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**A description of the Orig language (Southern Kordofan)
Based on the Notes of Fr. Carlo Muratori**
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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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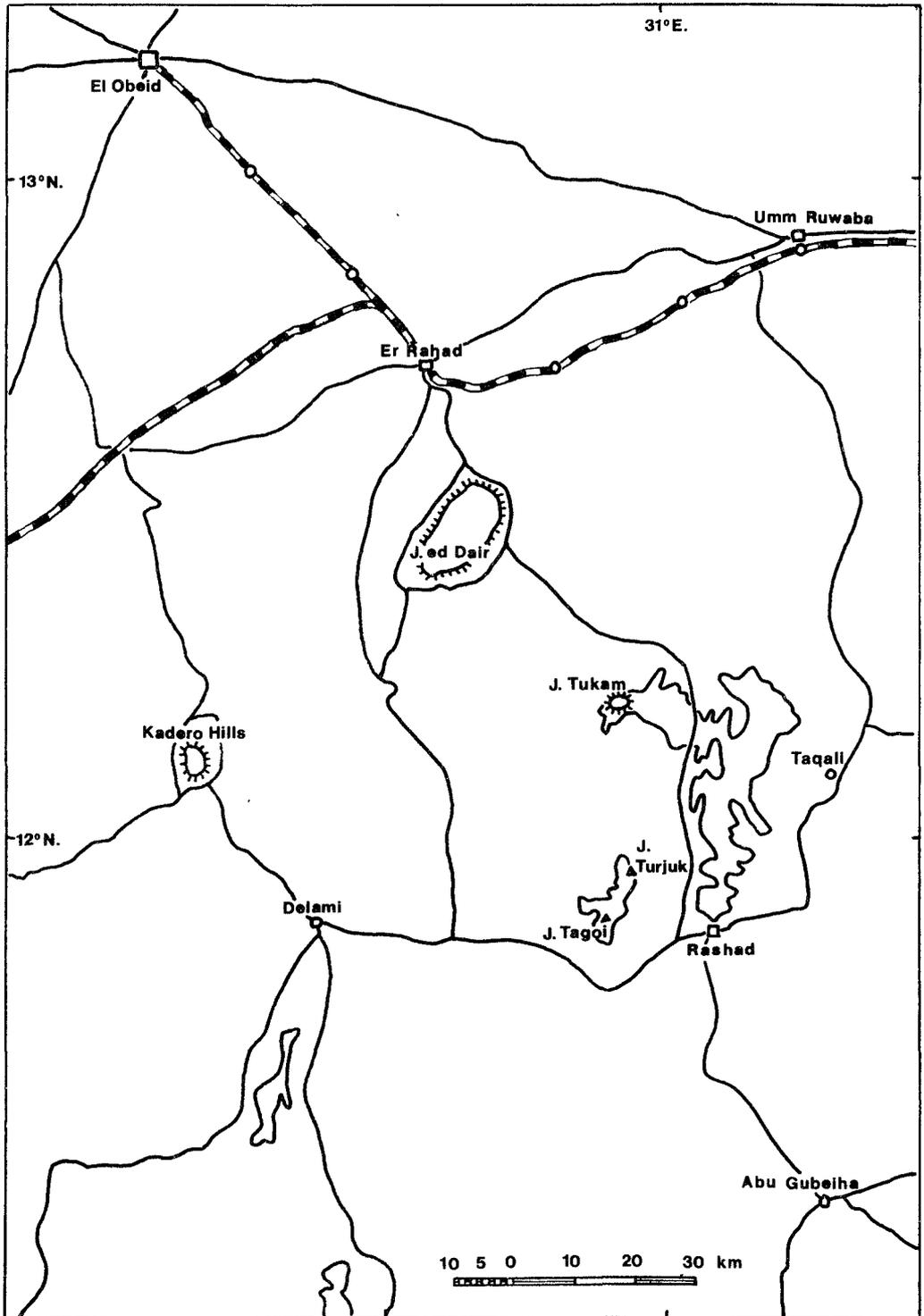
Fr. Carlo Muratori

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 In addition to his unpublished linguistic notes he also published several educational religious pamphlets in these languages.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 ḥóórig. 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 ḥóórig to refer to the language group as a whole; he uses the terms tóórig for the country and sg. wóórig / pl. yóórig 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 ḡoorig or ḡogole 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 Newman 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:

	STOPS	p	t	c	k
OBSTRUENTS	FRICATIVES	f	s		
	TRILL		r		
SONORANTS	LATERAL		l		
	NASALS	m	n	ɲ	ŋ
	GLIDES			y	w

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

p/b :	púrà/yìbúrà	laloba tree
t/d :	wit/yìdin	guinea-fowl
c/j :	wàlèc/yiljon	giraffe
k/g :	córók/ɲórgón	type of antilope

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

ɲáí ɲí-dúríɲ	bile (lit. 'water of gall-bladder')
cf. túríɲ	gall-bladder
kìbíí kí-dógòlè	Mount Taqali
cf. tógóílé	place/village of the Taqali people

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

gálám/sáímat	pencil < Ar. qalam
--------------	--------------------

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

yóóríg	people from J. Turjuk
--------	-----------------------

Other exceptions to the rule occur.

àdàpá	maize
yítíc/ńítíjìt	dibble
kýlúkùr/súlúkúrín	wild pigeon
kàmsék/simsikét	iron

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.

tùppá	eight
wùttár	chief
àccá	grandmother
tàkkáy	far
cìrrùwán	type of mouse
kìllí	shoulder
wùmmànyó	late
ànná	mother

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

álgàddúm	adze < Ar. al-gaḏḏūm
kajjam	devil's thorn

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

nùkàrà	drum < Ar. nuqqāra (Sudan-Ar. q = [g])
wìkók ~ wùkkók	two

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 ɬ/ɗ. 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.

ŋííí ~ ŋʷííí ~ nííí meat

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

ŋída	doorways	ńíŋ	children
ŋáraá	fat	ńàndèrè	dwarfs
ŋùrìŋ	horns	ńúdéń	birds

Nasals may be pronounced very weakly in final position.

tùlú(ŋ)/yúlút ~ tùlùŋán elbow
yímbó/ŋímbó ~ yímbóŋìt knee

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

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

tìgí/yágyáŋ medicine (from trees)
yínándàr/ŋìńándàràŋ rock

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

wín/yínét	snake
wàm/yàmát	type of snake
wús/yúsén	type of monkey

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

yìlén	~	ìlén	anus
wàttá	~	ùttá	one

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.

cìbáy	stomach	káí	head
càgóy	lamb	ḡóí	blood
ínéw	bad	tìyéú	valley
tíyàù/tìyàuwít	wilderness		

Both *y* and *w* appear word-medially between vowels.

yòyòḡ/ḡòyòḡ	type of wild fowl
ḡḡwán	tears

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

woy/yuwujin	~	yuwuyin	he-goat
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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.

tìgí/yágyán	medicine (from trees)
wómí/yòmjàt	slave
yìḡòré/ḡìḡòryḡḡ	stick
sìdádè/sìdádìàn	door
dəlu/dálwán	rainmaker
tìgíljù/yágíljúèt	root/vein

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

ʃanab	moustache	< Ar.	šanab
hamam	domesticated pigeon	< Ar.	ḡamām
zeet	oil	< Ar.	zayt

The occurring consonant sequences are listed in the following table.

C_1	C_2													
	r	l	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	b	d	j	g	f	s	w	y
r	(+)		+	+	+	+		+	+	+		+		+
l		(+)	+			+	+	+	+	+	+			+
m	+		(+)	+			+	+				+		
n				+	(+)			+	+	+		+		+
ɲ														
ŋ		+			+				+	+				+
b	+	+				+	(+)							
d	+							(+)						
j									(+)					
g	+	+	+	+				+		(+)				+
f	+				+				+					+
s		+								+				

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, ŋg. The sequence nj probably stands for ɲj, and the sequence ng (occurring once in *singir* 'nasal mucus') may be misspelled for ŋg.

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

yìràt/ɲùrtò	kidney
kárkàdàk/sárkàdàk	palate

murij/murkok	horn
kàdàṅkàn/sìdàṅkán	type of hoe

There are three examples of sequences consisting of two non-identical obstruents.

wùskín/yìskínít	type of knife	< Ar. sikkīn
yífçìn/ḡífçìn	body	
ḡéḡdìráá	Arabic	
cf. kádráá/sídaráá ~ kadiraa/sidiraa	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.

fìṅín/yìḡnín	ear
pùràṅ/yùbùrnét	(upper) arm
fàráṅ ~ fráṅ	cow

There are two instances of sequences of three consonants.

ḡíndír ~ ḡḡndir	nose
yìnéndàr/ḡìnéndar ~ yìnéndak/ḡinéndrak	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).

FRONT	CENTRAL	BACK
i		u
ɪ		ʊ
e		o
ɛ	ə	ɔ
	a	

In addition, the following vowels appear with very low incidence:

ĩ, ẽ, æ, ɤ, ɤ̣.

In the NOTES, the set i, e, æ, o, u is classified as "tense", the set ɪ, ɛ, a, ɔ, ʊ as "lax".

MURATORI explicitly states that no system of vowel harmony emerges from the available data.

The vowels i, e, ɛ, ɔ, 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 ĩ and ẽ are not known. The vowels occur in the following words:

pĭn	lobe of ear
kĩdĕk	sky
kĩrĕk	smoke
yĩndír	nose
yĕù	place

The low vowel a 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.

kæbær	~	kèbér	earth
ɲèrèmát	~	ɲèrémát	canine teeth

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

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

ĩbét	goat
pək	brow

The other two central vowels are described as "less dark" ə and "darker" ɛ than ə, respectively; but the matter is not clear.

