

NAIROBI EVANGELICAL GRADUATE SCHOOL OF
THEOLOGY

THE DERIVATIONAL MORPHOLOGY
OF THE MAA NOUN

BY

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**A Linguistic Project submitted to the Graduate School in
partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Arts in Translation Studies**

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July, 2000

DECLARATION

THE DERIVATIONAL MORPHOLOGY OF THE MAA NOUN

I declare that this is my original work and has not been submitted to any other College or University for academic credit.

The views presented herein are not necessarily those of the Nairobi Evangelical Graduate School of Theology or the Examiners.

Leonard L. Kotikash

July, 2000

ABSTRACT

Although ordinary dictionary writers do not take the risk of actually predicting or anticipating new forms before they are attested, it is clear that there exist certain quite clear processes by which new words are born from old ones. These processes are called processes of derivation.

In this paper, I will try to analyze the processes of derivation by noting that derivation is usually not one process, but three simultaneous processes, namely: morphological, syntactic and semantic.

This is an introduction to fundamental concepts in the study of derivational morphology of the Maa nouns. It seeks to develop ideas and arguments so that the reader can gain a feeling for how these nouns are derived from verbs and adjectives. One problem includes the dividing-line between derivational morphology and syntax. Another problem addressed is concerned with the means of derivation (i.e. infix, prefix or suffix).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My special thanks are to our heavenly Father who has continued to be my main source of encouragement and support when I feel that my human nature is failing me. He encouraged me to keep on working when I wanted to give up. He brought people who have been a source of knowledge and material help across my pathway at the right time.

I could not have written this paper without a lot of support, help, and encouragement from Dr. Doris Payne. I know it has taken her a lot of work and time to make a linguist out of me. It was out of her initiative that the Maasai Dictionary Project that I work with and that have provided the funds for the support of this research paper came to existence.

Whatever may be good in this paper, the vast majority of it is due to the fact that I was blessed with extraordinarily good teachers in my coursework at NEGST: Professors George Huttar, Mary Huttar, Regina Blass, Ronnie Sim and Steve Nicolle. I specifically want to thank Mrs. Mary Huttar, my supervisor, for her wonderful and great guidance through the writing of this paper.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AG.NML	Agent Nominalizer
AG.NML.PL	Agent Nominalizer Plural
CAUS	Causative
DAT.NPFV	Dative non-perfective (present and subjunctive/imperative)
F	Feminine
FPL	Feminine plural
FSG	Feminine singular
INCEPT	Inceptive
INF	Infinitive
INSTR	Instrumental
INSTR.PL	Instrumental Plural
M	Masculine
MID	Middle
MPL	Masculine plural
MSG	Masculine singular
NML	Nominalizer

NML.PL	Nominalizer Plural
NML.SG	Nominalizer Singular
NEG	Negative
PASS	Passive
PFV	Perfective
PFV.PL	Perfective Plural
PL	Plural
REL	Relative
REL.PL	Relative Plural
SG	Singular
VENT	Ventive
1	1 st person (singular, plural)
2	2 nd person (singular, plural)
3	3 rd person (singular, plural)

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The Maa People

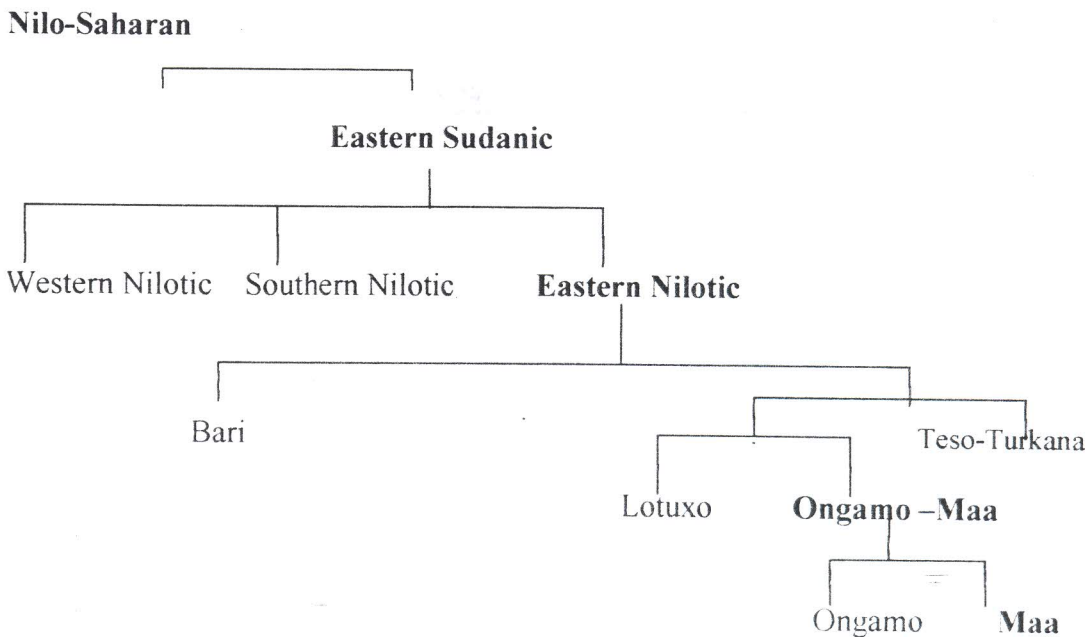
The East African plains is the dwelling place of the Maa (particularly known as *ol-maa*) tribe. In both Tanzania and Kenya, between the 34th and 37th degrees of longitude, and between 3 degrees north and 7 degrees south of the equator, we find side plains, which are often called the Maa steppes after their inhabitants. The Maa country cuts right across the border, and occupies much of central Kenya and northern Tanzania along the path of the Rift Valley. In northern Kenya, the Samburu live in a semi-desert, with camels as well as the traditional cattle of the rest of the Maa. The homesteads of the small group of the Camus are situated in the central part of Baringo district. Exclusively inhabited by the Maa people are Transmara, Narok and Kajiado districts. In Tanzania, the Maa settlements can be found in Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Arusha, Dodoma, Pwani, Morogoro, and Iringa, Kilosa, Kondoa, Mpwapwa, Bagamoyo, Kisarawe, Mbeya, Handeni, Lushoto, Pare and Manyoni areas.

Genetic Affiliation and Demography

The term Maa denotes a language. The Maasai people identify themselves as all those who speak the Maa language. Maa has produced varieties of ethnic groups and dialects so great that it needs historical research. Maasai has often been used to refer to a dialect of the Maa language, along with Samburu and Camus. I would like to use the term Maasai to refer to all those who speak the Maa language including the Camus and the Samburu dialects.

Maa is a member of the Nilotic family, Eastern Nilotic subfamily, within the Nilo-Saharan phylum. Based on Grimes B. *Ethnologue* (13th edition; 1996:292-293) and also expounded by Spear T and R. Wallace (1993), the linguistic classification looks like this:

Figure 1.-The Eastern Nilotic language family



According to Grimes (1996), there are 453,000 Maa speakers in Kenya and 430,000 in Tanzania. In total they will be about 883,000 speakers. In Kenya they comprise less than 2% of the total population and they are just the same percentage or less in Tanzania.

The results of the Kenya 1999 Census (Daily Nation: February, 17, 2000) shows that Maa speakers in Kenya totaled to 725,592 with the Maasai being 584,488 and Samburu 141,104 (including the Ilcamus of Baringo District).

Dialects

The Maa language has internal sub-divisions. The divisions are referred to as dialects. They are called dialects because while Maa speakers are aware of the sectional (and/or clan) differences, the speech varieties are intelligible with each other. The different dialects include:

North Maa (includes subdialects: Isampur, Ilcamus, Ilaikipia),

South Maa (includes subdialects: Ilarusa, Ilkisonko),

Olkejuado (includes subdialects: Ilmatapato, Ildalalekutuk, Iloodokilani, Ilkaputie, Purko-kajiado),

Narok (includes subdialects: Ilkeekonyokie, Purko, Iloitai, Ildamat)

Kilgoris (includes subdialects: Ilwuasinkishu, Ilmoitanik, Isiria).

Linguistically, some of these are extremely close, while some are a bit far from each other.

The differences range from pronunciation to lexical items and syntactic rules.

Phonology and Orthography Conventions

Three salient aspects of the Maa sound system are its consonants, its vowels, and its tone.

The Maa language has 28 consonant sounds, written as follows:

Consonants

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosives					
Unaspirated	vl p	t	c	k	
	vd b	d	j	g	
Prenasalized					
Plosives	vl mp	nt	nc	nk	
	vd mb	nd	nj	ng	
Fricatives					
		s	sh		h
Nasals					
	vd m	n	ny	ŋ	
Flap					
		r			
Trill					
	vd	rr			
Lateral					
	vd	l			
Approximants (lenis fortis)					
			y (yi)	w (wu)	

Vowels

Maa has nine distinct vowels. They divide into two sets, depending on whether the tongue root is moved forward or is in neutral position or moved backwards. When the tongue root is moved forward, this is referred to as Advanced Tongue Root (+ATR) or “close” according to Tucker and Mpaayei (1955:xiv). When the tongue is moved backward or in neutral position, the sound is referred to as Non-advanced/Retracted Tongue Root (-ATR) or “open” for Tucker and Mpaayei.

Advanced Tongue Root Vowels

	FRONT	BACK
	Unrounded	Rounded
Close	i	u
Close-mid	e	o

Non-Advanced/Retracted Tongue Root Vowels

	FRONT	BACK	
	Unrounded	Unrounded	Rounded
Close-intermediate	ɪ		ʊ
Open-mid	ɛ		ɔ
Open		a	

Tone

Tone is another important feature of Maa. There are both grammatical and lexical tones. Just changing the tone (or pitch) on which different syllables are pronounced can change the meaning of individual Maa words.

There are four basic tones, **High** that is always high, **Mid** that changes to high when not in phrase final position, **Low** that is always low and **Falling** that changes to high when not in phrase final position. Falling is as a result of High tone moving quickly to Low tone. The low tone at the word initial is left unmarked because it is not expected to change.

- High tone: á
- Mid tone: a
- Low tone: à
- Falling tone: â

Maa constituent order is V S O.

Publications

The linguistic publications written about this language include: Tucker and Mpaayei (1955); articles and several M.A theses and Ph.D dissertations like Barshi and Payne D. (1996), Payne D., Hamaya and Jacobs (1994), Hamaya (1993), and Schneider (1998). There are also some elementary school and religious materials, and a complete translation of the Bible (both Old and New Testaments).

CHAPTER 2

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Morphology

Nida (1946:1) defines morphology as, “the study of morphemes (minimal meaningful units that may constitute words or parts of words) and their arrangement in forming words” while Matthews (1974:2) relates morphology to German *formenlehre* (the ‘study of forms’). He refers to morphology as a “branch of grammar that deals with the internal structure of words.”

There are two major types of morphology as discussed by T. Payne (1997:20) namely: derivational and inflectional operations. In distinguishing both of them, Payne refers to derivational (morphology) operations as operations that “derive an inflectable stem from a root or an intermediate stem.” Inflectional operations are the ones “required by the syntactic environment in which a root appears. They create fully formed words that are able to be integrated into discourse”.

Derivation

Hurford and Heasley (1987:206) define derivation as “the process of forming new words according to a (fairly) regular pattern on the basis of pre-existing words.” This is a more general definition as opposed to the definition by T. Payne (1997:20) whereby he refers to derivational processes as “ways of adjusting the grammatical category or subcategory of a linguistic form, to make it either more or less noun-like” thus narrowing it down to refer only to noun-forming processes.

A derived word in most cases changes its shape as well as changing its part of speech. This has been noted by Hurford and Heasley (1987:206) who states that derivation is “not one process, but three simultaneous processes”. These processes include a morphological process (e.g. changing the shape of a word by adding a prefix or suffix); a syntactic process (e.g. changing the part of speech of a word) and a semantic process (e.g. producing a new sense).

T. Payne lists six basic morphological processes by which stems can be formally altered to adjust their meanings to fit their syntactic and communicational context.

They include:

Prefixation (bound morphemes that attach to the front of stems);

Suffixation (bound morphemes that attach to the ends of stems);

Infixation (bound morphemes that occur within stems);

Stem modification;

Reduplication (a piece of a root is repeated) and

Suprafixation /suprasegmental modification (tone or stress pattern signal).

