# APPENDICES

Below follow lists of *Ga* (**Appendix 1**) and *Norwegian* (**Appendix 2**) constructions annotated relative to the principles and methods of the system as laid out in sections I and V, and using the labels defined in sections II, III and IV.

Although in these appendices the glossing is rather compact, most of the examples have been entered in the database TypeCraft (`www.typecraft.org`), where they can be inspected for more detailed glossing and annotation. **Appendix 3** provides a guide to how to access this database, and an example of a search.

What is presented here, through the main text and the appendices, is a system on which research *can be based* – we have refrained from making comparative or other analytic statements about the phenomena covered. Only one point may be made, on the occasion of the construction lists for Ga and Norwegian occurring here juxtaposed:

In any genealogical tree of languages of the world, these languages would be miles (branches) apart. Yet, in the spirit of modern linguistics and conceptions of 'universal grammar', one might expect that despite such distances in genealogy, assemblies of verb construction types in the two languages would show a significant degree of overlap. As a preliminary observation, it is therefore of interest to note that among all the types represented in the following two appendices, only *three* types overlap[1] – all of the other nearly 200 of each language are not shared by the other.

Obviously, comparing the Ga list with a similar list for Akan or Ewe, or other West African languages, would display much overlap, as would a comparison of the Norwegian list with lists for other Germanic languages. What the overlap areas may be, however, up and down branches of genealogical and areal networks, is hopefully what the present system may be of aid in revealing.

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[1] Identifying them is left as an exercise for the reader.

# Appendix 1:    LIST OF GA VERB CONSTRUCTION TYPES

The list given below makes no claims to completeness. It is probably fairly representative of Ga verb constructions, but it does not include interrogative or focus constructions. Nor are the templates as given necessarily final, but they are intended to embody the principles and methods of the system as laid out in sections I and V. Problems and possible alternatives are discussed following particular examples.

For the sake of consistency, and possible so-far unrecognized relevance, the tense-aspect marking of each verb is indicated in the glossing, but this is not always reflected in slot 1 since it is rarely considered a characterising feature of a construction. It is mainly indicated in slot 1 labels for intransitives, since it seems to be in PROPERTY, STATE, and PHENOMENON constructions, which are often intransitive, that it is most likely to be relevant.

It may be noted that for most constructions in which the object is or includes a verb-last nominalization (nomvL) the final label in CAPS is in slot 5 (Aspektionsart), not slot 6. Both 5 and 6 are rarely filled in any of the templates given because it has not normally seemed necessary, although there is no obvious reason why they should not be. The labels for these slots are less well established than most of the others, and so we occasionally comment on them.

**Intransitive**:

The first four templates below can be considered basic to the language and to intransitive expressions in the language. Other intransitive templates are essentially elaborations of these four.

```
v-intr-suActivated-ACTIVATION
```
> **E-tsine**
> 3S.AOR-sneeze                    'She sneezed.'

```
v-intr-suAg-COMMUNICATION
```
> **Ee-flɛ**
> 3S.PROG-.retort                  'He was answering back.'
```
v-intr-suAgmover-MOTION
```
> **Kofi ba**
> K  AOR.come                      'Kofi  came'

```
v-intr-suTh-ACTIVATION
```
> **Shikpɔŋ lɛ hoso**
> earth DEF AOR.shake              'The earth quaked, there was an earthquake.'

```
v-intr-suTh-PHENOM
```
> **Nugbɔ nɛ**
> heaven AOR.rained                'It rained'

```
v-intr-suTh-PROPTYASCR
```
> **Tɛ lɛ wa**
> stone DEF AOR.is.hard            'The stone is hard'

```
vAor-intr-suTh-STATE
```
> **Shinaa lɛ kã**
> door DEF AOR.open                'The door is open.'

```
vAor-intr-suTh-PROPTYESTABD
```
**E-di**

3S.AOR-black                           'It is black, became black'

Slot 6 indicates that being black is here regarded as an established property and not a transient state. The same construction could indicate a regularly changing or alternating state, but in that case the slot 6 label would have to be changed to reflect this.

```
vHab-intr-suTh-PROPTYGEN
```
**La tsu-ɔ**

blood red-HAB                          'Blood is red.'

A generic property is one that is considered inherent in the item, and so represents a normal condition.

```
vPrf-intr-suTh-PROPTYESTABD
```
**Atade lɛ é-gbi**

dress DEF PERF-dry                     'The dress is dry'; 'the dress has dried'

Perhaps two templates are necessary for this sentence: the one given above, for an interpretation according to which being dry is considered the normal condition of the dress, not due to a change, and another with STATE in slot 6 to take care of the interpretation according to which it was recently wet but is now dry. It is not clear in what way the aspect of the verb is relevant to this – see 'It is black' above.

```
vPrf-intr-suAff-ENDSTATE
```
**Nu lɛ e-gbĩ**

water DEF PERF-dry                     'The water has dried up.'

Notice that in this case 'dryness' is not a property of the argument at all, but of a final state of affairs. In physics, when water dries it changes state from liquid to vapour, but in ordinary thinking it simply disappears, rather than changing state. Therefore, the situation type label ENDSTATE has been used instead of CHANGEofSTATE, on the assumption that this is what people speaking Ga generally mean.

```
vPrf-intr-suExp-PSYCHSTATE
```
**Nuu lɛ e-gbɛ**

man DEF PERF-scatter                   'The man is confused.'

```
vProg-intr-suTh-PROPTYDYN
```
**Wolo mii-yɛ**

book PROG-white                        'The book is turning white.'

```
vAor-intr-suPossp_suBPpec-suTh-EMOTION
```
**E-hiŋmɛi tsu**

3SPOSS-eye AOR.red                     'He got angry.'

