A DESCRIPTION
OF THE ORIG LANGUAGE
(SOUTHERN KORDOFAN)
BASED ON THE NOTES OF
Fr. Carlo MURATORI

by
Thilo C. SCHADEBERG

and
Philip ELIAS
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Fr. Carlo Muratori

born 1912 in Bologna
died 29.7.1959 in Verona

C. Muratori lived in the Southern Sudan between 1927 and 1936. From 1948 to 1950 and from 1952 to 1959 he lived in Khartum, where he devoted much of his time to the study of several languages of the Nuba Mountains. In addition to his unpublished linguistic notes he also published several educational religious pamphlets in these languages.
The position of Jebel Turjuk (Rashad District, Southern Kordofan)
INTRODUCTION

The Orig Language

Orig is the name suggested for the language - or dialect - spoken at and around Jebel (Mount) Turjuk near Rashad in the Province of Southern Kordofan, Sudan. In this language, the J. Turjuk area is called tóórig, the people are referred to as yóórig, sg. woorig, and the name of the language is nóórig. Orig belongs to one of the Kordofanian groups of languages for which we suggest the name RASHAD Group. According to STEVENSON (1956-57), this group consists of two dialect clusters which he named "Tegali" and "Tagoy". They are spoken on two mountain ranges to the north and north-west of Rashad. The most conspicuous difference between the two dialect clusters lies in the presence in the latter of a system of noun classes with concord marked by prefixes vs. its absence in the former. Orig belongs to the Tagoy cluster, i.e. the one with noun classes. Another dialect of this cluster spoken at Tumale is known from a series of articles by Lorenz Tutschek published between 1847 and 1853. They were based on the research of his brother Karl Tutschek who died in 1843. Muratori reports that the Orig people use the term wóólig to refer to the language group as a whole; he uses the terms tóólig for the country and sg. woólig / pl. yóólig for the speakers. On the maps, the place-name is spelled "Taqali".

The informant Adam Isa

Adam Isa was born in 1944, his parents were Isa Mahmud and Amma Gasim, both from J. Turjuk. Adam completed the two years "Kitaab" school at home, and then he was taken as a servant by his teacher to Berber, where he followed another two years of schooling. In November, 1956,
he came in contact with Fr. Carlo Muratori who was at that time working at Comboni College in Khartum. Muratori reports that Adam was an intelligent informant, and that he had a slight stammer. They worked together once a week for a short period of at most several months.

The original manuscript

The present publication is based solely on an unpublished manuscript by Fr. Carlo Muratori entitled "The qoorig or qogole language". Henceforth, we refer to this manuscript simply as NOTES. These NOTES, although extensive, do not form a complete, coherent manuscript. They consist of several unfinished parts, some of which exist in more than one draft. The main part of approximately one hundred pages contains grammatical notes covering phonology and morphology. It also contains lengthy digressions on such topics as: Bantu noun class prefixes; a singulative formative found in "Nilohamitic" and Nilotic languages; the non-existence of gender and case in Orig; large-scale comparisons of personal pronouns and numerals, quoting the forms of dozens of African languages based mainly on A. Trombetti (I pronomi personali, 1908) and H.H. Johnston (A comparative study of the Bantu and Semi-Bantu languages, 2 vols., 1919); the migratory history of various African peoples or races; etc. The rest of the NOTES are mainly various drafts of word-lists, both Orig-English and English-Orig. Together, these amount to some sixty pages. Finally, there are a few pages of ethnographical notes. The NOTES are written in English, with occasional explanations added in Italian and Arabic.

On the whole, the NOTES represent a highly commendable effort on the part of their author to provide a pioneering work on the Orig language. However, it was apparent to Muratori himself that his manuscript was not suitable for publication in its present form. His work, nevertheless, is important enough as a first step towards the description of Orig to warrant being published. Because of this, the present authors undertook a complete revision of his NOTES in order to make his findings
accessible to other linguists.

The present manuscript

In January, 1975, when the senior author visited the Nuba Mountains for a linguistic survey of Kordofanian, he enjoyed the hospitality of the Comboni missionaries at El Obeid. On his visit, he made a list of the linguistic papers left by the late Fr. Carlo Muratori, of which the most complete ones appeared to be the NOTES. He was given a copy of these NOTES and promised to try and prepare them for publication.

From these NOTES, a completely new manuscript was written with the help of the second author, who prepared extensive card-files on all the lexical and grammatical information contained in the NOTES. All factual information is included in the new manuscript, as well as many of Muratori's analytical insights. We have, however, not included reflections which we considered not relevant to a strictly linguistic description of Orig. Throughout this work, we have stayed close to the transcription found in the NOTES; we have applied a few typographical conversions, but we have not regularized the data in any way.

Although we are well aware that the present description is still far from complete, we feel its publication is justified in this linguistically neglected area.

Acknowledgements

Our thanks are due to the Missionari Comboniani of El Obeid, especially to Fr. Francesco, for their cooperation in providing us with a copy of Muratori's NOTES. We are grateful to Fr. Stefano Santandrea (Missionari Comboniani, Rome) for sending us biographical information on Fr. Muratori. We also thank Dr. R. Ma Neuman for helpful comments on our manuscript, and Mrs. N. Dontchev-Lambrechts for doing the final typing.
I. SOUNDS AND SPELLING

Consonants

The following consonant phonemes occur:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBSTRUENTS</th>
<th>STOPS</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>k</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OBSTRUENTS</td>
<td>Fricatives</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRILL</td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SONORANTS</td>
<td>Lateral</td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASALS</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>q</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLIDES</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>w</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Between two non-obstruents, stops appear as voiced. In final position, they may be unreleased.

- **p/b**: purà/yibàrà, laloba tree
- **t/d**: wit/yàdin, guinea-fowl
- **c/j**: wàlèc/yiljon, giraffe
- **k/g**: córók/noùgon, type of antilope

This voicing rule does not stop at word (?) boundaries.

- **qáí qí-dúrín**: bile (lit. 'water of gall-bladder')
- **cf. túrín**: gall-bladder
- **kibí kí-dégòlè**: Mount Taqali
- **cf. tógòlè**: place/village of the Taqali people

Loan words (from Arabic) do not always conform to this rule.

- **gálám/sálmat**: pencil (Ar. qalam)

Also, the name of the people and of the language of Jebel Turjuk is consistently spelled with final g or g (i.e. unreleased stop).

- **yòóríq**: people from J. Turjuk
Other exceptions to the rule occur.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{qàqàpà} & \quad \text{maize} \\
\text{yítíc/qítíjít} & \quad \text{dibble} \\
\text{kýlykùr/súlíkùrínq} & \quad \text{wild pigeon} \\
\text{kàmsék/simsikét} & \quad \text{iron}
\end{align*}
\]

In our spelling, we use the familiar two sets of symbols to distinguish voiced from voiceless allophones.

The stops as well as the sonorants r, l, m, n occasionally occur doubled in intervocalic position. Such double (phonetically lengthened) consonants appear to be concentrated in the short lists of kinship terms, numerals, and adjectives.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{tùppá} & \quad \text{eight} \\
\text{wùttár} & \quad \text{chief} \\
\text{àccá} & \quad \text{grandmother} \\
\text{tàkkáy} & \quad \text{far} \\
\text{cîrrùwán} & \quad \text{type of mouse} \\
\text{killí} & \quad \text{shoulder} \\
\text{wùmmányó} & \quad \text{late} \\
\text{ànná} & \quad \text{mother}
\end{align*}
\]

As is consistent with the voicing rule (cf. p. 7), double stops are voiceless. There are two exceptions.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{álgàddúm} & \quad \text{adze} < \text{Ar. al-ğàdúm} \\
\text{kajjá̇m} & \quad \text{devil’s thorn}
\end{align*}
\]

It is possible that some intervocalic voiceless stops are to be interpreted as double stops.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{nùkárà} & \quad \text{drum} < \text{Ar. nuqqá́ra} (\text{Sudan-Ar. q} = [g]) \\
\text{wìkkó̇k} & \quad \text{two}
\end{align*}
\]

There is some doubt as to the unitary phonemic status of the apical stop. Interdental, dental, and alveolar articulation all occur, but
the (inter)dental articulation is said to be more frequent than the alveolar one. However, words which occur more than once in the NOTES are with disconcerting frequency spelled variously with either t/d or with ʤ/q. We shall therefore not mark this difference. (This is in agreement with the position taken both in STEVENSON 1956-57 and in TUCKER & BRYAN 1966.)

c, j are pure (palatal) plosives, not affricates.

ŋ followed by i may become palatalized to the point of becoming a pure palatal nasal.

ŋífi - ŋ'ífi - ńífi meat

This appears to be an optional low-level phonological rule. Both ŋ and ɲ are attested preceding all different vowels.

ŋidá doorways ńíŋ children
ŋaráfat fat ńàndèrè dwarfs
qùrin horns ńúdèn birds

Nasals may be pronounced very weakly in final position.

tòlú(ŋ)/yúlôt - tòlùŋán elbow
yimbó/qimbó - yimbóqít knee

(In the latter variants, the plural is marked, i.a., by -án and -ît, respectively.)

It may be due to this feeble pronunciation that the pluralising suffix is sometimes spelled -Vŋ instead of the more frequent -Vn.

tílgí/yágyán medicine (from trees)
yínándâr/qínándârâŋ rock

The glides y and w appear as noun class prefixes, and as such they may precede all the different vowels.

wín/yìnêt snake
wàm/yàmât type of snake
wís/yûsén type of monkey
CHAPTER ONE

Word-initially, y before i and w before u is sometimes optional.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>yìléń</th>
<th>ìléń</th>
<th>anus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wàttá</td>
<td>ùttá</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In final position, glides are rare. On the other hand, a number of words end in vowel plus i/u, and such 'diphthongs' are (almost) non-existent in other positions. We find it impossible to decide whether these two types of sequences are contrastive or not.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cìbáy</th>
<th>stomach</th>
<th>káí</th>
<th>head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>càgóy</td>
<td>lamb</td>
<td>ðóí</td>
<td>blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ìnèw</td>
<td>bad</td>
<td>tìyéú</td>
<td>valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tìyàù/tìyàuwíñ</td>
<td>wilderness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both y and w appear word-medially between vowels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>yò̀wòŋ/yò̀wòŋ</th>
<th>type of wild fowl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ñwàn</td>
<td>tears</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In one case, word final y apparently varies with medial j.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>woy/yuwuyín</th>
<th>yuwuyín</th>
<th>he-goat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In the formation of plurals when a suffix -VC is added, a vowel may become a glide. Again, the spelling is probably inconsistent: the sequence i/u plus vowel is also found in this environment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tìgí/yágyáŋ</th>
<th>medicine (from trees)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wòmí/yò̃mlá́t</td>
<td>slave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yìnlóřé/yìnlóřyèŋ</td>
<td>stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sídádè/sídádlánn</td>
<td>door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dàlu/dálwán</td>
<td>rainmaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tìgíljù/yáglíjùët</td>
<td>root/vein</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The consonants j, h, z occur in a few obvious (Arabic) loan-words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ñanab</th>
<th>moustache</th>
<th>&lt; Ar. ñanab</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hamam</td>
<td>domesticated pigeon</td>
<td>&lt; Ar. ḥamām</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zeet</td>
<td>oil</td>
<td>&lt; Ar. zayt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The occurring consonant sequences are listed in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$C_2$</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>l</th>
<th>m</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>ŋ</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>j</th>
<th>g</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>w</th>
<th>y</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$C_1$</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>r</td>
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<td>+</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The sequences marked (+) consist of two identical consonants; they have been presented above (p. 8). The sequences consonant-plus-glide are fully exemplified on p. 10.

