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0. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

0.1. Choice and interest of the topic

This work entitled" A Contrastive Analysis of Simple Tenses and Aspects of verbs between English and Komo languages has not been chosen at random. In fact, being myself a Komo subject completing my graduate studies at the English –African Culture department and also working for the Bible translation in Komo language; I felt more interested to explore some linguistics aspect of my language and contrast them with those of English.

0.2 Limitation of the work

This memoir limits its scope to contrasting Simple Tenses and Aspects of verbs in English and Komo languages.

03. Aims and objectives of the work

The aim of this work is to investigate, collect data in both Komo and English languages, describe the way Simple tenses, and verbs behave in each of the above mentioned languages, and then contrast those aspects in order to point out or identify areas of similarities and dissimilarities existing between Komo and English languages.
The objective of this research is to help Komo speakers learning English understand the differences and similarities existing between Simple Tenses and Aspects of verbs in Komo and those of English.

0.4. Statement

Here below are some questions which initiated my concern to carry out research on " A contrastive Analysis of Simple Tenses and Aspects of verbs between Komo and English languages"

- Are English and Komo two different languages?
- Do Simple Tenses and Aspects exist in English and Komo verbs?
- Can Simple Tenses and Aspects of verbs in English and Komo be similar or different?
- Does the contrastive study as dealt through this memoir help readers and learners understand how verbs operate?

0.5. Hypotheses of the work

Hypotheses are assumptions or pre-answers thought out from some questions listed in the statement. Accordingly, here below are some related hypotheses:

- Komo and English might be different languages since each one has its particular origin.
- Simple Tenses and Aspects might exist in English and Komo verbs because languages have universal grammar.
- Simple Tenses and Aspects of verbs in English and Komo could have similarities in their use.
- This contrastive analysis of Simple Tenses and Aspect of verbs between Englesh and Komo languages would help Komo Learners of English avoid or overcome the negative transfer at the level of sentence structure in both English language and vice-versa.

0.6 Review of literature

Previous studies of Komo with linguistic content are limited. So, with all scientific honesty, I acknowledge that I am not the first to make investigations in Komo language in general.

In fact, J.P Thomas developed " *A Morphophonology of Komo: Non tonol phenomena*" where he studied how the phonology and morphology of Komo interact.

He developed again the topic " *Tone in Komo*" where he studied how the tonol system of Komo operates.

He has also developed the topic " *Reflexes of Bantu noun-classes Prefixes in Komo"* where he classified nominal prefixes.

Also, Buimba Mekembe developed the topic " *Usage des Pronoms dans le récit narrative Komo et leur implications dans la traduction Biblique"* where he discussed the impact of Komo pronouns in translation domain.

Then in my turn, I am concerned with a topic entitled " *Simple Tenses and Aspects of Verbs between English and Komo languages: A contrastive analysis*." Where I contrast Simple Tenses and Aspects of

Verbs in both Komo and English languages by pointing out similarities and differences.

0.7.Methods used

This work has resulted from combination of five methods which are: The linguistic inquiry, the translation method, the analytical method, the descriptive method and the contrastive one. The linguistic inquiry contributed in collecting date used in this thesis. The translation method helped me to decode the meaning of Komo version and then to reformulate it in English. The analytical method guided me to analyze and interpret the selected data. The descriptive method helped me to classify and describe Simple Tenses and Aspects of verbs in Komo and English languages. Lastly, the contrastive method helped me to contrast tenses and aspects mentioned above in order to single out similarities and dissimilarities in both Komo and English languages. The interview technique was also used.

0.8. Date collection and difficulties encountered

For data collection, books related to the topic have been read. Internet was exploited whenever, which allowed me to be in contact with foreign Universities (Stockholm and Dar es salaam) from which I received data. Then recoded sounds of Komo native speakers where sent throughout it. Some investigations have been reached thanks to some native speakers who contributed to enrich the data collection.

Hence, difficulties have been encountered because of lacking a sponsor who could support me to join home land where numerous Komo speakers are.

0.9. Expected result

Being a Komo native speaker and a holy Bible translator in Komo language, I expect that this work will successfully contribute to improve Komo-English linguistic matter from a generation to another as a tool.

10. Division of the work

A part from the preliminary part and the last one (general conclusion, appendix and bibliography), the thesis is organized in four main chapters.

- In the first chapter, I present background information on Komo and English languages, i.e. historical background of English and Komo languages, geographical locations, linguistic locations and different dialects in both Komo and English languages.
- In the second chapter, I present structures of verbs in Komo and English languages there I analysed Preffixation, stem, suffixation and derivation in both Komo and English languages.
- In the third chapter, I present Simple Tenses of Verbs in Komo and English languages i.e. S.P.T, S.Past T, S.F.T in Komo and English languages, their use and formations by constrasting them.
- In the last chapter, I present aspects of verbs in Komo and English languages i.e S.A, Perfect. A, P.Perfect.S.A, Past Perfect.S.A, F.Perfect.S.A., Pr.A, **P.S.Pr.A, Past.S.Pr.A., F.S.Pr.A, Perfect.S.Pr.A, P.Perfect.S.Pr.A, Past Perfect.S.Pr.A, F.Perfect.S.Pr.A** their use and formations by constrasting them.

CHAPTER ONE: GENERALITIES ON KOMO AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

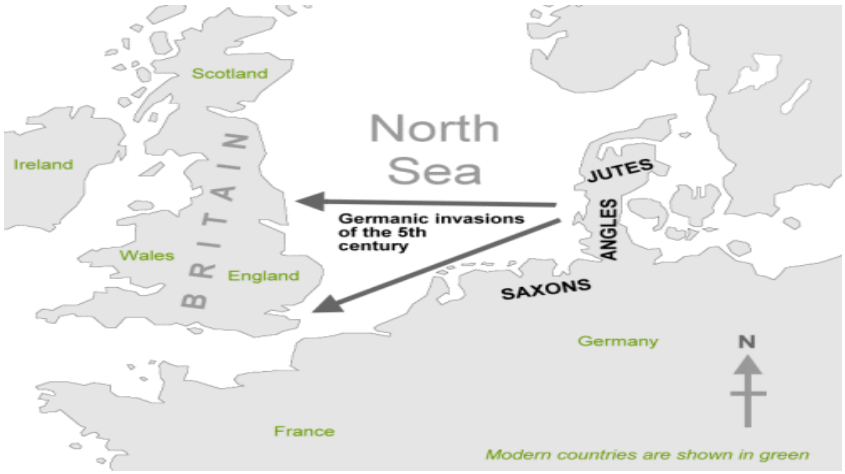
1.0. Introduction

This chapter presents some background information on both English and Komo, the two languages of my concern in this thesis. It is mainly about their history and development through the world, their geographical locations, and their linguistic varieties or dialects. Additionally, some other aspects such as their uses or importance as means of communication and sound organization are also displayed within the same chapter.

1.1.History of English language

http:/www.englishclub.com/english-language-history.htm explains that, the history of English language really, started with the arrival of three Germanic tribes who invaded Britain during the 5th century AD. These tribes are: Angles, Saxons and Jutes. They had crossed the North Sea from what is known today as Denmark and northern Germany. At that time, the inhabitants of Britain spoke a Celtic language. But most of the Celtic speakers were pushed towards West and North by the invaders, mainly into what is now: Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

The Germanic invaders entered Britain on East and South coasts. They spoke a similar language which in Britain developed into what we call old English (450-1100 AD). Here below is a map of Germanic invasions showing clearly the direction of the above mentioned invading movement.



1.1.1.A Brief chronology of English

The chart below displays a brief chronology of English starting from 55 BC to 1928 with some main events of each period and the type of English prevailed.

Period	Main event	Prevailed language
55 BC	Roman invasion of Britain by Julius Caesar	Local inhabitants speak Celtish
AD 43	Roman invasion and occupation. Beginning of Roman rule of Britain	
436	Roman withdrawal from Britain complete.	
449	Settlement of Britain by Germanic invaders begins	
450-480	Earliest known Old English inscriptions.	Old English
1066	William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy invades and conquers England	
C 1150	Earliest surviving manuscript in middle English	Middle English (1100-1500)
1348	English replaces Latin as the language of instruction in most schools	
1362	English replaces French as the language of law. English is used in parliament for the first time.	
c 1388	Chaucer starts writing The Canterbury Tales	
c 1400	The Great Vowel Shift begins	
1476	William Caxton establishes the first English printing press	Early Modern
1564	Shakespeare is born.	

