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8. Demonstratives

In this chapter I present the three spatial demonstratives of Lumun, as well as demonstrative c-en and the manner adjective c-eená 'such, like this/that'. They all share the pronominal base en as a formative.

The spatial demonstratives consist of the pronominal base en (or c-en) and a space-deictic suffixal element that agrees with the head noun. They can be used gesturally, but also anaphorically. Also in the latter case a deictic notion is involved. Demonstrative c-en, without space-deictic element, functions anaphorically; it does not allow for a deictic interpretation. For this reason I call it an anaphoric demonstrative. The pronominal base en, however, is not intrinsically anaphoric, since it is also part of the spatial demonstratives, which can be used gesturally. I gloss the formative en in the demonstratives as DEM (demonstrative).

en (or c-en) is (most probably) also a formative of the manner-deictic adjective c-eená 'such, like this/that' (see 8.2.5). c-en is furthermore part of akkwén 'who' (< ɔɔk 's/he' + p-en) and njimpén 'what' (< njn 'what' + p-en), which are discussed in 20.1.1 and 20.1.2.

All demonstratives and also c-eená can function as nominal modifiers but also independently.

8.1. The spatial demonstratives

The spatial demonstratives consist of the demonstrative pronominal base en, a concord and a deictic suffix. These are the spatial demonstratives:

en-c-ʃ ‘this, these’: near the speaker
en-c-ərik ‘this, that, these, those’: near the addressee
en-c-əqɛ ‘that, those’: away from the speaker and the addressee

The spatial demonstratives can have two concords:
C-en-C-ɪ ‘this, these’: near the speaker
C-en-C-əɪf ‘this, that, these, those’: near the addressee
C-en-C-əɛ ‘that, those’: away from the speaker and the addressee

As modifiers, the spatial demonstratives with both an initial and a word-medial concord seem to be rarely used. According to my consultant (JS), especially elderly people may (still) employ them this way. He gave the following sentence as a case in which they might use pempi instead of empi:

pol p-em-p-ɪ p-ʃ-kárho-ʈə
person C-DEM-C-NEARSP C-of-where-QW

where does this person come from?

The forms with two concords are more commonly used as independent demonstrative pronouns. Whereas the form with one concord functioning independently tends to imply a contrast with another entity of the same type, the independent demonstrative with two concords signals the absence of such a contrast (this will be exemplified below). In the example with pempi given above, there is no contrast with another man. For many speakers, the modifying spatial demonstratives have lost this opposition, and it seems that, as modifiers, the forms with two concords are on their way to disappear.

The three deictic suffixes are related to the deictic verbs (chapter 12.8), as shown in table 42:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>deictic suffix</th>
<th>deictic verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ɪ ‘near-speaker’</td>
<td>c-ɛf ‘be here (near speaker)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-əɪf ‘near-addressee’</td>
<td>c-ɛɾf ‘be here, be there (near addressee)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-əɛ ‘distal’</td>
<td>c-ɛɾɛ ‘be there (away from both speaker and addressee)’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.1.1. Phonological realizations and tone

In table 43 I give examples of the three spatial demonstratives preceded by nouns from different noun classes and with different tone patterns. The n before the concord assimilates to the concord for place of articulation; it fully assimilates when the concord is l. The concord w, on the other hand, assimilates to the preceding nasal. Resulting geminated nasals and geminated l can be pronounced with some length.

Tonally, the spatial demonstratives display specific behaviour which does not go against the tone rules, but is also not in full detail predicted by them (recall that neither the occurrence of a high tone on a first mora due to high tone shift, nor the occurrence of tone bridge is phonologically predictable). All spatial demonstratives get a high tone on their first mora in case of a preceding high or rising tone. This includes en-c-í, which itself has a high tone on its second mora. Furthermore, there is tone bridge between a noun which, in isolation, has a final falling tone and en-c-í or en-c-ər̥e, but not between a noun with a final falling tone and en-c-ərik.

