A HANDBOOK
OF THE
ATESO LANGUAGE
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BY THE
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AUTHOR OF
"AN OUTLINE GRAMMAR OF THE GANG LANGUAGE"
"ON THE BACKWATERS OF THE NILE"

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE
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INTRODUCTION

The Ateso dialect is spoken by a tribe of some 300,000 people living between Lake Kiiuga and Mt. Elgon in the Eastern Province of the Uganda Protectorate. The Teso are a cheerful, industrious people, amenable to control and eminently teachable. Although now for some six years only in close contact with civilization, the tribe has made phenomenally rapid progress in the arts of peace; the cultivation of cotton and labour on the construction of metalled roads has provided even the poorest peasants with abundant cash, and European articles, from cigarettes to bicycles, are in eager demand.

Yet the name of this tribe does not appear, so far as the writer is aware, in any of the works on the peoples of the Uganda Protectorate. The Teso appear to belong to the same Nilotic group as the Nandi, Turkana and Karamojo tribes, and the language has affinities with Masai. The dialect is given by Sir H. H. Johnston, in his work *The Uganda Protectorate*, as Elgumii, a name which the Rev. W. Crabtree suggests has been applied to the tribe by the Masai (*Engume* = the nose) owing to the frequent occurrence of the velar nasal *ng*. It is, however, doubtful if the sound in question is associated by natives with nasal utterance; it is more probable that the word is the Masai *Ilkume*, one of their names for the Turkana tribe, who speak a dialect nearly resembling Ateso.

A comparison between Ateso and the Turkana and Karamojo dialects is afforded by the following list of common words—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ateso</th>
<th>Turkana</th>
<th>Karamojo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arm</td>
<td>akan</td>
<td>ekan</td>
<td>en’anni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axe</td>
<td>ayepe</td>
<td>eap</td>
<td>aib</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The Turkana and Karamojo words are taken from the vocabularies given in Sir H. H. Johnston’s *Uganda Protectorate*. For convenience of comparison the spelling has been assimilated to the phonography adopted in Ateso.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ateso</th>
<th>Turkana</th>
<th>Karamojo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bee</td>
<td>awu</td>
<td>n’wa</td>
<td>ao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blood</td>
<td>awokot</td>
<td>n’akot</td>
<td>abañe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>body</td>
<td>akwan</td>
<td>n’akuun</td>
<td>n’uan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bow</td>
<td>akabwa</td>
<td>ñakan</td>
<td>emale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canoe</td>
<td>atakere</td>
<td>ñagibole</td>
<td>akare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child</td>
<td>ikoku</td>
<td>ñekaku</td>
<td>koko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cow</td>
<td>akiten’</td>
<td>aite</td>
<td>ade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crocodile</td>
<td>akiñan’</td>
<td>ekiñan’</td>
<td>agiñan’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dog</td>
<td>ekin’ok</td>
<td>kin’ok</td>
<td>en’ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ear</td>
<td>akit</td>
<td>n’akit</td>
<td>n’aki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye</td>
<td>akon’</td>
<td>ekon’</td>
<td>icop ¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fire</td>
<td>akim</td>
<td>akim</td>
<td>akim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goat</td>
<td>akine</td>
<td>nakinne</td>
<td>akine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grass</td>
<td>aña</td>
<td>n’iña</td>
<td>n’aña</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>head</td>
<td>akou</td>
<td>aku</td>
<td>aku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>house</td>
<td>etogo</td>
<td>egol</td>
<td>agaji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iron</td>
<td>asowat</td>
<td>asowat</td>
<td>asowat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knife</td>
<td>ekilen’</td>
<td>ekelen’</td>
<td>ekelen’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leopard</td>
<td>erisa</td>
<td>eris</td>
<td>eris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td>etun’an</td>
<td>etun’an</td>
<td>njo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moon</td>
<td>elap</td>
<td>elap</td>
<td>elap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>ekirore</td>
<td>ate</td>
<td>tsikit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ox</td>
<td>emasenik</td>
<td>n’atuk</td>
<td>ñade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>emerekek</td>
<td>amesek</td>
<td>emesek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stone</td>
<td>amoru</td>
<td>emuru</td>
<td>amuru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sun</td>
<td>akolon’</td>
<td>ekolon’</td>
<td>akolon’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tree</td>
<td>akitoi</td>
<td>aketoi</td>
<td>in’ito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woman</td>
<td>aberu</td>
<td>ekako</td>
<td>apete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>ediotpet</td>
<td>epei</td>
<td>apei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two</td>
<td>iare</td>
<td>n’are</td>
<td>n’are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three</td>
<td>ini</td>
<td>nauni</td>
<td>nauni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four</td>
<td>inn’won</td>
<td>nomwon</td>
<td>nomwon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five</td>
<td>ikañ</td>
<td>ekan</td>
<td>ekan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten</td>
<td>atomon</td>
<td>tommon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>eon’</td>
<td>an’o</td>
<td>eon’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou</td>
<td>jo</td>
<td>iyon’</td>
<td>iyon’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>n’es</td>
<td>ello</td>
<td>logo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>oni, syo</td>
<td>ekok</td>
<td>sua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>ellu</td>
<td>itowa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Cf. Ateso çeçopot = pupil of eye.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>kes</td>
<td>ekwi</td>
<td>amaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>erono</td>
<td>eronno</td>
<td>eronno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>edit</td>
<td>edep</td>
<td>edit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>here</td>
<td>kane</td>
<td>kanne</td>
<td>neye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>mam</td>
<td>eduar</td>
<td>man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I die</td>
<td>atwani</td>
<td>atuana</td>
<td>atuana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I know</td>
<td>ajeni</td>
<td>ayeni</td>
<td>ayeni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou lovest</td>
<td>imina</td>
<td>acamet</td>
<td>jaicamet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we say</td>
<td>kibala</td>
<td>kibalyua</td>
<td>kiruaro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Affinity between the Ateso and Masai languages is found in the following particulars, the Ateso forms being given in brackets in each case.

1. *ol-* (lo-) characteristic of the masculine gender, and *na-* (*en-* (na-)) of the feminine.

2. Many common words—

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>olkuruk</td>
<td><em>a crow</em></td>
<td>(ekuruk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olosowan</td>
<td><em>buffalo</em></td>
<td>(ekosobwan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>engolon’</td>
<td><em>sun</em></td>
<td>(akolon’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amok</td>
<td><em>to kindle</em></td>
<td>(ainok)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oln’ejep</td>
<td><em>tongue</em></td>
<td>(an’ajep)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oln’atuñ</td>
<td><em>lion</em></td>
<td>(en’atuñ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emoti</td>
<td><em>pot</em></td>
<td>(amoti)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>engume</td>
<td><em>nostril</em></td>
<td>(ekume)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>engeju</td>
<td><em>leg</em></td>
<td>(akeju)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osighiria</td>
<td><em>donkey</em></td>
<td>(esigiria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aiyau</td>
<td><em>I bring</em></td>
<td>(ayauni)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alo</td>
<td><em>to go</em></td>
<td>(alosit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee</td>
<td><em>yes</em></td>
<td>(eebo)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The irregularity of the formation of the plurals of nouns, and some of the terminations employed; *e.g.*—

adding to the singular *-in* or *-tin*

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>-o</em></td>
<td><em>-i</em> after a vowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>-na</em> or <em>-a</em> after <em>t</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns of the agent terminate in *-n* in the singular and *-k* in the plural.

4. The adjectives are mostly relative verbs.
5. Numerals—

\[
\begin{align*}
two & \quad aare \\
three & \quad auni \\
four & \quad on\'wan \\
ten & \quad tomon
\end{align*}
\]

6. Pronouns—

Personal inseparable, are practically identical.

Relative \textit{masc.} o, lo (loi)
\textit{fem.} na (na)

Interrogative, \textit{who} an\'ae (n\'ai)
\textit{what} ai\n\'o (n\'o)

7. Verbs—

Conditional prefix \textit{tin} (ti).

Dative form affix \textit{-aki}, \textit{-iki}, \textit{-oki} (\textit{-kini}).

Causative prefix \textit{itu}, \textit{ita} (ti, ta).

Verbs denoting motion towards the speaker terminate in
\textit{-u (\textit{-uni})}, from the speaker \textit{-a (\textit{-ari})}.

Plural form of the infinitive, surviving in the Ateso atwakare.

The Ateso dialect is rich in grammatical forms and capacity
for expression, but owing to its irregularity somewhat difficult
to pick up. Absence of a central government appears to have
led to much local variation in detail, and there is no recognized
standard of speech. For this reason it is very difficult to form
rules which can be of use to a student of the language, which
is pre-eminently one to be learnt by ear. At the same time
it is hoped that the notes contained in the following pages
may serve as some guide to the beginner, and also afford
material for philologists in the study of comparative language.

\textbf{Note on Phonography.}

Exception has been taken to the use of the symbols \(\tilde{n}, n\)\' for \textit{ny} (\textit{n\tilde{i}}) and \textit{ng} as adopted in this book. In the case of \(\tilde{n}\) the use of this symbol is in accordance with the pamphlet
on transliteration of the Royal Asiatic Society. The symbol \(n\)\' was adopted in order to approximate as nearly as possible
to the usage in Bantu tongues of the Uganda Protectorate.
In these *ng* represents *ng* hard (as in *longer*), while *ng’* is employed to denote *ng* soft (as in *singer*). As the hard *ng* does not occur in Ateso only one symbol is required; the sound *ng* soft (velar nasal) is one phonetically, not compound (*ng* hard is really *ngg*), and should therefore be represented in phonetic writing by a single symbol. Accordingly *n’* was adopted as the closest approximation to the Bantu *ng’*. The author regrets the necessity for abandoning the phonography of many authorities, but he was concerned solely with the consideration of what would best represent the spoken sounds to the Teso people, for whom his work is done, even at the cost of extra trouble to European philologists.

The author wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to the Rev. W. Crabtree, late of the C.M.S. Uganda Mission, for the use of his vocabularies of the Ateso dialect. He is also indebted to the members of the Mill Hill Roman Catholic Mission at Ngora for suggestions on the grammar of the language, and to Mr. C. W. Hattersley for permission to adopt his work entitled *Luganda Phrase Book* as a basis for the conversational chapters at the end of this book.
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The Alphabet.

The Ateso alphabet consists of twenty-three letters; the English consonants f, q, v, x, z, are not used, while ñ and n' are added. The vowels are pronounced much as in Italian.

The approximate pronunciation of the letters is as follows—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>English Correspondence</th>
<th>Ateso Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>as in father, not as in man</td>
<td>aparan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>bend</td>
<td>ebëla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>chair</td>
<td>apécëlo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>adakët</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>make</td>
<td>apësë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>tether</td>
<td>apërit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>gather, never as in gender</td>
<td>egïlut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>hair</td>
<td>hali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>èkïlyïôkit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>evident</td>
<td>akïïpï</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>jolt</td>
<td>èjakaït</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>keep</td>
<td>apakï</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>lane</td>
<td>ètëlëpat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>mend</td>
<td>amaranait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>now</td>
<td>èlwana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>onion</td>
<td>akôñën, akañ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n'</td>
<td>singer, never as in stronger</td>
<td>kan'ïna, n'ôl, kïtïn'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>gone</td>
<td>aìbôkô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td>ètôgô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>glory</td>
<td>aladôt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>pain</td>
<td>alupôt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>rent</td>
<td>akwarë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>sack</td>
<td>alôsît</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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\[ t \text{ as } t \text{ in tool} \]
\[ u \text{, oo, moon, never as in duty} \]
\[ w \text{, w, went} \]
\[ y \text{, y, yard} \]

\[ \text{Ateso vowels combine to make two diphthongs—} \]
\[ ai \text{ as } i \text{ in bite} \]
\[ oi \text{, oy, alloy} \]

\[ \text{Other vowels found occurring together are not diphthongs, but are pronounced separately—} \]
\[ \text{ibotei contains four syllables} \]
\[ \text{aujō, three}, \]
\[ \text{apōlōu, four}, \]
\[ \text{adēōdēō, five} \]

Transliteration.—In transliterating words borrowed from other languages—

\[ \text{p is used for } f \text{ and } v \]
\[ \text{s, z, aipuga for the Luganda okufuga} \]
\[ \text{amesa, emeza} \]

The nasalization common in Bantu dialects is usually dropped—

\[ \text{emusango becomes ěmusagō.} \]

Thus also by a combination of both these processes, the Luganda \text{urunza (jigger)} becomes ěpusa in Ateso.
SUBSTANTIVES.

Ateso substantives are divided into two main classes—
1. Masculine nouns, having the initial vowel e in the singular and i in the plural.
2. Feminine nouns, having the initial vowel a in both singular and plural.

Beside these there are two smaller classes—
3. A few nouns, mostly denoting relationships, having the initial vowel o in the singular and irregular plural.
4. The diminutive forms of nouns in the other classes.

Classes 1 and 2 may be subdivided according to the ways of forming the plural. Any noun in Class 1 denoting a person or animal may also be used in Class 2 by changing the initial vowel, e. g.—

čměřékěk, a ram amerekek, a ewe
čblěsit, a servant ablesit, a maidservant

Some feminine nouns denote a weaker or smaller individual of the masculine equivalent, e. g.—
čkitoi, a big tree akitoi, a piece of wood
čkitor, trees akitor, firewood

Class 1.

There are eleven subdivisions in the masculine class.

1. Nouns denoting persons, formed from verbs by the addition to the root of the verb of č- or čka- in the case of strong verbs, and čkě- in the case of weak verbs. These have the singular termination -an and plural -ak—
čkamějan a hunter ikamejak
čken’alăn a liar iken’alak
čkělipan a beggar ikelipak

The following also have plural termination -k, but are irregular in formation—
čkurye a coward ikuryešik
čmudukĩ a blind man imudukyŏk
2. Nouns with singular terminating in -a, -at, -ê, -ët, -ô, -ôt, and plural in -ai, -ei, -oi—

- ekôjô an arrow ikôjoj
- érikôt a chain irikoi
- étôme an elephant itomei
- êdïta a basket iditai
- êbûtêt a device ibotei

3. Nouns with singular terminating in p or a vowel and plural in yo or syo—

- êmîri a rat imîryo
- êlap a moon, month ilapyo
- êdïia a herb idîasyo

4. Nouns with singular termination -ôk, -ôn', -oi, -î and plural -ôr—

- êkin'ôk a dog in'ôkwor
- êkicôlôn' a stool ikicolon'or
- êkitwî a shrub ikitwor

5. Nouns with singular in -l, -n, -k, -n', -l, -r, which add -a in the plural—

- êkêrêt a gourd ikereta
- êkisîl a command ikisîla
- ekuruk a crow ikuruka
- êkîritôn a scorpion ikiritona

Some add -na or -îna to a singular in -m or -ô—

- êjam a papyrus mat ijamîna
- êkwarô a cereal cat ikwarôna

Some nouns in -ai or -at drop the final letter—

- ësamai a river isama
- ëcôkat a seed icoka

Nouns ending in -it or -ait drop -it, some in -an drop -n—

- êsigirait a cowrie shell isigira
- êkôsîbwan a buffalo ikosobwa
- êkîlyôkit a man ikîlyôk
- Emusôgait a Musoga Imusoga
6. Nouns with singular in -i, -o, -u, -it, -ot, or -m, which add -in or change the final syllable to -in—

- črőtő a road ľróťin
- čbu a hyaena ibwin
- čkwam a wind ikwamin
- čblēsīt a servant iblēsīn

Some in -őt, or -et change the final syllable to -ńi—

- čkadōn’ôt a bell ikadōn’ńi
- čdōkölęt a monkey idōkölęńi

7. Nouns with singular in -it, -ôt, -ut, which drop the final -t—

- čšrūt a mosquito isiru
- čkaųnūt a grain of semsem ikauńumi
- čcoṕőt pupil of the eye icōpō

8. Nouns with singular termination -i, -ik, -ũ which add -o or change to -i—

- čń’atūn a lion in’atūńi
- čbŏkōrįt a finger ibōkōrō
- čputiři a wart hoq iputirō

Some in -o, -i, add -nō or in -ut change to -unō—

- črryągō a bag ıryągōnō
- čpįrį a pole ipįrįnō
- čćölült a pelican itōlunō

Similarly—

- čęsyęp a side isęsyępınō
- čemōru a hill imērunō

9. Nouns with singular in -ę or -ęt which make plural in -ę—

- čmaasē a locust imaasē
- čmaręt a bean imarē

Also—

- ekįya a charm, medicine ľkįyęč

10. Other nouns in -ę, -ęt, -i, -s, -t, make plural in -yu—

- črę a village iręrya
- čıkus a needle ikusya
- čjůkēt a spirit ijůkya
- čkărörę a name ikırōrya
11. A few nouns add -ôn to the singular—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ateso</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ateso</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ėbaru</td>
<td>a crevasse</td>
<td>iburïôn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ėtôrî</td>
<td>a kite</td>
<td>itôrïôn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are a number of nouns which cannot be brought into any of the above classes—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ateso</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ateso</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ėtwô</td>
<td>a drinking gourd</td>
<td>itwôl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ėmêlêku</td>
<td>a hoe</td>
<td>imêlêkës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ėlôn'ôru</td>
<td>a lump</td>
<td>ilôn'ôras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ėkumë</td>
<td>a nostril</td>
<td>ikumës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ėkwêtër</td>
<td>a dwarf</td>
<td>ikwêtëras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emwatununî</td>
<td>a twin</td>
<td>imwatuku</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some nouns have no plural form, such as names of diseases and a few abstract nouns—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ateso</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ėkôdoi</td>
<td>smallpox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epuru</td>
<td>measles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eban'anut</td>
<td>folly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epûryanut</td>
<td>cleverness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—It will be observed that the above classification of substantives is more or less arbitrary, and of little assistance in studying the formation of plurals. Owing to the extreme irregularity of Ateso in this respect it seems impossible to do more than group the substantives together in some such way as the above and memorize the forms individually.

Class 2.

The feminine class has eight sub-divisions.

1. Nouns ending in a vowel, except -î, which add ì for the plural—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ateso</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ateso</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>akalë</td>
<td>a spoon</td>
<td>akalëî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atîbô</td>
<td>a bowl</td>
<td>atîbôî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akulu</td>
<td>an ostrich</td>
<td>akulu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some with singular in -ût, -êt, -ôt, make plural in -î—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ateso</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ateso</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>akît</td>
<td>an car</td>
<td>akî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abîlôt</td>
<td>a flute</td>
<td>abîloî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abôyêt</td>
<td>an egg</td>
<td>abôyî</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Nouns in / or /, making plural in -ôr—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ateso</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ateso</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>atapîn'</td>
<td>a guinea fowl</td>
<td>atapîn'ôr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atênusunu</td>
<td>a drum</td>
<td>atênusôr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Nouns with singular in -i, -u, -t, and plural in -e—

akacērit  a star  akacērē

4. A large number of nouns ending in a consonant add -a to form the plural—

apēsēn  a debt  apēsēna
abēbēnuk  a wing  abēbēnuka
akīn'  a crocodile  akīn’ā

Others in -at, -ait, drop -t or -it—

asōwat  a piece of iron  asōwa
agēratait  a comb  agērata

Some nouns add -na to the singular, those in -ut dropping the -t—

atēnut  a branch  atēnuna
agōla  a corner  agōlana

5. Nouns ending in -i, -o, add -nī, ending in n’ or -ū add -inō—

akōlī  a cup  akōlīnō
akun’  a knee  akun’inō

Some nouns in -ôt, -ut, merely drop the -t—

akakut  a hailstone  akaku
ajulōt  a feather  ajulō

6. Nouns ending in -an, -i, -it, -ō, add -in to the singular or change the final syllable to -in—

an’ōlōlō  a lake  an’ōlōlin
akan  an arm  akanīn
aisīnit  a bracelet  aisīnin
amadulī  a hat  amadulīn

7. Some nouns ending in a consonant, and a few in -a or -i add -iā or -iā—

adēka  a disease  adēkēsia
aparan  a day  aparasīa

8. Some nouns change a final -t to -n—

atitibat  a heel  atitiban
acōcōrōt  a partridge  acōcōrōn

A number of feminine nouns have no plural form, such as abstract nouns and a few others, e.g.—

ajakanut, a kingdom  abēit, truth
Others have no singular, chiefly those denoting liquids—
akipí, water  awókót, blood

The following must also be included in Class 2—
1. Infinitives used as abstract substantives—
akālama, joy  alōsīt, journey
akērīt, reverence

2. Abstract nouns formed from verbs with the termination -ut—
asyana, to be gracious  asyananut, grace
amunō, to trust  amunōnut, confidence

3. Nouns denoting place, formed from infinitives with the affix -is.
akîlon', to bathe  akîlon'is, bathroom
akibōyi, to sit  akibōyis, a place
akwana, to be sharp  akwanis, edge

4. Nouns denoting the instrument used, formed from infinitives with the termination -et or -ait—
akidōka, to climb  adōkēt, a ladder
akirap, to cover  arapētait, a lid

5. Imported words not denoting persons of the masculine gender—
arupiya, a rupee  abaluwa, a letter

Of these five classes the two first have no plural forms, the last three follow the formation of the main classes given above. So in Class 3 we have plurals in -syo—
akipōyis  a kitchen  akipōyisyo
and in Class 4 plural forms in -a—
adōkēt  a ladder  adōkēta
and in Class 5 plurals in -na—
arupiyan  rupees.

Class 3.

This Class contains a small number of nouns, nearly all denoting relationships—
ōkōku, son  ōkilēn, husband
ōnacī, brother, cousin  ōtatayīt, grandson
ōcēn, nephew  ōrōn, pasture
There are also irregular forms without the initial o—

- papa, father
- pāpā, ancestor
- mamayī, uncle
- tōtō, mother
- kinacī, sister, cousin
- ēja, aunt

The plural forms are irregular, as follows—

- ūdwe, sons
- ikilēni, husbands
- ikinacan, brothers
- itatayī, grandsons
- ìcēnīōn, nephews
- òrōnā, pastures
- lupapa, fathers
- lukatōtō, mothers
- lupāpā, ancestors
- akinacan, sisters
- lumamayi, uncles
- lukēja, aunts

The adjectival and other agreements are the same as those for Class 1, except for words denoting female relations, which follow Class 2.

Class 4.

This class contains the diminutive forms of nouns in the other classes. The noun ibia (a thing) may also be included, as it is most commonly used in the diminutive form, though it may also be employed in the feminine abīa—

- ibia, a thing
- ikoku, a child
- ūdwe, children

So too—

- ẽkínôk, dog
- ikin’ok, puppy
- ańavīt, a blade of grass
- îna, weeds
- amôru, a stone
- imôru, a pebble

The Generic Plural.

Many nouns have a second form of the plural: the ordinary form is used to denote specific individuals, the secondary form indicates the entire class of objects mentioned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Specific Plural</th>
<th>Generic Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>akwapu, land</td>
<td>akwapūn, country</td>
<td>akwapisînēi, the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ētuan, person</td>
<td>itun’ā, people</td>
<td>itun’asinēi, mankind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibia, thing</td>
<td>ibia, things</td>
<td>ibiōrinēi, creation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Derogative Forms.

By the insertion of -dio- after the initial vowel the sense of a little, a small quantity is given.

adiokinetikusi, a little of your oil
idiobore, a bit of a thing

Cf. the adverbs—

nediokasilon, a little way
nediocici, a little time

and the verbal forms on p. 40.

CASE.

Ateso nouns for the most part do not possess more than one case, but some have a locative form. This is made—

(a) By dropping the initial vowel.

aparan, a day paran, by day
akware, a night kware, by night
etogo, a house togo, in the house
akuju, the sky kuju, above, in the sky

(b) By changing the initial vowel of masculine nouns to o or kō, the former generally with verbs denoting motion, the latter mostly stative—

ejai kōmēsa, it is on the table
kōlōma ONGLUGUDŌ, go out into the high road.

(c) By prefixing k to feminine nouns—
čbōyōtō kakipōyīs, they sat in the kitchen.

Nouns of (b) formation often add the preposition tōma after the locative prefix ko-, never after o—

kōtōmētao kē, within his heart.

Genitive Case.—The Possessive case is formed in Ateso by the use of the preposition ka = of; the noun of the possessor always follows that of the thing possessed—

Ōkōku ka Ėlōhīm, the Son of God

or more definitely—

čtēlēpat lōka Ėmusun‘ut, the European’s boy.
ADJECTIVES.

Strictly speaking there are no true adjectives in the Ateso language, their place being supplied by verbs in relative form. They are made by the addition to the present tense of the verb of one of the relative pronouns lë-, lōka-, in the masculine class, nē-, naka-, in the feminine, yēnī- in the diminutive.

Some of the commonest of these adjectives are as follows—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>legōgōn`</td>
<td>luegogon`</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lewuryana</td>
<td>luewuryaka</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lebēnēn</td>
<td>luebēnēnak</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lerōnō</td>
<td>luerōkō</td>
<td>bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lepōlō</td>
<td>luepōlōk</td>
<td>great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ledīt</td>
<td>luedīsyak</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lerēn`an</td>
<td>luerēn`ak</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lokakwan`an</td>
<td>lukakwan`ak</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lokitētēt</td>
<td>lukitētak</td>
<td>new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lokapōlōn</td>
<td>lukapōlōk</td>
<td>big, important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>letyōnō</td>
<td>luetyōkō</td>
<td>difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lokawōjān</td>
<td>lukawōjāk</td>
<td>long, tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lerī</td>
<td>luerētē</td>
<td>crooked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similarly we have—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fem.</th>
<th>Dimin.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nerōnō</td>
<td>yēnīrōnō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nedīt</td>
<td>yēnīdīt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nakapōlōn</td>
<td>yēnīkapōlōn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nakawōjān</td>
<td>yēnīkawōjān</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are one or two formed in a similar manner from nouns.

| lōkīlyōkit    | male          |
| naberu        | female        |
The forms compounded with the relatives le-, ne-, correspond generally to the English indefinite article, while the lóka-, naka- forms correspond to the definite article, e. g.—

Mam akótó imélëkës lumôjôn', kôséônu lukagôgôn'.
I do not want old hoes, pick out the strong ones.

Kôtwana akitên' nédít? Mam, nakapôlôn nakiryônôn.
Was it a small cow that died? No, the big black one.

Some adjectives are formed from transitive verbs with the relative as above and the termination -at or -êt.

egôyê lokiyênêt cloth for tying, bandage; from akiyên, to tie
ekiya lokilôsêt medicine for washing, lotion
ekiya lomatat medicine for drinking
akibôyîs nekiyên'êt a resting-place
ibôrê yênitubêt a thing to cut with

Adjectives always follow the noun qualified, as in the phrases given above. Sometimes another noun may follow the adjective, limiting its application to the main subject, e. g.—

ejakait lepôlô asyanut a very gracious chief, literally a chief great as to his grace.
itun'a lwëdïsyak akiyuwunî men of little faith
itômëyi lwewôjak ikumôs elephants with long trunks

It may be noted here that the letter l is always characteristic of the masculine gender, the letter n of the feminine, whether at the beginning or end of a word. So we have already seen the adjectival prefixes commence with l in the masculine and n in the feminine, and it will be noted that the demonstrative pronouns n'ol, n'inî, n'îld, n'un, are characterized by the same letters at the end. The diminutive class has its distinctive prefix geni in the singular, but in the plural always follows the agreements for the masculine.

Numerals.—Ateso possesses numerals up to 100, but after that is obliged to borrow foreign words. The numbers up to five are the basis of the whole system of notation, six being five and one, seven five and two, and so forth.
### Cardinals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
<th>Dim.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ēdiopét</td>
<td>adiopet</td>
<td>yenidiopet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. iaréc</td>
<td>aare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. inni</td>
<td>auni</td>
<td>as masc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. iun'wón</td>
<td>aun'won</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ikañ</td>
<td>akañ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ikañkape</td>
<td>akañkape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ikañkaare</td>
<td>akañkaare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ikañkauni</td>
<td>akañkauni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. ikañkaun'won</td>
<td>akañkaun'won</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. itómón</td>
<td>atomon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. itomon kape</td>
<td>atomon kape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. akaisaréyí</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. akaisauni</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and so on through the tens, the same in all classes.

The intermediate numbers take the gender agreements in the units—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33. akaisauni ka luuni</td>
<td>akaisauni ka nuuni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. akaisakañkape ka luun'won</td>
<td>akaisakañkape ka nuun'-won</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81. akaisakañkauni ka lódópe</td>
<td>akaisakañkauni ka nadópe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100. akaisatomon, or akwatat</td>
<td>akaisatomon aare, or akwata aare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For one thousand and onwards words have been borrowed from Luganda—

1000. elukumi
2000. ilukumín iare.

Above this there are no forms in common use, but the easiest to adopt are perhaps the following—

10,000. aríta, a translation of the Luganda word *omutwalo*, a load of shells, which in the days before the introduction of coinage numbered 10,000.

100,000. akasirípu, a transliteration of the Luganda *akasirivu*.

Beyond this it is at present impossible to count in Ateso.
Ordinals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
<th>Dim.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st lôsôdit</td>
<td>nasodit</td>
<td>yenisodit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd lokîarêt</td>
<td>nakiarêt</td>
<td>yenikiarêt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd lokîwunîêt</td>
<td>nakiwuniet</td>
<td>yenikiwuniet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th lokwôn’ônêt</td>
<td>nakwon’onet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th lokitémônêt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th lokakaisareyi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35th lokakaisauni ka lukañ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39th nakakaisauni ka nukañ kaun’won</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and so forth in all classes.

Adverbial.

Once, atîpêt.

Twice, akatênak aare

and so on. This form is not, however, used very frequently; a much more common usage is to employ the word irwana.

abu kobu irwana aare he came twice
kosubu kwan’ini irwana akañ do this five times.

In the same way—

irwana ipu (I did it) many times.
irwana ai? How many times (did you do it)?

Interrogative Adjectives.

Like other adjectives these follow the noun qualified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ēnôina, which?</td>
<td>aônôina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl. iîôîka</td>
<td>aônôîka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imwasayi, how many?</td>
<td>amwasayi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or imwayi</td>
<td>amwayi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iyau emerekek eôîna?</td>
<td>which sheep have you brought?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>īgela arupiyana amwayi?</td>
<td>for how many rupees do you sell it?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparison.

There are no separate forms for the comparative and superlative degrees, and these must be expressed by paraphrases.

The comparative degree is usually indicated by the use of the verb *akitelekarit* = to surpass.

- ekakin'ok etelekarit lōkōni  
  *my dog is bigger than yours*

Or in relative construction—

- akiten' na n'ès netelekarit  
  *this cow is the bigger*

The superlative may be indicated by the addition of *kèrè = all—*

- etogo n'ol n'ès letelekarit kère  
  *that house is the biggest of all*

Or merely by apposition—

- ibore yenicici hai? yenicici bō yēn  
  *which is the smallest? this is the smallest*

It will be noted that when an adjective is in simple apposition in English, in Ateso the adjective becomes a verb in direct construction, the relative prefix dropping off and the copula being omitted.

