

This document is an appendix to,

Gluckman, J. & Bowler, M. (2016: to appear), “Transitivity Alternations in Luragooli” Selected Papers from the 46th Annual Conference on African Linguistics, Doris Payne, Sara Pacchiarotti, & Mokaya Bosire (eds.) *Contemporary African Linguistics*, vol 2, Language Science Press.

It consists of our collection of (anti)causative alternations in Luragooli (Luyia, Bantu).

Class I: Verbs that require the suffix *-Vk* to form a non-passive intransitive.

Class Ia: Verbs which denote an epistemic state.

Class Ib: Verbs which have an affected argument.

Class II: Verbs that cannot use *-Vk* to form a non-passive intransitive.

Class III: Verbs that can form a non-passive intransitive with or without *-Vk*.

For diagnostics that distinguish these different classes, please refer to Gluckman & Bowler (2016, to appear).

Appendix A

Table 5: Intransitive verb classes in Luragooli and the distribution of -Vk

Class I (only with <i>-Vk</i>)	Class II (only without <i>-Vk</i>)	Class III (with or without <i>-Vk</i>)
<i>kwoneka</i> ‘to be destroyed’	<i>kwigora</i> ‘to open’	<i>kuhana</i> ‘to close’
<i>kubameka</i> ‘to be flattened’	<i>kumeeda</i> ‘to increase’	<i>kwiina</i> ‘to sink’
<i>kuzuganyika</i> ‘to be mixed’	<i>kugomagoma</i> ‘to roll’	<i>kwoma</i> ‘to dry’
<i>kuharagateka</i> ‘to be scraped’	<i>kumera</i> ‘to grow’	<i>kuzurula</i> ‘to wilt’
<i>kusundeka</i> ‘to spill’	<i>kuriduha</i> ‘to become heavy’	<i>kwiisunda</i> ‘to move (one’s self)’
<i>kukinggika</i> ‘to cover’	<i>kusarana</i> ‘to spread out’	<i>kwelela</i> ‘to hang’
<i>kurombika</i> ‘to fix’	<i>kugeha</i> ‘to decrease’/‘to reduce’	<i>kusaala</i> ‘to be/get sick/injured’

<i>kuvuneka</i> ‘to break’	<i>kuruha</i> ‘to tire’	<i>kukomera</i> ‘to fatten’/‘to mature’
<i>kukunoreka</i> ‘to open’	<i>kugeha</i> ‘to shrink’/‘to decrease’	<i>kwanguha</i> ‘to thin’/‘to lighten’
<i>kumegeka</i> ‘to break off’	<i>kungeleha</i> ‘to lengthen’	<i>kwarama</i> ‘to open’
<i>kungerika</i> ‘to grow tall and thin’	<i>kwakana</i> ‘to redden’	<i>kuchama</i> ‘to become crooked’
<i>kumwameka</i> ‘to blacken’	<i>kwama</i> ‘to bloom’	<i>kudinya</i> ‘to harden’
<i>kufutika</i> ‘to inflate’	<i>kusima</i> ‘to be (shut) off’	<i>kwogeha</i> ‘to sharpen’
<i>kufayiyika</i> ‘to be obliterated’	<i>kuchiringana</i> ‘to be quiet’	<i>kutoonya</i> ‘to drop’
<i>kurandol(ol)oka</i> ‘to peel’	<i>kuneneha</i> ‘to grow’	<i>kukara</i> ‘to cut’
<i>kusalaluka</i> ‘to melt’/‘to dissolve’	<i>kwelera</i> ‘to swing’	<i>kuzura</i> ‘to decay’
<i>kutanduka</i> ‘to tear’		<i>kuzila</i> ‘to get wet’
<i>kukunyeka</i> ‘to wrinkle’		<i>kurava</i> ‘to whiten’/‘to clean’
<i>kusiitika</i> ‘to twist’		

Appendix B

Table 6: Transitivity alternations outside of the set of cross-linguistically expected anti-causative verbs. (*Kunyara*, ‘to be able’, does not have a passive form.)

	Transitive	Intransitive	Passive
Class Ia	kuhola, ‘to hear’	kuholeka ‘to be heard’	kuholwa ‘to be heard’

