Questionnaire on Tense and Aspect in African Languages

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Introduction

This questionnaire seeks to establish a number of facts related to the encoding and interpretation of temporal relations in African languages. The specific goals of this exercise are (i) to establish if tense systems have clearly marked temporal boundaries (for example some languages mark hodiernal and hestiernal past/future) and thus determine what ‘remote/distant’ and ‘near/recent’ tenses mean; (ii) to establish if (and the extent to which) the present tense is distinguished from habitual and (present) progressive aspect; (iii) to determine the extent to which the tense/aspect system is intertwined with the encoding of the ‘persistence of the effects’ or lack thereof of a past situation (see example 1 below); and (iv) to determine the flexibility in the uses of particular tenses in a language.

As you provide sentences based on the model sentence, please provide, for every example, a latinate version of the pronunciation as it might appear in works written in your language (the ‘original text’ line), and if there are no standard representations that make the pronunciation clear, please indicate to us as much as you can (in some prefatory remarks) how your transcriptions should be pronounced. If you find it best to use the phonetic alphabet, please do so, but it is not necessary as long as your instructions are clear enough.

Present each example with a morpheme breakdown as well indicating, as best you can, the distinctions between the morphemes. All morphemes within the same word should be separated by dashes and any morpheme that codes several features in an undecomposable form should distinguish the relevant elements by separation with periods. The following examples from ciNsenga are illustrative.

Example 1 (ciNsenga, Bantu N41)

1a) Khuzwayo wa:no:la:mko:ndo
    Khuzwayo w–a–nol–a mkondo
    Khuzwayo SM.C1-PST-sharpen-fv 3.spear
    ‘Khuzwayo sharpened the spear’

1b) Khuzwayo e:nze:w:la:mko:ndo
    Khuzwayo 0-e-nze w–a–nol–a mkondo
    SM.C1-PST-be SM.C1-PST-sharpen-fv 3.spear
‘Khuzwayo sharpened the spear’

Both sentences in Example 1 describe an event that occurred on the day of utterance (hodiernal past). The difference is that 1a) implies that the spear in question is still sharp (i.e. the effects of ‘sharpening’ persist) at the time of utterance whereas 1b) implies that the spear is no longer sharp (i.e. the effects of sharpening no longer persist) at utterance time. These interpretive distinctions are exemplary of the sorts of distinctions you will be asked to be sensitive to in answering the questions below. Please be sure to comment whenever you think it will clarify what you take the interpretation to be, and especially if the sentence is acceptable under one interpretation, but not another. If you notice something special, or you want to clarify the morphology or syntax, please comment on that as well (right below the example or set of examples in question. Finally, if a model sentence has more than one translation, be sure to provide both and please indicate, as best you can, whatever differences in meaning or conversational usage might distinguish using one translation or the other.

As the last remarks indicate, in many of the tasks that follow, you will be asked not only for a translation of a model sentence, but for judgments about the scenarios in which the sentence can be appropriately uttered. Please be sure to indicate as clearly as possible which reading for any given sentence is the one you find acceptable and if you find that some examples are more acceptable than others, please use our acceptability scale to give graded judgments, if you feel that such gradations accurately capture your intuitions. The scale is as follows:

* Unacceptable either at all or at least under the interpretation that you have been asked about.
*? Very marginally possible, perhaps only by comparison with an example or interpretation that is clearly *
?? Very odd. You probably would not say this sentence this way or would not say it this way for the interpretation you have been asked about.
? Just a little off. Something not quite right about it.
OK This sounds like a natural sentence and is an appropriate sentence to use for the interpretation that you have been asked about.

If you have any questions about how to proceed or you would like to check if you are filling in the questionnaire in the way desired, please contact me at R.Simango@ru.ac.za.

Questionnaire
Translate all the sentences in this questionnaire into the specified language in accordance with the context given.
Specify the language into which you are translating here: Babanki (ISO 693-3 [bbk]), Grassfield Bantu language of North West Cameroon.

