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NOTES ON THE ZAGHÁWA AND THE PEOPLE OF GEBEL
MÍDÓB, ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

BY H. A. MACMICHAEL.

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PART I,

INTRODUCTORY.

The Zagháwa are closely related to the Tibbu (or Teda) family, but contain a very considerable leaven of negro blood.¹ Their name is almost certainly derived from the principality of Zaghái, but the terms Zaghái and Zagháwa were both used by Arab writers in a very loose and indefinite manner.

The Zagháwa are mentioned by Idrísi (1154 A.D.) and Ibn Khaldūn (1332–1406) and both counted them as related to the Berbers by race. Mas'ūdi, however, classes them with the Nūba, Beja, "Zing," and "Demádem," under the vague term "Habsha."²

In the latter half of the fourteenth century, the Zagháwa were subjugated by the Bulála, but little else is known of their history.

By the end of the eighteenth century they had become a vassal state in

¹ Cust classifies them as negroes on linguistic grounds. See *The Modern Languages of Africa*, vol. i, p. 253.

² See vol. iii, p. 1, of C. Barbier de Meynard's translation.

northern Dárfūr, and at present they still form a large sedentary population in northern Dárfūr and northern Wadáí. At some unknown date, probably early in the eighteenth century, a party of Zagháwa emigrated from Dárfūr to the hills of El Roy'íán, El 'Aṭshán, El Gehanía, and Kagmár in northern Kordofán, and have remained there ever since and have become entirely isolated from the Zagháwa of Dárfūr, speaking no tongue but Arabic, and holding no intercourse with their kinsfolk to the west.

The vocabularies and sentences that follow were collected entirely from young Zagháwa men who came from Dárfūr to Kordofán to work for hire at El Obeid and Bára. From the facility with which many of these youths spoke Arabic and had adopted Arab ways it was evident that the Zagháwa of Dárfūr are rapidly becoming arabicized. In spite of this, they do not like to be called Arabs.

Their only written language was said to be Arabic, and their only religion that of Islam.¹

VOCABULARY OF DÁRFŪR ZAGHÁWA.

(For Explanatory notes vide pp. 333 and 334.)

A.

Above (adv.), tendi ; tendi li ; bigi ri.
After (prep.), usu ; -ra tātū (-ra tātūi) ;
 -ré tātūi ; tātū ré (tātū ri) ; -ré tātū
 ré. (323)
Afterwards, usū ; usūgili ; usūti.
Aggrieved, *madlūm. (مَظْلُوم)
Alive, *hai. (حَيّ)
All, soco.
Altogether, socōti.
I am, erri. (316)
Ammunition, *rusás. (رصاص)
Among, derri ri (lit. *in middle of*).
Ancestor, err (arr).
And, ru. (324)
Angry, irra ; irri ra (irra ra) ; *hag-
 galán. (حَجَّالَان)

Another, gé (gié).
Ant (*white*), terri.
Arabic (*the language*), arrāma.
Arabs, arrow.
There are, yi (interrog. : yá).
Arm, tebbir (debbir).
(Fore)arm, bá debbir.
 „ (*biceps*), kerrbi.
Armpit, kalli kalli [N.B. ep. word for
 a goat and ep. Latin *hircosus*].
Aunt (*paternal*), anya.
 „ (*maternal*), *hála. (حَالَة)
Autumn, tarrba.

B.

Bad, nowi ; gurr (gurré).
Back, tūsū (tōsō ; toto).

¹ A more detailed account of the Zagháwa will be found incorporated in my book on the tribes of Northern and Central Kordofán, which was published by the Cambridge University Press for the Sudan Government, in October, 1912.

Barks (third pers. sing. verb), wōli.
I bathe, kōra eskeré; *himmi egé.
 (إِسْتَحْمَر) (315)
Beads, niungalla.
I bear (children), sáagé. (312)
Beard, áti.
Bedayat (tribe), Tobá.
Beer ("merissa") guru.
Before (adv.), árr; árró; ukárr (ukárri);
 ukárri árr; ukárro (ukwárro);
 okiá (okiári).
Before (prep.), dalla ré; -ré dalla; -ra
 dalla (-ra dallai): -ré dalla ro; árra
 dallai; -ré tãhã; tãha ré. (323)
Behind, tãtũ (tãtũ); tãtũ ré (tãtũ ri).
I bellow, eshiré. (314)
Belly, urr.
Belonging to, kī. (329)
Bird (small), tarrbo: (plural, tarrbu).
Black, mmeai.
Blood, aghũ (aghũ).
Blue, mmeai.
Book, *kitápi. (كِتَاب)
Bowl, gátu (gá'u).
Boy, burr.
I break, irrgé. (299)
Breakfast, *futūr; go' (lit. food).
 (فُطُور)
Bricks, *tin; tungullé. (طِين)
I bring, korrgé; kattegé. (304)
Broken, tailé.
Brother (i.e., fellowman), kerrbári;
 *akhu. (أَخُو)
Brother (elder), atá.
Brother (younger), kásu.
Brother (half; i.e., mother's son),
 amburr.
Bull, bo.
Bullet, *rusás. (رِصَاص)
I bury (s.c., any object), djigé. (301)
I bury (s.c., a dead person), hégé. (303)
I buy, lágé. (302)

C.

Camel, dí.
I call, gūgé. (299)
I can, tag[h]ágé (tag[h]á egé. (305)
Cat, dimé.
Cheek, kōli; kef. (N.B.—Kef is the
 side of the face, i.e., nearer the ear
 than kōli.)
Chest (human), iggá.
Chief, kirré.
Chicken, kotti (kutti).
Children, burr.
Circle, gorrogorré.
Clean, kadá.
Clever, *ágil. (عَاقِل)
Cold, sái.
I collect, siségé. (308)
I come, koigé. (311–320)
I complete, *temmi séégé. (تَمَّ) (330)
Corn (dukhn), baghá.
Corn (dura), kuré.
I cough, kulu egé.
Country, *dár. (دَار)
Cow, hirri.
Cowries, algūi.
I create, obtōgé. (311)
Crow (bird), gu'á.
Cultivation, tibé.
I cut, gǐgé.
I cut off, timmégé.

D.

Dárfūr, korra *dár; *Dárfūr. (دَارْفُور)
Dawn (just before sunrise), uskulla.
Day, kobbái. (Days of the week as in
 Arabic.)
Dead, li-é (lé); *márit. (مَائِت)
Deep, gūsi (gūisi; dūsi; dūisi).
I descend, téégé (téigé) (311–318)
Devil, *shaitán. (شَيْطَان)
I die (I shall die), esilé. (313)

I dig, urrugé (o'ūgé) (300)
Dirty, kurrgé.
Do, digé; *āmili egé. (عمل) (301)
Dog, birri (birrli): (plural bīrri).
Donkey, áddé.
Doorway, bé askar; *báb. (باب)
Dove (or *pigeon*), ōgu.
Dowry, *mál. (مال)
I drink, yagé (yágé; yághé). (301)
Drunk, *sakīrī. (سكران)
Dry, ko'á.
Dukhn, baghá.
Dura, kuré.

E.

Ear (*human*), kebbé.
Earth (i.e., *the world*), iddi.
Earth (i.e., *the soil*), errshé.
East, obbi.
I eat, segé (sagé). (301)
Eight, wotté (otté).
Eighteen } (vide page 297).
Eighty }
Elbow, eskimmi (cp. sub. *heel*).
Elephant, girrbo.
Eleven (vide page 297).
Empty, arroi; kuai.
Evening, *ūsū; *isé. (مساءً; عشيّة)
In the evening, *ūsūtū.
Evil, nowi.
Ewe, arro.
Eye, ī.

F.

Face, iddra.
I fall, etteré. (316)
Far, gūa (gūai; dūai; dué).
Fat, tagurré.
Father, abba (the same word denotes paternal uncles).

I fear, jūgé. (307)
Feathers, derri.
I fetch, korrgé; kattegé. (304)
Fifteen } (vide page 297).
Fifty }
I fight, ōkilgé (ōkīla; ōkīri). (303)
Fingers, bá burr (bá burré).
Finger (*little*), bá burr (lit. *hand boy*).
Fire, ye'.
Fist, oddu'dum; mū'. [N.B.—Only one man gave the latter word.]
Five, hūé.
Flail, *dugal. (دقل)
I flee, *hárabi egé. (هرب)
I flog, sai egé.
Food, go'.
Foolish, aggeré.
Foot, dai.
Fourteen } (vide page 297).
Forty }
Four, ishté.
Fowl, kotti (kutti).
Friend (Ar. أَخُو), kerrbári.
From, -ré (?). (323)
In front, árré; tahá; tahá ré; tahá dalla.
Full, dégili; hirri (herri).
Fur (*race*), korra.

G.

Game (*animals*), bádo.
Gazelle, bádo.
Giraffe, orrī.
Girl, tellé.
I give, kégi. (310, 321)
I go, kéégé; yuegé (and vide sub. *went*), (310, 316, 323).
Goat (or *sheep*), bé-i.
Goat (*male*), kallu-ubu.
God, uddu (iddo).
Gold, *dāhāb. (ذهب)
Good, kadá.

Grandfather (paternal or maternal), **err**
(arr).

Grandmother (paternal or maternal),
ábo.

Grass, e'erné.

Grave (n.), hu.

Grey, duhū.

Grey-headed, kelgi.

Green, girri.

I grip, bigé.

Ground (n.), iddi.

Guinea fowl, gurri (gurrui).

H.

Hair, ö'ë.

Hatchet (Arab. *fass*), tēhēr (tér).

Hand, bá.

I have, tigé. (305)

He, ber.

Head, tāhá (tá).

Head (of corn), tánda.

Headman, kirré (lit. *Sultan*); okill
(*Sheikh*).

I hear, tálogé (tálgé). (306)

Heavy, *tēgīlī. (ثَقِيل)

Heel, eskimmi (vide sub. *elbow*).

Here, kēgi (kīgi; kégi; kéki); kékiri
(kēgiri; kēgi ti; kīgiri).

I hide (trans.), tīligé.

Himself, erri og[h]o (erri-o).

His, her, og[h]o; ko'o (kog[h]o).

I hit, *dūrūbi egé; irregé; saiégé.
(ضرب) (317-318)

I hoe, tūgé.

Hoe (n.), *debbelē. (دَبَل)

I hold, bigé.

Honey, enné.

Horn, téti (tatti).

Horse, hirrté.

Hot, yé'.

House (of mud or brick), *danga. (Sudan
Ar: دانجة)

House (native), bē'a (be').

How, ūhū.

How many, letté; lettétté. (327)

Hundred (vide page 297).

Hut, bē'a (be').

I.

I, ai; aiti.

Ill, *mári. (مرضان)

I imprison, *hūbūsi egé. (حَبَس)
In, -ri. (318)

Inside, kadderi.

I insult, biagé. (303)

I intend, tahá tigé (tá tigé)—(lit., I
have the head . . .)

Is, yi.

K.

I kill, ligé. (298)

Kind (*species*), *gins. (جنس)

Knee, kurru.

Knife, serri.

I know (*knew*), tōgé. (305)

L.

Ladder, *sellim. (سَلَم)

Large, bittī.

I laugh, káli egé. (310)

Lazy, küssini (küssünū).

Leather, kitti; tādurri.

I leave (i.e., *abandon*), bergé.

I leave (i.e., *quit*), surrgé.

Left (as opposed to right), ummu.

Leopard, oggi (okké).

Leg, dai'i.

Liar, kuwai (kuwé).

I lie down, šségéré. (313)

I lift, kibbi egé (vide sub. *raise*).

I like, gergé; tá tigé (vide sub. *intend*).
(303)

Like, diléru. (327)
Lion, surra.
Lip, ábirri.
A little, kulli.
Long, gūsi (dūsi; dūisi; gūisi).
For a long time, sagerro.
I lose, asōgiri. (313)
I love, tāké. (306)

M.

Mad (foolish), aggeré.
I make, digé; sigé; obtōgé. (301-310)
Man, o (as in English, *boat*); báru (barro).
Many, ubwī; abūrū.
Mare, hirrté da'ai.
Market, *suk. (سوق)
Marriage, atai.
I marry, dōgé. (302)
Mat, kubbá.
Meat, enni.
I meet, *lági egé; áderi (?). (لقى) (322)
Melon, urru.
Merissa, guru.
Metal, teddi.
Middle, derri.
Milk o (as in English *hot*).
Millet (vide sub. *corn*).
Mine, eggi.
Muhammadan, *Muslim. (مسلم)
Money, *girs. (قرش)
Monkey, üttürré.
Moon, utté'i (urté'i).
More, abūrū.
Morning, obbi (cp. *east*).
Mother, éa (ia).
Mountain, há (cp. *rock*).
Mouth, á.
Much, ubwī; abūrū.
My, eggi.

N.

Nail (human), targhwi.
Name, ter (tirri).
Navel, oddu.
Near, atū.
Neck (back of), engá.
New, obu'i.
Nice, kadá.
Night, gilli.
Last night, gilli'á.
Nine, distī.
Nineteen } (vide page 297).
Ninety }
No, *la; a'a'; ĩ' ĩ'. (لا)
Noise, *hārāka (hārāga). (حركة)
North, birré (birrii).
Nose, sinna.
Now, *hassa. [حسة—[حتى الساعة]

O.

Old (of persons), kelgi; mōgu (mōu).
Old (of things), urku'i.
On, tendi li; -ra; -ri. (323)
Once, u lakoi.
One, lakoi.
Open, tegé.
I open, gīgégé. (307)
Or (324)
Ostrich, ommō.
Other, gé (gié).
Our, gárr (gárro; kárro; árrro). (319)
Outside, terri.
Owner, mundár.

P.

Palm (of hand), antinné.
People } o (as in English *boat*).
Person }
Piastre, *girs. (قرش)
Pigeon (or dove), ōgu.

