

Relativsätze im Swahili und Bambara

Auswertung der Evangelienkapitel Mt. 5, 10 und 14; Jo. 5, 8, 9 und 11

Sonja Ermisch

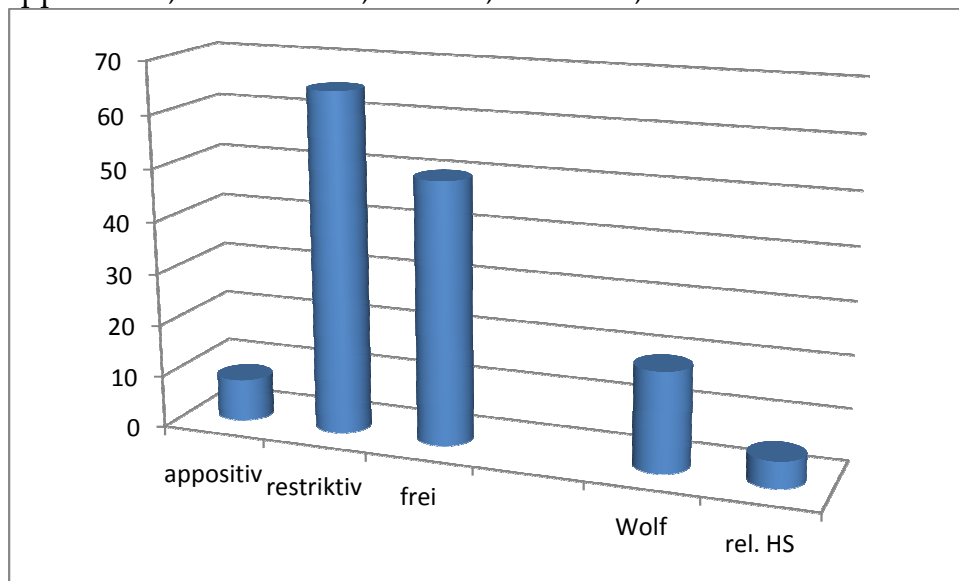
12. November 2013

Luther (1984)

Relativsätze insgesamt: 160

Relativsatzart

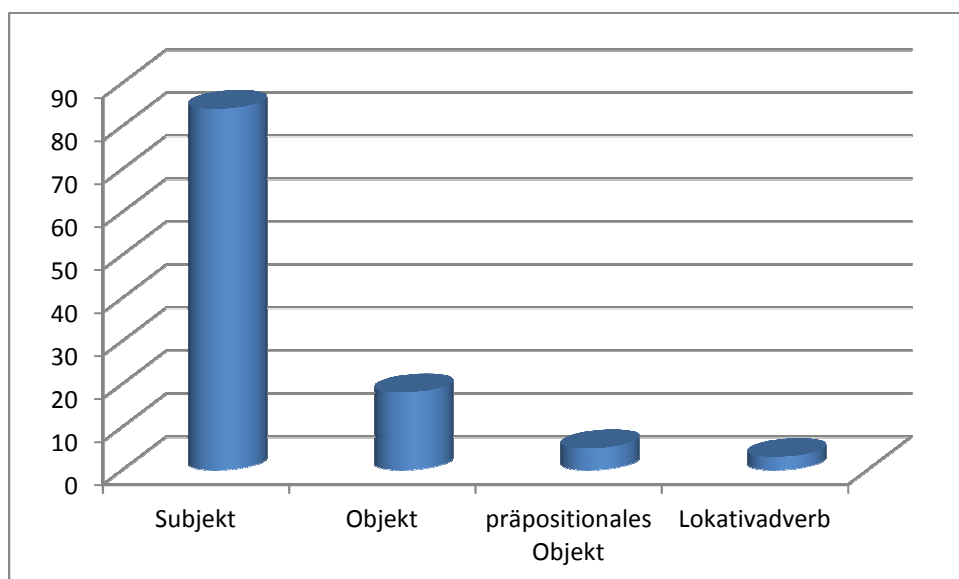
appositiv: 8, restriktiv: 65, frei: 63*, Wölfe: 19, rel.HS: 5



*davon 13 mögliche abhängige Interrogativsätze

Art des Kopfes

Köpfe: 84 x Subjekt, 18 x Objekt, 5 x präpositionales Objekt, 3 x Lokativadverb
(„ausgelassene Köpfe“: 38 x Subjekt, 7 x Objekt, 2 x Lokativadverb)