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

yìgɛ́n	I	ɲégdìráá	Arabic
̀̀gɛ́n	thou		

Three degrees of vowel length have been noted: short, normal, and long. They are marked, e.g., ɛ̣, ɛ, and ɛa, respectively.

kám	hair
yìmín	durra
týrúk	corpse
kíjɛ́n	thorn
yóggólɛ́	people from Taqali
yóóríg	people from J. Turjuk

No nouns of the structures CV(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.

̀̀bét	goat
-------	------

In one, two, and three syllable words, all possible combinations of high

and low tones occur.

L	wàm	type of snake
H	wús	type of monkey
LL	kìrìm	night
LH	yòmé	bee
HL	kábà	hut
HH	ḡífí	meat
LLL	yòmòndò	fruit of palmyra (tree)
LLH	wùrímán	lion
LHL	yìnéndàr	rock
LHH	kèrúmbét	leopard
HLL	tífiràn	granary
HLH	ḡḡdìráá	Arabic
HHL	kùlúkùr	wild pigeon
HHH	kúdúrík	chicken

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

máḡḡâ	Nuba
sámât	wells

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

yíḡḡát	eye
kémdí	rat

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

kíán	type of lizard
cìríyá/nìríá	first-born son (n.pr.)
kàḡìó	daylight

Vowels within one word influence each other. No rules have been worked out to describe these changes.

For example, the plural suffix *-Vt* appears in (at least) the following shapes.

-at	kám/sámât	well
-æt	kàdɛn/sədɛnæt	buttock
-ɛt	wùlém/yìlémét	chin
-et	kùlút/sùlútét	type of snake
-it	téndɛn/ɛdɛnɪt	lower leg
-it	kírís/sírísít	type of lizard
-ɔt	kànjàk/sìnjìgót	mouth
-t	tùlú/yùlút	elbow

Root vowels frequently undergo changes, too.

ɔ/o/u	wór/yoron/yíwúrín	baobab tree
a/ɨ	kànjàk/sìnjìgót	mouth
ə/ɨ	pək/pìkát	brow
e/i	úsèrèn/yìsìrnìdìn	gazelle
ɔ̄/ə	yòfáŋ/ɲòfə́ŋàt	type of wild fowl

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:

$$C_1V_1C_2V_2C_3/C_1V_1C_2C_3-VC$$

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.

w.úrát/y.órd.át	wild cat
k.òróm/s.òrm.ót	frog
mǎrás/yì.mǎrs.ín	spear

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

t.árák/y.àràg.àt	skin
t.èrèm/ɛ.èrèm.àt	canine tooth
t.írás/y.írás.ín	bull

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.òmé/η.òmé	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.).

̀mbét/yì.mbét	goat
ódó/ódó.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.

yílán/ὴlán	day
yéndóm/ὴndóm	udder (of cow)
yélnán/ὴlnán	ice
yìràt/ὴrtò	kidney
yìrác/ὴrác	ankle
yáf/ὴfín	pebble
yùr/ὴrét	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 *u*. 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.

tɔ̀lɔ̀́/yùlú.t	elbow
kám̀bà̀l̀à/sàm̀bà̀l̀à.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. *-Vɲ* variation).

kòmbà̀lò̀ŋ/sùmbù̀lò̀ŋ.ó	striped hyena
yìrà̀t/ŋù̀rt.ò	kidney
còŋjò̀ŋ/ɲù̀ŋjú̀ŋ.í	type of hoe

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

à̀msù̀ròm/à̀msù̀rm.ánín	axe
úsè̀rèn/yì̀sì̀rn.ìdìn	gazelle
à̀ppá/à̀ppá.nà̀t	father
à̀nná/à̀nná.nì̀t	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.

SINGULAR		PLURAL
1. w	}	4. y
2. LAB		4. y
3. t	}	6. ŋ
5. y		6. ŋ
7. k	—	8. s
9. c	—	10. ɲ

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 *púrɲ/yìbúrɲ*, but not the variants sg. *pùràɲ*, *púruɲ*, pl. *pùrùnéɲ*, *yùbùrùnéɲ*. 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	:	∅/y
gender 1°/4°	:	∅/∅

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:

wóóríg/yóóríg	person from J. Turjuk
wǝǝǝlǝ́/yǝǝǝlǝ́	person from Taqali
wàttár/yàttar	chief
wàrórek/yùrùgànìn	thief
wim/yìmit	witch
wómí/yòmìát	slave
?/yagurat	murderer
(kúmbú ?)/yìrmú	person

(b) trees:

wór/yoron	boabab
wàndàgàn/yàndàgàn	sycamore tree
wèdèmèr/ ?	date-palm

(c) animals:

wit/yìdin	guinea-fowl
wor/yoron	porcupine
wùdés/yìdèsèn	heifer
wús/yúsén	monkey
wùsù/yúsùwèn	dog
wàlèc/yiljon	giraffe
wúrá/yórdát	wild cat
wàm/yàmát	type of snake
wín/yínét	snake
wùrìmán/yìrìmánít	lion
úsèrèn/yìsìrnìdìn	gazelle

(d) body parts:

wúdá/yúdá	foot
wùlém/yìlémét	chin

(e) others:

wàngàryán/yàngàryánít	seat
wùskín/yìskínít	(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-*.

wù.skín/yì.skín.ít	< Ar. <i>sikkīn</i>	'knife'
wè.dèmèr	< Ar. <i>damar</i>	'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*).

fàràŋ/yàràŋ 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.

péŋán/pìŋnít name
pùnùdín/ ? 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-* (*yɪ-*, *yɛ-*):

púrà/yíbúrà laloba tree

(3) by adding a suffix, but without any prefixal change:

fàŋán/fàŋànáť elephant

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

b.ura/y.ura.n laloba tree
f.əŋɪn/y.ɪŋɪn elephant
p.arat/f.art.ət (!) 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-

píl/yìbílik	hammet tree
púrà/yìbùrà	laloba tree
póónèñ/yìbóónèñ	tamarind
pýrò/yìbrò	chest
púrñ/yìbúrñ	arm, upper (variant in group p/ø-)
fìñín/yìfñín	ear

Group (p, f)/ø-

pək/pìkát	brow
pîñ/pìnet	lobe of the ear
péñán/pìñnít	name
bìsìr/bìsírít	type of knife
fàñán/fàñànát	elephant

Group (p, f)/?

No plurals have been recorded for the following words.

pùnùdín	type of ant
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bòmbé	sweet potato
pɛn	sesame seeds
fàgìr/ ?	sorcerer

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-

màngâ/yémàngâ	Nuba
marda/yimardat	horse
màrás/yìmàrsín	spear
mbét/yìmbét	goat
wòr/yíwóórèn	um-kaddaqi tree
wyryán/yìwúryànìt	jimmida tree
woy/yuwoyin (~ 9/10)	he-goat

Group (m)/ø-

máɲ/múɲìn	type of monkey
màrà/màrnát	road
murìɲ/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: tùrìɲ/òrìɲ.

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).

wor/woron	porcupine
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Group (m)/?

mínjék/ ?	stick
medina/ ?	town

mǎʃiʃ/ ?	spring
mooz	banana
mìndó	salt
mùsáán	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*/?

wàndók/?	dowm-palm
wùndágàn/?	type of durra
wúdíṅ	scorpion (the constellation)
wùrán/?	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)/ø 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/n*). Still, we list them together here because we do not know the class membership in each case.

àppá/àppánàt	father
ànná/ànnánìt	mother
àccá/àccánát	grandmother
èmmé/èmmènèt	grandfather
ṅìdé/ṅìdénèt	sibling
ódó/ódót	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.

àlbúndú/àlbúndét	gun
álgàddúm/álgàddúmét	adze
àllàṅ/àllàṅát	evil spirit
àmsúròm/àmsúrmanín	axe
dəlu/dálwán	rainmaker
doktoor/dakaatar	physician
núkàrà/núkàràt	drum
hamam/hamamaat	domesticated pigeon

Words with no plural either recorded or existing:

almula	God
àdàpá	maize
azaba/?	widow
dawa	medicine
hakiim/?	physician
hawa	wind
názáb	salt extracted from goats' faeces
fanab	moustache
firyan	vein
zeet	oil

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 'enclosure' both with initial y in the singular as well as in the plural. One might suppose that these two words belong to a gender 5/4, but such an analysis could not be stretched to explain the pairings with initial k, s, t.

kàríà/kàríát	vein, artery
kádós/kádòsát	pipe, for tobacco
sídádè/sídádìàn	door
tìsál/tìsálát	spleen
tùríyà/toari	type of hoe
tíyàù/tíyàuwít	wilderness
yòrò/yòrìò	kraal

yúr/yúríṭ palm of the hand

Gender 3/4: t/y

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

tófé/yófé	scrotum
tìk/yìk	tail
tàgám/yògmát	neck, nape
tə́gát/yágdát	vagina
tùlú/yùlút	elbow
tárák/yárák	skin
túríṅ/yúríṅàt	gall-bladder
tóm/yòmát	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
téṅlák/yáṅùlák	tongue

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

tífiràn/yáfránít	granary, cf. fàràṅ 2/4 'cow'
tiṅgil/yìṅgìlìt	tower, in fields (?)
tàmbàn/yàmbàníṭ	sheepfold
tìttàm/yéttám	grave

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

tìgí/yágyán	medicine, from trees
tìgíljà/yágíljàt	root, vein
tàglám/yìglèmèt	shade, soul
týrúk/yýrúk	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:

tittàm/yáttámít grave

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

tàglám/yàglàmà 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/ŋ

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

tègàn/ŋègàn	foot
tírél/ŋírél	intestines
tèrèm/ŋèrèmát	canine tooth
tùrìŋ/ŋùrìŋ	horn
tèléŋ/ŋéŋt	star
tímín/ŋímín	breast
téndèŋ/ŋedèŋt	lower leg
tìŋnèn/ŋìŋnèn	tooth
téŋlák/ŋéŋlák	tongue; cl. 6 also: language

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.

