Title:           Pronouns in Akebu

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The Akebu language is spoken in South-Western Togo in the district of Akebu and as well in some towns of the Togo Ghana borderland. It is a minority language and has about 53000 speakers. In structure, Akebu is a Central(or Mountain) Togo language(Westermann 1954) and is part of the Ka- group of this language family(Heine 1968a). The Akebu speakers themselves call their language "*kəə-kpəə-rə-kə"*, their land "ə-kpəə-kə" or gbəə-kən-də", and their people "ə-kpəə-ƒə" or "kpəə-ƒi-yə"
The name Akebu is not solely used by the neighbouring ethnic groups such like Akposso, Adele, Ana, Adele, Anyanga, Ewe, Akan, but also in the public administration.

There are few documents on the Akebu language, the first article on Akebu was published by Wolf(1907)in rendering a view of the Akebu grammar, Heine(1968) describes the phonology and the noun class system in the framework of a comparative discourse on the"Togo Remnant Languages". After the mentioned sources, it has taken long time before counting with new studies on Akebu, the only notable sources on Akebu are an unpublished dictionnary with roughly 11, 800 entries Koffi (1981), "Language and Culture Contact in Africa" A study of multilinguism by the Akebu in TogoKoffi (1984),
"The Itinerary and Integration of the Loan-words in the Togo Remnant Languages". A example based on the Akebu(koffi 1998), "Noun Classes and Consonant Alternation in Akebu(*kəə-gbəə-rə-kə*), Anne Storch & Yao Koffi(2000) presenting the features of the Akebu grammar .The present article deals with the features of pronouns draws mostly on comparisions with the Wolf (1907)**.**

Due to the scarcity of sources on Akebu, I resort in some paragraphs to a comparative work on the pronouns in Ewe, Twi, Fongbe to analyse the pronouns and their features in Akebu.

## I. Inventory of the pronouns in Akebu

1Sg. máá, mé, méé, m∂, mí, mó, mú, n, n∂, m∂, n∂ŋ, nīŋ, nóó, nòò, nūŋ

2Sg. ā, ē, ō, là, lè, lèè, l∂, l∂∂, ∂l∂, li, lō, lōō, lòò, lũ

3Sg. lá, láá, lé, léé, l∂, l∂∂, līŋ, ló, lō, lóó, lòò, nkp∂, nw∂, nw∂, w∂, wù

1Pl. k∂ lá, k∂ lé, k∂ lè, k∂ l∂, k∂ l∂ŋ, k∂ lō, k∂ lūŋ, lá, lé, l∂, ló

2Pl. k∂ ná, k∂ né, k∂ n∂, k∂ nó, k∂ nòò, k∂ nūŋ, ná, né, n∂, ní, nó, nú

3Pl. np∂, p∂, peŋ, p∂ lā, p∂ lé, p∂ l∂, p∂ l∂ŋ, pe lō, p∂ lóó , p∂ lòò, p∂ lūŋ

## II. Subject pronoun

The subject pronoun displays different phonological forms that phonetically agree with the verb. Besides the verbal combinations , the single verb and also the morphology of the subject pronoun  are determined by the final vowel of the verb( (Wolf 1907: 798-801). The following examples illustrate the various occurances of the subject pronouns in Akebu:

(1)      a. **náá  táá**
         1SG-like
         ´ I like`

         b. **néé  rī**
         1SG-eat
         ´ I eat´

         c. **nóó  kóò**
         1SG-go
         ´I go`

The negation marker for the 1SG is bulit with**, m∂ n∂ŋ** or **n n∂ŋ** whereas the tonality of the vowel  ∂ as well as the negative form are determined by a mid tone:

(2)      a. **n n∂ŋ  wì**
         1SG-NG-to take a shower
         ´I don´t take a shower`

         b. **m∂ n∂ŋ kóò**
         1 SG -NG-go
         ´I don´t go`

The subject pronoun 2SG has two phonological forms, which are also determined by the final vowel sound of the verb. Furthermore, Habitualis, Ingressiv or Intentionalis are built with the particles **ā**, **ē**, **ō**:

(3)      a. **ā láá nìà**

2SG-HAB-lie
`you lie`(you are used to lie)

b. **ō lóó fú kp∂kp∂-w∂**
2SG-ING-buy
`you want to buy sugar´

The negative form of 2SG Subject pronoun is alike the 1SG determined by the tone it demands.Thus, the different forms of the negation  are expressed by the mid tone :

(4)      a. **ē l∂ŋ tì lɔrì-y∂**
2SG-NEG-to go by car
`you won´t go by car`

b. **ō lūŋ tóŋ è-nyì**
2SG-NEG-help
`you won´t help the people`

The 3SG subject pronoun displays alike 1SG./ 2SG different phonological forms, which are in agreement with the verbal final vowel, these phonological forms serve as markers of Habitualis or a given intention-related situation.Nevertheless, the 3SG has  a marker **w∂**, **nw∂**  to index an object,.