The majority of the consonant sequences contains a sonorant in at least one position. The most frequent combinations consist of a nasal plus a homorganic stop: mb, nd, ng. The sequence nj probably stands for nj, and the sequence ng (occurring once in sungir 'nasal mucus') may be misspelled for ng.

The stops between a sonorant and a vowel appear as voiced (cf. p. 7). There are four exceptions.

- yiràt/gùrtò  
  kidney
- kàrkàdàk/sàrkàdàk  
  palate
There are three examples of sequences consisting of two non-identical obstruents.

- wùskíñ/yìskínít type of knife < Ar. sikkīn
- yi'fcin/qi'fcin body
- négdiráá Arabic

*Cf.* kádráá/sidráá - kádira/sidiraá Arab

Sequences of consonants frequently arise through vowel elision in the formation of plurals when syllables are prefixed and/or suffixed to the singular form. In some cases the vowel elision appears to be optional.

- fi'ñín/yìfniń ear
- pùràn/yùbūrnét (upper) arm
- fərāŋ - frāŋ cow

There are two instances of sequences of three consonants.

- jìndîr - jîdir nose
- yìlnéndar/qìlnéndar - yìlnéndak/qìlnéndrak rock

**Vowels**

The system of vowels cannot be stated with any confidence. Consequently, the table below is but a guide to the transcription actually followed. Such a cautious position is indicated by the numerous examples of spelling variations for the same words (cf. APPENDIX: English-Orig wordlist).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRONT</th>
<th>CENTRAL</th>
<th>BACK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>u</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>u</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>è</td>
<td>ə</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
In addition, the following vowels appear with very low incidence: ÿ, ê, æ, ɐ, ʁ.

In the NOTES, the set i, e, æ, o, u is classified as "tense", the set ɪ, ɛ, ɐ, ʊ as "lax".
MURATORI explicitly states that no system of vowel harmony emerges from the available data.

The vowels i, e, æ, o, u are close to but somewhat lower than the corresponding cardinal vowels. ɪ is described as being higher than the vowel in English "bit"; ʊ lies halfway between the cardinal vowels 7 and 8.
The phonetic values of ÿ and ê are not known. The vowels occur in the following words:

- pîn lobe of ear
- kîdêk sky
- kîrêk smoke
- yînâîr nose
- yêû place

The low vowel ə lies between cardinal vowels 4 and 5.
A vowel æ occurs as a spelling variant in two words. This vowel is described as similar to cardinal vowel 4, but "tense" with retracted tongue.

- kàbër ~ kàbër earth
- ɳërëmât ~ ɳërëmât canine teeth

(In the NOTES our æ is spelled a; our ə is normally spelled thus, but ə when attention is being drawn to its lax quality.)

The vowel æ is described as "central", but also as a "retracted", "dark" variety of a. (In the NOTES, it is spelled either å or ã.) It is not infrequent, and may be the only vowel in a root.

- mbôt goat
- pêk brow
The other two central vowels are described as "less dark" ɩ and "darker" ɩ than ə, respectively; but the matter is not clear.

They only occur in pronouns (cf. p. 55), and in one other word.

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{ylğên} & \text{I} \\
\text{ðğên} & \text{thou}
\end{array}
\]

Three degrees of vowel length have been noted: short, normal, and long. They are marked, e.g., ɩ, ə, and aa, respectively.

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{kâm} & \text{hair} \\
\text{yımín} & \text{durra} \\
\text{tûrûk} & \text{corps e} \\
\text{kijên} & \text{thorn} \\
yíçgîlç & \text{people from Taqali} \\
yóórig & \text{people from J. Turjuk}
\end{array}
\]

No nouns of the structures C\(\bar{C}\)(C) or CVV(C) occur. No two long vowels have been found in one word.

Four tone levels are marked in the NOTES: high, mid, low-mid, and low. This notation has been reduced to two tones, H and L, with almost complete regularity, in the following way:

- high, which occurs only after mid, is replaced by H;
- mid before high is replaced by L, and elsewhere by H;
- low-mid, which occurs only in phrase final position after low is replaced by H; and
- low is replaced by L.

We mark H with an acute and L with a grave accent. No accent means that tone was not marked in the NOTES. Tone marks occur generally above vowels, and occasionally above nasals followed by another consonant. Such nasals are presumably syllabic.

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{mbêt} & \text{goat}
\end{array}
\]

In one, two, and three syllable words, all possible combinations of high
and low tones occur.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>wàm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>wùs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LL</td>
<td>kìrìm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LH</td>
<td>yòmè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HL</td>
<td>kàbà</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>nìfì</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LLL</td>
<td>yòmànò</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLH</td>
<td>wùrìmàn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LHL</td>
<td>yìnèndàr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LHH</td>
<td>kèrùmbèt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLL</td>
<td>tìfràq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLH</td>
<td>qàgalràà</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHL</td>
<td>kùlyùkùr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHH</td>
<td>kùdùrík</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Falling tones also occur, but rarely. If they are found in word-final position, they are marked by a circumflex accent.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>màngà</td>
<td>Nuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sàmàt</td>
<td>wells</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medially, they are followed by a nasal plus another consonant. In these cases, the low tone mark is placed above the nasal.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yìngàt</td>
<td>eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kàmdì</td>
<td>rat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vowel sequences are rare, except in word-final position (cf. p. 10).

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kìán</td>
<td>type of lizard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cìríyà/pìríá</td>
<td>first-born son (n.pr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kànjó</td>
<td>daylight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vowels within one word influence each other. No rules have been worked out to describe these changes.
For example, the plural suffix -\textit{\textit{at}} appears in (at least) the following shapes.

\begin{itemize}
  \item {-at \textit{kám/sámât} well}
  \item {-at \textit{kàden/sedînêt} buttock}
  \item {-et \textit{wülêm/yılmêmêt} chin}
  \item {-et \textit{kûlût/sûlûtêt} type of snake}
  \item {-it \textit{têndên/qedênît} lower leg}
  \item {-it \textit{kiris/sirîsît} type of lizard}
  \item {-ot \textit{kânjàk/sînjîgôt} mouth}
  \item {-t \textit{tûlû/yûlût} elbow}
\end{itemize}

Root vowels frequently undergo changes, too.

\begin{itemize}
  \item {o/o/u \textit{wór/yoron/yîwûrin} baobab tree}
  \item {a/i \textit{kânjàk/sînjîgôt} mouth}
  \item {a/i \textit{pek/plîkät} brow}
  \item {e/i \textit{ûsèrên/yîslîrînîdîn} gazelle}
  \item {a/o \textit{yîfîn/qîfîgôt} type of wild fowl}
\end{itemize}

Vowel elision is frequent in the formation of noun plurals when a suffix is added (cf. p. 12). In many cases the following change is involved between sg. and pl. forms:

\[ C_1 V_1 C_2 V_2 C_3/C_1 V_1 C_2 C_3 - VC \]

\( C_1 \) may be a prefix, in which case it changes in the plural, often with a concomitant change of \( V_1 \). Or it may be part of the stem, in which case a prefix may precede it in the plural. In most cases, either \( C_2 \) or both \( C_2 \) and \( C_3 \) are sonorants.

\begin{itemize}
  \item {w.ûrât/y.ûrât.àt wild cat}
  \item {k.ôrêm/s.ôrm.ôt frog}
  \item {mîrás/yîl mârâs.in spear}
\end{itemize}

However, in other words where the same conditions are present, no vowel elision takes place.

\begin{itemize}
  \item {t.ârák/y.ârâg.àt skin}
  \item {t.êrêm/q.êrêm.ôt canine tooth}
  \item {t.îrás/y.îrâs.in bull}
\end{itemize}
II. NOUNS AND NOUN PLURALS

Introduction

Most nouns consist of a consonantal prefix and a stem. The prefixes can be identified by their alternations between singular and plural.

- y.ömé/q.ömé  bee
- k.ám/s.ám  hair
- k.ús/s.ús  bone

Certain classes of nouns have no prefix (alternatively: a zero prefix) in either the singular or in both singular and plural. In the latter case, the plural is marked by a suffix (v.i.).

- mót/y.mót  goat
- ñáó/ñáó.t  mother-in-law

Sometimes it is difficult to fix the boundary between prefix and stem. If we analyse the prefixes as consisting of a single consonant, we cannot account for the (sporadic) changes of the following vowel. Conversely, if we take the shape CV as starting point, it is not clear how to account not only for all the different vowel changes but also for the non-changing vowels.

- y.lán/q.lán  day
- yendló/mündón  udder (of cow)
- yélpá/qálpán  ice
- yürət/qürətö  kidney
- yürəc/qürəc  ankle
- yáf/qáfín  pebble
- yür/qürət  heart

Generally, we shall characterize the prefixes by single consonants; the question of a possible CV shape for any individual prefix is considered separately for that prefix.
In addition to the marking of plural by prefixes, plural may also be indicated by suffixes. There are two such (groups of) suffixes, i.e., -Vt and -Vn, where V stands for any vowel except u and v. The tone may be high, low, or falling. The vowel is usually of "normal" length, but in a few instances it is short; in three examples it is absent altogether.

| tysỳ/yùùù.t | elbow |
| kàmbàlà/sàmbàlà.t | camel |
| kùr/sùr.n | palmyra |

There are also three examples of what apparently are vocalic suffixes (cf. p. 9 on the feeble pronunciation of word-final nasals, and on the -Vn vs. -Vð variation).

| kòmbèlòn/sùmbùlòq.ò | striped hyena |
| yìròt/qùrt.ò | kidney |
| çònjoñ/jùnnjùq.ì | type of hoe |

Longer plural suffixes appear to be combinations of the shorter ones mentioned above.

| ąmsòròm/ąmsòrm.ànìn | axe |
| ùsèrèn/ỳlsìrn.ldìn | gazelle |
| àppá/àppá.nát | father |
| ąnná/ąnná.nìt | mother |

The plural suffixes may co-occur with all the different plural prefixes. Such a suffix is always present when the plural is not marked by a prefix.

Unlike prefixes, suffixes do not mark syntactic or semantic classes of nouns. In particular, there is no concordial agreement.

We use the terms "class" and "gender" in the sense widely accepted and used amongst linguists working on Niger-Congo languages.

A noun class is defined by its concord; but a singular class is considered to be distinct from a homophonous plural class. A noun class is divided into sub-classes when the same concord agrees with nouns
having different prefixes.

A gender is a singular–plural pair of noun classes, or a single noun class which does not enter into such a pairing.

The presentation below is arranged according to genders. Here the noun classes are identified by a number in addition to the concord. The connecting lines indicate the major two-class genders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. w</td>
<td>4. y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. LAB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. y</td>
<td>6. n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. k</td>
<td>8. s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. c</td>
<td>10. n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are sub-classes with zero prefixes for classes 1, 2, and 4, and possibly also for classes 9 and 10. Generally, however, the noun prefixes and the corresponding concords are identical.

Minor genders as well as deviations from 'regular' concord occur; these are discussed briefly at the end of this chapter.

In the remainder of this chapter, we list all recorded nouns in their genders. We omit most of the orthographic and morphological variants; e.g., for 'upper part of the arm' we list only pùràn/yùbùrn, but not the variants sg. pùràn, pùrùn, pl. pùrùnêt, yùbùrnêt. For all such variants, we refer the reader to the APPENDIX: English-Orig wordlist.

For each noun class prefix we discuss the possibility of setting up a fuller form of the shape CV.

We have stated the principle that noun classes are defined as concord classes. The few available examples of concord indicate that the nominal prefixes and the concords are identical; exceptions occur with zero-prefixes. For most nouns, however, there are no examples of concord. We therefore assume that the prefix and the concord are identical.

Keeping in mind the continual interest in the possible semantic content
of this type of gender, we have subdivided the examples according to broad semantic categories such as 'human', 'animal', 'body part', 'plant', 'artefact', etc.