The emotion of being angry is expressed as reddening of the eye of the person who feels the emotion. Thus the experiencer of the emotion appears not as the subject but as the specifier (possessor) of the affected body part, which is the syntactic subject.

```
v-intr-suPossp_suBPsuSpec-suAg-PSYCHSTATE
```
**Mi-hiɛ mɛ**

1S.POSS-face AOR.stay                  'I was happy.'

Perhaps the main distinction between this expression, which is labelled a Psychological State, and the preceding lies in the Aktionsart – being angry is normally a dynamic and unstable event (as is being confused, in 'The man is confused' four lines above), The nature of the Ga expression for "happy", employing as it does a verb that basically means 'stay' or 'remain', suggests that it expresses something conceptualized as a maintained, steady state.

```
v-intr-suPostp-suLocus-PROPTYASCR
```
**E-mli jɔ**

3S-inside AOR.cool                     'She is kind'.

```
vHab-intr-suPostp-suLocus-PROPTY
```

**Ŋshɔ lɛ mli jɔ-ɔ**

sea DEF inside cool-HAB            'The sea is cool'.

It is not really clear why the verb is habitual in this example but not in the preceding one, unless perhaps the sea being cool is regarded as more subject to change than a person being kind.

```
vPrf-intr-suPostp-suLocus-PROPTYESTABD
```

**E-he é-jɔ**

3S.POSS-self PERF-cool            'It [non-empty] is cool'

```
vPrf-intr-suPostp_suUnif-suLocus-PROPTYESTABD
```

**Kakla lɛ naa e-ba**

knife the edge PERF-come            'The knife is sharp'.

The subject is said to be unified with the verb because the verb **ba** cannot mean 'be sharp' without an argument that refers to something with an edge. As in many other property constructions displayed this reference is not expressed by the head of the argument (in this case the Subject), but by its specifier.

```
v-intr-suPostp_suSpecPossp_suSpecBPsuSpecSpec-suLocus-PROPTY
```

**E-tsui naa wa**

3S.POSS-heart edge AOR.hard            'He is brave'.

```
v-intrComp-compDECLbare_suIDcompSu-suAg_obThsit-ABILITY
```

**Mi-nyɛ-ɔ mi-ŋma-a mi-gbɛi**

1S-able-HAB 1S-write-HAB 1SPOSS-name            'I can write my name.'

```
v-intrComp-compIRRcmp_suIDcompSu-suAg-MOTIONDIRECTED
```

**Yoo lɛ é-tee ní é-yá-hé wolo lɛ**

woman$_1$ DEF PERF-go COMP 3S$_1$.SBJV-EGR.SBJV-buy book DEF
'The woman has gone to buy the book'

```
v-intrComp-compIRRcmp_suIDcompSu-suAgintent-ABILITY
```

**Wɔ-nyɛ-ɔ ní wɔ́-ba**

1P-able-HAB COMP 1P.SBJV-come            'We are able to come'

It seems to be a requirement of the verb meaning 'be able to' that its subject have identical reference with the subject of its Complement clause.

```
v-intrImpersComp-suExpl_compDECLcmp-NEED
```

**E-hia akɛ amɛ-fee**

3S.AOR.need COMP 3S.AOR-do            'It is necessary that they do (it).'

This is the only construction so far in which there is nothing to put in slot 4 – the subject is 'expletive' and so not an argument, and the complement clause is not an object, since it cannot be pronominalized, although perhaps it could be said to have a role of some sort such as 'Thematic situation abstract'.

```
vPrf-intrScpr-scResIncrm_scAdj-suTh-PROPTYESTABD
```

**Maŋo lɛ e-tsu hɛluu**

mango DEF PERF-redden red            'The mango is ripe, red'.

The secondary predicate, the adjective **heluu**, expresses the idea that the ripeness of the mango is the result of incremental change.

```
v-intrScpr-scAdj-suAg-PROPTYDYN
```

**E-fe-ɔ dioo**

3S-make-HAB quiet            'He became quiet-mannered'

```
v-intrScpr-scAdj-suLocus-PROPTY
```
**E-yɛ blɛoo**

3S-AOR.have slow                               'It is slow'

```
v-intrScpr-scAdv-suAg-PROPTY
```
**E-fee diŋŋ**

3S-AOR.do quietly                             'He became quiet'

```
v-intrScpr-scAdj-suAg-PROPTYESTABD
```
**E-nane é-fee bɔŋkuu**

3S.POSS-leg PERF-do huge                       'His leg is huge'

```
vPrf-intrScpr-suPostp_scResIncrm_scAdj-suLocus-PROPTYESTABD
```
**Koo lɛ mli é-jɔ tiŋkoŋŋ**

forest DEF inside PERF-calm silent             'The forest is dead quiet.'

```
v-intrVid-suTh_vidObTrgt-COMPARISONCOMPARATIVE
```
**E-da fe mi**

3S-AOR.grow surpass 1S                         'He is bigger than me.'