(1997:29)

Nouns

Hurford (1994:139) defines a noun as “any word, other than a pronoun, that can serve as the subject of a sentence.” Many nouns denote persons, places and things. They denote either whole classes (kinds) of physical objects or particular individual objects. Nouns can also be used for a great variety of other kinds of concepts, such as substances, actions, emotions, times, distances, songs, ideas and ideologies.

T. Payne (1997:33) refers to nouns as “time-stable concepts.” By this he means that nouns express “concepts that characteristically do not vary appreciably over time.”

What binds Maa nouns together as a class of words is their common grammatical behavior, i.e. the positions they can take in relation to other words and the roles (such as subject or object) they can take in sentences; taking of gender and number prefix; being the complement of ‘be’ verb; function as either possessed or possessor, or both, in a genitive construction; being the head of a relative clause; and following an adposition.

CHAPTER 3

DERIVING NOUNS FROM VERBS

Structural Properties of Verbs

Inflectional affixes that occur in verb stems may include: infinitive, negative, relative, subject, aspect, voice, dative, ventive, middle, inceptive, causative and instrumental markers. It has been hypothesized that many suffixes have old final consonants which only surface when they are followed by another suffix. In the following data, I have noted in parenthesis, ().

For example;

1. *m -a-itó -do(r)-ie* 'I can not make it red with it'
NEG -1 -CAUS -red -INSTR
2. *o -yam-á* '(the one) who has married'
REL-marry-PFV
3. *e-duŋ-ókì* 'he will cut for him'
3-cut -DAT.NPFV
4. *í-ík -a* 'you are suspended/boastful'
2-suspend-MID
5. *a-rok-ú* 'to become black'
INF-black-INCEPT

Vowel quality is very important to pay attention to because the verb stem vowel ATR quality determines the form of the affixes that are used.

For example;

6. *á-íken-ò* 'I have closed'
 1 -close -PFV

7. *á-íkɛn-à* 'I have counted'
 1 -count -PFV

Maa verbs are categorized into two morphological classes according to whether the stem begins with the prefix *i-* or not. They name the class that begins with *i-* as 'class II' verbs and the one that does not begin with *i-* as 'class I' verbs. The *i-* often becomes *n-* or *m-* when following an *i-* in the case of imperatives and when the subject is second person. There are other morphological inflections that differentiate the two of which is not shown in this data.

For example;

Class I

8. *a-súj* 'to follow'
 INF-follow

9. *a -pút* 'to anoint'
 INF-anoint

Class II

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|--------------|
| 10. | <i>a -ɫsúj</i>
INF-wash | ‘to wash’ |
| 11. | <i>a -ípút</i>
INF-fill | ‘to fill up’ |

Verb stems can be formally altered to adjust their meanings to fit their syntactic and communicational context by the addition of derivational affixes. The kind of affixes a particular verb stem takes depends on the type of verb it is and/or in what category it falls.

In her review of the study done by König (ed. 1993: 58) on Ilcamus verbs, a sub-dialect of the North Maa dialect, D. Payne discusses five major divisions of Maa verbs. Below is a summary of the divisions with reference to the Ilkeekonyokie subdialect of Narok Dialect.

Table 1. Verb types

	Description	proximate i.e. -u(n)	ventive i.e. -u(n)	progressive i.e. -ita / -ito)	perfective i.e. -a(k) / -o(k)	Examples
Totally stative verbs	they describe a situation with no beginning or end point in view.	-	-	-	-	<i>atá</i> 'have' <i>tii</i> 'be' <i>ishú</i> 'live'
Inchoative-stative verbs	Envision the possible entrance into a situation or state.	-	-	-	+	<i>rók</i> 'black' <i>mé</i> 'pain' <i>nyór</i> 'love' <i>yióló</i> 'know' <i>dó</i> 'be red'
Action verbs	they are atelic and do not particularly focus on either the beginning or ending point of the action.	+	+	+	+	<i>shír</i> 'cry' <i>ló</i> 'go' <i>ók</i> 'drink' <i>dól</i> 'see' <i>lép</i> 'milk'
Totally terminative Verbs	have an irrealis or future sense in their bare form	+	+	+	+	<i>aár</i> 'kill' <i>aímín</i> 'get lost' <i>aiputukúny</i> 'frightened'
Gradual termination verbs	focus on the ending phase of the action	-	-	+	+	<i>aishíó</i> 'give birth' <i>akenyú</i> 'sun rise'

Key: + means 'has'
- means 'does not have'

Morphosyntactic Properties of Nominalized Verbs

Number and Gender Marking

Most nouns in Maa are not self-standing nouns except for proper nouns like Pita, Jon, and some other exceptional words like *kuIé* 'milk'. Nouns usually have prefixes and suffixes marking class, number or possession, etc.

Maa noun phrases occur in one of two genders: masculine/augmentative, or feminine/diminutive (includes the Place Gender). Gender can also be used by the speaker to indicate that what he/she is referring to is small/female, large/male, or pejorative. But in most cases the pejorative sense takes the feminine gender marker. The gender prefix is present when a noun is spoken in isolation or as a part of a whole phrase. But the prefix disappears when the noun is preceded by a demonstrative.

For Masculine/Augmentative Gender Prefix (MGP), there are two categories, namely:

- a). MGP A (where the prefixes are *oI-/oI-* for singular and *iI-/iI-* for plural).

This category appears before vowels *a, o* and consonants *b, c, d, g, j,*

k, m, n, (ny), ŋ, p, t, w

- b). MGP B (where prefixes are *o-/o-* for singular and *i-/i-* for plural). This

category appears before vowels *e, i, (u)* and consonants *l, s, r, y*

For Feminine/Diminutive (including Place) Gender Prefix (FGP), there are four categories, namely:

a). FGP A (where the prefixes are *e-*/*ε-* for singular and *i-*/*ι-* for plural). This

category appears before vowels like *a, i, o, u* and consonants *l, m, n,*

ny, ŋ, ng, r, s, w, y

b). FGP B (where the prefixes are *en-*/*εn-* for singular and *in-*/*ιn-* for plural). This

category appears before vowel *a* and consonants *c (ch), d, g, j, k, t*

c). FGP C (where the prefixes are *em-*/*εm-* for singular and *im-*/*ιm-* for plural).

This category appears before bilabial plosives like, *p* and *b*.

d). FGP D (where the prefixes are *enk-*/*εnk-* for singular and *ink-*/*ιnk-* for plural).

This category appears before vowels *a, o,*

e). FGP E (where the prefixes are *eng-*/*εng-* for singular and *ing-*/*ιng-* for

plural). This has only been found before the word *εng-árrì* 'car'

In summary, they appear as below:

Table 2. Gender prefixes

		Singular	Plural	Preceding
Masculine	MGP A	<i>ol-/ol-</i>	<i>il-/il-</i>	vowels <i>a, o</i> consonants <i>b, c, d, g, j, k, m, n, (ny), ŋ, p, t, w</i>
	MGP B	<i>o-/o-</i>	<i>i-/i-</i>	vowels <i>e, i, (u)</i> consonants <i>l, s, r, y</i>
Feminine (also Place)	FGP A	<i>e-/e-</i>	<i>i-/i-</i>	vowels <i>a, i, o, u</i> consonants <i>l, m, n, ny, ŋ, ng, r, s, w, y</i>
	FGP B	<i>en-/en-</i>	<i>in-/in-</i>	vowel <i>a</i> consonants <i>c (ch), d, g, j, k, t</i>
	FGP C	<i>em-/em-</i>	<i>im-/im-</i>	consonants <i>p, b</i>
	FGP D	<i>enk-/enk-</i>	<i>ink-/ink-</i>	vowels <i>a, o</i>
	FGP E	<i>eng-/eng-</i>	<i>ing-/ing-</i>	the word <i>árrì</i> 'car'

The masculine particle *ol-/ol-* or *o-/o-* is used when the noun is known to be masculine singular and *il-/il-* or *i-/i-* for masculine plural.

For example;

- | | | | |
|-----|----------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| 12. | singular | <i>ol - kíné</i>
MSG- goat | ‘he-goat’ |
| | plural | <i>il -kinejí</i>
MPL- goats | ‘he-goats’ |
| 13. | singular | <i>o -lálé</i>
MSG -calves.pen | ‘calves’ pen’ |
| | plural | <i>i -lálεta</i>
MPL- calves.pens | ‘calves’ pens’ |

The masculine prefixes may also be associated with largeness or strength, and the female with smallness or weakness.

For example;

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 14. | large | <i>ol - ayiónì</i>
MSG- boy | ‘big boy’ |
| | small | <i>enk-ayiónì</i>
FSG - boy | ‘small boy’ |

The feminine particles *enk-/enk-*, *eng-/eng-*, *en-/en-*, *em-/em-* or *e-/e-* are used for feminine singular and *ink-/ink-*, *ing-/ing-*, *im-/im-* or *i-/i-* for feminine plural or when the gender is unknown.

For example;

- | | | | |
|-----|----------|---------------------------------|---------|
| 15. | singular | <i>enk-áj</i>
FSG -home | ‘home’ |
| | plural | <i>ink-ájitie</i>
FPL- homes | ‘homes’ |

16.	singular	<i>en -kíné</i> FSG- goat	‘goat’
	plural	<i>in - kinejí</i> FPL- goats	‘goats’
17.	singular	<i>e -wúéji</i> FSG- place	‘place’
	plural	<i>i -wuejítin</i> FPL- places	‘places’
18.	singular	<i>em -pólos</i> FSG- waist	‘waist’
	plural	<i>im- pólòsì</i> FPL- waist	‘waists’
19.	singular	<i>em -bol-ét</i> FSG – open -INSTR	‘key’
	plural	<i>im -bol-étà</i> FPL- open-INSTR.PL	‘keys’

There is one noun (others not yet identified) that has no gender prefix.

That is:

20. *kuIé* ‘milk’

(but it triggers feminine forms in determiners, relative clauses etc)

Number in most cases is indicated on the prefix by the use of singular and plural prefixes as discussed above. In addition, plural may be derived from the singular by the addition of suffixes such as *-i*, *-n*, *-ji*, *-tie*, etc.

21.	singular	<i>ɛn -káng</i> FSG- home	‘home’
	plural	<i>ɪn- káng-itiè</i> FPL- home -PL	‘homes’
22.	singular	<i>ɛn -kíné</i> FSG- goat	‘goat’
	plural	<i>in -kine-jí</i> FPL- goat -PL	‘goats’
23.	singular	<i>ɛm -pákà</i> FSG- cat	‘cat’
	plural	<i>ɪm- páka -í</i> FPL- cat -PL	‘cats’
24.	singular	<i>ɛm -bártá</i> FSG-horse	‘horse’
	plural	<i>ɪm -bártâ-n</i> FPL-horse -PL	‘horses’

In addition to the change of the prefixes, there are other nouns that will have their stems changed as well as having the suffixes added to mark pluralism

For example;

25.	singular	<i>ol -díà</i> MSG-dog	‘dog’
	plural	<i>il -díe -ìn</i> MPL-dogs -PL	‘dogs’
26.	singular	<i>ol -béné</i> MSG-bag	‘bag’
	plural	<i>ɪl -bení -á</i> MPL-bags -PL	‘bags’

27.	singular	<i>ɛn- dáà</i> FSG-food	'food'
	plural	<i>ɪn- dai-kí</i> FPL-foods -PL	'foods'

Other nouns will have their last syllables changed to mark pluralism. There are some that will have the vowel on the last changed as in 28 or the whole syllable changed to a single consonant as in 29.

For example;

28.	singular	<i>ɔl -tuɣáni</i> MSG-person	'person'
	plural	<i>ɪl -túɣaná</i> MPL-people	'people'

29.	singular	<i>ɛn -káíná</i> FSG-hand	'hand'
	plural	<i>ɪn -káík</i> FPL-hands	'hands'

Other nouns will have their stems replaced by others, a process called suppletion.

For example;

30.	singular	<i>ɛn -kítéɲ</i> FSG-cow	'cow'
	plural	<i>in -kíshú</i> FPL-cows	'cows'

31.	singular	<i>ɔ -léè</i> MSG-man	'man'
	plural	<i>ɪ -léwà</i> MPL-men	'men'

32.	singular	<i>en- kérr</i> FSG-sheep.SG	‘one sheep’
	plural	<i>in-taré</i> FPL-sheep.PL	‘several sheep’

The singular may also be derived from the plural by the addition of a suffix like *-i*, *-a*, *-o*, etc.

