remember-3d   1d.i.NPT)

'They remember us.'

273. *a nimphak*   *u nimpha*   *a- im-cim Ø*

(3d.SRC   1d.i.   NEG.remember-3d   1d.i.NPT)

'They remember us.'

Preterite

274. *a nimphak   u nimpha   tum-cim-me*
(3d.SRC   1d.i.   beat-3d   1d.i.PT)
'They beat us.'

275. *a nimphak   u nimpha   im-cim-me*
(3d.SRC   1d.i.   remember-3d   1d.i.PT)
'They remembered us.'

276. *a nimphak   u nimpha   a- im-cim Ø*
(3d.SRC   1d.i.   NEG.remember-3d   1d.i.PT)
'They did not remember us.'

d. Third Person Dual Subject   First Person Plural Exclusive and Inclusive Objects

In Wambule, the third person dual (3d) subject and the first person plural exclusive (1p.e.) and inclusive (1p.i.) objects agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-kim-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (277) and (278). For preterite tense, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. For negative, prefix *'a'* is added before the verb root and the *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (279) and (282).

Non-preterite

277. *a nimphak   u tico   tum-kim-me*
(3d .SRC   1p.e./1p.i.   beat-3d   1p.e./1p.i.NPT)
'They beat us.'

278. *a nimphak   u tico   im-kim-me*
(3d .SRC   1p.e./1p.i.   remember-3d   1p.e./1p.i.NPT)
'They remember us.'

279. *a nimphak   u tico   a- im-kim Ø*
(3d .SRC   1p.e./1p.i.   NEG.remember-3d   1p.e./1p.i.NPT)

'They do not remember us.'

Preterite

280. *a nimphak*   *u tico*   *tum-kim-me*
   (3d .SRC   1p.e./1p.i.   beat-3d   1p.e./1p.i.PT)
   'They beat us.'

281. *a nimphak*   *u tico*   *im-kim-me*
   (3d .SRC   1p.e./1p.i.   remember-3d   1p.e./1p.i.PT)
   'They remembered us.'

282. *a nimphak*   *u tico*   *a- im-kim Ø*
   (3d .SRC   1p.e./1p.i.   NEG.remember-3d   1p.e./1p.i.PT)
   'They did not remember us.'

e. Third Person Dual Subject   Second Person Singular Object

In Wambule, the third person dual (3d) subject and the second person singular (2s) object agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-nu-cim-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs root such as in the examples (283) and (284). For preterite tense, there is lexically no change, but functionally understood itself. To make negative, negative marker *'a'* is added before the verb root and *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (285) and (288).

Non-preterite

283. a nimphak   un   tum-nu-cim-me
   (3d .SRC   2s   beat-3d   2s.NPT)
   'They beat you.'

284. *a nimphak*   *un*   *im-nu-cim-me*
   (3d .SRC   2s   remember-3d   2s.NPT)
   'They remember you.'

285. *a nimphak*   *un*   *a- im-nu-cim Ø*
   (3d .SRC   2s   NEG.remember-3d   2s.NPT)

'They do not remember you.'

Preterite

286. *a nimphak*　　　　　*un*　　　　*tum-nu-cim-me*

　　　(3d .SRC　　　　　2s　　　　beat-3d   2s.PT)

　　　'They beat you.'

287. *a nimphak*　　　　　*un*　　　　 *im-nu-cim-me*

　　　(3d .SRC　　　　　2s　　　　remember-3d   2s.PT)

　　　'They remembered you.'

288. *a nimphak*　　　　　*un*　　　　*a- im-nu-cim Ø*

　　　(3d .SRC　　　　　2s　　　　NEG.remember-3d   2s.PT)

　　　'They did not remember you.'

f. Third Person Dual Subject   Second Person Dual Object

In Wambule, the third person dual (3d) subject and the second person dual (2d) object agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-cim-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (289) and (290). For preterite tense, there is lexically no change, but functionally understood itself. For negative, negative marker *'a'* is added before the verb root and *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (291) and (294).

 Non-preterite

289. *a nimphak*　　　*un nimpha*　　　*tum-cim-me*

　　　(3d.SRC　　　　2d　　　　beat-3d   2d.NPT)

　　　'They beat you.'

290. *a nimphak*　　　*un nimpha*　　　 *im-cim-me*

　　　(3d.SRC　　　　2d　　　　remember-3d   2d.NPT)

　　　'They remember you.'

291. *a nimphak*　　　*un nimpha*　　　*a- im-cim Ø*

　　　(3d.SRC　　　　2d　　　　NEG.remember-3d   2d.NPT)

　　　'They do not remember you.'

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Preterite

292. *a nimphak*   *un nimpha*   *tum-cim-me*
      (3d.SRC   2d   beat-3d   2d.PT)
      'They beat you.'

293. *a nimphak*   *un nimpha*   *im-cim-me*
      (3d.SRC   2d   remember-3d   2d.PT)
      'They remembered you.'

294. *a nimphak*   *un nimpha*   *a- im-cim Ø*
      (3d.SRC   2d   NEG.remember-3d   2d.PT)
      'They did not remember you.'

g. Third Person Dual Subject   Second Person Plural Object

In Wambule, the third person dual (3d) subject and the second person plural (2p) object agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-nim-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (295) and (296). For preterite tense, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. For negative, negative marker *'a'* is added before the verb root and *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (297) and (300).

Non-preterite

295. *a nimphak*   *un tico*   *tum-nim-me*
      (3d.SRC   2p   beat-3d   2p.NPT)
      'They beat you.'

296. *a nimphak*   *un tico*   *im-nim-me*
      (3d.SRC   2p   remember-3d   2p.NPT)
      'They remember you.'

297. *a nimphak*   *un tico*   *a- im-nim Ø*
      (3d.SRC   2p   NEG.remember-3d   2p.NPT)
      'They do not remember you.'

Preterite

298. *a nimphak*　　　*un tico*　　　*tum-nim-me*

(3d.SRC　　　　2p　　　　beat-3d　2p.PT)

'They beat you.'

299. *a nimphak*　　　*un tico*　　　　*im-nim-me*

(3d.SRC　　　　2p　　　　remember-3d　2p.PT)

'They remembered you.'

300. *a nimphak*　　　*un tico*　　　*a- im-nim Ø*

(3d.SRC　　　　2p　　　　NEG.remember-3d　2p.PT)

'They did not remember you.'

h. Third Person Dual Subject　　Third Person Singular Object

In Wambule, the third person dual (3d) subject and the third person singular (3s) object agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-u-cim'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (301) and (302). For preterite tense, suffix *'-e'* is added to the non-preterite tense as in the examples (304) and (305). For negative, prefix *'a'* is added before the verb root and *'m'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (303) and (306).

Non-preterite

301. *a nimphak*　　　*a*　　　　*tup-tu-cim*

(3d.SRC　　　　3s　　　　beat-3d　3s.NPT)

'They beat him/her.'

302. *a nimphak*　　　*a*　　　　　*im-tu-cim*

(3d.SRC　　　　3s　　　　remember-3d　3s.NPT)

'They remember him/her.'

303. *a nimphak*　　　*a*　　　　*a- im-tu-ciØ*

(3d.SRC　　　　3s　　　　NEG.remember-3d　3s.NPT)

'They do not remember him/her.'

Preterite

304. *a nimphak*   *a*   *tup-tu-ci-me*
      (3d.SRC   3s   beat-3d   3s.PT)
      'They beat him/her.'

305. *a nimphak*   *a*   *im-tu-ci-me*
      (3d.SRC   3s   remember-3d   3s.PT)
      'They remembered him/her.'

306. *a nimphak*   *a*   *a- im-tu-ci Ø*
      (3d.SRC   3s   NEG.remember-3d   3s.PT)
      'They did not remember him/her.'

i. Third Person Dual Subject   Third Person Dual Object

In Wambule, the third person dual (3d) subject and third third person dual (3d) object agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-cim-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (307) and (308). For preterite tense, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. For negative, prefix *'a'* is added before the verb root and *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (309) and (312).

Non-preterite

307. *a nimphak*   *a nimpha*   *tum-cim-me*
      (3d.SRC   3d   beat-3d   3d.NPT)
      'They beat them.'

308. *a nimphak*   *a nimpha*   *im-cim-me*
      (3d.SRC   3d   remember-3d   3d.NPT)
      'They remember them.'

309. *a nimphak*   *a nimpha*   *a- im-cim Ø*
      (3d.SRC   3d   NEG.remember-3d   3d.NPT)
      'They do not remember them.'

Preterite

310. a nimphak   a   nimpha   tum-cim-me

   (3d.SRC   3d   beat-3d 3d.PT)

   'They beat them.'

311. a nimphak   a   nimpha   im-cim-me

   (3d.SRC   3d   remember-3d 3d.PT)

   'They remembered them.'

312. a nimphak   a   nimpha   a- im-cim Ø

   (3d.SRC   3d   NEG.remember-3d 3d.PT)

   'They did not remember them.'

j. Third Person Dual Subject Third Person Plural Object

In Wambule, the third person dual (3d) subject and the third person plural (3p) object agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-u-cim'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (313) and (314). For preterite tense, suffix *'-e'* is added at the end of the suffix as examples in (316) and (317). For negative, prefix *'a'* is added before the verb root and *'m'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (315) and (318).

Non-preterite

313. a nimphak   a tico   tup-tu-cim

   (3d.SRC   3p   beat-3d 3p.NPT)

   'They beat them.'

314. a nimphak   a tico   im-tu-cim

   (3d.SRC   3p   remember-3d 3p.NPT)

   'They remember them.'

315. a nimphak   a tico   a- im-tu-ci Ø

   (3d.SRC   3p   NEG.remember-3d 3p.NPT)

   'They do not remember them.'

Preterite

316. *a nimphak*   *a tico*   *tup-tu-ci-me*

    (3d.SRC   3p   beat-3d   3p.PT)

    'They beat them.'

317. *a nimphak*   *a tico*   *im-tu-ci-me*

    (3d.SRC   3p   remember-3d   3p.PT)

    'They remembered them.'

318. *a nimphak*   *a tico*   *a- im-tu-ci Ø*

    (3d.SRC   3p   NEG.remember-3d   3p.PT)

    'They did not remember them.'

III. Third Person Plural Subject-Verb Agreement

In Wambule, *'a '* or *'a   tico/tid'* is the third person plural (3p) subject, which agrees with the particular verbal affixations. The subject-verb agreement system is stated below.

i. Intransitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

In Wambule, the third person plural (3p) subject agrees with the particular inflections in intransitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-mim'* is added to the stem of the intransitive verbs such as in the examples (319) and (320). For preterite tense, *'-e'* is added to the end of the intransitive as examples in (322) and (323). To make negative, negative marker *'a'* is added before the verb root and *'m'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (321) and (324).

Non-preterite

319. *a tico*   *glw -mim*

    (3p.SRC   sleep-3p.NPT)   'They sleep.'

320. *a tico*   *khra-mim*

    (3p.SRC   weep-3p.NPT)   'They weep.'

321. *a tico*   *a-glw -mi Ø*

    (3p.SRC   NEG.sleep-3p.NPT)   'They do not sleep.'

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Preterite

322. *a   tico   glw -mi-me*

     (3p.SRC   sleep-3p.PT)   'They slept.'

323. *a   tico   khra-mi-me*

     (3p.SRC   weep-3p.PT)   'They wept.'

324. *a   tico   a-glw -mi Ø*

     (3p.SRC   NEG.sleep-3p.PT)   'They did not sleep.'

ii. Transitive Verb Agreement Paradigms

The third person plural subject agrees with the particular verb inflections with the first person singular, dual (inclusive and exclusive), plural (inclusive and exclusive), the second person singular, dual, plural and the third person singular, dual and plural objects.

a. Third Person Plural Subject   First Person Singular Object

In Wambule, the third person plural (3p) and the first person singular (1s) object agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'- um-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (325) and (326). For preterite tense, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. For negative, prefix *'a'* is added before the verb root and the *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (327) and (330).

Non-preterite

325. *a   ticok   u   tum- um-me*

     (3p.SRC   1s   beat-3p   1s.NPT)   'They beat me.'

326. *a   ticok   u   im- um-me*

     (3p.SRC   1s   remember-3p   1s.NPT)

     'They remember me.'

327. *a   ticok   u   a- im- um Ø*

     (3p.SRC   1s   NEG.remember-3p   1s.NPT)

     'They do not remember me.'

Preterite

328. *a   ticok*   *u*   *tum- um-me*

      (3p.SRC   1s   beat-3p   1s.PT)

      'They beat me.'

329. *a   ticok*   *u*   *im- um-me*

      (3p.SRC   1s   remember-3p   1s.PT)

      'They remembered me.'

330. *a   ticok*   *u*   *a- im- um Ø*

      (3p.SRC   1s   NEG.remember-3p   1s.PT)

      'They did not remember me.'

b. Third Person Plural Subject   First Person Dual Exclusive Object

In Wambule, the third person plural (3p) and the first person dual exclusive
(1d.e.) object agree with the particular inflections in the transitive verbs. For
non-preterite tense, suffix *'-ki-cim-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive
verbs such as in the examples (331) and (332). For preterite tense, there is
lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. For negative, prefix *'a'*
is added before the verb root and *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in
(333) and (336).

Non-preterite

331. *a   ticok*   *u nimpha*   *tum-ki-cim-me*

      (3p.SRC   1d.e.   beat-3d   1d.e.NPT)

      'They beat us.'

332. *a   ticok*   *u nimpha*   *im-ki-cim-me*

      (3p.SRC   1d.e.   remember-3d   1d.e.NPT)

      'They remember us.'

333. *a   ticok*   *u nimpha*   *a- im-ki-cim Ø*

      (3p.SRC   1d.e.   NEG.remember-3d   1d.e.NPT)

      'They do not remember us.'

Preterite

334. *a ticok*   *u nimpha*   *tum-ki-cim-me*

      (3p.SRC   1d.e.   beat-3d   1d.e.PT)

      'They beat us.'

335. *a ticok*   *u nimpha*   *im-ki-cim-me*

      (3p.SRC   1d.e.   remember-3d   1d.e.PT)

      'They remembered us.'

336. *a ticok*   *u nimpha*   *a- im-ki-cim Ø*

      (3p.SRC   1d.e.   NEG.remember-3d   1d.e.PT)

      'They did not remember us.'

c. Third Person Plural Subject   First Person Dual Inclusive Object

In Wambule, the third person plural (3p) and the first person Dual inclusive (1d.i.) object agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-cim-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (337) and (338). For preterite tense, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. For negative, prefix *'a'* is added before the verb root and *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (339) and (342).

Non-preterite

337. *a ticok*   *u nimpha*   *tum-cim-me*

      (3p.SRC   1d.i.   beat-3p   1d.i.NPT)

      'They beat us.'

338. *a ticok*   *u nimpha*   *im-cim-me*

      (3p.SRC   1d.i.   remember-3p   1d.i.NPT)

      'They remember us.'

339. *a ticok*   *u nimpha*   *a- im-cim Ø*

      (3p.SRC   1d.i.   NEG.remember-3p   1d.i.NPT)

      'They do not remember us.'

Preterite

340. *a ticok   u nimpha   tum-cim-me*
     (3p.SRC   1d.i.   beat-3p   1d.i.PT)
     'They beat us.'

341. *a ticok   u nimpha   im-cim-me*
     (3p.SRC   1d.i.   remember-3p   1d.i.PT)
     'They remember us.'

342. *a ticok   u nimpha   a- im-cim Ø*
     (3p.SRC   1d.i.   NEG.remember-3p   1d.i.PT)
     'They did not remember us.'

d. Third Person Plural Subject   First Person Plural Exclusive and Inclusive Objects

In Wambule, the third person plural (3p) subject and the first person plural exclusive (1p.e.) and inclusive (1p.i.) objects agree with the particular inflections in the transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-kim-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (343) and (344). For preterite tense, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. For negative, prefix *'a'* is added before the verb root and *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (345) and (348).

Non-preterite

343. *a ticok   u tico   tum-kim-me*
     (3p.SRC   1p.e./1p.i.   beat-3p   1p.e./1p.i.NPT)
     'They beat us.'

344. *a ticok   u tico   im-kim-me*
     (3p.SRC   1p.e./1p.i.   remember-3p   1p.e./1p.i.NPT)
     'They remember us.'

345. *a ticok   u tico   a- im-kim Ø*
     (3p.SRC   1p.e./1p.i.   NEG.remember-3p   1p.e./1p.i.NPT)
     'They do not remember us.'

Preterite

346. *a   ticok   u   tico   tum-kim-me*

   (3p.SRC   1p.e./1p.i.   beat-3p   1p.e./1p.i.PT)

   'They beat us.'

347. *a   ticok   u   tico   im-kim-me*

   (3p.SRC   1p.e./1p.i.   remember-3p   1p.e./1p.i.PT)

   'They remembered us.'

348. *a   ticok   u   tico   a- im-kim Ø*

   (3p.SRC   1p.e./1p.i.   NEG.remember-3p   1p.e./1p.i.PT)

   'They did not remember us.'

e. Third Person Plural Subject   Second Person Singular Object

In Wambule, the third person plural (3p) subject and the second person singular
(2s) object agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-
preterite tense, suffix *'-num-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such
as in the examples (349) and (350). For preterite tense, there is lexically no
change; but functionally understood itself. To make negative, negative marker
'a' is added before the verb root then *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in
(351) and (354).

Non-preterite

349. *a   ticok   un   tum-num-me*

   (3p.SRC   2s   beat-3p   2s.NPT)

   'They beat you.'