In comparative constructions in this language the relation that is expressed in English by a preposition
is expressed by a subtype of verb known as a 'verbid' (see Dakubu 2004b).

```
v-intrVid-suTh_vidObTrgt-COMPARISONEQUATIVE
```
**E-tale tsu-ɔ tamɔ la**

3S.POSS-dress red-HAB resemble blood           'Her dress is as red as blood'.

```
v-intrScprVid-scAdj_vidObPostp-suTh_vidObLoc-PROPTY
```
**Atade lɛ fee papii yɛ e-he**

dress DEF AOR.do tight be.at 3S.POSS-self       'The dress is tight on her.'

This is another kind of situation where an oblique relation is introduced by a verbid, as is the next.

```
v-intrVid-vidObPostp-suAg_vidObLocus-
```
**A-bɛɛti yɛ e-he**

3-bet be.at 3S.POSS-self                        'They bet on him.'

**Transitive:**

```
v-tr-suAg_obMover-EJECTION
```
**Kofi fɔ bɔɔlu lɛ**

K AOR.throw ball DEF                           'Kofi threw the ball.'

```
v-tr-suAg_obLoc-MAINTAINPOSITION
```
**Amɛ-da shi**

3P-AOR.stand down                             'They stood, posed.'

```
v-tr-suAgmover_obEndpt-MOTIONDIRECTED
```
**Kofi ba biɛ**

K AOR.came here                               'Kofi came here'

```
v-tr-suAg_obTh-ASKING
```
**E-ba nii**

3S-AOR.beg things                             'She begged for things'

```
v-tr-suEff_obExp-EXPER
```
**Wonu lɛ ŋɔɔ mi**

Soup the is.tasty.to 1S                        'The soup tastes good to me'

The soup is what effects my experience of pleasant taste.

```
vProg-tr-suEff_obAffincrm-EXPER
```
      **Fɛi mii-ye lɛ**

      cold PROG-eat him                      'He is cold'

Of course the person who is cold is not being literally devoured, but the use of the verb meaning 'eat' indicates that the effect of cold on the experiencer is incremental.

```
v-tr-suExper_obEndpt-COGNITION
```
      **Beni mi-ya-hɛle shi lɛ…**

      when 1S.AOR-EGR.AOR-realize down TOP      'Before I realized…'

```
v-tr-suPoss_obThAbst-PROPTY
```
      **E-yɛ hewalɛ**

      3S-AOR.have health                'He is healthy.'

```
v-tr-suPossAbst_obLoc-PROPTY
```
      **Sane lɛ yɛ mli**

      matter DEF AOR.have inside          'The story is true'

```
v-tr-suSens_obPercpt-PERCPT
```
      **Mi-na wolo lɛ**

      1S-AOR.see book DEF              'I saw the book'

```
v-tr-suTh_obEndpt-REDUCTION
```
      **Kofi ba shi**

      K   AOR.come down                'Kofi lost weight'

```
v-tr-suIDobSpec_obPossp_obBPobSpec-suAg_obAff-PSYCHSTATE
```
      **Kofi mii-ye e-tsui**

      K. PROG-eat 3S.POSS-heart          'Kofi is worried.'

```
v-tr-suIDobSpec_obPostp-suAg_obLoc-WASHING
```
      **E-baa-bule e-he**

      $3S_1$-INGR.FUT-purify $3S_1$.POSS-self   'She will purify herself.'

```
v-tr-suIDobSpecSpec_obPostp_obSpecPostp-suAg_obLocus-COLLECT
```
      **Amɛ-bua amɛ-he naa**

      $3P_1$-AOR.assemble $3P_1$-self edge    'They assembled.'

```
v-tr-suPossp_suBPsuSpec_obIDsuSpec-suLocus_obExp-EXPER
```
      **Mí-hiɛ di mi**

      $1S_1$.POSS-face black $1S_1$          'I am dizzy.'

```
v-tr-suPostp-suLocus_obThAbst-PROPTY
```
      **E-he yɛ fɛo**

      3S.POSS-self AOR.have beauty     'She is beautiful'

```
v-tr-suPostp-suLocus_obLoc-PROPTYDYN
```
      **E-naa ba shi**

      3S.POSS-edge AOR.come down    'It lessened, was reduced'

```
v-tr-suPostp_obIDsuSpec-suLocus_obExp-EXPER
```
      **E-he ŋɔɔ lɛ**

      $3S_1$.POSS-self AOR.sweet $3S_1$     'He is ticklish'

```
v-tr-suPostp_obPostp-suActivated_obThloc-SUCCEEDING
```
**E-naa e-homɔ niŋmaa lɛ nɔ**

3S.POSS-edge PERF-master writing DEF surface

'She has mastered the art of writing.'

```
v-tr-suPostp_obUnif-suLocus_obEndstate-PROPTYESTABD
```
**E-he e-bɔ ŋkanale**

3S.POSS-self PERF-create rust                                    'It has got rusty, is rusty.'

```
v-tr-suSpecIDobSpec_suBPsuSpec-suTh_obEndpt-PSYCHSTATE
```
**E-mii é-shɛ e-he**

3S$_1$.POSS-throat PERF-reach 3S$_1$.POSS-self              'He is happy'

```
v-tr-obBPsu-suPoss_obTh-PROPTY
```
**E-yɛ tsui**

3S-AOR.have heart                                               'He is patient'

```
v-tr-obPostp-suAg_obTh-CARETAKING
```
**E-baa amɛ-yi**

3S-protect 3P.POSS-head                                        'She protected them'

```
v-tr-obPostp-suAg-obLocus-CONTINUATION
```
**Wɔ-hiɛ gbi lɛ mli**

1P.AOR-hold day DEF inside

'We are managing for the day.'