- Pink*, márai.
Pit, agha (agga).
Place (n.), ké.
I play, attorré. (317)
Pocket, *gibbi. (جيب)
Pond (or lake), kay; *rahad. (رهد)
Poor, *miskīn. (مسكين)
Price, *tāmān. (ثمن)
Prison, *siġin; *karakoin. (سجن;
 قرة قول [Turkish.])
I put, telgé. (306)
- Q.
- Be quick*, kīsálo (kīsáro); ayru (only
 used by Bedayat).
Quickly, kīsá'.
Quite, socoti.
- R.
- Rain*, büttü (büttu).
Rainmaker, hōgi.
Rainy season, gé.
I raise, kibbi egé (imperative sing.
 kibbilo; plur. kibbilu).
Ram, turr.
Rascal, mináfo'.
Razor, ku (cp. spear).
Red, márai.
I refuse, owiegé. (322-328)
I release, der egé.
Religion, *dīn. (دين)
Rich, déra.
Ride, orrgé (orregé). (300)
Rifle, *mundūk (bundūk). (بندوق)
Right (not left), iggi.
Has risen (of the Sun), kaskōri (lit.
 emerge). (319)
River, *bahr. (بحر)
Road, garrdi.
- Rope*, obbo.
Ruler, kirré.
I run, hirrgé. (299)
- S.
- Salt*, teddi.
Sand, siggé.
Sandals, teggé.
I say, igé. (304)
I see, igé; loegé. (305, 312, 321)
I seize, bigé. (308)
Self, erri. (320)
I send, kuyegé. (308)
Has set (of the Sun), kurūgīli. (320)
Seven, dishté (dishtī).
Seventeen } (vide page 297).
Seventy }
Sheep (or goat), bé'i.
Sheepskin (rug), ow.
Sheikh, okill (okillé).
I shew, bugé; lágōgé. (302)
Shirt, tári.
Short, tettī.
Shoulder, suggu.
I shout, eshīre; *háraga egé; urru egé.
 (حرقة) (314)
I shut, kirrgé. (307)
Shut, tékirri; kokko.
Side, diré.
I am silent, herregé (harragé). (311)
Silver, *fodda. (فضة)
Sister, kittilá.
Six, deshté.
Sixteen } (vide page 297).
Sixty }
Skin, tádur; kitti.
Sky, burrdü.
Slave, immé (immi; ummé; ummi).
Slave girl, bí.
I sleep, talgé egé. (312)
Slowly, dirá'.
Small, minnai (minna).

- I smell (trans.),* *Sīn egé (shīn egé). (309)
 (شَمْر)
Smoke, jājō.
I sneeze, hagīs egé. (309)
Soldier, *askari. (عَسْكَرِي)
Someone, li'é (?). (329)
South, *sa'id. (سَعِيد)
I sow, bīgé egé.
I speak, oi egé. (301, 322)
Spear, ku.
I spit, āfi wurgé.
Spotted (mottled), h'ári h'ári.
I squat, *sundok egé; *sundok erri. (309)
 (Sudan Arab, سَنْجَر).
Stalk (of corn), koi.
I stand, asowli.
Star, bar : (plural barr).
I start, go egé. (312)
I stay, suégé.
I steal, birrgé ; tilli digé (lit do thief)
 (300, 320)
Stick, bo'.
Stone, há.
I stop, asowli.
I strike, *durubi egé; sai égé; irregé. (319)
 (ضَرْب)
*Strong, kunnu (kunnur) ; *negidt.*
I am subject to (obey), shīgé; *t'á'í erri.
Sultán, kIRRÉ.
Summer, aigé.
Sun, utto.
*Sunset, *mikhribé. (مَغْرَب)*
*Sword, *saif ; *saif serri (lit. sword*
knife.) (سَيْف)
- T.
- I take (with me),* dogé. (302)
Talk, bádī ; berya.
I talk, oiagé. (301)
Tears, ebbi.
Ten, timm (timmi).
- That, to ; tōti.* (318)
Theft, tillé (tilli),
Their, küllūi (kū'i).
There, koto ; kotori (kotorá).
They, berr.
Thick, gurri gurri.
*Thief, tillé (tilli) ; *harámi. (حَرَامِي)*
Thigh, daina.
Thin, dū'i.
Thing, ti.
Thirst, urrga.
Thirteen } (vide page 297).
Thirty } (vide page 297).
This, kī.
Three, wé.
I thresh, kīgé.
Thrice, u wé.
Throat, tá ; urro (lit. Adam's apple).
I throw, durgé.
Thumb, bá gurrgo (bá gurrbo).
Tiang, komborré.
Tightly, kunnur (vide sub. strong).
*Time, *ūghūt ; *samán. (for three times,*
four times, etc., vide the numerals).
 (وَقْت ; زَمَان)
Tired, dūra.
He was tired, dūgili.
To. (322)
Tobacco, táaba.
To-day, kotya ; kobbái.
Toes ; little toe, dai burr (lit. foot boys ;
footboy).
Toes, big toe, dai gurrgo (dai gurrbo).
Together, ké lakoi (lit. one place).
To-morrow, sáli.
Tongue, támsi (támisi).
Tooth, márgi.
Tracks, diyūgo.
Tree, battī (bittī).
Twelve } (vide page 297).
Twenty } (vide page 297).
Twice, u swé.
Two, swé.

U.

Uncle (paternal), kōšö } “ abba ” also is
Uncle (maternal), } applied to
 máma. } either.
I understand, tálgé. (306)
Useless, küssini (küssünü).
It is useless, kékéro.

V.

Valley, ūrré (used like the Arabic
 “ wadi ” in a wide sense).
Very, soco (lit. *all*).
Village, gelli.

W.

I walk, kéégé; yuegé. (310)
I want, gergé; tá tigé (*vide wish*) (303,
 329)
Water, bī.
We, to; toi; toi ti.
Weak, kásini; *da' íf. (ضعيف)
I weep, ebbi eshíré (lit. *shout tears*).
Well (n.), bá.
Well (adv.), kadá.
He went, tī }
They went, á; álu } (and *vide sub. go*).
West, osko.
What? lua; luai; lé. (327)
When? léri. (327)
Where? lōr; lōri; lōgīli; lōgīri;
 lōghōri; lōghīri; lōīri. (327)
Which? lai (pronounced with a drawl).
 (326)
White, terri.
Who, lai (with a drawl). (326)
Why, lua ré; lua *shannu. (شان) (326)
Whole, soco.
Winter, dábo.

Wish; wish for, tá tigé (lit. *have the
 head*).

With. (324)

Woman, bágu (bá'u).

Wood, uddu.

Wool, òř (cp. *hair*).

I work * { hidimi eskeré. (خدمه) (315)
 (hirimi) „

Work (n.), *hidimi (hirimi); *shaghlé;
 ké. (شغل)

World, iddi.

I wounded, tībǐgé.

Wounded, tūs.

Wrist, bá karriá.

Wrong, kobboi.

Y.

Ye, lo.

Year, gé (lit. *rainy season*); ebé.

Last year (n.), aiga (éga).

Last year (adverbially), aigia (égia)
 aigia ré.

Yellow, birri (billi); girri (gerri).

Yes, nn; mm; *aiwa. (أى و)

Yesterday, berya.

The day before yesterday, kūra.

The day before yesterday evening, kūra
 twī. [N.B.—We, reckoning the night
 to follow the day, should call this
three days ago.]

You, *la. (لا)

Your, kollo (gollo): (plural, kollui).

Z.

Zagháwa (race), Berri; *Sakáwa.
 (زغاوى). (N.B.—The Zagháwa call
 themselves Berri and say the Arabs
 call them Sakáwa.)

NUMERALS.

1. lakoi.	<i>once</i> , u lakoi,
2. swé (shwé).	<i>twice</i> , u swé.
3. wé.	<i>thrice</i> , u wé.
4. ishté.	etc.
5. hūé.	
6. deshté.	
7. dishté (dishtī).	
8. wotté (otté).	
9. distī (dishtī).	
10. timm (timmi).	

(The use of ordinal numbers is not understood.)

In using the above numerals in sentences, an affix -ti is often added, *e.g.*, lakotti (for lakoi ti); shitti (for shwé ti); wéti, etc.

There is no word for any of the numerals onwards from ten; but after reaching ten the Zagháwa say for

eleven, gé lakoi (*i.e.*, another one).
twelve, gé swé (*i.e.*, another two).
twenty, gé timm (*i.e.*, another ten), etc.

Or, another way of saying

twenty is timm swé.
thirty is timm wé.
forty is timm ishté, etc.

There is no word for 100; but the Arabic “mīa” is used occasionally.

COLOURS.

The following words are not merely translations of Arabic words, but were obtained by displaying an object and asking what colour it was.

<i>From sky blue to indigo</i> (<i>i.e.</i> , the English <i>blue</i>) and <i>black</i> ...	mmeai.
<i>From pink to crimson</i> (<i>i.e.</i> , the English <i>red</i>) ...	márai.
<i>White</i> ...	terri.
<i>Bright green</i> ...	girri.
<i>Dirty white, light brown, light greenish, and light yellowish</i> ...	birri.
<i>Grey</i> ...	duhū.
<i>Bright yellow</i> ...	{ <i>by some</i> : girri. <i>by others</i> : birri.

NOTES ON THE CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

1. I have as far as possible placed the verbs into groups, adding footnotes at intervals.

2. It will be noticed that the past tense of the more regular form of verbs differs from the present very slightly (except in the 3rd persons). I found it hard to locate the exact difference in pronunciation, though it was insisted upon by the Zagháwa. I have as a general rule used -é as the affix of the present, and -i of the past as I think to be correct after listening very carefully when the Zagháwa tried to explain the difference.

3. As regards the 1st person plural, the pronoun was generally pronounced as "toi," but others pronounced it "to." I have used "to" throughout for the sake of consistency.

4. Between the pronoun and the verb, more noticeably in the 1st person singular and the 3rd persons singular and plural, there was often inserted -gu, or, as others called it in all but the 3rd person, -u;—thus "ai u talgé," or "ai gu talgé," or else simply "ai talgé"—(apparently indiscriminately; and again "ber hirrè" or "ber gu hirrè" (but never "ber u hirrè")—also indiscriminately. As this -gu or -u was used with both transitive and intransitive verbs and was said to make no difference in meaning, and was inserted or omitted haphazard (and I could not discern any difference in meaning), I conclude that it is only used for the sake of euphony, and, in the conjugation of the verbs, omit it. It appears, however, in the sentences, later, as it was given.

5. It will be seen on reading the longer sentences on pages 330 to 333 that in some cases the parts of the verbs there occurring vary from the corresponding forms as given to me in the conjugations of the verbs. I have left such discrepancies untouched. The Vocabulary furnishes the necessary cross references.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

To kill.

Imperative (singular), li.

„ (plural), liu.

Singular.	1. ai ligé (<i>I kill</i>).	ai ligi (<i>I killed</i>).
	2. la lilé.	la lili.
	3. ber liré.	ber kilí.
Plural.	1. to lidé.	to lidi.
	2. lo libé.	lo libi.
	3. berr liré.	berr kilu.

Note 1.—*I am killed*, ai ekilié erri; ai ekili egé erri.

Note 2.—*Cp.* ai šsilé (*I shall die*), which has the same stem as this verb.

To run.

Imperative (singular), hirri : negative, hirrlöghö.

„ (plural), hirru : „ hirrböghö.

Singular.	1. ai hirrgé (<i>I run</i>).	ai hirrgi (<i>I ran</i>).
	2. la hirrlé.	la hirrli.
	3. ber hirré.	ber kihirri ; kihirrii.
Plural.	1. to hirrdé.	to hirrdi.
	2. lo hirrbé.	lo hirrbi.
	3. berr hirré.	berr kihirru.

To call.

Imperative (singular), gu.

„ (plural), gū.

Singular.	1. ai gūgé (<i>I call</i>).	ai gūgi.
	2. la gūlé.	la gūli.
	3. ber gūré.	ber kūguri.
Plural.	1. to gūdé.	to gūdi.
	2. lo gūbé.	lo gūbi.
	3. berr gūré.	berr kūguru.

To break.

Imperative (singular), irri : negative, irrlöghö.

„ (plural), irru : „ irrböghö.

Singular.	1. ai irrgé (<i>I break</i>).	ai irrgi (<i>I broke</i>).
	2. la irrlé.	la irrli.
	3. ber irré.	ber kirri.
Plural.	1. to irrdé.	to irrdi.
	2. lo irrbé.	lo irrbi.
	3. berr irré.	berr kirru.

Note.—*I have broken it*, ai irrgi tigi.

To ride.

Imperative (singular), orré (orri).

„ (plural), orru (orriu).

Singular.	1. ai orrgé (<i>I ride</i>).	ai orrgi (<i>I rode</i>).
	2. la orrlé (ollé).	la orrli.
	3. ber orré.	ber korri.
Plural.	1. to orrdé.	to orrdi.
	*2. lo orrbé.	lo orrbi.
	3. berr orré.	berr kurru.

* *Note 1.*—For the 2nd person plural of the present tense “lo orriu” and “lo orru” were actually said, and not “lo orrbé,” but the speakers obviously dropped inadvertently into the imperative, since in the past we have “lo orrbi.”

Note 2.—*I am about to ride*, ai orrgé egé.

I was riding a horse, ai hirrté orrgi erri.

you were riding a horse, la hirrté orrli lerri.

he was riding a horse, ber hirrté korrié yi.

I am riding, ai orrgé erri.

To dig.

Imperative (singular), urru : negative, urriöghö.

„ (plural), urrū : „ urrböghö.

Singular.	1. ai urrügé (<i>I dig</i>).	ai urrūgi (<i>I dug</i>).
	2. la urrülé.	la urrūli.
	3. ber urré.	ber kurru.
Plural.	1. to urrüdé.	to urrūdi.
	2. lo urrübé.	lo urrūbi.
	3. berr urré.	berr kurrū.

To steal.

Imperative (singular), birr.

„ (plural), birru.

Singular.	1. ai birrgé (<i>I steal</i>).	ai birrgi (<i>I stole</i>).
	2. la birrlé.	la birrli.
	3. ber birré.	ber kibirri.
Plural.	1. to birrdé.	to birrdi
	2. lo birrbé.	lo birrbi.
	3. berr birré.	berr kibirru.

Note.—*I am about to steal*, ai birrgé egé.

It is stolen, tébirré yi.

he had stolen it, kibirré yi.

To speak.

Imperative (singular), oia : negative, oiáľoghǒ.

„ (plural), oiau : „ oiábǒghǒ.

Singular.	1. ai oiágé (<i>I speak</i>).	ai oiági ; ai oi aigi (<i>I spoke</i>).
	2. la oiáľé.	la oiáli.
	3. ber oiáré.	ber koiai.
Plural.	1. to oiáďé.	to oiádi.
	2. lo oiábé.	lo oiábi.
	3. berr oiáré.	berr koiálu.

To eat.

Imperative (singular), se (sé'i, si).

„ (plural), seǒ (sio).

