THE USE OF THE PARTICLE Ne IN THE DINKA LANGUAGE

BY

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JULY 2000
"THE USE OF THE PARTICLE NĚ IN THE DINKA LANGUAGE"

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A Linguistics 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
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My special thank goes to my beloved wife Mary Chan Liol, and my lovely children who continuously kept praying and encouraging me as I acquired the skills to undertake this project. Their prayers and encouragement greatly enriched my life.

I am grateful to my Church, Sudan Interior Church (SIC), and my mission, Ministry International Societies (SIM) for their financial and spiritual support for me to study at NEGST. I would specially mention Becky Welling who took the role of advisor rather than a boss to me and many SIC leaders who struggled to see that I take this training at NEGST even when finance was needed elsewhere.

I am very thankful to all my professors in the department of Translation Studies for their eveready willingness to help and assist in all areas of learning and life. I specially appreciate the Huttars for their unlimited support and advice. Their practical guidance was all that I needed to produce this work. I gratefully acknowledge Dr. Huttar’s helpful comments and encouragement during Advanced Syntax class where the interest of this paper originated.
While I have had input from the above-mentioned people, I take full responsibility for any mistake contained within this work. This work is based on a previous research paper presented to the Translation Studies Department as a term project for the Advanced Syntax course. It is developed and expanded by the permission and advice of the head of department, Dr. George Huttar to suit the requirements of the linguistics project.

I am also indebted to all those I am not able to mention by name in this paper but have contributed directly or indirectly to the success of this paper.
ABBREVIATIONS

dem  demonstrative
num  number marker
o    object
part particle
pp   possessive pronoun
pt   particle
rp   remote past
s    subject
sm   subject marker
tm   tense marker
v    verb
CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT

Scope of the Project

This study, as far as I know, is the first description of the use of the Dinka interpretive particle *nē* with reference to the morphological and syntactic functions as well as the semantic roles that the particle assumes. Most of the data analyzed for this paper comes from my intuition and knowledge of the language as a native speaker who grew up in the area where the language is spoken. Very limited other sources are used in this paper, only mainly for background introduction to the study, because they are not directly related to the topic that is being considered. The sources that were consulted are listed as references at the end of this paper and the text are put in the appendix.

Though the approach will mainly be syntactic and semantic, it will evaluate the function of the particle in discourse. It is my hope that this analysis will serve as an eye opener to the function of this active particle, and will raise the interest of the readers to pursue deeper work.
CHAPTER 2

LANGUAGE AFFILIATION

Speakers

About two million people in Sudan speak Dinka as their first language. Though the language is well known by its name Dinka which also refers to the people, the speakers of this language prefer it to be called *Thon de Jiéeŋ* or *Thon de Muonyjáŋ* which literally means ‘the mouth of Jiéeŋ’, or ‘the mouth of Dinka man’, because these are the names by which they refer to themselves.

The Place the Language is Spoken and the Language Family

The Dinka people live in south central Sudan along the White Nile on both sides starting from the Renk area in the north to Bor in the south, and from Bor in the east to Awéil in the west (Malou 1988).

The Dinka language belongs to the Nilo-Saharan language family, Eastern Sudanic, Nilotic, Western Dinka-Nuer, Dinka. It is related to Nuer with which it shares the same branch. It is also related to several other Nilotic languages both in Sudan and outside Sudan, such as Shilluk, Anuak, Acholi, Jur Chol, Burun, and Valenda Bor in
Sudan; Lur and Lango in Uganda; and Luo in Kenya. The four main dialects in Dinka are Padang (northern), Bor (eastern), Agar (southern), and Rek (western). The percentage of similarity between dialects is above 80%. Therefore they easily communicate across dialects (Grimes 1996). The discussion of the particle *nē* in this paper is based on the Padang dialect. Within the Padang, the northeastern subdialect is the one used in particular.

The Dinka language was first written during the missionary era in the 1930’s. Some literature materials, Bible portions, and linguistic publications are published such as primers, New Testament, Old Testament portions, and linguistic materials such as *Dinka Vowel System*, by Job Malou (1988).

