Culture and Art Society of Ethiopia (CASE) is a non-profit, non-governmental Society operating in Ethiopia. The Society's mission is to document, nurture and promote the cultural and artistic practices, natural heritage, indigenous knowledge and socio-economic institutions of local communities in Ethiopia and to help these continue to play an active role in their lives. It is committed to fostering the continuation of all activities that the Ethiopian people see as signifying their cultural identity and traditional heritage. Indigenous institutions are imbued with the wisdom needed to keep society healthy, both in terms of economic/material well-being and spiritual satisfaction. They are also rich in ways of caring for and sustaining the environment and the landscape. CASE is committed to studying and promoting these traditional systems and institutions and to finding ways of preserving them as living practices for posterity.

The Society is therefore interested in documenting and promoting the linguistic heritage of the Ethiopian people, with a particular focus on the least studied languages, such as that of the Mursi. It was in accordance with this part of its mission, therefore, that the Society supported the production of this dictionary.

CASE would like to take this opportunity to thank The Christensen Fund, a USA based organization which
provides support for the conservation and promotion of the traditions and natural environment of Ethiopia. CASE also extends its sincere appreciation to Dr David Turton of the African Studies Centre, University of Oxford, Dr. Moges Yigezu of the Department of Linguistics, Addis Ababa University and Ato Olisarali Olibui, of the Mursi community, for their efforts to produce this important work. Our appreciation also goes to the late Ba Gaha Kirinomeri, a Mursi co-researcher who contributed significantly to the research work and, finally, to the Mursi community as a whole for preserving their linguistic heritage in which so much of their local indigenous knowledge is stored.

CASE believes that the publication of this dictionary will play a significant role in promoting and documenting the cultural knowledge of the Mursi and in encouraging forthcoming similar works.

Culture and Art Society of Ethiopia
Cover photo: Ulikoro Konyonamora (Komorakora), the Priest (Komoru) of the northern Mursi, wearing the 'gal' necklace, which symbolizes his office. (Photo courtesy of Ben Dome, 2004)

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In Memoriam

Girmalugkoro (Ba Gaha) Kirinomeri

(1974-2007)
PREFACE

Until about ten years ago it was still possible to describe Mursi as an entirely oral culture. In the late 1990s, however, the missionary organisation SIM started an informal ‘Mursi pilot education project’ which proved very effective in helping a small group of Mursi, living at Makki in the Mago valley, to read and write their own language. Perhaps the most important result of this project was the evident enthusiasm it generated for literacy, not only amongst Mursi living at Makki but also amongst those living elsewhere in Mursiland. The main reason for the success of the project was undoubtedly that it used the students’ own language to introduce them to the practical uses of the written word.

We hope that this first dictionary of the Mursi language will help to satisfy the demand for literacy amongst Mursi themselves, which the SIM project so effectively demonstrated and stimulated. We offer it, first and foremost, as a modest learning aid to the Mursi student, whether he or she is enrolled in a formal school or informal education centre, or working alone. But a dictionary is not just a learning aid: it is also a permanent record, however incomplete, of a particular language and culture. We also hope, therefore, that the dictionary will help to preserve and keep alive not only the Mursi language but also the accumulated cultural knowledge and unique historical experience of the Mursi.

The shortcomings of the dictionary will be obvious to any Mursi reader. We apologise for these shortcomings but cannot stress
too strongly that we see this as the beginning of a process, rather than as the end. The task we set ourselves when we began proved much more daunting than we had expected and the result falls far short of our original aims. But if we had been more realistic, perhaps we would not have begun at all. As it is, we hope that this first effort will be followed by bigger and better editions in the years to come. With this in mind, we would greatly welcome the advice of readers, on any aspect of the dictionary’s content and style. Please send us your comments and suggestions, including words and phrases (particularly up-to-date ones!) that should be added in the next edition.

It is impossible to mention all those Mursi who have, at various times and in various ways, contributed their time, knowledge and expertise to the production of the dictionary. Turton is particularly conscious of the debt he owes to countless patient and long-suffering Mursi, many of whom are now dead, who have helped him to understand whatever he has been able to understand about Mursi life, language and culture. The following, however, were directly involved in the production of the dictionary and should therefore be especially thanked here: the late Girmalugkoro Kirinomeri (whom we all knew as ‘Ba Gaha’), Ulikoro Komoru, Zinabu Bichaga and Ulikoro Dumalo. We are grateful also to Ato Alemayehu Agonafir, Colonel Endale Aberra and Major Kidane-Mariam Abay for their friendship, advice and support, without which our task would have been much more difficult.