toorig	the village of J. Turjuk cf. wóoríg 1/4 person from J. Turjuk
tǫǫǫlǫ	the village Taqali cf. wǫǫǫlǫ 1/4 person from Taqali
tǫrám	forest
tan	village
tǫyéú	valley

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
tàgàs	grass
tùlání	dust
tìngáf	ear-wax
tàyú	marrow

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

tur	horn, for blowing (cf. tùrìṅ 3/6 horn)
tambal	drumsticks
tíyù	navel-string

Gender 5/6: y/ṅ

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.

yìdàmàr/ṅèdèmèr	date cf. wèdèmèr date-palm
yàm dók/ṅàm dók	fruit of dourm-palm cf. wàndók dourm-palm
yòmòṅò/ṅòmòṅò	fruit of palmyra

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

yìdál/ṅìdál	penis
yìdìmbók/ṅìdìmbòkét	heel
yùr/ṅùrét	heart
yìràt/ṅùrtò	kidney
yìrét/ṅìrét	spleen
yìràc/ṅìràc	ankle

yàràṅ/ṅàràṅ	<i>brain(s)</i>
yìrèwón/ṅìrèwón	<i>testicle</i>
yòllóm/ṅòllòmḡt	<i>larynx</i>
yìlèṅ/ṅìlèṅ	<i>anus</i>
yìmbó/ṅìmbó	<i>knee</i>
yímri/ṅímri	<i>navel</i>
yìndèp/ṅìndèp	<i>groin</i>
yíndír/ṅíndír	<i>nose</i>
yéndóm/ṅúndóm	<i>udder</i>
yindaan/ṅíndaánít	<i>nostril</i>
yìndón/ṅìndòṅít	<i>back of head</i>
yìnèèè/ṅìnèèè	<i>cheek</i>
yíṅgát/ṅíṅgát	<i>eye</i>

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.

yé/ṅíyé	<i>egg</i>
yífcìn/ṅífcìn	<i>body</i>
yìndàk/ṅándàk	<i>excrement, of animals</i>
yúrúrín/ṅúrúrínánín	<i>type of abscess</i>

yòfáṅ/ṅòfóṅát	<i>type of wild fowl</i>
yòmé/ṅòmé	<i>bee</i>
yòyòn/ṅòyòn	<i>type of wild fowl</i>
yìldín/ṅìldín	<i>type of creeping weed</i>

yáf/ṅáfín	<i>pebble</i>
yìnéndàr/ṅìnéndàr	<i>rock</i>
yìṅàn/ṅàṅàn	<i>stone</i>
yíláṅ/ṅàláṅ	<i>day</i>
yéṅnán/ṅàṅnán	<i>ice, snow</i>

yítíc/ṅítíjìt	<i>dibble-stick</i>
yídá/ṅídá	<i>doorway</i>

(Such rules are necessary to explain word-initial variation *yi/ɲu*, 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: *yúrúnín* 'abscess'. Conversely, if we set up *ɲu-* 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 class 5 or class 4, respectively.

Five items can be characterized as meteorological phenomena.

<i>yàù</i>	rain
<i>yòs</i>	coldness
<i>yél</i>	wind, air
<i>yómólòk</i>	whirlwind
<i>yàn</i>	sun

For the rest, no semantic characterization is attempted

<i>yìdìr</i>	back
<i>yádán</i>	sesame
<i>yúgán</i>	sleep (n.)
<i>yìmìì</i>	type of creeping weed
<i>yéù</i>	place

Gender 6: *ɲ*

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

Language names:

ṅóóríg	<i>Turjuk language</i>
	cf. wóóríg 1/4 person of J. Turjuk
	toorig 3 the village of J. Turjuk
ṅóḡḡlḡ	<i>Taqali language</i>
	cf. wóḡḡlḡ 1/4 person from Taqali
	tóḡḡlḡ 3 the village Taqali
ṅéḡdiráá	<i>Arabic</i>
	cf. kàdráá 7/8 Arab

Liquids:

ṅàì	<i>water</i>
ṅóí	<i>blood</i>
ṅoc	<i>urine</i>
ṅìrìṅ	<i>pus</i>
ṅíló	<i>mud</i>
ṅḡn	<i>milk</i>
ṅòwán	<i>tears</i>

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

ṅisilèt	<i>circumcision</i>
ṅírís	<i>fear</i>
ṅúló	<i>building site</i>
ṅalful	<i>groundnuts</i>
ṅálgííṅ	<i>voice</i>
ṅòllén	<i>cough</i>
ṅúmán	<i>shame</i>
ṅìndà	<i>tear duct</i>
ṅóḡínnèy	<i>dream</i>

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/n; they are either compounds or else have a double prefix 7+9/8+10.

kèdráá/sídráá	Arab
kúmbú/(yìrmú 4)	person
kì.jàt/sì.nàt	man (vir)
kú.júdrú/sá.nídrú	paramount chief
ka.jògròt/sa.nògròt	debauchee

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

kùjúr/?	magician
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A sizable list of body parts also belongs to this gender.

káí/sáí	head
kéú/séú	bowel
kábú/sábú	beard
kùdúm/sùdúm	gum, of teeth
kàdèp/sədipət	buttock, thigh
kús/sús	bone
kar/sar	hair, of body
kírəf/sírəf	intestines (stomach, heart, lungs)
kìríc/síríjít	wrist
kárkàdàk/sárkàdàk	palate
kòrgán/sòrgàné	armpit
kàrná/sàrná	upper leg
kìllí/sìllí	shoulder
kàlàl/sàlàl	thumb
	cf. càlál 9/10 finger
kám/sám	hair
kìmí/sìmí	belly
kìnsi/ ?	lip
kìndàr/sìndàr	pubic hair
kànjàk/sìnjìgòt	mouth
kòngát/sòngòdát	liver

Animals:

kòbùlẹ́/sòbùlẹ́	<i>type of lizard</i>
kàdírú/sàdírú	<i>pig</i>
kúdúrík/sýdúrgín	<i>chicken</i>
kàgóy/sàgyán	<i>sheep</i>
sòkògmát	<i>fish</i>
kúró/súró	<i>type of ant</i>
kírís/sírísít	<i>type of monitor lizard</i>
kòróm/sòrmót	<i>frog</i>
kèrumbét/serumbét	<i>leopard</i>
kírán/sírán	<i>thing, animal</i>
kúlút/súlútét	<i>type of snake</i>
kýlúkùr/súlúkúrín	<i>wild pigeon</i>
kàmbàlà/sàmbàlàt	<i>camel</i>
kòmbàlón/sùmbùlónó	<i>striped hyena</i>
kə̀m̀dí/sə̀m̀dí	<i>rat</i>
kíán/síánít	<i>type of monitor lizard</i>

Plants and parts of plants:

kùbày-kùbày	<i>type of durra</i>
kə̀bláń/sìbláń	<i>flower</i>
kòfó/sòfó	<i>tree</i>
kídán/sídán	<i>leaf</i>
kajjam/ ?	<i>devil's thorn</i>
kíjẹ̀ń/síjẹ̀ń	<i>thorn</i>
kùr/sùrn	<i>palmyra</i>
kírár/sírár	<i>yam</i>
káráryàn/?	<i>type of spiralling weed</i>
kìlál/sìlál	<i>firewood</i>
kàmbál/sàmbál	<i>type of reed</i>
kìmbàkól/sìmbàkól	<i>bark (n.)</i>
?/sə̀m̀dú	<i>ear of maize</i>
sìnnár	<i>type of durra</i>

The class prefix *y(i)-* is deleted when following the genitival linker. There are one or two examples indicating that this rule might be optional.

màrá wú-mbèt	goat path
tárák t-íngàt	eyelid
yarak y-íngat	eyelids
but: yòrò yí-yàràṅ	kraal for cows
kus k-ídír	backbone
but: kùs kí-yìndìr	bridge (of nose)
sam s-íngat	eyelashes
cíṅ c-íṅat	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:	y-	1st pl:	n-
2nd sg:	w-	2nd pl:	ŋ-
3rd sg:	ø-	3rd pl:	t-

The 2nd person pl. prefix ŋ- 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'.

present tense:

y-ìlám	n-ìlám
w-ìlám	ŋ-ùlùm
ìlám	t-ìlèm

past tense:

y-ílám	n-ílám
w-ílám	ŋ-ílám
ílám	t-ílám

imperative:

sg. k-ìlmé pl. k-ìlmé-dàn

negative imperative:

sg. ánák w-èlm-ò
pl. ánák ŋ-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 yìlám 'I see'.

t-ìní they kill
t-ínì they killed

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.

yàndé I go yéndè I went
yáyá I drink yíyà I drank

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

wùník you die wùnàk you died

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.

pùró, pl. pùró-dán cf. yùbí(r) I beat
ndé, pl. ndé-dan cf. yàndé I go
ŋèná, pl. ŋèná-dàn cf. ñìní he knows

k-íyà, pl. k-íyà-dàṅ	cf. àyá	he drinks
k-íyè, pl. k-íyè-dàṅ	cf. tiyè	they give
k-àná, pl. k-ana-dan	cf. iní	he kills

The negative imperative is formed by an invariable element *ánák* 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.

ánák wónók, pl. ánák ṅónók	cf. ùnàk	he died
ánák wey, pl. ánák ṅoy	cf. wiyè	you give
ánák wíndù, pl. ánák ṅúndù	cf. éndè	he went
ánák wánàn, pl. ánák ṅónàn	cf. ínì	he killed

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

ánák kò-wúbrì	cf. yúbì(r)	I beat
ánák kò-wádíyù	cf. téy	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.

ṅ-ìsèrjék	defecate ! (pl.)
w-álgàllèk, pl. ṅ-ólṅàllèk	laugh !

(Cf. the imperatives for the verb 'to be' below.)

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

wànjè	you come	ànjè	he comes
wàndit	you came	ṅandit	he came
ògò, pl. ògò-dàn	come!		
ánák gwándìk	don't come!		