Table 43 Nouns and demonstratives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>en-c-í near speaker</th>
<th>en-c-ərik near addressee</th>
<th>en-c-ər̥e distal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pərrok ‘chair’</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>pərrok empí</td>
<td>pərrok empərik</td>
<td>pərrok empər̥e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʊk ‘dog’</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>tʊk éntí</td>
<td>tʊk éntər̥ik</td>
<td>tʊk éntər̥e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toppʊŋ ‘mushroom (k.o.)’</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>toppʊŋ éntí</td>
<td>toppʊŋ éntər̥ik</td>
<td>toppʊŋ éntər̥e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cəpək ‘arrow’</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>cəpək éncí</td>
<td>cəpək encər̥ik</td>
<td>cəpək encər̥e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka ‘body, corpse’</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>ka eŋkí</td>
<td>ka eŋkər̥ik</td>
<td>ka eŋkər̥e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mαtτak ‘calabashes (k.o.)’</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>mαtτak emmí</td>
<td>mαtτak emmər̥ik</td>
<td>mαtτak emmər̥e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.1.2. Morpho-phonological aspects

In connected speech, the final vowel of a preceding noun is deleted before the initial ɛ of the demonstrative, except when the noun is monomoraic (last example below):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>natám ‘books’</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>natam ėnní</th>
<th>natam ėnnarík</th>
<th>natam ėnnaríŋ</th>
<th>natárari ėnní</th>
<th>natárari ėnnarík</th>
<th>natárari ėnnaríŋ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>natārari ‘monkeys (sp.)’</td>
<td>ṇ</td>
<td>natārari ėnní</td>
<td>natārari ėnnarík</td>
<td>natārari ėnnaríŋ</td>
<td>natārari ėnní</td>
<td>natārari ėnnarík</td>
<td>natārari ėnnaríŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natāt̪okk̪ól ‘calabash (k.o.)’</td>
<td>ṉ</td>
<td>natāt̪okk̪ól ėnní</td>
<td>natāt̪okk̪ól ėnnarík</td>
<td>natāt̪okk̪ól ėnnaríŋ</td>
<td>natāt̪okk̪ól ėnní</td>
<td>natāt̪okk̪ól ėnnarík</td>
<td>natāt̪okk̪ól ėnnaríŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lōk ‘dogs’</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>lok ėllí</td>
<td>lok ėllarík</td>
<td>lok ėllaríŋ</td>
<td>natárari ėnní</td>
<td>natárari ėnnarík</td>
<td>natárari ėnnaríŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>๑kōl ‘child’</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>๑kōl ėnní</td>
<td>๑kōl ėnnarík</td>
<td>๑kōl ėnnaríŋ</td>
<td>natārari ėnní</td>
<td>natārari ėnnarík</td>
<td>natārari ėnnaríŋ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.1.3. Use of the spatial demonstrative modifiers

Deictic use of the spatial demonstrative modifiers may be accompanied by a pointing gesture, but not necessarily so. They can also be used anaphorically or cataphorically, in which case some deictic notion will also be present (otherwise, for anaphoric reference, c-ɛn is used). A storyteller can “play” with the deictic centre to make his story become more alive: he can change it from one participant to another, but he can also sometimes put it with himself or with the audience. Spatial demonstratives can also modify independent personal pronouns. Some examples of use of the spatial demonstratives as nominal modifiers follow here.

en-ɛn ‘near the speaker’:
Demonstratives

\( \text{tok} \quad \text{en-}t \quad \text{t-} \text{oₐr} \text{t} \)

dog \quad \text{DEM-C-NEARSP} \quad \text{C-good}

this dog is good (a dog is sitting next to the speaker, the speaker strokes it)

\( \text{k-kw-éréné.} \quad \text{kín} \quad \text{lón} \quad \text{él} \text{-} \text{l-} \text{í} \)

3-C-speak to:COMPL \quad 03A \quad \text{words} \quad \text{DEM-C-NEARSP}

s/he told them these things (reference to a preceding or following stretch of discourse)

In the next example, the spatial demonstrative modifies the second person singular pronoun:

\( \text{ant-oₐr} \quad \text{ŋ-kw-a.kkɔt} \quad \text{nginx} \text{-} \text{a} \)

car:DEPINC:COMPL-say:DEPINC:COMPL \quad 2-C-do:INCOMPL \quad \text{what-QW}

\( \text{ə-ne} \quad \text{é} \text{-} \text{mp-} \text{í} \quad \text{p-ōt} \text{t} \text{e} \quad \text{cik} \)