350. *a   ticok   un   im-num-me*

   (3p.SRC   2s   remember-3p   2s.NPT)

   'They remember you.

351. *a   ticok   un   a- im-num Ø*

   (3p.SRC   2s   NEG.remember-3p   2s.NPT)

   'They do not remember you.'

Preterite

352. *a   ticok*   *un*   *tum-num-me*

     (3p.SRC   2s   beat-3p   2s.PT)

     'They beat you.'

353. *a   ticok*   *un*   *im-num-me*

     (3p.SRC   2s   remember-3p   2s.PT)

     'They remembered you.'

354. *a   ticok*   *un*   *a- im-num Ø*

     (3p.SRC   2s   NEG.remember-3p   2s.PT)

     'They did not remember you.'

f. Third Person Plural Subject   Second Person Dual Object

In Wambule, the third person plural (3p) subject and the second person dual (2d) object agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-cim-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (355) and (356). For the preterite tense, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. To make negative, negative marker *'a'* is added before the verb root then *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (357) and (360).

Non-preterite

355. *a   ticok*   *un nimpha*   *tum-cim-me*

     (3p.SRC   2d   beat-3p   2d.NPT)

     'They beat you.'

356. *a   ticok*   *un nimpha*   *im-cim-me*

     (3p.SRC   2d   remember-3p   2d.NPT)

     'They remember you.'

357. *a   ticok*   *un nimpha*   *a- im-cim Ø*

     (3p.SRC   2d   NEG.remember-3p   2d.NPT)

     'They do not remember you.'

Preterite

358. *a   ticok*   *un nimpha*   *tum-cim-me*

(3p.SRC   2d   beat-3p   2d.PT)

'They beat you.'

359. *a   ticok*   *un nimpha*   *im-cim-me*

(3p.SRC   2d   remember-3p   2d.PT)

'They remembered you.'

360. *a   ticok*   *un nimpha*   *a- im-cim Ø*

(3p.SRC   2d   NEG.remember-3p   2d.PT)

'They did not remember you.'

g. Third Person Plural Subject   Second Person Plural Object

In Wambule, the third person plural (3p) subject and the second person plural (2p) object agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-nim-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (361) and (362). For preterite tense, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. To make negative, negative marker *'a'* is added before the verb root then *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (363) and (366).

Non-preterite

361. *a   ticok*   *un tico*   *tum-nim-me*

(3p.SRC   2p   beat-3p   2p.NPT)

'They beat you.'

362. *a   ticok*   *un tico*   *im-nim-me*

(3p.SRC   2p   remember-3p   2p.NPT)

'They remember you.'

363. *a   ticok*   *un tico*   *a- im-nim Ø*

(3p.SRC   2p   NEG.remember-3p   2p.NPT)

'They do not remember you.'

Preterite

364. *a ticok*　　　　　*un tico*　　　　　*tum-nim-me*

(3p.SRC　　　　　2p　　　　　beat-3p 2p.PT)

'They beat you.'

365. *a ticok*　　　　　*un tico*　　　　　*im-nim-me*

(3p.SRC　　　　　2p　　　　　remember-3p 2p.PT)

'They remembered you.'

366. *a ticok*　　　　　*un tico*　　　　　*a- im-nim Ø*

(3p.SRC　　　　　2p　　　　　NEG.remember-3p 2p.PT)

'They did not remember you.'

h. Third Person Plural Subject　　Third Person Singular Object

In Wambule, the third person plural (3p) subject and the third person singular (3s) object agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'- im'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (367) and (368). For preterite tense, *'-e'* is added at the end of the suffix as examples in (370) and (371). To make negative, negative marker *'a'* is added before the verb root then *'m'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (369) and (372).

Non-preterite

367. *a ticok*　　　　　*a*　　　　　*tu- im*

(3p.SRC　　　　　3s　　　　　beat-3p 3s.NPT)

'They beat him/her.'

368. *a ticok*　　　　　*a*　　　　　*im- im*

(3p.SRC　　　　　3s　　　　　remember-3p 3s.NPT)

'They remember him/her.'

369. *a ticok*　　　　　*a*　　　　　*a- im- i Ø*

(3p.SRC　　　　　3s　　　　　NEG.remember-3p 3s.NPT)

'They do not remember him/her.'

Preterite

370. a   ticok   a   tu- i-me

      (3p.SRC   3s   beat-3p   3s.PT)

      'They beat him/her.'

371. a   ticok   a   im- i-me

      (3p.SRC   3s   remember-3p   3s.PT)

      'They remembered him/her.'

372. a   ticok   a   a- im- i Ø

      (3p.SRC   3s   NEG.remember-3p   3s.PT)

      'They did not remember him/her.'

i. Third Person Plural Subject   Third Person Dual Object

In Wambule, the third person plural (3p) subject and the third person dual (3d) object agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'-cim-me'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (373) and (374). For preterite tense, there is lexically no change; but functionally understood itself. To make negative, negative marker *'a'* is added before the verb root then *'me'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (375) and (378).

Non-preterite

373. a   ticok   a nimpha   tum-cim-me

      (3p.SRC   3d   beat-3p   3d.NPT)

      'They beat them.'

374. a   ticok   a nimpha   im-cim-me

      (3p.SRC   3d   remember-3p   3d.NPT)

      'They remember them.'

375. a   ticok   a nimpha   a- im-cim Ø

      (3p.SRC   3d   NEG.remember-3p   3d.NPT)

      'They do not remember them.'

Preterite

376. *a   ticok*   *a   nimpha*   *tum-cim-me*

    (3p.SRC   3d   beat-3p   3d.PT)

    'They beat them.'

377. *a   ticok*   *a   nimpha*   *im-cim-me*

    (3p.SRC   3d   remember-3p   3d.PT)

    'They remembered them.'

378. *a   ticok*   *a   nimpha*   *a- im-cim Ø*

    (3p.SRC   3d   NEG.remember-3p   3d.PT)

    'They did not remember them.'

j. Third Person Plural Subject   Third Person Plural Object

In Wambule, the third person plural (3p) subject and the third person plural (3p) object agree with the particular inflections in transitive verbs. For non-preterite tense, suffix *'- im'* is added to the stem of the transitive verbs such as in the examples (379) and (380). For preterite tense, *'-e'* is added at the end of the suffix as examples in (382) and (383). To make negative, negative marker *'a'* is added before the verb root then *'m'* in the suffix is omitted as examples in (381) and (384).

Non-preterite

379. *a   ticok*   *a   tico*   *tup- im*

    (3p.SRC   3p   beat-3p   3p.NPT)

    'They beat them.'

380. *a   ticok*   *a   tico*   *im- im*

    (3p.SRC   3p   remember-3p   3p.NPT)

    'They remember them.'

381. *a   ticok*   *a   tico*   *a- im- i Ø*

    (3p.SRC   3p   NEG.remember-3p   3p.NPT)

    'They do not remember them.'

Preterite

382. *a   ticok   a   tico   tup- i-me*
(3p.SRC   3p   beat-3p   3p.PT)
'They beat them.'

383. *a   ticok   a   tico   im- i-me*
(3p.SRC   3p   remember-3p   3p.PT)
'They remembered them.'

384. *a   ticok   a   tico   a- im- i Ø*
(3p.SRC   3p   NEG.remember-3p   3p.PT)
'They did not remember them.'

Affixes of the Intransitive Verb Conjugation in Terms of Person and Number

A/I	Non-preterite	Preterite
1s	- m a- - u Ø	- me a- - u Ø
1d.i	- -cim a- - -ci Ø	- -ci-me a- - -ci Ø
1d.e	- -cu-kum a- - -cu-ku Ø	- -cu-ku-me a- - -cu-ku Ø
1p.i	-kim a- -ki Ø	-ki-me a- -ki Ø
1p.e	-kum a- -ku Ø	-ku-me a- -ku Ø
2s	-num a- -nu Ø	-nu-me a- -nu Ø
2d	- -cim a- - -ci Ø	- -ci-me a- - -ci Ø
2p	-nim a- -ni Ø	-ni-me a- -ni Ø
3s	-me a- -m Ø	-me a- -m Ø
3d	- -cim a- -ci Ø	- -ci-me a- -ci Ø
3P	-mim a- -mi Ø	-mi-me a- -mi Ø

Table No. 1: Intransitive verbal affixations

Affixes of the Transitive Verb Conjugation in Terms of Person and Number

A/P	1S	1DE	1DI	1PE	1PI	2S	2D	2P	3S	3D	3P
1S						-nim / -ni-me	-ni-cim / -ni-ci-me	-ni-nim / -ni-ni-me	- e / - e	- u-cim-me / - u-cim-me	- um-me / - um-me
1DE						-sa-pu-cu-kum / -sa-pu-cu-ku-me	-sa-pu-cu-kum / -sa-pu-cu-ku-me	-sa-pu-cu-kum / -sa-pu-cu-ku-me		-cu-kum / -cu-ku-me	
1DI										-cim / -ci-me	
1PE						-sa-pu-kum / -sa-pu-ku-me	-sa-pu-kum / -sa-pu-ku-me	-sa-pu-kum / -sa-pu-ku-me		-kum / -ku-me	
1PI										-tim / -ti-me	
2S	-yim / -yi-me	-sa-pa-num / -sa-pa-nu-me		-sa-pa-num / -sa-pa-nu-me					- um / - u-me	- u-cim-me / - u-cim-me	- u-n-me / - u-m-me
2D	-yi-cim / -yi-ci-me	-sa-pu-cim / -sa-pu-ci-me		-sa-pu-cim / -sa-pu-ci-me						-cim / -ci-me	
2P	-yi-yim / -yi-yi-me	-sa-pu-nim / -sa-pu-ni-me		-sa-pu-nim / -sa-pu-ni-me						-nim / -ni-me	
3S	- a-tim / - a-ti-me					-na-tim / -na-ti-me			-tum / -tu-me		-mum-me / -mum-me
3D	- u-cim-me / - u-cim-me	-ki-cim-me / -ki-cim-me	-cim-me / -cim-me	-kim-me / -kim-me		-nu-cim-me / -nu-cim-me	-cim-me / -cim-me	-nim-me / -nim-me	-tu-cim / -tu-ci-me	-cim-me / -cim-me	-tu-cim / -tu-ci-me
3P	- um-me / - um-me					-num-me / -num-me			- im / - i-me		- in / - i-me

Table No. 2: Transitive verbal affixiatons

4.2.2 Wambule Subject-Verb Agreement in Terms of Tense and Aspect

There are two concepts used to describe time and action in verbs *tense* and *aspect*. Verb forms indicate both *the time of the action expressed by the verb* and *the speaker's view of the action in time*. Cowan (2009, p. 350) states that tense in verbs expresses the time that an action occurs in relation to the moment of speaking: *present, past* and *future*. Aspect expresses how the speaker views the action of the verb; for example, bounded and complete action (perfect aspect), incomplete action (progressive/continuous aspect), repeated action (iterative aspect) and regular action (habitual aspect). In Wambule, tense and aspect are expressed through the inflection of the verbs. The subject-verb agreement system In terms of tense and aspect are analysed below.

4.2.2.1 Simple Tenses

In simple present, simple past and simple future tenses, verbs are inflected for tense in the Wambule language. These three tenses are called 'simple' because they do not involve aspect or is sometimes called *zero aspect*. The Wambule subject verb agreement system in terms of the simple tenses is stated below.

I. Simple Present

In Wambule language, the simple present tense is unchanging nature. It conveys immediately factuality. It expresses *state as in (3), habitual action as in (1), universal truth as in (2), fact as in (4), general action* that happens in present time. These are exemplified below.

1. *a   din dinai   so   syatum*
   3s   adv.   np   inf.   (S/he daily catches fish.)
2. *Purba-la-   am   damtum*
   np-DIR-ABL   np   inf.   (The sun rises in the east.)
3. *a   ik   kawa   tim*
   3s   POS   np   aux.   (S/he is our friend.)

4. *dudh   bubjam   dumme*

    np   adj.   aux.   (Milk is white.)

A. First Person Singular Subject

In Wambule language, the first person singular subject agrees with both transitive and intransitive verbs in simple present tense. The first person singular subject 'u ' takes suffix *'- m'* as examples in (5) and (7). But some verbs for example *'jacam'*, 'mwacam' etc. has suffix *'m'* as example in (8).The following table shows the intransitive and transitive verb agreement paradigms for simple present tense of the first person singular subject.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1s	*1s - m/m.NPT*

Table No. 3: Affixes of the first person singular subject-verb in simple present

              tense

5. *u   gl w- m*

    (1s   sleep- m.NPT)   'I sleep.'

6. *u   kudu   a-lw - u*

    (1s   home   NEG.go- u.NPT)   'I do not go home.'

7. *u   carja   klu- m*

    (1s   millet   plant- m.NPT)   'I plant millet. '

8. *u   hepa   jam*

    (1s   rice   eat-m.NPT)   'I eat rice. '

B. First Person Dual Inclusive Subject

First person dual exclsive subject agrees with both intransitive and transitive verbs.*'cum'* suffix is added to the verb root as examples in (9), (10) and (11). The following table shows the intransitive and transitive verb agreement paradigms for simple present tense of the first person dual exclusive subject.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1de	*1de -cum.NPT*

Table No. 4: Affixes of the first person dual exclusive subject-verb in simple
present tense

9. *u*   *carja*   *klum-cum*

   (1de   millet   plant-cum.NPT)   'We plant millet. '

10. *u*   *hepa*   *ju-cum*

   (1de   rice   eat-cum.NPT)   'We plant millet.'

11. *u*   *glw   -cum*

   (1de   sleep-cum.NPT)   'We sleep.'

C. First Person Dual Inclusive Subject

Firt person dual inclusive subject agrees with both intransitive and transitive verbs. First person dual inclusive subject takes *'cim'* suffix as examples in (12) and (13). The following table shows the transitive and intransitive verb agreement paradigms for simple present tenses of the first person dual inclusive subject.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1di	*1di -cim.NPT*

Table No. 5: Affixes of the first person dual inclusive subject-verb in simple
present tense

12. *u*   *carja*   *klum-cim*

   (1di   millet   plant-cim.NPT)   'We plant millet.'

13. *u*   *glw   -cim*

   (1di   sleep-cim.NPT)   'We sleep.'

D. First Person Plural Exclusive Subject

The first person plural exclusive subject agrees with both intransitive and transitive verbs. The first person plural exclusive subject takes *'kum'* suffix as examples in (14) and (15). The following table shows the transitive and

intransitive verb agreement paradigms for simple present tenses of the first person plural exclusive subject.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1pe	*1pe -kum.*NPT

Table No. 6: Affixes of the first person plural exclusive subject-verb in simple present tense

14. *u   carja   klum-kum*

  (1pe   millet   plant-kum.NPT)   'We plant millet.'

15. *u   glw m-kum*

  (1pe   sleep-kum.NPT)   'We sleep.'

E. First Person Plural Exclusive Subject

The first person plural inclusive subject agrees with both intransitive and transitive verbs. The first person plural inclusive subject takes *'kim'* suffix as examples in (16) and (17). The following table shows the transitive and intransitive verb agreement paradigms for simple present tenses of the first person plural inclusive subject.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1pi	*1pi -kim.*NPT

Table No. 7: Affixes of the first person plural inclusive subject-verb in simple present tense

16. *u   carja   klum-kim*

  (1pi   millet   plant-kim.NPT)   'We plant millet.'

17. *u   glw m-kim*

  (1pi   sleep-kim.NPT)   'We sleep.'

F. Second Person Singular Subject

The second person singular subject (2s) agrees with both intransitive and transitive verb. It takes suffix *'num'* after the verb root as examples in (18) and

(19). For question, there is no different structure as in English language in Wambule language. Wambule language is tonal language.To ask question, there is rising tone in verbs as example in (20). The following table shows the subject verb-agreement of the second person singular subject.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2s	2s -num.NPT

Table No. 8: Affixes of the second person singular subject-verb *in simple present tense.*

18. *un   carja   klum-num*
    (2s   millet   plant-num.NPT)   'You plant millet.'
19. *un   glw m-num*
    (2s   sleep-num.NPT)   'You sleep.'
20. *un   glw m-num*
    (2s   sleep-num.NPT)   'Do you sleep?'

G. Second Person Dual Subject

The second person dual subject (2d) agrees with both intransitive and transitive verb. It takes *'cim'* suffix in the verb root as examples in (21) and (22). The following table shows the second person dual subject and verb-agreement in simple present tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2d	2d -cim.NPT

Table No. 9: Affixes of the second person dual subject-verb *in simple present tense*

21. *un   carja   klum-cim*
    (2d   millet   plant-cim.NPT)   'You plant millet.'
22. *un   glw   -cim*
    (2d   sleep-cim.NPT)   'You sleep.'

H. Second Person Plural Subject

The second person plural subject (2p) agrees with both intransitive and transitive verb. Suffix *'nim'* comes after the verb root as examples in (24) and (25). The following table shows the second person plural subject and verb agreement in simple present tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2p	2p -nim.NPT

Table No. 10: Affixes of the second person plural subject-verb *in simple*

   present tense

23. *un*   *carja*   *klum-nim*

   (2p   millet   plant-nim.NPT)   'You plant millet.'

24. *un*   *glw*   *-nim*

   (2p   sleep-nim.NPT)   'You sleep.'