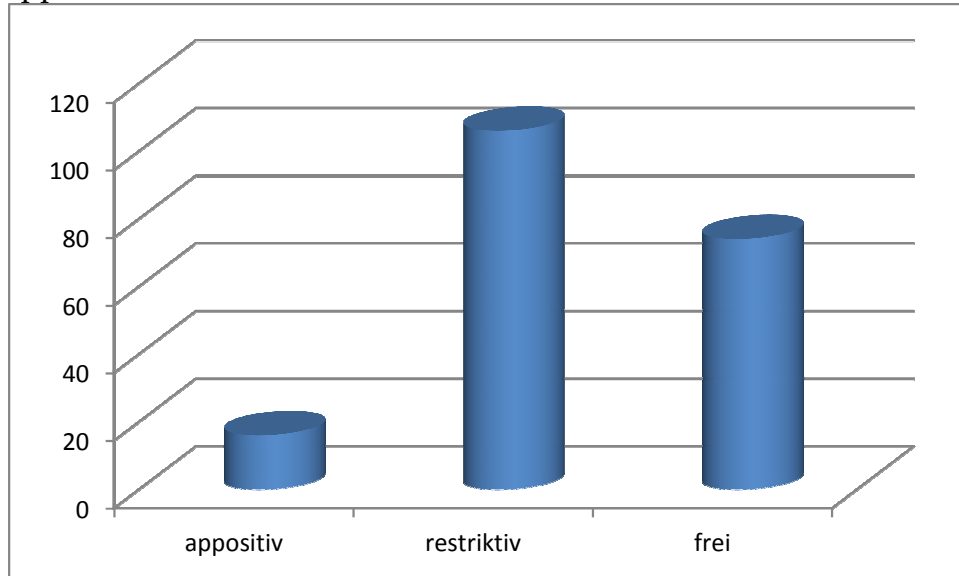


Swahili I: „echte“ Relativsätze

Relativsätze insgesamt: 201

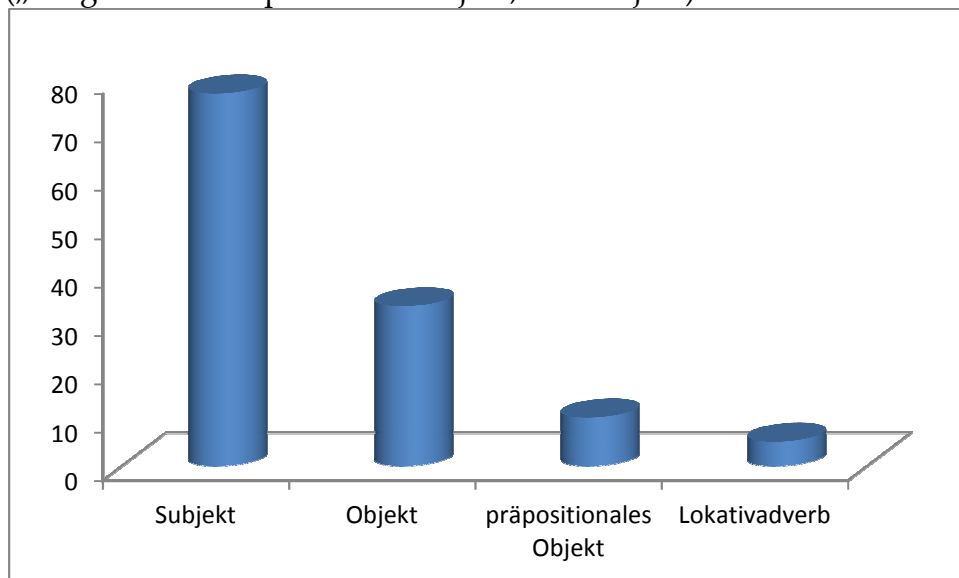
Relativsatzart

appositiv: 16, restriktiv: 106, frei: 79



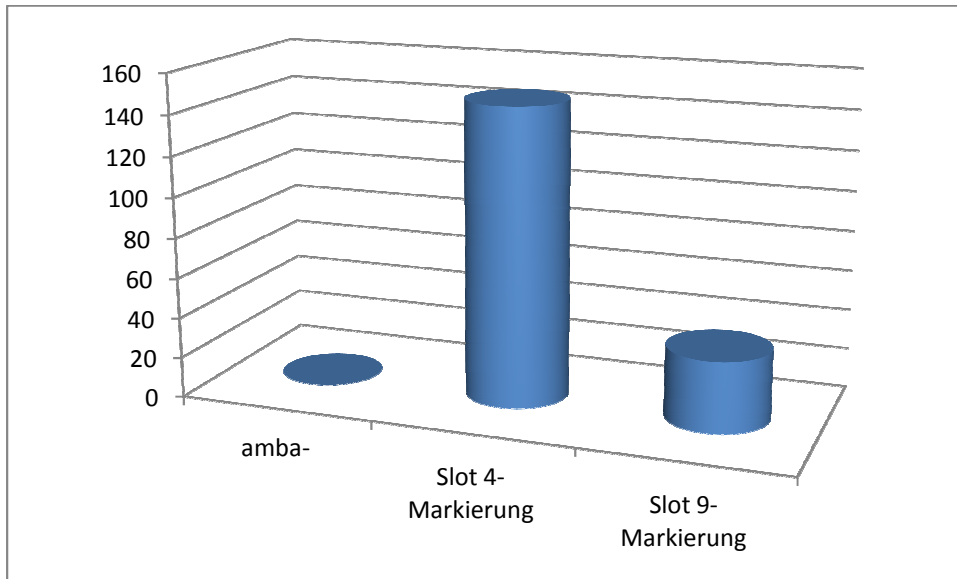
Art des Kopfes

Köpfe: 77 x Subjekt, 32 x Objekt, 10 x präpositionales Objekt, 5 x Lokativadverb
(„ausgelassene Köpfe“: 33 x Subjekt, 41 x Objekt)



Strategien der Relativsatzbildung*

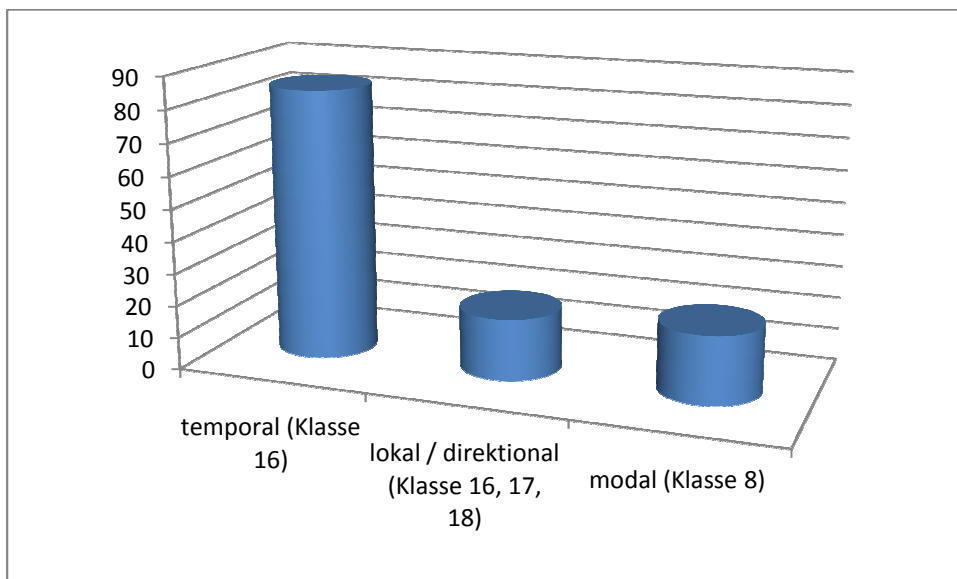
Strategie: *amba-*: 0 , Slot 4-Markierung: 147, Slot 9-Markierung: 35