The preparation of the dictionary was made possible by a grant from the Christensen Fund of Palo Alto, California. We thank the Fund for its support and it’s Programme Officer for the Southern Rift, Dr Tadesse Wolde, for his interest, encouragement and advice.
The grant was administered by the Culture and Arts Society of Ethiopia (CASE). We thank its Director, Girma Zenebe, and his colleagues for their efficient and always helpful assistance and for their patience and understanding in the face of various delays that held back the completion of the manuscript.

We have dedicated the dictionary to the memory of Ba Gaha, a young man of outstanding qualities, who died while it was still in preparation. His tragically early death was a huge loss, not only to his family and friends and to all those who knew and admired him, but also to the Mursi as a whole. Had he lived he would have had much to contribute to helping his fellow Mursi deal with the many changes and challenges which now confront them.

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INTRODUCTION

1. THE PEOPLE
The Mursi live in the Lower Omo Valley of southwestern Ethiopia. They call themselves Mun (sing. Muni), and number less than 10,000. Their territory of around 2,000 km² lies in the South Omo Zone of the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples’ Regional State (SNNPRS), roughly between the River Omo (known as Warr to the Mursi) and the River Mago (known as Mako to the Mursi). Their closest cultural and linguistic links are with the Chai and Tirma, who live west of the Omo and south of Maji.

As we know them today, the Mursi are a relatively recent product of three separate population movements, each of which took them into territory they had not previously occupied. First there was a move across the Omo, from the west, which may have taken place around 150 years ago and which is seen by the Mursi as a key historical event in the construction of their current political identity. Next there was an expansionary movement northwards, into better watered territory further up the valley, which took place in the 1920s and 1930s. Finally, beginning in 1979, there was a further expansion, this time north eastwards, into the upper Mago Valley, a move which took the migrants into close and regular contact with their highland
The Mursi and their neighbours in the Lower Omo Valley
neighbours, the plough-cultivating Aari. Each move was made, initially, by a small group of families who travelled a relatively short distance to a new place on the frontier of the settled area. As the pioneers established themselves, they were followed, over succeeding years, by a drift of individuals and families. Accounts given of these movements by Mursi themselves always stress that they were a response to environmental pressures and were part of a continuing effort to find and occupy a “cool place” (bha lalini), a place with riverside forest for cultivation and well watered grassland for cattle herding.

The Mursi are often described by highlanders and government officials as ‘nomads’. But although cattle make a vital contribution to their economy, they lead a relatively settled life and depend heavily on the cultivation of grain crops, mainly sorghum and maize. Two methods of cultivation are used. Preparations for flood-retreat cultivation begin along the banks of the Omo and Mago Rivers in October, when the flood waters, which reach their peak in August, have begun to recede. Sorghum, maize, cow peas, beans and tobacco are planted in small riverbank cultivation areas, the fertility of which is constantly renewed by the flood silts. The harvest comes in January and February. Shifting cultivation takes place on higher grounds, in forest clearings further back from the two main rivers and depends entirely on local rainfall. Planting takes place here during March and/or April, as soon as the main rains have begun, and the harvest comes in June or July. Once cleared, the same area may be cultivated for up to six years before being left to revert to bush because of falling crop yields.

Although the flood varies in extent from year to year, its timing is predictable because it depends on rain falling over the Ethiopian
highlands. Rainfall in the Omo lowlands, however, is unpredictable, not only in amount and location but also in timing. One cannot tell exactly when, where, or for how long the rain will fall. The unpredictability of local rainfall, and the relatively small area available for flood cultivation, makes cattle products – milk, blood and meat - a vital extra source of subsistence. Cattle can also be exchanged for grain in the nearby highlands during times of hunger, due to drought or crop pests. At such times, cattle can provide a last defence against starvation for many families.