I. Third Person Singular Subject

The third person singular subject (3s) agrees with both intransitive and transitive verb. Suffix taken by verb roots may vary. For example, the suffix *'sum'* in (25) and *'um'* in (26) of transitive verbs are different. And the suffix *'me'* in (27) and *'m'* in (28) in intransitive verbs are not similar. That is why, the third person singular subject verb paradigm is changeable. The following table shows the same conditions in the third person singular subject verb-agreement in simple present tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3s	3s -sum,um,me,m.NPT

Table No. 11: Affixes of the third person singular subject-verb *in simple*

   present tense

25. *a*   *carja*   *klum-sum*

   (3s   millet   plant-sum.NPT)   'S/he plants millet.'

26. *a*   *hepa*   *jo-um*

   (3s   rice   eat-um.NPT)   'S/he eats rice.'

27. *a*   *glw m-me*

     (3s   sleep-me.NPT)   'S/he sleeps.'

28. *a*   *si-m*

     (3s   die-m.NPT)   'S/he dies.'

J. Third Person Dual Subject

The third person dual subject (3d) agrees with both intransitive and transitive verb. Suffix taken by verb roots may vary. For example, the suffix *'su-cim'* in (29) and *'u-cim'* in (30) in transitive verbs are different. The suffix *'mu-cim'* in (31) and *'cim'* in (32) in intransitive verbs are not similar. That is why, the third person dual subject verb paradigm is changeable. The following table shows the same conditions in the third person dual subject verb-agreement in simple present tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3d	3d -su-cim,u-cim,mu-cim,cim.NPT

Table No. 12: Affixes of the third person dual subject-verb *in simple present*

            tense

29. *a*   *carja*   *klum-su-cim*

     (3d   millet   plant-su-cim.NPT)   'They plant millet.'

30. *a*   *hepa*   *jo-u-cim*

     (3d   rice   eat-u-cim.NPT)   'They eat rice.'

31. *a*   *glw   -mu-cim*

     (3d   sleep-mu-cim.NPT)   'They sleep.'

32. *a*   *si -cim*

     (3d   die-cim.NPT)   'They die.'

K. Third Person Plural Subject

The third person plural subject (3p) agrees with both intransitive and transitive verb. Suffix taken by verb roots may vary. For example, the suffix *'mim'* in (33) and *'me'* in (33) in transitive verbs are different. The suffix *'mim'* in (35) and *'me'* in (36) in intransitive verbs are not similar. That is why, the third person

plural subject verb paradigm is changeable. The following table shows the same conditions in the third person plural subject verb-agreement in simple present tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3p	3p -mim.NPT

Table No. 13: Affixes of the third person plural subject-verb *in simple present tense*

33. a   carja   klu-mim

    (3p   millet   plant-mim.NPT)   'They plant millet.'

34. a   hepa   jam-me

    (3p   rice   eat-me.NPT)   'They eat rice.'

35. a   glw -mim

    (3p   sleep-mim.NPT)   'They sleep.'

36. a   sim-me

    (3p   die-me.NPT)   'They die.'

II. Simple Past Tense

Simple past expresses action carried out prior to the time of speaking. The inflection in the verb form makes the simple past tense in Wambule language. On the other hand, time adverbials of the past tense affect the tense. The use of time adverbials needs no change present tense into past tense. Some time adverbials of the past tense are as follows:

Wambule	**English**
na	previously/formerly
nana	just before
nake	already/much before
naiso	yesterday
thaccum/sa i	the day before yesterday
tha-thaccum	three days before
numbo	once, once upon a time, before

Here is a full paradigm of simple past tense of the intransitive verb *glw mcam*
(stem - *glw /glw m-*) 'to sleep' and the transitive verb klumcam (stem-*klu/klum*)
'to plant'.

A. First Person Singular Subject

The first person singular subject (1s) agrees with both intransitive and
transitive verb. It has particular verb inflection in simple past. The suffix *'me'*
comes in both intransitive and transitive verb root as examples in (37) and (38).
The following table shows the subject verb-agreement of the first person
singular subject (1s) in simple past tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1s	1s -me.PT

*Table No. 14: Affixes of the first person singular subject-verb in simple past
tense*

37. *u   carja   klu -me*

   (1s   millet   plant- -me.PT)   'I planted millet.'

38. *u   glw   -me*

   (1s   sleep-   -me.PT)   'I slept.'

B. First Person Dual Exclusive Subject

The first person dual exclusive subject (1de) agrees with both intransitive and
transitive verb. It has particular verb inflection in simple past. The suffix *'-cu-
me'* comes in both intransitive and transitive verb root as examples in (39) and
(40). The following table shows the subject verb-agreement of the first person
dual exclusive subject (1de) in simple past tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1de	1de -cu-me.PT

*Table No. 15: Affixes of the first person dual exclusive subject-verb in simple
past tense*

39. *u   carja   klum-cu-me*

   (1de   millet   plant-cu-me.PT)

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'I planted millet.'

40. *u*   *glw - -cu-me*

(1de   sleep- -cu-me.PT)   'I slept.'

C. First Person Dual Inclusive Subject

The first person dual inclusive subject (1di) agrees with both intransitive and transitive verb. It has particular verb inflection in simple past. The suffix *'-ci-me'* comes in both intransitive and transitive verb root as examples in (41) and (42). The following table shows the subject verb-agreement of the first person dual inclusive subject (1di) in simple past tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1di	*1di -ci-me.PT*

Table No. 16: Affixes of the first person dual inclusive subject-verb in simple past tense

41. *u*   *carja*   *klum-ci-me*

(1di   millet   plant-ci-me.PT)   'I planted millet.'

42. *u*   *glaw -ci-me*

(1di   sleep- -ci-me.PT)   'I slept.'

D. First Person Plural Exclusive Subject

The first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) agrees with both intransitive and transitive verb. It has particular verb inflection in simple past. The suffix *'-ku-me'* comes in both intransitive and transitive verb root as examples in (43) and (44). The following table shows the subject verb-agreement of the first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) in simple past tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1pe	*1pe -ku-me.PT*

Table No. 17: Affixes of the first person plural exclusive subject-verb in simple past tense

43. *u*   *carja*   *klum-ku-me*

(1pe   millet   plant-ku-me.PT)   'I planted millet.'

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44. *u   glw m-ku-me*

   (1pe   sleep-ku-me.PT)   'I slept.'

E. First Person Plural Inclusive Subject

The first person plural exclusive subject (1pi) agrees with both intransitive and transitive verb. It has particular verb inflection in simple past. The suffix *'-ki-me'* comes in both intransitive and transitive verb root as examples in (45) and (46). The following table shows the subject verb-agreement of the first person plural inclusive subject (1pi) in simple past tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1pi	*1pi -ki-me.PT*

Table No. 18: Affixes of the first person plural inclusive subject-verb in simple
              tense

45. *u   carja   klum-ki-me*

   (1pi   millet   plant-ki-me.PT)   'I planted millet.'

46. *u   glw m-ki-me*

   (1pi   sleep-ki-me.PT)   'I slept.'

F. Second Person Singular Subject

The second person singular subject (*2s*) agrees with both intransitive and transitive verb. It has particular verb inflection in simple past. The suffix *'-nu-me'* comes in both intransitive and transitive verb root as examples in (47) and (48). The following table shows the subject verb-agreement of the second person singular subject (*2s*) in simple past tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2s	*2s -nu-me.PT*

Table No. 19: Affixes of the second person singular subject-verb in simple
              tense

47. *un   carja   klum-nu-me*

   (2s   millet   plant-nu-me.PT)   'You planted millet.'

48. *un   glw m-nu-me*

(2s   sleep-nu-me.PT)   'You slept.'

G. Second Person Dual Subject

The second person dual subject (*2d*) agrees with both intransitive and transitive verb. It has particular verb inflection in simple past. The suffix *'-ci-me'* comes in both intransitive and transitive verb root as examples in (49) and (50). The following table shows the subject verb-agreement of the second person dual subject (*2d*) in simple past tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2d	2d -ci-me PT

Table No. 20: Affixes of the second person dual subject-verb in simple past
tense

49. *un   carja   klum-ci-me*

   (2d   millet   plant-ci-me.PT)   'You planted millet.'

50. *un   glw   -ci-me*

   (2d   sleep- -ci-me.PT)   'You slept.'

H. Second Person Plural Subject

The second person plural subject (*2p*) agrees with both intransitive and transitive verb. It has particular verb inflection in simple past. The suffix *'-ni-me'* comes in both intransitive and transitive verb root as examples in (51) and (52). The following table shows the subject verb-agreement of the second person plural subject (*2p*) in simple past tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2p	2p -ni-me.PT

Table No. 21: Affixes of the second person plural subject-verb in simple past
tense

51. *un   carja   klum-ni-me*

   (2p   millet   plant-ni-me.PT)   'You planted millet.'

52. *un   glw m-ni-me*

   (2p   sleep-ni-me.PT)   'You slept.'

I. Third Person Singular Subject

The third person singular subject (3s) agrees with both intransitive and transitive verb. It has particular verb inflection in simple past. The suffix *'-u-me'* comes in transitive verb root as example in (53). There occurs a morpheme between the verb root and suffix *'u-me'*. In case of intransitive verb, suffix 'me' comes in the verb root as example in (54). The following table shows the subject verb-agreement of the third person singular subject (3s) in simple past tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3s	3s -u-me/me.PT

Table No. 22: Affixes of the third person singular subject-verb in simple past tense

53. *a*   *carja*   *klum-su-me*

   (3s   millet   plant -me.PT)   'S/he planted millet.'

54. *a*   *glw m-me*

   (3s   sleep-me.PT)   'S/he slept.'

J. Third Person Dual Subject

The third person dual subject (3d) agrees with both intransitive and transitive verb. It has particular verb inflection in simple past. The suffix *'-u-ci-me'* comes in transitive verb root as example in (55). There occurs a morpheme between the verb root and suffix *'u-me'*. In case of intransitive verb, suffix *'ci-me'* comes in the verb root as example in (56). The following table shows the subject verb-agreement of the third person dual subject (3d) in simple past tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3d	3d -u-ci-me/ci-me.PT

Table No.23: Affixes of the third person dual subject-verb in simple past tense

55. *a*   *carja*   *klum-su-ci-me*

   (3d   millet   plant-u-ci-me.PT)

'They planted millet.'

56. *a   glw   -ci-me*

   (3d   sleep-ci -me.PT)   'They slept.'

K. Third Person Plural Subject

The third person plural subject (3p) agrees with both intransitive and transitive verb. It has particular verb inflection in simple past. The suffix *'-mi-me'* comes in the verb root both in intransitive verb and transitive verb root as example in (57) and (58). In case of past time adverbial used in the sentence needs no change present verb form into past as examples in (59) and (60).The following table shows the subject verb-agreement of the third person plural subject (3p) in simple past tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3p	*3p -mi-me.PT*

Table No. 24: Affixes of the third person plural subject-verb in simple past tense

57. *a   carja   klu-mi-me*

   (3p   millet   plant-mi-me.PT)   'They planted millet.'

58. *a   glw -mi-me*

   (3p   sleep-mi -me.PT)   'They slept.'

59. *a   saiso   carja   klu-mim*

   (3p   adv.   millet   plant-mim.NPT)

   'Yesterday, they planted millet.

60. *a   thaccum   din bhari   glw -mim*

   (3p   adv.   whole day   sleep-mim.NPT)

   'The day before yesterday, they slept the whole day.

III Simple Future Tense

Action that will occur at some time in the future can be expressed in future tense. In Wambule, simple future tense can be expressed in two ways: using ACT (marker of the active verbal adjective) *'co'* and using future time

adverbials.While using future time adverbials, form of the sentence is same as in simple present tense.Some of the future time adverbials are as follows:

Future time adverbials in Wambule	In English
mat/tyamat/mattalo/mattol/ ʌn	later, a moment later
nautha	back, behind, later
disna	tomorrow
nusso	the following day
nathoce/nathod	next year

A. Simple Future Tense with Time Adverbials

All sorts of subjects with future adverbials agree with the simple present verb inflection as examples in (61) and (62). In figure, these sentences look like simple present tense but functionally they are simple future tense.

61. *u   disna   carja   klu- m*

    (1s   adv.   millet   plant- m.NPT)

    'Tomorrow I will plant millet.'

62. *u   ʌn   glaw- m*

    (1s   adv.   sleep- m.NPT)

    'I will sleep later.'

B. First Person Singular Subject

First person singular subject (1s) agrees with particular verb inflection. This tense takes two verbs: main verb and auxiliary verb. *'co'* is the marker of the active verbal adjective (ACT). It functions of 'will' in English. It is added in the main verb root. The second verb is auxiliary which subject inflects. The following table shows the first person singular subject (1s) verb agreement inflection of simple present tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1s	*1s -ACT- - m.NPT*

Table No. 25: Affixes of the first person singular subject-verb in simple future
*   tense*

63. *u   carja   klum-co   ba- m*

    (1s   millet   plant.ACT   be/sit- m.NPT)

'I will plant millet.'

64. *u*   *glw m-co*   *ba- m*

    (1s   sleep.ACT   be/sit- m.NPT   'I will sleep.'

C. First Person Dual Exclusive Subject

The first person dual exclusive subject (1de) agrees with particular verb inflection. This tense takes two verbs: main verb and auxiliary verb. *'co'* comes after the main verb root. The second verb is auxiliary which subject inflects. The following table shows the first person dual exclusive subject (1de) auxiliary verb inflection in simple future tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1de	*1de -ACT- - -cum.NPT*

Table No. 26: Affixes of the first person dual exclusive subject-verb in simple

              future   tense

65. *u*   *carja*   *klum-co*   *ba- -cum*

    (1de   millet   plant.ACT   be/sit- -cum.NPT)

    'We will plant millet.'

66. *u*   *glw m-co*   *ba- -cum*

    (1de   sleep.ACT   be/sit- -cum.NPT)

    'We will sleep.'

D. First Person Dual Inclusive Subject

The first person dual inclusive subject (1di) agrees with particular verb inflection. This tense takes two verbs: main verb and auxiliary verb. *'co'* comes after the main verb root. The second verb is auxiliary which subject inflects. The following table shows the first person dual inclusive subject (1di) and auxiliary verb inflection in simple future tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1di	*1di -ACT- - -cim.NPT*

Table No. 27: Affixes of the first person dual inclusive subject-verb in simple

              future tense

67. *u*   *carja*   *klum-co*   *ba -cim*

    (1di   millet   plant.ACT   be/sit- -cim.NPT)

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'We will plant millet.'

68. *u   glw m-co   ba -cim*

   (1di   sleep.ACT   be/sit-   -cim.NPT)   'We will sleep.'

E. First Person Plural Exclusive Subject

The first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) agrees with particular verb inflection. This tense takes two verbs: main verb and auxiliary verb. *'co'* comes after the main verb root. The second verb is auxiliary which subject inflects. The following table shows the first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) and auxiliary verb inflection in simple future tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1pe	*1pe -ACT- -kum.NPT*

Table No. 28: Affixes of the first person plural exclusive subject-verb in simple future tense

69. *u   carja   klum-co   ba-kum*

   (1pe   millet   plant.ACT   be/sit-kum.NPT)

   'We will plant millet.'

70. *u   glw m-co   ba-kum*

   (1pe   sleep.ACT   be/sit-kum.NPT)

   'We will sleep.'

F. First Person Plural Inclusive Subject

The first person plural inclusive subject (1pe) agrees with particular verb inflection. This tense takes two verbs: main verb and auxiliary verb. *'co'* comes after the main verb root. The second verb is auxiliary which subject inflects. The following table shows the first person plural inclusive subject (1pi) and auxiliary verb inflection in simple future tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1pi	*1pi -ACT- -kim.NPT*

Table No. 29: Affixes of the first person plural inclusive subject-verb in simple future tense

71. *u   carja   klum-co   ba-kim*

   (1pi   millet   plant.ACT   be/sit-kim.NPT)

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'We will plant millet.'

72. *u   glw m-co   ba-kim*

(1pi   sleep.ACT   be/sit-kim.NPT)   'We will sleep.'

G. Second Person Singular Subject

The second person singular subject (2s) agrees with particular verb inflection.
This tense takes two verbs: main verb and auxiliary verb. *'co'* comes after the
main verb root. The second verb is auxiliary which subject inflects. The
following table shows the second person singular subject (2s) and auxiliary
verb inflection in simple future tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2s	*2s -ACT- -num.NPT*

Table No. 30: Affixes of the second person singular subject-verb in simple
                future tense

73. *un   carja   klum-co   ba-num*

(2s   millet   plant.ACT   be/sit-num.NPT)

'You will plant millet.'

74. *un   glw m-co   ba-num*

(2s   sleep.ACT   be/sit-num.NPT)

'You will sleep.'

H. Second Person Dual Subject

The second person dual subject (2d) agrees with particular verb inflection. This
tense takes two verbs: main verb and auxiliary verb. *'co'* comes after the main
verb root. The second verb is auxiliary which subject inflects. The following
table shows the second person dual subject (2d) and auxiliary verb inflection in
simple future tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2d	*2d -ACT- - -cim.NPT*

Table No. 31: Affixes of the second person dual subject-verb in simple future
                tense

75. *un   carja   klum-co   ba- -cim*

(2d   millet   plant.ACT   be/sit- -cim.NPT)

'You will plant millet.'

76. *un   glw m-co   ba -cim*

   (2d   sleep.ACT   be/sit- -cim.NPT)

   'You will sleep.'