Singular.	1. ai segé (<i>I eat</i>).	ai segi (<i>I ate</i>).
	2. la selé.	la seli.
	3. ber seré.	ber kiseri.
Plural.	1. to sedé.	to sedi.
	2. lo sebé.	lo sebi.
	3. berr seré.	berr kiseru.

To make ; do.

Imperative (singular), dǐ : negative, dilǒghǒ.

„ (plural), dǐu : „ dǐbǒghǒ.

Singular.	1. ai digé (<i>I make, etc.</i>).	ai digi (<i>I made, etc.</i>).
	2. la dilé.	la dili.
	3. ber diré.	ber kidiri (kidili).
Plural.	1. to didé.	to didi.
	2. lo bibé.	lo dibi.
	3. berr diré.	berr kidiru (kidilu).

Note.—Ai djigé (*I bury* [an object]) is declined throughout in the same manner.

To drink.

Imperative (singular), ya : negative, yalǒghǒ.

„ (plural), ya'u „ ya bǒghǒ.

Singular.	1. ai yagé (<i>I drink</i>).	ai yagi.
	2. la yalé.	la yali.
	3. ber yaré.	ber kíyari.
Plural.	1. to yadé.	to yadi.
	2. lo yabé.	lo yabi.
	3. berr yaré.	berr kíyaru.

To show.

Imperative (singular), ábo : negative, ábo lõghõ.
 „ (plural), áabo : „ ábo bõghõ.

Singular.	1. ai bugé (<i>I show</i>).	ai bugi (<i>I showed</i>).
	2. la bulé.	la buli.
	3. ber buré.	ber kúbui.
Plural.	1. to budé.	to budi.
	2. lo bubé.	lo budi.
	3. berr buré.	berr kúbulu.

To take (with one).

Imperative (singular), do : negative, do lõghõ.
 „ (plural), do'o : „ do bõghõ.

Singular.	1. ai dogé (<i>I take, etc.</i>).	ai dogi (<i>I took, etc.</i>).
	2. la dolé.	la doli.
	3. ber doré.	ber kodoli (kodolé).
Plural.	1. to dodé.	to dodi.
	2. lo dobé.	lo dobi.
	3. berr doré.	berr kudulū.

Note 1.—Here (in the 3rd person plural of the past) is a good example of the general tendency to deepen the sound in the plural.

Note 2.—The word for “I marry” (of the man) is dõgé, and is conjugated in exactly the same way : the two words dogé and dõgé were said to differ in the sound of the *o* ; but one would suppose they were one and the same word.

To buy.

Imperative (singular), lá : negative, lá lõghõ.
 „ (plural), lá'u : „ lá bõghõ.

Singular.	1. ai lágé (<i>I buy</i>).	ai lági (<i>I bought</i>).
	2. la lálé.	la láli.
	3. ber láré.	ber kilá'i.
Plural.	1. to ládé.	to ládi.
	2. lo lábé.	lo lábi.
	3. berr láré.	berr kilálu.

Note.—I have bought (it) = ai lági tigi.

To insult.

Singular.	1. ai biágé (<i>I insult</i>).	ai biági (<i>I insulted</i>).
	2. la biálé.	la biáli.
	3. ber biaré.	ber kibiai (kibiá).
Plural.	1. to biádé.	to biádi.
	2. lo biábé.	lo biábi.
	3. berr biaré.	berr kibiáru.

I want ; like.

Singular.	1. ai gergé (<i>I want, etc.</i>).	ai gergi (<i>I wanted, etc.</i>).
	2. la gerlé.	la gerli.
	3. ber gerré.	ber kigerri.
Plural.	1. to gerdé.	to gerdi.
	2. lo gerbé.	lo gerbi.
	3. berr gerré.	berr kigerru.

To bury (a man).

Imperative (singular), héo.

„ (plural), héu.

Singular.	1. ai hégé (<i>I bury</i>).	ai hégi (<i>I buried</i>).
	2. la hélé.	la héli.
	3. ber héré.	ber kihéi.
Plural.	1. to hédé.	to hédi.
	2. lo hébé.	lo hébi.
	3. berr héré.	berr kihéru.

To fight.

Imperative (singular), öki : negative, öki lõghö.

„ (plural), öku : „ öki böghö.

Singular.	1. ai ökílgé (<i>I fight</i>).	ai ökílgí (<i>I fought</i>).
	2. la ökilé.	la ökili.
	3. ber ökiré.	ber kóki.
Plural.	1. to ökidé.	to ökidi.
	2. lo ökibé.	lo ökibi.
	3. berr ökiré.	berr kókilu.

Note 1.—The singular of the present was by another man given as ai ökila, la ökila, ber ökila : and by a third as ai ökiri, la ökili, ber ökiri.

Note 2.—I am about to fight = ai ðkigi egé. [There must therefore be a form ai ðkigé (*I fight*).]

Note 3.—When the accent in pronunciation of the 1st person singular present falls on the propenultimate syllable, then, if egé be added, the last syllable is softened from é to i: e.g., ðkigi egé instead of ðkigé egé. Cp. note to téégé.

To bring.

Imperative (singular), korro (karro).

„ (plural), karru.

Singular.	1. ai korrgé (<i>I bring</i>).	ai korrgi (<i>I brought</i>).
	2. la korrlé.	la korrli.
	3. ber korré.	ber kodoli (kodolé).
Plural.	1. to korrdé.	to korrdi.
	2. lo korrbé.	lo korrbi.
	3. berr korré.	berr kudulū.

Note 1.—The third persons of the past tense are borrowed from dogé (q.v.).

Note 2.—*I have brought (it)*, ai korrgi tigi.

To fetch or bring.

Singular.	1. ai kattedé (<i>I fetch</i>).	ai kattedi (<i>I fetched</i>).
	2. la kattélé.	la katteli.
	3. ber katteré.	ber kattéi.
Plural.	1. to kattedé.	to kattedi.
	2. lo kattebé.	lo kattebi.
	3. berr katteré.	berr kattélu.

Note.—I could find no imperative for this verb.

Note.—The following two verbs are regular in the present and almost indistinguishable in pronunciation: they differ however in the past.

To say.

Singular.	1. ai igé (<i>I say</i>).	ai igi (<i>I said</i>).
	2. la ilé.	la ili.
	3. ber iré.	ber kī.
Plural.	1. to idé.	to idi.
	2. lo ibé.	lo ibi.
	3. berr iré.	berr kilū.

To see.

Singular.	1. ai ÿgé (<i>I see</i>).	ai aigi (<i>I saw</i>).
	2. la ÿlé.	la aili.
	3. ber ÿré.	ber ághi (ághii).
Plural.	1. to ÿdé.	to aidi.
	2. lo ÿbé.	lo aibi.
	3. barr ÿré.	berr ágilu.

Note.—The four following verbs have the appearance of past tenses (*vide* the third persons). I could only find a single tense in use.

To have.

Singular.	1. ai tige (tigi) (<i>I have or I had</i>).
	2. la tilé (tíli).
	3. ber kité (kíti).
Plural.	1. to tidé (tídi).
	2. lo tibé (tíbi).
	3. berr kité (kíti).

Note.—This verb, like the English “have,” is also used as an auxiliary. Examples have been given.

To know.

Singular.	1. ai tōgé (<i>I know or I knew</i>).
	2. la tōlé (tulé).
	3. ber kutű.
Plural.	1. to tōdé (tudé).
	2. lo tōbé (tubé).
	3. berr kutűru (kutűlu).

To be able.

Singular.	1. ai tag[h]ágé (tag[h]ági) (<i>I can or I could</i>).
	2. la tag[h]álé (tag[h]áli).
	3. ber kitaré; kitágiri (kitágiré; kitágári).
Plural.	1. to tag[h]ádé (tag[h]ádi).
	2. lo tag[h]ábé (tag[h]abi).
	3. berr kitágiru.

Note.—For “ai tag[h]ágé” there may be used “ai tag[h]á egé.”

To love.

Singular.	1. ai také (<i>I love or loved</i>).	Plural.	1. to tágidi.
	2. la tágili.		2. lo tágibi.
	3. ber kitágiri.		3. berr kitágiru.

Note.—The third persons appear the same as those of ai tag[h]ágé.

Note.—In the following three verbs the usual *r* in the third persons gives place by assimilation to an *l*. In jǔgé, however, an *r* is also possible.

To put.

Imperative (singular), tel : negative, tel lõghǒ.
 „ (plural), tal ; togo : negative, tel bǒghǒ.

Singular.	1. ai telgé (<i>I put</i>).	ai telgi (<i>I put [past]</i>).
	2. la tellé.	la telli.
	3. ber tellé.	ber kitelli.
Plural.	1. to teldé.	to teldi.
	2. lo telbé.	lo telbi.
	3. berr tellé.	berr kitellu ; or, togoyáru

Note 1.—The forms togo and togoyáru would seem to belong to a different stem altogether.

Note 2.—*It is placed, tihaié yi.*

To hear.

Imperative (singular), tǎlo, tálo : negative, tǎlǒghǒ.
 „ (plural), tǎlu, tálu : „ tǎlbǒghǒ.

Singular.	1. ai talgé ; tálogé (<i>I hear</i>).	ai talgi (<i>I heard</i>).
	2. la tallé ; tǎlolé.	la talli.
	3. ber tallé ; tǎlé.	ber kitalli ; kitálo'i
Plural.	1. to talde.	to taldi.
	2. lo talbé.	lo talbi.
	3. berr tallé ; tǎlé.	berr kitallu kitálu

To fear.

Imperative (singular), ju.
 „ (plural), jü.

Singular.	1. ai jǔgé (<i>I fear</i>).	ai jǔgi (<i>I feared</i>).
	2. la jǔlé.	la jǔli.
	3. ber jǔlé (jǔré).	ber kǔjǔri.
Plural.	1. to jǔdé.	to jǔdi.
	2. lo jǔbé.	to jǔbi.
	3. berr jǔlé (jǔré).	berr kujǔru.

Note.—The verbs that follow are conjugated like those preceding in the present tense, but the third persons of the past tense are of a different form.

To open.

Imperative (singular), gi : negative, gi lõghǒ.
 „ (plural), giu : „ gi bõghǒ.

Singular.	1. ai gǐgé (<i>I open</i>).	ai gǐgi (<i>I opened</i>).
	2. la gǐlé.	la gǐli.
	3. ber gǐré.	ber giáré.
Plural.	1. to gǐde.	to gǐdi.
	2. lo gǐbé.	lo gǐbi.
	3. berr gǐré.	berr giáru.

Note.—*The door is opened*, *báb tégiri yi; *báb tegé yi.

To shut.

Imperative (singular), kirri.
 „ (plural), kirru.

Singular.	1. ai kirrgé (<i>I shut</i>).	ai kirrgi (<i>I shut [past]</i>).
	2. la kirrlé.	la kirrli.
	3. bir kirré.	ber kirriári.
Plural.	1. to kirrdé.	to kirrdi.
	2. lo kirrbé.	lo kirrbi.
	3. berr kirré.	berr kirriáru.

Note.—*The door is shut*, *bab tékirri yi.

To send.

Imperative (singular), kuyi : negative, kuyi lõghõ.
 „ (plural), kuu : „ kuyi bõghõ.

Singular.	1. ai kuyegé (<i>I send</i>).	ai kuyegi (<i>I sent</i>).
	2. la kuyelé.	la kuyeli.
	3. ber kuyéré.	ber kuyári.
Plural.	1. to kuyedé.	to kuyedi.
	2. lo kuyebé.	lo kuyebi.
	3. berr kuyéré.	berr kuyáru.

Note.—*I am sent, akuyári erri.*

To collect (trans.).

Imperative (singular), síšì.
 „ (plural), síšũ.

Singular.	1. ai síšëgé (<i>I collect</i>).	ai síšëgi (<i>I collected</i>).
	2. la síšëlé.	la síšëli.
	3. ber síšëré.	ber síšiaré.
Plural.	1. to síšëdé.	to síšëdi.
	2. lo síšëbé.	lo síšëbi.
	3. berr síšëré.	berr síšiarú.

To seize.

Imperative (singular), bí : negative, bí lõghõ.
 „ (plural), biu : „ bí bõghõ.

Singular.	1. ai bigé (<i>I seize</i>).	ai bigi (<i>I seized</i>).
	2. la bilé.	la bili.
	3. ber biré.	ber biaré.
Plural.	1. to bidé.	to bidi.
	2. lo bibé.	lo bibi.
	3. berr biré.	berr biáru.

Note.—*I am seized, ai ebiári erri.*

you are „ la lebiári lerri.

he is „ ber biaré yi ; ber tebié yi.

we are „ to tebiári terri.

ye are „ lo lebiári lerri.

they are „ berr biaré yi.

I am about to seize, ai bigé egé.

I am seizing, ai bigé erri.

Note.—The mark of the following verbs is that they have an imperative in -lo: the third persons of the past tense, also, end in -gili (-kili) and -gilu (-kilu). The stem remains unchanged throughout and [e]gé, [e]lé, lé, etc., are added in the different persons. This form is used especially in conjugating verbs formed from the Arabic, e.g., **sundok egé*,” **dürübi egé*,” **hárabi egé*,” etc., and would seem, if strictly interpreted, to have a future signification. Note that from the ordinary verbs given above, e.g., **birrgé*” (*I steal*), **bigé*” (*I seize*), etc., a tense **birrgé egé*,” **bigé egé*,” etc., can be formed, meaning, *I am about to steal*, *I am about to seize*, etc. Thus whereas one can say either **bigé*” (*I seize*), or **bigé egé*” (*I am about to seize*), or **bigé erri*” (*I am seizing*), only two forms of the following verbs are used, viz., e.g., **sundok egé*” (*I squat*, or, *I am about to squat*), and **sundokerri*” (*I am squatting*), etc. That **sundok egé*” etc., have not only a future meaning, but a present one as well is, I think, shown by the fact that there is a past tense of the form, viz., **sundok egi*,” etc., meaning, *I squatted*.

To squat.

	Imperative (singular), * <i>sundoklo</i> : negative, * <i>sundok ëlôghô</i> .	
	„ (plural), * <i>sundoklu</i> : „ * <i>sundok ëböghô</i> .	
Singular.	1. ai * <i>sundokegé</i> (<i>I shall squat or I squat</i>).	ai * <i>sundokegi</i> (<i>I squatted</i>).
	2. la * <i>sundokelé</i> .	la * <i>sundokeli</i> .
	3. ber * <i>sundoklé</i> .	ber * <i>sundokkili</i> .
Plural.	1. to * <i>sundokedé†</i> .	to * <i>sundokedi</i> .
	2. lo * <i>sundokebé</i> .	lo * <i>sundokebi</i> .
	3. berr * <i>sundoklé</i> .	berr * <i>sundokkilu</i> .