Although they do not depend primarily on pastoralism for their daily subsistence, the Mursi give overwhelming cultural importance to cattle. Virtually every significant social relationship is based on the exchange of cattle. This applies most obviously to marriage. Bridewealth (ideally consisting of 38 head of cattle) is handed over by the groom’s family to the bride’s father, who has to meet the demands of a wide range of relatives, from different clans, who have a right to share in the bridewealth cattle. With each new marriage, there begins a series of cattle exchanges which continue until long after the bride and groom are dead. Because of this, and because a man may marry several times during his life time, the institution of bridewealth helps to ensure the continual redistribution of this vital form of wealth, as it circulates around the population.

As amongst other East African herders, adult men belong to named ‘age sets’ and pass through a series of ‘age grades’. Married women take their age status from their husbands. Grades are associated with specific public tasks and responsibilities, from looking after and defending the herds in dry season grazing areas to taking the lead in political decision-making and the settlement of disputes. Leadership in public life is exercised by individual elders
who have achieved a position of influence in the local community through their oratorical and debating skills, through their knowledge of precedent and tradition and through their reputation for well considered and balanced argument. The only formally defined leadership role in the society is that of Komoru, or Priest. This is an inherited office which is principally of religious and ritual significance. Each major local division of the population (bhuran) has its priest, who embodies in his person the well-being of the group as a whole and acts as a means of communication between the community and God (tumwi), especially when it is threatened by such events as drought, crop pests and disease.

Two distinctive features of Mursi society, by which they have become known to outsiders, are ceremonial duelling (sagine) and the large pottery discs or ‘plates’ (debhinya) which are worn by women in their lower lips. Duelling is a form of martial art, in which teams of men from different parts of the country fight each other with two-metre wooden poles (dongen) in short but fierce bouts, lasting no more than a few minutes. The lip-plate is an expression of female social adulthood. A girl will often say that she wishes to have her lip pierced in order to become like her mother – an adult woman of child bearing potential. She has her lower lip pierced, by her mother or another woman of her local community, when she reaches the age of around fifteen. She will continue to stretch the lip, with progressively larger wooden plugs, over the next few weeks or months, until she can wear a plate of up to 10 centimetres or more in diameter.

The incorporation of the Mursi into the Ethiopian state began in the last years of the nineteenth century, when the Abyssinian
Emperor Menelik II extended his control over the southern lowlands of what is now Ethiopia. Each successive government continued to strengthen central control over the southern periphery of the country. This has meant some increase in access to government services, such as food aid, health and education. Meanwhile the Mursi and their neighbours have become increasingly dependent on market exchange to obtain not only food but also other items which, in the past few years, have become virtual necessities for a satisfactory lifestyle, such as plastic jerry cans, aluminum pots, cotton cloth, blankets and commercially produced clothes.
The pace of change for the Mursi is bound to increase rapidly during the coming years. In responding and adapting to these changes, the Mursi, like their neighbours, will depend above all on their own rich and distinctive heritage of knowledge, historical experience, resilience and ingenuity. This dictionary is a modest effort to assist in the linguistic documentation of that heritage.

2. THE LANGUAGE
Mursi is classified as a member of the Surmic group within the East-Sudanic division of the Nilo-Saharan phylum (Bender 1977, Fleming 1976, Dimmendaal 1998). The self-name of the people is *Mun* (*Muni* sg.). Another name by which they refer to themselves but only in ritual contexts and at public meetings or debates is *Tama*, a name also used of them by their northern neighbors, the Bodi (whom the Mursi call *Tumura*).

Whereas much has been published on other aspects of Mursi culture and society, their language has remained largely undescribed. The only grammatical descriptions are by Turton & Bender (1976) and Turton 1981. Moges Yigezu (2001) has provided a short phonological sketch of Mursi with a comparative wordlist of 312 lexical items as part of his comparative-historical analysis of Surmic languages.

**Sound patterns of Mursi**

**Vowels**
Mursi has a seven-vowel system like the rest of the southeast Surmic languages such as Bodi-Tishena, Kwegu and Chai-Tirma. The
vowels are: i, e, e, a, o, o, and u. All the vowels occur at all positions within a word, i.e. word-initially, word-medially and word-finally (see also Moges 2001).

The vowels [i], [ʊ], [ɛ], [ɔ] and [œ] are listed as allophones by Turton & Bender (1976:539) but the distribution of these vowels has not been stated. The vowel [œ] is not attested in our data, however. In closed syllables, [i] and [u] are realized as [ɪ] and [ʊ] respectively. Some examples: tirtir > [turtur] ‘fingernail’; murmuri > [murmuri] ‘straight’.