For example;

33.	singular	<i>ol -dung-óti</i> MSG-cut - NML.SG	‘chunk’
	plural	<i>il -dung - ót</i> MPL-dig -NML.PL	‘chunks’
34.	singular	<i>ε -lókúny - á</i> FSG-head - SG	‘head’
	plural	<i>ι - lókúny</i> MPL-heads	‘heads’
35.	singular	<i>ol - túr - ótó</i> MSG- dig -NML.SG	‘dam’
	plural	<i>il - tur-ót</i> MPL-dig -NML.PL	‘dams’
36.	singular	<i>εm -bát - á</i> FSG-sides - SG	‘side’
	plural	<i>ιm -bát</i> FPL-sides	‘sides’

Action Nominalization

There are two forms of action nominalization which are similar in that they both nominalize action verbs but are different in their application.

- *-ata* or *-oto* suffixation
- *-are* or *-ore* suffixation

-ata /-oto Suffixation

The suffix *-oto* or *-ata* occurs exclusively on action verbs and not stative verbs, referring to particular actions. *-oto* occurs on +ATR verb stems, and *-ata* occurs on –ATR verb stems.

In addition to the nominalization suffix (*-oto/-ata*), these nouns take a feminine gender prefix. Class II verbs take a FSG D prefix. Class I verbs take either FSG A, FSG B, FSG C or FSG E prefix depending on the kind of consonant or vowel that follows them (onset of verb stem).

For plurals, the verb stems take the feminine plural prefix and the suffix *-oto* or *-ata* will drop the last vowel to appear as *-ot* or *-at*.

For example;

37.	Singular	<i>e -ló(t)-ótó</i> FSG-go -NML.SG	‘The going’
	Plural	<i>i -lo(t)-ót</i> FPL-go -NML.PL	‘The going’
38.	Singular	<i>ε -mír-átá</i> FSG-sell -NML.SG	‘The selling’
	Plural	<i>ι -mir-át</i> FPL-sell -NML.PL	‘The selling’

39.	Singular	<i>enk-ínós-átá</i> FSG -eat -NML.SG	'The eating.'
	Plural	<i>ink-ínós-át</i> FPL - eat -NML.PL	'The eating.'
40.	Singular	<i>enk-ítík-ótó</i> FSG- crush -NML.SG	'The crushing'
	Plural	<i>ink-itik-ót</i> FPL -crush -NML.PL	'The crushing'

-are /-ore Suffixation

The suffix *-are /-ore* has a more general application. The derived nouns with this suffix are not inflected for plurality.

For example;

41.	<i>em-púrr-òrè</i> FSG-steal -NML	'stealing'
42.	<i>em-bárn-àrè</i> FSG-shave-NML	'shaving'

The *-aré/-ore* suffixation does not occur on the following:

- stative verbs
- action verbs in the inceptive or ventive forms

43.	* <i>em-bórr-áre</i> FSG -calm -NML	'calmness'
44.	* <i>en -dúŋ-u -ore</i> FSG-cut -VENT-NML	'cutting'
45.	* <i>em -búl-ú(n) -órè</i> FSG-grow-INCEPT-NML	'growing'

Stative Nominalization (-an/-on) Suffix

Stative verbs take the suffix *-an* or *-on* as their nominalizers which has the general application as in *-are / -oro* above. They do not have plural forms.

For example;

46. *em - pir-ón* 'fatness'
FSG - fat -NML
47. *em -borr -ón* 'humility'
FSG- humble -NML
48. *em -pí -án* 'hardness to catch'
FSG-hard to catch- NML
49. *e -mí-ón* 'pain'
FSG-pain-NML

There are some irregular stative verbs where the suffix is *-ri* as in 50 below:

50. *enk-adó-ri* 'tallness'
FSG-tall -NML

Argument Nominalization

Agent Marking

In addition to the gender marking, a verb stem takes a suffix as a nominalizer, either *-oni* or *-ani* for singular and *-ok* or *-ak* for plural to refer to the agent. It mostly occurs on action verbs.

For example;

51.	singular	<i>ɔl -áún-òní</i> MSG-plant-AG.NML	‘the person who plants’
	plural	<i>il -aun-ók</i> MPL-plant-AG.NML.PL	‘the people who plant’
52.	singular	<i>ɔl -ár-àní</i> MSG-kill-AG.NML	‘the person who kills’
	plural	<i>il -ar-ák</i> MPL-kill-AG.NML.PL	‘the people who kill’

Instrument Marking

Instrument nominalization is marked by adding the suffix *-et* or *-et* on singulars and *-eta* or *-eta* to plurals.

For example;

53.	singular	<i>ɛn -ar-ét</i> FSG-kill-INSTR.SG	‘weapon’
	plural	<i>in -ar-éta</i> FPL-kill-INSTR.PL	‘weapons’
54.	singular	<i>ɔl -wuas -ét</i> MSG-shoot.an.arrow-INSTR.SG	‘a type of arrow’
	plural	<i>il -wuas -éta</i> MPL-shoot.an.arrow-INSTR.PL	‘type of arrows’

Patient Marking

The prefix relative marker *o-* for singular and *oo-* for plural, aspect marker, the perfective morpheme *-o(k)/ -a(k)* and the passive *-í* or *-i* (if the Agent is not specified) marks patient nominalization when referring to the action that has already affected the patient.

Patient plural is always marked on the relativizer.

For example;

- | | | | |
|-----|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 55. | singular | <i>ol -o -tu -un-ó(k)-í</i> | ‘The one who was planted’ |
| | | MSG-REL-PFV-plant-PFV -PASS | |
| | plural | <i>il -oó -tu -un-o(k)-í</i> | ‘The ones who were planted’ |
| | | MPL-REL.PL-PFV-plant-PFV -PASS | |
| 56. | singular | <i>ol -o -ta -ar-á(k)-i</i> | ‘The one who was killed’ |
| | | MSG-REL-PFV-kill -PFV -PASS | |
| | plural | <i>il -oó -ta -ar-a(k)-i</i> | ‘The ones who were killed’ |
| | | MPL-REL.PL-PFV-kill-PFV -PASS | |

The nominalized verb will have the same properties except the aspect marker is absent when referring to an action that is yet to affect the patient, and the suffix passive will be *-i* or *-l*

For example;

- | | | | |
|-----|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 57. | singular | <i>ol-o -un -i</i> | ‘The one who will be planted’ |
| | | MSG-REL-plant-PASS | |
| | plural | <i>il -oó -un -i</i> | ‘The ones who will be planted’ |
| | | MPL-REL.PL-plant-PASS | |
| 58. | singular | <i>ol -o - ar-i</i> | ‘The one who will be killed’ |
| | | MSG-NML-kill -PASS | |
| | plural | <i>il -oó -ar -i</i> | ‘The ones who will be killed’ |
| | | MPL-REL.PL-kill -PASS | |

CHAPTER 4

DERIVING NOUNS FROM ADJECTIVES

Structural Properties of Adjectives

One major function of adjectives in a noun phrase is to specify some property of the head noun of the phrase i.e. they modify nouns. As modifiers of nouns, adjectives have two different uses namely, attributive and predicative uses. In the attributive use the adjective is within the noun phrase, but in the predicative use it is not. These uses are distinguished by word order and by tone pattern on the noun.

In the attributive use, the adjective follows the noun as follows:

59. *ɔl -tʊɲánì súpàt* ‘ a good person’
 MSG-person good
60. = *en -kitók míɲanì* ‘ a deaf woman’
 FSG-woman deaf

In the predicative use, the adjective precedes the noun as follows:

61. *súpat ɔl -túɲáni* ‘the person is good’
 good MSG-person
62. *míɲanì en -kítòk* ‘ the woman is deaf’
 deaf FSG-woman

Morphosyntactic Properties of Nominalized Adjectives

Maa nominalized adjectives exhibit the same properties as other nouns.

1. They can take the gender and number prefix and can change form according to number. This will be discussed in the next sub-topic, 4.2.1.
2. They occur after the auxiliary verb *a-ra'* 'be'. Since both adjectives and nouns do not directly inflect for subject, the (*-ra*) 'be' verb which can take subject agreement is added when the subject is pronominal. The verb 'be' precedes the adjective.
3. They can not be directly negated. Neither adjectives nor nouns can be directly negated. The negative marker is attached to the 'be' verb.

Gender and Number Marking

Gender marking in nominalized adjectives as in other nouns occurs in one of two genders: Masculine/Augmentative or Feminine/Diminutive (including Place). Gender can also be used by the speaker to indicate that what he/she is referring to is small/female, large/male, or pejorative. They tend to lose the gender/number prefix (as in 59-62 above) when they are qualifying a noun, but take a prefix when they take the place of a noun in a sentence. Inflection for plurality is irregular.

The Masculine/Augmentative will appear as follows:

- | | | | |
|-----|----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 63. | singular | <i>o -súpàt</i>
MSG-good | ‘the good one’ |
| | plural | <i>i -supát-i</i>
MPL-good -PL | ‘the good ones’ |
| 64. | singular | <i>o -rónká-í</i>
MSG-slim -SG | ‘the slim one’ |
| | plural | <i>i -rónké-ní</i>
MPL-slim -PL | ‘the slim ones’ |
| 65. | singular | <i>ol -míḡán-ì</i>
MSG-deaf -SG | ‘the deaf one’ |
| | plural | <i>il -míḡán-tà</i>
MPL-deaf -PL | ‘the deaf ones’ |

The Feminine/Diminutive (also place) will appear as follows:

- | | | | |
|-----|----------|--|---------------------|
| 66. | singular | <i>en -kéréréê</i>
FSG-slovenly | ‘the slovenly one’ |
| | plural | <i>in -kerere-ní</i>
FPL-slovenly -PL | ‘the slovenly ones’ |
| 67. | singular | <i>en-dápásh</i>
FSG-broad | ‘the broad one’ |
| | plural | <i>in-dápásh-í</i>
FPL-broad -PL | ‘the broad ones’ |

Other Forms of Derived Nouns from Adjectives

So far we have discussed derived adjectival nouns and their similarities with the ordinary nouns. These kinds of nouns refer to particular individuals who have the characteristics referred to in the adjectives. For example, in (66) above, the person referred to as *én-kééréê* ‘the slovenly one’ is a person who is *kééréê* ‘slovenly’.

In this section I would like to discuss some other nominalized adjectives that have a general application, not referring to any particular individual. These nouns have feminine gender prefixes and varied suffixes. They can not be inflected for plurality.

For example;

68. *enk-áminín-ó* ‘thankfulness’ (no plural form)
FSG-generous-NML
69. *enk-árruo(n)-isho* ‘wickedness’
FSG -wicked -NML

Some adjectives do not inflect for suffix nominalizers.

For example;

70. *en -gírà* ‘quietness’
FSG-quiet

CHAPTER 5

DISTRIBUTIONAL PROPERTIES OF NOMINALIZED VERBS AND NOMINALIZED ADJECTIVES IN SENTENCES

As we have seen previously under the sub-topic 4.1, adjectives have got two uses namely, attributive and predicative use. In the attributive use the adjective is within the noun phrase, but in the predicative use it is not. These uses are distinguished by word order and by tone pattern on the noun. In the attributive use, the adjective follows the noun while in the predicative use it precedes the noun.

Where both subject and object adjectival phrases both occur, a verb phrase begins the sentence followed by the subject preceding the object. (This is in accordance with the Maa word typology, VSO)

For example;

71. ε *-ta -palikí-á* *o* *-supát ol -árrùòni*
REL.SG-PFV-forgive -PFV MSG-good MSG-wicked

‘It is the good person who forgave the wicked person’

Just like nominalized adjectives, nominalized verbs, whether subject or object follow the verb. Sometimes this rule is violated and the object precedes the subject. The fundamental difference between the subject and object is marked by tone even if the word typology is altered (as shown in 72 and 73 below).

For example;

72. *e -tu -dúmú-á ol-áḡór-óní e -rem-ét*
 FSG-PFV-pick.up-PFV MSG-shoot -AG.NML FSG-stab -INST

‘The shooter has picked up the spear’

73. *e -tu-dúmú -á e -rem-ét ol -áḡór-óní*
 FSG-PFV-pick.up-PFV FSG-stab -INST MSG-shoot -AG.NML

‘The shooter has picked up the spear’

The possessive follows the nominalized verbs or nominalized adjectives and agrees with it in gender and number.

