

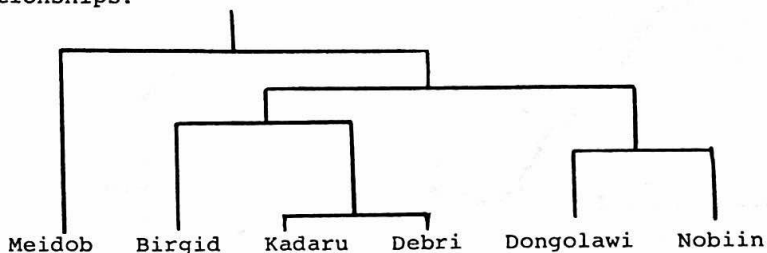
5. Meidob Nubian: Phonology, Grammatical Notes and Basic Vocabulary

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5.1. Introduction

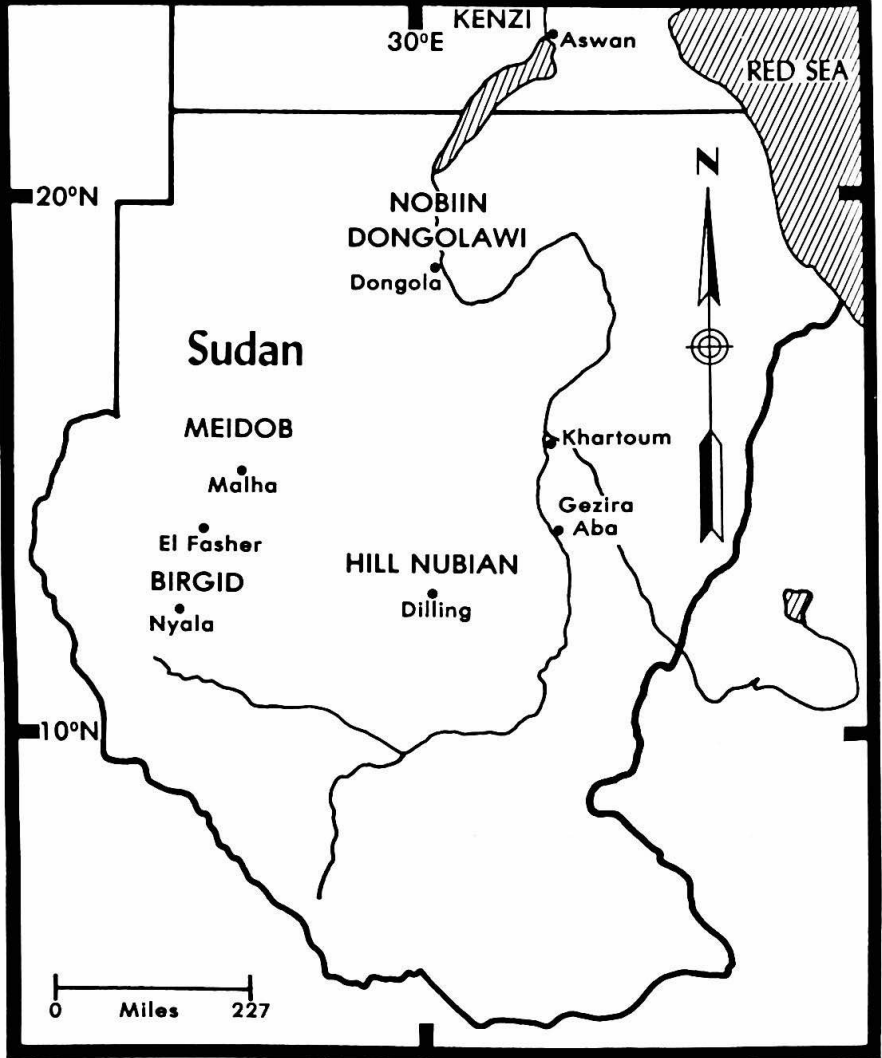
Meidob is a member of the Nubian language group (MacMichael, 1918; Thelwall, 1978a), which has been classified by Greenberg (1963) as a sub-branch of Eastern Sudanic, itself a branch of Nilo-Saharan. Meidob is spoken primarily in North Darfur, but there are also settled communities still speaking the language in Omdurman and Gezira Abá. (For all locations see map.) The 1956 census gives a figure of over 21,000 speakers (Thelwall, 1978a) and we can estimate that present numbers are upwards of 30,000. They are centered on Malha in North Darfur and there are two dialects: Urrti [æerti] and Shalkota [šalkɔta]. The present description is based on Urrti speech. A limited check with Shalkota speakers indicates pronunciation as the main distinguishing feature, with some differences of lexicon and phoneme distribution. The two dialects are mutually intelligible. Grammatical variation has not been investigated. MacMichael (1918) first published vocabulary data on Meidob and proposed the relationship with the rest of the Nubian group. Zyhlarz (1928) using MacMichael's data investigated the relationships within the Nubian group and subsequently (1949) used some of this data to show relationships with Old Nubian as attested in the texts published by Griffith (1913). Tucker and Bryan (1966: 313-328) present fragmentary data (Midob) from ms material collected by Roland Stevenson. The Meidob are primarily pastoralists. Their social and economic structure has been the subject of two recent doctoral dissertations (J. Hales, 1978, E. Hales, 1979).

