

GRAMMAR OF THE NYAMANG LANGUAGE.

(NUBA MOUNTAINS)

-----

by R.C. Stevenson.  
1938

NYAMANG GRAMMAR - CONTENTS.

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1938

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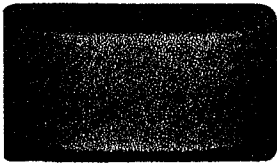
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REFERENCE SUMMARY OF NYAMANG SOUNDS.

The following sounds are found in Nyamang. For full details see the Phonetic summary.

a	similar to the English vowel in.....	but
b	pronounced more strongly than in English.....	bow
d	dental, as in French.....	doit
ɖ	alveolar, as in English.....	door
e	closed, as in French.....	été
ɛ	open, as in French.....	étais
f	with lips protruded, as in English.....	Phew!
g	hard, as in English.....	good
h	(in words borrowed from Arabic).....	hot
i	long, as in French.....	pire
	short, as in English.....	mill
j	palatal, like gy in.....	(Hungarian) Magyar
k	as in English.....	kill
l	stronger than in English.....	law
l	flapped (see p.13)	
m	as in English.....	make
n	as in English.....	not
ny	as <u>ni</u> in onion, or (better) as gn in French.....	montagne
ŋ	as ng in English.....	singing
o	closed, as in French.....	beau
ɔ	resembles the vowel in English.....	for
r	rolled, as in Scottish pronunciation of.....	rate

r	flapped, (see p.13)	
s	pronounced strongly, resembling s in French.....	serai
sh	as in English.....	short
t	dental, as in French.....	toit
ṭ	alveolar, as in English.....	tie
u	long, as in French.....	tout
	short, as in English.....	full
w	soft, as in French.....	oui
y	as in English.....	yet

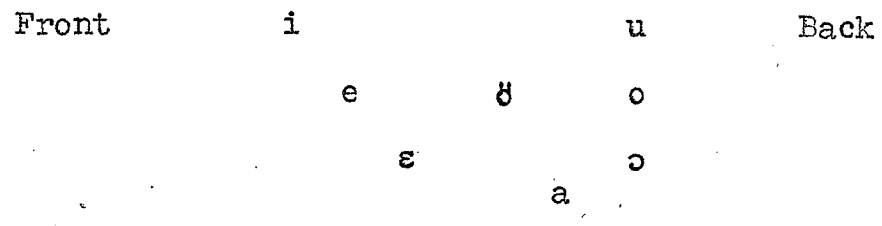
Diphthongs resembling English sounds (for others, see pp.4-5):-

ai	as in.....	aisle
au	as in.....	how
ei	closer than in.....	way
ou	closer than in.....	bowl
oi	closer than in.....	boil

PHONETIC SUMMARY.

I. VOWELS.

Nyamang has eight vowel sounds, represented by the letters a, e, i, o, u, ε, ɔ, ø. Their relative positions are as follows:-



a is an open back vowel, slightly more open than the English vowel in 'but'.

Examples:

a,	I	aba,	father
tana,	neck	aya,	mother
wa,	people	ata,	mother
aban,	cotton	arba,	two
fa,	not	kwa,	go
asa,	three	tan,	eat
tabar,	white	kadan,	hoe

It is a little longer in monosyllables before r:-

bar,	cow	fa bar,	do not put
war,	want	kar,	female

e is a close vowel, as in French 'été'

elo,	milk	ele,	tooth
kire,	foot	she,	do
je,	hair	méo,	yesterday
wedi,	guest	beshi,	home
teŋ,	above	wel,	house
mwe,	waist	dem,	break





... ..

...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

... ..

...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

u > w between vowels: -

leu  
lewei

kilsu  
kilswa

...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

... ..

...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

o is open, resembling the vowel in 'ought', 'for':-

lo,	mud	gwo,	frog
no,	that	wo,	have
to,	come	to,	on the ground
wor,	bird	beso,	at home
mordu,	horse	nywor,	ear
non,	here	dol,	there

Distinguish between the following:-

gwoso,	bull	gwoso,	cut
mo,	wind	mo,	get up
elo,	milk	elo,	lead out
kwo,	emphatic particle	kwo,	leaf

*slightly rounded*

o is a centralized vowel, closer than the sound in 'bird', 'curd':-

odi,	guest	gwole,	old
------	-------	--------	-----

*rounded*

u is a close back vowel, as in French 'tout', i.e. closer than in English 'too', 'pool':-

<del>nyu,</del>	<del>your (s.)</del>	nyu,	your (pl.)
lu,	spirit	mul,	five
fu,	basket	kwu,	come
ju,	body	tuno,	at night
abu,	lung	fu she,	blow

*Before consonants in polysyllables*

In closed syllables it has a shorter sound as in English 'pull':-

nyun,	your (s.)	ilun,	between
amudu,	nose	kwiyum,	knee
wun,	where	tushi,	guinea fowl

Nasalization. Before ŋ, o is very slightly nasalized. It is not necessary to indicate this in the orthography:-

boŋ,	water	boŋau,	in the water
toŋ,	above	monŋ,	millet
doŋ,	upon	kworŋ,	crops

NB:- (4 unrounded)  
 u is fronted to u<sup>h</sup> in some cases in verb suffix - um  
 (esp. after i or palatal consonant)  
 kilai-in nyin  
 (Not necessary to express this in orthography)

## II. DIPHTHONGS.

The following diphthongs occur:-

ai, au, ei, eu, ou, oi, ou.

ai as in English 'buy', 'aisle':-

ai,	I	tai,	go
mai,	know	kadai!	go away!
kwai,	man	aiy, aiji,	hand
tomai,	with wood		

au as in English 'how', 'plough':-

lau!	come here!	auwio,	long ago
kwau,	in the	teṅau,	in the
	crops		calabash
aiyau,	in the	nearau,	on this side
	hand		of
nau,	(he) was	wau,	(he) had

ei, ~~as in~~ closer than English 'obey', 'may':-

ei,	yes	kweima,	having many children
tein,	West	wei,	disperse
ka lewei,	it is	ka nyigei,	it is set right
	cooked		

eu

leu, (I) cook

ou is pronounced more closely than in English 'low', 'bowl', with much lip-rounding,

nou,	(I) was	wou,	(I) had
bou,	put	louno,	in the evening
woun,	my	kinou,	listened

oi is much closer than English 'boil',

oiny,	remains	toile,	sees
toig,	go and shut	oiji,	dew

ou

kilou,	ask	elou,	take away
<u>du</u> ,	staff	lou,	in a place
worou,	at the	bidou,	at the well
	cattle enclosure		

III. OTHER COMBINATIONS OF VOWELS (not diphthongs).

a'i	ma'in, know (Dual)		
<i>ei</i>	<i>tate'i remain (Plur Imper.)</i>		
eo	meo, yesterday		
ia	tāa, sleep		
ie	kie, cattle	gie, with	
	ka <u>di</u> e, with food	dijie, with work	
ii	biin, calf	tiig, give (Plur.)	
io	auwio, long ago		
iu	kiu, of cattle	liu, of a place	
is	kis, with cattle	damis, with an egg	
io	da <u>mi</u> s, egg (Acc.)		
iau	ilidiau, in the middle		
oa	Toana, Tendia (a Nyamang village)		
oe	moe, with the wind		
oi	moi, to the wind		
<i>oe</i>	<i>elge, with milk</i>		
<i>oo</i>	<i>elos, milk (Accus.)</i>		
ua	lua, died		

---

ue	jue,	with the body
ui	lui,	about to die
uo	juo,	of the body
uo	juo,	body (Accus.)
eo	ajeo,	of the eye
ea	mea,	I don't know
ei	nei,	to the sons
ee	nee,	with the sons
eo	weo,	illness (Accus.)
oe	loe,	with mud

au      *Kau's male (of animals)*

Other combinations occur, but will be noted later. They are found especially in the declension of Nouns and Adjectives.

Alternatives:

u e i	nyum,	nyim (fat, oil)
	kwuni,	kwini (spirit)
	wudeg,	widen (child)
	wili,	wili (blood)
o e a	woday,	waday (person)
o e u	kwon,	kwun (meat)
	doss,	duss (food)

IV. CONSONANTS.

The Nyamang consonants are represented by the following letters:

b, d, d, f, g, j, k, l, ɺ, m, n, ny, ŋ, r, ɽ, s, sh, t, t, w, y. h occurs in words borrowed from Arabic.

Table.

	<sup>Labio-Dental</sup> Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	Flapped	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
<u>Plosive</u>	b	t, d	<u>t</u> , <u>d</u>		j	k, g	
<del>Vibrant</del>					<del>ɺ</del>		
<u>Nasal</u>	m		n		ny	ŋ	
<u>Lateral</u>			l	<u>ɺ</u>			
<u>Rolled</u>			r	<u>ɽ</u>			
<u>Fricative</u>	<del>f</del>	f s	sh				(h)
<u>Semi-Vowel</u>	w				y		

b is a strong plosive, in forming which the lips are puffed out slightly. It does not occur in a final position.

bar,	cow	boŋ,	water
bidi,	well	aba,	father
biin,	calf	bel,	also
ber,	break	beshi,	home

t and d have two pronunciations:

(1) dental, i.e. made with the tongue against the upper teeth, e.g. French te, de, toit, doit.

te,	in order to	du,	demonstrative enclitic
ata,	mother	ada,	or
tai,	go	diji,	work
twil,	drink	doso,	food
tets,	flat	dol,	there
toma,	tree	difu,	dark

	tsg,	give	kadaŋ,	hoe
ki	tagi,	what	ed(u),	eight
	toils,	see	wed(u),	nine

t does not occur finally. <sup>final</sup> d, like all Nyamang final consonants, is an incomplete plosive, i.e. the tongue is placed against the teeth to form the d-stop, but is not withdrawn immediately to release it, and the d remains unexploded. Compare the complete plosive in English 'fed', 'wed' with the incomplete plosive in the sentence 'He led me', 'He waited for me', i.e. where d is followed by another consonant.

(2) alveolar, i.e. made with the tongue against the teeth-ridge, as in English. Not many words have these sounds, and they have been distinguished here by using the letters t, d. The underlining may be omitted when the words containing alveolar t and d have been committed to memory.

<u>kwedr</u> ,	strong	<u>d</u> oiny,	remain
<u>ked</u> in,	small	<u>d</u> r,	dislike, refuse
<u>wid</u> eŋ,	child	<u>m</u> indr,	stone
<u>kad</u> er,	very	<u>d</u> ou,	staff, stick
<u>kwed</u> i,	sheep	<u>d</u> ulo,	run away

<u>t</u> u,	sow	<u>t</u> in,	colour
<del><u>t</u>am,</del>	<del>beer</del>	<u>t</u> uder,	abstain from
<u>t</u> idifa,	half-prepared	<u>t</u> edede,	bud, bring forth fruit
	beer	<u>t</u> oga <u>t</u> oga,	decrepit
<u>t</u> iiny,	crops around house		

These sounds are not found at the end of words.

Reference list of other words containing d and t:

<u>d</u> riŋ,	children	<u>w</u> odi,	elbow	<u>k</u> adaŋ,	many
<u>a</u> ma <u>d</u> u,	knot	<u>d</u> re,	mushroom	<u>k</u> adi,	stiff
<u>d</u> owa,	draw water	<u>m</u> i(n) <u>d</u> r	stone; song		millet porridge
<u>d</u> ami,	egg	<u>d</u> u(ɔ)	also	<u>d</u> ameo,	day before yesterday
<u>k</u> w <u>d</u> u,	heavy	<u>k</u> w <u>d</u> o,	saddle		
<u>d</u> uiny,	owl	<u>w</u> o <u>d</u> oŋ,	big bell	<u>d</u> ire,	day after to-morrow
<u>d</u> oli,	bright star	<u>w</u> o <u>d</u> ai,	sew		
<u>w</u> a <u>d</u> i <u>g</u> ,	give a small piece	<u>w</u> o <u>d</u> air,	wooden needle	<u>d</u> inde,	three days hence
<u>d</u> idima,	ostrich	<u>d</u> ifa,	type of stick	<u>d</u> oura,	hedge
<u>d</u> id <u>i</u> n,	thick, closely packed	<u>d</u> iu,	forked lightning	<u>d</u> aŋ,	kind of chameleon
<u>d</u> sg,	marsh tortoise			<u>d</u> ulaŋ,	type of pot
<u>d</u> ian,	would that	<u>d</u> omunda(g)	collect together		
<u>m</u> o <u>d</u> ag,	tie, bind				



<u>twadi</u> ,	be quiet	<u>tuno</u> ,	run away (Plur) (cf. tuno, at night)
<u>danga</u> ,	small yellow flower	<u>diderin</u> ,	little goathorn
<u>dofan</u> ,	metal armlet	<u>dina</u> ,	base of spine
<u>dona</u> ,	type of white ant	<u>dem</u> ,	snap, break
<u>dwil</u> ,	bore hole	<u>dua</u> ,	poor
<u>adiŋ</u>	hard	<u>amidifa</u>	ugly

*labio-dental & sometimes*  
 f is formed bi-labially, with the lips protruded as in blowing out a match. (*The friction is very slight.*)

fur,	basket	fweo,	mud
fwure,	ribs	for,	away
fedi,	find	fedaŋ,	earthenware bowl
kafel,	clean	lofo,	weak

g initially and medially is as in English 'good':

gil,	dog	gum,	hole
gwura,	scoop	gidai,	on behalf of
tege,	give (Imper)	tandige!	speak!
engi,	wisp of straw	tigile,	wash

Final g is an incomplete plosive (see under d, above). Compare the English 'lagged', 'big dog', where the g-stop is retained until the following consonant. (in these cases d) is formed.

teg,	(I) give	tawendeg,	(I) speak
mɔdag,	tie, bind	nufag,	fall
beg,	pour out	badig,	put in
leag,	ride	juag,	plod along

*plosive*  
 j is a voiced palato-alveolar ~~affricate~~. In forming it, the blade of the tongue is placed against the back part of the upper teeth-ridge, while the front of the tongue lies flat against the hard palate. On being released, the resulting sound is similar to dy pronounced together quickly. (It resembles gy in Magyar.) Care should be taken not to give this sound the value of an English j.

je,	hair, tail	ju,	body
jen,	show	jojo,	little by little

jəgə,	leave, let go	kijər,	young
ləja,	disappear	jimidsəg,	try
jin jin,	very young	kwijinan,	five-stringed instrument

k is as in English. It occurs only at the beginning of words, except when obliged to appear medially by the reduplication of an initial syllable. kw is a common initial combination; the w is pronounced very softly and is often difficult to detect, especially before back vowels.

kəl,	earth	kər,	woman
kanyər,	new	kire,	foot
kil,	hear,	kasol,	true
	understand		
kəshənɣ,	thin	kie,	cattle
kədin,	small	drin kəkədin,	little children
kwur,	moon	kwini,	spirit
kwa,	go	kwu,	come
kwor,	hen	kwai,	man
kwəshil,	cold	kwəshir,	dirty

l is slightly more sonorous than the English initial l of 'law', 'leap'.

lə,	mud	lu,	shade
lua,	died	laflan,	early
li,	place	lofo,	weak
nyala,	one	sal,	vein
ɖulo,	run away	kafəl,	clean

m is more sonorous than in English when initial and medial. Final, it is an incomplete plosive (see under d and g, above).

mə,	wind	məds,	hill
məsəl,	sesame	mai,	know
mul,	five	mwe,	waist
mamanan,	mist	amudu,	nose
tam,	eat	nyum,	fat (noun)

n is as in English 'now'. Final, it is an incomplete plosive.

nən,	here	nə,	this
ne,	is	ani,	they
ni,	hit	tana,	pasture
wun,	where	woun,	my
tan,	went	wen,	see



*ny* is a palatal nasal, like the ~~English~~ palatal in ~~French and Italian gn.~~ It is incomplete when final (cf. d, g, m, n).

<i>nya,</i>	a certain	<i>nyi,</i>	you (plur.)
<i>nyowor,</i>	ear	<i>nyufa,</i>	your father
<i>nyala,</i>	one	<i>nyig,</i>	set right, tidy up
<i>kanyer,</i>	new	<i>nyemara,</i>	live
<i>winy,</i>	power	<i>kweny,</i>	face
<i>doiny,</i>	remain	<i>kesheny,</i>	thin

*ŋ* is a velar nasal, as *ng* in 'singer', not as in 'finger'.

<i>ŋe,</i>	son	<i>ŋeshi,</i>	smoke
<i>ŋal,</i>	mouth	<i>ŋer,</i>	ulcer
<i>ŋonolio,</i>	always	<i>ŋidi,</i>	roots, medicine
<i>aje,</i>	eye	<i>aji,</i>	we
<i>nyinan,</i>	sun	<i>aner,</i>	name
<i>tain,</i>	be afraid	<i>wouŋ,</i>	pur
<i>fiden,</i>	be absent	<i>boŋ,</i>	water
<i>tsŋ,</i>	calabash	<i>doŋ,</i>	upon
<i>engi,</i>	wisp of straw		

*ŋw* is found before *i, o, u*.

*r* is rolled, as in Scottish pronunciation. It does not occur at the beginning of a word.

<i>ar,</i>	to fear	<i>ir,</i>	elephant
<i>fajara,</i>	side	<i>ara,</i>	bullrush millet
<i>mor,</i>	friend	<i>wor,</i>	bird
<i>kabar,</i>	hot	<i>bar,</i>	cow
<i>taraf,</i>	twenty	<i>aran,</i>	near

*s* is pronounced more sharply than in English. In forming it, the teeth are kept quite close together.

<i>som,</i>	snake	<i>Sulu,</i>	Arab
<i>asa,</i>	three	<i>saŋ,</i>	look for
<i>swir,</i>	outside	<i>tosu,</i>	thick
<i>asag,</i>	remember	<i>kaus,</i>	male (of animals)

*sh* is pronounced further forward than the English sound, with considerable lip-rounding. In the pronunciation of many it is replaced by *s*.

<i>shil,</i>	cool	<i>shere,</i>	herdsman
<i>ashi,</i>	beer	<i>abwushi,</i>	undo, release
<i>kwshe,</i>	rope	<i>tushi,</i>	guinea fowl

sha, say she, do

In these two words sh is often slightly palatalized, i.e. a vowel-glide appears between sh and the vowel following. Thus sha is often heard as shya and shea, and she as shyé and shié.

w is much softer than its English counterpart, and is sometimes difficult to detect, especially following a consonant.

wa,	people	wi,	kind of sauce
we,	illness	wɔ,	have
lawá,	grass	towɔ,	build
tiwɔ,	dig	alwɛn,	perhaps
bwir,	road	gwɛshɛ,	beat
kwur,	moon	twil,	drink
swai,	to hoe	twin,	night

In several words w has developed from g, e.g. mogur, mowur, and mour (monkey) are heard in different districts.

A final g in the Present Tense of many verbs weakens to w in the Past Tense, e.g.

Pres:	tɛg, give	Past:	tawɔn
	twɛrnɛg, pour away		twɛrnɛwɔn
	badig, put in		badɛwɔn

u is replaced by w between vowels,

ɔw, stick                      ɔwɛ, with a stick

y exists in a few words as a development from j.

bijɛŋ, biyɛŋ, biɛŋ, biŋ	calf
aiji, aiyi, aiy	hand
joŋ, yoŋ	you (Accus.)

It is also found in aya (also ata), mother

FLAPPED CONSONANTS.

"The term flapped consonant is given to certain kinds of r and l sounds made by curling up the tip of the tongue and then flapping it down quickly; on the way, the underside of the tongue touches the teeth-ridge, making one tap." (Westermann & Ward, Practical Phonetics for Students of African Languages, 1933)

There are two sounds of this type in Nyamang, denoted by the symbols  $\underset{\cdot}{l}$  and  $\underset{\cdot}{r}$ , which appear to be separate phonemes.

$\underset{\cdot}{l}$  is made by curling up the tongue so that the underside of the tip touches the back part of the teeth-ridge. It is then withdrawn suddenly and flapped down to the normal position. The air escapes laterally. The result is a sound which lies between d and l made quickly, but tending to be l-like.

With  $\underset{\cdot}{r}$  the point of contact is further back; the underside of the tongue-tip touches the centre of the hard palate, and when withdrawn glides towards the back of the teeth-ridge before going back to its normal position. It has a gentler and less plosive effect than  $\underset{\cdot}{l}$  (flapped l).  $\underset{\cdot}{r}$  has a slightly different effect on the ear according to which vowel follows it, e.g. when it precedes u or o it is withdrawn from the hard palate slightly sooner than is necessary when it has to accommodate itself to an e or a following.

cf.	ke $\underset{\cdot}{l}$ u,	good	with	fa $\underset{\cdot}{r}$ a $\underset{\cdot}{n}$ ,	drum
	fo $\underset{\cdot}{l}$ u,	ten		e $\underset{\cdot}{r}$ e $\underset{\cdot}{n}$ ,	back
	wo $\underset{\cdot}{l}$ o,	head		ta $\underset{\cdot}{r}$ a,	buy
	tu $\underset{\cdot}{l}$ u,	noise		ja $\underset{\cdot}{r}$ a,	roof

Normally  $\underset{\cdot}{l}$  occurs before ~~front~~<sup>the</sup> vowels i, e and  $\underset{\cdot}{r}$  before e, a, o, u - a fact which may cause doubt as to whether they are separate phonemes. However the following pair of words ~~are~~<sup>is</sup> distinguished by flapped l and r alone:-

shi $\underset{\cdot}{l}$ a,	hereditary chief	shi $\underset{\cdot}{r}$ a,	grave
------------------------------	------------------	------------------------------	-------

Note also:      miri, not yet      miri, to the fire  
                      wuli, before      wuli, wrong

Words containing flapped l:-

so $\underset{\cdot}{l}$ i,	youth	adi $\underset{\cdot}{l}$ i $\underset{\cdot}{n}$ ,	hard	aba $\underset{\cdot}{l}$ i,	fermented dough
fi $\underset{\cdot}{l}$ a,	tadpole	do $\underset{\cdot}{l}$ i,	bright star	anna $\underset{\cdot}{l}$ e,	to-day
ti $\underset{\cdot}{l}$ e,	call	gw $\underset{\cdot}{l}$ e,	old	no $\underset{\cdot}{l}$ i,	day

DIVISION OF SYLLABLES.

With most African languages the underlying principle of syllable division is that each syllable must end with a vowel. This principle does not apply entirely in Nyamang, as medial consonant groups are divided, and most consonants may end words.

Thus:

One syllable: ti, bar, tɛg, mo, winy, doŋ, tam, kil, wɛ.

Two syllables: ta-ŋa, a-taŋ, nyi-ŋaŋ, ko-mur, ar-ba, ta-wen.

Three syllables: a-ma-du, ta-wen-dɛg, bu-da-rau, gi-liŋ-iŋ.

Four syllables: shi-la-gi-di, i-li-di-au, ko-mur-gi-di

Five syllables: ta-wen-di-di-dɛg, nyi-gi-dɛ-ro-win.

STRESS.

This subject requires fuller investigation, especially with regard to its connection with intonation. A few general rules only will be given.

In the following examples the stressed syllable is denoted by ' .

Words of two or three syllables normally have the stress on the first syllable,

e.g. ta-ŋa, kó-mur, ár-ba, á-ma-du, bú-da-rau, lóu-nɛ

*Ká-su-dɛ*

But (1) Syllables ending in -ŋ always bear the stress. If there are two such syllables, the stress is borne by the second of them.

e.g. a-táŋ, nyi-ŋáŋ, wi-déŋ, kɛ-díŋ, kɛ-kɛ-díŋ,  
gi-liŋ-íŋ, a-níŋ-ɔ,

(2) The reduplicated forms of nouns and adjectives retain their original stress.

e.g.	<del>ktɛktɛ</del> mɛ-dɛ tɔ-su gwá-ɛ	<del>kwɛkwɛ</del> mɛ-mɛ-dɛ tɔ-tɔ-su gwá-gwá-ɛ
<u>Exc.</u>	di-a	di-di-a

(3) Verb stems retain the stress:

ta-wén            ta-wén-dég

Note: There are a number of exceptions to the above rules,

e.g. fá-ɾaŋ (drum), ku-ɾúm (maize), beshí (home), a-ság  
a-ŋé-né (brother) (remember)

Some pairs of words are distinguished by stress:

árinɛ, sky, rain	arinɛ, bed
káshɛl, sweet	kashɛl, male
támɛl, few	támɛl, axe
béshí, full to overflowing	beshí, home

In words of more than three syllables, the stress normally falls on the second syllable. Notes (1) to (3) above also apply.

e.g. shi-lá-gi-di, i-li<sup>1</sup>di-au, ko-múr-gi-di

Syllables in -ŋ: a-ni-ŋáŋ-i, a-ba-né-ŋé-néŋ

Reduplicatives: kú-su-do            ku-kú-su-do

Verb stems: ta-wén            ta-wén~~né~~-ag

Consonantal verb stems bear the stress on the second syllable of an extended stem in tense-forms of more than three syllables:

e.g. nyig (to set right) Plur.Pres. nyí-gi-di

nyígéro (I usually set right - one thing)    nyígídero (I usually set right-many things)

ta-wén-di-di-dég has a primary stress (marked with two accents) and a secondary stress (one accent). This occurs in other verb forms of five syllables.

Exceptions:            ɛɾɛbɛɾɛ (mouse)



TONE.

Nyamang is not a fully-fledged tone language, though it no doubt was at one time. Tone, intonation and stress have become intermingled, and there are now relatively few words distinguished by musical tone alone. Nyamang tones have not yet been fully investigated; the indications given here are therefore of a very elementary nature.

There are two significant tones: high (marked  $\bar{\quad}$ ) and low ( $\_$ ). In addition to these, syllables may bear a rising ( $\nearrow$ ), falling ( $\searrow$ ), or mid-tone ( $\sim$ ); these appear not to be significant, but to be dependent on an adjacent high or low tone.

Words distinguished by tone:

✓ <del>kwor</del>	n̄r ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	forehead	n̄r ( $\_$ )	palate
	kw̄r ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	<i>kind of tree</i> flower	kw̄r ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	hen
	<del>kw̄l (<math>\bar{\quad}</math>)</del>	fat (moun)	<del>kw̄l (<math>\bar{\quad}</math>)</del>	<i>kw̄r</i> (bubble/flower)
	kw̄l ( $\_$ )		kw̄l ( $\_$ )	stream
	ju ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	giraffe	ju ( $\_$ )	body
	<del>war (<math>\bar{\quad}</math>)</del>	bird	<del>war (<math>\bar{\quad}</math>)</del>	year
✓	(fá) war ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	do not have	w̄r ( $\_$ )	want
	<del>h̄r (<math>\bar{\quad}</math>)</del>	stranger	b̄r ( $\_$ )	cow
	<del>bal̄r (<math>\bar{\quad}</math>)</del>		bwer ( $\_$ )	no
	bwer ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	iron	kw̄dú ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	four
	kw̄dú ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	four	kw̄dú ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	come [---] kw̄dó ( $\bar{\quad}$ ) (grat)
	ami ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	honey	ami ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	bone
	<del>ami (<math>\bar{\quad}</math>)</del>	2) worm		
	<del>ami (<math>\bar{\quad}</math>)</del>	worm		
	t̄ūr̄u ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	<del>to cry</del>	t̄ūr̄u ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	<del>medicine man</del>
	sūf̄ou ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	large white bead	s̄ūr̄ò ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	<del>pain-remover</del>
	nȳal̄a ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	one [---]	s̄ul̄o ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	outside
	k̄r ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	woman	nȳal̄a ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	an early stage [---] of merissa
	jàr̄a ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	roof-pole	k̄r ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	kind of bird (A. kw̄ȳt̄e) (calls kw̄w̄r̄e kw̄w̄r̄e)
			jàr̄a ( $\bar{\quad}$ )	corner, narrow place, or cul-de-sac in cultivation.

	kār (-) [ ] female	kār (-) large flat <del>stone</del> green slime on water.
	tōj (-) above	kar (-) bitter
	[bweji (-)] shoulder	( <del>kar</del> ) [ ] marry [ <del>kāgar</del> ]
↳ bweji	wadà (-) walk	tōj (-) [ <del>kāgar</del> ] = tōgōj [Mandā]
		bweji (-) 'bush' country
		wadà ( ) possession
		wodà [-] taking down (of an object)
		woda [-] taking down (of an object)
		mān <sup>small</sup> kind of tree

kēl (v) < kēgel  
(earth)

wīdēj [-] child

wòdag [-] man

WORDS OF SPECIAL DIFFICULTY.

- I. Words distinguished by e and ε (see p.2)  
 II. Words distinguished by o and ɔ (see p.3)  
 III. Words distinguished by Stress (see p. 15)  
 IV. Words distinguished by Tone (see pp.16-7)  
 V. Words very similar:-

Ama(du),	Nyamang	bwir,	road	woun,	my
amudu,	nose	bwer (˘),	iron	woun,	our
amudu,	knot	bwer (˘),	no	wun,	where

orgol,	inside door of compound	abwashi,	yellow
worgol,	outside door of compound	abwushi,	undo

elo,	milk	kworɔm,	haglig tree
elo,	lead out	kurum,	gnaw
elou,	take away	kuɔm,	maize
elai,	put out	kwɔɔm (˘˘)	kind of black ant
		kwɔɔm (˘˘)	razor

kwɛdi (˘˘)	sheep	kwɔdo,	goat
kwɛdi (˘˘)	kujur's shelter	kwɔdo,	saddle
kwɛdi	forest	kwɔdu,	heavy
kwɛrɔdi,	large shelter	kwɔrɔdo,	rich
kwɛdi,	craftsman		
kwɛdu,	slave	kwɛndɛ,	hoof
kwɛdu,	'adopted' parent of one to be circumcised	kwɛndi,	duraba

worshai	drive to (speaker)	gwɔle,	old
worshe	drive from (speaker)	gwɛle,	species of long grass
worshag	go and drive (to)		
wɔɔɔ	prevent, keep away		
wurá	take away	aji,	we
wuls (pl. wurdɛ)	go out	aji,	put
wɛle	go in	aje,	eye
wɔla (pl. wɔrɔda)	come out (or in)	aji, aɔgi, aɔgi,	wisp of straw.

CHAPTER I. NOUNS - INTRODUCTION.