PERS-2 \quad \text{DEM-C-NEARSP} \quad \text{C-little} \quad \text{VREF}

please say what you will do, you (here) who are small (lit.: this you who is small. Implying: you cannot do anything)

\( \text{en-c-oₐr} \text{ik} \quad \text{‘near the addressee’} \)

\( \text{ikké} \text{-} \text{t} \text{-} \text{ín} \quad \text{á} \text{-} \text{rapu} \quad \text{en-} \text{c-oₐr} \text{ik} \quad \text{áppik} \)

give.PLUR:IMP-O1 \quad \text{things} \quad \text{DEM-C-NEARADDR} \quad \text{all}

give me all those things! (the addressee has things with him/her, the speaker points at them)

The next example is from ‘The story of the jackal’. The leopard and the lion are fighting, and the jackal is trying to direct them towards a trap (a hole in the ground) that he has dug for them. The ‘near addressee’ demonstrative draws the audience into the story: it makes them feel as if they are near that trap.

\( \text{a-káran} \quad \text{en-k-oₐr} \text{ik} \quad \text{r-} \text{ka} \quad \text{á} \text{ləppaccót} \quad \text{w-} \text{oŋe} \text{t} \text{.} \text{é} \quad \text{ittt} \)

CONJ-place \quad \text{DEM-C-NEARADDR} \quad \text{RES-C-COP} \quad \text{jackal} \quad \text{C-like:COMPL} \quad \text{that}

\( \text{w-aₐ-takkaret} \quad \text{kín} \quad \text{nán ...} \)

C-make_move_aside:INCOMPL \quad 03A \quad \text{OR:ABS}

and that place, to which the jackal wants to make them move, ...
CHAPTER 8

en-c-əɾэ ‘away from both speaker and addressee’ (distal):

ámmá ɲ-kw-ṣnó nörté n-a-ák
if 2-c-have fear on-PERS-3
á-e5 r-çuɾé c-ɔ-pírà ém-p-óɾé cόnəket
SUBJ-(2)-go:DEPINCOMPL in-buttock c-of-tree DEM-C-DIST there_not_far

if you are afraid of him, go under that tree over there (situation: there is a
tree in the distance, the speaker points at it)

The next example is from ‘The story of the tortoise’. The distal
demonstrative is used here cataphorically:

akka ɔpa én-n-óɾé w-ɔ-ríŋ-pírá w-aa.t r-óɾík ikė...
when piece_of_meat DEM-C-DISTAL c-of-in_tree c-come:COMPL RES-(C)-big giraffe

when that big wild animal of the forest, the giraffe, came ...
(App. IV, 155)

8.1.4. The spatial demonstratives as independent forms

The spatial demonstratives can be used as independent forms. Their
reference —and thus the choice of concord— must be clear from the
context, whether textual or extra-textual. Reference can also be made
to a stretch of speech or a situation that was just described or that
appears from the extra-textual context. In such cases "-concord is
used, agreeing with implicit ın ‘words, matters’. For reference to a
situation also  pó-concord can be used, agreeing with implicit ınəp
‘thing’. Examples are given below.

Independent demonstratives with one concord can imply a contrast
between two entities of the same kind. Demonstratives with two
concords cannot be used that way. In the second example below the
demonstratives necessarily refer to entities of a different kind.

em-p-ɾ p-ɪn ana ém-p-í p-áŋ
DEM-C-NEARSP C-POSS1 and DEM-C-NEARSP C-POSS2

this one is mine and that one is yours (both demonstratives can refer to the
same kind of thing, for example  pərək ‘chair’)

...
Démonstratives

p-em-p-i  p-in  ana  p-em-p-i  p-áŋ
C-DEM-C-NEARSP  C-POSS1  and  C-DEM-C-NEARSP  C-POSS2

this one is mine and that one is yours (both demonstratives cannot refer to the same kind of thing. Instead, the first refers, for example, to parrak ‘chair’, the second, for example, to porrut ‘picture’).

