**LIKPAKPAANL VERBAL SYSTEM**

**Syllable structure**

**Verbs with CV/CVV pattern**

*ŋá* /*ŋá*/ ‘to do’ *fúú* /*fúú*/ ‘to arrive’

*yé* /*jé*/ ‘cop.ident’ *káá* /*ká*/ ‘sit, habitual’

*bī* /*bī*/ ‘cop.loc’ *gbáá* /*gbáá*/ ‘to beat’

**Verbs with CVC/CVVC pattern**

*nàb* /*nàb*/ ‘to join together’ *yóór* */jóór*/ ‘to take, lift up’

*kál* /*kál*/ ‘to sit’ *wíír* /*wíír*/ ‘to be many, plenty, huge’

*dàk* /*dàk*/ ‘to be thinking’ *bììr* /*bììr/* ‘to open (by removing cover)’

**Verbs with CVCC**

*fìkr* /*fìkr*/ ‘to resurrect’

*nàbr* /*nàbr*/ ‘to translate’

*pékr* /*pékr*/ ‘to spy’

**Tonal patterns in verbs**

**H and H.H patterns**

*báb* ‘to be satisfied’

*pɔ́l* ‘to bend (of something flexible)’

*bár* ‘to reduce (of price)’

*kíí* ‘to agree, to respond’

*síí* ‘to insult’

*kóó* ‘to break’

**L and L.L patterns**

*bàr* ‘to pour out some’

*bìr* ‘to erase’

*tàà* ‘to step on’

*bààr* ‘to crowl’

*kùù* ‘to shave’

**H.L pattern**

*búèn* ‘to go’

*túì* ‘to mash’

*báè* ‘to learn’

*kóè* ‘to cough’

**M and M.M patterns**

*līk* ‘to look at’

*tōk* ‘to be straight’

*būk* ‘to put leaves on top of yam mound (a form of mulching)’

*wāār* ‘to be mad’

**The morphological structure of verbs**

**Examplification of verb morphological structure**

a. *tìì* c. *kán-nī*

‘to give’ see-hab

‘sees’

b. *bī-mèè* d. *bī-fín-nī*

prog-request prog-wash-prog

‘requesting, asking’ ‘washing’

e. *bī-kán-nī* f. *bī-gèèn-nī*

incept-see-incept incept-sleep-incept

‘beginning to get, see, realise’ ‘falling asleep’

**Tense markers**

*Ń* ***nán*** *gbìì chúú lī-sàyìb-l.*

1sg.sbj pst dig catch cl.sg-rat-cl.sg

‘I hunted out a rat from a hole.’

*Nàmúk* ***fī*** *kɔ́r ú-nàà.*

name hest slaughter cl.sg-cow

‘Namuk slaughtered a cow (i.e., yesterday).’

*Lē áá mú* ***bá*** *lèn sàà dàk pūná.*

And 2sg.sbj too hod say 2sg.emph.as think how

‘And you also said what you think about it.’

*Ḿ-bí-m ńgbààn* ***pūlá*** *síír kún lá.*

cl.pl-child-cl.pl dist pst go.away go.home dp

‘Those children just left home a while a go.’

*Áá gàà ń-lán mùn* ***gā***  *mèè ú-níí ùn kpó ná*

2sg.sbj sing cl.sg rel fut touch cl.sg-person rel be.dead def

*áá-nì-b áá-súì ná.*

poss-person-cl.pl poss-mind def

‘You’ve sung a song that will touch the hearts of the members of the bereaved family.’

**The imperative suffix *-m***

**Base form** **Imperative form Gloss**

*kál* *kál****m****!* ‘sit!’

*nyú*  *nyú****m****!* ‘drink!’

*bàr* *bàr****m****!* ‘pour out some!’

**The imperative particle *mán***

When the addressee of the second person imperative is plural (2pl), the particle *mán* ‘imp.2pl = imperative, plural’ (instead of *-m*) is added to yield an imperative reading of the verb concerned:

**Base form** **imperative form Gloss**

*kál* *kál* ***mán****!* ‘sit!’

*nyú*  *nyú* ***mán****!* ‘drink!’

*bàr* *bàr* ***mán****!* ‘pour out some!’