

# Afranaph Questionnaire on Clausal Complementation

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## Speculations

This questionnaire (which we will call the CCQ) is designed to explore the relationship between predicates and the clausal arguments they are compatible with. It is no surprise to anyone who speaks English that different verbs select different kinds of clauses that they are compatible with. Thus the verbs *want*, *demand*, *hope* and *believe* select different sorts of complements.

- X1a) John wants to eat fish
- b)\*?John wants that Mary eat fish
- c)\*John wants that Mary eats fish
- d) John wants for Mary to eat fish
- X2a) John demanded to eat fish
- b) John demanded that Mary eat fish
- c)\*John demanded that Mary eats fish
- d)?John demanded for Mary to eat fish
- X3a) John hopes to eat fish
- b)\*John hopes that Mary eat fish
- c) John hopes that Mary eats fish
- d) John hopes for Mary to eat fish
- X4a)\*John believed to eat fish.

Note: Some might accept *Since he believes to be eating fish, don't tell him it's tofu*. The French counterpart of this sentence is acceptable in French.

- b)\*John believes that Mary eat fish
- c) John believes that Mary eats fish
- d)\*John believes for Mary to eat fish

The complement clauses illustrated in X1-4 are not all the ones that are possible in English, but even for this small set, we can see that each of the verbs illustrated is acceptable only with a different subset of the types of clausal complements. It is not fully understood why the pattern we see in X1-4 is true of English, but to understand better what is at stake for the match between verb type and clausal complement type, we propose to study the patterns that emerge in other languages, where the classes of verbs and their range of meanings are not exactly the same, and the range of clausal types that are available are not quite the same. It is our hope that a greater understanding of the empirical patterns that will emerge will make it possible to formulate a theory that predicts, for a verb of a given meaning, what clausal complements it will take from among those available in the language in question. At this writing, no general theory of this kind exists.

What we ask of you is to translate all of the model sentences provided as best you can and indicate whether the result is acceptable or not in spoken discourse according to the following scale.

\* - Not acceptable.

?\* - Very marginally acceptable - somehow not totally unacceptable, but you would probably never say it.

?? - Very odd, though you might hear it or even catch yourself saying it.

? - Not fully acceptable, perhaps a little odd sounding, but you would not reject it.

OK - Natural in spoken discourse.

Please feel free to offer comments as to whether or not the sentence would be fully acceptable or less odd in a slightly different environment or with a slightly different complement, as in the case of X4a, which can sound much more acceptable to some with a progressive infinitive complement. Also, please do provide alternative translations for a sentence if more than one seems equally appropriate to you. It is also possible that several verbs that take clausal complements in English all have the same translation in your language. Even if that is the case, we still need the translation for each of the model sentences. Once you have gone through the questionnaire once and have identified the major complement types in your language, it would be a good idea to check through again and see if there are other pairs of verbs on this list and complement types that are also good. Also, please keep in mind that we also want translations of sentences that are unacceptable – Please don't just respond that the sentence is unacceptable without the translation. Just render the sentence as best you can, or explain to us why you find the translation difficult, e.g., if you can think of no construction in the language that is quite syntactically parallel in the language, or if no construction you can think of can represent the meaning appropriately, or if the sentence is hard to judge because there are cultural assumptions that would render the sentence bizarre, taboo, or otherwise unusual.

For each set of examples (a-x) in the CCQ that have the same main verb, try to use the same verb in your language if it is appropriate to do so, but if the verb must change in the context given in order to render the meaning, please use the verb in your language that most closely renders the translation and comment why it is necessary to do so.

At points in the CCQ, the main verb is in the passive voice. Even if you have no passive affix or construction in your language, please render the meaning as best you can for model sentences in the passive voice wherever possible, since passive voice is usually not the only factor we are testing for.

For each translated sentence we ask that you provide four lines of information. The first line should be a rendering in the practical orthography for the language if there is one, or a loose phonetic rendering if there is no practical rendering of the way the sentence is spoken or would be written down. If your language has a Latinized rendering, please use it; we are intentionally avoiding language specific orthographies, such as Amharic's. The second line is a morpheme breakdown, indicating morpheme breaks with a dash (-) and word breaks with a space. Do not use '+' for morpheme boundaries. For glosses, use our glossing conventions which are available on our site, but there should be a matching gloss for every morpheme on the morpheme breakdown line, and when a single morpheme needs more than one gloss, use a period in the gloss, e.g., SM.c1 (subject marker class one).

X5) Yòháná            èsíngàngá                            ómwèèné  
Yòháná a-ì-síng-àng-á                            ó-mù-èèné  
Yohana SM.c1-RFM-wash-HAB-FV c1-c1-own  
John washes himself.

For the morpheme breakdown and the gloss we are very much relying on your linguistic expertise in a way that we could not do if we were asking for information from a naive speaker. This is only one of the ways in which your training and linguistic judgment is crucial to what we ask of you.

The questionnaire has three parts. In the first part we will focus on eliciting the range of complement types as they match with verbs that you will translate into your language. The second part explores the internal structure of clauses, particularly of complement clauses.

In the third part, we examine some of the semantic properties of the verbs that you have used in the first part by inference tests, which are explained in that section.

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The part in blue, are comments.

CONS in the gloss stands for consecutive marker. This marker is used to show that a sequence of verbs have the same TAM marker in a construction.

Example: Kofi re- kɔ fie a- kɔ da.  
Kofi Prog- go home CONS- go sleep  
'Kofi is going home to sleep.'

This shows that there is progressive on the instance of go too.

CD in the gloss is the clausal final determiner in Akan.

### Part 1A - Sentence translation indulge

The task for all of Part 1 is to translate the elicitation sentence examples as best you can. Please be sure to comment whenever a translation must be adjusted to accommodate the way it must be said in your language. Volition

A1a) The press has claimed that the president demanded an apology.

Nsemtwerefoɔ no kyere sɛ na omanpanyin sɛ ohia akyɛwpa.  
Nsemtwerefoɔ no kyere sɛ omanpanyin sɛ o- hia akyɛwpa.  
Press DEF claim COMP president say 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- need apology  
'The press claims that the president demanded an apology.'

b) The secretary claimed to know the answer.

Na ɔtweretwerefoɔ no sɛ onim anoyie no.  
Na ɔtweretwerefoɔ no kyere sɛ no o- nim anoyie no  
PST secretary DEF claim COMP DEF 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- know answer DEF  
'The secretary claimed to know the answer.'

c) Spies claimed Bill to know the answer. (\* or ?\* in English)

Kofi kyere sɛ Ama nim anoyie no.  
Kofi kyere sɛ Ama nim anoyie no.  
Kofi claim COMP Ama know answer DEF  
'Kofi claims Bill knows the answer.'

There are no to-infinitive clauses in Akan; all complements clauses are finites.

A2a) The reporters say that the president will claim his rights.

Nsemkyerefoɔ no sɛ Omanpanyin no bepri ne asɛdee  
Nsemkyerefoɔ no sɛ omanpanyin no be pre ne asɛdee  
Press/reporters DEF say president DEF FUT. struggle 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg.POSS right  
'The reporters say that the president will claim his rights.'

b) Orlando said to go to the store.

Kofi sɛ yenkɔ dwamu ho.  
Kofi sɛ ye- n- kɔ dwamu ho

Kofi say 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl-IMP- go market there  
'Kofi said we should go to the marker'

c) Orlando said for us to go to the store.

Kofi sɛ yɛnkɔ dwamu ho.  
Kofi sɛ yɛ- n- kɔ dwamu ho  
Kofi say 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl-IMP- go market there  
'Kofi said/ says we should go to the store.'

d) Orlando said that we [should] go to the store.

Kofi sɛ yɛnkɔ dwamu ho.  
Kofi sɛ yɛ- n- kɔ dwamu ho  
Kofi say 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl-IMP- go market there  
'Kofi said/ says we should go to the store.'

OR

Kofi sɛ ɛwɔsɛ yɛ-kɔ dwamu ho.  
Kofi sɛ ɛ- wɔ sɛ yɛ- kɔ dwamu ho  
Kofi say 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg.- be.located COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- go market there  
'Kofi said/ says we should go to the store.'

Both translations have a modal interpretation though only the second one has an overt modal.

Note: (A2d) is not acceptable in English without *should*).

A3a) The president confessed that he had seen the ceremony.

Omanpanyin no paemu kaa sɛ w'ahu dwamudie no.  
Omanpanyin no pae -mu ka -a sɛ ɔ- a- hu -u dwamudie no.  
President DEF break -in say -PST COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- Perf- see -PST ceremony DEF  
'The president confessed that he had seen the ceremony.'

b) The president admitted that he had heard the speech.

Omanpanyin no gye toomu sɛ w'ate asem no.  
Omanpanyin no gye tu -u -mu sɛ ɔ- a- te asem no.  
President DEF collect take-PST- in COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- Perf- hear talk DEF  
'The president admitted that he had heard the speech.'

c) We will say that Alice confessed her sins.

Yebeka sɛ Afia paemu kaa ne bone.  
Ye- bɛ- ka sɛ Afia paemu ka -a ne bone.  
3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- FUT- say COMP Afia open.in say -Pst 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg.POSS sin  
'We will say that Afia confessed her sins.'

A4a) The baboons believe that the rocks prevent predators from attacking the young.

Nkwakuo no gyedi sɛ abotan no bɔ wɔn mma ho ban firi mmoa bone ho.

Nkwakuo no gyedi se abotan no bo won mma ho ban  
 Baboon DEF believe COMP rock DEF play 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl PL.child body/self fence  
 firi mmoa bone ho.  
 from PL. animal bad self

The baboons believe that the rocks prevent bad animals from attacking their children.

b) The birds expect that the thorns will stop bigger birds from eating their young.

Nnomaa no hwehwe se nkasee no bebo won mma ho ban afiri nnomaa akasee ho.  
 N- nomaa no hwehwe se nkasee no be- bo won mma ho  
 PL -bird DEF search COMP thorn DEF FUT- play 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl PL.child body/self  
 ban a- firi nnomaa a- kasee ho.  
 fence Perf-from PL.bird Pl- big body/self

‘The birds are expecting that the thorns will stop bigger birds from eating their children.’

c) The scientists consider snakes to be beneficial.

Abodeemunyasapefoo hu mfasoo wo awo so.  
 Abodeemunyasapefoo hu mfasoo wo a- wo so.  
 Scientist see benefit be.located PL- snake top.

‘The scientists consider snakes to be beneficial.’

d) The dog suspects that the cat wants its toy.

Kraman no afa no se okra no pe n’aboduaba.  
 kraman no a- fa no se okra no pe ne aboduaba  
 dog DEF Perf- take DEF COMP cat DEF like 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg.POSS toy

‘The dog has taken it that the cat wants its toy.’

e) The boss understood that Bill was capable of doing the work.

Adwumamu panyin no tee ase se Kofi betumi aye adwuma no.  
 Adwumamu- panyin no tee.asee se Kofi be- tumi a- ye adwuma no.  
 Work- elder DEF understood COMP Kofi FUT- be.able. Perf- do work DEF

‘The boss understood that Bill was capable of doing the work.’

f) The student saw that the answer would require math skills.

Sukuuni no huu se mmuae no behia nkontabuo ho nyansa.  
 Sukuuni no hu -u se mmuae no be- hia nkontabuo ho nyansa.  
 Student DEF see -Pst COMP answer DEF FUT- need math body wisdom

‘The student saw that the answer would require wisdom about math.’

g) The students know that their teacher keeps a record of their absences.

Sukuufoo no nim se won akyerkyerefoo bu won sukuu ba ho akonta.  
 Sukuufoo no nim se won akyerkyerefoo bu won sukuu  
 Students DEF know COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl.POSS PL.teacher break 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl.POSS school  
 ba ho akonta  
 coming body math.

‘The students know that their teacher keep record for their attendance.’

h) The newspapers have revealed that the president knew the actress.