**Gender 1/4: w/y**

Within this gender, three divisions could be established on the basis of presence vs. absence of a nominal prefix:

- **gender 1/4**: w/y
- **gender 1°/4**: ø/y
- **gender 1°/4°**: ø/ø

Due to lack of sufficient data on concord, class 1° frequently cannot be distinguished from class 2 or 2°. We therefore list the nouns with questionable zero prefixes separately after first treating the "canonical" examples of genders 1/4 and 2/4.

Among the nouns belonging to gender 1/4 it is possible to distinguish a few semantic groupings. However, such groupings are to be taken with caution, firstly, because the data base is small, and secondly, because none of these groupings is restricted to this gender.

In their order of prominence the groupings are:

- (a) persons
- (b) trees
- (c) animals
- (d) body parts
- (e) others

(a) persons:

- wúríg/yóríg: person from J. Turjuk
- wígáy/yígáy: person from Taqali
- wíttár/yáttar: chief
- wárórik/yûrûgân:n: thief
- wím/yilmít: witch
- wómi/yûmîát: slave
- ?/yagurat: murderer
- (kúmtu 7)/yîrmú: person
(b) trees:

- wòr/yoron: boabab
- wàndagàf/yàndagàf: sycamore tree
- wàdèmèr?: date-palm

(c) animals:

- wit/yòldìn: guinea-fowl
- wòr/yoron: porcupine
- wùdès/yòldèsèn: heifer
- wìs/yùsèn: monkey
- wòsù/yùssùwèn: dog
- wùlèc/yìljòn: giraffe
- wìràt/yòrdàt: wild cat
- wàm/yàmàt: type of snake
- wìn/yìnèt: snake
- wùrlìmùn/yìrlìmànt: lion
- úsèrèn/yìlsìrìldòn: gazelle

(d) body parts:

- wùdá/yùdà: foot
- wùlém/yìllémt: chin

(e) others:

- wàngàryàn/yàngàryànt: seat
- wùskìn/yìskìnt: (small) knife

On the basis of the two identified loan-words in these lists one might wish to specify the prefixes as wu- (wə-)/yi-.

- wùskìn/yìskìnt < Ar. sìkkìn 'knife'
- wù.dàmèr < Ar. dàmar 'date-palm'

Most examples with vowel changes seem to support such an analysis; cf. 'chief, heifer, giraffe, lion, gazelle, chin'.

The forms of 'thief' are either very irregular, or else contaminated.
The singular form of 'gazelle' has been interpreted as showing optional
deletion of initial w before u (cf. p.10).

Gender 2/4: (LABIAL)

There is but one word in the data with nominal prefix f- in the singular
and y- in the plural (concord also f/y).

\[fàràn/yàràn\]  \textit{cow}

In addition, there are at least two words in which we must recognize a
prefix p- because the p shows up as a (singular) concord.

\[pènàn/pìnît\] \textit{name}

\[pùnùdn/ ?\] \textit{type of ant}

Words with initial p or f in the singular form their plurals in one of
three different ways:

1. by replacing f by y:
   'cow' (v.s.) is the only example;
2. by prefixing yi- (yI-, yI-):
   \[pùrâ/yìpùrâ\] \textit{laloba tree}
3. by adding a suffix, but without any prefixal change:
   \[fàsàn/fàsànât\] \textit{elephant}

Note: In STEVENSON (1956-57), such words always have prefix alter-
nation:

\[b.ura/y.ura.n\] \textit{laloba tree}

\[f.áqin/y.áqin\] \textit{elephant}

\[p.arat/f.arat.ât (\!\!\!)\] \textit{gum tree}

The formation of plurals by prefixing yi- also occurs with other labial
consonant-initial words, i.e. with words starting in the singular with
m, mb, w. There is no indication of m or mb ever occurring as a prefix,
either by alternation or by concord. Moreover, plural formation solely
by suffixation is not restricted to words beginning with a specifiable
class of sounds.

In the absence of positive data on concord, we are unable to decide all
the questions of class membership. We shall simply list these words below in what seem to us appropriate groupings.

**Genders with unidentified singular classes: 1/4 or 2/4**

Two features are used for our grouping:

1. The initial phoneme of the singular form, which may be
   - (a) p, f, or
   - (b) m, mb, w, or
   - (c) others; and

2. The type of plural formation, which may be
   - (a) by prefixing yi-, or
   - (b) by suffix only, or
   - (c) unknown.

As words without an initial labial do not form plurals by prefixing yi-, this classification results in eight groups.

**Group (p, f)/yi-**

- pí/yíbílik — hammet tree
- púrì/yíburì — laloba tree
- póqënë/yíbóqën — tamarind
- púrò/yíbro — chest
- pùrn/yíburn — arm, upper (variant in group p/0-)
- fìnìn/yífnìn — ear

**Group (p, f)/φ-**

- pëk/pìkât — brow
- pìn/pìnet — lobe of the ear
- pëqën/pìqnìt — name
- bìsìr/bìsìrìt — type of knife
- fàqën/fàqànàt — elephant

**Group (p, f)/**

No plurals have been recorded for the following words.

- pùnùdìn — type of ant
It is likely that most (?) of these words with initial p, f belong to gender 2/4. If this is so, and if no conditioning can be found for the distribution of p and f, then class 2 should be split into two classes, accordingly.

The semantic groupings established for gender 1/4 seem to recur, with the exception of "persons".

Group (m, mb, w)/yi-

mággâ/yémággâ Nuba
marda/yimardat horse
mârâs/yimârsîn spear
hmêt/yêmêt goat
wâr/yîwôrèn um-kaddaqi tree
wyryán/yîwûryâqît jimmîda tree
woy/yuwoyin (~ 3/10) he-goat

Group (m)/s-

mûn/mûnîn type of monkey
mârâ/mârnît road
murîn/murkok horn

The word for 'horn' shows a non-recurrent internal variation between singular and plural; a more regular, similar word with this meaning is found in gender 3/6: tûrin/yûrin.

There are no clear examples with initial mb and w; there is only a variant of a word more regularly found in gender 1/4 (cf. p. 21).

wâr/woron porcupine

Group (m)/?

mînjîk/ ? stick
medina/ town
NOUNS

mążif/ ?
mooz
mindó
mùusáán

spring
banana
salt
pores (of skin)

Most of these words are (likely to be) loanwords. This is also true of the words with initial m listed above.

Group w/?

wódók/?
wódágán/?
wódýn
wódýn/?

down-palm
type of durra
scorpion (the constellation)
termite

No plurals or concords have been recorded for these words, but they belong almost certainly to gender 1/4. Note that at least three of the examples are plants or animals, and that they include no obvious loanwords.

Group (-LABIAL)/w or ?

A few subdivisions can be made within this group.

Firstly, there are a number of kinship terms. Strictly, they should be subdivided into (at least) two different genders: gender 1/4 (concord w/y) and gender 9/10 (concord c/p). Still, we list them together here because we do not know the class membership in each case.

àppá/àppánát
ànná/ànnánít
àccá/àccánát
èmmé/èmménèt
qìdè/qìdènèt
ódó/ódót

father
mother
grandmother
grandfather
sibling
mother-in-law

Secondly, this group includes a number of words which initially have no resemblance to any existing class prefix. They may even start with a vowel or with a phoneme restricted to borrowings. Such words are (always?) loans.
albündú / òlbündét
algàddüm / òlgàddûmét
àllàn / òllàqât
àmsûrûm / òmsûrmànîn
dalu / dálwan
doktoor / dakaatar
nûkarà / nûkàrat
hamam / hamamaat

Words with no plural either recorded or existing:

almula
àqàdàpà
azaba / ?
dawa
hakiim / ?
hawa
nàzàb
fanab
fàrìyan
zeet

Thirdly, there are a number of words found in this group of which the initial consonant is identical with some class prefix. It is therefore conceivable that the concord agrees with that class - at least, in the appropriate number, either singular or plural. Indeed, such concordial agreement is recorded for 'hand' and 'enlosure' both with initial y in the singular as well as in the plural. One might suppose that these two words belong to a gender 5, but such an analysis could not be stretched to explain the pairings with initial k, s, t.

kàrìkà / kàrìlât
kàdós / kàdòsât
sàdàdè / sàdàdlàn
tisál / tisálât
tàràyà / toràri
tòyàu / tòyàuwít
yòrò / yòrìbò

vein, artery
pipe, for tobacco
door
spleen
type of hoe
wilderness
kraal
NOUNS

yúr/yúrlt  palm of the hand

Gender 3/4: t/y

More than half of our examples for this gender are body parts.

tófe/yófe  scrotum
tik/yík  tail
tàgám/yògmát  neck, nape
tígát/yágdát  vagina
tylú/yúlút  elbow
tárák/yárák  skin
túrín/yúrfát  gall-bladder
tom/yómát  face, forehead

Three other words, also body parts, occur in this gender as well as in gender 3/6, apparently in free variation (v.i.).

tírél/yírél  intestines
tímín/yímín  breast
téqlàk/yágàlak  tongue

Four items could be described as man-made constructions; but cf. the place-names in gender t- below.

tffiràn/yáfráqít  granary, cf. fàráq 2/4 'cow'
tiggíl/yíggílit  tower, in fields (?)
tàmbàn/yàmbànít  sheepfold
títtañ/yíttañ  grave

The rest of the examples appears not to be amenable to semantic characterization.

tlgí/yázgáq  medicine, from trees
tlgíljù/yáglíjùñ  root, vein
tàglám/yáglamèt  shade, soul
tyrúk/yórúk  corpse
tírás/yírásín  bull
In a number of cases the vowel following the prefixal t in the singular is different from the vowel following the prefixal y in the plural.

If we look at the word for 'granary' which in all likelihood is derived from 'cow' though the semantic part of the derivation is not well understood, then we observe singular ti-/plural ya-. The same alternation is found in 'medicine' and in 'root, vein', and a similar one, i.e. te-/ya-, occurs in 'tongue'. To this we can add the alternative plural for the following word:

\[
\text{tittàm/yàttàmít} \quad \text{grave}
\]

Finally, the only apparent counterexample 'shade' with an alternation ta-/yi-, has a variant plural form without vowel alternation:

\[
\text{tàglàm/yàglàmà} \quad \text{shade}
\]

If we have interpreted these examples correctly the full prefixes should be set up as ti-/ya-. The plural prefix ya- would be distinct from the prefix class 4 yi- serving as the plural for classes 1 and 2. Unfortunately, there is no evidence from concord bearing on the possible distinction yi- vs. ya-.

Note also that none of the examples supporting the "full" CV-shaped prefixes ti-/ya- belongs to the semantic grouping 'body parts'.

Gender 3/6: t/q

Almost all nouns belonging to this gender can be characterized as body parts. The only exception is the word for 'star'.

\[
\begin{align*}
tègàn/qègàn & \quad \text{foot} \\
tírél/qírél & \quad \text{intestines} \\
tèrèm/qèrèmàt & \quad \text{canine tooth} \\
tùrìn/qùrìn & \quad \text{horn} \\
tèlèn/qèlènàt & \quad \text{star} \\
tímìn/qùmìn & \quad \text{breast} \\
tènèn/qèdènàt & \quad \text{lower leg} \\
tìnèn/qènèn & \quad \text{tooth} \\
tènlàk/qènlàk & \quad \text{tongue; cl. 6 also: language}
\end{align*}
\]
Three of the words above, 'intestines', 'breast', and 'tongue', also occur in gender 3/4 (v.s.).

No characteristic vowel alternations occur between singular and plural.

Class 3 words and gender 3: t

Some words with prefixal consonant t occur in this class only; they are to be regarded as a single class gender. Other words are also recorded in one form only, with initial t, but the plural is probably lacking accidentally.

Semantically, words of gender 3 can be divided into two groups:
(a) designations of place
(b) mass nouns.