Some further examples with independent demonstratives with one concord follow here. They cannot be replaced by demonstratives with two concords.

korret  éŋ-k-ì  k-ánn-ʊŋko  éŋ-k-ì
line  DEM-C-NEARSP  C-NEG-resemble:DEPCOMPL  DEM-C-NEARSP

this stripe does not look like this one (referring here to the different colours of the stripes of a cloth)

a-kw-ápp-omé.kat-ík  ittu  á-a  éŋ-k-əřé
CONJ-3-again:DEPINCOMPL-tell:DEPPRFV-O3  that  no-REDUP  DEM-C-DIST

ittin-in  éŋ-k-əřé  i-k-íŋ
pick_for:IMP-O1  DEM-DIST  RES-C-red

and he said to her again: no, that one! pick that ripe one for me! (the demonstratives refer to a kice-fruit that is at some distance from the addressee, who is in the tree, picking fruits; the speaker is under the tree. The addressee wanted to pick a fruit nearby, but is told to pick one for which she must reach further)

In the next example, enni ‘this one’ agrees with okul ‘child’:

en-n-ì  ákk-əkwántá.t  tó.kít
DEM-C-NEARSP  POC-be-produced:COMPL  firstly

this one is the one who was born first (implying that there is another one who came second) (Genesis 38:28)

An element of contrast is also present in the following example. It is an answer to the question “did you […] sell the land for this price?” The concord c- agrees with cekerek ‘price’. The price is indeed that price, not a different one:
yes, the one (the price) is this (Acts 5:8)

Demonstratives with one concord do not need to express contrast:

**št-ṭa**  **em-p-ərik**  **na-pirə**  
**PERS.3-QW**  **DEM-C-NEARADDR**  **on-tree**

who is that in the tree? (two persons are involved: the speaker and the addressee who is in the tree)

Some examples with two concords follow here. In the first, **p**-concord of **pempfi** implicitly agrees with the **papo** ‘thing’, which refers to the situation that was just described:

**ə-llé**  **p-in**  **p-ətjət-ín**  **təpōt**  **ana**  
**PERS-husband**  **C-POSS1**  **C-send:COMPL-O1**  **outside**  **and**

**ŋ-kw-a.ŋ-ɔkkɔt**  **ŋin əkkə**₄⁵⁶  **p-ém-p-ɪ**  **ɪ-p-şkîtak**  
**2-C-IT:INCOMPL-D0:DEPINCOMPL**  **what**  **that**  **C-DEM-C-NEARSP**  **RES-C-bad**

my husband has sent me away and what are you going to do, (because) this (thing, situation) is one which is bad

The concord **l-** in the example below is understood to agree with implicit **lən** ‘words, matters’:

**l-əl-əl**  **əmm.əkka**  **l-ɛrɛt-ɔk**  **l-škîtak**  
**C-DEM-C-NEARSP**  **like**  **C-speak-about-O3**  **C-bad**

these things that were said about him/her were bad (lit.: these words, like they spoke about him/her, were bad)

In the following example from ‘The story of the tortoise’, **pempəɾə** refers to **pol pənəppət** ‘the person of Nəppət’, who is under the tree. The bird and the tortoise are together up in a tree, where they are collecting honey. The person of Nəppət has just asked to throw down some honey for him, but the tortoise is unwilling:

---

₄⁵⁶ It is unclear where the high tone on **akka** comes from.
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η-kw-a.rréne  p-ém-p-ŋ̪ɛ́  áón  w-5-in
2-c-throw_for:INCOMPL  c-DEM-c-DIST  bees  c-of-what

for what will you throw (down) honeycombs for that (person)? (App. IV, 89)

In the next example, p- agrees with the implicit noun papu ‘thing’. ‘This (thing) from which I write’ refers to a laptop from which the speaker sends e-mails or other messages:

m-p-ɔnát  p-ém-p-i  i-p-á  n-ŋkorru  n-tít
1-c-bring:COMPL  c-DEM-c-NEARSP  RES-C-COP  1-engrave:DEPINCOMPL  from:ABS

I brought this thing from which I write (a laptop)

Independent demonstratives can be preceded by a prepositional proclitic. The independent demonstrative in the example below refers to a kaŋk ‘goatskin bag’.

maıt  m-a.ik  i-ŋ-k-i-i
beans  c-be:PR  in-DEM-c-NEARSP-Q

are the beans in this one?