1604	Table Alphabetical, the first English dictionary, is published.	English (1500-1800)
1607	The first permanent English settlement in the New World (Jamestown) is established.	
1616	Shakespeare is dies.	
1623	Shakespeare's First Folio is published in London.	
1755	Samuel Johnson publishes his English dictionary.	
1776	Thomas Jefferson writes the American Declaration of Independence	
1782	Britain abandons its colonies in what is later to become USA.	
1828	Webster publishes his American English dictionary	Late Modern English (1800-Present)
1922	The British Broadcasting Corporation is founded	
1928	The Oxford English Dictionary is published	

1.1.2 Geographical location

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, states that, in 2012, there are 88 states where English is spoken throughout the world, among which 60 are sovereign states, and 28 are non-sovereign ones. Here below is a chart displaying the list of States where English is spoken throughout the world

N^0	Country	Status of English	Region

01	Antigua and Barbuda	Dejure/	Caribbean
02	Bahamas	Official	Caribbean
03	Barbados	language	Caribbean
04	Belize		Central America/
05	Botswana		Africa
06	Cameroon		Africa
07	Canada		North America
08	Dominica		Caribbean
09	Eritrea		Africa
10	Fiji		Oceania
11	Gambia		Africa
12	Ghana		Africa
13	Grenada		Caribbean
14	Guyana		South America
15	India		Asia
16	Ireland		Europe
17	Jamaica		Caribbean
18	Kenya		Africa
19	Kiribati		Oceania
20	Lesotho		Africa
21	Liberia		Africa
22	Malawi		Africa
23	Malta		Europe
24	Marshall Islands		Oceania
25	Mauritius		Africa
26	Federated States of Micronesia		Oceania
27	Namibia		Africa
28	Nauru		Oceania
29	New Zealand		Oceania
30	Nigeria		Africa
31	Pakistan		Asia
32	Palau		Oceania
33	Papua New Guinea		Oceania
34	Philippines		Asia
35	Rwanda		Africa
36	Saint Kitts and Nevis		Caribbean
37	Saint Lucia		Caribbean
38	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		Caribbean
39	Samoa		Oceania
40	Seychelles		Africa
41	Sierra Leone		Africa
42	Singapore		Asia
43	Somaliland		Africa
44	Solomon Islands		Oceania

45	South Africa		Africa
46	South Sudan		Africa
47	Sudan		Africa
48	Swaziland		Africa
49	Tanzania		Africa
50	Tonga		Oceania
51	Trinidad and Tobago		Caribbean
52	Tuvalu		Oceania
53	Uganda		Africa
54	Vanuatu		Oceania
55	Zambia		Africa
56	Zimbabwe		Africa
57	Australia	De facto	Oceania
58	United Kingdom	language	Europe
59	United States		North America
60	American Samoa		Oceania
61	Anguilla		Caribbean
62	Bermuda		North America
63	British Virgin Islands		Caribbean
64	Cayman Islands		Caribbean
65	Christmas Island		Australia
66	Coco (keeling) Islands		Australia
67	Cook Islands		Oceania
68	Falkland Islands		South Atlantic
69	Gibraltar		Europe
70	Guam		Oceania
71	Guernsey		Europe
72	Hong Kong		Asia
73	Isle of Man		Europe
74	Jersey		Europe
75	Montserrat		Caribbean
76	Niue		Oceania
77	Norfolk Island		Australia
78	Northern Mariana Islands		Oceania
79	Pitcairn Islands		Oceania
80	Puerto Rico		Caribbean
81	Saint Helena		South Atlantic
82	Ascension		South Antlantic
83	Saint Maarten		Caribbean
84	San Andrés y Providencia, Colombia		Caribbean
85	Tokelau		Oceania
86	Turks and Caicos Islands		Caribbean
87	U.S. Virgin Islands		Caribbean
88	Tristan da Cunha		South Antlantic

1.1.3 The global status of English

A language is a systematic means of communication by the use of sounds or conventional symbols.

Dr. G Manivannan (2006) stipulates that, English language comes to our aid in commercial transaction throughout the globe. It is one tool to establish our view point. It is spoken by more than 300 million native speakers, and between 400 and 800 million foreign users. It is the official language of air transport and shipping; the leading language of science, technology, computers and business; and a major medium of education, publishing, and international negotiation.

Robert Mc Crum et al (1986:20) state that, the emergence of English as a global phenomenon as either a first, second or foreign language has recently inspired the idea that we should not talk of English, but of many Englishes, especially in Third World countries where the use of English is no longer part of the colonial legacy, but the result of decisions made since independence. But what kind of English is it?

Throughout the history of English there has been a contest between the forces of standardization and the forces of localization, and both the written and the spoken levels. The appearance of the first substantial English Dictionaries in the eighteenth century was a move toward written standardization.

1.1.4 Linguistic location of English

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/file:Germani_Languages.PNG reveals that, English is a West Germanic language that originated from the Anglo- Frisian dialects, brought to Britain by Germanic invaders. Whereas, Germanic is a branch of the Indo-European language family. Here below is schemed the Germanic linguistic family.

1.1.5. English Sound Organization

This sub-point displays and illustrates English Alphabets, vowel and consonant sounds respectively.

P.H MATTHEWS (2007:16) states that, alphabet is a writing system, strictly one in which consonants and vowels are represented equally by separate letters.

According to Corneille (2013:15), English alphabet has twenty-six letters, which are divided into vowels and consonants. Phonemically, there are thirty-six individual and distinctive segmental phonemes.

Thus, English Alphabets consist of the following:

A: as in able	F: as in effort	K: as in King
P: as in Peter		
B: as in bean	G: as in geography	L: as in light
Q: as in queen		
C: as in cease	H: as in home	M: as in mouth
R: as in right		
D: as in Dear	I: as in item	N: as in new
S: as in son		
E: as in Eagle	J: as in job	O: as in Open
T: as in teacher		
U: as in Unit	V: as in visual	W: as in way
X: as in x-ray		

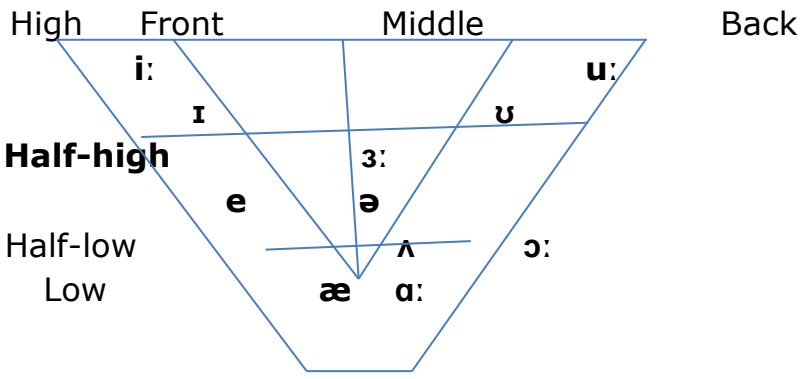
Y: as in young Z: as in Zip.

English attests twelve vowel sounds or segmental phonemes.

All these vowels are presented and illustrated in some English words below:

Nº	Vowel Sound	English Word
01	[i]	kit, minute, hymn
02	[e]	dress, bed, head, many
03	[**æ**]	trap, bad
04	[**ɒ**]	lot, wash
05	[**ʌ**]	love, blood, mud
06	[**ʊ**]	foot, good, put
07	[**i**ː]	sea, machine
08	[**u**ː]	two, blue, group
09	[**ɑ**ː]	start, father
10	[**ɔ**ː]	taught, law, north, war
11	[**ɜ**ː]	nurse, stir, learn, refer
12	[**ə**]	about, common, standard

Here are vowels triangle below in exemplifying the position of the tongue and the degree of the opening of the mouth or aperture in the chart.



1.1.5.1 English consonants

Here are English consonants:

N^0	English Consonant Sound	English word containing the consonant sound
1	P	pen, copy, happen
2	b	back, baby, job
3	t	tea, button
4	d	day, lady
5	**k**	key, clock, school
6	**g**	get, ghost
7	t**ʃ**	church, match, nature
8	**dʒ**	judge, age, soldier
9	**f**	fat, coffee, photo
10	**v**	view, heavy, move
11	**θ**	thing, author, path
12	**ð**	this, other, smooth
13	**s**	soon, sister
14	**z**	zero, music
15	**ʃ**	ship, sure, national
16	**ʒ**	pleasure, vision
17	**h**	hot, whole, ahead
18	**m**	more, hammer
19	**n**	nice, know, sun
20	**ŋ**	ring, Anger
21	**l**	light, valley
22	**r**	right, wrong, sorry
23	**j**	yet, use, beauty, few
24	**w**	wet, one, when, queen

Two criteria are observed when English consonant sounds are realized or articulate: The place and manner of articulation.
Here below, is a chart displaying all the English Consonant Sounds according to the above mentioned criteria.

		Place of articulation							
Manner of production	Plosive	Bilabial	Labial dental	Dental	Alveolar	Palato-Alveolar	Velar	Palatal	Glottal
		P b			t d		k g		
	Affricate					t ʃ **dz**			
	Fricative		F v	**θ** **ð**	S Z	**ʃ** **ʒ**			h
	Lateral				L				
	Nasal	M			N		**ŋ**		
	Approximant	W			R			J	