Note that if the specifier of the postposition is unexpressed, as in the common response to the greeting **Te tɛŋŋ?** 'how is it going?' – **Wɔhiɛ mli** – a relevant period of time is the implied specifier of **mli**.[2]

```
v-tr-obPostp-suAgmover_obEndpt-MOTIONDIRECTED
```
**Kofi tee yara nɔ**

K AOR.go funeral on                                            'Kofi went to the funeral'

```
v-tr-obPostp-suAgsens_obLocus-COGNITION
```
**E-nu sane lɛ shishi**

3S-AOR.sense matter DEF underneath                            'She understood the problem'

```
v-tr-obPostp-suAgeff_obLocus-
```
**Gbekɛ lɛ gbe kakla lɛ naa**

child DEF AOR.kill knife DEF edge                             'The child made the knife blunt.'

```
v-tr-obPostp-suEff_obLocus-EXPER
```
**E-ŋɔɔ mi-naa**

3S-AOR.tasty 1S.POSS-edge                                      'It pleased me'

```
v-tr-obPostp-suSens_obLocus-PERCPT
```
**E-nu o-he**

3S-AOR.sense 2S.POSS-self                                      'He heard about you'

```
v-tr-obPostp-suStartpt_obLoc-COMPARISONEQUATIVE
```
**E-gbe-ɔ nyɛ-nɔ lɛ nɔ**

3S-fall-HAB 2P.POSS-thing DEF surface                         'It coincides with yours.'

```
v-tr-obPostp-suTh_obLocus-DEPEND
```
**E-damɔ e-nɔ**

3S-AOR.stand 3S.POSS-top                                       'It depends on him.'

---

[2] Thanks to Mrs. Patience Obeng for this insight.

```
v-tr-obPostp_obSpecBPobSpecSpec-suAg_obLoc-COMMUNICATION
```
   **Mi-wo amɛ-toi nɔ**

   1S.AOR-raise 3P.POSS-ear on         'I informed them of it.'

The object head, which is the postposition **nɔ**, has a specifier that is a body part (ear) of its specifer, **amɛ** 'their'.

```
vHab-trLght-obUnif-suAg_obThAbst-PROPTYGEN
```
   **E-fe-ɔ hejɔ**

   3S-do-HAB laziness           'He is lazy.'

```
v-tr-obUnif-suAgsens_obLocus-PERCPT
```
   **Wɔ-bo toi**

   1S-AOR.listen ear           'We listened.'

```
v-tr-obSpecPostp-suSens_obPercpt-SENSATION
```
   **E-nu kooloo lɛ he fu**

   3S-AOR.sense animal DEF self smell     'He smelled the animal'

```
v-tr-obDECLcmp-suSens_obPrcsit-PERCPT
```
   **Mi-na akɛ e-yɛ jɛmɛ**

   1S-AOR.see COMP 3S-AOR.be there    'I saw that he was there'

The object is a declarative clause introduced by a complementizer, which has the role of a perceived situation.

```
v-tr-obIRRcmp-suAgintent_obThsit-INTENT
```
   **M-a-sumɔ ní Akwele a-ye nii**

   1S-SBJV-like COMP A. SBJV-eat things    'I want Akwele to eat'

In this situation, which is one of intention, the object clause has irrealis aspect.

```
v-tr-obIRRbare-suAgintent_obThsit-INTENT
```
   **Mii-tao é-ba**

   1S.PROG-want 3S.SBJV-come      'I want him to come'

This construction is similar to the above except that the object clause is not introduced by a complementizer.

```
v-tr-suIDobSu_obNomvL-suAg_obThsit-INCHOATIVE
```
   **E-bɔi amɛ-bi-mɔ**

   3S-AOR.begin 3P.POSS-ask-NOM     'He began asking them.'

```
v-tr-suIDobSu_obNomvL-suAg_obThsit-CESSATION
```
   **Amɛ-fɔɔ daa tɔ-ɔ**

   3P-AOR.cease drink-exhaust-NOM    'They stopped getting drunk'

```
v-tr-suIDobSu_obNomvL-suAg_obThsit-DOFREQUENTLY
```
   **Mi-fɔ-ɔ ó-shi-bi-mɔ**

   1S-do.often-HAB 2S.POSS-down-ask-NOM   'I often ask after you'

Since the object is a nominalized clause it has a logical subject, which in this case (and typically of aspectual verbs in Ga) is the syntactic subject of the head verb.

```
v-tr-suPossp_suSpecIDob-suEff_obSens-EXPER
```
   **E-tsuinaa mii-funta lɛ**

   3S.POSS-desire PROG-nauseate 3S     'She feels sick, nauseous.'