The following examples have two tonal realizations of the (prepausal) demonstrative. The final high or falling tone of the demonstrative can be realized (with tone bridge spanning over the whole demonstrative), or the own final high or falling tone of the demonstrative can become low:

appențińa  w-á.îk  i-ŋ-k-i  /  appențińa  w-á.îk  i-ŋ-k-i
groundnuts  c-be:PR  in-DEM-c-NEARSP  groundnuts  c-be:PR  in-DEM-c-NEARSP

the groundnuts are in this one

appențińa  w-á.îk  i-ŋ-k-ŋrîk  /  appențińa  w-á.îk  i-ŋ-k-ŋrîk
groundnuts  c-be:PR  in-DEM-c-NEARADDR  groundnuts  c-be:PR  in-DEM-c-NEARADDR

the groundnuts are in that one (near you)

appențińa  w-á.îk  i-ŋ-k-ŋrê  /  appențińa  w-á.îk  i-ŋ-k-ŋrê
groundnuts  c-be:PR  in-DEM-c-DIST  groundnuts  c-be:PR  in-DEM-c-DIST

the groundnuts are in that one (away from us)
8.2. The anaphoric demonstrative **c-en**

8.2.1. Tonal properties

When the demonstrative pronominal base *en* is only preceded by the concord, and no deictic element is attached to it, it takes on an anaphoric interpretation. I will call this element (c-*en*) an anaphoric demonstrative, though the demonstrative base *en* is not intrinsically anaphoric. c-*en* has a low tone and is tonally regular in prepausal position:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polish</th>
<th>Tones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>pol</em> ‘person’</td>
<td><em>pol pen</em> ‘that person’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tŏk</em> ‘dog’</td>
<td><em>tŏk tĕn</em> ‘that dog’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tuppōŋ</em> ‘mushroom (k.o.)’</td>
<td><em>tuppōŋ tĕn</em> ‘that mushroom (k.o.)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>cŏpōk</em> ‘arrow’</td>
<td><em>cŏpōk cĕn</em> ‘that arrow’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, in non-prepausal position before an element with a low tone, the Contour Simplification Rule tends not to apply when c-*en* is preceded by the restrictor *ɪ́*-

```
kalám k-śkîtak ana i-k-ĕn k-ĕn
```

1. *pen* *c-bad* and *RES-C-DEM* *C-POSS1*

the pen is bad, but it is mine

This may point towards a historically long vowel that has become short, or perhaps the historical loss of a tone bearing unit. A long vowel is actually attested in c-*enā* ‘such, like this/that’.

8.2.2. **c-en** as attributive modifier

c-*en* as attributive modifier is part of a noun phrase which also contains its nominal head; the head precedes c-*en*. c-*en* functions as anaphoric demonstrative, referring to a preceding noun phrase or to a clause or stretch of clauses. ‘The story of Amuţa’ opens with the following clauses: ‘One day, Amuţa left from home to go stealing in Țărămu and he saw the goats of Alcălen grazing in the field. Amuţa jumped quickly to catch the goats’. Then follows the sentence with c-*en*:

```
c-en
```
The next example is from Luke 2:19. ƚon len əppik ‘all those words’ refers to what the shepherds have heard from the angels and have come to tell:

\[
\text{ana.rrúk ə-mérm } \text{p-occakáte } \text{lon } \text{l-en } \text{appik } \text{nα-ćikįt c-ʊŋ}
\]

but Mary kept all those words in her heart (Luke 2:19)

8.2.3. ʄ-ɛn used independently

ʄ-ɛn can be used independently, i.e. without head in the same noun phrase. The absence of a high (or falling) tone on independently used ʄ-ɛn shows that the initial consonant of independent ʄ-ɛn is a concord, not a pronominal proclitic.

In the following fixed expression, the p-concord of pen implicitly agrees with the noun papo ‘thing’.

\[
\text{nɪn-та } \text{p-en}
\]

what you are talking about? (more lit.: what that (thing)?)