- erono ayēp  
  *the axe is bad*
- ewuryaka ipiřino  
  *the poles are short*

But the definite form of the adjective is used in apposition, generally with the copula *n'ès, kès*, when in English the adjective is preceded by the definite article.

- etun'anan ēlō n'ès lokapolon  
  *this man is the headman.*
- akitor nu kes nukalan'irīōk  
  *these trees are the heavy ones.*
VERBS.

The verb is the most important part of speech in the Ateso language, supplying many deficiencies in other parts of speech; at the same time it is both complicated and irregular in its conjugation. The forms given here appear to be those in most general use, but there is much local variation of usage, and it is difficult to obtain any general consensus of opinion as to the relative correctness of some formations.

There are seven different classes of verbs, which are dealt with separately below, as well as a number of irregular and defective verbs. Apart from their classification according to conjugation, verbs are also divided into strong and weak; this division is not according to termination, both strong and weak verbs being included in the various classes.

Strong verbs take—

1. ə- as the prefix of the infinitive.¹
2. ə- as personal pronoun in the first and third persons singular and the third person plural.
3. ko- as prefix of the imperative, ka- in first person of the subjunctive.
4. eka- as prefix of the verbal noun denoting agent.

Weak verbs take—

1. aki- or ai- as prefix of the infinitive.
2. e- as pronoun in first and third persons as above.
3. ki- as imperative prefix, ke- in subjunctive.
4. eke- or eki- as prefix of verbal noun.

So in the strong verb for to go we have—

1. alōsit, infinitive.
2. alōt, he has gone.
3. kōlōt! go! kaloto, let us go.
4. ēkalōtan, a goer, traveller.

¹ With a few exceptions, mostly monosyllabic roots.
In the weak verb for to agree we have—

1. akíyuwuni, infinitive.
2. eyuwunít, he agrees.
3. kíyu! agree! këyuwutu, let us agree.
4. čkëyuwunan, a believer, one who agrees.

In all inflexions of tense, etc., verbs are classified apart from the division into strong and weak, only pronominal and other prefixes being affected by that division.

Moods and Tenses.

There are five moods, each containing one tense, with the exception of the Indicative which has six main tenses.

Indicative.

1. Present Indefinite, eňakuni, I bring back.
2. Present Imperfect, eňakunit, I am bringing back.
3. Future, eňakuni nat or lwaru, I shall bring back.
4. Perfect, eňaku, I have brought back.
5. Past, abu kiňaku, I brought back.
6. Past Imperfect, abala eňakuni, I was bringing back.

In many verbs the two present tenses are identical, and in all the future requires an adverb, nat for near time, lwaru or molo for time more or less distant.

Infinitive. akiňakuni or aĩňakuni, to bring back.
Imperative. kiňaku, bring back. See also p. 37.
Subjunctive. keňaku, that I may bring back.
Conditional. Past Tense, tikiňaku, I should have brought back.

Conjugations.

1.

Conjugation 1 includes all verbs having the termination -uni in the infinitive and present indicative singular. Those which denote motion imply that the motion is in the direction of the speaker.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strong</th>
<th>Weak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alómuni, to come in or out</td>
<td>akiyuvuni, to agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayauni, to bring</td>
<td>aikamuni, to catch hold of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aänuni, to see</td>
<td>akiñakuni, to bring back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alimuni, to tell</td>
<td>akütuni, to remember</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indicative Mood.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eñakuni</td>
<td>kiñakuni</td>
<td></td>
<td>eñakuni̲nal or lwaru,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iñakuni</td>
<td>iñakunête</td>
<td></td>
<td>etc., as Present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eñakuni</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Imperfect.</th>
<th>I am bringing back.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eñakunit</td>
<td>kiñakunit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iñakunit</td>
<td>iñakunite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eñakunit</td>
<td>eñakunite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perfect.</th>
<th>I have brought back.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eñaku</td>
<td>kiñaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iñaku</td>
<td>iñakut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eñaku</td>
<td>eñakut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also—</td>
<td>eñaku-na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iñaku-na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eñaku-na</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past.</th>
<th>I brought back.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abu</td>
<td>kiñaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apotu</td>
<td>kiñakutu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Imperfect.</th>
<th>I was bringing back.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abala eñakuni</td>
<td>kibala kiñakuni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibala iñakuni</td>
<td>ibalasi iñakunete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abala eñakuni</td>
<td>ebalasi eñakunete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperative Mood.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bring back.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kiñaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiñakutu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subjunctive Mood.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>That I may bring back.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>keñaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiñaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiñakutu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiñaku</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conditional Mood.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transitive verbs</th>
<th>Intransitive verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tikiñaku</td>
<td>tikiñaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tikiñaku</td>
<td>tikiñakutu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tikiñaku</td>
<td>tikiñakutu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some transitive verbs in this class can be used intransitively, and then the termination of the perfect and past indicative are as follows—

- **Perfect.** adauñ
- **Past.** kodaun

The imperative follows the past tense.

There are also some intransitive forms in -uni of verbs in Class 5, which follow this conjugation.

- elelebata, *they filled*, but elelebunos, *they are full*
- ecanicanete, *they spoil*, but ecanucanunos, *they are spoilt*

Conjugation 2.

This class contains verbs having the termination -ari in the infinitive and present indicative singular. Those which denote motion imply that the motion is in the direction away from the speaker, the opposite of verbs in Class 1.

- **Strong.**
  - alomari, *to go in or out*
  - apari, *to stray*
  - ań'ari, *to open*

- **Weak.**
  - akitelčari, *to surpass*
  - akūrari, *to hear*
  - akibwórari, *to rest*

Indicative Mood.

- **Present Tense.** *I go out.*
  - alomari
  - ilomari
  - alomari

- **Future.** *I shall go out.*
  - alomari nat or lwaru, etc., as Present.

- **Present Imperfect.** *I am going out.*
  - alomarit
  - ilomarit
  - alomarit

- **Perfect.** *I have gone out.*
  - aloma
  - iloma
  - aloma

- **Strong.**
  - kilomari
  - ilomarite
  - alomarite

- **Weak.**
  - kiloma
  - ilomasi
  - alomasi
Past.  I went out.
    abu koloma  apotu kolomasi  Same in all persons.

Past Imperfect.  I was going out.
    abala alomari  kibala kilomari
    ibala ilomari  ibalasi ilomarite
    abala alomari  abalasi alomarite

Imperative Mood.  Go out.
    koloma  kolomasi

Subjunctive Mood.  That I may go out.
    kaloma  kolomasi
    koloma  kolomasi
    koloma  kolomasi

Conditional Mood.  I should have gone out.
    tikoloma  tikolomasi  Same in all persons.

Conjugation 3.

Class 3 contains verbs having the termination -ori in the infinitive and present indicative singular. If motion is implied it is in the direction away from the speaker, as in Class 2. e.g. abon'ori to go back (abon'uni, to come back).

Strong.  Weak.
    atirôri, to touch  aibirôri, to fall
    agölôri, block the way  aidunîrôri, go out (fire)
    abukôri, to pour  aibêlôri, turn right way up

Indicative Mood.

    atirori  kitirori  atirori nat or Iwaru,
    itirori  itirorite  etc., as Present.
    atirori  atirorite

Present Imperfect.  I am touching.  Perfect.  I have touched.
    atirorit  kitirorit  atiro  kitiro
    itirorit  itirorito  itiro  itirosi
    atirorit  atirorito  atiro  atirosi
Past.  *I touched.*
abu kotiro  apotu kotirosi  Same in all persons.

Past Imperfect.  *I was touching.*
abala atirori  kibala kitirori, etc., as above.

**Imperative Mood. Touch.**
kotiro  kotirosi

**Subjunctive Mood. That I may touch.**
katiro  katirosi
kotiro  kotirosi
kotiro  kotirosi

**Conditional Mood. I should have touched.**
tikotiro  tikotirosi  Same in all persons.

*Conjugation 4.*

This includes all verbs ending in *-ini*, mostly the prepositional forms of verbs in other classes. See further on p. 41.

**Strong.**
aősǐkini, *to let go*  aǐněyini, *to leave*
agolōkini, *to shut up*  akiyapakini, *to go gently*

**Indicative Mood.**

Present Tense.  *I tell.*
alimokini  kilimokini
ilimokini  ilimokinete
alimokinete  alimokinete

Future.  *I shall tell.*
alimokini nat or lwaru,  etc., as Present.

Present Imperfect.  *I am telling.*
(often wanting)
termination *-it, -ito as*  in conjugation 3

Past.  *I told.*
abu kolimoki  apotu kolimokis  Same in all persons.

Past Imperfect.  *I was telling.*
abala kolimokini, etc., as in other conjugations.
Imperative Mood. Tell.
  kolimoki  kolimokis

Subjunctive Mood. That I may tell.
  kalimoki  kalimokis
  kolimoki  kolimokis
  kolimoki  kolimokis

Conditional Mood. I should have told.
  tikolimoki  tikolimokis  Same in all persons.

The verb aiñeyini (to leave) differs in some tenses from this conjugation. The perfect is eñe; plural, eñeyis; past and imperative, kiñe, kiñeyis.

Conjugation 5.

The verbs of this conjugation mostly have roots ending in a consonant, to which -i is added in the present indicative; when the final consonant of the root is -t, it changes to s in the present indicative, e. g. akimat (to drink), amasi (I drink). There are a few verbs also which have a final vowel in the infinitive, viz. those which have roots ending in -r, e.g. akeri (to run).

Strong.  Weak.
  akéri, run  ainóm, strike
  akimat, drink  aswam, work
  aisub, do  akilip, ask for

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.  I drink.
  amasi      kimasi
  imasi      imasite
  amasi      amasite

Perfect.  I have drunk.
  amat      kimat
  imat      imata
  amat      amata

Past.  I drank.
  abu komat  apotu komata  Same in all persons.

Past Imperfect.  I was drinking, abala amasi, etc.
**Imperative Mood.** Drink.

komat

komata

**Subjunctive Mood.** That I may drink.

kamat

komata

kamat

komata

kamat

komata

**Conditional Mood.** I should have drunk.

tikomat

tikomata. Same in all persons.

**Conjugation 6.**

This class contains verbs which in the present describe a process and in the past or perfect the state which is the result of that process; they provide, in the relative form, the adjectives previously explained on p. 21. The present tense ends in -ori, -ari, usually preceded by the letter -n-, which changes in the plural to -k-. The verb atwanare (to die) is peculiar in having a plural form of the infinitive, atwakare, probably a survival of many such forms, though it appears to be the only one now in use. It is employed when the subject of the main verb is in the plural, e.g.—

\[\text{ekotosi atwakare} \quad \text{they are likely to die.}\]

Some of the verbs in this class are—

apólóri, to grow big

making the adjective, lepólo, lokapóló

awójari, to lengthen

making the adjective, lewôja, lokawôjan

akônôri, to ripen

making the adjective, lekôno, lokakônôn

awuryyanari, to get short

making the adjective, lukewur-yaka (plur.)

**Indicative Mood.**

**Present Tense.** I die.

atwani

kitwani

itwani

itwakite

atwani

atwakite

**Future.** I shall die.

atwani nat or lwaru,

etc., as Present.

**Perfect.** I have died.

Present Imperfect. I am dying.

atwana

kitwaka

atwanit

kitwakite

atwana

itwaka

itwanit

itwakito

atwana

atwaka

atwanit

atwakito
Past.  

abu kotwana  
apotu kotwaka  
Same in all persons.

Past Imperfect.  

I was dying, abala atwani, etc.

**Imperative Mood.**  

Die.

kotwana  
kotwaka

**Subjunctive Mood.**  

That I may die.

katwana  
katwaka
kotwana  
kotwaka
kotwana  
kotwaka

**Conditional Mood.**  

I should have died.

tiketwana  
tiketwaka  
Same in all persons.

**Conjugation 7.**

The present tense of this class ends in -ayi, -eyi, -oyi, the -yi of which usually drops in the infinitive.

**Strong.**

akokô, to steal  
aibôyi, remain
ayare, take away  
akibun’a, beat

**Indicative Mood.**

Present Tense.  

I beat.

ebun’ayi  
kibun’ayi
ibun’ayi  
ibun’ayete
ebun’ayi  
ibun’ayete

Perfect.  

I have beaten.

Present Imperfect.  

No forms.

abu kibun’a  
apotu kibun’ata  
Same in all persons.

Past Imperfect.  

I was beating.

abala ebun’ayi, etc.

**Imperative Mood.**  

Beat.

kibun’a  
kibun’ata
Subjunctive Mood. That I may beat.

kebun’a kebun’ata
kibun’a kibun’ata
kibun’a kibun’ata

Conditional Mood. I should have beaten.

tikebun’a tikebun’ata Same in all persons.

Verbs in -oyi make the plural of the perfect, etc., in -oto instead of -ata. Akiye (to sow) has koeyata in the imperative plural, while akiye (to sing) makes koeyoto.
NOTES ON THE MOODS AND TENSES.

*Perfect Indicative.* The secondary form in -na in this tense in Conjunction 1 is usually employed after the adverb *eroko, erin'a*—

*eroko eyauna* he has not yet brought it.

This formation is also found in Conjugation 4.

*Past Indicative.* The auxiliary *abu, apotu,* is frequently omitted; sometimes it appears to give the force of a pluperfect tense.

This tense suffers modification in termination when used in relative phrases.

A. After a relative pronoun the forms in use are—

Conj. 1. S. keňakuni

Pl. keňakunete

Conj. 2. S. kalomari

Pl. kalomarite

Conj. 3. S. katirori

Pl. katirorite

Conj. 4. S. kalimokini

Pl. kalimokinete

B. After a conjunction such as *kwape*—

Conj. 1. S. kiňakunia

Pl. kiňakuniata

Conj. 2. S. kalomaria

Pl. kalomariata

Conj. 3. S. katiroria

Pl. katiroriata

Conj. 4. S. kalimokinia

Pl. kalimokiniata
The A forms are also employed to indicate continuous past action, e.g.—

kicoraki abon’uni kolosi
I told him to come back, and he kept going on.

The B forms appear in an adjectival phrase without a relative pronoun, e.g.—

emame eon’ ibore atwaria
I have nothing to wipe it with.
lit., There is not to me a thing which wipes.

**Imperative Mood.** When a command is given which is not to be carried out immediately or which involves continuous action, the terminations of the Present Indicative may be employed, the usual Imperative prefix being retained.

e.g. kiṅakutu ekameleku, bring back my hoe
but kiṅakunete ekameleku, bring back my hoe (whenever you take it).

**Subjunctive.** In deliberative queries the subjunctive is not used but the Present Indicative, as in English the future tense.

* e.g. eṅakuni? shall I bring it back?

**Negatives.** The usual negative is mam, which precedes the verb; in the Conditional Mood it follows the prefix ti—:

mam alosi, I do not go ti mam kaloto, I should not have gone.

In the Imperative the negative is formed by prefixing siri- to the forms given in the conjugation. When it is desired to express an absolute or continuous prohibition the Imperative prefix ki- or ko- is omitted and the repetitive affix -nene is added.

sirikoara ekin’ok
do not kill the dog
siriarenene
thou shalt not kill

In the subjunctive mood the negative mam is not used, but the auxiliary verb aiṅeyini to leave off, not to do :—

kiṅeyi aibirori
that I may not fall
kiṅeyis atwakare
that you may not die
Passive Voice.

In Ateso verbs this voice is defective; there are a few regular passive forms, others have to be supplied by the reversal of the clause, the subject of the passive verb becoming the object of an active one.

**Infinitive.** In Classes 1–4 the final -i of the infinitive active is changed to -io, and in Class 5 -io is added to the final consonant—

- apedori, *to be able*  
- awuri, *to bear*  
- aisub, *to do*

- apedorio, *to be possible*  
- awurio, *to be born*  
- aisubio, *to be done*

**Indicative.** The same termination -io is employed in the present and future, singular and plural in all persons—

- nen’adakinio ikaru luipu  *laid up for many years*

In the perfect -o or -no is added to the final vowel—

- luen’alao  *those who have been deceived*  
- eyeneno ekeki  *the door is fastened*

As a general rule the reversal of the clause is preferred, or the substitution of impersonal forms in the third person plural.

So for he was beaten we have *kinomai*, they beat him.

**Objective Forms.**

When the object of a verb is a personal pronoun, the separable forms of the pronouns are very commonly used, and always when emphasis is to be laid on the pronoun. The prefix of the past tense, however, may be varied to express a pronominal object, as follows—

When the subject is *I* and the object is *thee, you or them*, or when the subject is *he* and the object *me*, the prefix is *ka* for strong verbs and *ke* for weak verbs.

The prefix is *ki* in the following cases—

When subject is *thou* and object *me, him or us*—

- he  "  
- us or you  "  
- thee  "  
- me  "  
- me, us  "
When the subject is they and the object thee, him or you, the termination -ai is added in the case of verbs of the 5th Class—

*e.g.* konukai, they buried him

kibun’ai? did they beat you?

In the Imperative mood also the termination -ai is employed to express the personal objective pronoun when the object is in the first person either singular or plural—

*e.g.* kiyuwunai, believe me

kolemarai, take away from me

The use of these forms does not appear to be at all regular or definite among the Teso people, who themselves admit that great laxity exists in the way they are employed. It therefore is impossible to give exact rules for the formation of the objective verbal prefixes.
NOTES ON DERIVATIVE VERBAL FORMS.

Derogative. By the addition of -di after the personal pronoun or after the infinitive prefix the meaning of just a little is given, diminishing the force of the verb.

akoto adipejo  I want to go and pay just a little visit.

Repetitive. By the addition of affixes Ateso verbs make forms which imply that the action is repeated many times. Verbs in -ari and -ori insert -na-, -no- before the final -ri or -si. Other verbs change the final vowel to enene in the singular and enenete in the plural.

amasenene, I always drink
imasenenete, you always drink
akin’itanari, to ask (often)
alimonokini, I tell (repeatedly)

Reciprocal. These forms are not well defined, being merely developments of the use of the repetitive forms.

So akin’itanari may also mean to ask one another.

Sometimes the na is reduplicated—
akinomananari, to beat one another.

The addition of boniki often helps to make the meaning more clear.

Verbs in -kini, when used with reciprocal meaning, take the termination -kinos instead of -kis in the past and imperative.

kotukokis, gather them together  kotukonokinos, assemble
kisyarakis, scatter them  kisyarakinos, disperse
kibirokis, throw them down  kibirokinos, fall down

Verbs in Classes 2-5 when used in a reciprocal sense also make forms in -os in the past and imperative.

kotemanaros, they said to one another
kin’itanaaros, they asked one another
kotyakaros, they separated from one another
kotironoros, touch one another
Prepositional. These forms take the place of prepositions in other languages, and are formed by the addition of -kini to the root or stem.

- aibirori, to fall
- aswam, to work
- aibwa, to put away
- aibirokini, to fall into
- aswamakini, to work for
- aibwayikini, to put into

To the prepositional affix may be added the affix ori denoting process e. g.—

- adekakinori to get ill at (a place)

Prepositional verbs.
(a) localise action—
- ebirokì akipàn he has fallen into the hole
- kotwanìkini kokitoi He died on the cross

(b) Pass action over to the subject, when in English a preposition would be required—

- ekonakini n’es erono he treats him badly
- epoyikini itelepai he cooks for the boys

Reflexive. By the addition of bonì or elopet to a prepositional verb a reflexive meaning is given—

- enomakini elopet he hit himself
- itubokìnèt nat boniki you’ll cut yourselves in a moment

Reduplicated. Some verbs have a reduplicated form expressing intensified or repeated action—

- ainom, to strike ainomanoma, to give a beating

Sometimes the meaning of the reduplicated form is figurative—

- ailmamalama, to jump to and fro, i. e. be in doubt.

Causative. Where in English the auxiliary to make is employed to convert an intransitive verb into a transitive one, Ateso verbs prefix to the root -ta, -te, -ti (or -si), -to, -tu (or -su), according to the first vowel of the root—

- akialama, to rejoice
- akitajara, give life, to save
- akitaàñuni, cause to see, appear
- ailmalama, to jump to and fro, i. e. be in doubt.
Sometimes by a combination of the causative and prepositional forms a more or less new idea is introduced—

akitedekakini, to shame illness
akitironikini, to put oneself in the wrong, repent

Note the idioms—

akitiwara akwapu, to make dark come on = do all day long
akitiwalari akwapu, make day dawn = do all night

Note also that all causative verbs are weak in formation, even when formed from strong verbs.

kōdōka, climb up; but kitodoka, take it up
kōlōma, go out; but kitoloma, take it out

Irregular Verbs.

As in most languages, the verb to be in Ateso has its tenses made up from various roots—

Infinitive. Aluōri or arauni, to be (or become).


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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ajai</td>
<td>kija</td>
<td>araai</td>
<td>kerai</td>
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<td>ijai</td>
<td>ijaas</td>
<td>irai</td>
<td>iraas</td>
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<tr>
<td>ejai</td>
<td>ejaas</td>
<td>erai</td>
<td>eraas</td>
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</table>

Past. I was.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>karai</td>
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<td>kerai</td>
<td>keraas</td>
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<td>kerai, kojai</td>
<td>keraas, kojaas</td>
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Imperative. Be.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kojai</td>
<td>kojaas</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Another form of the Present Indicative is as follows—

| ekōni | kikôte |
| ikōni | ikôte |
| ekōni | ekôte |

and of the Imperative—

| kikōni | kikôte |

This root makes a prepositional form ekonakini or ekwayikini. These forms are used chiefly in special phrases such as—

ekwayikini ai? how is it?
kikôte nēpēnēn let it be so

and to make the phrase for how? see p. 50.
The verb *to be* is also used in Ateso for *to have*, there being no separate verb—

\[
\text{ajai ba eon' etogo} \quad I \text{ have a house}
\]

For the negative *not to have* the negative copula is used—

\[
\text{emame eon' akiten'} \quad I \text{ have not a cow}
\]

The conjugation of the verb *to come* is very irregular.

Infinitive. *Abunere* or *abunori*, *to come*

**Present Indicative.** *I come. Present Imperfect. I am coming.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Indicative</th>
<th>Perfect.</th>
<th>Present Imperfect.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abuni</td>
<td>kipōni</td>
<td>abunit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibuni</td>
<td>ipōte</td>
<td>ibunit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abuni</td>
<td>epōte</td>
<td>abunit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect.</td>
<td>I have come.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abu</td>
<td>kipōu</td>
<td>abu kobu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibu</td>
<td>ipōtu</td>
<td>apotu kopotu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abu</td>
<td>apōtu</td>
<td>all persons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The future merely adds *nat* or *lwaru* to the present, but there are alternative forms of the second and third persons plural *iponete, eponete*. The perfect tense has an alternative form of the singular *abuno, ibuno, abuno*, which is preferred after *croko*, not yet; and in the third person plural *epona* may be used.

The verb *aipwari*, to be many, has, of course, only plural forms—

**Present.** We are many. **Future.** **Perfect.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present. We are many.</th>
<th>Future.</th>
<th>Perfect.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kipu</td>
<td>kipwari</td>
<td>kipwata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipu</td>
<td>ipwarōs</td>
<td>ipwata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipu</td>
<td>ipwarōs</td>
<td>ipwata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Past. kipwaka

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past. kipwaka</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ipwaka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipwaka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The verb *edit*, to be small, makes an irregular plural—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The verb edit, to be small, makes an irregular plural—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kidīsyak, we are few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idīsyak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edīsyak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRONOUNS.

**Personal.** The full forms are as follows—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>eôn'</th>
<th>we</th>
<th>ëni, syô</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thou</td>
<td>jô</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>yês</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>nês, n'ês</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>kês</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are both subjective and objective; *syô* excludes the person addressed, while *oni* includes him or them—

kikoto syô aiboyikini kane, koloto yes
we want to remain here, you go
but—

añarit oni kere
he is calling all of us

There are also shorter forms which are only used in combination with verbs, except in the past tense—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a-, ē-</th>
<th>we</th>
<th>kî-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thou</td>
<td>i-</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>i-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>a-, ē-</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>ē-, a-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These forms are subjective only; in the first and third persons *a-* is used with strong verbs and *e-* with weak verbs.

The addition to the separable forms of *boni*, plural *boniki*, makes the pronoun *myself*, etc.—

eon' bôni, *I myself*
yes bônîkî, *you yourselves or by yourselves.*

**Possessive.** The ordinary form of these is inseparable, being inserted after the initial vowel of the noun or affixed to the noun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>-ka-</th>
<th>our</th>
<th>-wók-, -kôsi-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thy</td>
<td>-kôni-</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>kusi--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his</td>
<td>-kê-</td>
<td>their</td>
<td>-kêc-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So *e-ke-kirore* his name, or *e-kirore-ke.*
The first and third persons singular have an emphatic form *kan*, *ken*, which is only used affixed to a noun, never after the initial vowel; e.g. *ekirorekan* my name.

In the first person plural the form -*wok* refers to *oni* and *kosi* to *syö*. Care must obviously be exercised in the use of these words; to refer to meat as *awokakirin* would invite all to partake; if the meat is to be reserved for the speaker and his companion he must use *akosikirin*. So brothers would speak to each other of their father as *papawok*, but in prayer to God we must address Him as *Papakosi*.

There is also a separable form of the Possessive, used in apposition or when the noun is omitted—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
<th>Dim.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>Pl.</td>
<td>S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loka</td>
<td>luka</td>
<td>naka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lokoni</td>
<td>lukoni</td>
<td>nakoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loke</td>
<td>luke</td>
<td>nake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lowok</td>
<td>lwok</td>
<td>nawok</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
<th>Dim.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>Pl.</td>
<td>S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lokosi</td>
<td>lukosi</td>
<td>nakosi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lokusi</td>
<td>lukusi</td>
<td>nakusi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lokec</td>
<td>lukec</td>
<td>nakec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

akale na nakec, *this is their spoon*  
ekiya n’ol loka, *that medicine is mine*

**Demonstrative.** These are as follows—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
<th>Dim.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This.</td>
<td>lő lu</td>
<td>nā nu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That. 1. n’öl n’ul</td>
<td>n’ini n’nun</td>
<td>n’in n’ul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. jë kwi</td>
<td>ya kwa</td>
<td>yi kwi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These all follow the noun when used as adjectives; the forms for *that* (1) denote objects near to the person spoken to, the (2) forms denote what is far off.

*aye edita n’ol, give me that basket (near you)*  
*iañu atapin’ ya? do you see that guinea fowl? (over there)*  
*atwanit ibore yen, this thing is done for*

**Self.** This may be expressed by *élọpët, alọpët, yēnülőpët,* plural *ikulépëk, akulépëk, ikulépëk* or by (in all classes) *bōnĩ, plural bōnũkĩ.*
Elopet corresponds to the English emphatic self, implying
self and not some one else, while boni implies that the person
is alone in the action, and is often the equivalent of only.

e. g. kolot ejakait elopet, the chief went himself,
i.e. instead of sending a message.
but eon’ aswamai boni, I am working by myself.

and—
etepi edowu? mam, ekwam boni
is it raining? no it is only wind.

Any. n’ol n’in n’in
the form n’in is used with the word etuan, instead of the
masculine.

So and so. enan’i lunan’i emutan lukamutan

Interrogative. Who? na’i (all classes)
plural lukan’ai nukan’ai
What? ūo.

The adjectival forms are given under adjectives.

Relative.
Subjective indefinite.
lōi- luč- nač- nue- yēni- lue-
lē nē

Definite.
lōkč- lukč- nakč- nukč- yēnikč- luke-

Objective.
lō- lu- na- nu- yēni- lu-
So—
ekilyokit loijeni akisoma, a man that can read
akituku nukewuriete lolo, the cows which have borne calves
to-day.

the man I beat, etuan lo enomi eon’
the man who beat me, etuan lokenomi eon’.

The indefinite forms describe, or are adjectival, while the
definite forms identify, are relatival.
etuan lesubi amoti, a man that makes pots
etuan lokesubi amoti, the man who made the pots.
A relative pronoun cannot be governed in Ateso by a preposition. So—

the man I came with
becomes the man who came with me
etuan lokebu keon’

There can therefore be no possessive case of the relative, like the English whose: an ordinary possessive pronoun must be used and the clauses co-ordinated instead of the relative being subjected.

God, whose Son died for us, is our Father
Elohim, Okoke katwanikini, n’es Papawok.

Pronominal Copula. In the first and second person singular this is formed by the addition of o to the personal pronoun; in the other persons it is identical with the pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc</th>
<th>Fem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eon’o</td>
<td>oni or syo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jön’ô</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n’es or nes</td>
<td>kes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Negative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc</th>
<th>Fem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mërë</td>
<td>it is not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēmamē</td>
<td>there is not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēmamētē</td>
<td>there are not</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or—

kemamea

deliberative form.

kōmame that there may not be kemameata

There is also a copula formed from the demonstrative pronouns.

Masc.

lōpe lō this is he lupe lu, nape na .nupe nu
n’ōpe n’ōl that is he n’upe n’un l’pe n’imi n’upe n’un

Also a form combined with the interrogative adverb of place—

Masc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc</th>
<th>Fem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hali, where is ?</td>
<td>hani, where is ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halu, where are ?</td>
<td>hanu, where are ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hali bo ekakitabo ?</td>
<td>where is my book ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n’ōpe n’ol, that is it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word imwasine, so many, answers the interrogative imwasayi, how many?
ADVERBS.

There are a large number of adverbs and adverbial expressions made from nouns and verbs. A few have already been noticed, but a full list is given here.

Adverbs of Place.

ai, hai, where?
nen, mama, there (not far off)
n'ina, over there (at a distance)
lailo, laije, this side, that side
luwayi, this way
juwayi, that way, that side
ajesani, below there
kamelwana, far off
eyapye, near
kotoma, inside
kokidin', in the middle
lali, where?
kane, ne, here
kuju, above
kokuju, outside, on the top
kin'a, kokin'a, outside
kau, behind
togo, in the house
okitela je, on yonder hill, on the other side of the water or valley
ore, at home, in the village
orekoni, orekusi, at thy home, at your home
okaleka, okalekoni, etc., at my place, at thy place, etc.
obuwok, obukusi, etc., at our home, your home, etc.
namaka, namake, with or to me, him
nenice, elsewhere

Adverbs of Time.

wor, when?
nat, soon, shortly
nati kwana, nati kwapukwana, now, at once
moi, in the morning, to-morrow
taparacu, tapurucu, early, very early in the morning
moi kace, the day after to-morrow
byan, yesterday
lolo, to-day
ebon’, nat ebon’, this afternoon
lwarn, molo, in the future, some time
kolo, kolosek, long ago
sek, already
koloje, the other day
ber, first, to begin with
kanen, then
atipet, immediately
napena, just now, on this occasion
kokau, afterwards
eroko, erin’a, not yet, still
nan, just now, a moment ago
n’ini paran, every day
paran, by day, at mid-day
kware, at night
kidin’ebai, at midnight
ameari nat, henceforth; lit. to start from now
asoña, very long ago

Eroko, erin’a when used without a verb are always negative in meaning.

erin’a eswamai? is he still working?

but—

abu? eroko, has he come? not yet.