†*Note 1.*—Another gave the 1st person plural as **sundokderé*,” *vide note* on “*hagīs edé*,” below.

Note 2.—*I am squatting*, ai *sundokerri*.

To sneeze.

	Imperative (singular), <i>hagīs lo</i> : negative, <i>hagīs ëlôghô</i> .	
	„ (plural), <i>hagīs lu</i> : „ <i>hagīs ëböghô</i> .	
Singular.	1. ai <i>hagīs egé</i> (<i>I shall sneeze or I sneeze</i>).	ai <i>hagīs egi</i> (<i>I sneezed</i>).
	2. la <i>hagīs elé</i> .	la <i>hagīs eli</i> .
	3. ber <i>hagīs lé</i> .	ber <i>hagīs kili</i> .
Plural.	1. to <i>hagīs edé†</i> .	to <i>hagīs edi</i> .
	2. lo <i>hagīs ebé</i> .	lo <i>hagīs ebi</i> .
	3. berr <i>hagīs lé</i> .	berr <i>hagīs kilu</i> .

†*Note.*—Another gave the 1st person plural as **hagīs deré*”: this may represent **hagīs terri*,” *i.e.*, we are sneezing, “*terri*” being the auxiliary. *d* and *t* are pronounced almost alike.

To laugh.

	Imperative (singular), káli lo :	negative, káli ǝlǝghǝ.
	„ (plural), káli lu :	„ káli ǝbǝghǝ.
Singular.	1. ai káli egé (<i>I shall laugh</i> or <i>I laugh</i>).	ai káli egi.
	2. la káli elé.	la káli eli.
	3. ber káli lé.	ber káli kili.
Plural.	1. to káli edé.	to káli edi.
	2. lo káli ebé.	lo káli ebi.
	3. berr káli lé.	berr káli kilu.

Note.—The following verbs from their method of conjugation appear similar to those immediately preceding them; but since in their case the auxiliary “-egé” has not been compounded with a separately entire word (such as “Sundok,” etc.) the two parts of them, viz., “-egé” and the stem, have more closely amalgamated and become a single simple verb in appearance, with a present or only faintly future meaning: to such an extent has this amalgamation occurred that we find such forms as “téegi egé” (*I am about to descend*), kéegi egé (*I am about to go*), etc.

To go, or walk.

	Imperative (singular), kélo (kello) :	negative, kélǝghǝ.
	„ (plural), kélu :	„ kébǝghǝ.
Singular.	1. ai kéégé (<i>I go</i>).	ai kéegi (<i>I went</i>).
	2. la kéélé.	la kéeli.
	3. ber kélé.	ber kégili (kéegili).
Plural.	1. to kédé.	to kédi.
	2. lo kébé.	lo kébi.
	3. berr kélé.	berr kégilu.

Note.—The verb “kegi” which follows, appears almost identical in conjugation except in the imperative; but it is pronounced less broadly and with slighter emphasis on both syllables.

To give.

	Imperative (singular), ké (kéi).	
	„ (plural), kéu.	
Singular.	1. ai kégi (<i>I give</i>).	ai kégi (<i>I gave</i>).
	2. la kéli.	la kéli.
	3. ber kéli.	ber kégili.
Plural.	1. to kédi.	to kédi.
	2. lo kébi.	lo kébi.
	3. berr kéli.	berr kégilu.

Note.—I could distinguish no difference between the two tenses except in the

third persons. From the examples of the use of “kégi” in sentence (q.v.) it seems to be irregular, but it is inserted here because of its similarity to “kéégé.”

To be silent.

Imperative (singular), herrlo : negative, herr ělǒghǒ.
 „ (plural), herrlu : „ herr ěbǒghǒ.

Singular.	1. ai herregé (<i>I am silent</i>).	ai herregi (<i>I was silent</i>).
	2. la herrelé.	la herreli.
	3. ber herrlé.	ber herrgili.
Plural.	1. to herredé.	to herredi.
	2. lo herrebé.	lo herrebi.
	3. berr herrlé.	berr herrgilu.

To make, or create.

Imperative (singular), negative, oto ělǒghǒ.
 „ (plural), „ oto ěbǒghǒ.

Singular.	1. ai obtǒgé (<i>I make</i>).	ai obtǒgi (<i>I made</i>).
	2. la obtǒlé.	la obtǒli.
	3. ber obtǒlé.	ber obtǒgili.
Plural.	1. to obtǒdé.	to obtǒdi.
	2. lo obtǒbé.	lo obtǒbi.
	3. berr obtǒlé.	berr obtǒgilu.

To descend.

Imperative (singular), télo : negative, té ělǒghǒ.
 „ (plural), télu : „ té ěbǒghǒ.

Singular.	1. ai téégé (<i>I descend</i>).	ai téégi (<i>I descended</i>).
	2. la téélé.	la téeli.
	3. ber télé.	ber tégili.
Plural.	1. ta téédé.	to téedi.
	2. lo téébé.	lo téebi.
	3. berr télé.	berr tégilu.

Note.—*I am about to descend*, ai!téegi egé (*cp. notes 2 and 3 “to okilgé”*).

To start.

Imperative (singular), golo (gǔlǔ): negative, gǔ ǎlǒghǒ.

„ (plural), gulu: „ gǔ ǎbǒghǒ.

Singular.	1. ai goegé (<i>I start</i>).	ai goegi (<i>I started</i>).
	2. la goelé.	la goeli.
	3. ber goilé.	ber goigili (goégili).
Plural.	1. to goedé.	to goedi.
	2. lo goebé.	lo goebi.
	3. berr guilé.	berr guigilu.

Note.—Notice the faint shade of difference in pronunciation between the 2nd and 3rd persons singular of the present, and the deepening of the sound in the 3rd persons plural.

To bear (children).

Singular.	1. ai sáagé (<i>I bear</i>).	ai sáagi (<i>I bore</i>).
	2. la sáalé.	la sáali.
	3. ber sálé.	ber ságili.
Plural.	1. to sáadé.	to sáadi.
	2. lo sáabé.	lo sáabi.
	3. berr sálé.	berr ságilu.

To sleep.

Singular.	1. ai talgǎégé (<i>I sleep</i>).	ai talgǎégi (<i>I slept</i>).
	2. la talgǎéilé.	la talgǎéli.
	3. ber talgǎélé (talgilé).	ber talgǎégili.
Plural.	1. to talgǎédé.	to talgǎédi.
	2. lo talgǎéébé.	lo talgǎéébi.
	3. berr talgǎélé (talgilé).	berr talgǎégilu.

Note.—*I am sleeping*, ai talgǎégi erri.

To see.

Imperative (singular), lǒlǒ: negative, lo ǎlǒghǒ.

„ (plural), lǒlǔ: „ lo ǎbǒghǒ.

Singular.	1. ai loegé (<i>I see</i>).	ai loegi (<i>I saw</i>).
	2. la loelé.	la loeli.
	3. ber lolé.	ber logili.
Plural.	1. to loedé.	to loedi.
	2. lo loebé.	lo loebi.
	3. berr lolé.	berr logilu.

Note.—The difference in meaning between ai igé (q.v.) and ai loegé seems to be very small. The former is often used for “I find” as well as “I see.”

Note.—The form of the following verbs varies considerably from that of the previous ones. The stem in the first tense given in each case remains unchanged throughout, and a pronominal prefix is put before it. This prefix seems to bear a future meaning.¹ The past tense is quite distinct, though the same stem is traceable in it. The imperative begins with l.

To lie down.

	Imperative (singular), legé: negative, legé ěghǒ.	
	„ (plural), legu: „ legé lu.	
Singular.	1. ai ěsěğĕré (<i>I shall lie down, or I lie down</i>).	ai ěgé (<i>I lay down</i>).
	2. la ľěěğĕré.	la ľěgé.
	3. ber sĕğĕré.	ber gé.
Plural.	1. to tĕěğĕré.	to tĕgé.
	2. lo ľěěğĕré.	lo ľěgĕlu.
	3. berr sĕğĕré.	berr gĕlu.

Note 1.—The stem is apparently gé. The word is connected, I think, with talgĕegé (*I sleep*) q.v.

Note 2.—*I was lying down*, ai egí erri.

I am „ „ ai egéri (ai egé erri).

I am about to lie down, ai ěsěğĕré egé.

To lose.

Singular.	1. ai asǒgiri (<i>I shall lose, or I lose</i>).	ai akuori (<i>I lost</i>).
	2. la lasǒgiri	la lakuori.
	3. ber sǒgiri.	ber kŭri.
Plural.	1. to tasǒgiri.	to takuori.
	2. lo lasǒgiri.	lo lakuoru.
	3. berr sǒgiri.	berr kŭrŭ.

Note.—Here the past tense is evidently from a different stem.

To die.

	Imperative (singular), leli (li ěli): negative, leli ěghǒ.	
	„ (plural), lálu: „ lálu lughu.	
Singular.	<i>Alternative form.</i>	
	1. ai ěsilé (ai ěsí leli), <i>I shall die</i> .	ai eli (elii), (<i>I died</i>).
	2. la ľěsílé (la ľěsí leli).	la leli.
	3. ber silé (sili) (ber sí leli).	ber li (lii).
Plural.		
	1. to tǒsǒlé (to tǒsǒ leli).	to táloi.
	2. lo ľǒsǒlé (lo ľǒsǒ leli).	lo lelu.
	3. berr sulé (berr su leli).	berr lulu.

¹ *Vide* note on ai ěsilé.

Note.—The following were the examples given, and show the difference in meaning between the various tenses of this verb.

I shall die (lit., *I shall be dead* ?), ai ěšilé.
I shall die (lit., *I shall be dying* ?), ai ěši leli.
I am about to die, ai ěšilī egé.
he is dying, ber si leli.
he will die, ber sili.
he died, ber lii.
he is dead, ber li'é (ber lé) ; or, ber li'é yi.
I am dead, ai eli erri.
you are dead, la leli lerri ; la leli'é lerri.
we are dead, to tálo terri.
he has not died, na li'o.

To stand.

	Imperative (singular), lów :	negative, low lǒghǒ.
	„ (plural), láū :	„ láū lughu.
Singular.	1. ai asowli (<i>I shall stand</i> or <i>I stand</i>).	ai owli (<i>I stood</i>).
	2. la lasowli.	la lowri.
	3. ber sowli.	ber owli.
Plural.	1. to tosowli.	to towli.
	2. lo losowli.	lo lowri.
	3. berr sowli.	berr owli.

Note 1.—Note the substitution of *r* for *l* (lowri for lowli) by euphonism in the second persons of the past tense.

Note 2.—*I am standing*, ai owli erri.

To shout or roar.

	Imperative (singular), leyi :	negative, leyi ěřǒghǒ.
	„ (plural), leyu :	„ leyi erughu.
Singular.	1. ai eshīré (<i>I shall shout</i> or <i>I shout</i>).	ai eyiri (<i>I shouted</i>).
	2. la leshīré.	la leyiri.
	3. ber shīré.	ber eyiri.
Plural.	1. to teshīré.	to teyiri.
	2. lo leshīré.	lo leyiru.
	3. berr shīré.	berr eyiru.

Note 1.—The stem is apparently “ey” ; and “eshīré” may stand for “eseyiré.

Note 2.—Probably “leyi ěřǒghǒ,” “elughu” should be written for the negative form of the imperatives.

Note 3.—*I shouted before*, “ai árho eyiri.”

To work.

Imperative (singular), *hidimi leski : negative, *hidimi leskí ěghö.

„ (plural), *hidimi lesku : „ *hidimi leskí lughu.

Singular. 1. ai *hidimi eskéré (*I shall work or I work*). ai *hidimi eski (eskii), (*I worked*).

2. la *hidimi leskéré. la „ leski.

3. ber „ těšéré ; ber „ těši ; tehii.
těhřéré.

Plural. 1. to „ teskeré. to „ teski (teskii).

2. lo „ leskéré. lo „ leskílu (leskíru).

3. berr „ těšéré ; berr „ těšíru ; těhříru.
těhřéré.

Note 1.—Others gave the 3rd persons singular and plural of “*hidimi eskeré” as “ber *hidimi terri” and “berr *hidimi terri” respectively.

Note 2.—I could not discover whether “eskeré” by itself has any meaning and if so, what : but *vide* the 1st person plural present of “koigé” (*I come*).

To bathe.

Imperative (singular), kōra leski.

„ (plural), kōra lesku.

I shall bathe, or I bathe, kōra eskeré.

I am about to bathe, ai kōra eskéré egé.

(The rest of the verb is the same as “*hidimi eskéré,” substituting “kōra” for “*hidimi.”)

To be.

Singular. 1. ai erri (*I am, or I was*).

2. la lerri.

3. ber yi.

Plural. 1. to terri.

2. lo lerri.

3. berr yi.

Note.—I could find no difference between the present and the past tenses.

Note.—The following verbs seem to be irregular or defective throughout. They are reproduced in the form in which they were given.

To go.

Singular.	1. ai yuegé (<i>I go</i>).	ai yuegi (<i>I went</i>).
	2. la yuelé.	la yueli.
	3. ber siré.	ber tí.
Plural.	1. to tasári.	to tá'i.
	2. lo yábi.	lo yábi.
	3. berr sáré.	berr álu.

To come.

Imperative (singular), koi'o : negative, koi löghö.

„ (plural), kai'o.

Singular.	1. ai koigé (<i>I come</i>).	ai koigi (<i>I came</i>).
	2. la koilé.	la koili.
	3. ber kěhěré; kěšěré (kěšěri).	ber ketti.
Plural.	1. to taskaré (teskeré).	to takai (taka).
	2. lo kábé.	lo kábi.
	3. berr kăhăré; kasaré.	berr kăgălu.

Note.—*I am about to come*, ai koigé egé.

I am coming, ai erri koigi.

Were you coming? lerra koili.

To fall.

Imperative (singular), letté.

„ (plural) latowa.

Singular.	1. ai etteré (<i>I fall</i>).	ai etti (etté); ōsiri (<i>I fell</i>).
	2. la letteré.	la letti (letté); lōsiri.
	3. ber ketteré (katteré).	ber ketti (katté); ōtī.
Plural.	1. to tattowaré.	to tattowári; tōsiri.
	2. lo lattowaré.	lo lattowáru; lōsiri.
	3. berr towaré.	berr towáru; ōsiru.

