

Some Vocabulary from Masakin Tuwal

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Masakin Tuwal (Darra) is a language spoken in the Nuba Mountains, in the Southern Kordofan Region of the Sudan.

My studies of the language were done among speakers now living in the Khartoum area, with Isa mehenna as my main informant, during the period Dec. 1981 - Dec. 1983. Owing to the political situation in the country and for personal reasons, the work had to be finished rather abruptly. This vocabulary list is based on my notes, but further checking, esp. with other Darra speakers, would no doubt necessitate some changes.

As the grammar analysis never got past a preliminary stage and there is as yet no paper written about it, some points of grammar are included in this vocabulary list.

The spelling follows the Darra primer (1984), which is based on my paper "The Phonology of Masakin Tuwal".

The vocabulary is listed according to grammatical word classes and follows this alphabetical order:

a, b, c, d, ɛ, e, f, i, k, l, m, n, ɲ, o, ə, r, ʃ, s, t, u, w, y.

Changes from the phonology to the orthography are as follows:

/ɕ/ = c	Lengthened consonants, /ɕ:/ = CC
/ɲ/ = n	Prenasalised plosives are written as nasal + plosive.
/n/ = ɲ	
/ʃ/ = t	

Some points of pronunciation:

Lengthened plosives are pronounced voiceless.

The vowel ə is always short, whereas the other vowels are short word finally and long elsewhere. u, o, and ə assimilate partly to other vowels in close proximity.

Nouns

akku		man's name
anduma		woman's name
aŋko		man's name
ayura	no pl.	wealth, brideprice
ba	pl. k-	type of snake, Ar. al 9asala
baddi	no pl.	person, m. or f.
bakkərru	" a-	chicken
bakkəpəpə	" a-	palm-tree
bamba	" a-	drum (for music)
bantallon	" a-	trousers, from Ar.
bantərru	" a-	biting ant
bao/bawo	" ako	bee, mosquito
	s.times bako	
bar	" a-	wild cat
bar	" a-/riar	husband
	(y-concord)	
barra	" a-	member of the Masakin tribe
barra	no pl.	cotton
barede	" a-	big sack
bari	" riari(y-concord)	wife
barirra	" k-	type of tree, Ar. al 9aradi
baɣeda	" a-	chief, king, Lord
bau/bawu	" aku	rat, mouse
be	" k-	type of tree, Ar. al saHab
bede	" e-	leopard
berre mberre	" e- e-	stringed instrument
beru	" e-	poor person
biddiy	" i-	mother-in-law
biɗɗa	" i-	slave
biɗu		sneeze
biŋe	(sg. and pl.)	song
bira	" k-	tree, generic
bitta		question
bokkoda	" o-/m-	cockerell
bokkoda	" " "	type of fish

bokkorro	pl. o-	back (of body)
bokkoṛo	" o-	beard
bonio	" o-	saviour
boṛo	coll.	type of vegetable, Ar. melakhiya
bəcaŋke	" a-	Southerner
bəda		thirst
bəko bəko	" k- k-	type of tree, Ar. al Hammeet
bəmbəku	" amb-/aŋk-	goat-like animal
bənder	" a-	God
bənder	" a-	snake, generic
bənder		rain
bəŋge	" a-	type of snake
bərodi	" a-	old man, grandfather
bərre	" riar (y-concord)	husband
bəṛa	" m-	member of the Moro tribe
bəṛo	" k-	type of tree, Ar. tabaldi
bəṛubi	" n-	eagle
bətto	" k-	person not of the Masakin tribe
bur	" or	person, m. or f.
bur ba bar	" riar (y-concord)	man, male
bur ba bari	" riari "	" woman
bur bonni	" rionni "	" human being, person
bur mbo dəru	" or yo dəru	neighbour
burru	" k-	ostrich
buru	" u-/k-	type of tree, Ar. al Hajlig
buṛa	" u-	thief
bwi/bəwi/buwi	" ki-, kwi	type of tree, Ar. an nabag

caci	pl. m-	man's name
carədał	" m-	bucket, from Ar.

dabbərene		celebration, rejoicing ki ko d- , I celebrate
dabo	" r-	valley
dambərra	" r-	camel
danne		laughter
dari	(coll.)	food
darra		the language of the Masakin tribe
dallabe		" " " Arabic
daṛəda		kingdom, authority

dede		greed, or yo ne d. - greedy people
dera		immorality, or yo ne d. - immoral people
di	pl. r-	fire
ddi	" r-	thorn
dindo	" r-	wall around compound
dirraḡo	" r-	lion
do	" r-	mouth
doma	" r-	house
dona	" r-	shield (made of leather)
dora	" r-	friend, m. or f.
dəbədde	" r-	proverb, parable
dənni	" r-	edible termite
dəḡattan	coll.	salt
dərabḡese	pl. m-	table, from Arabic
dərrəmbel	" r-	car
dərru		party, game
dəḡa		the Moro language
du	" r-	fruit of the al Aradi-tree
dua/duwa	" r-	ox
dubi	" rəbi	cow's horn, handle on a tool
dubo	" r-	shoulder
dubə	" r-	year
dudi	" r-	tail
due/duwe	" r-	summer
dulla	" r-	small lake
duləḡḡe	" r-	tongue
dum		glory, ko de bənder dum - he glorifies God
dum		onion, from Arabic for garlic
dumme		crying, funeral
duni		mercy, boddeḡi duni - have mercy on me!
dunne		sand
duḡka	" rəḡka	fem. sheep
duḡki	" r-	liver
duḡkurru	" r-	trachea
durra	" r-	belt
duḡa	(no pl.)	theft
duḡoḡo	" r-	root of nose

