THE DIFFERENT SUFFIXATIONS OF PULAAR DERIVATIONS (PART 2) (TOROOBE AND JALONKE DIALECTS)

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Prior to anything, we can admit on behalf of the richness of Pulaar language, we can also stand to lay emphasis on many Pulaar verbs from nouns which are classified by diffent classes that exist in the language:

First class:
-de, -ude, -gol, -ugol…
Second class:
Verbal nouns other than de, ude, gol, ugol
Third class
Verbal nouns by suffixing the verbal form

1. The simulation suffixes

Simulation suffixes express that the actions accomplished by the subject is in fact a pure simulation act. Pulaar simulation suffixe are (-**kin** and -**kini)** respectively in Toroobe and Jalonke.

These two Pulaar simulation suffixes always followed by strong or long vowels or even weak or short ones and then are the same as being preceded by the only short vowel (i) when the context of the successive consonant (**ccc**) is about to happen predominantly in case of the verbal radical is ended by a geminated consonant.

Illustrations
Toroobe
Simulation suffixes
"Samba no sopp-**ikin**-aa-de"
 PN P Verb Sim suff ASP Inf class
  "Samba is pretending to bundle up"

«Aali no habb-**ikin**-aa-de»
  PN P Verb Sim suff ASP Inf class

"Ali is pretending to wait"

Illustrations
Jalonke
Simulation suffixes
"Samba no sopp-**ikin**-aa-de"
    PN P Verb Sim suff ASP Inf class
   "Samba is petending to bundle up"

«Aali no habb-**ikin**-aa-de»
 PN P Verb Sim suff ASP Inf class
"Ali is seemingly waiting something"
      or
"Samba no e sopp-**ikin**-a-gol"
 PN P Verb Sim suff ASP Inf class
"Samba is in the pretension to bundle up"
«Aali no e habb-**ikin**-a-gol»
 PN P Verb Sim suff ASP Inf class
 "Ali is pretending to wait"

Nota: in Jalonke dialect, the major thing to notice with the simulation suffix is the fact that the simulation suffix (-**ikin**-, -**ikini**-) can go with the two Pulaar classes (**de** or **gol**), the (**de**) class can be (**ude**) elsewhere depending upon the current context but the gol class appeals to the presence of the vowel (e) which represents the person himself as having expressed the reciprocal action though we are in a similative action. We also remark that the vowel (i) of the simulative suffix in Jalonke (**ikini**) disappears in front of the the Pulaar aspect in order to give a beautiful sonority of the language in question what is impossible elsewhere.

A. The Reduplication of Verbal Radical

This kind of form of Pulaar derivation generally is the most used in so far as this one is never isolated in combinations. It is always combined to other Pulaar suffixes in order to get different meanings according to what we want to express.

1. Radical Combinations

In Pulaar, there are a great deal of suffixes as quoted above but few of them can be meagled together to give meaningful or sensical understandings. We are going to list some combinatory suffixes below:

a) Reciprocity and Benefactive suffixes
These suffixes, though different, can be combined to have meaningful words or sentences in Pulaar:

<u>**Toroobe**</u>
"fiy-**ndir**-**an**-de"
Verb Recp Ben Inf Class
"to beat against one another at someone's favour"
"Samba no fiy-**ndir**-**an**-de e Aali"
PN   P Verb Recp Ben Inf Class Coord PN
"Samba is beating against Ali for someone's favour"

<u>**Jalonke**</u>
"piyi-**ndir**-**a¹-**de"
Verb Recp Ben Inf Class
"to beat against one another at someone's favour"
"piyi-**ndir**-**a¹**-gol"
Verb Recp Ben Inf Class
"to beat against one another at someone's favour"

"Samba no piyi-**ndir**-**a¹-**de e Aali"
PN   P Verb Recp Ben Inf Class Coord PN
"Samba is beating against Ali for someone's favour"

"Samba no piyi-**ndir**-**a¹**-gol e Aali"
PN   P Verb Recp Ben Inf Class Coord PN
"Samba is beating against Ali for someone's favour"

Nota: these kinds of Pulaar suffixes exist in the two dialects in question. We also remark that the vowel (i) of the reciprocal suffix in Jalonke (ndiri) disappears in front of the the benefactive suffix in order to give a beautiful sonority of the language in question what is impossible elsewhere.

As for the benefactive case from both sides we saw that the difference is patent in so far as the use of nasal sound (**n**) on the one hand and the velar one on the other hand **(¹).**

b) Reciprocity and Associative Suffixes
These suffixes, though different, can be combined to have meaningful words or sentences in Pulaar:

<div align="center">

Toroobe
"fitt-**id**-**an**-de"
Verb Recp Ass Inf Class
"to sweep together for someone"

"fitt-**id**-**an**-*ee*-de"
Verb Recp Ass ASP Inf Class
"to get swept away the whole thing"

"Samba no fitt-**id**-**an**-*ee*-de e Aali"
PN   P Verb Recp Ass ASP Inf Class Coord PN
"Samba and Ali are getting swept away the whole thing"

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Nota: these kinds of Pulaar suffixes exist in the two dialects in question.
for the purposes of conformism of meaning on both sides, we will notice the use of the consonantal alternation between (f) and (p) of the same verb of different dialect (fiyde) and (piyude) or (piyugol).
According to Arnott, the Associative (-d) suffix denotes either "joint action" or "action in association with some person or thing" (1970). The effect on the arguments of the verb is to require either a plural subject or else any subject plus a second actor introduced by a preposition.