To play.

Imperative (singular), látorru.

„ (plural), láturru.

Singular.	1. ai attorré (<i>I play</i>).	ai attorru (<i>I played</i>).
	2. la lattorré.	la lattorru.
	3. ber tarré.	ber tarrui.
Plural.	1. to tattorré.	to tattorru.
	2. lo lattorré.	lo latorru.
	3. berr tarré.	berr tarrü.

Note.—There follow some examples of the negative forms of verbs. In the present tense o is substituted for the final vowel only. In the past tense na is also put before the verb. In the 3rd person plural the o is absorbed in the u.

VERBS NEGATIVED.

Singular.	1. ai erro (<i>I am not</i>).
	2. la lerro (<i>you are not</i>).
	3. ber yo.
Plural.	1. to terro.
	2. lo lerro.
	3. berr yu.
Singular.	1. ai yago (<i>I do not, or will not, drink</i>).
	2. la yalo.
	3. ber yaro.
Plural.	1. to yado.
	2. lo yabo.
	3. berr yaru.
Singular.	1. ai na yago (<i>I did not drink</i>).
	2. la na yalo.
	3. ber na kiyaro.
Plural.	1. to na yado.
	2. lo na yabo.
	3. berr na kiyaru.
Singular.	1. ai na orrgo (<i>I did not ride</i>).
	2. la na orrlo.
	3. ber na korrio.
Plural.	1. to na orrdo.
	2. lo na orrbo.
	3. berr na kurru.

SENTENCES.

- all of us*, toi soco ; toi soco ti.
all the fingers, bá burr soco ; soco bá burré.
much talk, ber-ya ubwī.
another man, báru gé.
another girl, tellé gé.
that horse, hirrté to ; hirrté tō tī.
that man, báru to.
our land, *dár árro ; *dár gárro.
the world is large, iddi bitti.
the bowl is full, gá'u herri.
the bull is fat, bo tagurré.
the cow is fat, hirri tagurré.
he is bad, ber nowi.
I am old, ai { mōgu erri.
 mo'u erri.
I am angry, ai { irri erri ; ai gu irriira erri.
 irri ra.
I am a Zaghawi, ai Berri terri.
I am here, ai keggi ri erri.
you are useless, la küssīnī lerri.
you are good, la kadá lerri.
you are a liar, la kuwai eli.
this is my brother, kī kerrbári eggī.
the woman is yours, bá'u kolloi.
the camel is yours, dī kolloi.
the horse is his, hirrté ko'oi ; hirrté koghoi.
the horse is theirs, hirrté kūi.

he is in front, { ber árré yi ;
 ber tahá ré yi ;
 ta dalla ri yi.

he is behind, { ber tátű.
 ber tátű yi.
 ber tátű ri yi.

I am above, ai bigi ri erri.
he is below, ber iddi ri yi (lit., on the ground).

I was struck, ai *dūrűbī égili erri ; ai sai égili erri.
I was wounded, ai tūs égili.
I was drunk, ai *sakiri égili.

the rifle is broken, *mundūk tailé yi.

the door is shut, *báb tékirri yi.

the house is closed, be' kokko.

he stole it last year, ber gu aigia ré kibirri.

they said I had stolen it, ai gu birrgi egili kīlu.

I found (saw) a stolen cow, ai hirri tebirré yi ri aigi.

„ „ *lost (strayed) cow*, ai hirri kuré yi ri aigi.

I was lying down but could not sleep, ai egie erri na talgé ego.

I came here, ai kégi ri koigi; ai ké gelgi.

you came here, la { kégili koili.
kégiri koili.

he came here, kégiri ketti.

we were at work yesterday, ber'ya toi *hidimi teskeri.

he insulted me (till) I hit him, bergu ekibiá irregi.

the sun has set, utto kurūgīli.

the sun has risen, utto káskōri.

the sun will set, utto kūrūli.

the sun will rise, utto kásōri.

the woman walks, bá'u kélé.

the man walked, báru kégili.

I will descend, ai téigé; ai tégelgé.

come afterwards, usūgīli koi'o.

at even I will lie down, ai { *isé esegeré.
*úsūtui esegeré.

I shall be afraid afterwards, ai { usūti jūgé.
usūgīli.

I shall stay a long time, saggiro { eseli.
soégi.

I will bring it afterwards, { ai gu usūgīli korrgé;
usūgīli ai gu kettegé.

I brought it before, ai gu ukárr korrgi; ukárri korrgi.

I stand now, ai *hassa asowli.

I shall stand to-morrow, ai sáli asowli.

I stood yesterday, ai ber'ya owli.

I will hit you afterwards, usū ai *dürübī lelgi.

I hit you before, { ai árr *dürübī lelgi;
ai ukárri árr dürübī lelgi;
ai gu ukárri la dürübī lelgi.

bring the wood, uddu karro.

I am bringing the wood, ai uddu kattedgé.

I left the girl, ai tellé bergi.

he wants milk, ber gu o gerré ; ber o gerré.

he wants much, ber abürü gerré.

he wants a cow, hirri gerré ; ber gu hirri gerré.

drink the milk, o ya.

dig the ground, iddi urru.

I eat meat, enni segé.

I have made ten bricks, ai gu *tīn { timm sigi.
timmi sigi.

he has made many, ber gu abürü kisi.

talk Arabic! la, arrāma oia.

you talk Arabic, la arrāma oialé.

open the hut, be'a gi.

shut the hut, be'a kirri.

I killed the man, ai báru ligi.

he killed a sheep, ber gu bé'i kili.

you stole a donkey, la áddé birrli ; la u áddé birrli.

seize the thief, tilli kebo.

I seized the thief, ai tilli bigi.

I have ten cows, ai hirri { timmi tigé.
timm tigé.

you have a shirt, la tári tilé.

do you know my name? { tirri eggi tulé.
tirr eggi tulé.

the man killed his children, ber gu burr og[h]o kili.

the woman killed her son, bágu burr og[h]o kili.

she bore three children, burr wetté ságili.

we love our ruler, to gu kirré gárru { tágidi.
tahá tidé.

God made everything, uddu gu soco obtōgili.

I hit myself, ai erri eggi *dūrūbi egi.

he killed himself, ber gu erri og[h]o kili ; ber gu tág[h]o [i.e., tahá (or tá) og[h]o]

kili (lit., *killed his head*).

I give, } ai kégi ; ai gu kégi ; ai ěgĩĩ.
I gave, }

I gave it you, }
I will give it you, } ai gu leké ; leké ; ai gu ěgĩĩ.
I give it you, }

I gave Muhammed a piastre, } ai gu Muhammeto *girsh kégi.
I will give Muhammed a piastre, }

I will give you a piastre, ai gu *girsh leké ; *girsh ěgĩĩ.

I will give that man a piastre, ai gu *girsh o to kégi.

I will give the man a piastre, ai gu báru gi *girsh kégi.

you give, you give it, la kéli; la gu kéli; lëgĩrĩ.

you give it me, la gu égiĩ; la gu egĩĩ.

you will give me a piastre, la gu *girsh égiĩ.

you gave him a piastre, la gu *girsh kéli.

you gave Muhammed a piastre, la gu Muhammeto *girsh kéli.

you will give Ahmed a piastre, la gu Ahmeto *girsh kéli.

he gives, } ber gu kéli; lëgĩrĩ; ber kéli; ber gu lëgĩrĩ.
he gives it, }

he will give it you, ber gu lëgĩrĩ.

Mohammed gave Ahmed a piastre, Muhammet Ahmeto *girsh kéli.

Mohammed will give you a piastre, Muhammet gu *girsh la ro lëgĩrĩ.

„ „ „ me „ Muhammet gu *girsh ai ro égiĩ.
the man gave me a piastre, báru *girsh égiĩ (for égiĩ ?).

the man will give me a piastre, { báru *girsh egĩrĩ;
{ báru gi go *girsh egĩrĩ.

the man will give you a piastre, báru *girsh lëgĩrĩ.

give (plural) the man a piastre, báru gi *girsh kéu.

give (singular) the man a piastre, báru gi *girsh kéli.

give me a piastre, *girsh egé.

give me a little money, *girsh kulli egé.

give the cow grass, hirri e'erné ké.

we give, to kéli; tëgiĩ.

ye give, lo tégili.

they give, berr kéli.

I see you, ai la laigé; la ai igé; ai gu laigé; ai lo lelgi; ai laigé.

I see that man, ai báru to igé.

I see him, ai gu igé; ai gu ber igé.

I saw ten cows, hirri timm aigi.

I saw its place (where it was), ai gu ké og[h]o aigi.

you see him, la gu ilé; la loelé.

you see me, la ailé; la ai ailé (ailé = ai ilé ?).

how many cows did you see? hirri lettétté aili.

he saw us, ber gu táiré.

Ahmed sees you, Ahmet lairé.

he sees you, ber gu lairé.

someone saw me, lié gu ághéi.

we see you, to u la laidé.

we see him, to ber idé.

he insults you, ber gu le biaré.

you like me, la [g]u ai gerlé.

you like him, la [g]u ber gerlé.

I left you, ai le bergi ; ai gu le bergi.

you leave me, la u eberlé.

I fear you, ai la jügé.

you fear me, la ai jülé.

you fought me, la ai okila.

you hit me, la ai errelé.

I hit him, ai gu *dürübí egi.

he hit me, *dürübí egili.

I hit you before, ai gu ukárrí la dürübí lelgi ; ai árr *dürübí lelgi.

he fears you, ber gu la jüré (julé).

I will show you it, ai gu le bugé.

my "brother" hit a gazelle, { kerrbári eggi bádo dürübí gǐlí ;
 „ „ „ kirré.

I hit it, ai gu irregi.

I will hit you, aigu dürübí lelgi ; la dürübí lelgi ; aigu la dürübí lelgi.

you will hit me, la gu dürübí eli.

I meet you, ai gu la lági lelgi ; ai gu la láděri.

I will meet him, ai gu lági egé ; ai gu ber áděri.

you will meet him, la gu láděri.

he will meet you, ber gu la láděri.

he will meet me, ber gu ai aiděri.

I spoke to him, ai gu ber oiaigi.

you spoke to me, la gu ai oiaili.

he spoke to me, ber gu oiéari.

he spoke to you, ber gu la lakoiaári.

I refused you previously, ai gu ukárr owi lelgu.

you refused me previously, ukárr la gu owi eli.

he refused, bergu owi egili.

he refuses (or will refuse), ber owili.

I am going to Dueim, Dueimi kéégé egé ; ai Dueimi kéégé ; lié Dueimi yuegé.

you come to the market, la *sūki yuelé ; la lié *sūki koilé.

I come, ai koigé ; ai u koigé.

I am going to Darfur, ai korra *dári yuegé.

I am going to my country, ai *dári eggi kéégé.

I am going to our country, ai *dár gár kéégé.

I am going to Kordofán, ai Kordofáli yuegé.

I am going to Mecca, ai *bait Macca ré yuegé (yuegé egé).

I will come to your village, ai gilli kollo ri koigé.

he fell into a well, bá ri katté (ōtí).

he fell into the pit, agha ri katté.

I took my things to El Obeid, ai ti eggi el Ebeidti dōgi.

I sent my things to El Obeid, ai ti eggi el Ebeidti kuyégi.

I am about to come from El Obeid, ai el Ebeidté koigé egé.

I am coming from El Obeid, El Ebeidté erri koigi.

I came from Dueim, Dueima koigi.

you came from the market, la *súké koili.

I came from Darfur, ai korra dáré koigi ; ai korra dára koigi.

I am going from Darfur, ai korra dára kéégé.

I am going from Kordofan, ai Kordofála kéégé ; ai Kordofálé kéégé.

I came from afar, ai guaré koigi.

I came from there, ai kotōra koigi.

I fled from the Sultan, ai kirré ré *hárabi egi.

I came from the wadi to the (inhabited) land, urré ré dári koigi.

I descended from the mountain, ai há ré téegi.

he fell off the house, bē'a ré katté.

I climb out of the well, bá ré hwoi egé.

he fell on his back, toto ketti ; tōsō ra ketti ; toto ra katté.

I am coming from Mecca, { ai *bait Macca ré koigé ;
ai lié Macca ré koigé.

Muhammad will take a piastre from you, Muhammet gu ké kollo ré girsh biré
(lit., from your place).

I was in El Obeid, ai el Ebeidti erri.

I am in Kordofán, ai Kordofáli erri.

put it in the middle, derri ri tel.

In Dervish times I was there, *Dorowīs *úghūto kotori erri.

I stood on the mountain, ai há tendili owli.

to-morrow I shall stay at work, sáli *hidimi ri asowli.

my home is outside Darfur, *Dár eggi korra *dáré terri yi.

I am here, ai kégi ri eggi.

In the pit, agha ri.

put it on the ground, iddi ri tel.

you are on the ground, iddi ri lerri.

I stand on the ladder, ai *sellimi asowli.

by night, gilli ru.

after the rains I will go, usu gé kéégé.

I will start after sunset, ai *mikhribé tātū ré goegé.

after the rains, gé { ré { tātū.
ra { tātū.

I came after you, ai la ré tātū ré koigi.

after breakfast, go' ra { tātū.
tātū.

I will start before sunset, ai *mikhribé { tǎhá ré goegé.
dalla ré goegé.

before the rains, gé { ré { tāhāi.
ra { dalla.
dallai.

I came before you, ai la ré { dalla ré koigi.
dalla ro.
tāhá ré.

before breakfast, go' ra dallai.

before the night, gilli ré dalla ro ; gilli arra dallai.

I am afraid of the thief, ai tilli ré jügé.

I wounded him with a spear, ai gu ku ru tibiği.

I am subject to the sultan, { ai kirré ré *tái erri ;
ai kirré shigé.

I had three children by her, ai gu burr wetté ber ri kattegi.

I carry bricks on my shoulder, tungullé suggu eggi ri tebigé.

you and I, la ru ai ru ti ; la ru ai ru.

this one and this one eat, kī ru kī ru seré.

horses, camels, and donkeys are all good, hirrté ru di ru áddé ru soco kadái.

the man and the woman, báru ru báru ru.

he and you are together, ber ru la ru ké lakoi lerri.

I and Muhammad are together, ai Muhammeto ké lakoi terri.

Muhammad and Ahmed are together, Muhammeto Ahmeto ké lakoi.

I and my brother came, ai ru kerrbári eggi ru takai.