**Constituent Typology**

The constituent order in Dinka is subject, object, verb (SOV) which implies that it is a head last language. This can be seen in the following examples.

**Examples:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>V</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Dääü</td>
<td>ee</td>
<td>kuĩin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dääü</td>
<td>tm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘Dääü eats food.’</td>
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<tr>
<th>S</th>
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<th>V</th>
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<tr>
<td>(2) Dääü</td>
<td>a-cī</td>
<td>kuĩin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dääü</td>
<td>sm-tm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘Dääü ate food.’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(3) Dääu a-bi kuín cam.
Dääu sm-tm food eat
'Đāāu will eat food.'

Note: tense marker in (1) ee marks habitual action. a- subject marker in (2 and 3) marks the subject, cī tense marker in (2) marks the immediate past, and bī tense marker marks the immediate future.

The examples cited above in (1, 2, and 3) illustrate the fact that declarative sentences maintain SOV order in present, past and future.
CHAPTER 3

GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE USE OF THE PARTICLE NÉ

Introduction

As we shall discuss in this paper, the Dinka language uses the particle nē in seven different ways to convey different functions such as reason, discussing affairs, preposition, locative, reported speech, interrogative and as interrogative pronoun. Nē as an interpretive particle does not contain semantic sense when taken in isolation, but it helps in guiding interpretation of an utterance using different contexts and the support of the helping words and verbs.

The Use of Particle nē in Expressing Reason

Nē is used with four words to convey reasons, namely, biäk ‘part’, ban ‟side’, luoi ‘work’ and kēde ‘for the sake’. In these cases, the constructions nē biäk, nē ban, nē luoi, and nē kēde function as reason conjunctions, while the reason clause serves as the subordinate clause.
Consider the use of biäk ‘part’ in (4) and in the first clause in (8). Dääu a-cī biäk de kuïn cam ‘Dääu ate part of the food.’ The word biäk is used here to express the lexical meaning of the word. But in (8) the second clause nē biäk ciī cōk ye riök, ‘because he was hungry,’ we see that the word biäk is here preceded by the particle nē, and the clause following biäk expresses reason. The lexical meanings of these words are illustrated as follows:

biäk  ‘parts’ as part of meat, a story, or part of the body.

(4) Dääu a-cī biäk de kuïn cam.
    Dääu sm-tm part of food eat
    ‘Dääu ate part of food.’

banj  ‘side’ as ‘roadside’, ‘river side’, ‘left or right sides’.

(5) Dääu a-cī banj tōŋ de awerek göoric
    Dääu sm-tm side one of book write.in
    ‘Dääu wrote on one side of paper’

luoji  ‘work’ as doing, performing or making.

(6) Dääu a-cī luoi thōl.
    Dääu sm-tm work complete
    ‘Dääu completed the work.’

ekēde  ‘possessive pronoun’
(7)  Dāāu a-cī kēde nōöm.
Dāāu sm-tm part took
‘Dāāu took his, because of the dispute.’

But when they are preceded by the particle nē, then the words are directed by nē to express reason as in (8, 9, 10, and 11) below. In (8) for example, the second clause nē biāk cīī cōk ye nōk, ‘because he was hungry,’ we see that the word biāk is here preceded by the particle nē, and the clause following biāk expresses reason. The same happens in (9, 10, and 11) where the second clauses are preceded by the particle nē, and therefore clauses following bān, luōi and kēde express reason. In the following examples, first clauses use the words biāk, bān, luōi and kēde lexically, while the second clauses use them as reason clauses.

**Examples:**

(8).  Dāāu a-cī biāk de kuīn cam, nē biāk cīī cōk ye
Dāāu tm part of food eat pt part rp-tm hunger him nōk.
    kill.
‘Dāāu ate part of the food, because he was hungry.’