Note that this is a case where an argument (the subject) is expressed as the possession of its specifier, but is not its body part.

```
v-tr-obPostp_obSpecNomvL_suIDobSpecSu-suAg_obLocsit-CONTINUATION
```
**Mi-tsa mi-kase-mɔ nɔ**

1S-AOR.continue 1S.POSS-study-NOM top

'I continued my studies'

In this case the *subject* (**mi**) of the object's *specifier* (**kasemɔ**) (which is also the specifier of the object's specifier) is identical with the subject of the head verb – compare the example before the previous, where there is no postposition.

```
v-tr-obPostp-suAg_obLoc-MAINTAINPOSITION
```
**E-damɔ amɛ-hiɛ**

3S-AOR.stand 3P.POSS-front                                         'He stood before them.'

```
v-tr-obPostp-suAg_obLocus-COMMUNICATION
```
**E-fɛne sane lɛ naa**

3S.AOR-untie matter DEF edge                               'He opened the matter.'

```
v-tr-obIRRbare-suAgintent_obThsit-PERMISSION
```
**Amɛ-ha Kofi a-ba**

3P-AOR.give K SBJV-come                                     'They allowed Kofi to come.'

```
v-tr-obNomvL-suAg_obThsit-CONTINUATION
```
**O-baa-hi ye-li**

2S-INGR.FUT-stay eat-NOM                                   'You will be eating.'

The object is labelled formally as a verb-last nominalization, although in this particular example the nominalized verb has no object.

```
v-trAdv-suTh_obEndpt-IMPRECATION
```
**Enɛ a-ka-gbale wɔ fɔŋfɔ**

this SBJV-NEG-flash 1P distantly                  'This (ill luck) should not come our way.'

This is a somewhat archaic expression. It is not clear whether the adverb 'distantly' should be treated as part of the construction.

```
v-trAtc-obIDatcSu_atcDECLcmp-suSens_obTh-PERCPT
```
**Mi-na lɛ ní ee-nyiɛ**

1S-AOR.see $3S_1$ COMP $3S_1$.PROG-walk              'I saw him walking'

```
v-trAtc-obPostp_obIDatcSu_atcDECLcmp-suSens_obPrcpt-SENSATION
```
**Mi-nu e-he ní e-bolɔ**

1S.AOR-hear 3S.POSS-self COMP 3S.AOR-shout        'I heard him shout'

```
v-trComp-suIDcompSu_obIDcompOb_compIRRbare-suAg_obTh-ACHVMNT
```
**o-baá-nyɛ enɛ ó-la?**

2S-INGR.FUT-able this 2S.SBJV-sing                    'Can you sing this?'

In this interesting construction, the subject and object of the head verb have identical reference with the subject and object of the extraposed clause, although in the extraposed clause the object is not phonetically expressed. The subjunctive aspect of the verb in the extraposed clause is also constrained by the future (irrealis) feature of the head verb.

```
v-trComp-obPostp_compDECLcmp-suAg_obLocus-COMMUNICATION
```
**Amɛ-here nɔ akɛ...**

3S.AOR-reply PRO surface COMP...                            'They replied that..'

The phonetically unrealized specifier of the postposition (represented in the gloss by PRO) is the subject under discussion, or what the interlocutor said.

```
v-trImpers-suExpl-obAff-
```
**E-fi mi**

3S-tie 1S                                                         'I am in difficulties.'

```
vHab-trImpers-suExpl_obNomvL_obIntrComp-DOFREQUENTLY
```
> **E-fɔ-ɔ ka-a akɛ amɛ-ba-a biɛ**
>
> 3S-frequently-HAB stick-NOM COMP 3P-come-HAB here
>
> 'It often happens that they come here'

This might look like another case where the aspect of the second clause is constrained by that in the first. However, the clause beginning with **akɛ** is the complement of the nominalized verb **ka-a** 'sticking' which is the object of the head verb, and not the complement of the head verb itself.

```
v-trVid-suAg_obAffincrem_vidObTrgt-COMPARISONCOMPARATIVE
```
> **E-ye loo fe mi**
>
> 3S-AOR.eat meat surpass 1S  'She ate more meat than me.'

```
v-trVid-vidObBPvidObSpec-suAg_obTh_vidObLoc-ACQUISITION
```
> **E-ma wolo lɛ yɛ mi-dɛ**
>
> 3S-AOR.borrow book DEF be.at 1SPOSS-hand
>
> 'She borrowed the book from me.'

```
v-trVid-obPostp_vidObBPvidObSpec-suAg_obTop_vidObLoc-ASKINGABOUT
```
> **Wɔ-bi o-naanemɛ-i a-shi yɛ e-dɛ-ŋ**
>
> 1P-AOR.ask 2S.POSS-friend-P ASSOC-down AOR.be 3S.POSS-hand-LOC
>
> 'We asked him about your friends.'

```
v-trVid-obPostp_obSpecIDvidObSpec-suAg_obLocus_vidObLoc-INCREMENTALRESULT-
EXPER
```
> **E-fo mli yɛ e-blayei-aŋ**
>
> 3S-AOR.cut PRO.POSS inside be.at 3S.POSS-youngwomen-LOC
>
> 'She has gone through her young-womanhood/puberty.'