I came with my brother, { ai kerrbári eggi ru éyi koigi ;
kerrbári eggi ai ru éyi koigi.

I came with Ahmed, ai Ahmeto éyi koigi.

I am going with the cows, ai hirri ru éyi kéégé.

I am with him, ai éyi.

I am with Muhammad, { ai Muhammeto éyi ;
ai Muhammeto éyi erri.

I am with Abbas, ai Abbaso éyi erri.

Where is Muhammad ? He is with me, Muhammet léri ? ai ru éyi.

I am with him, ai ber ru éyi.

Note.—“Éyi,” it was said, can only be used when the speaker is one of the persons linked to another person or thing: it cannot, however, be consistently translated as *with me*.

he insulted and beat his wife, bágu og[h]o kibiá kirré.

are there soldiers or not ? *askarri ya yo.

do you like meat or not ? { la enni gerla gerlo ;
la enni gerla ro.

are there thieves in your land or not ? *Dár kollo *harámi ya yu.

is merissa good or bad ? { guru kadáro nowi ;
guru kadá áro nowi.

did you insult him or hit him ? la biáli áro irreli.

do you like merissa or water? la guru ti tá til áro, bi ti tá tili.

Is Dueim far or near? Dueim duai áro atuī.

{ *I know him*, ai gu tōgέ.

{ *I do not know him*, ai gu tōgo.

you do not hear, la tallo.

you did not hear, la na tallo.

you are not a Zagháwi, la Berri lerro.

I do not (will not) work, ai *hidimi eskero.

there is no stone, há yo.

there is no horse, hirrté yo.

your horse is not (s.e. here), hirrté kollo yo.

I have no money, ai *girs tigo; ai *girs lạtigo.

{ *he is strong*, ber kunnu yi.

{ *he is not strong*, ber kunnu läto.

{ *I ate meat*, ai enni segi.

{ *I did not eat meat*, ai na enni sego; ai na enni la sego; enni na la sego.

{ *I stole a donkey*, ai áddé birrgi.

{ *I did not steal a donkey*, ai na áddé birrgo; ai na áddé la birrgo.

there is, yi.

there is not, yo.

{ *I am a slave*, ai immé (ummé) erri.

{ *I am not a slave*, ai immé (ummé) erro.

{ *the house is mine*, bē'a eggī.

{ *the house is not mine*, bē'a eggī läto.

{ *I like you*, ai le gergé; ai gu le gergé; ai *hibbi lelgi.

{ *I do not like you*, ai le gergo; ai gu le gergo; ai *hibbi lelgo.

{ *I see you*, ai laigé.

{ *I do not see you*, ai laigo.

{ *I want it*, ai { gu gergé.

{ ber gergé; ai gu berti gergé.

{ *I do not want it*, ai { gu gergo.

{ ber gergo; ai gu berti gergo.

do not hit him, la *durubi {
 { ělōghō; la irrelo.
 { ělōgō.
 { ělo.

the bull is no good, bo kékéro.

I have none, tigo.

I am not willing; I do not intend, ai { tá tigo.
 { tāhá tigo.

{ *come*, koio.

{ *do not come*, koi lõghō.

{ *go*, kello.

{ *do not go*, ké lõghō.

I did not hear your talk, ai bádi kollo na talgo.
you „ „ my „ la bádi eggi na tallo.
they have no money, berr *girs la kitilū.
I am not going to stay here, ai kégi eselo.
I do not intend going away, ai tá tigo kéego.
why has he not come? ber lua *shannu na kettiu.

{	<i>it is mine</i> , eggii (eggi yi).	<i>it is not mine</i> , eggi to.
	<i>it is thine</i> , kolloi (kollo yi).	<i>it is not yours</i> , kollo to.
	<i>it is his</i> , ko'oi (ko'o yi).	<i>it is not his</i> , ko'oto.
	<i>it is ours</i> , kárroi (kárro yi).	<i>it is not ours</i> , { kárro to. kárro lato.
	<i>it is yours</i> , kollui (kollu yi).	<i>it is not yours</i> , kollu to.
	<i>it is theirs</i> , kūri (kūi yi).	<i>it is not theirs</i> , kū'uto.

who are you? la lai ; la lua lerri.
who is that? to lai.
who is this? kī lai.
who is your chief? kirré kollo lai.
who is he? ber lai.
what is this? kī luai.
what do you fear? luai jülé.
what do you want? lua gerlé.
what did he say? ber lé kī.
what sort of game is there there? bádo kotori yi *gins og[h]o luai.
what shall you do? lua *ámili elé.
what are you doing? lua dilé.
what have you done with it? lua ro dili.
what do you do with a mat? kubbá lua ro dilé.
why are you afraid? lua ré jülé.
why are you staying here? *I am staying*, keggi lua ré lelli lerri : ai elli erri.
why did you refuse? lua ré { owieli.
owéli.
why have you come here? kégi lua ré koili.
why don't you go? lua *shannu la kéelo.
why is the house shut? be' lua *shannu tékirri yi.
when shall ye start? lo léri go ebé.
when did you start? léri go eli.
when did you come? la, léri koili.
where is your "brother"? kerrbári gollo { lōgíli.
lóri.
where is the horse? { hirrté lōgíli.
hirrté lóri.

where is your grandfather? err gollo { lögǎli.
lóri.

where are you? la lóri; la lögiri; la, lór lerri.

where are you going? la { lögiri yuelé.
lóri yuelé.

where has your father gone? abba kollo { loghiri kégili.
lóri kégili.

where did you come from? lóri koili.

where did you go? la { lögiri { kéeli.
lōiri { yueli.

how many cows have you? hirri lettétté tilé.

how old are you? (lit. how many years have you?) gé gollo letté.

how many piastres? *girs letté.

how many people? o letté.

how many people are there? o lettétté yi.

how many bricks have you made? *tin { letté sili.
lettétté sili.

how many days did you travel? kobbái lettétté kéeli.

If you go to El Obeid you will find your brother. { la El Ebeidti yuelé
kerrbádi gollo ládéri.

if you talk I can't hear what is said, oi alé li bádi tálogo.

what should you do if you left Bara? la Bara ré surrli { li lua dli.
ri

if you beat me, I will shout, la gu *dürübi eli ri eshiré.

if you shout, I will beat you, { la leshiré { li *durubi lelgi;
ri
la leyiri li *durubi lelgi.

if you steal, I will imprison you, la tilli dili ri *hübüsi lelgi.

when he has spent a month in prison he will come out. { bergu *sigǎni urrté *temmi séári
li kásori (or, süré).

call to him to come here, gu li kékeri ketti (kitti).

call to them to come here, gu li kékeri kagái.

she died like a dog, birri diléru lié.

a monkey is like a man, utturré báru diléru.

it's all alike, diléi.

I came to work, ai *hidimi digé ru koigi.

he ran to seize me, ai ebiré ru kihirrii.

he stopped to play, tarru ré ru owli.

he killed a goat to eat, béi seré ru kili.

he fetched water to drink, bí yaré ru kodoli.

he brought wood to put it down, uddu togoi ré ru kattéi.

I shouted that he might hear, { ai *háraga egi bergu kitálo
yegé (i.e., kitálo'i egé?);
ai kitálo yegé *háraga egi.

he did it that I might laugh, káli lōgili obtōgili.

he did it that you might laugh, { la káli lōgili obtōgili;
bergu obtōgili laro káli lōgili;
ber gu la káli lōgili obtōgili;
láro káli liséré ru obtōgili.

he did it that we might laugh, ber gu káli lūgili obtōgili.

he did it that they might laugh, ber gu obtōgili o to kálilūli.

he told me to laugh, bergu káli lōgili okaiaiaári.

he told you to laugh, bergu káli lōgili lokaiaiaári.

we are afraid to go to Darfur, to jūdigīlī, Dárfur tasáro (i.e., we are afraid : we shall not go to Darfur).

you are afraid to hit me, la jūlīgīlī, errelo (i.e., you are afraid : you won't hit me).

I refused to go, ai owi egi kéego; ai gu owi egi kéego (i.e., I refused : I did not go).

I refused not to go, ai owi egi kéegi (i.e., I refused : I went).

you refused to go, la gu owi eli kéelo.

he refused to go, ber gu owiegili siro; owiegili yuego gili; ber gu owiegili na kéegilo.

(N.B.—owiegili is sometimes pronounced as ōigili.)

do you know how to write? la tulé *katibi ela.

can you kill it? la tag[h]álé lila.

cannot you lift it? la tag[h]álé kibbi elo.

is there any water? bī yá.

are you a Muslim? la *Muslim lerra.

how do you do? ūhū lerra; ūhū koili (koilé).

good morning! kadá lěgé (i.e., did you sleep (lie down) well?).

speak slowly! dīrá' ro oia.

hold it fast! kadá bi; kunnu bi; kunnu ru bi; kadá kēbi.

I was angry, ai irri ra erri; ai irri erri.

I was very angry, ai socio irri ra erri.

I want to kill the man, { ai báru ligi ru tahá tigé;
ai o gi ligi ru tahá ri tigé.

I want you to give me three piastres, la gu *girsh wetté egili ti tá tigé.

I want to return to Darfur, { ai tá tigé Dárfūri kéégé egé;
ai surmi égili Dárfūri kéégé egé.

I want to go now, ai *hassa tá tigé kéégé egé.

I want to drink (I am going to drink), ai yági egé.

„ „ „ eat („ „ „ „ eat), ai segé egé.

I want to descend, ai téigelgi egé.

{ *I want (wish) to drink water*, ai bī gergé yagé.
{ *(I want water to drink)*.

the horse belongs to that man, hirrté o to kīi (i.e., tokī yi).

„ „ *belonging to that man*, hirrté o tokī.

the horse belonging to this man, hirrté o kīkī.

that horse belongs to that man, hirrté to báru to kīi.

the sugar belonging to the merchant, *sukr *tágir ki.

I have no money but one piastre, ai *girsh la tigo *girsh lakoti tigé.

I bought a cow for £3, a hirri *giné wé ro lági.

after two years have passed the man will die (or, he will die), { gé shwé gu hadal táregi báru shílé ;
{ gé shwé gili oghwiéru shilé ;
{ ebé shwé shi shilé.

I spent the rainy season in Darfur, ai Dárfuri gé táregi.

ten years have passed, { gé timmu táriári ;
{ gé timmu kōgui.

I am clever at killing game, ai *ágil erri bádo luégi.

*I will { complete,
{ spend a month, }* ai urrté *temmi séégé.

he will spend a month in prison, urrté *sīgīni *temmi séeri.

the work is finished, *hidimi *temmīgīli.

I will complete my work, { *hidimi eggi *temmi séégé.
{ ké „ „ „

the thief has stolen four cows, tillé hirri ishéti kibirré kiti.

the chickens ate my brother's food, kutti kerrbári eggi go' kiseru.

someone shouted, lié urrūgili.

someone is shouting, lié urruli.

someone abused me, lié gu ekibiai.

someone hit me, lié gu ekerré.

he will go there, ber lié kotori siré.

he will come here, ber lié kēsēri.

I am going to Dueim, lié Dueimi yuegé.

I am going to market, ai lié *sūki yuegé ; ai sūki yuegé.

I came here, ai lié koigi.

*I shall come from Mecca, ai lié Macca ré koigé.
he is walking, ber lié siré.*

I spat, ai lié áfi wurgi; ai áfi wurgí.

Note.—It will be seen that *lié* is a sort of indefinite particle of vaguest meaning. It was always used when I asked for the translation of a sentence beginning with an indefinite “someone”; but in all other cases it was apparently immaterial whether *lié* was inserted or omitted.

I can only suggest a comparison between it and the English “just,” *e.g.*, “I just came here”; “I just spat”; “it was just someone who shouted,” etc.

1. *akhu eggí bágu kodolé kobbái timm gu tár egi (p 329) El Ebeidti
brother my woman married days ten passed El Obeid
kodóli ía og[h]o owi egili El Ebeidti siro gili ai ru *akhu eggí ru
took mother her refused El Obeid go I and brother my
*mál kédūdi owi edi.
kéduredi
dowry give refused.

(My brother married a woman: after ten days he took [wanted to take] her to El Obeid, but her mother refused to let her go; so I and my brother refused to give her the dowry.)

2. ai Ahmeti oi aigi *Darfūri kello oghi ber na bádī kitálo (pp. 325, 326).
I Ahmed told Darfur go to (?) he talk not heard.

(I told Ahmed to go to Darfur, but he did not hear what I said.)

3. Kirré gu okai aié Darfūri sué gili iri so go ai owi egi hirrgi
the Sultan told me Darfur stay said ? ? I refused ran away
ké gelgi.
(came here).

(The Sultan told me to stay in Darfur, but I refused and ran away and came here.)

4. *Dár gárro o kutulū *kütūpi (كتب) lu. err gárro *samáni
Country our people don't know to write ancestors our time
*kütūp arrow kī mīnu *kütūp gé tudō.
books Arabic belonging to apart from (?) books other know not.

(In our country the people do not know how to write: since our ancestors' time we have known no other books than Arabic ones.)

5. ai *akhu eggí ru Bára ré takai *shaghlé teskéré *haasa El
I brother my and Bára to came work now El

Ebeidti kégili ai kékeri elli erri ai ūsū El Ebeidti kéégé
 Obeid he has gone I here am staying I afterwards El Obeid go
 *osta (اوسطى) *girsh lakotti egii ai tá tigo kerr bári eggi
 overseer piastre one gave me I was not willing brother my
 dai'i tailé yi gī lēgi kitágaré *hidimi diro.
 leg broken ? ? could work not do.

(I and my brother came to Bara to work, but now he has gone to El Obeid and I am left here. Afterwards I shall go to El Obeid. The overseer gave me one piastre, but I declined it (lit., had no head, or mind). My brother could not work because he had a broken leg.)

6. Báru égia ré lié *ahl (أهل) og[h]o kágá héré ru kágálu.
 man last year died relations his came { to buried } kágálu.
 { and buried } came.
 Báru eyiru ebbi kágálu.
 women { shouted tears } came.
 { wept }

(The man died last year and his relations came to bury him, and the women came and wept.)

1. o wéti aiyi bádo luiyé ro álu. *mundūku *rusásu kiti Bádo
 men three ? gazelle to kill went rifles bullets had gazelle.
 shitti ágilu ; liégu (p. 329) *mundūk og[h]o kibbi gilé bádo *dūrūbi lēli Bádo
 two saw ; one rifle his raised gazelle shot gazelle
 urré ri kihirrii : báru dīyūgōré kihirrii : dūgili. *ūsū bádo ághi
 wadi into ran man on its tracks ran was tired. At even gazelle saw (found)
 lié yi.
 dead.