Discussion of the historical implications of the internal relationships within the Nubian group and the place of Meidob has centered around the question of whether the group spread west and south from the Nile or the reverse. Zyhlarz (1928) already proposed that Darfur-Kordofan was the most likely originating point, and Thelwall (1978a, 1982) using new vocabulary data and lexicostatistics came to the same conclusion. Thelwall also proposes a detailed hypothesis of the internal relationships:



Tree diagram based on Group Average analysis of 100-item list (Thelwall, 1978a)

MAP 3: DISTRIBUTION OF NUBIAN LANGUAGE GROUPS



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The time scale for this sequence is controversial. Archeological evidence (Adams, 1977) is adduced to argue for the presence of Nubian speakers on the Nile as early as the second century A.D. Behrens (1981) has proposed cogent evidence for the much earlier presence of Nubian speakers (1500 B.C.) on the Nile, and also evidence in certain word formations in Mahas (Nobiin) Nubian to support the view that Mahas Nubian speakers came from a non-riverain environment. Even a cursory comparison of the basic vocabulary of the Nubian group shows that Meidob is considerably different from any other form of Nubian, while the language of the texts (earliest ca. 8th century A.D.) shows a clear relationship with present-day Mahas. This assorted evidence argues for a very early split between Meidob and the rest of Nubian, and perhaps for a number of separate innovations in Mahas related to its geographical separation for a period with the subsequent recontact with Dongolawi. However these possibilities may be resolved, the Nubian group is of central importance to the early and medieval history of Sudan. Old Nubian texts, which when fully published with the discoveries at Qasr Ibrim, will probably comprise over 200 pages, are the only indigenous written Nilo-Saharan language of any antiquity. Thus the extension of our descriptive knowledge of the Kordofan and Darfur Nubian languages and the reconstruction of proto-Nubian and later stages must demand a high priority for linguistic research in Sudan.

My research on Meidob was carried out over a four-month period in 1979 in Omdurman, El Fasher, and Malha. It would not have been possible without the unflinching assistance and delightful company of Ali Yusuf Adam. Through him and his relatives I was able to complete a significant amount of field work in the short time available when not travelling or suffering from illness, heat, etc. I should mention specifically Abu Digin (age 65 years) and Mohamed Ali (age 18 years) in Omdurman, Mohamed and Medina Yusuf Adam in Malha, and the Bireima family in Fasher.

The Meidob call themselves Tid¹ in general, and more particularly, Urti, Shalkota, or Torti (a subsection of Shalkota). Their own name for their language is Tid-n-aal "Tid speech". The following description is most adequate for phonology and lexicon, but summary notes on major grammatical characteristics are included because of the paucity of published information on the language. No methodological axes are being ground in this presentation, and it is hoped that the presentation is transparent to various theoretical interpretations.

5.2. Phonology

5.2.1. Systematic Phonetic Segments

p	t	c	k	i	u	
b	d	j	g	e	ə	o
m	n	ɲ	ŋ	a		
f	s	š	h			
w	r, l	y				

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5.2.2. Phonetic Notes

Voiceless plosives are unaspirated.

t, d, n are alveolar.

c, j vary between pure palatal plosives and affricated palatal plosives.

All segments except w, y, h may occur with long and short duration.

r is usually realized as an alveolar flap [ɾ] but may also be realized as a trill [r] when short; when long it is always a trill.

i, e, o, u are realized as [ɪ, ɛ, ɔ, u] when short, [i, e, o, u] when long.

a is generally central to front.

ə varies between central [ə], rounded central [ø], rounded front [œ].

Meidob is a register tone language. A two-way contrast (High : Low) adequately states almost all the lexical items analyzed. A few items appear to be unanalyzable on this basis. Tone sandhi is not yet sufficiently understood. Only high tone [á] is marked unless there is a sequence of tone-bearing units in one syllable.

5.2.3. Word and syllable structure

Owing to the distributional restrictions of certain segments, the syllable is inadequate as the domain for specifying phonological oppositions, and the phonological word is required as the distributional unit. Phonological words can have only one consonant in initial position, and in final position normally have vowels, though nasals and liquids also occur in this position. Word medially, sequences of two consonants also occur. It is only in word-medial position that all consonants commute.