NUMBER. Dual and Plural number are indicated in Nyamang. Nouns, however, undergo no modification to express these. They are shown by other words in the sentence. *(Exc. Kinship terms - see p. 87a)*

There is no definite or indefinite article, thus

kwir k<sub>d</sub>in may mean the (or a) small pot  
(the) small pots

Plurality of a Noun indicated by other words in the sentence:

(1) Numerals (follow the noun)

kwir k <sub>d</sub> in arba,	two <del>small</del> pots
toma kwudu,	four trees
<u>dami</u> fo <sub>r</sub> u,	ten eggs

(2) Enumeratives such as ka<sub>d</sub>on (many), kwere<sub>n</sub> or kwere<sub>n</sub> (all), t<sub>e</sub>m<sub>e</sub>l (few):-

som ka <sub>d</sub> on	many snakes
wa kwere <sub>n</sub>	all the people, everybody
bar t <sub>e</sub> m <sub>e</sub> l	few cows

(3) The Verb takes Dual and Plural suffixes, agreeing with the subject of an intransitive verb, and with the object of a transitive verb.

bar nyala ne	there is one cow
bar arba nen	there are two cows
bar asa n <sub>e</sub> di	there are three cows

wel t <sub>e</sub> idi	shut the door (entrance)
wel a t <sub>e</sub> id <sub>e</sub> ni	shut the two doors
wel a t <sub>e</sub> id <sub>i</sub> di	shut the doors

a bar a wen	I see a cow
a bar a w <sub>e</sub> n <sub>e</sub> n	I see two cows
a bar a w <sub>e</sub> n <sub>i</sub>	I see cows

GREETINGS.

i kəru ka tia?	(in the morning) Have you slept well?
ei, a ka tia s nyun juo woso	Yes I have slept well and greet you (lit. yourself)
ei, a tia a ka tia kəru	Yes, I have slept well
nyi kəru ka tidar?	Have you (pl.) slept well?
ei, ani { ka tidar a tidar ka tidar kəru	Yes, we have slept well
a yon { ka wish! a	(meeting on the road) I greet you!
a yon ka wish! bəl!	I greet you too!
nyi kəru ka doiny?	Are you well? (doiny, stay, remain)
nyun wa kəru ka tuag?	Are your people well? (tuag, pl. of doiny)
i kəru ka sər?	(on someone's return) Have you returned well (sər, pl. used instead of tər, come).
Answers to these:	
ei, a ka doiny	Yes, I am well
ei, ani ka tuag	Yes, they are (well)
ei, a ka sər	Yes, I have returned (well)
Farewell:	
bwishi nyalai doinyi!	Rest with a whole heart! (to someone staying)
bwishi nyelai tuei!	Rest with a whole heart! (plur.)
bwishi nyalai kadai!	Go with a whole heart! (to someone going)
bwishi nyalai tia!	Sleep well! (to one person)
bwishi nyalai tidars!	Sleep well! (to many people)

Salara

Nitel

Fassu

bad

kusudo

kusuro

kusuro

six

kwashe

kwashe

kwashe

home

beshi

besi

beshi

to do

she

se

she

yesterday

meo

meo

meo

A few nouns have a plural from a different stem:

wadaŋ	(person)	wa	(people)
widaŋ	(child)	draŋ	(children)
kwai	(man)	wa kashɛl	(men)
kar	(woman)	wa kar	(women)

COLLECTIVE FORM. Nouns, by reduplicating their first syllable, make a collective or generalised plural, which has three closely allied meanings:-

(1) all the...

mɛdɛ	(hill)	mɛmɛdɛ,	all the hills
bidi	(well)	bibidi,	all the wells

When an adjective is present the noun need not necessarily be reduplicated:

wadaŋ dia,	a great man, elder	-	wa didia	<u>all the</u>
			wawa didia	elders
widaŋ kɛdiŋ,	child	-	draŋ kɛkɛdiŋ	children
			ɗudraŋ kɛkɛdiŋ	
wadaŋ gwɔle,	old person	-	wa gwɔgwɔle	old people
			wawa gwɔgwɔle	

Wa didia may be translated by 'the elders', 'the class of elders'; similarly draŋ kɛkɛdiŋ comes to mean 'the children' or 'children', and wa gwɔgwɔle 'the old people' or 'old people'. These forms are very common - the second of the alternatives given above are not used very frequently.

The collective form normally takes a singular verb:

ɗadami amainy nɛ,	all the eggs are rotten	(nɛ, is)
eelo amainy nɛ,	all the milk is sour	

'All' is usually expressed by kwerɛn or kwerɛŋ following the noun, as above.

(2) different (kinds of)..., separate...

a totoma a wendi, I see different kinds of trees  
 a kekelo kadon swaidi, I hoe several different fields  
 memeds kwera tar, The (people of the) separate hills  
 came together

(3) portions of...

kadi, millet porridge (Nyamang staple food)	kakadi, portions of millet porridge
ebo, milk bon, water	eelo, measures of milk bobon, measures of water

GENDER. Grammatical gender does not exist. For persons, sex is expressed either by a different word or by the addition of kashel (male), kar (female), e.g.

kwai, man	ker, woman
aba, father	aya, ata, mother
aniṅ kashel, son	aniṅ kar, daughter
widṅ kashel, boy	widṅ kar, girl

Where the sense is clear, widṅ = boy or girl, and aniṅ = son or daughter.

For animals, etc., different words exist in a few cases to express sex; in others kaus (male), kar (female) are added, e.g.

kwudumul, cock	kwor, hen
gwošo, bull	bar, cow
gifi kaus, lion	gifi kar, lioness
gil kaus, dog	gil kar, bitch
tushi kaus, male guinea-fowl	tushi kar, female guinea-fowl

In the normal way, gifi, gil, tushi, etc., are used without the adjectives to indicate the male; when it is necessary to speak of the female, kar is added.

SIZE. Diminutives are formed by the suffix -in, the noun to which this is added often undergoing phonetic change.

Ama, Nyamang	Amadin, Nyamang child
Sulu, Arab	Suluin, Arab child
kwor, hen	kwerin, chicken
gil, dog	gilin, puppy
	gilinṅ, piglet
kudur, pig	kwedserin, piglet



kie, cattle  
tergeny, donkey  
lawa, grass  
toma, tree

kien, young of cattle  
tergenyin, little donkey  
lawin, grass seed (also used  
for any kind of seed)  
tumin, fruit (of all trees)

Wimur and its diminutive wimirin both indicate 'small wooden stirrer'.

No augmentative form has yet been found.

### NOUN-FORMATION.

#### (1) The use of kwedi.

kwedi, a craftsman or expert, follows a noun in the Genitive Case to form a noun agent, e.g.

from wada, story	wadu kwedi, story-teller
faraj, drum	farajo kwedi, drum-maker
arinj, bed	arinjo kwedi, bed-craftsman
kweshe, rope	kweshu kwedi, rope-maker

#### (2) shere, a herdsman is used in the following:-

from bar, cow	baru shere, cowherd
kwodo, goat	kwudu shere, goatherd
kie, cattle	kiu shere, cattleherd

### Noun-forming suffixes.

-ER is used in names of tools and instruments

wuruner, heavy hoe for removing stalks	from wuru, stalk
swaier, light hoe	swai, to hoe
wodair, wooden needle	wodai, to sew
<i>lier</i> drinking vessel	<i>li</i> to drink

N.B. also mwer, a wooden stirrer for porridge

*keper, sawer, iler, lower, geder = types of earthenware pot.*  
*temer = kind of calabash; dsinyer = place, seat (fr. dsiny, sit)*

-DA forms Verbal Nouns

nilda, laughter	from nil, to laugh
warda, love	war, to love
nufagida, fall	nufag, to fall
nyigida, weeding	nyig, to weed

-IDI forms Abstract Nouns

taḡidi, fear from tain, to fear

-DI indicates noun agent

Abradi, the Creator from abran she, to create

-GIDI denotes dominion of, realm of, '-ness', '-dom'

shilagidi, kingdom from shila, king, hereditary chief

komurgidi, life from komur, living

-LI indicates place of  
 aḡwidi, leprosy from aḡwidi, leper  
 diaḡidi, greatness from dia, great

agelili, bathing place from tigels, to bathe, wash

-WIN indicates 'the house of', 'at the house of'

Aminawin, (at) the house of Amina

anwin, (at) their houses, from ano, their

shiyawin (at) the grave.

-MA denotes 'father of'

Kwishelma, father of Kwishel

Belfema, father of Belfe

kweima, father of many (from kwai, man)

ḡema, father of sons (ḡE son(s))

-AL dsinyal seat (dsiny, to sit)  
 (and dsinyer)

DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE ARTICLES.

These do not exist as such in Nyamang; their equivalent is denoted in other ways:-

Definite Article: The demonstrative suffix -du often approximates to a definite article, and is especially used in narrative to define nouns, e.g.

kwurdu ka wola,      the moon ~~rises~~  
 shiladu ka feadi    the chief thanked him  
 atadu ka turu        my mother wept  
 wada kwudu shredu    the story of the goatherd  
 wadu werin ka telai, the people <sup>have</sup> ~~go~~ to the crops  
 gildu ka mo e ka tai, the dog got up and went away

(This particle is more fully explained on p 80)

Indefinite Article: nya, 'a certain' often does duty for this,

e.g. wadan nya ka tor,    a (certain) man <sup>has</sup> ~~is coming~~  
 som nya lawau ne,        there is a snake in the grass  
 wada nya anidu meo kildi, we heard a story yesterday  
 widan nya ka nufag, a boy has fallen down  
 gil nya bonau a ne, a dog is in the water  
 ker nya meo ka tor, a (certain) woman came yesterday

EXERCISES.Revision Vocabulary (with additional phrases)

kwir, pot	kedin, small	a....a wen, I see (one thing)
toma, tree	dia, big	i....a wen, You see (" ")
dami, egg	gwile, old	a....a wendi, I see (many)
elo, milk	nyala, one	i....a wendi, You see (" ")
bon, water	arba, two	no a...ne, that...is
wadan, person	asa, three	no ki tagi ne a? what is
ker, woman	foru, ten	that?
widen, child	kweren, all	no (after noun), that, those
bar, cow	temel, few	ma nedi a? how many?
wel, house	kadon, many, much	nedi, are
	ei, yes	

Exercise 1 Translate:

- A.** (1) bar ma nedi a? bar foru nedi  
 (2) i kwir no a wendi? ei. Ma nedi a? kwir asa nedi  
 (3) i wel no a wen? ei, a wel no a wen  
 (4) no ki tagi ne a? no dami ne  
 (5) ker no dia ne, widen no kedin ne  
 (6) i toma kweren a wendi? ei, kadon nedi  
 (7) wadan no gwile ne? ei, wadan no gwile ne  
 (8) kwir temel nedi, bon kadon ne  
 (9) no ker kedin ne, no wadan dia ne  
 (10) a wel nyala a wen, a toma asa a wendi

- B.** (1) Can you see the cow? Yes, I can see the cow  
 (2) That is an egg, that is a pot  
 (3) What is that? That is milk  
 (4) How many houses are there? There are ten houses  
 (5) How many cows are there? There are three cows  
 (6) That child is big, that child is small  
 (7) Is that person small? Yes, that person is small  
 (8) I see ten big cows  
 (9) That is water, that is milk  
 (10) Do you see the house? Yes, I see the house

Exercise 2 (more advanced exercise on Chap.1)

- A.** (1) wel a toididi (2) drin kekedin (3) kakadi  
 (4) anin kar (5) gifikaus (6) kwederin  
 (7) kweshu kwedi (8) kiu shere (9) komurgidi  
 (10) tergenyin
- B.** (1) the Creator (2) goatherd (3) mother  
 (4) boy (5) lioness (6) chicken  
 (7) cock (8) old people (9) grass seed  
 (10) all the hills

CHAPTER II. DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

CASE. The relation between a noun and other words in the sentence is indicated by case-endings for the oblique cases - the Nominative has no distinct suffix. For convenience, the Latin case-names have been used, but the Nyimang usage and the Latin cases do not always correspond (e.g. Locative). *Most of the cases may be governed by Postpositions (see Chapter X)*

Before the case-endings are considered, a brief survey of the usages of each case will be given.

The Nominative Case denotes the subject of a verb, or is governed by the verbs 'to be', 'to become'.

<u>gil</u> * doso ka tam,	the dog is eating food
<u>kwedile</u> ka fidan,	the salt is finished
<u>wa</u> ka <del>if</del> ildi,	the people are dancing
endu <u>shila</u> ka ta,	he became king
en a <u>Sulu</u> ne,	he is an Arab
<u>bar</u> dia ne,	the cow is big

The Accusative Case indicates the object of a transitive verb.

a <u>gilo</u> a wen,	I see a dog
a <u>bon</u> twil,	I am drinking water
<u>kwona</u> lewe,	cook the meat
en a <u>eloo</u> twen,	he is bringing milk
en a <u>miru</u> ka tushe,	she has lit the fire
wadan <u>timilo</u> tows,	the man is making a wattle door

A double Accusative is used in phrases like the following:-

tergeny an aiyo waren, the donkey kicked me on the hand  
 mordu wadan kire waren, the horse kicked the man on the foot

The Genitive Case denotes:

- (i) the possessor. In Nyamang the word indicating the possessor precedes the word indicating the thing possessed.

gilu ami a nɛ,           it is the dog's bone  
wadano mardu wun nɛ a? Where is the man's horse  
a keru tɛŋ fa wen,       I do not see the woman's calabash  
shilo wel dɔl fan,       the chief's house is over there  
mu turu dia nɛ,         the noise of the wind is great  
widano kwodo ka dulo, the child's goat has run off

The following may be translated into English by:

(a) a noun -

arigo kwol,       'fat of the sky'       - a cloud  
bweru terɛny, 'an iron donkey'       - a wheel

(b) an adjective -

lawu li,           'a place having grass'       - a grassy place  
nyinago li,       'a place having sun'       - a sunny place  
kweowu bwir,   'a road having sand'       - a sandy road

(ii) purpose

wiu gedɛr,       a pot for making sauce       (wi, sauce)  
elou tɛŋ,       a calabash for milk  
nyalo sawɛr,   a pot for flour  
drino tɛmɛr,   small calabash for children  
kwonu lɛwɛr,   pot for meat

The Dependent Genitive will be explained on p. .

The Dative Cases is used

(i) as the object of verbs of giving, taking away, asking; telling:

gili eloo tsg, Give milk to the dog *wulig*  
 a shilai bar tsg, I gave a cow to the chief  
tergenyi boŋ tsg, Give water to the donkey  
 endu eloi ele nou, She takes away the sharpness from the milk  
wadang kilowɛ, Ask the man  
 a widɛn ka kilou, I have asked the child  
shilai tandigs, Tell the chief  
 endu keri tawendɛg He said to the woman...  
 s sha...

a wani ka tandig, I have told the people  
 endu wɛzɛzi ka wulig *She began to grind (set about the grindstone)*

(ii) to denote 'for', 'for the good of', 'on behalf of':

kerdu anasheli kadi ka tawo, the woman stirred porridge for her husband  
 endu anasheli kwɔrɔŋ swai, she clears the crops for her husband  
shilal tɛŋ tweni, Bring a calabash for the chief  
 anedu anɛnɛnɛ ka nin They killed it for their brother

The Ablative Cases has the following uses:

(i) accompanying (*Comitative*),

ani a gile kwen, I am going with the dog

(lit. we with-the-dog are-going - a Dual verb: the Nyamang speaker is ultra-logical, and at once visualises the two going along together!)

ani a morde kwen, I am going with the horse  
 nyi a kwiyure kwen, You are going with the kujur  
 a nyinang mo, I get up with the sun  
 wor moe a telai, The birds fly with the wind

In this sense the Ablative is used only with singular nouns. When Dual and Plural nouns are used, they are followed by the Postposition gie, with (see p. ).

ani a shila gie a kwel, I am going with the chiefs  
 ani a wa gie a kwol, I am coming with the people

(ii) the means by which a thing is done (Instrumental),

a kido no mwere she, I am doing this with a stirrer  
 en a gwos<sup>o</sup> kworais nin, He killed the bull with a spear  
 endu anon dowe nin, He beat him with a stick  
 endu toma temele kironun, He cut down the tree with an axe  
bong she, Make it with water

ker a fwiji eloz she, The woman is making porridge with milk

*tergeny ag kwende nin, The donkey kicked me with its hoof.*

(iii) the manner in which a thing is done,

winye tandige, Speak loudly (with force)

The Locative Case expresses

(i) motion to:

a kwau kwa, I am going to the crops  
 ker bidi ka tan, The woman has gone to the well  
 a beshi kwa, I am going home  
Aminal kadai, Go to Amina  
 wa dijau ka tselan, People have gone to work



## (ii) rest in or at:

a <u>kwau</u> ne,	I am in the crops
bon <u>tshau</u> ne,	The water is in the large pot
gil a <u>bonau</u> ne,	The dog is in the water
en a <u>busau</u> kusudo ne,	He is angry (bad in his stomach)
<u>birishau</u> de bi,	Put it on the mat
<u>aiyau</u> ti,	Hold it in your hand
wor a <u>tomau</u> ne,	The bird is in the tree

## (iii) motion from:

a <u>kwau</u> kwu,	I am coming from the crops
a <u>nyufal</u> ka tor,	I have come from your father
wadu <u>worou</u> kwol,	The people are coming from the cattle-enclosure
aba <u>wolau</u> ka kwu,	My father has come from home
en a <u>bidou</u> kwu,	She is coming from the well

## (iv) 'learning from'; 'wanting from':

a amadu wada Habibil almen she - I learn Nyamang from Habib

widenj kardu aninal she almen - The girl learned that from her mother

a Habibil wada was - I want a word from Habib  
(see work)

The Vocative will be dealt with under Interjections (p.181)

CASE-ENDINGS. The regular terminations are as follows:-

Nominative:	-
Accusative:	-O
Genitive:	→U
Dative:	-I
Ablative:	-E
Locative:	-AU

The majority of nouns do not take all of these inflexions, but take at least one or two variant endings. The latter are dependent upon phonetic rules, not yet fully worked out. The other inflexions which occur are:-

Nominative:	-
Accusative:	-O, or no inflexion
Genitive:	-O
Dative:	-E, -E
Ablative:	-E, -I
Locative:	-OU, -I, -O

Names of Persons, Place names, and a few other nouns have a different type of declension (p. )

The inflexions will now be dealt with in turn.

ACCUSATIVE.

(1) Nouns which take -o

e.g. Consonant Stems:

tergsny (donkey)	-	tergsnyo;
kwon (meat)	-	kwono;
mir (fire)	-	miro;
mor (friend)	-	morō;
som (snake)	-	somo;
kəl (earth)	-	kəlo;
wor (bird)	-	woro;
kweny (face)	-	kwenyo.

Vowel Stems: kwai (man) - kwaio; elo (milk) - eloo;  
 (several drop the vowel of the Nom.) dami (egg) - damio; we (illness) - weo;  
 kidi (cloth) - kido; mede (hill) - medo;  
 neshi (smoke) - nesho; woro (head) - woro.

(2) Nouns which take -o

e.g. Consonant Stems: gil (dog) - gilo; mour (monkey) - mouro;  
 kwur (moon) - kwuro; kwiyur (kujur) - kwiyuro;  
 mindr (stone) - mindro; ~~ni kwanen x nix~~  
 timil (door of branches) - timilo

Vowel Stems: nildi (tongue) - nildo; kweu (slave) - kwedo;  
 wedi (guest) - wedo; ju (body) - juo;  
 ōdi ōdo.

(3) Nouns which take no inflexion, i.e. the Accusative remains the same as the Nominative,

e.g. Consonant Stems:

(a) Nouns ending in -ŋ:-

wadaŋ (man)	widaŋ (child)	driŋ (children)
boŋ (water)	taŋ (calabash)	kwelaŋ (fly)
faŋaŋ (drum)	kworaŋ (crops)	kwenaŋ (mosquito)
kadaŋ (hoe)	nyiaŋ (sun)	bi(j)iŋ (calf)

(b) Nouns ending in -r:-

ker (woman)	mwer (stirrer)	kwir (pot)
bar (cow)	wer (enclosure)	bwir (road, path)
bwer (iron)		

(c) Nouns ending in -l:-

wel (house)	tamel (axe)
-------------	-------------

Vowel Stems:

bidi (well)	shila (chief)	kera (girl)
lo (mud)	li (place)	mardu (horse)
kie (cattle)	do (stick)	aŋe (eye)
bwishi (abdomen)	mo (wind)	diji (work)
kadi (porridge)	solli (youth)	kwɔ (leaf)
kwani (knife)	kenya (rat)	kire (foot)
bede (neck)	doso (food)	ne (son, daughter)
kweou (sand)	kweshe (rope)	beshi (home)

Examples:

nesho toile	look at the smoke
timilo non bi	put the door here
en a tergenyo de	he is hitting the donkey
mira tuhe	light the fire
boŋ twili	drink water

wel towɔ	build a house
a gumɔ tiwɔ	I dig a hole
a wɪdɛŋ a wɛn	I can see the boy
a wɛɔ wɔ	I am ill (have illness)
kwɛshɛ ire	pull the rope
diji kwɛdr she	work hard
i dosɔ ka tɔd?	Have you eaten your food?
tɛŋ nyɔni	take away the calabash
a kwɛni war	I want a knife
i (a) kɔdɔŋ fa twɛn	you have not brought the hoe
ɛndu kwɔnɔ ka nyɔn	he took the meat
a wɪdɛŋ a mai	I know the child
elɔɔ twɛni	bring milk
a mɛdɔ fa wɛn	I cannot see the hill

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EXERCISES.

Revision Vocabulary (with additional phrases)

drɪŋ,	children	tɛrgɛny,	donkey
kwai,	man	wɛ,	illness
shila,	chief	mɛdɔ,	hill
wɔr,	bird	kɛl,	earth, field
gil,	dog	tɛŋ,	calabash
bwir,	road	mir,	fire
a.....wɔ,	I have		(singular object)
i.....wɔ,	You have		(singular object)
a...wɛdi,	I have		(plural object)
i...wɛdi,	You have		(plural object)
a.....a mai,	I know		(singular object)
i.....a mai,	You know		(singular object)
a.....a maidi,	I know		(plural object)
i.....a maidi,	You know		(plural object)

Exercise 3.

- A. (1) i wɛɔ wɔ? ei, a wɛɔ wɔ (2) nɔ ki tagi nɛ a? nɔ a mɛdɔ nɛ  
 (3) i bwir nɔ a mai? ei, a bwir nɔ a mai (4) i tɛŋ kɔdɔŋ wɛdi?  
 ei, a tɛŋ kɔdɔŋ wɛdi (5) drɪŋ ma nɛdi a? drɪŋ fɔru nɛdi  
 (6) i gilo a wɛn? ei, a gilo a wɛn (7) gil nɔ dia nɛ, wɔr nɔ  
 kɛdɪŋ nɛ (8) wɔdɔŋ nɔ shila nɛ (9) a mirɔ a wɛn. i mirɔ a wɛn?  
 (10) a bwir kɔdɔŋ a maidi.
- B. (1) Do you see the donkey? Yes, I see the donkey. (2) Do you  
 know the child? Yes, I know the child (3) Do you know the  
 children? Yes, I know the children (4) Have you a field? Yes,  
 I have a field. (5) I have three dogs (6) Do you know the man?  
 Yes, I know the man (7) That cow is big, that donkey is small  
 (8) I have one egg, you have ten eggs (9) Have you a dog? Yes,  
 I have a dog (10) The houses are many, the trees are few.

GENITIVE.(1) Nouns which take -u.

e.g. Consonant Stems: targeny (donkey) - tãrgenyu;  
 kwon (meat) - kwenu; kãr (woman) - kãru;  
 mir (fire) - miru (or mãru); wãr (bird) - wãru;  
 sãm (snake) - sãmu; gil (dog) → gilũ, etc.

Vowel Stems: (many dropping the vowel of the Nominative)  
 elo (milk) - elou; kadi (porridge) - kadiu;  
 diji (work) - diju; kidi (cloth) - kidu;  
 kire (foot) - kiru; beshi (home) - beshu;  
 kwai (man) - kwaiu; kie (cattle) - kiu; etc.  
 soji (youth) has swelũ.

(2) Nouns which take -o.

e.g. Consonant Stems: (nouns in -ŋ)  
 wadãŋ (person) - wadãno; widaŋ (child) - widaŋo;  
 driŋ (children) - driŋo; tãŋ (calabash) - tãŋo;  
 nyiŋãŋ (sun) - nyiŋãŋo; bi(j)iŋ (calf) - bi(j)iŋo.

Vowel Stems:

wẽ (illness) - wẽo; toma (tree) - tomo;  
 shila (chief) - shilo; kwõra (spear) - kwõro;  
 ju (body) - juo; lu (shadow) - luo;  
 aŋẽ (eye) - aŋẽo; ariŋẽ (sky, rain) - ariŋõ;  
 ariŋẽ (bed) - ariŋõ.

bwishi (abdomen) has buso.

Examples:

kãru kidi	-	the woman's cloth
gilũ kire	-	the dog's foot
sãmu ju	-	the snake's body
kwaiũ kwẽdi	-	the man's sheep
kiu shẽrẽ	-	a cattle-herd
beshũ warda	-	love of home
widaŋo gal	-	the child's mouth
shila kwõra	-	the chief's spear
tomo wõro	-	the top of the tree
mirũ ñeshi	-	the smoke of the fire
wadãno lu	-	a person's shadow (or spirit)
baru elo	-	the cow's milk
driŋo tẽfẽ	-	the children's game
tomo kwõ	-	the leaves of the tree
swelũ diji	-	the youth's work
ariŋõ toma	-	the wood of the bed

EXERCISES.Revision Vocabulary, etc.

kidi,	cloth	mardu,	horse
kire,	foot	ariné,	bed
aiy,	hand	kezu,	good, <i>well</i>
woro,	head, <i>top</i>	(inserts a before ne)	
kwedi,	sheep	kusudo,	bad
kwodo,	goat	kabar,	hot; painful
wada,	word(s), talk	do,	that
diji,	talk	(as adjective, follows noun)	
tweni,	bring	e,	and
(Imperative)		(joins phrases)	
i anido a war?	what do you want?		
a.....war	I want... (singular object)		
i.....war	You want... (singular object)		
a...wardi	I want... (plural object)		
i...wardi	You want... (plural object)		

Exercise 4.

- A. (1) ariné no kezu a ne, e ariné do kusudo ne  
 (2) i anido a war? a diji war  
 (3) i kwedi wardi, a kwodo wardi  
 (4) wideno kire kabar ne  
 (5) shilo wada kezu a ne  
 (6) i kezu a ne? ei, a kezu a ne  
 (7) i mardu wo? ei, a mardu kadon wedi  
 (8) kezu aiy kabar ne  
 (9) wada no kusudo ne  
 (10) i wideno kida a wen? ei, a wideno kida a wen
- B. (1) What do you want? I want a horse  
 (2) I have many horses  
 (3) The child's hand is painful  
 (4) Do you see the bed? Yes, I see the bed  
 (5) The man's head is painful  
 (6) Work is good  
 (7) Bring a calabash - Bring milk - Bring water  
 (8) This is a sheep, that is a goat  
 (9) This horse is big, that donkey is small  
 (10) Have you work? Yes, I have work

Exercise 5 (on the Genitive).

- (1) the man's hand (2) the horse's head (3) women's work  
 (4) the child's foot (5) the calabash of water (6) the calabash  
 of milk (7) the chief's house (8) a person's words (9) the sheep's  
 head (10) the woman's cloth.

THE DEPENDENT GENITIVE. When a noun in the Genitive is governed by another noun in the Dative, Ablative, or Locative, -N is added to the Genitive termination -u or -o. This form is here given the name of 'dependent Genitive'.

e.g. (1) Genitive dependent upon Dative:

<u>shilon</u> kafiri tandigs,	Speak to the chief's watchman
a <u>arinon</u> shilai,tandig,	I am speaking to the rainmaker (lit. rain-chief)
<u>wadanon</u> tergenyi bon tsgs,	Give water to the man's donkey

(2) Genitive dependent upon Ablative:

ani a <u>wadanon</u> morde kwen,	I am going with the man's horse
en a gwoso <u>shilon</u> kworais nin,	He killed the bull with the chief's spear
a kids no <u>kerun</u> mwere she,	I am doing this with the woman's stirrer

(3) Genitive dependent upon Locative:

a <u>shilon</u> kwau kwudu,	I am coming from the chief's crops
a <u>shilon</u> kwau kwa,	I am going to the chief's crops
a <u>shilon</u> kwau ne,	I am in the chief's crops
<u>barun</u> worau	in the cow enclosure
<u>somon</u> juau	on the snake's body
<u>tomon</u> wgrau	at the top of the tree
<u>widenon</u> galau	in the boy's mouth
<u>kerun</u> agau	in the woman's eye
a <u>kiun</u> shersdau kwa	I am going to the cattle-herd
<u>kweowun</u> burau (or buro),	on the sandy road
<u>drinon</u> tenau	in the children's calabash

When a noun in the Genitive is dependent upon a noun in the Accusative, or upon another Genitive, the simple Genitive form in -u or -o remains in use.

e.g. (1) Genitive dependent upon Accusative:

a gilu ami a wen, I see the dog's bone  
 a keru teŋ wo, I have the woman's calabash  
 en a shilo kwɔra wo, He has the chief's spear  
 endu wadaŋo kwona ka nyon, He took the man's meat

(2) Genitive dependent upon another Genitive:

ani kiu shersdu wada ka kildi - they heard the cattle-  
 heard's words  
shilo anɛnɛno mɔrdu ka dulo - the chief's brother's  
 horse has run away  
shilo welu li - the place of the chief's house

DATIVE.

(1) Nouns which take -i (most nouns)

e.g. Consonant Stems: ker (woman) - kəri; ~~kera~~ ~~keri~~ \* ~~kera~~  
mɔr (friend) - məri; kel (earth) - keli;  
tergeny (donkey) - tergenyi; mir (fire) - miri;  
som (snake) - somi, etc.

Vowel Stems: kwai (man) - kwaii; elo (milk) - eloi;  
kera (girl) - kerai; shila (chief) - shilai;  
mɔrdu (horse) - mɔrdi; lii (place) → lii.  
gwoso (bull) has gweshi

(2) Nouns which take -ɛ.

e.g. Consonant Stems: (some in -ŋ) wadaŋ (person) - wadaɛ;  
driŋ (children) - driɛ; teŋ (calabash) - teɛ.

Vowel Stems: we (illness) - wɛ; ariŋ (sky, rain), ariɛ (bed)  
aŋ (eye), aɛnɛ (brother) do not change.

(3) Nouns which take -e.

e.g. Consonant Stems: widaŋ (child) - widaɛ

Vowel Stems: mɛde (hill) - mɛde



Examples:

widage bon tase	Give water to the boy
bon kwiri tase	Put water in the pot (lit. give water to the pot)
enduwadage sanduga ka tase	- He gave the box to the man
keri tandige	Speak to the woman
dring kilowe	Ask the children
nyenene she	Do it for your brother
endu keru tase nyonun	He took the calabash from the woman
wadage nyoni	Take it from the man

EXERCISES.Revision Vocabulary, etc.

kwor,	hen	ju,	body
doso,	food	age,	eye
lawa,	grass	gak,	mouth
monon,	millet	kweshe,	rope
gum,	hole, pit	nyoni,	take away (Imperative)
bwer,	no	bi,	put, put down ( " )
non (fan)-	(is)here	....wun ne a?	Where is....?
dol (fan)-	(is)there	i agido a she a?	What are you doing (or making)
a....a she,	I am doing (or making)	(singular object)	
i....a she,	You are doing	( " " )	
a....a shidi,	I am doing	(plural object)	
i....a shidi,	You are doing	( " " )	

Exercise 6.

- A. (1) i agido a she a? a diji a she  
 (2) i gumo a shidi? ei, a gumo asa a shidi  
 (3) shilo wel wun ne a? dol fan  
 (4) no ki tagi ne a? no a lawa ne. e no? no a monon ne  
 (5) doso nyoni - eloo nyoni - bon nyoni  
 (6) kwor wun ne a? non fan  
 (7) lawo bi - monon nyoni  
 (8) widage age kabar ne  
 (9) toma no kezu a ne, kweshe do kusudo ne.  
 (10) kwon no kusudo ne? bwer, kwon no kezu a ne

- B. (1) What are you doing? I am making food. That is women's work.  
 (2) Bring meat - bring water - bring millet  
 (3) Put the wood here - put the grass there  
 (4) Where is the man's house? Do you see the house? Yes, the house is there.