<div align="center">

Jalonke
"fitt-**it**-**a¹**-de"
Verb Recp Ass Inf Class
"to sweep together for someone"

"fitti-**t**-**a¹**-gol"
Verb Recp Ass Inf Class
"to sweep together for someone"

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"fitti-**t**-**an**-*ee*-de"
Verb Recp Ass ASP Inf Class
"to get swept away the whole thing"

"fitti-**t**-**an**-*ee*-gol"
Verb Recp Ass ASP Inf Class
"to get swept away the whole thing"

"Samba no fitti-**t**-**a**^{1}-de e Aali"
PN   P Verb Recp Ass ASP Inf Class Coord PN
"Samba and Ali are getting swept away the whole thing"

"Samba no fitti-**t**-**a**^{1}-gol e Aali"
PN   P Verb Recp Ass ASP Inf Class Coord PN
"Samba and Ali are getting swept away the whole thing"

"Samba no fitti-**t**-**an**-*ee*-de e Aali"
PN   P Verb Recp Ass ASP Inf Class Coord PN
"Samba and Ali are getting swept away the whole thing"

"Samba no fitti-**t**-**an**-*ee*-gol e Aali"
PN   P Verb Recp Ass ASP Inf Class Coord PN
"Samba and Ali are getting swept away the whole thing"

Nota: In passive voice sentences, the associative suffixes are the same from both sides of our analysis **(-an),** the velar sound **(-^{1})** becomes a nasal one **(-n).**

It is also noted that these combinations exist practically only through the active and passive voices of the two dialects of Pulaar.

According to the dialect and the voice, we recognize that the changes occur in that we are facing such or such Pulaar class, as certified the different sentences from both sides of our study above.

c) Reciprocity and Mediative or Manner Suffixes

These suffixes, though different, can be combined to have meaningful words or sentences through means or ways in Pulaar:

Toroobe
"fiy-ndir-ir-de"

Verb Recp Med/Man Inf Class
"to beat against one another by means of beating"

"fiy-**ndir**-**ir**-**_ee_**-de"
Verb Recp Med/Man ASP Inf Class
"to beat against one another by means of beating"

"Samba no fiy-**ndir**-**ir**-de e Aali"
PN   P Verb Recp Med Inf Class Coord PN
"Samba and Ali fight against each other in a certain way"

"Samba no fiy-**ndir**-**ee**-de e Aali"
PN   P Verb Recp Med ASP Inf Class Coord PN
"Samba and Ali get beaten against each other in some way"

Jalonke with -de class
"piyi-**ndiri**-**r**-de"
Verb Recp Med/Man Inf Class
"to beat against one another by means of beating"
"piyi-**ndiri**-**r**-**_ee_**-de"
Verb Recp Med/Man ASP Inf Class
"to beat against one another by means of beating"

"Samba no piyi-**ndiri**-**r**-de e Aali"
PN   P Verb Recp Med Inf Class Coord PN
"Samba and Ali fight against each other in a certain way"

"Samba no piyi-**ndiri**-**r**-**_ee_**-de e Aali"
PN   P Verb Recp Med ASP Inf Class Coord PN
"Samba and Ali get beaten against each other in some way"

Jalonke with -gol class
"piyi-**ndiri**-**r**-gol"
Verb Recp Med/Man Inf Class
"to beat against one another by means of beating"

"piyi-**ndiri**-**r**-**_ee_**-gol"
Verb Recp Med/Man ASP Inf Class
"to beat against one another by means of beating"

"Samba no piyi-**ndiri**-**r**-gol e Aali"
PN   P Verb Recp Med Inf Class Coord PN
"Samba and Ali fight against each other in a certain way"

"Samba no piyi-**ndiri**-**r**-*ee*-gol e Aali"
PN   P Verb Recp Med ASP Inf Class Coord PN
"Samba and Ali get beaten against each other in some way"

Nota: the second class of Jalonke (gol) it is possible to have various combinations from the view of the three Pulaar voices. In the instances above from both sides of our analysis we recognize that the reciprocal suffixes can either be (ndir) or (ndiri) according to the dialect question. This fact is owing to the habit of the use of an eupheunic vowel but it would also be important to notice this one can be placed elsewhere like Toroobe speech that is to say just after the radical of the verb (**fiy or piy**) depending on the dialect.

As for the mediative or manner case from both sides we saw that the difference is patent in so far as there is a slight difference in the place of the vowel (i) symbolically speaking so either (**r**) on the one hand or (**ir**) on the other hand according to the dialect in question.

d) Mediative and Benefactive suffixes

The mediative suffix symbolized by (-r) also known as modal one with Arnott 1970 in the classification of Gombe Fula represented as **(tdnr)** from Mary Paster's article on Pulaar verba extensions.

<u>Toroobe</u>
"ñaam-**ir**-**an**-de"
Verb Med Ben Inf Class
"to eat at someone's home by means of"
"to eat at someone's house in a certain way"

"loot-**or**-**an**-*aa*-de"
Verb Med Ben ASP Inf Class
"to wash at someone's favor"
"to wash in a certain way"

"loot-**ir**-**an**-*ee*-de"
Verb Med BenASP Inf Class
"to be washed in a certain way for the benefit of"

"to be washed by means of the intention of"

"Samba no loot-**or**-**an**-*aa*-de Aali"
PN   P Verb Med Ben ASP Inf Class PN
"Samba is washing for Ali"

"Samba no loot-**ir**-**an**-*ee*-de"
PN   P Verb Med Ben ASP Inf Class
"Samba is washed in a certain way for the benefit of"

Jalonke -de class
"ñaami-**r**-**an**-de"
Verb Med Ben Inf Class
"to eat at someone's home by means of"
"to eat at someone's house in a certain way"

"loot-**or**-**an**-*aa*-de"
Verb Med Ben ASP Inf Class
"to wash at someone's favor"
"to wash in a certain way"

"looti-**r**-**an**-*ee*-de"
Verb Med Ben ASP Inf Class
"to be washed in a certain way for the benefit of"
"to be washed by means of the intention of"

"Samba no looti-**r**-**an**-*aa*-de Aali"
PN   P Verb Med Ben ASP Inf Class PN
"Samba is washing for Ali"

"Samba no looti-**r**-**an**-*ee*-de"
PN   P Verb Med Ben ASP Inf Class
"Samba is washed in a certain way for the benefit of"

Jalonke with -gol class
"ñaami-**r**-**an**-gol"
Verb Med Ben Inf Class
"to eat at someone's home by means of"
"to eat at someone's house in a certain way"

"looto-**r**-**an**-*aa*-gol"
Verb Med Ben ASP Inf Class
"to wash at someone's favor"
"to wash in a certain way"
"looti-**r**-**an**-*ee*-gol"
Verb Recp Med Ben ASP Inf Class
"to be washed in a certain way for the benefit of"
"to be washed by means of the intention of"