5.2.3.1. Labials

<u>CV-</u>	<u>VCV</u>	<u>VC:V</u>	<u>VCCV</u>	<u>-VC</u>
[p]			None	None
<u>pidi</u> eye				
<u>pél</u> goat	<u>ee</u> parátnán to wash oneself	<u>péppé</u> dó bat		
<u>paaro</u> bustard				
<u>pood</u> lake				
<u>purda</u> fresh		<u>puppanán</u> to blow		
<u>pəəl</u> dog				

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CV-	VCV	VC:V	VCCV	-VC
[b] None	<u>silibi</u> garment <u>eebanán</u> to wash (t.v.) <u>aabédí</u> bird	<u>abba</u> father	<u>ambúrre</u> thus <u>arbúunán</u> to revive	None
	<u>æbúdi</u> lung	<u>ubba</u> grand- father	<u>pórbóre</u> hollow	
[f] None	<u>sáfaare</u> sharp <u>oofi</u> war <u>úfudi</u> ashes	<u>affingir</u> granary <u>tuffurán</u> to roast	<u>téffnán</u> to help <u>ufrol</u> hole	None

From the medial distribution, we can establish three phonemes /p,b,f/. Note that word-initial p is realized b when preceded by a proclitic determiner.

éən 'my' + poor 'friend' → [éəmboor]

Also p-b appears to be neutralised word medially in a sequence of consonants.

5.2.3.2. Alveolars and Palatals

CV-	VCV	VC:V	VCCV	-VC
[t]	<u>tii</u> sheep	<u>itti</u> shoul- der	<u>arti</u> breast	<u>tímmít</u> giraffe
	<u>tér</u> sheep/ goat	<u>téttí</u> deaf		<u>et</u> man
	<u>táa</u> road	<u>atti</u> hillock		<u>óot</u> upper arm
	<u>too</u> field	<u>olotti</u> seven		<u>kuut</u> bull
	<u>túr</u> drum	<u>ættí</u> twin		<u>æt</u> house
	<u>tæə</u> cow			
[d]	<u>fidi</u> brand	<u>iddi</u> woman	<u>ardi</u> companion	<u>séed</u> back
None	<u>péedi</u> male kid	<u>teeddi</u> hair		<u>ássad</u> heart
	<u>aadí</u> we (excl.)	<u>addé</u> while		<u>pooldí</u> lizard
	<u>óode</u> because	<u>oddi</u> mos- quito	<u>pooldí</u> lizard	<u>pood</u> lake
	<u>údi</u> black	<u>púdda</u> silver		<u>uud</u> day
	<u>ædi</u> knife	<u>æddi</u> two	<u>ældi</u> food	<u>æəd</u> wadi
	<u>tædi</u> maid	<u>ææddí</u> bone	<u>índídf</u> clothing	<u>pondot</u> flower

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<u>CV-</u>	<u>VCV</u>	<u>VC:V</u>	<u>VCCV</u>	<u>-VC</u>
[c] None	<u>piicí</u> camel <u>tíck</u>	<u>piccí</u> lamb <u>pécci</u> kid <u>accí</u> lamb <u>poccé</u> wide <u>uccí</u> boy <u>æccí</u> donkey	<u>ircídi</u> grass <u>éenci</u> brother	<u>tiiyic</u> drink (pl.)
[j] None	<u>iiji</u> smell <u>eejfi</u> four <u>ajereedí</u> black- smith <u>poojín</u> wilds <u>æjji</u> fighting	<u>íjjee</u> some- one <u>ájji</u> uncle <u>pojje</u> thick	<u>pírjéel</u> ghost <u>teljan</u> while	None

5.2.3.3. Velars

<u>CV-</u>	<u>VCV</u>	<u>VC:V</u>	<u>VCCV</u>	<u>-VC</u>
[k] keeci grass	<u>tíika</u> stale	<u>ekkinan</u> to be able <u>akkirum</u> probable	<u>taŋkal</u> trough <u>oŋorkí</u> tired <u>surkú</u> castor oil plant	<u>pílaak</u> swing- ing
<u>kaa</u> gourd <u>kooré</u> big <u>kuut</u> bull <u>káæci</u> horn	<u>akarti</u> guinea fowl <u>okoopí</u> scorpion <u>ukúdi</u> sand <u>kəkəci</u> equal	<u>tukki</u> bag <u>ækkəndi</u> guest		<u>turuk</u> mist
[g] None	<u>éegiran</u> to answer <u>ágaé</u> then <u>ogon</u> because <u>ægədí</u> hot coal	<u>šiggam</u> different <u>tugganán</u> to swim <u>əggər</u> blood	<u>orgadi</u> lie in <u>úlgi</u> ear	

From medial distribution we can establish /t,d,c,j,k,g/ as phonemes, though note that only /t,k/ occur initially.