(9)  Dāāu a-cī kēde nōöm, nē kēde wēl.
Dāāu sm-tm his took pt because dispute.
‘Dāāu took his, because of the dispute’
Dääu a-cī *baŋ* tōŋ de awerek göoric, *nē* *baŋ*  
Dääu sm-tm side one of book write.in pt side

*cī* yen bāp.  
rp-tm he tired  
‘Dääu wrote on one side of the paper, because he was tired.’

Dääu a-cī *luoi* thöl, *nē* *luoi* cī yen dāp gol.  
Dääu sm-tm work finish pt work rp-tm he quick begin  
‘Dääu completed the work, because he began earlier.’

Consider the use of *baŋ* ‘side’ in the first clause in (10). *baŋ* is used to express the lexical meaning of the word. But in the second clause in (10) the second clause *nē* *baŋ* cī yen bāp, *baŋ* is here used to express the reason that made Dääu to write on one side. It is also the same case with a similar construction when *luoi* is used as it is illustrated in (11).

It should be noted here that *cī* ‘tense marker’ in (6, 8, and 10) in the second phrase is lengthened to mark the remote past (compare *cī* in 2).

Consider the clause in (6) and in (11) the first clause *Dääu acī luoi thöl*  
‘Dääu completed the work.’ The word *luoi* here is used lexically. But in the second clause *nē* *luoi* cī yen dāp gol ‘because he began earlier’, we see that *luoi* is preceded by the particle *nē* and it expresses reason.
Summary of the Use of nē in Expressing Reason

In (4, 5, 6, 7) above and the first clauses in (8, 9, 10, 11), we see that biāk, baŋ, and luo are used to express lexical meanings. The final clauses in (8, 9, 10, 11), show that whenever the particle nē precedes biāk ‘part’, baŋ ‘side’, luo ‘work’, and kēde ‘possessive pronoun’ the construction conveys reason. In each case, the particle nē and any of the words which follow it comes immediately before the clause of reason such as in examples (12, 13, 14, 15). All the four constructions are used interchangeably to express reason. As far as I understand, none of them is designed for a specific function or occasion to be used. It only depends on the speaker or writer to choose any of them any time he or she wants. Note that in (15) kēde changes to kē to express reason, simply because kēde is not grammatically allowed in such constructions (compare to the reason clause in 9).

Examples:

(12) nē biāk ci tik dhiēth.
    pt part tm woman delivered.
    ‘because the woman delivered.’

(13) nē baŋ ci tik dhiēth.
    pt side tm woman delivered.
    ‘because the woman delivered.’

(14) nē luo ci tik dhiēth.
    pt Work tm woman delivered
    ‘because the woman delivered.’
(15) nē kē cī tik dhiēth.
pt because tm woman delivered
‘because the woman delivered.’
CHAPTER 4

THE USE OF THE PARTICLE NĒ IN DISCUSSING AFFAIRS

In addition to the use of the phrase nē kēde in constructions along with phrases such as nē biäk and nē ban to express reason, nē kēde ‘about’, ‘for the sake of’ is also used in discussing affairs. In this case, the constructions in such context function in marking the matter about which one is talking or thinking, or the reason for which the action is carried out. Though rarely used, the construction nē luoi, which also expresses reason, can also be used to mark the matter being discussed. Biäk ‘part’, and ban ‘side’, when used in discussing affairs, they do not convey the lexical meanings, but mark the matter being discussed as in examples (16 and 17). The use of nē kēde could easily be discussed under preposition since it functions more like a preposition, but because it uses a different construction than that which is used in the preposition discussed in (2.1.2) in this paper, also for the reason that nē kēde demonstrates two different functions we decided to treat it separately at least for now.

It is clear in the following examples in (16, 17 and 18) that these constructions
nē baŋ de ..., nē biäk de ..., and nē keäde ... are used to mark the matter being discussed. This use excludes luoi, which is used along with biäk, and baŋ in many other uses (see examples 4, 5 and 6).

**Examples:**

(16) Dääu a-cī jam nē biäk de meth.
Dääu sm-tm talk pt part of child
‘Dääu talked about the child.’

(17) kōc a-cī-k mat nē baŋ de thiëök.
people sm-tm-num meet pt side of marriage
‘people met to discuss about marriage.’