(5).     a. **lō fùrū**
3SG-kommen
´he / she is coming´

b. **w∂ lé ƒīē**
3SG-cook
´it is cooked`(it is ready)

The 3SG is omitted when it is related to a past action, the past action is marked by the tones that the final vowel of the verb bears. Hence, the high tone and the mid tone(**l∂**, **lí**, **ló**, **lú**, **rú**)determine the construction of the 3SG when expressing a  preteritum and perfectum:

(6)      a.  **dī lí**
3SG-PRET-eat
´he/ she ate ´

b. **kó lú**
3SG -PERF-go
´he / she went´

c. **kō rú**
3SG- PERF- can
´he / she could´

Alike the 1SG and 2SG  the building of the negative form of the  3SG is expressed by the particle l∂ŋ and the mid tone::

(7)     a. **l∂ŋ wè**
3SG-NEG-cry
´he / she doesn´t cry´

The 1PL is expressed by **l∂,** especially to build the focus, the focussed element is placed at the beginning of the setence accompanied by the reduplication of **l∂** and a postposed focus marker **wé**.

b. l∂  l∂  l∂∂ **wé**
1PL- **l∂** -FOC
´We are the ones´

The negative form of 1PL is composed of **k∂** and **l∂n**:

(8)     **k∂ l∂ŋ yō**
1PL-NEG-dance
´We don´t dance´

The analysis of the pronouns in Akebu is tied to the tonal anylysis,too. For example, the subject  pronouns for 2PL positive and the negative form are segmentally identical but they bear different tones, i.e. **n∂** ´**you + positive**´(high) and  **n∂** ´**you +negative**´(mid to),  compare  Westermann(1944:4). The following examples illustrate how the  high tone and the mid tone, generate different grammatical aspects:

(9).     a.**n∂ n∂ cáá kērī- w∂**
2PLl- cook- eat
´you have cooked´

b. **k∂ n∂ŋ kpεŋ**
PART-2PL-NEG- farm plough

´you don´t work´

3PL subject   is formed by the partciles **p**∂**, np**∂. Alike the other subject pronouns the tone switching bears a grammatical function relatively to the expression of the negative and the past forms. The particle   **p**∂ describes an ingressive situation,. **np**∂**,** serves to build the focus, here also there is a reduplication of the subject pronoun:

(10)    a.**p**∂ **lō fùrū**
        3PL-ING-come
        `They are coming`

        b.**np**∂ *ƒ*∂ **lé wì**
        3PL- PAST- to take a shower
        ´They are the ones who took a shower`

## II. The object pronoun

In Akebu the object pronoun is postverbal. The object pronoun is identical in form to the subject pronoun. The only difference occurs in the tone contours, which permit a distinction of tenses tied to 1Sg, the 1Pl, the 2Pl  referents agreeing with the ending verbal vowels. Following examples illustrate the change of the tones and consequently the grammatical functions that the  tone-bearing units conduit:

(11)    a. **yā lá táfú m**∂
        3SG- SUBJ- PROG- VERB-1SG-OBJ
        ´he / she  uses me`

.        b. **lā táfú m**∂
        3SG-PERF-VERB-1SG-OBJ
        ´He / she has used me´

The following two utterances are indentical in form, but the different tone contours describe two different situations, in situation 12a the object pronoun **l**∂ is a normal high tone which implies an actual situation whereas the object pronoun in situation 12b bears a slightly higher  tone and therefore related to a past situation:

(12)    a. **p**∂ **rē l**∂ **sícìɛrí**
        3PL-VERB-1PL-OBJ
        ´they are treating us well´

.           b**. p**∂ **ré l**∂ **sícìɛrí**
            3PL-PERF-VERF-1PL-OBJ
            ´They have treated us well´