- (5) This meat is good, that egg is bad.  
 (6) The child's mouth is painful.  
 (7) I want the hen. Bring the hen here.  
 (8) Take the calabash away.  
 (9) This is a foot, this is a hand, this is an eye.  
 (10) Where is the goat? The goat is here.

Exercise 7. (on the Dependent Genitive)

- (1) driṇon tṅau (2) tomon wṛau (3) kṛun aṇau  
 (4) shilai kafiri (5) kṛun mwere  
 (6) to the man's donkey (7) in the boy's mouth (8) with the  
 man's horse (9) from the chief's crops (10) in the cow  
 enclosure.

Exercise 8. (on the Dative)

- (1) widṅe tandigs (2) kṛi nyoni (3) tṛgenyi bṅ tṅe  
 (4) shilai kilowṅ (5) wadaṅ she  
 (6) Give it to the woman (7) Do it for the children  
 (8) Ask the man (9) Give millet to the horse (10) Give grass  
 to the donkey.

ABLATIVE.

(1) Nouns which take -ṅ.

- e.g. Consonant Stems: wadaṅ (person) - wadaṅṅ; kṛ (woman) - kṛṅ;  
 widṅ (child) - widṅṅ; driṅ (children) - driṅṅ;  
 tṛgenyi (donkey) - tṛgenyiṅ; mā (friend) - māṅ;  
 bṅ (water) - bṅṅ, etc.

- Vowel Stems: kwai (man) - kwaiṅ; dāmi (egg) - dāmiṅ;  
 mṛdu (horse) - mṛduṅ; dṅu (stick) - dṅuṅ;  
 lṅ (mud) - lṅṅ; wṅ (illness) - wṅṅ, etc.  
 āriṅ, ariṅ, aṅ, aṅṅ do not change; li (place)  
 becomes lṅ; kwṛa (spear) becomes kwṛaiṅ.

(2) Nouns which take -e.

- e.g. Consonant Stems: kwiyur (kujur) - kwiyure; ṅal (mouth) - ṅale;  
 gil (dog) - gile; gum (hole) - gume;  
 mour (monkey) - moure; kwir (pot) - kwire;  
 timil (door of branches) - timile; kwur (moon) - kwure;  
 mindr (stone) - mindre, etc.

- Vowel Stems: aiy (hand) - aiye; mṛde (hill) - mṛde;  
 bwishi (abdomen) - bwishe; tṅshi (large pot) - tṅshe;  
 kadī (porridge) - kadīe; ju (body) - jue, etc.

(3) Nouns which take -i.

e.g. Vowel Stems (some nouns in -a): shila (chief) - shilai;  
 kera (girl) - kerai; toma (tree) - tomai;  
 lawa (grass) - lawai; gaja (mud) - gajai.  
 (Nouns in -a take i to avoid the combination -ae or -ae, which is foreign to Nyamang).

Examples:

aji a widɛɛ kwen,	I am going with the boy
a kido no gile she,	I am doing this with the help of a dog
anedu wel gajai towa,	They are building the house of mud
ajidu kurumo warai tɛg,	We are carrying the maize in baskets
nyi a shilai kwen,	You are going with the chief
tomai she,	Do it with wood
wadɛɛ kadai,	Go with the man

EXERCISES.Revision Vocabulary, etc.

kwɔɔra,	spear	arɛɛɛ,	sky, rain
timil,	door of branches	mo,	wind
ɔu,	stick	kwɛɛɛr,	strong
temɛl,	axe	lofo,	weak
mwer,	wooden stirrer	kido no,	that (thing)
mindɛ,	stone	a tor,	I am coming (Future)
kie,	cattle	i a tor,	You are coming (Future)
a tai,	I am going (Future)	aji a sɔr,	We are coming (Future)
i a tai,	You are going (Future)	nyi a sɔr,	You (pl.) are coming (Future)
aji a telai,	We are going (Future)	aji a...kwen,	I am going with..
nyi a telai,	You (pl.) are going (Future)	nyi a...kwen,	You are going with..

Exercise 9.

- A. (1) mo kwɛɛɛr nɛ, arɛɛɛ a tor. i a tai? ei, a tai  
 (2) nyi a telai? ei, aji a telai  
 (3) i kido no ɔwe a she? bwer, a kido no mwere a she  
 (4) shilo kwɔɔra kwɛɛɛr nɛ, wadɛɛɛ ɔu lofo nɛ  
 (5) i a tor? ei, a tor  
 (6) nyi a sɔr? ei, aji a sɔr  
 (7) kie ma nɛdi a? kie foru nɛdi  
 (8) a kido no tomai a she, i kido no mindre she  
 (9) timil no dia nɛ, s mwer no kedɛɛ nɛ  
 (10) aji a kwiyure kwen



<u>li (place)</u>	a li kwa	-	I am going to the place
	a lou ne	-	I am <b>at</b> the place
	a lou kwu	-	I am coming from the place
<u>bwir (road)</u>	a burau kwa	-	I am going to the road
	a bwiri kwa	-	I am going on the road (to another hill)
	a burau ne	-	I am (staying) on the road
	a buro ne	-	I am (walking) on the road
	a burau kwu	-	I am coming from the road

The -o termination of buro is adverbial (see Adverbs, p.173/88.)

Examples:

i wiri kwa?	Are you going to the enclosure?
en a busau kɛɽu ne	He is happy (well in his heart, lit. stomach)
anɛi kwau kwel	We are going to the crops
anɛi kwau kwol	We are coming from the crops
kɛɽdu besɔ ne	The woman is at home
dijau antelai	Let us go to work
en a swɛlau ka tan	He went to the youth
elo a tɛɽau ne	The milk is in the calabash

-----  
EXERCISES.

Revision Vocabulary, etc.

biin, calf	<i>besi, home, village</i>
kibeɽ, kid	li, place
wɛɽ, compound, enclosure.	nin, here (hither)
kwau, at, to, from the crops	dil, there (thither)
bidɛ, well	tɛɽ! come!
kadi, millet porridge	kadai! go!
kwɛdile, salt	i wunɔ kwa? Where are you going?
a...kwu, I am coming..	i wunɔ kwu? Where have you come from?
i...kwu, You are coming.	a...kwa, I am going....
anɛi a kwol..., We are coming..	i...kwa, You are going...
nyɛi a...kwol..., You are coming...	anɛi a...kwel, We are going...
	nyɛi a...kwel, You are going... (pl.)

Exercise 10.

- A. (1) i anɛɔ a war? a kwɛdile war  
 (2) biin wun ne a? biin worau ne  
 (3) i kibeɽ a wen? ei, a kibeɽ a wen. Wun ne a? kibeɽ  
 bidɛ ne  
 (4) i wunɔ kwa? a dil kwa

- (5) nyi a wuno kwol? anj a kwau kwol  
 (6) dil kadai!  
 (7) kadi wun na a? kadi a tɛnau nɛ  
 (8) i wuno kwu? a burau kwu  
 (9) nyi a dijau kwel? ei, anj a dijau kwel  
 (10) i a dil tai? ei, a dil tai

- B. (1) Where are you going? I am going home  
 (2) Come here? Where have you come from?  
 (3) Where is the woman? The woman is at the well  
 (4) We are going to the crops  
 (5) The calf and the kid are in the enclosure  
 (6) The salt is in the calabash  
 (7) Are you (pl.) going home? (Fut.) Yes, we are going home  
 (8) The cattle are in the compound  
 (9) I have come from the cattle  
 (10) We are going (Fut.) to the place

-----  
PROPER NAMES, etc.

Proper names and a few nouns denoting family relationship have the following terminations (these are pronominal, see p. ):-

Nom:	-
Acc:	-Uŋ
Gen:	-UN
Dat:	-Uŋ
Abl:	-IN
Loc:	-IL

Names ending in a vowel normally retain this and drop u and i of the termination.

e.g.						
Nom:	Habib	Amina	Sabo	aba	aya	nyufa
				(father)	(mother)	(your father)
Acc:	Habibuŋ	Aminauŋ	Sabouŋ	abaŋ	ayaŋ	nyufaŋ
Gen:	Habibun	Aminun	Sabun	aboun	ayoun	nyufoun
Dat:	Habibuŋ	Aminauŋ	Sabouŋ	abaŋ	ayaŋ	nyufaŋ
Abl:	Habibin	Aminan	Sabon	aban	ayan	nyufan
Loc:	Habibil	Aminal	Sabol	abal	ayal	nyufal

Declined like aba, &c: anufa (his, her father), nyifa (your mother)  
 anifa (his, her mother), nɛma (father of sons).

Wa (people) has the following declension:

Nom: wa  
 Acc: waɲ  
 Gen: wanu (Dep. Gen. wanun)  
 Dat: wani  
 Abl: wa gie  
 Loc: wanau

Examples:

<u>Acc:</u>	a waɲ a wendi a Kabarun tile a nyufan ka toile en a aban ka toile a Sabon war aban tile	I see the people I call Kabar I have seen your father He has seen my father I want Sabo Call my father
<u>Gen:</u>	aboun wada Aminun bar wanu kworon nemoun wada Habibun beshi ayoun tesɲ	My father's words Amina's cow The people's crops The story of the father of many sons Habib's home My mother's calabash
<u>Dep. Gen:</u>	(-un forms remain unchanged)	
	a Aminun beshi kwa Sabon beshi kadai a wanun kwau kwu aboun besɔ Kabarun tergenyi bon tege nyufoun kwau	I am going to Amina's house Go to Sabo's house I have come from the people's crops In my father's house Give water to Kabar's donkey In your father's crops
<u>Dat:</u>	a Habibun bar tesɲ nyufan eloo tege Sabon tandige endu Kabarun tesɲ nyomun ayan she nyufan kilowe	I give a cow to Habib Give the milk to your father Speak to Sabo He took the calabash from Kabar Do it for my mother Ask your father
<u>Abl:</u>	aji a Aminan kwen aji a wa gie kwol anedu anufan kwen Habibin kadai Kabarin tors aji a ayan kwen	I am going with Amina I am coming with the people He is going with his father Go with Habib Come with Kabar I am going with my mother

<u>Loc:</u>	a Sabol kwu	I am coming from Sabo
	a amadu wada Kabaril	I learn Nyamang from Kabar
	almen she	
	widaj kardu aninal	The girl was taught that by
	she almen	her mother
	a Aminal kwa	I am going to Amina
	en a anufal kwa	He is going to his father
	Habibil kadai	Go to Habib

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PLACE-NAMES.

The declension of some place-names in and near the Nyamang district, and some Sudan towns. In a few cases it is necessary to use the nouns wa (people) and li (place), according to which is needed. Each is headed by the Arabic name.

	<u>SALARA</u>	<u>KIRMITI</u>	<u>TENDIA</u>
Nom:	Salra; Salo li	Kodunol	Tcaná
Acc:	Salo li (or waj)	Kodunulu li (waj)	Tcanu li (waj)
Gen:	Salo	Kodunulu	Tcanu
Dat:	Salon wani	Kodunulun wani	Tcanun wani
Abl:	Salon wa gie	Kodunulun wa gie	Tcanun wa gie
Loc:	Salau	Kodunulo	Tcanau

	<u>KELARA</u>	<u>NITIL</u>	<u>DILLING</u>
Nom:	Kelra; Kelo li	ŋidil	Doiny
Acc:	Kelo li (waj)	ŋidilu li (waj)	Doinyu li (waj)
Gen:	Kelo	ŋidilu	Doinyu
Dat:	Kelon wani	ŋidilun wani	Doinyun wani
Abl:	Kelon wa gie	ŋidilun wa gie	Doinyun wangi
Loc:	Kelau	ŋidili (to N.) ŋidilo (at, from N.)	Doinyi (to D.) Doinyou (at, from D.)



	<u>MANDAL</u>	<u>JOKUBA</u> (Mandal Hills)	<u>EL OBEID</u>
Nom:	Mals	Woda	Al Bed
Acc:	Malso li (wan)	Wodu li (wan)	Al Bedo
Gen:	Malso	Wodu	Al Bedu
Dat:	Malsen wani	Wodun wani	Al Bedun wani
Abl:	Malsen wa gie	Wodun wa gie	Al Bedun wa gie
Loc:	Malsi (to M.) Malsou (in, from M.)	Wodau	Al Bedi (to El O.) Al Bedou (at, from El O.)
	<u>KHARTOUM</u>	<u>OMDURMAN</u>	<u>KATLA</u>
Nom:	Kardum	Durman	Kadul
Acc:	Kardumo	Durmano	Kadulu li (wan)
Gen:	Kardumu	Durmanu	Kadulu
Dat:	Kardumun wani	Durmanun wani	Kadulun wani
Abl:	Kardumun wa gie	Durmanun wa gie	Kadulun wa gie
Loc:	Kardumi (to K.) Kardumo (in, from K.)	Durmanau	Kadili (to K.) Kadulo (at, from K.)

EXERCISES.

wa, people	a.....teg, I give (singular object)
kadaŋ, hoe	i a...teg, You give ( " " )
kweni, knife	tandige, Speak (Imper.)
tege, Give (Imper.)	kilowe, Ask ( " " )
Nouns on p.43	

Exercise 11.

- A. (1) i wuno kwa? a Salau kwa  
 (2) nyi a wuno kwol? aŋi a Doinyou kwol  
 (3) Habibuŋ tandige  
 (4) nyufoun kadaŋ tweni  
 (5) i a Kabarun kwedile teg? ei, a Kabarun kwedile teg  
 (6) Amina wun ne a? Amina Doinyou ne  
 (7) a ŋidili kwa? i a Kodunulo kwa? Bwer, a Malei kwa  
 (8) i a Sabol kwu? Bwer, a Amina kwu  
 (9) nyi a tselai? ei, aŋi a Kardumi tselai  
 (10) wani kilowe
- B. (1) Where is the knife? The knife is there.  
 (2) Where is Kabar? In Amina's house.  
 (3) Speak to my father.  
 (4) Your mother is going to the crops.  
 (5) His father is going to El Obeid.  
 (6) I have come from Omdurman.  
 (7) I want the hoe. Bring the hoe here.  
 (8) The people of Mandal are in the crops.  
 (9) My father's words are good.  
 (10) Are you going to Tendia? Yes, I am going with my mother

CONVERSATION.

I. CONVERSATION ON THE ROAD.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. A kera, a yon ka wishi!<br>(kwai)       | A.O woman, I greet you!<br>(man)                  |
| B.(ker) A kwai, a yon ka wishi<br>bel!     | B.(woman) O man, I greet you also!                |
| A. I keryu ka tia?                         | A. Have you slept well?                           |
| B. Ei, a ka tia e nyun juo<br>woso!        | B. Yes, I have, and greet you!                    |
| A. I wuno kwa?                             | A. Where are you going?                           |
| B. A wariy kwa                             | B. I am going to the crops                        |
| A. Keryu a ne!                             | A. Good!  |
| B. I wuno kwa?                             | B. Where are <u>you</u> going?                    |
| A. A Aminun beshi kwa. En a<br>beso ne?    | A. I am going to Amina's house.<br>Is he at home? |
| B. A fa mai. Wadan di kilowe.              | B. I don't know. Ask that man.                    |
| A.(wadan) A kwai, a yon ka<br>wishu!       | A.(to the man) O man, I greet you!                |
| C. A yon ka wishu bel!                     | C. I greet you too!                               |
| A. A sha, ads wowun busau kido<br>war      | A. I say, I want something (in<br>my heart)       |
| C. Anido ne?                               | C. What is it?                                    |
| A. Amina beso ne, i a mai?                 | A. Is Amina at home, do you know?                 |
| C. Ei, beso ne. I dil kwa?                 | C. Yes, he is. Are you going there                |
| A. Ei, a dil kwa. I wuno kwa?              | A. Yes, I am. Where are you going?                |
| C. <del>A beshi kyakakak</del> A beshi kwa | C. I am going home.                               |
| A. Bwishi nyalai kadai.                    | A. Good-bye (Go with one heart)                   |
| C. Bwishi nyalai kadai.                    | C. Good-bye.                                      |
-

SUMMARY OF DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

No truly satisfactory method of grouping into declensions has yet been found. For present purposes, nouns are classified according to the final letter of the Nominative.

CONSONANT STEMS.

(1) Nouns ending in -m, -n, -ny.

These have the regular terminations.

	(snake)	(meat)	(donkey)	
Nom:	som	kwon	tərgeny	e.g. also: kwɔɔm (black ant), tulum (chest), kweny (face).
Acc:	somɔ	kwonɔ	tərgenyɔ	
Gen:	somu	kwonu	tərgenyu	gum (hole) has -e in Abl.
Dat:	somi	kwoni	tərgenyi	
Abl:	somɛ	kwonɛ	tərgenyɛ *	
Loc:	somau	kwonau	tərgenyau	

(2) in -n.

	(person)	(sun)	
Nom:	<sup>(0,2)</sup> wadən	nyinən	<u>Declined like wadən:</u> tən (calabash), dɪn (children).
Acc:	wadən	nyinən	widən (child) has -e in Dat.
Gen:	wadəŋ	nyinəŋ	<u>Declined like nyinən:</u> biin (calf), abən (cotton).
Dat:	wadənɛ	nyinənɛ	bən (water) has -u in Gen.
Abl:	wadənɛ	nyinənɛ	kwɔɔŋ (crops) has Dat. kwɛŋɛ, Abl. kwɛŋɛ, Loc. kwau.
Loc:	wadənau	nyinənau	

(3) in -r.

Of the four types, m̄or etc. have regular terminations.

	(friend)	(woman)	(pot)	(kujur)
Nom:	m̄or	k̄er	kwir	kwiyr
Acc:	m̄or̄o	k̄er	kwir	kwiyr̄o
Gen:	m̄oru	k̄eru	kwiru	kwiyruru
Dat:	m̄ori	k̄eri	kwiri	kwiyr̄i
Abl:	m̄ore	k̄ere	kwire	kwiyre
Loc:	m̄orau	k̄erau	kwir̄au	kwiyr̄au

Declined like m̄or: mir (fire), w̄er (bird)

Declined like k̄er: bar (cow), m̄wer (stirrer)

Declined like kwir: bwir (road); w̄er (enclosure) has Loc. wiri, w̄orau, w̄or̄u (see p.41).

Declined like kwiyr: mour (monkey), kwur (moon), mind̄r (stone; song).

(4) in -l.

The k̄el type is regular.

	(earth)	(mouth)
Nom:	k̄el	ŋal
Acc:	k̄elo	ŋalo
Gen:	k̄elu	ŋalu
Dat:	k̄eli	ŋali
Abl:	k̄els	ŋale
Loc:	k̄elau	ŋalau

Like ŋal: ashel (my husband), nyeshel (your husband), anashel (her husband).  
wel has no termination in Acc., Loc. w̄olau.  
gil (dog) and timil (door of branches) have -o in Acc.

VOWEL STEMS.(1) in -a.

(chief)

Nom:	shila	<u>Like shila:</u> toma (wood), kera (girl), gana (mud, wall), wara (large basket).
Acc:	shila	
Gen:	shilo	kwɔɔra has Abl. kwɔɔraɪɛ. (spear)
Dat:	shilai	lawa (grass) has Acc. lawo.
Abl:	shilai	
Loc:	shilau	

(2) in -ɛ.

(bed) (hill)

Nom:	arinɛ	mɛɔɛ	
Acc:	arinɛ	mɛɔɔ	<u>Like arinɛ:</u> arinɛ (sky, rain), arɛnɛ (brother), <del>we (illness)</del> , arɛ (eye).
Gen:	arinɔ	mɛɔɔ	ɲɛ (sons) has Dat. ɲsi. we (illness) has Acc. wɛɔ.
Dat?	arinɛ	mɛɔɛ	
Abl:	arinɛ	mɛɔɛ	
Loc:	arinɔu	mɛɔɔu	

(3) in -i and -e.

	(man)	<b>(tongue)</b>	(youth)	(stomach)	(place)	
Nom:	kwai	ɲildi	soli	bwishi	li, le	54
Acc:	kwaiɔ	ɲildo	soli	bwishi	li, le	30
Gen:	kwaiu	ɲildu	swelu	buso	liu	
Dat:	kwaii	ɲildi	sɔli	bwishi	lii	
Abl:	kwaiɛ	ɲilde	swɛls	bwishe	le	
Loc:	kwaiau	ɲildau	swɛlau	busau	li lou (see p.42)	

Like kwai (regular terminations): dami (egg).  
kidi (cloth) drops i before suffixes;  
tshi (large pot) is like kidi, but  
has Abl. tshe.

Like nildi: (a) no suffix in Acc: beshi (home), bidi (well), ūdi or wedi (guest), kwendi (duraba), kwulidi (charcoal).  
beshi has Loc. beshi, bes; bidi has Loc. bidi, bidau, bidou.- see p.41. diji (work) has Abl. dijie  
(b) do not drop i of Nom: wi (sauce), ŋoli (day),  
ami or ambi (bone), ashi (beer), wili (blood);  
kadi has no suffix in Acc.

Other declensions:

	(hand)	(cattle)	(foot)
Nom:	aiy, aiji	kie	kire
Acc:	aiyo, aijo	kie	kire
Gen:	aiyu, aiju	kiu	kiru
Dat:	aiyi, aiji	kiei	kirei
Abl:	aiye, aije	kie	kire
Loc:	aiyau, aijau	kiau	kirau

(4) in -o, -ou, -u, -ɔ.

	(horse)	(wind)	(stick)	(sand)	(slave)	(bull)
Nom:	mardu	mo	ɔu	kweou	kwedu	gwoɔ
Acc:	mardu	mo	ɔu	kweou	kwedo	gwoɔ
Gen:	mardu	ma	ɔu	kweowu	kwedu	gwoɔ
Dat:	mardi	moi	ɔwi	kweowi	kwedi	gwashe
Abl:	mardɛ	moe	ɔwe	kweowɛ	kwedi	gwashe
Loc:	mardau	mɔau	ɔwau	kweowau	kwedau	gwoɔau

Like mardu: lo (mud), doso (food). wɔɔ (head) has Acc. wɔɔ;  
elo (milk) has Acc. eloo; ju (body) has Acc. juo,  
Abl. jue.

CHAPTER IV.      LIST OF NOUNS FOR STUDY & REFERENCE.

bwishi	- abdomen	kwedi	- craftsman, expert
kworom (")	- ant (black)	kworog	- crops
temel	- axe	ngoli	- day
ariné	- bed	gil	- dog
ashi	- millet beer	tergeny	- donkey
wor (-)	- bird	timil	- door (of branches)
wili	- blood	farag	- drum
ju	- body	kwandi	- <sup>Lubia.</sup> dārabā, (beans)
ami (-)	- bone	nyowor	- ear
widen kashel	- boy	kel	- earth, ground
agene	- brother	dami	- egg
gwozo	- bull	wer	- enclosure, compound
ten	- calabash	wel	- entrance (of house)
bi(j)in	- calf	age	- eye
kie	- cattle	kweny	- face
kwulidi	- charcoal	aba	- my father
tulum	- chest	nyufa	- your father
widen	- child	anufa	- his, her father
kidi	- cloth	shilagidi	- fever
ariné kwol	- cloud	aiy ilinger	- finger
kwudumul	- cock	mir	- fire, light
aban	- cotton	kwor (-)	- flower
bar	- cow	kwelen	- fly



doso	- food	mardu	- horse
kire	- foot, leg	wel	- house
Sulu	- <del>for</del> bigner, Arab	ashel	- my husband
mor	- friend	nyeshel	- your husband
tsfs, dumsdi	- games	anashel	- her husband
widən kar	- girl (small)	we	- illness
kwodo	- goat	bwer	- iron
Abradi	- God	kibən	- kid
<i>tilfu</i>	- <i>grain-store, granary</i>	kwiyum, kwijum	- knee
lawa	- grass	kweni	- knife
kuldu	- ground nuts	kwo	- leaf
wedi, ōdi	- guest	wil	- locust
tushi	- guinea-fowl	kurūm	- maize
mundan	- gun	kwai	- man
je	- hair, tail	kwon	- meat
aiy, aiji	- hand, arm	<i>nyidi, dawo</i>	- <i>medicine</i>
woro	- head	elo	- milk
wilu wel	- heart	monog	- millet
bwishi	- heart (metaph.) lit. abdomen.	ara	- bullrush millet
kwor ( )	- hen	kwur	- moon, month
mede	- hill	kwensən	- mosquito
kadan	- hoe	aya, ata	- my mother
gum	- hole, pit	nyija	- your mother
beshi	- home	anija	- his, her mother
am(b)i (--)	- honey	ɛɛbɛɛtɛ	- mouse

gal	- mouth	kweou	- sand
lo	- mud	wi	- sauce
aŋer	- name	wonon	- scorpion
bədə, tana	- neck	mosol	- sesame
twin	- night	kwedi	- sheep
turu	- noise	tendi	- shoe (sandal)
amudu	- nose	lum	- skin, hide
Ama	- Nyamang	ŋashi	- smoke
wa	- people	son	- snake
wadaŋ	- person	aniŋ, ŋe	- son, daughter
kudur	- pig	mi(n)dr	- song
kwiyur	- kujur	kwɔɔa	- spear
li, le	- place	mwer	- spoon (stirrer)
fwiji	- porridge (liquid)	kworsile	- star
kadi	- porridge (stiff) (staple food)	ɔu	- stick, staff
kwir	- pot (cooking)	mi(n)dr	- stone
mosu	- water-pot	kiŋi	- straw
ariŋe	- rain, sky	kwol	- stream (seasonal)
kenya	- rat	nyinaŋ	- sun
kwɔɔm (..)	- razor	borgol	- thief
bwir	- road, path	ki	- thing
kwie	- roof	ɔuso	- throat
kweshe	- rope	ŋildi	- tongue
kwedile	- salt	ele	- tooth

toma	- tree, firewood	kər	- woman, wife
ŋər	- ulcer	wada	- words, talk, language
gaga	- wall; mud	diji	- work
<i>keə</i> bɔŋ	= " <i>(wooden)</i> " - water	wər (ˌ)	- year
bidi	- well	soli	- young man (unmarried)
mo	- wind, air	kera	- young woman (unmarried)

CHAPTER V.ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives follow the Noun. Dual and Plural number is not expressed, e.g. kwir kadiŋ may mean small pot or small pots.

COLLECTIVE FORM. This is analogous to that of the Nouns (see p. 20), and is formed in the same way, by reduplication. In normal conversation, however, the only reduplicated forms heard are those of the adjectives dia (big), kadiŋ (small), gwüle (old). Examples of these have been given on p.20. Occasionally that of kadiŋ (many) is heard, e.g. mɛdɛ kakadiŋ nɛdi, there are many hills (in different places).

DECLENSION. Adjectives have the same declension system as Nouns (p.31). When a noun and an adjective are in combination, in all cases but the Accusative, the noun remains in the Nominative while the adjective is declined. If both are in the Accusative the noun, if it has a suffix, retains it, and the adjective also is declined.

e.g.	a timilo wo	I have a door
	a timilo kanyɛrɔ wo,	I have a new door
	a bidɔu kwu	I am coming from the well
	a bidɪ diau kwu	I am coming from the big well

NOMINATIVE. Examples of adjectives qualifying nouns in the Nominative:

bɔŋ kabar	-	hot water
gil dia	-	a big dog
kwɔdo kadiŋ	-	a small goat
wada kusudo	-	bad talk, evil
kwai kanyɛr	-	'new man' (after initiation)
toma towuru	-	a tall tree
kweni aieram	-	a sharp knife
kidi tabar	-	a white cloth
dɔu shɛlɛ	-	a short stick
wadaŋ lofo	-	a weak person
wada kafɔr nɛ	-	the talk is idle
diji kɛɣu a nɛ	-	work is good
kwir anyuai nɛ	-	the pot is full
widen kwɛdr nɛ	-	the boy is strong
dɔu kɛshɛny wun nɛ a?	-	Where is the thin pole?

ACCUSATIVE.

(1) Adjectives which take -ɔ.

e.g. Consonant Stems: kɛshɛny (thin) - kɛshɛnyɔ; kɛsol (true)-kɛsolɔ  
 tabar (white) - tabarɔ; kafɛl (clean) - kafɛlɔ;  
 tɛmɛl (few) - tɛmɛlɔ; kabar (hot) - kabarɔ;

kweshil (cold) - kweshilo; kanyar (new) - kanyero.

N.B. kashel (sweet) - kashelo  
kashel (male) - kashelo

kar (˘) (female) - karo  
kar (˘) (bitter) - karo

kedin (small) may have Acc. kedino, but is usually heard without suffix. kadon (many) has no suffix in Acc.

Vowel Stems: tu (warm) - tuo

(2) Adjectives which take -o.

e.g. Consonant Stems: kwedr (strong) - kwedro

Vowel Stems: afels (light - of weight) - afalso;  
kwodu (heavy) - kwoduo; towuru (tall) - towuro;  
tosu (thick) - toso; akwurufu (soft) - akwurufuo.

(3) Adjectives which have no inflexion.

e.g. Consonant Stems: kweren or kwesen (all); kilen (full);  
kadon (many); kedin (small), usually.

Vowel Stems: tsbio (black); kusodo (bad); shels (short);  
dia (big); gwole (old); kesu (good); tegili (red);  
abwashi (brown, yellow).

Examples:

a wel dia war	I want a big house
a bar kanyero wo	I have a new cow
en a wada kasolo wen	He speaks true words
a furo kilen wo	I have a full basket
bon kabaro tweni	Bring hot water
nesho tsbio toile	Look at the black smoke
a guma kanyero tiwo	I am digging a new hole
en a timilo kwoduo wo	He has a heavy door
ten kweshiro nyoni	Take away the dirty calabash
eloo kafelo tweni	Bring clean milk
i doso kweren ka tam?	Have you eaten all the food?
wadan gwole tili	Call the old man
dou kwedro tweni	Bring a strong stick

EXERCISES.VOCABULARY (revise adjectives given in previous vocabularies)

kweshil,	cold	tebio,	black, blue
towuru,	tall	tegili,	red
shels,	short	tabar,	white, bright
kanyar,	new	abwashi,	yellow
ti	hold (Imper.)	ada,	or

Exercise 12 - DRILL (to be practised with teacher).  
(use coloured sticks or pencils)

- no ki tagi ne a?            no dou ne.
- no dou shels ne,    no dou towuru ne.
- dou shels ti.            dou shels nyoni.            dou shels bi.
- dou towuro ti.            dou towuro nyoni.            dou towuro bi.
- no ki tagi ne a?            no dou tebio ne.
- no dou tegili ne,    no dou abwashi ne.
- dou tebio ti.            dou tebio nyoni.            dou tebio bi.
- dou tegili ti.            dou tegili nyoni.            dou tegili bi.
- dou abwashi ti.            dou abwashi nyoni.            dou abwashi bi.

Exercise 13.