I. Second Person Plural Subject

The second person plural subject (2p) agrees with particular verb inflection. This tense takes two verbs: main verb and auxiliary verb. *'co'* comes after the main verb root. The second verb is auxiliary which subject inflects. The following table shows the second person plural subject (2p) and auxiliary verb inflection in simple future tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2p	*2p -ACT- -nim.NPT*

Table No. 32: Affixes of the second person plural subject-verb in simple future
tense

77. *un   carja   klum-co   ba-nim*

   (2p   millet   plant.ACT   be/sit-nim.NPT)

   'You will plant millet.'

78. *un   glw m-co   ba-nim*

   (2p   sleep.ACT   be/sit-nim.NPT)

   'You will sleep.'

J. Third Person Singular Subject

The third person singular subject (3s) agrees with particular verb inflection. This tense takes two verbs: main verb and auxiliary verb. *'co'* comes after the main verb root. The second verb is auxiliary which subject inflects. The following table shows the third person singular subject (3s) and auxiliary verb inflection in simple future tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3s	*3s -ACT- -m.NPT*

Table No. 33: Affixes of the third person singular subject-verb in simple future
tense

79. *a   carja   klum-co   ba-m*

(3s   millet   plant.ACT   be/sit-m.NPT)

'S/he will plant millet.'

80. a   glw m-co   ba-m

(3s   sleep.ACT   be/sit-m.NPT)   'S/he will sleep.'

K. Third Person Dual Subject

The third person dual subject (3d) agrees with particular verb inflection. This tense takes two verbs: main verb and auxiliary verb. 'co' comes after the main verb root. The second verb is auxiliary which subject inflects. The following table shows the third person dual subject (3d) and auxiliary verb inflection in simple future tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3d	*3d -ACT- - -cim.NPT*

Table No. 34: Affixes of the third person dual subject-verb in simple future

tense

81. a   carja   klum-co   ba- -cim

(3d   millet   plant.ACT   be/sit-   -cim.NPT)

'They will plant millet.'

82. a   glw m-co   ba- -cim

(3d   sleep.ACT   be/sit-   -cim.NPT)

'They will sleep.'

L. Third Person Plural Subject

The third person plural subject (3p) agrees with particular verb inflection. This tense takes two verbs: main verb and auxiliary verb. *'co'* comes after the main verb root. The second verb is auxiliary which subject inflects. The following table shows the third person plural subject (3p) and auxiliary verb inflection in simple future tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3p	*3p -ACT- -me.NPT*

Table No. 35: Affixes of the third person plural subject-verb in simple future

tense

83. a   carja   klum-co   bam-me

(3p   millet   plant.ACT   be/sit-me.NPT)

'They will plant millet.'

84. a   glw m-co   bam-me

(3p   sleep.ACT   be/sit-me.NPT)

'They will sleep.'

4.2.2.2 Continuous Aspects

Continuous aspect is also known as progressive aspect. It expresses ongoing action at different times: *present, past* and *future*. The Wambule subject-verb agreement system in term of the continuous aspect is stated below.

I. Present Continuous Tense

The present continuous or present progressive tense expresses the ongoing action at the time of speaking. The Wambule language has *'mang'* 'time adverbial for present continuous tense.The continuous tense takes two kinds of verbs: main verb and auxiliary verb. *'sang'* is the marker of the simultaneous gerund. It comes along with the main verb. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb 'bakcam'. This system is analyzed below.

Here is a full paradigm of present continuous/progressive tense of the intransitive verb *glw mcam* (stem–*glw m*) 'to sleep' and the transitive verb *klumcam* (stem–*klum*) 'to plant'.

A. First Person Singular Subject

The first person singular subject (1s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense has ' m' suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (85) and (86). Verb root of the main verb takes marker of the simultaneous gerund (SML)–*'sang'*. The following table shows the first person singular subject (1s) verb inflection in present continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1s	*1s -SML- - m.NPT*

Table No. 36: Affixes of the first person singular subject-verb in present

continuous tense

85. *u   carja   klum-sang   ba- m*

(1s   millet   plant-SML   be/sit- m.NPT)

'I am planting millet.'

86. *u   glw m-sang   ba- m*

(1s   sleep.SML   be/sit- m.NPT)   'I am sleeping.'

B. First Person Dual Exclusive Subject

The first person dual exclusive subject (1de) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense has ' -*cum*' suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (87) and (88). Verb root of the main verb takes marker of the simultaneous gerund (SML)–'*sang*'. The following table shows the first person dual exclusive subject (1de) verb inflection in present continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1de	*1de -SML- - -cum.NPT*

Table No. 37: Affixes of the first person dual exclusive subject-verb in present

continuous tense

87. *u   carja   klum-sang   ba- -cum*

(1de   millet   plant-SML   be/sit- -cum.NPT)

'We are planting millet.'

88. *u   glw m-sang   ba -cum*

(1de   sleep.SML   be/sit- -cum.NPT)

'We are sleeping.'

C. First Person Dual Inclusive Subject

The first person dual inclusive subject (1di) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense has ' -*cim*' suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (89) and (90). Verb root of the main verb takes marker of the simultaneous gerund (SML)–'*sang*'. The following table shows the first person dual inclusive subject (1di) verb inflection in present continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1di	*1di -SML- - -cim.NPT*

Table No. 38: Affixes of the first person dual inclusive subject-verb in present continuous tense

89. *u   carja   klum-sang   ba- -cim*

   (1di   millet   plant-SML   be/sit-   -cim.NPT)

   'We are planting millet.'

90. *u   glw m-sang   ba- -cim*

   (1di   sleep.SML   be/sit- -cim.NPT)   'We are sleeping.'

D. First Person Plural Exclusive Subject

The irst person plural exclusive subject (1pe) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense has *'kum'* suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (91) and (92). Verb root of the main verb takes marker of the simultaneous gerund (SML)–*'sang'*. The following table shows the first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) verb inflection in present continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1pe	*1pe -SML- -kum.NPT*

Table No. 39: Affixes of the first person plural exclusive subject-verb in present continuous tense

91. *u   carja   klum-sang   ba-kum*

   (1pe   millet   plant-SML   be/sit-kum.NPT)

   'We are planting millet.'

92. *u   glw m-sang   ba-kum*

   (1pe   sleep.SML   be/sit-kum.NPT)

   'We are sleeping.'

E. First Person Plural Inclusive Subject

The first person plural inclusive subject (1pi) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense has *'kim'* suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (93) and (94). Verb root of the main verb takes marker of the simultaneous gerund (SML)–*'sang'*. The following table shows the first person plural inclusive subject (1pi) verb inflection in present continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1pi	*1pi -SML- -kim.NPT*

Table No. 40: *Affixes of the first person plural inclusive subject-verb in present*

continuous tense

93. *u   carja   klum-sang   ba-kim*

   (1pi   millet   plant-SML   be/sit-kim.NPT)

   'We are planting millet.'

94. *u   glw m-sang   ba-kim*

   (1pi   sleep.SML   be/sit-kim.NPT)   'We are sleeping.'

F. Second Person Singular Subject

The second person singular subject (2s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense has *'num'* suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (95) and (96). Verb root of the main verb takes marker of the simultaneous gerund (SML)–*'sang'*. The following table shows the second person singular subject (2s) verb inflection in present continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2s	*2s -SML- -num.NPT*

Table No. 41: *Affixes of the second person singular subject-verb in present*

continuous tense

95. *un   carja   klum-sang   ba-num*

   (2s   millet   plant-SML   be/sit-num.NPT)

   'You are planting millet.'

96. *un   glw m-sang   ba-num*

   (2s   sleep.SML   be/sit-num.NPT)

   'You are sleeping.'

G. Second Person Dual Subject

The second person dual subject (2d) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense has ' *-cim'* suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (97) and (98). Verb root of the main verb takes marker of the simultaneous gerund (SML)–sang. The following table shows the second person dual subject (2d) verb inflection in present continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2d	*2d -SML- - -cim.NPT*

Table No. 42: Affixes of the second person dual subject-verb in present

    continuous tense

97. un carja   klum-sang ba- -cim

 (2d millet   plant-SML be/sit- -cim.NPT)

 'You are planting millet.'

98. un glw m-sang   ba -cim

 (2d sleep.SML   be/sit- -cim.NPT) 'You are sleeping.'

H. Second Person Plural Subject

The second person plural subject (2p) agrees with particular verb inflection.
The subject of this tense has *'nim'* suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (99)
and (100). Verb root of the main verb takes marker of the simultaneous gerund
(SML)–*'sang'*. The following table shows the second person plural subject (2p)
verb inflection in present continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2p	*2p -SML- -nim.NPT*

Table No. 43: Affixes of the second person plural subject-verb in present

    continuous tense

99. un carja   klum-sang ba-nim

 (2p millet   plant-SML be/sit-nim.NPT)

 'You are planting millet.'

100. un glw m-sang   ba-nim

 (2p sleep.SML   be/sit-nim.NPT)

 'You are sleeping.'

I. Third Person Singular Subject

The third person singular subject (3s) agrees with particular verb inflection.
The subject of this tense has *'m'* suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (101)
and (102). Verb root of the main verb takes marker of the simultaneous gerund
(SML)–*'sang'*. The following table shows the third person singular subject (3s)
verb inflection in present continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3s	*3s -SML- -m.NPT*

Table No. 44: Affixes of the third person singular subject-verb in present

continuous tense

101. *a   carja   klum-sang   ba-m*

    (3s   millet   plant-SML   be/sit-m.NPT)

    'S/he is planting millet.'

102. *a   glw m-sang   ba-m*

    (3s   sleep.SML   be/sit-m.NPT)   'S/he is sleeping.'

J. Third Person Dual Subject

The third person dual subject (3d) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense has ' *-cim'* suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (103) and (104). Verb root of the main verb takes marker of the simultaneous gerund (SML)–*'sang'*. The following table shows the third person dual subject (3d) verb inflection in present continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3d	*3d -SML- - -cim.NPT*

Table No. 45: Affixes of the third person dual subject-verb in present

continuous tense

103. *a   carja   klum-sang   ba- -cim*

    (3d   millet   plant-SML   be/sit- -cim.NPT)

    'They are planting millet.'

104. *a   glw m-sang   ba- -cim*

    (3d   sleep.SML   be/sit- -cim.NPT)

    'They are sleeping.'

K. Third Person Plural Subject

The third person plural subject (3p) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense has *'me'* suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (105) and (106). Verb root of the main verb takes marker of the simultaneous gerund (SML)–*'sang'*. The following table shows the third person plural subject (3p) verb inflection in present continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3p	*3p -SML- -me.NPT*

Table No. 46: Affixes of the third person plural subject-verb in present

continuous tense

105.	*a*	*carja*	*klum-sang*	*bam-me*
	(3p	millet	plant-SML	be/sit-me.NPT)

'They are planting millet.'

106.	*a*	*glw m-sang*	*bam-me*
	(3p	sleep.SML	be/sit-me.NPT)

'They are sleeping.'

II. Past Continuous Tense

Past continuous or past progressive tense expresses the ongoing action in the past. The continuous tense takes two kinds of verbs: main verb and auxiliary verb. *'sang'* is the marker of the simultaneous gerund (SML). It comes along with the main verb. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb 'bakcam'. *'mei'* is marker of the factual verbal adjective wchih comes after the auxiliary verb. *'thi'* which means 'was/were' in English is added in the suffix for past continuous tense. This system is analyzed below.

Here is a full paradigm of past continuous/progressive tense of the intransitive verb *glw mcam* (stem–*glw m*) 'to sleep' and the transitive verb *klumcam* (stem–*klum*) 'to plant'.

A. First Person Singular Subject

The first person singular subject (1s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense has ' m' suffix in the auxiliary verb as examples in (107) and (108). The following table shows the first person singular subject (1s) verb inflection in past continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1s	*1s -SML- - m- FCT-was.PT*

Table No. 47: Affixes of the first person singular subject-verb in past

continuous tense

107. u   carja   klum-sang   ba- m-mei   thi

(1s   millet   plant-SML   be/sit- m-FCT   was.PT)

'I was planting millet.'

108. u   glw m-sang   ba- m-mei   thi

(1s   sleep.SML   be/sit- m-FCT   was.PT)

'I was sleeping.'

B. First Person Dual Exclusive Subject

The first person dual exclusive subject (1de) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense has ' -cum' suffix in the auxiliary verb as examples in (109) and (110). The following table shows the first person dual exclusive subject (1de) verb inflection in past continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1de	1de -SML- - m-FCT-were.PT

Table No. 48: Affixes of the first person dual exclusive subject-verb in past
          continuous tense

109. u   carja   klum-sang   ba- -cu-mei   thi

(1de   millet   plant-SML   be/sit- -cu-FCT   were.PT)

'We were planting millet.'

110. u   glw m-sang   ba- -cu-mei   thi

(1de   sleep.SML   be/sit- -cu-FCT   were.PT)

'We were sleeping.'

C. First Person Dual Inclusive Subject

The first person dual inclusive subject (1di) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense has ' -ci' suffix in the auxiliary verb as examples in (111) and (112). The following table shows the first person dual inclusive subject (1di) verb inflection in past continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1di	1di -SML- - -ci-FCT-were.PT

Table No. 49: Affixes of the first person dual inclusive subject-verb in past
          continuous tense

111. u   carja   klum-sang   ba- -ci-mei   thi

(1di   millet   plant-SML   be/sit- -ci-FCT   were.PT)

'We were planting millet.'

112.   *u*   *glw m-sang*   *ba -ci-mei*   *thi*

(1di   sleep.SML   be/sit- -ci-FCT   were.PT)

'We were sleeping.'

D. First Person Plural Exclusive Subject

The first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense has *'ku'* suffix in the auxiliary verb as examples in (113) and (114). The following table shows the first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) verb inflection in past continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1pe	*1pe -SML- -ku-FCT-were.PT*

Table No. 50: Affixes of the first person plural exclusive subject-verb in past
           continuous tense

113.   *u*   *carja*   *klum-sang*   *ba-ku-mei*   *thi*

(1pe   millet   plant-SML   be/sit-ku-FCT   were.PT)

'We were planting millet.'

114.   *u*   *glw m-sang*   *ba-ku-mei*   *thi*

(1pe   sleep.SML   be/sit-ku-FCT   were.PT)

'We were sleeping.'

E. First Person Plural Inclusive Subject

The first person plural inclusive subject (1pi) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense has *'ki'* suffix in the auxiliary verb as examples in (115) and (116). The following table shows the first person plural inclusive subject (1pi) verb inflection in past continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1pi	*1pi -SML- -ki-FCT-were.PT*

Table No. 51: Affixes of the first person plural inclusive subject-verb in past
           continuous tense

115.   *u*   *carja*   *klum-sang*   *ba-ki-mei*   *thi*

(1pi   millet   plant-SML   be/sit-ki-FCT   were.PT)

'We were planting millet.'

116. *u   glw m-sang   ba-ki-mei   thi*

    (1pi   sleep.SML   be/sit-ki-FCT   were.PT)

    'We were sleeping.'

F. Second Person Singular Subject

The second person singular subject (2s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense has *'nu'* suffix in the auxiliary verb as examples in (117) and (118). The following table shows the second person singular subject (2s) verb inflection in past continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2s	*2s -SML- -nu-FCT-were.PT*

Table No. 52: Affixes of the second person singular subject-verb in past
            continuous tense

117. *un   carja   klum-sang   ba-nu-mei   thi*

    (2s   millet   plant-SML   be/sit-nu-FCT   were.PT)

    'You were planting millet.'

118. *un   glw m-sang   ba-nu-mei   thi*

    (2s   sleep.SML   be/sit-nu-FCT   were.PT)

    'You were sleeping.'

G. Second Person Dual Subject

The second person dual subject (2d) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense has *'- -ci'* suffix in the auxiliary verb as examples in (119) and (120). Verb root of the main verb takes marker of the simultaneous gerund (SML)–*'sang'*. The following table shows the second person dual subject (2d) verb inflection in past continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2d	*2d -SML- - -ci-FCT-were.PT*

Table No. 53: Affixes of the second person dual subject-verb in past continuous
            tense

119. *un   carja   klum-sang   ba - -ci-mei   thi*

    (2d   millet   plant-SML   be/sit- -ci-FCT   were.PT)

128

'You were planting millet.'

120. *un   glw m-sang   ba- -ci-mei   thi*

(2d   sleep.SML   be/sit- -ci-FCT   were.PT)

'You were sleeping.'

H. Second Person Plural Subject

The second person plural subject (2p) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense has *'ni'* suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (121) and (122). The following table shows the second person plural subject (2p) verb inflection in past continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2p	*2p -SML- -ni-FCT-were.PT*

Table No. 54: Affixes of the second person plural subject-verb in past continuous tense

121. *un   carja   klum-sang   ba-ni-mei   thi*

(2p   millet   plant-SML   be/sit-ni-FCT   were.PT)

'You were planting millet.'

122. *un   glw m-sang   ba-ni-mei   thi*

(2p   sleep.SML   be/sit-ni-FCT   were.PT)

'You were sleeping.'

I. Third Person Singular Subject

The third person singular subject (3s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense has zero *'Ø'* suffix in the auxiliary verb as examples in (123) and (124. The following table shows the third person singular subject (3s) verb inflection in past continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3s	*3s -SML- -Ø-FCT-was.PT*

Table No. 55: Affixes of the third person singular subject-verb in past continuous tense

123. *a   carja   klum-sang   ba-mei   thi*

(3s   millet   plant-SML   be/sit-FCT   was.PT)

'S/he was planting millet.'

124. *a*   *glw m-sang*   *ba-mei*   *thi*

        (3s   sleep.SML   be/sit-FCT   was.PT)

        'S/he was sleeping.'