A1. The event or situation occurred today
   a) Jack moulded a clay pot
      \[já \ yì \ bwəmá \ ntənə \ kə-tsəʔ?\]
      Jack SM PST build c1-pot AM C7- mud
      ‘Jack moulded a clay pot’
   
   b) Mavuto went to the market
      \[màvútò \ yì \ djù \ á \ òwən\]
      Mavuto SM PST go PREP C3- market
      ‘Mavuto went to the market’
   
   c) Timothy insulted the man
      \[tímótì \ yì \ tèló \ wùlím \ yì \]
      Timoti SM PST insult c1-man C3- the
      ‘Timothy insulted the man’
   
   d) Maureen closed the door
      \[mòrí \ yì \ chîʔ \ òchù \ òŋgən\]
      Maureen SM PST close c3-mouth AM C9-house
      ‘Maureen closed the door’
   
   e) Jennifer combed her hair
      \[jènífà \ yì \ sàs \ kò-chù \ kó \ wèn\]
      Jennifer SM PST comb c3-head AM 3s
      ‘Jennifer combed her hair’
      
      It could be Jennifer’s or someone else’s hair that Jennifer combed.

A2. The event or situation occurred yesterday (if the sentences are identical those in (A1), say ‘same as above’)
   a) Jack moulded a clay pot
      \[já \ tò \ bwəmá \ ntənə \ kə-tsəʔ?\]
      Jack SM PST build c1-pot AM C7- mud
‘Jack moulded a clay pot’

b) Mavuto went to the market
màvútò ə̀ tə djù á əwóŋ
Mavuto SM PST go PREP c3- market
‘Mavuto went to the market’

c) Timothy insulted the man
tímóti ə̀ tə tèló wùlím yì
timoti ə̀ tə tè-ló wù-lím yì
Timothy SM PST insult-EXT c1-man the
‘Timothy insulted the man’

d) Maureen closed the door
mòrí nə̀ tə chíʔ əchúə́ ŋgə̀ŋ
mòrí ə̀ tə chíʔ ə-chù ə o-ŋgə̀ŋ
Maureen SM PST close c3-mouth AM c9-house
‘Maureen closed the door’

e) Jennifer combed her hair
jènífà ə̀ tə sàs kàchú kó wén
jènífà ə̀ tə sàs kà-chú kó wén
Jennifer SM PST comb c3-head AM 3s
‘Jennifer combed her hair’

*It could be Jennifer’s or someone else’s hair that Jennifer combed.*

A3. The event or situation occurred two days ago (if the sentences are identical to those in (A2), say ‘same as above’)

*same as above*

a) Jack moulded a clay pot

b) Mavuto went to the market

c) Timothy insulted the man

d) Maureen closed the door

e) Jennifer combed her hair

A new: The event or situation occurred some time ago

a) Jack moulded a clay pot
ják ə mbwɔ́mli ntònà kàtsɔʔ?
ják ə m-bwɔ́m-li ə-ntònə ə kà-tsɔʔ?
Jack SM N-build-PST c1-pot AM C7- mud
‘Jack moulded a clay pot’
b) Mavuto went to the market
màvútò ə̀ ndjúlí á ə́wòŋ
Mavuto SM N-go-PST PREP c3-market
‘Mavuto went to the market’

c) Timothy insulted the man
tímòti ə̀ ntélälí wùlím yì
timoti ə̀ n-té-ló-lí wù-lím yì
Timothy SM N-insult-EXT-PST c1-man the
‘Timothy insulted the man’

d) Maureen closed the door
mòrín ə̀ nchìlì ə̀ chù ə̀ ngàŋ
Maureen SM N-close-PST c3-mouth AM c9-house
‘Maureen closed the door’

e) Jennifer combed her hair
jènífà ə̀ nsásàlí kàchù kó wèn
Jennifer SM N-comb-PROG-PST c3-head AM 3s
‘Jennifer combed her hair’

It could be Jennifer’s or someone else’s hair that Jennifer combed. The N occurs before verbs in this time frame and we are not able to give it a specific meaning.
We have also included PROG in (e) for lack of insight on what the vowel really represents.