Dawurobɔ nkrataa no ada no adi se na omanpanyin no nim obaa no a ɔyɛ sini no.  
Dawurobɔ nkrataa no a- da no a- di se na omanpanyin no  
Gong paper DEF Perf- sleep 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl. Perf- out COMP Pst president DEF  
nim obaa no a ɔ- yɛ sini no  
know lady DEF REL 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- do movie DEF  
The newspapers have revealed that the president knew the actress.

A5a) Ruth asked the servants to make the children eat.

Ama maa nkoa no maa mmofra no didii.  
Ama kakyere n- koa no ma -a m- mofra no didi- i.  
Ama tell PL- servant DEF give-PST PL- child DEF eat - PST  
'Ama asked the servants to make the children eat.'

(There is a verb *bisa* 'ask' but it is the wrong to use it here, it is only used in questions.)

b) Ruth has asked the servants how to stop the water from boiling too long.

Ama abisa nkoa no nea ɔbeyɛ amma nsuo no angoro ankyɛ.  
Ama abisa nkoa no nea ɔ- be -yɛ a- ma nsuo no  
Ama Perf- ask pl.servant DEF what 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg-FUT.- do CONS- for water DEF  
ɛ- re- n- horo ankyɛ  
3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- PROG- NEG- boil long.  
'Ruth has asked the servants how to stop the water from boiling too long.'

c) Ruth asked the servants when they would warn the tourists about the weather

Ama bisaa nkoa no mmere ɛwɔsɛ wɔbɔ ahohɔ no kɔkɔ fa ewiem nsakaeɛ no ho.  
Ama bisa -a nkoa no mmere ɛ- wɔ- sɛ wɔ- bɔ  
Ama ask -PST pl.servant DEF time 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg-be.located. COMP 2<sup>nd</sup>.pl- play  
ahohɔ no kɔkɔ fa ewiem nsakaeɛ no ho  
pl.visitor DEF warn about sky change DEF POST.

'Ruth asked the servants when they would warn the tourists about the weather

d) Ruth is asking that the boys say a few words at the ceremony.

Ama pɛ se mmarima no ka nsem kakra bi wɔ dwamudie no ase.  
Ama pɛ se mmarima no ka nsem kakra bi wɔ dwamudie no ase.  
Ama want COMP pl-boy DEF say words small INDEF be.located ceremony DEF under  
'Ama is asking that the boys say a few words at the ceremony.'

A6a) Ruth will tell the women to make the children eat.

Ama beka kyere mmaa no sɛ wɔn hyɛ mmofra no na wɔn didi.  
Ama beka a- kyere m- maa no sɛ wɔn hyɛ mmofra  
Ama FUT- say Perf-show PL- woman DEF COMP for PL.child  
no na wɔn didi.  
DET then 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl eat.  
'Ama will tell the women to make the children eat.'

b) Ruth has told the women how to stop the water from boiling too long.

Ama akyere mmaa no okwan a wobefa so ahwe se nsuo no enhuru mmoro so.  
 Ama a- kyere mmaa no okwan a wo- be- fa so a- hwe se  
 Ama Perf.- show pl.child DEF way REL. 2<sup>nd</sup>.pl-FUT.- take top CONS- look COMP  
 nsuo no e- n- huru m- moro so  
 water DEF 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- NEG- boil NEG-over top  
 ‘Ruth has told the women how to stop the water from boiling too long.’

c) Ruth is telling the women when she would warn the tourists about the weather.

Ama reka akyere mmaa no mmere a ewo se wobɔ ahohoɔ no kɔkɔ ewiem nsakaeɛ no ho.  
 Ama re- ka a- kyere mmaa no mmere a e- wo se  
 Ama PROG- say CONS- show pl.woman DET time REL. 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- be.located. COMP  
 wo- bɔ ahohoɔ no kɔkɔ fa ewiem nsakaeɛ no ho  
 2<sup>nd</sup>.pl- play pl.visitor DEF warn about sky change DEF POST.

d) Ruth told the women that one of them should say a few words at the ceremony.

Ama ka kyereɛ mmaa no se ewo se ɔmmo mu baako nka nsem kakra wo dwamudie no ase.  
 Ama ka kyere- e mmaa no se e- wo se won mu baako  
 Ama tell show -PST pl.woman DEF COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- have COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl inside one  
 n- ka nsem kakra bi wo dwamudie no ase.  
 IMP- say pl.word small INDEF be.located ceremony DEF body.  
 ‘Ama told the women that one of them should say a few words at the ceremony.’

A7a) Orlando persuaded the boys that Bill liked the book.

Kofi deɛdeɛ mmarima no se Kwadwo anigye nwoma no ho.  
 Kofi deɛde -e mmarima no se Kwadwo anigye nwoma no ho.  
 Kofi persuade -PST pl.boy DEF COMP Kwadwo be.happy book DEF POST  
 ‘Kofi persuaded the boys that Kwadwo liked the book.’

b) Orlando persuaded the boys to watch the ceremony.

Kofi deɛdeɛ mmarima no maa wohweɛ dwamudie no.  
 Kofi deɛde -e mmarima no ma -a wo- hwe -e dwamudie no.  
 Kofi persuade -PST pl.boy DEF CAUS -PST 2<sup>nd</sup>.pl- watch -PST ceremony DEF  
 ‘Kofi persuaded the boys to watch the ceremony.’

(The Akan translation has a negative connotation not associated with the English)

A8a) We promised the boys that we would yell at the donkeys.

Yehyeɛ mmarima no bo se yebe tie mu agu efunumumma no so.  
 Ye- hye -e mmarima no bo se ye- be- tie- mu a- gu  
 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- wear -PST pl.boy DEF fog COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- FUT yell in CONS-pour  
 efunumumma no so  
 donkey DEF top  
 ‘We promised the boys that we would yell at the donkeys.’

b) We promised the boys to yell at the donkeys.

Yehyeɛ mmarima no bo se yebe tie mu agu efunumumma no so.

Yɛ- hyɛ -ɛ mmarima no bɔ sɛ yɛ- bɛ- tie -mu a- gu  
 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- wear -PST PL.boy DEF fog COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- FUT yell -in CONS-pour  
 efunumumma no so  
 donkey DEF top  
 ‘We promised the boys to yell at the donkeys.’

A9a) The boys demanded that we watch them playing.

Mmarima no hyɛ yɛn sɛ yɛnhwɛ wɔn agorodie.  
 mmarima no hyɛ yɛn sɛ yɛn- hwɛ wɔn agorodie.  
 pl.boy DEF force 1<sup>st</sup>.pl.OBJ COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.pl- watch 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl playing  
 ‘The boys demanded that we watch them playing.’

b) The boys demanded to watch us playing.

Mmerante no hyɛ yɛn sɛ ɔmmo behwɛ yɛn sɛ yɛdi agoro.  
 Mmerante no hyɛ yɛn sɛ wɔn bɛ- hwɛ yɛn sɛ  
 Pl.boy DEF force 1<sup>st</sup>.pl.OBJ COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl.OBJ FUT- look 1<sup>st</sup>.pl COMP  
 yɛ- di agoro  
 1<sup>st</sup>.pl-play game  
 The boys demanded to watch us play a game.

A10a) The boss requires that we wear these shirts.

Adwumamu panyin no pɛ sɛ yehyɛ saa ntaadeɛ wie.  
 Adwumamu panyin no pɛ sɛ yɛ- hyɛ saa ntaadeɛ wie.  
 Work - elder DEF want COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.pl.- wear this cloth this  
 The boss wants sthat we wear these shirts.

b) The boss requires us to wear these shirts..

Adwumamu panyin no pɛ sɛ yehyɛ saa ntaadeɛ wie.  
 Adwumamu panyin no pɛ sɛ yɛ- hyɛ saa ntaadeɛ wie.  
 Work - elder DEF want COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.pl.- wear this cloth this  
 The boss wants sthat we wear these shirts.

A11a) Our wives prefer that we stop smoking.

Yɛn yerenom nyaa yɛ a anka y’agyaɛ cigarette nom.  
 Yɛn yere- nom bɛ- nya anka yɛ a- gyaɛ cigarette nom.  
 1<sup>st</sup>.pl. wife- PL FUT- get CONTF 1<sup>st</sup>.pl. CONS-stop cigarette drinking  
 Our wives prefer that we stop smoking.

b) Our wives would prefer for us to continue smoking.

Yɛn yerenom ani begye ho sɛ yɛ betoa cigarette nom so.  
 Yɛn yere- nom ani bɛ- gye ho sɛ yɛ bɛ- toa  
 1<sup>st</sup>.pl.POSS wife- pl eye FUT-collect body COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.pl. FUT-continue  
 cigarette nom so.  
 cigarette drinking on  
 ‘Our wives would prefer for us to continue smoking.’

c) Our wives would prefer to keep smoking.

Yen yerenom ani begye ho se ye betoa cigarette nom so.

Yen yere- nom ani be- gye ho se ye be- toa  
1<sup>st</sup>.pl.POSS wife- pl eye FUT-collect body COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.pl. FUT-continue  
cigarette nom so.

cigarette drinking on

‘Our wives would prefer to keep smoking.’

(Translation of *prefer* is contextual)

A12a) We will hope that the nurses will let the boys eat.

Ye benya gyedie se aneesefoɔ no bema mmarima no adidi.

Ye- be- nya gyedie se aneesefoɔ no be- ma mmarima no a- didi  
1<sup>st</sup>.pl.- FUT- get hope COMP pl.nurse DEF FUT.- allow pl.boy DEF CONS- eat

‘We will hope that the nurses will let the boys eat.’

b) We hoped for Mary to be the winner.

Na Yepe se Ama di nkunim.

Na Ye- pe- se Ama di nkunim

PST 1<sup>st</sup>.pl.- want COMP Ama eat victory

‘We hoped that Mary to be the winner

c) We hope to see Mary win.

Yepe se yehu se Ama di nkunim.

Ye- pe se ye- hu se Ama di nkunim.

1<sup>st</sup>.pl.- want COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.pl.- see COMP Ama eat victory

‘We hope to see Mary win.’

A13a) We want that our son be the winner. (?? in English)

Yepe se yen ba barima no di nkunimdi.

Ye- pe se yen ba barima no di nkunimdi.

1<sup>st</sup>.pl.- want COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.pl.- child boy DEF eat winning

‘We want that our son to win.’

Or

A13a) We want that our son be the winner. (?? in English)

Yepe se yen ba barima no ye nkunimdifoɔ.

1<sup>st</sup>.pl.- - pe se yen ba barima no ye nkunimdifoɔ.

1<sup>st</sup>.pl.- want COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.pl.poss child boy DEF Cop winning, person

‘We want that our son to be a winner.’

b) We want the visitors to let their children play.

Yepe se ahohoɔ no maa won mma no di agoro.

Ye- pe se ahohoɔ no ma won mma no di agoro

1<sup>st</sup>.pl.- want COMP PL.visitor DEF allow 2<sup>nd</sup>pl PL. children DEF play game

‘We want the visitors to let/allow their children play’

c) We want to show our goods to the visitors.

Yεε se yede yen nneema no kyere ahoho no.

Yε- pe se ye- de yen nneema no kyere ahoho no.  
1<sup>st</sup>pl- want COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.pl.- take 1<sup>st</sup>pl.poss things DEF show PL.visitor DEF

‘We want to show our goods to the visitors.’

d) John wants to meet at three o’clock.

Kofi pe se yehyia nnon mmiensa.

Kofi pe se ye- hyia nnon mmiensa.

Kofi want COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.pl.- meet bell three

‘Kofi wants to meet at three o’clock.’

Note: For (A13d) try to preserve the meaning of ‘to meet at three o’clock’ as best you can in the translation

A14a) We will show the visitors that the baboons fear the hyenas.