Adverbialsätze mit Relativkonkordanten

Adverbialsätze insgesamt: 127

(85 x temporal, 20 x lokal / direktional, 22 x modal)



*Strukturfolgeordnung des Verbs (obligatorisch besetzte Positionen fett markiert):

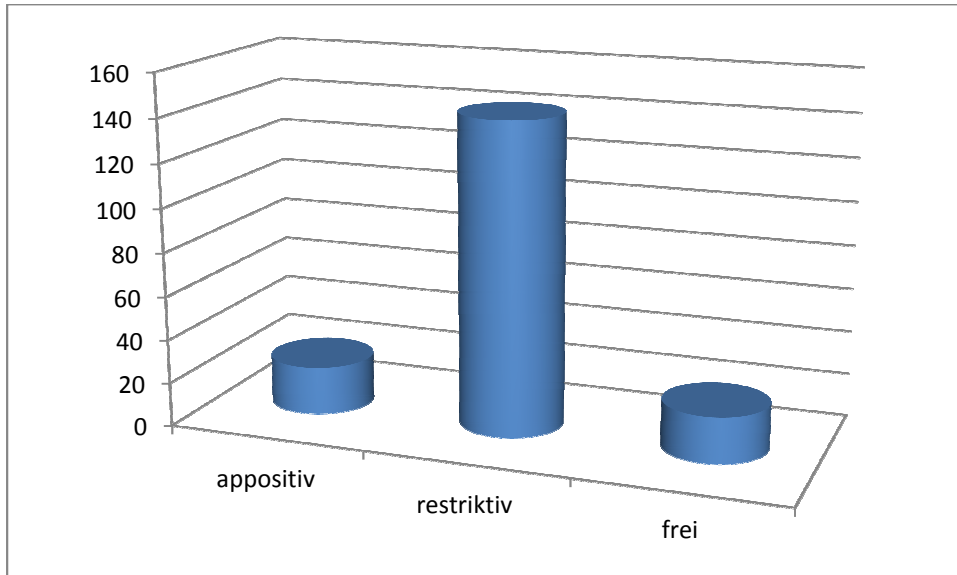
Negation₁ – **Subjekt** (PRO oder CL) – **Tempus/Aspekt/Negation**₂ – Relativkonkordant₁ –
 Objekt (PRO oder CL)/Reflexiv – **Verbstamm** – Ableitungssuffixe – **finaler Vokal**:
 Indikativ/negiertes Präsens / Konjunktiv / negierter Imperativ – Relativkonkordant₂

Swahili III: „echte“ Relativsätze

Relativsätze insgesamt: 187

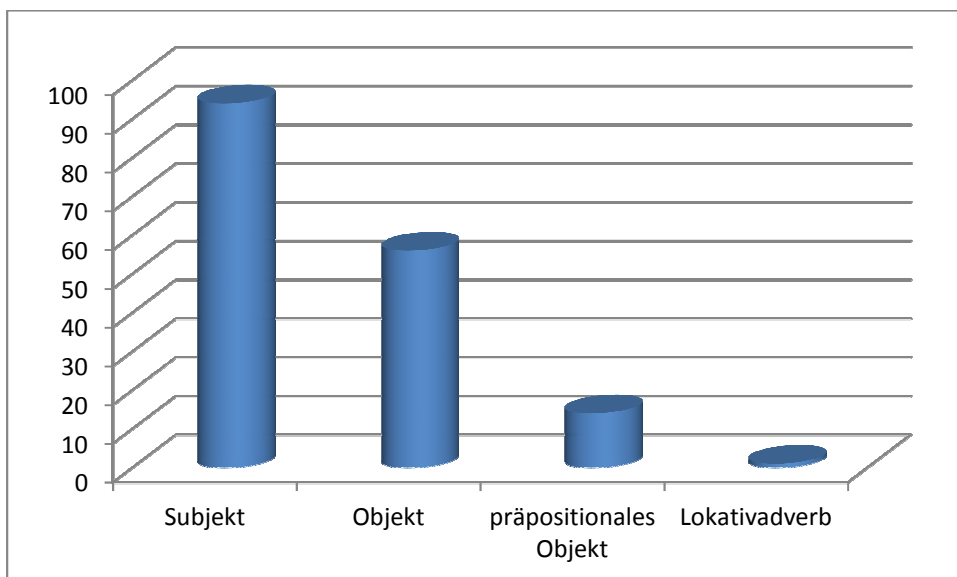
Relativsatzart

appositiv: 22, restriktiv: 144, frei: 21



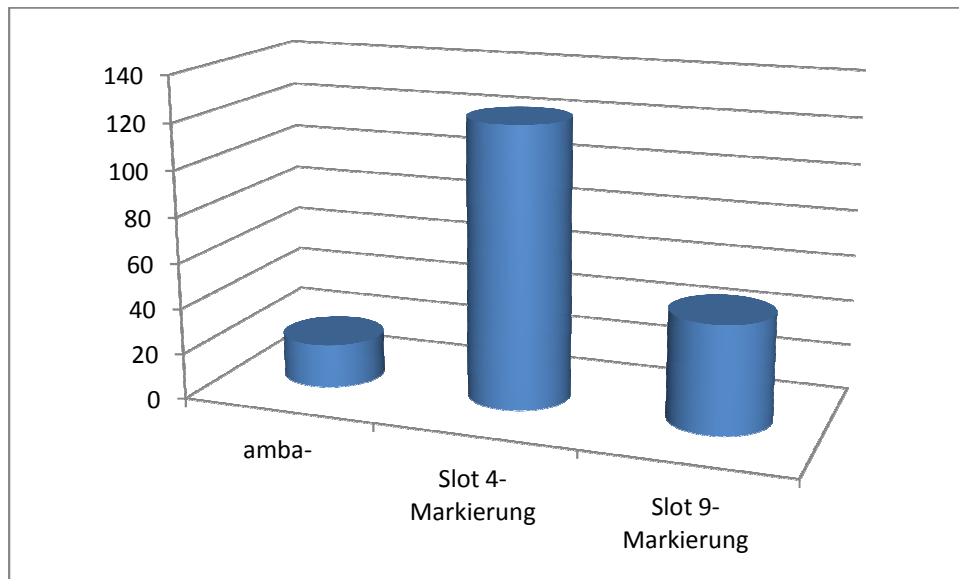
Art des Kopfes

Köpfe: 94 x Subjekt, 56 x Objekt, 14 x präpositionales Objekt, 1 x Lokativadverb
(„kopflös“: 10 x Subjekt, 9 x Objekt, 3 x präpositionales Objekt)