The following are some examples illustrating the contrasts between the vowels phonemes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ëva</th>
<th>‘send (2sg. imp)’</th>
<th>elle</th>
<th>‘there are’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aya</td>
<td>‘cook! (2sg. imp.)’</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>‘call (2sg.imp.)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oxo</td>
<td>‘go! (2sg. imp.)’</td>
<td>ille</td>
<td>‘six’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adi</td>
<td>‘warm’</td>
<td>kolu</td>
<td>‘charcoal (burned place)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ido</td>
<td>‘cloud’</td>
<td>kola</td>
<td>‘neck’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>od3d3o</td>
<td>‘put! (2sg. imp.)’</td>
<td>luwa</td>
<td>‘preparing a fence for cows’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ed3d3o</td>
<td>‘shoot! (2sg. imp.)’</td>
<td>liwa</td>
<td>‘millet’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rom</td>
<td>‘ostrich’</td>
<td>ori</td>
<td>‘village’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rum</td>
<td>‘cloth’</td>
<td>uro</td>
<td>‘milk’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huli</td>
<td>‘just’</td>
<td>iba</td>
<td>‘grab, take hold of’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>holi</td>
<td>‘waterbuck’</td>
<td>ebo</td>
<td>‘debt’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hōli</td>
<td>‘white’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
hali  ‘later’

Vowel length is also apparent in Mursi but there are few contrastive examples attested between short and long vowels. There are, however, many words occurring with long vowels. Consider the following examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ŋo} & \quad \text{‘neck’} \\
\text{ŋoɔ} & \quad \text{‘descend (2sg.imp.)’} \\
\text{ðir} & \quad \text{‘sleeping place for young boys’} \\
\text{ðiir} & \quad \text{‘clay’} \\
\text{b̥aaga} & \quad \text{‘eat! (2sg. imp.)’} \\
\text{b̥aga} & \quad \text{‘live! (2sg. imp.)’} \\
\text{t̥ɔɔda} & \quad \text{‘kill! (2sg.imp.)’} \\
\text{t̥oda} & \quad \text{‘climb! (2sg. imp.)’} \\
\text{r̥ee} & \quad \text{‘body’} \\
\text{ʃee} & \quad \text{‘all’} \\
\text{d̥3uu} & \quad \text{‘cooking pot’} \\
\text{eer} & \quad \text{‘children’}
\end{align*}
\]

In contrast to Chai-Tirma, in Mursi diphthongs are very rare in the system.

**Consonants**

Mursi has 22 consonant phonemes, as given in Table 1 below. Turton & Bender (1976:539) and Turton (1981:335) identified the same consonant phonemes, but were not clear about the status of the
glottal stop. The 22 distinct consonant phonemes are given below in IPA symbols.

**Table 1: Consonant phonemes of Mursi**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biabials</th>
<th>Alveolars</th>
<th>Post</th>
<th>Palatals</th>
<th>Velars</th>
<th>Glottals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless stops</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced stops</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implosives</td>
<td>ɓ</td>
<td>d'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless fricatives</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced fricatives</td>
<td>z</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless affricates</td>
<td>tʃ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced affricates</td>
<td>dʒ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasals</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laterals</td>
<td>ǀ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trills</td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximants</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>j</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are some examples illustrating the occurrence of consonant phonemes in the language.
3. THE ORTHOGRAPHY

The Latin-based orthography presented here is primarily designed for the transliteration of Mursi texts in order to enable the reader to reproduce the sounds of Mursi speech with reasonable accuracy. It is hoped that it might also be used for conducting literacy programs in
this hitherto unwritten language, one of the lesser known languages of Ethiopia.

**Orthographic representation**

*Vowels*

The following are the graphemes suggested for writing the vowel phonemes of Mursi.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phonemes in IPA</th>
<th>Graphemes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/i/</td>
<td>[i]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/e/</td>
<td>[e]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ɛ/</td>
<td>[ê]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>[a]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ɔ/</td>
<td>[ô]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/o/</td>
<td>[o]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/u/</td>
<td>[u]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The only new symbols, as compared to English orthography, are the [ê] and [ô] vowels. In order to reproduce Mursi texts more accurately it would be useful to make distinct the more open vowels [ê] and [ô] from their closed counterparts [e] and [o]. Vowel length is apparent in Mursi and is represented by doubling the symbol for the short vowel.