In this construction the covert specifier of the postposition **mli**, glossed here as PRO.POSS, is the period of time during which the experience took place. [3] It thus in effect has an aspectual function, and is represented in Slot 5 as INCREMENTALRESULT.

```
v-trVid-vidObPostp-suMover_obEndpt_vidObLocus-CHANGESTATUS
```
> **O-gbee shi yɛ asafo mli lɛ**
>
> 2S-fall down be.at organization inside DEF
>
> 'You lost your status in the organization,'

```
v-trVid-vidObPostp-suExper_obLoc_vidObStartpt-CONSCIOUSNESS
```
> **E-hɛle shi yɛ wɔ mli**
>
> 3S.AOR-realize down be.at sleep inside  'She woke up with a start.'

```
v-trVid-vidObPostp-suAg_obTh_vidObStartpt-MOTIONCAUSED
```
> **Mi-wo kukwɛi lɛ yɛ la lɛ nɔ**
>
> 1S.AOR-collect pot DEF AOR.be.at fire DEF surface  'I took the pot from the fire.'

```
v-trVid-obUnif-suAg_obTh_vidObLoc-ASSUMELOCATION
```
> **Amɛ-ba-bɔ ade yɛ Ga**
>
> 3P-INGR.AOR-do thing be.at Accra
>
> 'They came to settle permanently in Accra.'

It is only in combination with **ade** that **bɔ** means 'settle', so object and verb are unified. Since settling implies settling somewhere, the locative expression is considered to be part of the construction template.

---

**Ditransitive:**

`v-ditr-suAg_obTrgt_ob2Content-COMMUNICATION`

> **A-bu lɛ bem**
>
> 3.AOR-declare 3S innocence           'He was declared innocent.'

`v-ditr-suAg_iobRec_obTh-TRANSFER`

> **E-ha mi shika**
>
> 3S-AOR.give 1S money           'He gave me money'

Note that in this example, representing a fundamental template of the language, the first object, the recipient, is labelled 'indirect object', indicating that the second is the direct object, but in the preceding example, which also represents a basic template, the objects are merely given sequential labels, object and object2. This is mainly because the transfer event is clearly directed at the recipient, but the communication event above is not obviously directed at the first object, which seems to be the target of the content of the communication, but not necessarily of the communication event itself. However it would probably not be wrong to use the same convention for both.

`v-ditr-suAg_obTrgt_ob2Loc-COMMUNICATION`

> **Mii-da bo shi**
>
> 1S.PROG-thank 2S down           'I thank you.'

`v-ditr-suAg_iobTrgt_obThmover-COMMUNICATION`

> **E-fɔ mi nine**
>
> 3S.AOR-throw 1S hand           'She waved to me; invited me.'

`v-ditr-suAg_obAff_ob2Instr-CUTTING`

> **Nuu lɛ baŋ lɛ klante**
>
> man DEF AOR.slash 3S cutlass           'The man slashed him with a cutlass.'

`v-ditr-suAg_obLoc_ob2Res-CUTTING`

> **Nuu lɛ baŋ mi-hiɛ gbɛ**
>
> man DEF AOR.slash 3S.POSS-face scar      'The man cut marks on my face.'

Note that although the second object is a body part, in this construction that fact is not a feature of the construction—it could have been something else—and so it is not labelled as such.

`v-ditr-suAg_obTh_ob2Instr-PENETRATION`

> **E-gbu lɛ kakla**
>
> 3S.AOR-pierce 3S knife           'He stabbed him with a knife.'

`vHab-ditr-suNrg_ob2DECLcmp-obSens_ob2Thsit-COGNITION`

> **E-fe-ɔ mi akɛ noko bɛ mli**
>
> 3S-do-HAB 1S COMP something is.not inside
>
> 'It seems to me that it isn't true'

The subject of the sentence, **e** 'it', has a syntactic role in the construction but does not contribute to the meaning of the sentence, hence it is not regarded as an argument and has no semantic role.

`v-ditr-obPostp-suAg_obEndpt_ob2Th-PLACEMENT`

> **Amɛ-wo tsɔne lɛ mli yɛlɛ**
>
> 3P-AOR.put vehicle DEF in yam           'They put yams in the lorry.'

`v-ditr-obPostp-suAg_obLocus_ob2Instr-CARETAKING`

> **Ó-fo he afabaŋ**
>
> 2S.PERF-cut PRO.POSS self fence           'You have protected it.'

In this example the specifier of the postposition **he** has no phonetic expression, as is the rule with 3rd person non-human, non-subject pronouns in this language in most circumstances.

```
v-ditr-obPostp-suAg_obLocus-ob2Th-REMOVAL
```
**E-fɔflɔɔ e-he shia lɛ**

3S.AOR-rinse 3S.POSS self sand DEF                'She washed off the sand.'

```
v-ditr-suIDobSpec-obPostp_ob2DECLcmp-suAg_obLoc_ob2Thsit-COGNITION
```
**E-fee e-yi-ŋ akɛ wɔ-baa-fee noko**

3S₁-AOR.do 3S₁.POSS-head-LOC COMP 1P-INGR.FUT-do something
'She decided that we will do something.'

```
v-ditr-obUnif-suAgsens_iobTrgt_obTh-PERCPT
```
**Wɔ-bo lɛ toi**

1S-AOR.listen 3S ear                'We listened to him'

```
v-ditr-obUnif-suAgsens_iobTrgt_obContent-EMOTIONDIRECTED
```
**O-na lɛ mɔbɔ**

2S-AOR.see 3S pity                'You pitied him'

```
v-ditr-suIDobSpec_obPostp_ob2Unif-suAgsens_ob2Locus_obTh-PERCEPTION
```
**Wɔ-bo wɔ-he toi**

1P₁-AOR.listen 1P₁-body ear                'We were expectant'

```
v-ditr-ob2Unif-suAg_obAff_ob2Eventunit-DESTRUCTION
```
**A-baa-gbe bo shika gbele**

3S-INGR.FUT-kill 2S money death
'You will be fined; it will cost you a great deal of money'

```
v-ditrComp-compIRRcmp-suAg_iobRec_obThAbst-PERMISSION
```
**Ashɔŋ ha mi gbɛ <u>ní ma-ba</u>**

A, AOR.give 1S way COMP 1S.FUT-come
'Ashong gave me permission to come.'

```
v-ditrVid-suIDob2SpecSpec_obIDvidObSpec_ob2SpecPostp-suAg_obTrgt-
ob2Th-vidObLoc-REMOVAL
```
**E-fo wɔ e-he shika yɛ wɔ-de-ŋ**

3S₁.AOR-cut 1P₁ 3S₁.POSS-self money be.at 1P₁-hand-LOC
'She collected her money from us.'