da	pl. m-	head
daadda	" m-	pepper, all kinds
daado	" m-	elephant
dakkiqa		anger
dakkepofo	" m-	coconut
daka	" m-	toe
dalanqa	" m-	monkey
dantarri	" m-	finger
dantarri	" m-	one time - see also Idioms
dar		mashed up food, stew
darawi	" m-	kidney
daqi	" m-	local-made mud brick
dafo	" m-	shell or tortoise etc, small or halved
daqa bobo	" m-	desert pigeon
daqa daqa	" m- m-	message, letter, book
demo		talk, word, behaviour demo do dallabe - the Arabic language
defe	" m-	chest (of body)
di	" m- /mwi	egg
di	" m-	thigh
di	" mwi	fruit of the an nabak-tree
dir	" m-	grain of dura
dodo	" m-	star
dokko	" m-	chin
donantari	" m-	hedgehog
dorra	" m-	lower arm
dabbar	" m-	type of bird, Ar. al Half
daabo	" m-	winter
daki	" m-	eye
daki do fia	" m-m- fiwa	heart
dako dako	" m- m-	fruit of the al Hammeet-tree
daku daku	" m- m-	owl
dalla	" m-	gall (bladder?)
dalluue	" m- illume	half
damma	" k-	breast of a woman
danta	" m-	neck, throat
danta do naka	pl. m-m-n-	ankle
danta do qui	" m-m-n-	wrist
danni	pl. k-	tooth
dar	" m-	stomach
darra	" m-	type of food, Ar. al Gasida
darraba	?	fetus, darraba no - she is pregnant bo darraba - to conceive

əru	pl. m-	door
əfi	" m-	anger (see Idioms)
əfo	" m-	fruit of the Tabaldi-tree
ərobbo	" m-	back of head
əfa	" m-	cheek
əatto	" m-	bean
əyye	" m-	ululation
əu (əo ŋui)"	m-m-n-	elbow
əubba		shout
əudu	" m-	forehead
əue	" m-	base (e.g. stones around a cooking fire)
əuru	" m-	fruit of the al Hajlig-tree
əufe	" m-	bottom, seat (of body)
əufe əo bira		root of a tree

idai coll? the fields

ka	" w-	body, also skin when on the body
kabi	" w-(rare)	rainy season
kabbi		man's name
kabbu	" w-	cave, grave
kada	" w-	clothes, material
kada kada	" w-w-	spider
kadder	" w-	road
kaddu	" w-	spear
kaduma	" w-	adult man, over 18 years old
kaadi	" w-	type of vegetables, Ladies' fingers
kadao	" w-	fire, dangerous
kairie	" w-	coin
kamədu	" w-	debt
kando	" w-	riverbank, coast
kara	" w-	voice, a shouted message
karerre	" w-	light
karra	" w-	goat's fur
karre		room, space
karraku	" w-	spoon
karraku ŋko rabi		fork

kau/kawu	pl. w-	hill, mountain
kaumbere	" w-	gazelle
kera	" w-	razorblade
keritta (?)	" w-	answer
ki	" w-	desert chicken
kidu	" w-	leather, skin ( when not on body)
kie/kiye	" w-	giraffe
kikki		woman's name
kinnu	" w-	scorpion
kinu	" w-	ear
kir	" w-	straw
kiris	" kuras	money, from Arabic
ko	" w-	shoe, sandal
koce	" w-	name for 3rd girl of same mother
koco	" w-	name for 5th child (m or f) of same m.
konakko		birth
kono	" w-	moon, month
kottire	" w-	animal; like lion, but smaller
kəbbe	" wubbe	clay pot for water, Arabic sir
kəbo	" n-	field
kədu	" w-	room, hut
kədu ŋko di		cooking hut, "kitchen"
kədu ŋko məde		sleeping hut, "bedroom"
kəddi	" w-	nose
kəkki	" wukki	top of a straw
kəlla	" w-	old woman, grandmother
kəlli	" w-	lizzard
kələm	" w-	pen, from Arabic
kərandi		work, ki ko kərandi - I work also kərandi ni - I have work
kəritta	" w-	big knife, sword
kərrinne	" w-	gum ( in mouth)
kərrro	" w-	swann, duck
kərrədda	" w-	upper arm
kərrəŋa	" w-	name (see Idioms)
kərru	" w-	hip
kərakke		love, liking (see Idioms)
kəfo	" w-	tortoise
kəfəttobe	" w-	bone in lower leg
kəfuŋukku	" w-	strong storm
kəyye	" w-	illness, kəyye no - he is ill
kuce	" w-	? 's name

kudu	pl. w-	lip
kuɛɛ	" w-	nail (on finger/toe)
kuɲɲi	" w-	rib
kuŋku	" w-	knee
kuɾɛsi	" w-	chair, from Arabic
kuɾɛba	" w-	spade used for planting
laŋkɔrre	pl. m-	rope bed, from Arabic
libɔrik	" m-	type of jar, from Arabic
lɔbar	" bar	river, from Arabic
lɔbbun	coll.	coffee, from Arabic
lɔfunɔal	" muncal?	cup, from Arabic
lɔkkanun		law, from Arabic
lɔkkis	" m-	sack of cloth, from Arabic
lɔkkuffa	" m-	basket, from Arabic
madɔrasa	( no other pl.)	school, from Arabic
mandɔna	pl. a-	dream
mba bar		male
mba bari		female
miŋo	(sg. ɛiŋo is rarely used)	death
mokona		descendants
mɔra	takes k-concord	marriage
muddu	pl. u-	horse
mwi/mɔwi	" kɔmmi	goat
mwi/mɔwi/muwi		fruit of the an nabak-tree
mɔde		sleep - see Idioms
nambwɔ		leprosy
nabu		man's name
nino		woman's name
nobbu		pen, livestock (?)
noŋɔrɔɔbbi	pl. mɔ	morning
noŋi	(prefers k-concord)	life
noŋkorra	" m-	night
nua	(k-concord) pl. nuwa	body, "at body"



ner  
nanakko

fear - see Idioms  
dream (?)