The following nouns indicating place have been recorded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tooríq</td>
<td>the village of J. Turjuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cf. wóóríq 1/4 person from J. Turjuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tégálé</td>
<td>the village Taqali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cf. wógálé 1/4 person from Taqali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tìrám</td>
<td>forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tan</td>
<td>village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tìyéú</td>
<td>valley</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first two examples suggest that there is a systematic way to derive place-names and 'tribal' names from the same root. (For a further connected derivation, that of language names, cf. pp.33f.)

The last two examples have been included here provisionally; their membership in a two-class gender cannot be excluded.

Four items recorded above as belonging to gender 3/4 could also be characterized as designations of place; they were: 'granary', 'tower', 'sheepfold', 'grave'. Moreover, there exist a number of adverbially used words with initial t which designate places; cf. pp.55f. Though nothing is known about their etymologies, they too are likely to be instances of gender 3: t-.
The following list of six items contains non-liquid mass nouns. Some of them are (possibly) loanwords.

- tif: groundnut dregs
- tábà: tobacco
- tàqás: grass
- týlág: dust
- tìggáf: ear-wax
- tàyù: marrow

Finally, there are three words for which no plural happens to be recorded.

- tur: horn, for blowing
  (cf. türín 3/6: horn)
- tambal: drumsticks
- tìyù: navel-string

Gender 5/6: ɣ/ŋ

The clearest semantic grouping within this gender is formed by a number of names of fruits which are derived from the same roots as the corresponding trees.

- yídàmr/ŋédàmr: date
  (cf. ŋédàmr: date-palm)
- yàmdók/ŋàmdók: fruit of doum-palm
  (cf. ŋàmdók: doum-palm)
- yìmqóñ/ŋìmqóñ: fruit of palmyra

A number of body parts, both paired and unpaired, also belong to this gender.

- yídál/ŋídál: penis
- yídèmbók/ŋídèmbókèt: heel
- yìr/ŋìrèt: heart
- yìrát/ŋìrètò: kidney
- yìrèt/ŋìrèt: spleen
- yìrác/ŋìrác: ankle
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUNS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yáràñ/qáràñ</td>
<td>brain(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yl rèwón/ql rèwón</td>
<td>testicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yollóm/yòllómáyt</td>
<td>larynx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yîlên/qîlên</td>
<td>anus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yîmbó/yîmbó</td>
<td>knee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yîmrî/qîmrî</td>
<td>navel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yîndèp/qîndèp</td>
<td>groin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yînáír/qînáír</td>
<td>nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yîndóm/qûndóm</td>
<td>udder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yîndaqûn/qîndaqûn</td>
<td>nostril</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yîndaqûn/qîndaqûn</td>
<td>back of head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yînèènè/qînèènè</td>
<td>cheek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yîngát/qîngát</td>
<td>eye</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It does not appear to be useful to divide the remaining content of this gender into further subgroupings. Too many could be made: animals, plants, natural phenomena, artefacts, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUNS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yé/qîyé</td>
<td>egg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yîfcîn/qîfcîn</td>
<td>body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yîndâk/qûndâk</td>
<td>excrement, of animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yûrûqûn/qûrûqûn</td>
<td>type of abscess</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yûfûn/qûfûn</td>
<td>type of wild fowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yômè/qômè</td>
<td>bee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yôvûn/qûvûn</td>
<td>type of wild fowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yîldûn/qûldûn</td>
<td>type of creeping weed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yáf/qáfìn</td>
<td>pebble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yînêndûr/qûnêndûr</td>
<td>rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yîrgûn/qûrgûn</td>
<td>stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yîlûn/qûlûn</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yêrûn/qûrûn</td>
<td>ice, snow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yîtîc/qîtîjût</td>
<td>dibble-stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yîdû/qîdû</td>
<td>doorway</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The last four words found in this gender form a link with the single-class gender 6 (v.i.).

- yi'fel/qifel  
  meat
- yaraf/qaraf  
  fat
- yimn/qimn  
  type of durra
- yimn/qimn  
  charcoal

The translations above refer to the "plural", i.e., to class 6. The forms of class 5 are to be translated as 'a (small) piece of meat', 'a grain of durra', etc.

There are six items where the vowel following y in the singular is different from the vowel following q in the plural, i.e., 'date', 'kidney', 'udder', 'excrement', 'stone', and 'ice'.

To these can be added the following four items which have a variant showing such vowel alternation.

- yidal/qodal  
  penis
- yiret/qùrèt  
  heart
- yimri/qamri  
  navel
- yificin/qafcèn  
  body

In all ten examples, the contrast is between y followed by one of the high front vowels i, i, e in the singular and q followed by one of the vowels u, o, a in the plural. If we wish to set up CV- shaped prefixes based on this evidence, the choice is limited: yi-/yu- or yi-/qa-.

There is a slight indication that qa- might be the more appropriate basic form. In setting up qa- as basic we have to assume something like the following rules:

1. qa- is realized as q before u.
2. u is deleted following yi-.
(Such rules are necessary to explain word-initial variation yi/yu, e.g. in the word 'heart'.) Consequently, we should not find singular forms starting with yu. In fact, there is but one such word, probably complex: yūrūn 'abscess'. Conversely, if we set up yu- as the basic form, we would not expect singular forms starting with ya. Of these, however, we have four: 'fruit of doum-palm', 'fat', 'brain(s)', and 'pebble'.

Again we have to stress that in the absence of straightforward evidence from the concord system, such an analysis remains highly speculative.

Words with initial y: class 4 or class 5?

A number of words with initial y are recorded in one form only. For these words, it is not known which words have the other number missing accidentally, and which words may form a one-class gender. It is not even evident whether a particular item should be regarded as a singular or a plural, i.e., whether to regard it as dass 5 or dass 4, respectively.

Five items can be characterized as meteorological phenomena.

| yàù | rain |
| yòs | coldness |
| yél | wind, air |
| yómólok | whirlwind |
| yàn | sun |

For the rest, no semantic characterisation is attempted

| yìdir | back |
| yádán | sesame |
| yúgán | sleep (n.) |
| yìmirì | type of creeping weed |
| yèù | place |

Gender 6: n

In this gender, we find at least two well-defined semantic groupings, language names and liquids.

Language names:
CHAPTER TWO

ηόύριγ Turjuk language
  cf. wόύριγ 1/4 person of J. Turjuk
tοόριγ 3 the village of J. Turjuk

ηόγλόγ Taqali language
  cf. wόγλόγ 1/4 person from Taqali
tόγλό 3 the village Taqali

ηόγδίरάα Arabic
  cf. κόδραα 7/8 Arab

Liquides:

ηαη water
ηόι blood
ηου urine
ηγγηγγ pus
ηγίο mud
ηγη milk
ηεηη tears

The remaining content of this gender is more difficult to characterise. Some of the items may well be verbal nouns.

ηισιιειε circumcision
ηιιις fear
ηιιίο building site
ηιαλιηη groundnuts
ηιαληηη voice
ηιειηη cough
ηιιιιη shame
ηιηηηη tear duct
ηιιηηηηη dream

Gender 7/8: k/s

On the basis of the available data, this gender appears to be the most common one. Gender 7/8 contains items from nearly all semantic groupings that have been distinguished within the other genders.
Most of the nouns in this gender denoting persons are somewhat exceptional. The word for 'person' has a suppletive plural (class 4). Three other words have an internal change j/p; they are either compounds or else have a double prefix 7+9/8+10.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{k̂̄d̂̄r̄ā} &/\text{ŝ̄d̂̄r̄ā} & \text{Arab} \\
\text{k̂̄mb̂̄} &/(\text{ŷ̄r̂̄m̂̄} 4) & \text{person} \\
\text{k̂̄.ĵ̄at} &/\text{ŝ̄.ĵ̄at} & \text{man (vir)} \\
\text{k̂̄.ĵ̄ūd̂̄r̄} &/\text{ŝ̄.n̂̄d̂̄r̄} & \text{paramount chief} \\
\text{k̂̄.ĵ̄oĝ̄r̂̄ōt} &/\text{ŝ̄.n̂̄oĝ̄r̂̄ōt} & \text{debauchee}
\end{align*}
\]

No plural has been recorded of the following word, which is known and used all over Southern Kordofan.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{k̂̄ĵ̄ūr̄} &/ ? & \text{magician}
\end{align*}
\]

A sizable list of body parts also belongs to this gender.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{k̂̄a} &/\text{ŝ̄f} & \text{head} \\
\text{k̂̄e} &/\text{ŝ̄y} & \text{bowel} \\
\text{k̂̄a} &/\text{ŝ̄a} & \text{beard} \\
\text{k̂̄d̂̄} &/\text{ŝ̄d̂̄} & \text{gum, of teeth} \\
\text{k̂̄d̂̄e} &/\text{ŝ̄d̂̄e} & \text{buttock, thigh} \\
\text{k̂̄ŝ̄} &/\text{ŝ̄ŝ̄} & \text{bone} \\
\text{k̂̄} &/\text{ŝ̄} & \text{hair, of body} \\
\text{k̂̄r̂̄} &/\text{ŝ̄r̂̄} & \text{intestines (stomach, heart, lungs)} \\
\text{k̂̄r̂̄} &/\text{ŝ̄r̂̄} & \text{wrist} \\
\text{k̂̄} &/\text{ŝ̄} & \text{palate} \\
\text{k̂̄} &/\text{ŝ̄} & \text{armpit} \\
\text{k̂̄a} &/\text{ŝ̄a} & \text{upper leg} \\
\text{k̂̄l̂̄} &/\text{ŝ̄} & \text{shoulder} \\
\text{k̂̄d̂̄} &/\text{ŝ̄d̂̄} & \text{thumb} \\
\text{k̂̄} &/\text{ŝ̄} & \text{cf. ĉa} \text{l̂a} \text{l̂a} 9/10 finger} \\
\text{k̂̄} &/\text{ŝ̄} & \text{hair} \\
\text{k̂̄} &/\text{ŝ̄} & \text{belly} \\
\text{k̂̄} &/\text{ŝ̄} & \text{lip} \\
\text{k̂̄} &/\text{ŝ̄} & \text{pubic hair} \\
\text{k̂̄} &/\text{ŝ̄} & \text{mouth} \\
\text{k̂̄} &/\text{ŝ̄} & \text{liver}
\end{align*}
\]
**Animals:**

- kobulé/sobulé: type of lizard
- kàdàlè/sàdàlè: pig
- kùdùkùkù/sùdùkù: chicken
- kàgyoy/sàgyàn: sheep
- sokogmat: fish
- kùrù/sùrù: type of ant
- kùlsis/sàlsís: type of monitor lizard
- kùrùmùn/sàrmò: frog
- kùrùmbé/t/sàrumbé: leopard
- kùrùn/sùrún: thing, animal
- kùlút/sùlútět: type of snake
- kùlùkùkù/sùlùkùkù: wild pigeon
- kàmbalà/sàmbálàt: camel
- kùmbulókù/sùmbuló: striped hyena
- kùndí/sùndí: rat
- kùnì/sùnìt: type of monitor lizard

*Plants and parts of plants:*

- kùbày/kùbày: type of durra
- kùblán/sùblán: flower
- kòfò/sòfò: tree
- kùdà/gùdà: leaf
- kajjam/?: devil’s thorn
- kùjìn/sijin: thorn
- kùr/sùrn: palmyra
- kìrùr/sàrùr: yam
- kàráryàn/?: type of spiralling weed
- kùlìl/sùlì: firewood
- kàmbalà/sàmbálà: type of reed
- kùmbàkò/sùmbàkò: bark (n.)
- ?/sùndú: ear of maize
- sùndí: type of durra
The class prefix y(1)- is deleted when following the genitival linker. There are one or two examples indicating that this rule might be optional.

màrà wú-mbèt goat path
tárak t-íngàt eyelid
yarak y-íngat eyelids

but: yòrb yí-yàrag kraal for cows
kus k-ídír backbone

but: kùs kí-yîndîr bridge (of nose)
sam s-íngat eyelashes
cíq c-íngat pupil (of eye)
IV. VERBS

The data in the NOTES on verb morphology are very sketchy. In particular, we have been unable to systematize the changes of vowels, tones, and, less frequently, consonants which occur in the various inflected forms so as to enable us to arrive at the basic forms of the verbal stems and of the inflectional affixes.