Strategien der Relativsatzbildung

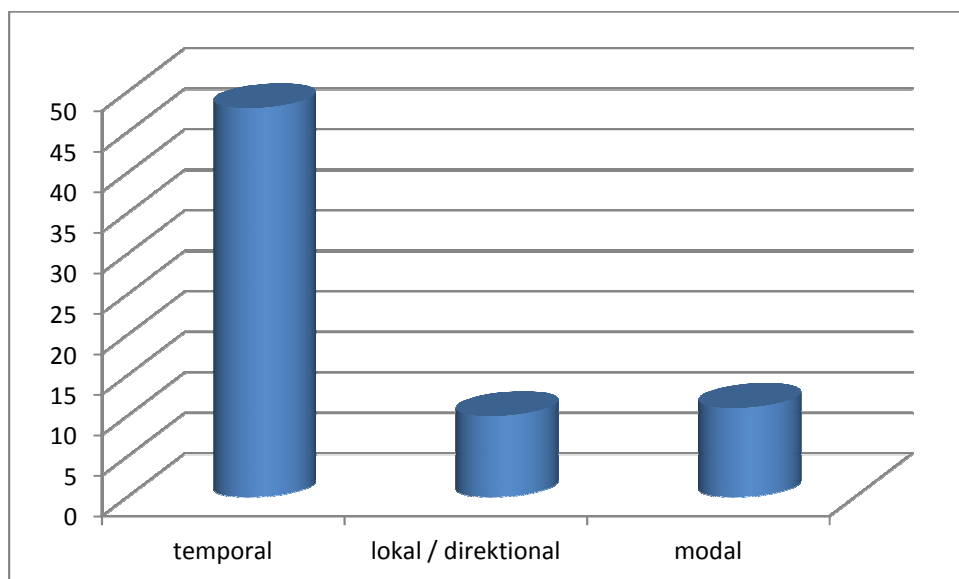
Strategie: *amba-*: 19 , Slot 4-Markierung: 122, Slot 9-Markierung: 47



Adverbialsätze mit Relativkonkordanten

Adverbialsätze insgesamt: 69

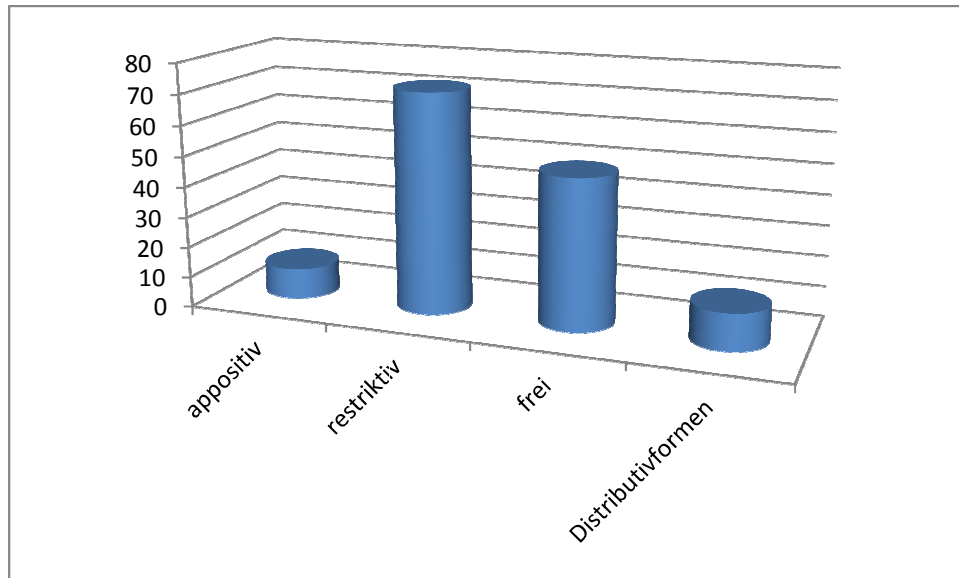
(48 x temporal, 10 x lokal / direktional, 11 x modal)



Bambara: „echte“ Relativsätze

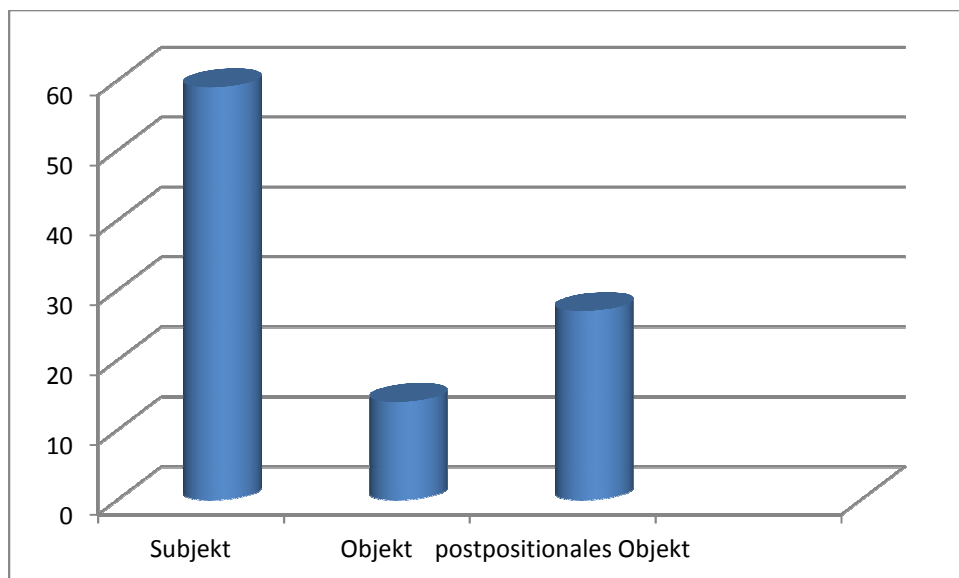
Relativsätze insgesamt: 136 (+ 12 Distributivformen)