"Samba no looto-**r**-**an**-*aa*-gol Aali"
PN   P Verb Med Ben ASP Inf Class PN
"Samba is washing for Ali"

"Samba no looti-**r**-**an**-*ee*-gol"
PN   P Verb Med Ben ASP Inf Class
"Samba is washed in a certain way for the benefit of"

<u>**Nota**</u>: In the instances above from both sides of our analysis we recognize that the mediative suffixes can either be (r) or (or) according to the dialect question. This fact is owing to the habit of the use of an eupheunic vowel but it would also be important to notice this one can be placed elsewhere like Toroobe speech that is to say just after the radical of the verb (loot).
As for the benefactive case from both sides we saw that the difference is patent in so far as the use of nasal sound (**n**) on the one hand and the velar one on the other hand (¹).

e) Inversive and Iterative suffixes
These two Pulaar suffixes can be combined to give sensical and meaningful expressions or sentences.

<u>Toroobe</u>
"udd-**it**-**it**-de"
Verb Iter Inv Inf Class
"to reopen"

"udd-**it**-**it**-*aa*-de"
Verb Iter Inv ASP Inf Class
"to open again"

"udd-**it**-**it**-***ee***-de"
Verb Iter Inv ASP Inf Class
"to be opened again"

"baafal ngal no udd-**it**-**it**-***aa***-de"
N   ART P Verb Iter Inv ASP Inf Class
"the door is opening again"

"baafal ngal no udd-**it**-**it**-***ee***-de"
N   ART P Verb Iter Inv ASP Inf Class
"the door is being opened again"

Jalonke with -de class
"uddi-**t**-**it**-**u**-de**"**
Verb Iter Inv Inf Class
"to reopen"

"uddi-**t**-**it**-***aa***-de"
Verb Iter Inv ASP Inf Class
"to open again"

"uddi-**t**-**it**-***ee***-de"
Verb Iter Inv ASP Inf Class
"to be opened again"

"baafal ngal no uddi-**t**-**it**-***aa***-de"
N   ART P Verb Iter Inv ASP Inf Class
"the door is opening again"

"baafal ngal no uddi-**t**-**it**-***ee***-de"
N   ART P Verb Iter Inv ASP Inf Class
"the door is being opened again"

Jalonke with -gol class
"uddi-**t**-**it**-**u**-gol**"**
Verb Iter Inv Inf Class
"to reopen"

"uddi-**t**-**it**-***aa***-gol"
Verb Iter Inv ASP Inf Class

"to open again"

"uddi-**t**-**it**-*e*-gol"
Verb Iter Inv ASP Inf Class
"to be opened again"

"baafal ngal no uddi-**t**-**it**-*a*-gol"
N   ART P Verb Iter Inv ASP Inf Class
"the door is opening again"

"baafal ngal no uddi-**t**-**it**-*ee*-gol"
N   ART P Verb Iter Inv ASP Inf Class
"the door is being opened again"

Nota: In the instances above from both sides of our analysis we recognize that the iterative suffixes can either be (**t**) or (**it**) according to the dialect question. This fact is owing to the habit of the use of an eupheunic vowel but it would also be important to notice this one can be placed elsewhere like Toroobe speech that is to say just after the radical of the verb (**udd**).

As for the inversive case from both sides we saw that there is no difference is in so far as Pulaar speakers use the same suffix (**it**) to qualify the fact in question.

The Separative (-**t**) suffix corresponds roughly in meaning to Arnott's (1970) Reversive suffix. We have relabelled this suffix as Separative because in Fuuta Tooro, the Separative appears only to occur with verbs that involve putting objects together in some way, so that the extended verb has a meaning relating to the separation of objects.

f) Iterative and Benefactive suffixes

These two Pulaar suffixes can be combined to give sensical and meaningful expressions or sentences.

Toroobe
"yim-**it**-**an**-de"
Verb Iter Ben Inf Class
"to sing again for someone"

"yim-**it**-**an**-*ee*-de"
Verb Iter Ben ASP Inf Class

"to be sung again for someone"

"Samba no yim-**it**-**an**-**ee**-de gimol"
PN   P   Verb Iter Ben ASP Inf Class N
   "Samba is being sung a song"

Jalonke with -de class
   "yimi-**t**-**a¹**-de"
   Verb Iter Ben Inf Class
"to sing again for someone"

   "yimi-**t**-**an**-**aa**-de"
   Verb Iter Ben ASP Inf Class
"to sing again for oneself"

   "yimi-**t**-**an**-**ee**-de"
   Verb Iter Ben ASP Inf Class
"to be sung again for someone"

"Samba no yimi-**t**-**an**-**ee**-de gimol"
PN   P Verb Iter Ben ASP Inf Class N
   "Samba is being sung a song"

Jalonke with -gol class
   "yimi-**t**-**a¹**-gol"
   Verb Iter Ben Inf Class
"to sing again for someone"
   "yimi-**t**-**an**-**a**-gol"
   Verb Iter Ben ASP Inf Class
"to sing again for oneself"
   "yimi-**t**-**an**-**e**-gol"
   Verb Iter Ben ASP Inf Class
"to be sung again for someone"

"Samba no yimi-**t**-**an**-**ee**-gol gimol"
PN   P Verb Iter Ben ASP Inf Class N
   "Samba is being sung a song"

Nota: In the instances above from both sides of our analysis we recognize that the iterative suffixes can either be (**t**) or (**it**) according to

the dialect question. This fact is owing to the habit of the use of an eupheunic vowel but it would also be important to notice this one can be placed elsewhere like Toroobe speech that is to say just after the radical of the verb (**yim**).

As for the benefactive case from both sides we saw that the difference is patent in so far as the use of nasal sound (**n**) on the one hand and the velar one on the other hand **(¹).**

g) Distanciative and Mediative Suffixes
These two Pulaar suffixes can be combined to give sensical and meaningful expressions or sentences.