na	coll.	oil
nabar	pl.nar	boy - often as nume nabar
nabari	" nari	girl - often as nume nabari
nabba	" n-	small axe
nabe	" n-	fish, generic
nabobbo	" n-	small, bee-like insect
nakke nume	" n- n-	little child, m or f.
nakkerru	" r-	dog
nallo	" n-	metal string, lead
nallu		man's name
nallu barese		man's name
naqe		urine
naqe	" n-	glass, bottle
naqinka	" n-	donkey
nafo	" n-	small gourd
nafo no kada	" n-n-k-	little headdress under turban
natta	" n-	village and the area around it
nerre	" w-	wood, ne no nerre - wooden
nia/niya		soup
nir		water
nirre	" n-	grown-up girl
niru		blood
nontarri	" n-	sheep
nore	" n-	uncle, maternal only
naba		wine, beer
nabbe	" n-	clay pot
naadu		stew, sauce
naka	" n-	leg
nallabe	" n-	Arab
nalle		brain
nalledu	" n-	pig
narajo	" n-	a small sir, container
naruku	" n-	squirrel- like animal
narre		honey
narrima		darkness

ḡaritta	pl. n-	knife
ḡarilla		power, strength
ḡarabi	" n-	bird, generic
ḡarereḡḡa		perspiration - ḡ. ka ki - I am hot
ḡariddi		type of vegetable, poss. onion
ḡubi	" n-	cat
ḡuddurabe	" n-	rabbit
ḡui/ḡuwi	" n-	arm, hand
ḡume	" n-	child
ḡume ḡo bira		fruit
ḡume ḡo ḡaki		pupil of the eye
ḡura	" n-	ox
ḡurraki	" n-	boy from 10 years of age
(ḡume ḡo ḡurraki - young boys ḡume ḡo ḡirre - young girls)		
ḡuḡa	" n-	small ant
ḡuḡe	" n-	squirrel
ḡwi/ḡuwi/ḡawi/ḡuy		milk

rokko		menace, nuisance
ḡamatter ttowa	pl. ḡamatter no arraku	heifer
rus	(y-concord)	rice, from Arabic

ḡabbari	pl. n-	butterfly
ḡabari	" n-	scar
ḡadda	" n-	leaf
ḡaḡḡo	" n	clay
ḡallo		grass
ḡaribo	" n-	leopard, tiger
ḡara bobo	" n-	lung
ḡaḡo	" ḡaḡo	calabash, big dish "the dishes"
ḡaḡu	" n-	hat
ḡia/ḡiya	" ḡi wa	stomach, inside, "heart"
ḡiki	" n-	broom
ḡika		waist

fo	pl. n-	well
but: gir fi ro		- the water is in the well
foðaa	" fomma	face
foðibi	" m-	evening, (sg. prefers a-concord and pl. m- concord)
foma		land, area, (home-area?)
foŋkali	" n-	big, black ant
foðambayyo	" n-	carnivorous ant
foðatti	" n-	lower leg
foðo		ground, floor
foðde	" n-	cloud
foðo	" n-	stone
foðittallo	" n-	wasp
foðallabo	" n-	frog
foðallakur	" n-	pigeon
foðambari	" n-	lizzard
foðamme	" n-	bone
foðmmu		type of vegetable, Ar. luweka
foðŋki	" m-	sun, day
foðŋki nto lad		Sunday, from Arabic al Ahad
foðŋge	" n-	hair (on head)
foðŋe	" n-	worm
foðarra	" n-	fly
foðarro	" n-	snake-shaped fish
foðarudde	" n-	rat-like animal
foðu	" n-	intestine
foðua/foðuwa		fur, body hair
foðuðu		dust
foðuðu		cough
foðui/foðuiwi/foðuy		hunger foðui ni - I am hungry
foðuw	" n-	type of snake

sa	(y-concord)	time, hour, watch, from Arabic
sakaddae/-ay	pl. m-	basket
sayf sae		tea, from Arabic
sela		girl's name
sendu	" m-	box, from Arabic, sg. takes y- concord
su	(y-concord)	market, from Arabic
sukkar	" "	sugar, from Arabic

una		knowledge, to know
wa		uninhabited area
wa	pl. arrəku	cow
wabi	" kəbi	one piece of meat
wəŋkəru		scraps, leftover food
wəɸi		skin rash
wi	" wui/wuwi/wuy	wind, wi ka ki - I am cold
wir	" kir	type of fish
wummə		village
	sg. kummə (rare)	- one compound?
wuɸi		wounds
yayoði	pl. a-	animal (generic), bad thing ko əemo yayoði - he behaves badly
yobbok		the truth

### Adjectives

Adjectives take the same prefix as the noun they are attributed to. Adjectives in isolation, attributed to plurals in V-, or most loan-words, take y-prefix. When the head of the NP is a pronoun or a proper noun, the adj. prefix is b- for sg. and d- for pl. In plural, adjectives are also often reduplicated. When the adjective is prefixed by the clitic a-, the concord prefix is lengthened, and -ɸ is changed to -tt-.

yaddu	short	yinna	weak, wet
yaye	new	yir/yirre	heavy
yanno	next	yobbə/yobbək	strong, true
yara	small, few	əobbə	correct
yibbu	white	yobi yobi	old ( of people and things)
yiddi	well, healthy	yobobo	yellow, off-white
yida	bad, difficult, sick	yobubbu	light, thin
yie/yiye	unwell	yoci	green, turquoise

ƚoddu	shallow ( of well)	yofe	red
yodde yodde	many- coloured	yofe yofe	brown
yodiɗɗi	wet	yotti	good, beautiful, easy, correct
yoɗi yoɗi	bad	yow	hot
yondo	empty, poor	yalle	only
yondonna	dry	balle - on	(my) own, by (my)self
yonna	last	yalle yalle	the same, identical
yonna	black, blue, dirty	yum	sg.noun:big, pl.noun: many
yonna yonna	greyish	yoa yoa	pl. noun: big
yonnaɗa	smooth, soft	yui/yuwi/yuy	tall, long
yorente	levely, delicious	yunnu	dumb
yoriri	clean	yundu	blind
yoranna	thin (not fat)		
yorru	rough		

### Numerals

Cardinal numbers are given with the noun doma, pl. roma, "House", to show how the prefixes behave.