Relativsatzart



Art des Kopfes

Köpfe: 51 (+8) x Subjekt, 11 (+3) x Objekt, 26 (+1) x postpos. Objekt
(„ausgelassene Köpfe“: 38 x Subjekt, 7 x Objekt, 3 x postpos. Objekt)



Beispielsätze Swahili

- (1) **Relativsatzart: appositiv**
Strategie II
Kopf: Np.def.S.anim.sg=> Eigennamen: Kayafa
pronominale Referenz: subj.pron.3sg: a-
Subjekt-Relativkonkordant der Klasse 1 (anim.sg): -ye-

Jo. 11,49 (Swahili I)

Lakini mwenzao Kayafa aliyekuwa mtambikaji mkuu wa mwaka ule akawaambia:
 Ninyi hamjui kitu,

Lakini	mw-enza-o	Kayafa	a-li-ye-ku-w-a	
but	CL1-colleague-NOM	Kayafa	3SG-PAST-REL.CL1-CL15/INF-be-INDIC	
m-tambika-ji	m-kuu	wa	mw-aka	u-le
CL1-Priest-NOM	CL1-high	GEN.CL1	CL3-year	CL3-DEM.DIST
a-ka-wa-ambi-a:		Ninyi	ha-m-ju-i	ki-tu,
3SG-CONSEC-OBJ.3PL-say to-INDIC		ABS.PRON.2PL	NEG-2PL-know-PRES.NEG	CL7-thing

'But one colleague, Kayafa, who was High Priest in that year said to them: You do not know one thing, ...'

- (2) **Relativsatzart: appositiv**
Strategie III; Besonderheit: Passivkonstruktion
Kopf: Np.def.cl1.S.anim.sg (dem.dist.cl1 + NP): yule mtu
pronominale Referenz: subj.pron.3sg: a-
Subjekt-Relativkonkordant der Klasse 1 (anim.sg): -ye-

Jo. 9,11 (Swahili III)

Yeye akawajibu, "Yule mtu aitwaye Yesu alitengeneza tope, ...

Yeye	a-ka-wa-jibu,	Yule	m-tu
ABS.PRON.3SG-SUBJ	3SG-CONSEC-OBJ.3PL-answer	CL1-DEM.DIST.	CL1-person
a-it-w-a-ye	Yesu	a-li-tengenez-a	tope,
3SG-call-PASS-INDIC-REL.CL1	Jesus	3SG-PAST-make-INDIC	CL5.mud

'And *he*, he then answered, "That man, who is called Jesus, made mud, ...

- (3) **Relativsatzart: appositiv**
Strategien: II + I; Besonderheit: Doppelrelativ mit demselben Bezugswort
Kopf: Np.indef.cl5.O.inanim.sg + adj.cl5: bwawa moja
pronominale Referenz: subj.cl5: li- (Rel1)
Subjekt-Relativkonkordant der Klasse 5: -lo- (Rel1) / amba+rel.cl5 (Rel2)

Jo. 5,2 (Swahili III)

Huko Yerusalemu, karibu na mlango uitwao Mlango wa Kondoo, palikuwa na bwawa moja lililoitwa kwa Kiebrania Bethzatha, ambalo lilikuwa limezungukwa na kumbi tano.

Hu-ko DEM.REF-CL17	Yerusalemu, Jerusalem	karibu na close to	<u>m-lango</u> CL3-entrance	u-it-w-a-o CL3-call-PASS-INDIC- <u>REL.CL3</u>	
M-lango CL3-entrance	wa GEN.CL3	Kondoo, CL10.sheep	pa-li-ku-w-a na CL16-PAST-CL15/INF-have-INDIC	<u>bwawa</u> CL5.pond	
moja cl5.one	<u>li-li-lo</u> -it-w-a CL5-Past- <u>REL.CL5</u> -call-PASS-INDIC		kwa in	Kiebrania Hebrew	Bethzatha, Betesda
<u>amba-lo</u> amba- <u>REL.CL5</u>	li-li-ku-w-a CL5-PAST-CL15/INF-be-INDIC		li-me-zunguk-w-a CL5-PERF-circle-PASS-INDIC	na by	
kumbi CL14.hall	tano. five				

'There in Jerusalem close to the entrance which was called entrance of sheep there was a pond, which was called Betesda in Hebrew, which was circled by five halls.'

- (4) **Relativsatzart: restriktiv**
Strategie II
Kopf: Np.def.S.cl1.anim.sg + poss.pro.cl1: mwana wenu
pronominale Referenz: Objekt-Relativkonkordant der Klasse 1
(anim.sg): -ye-m-
(Relativkonkordant -ye- + Objektkonkordant -m-)

Jo. 9,19 (Swahili I)

wakawauliza: Huyu ndiye mwana wenu, mnayemsema: Alizaliwa kipofu? Sasa amepataje kuona?

wa-ka-wa-uliz-a: 3PL-CONSEC-OBJ.3PL-ask-INDIC	Hu-yu DEM.PROX-1SG	ndi-ye(ndi+yeye) ndi+ABS.PRO.3SG	<u>mw-ana</u> CL1-child	<u>w-enu</u> , CL1-POSS.PRO.2PL
m-na- <u>ye-m</u> -sem-a: 2PL-PROG-REL.CL1-OBJ.3SG-say-INDIC		A-li-zaliw-a 3SG-PAST-be born-INDIC	ki-pofu? CL7-blind	
Sasa now	a-me-pat-a-je 3SG-PERF-receive-INDIC-INT.PART	ku-ona? INF/CL15-see		

'Then they asked them: Is this one your child of whom you say: He was born blind and now he has received to see?'