J. Third Person Dual Subject

The third person dual subject (3d) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense has ' *-ci*' suffix in the auxiliary verb as examples in (125) and (126). The following table shows the third person dual subject (3d) verb inflection in past continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3d	*3d -SML- - -ci-FCT-were.PT*

Table No. 56: Affixes of the third person dual subject-verb in past continuous
          tense

125. *a*   *carja*   *klum-sang*   *ba- -ci-mei*   *thi*

        (3d   millet   plant-SML   be/sit- -ci-FCT   were.PT)

        'They were planting millet.'

126. *a*   *glw m-sang*   *ba- -ci-mei*   *thi*

        (3d   sleep.SML   be/sit- -ci-FCT   were.PT)

        'They were sleeping.'

K. Third Person Plural Subject

The third person plural subject (3p) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense has *'-m'* suffix in the auxiliary verb as examples in (127) and (128). The following table shows the third person plural subject (3p) verb inflection in past continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3p	*3p -SML- -m-FCT-were.PT*

Table No. 57: Affixes of the third person plural subject-verb in past continuous
          tense

127. *a*   *carja*   *klum-sang*   *ba-m-mei*   *thi*

        (3p   millet   plant-SML   be/sit-m-FCT   were.PT)

        'They were planting millet.'

128. *a*   *glw m-sang*   *ba-m-mei*   *thi*

(3p   sleep.SML   be/sit-m-FCT   were.PT)

'They were sleeping.'

III. Future Continuous Tense

The future continuous or future progressive tense basically expresses the ongoing action in the future. This tense also takes one main verb. There occurs one auxiliary twice: *'bak-co'* and *'bakcam'*. *'bak-co'* refers to future. The subject inflects the auxiliary bakcam. The verb root of the main verb takes *'sang'*, marker of the simultaneous gerund (SML).

Here is a full paradigm of future continuous/progressive tense of the intransitive verb *glw mcam* (stem–glw m) 'to sleep' and the transitive verb *klumcam* (stem–klum) 'to plant'.

A. First Person Singular Subject

The first person singular subject (1s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense takes ' m' suffix in the auxiliary verb as examples in (129) and (130). The following table shows the first person singular subject (1s) verb inflection in future continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1s	*1s -SML- -co- - m.NPT*

Table No.58: Affixes of the first person singular subject-verb in future
             continuous tense

129. u   carja   klum-sang   bak-co   ba- m
       (1s   millet   plant-SML   be/sit.ACT   be/sit- m.NPT)
       'I will be planting millet.'

130. u   glw m-sang   bak-co   ba- m
       (1s   sleep.SML   be/sit.ACT   be/sit- m.NPT)
       'I will be sleeping.'

B. First Person Dual Exclusive Subject

The first person dual exclusive subject (1de) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense takes ' *-cum'* suffix in the auxiliary verb as examples in (131) and (132). The following table shows the first person dual exclusive subject (1de) verb inflection in future continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1de	*1de -SML- -co- - -cum.NPT*

Table No. 59: Affixes of the first person dual exclusive subject-verb in future
        continuous tense

131. *u   carja   klum-sang   bak-co   ba- -cum*
      (1de   millet   plant-SML   be/sit.ACT   be/sit- -cum.NPT)
      'We will be planting millet.'

132. *u   glw m-sang   bak-co   ba -cum*
      (1de   sleep.SML   be/sit.ACT   be/sit- -cum.NPT)
      'We will be sleeping.'

C. First Person Dual Inclusive Subject

The first person dual inclusive subject (1di) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense takes ' *-cim'* suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (133) and (134). The following table shows the first person dual inclusive subject (1di) verb inflection in future continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1di	*1di -SML- -co- - -cim.NPT*

Table NO. 60: Affixes of the first person dual inclusive subject-verb in future
        continuous tense

133. *u   carja   klum-sang   bak-co   ba- -cim*
      (1di   millet   plant-SML   be/sit.ACT   be/sit- -cim.NPT)
      'We will be planting millet.'

134. *u   glw m-sang   bak-co   ba- -cim*
      (1di   sleep.SML   be/sit.ACT   be/sit- -cim.NPT)

'We will be sleeping.'

D. First Person Plural Exclusive Subject

The first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense takes *'kum'* suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (135) and (136). The following table shows the first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) verb inflection in future continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1pe	*1de -SML- -co- -kum.NPT*

Table No. 61: Affixes of the first person plural exclusive subject-verb in future continuous tense

135. *u   carja   klum-sang   bak-co   ba-kum*

(1pe   millet   plant-SML   be/sit.ACT   be/sit-kum.NPT)

'We will be planting millet.'

136. *u   glw m-sang   bak-co   ba-kum*

(1pe   sleep.SML   be/sit-ACT   be/sit-kum.NPT)

'We will be sleeping.'

E. First Person Plural Inclusive Subject

The first person plural inclusive subject (1pi) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense takes *'kim'* suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (137) and (138). The following table shows the first person plural inclusive subject (1pi) verb inflection in future continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1pi	*1di -SML- -co- -kim.NPT*

Table No. 62: Affixes of the first person plural inclusive subject-verb in future continuous tense

137. *u   carja   klum-sang   bak-co   ba-kim*

(1pi   millet   plant-SML   be/sit-ACT   be/sit-kim.NPT)

'We will be planting millet.'

138. *u   glw m-sang   bak-co   ba-kim*

(1pi   sleep.SML   be/sit-ACT   be/sit-kim.NPT)

'We will be sleeping.'

F. Second Person Singular Subject

The second person singular subject (2s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense takes *'num'* suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (139) and (140). The following table shows the second person singular subject (2s) verb inflection in future continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2s	*2s -SML- -co- -num.NPT*

Table No. 63: Affixes of the second person singular subject-verb in future continuous tense

139. *un   carja   klum-sang   bak-co   ba-num*

      (2s   millet   plant-SML   be/sit-ACT   be/sit-num.NPT)

      'You will be planting millet.'

140. *un   glw m-sang   bak-co   ba-num*

      (2s   sleep.SML   be/sit-ACT   be/sit-num.NPT)

      'You will be sleeping.'

G. Second Person Dual Subject

The second person dual subject (2d) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense takes ' *-cim'* suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (141) and (142). The following table shows the second person dual subject (2d) verb inflection in future continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2d	*2d -SML- -co- - -cim.NPT*

Table No. 64: Affixes of the second person dual subject-verb in future continuous tense

141. *un   carja   klum-sang   bak-co   ba- -cim*

      (2d   millet   plant-SML   be/sit-ACT   be/sit- -cim.NPT)

      'You will be planting millet.'

142. *un*   *glw m-sang*   *bak-co*   *ba -cim*

(2d   sleep.SML   be/sit-ACT   be/sit- -cim.NPT)

'You will be sleeping.'

H. Second Person Plural Subject

The second person plural subject (2p) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense takes *'nim'* suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (143) and (144). The following table shows the second person plural subject (2p) verb inflection in future continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2p	*2p -SML- -co- -nim.NPT*

Table No. 65: Affixes of the second person plural subject-verb in future
continuous tense

143. *un*   *carja*   *klum-sang*   *bak-co*   *ba-nim*

(2p   millet   plant-SML   be/sit-ACT   be/sit-nim.NPT)

'You will be planting millet.'

144. *un*   *glw m-sang*   *bak-co*   *ba-nim*

(2p   sleep.SML   be/sit-ACT   be/sit-nim.NPT)

'You will be sleeping.'

I. Third Person Singular Subject

The third person singular subject (3s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense takes *'m'* suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (145) and (146). The following table shows the third person singular subject (3s) verb inflection in future continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3s	*3s -SML- -co- -m.NPT*

Table No. 66: Affixes of the third person singular subject-verb in future
continuous tense

145. *a*   *carja*   *klum-sang*   *bak-co*   *ba-m*

(3s   millet   plant-SML   be/sit-ACT   be/sit-m.NPT)

'S/he will be planting millet.'

146. *a   glw m-sang bak-co   ba-m*

      (3s   sleep.SML   be/sit-ACT   be/sit-m.NPT) 'S/he will be sleeping.'

J. Third Person Dual Subject

The third person dual subject (3d) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense takes ' -cim' suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (147) and (148). The following table shows the third person dual subject (3d) verb inflection in future continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3d	*3d -SML- -co- - -cim.NPT*

Table No. 67: Affixes of the third person dual subject-verb in future continuous tense

147. *a   carja   klum-sang   bak-co   ba- -cim*

      (3d   millet   plant-SML   be/sit-ACT   be/sit- -cim.NPT)

      'They will be planting millet.'

148. *a   glw m-sang   bak-co   ba- -cim*

      (3d   sleep.SML   be/sit-ACT   be/sit- -cim.NPT)

      'They will be sleeping.'

K. Third Person Plural Subject

The third person plural subject (3p) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject of this tense takes *'mim'* suffix in auxiliary verb as examples in (149) and (150). The following table shows the third person plural subject (3p) verb inflection in future continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3p	*3p -SML- -co- -mim.NPT*

Table No. 68: Affixes of the third person plural subject-verb in future continuous tense

149. *a   carja   klum-sang   bak-co   ba-mim*

      (3p   millet   plant-SML   be/sit-ACT   be/sit-mim.NPT)

'They will be planting millet.'

150. *a   glw m-sang bak-co   ba-mim*

(3p   sleep.SML   be/sit-ACT   be/sit-mim.NPT)   'They will be sleeping.'

4.2.2.3 Perfect Aspects

Perfect aspect describes the action that has been completed. Three tenses formed by the combination of time and perfect aspect have present, past, and future perfect. The subject of the three tenses inflect verb in Wambule language.

I. Present Perfect Tense

Generally, present perfect tense expresses a recently completed action. The subject of present perfect tense takes two verbs: main verb and auxiliary verb. The subject inflects the main verb then *'mei'* marker of the factual verbal adjective (FCT) occurs after it. The auxiliary verb   *'bam'* occurs with all person and numbers in this tense. Here, the auxiliary verb   *'bam'* means 'am/is/are'.

Here is a full paradigm of present perfect tense of the auxiliary verb *klumcam* (stem – */klum/klu*) 'to finish/complete' and *glw mcam (*stem –*glw /glw m/glw)* 'to sleep.

A. First Person Singular Subject

The first person singular subject (1s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the main verb from which ' ' suffix occurs then *'mei'* is added with it as examples in (151) and (152). The following table shows the first person singular subject (1s) verb inflection in present perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1s	*1s - - FCT-am.NPT*

Table No. 69: Affixes of the first person singular subject-verb in present perfect tense

151. *u   carja   klu- -mei   bam*

(1s   millet   plant- -FCT   am.NPT)   'I have planted millet.'

152. *u*   *glw - -mei*   *bam*

(1s   sleep- -FCT   am.NPT)   'I have slept. '

B. First Person Dual Exclusive Subject

The first person dual exclusive subject (1de) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the main verb from which *'cu'* suffix occurs then *'mei'* is added with it as examples in (153) and (154). The following table shows the first person dual exclusive subject (1p) verb inflection in present perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1de	*1de -cu-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 70: Affixes of the first person dal exclusive subject-verb in present perfect tense

153. *u*   *carja*   *klum-cu-mei*   *bam*

(1de   millet   plant-cu-FCT   are.NPT)

'We have planted millet.'

154. *u*   *glw -cu-mei*   *bam*

(1de   sleep-cu-FCT   are.NPT)

'We have slept.'

C. First Person Dual Inclusive Subject

The first person dual inclusive subject (1di) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the main verb from which *'ci'* suffix occurs then *'mei'* is added with it as examples in (155) and (156). The following table shows the first person dual inclusive subject (1di) verb inflection in present perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1di	*1di -ci-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 71: Affixes of the first person dual inclusive subject-verb in present perfect tense

155. *u*   *carja*   *klum-ci-mei*   *bam*

(1di   millet   plant-ci-FCT   are.NPT)   'We have planted millet.'

156.   *u*   *glw -ci-mei*   *bam*

       (1di   sleep-ci-FCT   are.NPT)   'We have slept.'

D. First Person Plural Exclusive Subject

The first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the main verb from which *'ku'* suffix occurs then *'mei'* is added with it as examples in (157) and (158). The following table shows the first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) verb inflection in present perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1pe	*1pe -ku-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 72: Affixes of the first person plural exclusive subject-verb in present perfect tense

157.   *u*   *carja*   *klum-ku-mei bam*

       (1pe   millet   plant-ku-FCT   are.NPT)

       'We have planted millet.'

158.   *u*   *glw m-ku-mei*   *bam*

       (1pe   sleep-ku-FCT   are.NPT)

       'We have slept.'

E. First Person Plural Inclusive Subject

The first person plural inclusive subject (1pi) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the main verb from which *'ki'* suffix occurs then *'mei'* is added with it as examples in (159) and (160). The following table shows the first person plural inclusive subject (1pi) verb inflection in present perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1pi	*1pi -ki-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 73: Affixes of the first person plural inclusive subject-verb in present perfect tense

159. *u*   *carja*   *klum-ki-mei*   *bam*

(1pi   millet   plant-ki-FCT   are.NPT)

'We have planted millet.'

160. *u*   *glw m-ki-mei*   *bam*

(1pi   sleep-ki-FCT   are.NPT)

'We have slept.'

F. Second Person Singular Subject

The second person singular subject (2s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the main verb from which *'nu'* suffix occurs then *'mei'* is added with it as examples in (161) and (162). The following table shows the second person singular subject (2s) verb inflection in present perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2s	*2s -nu-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 74: Affixes of the second person singular subject-verb in present perfect tense

161. *un*   *carja*   *klum-nu-mei*   *bam*

(2s   millet   plant-nu-FCTare.NPT)

'You have planted millet.'

162. *un*   *glw m-nu-mei*   *bam*

(2s   sleep-nu-FCT   are.NPT)

'You have slept.'

G. Second Person Dual Subject

The second person dual subject (2d) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the main verb from which *'ci'* suffix occurs then *'mei'* is added with it as examples in (163) and (164). The following table shows the second person dual subject (2d) verb inflection in present perfect tense.

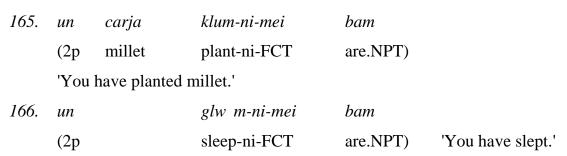| Subject	Verb conjugation
2d	*2d -ci-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 75: Affixes of the second person dual subject-verb in present perfect
tense

163.   un   carja   klum-ci-mei   bam

(2d   millet   plant-ci-FCT   are.NPT)   'You have planted millet.'

164.   un   glw   -ci-mei   bam

(2d   sleep-ci-FCT   are.NPT)   'You have slept.'

H. Second Person Plural Subject

The second person plural subject (2p) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the main verb from which *'ni'* suffix occurs then *'mei'* is added with it as examples in (165) and (166). The following table shows the second person plural subject (2p) verb inflection in present perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2p	*2d -ni-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No.76: Affixes of the second person plural subject-verb in present perfect
tense

165.   un   carja   klum-ni-mei   bam

(2p   millet   plant-ni-FCT   are.NPT)

'You have planted millet.'

166.   un   glw m-ni-mei   bam

(2p   sleep-ni-FCT   are.NPT)   'You have slept.'

I. Third Person Singular Subject

The third person singular subject (3s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the main verb from which *'su'* or *'m'* suffix occurs then 'mei' is added with it as examples in (167) and (168). The following table shows the third person singular subject (3s) verb inflection in present perfect tense.
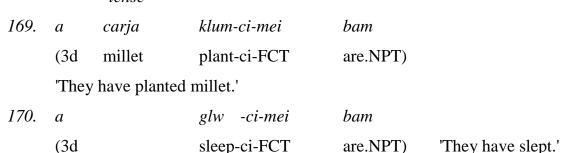
Subject	Verb conjugation
3s	3s -su/m-FCT-is.NPT

Table No. 77: Affixes of the third person singular subject-verb in present
        perfect tense

167. *a   carja   klum-su-mei   bam*
    (3s   millet   plant-su-FCT   is.NPT)
    'S/he has planted millet.'

168. *a   glw -m-mei   bam*
    (3s   sleep-m-FCT   is.NPT)   'S/he has slept.'

J. Third Person Dual Subject

The third person dual subject (3d) agrees with particular verb inflection. The
subject inflects the main verb from which *'ci'* suffix occurs then *'mei'* is added
with it as examples in (169) and (170). The following table shows the third
person dual subject (3d) verb inflection in present perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3d	3d -ci-FCT-are.NPT

Table No. 78: Affixes of the third person dual subject-verb in present perfect
        tense

169. *a   carja   klum-ci-mei   bam*
    (3d   millet   plant-ci-FCT   are.NPT)
    'They have planted millet.'

170. *a   glw   -ci-mei   bam*
    (3d   sleep-ci-FCT   are.NPT)   'They have slept.'

K. Third Person Plural Subject

Third person plural subject (3p) agrees with particular verb inflection. The
subject inflects the main verb from which *'mi'* suffix occurs then *'mei'* is added
with it as examples in (171) and (172). The following table shows the third
person plural subject (3p) verb inflection in present perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3p	*3p -mi-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 79: Affixes of the third person plural subject-verb in present perfect
tense

171. *a   carja   klum-mi-mei   bam*

    (3p   millet   plant-mi-FCT   are.NPT)

    'They have planted millet.'