(Three men went off to kill gazelle: they had rifles and bullets: they saw two gazelle, and one (of the men) raised his rifle and shot a gazelle. It ran into the wadi, and the man ran on its tracks till he was tired. At even he found the gazelle dead.)

8. ai¹ [lié] bittī derri ri kéegi (or, ai¹ [lié] kéegi ri bittī derri ri) báru
 I trees among walked man
 aigi : oi aigi *akhu eggi aila ailo. Bergu kī *girsh egi legé ké
 I saw : I said brother my have you seen have you not seen. He said piastre give me place
 og[h]o lágógé.
 his I will show you.

(I was walking among the trees and saw a man. I said to him, "Have you seen my brother or not?" He said, "Give me a piastre and I will show you where he is.")

¹ The omission of "lié" here makes no difference (cf. p. 329).

9. Kirré gu o 1lé bé'i birri ri ághi; ber gu *hübüs ěgĩĩ
 The Sultan man sheep stealing saw him imprisoned
 *hakimi (حَكِيم) ěgĩĩ hirri timmu bé'i mundáro kégii. Báru owi ěgĩĩ kī
 sentenced cows ten sheep owner give. The man refused said
 Kirré la shīgōgili. Kirré gu u timm huetté saigili ru dergilé kégili.
 Sultan was not subject to. Sultan times ten five flogged and released went
 U gé ré hirri biaré; Kirré gu kili.
 time second cows seized Sultan killed.

(The Sultan caught a man stealing sheep, so he imprisoned him and sentenced him to pay ten cows to the owner of the sheep. The man refused, and said he was not subject to the Sultan. The Sultan gave him fifty lashes and let him go. Again the man seized some cows; so the Sultan put him to death.)

10. La *sūké *girsh aili ru *gibbi tĩĩĩ (p. 327) Kirré gu bá lo² iggira dai
 you market piastre saw pocket hide Sultan hand right foot
 gollo ummura timmlēli. Tári *tágir (تاجر) kī (p. 329) berli li leli.
 your left cut off. cotton-goods merchant belonging to steal kills.
 ai tili ré jugé.
 I theft fear.

(If you see a piastre in the market-place and hide it in your pocket, the Sultan cuts off your right hand and left foot. If you steal the cotton goods belonging to a merchant he puts you to death. I am afraid to steal.)

11. büttū kīshĩ lēgé debbēlé korrgé bāghá bigé egé goégili
 rain falls hoe I fetch corn sow it started up
 tibé tūgé. iddi tarba bāgu á koi giré tánda kisisé
 cultivation hoe. earth autumn women went stalks cut heads collect
 kīré ru álu.
 thresh went.

(When the rain falls I fetch a hoe and sow the corn. [Afterwards] it starts up and I hoe the cultivation. [Then] when it is autumn the women go and cut the stalks, collect the heads and go and thresh them.)

12. ai be' eggi ri gillia talgé egé erri ri *haraka tálógi ai
 I house my in by night sleep in noise heard I
 gilmé egili³ báru eggi *angarībi (Sudan Arab عنقريب) ketté ai lōgiri
 thought wife my bed fell I found
 birri gu gátu kūdūri: ai go égi kerrbári eggii gūgi: berr kāgālu kīlū
 dog bowl throw I got up friends my called they came said
 upset

¹ "lié"?

² ("gollo"—"your"?)

³ Gilmé eggi ri—"in my thought"?

luégili ai gu oi aigi: to gu ku kettědi birri sháro gerdé
 "what is it?" I told we spears brought dog (?) search for (?)¹
 to na be' keddi aido · usūgīlī lié gu (p. 329) terri birri ághi (or, usūgīlī
 we house inside not saw afterwards someone outside dog saw.
 to o liégu terri birri ághi. Birri kihirri: to gu bidi lídi: kerrbári eggi
 dog ran away we caught killed friends my
 hū koū birri djidi. Bágu eggi talgi ré goé selgi sháro irri ra.
 grave dug dog we buried. wife my sleep from awake (?) was angry
 ai gu há ²tahágoré durgi: bágu birri dileru lié. socoi.
 I stone at her head threw woman dog like died. that is all.

(I was asleep one night in my house and heard a noise: I thought my wife had fallen out of bed; but I found it was the dog had upset a bowl. I got up and called my friends, and they came and asked what was the matter. I told them: then we fetched spears and searched for the dog. We did not find (see) it in the house, but later someone saw it outside. The dog ran away, but we caught it and killed it. My friends then dug a grave and we buried it. My wife was angry because she had been awakened from sleep, so I threw a stone at her head, and she died like the dog had died. That is all.)

13. Báru lī hu ré dodi diré iggi ri tegaidi *tūl (طول) og[h]o ri
 Man died grave to took side right on laid length his on
 tegaidi tahá gu *sa'īdti koidi (or, kuēdi) dai og[h]o birri ri koidi errshé
 laid head south put legs his north to put earth
 bigi og[h]o ré durdi tahá og[h]o ré há shikédi tatu³ og[h]o ré há
 above his from threw head his at stone set up at his feet stone
 shikédi berdi.
 set up left.

(A man died and we took him to his grave and laid him on his right side at full length. We put his head southwards and his feet northwards and threw in earth from above. At his head and at his feet we set up a stone and left him.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES OF MARKS USED.

1. Some cross references are given in the text of the index in round brackets: the numbers refer to the pages.

2. *—the word so marked is, or seems to be, Arabic in its origin. For numerous Arabic words no Zagháwi equivalent could be found. The Arabic word is given in each case in the margin.

3. "—A double accent denotes the syllable on which the chief stress falls in pronunciation.

¹ Or "want" v. sub gergé "I want."

² Tahá og[h]o ré ?

³ For "tatu" vide sub "after."

4. A dot between two letters denotes that there is a slight pause between them, and they are not pronounced as a diphthong.

5. \sim denotes a short syllable.

˘ denotes a long syllable.

' at the end of a word thus bo' (a stick) denotes that pronunciation is syncopated and ends suddenly: contrast bo (a bull) which is pronounced as it would be in English.

6. A word enclosed in a round bracket is a variant in pronunciation of the preceding word, and either may be more correct: the variant in the bracket was as a rule not so frequently used as the other.

7. Words or sentences in juxtaposition and separated by a semicolon are alternatives, the semicolon being equivalent to "or." In the sentences (pp. 318–330) alternatives are often joined by a bracket (instead of separated by a semicolon).

8. A letter enclosed in a square bracket is doubtful: sometimes it seemed to be pronounced; sometimes not: *e.g.*, og[h]o (his) was sometimes pronounced ogo, and sometimes ogho. (Vide note 2(c) below.)

PRONUNCIATION.

1. á is pronounced like the Arabic alif or the second *a* in the English word "papa."

é is pronounced like the French é.

ī is pronounced like the English ee.

2. All letters are pronounced as they would be in English with the following reservations:—

(a) *s* and *sh* seem to represent the same letter and to be interchangeable; but the latter never has the *h* sound so strongly marked as in the English *sh*. In conjugating verbs I have uniformly used *s* throughout for the sake of simplicity (except *eshiré* q.v.)

(b) *r*. Some of the Zagháwa seemed to find difficulty in pronouncing *r* between vowels. Whether this was due to their defective intonation, my hearing, or there being used a letter distinct in sound from *r* I cannot say (cp. the word for "where"). vide sub (e).

(c) *g* and *gh*. *g* is always hard, and is generally almost indistinguishable from *k*. When g[h] is written it represents a sound something like the Arabic ġ but with the *g* sound predominating.

(d) *d* often approximates in sound to *t*.

(e) *l* is often confusable with *r* and the two letters seem almost interchangeable; vide especially the third persons of the past tenses of the verbs.

3. There seems to be a tendency to affix a short vowel to a word which is followed by another beginning with a vowel.

PART II.

The "gebel" of Mídób lies almost due west of Omdurman and covers about 27 miles east and west and 37 miles north and south, according to the French service maps.

Round about it are scattered a considerable number of villages of which the inhabitants cultivate crops of "dukhn" in its season, and for the rest of the year tend their herds of sheep, which are very considerable. The water supply of the "gebel" is abundant. The depression on the west side of the "gebel" and known as "El Málḥa" contains valuable deposits of "natron" (rock-salt) lying one or two feet just below the surface of the water; it is said to be about half a mile or more square. The nearest neighbours of the people of Mídób are—on the east the nomad Kabábísh Arabs, on the north the Zagháwa, and on the west and south the Berti of Dárfūr.

The "gebel" of Mídób and its various watering places have for the most part both an Arabic name and a native name; *e.g.*, the native name for "gebel" Mídób itself is "Tiddi ór"; a Mídóbi is "Tiddi"; the watering place known to the Arabs as "El Serayf" ("Zerrif" on the French maps) is "Kundul" to the Mídóbis.

The sub-divisions into which the people of Mídób divide themselves are as follows:—

Kágeddi.	Torrti.	Usutti.
Urrti.	Turkeddi.	Ordarti.

They speak of themselves as an ancient colony of Maḥass and Danagla from the Nile, but have no idea at what time their migration westwards occurred.

They say that some of them who have visited the river have found that the language of Mídób greatly resembled the dialect of the Maḥass or the Danagla, and give as an example the word "Kósi," meaning a wooden bowl (for eating from) both in the tongue of Mídób and of the old inhabitants of Dongola.

The names of a number of the peaks in "gebels" El Ḥaráza, Um Durrág and Abu Ḥadid closely resemble Mídóbi words, and it is undoubted that immigrants of cognate race to the ancient inhabitants of the country round Dongola have settled in the three hills mentioned, as they are alleged to have done at Mídób.

The common prefixes *Ka*, *Kur*, *Kar*, found in the names of several of the peaks in El Ḥaráza and Um Durrág, *e.g.*, Karshūl, Kuriddi, Kurkayli, Kalūdi, Karshennad—may possibly correspond to the Mídóbi word "kǎrr," meaning a village.

On the other hand, the word "Tiddi" at once suggests the Tedá (Tibbu), who to a large extent include the Zagháwa; the Zagháwa language appears to resemble that of Mídób; the Zagháwa are close neighbours of Mídób; and there is no doubt that the nomad Tibbu used to roam the country, including northern Kordofán and the Bayūda desert, and known in the middle ages as the desert of Gorham or Goran. These Tibbu are themselves of partly Berber stock, as are many of the inhabitants of Dongola and Maḥass, and herein may perhaps be found the source of the alleged migration of Danagla and Maḥass to "gebel" Mídób.

The Mídóbis themselves disclaim all relationship with the Zagháwa and say they do not understand their language. It is just possible they are in some way connected with the mysterious "Anag" who are fabled to have inhabited northern Kordofán. At present, in addition to the village headmen, they have a supreme "mek" or "názir" (Arabic) over them.

Their tribal customs show traces in certain points of an old system of matrilinear succession such as was in vogue among the ancient nomad tribes on either side of the Nile (*e.g.*, the Beja), and in the old Christian kingdom of Dongola, thus:—

It is said that if a "mek" dies, the succession passes not to his sons but to his sister's son, or, in default, to his maternal aunt's son; and again, if A murders B, B's relatives take vengeance in the first instance upon A, but failing him upon his sister's son or his maternal aunt's son. On the other hand, in the case of inheritance the sons are given two shares to the daughters' one. I have heard Arabs say that they can remember a time when Mídób was under a female ruler. Before any enterprise is undertaken a soothsayer is consulted for omens. This soothsayer is always a woman, and is called "tódi." She takes seven cowries and throws them down together at random on the ground; from the position in which they lie relatively to one another the "tódi" deduces good or bad luck for the venture in hand.

The following are a few of the more common words used in the Mídóbi dialect, though a large portion of the people can now make themselves understood in Arabic.¹ A few sentences are also given.

a man (or men)—Arabic, جـ —ett.

a woman, iddi.

an old man (an elder), bang'utti.

a youth, imanni.

a person—Sudan Arabic جـ —irr.

a child, 'utchi.

a girl, tuddi.

a cow, tur.

a bull, kūt.

a camel, ondi.

a sheep (or sheep), tī.

a goat (or goats), pell.

a horse, porrnyi.

a donkey, utchi.

a dog, pewrl.

a cat, pīsi.

¹ The writer has not visited "gebel" Mídób. It lies in the territories subject to the Sultán of Dárfúr. The information given in this paper was obtained from Mídóbis who came to Kordofán to trade in sheep or work for hire, and who understood Arabic sufficiently well to render conversation easy.

Note as to pronunciation, &c.—

d and *t* are often barely distinguishable. Pronunciation varies according to what may be the adjacent letter.

u is pronounced as *oo* in the English "wood" except when marked with \checkmark or ˘ over it. In the former case it is pronounced as the *u* in "but," and in the latter is deepened in sound as in the English "boor."

g is hard.

é should be pronounced as the French *é*.

ó " " " English *oa* in "moat."

á " " " Arabic alif.

* prefixed denotes an Arabic word or derivative.

a monkey, tanni.
an elephant, ūmmat.
a giraffe, timmit.
a tiang, püsüngyi.
a gazelle, pési.
a lion, pang'atti.
a bird, ergósár.
the earth (or the ground), konnukudi.
a tree, kár.
water, urtchi.
a mountain, ór.
a pond, pót.
a road (or track), tá.
grass, gétchi.
a stone (or rock), ulli.
a village, kárr.
corn (dura), urdi, or, urti.
meat, osongyé.
corn (dukhn), u'di, or, u'di *dukhn.
chicken, tartúma.
country, *dár, or, tár.
fire, ussi.
small hill or rock, atti.
milk, itchirri.
eggs, eidi.
iron, tessi ("tessi" also means the Arabic "dihn").
rain, arri.
clouds, techirri.
the sky, arnda.
wind, essi.
leather, adangyi.
a knife, erdi.
a sword, fudár.
a waterskin, tuli.
a saddle, kommorgi.
wood, orgi.
clothes, arro.
rifle, *bunduk.
a sheepskin rug, korti.
a native house (or hut), ũ[t].
sun, pässár.
moon, ungu'ul aydi.