For example;

74. *en-dúḡ-ótó ai ná -wò*
 FSG-cut-NML mine.SG F.REL-bleed

‘It is my cut that is bleeding’

75. *en-torrónô inó ná -ínyal-á*
 FPL-bad your.SG F.REL-destroy -PFV

‘It is your bad one who has destroyed it’

The numbers normally follows the nominalized verbs or adjectives. The numbers 1,2,3,4,7, 9 are affected by gender.

For example;

76. *ol -túr-ótó obô e -tíí enk-árè*
 MSG-dig -NML one.M FSG-have FSG -water

It is one dam that has got water in it’

77. *en -tém-átá nabo é -im-á ol -a -nen -í*
 FSG-test -NML one.F FSG-pass-PFV FSG -NML-clever-PASS

‘It is one exam that the clever person has passed’

Demonstrative pronouns are grouped into two categories: the ones that are concerned with distance from the speaker and the ones for reference. Where you will only have the noun and the pronoun, the latter follows the former.

For example;

78. *ol -a -ibúŋ-ani élé* ‘this is the one who catches’
 MSG-NML-catch -NML this

79. *ol -a -ibúŋ-ani lidô* ‘that is the one who catches’
 MSG-NML-catch -NML this

In a sentence where you have more than three words, the demonstrative pronoun occurs at the sentence initial. The nouns lose their gender prefix when they are preceded by demonstratives.

For example;

80. *élé a -urrít(a)-ani ó -úrritá in -kíshú*
 this NML-look.after -NML M.REL -look.after FPL-cows

‘This is the herder who looked after cows’

81. *lidô a -urrít(a)-ani ó -úrritá in -kíshú*
 that NML-look.after -NML M.REL -look.after FPL-cows

‘That is the herder who looked after cows’

There are two prepositional particles *tɛ* ‘to/with/for/in’ and *ó* ‘and’ that appear before or between nominalized verbs or adjectives. The particle *ó* does not change gender or number but is always elided before the singular gender prefix.

For example;

82. *ɔl -a -irrí(t)a-àni* *ó enk-aún-òni*
 MSG-NML-look.after -NML and FSG-plant-AG.NML

‘a shepherd and a planter’

The particle *te / tɛ* behaves like a prefix before nouns.

For example;

83. *te rémèt* ‘with/by the spear’
 with spear

CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Derivational Morphology concerns the process of forming new word shapes according to a fairly regular pattern on the basis of pre-existing words, by the addition of minimal meaningful units that may constitute words or parts of words thus forming new words.

Nominalization is the formation of nouns from verbs or adjectives by this process.

Maa nominalized verbs and adjectives indicate grammatical gender, number and case. Case depends on the role a noun plays in the larger sentence, i.e. whether it is a subject or an object.

Maa grammatical gender refers to whether the nominalized verb or adjective belongs to the masculine, feminine or place class. Masculine gender (singular ɔl- , ɔ- ; plural ɪl- , ɪ-) is normally used for things that are biologically masculine or large. Feminine gender (singular en- , eng- , enk- , em- , e- ; plural in- , ing- , ink- , im- , i-) is typically used for biologically feminine and small items, or sometimes when a pejorative meaning is intended. There are other Maa nouns that are gender neutral, in that they can not take either a masculine or feminine prefix (e.g. *kulé* 'milk'). Adjectives tend to lose the gender/number prefix when they are qualifying a noun, but take a prefix when they take the place of a noun in a sentence. Inflection for plurality is irregular.

Number is also prefixed on nominalized verbs and adjectives although they can not be explicitly distinguishable from gender marking.

The different kinds of suffixes depend on the form of nominalization i.e. whether it is action, instrument, patient, agent or stative. The suffix *-oto* or *-ata* occurs exclusively on action verbs and not stative verbs, referring to particular actions. *-oto* occurs on +ATR verb stems, and *-ata* occurs on -ATR verb stems. For plurals, the suffix *-oto* or *-ata* will drop the last vowel to appear as *-ot* or *-at*. The suffix *-are* / *-ore* has a more general application. The *-aré* / *-ore* suffixation does not occur on the stative verbs and action verbs in the inceptive or ventive forms. The derived nouns with this suffix are not inflected for plurality. Stative verbs take the suffix *-an* or *-on* as their nominalizers which has the general application as in *-are* / *-oro* above. They do not have plural forms. Action verbs are also suffixed for agent by the addition of *-oni* or *-ani* for singular and *-ok* or *-ak* for plural. Instrument nominalization is marked by adding the suffix *-et* or *-εt* on singulars and *-eta* or *-εta* to plurals. The prefix relative marker *o-* for singular and *oo-* for plural, aspect marker (tV), the perfective morpheme *-o(k)* / *-a(k)* and the passive *-i* or *-ι* (if the Agent is not specified) marks patient nominalization when referring to the action that has already affected the patient. Patient plural is always marked on the relativizer. The nominalized verb will have the same properties except the aspect marker is absent when referring to an action that is yet to affect the patient, and the suffix passive will be *-i* or *-ι*

Nominalized adjectives and verbs, whether subject or object follows the verb. Sometimes this rule is violated and the object precedes the subject, but the fundamental difference between the subject and object is marked by tone even if the word typology is altered. The possessive pronouns, the numbers, and demonstrative pronouns normally follows the nominalized verbs or adjectives. In a sentence where you have more than three words, the demonstrative pronoun occurs at the sentence initial. The nouns lose their gender prefix when they are preceded by demonstratives. There are two prepositional particles $t\varepsilon$ 'to/with/for/in' and \acute{o} 'and' that appear before or between nominalized verbs or adjectives. The particle \acute{o} does not change gender or number but is always elided before the singular gender prefix. The particle $t\varepsilon$ behaves like a prefix before nouns.

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APPENDIX 1- Verbs

DERIVATION MORPHOLOGY OF NOUNS FROM VERBS

ado(r) v.is**1 tall**

To be tall (e.g., of humans, many animals, trees)

2 be.long

To be long, horizontally extended (e.g., of snakes, or inanimate objects such as a stick or a length of tape)

*enk-adóri**ink-ádor*

Long distances

ol-óáádó

il-óáado

The tall (e.g. person, tree)

aku v.is**1 become**

To become

2 become.possession

To come to be a possession

ε-ákúnotó

il-akunót

The becoming

ol-óáku

il-óóakú

The one to be

anaata v

Should

any v**1 wait.for**

To wait for something

2 keep.back

To hold in readiness; to keep back

3 ambush

To ambush

4 lurk

To lurk

ol-aány-ani

il-aany-ák

The one who waits; the waiter

ε-any-ata

il-anyát

The waiting

ε-anyare

il-anyaritín

The waiting

ol-aany-í

il-óaany-í

The one to be waited for

To do the waiting

il-anyát

The holding in readiness

ε-ányaré

il-anyaritín

The holding in readiness

ol-aany-í

il-óaany-í

The person you are holding

something for (e.g. milk for

warriors when they come out of the bush)

1

To do the waiting

2

To keep in readiness

any v.a**1 deny**

To deny

2 refuse

ol-aány-ani

il-aany-ák

The person who refuses or deny

ε-ány-átá

il-any-át

The refusing; denying

ε-ányaré

il-anyaritín

The refusing

ol-aany-í

*il-óaany-í***anyıt v.s respect**

To respect

ol-áyanyıt-ani

il-ayanyıt-ák

The respecter

ε-ányıt-ata

il-anyıtát

The respecting

ε-ányıtare

il-anyıtaritín

enk-ányıt

ink-ányıtí

respect (n)

ol-óyanyıt-ı

il-óóyanyıt-í

The respected

To be respectful

any v hold.ready

1

To hold in readiness, to keep back

2

To keep back

ol-aány-ani

il-aany-ák

The person who holds in readiness

ε-ányátá

anyu v wait

To wait for, to wait

ol-aanyú

il-aany-ák

The waiter; the person who waits

ε-ányátá,

ε-anyunotó

il-anyunót

The waiting for

ε-anyunét, enk-
ítaanyunét
Something to make you wait
for something else

ολ-aany-ί
ιl-σαany-ί
The waited
To do the waiting

ap v

1
pregnant.before.circumci
sion
To become pregnant before
circumcision

2
give.birth.before.circumc
ision

To give birth before
circumcision
To be fr.^on-táapái v.mid
en-táapái

ιn-táapa
The one who has gotten
pregnant before circumcision
ε-ápátá

The getting pregnant before
circumcision
ε-ápare
ολ-aapúv

ιl-σαapúv
The one to be born out of
pregnancy before circumcision

ar v

1 beat
To beat with intention of
correcting

2 Physically.harm

3 kill

Kill

4

Extinguish

5

make dysfunctional

ολ-ár-ani

ιl-ar-ák

The killer

en-árátá

ιn-arát

The killing
en-áraré
ιn-araritín

The killing; war; battle

en-árà

war, fighting, battle

en-arét

weapon

ολ-aar-ί

ιl-σαar-ί

The one to be beaten; killed

To do the killing, beating

ararí v keep.to.side

To keep to one side

eárarotó

arriyia v be.skillful

To be skillful

ολ-ávtaárriyian-

ani

ιl-avtaarriyí-ák

The instructor

enk-ιtaarriyian-

ata

ιnk-ιtaarriyianát

guidance; instruction

enk-ιtaarriyianare

ιnk-

ιtaarriyianaritín

The guidance; instruction

enk-árriyíanó

skillfulness

enk-ιtaarriyianet

ολ-oitaarriyianv

ιl-oítaarriyianí

The one to be instructed

To do the guiding, instruction

as v.a do

To do

ολ-oás-ani

ιl-aas-ák

worker

ε-ásátá

enkiaás

inkiaasîn

works; acts

ε-asét

ι-aséta

instrument for working

ολ-οιτάας-ι

ιl-οοίταας-ί

The one to be done to

To work

asakino v.mid.pl

work.together

To work together or for each
other

ολ-οάásákinoni

ιl-σαasakinók

The one to do to each other

ε-áásákinotó

ι-asakinót

The doing for

ολ-σαasákinv

ιl-σαasakiní

The one to do to

ata v

1 have

To have

2 own

To own

3 exist

To exist

ολ-οάta

ιl-οάata

The one who have

ε-átá

The having

ba v

1 reach

To reach

2

Comparative verb: to be as X
as (eg, to be as big as)

ολ-οbâ

ιl-οοbâ

The one who is as big as...

baiki(n) v

1 suffice

To be sufficient, to suffice

2 reach

To reach
3 visit
 To visit
4 happen
 To happen
 ol-obáík-ι
ιl-óóbaík-í
 The one to visit
 em-báíkinotó
ιm-baikinót
 The reaching
 em-báíkinore
ιm-baikinoritín
 The reaching
 em-báíkinét
ιm-báíkineta
 A gift to somebody you visit
 ol-obáíkiνι
ιl-óóbaíkini
 The one to be visited

bak v heal

ol-abáani
ιl-aba-ák
 healer; doctor
 em-báátá
ιm-baát
 The healing
 em-bááré
 The healing
 ol-obak-í
ιl-óóbak-í
 The one to be cured, healed
 To heal

bar v

1 increase
 To increase
2 profit
 To profit
3 tend
 To keep
6 preserve
 To preserve
7
 To breed stock
8 rear
 To rear
 ol-abár-ani
ιl-abar-ák

The carefull
 em-bárákinotó
ιm-barakinót
 The carefullness
 em-bárare
 em-bárákinét
 The instrument to make
 someone careful
 ol-abarákiνι
ιl-óóbarakini
 The ones to be carefull for

barn v.a

1 name
 To give a [person a] name in
 the embarnoi ceremony
2 shave
 To shave something or
 someone
3
 Maasai name for the Aberdare
 Range in Kenya, west of Mt.
 Kenya
 ol-abárn-ani
ιl-abarn-ák
 The shaver
 em-bárnátá, em-
 bárnótó
*ιm-barnát, ιm-
 barnót*
 The shave
 em-bárnare
ιm-barnaritin
 The shaving
 ol-barnét
ιl-barnéta