A4. The event or situation occurs on a regular basis

a) Jack washes his own dishes
ják ə̀ ná nshùd kàŋd wèn
Jack SM HAB N-wash-PROG c8-dish AM 3s
‘Jack washes his own dishes’

b) Mavuto goes to the market
màvútò ə̀ ná ndjíló á ə́wòŋ
Mavuto SM HAB N-go-PROG PREP c3-market
‘Mavuto goes to the market’
c) Timothy likes the man
   tímóti ə nó kùdü wūlím yì
timoti ə nó kòŋ-ə wù-lím yì
Timothy SM HAB like-PROG c1-man the
   ‘Timothy likes the man’

d) Maureen rides a bicycle
   mòrín ə nó nyíš básōkù
mòrín ə nó nyíŋ-ə o-básōkù
Maureen SM HAB run-PROG c1-bicycle
   ‘Maureen rides a bicycle’

e) Jennifer writes books
   jènífà ə nó nyúʔè væŋwàʔlò
jènífà ə nó nyòʔ-ə væ-wàʔlò
Jennifer SM HAB write-PROG c2-book
   ‘Jennifer writes books’

A5. The event or situation is currently ongoing
   a) Jack is washing his own dishes
   ják ə shùʔ/sò shúʔ kàŋə wèn
ják ə shù-ə/sò shú-ə ə-kàŋə ə wèn
Jack SM wash-PROG/PROG wash-PROG c8-dish AM 3s
   ‘Jack is washing his own dishes’

   b) Mavuto is going to the market
   màvútò ə djùʔ/sò djùʔ ə əwàŋ
màvútò ə djù-ə/sò djù-ə ə ə-wàŋ
Mavuto SM go-PROG/PROG go-PROG PREP c3-market
   ‘Mavuto is going to the market’

c) Timothy is speaking to the man
   tímóti ə gáʔàʔ/sò gáʔàʔ ə wūlím yì
timoti ə gáʔà-ə/sò gáʔà-ə ə wù-lím yì
Timothy SM like-PROG/PROG speak-PROG PREP c1-man the
   ‘Timothy is speaking to the man’

d) Maureen is riding a bicycle
   mòrín ə nyíš/sò nyíš básōkù
Maureen is riding a bicycle

Jennifer is writing books

A6. The event or situation will occur later today

a) Jack will wash his own dishes

b) Mavuto will go to the market

c) Timothy will insult the man

d) Maureen will ride a bicycle

e) Jennifer will write books
The event or situation will occur tomorrow (if the sentences are identical to those in (A6), say ‘same as above’).

a) Jack will wash his own dishes
   ják ḍ₇ lù shù ákáŋ wèn
   Jack SM FUT wash c₈-dish AM 3s
   ‘Jack will wash his own dishes’

b) Mavuto will go to the market
   m̀avútò ḍ₇ lú djù á ọwúŋ
   Mavuto SM FUT go PREP c₃-market
   ‘Mavuto will go to the market’

c) Timothy will insult the man
   tímóti ḍ₇ lú télò wùlìm yì
   timoti ḍ₇ lú télá wù-lím yì
   Timothy SM FUT insult-EXT c₁-man the
   ‘Timothy will insult the man’

d) Maureen will ride a bicycle
   mòríny ḍ₇ lú nyìn báṣákù
   mòríny ḍ₇ lú nyìn ø-báṣákù
   Maureen SM FUT run c₁-bicycle
   ‘Maureen will ride a bicycle’

e) Jennifer will write books
   jènífà ḍ₇ lú nyòʔ vò-ŋwàʔlù
   jènífà ḍ₇ lú nyòʔ vò-ŋwàʔlù
   Jennifer SM FUT write c₂-book
   ‘Jennifer will write books’

The event or situation will occur the day after tomorrow (if the sentences are identical to those in (A7), say ‘same as above’)

a) Jack will wash his own dishes
b) Mavuto will go to the market
c) Timothy will insult the man
d) Maureen will ride a bicycle
e) Jennifer will draw pictures
If your language has other forms of marking future time over and above those indicated in A6 – A8, please indicate and provide examples following the pattern above.

A9. The event or situation was ongoing at the said time

a) Jack was washing dishes when we arrived
   ják ò yì/tò nshùd káŋ á ózhù á yès yì/tò záʔá
   jack SM PST N-wash-PROG c8-dish PREP c3-time PREP 1p PST arrive
   ‘Jack was washing dishes when we arrived’

b) Mavuto was going to the market when we met him
   māvūtò ò yì/tò ndjù á ówóŋ á ózhù á yès
   mavuto SM PST N-go-PROG PREP c3-market PREP c3-time PREP 1p
   PST meet-EXT 3s
   ‘Mavuto was going to the market when we met him’