- A. (1) widaɲ no dia ada kadiɲ ne?            widaɲ no kadiɲ ne  
 (2) boɲ no kweshil ada kabar ne?            boɲ no kabar ne  
 (3) a dou tebio war.            dou tebio tweni.  
 (4) a bar gwɔle wo, i bar kanyero wo.  
 (5) i a Kabarun kadan towuro teg?            ei, a Kabarun kadan towuro teg  
 (6) dami no keru a ne ada kusudd ne?            dami no kusudo ne.  
 (7) teɲ no gwɔle ne.            teɲ kanyero tweni.  
 (8) no kweni dia ne, no kweni kadiɲ ne.  
 (9) no abwashi ne?            bwer, no tegili ne.  
 (10) a bar kadan wɛdi, a kwodo tamsɔ wɛdi.
- B. (1) I am cold.    Are you cold?            Yes, I am cold.  
 (2) Do you see the fire?    Yes, it is bright.  
 (3) This milk is bad.            I want good milk.  
 (4) Take away the bad milk.    Bring good milk.  
 (5) Where is the new millet?    Bring it here.  
 (6) This boy is tall, that boy is short.

- (7) This hen is brown, that hen is white.  
 (8) What do you want? I want cold water.  
 (9) Where are you going? We are going to Kurmiti.  
 (10) Can you see the white cow? Yes, it is over there, in the enclosure.
- 

### GENITIVE.

#### (1) Adjectives which take -u.

e.g. Consonant Stems: kweshil (cold) - kweshilu; tabar (white) - tabaru; kanyer (new) - kanyeru; kwedr (strong) - kwedru; temel (few) - temelu.

Vowel Stems: lofo (weak) - lofou; t**sb**io (black) - t**sb**iu; abwashi (brown) - abwashiu.

#### (2) Adjectives which take -o.

e.g. Consonant Stems: k**sd**inj (small) - k**sd**ino; ka**do**ŋ (many) - ka**do**ŋo.

Vowel Stems: dia (big) - dio; sh**sl**e (short) - sh**sl**o; gw**lo**le (old) - gw**lo**lo; te**gi**li (red) - te**gi**lo; dua (poor) - duo.

#### (3) Adjectives which do not change. (vowel stems in -u, -o).

keru (good)	kusudo (bad)	towuru (long)
	tosu (thick)	

### Examples:

gil dio am(b)i	the big dog's bone
shila dio wel a nedi	those are the great chief's houses
drinj k <b>sd</b> ino t <b>sf</b> e	the children's game
wel gw <b>lo</b> lo timil	the door of the old house
boŋ ka <b>sl</b> u t <b>sn</b>	the calabash for clean water
so <b>m</b> t <b>sb</b> iu <b>sl</b> l	the black snake's poison
toma towuru woŋo	the top of the tall tree
wid <b>sn</b> kw <b>sd</b> ru aiy	the strong boy's arm
wa didio wel	the elders' houses
wa ka <b>do</b> ŋo kw <b>ro</b> ŋ	many people's crops
ker temelu diji	the work of a few women
bar tabaru elo	the white cow's milk
nir tabaru li	the place of the bright fire
wadaŋ keru wada	the words of the good man

DEPENDENT GENITIVE. This is formed in the same way as with Nouns (p.36), i.e. -n is added to the Genitive termination (-u or -o).

Examples:

wadaŋ dion widəne tandige	-	Speak to the great man's son
a kids no kər gwɔlon mwere she	-	I am doing this with the old woman's stirrer
səm tsbiun juau	-	on the black snake's body
widəŋ kədiŋon ɲalau	-	in the little boy's mouth
toma towurun wɔrau	-	at the top of the tall tree
a shila gwɔlon kwau ne	ɛ	I am in the old chief's crops

EXERCISES.

Vocabulary.

kafɛl,	clean	mundan,	gun
kweshir,	dirty	tushi,	guinea-fowl
kesheny,	thin	ara,	dukhn (bullrush millet)
tosu,	thick	mɔsol,	sesame
a....a mai,	I know (sing. obj.)		
i....a mai,	You know ( " " )		
a....a mairi,	I know (pl. obj.)		
i....a mairi,	You know (pl. obj.)		
a fa mai,	I don't know		
i a fa mai,	You don't know		
i ɲa kiran?	What is your name?		
a.....kiran,	My name is.....		

Exercise 14.

A.(1) widəŋ kədiŋo tən kweshir ne, kər gwɔlo tən kafɛl ne.

(2) mundan nyani, tushi tweni.

(3) no ki tagi ne a? i a mai? bwer, a fa mai.

(4) Sabo wun ne a? Sabo shila dion kwau ne

(5) i wadaŋ no a mai? ei, a wadaŋ no a mai.

(6) i ɲa kiran? a Tour kiran.

(7) toma no kesheny ne, ɛ toma do tosu ne.

(8) wor toma tosun wɔrau ne

(9) no mɔsol ne, ɛ no ara ne, ɛ no mɔnɔŋ ne - i a mairi?  
ei, a kwɛrɛn a mairi.

(10) bar tabaru elo tɛmɛl ne, bar tsbiu elo kaɗon nɛdi.

B.(1) What is your name? My name is Wenda.

(2) Do you know those people? No, I don't know those people.

(3) Where do you come from? I come from Jokuba.

(4) Bring a calabash of clean water. This water is dirty.

(5) Ask the old woman's son.

(6) How many cows are there? I don't know. Where are they?  
They are in the chief's enclosure.



- (7) There is a snake here. Bring a thick stick.  
 (8) Is the compound clean? No, it is dirty.  
 (9) Where are you (pl.) going? We are going to the old chief's crops.  
 (10) This boy is strong, that boy is weak.

-----

DATIVE.

(1) Most adjectives take -i.

e.g. Consonant Stems: kweren (all) - kwereni; temel (few) - tsmeli;  
 tabar (white) - tabari; kadon (many) - kadoni;  
 kwedr (strong) - kwedri; kesheny (thin) - keshenyi.

Vowel Stems: dia (big) - diai; dua (poor) - duai;  
 lofo (weak) - lofoi; kuru (good) - kuru; kusudo (bad) - kusudi;  
 towuru (tall) - towuri; tegili (red), abwashi (brown) do not change.

(2) Adjectives which take -s.

kedin (small) - kedin. shels (short) does not change.

(3) Adjectives which take -e.

e.g. Consonant Stems: kafel (clean) - kafele; kweshir (dirty) - kweshire;

Vowel Stems: tɛbio (black) - tɛbie; gwɔle (old) does not change.

Examples:

ker gwɔle tandige	-	Speak to the old woman
kwedile wadan duai tɛge	-	Give the salt to the poor man
a drin kekedin kido tɛg	-	I am giving something to the children.
wadan diai kilowe	-	Ask the elder
wadan towuri nyoni	-	Take it from the tall man
endu ker gwɔle tan nyonun	-	He took the calabash from the old woman.
widɛn lofoi she	-	Do it for the weak boy
bon kwir kafeli tɛge	-	Put water into the clean pot (lit. give water to..)
shiãa diai tandige	†	Speak to the great chief

-----

EXERCISES.Vocabulary.

fagan,	drum	a....a kil, I hear (or understand)
gaja,	mud; wall	(sing. obj.)
tendi,	shoe (sandal)	i....a kil, You hear, etc. (sing.o)
wil,	locust	a....a kildi, I hear (pl.obj.)
wonon,	scorpion	i....a kildi, You hear (pl.obj.)
i anido a she a?	What are you doing?	she - do, (Imper.) make

Exercise 15.

- A. (1) dijau antslai! i a kil? ei, a kil.  
 (2) i wada no a kil? ei, a kil.  
 (3) wil o wonon kusudo nedi.  
 (4) i wil no a wendi? ei, a wil no a wendi. kadon nedi  
 (5) i anido a she a? a kwedile drin kekediye teg.  
 (6) no wadaj gwolo tendi ne. wadaj gwole tege.  
 (7) i waj didia a kildi? ei, a waj didia a kidi  
 (8) gaja no kwedr, gaja do lofo ne.  
 (9) widaj kedine she.  
 (10) shila diai tandigs.
- B. (1) Speak to the old man.  
 (2) Give the drum to the elder.  
 (3) Can you hear the children? Yes, I can hear the children.  
 (4) Where is the father's house? Don't you know? No, I don't know.  
 (5) Where are you going? I am going to Sabo's house.  
 (6) Do you know this man? No, I don't.  
 (7) Here is a scorpion. Bring a stick or a shoe.  
 (8) Give the old woman some salt - you have some salt.  
 (9) Where is the man's house? You don't know? Ask the chief.  
 (10) Are those sandals new? No they are old.

ABLATIVE.(1) Adjectives which take -e.

e.g. Consonant Stems: kedij (small) - kedije; kabar (hot) - kabare;  
 kanyer (new) - kanyere; kijer (young) - kijere.

Vowel Stems: keryu (good) - kerye; lofo (weak) - lofoe;  
 shale (short) does not change.

(2) Adjectives which take -e.

e.g. Consonant Stems: kweshil (cold) - kweshile; kweshir (dirty) -  
 kweshire;

Vowel Stems: towuru (tall) - towure; kusudo (bad) - kusude;  
 tadio (black) - tadie; tegili (red) - tegile;



- (3) Bring the white horse.
- (4) Eat the meat and drink the milk.
- (5) Here are four goats. I want five.
- (6) Make it with black mud.
- (7) Bring the black mud here. Put it in the house.
- (8) Light the fire and make the food.
- (9) I am going with the great chief.
- (10) Make the stick of strong wood.

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LOCATIVE.

The termination is -au in all cases.

e.g.	ksɔɪŋ (small)	-	ksɔɪŋau	kwɛdr (strong)	-	kwɛdrau
	tabar (white)	-	tabarau	tɛmɛl (few)	-	tɛmɛlau
	dia (big)	-	diau	kɛɾu (good)	-	kɛɾau

lofo (weak) and dodo (steep) add this to the Nominative, thus lofoau, dodoau.

Examples:

ads wel kaforau tan	I went into the empty house
bar li shilau nedi	The cows are in a cool place
wa bwir dodoau digilɛn	The people are meeting on the
a shidi	steep road.
kwir tɛbiau bi	Put it in the black pot
elo a tɛɲ diau nɛ	The milk is in the big calabash
mordu tabarau kadai	Go to the white horse
a toma towɾau ka tɔr	I have come from the big tree

-----

EXERCISES.

kawɛɾɛ,	ill	ataɲ,	now
shilɛɲidi,	malaria	budarau,	afterwards, then

Exercise 17.

- A. (1) i kawɛɾɛ nɛ? ei, a shilɛɲidi wɔ. (2) tɛrgɛny diau kadai.  
 (3) i ɛɲido a she a, ɛnnile? a ataɲ dosɔ she, ɛ budarau a  
 bidi tai. (4) wa mul bwir gwɔlau nedi. (5) i ataɲ Salau kwa?  
 bwer, a ataɲ Toanau kwa.
- B. (1) Speak to the old man. (2) Where are you going now?  
 (3) I am going to the crops now. Afterwards I am going home.  
 (4) Go to the chief's house. (5) Where is the meat? It is in  
 the big pot on the fire. Do you see it?

II. CONVERSATION ON THE ROAD.

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| A.(kwai) A kera, a yon ka wishi!         | : | A.(man) O woman, I greet you!           |
| B.(ker) A kwai, a yon ka wishi<br>bel!   | : | B.(woman) O man! I greet you too!       |
| A. I wuno kwa?                           | : | A. Where are you going?                 |
| B. A kwau kwa .                          | : | B. I am going to the crops.             |
| A. Nyun kworon sau a nedi?               | : | A. Are your crops far?                  |
| B. Bwer, aran a nedi.                    | : | B. No, they are near.                   |
| A. Wun nedi a? Jenu.                     | : | A. Where are they? Show me.             |
| B. I medo do a wen?                      | : | B. Do you see that hill?                |
| A. Meds shels dol fan?                   | : | A. The low hill over there?             |
| B. Bwer, meds towuru a fan.<br>I a wen?  | : | B. No, the high hill. Do you<br>see it? |
| A. Ei, a ka wen.                         | : | A. Yes, I can see it.                   |
| B. Woun kworon meds niun aran<br>nedi. * | : | B. My crops are near this hill.         |
| A. Kequ a ne.                            | : | A. Good.                                |
| B. A ataj dil tai.                       | : | B. I am going there now.                |
| A. Bwishi nyalai kadai.                  | : | A. Good-bye (Go with one heart)         |
| B. Bwishi nyalai doinyi.                 | : | B. Good-bye (Stay with one heart)       |
-

SUMMARY OF DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

An attempt is here made to classify Adjectives in accordance with the arrangement adopted for Nouns (p.48).

CONSONANT STEMS.(1) Adjectives ending in -n, -ny.

These have regular terminations.

(thin)

Nom:	kəsheny	
Acc:	kəshenyɔ	e.g. also kwɛren (kwɛrɛŋ) (all)
Gen:	kəshenyu	
Dat:	kəshenyi	
Abl:	kəshenyɛ	
Loc:	kəshenyau	

(2) in -n.

(many)

(small)

Nom:	kaɔŋ	keɔŋ
Acc:	kaɔŋ	keɔŋ(ɔ)
Gen:	kaɔŋo	keɔŋo
Dat:	kaɔŋi	keɔŋɛ
Abl:	kaɔŋɛ	keɔŋɛ
Loc:	kaɔŋau	keɔŋau

(3) in -r.

	(strong)	(dirty)
Nom:	kw <u>o</u> dr	kweshir
Acc:	kw <u>e</u> dro	kweshiro
Gen:	kw <u>e</u> dru	kweshiru
Dat:	kw <u>e</u> dri	kweshire
Abl:	kw <u>e</u> dre	kweshire
Loc:	kw <u>e</u> drau	kweshirau

<sup>kweshir</sup>  
 Like ~~kwedr~~: kar (˘) (female),  
 kar (˘) (bitter), tabar (white),  
 kabar (hot).

(4) in -l.

	(few)	(clean)
Nom:	t <u>e</u> ml	kafel
Acc:	t <u>e</u> ml <u>o</u>	kafel <u>o</u>
Gen:	t <u>e</u> ml <u>u</u>	kafel <u>u</u>
Dat:	t <u>e</u> ml <u>i</u>	kafel <u>e</u>
Abl:	t <u>e</u> ml <u>e</u>	kafel <u>e</u>
Loc:	t <u>e</u> ml <u>au</u>	kafel <u>au</u>

Like teml: kweshil (cold),  
 kashel (male), kashel (sweet).

VOWEL STEMS.

(1) <u>in -a.</u> (big)	(2) <u>in -e.</u> (short)	(3) <u>in -i and -e.</u> (red)	(old)
Nom:	dia	sh <u>e</u> le	tg <u>i</u> li gw <u>o</u> le
Acc:	dia	sh <u>e</u> le	tg <u>i</u> li gw <u>o</u> le
Gen:	d <u>i</u> o	sh <u>e</u> l <u>o</u>	tg <u>i</u> l <u>o</u> gw <u>o</u> l <u>o</u>
Dat:	d <u>i</u> ai	sh <u>e</u> l <u>e</u>	tg <u>i</u> l <u>i</u> gw <u>o</u> l <u>e</u>
Abl:	d <u>i</u> ai	sh <u>e</u> l <u>e</u>	tg <u>i</u> l <u>e</u> gw <u>o</u> l <u>e</u>
Loc:	d <u>i</u> au	sh <u>e</u> l <u>au</u>	tg <u>i</u> l <u>au</u> gw <u>o</u> l <u>au</u>

Like dia: dua (poor).

Like shels:

Like tegili:

Like gwüle:

(4) in -o, -u, -o.

	(bad)	( <del>black</del> )	(weak)	(tall)	(good)
Nom:	kusudo	tebio	lofo	towuru	kezu
Acc:	kusudo	tebio	lofo	towuro	kezu
Gen:	kusudu	tebiu	lofou	towuru	kezu
Dat:	kusudi	tebie	lofoi	towuri	kezi
Abl:	kusude	tebie	lofoe	towure	keze
Loc:	kusudau	tebiau	lofoau	towuruau	kezuau

Like kusudo:

Like tebio:

Like lofo:

Like towuru: tosu (thick); kwodu (heavy) adds terminations to Nom.



## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

COMPARATIVE. There is no distinct comparative form of the Adjective in Nyamang. The Positive form of the Adjective is used, and the thing compared is in the Locative Case.

e.g. mordu a tergenyau dia ne - the horse in-relation-to-the-donkey is big, i.e. the horse is bigger than the donkey.

The Locative of the Noun thus corresponds to English than + Noun.

### Other examples:

ḍou tɛbio ḍou tabarau kediŋ ne - the black stick is smaller than the white stick.  
 wadaŋ no shilau towuŋ ne - this man is taller than the chief.  
 nyufa anufal gwɔle ne - your father is older than his father.  
 war wolau kafɛl ne - the compound is cleaner than the house  
 bwer tomaw kwɔdu ne - iron is heavier than wood

'more than' is expressed by kaḍoŋ with the Locative:

endu girsho nyufal kaḍoŋ wo - he has much money compared with your father, i.e. more money than your father.

For the Comparative form of Pronouns, see pp.

SUPERLATIVE. To express the Superlative, kwereŋ (all) has usually to be employed:

e.g. toma no dia ne e toma kwereŋ tido - this tree is big and surpasses all the trees, i.e. this tree is the biggest.

A Superlative idea may sometimes be expressed by the reduplicated form (p.56):

e.g. kakasoŋ ne - it is very true  
 didia ne - it is very big

LIST OF ADJECTIVES.  
(arranged with opposites)

komur,	alive	kal,	dead
akwanyou,	beautiful	amidifa,	ugly
dia,	big	kedin,	small
tabar,	bright	difu,	dark
kafel,	clean	kweshir,	dirty
kalmi,	clever	tur,	stupid
auwali,			
(energetic)			
togatoga,	decrepit	jinjij,	very young
sau,	distant	aran,	near
afor,	dry	kwajedu,	wet
ad <del>an</del> ,	fat	kesheny,	thin
tats,	flat	agw <del>on</del> ,	round
anyuai,	full	kafor,	empty
kilen,	" (level)		
beshi,	" (heaped)		
karu,	good	kusudo,	bad
sheshem,	happy	arime,	sad, angry
kwokwe,			
adilin,	hard	akwurufu,	soft
towuru,	high	shels,	low
kwodu,	heavy	kalal,	light
		afels,	
kabar,	hot	kweshil,	cold
hahgi,	hungry	merinei,	thirsty
kisan,	left	tedimer,	right
towuru,	long	shels,	short
kashel,	male	kar (-)	female
kaus,	" (animals)		

kadon,	many	temel,	few
kanyer,	new	gwöle,	old
kwordo,	rich	dua,	poor
		baronol,	(without cattle)
tets,	same	bibile,	different
		nyabar,	
aieram,	sharp	digirma,	blunt
tatar,	straight	akwodon,	bent, crooked, crouching
kwedr,	strong	lofo,	weak
káshel,	sweet	kar (-)	bitter
lalan,	swift	bwishe,	slow
towuru,	tall	shere,	short
tosu,	thick	<del>shere</del> kešheny,	thin
kasol,	true	<b>Kires,</b>	false
tu,	warm	shil,	cool
kegu,	well	kawere,	ill
aboliny,	wide, <i>broad.</i>	tagura,	narrow
adofa,			
<del>amur</del>			
kedin,	young	gwöle,	old
(kijer,)			

Other adjectives:

tonodu,	blind	tur,	insane
minin,	deaf	<del>adedeny,</del>	feeble
tor,	lame	aragar,	irritable, spiteful <sup>7</sup>
kafor,	idle	dsds,	(malicious) <i>taking something to heart</i>
ashedi,	tired	solo,	lazy
ts,	sufficient	kweren,	all
		kweren,	
		<i>babide</i>	<i>alone</i>

awalai,	boiling	amainy, kwosou,	rotten (of food)
tets,	level	dodo,	steep
ajegifag, kafar,	naked	tari,	pregnant
bar (-)	strange, foreign	nawar,	barren; impotent
didin,	close together		

Cattle colours:

wururu,	spotted	abwadai,	striped
afigi,	grey	tegilo afigi,	reddish-grey

Grain colours:

arai,	dukhn colour	(ara, dukhn, bullrush millet)
amoslinei,	speckled (like sesame)	(mosol, sesame)
alawai,	grass-green	(lawa, grass)

Other colours:

tsbio,	black, blue	tabar,	white
abwashi,	brown, yellow	tegil <sup>e</sup> z,	red
tegil <sup>e</sup> z asori,	pink	tegilo afigi,	reddish-grey
afigi,	grey	tsbiu afigi,	bluish-grey

Adjectival phrases:

endu busau ke <sup>r</sup> u ne	-	he is happy, glad (well in his heart)
endu busau kusudo ne	-	he is sad, angry (ill in his heart)

CHAPTER VI.      NUMERALS.

CARDINALS.      The higher numbers are built upon the vigesimal system, i.e. counting by twenties, but Arabic numerals are increasingly employed.

1	nyala	
2	arba	(Mandal Hills, armba)
3	asa	
4	kwudd	
5	mul	
6	kwarsh(e)	
7	kwalad(u)	
8	ed(u)	
9	wed(u)	
10	fɔɾu	
11	fɔɾu dɔŋ nyala	(i.e. one upon ten)
12	fɔɾu dɔŋ arba	
13	fɔɾu dɔŋ asa	
14	fɔɾu dɔŋ kwudd	etc.
20	taraf; tarnyala	
21	taraf tɔŋ nyala	(i.e. one above twenty)
22	taraf tɔŋ arba,	etc.
30	taraf tɔŋ fɔɾu	
31	taraf tɔŋ fɔɾu fɔɾɪŋi tɔŋ nyala	
	or taraf tɔŋ fɔɾu fɔɾɪŋi tɔŋ nyala	
	(fɔɾɪŋi = ?set of ten; i.e. ten above twenty, one above the set of ten)	
32	taraf tɔŋ fɔɾu fɔɾɪŋi tɔŋ arba	(tɔŋ arba)
40	tararba	
50	tararba tɔŋ fɔɾu	
60	tarasa	
70	tarasa tɔŋ fɔɾu	
80	tarkwudd	
90	tarkwudd tɔŋ fɔɾu	
99	tarkwudd tɔŋ fɔɾu fɔɾɪŋi tɔŋ wed(u)	(tɔŋ wed(u))
100	tarmul	
200	tarfɔɾu	
300	tarfɔɾu tɔŋ tarmul	
400	tarfɔɾu arba	(two 200's)

When necessary, 1000 is expressed by Arabic alf. In Nyamang this would be tarfɔɾu mul (five 200's).

The ~~full~~ forms of the numerals 6-9 and their compounds are used when ~~the~~

*Counting* — *mul* kwarsh, kwalad, ed, wed, fɔɾu —  
 Wa na nɔɔi? — kwarshe — How many people? Sit

Tarnyala is used in counting by twenties — tarnyala, tararba, tarasa.....

The Cardinals stand after the noun, and after a qualifying adjective:

<u>diri</u> arba	two children
wa didia mul	five elders
kwani aiegam asa	three sharp knives
toma towuru foru	ten tall trees

They are declined as follows:-

<u>Nom.</u>	<u>Acc.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>	<u>Dat.</u>	<u>Abl.</u>	<u>Loc.</u>
nyala	nyala(ŋ)	nyalo	nyalai	nyalaiŋ	nyalau
arba	arba(ŋ)	arbo	arbai	arbai	<del>arbau</del>
asa	asa(ŋ)	aso	asai	asai	asau
kwudu	kwudu (kwudŋ)	kwudu	kwudi	kwude	kwudau
mul	mul(ŋ)	mulu	muli	mule	mulau
kwarshe(e)	kwarshe(e) (kwarsheŋ)	kwarsheo	kwarshei	kwarshe	kwarschau
kwalad(u)	kwalad(u) kwaladŋ	kwaladu	kwaladi	kwalade	kwaladau
ed(u)	ed(u) (edŋ)	edu	edi	ede	edau
wed(u)	wed(u) (wedŋ)	wedu	wedi	wede	wedau
foru	foru (forŋ)	foru	fori	fore	forau
taraf	taraf(ŋ)	tarafu	tarafi	tarafe	tarafau

The Accusative termination -ŋ, -ŋ is seldom heard.  
The Dependent Genitive is formed by adding -n to the Genitive.

#### Examples:

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| ada waŋ gwile asa kwau wendi | - I can see three old people in the crops    |
| a diri kwarshe fa wendi      | - I cannot see the six children              |
| shila aso wel                | - The houses of <sup>three</sup> four chiefs |
| toma mulu kwo                | - The leaves of five trees                   |
| a wa mulun kwau kwa          | - I am going to the crops of five people     |
| toma arbon waŋau             | - At the top of two trees                    |

Kwodo wa kwadi a tiige	- Give the goats to four people
Sheg kwaladi tandidige	- Speak to the seven sheikhs
Adz kido no dou mule she	- I am doing this with five sticks
Bwishi nyalai kadai	- Go with one heart (salutation to one going away)
Wa foyau kadai dol fan	- Go to the ten people over there
Megun ker wel edau nedi	- The mek's wives occupy eight houses

ORDINALS. Except for 'first' and 'second' these are formed by adding gudu to the Cardinals:

1st	wurugó, wurú
2nd	buduro, <i>ashig</i>
3rd	asagudu
4th	kwudugudu
5th	mulgudu

etc.

*generally*  
They precede the noun they qualify:

e.g. asagudu ker, the third wife  
kwarshegudu wida, the sixth child

ITERATIVES. Once, twice, etc. used adverbially are expressed by the Cardinals or by the form ~~with~~ suffix -gudu noted above. Either of these may be preceded by kire, a foot or pace:

en (kire) kwudu tar	} He came four times (four paces)
en (kire) kwudugudu tar	

Multiplication of numbers is denoted by reduplicating; ~~kire~~ may also be used -

arba (kire) nyala	- twice one
arbarba (kire) arba	- twice two (two, two paces)
arbarba (kire) asa	- twice three

DISTRIBUTIVES. 'One by one', 'two by two', 'in twos' is indicated by repeating the Cardinals:

arba arba a tigidi	- Stand in twos
--------------------	-----------------

N.B. a nyala nyala a she - I am doing it little by little





- B. (1) Bring the five white horses.  
(2) Three by three.  
(3) Give the bull to six people.  
(4) Do this first and this second.  
(5) The eighth boy.  
(6) Twenty-four.  
(7) I came at five o'clock.  
(8) On the road for three days and three nights.  
(9) I am going with six people.  
(10) Water is in five wells over there.
-

CHAPTER VII. DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES & PRONOUNS.

- no, this, these
- do, that, those (nearby)
- dol, that, those (distant)
- nya, a certain, certain; *some*

These always follow the noun.

- e.g.
- wadaŋ no, this man, these men
  - wadaŋ do, that man, those men (nearby)
  - wadaŋ dol, that man, those men (over there)
  - ker no, this woman, these women
  - ker do, that woman, those women (nearby)
  - ker dol, that woman, those women (over there)

- So,
- wa no, wa do, these people, those people, etc.
  - kwora no, this spear, these spears, etc.
  - kwedi do, that sheep, those sheep, etc.

- wadaŋ nya, a certain man, certain men
- ker nya, a certain woman, certain women
- wa nya, certain people
- kwora nya, a certain spear, certain spears
- kwedi nya, a certain sheep, certain sheep
- kwedile nya, some salt*

nya may often be translated by the Indefinite article (see p.24)

DECLENSION.

Nom:	no	do	dol	nya
Acc:	no	do	dol	nya
Gen:	niu	diu	delu	nyaiu
Dat:	ni	di	dig	nyai
Abl:	ns	ds	de	nyais
Loc:	neau	deau	dil, dol	nyau

Dual

*nedau dedau*

The Locative dil indicates motion to, dol motion from and rest in.

Examples:

Nom: dou no tabar ne, dou do tɛbio ne - this stick is white,  
that stick is black.  
toma do shɛle ne, toma doɓɓɓɓ towuru ne - that tree (nearby)  
is low, that tree (over there) is **high**.  
wadaɗ nya, ka tar - a (certain) man has come  
beshi nya - a certain village

Acc: toma do tweni - Bring that **wɔɔɔɔ**  
wadaɗ doɓɓɓɓ tili - Call that man (yonder)  
kwɔdo no irde - Drive out these goats  
eloo no twili - Drink this milk

Gen: (with no, do, doɓɓɓɓ, the thing possessed precedes the possessor)

cf. wel beshi niu - The houses of this village  
wel beshi diu - The houses of that village  
wel beshi delu - The houses of that village (yonder)  
beshi nyaiu wel - The houses of a certain village

~~wa diuskwɔɔɔɔɔɔ~~ \* ~~wa~~

kwɔroɗ wa diu - The crops of those people  
tergeny wadaɗ niu - This man's donkey  
kwo toma delu - The leaves of that tree

Dep. Gen: (-n added to Gen. The normal order - possessor before  
thing possessed - is followed)

cf. a beshi niun wolau kwa - I am going to the houses of this  
village  
a beshi diun wolau kwa - I am going to the houses of that  
village  
a beshi delun wolau kwa - I am going to the houses of that  
village (over there)  
a beshi nyaiun wolau kwa - I am going to the houses of a  
certain village

Dat: ker ni tandige - Speak to **this** woman  
a bar wadaɗ di ka tɛg - I have given a cow to that man  
a bar wa dig ka fɛdoɗ - I have divided the cow between  
those people (there)  
a widaɗ nyai ka tandig - I spoke to a certain child



THE DEMONSTRATIVE SUFFIXES -DU, -DO, -DE.

-DU is an emphatic demonstrative enclitic which may be suffixed to Nouns, Adjectives and Pronouns. Sometimes it corresponds to the English Definite Article (see p.24), but usually it cannot be translated. It serves to emphasize the word to which it is attached, and is found chiefly in narrative style. It is not used in recording conversation - (see -de, below):

- nodu ki tagi ne a? e nodu? - What's that? and that?
- E gildu ka mo e.... - And the dog got up and...
- endu tawendeg e sha... - He (spoke and) said...
- Wadu miro ka tudhe - The people lit a fire
- Idu biin kekudin irda e... - You take away the little calves and...
- Wadan nyadu..... - A certain man...
- E wadan kasheldu sha... - And the man said...
- ...e kerdu budaram kadi ka tawa - ...and the woman afterwards

stirred the porridge

*They go to sleep.  
That (thing) (emphatic)*

*ami + du = anedu  
(they)* Anedu ka tadar  
no du da

-DE is used in the same way as -du, but solely in quoting someone's words, or emphasizing the speaker's words. It may be suffixed to verbs.

- En a tawen e sha, "I de ne kido no she" - He said to me "It was you who did that"
- Ende wada kusudo she - He has done wrong
- Wa node kwedi gwesh - Those people are cutting down trees
- Ade kido no wounun ane toile - I can see that with my own eyes
- ~~Rode li~~ - ~~He is drinking water~~
- En tawen e sha "Widan nyade.." - He said "A certain boy..."
- Kadaide e te kworein sanag - Go and look for a kid
- Taide Haribuɓ tilag - Go and call Hareeb

The oblique cases of -du and -de are the same:-

Acc: -DE; Gen: -DU; Dep. Gen: -DUN; Dat: -DI; Abl: -DE;  
Loc: -DAU.

e.g. Kwodde irde - Drive out the goats  
Bode li - He is drinking water  
Wada kwudu sherdu - The story of the goatherd  
A kiu sherdun kwau kwa - I am going to the cattleherd's ~~up~~  
crops

Anufa irno anen kedine kwudun sherdi tawendeg e sha...