Inflection for person is marked by prefixes.

1st sg:  \textit{y-}  
2nd sg:  \textit{w-}  
3rd sg:  \textit{\phi-}  
1st pl:  \textit{n-}  
2nd pl:  \textit{\eta-}  
3rd pl:  \textit{t-}  

The 2nd person pl. prefix \textit{\eta-} usually changes a following front vowel to a back vowel of the same height.

The 3rd person sg. and pl. forms probably do not agree with the noun class of the subject. It should be noted, however, that no sentence has been recorded where the subject was not either a pronoun or a noun of cl.1 (w-) or cl.2 (LAB).

The paradigm of a regular verb includes at least the following four "tenses" which are exemplified below by the verb 'to see'.

\begin{align*}
\text{present tense:} & \\
\text{y-} & \text{ n-} \\
w- & \text{\eta-} \\
\text{\phi} & \text{t-} \\
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{past tense:} & \\
y- & \text{ n-} \\
w- & \text{\eta-} \\
\text{\phi} & \text{t-} \\
\end{align*}
imperative:

sg. k-ilmè  
pl. k-ilmè-dàn

negative imperative:

sg. ánàk w-èlm-ò  
pl. ánàk ñ-òlm-ò

The distinction between present and past tense is nearly always marked by tone, which is usually LH(H) in the present tense and HL(L) in the past tense. The pattern LL also occurs in the present tense as in the example above; it is possible that this is a hearing error cf. the variant yllám 'I see'.

\[
\begin{align*}
t-ìnì & \quad \text{they kill} \\
t-ìnì & \quad \text{they killed}
\end{align*}
\]

In addition to the tonal difference, some verbs also show a low vowel after the prefix in the present tense, and a front vowel in the past tense.

\[
\begin{align*}
yàndè & \quad \text{I go} \\
yàndè & \quad \text{I went}
yàyà & \quad \text{I drink} \\
yìyà & \quad \text{I drank}
\end{align*}
\]

An internal vowel change (and a different tone pattern) occurs with the verb 'to die'.

\[
\begin{align*}
wùnik & \quad \text{you die} \\
wùnàk & \quad \text{you died}
\end{align*}
\]

In the imperative, some verbs take a prefix k-, and others take no prefix. No phonological conditioning has been found, but it is possible that only vowel-initial stems take this prefix, and if this were so, then k might originally have been part of the root. In addition, the formation of the imperative often involves vowel changes and/or the addition of a final vowel. - The plural of the imperative is formed by adding -tan to the singular.

\[
\begin{align*}
pùró, \quad \text{pl. } pùró-dàn & \quad \text{cf. } yùbì(r) & \text{I beat} \\
nè́, \quad \text{pl. } nè́-dàn & \quad \text{cf. } yàndè & \text{I go} \\
ngè́, \quad \text{pl. } ngè́-dàn & \quad \text{cf. } ngìnì & \text{he knows}
\end{align*}
\]
VERBS

k-ìyà, pl. k-ìyà-dàn  cf. àyà  he drinks
k-ìyè, pl. k-ìyè-dàn  cf. tìyè  they give
k-ànà, pl. k-ànà-dàn  cf. ini  he kills

The negative imperative is formed by an invariable element ánàk plus an inflected verb form. This verb form has the usual 2nd person prefixes, but the vowels and the tones of the stem differ from both the present and the past tense.

ánàk wónok,  pl. ánàk qónok  cf. unàk  he died
ánàk wey,  pl. ánàk qoy  cf. wìyè  you give
ánàk wìndù,  pl. ánàk qùndù  cf. ìndè  he went
ánàk wànan,  pl. ánàk qònan  cf. ìnì  he killed

In two examples, the inflected verb form is preceded by kò-.

ánàk kò-wùbrì  cf. yùbl(r)  I beat
ánàk kò-wàdìyù  cf. tìy  he cuts

Inflected verb forms similar to the ones found in the negative imperative are also found occasionally in positive commands. They may represent a subjunctive-like tense.

q-ìsèrjék  defecate ! (pl.)
w-àlgàllèk,  pl. q-òlgàllèk  laugh !
(Cf. the imperatives for the verb 'to be' below.)

Several supplitative forms have been recorded for the verb 'to come'.

wànjè  you come  ânjè  he comes
wàndìt  you came  ìndìt  he came

ígò,  pl. ígò-dàn  come!
ánàk gwàndìk  don't come!

The verb 'to be' is inflected regularly, but has supplitative forms in the present and past tenses.

present:  yén  nén
wén  qón
(q)én  tén
past: yírin  nírin
        núrin  qúrin
        írin  tírin

The imperative of this verb is an inflected form which is preceded by ánák in the negative.

    sg. wárák  pl. qórk
neg. sg. ánák wárák  pl. ánák qórk

Negation of the verb is expressed by a prefix k-, and this form is followed by the verb 'to be' which is inflected for person. The only examples come from the verb 'to drink' and are preceded by the personal pronoun.

    tògén k-àya nèn  he does not drink
    nègén k-àya dèn  they do not drink
    tògén k-àya írin  he did not drink
    nègén k-àya dírin  they did not drink

Negation of the verb 'to be' is expressed by the form k-àra in the present tense, and by k-írá(sg.)/k-írán(pl.) in the past tense.

    yígén k-àra yén    I am not
    nìgén k-àra nèn    we are not
    yìgén k-írá yírin  I was not
    nìgén k-írán dírin  we were not

A set of conjunct object pronouns has been recorded, but only in connection with a 3rd person sg. subject.

        ád- (he ...) me
        nú-  (he ...) you sg.
    ø (or: í- ?)  (he ...) him
    ànìng(í)-  (he ...) us
    núng(í)-  (he ...) you
    núng(í)-  (he ...) them

These forms are extracted from the following examples:
VERBS

Musa àdífàgni
Musa núfàgni
Musa ifàgni
Musa àdúblr
Musa núblr

Musa ànígífàgni
Musa núngífàgni
Musa nígífàgni
Musa beat me
Musa beat you (sg.)

Note also the following imperative forms:
áyà give me
nýè give yourself

A form similar to the 1st person sg. object pronoun as described above is also found in two other forms, i.e.:
yìgn nìrs-àdé I am afraid
yìgn kalm-àdé I am hungry

Very likely, these forms could be translated as 'I have fear/hunger'. In that case, -àdé may have to be analysed as 'to-me-is'. Compare also the following form:
ùskén .GetInstance nìyè
knife teeth has? the knife is sharp

A verb -ér ('to do?') occurs in the partial past tense paradigm 'dance'; the 1st person sg. pronoun is probably misspelled.

ràgn kìláy y-ár I (we?) danced
ògn kìláy w-ér you danced
tùgn kìláy er he danced

Various types of nouns may be derived from verbs. The examples are not numerous enough to permit the formulation of derivational rules.

t- agent nouns:
t-ubi beater
t-ìnì killers


t- gerunds:
t-fàyà, t-àyà drinkable
η- action nouns:

η-πίνδάκ love

η-ιλάμ sight
V. VARIOUS NON-VERBAL, CLASSLESS WORDS

In this chapter, we shall deal with miscellaneous groups of words not described elsewhere, i.e. personal, interrogative, and indefinite pronouns, adverbials of place and time, conjunctions, and interjections.

Independent personal pronouns exist for three persons in the singular and the plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st sg.</td>
<td>yígón</td>
<td>nígón</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd sg.</td>
<td>ògón</td>
<td>nògón</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd sg.</td>
<td>tògón</td>
<td>nègón</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following spelling variants occur:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st pl.</td>
<td>nígón</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd pl.</td>
<td>nògón</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd pl.</td>
<td>nègón</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is not known whether the following interrogative pronouns show any form of number agreement.

- tòjín (who?)
- tòjín kùrù (whose?)
- ògn (what?)
- nègàn (where?)

The following two forms, however, may well include the concordial element -c-.

- (cìq) cìnàcèn (which (boy)?)
- cìttákèr (other)

The following eight items are described as spatial adverbs or adnominals. They all start with t and are probably nouns belonging to gender 3.

- tàkkdy (far)
- togót (near)
There are three spatial demonstratives which may be correlated with the three series of demonstratives (cf. pp. 43 ff.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nèn</td>
<td>here (near speaker)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daŋ</td>
<td>there (near hearer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dìk</td>
<td>there (far from both speaker and hearer)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Another word for 'here' occurs in the following phrase (first item not identified).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cògün tìnàŋŋ</td>
<td>here he is!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Finally, there is one reduplicated locative adverb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kàdìn-kàdìn</td>
<td>behind</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some adverbs of time are described in the NOTES as being linked to the verbal inflection. They all occur before a present tense form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Sense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nímmá</td>
<td>[pres.progr.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jógón</td>
<td>still; [pres.progr.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fàwòttó</td>
<td>not yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñààn</td>
<td>then [future]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here are some examples with verb forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yìlğön nímmá yu yubi</td>
<td>I am beating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yìlğön jógón yàyà</td>
<td>I am (still) drinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yìlğön fàwòttó yaya</td>
<td>I have not yet drunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yìlğön ñààn yàyà</td>
<td>(then) I shall drink</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the first example, the status of the syllable yu is not clear. Also, it is likely that the verb should have a final consonant ñ, cf. 'beat'
VARIOUS

-bir. Note also that the 'not-yet' form is built on the positive present tense.

Other temporal adverbs are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kàllà</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yàn-yaání</td>
<td>today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>cf. yàn sun</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kàmmáám</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yèmbáŋ</td>
<td>yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wùmmànyó</td>
<td>late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kàmmámmánm</td>
<td>quickly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Little is known about the position of these adverbs in sentences; but 'now' is documented in post-verbal, and 'tomorrow' in pre-verbal position.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ògén wayá kàllà</td>
<td>you are drinking now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ògén kàmmánm wayá</td>
<td>you will drink tomorrow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two particles, ko and na, have been recorded once each with the approximate meaning 'and':

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yimbst ko sagyaq</td>
<td>goats and sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kùmùn nà kùmùn</td>
<td>twenty (ten-plus-ten)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Finally, there are a number of interjections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>èl</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>àr'àa</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>áylà</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>èlé</td>
<td>please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kùmá</td>
<td>please, help yourself</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VI. MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON SYNTAX

The basic word order in verbal sentences appears to be Subject-Object-Verb.

\[ \text{ngén ngórig nògónyò} \]
\[ \text{we Orig we-speak} \]
\[ \text{yirmòó y-álxàrtúúm qégdràáá tògényò} \]
\[ \text{people of-Khartum Arabic they-speak} \]

The object also precedes the verb in the imperative.

\[ \text{cíg qénékè} \]
\[ \text{boy call! = call the boy} \]
\[ \text{yín yìttá étta} \]
\[ \text{charcoal one bring!} \]

The same order is recorded for locative complements and verbs.

\[ \text{tiyom optak} \]
\[ \text{down it-fell} \]
\[ \text{kàdín-kàdín àrnè} \]
\[ \text{behind(-him) stand!} \]
\[ \text{tiyòm klyòkò} \]
\[ \text{down put(-it)!} \]

The word order Subject-Verb-Object has been recorded in the following sentence:

\[ \text{tiras ton yoenak fàrañ} \]
\[ \text{bull that mounts cow} \]

Nominal predicates consist of a noun or an adjective plus an inflected form of the verb 'to be'.