- 1 yirri -doma dirri/ɗirri/ addirri
- 2 yeɓa - roma reɓa
- 3 yɗɗa/yɗɗak - roma rɗɗak
- 4 bəɓanto - roma robəɓanto
- 5 wiŋirri - roma rowiŋirri
- 6 wiŋirri da ɗirri - roma rowiŋirri da ɗirri
- 7 wiŋirri da beɓa - roma row--
- 8 wiŋirri da bɗɗa - roma row--
- 9 wiŋirri da bəɓanto - roma row--
- 10 nuannu - roma nuannu  
( above 9, no numeral takes a prefix)
- 11 nuannu da ɗirri
- 12 " " beɓa
- 13 " " bɗɗak
- 14 " " bəɓanto
- 15 " " wiŋirri
- 16 " " " da ɗirri
- 17 " " " " beɓa
- 18 " " " " bɗɗak
- 19 " " " " bəɓanto

- 20 bur ttə
- 21 bur ttə da ɗirri
- 22 " " " beɗa
- 26 " " wiŋirri da ɗirri
- 30 " " nuannu
- 40 naka nor yeɗa
- 50 " " " nuannu
- 70 " " yəddək nuannu
- 76 " " " " wiŋirri da ɗirri
- 100 " " wiŋirri
- 110 " " " nuannu
- 200 " " nuannu

naka nor ttə , lots and lots, "all"

The ordinal word is yadero, with prefix as noun prefix, or for plosives, also with pre-nasalisation, e.g.

doma dadero/ɗdadero dəddək - "the third house"

Other Noun 'Attributives'

Possessives

yyi - 1 sg.

yya - 2 sg.

yyu - 3 sg.

yyori- dual, only: You and I

yyiy - 1 pl. excl.

yyoro- 1 pl. incl.

yyo - 2 pl.

yye - 3 pl.

Prefix as for noun, but plosives are pre-nasalised, e.g.

dambəra ɗi- "my camel"

all others are lengthened

The possessives can also be used

pronominally: ɗɗi - "mine", e.g.

about ɗaɗu ɗaɗu - "book"

bur mbi "my relative"

oŋe ɗi "they are my relatives"

Genitive particle

yo "of" - Prefix as for noun ( not lengthened), but plosives are pre-nasalised, e.g. muddu mo baɗeda "the chief's horse"

Demonstratives

yi "this," that which is here near me now

yətti "that", that which I can point to and we can see further away

"that", that which was in time past.

Prefix as for noun, with plosives pre-nasalised for yi.

Others:

ya - which? Prefix as for noun: buṛa bia? "which thief?"

yodino - how much/many? prefix as noun prefix, also preceded by a- and with lengthening of plosive. NB: kəm̄mi kodino go nu? - how many goats do you have?, but kəm̄mi kodino/akkodino? - how many goats?

yo noḏḏa - first, lit. of the head, adjectival

yaṛ - some one, some other. Prefix as for noun or with prenasalisation, e.g. ɾəŋki ɾəṛ "one day, some day or other"

yaṛa - another, others. Prefix as for noun, or with a-:  
doma daṛa/ addaṛa, - "another house"

oyye - there is/are (exist). Infix as noun prefix, but prenasalised for plosives and lengthened for others: bur ombe -"there is a man!"

Pronouns

Personal pronouns, subject form

oŋi - 1 sg., oŋu - 2 sg., oŋo - 3 sg. (m. and f.), oŋori - I dual, always: you and I, oŋe - I pl. excl., oŋoro - 1 pl. incl., oŋoŋe - 2 pl., oŋe - 3 pl.

Personal pronouns, object and indirect object form

Class 1, used after pres. tense verbs

The form of the	Subj. 1+2 p, sg+pl.	3p., sg+pl
obj.pron. depends	Obj.	
on the subject of		
the clause:	1 sg	-i
	2 sg	-u
	3 sg	-be
	1 d	-ŋi
	1 pl ex	-ŋi
	1 pl in	-tto
	2 pl	-ŋo
	3 pl	-ke

Class 1 a

Class 1 b

Class 2, used after past tense verbs

Class 2 is more complicated, as past tense verbs take suffixes and these merge to some extent with the object pronouns.

1st priority rule: With 3rd p. sg. and pl. objects, the appropriate subj. suffixes are followed by -be for sg. obj. and -ke for pl. obj.

2nd. priority rule: With 1st p. (sg, dual and pl.) subjects, 2nd sg. obj. is -eŋi/ni, and 2nd pl. obj. -etto/tto.

3rd priority rule: For all others, the verb root is followed by a verb suffix as though the object did the action, again followed by the suffix -ne for 3rd p. pl. subj., and -no for others (i.e. 2 sg, 2 pl. and 3 sg. subjects.) The top line is for verbs with -dde ending and the bottom line for all others.

Subj.	3 sg	3 pl	2 sg	2 pl	1 sg	1 d	1 pl excl	1 pl incl
Obj.								
3 sg	-nobe -obe	-nebe -ebe	-rube -ube	-enobe -nobe	-ribe -ibe	-ettibe -ttibe	enibe -nibe	-ettobe -ttobe
3 pl	-noke -oke	-neke -eke	-ruke -uke	-enoke -noke	-rike -ike	-ettike -ttike	enike -nike	-ettoke -ttoke
2 sg	-runo -uno	-rune -une			-eni -ni		-eni -ni	-eni -ni
2 pl	-enone -none	-enone -none			-etto -tto		-etto -tto	-etto -tto
1 sg	-riño -iño	-riñe -iñe	-riño -iño	-riño -iño				
1 d	-ettiño -ttiño	-ettiñe -ttiñe	-ettiño -ttiño	-ettiño -ttiño				
1 pl excl	-eniño -niño	-eniñe -niñe	-eniño -niño	-eniño -niño				
1 pl incl	-ettoño -ttoño	-ettoñe -ttoñe	-ettoño -ttoño	-ettoño -ttoño				

Possessive pronouns

are identical with poss. noun attributives. The special type of poss. pron. that follow prepositions of Class 2 a, have their prefix, if this is a plosive, lengthened instead of prenasalised.

Relative pronouns

ya who, which - for pres. tense clauses, when rel= NP subject  
yo " " - in all other cases.