- The father in the morning spoke to his little son,  
the goatherd, and said...

A kiun sherdu kwa - I am going to the cattleherd

-DO is interrogative in its use. It is attached only to Pronouns.  
It queries, or expresses surprise at, a preceding remark. It has a  
low tone.

e.g.

i a ne kido no she - It is you who did that

aido? (-) - I?

i ne kido no she? - Did you do that?

aido? - I?

nin tore! - Come here!

aido? - I? (i.e. 'Are you speaking to me?')

EXERCISES.

aban,	cotton	nidi,	} medicine
tilfu,	grain-store	dawa (Ar.),	
kurum,	maize	kwene,	mosquito
doinyi,	stay (Imper.)	kiré,	cut (Imper.)
fe,	divide( " )	swaié,	hoe, clear (Imper.)
kwiyur,	'kujur', priest	aiéram,	sharp

These Imperatives agree with Singular Objects.

Exercise 19.

- A. (1) ara tilfu neau badige, m̄sol li deau bi.  
 (2) kurum wa kwarshei fe.  
 (3) i wuno kwa? a beshi dil kwa.  
 (4) wadan ni dawa tege, e wadane tandige "Bayade twili."  
 (5) non doinyi, e kworog no swaié.  
 (6) Wadan nyadu beshi dol kwudu.  
 (7) kworog shila niu.  
 (8) ker kwiyur delu.  
 (9) i ten dol a wen? ei, a wen. dil kadai e nin tweni.  
 (10) kadi kiré e ker dig tege.
- B. (1) A (certain) man is on the road over there. Speak to that man.  
 (2) There are many mosquitoes in this village.  
 (3) This spear is long, that spear is short.  
 (4) Is this knife sharp? Yes, this knife is sharp. This knife is sharper than that.  
 (5) This man is older than that man.  
 (6) This is clean cotton, that is dirty cotton.  
 (7) Make the food with this millet. This millet is clean, that millet is dirty.  
 (8) Eat this porridge and drink that water.  
 (9) Divide the sesame among those people.  
 (10) Go to those men over there.

CHAPTER VIII. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

DECLENSION:

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<u>I</u>	<u>You</u>	<u>He, She, It</u>	<u>We</u>	<u>You</u>	<u>They</u>
Nom:	a, ai	i	en	aji	nyi	ani
Acc:	aŋ	yɔŋ, jɔŋ, dɔŋ	anɔŋ	aji	nyi	ani
Gen:	woun	nyun	amun	wouŋ	nyu	ano
Dep. G:	wounun	nyunun	amunun	wowun	nyuŋ	anon
Dat:	aŋ	yɔŋ, jɔŋ, dɔŋ	anɔŋ	aji	nyi	ani
Abl:	aŋin	nyin	anin	aji gie	nyi gie	ani gie
Loc:	al	il	anil	ajil	nyil	anil

(+ gie, with)

NB: ai is generally used in isolation, or emphatically.  
En is sometimes used instead of ani.

NOMINATIVE.

e.g.	i a kil?	Do you understand?
	ei, a kil	Yes, I understand
	en a nil	He is laughing or she is laughing
	en a turu	She is weeping or he is weeping
	en a wolau ne	It is in the house or he, she is in the house
	aji ashedi nedi	We are tired
	nyi a sor?	Are you coming?
	ani wun nedi a?	Where are they?
	i a ne?	Are you there?
	ai a ne	I am here

ACCUSATIVE.

Sing. 1	aŋ	Plur. 1	aji
2	yɔŋ (jɔŋ, dɔŋ)	2.	nyi
3	anɔŋ	3	ani

The forms jɔŋ, dɔŋ are heard much less frequently than yɔŋ.  
anɔŋ is used only for persons - 'it' and 'them' (indicating things)  
ani are either omitted or denoted by no or kido no (this thing)





When the emphatic forms of the Nominative pronouns with -du (idu, endu, etc.) precede Accusative pronouns beginning with a, the final -u of the former words is elided, as follows:

id'aj, id'aji, end'aj, end'aji etc.

Examples of the Accusative pronouns:

en aj ka de	He struck me	
a yon ka wishi!	I greet you!	(a common salutation)
a nyi ka wishidi!	I greet you!	(Plur.)
anon tili	Call him	
en aji a wendi	He sees us	
en ani a wendi	He sees them	
a no a mai	I know it	

Dual pronouns are indicated by the Dual form of the verb:

en aji a wenda	He sees us (two)
en a nyi a wenda	He sees you (two)
en ani a wenda	He sees them (two persons)

GENITIVE: - THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS, & ADJECTIVES.

Sing.1	woun, my, mine	Plur.1	woun, our, ours
2	nyun, your, yours	2	nyu, your, yours
3	anun, his her, hers its	3	ano, their, theirs

Adjectives

e.g.	woun beshi	My home
	nyun doso	Your food
	anun bar	His cow(s) etc.
	woun aba	Our father
	nyu wa	Your people
	ano driq	Their children

Pronouns

e.g.	kwora no woun ne	This spear is mine
	bar do nyun ne	That cow is yours
	kwedi anun nedi	The sheep are his
	mosu anun ne	The waterpot is hers
	mosol woun ne	The sesame is ours
	kwani no nyu nedi	These knives are yours
	kadan ano nedi	The hoes are theirs

DEPENDENT GENITIVE.

Sing.1	wounun	Plur.1	wowun
2	nyunun	2	nyuŋ
3	anunun	3	anon

e.g.	wowun besə	at my house
	nyunun aŋərə	in your name
	anunun aiyau	in his, her hand
	wowun dijau	at our work
	nyun bidau	in your well
	anon beshi	from their village

DATIVE. This takes the same form as the Accusative:

Sing.1	aŋ	Plur.1	aŋi
2	yoŋ, joŋ, doŋ	2	nyi
3	anəŋ	3	ani

e.g.	en aŋ eləə ka təg	<sup>has given</sup> He gave me some milk
	a yoŋ ka tandəwən	I told you
	en anəŋ bar ka təg	He gave him a cow
	toma ani a tiigə	Give us the wood
	a nyi meə ka <del>wən</del> <sup>tiig</sup>	I gave you yesterday
	en aŋi tawəndəŋg	He spoke to us (two)
	en ani tawəndidəg	He spoke to them (many)

In some cases the pronoun has become fused with an Imperative:

e.g.	təŋ!	Give (it to) me!
	a tiyup!	Give (them to) me!
	tandun!	Tell me!

ABLATIVE.

Sing.1	aŋin	Plur.1	aŋi gie
2	nyin	2	nyi gie
3	anin	3	ani gie

The Singular forms noted above are derived from the Plural Nominative pronouns; the construction used with the Ablative Case requires Plural Pronouns only (see pp.28-9).

e.g.	endu aŋin a tərən	He came with me
	aŋi nyin tir tein	We went with you (tir, together)
	anin tir a kwədani	Go away with him
	aŋi anin tir tərən	I came with him

anyi a nyi gie tir telai	I will go with you
toro, ani gie swir telai	Come out with us
en ani gie kwel	She is going with them

LOCATIVE.

Sing.1	al	Plur.1	anil
2	il	2	nyil
3	anil	3	anil

e.g.

motion towards

al nin toro	Come to me here
endu il ka toron	He came to you
ani anil toron	We came to him
anil tweni	Bring us

anil dil kwodai ta anil dol tig - Go and stand next to him  
 al nin toro e ta al non tig - Come and stand next to me

motion from

anil kadai	Go away from us
anil fwire a tai	Go away from him
anil fwire a tudarei	Go away from them

rest with

anil doinyi	Stay with him
-------------	---------------

In the plural the Ablative is used,

kadai nyi ta ani gie tir tigidi - Go and stay with them.

comparisons

a il dia ne	I am bigger than you
a anil dia ne	I am bigger than he
nyi a anil didia nedi	- You are bigger than we are
anil dia ne kweren	- He is the biggest of all of us
<i>Endu giisho al kaday wa</i>	<i>- He has more money than I</i>

learn from, want from

a il kido war	I want something from you
---------------	---------------------------

a amadu wada il almen she - I learn Nyamang from you

(or she almen)

### KINSHIP TERMS:

#### THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUN WITH NOUNS DENOTING FAMILY RELATIONSHIP, etc.

The possessive pronouns become fused with nouns of this type. Possession by the 1st person is indicated by a-, but woun may also be used. In the Plural the normal Possessive Pronouns precede the fused forms used in the Singular.

e.g.

	<u>FATHER</u>	<u>MOTHER</u>	<u>SON</u>
My	(woun) aba	(woun) ata, aya	(woun) aniq
Your	nyufa	nyiga	nyiniq
His, &c	anufa	aniga	aninq
Our	woun aba	woun ata, aya	woun aniq
Your	nyu nyufa	nyu nyiga	nyu nyiniq
Their	ano anufa	ano aniga	ano aninq

	<u>BROTHER</u>	<u>HUSBAND</u>	<u>'IN-LAW'</u>
My (woun)	anene	(woun) ashel <sup>woun</sup> swela	(woun) a'il
Your	nyenen	nyeshel; <sup>nyun</sup> swela	nyil
His, &c.	anenen	anashel; <sup>anun</sup> swela	anil
Our	woun anene	woun ashel	woun a'il
Your	nyu nyenen	nyu nyeshel	nyu nyil
Their	ano anenen	ano anashel	ano anil

#### FRIEND

My	(woun) amor
Your	nyufar
His	anufar

&c

Halabun anufa  
aniq

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS WITH NOUNS OF RELATIONSHIP IN THE PLURAL.

To express 'our fathers', 'your mothers', etc., nouns of this type take the suffix -(a)ni:-

e.g.	wouŋ abaŋi	Our fathers	
	nyu nyufaŋi	Your fathers	
	ano anufaŋi	Their fathers	
	wouŋ ataŋi	Our mothers	oo ayayi
	nyu nyiŋaŋi	Your mothers	
	ano aniŋaŋi	Their mothers	

Also applied to proper names:

eg. Abiliŋi = Abili & those with him.

<u>-Gi:</u>	aniggi (my sons)	ano anashelgi (Their <del>husbands</del> )
	ayinigi (my brothers)	aniggi (his son &c)
	a'ilgi (my in-laws)	aniggi (his brother &c)
	amargi (my friends)	

ker (wife) is regular (woun ker, nyun ker, etc.) but aneker (his wife) is sometimes used.

### REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

The possessive pronouns qualifying ju, body, self are used, thus: ~~xxx~~

woun ju,	myself
nyun ju,	yourself
anun ju,	himself, herself .
woug ju,	ourselves
nyu ju,	yourselves
ano ju,	themselves

These are declined (see declension of ju, p.51)

e.g.	a woun juo tigile	I wash myself
	en anun juo tigile	He washes himself
	en anun juo toile	He sees himself
	ani ano juo toilde	They see themselves

In the common greeting:

i keru ka tia?

Have you slept well?

ei, a ka tia e nyun juo woso

Yes, I have slept (well) and greet you (yourself)

*(in rapid speech pronounced like ju oso)*

### RECIPROCAL CONSTRUCTION.

A Reciprocal pronoun (each other) does not exist; this construction is met by a derivative form of the verb, in -(e)ag.

e.g.	ani wada weneag	they speak to each other
	ani ka toildeag	they see each other
	ani ka gweshag	they wrestle with each other

EXERCISES (on Chap.VIII).Exercise 20.

- A. (1) ɲidi nɔ woun nɛ, ɲidi dɔ nyun nɛɔ  
 (2) a nyi ka wishidi!  
 (3) a yɔŋ ka tandɛwɔn  
 (4) endu aɲin a tɔren  
 (5) i wunɔ kwa? a wowun beshi kwa.  
 (6) a il amadu wɛda she alɛn  
 (7) nyɛshɛl wun nɛ a? aɛshɛl bɛsɔ nɛ.  
 (8) nyi a aɲil didia nɛdi  
 (9) a il kido war? i aɲido a war? a woun girisho war.  
 (10) amɔr kwai! al nin tɔrɛ!
- B. (1) Bring me my stick.  
 (2) Are you coming with me? Yes, I am coming with you now.  
 (3) What are you doing? I am washing myself.  
 (4) They are wrestling with each other.  
 (5) I am bigger than you, he is bigger than me.  
 (6) My son. His father. Our 'in-laws'. Your brother.  
 Their husbands. Your mother. Your (pl.) friends.  
 (7) My knife. His dukhn. Our sesame. Their hoes.  
 Your sheep. Our father. His children. Your home.  
 (8) Do you understand? Yes, I understand.  
 (9) Go away with him.  
 (10) He is going with them.

CHAPTER IX. A. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

Who?	ɲane? (sing.)	ɲaɲi? (plur.)
What?	ki tagi? ɲa?	ɲina ki? ɲɲins? ɲɲins ki?
Which?	wɔnda? tagi?	

DECLENSION.

	<u>WHO?(sing.)</u>	<u>WHO?(plur.)</u>	<u>WHAT?</u>	<u>WHICH?</u>
Nom:	ɲane	ɲaɲi	ki tagi ɲa, etc.	wɔnda
Acc:	ɲaɲɔ	ɲaɲi	kido tagido ɲido ɲido	wɔndo
Gen:	ɲwɔun	ɲwɔun	ki tagidu ɔɲu	wɔndu
Dat:	ɲaɲɔ	ɲaɲɔ	ki tagidi ɲi	wendi
Abl:	ɲane	ɲa gie	ki tagide ɲe	wonde
Loc:	ɲale	ɲale	ki tagidau ɲau	wɔndau

ki tagi= what thing, and is used when a definite object is mentioned,

cf.    no ki tagi ne a?            What is this? (lit. this thing  
          i ɲido a she a?                what is - a indicates a question)  
  What are you doing?

tagi= what, which, and may qualify any noun,

e.g.    kwir tagi? - which pot? what pot?  
          tɲɲ tagi? - which calabash? what calabash?

\* The interrogative particle *a*, placed at the end of the sentence, turns  
Sentences:    Statements into Questions.

ɲane nyufa ne?	Who is your father?
ɲane wada no wen a?	Who said that?
ɲane a wadaɲ nɔdu?	Who is that man?
ɲaɲi nedi?	Who are those people?





ƆaƆi nen?

Ɔane a nan doiny?

Ɔane aƆ war?

Ɔane aƆi wardi?

Ɔane kido na sheon?

I Ɔane?

Ɔane meg beshi niu ne?

I ƆaƆo taile?

I ƆaƆo de?

I ƆaƆo war?

Wel na Ɔwoun ne a?

Na a Ɔwoun ne?

Ɔwoun kweroƆ ne?

WiderƆ na Ɔwoun ne?

Kitab na Ɔwoun ne a?

I Ɔwounun kwau a tai?

I ƆaƆo kwodo teg?

I girisho ƆaƆo tiig a?

Nyi ƆaƆo wenderen?

I ƆaƆo diji a shin?

Nyi Ɔane teinun?

Nyi Ɔa gie telan?

Ɔane kwen a?

I Ɔale kwudu?

I Ɔale tai a?

Who are those two people?

Who lives here?

Who wants me?

Who wants us?

Who did this?

Who are you?

Who is the mek of this village?

Whom did you see?

Whom did you hit?

Whom do you want?

Whose house is this?

Whose is that?

Whose are the crops?

Whose child is this?

Whose book is this?

To whose crops are you going?

To whom did you give the goat?

To whom (pl.) did you give the money?

To whom were you speaking?

For whom are you working?

With whom (s.) did you go?

With whom (pl.) did you go?

With whom is he going?

From whom have you come?

To whom are you going?

No ki tagi ne a?

What is this?

I anido a she a?

What are you doing?

I anido she a?

What are you going to do?

I ga kiran a?

What is your name?

I inido a wa?

What have you got?

Idu inido ar?

What are you afraid of?

Engina ki tarabesu don doiny?

What is on the table?

Wada tagi ne she?

What happened? (lit. talk what is it-did)

Na ne a?

What is it? What is the matter?

Engin yan tinil?

What amuses you?

Toma dal toma tagi nedi?

What trees are those?

Nyufa ga kiran a?

What is your father's name?

No fur ki tagidu ne?

What kind of basket is this?

Ounu manon i war?

What grain do you want?

I ane a she a?

With what are you doing it?

Manon anau ne a?

What is the millet in?

Kwir no wel tagidu kwir ne?

What house does this pot belong to?

I dou tagido twen?

What pole did you bring?

Nyi wadan tagidi teinun swir? What man did you go out with?

Nyi wadan tagidi tandunun wada? What man did you speak to?

I beshi tagidau a tan?

What village did you go to?

I beshi tagidau a tor?

What village have you come from?

Wel wonda ne?

Which house is it?

Kwir wondo ne a ka nyon?

Which pot shall I take?

I toma wondo gwoso?

Which tree did you cut down?

I tɛmɛl wɔndɛ gwɔsɔ?

With which axe did you cut it?

Nɔ wɔndu nɛ?

Which does this belong to?

I wɛl wɔndau a dɔiny?

Which house are you staying in?

I wadaj wendi ka tandig?

Which man did you tell?

B. INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS.

Where?

wun?

wunta? (emphatic)

When?

ɔɔnwɔdu?

What time?

sa mɔɔs?

(sa, hour)

nyinɔɔ mɔɔs?

(nyinɔɔ, sun)

nyinɔɔ wundɛl?

How much?

mɔɔ(ɛ)?

ma?

How many?

Why?

ɔɔɔu gidai?

(for what - see gidai, p. )

ɔɔɔwudai?

How?

ɔɔada?

*ɔɔadata?*

Whither?

wun(ɔ)?

wunta? (emphatic)

Whence?

Mɔɔ wun nɛ a?

Where is the mek?

Shɛg wun nɛdi a?

Where are the sheikhs?

I a wun bi a?

Where did you put it?

Girishi wun nɛ a?

Where is the money?

Bar wun nɛdi a?

Where are the cows?

Bwir wun nɛ a?

Where is the road?

Dɔu tweni. - Wunta nɛ?

Bring the stick. - Where is it?

En wunta kwa?

Where is he going?

I wunò kwa?

Where are you going?

I wunò kwudu?

Where have you come from?

I oujwodu tai a?

When are you going?

I oujwodu tər a?

When did you come?

I oujwodu tan a?

When did you go?

(Ka) oujwodu tər a?

When will he come?

Ani (ka) oujwodu sər a?

When will they come?

I oujwodu sheon a?

When did you do it?

I oujwodu she a?

When will you do it?

I oujwodu bər a?

When did you break it?

I oujwodu tər a?

When did you buy it?

Ariḡe ka oujwodu tər a?

When will the rains come?

Endu oujwodu luan?

When did he (or she) die?

I ka wel oujwodu towə?

When are you going to build the house?

Nyiḡaḡ wundəl nɛ i ka mɔ?

I nyiḡaḡ maḡe mɔ a?

I a sa maḡe mɔ a?

I a sa maḡe ka mɔ?

What time will you leave?

I nyiḡaḡ maḡ nɛ a tər a?

What time did you come?

etc.

Ennyiḡaḡ wundəl nɛ a mɔ a? What time is he going?

Drin madrasau ma nɛdi a?

{ maḡ nɛdi a?

How many boys are there in the school?

Wa ma nɛdi a sər?

How many people have come?

Kwɛdile maḡ nɛ a?

How much salt is there?

Man, mana is declined:-

Acc. maño; Gen. maņu; Dat. maņi; Abl. maņ; Loc. maņau.

I girisho maño wō a?	How much money have you?
A yoņ kwedile maño tsg?	How much salt shall I give you?
I wa maņi tsg?	How many people have you given it to?
I beshi maņau a tai?	How many villages are you going to?
Wa maņu (gidai) ne?	How many people is this for?
Ņoli maņ ne i non doinyou?	How <u>many</u> days have you been here?
I Ņoli maņe i suluau doiny?	How long will you be away?
I Ņoli maņe a tai Doinyi?	How often do you go to Dilling?
I a maņ taya?	How much is it?
Girishi maņ ne?	
I ouņu gidai a she a?	Why are you doing that?
Ouņu gidai <del>na</del> busau a kusudo ne?	Why is he angry?
Wada ouņu ne dol?	What is the talk about over there?
Ouņ gidai ne en fa tor?	Why hasn't he come?
I ouņ gidai a nyon?	Why did you take it away?
I kido no ouņ gidai a twen?	Why have you brought this?
I ouņ gidai a doiny dol?	Why are you staying there?
I ouņwudai a kwa swir?	Why did you go away?

Ņada (how) may often be translated by why, what.

I kido no Ņada a she?	How do you do that?
I Ņada wen a?	What did you say?
Ņada ne i wada no wen?	How do you say that?



doṅ teṅer, on.

ariṅḅ doṅ teṅer, on the bed  
 mēdu doṅ teṅer, on the hill

tedin, under.

ariṅḅ\*tedin, under the bed  
 teṅo tedin, under the calabash  
 mindru\*teṅer, under the stone

aṅen, behind, at the back of. aṅen as a noun = back.

timilo aṅen, at the back of the door  
 welu aṅen, behind the house  
 kwiru aṅen, behind the pot

nēlin, nēarau, on this side of.

bidu nēlin, on this side of the well  
 kitabu nēlin, on this side of the book  
 gumu nēarau, on this side of the hole  
 mēdu nēarau, on this side of the hill

dēlin, dēarau, on the other side of, beyond.

welu dēlin, on the other side of the house  
 buro dēlin, on the other side of the road  
 boṅu dēarau, beyond the water  
 mēdu dēarau, on the other side of the hill

Dependent Genitive:buda, budau, budarau, behind.

gaṅon buda(u), behind the wall  
 faṅaṅon buda(u), behind the drum  
 tomon buda(u), behind the tree  
 kitabun budarau, behind the book  
 welun budarau, behind the house

*yaṅo, in the midst of, from among.*

*yaṅe nyu yaṅo? Which of you? (from among you)*  
*jinenu yaṅo, in the midst of the garden.*

təŋer, above.

bəŋun təŋer, above the water  
 tarabesun təŋer, above the table  
 kəlun təŋer, above the ground

wəŋrau, at the top of, on top of. From wəŋo, head, top.

wəlun wəŋrau, on top of the house  
 tomon wəŋrau, on top of the tree  
 kitabun wəŋrau, on top of the book

wəŋəu, in front of.

wəlun wəŋəu, in front of the house  
 gilun wəŋəu, in front of the dog  
 wanun wəŋəu, in front of the people

faŋara, nəŋarau, faŋara məŋgarau, on this side of.

wəlun faŋara, nəŋarau dɔɪnyi, Stay on this side of  
 məŋgarau the house.

faŋara dəŋarau, on the other side of.

wəlun faŋara dəŋarau dɔɪnyi, Stay on the other side  
 of the house.

faŋara dən, on a level with.

gaŋon faŋara dən, on a level with the wall  
 mindrun faŋara dən, on a level with the stone

Ablative:

din, on to. (4 den)

a mardə din tənə, I mount (on to) a horse

Locative:

əŋo, inside.

kwirau əŋo, inside the pot  
 kəlau əŋo, right in the ground  
 bəŋaŋ əŋo, completely in the water



POSTPOSITIONS GOVERNING TWO CASES.Nominative and Genitive:

gidai (with Nom.), like, resembling.

mir gidai, like fire  
 toma gidai, like wood  
 Habib gidai, like Habib  
 wil gidai, like locusts

(with Gen.), on behalf of, for the sake of, for.

no a miru gidai, that is for fire (i.e. to make fire)  
 no a wilu gidai, that is for locusts (i.e. to catch  
 locusts)

Habibun gidai, for the sake of Habib  
 woun gidai, for my sake  
 wanu gidai she, Do it for the people  
 nyufoun gidai, on behalf of your father

*dog (with Nom.) al (with Gen.) on*  
*N.B. fanara dog*  
Dependent Genitive and Locative:

aran (with Dep.Gen.), near.

gumun aran, near the hole  
 beshun aran, near the village  
 bojun aran, near the water  
 tomon aran, near the tree

(with Loc.), beside.

guman aran, beside the hole  
 toman aran, beside the tree  
 al aran tagi, Stand beside me  
 gilau aran, beside the dog

sau (with Dep.Gen.), far from.

gilun sau, far from the dog  
 mejun sau, far from the hill  
 tomon sau, far from the tree

(with Loc.), a short distance from, not very far from.

gilau sau, a short distance from the dog  
 wanau sau, not very far from the people  
 tomon sau, a short way from the tree

Additional Sentences:

Endu diji ka she woun <u>gidai</u> ,	He worked <u>for</u> me
Anedu kworog swai megun <u>gidai</u> ,	They hoe the crops <u>for</u> the mek
Wordu welu <u>don</u> leag,	A bird is sitting <u>on</u> the house
Endu al <u>aran</u> tag,	He stood <u>beside</u> me
Wordu tomo <u>don</u> nedi,	The birds are <u>on</u> the tree
Miru <u>don</u> bi,	Put it <u>on</u> the fire
Ani a Habib <u>tege</u> , Tour <u>tege</u> , Kabar <u>tege</u> kwel,	We are going <u>with</u> Habib, Tour, and Kabar
Drin welun <u>budarau</u> nedi,	The children are <u>behind</u> the house
Idu tomon <u>worou</u> ka tag,	You stood <u>in front of</u> the tree
Niu <u>gidai</u>	<u>On account of</u> this
N.B. Arins <u>don</u> ton	In heaven above
A bwide doiny tomon ago	I sat down under the tree
a yon wada nya tenger fa wo	I trust in you (lit. I have no word above you)
<i>tuwin dia dny</i>	<i>At midnight</i>

EXERCISES.(on Chap.X).Exercise 22.

- A. (1) gilau aran doinyi. (2) Endu wun ne a? Endu welun budarau ne. (3) Nyufa wun ne a? Arino don doiny. (4) Woun gidai she. (5) Mindrun farara don. (6) Bonau ago. (7) Teno tedi. (8) Wanun worou. (9) Medu aron. (10) Welu neli.
- B. (1) On the other side of the house. (2) Like locusts. (3) With the people. (4) On the water. (5) Above the water (6) Stand beside me. (7) In heaven above. (8) For his sake (9) Near the village. (10) On top of the house.

CHAPTER XI. VERBS.INTRODUCTION: THE NYAMANG VERB SYSTEM.

Nyamang verbs are complicated, and study of them is yet only in its earliest stages. The present **Chapter** may be regarded as a preliminary survey.

General Remarks:

- (1) Singular, Dual, and Plural Number is denoted by inflexion. No distinction is made for Person.

a tam,	I am eating
en a tam,	He is eating
nyi a tamin,	You (two) are eating
ani a tamidi,	We (many) are eating
nyi a tamidi,	You (many) are eating
ani a tamidi,	They (many) are eating

- (2) Tenses and Moods are expressed by particles and by inflexion.

endu boŋ a twil,	He is drinking water
endu boŋ ka twilun,	He drank water

- (3) With intransitive verbs, the suffixes for number refer to the subject of the verb:

ker a fidŋ,	The woman is absent
ker a fidŋen,	The (two) women are absent
ker a fidŋidi,	The women are absent

- (4) With transitive verbs, the suffixes for number refer to the object of the verb: (see also p.19)

a wadaŋ a wen,	I can see the man
a wada wendŋ,	I can see the (two) people
a waŋ a wendi,	I can see the people

Slight exceptions to the above will be noted later.

MOODS AND TENSES.

Present: indicates (according to the particle employed) -

(a) continuous present action (particles a and ka)  
or state

en a twil, he is drinking  
i aṅido a she a? What are you doing?  
ka tuṅu, She is weeping  
ka sha... He says...  
i kitabo a wen? Can you see the book?  
wadu kworōṅ a swaidi, The people are hoeing the crops  
nyinṅ a wola, The sun is rising  
a yonṅka wishi! I greet you!  
a

(b) habitual acts and indefinite statements (no particle)

*no nyun ne, this is yours.*  
endu aṅ dia war, He likes me  
wadu kido tibildi, People dance  
wadu kworōṅ swaidi, People hoe the crops  
a kwedile war, I want salt  
driṅ amio lidi, Children eat honey  
fwushi kadan dadi, The smith forges hoes  
*nyun bashi kedig ne, your house is small.*

(c) completed action (Perfect) (particle ka)

i keṅu ka tia? Have you slept well?  
ei, a ka tia Yes, I have slept (well)  
ka a tai He has gone  
a ka fedi I have found it  
endu ka lua He has died  
en a doso ka she She has made food

(d) future time (generally with ka, separated from the verb)

i iro non doiny? Are you staying here to-morrow?  
endu ka iro tor? Will he come to-morrow?  
aṅi budarau swaidi, We shall hoe (the crops) later

Past: (often with ka)

endu boṅ ka twilun, He drank water  
end'an ka tilun, He called me  
driṅdu meo madrasau The children went to school yesterday  
ka telan,  
ḡane toron? Who came?  
ade nyi kwereṅ toildun, I saw you all  
a yonṅka tandewon, I told you

In temporal sentences, this tense may express a Pluperfect:

en a ka tɔlun anigɛ anufɔr miɣi kwɔdarau,  
- He had seen him before his friend came.

Imperative: positive commands -

Kadai!	Go away!
Nin tɔrs!	Come here! (speaking to one person)
Nin a sɔrs!	Come here! (speaking to many)
A kildi!	Listen! (speaking to many)
Lalaɲ she!	Do it quickly!
Miro tushe	Light the fire

Negative Imperative: negative commands -

Fa andɔ dɔinyar	Do not stay here
Fa bɔɲ lear	Do not drink the water
Fa kwɔnɔ kɔrar	Do not cut up the meat
A fa taiɲidar!	Don't be afraid! (speaking to many)
Fa ɲilar!	Don't laugh!
Fa nyɔnar!	Don't take it away

Dependent Present: The term 'Dependent' is here used to indicate the tense employed in temporal clauses (introduced by 'when', 'after' etc.) and conditional clauses (introduced by 'if').

present or future time (Present tense + -ɛ, -ɔ):

en a kelɔ no nyigɛ, aɲɛnɛ busau kɛɲu ka ta  
- If I hoe this ground, my brother will be pleased

past time (Past tense + -ɔ):

en a meo dil ka tano, a kwɔnɔ ka talun  
- If I had gone there yesterday, I should have eaten meat

Habitual: habitual acts, (present tense + -ɛro)

a woun kelɔ ɲogolic nyigɛro, I always hoe my field  
a kwɔnɔ lewɛro, I always cook the meat

Immediate Future: an action about to take place (verb stem ~~+~~ali, -ili - from li, to a place). Used with verbs of motion:  
 a doso tamili kwa, I am just going to eat my food  
 a doso ~~salikwa~~ sali kwa, I am going to make food

Immediate Past: an action that has just taken place, (verb stem ~~+~~alou, -ilou - from lou, from a place).  
 a doso tamilou kwu, I have just eaten my food  
 a kelo nyigalou kwu, I have just hoed the field

### Passives:

#### present (-ei, -ai)

kwon ka lwei,	the meat is cooked
ka a fedai,	it is found
ka nyigei,	it is weeded

#### past (-eiun, -aiun)

kwon ka lweiun,	the meat has been cooked
ka a fedaiun,	it has been found, it was found
ka a nyigeiun,	it has been weeded

### OTHER VERB FORMS → EXTENSIONS OF THE VERB STEM.

Consecutive: used in final clauses after a verb of motion. -ag is suffixed to the present and past tenses of the Indicative. If they have a final vowel, this is dropped.

fedai (find)	-	fedag
fedun (found)	-	fedunag

kadai e te fedag - Go and find it  
 endu ka tan e ka fedunag - He went and found it  
 anedu ka telai worogo diji ka shidag - They go out  
 to do their work in the crops

The verb of motion need not necessarily appear:

idu bar beshi worshag - You (go and) drive the cows home

Participles:

There is no present participle, English participial clauses being expressed by the past tense:

e.g. a wadaŋ nyadu ka tolun, endu ɔu demun  
 - I saw a man breaking a stick (lit. I saw a man, he broke a stick)

a wadaŋ ka fɛdun, endu tɛrgenyo dɛun  
 - I found the man hitting the donkey

a widaŋ ka fɛdun, endu fine a tɔŋau  
 - I found the child sleeping

The past participle has the same form as the present tense (sing.). It is declined, as it is an adjective.

kwon a leu nɛ,	the meat is cooked
doso a tam nɛ,	the food is eaten
boŋ a li nɛ,	the water is drunk
mɔnɔŋ a nyon nɛ,	the millet is gone (taken away)

Cf. ɔu a dem nɛ, the stick is broken  
ɔu a demɛi, the stick has been broken (by someone)

i ɔu a demo ka wen? - Do you see the broken stick?