- (5) **Relativsatzart: restriktiv**
Strategie III / I
Kopf: Np.def.cl10.S.inanim.pl (NP + dem.dist.cl1): kazi zile (Rel1) / zile (Rel2)
pronominale Referenz: Objekt-Relativkonkordant der Klasse 10 (inanim.pl): -zi- ...-zo- (Relativkonkordant -zo- + Objektkonkordant -zi-) (Rel1)
amba+rel.cl10 (Rel2)

Jo. 5,36 (Swahili III)

(Lakini ninao ushuhuda mkuu zaidi kuliko wa Yohana.) Kazi zile nizifanyazo, zinashuhudia juu yangu, zile ambazo Baba amenituma nizekamilishe, (naam, ishara hizi ninazofanya, zinashuhudia kuwa Baba ndiye aliyenituma.)

Kazi	zi-le	ni- <u>zi</u> -fany-a- <u>zo</u> ,	zi-na-shuhudi-a	
CL10.work	CL10-DEM.DIST	1SG- <u>OBJ.CL10</u> -do-INDIC- <u>REL.CL10</u>	CL10-PROG-testify for-INDIC	
juu	yangu,	zi-le	amba-<u>zo</u>	Baba
about	POSS.PRO.1SG	CL10-DEM.DIST	amba-REL.CL10	CL9.Father
a-me-ni-tum-a		ni-zi-ka-mil-ish-e, ...		
3SG-PERF-OBJ.1SG-send-INDIC		1SG-OBJ.CL10-CONSEC-complete-CAUS-SUBJ		

Those works which I do, they testify about me, those which the Father has sent to me so that I complete them,...

- (6) **Relativsatzart: restriktiv (Strategie II)**
Kopf: Np.indef.O.cl7.inanim.sg: kitu
pronominale Referenz:
Objekt-Relativkonkordant der Klasse 7(inanim.sg): -cho-ki-
(Relativkonkordant -cho- + Objektkonkordant -ki-)

Mt. 5,13 (Swahili I)

(Ninyi m chumvi ya inchi. Lakini **chumvi** ikiwa impeotewa na ukolezi, kitatiwa kitu gani, ipate kukolea tena?) Hakuna kitu tena, ilichokifalia, itatupwa tu nje, ikanyagwe na watu.

Ha(hu+a)-kun-a	ki-tu	tena,	i-li- <u>cho-ki</u> -fa-li-a,		
NEG+3SG-be-INDIC	CL7-thing	then	CL9-PAST- <u>CL7.REL-OBJ.CL7</u> -be good-APPL-INDIC		
i-ta-tup-w-a	tu	nje,	i-kanyag-w-e	na	wa-tu.
CL9-FUT-throw-PASS-INDIC	only	outside	CL9-crush-PASS-SUBJ	by	CL2-person

There is then no thing for which it will be good, (so) it (the salt) will only be thrown outside and should be crushed by the people.'

(7) **Relativsatzart: frei + Temporalsatz**

Strategie III

Kopf: / (Np.def.cl6.O.inanim.pl: mambo)

pronominale Referenz: Subjekt-Konkordant der Klasse 6: ya-

Subjekt-Relativkonkordant der Klasse 6 (inanim.pl): -yo-

Jo.8,44 (Swahili III)

(Ninyi ni watoto wa baba yenu lbilisi, nanyi mnataka kutimiza matakwa ya baba yenu. Yeye alikuwa mwuaji tangu mwanzo, wala hakushikana na kweli maana hamna kweli ndani yake.) Asemapo uongo husema yaliyo yake mwenyewe kwa maana yeye ni mwongo na baba wa huo uongo.

A-sem-a-po 3SG-tell-INDIC-REL.CL16(TIME)	u-ongo CL14-lie	hu-sem-a HAB-speak-INDIC	ya-li-yo CL6-COP-CL6		
y-ake CL6-POSS.PRO.3SG	mw-enyewe CL1-self	kwa maana for	yeye ABS.PRON.3SG	ni COP	
mw-ongo CL1-liar	na and	baba CL9-father	wa GEN.CL1	hu-o CL14-DEM.REF	u-ongo. CL14-lie

When he tells lies, he usually speaks of what is inside him, for he is a liar and the father of all those mentioned lies.'

(8) **Relativsatzart: frei / restriktiv**

Strategie III / II

Kopf: / (S.cl1.anim.sg) (Rel1) / abs.pron.3sg.S.anim: yeye

pronominale Referenz: subj.pron.cl1.anim.sg: a- (Rel1 + Rel2)

Subjekt-Relativkonkordant der Klasse 1 (anim.sg): -ye (Rel1) / -ye- (Rel2)

Mt. 10,39 (Swahili III)

Ayang'ang'aniaye maisha yake atayapoteza, lakini yeye atakayeyatoa maisha yake kwa ajili yangu atayaona."

A-ya-ng'ang'ania-ye 3SG-OBJ.CL6-cling to-REL.CL1	ma-isha CL6-life	y-ake CL6-POSS.PRO.3SG	a-ta-ya-potez-a, 3SG-FUT-OBJ.CL6-lose-INDIC
lakini but	yeye ABS.PRON.1SG	a-taka-ye-ya-to-a 3SG-FUT-REL.CL1-OBJ.CL6-offer-INDIC	
ma-isha CL6-life	y-ake CL6-POSS.PRO.3SG	kwa ajili because of	y-angu CL9-POSS.PRO.1SG

a-ta-ya-on-a."

3SG-FUT-OBJ.CL6-see-INDIC

'He who clings to his life will lose it, but he who will offer it because of me will see it.'

- (9) **Relativsatzart: frei**
Strategie II
Kopf: / (Np.indef.cl2.O.anim.pl)
pronominale Referenz: obj.pron.3pl (im Matrixverb)
subj.pron.3pl (anim.cl2): wa-
Subjekt-Relativkonkordant der Klasse 2 (anim.pl): -o-

Mt. 5,46 (Swahili I)

Kwani mkiwapenda wanaowapendani mtapata mshahara gani? (Je? Hata watoza kodi hawafanyi vivyo hivyo?)