In the examples 13a and 13b the past marker is obviously
expressed by a high tone stress:

(13)    a. **lɔrì-y**∂ **rē p**∂
           AUTO- NOUN-SUFF-VERB-3PL
           `the automobile carries them`(they go by automobile )

        b. **lɔrì-y**∂ **r**∂ **p**∂
           AUTO-NOUN-SUFF-PERF-VERB-3PL
           ´They  automobile carried them ´(they went by automobile)

## III. The possessive pronoun

Westermann (1949:21) observes that in the Togo Remnant
Languages ( Ghana Togo Mountain), the possessive pronouns can
be as well preverbal as postverbal alongside with substantive class
markers for the living beings(y∂, ƒ∂) and possessivers t∂,lé,
(compare, Westermann, 1944:16; Westermann, 1949:21)

(14)    Preverbal possessive pronouns

        a. **m**∂  **kâ- y**∂
           1SG-POSS-car
           `my  car`

        Postverbal pronouns

        b. **kú l**∂ **t**∂**-y**∂  or  **kú l**∂ **t**∂
           House-3SG-POSS-father
           House its  father, father of the house
           ´ male owner or chief of the house`


        c**. kú lé lé-y**∂ or **kú lé lé**
           House-3SG-POSS-mother
           House  its mother, mother of the house
           ´female owner or chief of the house ´



In the linguistic descriptions of  possessive, the issue of inalienability
and alienability concerns whether a nominal entity holds an intrinsic

relation with its possessor or is relatively independent in its existence.). Therefore, an alienable possessive relation imposes possessive relations between entities that are relatively independent in terms of their existence. inalienable nouns include "body parts, body pain and bodyfluids, kinship, ethnic groups and certain concrete possessions like houses and clothes, towns, countries,as well as certain abstract possessions like language and memory

 In Ewe the inalienable and alienable possessor precedes the possessum, the inalienable and alienable possessive pronouns marker is built by the particle **ƒé.** The inalienable possessive describes the intrinsic relation between possessor and possessum Pasch (1995:64-65), Essegbey(1999:64-65).In Akebu both inalienable and alienable possessive occur also before the possessum.

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(15)    inalienable relation
        a. **lè nìmí-r∂**
        2SG-POSS-eye-SUF
        ´your eye`

        inalienable relation
        b. **l∂ t∂nt∂-w∂**
        2PL-POSS-town-SUF
        ´Our town´

        inalienable relation
        c**. lǎ fɛɛ-w∂**
        1PL-POSS-place, country-SUF
        ´Our place, our country, our land´

        alienable relation
        d. **ná l ɔrì-y∂**
        2SG-POSS-automobile-SUF

        alienable relation
        e.**p∂ lo suku- y∂**
        3PL-POSS-school-SUF
        ´Their school`

        f. alienable Relation
        **lá yáwá-y∂**
        1PL-POSS-plate-SUF
        ´Our plate`

The relations of ownership in  Akebu are buitl by the possessive markers **nέη** in agreement with the possessum and ist substantive class suffixes. The possessive marker **nέη** focuses on the identity  of a relation of ownership when it there is a need to chacterize it among many other  possessive relations = relation of ownership(e.g. my house), body-part(e.g.my leg), or kinship(e.g. my mother).

(16)     a. *∂* l*∂* **lá wέcì-y**∂ *∂***?**
           Whom does this watch belong??
           **m**∂ **nέη**, it is mine
           **là nέη**, it is yours
           **ná nέη**, it is his/her

           b. *∂* *ƒ∂* f∂**η lá cíkε-y**∂ *∂***?**
           Whom dog is this?
           **láá nέη**, it is ours
           **n**∂ **nέη**, it is yours
           **p**∂ **lá nέη**, it is theirs


           c. *∂* l*∂* **lé** *ƒ***í-y**∂ *∂***?**
           Whose child is this?
           **m**∂ **kpέέ lé** *ƒ*i-y∂
           It is my aunt´s child

(Here, we have an adnominal possessive relation in which the possessor is the head of a noun phrase and the possessum is a modifier whereby the possessive relation is expressed by **m**∂, **lé**)