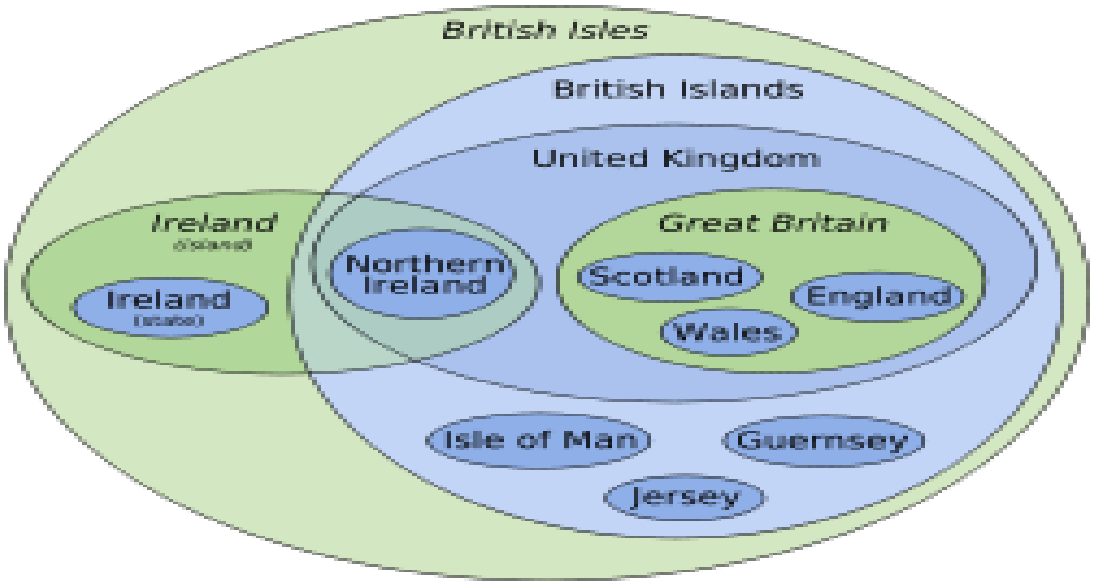
1.1.6 <u>Varieties of English</u>

In linguistics, varieties relate to dialects of language. Dialects are linguistic varieties which may differ in pronunciation vocabulary and grammar from each other and from Standard English.
In other terms, dialects of language can be defined as "sub-forms of language which are in general mutually comprehensible"

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/file:British_Isles_Euler_diagram_15_svg explains that, the native dialects of English are often divided by linguists into the three general categories of the British Isles dialects, those of North America and those of Australasia.

a) <u>British Isles dialects</u>
   The British Isles are a group of Islands of the northwestern coast of continental Europe that consist of the Islands of Great Britain, Ireland and over six thousand smaller isles.

The diagram below represents the sovereign states and subdivision of the British Isles.



a) <u>North American</u>

It can be considered a northern subcontinent of the America within northern hemisphere and almost wholly within the western hemisphere. It is bordered to the north by the Arctic Ocean, to the east by the Atlantic Ocean, to the west and south by the Pacific Ocean, and to the southeast by south America and Caribbean sea.

b) <u>Australasia</u>

Australasia, a region of Oceania, comprises Australia, New Zealand, the island of New Guinea, and neighbouring islands in the Pacific Ocean. Charles de Brosse (1756) coined the term (as French Australasia) He derived it from Latin for " south of Asia".

1.2 <u>Background information on Komo language</u>

This point presents the following sub-points: The geographical and linguistic location of Komo language, its different dialects and some historical background information on the Komo people.

<u>1.2.1. Geographical location</u>

Komo is a language spoken by Komo people, living in Maniema, northern Kivu and Tshopo provinces in D.R.C.
In Maniema, they occupy Lubutu and Punia territories.
In northern Kivu, they occupy a part of Walikale territory.
In Tshopo province, they occupy a part of Ubundu and Bafwasende territories.

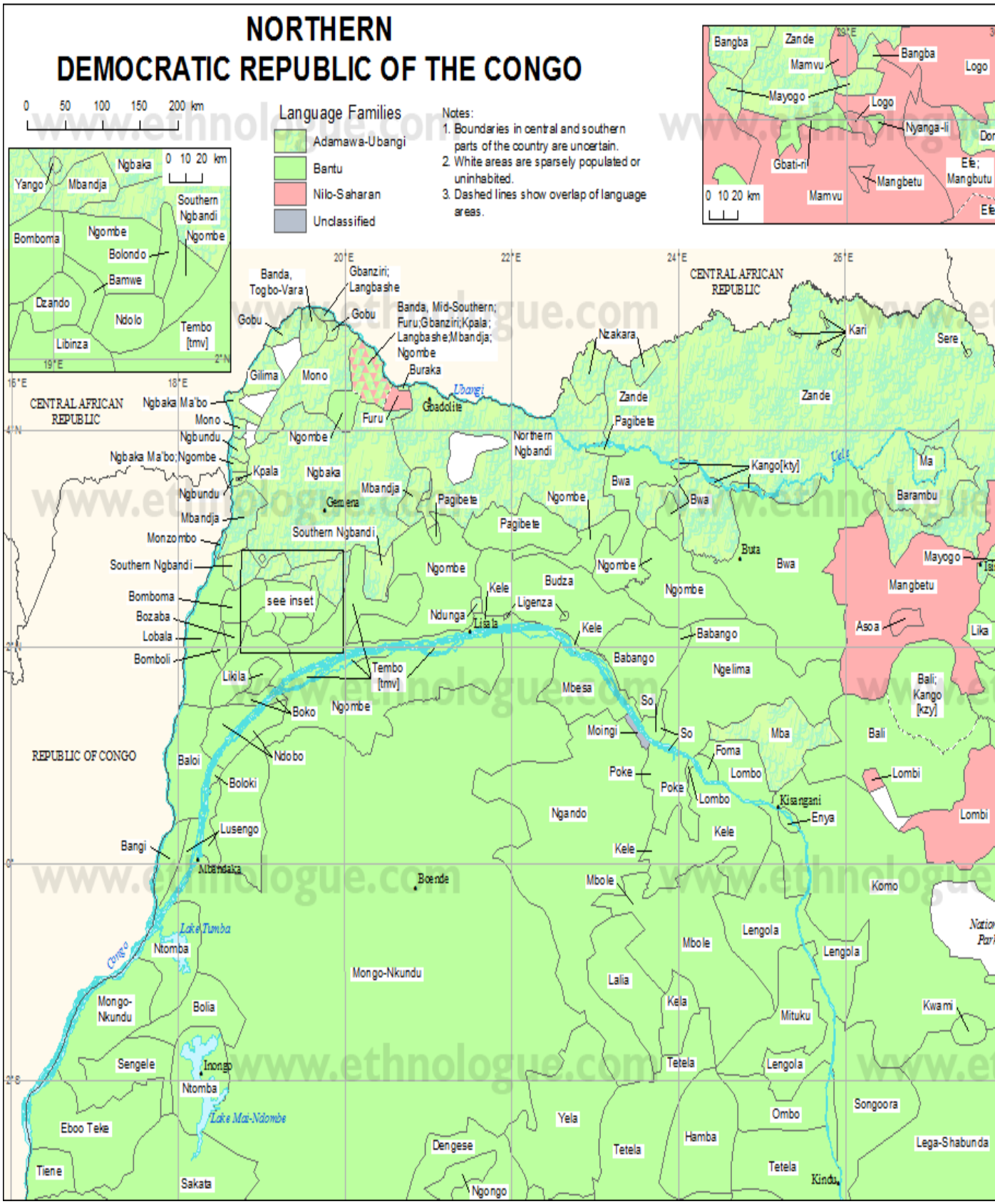
1.2.2. Linguistic location

According to J.P. Thomas (2011:3), Komo language is sub-Bantu language that over 200,00 people speak it. It belongs to Niger-Kordofanian.

According to Guthrie(1948) cited by J.P Thomas, it number is D23 i.e it occupies the third rank into the second group of D zone.

Dr Kutsch Lojenga et al(1985) list Komo language as one of the four related languages which the other three are: Bira, Bila, and Bhele.

Neigbouring languages are: Bali and Lombi to the north, Enya to the northeast, Lengola to the West, Songola to the south, Kwami to the southeast, Nyanga to the east and Bhele to the northeast.
Here below is a map of northern languages in D.R.C


NORTHERN
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
0 50 100 150 200 km
Language Families
Adamawa-Ubangi
Bantu
Nilo-Saharan
Unclassified
Notes:
1. Boundaries in central and southern parts of the country are uncertain.
2. White areas are sparsely populated or uninhabited.
3. Dashed lines show overlap of language areas.
0 10 20 km
Yango
Mbandja
Ngbaka
Southern Ngbandi
Ngombe
Bomboma
Bolondo
Bamwe
Dzando
Ndolo
Tembo [tmv]
Libinza
19°E
2°N
Bangba
Zande
Mamvu
Mayogo
Logo
Nyanga-li
Gbati-ri
Mangbetu
Efe; Mangbutu
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
REPUBLIC OF CONGO
Banda, Togbo-Vara
Gbanziri; Langbashe
Gobu
Banda, Mid-Southern; Furu;Gbanziri;Kpala; Langbashe;Mbandja; Ngombe
Buraka
Gilima
Mono
Furu
Gbadolite
Ubangi
Ngbaka Ma'bo
Ngbundu
Kpala
Gemena
Mbandja
Monzombo
Southern Ngbandi
Bomboma
Bozaba
Lobala
Bomboli
see inset
Likila
Boko
Ndobo
Baloi
Boloki
Lusengo
Bangi
Mbandaka
Lake Tumba
Ntomba
Congo
Mongo-Nkundu
Bolia
Sengele
Inongo
Lake Mai-Ndombe
Eboo Teke
Tiene
Sakata
Boende
Dengese
Ngongo
Nzakara
Kari
Sere
Zande
Pagibete
Northern Ngbandi
Bwa
Kango[kty]
Barambu
Ma
Buta
Mayogo
Mangbetu
Asoa
Lika
Ngombe
Budza
Kele
Ligenza
Ndunga
Lisala
Babango
Ngelima
Mbesa
Bali; Kango [kzy]
Moingi
So
Mba
Foma
Lombo
Poke
Lombi
Kisangani
Enya
Ngando
Mbole
Komo
Lengola
Lalia
Kela
Mituku
Kwami
Tetela
Songoora
Ombo
Hamba
Yela
Lega-Shabunda
Kindu

1.2.2.1. Komo Sounds organisation

Komo language has twenty-four letters which are: a, b, ɓ, c, d, ɗ, e, ɛ, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, ɔ, p, s, t, u, w, y.