Verbal Noun:

This takes the suffix -(i)da,

e.g.	nyigida, weeding	from	nyig, weed
	tamida, eating		tam, eat
	shida, doing		she, do
	kwaida, going		kwa, go
	kwɔda, coming		kwu, come
	kirda, cutting		kirs, cut

desu shida wa karu diji nɛ, Cooking food is women's work  
 beshu kwɔda ki kɛru a nɛ, Coming home is pleasant  
 tomo kirda wa kashɛlu diji nɛ, Felling trees is men's work

With qualifications:

a, omitted in questions, appears in statements.  $\Rightarrow$

kafer ne ?

Is it empty?

kafer a ne

It is empty.

su ne ?

Is it (nearly) full?

su a ne

It is (nearly) full.



MOOD AND TENSE-FORMING PARTICLES.

The examples in the previous section give some idea of the particles used with each mood and tense. It is now proposed to amplify these and to consider each particle in detail. It should be noted at the outset that their use does not always correspond with English tense usages. One particle may be translated by two or more English tenses, according to the context in which it is used. To translate a single English tense Nyamang may employ a number of particles.

The PARTICLE 'A'.(1) As a mark of the Continuous Present (some speakers use ba)

i aṅido a she a?	What are you doing?
Cf. i aṅido she a?	What are you going to do?
keru a ne { ba	(It is) good; all right
a ba sha...	I say...
a ba tawena...	
en aṅ a wen	He can see me
i a kil?	Do you understand?
i a tor?	Are you coming?
en a mai?	Does he know?
kwur a wāṅdu ne	The moon is shining
aṅi a shilon beshi kwel -	We are going to the chief's house
aba a kwau ne	My father is in the crops
bāṅ a kabar ne	The water is hot (now)
ani tanyari a shidi	They are performing a ceremony

When a direct object is present, the particle is placed <sup>immediately</sup> in front of the verb; in other cases, after the subject. This may be seen from the above examples.

When a compound verb (formed with a noun + she, to do) is present, a often appears twice - after the subject, and before the auxiliary:

kwor a kegen a she      The hen is clucking

When the subject is included in the verb, a is placed immediately in front of the verb:

boṅ <u>a</u> kabar nṣ?	Is the water hot?
ei, kabar <u>a</u> nṣ	Yes, it is hot

For the use of a with ka, } see below.  
*and in Perfect tense*

(2) In the Dual and Plural of the Imperative.

kili!	Listen!	(addressing one person)
a kilini!	Listen!	(addressing two people)
a kildi!	Listen!	(addressing many people)

wel * toidi	Shut the door
wel a toidni	Shut the two doors
wel a toididi	Shut the doors (many)

a fa lṣwar!	Don't cook it! (to many people)
a fa tuderṣn!	Don't sow them! (to two people)

(3) To give additional force to an Imperative.

Here it follows the verb.

Kadai a!	Go away!
Te a!	Take it away!

THE PARTICLE KA.

This is an emphatic and descriptive particle with many shades of meaning. It can be used with all moods and tenses except the Imperative and Negative Imperative.

(1) The Present:

Continuous present action, and state. Its use in this sense is sometimes difficult to distinguish from that of a, and in many instances English would give the same rendering for both. Compare the following:

a yon	} <u>ka</u> wishi!	I greet you!
<u>a</u>		

endu bon <u>a</u> twil <u>ka</u>	He is drinking water
en <u>a</u> mai <u>ka</u>	He knows

However ka is more definite and has more force.

Cf. i <u>a</u> kil?	Do you understand?
ei, a kil	Oh yes, I understand
i <u>ka</u> kil?	Do you understand?(i.e. are you sure you do?)
ei, a <u>ka</u> kil	Yes, I <u>do</u>
i kido no <u>a</u> wen?	Do you see that?
ei, a wen	Yes, I see it
i kido no <u>ka</u> wen?	Can you see that?
ei, a <u>ka</u> wen	Yes, I can
kwedile <u>ka</u> eren?	Is there any salt? (lit. Is there present..?)
bwer, <u>ka</u> fiden	No there isn't (lit. it is absent)
i <u>ka</u> war?	Do you want it?
ei, a <u>ka</u> war	Yes, I do
kwudumul <u>ka</u> turu	The cock is crowing
a <u>ka</u> tai	I am going
endu furo <u>ka</u> nyon	She is carrying a basket

The emphatic demonstrative particle -de may be attached to ka:

wa no fidenidi?	Are those people absent?
<u>kade</u> fidenidi	They are absent
<u>kade</u> gweshag	They are fighting

Ka is used in narrative to emphasise an habitual act:

e.g. Irno kworun tula kerdu ka mo e miro ka tushe e kwir  
ka bou e bon ka badig - In the morning, at cockcrow,  
the housewife gets up, lights the fire, puts the pot on,  
and fills it with water.

Completed action (Perfect): see examples on p.105.

Additional sentences:-

a <u>ka</u> tər	I have come
a kəru <u>ka</u> ta	I am (= have become) better
i <u>ka</u> tɔils?	Have you seen it?

a is sometimes used alternatively, occasionally no particle is employed:

i kəru <u>ka</u> tia?	Have you slept well?
ei, a tia	Yes, I have
a <u>ka</u> tia	
en <u>ka</u> tər	He has come
a	

In the 3rd Person ka and a may be used together:

e.g. <u>ka</u> <u>a</u> tər	He has come (or en <u>ka</u> tər)
<u>ka</u> <u>a</u> sər	They have come (or en <sup>a</sup> <u>ka</u> sər)
<u>ka</u> <u>a</u> tai	He has gone (or en <sup>a</sup> <u>ka</u> tai)
<u>ka</u> <u>a</u> tsɬai	They have gone (or en <sup>a</sup> <u>ka</u> tsɬai)
	<u>a</u>

This form is preferred in answer to a question. In the question itself a may precede ka:

Cf. i <u>ka</u> tai?	Are you going?
ei, a <u>ka</u> tai	Yes, I am going.
en ( <u>a</u> ) <u>ka</u> tai?	Is he going? (or Has he gone?)
ei, <u>ka</u> <del>ka</del> tai	Yes, he has gone is going
en kwau <u>a</u> <u>ka</u> mɔ?	Has he come from the crops?
ei, <u>ka</u> <u>a</u> mɔ	Yes, he has come
en nɔ <u>a</u> <u>ka</u> bi?	Has he put this (thing) down? (i.e. left it here)
ei, <u>ka</u> <u>a</u> bi	Yes, he has left it

Ka with the Present may often be translated by the English Past, as it is used in preference to the Past tense ( in -on, -un, etc.) in conversation:

shiladu <u>ka</u> fɛadi	The chief thanked him
a yɔŋ <sup>meo</sup> <u>ka</u> toils	I saw you yesterday
aŋi kwɔrɔ nyala <u>ka</u> ni	We killed one fowl
a waŋ karo <u>ka</u> tilidi	I called the women

The Past tenses of the above are:

shiladu ka fɛadun  
 a yɔŋ <sup>meo</sup> ka tolun  
 aŋi kwɔrɔ nyala ka nin  
 a waŋ karo ka tilidon

To express the future, ka is separated from the present tense of the verb by its object or by an an adverb:

a <u>ka</u> iro kwɔnɔ taŋ	I shall eat meat to-morrow
aŋi <u>ka</u> budarau sɔr	We shall come later

If an adverb such as iro (to-morrow) is present, ka is frequently omitted:

wa kar iro kuŋtɔm tudu -The women will plant maize to-morrow

This construction of ka may also indicate 'begin to' (Inceptive):

a ka kwɔnɔ tal - I begin to eat meat

(2) The Past. Ka emphasizes the normal past tense.

endu meo <u>ka</u> luan	He died yesterday
aŋi nyi <u>ka</u> toildɔn buro	- We saw you on the road
endu aŋi <u>ka</u> tilidon	He called us
ads megun <u>ka</u> tolun	I saw the mek
endu dosɔ <u>ka</u> sheon	She made food
wadaŋ bar <u>ka</u> toron	A stranger came

Ka with the past tense in a temporal sentence may often be translated by an English pluperfect - see example on p.106.

(3) Ka is used to emphasize other tenses in the same way:

e.g.

Immediate future: (separated from verb of motion)

a ka tamili kwa I am going to have my food

Habitual:

a ando ka doinyero I always stay here

(Examples of other tenses on pp.106-7)

(4) Expressing wish, purpose.

Ka is placed at the beginning of final clauses dependent on verbs other than those of motion. It is preceded by a when the primary verb is in the 1st Person.

a war a ka kwono tal I want to eat meat

a war i ka kwono tal I want you to eat meat

kerdu gwura ka tigile en The housewife cleans the scoop  
ka kadi garden so that she may scrape out the  
porridge

endu bon anasheli ka teg She gives water to her husband  
en ka jal tushen in order that he may clean his  
mouth.

If the wish, etc. is unfulfilled, the Dependent tense is used:

a meo ka warowo a ka kwono taluno, I wanted yesterday to eat  
meat (but did not)

In this sense ka is a Conjunction - see also Conjunctions and Subordinate Clauses, pp.



i <u>fa</u> kil?	Don't you understand?
bwer, a <u>fa</u> kil	No, I don't understand
i kido no <u>fa</u> wen?	Don't you see that?
bwer, a <u>fa</u> wen	No, I don't see it
i <u>fa</u> war?	Don't you want it?
a <u>fa</u> war	I don't want it
kwudumul <u>fa</u> turu	The cock is not crowing
a <u>fa</u> tai	I am not going
endu furo <u>fa</u> nyon	She is not carrying a basket

The particle -ds may be attached to fa:

<u>fads</u> gweshag	They are not fighting
---------------------	-----------------------

Completed action (Perfect):

a <u>fa</u> fedi	I haven't found it
en a doso <u>fa</u> she	She has not made food
i <u>fa</u> toils?	Haven't you seen it?

In the 3rd Person, fa replaces ka only: in the negative of sentences which use ka and a together. (p.112)

<u>fa</u> a tor	He hasn't come (or en <u>fa</u> tor)
<u>fa</u> a sor	They have not come (or en <u>fa</u> sor)
<u>fa</u> a tai	He has not gone (or en <u>fa</u> tai)
<u>fa</u> a tslai	They have <del>not</del> gone (or en <u>fa</u> tslai)
en a <u>fa</u> tai?	Hasn't he gone?
bwer, <u>fa</u> a tai	No, he hasn't
en kwau a <u>fa</u> mo?	Hasn't he come from the crops?
bwer, <u>fa</u> a mo	No, he hasn't



In the Future, ka is omitted in the negative. Cf. with p.113:

a iro kwono <u>fa</u> tam	I shall not eat meat to-morrow
ani budarau <u>fa</u> sor	We shall not come later

In the Negative Imperative, ~~intervening~~ fa precedes an object, adverb, etc. In the Dual and Plural it is preceded by a.

<u>fa</u> bon lear	Do not drink the water
<u>fa</u> anon wada wendeg	Do not tell him
<u>fa</u> ando doinyar	Do not stay here
<u>fa</u> kwono <sup>atam</sup> lewar	Do not cook the meat now
a <u>fa</u> kwel!	Don't go!

Examples of fa with other tenses:

a yon <u>fa</u> tandwon	I didn't tell you
anedu <u>fa</u> telan	They did not go
kwon <u>fa</u> lewei	The meat is not cooked
<u>fa</u> a fadaiun	It has not been found
dou a dem <u>fan</u>	The stick is not broken

CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS.

Verbs may be divided into ~~three~~<sup>two</sup> groups, according to the suffix of the Past tense.

(1) Past tense in -UN, -ON, -N.

e.g. in -un:	kil	(hear)	kilun
	nyon#	(take away)	nyonun
	ds	(strike)	dsun
	fedl	(find)	fedun
	twil	(drink)	twilun
	nyig	(weed)	nyigun
	toidi	(shut)	toidun
in -on:	lsu	(cook)	lewon
	nasa	(climb down)	nason
	fs	(divide)	feon
	san	(look for)	sanon
	tile	(call)	tilon
	nal	(yawn)	galon
in -n:	ts	(open)	teon
	lua	(die)	luan
	tu	(sow)	tun
	ti	(hold)	tin

(2) Past tense in -OU, -AU.

in -ou:	mai	(know)	maiou
	war	(want)	warou
	nil	(laugh)	nilou
	ns	(be)	nou
	wə	(have)	wou
	dr	(not to want)	drou
	ire	(pull)	irou
	tain	(fear)	tainou
	doiny	(stay)	doinyou
in -au:	ɛrəŋ	(be present)	ɛraŋau
	fidsəŋ	(be absent)	fidsəŋau
	main	(know how to)	mainau

Included in each group are a few verbs possessing various irregularities, e.g. Singular and Plural formed from different stems, Past and other tenses formed from different stems, phonetic change. Some have been given in the above list. These irregular verbs will be dealt with under the group to which they belong.

Examples of irregularities:

doiny (stay):	Pres.sing. doiny	plur. tuag
	Past.sing. doinyou	plur. tuou
tam (eat)	Pres.sing. tam	plur. tamidi
	Past.sing. talun	plur. taldun
badig (put in)	Pres.sing. badig	plur. badidig
	Past.sing. badswon	plur. badidswon

(In several verbs final -g changes to -w- in the Past.)

GROUP I: CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN -UN.nyig, to weed.

	<u>Subject:</u>	<u>Object.</u>		
		<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Dual.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
PRESENT: S. & P.		<u>nyig</u>	<u>nyigin</u>	<u>nyigidi</u>
	Dual.	<u>nyig</u>	<u>nyigin</u>	<u>nyigidin</u>
PAST: S. & P.		<u>nyigun</u>	<u>nyigunun</u>	<u>nyigidun</u>
	Dual.	<u>nyigun</u>	<u>nyigunun</u>	<u>nyigidunun</u>
IMPERATIVE: <u>Sing</u>		<u>nyigi</u>	<u>nyigini</u>	<u>nyigidi</u>
	Dual.	<u>a nyigini</u>	<u>a nyigini</u>	<u>a nyigidini</u>
	Plur.	<u>a nyigi</u>	<u>a nyigidi</u>	<u>a nyigidi</u>
NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE:	Sing.	<u>fa nyigar</u>	<u>fa nyigeren</u>	<u>fa nyigidar</u>
	Dual.	<u>a fa nyigeren</u>	<u>a fa nyigeren</u>	<u>a fa nyigidaren</u>
	Plur.	<u>a fa nyigar</u>	<u>a fa nyigeren</u>	<u>a fa nyigidar</u>
DEPENDENT PRESENT:		As Present +e	(nyigidi → nyigids)	
DEPENDENT PAST:		As Past +o		
HABITUAL:	S. & P.	<u>nyigero</u>	<u>nyigero/in</u>	<u>nyigidero</u>
	Dual.	<u>nyigero</u>	<u>nyigeroin</u>	<u>nyigideroin</u>

<u>Subject:</u>		<u>Object.</u>		
		<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Dual.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
IMMEDIATE FUTURE:		As Present $\dagger$ -ali (nyig also $\rightarrow$ nyigili) nyigidi $\rightarrow$ nyigidali		
IMMEDIATE PAST:		As Present $\dagger$ -alou (nyigidi $\rightarrow$ nyigidalou)		
PASSIVE PRESENT:	S. & P.	nyigei	nyigein	nyigidei
	Dual.	nyigei	nyigein	nyigidein
PASSIVE PAST:	S. & P.	nyigeiun	nyigeinun	nyigideiun
	Dual.	nyigeiun	nyigeinun	nyigideinun
CONSECUTIVE PRESENT:		As Present $\dagger$ -ag (nyigidi $\rightarrow$ nyigidag)		
CONSECUTIVE PAST:		As Past $\dagger$ -ag		

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PAST PARTICIPLE: nyig (i.e. as Present)

VERBAL NOUN: nyigida

Vowel Stem: də, to beat.

<u>Subject:</u>		<u>Object.</u>		
		<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Dual.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
PRESENT: S & P		də	dəin	dədi
	Dual.	də	dəin	dədin
PAST:	S & P	dəun	dəunun	dədun
	Dual.	dəun	dəunun	dədunun

		<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Dual.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
IMPERATIVE:	Sing.	<u>dəi</u>	<u>dəini</u>	<u>dədi</u>
	Dual.	<u>a dəini</u>	<u>a dəini</u>	<u>a dədini</u>
	Plur.	<u>a dəi</u>	<u>a dədi</u>	<u>a dədi</u>
NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE:	Sing.	<u>fa dəaf</u>	<u>fa dəren</u>	<u>fa dədar</u>
	Dual.	<u>a fa dəren</u>	<u>a fa dəren</u>	<u>a fa <sup>da</sup> dəren</u>
	Plur.	<u>a fa dəar</u>	<u>a fa dəren</u>	<u>a fa dədar</u>
DEPENDENT PRESENT:		As Present + -o	(the <u>i</u> is dropped)	
DEPENDENT PAST:		As Past + -o		
HABITUAL:	S & P	<u>dəro</u>	<u>dəroin</u>	<u>dədəro</u>
	Dual:	<u>dəro</u>	<u>dəroin</u>	<u>dədəroin</u>
IMMEDIATE FUTURE:		As Present + -ili		
IMMEDIATE PAST:		As Present + -ilou		
PASSIVE PRESENT:	S & P	<u>dəai</u>	<u>dəain</u>	<u>dədəai</u>
	Dual.	<u>dəai</u>	<u>dəain</u>	<u>dədəain</u>
PASSIVE PAST:	S & P	<u>dəaiun</u>	<u>dəainun</u>	<u>dədəaiun</u>
	Dual.	<u>dəaiun</u>	<u>dəainun</u>	<u>dədəainun</u>
CONSECUTIVE PRESENT:		As Present + -ag	(Final <u>i</u> dropped)	
CONSECUTIVE PAST:		As Past + -ag		

PAST PARTICIPLE:

də

VERBAL NOUN

dədə

## FORMATION OF MOODS AND TENSES.

From the foregoing paradigms it will be seen that all moods and tenses, except the Dependent Past, are built upon the Present Singular. Verbs which are formed from different stems are exceptions. Irregularities in other verbs will be noted as they occur.

In regular verbs, if the Present singular is known, any Person in any mood or tense may be ascertained. Difficulty is created, ~~however~~ in some tenses by alternative terminations, the rules for which have not yet been fully worked out.

The IMPERATIVE may end in -i or -e. The following general rules may be stated:

- (a) Verbs whose Present tense ends in a diphthong, -e, -o, -o, -g, -ŋ take -e.
- (b) Other verbs take i.

Exceptions will be noted under each Conjugation.

The NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE is irregularly formed in many verbs.

The DEPENDENT PRESENT may terminate in -e or -o. Normally verbs whose Present sing. ends in -u or -e take -o; the remainder suffix -e.

The DEPENDENT PAST and HABITUAL end always in -o and -ero respectively.

The IMMEDIATE FUTURE and IMMEDIATE PAST end in -ili and -ilou in the majority of cases. Some verbs take -ali and -alou.

The PASSIVE PRESENT may end in -ei or -ai. Verbs whose Present sing. ends in -e suffix -ai.

The PASSIVE PAST is formed in all Conjugations by adding -un to the Passive Present.

Most verbs ending in a vowel, -l, -n, -r, -ny drop the i of the suffix of the VERBAL NOUN.

The remaining tenses are formed as shown in the paradigm.

VERBS IN -UN. Since the mode of formation of the various tenses has been explained, the singular and plural of the Present, Past, and Imperative only will be given. Irregular verbs will be given as fully as necessary.

	<u>Present</u> (s.) (p.)	<u>Past</u> (s.) (p.)	<u>Imperative</u> (s.) (p.)
bite	bwidi bwididi	bwidun bwididun	bwidi a bwididi
dig	tiwo tiwodo	tiwun tiwudun	tiwe a tiwede
cover	shibu shibudu	shibun shibudun	shibi a shibidi
fashion, make	kwoidi kwoididi	kwoidun kwoididun	kwoidi a kwoididi
feed from mother (animals)	tosu tosudo	tosun tosudun	toss a toside
fill	anyuai anyuaidi	anyuaiun anyuaidun	anyuai a anyuaidi
find	fadi fadidi	fedun fedidun	- -
forget	wɔɔgai wɔɔgaidi	wɔɔgaiun wɔɔgaidun	wɔɔgais a wɔɔgaids
marry	toɔ toɔjidi	toɔun toɔudun	toɔi a toɔjidi
receive	tur turdi	turun turɔun	turi a turdi
refuse	tuder tuderdi	tuderun tuderɔun	tuderi a tuderdi
roast	twoji twojidi	twojun twojidun	twoje a twojide
grow fall	two twoɔɔ toɔɔmai	twoɔun twoɔɔun toɔɔaiun	



	<u>Present</u> (s.) (p.)	<u>Past</u> (s.) (p.)	<u>Imperative</u> (s.) (p.)	125
shut	tosdi tosdidi	tosdun tosdidun <i>(Past Part. toeds)</i>	toeds a toside	
smell (tr.)	twinyi twinydi	twinyun twinydun	twinyi a twinydi	
snap	dem demudu	demun demudun	demi a demidi	
stand (1)	tag tagidi	tagun tagudun	tagi a tagidi	
(2)	tig tigidi	tigun tigudun	tigi a tigidi	
taste	dinyi dinydi	dinyun dinydun	dinyi a dinydi	
turn (intr)	osodai osodidai	osodaiun osodidaiun	osodais a osodidais	
warm oneself	gume gumedi	gumeun gumedun	gume a gumedi	
wind round	deji dejidi	dejun dejidun	deji a dejidi	

IRREGULAR VERBS:

tam, to eat.

This verb has two stems, tam- and tal-. It has also developed a Future tense.

	<u>Subject:</u>		<u>Object.</u>	
		<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Dual.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
PRESENT:	S & P	tam	tamin	tamidi
	Dual.	tam	tamin	tamidin
FUTURE:	S & P	tal	talin	taldi
	Dual.	tal	talin	taldin

<u>Subject.</u>		<u>Object.</u>		
	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Dual.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	
PAST: S & P	talun	talunun	taldun	
	Dual. talun	talunun	taldunun	
IMPERATIVE:	Sing. tali	taleni	taldi	
	Dual. a taleni	a taleni <del>axkaxdi</del>	a taldeni	
	Plur. a tali	a taldi. (taldeni)	a taldi	
NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE:	Sing. fa tamar	fa tamen	fa tamidar	
	Dual. a fa tamen	a fa tamen	a fa tameren	
	Plur. a fa tamar	a fa tameren	a fa tamidar	
DEPENDENT PRESENT:	tamo, &c.			
DEPENDENT FUTURE:	tale, &c.			
DEPENDENT PAST:	taluno, &c.			
HABITUAL:	tamero, &c.			
IMMEDIATE FUTURE:	tamili, &c.			
IMMEDIATE PAST:	tamulo, &c.			
PASSIVE PRESENT:	talei, &c.			
PASSIVE PAST:	taleiun, &c.			
CONSECUTIVE PRESENT:	talag, &c.			
CONSECUTIVE PAST:	talawon, &c.	(fulfilled);	talawono (unfulfilled)	
PAST PARTICIPLE:	tam	VERBAL NOUN:	tamida	

twil, to drink.

This verb also possesses two stems:- twil- and li-, le-.

	<u>Subject.</u>	<u>Object.</u>		
		<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Dual.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
PRESENT: S & P		twil	twilin	twildi
	Dual.	twil	twilin	twildin
PAST: S & P		<i>li</i>		<i>lidi</i>
	Dual.	twilun	twilunun	twildun
IMPERATIVE:	Sing.	twili	twileni	twildi
	Dual.	a twileni	a twileni	a twil <sup>d</sup> eni
	Plur.	a twili	a twildi	a twildi
NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE	Sing.	fa lear	fa lien	fa ledar
	Dual.	a fa lien	a fa lien	
	Plur.	a fa lear		a fa ledar
DEPENDENT PRESENT:		twils, &c.		
DEPENDENT PAST:		twilun, &c		
HABITUAL: S & P		li	lien	lidi
	Dual.	li	lien	lidin
IMMEDIATE FUTURE:		leali, &c.		
IMMEDIATE PAST:		lealou, &c!		
PASSIVE PRESENT:		twilei, &c!		
PASSIVE PAST:		twileiun, &c.		

	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Dual.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
CONSECUTIVE PRESENT:	twilag, tulag &c.		
CONSECUTIVE PAST:	twiluna, &c.		

PAST PARTICIPLE: li

VERBAL NOUN: leda

toile, to look at.Some of the tenses of this verb are supplied by wen, to see.

	<u>Subj.</u>	<u>Sing.Obj.</u>	<u>Dual Obj.</u>	<u>Plur.Obj.</u>
PRESENT:	S & P	toile	toilen	toilde
	Dual.	toile	toilen	toilden
PAST:	S & P	tol(un)	tolunun	toldu(n)
	Dual.	tol(un)	tolunun	toldunun
IMPERATIVE:	Sing.	toilé	toileni	toildé
	Dual.	a toileni	a toileni	a toildeni
	Plur.	a toilé	a toildé	a toildé
NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE:	Sing.	fa wendar	fa wenden	fa wendar
	Dual.	a fa wenden	a fa wenden	a fa
	Plur.	a fa wendar	a fa wenden	a fa wendar
DEPENDENT PRESENT:		toile, &c.		
DEPENDENT PAST:		toluna, &c.		

<u>Subj.</u>	<u>S.O.</u>	<u>D.O.</u>	<u>P.O.</u>
HABITUAL: S & P	wen	wenden	wendi
<b>Duat.</b>	wen	wenden	wendin
IMMEDIATE FUTURE:	wendili, &c.		
IMMEDIATE PAST:	wendilou, &c.		
PASSIVE PRESENT:			
PASSIVE PAST:			
CONSECUTIVE PRESENT:	toilag, &c.		
CONSECUTIVE PAST:	tolunag, &c.		

PAST PARTICIPLE:

VERBAL NOUN: wenda

PRINCIPAL TENSES OF OTHER IRREGULAR VERBS.

<u>Present</u>	(s) <u>hear</u> kil	<u>show</u> jen	<u>bring</u> twen	<u>remove</u> nyon	<u>wash</u> tigele; gal
	(p) kildi	jidid <del>en</del>	sweren	te	tigelde; gelde
<u>Past</u>	(s) kilun	jenun	twenun	nyonun	tigelun
	(p) kildun	jidun	swerenun	teon	tigeldun
<u>Imper.</u>	(s) kili	jeni	tweni	nyoni	tigelai
	(p) a kildi	a jidideni	a swerani	a te	a tigeldei
<u>Neg. Imp.</u>	(s) <u>fa</u> kinar	jenan	kwudigen	nyonar	gelar
	(p) a <u>fa</u> kindar	jidid <del>en</del> an	kwolun	ti	geldar

explain { jin jenun  
          { jidin jididin  
          { jidid~~en~~  
          { jidid~~en~~an

ADDENDA: OTHER VERBS IN -UN.

	Pres.(s) (p.)	Past(s) (p)	Imper.(s) (p)
drive out	tilwai tilwaidi	tilwaiun tilwaidun	tilwaie a tilwaide
germinate	wads wadide	wadsun wadidun	wads a wadide
leave over	lushi lushidi	lushun lushidun	lushi a lushidi
pierce (1)	son sondu	sonun sondun	soni a sondi
	(2) turshs turshide	turshun turshidun	turshs a turshide
point	tililiḡon tililiḡudon	tililiḡonun tililiḡudonun	tililiḡoni a tililiḡudoni
return	tomun tomundu	tomunun tomundun	tomuni a tomundi
roast	temalai temaldai	temalaiun temaldaiun	temalaie a temaldais
sew, stitch	wḡai wḡaidi	wḡaiun wḡaidun	wḡais a wḡaide
sow broadcast	gishin gishindi	tigishun tigishidun	tigishs a tigishide
stumble	shigi shigidi	shigun shigidun	shigi a shigidi
swallow	tumuli tumuldi	tumulun tumuldun	tumuli a tumuldi
take away (1)	wurá wardare	turun tion	tori a tie
	(2) tur ti	turun tion	turi a tie
	(3) wir ti	turun tion	tori a tie
untie, free	abwushi abwushidi	abwushun abwushidun	abwushi a abwushidi
<i>disperse v.i (plur only)</i>	<i>wēi</i>	<i>wēiun</i>	<i>a wēi</i>

SENTENCES ILLUSTRATING VERBS IN -UN.

i ka kil?	Do you understand?
ei, a ka kil	Yes, I understand
bwer, a fa kil	No, I don't understand
i ka toils?	Can you see it? (Are you looking at it?)
ei, a ka toils	Yes, I can
endu furo nyonun	She carried the basket
endu furo tean	She carried the baskets
i woun kido gelda?	Are you washing my clothes?
kiyide twen	He is bringing straw
dou a swereni!	Bring sticks!
kwor mononx lidi	Hens eat millet
a fa toma kwoluen?	Don't bring wood!
wa kar toma a sweren	The women are bringing firewood
anedu kido kwodu te	They take away their loads
kadan jenuj	Show me the hoe
fwushi kadan dedi	The smith forges (strikes) hoes
abadu furo kwoididi	My father makes baskets
a ka war e ka anoj toils	I want to see him
en a kire ka dem	He broke his leg
aji waj mul toldun	We saw five men
gil an bwidun	The dog bit me
som ataj bwidun	A snake bit my mother
ade nyi kweren toldun	I saw you all
ade woro tsgili ka toils	I saw a red bird
ade woro tsgili kadan ka toils -	I saw many red birds

i ka toils?	Have you seen it?
bwer, a fa tol	No, I haven't
endu dou ka dem	He broke a stick
ade msgun ka tolun	I saw the mek
endu kwodo ka twemun	He brought a goat
a ka fedi	I have found it
kadai e te nyigag	Go and weed it
a doso tamili kwa	I am going to eat food
wa kar kido a gelili telai	The women are going to wash clothes
doso tweni ataq	Bring the food now
kido tigelei	Wash the cloth
kido a tigeldei	Wash the clothes
kido kwoduade nyoni	Carry the load
kido kweren a te	Take everything away
boy twili	Drink the water
toilsuw	Look at me
kaqi tali	Eat the porridge
kwir anyuai	Fill the pot
woun wada hili	Listen to my words
toy tigi!	Stand up!
fa toy nyonar	Don't take away the calabash
fa boy lear	Don't drink the water
fa safia anyuanar	Don't fill the can for me
wel toedi!	Shut the door!
fa woygaiar!	Don't forget!
ka nyigeiun?	Has it been weeded?
<i>wa a weli</i>	<i>The people are dispersing</i>



EXERCISES (on Verbs in -un).