*Consonants*

For practical purposes, the consonants may be divided into two categories. The first category consists of those sounds which are similar or identical to English. These are represented by using the same symbols as in English and are given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phonemes in IPA Symbols</th>
<th>Graphemes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/t/</td>
<td>[t]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In this first category of graphemes, the [h] grapheme is used to represent the glottal fricative /h/, which is an independent phoneme in Mursi. The same grapheme has also been used to represent another feature, the palatal place of articulation, as in [ch] and [sh]. As will be shown below, the same grapheme has been used to represent implosives as in [bh] and [dh]. Hence, the [h] grapheme is used inconsistently representing various features. The graphemes [y] and [g] are also used in the same way, each of them representing two different features. The symbol [y] represents the phoneme [j] and the
palatal feature in [ny] while the grapheme [g] is used to represent the phoneme [g] and the velar feature in [ng].

Despite these inconsistencies in the representations of some sounds, keeping the similar graphemes between Mursi and English will have a pedagogical advantage if we consider the transfer of skills students may apply in learning English as a second language. Focusing on the similarities between Mursi and English orthographies will, therefore, enable students to transfer their reading and writing skills in Mursi to learn English as a second language. Odlin (1989:125-126) notes that when students learn an alphabet having some similarities with the one they have mastered, they make interlingual identifications of familiar letters which reduces the amount of time needed to learn to encode and decode written symbols.

The second category consists of consonant sounds that require new symbols or graphemes, as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phonemes in IPA symbols</th>
<th>Graphemes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/r/</td>
<td>[ˈ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ɓ/</td>
<td>[bh]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ɗ/</td>
<td>[dh]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The representation of the above three sounds requires some explanation. The representation of the glottal stop /r/ and the glottalized (implosive) consonants /ɓ/ and /ɗ/ is probably the most unfortunate feature of Latin script as observed in many Cushitic languages of Ethiopia such as Oromo, Sidamo, Kembatta, and many others. In many cases, these consonants are represented in two different ways: (1) the glottal stop is represented by an apostrophe, as suggested above, and (2) the same apostrophe is used after /b/ or /d/,
as in /b’/ and /d’/ respectively, to represent the implosives. Note that in these languages, as in Mursi, the lengthening of consonant sounds makes a difference of meaning. If we consider the simplex and lengthened version of the glottal stop consonant, the simplex may be represented by an apostrophe, as shown above, while the long counterpart has to be represented by a single quotation mark, i.e. (”). One of the consequences of this choice is that the orthography gives the impression that the clusters /ʔl/, /ʔn/, /ʔm/ have the same phonological status as /b/ and /d/, where /b’/ and /d’/ graphemes are used respectively. It might be confusing to differentiate between <’l, ’n, ’m> and <b’, d’>. In the former, the apostrophe is representing the glottal stop /ʔ/ and in the latter the implosive consonant such as /b/ and /d/. This representation makes the relationship between simplex and geminate consonants rather opaque. Another common practice is to use capitals to represent the implosives but this too can be confusing, since the use of a capital letter has a different function in English.

In order to avoid or minimize these problems, therefore, we have decided to use a sequence of two letters, /bh/ and /dh/, to represent the implosives, as shown above. It must be admitted, however, that the use of the apostrophe for the glottal stop may not be the best solution, given the fact that the apostrophe is a punctuation mark.

**Pronunciation guide**

**Vowels**

[i] As in the English he /hi/

[e] As in the English men /men/

[ê] As in the French cher /ʃɛr/ ‘dear, expensive’; similar to
the English pet, but the lips are slightly further apart.