These 24 letters are used to form 42 individual consonantal and vocal phonemes among which there are digraph and trigraph such as mb, mɓ, nc, nd, nɗ, ng, ngb, nj, nk, nk, nkp, mp, ph, mph, nt, ny, ns, gb. Hence, Komo Alphabets consist of the following:

Nº	Sounds	Komo words	English version
01	a	abɛ,	father
02	e	eka	the bed
03	i	iso	eye
04	ɛ	oɓɛ	you
05	o	owanga	the light
06	ɔ	ɛlɔ	nose
07	u	usia	ask
08	b	bika	come
09	c	ciko	the field
10	ɓ	ɓɔngɔ	brain
11	ɗ	ɗanga	far
12	d	dida	go down
13	ph	kĭpha	at night
14	g	ko gaba	to share
15	j	ko jua	to arrive
16	k	kasa	leaf
17	m	mĕma	heart
18	n	ko noa	to drink
19	p	pɛnjɛa	the pen
20	s	sú	the fish
21	t	tate	grand-father or
22	w	mowó	mother
23	y	moyo	uncircumcised voice

Komo consonants

The chart below gives the Komo consonants, classed by point of articulation, manner one's and voicing.

Obstruants:	Bilabial	Alveolar	Palatal laveolar	Velar	Labio-velar
voiceless	P	t	Č	K	
voiced	B	d	ǰ	g	kp
prenasalized	mb	nd	ɲǰ	ŋg	gb
implosive	ɓ	ɗ	ʄ̂		ŋgb
fricative	ɸ	s			
Resonants:					
Nasal	m	n	ɲ		
Lateral		l			

a) <u>Komo vocalic sounds</u>

The system of 7 vowels attested in language such as Lingala, Otɛtɛla, Mɔngɔ, Ngɔmbɛ… is also attested in Komo language.
Here are Komo vowels classed according to their feature.

Front	mid	back
i		u
e		0
ɛ		ɔ
	a	
Unrounded	Neutral	Rounded

Some vowels are opposed.
eg ɛ/e ɛtɛ = stone
ete =like
o/ɔ kotinga = to cross
ko tɔnga = to accuse
i/u kouka = to get marriage
koika = to stay
o/a iso = eye
isa = feed
ika = sit
ikia = sit for

ikiɗia = sit on
ɓeekea = agreement
ɓeekeana = agree each other
teka = send
tekea = send for
bibi = embers
bíbí = near

Missa P(2009:38) stipulates that, the classification of vowels are based on four major features, which are: the tongue height, the tongue backness, the lip rounding, and the tenseness. Accordingly, Komo Vocalic Sounds are classified here below following the above mentioned criteria.

1. **<u>The height of the tongue</u>**

The height of the tongue determines how much space there is between the tongue and the roof of the mouth. According to this criterion, we distinguish high, low and mid vowels.

- High vowels are produced with a relatively narrow space between the tongue and the roof of mouth. Komo vowels /i, u/ are high vowels.
- Low vowels are produced with a relatively wide space between the tongue and the roof of the mouth. Komo vowels /ɛ, ɔ, a / are low vowels/
- Mid vowels are the ones produced with the tongue position roughly between the high and low vowels. Komo vowels / e, o/ are mid vowels

2. **<u>The tongue backness</u>**

The tongue backness determines how far the raised body of the tongue moves away from the back of the mouth. Accordingly, we distinguish front, back, and central vowels.

- Front vowels are articulated relatively forward in the mouth.
- Back vowels are articulated relatively for back in the mouth.
- Central vowel is the one whose tongue position is roughly between the front and back vowels.

3. The position of the lip

Here, vowels are classified in terms of the presence or absence of lip rounding. Hence, we distinguish rounded and unrounded vowels.

- Rounded vowels are formed with a high degree of lip rounding. Komo vowels /o, ɔ, u/ are rounded.
- Unrounded vowels are formed without such degree of lip rounding. Komo vowels / i, e, ɛ,/.

4. The tenseness

According to this criterion, there are two kinds of vowels: tense vowels which are formed with tone, and lax ones without tone.

b) Tone in Komo language

Tone in Komo is not only phonemic in that, it is used to distinguish between lexical minimal pairs. It also plays a critical role, the structure of the verbal inflectional system of language.

Dr Lojenga Kutsch (2014) states that, tone plays two functions: Lexical and grammatical ones.

1. Some instances with tones related to lexical functions

Sú = fish
Su= smell
ko boma = to split
ko bóma = to swear
asii = ancestry
ásii = many / much
enda = life
énda = long
eɗáka = tongue
éɗaka = closing
momba = sorcerer
moŏmba = rat

2.Some instances with tones related to grammatical functions

Netókidi naᷤmá = I arrived yesterday
Kátóge = He did not go
Kétú wani = I wasn't here.
Kákiɗimbɛ = He doesn't arrive yet.
Otúmá wa = Where were you?

Komo is tone language as other Bantu languages and African ones. In Komo language, we use simple tones and compound ones.

a) Simple tones

Simple tones include: *high ʼ* and *low* tones.
Low tone is unmarked according to ***Manuel d'Orthographe Komo*** (1994)

b) Compound tones

Compound tones include: rising ˇ and falling ˆ tones.

1. **Some instances with tones in monosyllabic nouns.**

H jɔ́ = basket
H sú = fish
R mɔ̌ = head
L su = smell

2. **Some instances with tones in two syllables nouns.**

HH kíngɔ́ = neck
LF mogâ = gentleman
LH ayí = mother
HL ína = name
LL nyɔngɔ = matter

1.2.3. Varieties of Komo language

Inspite of varieties of Komo language, Komo people do not encounter difficult when they speak among them, even if they are from different sectors.
In fact, varieties of Komo language relate to sectors such as:

- Angumɔ, Kelenga, Lubuyabera (Manganga) Mangongo(mpasɔ), Ubiatoko in Tshopo province;
- ɓaSáyo, Maïkɔ, ɓaBɔía, ɓaBotokani in Lubutu;
- ɓaEga, ɓaBemɔ, ɓaƁia in Puni;
- Mandimba wassa in Walikale.

Hence, Komo language varies only in speaking, because of being in contact with foreign languages and neighbouring ones. But, spelling system is one because the office of Bible's translation and literacy in Komo language is only one.

1.2.4. Conclusion

This chapter has presented background information on both English and Komo languages. English was presented as a West Germanic language from the Anglo-Frisian dialects, which is now known to be the language of England, and also used in many varieties throughout the world among which British English and American one, constitute the major varieties.

Likewise, Komo language was presented as Niger-Kordofanian Bantu language, spoken in DRC by Komo people who live in Tshopo, Maniema, and northern Kivu provinces. Diferent dialects they differ among them in speaking level. But, the spelling system and understanding are alike within Komo people.

Thus, the second chapter deals with the Structures of verbs in Komo and English languages.

CHAPTER TWO: STRUCTURES OF VERBS IN KOMO AND IN ENGLISH LANGUAGES

2.0. Introduction

The present chapter deals with verb construction serial in both Komo and English languages. The focus is on different components such as: Particle, prefix, stem, and suffix which construct verbs. It presents firstly the English verbal construction and then, that of Komo, before drawing a short conclusion.

2.0 Structure of verbs in English

According to *Oxford English Minidictionary*, structure is the way a thing is constructed or organised.

P.H.MATTHEWS (2007:427), states that, the verb is one class of lexical units whose syntactic role characteristic is as a predicate or predicator and which is characteristically that of words denoting actions or processes.

Wakipedia, the free encyclopedia explains that: A verb, from the Latin" Verbum" meaning word (part of speech) that in syntax conveys an action (e.g.: bring, read, walk, run, learn), an occurrence (e.g.: happen, become), or a state of being (e.g.: be, exist, stand).

Thus, in this sub-point, I am going to point out verbal components in the English language. In the usual description of English, the basic form, with or without the particle "to", stands for the infinitive.

e.g to go
to eat
to speak
may
must
can

English verbs are inflected i.e. modified in form to encode tense, aspect, mood and voice. It can also agree with the person, gender, and/or number of some of its arguments such as its subject, or object.

2.1.1.Prefixation

According to P.H. MATTHEWS (idem:315), prefixation is the process of adding a prefix. Whereas, a prefixal form is one either derived by prefixation or occupying the position of a prefix. Thus, in some English verbs, the particle "to" is a prefixal infinitive.

e.g to play
to cook

2.1.2. Stem

The stem refers to the part of verb that does not change in any verbal construction.

P.H.MATTHEWS (idem:381), defines stem as a form from which a word or series of words is derived by the addition of one or more affixes.

e.g. sing, play, speak, cook, buy, bring, dig, call, send…

2.1.3. Suffixation

Suffixation is the process of adding a suffix.

Bauer et al (2002), difine suffix as the primary morphological component used to derive new word from already existing word. And indeed, suffixes are capable of effecting four changes up on a word: phonologic, orthographic, semantic, and changes in word class.

e.g:

1. Phonologic: fuse > fusion, produce > production
2. Orthographic: commit > committal, happy > happiness
3. Semantic: husband > husbandry
4. Word class: success > successful > successfully

Henceforth, the focus will be put on suffixation which results in meaning.