c) Timothy was speaking to the man when Sam left
   tímótì ò yì/tò ngaʔá á wùlím yì á ózhù á sàm
   timoti ò yì/tò N-gaʔá-á á wùlím yì á ózhù á sàm
   Timothy SM PST N-speak-PROG PREP c1-man the PREP c3-timePREP Sam
   PST leave
   ‘Timothy was speaking to the man when Sam left’

d) Maureen was riding a bicycle when we saw her
   mòrín ò yì/tò nnyið básáku á ózhù á yès
   mòrín ò yì/tò N-nyið-ð o-básáku á ózhù á yès
   Maureen SM PST N-run-PROG c1-bicycle PREP c3-time PREP 1p
   PST sec-EXT 3s
   ‘Maureen was riding a bicycle when we saw her’

e) Jennifer was writing books before we arrived
   jènífà ò yì/tò nnyyáí vôñwànló mímbú yès záʔá
   jënífà ò yì/tò N-nyyáí-á voñwànló mimeb yès záʔá

9
Jennifer SM PST N-write-PROG c2-book before 1p arrive

‘Jennifer was writing books before we arrived’

A10. The event or situation had just come to pass at the said time

a) Jack had just washed the dishes when we arrived

Jack SM just PST wash c8-dish CONJ finish PREP c3-time PREP 1p PST arrive

‘Jack had just washed the dishes when we arrived’

b) Mavuto had gone to the market when we left

Mavuto SM just PST go PREP c3-market PREP c3-time PREP 1p PST leave

‘Mavuto had gone to the market when we left’

c) Timothy had spoken to the man that morning

Timothy SM just PST speak PREP c1-man the PREP morning PREP that

‘Timothy had spoken to the man that morning’

d) Maureen had ridden a bicycle for three months

Maureen SM N-run-PST c1-bicycle PREP c2-month c2-three

‘Maureen had ridden a bicycle for three months’

e) Jennifer had written books before we arrived

Jennifer SM just PST write c2-book finish 1p then arrive

‘Jennifer had written books before we arrived’
A11. The event or situation will be ongoing at the said time
a) Jack will be washing his dishes when we arrive home

b) Mavuto will be going to the market in the morning

c) Timothy will be speaking to the man starting tomorrow

d) Maureen will be riding a bicycle from next week

e) Jennifer will be writing books until you return

B1. The event or situation occurred today (assume the information in brackets to be true at the time of speaking).

a) Jack moulded a clay pot (The pot still exists)
b) Mavuto went to the market (*Mavuto is at the market*)

Mavuto SM PST go PREP c3-market

‘Mavuto went to the market (*Mavuto is at the market*)’

c) Timothy insulted the man (*The man is angry*)

Timothy SM PST insult-EXT c1-man the

‘Timothy insulted the man (*The man is angry*)’

d) Maureen closed the door (*The door is closed*)

Maureen SM PST close c3-mouth AM c9-house

‘Maureen closed the door (*The door is closed*)’

e) Jennifer combed her hair (*The hair looks kempt*)

Jennifer SM PST comb c3-head AM 3s

‘Jennifer combed her hair (*The hair looks kempt*)’

B2. The event or situation occurred today (assume the information in brackets to be true at the time of speaking. Note: if the sentences are identical to those in (B1), say ‘same as above’).

a) Jack moulded a clay pot (*The pot is broken*)

Jack SM PST build c1-pot AM c7-mud

‘Jack moulded a clay pot (*The pot is broken*)’

b) Mavuto went to the market (*Mavuto has since returned from the market or gone to another place*)

Mavuto SM PST go PREP c3-market

‘Mavuto went to the market (*Mavuto has since returned from the market or gone to another place*)’
Mavuto SM PST go PREP C3- market
‘Mavuto went to the market (Mavuto has since returned from the market or gone to another place)’

c) Timothy insulted the man (Timothy has since apologized and the man has forgiven him)
tímótì ò yì téló wùlìm yì
timotí ò yì téló wùlìm yì
Timothy SM PST insult-EXT c1-man the
‘Timothy insulted the man (Timothy has since apologized and the man has forgiven him)’

d) Maureen closed the door (The door is open)
mòrí ò yì chìʔə̀ chʉ̀ ə̀ŋgə̀
mòrí ò yì chìʔə̀ chʉ̀ ə̀ŋgə̀
Maureen SM PST close c3-mouth AM c9-house
‘Maureen closed the door (The door is open)’

e) Jennifer combed her hair (The hair looks dishevelled)
jènífà ò yì sàs kàchú kó wén
jènífà ò yì sàs kà-chú kó wén
Jennifer SM PST comb c3-head AM 3s
‘Jennifer combed her hair (The hair looks dishevelled)’