1
 The lamb to be slaughtered at
 the naming ceremony
2
 The instrument for shaving
 ol-obarn-ι
ιl-óóbarn-ι
 The one to be shaved
 To do the shaving

batát v make.fall

To make something fall down
 ol-obatát
ιl-óóbatát
 The one to make it fall

em-bátát-ata
ιm-batatát
 The fall
 em-bátatare
*ιm-batatarót, ιm-
 batataritin*
 ol-obatátι
ιl-óóbatati
 The one to be fallen
 To do the falling; to make
 people fall

bau(n) v

1 arrive.here
 To arrive here
2 arrive towards speaker
 To arrive towards speaker
 ol-obáú
ιl-óóbau
 The one to arrive
 em-báúnotó
ιm-baunót
 The arriving

baya v

1 arrive.there
 To arrive there
2
arrive.away.from.speaker
 To arrive away from speaker
 ol-obáya
ιl-óóbayá
 The one to arrive
 em-bárotó
ιm-barót
 The arriving at

bayié v be.last

To be last, e.g., last in line, last
 day of the week, a last
 farewell, a final warning
 people on either end of a line
 ol-obayié
ιl-óóbayie
 The last one

bayú v become

To become

ol-obáyu

il-óobayú

The one to become

bebék v be.thin

To be thin, flimsy (material), sparse in thickness (ie. hair; grass: suitable for grazing by goats and sheep, but not by bigger animals such as cows); to be diluted/watery (liquid)

ol-óbébék

il-óobebek

The thin

em-bebéki

Thinness

bel v

1 break.off

To break into pieces, break off (i.e., to drop a crate, chip a tooth, break rocks with an axe)

2 fight

To fight

ólóbêl

il-óobêl

The one to break off

em-belátá

um-belát

The breaking off

em-belátì

um-belát

A piece that broke off

em-beláré

um-beláritín

The breaking off

em-belét

um-beléta

An instrument to break

ol-obel-í

il-óobel-í

The one to be broken off

To do the breaking

bik v.a

1 last

To last, to endure

2 stay

To stay, remain

3 reside

To reside

ol-abíkoni, ol-

obík

*il-abikók, il-**oobík*

The one who will stay; endure

em-bíkótó

im-bikót

The stay

em-bikét

Something to make someone

stay

ol-oitóbiki

il-óóitobikí

The one to be made to stay

biru v sip

1

To sip

2

To eat cautiously

ol-obír-í

il-óobir-í

The one who sip, eat cautiously

ol-obírí

il-óobirí

The one who is discarded

bó v

1 extract.teeth

To pull, extract

2

To extract incisor teeth

ólóbô

il-óobô

The one who remove teeth

ol-obóu

*il-óobou***bóbol- v hang.on**

To hold to with difficulty

2 wrestle

To wrestle with force

ol-ábólbol-ani

il-abólbol-ák

The wrestlers

em-bólbol-ata

um-bólbol-át

Wrestling

em-bólbol-are

um-bólbol-aritín

wrestling

ol-oból-ból-í

il-óóbol-bol-í

To do wrestling

bóin v**change.direction**

To change direction of something v.mid

change.direction

To change direction

ol-obóin

il-óóbóin

The one to change direction

em-bóin-ata

um-bóiná

The change of direction

em-bóinare

um-bóinaritín

The changing of direction

em-bóinét

ol-obóinu

il-óóbóinu

The one to change direction to

To do the change of direction

boitaré v**together.with**

To be with

ol-obóitare

il-óóboitaré

The one to be with

em-bóita

um-boitatín

Being together

ol-oboitáreki

il-óóboitáreki

The ones to be with

bol v.a

1 open

2 uncover

To open, to uncover

ól-óból, ol-abólani

*il-ooból, il-**abolók*

The one who will open

em-bólótó

im-bolót

The opening

em-bólóre

im-boloritín

The opening

em-bolét

im-boléta

key

ol-obolí

The one who will be opened

To do the opening

im-bolokinót

revelation

em-bólóre

im-boloritin

opening

em-bólókinét

an instrument for revealing

ol-obolókini

il-oóbolokiní

The ones to be opened for

The cutting of a skin

em-bórare

um-boraritín

The cutting of a skin

em-borét

um-boréta

An instrument used to cut skin

ol-obor-í

il-óoborí

The one (skin) that will be cut

To do the cutting of the skin

boloo v let.out

To let cows, etc. out

ol-oboloo

il-oóboloo

The ones to open for

em-bólórotó

im-bolorót

The letting out

em-bólóre

im-bolorót

The opening

ol-obolóri

il-oóbolorí

The one to be let out

bor v be.calm

To be calm, quiet, docile

ol-obór

il-óobôr

The calm, gentle

em-borón

calmness,

gentleness

bor v injure

To injure

To hit or crack something hard, e.g. a cow's head.

ólóbór

il-óobôr

The one who will injure the head

em-bórátá

um-borát

The place of the head that is injured

em-bórare

um-boraritín

The injuring of the head

em-borét

um-boréta

An instrument used to injure on the head

ol-obor-í

il-óoborí

The one who will be injured on the head

To do the injuring of the head

bol- v hold.mouth

To hold a cow or other animal by the mouth

ol-abol-ani

il-abol-ák

one to twist cow by mouth

em-bólátá

um-bol-át

twisting of the cows mouth

em-bólare

um-bol-aritin

twisting of the cows mouth

ol-obol-í

il-óobol-í

The ones to be twisted

bolú v open.towards

To open towards

ol-obolú

il-oóbolú

one to open for

em-bólúnótó

im-bolunót

Revelation

ol-obolúni

il-oóboluní

one to be opened for

boloki(n) v

open.for

1

To open for

2

To reveal to

ol-obolókì

il-oóbolokí

The ones to open for

em-bólókinótó

bor v cut

1

To cut skin or leather

To cut leather precisely, e.g. for fixing a shoe.

ólóbór

il-óobôr

The one who will cut the skin

em-bórátá

*um-borát***bore** v be.full

To be full

em-boréí

im-boreitín
fullness
ol-obórè
il-oóboré
The one who is full

buak v.a

1 shout
To emit a loud noise like shouting or barking
2 bark
To bark or moo
ól-óbúàk
il-oobúàk
The one who will shout
em-búáátá
im-buaát
shouting
em-búáaré
The shouting
ol-obuaákunú
il-oóbuaakuní
The one to be shouted to

buk v pour

To pour
ol-oibukóo
il-oíbukóo
The one who will pour
enkíbúkórotó
inkibukorót
ol-obukókini
il-oóbukokiní
The one to be poured to

bukoki (n) v pour

To pour in or on
To pour out
ol-obukókini
il-oóbukokí
The one to pour in or on
em-búkókinótó
im-bukokinót
The pouring in or on
em-búkókinét
im-búkókineta
An instrument for pouring in or on

ol-obukókini
il-oóbukokiní
The one to be poured to

bukú v pour.out

To pour out
To pour away
I keep on pouring
ol-obukú
il-oóbukú
The one to pour out
enkíbúkórotó
ol-obukókini
il-oóbukokiní
The one to be poured out to

bul v

1 pierce
To pierce
2 tear.out
To tear out
3 prod
To prod?
ól-óbùl
il-oobùl
The one to pierce
em-búlótó
im-bulót
The piercing
em-bùlore
im-buloritín
The piercing
ol-obulí
il-oóbulí
The one to be pierced
to do the piercing

bul v.a

1 increase
To increase, get well
2 flourish
To flourish, prosper, get rich
3 grow
To gro
em-búlátá
im-bulát
prospering
ólóbùl
il-óobùl

The prosperous

bulu v

1 grow
To grow physically (of humans, animals, trees)
2 sprout
To sprout
em-búlúnótó
im-bulunót
The growing up
ol-óbulú
il-óóbulú
The one to grow

cet v

1 build
2 plait
To build, to plait
ólóshét
il-óóshét
The one to build
en-cétátá
in-cetát
The building
en-cétáré
ol-óshet-í
il-óóshet-í
The one to be plaited his/her hair

CO v straight

To be straight
ol-oshô
il-oósho, il-óshòn

1
a person sitting or standing upright
2
a tribe; a community

cuk v

1 bend
To bend
2
To return/take something back

ol-oshûk
il-ooshûk
The one to take something
back
en-cúkótó
incukót
The taking back
en-cúkóré
incukoritín

ol-oshukí
il-oóshukí
The ones to be taken back

daa v

1 eat
To eat
2
To feed (intransitive)
ol-odáa
il-óódaá
The one to eat
en-dáátá
in-daát
The eating of

dal v.a

1 scorch
To scorch or heat too hotly (of
the sun, or a fire)
2
To disturb (of light).
en-dálátá
in-dalát
The scorching
ol-odalú
il-óádalú
1
The scorching sun
2
January
ol-odâl
il-óaadâl
The one to be scorched

dala v play

To play
ol-odála

il-oódalá
The player
en-dála
in-dalaritín
A play, game

dam v turn.INF

1
To turn
2
To slap
ol-odâm
il-oodâm
1
someone who slaps
2
someone who turns something
else
en-dámátá
in-damát
1
The slapping
2
The turning
en-dámáré
in-damaritín

1
The slapping
2
The turning
ol-odam-í
il-óódam-í
1
= The ones to be turned
2
The ones to be slapped

damu v remember

1
To remember
2
To think
Thought
ol-odamú
il-óódamú
The one to remember
en-dámúnótó
in-damunót
thought

enk-ítádámúnét
something to remind someone
something
ol-odamún-í
il-óódamun-í
The one to be remembered

dany v break

To break, burst, shatter,
something swollen that breaks,
a container that breaks, glass
v.mid break.INTR
ólódâny
il-óódány
The one to break
en-dányátá
in-danyát
The breaking
en-dányáré
in-danyaritín
The breaking
en-dányét
An instrument for breaking
ol-odany-í
il-óóodany-í
The one to be broken

danyu v split

To split
ol-odanyú
il-óóodanyú
The one to break
en-dányúnótó
in-danyunót
The breaking
en-dányét
in-danyéta
Instrument for breaking
ol-odanyún-í
il-óóodanyún-í
The one to be broken out

dar v

1 make.loud.noise
To make a loud noise
2 thunder
To thunder
ólódâr
il-óóodâr

The one to make loud noise
en-darátá
ɪn-darát
The shouting
en-dáraré
ɪn-dararitín
The shouting
en-daréť
An instrument for making loud noise
ol-odarákɪɪ
ɪl-odarakɪn-í
The one to be made loud noise to

das v milk.a.cow

To milk cow into mouth
ólódâs
ɪl-odâs
The one milk cow into mouth
en-dásátá
ɪn-dasát
The milking of cow into mouth
en-dásaré
ɪn-dasaritín
The milking of cow into mouth
ol-odas-í
ɪl-oddas-í
The one to be milked

dɛ v shell

To shell
ol-adédi-ani
ɪl-adedi-ák
The person who shells
en-dádí-átá
ɪn-dɛdi-át
The shelling
en-dédiáré
ɪn-dɛdaritín
The shelling
ol-odɛd-í
ɪl-odɛdɛd-í
The one to be shelled

dɛk v

1 curse

2 insult
To curse, to insult
ol-adía-ani
ɪl-adia-ák
The one who curses
en-díátá
indiaát
The cursing
en-díáré
indiaaritín
The cursing

ol-dɛkét
ɪl-dɛkɛta
Insult, curse
ol-odɛk-í
ɪl-odɛk-í
The one to be insulted

dɛr v

1 chatter
To chatter
2 chat
To chat
ólódêr
ɪl-odêr
The one who can chatter
ol-derráti
ɪl-derrát
Chatter

diaaya v curse

To curse on leaving, drive off by curses (??)
ol-odiáya
ɪl-oodiáya
one to curse away
en-díárotó
indiaarót
The cursing away
ol-odiárɪ
ɪl-oddiar-í
one to be cursed away