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

present:	yén	nén
	wén	ṅón
	(ṅ)én	tén

past:	yírìn	nírìn
	wírìn	ḡírìn
	írìn	tírìn

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

sg.	wáràk	pl.	ḡóròk
neg. sg.	ánák wáràk	pl.	ánák ḡóròk

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.

tùgén	k-àyá	ḡèn	he does not drink
nègén	k-àyá	dèn	they do not drink
tùgén	k-àyá	írìn	he did not drink
nègén	k-àyá	dírìn	they did not drink

Negation of the verb 'to be' is expressed by the form *k-àrà* in the present tense, and by *k-ìrà*(sg.)/*k-ìrán*(pl.) in the past tense.

yìgḡén	k-àrà	yén	I am not
nìgḡén	k-àrà	nén	we are not
yìgḡén	k-ìrà	yírìn	I was not
nìgḡén	k-ìrán	dírìn	we were not

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

àd-	(he ...)	me
nú-	(he ...)	you sg.
∅ (or: í- ?)	(he ...)	him
àníng(ì)-	(he ...)	us
núng(ì)-	(he ...)	you
níng(ì)-	(he ...)	them

These forms are extracted from the following examples:

Musa àdífàg̀nì	Musa àníng̀ìfàg̀nì	Musa struck me,
Musa núfàg̀nì	Musa núng̀ìfàg̀nì	etc.
Musa ífàg̀nì	Musa níng̀ìfàg̀nì	

Musa àdúbìr	Musa beat me
Musa núbìr	Musa beat you (sg.)

Note also the following imperative forms:

áyà	give me
nìyè	give yourself

A form similar to the 1st person sg. object pronoun as described above is also found in two other forms, i.e.:

yìg̀en ñìrs-àdẹ	I am afraid
yìg̀en 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 ñìín nèyé	
knife teeth has ?	the knife is sharp

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

nìg̀en kíláy y-ár	I (we?) danced
òg̀en kíláy w-ér	you danced
tùg̀en kíláy 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-ínì	killers

t-	gerunds:
t-íyà, t-àyá	drinkable

η- *action nouns:*

ηι-píndák *love*

η-ìlám *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.

1st sg.	yìgḗn	1st pl.	nìgḗn
2nd sg.	ḡgḗn	2nd pl.	nògḗn
3rd sg.	tùgḗn	3rd pl.	nègḗn

The following spelling variants occur:

		1st pl.	nìgḗn
2nd sg.	ḡgón	2nd pl.	nògón
		3rd pl.	nègḗn

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

tájjín	who?
tájjín kùrú	whose?
agn	what?
négán	where?

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

(cín) cínàcèn	which (boy)?
cittákèr	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.

tàkkáy	far
togot	near

tàgán	<i>in(side)</i>
tàgáy	<i>in front (of)</i>
tárán	<i>outside</i>
tá aláf	<i>(in the) middle (of)</i>
tìláj	<i>above</i>
tìyòm	<i>below, down</i>

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

nèn	<i>here (near speaker)</i>
daŋ	<i>there (near hearer)</i>
dìk	<i>there (far from both speaker and hearer)</i>

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

cùgún tìnán	<i>here he is!</i>
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Finally, there is one reduplicated locative adverb.

kàdíŋ-kàdíŋ	<i>behind</i>
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Some adverbs of time are described in the NOTES as being linked to the verbal inflection. They all occur before a present tense form.

nímmá	<i>[pres.progr.]</i>
jógón	<i>still; [pres.progr.]</i>
fwòttó	<i>not yet</i>
ṅààn	<i>then [future]</i>

Here are some examples with verb forms.

yìgɛ́n nímmá yu yubi	<i>I am beating</i>
yìgɛ́n jógón yà yá	<i>I am (still) drinking</i>
yìgɛ́n fwòttó yaya	<i>I have not yet drunk</i>
yìgɛ́n ṅààn yà yá	<i>(then) I shall drink</i>

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 r, cf. 'beat'

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

Other temporal adverbs are:

kàllà	now
yán-yaání	today
	cf. yàn sun
kàmmáám	tomorrow
yémbáŋ	yesterday
wùmmànyó	late
kàmmámám	quickly

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

ògén wàya kàllà	you are drinking now
ògén kàmmán wàya	you will drink tomorrow

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

yimbət ko sagyaŋ	goats and sheep
kúmún nà kúmún	twenty (ten-plus-ten)

Finally, there are a number of interjections.

éì	yes
á?à	no
áylà	no
èlé	please
kəmə	please, help yourself

VI. MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON SYNTAX

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

nìgɛ́n ɲóóríg nòɲónyò
we Orig we-speak

yìrmóó y-álxàrtúúm ɲéggdiráá tóɲényò
people of-Khartum Arabic they-speak

The object also precedes the verb in the imperative.

cín ɲénàkà
boy call! = call the boy

yín yìttá éttà
charcoal one bring!

The same order is recorded for locative complements and verbs.

tiyom ɔptak
down it-fell

kàdíɲ-kàdíɲ àrnè
behind(-him) stand!

tìyòm kìyókò
down put(-it)!

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

tiras ton yoenak fàraɲ
bull that mounts cow

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

yirmo yeyyan tini ten
 people these killers they-are

nègén nùlló dírin
 they good they-were

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

nègén kàyá dírin
 they not-drinking they-were

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 -ŋ in the past tense.

tùgén cùlló kàrà (ŋ)én
 he good not-being he-is

nègén nùlló kàrà dén they ...

tùgén cùllón kírá írin
 he good not-being he-was

nègén nùllón kírán dírin they ...

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 áná precedes the object.

ánák nùlló ŋóròk
 not good you-be!

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

kìrááŋ kíkán nèn tíyà
thing this it-is for-drinking

wùskén wèwán nen kiran-tey
knife this it-is (thing?)-for-cutting

VII. ENGLISH - ORIG WORDLIST

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, kàgoy, kagoy
plural : sàgyán, sàgân, sogyañ

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

sheep kàgóy/sàgyán
 [pl. à/o, n/ŋ; /LHL]

A

<i>above</i>	tìlán [/LL; a/ə].
<i>abscess, type 1</i> (big, in any part of body)	kóllògót/sóllògót; cf. <i>boil n.</i>
<i>abscess, type 2</i> (in groin)	yúrúnín/ńúrúnánín.
<i>adze</i>	álgàddúm/álgàddúmét; < Ar. <i>al-qaddūm</i> .
<i>air</i>	= <i>wind</i> .
<i>all</i>	-ùttú [/HL].
<i>and</i>	1. ko; yimbət ko sagyaŋ <i>goats and sheep</i> . 2. nà; kúmún nà kúmún <i>twenty (lit. ten and ten)</i> .
<i>animal</i>	= <i>thing</i> .
<i>ankle</i>	yìrác/ńìrác; cf. <i>wrist</i> .
<i>ant, type 1</i> (big, black)	pùnùdín; p. pàttá <i>one ant</i> ; p. pùmmà <i>many ants</i> .
<i>ant, type 2</i> (small)	kúru/súru.
<i>ant, white</i>	v. <i>termite</i> .
<i>antelope, type 1</i>	córók/ńórgón.
<i>antelope, type 2</i>	nalat.
<i>anus</i>	yìlén/ńìlén [/LL].

Arab	kèd(i)rǎá/síd(i)rǎá; ḡḡḡdirǎá <i>Arabic language.</i>
arm, upper	púr(ú)n/yìbùrn [pùrà̀n/yùbùrnét, pl. /pùrùnét]; <i>cf. hand/arm.</i>
armpit	kòrgán/sòrgàné [pl. ɔ/o].
artery	= vein 2.
axe	ǎmsúrom/ǎmsúrmanín.

B

baboon	cìndó/nìndó.
baby	ciḡ curyo (<i>lit. small child</i>)/niḡ nuryo ~ niḡ norundon ~ níḡ nórìndó.
back	yìdìr [/yìdìr, /HH]; <i>cf. pancreas.</i>
bad	-ìnéw [i/ɪ, w/u].
banana	mooz; < Ar. mauz.
baobab	v. tree, types of trees.
bark (of tree)	kìmbàkól/sìmbàkól.
be	pres. -én; past -írìn; imp. w-áràk, pl. ḡ-óròk; neg. k-àrà (<i>pres.</i>); k-ìrà (<i>past sg.</i>), k-ìrán (<i>past pl.</i>); <i>cf. pp. 51f.</i>
bear (give birth)	-inak [i/e, a/i].
beard	kábú/sábú [a/ə].

<i>beat</i>	-bir-; pres. y-ùbí(r)/yìbèr; past. y-ùbì(r)/yúbèr; imp. pùró, pl. pùró-dàn; neg. imp. ánák kò-wúbrì, pl. ánák n-úbrî; obj. prefix àdúbìr, nubir he beat me, ..you; n. ag. t-ùbí.
<i>bedstead/chair</i>	càngàrep; < Ar. ṣanqaraib; cf. seat.
<i>bee</i>	yòmé/ḡòmé.
<i>beer (from millet)</i>	koret.
<i>behind</i>	kàdíṅ-kàdíṅ.
<i>bellow</i>	= skin.
<i>belly (upper part)</i>	kìmí/sìmí [/kímé].
<i>below /down</i>	tìyòm [i/ø, m/n]; cf. lip.
<i>big</i>	-ùdìró.
<i>bile</i>	ḡáí ḡí dúríṅ [/ all L]; (lit. water of gall-bladder).
<i>bird</i>	cúdén/ṅúdén.
<i>bitter</i>	-èréyí.
<i>black</i>	-èrmó [e/ee/ɪ/i]; cf. pupil, person (pl.), zebra.
<i>blood</i>	ḡó(y)í [/LL]; ḡòì ḡàttá one drop of blood.
<i>body</i>	yífcìn/ḡífcìn [yífcèn/ḡáfcèn].
<i>boil n.</i>	kórdíṅ/sórdíṅ; cf. abscess.
<i>bone</i>	kús/sús; cf. skull, cartilage, jaw-bone.