[a] More or less as in English pat
[ö] As in the French homme /ɔm/ ‘man’
[o] As in the French mot /mɔ/ ‘road’
[u] As in the French route /rʊt/ ‘road’

Consonants

[t] As in English  tea /ti:/
[b] ” ” ”  bee /bi:/
[d] ” ” ”  doe /dɔː/  
[k] ” ” ”  cap /kæp/  
[g] ” ” ”  gap /ɡæp/  
[s] ” ” ”  sip /sɪp/  
[z] ” ” ”  zip /zɪp/  
[ʃ] ” ” ”  ship /ʃɪp/  
[h] ” ” ”  hat /hæt/  
[χ] ” ” ”  chin /tʃɪn/  
[j] ” ” ”  gin /dʒɪn/  
[m] ” ” ”  map /mæp/  
[n] ” ” ”  nap /næp/
[ŋ] As in French  vigne /viɲ/ ‘vine’, ‘vinyard’.
[ŋ] As in English  hang /hæŋ/
[l] ” ” ”  led /led/  
[r] ” ” ”  red /red/  
[w] ” ” ”  wet /wet/  
[y] ” ” ”  yet /jet/

The following symbols are used to represent sounds which are not heard in English.
[’] represents a glottal stop.
[bh] represents a bilabial implosive.
[dh] represents an apical implosive.

The glottal stop sound is used in some English dialects accompanying final voiceless stops, as in cap [kæ?p], hat [hæ?t], hack [hæ?k], etc. Both implosives, [bh] and [dh], are produced by sucking a puff of air into the mouth while at the same time trying to say [b] and [d] sounds respectively. It is helpful to think of ‘sucking with the larynx’ and produce unreleased voiced glottalic stops.

4 TRANSLITERATED TEXT
The following Mursi text was taken down from Ulijeholi (Bio-inton-gia) Konyonomora in December 1970 and was first published in Turton (1981). It is here written in Latin-based orthography with a free English translation.

How the Buma clan claimed Dirka by means of a trick
Zugo ojôno rôs bai chuk Jinka bhuyo. when nga irrêse ma warriny tuno. na hey na ibe
The dog put the people down behind Jinka. They moved on and crossed the Omo upstream.
Kasha; na ibe Maaji; na hey Gegolo; na hey na hey Dirkaye; na bage baa.
They passed Kasha and Maji and reached Gegol. They went on to Dirka and stopped there.
The Chai were living there. The Chai came and the Mursi killed a cow. They cut the stomach lining (peritoneum) into strips and tied them round the necks of the Chai.

The Chai did the same to the Mursi.

The Priest (the only Priest was Konyonamora) said:

“Chai a gwòdinaanano, a zuaganyo; Kasha a zuaganyo; Siyoi (Dôlkamo) a zua ganyo”.
“The Chai are my brothers, they are my people. The Kasha are my people; the Siyoi (of Dolkamo) are my people.”

“anyi bare kêbêlêsên môrr”. Bume wheno. bêlêsên môrr. ”a zuaganyo” se Kônyônamôrai.
“I have cut up the stomach lining”. The Bume (Nyangatom) came. They cut up the stomach lining. “They are my people”. That is what Konyonamora said.

A Bumai [clan member] took a sharpening stone and put it in the hot spring. He took a necklace (it was a ‘gal’, a priest’s necklace)

and wore it round his neck.

“inye gal lômi kiong?” se Komorôr – “ani Komoru?”
The priest said “why are you wearing a ‘gal’? Are you a priest?”

“anyi kôlômi hung”
“I am just wearing it.”
“a galanano. na tolom na hale aino”.
“It is my ‘gal’. You can wear it and then give it back to me.”

*môrra bag chalai na ôku kiango tui na gara.*
The calves swallowed the necklace and it went into their stomachs and was lost.

“chalai wa gara”. Bumai se nganga. “ôku môrragwi kiango tui”.
“The necklace has gone” said the Bumai. “It’s gone into your calves stomachs.”

“na hale kêmêênêng? a barari hang hang hang. a barari. hale kêmêênêng?”
“What shall I do?” said the Priest. “It is a powerful necklace.”

*Bumai ib môrra na bêl kiango, baag, gwini -. i hololoi. ôngôn gasho.*
The Buma opened a calf’s stomach and looked inside - it was empty.
They threw it away.

*bel ngaina, baag, gwini – i hololoi.*
They opened another and looked inside - it was empty.

*bel ngaina, baag, gwini – i hololoi.*
They opened another and looked inside - it was empty.

*bêl ngaina – arru chalai. iba na aje ena.*
They opened another and saw the necklace. They gave it to the owner.

*Konyônâmôra se ke “a bhanano”.*
Konyonamora said “It is my land”

*nông Bumai se ke “a bhanano”*
The Bumai said “It is my land.”