**Copula verb**:

Ga has only one copula verb, with a very restricted construction range.
```
v-copN-PROPTY
```
**Tsɔɔlɔ ji lɛ**

teacher BE 3S                'He is a teacher'.

**Extended verb complex**:

```
ev_suAg-pv1tr-pv1obEventunit-vtr-obPostp-obLocus-CONTINUE
```
**Wɔ-kɛ nitsumɔ lɛ hiɛ otsi mli**

1P-move work DEF AOR.continue week inside
'We continued the work for a week.'

Note that if the specifier of the postposition **mli** is not expressed, the postposition will still indicate that the event occurred within a period of time (see **wɔ hiɛ mli** above).

```
ev_suAg-pv1tr-pv1obStartpt-vintr-DEPARTURE
```
**E-kɛ e-wu fɔɔ aaa-fee afii enyɔ nɛɛ**

3S-move 3S.POSS-husband cease FUT-do year-PL two this
'She left her husband about two years ago.'

The last four words constitute an optional verbid adjunct phrase, and are therefore not accounted for in the template.

`ev_suAg-pv1tr-pv1obTh-vtr-suIDobSpec_obPostp-obLoc-POSSESSION`

**E-kɛ shika to e-he**

3S₁-move money AOR.seize 3S₁-self                    'She kept the money.'

`ev_suAg-pv1tr-pv1obInstr-vtr-obTh-PENETRATION`

**e-kɛ kakla gbu lɛ**

3S-move knife AOR.stab 3S                    'He stabbed him with a knife.'

Note the alternative construction with the same verb and arguments listed under Distransitive constructions.

`ev_suAg-pv1tr-pv1obInstr-vditr-iobBen_obPercpt-EXHIBOBJ`

**O-kɛ tso lɛ tsɔɔ mi tsu lɛ**

2S-move stick DEF show 1S house DEF
'You pointed out the house to me with a stick.'

`ev_suExper-pv1tr-pv1obThsit-vtr-obEndpt-EXPER`

**E-kɛ-fɔ shi**

3S-move.AOR.throw down                    'He has died'.

`ev_suAg-pv1tr-pv1obPro-pv1obInstrsit-vtr-obPostp-obLocus-CARETAKING`

**A-kɛ mii-baa kusum lɛ yi**

3-move PRO PROG-protect custom DEF head
'The custom is thus [by that means] being protected'

`ev_suAg-pv1tr-pv1obNomvL-pv1obThsit-vtr-vobEndpt-FINISH`

**A-kɛ ameo du-mɔ e-ba naagbee**

3-move tomatoes plant-NOM PERF-come end
'Tomato planting is over.'

`ev_suAg-pv1tr-pv1obPossp_pv1obBPpv1obSpec_pv1suIDpv1obSpec-pv1obTh-vtr-obPostp-obLoc-ASSESS`

**E-kɛ e-hiɛ fɔ-ɔ o-nɔ**

3S-move 3S-face throw-HAB 2S.POSS-surface                    'She trusts you.'

`ev_suAg-pv1tr-pv1obPostp_obNrg-vtr-obTrgt-`

**Kofi kɛ e-he fufuaa e-tsɛkwɛ lɛ**

K move 3S.POSS-self hang 3S.POSS-uncle DEF
'Kofi is always hanging around his uncle; pesters his uncle; courts his uncle's favour'

`ev_suAg-pv1tr-pv1obPro-pv1obThsit-vtr-obPostp_suIDobSpec-obLocus-COMMUNICATION`

**(Eepiŋ, shi) e-kɛ-bɛ e-he**

(3S.PROG-suffer, but) 3S₁-move-AOR.pinch 3S₁.POSS-self
'(She is suffering, but) she's keeping it to herself.'

In this case of course the COMMUNICATION situation is negative, or absence of communication.

`ev_suAg-pv1tr-pv1obTh-vtr-obEndpt-COVER`

**A-kɛ mama bla gbonyo**

3-move cloth AOR.wrap corpse                    'The corpse was shrouded'

`ev_suAg-pv1tr-pv1obTh-vtr-obPostp-obEndpt-COVER`

**E-kɛ kpaa bla tso lɛ he**

3S-move rope AOR.wind tree DEF self                    'She wound the rope around the tree'

**Serial verbs**:

```
sv_suAspID_suAg-v1intr-v2intr-v2suClit-REPETITION
```
      **E-saa e-ba**

      3S.AOR-prepare 3S.AOR-come                             'She came again.'

```
sv_suAspID_suTh-v1intr-v2intr-v2suClit-DETERIORATION
```
      **É!-shá é-gbɔ̀**