<i>bowel</i>	kéy/séy [e/ee]; cf. <i>intestines, rectum.</i>
<i>boy</i>	= <i>child.</i>
<i>brains</i>	yáràṅ/ṅáràṅ (karàṅ?) [/LL].
<i>branch</i>	= <i>leaf.</i>
<i>breast (of woman)</i>	tímín/ṅímín, pl. /yímín [ɪ/ə].
<i>breast-bone</i>	= <i>liver.</i>
<i>bring</i>	1. <i>imp. éttà;</i> 2. <i>imp. wàndàdà.</i>
<i>brother</i>	= <i>sibling.</i>
<i>brow</i>	pək/pìkát.
<i>buffalo</i>	faraṅ fi-jamus/yaraṅ yi-jamus (<i>lit. jamus-cow</i>); < Ar. <i>ḡāmus.</i>
<i>building site</i>	ṅúló.
<i>bull</i>	tírás/yírásín [sg. í/í/í; sg./HL/LL].
<i>buttock/thigh</i>	kàdèṅ/sədìṅet.
<i>buy</i>	v. <i>sell.</i>

C

<i>calf</i>	címròk/ṅímròk, pl. /ṅímrógín [sg./HHL/HH].
<i>calf (of leg)</i>	cìṅát/yìṅát.
<i>call</i>	-ṅena(k); <i>pres. y-ìṅénáy;</i> <i>past y-éṅèṅay;</i> <i>imp. ṅénàkà, pl. ṅénàkà-tàn.</i>
<i>camel</i>	kámbàlà/sàmbàlàt; < Ar. <i>ḡamal.</i>

<i>canine tooth</i>	tèrèm/ḡèrèmát.
<i>cartilage</i>	kus kallo/sus sallo (<i>lit. thin bone</i>).
<i>cat</i>	cìmàfút/ḡìmàfút.
<i>cave</i>	kùbàḡ/sùbàḡét.
<i>chair</i>	= <i>bedstead</i> .
<i>charcoal</i>	yìḡ/ḡìḡ; <i>sg.</i> : a piece of charcoal.
<i>cheek</i>	yìnèèè/ḡìnèèè [ee/e, n/ñ ?].
<i>chest</i>	púrò/yíb(ì)rò; <i>pl.</i> /p(ù)rót [<i>sg.</i> u/u/ì/i/ø; /HH].
<i>chicken</i>	kúdurík/súdurḡín [<i>sg.</i> í/í/é/ú]; ciduruk/ḡudurḡḡnin <i>young chicken</i> .
<i>chief</i>	wùttár/yáttar.
<i>chief, paramount</i>	kú-júdrú/sá-ḡídrú; <i>cf. big</i> .
<i>child/boy/son</i>	cíḡ/ḡíḡ; <i>cf. mother-in-law</i> .
<i>chin</i>	wùlém/yìlémét [<i>pl.</i> -ét/-át].
<i>circumcision</i>	1. kòdìrèḡ/ḡòdìrèḡ, <i>pl.</i> /ḡudirèḡ; 2. ḡis(i)lèt [e/ε, i/ì ?].
<i>clitoris</i>	cúdíḡ/ḡúdíḡét [<i>sg.</i> /LH].
<i>cloth/dress</i>	kóbàḡ/sóbàḡ.
<i>coldness</i>	yòs.
<i>come</i>	<i>pres.</i> (y-, w-, n-, ḡ-)àḡjè (<i>3rd sg. = 3rd pl.</i>); <i>past</i> (y-, w-, n-, ḡ-, t-)àḡdít [t/k]; <i>imp.</i> òḡò, <i>pl.</i> òḡò-dàḡ [<i>sg.</i> /HH, <i>pl.</i> /HH-HL]; <i>neg. imp.</i> áḡák ḡw-àḡdík.
<i>copulate</i> (<i>of animals</i>)	tiras ton yoenak fàḡraḡ <i>bull that covers cow</i> ; <i>cf. bear</i> .

<i>copulate</i> (of humans)	I. cigat con edam I. girl that had-sex-with.
<i>corpse</i>	túrúk/yúrúk.
<i>cough</i> n.	ηòllén; wòllén/sóllègḡt [n/η, g/η].
<i>courtyard</i>	sàrif; < Ar. zarḡba ?
<i>cow</i>	fàráṅ/yàràṅ; fàráṅ tàrúk/yàràṅ tàrùkít cow without milk; cf. pregnant, sterile, calf, bull, heifer, buffalo.
<i>cress</i> (Ar. ḡarḡḡr)	cagan/pagan.
<i>cut</i>	-dey; pres. y-, w-édí, téy, tá-dèy; past y-édèy, (y-, w-, t-)édì; imp. tìyá, pl. tìyákà; neg. imp. áná kò-w-adíyù, áná k η-ódíyù.

D

<i>dance</i> n.	kìláy; k. y-ár, k. w-ér, k. εr I/you/(s)he danced; keṅan kekkan nen ka-gláy εr song this here (is) for-dancing.
<i>darkness</i>	yèù tìrám (lit. place - night ?)
<i>date</i> (palm)	v. tree, types of trees.
<i>day</i>	yíláṅ/ηàláṅ.
<i>daylight</i>	kàṅìó/yàṅìó.

<i>debauchee</i>	ka-jɔgrɔt/sa-ɲɔgrɔt [kájó(1)grɔt/sɛɲo noroton]; <i>cf. rotten ?</i>
<i>defecate</i>	-serjek; <i>past</i> (?) y-éserjek; <i>imp.</i> sèrjék, <i>pl.</i> ɲì-; <i>neg. imp.</i> nèn kìjòɲou, <i>pl.</i> nén kìjòɲou-táán.
<i>detest</i>	<i>pres.</i> yìgɛ́n ágrí yìɲér.
<i>devil's thorn</i> (<i>tribulus terrestris:</i> <i>a spreading herb of</i> <i>waste places</i>)	kajjam.
<i>dibble, type 1</i>	(y)ítíc/ɲítíjìt.
<i>dibble, type 2</i> (<i>for planting</i> <i>cotton</i>)	kèdɛ́ɲ/sèdɛ́ɲ.
<i>die</i>	-unak; <i>pres.</i> (y-, w-, t-)ùník; <i>past</i> (y-, w-, t-)ùnàk; <i>imp.</i> k-ùnúkù, <i>pl.</i> k-ùnúkù-dan; <i>neg. imp.</i> ánák w-/ɲ-ónók.
<i>difficult, fierce</i>	-àɲó [ɔ/u].
<i>do ?</i>	-er; <i>cf. dance.</i>
<i>dog</i>	wùsù/yúsúwèn [<i>sg.</i> /HH; <i>pl.</i> è/i; <i>pl.</i> /LHL/LHH].
<i>donkey</i>	cá(n)dúm/ɲà(n)dùmét; <i>cf. zebra.</i>
<i>door</i>	sìdádè/sìdádìàn; < <i>Ar. sidāda.</i>
<i>doorway</i>	yídá/ɲídá.

<i>dream</i>	<i>noun:</i> ḡḡḡinnèy [/HHH]; <i>verb:</i> yìgḡḡn yùgḡḡn y-ìnnéy I (sleep) dreamt.
<i>drink/eat</i>	-iya; <i>pres.</i> (y-, w-, n-, t-)àyá, ḡ-ḡyó; <i>past</i> y-, w-, n-, t-íyà, yâ (3rd sg.), ḡíyò [i/i]; <i>imp.</i> k-íyà, <i>pl.</i> k-íyà-dàḡ [/k-ìyá, <i>pl.</i> k-íyé-dàḡ/LHH]; yìgḡḡn fwòttó yeiwak I not-yet have-eaten; <i>neg. imp.</i> 1. ánáḡ w-àyi/ḡ-ḡyi; 2. kìjḡy, <i>pl.</i> kìjḡy-dàḡ; <i>neg.</i> k-àyá; <i>gerund</i> t-àyá.
<i>drum</i>	nùkàrà/núkàràt; < Ar. nuqqāra.
<i>drumstick(s)</i>	tambal.
<i>durra, type 1</i>	yimín/ḡimín; <i>cf.</i> ear of durra.
<i>durra, type 2</i> (white durra ?)	kùbày-kùbày.
<i>durra, type 3</i> (white durra, shuttle-shaped seeds ?)	wùndágàn.
<i>durra, type 4</i> (white, round ?)	sinnár.
<i>dust</i>	túláḡ.
<i>dwarf</i>	càndèrè/ḡàndèrè.

E

<i>ear</i>	fìníń/yìfńń [pl. /yìfńńèt].
<i>ear of durra</i>	káí k-ímíńì/sáít sí-ńmìn (lit. head of durra).
<i>ear of maize</i>	sámdu.
<i>ear-wax</i>	tìńgáf [a/ə, /LL].
<i>earth/ground</i>	kèbér/sèbér [ə/a, /LHL/HH].
<i>eat</i>	= drink.
<i>egg</i>	yé/ńíyé; cf. red.
<i>eight</i>	tùppá.
<i>elbow/fontanel</i>	tùlú/yùlút [sg. /LL/HL; tùlúń, pl. tùlùńán].
<i>elephant</i>	fàńán/fàńánát; cf. ivory.
<i>excrements/chyme</i>	síngín; cf. rectum.
<i>excrements</i> (of animals)	yìndàk/ńándàk.
<i>eye</i>	yíńgát/ńíńgát [sg. i/ɪ, /HH]; cf. brow, lid, eyelash.
<i>eyelash</i>	kam k-íńgat/sam s-íńgat (lit. hair(s) of eye).