**IV. Reflexive pronouns**

 The reflexive pronouns occur in many West African Languages and are built with the body part `body/self` and the appropriate genitive pronouns. In Ewe the reflexive pronouns are built by combining dokui `self`or ηuti ´body`followed by the apprpriate genitive  pronoun (compare, Essegbey,  1999:48).The reflexive pronouns in Ewe is illustrated by the following examples**:**

(17)     **me-si                         dokui-nye**
           1SG- PERF-(cut)wound    1SG one´s self
           `Ich have(cut) wounded myself´

           **ηuti-nye       le      nye    fie-m**
           body-1SG     AUX   1SG   itch- PROG
           `My body is itching´

In Twi the reflexive pronoun is built by combining the part **hõ** `self ` followed by the appropriate genitive pronouns(compare Christaller 1964:41)with a list of the reflexive pronouns: **mehõ**, **wohõ**, **nehõ**, **yẹńhõ**, **mohõ**, **wọńhõ**, myself,  etc.
**odo nehõ**, he loves himself, **yedọ yẹnhõ**, we love ourselves

(18)  **m-a-prá**            **me-hó**
      1.SG-PERF- wound        1.SG-body
      ´I have wounded myself`


      **me-hó**       **yέ me**                **hene**
      1SG-body    make-1SG-OBJ       1.SG itch
      ´My body is itching´

In Akebu the reflexive pronoun is built by the appropriate genitive forms in combination with **wɛ** or **wɛ-w∂, wɛlɛŋ-d∂**=(body) **m∂,là,l∂ p∂**,etc. The reflexive pronouns in Akebu can be built with the three forms **wɛ** or **wɛ-w∂, wɛlɛŋ-d∂** but **wɛ** has more appearances:  .

(19)  **ná nyáán∂ m∂ wɛ**
      1SG-(cut) wound-POSS-body
      `I have(cut)wounded myself`


      **k∂ lóó ƒù láá wɛ**
      2PL-respect-POSS-body
      `We respect each other`


      **ā láá táá là wɛlɛŋ-d∂**
      2SG-HAB-love-POSS-body
      `You love yourself`

the reciprocal form in Akebu is built by the plural form of **wɛ** whereby the pluralsuffixe of **wɛ- w∂( ā-wɛ-y∂)** is omitted, thus ´ **ā-wɛ**` actuates as ´body´and refers to ´each other´:

(20)  **p∂ lóó tóŋ ā-wɛ**
      3PL-HAB-help-body
      `They help each other´

## V. Indefinitive pronouns

The indefinitive pronoun in Akebu is built by a noun and the indefinitive marker **rέ**, **dέ** "someone,somebody, something, some" the indefinitive can also be built by the combiantion of" **rέ**,**dέ** (compare Wolf 1907:800).The indefinitive pronoun can occur both at the beginning and the end of a sentence and mostly refers to a general truth, a law, an order or a commandment:

(21) **nyì-y∂ rɛ́**
NOM-SUF- 3SG- IND
Somebody, someone `a certain person`

**cíkɛ́-y∂ rɛ́**
NOM-SUF-SG-IND
´a dog, a certain dog´

**ā-cíkɛ́-p∂ rɛ́**
NOM-SUF-PL-IND
`some dogs, certain dogs´

**w∂-cí-kp∂ rɛ́**
PRÄF-NOM-SUF-SG-IND
´a tree, a certain tree`

**∂-cí-y∂ rɛ́**
PRÄF-NOM- PL-IND
´some trees, certain trees `

**dɛ́ lō fùrū**
IND-PROG- come
´somebody is coming`(when somebody is awiaited by other people`).

Akebu has another Indefinitive pronoun marker which is built by the particle **n** and the past form of the verb **dí** or **rí** ´call´.

(22) **pí n dí n pí**
Child-3SG- called child
´every child, who is called child `(every child)

**dò n dí dò**
Horse-3SG- called- horse
´ Horse which is called horse´(every horse)

**w∂-cí w∂ rí w∂-cí**
tree-3SG- called- tree -3SG
´ Tree which is called (every tree)

**jì n dí n jì**
Day-Part-called-day
´Day which is called day`(every day)

## VI. Demonstrative pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns in Akebu are built by the particles **sā** and **wé**(compare Wolf 1907:800) whereby **sā** is a non-distant demonstrative whereas **wé** is mostly a distant demonstrative, but the latter can also fuse as a non-distant demonstrative pronoun when it refers to topicalisation. Moreover, the plural form is exclusively built

by **wé** and applies for non-distant demonstratives as well as for distant demonstratives, the demonstratives order occurs at the end of the nominal phrase.