Demonstrative pronouns

eyyi, this, that, when pointing to a noun already mentioned. Plosive prefixes are prenasalised, others lengthened.

Reflexive pronouns

əntə dəu , himself, herself, itself  
 kəntə ŋke , themselves

Indefinite pronouns

nayər , something  
 ya ttə, everything



Verbs

Verb forms. The many forms of verb stems are not yet sufficiently analysed, but the following forms can be distinguished as derived from root forms: Applied: root + dde, kero "to trade", but kerodde "to trade with s.one,", often used of ditransitives or with a Locative. Some verbs only exist with the dde-ending, which always precedes tense-suffixes. Repetitive: The formation of the rep. form is so irregular that the full form is given for each verb where it is known. Reciprocal: At least some verbs also have a Rec. form, which is given when known. Imperatives are also written in, as they are somewhat irregular.

abio	to drop, tr.,	-dde, imp. abi,	rep. allio
<del>aba</del>	to fall, intr.,	-dde, " abə	" allareo
arra	to laugh, intr.,	-dde " arrə	" arrəra
arro	to spend the night,		
ba	to bathe (s.one else), tr.	-dde, imp. bə,	rep. bakəredde?
bakarra	to bathe each other		
bao	to bathe oneself, intr.	-dde, imp. bakə,	" bakəreo
bakko	to leave, depart, become,		
	to be left over, intr.	imp. bakə	
bakkodde	to leave - tr.		
bidde	to make a fire, tr.,	imp. bidde	
bidəu	sneeze intr.,	-dde, " -ə	rep. bidəəreu
bikkidde	to help tr.,	" əe	" likkəridde
bikkodde	to rest, intr.,	" -e	" bikkəredde
biḡkəra	to complain, quarrel, intr.		
birru	to fly, jump, intr.,	-dde " -ə	" birreu
bitta	to ask a question, tr.	-dde " -ə	" bittətta
bo	to drive, make go, tr.	-dde " -ə	" bərrəo
bərrio	to drive, ride, intr.	-dde, " bərrī	" bəlləllio
bonidde(ḡe)	ədi' to allow (him), ditr.		
bonio	to finish, complete,		
	divorce, save, tr.,	-dde " boni	" bontərrio
bəidde da	to listen, intr.		
bəidde do	to listen, tr./ ditr.	" -e	" bəidəridde
bəinedde	to listen to, tr.		

bakio	to take out, up, tr.			
balekkodde	to run, intr.	" -e	"	balekkarredde
baneṅkodde	to open up, intr.			
baneṅkakodde	to open, tr.			
banno	to fry, tr.			
baritta	to get well, be healed, intr.	-dde, imp. -ə	"	barittatta
baritti	to heal, tr.			
baro	to run, hurry, intr.	-dde " -ə	"	balelleeo
	(when a destination is mentioned, must be followed by ṅao: ke baro ṅa ande "they hurried there")			
bara	to sweep, tr.	imp. -ə	"	barara
barakko	to take hold of, grasp, strangle, <u>believe</u> , tr.	-dde, imp. -ə		
barakara	to wrestle,	-dde, " barakara	"	barakarra
burio	to make rise, grow, tr.	-dde, " buri	"	burrio
darrisu	to teach, from Ar.	-dde, imp. -ə		rep.darrisarreu
datta	to touch, tr.	-dde " -ə		" dattatta
de	to cook, tr. (only for obj. ṅadu)	-dde imp. de		" (de)redde
de	to give, tr.	" de		" (de)redde
dekka	to become	-dde " -ə		" dekkarea
dero	to build, tr.	-dde, imp. -ə		" dettatteo
dikkudde	to spit, tr.			
diṅkodde	to will, accept, tr.			
diṅu	to send, tr.	-dde " -		" diṅareu
dakkadde	to live (exist), develop, tr. and intr.			" dakkakkadde and " dakkarradde
dakkidde	to lead, raise, tr.			" dakkikkidde and " dakkarridde
dama	to be able to, aux. verb to understand, tr.v.			
damarakko	to surprise, tr. ko damarakkoddeke - they are surprised.			
daṅatta	to count, do maths			rep.daṅkikkaarredde
daṅkikkodde	to greet, tr.			
darodde	to fear, be disturbed, worried, intr.			
darukkidde	to wash (of clothes), tr.	imp. -e		rep.darukkerridde
dubidde	to fill, tr.	rep. dubarridde		de

āande	to lie down (the process) (Past tense behaves like -dde verbs: āāandi "I lay down)	-dde,	imp. -e,	rep. āandāredde
āaidde	to lay s.one to sleep, tr.			
āayakkodde	to be put in, lie in, intr., passive			
āario	to shine, intr.			
āekāro	to wash (dishes, and body), tr.			
		-dde,	imp. -ā	rep. āekāreero
āemo	to speak, tr.	-dde,	" -ā	" āemāreero
āemio	to pray ditr.	-dde,	" āemi	" āemārio
āemārio	to discuss, talk, tr.			
āiro	to shout, tr.			
āorro	to stand up(process), wait, intr.			
		-dde,	" -ā	" āorreero/āorrāro
āorrio	to stop , tr.			
āakutta	to get tired, intr, -dde	"	-ā	" āakuttāta
āammo	to nibble, eat one by one, tr.			
āantādde	to gather up, collect, tr.			
āāro	to drum	-dde,	" -ā	" āāleero
āubbā	to shout, intr.		" -ā	
āubbo	to walk, intr.	-dde	" -ā	" āubbāreero
āullu	to smell, tr. and intr.			
āurikko	to kneel, intr.			
āurikkine(āe), āi	to worship (him), kneel before (him)			
āuyo	to stretch out, tr.			
āilla	to destroy, tr.			
āillakku	to get spoiled, destroyed			
āabittādde	to prevent, tr.			
āaddābu	to write, from Ar., tr.	-dde, imp.	-ā	rep. āaddābāreeru
āādāo	to burn, bite, tr/intr. (ākka kalam āādāo - the pen is on fire ākāādāori - i burnt myself)	-dde, imp.	-ā	rep. āādāareero
āano	to boil, tr.			
āaro	to gather, tr.			
āe	to hoe	-dde, imp.	āe	" āāreero
āera	to cut, tr.	-dde,	" -ā	" āerettāra
āeakko	to cut many times?			