F

<i>face/forehead</i>	tóm/yòmát [a/i].
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<i>fall</i>	tiyom ɔptak on the ground it fell.
<i>far</i>	tàkkáy.
<i>fat</i>	yáráf/ḡáráf.
<i>father</i>	àppá/àppánàt.
<i>fear n.</i>	ḡírís; yìgəḡ ḡìrs-ḡèḡ I fear-have (?).
<i>female</i>	-íyánú [ɪ/i, ʊ/o, n/nn; /LLL/LHH].
<i>fence</i>	yḡróḡ/ḡḡróḡ.
<i>finger/toe</i>	cálál/ḡalál [sg. /HH]; cf. thumb, nail.
<i>fire</i>	kìbí/sìbìyán [sg. /kɪbɪɪ].
<i>firewood</i>	kìlál/sìlál.
<i>first-born son</i> (n. pr.)	cìríyá/ḡìríá.
<i>fish</i>	sòkògmát [ò/ò/ù].
<i>fist</i>	1. (forearm ?) cə̀mbə̀r/ḡə̀mbə̀rát; 2. udut munnì.
<i>five</i>	wḡràḡ (prefix w- ?).
<i>flower</i>	kə̀bláḡ/sìbláḡ.
<i>fontanel</i>	= elbow.
<i>foot</i>	wúdá/yúdá.
<i>foot/leg</i>	tègàḡ/ḡègàḡ [/LH/HH].
<i>forehead</i>	= face.
<i>foreskin</i>	cóù/ḡòwót [sg. ɔ/o; pl. /HH].
<i>forest/bush</i>	tìrám.
<i>four</i>	-àrùm [/HH].

<i>fowl, wild; type 1</i>	yòfáŋ/ŋòféŋát.
<i>fowl, wild; type 2</i>	yòyòŋ/ŋòyòŋ; <i>cf. guinea-fowl.</i>
<i>frog</i>	kòróóm/sòrmót; <i>cf. toad.</i>
<i>front, in front of</i>	tàgáy.
<i>fruit</i>	<i>v. tree, types of trees.</i>

G

<i>gall-bladder</i>	túríŋ/yúríŋàt [a/e]; <i>cf. bile.</i>
<i>gazelle</i>	úsèrèn/yìsìrnìdìn.
<i>giraffe</i>	wàlèc/yiljon.
<i>girl</i>	cìgát/yìgát [pl. g/ŋ].
<i>give</i>	-iye; <i>pres. yè (1st sg.), w-, t-ìyè;</i> <i>past yè (1st = 3rd sg.), w-ìyé;</i> <i>imp. k-ìyé [/HL] give (him)!, pl. k-ìyè-dàn;</i> <i>áyà give me!, nìyè give yourself!;</i> <i>neg. imp. áná k w-ey/ŋ-oy.</i>
<i>go</i>	-nde; <i>pres. (y-, w-)àndé (3rd sg. = 3rd pl.);</i> <i>past (y-, w-, t-)éndè;</i> <i>imp. nde, pl. ndé-dan;</i> <i>neg. imp. áná k w-úndù/ŋ-úndù.</i>
<i>goat</i>	mbét/yimbét; <i>cf. he-goat, kid.</i>

<i>God</i>	almula; < Ar. <i>al-maulā</i> .
<i>good</i>	-ùlló.
<i>granary</i>	tífìràṅ/yáfráṅít.
<i>grandfather/ grandparent</i>	èmmé/èmménèt [e/i; pl. /LLL].
<i>grandmother</i>	àccá/àccánát.
<i>grass</i>	tàgàs.
<i>grave</i>	tìttàm/yéttém [pl. /yáttámít].
<i>groin</i>	yìndèp/ṅìndèp [e/ε; sg. /HL, pl. /LH].
<i>ground</i>	= <i>earth</i> .
<i>groundnuts</i>	ṅalful; < Ar. <i>al-fūl</i> .
<i>groundnut dregs</i>	tif.
<i>guinea-fowl</i>	wit/yìdin; <i>cf. fowl, wild.</i>
<i>gum (of teeth)</i>	kùdúm/sùdúm [kùdóm].
<i>gun</i>	àlbúndú/àlbúndét; < Ar. <i>al-bunduqīya</i> .

H

<i>hair (of head)</i>	kám/sám; <i>cf. eyelash.</i>
<i>hair (of body)</i>	kar/sar.
<i>hair, pubic</i>	kìndàr/sìndàr.
<i>hand/arm</i>	cìṅén/ṅìṅén, pl. /yìṅán [ṅ/g, ə/a/e]; <i>cf. arm, palm, wrist.</i>

<i>hare</i>	cín/ɲìné́t.
<i>head</i>	káí/sáí(t) [ɪ/ɪ̄/i, pl. /HL]; cf. <i>ear of durra</i> .
<i>head, back of</i>	yìndón/ɲìndòṅít [ɪ/i, i/ə, pl. /LHH].
<i>heart</i>	yùr/ɲùré́t [sg. also: yíré́t ?]; cf. <i>intestines</i> .
<i>heel</i>	yìdìmbók/ɲìdìmbòkét.
<i>he-goat</i>	woy/yuwoyin [pl. /yuwuyin/yuwujin]; cùwòy/ɲùwòyìn.
<i>heifer</i>	wùdés/yìdèsēn.
<i>here</i> (near speaker)	1. nèn; 2. cùgún tìnán <i>here he is!</i>
<i>hill/mountain</i>	kìbíí/sìbíí [ɪɪ/ɪ, sg. /kíbíí]; cf. <i>Taqali</i> .
<i>hoe, type 1</i> (small)	yólán/ɲóláṅít.
<i>hoe, type 2</i> (straight, with long handle)	coṅjɔṅ/ɲúṅjúṅí.
<i>hoe, type 3</i> (blade set at right angles to the handle)	kàdánkàn/sìdánkán.
<i>hoe, type 4</i>	tùríyà/toari; < Ar. <i>tūrīya</i> .
<i>honey</i>	síí.
<i>horn</i>	1. tùrìṅ/ɲùrìṅ; 2. murìṅ/murkok.
<i>horn (for blowing)</i>	tur.
<i>horse</i>	marda/yimardat.

<i>house</i>	kùnrín/sùnrín; <i>cf. hut.</i>
<i>hunger</i>	kalm; yigen kalm àde <i>I hunger have (?)</i> .
<i>husband</i>	= <i>person.</i>
<i>hut (small)</i>	kábà/sábà; <i>cf. house.</i>
<i>hyena (striped)</i>	kòmbàlón/sùmbùlónó.

I

<i>ice/snow</i>	yélnán/ńálnán.
<i>in(side)</i>	tàgán.
<i>intestines 1</i> (<i>stomach, heart,</i> <i>lungs</i>)	kíréf/síréf [ə/ɪ/e; /LL].
<i>intestines 2</i> (<i>digestive tract</i>)	tírél/ńírél [ɪ/i/ε]; <i>pl. /yírél [i/ε];</i> <i>cf. bowel.</i>
<i>iron</i>	kàmsék/simsìkét; ńàrńan ńa-kamsak <i>iron ore (lit. stones of</i> <i>iron).</i>
<i>ivory</i>	tinen ti-fańan/ńanen ńa-fańan <i>lit. tooth/teeth of elephant).</i>

J

<i>jaw (lower)</i>	<i>cìṅàráám/ṅìṅàráám.</i>
<i>(also: tonsil ?)</i>	
<i>jaw-bone</i>	<i>kus ki-kenjek (lit. bone of mouth).</i>

K

<i>kid</i>	<i>címnàn/ṅímnàn.</i>
<i>kidney</i>	<i>yìràt/ṅùrtò.</i>
<i>kill</i>	<i>-ini;</i> <i>pres. (y-, w-, t-)ìní;</i> <i>past (y-, w-, t-)ínì;</i> <i>imp. k-àná, pl. k-ana-dan;</i> <i>neg. imp. áná k w-ánàn/ṅ-ónàn;</i> <i>n. ag. tíni (pl.).</i>
<i>knee</i>	<i>yìmbó/ṅìmbó, pl. /yìmbóṅit ?;</i> <i>hollow of the knee = wrist.</i>
<i>knife, type 1</i> <i>(small, used for</i> <i>harvesting)</i>	<i>bìsìr/bìsírít.</i>
<i>knife, type 2</i> <i>(small)</i>	<i>wùskín/yìskínít [sg. /wùskén];</i> <i>< Ar. sikkīn.</i>
<i>know</i>	<i>-ṅini;</i> <i>present or past ? (yì-, wì-)ṅìní;</i> <i>imp. ṅèná, pl. ṅèná-dàn;</i> <i>neg. imp. áná k w-àṅyén/ṅ-òṅyén.</i>

kraal yòrò/yóríò;
cf. *fence*.

L

lake ɲày cìrén (*lit. water ...?*).
(or: *well* ?)

lamb cǎgóy/ɲagyán;
cf. *sheep*.

larynx yòllóm/ɲòllòmɛt, pl. /yollomɛt
[ǎ/ǎ; sg. /LL; pl. /LHH/HHH].

late wùmmànyó.

laugh -algalyak;
pres. y-, w-, n-álgàlyàk;
past y-, n-élgǎlyàk;
imp. w-álgàllèk, pl. ɲ-óɲǎllèk (!);
neg. imp. ánák w-áálgǎllèk;
noun ààlgályàk *laughter*.

leaf/branch kídáɲ/sídáɲ [a/e; HH/LL; kèdɛɲ/sìdòɲót].

leave off -birɲi;
pres. yí-, wù-, nì-bìrɲì, pìrɲì;
past yí-, ní-, tí-bìrɲì;
imp. péɲè, pl. pèɲàn;
neg. imp. ánák w-àbèrcàn/ɲ-òbèrcàn.

leg = *foot*.

leg, lower téndèɲ/ɲedɛɲɪt.

leg, upper/thigh kàrná/sàrná.

leopard kèrumbét/sɛrumbét.