Yebkyere ahoho no se nkwakuo suro sakraman

Yε- be- kyere ahoho no se nkwakuo suro sakraman

1<sup>st</sup>pl- FUT- show pl.visitor DEF COMP pl.baboon fear hyena

‘We will show the visitors that the baboons fear the hyenas.’

b) The visitors were shown that the baboons do not like the hyenas.

Yekyerεε ahoho no se nkwakuo no mpe sakraman asem.

Yε- kyere -ε ahoho no se nkwakuo no m- pe sakraman asem.

1<sup>st</sup>pl- show -PST pl.visitor DEF COMP pl.baboon DEF NEG- like hyena affair

‘The visitors were shown that the baboons do not like the hyenas.’

(This yen is an impersonal pronoun and it is used in passive sentences)

A15a) We will prove to the visitors that the baboons are worried about the hyenas.

Yebkyere ahoho no se nkwakuo no yem hyehye wo ma sakraman no.

Yε- be- kyere ahoho no se nkwakuo no yem hyehye

1<sup>st</sup>pl- FUT- show pl.visitor DEF COMP pl.baboon DEF stomach burn

won ma sakraman no

2<sup>nd</sup>pl. for hyena DET

‘We will prove to the visitors that the baboons are worried about the hyenas.’

(Prove and show in this context are translated with the same verb)

b) The visitors were proved (to) that the hyenas hate the baboons. (\* in English)

Yemaa ahoho no huu se sakraman no suro nkwakuo no.

Yε- maa ahoho no hu -u se sakraman no suro nkwakuo no.

1<sup>st</sup>pl- allow pl.visitor DEF see -PST COMP pl.hyena DEF be.afraid pl.baboon DEF

‘We showed the visitors that the hyenas hate the baboons.’

A16a) The evidence suggests (to me) that the students are willing to work hard.

Nnyinasoɔ no nyinaa kyere sɛ asukuufoɔ no pɛ sɛ wɔyere wɔn ho sua adeɛ yie.  
Nnyinasoɔ no nyinaa kyere sɛ asukuufoɔ no pɛ sɛ wɔ- yere  
Evidence DEF all show COMP pl.student DEF want COMP 2<sup>nd</sup>pl.- force  
wɔn ho sua adeɛ yie.

2<sup>nd</sup>pl. self help learn thing well

‘The evidence suggests (to me) that the students are willing to work hard.’

b) It has been suggested (to me) that the prisoner is guilty.

Yɛsusu ho akyerɛ \*(me) sɛ nneduafoɔ no di fo.

Yɛ- susu ho a- kyere \*(me) sɛ nneduafoɔ no di fo.

IMP- suggest self Perf- show (1<sup>st</sup>sg) COMP prisoner DEF eat loss

‘ It has been suggested (to me) that the prisoner is guilty.’

A17a) The giraffe tried to reach the treetops.

ɛkɔntɛntɛn no bɔ ne ho mmudɛn sɛ ɔbeduro dua no soro.

ɛkɔntɛntɛn no bɔ ne ho mmudɛn sɛ ɔ- be- duro ndua no soro.  
giraffe DEF play 1<sup>st</sup>sg.Poss self try COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>sg MOD reach PL.tree DEF top

The giraffe tried to reach the top of the trees.

b) Mary tried for her son to clean his room. (\* in English)

Nana bɔɔ ne ho mmɔdɛn maa ne ba no asiesie ne dan mu.

Nana bɔ ɔ- ne- ho mmudɛn ma -a ne ba

Nana play -PST 1<sup>st</sup>sg.Poss- self try CAUS -PST 1<sup>st</sup>sg.Poss- child

no siesie ne dan mu

DEF clean 1<sup>st</sup>sg.Poss room in

‘Nana tried hard for his son to clean his room.’

I do not know if this is grammatical in English.

c) Mary tried to get her son to clean his room.

Nana bɔɔ neho mmudɛn sɛ ɔbɛma ne ba no asiesie ne dan mu.

Nana bɔ ɔ- ne- ho mmudɛn sɛ ɔ- bɛ- ma ne ba

Nana play -PST 1<sup>st</sup>sg.Poss- self try COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>sg.-FUT.-CAUS 1<sup>st</sup>sg.Poss- child

no a- siesie ne dan mu

DEF CONS- clean 1<sup>st</sup>sg.Poss room in

‘Mary tried to get her son to clean his room.’

A18a) The baboon failed/neglected to feed her child.

Kwakuo no amma ne ba no aduane.

Kwakuo no a- m- ma ne ba no aduane.

Baboon DEF Perf-NEG- give 1<sup>st</sup>sg.Poss child DEF food

‘The baboon failed/neglected/ didn’t feed her child.’

b) The machine managed to predict the right answer.

Afidee no tumi kyereɛ nyiano no papa no.

Afidee no tumi kyere -ɛ nyiano no papa no.

Machine DET be.able show -PST answer DEF right DEF

‘The machine managed to predict the right answer.’

- c) The prisoners need to convince the guards to give them more food.

ehyia sɛ nneɗuafoɔ yɛ biribi ma wɔ ahwɛfoɔ no gye tom na wo ma wɔn aduna.  
ɛ- hyia sɛ nneɗuafoɔ yɛ biribi ma wɔ ahwɛfoɔ no gye tomu  
3<sup>rd</sup>sg- need COMP PL.prisoner do something for 2<sup>nd</sup>pl PL.guard DEF collect put.in  
na wo ma wɔn aduna  
then 3<sup>rd</sup>pl give 2<sup>nd</sup>pl food.

‘The prisoners need to convince the guards to give them more food.’

- d) The leaders decided to attack the enemy.

Mpanyinfoɔ no yɛɛ wɔn adwene sɛ wɔbɛto ahyɛ wɔ atanfo no so.  
Mpanyinfoɔ no yɛ -ɛ wɔn adwene sɛ wɔ- bɛ- to a- hyɛ  
leaders DEF make -PST 2<sup>nd</sup>pl mind COMP 2<sup>nd</sup>pl- FUT.- throw CONS-wear  
wɔn atanfo no so.  
2<sup>nd</sup>pl.POSS PL.enemy DEF top

‘The leaders decided to attack the enemy.’

- e) The house needs to be clean before the guests come.

ɛwɔ sɛ yɛ siesie ha ansana ahohoɔ no aba.  
ɛ- wɔ sɛ yɛn siesie ha ansana ahohoɔ no aba.  
3<sup>rd</sup>sg- have COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>pl clean here before PL.visitor DEF Perf- come

‘The house needs to be clean before the guests come.’

- f) We will prepare to leave when the guests have eaten dinner.

Yɛbɛbuabua yɛho akɔ sɛ ahohoɔ no di wɔn enwumere aduane wie a.  
Yɛ- bɛ- buabua yɛ- ho a- kɔ sɛ ahohoɔ no di wɔn  
1<sup>st</sup>sg..pl- FUT- prepare 1<sup>st</sup>sg.pl.POSS- self Perf- go COMP PL.visitor DEF eat 2<sup>nd</sup>pl  
enwumere aduane wie a  
evening food finish REL.

‘We will prepare to leave when the guests have eaten dinner.’

- g) We plan to succeed in making money for the company.

Y’abɔyɛtirim po sɛ yɛbɛpɛ sika ama adwuma yi.  
Yɛ- a- bɔ yɛ- tirim po sɛ yɛ- bɛ- pɛ sika  
1<sup>st</sup>sg.pl- Perf- play 1<sup>st</sup>sg..POSS head knot COMP 1<sup>st</sup>sg.- FUT.- look.for money  
a- ma adwuma yi.  
CONS- give work this

‘We plan to succeed in making money for the company.’

- A19a) The elephant seemed to like to go to the cornfield.

Na Aɛɛ ɔsono no anigyɛ abrofuɔ no mu kɔ.  
Na Aɛɛ ɔsono no anigyɛ abrofuɔ no mu kɔ  
PST it.seem/appear elephant DEF be.happy corn.farm DEF in go  
‘The elephant seemed/appeared to like the cornfield.’

b) A bird appears to have eaten the seeds.

Ase anomaa bi adi yen amma no.

Ase anomaa bi a- di yen amma no.

it.seem/appear bird INDEF Perf.- eat 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl PL.seed DEF

‘It appears a bird has eaten the seeds.’

c) The birds are likely to want more seeds.

ebetumi aba se nnomaa no pɛ amma no.

ɛ- bɛ- tumi a- ba se nnomaa no san

3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- FUT.- be.able CONS- come COMP PL.bird DEF again

pɛ amma no bio.

Want PL.seed DEF again

‘The birds are likely to want more seeds.’

d) The boys ought to feed the cattle.

ɛwɔ se mmerantɛ ma nnatwie no aduane.

ɛ- wɔ se mmerantɛ no ma nnatwie no aduane

3<sup>rd</sup>sg- have COMP PL.boy DEF give PL.cow DEF food

The boys ought/ need/ have to feed the cattle.

e) The rain is certain to ruin the crops.

Nsuo no bɛtɔ aseɛ nnobae no ampa.

Nsuo no bɛ- tɔ a- sɛɛ nnobae no ampa

water DEF FUT.- fall CONS-destroy/ruin pl.crop DEF true

‘The rain is certain to ruin the crops.’

f) The rain began to ruin the crops.

Nsuo fi aseɛ sɛɛ nnobae no.

Nsuo fi aseɛ sɛɛ nnobae no

water start under destroy/ruin pl.crop DEF

‘The rain began to ruin the crops.’

g) Our neighbor turned out to be a famous writer.

Yɛbehunu se afipamfoɔ no mu baako ye okunini wɔ atwerɛ mu.

Yɛ- bɛ- hunu -u se afipamfoɔ no mu baako ye okunini wɔ atwerɛ mu

1<sup>st</sup>.pl-come-see -PST COMP neighbor DEF in one COP famous be.located writing in

‘Our neighbor turned out to be a famous writer.’

(I.e., we learned of his fame sometime after we had met him)

A20a) John was certain that the lights were out.

Kofi nim se kanea no adum ampa.

Kofi nim se kanea no a- dum ampa.

Kofi know COMP light DEF Perf.- off true

‘Kofi was certain that the lights were out./Kofi truly knows that the lights are out.’

b) It will appear that the defendant is guilty. (Even if he is not)

εβεμα aye se aberantie no di fo.

ε- be- ma a- ye se aberantie no di fo.

3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- FUT. make Perf- do COMP man DEF eat failure.

‘It will appear that the man is guilty.’

c) It is likely that the boys will go fishing.

εbetumi aba se mmarima no beko po.

ε- be- tumi a- ba se mmarima no be- ko po

3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- FUT.- be.able CONS- come COMP PL.boy DEF FUT.-fo sea

‘It is likely that the boys will go fishing.’

d) It is probable that the boys will go fishing. (I.e., it is more likely than not)

Mmerante no betumi ako po.

Mmerante no be- tumi a- ko po.

Pl.boy DEF FUT- be.able CONS.- go sea

‘It is probable that the boys will go fishing.’

e) It is true that the south is warmer.

Nokware ne se anafoɔ ho eye hyi kyen atifi.

Nokware ne se anafoɔ ho ε- ye hyi kyen atifi.

Truth COP COMP south there . 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- COP hot more.than north

‘It is true that the south is warmer than the North.’

OR

Nokware ne se anafoɔ ho eye hyi.

Nokware ne se anafoɔ ho ε- ye hyi.

Truth COP COMP south there . 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- COP hot

‘It is true that the south is warm.’

f) It is good that Mary is the winner.

eye se Ama na edi nkunim no.

ε- ye se Ama na e- di nkunim no.

3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- be.good COMP Ama FOC. 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- eat win DET

‘It is good that Ama won.’

g) It is clear that the boys made the children eat the plantains.

eye pefee se mmarima no maa mmofra no dii boodee.