172. *a   glw -mi-mei   bam*

    (3p   sleep-mi-FCT   are.NPT)

    'They have slept.'

II. Past Perfect Tense

Past perfect expresses a past action completed prior to another event or time in the past. The past perfect verb conjugation varies in relation with the occurrence of the subject in Wambule language. The subject agrees with two verbs: main verb and auxiliary verb. Subject inflects the main verb. *'mei'* is the marker of the factual verbal adjective. It comes after the main verb. Finally, there occurs *'thi'* which means 'was/were'.

Here is a full paradigm of past perfect tense of the auxiliary verb *klumcam* (stem – */klum/klu*) 'to finish/complete' and *glw mcam (*stem –*glw /glw m/glw*) 'to sleep.

A. First Person Singular Subject

The first person singular subject (1s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the main verb from which ' ' suffix occurs then *'mei'* is added with it as examples in (173) and (174). The following table shows the first person singular subject (1s) verb inflection in past perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1s	*1s - -FCT-was.PT*

Table No. 80: Affixes of the first person singular subject-verb in past perfect
tense

173. *u   carja   klum- -mei   thi*

    (1s   millet   plant- -FCT   was.PT)

    'I had planted millet.'

174. *u   glw m- -mei   thi*

    (1s   sleep- -FCT   was.PT)   'I had slept.'

B. First Person Dual Exclusive Subject

The first person dual exclusive subject (1de) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the main verb from which *'cu'* suffix occurs then *'mei'* is added with it as examples in (175) and (176). The following table shows the first person dual exclusive subject (1de) verb inflection in past perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1de	*1de -cu-FCT-were.PT*

Table No. 81: Affixes of the first person dual exclusive subject-verb in past
perfect tense

175. *u   carja   klum-cu-mei   thi*

    (1de   millet   plant-cu-FCT   were.PT)

    'We had planted millet.'

176. *u   glw   -cu-mei   thi*

    (1de   sleep-cu-FCT   were.PT)   'We had slept.'

C. First Person Dual Inclusive Subject

The first person dual inclusive subject (1di) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the main verb from which *'ci'* suffix occurs then *'mei'* is added with it as examples in (177) and (178). The following table

shows the first person dual inclusive subject (1di) verb inflection in past perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1di	*1di -ci-FCT-were.PT*

Table No. 82: Affixes of the first person dual inclusive subject-verb in past

perfect tense

177. *u   carja   klum-ci-mei   thi*

(1di   millet   plant-ci-FCT   were.PT)

'We had planted millet.'

178. *u   glw m-ci-mei   thi*

(1di   sleep-ci-FCT   were.PT)   'We had slept.'

D. First Person Plural Exclusive SubjectT

The first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the main verb from which *'ku'* suffix occurs then *'mei'* is added with it as examples in (179) and (180). The following table shows the first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) verb inflection in past perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1pe	*1pe -ku-FCT-thi.PT*

Table No. 83: Affixes of the first person plural exclusive subject-verb in past

perfect tense

179. *u   carja   klum-ku-mei   thi*

(1pe   millet   plant-ku-FCT   were.PT)

'We had planted millet.'

180. *u   glw m-ku-meit   thi*

(1pe   sleep-ku-FCT   were.PT)   'We had slept.'

E. First Person Plural Inclusive Subject

The first person plural inclusive subject (1pi) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the main verb from which *'ku'* suffix occurs

then *'mei'* is added with it as examples in (181) and (182). The following table shows the first person plural inclusive subject (1pi) verb inflection in past perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1pi	*1pi -ki-FCT-thi.PT*

Table No. 84: Affixes of the first person plural inclusive subject-verb in past perfect tense

181. *u   carja   klum-ki-mei   thi*
      (1pi   millet   plant-ki-FCT   were.PT)
      'We had planted millet.'

182. *u   glw m-ki-mei   thi*
      (1pi   sleep-ki-FCT   were.PT)
      'We had slept.'

G. Second Person Singular Subject

The second person singular subject (2s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the main verb from which 'nu' suffix occurs then 'mei' is added with it as examples in (183) and (184). The following table shows the second person singular subject (2s) verb inflection in past perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2s	*2s -nu-FCT-were.PT*

Table No. 85: Affixes of the second person singular subject-verb in past perfect tense

183. *un   carja   klum-nu-mei   thi*
      (2s   millet   plant.-nu-FCT   were.PT)
      'You had planted millet.'

184. *un   glw m-nu-mei   thi*
      (2s   sleep-nu-FCT   were.PT)   'You had slept.'

H. Second Person Dual Subject

The second person dual subject (2d) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the main verb from which *'ci'* suffix occurs then *'mei'* is added with it as examples in (185) and (186). The following table shows the second person dual subject (2d) verb inflection in past perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2d	2d -ci-FCT-were.PT

Table No. 86: Affixes of the second person dual subject-verb in past perfect
            tense

185. *un   carja   klum-ci-mei   thi*
      (2d   millet   plant-ci-FCT   were.PT)
      'You had planted millet.'

186. *un   glw m-ci-mei   thi*
      (2d   sleep-ci-FCT   were.PT)
      'You had slept.'

I. Second Person Plural Subject

The second person plural subject (2p) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the main verb from which *'ni'* suffix occurs then *'mei'* is added with it as examples in (187) and (188). The following table shows the second person plural subject (2p) verb inflection in past perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2p	2p -ni-FCT-were.PT

Table No. 87: Affixes of the second person plural subject-verb in past perfect
            tense

187. *un   carja   klum-ni-mei   thi*
      (2p   millet   plant-ni-FCT   were.PT)
      'You had planted millet.'

188. *un   glw m-ni-mei   thi*
      (2p   sleep-ni-FCT   were.PT)   'You had slept.'

J. Third Person Singular Subjects

The third person singular subject (3s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the main verb from which *'su'* or *'m'* suffix occurs then *'mei'* is added with it as examples in (189) and (190). The following table shows the third person singular subject (3s) verb inflection in past perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3s	3s -su-FCT-was.PT

Table No. 88: Affixes of the third person singular subject-verb in past perfect tense

189. *a   carja   klum-su-mei   thi*
     (3s   millet   plant-su-FCT   was.PT)
     'S/he had planted millet.'

190. *a   glw m-su-mei   thi*
     (3s   sleep-su-FCT   was.PT)
     'S/he had slept.'

K. Third Person Dual Subjects

Third person dual subject (3d) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the main verb from which *'su-ci'* or *'ci'* suffix occurs then *'mei'* is added with it as examples in (191) and (192). The following table shows the third person dual subject (3d) verb inflection in past perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3d	3d -su-ci/ci-FCT-were.PT

Table No. 89: Affixes of the third person dual subject-verb *in past perfect tense*

191. *a   carja   klum-su-ci-mei   thi*
     (3d   millet   plant-su-ci-FCT   were.PT)
     'They had planted millet.'

192. *a   glw   -ci-mei   thi*
     (3d   sleep-ci-FCT   were.PT)

'They had slept.'

L. Third Person Plural Subjects

The third person plural subject (3p) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the main verb from which *'mi'* suffix occurs then *'mei'* is added with it as examples in (193) and (194). The following table shows the third person plural subject (3p) verb inflection in past perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3p	3p -mi-FCT-were.PT

Table No. 90: Affixes of the third person plural subject-verb in past perfect tense

193. *a   carja   klum-mi-mei   thi*
     (3p   millet   plant-mi-FCT   were.PT)
     'They had planted millet.'

194. *a   glw -mi-mei   thi*
     (3p   sleep-mi-FCT   were.PT)
     'They had slept.'

III. Future Perfect Tense

The future perfect is generally used to express an action that will be completed prior to or by some specified future time. The future perfect verb conjugation varies in relation with the occurrence of the subject in Wambule language. This tense takes one main verb and two auxiliary verbs. The subjects inflect the main verb then *'mei'* comes after it. Same auxiliary *'bakcam'* occurs twice in the sentence. Once it occurs with *'co'* for example *'bakco'*. Another is *'bam'*. This means 'am/is/are.'

A. First Person Singular Subject

The first person singular subject (1s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject takes '- ' suffix in the main verb as examples in (195) and (196). The

following table shows the first person singular subject (1s) verb inflection in future perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1s	*1s - -FCT- -ACT-am.NPT*

Table No. 91: Affixes of the first person singular subject-verb in future perfect
tense

195. *u   disna   carja   klum- -mei bak-co   bam*
(1s   adv.   millet   plant- -FCT be-ACT   am.NPT)
'Tomorrow, I will have planted millet.'

196. *u   disna   ambyala glw m- -mei bak-co   bam*
(1s   adv.   adv.   sleep- -FCT be-ACT   am.NPT)
'Tomorrow, I will have slept at this time.'

B. First Person Dual Exclusive Subject

The first person dual exclusive subject (1de) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject takes *'-cu'* suffix in the main verb as examples in (197) and (198). The following table shows the first person dual exclusive subject (1de) verb inflection in future perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1de	*1de -cu-FCT- -ACT-are.NPT*

Table No. 92: Affixes of the first person dual exclusive subject-verb in future
perfect tense

197. *u   disna carja klum-cu-mei   bak-co   bam*
(1de adv. millet plant-cu-FCT   be-ACT   are.NPT)
'Tomorrow, we will have planted millet.'

198. *u   disna   ambyala glw -cu-mei bak-co   bam*
(1de adv.   adv.   sleep-cu-FCT be-ACT   are.NPT)
'Tomorrow, we will have slept at this time.'

C. First Person Dual Inclusive Subject

The first person dual inclusive subject (1di) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject takes '-ci' suffix in the main verb as examples in (199) and (200). The following table shows the first person dual inclusive subject (1di) verb inflection in future perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1di	1di -ci-FCT- -ACT-are.NPT

Table No. 93: Affixes of the first person dual inclusive subject-verb in future perfect tense

199. u   disna   carja   klum-ci-mei   bak-co   bam
      (1di   adv.   millet   plant-ci-FCT   be-ACT   are.NPT)
      'Tomorrow, we will have planted millet.'

200. u   disna   ambyala   glw -ci-mei   bak-co   bam
      (1di   adv.   adv.   sleep-ci-FCT   be-ACT   are.NPT)
      'Tomorrow, we will have slept at this time.'

D. First Person Plural Exclusive Subject

The first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject takes '-ku' suffix in the main verb as examples in (201) and (202). The following table shows the first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) verb inflection in future perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1pe	1pe -ku-FCT- -ACT-are.NPT

Table No. 94: Affixes of the first person plural exclusive subject-verb in future perfect tense

201. u   disna   carja   klum-ku-meibak-co   bam
      (1pe   adv.   millet   plant-ku-FCT   be-ACT   are.NPT)
      'Tomorrow, we will have planted millet.'

202. u   disna   ambyala   glw m-ku-mei   bak-co   bam
      (1pe   adv.   adv.   sleep-ku-FCT   be-ACT   are.NPT)

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'Tomorrow, we will have slept at this time.'

E. First Person Plural Inclusive Subject

The first person plural inclusive subject (1pi) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject takes *'-ki'* suffix in the main verb as examples in (203) and (204). The following table shows the first person plural inclusive subject (1pi) verb inflection in future perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1pi	1pi -ki-FCT- -ACT-are.NPT

Table No. 95: Affixes of the first person plural inclusive subject-verb in future perfect tense

203. *u   disna   carja   klum-ki-mei   bak-co   bam*
     (1pi   adv.   millet   plant-ki-FCT   be-ACT   are.NPT)
     'Tomorrow, we will have planted millet.'

204. *u   disna   ambyala   glw m-ki-mei   bak-co   bam*
     (1pi   adv.   adv.   sleep-ki-FCT   be-ACT   are.NPT)
     'Tomorrow, we will have slept at this time.'

F. Second Person Singular Subject

The second person singular subject (2s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject takes *'-nu'* suffix in the main verb as examples in (205) and (206). The following table shows the second person singular subject (2s) verb inflection in future perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2s	2s -nu-FCT- -ACT-are.NPT

Table No. 96: Affixes of the second person singular subject-verb in future perfect tense

205. *un   disna   carja   klum-nu-mei   bak-co   bam*
     (2s   adv.   millet   plant-nu-FCT   be-ACT   are.NPT)
     'Tomorrow, you will have planted millet.'

206. *un   disna   ambyala   glw m- nu-mei   bak-co   bam*

(2s   adv.   adv.   sleep-nu-FCT   be-ACT   are.NPT)

'Tomorrow, you will have slept at this time.'

G. Second Person Dual Subject

The second person dual plural subject (2d) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject takes *'-ci'* suffix in the main verb as examples in (207) and (208). The following table shows the second person dual subject (2d) verb inflection in future perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2d	2d -ci-FCT- -ACT-are.NPT

Table No. 97: Affixes of the second person dual subject-verb in future perfect tense.

207. *un   disna   carja   klum-ci-mei   bak-co   bam*
    (2d   adv.   millet   plant-ci-FCT   be-ACT   are.NPT)
    'Tomorrow, you will have planted millet.'

208. *un   disna   ambyala   glw m-ci-mei   bak-co   bam*
    (2d   adv.   adv.   sleep-ci-FCT   be-ACT   are.NPT)
    'Tomorrow, you will have slept at this time.'

H. Second Person Plural Subject

The second person plural subject (2p) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject takes *'-ni'* suffix in the main verb as examples in (209) and (210). The following table shows the second person plural subject (2p) verb inflection in future perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2p	1pi -ni-FCT- -ACT-are.NPT

Table No. 98: Affixes of the second person plural subject-verb in future perfect tense

209. *un   disna   carja   klum- ni-mei   bak-co   bam*
    (2p   adv.   millet   plant-ni-FCT   be-ACT   are.NPT)
    'Tomorrow, you will have planted millet.'

210. un   disna   ambyala   glw m-ni-mei   bak-co   bam

(2p   adv.   adv.   sleep-ni-FCT   be-ACT   are.NPT)

'Tomorrow, you will have slept at this time.'

I. Third Person Singular Subject

The third person singular subject (3s) agrees with particular verb inflection.
The subject takes *'-su'* or *'m'* suffix in the main verb as examples in (211) and
(212). The following table shows the third person singular subject (3s) verb
inflection in future perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3s	*3s -su/m-FCT- -ACT-is.NPT*

Table No. 99: Affixes of the third person singular subject-verb in future perfect
            tense

211. a   disna   carja   klum-su-mei bak-co   bam

(3s   adv.   millet   plant-su-FCT   be-ACT   is.NPT)

'Tomorrow, s/he will have planted millet.'

212. a   disna   ambyala   glw -m-mei   bak-co   bam

(3s   adv.   adv.   sleep-m-FCT   be-ACT   is.NPT)

'Tomorrow, s/he will have slept at this time.'

J. Third Person Dual Subject

Third person dual subject (3d) agrees with particular verb inflection. The
subject takes *'-su-ci'* or *'ci'* suffix in the main verb as examples in (213) and
(214). The following table shows the third person dual subject (3d) verb
inflection in future perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3d	*3d -su/ci/ci-FCT- -ACT-are.NPT*

Table No. 100: Affixes of the third person dual subject-verb in future perfect
            tense

213. a   disna   carja   klum-su-ci-mei bak-co   bam

(3d   adv.   millet   plant-su-ci-FCT   be-ACT   are.NPT)

'Tomorrow, they will have planted millet.'

214. *a   disna   ambyala   glw -ci-mei   bak-co   bam*

(3d   adv.   adv.   sleep-ci-FCT   be-ACT   are.NPT)

'Tomorrow, they will have slept at this time.'

K. Third Person Plural Subject

The third person plural subject (3p) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject takes *'-mi'* suffix in the main verb as examples in (215) and (216). The following table shows the third person plural subject (3p) verb inflection in future perfect tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin	
3p	3p	-mi-FCT- -ACT-are.NPT

Table No. 101: Affixes of the third person plural subject-verb in future perfect tense

215. *a   disna   carja   klum-mi-mei   bak-co   bam*

(3p   adv.   millet   plant-mi-FCT   be-ACT   are.NPT)

'Tomorrow, they will have planted millet.'

216. *a   disna   ambyala   glw m-mi-mei   bak-co   bam*

(3p   adv.   adv.   sleep-mi-FCT be-ACT   are.NPT)

'Tomorrow, they will have slept at this time.'

4.2.2.4 Perfect Continuous Aspects

The perfect and continuous or progressive aspects can be used together. They, too, intersect with three times, forming the present, past, and future perfect continuous tenses. Reflecting the meaning of both aspects, these tenses express ongoing action to some point in time. They occur particularly with activity verbs and they are often in sentences that include time expressions of duration (Cowan, 2009, p. 371-732). The Wambule subject-verb agreement system in term of the perfect continuous or progressive aspect is stated below.

I. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

The present perfect continuous or progressive tense expresses past activity that extends to the present and they are often in sentences that include time expressions of duration. The subject of the tense takes two verbs: main verb and auxiliary verb. The main verb comes with *'sang'* and *'se'*. *'sang'* is the marker of the simultaneous gerund (SML) and *'se'* is similaritive gerund (SIM). The meaning of *'sang'* and *'se'* is something is happening from the past until present time. There is another verb *'bakcam'* this means 'to be/sit'. The subjects inflect this verb then *'mei'* the marker of the factual verbal adjective comes together. Moreover, there occurs a verb that is *'bam'*. *'bam'* means 'be'. On the other hand, there is another way to express this tense. For this, *'sei'* similaritive gerund (SIM) follows the main verb. Then *'mei'* marker of the factual verbal adjective (FCT) follows verb *'ywacam'* with its verbal inflection.