Kwani	m-ki- <u>wa</u> -pend-a	wa-na-o -wa-penda-ni
for	2PL-COND-OBJ.3PL-love-INDIC	3PL-PROG- <u>REL.CL2</u> -OBJ.2PL-love-REC
m-ta-pat-a	m-shahara	gani?
2SG-FUT-receive-INDIC	CL3-reward	INT.PRON

‘For if you love those who are loving you, what reward will you receive?’

Beispielsätze Bambara

- (10) **Relativsatzart: appositiv**
Kopf: NP.def.S.=> Eigenname: Matiyu
pronominale Referenz: --
Relativelement: min (Subjekt im Relativsatz)

Mt.10,3

Filipe ni Bartelemi, Tōma ni Matiyu, min tun ye faama wari minebaa ye fōlo, Alife denke Yakuba ni Tade

Filipe	ni	Bartelemi,	Tōma ni	Matiyu	<i>min</i>	tun	ye
Philippus	and	Bartholomew	Thomas and	Matthew	REL	PAST	COP
faama wari mine-baa ye	fōlo,	Alife	denke	Yakuba	ni	Tade	
tax collector-AGENS	COP	first	Alphäus	son Jakob	and	Tadeus	

‘Philippus and Bartholomew, Thomas and Matthew, who was the first tax collector, Alphäus’ son Jakob and Tadeus...’

- (11) **Relativsatzart: appositiv**
Kopf: NP.indef.O.pl: kewalew
pronominale Referenz: --
Relativelement: min-nu (pl) (Subjekt im Relativsatz)

Jo.5,20

(Fa Ala be a Denke kanu, a yere be fen o fen ke, a be o bee jira a Denke la.) A na kewalew fana jira a la, minnu ka bon ni olu ye, walisa aw ka kabakoya.

A	na	<u>kewale-w</u>	fana	jira	a	la	<u>min-nu</u>
3SG	FUT	deed-PL	as well	show	3SG	POSTPOS	REL-PL
ka	bon	ni	olu	ye,	walisa aw	ka	kabakoya.
PART	great	than	DEM.DIST.PL/3PL(EMPH)	POSTPOS	so that 2PL	SUBJ	wonder

He will show as well deeds to him, which are greater than those ones, so that you should wonder.'

- (12) **Relativsatzart: restriktiv / restriktiv**
Kopf: Np.indef.(pl).S: Yahutu (Rel1)
Np.def.sg.O.+postpos: tuma na (Rel2)
pronominale Referenz: dem.ref.pl.S: olu (Rel1) / -- (Rel2)
Relativelement: min-nu (pl) (Rel1) / min (sg) (Rel2)

Jo.11,31

Yahutu minnu tun be Mariyama fe so kono sanga fo la, olu y'a ye tuma min na ko a wulila joona ka bo, u tugura a nefe. A tun be u kono ko a be taa kaburu yoro la ka kasi yen

<u>Yahutu</u>	<u>min-nu</u>	tun	be	Mariyama	fe	so
Jew	REL-PL	PAST	PRES.AFF	Maria	POSTPOS: with	house
kono	sanga	fo	la			
POSTPOS	time	??	POSTPOS			
<u>olu</u>	y'a	ye	<u>tuma</u>	<u>min</u>	<u>na</u>	ko a
DEM.DIST.PL	PERF.AFF + 3SG	see	moment	REL	POSTPOS	CPL 3SG
wuli-la	joona	ka	bo,	u	tugu-ra	a nefe.
get up-PERF.AFF.INTRANS	quickly	INF	go	3PL	follow-PERF.AFF.INTRANS	3SG POSTPOS: after

'The Jews who were with Maria in the house at that time – in the moment in which those ones saw that she got up quickly to go, they followed after her.

- (13) **Relativsatzart: frei**
Kopf: / (Np.S.pl)
pronominale Referenz: dem.ref.pl.S: olu
Relativelement: min-nu (pl)

Mt. 5,3

«Minnu y'a don ko u ye faantanw ye Ala ta fan fe, olu ye dubadenw ye, katuguni sankolo masaya ye u ta ye.

« Min-nu	y'a(<ye+a)	dɔn	ko	u	ye	faantan-w	ye
REL-PL	PERF.AFF+3SG	know	that	3PL	COP	poor-PL	COP

Ala	ta	fan	fɛ,
God	PART	face	POSTPOS

olu	ye	dubaden-w	ye,
DEM.REF.PL	COP	blessed person-PL	COP

katuguni	sankolo	masaya	ye	u	ta	ye.
because	heaven	kingdom	COP	3PL	part	COP

‘(They) who know that they are poor in the face of God – those ones are blessed (people), because the kingdom of heaven is theirs.’

- (14) **Relativsatzart: frei**
Kopf: / (Np.O.sg)
pronominale Referenz: dem.ref.sg.O: o
Relativelement: min (sg)

Jo.8,26

(Fɛn caman bɛ ne fɛ k'a fɔ aw ye ani ka kiri tige aw ko la. Nka min ye ne ci, o bɛ tɪjɛ fɔ.)
 Ne ye min mɛn ale fɛ, ne bɛ o de fɔ dɪjɛ ye.»

Ne	ye	min	mɛn	ale	fɛ,
1SG(EMPH)	PERF.AFF	REL	hear	3SG(EMPH)	by
ne	bɛ	o	de	fɔ	dɪjɛ ye.»
1SG(EMPH)	PRES.AFF	DEM.REF.SG	FOC	say	world POSTPOS

‘What I have heard by him – I said that to the world.’

- (15) **Relativsatzart: restriktiv**
Kopf: All.quant.indef.sg.S.: Mɔgɔ o mɔgɔ
pronominale Referenz: dem.ref.sg.S: o
Relativelement: inhärent

Jo.8,34

Yesu ye u jaabi ko: «Tɪjɛ tɪjɛ la ne b'a fɔ aw ye ko: Mɔgɔ o mɔgɔ bɛ jurumu kɛ, o ye jurumu ka jɔn de ye.