There is a possible conditioned relationship in the sequence long vowel + long consonant though in the case of /d/ a word such as /æddí/ shows these factors to be independent. There appear to be no motivated gaps in the potential distribution of these phonemes in medial sequences.

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5.2.3.4. Nasals

<u>CV-</u>	<u>VCV</u>	<u>VC:V</u>	<u>VCCV</u>	<u>-VC</u>
[m]	<u>síméddí</u> ant	<u>tímmít</u> giraffe	<u>kummnán</u> to be silent	<u>-am</u> (Copula)
<u>maám</u> no	<u>eemí</u> tail	<u>émíidde</u> to- day	<u>kombíldi</u> light- ning	
<u>maní</u> youth	<u>taami</u> upper arm	<u>kammar</u> cheek	<u>kormi</u> throat	
	<u>komorji</u> saddle	<u>tommi</u> thorn		
	<u>kúmédí</u> smoke	<u>ummi</u> leopard		
[n]	<u>niccá</u> how many?		<u>kummnán</u> to be silent	<u>əccín</u> quick- ly
<u>nen</u> this				
<u>nán</u> your (Sg.)	<u>tani</u> monkey		<u>pondot</u> flower	<u>agen</u> while <u>íilán</u> to remember
	<u>ónée</u> which			<u>óon</u> he/she/it
	<u>kəənán</u> to rise	<u>tənníci</u> girl		
[ɾ]	<u>tiɾí</u> razor		<u>éɾci</u> brother	
None	<u>eɾe</u> many			<u>urɾe</u> earth tremor
	<u>anedí</u> ant			
	<u>opedí</u> star	<u>koppínán</u> to build		
	<u>urí</u> hip	<u>urɾerán</u> to bury		
	<u>təɾí</u> rabbit			
	+ <u>kaarí</u> smallpox			
	+ <u>kupukudi</u> beetle			
[ŋ]		<u>tiŋŋír</u>	<u>taŋkal</u> trough	None
None		young camel		
	<u>eŋedi</u> herder	<u>eŋe</u> sweet	<u>keŋedi</u> gourd	
	<u>təŋaji</u> thigh	<u>aŋŋá</u> they		
	<u>kŋŋóó</u> mortar	<u>ŋŋe</u> warm		
	wasp			
	<u>úŋú</u> you (Pl.)	<u>tunŋudi</u> dew		
	<u>súŋudi</u> nail, claw	<u>eŋŋənán</u> to hear		
	+ <u>kaaŋeré</u> always			

For the nasals the distributional gaps are somewhat puzzling, though the attestations of [n] before close front vowels and one of [ɾ] before a non-close front vowel establishes the opposition. Thus we propose four phonemes /m,n,ɾ,ŋ/. In medial sequences with a following plosive, the nasal is always homorganic for place of articulation.

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5.2.3.5. Fricatives

<u>CV-</u>	<u>VCV</u>	<u>VC:V</u>	<u>VCCV</u>	<u>-VC</u>
[s]			None	None
<u>sífti</u> mud		<u>issi</u> husk		
<u>sééd</u> back	<u>peesì</u> gazelle	<u>esser</u> sweat		
<u>saar</u> thing		<u>passar</u> sun		
<u>sóorán</u> to hoe	<u>osoŋi</u> meat	<u>kossaar</u> snake		
<u>suur</u> herd		<u>tussé</u> cold		
<u>səkki</u> club	<u>pəəsánán</u> to rub	<u>əssi</u> hand		
[š]				
<u>šiggam</u> different	<u>ééši</u> sister	<u>páššé</u> cheap	None	None

/s:š/are established in opposition on the basis of the sub-minimal pairs

sífti : šiggam, peesì : ééši, passir (provisions) : páššé

[h] is a marginal segment. It occurs in the verb perfective tense suffix:

I came <u>ii-hem</u>	I waited <u>ted-hem</u>	I remem-bered <u>ii em</u>	I an-swered <u>eegiřem</u>
You came <u>ii-hom</u>	You waited <u>ted-hom</u>	You re-membered <u>ii om</u>	You answered <u>eegiřom</u>
he/she/it came <u>ii-hum</u>	He wait-ed <u>ted-hum</u>	He re-membered <u>ii um</u>	He answered <u>eegiřum</u>

By this set of paradigms, [ɭ, ɣ] are interpreted as /-lh-, -rh-/.

There are a few attested non-verb forms where [ɣ] occurs and these are interpreted as /-rh-/ by analogy with the verb forms, e.g.