ε- ye pefee se mmarima no ma -a mmofra no di -i boodee

3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- do clear COMP PL.boy DEF CAUS-PST PL.child DEF eat -PST plantain

‘It is clear that the boys made the children eat the plantains.’

h) I am happy that everyone will know the truth.

eye mede se obiaa rebehu nokware no.

ε- ye me- de se obiaa rebe- hu nokware no.

3<sup>rd</sup>.sg -do 1<sup>st</sup>.sg- sweet COMP everyone IMM.FUT.- see truth DEF

‘I am happy that everyone will know the truth.’

(IMM.FUT.- immediate future)

A21a) We resisted washing the car.

Yɛtwe yenho fri afideɛ no hohoro ho.

Yɛ- twe yen- ho fri afideɛ no hohoro ho.

1<sup>st</sup>.pl.- pull.away 1<sup>st</sup>.pl.POSS- self from machine DEF wash POST

‘We resisted/refrain from washing the car.’

b) The children have finished washing the car.

Mmofra no ahoro afideɛ no awiɛ.

Mmofra no a- horo afideɛ no a- wiɛ

PL.child DEF Perf.- wash machine DEF CONS- finish

‘The children have finished washing the car.’

c) We discussed teaching a course together.

Yɛdwene ho sɛ yɛbɛkyere course bi abɔmu.

Yɛ- dwene ho sɛ yɛ- bɛ- kyere course bi a- bɔ mu.

3<sup>rd</sup>.pl.- think body COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl.- FUT- show course INDEF CONS- play in

‘We discussed teaching a course together.’

d) The neighbors avoided talking to the police.

Yɛ fiefoɔ ne poolisifoɔ no ankasa.

Yɛ fiefoɔ ne poolisifoɔ no a- n- kasa

3<sup>rd</sup>.pl.POSS house.people CONJ police. DEF Perf.- NEG- talk

‘The neighbors avoided talking to the police.’

A22a) Alice guessed that the children would know the answer.

Ama de n’adwene buu sɛ mmofra no benim mmuaɛɛ no.

Ama de ne adwene bu -u sɛ mmofra no be- nim mmuaɛɛ no.

Ama take 3<sup>rd</sup>sg.Poss mind break -PST COMP pl.child DEF FUT- know answer DEF

‘Ama guessed that the children would know the answer.’

b) Alice guessed when the children would show the book to the teacher.

Ama de n’adwene buu mmere a mmofra no de nhoma no bɛkyere okyerɛkyerɛni no.

Ama de ne adwene bu -u mmere a mmofra no de nhoma no

Ama take 3<sup>rd</sup>sg.Poss mind break -PST time Rel. pl.child DEF take book DEF

bɛ- kyere okyerɛkyerɛni no.

FUT- show teacher DEF

‘Ama guessed and knew when the children would show the book to the teacher.’

c) Alice guessed what the children knew.

Ama de n’adwene bu nea mmofra no nim.

Ama de ne adwene bu nea mmofra no nim.

Ama take 3<sup>rd</sup>sg.Poss mind break -PST thing pl.child DEF know

‘Ama guessed what the children knew.’

A23a) The boys knew that Alice would know the answer.

Na mmarima nim se Yaa behu mmuaee no.  
Na mmarima nim se Yaa be- hu mmuaee no.  
PST PL.boy know COMP Yaa FUT.- see answer DEF  
'The boys knew that Alice would know the answer.'

b) The boys knew when Alice would tell the story to the president.

Na mmarima nim mmere Yaa beka asem no akyere omanpanyin no.  
Na mmarima nim mmere Yaa be- ka asem no a- kyere omanpanyin no.  
PST PL.boy know time Yaa FUT.- say story DEF CONS- show president DEF  
'The boys knew when Alice would tell the story to the president.'

c) Alice knew which answers the children would be able to guess.

Na Yaa nim anoyie a mmofra no betumi abo won tirim aka.  
Na Yaa nim anoyie a mmofra no be- tumi a- bo won  
PST Yaa know answer REL PL.child DEF FUT.- be.able CONS-play 2<sup>nd</sup>.pl.POSS  
tirim a- ka.  
head CONS- say  
'Yaw knew which answers the children would be able to guess.'

A24a) I saw that Mary was bleeding.

Mehuu se mmogya retu Ama.  
Me- hu -u se mmogya re- tu Ama  
1<sup>st</sup>.sg- see -PST COMP blood PROG- flow Ama  
'I saw that Mary was bleeding.'

b) I saw the rock roll(ing) down the hill.

Mehuu se obotan no sane bepo no.  
Me- hu -u se obotan no sane bepo no.  
1<sup>st</sup>.sg- see -PST COMP rock DEF descend hill DEF  
'I saw the rock roll(ing) down the hill.'

c) The rock was seen rolling down the hill.

Yehuu se obotan no sane bepo no.  
Ye- hu -u se obotan no sane bepo no.  
3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- see -PST COMP rock DEF descend hill DEF  
'The rock was seen rolling down the hill.'

A25a) I hear that students are happier when their homework is interesting.

M'ate se sukuufo anigye se won adesua a wode ba fie no no ye anika a.  
Me a- te se sukuufo anigye se won adesua a  
1<sup>st</sup>.sg- Perf. hear COMP PL.student be.happy COMP 2<sup>nd</sup>.pl learning REL.  
wo- de ba fie no ye anika .  
2<sup>nd</sup>.pl- take come home DEF COP. interesting

‘I heard that students are happier when their homework is interesting.’

b) I heard water drip(ping) from the faucet.

Metee se nsuo resoso fri pipe no mu.

Me- te -e se nsuo re- soso fri pipe no mu.

1<sup>st</sup>.sg- hear -PST COMP water PROG-drip from pipe DEF in

‘Water was heard dripping from the faucet.’

c) The water was heard dripping from the faucet.

Yetee se nsuo resoso fri pipe no mu.

Ye- te -e se nsuo re- soso fri pipe no mu.

3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- hear -PST COMP water PROG-drip from pipe DEF in

‘Water was heard dripping from the faucet.’

(The example is ? for many English speakers, but with just *drip*, it is \* for most, but many accept it with *to drip*. If there are variations of this kind in your language, please add commentary and illustrative examples)

A26a) I felt that Mary should have apologized.

M’adwene ne se anka ewo se Ama pa akyew.

Me adwene ne se anka e- wo se Ama pa akyew.

1<sup>st</sup>.sg mind COP COMP CONTF. 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- be.located COMP Ama remove hat.

‘I felt/ think that Ama should have apologized.’

b) I felt my muscles relax(ing).

Metee se me pomu adwo me.

Me- te -e se me pomu a- dwo me.

1<sup>st</sup>.sg- feel -PST COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.sg muscle Perf- relax 1<sup>st</sup>.sg .

‘I felt my muscles relax(ing).’

c) After the injection, the patient’s muscles were felt relaxing.

Panee no akyiri no, afei oyarefoo no pomu hyee ase dwodwoo no.

Panee no akyiri no, afei oyarefoo no pomu hye -e ase dwodwoo no.

Injection DEF back CD now sick.person DEF muscle start -PST under relax CD

‘c) After the injection, the patient’s muscles were felt relaxing.’

Note: (A26c) is ? for many English speakers, but with just *relax*, it is \* for most, but many accept it with *to relax*. If there are variations of this kind in your language, please add commentary and illustrative examples)

A27a) The news that John was guilty was surprising.

Na Amanebo se Kofi di fo no ye nwanwa.

Na Amanebo se Kofi di fo no ye nwanwa.

Pst news COMP Kofi eat guilty DEF COP surprise

‘The news that John was guilty was surprising.’

b) The knowledge that he had made Mary uncomfortable bothered him.

εha no σε na ɔno nti na Ama ho rento no.

ε- ha no σε na ɔno nti na Ama ho a- n- to no.  
3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- bother 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg COMP PST 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- because FOC Ama self Perf.- NEG- buy 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg

‘It bothers him that he was the reason why Ama was uncomfortable.’

c) The scientists had to accept the fact their prediction was wrong.

Na εwo σε abodeemunyansapefoɔ no gye tomu σε won nkomhye no ammaa mu.

Na ε- wo σε abodeemunyansapefoɔ no gye tomu σε  
PST 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- be.located COMP PL.scientist DEF collect put.in COMP  
won nkomhye no a- m- ma mu  
2<sup>nd</sup>.pl.POSS prediction DEF Perf.- NEG- come in.

‘The scientists had to accept the fact their prediction was wrong.’

d) Mary’s announcement that she was pregnant was the reason that John was late.

Akua kaa σε ɔnyim no nti na Kwame antumi abeduro ntem no.

Akua ka -a σε ɔ- nyim no nti na Kwame  
Akua say -PST COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- be.pregnant CM because PST Kwame  
a- n- tumi a- m- meduro ntem no.  
PST- NEG- be.able CONS- NEG- reach early CM

‘Ama’s announcement that she was pregnant was the reason Kwame was late.’

e) The claim that no one knew about the scandal is difficult to believe.

eye den σε megye edi σε na obiaa enim asem yi no hwee.

ε- ye den σε me- gye edi σε na obiaa  
3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- COP hard COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.sg- collect eat COMP PST everyone

ε- n- nim asem yi no hwee  
3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- NEG- know affair this DEF nothing

‘It is difficult for me to believe that no one knew about the scandal.’

f) The only reason to do this properly is so that we can avoid a lawsuit.

Nea nti εwo σε wei ye yie ne σε ye mpe σε manso biara beba ho.

Nea nti ε- wo σε wei ye yie ne σε  
Thing because 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- be.located COMP this cop be.well is COMP  
ye m- pe σε manso biara be- ba ho.  
3<sup>rd</sup>.pl NEG- like COMP litigation any FUT- come body.

‘The reason why we have to do this well is to avoid a lawsuit/litigation’

OR

εwo ye ye no yie saa na manso biara eremma ho.

ε- wo σε ye- ye no yie saa na manso biara  
3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- be.located COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- do 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg well so CONJ litigation every  
a- m- ma ho

3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- PROG NEG- come body.

‘He have to do this well so we avoid a lawsuit/litigation’

g) John was the one who proposed the plan to rob the bank.

Kofi na ɔde ɛpobo no baa ye se yenko wia sikakrabea no.

Kofi na ɔ- de ɛpobo no baa ye se yen ko wia sikakrabea no.

Kofi FOC. 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- take plan DEF come PST COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- go steal bank DEF

‘Kofi was the one who proposed the plan to rob the bank.’

h) John rewarded the man who Bill saw.

Kofi kyee papa no a ɔhuu Kwame no adee.

Kofi kye -e papa no a ɔ- hu- u Kwame no adee

Kofi give -PST man DEF REL. 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- see -PST Kwame DEF thing

‘Kofi rewarded the man who Kwame saw.’

A28a) The soldiers are afraid that the president will be ashamed of them.

Asrafoɔ no suro se w’agu ɔmanpanyin no anim ase.

Asrafoɔ no suro se wɔ- a- gu ɔmanpanyin no anim ase.

pl. soldier DEF fear COMP 2<sup>nd</sup>.pl- Perf- pour president DEF face under

‘The soldiers are afraid that the president will be ashamed of them.’

b) The soldiers are afraid to admit that they ran.

Asrafoɔ no suro se wɔbɛgye atomu se wɔdwane ye.

Asrafoɔ no suro se wɔ- bɛ- gye a- tomu se

Soldiers DEF fear COMP 2<sup>nd</sup>.pl- FUT.- collect CONS.- put.in COMP

wɔ- dwane ye

2<sup>nd</sup>.pl- run.away PST

‘The soldiers are afraid to admit that they ran.’

A29a) Cleopatra regrets that she trusted Caesar.

Cleopatra ɛnu ne ho se ɔgyee Ceasar di ye.

Cleopatra ɛ- nu ne- ho se ɔ- gye -e Ceasar di ye.

Cleopatra 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- regret 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg .POSS- self COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg – collect -PST Ceasar eat PST

‘Cleopatra regrets that she trusted Caesar.’

b) Cleopatra regretted to tell Caesar the bad news. (?? for many English speakers)

Cleopatra nuu ne ho se ɔbeka asem bone no kyeree Ceasar.

