

Tera

Multivaluation @ Frankfurt

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1 Language Information

- Source: Newman (1970)
- Glottlog: <http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/tera1251>
- ISO-identifier: ttr
- Speakers:
- Location: Nigeria
- Geneology: Afro-Asiatic > Chadic > Biu-Mandara > Southern Biu-Mandara > Teraic > Western Tera > Tera

2 Nominal Morphology

The plural nouns are marked by a suffix, the singular ones are unmarked.

3 Verbal Morphology

The verb does not agree in person and number with the subject. ??

4 Conjunction

The preposition *ndə* can be used to conjoin NPs. *yaŋ* 'but, and' can conjoin sentences with negative sentences.

- (1) *ŋa ndə shoka wà nji zu-a bara.*
?

'I and Squirrel ate up the meat.' [Newman, 1970, p. 45]

- (2) *ŋa ndə to ká nji zu-a wurə.*
?

'I and you will eat the meat tomorrow.' [Newman, 1970, p. 45]

- (3) Ali ndə Musa cokurok.
 Alu and Musa strong
 'Ali and Musa are strong.' [Newman, 1970, p. 46]
- (4) Ali ndə Musa cokurok-ku.
 Alu and Musa strong-PL
 'Ali and Musa are strong.' [Newman, 1970, p. 46]
- (5) Ali ndə Musa wa ɗa vanda.
 ?
 'Ali and Musa ran away (themselves).' [Newman, 1970, p. 49]
- (6) Ali ndə Dala ká coga karatu ku makaranta.
 ?
 'Ali and Dala will learn reading at school.' [Newman, 1970, p. 50]
- (7) Ali ndə Dala ká gaɓ vanda ku wurə.
 ?
 'Ali and Dala will return tomorrow.' [Newman, 1970, p. 50]
- (8) Ali ndə Dala a wuze woy-a ku.
 ?
 'Ali and Dala are next to the boy.' [Newman, 1970, p. 50]
- (9) ŋa ndə Dala wà ɗə Kanu.
 I and Dala PERF go Kano
 'Dala and I went to Kano.' [Newman, 1970, p. 53]
- (10) tem wà ɗə Kanu ndə Dala.
 we PERF go Kano and Dala
 'Dala and I went to Kano.' [Newman, 1970, p. 53]
- (11) to ndə Dala wà gwa zu mu?
 you and Dala
 'Did you and Dala find meat?' [Newman, 1970, p. 53]
- (12) tun wà gwa zu ndə Dala mu?
 you.PL
 'Did you and Dala find meat?' [Newman, 1970, p. 53]
- (13) xuski-a ndə noxzan á pura ku menə = xuski-a á pura ku ndə noxzan menə
 ?
 'The man and his wife are hoeing today.' [Newman, 1970, p. 55]
- (14) Ali ndə woy-a wà ɗa vanda ku = Ali wà ɗa vanda ndə woy-a ku
 ?
 'Ali and the boy ran away.' [Newman, 1970, p. 55]

- (15) Ali ndə woy-a wà dā vanda ku = Ali wà dā vanda ndə woy-a ku
?
'Ali and the boy ran away.' [Newman, 1970, p. 55]
- (16) tin á yir yaŋ nǎ yir ba.
?
'He is going but I am not going.' [Newman, 1970, p. 139]
- (17) tin á yir ba yaŋ nǎ yir ba.
?
'He is not going and I am not going.' [Newman, 1970, p. 139]
- (18) Dala ká dā Wuyo wur yaŋ vè dā gaḅ ba.
?
'Dala will go to Wuyo tomorrow and he will not return.' [Newman, 1970, p. 139]
- (19) Dala ká dā Wuyo wur yaŋ nǎ yir ba.
?
'Dala will go to Wuyo tomorrow but I am not going.' [Newman, 1970, p. 139]
- (20) nǎ ndola cəran yaŋ Dala vè soya ba.
?
'I want to do ti but Dala will not agree.' [Newman, 1970, p. 139]
- (21) Shatu wà kuta tugndə yaŋ nè vi zu ba.
?
'Shatu cooked porridge but she didn't roast meat.' [Newman, 1970, p. 139]
- (22) Asabe [∅] kuta ki tugnda ba yaŋ Shatu [∅] vi ki zu ba.
?
'Asabe didn't cook porridge and Shatu didn't roast meat.' [Newman, 1970, p. 139]
- (23) di-nu ba yaŋ soya-nu ba.
?
'Don't (you pl) get up and don't answer.' [Newman, 1970, p. 140]
- (24) vi-u yaŋ cə-na palam ba.
?
'Come out but don't play.' [Newman, 1970, p. 140]

5 Disjunction

Disjunction is marked by *kó* 'or'.

6 Prepositions

1. *ndə* 'with'
2. *ná* 'to, at'
3. *kabu* 'before'
4. *tən* 'since'
5. *ǵəɾse* 'after'
6. *ma* 'for'
7. *kə* 'as, like'
8. *ware* 'out'

References

Newman, Paul (1970). *A Grammar of Tera. Transformational Syntax and Texts*. Berkley: University of California Press.