[tiřil]	- 'chili pepper'	/tirhil/
[pařaŋa]	- 'butterfly'	/parhaŋa/
[pařuul]	- 'hyena'	/parhuul/

5.2.3.6. r, l and Glides

<u>CV-</u>	<u>VCV</u>	<u>VC:V</u>	<u>VCCV</u>	<u>-VC</u>
r				
None	<u>írí</u> body	<u>ambúrre</u> thus	<u>arbúúnán</u> to revive	<u>ír</u> man
	<u>eere</u> hard		<u>arti</u> breast	<u>éér</u> neck
	<u>aarán</u> to catch		<u>írdí</u> root	<u>awar</u> spider
	<u>oró</u> face		<u>ircídi</u> grass	<u>or</u> head
	<u>turud</u> mist		<u>orji</u> wood	<u>uur</u> sinew

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<u>CV-</u>	<u>VCV</u>	<u>VC:V</u>	<u>VCCV</u>	<u>-VC</u>
	<u>śrí</u> name		<u>surku</u> castor oil plant <u>orgadi</u> lie(n) <u>turmi</u> blunt <u>irṇédi</u> guts <u>tírḥíl</u> chili pepper <u>ufrol</u> hole	<u>éggér</u> blood

[l] None	<u>ele</u> now	<u>illaasir</u> slow		<u>ímmil</u> hun- dred
	<u>pale</u> outside	<u>éllán</u> to find	<u>əldi</u> food	<u>pirjel</u> gecko
	<u>olotti</u> seven	<u>alli</u> por- ridge	<u>télján</u> while	<u>aal</u> speech
	<u>kaleemi</u> vulture <u>táli</u> waterskin	<u>ulli</u> rock	<u>úlgí</u> ear	<u>ol</u> well <u>urṇal</u> har- vest

/r:l/ are established in opposition on the basis of pairs such as

eere : ele, or : ol

[w,y]

The case for these as distributionally distinct units from [u,i] depends also on the presence in Meidob of phonetic diphthongs which are interpreted as complex syllable nuclei (see below under vowels). However, there are some unequivocal examples where the neighboring vowels do not provide phonetic conditioning.

<u>CV-</u>	<u>VCV</u>	<u>VC:V</u>	<u>VCCV</u>	<u>VC-</u>
[w] <u>wár</u> billy- goat		<u>áwar</u> wing		None
		<u>awa</u> grandmother <u>aawérúm</u> pregnant		
[y] None		<u>arcayám</u> ripe <u>təyárrán</u> to complete		<u>tay</u> axe <u>ái</u> I

Forms such as [orowé] cool, [owí] seasoning; and [eeyédí] foreigner, [áye] time, occasion, and [payét] locust will have to be interpreted according to some consistent principle.

[orowé]	/oro-e/	[eeyedi]	/ee-edi/	
[owi]	/o-i/	[aye]	/aye/	cf. <u>áaga-é</u> [ágaé]
		[payet]	/payet/	

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5.2.3.7. Vowels

<u>Simple</u>	<u>Initial/Medial</u>	<u>Final</u>
<u>fri</u> - body	<u>irri</u> - forearm	<u>əqədí</u> - hot coals
<u>téttí</u> - deaf	<u>teeddi</u> - hair	<u>əqədə</u> - near <u>pale</u> - outside
<u>áro</u> - down	<u>aaro</u> - cloth	<u>niccá</u> - how <u>pala</u> - without many?
<u>or</u> - head	<u>oor</u> - mountain	<u>kúccó</u> - child <u>sasáŋo</u> - spider
<u>údi</u> - black	<u>uud</u> - day	<u>úŋú</u> - ye
<u>áddi</u> - two	<u>áddi</u> - millet	<u>kaarəə</u> - forest

There appears to be no functional opposition between long and short vowels in final position.

Complex (within one syllable)

<u>aidi</u> - egg	<u>sófdí</u> - fine sand	<u>sía</u> - dry
<u>áqə</u> - then	<u>(áí</u> - I) - <u>óy</u>	<u>áqəá</u> - very
<u>sáuká</u> - net		

On the basis of the above sample of minimal and sub-minimal sets, /i,ii,e,ee,a,aa,o,oo,u,uu,ə,əə/ are established. A syllable nucleus is deemed to have two potential positions, which may be filled by two identical units (a long vowel) or two different units (a diphthong). Normally a long consonant is preceded by a short vowel with the attested exceptions of [teeddi] 'hair' and [áddi] 'millet'.

5.2.4. Summary of distributional restrictions for consonants

	<u>Initial</u>	<u>Medial (short)</u>	<u>Medial Sequence</u>	<u>Final</u>
p	+	+	-	-
b	-	+	+	-
t	+	+	+	+
d	-	+	+	+
c	-	+	+	+
j	-	+	+	-
k	+	+	+	+
g	-	+	+	-
m	+	+	+	+
n	+	+	+	+
ɸ	+	+	+	-
ŋ	-	+	+	-
f	-	+	+	-
s	+	+	-	-
š	+	+	-	-
h	-	+	+	-
r	-	+	+	+
l	-	+	+	+
w	+	+	-	-
y	-	+	-	+

5.3. Grammatical Notes

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5.3.1. Nouns

Gender is not marked morphologically. Number : plurals may be formed by suffixing -ti. However this is not obligatory, and is normally omitted. dəə 'cow' pl. dəəti, kəəl 'female camel' pl. kəəlti.