B3. The event or situation occurred yesterday (assume the information in brackets is true at the time of speaking. Note: if the sentences are identical to those in (B1/B2), say ‘same as above’).

a) Jack moulded a clay pot (The pot still exists)
ják ò tò bwòmá ntònò kàtsíʔ
ják ò tò bwòm á-ntònàn ò kà-tsóʔ
Jack SM PST build c1-pot AM C7- mud
‘Jack moulded a clay pot (The pot still exists)’

b) Mavuto went to the market (Mavuto is at the market)
màvútò ò tò djù á áwónj
màvútò ò tò djù á á-wónj
Mavuto SM PST go PREP c3- market
‘Mavuto went to the market (Mavuto is at the market)’

c) Timothy insulted the man (The man is angry)
tímótì ò tò téló wùlìm yì
timotí ò tò téló wùlìm yì
Timothy SM PST insult-EXT c1-man the
‘Timothy insulted the man (The man is angry)’

d) Maureen closed the door (The door is closed)

mòrín  ámb to c1-chi? ñchù  ñgù
mòrín  ámb to c1-chi? ñ-chù  ámb ñ-gù
Maureen SM PST close c3-mouth AM c9-house
‘Maureen closed the door (The door is closed)’

e) Jennifer combed her hair (The hair looks kempt)

jenífà  ámb to sàs k`chù kó wén
jenífà  ámb to sàs k`-chù kó wén
Jennifer SM PST comb c3-head AM 3s
‘Jennifer combed her hair (The hair looks kempt)’

B4. The event or situation occurred yesterday (assume the information in brackets is true at the
time of speaking. Note: if the sentences are same those in (B3), say ‘same as above’) 

a) Jack moulded a clay pot (The pot is broken)

jáktábwmàntúnk`tsù?
ják  ámb to b`w`m 0-n`n  ámb k`-tsù?
Jack SM PST build c1-pot AM c7- mud
‘Jack moulded a clay pot (The pot still broken)’

b) Mavuto went to the market (Mavuto has returned from the market or gone to another
place).

màvútò ámb to djù á ñwù
màvútò ámb to djù á ñ-wù
Mavuto SM PST go PREP c3-market
‘Mavuto went to the market (Mavuto has returned from the market or gone to
another place)’

c) Timothy insulted the man (Timothy has since apologized and the man has forgiven him)

timóti ámb to téló wùlùm yi
timoti ámb to téló wùlùm yi
Timothy SM PST insult-EXT c1-man the
d) ‘Timothy insulted the man (Timothy has since apologized and the man has forgiven
him)’

e) Maureen closed the door (The door is open)

mòrín  ámb to c1-chi? ñchù  ñgù
mòrín  ámb to c1-chi? ñ-chù  ámb ñ-gù
Maureen SM PST close c3-mouth AM c9-house
‘Maureen closed the door (The door is open)’

f) Jennifer combed her hair (The hair looks dishevelled)
jènífà ò tò sàs kòchú kó wén
Jennifer SM PST comb c3-head AM 3s
‘Jennifer combed her hair (The hair looks dishevelled)’

B5. The event or situation occurred the day before yesterday (assume the information in brackets is true at the time of speaking. Note: if the sentences are identical to those in B3/B4, say ‘same as above’). same as above
a) Jack moulded a clay pot (the pot still exists)
b) Mavuto went to the market (Mavuto is at the market)
c) Timothy insulted the man (The man is angry)
d) Maureen closed the door (The door is closed)
e) Jennifer combed her hair (The hair looks kempt)

B6. The event or situation occurred the day before yesterday (assume the information in brackets is true at the time of speaking. Note: if the sentences are identical to those in B3/B4, say ‘same as above’). same as above
a) Jack moulded a clay pot (the pot is broken)
b) Mavuto went to the market (Mavuto has returned from the market or gone to another place)
c) Timothy insulted the man (Timothy has since apologized and the man has forgiven him)
d) Maureen closed the door (The door is open)
e) Jennifer combed her hair (The hair is dishevelled)

* If your language has other forms of marking past situations over and above those indicated in B1 – B6, please indicate and provide examples following the pattern above.