      3S.PERF-shrink 3S.PERF-age                           'He has aged prematurely.
This construction differs from the preceding only in the role of the Subject and in the Situation Type.

```
sv-suAspID_suAg-v1tr-v1obTh-v2tr-v2suClit-v2obEndpnt-PLACEMENT
```
      **Hii lɛ   tsi     mi amɛ-gbee shi**

      men DEF AOR.push 1S 3P-AOR.fell down            'The men pushed me down.'

```
sv_suAspID_suAg-v1intr-v2tr-v2suClit-v2obBen-HELP
```
      **Amɛ-ye amɛ-bua lɛ**

      3P₁-AOR.eat 3P₁-AOR.collect 3S               'They helped her.'

```
sv_suAspID_suAg-v1tr-v1obTh-v2tr-v2suClit-v2obEndpt-EJECTIONDIRECTED
```
      **E-fɔ tsɛnsi lɛ e-ŋmɛ shi**

      3S-throw pan DEF 3S-unroll down                'She threw the pan down.'

```
sv_suAspID_suAg-v1tr-v1obTh-v2ev-v2pv1tr-v2pv1obThSit-v2tr-
v2obEndpt-TRANSPORT
```
      **Mi-wo gbekɛ lɛ kɛ-tee skul**

      1S.AOR-collect child DEF move.AOR-go school     'I took the child to school.'

```
sv_suAspID_suAg-v1tr-v1obTh-v2tr-v2suClit-v2obBen-PERMISSION
```
      **Á-gbele gbɛ á-ha bo**

      3.PERF-open road 3.PERF-give 2S       'You have been granted permission.'

```
sv_suAspID_suAg-v1tr-obThAbst-v2ev-v2pv1tr-v2pv1obPro-pv1obThsit-
v2tr-obBen-EXPOSE
```
      **Amɛ-fɔse amɛ-suɔmɔ kɛ-ha amɛ-bii lɛ**

      3P.AOR-pour.out 3P.POSS-love move.AOR-give 3S.POSS-children DEF

      'They poured out their love for their children.'

Note that in this expression and the next ('He found a box for me'), the object of the preverb that forms part of the second verb is indicated as 'Pro', meaning that analytically there is a pronoun object of **kɛ** which however has no phonetic exponent. Its role is 'thematic situation'. Such constructions are common in Ga when the subject does not appear as a clitic on the second verb.

```
sv_suAspID_suAg-v1tr-v1obTh-v2ev2-v2pv1tr-v2obPro-v2pv1obThsit-
v2pv2intr-v2tr-v2iobRec-
```
      **E-tao adeka kɛ-ba-ha mi**

      3S.AOR-search box move-come-AOR.give 1S      'He found a box for me.'

```
sv_suAspID_suAg-v1tr-v1obLoc-v2ev-v2pv1tr-v2pv1obPro-v2pv1obThSit-
v2tr-v2obTh-REMOVAL
```
      **E-ju shi kɛ-wo adeka lɛ**

      3S.AOR-steal down move.PRO.AOR-carry box DEF

      'He stealthily carried the box away.'

```
sv_suAspID-suAg-v1tr-v1obLoc-v2ev-v2pv1tr-v2pv1obPro-v2pv1obThsit-
v2tr-v2iobBen-REPRESENT
```
      **Mi-damɔ shi kɛ-ha lɛ**

      1S-stand down move-give 3S                    'I represented her.'

```
sv_suAspID_suAg-v1tr-v1obThmover-v2intr-v2suClit-EJECTION
```
   **E-tsɛ tsɛnsi lɛ e-fɔ**

   3S.AOR-place pan DEF 3S.AOR-throw      'He threw the pan away.'

```
sv_suAspID_suAg-v1tr-v1obContent-v2tr-v2suClit-v2obEndpt-
```
   **O-ŋma enɛ o-fɔ shi**

   2S-AOR-write this 2S.AOR-throw down     'You wrote this down.'

```
sv_suAspID_suAg-v1tr-v1obPostp_v1suIDobSpec-v1obLocus-v2tr-v2suClit-
v2obTrgt-DISPLAY
```
   **Ee-kpɔfu e-he ee-wo bo**

   3S.PROG-show.off 3S.POSS-self 3S.PROG-put 2S 'She's showing off to you.'

```
sv_suAspID_suAg_v1obSpecIDv2ob-v1tr-v1obPostp-v1obLocus-v2ditr-
v2obPro-v2iobRec-v2obTh-TRANSFER
```
   **Ma-gwao mli ma-ha bo**

   1S.FUT-flog inside 1S.FUT-give 2S   'I will give you part payment.' (colloq.)

The specifier of the postposition **mli**, which is covert here because it refers to a non-animate, refers to the actual amount of the debt, and this is also understood as the direct object of **hǎ** 'give', which similarly cannot be phonetically expressed. As in several other examples above, the fact that third person pronominalization is this language is frequently zero is crucial.

```
svComp_suAspID_suAg_compDECLbare-v1tr-v1obPostp-obLocus-v2tr-
v2suClit-v2obBen-REPRESENT
```
   **E-damɔ mli e-ha mi a-fa mi shika lɛ**

   3S.AOR-stand PRO inside 3S.AOR-give 1S 3.AOR-lend 1S money DEF

   'He guaranteed my loan.'

This sentence might look at first glance like a 3-verb serial construction, but the last verb does not share the subject of the first two, and the clause it heads is a complement of the two-verb series.