<div align="center">

Toroobe
"yaa-**r**-**oy**-de"
Verb Med Dist Inf Class
"to go later by means of"

"loot-**or**-**oy**-*aa*-de"
Verb Med Dist Inf Class
"to go to wash later by means of"

"ha±-**ir**-**oy**-*ee*-de"
Verb Med Dist Inf Class
"to go to fight later by means of"

"Ali no ha±-**ir**-**oy**-*ee*-de e Samba"
PN P Verb Med Dist Inf Class Coord PN
"Ali is going to fight with Samba"

Jalonke with -de class
"yaa-**r**-**oy**-de"
Verb Med Dist Inf Class
"to go later by means of"

"looto-**r**-**oy**-*aa*-de"
Verb Med Dist Inf Class
"to go to wash later by means of"

"ha±i-**r**-**oy**-*ee*-de"
Verb Med Dist Inf Class

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"to go to fight later by means of"

"Ali no hai-**r**-**oy**-**ee**-de e Samba"
PN P Verb Med Dist Inf Class Coord PN
"Ali is going to fight with Samba"

Jalonke with -gol class
"yaa-**r**-**oy**-gol"
Verb Med Dist Inf Class
"to go later by means of"
"looto-**r**-**oy**-**a**-gol"
Verb Med Dist Inf Class
"to go to wash later by means of"

"ha±i-**r**-**oy**-**ee**-gol"
Verb Med Dist Inf Class
"to go to fight later by means of"

"Ali no ha±i-**r**-**oy**-**ee**-gol e Samba"
PN P Verb Med Dist Inf Class Coord PN
"Ali is going to fight with Samba"

Nota: In the instances above from both sides of our analysis we recognize that the mediative suffixes can either be (**r**) or (**ir**) according to the dialect question. This fact is owing to the habit of the use of an eupheunic vowel but it would also be important to notice this one can be placed elsewhere like Toroobe speech that is to say just after the radical of the verb (ha±).

As for the distanciative case from both sides we saw that they usually use the same suffix (oy) to express the distance and the same is also for the Pulaar future case with a little slight variant of the vowel at the beginning (ay) due to the context.

h) Reflexive and Mediative suffixes
These two Pulaar suffixes can be combined to give sensical and meaningful expressions or sentences.

Toroobe
"¾eew-**t**-**or**-**aa**-de"
Verb Refl Med ASP Inf Class

"to be located by means of"

"Ali no ¾eew-**t**-**or**-*aa*-de timtorgal"
PN P Verb Refl Med ASP Inf Class Coord N
"Ali is located by means of a mirror"

Jalonke with -de class
"¾eewi-**t**-**or**-*aa*-de"
Verb Refl Med ASP Inf Class
"to be located by means of"

"Ali no ¾eewi-**t**-**or**-*aa*-de e ti¹torgal"
PN P Verb Refl Med ASP Inf Class Coord N
"Ali is located by means of a mirror"

Jalonke with -gol class
"¾eewi-**t**-**or**-*a*-gol"
Verb Refl Med ASP Inf Class
"to be located by means of"
"Ali no ¾eewi-**t**-**or**-*a*-gol e ti¹torgal"
PN P Verb Refl Med ASP Inf Class Coord N
"Ali is located by means of a mirror"

Nota: In these intances above, we note that from both sides our study, Pulaar speakers use the same suffixes in reflexive as well as in mediative but we must also reveal that the slight problematics in the aspect where it is found as shortened in some context for shake of a good pronunciation particularly with the (-**gol**) class and as for the (-**de**) class there is no difference in the two dialects (Jalonke and Toroobe).
As discussed with respect to the two Pulaar dialects (-r) suffixes, the Modal/Instrumental and Locative (-r) suffixes may be best analyzed as a single suffix in in Fuuta Tooro, and the same is true of these suffixes in Jalonke too. Both suffixes introduce a noun phrase, and both indicate something about the way in which an action is done in what way, using what tool, or in what location. We therefore treat these suffixes as a single Modal suffix. In these two dialects, the most common usage of -r is the Instrumental.

i) Reflexive and Iterative suffixes
These two Pulaar suffixes can be combined to give sensical and meaningful expressions or sentences.

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Toroobe

"jal-**t**-**it**-**aa**-de**"**
Verb Refl Iter ASP Inf Class
"to laugh at oneself again**"**

"Ali no jal-**t**-**it**-**aa**-de**"**
PN P Verb Refl Iter ASP Inf Class
"Ali is laughing at himself again"

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Jalonke with -de class

<div align="center">

"jali-**t**-**it**-**aa**-de**"**
Verb Refl Iter ASP Inf Class
"to laugh at oneself again**"**

"Ali no jali-**t**-**it**-**aa**-de**"**
PN P Verb Refl Iter ASP Inf Class
"Ali is laughing at himself again"

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Jalonke with -gol class

<div align="center">

"jali-**t**-**it**-**a**-gol**"**
Verb Refl Iter ASP Inf Class
"to laugh at oneself again**"**

"Ali no jali-**t**-**it**-**a**-gol**"**
PN P Verb Refl Iter ASP Inf Class
"Ali is laughing at himself again"

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Nota: In these intances above, we note that from both sides our study, Pulaar speakers use the same suffixes in reflexive as well as in iterative but we must also reveal that the slight problematics in the aspect where it is found as shortened in some context for shake of a good pronunciation particularly with the (-**gol**) class and as for the (-**de**) class there is no difference in the two dialects (Jalonke and Toroobe).

j) Reflexive and Manner suffixes
These two kinds of Pulaar uffixes can be additionally combined to give sensical and and meaningful words or group of words or even sentences as in the following:

Toroobe
"jal-**t**-**ir**-**aa**-de**"**
Verb Refl Man ASP Inf Class
"to laugh at oneself in a certain way**"**

"Ali no jal-**t**-**ir**-**aa**-de**"**
PN P Verb Refl Man ASP Inf Class
"Ali is laughing at himself in a certain way**"**

Jalonke with -de class
"jali-**ti¹-ir-aa**-de**"**
Verb Refl Man ASP Inf Class
"to laugh at oneself in a certain way**"**

"Ali no jali-**ti¹-ir-aa**-de**"**
PN P Verb Refl Man ASP Inf Class
"Ali is laughing at himself in a certain way**"**