(23)　**pí-y∂ sā** or **píí-sā**
　　　Child-SUF-DEM
　　　`This child´

　　　**e-ƒí-ƒ∂ wè**
　　　PREF-children-SUF-DEM
　　　´These children´

　　　**tì∂-y∂ wé lá tɛɛ́-k∂**
　　　Woman-SUF-TOP-POSS-farm-SUF
　　　´The farm of this woman, this woman´s farm `

## VII. The relative pronouns

Bole Richard remarks in his work on Ewe that the relative pronoun connects the main clause with the subordinate clause the relative pronoun plays also a complementary role for the determiner element in the main clause Bole-Richard (1983:241)

(24)　**mãgò kè dèvíá dù à víví**
　　　Mango-3SG-OBJ-Child -PERF-ADJ
　　　´The mango that the child has eaten is sweet ´

In Akebu the relative pronoun is also a connection between the substantive in the main clause and ist reproduction in the subordinate clause whereby the relative pronoun is built by the particle **w∂** and the demonstrative or the topicalised element:

　　　**kòsò-ƒí-y∂ wé nóó kó w∂**
　　　Young man -SUF-TOP-3SG- -go- PART
　　　`the young man who is going there´

　　　**òrò-ƒ∂ wé nō fú w∂**
　　　Horses-SUF-DEM-1SG-buy-PART
　　　´The horses which I have bought´

If in the relative clause another main clause follows, the particle **w∂** is omitted at the end of the relative clause.The ensuing main clause is built with the object pronoun of the prior main clause.

　　　**wāŋkū-w∂ wé nō fú w∂ lòò ƒōŋ**
　　　HOE-SUF-TOP-PERF-buy-3SG-NEG-ADJ
　　　´the hoe that I have bought is very good`

### VIII. Wh- words and Wh-phrases

Lefebvre&Brousseau(2002:72) find various forms of Wh- words or Wh-phrases in ´A Grammar of Fongbe`  In the description of the grammar features of Fongbe, they come to the statement that the . In model of questioning is based on the combinaton of a noun and the pronoun. Following are some examples:

(25)  a.**(é)-tɛ́**      or      **ànì**
        ´what?                  what?`

        b. **à xɔ (e)- tɛ́**
        `what did you buy?`

        c. **mɛ tɛ́**
        `the person, who`

        d. **nú tɛ́**
        `the  thing, that`

The model of questioning found in Lefebvre & Brousseau(2002:72) ´A Grammar of Fongbe, occur also in Akebu. The ´Wh- words and Wh-phrases´ in Akebu are used to designate localities, time expressions and possessions that are built by the combination of two pronouns or adverbial composition, for instance the combination of pronouns or adverbial forms to designate a special field of life or a period of time:

(26)

a. **d∂ f∂ŋ?**                    b. **dē tsì**
´where, from where, to where?`   which day, on which day?


c. **∂ l∂?**                oder      d. **∂ l∂ ŋl∂ wé` ?**
´who?`                                `who-3SG-TOP´who is there?`

e. **èní f∂ŋ?**                    f. **pí-y∂ feŋ?**
 time which?                       child- SUF- which

´which time?                       ´which child?´

g. **mɛ́-y∂ feŋ?**                 h. **ŋ k∂ ku to?**
sheep- SUF- which                 because of what?
´which  sheep?´                    ´why`

i. **y∂  f∂ŋ**                           j. **cɛŋ-w∂ f∂ŋ?**
3SG-which                          year- wich
`which one?`                          `which year`

Based on the examples above, it can be observed that Akebu disposes of many possibilities to build Wh- words and Wh-phrases and questioning particles which serve accordingly to the context to indentify human beings, animals and things singled out from a group or a quantity, the Wh- words and Wh-phrases take variuos forms also accordingly to the substantive classes.

## IX. Imperaitive, request  forms

This paragrahs has as subject the different forms  requesting forms or ways to transmit an order, a request to the adressee or a group of persons who have to carry out an action that is transmitted by the order or request bearer. Akebu resorts to a combination of pronouns and a verb form to build the imperative or request message.