5.3.2. Determiners and demonstratives

áan functions as a determiner prefixed to a noun, and also as the demonstrative that/those.

5.3.3. Pronouns

Independent

	Subject	Object	Possessive (prefixed to noun)
1 sg.	áy	əə	éə-n
2	ín	ná	ná-n
3	óon	ná	na-n
1 pl. inclusive	aḡá	aḡá	aḡá-n
exclusive	adí	adí	adí-n
2	uḡí	uḡí	úḡú-n
3	aḡḡá	aḡḡá	aḡḡá-n

Reciprocal Pronouns Sg. séerien Pl. peebee 'self'

5.3.4. Verbs

A number of morphologically distinct tense/aspects have been recorded, though their functions have not been clarified. Two basic paradigms for incomplete and complete action are clear:

	Incomplete	Complete
1 sg.	tii-wa	tii-hém
2	tii-we	tii-hóm
3	tii-um	tii-húm
1 pl.	tii-jiiwa	tii-hám
2	tii-jíiwe	tii-húm
3	tii-jum	tii-hám

Interrogative

tii-wániá	tii-éən-he
tii-wánii	tii-éən-ho
tii-wáà	tii-éən-hi
tii-wáya	tii-éən-ha
tii-wáye	tii-éən-hu
tii-wáyo	tii-éən-ha

Imperative Sg. tii, Negative Imperative Sg. tiiyaam
Pl. tiiyfc Pl. tiiyác

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Negation is marked in the verb by the infix -aa-

e.g. tii-aa-wa 'I am not drinking'
tii-aa-hém 'I did not drink'

5.3.5. Possession is marked by the infix -n- between Possessor and Possessed.

e.g. sirgi-n-at
 chief house

5.3.6. Copula Construction

Suffixes are added to the Predicate, which is after the Subject, with -a-, -am for singular and -um, -jum for plural or mass nouns.

Examples:

<u>ne-n at</u> this house	<u>kore-am</u> big COP
<u>áa-n ir</u> that man	<u>terejed-am</u> shepherd COP
<u>náan at</u> your house	<u>óndé -á</u> where COP?
<u>áa-n əədi</u> that knife	<u>kaal-um</u> fine COP
<u>áa-n</u> <u>dəə-ti</u> those cows	<u>kaal-ian-aa-jum</u> fine not COP

Existential statements use frúm 'to be'

ságáandí əəce-r frúm
 frog water in is

5.3.7 Connectives include the following suffixes.

'and'	<u>-o</u>	<u>təə-r-o</u> <u>pel-o</u> cow and goat and
'either/or'	<u>-kədnokon</u>	<u>təə-kədnokon</u> <u>pel-kədnokon</u> cow either goat- or
'neither/nor'	<u>aɲen</u>	<u>təəɻ-aɲen</u> <u>pel-aɲen</u> cow neither goat nor

5.3.8. Postpositions

- are	}	Locative/Agent
- r(e)	}	

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e.g. aabédi kaar-are
bird tree in

áa-n edéde koddá-r taaleer = (a) spread the carpet
the carpet ground on spread! on the ground!

aabédi éet-n or -are
bird house POSS head LOC = (a) bird is on (top of)
the house

kuttur óri-n tæ-r-áre = (a) spear is under the
spear bed POSS stomach LOC bed

éet-n aal are
house POSS month LOC = in front of the house

oon ædi-re ettuhum
he knife AGT cut = he cut (it) with a knife

5.3.9. Noun formation

Attribute nouns may be formed from verbs by suffixing -éeri to the stem.

óonán 'to love' óon-éeri 'love'
tii-n-án 'to drink' tii-éeri 'drinking'

Agent nouns may be formed by suffixing -éerti to the verb stem.

koppínán 'to build' kopp-éerti 'builder'
kopp-éeri 'building'

Attribute nouns may be formed from adjectives by suffixing -dí.

tassé 'long' tassidí 'length'
poccé 'wide' poccidí 'width'

Comparison utilizes the morpheme déaré 'more'.

tæ pæel déaré kooriam
cow dog more big COP = a cow is bigger than
a dog

5.3.10. Syntax

Basic Word Order is SOV áí éaci tiiwá
I water drink

Demonstratives and possessives precede substantive.

Possessor precedes possessed.

Indirect object precedes direct: oon éæ æaldi tiihum
he me food gave

5.4. Core Vocabulary List

Two word lists are currently in use for the investigation of core vocabulary of Sudan languages. They are the 100 and 200 item lists of Bender which form the basis of his ongoing investigations into Nilo-Saharan (Bender 1971, 1976a, and in press), and that of Schadeberg, who has modified the Swadesh 200-item list for the investigation of Kordofanian languages (Schadeberg 1981). The vocabulary presented here includes the whole of Bender's 100-item list and Schadeberg's 210-item list. Verbs are given in the infinitive and 2/3 Sg. Imperative.