(18) Dääu a-cī jam nē kēde de meth.
Dääu sm-tmtalk pt because of child
‘Dääu talked about the child.’

It should be noted that the tense marker cīk in (17) has -k as suffix. The suffix -k marks the number. In this context it is marking plural in reference to kōc ‘people’ (compare to 10).
CHAPTER 5

THE USE OF THE PARTICLE *NE* AS PREPOSITION

The particle *nē* is used as a preposition to express the following semantic relationship such as the means or agent by which the action is carried, instrument, direction to which the action is leading toward or away from, or location where the entity is, or marking the matter which is being discussed depending on the context, as in the following examples below. In the clauses where *nē* is used as the preposition expressing the means, agent, instrument or direction, *nē* immediately precedes the noun phrase in the prepositional phrase (see 19, 20, 21 and 22.) below. It should be pointed out here that *nē* when used as a preposition to express the means and instrument, *nē* functions as instrumental particles (examine 4.1 and 4.2), while when *nē* is used to express direction toward or away from, *nē* more or less functions as a directional particle rather than as a preposition (see 4.3). When *nē* is used locatively to express the exact location such as preposition ‘on’, ‘in’, and ‘through’, *nē* conveys location rather than functioning as preposition (see 5.2, 5.3, and 5.4). *Nē* expresses two ideas when used as preposition ‘about’. First sense is in relation to affairs (see section 3). Secondly, it expresses the reason for which the action takes place (see example 8).
The Use of *nē* as Preposition in Expressing Instrument

Examples:

(19) Dāāu a-cī bēn *nē* abēl.  
Dāāu sm-tmcame pt car  
‘Dāāu came by a car.’

(20) Tik a-cī thāt *nē* tim.  
woman sm-tm cook pt tree  
‘The woman cooked with wood’.

It should be pointed out here that the sense in (19) is expressing the means by which the action is carried out, while the sense in (20) is instrumental rather than accompaniment. To express the agent using *nē*, passive construction is required as it is illustrated in (21) below.

(21) meth a-cī duī *nē* wun.  
child sm-tm beat pt father  
‘the child is beaten by the father.’

The Use of *nē* as a Directional Particle

When *nē* is used to express the direction to which the action is leading as in (22), *nē* is supported by words of location or direction such as ‘near’, ‘away from’ with the help of verbs. In (22) *nē* would normally precede the noun phrase as in the case of *nē* *biāk* and *nē* *baŋ* (16 and 17), but that construction is interrupted here by the noun phrase
of the preposition phrase (see 22), which is also true with the locative construction which is discussed below. Example *nē abēl lōōm* ‘near the car’ can be supported by the verb *ajēl* ‘leave’ to mean ‘away from’ or supported by the verb *alo* ‘going to’, or *bēn* ‘come to’ to convey the directional prepositions. So, to express the direction either forward or away from by using *nē*, words of direction and verbs which indicate directions are needed to convey the meaning.

(22) **meth a-cī bēn nē abēl lōōm.**
child sm-tm come pt car near
‘The child came closer to the car.’

It should be noted here that *bēn* ‘come’, along with *nē* and *lōōm* ‘near’ all contribute to the action coming toward the car.

**Example of the Use of nē as Directional Particle ‘away from.’**

(23) **tik a-cī kat nē abēl.**
woman sm-tm run pt car
‘The woman ran from the car.’

The sense in (23) denotes the running away from the object.
CHAPTER 6

THE USE OF THE PARTICLE NÉ AS THE LOCATIVE PARTICLES

Another usage of the particle nē is in expressing the location. Words such as thar ‘under’, nom ‘head’, kōu; ‘back’ follow the particle nē in a locative phrase as shown in the following examples.

Examples Showing the Use of nē as Locative

(24) Dääu arēër nē tim thar.
Dääu sit pt tree under
‘Dääu is sitting under a tree.’

(25). meth anin nē tim nom.
child sleep pt tree head
‘The child is sleeping on the tree.’