God, Telli.
a sheikh (or ruler), sirgi.
father, abba.
mother, iya.
sister, ési.
brother, éniki.
grandfather (paternal or maternal), ubba.
grandmother (paternal or maternal), öwa.
paternal uncle, äja.
maternal uncle, tīga.
paternal aunt, anya.
maternal aunt, ingetcha.
a son, kat.
a daughter, asi.
beer (*"merissa"), kukur.
bowl, kósi.
rope, tégëdi.
salt, kuloh.
slave, pédi.
slave-woman, tót.
star, or stars, ongyedi.
a certain person (Arabic, "fulán"), aié.
thirst, ayr.
"wadi", ũ[t].
sunrise, sá'i, or, *subáh.
sunset, *moghrab.
rainy season ("*kharif"), sai-i.
summer ("*seif"), pári.
winter ("*shitta"), itchi.
time of spring showers ("*rushash"), tang'uddi.
autumn ("*dirrat"), urngu'ul.
the world, *dunya.
a devil, *sheitán, or, ũri.
darkness, sí.
mouth, ál.
a tooth, kuddi.
head, orr.
hair (of head), orr tédi.
face, orro.
ear, ulgi.

<i>forehead</i> , onnyé.	<i>he (or she)</i> , ón.
<i>eye</i> , pīdi.	<i>we</i> —if “we” refers exclusively to Meidobis, ádi; if “we” includes any single stranger or non-Meidobi, anga. ¹
<i>foot</i> , otti.	<i>male</i> , ayri.
<i>leg</i> , tangagi.	<i>female</i> , arr.
<i>knee</i> , urrut.	<i>talk</i> , ál (<i>lit.</i> “mouth”).
<i>elbow</i> , ayi.	<i>good</i> , tīšinu.
<i>arm</i> , orbidi.	<i>bad</i> , kábm.
<i>hand</i> , usi.	<i>fat</i> , tūgay’.
<i>fingers</i> , usunbarandi.	<i>many</i> , aingya.
<i>thumb</i> , kurko.	<i>all</i> , tuma.
<i>the little finger</i> , usun’utchi.	<i>true</i> , ágé.
<i>first finger</i> , kulkerti.	<i>false (or a lie)</i> , orgadé.
<i>middle finger (sic)</i> , tōserūsi.	<i>yes</i> , *aiwa.
<i>third finger</i> , urpīdeka.	<i>no</i> , páám, <i>or</i> , mám.
<i>foot</i> , otti.	<i>big</i> , kóré.
<i>toes</i> , ottunbarandi.	<i>small</i> , sungutchia.
<i>big-toe</i> , ottunkurko.	<i>clever</i> , bársa.
<i>little-toe</i> , ottun’utchi.	<i>far (adj.)</i> , táséa.
<i>first toe (sic)</i> , tōserotti.	<i>near (adj.)</i> , ūgēditcha.
<i>middle or third toe</i> , urpīdeka.	<i>North, South, East, West (as in Arabic)</i> --
<i>chest (of body)</i> , ō’wi.	<i>days of the week also as in Arabic.</i>
<i>back</i> , say[t].	<i>here</i> , indé.
<i>neck</i> , ayr.	<i>there</i> , naandoré.
<i>beard</i> , ketcheddi.	<i>when?</i> ondaré.
<i>black (or dark blue)</i> , uddi.	<i>how many?</i> nitcha.
<i>red (or bright yellow)</i> , kayli.	<i>where?</i> ikinno, <i>or</i> , onderri.
<i>green</i> , tessé.	<i>my</i> , ewn.
<i>white (or grey)</i> , addé.	<i>your</i> , ná.
<i>pale green (or pale brown)</i> , sīri.	<i>his (or her)</i> , naa.
<i>belly</i> , tūr.	<i>before (adv.)</i> , ōrré.
<i>blood</i> , uggur.	<i>afterwards</i> , bitáné.
<i>cheek</i> , urmi.	<i>to-day</i> , emiddé.
<i>a year</i> , isénné.	<i>yesterday</i> , pélé.
<i>a month</i> , unguł.	<i>why?</i> indo.
<i>a day</i> , ū.	<i>to-morrow</i> , sénderé.
<i>a name</i> , urri.	<i>the day after to-morrow</i> , séndi tuna
<i>a “feki,”</i> pukki.	<i>anúddé.</i>
<i>a diviner (female)</i> , tódi.	<i>the day before yesterday</i> , pungudé.
<i>I</i> , oi.	
<i>you (sing.)</i> , in.	

¹ In conjugating verbs I have used *ádi* as a rule. The form of the verb is unchanged whether *ádi* or *anga* be used. Both are used irrespective of the number of persons included in the term “we.”

1 pirrki ; <i>once</i> , ai'pirrkeré.	21 shedded tóm	} <i>The central word when alone is pronounced tór.</i>
2 uddi ; <i>twice</i> , ai' ridderé.	borechi.	
3 tási, <i>or</i> , dási ; <i>thrice</i> , ai dáseré.	22 shedded tór uddi.	
4 égi ; <i>four times</i> , ai égeré.	23 shedded tón dási.	
5 téchi, <i>or</i> , déchi ; <i>five times</i> , ai décheré.	24 shedded tór égi.	
6 korrechi ; <i>six times</i> , ai korrecheré.	25 shedded tón déchi.	
7 ollotti.	30 tudási.	
8 iddi.	40 tuégi.	
9 ukuddi.	50 tudéchi.	
10 timmigi.	60 tugorrechi.	
11 timmigéró borehírredi.	70 tuollotti.	
12 tornoddi.	80 tu iddi.	
13 seldási.	90 tu ukoddi.	
14 selégi.	100 immil.	
15 seldéchi.	1000 irrkil.	
16 selgorrechi.	(Ordinal numbers not understood.)	
17 sellotti.	<i>a Mídóbi (inhabitant of Gebel Mídób),</i>	
18 seliddi.	Tiddi.	
19 selukoddi.	<i>Arabs, Sulli.</i>	
20 sheddedi.	<i>Zagháwa, Kébádi.</i>	
	<i>Fur, Kürká.</i>	
	<i>Arabic (language), Selna.</i>	

where is the man ? an ett dikinno.

where is the girl ? tuddi ikinno.

where is the water ? urtchi ikinno.

who are you ? in gürené.

how many piastres ? *girsh nitcha.

where are you going ? in ondesüri.

where have you come from ? in onde buli ihõno.

what is your name ? ná urri négõda.

when did ye go ? ungu ondará ihiru.

whose is the horse ? kurna porrnyi ? *or*, kurn porrnya.

who is he ? ón guré.

the donkey's saddle, utchi ng kommorgi.

the horse's saddle, porrnyi ng kommorgi.

*the *wakíl [agent] of the sheikh,* sirgin *wakíl.

gebél Mídób, tiddi ur.

my horse, ewn porrnyi.

your horse, nán porrnyi.

his horse, naan porrnyi.

whose is the horse ? it (i.e., the horse) is mine, kurna porrnyi : ewn porrnya.

my talk is true, ewn ál ágída.
your talk is true, nán ál ágída.
my dog, ewn pewrla (“ *the dog is mine* ” ?).
your dog, ná[n] pewrla (“ „ „ „ *yours* ” ?).
his (or her) dog, naan[n] pewrla (“ „ „ „ *his* ” ?).
a bad man, ett kábia.
a bad woman, iddi kábia.
he is bad, ón kábm.
there is (*Arabic* *هنا*), irrum.
all of us, ádin duma (*sic*).
all of you, ungu tuma.
one day, ū pirrki.
bring! (*sing.*), táni.
bring! (*plur.*), tániri.
bring wood! orgi tánī.
give me . . . tay.
give me eggs, eidi tay.
give him eggs, eidi tendi.
I will give you . . . na tiné.
you will give me . . . ín e tay.
I am a Midóbi, oi Tidd enwa.
you are a Midóbi, ín Tidd enwi.
he is a Midóbi, on Tidd a.
we are Midóbis, ádi Tidd aiwa.
ye are Midóbis, ungu Tidd aiwi.
they are Midóbis, unga Tidd aiu.
I am good, oi tisinu enwa.
we are good, ádi tisina aiwa.
I ran, oi tirgéhé.
I did not run, oi tirgáhé.
I will run, oi tirgwa.
I will not run, oi tirgáwa.
I am running, oi girkāwa.
run! (*sing.*), tirgu.
run! (*plur.*), kurdik.
is the gazelle male or female? pési ayra ha arra.
is he good or bad? ón tīšinha kábi (*sic*).
he is not here, ón inderri ra.
not good, tīšini enná[m].
not bad, kábi enná[m].
I want, oi kollōă.
thou wantest, in kolloé.
he wants, ón kollém.

we want, ádi kolléwa.
ye want, ungu kolléwi.
they want, ungra kollém.
I do not want, oi kollowa.
thou dost not want, in kollowé.
he does not want, ón kollám.
we do not want, ádi kollágwa.
ye do not want, ungu kollágwi.
they do not want, ungra kollágom.
I wanted, oi külláhi[m].
thou didst want, in külláho[m].
he wanted, ón külláhim.
we wanted, ádi külláha.
ye wanted, ungu külláhwé.
they wanted, ungra külláha.
I did not want, oi kolláhim.
thou didst not want, in külláho.
he did not want, ón külláhim.
we did not want, ádi külláha.
ye did not want, ungu külláhwé.
they did not want, ungra külláha.
I want a piastre, *girsh kollöä.
I do not want a piastre, *girsh kollowa.
you want a piastre, *girsh kolloé.
you do not want a piastre, *girsh kollowé.
I will come, oi írwa.
I will go, oi usurwa, *or*, oi surwa.
come! (*sing.*), yi.
come! (*plur.*), írī.
go! (*sing.*), sö.
go! (*plur.*), sö'i.
I am going to Bara, oi Bara ri surwa.
I go, oi surwa.
thou goest, in surwé.
he goes, ón sūru.
let us go, ang'a sūra (a stranger is included in "us.")
we are going, ádi surgwa.
ye are going, ungu surgé.
let us three go, ang'a tási sūra } a stranger is included in "us."
let us four go, ang'a égi sūra }
they go, ungra sūragyu.
I went, oi sūrú.
thou wentest, in sūro.

- he went*, ón sūro.
we went, ádi íha.
they went, ung'a sūra.
when did ye go? ung'u ondáré íhiru.
I will not go, oi suáwa.
I did not go, oi suáhi[m].
do not come! ī rām bo.
do not go! ī surám bo, *or*, ī surám.
you did not go, ín íráho.
he did not go, ón íráhm.
I am going (or walking), oi sōă.
I am coming, oi írwa.
I have come from Bara, oi Bara ré bul íhé.
you went before (previously), ín örré sūro.
he went before „ ón arré sūro.
I ride, oi bārākírwá.
thou ridest, ín bārākírwé.
he rides, ón bārākíru.
let us ride, ang'a bārākína (“*us*” *includes a stranger*).
ye ride, ung'u bārākíníwé.
they ride, ung'a bārākíu.
ride thou! ín bārākí.
I see, oi kordua.
I see you, oi nai kordua, *or*, u na kordua.
you see me, ín a kordui.
I see him, u naa kordua.
he sees me, ón u kordu.
you see him, ín naa kordui.
he sees you, ón nai n kordu.
I saw, oi gultlé[m], *or*, u gultlé[m].
I did not see, oi guláhi, *or*, u guláhi.
hit the dog, pewrl gol.
I hit the man (past), ī gé woltlé }
I will hit the man, ī gé wollé } *ī is said to = irr, i.e., a man or person.*
I hit (past), oi otlé.
I did not hit, oi oláhé.
you hit (past), ín oltlo.
you did not hit, ín oláhó.
you did not hit the man, ín ekké oláhó (*sic* —*N.B.* “*a man*” *is* “*ett*”).
he hit, ón oltlo.
he did not hit, ón oláhm.
I will not hit, oi oláwa.
I will hit, oi olwa.

you will hit, in olwé.
you will not hit, in oláwé.
hit! (*sing.*), ol.
hit! (*plur.*), oli.
do not hit! (*sing. and plur.*), olám.
now, *hassa.
perhaps, akinningám.
outside, pálo.
inside, arré.
at once, aichi[n].
slowly, ilásur.
above, kandi.
behind (*adv.*), tung'u.
drink! tí.
I drank, oi tihé.
I drink, oi tináwa.
eat! ul.
I ate, oi utlé.
I eat, oi elwa.
my country is far off, ewn *dár táséa.
my country is near, ewn *dár ügëdíteha.
I die, oi tíwa.
you die, in tíwé.
he dies, on tíu.
we die, ádi itaywa.
ye die, ungu itaywi.
they die, unga ré itayu.
I died, oi tihé.
you died, in tího.
he died, on tíhm.
we died, ádi etáhm.
ye died, ungu etahwé.
they died, unga etahá.

Or substitute "d" for "t" throughout.

the dog and the horse, pewrl porrnyi (*no conjunction*).
the dog (together with [and also] the horse), pewrl lo porrnyi r aidi.
a man (together with [and also] a woman), iddi ro irri r aidi.
the sheikh has a cow, sirgin tur.
the "mek" has a son, sirgin kat.
before sunrise, sá'i nitchíré.
after sunrise, sá'i barrgi.
after two years, tongöra 'sennéddi.
another piastre, ísín *girshé.
behind the house, ü sé dé.

I will break the bowl, kósi kákíroa.

I will buy bread, urdi aiding'owa.

*God made the world, Telli *dunya kyoningyé.*

I descended from the gebel, ór übüł sukkīñihé.

descend ! sukki[t].

*open the door ! *bábi kōso.*

I will open it, u guswa.

*shut the door ! *bábi tebedīr.*

I will shut it, oi tebedirwa.

I opened it, u gūšihé.

I shut it, u tebediré.

why do you talk ? ín nī kīñinelki.

why did you come ? ín indo n ihono.

good-morning ! karsūl.

stand up ! tekkēr.

I stand up, tekkeragwa.

I stood up, tekkeré.

*I can stand up, oi *īgīdēra tekkeragwa (*—Arabic اقدر).*

*I cannot stand up, oi *īgīdēra tekkeragáwa.*

I kill a dog, oi pewrl perwa.

I kill a man, oi epperwa (for oi ett perwa, or, oi irr perwa).

you kill, ín perwé.

he kills, ón peru.

we kill, ádi pergwa.

ye kill, ungu pergwé.

they kill, unga pergu.

I killed a dog, oi pewrl perré.

I killed the man, oi erré perré.

you killed the man, ín erré perro.

he killed the man, ón epperro.

we killed the man, ádi 'r epperra, or, anga 'r epperra.

ye killed the man, ungu 'r epperru.

they killed the man, unga epperra.

seize ! arr.

I will seize, u arrwa.