Negative verb forms appear to consist of a negative verbal noun plus an inflected form of the verb 'to be'.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{nëgén} & \quad \text{kìyá} \\
\text{they} & \quad \text{not-drinking} \\
\text{they-were}
\end{align*}
\]

Likewise, negative nominal predicates consist of (a noun or) an adjective followed by a negative verbal noun 'not-being' plus an inflected form of the verb 'to be'; cf. p. 52. It seems that the adjective takes a suffix \(-q\) in the past tense.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{tugén} & \quad \text{cùlló} \\
\text{he} & \quad \text{good} \\
\text{he-is} & \\
\text{nègén} & \quad \text{nùlló} \\
\text{they} & \quad \text{...}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{tugén} & \quad \text{cùllőq} \\
\text{he} & \quad \text{good} \\
\text{he-was} & \\
\text{nègén} & \quad \text{nùllóq} \\
\text{they} & \quad \text{...}
\end{align*}
\]

In all our examples, when the subject is a personal pronoun (always referring to a human being) and the nominal predicate is an adjective, then the adjective belongs to gender 9/10: c-/p-; cf. also pp. 45f.

In Chapter III we have noted that all modifiers follow their head noun. The relative order of various adverbs and verbs has been commented upon above on pp. 56f. The following example possibly indicates that the negative marker of the imperative \(\text{ánák}\) precedes the object.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ánák} & \quad \text{nùlló} \\
\text{not} & \quad \text{good} \\
\text{you-be!}
\end{align*}
\]

In sentences where a gerund functions as the predicate, it follows the inflected verb 'to be'.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{yirmo} & \quad \text{yeyyan} \\
\text{people} & \quad \text{these} \\
\text{killers} & \quad \text{they-are}
\end{align*}
\]
kiráaq kikán nèn tiyà
thing this it-is for-drinking

wuskén wèwán nen kirantey
knife this it-is (thing?) for-cutting
This wordlist contains all lexical items occurring in the NOTES. Not included here are numerals above ten (cf. p.42), personal pronouns (cf. p.55), demonstratives (cf. pp.43ff.), possessives (cf. pp.45f.), temporal auxiliaries (cf. p.56), and verbal affixes (cf. Ch. IV, pp.49-54).

In principle, this wordlist gives all the alternative spellings of any given word in the NOTES. However, an alternative which differs only by the absence of a diacritic mark is not listed. Morphological variants, which occur primarily in the formation of plurals, are also listed in full. If an Orig word is known to be derived from a particular Arabic word, the latter is given in the transcription system used in WEHR (1958). For example, the item 'sheep' appears in the NOTES with the following spellings:

**singular**: kàgóy, ḫàgoy, kagoy

**plural**: sàgyan, sàgān, sogyan

These variant spellings have been summarized by the following notation system:

sheep kàgóy/sàgyan

[pl. à/o, n/u; /LHL]
A

above  
tilán  [/LL; a/ə].

abscess, type 1  
kollégó/t/sollégó/t;  
of. boil n.

(abscess, type 2  
yórûnín/qûrûnánín.

(adze  
álgàddúm/álgàddúmét;  
< Ar. al-qaddûm.

air  
= wind.

all  
-ûttú  [/HL].

and  
1. ko;
yimbet ko sagyaq goats and sheep.  
2. nà;
kûmûn nà kûmûn twenty (lit. ten and ten).

animal  
= thing.

ankle  
yûrác/qûrác;  
of. wrist.

ant, type 1  
pûnûdûn;

(big, black)  
p. pàttà one ant; p. pûmmà many ants.

ant, type 2  
kûrû/sûrû.

(small)  

ant, white  
v. termite.

antelope, type 1  
córók/nórûn.

antelope, type 2  
nalat.

anus  
yûlûn/qûlûn  [/LL].
Arab

kèd(i)ráá/síd(i)ráá;
yègdìráá Arabic language.

arm, upper

púr(ú)n/yìbùrn [pùràn/yùbùrnét, pl. /pùrùnét];
of. hand/arm.

armpit

kòrgán/sòrganêt [pl. o/o].

artery

= vein 2.

axe

àmsùròm/àmsùrmánín.

B

baboon

cìndó/nìndó.

baby

cìq curyo (lit. small child)/nìq nuryo – nìq
norundon – nìq nòrlìndó.

back

yìdèr [/yìdè, /HM];
of. pancreas.

bad

-înèw [i/i, w/u].

banana

mooz;
< Ar. maus.

baobab

v. tree, types of trees.

bark (of tree)

kìmbèkòl/sìmbèkòl.

be

pres. -èn;

past -írìn;

imp. w-àràk, pl. n-óròk;

neg. k-àrà (pres.);

k-írà (past sg.), k-ìràn (past pl.);

of. pp. 51f.

bear (give birth)

-inak [i/e, a/i].

beard

kàbú/sábú [a/ə].
beat -bir-;
     pres. y-ùbí(r)/yùbèr;
past. y-ùbè(r)/yùbèr;
     imp. pùró, pi. pùrò-dàn;
     neg. imp. ánák kò-wùbìrè, pl. ánák n-ùbèr;
     obj. prefix àdùbìr, nùbir he beat me, . . . you;
     n. ag. t-ùbì.

bedstead/chair càngàrep;
     < Ar. 'anqaraíb;
     cf. seat.

bee yòmè/nòmè.

beer (from millet) kørèt.

behind kàdìn-kàdìn.

bellow = skin.

belly (upper part) kìmì/sìmì [/kìmé].

below/down tìyòm [i/∅, m/n];
     cf. lip.

big -ùdùrò.

bile nàf qì dòrìn [/ all L];
     (lit. water of gall-bladder).

bird cùdèn/pùdèn.

bitter -èrèy.

black -èrmò [e/ee/i/i];
     cf. pupil, person (pl.), zebra.

blood nò(y)í [/LL];
     nòlì nàttá one drop of blood.

body yìfcèn/qìfcèn [yìfcèn/qáfcèn].

boil n. kòrdìn/sòrdìn;
     cf. abscess.

bone kùs/sùs;
     cf. skull, cartilage, jaw-bone.
bowel  keú/séú  [e/ee];
of. intestines, rectum.

boy  = child.

brains  yáràn/qáràn (karaŋ?) [/LL].

branch  = leaf.

breast (of woman)  tímín/qímíŋ, pl. /yímíŋ  [ŋ/ŋ].

breast-bone  = liver.

bring  1. imp. étta;
  2. imp. wàndådå.

brother  = sibling.

brow  pèk/plkåt.

buffalo  faraq fi-jamus/yaraŋ yi-jamus (lit. jamus-cow);
< Ar. ɣamal.

building site  ṣúǒ.

bull  tïrás/yïrásín  [sg. ʔ/ʔ/ʔ; sg./HL/LL].

buttock/thigh  kàdeŋ/sëdînët.

buy  v. sell.

c

calf  cîmrok/nîmrøk, pl. /nîmroɡín  [sg./HHL/HH].

calf (of leg)  cîŋåt/yîŋåt.

call  -ŋena(k);
  pres. y-ŋênêny;
  past y-ŋëñay;
  imp. ñênâkə, pl. ñênâkâ-tàn.

camel  kámbâlà/sàmbâlåt;
< Ar. ɣamal.
canine tooth  tèrèm/chèrèmât.
cartilage  kus kallo/sus sallo (lit. thin bone).
cat  cilmàfút/mlmàfút.
cave  kùbàŋ/sùbàŋét.
chair  = bedstead.
charcoal  yìn/yìn;
          sg.: a piece of charcoal.
cheek  yènèènè/qìlnèènè  [ee/e, n/ĩ ?].
chest  pylò/yòb(i)òb; pl. /p(ù)ròt  [sg. u/u/i/i/ũ;
          /HH].
chicken  kùdùrìk/sùdùrgìn  [sg. i/i/i/ū/ǔ];
          ciduruk/nudurgànìn young chicken.
chief  wùttär/yàttar.
chief, paramount  kù-ùdùrù/sà-ùdùrù;
          cf. big.
child/boy/son  cìŋ/ñìn;
          cf. mother-in-law.
chin  wòlém/yllémât  [pl. -ėt/-át].
circumcision  1. kòdèles/qòdèles, pl. /qúdeles;
          2. gís(i)lèt  [e/ũ, i/ũ ?].
clitoris  cùdùn/qùdùnìt  [sg. /ũ].
cloth/dress  kòbàŋ/sòbàŋ.
coldness  yòs.
come  pres. (y-, w-, n-, ã-)ànjè  (3rd sg. = 3rd pl.);
      past (y-, w-, n-, ã-, t-)àndìt  [t/k];
      imp. ògò, pl. ògò-dàn  [sg. /ũũ, pl. /ũũ-ũũ];
      neg. imp. ánák gw-ândìk.
cooperate  tìras tòn yønàk fàran
      (of animals)  bull that covers cow;
      cf. bear.
copulate
(of humans) I. cigat con edam
I. girl that had-sex-with.
corpse türük/yürük.
cough n. nøllén;
wøllén/søllægæt [n/g, s/g].
courtyard sàríf;
< Ar. zarîba?
cow fàrāq/yārāq;
fàrāq târûk/yârâq târûkît cow without milk;
of. pregnant, sterile, calf, bull, heifer,
buffalo.
cress cagan/nagan.
(Ar. ţarγîn)
cut -dey;
pres. y-, w-èdi, téy, tâ-dèy;
past y-èdèy, (y-, w-, t-)èdí;
imp. tìyá, pl. tìyákà;
neg. imp. ánák kò-w-àdíyù, ánák η-òdíyù.

dance n. kîlåy;
k. y-ár, k. w-èr, k. er I/you/(s)he danced;
keqan kekkan nen ka-glay er
song this here (is) for-dancing.
darkness yèù tîrám (lit. place - night ?)
date(palm) v. tree, types of trees.
day yîlân/yêlân.
daylight kànîî/yaⁿîî.
débauchee ka-jogrot/sa-nogrot [kájó(1)grót/seño nórorton]; cf. rotten?
defecate -serjék;
past (?) y-éserjék;
imp. sérjék, pl. ñl-;
neg. imp. nën kljöŋou, pl. nën kljöŋou-táán.
detest pres. yìgán ágrí yìnér.
devil's thorn kajjam.
   (tribulus terrestris:
a spreading herb of
waste places)
dibble, type 1 (y)ític/ŋtíjít.
dibble, type 2 kèdéñ/sèdéñ.
   (for planting
cotton)
die -unak;
pres. (y-, w-, t-)ùník;
past (y-, w-, t-)ùnák;
imp. k-ùníkù, pl. k-ùníkù-dan;
neg. imp. ánák w-/q-òník.
difficult, fierce -àŋð [ɔ/u].
do ? -ér;
   cf. dance.
dog wìysỳ/yúsùwen [sg. /HH; pl. ë/ì; pl. /LHL/LHH].
donkey cá(n)dúm/ñá(n)dùmët;
   cf. zebra.
door sidádè/sidádlàn;
   'Ar. sidáda.
doorway yìdá/ŋídá.
dream

noun: ọgíinnéy [/HHH];

verb: yígën yùgun ọ-ìnnyé

I (sleep) dreamt.

drink/eat

-ya;

pres. (y-, w-, n-, t-)àyá, y-àyá;

past y-, w-, n-, t-iyá, yá (3rd sg.), yíyá

[I/i];

imp. k-iyá, pl. k-iyá-dàŋ

[/k-iyá, pl. k-iyé-dán/LHH];

yígën fwottó yeiwak

I not-yet have-eaten;

neg. imp. 1. ánák w-àyl/y-àyá;

2. klijà, pl. klijà-dàŋ;

neg. k-àyá;

gerund t-àyá.

drum

nùkàrà/nùkàràt;

‘Ar. nuqqāra.

drumstick(s)

tambal.

durra, type 1

yàmín/yàmín;

cf. ear of durra.

durra, type 2

kỳbày-kỳbày.