2.1.4. Derivation

J.P. Thomas (2011:15) states that, derivation has two serve double duty. On the one hand it is the name of the first lexical stratum through which a word passes in undergoing morphological and phonological rules. On the other hand, it refers to the process by which one starts with a sequence of lexemes and ends up with a phonetic utterance.

According to J.Aundey (2013:5), derivation is nothing else than the linguistic operation that consists of getting other word-categories by addition of affixes to word roots or stems.

- Derivation can occur from verb-to agent noun by adding the suffix –er/-r to the stem/root of a verb after delection of particle "to" of the infinitive.

e.g:

INFINITIVE	DERIVATIONAL PROCESS	DERIVATIVE AGENT NOUN
to read to speak	Read + -er Speak + -er	A reader A speaker

- An actor noun can be derived from simple form of verb by adding the suffix – or

e.g

to conduct > conduct + -or > conductor

to instruct > instruct + - or > instructor

- An agent noun can be also derived from verb by joining suffixes -ant/-ent to the stem or root.

e.g

to assist > assist + - ant > assistant
to protest > protest + - ant > protestant
to depend > depend + - ent > dependent

2.2. Structure of verbs in Komo language

This sub-point, displays verbal components in Komo language. In the usual description of Komo language, the basic form, with the particle "ko", is the infinitive.
e.g:

Infinitive	Meaning
ko bika ko kiɗia ko ga ko koga	to come to arrive to go to cry

Komo verbs are inflected i.e. modified in form to encode tense, aspect, mood and voice. It can also agree with the person, gender, and/or number of some of its arguments such as its subject, or object.

e.g:

Pattern sentences in Komo	Meaning
1.Ne ge ka kaási. 2. Kogembɛ ka kaási. 3. Neoga ka kaási 4. Ɓesu, ɓeotanga. 5. Ɓenu, ɓotótangi.	I go to school. Don't go to school. I am going to school. We are studying. You studied.

2.2.1 Prefixation

The prefix is always in accordance with what case the structure expresses. In Komo, there are verbal prefixes, nominal prefixes, pronominal prefixes, reflexive prefixes, negative subject prefixes and subordinating prefixes.

The prefix can be either personal pronoun object or an aspect marker.

e.g

Pattern sentence	Category of prefix	meaning
1**. Ko**-ga ka kaási 2. **mo**-ganda ajú. 3. **a**-tójú kĭpha 4.**e̋**-nusi makana. 5. **n**'-aiki 6. ɗ**á**-ge 7**. Kó**geku	Verbal prefix Nominal prefix Pronominal prefix Reflexive prefix Subordinating prefix Aspect maker Negative subject prefix	To go to school. A boy arrives. He arrived at night. He himself drink bear. In staying. He has gone. You will not go.

2.2.2 Stem

In Komo language, there are verb-stems composed of one syllable and two syllables.

e.g

Stem	Component	meaning
ga ja	CV CV	go return

ma	CV	stand up
ea	VV	eat
ika	VCV	sit
kiɗia	CVCVV	arrive
emba	VCCV	sing

2.2.3 Suffixation

Suffixes affecting changes of tenses of Komo verbs.

e.g

Stem	suffix	Tense	meaning
ik	-i	Simple Present	sit
kiɗi	-ma	Simple Past	arrive
ea	-nde/-ande	Simple Future	eat

2.2.4 Derivation

This sub-point, focuses on the causative, applicative, habitual and reciprocal affixes.

1. Causative

Causative case in verbal derivation is made with infix –***is.***

e.g

Stem	causative case	Meaning
mak	makisa	Make him/her throw
ik	ikisa	Make him/her sit
nus	nusisa	Give him/her drink
gog	gogisa	Make him/her pound
ɓin	ɓinisa	Make him/her dance

2. Applicative

The applicative case is made with infixed front vowels such as: e/ɛ /i roughly in order of frequency.

e.g

Stem	Applicative case	Meaning

ɓɛt	ɓɛtɛa	Hit for him/her
bik	bikia	Come for him/her
kɔb	kɔɓɛa	Keep silence for him/her
bom	bomea	Insult someone for him/her

3. Habitual

Habitual case is made with suffix -**ga**

e.g.

Verb	Habitual case	Meaning
bika	bikaga	Used to come
gaˇ	gaˇga	Used to go
úɓa	úɓaga	Used to steal
mɛma	mɛmaga	Used to beg

4. Reciprocal

The infix -**an** is reciprocal marker.

e.g.

Stem	Reciprocal case	Meaning
Bóm	Bómana	Insult each other
kond	kondana	love each other
ɗom	domana	fuck each other

2.2.5 Conclusion

This chapter has described the serial verb constructions on both English and Komo languages. This analysis of verbs structure in Komo, will be contrasted with that of English to single out the resemblances and differences existing between them. So far,

- Resemblances are in components which exist in both languages such as: particle and affixes.
- While, differences are when they are inflected for expressing a given case.

CHAPTER THREE: SIMPLE TENSES OF VERBS IN KOMO AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the simple tenses of verbs in Komo and English languages. The main focus of this chapter is the presentation and the use of simple tenses such as, the simple present tense, the simple past tense and simple future tense. This study will first be done in English and then, in Komo languaguage. After all, a contrastive analysis on the above tenses will be carried between English and Komo languages.

3.1. Simple tenses of verbs in English

The concept of tense in English is a method that we use to refer to time- past, present and future.
wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical tense stipulates that**,** in grammar, **tense** is a category that expresses time reference.
It refers to the absolute location of an event or action in time, either the present or the past. It is marked by an inflection of the verb:
e.g.

David *walk*s to school (present tense)
David *walked* to school (past tense)

3.1.1 Simple Present Tense

The *Simple Present* is frequently used in English. It is also called *Present Simple*

- Formation: Verb all persons.
  Verb+ s/es 3rd person singular.

e.g.
I go
You go
He goes
We go

You go
They go

3.1.2 Use of Simple Present Tense in English

http://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/tense.htm, states that, Simple Present Tense is used to:

1. express repeated as habitual actions *(every day, always, often, sometimes, never)*

My friend often **draws** nice posters.

I never **drink** orange juice.

We usually **go** to the Baltic Sea in summer.

2. things in general/ universal truth

The sun **rises** in the east.

Cats **drink** milk.

3. Fixed arrangements, scheduled events (e.g. timetable)

The plane **fl**ie**s** to London every Monday.

We **have** English on Tuesdays and Fridays.

4. sequence of actions in the present *(first – then, after that)*

First I **get** up, then I **have** breakfast.

After school I **switch** on my computer, then I **check** my emails and after that I **play** my favourite game.

5. instructions

Open your books at page 34.

***Don't shout** at me!*

6. with special verbs – which are normally not used with the *Present Progressive* (These verbs express states, possessions, feelings etc.) *be, believe, belong, hate, hear, like, love, mean, prefer, remain, realize, see, seem, smell, think, understand, want, wish*

I **understand** English.

He **doesn't like** fish.

She **believes** in life after death.

Do you **prefer** tea or coffee?

3.1.3 Simple Past Tense

We use the Past Simple tense to talk about a completed action or a situation - an event - in the past. The event can be **short** or **long**.

The addition of adverbs of time shows that the action was fully completed sometimes in the past.

Here are some **short** events with the Past Simple:

The car **exploded** at 9.30am yesterday.
She **went** to the door.
We **did** not **hear** the telephone.
Did you **see** that car?

3.1.4. Simple Future Tense

http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/simplefutureforms.html, explains that, Simple Future has two different forms in English: "will" and "be going to." Although the two forms can sometimes be used interchangeably, they often express two very different meanings. These different meanings might seem too abstract at first, but with time and practice, the differences will become clear. Both "will" and "be going to" refer to a specific time in the future.

FORM: will

[will / + verb]

Examples:

- You will help him later.
- Will you help him later?
- You will not help him later.

FORM Be Going To

[am/is/are + going to + verb]

Examples:

- You are going to meet Jane in afternoon.
- Are you going to meet Jane in afternoon?
- You are not going to meet Jane in afternoon.

Complete List of Simple Future Forms

USE 1 "Will" to Express a Voluntary **Action**

"Will" often suggests that a speaker will do something voluntarily. A voluntary action is one the speaker offers to do for someone else. Often, we use "will" to respond to someone else's complaint or request for help. We also use "will" when we request that someone help us or volunteer to do something for us. Similarly, we use "will not" or "won't" when we refuse to voluntarily do something.

Examples:

- I **will send** you the information when I get it.
- I **will translate** the email, so Mr. Smith can read it.

- **Will** you **help** me move this heavy table?
- **Will** you **make** dinner?
- I **will not do** your homework for you.
- I **won't do** all the housework myself!
- A: I'm really hungry.
  B: I**'ll make** some sandwiches.
- A: I'm so tired. I'm about to fall asleep.
  B: I**'ll get** you some coffee.
- A: The phone is ringing.
  B: I**'ll get** it.

USE 2 "Will" to Express a Promise

"Will" is usually used in promises.

Examples:

- I **will call** you when I arrive.
- If I am elected President of the United States, I **will make** sure everyone has access to inexpensive health insurance.
- I promise I **will not tell** him about the surprise party.
- Don't worry, I**'ll be** careful.
- I **won't tell** anyone your secret.