keradde	to return, intr.			
kerittakko	to return, intr.	imp. -e		rep.kerædde
keritta	to answer (?), tr.	" -a		" kellittakko
kero	to trade, tr./intr.	-dde, "	-a,	rep.ketteo/kettette
kine	to prepare food, do housework, ditr.			
kire	to chase away, tr.	-dde, imp. -e		rep.kærekkin
ko	to do, tr.	-dde, "	-a	" karekko
kodde	to tread down, tr.			
kodakkodde	to throw, tr.			
kono	to beget, give birth to, tr.	-dde, "	-a	" konteo
konakko	to be born, intr.			
kabinedde	to increase, ditr.			" kabærin
kabo	to beat (one beat), tr.	-dde	" -a	" kabærr
kabodde	to kill, tr.			
kadodde	to finish, tr.	"	-e	" kadærr
kadottakkodde	to finish, intr. (?)			
kanni	to try, test, intr.			
kannio	to try, test, tr.			
kara	to fight, beat	-dde	" -a	" kær
karakkodde	to grow, move slowly, intr.			
karu	to read, tr. and intr.,	-dde, imp. -a	"	kærr
karukku	to get up, off, to travel, -dde, imp.	-a	"	kællukku (intr.)
karukkiu	to arouse, wake up, tr.			
kariŋko	to keep quiet, intr.	-dde, imp. -a		
kattadde	to unite, collect	"	-e	" kattattadde
kattakko	to go up beside, join	-dde, "	-a	" kattattakko (tr?)
	(ko kattakko ŋe bæde - he goes up beside his father)			
kudde	to sit down(process), live, stay	"		kurredde
kumo	to drive, force, tr.	imp. -a	"	kumærr
kunikku	to learn, tr.	-dde, "	-a	
kwo	to play (adults' games)	-dde, imp. -a		rep. kurreo
lanŋa	to refuse, tr? and intr.	"	-a	" lanŋanŋa
leŋko	to kiss, tr.			
lu	to run, pour, go down, intr., -dde, imp. -a			rep.lællu
liu	to pour, "send down", tr/ditr. -dde,	"	li	" lælliu

madde	to hurt, tr.		imp.-e	
makko	to lift, raise, tr.	-dde,	" -ə	( rep.makkəredde)
makəra	to see, intr.?		" -ə	" makkəlla
makərakko	to see, tr.	-dde	" -ə	
me	to cut, tr.	-dde	" -e	
mera	to slaughter, tr.			
mo	to take, tr.	-dde	" -ə	rep. mərəreo
moba	to take, move, tr.			
məditte (ne di)	to scatter, waste, tr.		" -ə	
mədo	to wrap, envelop, tr.		" -ə	
mədo (be) ri dante	- hug (him)			
mədakko	to be wrapped, intr.			
məkrodde	to exceed, be better than someone else		"	məkəredde
mərə	(only pl.s.m.j.s.) to get married, intr.	imp.mərəno,	"	mərəra
munnəo	to escape, intr.?	-dde	" -ə	" munnəreo
munnio	to steal, tr.		"	munnii
na	to have, basic form,"infinitive",	imp.nakə,	rep./recipr.	nakərəreo
nallo	to roll, rush down (of much water)			
		-dde,	imp. -ə	rep.nallərəreo
nəoŋa	to dry up (completely), intr.		" -ə	
nəra	to seek, look for, tr.		" -ə	" nəretterra
nəradde	to want, wish, tr.		" -e	" nərradde
nikəradde	to see, tr.	(imp. makərakko)	"	nikərəradde
niu	to knead, make clay into pots, tr.			
		-dde,	" ni	" niirriu
nitta (no dəmo)	to chat, intr.	-dde	" -ə	" nittatta
nə	to find, see	-dde	" -ə	" nərreo
no di	to see, intr.			
nodde	to go close to, approach		" -e	" nərredde
nno	to come (past t: middi)		"	" wurreo
	(imp.: pos. sg. awa, pos.pl. awoŋo, neg.sg. ma nawa, neg. pl. maŋo nawa)			
nənakko	to dream,	-dde,	imp. -ə	" nənnakko
nubbo	to eat (of s.thing that doesn't need much chewing)			
			imp. -ə	

na	to stab, tr.	-dde,	imp. -ə	rep. nanta
na	to sow, tr.	-dde,	" -ə	" narreo
nadde	to sew, braid hair, tr.	"	-e	" narredde
na da ne di	to bow the head, intr.			
naodde	to enter, go up, climb, intr.?, imp.	-e,	rep. naodde	redde
naodderinedde	to get up and change places, of several people			
nakki	to arrive, intr.			
nakko	to lift, carry, tr.	-dde,	imp. -ə	rep. nakkarreo
nakkio	to carry on the head, tr.	"	nakka	" nakkarreo
narakaradde	(nina), to meet, intr, but takes a prep.phrase.			
			imp. -e,	rep. narakarradde
nka	to refuse, tr. and intr.	"	-ə	" lanḡanḡa, -dde
nkara	to get divorced (only pl.subj.), imp.	-ə,	rep. nkara	
nidudde	to take stranglehold on someone, tr.			
nintarra	to call, tr.	-dde,	" =ə	rep. nintarra
nindara	to divide, tr.			
nindarine	to divide for someone, ditr.			
nio	to sing,	-dde	imp. ni	" nirreo
no	to die	-dde	" -ə	" nteo (!)
nannitta	to appear, intr.			
nannittakkine	to appear to someone, tr.			
naradde	to be fat, to get fat, intr.			" narradde
narru	to sigh, groan, intr.			
odde	to put, tr.		imp. -e	" oredde/daredde
rakko	to wash (face and hands), -dde,	imp. -ə,	rep. rakkareo	
redde	to give freely	"	-e	
rio	to say, tr.	"	ri	" rrio
ridde	to speak to s.one, ditr.	"	-e	" rridde
riu	to wake s.one up, to threaten, tr.	imp. ri,	rep. rriu/rariu	
rotti	to tear, break, tr.			
rakko	to see (near), tr.	imp. -ə	rep. rakkareo	
rakkio	to show, ditr.	"	-i	" rakkario
rakkodde	to visit, see	"	-e	" rakkaredde
ra rakkodde	...NPObject...di - to visit someone			
rako	to eat, tr.	-dde,	" -ə	
rakio	to feed, ditr.	-dde,	" -i	
rakittarra	to feed each other	-dde	" -ə	