Yesu	ye	u	jaabi	ko:	«Tɪjɛ	tɪjɛ	la	ne
Jesus	PERF.AFF	3PL	answer	say(that)	truly	truly	POSTPOS	1SG(EMPH)
b'a(<bɛ+a)	fɔ	aw	ye	ko:				
PRED.AFF+3SG	say	2PL	POSTPOS	say(that)				
Mɔgɔ o mɔgɔ	bɛ	jurumu	kɛ,					
whoever/everyone	PRES.AFF	sin	do					

o ye jurumu ka jon de ye.
 DEM.REF.SG PERF.AFF sin POSS slave FOC POSTPOS

'Jesus answered them saying that: "Whoever/Everyone who commits a sin – (that one) is the slave of his sin.'

(16) **Relativsatzart: restriktiv**

Kopf: All.quant.indef.sg.O.: fən o fən

pronominale Referenz: dem.ref.sg.O: o

Relativelement: inhärent

Jo.5,19

(O tuma la Yesu ye u jaabi ko: «Tijne tijne la ne b'a fə aw ye ko: Ala Denke te foyi ke a yere barika la, fə a be min ketə ye a Fa fe.) Fa be fən o fən ke, a Denke fana be o yere de ke.

Fa be **fən o fən** ke, a Denke fana be
 God PRES.AFF everything do POSS son also PRES.AFF

o yere de ke.
 DEM.DIST.SG self FOC do

Everything that God does – his son also does that one.'

Abbreviations

ABS.PRON.	absolute pronoun	OBJ	object
ADJ	adjectiv		
AGENS	agens	PART	particle
ANIM	animate	PASS	passive
ALL.QUANT	quantifier	PAST	past tense
APPL	applicative	PERF	perfect tense / perfective aspect
1/2/3SG	first/second/third person singular	PERF.AFF	perfect tense in the affirmative
1/2/3PL	first/second/third person plural	PERF.AFF.INTRANS	perfect tense marker (affirmative) for intransitive verbs
CAUS	causative	PL	plural
CL1/CL2/CL3, ETC.	noun class 1/2/3 etc.	POSS.PRO	possessive pronoun
COND	conditional	POSTPOS	postposition
CONSEC	indicating a temporal sequence	PRED	TAM-element
COP	copula	PRES.AFF	affirmative present tense
CPL	complementizer	PRES.NEG	negative present tense
DEF	definite	O	Object
DEM.DIST	distal demonstrative	OBJ	object
DEM.PROX	proximal demonstrative	PART	particle
DEM.REF	referential demonstrative	PASS	passive
EMPH	emphatic reading	PAST	past tense
FOC	focus particle	PERF	perfect tense / perfective aspect
FUT	future	PERF.AFF	perfect tense in the affirmative
GEN	genitive / nominal possessive	PERF.AFF.INTRANS	perfect tense marker (affirmative) for intransitive verbs
HAB	habitual	PL	plural

INANIM	inanimate	POSS.PRO	possessive pronoun
INDEF	indefinite	POSTPOS	postposition
INDIC	indicative	PRED	TAM-element
INF	infinitive	PRES.AFF	affirmative present tense
INT.PART	interrogative particle	PRES.NEG	negative present tense
INT.PRON	interrogative pronoun	REL	relative marker
NEG	negation	S	Subject
NOM	nominalizer	SG	singular
O	Object	SUBJ	subject / subjunctive

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I. Das Konkordanzsystem im Swahili (zusammengestellt aus Heine & Möhlig 1999 und Höftmann & Herms 1999[2005])										
					Verb					
Klasse	Nomen	Adjektiv	Poss.	andere	Subjekt-konkordanten		Objekt-konkordanten		Relativkonkordanten	
					_C	_V	_C	_V	subj.	obj.
1	m- mw-(a)	m- mw-(e)	w-	yu-	ni- u- a-	n- w- a-	-ni- -ku- -m-	-ni- -ku- -mw-	-ye-	-ye.m(w)-
2	wa-	wa- w-(e)	w-	wa-	tu- m- wa-	tw- m- wa-	-tu- -wa- -wa-	-tw- -wa- -wa-	-o-	-o.w(a)-
3	m- mw-(a)	m- mw-(e)	w-	u-	u-	w-	-u-	-u-	-o-	-o.u-
4	mi-	mi- m-(i) my-(e)	y-	i-	i-	y-	-i-	-i-	-yo-	-yo.i-
5	ji- j-(i) Ø	ji- j-(e)-	l-	li-	li-	l-	-li-	-li-	-lo-	-lo.li-
6	ma- me-	ma- m-(e)	y-	ya-	ya-	y-	-ya-	-ya-	-yo-	-yo.ya-
7	ki- ch-(u)	ki- ch-(e)	ch-	ki-	ki-	ch-	-ki-	-ki-	-cho-	-cho.ki-
8	vi- vy-(u)	vi- vy-(u)	vy-	vi-	vi-	vy-	-vi-	-vi-	-vyo-	-vyo.vi-
9	n- Ø ny- ng' (CL1)	n- Ø Ø m-	y- w-	i- wa-	i- wa-	i- w-	-i- -m-	-i- -mw-	-yo- -ye-	-yo.i- -ye.m(w)-
10	n- Ø Ø ng' (CL2)	n- wa-	z- w-	zi- wa-	zi- wa-	z- w-	-zi- -wa-	-zi- -wa-	-zo- -o-	-zo.zi- -o.wa-
14	u-	m-	w-	u-	u-	w-	-u-	-u-	-o-	-o.w-
10 / 6	m- ma-	n- ma-	z- y-	zi- ya-	zi- ya-	z- y-	-zi- -ya-	-zi- -ya-	-zo- -yo-	-zo.zi- -yo.ya-
16 (loc)		pa-	p-	pa-	pa-	p-	-pa-	-pa-	-po-	-po.pa-
17 (loc)		ku-	kw-	ku-	ku-	kw-	-ku-	-ku-	-ko-	-ko.ku-
18 (loc)		mu-	mw-	mu-	mu-	mw-	-mu-	-mu-	-mo-	
15 (inf)	ku-	ku-	kw-	ku-	ku-	kw-	-ku-	-ku-	-ko-	-ko.ku-