USE 3 "Be going to" to Express a Plan

"Be going to" expresses that something is a plan. It expresses the idea that a person intends to do something in the future. It does not matter whether the plan is realistic or not.

Examples:

- He **is going to spend** his vacation in Hawaii.
- She **is not going to spend** her vacation in Hawaii.
- A: When **are** we **going to meet** each other tonight?
  B: We **are going to meet** at 6 PM.
- I**'m going to be** an actor when I grow up.

- Michelle **is going to begin** medical school next year.
- They **are going to drive** all the way to Alaska.
- Who **are** you **going to invite** to the party?
- A: Who **is going to make** John's birthday cake?
  B: Sue **is going to make** John's birthday cake.

USE 4 "Will" or "Be Going to" to Express a Prediction

Both "will" and "be going to" can express the idea of a general prediction about the future. Predictions are guesses about what might happen in the future. In the following examples, there is no difference in meaning.

Examples:

- The year 2016 **will be** a very interesting year.
- The year 2016 **is going to be** a very interesting year.
- John Smith **will be** the next President.
- John Smith **is going to be** the next President.

3.2. Simple Tense of verbs in Komo

Simple Tense of verbs in Komo refers to the absolute location of an event or an action in time. It includes simple present tense, simple past tense and simple future tense.

3.2.1. Simple Present Tense

Form:

Simple Present Tense is made with the following Pronominal Subject Prefix (P.S.P.):

ne/nɛ + V in 1st person singular (1PS)
o/ ɔ + V in 2P.S
a + V 3P.S
ɓe/ɓɛ + V 1P.P
ɓo/ɓɔ + V 2P.P
ɓá + V 3P.P
e.g.

Verb	translation

Ne ge	I go
O ge	You go
A ge	He/She goes
Ɓe ge	We go
Ɓo ge	You go
Ɓá ge	They go

3.2.2. Use of Simple Present Tense in Komo

Simple Present Tense is used to express:

1.**repeated actions *(every day, always, often, sometimes, never)***

Pattern sentences	Translation
Nekondi mponga na nyama.	I often like rice to meat.
Kénumbɛ mɔnɔ makana.	I never **drink beer.**
Beogaga ka ciko	**We usually go to field.**

3. **Things in general/ general or universal truth**
   Máni nn'aosia na koba The sun can't over in heaven.
4. **fixed arrangements, scheduled events (e.g. timetable)**

Ɓakiísito báobhɛdanaga esa á ekuma gena bhui. Christians work every Thursday.

Ɓeoga ka kanisa esa á yenga bhui. We go to church every Sunday.

5. **sequence of actions in the present *(first – then, after that)***

Ɓii neigi, ne ge. As I eat, I go.

Nei phɔ́ mpɔ neoga. I eat first then I go.

6. **instructions**

Koɗa iso akɔ.	Open your eye.
Kɔyɔngɛmbɛ akpɛ.	Don’t speak loudly
Juana!	Get out!

4.2.3 Simple Past Tense

We use the Past Simple tense in Komo, to talk about an action, a situation or an event - in the past. The event should be taken place for **short period of time.**

Forms:

Simple Past Tense in Komo is formed by two different ways when verb is either conjugated in affirmative form or in interrogative one:

1. **P.S.P.+tó + V**

e.g.

pattern sentence in Komo	**translation**
Netóge na ciko	**I went to fild.**
Atókiɗi naǎma	He arrived yesterday.
Ɓetóigi naǎma nkɛkɛ na nyama.	We ate yesterday porridge to meat.
Ɓátóigi?	Did they eat?

2. P.S.P. + V +-ma

e.g.

Ɓobikima mbusa phɛɛ.	You came very late.
Ɓekiɗima kamɓimba	We arrived in morning.
Okiɗima esa sina?	Which day did you arrived?
Nekiɗima esa á Yenga.	I arrived on Sunday.

Notice:

When the verb is conjugated in negative form the structure is going to be as follow:

a) N.S.P. + tó + V or P.S.P. + N.S.P + tó + V

The Negative Subject Prefixes usually have a high tone.

e.g. Kétóge ka kaási.	I did not go to school.
Ɓákátóbiki wani.	They did not come here.
Kátóiki.	He did not stay.
Ɓékétóiphi.	We did not last.
Ɓókógi ka kema.	You did not do anything.

Structure: ***N.S.P. + V + ma or P.S.P+ N.S.P+ V+ ma***

e.g. Kékɔɔnima naǎma.	I did not see you yesterday.
Ɓókóbɛɗanigima bâ naǎma.	You did not work before yesterday.
Kégema kó.	I did not go there.
Kágema phɔtɔ kó.	He did not go there too.

3.2.4. Simple Future Tense

Form:

S.F is formed in Komo by adding the suffix –nde.

V+-nde

It can be translated in English either by to be going to or by will followed by verb.

We use S.F. in Komo:

- **to express a voluntary action;**

e.g.

Pattern sentences in Komo	**Translation**

Negeande ekuma ndɔ. **I am going to do that work.**

Nebikande ogogo. **I am going to come in evening.**

Ɓogande máma. You will go tomorrow.

to express a promise;

e.g. Nɛkɔɔphanande ka kiɗiani. **I will call you in my arrival.**

Aoɓa **n'omokondi,nekosombeande nyama. If you love me I will buy to you meat.**

- **to express a plan;**
  e.g.
  Nephekande endu ángbó. I will build a big house.
  Negoagande kesambae. I will learn Swahili.

- **to express a prediction;**
  e.g. Mbua ndɔ, aɔkande. That rain is going to rain.

Abɛ akiɗiande kesande. My father is going to arrive today.

Obande mɔkɔta. You will be an authority.

3.3. ***Contrastive analysis of simple tenses of verbs in English and in Komo language***

3.3.1. Similarities

S.T.V.K	S.T.V.E
• S.P.T, S.Past.T and S.F.T. exist in K.V	• S.P.T, S.P.T and S.F.T. exist in E.V.

• S.P.T.V.K. expresses: - repeated as habitual action; - things in general/ universal truth; - fixed arrangements; - sequence of action in present; - instruction; • Simple Past expresses a completed action • Simple Future expresses: - Voluntary action; - Plan; - Prediction;	• S.P.T.V.E. expresses: - repeated as habitual action - things in general/ universal truth; - fixed arrangements; - sequence of action in present; - instruction; • Simple Past expresses a completed action • Simple Future expresses: - Voluntary action; - Plan; - Prediction;

3.3.2. <u>Differences</u>

S.T.V.K.	S.T.V.E.
• S.P.T.V.K is made with P.S.P.+V Ne/o/a/ ɓe/ɓo/ɓá+V e.g : Ayɔngi He speaks • S. Past T.V.K. is formed either by P.S.P+tó+V or P.S.P.+V+-ma. e.g. Ne tó yɔngi I spoke Neyɔngima • The suffix –**nde** is Simple Future marker. e.g: Negande I shall go	• S.P.T.V.E. is made with P.P.S +V I/You/He/She/We/You/They+V e.g. I cook • In 3S verb changes in S.P.T.V.E e.g. He cooks • S.Past T.of regular V. in English is marked by an inflection. e.g. He cooked • Will and to be going to are S.F.M e.g. He will cook He is going to cook.

3.3.3 Conclusion

This chapter has presented the simple tenses of verbs in Komo and English languages. This contrastive analysis in both Komo and English languages enables to find what could be expressed by using Simple Present Tense, Simple Past Tense and Simple Future Tense in Komo and English languages.

Concerning similarities in Simple Tenses of both languages, they occur in case from which Simple Present Tense, Simple Past Tense and Simple Future Tense are used. Whereas, dissimilarities exist in forms and formation of Simple Present Tense, Simple Past Tense and Simple Future Tense of verbs in English and Komo languages. Then the following chapter will present Aspects of Verbs in Komo and English languages.

CHAPTER FOUR: ASPECTS OF VERBS IN KOMO AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

4.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the different aspects of verbs in Komo and English languages in showing how they are formed in the past, present and future tenses.

4.1. Aspects of verbs in English

Comrie (1976:3) cited by P.H. Östen Dohl states that, Aspects are different ways of viewing the internal temporal constituency of situation.

P.H. Östen Dohl (1985:25) stipulates that, tenses are typically deictic categories in that, they relate time points to the moment of speech; whereas, Aspects on the other hand are non-deictic categories because they are concerned with the internal temporal constituency of situation.

http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/features/morphosemantic/aspect/ doi 10.15126/SMG.18/1.08 explains that, **Aspect** is a grammatical category that expresses how an action, event or state, denoted by a verb, relates to the flow of time.

A basic aspectual distinction is that between perfective and imperfective aspects.

Perfective aspect is used in referring to an event conceived as ***bounded*** and unitary, without reference to any flow of time during ("I helped him"). Imperfective aspect is used for situations conceived as existing continuously or repetitively as time flows ("I was helping him"; "I used to help people"). Further distinctions can be made, for

example, to distinguish states and on going actions (continuous and progressive aspects) from repetitive actions (habitual aspect).

4.1.1. Simple Aspect

The simple aspect (or indefinite aspect) is the verb form used to express a fact. It does not make it clear whether the action is a complete action or a habitual action. A verb in the simple aspect relies on a combination of context and tense to clarify whether the action is complete or on going.