Adverbs of Manner.

noi, noi noi, very much
kwan’ini, kwapu kwan’ini, thus, in that way
kwana, kwapu kwana, so, just so, in this way
nepenen, like that, just so
cut, utterly, entirely
cut cut, verily, assuredly
ebe, atiari, thus (to introduce or quote speech)
atai, atai atai, in vain, gratis, anyhow
bobó, again
kojokan, well  
kotenan, straight  
erono, badly  
kadeden'u, fiercely

Atiarí is generally used to introduce a fresh speech; ebe introduces a quotation of past speech. The latter may be used without a verb, e. g.—

ebe ai? what did he say?

ebala ebe alot ejakait? did he say the chief had gone?
ebe, that is what he said.

The interrogative adverb how? is expressed by means of the verb ekoni, with the adverb ai or hai.

how is he? ekoni ai?

how did he die? ekoni etwana ai?

how did they do it? kikote esubete ai?

The same auxiliary is used with other adverbs.

ekoni kwana, it is just like that

kikoni nepenen, let it be so, very well

CONJUNCTIONS.

koñe, but  
araí, if  
araí—araí, either—or  
narai, because, for, since  
nabarai, except  
karaidai, neither, nor  
kwape, even as  
kwaka, bala, like, as if, about  
ido, da, also  
ka, and  
kwabo, moreover, whereas (only with a negative)  
kanu ki ño? why?

ko, whereas (only with a negative)  
akiro na, for the reason that  
kosodi, then, next  
koñen, then  
kama, where  
netinan, since (of recent time)  
netikolo, ever since (of time more distant)  
akitodol, until
After *kwape* the relative form of the past tense must be used, see p. 36.

*Akitodol* is really an infinitive, meaning "to reach to."

*Kosodi* is declinable and has a plural form *kosoete*, also a deliberative *kasodi, kasodete* used before subjunctives.

All conjunctions are placed first in the sentence, with the exception of *da*, which follows the noun or verb. "Therefore" is usually expressed by the use of *n'es* followed by a verb in relative form.

kwape kolo kiwadikakinia, *as you wrote to me*  
kosoete koloto Akumi, *they next went to Kumi*  
kasodete karata ekirididi, *so that we may next plant maize*  
kiboyikini kane akitodol nabunio, *sit here till I come*  
n'es kiyatakinia arupiyana atomon, *therefore I add ten rupees*  
akoto emerekek da, *I want a sheep too*  
akoto da emerekek, *I also want a sheep*

**PREPOSITIONS.**

These are almost absent from Ateso.  
ka, *of, with, at*  
toma, *under, inside*  
kanu ka, *because of, on behalf of*  
nepepe ka, *together with; also nenipe ka is found*

When a pronoun follows *kanu ka*, the *ka* combines with the personal pronoun to form a possessive pronoun. So *kanu ka oni* becomes *kanuwok, kanuka kes* becomes *kanukee*.

The want of prepositions is mainly supplied by the prepositional forms of the verbs, which see, p. 41. For, in, to, are mostly expressed by these forms. There are also a few phrases which take the place of English prepositions.

*To* and *with* a person are expressed by the phrase *mama ejai.*  
koya abaluwa mama ejai Emusun’ut.  
*take the letter to the European.*  
kiboyiki mama ejaas itelepai.  
*stay with the boys.*
In is expressed by:

(a) prepositional verbs—

\[ \text{ebirokini akipa} \]
he falls into the hole

(b) locative case of nouns—

\[ \text{ejai togo} \]
he is in the house
\[ \text{akiña' eperi ocore} \]
the crocodile lives in the river

After the verb to be in is not expressed always—
ejaas alaru, they are in the yard.

**INTERJECTIONS.**

\[ \text{yoga, how do you do?} \]
\[ \text{farewell! well done!} \]
\[ \text{ekoni bai, very well, never mind} \]
\[ \text{bo, ba, ca, then, well} \]
\[ \text{jo ba je, jo ba lo, I say, you there} \]
\[ \text{mam, be, no} \]
\[ \text{eebo, eeca, yes} \]
\[ \text{aso, very good, all right, just so} \]
\[ \text{wu, O, in addressing a person} \]
\[ \text{wu okwe, Ah, you then} \]
\[ \text{otukwi, oh dear! well I never!} \]
\[ \text{kwan'ini, just so.} \]

Yoga is the universal greeting at all times of the day, and is also used for congratulation and thanks or for commendation.

Bo and ba are constantly interjected in conversation without apparently affecting the meaning of what is said.

After the general greeting yoga, enquiries may be made as to health, etc. The dialogue may run as follows—

\[ \text{yoga, how do?} \]
\[ \text{iperi ejok? do you keep well?} \]
\[ \text{in'ali jo? are you in health?} \]
\[ \text{yoga noi noi, best salaams!} \]
\[ \text{yoga noi noi, best salaams!} \]
\[ \text{yoga noi noi, best salaams!} \]

Otukwi is used to express any strong emotion such as disgust or astonishment.
ATESO-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

Words marked with an asterisk are of foreign origin, and are chiefly derived from Luganda; many are Arabic in origin and come into Ateso through the medium of Kiswahili and Luganda. Words hyphened as -bon'ori are incomplete as they stand and require a prefix or suffix, such as a personal pronoun.

Verbs are given in the infinitive, the prefix being added to distinguish strong from weak verbs.

Nouns are given with the plural suffix added; those that may be either masculine or feminine are usually given as masculine.

Abbreviations used, other than those in general use, are as follow—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v. s.</td>
<td>verbal substantive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. n.</td>
<td>verb neuter or intransitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. prep.</td>
<td>prepositional verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. caus.</td>
<td>causative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q. c.</td>
<td>which is to be referred to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

abalan', -n'a, s., salt
abasan', -n'a, s., pointed stick
    for digging, trowel
abaton, -na, s., yam
abecet, -evi, s., egg
abehehuk, -ka, s., wing
abeit, s., truth
abelekek, -ka, s., egg-shell
    abelekek kakou, skull
    abelekek kebokorit, fingernail
abeler, s., a reputed apparition
aberu, an'or, s., woman, wife
abeya, abeyata ai, v. phrase,
    where are, what has become
    of?
abiletait, -ta, s., half, part, piece
abilot, -oi, s., flute
ablesit, -sin, s., maid-servant
aboko, -oi, s., shell head-dress,
    coronet
abokoñ, -oña, s., jaw
abon'ut, -un, s., fig-tree, bark-cloth
abor, s., deep water
abua, -ana, s., cave
abukyoit, -kyo, s., eyelid, eyebrow, eyelash
abulucasit, -ta, s., graze, bruise
abulon, s. plur., pus
abus, -siono, s., abscess, boil
abuswa, -wai, s., big bowl
abwas, -sin, s., hedge
*abvasit, -sin, s., cartridge, bullet
acilit, -ita, s., food
acin, s., excrement
acin', -n'ana, s., fork of tree root, between fingers
acocorot, -roni, s., partridge
acokit, -cok, s., potato
acore, -rin, s., river, swamp
acoroi, s., termites (white ants)
acowa, -ana, s., sense, wisdom
acukut, -kunu, s., bellows
acunetait, -ta, s., lintel
adakai, -ka, s., dregs
adaket, -ta, s., bier, litter
adam, s., brain
adapawo, -ono, s., porch, sides of doorway
adatat, -tan, s., plot cleared of jungle
adayi, s., dust on the feet, dirt
adeka, -esia, s., disease, sickness
adere, s., half gourd, bowl
aderut, -runo, s., osier
afore, -siono, s., harp
adiririet, s., syringe
*adirisa, -ana, s., window
aditot, -tono, s., valley
adoket, -eta, s., ladder, bridge
adokis, -sya, s., ladder, climbing place
adokitait, -ta, s., ladder, steps
adote, -ya, s., adulteress, whore
adoteu, s., adultery
aduket, -ta, s., building
agada, -ana, s., reed
agari, -rya, s., small fish
agegit, -gin, s., bunch of grain tied up for seed
agersit, s., scar, old cut
agiretait, -ta, s., comb (made of ox-rib)
agogon', v. s., strength, power
agola, -ana, s., corner, angle
agougou, -uno, s., chameleon
agugut, -gu, s., grain of chaff
agule, adv., at back of house
agurut, s., deep pool, well
Agwan', s., a female deity
aikit, -ta, s., round pad, circle
aipacetait, -ta, s., shaving, chip
aisinit, -nin, s., brass bracelet
aitakinet, s., dot, point
ajakanut, s., kingdom
ajan, -nin, s., broom
ajeme, -mi, s., sore, ulcer
ajesani, adv., below there
ajis, -syo, v. s., war, campaign
ajo, v. s., sleep
ajoket, -ina, s., demon, evil spirit
ajoks, v. s., goodness
ajon, -non, s., beer
ajore, -resinee, s., army
ajotet, s., early afternoon
ajulot, -lo, s., feather, fur
ajwelc, -leik, s., dore
akabo, s., waist
akabubuket, s., bark, peel, rind, a perch
akabwa, -wayi, s., bow (weapon)
akacerit, -re, s., star
akai, s., nest, hut
akais, s., number, price
akaisakañ, num., fifty
akaisareyi, num., twenty
akaisatemon, num., a hundred
akaisauni, num., thirty
akaisaun’won, num., forty
akakut, -ku, s., hail-stone
akale, -lei, s., spoon
akalele, s., flood, torrent
akalananut, v. s., weakness
akalas, -sia, s., torch
akaiikaare, num., seven
akaukape, num., six
akankauni, num., eight
akafikaun’won, num., nine
akapole, -les, s., navel, umbilicus
akasekiiiait, -iia, s., hornet
akasiripu, s., 100,000
akatatle, -lin, s., market
akatenak, s. pl., times, occasions
akaterot, s., cold
akaye, s., a rattle
akejililet, s., funnel, strainer
akeju, -jen, s., leg, foot
akeleñasit, s., wrist
akemer, -rin, s., spot, blemish
akiboysis, -syo, s., place
akidarais, s., prison
akide, s., East, acil akide, day has dawned
akikeysis, s., carpenter’s shop
*akikopo, -ono, s., cup
akile, s. pl., milk, sap
akilelyan’, -an’a, s., lizard
akililyan, s., muscle of upper arm
akim, -myan, s., fire
akimait, -ma, s., grain of millet
akimat, amakio, s., old woman
akimola, s., spittle
akimujo, s., eatables
akine, -eyi, s., goat
akiñañ’, -an’a, s., crocodile
akiñet, -eta, s., butter, oil
akìn’adis, s., store, treasury
akìn’ol, an’olia, s., paddle
akiot, akwi, s., leaf, twig
akipom, -mya, s., adder
akipañ, apaña, s., hole
akipi, s. pl., water
akipoyis, s., kitchen
akiraruna, s., maid-servant
akiryaya, s. pl., flour
akiriridi, -din, s., armpit
akirin’, -no, s., meat, flesh
akirinañ, s., site
akirot, -ro, s., word, reason, matter, fault
akiru, s., rain
akisin, s., thorny shrub
akisorit, -rin, s., snake poison; pale patch in skin
akiswamis, s., cultivation, field
akit, -ki, s., ear
akitenis, s., measure
akiten’, -tuku, s., cow, cattle
akitoi, -tor, s., small tree, wood
akitok, -tuke, s., lip, mouth
akitutuket, s., agreement, covenant
*akiwosis, s., place of toll, custom house
akiyo, s., tears
akokoro, -roi, s., fowl, hen
akoku, s., daughter
akoli, -ino, s., cup
akolon’, -nisinei, s., sun, daylight
akon’, -koen, s., eye; spring of water
akopirot, -ro, s., ostrich feather, plume
akopiton, -pit, s., fibre, bark for tying, wick
akopyo, s. pl., dew
akou, -kves, s., head, top, root
akoyik, -ka, s., belly; apotye
akoyik, she is pregnant
akoyit, -ojo, s., bone
akuju, s., sky, heaven
akujup, s., axe-haft
akulutat, s., resin
akulu, -ui, s., ostrich
akunuma, -man, s., trap
akun’, -ino, s., knee, joint
akuraru, -runu, s. sheath, scabbard
akure, s., thirst; kojaka
akure, I am thirsty
akurwoit, -rwo, s., white hair
akutar, s., sharpened stick for digging holes
akwalikwali, s., diaphragm
akwan, awat, s., body, case
akwanis, s., edge, sharpness
akwapisinei, the world
akwapu, -pin, s., ground, land, country
akwara, -ras, s., spear
akware, -rasia, s., night
akwatat, -ta, s., string of beads, one hundred
akwenn, -wiin, s., bird
akweye, s., hydrocele
alacetait, -ta, s., key
aladot, -doi, s., papyrus
alaro, s., courtyard
aleles, -sia, s., trench for flood water
aliborit, -rin, s., plantain tree
alil, s., jealousy
alokya, s., bait
alos, s., threshed grain
alosit, v. s., a journey
alumaru, -uno, s., flue
alun’urait, -ran, s., ear of grain
alup, s., earth, dust
alupot, s., clay
alyasit, -sin, s., root of tree
amadi, s., wax of ear
amaduli, -lin, s., hat
amagoro, s., jungle, wilderness
amajorot, -ro, s., knot
amakada, -ana, s., hollow reed
*amakasi, s., scissors
amame, neg. cop., I am not
amana, s., field, tillage
amaranait, -na, s., rib
amaten’et, s., temple, side of head
ameje, -jeiko, s., deserted place
amen’eraunt, v. s., malice
amerekke, -kin, s., ewe, sheep
amijimijit, -ji, s., tiny kind of termite
amodin’, -din’or, s., desert, uninhabited tract
amodyalat, -lana, s., swallow
amoiten, -ena, s., bowel, intestine
amokat, -ka, s., sandal, shoe
amoni, -neiko, s., forest
amoñon, -ñoño, s., pumpkin,
marrow
amori, -río, s., dinker
amorit, -n, s., sinew, rein
amorok, -kin, s., shaft of
spear, penholder
amororu, s., uncle or aunt
anioru, -uno, s., stone, rock
anun, -nono, v., pool, pond
*anudumu, s., jug
amuge, -gei, s., centipede
amugogot, -go, s., plantain
leaf or fibre
amukurat, -ran, s., dale,
small ravine
*amukyalat, -ana, s., lady
amunwarat, -ra, s., horn
amunonut, r. s., hope, trust
amuiñ, -ñino, s., leather, strap,
belt, skin
amuñeret, -ren, s., scrap of
skin or hide
amuran, -ak, s., mother-in-
law, sister-in-law
amuriat, s., red biting ant
amusala, -ana, s., bulrush
amuseno, -nun, s., hoe-handle
amusoga, s., date palm
amusun'ut, -n'un, s., wound
amutono, v. s., darkness
amuye, -yeyi, s., firefly
amyan, amyamoko, s., gazelle
anapit, s., garment
aninayit, s., cloth, towel
anwac, s., splenitis
-añanari, a-, v. tr., visit, go to
see, supervise
añayit, -ña, s., blade of grass,
piece of grass
añiporit, -rin, s., small bird
like a sparrow
añul, -lia, s., hammer
añuñura, s., anger
-añuni, a-, v. tr., see, find,
obtain
añ'abet, -besi, s., waist, loins
añ'ajep, -pa, s., tongue
añ'asyep, s., placenta
añ'irí, s., gums, palate
añ'ololo, -lin, s., lake, sea,
big river
añ'or, s., plural of aberu
añ'un'ubet, s., an incomplete
or partial thing
apaki, -kio, s., space, air,
opportunity, leisure
apama, -ana, s., granary
aparan, -rasia, s., day
aparasia, adv., daily, day by
day
aparis, s., strip of bark for
tying
-aparit, aki-, r. n., act care-
fully or gently, behave
apeape, adv., continually,
persistently
apecelo, -ono, s., lily
apedot, -on, s., gap, opening,
hole
apeganut, v. s., quarrelling,
bad temper
apelepelet, -leni, s., butterfly
aperis, s., sleeping place,
lodging
apesen, -na, s., debt
apinat, s., fleas of fowl
apolou, s., greatness, im-
portance; meaning
apora, s., shoulders, back
(upper part)
apore, -ei, s., scar
-apu, aki-, v. n., be on point
of, about to do
apupu, -uno, s., hedgehog
apuru, s., smoke, vapour, air
apurukucut, s., knee-cap
apuserut, -unu, s., widow
aputo, v. s., image, likeness, picture
apuron, s., level plain, sandy soil
aputyot, -tyo, s., ox-sinew
apwapwa, -ana, s., crumb
Apyekamu, s., opening month of drought, December
aragonit, -go, s., burnt grass stubble
arai, conj., if, perhaps
arait, -to, s., fruit, produce
arakan, -nin, s., barren woman or animal
aramet, -ta, s., drum-stick
arapetait, -ta., s., lid, cover
ararasit, -sia, s., crumb
-are, num., two
areren', -n'io, s., good luck, blessing
ariañ, s., stubble of grain
ariri, s., shore, bank
arok, -ka, s., hump
aroban'at, s., hunchback
arokan, -kana, s., thong, whip, lace
aronis, -sio, v. s., evil, sin, danger
arowot, -wi, s., iron collar
aroyet, -ta, s., mirror
arukit, -to, s., pestle
arupepe, s., trumpet, horn
*arupiya, -ana, s., rupee

arurwak, s., fat for smearing the body
arwatat, s., wall of mud
aryan'i, s., hollow ground
aryokai, s., beads
aryotit, -tin, s., rat-trap of fulling slab of stone
*asabuni, s., soap
asakat, s., savoury odour
asalabait, -ba, s., scab of sore
*asanit, -nin, s., plate, dish
asapat, -pa, s., female infant
asara, s., big fire, furnace
aseit, -ito, s., peg
*asente, s., cent
aseremait, -ma, s., sweet millet cane
asida, s., dregs of beer
asigiria, -riai, s., donkey
asigirikolor', -n'a, s., adder
asimokok, -kon, s., spider
asin'e, s., sand
Asio, s., a female deity
asipan, -anin, s., flock, herd
asissiarin, s., cross roads
aso, interj., well! just so!
asomet, s., marrow
asoña, adv., very long ago
asoto, -toi, s., cover of granary, umbrella
asowat, -wa, s., iron anklet, piece of iron
asuban, -ana, s., sacrifice, offering
*asupulia, -ana, s., metal cooking pot
asurupi, v. s., enmity, feud
aswalit, -lin, s., bullet
aswam, -isinei, v. s., work
asyanut, v. s., grace, kindness
asyepai, s., fat
atabo, -boi, s., bowl
ATESO-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

atabok, -ko, s., potsherd
atai, adv., in vain, anyhow
lo atai, adj., ordinary, common
atakasit, s., blister
atakere, -rin, s., dug-out canoe, boat
atakwa, -wai, s., large jar
atala, s., venereal disease
atan, s., well
atap, s., cooked millet, bread
atapara, -rin, s., broad river
atebok, -ka, s., cracked pot
atekat, -ka, s., foundation sticks in house
atekere, -rin, s., clan, family
atenusu, -sor, s., drum
atemut, -nuna, s., branch
ateran, s., bride
ates, -esena, s., grave, tomb
atiari, conj., that (to introduce speech)
atiba, s., rock
atibo, -boi, s., bowl, dish
atibolok, -ko, s., cracked pot
atipe, s., beads
atipet, adv., immediately, suddenly, once
attitbat, -ban, s., heel
atokitoi, -to, s., rim, edge
atomon, num., ten
atorobu, -bosyo, s., chest, bosom
atorom, s., base of tree trunk
atotolet, -le, s., cinder, charcoal, coal
atuba, -bai, s., wooden dish, platter
atubetai, -ta, s., part, half (cut)
atudot, s., goose
atukos, -syo, s., place of assembly, synagogue
atukot, -kono, s., crowd, flock, heap
atunuru, s., roof of hut
atupaniit, s., nipple
aturi, -rio, s., generation
aturot, -ru, s., guinea fowl
atweli, -in, s., long tuft ornament, tassel, fringe
atweñit, atwentwen, s., spark
atyaket, v. s., difference, distinction
aujo, -joi, s., kraal
auyu, -noi, s., rope
aun'won, num., four
awaket, -ta, s., udder
awaraga, -ana, s., fable, proverb
awasya, -syanin, s., end
awayi, adv., at side of
awayitin, at sides, at corners
awojat, -ja, s., grasshopper
awokit, s., scoop
awokot, s. pl., blood
awomis, -syo, v. s., thought
aworet, s., cow-dung
awoyis, s., hymn book
awu, s., bee
awujao, s., height
awuryanet, s., council, outside courtyard
aye, v. imp., give me
ayelit, -em, s., cage
ayepe, -peyi, s., axe
| AYESU, s., jungle, long grass | -BIRORI, AKI-, v. n., to call, name |
| AYEVIS, s., HYMN BOOK | -BIRONORI, v. tr., to throw down |
| AYILE, s., irritatlng chaff of | -BIT, A-, v. n., be greedy |
| millet | *BIVA, v. imper., come! |
| -Baka, a-, v. tr., to call, name | BOBO, ADV., again |
| -Bala, a-, v. n., to say | -BOK, AI, v. tr., to dig up, dig |
| -Bama, AKI-, v. n., to have | HOLE, PLANT |
| Hæmorrhage | -BOLO, A-, v. n., to play, jest |
| -Bapa, AKI-, v. tr., to slap, | -BOKUNI, A-, v. tr., to dig out |
| box ears | of ground |
| -Bapebap, AKI-, v. n., to clap | BONI, PL. BONIKI, PRON., self, |
| hands | only |
| -Bara, A-, v. n., to be rich | -BON'ORI, A-, v. n., go back, |
| -BAREN, A-, v. n., to share | REturn |
| *BATISA, AKI-, v. tr., to share | -BON'OKINI, V. PREP., return |
| -Bawuni, A-, v. n., to melt, | to, make answer to |
| dissolve | -BON'UNI, V. N., to come back |
| BE!, INTERJ., no! | -BOS, AI-, v. n., to rot, go bad |
| -Belori, AKI-, v. tr., to turn, | -BOYI, AKI-, V. N., to wait, re- |
| invert | main, sit |
| -Belokini, V. N., to turn one- | -BOYIKINI, V. N., to sit down |
| self, turn round | -BU, V. AUX., of past tense, |
| -Belonori, to exchange, | E. G. ABU KOLOT; ALSO PERF. |
| translate | OF ABUNERE |
| -Benen, A-, v. n., to be light, | -BUBUKINI, AKI-, V. TR., TO PEG |
| easy, quick | OUT, NAIL; CRUCIFY |
| -Benibena, AKI-, v. tr., to cut | -BUBURIARI, A-, V. TR., TO TURN |
| in slices | UPSIDE DOWN, UPSET |
| BER, ADV., first | -BUC, A-, V. N., TO SLIP OFF, SLIP |
| -Bet, AKI-, V. TR., TO SPLiT | THROUGH; TO JUST MISS, BE |
| -Beyikini, AI-, V. N., TO TURN | NEAR DOING |
| OUT, RESULT IN | -BUK, AI-, V. TR., TO CHURN |
| -Bila, A-, V. N. AND TR., TO BREAK | -BUKORI, A-, V. N. TO POUR, |
| -Bilakini Ekotet, TO betray | -BULORI, A-, V. N., TO BURST |
| -Billil, AI-, V. N., TO BE BENT | -BULUCARI, A-, V. N., TO BE |
| OVER, CRUMPLED UP | GRAZED |
| -Biluni, A-, V. TR., TO BARGAIN, | -BUNERE, A-, V. N., TO COME; |
| STATE A PRICE | ALSO ABONURI |
| -Biini, A-, V. TR., TO STIR UP | -BUN'A, AKI-, V. TR., TO BEAT |
| -HIRIBIRI, AKI-, V. TR., TO PELT, | -BUSAKINI, AKI-, V. PREP., TO |
| THROWN STONES AT | BEHAVE, BE FITTING, RIGHT |
-but, a-, v. tr., to peel off
-butari, a-, v. n., to be sulky, purse lips
-buuni, aki-, v. n., to swell, be swollen
-bwa, aki-, v. tr., to hide, keep
-bwaikini, to put into
-bwaikini etao, to pay heed to, care
-bwalari, aki-, v. n., to be lazy, neglectful
-bwana, a-, v. n., to be cracked
-bwan’uni, v. n., to sprout, grow
-bwan’ibwan’a, v. tr., to smoke over fire
-bwapit, aki-, v. tr., to seek, look for
-bwatanakini, a-, v. prep., to sprinkle on
-bwatarori, a-, v. tr., to smear face in propitiation
-bwelibweli, a-, v. n., to boil
-bwo, aki-, v. n., to stand
-bwoje, pron., that one over there
-bwok, aki-, v. tr., to carry on the head
-bwos, aki-, v. tr., to jerk
-bworari, aki-, v. n., to rest
-bwororo, aki-, v. n., to mourn, wail
byan, adv., yesterday

calari, a-, v. n., to melt

camuni, a-, v. tr., to agree to, consent
-cania, aki-, v. tr., to trouble, wrong, vex
-canicana, v. tr., to spoil, sin
-canicanuni, v. n., to be spoilt
-can’ican’, aki-, v. tr., to mash, pound
-cap, aki-, v. tr., to weed
-cat, aki-, v. n., to get better; to be firm, hold fast
-cauni, a-, v. n., to shine
-cayikini, v. prep., to shine upon, give light to
-ce, adj. and pron., other
-cec, aki-, v. tr., to exchange
-cede, a-, v. n., to be clear, of weather
-cedecede, a-, v. tr., to prick
-cek, aki-, v. n., to be desolate
-cela, aki-, v. n., to make a noise, uproar
-celakini, aki-, v. prep., to cast lots for
-cici, v. n., to be small, of small kind; only used as adjective, with relative
-cik, v. tr., to squeeze
-cikakini, to crush, press on to
-cil, aki-, v. tr., to tear; be torn
-acil akide, dawn has broken; lit. = the East is torn
-cilik, aki-, v. n., to be torn, split
-ciyo, a-, v. tr., to milk
-ciyi, v. n., = - cilil
-codo, aki-, v. n., to limp
-coduni, aki-, v. n., to tempt
-cogakini, aki-, v. n., to recline on the elbow
-cogororo, aki-, v. n., to be bent, bowed
-coko, a-, v. tr., to herd cattle
-corakini, aki-, v. tr., to command
-cowuni, aki-, v. n., to be careful
-cu, aki-, v. tr., to squeeze out, expel juice, brew
-cudo, aki-, v. tr., to bewitch, enchant
-cum, aki-, v. tr., to spear, pierce
-cumakini, to spear oneself
-cun, aki-, v. tr., to dip in dish, dip a sop
-cur, aki-, v. n., to leap about
-curuni, aki-, v. n., to plot, plan together
-cut, adv., quite, utterly, completely cut
-cwek, aki-, v. tr., to brew
-cweyet, aki-, v. tr., to try by ordeal
-cweyikini, aki-, v. prep., to burn, set fire to

da, conj., also
-da, aki-, v. tr., to strike
-dak, a-, v. n., to feed, eat
-dakara, a-, v. n., to be fine, splendid
-dakari, a-, v. tr., to lift, carry away
-dakuni, to carry hither
-dar, aki-, v. tr., to wait for, keep watch over
-dat, aki-, v. tr., to clear jungle
-daun, a-, v. n., to come to an end, be finished
-dauni, v. tr., to finish
-de, aki, v. tr., to pluck
-decideci, aki-, v. tr., to knock about, bruise
-deden', a-, v. n., to be fierce, bold
-deka, a-, v. n., to be ill
-demari, a-, v. tr., to deprive, take away from
-den', aki-, v. tr., to gather
-dep, aki-, v. tr., to pick out one by one
-depari, a-, v. tr., to pass over, miss out
-depidep, aki-, v. tr., to inform against, tell tales of
-derakini, aki-, v. tr., to form in line, set in order
-desyari, a-, v. n., to guess
-detanari, a-, v. n., to splash over, be spilt
-deyun, aki-, v. n., to be left over, be superfluous
-dica, aki-, v. n., to be at peace, harmonious
-didin', a-, v. n., to be narrow, thin
-dikyori, aki-, v. n., to melt, dissolve
-dil, aki-, v. n., to be early, do early
-diña, aki-, v. n., to sigh, groan
-diopet, num., one, single
-dipakini, aki-, v. tr., to crush diriri, a-, v. tr., to suck up, absorb
-dit, a-, v. n., to be small, too small
-dityari, to grow small
diyat, ad., perhaps
-do, aki-, v. tr., to pick up, by pressing with finger
-dodoro, aki-, v. n., to be quick, do quickly
-dok, aki-, v. tr., to cross
dokari, a-, v. n., to climb up or down
dokuni, v. n., to climb up or down
dokon, a-, v. prep., to put or place on
dokoro, aki-, v. n., to grow thin, waste away
dolori, a-, v. n., to reach, arrive thither
dolun, v. n., to arrive thither
dokon, v. prep., to reach to, overtake
domon, a-, v. prep., to dip into
do, aki-, v. tr., to sew
don’, aki-, v. tr., to pinch; to castrate
doteu, a-, v. n., to commit adultery
dotikin, a-, v. prep., to point out, aim at
do, aki-, v. tr., to pick out, pluck out
dowari, a-, v. n., to snap the fingers
dowunj, a-, v. tr., to bear a child, bring forth
doyere, a-, v. n., to drop, fall
doyikin, v. prep., to drop on to, happen to

du, aki, v. n., to swim
dukon, a-, v. prep., to spend all day at
-duko, a-, v. tr., to build
dukon, a-, v. tr., to marry (of a woman)
dukon, aki-, v. n., to close the fist, clench hand
-duce, aki-, v. n., to prostrate self, bend to ground
dulori, aki-, v. tr., to deepen, make deep; to be deep
dumon, a-, v. tr., to find, come upon
duari, aki-, v. n., to be adjacent, near to
dun’ori, a-, v. n., to go out, be extinguished
dun’o, aki-, v. tr., to cut
dura, a-, v. tr., to have coitus with
dus, a-, v. n., to throb, beat
dut, a-, v. tr., to serve out food; pull up, uproot
duwar, aki-, v. n., to sink, go to the bottom
dwara, a-, v. n., to be bitter, sour
dwe, aki-, v. tr., to separate combatants
dwono, a-, v. n., to harvest
dwona, a-, v. n., to eat greedily
dyak, aki-, v. n., to go astray, wrong, make mistake
dyek, aki-, v. tr., to separate combatants
dyekakini, v. prep., to propitiate
dyoma, aki-, v. tr., to eat