An order given to 2P.SG  can  be built by the conjugated verb form or by a verbform that preceded by an order or request form:

(27)

**kŏ** go !
**m∂ kŏ** go !
**m∂ kŏ nyàr∂- w∂** go home !

For the 2.PL Akebu disposes of two forms which are built by two partcles composed of the request form and a verb form:

(28)

**n∂ p∂**  come!(when addressing a group)
**n∂ m∂ p∂** come!(when addressing a group)

The request form is built by the request marker **māā**(let) and the pronoun to which **māā** refers whereby the verb form occurs after the combination of **māā** and the referred pronoun:

(29)

**māā m∂ ŋ wì** let me take my bath
**māā nw∂ ŋ kŏ** let him go
**māā ƒ∂ rɛ́yí** let them quiet(don´t disturb them)

The coartive form is built by the verb **p∂**(come) and the particle **k∂** which can be used for the 2.PSG and the 2.PL and also the particle **n∂**, the verb **p∂**(come), the coartive form is anteposed to the verb:

(30)

**p∂ k∂ lǒ yō**   let´s dance
**n∂ p∂ k∂ lǒ yō** let´s dance

An other characteristics of the imperative, order or request forms in Akebu is the accord with the pronouns, the substantive classes and the tone bearing units which play an important role which consists in distiguishing the 1.SG, 2.SG, 3.SG, 1.PL, 2.PL, 3.PL in the expression of the order or request.Bole,Rémy-Richard (1983:319,320) finds the same characteristics in the imperative, request forms in Ewe:

(31)

**jǒ**     go !
**mí jǒ** let´s go !
**mì jǒ** go!(when adressing a group of persons

Moreover, the imperative, requests forms have a wide touchfield which transmits human feelings, wishes, nad not solely orders and invitations to a common action but also express encouragement(optative), serach for God´s blessing and protection(injunctive):

**m∂ nyî**: courage! carry on!( encouragement and wish of success to somebody, 2.P.SG).

The verb **nyî**: to do one´s best, to carry on,it is wish or an encouragemen addressed to somebody who needs more courage to complete a work or a deal ,etc.

**wōrōkò- y∂ ŋ sím∂ l∂** may God be with you, may God follow you

The verb **sím∂**: follow, transfers in this context the prayer of a person or a group of persons towards another person who undertakes a project or who is doing a work which demands a lot of luck and God´s protection..

## X. Logophorics

In Fongbe the logophoric pronoun ´**émi**´ occurs only in connection with the verb `**do**´(say) or as an object marker which introduces a verb belonging to the group of `say`,(see, Lefebvre und Anne-Marie Brousseau(2002:78-79), in this context the authors have established a list of verbs which introduce a logophoric form :

(32) Fongbe:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. | *dɔ* | to say | b. *kɛ́n* | to bet |
| c. | *kàn byɔ* | to ask | d. *gbɛ* | to rfeuse |
| e. | *yí gbè* | to answer | f. *tùn* | to know |
| g. | *flín* | to remember | h. *dì* | to believe |
| i. | *lìn* | to think | j. *dó nùkún* | to hope |
| k. | *wɔn* | to forget | l. *jló* | to want |
| m. | *dó àkpá* | to promise | n. *gblɔn àdán* | to threaten |
| o. | *sè* | to hear | p. *mɔ* | to see |
| q. | *zɔn* | to command | r. *kú dlɔ* | to dream |
| s. | *mɔ* | to deny | t. *xwlè* | to swear |

Following are two examples of logophoric forms in Fongbe(compare Lefebvre&Anne-MarieBrousseau(2002:79)

(33)   *èmìi hwlá Àsíbá sín gbɔ*
       LOG- hide- Asiba GEN-goat
       (it has been said) that she hid Asiba´s goat

       *ùn mɔ Sìká é / émì hù Àsíbá sín gbɔ*
       1SG Sika 3SG / LOG kill Asiba GEN Z
       `I saw  Sika. She killed Asiba´s goat.