Jalonke with -gol class
"jali-**ti¹i-r-a**-gol**"**
Verb Refl Man ASP Inf Class
"to laugh at oneself in a certain way**"**

"Ali no jali-**ti¹i-r-a-**gol**"**
PN P Verb Refl Man ASP Inf Class
"Ali is laughing at himself in a certain way**"**

Nota: In these intances above, we note that from both sides our study, Pulaar speakers use the same suffixes in reflexive as well as in manner but we must also reveal that the slight problematics in the aspect where it is found as shortened in some context for shake of a good pronunciation particularly with the (-**gol**) class and as for the (-**de**) class there is no difference in the two dialects (Jalonke and Toroobe).
The particle (**no**) here in all our illustrations is not the one which expresses the past or the preterit tense of Pulaar language but the present continuous of ¨Pulaar which examines all ongoing actions hence its presentative aspect.

k) Simulative and Iterative suffixes

These two kinds of Pulaar uffixes can be additionally combined to give sensical and and meaningful words or group of words or even sentences as in the following:

<u>**Toroobe**</u>

"jal-**ti**-**kin** **aa**-de"
Verb Iter Sim ASP Inf Class
"to pretend to laugh at oneself again"

"Ali no jal-**ti**-**kin**-**aa**-de"
PN P Verb Iter Sim ASP Inf Class
"Ali is pretending to laugh at himself"

<u>**Jalonke with -de class**</u>

"jali-**ti¹**-**kin**-**aa**-de"
Verb Iter Sim ASP Inf Class
"to pretend to laugh at oneself again"

"Ali no jali-**ti¹**-**kin**-**aa**-de"
PN P Verb Iter Sim ASP Inf Class
"Ali is pretending to laugh at himself"

<u>**Jalonke with -gol class**</u>

"jali-**ti¹**-**kin**-**aa**-gol"
Verb Iter Sim ASP Inf Class
"to pretend to laugh at oneself again"

"Ali no jali-**ti¹**-**kin**-**a**-gol"
PN P Verb Iter Sim ASP Inf Class
"Ali is pretending to laugh at himself"

<u>**Nota**</u>: In these intances above, we note that from both sides of our study, Pulaar speakers use the same suffixes in iterative as well as in simulative but we must also reveal that the slight problematics in the aspect where it is found as shortened in some context for shake of a good pronunciation particularly with the (-**gol**) class and as for the (-**de**) class there is no difference in the two dialects (Jalonke and Toroobe).

We also notice the appearance of the velar phonetic sound (¹) in the iterative suffix as a helping consonant and the disappearance of the

vowel (**i**) to the profit of the short or long vowel aspect according to the class in presence.

This simulative aspect (**_kin_**) according to the dialect, is always going directly with all forms of Pulaar three aspects (active, middle, passive) and even beyond to others like (infinitive, imperative…)

l) Simulative and Mediative suffixes

These two kinds of Pulaar uffixes can be additionally combined to give sensical and and meaningful words or group of words or even sentences as in the following:

<div align="center">

Toroobe
"dog-**kin**-**ir**-**_aa_**-de"**
Verb Sim Med ASP Inf Class
"to pretend to run by means of"
"Ali no dog-**kin**-**ir**-**_aa_**-de leggal"**
PN P Verb Sim Med ASP Inf Class Coord N
"Ali is pretending to run by means of stick"

Jalonke with -de class
"dogi[1]-**kini**-**r**-**_aa_**-de"**
Verb Sim Med ASP Inf Class
"to pretend to run by means of"

"Ali no dogi[1]-**kini**-**r**-**_aa_**-de e leggal"**
PN P Verb Sim Med ASP Inf Class Coord N
"Ali is pretending to run by means of stick"

Jalonke with -gol class
"dogi[1]-**kini**-**r**-**_a_**-gol"**
Verb Sim Med ASP Inf Class
"to pretend to run by means of"

"Ali no dogi[1]-**kini**-**r**-**_aa_**-de e leggal"**
PN Ps Verb Sim Med ASP Inf Class Coord N
"Ali is pretending to run by means of stick"

</div>

Nota: In these intances above, we note that from both sides of our study, Pulaar speakers use the same suffixes in simulative as well as in

mediative but we must also reveal that the slight problematics in the aspect where it is found as shortened in some context for shake of a good pronunciation particularly with the (-gol) class and as for the (-de) class there is no difference in the two dialects (Jalonke and Toroobe).

We also notice the appearance of the velar phonetic sound (ⁱ) in the end of the verb stem as a helping consonant and the disappearance of the vowel (i) to the profit of the short or long vowel aspect according to the class in presence.

m) Simulative and Manner suffixes

These two kinds of Pulaar uffixes can be additionally combined to give sensical and and meaningful words or group of words or even sentences as in the following:

<div align="center">

Toroobe
"dog-**kin**-**or**-**aa**-de**"**
Verb Sim Man ASP Inf Class
"to pretend to run in a certain way**"**

"Ali no dog-**kin**-**or**-**aa**-de **"**
PN Ps Verb Sim Man ASP Inf Class
"Ali is pretending to run in a certain way**"**

Jalonke with -de class
"dogiⁱ-**kin**-**or**-**aa**-de**"**
Verb Sim Man ASP Inf Class
"to pretend to run in a certain way**"**
"Ali no dog-**kin**-**or**-**aa**-de**"**
PN Ps Verb Sim Man ASP Inf Class
"Ali is pretending to run in a certain way"

Jalonke with -gol class
"dogiⁱ-**kin**-**or**-**aa**-gol**"**
Verb Sim Man ASP Inf Class
"to pretend to run in a certain way**"**

"Ali no dogiⁱ-**kin**-**or**-**a**-gol**"**
PN Ps Verb Sim Man ASP Inf Class
"Ali is pretending to run in a certain way"

</div>

Nota: In these intances above, we note that from both sides of our study, Pulaar speakers use the same suffixes in simulative as well as in mediative but we must also reveal that the slight problematics in the aspect where it is found as shortened in some context for shake of a good pronunciation particularly with the (-gol) class and as for the (-de) class there is no difference in the two dialects (Jalonke and Toroobe).