Cleopatra nu -u ne ho se ɔ- bɛ ka asem bone no

Cleopatra regret -PST 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg .POSS self 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- FUT- say story bad DEF Perf.- show

kyere -e Ceasar.

show -PST Ceasar

‘Cleopatra regretted to tell Caesar the bad news’

A30a) The cat liked (it) that his master always gave him treats to eat.

ɔkra no anigye ho se na debia ne wura ma no ɔdi treats.

ɔkra no anigye -e ho se na debia ne wura

cat DEF be.happy -PST POST COMP PST everyday 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg .POSS owner  
 ma no ɔ- di treats.  
 Allow DEF 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- eat treats

‘The cat liked that his master always gave him treats to eat.’

b) The cat liked to eat treats.

Na ɔkra no pɛ sɛ ɔdi treats.  
 Na ɔkra no pɛ sɛ ɔ- di treats  
 PSt cat DEF like COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- eat treat

‘The cat liked to eat treats.’

c) The cat likes (for) his master to pet him.

ɔkra no pɛ sɛ ne wura de ne nsa fefa ne ho.  
 ɔkra no pɛ sɛ ne wura de ne nsa fefa  
 cat DEF like COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg .POSS owner take 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg .POSS hand touch  
 ne ho  
 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg .POSS self

‘The cat likes (for) his master to pet him.’

A31a) We fear that the police do not regret their mistake.

Nea yɛsuro ne sɛ ebia na apoosifoɔ no nu wɔn ho.  
 Nea yɛ- suro ne sɛ ebia na apoosifoɔ no nu -u wɔn ho.  
 what 1<sup>st</sup>.pl- fear COP COMP maybe PST pl.police DEF regret -PST 2<sup>nd</sup>.pl.POSS self

‘We fear that the police do not regret their mistake.’

b) Refugees fear to speak to the press. (\* in English)

Atukɔtenafoɔ no suro sɛ wɔ ne nsɛmtwɛrɛfoɔ no kasa.  
 Atukɔtenafoɔ no suro sɛ wɔ ne nsɛmtwɛrɛfoɔ no kasa.  
 pl.refugee DEF be.afraid COMP 2<sup>nd</sup>.pl. with pl.reporter DEF talk

‘b) Refugees fear to speak to the press. (\* in English)’

A32a) We are ashamed that we did not help the children to leave.

Y’ani awu sɛ yen ammoa mmofra no ama wɔn andwane.  
 Yɛ ani a- wu sɛ yen a- m- moa mmofra no  
 1<sup>st</sup>.pl.POSS eye Perf.- die COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.pl - Perf- NEG- help Pl.children DEF  
 a- ma wɔ a- n- dwane  
 CONS- allow/let 2<sup>nd</sup>.pl CONS- IMP run

‘We are ashamed that we did not help the children to leave/run away.’

b) The businessman was ashamed to talk to his customers.

Na ɔdwadini no aniawu sɛ ɔne n’adetofoɔ no bekasa.  
 Na ɔdwadini no aniawu sɛ ɔ- ne no adetofoɔ  
 PST marketperson DEF be.ashame COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg-CONJ 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg.POSS customer  
 be- kasa.  
 FUT.- talk

‘The businessman was ashamed to talk to his customers.’

A33a) We are embarrassed that our president went fishing when the war began.

Yε aniwu se na yen manpanyin erekye nam mere a ntokwa no hye asee no.  
Yε aniwu se na yen manpanyin re- kye nam mere  
1<sup>st</sup>.pl.- be.ashame COMP PST 1<sup>st</sup> pl.POSS president PROG- catch fish time  
a ntokwaa no hye asee no.  
REL war DEF wear beginning DEF

‘We are embarrassed that our president went fishing when the war began.’

b) We are embarrassed to ask for a favor.

Yεfere se yebebisa mmoa.  
Yε- fere se ye- be bisa mmoa.  
1<sup>st</sup>.pl.- be.shy COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- FUT.- ask help  
‘We are embarrassed to ask for help’

A34a) The fans rejoiced that their team was successful.

Akyetaafɔɔ no anigyee se wɔn kuo no dii nkunim.  
Akyetaafɔɔ no anigye -e se wɔn kuo no di -i nkunim  
pl. fan DEF be.happy -PST COMP 2<sup>nd</sup>.pl. team DEF eat -PST victory  
‘The fans rejoiced that their team was successful.’

b) The team celebrated their team being successful.

Ekuomma no anigyee se wɔn kuo no dii nkunim.  
Ekuo- mma no anigye -e se wɔn kuo no di -i nkunim.  
Team- pl.child DEF be.happy -PST COMP 2<sup>nd</sup>.pl. team DEF eat -PST victory  
‘The team celebrated their team being successful.’

A35a) The authorities were surprised that the new law was popular.

εyε mpanimfɔɔ no nwanwa se mmra foforɔ no adi ntintoman ama agye nhini.  
ε- ye-ε mpanimfɔɔ no nwanwa se mmra foforɔ no a- di ntintoman  
3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- do -PST pl.elder DEF surprise COMP law new DEF Perf- eat popular  
a- ma a- gye nhini.  
CONS- allow/let CONS- collect root.  
‘The authorities were surprised that the new law was popular.’

b) That the new law was popular was surprising.

εyε nwanwa se mmra foforɔ no adi ntintoman ama agye nhini.  
ε- ye nwanwa se mmra foforɔ no a- di ntintoman a- ma  
3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- do surprise COMP law new DEF Perf- eat popular CONS- allow/let  
a- gye nhini.  
CONS- collect root  
‘That the new law was popular was surprising.’

c) It was surprising (to us) that the new law was popular.

εε (yen) nwanwa σε mmra foforo no adi ntintoman ama aye nhini.

ε- ye (yen) nwanwa σε mmra foforo no a- di ntintoman a- ma  
3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- do 1<sup>st</sup>.pl surprise COMP law new DEF Perf- eat popular CONS- allow/let  
a- gye nhini.

CONS- collect root

‘It was surprising (to us) that the new law was popular’

A36a) That the judge remembered the death sentences was upsetting (to us).

ehaa yen σε οtenmuafoο no kae kumfοbuo no.

ε- haa yen σε οtenmuafoο no kae kumfοbuo no  
3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- worry 1<sup>st</sup>.pl COMP judge DEF remember death.sentence DEF

‘That the judge remembered the death sentences was upsetting to/for us.’

b) It was upsetting (to us) that the judge remembered the death sentences.

ehaa yen σε οtenmuafoο no kae kumfοbuo no.

ε- haa yen σε οtenmuafoο no kae kumfοbuo no  
3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- worry 1<sup>st</sup>.pl COMP judge DEF remember death.sentence DEF

‘It was upsetting (to us) that the judge remembered the death sentences.’

c) It is upsetting to see poverty.

Ohia ye abotesem.

Ohia ye abotesem.

poverty COP upsetting

‘Poverty is upsetting’

A37a) Cats are hard to train.

Nkraa ntitie ye den.

N- kraa ntitie ye den

PL.- cat training COP hard

‘Cats are hard to train.’

b) It is hard to train cats.

εε den σε wobētiti οkraa.

ε- ye den σε wo- be- titi nkraa.  
3<sup>rd</sup>.sg-COP hard COMP 2<sup>nd</sup>.pl FUT.- train PL.cat

‘It is hard to train cats.’

c) It is hard for us to train cats.

?? εε den ma yen σε yebētiti nkraa.

ε- ye den ma yen σε ye- be- titi nkraa.  
3<sup>rd</sup>.sg-COP hard for 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- FUT.- train PL.cat

d) ??Cats are hard for us to train.

Nkraa ntitie yε den ma yen.  
 Nkraa ntitie yε den ma yen.  
 PL.cat training COP hard for 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl  
 ‘Cats are hard for us to train.’

A38a) This person is worth talking to.

ehia sε yekasa saa nipa yi ho.  
 ε- hia sε yε- kasa saa nipa yi ho  
 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg.- need COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.pl.- talk this person this body  
 ‘This person is worth talking to.’

b) It is worth talking to this person.

Nfasoo beba so sε yebekasa saa nipa yi ho.  
 Nfasoo be- ba so sε yε- be- kasa saa nipa yi ho.  
 Importance FUT.- come top COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.pl.- FUT- talk this person this body  
 ‘It is worth talking to this person.’

A39a) Paul was probably able to do this.

ebetumi aba sε Yaw tumi yεε wei.  
 ε- be- tumi a- ba sε Yaw tumi yε -ε wei.  
 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg.- FUT.- be.able CONS- come COMP Yaw be.able do -PST this  
 ‘Yaw was probably able to do this.’

b) Paul is probably capable of reading this.

ebetumi aba sε Yaw betumi akane wei.  
 ε- be- tumi a- ba sε Yaw be- tumi a- kane wei.  
 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg.- FUT.- be.able CONS- come COMP Yaw FUT.- be.able CONS- read this  
 ‘Paul is probably capable of reading this.’

c) Paul is proud of being able to do this.

eye Yaw ahohoahoa sε oatumi ayε wei.  
 ε- yε Yaw ahohoahoa sε o- atumi a- yε wei.  
 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg.- do Yaw proud COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- Perf- be.able CONS- do this  
 ‘Paul is proud of being able to do this.’

A40a) The judge denied that anyone had committed a crime.

Ntembuafoɔ no dii ntoro sε obia nnye bone ye.  
 Ntembuafoɔ no di -i ntoro sε obia n- nnye bone.  
 Judge DET eat -PST lie COMP everyone NEG- do bad  
 ‘The judge denied that anyone had committed a crime.’

b) The judge denied anyone to commit a crime. (\* in English)

Ntembuafoɔ no twaa obiara ntoro sε onnye bone.  
 Ntembuafoɔ no twa -a obiara ntoro sε o- n- yε bone.  
 Judge DEF cut -PST everyone lie COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- NEG do bad  
 ‘The judge denied that he had done committed a crime.’

OR

Ntembuafoɔ no amma kwan sɛ obiara ɛnye bone.  
Ntembuafoɔ no a- m- ma kwan sɛ obiara ɛ- n- yɛ bone.  
Judge DEF Perf- NEG- allow way COMP everyone 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- IMP.- do bad  
'The judge did not allow anyone to committe a crime.'

c) It was denied that anyone had committed a crime.

Yɛdi ntoro sɛ obia nnye bone.  
Yɛ- di ntoro sɛ obia n- nnye bone.  
1<sup>st</sup>.pl.- eat lie COMPL everyone NEG- do bad  
'It was denied that anyone had committed a crime.'

A41a) The prosecutor doubted that the prisoner had any money.

Otemuafoɔ anye anni sɛ ɔdeduafoɔ no wɔ sika.  
Otemuafoɔ a- n- nye a- n- ni sɛ ɔdeduafoɔ no wɔ sika.  
prosecutor PST-NEG- collect CONS- NEG- eat COMP prisoner DEF have money  
'The prosecutor doubted that the prisoner had any money.'

b) The prosecutor doubted the prisoner to have any money. (\* in English)

Otemuafoɔ anye anni sɛ ɔdeduafoɔ no wɔ sika.  
Otemuafoɔ a- n- nye a- n- ni sɛ ɔdeduafoɔ no wɔ sika.  
prosecutor PST-NEG- collect CONS- NEG- eat COMP prisoner DEF have money  
'The prosecutor doubted that the prisoner had any money.'

A42a) You remembered that I hate to eat fish.

Wokaee sɛ mekyiri nsuo mu nam.  
Wo- kae -e sɛ me- kyiri nsuo mu nam.  
2<sup>nd</sup>.pl.- remember -PST COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.sg- hate water in fish  
'You remembered that I hate to eat fish.'

b) The girls remembered to get the cows ready.