(white durra ?)

durra, type 3

wùndágàn.

(white durra, shuttle-shaped seeds ?)

durra, type 4

sìnmar.

(white, round ?)
dust

túlám.
dwarf

càndèrì/nàndèrì.
ear
ear of durra
ear of maize
ear-wax
earth/ground
eat
egg
eight
efflower/fontanel
elephant
excrements/chyme
excrements
(of animals)
eye
eyelash
face/forehead
fall          tiyom         optak
on the ground it fell.

far           tàkkay.

fat           yárát/yáráf.

father        àppá/àppánàt.

fear n.        níríis;
yìgñën nìrs-àdé
I fear-have (?).

female        -ìyánú [i/i, u/o, n/nn; /LLL/LHH].

fence         yìrón/yìrónó.

finger/toe     càlál/pàlál [sg. /HH];
of. thurrib, nail.

fire           kìbì/sìbìyán [sg. /kìbì].

firewood       kìlál/sìlál.

first-born son cìríyá/nìríá.
(n. pr.)

fish           sòkògmát [o/o/ù].

fist           1. (forearm ?) cèmbèr/nèmbèrát;
2. udut munni.

five           wèrèm (prefix w- ?).

flower        kèblàn/sìblàn.

fontanel      = elbow.

foot           wòdà/yùdá.

foot/leg       tègàn/qègàn [/L]/HH].

forehead      = face.

foreskin      cìwì/nìwìt [sg. c/o; pl. /HH].

forest/bush   tìrám.

four           -àrùm [/HH].
fowl, wild; type 1 yòfàn/yòfànät.
fowl, wild; type 2 yòyòn/yòyòn;
cf. guinea-fowl.
frog kòróm/sòrmôt;
cf. toad.
front, in front of təgåy.
fruit v. tree, types of trees.

G

gall-bladder túrín/yúrípât [a/e];
cf. bile.
gazelle úsèrën/yìlsìrnìldìn.
giraffe wèléc/yiljon.
girl cìgåt/yìgåt [pl. g/q].
give -iye;
pres. yè (1st sg.), w-, t-lyè;
past yè (1st = 3rd sg.), w-lyè;
imp. k-lyè [/HL] give (him)!, pl. k-lyè-dàn;
áyà give me!, nlyè give yourself!;
neg. imp. ánák w-ey/q-øy.
go -nde;
pres. (y-, w-)àndé (3rd sg. = 3rd pl.);
past (y-, w-, t-)éndè;
imp. ndé, pl. ndé-dàn;
neg. imp. ánák w-ündù/q-ündù.
goat mòbòt/yìmbòt;
cf. he-goat, kid.
God
  almula;
  'Ar. al-maula.

good
  -ulló.

granary
  tífràn/yáfránít.

grandfather/
  grandparent
  èmmè/èmménèt [e/i; pl. /LLL].

grandmother
  àccá/àccánát.

grass
  tàgàs.

grave
  tàttám/yéttám [pl. /yáttámít].

groin
  yìndèp/qìndèp [e/e; sg. /HL, pl. /LH].

ground
  = earth.

groundnuts
  qalful;
  'Ar. al-fúl.

groundnut dregs
  tif.

guinea-fowl
  wit/yìdin;
  cf. fowl, wild.

gum (of teeth)
  kùdúm/sùdúm [/kùdúm].

gun
  àlbündú/àlbündét;
  'Ar. al-bunduqíya.


H

hair (of head)
  kám/sám;
  cf. eyelash.

hair (of body)
  kar/sar.

hair, pubic
  kìndàr/sìndàr.

hand/arm
  cìgnón/plìgnón, pl. /yìgnán [ŋ/g, ø/a/e];
  cf. arm, palm, wrist.
hare  cín/plnét.
head  kâí/sáf(t) [i/i, pl. /HL];  cf. ear of durra.
head, back of  yîndâ/qîndâqît [i/i, i/o, pl. /LHH].
heart  yûr/qûrît  [sg. also: yîrît ?];  cf. intestines.
heel  yîldîmbôk/qlâldîmbôkêt.
he-goat  woy/yuwoyin [pl. /yuwoyin/yuwujin];  cûwóy/nûwûyîn.
heifer  wàdés/yîldêsên.
here  1. nën;
      (near speaker)  2. cûgûn tûgâq  here he is!
hill/mountain  kîbîi/sîbîi [i'i, sg. /kîbî];  cf. Taqali.
hoe, type 1  yólàq/qîlânît.
      (small)
hoe, type 2  cônjo/nûnjuqîl.
      (straight, with long
      handle)
hoe, type 3  kàdângkàn/sîldângkân.
      (blade set at right
      angles to the
      handle)
hoe, type 4  tùrîyà/toari;
      ' Ar.  tûrîya.
honey  sîl.
horn  1. tûrîn/qûrîn;
      2. murîn/murkîk.
horn (for blowing)  tur.
horse  marda/yimardat.
house  kûnín/sûnín;
cf. hut.

hunger  kalm;
yîgen kalm àde
I hunger have (?).

husband  = person.

hut (small)  kâbâ/sâbâ;
cf. house.

hyena (striped)  kômblôq/sûmbûlôqô.

I

ice/snow  yéljpâni nálpâni.
in(side)  tâgân.

intestines 1  kîrîf/sîrîf  [ə/ɪ/e; /LL].
(stomach, heart, lungs)

intestines 2  tîrîl/qîrîl  [i/ɪ/e]; pl. /ýrîl  [ɪ/e];
(digestive tract) cf. bowel.

iron  kàmsèk/simsèkût;
ñàrgan ña-kàmsak  iron ore (lit. stones of iron).

ivory  tinên ti-fânân/ñânên ña-fânân
lit. tooth/teeth of elephant).
J

jaw (lower)
(Also: tonsil ?)
jaw-bone

Clóqarám/plóqarám.
kus ki-kénjek (lit. bone of mouth).

K

kid
kidney

Címmnàn/pímnàn.
Yiràt/qùrtò.

kill

-ìni;
Pres. (y-, w-, t-)ìnì;
Past (y-, w-, t-)ìnì;
Imp. k-àná, pl. k-ãna-dan;
Neg. Imp. ánàk w-ãnàn/η-ónnàn;
N. Ag. tìnì (pl.).

knee

Yimbó/qimbó, pl. /yimbogít ?;
hollow of the knee = wrist.

knife, type 1
(small, used for harvesting)

Bísír/bísírít.

knife, type 2
(small)

Wùskìn/yiskínít [sg. /wùskén];
< Ar. sìkkín.

Know

-òñini;
Present or past ? (yì-, wì-)òñini;
Imp. òñà, pl. òñà-dàn;
Neg. Imp. ánàk w-òñyín/ç-òñyín.
kraal  yòrò/yòrìdó;  
cf. fence.

-----

lake  àay cirèn  (lit. water ...?).  
(or: well ?)

lamb  cègòy/nágyàn;  
cf. sheep.

larynx  yollóm/nollomàt, pl. yollomàt  
[q/ɡ; sg. /LL; pl. /LHH/HHH].

late  wàmmànìyó.

laugh  -àlgàlyàk;  
pres. y-, w-, n-àlgàlyàk;  
past y-, n-àlgàlyàk;  
imp. w-àlgàllèk, pl. n-àlgàllèk (!);  

leaf/branch  kidàn/sidàn  [a/e; HH/LL; kòdèq/sldèqòt].

leave off  -bìríní;  
pres. yi-, w-, ní-bìríní, pìríni;  
past yi-, ní-, tì-bìríni;  
imp. pèrìñì, pl. pèrìnan;  

neg. imp. ánàk w-àbércàn/q-àbércàn.

leg  = foot.

leg, lower  tèndèn/qèdènìt.

leg, upper/thigh  kàrnà/sàrnà.

leopard  kèrùmbèt/sèrumbèt.
lid of eye  târâk t-îngàt/yârâk y-îngat  [sg. ... tâ-ŋgât]  (lit. skin of eye).
lion  (w)ûrmân/(y)ûrmânît.
lip  kînsi;  kînsi ki-dyom  lower lip.
liver/breast bone  kângât/sêngâdât  [pl. /sông(y)ât/sôngâtât].
lizard, type 1  kôbûlé/sôbûlé.
lizard, type 2  kîân/sîánît.  
    (monitor, lives  
    on hills)
lizard, type 3  kîrîs/slîrsît.  
    (monitor, lives  
    in water)
lobe of ear  pîn/pînît.
long/tall  -ûrtû.
love v.  -findak;  
    pres.  nû-fûndâk  (1st sg., 1st, 2nd, 3rd pl.?),  
    wû-  (2nd sg.),  yî-  (3rd sg.?);  
    past  (yî-,  wû-,  nê-,  nû-,  tî-)fûndâk;  
    imp.  fûndâkê,  pl.  fûndâkkê-tû;  
    neg. imp.  ánâk  w-êfûndîk/ô-ôfûndêk;  
    noun  qîlpûndâk.
lungs  v. intestines.

M

magician  kûjûr.
maize  âdûpá;  
    cf. ear of maize.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>male adj.</td>
<td>-lttó [/HH; tt/t]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male n.?</td>
<td>kàdiré/sidirenin, pl. /sidirenin [a/e]; (of sheep, goats, etc.) kagoy wudire/sogyàq sidirenin ram.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td>kì-jàt/sì-nàt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many/much</td>
<td>-ùmmà(n) [/HH; a/u].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marrow</td>
<td>tàyú.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meat</td>
<td>yíí/fíí [η/η].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medicine</td>
<td>1. tìgí/yágyàq; (from trees) cf. root; 2. dawa; &lt; Ar. dawá?.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>middle, in the middle of</td>
<td>táláf.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milk</td>
<td>gán.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>molar (tooth)</td>
<td>wàrágàn/nàrágàn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monkey, type 1</td>
<td>mán/múnìn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monkey, type 2</td>
<td>wús/yúsén;</td>
<td>cf. baboon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moon</td>
<td>cór/nórón;</td>
<td>cor úfrì waxing moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother</td>
<td>ànná/ànnánìt [pl. /LLL].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother-in-law</td>
<td>1. ñàd/ñádàt; 2. anna wù-jiù (lit. mother of the children).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mountain</td>
<td>= hill.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouse, type of</td>
<td>círrùwàn/nàrrùwàn;</td>
<td>cf. wild cat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moustache</td>
<td>ñanàb;</td>
<td>&lt; Ar. ñanàb; cf. beard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mouth  kànjàk/sìnjàğı’t  [a/ε; pl. /LHL];
        cf. jaw-bone.
mucus  singir.
(of the nose)
mud  níló.
murderer  yagurat (pl.).

nail  càlàl jí-dáràn/yàlàl jë-dâràq (lit. finger of
        outside).
(name  pìnàn/pìnít  [ε/e; pl. uncertain].
navel  yímrì/yìmìrì  [pl. /yìmrì/yìmërì; sg. and pl.
        mr/rm; HL/HHL].
navel-string  tìyù.
near  togot.
neck, nape of neck  tàngám/yògmát.
night  kìrim/sìrimët  [sg. /kìràm];
        cf. darkness.
nine  kùmnàsà(n);
        cf. kúmán ten.
no  1. áylà;
    2. á̀à.
nose  yìndìr/qìndìr  [i/i], sg. /yìndìr;
        cf. nostril, mucus.
nosetril  yindaan/qìndàanìt  [pl. /yindaanìt].
now  kàllà.
Nuba
mángâ/yémángâ.