Another way to express location without the use of nē is as follows:

(26) Dääu anu yōöt.
Dääu present house
Dääu is in the house.’
The Use of nē as the Locative Preposition Expressing ‘on’

When nē is used as locative preposition expressing ‘on’ such as in (28) below (also see 22, 24, 25), words such as nom ‘head’, or kōu ‘back’ come after it. In this case the construction is nē...nom ‘part...head’, or nē...kōu ‘part...back’.

(28). awerek anu nē therbeth nom.
book present pt table head.
‘the book is on the table.’

The Use of nē as the Locative Preposition ‘in’

When nē is used to mean ‘in’ such as in (29) below, nē is supported by morpheme ic ‘in’ which is attached to the end of the noun phrase in the prepositional phrase. ic is a shortened form of yic ‘in truth, within’ which is only used after a word that ends in vowel such as lupa yic ‘in cloth’, or mei yic ‘in root’. But *lupaic ‘in cloth’ is not allowed in Dinka. So, to express preposition ‘in’ by using nē requires the construction of nē + where + ic/yic ‘part place in’.
Example:

(29) kuïn  anu  né  athään-ic
  food  present  pt  dish.in
  ‘the food is in the dish’

The Use of né as the Locative Preposition ‘Through’

The particle né is also used to convey the sense ‘going through’, as it is illustrated in the following example. It should be noted here that verb tēék ‘pass’, plus né, ic function together to express the idea of going through.

Example:

(30) Cuëër  a-cï  tēék  né  mac-ic.
  Thief  sm-tmgo  pt  fire.in
  ‘the thief went through fire.’
CHAPTER 7

OTHER USES OF THE PARTICLE NÉ

In Reported Speech

Dinka uses the particle nē in reported speech. Nē comes in the initial position of the whole clause. Nē can be glossed ‘according to’. It seems to be functioning as preposition, but since it functions slightly differently, we decided to discuss it separately for the time being. The following examples will help to illustrate our claim. Both direct and indirect speech will be discussed here.

Examples of Direct and Indirect Speech

Dinka uses direct speech in communication which is illustrated in (31); compare with (32) which is indirect speech in the following examples.

(31) A-cī Dāāu lueel an 'Yēn bō.'
Sm-tm Dāāu say that I am come
‘Dāāu said, “I am coming.”’

(32) A-cī Dāāu lueel an bī bēn.
Sm-tm Dāāu say that will come
‘Dāāu said that he is coming.’
Examples of Indirect Speech Using *nē*

When Dinka uses the particle *nē* to report speech, *nē* introduces the clause or the sentence containing the speech to be reported as we can observe in (33) and (34) below.

(33) *nē* Dääu an cī meth bēn.
Pt Dääu that tm child come
‘according to Dääu the child came.’

(34) *nē* kek an bīk jāl miāk.
Pt them that they.will leave tomorrow
‘according to them they are leaving tomorrow.’

This use should not be confused with the interrogative use below examples (35, 36). The difference between the interrogative and declarative sentences of this nature is by intonation.

**In the Interrogative**

*Nē* is used in interrogative constructions where it functions as an interrogative pronoun. Example (35) illustrates the content interrogative without the use of the particle *nē*, while example (36) illustrates the polar interrogative without the use of the particle *nē*. 
Examples of Interrogatives without nē

Examples:

(35) Eenō ciī Dāāu lueel?
What tm Dāāu say
‘what did Dāāu say?’

(36) Cǐk lueel a-ci.ık meth yōk?
Tm say sm-tm.num child find
‘Did they say whether they found the child?’

Examples of Interrogative Using nē

In (37) and (38) below we illustrate the use of the particle nē functioning as interrogative pronoun using the same examples in (34 and 35) above.

Examples:

(37) nē Dāāu an adī?
Pt Dāāu that how
‘what did Dāāu say?’

(38). Nē kek an cǐk meth yōk?
Pt they that tm child find
‘according to them is the child found?’