For example:

- **He ate cake.**

  The tense tell us this is a complete action, but it is unclear whether this was a habitual action or not.

4.1.2 Perfect Aspect

According to http://grammar.about.com/od/pq/g/prespertense.htm, perfect Aspect is A verb construction that describes events occurring in the past but linked to a later time, usually the present.

In English, the perfect **aspect** is formed with *has*, *have* or *had* + the past participle of the main verb.

4.1.2.1 The Present Perfect Simple Aspect

The Present Perfect Simple Aspect puts emphasis on the result.

It expresses:

- an action that is still going on;
- an action that stopped recently;
- finished action that has an influence on the present;
- action that has taken place once, never or several times before the moment of speaking.

e.g.

He has spoken

We have worked.

4.1.2.2. Past Perfect Simple Aspect

Past Perfect Simple Aspect expresses:

- action taking place before a certain time in the past;
- sometimes interchangeable with past perfect progressive;
- putting emphasis only on the fact (not duration)

e.g:

He had spoken

We had cooked

They had worked.

4.1.2.3. The Future Simple Perfect Aspect

The *Future Simple perfect* is formed with "***will***" followed by "***have***" and the past participle of the main verb. It is generally used to express an action that will be completed prior to or by some specified future time.

e.g

I will have worked

4.1.3. Progressive Aspect

http://grammar.about.com/od/pq/g/prespogtense.htm **states that, Progressive Aspect is** a verb phrase made with a form of *be* plus *-ing* that indicates an action or condition continuing in the present, past, or future.

A verb in the progressive aspect (also known as the *continuous* form) usually describes something that takes place during a limited time period.

It expresses also the *dynamic* quality of actions that are in progress

Geoffrey Leech et al. note that the English progressive "has developed a rather complex meaning, or set of meanings, by comparison with progressive constructions in other languages" (*Change in Contemporary English: A Grammatical Study*, 2012).

e.g.

Tom is reading a book.

You were working.

I will be working.

I had been working.

4.1.3.1. Perfect Progressive Aspect

The perfect progressive aspect is not considered as an aspect in itself; it is rather a combination of the perfect and progressive aspects.

4.1.3.2. Present Perfect Simple Progressive Aspect

It is expressed with the auxiliaries "***have", "has"*** and "***been"*** (the third form of ***be***) and the (present participle) ***-ing*** form of the verb.

It puts emphasis on the course or duration (not result).

- **It expresses action that recently stopped or is still going on.**
- **It focuses finished action that influenced the present.**

e.g.

He has been speaking.

We have been studying.

4.1.3.3 Past Perfect Simple Progressive Aspect

Past.Perfect.S.Pr.A expresses that the action had been in progress for some time at a specific point in time. This point in time may be defined by a time expression (***at 5 o'clock***) or a clause (***when she gets home***).

Structure **S+had+been+ing**

e.g.

From 1985 to 2005, George had been living in Scotland.

I had been playing football.

4.1.3.4. Future Perfect Simple Progressive Aspect

F.Perfect.S.Pr.A. expresses that the action will have been in progress in specific point of time.

e.g.

He will have been working.

They will have been studying hardly.

After wedding ceremony, they will have been sleeping both together.

4.2. Aspect of Verbs in Komo

4.2.1 Simple Aspect of verb in Komo

It expresses either a fact or a complete action, but it is unclear whether this was a habitual action or not.

e.g.	**translation**
Neimá nyama.	**I ate meat.**

Atódungi iii.	**He took the photo.**
Nege na ciko.	**I go to field.**
Negande máma.	**I will go tomorrow.**

4.2.2.1 Perfect Aspect of verbs in Komo

It emphasises of complete action.

4.2.2.2 Present Perfect Simple Aspect in Komo.

The Present Perfect Simple Aspect puts emphasis on the resultat.

It expresses:

- an action that is still going on;
- an action that stopped recently;
- finished action that has an influence on the present;
- action that has taken place once, never or several times before the moment of speaking.

Form: P.Perfect.S.A in Komo is made with A.M+P.S.P+V.

1S ɗé+ne+V

2S ɗó+V

3S ɗá+V

1P ɗé+ ɓe+V

2P ɗó+ ɓo+V

3P ɗá+ ɓa+V

e.g.	translation
Ɗénege kó	*I have gone there.*

Ɗóge kó	*You have gone there.*
Ɗáge kó	*He has gone there.*
*Ɗé*betú kó	We have been there.
*Ɗó*botú kó	You have been there.
*Ɗá*batú kó	They have been there.

4.2.2.3 Past Perfect Simple Aspect in Komo

Past.Perfect.S.A. expresses an action taking place before a certain time in the past.

It puts emphasis only on the fact (not duration).

Form:

1.S ɗé+ne+V+-mɔnɔ

2.S ɗó+V+mɔnɔ

3.S ɗá+ V+-mɔnɔ

1.P ɗé+ɓe+ V+-mɔnɔ

2.P ɗó+ ɓo+ V+mɔnɔ

3.P ɗá+ɓa+V+mɔnɔ

e.g.	translation
Ɗénege mɔnɔ na Isiro.	*I had gone to Isiro*
*Ɗá*bakiɗimɔnɔ kĭpha.	They had arrived at night.
*Ɗá*bamotekimɔnɔ ɗanga.	They had sent me far.
*Ɗá*bajimɔnɔ kala.	They had returned so longer.

4.2.2.4 *Future Perfect Simple Aspect* in Komo.

F.Perfect.S.A.K, expresses an ction that will be finished at a certain time in the future.

Form: P.S.P +V followed by –eka.

e.g.	translation
Nebɛɗanagaeka	I will have worked
Neomanaeka.	I will be married.
Ojuaeka.	You will have arrived
Ayɔngaɛka.	He will have spoken.
Ɓɛyɔngaeka	We will have spoken.
Ɓɔyɔngaeka	You will have spoken
Ɓáyɔngaeka	They will have spoken.

4.2.3 Progessive Aspect of Verbs in Komo

Pr.A.Vb.K expresses also the *dynamic* quality of actions that are in progress.

4.2.3.1. Present Simple progressive Aspect of verbs in Komo

P.S.Pr.A. K, expresses:

- an action taking place in the moment of speaking;
- Action taking place only for a limited period of time;
- Action arranged for the future.

Form:

1S: ne-o+V

2S: o-o +V

3S: a-o+V

1P: ɓe-o+V

2P: ɓo-o+V

3P: ɓá-o+V

e.g.	translation
Neoeaga	I am eating
Ooeaga	You are eating
Aoeaga	He/She/It is eating
Ɓeoeaga	We are eating
Ɓooeaga	You are eating
Ɓáoeaga	They are eating

Notice: Another form of making P.P.A.V in Komo is:

P.S.P.+-ká+V

e.g.	translation
Nekábika	I am coming.
Okáeaga	You are eating.
Ɓekátamba	We are travelling.
Ɓekábɛdanaga	We are working.
Ɓákáyɔnga	They are speaking.
Akáɗa	He is sleeping

4.2.3.2.Past Simple Progressive Aspect in Komo

The Past. S.Pr.A. of verbs in Komo, expresses:

- Action going on at a certain time in the past;
- Action taking place at the same time;
- Action in the past that is interrupted by another one.
- That the action was in progress for some time at a specific point in time.

Form:

1S: ne+-tú+-o+V

2S: o+-tú+-o+V

3S: a+-tú+-o+V

1P: ɓe+-tú+-o+V

2P: ɓo+-tú+-o+V

3P: ɓe+-tú+-o+V

e.g.	translation
Netúoemba.	I was singing.
Otúoemba.	You were singing.
Atúoemba.	He/She was singing.
Ɓetúoemba.	We were singing.
Ɓotúoemba.	You were singing
Ɓátúoemba.	They were singing.

Notice: The aspect marker "**o"** can also be replaced by "**ká"** for expressing the same thing.

e.g.

Ɓátúkáemba.	They were singing
Ɓátúkáɓina	They were dancing.
Netúkáaɗa	I was sleeping.

4.2.3.3.Future Simple Progressive Aspect of verbs in Komo.

F.S.Pr.A Vb.K expresses that the action will have been in progress in specific point of time.

The suffix **–nde** in a morpheme with which the simple future in Komo is formed, whereas morpheme "**o"** or **ká** relates to aspect marker.

Form 1:

1S: ne+-ɓá+nde+-o/ká+V
2S: o+ -ɓá+nde+-o/ká+V
3S: a+-ɓá+nde+-o/ká+V
1P: ɓe +-ɓá+nde+-o/ká+V
2P: ɓo+-ɓá+nde+-o/ká+V
3P: ɓá+-ɓá+nde+-o/ká+V

e.g.	translation
Neɓandeobɛɗanaga.	I shall be working.
Oɓandeobɛɗanaga.	You will be working.
Aɓandeobɛɗanaga.	He/She will be working.
Ɓeɓandeobɛɗanaga.	We shall be working.
Ɓoɓandeobɛɗanaga.	You will be working.
Ɓáɓandeobɛɗanaga.	They will be working.

4.2.4 Perfect Progressive Aspect of Verb in Komo.

The Perfect Progressive Aspect of verbs in Komo, expresses that the action had, has or will have been in progress for some time at a specific point in time.

4.2.4.1.<u>Present Perfect Simple Progressive Aspect</u>.

This one:

- Putting emphasis on the course or duration;
- It expresses an action that recently stopped or is still going on;
- It expresses also the finished action that influenced the present.