1. all	poćici	33. day (24 hrs)	uud
2. animal	tówi	34. to die	tíinán; tíit!
3. arm	firi-forearm táami-upper arm	35. to dig	koranán; kora! túsándí+oonú (=dirt+has)
4. ashes	úfúdi	36. dirty	pæl; Pl. pælti
5. back	séed	37. dog	tiinán; tíi!
6. bad	káabe (Ar.)	38. to drink	séeda ~ síá
7. bark (of tree)	áccídí	39. dry	kúrhi; [kuři]
8. belly	tæ	40. dust	úlgí
9. big	kooré	41. ear	konnukúdi (kot+n-+ukúdi)
10. bird	aabédi	42. earth	əllán; əl!
11. to bite	accánán	43. to eat	aidi
12. black	údi	44. egg	ídi
13. blood	əggár	45. eight	úudáyám
14. to blow (of wind)	puppanan puppa! (Sg.)	46. empty	pídi
15. blunt	túrmi	47. eye	podnán; poddu!
16. bone	əədí	48. to fall	tasse
17. branch	pái	49. far (long)	téssí
18. breasts	ártí	50. fat (n)	ábbá
19. to breathe	kurarti əəllán	51. father	əηηeránán; əηηera!
20. brother	enici	52. to fear	teeddi (=hair)
21. to burn (Intr.)	úllnán	53. feather	saŋáci (=small)
22. child	kúcco	54. few	əəjínán; əəju!
23. claw (=nail)	súnuđi	55. to fight	əssi-m páf
24. to clean	piidanán; piida!	56. finger	ússi
25. clothing	Sg. sílibi; Pl. indíidi	57. fire	(Ar. loan)
26. cloud	táccedi	58. fish	téccí
27. cold	tussé	59. five	padnán; pádu!
28. to come	innán; íí!	60. to float	tirginán; tirgu!
29. to cook	ounán; óú!	61. to flow	pondot; pondokídi
30. to count	kórcánán; korca!	62. flower	úduđi
	iikáarán; íikáar!	63. fly (n)	áwár-k əərán (wing + put)
31. to cut	ettnán; éttu!	64. to fly	túrúđ; túrúk
32. to dance (play)	tootnán; tootu!	65. fog/mist	(haze)

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66. food	əldi	111. mountain	oor
67. foot	otti (=leg)	112. mouth	áal
68. four	eeji	113. nail	súḡudi (=claw)
69. fruit	(no generic word)	114. name	əri (=devil)
70. full	kataare (kattirán, to fill)	115. narrow	pərfcci
71. gazelle	péesi	116. near	əggədə
72. give	tinnán; tit!	117. neck	éer
73. to go	sónán; só!	118. new	(Ar. loan)
74. good	tísíḡe	119. night	oot
75. grass	kéeci (generic)	120. nine	úkkúdí
76. guts	iirḡédi	121. nose	eseḡi
77. hair	teeddi (feather, wool)	122. old	oosá
78. hand	əssi	123. one	parcí
79. head	or	124. other	kórne; ísse
80. to hear	əḡḡənán; əḡḡə!	125. person	ír
81. heart	əssád	(≠animal)	126. to play
82. heavy	tílle	127. to pull	tootnán; tòótu!
83. to hit	áttnán; áttu!	128. to push	póttnán; póttu!
84. to hoe	soorán; soor!	129. rain (n)	ólætnán; ólætu!
85. hole	úfról	130. red	áre
86. horn	kéeci	131. river	kéele
87. hundred	ímmil	(wadi)	əəd (smaller);
88. to hunt	pidérán	132. right	paadí
89. husband	et (=man, male)	(wrong)	áagidam
90. I	íí	133. right (side)	ésíḡḡol
91. to kill	pérrán; pér!	134. road, path	táa
92. knee	urúd	135. root	írđi
93. to know	iyánán; iyá!	136. rope	təḡədi
94. lake	póod	137. rotten	otná (ɔotnán, to go bad)
95. to laugh	káḡḡánán; káḡḡà!	138. rough	-
96. leaf	pídídí	139. round	-
97. left (side)	kókkol	140. to rub	pəəsánán; pəəsá!
98. leg	otti (=foot)	141. salt	kúlo
99. to lie (down)	keránán; kera!	142. sand	ukudi
100. light (heavy)	ororíci	143. to say	(generic) aḡḡánán; aḡḡa!
101. to live, exist	áárinán; aapit	144. to scratch	kogoranán; kogorá!
102. liver	temmeji	145. to see	kóodnán; kóodná! (=look at)
103. long	tasse	146. seed	(Ar. loan)
104. louse	iidi	147. seven	ólotti
105. man (woman)	ét; Pl. étđi	148. to sew	oolánán; oolá!
106. many	éeré	149. sharp	sáfe
107. meat	osḡí	150. to shoot	óllán; ól! (=stab)
108. month	əḡḡəl		
109. moon	əḡḡəl		
110. mother	iyá		