rəkku	to bind, tr.			
rəkkakku	to be bound, intr./passive			
ranna	to become thin, intr. -dde (arnari - I am thin)	imp. -ə		rep. rannanna
ruyo	to herd, tr. (past arwiri)	" ruy,		" rruyo
rwa	to forget, tr.	" -ə		" rrwa
rwadde	to get lost, intr.	" -e		" rrwadde
rwidde	to lose, tr.	" -e		" rrwidde
rwikkodde	to remember,	" -e		
	rwikkodde foḏḏa - to come to oneself, "wake up"			
rwo	to feed, graze, intr.?	" -ə		
ḡao	to go - past t.: ari, imp.: pos. sg:naw/aw, pl:naḡo/aḡo, neg.sg.ma na, neg. pl. maḡo na), intr. often without the -o: akki ḡa ḡi su = I go to the market. anto/anti - let's go!			rep.arreo
ḡoḡo	to cry, weep, intr.	-dde, imp. -ə		rep. ḡoḡarreo or ttoḡarreo
ḡarro	to throw, shoot, tr.	-dde "	-ə	rep.ḡarrede
ḡuḡko	to close	-dde "	-ə,	ḡuḡkarreo
tta	to divide, separate, tr.	imp.-ə		rep.ttatta
ttambiḡa	to get dry, intr.			
ttuḏo/ḡuḏo	to cough (comp.noun ḡuḏu), intr.-dde, imp. -ə, rep.ttuḏareo			
udde (di) (oldfashioned:kudde), to	kindle a fire, tr.	imp. -e		rep.kurredde
uḏḏa	to make, repair , tr.-dde	" -ə		" kuḏḏalla
una	to know	" -ə		
urra	to beat one another	-dde "	-aḡo,	" kurrettarra
urro	to beat a drum	"	kḏḏa	
welakko	to go around, avoid, tr.	" -ə		
wenno	to open, tr. -dde	" -ə		" wennarreo
wira	to play (of children) -dde	" -ə		" wirrarra
witta	to hide, tr.	" -ə		" wittatta
wittakko	to hide oneself, intr.	" -ə		" wittakkarreo
wo	to milk, tr. -dde	" -ə		" warreo
wao	to drink one's mother's milk, intr.?			
yu	to drink, tr. -dde	" -ə		" yirreu or yikkarreu

The following verb tenses/aspects can be distinguished:

- 1) Infinitive, or the root form used for present tense,
- 2) Present tense,
- 3) Future tense,
- 4) Past tense,
- 5) Imperative.

The prefix a- indicates the introduction of new information. It occurs preceding the clitics of pres. and fut. tense, where k > kk, and preceding the root of past tense verbs.

Forms are given in this order: 1 p.sg., 2 p.sg., 3 p.sg., I dual, 1 pl.excl., 1 pl. incl., 2 pl., 3.pl.

Present tense clitics, preceding the verb stem:

ki, ka, ko, katti, kaŋi, katto, kaŋo, ke

Future tense clitics, preceding the verb stem:

kinti, kanta, konto, kantatti, kantaŋi, kantatto, kantaŋo, kente

Negative present tense clitics, used with kare, obi, yo, yo nu ma, da instead of the usual ki, ka, etc. :

li, la, lo, latti, laŋi, latto, laŋo, le

Negative past tense clitics, used with kare, obi, yo, yo nu ma, da preceding the verb stem instead of the usual suffixes:

dame, dama, damo, damatti, damaŋi, damatto, damaŋo, dame.

Verb suffixes, past tense:

following -dd- of a -dde suffix and -d- of daade

-i, -u, -o, -etti, -eŋi, -etto, -eŋo, -e;

following other verbs:

-ri, -ru, -no, -tti, -ni, -tto, -nno, -ne.

Imperative

has a sg/pl distinction as well as a pos./neg. distinction:

sg. pos.:	yə	-drink!
pl. pos.:	yəŋo	- drink, all of you!
sg. neg.:	ma yə	- don't drink!
pl. neg.:	maŋo yə	- don't drink, all of you!

Forms of some common verbs:

ka - to be, live, stay, pres.tense: ke, ka, ko, katti, kaŋi, katto, kaŋo, ke.

kay - to be, spec. form only for 3 p. sg.

le - not to have, pres. tense: le, la, lo, litti?, litto?, latto, laŋo, le.

ni - to have - pres. tense: ni, nu, no, netti, neŋi, netto, neŋo, ne.

une - to know, to have learnt, semantically both pres. and past tense:

un/e, a, o, atti, aŋi, atto, aŋo, e.



Adverbs

Adjectives with a y-prefix can also be used adverbially.

akki	yesterday, last night	lađe	slowly
anamara	now, soon	mi	thus, in this way
ande	there, thither	maṅkitta	every day
aṛe	following, not yet(?)	maṛi maṛi	very (much, many)
ayay	earlier	muddeni	not yet
bi	only	ntəri	again, next
bəro (baro)	suddenly, quickly	nua/nwa	(in) body, bodywise
bəṛa	also	ṅko	finished
de .... ṛi	not	ṅarəəobi	tomorrow
dokədu	at the back	ṛikke	afterwards, later
dəbə	outside	ṛikki	first
day(e)/nəy(e)	(their) place, home	ṛaṅki nti	today
əko əko	quickly	tta	all, everything
iddo	there	ubi	of old, a long time ago
illi (?)	must, poss. aux.verb	yirri yirri	half-and-half
ini	here		
kəddu	near, around		

Question words

da	why	mo	when
kəre	where	obi, pl. obiṅe	who
makkoy	why - only used clause finally	yo	what
mana	how	yokka	why
		yo nu ma	why

Conjunctions

daməna do	because
daməna ndo	just as
ka	and, but; not oblig. for linking clauses, serves a discourse function. a- is oblig. absent in 2nd clause.
ma	that, introd. nom. clauses, quotations etc.
ma	if
ma	after; with a past tense clause where -a is oblig. absent
makkəma	or, in unfulfilled condition: if.
nde	like, such as, for example
una	so that
yo	when, while

Prepositions

In tentative classification according to the word(s) following them.