<i>lid of eye</i>	tàràk t-íngàt/yàrák y-íngat [sg. ... tá-ngàt] (lit. skin of eye).
<i>lion</i>	(w)ùrìmán/(y)ìrìmánìt.
<i>lip</i>	kìnsi; kìnsi ki-dyom lower lip.
<i>liver/breast bone</i>	kòngát/sòngòdát [pl. /sòng(g)át/sòngòtót].
<i>lizard, type 1</i>	kòbùlé/sòbùlé.
<i>lizard, type 2</i> (monitor, lives on hills)	kíán/siánít.
<i>lizard, type 3</i> (monitor, lives in water)	kìrís/sìrìsít.
<i>lobe of ear</i>	pîn/pìné.
<i>long/tall</i>	-ùrtù.
<i>love v.</i>	-findak; pres. nù-fùndàk (1st sg., 1st, 2nd, 3rd pl.?), wù- (2nd sg.), yì- (3rd sg.); past (yì-, wù-, nè-, nù-, tì-)fìndàk; imp. fìndákè, pl. fìndákkè-tà; neg. imp. áná k w-ééfìndék/η-ófòndék; noun ηìpíndák.
<i>lungs</i>	v. intestines.

M

<i>magician</i>	kùjúr.
<i>maize</i>	àdàpá; cf. ear of maize.

<i>male</i> <i>adj.</i>	-littó [/HH; tt/t].
<i>male</i> <i>n.?</i> (<i>of sheep, goats,</i> <i>etc.</i>)	kàdìré/sìdirenin, pl. /sidirin [a/e]; kagoy wudire/sogyaṅ sidirenin <i>ram.</i>
<i>man</i>	kì-jàt/sì-jàt.
<i>many/much</i>	-ùmmà(n) [/HH; a/u].
<i>marrow</i>	tàyú.
<i>meat</i>	yífí/ṅífí [ṅ/ɲ].
<i>medicine</i> (<i>from trees</i>)	1. tìgí/yágyáṅ; <i>cf. root;</i> 2. dawa; < Ar. dawā?.
<i>middle, in the middle</i> <i>of</i>	tǎláf.
<i>milk</i>	ṅǎn.
<i>molar (tooth)</i>	wàrágàn/ṅàrágàn.
<i>monkey, type 1</i> (<i>small, red</i>)	máṅ/múṅìn.
<i>monkey, type 2</i>	wús/yúsén; <i>cf. baboon.</i>
<i>moon</i>	cór/ṅórón; cɔr úfrî <i>waxing moon.</i>
<i>mother</i>	ànná/ànnánìt [pl. /LLL].
<i>mother-in-law</i>	1. ódó/ódót; 2. anna wu-jiṅ (<i>lit. mother of the children.</i>)
<i>mountain</i>	= <i>hill.</i>
<i>mouse, type of</i>	cìrrùwán/ṅàrrùwán; <i>cf. wild cat.</i>
<i>moustache</i>	ʃanab; < Ar. šanab; <i>cf. beard.</i>

mouth	kànjàk/sìnjìgòt [a/ε; pl. /LHL]; cf. jaw-bone.
mucus (of the nose)	singir.
mud	ηḻlò.
murderer	yagurat (pl.).

N

nail (of finger/toe)	càlál jí-dàráη/ḻalál ní-dàráη (lit. finger of outside).
name	péηán/pìηnít [ε/e; pl. uncertain].
navel	yímri/ηímri [pl. /ḻimri/ηámri; sg. and pl. mr/rm; HL/HHL].
navel-string	tíyù.
near	togot.
neck, nape of neck	tàgám/yògmát.
night	kìrim/sìrìmét [sg. /kìràḻ]; cf. darkness.
nine	kúmàsá(n); cf. kúmán ten.
no	1. áylà; 2. áʔà.
nose	yíndír/ηíndír [ɪ/i], sg. /yíndír; cf. nostril, mucus.
nostril	yindaḻ/ηíndaáḻít [pl. /yindaḻít].
now	kàllà.

Nuba mánggâ/yémánggâ.

O

obey pres. y-íjèwê;
past y-ìjèwén.

oil zeet;
< Ar. *zait*.

old (not young) -ìlét/-ìlídín.

one -ǵttá [/HH].

other cìttákèr (c- *concord* ?).

outside taran [n/ŋ];
cf. nail.

P

palate ká(á)rkàdàk/sárkàdàk [pɫ. /HLH].

palm (of hand) yúr/yúrit.

palm-tree v. *tree, types of trees*.

pancreas ? yírét yí-kídír (*lit. spleen of back*).

pebble yáf/ŋáfín.

pencil gálám/sálmát;
< Ar. *qalam*.

penis yìdál/ŋìdál [pɫ. /ŋɔdal].

person/woman/spouse	kúmbú/yìrmú [p̄. ɪ/i/e, u/o/oo; sg. /HL]; kúmbú kírín [/LL-LH, n/ŋ] <i>my husband/my wife.</i> <i>cf. black.</i>
physician 1	hakiim; ◁ Ar. ḥakīm.
physician 2	doktoor/dakaatar; ◁ Ar. duktūr.
pig	kàdìrú/sàdìrú; <i>cf. Sudan-Ar. kadrūk.</i>
pigeon, domesticated	hamam/hamam(m)aat; ◁ Ar. ḥamām.
pigeon, wild	kúlúkùr/súlúkúrín.
pipe (for tobacco)	kádós/kàdòsát; ◁ Sudan-Ar. kadōs.
place	yèù; <i>cf. darkness.</i>
please!	èlé.
please, help yourself!	kāmá.
porcupine	wor/yoron, p̄./woron.
pores (of skin)	mùsáán; ◁ Ar. masāmm.
porridge (made from durra flour)	sin.
potato, sweet	bòmbé; ◁ Ar. bambay.
pregnant	-ráídú/-ràidùát; fàràŋ fráídú/yàràŋ yàràidùát <i>a pregnant cow.</i>
pupil (of eye)	yíngat yèèrmó (<i>lit. black eye</i>).
pus	ŋìrìŋ.

put (down) tìyòm kiyókò (k- prefix ?)
 down put !
python v. snake, types of snakes.

Q

quickly kàm(m)ámám [/LLH].

R

rain n. yàù.
rainmaker ðəlu/dálwán.
ram v. male n.
rat kəndí/səndí.
rectum kéú kì-sìngìn (lit. bowel of excrements).
red -àráú [/LHL];
 cf. yolk.
reed, type of kàmbál/sàmbál.
river kòjìlák/sòjìlàgót.
road mərə́/mərnát [sg. /HH].
rock yìnéndàr/ɲìnéndàr [yìnándàr/ɲìnándàràŋ;
 yìnéndak/ɲinendrak].
root/vein tìgíljù/yágíljuèt [sg. /LLL; pl. yégéljùèt];
 cf. medicine.
rotten/evil -ɔ̀g(ɔ̀)rɔ̀t [/HH/LL].

S

<i>salt</i> 1	mìndó.
<i>salt</i> 2 (<i>extracted from goats' faeces</i>)	názáb.
<i>salty soil</i>	kìrmá/sìrmá.
<i>sand</i>	kàfə̀n.
<i>sand, grain of</i>	cífɲànjòr/ɲáfɲànjòr.
<i>scorpion</i> (<i>the constellation scorpio</i>)	wúdíɲ.
<i>scrotum</i>	tófé/yófé.
<i>seat</i> (<i>also: Great Bear: ursa maior</i>)	wə̀ngə̀ryán/yə̀ngə̀ryánít; cf. <i>bedstead</i> .
<i>second-born son</i> (<i>n. pr.</i>)	cùrí/ɲùrí.
<i>see</i>	-ilam; <i>pres.</i> y-ìlám [/LH], (w-, n-)ìlám, ɲ-ùlùm, t-ìləm; <i>past</i> (y-, w-, n-, t-)ílám, ɲ-úlùm; <i>imp.</i> k-ìlmé, <i>pl.</i> k-ìlmé-dàn; <i>neg. imp.</i> áná k w-èlmò/ɲ-òlmò; <i>noun</i> ɲìlám; yìlàɲ (?) <i>sight</i> .
<i>sell (buy ?)</i>	-gan; (bā ^ɸ a 'sell', but 'buy' in Sudan-Ar.); <i>pres.</i> y-ìgní/y-ignay; <i>past</i> y-ígnì; <i>imp.</i> káná, <i>pl.</i> káná-dàn;

	<i>neg. imp.</i> ánák w-ágàn/η-ógòn; <i>n. ag. ?</i> kèní, <i>pl.</i> kènéy (?).
<i>sesame</i>	yádán [n/η].
<i>sesame seed(s)</i>	pen.
<i>seven</i>	ùmùrgú.
<i>shade of human body/ soul/spirit</i>	tàglám/yìglèmèt.
<i>shame</i>	ηúmán.
<i>sharp</i>	yìskínít ηìrín nègìyé <i>knives teeth (have ?);</i> <i>cf. p.53.</i>
<i>sheep</i>	kàgóy/sàgyán [<i>pl.</i> à/o, n/η; /LHL]; <i>cf. lamb, male n.</i>
<i>sheepfold</i>	tàmbàn/yàmbànít.
<i>shield</i>	kàttíbak.
<i>short</i>	-ḡdḡḡ.
<i>shoulder</i>	kìllí/sìllí.
<i>sibling</i> (<i>brother/sister</i>)	ηìdé/ηìdénét.
<i>sick</i>	-ìyú.
<i>sister</i>	= <i>sibling</i> .
<i>sit</i>	<i>pres.</i> y-ùdínì; <i>past</i> y-ùdén.
<i>six</i>	nérer.
<i>skin/bellow</i>	tá(á)rák/yá(á)rák [tḡrèk/yàràgàt]; <i>cf. lid.</i>
<i>skull</i>	kus ki-gai (<i>lit. bone of head</i>).
<i>sky</i>	kìdèk.