Exercise 23.

- A. (1) gumo tiwe (2) i no ka fadun? bwer, a fa fadun  
 (3) gumo kweren a shibidi (4) bijinj ka tosun? ei, ka a tosun  
 (5) faran kwoidi woun gidai (6) doso no tali, fa doso do tamar  
 (7) i ka tam? ei, a ka tam (8) kadai e te kaqi talag  
 (9) i kwon ka twoji? ei, a ka twoji. (10) a tigidi, kweren!
- B. (1) Where is the millet?- bring it here. I have brought it,  
 it is on the table.  
 (2) Why didn't you fill the safia? I did not hear your words.  
 (3) Who weeded the garden? I did.  
 (4) When did you eat your food?  
 (5) Have you received anything? I have received nothing.  
 (6) What is that man doing? He is beating the donkey.  
 (7) Do not beat the donkey. Do not beat the (two) donkeys.  
 Do not beat the donkeys.  
 (8) I refused the meat. It ~~was~~ bad.  
 (9) Did the dog bite you? No, he didn't bit me, he bit Kabar.  
 (10) I shall eat meat to-morrow, I shall not eat porridge.

Exercise 24.

A. Give the Present (s), Past (s) and Imperative (s) of  
nyig, ds, tam, twil, toils, jn.

B. Give the Present (p), Past (p) and Imperative (p) of  
nyon, jn, bwidi, twen, tosu, dem.

C. Give the Negative Imperative of  
wogai, jn, tam, twil, tigsle, kil.

D. Translate:

en ka wogaiun; a ka nyigero; tamida; wendili; a ka tudar;  
a te! ; osodais! ; en ka dinyun; a fa nyigoren!; a toildeni!

CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN -ḶN.saḶ, to look for.

	<u>Subj.</u>	<u>S.Obj.</u>	<u>D.Obj.</u>	<u>P.Obj.</u>
PRESENT: S & P		saḶ	saḶin	saḶidi
Dual.		saḶ	saḶin	saḶidin
PAST: S & P		saḶón	saḶonun	saḶodón
Dual.		saḶon	saḶonun	saḶodonun
IMPERATIVE: Sing.		saḶé	saḶini	saḶide
Dual.		a saḶini	a saḶini	a saḶidini
Plur.		a saḶe	a saḶide	a saḶide
NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE: Sing.		fa saḶar	fa saḶeren	fa saḶidar
Dual.		a fa saḶeren	a fa saḶeren	a fa saḶideren
Plur.		a fa saḶar	a fa saḶeren	a fa saḶidar
DEPENDENT PRESENT:		saḶe, &c.		
DEPENDENT PAST:		saḶono, &c.		
HABITUAL:		saḶero, &c.		
IMMEDIATE FUTURE:		saḶili, &c.		
IMMEDIATE PAST:		saḶilou, &c.		
PASSIVE PRESENT:		saḶei, &c.		
PASSIVE PAST:		saḶeiun, &c.		

CONSECUTIVE PRESENT:	sanag, &c.	CONSECUTIVE PAST:	{ sanagon sanawon, &c.
PAST PARTICIPLE:	san	VERBAL NOUN:	sanida

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Vowel stem: leu, to cook.

	<u>Subj.</u>	<u>S.Obj.</u>	<u>D.Obj.</u>	<u>P.Obj.</u>
PRESENT: S & P	'	leu	lewin	lewidi
Dual.	'	leu	lewij	lewidin
PAST: S & P	'	lewon	lewonun	lewodon
Dual.	'	lewon	lewonun	lewodonun
IMPERATIVE: Sing.	'	lews	lewini	lewide
Dual.	'	a lewini	a lewini	a lewidini
Plur.	'	a lews	a lewids	a lewids
NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE: Sing.	'	fa lewar	fa leweren	fa lewidar
Dual.	'	a fa leweren	a fa leweren	a fa lewideren
Plur.	'	a fa lewar	a fa leweren	a fa lewidar

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Sing. of other tenses, etc.

DEPENDENT PRESENT:	lewo	DEPENDENT PAST:	lewono
HABITUAL:	lewero		
IMMEDIATE FUTURE:	lewili	IMMEDIATE PAST:	lewilou
PASSIVE PRESENT:	lewei	PASSIVE PAST:	leweiun
CONSECUTIVE PRESENT:	lewag	CONSECUTIVE PAST:	lewagon, lewawon
PAST PARTICIPLE:	leu	VERBAL NOUN:	lewida

VERBS IN -ON.

	<u>Pres</u> (s) (p)	<u>Past</u> (s) - (p)	<u>Imper.</u> (s) (p)
give birth	sunco sunodo	sunon sunodon	- -
boil (tr.)	tawalai tawalidai	tawalaion tawalaidon	tawalais a tawalaids
break	ber berdi	beron berdon	beri a berdi
build	tows (or <i>toge</i> ) towide	towson towideon	towé a towide
burn (tr.)	swi ( <i>shwi</i> ) swide	swion swidon	swi a swide
burn (intr.)	tandi tandidi	tandon tandidon	tandi a tandidi
chew	tunyaņ tunyaņids	tunyaņon tunyaņidon	tunyaņ a tunyaņids
clap hands <i>(iput, pley)</i>	tushe tushide	tushon tushidon	tushe a tushide
clean	tishe tishide	tishon tishidon	tishe a tishide
clear away	wodou wodidou	wodowon wodidowon	wodowe a wodidowe
climb <del>up</del>	tans tends	tenon x tendon	tans a tends
count	megi megidi	megon megidon	megi a megidi
cut	kire kirde	kiron kirdon	kiré a kirdé
		(Passive: kirai, kiraiun)	
dance	tibile tibilde	tibilon tibildon	tibile a tibilde
divide, share	fe feou	feon fedon	fe a feowe

	Pres. (s) (p)	Past (s) (p)	Imper. (s) (p)	137
draw water	<del>dow</del> dowidi	dowon dowodon	dowe a dowide	
make to drink	twelz twelde	twelon tweldon	twels a twelde	
drive (from a place)	worshe worshide	worshon worshidon	worshe a worshide	
drive (to a place)	worshai worshidai	worshaion worshidaion	worshai a worshidai	
fear	taij taijudo	taijon taijudon	taijs a taijidi	
feed	twere twerde	tweron twerdon	twere a twerde	
graze	tandi tandidi	tandon tandidon	tandi a tandidi	
grind (1) (flour)	buso (Interms) busudo	buson busudon	buse a busude	
	bwishi bwishidi	buson busudon	bwishi a bwishidi	
(2) (grain)	mwushe mwushide	mwushon mwushidon	mwushe a mwushide	
hoe	swai swaidi	swaion swaidon	swais a swaide	
(knead)	terz terzido	teron teridon	terz a terzide	
lick	tinalz tinaldo	tinalon tinaldon	tinalz a tinaldo	
milk <i>ilum</i>	tilmo <i>ilmo</i> tilmudo	tilmon tilmudon	tilmo a tilmudo	
moisten	sawz sawudo	sawon sawudon	sawz a sawudo	
pay bride-wealth	fou fowudo	fowon fowudon	fowz a fowudo	

	<u>Pres.</u> (s) (p)	<u>Past</u> (s) (p)	<u>Imper.</u> (s) (p)	<i>Neg.</i> <i>Impr.</i>
pray; thank	fsadi fsadidi	fsadon fsadidon	fsadi a fsadidi	
prepare merissa (cook without water)	kepi <i>tepi</i> kepidi	kepon kepidon	kepi a kepidi	- fa kepon a fa kepidar
PRESS on, push	(nyeri) wape n. wapedi	n. wapon n. wapedon	n. wape n. a wapede	
read	jide jidide	jidon jididon	jide a jidide	- fa jidanam a fa jididanam
rub	tilfo tilfudo	tilfon tilfudon	tilfo a tilfide	- fa ilfar a fa ilfuda
run <i>tumusag</i>	tumuso tumusudo	tumuson tumusudon	tumuske a tumuside	
scrape out	gar gardi	garon gardon	gare a garde	
send	era erde	eron erdon	ere a erde	- fa erda a fa erdidar
stir	tawo tawudo	tawon tawudon	tawe a tawide	- fa gedar a fa gedida
strain merissa	giscu, gisi gisidi	gison gisidon	gisi a gisidi	- fa gisan a fa gisidar
sweep	irshe irshide	irsheon irshidon	irshe a irshide	- fa irshinar a fa irshindar
take down	wag wodag	wagon wodagon	wage a wodage	- fa war (- a fa wodare
take from (a liquid)	shiou shidou	shiwon shidowon	shiove a shidowe	(fa sar) a fa shidar
take (solid) from another	fepon fepidou	feponon fepidowon	fepove a fepidowe	- fa feponon a fa fepidar
vomit	fupude fupudude	fupudon fupududon	fupude a fupudude	

	<u>Pres. (s)</u> (p)	<u>Past (s)</u> (p)	<u>Imper. (s)</u> (p)
walk	laidi laididi	laidon laididon	laide a laidide
wind rope (1)	tujai tujaidi	tujai on tujaidon	tujais a tujais
(2)	wujai wujaidi	Supplied from tujai	
yawn	yal yalidi	yalon yaldon	yali a yalidi

IRREGULAR VERBS.she, to do.

	<u>Subj.</u>	<u>S.Obj.</u>	<u>D.Obj.</u>	<u>P.Obj.</u>
PRESENT: S & P		she	shen	shidi
Dual.		she	shen	shiden
PAST: S & P		sheon	sheonun	shidon
Dual.		sheon	sheonun	shidonun
IMPERATIVE: Sing.		she	sheni	shidi
Dual.		a sheni	a sheni	a shideni
Plur.		a she	a shidi	a shidi
NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE: Sing.		fa sar	fa sheren	fa shidar
Dual.		a fa sheren	a fa sheren	a fa shideren
Plur.		a fa sar	a fa sheren	a fa shidar

Sing. of other tenses, etc.

DEPENDENT PRESENT:	she, &c.	DEPENDENT PAST:	sheono, &c.
HABITUAL:	shero, &c.		

IMMEDIATE FUTURE:	sali, &c.	IMMEDIATE PAST:	salou, &c.
PASSIVE PRESENT:	shei, &c.	PASSIVE PAST:	sheiun, &c.
CONSECUTIVE PRESENT:	sheag, &c.	CONSECUTIVE PAST:	{sheagon sheawon, &c.
PAST PARTICIPLE:	she	VERBAL NOUN:	shida

bou, put one thing on top of another.

	<u>Subj.</u>		<u>S.Obj.</u>		<u>D.Obj.</u>		<u>P.Obj.</u>
PRESENT: S & P			bou		bowin		anou
	Dual.		bou		bowin		anowin
PAST: S & P			bowon		bowonun		anowon
	Dual.		bowon		bowonun		anowonun
IMPERATIVE: Sing.			bowe		bonowe		anowe
	Dual.		a bonowe		a bonowe		a anowe
	Plur.		a bowe		a anowe		a anowe
NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE	Sing.		fa borou		fa borowen		fa anorou
	Dual:		a fa borowen		a fa borowen		a fa anorowen
	Plur.		a fa borou		a fa borowen		a fa anorou.

Sing. of other tenses, etc.

DEPENDENT PRESENT:	bowo	DEPENDENT PAST:	bowono
HABITUAL:	bouro		
IMMEDIATE FUTURE:	bowali	IMMEDIATE PAST:	bowalou
PASSIVE PRESENT:	bowai	PASSIVE PAST:	bowaiun
CONSECUTIVE PRESENT:	bowag	CONSECUTIVE PAST:	{bowagon
PAST PARTICIPLE:	bou	V.NOUN:	bouda. {bowawon



təg, to give.

	<u>Subj.</u>	<u>S.Obj.</u>	<u>D.Obj.</u>	<u>P.Obj.</u>
PRESENT: S & P		təg	təgenig	tiig
Dual.		təg	təgenig	tiigin
PAST: S & P		təwən	təwənun	tiiwən
Dual.		təwən	təwənun	tiiwənun
IMPERATIVE: Sing.		təge	təgenige	tiige
Dual.		a təgenige	a təgenige	
Plur.		a təge	a tiige	a tiige
NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE: S	Sing.	fa tən	fa tənuno	fa tidəg
Dual.		a fa tənuno	a fa tənuno	
Plur.		a fa tən	a fa tənuno	a fa tidəg

Sing. of other tenses, etc.

DEPENDENT PRESENT:	təge	DEPENDENT PAST:	təwəno
HABITUAL:			
IMMEDIATE FUTURE:	tənali	IMMEDIATE PAST:	tənəlou
PASSIVE PRESENT:		PASSIVE PAST:	
CONSECUTIVE PRESENT:	təg	CONSECUTIVE PAST:	
PAST PARTICIPLE:	təg	VERBAL NOUN:	təg(i)da

N.B. təg! Give me!

wendeg, to tell, speak.

	<u>S.Subj.</u>	<u>D.Subj.</u>	<u>P.Subj.</u>
PRESENT:	wendeg tawen(deg)	wendeg tawendeg	wendeg tawendeg
FUTURE:	tandig	tandinig	tandig
PAST:	tandwon	tandwonun	tandidwon
IMPERATIVE:	tandige	tandini	tandidige
NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE:	fa wendig	fa wandinig	fa wendidig

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DEPENDENT PRESENT:	wendeg	DEPENDENT PAST:	tandwon
HABITUAL:	wendero		
IMMEDIATE FUTURE:	wendili	IMMEDIATE PAST:	wendilou
VERBAL NOUN:	wenda		

The defective verb tawena, say has the following forms in the Pres. Sing. -

S.Subj.	tawena	D.Subj.	tawendeg
		P.Subj.	{ tawendeg tawendeg

It has tawendou in the Past.sing.

The verb sha, to say, is invariable. It is often used with wendeg.

endu tawendeg e sha - He (spoke and) said.  
 a ba sha! } I say!  
 a ba tawena! }

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<i>Imper.</i>	<i>sha</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>sha</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>shiwun</i>	<i>Imp.<sup>o</sup></i>	<i>shige</i>
			<i>sha</i>		<i>shiduwun</i>		<i>shidige</i>

PRINCIPAL TENSES OF OTHER IRREGULAR VERBS IN -ON.

Verbs whose irregularities include the Negative Imperative:

	<u>ask</u>	<u>call</u>	<u>fall</u>	<u>lead out</u>
<u>Present</u>	(s) kilou	tile	nufag	elo
	(p) kildou	tilide	nufudag	irde
<u>Past</u>	(s) kilowon	tilon	nufagon	elon
	(p) kildowon	tilidon	nufudagon	irdon
<u>Imper.</u>	(s) kilowe	tile	nufage	ile
	(p) a kildowe	tilide	nufudage	irde
<u>Neg.Imp.</u>	(s) fa kinou	kwidar	nufar	endilo
	(p) a fa kindoro	kwididar	nufudar	irdoro

	<u>leave, let go.</u>	<u>open</u>	<u>throw</u>	<u>prevent</u>
<u>Present</u>	(s) jeg	te	bijeg	worou
	(p) jegide	teds	tornegeg	worodou
<u>Past</u>	(s) jegon	teon	bijegon, bijewon	worowon
	(p) jegidon	tedon	tornegegon, tornegegon	worodowon
<u>Imper.</u>	(s) jedge	te	bijege	worowe
	(p) a jegide	teds	tornegege	worodowe
<u>Neg.Imp.</u>	(s) fa jegnar	teanar	bijenar	worunar
	(p) a fa jegidar	tendar	wornar	worundar

	<u>winnow.</u>
<u>Present</u>	(s) twie
	(p) twide
<u>Past</u>	(s) twion
	(p) twidon
<u>Imper.</u>	(s) twie
	(p) a twide
<u>Neg.Imp.</u>	(s) fa wear
	(p) a fa wedar

	Pres. (s) (p)	Past (s) (p)	Imper. (s) (p)
answer	kwidɛŋig kwidɛŋidig	kwidɛŋowɔn kwidɛŋidowɔn	kwidɛŋɛ a kwidɛŋidɛ
awake <i>wake (v.b. vi.)</i>	mag mudag	mawɔn mudagɔn	mage a mudage
<del>blow</del> cry for	(tulidig tulididig)	tulidiwɔn tulididiwɔn	tulidige a tulididige
breathe (1)	ŋwɔsɔ ŋwɔsidi	ŋwɔsɔn ŋwɔsɔdɔn	ŋwɔsɔda ti ŋwɔsɔda a bwie
(2)	ŋwishɪ ŋwishidi	Supplied from ŋwɔsɔ.	
bring gifts to <del>bride's parents</del>	(1) badɛnɛg badidɛnɛg	badɛnɛwɔn badidɛnɛwɔn	badɛnɛge a badidɛnɛge
	(2) telan teldan	telanɔn (tiiwɔn)	telani a teldani
	(3) wurshig wurshidig	wurshiwɔn wurshidiwɔn	wurshige a wurshidige
climb down	nasa nasidar	nasɔn <del>nasɔdɔn</del> <i>nasidɔn</i> <i>nasidɔwɔn</i>	nasai a nasidai
cut down, hew	gwɛsh; gwɔsɔ gwɔsɔn	kiron gwɔsɔn	gwɛshe a gwɔsɔnɛ
dig	kiu kiwidi	tiwɔn tiwidɔn	tiwe a tiwide <i>fa kiwar</i> <i>a fa kiwar</i>
enter	wule wurde	wuleɔn wurdeɔn	wule a wurde
give a piece	wadig wadidig	wadiwɔn wadidiwɔn	wadidiwɔn a wadidige
greet (1)	wɔsɔ wɔsɔdɔ	wɔsɔn wɔsɔdɔn	wɔsɔ a wɔsɔdɔ
(2)	wishi wishidi	Supplied from wɔsɔ.	
	gwɛsh gwɛshidi	gwɛshɔn gwɛshidɔn	gwɛshɛ - fa gwɔsɔ gwɛshidɛ - a fa gwɔsɔdɔ

(pl. = cut in pieces)

	Pres.(s) (p)	Past (s) (p)	Imper.(s) (p)
guard	twero twardon	tweron twardon	twere a tuyurde
help	worig worigidig	woriwon worigiwon	worige a worigidige
<del>kick</del> <i>press on</i>	wersa werids	weron weridon	wersa - <i>fa wera</i> a weridige - <i>fa weridige</i>
lose, waste	s. leja ledar pl. lejidar	lejan {ledaron lejidaron	lejan - <i>fa lejan</i> ledare - <i>fa lejan</i> a lejidare - <i>fa lejan</i>
pour away, out	torneg tornidag	tornewon tornidewon	torneg - <i>fa wawara</i> a tornidige - <i>fa wawara</i>
pour out a little	beg <del>badidag</del> <i>bidag</i>	bewon badidewon	begs - <i>fa wawara</i> a badidige - <i>fa bidag</i>
put in, pour in	badig badidig	badewon badidewon	badige a badidige
put on (clothes &c)	elig badidig	eliwon badidewon	elige a badidige
put one thing under another	irdag irdidag	irdewon irdidewon	irdage a irdidige
remember	asag ashindar	asawon ashindar	asage a ashindare
ride	leag lidag	leawon lidawon	lewe a lewide
<i>enter upon, begin</i> run, from (1)	wulig badei	wuliwon wulidiwon	wulige a wulidige
(2)	- badei	- -	badige a badige badige
serve out	shieg shidag	shiewon shidewon	shiege a shidige
← sing	tiqade tiqadudo	tiqadon tiqadudon	tiqade a tiqadide
sharpen	iram tiramodo	tiramon tiramodon	tirame a tiramide

	<u>Pres.</u> (s) (p)	<u>Past</u> (s) (p)	<u>Imper.</u> (s) (p)
stir (porridge, &c)	gɛdi gɛdidi	tawon (p.138) tawudɔn	tawe a tawide
take off; divorce	ɛlou irdɔu	slowon irdowon	slows a irdows
try	<del>jimeg</del> jimideg jimidideg	jimidewon jimididewon	jimidege a jimididege

COMPOUNDS OF 'SHE' (1) (and see following pages)

Note that several verbs in -she (with Imperative in -e) are compounds of she, 'to do', but from their past tense in -shon (not sheon)

These are:—

tishe

tishe

tushe

mawushe

ɔ wɔwushe

## Compounds of She: Aḍḍenda



jau she } = tear  
 jajau she }

jejer she = scatter

doura she = belch

~~de~~ she

aqḍen she = be able (<Ar)

Kwoḍwi she = rub

wushi she = ? shake (head)

dainya she = to spread with the hand

fululo she = shout, cry out

di(w)u she = flash (of lightning)

dugay she = bow, bend

er, dege she = bow, bend

duger she = straighten up from  
 bending position

soḡen she = accuse (<Arabic)

(fi)filan she = brandish, shake

teḡ she = raise

deen she = inherit

susobu she = soak

Kwoḍuran she = be stiff

fuḍen she = tie rope on (ground)

~~fugay she = shake~~

## COMPOUNDS OF SHE. (2)

Many verbs are made up of nouns, ~~xx~~ adjectives, or specific adverbs + she, to do.

The following are the most important:

{to {timen	she,	finish	fu she	blow
diji she		work	fufu she	blow hard
almen she		teach; learn	<i>taba she</i>	<i>send</i>
salmen she		pray	jarau she	tear
digilen she		assemble ( <i>to assemble</i> )	jajarau she	tear up
sheshem she		make happy be happy	<i>moga</i> } she <i>mumuga</i> } she	lighten lighten very much
kwakws she		make happy	hsagan she	cluck (of hen)
gogoso she		cough	jelan she	turn; go down (sun)
atisho she		sneeze	<i>soli</i> she	touch
gugur she		poke (fire)	<i>modou</i> she	turn (tr.)
je she		tear	<i>momodou</i> she	twist
swali she		sweat	bar she	xx be missing
suegen she		accuse	<i>fwajen</i> she	be tired
<i>to</i> bar she		destroy, <i>remove, wipe</i>	fu fa she	be silent
<i>tu</i> she		<i>light (fire)</i>	<i>tatau</i> } she	<i>knock</i>
<i>fifil</i> she		<i>whistle</i>	<i>ests</i> }	
		<u>COMPOUND OF TORNEG (pour, cast away)</u>		
		mils torneg	spit	(mils, spittle)

It should be remembered that the intransitive verbs in the above list agree in number with the subject of the verb (see p.104); they possess only the first series of endings shown in the verb paradigms (e.g. Pres. she, shen, shidi; Past. sheon, sheonun, shidon).

e.g. a diji a she, I work      aji diji a shidi, We work



endu diji a she	He is working
anyi diji a shidi	We are working
ani mindro tinade	They are singing a song
anyidu Kabarun san	We are looking for Kabar
endu gumo kiu	He is digging a hole
endu wel irshe	He is sweeping the house
ade wesan bwishi	I am grinding (wesan, grindstone)
anyide wesan bwishidi	We are grinding
endu kwani ka iram	He has sharpened the knife
wa nodu birishi a shidi	Those people are making mats
ade kweshe a wujai	I am winding rope
anedu kwedi gwesh	They are cutting down trees
anedu gana towon	They built a wall
mir a ka tandi	The fire burns
wa kworon ka swaidon	The people have hoed their crops
anedu fwasen a shidi	They are tired
a ka nifi	I fall (when on ground)
a ka nufag	I fall (from above)
anyi ka nwishidi	We breathe
endu gogoso a she	He is coughing
anedu gogoso a shidi	They are coughing
endu mile ka tornag	He is spitting
a il kido san	I want something from you
a finiau ka mag	I awake (from sleep)
a ani ka tandidswon	I told them
<i>a mira tu ka she</i>	<i>I have lit the fire</i>
<i>miru tu she</i>	<i>Light the fire</i>

kerdu kwono ka leu	The woman cooks meat
endu mononj ka buso	She grinds corn
endu bonj dowag	She goes to fetch water
endu li irshe	She sweeps the yard (lit. place)
wadu kido tibildi wadu tibildi	The people are dancing
annile wadu kido fa tibildi	They do not dance to-day
no a to a she {timin	That is finished
aji kwarsn to ka shidin	We have finished everything
{to a ka she! {ka she to!	Finished!
en a nalo tson	He opened his mouth
ker a ne sunon	The woman bore a child
arinj diu sheon	It thundered
anedu wouj kworog a tobar shidi	They destroyed our crops
andu dosa sheon	She made food
aji diji ka shidon	We worked
endu twiro furgo shilaa ka tsg	He gave the chief a leopard-skin
shiladu ka foadi	The chief thanked him
snd' aj ka tile	He has called me
aji waj ka tilidon	We called the people
anedu aji ka tilidon	They called us
endu aji ka tilidon	He called us
endu aji ka tilidomun	He called us (two)
a waj karø ka tilidi	I have called the women

*Endu law endeg e sha - He says*

end'an girisho tawon	He gave me money
end'an kido fa tsɔ	He has given me nothing
en a kafor a tandig	He told a lie
fa kwono atañ lewar	Don't cook the meat now
fa anon wada wendeg!	Don't tell him!
fa ani wada wendidg!	Don't tell them!
fa tainar	Do not be afraid (addressing one person)
ã fa tainidar	Do not be afraid (addressing many)
fa ashin wada na a sar	Do not do it again
ta an wɛrig!	Come and help me!
ta ani wɛridig!	Come and help us!
anon tile!	Call him!
ani tilide!	Call them!
fa ani kwididar!	Don't call them!
tandige s fa tor	Tell him to come
woun wel fan ando, idu wule	My house is here, come in
wolau wule!	Come in!
diji kwɛdr she	Work hard
diji kaɣu she	Work well
i diji kaɣu ka she	You have worked well
miro fufu she	Blow hard on the fire
girisho anon tɛgɛ	Give him the money
mindro tinadɛ	Sing a song
tandsun	Tell me
bon badige	Pour in the water
jɛgɛ!	Leave off! Let go!

bar warshide	Drive away the cows
toma deŋ tɛns	Climb up the tree
wadu digilɛn ka shidi	The people have collected together
bɔŋ tɔrnɛgɛ	Pour out the water
lalan she	Do it quickly
kwɛdɛle wiau badige	Put salt in the <del>malah</del> (sauce, relish)
a ka badswɔn	I have put it
wio tɔŋ	Give me the <del>malah</del>
a yɔŋ ka tswɔn	I have given it to you
a ni ka tiwɔn	I have given it to them
kido nɔ tɔŋ bows	Put that on top
a ka bowɔn	I have put it on top
bar irɔs	Lead out the cows
fa wɛl tsanar	Do not open the door
fa wɛar	Do not winnow
a fa twiɔn	I have not winnowed
ka bɛr! (or) ka bɛrai!	It is broken
a wɛl ka towɔn	I have built the house
kwɔdɔ a mɛgidi	Count the goats
a monɔŋ ka fɛɔn	I have shared out the millet
toma kirɛ	Cut the wood
a wadɔŋ nyala ka ɛrɔn	I have sent one man
kido ɛligɛ	Put on your clothes
kido ɛlɔwɛ	Take off your clothes
a kwɛni ka lɛdar	I have lost a knife
nasa! a nasida!	Get down! (to one; to many)

EXERCISES (on verbs in -on).Exercise 25.

- A. (1) kwēni saŋe; kwēni saŋini (2) a kwōno lswili kwa  
 (3) widaŋ do beŋhi neau ka suŋei (4) wa aiyo a tushide  
 (5) a maŋoŋ ka buson (6) endu bar ka tilmudon  
 (7) biŋ fərowe (8) i ashio ka ŋison? ei, a ka ŋison  
 (9) kido kwereŋ non aŋowe (10) fa wadaŋ no kwidar
- B. (1) Don't fall! (2) Throw a stone. Do not throw a stone  
 (3) Ask Habib (4) Pour out a little water  
 (4) Do you (pl.) remember? We do not remember  
 (5) Run! (6) Stir the porridge (7) I have just stirred it  
 (8) He has served out the merissa (9) The locusts have destroyed  
 the millet (10) I woke up at four o'clock.

Exercise 26.

- A. Give the Pres.(s), Past (s), and Imperative (s) of  
 leag, saŋ, tujai, wuls, buso, tawalai.
- B. Give the Present (p), Past (p), and Imperative (p) of  
 nasa, twere, wereŋ, badig, lsdar, iram, wendeg.
- C. Give the Negative Imperative of  
 jag, tile, te, woyou, twis, bijag, wendeg, she.
- D. Translate  
 kwereŋ aŋou; shida; a ka tandig; en a bouro;  
 aŋi ka tinadudon; a ka jimidswon.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN -N.tu, to sow

	<u>Subj.</u>	<u>S.Obj.</u>	<u>D.Obj.</u>	<u>P.Obj.</u>
PRESENT: S & P	tu	tu	tuin	tud <sup>h</sup>
Dual	tu	tu	tuin	tudin
PAST: S & P	tun	tun	tunun	tudun
Dual.	tun	tun	tunun	tudunun
IMPERATIVE: Sing.	tui	tui	tuini	tuidi
Dual.	a tuini	a tuini	a tuini	a tuidini
Plur.	aktui	aktui	a tuidi	a tuidi
NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE: Sing.	fa tuar	fa tuar	fa tueren	fa tudar
Dual.	a fa tueren	a fa tueren	a fa tueren	a fa tuderen
Plur.	a fa tuar	a fa tuar	a fa tueren	a fa tudar

Sing. of other tenses, etc.

DEPENDENT PRESENT:	tuə	DEPENDENT PAST:	tuno
HABITUAL:	tuero		
IMMEDIATE FUTURE:	tuali	IMMEDIATE PAST:	tualəu
PASSIVE PRESENT:	tuei	PASSIVE PAST:	tueiun
CONSECUTIVE PRESENT:	tuag	CONSECUTIVE PAST:	tuagon, tuawon
PAST PARTICIPLE:	tu	VERBAL NOUN:	tu(i)da

All verbs of this conjugation are vowel stems; most are irregular in some tenses. tu is regular.

IRREGULAR VERBS IN -H.

bi, to put.

	<u>Subi.</u>	<u>S.Obi.</u>	<u>D.Obi.</u>	<u>P.Obi.</u>
PRESENT:	S & P	bi	bin	aŋi
	Dual.	bi	bin	aŋin
PAST:	S & P	bin	binun	aŋun
	Dual.	bin	binun	aŋunun
IMPERATIVE:	Sing.	bi	bini	aŋi
	Dual.	a bini	a bini	a aŋini
	Plur.	a bi	a aŋi	a aŋi
NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE:	Sing.	fa bar	fa berin	fa aŋar
	Dual.	a fa berin	a fa berin	a fa aŋerin
	Plur.	a fa bar	a fa berin	a fa aŋar

Sing. of other tenses, etc.