We also notice the appearance of the velar phonetic sound ([1]) in the end of the verb stem as a helping consonant and the disappearance of the vowel (i) to the profit of the short or long vowel aspect according to the class in presence.

n) Simulative and Associative suffixes

These two kinds of Pulaar uffixes can be additionally combined to give sensical and meaningful words or group of words or even sentences as in the following:

<u>**Toroobe**</u>
"dog-**<u>kin</u>-<u>id</u>-*aa*-**de**"**
Verb Sim Ass ASP Inf Class
"to pretend to run together**"**

"Ali no dog-**<u>kin</u>-<u>id</u>-*aa*-**de**"**
PN Ps Verb Sim Ass ASP Inf Class
"Ali is pretending to run together**"**

<u>**Jalonke with -de class**</u>
"dogi[1]-**<u>kini</u>-<u>d</u>-*aa*-**de**"**
Verb Sim Ass ASP Inf Class
"to pretend to run together**"**

"Ali no dogi[1]-**<u>kini</u>-<u>d</u>-*aa*-**de**"**
PN Ps Verb Sim Ass ASP Inf Class
"Ali is pretending to run together"

<u>**Jalonke with -gol class**</u>
"dogi[1]-**<u>kini</u>-<u>d</u>-*a*-**gol**"**
Verb Sim Ass ASP Inf Class
"to pretend to run together**"**
"Ali no dogi[1]-**<u>kini</u>-<u>d</u>-*a*-**gol**"**
PN Ps Verb Sim Ass ASP Inf Class
"Ali is pretending to run together"

Nota: In these intances above, we note that from both sides of our study, Pulaar speakers use the same suffixes in simulative as well as in associative but we must also reveal that the slight problematics in the aspect where it is found as shortened in some context for shake of a good pronunciation particularly with the (-**gol**) class and as for the (-**de**) class there is no difference in the two dialects (Jalonke and Toroobe).

The particle (**no**) here in all our illustrations is not the one which expresses the past or the preterit tense of Pulaar language but the present continuous of ¨Pulaar which examines all ongoing actions hence its presentative aspect.

We also notice the appearance of the velar phonetic sound (¹) in the end of the verb stem as a helping consonant and the disappearance of the vowel (i) to the profit of the short or long vowel aspect according to the class in presence.

The (-d) suffix in Fuuta Tooro seems to have the same functions as in Jalonke dialect. As was discussed earlier, the comprehensive and associative (-d) suffixes distinguished by Arnott on the basis of their syntactic distribution are probably better analyzed as a single suffix with a pluralizing and comprehensive meaning. The same is true in many Pulaar dialects, since there is no phonological, morphological, or semantic distinction between comprehensive and associative, and since the meanings are similar.

o) Simulative and Distanciative suffixes

These two kinds of Pulaar uffixes can be additionally combined to give sensical and and meaningful words or group of words or even sentences as in the following:

<div align="center">

Toroobe

"dog-**kin-oy-*aa*-**de**"**

Verb Sim Dist ASP Inf Class

"to pretend to be going to run**"**

"Ali no dog-**kin-oy-*aa*-**de**"**

PN Ps Verb Sim Dist ASP Inf Class

"Ali pretends to be going to run**"**

Jalonke with -de class

"dogi¹-**kin-oy-*aa*-**de**"**

Verb Sim Dist ASP Inf Class

</div>

"to pretend to be going to run**"**

"Ali no dogi[1]-**kin-oy-*aa*-de** **"**
PN Ps Verb Sim Dist ASP Inf Class
"Ali pretends to be going to run**"**
Jalonke with -gol class
"dogi[1]-**kin-oy-*a*-**gol**"**
Verb Sim Dist ASP Inf Class
"to pretend to be going to run**"**
"Ali no dogi[1]-**kin-oy-*a*-**gol**"**
PN Ps Verb Sim Dist ASP Inf Class
''Ali pretends to be going to run''

<u>**Nota**</u>: In these intances above, we note that from both sides of our study, Pulaar speakers use the same suffixes in simulative as well as in distanciative but we must also reveal that the slight problematics in the aspect where it is found as shortened in some context for shake of a good pronunciation particularly with the (-**gol**) class and as for the (-**de**) class there is no difference in the two dialects (Jalonke and Toroobe).

The particle (**no**) here in all our illustrations is not the one which expresses the past or the preterit tense of Pulaar language but the present continuous of ¨Pulaar which examines all ongoing actions hence its presentative aspect.

p) Reciprocity and Simulative suffixes
These two kinds of Pulaar uffixes can be additionally combined to give sensical and and meaningful words or group of words or even sentences as in the following:

<u>Toroobe</u>
"dog-**ndir-kin-*aa*-**de**"**
Verb Recp Sim ASP Inf Class
"to pretend to flee each other**"**

"Ali e Samba no dogi**-ndir-kin-*aa*-de"**
PN Coord PN Ps Verb Recp Sim ASP Inf Class
"Ali and Samba are pretending to flee each other**"**
<u>Jalonke with -de class</u>
"dogi**-ndir-kin-*aa*-**de**"**

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Verb Recp Sim ASP Inf Class
"to pretend to flee each other**"**

"Ali e Samba no dogi-**<u>ndir</u>-<u>kin</u>-<u>aa</u>**-**de**"**
PN Coord PN Ps Verb Recp Sim ASP Inf Class
"Ali and Samba are pretending to flee each other"

<u>Jalonke with -gol class</u>
"dogi-**<u>ndir</u>**-**<u>kin</u>**-*a*-gol"
Verb Recp Sim ASP Inf Class
"to pretend to flee each other**"**

"Ali e Samba no dogi-**<u>ndir</u>-<u>kin</u>-*a*-**gol**"**
PN Coord PN Ps Verb Recp Sim ASP Inf Class
"Ali and Samba are pretending to flee each other"

<u>**Nota**</u>: In these intances above, we note that from both sides of our study, Pulaar speakers use the same suffixes in simulative as well as in reciprocity but we must also reveal that the slight problematics in the aspect where it is found as shortened in some context for shake of a good pronunciation particularly with the (-**gol**) class and as for the (-**de**) class there is no difference in the two dialects (Jalonke and Toroobe).