- 1) Do not take pers.pron. following, except sometimes 3d p. sg. "it".
- |        |                       |
|--------|-----------------------|
| bəda   | until (temp.)         |
| maŋe   | with, by (instr.)     |
| namo   | from (temp.)          |
| no/ano | on, at (loc)          |
| ɸi     | to, in, inside (loc.) |

2) Take ~~poss~~ pron. following.

2a) The pronouns following resemble possessive pron. The prepositions resemble nouns in that they attach themselves to the "governed" noun almost like a genitive constr. The cons.prefix of the poss.pron. or of the yo is lengthened for plosives, and prenas. for ɸikaɬai ŋko.

- |               |                              |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| do kədu (kko) | just behind                  |
| dəba (ddo)    | outside, far behind          |
| ai (do)       | under                        |
| no ɸi (no)    | through, + around the middle |
| nəmmi (no)    | above, on top of             |
| ɸi əaru (do)  | in front of, by the door.    |
| ɸi kke (kko)  | far behind                   |
| ɸi kki (kko)  | in front of                  |
| ɸi kəai (ŋko) | beside                       |

2b) With a few exceptions, pron. are subject pronouns without their initial o-.

ne (can occur clause finally) from, with  
 ŋina together Exceptions: ŋinabu "with him, it, her",  
 ŋinake "with them"

2c) The foll. pron. is a simple obj. pron, class 1B.

ne to, for

3) the preposition is followed by the relevant form of the verb ka:  
 ŋe na no than

Greetings and other set expressions

amana? (how are you?) gen. greeting, to anyone at any time  
e yes; also answer to greetings (this e is pronounced very long)  
ayila no, also polite, non-negative answer to greeting above  
daandu yotti? (Did you sleep well?) morning greeting  
onu mbe yotti? (Are you well?) general greeting  
onu be mana (how are you?) greeting often used in the evening  
oni mbi ra nko good bye, I am leaving  
awu answer to good bye

mə here you are, take it! (not much used)  
e'e' " " " (no answer needed)  
ayotti thank you (in expectation)  
yotti thank you, good, I have received  
boniddi di! I am sorry! ("Let me off")  
boniddeni di We are sorry!  
nkobbi (re) never mind!  
ariɛaba wait a minute!  
aɛɛma di you fool!  
bərə bərə hurry up!  
makarakka ka unə take care!  
yotti ŋeni that is o.k. with me.  
yimmi! really! expression of surprise  
attawu expression of disgust  
yi matti? what is that?

Idioms and expressions - not yet properly analysed

ɛantəri ɛirri - one time, or pronominally: ɛirri once, ɛɛra twice,  
ɛɛddək - Three times, ɛɛbəranto four times, ɛɛwiniiri five times.  
From six the noun must be plural: mantəri mowiniiri da ɛirri.  
mantəri mowiniiri da bɛra - a week  
mantəri mui - a long time  
wono wui - a long time, many months  
rɛba rui - a long time, many years

karrɛna ni ma ... caca my name is caca  
mana nu karrɛna? what is your name?

kɛrakke - to love, like  
ani kɛrakke ma ki de - I like cooking

māde - sleep no māde ke - I am asleep, aka ari no māde - I was asleep. māde ka ki - I am sleepy, māde na ari - I was sleepy, akki na māde - I will be sleepy

māṛi - anger māṛi ni - I am angry, māṛi na ari - I was angry  
māṛi ma ki ko, or: akki ko māṛi ma - I am angry with you

ner - fear, ner ki ko, or ner ka ki - I am afraid, akori ner - I was afraid, akki ko ner na - I am afraid of you.

ni - sadness ?

ko ni - he is sad, ni ko ko(=be), or kio(=be) ni - to pity (him)

ṅāṛeṛeḍa - sweat, ṅāṛeṛeḍa ka ki - I am hot

rāba - years: rāba rodino ronu - how old are you?

rāba ni bur tta nuānu da beṛa - I am 32 years old

ṛera - madness, ṛera ko - he is mad, bur mba ṛera - the madman

ṛia - inside, "heart" ṛia ni kotti - I am glad

ki naine bānder ṛia kotti - I thank God

katto nainebe ṛiwa wotti - we thank him

or na ṛiwa woriri - the people were relieved, free of anger

ki ḍa ṛia - I get angry, ke ḍa ṛiwa - they get angry

ṛui - hunger, ṛui ka ki, or ṛui ni - I am hungry,

akori ṛui - I was hungry

wi - wind, cold, wi ka ki - I am cold (pres. tense is formed with the cold (wind) as subj., the verb ko + obj. pron, Cl. 1B, wi ka kobe - he is cold. Past tense: the wind is here object, and the person subject:) akono wi - he was cold.

ya ṛi su? what is there in the market?

mi mo bakkārru ṅe kurus yodino? how much are eggs?

yēṛa ṅina yēṛa go ḍekka yobāṛanto, - 2+2=4

### Residue

bene (pl. dene) to have, possess

oṅi bene roma - I have houses

bio - to be sharp?

ḍi - everywhere, the whole world, also: the ground?

ḍibbi - only, simply

ḍāmbārudde - clearing of the fields, ḍ. akkotti - it is good to clear the fields.

mbi, pl. ḍdi - well, healthy

ni (all tenses use this form) I think, mean

ṛuttuttu - differing? ṛuttuttu ka - they are different

katti ko kārāḍi ṛuttuttu - we work in different ways