Form:

1S ɗé+ne+-o+V
2S ɗó+-o+V
3S ɗá+-o+V
1P ɗé+ɓe-o+V
2P ɗó+ɓo+-o+V
3P ɗá+ɓa+-o+V

e.g.	<u>translation</u>
*Ɗé*neotanga.	I have been studying.
Ɗóotanga.	*You have been studying.*
Ɗáotanga.	*He/She has been studying.*
*Ɗé*beotanga.	We have been studying.
*Ɗó*bootanga.	You have been studying.
*Ɗá*báotanga	They have been studying.

<u>4.2.4.2.Past Perfect Simple Progressive Aspect</u>

Past Perfect Simple Progressive Aspect is used:

To express an action taking place before a certain time in the past.

Form:

1S ɗé+ne+-tú+-o+V

2S ɗó+-tú+-o+V
3S ɗá+-tú+-o+V
1P ɗé+ɓe$_+$-tú+-o+V
2P ɗó+ɓo$_+$-tú+-o+V
3P ɗá+ɓa$_+$-tú+-o+V

e.g.	translation
*Ɗénetúobɛ*ɗanaga.	I had been working.
*Ɗótúobɛ*ɗanaga.	You had been working.
*Ɗátúobɛ*ɗanaga.	He had been working.
*Ɗé*ɓetú*obɛ*ɗanaga.	We had been working.
*Ɗó*ɓo*túobɛ*ɗanaga.	You had been working.
*Ɗá*ɓatúobɛɗanaga.	They had been working.

4.2.4.3. Future Perfect Simple Progressive Aspect of Verbs in Komo

F.Perfect.S.Pr.A. of verbs in Komo expresses that the action will have been in progress in specific point of time.

It is formed by using all P.S.P+ ɓa+eka+o+V

Form :

1S ne+ ɓ*a+eka+o+V*

2S o+ ɓ*a+eka+o+V*

3S a+ ɓ*a+eka+o+V*

1P ɓe+ ɓ*a+eka+o+V*

2P ɓo+ ɓ*a+eka+o+V*

3P ɓ*á+* ɓ*a+eka+o+V*

e.g.
translation

*Ne*ɓaekaoega nyama esa bui. I will have been eating meat every day.

Oɓaekaoeaga nyama esa bui. meat every day.	You will have been eating
Aɓaekaoeaga nyama esa bui. meat every day.	He will have been eating
Ɓeɓaekaoeaga nyama esa bui. meat every day.	We will have been eating
Ɓoɓaekaoeaga nyama esa bui. meat every day.	You will have been eating
Ɓáɓaekaoeaga nyama esa bui. meat every day.	They will have been eating

4.3 Contrastive analysis of Aspects of verbs in English and Komo languages

1. Similarities

Aspects of verbs in Komo language	Aspects of verbs in English language
Here are aspects existing in Komo verbs: S.A, Perfect. A, P.Perfect.S.A., Past Perfect.S.A, F.Perfect.S.A.,Pr. A, **P.S.Pr.A, Past.S.Pr.A.), F.S.Pr.A, Perfect.S.Pr.A, P.Perfect.S.Pr.A, Past Perfect.S.Pr.A, F.Perfect.S.Pr.A)**	Here are aspects existing in English verbs: S.A, Perfect .A, P.Perfect.S.A., Past Perfect.S.A, F.Perfect.S.A., Pr. A, **P.S.Pr.A, Past.S.Pr.A., F.S.Pr.A, Perfect .S.Pr.A), P. Perfect.S.Pr.A, Past Perfect.S.Pr.A, F.Perfect.S.Pr.A**

Differences

Forms of A.Vb.K.L	Forms A.Vb. E.L
1.S.A is formed either with P.S.P+v+-má or P.S.P.+tó+v	1.P.Perfect.S.A is formed with *has*, *have* + P.P

e.g. Atókiɗi He arrived Akiɗima 2.P.Perfect.S.A. is formed with: A.**M+P.S.P+V** **e.g.** ɗénege I have gone **3.** Past Perfect.S.A is formed A.M+ **P.S.P+V+-mɔnɔ** **e.g.** ɗénege **mɔnɔ** **I had gone** **4.** F.Perfect.S.A is formed with : P.S.P +V followed by –eka. e.g.Negaeka I will have gone 5. **P.S.Pr.A is formed with** P.S.P.+-o/ká+V e.g. Neoɓina I am dancing Nekáɓina **6.Past.S.Pr.A is formed with P.S.P+tú+o/ká+v** **e.g.** ɗétúoɓina I was dancing **7. F.S.Pr.A is formed with P.S.P+** ɓá+nde+-o/ká+V e.g Neɓandeoɓina I will be dancing 8. **P.Perfect.S.Pr.A** 1S ɗé+ne+-o+V 2S ɗó+-o+V 3S ɗá+-o+V 1P ɗé+ɓe-o+V 2P ɗó+ɓo+-o+V 3P ɗá+ɓa+-o+V e.g. ɗáɓaoemba They have been singing 9.**Past.Perfect.S.Pr.A. is formed with** A.M+ɓe/ɓo/ɓa/ tú/+o/ka+V e.g. ɗáɓatúoemba They had been singing 10. **F.Perfect.S.Pr.A is formed with** P.S.P+ ɓa+eka+o/ká+V e.g. Neɓaekaoemba I will have been singing	e.g. I have gone 2. Past Perfect.S.A is formed with had + P.P e.g. **I had gone** 3. F.Perfect.S.A is formed with will+ have +P.P e.g I will have gone 4. **P.S.Pr.A is formed with is/are+v+-ing** **e.g. She is cooking** **5. Past.S.Pr.A is formed with was/were+v+-ng** **e.g She was sleeping** **6. F.S.Pr.A will+be +v-ing** **e.g.** I will be dancing **7. P.Perfect.S.Pr.A have+been+v+-ing** **e.g.** They have been singing **8. Past.Perfect.S.Pr.A. had+been+v+-ing** **e.g They had been singing** **9. F.Perfect.S.Pr.A will+have+been+v+-ing** e.g. I will have been singing

In displaying aspect of verbs in Komo in one hand, and those of English in other side, the analysis shows us clearly the

richness of both Komo and English languages in order that different aspects mentioned above exist in both languages. And they are used in the same circumstances.

But, they differ from one to another according to their forms, and constructions.

4.2.4 Conclusion

The knowledge of different aspects of verbs and their proper use in sentence is important to develop a good communicative skill. The contrastive analysis of aspect of verbs in Komo and English languages in this chapter, helps us to know how aspect of both languages are displayed and what they express.

This chapter has presented some:

- Similarities in the existence of simple aspects and their use in both Komo and English languages;
- Differences according to their different structures and components which construct simple aspects in both Komo and English languages.

General Conclusion

Language is used in human society, for purpose of communication i.e, to hear and to respond.

This thesis is entitled Simple Tenses and Aspects of verbs in English and Komo language : A contrastive Analysis. This once, wasn't chosen at random because it has conveyed a general content in order to describe, analyze and contrast Simple Tenses and Aspect of verbs in English and Komo languages. The main intention was to present grammatical study not only for having handbook in both language, but also for helping translation Advisors who often confuse tenses and Aspects of verbs in Komo language.

This work is developed in four chapters. In chapter one, I present background information on Komo and English languages. In chapter two, I present structures of verbs in Komo and English languages. In chapter three, I present Simple Tenses of Verbs in Komo and English languages. In chapter four, I present aspects of verbs in Komo and English languages.

After collecting date and analyzing them, It has been found that, verbs in Komo and English languages attest S.T and Aspects. By constracting them, similarities have been found i.e the following tenses: S.P.T, S.Past.T and S.F.T and aspects: S.A, Perfect.A, P.Perfect.S.A, Past Perfect.S.A, F.Perfect.S.A, Pr.A, P.S.Pr.A, Past S.Pr.A, F.S.Pr.A, Perfect.S.Pr.A, P.Perfect.S.Pr.A, Past Perfect.S.Pr.A, F.Perfect.S.Pr.A exist in both Komo and English languages. The above tenses and aspects in both languages could be used in the different contexts alike in both languages. But, differences exist in forms and structures. Then Komo is Bantu language spoken in DRC by over 200,000 people.

Whereas, English is Germanic language used in many varieties throughout the world by one billion people who speak it.

Hence, This thesis has as pedagogical implication not only a tool of teaching Komo grammar but also for teaching English grammar.

It is also reference handbook for those researchers who are interested in the linguistic domain.

However, as any work done by human being, this thesis on Simple Tenses and Aspects of Verbes in English and Komo remains open to suggestions that could be suggested by others.

APPENDIX

LIST OF INFORMANTS

N^0	NAME	SEX	AGE	FUNCTION	LEVEL	ADDRESS
01	AMISI MBAKO	M	50	Translator of Bible	L2	Isiro
02	GABRIEL ENGAMA	M	55	D.G of T.T.C Isiro	M.A	Isiro
03	LOJENGA KUTSCH	F	68	Professor	Dr	Netherland
04	HEMEDI SESEANYONGO	M	40	Translator of Bible	G3	Isiro
05	MAFUE ISALA	M	48	The in charge one of the development	AO	Nebobongo
06	PASCAL MORSELEMAN	M	32	Missionary	L2	Isiro
07	LAUREL MORGAN	F	32	Missionary	L2	Isiro

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