ebabu, uno, s., a poor man
ebale, le, s., mushroom
*ebaluwa, -wana, s., letter
  eban’a, s., hornbill
  eban’anut, v. s., folly
*ebarasa, s., verandah
  ebareňit, -ito, s., razor
  ebatat, -tai, s., duck
  ebe, conj., saying, that
  ebeľa, -lai, s., stick
  ebeli, s., famine
*ebinika, s., kettle
*ebino, s., wine
  eblesit, -sin, s., servant
  ebobo, -boi, s., large lizard
  ebokorit, -ro, s., finger, toe
  eboli, s., feast
  e boon’, adv., afternoon
  ebot, -toi, s., remote hamlet, out of the way village
  ebotet, -tei, s., device, plot
  ebou, s., leaves of chick pea, used as herb
  eboyi, -ina, s., net
  ebu, -bwin, s., hyana
  ebukit, -tor, s., large basket
  ebuku, -kwi, s., shield
  eburı, -rion, s., crerasse, crack
  ebwasit, -sin, s., head of cattle
  ebwata, -tai, s., tassel, long tail ornament
  ebwiya, s., thatch
  ebwocit, -cin, s., impotent man
  ebyera, s., reddish kind of millet
  ecen, s., trouble, adversity, poverty
*ecai, s., tea
  ecce, s., snare of cord; also pron. other
  ececelo, s., swollen gland
  eecelet, -le, s., snail; also v. s., uproar, tumult
  ecen, -niono, s., descendant, posterity
  eceu, s., guinea-worm
  ecicikwa, -ana, s., cactus
  ecilikiki, -in, s., finger sickle
  ecoce, -ceya, s., porcupine
  ecoget, -en, s., prop, post, pillar
  ecokat, -ka, s., seed, grain, pip
Ecoloyit, -lo, s., Musoga
ecopot, -po, s., pupil of eye, iris
ecore, -rin, s., swamp, lake, river
ecowa, -wayi, s., swampy ground
ecucut, -cu, s., fly
ecudet, s., enchantment, poison
*ecupa, -ana, s., bottle
Edeke, s., chief deity of the Teso
ederit, -rin, s., bush buck
edia, -asyo, s., herb, relish with food
edita, -tai, s., basket
edodet, s., index finger
edodo, s., tree with sausage-like seed pods
edodok, -ka, s., frog
edokolet, -eni, s., monkey
edokomuňi, -ño, s., civet
edon’e, -n’ei, s., castrated animal, eunuch
edopoňo, s., one-eyed man
edopudopu, -un, s., boring beetle
edos, s., yolk of egg
edote, -ia, s., adulterer
edou, -owono, s., cloud, rain
edowan, s., grass, weeds
edula, -lai, s., granary of
  basket work
cebo, interj., yes
eeca, interj., yes
*egamira, -ran, s., camel
ege, -geya, s., flaw
egilut, -lono, s., ring, nut
*egiri, s., gospel
egitu, -una, s., a grass like young millet, tare, darnel
*egoye, -yen, s., cloth, garment
egura, s., spine
egwan', s., mongoose
egwayigwayi, s., skin eruption, eczema
eic, s., snare, trap
*ejayi, s., hemp for smoking
ejaka, lukeja, s., uncle, aunt; ancestor
ejakait, ijako, s., chief, master
eje, -esici, s., fight, war
ejekelo, s., cockroach
ejiput, -pu, s., itch, scabies
ejoket, -ya or -ina, s., demon, evil spirit
ejugume, -eni, s., long drum
ekaan'ananaran, -ak, s., overseer, bishop
ekaaran, s., murderer
*ekabaka, -ana, s., king
ekabaran, s., rich man
ekabokan, s., spy
ekabolit, -lin, s., large swelling on knee, bursitis
ekabolyan, s., jester, fool
ekabwaan, s., sponsor
ekacodan, s., sorcerer, wizard
ekacowan, s., wise man
ekadepit, -pi, s., flea
ekadon'tpit, -nopan, s., bell
ekagolon, s., door-keeper
ekajun, s., potter
ekajaran, s., living being, person
ekakali, -lio, s., castor-oil tree or berry
*ekalam, s., pencil
ekale, -lya, s., reed buck
ekaloton, s., traveller
ekamejan, s., hunter
ekameran, s., drunkard
ekamidi, s., fever
*Ekanisa, s., church
ekañumit, -ñumi, s., grain of semsem
ekaañunan, s., eye-witness
ekan'adan, s., one who keeps, a steward
ekan'atan, s., robber, bandit
ekapupan, s., ear-witness, one who has heard
ekaraban, s., pleader, advocate
ekaru, -ru, s., year
ekasuban, s., maker, creator
ekatatan, s., smith
*ekatikiro, -rono, s., headman, chief officer
ekatit, -tin, s., ferrule
ekatola, -lana, s., sugar-cane
ekatubon, s., judge
ekatometomet, -me, s., wart
ekaturuturut, -ru, s., hornet
ekatwan, s., dead man
ekayan, s., sower
ekayo, s., poison
ekayununan, s., rescuer, one who brings help
ekebwokon, s., carrier, porter
ekecokon, s., herdsman
ekeduñet, s., neighbour
ekeki, -kya, s., doorway
ekekion, s., carpenter
ekelai, -la, s., tooth
ekelipan, s., beggar
ekenaka, s., laugher
ekenepi, s., nettle
ekeneran, s., speaker, eloquent man
ekeper, s., shoulders, top of back
ekteponi, s., cook
*ekenturioii, s., centurion
ekeret, -ta, s., gourd, bowl
ekeler, -ta, s., gourd, bowl
ekelai, -la, s., tooth
ekenaka, s., laugher
ekenepi, s., nettle
ekeneran, s., speaker, eloquent man
ekeper, s., shoulders, top of back
ekeler, -ta, s., gourd, bowl
ekeler, -eta, s., gourd, bowl
*ekiboko, s., hippo-hide whip
ekiboket, -eta, s., gourd, churn
ekicolon', -n'or, s., chair, stool
ekicolon' kebu, mantis ; = lit. hyena's chair
ekido, -doi, s., island
ekijuulara, s., a child born after others have died, surviving child
ekikor, -rosyo, s., ditch, trench
ekilen', -n'a, s., knife
ekilin', -n'a, s., upper arm
ekilyokit, -lyok, s., man, male
ekimat, imakio, s., old man
ekimin', -n'io, s., deaf person
ekimukos, s., covering, blanket
ekiñomet, -ñom, s., a seed
ekin'ok, in'okwor, s., dog
ekin'arenan, s., guide
ekipoliauna, s., = ekijuulara
ekiporo, -osyo, s., wet season
ekipye, s., lightning
ekinmendi, -in, s., maize
ekirig, -gin, s., door
ekinton, -ona, s., scorpion
ekirore, -rya, s., name
ekisil, -la, s., commandment, law
ekisin, -na, s., breast
ekisisyan, s., learner, disciple
ekisisyanakinan, s., teacher
ekison'ot, -'non, s., nodule on elbow or hip
ekisu, -swama, s., mortar for pounding grain
*ekitabo, -ono, s., book
ekitela, s., hill, ridge
ekitelek, s., weevil
ekitimorikinan, s., reconciler, mediator
ekitiño, s., cheek
ekitoi, -tor, s., large tree
ekiti, -twor, s., scrub, jungle
ekiya, -keye, s., charm, medicine
ekiyakyan, s., messenger, apostle
ekiyayi, s., first-born son
ekode, -ei, s., hook
ekodet, -ta, s., crowd, mob
ekodoi, s., small-pox
ekoju, -joi, s., arrow
ekok, -kokot, s., kind of ant
ekoki, -kiok, s., orphan
ekokolan, s., thief
ekokoro, -ro, s., cock
ekokoro, -ono, s., line, row, verse ; cart, cycle
ekokote, s., envy, jealousy
ekolo, s., jealousy
ekolodon', -'no, s., tortoise
ekomoli, s., a piebald animal (cow or goat)
ekomyo, -ono, s., stump, root
ekonokamu, s., yellow kind of millet
ekonelet, s., dung-beetle
ekon'ot, ikon', s., male termite
ekori, -ryo, s., giraffe; tail, stern of boat
ekoroi, -rwo, s., he-goat
ekorom, s., water lily
ekorokwot, s., a blue flowering weed, burnt for salt
ekosobwan, -bwa, s., buffalo
ekosyo, -sisinei, s., song, hymn
ekube, -eyi, s., grease pot
ekukwai, -kwa, s., thorn
ekuma, -ai, s., cow-bell
ekume, -es, s., nostril, nose
ekuna, s., mist, fog
ekurara, s., syphilis
ekurudidi, -din, s., maize
ekuruk, -ka, s., crow
ekurut, -ru, s., maggot
ekurwon, s., ashes
ekwam, -in, s., wind
ekwaro, -ono, s., cerval cat
ekwe, -ci, s., jackal
ekweter, -eras, s., dwarf
ekyala, s., cooking-stone
*ekyalo, -ono, s., village, country house
elacit, -ci, s., louse
elago, -goi, s., spider's web
elap, -pyo, s., month, moon -elayi, adj., clean, unsoiled
elelebo, s., dizziness, vertigo
elepa, s., impudence
elepit, -ito, s., wooden milking pail
eleyic, s., shame
erumit eleyic, I am ashamed
eligo, -goi, s., pipe-stem
euphorbia
elision, s., mist
eloba, -bai, s., haartebeest
elogoro, s., throat, gullet
*Elohim, s., God
elon'oru, -ras, s., lump
elosi, s., filth
eloyit, s., stocks, yoke
*elugudo, -dono, s., main road
eluke, -kei, s., green pigeon
*elukeni, -min, num., thousand
*elulu, s., pearl
elupe, s., potter's clay
eluwa, s., bronchitis
emaase, -se, s., locust
emabworo, -ono, s., red colobus monkey
eunadan'it, -dan', s., tick
emadit, -din, s., small foul like bantam
emagegerit, -gere, s., hoof
emaido, s., ground-nut
*emalaika, -kan, s., angel
emalit, -lin, s., drinking tube, made of feathers
emai, s., liver
emaret, -re, s., bean, pea
emassenik, -kö, s., bullock, ox
emeleku, -kes, s., hoe, spade
*emendera, s., flag
emeña, -nai, s., bat
emerekek, -kin, s., sheep, ram
emerukwai, -kwa, s., castrated goat or ram
*emesa, -ana, s., table
emidiri, -rin, s., long tom-tom
emina, s., sticky sap, bird-lime
emiri, -ryo, s., rat, mouse  
emiria, -riao, s., hippopotamus  
emisina, s., mist, vapour  
emolokon, -nio, s., ankle  
emomwat, -ma, s., a grain of millet (sorghum)  
emono, -noi, s., field  
emon’, -n’ini, s., bull  
emopim, s., mint  
emorisin’, -n’a, s., neck  
emorotot, -totwi, s., python  
emoru, -runo, s., hill, cliff  
emorukalet, -leni, s., eagle  
*emoyo, -ono, s., spirit  
emuduki, -dukyok, s., totally blind man  
*emugati, -in, s., bread  
*emukeka, -ana, s., mat  
*Emuisiramut, -unu, s., a Mohammedan  
emujal, s., naked man  
*emukopit, s., peasant  
emukule, -en, s., hide  
emunu, -nwor, s., snake  
*emundu, -unu, s., gun  
*emupira, -ana, s., ball  
*emupuga, s., rice  
emuran, s., father-in-law, brother-in-law  
emurwon, -rwok, s., sorcerer, doctor  
emusaga, -ana, s., viper  
*emusago, -ono, s., fault, offence, case at law  
*emusalaba, s., cross  
*musolo, s., tax  
*emusabibu, s., vine  
*Emusun’ut, -unu, s., European  
emutan, pron., so-and-so, what do you call him?  
emutu, -un, s., boring tool, bradawl  
emwatunun, -tuku, s., twin  
*enabi, -in, s., prophet  
*enamusiga, s., wheel  
*enusu, -son, s., half rupee  
eñamuret, -ren, s., one who lives on another, destitute  
eñeyitait, -ta, s., incisor tooth  
eñuñurana, s., ferry  
en’aluru, -ra, s., kidney  
en’ani, pron., so-and-so  
en’aren, s., tip of finger  
en’arwe, s., swollen gland, "East Coast fever"  
en’aro, -oi, s., iron stone  
en’atuñ, -ño, s., lion  
en’eriteñ, -ña, s., heart  
en’oleyi, -li, s., hornet  
en’orit, s., only child  
en’walas, -syo, s., cripple  
eon’, pron., I, me  
epacoli, -lo, s., bald man  
*epale, -lei, s., trousers  
epali, s., insolence  
*epampa, s., cotton  
enfasiajut, s., cluster or bunch of bananas  
enpapero, s., friend, companion  
enpatjut, s., niece’s child  
*epapulo, -ono, s., paper, page of book  
enpeduru, s., tamarind tree  
enpeet, -ein, s., striped hyaena  
enpege, -gei, s., pig  
enpejari, s., threshing floor  
enpeonon, -pejak, s., guest, visitor  
enpet, s., platform of logs, shed  
enpek, -ka, s., chin, beard
epikisit, s., calf of leg
epima, -mai, s., dagger, sword
cpiri, -ino, s., pole, pillar
epiryanut, s., sense, cleverness
epitehen, -eno, s., kind, sort
epiyi, -na, s., drinking tube
epoli, -in, s., water-buck
epone, -nisyo, s., custom, habit
epopon', -n'or, s., candelabra
eporokoca, s., muddy place, trampled road
eporoto, -toi, s., throat, voice
epucit, s., feast, initiation to taboo
cpura, s., back, shoulders
epuru, s., measles
*epusa, -ai, s., jigger
eputiri, -iro, s., wart-hog
cpyu, s., gall, gall bladder
cre, -ryera, s., village
creet, -ta, s., forehead
criga, -gan, s., hedge
erikot, -koi, s., chain
erin'a, adv., not yet
erin'at, s., mist, vapour
eripipi, s., frame of sticks
erisa, -sayi, s., leopard
erit, -tia, s., mud, muddy place
eritanit, -nin, s., tape-worm
erite, -teyi, s., flat tray for winnowing grain
erajaranja, s., elephantiasis
eroko, adv., not yet
erokon, -nin, s., adze
eroto, -tin, s., path, road
erute, -teyi, s., archway, gateway
ervyago, -ono, s., bag, pocket

*Esabiti, s., Sunday
*esabuni, s., soap
*esaduko, -ono, s., box
*esagaiti, s., partition, curtain
esamai, -ma, s., river
esapat, -pa, s., boy, male infant
*esawa, -an, s., hour, clock, watch
esayi, s., perfume
*esrikalet, -eni, s., soldier
esigirait, -ra, s., cowrie-shell
esike, s., honey
esin'orot, -ron, s., elbow, ankle-bone
esip, s., malted grain
*esipon'on, s., sponge
esirikedait, -da, s., molar tooth
esirut, -ru, s., mosquito
esokot, s., track of animal
esununwoyit, -wwo, s., black biting ant
eswam, -in, s., hut, booth
eswi, s., roof
esyep, -ino, s., side
etaba, s., tobacco
etaget, s., banana, plantain
*etala, -ana, s., lamp
etale, s., taboo
etabaluka, -ana, s., rainbow
etan'oroboboi, s., cartilage
etao, -ono, s., heart
etaoko, -taka, s., calf
etapipirio, -ono, s., whirlwind
etatayit, s., sister's son's child
etelepat, -ai, s., boy, youth servant
etem, -mwana, s., fireplace
eten', s., hunger
eteran, s., bridegroom
etetere, -in, s., fish basket, creel
etida, s., spleen
etimat, -ma, s., hair
etitipu, s., ant-hill
etogo, -oi, s., house
etoil, -lon, s., spirit of dead person
etolim, s., shadow, shade
etolo, s., bile
etolut, -uno, s., pelican
etome, -mei, s., elephant
etori, -rion, s., hawk
etotoydodi, s., dragon-fly
etotule, s., opacity of eye, keratitis
etout, -ou, s., testicle
etuja, -jai, s., grain pot (of mud and grass)
etukuri, -rion, s., owl
etula, s., plague, violent disease
etulelut, -lu, s., colocynth berry
etulia, s., soot
etuma, s., mumps
etupanit, -nin, s., nipple
etute, s., craft, deceit
etuti, -tio, s., platform for sleeping, bed; heap
etutumi, s., cold in the head
etwale, -lin, s., neck of spear
etwo, -wol, s., long gourd, cup
etyan', s., wild animal
euko, -oi, s., lung
ewalu, s., crested crane
*ewema, -ana, s., tent
ewokiwok, s., bamboo
ewula, -ai, s., long tail ornament, fringe
ewuñot, -oi, s., upper lip
*ewusì, s., cotton, thread
ewutune, s., spinal cord
*eyekalu, s., temple
eyemutu, s., report, fame, news of
eyi, aki-, v. n., spurt out
-galala, aki-, v. tr., to skim off
-galikini, aki-, v. tr., to defend
-gan'it, a-, v. tr., to support, hold up a sick person
-ger, aki-, v. tr., to cut, scarify
-getanari, a-, v. n., to stagger, walk unsteadily
-geuni, a-, v. n., to commence
-geyikini, a-, v. prep., to precede
-gir, aki-, v. n., to deny, refuse
-gire, a-, v. tr., to carve, write on, comb
-girokini, a-, v. n., to hurt, be painful
-gogon', a-, v. n., to be hard, tough, strong
-golori, a-, v. tr., to surround
-golokini, v. prep., to shut up
-gon', a-, v. n., to lean
-goruni, a-, v. tr., to pluck out, gouge out
-gum, aki-, v. n., to shoot
-guru, aki-, v. tr., to stir, mash
gwai, adv., rather
-gwaragwara, a-, v. tr., to rend to pieces
-gwauni, a-, v. tr., to attack
-gwauni akiro, be guilty, be at fault
-gwi'yikini, aki-, v. tr., to stumble on, trip up
hali, -lu, pron. cop. masc., where is, are?
hani, -nu, pr. cop. fem., where is, are?
ibaren, s., property paid for a wife, cattle for dowry
ibore, -ro, s., thing; also above
idiobore, s., thing, bit of a thing (contemptuous)
ido, conj., also, moreover
ikadopit, s., kind of fly; scrap of skin, patch
ikan’okit, s., pimple
ikaporogo, s., tiny fish
ikayo, s., edge, sharpness
ikepwaka, adj., countless, very many
ikerep, s., madness
ikinacan, s., pl. of onace, q. v.
-ikini, a-, v. tr., to defend, keep off from
ikoku, iidwe, s., child
ikulepek, pron., pi. o/elopet
imitina, s., itch, scabies
imodobore, s., = idiobore
imyot, -yoi, s., chicken
-inakin, a-, v. tr., to give to
-inari, a-, v. tr., to give, give up
inamat, s., food
Ipapa, s., Sir! my father!
ipo, -oyi, s., rabbit
ipumu, s., epilepsy
-ir, aki-, v. tr., to taste
-irari, aki-, v. tr., to hear
irwana, s. pl., times, occasions, with numerals
irwo, interj., get out! out of the way!
irya, interj., = preceding
-is, a-, v. n., to drip, leak
-it, aki-, v. tr., to sharpen to a point
-itari, aki-, v. tr., to pay dowry
-ituni, aki-, v. tr., to remember
-jai, pl.-jaas, v. n., is, are
-jakijak, a-, v. tr., to lap up
-jalakini, aki-, v. tr., to leave, desert
-jalijala, aki-, v. n., to delay, dawdle, go slowly
-jamijami, ai-, v. n., to lower (clouds)
-jan’, aki-, v. n., to nod, be sleepy
-jan’ijan’, aki-, v. tr., to rattle, shake
-jara, aki-, v. n., to live, be alive, in health
-jaruni, v. n., to come to life
-jauni, aki-, v. tr., to pass a thing this way, hand over
akijauni akiro, to repeat after one
-jaanakini, to serve, wait on
-jayikini, to pass to, hand up to, serve with
je, pl. kwi, pron., that one (far off) he
-je, aki-, v. tr., to plait, weave
-jecuni, aki-, v. n., to miscarry, have abortion
-jeni, aki-, v. tr., to know
-jenuni, a-, to come to know, find out
-jen’, ai-, v. tr., to flay, skin
-jep, aki-, v. tr., to hew, chop
-jepijepi, a-, v. n., to throb, pulsate
-jepep, s., a maimed person, mutilated
-jera, aki-, v. n., to belch
-jijim, ai-, v. n., to be nice, taste nice
-jikilil, aki-, v. n., to be overcast (with akwapu)
-jilil, aki-, v. tr., to strain, filter
-jilokini, aki-, v. tr. (with aki), to give ear, attend
jo, pron., thou, thee
-jotori, v. n., to go to sleep
-jok, a-, v. n., to be good
-jokokini, aki-, v. prep., to entrust to
-joluni, a-, v. tr., to lower, let down
-jon, a-, v. n., to be raw
-jon'o, pr. cop., thou art
-josi, ai-, v. n., to sink low (of the sun)
-juju, aki-, v. tr., to suck at
-jukari, ai-, v. tr., to push away, send, dismiss
-jurusyari, a-, v. n., to slip, slide
-juwayi, adv., below there, on the other side
-jwela, a-, v. tr., to buy, sell, also agela

ka, prep., of, with
ka, conj., and.
-ka, pron., my
-kabenene, adj., light, easy
-kadakini, a-, v. prep., to be disgusted at, loathe
-kacekwap, s., stranger, foreigner
-kadeden', adj., fierce, strong, savage
-kadekan, s., sick person
-kagogen', adj., strong, hard, tough
-kajakini, aki-, v. tr., to hang up
kaje, dem. adj., that over there
-kajokan, adj., good
-kajonon, adj., fresh, raw

-kak, aki-, v. tr., clear up weeds, gather up
kaka, conj., like as, about
-kakwan'an, adj., white
-kalan'irion, adj., heavy
-kalanañan, adj., weak
-kalunan, adj., clean, holy, pure
-kale, aki-, v. n., to float
-kalyanan, adj., infant, baby
kama, conj., where
kama ejai, = prep., to, from
-kamuni, ai-, v. tr., to catch hold of, seize
kane, adv., here
kanen, adv., then
kanewonit, adv., by land
kanuka, prep., on behalf of, because of
kan'ina, adv., over there, yonder
kaparasia, adv., from time to time
-kapolon, adj., big, full grown, important
Kapolon, my lord! your highness!
kara, adv., about
karai, adv., perhaps
karaida, conj., neither, nor
-karen'an, adj., red
-kariso, a-, v. n., sneeze
-karonon, adj., bad
-kaseñan, adj., paralytic
-kasyanan, adj., kind, gracious
-kat, aki-, v. tr., to hunt with sticks
-kateten, adj., right (hand)
kau, adv., behind
-kawojan, adj., long, tall
-ke, aki-, v. tr., to adze, carpenter
-ke, pron., his, hers, its
-kec, pron., their
-kede, aki-, v. tr., to pluck
kedim, conj., but that, if not
-kediyaŋ, adj., left (hand)
-kekema, aki-, v. n., to cackle
-keku, s., adversary
-kemame, neg. cop., there is not
-kenekenetoi, a-, v. n., to smile
-ken', pron., his
-kepe, aki-, v. tr., to circumcise
-kere, adj., dem., all
-kerepikini, aki-, v., to go mad
-kerit, a-, v. tr., to fear, dread, reverence
-kes, pron., they, them
-ket, aki-, v. tr., to pull down a house
-ketakini, aki-, v. tr., to pull tight; hold close to
-ketumi, a-, v. tr., to pull out
-kiaret, num., second
-kicanicanan, s., sinner
-kidikidi, aki-, v. tr., to tickle
-kidin', prep., between, in the midst of
-kidin'ebai, adv., at midnight
-kidvoko, v. n., are few
-kikaŋet, num., fifth
-kikaŋet kape, num., sixth
-kikaŋet kaare, num., seventh
-kikaŋet kauni, num., eighth
-kikaŋet kaun'won, num., ninth
-kikote nepenen, phrase, let it be so, Amen
-kinace, s., sister
-kin'a, adv., outside
-kiryonon, adj., black
-kis, aki-, v. tr., to scrape
-kitetet, adj., new
-kitomonet, num., tenth
-kiwuniet, num., third
-ko, aki-, v. tr., to scratch
-kodye, adv., near
-koitolima, adv., on shore
-kojokan, adv., well
-kokau, adv., behind, afterwards
-koko, a-, v. tr., to steal
-koko, aki-, v. n., strive, try hard, exert oneself
-kokoro, a-, v. tr., to roll along
-kokorori, aki-, v. n., descend
-kolari, aki-, v. tr., to gather out (weeds)
kolo, kolosek, adv., long ago, in the past
-komame, neg. cop. subj., that there may not be
-konakini, aki-, v. prep., to be to, act towards
-konen, adv., just so
-koni, v., see verb to be, p. 42
-koni, pron., thy
-koñe, conj., but
-konori, a-, v. n., to ripen, be cooked
-koño, aki-, v. tr., to bite
-kon'oro, a-, v. n., to grow thin, emaciated
-koro, aki-, v. tr., to give away
-korakini, to distribute to
-kore, conj., or
-kororo, aki-, v. n., to gargle
-kosi, pron., our
-kosodi, conj., then, next; plural kosoete
-kot, a-, v. tr., to want, like, need
-kot, a-. v. tr., to look for; pres. tense, akoyi
kotenan, adv., straight, aright, perfectly
-kouni, a-, v. tr., to come and look for

*Kristo, s., Christ, Messiah
-ku, aki-, v. n., to ferment, foam at mouth
-kudo, aki-, v. tr., to bend
-kudokini, to be bent double, be doubled up
-kudokudo, to be crooked, twist about

kuju, adv., above, on top
kokuju, on top, outside, on the surface, in the sky, in heaven
-kukokini, aki-, v. prep., to kneel down, bow to, worship
-kul, ai-, v. tr., to peel
-kulauni, a-, v. n., to bubble up, boil
-kum, ai-, v. n., to stoop down
-kunari, aki-, v. n., to move away, draw off
-kununi, v. n., to move nearer, approach
-kun'kun', aki-, v. n., to knock at door, announce self
-kuru, ai-, v. tr., to dig up
-kurwo, ai-, v. n., to fail to do, be unable
-kuryanari, a-, v. tr., to fear

kusi, pron., your, yours
-kusia, a-, v. n., to heal up, granulate
-kuto, aki-, v. n., to blow
-kutuni, aki-, v. tr., to dig up

kuwari, ai-, v. n., to leave off (raining)

kwa, dem. adj., those far off (pl. fem.)

kwa, conj., moreover (always with negative)
-kwadara, a-, v. n., to waste away in sickness
kwaka, conj., as, like as
-kwana, adv., thus, so
-kwana, a-, v. n., to be sharp
-kwan', a-, v. n., to be white
-kwan'ari, aki-, v. n., to embark, travel in boat, paddle

kwani, adv., thus, just so
kwape, conj., even as

kwapukwana, adv., now, immediately

kware, adv., at night
-kwaruni, a-, v. n., to come to life, revive
-kwenari, a-, v. tr., to warn, advise
-kweñ, aki-, v. n., to be awake
-kweñuni, to open eyes, wake up
-kwetuni, a-, v. n., to beckon

kwi, dem. adj., those (pl. masc.)
-kwiyeekwiyet, a-, v. n., to foam at the mouth
-kwoni, num., fourth

kwononet, num., fourth

-kyena, a-, v. n., to laugh
-la, aki-, v. tr., to hate, avoid
-laanakini, a-, v. tr., to space out
-labalabana, aki-, v. n., to boast
-lacuni, a-, v. tr., to unfasten