As Demonstrative Pronoun

Dinka also uses the particle nē as a deictic demonstrative pronoun ‘here’ as illustrated
in (39 and 40) below.

Examples:

(39) Dääu a-cī meth yök ē nē.
    Dääu sm-tm child found is dem
    ‘Dääu found the child here.’

(40) Pīu a-bī-k yēēt ē nē miāk.
    Water sm-tm-num reach is dem tomorrow
    ‘Water will reach here tomorrow.’

These are some of the ways nē is used to express all these different semantic relationships.
CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION

In this brief discussion, we attempted to discuss seven different functions of the particle *nē* in Dinka, namely, the use of particle *nē* in expressing reason, discuss affairs, as preposition, as locative, in reported speech, in interrogatives and as a deitic demonstrative pronoun. We attempted to state how the particles function as the interpretive marker in guiding the reader in interpreting the utterance. We discussed the fact that the particle conveys different senses based on the context. Having discussed the particle, we conclude the possibility of the particle to have originally been a locative particle which developed over a period of time to include other functions such as stated above.
Map 1. Southern Sudan showing Dinka habitat.
APPENDIX

Dinka Text for Display:

Title:  ألينج  de  أوك  kekke  نياج
Story of monkey with crocodile
‘The story of monkey and Crocodile’

(1)  يون ther,  اد  انج  ء  رهر نى  تم  نوم
Time ago there-was monkey tm stay on tree head
‘Once upon a time, there was a monkey which stayed on a tree…’

نى  وهر  يو،  انج  ء-سي  ماث  kekke  نان.
on river side monkey rm-tm friend with crocodile
‘on river side, a monkey who befriended a crocodile.’

(2)  نا يون نى  كيىل  توك،  ك  نياج  ء  كىىن  أوك.
So then, in day one, so crocodile tm visit monkey.
‘One day, the crocodile visited the monkey.’

(3)  نا وين  الإيمكي  باي  de  أوك،  ك  لهك  ء  نياج
so time they-eat home of monkey so said tm crocodile
‘while they were eating in monkey’s home, the crocodile said to…’

أوك  an, "ماس،  يين  كار  بوك  يىد  بايدى  وو  يين
monkey that friend you l-want to go my-home with you
‘monkey, my friend I want you to go with to my house…’
ee köölë.
this today.
‘today.’
(4) Go agɔɔk puk nɔm an, “Ku buk ło di ki ku
and monkey return head that and we go how and
‘and the monkey answered, how can we go and...’

aŋic luoi can ee kuaŋ?”
you-know that I-not tm swim?
You know that I don’t swim?

(5) Go ɲaŋ puk nɔm an, “Na ye këde kuaŋ, ke
and crocodile return head that if it-is because swim so
‘and the crocodile replied that is it is for swimming,...’

yi duk diɛɛr.
You not worry.
‘don't worry.’

(6) Yin ba ɣäac në yakɔu.”
You I-will carry on my-back
‘I will carry you on my back’

(7) Na wɛn, ke agɔɔk ĝä gäm në luoi le
So time so monkey tm agreed on that to
‘And the monkey accepted to go with...’

yen keke mësë.
him with his-friend.
‘to go with his friend.’
(8) Go ṇaŋ agooke käp nē yeḳōu ku leki
And crocodile monkey lifted on his-back and went-
‘And the crocodile lifted him on his back and went to ...’

wīr.
river
‘river.’

(9) Na wēn acīk yet nē wēēr-ic cil, ke lēk ṇaŋ
when they reach in river-in middle so said crocodile
‘when they reached in the middle of the river, the crocodile said...’

agooke an, "Agooke yīn ee mās ka cī rōŋ
Monkey that monkey you are my-friend so not good

ba yī mūōo ny.
to you inform.
‘I should inform you because you are my friend.’

(10) Kē cōl yīn, melikda acīi jok dom arēēt
Thing call you, king-our tm sickness caught very

ka aḳoṛ thuo cou.
So wants death.
‘I called you because our king is so sick he is almost dying.’