For example: *Numbo lwang se radhung ritumbaya pasei ywakim bam.*

> (For long, we have been following the kirati ritual performance.)

Transitive verb *'klumcam'* (to plant) is taken to analyze inflection of auxiliary *'bam'* (to sit).

A. First Person Singular Subject

The first person singular subject (1s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the verb; consequetly suffix '- ' is occured as example in (217). The following table shows the first person singular subject (1s) verb inflection in present perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1s	1s -SML-SIM- - -FCT-am.NPT

Table No. 102: Affixes of the first person singular subject-verb in present perfect continuous tense

217. *u   sa i-lwa   carja   klum-sang-se   ba -mei   bam*

      (1s   adv.ABL   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be- -FCT   am. NPT)

'I have been planting millet for some days before.'

B. First Person Dual Exclusive Subject

The first person dual exclusive subject (1de) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the verb; consequetly suffix *'- -cu'* is occured as example in (218). The following table shows the first person dual exclusive subject (1de) verb inflection in present perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
1de	*1de -SML-SIM- - -cu-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 103: Affixes of the first person dual exclusive subject-verb in present perfect continuous tense

218. u   sa i-lwa   carja   klum-sang-se   ba -cu-mei   bam
     (1de   adv.ABL   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be- -cu-FCT are.NPT)
     'We have been planting millet for some days before.'

C. First Person Dual Inclusive Subject

The first person dual inclusive subject (1di) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the verb; consequetly suffix *'- -ci'* is occured as example in (219). The following table shows the first person dual inclusive subject (1di) verb inflection in present perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
1di	*1di -SML-SIM- - -ci-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 104: Affixes of the first person dual inclusive subject-verb in present perfect continuous tense

219. u   sa i-lwa   carja   klum-sang-se   ba -ci-mei   bam
     (1di   adv.ABL   millet   plant-SML-SIM   -ci-FCT are.NPT)
     'We have been planting millet for some days before.'

D. First Person Dual Exclusive Subject

The first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the verb; consequetly suffix *'-ku'* is occured as

example in (220). The following table shows the first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) verb inflection in present perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
1pe	*1pe -SML-SIM- -ku-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 105: Affixes of the first person plural exclusive subject-verb in present perfect continuous tense

220. u   sa i-lwa   carja   klum-sang-se   ba-ku-mei   bam
(1pe   adv.ABL   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be-ku-FCT are.NPT)
'We have been planting millet for some days before.'

E. First Person Dual Inclusive Subject

The first person plural inclusive subject (1pi) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the verb; consequetly suffix *'-ki'* is occured as example in (221). The following table shows the first person plural inclusive subject (1pi) verb inflection in present perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1pi	*1pi -SML-SIM- -ki-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 106: Affixes of the first person plural inclusive subject-verb in present perfect continuous tense

221. u   sa i-lwa   carja   klum-sang-se   ba-ki-mei   bam
(1pi   adv.ABL   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be-ki-FCT areNPT)
'We have been planting millet for some days before.'

F. Second Person Singular Subject

The second person singular subject (2s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the verb; consequetly suffix *'-nu'* is occured as example in (222). The following table shows the second person singular subject (2s) verb inflection in present perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2s	*2s -SML-SIM- -nu-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 107: Affixes of the second person singular subject-verb in present
perfect continuous tense.

222.   un   sa i-lwa   carja   klum-sang-se   ba-nu-mei   bam

(2s   adv.ABL   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be-nu-FCT are. NPT)

'You have been planting millet for some days before.'

G. Second Person Dual Subject

The second person dual subject (2d) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the verb; consequetly suffix *'- -ci'* is occured as example in (223). The following table shows the second person dual subject (2d) verb inflection in present perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2d	*2d -SML-SIM- - -ci-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 108: Affixes of the second person dual subject-verb in present
perfect continuous tense

223.   un   sa i-lwa   carja   klum-sang-se   ba- -ci-mei   bam

(2d   adv.ABL   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be- -ci-FCT are.NPT)

'You have been planting millet for some days before.'

H. Second Person Plural Subject

The second person plural subject (2p) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the verb; consequetly suffix *'-ni'* is occured as example in (224). The following table shows the second person plural subject (2p) verb inflection in present perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2p	*2p -SML-SIM- -ni-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 109: Affixes of the second person plural subject-verb in present
perfect continuous tense.

224.   un   sa i-lwa   carja   klum-sang-se   ba-ni-mei   bam

(2p   adv.ABL   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be-ni-FCT   are.NPT)

'You have been planting millet for some days before.'

I. Third Person Singular Subject

The third person singular subject (3s) agrees with particular verb inflection.
The subject inflects the verb; but suffix is *'Ø'* as example in (225). The
following table shows the third person singular subject (3s) verb inflection in
present perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
3s	*3s -SML-SIM- -Ø-FCT-is.NPT*

*Table No. 110: Affixes of the third person singular subject-verb in present
perfect continuous tense*

225.   a   sa i-lwa   carja   klum-sang-se   ba-mei   bam

     (3s   adv.ABL   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be-FCT   is.NPT)

     'S/he has been planting millet for some days before.'

J. Third Person Dual Subject

The third person dual subject (3d) agrees with particular verb inflection. The
subject inflects the verb; consequetly suffix *'- -ci'* is occured as example in
(226). The following table shows the third person dual subject (3d) verb
inflection in present perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
3d	*3d -SML-SIM- - -ci-FCT-are.NPT*

*Table No. 111: Affixes of the third person dual subject-verb in present perfect
continuous tense*

226.   a   sa i-lwa   carja   klum-sang-se   ba- -ci-mei   bam

     (3d   adv.ABL   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be- -ci-FCT   are.NPT)

     'They have been planting millet for some days before.'

K. Third Person Plural Subject

The third person plural subject (3p) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the verb; consequetly suffix *'-m'* is occured as example in (227). The following table shows the third person plural subject (3p) verb inflection in present perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
3p	*3p -SML-SIM- -m-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 112: Affixes of the third person plural subject-verb in present perfect continuous tense

227.   a   sa i-lwa   carja   klum-sang-se   ba-m-mei   bam
        (3p   adv.ABL   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be-m-FCT   are.NPT)
        'They have been planting millet for some days before.'

II. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

The past perfect continuous or progressive tense expresses an ongoing action in the past that is related to another past action. Subjects take three verbs. The first verb is main verb. *'sang'* and *'se'* come together with the verb root. The second verb is *'bakcam'*. Subjects inflect this verb. Then *'mei'* comes together with the auxiliary verb. There is still one more auxiliary verb (thi) that means 'was/were'. This verb occurs in the end of the sentence. Moreover, there is another way to express this tense. For this, *'sei'* similaritive gerund (SIM) follows the main verb. Then *'mei'* marker of the factual verbal adjective (FCT) follows verb *'ywacam'* with its verbal inflection.

For example: *Numbo lwang se radhung ritumbaya pasei ywammei thi.*

                (For long, they had been doing kirati ritual performance.)

Transitive verb *'klumcam'* (to plant) is taken to analyze inflection of auxiliary *'bakcam'* (to sit).

A. First Person Singular Subject

The first person singular subject (1s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb. Consequently there occurs the suffix '- ' as example in (228). The following table shows the first person singular subject (1s) verb inflection in past perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1s	*1s -SML-SIM- - -FCT-was.PT*

Table No. 113: Affixes of the first person singular subject-verb in past perfect continuous tense

228. *u   carja   klum-sang-se   ba- -mei   thi*
    (1s   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be- -FCT   was.PT)
    'I had been planting millet.'

B. First Person Dual Exclusive Subject

The first person dual exclusive subject (1de) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb. Consequently there occurs the suffix '- -cu' as example in (229). The following table shows the first person dual exclusive subject (1de) verb inflection in past perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
1de	*1de -SML-SIM- - -cu-FCT-were.PT*

Table No. 114: Affixes of the first person dual exclusive subject-verb in past perfect continuous tense

229. *u   carja   klum-sang-se   ba- -cu-mei   thi*
    (1de   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be- -cu-FCT   were.PT)
    'We had been planting millet.'

C. First Person Dual Inclusive Subject

The first person dual inclusive subject (1di) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb. Consequently, there occurs the suffix '- -ci' as example in (230). The following table shows the first

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person dual inclusive subject (1di) verb inflection in past perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
1di	*1di -SML-SIM- - -ci-FCT-were.PT*

Table No. 115: Affixes of the first person dual inclusive subject-verb in past perfect continuous tense

230. *u   carja   klum-sang-se   ba-   -ci-mei   thi*
      (1di   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be-   -ci-FCT   were.PT)
      'We had been planting millet.'

D. First Person Plural Exclusive Subject

The first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb. Consequently, there occurs the suffix *'-ku'* as example in (231). The following table shows the first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) verb inflection in past perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
1pe	*1pe -SML-SIM- -ku-FCT-were.PT*

Table No. 116: Affixes of the first person plural exclusive subject-verb in past perfect continuous tense

231. *u   carja   klum-sang-se   ba-ku-mei   thi*
      (1pe   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be-ku-FCT   were.PT)
      'We had been planting millet.'

E.First Person Plural Inclusive Subject

The first person plural inclusive subject (1pi) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb. Consequently, there occurs the suffix *'-ki'* as example in (232). The following table shows the first person plural inclusive subject (1pi) verb inflection in past perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
1pi	*1pi -SML-SIM- -ki-FCT-were.PT*

Table No. 117: Affixes of the first person plural inclusive subject-verb in past perfect continuous tense

232. u   carja   klum-sang-se   ba-ki-mei   thi

(1pi   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be-ki-FCT   were.PT)

'We had been planting millet.'

F. Second Person Singular Subject

The second person singular subject (2s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb. Consequently, there occurs the suffix *'-nu'* as example in (233). The following table shows the second person singular subject (2s) verb inflection in past perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2s	*2s -SML-SIM- -nu-FCT-were.PT*

Table No. 118: Affixes of the second person singular subject-verb in past perfect continuous tense

233. un   carja   klum-sang-se   ba-nu-mei   thi

(2s   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be-nu-FCT   were.PT)

'You had been planting millet.'

G. Second Person Dual Subject

The second person dual subject (2d) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb. Consequently, there occurs the suffix *'- -ci'* as example in (234). The following table shows the second person dual subject (2d) verb inflection in past perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugation
2d	*2d -SML-SIM- - -ci-FCT-were.PT*

Table No. 119: Affixes of the second person dual subject-verb in past perfect continuous tense.

234. un   carja   klum-sang-se   ba- -ci-mei   thi

(2d   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be- -ci-FCT   were.PT)

'You had been planting millet.'

H. Second Person Plural Subject

The second person plural subject (2p) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb. Consequently, there occurs the suffix *'-ni'* as example in (235). The following table shows the second person plural subject (2p) verb inflection in past perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
2p	*2d -SML-SIM- -ni-FCT-were.PT*

Table No. 120: Affixes of the second person plural subject-verb in past perfect
continuous tense

235. *un   carja   klum-sang-se   ba-ni-mei   thi*

      (2p   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be-ni-FCT   were.PT)

      'You had been planting millet.'

I. Third Person Singular Subject

The third person singular subject (3s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb but there is *'Ø'* suffix as example in (236). The following table shows the third person singlar subject (3s) verb inflection in past perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
3s	*3s -SML-SIM- -Ø-FCT-was.PT*

Table No. 121: Affixes of the third person singular subject-verb in past perfect
continuous tense

236. *a   carja   klum-sang-se   ba-mei   thi*

      (3s   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be-Ø-FCT   was.PT)

      'S/he had been planting millet.'

J. Third Person Dual Subject

The third person dual subject (3d) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb. Consequently, there occurs the suffix *'- -ci'* as example in (237). The following table shows the third person dual subject (3d) verb inflection in past perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
3d	*3d -SML-SIM- - -ci-FCT-were.PT*

Table No. 122: Affixes of the third person dual subject-verb in past perfect continuous tense

237. *a   carja   klum-sang-se   ba- -ci-mei   thi*
      (3d   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be- -ci-FCT   were.PT)
      'They had been planting millet.'

K. Third Person Plural Subject

The third person plural subject (3p) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb. Consequently, there occurs the suffix *'-m'* as example in (238). The following table shows the third person plural subject (3p) verb inflection in past perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
3p	*3p -SML-SIM- -m-FCT-were.PT*

Table No. 123: Affixes of the third person plural subject-verb in past perfect continuous tense

238. *a   carja   klum-sang-se   ba-m-mei   thi*
      (3p   millet   plant-SML-SIM   be-m-FCT   were.PT)
      'They had been planting millet.'

III. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

The future perfect continuous or progressive tense expresses an action that will continue into the future up to a specific time. In this tense, four verbs come in a sentence. The first verb is main verb. *'sang'* and *'se'* come together with this

verb root. Then *'bak-co'* follows the verb. After that *'bakcam'* auxiliary verb comes in the sentence. Subjects inflect this verb. With this verb, *'mei'* comes together. Finally, another auxiliary *'bam'* occurs.

A. First Person Singular Subject

The first person singular subject (1s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb   *'bakcam'*; as a result, there occurs the suffix *'- '* as example in (239). The following table shows the first person singular subject (1s) verb inflection in future perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
1s	*1s -SML-SIM- -ACT- - -FCT-am.NPT*

Table No. 124: Affixes of the first person singular subject-verb in future perfect continuous tense

239. u   nathod   sₐmba   carja   klum-sang-se

(1s   adv.   postp   millit   plant-SML-SIM

bak-co   ba- -mei   bam
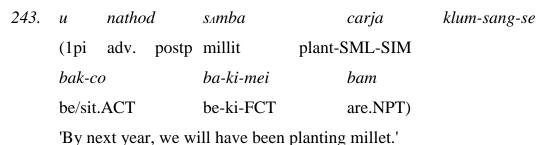
be/sit.ACT   be- - FCT   am.NPT)

'By next year, I will have been planting millet.'

B. First Person Dual Exclusive Subject

The first person dual exclusive subject (1de) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb   *'bakcam'* as a result, there occurs the suffix *'- -cu'* as example in (240). The following table shows the first person dual *exclusive subject (1de) verb inflection in future perfect continuous tense.*

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
1de	*1de -SML-SIM- -ACT- - -cu-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 125: Affixes of the first person dual exclusive subject-verb in future perfect continuous tense

240.   u   nathod   sₐmba   carja   klum-sang-se

	(1de adv.	postp	millit	plant-SML-SIM
	bak-co	*ba- -cu-mei*	*bam*	
	be/sit.ACT	be- -cu-FCT	are.NPT)	

'By nextyear, we will have been planting millet.'

C. First Person Dual Inclusive Subject

The first person dual inclusive subject (1di) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb *'bakcam'* as a result, there occurs the suffix *'- -ci'* as example in (241). The following table shows the first person dual inclusive subject (1di) verb inflection in future perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
1di	*1di -SML-SIM- -ACT- - -ci-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 126: Affixes of the first person dual inclusive subject-verb in future perfect continuous tense

241.	*u*	*nathod*	*sʌmba*	*carja*	*klum-sang-se*
	(1dei adv.	postp	millit	plant-SML-SIM
	bak-co	*ba- -ci-mei*	*bam*	
	be/sit.ACT	be- -ci-FCT	are.NPT)	

'By next year, we will have been planting millet.'

D. First Person Plural Exclusive Subject

The first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb *'bakcam'* as a result, there occurs the suffix *'-ku'* as example in (242). The following table shows the first person plural exclusive subject (1pe) verb inflection in future perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
1pe	*1pe -SML-SIM- -ACT- -ku-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 127: Affixes of the first person plural exclusive subject-verb in future
perfect continuous tense

242. *u*　　*nathod*　　*sᴧmba*　　　　*carja*　　　*klum-sang-se*

(1pe　adv.　　　postp　　　　millit　　　plant-SML-SIM

bak-co　　　　　*ba-ku-mei*　　　*bam*

be/sit.ACT　　　　be-ku-FCT　　　are.NPT)

'By next year, we will have been planting millet.'

E. First Person Plural Inclusive Subject

The first person plural inclusive subject (1pi) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb *'bakcam'* as a result, there occurs the suffix *'-ki'* as example in (243). The following table shows the first person plural inclusive subject (1pi) verb inflection in future perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
1pi	*1pi -SML-SIM- -ACT- -ki-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 128: Affixes of the first person plural inclusive subject-verb in future
perfect continuous tense

243. *u*　　*nathod*　　*sᴧmba*　　　　*carja*　　　*klum-sang-se*

(1pi　adv.　postp　millit　　　　plant-SML-SIM

bak-co　　　　　*ba-ki-mei*　　　*bam*

be/sit.ACT　　　　be-ki-FCT　　　are.NPT)

'By next year, we will have been planting millet.'

F. Second Person Singular Subject

The second person singular subject (2s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb *'bakcam'* as a result, there occurs the suffix *'-nu'* as example in (244). The following table shows the second person singular subject (2s) verb inflection in future perfect continuous tense.

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Subject	Verb conjugatoin
2s	*2s -SML-SIM- -ACT- -nu-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 129: Affixes of the second person singular subject-verb in future
perfect continuous tense

244. *un   nathod   sₐmba   carja   klum-sang-se*
       (2s   adv.   postp   millit   plant-SML-SIM
       bak-co   ba-nu-mei   bam
       be/sit.ACT   be-nu-FCT   are.NPT)
       'By next year, you will have been planting millet.'