In Ewe the logophoric forms are not only expressed through verbs ranged in the category of ´ say, think, know, acknowledge, want or refuse, deny`but also through the pronoun **yè**+**verb**(logophoric related) for the singular form and **yè-wó+verb**(logophoric related) for the plural form, all the logophoric pronouns are initiated by the particle **bé** (compare, Westermann (1907:57), Pasch(1995:66), follwing are two examples of logophoric forms in Ewe Pasch(1995:66)

(34)   **è-bé   yè-à-vá**
       2SG-say LOG- POS-come
       ´you say, you will come` Westermann (1907:57)

       **tsì    bé    yè-á-dzà**
       water KOMP LOG- POS- drops
       ´it wants  to rain, it looks like it will rain´ Westermann (1907:7)

In Akebu the logophoric forms initiating the category of verbs referring to a thought, the intention or the wish of somebody, are expressed by **é-kínīŋ**(he/she/they say that), the logophoric form **é-kínīŋ** by a pronoun and a verb of the category mentioned:

(35)    **m∂ lé é-kínīŋ l∂ ƒ∂**
        ´1. SG-POSS- mother- LOG-2SG-come`
        `my mother says, you should come`

        **m∂ ƒààno̜ é-kínīŋ nǎ táá l∂**
        ´1.SG-POSS- brother-LOG-3.SG- SUB-llove-2.SG-Obj
        `my Brother saays, that he loves you`

In addition to **é-kínīŋ**(he/she/they say that), Akebu disposes of other particles ∂, **ñ** to introduce the will, the thought or the intention of somebody else::

(36)    ∂ **lé mírì**
        LOG-3SG-eat
        ´they say, you should eat`

        **ñ nō fùrū**
        LOG-3SG-kommen
        ´he/she says, he/she is coming`

Alike Fongbe in Lefebvre & Anne-Marie Brousseau(2002:78-79) and many other West African languages Akebu has a range of verbs building logophoric forms

(37) Akebu:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| a. *tέŋ* | say | b. *bέtì* | bet |
| c. *p∂* | question, intend | d. *s∂ŋ* | refuse |
| e. *yīrī* | answer | f. *cì* | known |
| g. *tààl∂* | remember | h. *lɔɔ nūŋ, hɔsè* believe | |
| i. *pù yū-r∂* | think | j. *mwεŋ nyūŋ-kp∂* hope, pray | |
| k. *yú kpε* | forget | l. *táá* | want |
| m. *tí* | tell, promise | n. *nūn* | hear |
| o. *nyĩ* | see | p. *kpi fε-w∂, kpi sé-y∂* command | |
| q. *kpεε k∂-tù-kpε* | dream | s. *rémī* | mean |

s. **tù**                     swear

Moreover, Akebu resorts to logophoric forms(**nyǎ**…**r∂ kò)** to express hope or wish:

(38)     **n nyǎ n ké fí r∂  kò**
         3SG-LOG- 3SG-arrive-LOG
most important is that he/she arrives(hope/wish that he/she arrives

         **f∂  nyǎ f∂ f∂ r∂ kò**
         3PL-LOG-3PL-arrive-LOG
         most important that they arrive(hope/wish that they arrive)

Logophorics in Akebu are anaphors that are coindexed to the third person(3sg or 3pl.) attributed author of a quotation(of a thought, a speech, an intention), Logophoric pronouns in Akebu are preverbal, the verb agrees with the Logophorics in number.

## XI. Conclusion

Akebu has for every pronoun a range of morphological appearances which agree with the gender and the number.

Agreement plays an important role in the building of pronouns in Akebu. Alike Ewe, Akan, Fongbe, Yoruba and other West African Languages tones have a grammatical function
In  Akebu a preposition and a postposition of the Possessive is possible.
Reflexive forms in Akebu are bulit not only by pronouns but also by partcles (composed of Subject, verb, possessive, body).
To form a question Akebu uses various particles expressing the identification, property, time specification.
Alike many other Kwa Languages logophoric forms refer to the quotations of an attributed author in a main clause.

## *Remarks

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## XII. Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| ADJ | Adjective |
| AUX | Auxiliary |
| DEM | Demonstrative |
| FOK | Focus |
| GEN | Genitive |
| HAB | Habitualis |
| IND | Indikative |
| ING | Ingressiv |
| COMP | Complementary |
| CV | Coverb |
| NEG | Negative |
| NO | Noun |
| POS | Posteriority |
| OBJ | Object |
| PART | Particle |
| PERF | Perfect |
| PL | Plural |
| POSS | Possessive |
| PRET | Preteritum |
| PRÄS | Present |
| PROG | Progressive |
| SG | Singular |
| SUBST | Substantive |
| SUF | Suffixe |
| TOP | Topic |
| VERB | Verb |