Mmaayiwa no kaa sɛ wɔbɛseisei nnatwi no ho.  
Mmaayiwa no ka -a sɛ wɔ- bɛ- seisei nnatwi no ho.  
pl. girl DEF say -PST COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl.- FUT.- get.ready pl.cow DEF body  
'The girls remembered to get the cows ready.'

c) The men remember crossing the river when it was flooded.

Mmerante no kae sɛ na wɔtwaa nsuo no mmere a ɛyire yɛ no.  
Mmerante no kae sɛ na wɔ- twaa nsuo no mmere  
pl.man DEF remember COMP PST 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl.- cross water DEF time  
a ɛ- yire- yɛ no.  
REL. 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg.- flood -PST CM.

‘The men remember crossing the river when it was flooded.’

d) The dog remembered what we taught him.

Kraman no kae nea ye kyere no no.

Kraman no kae -e nea ye- kyere no no  
Dog DEF remember -PST thing 1<sup>st</sup>.pl.- show 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg CM

‘The dog remembered what we taught him.’

e) The girls will remember what to feed the cows

Mmaayiwa no bekae nea ewo se wo de ma nantwi no.

Mmaayiwa no be- kae nea e- wo se wo- de ma  
pl.girl DEF FUT.- remember thing 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- be.located COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl.- take give  
nantwi no.

cow DEF

‘The girls will remember what to feed the cows’

A43a) I imagined that I could do anything.

Mesusu se metumi aye biribiara

Me- susu se me- be- tumi a- ye biribiara  
1<sup>st</sup>.sg- imagine COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.sg- FUT- be.able CONS- do everything

‘I imagined that I could do anything.’

b) I imagined to be a millionaire. (\* in English).

Mesusu se mewo sika.

Me- susu se me- wo sika  
1<sup>st</sup>.sg- imagine COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.sg- have money

‘I imagined that I am millionaire.’

c) I imagined winning the lottery.

Mehuu meho se meredi lotto no.

Me- hu -u me- ho se me- re- di lotto no  
1<sup>st</sup>.sg- see -PST 1<sup>st</sup>.sg- self COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.sg- PROG- eat lotto DEF

‘I imagined winning the lottery.’

d) I can imagine what they will ask me to do.

Metumi ahu nea wobebisa me se me nye.

Me- be- tumi a- hu nea wo- be- bisa me  
1<sup>st</sup>.sg- FUT- be.able CONS- see what 2<sup>nd</sup>.pl- FUT- ask 1<sup>st</sup>.sg

se me ye.

COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.sg do

‘I can imagine what they will ask me to do.’

A44a) John reminded the students that they should read chapter 2.

Kofi kae sukuufo no se ewo se wo kane efa etso mmienu.

Kofi kae -e sukuufo no se e- wo se wo- kane  
Kofi remind -PST PL.student DEF COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- be.located COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl. read

εφα ε- τῶ- so mmienu.  
 chapter 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- fall top two  
 ‘Kofi reminded the students that they should read chapter 2.’

b) John reminded the students to read chapter 2.

Kofi kaeε sukuufoῶ no se εῶῶ se wo kane εφα εῶso mmienu.  
 Kofi kae -e sukuufoῶ no se ε- ῶῶ se ῶῶ- kane  
 Kofi remind -PST PL.student DEF COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- be.located COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl. read  
 εφα ε- τῶ- so mmienu.  
 chapter 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- fall top two  
 ‘John reminded the students to read chapter 2.’

c) John reminded to read chapter 2. (\* in English)

Kofi kaeε kaneε εφα εῶso mmienu.  
 Kofi kae -e kane -e εφα ε- τῶ- so mmienu.  
 Kofi \*remind/remember -PST read- PST chapter 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- fall-top two  
 ‘Kofi \*reminded/remembered to read chapter 2.’

d) The students were reminded that they should read chapter 2.

Υε kaeε sukuufoῶ no se εῶῶ se wo kane εφα εῶso mmienu.  
 Υε- kae -e sukuufoῶ no se ε- ῶῶ se ῶῶ- kane  
 1<sup>st</sup>.pl- remind -PST PL.student DEF COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- be.located COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl. read  
 εφα ε- τῶ- so mmienu.  
 chapter 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- fall top two  
 ‘The students were reminded that they should read chapter 2.’

e) The students were reminded to read chapter 2.

Υεkaeε sukuufoῶ no se εῶῶ se ῶkane εφα εῶso mmienu.  
 Υε- kae -e sukuufoῶ no se ε- ῶῶ se ῶῶ- kane  
 1<sup>st</sup>.pl- remind -PST PL.student DEF COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- be.located COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.pl. read  
 εφα ε- τῶ- so mmienu.  
 chapter 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- fall top two  
 ‘The students were reminded to read chapter 2.’

A45a) The students read that the scout was unwilling to leave the camp.

sukuufoῶ no kaneε se na papa no mπε se ῶfiri nhyemubia ho.  
 sukuufoῶ no kane -e se na papa no m- πε se  
 Pl.student DEF read -PST COMP PST man DEF NEG- like COMP  
 ῶ- firi nhyemu -bia ho.  
 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- leave meeting- place there  
 ‘The students read that the man was unwilling/didn’t want to leave the camp.’

I cannot find a translation for scout so I replaced it with man.

b) Mary wrote that she would not consider leaving the school.

Ama kyereww se ɔndwene ho mpo se ɔbɛfiri sukuu ho.

Ama kyerew -w se ɔ- n- dwene ho mpo se  
Ama write -PST COMPL 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- NEG- think body even COMP  
ɔ- bɛ- firi sukuu ho.  
3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- FUT- leave school there.

‘Mary wrote that she would not consider leaving the school.’

c) The old man mumbled that the water tasted bad, but no one understood him.

Akɔkora no kaa wɔ ne mene mu se nsuo no nye de, nanso obiara nte n’ase.

Akɔkora no ka -a wɔ ne mene mu se nsuo no  
Old.man DEF say -PST be.located 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg.Poss throat in COMP water DEF  
n- ye de nanso obiara a- n- te ne ase.  
NEG- be.good sweet but everybody Perf.- NEG- hear 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg.Poss under  
‘The old man mumbled that the water tasted bad, but no one understood him.’

d) The child whined that no one liked him, but we thought that he was just tired.

Abofra no bɔɔ ne hwene se obiara mpe n’asem, nanso na yɛdwene se bere na ɔbere.

Abofra no bɔ -ɔ ne hwene se obiara m- pe no asem  
Child DEF play -PST 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg.Poss nose COMP every NEG- like 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg.Poss issue  
nanso na ye- dwene se bere na ɔ- bere.  
but PST 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- think COMP be.tired FOC. 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- be.tired

‘The child whined that no one liked him, but we thought that he was just tired.’

A46a) The conductor yelled to us that we were in danger, but we knew the train was not coming.

Mate no tietie mu se asem bone erebeto yen, nso na yenim se keteke no mmaa ye.

Mate no tietie -e mu se asem bone ε- re- bɛ- to  
Conductor DEF yell -PST in COMP problem bad 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- Prog- FUT- happen  
yen nso na ye- nim se keteke no m- maa ye.  
3<sup>rd</sup>.pl.obj but PST 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl.- know COMPL train DEF NEG- come PST

‘The conductor yelled that something bad was going to happen to us, but we knew the train was not coming.’

(Mate is an English word but has been nativised in Akan to mean conductor, there is no other way to refer to a conductor.)

b) The guide yelled that we would have to leave, but no one seemed to hear what he said.

ɔhweso no tie mu se εwɔ se yekɔ, nanso ase obiara ante nea ɔkaa ye no.

ɔhweso no tie -e mu se ε- wɔ se ye- kɔ nanso  
guide DEF yell -PST in COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- be.located COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- go but  
ase obiara a- n- te nea ɔ- kaa ye no.  
it.seem/appear everybody Perf.- NEG- hear thing 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- say PST CM

‘The guide yelled that we would have to leave, but no one seemed to hear what he said.’

c) The conductor yelled to us to get off the tracks, but we were not ready to leave.

\*Mate no tietie mu kyere yen se yefiri keteke dadeɛ no so, nanso na yen mpe se yebeko

Mate no tietie -e mu kyere yen se ye- firi keteke dadee no so  
 Conductor DEF yell -PST in show 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl.obj COMPL 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl.- leave train metal DEF on  
 nanso na yen m- pe se ye- be- ko  
 but PST 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl NEG- like COMPL 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- FUT.- go

BUT

Mate no tietie mu se yefiri keteke dadee no so, nanso na yen mpe se yebeko  
 Mate no tietie -e mu se ye- firi keteke dadee no so  
 Conductor DEF yell -PST in COMPL 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl.- leave train metal DEF on  
 nanso na yen m- pe se ye- be- ko  
 but PST 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl NEG- like COMPL 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- FUT.- go  
 ‘The conductor yelled that we should get off the tracks, but we were not ready to leave.’

d) The conductor yelled to get off the tracks, but we didn’t realize that he was yelling at us.

Mate no tie mu se nea ebeye a yebefiri keteke dadee no so, nanso y’ahu se yen na na  
 otiemu agu yen so no.  
 Mate no tie -e mu se nea e- be- ye a ye- be- firi  
 Conductor DEF yell -PST in COMP what 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- FUT- be.good Rel. 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl-FUT- leave  
 keteke dadee no so nanso yen- a- n- hu se yen na na  
 train metal DEF on but 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- Perf- NEG- see COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- FOC PST

o- re- tie- mu a- gu yen so no.  
 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- Prog- yell in CONS- pour 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- top CD

‘The conductor yelled to get off the tracks, but we didn’t realize that he was yelling at us.’

A47a) The weatherman warned us that it would rain, but we doubted that he was right.

Onipa a osua awiemunsrakaye no boɔ yen kɔkɔ se nsuo betɔ nanso y’anye anni.  
 Onipa a o- sua awiemunsrakaye no bo -o yen kɔkɔ se  
 Human Rel. 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- learn climate DEF play -PST 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl warn COMP  
 nsuo be- to nanso yen- n- nye a n- ni.  
 water FUT.- fall but 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl NEG- collect CONS- NEG- eat  
 ‘The weatherman warned us that it would rain, but we doubted that he was right.’

b) The weatherman warned that it would rain, but we assured fans that it would be sunny.

c) The doctor warned us to avoid the sun.

Dokotani no boɔ yen kɔkɔ se mma yenko awia no mu.  
 Dokotani no bo -o yen kɔkɔ se m- ma ye- n- ko awia no mu  
 sg.doctor DEF play -PST 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl warn COMP Neg- let 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl Neg- go sun DEF in  
 ‘The doctor warned us not to go into the sun.’

d) The doctor warned to avoid the sun.

Dokotani no boɔ kɔkɔ se mma yenko awia no mu.  
 Dokotani no bo -o kɔkɔ se m- ma ye- n- ko awia no mu  
 sg.doctor DEF play -PST warn COMP Neg- let 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl Neg- go sun DEF in  
 ‘The doctor warned not to go into the sun.’

A48a) That everyone was guilty was upsetting.

se obiara di fo ye ahomite.

se obiara di fo ye ahomite

COMP everyone eat guilty COP upsetting

‘That everyone is/was guilty is/was upsetting’

b) To eat meat would be upsetting.

Nam weε beyε ahomite.

Nam weε be- ye ahomite

Meat chew FUT- COP upsetting

‘To eat meat would be upsetting.’

b) For important leaders to eat meat would upset the vegetarians.

Se mpaninfoε akukudam we nam behye nipa a ɔnwe nam no abufu.

Se mpaninfoε akukudam we nam be- hye nipa a  
COMP pl.elder pl.important chew meat FUT- wear people Rel.

ɔ- n- we nam abufu

3<sup>rd</sup>sg- Neg- chew meat annoying

‘For important leaders to eat meat would upset the vegetarians.’

c) To eat meat would upset the vegetarians.