The particle (**no**) here in all our illustrations is not the one which expresses the past or the preterit tense of Pulaar language but the present continuous of Pulaar which examines all ongoing actions hence its presentative aspect.

We also noted that the coordination (**e**) can either be considered as an addition fact or a prepositional fact depending on the context. The Pulaar coordination associated with the reciprocal facts give generally not only additional actions but intensity in all actions expressed by verbs.

q) Manner and Locative suffixes
These two Pulaar suffixes can be combined to give sensical and meaningful expressions or sentences. As shown in the following instances:

<u>Toroobe</u>
"yaa-**<u>r</u>-<u>ir</u>**-de"
Verb Man Loc Inf Class

"to go in certain way at the side of"

"Ali no yaa-**r**-**ir**-de ka maayo"
PN Ps Verb Man Loc Inf Class Pr N
"Ali is going in a certain way at the side of the sea"

"loot-**ir**-**or**-**aa**-de"
Verb Man Loc ASP Inf Class
"to bathe in certain way at the side of"
"Ali no loot-**ir**-**or**-**aa**-de ka maayo"
PN Ps Verb Man Loc ASP Inf Class Pr N
"Ali is going to bathe in a certain way at the side of the sea"

"loot-**ir**-**or**-**ee**-de"
Verb Man Loc ASP Inf Class
"to be washed in certain way at the side of"

"Ali no loot-**ir**-**or**-**ee**-de ka maayo"
PN Ps Verb Man Loc ASP Inf Class Pr N
"Ali is going to be washed in a certain way at the side of the sea"

Jalonke with -de class
"yaa-**r**-**ir**-de"
Verb Man Loc Inf Class
"to go in certain way at the side of"

"Ali no yaa-**r**-**ir**-de ka maayo"
PN Ps Verb Man Loc Inf Class Pr N
"Ali is going in a certain way at the side of the sea"

"looti-**r**-**or**-**aa**-de"
Verb Man Loc ASP Inf Class
"to bathe in a certain way at the side of"

"Ali no looti-**r**-**or**-**aa**-de ka maayo"
PN Ps Verb Man Loc Inf Class Pr N
"Ali is going to bathe in a certain way at the side of the sea"

"looti-**r**-**or**-**ee**-de"
Verb Man Loc ASP Inf Class

"to be washed in a certain way at the side of"

"Ali no looti-**r**-**or**-*ee*-de ka maayo"
PN Ps Verb Man Loc Inf Class Pr N
"Ali is going to be washed in a certain way at the side of the sea"

<u>**Jalonke with -gol class**</u>
"yaa-**r**-**ir**-gol"
Verb Man Loc Inf Class
"to go in a certain way at the side of"

"Ali no yaa-**r**-**ir**-gol ka maayo"
PN Ps Verb Man Loc Inf Class Pr N
"Ali is going in a certain way at the side of the sea"

"looti-**r**-**or**-*a*-gol"
Verb Man Loc ASP Inf Class
"to bathe in certain way at the side of"

"Ali no looti-**r**-**or**-*a*-gol ka maayo"
PN Ps Verb Man Loc Inf Class Pr N
"Ali is going to bathe in a certain way at the side of the sea"

"looti-**r**-**or**-*ee*-gol"
Verb Man Loc ASP Inf Class
"to be washed in certain way at the side of"

"Ali no looti-**r**-**or**-*e*-gol ka maayo"
PN Ps Verb Man Loc Inf Class Pr N
"Ali is going to be washed in a certain way at the side of the sea"

Nota: the second class of Jalonke (gol) it is possible to have various combinations from the view of the three Pulaar voices. In the instances above from both sides of our analysis we recognize that the manner suffixes can either be (r) or (ir) according to the dialect question. This fact is owing to the habit of the use of an eupheunic vowel but it would also be important to notice this one can be placed elsewhere like Toroobe speech that is to say just after the radical of the verb (loot) depending on the dialect.

On remaining in manner case from both sides we saw that the difference is patent in so far as there is a slight difference in the place of the vowel (i) symbolically speaking so either (r) on the one hand or (ir) on the other hand according to the dialect in question.

As for the locative suffix, we remark that nothing to report in that there is no difference from the view of the position and the way this one is written, consequently the same form is conserved or kept (or).

r) Manner and Distanciative suffixes

These two Pulaar suffixes can be combined to give sensical and meaningful expressions or sentences. As shown in the following instances:

<u>**Toroobe**</u>
"loot-**ir**-**oy**-de"
Verb Man Dist Inf Class
"to go to wash in a certain way"

"Ali no loot-**ir**-**oy**-de"
PN Ps Verb Man Dist Inf Class
"Ali is going to wash in a certain way"

"loot-**ir**-**oy**-*aa*-de"
Verb Man Dist ASP Inf Class
"to go to bathe in a certain way"

"Ali no loot-**ir**-**oy**-*aa*-de"
PN Ps Verb Man Dist ASP Inf Class
"Ali is going to bathe in a certain way"

"loot-**ir**-**oy**-*ee*-de"
Verb Man Dist ASP Inf Class
"to go to be washed in a certain way"

"Ali no loot-**ir**-**oy**-*ee*-de"
PN Ps Verb Man Dist ASP Inf Class
"Ali is going to be washed in a certain way"

<u>**Jalonke with -de class**</u>
"looti-**r**-**oy**-de"

Verb Man Dist Inf Class
"to go to wash in a certain way"

"Ali no looti-**r**-**oy**-de"
PN Ps Verb Man Dist Inf Class
"Ali is going to wash in a certain way"

"looti-**r**-**oy**-*aa*-de"
Verb Man Dist ASP Inf Class
"to go to bathe in a certain way"

"Ali no looti-**r**-**oy**-*aa*-de"
PN Ps Verb Man Dist ASP Inf Class
"Ali is going to bathe in a certain way"

"looti-**r**-**oy**-*ee*-de"
Verb Man Dist ASP Inf Class
"to go to be washed in a certain way"