If the event took place some time ago it is the same as in ‘A new’ above.

C1. Using the same verb forms you chose for A1 state if it is possible to say that the event took place yesterday or the day before yesterday. No, it is not possible. One has to use tò for past.
a) Jack moulded a clay pot yesterday/the day before yesterday
ják ò tò bwòmò nòtànò kòtsò? zòn/ zòn ò tsén yì
Jack SM PST build c1-pot AM c7- mud yesterday/ yesday AM other the
‘Jack moulded a clay pot yesterday/the day before yesterday’

b) Mavuto went to the market yesterday/the day before yesterday

màvútò ə̀ tò djù ə̀ álòwọ̀n zén/ zɔ̀n ə̀ tsén yì
Mavuto SM PST go PREP c3-market yesterday/yesterday AM other the

‘Mavuto went to the market yesterday/the day before yesterday’

c) Timothy insulted the man yesterday/the day before yesterday

tímótì ə̀ tò tèló wùlim yì zén/ zɔ̀n ə̀ tsén yì
Timothy SM PST insult-EXT c1-man the yesterday/yesterday AM other the

‘Timothy insulted the man yesterday/the day before yesterday’

d) Maureen closed the door yesterday/the day before yesterday

mòrí n ə̀ tò chíʔ ə̀chàd ọ̀ngàn zén/ zɔ̀n ə̀ tsén yì
Maureen SM PST close c3-mouth AM c9-house yesterday/yesterday AM other the

‘Maureen closed the door yesterday/the day before yesterday’

e) Jennifer combed her hair yesterday/the day before yesterday

jènífà ə̀ tò sàs kàchù kó wèn zén/ zɔ̀n ə̀ tsén yì
Jennifer SM PST comb c3-headAM 3s yesterday/yesterday AM other the

a) ‘Jennifer combed her hair yesterday/the day before yesterday’

C2. Using the same verb forms you chose for A2 and A3 state if it is possible to say that the event took place today. **No, it is not possible. One has to use yì for past.**

a) Jack moulded a clay pot today

ják ə̀ yì bwɔ́má ntònà kàtsèʔ lánn
ják ə̀ yì bwɔ́m ọ̀ntòn ə̀ kà-tsèʔ lánn
Jack SM PST build c1-pot AM c7-mud today
‘Jack moulded a clay pot today’

b) Mavuto went to the market today

màvútò ə̀ yì djù ə̀ álòwọ̀n lánn
màvútò ə̀ yì djù ə̀ ál-ọ̀wọ̀n lánn
Mavuto SM PST go PREP c3-market today

‘Mavuto went to the market today’
c) Timothy insulted the man today
Timothy SM PST insult-EXT c1-man the today
‘Timothy insulted the man today’

d) Maureen closed the door today
Maureen SM PST close c3-mouth AM c9-house today
‘Maureen closed the door today’

e) Jennifer combed her hair today
Jennifer SM PST comb c3-headAM 3s today
‘Jennifer combed her hair today’

C3. Using the same verb forms you chose for A6 state if it is possible to say that the event will occur tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week. **No, it is not possible. One has to use lú**

a) Jack will wash his own dishes tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week
Jack SM FUT wash c8-dish AM 3s PREP tomorrow/ PREP pass
á bôngàŋ/á ngàm
á bôngàŋ/ á ngàm
PREP tomorrow/ PREP week
‘Jack will wash his own dishes tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week’

b) Mavuto will go to the market tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week
Mavuto SM FUT go PREP c3-market PREP tomorrow/ PREP pass
á bôngàŋ/á ngàm
á bôngàŋ/ á ngàm
PREP tomorrow/ PREP week
‘Mavuto will go to the market tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week’

c) Timothy will insult the man tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week
Timothy SM PST insult-EXT c1-man the today
‘Timothy insulted the man today’
Timothy will insult the man tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week

Maureen will ride a bicycle tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week

Jennifer will write books tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week

Using the same verb forms you chose for A7 state if it is possible to say that the events will take place today and translate each sentence with the intended meaning in mind.

a) Jack will wash his own dishes today

b) Mavuto will go to the market today

c) Timothy will insult the man today
Timothy will insult the man today

Maureen will ride a bicycle today

Jennifer will write books today