-dɪr v climb

To climb
ólódîr
ɪl-odîr

The one to climb
en-dírátá
ɪn-dirát
The climbing
ol-odɪr-í
ɪl-oddir-í
The one to be climbed

doiki(n) v

dive.into

1
To dive into
2
To drop into
3
To alight on
en-dóíkínótó
indoikinót
diving into
en-dóíkínét
indóikíneta
something for diving into
ol-odóíki
ɪl-oodoikí
one to dive into

dɔl- v.a see

To see, behold
ólódôl
ɪl-odôl
The one who can see
en-dúátá
induaát
1
a vision
2
The seeing
en-dúáaré
induaaritín
The seeing
ol-odɔl-í
ɪl-odɔl-í
The one who can be seen

dooyo v

1 climb

To climb over
 2 overflow
 To overflow
 3 visit.village.at.night
 To visit a village at night
 en-dóórotó
indoorót
 The climbing over
 ol-odoóyo
il-oódoóyo
 one to climb over

dɔ(r) v.s be.red

To be red, prototypically
 bloodred. The precise shade is
 understood according to
 collocation, e.g. the color a
 white person turns when mad
 or embarrassed. the color of
 lipstick
 To become red
 1
 The one (masc) that is red.
 2
 Tea without milk
 3
 The abyss or endless pit
 believed to exist at the furthest
 point under the earth
 4
 The place one talks about
 sending an item when it has
 died or when one is fed up with
 it.
 ol-odó
il-ɔɔdó
 1
 blood
 2
 The red one
 en-dorón
 Redness

dorú v

1 become.red
 To become red
 2 rust
 To become rusty
 en-dórúnotó
indorunót
 becoming red
 ol-odóru

il-oóodorú

dotu v take.out

To take out, to pull out
 en-dótúnotó
indotunót
 The pulling out
 ol-odotú
il-oódotú
 one to pull out

dou v descend.towards

To descend towards
 ol-odóú
il-oódou
 The one to descent
 en-dóúnotó
indounót
 The descending
 ol-odoikini
il-oódoikini
 The one to be descended to

doyio v

descend.ACC
 To go down: drop down,
 descend
 ol-odóiki
il-oódoikí
 The one to descend to
 en-dóíkinótó
indoikinót
 The descending to
 ol-odóikini
il-oódoikini
 The one to be descended to

dúá v taste.bitter

To be bitter in taste; to be sour
 ol-odúá
il-odúân
 1
 The one that is bitter
 2
 Bile
 en-duarân
 Bitterness

dukenyá v hesitate

To hesitate
 ol-odukénya
il-ɔ́dukenya
 The one who is hesitant

dumaá v

sit.on.somebody's.seat

1
 To sit on somebody's seat
 forcing him/her to stand
 2
 To pick up and carry off
 ol-odumáa
il-ɔ́dumáa
 The ones to replace
 en-dúmárotó
in-dumarót
 The sitting on somebody's sit
 ol-odumá-rɪ
il-ɔ́duma-rí
 The one to be replaced on the
 seat

dumu v pick.up

1
 To pick up
 2 jump
 To jump
 3 lift
 To lift
 ol-odumú
il-ɔ́dumú
 The one to lift something up
 en-dúmúnotó
indumunót
 The lifting up
 en-dúmáré
 ol-odumúnɪ
il-ɔ́dumuní
 The one to be woken up

dumunye v

use.for.picking.up

To use for picking up
 ol-odumúnɪ
il-ɔ́dumuní

The one to be picked up

dun v.a

- 1 cut
To cut into pieces, divide
- 2
To cut into the surface of something
- 3
To stop from flowing e.g water
- 4
To stop from giving birth

ol-adúṅoni

il-aduṅók

The person who cuts

en-dúṅótó

indunót

1

The cut

2

The cutting

en-dunore

indunoritín

The cutting

en-dunét

indungéta

1

something used to cut

2

conclusion

ol-oduṅí

il-oóduṅí

The one to be cut

en-dunón

Appetite for meat

especially by a

woman during

pregnancy

To do the cutting

dunóó v cut.off

To cut off

ol-oduṅóo

il-oóduṅóo

The one to cut off

en-dunórotó

indunoritín

ol-oduṅóri

il-oóduṅorí

The one to be cut off

dunu v cut.out

ol-oduṅú

il-oóduṅú

The one to cut off

en-dúṅunotó

indununót

The cutting off

ol-oduṅúni

il-oóduṅuní

The one to be cut off

dup v affect

1

To affect

2

To purge

ol-adúp-ani

il-adup-ák

The one to affect

en-dúpátá

in-dupát

Affection

en-dúpáré

in-duparitín

The affecting

ol-odup-í

il-oódup-í

The one to be affected

dupá v be.effective

1

To be effective

2

To be efficient

3

To abound

en-dúpátá

in-dupát

The effectiveness

ol-odup-í

il-oódup-í

one to be affected most

dut v choose

To choose, select choosing

prefer

ol-odutáa

il-oódutáa

The one to choose

en-dútárotó

in-dutarorót

The choosing from

ol-odutá-ri

il-oódutá-rí

The one to be chosen

dutaa v choose

To choose, to select

ol-odutáa

il-oódutáa

one to select

en-dútárotó

in-dutarót

The selecting

ol-odutá-ri

il-oódutá-rí

one to be selected

éttà v there.is

Existential and possessive

verb; to have, to exist; there is

ol-óáta

il-óáta

The one who have

ék v weigh.down

1

To weigh down,

2

To be trouble

ólóék

il-óóék

The one to weigh down

ε-éákátá

iekát

The weighing down

ol-óek-í

il-óóek-í

The one to be weighed down

él v smear.oil

To smear oil, anoint

ol-óel

il-óóel

The one to anoint

ε-έάλάτά

ι-ελάτ

The anointing

ε-έάλάρé

ι-ελαρίτίν

The anointing

ολ-οελ-ί

ιλ-οόελι

The one to be anointed

ε-έσεκ-ατα

ι-εσεκάτ

The tricking

ε-έσακαε

ι-εσεκαρίτίν

The tricking

ολ-οσέκ

ιλ-οσεκίν

A trick

ολ-οέσεκι

ιλ-οόεσεκ-ί

The one to be tricked

γελεμ v castrate

To castrate

ολ-ογελέμ

ιλ-οόγελέμ

The one to castrate

ε-ηέλεμ-ατα

ι-ηελεμάτ

The castration

ε-ηέλεμαε

ι-ηελεμαρίτίν

The castration

ολ-ογελέμι

ιλ-οόγελεμι

The one to be castrated

εν v

1 tie

To tie, bind, fasten

2 protect

To protect with charms or magic

3 plait

To plait v. mid

1

To be tied, bound, fastened

2

To be tied ritually or ceremonially against disease or illluck

όλόên

ιλ-οέν

The one to tie

ε-ένάτά

ι-ενάτ

1

The tying

2

The tie

ε-ένάρé

ι-εναρίτίν

The tying

οενét

1

An instrument for tying

2

A vaccine

ολ-οεν-ί

ιλ-οόεν-ί

The one to be tied up

γαμ v clamp

to clamp

όλόgâm

ιλ-οοgâm

The one to clamp

εν-γάμάτά

ιν-γαμάτ

The clamping

εν-γάμάρé

ιν-γαμαρίτίν

The clamping

εν-γαμέτ

-n-gam,ta

ολ-ογαμ-ί

ιλ-οόgαμι

The one to be clamped

To do the clamping

γελύ v choose

To choose, select out

ολ-ογελύ

ιλ-οόγελύ

The one who will choose

ε-ηέλúnotó

ι-ηελunót

Choosing

ε-ηέλάρé

ι-ηελαρίτίν

The choosing

ολ-ογελύμι

ιλ-οόγελunί

The one to be chosen

געל v sort

όλόgêl

ιλ-οοgêl

The one to sort

ε-ηέλátá

ι-ηελάτ

The sorting

ε-ηέλάρé

ι-ηελαρίτίν

The sorting

ολ-οגעλ-ί

ιλ-οόגעλ-ί

The one to contribute (e.g. money, cows) to

ολ-οגעλúμι

ιλ-οόגעλunί

The one to be sorted out

To do the sorting

געל- v break

1

To break something (e.g., slam a door and it breaks), to break a bone, break a heart (metaphorical), a tree branch

2

To fold cloth

όλόgêl

ιλ-οοgêl

The one to break

ε-ηίλάτά

ι-ηιλ-át

The breaking

ε-ηίλάρé

ι-ηιλ-αρίτίν

The breaking

ε-ηιλ-ét

An instrument used to break

סék v

To trick

ολ-οέσεκ

ιλ-οόεσεék

The one to be tricked

ol-ogul-í
il-óógul-í
one who can be broken
To do the breaking

gul-a v.mid
get.broken
To be or get broken

ε-ηίλάτά
ι-ηιλ-át
The breaking
ε-ηίλάρé
ι-ηιλ-aritín
The choosing
ε-ηι-λ-ét
ι-ηιλ-éta
An instrument
ol-ogul-í
il-óógul-í
one to be broken

gul-u v
1 try.to.dominatē
To try to dominate
2
To break from
ol-ogulú
il-óógulú
one to break from
en-gílúnotó
in-gilunót
breaking from
ol-ogulú-nu
il-óógulú-ní
one to be broken from

gura v.mid be.quiet
1
To be silent (for the moment,
at least) (people, animals,
events), to have a quiet manner
(people)
2
To do slowly or listlessly
ε-ηίρα
Quietness
ol-ogúra
il-óógurá

one who keeps quiet

gogón v
1 stubborn
To be stubborn, arrogant (W)
2
To be hottempered (K)
3 be.agressive
To be aggressive
en-gogóni
ingógon
stubbornness
ol-ógógón
il-oógogon
one who is stubborn

gol v
1 hard strong
To be hard to the touch; not
pliable
2
To be hardworking
en-gól-oto
ingolót
1
strength
2
Hardness
ol-ogól
il-oógolí
1
one who is strong
2
a log for putting into fire

gol-onu v
To be disobedient, to be
stubborn
ε-ηol-onú
Disobedience
ol-ogol-onu
il-óógol-onu
one who is disobedient

gor v
1 strangle
To strangle
2 choke

To choke
ól-ógôr
il-oogôr
one who will strangle
en-górótó
ingorót
strangling
en-górore
ingororitín
The strangling
en-gorét
ingoréta
An instrument for strangling
ol-ogorí
il-oógorí
one who will be strangled

goro v.mid angry
To be angry, annoyed, upset
en-góro
anger
ol-ogóro
il-oógoró
one who will be angry

guar v stop.raining
To stop raining v.mid
To cease raining, to have
stopped raining
ól-ógúàr
il-oogúàr
one who will stop raining
en-guarán
stop raining

gueny v gnaw
1
To gnaw
2
To tear meat with teeth
en-gúényátá
inguenyát
gnawing
en-gúényaré
iguenyaritín
gnawing
en-guenyét
inguenyáta
An instrument for gnawing

ól-ógúèny
il-oogúèny
one who gnaws
to do the gnawing

gurruma v vomit
To vomit
ól-árrúgum-ani
il-arrugum-ák
One who vomits

gut v be.deep
To be deep
ól-ogút
il-oogút
one who is deep i.e he can eat
alot
en-gutón
depth

ɪbakɪbak v
waste.time????,
procrastinate????
To beat about the bush
enk-íbákɪbak
Straying
ól-ɔɪbakɪbak
il-ɔɪbakɪb-ak
one who strays about

ɪbala v
be.conspicuous
To be conspicuous
enk-íbálátá
ink-ibalát
conspicuousness
ól-ɔɪbála
il-ɔɪbala
One who is conspicuous

ɪbalunye v reveal
To reveal
ól-ɔɪbálunye
il-ɔɪbalúnye
One who reveals
ól-ɔɪbalunyéki

il-ɔɪbalunyéki
one who will be revealed

ɪba(r) v hate
ól-ɔɪbá
il-ɔɪbá
one who hates
enk-ɪbá
ól-ɔɪbá-í
il-ɔɪbai
one who is hated
To hate

ɪbart v watch.over
To watch over
ól-ɔɪbart
il-ɔɪbart
one who watch over
enk-íbártátá
ink-ɪbartát
The watching over
enk-ɪbartare
ink-ɪbartaritín
The watching over
ól-ɔɪbart-í
il-ɔɪbartɪ
one who is watched over
watching over

ɪbatisa v baptise
To baptise
ól-ɔɪbatísa
il-ɔɪbatísa
one who baptises
enk-íbátis-ata
ink-ɪbatisát
Baptising
enk-íbátisare
ink-ɪbatisaritín
Baptising
enk-ɪbatísa
Baptising
ól-ɔɪbatísa-ɪ
il-ɔɪbatísá-ɪ
one who is baptised
To do the baptising

ɪbayu v
come.to.dislike
To come to dislike
ól-ɔɪbáyu
il-ɔɪbayu
one who will hate
enk-íbáyúnotó
ink-ɪbayunót
Hating
ól-ɔɪbayúni
il-ɔɪbayuní
one who will be hated

ibel v rock
to rock
ól-óíbel
il-óíbel
one who will rock
ól-ɔɪbelí
il-óíbeli
one who will be rocked
to do the rocking