laije, adv., that side, over there
lailo, adv., this side, over here
-lajuni, aki-, v. tr., to loosen, slacken
-lajilaja, v. n., to sag, be loose
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-lak, ai-, v. tr., to undo, pull down work
-lakuni, v. tr., to redeem
-lakari, a-, v. n., to rejoice, be merry
-lakilaki, aki-, v. tr., to shake, shake off
-lal, a-, v. n., to be wide
-lama, aki-, v. tr., swear at, curse
-lamari, ai-, v. n., to jump
-lamalama, v. n., to be in doubt, perplexed
-lan'iri, a-, v. n., to be heavy, thick
-lan'irikini, v. tr., to weigh down, overburden
-lapat, a-, v. n., to be clear, open (country)
-lapuni, a-, v. n., to overflow
-lat, ai, v. n., to pay a visit
-launi, a-, v. n., to be clean, holy, pure
-lautorji, v. n., to become clean, pure
-launi, a-, v. n., to refuse to obey, despise command
-le, pron. rel., who (masc. sing.)
-lek, ai-, v. n., to vomit
-lelakini, ai-, v. prep., to rejoice at
-lele, a-, v. n., to flow; be glad, rejoice
-leleb, ai-, v. tr., to fill
-lelebuni, v. n., to be full
-lem, adv., usually, constantly
-lem, ai-, v. tr., to take, choose, appoint
-lemari, v. tr., to take away
-lep, aki-, v. tr., to sift; milk
-lepana, a-, v. n., to be impudent
-lepori, a-, v. n., to have diarrhoea
-libuni, aki-, v. n., to sprout, spring up
-likori, ai-, v. tr., to swallow
-lilim, a-, v. n., to be cold
-lilimyori, v. n., to get cold
-lilin', a-, v. n., to be silent
-lilyamit, v. n., to be very white
-limi, a-, v. n., to rain
-limori, a-, v. tr., to pronounce, say, confess
-limokini, v. tr., to tell, preach
-liokonori, a-, v. n., to be a go-between, accuse
-lip, aki-, v. tr., to ask for, request, pray to
-lipana, v. n., to beg
-lo, adj. dem., this (masc. sing.), also rel. pron., see p. 46
-loakori, adj., striped
-loce, pron., so and so
-loconori, ai-, v. tr., to exchange, translate
-Logayi, -ga, s., Indian
-lok, ai-, v. tr., to snare, trap
-loka, pron., mine
-lokanakini, aki-, v. tr., with aki, to give ear to, attend
-lokasurupi, -po, s., enemy
-loke, pron., his, her
-lokec, pron., their
-lokeruman, s., heir
-lokilyokit, adj., male
-lokoni, pron., thy
-lokonikini, aki-, v. tr., to tie crosswise
-loliana, aki-, v. n., bully, be overbearing
-lolo, adv., to-day
-lomari, a-, v. n., to go in or out
-lomuni, a-, v. n., to come in or out
-lon', aki-, v. n., to bathe, wash
-lon'wana, a-, v. n., to be feeble, useless
lope, cop. dem., with lo, this is he
-lopet, ikulepek, pron., self; owner of
-loro, ai-, v. n., to faint, be drowsy
-losit, a-, v. n., to go, walk
-losikini, v. prep., to go into, be contained in
-lot, ai-, v. tr., to wash
-loyikini, ai-, v. tr., to spread out
lu, rel. pron., who, which (masc. pl.)
-lun', ai-, v. n., to taboo, refuse, fast
-lun'akini, ai-, v. tr., to give self up to
-lun'alun'a, a-, v. tr., with akan, to clench fist
-lun'ilun'i, ai-, v. tr., to chase from place to place
-lun'ulun'un, ai-, v. n., to be rough (of water)
-lun'ur, ai-, v. n., to be round
-luori, a-, v. n., to become
lutikawojan, s., giant
-lwana, a-, v. n., to be far
-lwanari, ai-, v. n., to peep (with eyes half closed)
lwaru, adv., some time, in the future
-lwat, ai-, v. tr., to pass water
-lwaritoi, ai-, v. n., to be in want, destitute
-lya, aki-, v. n., crawl, creep; of roots to run along
-lyokoni, a-, v. tr., to lie to, deceive
-mad, ai-, v.tr., to dress a wound
-madin'ikini, a-, v. n., to spoil, be wasted
-magulo, adj., crooked
-mala, aki-, v. tr., to praise, thank
-mam, adv., not, no
-mama, adv., there; where
-mamayi, s., maternal uncle
-man, a-, v. n., to go round, make a circuit
-manit, ai-, v. tr., to persecute, bully
-ma'n, aki-, v. tr., to marry (of a man)
-màra, aki-, v. tr., to count
-mària, a-, v. n., to be concerned with, take part in
-marani, a-, v. n., to tremble, shiver
-maruni, a-, v. tr., to offer, bargain
-masikini, ai-, v. n., to rust
-mat, ai-, v. tr., to drink
-mayikini, a-, v. tr., to name, give name to
-meari, a-, v. n., to start from, begin at
-meanakini, to begin one after another, take turns
-mece, aki-, v. n., to take shelter
-meja, a-, v. tr., to hunt
-men, aki-, v. tr., to despise
-men'erana, a-, v. n., to be malicious
-mer, neg. cop., not, no
-meret, a-, v. n., to be drunk
-mi, ai-, v. n., to have full harvest
-miki, ai-, v. tr., to refuse to, grudge
-milia, ai-, v. n., to flash light-ning
-mina, a-, v. tr., to love
-minanari, to love one an-other
-minayi, a-, v. n., to be sticky
-minayikini, to stick up, seal
-mini, aki-, v. n., to fly, swarm (of termites)
-mita, ai-, v. n., to think
-mo, ai-, v. tr., to seek
-modiari, a-, v. tr., to destroy
modo, aki-, v. tr., to over-charge, sell dear
-modumoduni, ai-, v. tr., to cling to, stick on to
moi, adv., to-morrow, in the morning
moi kace, adv., the day after to-morrow
-mojiri, a-, v. n., to have grip-ing pains
-mojon', a-, v. n., to be old
-mojon'ori, v. n., to grow old
-moligikini, a-, v. n., to be hollow, have hole through molo, adv., in the far future
-monikini, ai-, v. n., to be yellow
-monikini, ai-, v. n., to be satis-fied with food
-moñ, ai-, v. n., to cry out, make a noise, weep
-moñuni, ai-, v. tr., to pull to pieces, dismantle
-mon'amon'a, aki-, v. n., to cake together, grow lumpy
-morianakini, ai-, v. tr., to add together, spell
-morikikini, ai-, v. prep., to agree to-gether, unite
-moromoro, ai-, v. tr., to abuse
-morniri, ai-, v. tr., to pull up a food plant
-motari, a-, v. n., to rush head-long
-mowari, aki-, v. n., to spit
-mucari, a-, v. n., to be solid
-muduki, v. n., to grow blind
-mudukanari, v. tr., to close up
-muju, aki-, v. tr., to eat
-muk, aki-, v. n., to cover self up
-mukemuke, ai-, v. n., to try, attempt
-mukokini, a-, v. n., to grow dusk
-mukuru, a-, v. n., to be clear, open
-munari, a-, v. n., to be spoilt, dirty
-muno, a-, v. tr., to trust, hope
-munono, aki-, v. tr., to hide, conceal
-mun'imun', aki-, v. tr., to shake head
-murwo, a-, v. n., to prophesy, divine
-murwokini, a-, v. n., to forget
-musimusi, a-, v. n., to grow dark
-mutono, a-, v. n., to grow dark
-mwana, a-, v. n., to be hot: be greedy
-mwan', ai-, v. tr., to ill-treat, bully
-mwayi, adj. num., how many; also -mwasayi
-mwemwe, a-, v. n., to be dazzling
-mwit, a-, v. tr., to crave, long for. especially food
-myed, aï-, v. tr., to choke, strangle
-myedanari, to retch
-myel, ai-, v. tr., to put out, extend (tongue)

na, fem. prefix.
na, pron., this; also rel. pron., who (fem.)
nabarai, conj., except
naberu, adj., female
-naca, aki-, v. tr., to pass far off, avoid, keep away
naerimon, -ok., s., a whore, prostitute
-nak, aki-, v. tr., to suck (infant)
Naka, pron., my, mine
nake, pron., his, hers
nakec, pron., theirs
nakoni, pron., thine
namaka, -kon, etc., adv., with me, thee, etc.
-namakini, ai-, v. tr., to mend, patch
nan, adv., just now
-nan, ai-, v. n., to be mean
-nan', ai-, v. n., to come to an end, stop; punch
-nap, ai-, v. tr., to put on, dress, wear
-napakini, ai-, v. n., to be smooth, quiet, at peace
napena, adv., just now
-napinapi, ai-, v. tr., to strike with fist, buffet
narai, conj., for, because, since
nat, adv., now, soon
-nayikini, ai-, v. n., to be accustomed to
ne, adv., here
nediocici, adv., a little time, for a time
nediokasilon, adv., a little way, a short space

nen, adv., there; also rel., where
nenice, adv., elsewhere
nenipe, adv., in one place, together
nepepe, adv., = foreg.
nepetai, adv., just a little, not much
-ner, ai-, v. n., to speak
-neruni, ai-, v. n., to discuss, take counsel
aimeruni epapero, to make friends
nes, 'nes, pron. cop., he is, it is n'es, with rel. verb. therefore
netikolo, conj., ever since (time far past)
netinan, conj., ever since (time near past)
-nina, a-, v. tr., to speak
-ninik, a-, v. n., to be hard, tough
-nin', ai-, v. tr., to move, shift
-no, aki-, v. tr., to kiss
noi, noinoi, adv., much, very
-noko, aki-, v. tr., to make or light a fire
-nokosa, ai-, v. n., to be bruised
-nom, aki-, v. tr., to beat, strike
-nomori, ai-, v. n., to burn or scald oneself
-nonok, a-, v. n., to be soft, fertile, weak
-nonokari, v. n., to be amendable, obedient
nu, plur. of na, q. v.
-nuk, ai-, v. tr., to bury
-nunuk, ai-, v. tr., to fold up, roll up
-nunukonokini, to be unravelled up, tangled
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- numinumi, ai-, v. n., to cook feast of first fruits
- nwakitori, ai-, v. tr., to give light to
- nwok, ai-, v. tr., to close, stop up
- ñaanakini, aki-, v. n., to skip over, hop about
  *ñaga, ai-, v. tr., to seize, carry off, rob
- ñak, ai-, v. tr., (ekume) to sniff
- ñaka, a-, v. tr., to chew
- ñakari, aki-, v. tr., to take back ñakuni, to bring back
- ñala, aki-, v. tr., to mix
- ñam, ai-, v. tr., to eat
- ñanakini, aki-, v. tr., to speak evil of, blaspheme
- ñan’a, a-, v. n., to be yellow, brown
- ñarauni, a-, v. tr., to call, summon
- ñeyini, aki-, v. tr., to leave, leave off
  *ñikokini, aki-, v. n., to persevere, be diligent
- ñiñila, ai-, v. n., be ragged, torn to pieces
- ñin’i, a-, v. n., to be blunt
- ñiñiri, a-, v. n., to perspire
- ño, pron., what?
- ñoina, int. adj., which?
- ñoña, ai-, v. tr., to smear
- ñon’o, aki-, v. tr., to knead
- ñouni, a-, v. n., to get up, arise, start from
- ñudiñudi, a-, v.n., to smoulder
- ñuñura, a-, v. n., to get angry
- ñurudidi, a-, v. n., to frown, pucker face to cry
- ñ’a, a-, v. tr., to open
- n’adakini, aki-, v. tr., to keep, put away
- n’ai pron., who?
- n’ajepana, a-, v. n., to stammer
- n’ala, aki-, v. n., to lie, be false
- n’alekinia-, v. n., to grow fat
- n’aleuni, a-, v. n., to get well, recover
- n’anít, a-, v. tr., to stare, fix eyes
- n’arakini, aki-, v. tr., to help
- n’areni, aki-, v. tr., to guide, go before
- n’as, aki-, v. tr., to plunder, raid
- n’ata, aki-, v. tr., to want, wish for
- n’ayin’a, aki-, v. tr., to beseech
- n’ed, a-, v. tr., to tear; of rope to break
- n’ejan’eja, aki-, v. n., to stammer, have impediment
- n’er, aki-, v. n., to refuse, deny
- n’erokini, aki v. tr., to rebel against
- n’es, cop., = nes q. v.
- n’ic, aki-, v. tr., to examine, follow trail
- n’in, dem. adj., each, every (masc.)
- n’ina, adv., over there, yonder
- n’ini, dem. adj., that (fem.)
- n’ipe, cop. dem., that is (fem.)
  n’ipe n’in, that is she or it; also as adv. just now
- n’irikini, aki-, v. n., to endure, be patient
- n’it, aki-, v. tr., to ask, enquire
  n’itanari, to debate
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-n’iyin’iyitoi, ai-, v. n., to grin
-n’iyumi, aki-, v. n., to rise (of the sun)
-n’o, aki-, v. tr., to stir
-n’obel, aki-, v. tr., to covet
-n’obin’ob, aki-, v. n., to look about, pay no attention
n’ol dem. adj., that (masc.)
-n’olin’oli, aki-, v. n., to look about, look round
-n’olopa, a-, v. n., to quarrel
-n’op, aki-, v. n., to hide oneself
-n’oror, aki-, v. n., to snore
-n’osibibi, a-, v. n., to be splendid, smart, grand
-n’n, aki-, v. tr., to smell
-n’wonori v. tr., to sniff at, take a smell
-n’ul dem. adj., those (pl. masc.)
n’nun, dem. adj., those (pl. fem.)
n’upe, dem. cop., those are (pl. fem.)

obukosi, -kusi, etc. adv., at our place, etc.
obukwi, adv., in the land, in the world
occen, s., nephew
Odun’e, s., month when rains begin, April
ojajayit, s., nephew
okaleka, -koni, adv., at or to my home, etc.
okekwa juwayi, adv., on the other side
okilen, s., husband
okoku, s., son
okoka, s., my son
Okwan’a, s., the month March

okwe! interj., you there
Oolo, s., the month May
-olyori, a-, v. n., to be lost, missing
-olikini, v. prep., to be lost to, be at a loss
-om, a-, v. tr., to fetch, go and fetch
-omuni, v. tr. to come and fetch
Omaruku, s., the month August
Omuku, s., the month February
onace, s., brother
oni, pron., we, us (including person spoken to)
-on’, a-, v. n., to open the mouth
Opedelein, s., the month June, when millet ripens
Opo, s., the month of stubble, September
Orara, s., the month (?)

January
ore, adv., at home
orekoni, -ken’, at thy home, etc.
oroñ, s., pasture
-orori, a-, v. n., to be transparent, let light through
-ororikini, v. n., to be husky
orwa, interj., out of the way! get out!
Oseredekalei, s., harvest month, July
-osikini, a-, v. tr., to let go, release, make way for
Osokosokoma, s., month for tilling fallow, November
otatayit, s., grandchild
otokwi, interj., oh dear! well I never!
-pac, ai-, v. tr., to chip off, pare
-pai-kini, ai-, v. n., to stay, remain
-pak, ai-, v. tr., to empty away, bale water
-palal, a-, v. n., to be green, fresh, moist
-palalari, to get wet
-pali, a-, v. tr., to let go, allow to take (girl)
-palisono, v. n., to be lazy, sluggard
-paluii, a-, v. h., to become obsolete, of no effect
-panari, a-, v. tr., to cut off, curtail
-papa, s., father
-papa, s., ancestor
-papanari, a-, v. n., to become tasteless
-paperikini, a-, v. tr., to make friends with
-paran, adv., by day, at noon
-pari, a-, v. n., to wander, go astray
-pas, a-, v. n., to be tired
-patana, ai-, v. n., to be easy, gentle, kind
-patanakini, to be gentle to, submit to
-pede, a-, v. tr., to bore, pierce
-pedokini, a-, v. n., to have hole in
-pedori, aki-, v. n., to be able
-peget, a-, v. n., to dispute, argue
-pejo, a-, v. n., to go visiting
-pen, aki-, v. tr., to sharpen, whet
-pen’o, adv., long ago
-peri, a-, v. n., to spend the night, lie down
-pet, aki-, v. tr., to spread out, lay (mats)
pet, aki-, v. tr., to kick
-peti, adj., important, big
-peyi, aki-, v. tr., to roast
-picicipici, a-, v. tr., to crumble up, crush to powder
-pi-kini, ai-, v. tr., to place, put inside
-pikakini, to put on to
-pikori, a-, v. tr., to conquer, overcome
-pipil, a-, v. n., to be painful, hurt
-pir, aki-, v. n., to crumble to dust (of wood)
-piripiri, ai-, v. n., to be dazzling
-piryana, ai-, v. n., to be clever, sharp-witted
-pitpit, adv., utterly, completely
-pol, a-, v. n., to be big
-polori, to grow big, grow up
-poñuni, ai-, v. n., to be dislocated
-popiri, aki-, v. tr., to twist
-pore, aki-, v. tr., to cook
-poro, aki-, v. n., to go to another husband
-porocari, a-, v. tr., to sling, loose sling
-porokini, aki-, v. tr., to pounce upon
-porori, a-, v. n., to fly off, take to flight; also tr., to drag along by the hand
-potye, a-, v. n., to be pregnant
-pu, v. n., are many
-pucakini, aki-, v. n., to close lips tightly
-pucu, aki-, v. tr., to seal up
-puda, ai-, v. tr., to tread on, trample
-pūda, ai-, v. tr., to want, desire, prefer
-puduno, ai-, v. tr., to comfort
*puga, ai-, v. tr., to rule over
-pukori, a-, v. tr., to open, uncover
-pukupuku, ai-, v. tr., to fan
-pun’okini, ai-, v. n., to go crooked
-pupi, a-, v. tr., to hear, understand
-pupokini, to listen to
-puruni, ai-, v. n., to smoulder, smoke
-putori, a-, v. tr., to resemble
-pwakanakini, ai-, v. tr., to cancel, cross out
-pwari, ai-, v. n., to be many
pwe, adv., right through
-pwat, ai-, v. tr., to wipe
-pye, aki, v. n., to fall (of thunderbolt or lightning)
-pyer, aki-, v. n., to warm oneself
-pyeyi, aki-, v. n., to sweep; to itch
-ra, aki-, v. tr., to plant, bear fruit
-rabi, ai-, v. n., to plead a case, airabii asurupi, to settle a feud
-ram, ai-, v. tr., to beat drum, thresh corn
-ran’, ai-, v. n., to be gluttonous
-rap, ai-, v. tr., to cover up
-rara, ai-, v. tr., to collect fire-wood
-rauni, a-, v. n., to become (outwardly, by position)
-rayikini, ai-, v. tr., to accuse, slander
-rebirebi, ai-, v. tr., to warn
-rem, aki-, v. tr., to spear
-remori, a-, v. tr., to push, throw over, upset
-ren’ari, ai-, v. n., to grow red
-ren’iari, aki-, v. tr., to drive away
-remen’ori, a-, v. n., to be fortunate, be lucky
-retakini, aki-, v. tr., to rebuke
-retuni, a-, v. n., to thunder
-reyari, aki-, v. tr., (with emu-sago) to screen from punishment, get one off
-reyikini, ai-, v. n., to peep into
-reyit, a-, v. tr., to be hostile to, take vengeance on
-ri, aki-, v. n., to be crooked
-riare, ai-, v. tr., to grind
-riayiria, aki-, v. tr., to seek diligently
-ridakini, ai-, v. n., to expire, die
-ridat, a-, v. n., to be narrow
-rigakini, aki-, v. tr., to fence in
-rigauni, aki-, v. tr., to surround
-rigi, aki-, v. tr., to rub
-rikakini, ai-, v. tr., to finish
-rikirik, ai-, v. n., to twitch, quiver
-rikodo, a-, v. n., to be paralysed
-rikori, a-, v. tr., to lead away
-riñori, a-, v. n., to wither
-ririkini, a-, v. prep., to be opposite to
-riyari, a-, v. tr., to pull (away)
  -riyuni, to draw towards one
-riyori, a-, v. tr., to stretch out, unfold
-riyodikini, to recline on elbow
-riyuni, ai-, v., to draw towards one
-riyori, a-, v. tr., to stretch out
-riyodikini, to recline on elbow
-riyuni, ai-, v. n., to soak
-roc, ai-, v. tr., to examine, look at
-rowanari, to oversee, inspect
-rokana, a-, v. n., to have confidence, be bold
-rom, ai-, v. tr., to take hold of
-romikini, to grow worse in illness
-rono, a-, v. n., to be bad
-roniori, to grow bad
-roromara, a-, v. n., to be gigantic
-rorono, ai-, v. tr., to pick out one by one
-rotakini, aki-, v. tr., to join, put together
-rucakini, ai-, v. n., to do again, do more
-rokokini, a-, v. tr., to tie in a knot
-rucu, ai-, v. tr., to mend
-ruja, aki-, v. n., to dream
-rum, aki-, v. tr., to inherit, rule
-ruk, aki-, v. tr., to pound in mortar
-rup, aki-, v. tr., to lace up
-rupakini, to thread (as beads)
-ruruma, aki-, v. n., to growl, mutter, wheeze
-rurut, a-, v. n., to be slippery
-rutakini, ai-, v. prep., to throw to
-ruwo, ai-, v. n., to sound, ring, bellow
-rwat, ai-, v. tr., to plaster, put mud in wall
-rwayirwa, ai-, v. tr., to sprinkle
-ryama, aki-, v. tr., to meet
-ryamakini to come upon, go round, be enough
-ryamanakini (ikela), to gnash teeth
-ryanari, ai-, v. tr., to be equal to, match
-ryanari, a-, v. n., to be paralysed, shrink up
-ryan', ai-, v. tr., to toss about
-ryebi, a-, v. n., to ache, be in pain
aryebi eten', to be hungry
-ryen, ai-, v. tr., to clear scrub, dig over ground
-ryen'uni, ai-, to tremble, shake with fear
-ryet, a-, v. n., to squint (with a konen)
-ryono, a-, v. n., to be insolent
-sa, aki-, v. tr., to nurse (child)
-sabana, aki-, v. n., to be deceitful, hypocritical
-sabanakini, to slander, calumniate
-sak, ai-, v. tr., to reap, cut corn
-sakasak, aki-, v. n., to walk about
-sala, aki-, v. n., to miss a day
-salanakini, aki-, v. n., to do repeatedly, incessantly
-saran, a-, v. n., to smoulder  
(of a dying fire)

*Satan, s., Satan
-sayi, ai-, v. n., to be fragrant, smell sweet
-se, aki-, v. tr., to peg out, nail
-segana, aki-, v. n., to be dainty, dandified
-sek, aki-, v. tr., to pick up
-sekelori, ai-, v. tr., to mock, jeer at
-señit, aki-, v. n., to be thin, decrepit
-seoni, aki-, v. tr., to choose, pick out
-serica, aki-, v. n., to spit
-sesenl, ai-, v. tr., to see, look at, have sight
-sialamakini, ai-, v. caus., to cause to rejoice, delight
-siauni, aki-, v. n., to begin, do first
-sibwok, aki-, v. tr., to put load on head of another
-sidiki, ai-, v. tr., to persuade
-siga, aki-, v. n., to hiccough
-sigiri, ai-, v. tr., to cause to refuse
-sigirikini elopet, to deny to oneself
-siittuni, aki-, v. tr., to remind
-sik, aki, v. tr., to deafen, stop ears
-sikakini, to ram tight (as earth round post)
silek, aki-, v. tr., to make to vomit
-silikini, a-, v. n., to be desolate, lonely
-siloco, aki-, v. tr., to tie crosswise

-simit, aki-, v. tr., to forbid, hinder
-sineri, aki-, v. tr., to give speech to; betroth
-sin’areni, ai-, v. tr., to take in front
-sionori, aki-, v. n., to have griping pains
-sipokini, aki-, v. tr., to set down, stand a thing up
-siri-, prefix of neg. imperative
-sisi, aki-, v. n., to be charred, burnt
-sisya, aki-, v. tr., to learn
-sisyanakini, to teach
-sodit, num., first
-som, aki-, v. n., to dance

*soma, ai-, v. tr., to read
-somari, aki-, v. n., to jump away
-somo, aki-, v. n., to be spiteful
-sub, aki-, v. tr., to do, make
-subi, aki-, v. tr., to appear, be like as if
-sudede, aki-, v. n., to prostrate oneself
-sudokini, aki-, v. tr., to mix with finger
-suduñi, ai-, v. tr., to arrange in order
-sukokini, aki-, v. tr., to bend, fold over, crumple
asukokinos amuñino, skin is wrinkled
-sukori, aki-, v. tr., to draw up (legs)
-sukuñari, aki-, v. tr., to take further away
-sukuñuni, to draw nearer, receive guest
-sukuñusukuñuni, to entice
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-sumedede, a-, v. n., to have "needles and pins"
-sumuni, aki-, v. tr., to promise
-sunup, aki-, v. n., to consent, allow
-suñi, aki-, v. n., to hasten, be quick
-supu, aki-, v. n., to sniff, seek by smell
-supuruni, aki-, v. tr., to cause to smoke, burn (as incense)
-surokini, aki-, v. tr., to attack
-surum, a-, v. tr., to make to seize
-aisurum elefic, to make ashamed
-surup, ai-, v. tr., to attack, be enemy of
-swag, aki-, v. tr., to polish, rub bright
-swam, a-, v. tr., to work, make, till
-swap, aki-, v. tr., to thatch; be overgrown
-swopakini, ai-, v. tr., to be angry with
-syana, aki-, v. n., to be kind, gracious
-syarakini, ai-, v. n., to disperse, be published abroad, scatter everywhere
-syec, aki-, v. tr., to exchange
-syegananakini, ai-, v. tr., to provoke, make to quarrel
-syepayikini, a-, v. n., to grow fat
-syo, pron., we, us (exclusive of person addressed)
-syon, aki-, v. tr., to forgive
-syop, aki-, v. n., to be angry
-taañuni, aki-, v. caus., to cause to see, appear, be visible
-taca, aki-, v. tr., to brandish
-tacakini, aki-, v. tr., to pay back
-tadakini, aki-, v. n., to deploy, form open order
-tajara, aki-, v. tr. to save, give life to
-takadikini, aki-, v. tr., to enrage
-takari, a-, v. n., to be blistered, peel off
-takini, aki-, v. tr., to sharpen to a point; egg on
-talakari, ai-, v. tr., to rejoice, please
-talauni, aki-, v. tr., to cleanse, hallow
-tama, aki-, v. n., to try
-tanak, ai-, v. tr., to suckle
-tanuni, aki-, v. tr., to rear, bring up (orphan)
taparacu, adv., in the morning
-tapaluni, aki-, v. tr., to annul
-taplonuni, aki-, v. tr., to exalt, extol
taroni, a-, v. n., to be fat
tasono, ai-, v. n., to be meek, humble
tata, s., grandparent
-tata, a-, v. tr., to forge, work iron
te, aki-, v. tr., to watch, oversee
tebeyikini, ai-, v. tr., to make public, do openly
-tebukini, ai-, v. n., to swell up, be distended
tedekakini, ai-, v. n., to make self ill, sham illness
<table>
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<tr>
<th>A HANDBOOK OF THE ATESEO LANGUAGE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>-telekari, aki-, v. tr., to sur-</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-teluori, aki-, v. tr., to see far</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-temari, a-, v. n., to say</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-temokini, aki-, v. tr., to put right, arrange; also n. to be all right</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-ten, aki-, v. n., to be smooth, straight</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-tepi, a-, v. n., to rain (with edowu)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-terari, a-, v. tr., to put up, fix (a curtain)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-teribori, a-, v. tr., to over-shadow, obstruct view</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-terikini, aki-, v. tr., to form in line</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-teten, aki-, v. tr., to set straight, upright</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-tetet, aki-, v. n., to be new</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-tibarai, conj., if so, if it were</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-ticana, aki-, v. tr., to vex, annoy</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-tijok, a-, v. tr., to make good, approve</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-tikokini, a-, v. tr., to prevent, hinder</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-tikolo, a-, v. tr., to persecute</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-tilin', a-, v. tr., to silence, tame</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-tim, aki-, v. tr., to have mercy on, pity</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-timorikikini, aki-, v. tr., to reconcile</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-tin', a-, v. tr., to touch, take hold of</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-tin'auni, a-, v. tr., to compel (hither)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-tin'aleuni, a-, v. tr., to cure, heal</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-tiolo, a, v. tr., to commit incest (with an unmarried girl)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-tiperori, aki-, v. tr., to miss for a day, omit to do</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-tiritiri, adv., daily, constantly</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-tirono, aki-, v. tr., to make bad, defile; deprecate</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-tironikini, to repent, admit self wrong</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-tirori, a-, v. tr., to touch</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-tiryebi, a-, v. tr., to hurt, give pain to</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-titai, adv., naked</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-titin', a-, v. n., to endure, be long-suffering</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-titin ikimi, a-, v. tr., to give to hold, put in charge of</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-tiwalari, a-, v. tr., to cause to dawn, do all night</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-tiwara, a-, v. tr., to bring on night, do all day</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-to, s., the west</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-tobon', a-, v. tr., to get back, make profit</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-todikini, a-, v. tr., to shew</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-todo, a-, v. tr., to peck, (of snake) to strike</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-todo, aki-, v. tr., to let drop</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-todyanakini, a-, v. tr., to command</strong></td>
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<td><strong>togo, adv., in the house toka, tokoni, etc., in my house, thy house, etc.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-toila, a-, v. n., to be conspicuous, clear</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-toolyo, aki-, v. tr., to lose, cause to be lost</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-aitoolyonokini, to be perplexed</strong></td>
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<td><strong>toma, prep., in, under, inside</strong></td>
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<td><strong>-tomet, a-, v. n., to be huge, elephantine</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-tononakini, ai-, v. tr., to drip into
-toro, ai-, v. n., to pass, go by way of
toto, s., mother
-totwa, ai-, v. tr., to beat, knock dust out of
-totyaniari, ai-, v. tr., to annul
-tubu, ai-, v. tr., to cut, decide case
-tubokini akiro, to judge, convict
-tubori, to pass, go by
-tubus, ai-, v. tr., to adorn, decorate
-tuden', ai-, v. tr., to extinguish
-tukuni, ai-, v. n., to be heaped up, collected
-tukokini, v. tr., to assemble, heap up
-tukonokini, v. n., to assemble
-tukum, aki-, v. tr., to slant, put sloping
tulari, a-, v. n., to die suddenly
-tulekini, aki-, v. tr., to kindle, light
-tulum, a-, v. n., to be damp, wet
tuluru, aki-, v. tr., to droop or hang head
tum, a-, v. n., to reach puberty
tumudikini, aki-, v. tr., to make blind
tumwana, ai-, v. tr., to warm, make hot
tunakini, aki-, v. tr., to clasp in the arms
tup, ai-, v. n., to follow, go after
tupurucu, adv., very early in morning
tuputori, aki-, v. tr., to liken, copy
turit, aki-, v. tr., to praise
turo, a-, v. n., to blossom
tururu, aki-, v. n., to grieve, be sorry
turyayikini, aki-, v. n., to do by accident
tut, aki-, v. tr., to beat floor
tutukini, aki-, v. n., to vow, promise, make covenant
tutyari, aki-, v. n., to be deceitful, crafty
twa, aki-, v. tr., to beat out dust
twalitwala, aki-, v. n., be speckled
twanare, a-, v. n., to die, be smashed or spoilt
twara, aki-, v. tr., to dismiss, send away, say farewell
tya, v. def., is equal to; only in phrases as etya ai? how big is it? etya nen, it is so big
tyakari, aki-, v. tr., to divide, separate
tyakanari, to share, take shares
tyakatyakauni, to distinguish
tyono, a-, v. n., to be difficult

-uni, num., three
-un'won, num., four
-upari, a-, v. tr., to accompany

*-wadika, aki-, v. tr., to write
-waduni, a-, v. tr., to scoop up with the hand
-walari, ai-, v. n., to dawn, grow light
-walewalet, aki-, v. n., to boil, bubble up
-wara, ai-, v. n., to grow dark
-winiiwin, a-, v. n., to be raw, unfermented
-wo, aki-, v. n., to leak, drip
-woje, a-, v. n., to be high, long, tall
-woji, ai-, v. tr., to twist by rolling on leg, spin
-wok, pron., our, referring to oni
-wok, ai-, v. tr., to shake up, churn; draw water
-wokununi, ai-, v. tr., to ladle up
-wokwe! interj., Ha, Ha! of derision
-wola, a-, v. n., to cough
-womit, a-, v. n., to think, suppose
-wonori, a-, v. n., to wither, dry up
-wonuni, a-, v. n., to be quick, hurry, come quickly
-wono, a-, v. n., to be proud, haughty
-wori, adv., when?
-woro, a-, v. n., to shout, call, cry aloud
-woroworo, aki-, v. tr., to smear with cow dung
*wosa, ai-, v. n., to plead a case; take toll
-wota, a-, v. n., to wriggle (as snake), wrestle
-wote, a-, v. tr., to hire, engage
-wotuni, aki-, v. n., to approach
-wowa, aki-, v. tr., to fry
-woye, ai-, v. n., to enter on taboo, be initiated
-wu! interj., O, in addressing a person
-wukuni, a-, v. tr., to take load off the head
-wumakini, aki-, v. n., to get overripe
-wumeno, a-, v. n., to be greedy
-wumokini, a-, v. tr., to be astonished at
-wunu, a-, v. tr., to blow nose
-wupu, a-, v. tr., to pierce the ear for ornaments
-wuri, a-, v. tr., to beget, bear child
-wuru, a-, v. n., to be short, low
-wutari, a-, v. n., to riot, make a tumult
-wutuni, a-, v. tr., to draw out (as knife from sheath)
-wunu, a-, v. n., to be level
-wakyani, aki-, v. n., to be level
-wakyari, a-, v. tr., to send
-yakuni, aki-, v. n., to be anxious
-yakuni, aki-, v. n., to send hither
-yala, aki-, v. n., to converse, talk
-yalun'oni, aki-, v. n., to be anxious
-yamakini, aki-, v. n., to do slowly, carefully
-yamuyamuni, aki-, v. tr., to entice, persuade
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-yapari, aki-, v. n., to be careful, beware
  -yapiyapi, to do carefully, slowly
-yapo, aki-, v. n., to swear, take an oath
-yapye, a-, v. n., to be near
-yara, aki-, v. tr., to kill
-yare, a-, v. tr., to take away
  -yan’ari, to take away
-yauni, to bring
-yatakini, ai-, v. tr., to add, do again, do more
-ye, aki-, v. tr., to sow
-ye, aki-, v. n., to sing
-yede, ai-, v. tr., to wink (with akon’)
-yek, aki-, v. tr., to rattle
-yekari, a-, v. n., to pass, arrive thither; to ask a big price
-yelo, ai-, v. tr., to commit incest (with wife of another)
-yemanakini (ikela), ai-, v. tr., to gnash teeth
-yen, aki-, v. tr., to tie
  -yenianakini, to be tangled up

yen, dem. adj., this
-yeniyen, aï-, v. tr., to swing round and round
-yeñ, aki-, v. n., to whistle
-yen’, aï, v. n., to breathe
  -yenu’uni, v. n., to take a “breather”, rest a little
-yeri, a-, v. n., to be thin, of small substance
yes, pron., you
-yinauni, aki-, v. n., to grow mouldy

yoga! interj., how do! goodbye; well done; thank you
-yogani-, aki-, v. tr., to greet, thank, bid farewell
-yon’, a-, v. tr., to fear, reverence, honour
-yore, a-, v. n., to sing
-yuuni, a-, v. tr., to lend
-yupakini, a-, v. tr., to impale, thread on a stick
-yuwuni, aki-, v. tr., to believe, agree
-ywelewele, ai-, v. tr., to strip thatch (of wind)
ENGLISH-TESO VOCABULARY

When more than one Teso word is given as the equivalent of an English word, reference must be made to the Teso-English list for the distinction, if any, to be made between them.