DEPENDENT PRESENT:	biə	DEPENDENT PAST:	binə
HABITUAL:	biero		
IMMEDIATE FUTURE:	bali	IMMEDIATE PAST:	balou
PASSIVE PRESENT:	biai	PASSIVE PAST:	biaiun
CONSECUTIVE PRESENT:	bag	CONSECUTIVE PAST:	bagon, bawon
PAST PARTICIPLE:	bi	VERBAL NOUN:	bida

H.B. The stem aŋ- is pronounced also aŋg-<sup>eg-</sup> and aŋg-.

ti, to hold, take.

	<u>Subj.</u>	<u>S.Obj.</u>	<u>D.Obj.</u>	<u>P.Obj.</u>
PRESENT: S & P		ti	tin	buo
Dual.		ti	tin	buon
PAST: S & P		tin	tinun	buon
Dual.		tin	tinun	bucnun
IMPERATIVE: Sing.		ti	tini	bue
Dual.	a	tini	a tini	a bueni
Flur.	a	ti	a bue	a bue
NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE: Sing.		fa tidar	fa tiden	fa buar
Dual.	a	fa tiden	a fa tiden	a fa buaren
Flur.	a	fa tidar	a fa tiden	a fa buar

Sing. of other tenses, etc.

DEPENDENT PRESENT:	tie	DEPENDENT PAST:	tino
HABITUAL:	tisro		
IMMEDIATE FUTURE:	gidali	IMMEDIATE PAST:	gidalou
PASSIVE PRESENT:	tiai	PASSIVE PAST:	tiaiun
CONSECUTIVE PRESENT:	tig	CONSECUTIVE PAST:	tigon, tiwon
PAST PARTICIPLE:	ti	VERBAL NOUN:	tidida



The verbs 'to go' and 'to come'. The verbs kwa and kwu are here given together. Kwu, by virtue of its Past tense, belongs to the group in -on; but is given here for convenience. Note that the suffixes refer to the subject of the verb.

kwa, to go

	<u>S.Subj.</u>	<u>D.Subj.</u>	<u>P.Subj.</u>
PRESENT:	kwa	kwen	kwel
FUTURE:	tai	tein	telai
PAST:	tan	tenun	tslan
IMPERATIVE:	kadai kwodai	a kadani a kwodani	a kasherei a kwosherei <i>a telai</i>
Let us go	-	antein	antelai
NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE	fa kwa	a fa kwen	a fa kwel

Other tenses:

DEPENDENT PRESENT:	tai	DEPENDENT PAST:	tano
HABITUAL:	tai		
VERBAL NOUN:	kwaida		

kwu, to come.

	<u>S.Subj.</u>	<u>D.Subj.</u>	<u>P.Subj.</u>
PRESENT:	kwu(du)	kwudigen	kwol
FUTURE:	tor	torsn	sor
PAST:	toron)	toren	sor
IMPERATIVE:	tore	a toreni	a sore
NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE:	fa kwu(dar)	a fa kwudigen	a fa kwol

DEP. PRES:	toro	DEP. PAST:	torono	HAB:	tor
V. NOUN:	kwoda				

PRINCIPAL TENSES OF OTHER VERBS IN -N.

		<u>get up</u>	<u>die</u>	<u>live</u>	<u>sleep</u>
<u>Present</u>	(s)	mo	lua	nysmara	tia
	(p)	mudo	gweshe	nysmardar	tidar
<u>Past</u>	(s)	mon	luan	nysmaran	tian
	(p)	mudon	gwesheun	nysmardaron	tidarun
<u>Imper.</u>	(s)	nwe	luai	nysmarai	fiiai
	(p)	a mwidi	gweshei	nysmardare	tidare
<u>Neg.Imp.</u>	(s)	fa mar	luar	-	tujar
	(p)	a fa mudar	gwosag	-	tujag

Other tenses of tia: Imm.Fut. tugali; Imm.Past. tunalou; V.N. tuji.

		<u>strike, kill</u>	<u>become</u>	<u>buy, sell</u>	<u>disappear, for</u>
<u>Present</u>	(s)	ni	ta	tapa	leja
	(p)	gweshe	tudar	suli	lejidar
<u>Past</u>	(s)	nin	tan	tapan	lejan
	(p)	gwehon	tudarun	sulin	lejidarun
<u>Imper.</u>	(s)	ni	tai	tapai	lejai
	(p)	a gweshe	tudare	suli	lejidare
<u>Neg.Imp.</u>	(s)	fa nar	turar	tapar	lejar
	(p)	a fa gwosar	turudar	sular	lejidar

		<u>tie, bind</u>	<u>go in, out</u>	<u>put on clothes</u>	<u>run away</u>
<u>Present</u>	(s)	moda	wola	jega	dulo
	(p)	modudar	worda	jegidag	tuno
<u>Past</u>	(s)	modan	wolan	jegaun, jegan	dulon
	(p)	modudaron	wordan	jegideun	tunpn
<u>Imper.</u>	(s)	modai	wolai	jegai	dule
	(p)	a modudare	wordai	jegidei	twine
<u>Neg.Imp.</u>	(s)	fa modar	wondular	jega	dular
	(p)	a fa modudar	wordare	jegidar	tunar

	<u>grow</u>	<u>ripen</u>
<u>Present</u> (s)	tena	tea
(p)	tendar	tedar
<u>Past</u> (s)	tenan	tean
(p)	tendarun	tedarɔn
<u>Imperative</u> (s)	tenai	wags
(p)	tendars	tedars
<u>Neg. Imp.</u>	-	-

An important compound of ta is for ta, to go away (for, away),  
 e.g. a for a ta, I go away aji for a tudar, We go away.

SENTENCES ILLUSTRATING VERBS IN -N.

i wuno kwa?	Where are you going?
nyi a wuno kwen?	Where are you (pl.) going?
i wuno kwu(du) (a)?	Where have you come from?
nyi a wuno kwol?	Where have you (pl) come from?
aji a kir kwen	We are going together
aji a tir kwudigen	We are coming together
endu for ka tan?	Did he go away?
ei, ka a tan	Yes, he did
i a tai?	Are you going?
ei, a tai	Yes, I am going
a ka ire tai	I shall go to-morrow
endu meo ka tor(ɔn)	He came yesterday
a ataj tor	I have come now (just come)
anedu ka sor	They have come

Wa nōdu kuldu tūdi	Those people are sowing ground-nuts
- bwishi nyalai ti'ai! tidars!	Sleep with a whole heart! (to one about to sleep)
anyi a beshi kwel	We are going home
nyinān a wōla	The sun is rising
a kēyū ka ta	I have got well (from an illness)
atads atān kēyū ka ta	My mother is well now
wadu wujau tēlai	People go to war
kwōr damio ka bin	The hen has laid an egg
kitabo ando bi	Put the book here
anyi monon ka tayan	We sold millet
aiyau ti!	Take it! (in your hand)
endu kadaŋ ka ti	He is holding a hoe
endu kadaŋ ka buo	He is holding hoes
anyi swile tēlai	We run
a ka mo	I get up
wadu kwau ka mudo	The people are coming from the crops
teŋ n mwe!	Get up! (to one person)
teŋ a mwidi!	Get up! (to many)
anedu ka tidar	They are sleeping
wadaŋ bar toron	A stranger came
wa bar soron	Strangers came
ata suau ka tan	My mother has gone to market
a bar nyala tayan	I bought one cow
anēns bar mul sulin	My brother bought five cows
ani kawea nyala ka ni	They killed one monkey
ani kawea ka gweshe	They killed monkeys

amər meo ka luan	My friend died yesterday
endu beshi ka tər	He came from the town
endu ka lua	He is dead
aṅəns kashəldu meo tər(ən)	My brother came yesterday
drinḡdu meo madrasau talan	The boys went to school yesterday
endu ka tər?	Has he come?
bwer, fa a tər	No, he hasn't
ḡans tərən?	Who has come?
Wadaḡ fa tərən	No one has come
I Kardumḡ ka tan?	Have you been to Khartoum?
aṅi tuḡali kwel	We are going to sleep
endu tawen 'ade fa kwa'	He says he will not go
tandige s fa tər	Tell him to come
dil kwaida kusudo ne, s nḡn kwoda kḡḡu a ne	Going (there) is hard, coming (here) is pleasant
fa swir kwa	Do not go out
nḡn tərə! nḡn a sərə!	Come here! (to one; to many)
dil kadai!      dil a kasherei! kwədai!      kwəsherei!	Go over there (to one; to many)
kadai li!      tərə li!	Go away! Come here!
somə ni!	Kill the snake!
kwərənḡḡe tḡidi	Sow the seeds
kido no ti	Hold this
taḡaiuḡ	Sell it to me
damio sulige	Go and buy the eggs
kwədile taḡai	Buy some salt
kido kwərən andə aṅi	Put everything here

EXERCISES (on verbs in -n).Exercise 27.

- A. (1) sndu ka nysmara ada ka lua? (2) for a tudars, anj a tidar  
 (3) fa kido no buar (4) ka tueiun? ei, a meo ka tun  
 (5) kitabo non bi, fa dol bar (6) a tugalou kwu  
 (7) a fa tergenyo gwosar (8) nin tore! kweshe modai  
 (9) sndu ka dulo (10) wa kwaren ka worda
- B. (1) They have all run away (2) Go and tie up the horse  
 (3) He has disappeared (4) Everyone is going to the crops  
 (4) Where are you (pl) going? We are going to the well  
 (5) I went to the well yesterday (6) Don't go in!  
 (7) He has become mek (8) Get up! Go to work!  
 (9) Let us go to the market (10) Put on your clothes.

Exercise 28.

- A. Give the Pres.(s & p) and Past (s & p) of  
 mo, bi, tu, tia, ni, ta.
- B. Give the Negative Imperative of  
 taya, ti, dulo, wola, modag

GROUP II: CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN -OU, -AU.mai, to know.

	<u>Subj.</u>	<u>S.Obj.</u>	<u>D.Obj.</u>	<u>P.Obj.</u>
PRESENT: S & P	mai	mai	main	maidi
Dual.	mai	mai	main	maideren
PAST: S & P	maiou	maiou	maiowin	maiderou
Dual.	maiou	maiou	maiowin	maiderowin
IMPERATIVE: Sing.	mai	mai	maini	maidi
Dual.	a maini	a maini	a maini	a maidini
Plur.	a mai	a mai	a maidi	a maidi
NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE: Sing.	fa maiar	fa maiar	fa maieren	fa maidar
Dual.	a fa maiar	a fa maiar	a fa maieren	a fa maideren
Plur.	a fa maiar	a fa maiar	a fa maieren	a fa maidar

DEPENDENT PRESENT: maioDEPENDENT PAST: maiowHABITUAL: maisroIMMEDIATE FUTURE: maialiIMMEDIATE PAST: maialou

PASSIVE PRESENT:

PASSIVE PAST:

CONSECUTIVE PRESENT: maiag'CONSECUTIVE PAST: maiagon, maiawonPAST PARTICIPLE: maiVERBAL NOUN: maida

This conjugation differs from the verbs in -un, -on, -n, chiefly in having the terminations -(ε)rou, -(ε)raou in the Past tense (Plur. object).

REGULAR VERBS IN -OU, -AU: Principal Tenses.

	Pres. (s) (p)	Past (s) (p)	Imper. (s) (p)
be called, be named	<i>kiray</i> kirayidi	<i>kirayau</i> kirayidau	
be absent	fidenj fidenjidi	fidenjau fidenjiderau	- -
beat drum	kweshin kweshindi	kweshinau kweshindarau	
clap hands, beat drum	fil fildi	filau fildarau	fili a fildi
make to drink	il ildi	ilou ilderou	ili a ildi
fear	ar ardi	arou ardorou	
be present	eraj erajidi	erajau erajidarau	- -
rain	kiu	kiwau	-
want, like	war (-) wardi	warou wardarau	- -
<i>flog</i>	<i>tij</i>	<i>tijou</i>	
<u>IRREGULAR VERBS.</u>			
ask	kinou kindou	kinou kindorou	- -
know how to	main maidin	mainau maidanau	- -
know (by heart) <i>learn</i>	tomain tomaidin	- -	tomaini a tomaidini
lie, lie down, <i>sleep</i>	tun, tonj tunag	tunau tonjau	tiai a tidare
<i>laugh</i>	<i>nij</i> nijildi	<i>nijou</i> nijilderou	<i>nijile</i> a nijilde



	<u>Pres.</u> (s) (p)	<u>Past</u> (s) (p)	<u>Imper.</u> (s) (p)	<i>MSA</i> <i>ma</i>
listen	kin kinag	kinou kinderou	kini	
pull	ire irinde	irou irinde	ire a irinde	
be quiet	twadi twadidi	twaderou twadiderou	twadi (--) a twadidi (---)	<i>fa twadi</i> <i>a fa twadidi</i>
quieten	twadi twadidi	twadag twadina twadidag twadidina	twadi (---) a twadidi (---)	<i>fa twadi</i> <i>a fa twadidi</i>
refuse, not to want, dislike	dr dridi	drou tuderdun <i>drudi</i>	tuderi a tudardi	
return	shin shindo(g)	shinai shindau	sowe a shindows	
see	wen wendi	wendou wenderou	- }	
speak	wen weniag	wunderou weniou	tande a tancei	
stay	doiny tuag	doinyou tuou	doinyi a tuei	<i>fa doinya</i> <i>a fa tuag</i>
<i>refuse to go</i>	<i>finy</i> <i>finydi</i>	<i>finyou</i> <i>finydoran</i>	<i>timinye</i> <i>a timinyde</i>	<i>fa finya</i> <i>a fa finya</i>

Note (1) In several of the foregoing verbs (such as doiny, ire, war, dr) the 3rd. Person of the Past tense (sing. and plur.) has the termination -au, instead of -ou.

e.g. a ka doinyou, I stayed  
 endu ka doinyau, he stayed  
 ani ka tuou, we stayed  
 anedu ka tuau, they stayed

(2) msa, possibly derived from mai, indicates 'I do not know'

e.g. i a mai? msa Do you know? No, I don't

NE, to be.

	<u>S.Subj.</u>	<u>D.Subj.</u>	<u>P.Subj.</u>
PRESENT:	ne	nen	nedi
FUTURE:	na	nan	nsdar
PAST: 1 & 2 P.	nou	nowin	nedrou
3rd P	nau	nawen	nedrau
IMPERATIVE:	nai	a nani	a nedere
NEG. IMPVE:	fa nar	a fa nen	a fa nsdar
DEP. PRES:	ne	nen	nedi
DEP. PAST:	nowo	nowine	nedrowo

---

VERBAL NOUN: neda

WO, to have.

	<u>S.Obj.</u>	<u>D.Obj.</u>	<u>P.Obj.</u>
PRESENT: S & P	wo	wen	wedi
Dual	wo	wen	wederen
FUTURE: S & P	wa	wain	wadar
Dual	wa	wain	wadaren
PAST: 1 & 2 P			
S & P	wou	wowin	woderou
Dual	wou	wowin	woderowen
3rd. P (S & P)	wau	wawin	wadarau
Dual	wau	wawin	wadarawen

	<u>Subj.</u>	<u>S.Obj.</u>	<u>D.Obj.</u>	<u>P.Obj.</u>
IMPERATIVE: Sing		wai	wani	wadare
	Dual	a wai	a wani	a wadareni
	Plur	a wai	a wadare	a wadare
NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE: Sing		fa war (-)	fa wen	fa wadar
	Dual	a fa wen	a fa wen	a fa wadaren
	Plur	a fa war	a fa wen	a fa wadar

---

DEPENDENT PRESENT: wowo

DEPENDENT PAST: wouwo

IMMEDIATE FUTURE: wali

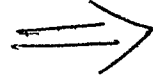
IMMEDIATE PAST: walou

VERBAL NOUN: wada (s-)  
wedaEMPHATIC USE OF NE.Ne emphasises a noun or pronoun after which it stands:

Ijane tan a? Who went?

a ne tan I wenti a ne kido no she You did thati ne kido no she? Did you do that?a ne she I did thatwadan bar ne toron It is a stranger who has called

NB: fa used in affirmations: -



i want kawa? Where are you going?

→ a beshi fa kawa I'm going home.

but a beshi fa kawa I'm not going home

FAN and A FAN.

The negative of the Pres. sing. of the verb 'to be' indicates 'is not' only when it is preceded by a (see p.115). Without a particle it means 'there is', 'it is'.

e.g.

ksyu <u>fan</u>	It is good
ksyu <u>a fan</u>	It is not good
kusudo <u>fan</u>	It is bad
kusudo <u>a fan</u>	It is not bad
no nyun { <u>fan</u> <u>ne</u> }	This is yours
no nyun <u>a fan</u>	This is not yours

It is used frequently with adverbs:

<del>non</del> <u>fan</u>	or	<u>fan</u> non	It is here
ando <u>fan</u>		<u>fan</u> ando	
non <u>a fan</u>			It is not here
ando			
dol <u>fan</u>	or	<u>fan</u> dol	It is there
dol <u>a fan</u>			It is not there
nyun bwir {non <u>fan</u> a non ne			Your road is here
nyun bwir { <u>a non fan</u> <u>a non fa ne</u> non <u>a fan</u> non <u>a fa ne</u>			Your road is not here

(fa ne is occasionally used instead of fan)

woun beshi <u>fan</u> ando	My house is here
anun beshi <u>fan</u> dol	His house is there
tesq no kediq <u>fan</u>	This calabash is small
tesq no kediq <u>a fan</u>	This calabash is not small

At the positive, ne may be used in all cases instead of fan.

SENTENCES ILLUSTRATING VERBS IN -OU, -AU.

nyi anido a wardi?	What do you (pl) want?
anyi {dawa war nidi	We want medicine
endu ka sren?	Is he present?
bwer, ka fidon	No, he is absent
wa no ka srenidi?	Are those people present?
kade fidonidi	They are absent
kwadile ka sren?	Is there any salt?
bwer, ka fidon	No, there isn't
meg wel kadon wadi	The met has many houses
woun beshi dia ne	My house is big
nyun beshi kedon ne	Your house is small
no woun {ne fan	This is ours
en ka pil	He is laughing
a bwide a doiny	I sit down
bwide doinyi!	Sit down! (addressing one person)
bwide a tuei!	Sit down! (addressing many)
anedu kwire wadi	They are having a discussion
end'anog {dia war kasol	He loves her
dron fa tunag	The children are not sleeping
endu (fini) a {tun ton	He is sleeping
i ka war?	Do you want it? (or, Do you agree?)
bwer, a fa war	No, I don't (or, I do not agree)
atade kawere nau	My mother was ill

wadu aiyo fildi	The people clap their hands
wadu aiyo fildarau	The people clapped their hands
ãriņs ka kiu	It is raining
fa bwide doinyar	Do not sit down
ãriņ ka ardi	The children are afraid
a no a mai	I know that
a no a main	I know how to do that
a wa no a maidi	I know those people
a auwio wa no maiderou	I knew those people long ago
a ãr ka ãr	I refuse; I don't want it
aji a ãridi	We refuse
kweshe ire!	Pull the rope!
anedu ka shindo	They are returning
anedu meo ka shindau	They returned yesterday
anedu arba nen	They are two (there are two of them)

EXERCISES (on Verbs in -ou, -au).Exercise 29.

A. (1) i wada wen? ei, a wada wen. (2) i bar no a wendi? ei, a wendi. (3) a twadidi! (4) nyi a kinag? ei, aji a kinag. (5) en no ka wau. i no ka wou. (6) tabar fan? bwer, tabar a fan. (7) aji ka tuderdun. (8) fa ando doinyar (9) anedu tir nawen (10) ani fa wundrou.

B. (1) They have not returned, I have not seen them. (2) They were laughing. (3) He had five hoes. (4) We had two sticks. (5) Don't be afraid! (6) He knows it by heart. (7) Do you (pl.) refuse? Yes, we refuse. (8) I like those people. (9) You wanted salt. He wanted salt. (10) I was ill. We (two) were ill. We were ill. They were ill.

Exercise 30.

A. Give the Pres.(s & p) and Past (s. & p.) of

ns, wo, mai, dr, fidsn, war, ar, kin, wen, wsn.

B. Give the Imperative (s & p) of

ns, wo, tomain, nil, shin, wen, dr, doiny, ire, twadi (be quiet and quieten).



SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON VERBS.

THE DUAL. The Dual forms given in all the verb paradigms are not always used; the Singular or the Plural forms are used instead. Although the Dual forms have been given for the sake of completeness, they are gradually going out of use. Thus one may say:

aji a morde kwa (instead of kwen) - I am going with  
the horse.

wadaŋ ɲe arba wo (instead of wen) - The man has two  
sons.

THE PAST PARTICIPLE. This may be declined, as follows:

Acc. -o; Gen. ~~lu~~; Dep.Gen. -un; Dat. -i; Abl. -e; Loc. -au.

e.g. lua (irreg.) and dem:

	<u>dead</u>	<u>broken</u>
Nom:	lua	dem
Acc:	lo	demo
Gen:	lu	demu
Dat:	li	demi
Abl:	le	deme
Loc:	lau	demau

Examples:

anɛns ka <u>lua</u>	My brother is dead
a anɛns ka <u>lo</u> dia warou	I loved my dead brother
ki no anɛns ka <u>lu</u> nau	That was my dead brother's
aji anɛns ka <u>li</u> kwodo nin	We killed a goat for my dead brother
wadaŋ no anɛns ka <u>le</u> nawen	That man was <del>with</del> my dead brother
wadaŋ no auwio anɛns ka <u>lau</u> ka tan e sha...	That man went once to my dead brother and said...

i dou a dema ka wen ando? Do you see the broken stick here?  
 a kwon a tamo fedun I found the meat eaten

### VERBAL DERIVATIVES.

Advantage or disadvantage is indicated by the suffix -en, -n, to the normal tenses of the verb.

worod' aṅ kabar n <u>en</u>	My head aches
woro kabar n <u>en</u>	His head aches
kired' aṅ kabar n <u>en</u>	My foot hurts me
kired' aṅ kabar n <u>edin</u>	My feet are painful
bwishid' aṅ kabar n <u>en</u>	I have a pain in my stomach

Omitting the pronoun, one may also say:

bwishi kabar n <u>e</u>	I have a pain in my stomach
woro kabar n <u>e</u>	My head aches
kire kabar n <u>e</u>	My foot hurts

Also note:

Endu anasheli boy ka teg en ka gal tushen - She gives water to her husband so that he may clean his mouth.

Endu gwura ka tigile en ka kadi ṅarden - She cleans the scoop so that she may scrape out the porridge.

A Causative meaning may be expressed by a change of vowel:

e.g. mo, to get up                      mu, to cause to get up  
 twil, to drink                      twels, to make to drink.

wādan ka mo,	the boy gets up.
wādan wādan ka mu,	the man makes the boy get up
mordu ka twil,	the horse drinks
a mordu ka twels,	I water the horse.

CHAPTER XII. ADVERBS.

Adverbs may be derived from adjectives without change,

e.g.	i diji <u>ksru</u> ka she?	Have you worked well?
	endu diji <u>kusudo</u> ka she	He has worked badly
	a <u>ksru</u> ka tia	I have slept well

List of Adverbs.

(1) Adverbs of Time:

meo,	yesterday	<u>dameo</u>	day before yesterday
{anni}e	to-day	<u>dameo nyai</u>	three days ago
{andi}e		<u>dire</u>	day after to-morrow
iro	to-morrow	<u>dinde</u>	three days hence
irno	in the morning	<u>dinde nyai</u>	four days hence
tuno	at night	<u>nojolio</u>	always
budarau	then, afterwards	<u>dendeng</u>	never
dinogo	in due course	<u>ashiq</u>	again; <i>more, another</i>
auwio	long ago	<u>laflan</u>	early
ataq	now	<u>nyalabiden</u>	at once; suddenly
miri	not yet	<u>louno</u>	in the evening
leso	in a little while	<u>barbogo</u>	at midday
son	for a time		

(2) Adverbs of Place:

{non	here	{dol	there
{ando		{anda	
nin	here (hither)	dil	there (thither)
nsn	<del>on this side</del>	dsl	
neliq }	on this side	dslin }	on that side
nsarau }		dsarau }	
teq	upwards	den	downwards
toq	above, over	sulo	outside
to	on the ground	suro	outside
ti	to the ground	swir	out, outwards, outside
nina	underneath	ape	inside
tedin, <i>tin</i>	underneath	teqer	on top
ilun	in the middle	for	away
ilidiau }		buda	behind
(gs)geren }	around	wuli	in front

aran	near	sau	far
tir	together	buro	on the road
nyinano	in the sun	tedimere	on the right
kwodau	North, south	kisane	on the left
ti	east		
tein	west		

*nyonyoda*  
*totsu fu*  
*dif*  
*78/8*

(3) Other adverbs (manner, etc.)

sosueren	in ranks	te	enough
bebelsn	on one's back	teata	
bwide	seated	kadsr	very
juag	on all fours, crouching	dadar	in vain
juju		dsg	straight, directly
tsny	little	tadin	of course
kedin		komuro	on the point of death
kedininin	very little	shen	gently
lalan	quickly	lalala	violently
bwishe	slowly	bubu	slowly and gently
alwen	perhaps	bubide	alone, only
<i>dodoy</i>	<i>silent(ly)</i>	<i>koko</i>	<i>still, rigidly</i>

It will be seen that several adverbs are derived from other parts of speech by means of the suffix -o

- boro*, in the day season (from *bwer*, day season)
- tuno, at night (from twin, night)
- irno, in the morning (irun, morning)
- louno, in the evening (lowun, evening)
- komuro, just alive, on the point of death (komur, alive)

*For Interrogative Adverbs see p. 93 ff.*

DECLENSION. Adverbs may be declined. The declension is regular. Adverbs ending in -n take -o in the Genitive (*also teyer*).

iru gidai jsg	Leave it for to-morrow
diji annilu gidai	Work for to-day
meu wada	Yesterday's talk
atajo ki	Things of the present
iri ashi a lufu ne	The beer is half ready for to-morrow
tersero winy, tigu winy	Powers above and powers below

*General adverbial ending -arara, indicating place, but with no definiteness.*  
*eg. burarara (on the road), kwolarara (in the clouds), byarara (in the boat), tedimrarara (on the right), budarara (afterwards, with back), nearara (on this side), dearara (on that side)*

SENTENCES ILLUSTRATING ADVERBS.

en ka <u>dire</u> tor	He will come the day after to-morrow
a bebelaŋ tia	I sleep on my back
madrasau deŋ kadai	Go straight to the school
ta <sup>ti</sup> in id'aŋ ka tolun	Of course you saw me
endu komuro, tun	He is lying on the point of death
irno laflan tore	Come early in the morning
a miŋi fa she	I have not yet done it
lalaŋ kadai!	Go quickly!
aŋe bi	Put it inside

ADVERBIAL PARTICLES.

KWO is used in emphatic affirmation; usually with Pres. or Perfect.

nyi bel <u>kwo</u> maldi	<u>You</u> know also
nyala <u>kwo</u> ne	There is one
ki tagi ne a?	What is it?
sem <u>kwo</u> ne	It is a snake
no she woun gidai <u>kwo</u>	Do this for <u>my</u> sake
a ka tolun <u>kwo</u>	I've seen it
i aŋido a she a?	What are you doing?
a kafor <u>kwo</u>	I am just doing nothing; I am idle
a kafor <u>kwo</u> doiny	I am staying idly

KWA is used similarly, with Past tenses:

ŋane kido no she?	Who did that?
a <u>kwa</u> ne she	I did it
nyala <u>kwa</u> nau	There was one

*tiŋ kwa nederau They were together*

GAI (or KAI) gives the idea of completion, going on until an act is finished:

anedu ka taldi <u>gai</u>	They eat it up
anedu ka sor <u>gai</u>	They return - go right off home
anedu noli kwalade fildi <u>gai</u>	They go on playing for seven days
wouq kworoy a tobar she <u>gai</u>	They utterly destroyed our crops.

-----  
EXERCISES (on Adverbs).

Exercise 31.

- A. (1) ashin tandige (2) a auwio ka she (3) a lessa she  
 (4) endu doon kwa twa<sup>s</sup>erou (5) alwan a budawan tai  
 (6) nalin bi (7) nyala<sup>s</sup>idan she (8) swir wuls!  
 (9) dou ta ka doiny (10) anedu annile sor.
- B. (1) Do it quickly (2) What is that? That is a snake  
 (3) Come early (4) He has not yet returned (5) This is  
 very bad (6) Go to the right (7) The book fell to the ground  
 (8) Bring more milk (9) Bring another stick (10) Do it now.



CONJUNCTIONAL PARTICLES.

TA, TE indicates Purpose after a verb of motion. Ta is normally used when the verb stem contains a alone; te in other cases.

idu beshi worshag e te worau badig Drive them (i.e. cows)  
home and put them in the enclosure.  
irds  
Bar ~~worshag~~ weriq tselan e fa ta lawa taldi ~~Dead~~ <sup>them</sup> go to pasture  
to eat grass.

Cf. kadai e te dol doiny Go and stay over there  
kadai e te wel toils Go and see the house  
kadai e ta kido no dol bag Go and put that over there  
kadai e ta kwono tal Go and eat the meat

TA is also used emphatically before Imperatives:

ta ti! Hold it!

FA indicates Purpose after other verbs, and also has the sense of 'let, allow':

wel toig e fa tidar Shut the door and let them sleep  
(so that they may sleep)  
e fa tigidi fa li shil ta So that they may stand there  
let the place be cool


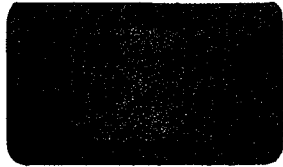
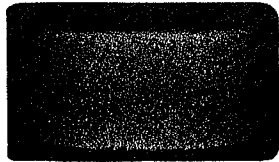
OTHER SUBORDINATE CLAUSES: THE RELATIVE.

There are no relative pronouns in Nyanang. The following examples will show how relative clauses are treated:

wadaj no a ne a meo tolun That is the man I saw yesterday  
wadaj no a ne a anun bar meo toldun That is the man whose  
cows I saw yesterday (lit. that is the man, I saw  
his cows yesterday)  
wadaj no a ne ani meo tenun That is the man I went with  
yesterday.



EXERCISE (on Conjunctions).Exercise 32.

- A. (1) Both Habib and Tour.  
(2) Either this or that.  
(3) I am going because my father is ill.  
(4) I am going but he is not going.  
(5) If you are going, I shall go too.  
(6) Wait until I come.  
(7) When I go I will tell you.  
(8) After I return I will speak to you.  
(9) I am working and he is remaining idle.  
(10) You and I.
- 
- 
- 

CHAPTER XIV. INTERJECTIONS AND ONOMATOPOEICS.

Assent and denial.

ei, } yes                      bwer,    no  
ei u, }

or post-velar click.

Exclamations.

mmmm... (with closed lips)    expressing wonder  
ora!        quiet!  
hau!        whoa!        Used also in invoking a spirit.  
o aba!     O Father!  
o ata!     O Mother!  
ku..ku..ku    expressing astonishment  
kyu!        to send a person away  
tu!

Onomatopoeic.

shi..shi..shi    drizzle of rain  
tap! } any sudden action  
dud! }  
fu..fu    blowing  
r.r.r.    running quickly  
tu..tu } knocking  
ta..ta }  
grrsh    sound of kneading

Request and thanks.

awudà!            please!  
awudó!            thank you!

Vocative.

In calling a person, the name is preceded in the first instance by a or e. It is then repeated with the suffix -o:

e.g.            e Habib!    Habibo!  
                 a Tour!     Touro!

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