"Ali no looti-**r**-**oy**-*ee*-de"
PN Ps Verb Man Dist ASP Inf Class
"Ali is going to be washed in a certain way"

Jalonke with -gol class
"looti-**r**-**oy**-gol"
Verb Man Dist Inf Class
"to go in certain way at the side of"

"Ali no looti-**r**-**oy**-gol"
PN Ps Verb Man Dist Inf Class
"Ali is going to wash in a certain way"

"looti-**r**-**oy**-*a*-gol"
Verb Man Dist ASP Inf Class
"to bathe in certain way"

"Ali no looti-**r**-**oy**-*a*-gol"
PN Ps Verb Man Dist ASP Inf Class
"Ali is going to bathe in a certain way"

"looti-**r**-**oy**-**e**-gol"
Verb Man Dist ASP Inf Class
"to be going to be washed in a certain way"

"Ali no looti-**r**-**oy**-**e**-gol"
PN Ps Verb Man Dist ASP Inf Class
"Ali is going to be washed in a certain way"

Nota: the second class of Jalonke (gol) it is possible to have various combinations from the view of the three Pulaar voices. In the instances above from both sides of our analysis we recognize that the manner suffixes can either be (r) or (ir) according to the dialect question. This fact is owing to the habit of the use of an eupheunic vowel but it would also be important to notice this one can be placed elsewhere like Toroobe speech that is to say just after the radical of the verb (loot) depending on the dialect.

On remaining in manner case from both sides we saw that the difference is patent in so far as there is a slight difference in the place of the vowel (i) symbolically speaking so either (r) on the one hand or (ir) on the other hand according to the dialect in question.

As for the distanciative case from both sides we saw that they usually use the same suffix (oy) to express the distance and the same is also for the Pulaar future case with a little slight variant of the vowel at the beginning (ay) due to the context.

s) Reduplication and Means

These two Pulaar suffixes can be combined to give sensical and meaningful expressions or sentences. As shown in the following instances:

Toroobe
"loot-**loot**-**ir**-de"
Verb Red Means Inf Class
"to wash progressively by means of"
"loot-**loot**-**ir**-**aa**-de"
Verb Red Means ASP Inf Class
"to bathe progressively by means of"

"Ali no loot-**loot**-**ir**-**aa**-de e saabunde"

PN Ps Verb Red Means ASP Inf Class PP N
"Ali is bathing progressively with a soap"

"loot-**loot**-**ir**-**ee**-de"
Verb Red Means ASP Inf Class
"to be washed progressively by means of"

"Ali no loot-**loot**-**ir**-**ee**-de e saabunde"
PN Ps Verb Red Means ASP Inf Class PP N
"Ali does wash progressively by means of a soap"

Jalonke with -de class
"dogi-**dogi**-**r**-de"
Verb Red Means ASP Inf Class
"to run progressively by means of"

"dogi-**dogi**-**r**-**aa**-de"
Verb Red Means ASP Inf Class
"to run progressively by means of"

"Ali no dogi-**dogi**-**r**-**aa**-de e leggal"
PN Ps Verb Red Means ASP Inf Class PP N
"Ali does run progressively by means of a stick"

"dogi-**dogi**-**r**-**ee**-de"
Verb Red Means ASP Inf Class
"to be run progressively by means of"

"Ali no dogi-**dogi**-**r**-**ee**-de e leggal"
PN Ps Verb Red Means ASP Inf Class PP N
"Ali is running progressively by means of a stick"

Jalonke with -gol class
"dogi-**dogi**-**r**-gol"
Verb Red Means ASP Inf Class
"to run progressively by means of"

"dogi-**dogi**-**r**-**a**-gol"
Verb Red Means ASP Inf Class
"to run progressively by means of"

"Ali no dogi-**dogi**-**r**-*a*-gol e leggal"
PN Ps Verb Red Means ASP Inf Class PP N
"Ali is running progressively by means of a stick"

"dogi-**dogi**-**r**-*e*-gol"
Verb Red Means ASP Inf Class
"to be run progressively by means of"

"Ali no dogi-**dogi**-**r**-*e*-gol e leggal"
PN Ps Verb Red Means ASP Inf Class PP N
"Ali is running progressively by means of a stick"

Nota: these Pulaar kinds of combinations are very few far between in that we get difficult to express them according to the three voices and the consecutive association of the same verb like that is very aften not allowed in Pulaar language because this form incomprehensible or misunderstood or even misunderstandable. This form of reduplication of Pulaar also indicates the insisting notion as in English where it is used with the scheme of (do + BV).

All these combinations of Pulaar suffixes are not exhaustive pertaining to the whole of them we can combine when we know it exists many mechanisms of Pulaar derivations like the three or four possible combinations as in the following instances.

Toroobe
"loot-**ir**-**oy**-**an**-*aa*-de"
Verb Means Dist Ben ASP Inf class
"to go to bathe by means of in favour of"

"Ali no loot-**ir**-**oy**-**an**-*aa*-de"
PN Ps Verb Means Dist Ben ASP Inf Class
"Ali is going to bathe with for himself or for somebody else"

Jalonke with -de class
"looti-**r**-**oy**-**an**-*aa*-de"
Verb Means Dist Ben ASP Inf class
"to go to bathe by means of in favour of"

"Ali no looti-**r**-**oy**-**an**-***aa***-de"
PN Ps Verb Means Dist Ben ASP Inf Class
    "Ali is going to bathe with for himself or for
    somebody else"

Jalonke with -gol class
"looti-**r**-**oy**-**an**-***a***-gol"
Verb Means Dist Ben ASP Inf class
"to go to bathe by means of in favour of"

"Ali no looti-**r**-**oy**-**an**-***a***-gol"
PN Ps Verb Means Dist Ben ASP Inf Class
        "Ali is going to bathe with for himself or
    for somebody else"

This reduplication form can go with all sorts of Pulaar derivations in that it is admitted in all Pulaar tenses and aspects. Going futher on it, we must tell that this reduplication form is very few far between in Pulaar language though it does exist.
Only Pulaar natives can and have the habit to employ these three derivative associations, this form is uttered in a very few contexts.

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