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<td>abate</td>
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<td>abide</td>
<td>apaikini, aiboyikini</td>
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<td>able</td>
<td>be, apedori</td>
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<td>abolish</td>
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<td>abortion</td>
<td>have, ajecuni</td>
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<td>abound</td>
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<td>act</td>
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<td>account</td>
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<td>addition</td>
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<td>akidotol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>completely, cut cut, pitpit</td>
<td>cut cut, pitpit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concerned with, be, amaria</td>
<td>amaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confident, be, arokana</td>
<td>arokana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confirm, akitogogon’</td>
<td>akitogogon’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conquer, apikori, akiren’iari</td>
<td>akiren’iari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consent, akiyuwuni, acamuni</td>
<td>akiyuwuni, acamuni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conspicuous, be, amukururu</td>
<td>amukururu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aitoila</td>
<td>aitoila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conspire, akineruni</td>
<td>akineruni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>constantly, apei ape, tiritiri</td>
<td>apei ape, tiritiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consult, akineruni</td>
<td>akineruni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contain, alosikini</td>
<td>alosikini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>continue, akiyatakini</td>
<td>akiyatakini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>converse, akiyala</td>
<td>akiyala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convict, atubokini akiro</td>
<td>atubokini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cook, ekepoŋ</td>
<td>ekepoŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to cook, akipore</td>
<td>akipore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be cooked, akonori</td>
<td>akonori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cool, to, alilimyori</td>
<td>alilimyori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copy, to, akituputori</td>
<td>akituputori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cord, ano</td>
<td>ano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corn, akima</td>
<td>akima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corner, agola</td>
<td>agola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotton, epampa</td>
<td>epampa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cough, to, awola</td>
<td>awola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>council, elukiko, awuryanet</td>
<td>elukiko, awuryanet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counsel, to take, akineruni</td>
<td>akineruni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count, to, akimara</td>
<td>akimara</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
countless, ikepwaka
countr\y, akwapin
courage, to take, aitin’kini
courtyard, alaro
cousin, onaci
covenant, atutuket
cover, arapakinet, arapetait
to cover, akirap
to cover self, akimuk
cove\t, akin’obel
covetousness, ain’obelonut
cow, akiten’, abwasit
coward, ekurye
cow-dung, aworet
cowrie, esigirait
crack, to, aibwan’
crafty, be, aitutyari
crane, cre\sted-, ewalu
crave, to, amwit
crawl, akilya
cream, elububi, arurwaket nakan\ile
create, aisub
Creator, ekasuban
crevass\e, eburi
cricket, ejekelo
cripple, en’walas
crocodile, aki\nan’
crooked, be, akiri
crooked, -magulo
go crooked, akipun’okini
cross, emusalaba
crossroads, asisi\arin
cross, to, atubori juwayi
crow, ekuruk
to crow, aruwo
crowd, atukot, ekodet
to crowd, akicikakini
crown, aboko
crucify, akibubukini kokitoi
crumb, ararasit, a\pwapwa

crumble, to, a\pcipici
crumpled up, be, aibilil
crush, to, akicikakini, aipicipici
cry, akimo\n, akibworo
cultivate, aswam
cunning, be, apiryana
cup, akoli, etwo, akikopo
cup, to, akimat (awokot)
cure, akitin’aleuni
curse, akitlama
curtain, akepari, akidun’o
curtain, esagaiti
custom, epone
cut, akidun’o, akitubo, akepari
dagger, epima
daily, titiriri, n’ini paran
damp, be, atulum
dance, to, aki\som
dandy, be a, ase\gana
danger, aronis
dare, aitin’ori
dark, be amusimusi, amutono
be dark in colour, akipun’okini
dash down, to, akirutakini
date-palm, amusoga
daughter, akoku, apese
daughter-in-law, tataiti
dawdle, akijalijala
dawn, to, acil akide
at dawn, tupurucu
day, apar\n
by day, paran
dazzling, be, amwemwe, apiri-piri
dead, -katwan
def, -kimin’
defen, to, akisik aki
dear, -minat
dear, to sell, akimodo
death, atwanare
debtepesen
debtore,lokeñamiapesen
decay,akibos
deceit,akin’alanut,etute
deceive,akisabana,akin’ala
decide,akituboakiro
declare,alimokini
decline,akin’er,aisiminit
= to sink (of sun), aijos
decorate,aïtubus
decrease,adyokori(of number)
of size,adityari
depth,be,aïdul
depen,aïduloro
defeat,apikori
defend,aïgalikini,aïkini
defraud,akïñamkepali,aki-n’ala
delay,aïboï,yaijalijala
delight,akisalama
delirious,be,akïlabalabana
deliver,akitajara
demon,ejoket
dense,be,airowdarwoda
deny,akin’er,akigir
denyself,akisigirikinielopt
depart,aïosit
dpriveof,ademari
deputy,ekatikiro
deride,aïkenari
descent,adokari,aïkorkoroi
descendant,ecen
desert,amodin’,ameje
desert,to,akijalakini
deserve,akibusakini
desire,an’ata,akot,apuda
desolate,be,aïswap,aïcek,aïsili
ignorance,akimen
destitute,eñamuret
destroy,amodiari
detour,makea,akinac,akimani
device,ebotet
devil,aïjoket,Satan
dewise,akituboaceacowa
devour,akïñam
dew,akopyo
diaphragm,akwalikwali
diarrhoea,have,alepo
die,atwanare,aïridakini
difference,atyaket
difficult,be,atyono
dig,aswam,aïbok
digup,akuro,aïkutunoi
diligent,be,aïnikokini,aïkoko
dipin,akicûn,akïdomakini
dirt,elosi,adayi
bedirty,amunauni,ejaielosi
dirty,-karonon
disciple,ekisisyan
disease,adeka
disentangle,alacari
disgrace,elye
disgusted,be,akadakini
dish,atubaa,asani
dislocated,be,aïpûnuni
dismiss,akîtwarak,akijukari,
akiren’lari
disobedient,be,alauni
disperse,akîtisyaaranin (tr.),
akîsyaaranin (n.)
dispute,an’olopaa,apega
a dispute,epeget
dissolve,akalari,abawuni,aïki
akira
indistiguish,atyakatyakauní
distribute,akikoranakini
ditch,ekikoru
divide,atyakari,akitubo,aïki
koranakini
divine,to,amurwo
dizziness,elelebo
do,aïsub
doctor,emurwon
dog, ekin’ok
donkey, asigiria
door, ekirigi
door-way, ekeki
dot, aitakinet
doubt, ailmalamama, akitolyó-nokini
dove, ajweli
down, kwapu
    go down, adokari
    come down, adokuni
dowry, ibaren
drag, ariyari, aporori
dragon-fly, etotoyidodi
draw, akigir aputo
    draw along, ariyari
    draw out, awutunui
    draw up, akisukori (legs)
dream, to, akiruja
dregs, asida, adakai
dress on, to, akinap
    dress a wound, aimad
drink, aimat
drip, aisi, aiwo
drive away, akiren’iari
drizzle, atepitep
droop, acogororo (as in weakness)
drop, ado (n.); akitodo (tr.)
    let fall in drops, aitonokini
dropsy, aitebukini
drought, akamu
drown, atwanare kakipi
drum, atenusu, emidiri, eju-gume
    drum-stick, aramet
drink, be, ameret
drankard, ekameran
dry, -kawonon
duck, ebatat
dumb, eban’an
dung, aworet, acin
dust, alup, adayi
    to dust, akitotwa
dwarf, ekweter
each, n’in
eagle, emorikalet
ear, akit
    ear of corn, alun’urat
early, tupurucu
    be early, akidil
earth, alupot
    the earth, akwapisinei
earthquake, amaran akwapu
east, akide
easy, be, abenen
eat, akiñam, akimuju, adak,
akidyoma
    eat “dry bread”, akiban’a
eatables, inamat
echo, ejayi emoru (= the hill sends back)
edge, akwanis; atokitoit
egg, abeet
egg-shell, abelelek kabeet
eight, aken kauní
eighteen, atomon kakañ kauni
eighth, -kakañ kauni
eighty, akaisakañ kauni
either, karai
elbow, esin’orot
elder, an, ekimat
elephant, etome
elephantiasis, erojaroja
eleven, atomon kape
eloquent, ekeneran
elsewhere, nenice, kamace
emaciated, be, akwadara, ado-koro
embark, adokari atakere
embrace, atunakini
empty, boni, atai
enable, atupedori
enchant, akicodo
dead, awasya
to end, anana
endure, akin’irikini
enemy, lokasurupi
engage, awote
England, Igilada
enjoy, akialamakini
enmity, asurupi
enough, be, adauni, adoluni
enquire, akin’it
enrage, aitakadikini
entangled, be, akiyenianakini
enter, alomari, alomuni
entice, akisukuñusukuñuni, akiyamuyamuni
entirely, eut, pit
entrails, amoitena
entrap, ailok
entreat, akin’ayin’a
entrust to, aiyeyikini
envious, -kekokote
envy, ekokote
epilepsy, ipunu
equal, be, aryari, etya
erect, to, akiten, akispokini
err, apari, akicanica
escape, akijara, akeri
escort, akiyamakini
especially, akitelekar
esteem, akiyon’
eternal, lo mam edaun
ephorbia, epopon’, eligo
Europe, Abulaya
European, Emusun’ut
even, be, ayakini
evening, emukoki
ever, for, aparasia kere
every, n’iin
everywhere, kere kere
evil, aronis
be fat, ataroni
grow fat, an’alekini, asye-payikini
father, papa
father-in-law, emuran
fault, akirot, emusago
fear, to, akuryanari, akerit
feast, epucit, ainumunumu
feather, ajulot
feeble, be, akalañ, aloñ’wana
feed, to, acomo, aitañam,
feel, apupi
fell, akijep
fellow, epapero, loce
female (adj.), naberu
fence, ariga
fence in, to, arigakini
ferment, aibinibi, akiku
fertile, be, anonok
ferule, ekatit
fetch, aom, akerikini
fever, ekamidi
few, be, akidyoko
fibre, akopiton
fibre, plantain, amugogot
field, aswamis, amana, emono
fire, -kadeden’
fish, -kikanet
fifty, akaisakañ
fig-tree, abon’ot, ekwalakwala
fight, to, aje
fill, akileleb
be filled, alelobuni
fill in (solids), akisikakini
filter, to, akijilil
find, aañuni, adumuni
fine, to, akitigela
finger, ebokorit
index finger, edotet
finish, to, adauni, arikakini
fire, akim
fire, big, asara
to make a fire, ainoko akim
firefly, amuye
fireplace, etem
firewood, akitor
firm, -kagagon’
hold firm, aki cat, akitogagon’
first (adv.), ber
the first, -sodit
to do first, aki siauni
first born, ekiyai
fish, lukecore; agari, ikaporogo
to fish, akilok lukecore
fisherman, ekalokan
fist, to clench, alun’’alun’a akan
fitting, be, aki busakini
five, ukañ
flag, emendera
flank, ewosit
flash, to, amwemwe, amilia
flat, be, ayakini
flaw, ege
flay, to, akiHEN’
lea, ekadepit, apinat
flesh, akirin’
float, to, akikale
lock, atukot, asipan
flood, akalele
floor, threshing-, epejari
flour, akirya
flow, alele
flower, aturot
flute, alumaru
fly, ecucut
to fly off, aporori
to swarm (termites), akimini
foam, akwetete
to foam at mouth, akwiye-kwiyet, akilonori
fog, elisina, ekuna, erin’at
fold, to, anunuk
follow, atupari  
= come next, aduñari
folly, eban’anut
food, iñamat
fool, eban’an
foot, akeju
for (prep.), use prepositional verb
  for = because, narai
forbid, aisonopa, aisimit
ford, acilet
forehead, ereet
foreigner, lokacekwapu
forest, amoni
forge, atatas
  to forge, atata
forget, amurwokini
forgive, akisyoni
fork, ewuma; acin’
form in line, to, akiderakini, akiterikini
formerly, kolo, kolosek, asoña
fornication, adoteu
fort, ekigo
fortune, areren’, abara
  bad fortune, ican
forty, akaisaun’won
forward, kakoñen
foundation, amoru nusodit
four, -un’won
fourteen, atomon kaum’won
fourth, -kwon’onet
fowl, akokoro, emadit
frame, eripipi
free, to set, alacari, aosikini
fresh, -kajonon, -palal
friend, epapero
frighten, akitikuryanari
fringe, atweli, ewula, ebwata
frog, edodok
from, use locative case
front, in, kakoñen
take in front, akisin’areni
frown, añurudidi
fruit, arait
  bear fruit, aira,
fry, to, akiwowa
  fry-pan, akiwowas
full, be, akilelebuni
funnel, akejililet
fur, ajulo
furnace, asara
fury, añuñura
future, in the, lwaru, molo
gain, to, aañuni nuetelekarito, akiyatakini
gall, epiyu
game, aibolya
gap, apedot
gape, aon’
garden, aswamis
gargle, to, aikororo
garment, anapit
gasp, akiyen’
gateway, erute
gather, akiden’
  = assemble, aitukonokini
gather out, akikolari
gaze, asesení
gazelle, amyan
generation, aturi
generous, -kasyanan
gentle, be, apatana
gently, to do, akiyapakini, aco-wuni
get, aañuni
  get off (punishment), aireyari
  get out of way, aosikini
  get out! irwo! irya!
Ghost, Holy, Emoyo Lokalau-nan
giant, lutikawojan
ENGLISH-TESO VOCABULARY

**Gift, ibore**

**Gigantic, be, aroromara, atomet**

**Giraffe, ekori**

**Girl, apese, asapat**

**Give, ainakini**

*Give self up, akilun’akini*

**Glad, be, akialama, alakari**

**Gland, swollen, ecccelo**

**Glass, looking-, aroyet**

**Glitter, to, amwemwe**

**Glorify, akitapolouni**

**Glory, an’osibibi, adakara**

**Glow, to, akinoko**

**Glutton, be a, ebit, amwana, akiran’**

**Gnash teeth, akiyemanakini ikela**

**Gnaw, akiboyiboyi**

**Go, alosit**

*Go in or out, alomari*

**Goat, akine, ekoroi**

**God, Elohim**

**Gold, esabu**

**Good, -kajokan**

*Be good, ajok*

**Goodness, ajokis**

**Good-bye, yoga!**

**Good-day, yoga!**

**Goose, atudot**

**Gospel, egiri**

**Gourd, ekeret, ekiboket, adere**

**Govern, akipuga, akirum**

**Governour, ekapugan**

**Grab, awurupori**

**Grace, asyanut**

**Gracious, -kasyanan**

**Grain, a, akimait (of millet)**

*Threshed grain, alos*

*Malted grain, esip*

*For seed, agegen*

**Granary, edula, etuja, apama**

**Grand, be, an’osibibi, adakara**

**Grand-child, ecen, otatayit, okoku**

**Grandfather, pāpā**

**Grandmother, tātā**

**Grass, blade of, añaayit; collective aña, edowan**

**Grasshopper, awojat**

**Grave, ates**

**Graze (cattle), adak**

*To graze skin, abulucari*

**Grease-pot, ekube**

**Great, -kapolon, -peti**

**Greedy, be, abit, adwono**

*Greed for meat, ekibel*

**Green, be, (unripe, not dry), apalal**

**Greet, to, akiyogani**

**Grieve, aituru**

**Grin, akin’iyin’iyitoi**

**Grind, ariare**

*Grindstone, atapeñ*

**Gripping pains, have, amojiri, asionori**

**Gristle, ewutune**

**Groan, akidiña**

**Ground, akwapu**

**Ground-nuts, emaido**

**Grow (plants), alibuni, aki-bwan’uni**

*Grow up (persons), apolori*

**Growl, aituruma**

**Grudge, to, aimik**

**Guard, to, akidara**

**Guess, to, adesyari**

**Guest, epejono**

**Guide, to, aki’areni**

**Guilt, emusago**

**Guiltly, be, agwauni akiro**

**Guinea-fowl, atapin’**

**Guinea-worm, ecu**
gullet, elagoro  headman, emunampola

gum, emina  heal, an’aleuni, akusia
gums, an’irit  to heal (tr.), akitin’aleuni

gun, emudu  healthy, -kajaran

haartebest, eloba  heap (s.), etuti, atukot
habit, epone  to heap up, aitukokini

hæmorrhage, have, akitama  hear, akiirari, apupi
(awokot)  heart, etao, en’eriteñ

haft, amuseno, akujup, amoro  heat (weather), akolon’
rok  heaven, akuju

hail-stone, akakut  heavy, be, alan’iri

hair, etimat, ajulot  hedge, abwas
white hair, akurwoit  hedgehog, apupu

half, atubetait, abiletait, enusu  heed, to, aibwaikini etao

hallow, akitalauni  heel, atitibat, atatiñò

halt, aibwo  heifer, ataoko

hamlet, ebot, ekyało  height, awojao

hammer, añul  heir, lokeruman

hand, akan  Hell, Geena

handkerchief, ekitambalat  help, to, akin’arakin, aiyuuni

handle, amuseno, akujup, amorok  hemp, ejayi

hang up, aterari, aikajakini, ailoyikini  hen, akokoro

hang down (head), aituluru  her, n’in, n’es; poss. -ke, -ken’

happen to, to, adoyikini  herald, ekiyakyan

hard, be, agogon’, atyono, aninik  herb, ediya

harmonic, akonakini erono  herd, asipan

harp, adeodeo  to herd, acoko

harvest, akidweñ, aisak  herdsman, ekecokon

hasten, aisuñí, awoñuni  here, ne, kane, lailo

hat, amaduli, akopira  hesitate, akilamalama, aito-lyonokini

hate, akila  hew, akijep

have, aiboyi ka; ajai  hiccough, akisiga

hawk, etori  hide, enukule

he, n’es, je, n’ol  to hide, akibwa, akimunono

head, akou  to hide self, akin’op

headache, to have, -ryebi akou  high, -kawojan

headman, emunampola  hill, emoru, ekitela

head, akou  him, n’es, je

headache, to have, -ryebi akou  himself, n’es boni, elopet

headman, emunampola  hinder, aitikokini

headman, emunampola  hippopotamus, emiria
hire, to, awote
his, -ke, -ken'
hit, to, aimom, akida
hoe, emeleku
hold, to, arom, aikamuni, aitin'
hole, akipañ, apedot
hollow, be, amoligikini
holy, -kalaunan
home, at, ore
honest, -munot
honey, esike
honour, apolon

to honour, akiyon'
hoof, emagegerit
hook, ekode
hop, to, akicodo
to hop about, akiñaanakini
hope, to, amuno
hope, amunonut
horn, amumwarat
hornbill, ebana'a
hornet, akasekiña, en'ole, ekaturuturu
host, ekodet, ajore
hostile, be, areyit, asurupi
hot, be, amwana
hour, esawa
house, etogo
in the house, togo; toka, etc.
how? ekoni ai?
how many, -mwayi, -mwasayi
how often, irwana ai
howl, amofì
humble, be, aitasono
hump, arok
hundred, akaisatomon, akwa-tat
hunger, eten'
hungry, be, aryebi eten'
hunt, ameja, akikut
hunter, ekamejan
hurry, aisuñ, awoñuni
hurt, aitiryebi
= be painful, aryebi, api-pil, agirokini
husband, okilen
husk, akabubuket
hut, akai, eswam
hyena, ebu
hydrocele, akweye
hymn, ekosyo
hypocrite, -kalyokon
I, eon'
idiot, eban'an
idle, be, abwalari, apalisono
if, arai
if not, kedim
ignorant, le mam ajeni
ill, be, adeka
be very ill, aronikit adeka
illness, adeka
illtreat, akonakini erono
image, aputo
imitate, aituputori
immediately, atipet, nati kwakwana
impale, akiyupakini, akicumakinì
impediment, have, akiñ'eja-
n'ëja, an'ajepana
impertinence, epali, elepa
implore, akiñ'ayin'ù
impotent man, ebwocit
imprison, akiyen
impudence, epali, elepa
in, toma; also locative case
incest, commit. aitiolo, aiyelo
incessantly, to do, asalanakini
increase, akiyatakini
indeed, cut cut
Indian, Logayi
indigestion, have, adeka etao
infant, ikoku, isapat
   infant (adj.), yenikalyanan, yenicici
inhabit, akirum
ink, ebwino
inside, toma, kotoma
instead of, kakiboyis ka
insult, akimoromoro
intelligent, be, apiryana
intend, akot
intercede, akin’ayin’ayikini
interpret, akiduma
interval, apaki
intestines, amoitenata
invite, anarauni
iron, asowat
   iron-stone, en’aro
is (copula), n’es, nes
island, ekido
it, n’es
itch, the, ijipu
   to itch, akipyu
ivory, ekela ketome

jackal, ekuwe
jar, amot, atakwa
jaw, abokoñ
jealousy, alil, ekokote
jerk, to, akibwos
jest, to, akibolya
Jesus, Yesu
jigger, epusa
join, akirucu, akirotakini
journey, alosit
joy, akialama
judge, a, ekatubon
   to judge, aitubo akiro
juice, akile
to lace, akirup
ladder, adoket
lulle, akale
lady, amukyalat
lake, an’ololo
lamb, ikoku kamereke
lame, en’walas
lament, akitururu, akibworo
lamp, etala
land, akwapu
dry land, kanewonit
language, an’ajep
lap, to, akijakjik
large, -kapolon
last, -kawasya
to last, aiboyi
late, to be, aiboyi abunere
latrine, akipañ
laugh, akyena
law, ekisil
lay down, akitiperi
lay hands on, akidokokini
akanin
lazy, be, apalisono, abwalari
lead, to, akin’aren, arikori
leaf, akiot, amugogot
leak, to, aisi, akiwo
lean, to, aigon

to be lean, aiseñit
leap, akilama, akicuru
learn, akisisya, ajenuni
leather, emukule, amuñ
leave, aïneyini, akinan
leave off, aikuwari (rain)
leaven, to, aïsubuuni
left (hand), nakeyañ
leg, akeju
lend, akiyuuni
length, awojao
leopard, erisa
leper, lokatapon
leprosy, atapone
less, grow, adikyori, adityari
let, akiyuwuni, aksunup
let go, aosikini
let down, akijoluni
letter, ebaluwa
level, be, ayakini
liar, ekan’alan
libel, to, aïnänakini
lick, aime
lid, arapetait
lie, aperi
lie (falsehood), akin’ala
life, akijara
lift, adakuni, akitoñouni
light, akolon’
grow light, ewalari akwapu
to set light to, aicweyikini,
ainoko, akitulekini

to give light to, akinwakitori
light (adj.), -kaben
lighten, to, amilia
lightning, ekipye, emilia edo
wu
like, to, akot, apuda
be like, asebi, aputori
like as, kwaka, bala
lily, apecolo
lime, bird-, emina
limp, akicodo
line, a, ekokoro
to form line, akiderakini,
akiwakitori
linger, akiboyi, akijalijala
lintel, acunefait
lion, en’atuñ
lip, akitok
upper lip, ewuñot
listen, apupokini, akiirari
little, -cici, -dit

to a little, nepetai; also p. 40
a little time, nediocici
a little space, nediosalon
live, akijara
liver, emañ
lizard, akilelyan’, ebobo
load, a, arita
to load, aisibwok
loaf, emugati
loathe, akakakini
locust, emaase
lodging, aperis
log, akitoi
loins, an’abet
lonely, be, aisilikini
long, -kawojan
be a long time, aiboyi
be long, awoje
to long for, amwit
long ago, kolosek, asoña, pen’o
look for, akot, aibwapit
look at, aseseni, aro
look round, akin’olin’oI
loosen, alacari
lord, ejakait
lose, akitoolyo, akakari
lost, be, aolyo
lots, cast, aicealakini
loud, -eruwo noi, -epol epo-roto
louse, elacit
love, amina
low, be, awuryana
to low, aruwo
lower, akiqoloni
of clouds, akijamijami
luck, areren’
lull, akinapakini
lump, clon’oru
lumpy, grow, akimon’mon’
lung, euko
lurk, akin’op
lust, aca (akoñen)
meaning, apolou
measles, epuru
measure, to, akitem
- a measure, akitemis, akitem-
mitait
meat, akirin'
mediate, akitemorikikini
medicine, ekiya
meek, be, aitasono
meet, to, amyamuni
- be meet, akibusakini
melt, acalari, abawuni
mend, akirucu, aimamakini
mercy on, have, akitim
merry, be, alakari
messenger, ekiyakyan
Messiah, Kristo
midday, paran
middle, in the, kokidin'
midnight, at, kidin'ebai
mighty, -kagogon'
mil, akile
- to milk, akilep, akiciri
- milk-pail, elepit
millet, akima
mill-stone, atapeñ
mind, never! ekoni bai!
mind, etao
mine, -ka, -kan'
miracle, nakawumokini
mirror, aroyet
miscarriage, ajecuni
miserable, -kican
misfortune, eean
mislead, akitidyak, akitoo-
lyori
mist, elisina
mistake, make a, akidyak
mix, akinäla, asudokini
moan, akindiña
mock, aisekelori
moment, edakika
mongoose, egwan'
monkey, edokolet, emabworo
monster, lutikawojan
month, elap
moon, elap
more, use akiyatakini
moreover, kwabo
morning, in the, taparacu,
moi
morrow, to-, moi
mortar, a, ekisu
mosquito, esirut
most, -telekarit kere
moth, epelepet
mother, toto
- mother-in-law, amuran
mottled (cow), nayese
mouldy, go, akiyinauni
mountain, emoru
mourn, akibworo, akitururu,
akimoñ
mouse, emiri
mouth, akituke
move, ainin', akisukunari
move away, akuñari
much, -polo
be too much for, akurwo
very much, noí noí
mud, erit, eporokoca
muddle, to, akiñalañala
Muganda, Emugandat, Emu-
yit
multitude, atukot
mumps, etuma
murder, akiyara
murderer, ekaaran
murmur, to, akirimuruma
muscle (of arm), akililyan
mushroom, ebale
Musoga, Ecoloyit, Emuso-
gait
must, use akibúsakini
mustard, ekaradali
my, -ka, -kan’
mystery, nukakiyeya

nail, finger-, abeleke kebo-korit
naked, emujal, lo titai
name, ekirore
   to name, amayikini
nape, emorisin’
narrow, be, adidin’, aridat
nasty, be, arono, adwara
nation, itun’a, akwapu
naughty, be, alepana
nature, awurunet
navel, akapole
near, be, ayapu
   near (adv.), kodye
nearly do, to, abuc
necessary, be, akibusakini
neck, emorisin’
need, to, akin’at, apuda
needle, akus
neglect, to, aiñeyini
   be neglectful, abwalari
neighbour, ekeduñet
neither, karaida
nephew, ocen, ojajayit
nest, akai
net, eboyi
nettle, ekenepi
never, mam aparasia kere
nevertheless, koñe
new, -kitetet
news, akiro, eyemutu
next (adv.), kosodi
   be next to, aduñari
nib, akwara
nice, be, ajijim
night, akware

at night, kware
midnight, kidin’ebai
pass the night, aperi
nine, akañ kaun’won
nineteen, atomon kakañ ka-
un’won

ninth, -kañet kaun’won
ninety, akaisakañ kaun’won
nipple, atupanit
no, mam, be, mere
nobody, mam etuan
nod, to, akijan’
noise, make a, aicela
nonsense, aban’anut
noon, at, paran
nor, karaida
north, ari naateten
nose, ikumes
not, mam, mere
   not yet, eroko, erin’a
nothing, mam ibore
now, nat, nati kwana
   now-a-days, aparasia kanu
number, akais
nurse, to (infant), akitanak,
akisa
nut, emaido; metal, egilut