kurora, 'to see'		kuroreka 'to be seen'		kurorwa 'to be seen'
kudiira, 'to touch'		kudiirika 'to be touched'		kudiirwa 'to be touched'
kumena, 'to taste/lick'		kumeneka 'to be tasted/licked'		kumenwa 'to be tasted/licked'
kwenya, 'to want'		kwenyeka, 'to be wanted/desired', 'ought'		kwenywa, 'to be wanted'
kusura, 'to hate'		kusureka, 'to be hated/refused'		kusurwa, 'to be hated'
kuyanza, 'to like/admire'		kuyanzeka, 'to be liked/admired'		kuyanzwa, 'to be liked/admired'
kusuvera, 'to believe'		kusuvereka, 'to be believed'		kusuverwa, 'to be believed'
kumanya, 'to know'		kumanyeka, 'to be known'		kumanywa 'to be known'
kuvuura, 'to discover'		kuvuureka, 'to be discovered/found out'		kuvuurwa, 'to be discovered'
kuvoora, 'to say'		kuvooreka, 'to be said'		kuvoorwa, 'to be said'
kugan(agan)a, 'to think'		kugan(agan)eka, 'to be thought'		kugan(agan)wa, 'to be thought'
kwizuriza, 'to remember'		kwizurizeka, 'to be remembered'		kwizurizwa, 'to be remembered'
kwivela, 'to forget'		kwivelika, 'to be forgotten'		kwivelwa, 'to be forgotten'
kutooroma, 'to realize'		kutooromika, 'to be realized'		kutooromwa, 'to be realized'

	kumoonya, 'to gossip'	'to kumoonnyika, 'to be gossiped'	to	be	kumoonnywa, 'to be gossiped'
	kukominya, 'to declare'	'to kukominyika, 'to be declared'	to	be	kukominywa, 'to be declared'
	kunyara, 'to be able'	'to be kunyareka, 'to be possible'	to	be	–
	kuhenzelela, 'to expect'	'to be kuhenzeleleka, 'to be expected'	to	be	kuhenzelelwa, 'to be expected'
	kunyoora 'to find'	kunyooreka 'to be found'	to	be	kunyoorwa 'to be found'
	kuromesi, 'to whisper'	'to kuromesiki, 'to be whispered'	to	be	kuromeswi 'to be whispered'
Class V	kuhola 'to punch'	kuholeka 'to be punched'	to	be	kuholwa 'to be punched'
	kurasa, 'to throw'	kurasika, 'to be thrown'	to	be	kuraswa, 'to be thrown'
	kuroomba, 'to make'	'to kuroombika 'to be made'	to	get	kuoombwa, 'to be made'
	kulia, 'to eat'	kuliika, 'to be eaten'			kuliwa, 'to be eaten'
	kunyanya, 'to chew'	'to kunyanyeka, 'to be chewed'	to	be	kunyanywa, 'to be chewed'

Appendix C

The verbs in the following table form transitives either by dropping the *-Vk* suffix, or by dropping the *-Vk* suffix and adding a causative suffix. The causative suffix */iz/* has a phonologically conditioned suppletive allomorph, */Vny/*, that is triggered by a preceding nasal.

Table 7: Transitive forms of the intransitive verbs in Table 1

Plain	With <i>iz/inny</i>
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Class I (only with -Vk)	kuharagata, 'to scrape'	kwononya, 'to destroy'
	kutandora 'to tear'	kubaminya, 'to flatten'
	kusundora, 'to spill'	kuzuganya, 'to mix'
	kukinga, 'to cover'	kunyanya, 'to chew'
	kuromba, 'to fix'	kwatanya, 'to break'
	kukunora, 'to open'	kumwaminya, 'to blacken'
	kumega, 'to break off'	kukunya 'to wrinkle'
	kufuta, 'to inflate'	kujerihiza, 'to stretch/grow'
	kufayiya, 'to obliterate'	
	kurandol(ol)a, 'to peel'	
	kuchiriñana, 'to be quiet'	
	kwona, 'to destroy'	
	kusiita, 'to twist'	
	Class II (only without -Vk)	kwigora, 'to open'
kumeeda, 'to increase'		kusaranya, 'to spread (out) kwakanya, 'to redden'
		kusiminya, 'to be (shut) off'
		kuchiriñanya, 'to quiet'
		kumeriza, 'to grow'

kuriguhiza, 'to make heavy'

kuziliza, 'to wet'

kuruhiza, 'to tire'

kugehiza, 'to decrease, reduce,
shorten'

kujelehiza, 'to lengthen'

kweleriza, 'to swing'

Class III (with
or without -
Vk)

kuhana, 'to close'

kutoonya, 'to drop'

kwiina, 'to sink'

kwominya, 'to dry'

kusunda, 'to move'

kwaraminya, 'to open'

kukara, 'to cut'

kuchaminya, 'to be crooked'

kuzura 'to decay'

kuchaminya, 'to bend, crook'

kudinya, 'to harden'

kuzuruliza, 'to wilt'

kweleliza, 'to hang'

kusaaliza, 'to injure, make sick'

kukomeriza, 'to fatten'

kwanjuhiza, 'to make thin'

kwogehiza, 'to make sharp'

kwanuhiza, 'to lighten'

kuraviza, 'to whiten, clean'