Se won bewε nam behye nipa a ɔnwe nam no abufu.

Se won be- we nam be- hye nipa a ɔ- n- we nam no  
COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl FUT- chew meat FUT- wear people Rel. 3<sup>rd</sup>sg- Neg- chew meat DEF  
abufu

annoying

‘To eat meat would upset the vegetarians.’

d) That the president leave early is important.

Se omanpanin befiri hɔ ntem ho hia.

Se omanpanin be- fri hɔ ntem ho hia

COMP president FUT- leave there early body important

‘That the president leave early is important.’

e) That the president has already left is important.

Se omanpanin afiri ha deda no ho hia.

Se omanpanin a- fri ha deda no ho hia

COMP president Perf- leave here already CM body important

‘That the president has already left is important.’

A49a) That the messenger arrive early is necessary.

Se ɔsomafo no beba ntem ho hia.

Se ɔsomafo no be- ba ntem ho hia

COMP messenger DEF FUT- come quick body important/need

‘That the messenger arrive early is necessary.’

b) It is necessary that the messenger arrive early.

εho hia se osomafo no ba ntem.

ε- ho hia se osomafo no ba ntem  
3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- body need COMP messenger DEF come quick  
'It is necessary that the messenger to arrive early.'

c) It is necessary for the messenger to arrive early.

εho hia se osomafo no ba ntem.

ε- ho hia se osomafo no ba ntem  
3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- body need COMP messenger DEF come quick  
'It is necessary for the messenger to arrive early.'

d) It is necessary to arrive early.

εho hia se wobeba ntem.

ε- ho hia se wo- be- ba ntem  
3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- body need COMP 2<sup>nd</sup>.sg- FUT- come quick  
'It is necessary/important to arrive early.'

OR

εwose woba ntem.

ε- wo se wo- ba ntem  
3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- be.located COMP 2<sup>nd</sup>.sg- come quick  
'It is necessary to arrive early.'

e) The governor stated that it would be necessary for everyone to leave.

osuafoɔ no se εho behia se obiara beko.

osuafoɔ no se ε- ho be- hia se obiara be- ko  
Governor DET COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- body FUT- need COMP everybody FUT- go  
'The governor stated that it would be necessary for everyone to leave.'

Please substitute 'be necessary' with what corresponds in your language to 'be important' and report the results.

(Be necessary and be important are the same word in Akan.)

A50a) We prevented the teacher from yelling at the children.

Y'amma akyerkyerεfoɔ no atietie mu angu mmofra no so.

Yε a- m- ma akyerkyerεfoɔ no a- n- tietie mu a- n- gu  
1<sup>st</sup>.pl- Perf- Neg- allow pl-teacher DEF CONS.- Neg- shout in CONS- Neg- fall  
mmofra no so  
pl.child DEF top

"We did not allow the teachers to yell at the children."

b) We allowed the guards to search the prisoners for weapons.

Yεmaa ahwεsofoɔ no hwehwε nmeduafoɔ no ho se obehu akodie.

Yε- ma -a ahwεsofoɔ no hwehwε- ε nmeduafoɔ no ho se

1<sup>st</sup>.pl- allow -PST pl.guard DEF search -PST pl.prisoner DEF body COMP  
o- be- hu akodie.  
3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- FUT- see pl.weapon

‘We allowed the guards to search the prisoners for weapons.’

c) We forced the guards to warn the prisoners about inspections.

Yɛhyɛ ahwefoɔ no sɛ wɔɔ nneɖuafoɔ kɔkɔ mfa nhwehwɛmu no ho.  
Yɛ- hyɛ -ɛ ahwefoɔ no sɛ wɔ- ɔɔ nneɖuafoɔ kɔkɔ  
1<sup>st</sup>.pl- force -PST pl.guard DEF COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- play pl.prisoner warn  
m- fa nhwehwɛmu no ho.  
NEG- take inspection DEF POST

‘We forced the guards to warn the prisoners about inspections.’

d) We permitted that inspection take place early in the morning. (?? For some in English).

Yɛmaa kwan sɛ nhwehwɛmu no mbra so anopa.  
Yɛ- ma -a kwan sɛ inspection no m- bra so anopa  
1<sup>st</sup>.pl- let/allow -PST way COMP inspection DEF IMP- come on morning  
‘We permitted that inspection take place early in the morning.’

A51a) We advised John to speak to a therapist.

Yɛtuu Kofi fo sɛ ɔne terapistini bi nkɔ kasa.  
Yɛ- tu -u Kofi fo sɛ ɔ- ne terapistini bi n- kɔ kasa  
1<sup>st</sup>.pl- fly -PST Kofi advise COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- CONJ terapistini INDEF IMP- go talk  
‘We advised John that he speak to a therapist.’

b) We advised John that he (should) speak to a therapist.

Yɛtuu Kofi fo sɛ ɛwɔ sɛ ɔne terapistini bi nkɔ kasa.  
Yɛ- tu -u Kofi fo sɛ ɛ- wɔ sɛ ɔ- ne terapistini  
1<sup>st</sup>.pl- fly -PST Kofi advise COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- be.located COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- CONJ terapistini  
bi n- kɔ kasa  
INDEF IMP- go talk  
‘We advised John that he should speak to a therapist.’

Note: (51b) is marginal without *should* in English for some speakers.

A52a) Elsa stopped talking to Martin.

Akua ne Kwadwo gyae kasa.  
Akua ne Kwadwo gyae kasa.  
Akua CONJ Kwadwo stop talk  
‘Akua stopped talking to Kwadwo’

b) Elsa stopped Martin from talking to Julia.

Akua hyɛ Kwadwo sɛ ma ɔne Yaw nkasa bio.  
Akua hyɛ - ɛ Kwadwo sɛ m- ma ɔ- ne Yaw n- kasa bio  
Akua force- PST Kwadwo COMP NEG-should 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- CONJ Yaw NEG- talk again

‘ Akua stopped Kwadwo from talking to Yaw.’

c) Elsa stopped to talk to Martin.

Akua gyina kasa Kwadwo ho. (only has the second reading)

Akua gyina kasa Kwadwo ho.

Akua stop talk Kwadwo body

‘Akua stopped to talk to Kwadwo.’

Note: A52c is \* for English speakers if it means ‘Elsa stopped talking to Martin’, but it also has an acceptable meaning, ‘Elsa stopped in order to talk to Martin.’ For A52c, we are interested in whether or not the first reading is possible, but if the second reading is possible for the same translation, please let us know.

d) Elsa continued talking to Bill.

Akua koo so ne Kwadwo kasa ye.

Akua ko -o so ne Kwadwo kasa ye.

Akua go -PST on CONJ Kwadwo talk PST

‘Elsa continued talking to Bill.’

e) Elsa continued to talk to Bill.

Akua koo so ne Kwadwo kasa ye.

Akua ko -o so ne Kwadwo kasa ye.

Akua go -PST on CONJ Kwadwo talk PST

‘Elsa continued to talk to Bill.’

f) Elsa kept talking to Bill.

Akua koo so ne Kwadwo kasa ye.

Akua ko -o so ne Kwadwo kasa ye.

Akua go -PST on CONJ Kwadwo talk PST

‘Elsa kept talking to Bill.’

g) Elsa kept Bill happy.

Akua maa Kwadwo anigyee ye.

Akua ma -a Kwadwo anigyee ye.

Akua causative -PST Kwadwo be.happy PST

‘Elsa kept Bill happy.’

h) Elsa kept Bill to be happy (\* for English speakers if Bill is the one who is happy)

Ama gyee Kofi maa n’anigyee ye. (Kofi is the one who is happy)

Ama gye -e Kofi ma -a ne anigyee ye.

Ama take -PST Kofi causative -PST 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg be.happy PST

‘Ama took/kept Kofi and that made Kofi happy’

(The pronouns could refer to both the subject and the object thus the sentence has both interpretations.)

i) Elsa kept Bill eating vegetables. (?? For many English speakers where Bill is the eater)

Akua koo so maa Kwadwo dii atosodee.

Akua koo so ma -a Kwadwo di -i atosodee.

Akua go -PST on causative -PST Kwadwo eat -PST vegetable

‘Ama continued to make Kwadwo eat vegetables.’

j) Elsa kept Bill from eating vegetables.

Akua sii Kwadwo kwan se obedi atosodee.

Akua si -i Kwadwo kwan se o- be- di atosodee.

Akua prevent -PST Kwadwo way Compl 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg.- FUT- eat vegetable

‘Ama kept/prevented Kwadwo from eating vegetables.’

Note: The same verb in English, *keep*, allows both the maintenance of Bill eating vegetables, as in (A52i) and the prevention of him from doing so in (A52j). If your language uses different verbs for these meanings, just make sure your translations are clear, and alert us to what the meaning differences are.

A53a) It is known that melons are claimed to be fruits.

Yenim se yeka se ankaa ye aduaba.

Ye- nim se ye- ka se ankaa ye aduaba

1<sup>st</sup>.pl- know COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.pl- say COMP melon COP fruit

‘It is known that melons are claimed to be fruits.’

b) It is claimed that melons are fruits.

Yese ankaa ye aduaba.

Ye- se ankaa ye aduaba.

1<sup>st</sup>.pl- say melon COP fruit

‘It is claimed that oranges are fruits.’

c) It is believed that the rain will continue to cause flooding.

Yegyedi se nsuo no a ereto no begu so ayiri afa nkorofoo.

Ye- gyedi se nsuo no a e- re- to no be- gu so

1<sup>st</sup>.pl- believe COMP water DEF REL. 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg.- Progr.- fall DEF FUT. on top

a- yiri a- fa nkorofoo.

CONS-flood CONS- take people.

‘It is believed that the rain will continue to cause flooding.’

d) It is expected that the tourists will complain to the authorities.

enyē nwanwa se ahoho no be bo y’aki akyire mpanyinfo no.

e- n- ye nwanwa se ahoho no be bo ye aki

3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- Neg- do surprise Compl visitor.pl DET FUT. play 1<sup>st</sup>.pl back

akyere mpanyinfo no.

CONS. pl.elder DET

‘It will not be surprising that the tourists will complain about us to the authorities.’

OR

enyε nwanwa sε ahohoɔ no de wɔn haw bε to mpanyinfoɔ no anim.  
 ε- n- yε nwanwa sε ahohoɔ no de wɔn haw bε to.  
 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- Neg- do surprise Compl visitor.pl DET take 2<sup>nd</sup>.pl problem FUT. put  
 mpanyinfoɔ no anim  
 pl.elder DET face

‘It will not be surprising that the tourists will tell their grivances to the authorities.’

A54a) That the inspection take place at 3 o’clock was required by the officers.

Sε hwehwemu no beba so nnɔn miensa yε ade a na εhia mpanyinfoɔ no.  
 Sε hwehwemu no bε- ba so nnɔn miensa yε ade a  
 COMP inspection DEF FUT- come on pl.bell three cop thing Rel.  
 na ε- hia mpanyinfoɔ no.  
 PST 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- need elders DEF

‘That the inspection take place at 3 o’clock was required by the officers.’

b) That precautions would be necessary was expected.

Sε banbɔ ho bεhia yε ade a na yεehwε anim.  
 Sε banbɔ ho bε- hia yε ade a na yε- re- hwε anim  
 COMP security body FUT.- need cop thing Rel. PST 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- Prog- see face  
 ‘That precautions would be necessary was expected.’

c) That the prisoner was guilty of more than one crime was never revealed (to the judge).

Y’anyi ankyere da sε na nmeduani no di fɔ wɔ bone bebere ho.  
 Yε a- n- yi a- n- kyere da sε na nmeduani no di fɔ  
 IMP Perf- NEG- pull CONS- NEG- show never COMP PST prisoner DEF eat failure  
 wɔ bone bebere ho  
 be.located bad many body

‘ That the prisoner was guilty of more than one crime was never revealed.’

d) That the protestors would be arrested was never told to us.