O

obey
pres. y-∫jewe;
past y-ljeweń.
oil
zeet;
< Ar. sait.
old (not young)
-lléť/-lloidín.
one
-ättá [/HH].
other
cittáker (c- concord ?).
outside
taran [n/q];
cf. nail.

P

palate
ká(á)rkàdàk/sárkàdàk [pl. /HLH].
palm (of hand)
yúr/yúrlt.
palm-tree
v. tree, types of trees.
pancreas ?
yîrét yî-kídr (lit. spleen of back).
pebble
yáf/náfín.
penctil
gálám/sálmät;
< Ar. qalam.
penis
yîldâl/qîldâl [pl. /nodal].
person/woman/spouse  kúmbí/yírmú  [pl. i/i/e, u/o/oo; sg. /HL];
kúmbí kírín  [/LL-LH, n/n]  my husband/my wife.
cf. black.

physician 1  hakiim;
' Ar. ḥakīm.

physician 2  doktoor/dakaatar;
' Ar. duktūr.

pig  kàdîrû/sàdîrû;
cf. Sudan-Ar. kadrūk.

pigeon, domesticated  hamam/hamam(m)aat;
' Ar. ḥamām.

pigeon, wild  kúlykùr/súlkùrîn.

pipe  kàdōs/kàdōsàt;
(Sudan-Ar. kadōs.

place  yēù;
cf. darkness.

please!  èlé.

please, help yourself!  kàmá.

porcupine  wor/yoron, pl./woron.

pores (of skin)  måsā́́n;
' Ar. masā́mm.

porridge  sin.
(made from durra flour)

potato, sweet  bòmbé;
' Ar. bambay.

pregnant  -rā́dú/-rā́dù́́t;
fərāŋ fərā́dú/yəraŋ yərā́dù́́t  a pregnant cow.

pupil (of eye)  yingat yèèrmó  (lit. black eye).

pus  nírín.
put (down)  tłyöm klyókò  (k- prefix ?)
down put!

python  v. snake, types of snakes.

quickly  kàm(m)àmmám  [/LLH].

rain n.  yàù.

rainmaker  delu/dálwan.

ram  v. male n.

rat  kômdí/sômdí.

rectum  kéú kì-singìn (lit. bowel of excrements).

red  -àráú  [/LHL];

cf. yolk.

reed, type of  kàmbál/sàmbál.

river  kôjílak/sòjíllágóù.

road  màrà/màrnàt  [sg. /HH].

rock  yìnìndàr/yìnìndar  [yìnìndar/yìnìndàràq; yìnìndak/yìnìndrak].

root/vein  tìgíljù/yàgíljùùt  [sg. /LLL; pl. yàgíljùùt];

cf. medicine.

rotten/evil  -òg(?)ròt  [/HH/LL].
CHAPTER SEVEN

salt 1
mindó.
salt 2
názáb.
(extracted from
goats' faeces)
salty soil
kírmá/sírmá.
sand
kàfán.
sand, grain of
cífnànjôr/náfnànjôr.
scorpion
wuúdíñ.
(the constellation
scorpio)
scorotum
tófé/yófé.
seat
wàngàrìyân/yàngàrìyânít;
(also: Great Bear:  
ursa maior)
second-born son
cûrí/jùrí.
(n. pr.)
see
-ilam;
pres. y-ìlìm [/LH], (w-, n-)ìlìm, ìlìm, 
t-ìlìm;
past (y-, w-, n-, t-)ìlìm, ìlìm;
imp. k-ìlmé, pl. k-ìlmé-dàñ;
imp. ának w-èlmè/ìlìmò;
noun àlìm; yìlì (?) sight.
sell (buy ?)
-gan;
(кра 'sell', but 'buy' in Sudan-Ar.);
pres. y-ígní/y-ignay;
past y-ígnì;
imp. káná, pl. káná-dàñ;
sesame

sesame seed(s)

seven

shade of human body/
soul/spirit

shame

sharp

sheep

sheepfold

shield

short

shoulder

sibling

(brother/sister)

sick

sister

sit

six

skin/bellow

skull

sky

neg. imp. ánák w-ágàn/n-ógón;
n. ag. ? kènî, pl. kènëy (?).

yàdàn [n/ñ].

pën.

ùmùrgú.

tàglám/yìgëlmët.

nùmàn.

yìskìnit nìnjì nègìlyè

knives teeth (have ?);

of. p. 53.

kàgòy/sàgyàn [pl. à/o, n/ñ; /LHL];

of. lamb, male n.

tàmbàn/yàmbànit.

kàttìbák.

-ìyù.

= sibling.

pres. y-ùdínçì;

past y-ùdèn.

nèrér.

tá(á)rak/yá(á)râk [târâk/yàràgàt];

of. lìd.

kus ki-gai (lit. bone of head).

kìdèk.
slave

wòmì/yèmìjat;
cf. steal.

sleep
	noun yúgán;
pres. yìgán ìjìré;
past yìgán yùgún ìjìré;
yìgán yugan adagam
I sleep get (?);
cf. dream.

small

-ùryó [/LL/HH] [u/o/u, yo/Jo/u];
cf. baby.

smell

-ìnù;
past y-inàn.

smoke

kìrèk.

snake

wìn/yìnéù.

types of snakes

1. (strikes with tail, python ?) wàm/yàmìat.
2. kùlùt/sylútèt.
3. python win ábulwàn/yìnéù abulwanet.

snow

= ice.

son

= child.

song

kènàn [/kènàn].

sorcerer

fàgìr;
' Ar. faqìr;
cf. witch.

soul

= shade.

speak

-ìnùnyò;
pres. n-òònyò [o/ɔ], t-òñønyò.

spear

màrìs/yìmàrsìn [pl. /HHH].

spirit, evil

(allàñ/allàqat.
(living in trees,
etc.)
spleen
1. yírét/qírét;
   cf. pancreas.
2. tísál/tísáliát;
   'Ar. tihāl.

spring n.
masif.

stand
1. -rña;
   pres. y-írña;
   past y-írña;
   imp. ərnē.
2. pres. y-úrûrî;
   past y-úrûrî.

star
télen/nélnêt;
   cf. seat/ursa maior, scorpion /scorpio.

steal
-ônjàk [o/o, i/i];
   pres. y-ônjàk;
   past y-ônjàk;
   wómí onnlàk slave-raider (cf. slave).

sterile
-àndík/-àndìjót;
   kǔmbó k- /yèrmó y- a sterile woman;
   fàrǎŋ f- /yaraŋ y- a sterile cow.

stick
1. (y)ínòré/qìnòryò;
2. mìnjék.

stomach
cibáy;
   cf. belly, intestines.

stomach, 2nd chamber
càmà/pàmà.
   of the stomach of
trumnants

stone
yírnàn/qàrnàn [sg. /HN; pl. /HHL];
círnàn/nírnàn small stone;
cf. iron, pebble, rock.
strike -fagni;
Musa ífagní M. struck (him)
(NOTES: M. stroke him !?);
(for forms with conjunct object pronouns, cf. pp.52f.).
sun yàn.
sweat késán.

CHAPTER SEVEN

tail tik/yik.
taste -dáqal; past y-idaqal.
tears nqówán [ʔ/ɔ; /LL].
tear duet níndà.
ten kúman [ʔ/ʊ].
tendon (of leg) = wrist.
termite wàrá(n) [/LL].
testicle ylìrèwón/qìrèwón [ʔ/ʊ; / all H].
there daq.
(near hearer)
there dik [i/e];
(far from both speaker and hearer) tik tàkkày there far away.
thief wàróók/yùrú gàñin.
thigh = leg, upper; of. buttock.
thin -àlló; of. cartilage.
thing/animal kírán/sírán [á/áá; n/ŋ; /LH].
third-born son calo/palo.
(n. pr.)
thorn kíjén/síjén.
three -ìttá.
throat = intestines 2.
thumb kàlàl/sàlàl; of. finger.
toad corom/nàromìt; of. frog.
tobacco tábà; 'Ar. tābā.
today yán-yáání; of. sun.
toe = finger.
tomorrow kàmmáám [/kàmmán/kùmìán].
tongue, téqlàk/qéqlàk, pl. also: language pl. /yéqlàk [/yàqùlàk].
tonsil v. jaw.
tooth tìnèn/qìpèn [e/i; /LH]; of. ivory, canine tooth, molar (tooth).
tower tingil/yìngíllit.
(in fields)
types of trees

1. baobab (adansonia digitata, S.Ar. tebeldī)  
   wór/yoron, pl. yíwúrín;  
   cf. um-kaddaqī tree.

2. date-palm (phœnix dactylifera, Ar. nahl)  
   wòdèmèr;  
   Ar. tamr date(fruit);  
   yîdîmèr/wòdèmèr [e/a] date.

3. doun-palm (hyphaene thebaica, Ar. daum)  
   wèndôk;  
   yàmdôk/ɡàmdôk fruit of doun-palm.

4. hammet (S.Ar., a nut-bearing tree?)  
   pîl/yìbîlîk.

5. jimnīda (S.Ar., a sycamore?)  
   wîrûn/yìwûrûn(ît) [u/n].

6. laloba (S.Ar., also: höglîf, balanites aegyptiaca)  
   pûrà/yìbûrâ.

7. palmyra (borassus flabelliformis, S.Ar.  
   delûb) kûr/sûrn;  
   yûmûnû/ɡûmûnû fruit of palmyra.

8. sycamore (wild fig, ficus sycomorus, Ar.  
   yûmmâzîs) wàndàgàn/yàndàgàn;  
   cf. jimnīda.

9. tamarind (tamarindus indicus, S.Ar.  
   çardēb) pô(ô)ûn/yìbûnûn [o/o].

10. um-kaddaqī (S.Ar.) wór/yìwûrûn  
    [pl. /LLLL];  
    cf. baobab.
Turjuk the village Turjuk;
woórig/yóórig person/people from Turjuk;
qóórig language of Turjuk.

twin círám/nírmót.

two -ëkkók [kk/k].

udder yèndóm/qúndóm.

urinate -uji;
pres. y-uji;
past y-ujì.

urine noc.

vagina tügát/yágdát [q/q].

valley tìyéú.

vein/artery kàrìa/kàrlàt;
< Ar. ?

vein 1. = root.
2. xìryàn;
< Ar. xìryàn.

village tan.

voice ñàlgíñ.
wake up (intr.)  pres. y-ìfójày  [i/i];  
past y-ìfóján.
war   kènàt.
water  qàì;  
cf. bile.
weed, type 1  yìmìì.
(creeping)
weed, type 2  yìldìg/yìldìg.  
(creeping)
weed, type 3  káráryàn.  
(spiralling)
well n.  kám/sámàt;  
cf. lake.
what  agn;  
agn èn what is it?
where  négàn;  
négàn cín cùgùq (n)èn where is the boy?
which  cín cínàcèn which boy?
whirlwind  yómólòk.
white  -ùb(ù)nìq.
who  tájín.
whose  tájín kùrú;  
tájín kùrú nèn whose is it?
widow  azaba;  
'Ar.  'azaba.
wife  = person.
wild cat  wírát/yórdát  [LH: type of mouse ?].

wilderness  tíyàù/tíyàuwít.

wind/air  yél;
  cf. whirlwind.

wind  hawa;
  < Ar. hawā.

witch (female)  (k)wim/yímít  [pl. /yùmít];
  cf. sorcerer.

woman  = person.

wood  kìlál/sìlál.

wrist/Achilles’
tendon/hollow
  of knee  kìríc/síríjít  [sg. /sìrījí/  
siri(n)jet];
  cf. ankle.

Y

yam  kìrár/sìrár.

year  kàdák/sàdàgán.

yes  ēl.

yesterday  yémbáq.

yolk  yé yàràù  (lit. red egg).

2

zebra  càdùm cirmo/pàdùmét nìrmo  (lit. black donkey).
REFERENCES