ɪbelékény v turn
1
To turn
2 alter
To alter
turn (intransitive)
ól-ɔɪbelékény
il-ɔɪbelékény
one who turns
enk-íbélékény-ata
ink-ɪbelékényát
Turning
enk-íbélékényare
ink-
ɪbelékényaritín
Turning
ól-ɔɪbelékény-ɪ
il-ɔɪbelékény-í
one who is turned

ibelibel v
rock.side.to.side
To rock from side to side
ól-ɔɪbelíbel
il-óíbelíbel

one who rocks side to side
enkíbelíbel-oto
inkibelibelót
Rocking side to side
enkíbelíbelore
inkibelibeloritín
Rocking side to side

ol-oibelíbeli
il-oóíbelibéli
one who is rocked
To do the rocking

ububu v suck

1 suck
to suck (fruit etc.)
2 suckle
To suckle v
To have suckled
enk-íbíbíátá
ink-ibibíat
suckling
enk-ububare
ink-ibibiaritín
Suckling
ol-oubíbu
il-oóíububu
one who suckles
To do the suckling

ibiru v miscarry

To miscarry
en-aibiru
in-aáibiru
one that miscarry
enkibirunotó
inkibirunót
miscarriage
ol-kibirótó
il-kibirót
1
The miscarried baby
2
Miscarriage
ol-oibirúni
il-oóibiruní
one that is miscarried

ibok v hinder

To hinder, detain, prevent
ol-óibok
il-oóibok
one that will hinder
enkíboótó
inkiboót
Hindering
enkíboore
inkibooritín
Hindering
enkíboórét
An instrument for hindering
ol-oibokí
il-oóiboki
one to be hindered
To do the hindering

ibon v

1 foretell
To exercise the office of ritual
expert: to divine, foretell,
prophesy
2 treat
To exercise the office of ritual
expert: to make medicine,
dispense traditional medicine,
treat ritually
3
To do witchcraft
ol-óibon
il-oóibon
one that will treat ritually
enkíbonótó
inkibonót
The treating ritually
enkíbonore
inkibonoritín
treating ritually
ol-oiboní
il-oóiboni
one that will be treated ritually
en-áibón
witchcraft,
foretelling
to do the foretelling

iboo v block

To block
ol-óibok

il-oóibok
one that will block
enkíboótó
inkiboót
Blocking
enkíboore
inkibooritín
ol-oibokí
il-oóiboki
one that will be blocked
To do the blocking

ubor(r) v.s be.white

1
To be white
2
To be the color of a mzungu
(white person)
3
To be pale from sickness
4
To be pale of sickness
enk-uborra
ink-uborarritín
whiteness
ol-óiborr
il-oóiborr
The white person

uborr oju v

promiscuous
To be immoral, promiscuous
enk-uborra enk-øjú
enk-uborra ó
nkonyék
immorality
ol-óiborr oju
il-oóiborr onyék
A promiscuous person

uborr óshòkè v

To be kindhearted
enk-uborra e
óshòke
enk-uborra e
óishuaa
Kindheartedness
ol-óiborr oshòke

il-óóibór óíshuaa
The kindhearted

il-óóibuḡáre
one to attach one self to

one to be spread
To do the scattering

ibukoo v

pour away
To pour away
ol-oibukóo
il-óóibukóo
one to pour away
enkibúkórotó
inkibukorót
pouring away
ol-oibukóri
il-óóibukorí
one to be poured away

ubuy v catch

1
To catch
2
To requisition
3
To hold
4 seize
To seize
5 touch
To touch fish
ol-óibuy
il-óóibuy
one to catch
enk-íbúḡátá
ink-ibuyát
catching
enk-íbuyare
ink-ibuyarítín
catching
enk-íbúḡét
ink-ibuyeta
Handle
ol-ubuy-í
il-óóibuy-í
one to be caught
To do catching

ubuyare v

attach oneself to
To attach oneself to
ol-ubuyáre

ucur v cry

To cry
enk-íshírátá
ink-ishirát
Crying
ol-óishur
il-óóishur
one to cry
To cry to get people's attention
especially for help

ucó v give

To give
ol-atshóroni, ol-
áíshóroni
*il-atshorók, il-
atshoorók*
Giver
enk-íshórotó
inkishorót
Giving
enk-íshorore
ink-ishororitín
Giving
enk-íshóórotó
ink-ishoorót
Gift
ol-ucushoók-í
il-óóishoók-í
one that is given
To give

udapash v spread

To scatter, spread
ol-udapash
il-óóidapâsh
one to scatter
enk-údapash-ata
ink-udapashát
The scattering
enk-údapashare
ink-udapasharítín
The scattering
ol-udapashi
il-óóidapashi

udapıdap v

1 plod/tap
To make plodding (?)
movements (possibly in one
position) with the palms of the
hands or the soles of the feet
2 To flatten an item by
repeated hitting or
beating
3 To remove the flat
layer of meat from the
sides and ribs of a cow
(such that just the ribs
are left)
4 To defeat someone in
verbal argument or
debate
ol-udapıdap
il-óóıdapıdap
one to plod
enk-ıdapıdap-ata
ink-ıdapıdapát
The plodding
enk-ıdapıdapare
*ink-
ıdapıdaparítín*
The plodding
enk-ıdapıdapáti
ink-ıdapıdapát
The layer of meat
ol-udapıdap-ı
il-óóıdapıdap-ı
one to be plodded
To do the plodding

irim v make.spots

To put spots on the face or
body with chalk or ochre; to
daub; to splatter
ol-óirim
il-óóirim
one to make spots
enkirimótó
inkirimót
The making spots
enkirimirimore
inkirimirimót

The making of spots

ol-oirimí

il-oóirimi

The one to be spotted
making spots

itik v

1

To feel nauseated

2

To hit hard

ol-óitik

il-oóitik

one to hit hard

enkítikótó

inkitikót

The hitting hard

enkítikore

inkitikoritín

The hitting hard

ol-oitikí

il-oóitiki

one to be hit hard

To hit hard

jo v.a

1 say

To say

2

To be named (passive)

To say to

ól-ójô

il-oojó

one that will say

ol-ójókini

il-oójokiní

one to be told

kuet v.a

1 run

To run

2

To run away

en-kúétátá

inkuetát

The running

ól-ókúet

il-ookúet

one that will run

kurrukur v roar

To growl

en-kíkúrrúkur-oto

inkikurrukurót

Roaring

ol-kúrrúkúret

il-kurrukuretí

Something that makes a

roaring sound

ol-oikurrúkur

il-oóikurrúkur

one that roars

lak v.a

1 untie

To untie, loosen, release

2

To pay, to compensate

ol-ólâk

il-ool-âk

one that pays

ε-láátá

il-laát

payment

ε-láaré

il-laaritín

The payment

ol-olak-í

il-oolak-í

one that is paid

To do the payment

mōda v.mid

1 be.foolish

To be foolish

2 be.dullwitted

To be dullwitted

ε-mōdái

Foolishness

ol-omōda

il-omōdá

one that is foolish

nyokíé v.s

be.reddish

To be reddish or redbrown in
color, v.pl

To become red; to redden

enyokíéni

Redbrown color

olónyókié

il-oónyokie

The redbrown one

nyorɔ(j) v.s green

To be green, as of vegetation

enyoríji

Greenness

ol-onyórí

il-oonyorí

The green ones

da v.mid

1 proud

To be proud, boast

2 happy

To be happy, rejoice

3

To be naughty, go around

disturbing others

ε-ηída

pride

ol-σηída

il-oonidá

The proud

paásh v.a

avoid.by.making.detour

To avoid by making detour,

bypass

ol-opaásh

il-óopaásh

one to avoid

em-páash-ata

im-paashát

Avoiding

em-páashare

im-paasharitín

Avoiding

ol-opaáshu

il-óopaashu

paashari v

- 1 be.separated
To be separated
2
To be different, distinguished
from something else
ol-opaashári
il-ópaashári
one that is different

pej v

- 1 bake
To bake
2 burn
ól-ópêj
il-oopêj
one to burn
émpejótó
im-pejót
1
The burning
2
A burned place e.g. grass
em-péjóré
im-pejoritín
The burning
ol-pejét
il-pejéta
A meatating place
ol-opejí
il-óopejí
one that will be burned
To do the burning

pu(j) v

- 1 be.pointed
2 sharp
3 brave
4 fierce
To be pointed, sharp: brave.
fierce, fearless (humans, lions,
dogs)
5 strong
Strongtasting, with deleterious
effects!
ol-pujét
il-pújéta
sharp stick for roasting meat
ol-öpu

il-öpi

- The brave, the sharp
em-puján
Bravery, sharpness

pukur v.a cover

- To cover
ol-opukúr
il-óopukúr
one to cover
em-púkur-oto
im-pukurót
covering
em-púkurore
im-pukuroritín
The covering
em-pukurét
im-púkureta
lid, cover
ol-opukúri
il-óopukuri
one to be covered
To do the covering

rök v.s

- 1 be.black
To be black
2 be.gloomy
Having no light; gloomy
3
Uselessness, vanity, empty
nothings
ol-órók
il-óórók
The black one
ε-rökán
Blackness

rök ómom v

- 1 be.unfortunate
To be unfortunate, unlucky
2
To have a black face
ol-órók ómom
il-óórók ó mómì
The unfortunate
ε-rökán ε ómóm
Bad luck

rök óshókè v

- 1 hardhearted
To be hardhearted, unkind,
unforgiving, uncaring
2 stubborn
To be stubborn
3
To have a black stomach
ol-órók ó shoke
il-óórók óíshuaa
The unkind
ε-rökán ε óshokè
hardheartedness

roku v

- 1 become.black
To become black
2
To become very angry
ol-oróku
il-óórokú
The one to become black

shal v

- 1 weak
To be weak, lazy; unable to
work
2 wet
To be wet
ol-oshál
il-öshál
one that is weak, wet
en-calán
weakness, wetness

shupa v.mid be.happy

- To be happy, pleased
en-cupái
happiness
ol-oshúpa
il-óóshupá

sunya v.mid

- 1 holy
To be holy, saintly
2

Without physical or moral fault; blameless

3

Wholesome v be clean

To be made clean or wholesome

ε-sínyatisho
holiness

ol-osínya

il-óósinya

The holy one

slr v

1 mark

To mark

2 paint

3 draw

4 write

To make strips with

ól-ósîr

il-óósîr

one to mark

ε-sîráta

ι-sîrát

marking

ε-sîrare

ι-sîraritín

marking

ε-sîrét

ι-sîréta

marker

o-sîráta

ι-sîrát

marking, writings

ol-osîra

il-óósîrá

The marked

tir v

1 ache

2 To feel hungry

en-tírótó

intirót

aching

en-tírore

intiroritín

The aching

ól-ótîr

il-ootîr

The one that will be ached

tumore v meet.with

To meet

ol-otumóreki

il-óótumóreki

one to be met

ud v

1 bore pierce

To bore, pierce

2

To inject, vaccinate

ól-óúđ

il-ooúđ

one to pierce

eúđótó

iudót

The piercing

eúđore

iudoritín

The piercing

ol-oudí

il-óudí

one to be pierced

to do piercing

walikí v

1 answer

2 disagree.with

To respond by disagreeing

with somebody's idea; to

refuse to agree with

somebody's proposal:

ol-owalík-u

il-óówalík-í

one to answer

ε-wálátá

ι-walát

answering

ε-wáláré

ι-walaritín

Answering

ε-walét

ι-waléta

answer

ol-owalíkunu

il-óówalíkuní

one to be answered

wuas v

1 shoot an arrow

To shoot an arrow, fire a gun

2 foretell

To foretell

ól-ówúas

il-oowúas

one to shoot

ewúásáta

iwuasát

the shooting

ewúásaré

iwuasaritín

shooting

ol-wuasét

il-wuaséta

arrow

ol-owuas-í

il-óowuas-í

one to be shot

to shoot

wuasa(r) v/v.mid

1 proud

To be proud in a bad, arrogant way; showy; snobby and aloof.