G. Second Person Dual Subject

The second person dual subject (2d) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb *'bakcam'* as a result; there occurs the suffix *'- -ci'* as example in (245). The following table shows the second person dual subject (2d) verb inflection in future perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
2d	*2d -SML-SIM- -ACT- - -ci-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 130: Affixes of the second person dual subject-verb in future perfect
continuous tense

245. *un   nathod   sₐmba   carja   klum-sang-se*
       (2d   adv.   postp   millit   plant-SML-SIM
       bak-co   ba- -ci-mei   bam
       be/sit.ACT   be- -ci-FCT   are.NPT)
       'By next year, you will have been planting millet.'

H. Second Person Plural Subject

The second person plural subject (2p) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb *'bakcam'* as a result, there occurs the suffix *'-ni'* as example in (246). The following table shows the second person plural subject (2p) verb inflection in future perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
2p	2p -SML-SIM- -ACT- -ni-FCT-are.NPT

Table No. 131: Affixes of the second person plural subject-verb in future

       perfect continuous tense

246.   *un   nathod   sᴀmba   carja   klum-sang-se*

       (2p   adv.   postp   millit   plant-SML-SIM

       bak-co   ba-ni-mei   bam

       be/sit.ACT   be-ni-FCT   are.NPT)

       'By next year, you will have been planting millet.'

I. Third Person singular Subject

The third person singular subject (3s) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb but there is *'Ø'* suffix as example in (247). The following table shows the third person singular subject (3s) verb inflection in future perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
3s	3s -SML-SIM- -ACT- -Ø-FCT-is.NPT

Table No. 132: Affixes of the third person singular subject-verb in future

       perfect continuous tense

247.   *a   nathod   sᴀmba   carja   klum-sang-se*

       (3s   adv.   postp   millit   plant-SML-SIM

       bak-co   ba-mei   bam

       be/sit.ACT   be-Ø-FCT   is.NPT)

       'By next year, s/he will have been planting millet.'

J. Third Person Dual Subject

The third person dual subject (3d) agrees with particular verb inflection. The subject inflects the auxiliary verb *'bakcam'* as a result; there occurs the suffix *'- -ci'* as example in (248). The following table shows the third person dual subject (3d) verb inflection in future perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
3d	*3d -SML-SIM- -ACT- - -ci-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 133: Affixes of the third person dual subject-verb in future perfect
continuous tense

248. *a   nathod   sᴀmba   carja   klum-sang-se*
     (3d   adv.   postp   millit   plant-SML-SIM

     bak-co   ba -ci-mei   bam
     be/sit.ACT   be- -ci-FCT   are.NPT)

     'By next year, they will have been planting millet.'

K. Third Person Plural Subject

The third person plural subject (3p) agrees with particular verb inflection. The
subject inflects the auxiliary verb   *'bakcam'* as a result; there occurs the suffix
'-m' as example in (249). The following table shows the third person plural
subject (3p) verb inflection in future perfect continuous tense.

Subject	Verb conjugatoin
3p	*3p -SML-SIM- -ACT- -m-FCT-are.NPT*

Table No. 134: Affixes of the third person plural subject-verb in future perfect
continuous tense.

249. *a   nathod   sᴀmba   carja   klum-sang-se*
     (3p   adv.   postp   millit   plant-SML-SIM

     bak-co   ba-m-mei   bam
     be/sit.ACT   be-m-FCT   are.NPT)

     'By next year, they will have been planting millet.'

4.2.3 Wambule Subject-Verb Agreement in Term of Gender

The classification of nouns and pronouns according to the forms taken by
adjectives, modifiers, and other grammatical items is known as gender. The
third person singular pronoun *'a '* in Wambule signifies both masculine and
feminine. The verbal conjugation does not vary with the influence of the
gender difference in the Wambule language. The feminine nouns: *mama* and

uma and the masculine nouns: *papa, upo* as well as the third person singular pronoun *'a '* agree with the same verbal affixations in Wambule language. For example, the above masculine and feminine nouns and pronoun take the suffixes *'-m '*, *'-me'* and *'-um'* in an intransitive and transitive non-preterite verb conjugations respectively, as in ghe examples (744) - (751).

250.   papa   glwam-me
      (father   sleeps-me.3s.NPT/PT)
      'Father sleeps/slept.'

251.   mama-k   hepa   khwakt-um
      (mother.SRC   rice   cook-um.3s.NPT)
      'Mother cooks food.'

252.   upok   asyang   a-lo- a-ti-mei
      (grand-father.SRC   Q   NEG.wait- a-ti.FCT.3s   1s.NPT)
      'Why did grand-father not wait me?'

253.   beba-k   lam- a   kha:ci-l   chamdo   pam-me
      (children.SRC path-GEN   middle-LOC   game   play-me.3p.NPT)
      'Children play on the way.'

4.3 Contrastive Features of Wambule and English Subject-Verb Agreement Systems

Wambule is a Tibeto-Burman language whereas English is an Indo-Aryan language, so that there are more differences than the similarities in their subject-verb agreement systems. The systematic analysis of the contrastive features of Wambule and English subject-verb agreement systems is stated below.

I. Contrastive Features in Person and Number Systems

Language →	English		Wambule				
Number →	S	P	s	d		P	
Person ↓				I	e	i	E
First	I	we	uŋ	uŋ	uŋ	uŋ	uŋ
Second	You		un	un		un	
Third	he, she, it	they	aŋ	aŋ		aŋ	

Table No. 135: Wambule and English personal pronouns

There are seven personal pronouns in English, whereas only three in Wambule.Nevertheless, Wambule personal pronouns lexically are in three numbers, they function of eleven personal pronouns. For example: *'uŋ'* functions of the first person singular (1s), dual exclusive (1de), dual inclusive (1di), plural exclusive (1pe) and plural inclusive (1pi). *'un'* functions of the second person singular (2s), dual (2d) and plural (2p). And *'aŋ'* functions of the third person singular (3s), dual (3d) and plural (3p). The English third person inanimate pronoun 'it' is not perceived as a personal pronoun in Wambule however it has its equivalent form 'am'. The Wambule third person singular *'a '* represents both masculine and feminine whereas English has both particular pronouns 'he' and 'she' masculine and feminine respectively. In Wambule, there are three number systems: singular (s), dual (d) and plural (p) and first person dual and plural pronouns have inclusive (i) and exclusive (e) features, whereas English lacks dual number and exclusive feature. Generally, in English, the suffix '-s' or '-es' indicates plural number, but in Wambule, the suffix *'-nimpha (nip)/tico (tid)'* indicate non-singular (dual and plural respectively) for all.

II. Contrastive Features in Sentence Pattern

The sentence pattern refers to the systematic arrangement or order of the words in an expression.

a. Affirmative statement pattern

The statement pattern of Wambule is 'subject + object + verb' (sov), whereas it is 'subject + verb + object' (svo) in English. This shows that the verbal conjugation is constrained by both subject and object in Wambule. For example -

254. u   balci   ja:m

(1s   banana   eat-1s.NPT)

s   o   v

'I   eat   banana'

s   v   o

255. a   un   dan-tim

(3s   2s   like/love-im.3s   2s.NPT)

s   o   v

'She   likes/loves you'

s   v   o

256. u   un nimpha   rwam-ni-cim

(1s   2d   meet-ni-cim.1s   2d.NPT)

s   o   v

'I   meet   you.'

s   v   o

b. Negative sentence pattern

According to Opgenort (2004, p.249) "The contradiction of the meaning of a verb is expressed by prefixation of the negative marker *<a>* to corresponding positive verbs and deverbatives. The negative morpheme *<a>* is the only prefix in Wambule." It is used in both non-preterite tense and preterite *tense*. It takes

place as a prefix of the subject inflected main verb or auxiliary verb. When <*a*> is used then the final morpheme <*m*> or <*me*> in the suffix is omitted. On the contrary, it is inserted in the middle of the morpheme <*sa*> and <*pu*> suffix with exclusive sentence.

On the other hand, in English negative marker 'not' indicates negative statement in both non-preterite and preterite tenses. It always comes after the auxiliary verb: [aux + not]; if the auxiliary verb is absent, the form of 'do' verb takes the place of auxiliary verb in English. Other negative markers 'no', 'none', 'nothing', 'nobody', 'no where', 'seldom', and 'hardly', etc. also indicate negative statement in English, but they do not need to be preceded by an auxiliary verb.

257. *a   inek   so   a- ou-ci*

   (POS.3d.SRC   meat   NEG.eat-ci.3d-NEG.NPT)

   'My sisters do not eat meat.'

258. *u   unu   dukha   a-ga-ni*

   (1s   you   trouble   NEG.give-1s   3s.NPT)

   'I do not trouble you.'

c.   Question pattern

There is no subject verb inversion in the Wambule question, whereas it is obligatory in English. Yes/no, question is asked rising the tone at the end of the sentence. On the contrary, Wh-question is asked with low tone.

259. *un   al   asyal   blak-co*

   (2s   adv   Q   come-ACT)   'When will you come here?'

260. *parei   pu-ci-mei*

   (reading   do-cim-FCT)   'Did you read?'

III. Contrastive Features in the Verbal Conjugations

The verbal conjugations in Wambule and English contrast in many ways; such are presented below:

a. In English non-preterite tense, verbs can be used without inflection with first person agents, but in Wambule, verbal inflection is obligatory. For

example, the Wambule intransitive verb *'glwamcam'* 'to sleep' and transitive verb *'locam'* 'to wait' can be inflected according to the presence of the agents and patients. For example, the first person singular (1s) agrees with suffix *'- m'*; the first person plural inclusive (1p.i) with *'- -cim*; dual exclusive (1de) with *'- -cum'* the first person plural inclusive (1pi) with *'-kim'* and plural exclusive (1pe) agrees with *'-kum'*. The second person singular (2s), dual (2d) and plural (2p) subjects agree with the suffixes *'-num'*, *'-cim'*, and *'-nim'* respectively. But it varies with the personal patient as example in (309). But the English verb 'to sleep' and 'to wait' can not be inflected when the subject is either first person singular or plural or second person.

261. *u*   *glwa- -cim*

      (1d   sleep-cim.1s.NPT)   'We sleep.'

262. *un nimphak* *u*   *lo-yi-cim*

      (2d   1s   wait-2d   1s.NPT)   'You wait me.'

b. In Wambule the third person agents inflect differently with non-preterite verbs. Whereas English non-preterite verbs can only be inflected with the suffixes '-s' or '-es'.

c. In Wambule verbs, there are exclusive and dual markers: *'-sa-pu-cum'*, for dual exclusive and *'sa-pu-kum'* for plural exclusive. *'-cim'* and *'-nim'* is for dual plural marker respectively; but there is not found such features in English.

IV. Contrastive Features in Tense and Aspect

The contrastive features in Wambule and English tense and aspect are stated below:

  a. Generally, for simple past *'-e'* is used. For simple future, main verb + *co* + subject inflected auxiliary verb *'bakcam'*. In English, simple past is mostly formed adding '-ed' with verb and others are irregularly formed. For simple future, 'shall/will' + infinitive is used.

b. In Wambule, present continuous is formed as verb root + *sang* + subject inflected auxiliary verb *'bakcam'*; past continuous is formed as verb root + *sang* + subject inflected auxiliary verb 'bakcam' + *mei* + *thi* and future continuous is formed as verb root + *sang* + *bakco* + subject inflected auxiliary verb *bakcam*.

c. In Wambule, present perfect is formed as subject inflected verb + *mei* + bam; past perfect is formed as subject inflected verb + *mei* + *thi* and future perfect is formed as subject inflected verb + *mei* + *bak-co* + bam. In English, it is constructed as has/have + past participle, had + past participle and will/shall have + past participle respectively present, past and future perfect tense.

d. In Wambule, present perfect progressive is formed as verb root + *sang* + *se* subject inflected auxiliary verb *'bakcam'* + *mei* + *bam*; past perfect progressive verb root + *sang* + *se* + subject inflected auxiliary veb *'bakcam'* + *mei* + *thi* and future perfect progressive verb root + *sang* + *se* + *bakco* + subject inflected auxiliary verb *'bakcam'* + *mei* + *bam*. Whereas English includes 'has/have been' with present perfect progressive; 'had been' with past perfect progressive and 'shall/will have been' with future perfect progressive.

V. Contrastive Features in Gender

Although gender distinctions are commonly expressed lexilally, e.g. *i:co* 'woman' and *u:co* 'man', Wambule shows traces of a more or less improductive grammatical device to mark gender distinctions. Opgenort (2004,p.132) English also does not have particular verbal affixations to differentiate in terms of the gender.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

In this chapter, the researcher has presented the whole summary of the research, conclusion of the research and implication of the study on the basis of presentation, analysis and interpretation of the collected data. The following conclusion of the study have been drawn on the basis of the analyzed data. The researcher has presented the summary, conclusions and implications in the separate headings so that it will be comprehensible for the concerned readers.

5.1 Summary

The research was carried out to find out the subject-verb agreement system in the Wambule language. The subject-verb agreement system has been researched in terms of person and number, tense and aspect and gender in the. Moreover, it has contrastive features of Wambule and English subject-verb agreement system. The researcher made the use of a questionnaire to collect the primary data. The respondents were thirty Wambule native speakers of Manebhanjyang and Thakle VDC in Okhaldhunga district. He used the non-random judgemental or purposive sampling procedure of the data collection. The researcher has listed the major findings and implications of the study after the rigorous analysis of the collected data. Descriptive or qualitative methods has been used to analyze the data.

5.2 Conclusions

This research is a comparative study of Wambule and English language. Comparing and contrasting, the researcher has listed some conclusions of the study as follows:

i. In both languages, the personal pronouns are classified into three categories viz. first, second and third.

ii. In both languages, person and number agree with the particular verbal affixations.

iii. In the sentences of both languages, the grammatical functions: *subject*, *verb* and *object* play important role in sentence construction.

iv. The number systems in both languages agree with the particular verbal affixations. And, subject precedes verb and object in affirmative sentences.

v. In both languages, affixes may indicate tense, person and number. And, tense and aspect agree with the particular verbal affixations.

vi. In both languages, simple, continuous, perfect and perfect continuous aspects are available. Verbal affixations do not vary in term of gender. Same morphemes are used for masculine and feminine in both languages.

vii. Wambule sentence pattern is 's + o + v', whereas English is 's + v + o'.

viii. In Wambule, there are three number systems viz. singular (s), dual (d) and plural (p) and first person dual and plural pronouns have inclusive (i) and exclusive (e) features, whereas English lacks dual number and exclusive feature.

ix. First and second person personal pronouns agree with the same verbal inflections in English whereas they require separate verbal inflections in Wambule.

x. Both singular and plural objects in English do not cause variation in verbal inflections but in Wambule, variation in verbal inflection is prevalent according to the selection of the objects.

xi. There are seven personal pronouns in English, whereas lexically only three but functionally elven in Wambule.

xii. English third person inanimate pronoun 'it' is not perceived as a personal pronoun in Wambule however, it has its equivalent form *'am'*.

xiii. Wambule third person singular *'a '* represents both masculine and feminine whereas English has both separate pronouns 'he' and 'she' - masculine and feminine respectively.

xiv. In Wambule language, negative marker *'a'* occurs as a prefix of main verb or auxilaiary verb which agent inflects whereas Englsh prefers after auxiliary verb.

xv. There is no subject verb inversion in the Wambule questions, whereas it is obligatory in English**.**

5.3 Implications

On the basis of the above conclusions, the following implications have been suggested:

5.3.1 Policy Level

The following can be the possible policy level implications of the study:

i. Since the Wambule people are less concerned about their language, the language is still left to be researched. Therefore, it is required to be concerned and to be done research in this language.

ii. Though, there is an equal legalization of all languages in Nepal, an accessibility of language development is necessary.

iii. Primary education in mother tongue is a burning issue in the country but its implementation is not fruitful that requires a full contration from the authorities to stakeholders.

iv. The Wambule language cannot remain untouched with the influence of the international language (English). As the result, the language is losing its originality. Therefore, consideration of using own lanaguge is required.

v. Since the subject verb-agreement systems of Wambule and English are different, the curriculum and syllabus designers and course book writers should pay good attention about it.

5.3.2 Practice Level

The following can be the possible practice level implications of the study:

i. Wambule sentence pattern is – *'subject + object + verb'* (s + o + v). This pattern may cause the Wambule learners feel difficulty in learning the *'subject + verb + object'* (s + v + o) pattern of English. So, a language teacher should draw a comparison figure of Wambule and English sentence patterns and make the learners clear about it.

ii. The affixes in Wambule may indicate tense, person, number and negation. Therefore, a teacher should make the learners aware of the functions of these affixes.

iii. The majority of affixes of Wambule are portmanteau morphemes, i.e. one morpheme conveys two or more semantic features. Therefore, a teacher should collect them and show the learners clearly.

iv. Wambule is a pronominalised language. Pronominalisation is reflected in the verb paradigms whereas the English language lacks this property. So, the learners should be made aware of this.

v. Wambule possesses three numbers viz. *singular, dual* and *plural* whereas English has only two numbers viz. *singular* and *plural*. In this case, a teacher should be aware of this while teaching.

vi. Inclusive and exclusive meanings of first person dual and plural personal pronouns are unique features in Wambule language. English lacks this feature. Hence, the learners should be informed about it.

5.3.3 Further Research

The following can be the possible further research implications of the study:

i. The research will provide a good secondary source for the researchers the Wambule language.

ii. It will provide new research areas such as pronominalization, negativation, adverbial etc. which are left to be investigated.

iii. This study is delimited to the personal pronoun and number whereas there are other nouns such as common, collective, abstract, animate and compound which can similarly be investigated.

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