By analogy, the concord of the independent demonstrative in the following example implicitly agrees with pol ‘person’, agreement is not with őtta ‘who’:

\[
\text{őт-та } \text{p-en}
\]

who is it? (Used in a speech environment, for example when somebody announced himself, but you did not hear his name, or in the sense of ‘whom are you talking about’).
8.2.4. **C-en** preceded by the restrictor **i-**

**C-en** can be preceded by the restrictor **i-** (which will be discussed in chapter 9). **i-C-en** functions independently and can be translated as ‘the one(s)’. An example was already given earlier in this chapter. In the first example below, the concord **w-**, which is deleted between vowels (**i-w-en > i-en**), agrees with **arəpo** ‘things’; in the second, **i-rən** refers to a pig (**tutṭəruk**) that has been causing damage before, and that has come again; in the third, **k** refers to the Holy Spirit (**kənən ɪ-k-ʊporate**).

**arəpo**  **w-ɔ-páppá  áppík  i-en  w-in**  
things  C-of.pers-father  all  RES-(C)-DEM  C-poss1

all the things of the Father are the ones that are mine (John 16:15)

**a-pól  i-p-ʊćórá  əti.at  itti  i-r-en  t-ɔ-máí**  
CONJ-person  RES-C-male  find:DEPPREV  that  RES-C-DEM  C-of-some_time_ago

and the man found that it was the one of before

**ana  i-k-en  i-k-a  ɔ-run  t-ɪmmá.t  mënní  ana  occikot**  
ana  RES-C-DEM  RES-C-REF  PERS-12A  C-see:COMPL  today  and  hear:DEP:INCOMPL

and (it is) the one which we have seen and heard today (Acts 2:33)

**i-C-en** can be followed by a focus construction with **akkα** ‘that’ (realized as **akk** before the initial vowel of a verb). The example below can also be stated just with **akkα** or **akk-**, but the combination **i-C-en** **akkα** makes the focus stronger.

**pətək  i-p-a  ʊl  i-ʊnc  w-ərát.**  
stone  RES-C-REF  people  RES-(C)-build:INCOMPL  C-refuse:COMPL

**i-p-en  akk-ətəkká.t  cilaŋ**  
RES-C-DEM  POC-become:COMPL  big_stone_as_fundament_of_wall

the stone which the builders rejected is the one that has become the fundament (Luke 20:17)

Two examples with **i-C-en** **akk(a)** and a transitive verb follow here. In the first, **k** of **i-kən** agrees with **kəran** ‘name’. Note in the second that the subject comes after the verb.
Démonstratives

Demonstratives

ο-νον ἓ-όμμα

PERS-2A C-not_know:INCOMPL

m-p-a.ικ

RES-C-DEM that 1-c-be:PR C-talk_to:INCOMPL

p-ἐρενε

you (pl) do not know that it is the one (i.e. ‘the name’) I am telling you of

(Acts 17:23)

τοῦριτ ἱ-τ-ἐν ἄκκ-ἐνοῦ πόλ

food RES-C-DEM FOC-have person RES-C-black here on-ground

τὸ ἔρτεν ἀνάμνησις καὶ

food is what a human being needs here on earth

τὸ ἄνάμνησις +H is a fixed expression for ‘that’s why’. The concord l-agrees with the implicit noun ἰαν ‘words, matters’:

l-ἐν ἄκκα

that’s why I always talk to you

καὶ ἢ ημ-existent οὐκ

that’s it! The concord p-agrees with the implicit noun pαπο ‘thing’:

p-ἐν

that’s it! (i.e. that’s what I had in mind, that’s what I wanted to say)

8.2.5. The manner-deictic adjective c-εενά ‘such, like this/that’

It is very likely that c-εενά ‘such, like this/that’ contains the pronominal base εν as a formative, as was mentioned earlier in this chapter. c-εενά has anaphoric reference and can be used as a modifier (first example below), but also independently (second example below). Like most adjectives c-εενά is preceded by the restrictor ἰ- when it functions as an attribute.
á-pól í-p-ééná ŋkároŋŋ-ɔmë⁵⁷ \( \text{itti} \ldots \)

let such a person not say that …

pól em-p-í p-ééná ana ém-p-í p-ééná

this person is like this and the other one (lit. this one) is like that

⁵⁷ The falling tone of ɔmë ‘say’ becomes low in this context.