O (of vocative), wu
oath, take, akiyapo
obedient, be, anonokari, aki-
irari
obsolete, be, apaluni
obstruct, akitikuni
obtain, aãñuni
odour, asakat, esayi
of, ka
off, use locative case
offend, akitikadakini
offering (to deity), asuban
offspring, awuri, iidwe
often, irwanipu

oh! otukwi!
oil, akiñet

old, -mojon'
old man, ekimat, lomojon'
old woman, akimat

omit, aiñeyini; omit a day, akitiperori, asala

on, use locative case

once, atipet
at once, atipet, nati kwapukwana

one, -diopet
in one place, nepepe
only, boni
only child, en'orit

open, to, apukori, an’aa, alacari
open mouth, aon
open eyes, akweñuni
be open (country), amukuru

opening, apedot
openly, to do, akibeyikini
opium, ejai

opportunity, apaki
opponent, lokekulo

oppose, agolonori, akitikokini
opposite side, on, okekwa juwayi

opposite to, be, aririkini
oppress, aimwan'
or, arai
ordeal, try by, akicweyet
order, ekiya
set in order, akisuduñi
to order, akicorakini
ordinary, lo atai

orphan, ekoki
osier, aderut
ostrich, akulu
ostrich plume, akopirot
other, -ce
on other side, juwayi

ought, use akibusakinit

our, -wok, -kosi
out, go, alomuni
come out, alomuni
outside, kin’a
of pot, box, etc., kokuju
over, kuju
over there, n’ina, laije
overcast, be, ajikilil (akwapu)
overcharge, akimodo
overcome, apakori, akitelekari
overflow, alapuni
overgrown, be, akiswap
oversee, to, aañanari
overshadow, akiteribori
overtake, adolokini
overthrow, aremori
overturn, aibuburiari
owe, I, ajai apesen
owl, etukuri
own, my, loka boni
owner, elopet
ox, emon’, emasenik

pacify, akitanapakini

pad, akit
paddle, akit’ol
to paddle, akikwan’

page, epapulo
pail, milk-, elepit
pain, feel, aryebi, akipul
paint, ekiya
palate, an’irit
palisade, eriga
palm, amusogo
of hand, etao kakan
palsied, be, arikodo
pan, asupuliya, amot
pant, akiyen’
papaw, epapale
paper, epapulo
papyrus, aladot
parable, awaragga
paraffin, akiñet nuka Ameri-
kani
paralysed, be, aryanari, ase-
ñit, arikodo
parch, to, akisisis
pardon, akisyoni
pare, akikul
parent, -kawurian
part, atubetaait, abiletait,
an'un'ubet

to part, atyakari
partridge, aecorot
party, ekodet
pass, akitoro, atubori, ade-
pari, ayekari
passion, añuñura
pasture, orõñ
patch, ikadopit

to patch, ainaamakini
path, eroto
patient, be, akin'irikit, akiti-
ñ'kit
pattern, ibore yenianñunet
paw, akeju
pay, akinakini
pay back, atacakini
pay dowry, akititari
pea, emaret
peace, be at, akinapakini, aki-
dica
pearl, elulu
peasant, enukopit
peck, to, akitodo
peel, akabubuket

to peel, akikul, akibut, ata-
kari
peep into, akireyikini
peg, aseit

to peg out, akibubukini,
akise
pelican, etolut
pelt, to, aibiribiri
pen, ekalamu
penholder, amorok
pencil, ekalamu
penitent, be, akitironikini
people, itun'a
perfect, -dolit
perfectly, kotenan
perfume, esayi
perhaps, diyat, arai
perish, atwanare
permanent, leboye cut
permit, akiyuvuni
perplexed, be, akitolonokini
persecute, akituainit
persevere, akiñikokini, aiko-
ko
person, ekesa, etuan
perspiration, añiñira
perspire, añiñira
persuade, aisiyiki, akiyami-
yami
pestilence, adeka
pestle, arukit
photograph, aputo
pick out, akiseoni, akirorono
pick up, akiseoni, akitak, akido, akidep
picture, aputo
piebald, ekomoli
piece, atubetaait, abiletait
pierce, apede, akicum
pig, epege
pigeon, green, eluke
pile, a, atukot

to pile up, aitukonokini
pill, ekiya lokiliko
pillar, epiri
pillow, ekiciloon'
pimple, ikan'okit
pin, ekikwaso
pinch, to, adon'  
pip, icokat  
pipe, amot ka taba  
pit, akipañ  
pitch (tent), akibubukini  
pitcher, amot  
pity, to, akitim  
place, akiboyis  
   to place, akisipokini, akibwaikini  
placenta, an'asyep  
plague, etula  
plain, a, aputon  
plaint, to, akije  
plan, a, ebotet  
   to plan, aineruni, aiecuruni  
plant, to, akira  
plantain, aliborit, etaget  
plaster, to, akirwat  
plate, asanit  
play, to, akibolya  
   play, harp, etc., akiram  
plead, arabi  
please, to, akitalakari  
plenty, be, aipwari  
pdot, ebotet  
   to plot, aiecuruni  
   to plot against, abilakini  
pluck out, to, agoruni, aidotuni  
   to pluck (flowers), akide  
plume, a, akopirot  
plunder, to, aĩñaga, aĩnas  
pocket, eryago  
point out, adotikini  
   be on point of, akiapu  
   make a point to, akit  
pointed, -iiti  
poison, ecudet, akisorit, ekayo  
pole, epiri, ecoget  
polish, akiswag  
pool, amotot, agurut  
poor, -kican, ebabu  
porch, adapawo  
porcupine, eeoce  
porter, ekewbwokon  
possess, use to be; see p. 43  
possible, be, apedorio  
post, ecoget  
posterity, icen  
pot, amot  
potato, acokit  
potsherd, atabok, atibolok  
potter, ekajan  
   potter's clay, elupe  
pounce on, aporokini  
pound, to, akiruk  
pour, abukori  
poverty, ican  
power, apolou, agogon', apeedori  
praise, to, akiturit, aimala  
pray, akilip  
   prayer, nakakilipit  
preach, to, alimokini  
precede, akigeyikini  
precious, -joko noi  
prefer, aipuda  
pregnant, be, apotye  
prepare, aitemokini  
present, a, ibore  
   present, is, ejai nen  
preserve, akidara, akin'ada- 
   kini  
press, aicu, akicikakini  
pretend, aitulwori boni  
prevail, apikori  
prevent, atikokini, akisimit  
price, akais  
prick, akieu, akicedecede  
pride, awon'onnt  
priest, esasedoti  
prison, akidarais  
prisoner, ekamuntai, -keyenen
private, in, akiyeya
profit, to make a, aitobon'
promise, to, asumuni, akitu-
tukini
prop, ecoget
property, iboro
prophesy, amurwo
prophet, enabi
propitiate, akidyekakini

to make propitiation, abwa-
tarori
prostrate, lie, aisudede, aki-
dulel
protect, akidar, akigalikini, aikini
proud, be, awon’o
prove, akitoglobon’ akiro
proverb, awaraga
provoke, akisyeganakini, aki-
tuũũuranakini
puberty, reach, akitum
publish, to, akitisyarakini, akitebeyikini
pull, ariyari, akiporo
pull down, akiket
pull out, awutuni, aketuni
pull up, adutuni, akiruto
pull up (food plant), aimoruni
pull to pieces, akiomoũuni
pumpkin, amoũon
punch, to, akiparinap
pupil, ekisisyan
 pupil of eye, ecopot
pure, -kalaunan
purposely, use elopet ejeni
pursue, aitup
pus, abulon
push, aremori, ajukari
put, akibwaikini, aipiikini
 put away, akibwa
put on, akidokokini
put on clothes, akipar
raw, -kajonon
razor, ebarenit
reach, adolori
read, akisoma
ready, be, akitemonokini
real, -kabeit
really, cut
reap, akisak, akidyen
rear, to (child), akitanuni, akitopolori
reason, akirot
reb, to, ain’erokini
rebuke, akiretakini
receive, ainakimio
receive a guest, aisukuñuni
recline, ariyodikini, akicuma-kini
reconcile, akitimorikini
recover (find), aañuni
= get well, an’aleuni
red, -karen’an
redeem, alakuni
reduce, akitidyokori
reed, agada, amakada
reed-buck, ekale
refresh, akisiyen’uni
refuge, a, an’opis
refuse, akin’er, akigir, akimik
reign, to, akiñam ajakanut, akirum
rejoice, akialama, alele, alakari
relative, -katekere
release, aosikini
relish, a, ediya
rely on, amuno
remain, apaikini
remember, akiitunini
remind, akisiitunini
remove, ayare
rend, akicila, akigwaragwara
renounce, akin’er
rent, apedot
repair, akirucu, akinamakini
repay, akitacakini
repeat, abon’okini
repeat after one, akijauni
repent, akitironikini
reply, abon’okini
report, a, eyemutu
to report, alimokini
reproach, to, akiretakini
request, to, akilip, akin’ayin’a
rescue, akitajara
resemble, aputori
resign, añouni
resin, akuletaí
resist, aitikokini
respect, to, akiyon’
rest, the, -epaiks
to rest, akiyen’uni, akibworari
restore, akiñakari
result in, to, aibeyikini
resurrection, ajarunii, akwaruni
retch, amyedanari
retreat, abon’ori kau
return, abon’uni
give back, akiñakuni
reveal, apukori
revenge, take, areyit
revere, akiyon’
revile, akimoromoro, aíñanakini
revoke, akitapaluni
revolt, akin’erokini
reward, a, epera
to reward, aïnakini epera
rheumatism, aromait
rib, amaranait
rice, emupuga
rich, -kubaran
be rich, abara
riches, abara
rifle, emudu
right (hand), naateten
   all right! ekoni bai! aso!
   set right way up, akibelori
righteous, -dolit
rim, atokitoit
ring, akabubuket
ring, a, egilut
ring, to, aruwo (intr.)
riot, to, awutari
ripen, akonori
   get over ripe, aiwumakini
   ripe (adj.), -kakonon
rise, aŋouni
   rise from the dead, ajaruni
   (of sun), akin’iyuni
river, esamai, atapara, ecore
road, eroto
roar, to, aruwo
roast, aipeyi
rob, akoko, aĩnaga
robber, ekokolan, ekan’atan
rock, atiba, amoru
roll, to, aikokoro
roof, eswi, atunuru
room, etogo
root, akeju
rope, auno
rot, akibos, awumakini
rough, be (water), alun’ulu-
   n’uni
round, be, alun ‘uru
rouse, to, akitikweũuni, aki-
   toũnouni
row, to, akikwan’
   set in a row, aderakini
rub, akiritigi, akiswag
rubber, emupira
rule, akirum, akipuga
ruler, ejakait
rumour, eyemutu
rump, ewosin
run, akeri
rupee, arupiya
rush, amotari
rust, aimasikini

Sabbath, Esabiti
sack, eryago
sacrifice, asuban
sad, be, aitururu
safe, be, ajari
sag, to, akilajilaja
saint, -kalaunan
sake of, for the, kanuka
saliva, akimola
salt, abalan’
salute, akiyogani
same, -diopet
sand, aputon, asin’e
sandal, amokat
sap, akile
sarcastic, be. akyenari
Satan, Satan
satisfied, be (with food), aimo-
   nikini
satisfy, akitimonikini, akita-
   lakari
savage, -kadeden’
save, akitajara
saviour, eketajaran
savour, asakat
saw, emusumeno
say, alimuni, atemari, abala
scald self, anomori
scab, asalabait
scar, aperature, agerasit
scarcity, eten’
scare, to (as birds), akitwara,
   akiren’iari
scattered, be, akisyarakini
scholar, ekisisyan
school, akisisyas
scissors, amakasi
to *scissors* (*scissors*), *amakasi*
scoff, asekelori
to *scoff* (*a*, *akale*), *awokit*
scold, akiretakini
to *scold* (*a*, *ekabokan*
scoop, a, akale, awokit
to *scoop up* (*aiwok*, *awaduni*
schorch, akitisis
to *scorch* (*a*, *akitisis*
scorn, to, akimen
to *scoff* (*aiwok*, *awaduni*
scorpion, ekiriton
to *scorpion* (*ekiriton*
scout, a, ekabokan
to *scout* (*a*, *ekabokan*
srape, to, aikis
to *scoop* (*aiwok*, *awaduni*
scratch, to, aiko
to *scratch* (*to*, *aiko*
scream, amoñ, aicela
to *scream* (*amoñ*, *aicela*
screw, ii'sinit
to *screw* (*s. *), *ayesu*, *ikitwi*
scrub (s.), ayesu, ikitwi
to *scrub* (*aiwok*, *awaduni*
sea, au'ololo
to *sea* (*au'ololo*
seal up, to, akipucu
to *seal up* (*tokpucu*
search, akot, abwapit, akiri-ayiria
to *search* (*akot*, *abwapit*, *akiri-ayiria*
season, ekaru
to *season* (*ekaru*
dry season, akamu
to *dry season* (*akamu*
wet season, akiporo
to *wet season* (*akiporo*
to season, akigurokini aba-lan'
to *to season* (*akigurokini aba-lan’*
seat, akiboyis
to *seat* (*akiboyis*
second, -kiairet
to *second* (*-kiairet*
secret, -kakiyeya
to *secret* (*-kakiyeya*
see, asesen, aaniuni, akiteyi
to *see* (*aseseni*, *aaniuni*, *akiteyi*
see far off, akiteluori
to *see far off* (*akiteluori*
seed, a, ekiñomet, ecokat, akimait
to *seed* (*a*, *ekiñomet*, *ecokat*, *akimait*
seek, akot, akimo, aibwapit
to *seek* (*akot*, *akimo*, *aibwapit*
seem, asubi
to *seem* (*asubi*
seize, aikamuni
to *seize* (*aikamuni*
sell, boni, elopet
to *sell* (*boni*, *elopet*
sell, aijwela
to *sell* (*aijwela*
sense, esem, ekañumit
to *sense* (*esem*, *ekañumit*
send, akiyakyari, akijukari
to *send away* (*akiyakyari*, *akijukari*
sense, acowa
to *sense* (*acowa*
separate, to, akityakari; aki-dyeck
separate to, akityakari; aki-dyeck
serpent, emun
serve, akijaanakini
serve food, akidut
set, akibwaikini, aisipokini
seven, acañ kaare
seventeen, atomon kakañ kaare
seventh, -kakañ kaare
seventy, acaisakañ kaare
sew, akidoñño
shade, to, akiteribori
shadow, etolim
shaft, amorok
shake, akilakilaki, akijan'i-jan'i
shake head, akimun'imun'i
shake up, akiwok
= tremble, amaran
sham (illness), akitedekakini
shame, eyelic
put to shame, aisirum eyelic
shape, aputo
share, to, aityakanakini, aikoranakini
sharp, be, akwana; of taste, adwara
sharpen, to, akpen, akiit
shave, abareñ
sheaf, ekesit
sheath, ekesit
sheep, akuraru
sheep, epem
sheep, emerekek
shell, cowrie-, esigirait
shepherd, ekocokon
sheep, akitodikini
shepherd, ekocokon
shine, ecauni
shinew, ecauni
ship, emeri
shiver, amarani
shoe, anokat
shoot, akigum
shore, ariri
  on shore, koitolima
short, be, awuryana
shoulder, ekeper, epura
shout, akiworo
shred, be, apirya
shrink up, aryanari
shut, agolori
sick, be, adeka
vomit, akilek
sickle, ecilikiki
side, at, awayi
  side (of body), amarana
  of house, esyep
sift, akilep
sigh, akidina
sign, iboreyenianunet
silence, to, akililin'
silent, be, akililin'
silly, ebani
sin, aronis, nukaronok
  to sin, akicana
  sinner, lokacanicanan
since, narai; netinan, netikolo
sinef, amorit, aputyot
sing, akiye, ayore
single, -diopet
sink, to, akiduwari
sir, Ipapa, Ejakait, Kapolon
sister, kinace
  sister-in-law, amuran
sit, aiboyi
site, akiriinaset
six, akana kape
sixteen, atomon kaka kape
sixth, -kaka kape
sixty, akaisaka kape
skim, akigalala, arurwakini

skin, amunno
skull, abelelek kakou
sky, akuju
slack, be, akilajilaja
slander, to, asabanakini, aki-
  rayikini
slant, to, akitiri, akitukum
skap, to, akibap
slave, eblesit
sleep, ajo, aperi
  go to sleep, ajotori
  be sleepy, akijan
slice, to, akibenibena
sling, to, aporocari
skip, ajurusyari, abuc
  be slippery, arurut
slope, a, aikokorioret
slowly, do, akiyapiyapi
small, be, adit
  small, -cici, -dit
small-pox, ekodoi
smart, to, apipil
smear, to, akiwoño, akiworo-
  woro
smell, awuru, akin'u
smile, an'i'in'iyitoi, akene-
  keneto
smith, ekatatan
smoke, apuru
  to smoke, aimat taba; aki-
    bwan'abwan'a
smooth, be, ayakini
smoulder, aipuruni, anudiñudi,
  asaran
snail, ecelet
snake, emun
snap fingers, adowari
snare, to, akilok
  a snare, eic
snatch, awurupori
sneeze, aikariso
sniff, akin'wonori
snore, akin’oror
so, kwan’ini
so great, lo etya nen
so and so, emutan, loce
soak, akiriyuni
soap, esabuni
soft, be, anonok
soldier, eserikalet
solid, be, amucara
some, -ce
  sometime, lwaru
  sometimes, kaparasia
son, okoku
song, ekosyo
soon, nat
soot, etulia
sorcerer, emurwon
  sorcery, ecudet
sore, ajeme
sorgkun, imomwa
sorry, be, akitururu
sorrow, ican
sort, epiteñ
sound, to, aruwo
sour, be, adwarä
south, ari nakediyañ
sow, to, akiye
space, apaki
  to space out, alaananiki
spare, to, akitim, aiñeiyini
spark, a, atweñit, atweñtweñ
sparkling, be, amwemwe
sparrow, añiporit
speak, akiner
spear, akwarä
  neck of spear, etwale
  to spear, akicum
spider, asimokok
  spider’s web, elago
spill, abukori
  be spill, adetanari
spin, to, aïwoji

spine, egura
spirit, emoyo, ajoket, etoil
spit, to, akiserica
spiteful, be, akisomo
spittle, akimola
spleen, etida
  enlarged spleen, anwac
split, akibet; aïla
spoil, akicanicana, amunauni
sponsor, ekabwaan
spoon, akale
spot, akisorit, akemer
spotted (animal), naitwali-
twala
spread, akipet, akisyarakini,
akiloñikini
spring, a, akoñen kaçore
spring up, to, alibuni, ade-
tuni, arwauni
sprinkle, akirwayirwa, aibwa-
tanakini, aïpuro
sprout, akibwan’uni
spy, ekabokan
squeeze, aicu, aicik,
squint, aïryet akoñen
stab, akicum
stagger, agetanari
stain, to, amunauni
stake (for digging hole), akutar
stalk, akitoi, añayit
stammer, akin’ejan’eja, an’aże-
pana
stamp, to, akicak
stand, akibwo
  stand on, akicak, akipuda
star, akacerit
stare, akiteyi, añ’añit akoñen
start hence, ameari
  start thence, ameuni
starve, atwanare eten’
stay, apaikini
steal, akoko
steer, to, akiteten
step, a, adoket
stern (of boat), ekori
steward, ekan'adan
stick, a, ebela
for digging holes, abasan, akutar
to stick (tr.), aminayikini
= cling to, amodumoduni
be sticky, aminayi
stiff, -kagoton'
still, eroko, erin'a
be still, akinapakini, akililin'
string, to, akikoño
stir, akin'o, akiguru
stocks, eloyit
stomach, akoyik
stone, amoru
= iron-stone, en'aro
cooking stone, akyala
grindstone, atapen
to stone, albiriibiri amoru
stoop, akukum
stop, to, aitikokini, ainwok
= leave off, aïneyini
= halt, akibwo
store, akin'adis
storm, edowu, ekwam
straight, be, aiten
straighten, akiteten
strain, akijilil
strainer, aijililet
stranger, -kacekwap
strangle, akimyede
strap, amuno
stray, akidyak, apari
stream, acore
strength, agogoton'
strengthen, akitogogon'
stretch out, ariyori
strike, ainomin, akida, akibela, akitodo

string, auno
string of beads, akwatat
strip (bark), akipac
striped, be, akori
strive, akikoko
strong, be, agogoton'
stubble, arián, aragonit
stumble, aigwiyikini
stump, ekomyo
stupid, eban'a
succession, put in, akisuduní
suck, ainak,
suckle, akitanak
suddenly, atipet
die suddenly, atulari
suffer, akicana
sugar-cane, ekatola, aseremait
sulky, be, abutari
summit, akou, awayitin
summon, añaarauni
sun, akolon'
Sunday, Esabiti
superfluous, be, adeyuni
supervise, aañanari
support, adakari, akigan'it
surely, cut cut
surpass, akitelekari
surprised, be, awumokini
surround, agolori, akitigauní
surviving child, ekipoliuna, ekijuulara
swallow, a, amodyalat
to swallow, alikori
swamp, acore, ecowa
swear, akiyapo
sweat, to, ańiiira
sweep, akipyeyi
sweet, be, ajjiiin
swell, abuuni, aitebukini
swim, akipu
swoon, aíloro
sword, ekilen'
synagogue, atukos
syphilis, ekurara, en'uti
syringe, adiririet

table, emesa
taboo, etale
tail, ekori
take, ayare, alemari, adenuni
take back, akiñakari
take hold of, akitin', aikamuni
take further off, akisukuñari
take in or out, aitolomari
talk, akiyala
tall, -kawojan
tamarind tree, epeduru	
tame, to, aitililin'
tangled up, be, ainnukonoki

tapeworm, eritanit
tare, egitu
tassel, atweli
taste, to, akiir
taste nice, ajijim
lose taste, apapañari
tax, emusolo
tea, ecai
teach, akisisyanakini
teacher, ekisisyanakinan
tears, akiyo
tear, to, akicil, akin'ed
to be torn, aicilil	
tell, alimokini, abala
temple, eyekalu
temple of face, amaten'et
tempt, aicoduni, aisidiki
ten, atomon
tender, -nonok
tent, ewema
tenth, -tomonet
termite, ekon'ot, acoroi, amiji-mijit
terrify, aitukuryana
test, akitem, arowanari
testament, atutuket
testicle, etout
than, rather, akitelekarit
thank you, yoga
thank, to, akimala, akiyogani
that, n'ol, n'in, je, ya
(to say) that, ebe, atiari
thatch, to, aiswap
thatch, ebwiya
thee, jo
their, -kec
then, kosodi
there, nen, mama, n'ina
there is not, ename
these, lu, nu
they, kes
thick, be, alan'iri
thief, ekokolan
thigh, amorwo
thin, be, ayeriyeri, akiseñit, akon'o
thine, -koni
thing, abore, ibore, imodobore, idiobore
think, awomit
third, -kiwuniet
thirst, akure
I am thirsty, kajako akure
thirty, akaisauni
this, lo, na, yen
thither, nen, n'ina
thorn, ekukwai
those, n'ul, kwi, kwa
though, karaida
thousand, elukumi
thread, ewusi
to thread beads, akirupakini
threaten, akitukuryana
three, -uni
thresh, to, akiram
  threshing floor, epejari
thrice, irwana auni
throat, eporoto, elagoro
throb, adus, ajepijepi
through, use akitoro
throttle, to, akimyed
throw, acakari, akibirokini
thumb, ebokorit lokapolon
thunder, to, aretuni
thus, kwana, kwan’ini
thy, -koni
tick, emadan’it
tickle, aikidikidi
tie, to, akiyen
  tie knot, airucokini
  tie crosswise, ailokonikini
tighten, aiketakini
till, akitodol
time, esawa
  times, irwana, akatenak
tip, en’aren
tired, be, apas
to, mama ejai
  toad, edodok
tobacco, etaba
to-day, lolo
toe, ebokorit
together, nepepe, nenipe
to-morrow, moi
  day after to-morrow, moikace
tongue, an’ajep
  too, ido, da
tooth, ekelai, aneyitait, esiri-kedait
top, akou, en’aren
  on top, kokuju
torch, akalas
torrent, akalele
tortoise, ekolodon
  torture, to, aitiryebi
toss about, aryan’
touch, atirori
tough, be, agogon’, aninik
towel, animayit
track, esokot
  to track, akin’ic
trade, to, akigela
transparent, be, aorori
trample on, akipuda, akicak
translate, akiloconari
trap, a, eic, aryotit, akunuma
  to trap, akilok
traveller, ekalotan
treat (well or ill), aikonakini
treason, ebotet
tree, ekitoi
tremble, amarani, airyen’uni
trench, aleles, ekikoru
tribe, lukakwapu
trip, aigwiyikini
trouble, ican
  to trouble, akicania
  to be troubled, akiyalon’on’i
trousers, epale
trowel, abasan’
true, -kabeit
truly, cut cut
trumpet, arupepe
trust, to, amuno
  trust, amunonut
truth, abeit
try, akitama
tube, emalit, epiyi
tumult, ecelet
  tumult, make a, awutari
turn, abelori, abelokini
  take turns, ameanakini
tusk, ekelai ketome
twelve, atomon kaare
twentieth, -kakaisareyi
twenty, akaisareyi
twice, irwana aare
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<td>apopiri, aiwoji</td>
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<td>two, -are</td>
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<td>udder</td>
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<td>unload, awukuni</td>
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<td>unripe, -kajonon</td>
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<td>visitor, epejonon</td>
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<td>war, eje</td>
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be warm, amwana
warm self, akipyer
warm up, akitamwana
warn, akwenari, arebirebi
wart, ekatometomet
wart-hog, eputiri
wash, akilot, akilon'
waste away, adokoro, aseñit, akwadara
be wasted, amadin'ikini
watch, esawa
to watch, akidara, akiteyi
water, akipi
water-buck, epoli
make water, akilwat
water lily, ekorom
water, deep, abor
ware, akipi nuelun'ulun'una-
ros
wax, amadi, akape
way for, make, aosikini
get in the way, akiteribori,
akitikokini
we, oni, syo
weak, -kalañañ
weakness, akalañanut
wealth, abara
wear, to, akinap

to wear out, amojon'ori
weary, be, apas
weather, akwapu
wear, akije
web, elago
weeds, edowan, iña

to weed, aicap
weep, akimoñ akiyo
weertil, ekitelek
weigh, akitem
well, -kojokan
well / aso, ejok, yoga
very well, ekoni bai
well (s.), atan
well, get, an'aleuni
west, to
wet, get, atulum, apalalari
wet season, ekiporo
what? ño?
what do you call it, ibore
yen
wheel, ekokoro, enamusiga
when, na, wori?
where, nama, ai?
where is, hali, hani, abeya
ai
whet, akipen
whether, arai
which, eñoina, añoina
while, a little, nedikokasilon
whip, arokan, ekiboko
whir, to, akiruruma
whirlwind, etapipirio
whisper, ainera akiyeya
whistle, akiyeña
white, be, akwan'á, alilyamit
whiten, to, akitakwan', aki-
talauni
whither, ai?
who, loi, le, etc., see p. 46
who? n'ai?
whole, kere
whore, naerimon
why, kanu ki ño?
wick, akopiton
wicked, -karonon
wide, be, alal
widow, apuserut
wife, aberu
wild, -ka ayesu
wilderness, amodin', amagoro
wilful, be, alauni akiro
win, to, apikori
wind, ekwam
window, adirisa
wine, abino
ENGLISH-TESO VOCABULARY

wing, abebenuk
wink, akiyede akon'
winnowing tray, erite
wipe, anina, amwatari, akipwat, auñari (nose)
wisdom, acowa
be wise, apiryana
wish, to, akot, apuda, ain’at
witch, akacudan
with, nenipe ka
wither, awonori, akiriñori
witness, ekaañunan, ekapupan
woe, ican
wolf, epeet
woman, aberu
womb, akoyik, aliliget
wonder, to, awumokini
wood, akitoi
work, to, aswam
world, akwapisinei
worm, ekuru, eritanit
worn out, -mojon'
worship, to, akikukokini
worthy, be, akibusakinit
wound, amusun’ut
wrestle, awota

wrinkled, be, asukokini (amuñino)
wryst, akeleñasit
write, akiwadika
wrong (s.), aronis
do wrong, akicanicana
go wrong, apari, akidyak

yam, abaton
yard, alaro
yawn, aou'
year, ekaru
yell, akiworo, akimoñ
yellow, be, amomot
yes, eebo, eeca
yesterday, byan
yet, not, eroko, erin’a
yield, to, aĩñeyini
yoke, eloyit
yolk, edos
yonder, kan’ina
you, yes
young, -cici
your, -kusi
yourself, jo boni
youth, etelepat
FIRST PHRASES FOR NEW ARRIVALS.

What is your name? Ekonikirore n’ai?
Where is my boy? Hali bo ekatelepat?
What do you call this in Teso? Ibakasi ŋo yes kAteso?
I am here (a servant). Eon’o bo lo.
I am coming. Abunit.
What’s his name? Emutan, or loce.
I want a boy. Akoto etelepat.
Do you want a boy? Ikoto etelepat?
Where do you come from? Hai bo obukusi?
Who is your chief? N’ai papakoni?
Can you read? Ijeni akisoma?
Can you cook? Ijeni akipore?
I know a little. Ajeni nepetai.
Go and ask your chief to give you a character. Kolot mama ejai papakoni koyinaki ebaluwa arai ijok jo.
Have you served any other European? Kijaanakini ece Emusun’ut?
What wages do you want?—per month?—per year? Ikoto emusala ŋo?—n’ol elap?—n’ol ekaru?
What work do you know? Ijeni aswam aňoina?
I can cook too. Ajeni akipore da.
I can wait at table. Ajeni akipore komesa.
I don’t understand. Mam apupi.
Do you understand? Ira?
I understand. Eira.
I will give you 10R per month. Ainakinene arupiyana atomon n’ol’ elap.
I agree to that. Eyuwunit eon’o da.
I won’t agree. Mam eyuwuni.
I will give you only eight. Ainakinini akaň kauni boni.
I want twelve. Akoto atomon kaare.
When will you come? now? Ibuni wori? nat?
Let me go and fetch my things. Kalot kaom ikaboro.
I will come to-morrow. Abuni moi.
What are you doing? Isubi ŋo.
I am doing nothing. Mam ibore asubi.
Where have you been to? Ilosit ai?
I have been visiting. Alosit akilat.
Where has the boy gone? Alot etelepat hai?
I don't know where he has gone. Mam ajeni mama alosit.
Go and fetch him. Kolot koñarau.
Take this letter to . . . Koya ebaluwa lo nama ejai . . .
I don't know the place. Mam ajeni n'ìna.
Go and enquire. Kolot akin'it.
You must guard the house. Ipaikini akidara ore.
I want to go to the fort. Alosit oikigo.
Where is the road? Hali bo eroto?
Come along, I will guide you. Biya, kin'arenikinoi.
Where is the officer? Hali bo lokapolon?
He is out. Emame.
He is away. Kolot.
He will come back to-morrow. Ebon'uni moi.
When will he return? Ebon'uni wori?
I don't know, sir. Mam ajeni, ipapa.
Has he gone? Aloto?
I think he has gone. Esubite bala alot.
I'll go and see. Kiñe kaloto kaañù.
He has just gone. Alosit n'ìpe n'ìni.
Where do the Europeans live? Eperinete hai Imusun'umu?
Where are the Indians' shops? Halu bo itogoï ka Lugoï?
Go this way and turn to the right (left). Kitoro lailo, kopa korot lokoteten (lokokidiyàñ).
Ask that soldier. Kin'it eserikalet n'ol.
Take me to the market. Koyaiy kakatale.
Let us go to church. Kaloto okanisa.
Take my chair and books to church. Koya ekakicon' kiki-
tabono okanisa.
Come with me. Kobu kaloto.
Bring me some water. Koyununai akipi.
Will you interpret for us? Êloconori jo akosikiroto?
I am going out to . . . to dine. Lolo mam añami kane, alosi nama ka . . .
What is this for? Êò bo eswamai ibore yen?
Here is a present for you. Kainaki ibore yen.
I want to learn Teso. Akoto ajenuni Ateso.
I do not know Teso. Mam ajeni Ateso.
I know a little. Ajeni nepetai.
Will you teach me? Kisisyanakini?
I agree. Eyuwunit con’o da.
Is there a boy who knows English? Ejai etelepat lejeni Amusu-n’ununu?
What is this? Ño bo yen?
What do you call this? Ibakasi Ño bo yen?
What is the name of this? Ekekirore Ño yen?
Repeat it; I didn’t hear. Kobon’oki bobo; mam eirara.
Is that right? Kwapu kwan’ini?
Did I say that correctly? Alimoki kojokan?
Is that good? Ejok?
Speak slowly so that I may hear. Kiyapiyapi, keira.
You said it badly. Mam itidlelit.
It is nearly right. Ayapu adolori.
How must I pronounce this? Akiro nu ekoni enera ai?
Put more emphasis on . . . Kolimoki kagogon’ . . .
Say it thus. Kolim kwana.
I don’t quite understand. Eroko ejenuna.
I can’t understand this word. Kakurwos akirot na.
Let us read. Aso kasoma.
Say this word. Kolim akirot na.
You said it well. Inera jo kojokan.
You read first. Aso kin’areni jo.
Let us leave off here. Kanan’a ne.
Come back in one hour. Kobon’u ketubori esawa ediope.
Come again this afternoon. Ibuni nat ebon’o da.
Will you come and teach me every day? Ibunene akisisyanakini n’ini paran?
We will read to-morrow morning at eight o’clock. Kisomi moi isawana iare.
Don’t come to-morrow; I have some work to do. Sirikobu moi; ejai aswam.
When shall I come? Abuni wori?
What is your name? Ekonikirore n’ai?
Daudi. Eon'o ca Daudi.
Whom do you belong to? Ijai nama ka n'ai?
The first word, last word. Akirot nesodit, nakawasya.
Let us go for a walk and talk as we go. Kaupasi keyalayite.