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151.	short	erici	183.	to think	pokkordirán
152.	to sing	odooranán;			(Ar. fakkar)
		odqorá	184.	this	n'en
153.	sister	éəsi	185.	thou	fin
154.	to sit	tégánán; tégə!	186.	three	táasi
	(tr.)		187.	to throw	ətnán;
155.	six	kórci			ətə!
156.	skin	ádāŋi	188.	to tie	tegerrán;
157.	sky	are-n təə			tégér!
		(rain +	189.	tongue	kádāŋí
		stomach)	190.	tooth	káddi
158.	to sleep	keranán; kera!	191.	tree	kaar
159.	small	saŋáci (=few)	192.	to turn	paqálnán;
160.	to smell	sóŋŋúnán;			paqállít!
		sóŋŋú!	193.	twenty	tímijéddi
161.	smoke (n)	kúmédí			(ten times
162.	smooth	toŋallé			two)
		(soft)	194.	two	éddi
		pollé	195.	to vomit	ookanán;
		(shiny)			ooká!
163.	snake	kossáar	196.	to walk	sóonán; so!
		(generic)	197.	warm	oŋŋe
164.	spear	kúttur	198.	to wash	eebánán;
165.	to spit	(Ar. loan)		(tr.)	eebá!
166.	to split	kaacírán;	199.	water	əaci
		kaacír!	200.	we	adí (excl.);
167.	to squeeze	títšəran;			aŋá (incl.)
		títšər!	201.	wet	sáare
168.	to stab	óllan; ól!	202.	what?	ne-á
		(=shoot)	203.	when?	óndaaré
169.	to stand	kəənán; kəə!	204.	where?	óndéré
	(tr./intr.)		205.	white	áddé
70.	star	óŋedi	206.	who?	kəə
71.	stick	áadi (thin)	207.	wide	poccé
		sókké (club)	208.	wife	íddí
		úlli (=rock)		(his)	(woman)
72.	stone		209.	wind	éssi
173.	straight	ówáreccí	210.	wing	áwar
174.	to suck	pekkánán;	211.	to wipe	-
		pekka!	212.	woman	iddi; Pl.
175.	sun	passar			íddeddí
176.	to swell	tiiderrán;	213.	woods	káarəə
		tiider!			(cf. tree)
177.	to swim	tugganán;	214.	work	(Ar. loan)
		tugga!	215.	worm	pirgedí
178.	tail	éemi	216.	wrong	ambúránam
179.	to take	sókkórán;	217.	ye	únú
		sókkor!	218.	year	əaci
180.	ten	tímmiji			
181.	thick	pojje			
182.	thin	túkkúucí			

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Note

1. Coincidental convergence with the name of a Suri locality (t'id, see Bender 1975a: 31, 1977: 13)? [Ed.]

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Adams 1982; Behrens 1981; Bender 1971, 1975a, 1976a, 1977, in press; Ehret and Posnansky 1982; Greenberg 1963; Griffith 1913; E.A. Hales 1979; J.M. Hales 1978; MacMichael 1918; Schadeberg 1981; Thelwall 1978a, 1978b, 1982; Tucker and Bryan 1966; Zyhlarz 1928, 1949-50.

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The numerals in parentheses at the very ends of the citations tell which chapters refer to them (and a listing of works by author/editor and year are given at the end of each chapter). When a cited article appears in a book or collection, that item is also listed if it occurs more than once as a secondary citation. Otherwise it is given in full in the article citation, e.g., compare Adams 1982 and F. Barth 1967.

ABBREVIATIONS

AL	Anthropological Linguistics
ALS	African Language Studies
AU	Afrika und Übersee
BSOAS	Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies
CA	Current Anthropology
CNRS	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
HRW	Holt, Rinehart, and Winston
IFAN	Institut Français d'Afrique Noire
IJAL	International Journal of American Linguistics
JAL	Journal of African Languages
JALL	Journal of African Languages and Linguistics
MSOS	Mitteilungen des Seminars für Orientalischen Sprachen
OUP	Oxford University Press
RSE	Rassegna de Studi Etiopici
SAL	Studies in African Linguistics
SIM	Sudan Interior Mission
SJA	Southwestern Journal of Anthropology
SNR	Sudan Notes and Records
SUGIA	Sprache und Geschichte in Afrika
ZDMG	Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft
ZKS	Zeitschrift für Kolonial Sprachen

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