(11) Ku acīi akīm lueel an cī bī pīr tē kēn
and tm doctor said that not will live if not
en pōn agooke cuet.
him heart monkey eat.
‘And doctors said he will not live unless he eats a heart of a monkey.’

27
(12) Ka yin acaal ne biak bi yin en lo gam
so you l-call on that to you him go give
piöndu bi cuet ke ci bi thou."
your-heart to eat so not will die
'So I called you in order to give him your heart to eat so that he will not die'

(13) Go agook puk nom ku lueel an, "Caai, na
and monkey return head and said that Oh, if
ee yeka, ee ke piolic arëet.
this so it-is thing light much
'And the monkey answered saying, oh, that is an easy thing to do.'

(14) Na è ci dap lik en wên, adè ca
If you tm quickly said me time would I
piöndi luëth ke yên.
My-heart bring with me.
'If you told me early, then I would bring my heart along with me.'

(15) Ku énooné, piöndi aci dôn nè tim nom.
But now, heart-my tm remain on tree head.
'But now, I left it on the tree.'

(16) Kânë tîn wên nè tim nom?"
Did-not-you see then on tree head?
'Didn't you see it on the tree?'

(17) Go nyan puk nom an, "Akân tîn."
And crocodile returned head that l-did-not see.
'And the crocodile answered, no, I didn't see it.'
(18) Go lueel an, “Oou, piou ê dön. And said that, oh, heart is left. ’and he said, oh, the heart is left.’

(19) Na ba ya puk nəm la diëc, ka adâ bëñ if will me return head to get so l-would come gäm melik bī cuet ke cī bī thou.‘”
give king to eat so not will die.
‘But if you take me back, I will get it for the king to eat so that he will not die’

(20) Go nyaṇ gaṇ ku lëk agoök an, “Na and crocodile accept and told monkey that if ee yeka, ke wok puk woniim.”
is that, so we return our-heads ‘And the crocodile agreed to take the monkey back, saying let us go back’

(21) Goḳi keniịm puök biic nē wëër thok. And-they their-heads returned out to river mouth ‘And they went back to the river side.’

(22) Na wën acīk lo biic nē wëër thok, ke lëk when they went out to river mouth so said agoök nyaṇ an, “Ëya dic piou kī yöö.”
Monkey crocodile that I bring heart this please ‘So when they went outside the river, the monkey said to crocodile, let me please get the heart.’

(23) Go nyaṇ lueel an, “Nєs, lo diëcë yin ba läök and crocodile said that yes go bring you I after
tiit ᕥ ne”.  
wait here.

‘And crocodile agreed, and said, please go and get it I will wait for you here.’

(24) Na wën, ke agook ᕥ lo ku le nyuc nē tim then so monkey tm went and go sit on tree nom, ku rēër. head and stay.

‘Then the monkey stayed long on the tree.’

(25) Na wën aci nyan bāp, ke col agook lēk en when tm crocodile tired so called monkey said him an, “Agook, dap bēn ke wo lo piny acol.” that monkey quick come so we go place dark ‘when crocodile became tired, he called monkey saying, please come quickly let us go, it is getting dark.’

(26) Go agook puōk nom en an, “Na lo ke yī And monkey return head him that, if go, so you lo, yen cie kē lo.
Go l-am no thing go.
‘And monkey answered him saying, if you want to go, go. I am not going’

(27) Na cie dhōôn, dek raan cī kon piŋ ke If not foolishness, is person tm first heard that cath tē cīn piōu? walk with no heart?
‘ If you are not foolish, have you ever seen anybody without heart?’
(28) Lo, yen ciin piöndiën gam.
   Go, I no heart-my give
   ‘Go, I have no heart to give.’

(29) Go nyan jäl ke cï piou riääk në kë
   And crocodile left with tm heart spoiled of thing
   Cï mëthë luöi yen.
   tm his-friend did him.
   ‘And crocodile went very disappointed with his friend did to him.

(30) Ku etëen mäathden ê bën riääk.
   And there their-friendship tm came spoil
   ‘That ended their friendship.’
BIBLIOGRAPHY