2 strong

ol-wuasá

pride

ol-owúása

il-óowuasá

the proud

ya v

1 take

To take, carry; to move something from one location to another

2 marry

To marry (of a man)

3 steal

To steal

ól-óyâ

il-óoyâ

one to take

ε-yáítá

taking

ol-oyá-í

il-óoyai

one to be taken

1
to be able to take
2
poisonous

yag v

1 pause
To pause
2 go slowly
To go slowly
enk-íyágáta
ink-iyagát
subside
ol-óyag
il-óoyag
one to pause

yam v.a marry

To marry (of a man)
ol-óyam
il-óoyam
one to marry
enkiyamá
wedding, marriage
en-ayam-í
in-aáyami
one to be married
to marry

yanyit v obey

To obey, to respect
ol-oyányit
il-óoyanyit
one that respects
e-yányit-ata
respecting
e-yányitare
respecting
enk-ányit
ink-ányití
respect
ol-oyányitt
il-óoyanyit-í
one that is respected
to respect

yaŋ v breathe

To breathe
enk-íyaŋet
ink-íyaŋeta
1
Breathing
2
Spirit
ol-óyaŋ
il-óoyaŋ
one that breathes

yau v

bring
To bring
ol-oyáu
il-óoyau
one that brings
enk-íyáúnotó
ink-iyauót
bringing
ol-oyáúni
il-óoyauní
one that is brought

yayíé v

1 carry with
To carry with
2 include
To include
ol-oyayíé
il-óoyayie
one to take with
ol-oyayíéki
il-óoyayíéki
one to be taken with

APPENDIX 2 - Adjectives

DERIVATION MORPHOLOGY OF NOUNS FROM ADJECTIVES

abàrà̀nì

abàrà̀nì

abarák

1

The quality of a person who does things in the correct or perfect way; careful

2

The quality of being highly observant and noting details

3

Careful, thoughtful

4

Able to distinguish, particularly physically.

ol-abàrà̀nì

il-abarák

n

ol-abarà̀nì

il-abarák

1

Thoughtful person,

2

A patient, careful person who does things with perfection

3

A highly observant person who pays attention to details

4

A person that keeps a large group of animals perfectly, with none escaped or killed.

adúà̀nì

adúà̀nì

aduaak

1

Keenly observant

2

The quality of being visionary

ol-adúà̀nì

il-aduaak

n

A Visionary, a seer

aisínà̀nì

aisínà̀nì

aisínák

Poor in wealth

aisípà̀nì

aisípà̀nì

Truthful, having the quality of correcting things

auté̀rà̀nì

auté̀rà̀nì

auterák

1

Beginning, starting

2

Lacking in cattle

álà̀nì

álà̀nì

álà̀nà̀k

1

clumsy

Clumsy, not skillful

2

Not smart

a-alanú

To become clumsy

amíǹn

amíǹn

Generous

árrò̀

árrò̀

árrò̀ì

With downward pointing horns

árrù̀nì

árrù̀nì

Wicked, belligerent, liking violence; thinking then doing bad things; plotting, scheming

árrù̀nì

árrù̀nì

Wicked, belligerent, liking violence; thinking then doing bad things; plotting, scheming

arû̀s

arû̀s

arú̀sì

1

Spotted black and white on the underside, referring only to cattle; spots typically spread from the dewlap to the teats.

2

Spotted, referring to the skin of a person, e.g. from scabies

enk-arû̀s

n

Spotted one

asípà̀nì

asípà̀nì

asipák

1

Trustworthy

2

Truthful

ol-asípà̀nì

A person who is truthful, who says things right.

bárláí

bárláí

bárlân

Bright orange color; rarely used to describe living things

barrikó̀ì

barrikó̀ì

barrikôn

1

Brownish yellow

Tan; very light brownish-

yellow color

2

Skin-color of a person who is almost white, such as Indians

Broad, wide

en-dápásh

in-dápáshí

n

Bed

ol-dápásh

il-dápáshí

n

1

Wide one

2

Wide open place

3

shoulder

golôṅ

golôṅ

Stubborn

íkerí

íkèrí

Striped

itínjí

o-itínjí

Ultimately, in the end

bayarótì

bayarótì

Perfect; referring to behavior: meeting the requirements; performing your role perfectly: to be the perfect person for a job; to do what you're supposed to do, and do it very well. A perfect woman (good in all ways); a perfect husband; NOT a perfect day; NOT a perfect job; NOT a perfect test score; NOT a perfectly-run event; NOT a perfect example

dérè

dérè

dérèì

Mouse-gray color; a combination of black and white, with black dominating. The color could be temporary, as when an item is covered with dark gray dust.

en-derónì

Mouse, rat

kálámás

kálámás

1

Busy, active

2

Clever, cunning

biótó

bíótó

biyoto

biót

Healthy

káldès

káldès

kaldesin

An uncommon and warm color of brown; rarely used for human beings

bótór

bótór

botórò

Old, senior (relative to others), large; said of a person

em-botór

n

Older one

dórróp

dorop

dórróp

dórrópú

Short in height

kèrèrè

kéréré

Slovenly; having the characteristic of being disorderly and dirty, both in personal care and in caring for possessions and living space.

2

Lazy

dúkúny

dúkúny

dúkúnyí

Short

girûṭ

girûṭ

girúti

Silent

en-gúra

Silence

keshéròì

keshéròì

keshuro

keshúroi

Red and white, with red dominating the body and white confined to the face; of cows or goats

dápásh

dápáC

dápásh

dápáshí

kitet
kitet
kiteti
Dry, arid

kutí
kutiti
kití
ktu
1
Little, small (dimension)
2
Young (age)
Asia Ktu
n.prop
Asia Minor
en-ktu
in-ktutiti
n
1
Little bit
2
Small one
kinyí
kiní

kitók
kitók
kitúààk
ktúk
1
The characteristic of a person being senior, or having seniority
2
The characteristic of a person being elderly

kurêt
kurêt
kuréti
Cowardly, fearful, afraid

kúrrúkúr
kúrrúkúr
A blend of two colours, one

mostly red and one mostly white, spread in a random pattern and of almost equal intensity; spotted

kutî
kunyî
in-kutî
kutí
n-kutî
kuni
1
Few
2
Little bit
il-kutí
il-kunyî
A few ones (masculine)

leráì
leráì
lera
Golden-brown; color of the trunk of the acacia tree

mágílánì
mágílánì
magílanì
magílák
1
Almighty, victorious, dominant

màrà
màrà
marai
Dotted, spotted, patchy, checkered, involving at least the color red, black, or brown, and with spots at least those the size belonging to a cheetah. The design has a camouflaging effect.

martaat
martaat
Slow in thinking, not quick to catch new ideas

menátì
menátì
menát
Feeble, of an animate entity such as a person or dog

míṅánì
míṅánì
míṅántà
míṅánì
míṅánì
1
Blunt
2
Deaf
3
Dumb

módóónì
módóónì
módóók
Blind

moríjoi
moríjoi
moríjò
Scarlet, maroon

moríjoi
ol-moríjoi
il-moríjò
n
Poison arrow tree
moríjoi
moríjò
móríjoi
Scarlet, maroon, deep-red

mórùò
mórùò
ɪl-mórùàk
 1
 Old (in absolute terms, of people)
 2
 n
 Old man, elder
 3
 Husband
 4
 man

múgíé
e-múgíé
múgíéîn
 Dark-brown, chocolate-brown; the color of termite diggings

musánà
musánà
músàn
músánà
 1
 Old
 2
 Worn out

nɔshî
ε-nɔshî
 usual

ɲabólì
ɲabólì
ɲabólò
 Brown in color, with a large dark-brown patch on the rump or upper part; may also be used for non-animals (e.g., a cave, cloth, tree).

ɲéjúk
ɲéjúk

ɲéjúkó
ɲεjuk
ɲεjuk
 New, fresh
en-ɲéjúk
 n
 New one

ɲelêsh
ɲelêsh
ɲeléshi
 1
 Lopsided and about to fall over (as of a car or house)
 2
 The characteristic of having horns not pointing upright, or pointing in divergent directions

ɲên
ɲên
ɲéni
ɲêny
 Clever, intelligent, wise, smart, sharp, knowledgeable, good at solving problems by talking
 n
 Wise person
ol-áítéjényànì
 Teacher; one who makes others knowledgeable

ɲirô
ɲirô
ɲiroîn
 Gray, brownish-gray, potentially with red and yellow mixed in; the color of a donkey, of concrete

ɲɔjínè
ɲɔjínè
ɲɔjíniaa
 Lame

ómò
ómò
ómòì?
 Light-brown color, specifically of sheep

onylónyì
ε-onylónyì
 muddy

otí
otí
ótù
 1
 Young (in age)
 2
 New

owuarú
owuarú
ówúárâk
 1
 Light red-brown color, which has a camouflaging effect
 2
 Beastlike, carnivorous
 3
 Greedy, wanting to consume everything around

padán
padán
 1
 Having the quality of being skilled, able to perform one's job well
 2
 Having the quality of being a "good shot".

péshò
péshò
 No good, for nothing, to no purpose

pílè

pílè

pílèi

A red-related warm color; pale-red, pink, purple, violet

pookí (n)

pookí

All, the complete amount or quantity of, the whole of

púkótì

púkótì

pukót

A blend of black and white, so well blended that the whole appears blue. A portion of an animal's body may possess this color, e.g. the mouth.

púruk

púruk

púrukí

1
With horns pointing upwards and forwards, with tips inward

2
Prominent

3
rotten, decomposing (of wood)

pûs

pûs

pûsì

Blue, gray; color of the sky, of water mixed with milk, of grass that is drying and losing its deep-green color

pûs-kií

n
Blue whetting stone

rírí

rírí

Colour possessed by the termite: characteristically red and white. When applied to a cow, indicates red head and white body.

rónkái

rónkái

rónkéní

1
Slim (pertaining to people); narrow (pertaining to width), thin (referring to materials, such as glass or wood), narrow

2
Narrow

sagáràràmì

sagáràràmì

sagáràràm

Light blue or purple color

sámpù

sámpù

sámpìn

sámpîn

sámpun

Striped or variegated; brown and tan

sámpù kumpaú

Striped with the color of dried tobacco leaves. Plural: sámpun kumpaùn.

o-sámpù

n
A male brown and tan striped

e-sámpù

A female brown and tan striped

esámpù kike

n
Type of plant

sampúrrumpúrí

sántétua

sampúrrumpúrrì

sántétua

Multicolored, like the butterfly

sápùk

sápùk

sapúki

1
Big

2
great

3
large

4
huge

5
Big, great, large, huge, fat

sâs

sâs

Emaciated; thin from sickness or lack of food

séúr

séúr

séurí

1
Outstanding, exceptional

2
Having the characteristic of horns pointing straight up and out

3
When the rain is plenty

sídái

sídái

sídái

1
Good, good-natured

2
Beautiful

Noun = e-sídánú

Goodness

sikítóì
sikítóì
síkìtòk
sikítóì
sikítòk
Yellow

síntêť
síntêť
síntetí
1
Yellow-orange
2
dapple-gray; refers to cows
and goats, but not sheep
2
Pink

sınyátì
sınyátì
sınyát
1
Holy, saintly
2
Faultless, blameless
3
Being one color for a sacred
purpose

sírùà
sírùà
i-sírùàì
1
White, cloud-white nearing
gray
2
Brownish-greyish-black; the
color of an eland

sopíà
sopíà
sopía
1
Dark, almost completely
black
2

New moon

súpàť
súpàť
supátì
Good, nice, kind, polite, fine
(people), lucky

súújí
súújí
svúj
1
Ugly
2
Poor
3
Menial

tápìs
tápìs
Sterile from birth

tará
tará
tara meút
Spotted and colorful
Spotted like a giraffe, with
even distribution of black and
brown, or of black and red
spots. Term may apply to
cattle, felines, goats, vipers,
and to non-animals.

táshálái
táshálái
táshàlà
Idle, lazy

torróńô
torróńô
torrók
1
Bad, not good; unpleasant;
unacceptable
2
Unclean, untidy, dirty

3
Ugly; not beautiful; not
handsome
4
Severe; serious; have a
harmful effect
5
Dishonourable character
en-torróni
Badness; evil; trouble; bad
feeling

túân
túân
túánì
Beautiful

túntái
túntái
túntái ?
Alternating black and white
pattern

wúâs
wúâs
wúâsìn
1
with big patch on side. ACC
2
with big patch on belly. ACC
With big patch on side or
belly

yíolótì
yíolótì
yíolót
Well-known

yíyái
yíyái
Black and white pattern