Y’anka ankyere yen da sε wɔbɛkyere etuatefoɔ no.  
 Yε a- n- ka a- n- kyere yen da sε wɔ- bε- kyere  
 1<sup>st</sup>.pl Pef- NEG- say CONS- NEG- show 1<sup>st</sup>.pl ever COMP 2<sup>nd</sup>.pl- FUT- catch  
 etuatefoɔ no.  
 pl.protestor DEF

‘That the protestors would be arrested was never told to us.’

e) We were never told that the protestors would be arrested.

Y’anka ankyere yen da sε wɔbɛkyere etuatefoɔ no.  
 Yε a- n- ka a- n- kyere yen da sε wɔ- bε- kyere  
 1<sup>st</sup>.pl Pef- NEG- say CONS- NEG- show 1<sup>st</sup>.pl ever COMP 2<sup>nd</sup>.pl- FUT- catch  
 etuatefoɔ no.  
 pl.protestor DEF

‘That the protestors would be arrested was never told to us.’

A55a) John was forced to eat the soup.

Yɛhyee Kofi maa no num nkwan no.

Yɛ- hye -e Kofi ma -a no num nkwan no.

1<sup>st</sup>.pl- force -PST Kofi causative -PST DEF drink soup DEF

‘John was forced to eat the soup.’

b) John was advised to avoid the soup.

Yɛtuu Kofi fo sɛ ɔhwɛ yie na ɔnfa ne san nka nkwan no.

Yɛ- tu -u Kofi fo sɛ ɔ- hwɛ yie na ɔ- n- fa ne

1<sup>st</sup>.pl - fly -PST Kofi advice COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- look well CONJ 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- NEG take 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg.POSS

nsa n- ka nkwan no.

hand NEG- touch soup DEF

‘John was advised to avoid/not touch the soup.’

c) John was expected to eat the soup.

Na yerehwɛ anim sɛ Kofi bɛnum nkwan no.

Na yɛ- re- hwɛ anim sɛ Kofi bɛ- num nkwan no

PST 1<sup>st</sup>.pl - PROG- look forward COMP Kofi MOT- drink soup DEF

‘Kofi was expected to eat the soup.’ OR ‘we were expecting Kofi to drink the soup’

d) John was prevented from eating the soup.

Y’amma Kofi anum nkwan no.

Yɛ- a- m- ma Kofi a- n- num nkwan no.

1<sup>st</sup>.pl- Perf- NEG- allow Kofi CONS- NEG - drink soup DEF

‘Kofi was prevented from eating the soup.’

e) John was understood to be angry about the new law.

Ye teaseɛ sɛ na Kofi bɔ afu wɔ mmra foforo no ho.

Ye te -e aseɛ sɛ na Kofi bo a- fu wɔ mmra foforo no ho.

1<sup>st</sup>.pl- hear -PST under COMP PST Kofi chest Perf.-grow about law new DET POST

‘Kofi was understood to be angry about the new law.’

A56a) John was seen eating the soup.

Yehuu Kofi sɛ ɔrenum nkwan no.

Yɛ- hu -u Kofi sɛ ɔ- re- num nkwan no.

1<sup>st</sup>.pl - see -PST Kofi COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- PROG- drink soup DEF

‘Kofi was seen eating the soup.’

OR

Yehuu sɛ na Kofi ɔrenum nkwan no.

Yɛ- hu -u sɛ na Kofi ɔ- re- num nkwan no.

1<sup>st</sup>.pl - see -PST COMP PST Kofi 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- PROG- drink soup DEF

‘Kofi was seen eating the soup.’

Yehuu Kofi sɛ na ɔrenum nkwan no.

Yɛ- hu -u Kofi sɛ na ɔ- re- num nkwan no.

1<sup>st</sup>.pl - see -PST Kofi COMP PST 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- PROG- drink soup DEF

‘Kofi was seen eating the soup.’

b) John was seen to eat the soup. (\*for English speakers)

c) John was seen to have been eating the soup (? or ?? for many English speakers).

Both b and c can be said using any of the three in a.

Note: Some English speakers accept A56c on the interpretation that the missing agent has seen a ‘John eating soup’ event, but most who accept (A56c) do so on the assumption that John may not have been eating soup, e.g., either John was actually pretending to eat soup or those who thought they saw him eating soup did not in fact see what they thought they saw. If A56 is acceptable to you, please comment on what it means.

A57a) We were promised to leave (\*for most English speakers).

Yɛhyɛ yɛn bɔ sɛ yɛbɛ kɔ.

Yɛ- hyɛ yɛn bɔ sɛ yɛ- bɛ kɔ.

1<sup>st</sup>.pl- wear 1<sup>st</sup>.pl- promise COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- FUT.- go

‘They promised us that we will leave.’

b) We were promised to be allowed to leave. (OK for most English speakers)

Yɛhyɛ yɛn bɔ sɛ wɔbɛ ma yɛn kwan ama y’akɔ.

Yɛ- hyɛ yɛn bɔ sɛ wɔ- bɛ- ma yɛn kwan a- ma

1<sup>st</sup>.pl- wear 1<sup>st</sup>.pl. promise COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- FUT.- allow/let 1<sup>st</sup>.pl. way Perf-allow

yɛ- a- kɔ.

1<sup>st</sup>.pl. CONS- go

‘We were promised to be allowed to leave.’ OR ‘We were promised that we will be allowed to leave.’

c) The boys were promised that we would be upset at the donkeys.

Yɛhyɛ mmarima no bɔ sɛ yɛbo bɛ fu aforoponkɔ no.

Yɛ- hyɛ mmarima no bɔ sɛ yɛn bo bɛ- fu aforoponkɔ

1<sup>st</sup>.pl - wear pl.boy DEF promise COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl.POSS chest FUT.- grow donkey  
no.

DEF

‘The boys were promised that we would be upset at the donkeys.’

A58a) The servants were asked to make the children eat.

Yɛkakyeree mmaawa no sɛ wɔ ma mmofra no ndidi.

Yɛ- ka kyere -e mmaawa no sɛ wɔ- ma mmofra no n- didi.

1<sup>st</sup>.pl - say show -PST pl.servant DEF COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- allow/let pl.child DEF IMP- eat

‘The servants were asked to make the children eat.’

b) The servants will be asked when to stop the water from boiling too long.

Yebisa mmaawa no mmere εωε σε yehwe ma nsuo no nhoro mmoro so.  
 Yε- bε- bisa mmaawa no mmere ε- wε σε yε- hwe  
 1<sup>st</sup>.pl - FUT- ask pl.servant DEF time 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- be.located COMP 1<sup>st</sup>.pl look  
 ma nsuo no n- horo m- moro so.  
 for water DEF NEG- boil NEG-over top  
 ‘The servants will be asked when to stop the water from boiling too long.’

- c) The servants have been asked when they will warn the tourists about the weather.  
 Y’abisa mmaawa no mmere wεβεε ahohoo no kεkε afa awiemu nsakraye no ho.  
 Yε a- bisa mmaawa no mmere wε- bε- εε ahohoo no kεkε  
 1<sup>st</sup>.pl - Perf- ask pl.servant DEF time 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- FUT.- play pl.visitor DEF warning  
 a- fa awiemu nsakraye no ho  
 CONS- about sky change DEF POST.  
 ‘The servants have been asked when they will warn the tourists about the weather.’

- A59a) The women will be told to make the children eat.  
 Yεbeka akyere mmaa no σε wεma mmofra no nnidi.  
 Yε- bε- ka a- kyere mmaa no σε wε- ma mmofra no  
 1<sup>st</sup>.pl- FUT.- say CONS- show pl.woman DEF COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- allow PL.child DEF  
 n- nidi.  
 IMP- eat  
 ‘The women will be told to make the children eat.’

- b) The women have been told when to stop the water from boiling too long.’  
 Y’aka akyere mmaa no mmere εωε σε wεhwe ma nsuo no nhoro mmoro so.  
 Yε- a- ka a- kyere mmaa no mmere ε- wε σε wε  
 1<sup>st</sup>.pl- Perf- say CONS- show PL.woman DEF time 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- be.located COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl  
 hwe ma nsuo no n- horo m- moro so.  
 look for water DEF NEG- boil NEG-over top  
 ‘The women have been told when they have to pay attention so the water does not boil too long.’

OR

Y’aka akyere mmaa no mmere εωε σε wεhwe ma nsuo no gyae nhoro.  
 Yε- a- ka a- kyere mmaa no mmere ε- wε σε wε  
 1<sup>st</sup>.pl- Perf- say CONS- show pl.woman DEF time 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- be.located COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl  
 hwe ma nsuo no gyae horo  
 look for water DEF stop boil  
 ‘The women have been told when they have to stop the water from boiling.’

- c) The women are told when they should warn the tourists about the weather.  
 Yεka kyere mmaa no mmere εωε σε εmmo εε ahohoo no kεkε afa awiemu nsakraye no ho.  
 Yε- kyere mmaa no mmere ε- wε σε wε- εε  
 1<sup>st</sup>.pl- show pl.woman DEF time 3<sup>rd</sup>.sg- be.located COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl- play  
 ahohoo no kεkε fa awiemu nsakraye no ho  
 pl.visitor DEF warning about sky change DEF self.

‘The women are told when they should warn the tourists about the weather.’

A60a) The boys were persuaded that Bill liked the book.

Yɛdɛdɛɛ mmarima no sɛ Kwadwo pɛ nhoma no.

Yɛ- dɛdɛɛ mmarima no sɛ Kwadwo pɛ nhoma no.  
1<sup>st</sup>.pl - persuade pl.boy DET COMP Kwadwo like book DEF

‘The boys were persuaded that Bill liked the book.’

b) The boys were persuaded to watch the ceremony.

Yɛdɛdɛɛ mmarima no maa wɔhwɛ dwamudie no.

Yɛ- dɛdɛɛ mmarima no ma -a wɔ- hwɛ -ɛ dwamudie no.  
1<sup>st</sup>.pl- persuade pl.boy DET give -PST 3<sup>rd</sup>.pl watch -PST ceremony DEF

‘The boys were persuaded to watch the ceremony.’

A61a) Those remarks suggest to me that he is worried about our proposal.

Nea ɔka ye no kyere (me) sɛ ne yam hyehye no wɔ yen nkrataa no ho.

Nea ɔ- kaa ye no kyere (me) sɛ ne yɛm hyehye  
Thing 3<sup>rd</sup>sg- say PST CM show (1<sup>st</sup>.sg) COMP 3<sup>rd</sup>sg.Poss stomach be.hot

no wɔ yen nkrataa no ho.

3<sup>rd</sup>.sg about 1<sup>st</sup>.pl paper DEF self

‘The things he said suggest (to me) that he is worried about our proposal.’

b) It has been shown that the students are capable of doing this problem.

Y’atumi akyere sɛ sukuufoɔ betumi ayɛ saa nsɔhwɛ wei.

Yɛ- a- tumi a- kyere sɛ sukuufoɔ no be- tumi a- yɛ  
1<sup>st</sup>.pl - Perf- be.able Perf- show COMP students DEF FUT- be.able CONS- do

saa nsɔhwɛ wei

this exam this

‘It has been shown that the students are capable of doing this problem.’

c) It has been proved that the students are happier when the homework is interesting.

Y’atumi akyere sɛ sukuufoɔ anigye sɛ adesua a wɔde kɔ fie no yɛ anika a.

Yɛ- a- tumi a- kyere sɛ sukuufoɔ anigye sɛ adesua a  
1<sup>st</sup>.pl- Perf- be.able Perf- show COMP students be.happy COMP learning REL.

wɔ- de ba fei no yɛ anika .

3<sup>rd</sup>.pl - take come home DEF Cop. interesting

(3<sup>rd</sup>.pl is the impersonal pronoun )

‘It has been proved that the students are happier work they bring home is interesting’