TRAVELLING BY LAND.

Boys, wake up, get up. Itelepai, kokweñutu, koñoutu.
Beat the drum. Koram atenusu.
Call the porters. Koñarau lukebwokok.
They refuse. An'ero.
Tie up all the things quickly. Kisũasi akiyen iboro kere.
Do you hear? Iira? Iirasi?
We hear, sir. Kiira, ipapa.
Is the food ready? Akono akimujo.
Well, bring it. Aso, koyau.
Have you finished your meal? Idautu akiñam?
We have not yet eaten. Eroko syo eñama.
Be quick and eat. Kisũñite akiñam.
Where is Yakobo? Hali bo Kakobo?
He is over there. Ejai n'ina.
Call him. Koñarau.
There is no more water. Adaunos akipi.
Pick up your loads. Kibwoka.
We are one porter short. Emame lukebwokon ediopet.
One has run away. Akerar ediopet.
Another refuses to carry. An'era ece akibwok.
I am ill. Adeka eon'.
My foot hurts; I can't walk. Aryebi akeju; mam apedori alosit.
I am not strong enough. Enonok akwan (my body is feeble).
I will stay here. Apaikini ne.
You're a humbug; get up and catch hold of this. Ejai epali jo; koñou, kirom.
You must take this. Iyaiy lu.
I won't carry anything. Mam abwoki eon'.
Who carries the bed? Hali bo leyayi aperit?
Where is the man who carries this load? Emugugu lo hali bo elopet?

I
You there, hurry up! Jo ba lo, kowoñuni!
Put it in this bag. Kibwaiki oryago lo.
Tie up the bedding quickly. Konunuk iboro lumokus; kisuñit.
Where is the padlock? Hani bo aiyenet?
I have not seen it. Mam aañuna.
It is lost. Aolyo.
I can’t find the key. Aolyo alacitait.
What wages shall we get? Kivay arupiyana amwayi?
And how much for food? Kiñami ño?
They want three rupees each. Ekotosi n’ini tuan arupiyana auni.
Where shall we sleep? Kiperi bai?
That is a bad place. Erono n’ina.
There is no food to be had. Emamete iñamat.
We will sleep here. Kiperi ne.
Where shall we pitch the tent? Kibubukini bai ewema?
Pitch it here. Kibubuki ne.
Tighten the ropes. Kiriya aunoí.
Where is the chief? Hali bo Ejakait?
Go and salute the chief. Kolot koñañá Ejakait.
Wait a bit, let us ask the chief. Kiñeyis ber, ken’ita ejakait.
The chief is away visiting. Êmame ejakait, alot apejo.
This man is left in charge. Êñeyinitai lo.
He has gone to Mbale. Kolot Kalugu.
The chief is coming, he greets you. Êbunit ejakait, kiyogai.
Will you give me a place to sleep in? Aye na aperi.
Where shall the porters sleep? Lukebwokok eperite ai?
Ask the chief, perhaps he will give them a house to sleep in. Kin’it
êjakait; arai éinakini na eperete.
How many are you? Imwasi yes ai?
Headman, come here. Êñapala, biya.
Send some men for water. Kijuka lukaomak akipi.
And some for firewood. Ka lukararak akitor.
Let them bring plenty. Korarata ipu.
I have already sent them. Adau akijukari.
Pick out a guard. Kolem lukedarak.
Let them keep watch in turns, two hours at a time. Komeana-
ñosis akidara, n’ini tuan isawana iare.
Bring some fresh grass to spread in the tent. Korut ña nuejo-
kak, kopeta ewema.
You must keep guard. Idari jo.
Light a fire here. Kinokoki akim ne.
You must build some huts. Iswaputu iswamin.
I have brought you this fowl, millet flour, eggs, potatoes. Kayununit akokoroí, akirya, abeyi, acok.
I am very pleased. Kemala noi.
Thank you very much. Kiinaki, yoga.
There is only flour to be had. Ejai akirya boni.
Here are some cents, go and buy food. Apesana nu, koloto kogwelata iñamat.
Will you give me some milk? Papero, kiinakini akile?
Will you sell me a goat? fat sheep? Kitejele akine? emerekek emasenik?
The chief has sent you this sheep. Kiinaki ejakait emerekek elo.
Are there any mosquitoes here? Eja ne isiru?
Yes, very many. Eeca, ipu noi.
Put up the net. Kotera akatimba.
They will bite us badly. Kiñamete noi.
Look out, there's a snake. Koañu, emun n'ol.
The rain has ceased. Ekuwa edowu.
It is going to rain. Elimi nat edowu.
It is still drizzling. Eroko elimilimi.
Give me my umbrella. Aye asoto.
It is getting dark. Ewara akwapu.
Give us a torch. Koyinakinai akalas.
It is daylight. Ewala akwapu.
Light the lamp. Kinokoki etala.
Where have you put the matches? Ibwaiki ai ekibirít?
Go to sleep, all of you. Kojotorosi kere.
Stop that noise! Kililin'a.
What are you quarrelling about? In'olopasi ņo?
We will start very early to-morrow. Kidili moi sek.
Before daybreak. Kidili kware.
Just at dawn. Aren'o akide.
You must awake me. Kitikweñuni.
Where does this path lead to? Elosi bo eroto lo ai?
Is this the road to . . . ? Kitodoli eroto lo . . . ?
Yes, this is it. N'es n'ol.
This is the road. Eroto lo.
Which is the road? Hali bo eroto?
No, go back. You have passed it. Mam, kobon'o. Idepa eroto.
Does this path come out on to the main road? Eroto lo etubokini elugudo?
Is it a good road? Ejok eroto?
The road is grown over. Eswapet eroto.
How far is it to Kumi? Adolori Akumi epaiki apaki etyai?
About ten hills. Arai ikitela itomon.
About two hours. Kwaka isawana iare.
You are nearly there. Iapu adolori.
It is a long way yet. Eroko elwana.
It is only a short distance now. Ejai apaki nedit noi.
How many hills yet? Epaikis ikitela imwayi?
How many times shall we sleep on the road? Kiperi imwasayi korot?
Are there no rivers? swamps? Mam isama? acore?
There are some rivers but they are bridged. Eja isama, koñe etindatai.
There are holes. Eja apañar.
It is broken through. Kipedonokini.
The water is deep. Ipu akipi.
Go carefully. Kiyaparite.
Is there no other good crossing? Mam ece edoket lokajokan?
Yes, but it is a long way off. Ejai, elwana.
Well, let us try here. Aso, katama ne.
It is slippery here, and there is a lot of mud. Erurut noi ne, epol eporokoca.
Come here you and carry me. Jo ba lo, biya kodakarai.
I can’t manage your weight, sir. Mam kapedori, ipapa.
Now go slowly. Aso kiyapaki.
I nearly fell then. Otukwi, akoto aibirori.
Take care there; this stone, stump. Kwapu nen! amoru n’ini, ekomyo n’ol.
You lead the way. Kin’areni jo.
Where are you going? Ilosi bai?
I am going back home. Abon’ori obukosi.
I am very tired. Apas noi.
This is all jungle and unbridged rivers. Kane aiyesu boni kisama lu mam etindatai.
This is impenetrable. Mam kipedori aitoro ne.
Walk close to me and do not get separated from me. Kaupasi iare, sirikityaka.
Carry my bottle. Konap ecupa.
Where have you been to? Ilosit ai?
Why are you so late? Kanu ki ño kiboyo?
I had forgotten. Kemurwokinit.
The cow won't give any milk. Agiri akiten' akiciro.
My bicycle is broken. Abila ekakokoro.
Is there any one who has another? Ejai etuan lejai ece ekokoro?
Tell the chief to lend me his machine. Kolimoki ejakait kainaki ekakokoro.
Blow up my bicycle. Kokotaki ekakokoro.
Your tyres are flat. Mam apuru ikonimupirana.
The tyre is punctured. Apedokini emupira.
There is a thorn in it. Ejai ekukwai.
Do you know how to mend a puncture? Ijeni ainamakini apedot?
Clean my bike. Kopwata ekakokoro.
The chain is broken. An'eda erikot.
The screw is lost. Eolyo isinit.
The nut is gone. Eolyo egilut.
The nut has come loose. Alacuni egilut.

IN SCHOOL.

Beat the drum. Koram atenusu.
Let them come in. Kolomutu.
You stand up. Koñou jo.
All stand. Koñoutu kere.
All sit. Kiboyikinos kere.
All kneel. Kokukokinos kere.
Let us pray. Kelipa.
Shut your eyes. Korapa akoñen.
Don't you talk. Sirikinera jo.
It is time. Adolu esawa.
Let us stop. Keñeyis kwan'ini.
What time is it now? Nati kwana imwasai isawana?
Repeat all together. Kobon'okis yes kere.
I will lead. An'arenit eon'.
Do this way (plural). Kikona kwana.
When I give the word. Kalimokis.
One hour. Ediopet esawa.
Half-an-hour. Abiletait kesawa.
I know a little. Ajeni nepetai.
I want to read. Akoto akisoma.
Have you not learnt before? Mam kolo isomenene sek?
No, I have not read before. Mam kolo asomenene.
I can read the alphabet. Asomai inukutan.
I can read syllables. Asomai nukimorianakina.
Read this. Kosoma ne.
I can't. Try. Mam ajeni. Kotama.
Read this. Kosoma ne.
Come here, sit in this class. Biya; kiboyikini atukoto na.
You read; now you. Kosoma jo; kosoma jo da.
Whose class are you in? Ijai katukot ka n'ai?
I am in (the class) of . . . Ajai nama ka . . .
You read first. Kin'areni jo.
Where do you come from? Ibuni kai?
I have just come. Abuni nat.
Have you only just come? Ibunere jo napena?
Come in here. Kolomu ne.
Go outside. Koloma kin'a.
Do you hear? all hear? Ipupi? ipupyete kere?
Do you all understand? Yes, we do. Tirasi kere? Kiira.
I did not quite hear. Mam apupi kotenan.
Has any one not understood? Ejai le mam eirarit?
Who knows this? N'ai ejeni akiro n'un?
Well, tell us. Aso, kolimokinai.
I know. Ajeni eon'.
Sit nearer here. Kokuňu ne.
You are very stupid. Iban'ana jo.
Where did we leave off yesterday? Kinan'ite byan ai?
Let us commence at verse three. Kisiautu kokokoro lokiwuniet.
Let us read the fifth chapter. Kasoma esula lokikañet.
You are very late. Iboyi noi.
Why are you late? No bo kisiboyi?
I have been to . . . Alosit . . .
Where have you been? Kijai nan ai?
I have been visiting. Alosit apejo.
You have not washed your face. Mam ilon'it akoñen.
Your clothes are very dirty. Emunaros noi ikonigoyen.
Go and wash them. Kolot kilot.
You are a very dirty child. Ipalisono jo.
Don't sit near the others. Sirikikuñaki mam eja luce.
This boy has jiggers. Ejai ikoku yen ipusai.
Go outside and take them out. Koloma kin'a kodot.
I have not a pin. Mam ekukwai.
Here is a safety pin. Ekikwaso lo.
Have you been baptized? Not yet. Ibatisatai? Eroko.
The teacher has not come. Mam lokesomesai ebuno.
Where is he? Ejai bai?
We don't know. Mam kijeni.
This one will teach you. Kisisyanaki lo.
Come and take this class. Biya kitasoma atukoto na.
Go and take that class. Kolot kitasoma atukoto ya.
What are you afraid of, my child? Iyon'i ño, ikakoku?
What are you crying for? Imoñi ño?
He has hit me. Kenom eon' lo.
He has been abusing me. Kamoro eon' lo.
Give out the slates. Kokoranaki amoru.
Hold your pencil thus. Kitin' ekalamu kwana.
Loosen this joint. Kitononok akun'i na.
Don't hold it so stiffly. Siritogogon'it.
All of you look here. Yes kere kisesenete ne.
Watch me write this. Koañutu nu awadikai eon'.
Look at this. Koro nu.
Write the letters upright. Kotenakit inukutan.
Slope the letters. Kitirit inukutan.
This must go through the line. Etubori lo ekokoro.
This must go on the line. Kitiriani lo kokokoro.
You have written very crookedly. Itolionoki noi.
Don't you want to learn? Mam ikoto aijenui?
Won't you send your child to school? Ikonikoku mam ijuikanari akisomis?
I have brought my child to be taught. Ayaunit ikakoku akisysyanakini.

IN THE HOUSE.

Boys, come here. Itelepai, kopotu.
Where is the boy? Halî bo etelepat?
John, come here. Kowana, biya.
He is not here, sir. Ippapa. emame.
He has gone visiting. Alot akilat.
Bring me a chair. Koyununai ekicolon'.
Put it here. Kobwaiki'ne.
Bring it here. Koyau lailo.
Where are my boots? Hanu akamuka?
Bring the bath-water. Koyau aki pi nukilon’et.
Put some water in the basin. Kobukoki aki pi abakuli.
Throw out this water. Kobuko aki pi nu ki’na.
Put in more hot water. Kiyataki aki pi nukamwanaka.
The water isn’t boiling. Eroko akoko aki pi.
Has the water really boiled? Akulata cut aki pi?
This water is cold. Alilimyoto aki pi nu.
Bring the tea. Koyau ecai.
It is not quite ready. Eroko ekono.
Hurry it up. Kisunite.
There is no more tea. Edaun ecai.
Take away these. Kolema nu.
It is still there. Eroko ejai.
It is no longer there. Mam bobo ejai.
Shall I put it away? An’adakini?
Put in more. Kiyataki.
Shall I give you more? Kiyatakini?
Pour into the cup. Kobukoki akikopo.
Give me another cup. Aye ece akikopo.
I am bringing it. Ayaunit.
Is the food ready? Ekono akimujo?
How long will it be? Ekonì wori?
Lay the table. Kitemoki emesa.
How many will there be for . . . ? Iñamete imwasai?
We will have dinner at seven o’clock. Kiñami nat esawa los dit.
Go and ask . . . to lend me two chairs. Kolot kin’ayin’a . . .
kainaki ikicilon’or iare.
Sweep this room. Kopye etogo lo.
Not yet. Eroko.
Have you brought it? Iyau?
I am still doing (it). Eroko eswamai.
Haven’t you done? Eroko idauna?
Where is it? Hali (hani) bo?
What are you doing? Isubi ño?
Make the bed. Kopet ekitada.
Open the door, window. Kon’á ekeki, edirisa.
Close it. Kogoloki.
Dust here. Kotwa apwa nu.
I have no duster. Mam ibore atwaria.
Put down these mats. Kopet imukekana lu.
Bring the brush. Koyau ajan.
Wash these clothes. Kilot igoyen lu.
The soap is finished. Edaun esabuni.
I have washed (them). Elot.
Hang out these clothes. Kolowanaki igoyen lu.
There is no cord. Mam ca auno.
Don’t tear these. Sirikicili lu.
Bring some dung and smear in here. Koyau aworet, koworoworia ne.
Bring the lamp. Koyau etala.
The chimney is broken. Ebwan’a ekirawuli.
Put in some oil. Kobukoki akiñet.
This leaks. Epedokini na, or Eisi na.
Put me a button on this garment. Egoye lo kodoñoki apesa.
Sew this. Kodoño lo.
Undo this box. Kolaca esanduko lo.
Put it in the store. Koya ogwanika, or kakin’adis.
Give me the key. Aye alacitait.
I can’t find the key. Eolyo alacitait.
Is it not so? Mere kwani? No, it is not so. Mam, mere kwani?
What have you been doing? Kisubi ño?
I was merely sitting down. Eboye atai.
You are lying. In’alai.
You are cheeky. Ijai epali jo.
I am not lying, sir. Mam eu’alai, ipapa.
You have done very wrong. Isubi jo nneroko noí.
Stop; leave off! Kiñe kwani!
Wait a bit! Kiñe ber!
What made you do this? Kanu ki ño isubi jo nu?
Why haven’t you done it? Kanu ki ño mam iswama?
It is my fault. Etelekarit eon’.
I am very angry with you. Keswopaki noí.
If you do this again I shall dismiss you. Arai bobo kirucaki, kerén’iari.
I dismiss you. Keren’ia, kolot.
I have come to tell you I am going back home. Abunit akitwara, abon’ori obukosi.
Has he not come yet? Eroko abuno?
He has just come. Abunori n’ipe n’ini.
I want to go out for a while. Akoto aidilat.
May I go visiting? Alosi ailat?
Don’t be long. Širikiboyi.
I am going out for a stroll. Alosi adikisasakat.
I am going to lie down; don't let any one disturb me. Alosi eon' ajo; sirikismik etuan abunori mama ajai eon'.
Who is that talking so loudly out there? Lukana'i huecelasi kanen?
Be quiet, all of you. Kililin'a yes kere.
Sir, I have no clothes. Ipapa, mam ibore anapit.
Here is some cloth for you. Aso, egoye lo.
I want trousers. Akoto epale.
Remind me to-morrow. Isitukini moi.
Who is guarding the house to-day? N'ai bo leteyi lolo?
Sit here and mind the house. Kiboyikini nen itere.
You must stay in the house. Ipaikini jo togo.
You must come with me. Kitupuni jo.
Let us go together. Kaloto kere.
Sir, lend me three rupees. Ipapa, koyunai arupiyana auni.
When will you repay me? Itacakini wori?
You may deduct them from my wages at the end of the month.
Itubori ekamusala kedolo elap.
I won't lend you any. Mam kayuuni.

COOKING.

Light a fire. Kituleki akim.
Call the cook. Koñarau ekipoñ.
Come here, let me tell you (what to do). Biya ketodiki.
Go and look for him. Koloto kokou.
Wash your hands. Kilot akonikanin.
Wash these (pots, etc.). Kilota nu.
What shall I cook now? Epoyi bo ño?
Don't burn the bread. Sirikitisis imugatin.
Bake two loaves. Kipo imugatin iare.
Kill this fowl and boil it. Koara akokoro na kipo akipo.
Shall I kill this goat now? Aari akine na nati kwana?
Cook the meat first and then the pudding. Kisiau akipore akirin', kosodi konen kipo epudin'.
Cut it thus, and fry it. Kotubotubo kwana kiwowa.
Here is butter for frying. Akiñet na na iwowa.
Don't have the fire too hot. Kinokok akim edit.
Warm this up. Kitumwan elo.
Here is milk, eggs. Akile nu, abeyi nu.
Skim off the cream. Kigalala arurwaket.
Churn the butter. Kibuko akiñet.

Stir this flour well in water, that there may be no lumps.
Kiguru noi akirya nu kakipi, kiñe akimono’omon’a.
Cook it for an hour in the saucepan and then fry it. Kodau ber akipore kamoti esawa edioto, kosodi kowowa kakiwosas.
Cook porridge in the morning. Ipoyi moi porigi.
A tin opener. Ekilen’ loitubo akiwoponi.
The water is boiling. Akulata akipi.
We want food ready at one o’clock. Kikoto kokono atap isawana akiñ kaare.
This is spoiled. Ecanicanuni lo.
Boil some eggs hard, then cut them in slices and put them on the lettuces. Kipo abeyi kokoko noi, kotubotubo kibenibena, kosodi kobwaiki kodiya.
Bread crumbs. Ararasia nukemugati.
Take hold carefully. Kiyamakite.

BUYING AND SELLING.

What are you selling? Igweli ņo?
Will you sell me . . . ? Kitigweli . . . ?
I am not selling anything. Mam ibore agwelia.
I want to sell these ground-nuts. Agweli emaido lo.
How much will you take for it? Iyuwuni imwasayi?
You are asking too much. Kimodo.
All right, I will buy it. Aso, kagwela.
Bring the scales and weigh this. Koyau akitemis, kitem na.
Will you buy this skin? Igweli emukule lo?
There is a man selling . . . Ejai etuan legweli . . .
I don’t want any. Mam akoto.
That man is a swindler. Eñami n’ol kepali.
These are over. Edeyunos lu.
There are three short. Epaikito iuni.
Add another rupee. Kiyataki arupiya edioto.
Will you buy some oil? Igweli akiñet?
How much a bottle? N’ol ecupa imwayi?
Will you bring me milk daily? Kiyununune akile n’ini paran?
Will you sell me fish daily? Kitigwelenene iboro lukecore tiriti?
How much for this goat? Akine na igweli imwasayi?
You want too much, I can’t buy it. Mam, iyekaret noi, mam epedori agwela.
Will you sell me a cow in milk? Kitigweli akiten' netanaki?
This is an old one. Akiten' na amojon' noi.
Has this borne a calf? Akiten' na keurit kolo?
This cow has ceased bearing. Akiten' na adon'e.
Is it a good milker? Ecirio kotenan?

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Who are you? N'ai jo? lukan'ai yes? (plur.).
Where are you from? Ibuni kai?
Who has sent you? N'ai bo kiyakunit?
I've brought this letter. Ayaunit ebaluwa lo.
What do you want? Ikoto ño?
What are you doing in here? Iomut ño kane.
Clear out at once, go away! Koloma, kisuñit!
I have come to accuse . . . Abunit awosa ka. . . .
I have come to tell you . . . Abunit alimokini. . . .
Who is your chief? Ekonijakait n'ai?
I say, whose boy are you? Jo ba lo, loka n'ai jo?
Sit here and wait for a letter. Kiboiyikini ne, kidari ebaluwa.
He told me to make haste. Abala nes ebe kowoñuni.
Go and fetch the chief here immediately. Kolot koñarau ejakait, kobo ne atipet.
Take this letter to the chief. Koya ebaluwa lo mama ejai ejakait.
Tell that boy to come back and fetch a letter. Kolimoki etelepat n'ol kobon'u koomu ebaluwa.
What time is he to come? Ebuyi isawana imwasayi?
Come here, I want to send you an errand. Kobu kayakya.
Run quickly, don't idle on the road. Kokeri, sirikiboyi korot.
Tell them to hurry. Kolimoki kowoñunete.
Don't fail to take it. Sirikimurwoki ayare.
Be sure to come to-morrow. Sirikimurwoki abunere moi.
Come again at one p.m. Ibon'uni isawana ikañ kaare.
Stop a bit, you just wait here. Kiñe ber, kiboiyikini ber ne.
To seal a letter. Aminayikini ebaluwa.
You must hoist this flag every day. Ikajanakinene emendera lo tiritiri.
Take down the flag every evening at six o'clock. Kikajununene emendera n'ol n'ini paran isawana itomon kaare.
You must keep watch here till twelve. Kidari ne akitodol isawana ikañ kape.
Till morning. Akitiwalari akwapu.
Till dark. Akitiwarara akwapu.
Go and see what that man is doing. Kolot mama ejai etuan n’ol, koaũu ibore esubi nes.
This person has stolen my coat. Akoko lo ekakoti.
Are you quite sure? Ijeni cut?
How do you know? Ikoni ijeni hai?
Well, come at ten o’clock and have the case tried. Ipote ca akiwosa isawana iun’won.
What did you say? Ibala ai?
You hold your tongue. Kililin’ jo.
What is that to you? Ijai jo akiro n’un?
It doesn’t matter. Ekoni bai.
You are lying. In’alai.
I am not lying to you. Mam kin’alai.
Don’t tell me lies. Sirikin’ala.
I won’t agree to that. Mam eyuwuni n’un.
It is your fault. Akiro nukoni.
I shall fine you three rupees. Ketegeli arupiyana auni.
I shall deduct it from your wages. Atubi ekonimusala.
Don’t answer back. Sirikilim bobo.
These men have been fighting. Ikesa lu ajiyosi.
This one is drunk. Emera lo.
Are they drunk? Emerasi ajon?
Bring them to the court-house to-morrow morning. Iyauni moi olukioko.
Be quiet all of you. Kinapakinos kere.
What are you interposing for? Kanu kiũu ilomaria jo?
You are interfering in our business, quarrel. Ibirokini akosikiro, akosin’olopa.
You must compel him to come. Itin’auni abunere.
This man is no good, he can’t work. Elon’wana lo, mam epedori aswam.
This man does not know how to work. Mam lo ejeni aswam.
Take this man and put him in the chain gang. Koya ekesa lo koyenai korikoi.
How many people have you in your district? Eja itun’a ima- sai kakonikwapu?
How many houses are there? Imwasi itogoi ai?
Go and count. Kolot komara.
Well, how many? Aso, imwai?
How many have not paid their hut tax yet? Epaikinto imwasai lu ero ko elema emusolo?
When will you finish the tax?  Idauni wori emusolo?
How many people have died in your district this last year?  Lu atwaka kakonikwapu okaru letubori imwasai?
We want you to cut a road here.  Kikoto kiryeñ elugudo ne.

GARDENING.

Start from here.  Komea kane.
Burn this jungle and then clear the ground.  Kicwe ber aiyesu na, kosoete koñete akidat.
Find six labourers to help you.  Kokou ipakasak ikañ kape kin’arakis.
When will you finish?  Idauni wori?
Dig this piece over, so that we may sow.  Kiswama ne, kasoete koñete akiye.
Pull up all these weeds.  Kocapa edowan lo kere.
Pick up all these stones.  Kirara amoru nu kere.
Carry these and follow me.  Kodaku nu kotup.
Here are the seeds, go and sow them.  Ikiñomo lu, koloto aiku-rukuru.
Take these seedlings and plant them out in rows.  Koya idiasya lu, kira ikokorono.
Plant one at a time, so far apart.  Kira ediope ediope, ilaana-kini apakio kwana.
Hang up these seeds to dry.  Koloyiki ikiñomo lu kowoko.
Tie them up in fibre and hang them in the house.  Koyen kamugogo, kikajaki togo.
Take great care of these.  Kidari noi lu.
Water these flowers every evening.  Aturo nu kobukokinene akipi n’ini ebon’.
The seeds are no good, they will not grow.  Ecanicaninos ikiño-mo, mam ebwan’unete.
Put in some sticks for these to climb on.  Kira akitor koliayikis lu.
Piece some fibre and tie them up.  Korucu amugogo koyen.
Make a frame for these tomatoes.  Kosubu eripipi lokîñañana lu.
Bring a basket and put in this fruit.  Koyau edita, kobwaiki araitor nu.
Make a path here.  Kotubo ne eroto.
Mix some sand and earth.  Kiñala asin’e kalup.
Pour a pot of water on to the root of this tree.  Ekitoi lo kobu- koki atorom adiopet amoti nakakipi.
Tell a boy to pick off these caterpillars. Kolimoki etelepat kolemana ikuru lu.

Repair this hedge. Kitemoki abwasi na.

Plant a hedge here. Kobwa ne abwas.

Clear up here and take the husks and burn them. Kokaka ne koya agugu kiewe.

Take away this grass. Kokaka aña nu.

Have you finished watering those plants? Idau abukonokini akipi idiassyo kwi?

Don’t walk on my garden. Sirikipudai ekamana.

Drive away the birds. Kotwara akwiñ.

A jackal has eaten them during the night. Eñama ekwe kware.

Where have you put my spade? Ibwaiki ai ekameleku?

BUILDING.

We will build here. Kiduki ne.

Help me to measure. Kegero, kin’arakini.

Give me some pointed pegs. Aye iloyin lueitit.

Take this tape over there. Kitin’ aigiritait, koya n’ina.

Pull it tight. Aso kiriya.

Put in a peg. Kibubuki eloyit.

Dig holes here. Kobok apañar ne.

Here is a measure for the depth. Akitemis na naibokia akwapu.

Bring thirty poles this length. Koyautu ipirino akaisauni luiryana akitemis na.

Fetch twenty-two more. Kiyatakis akaisareyi ka nuare.

These are no good, they are crooked. Eroko lu, eriete.

Cut off the pole here. Kodun’o ne epiri.

Chop it here. Kojepa ne.

Make a fork on the end of this one. Kikeyo ikela epiri lo.

Erect it in this hole. Kodaku kosipoki akipañ na.

Make scaffolding. Koyena adoketa.

Now then climb up. Aso, kodokasi.

Put up this beam. Kikajakis akitoi na.

You climb up too. Kodoka jo da.

Ram in earth. Kisika.

This pole is not straight in the hole. Epiri lo mam eteni kakipañ.

Now it is right. Aso etemokini.

More this way, that way. Lailo bobo, laije bobo.

You three go and tread mud. Yes luuni koloto kocaka alupot.

You five go and carry bricks. Yes lukañ koloto kibwoka amatopalin.
Send twenty men to get grass. Kijuka akaisareyi airut ebwiya.
These poles will not suffice. Mam edaunete ipirino lu.
Well, send ten men to cut more. Aso, kijuka itomon kojepa ice.
Measure that pole. Kitem epiri n’ol.
Is it long enough? Edolit?
This piece is badly built; take it down again. Iduko ne erono; kilakasi.
Pull down this house (old). Koketa etogo lo.
Go and fetch the thatcher. Kolot koñarau lokaswapan.
Cover it up with grass. Korapana aña.
Tell the thatcher to come to-morrow morning. Kotema lokaswapan kobu moi.
Whiten the walls now. Kiworoworo nat ekurwon togo.
Send six men for ashes. Kijuka itun’a ikañ kape kooma ekurwon.
Fetch my small saw. Koom ekamusemeno locici.
These nails are short. Ewuryaka imusumalin lu.
Adze those boards. Kike ibawono n’ul.
You clear out, I dismiss you. Koloto jo, katwara.
Throw me that rope. Kocakakinai auno n’ini.
Throw it there. Kocaka n’ina.
Hold tight. Kitogogon’ noi.
Now come down. Kodoku kwapu.
Come up here. Kodoku ne.
Hand me the hammer. Aye añul.
Climb up and bore the holes in the rafters. Kodoku jo da, kipedepede akitor.
Have you bored them all? Ipedepede kere?
All but three. Epaikis auni.
This roof leaks. Ewoye etogo lo.
Fetch some grass to repair it. Kolot korut ebwiya kiswap.
There are lots of white ants here. Ipu acoroi ne.
They will eat up the house. Ecancanete etogo.
Where shall we build the cowshed? Kiduki ai aujo?
Here on our boundary. Okikoruwok kane.
We have finished the work. Adaun aswam.
Give me my wages. Aye ekamusala.
Headman, here are rupees, pay the men their wages. Eñapala, arupiyana nu, kokoranaki lukeswamak kere.