<i>slave</i>	wómí/yòmìát; cf. <i>steal</i> .
<i>sleep</i>	noun yúgán; pres. yìgẹ̀n íjré; past yìgẹ̀n yùgún yìjré; yìgẹ̀n yugan adagam I <i>sleep get</i> (?); cf. <i>dream</i> .
<i>small</i>	-ùryó [/LL/HH] [u/o/u, yɔ/ɔ̄o/u]; cf. <i>baby</i> .
<i>smell</i>	-ṅan; past y-iṅan.
<i>smoke</i>	kìrèk.
<i>snake</i>	wín/yínét.
<i>types of snakes</i>	1. (<i>strikes with tail, python</i> ?) wàm/yàmát. 2. kùlút/sùlútét. 3. <i>python</i> win ábúlwán/yínét abulwanet.
<i>snow</i>	= <i>ice</i> .
<i>son</i>	= <i>child</i> .
<i>song</i>	kéṅàn [/kénán].
<i>sorcerer</i>	fàgìr; < Ar. faqīr; cf. <i>witch</i> .
<i>soul</i>	= <i>shade</i> .
<i>speak</i>	-ṅanyo; pres. n-ṅónyo [o/ɔ], t-ṅenyoye.
<i>spear</i>	màrás/yimàrsín [pl. /HHH].
<i>spirit, evil</i> (<i>living in trees,</i> <i>etc.</i>)	àllàṅ/àllàṅát.

spleen	1. yírét/ḡírét; cf. <i>pancreas</i> . 2. tìsál/tìsálát; < Ar. <i>ṭihāl</i> .
spring n.	māʃif.
stand	1. -rna; pres. y-ṭrnà; past y-ṭrnà; imp. àrnè. 2. pres. y-ùrùrí; past y-ùrùrì.
star	tèlér/ḡélrḡt; cf. <i>seat/ursa maior, scorpion /scorpio</i> .
steal	-onjak [o/ɔ, i/I]; pres. y-òṅják; past y-ónják; wómí ònniàk <i>slave-raider (cf. slave)</i> .
sterile	-àndíc/-àndìjót; kúmbú k- /yèrmó y- <i>a sterile woman</i> ; fàraḡ f- /yaraḡ y- <i>a sterile cow</i> .
stick	1. (y)ṭṅòré/ḡṭṅòryḡḡ; 2. mínjék.
stomach	cìbáy; cf. <i>belly, intestines</i> .
stomach, 2nd chamber of the stomach of ruminants	càmà/ḡàmà.
stone	yìrḡàn/ḡàrḡàn [sg. /HH; pl. /HHL]; cìrḡán/ḡìrḡán <i>small stone</i> ; cf. <i>iron, pebble, rock</i> .

<i>strike</i>	-fagni; Musa ífàgnì <i>M. struck (him)</i> (NOTES: <i>M. stroke him !?</i>); (for forms with conjunct object pronouns, <i>cf. pp.52f.</i>).
<i>sun</i>	yàn.
<i>sweat</i>	késán.

T

<i>tail</i>	tìk/yìk.
<i>Taqali</i>	tǒǒǒlǐ́ <i>the village T.</i> ; wǒǒǒlǐ́/yǒǒǒlǐ́ <i>person/people from T.</i> ; nǒǒǒlǐ́ <i>language of T.</i> ; kìbíí kí-dógòlè <i>Mt. T. (cf. hill).</i>
<i>taste</i>	-daṅal; <i>past</i> y-idaṅal.
<i>tears</i>	ṅǒwán [ǒ/ò; /LL].
<i>tear duct</i>	ṅìndà.
<i>ten</i>	kúmán [á/ú].
<i>tendon (of leg)</i>	= <i>wrist.</i>
<i>termite</i>	wùrá(n) [/LL].
<i>testicle</i>	yìrèwén/ṅìrèwén [é/ú; / all H].
<i>there</i> (near hearer)	daṅ.
<i>there</i> (far from both speaker and hearer)	dàk [ɪ/e]; tìk tàkkáy <i>there far away.</i>

<i>thief</i>	wàrórək/yùrúgà̀nìn.
<i>thigh</i>	= <i>leg, upper</i> ; <i>cf. buttock.</i>
<i>thin</i>	-àlló; <i>cf. cartilage.</i>
<i>thing/animal</i>	kírán/sírán [á/áá; n/ŋ; /LH].
<i>third-bon son</i> (<i>n. pr.</i>)	calo/palo.
<i>thorn</i>	kíjjen/síjjen.
<i>three</i>	-ittá.
<i>throat</i>	= <i>intestines 2.</i>
<i>thumb</i>	kàlál/sàlál; <i>cf. finger.</i>
<i>toad</i>	corom/pòròmòt; <i>cf. frog.</i>
<i>tobacco</i>	tábà; < <i>Ar. tābā.</i>
<i>today</i>	yán-yáání; <i>cf. sun.</i>
<i>toe</i>	= <i>finger.</i>
<i>tomorrow</i>	kàmmáám [kàmmán/kùmmán].
<i>tongue,</i> <i>pl. also: language</i>	téŋlák/ŋéŋlák, <i>pl. /yéŋlák [yáŋùlák].</i>
<i>tonsil</i>	<i>v. jaw.</i>
<i>tooth</i>	tìŋnèn/ŋìŋnèn [e/i; /LH]; <i>cf. ivory, canine tooth, molar (tooth).</i>
<i>tower</i> (<i>in fields</i>)	tiŋgil/yìŋgìlit.

town

medina;

< Ar. *madīna*.

tree

kòfó/sòfó [sg. /LL].

types of trees

1. baobab (*adansonia digitata*, S.Ar. *tebedī*)
wór/yoron, pl. yíwúrín;
cf. *um-kaddaqī* tree.
2. date-palm (*phœnix dactylifera*, Ar. *nah̄l*)
wèdè̀mè̀r;
< Ar. *tamr* date(fruit);
yìd̄m̄à̀r/ḡèdè̀mè̀r [ə/a] date.
3. dour-palm (*hyphaene thebaica*, Ar. *daum*)
wàndók;
yàmdók/ḡàmdók fruit of dour-palm.
4. hammet (S.Ar. , a nut-bearing tree ?)
píl/yìbílìk.
5. jimmida (S.Ar. , a sycamore ?)
w̄ryáḡ/yìw̄ryáḡ(ìt) [ḡ/n].
6. laloba (S.Ar. , also: *heḡlīḡ*, *balanites aegyptiaca*)
púrà/yíbúrà.
7. palmyra (*borassus flabelliformis*, S.Ar. *delēb*)
kùr/sùrn;
ȳm̄ḡn̄ò/ḡm̄òn̄ò fruit of palmyra.
8. sycamore (wild fig, *figus sycomorus*, Ar. *ḡurmaiz*)
wàndàḡḡàḡ/yàndàḡḡàḡ;
cf. *jimmida*.
9. tamarind (*tamarindus indicus*, S.Ar. *ʿandēb*)
pó(ó)ḡè̀n/yìbóḡè̀n [o/ɔ].
10. *um-kaddaqī* (S.Ar.) wòr/yíwóórèn
[pl. /LLLL];
cf. *baobab*.

<i>Turjuk</i>	toorig <i>the village Turjuk;</i> wóoríg/yóoríg <i>person/people from Turjuk;</i> ḡóoríg <i>language of Turjuk.</i>
<i>twin</i>	oírám/nírmót.
<i>two</i>	-ùkkók [kk/k].

U

<i>udder</i>	yéndóm/ḡúndóm.
<i>urinate</i>	-uji; pres. y-ùjí; past y-újì.
<i>urine</i>	ḡoc.

V

<i>vagina</i>	tḡgát/yágdát [ḡ/ḡ].
<i>valley</i>	tìyéú.
<i>vein/artery</i>	kàrià/káriát; < Ar. ?
<i>vein</i>	1. = root. 2. firyan; < Ar. širyān.
<i>village</i>	tan.
<i>voice</i>	ḡálgííḡ.

W

wake up (<i>intr.</i>)	pres. y-ìfòjáy [ɪ/i]; past y-ìfòján.
war	kènáť.
water	ḡàì; <i>cf. bile.</i>
weed, type 1 (<i>creeping</i>)	yìmìì.
weed, type 2 (<i>creeping</i>)	yìldíḡ/ḡìldíḡ.
weed, type 3 (<i>spiralling</i>)	káráryàn.
well n.	kám/sámát; <i>cf. lake.</i>
what	agn; agn èn <i>what is it?</i>
where	négán; négán cíḡ cùgúḡ (n)en <i>where is the boy?</i>
which	cíḡ cínacèn <i>which boy?</i>
whirlwind	yómólòk.
white	-ùb(ù)ḡíḡ.
who	tájín.
whose	tájín kùrú; tájín kùrú nèn <i>whose is it?</i>
widow	azaba; < Ar. ṡazaba.
wife	= <i>person.</i>

<i>wild cat</i>	wírát/yórdát [LH: <i>type of mouse ?</i>].
<i>wilderness</i>	tíyàù/tìyàùwít.
<i>wind/air</i>	yél; <i>cf. whirlwind.</i>
<i>wind</i>	hawa; < Ar. <i>hawā</i> .
<i>witch (female)</i>	(k)wim/yìmit [pl. /yùmit]; <i>cf. sorcerer.</i>
<i>woman</i>	= <i>person.</i>
<i>wood</i>	kìlál/sìlál.
<i>wrist/Achilles' tendon/hollow of knee</i>	kìríc/síríjít [sg. /LL; pl./sìrìgìt/ siri(n)jet]; <i>cf. ankle.</i>

Y

<i>yam</i>	kìrár/sìrár.
<i>year</i>	kàdák/sàdàgán.
<i>yes</i>	éì.
<i>yesterday</i>	yémbáŋ.
<i>yolk</i>	yé yàràù (<i>lit. red egg</i>).

Z

<i>zebra</i>	càdúm cirno/nàdùmét nirmo (<i>lit. black donkey</i>).
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