“a bhanunu? inye bèmêsì ōng?”
“It is your land? What makes it yours?”

“anyi bha tui ahi tinano ihe”
"There is something of mine buried here”

“a òng?”
"What is it?"

“ihe – kau rra na kòdôlaino”.
“It’s there. Let’s go to the hot spring and I will show you”

na hey kare. shôraana shôgai.
They went together. The Bumai pulled out a sharpening stone.

“ga gônya – anyi bikinging a bhanano”.
“Look - it has been my land for ages”

“ee - a bhanunu chirr”. Kônyônamôra se nganga. “a bhanunu chirr”.
“Yes, it is your land” said Konyonamora. “It is certainly your land”.

yôk têli bai.
They stayed there.

References


abbo: antelope

abbên antelopes

achuk: meat

addanyi: hunter (Amharic borrowing)

aênêngi: what kind is it?

aga: cook

sabo kôgoi mai ne wero kogi tila
First (sabo) I’m going to the water (mai) and then I’ll cook the porridge (tila).

agge: we (pron.)

agginu: those

aggiya: these

ah: thing

aha: things

aha-ganyo aita ori
Where have my things gone?

ahuy: suck (the breast)

ainea: give

kêêni kaine Duli warra
I want (kêêni) to give Duli a knife (warra).
Give (sg.) this person water!

Give (pl.) these people salt (choi)!

**ainoi**: who?  
**aisong**: how many?  
**aiwunga**: come here!

**hodhanga**: you (pl) come here!  
**akodhott**: forgive  
**alga**: bed (Amharic borrowing)  
**alganya**: beds  
**alilibi**: (it is) sweet  
**allalini**: (it is) cold  
**alli**: chair, stool, headrest  
**alley**: chairs, stools, headrests  
**alli a gushuruny**: toad stool (lit. stool of a hyena)  
**alinenea**: talk, speak

What are you (pl.) talking about?

I’m talking to her for [on behalf of] that man.

sg. imp.: alidè; pl. imp.: alidheo.  
**alo**: collect honey
au na aludonyu retê
Go (pl.) and collect some honey (retê) for me!

ama: eat, anoint with clay - የbruary-

rrri a bekamcha tishu
The shade where we ate new sorghum.

anyi kami dhebi
I am anointing/decorating my face with clay (debi).

anyi kamisen nga hira dhebi
I am anointing this man’s face with clay.

amsay: bird-scaring platform - የርበት-

amsen: bird-scaring platforms - የርበት-

angana: go through a mountain pass - ይዳራራ-

kau kanga kedheo
Let’s go through the pass.

angido: bite - ያንጭ-

anyi kungussi na, mordhai angidoin sio
I was sleeping and a rat (mordhai) bit my hand (sio).

iwa achuk na angido bokôna
Take (sg.) the meat and bite [off] a piece!

angiddo: you bite! - እንጭ!
angiddê: you (pl.) bite! - ኦንት!
anninê': to whom does it belong? - መንገ?(: ይን ኣውይ?
anyagasi: old (adj.) - እንደblur
anyakôwanai: disabled, crippled - እስከ ከትከለ
anyanne: be tired; be weak - መንገ_superuser
anyanyogi: the loser; the defeated - እንደමወፀ
anyi: I (pron.) - እን
  anyi ko inye
    I and you (sg.).
  እንን እንን
  anyi song
    I only/only me.
  እን

anyuyi: doum palm (Hyphaene thebaica) - ኢንምም
ara: stop, clear up (of rain) - መንገ superf
  kêêli bai na huli bhwê arathi, kauto
    Let’s wait here until the rain has stopped and then go.
  ከዝፋ. እስከሚጠፀም እስፋ እስክፋርጉ ያባ ከዘፋ።
  gwiyo wa aru
    Has the rain (gwiyo) stopped?
  ከዝፋ. ክፋፋ ከዘፋ?
arra: see - መንገ superf
  inyê sabo be ngani arainyo
    Haven’t you (sg.) seen me before (sabo)?
  ከዝፋ ከ蚧ታ እስከሚገን ይው-የእም
  be ngani karino
    I’ve never seen you [before].
  ከዝፋ ከ蚧ታ እስክፋርጉ (ሠፋ-የእም) ::

25
Ba Gaha anyi gôro ngani karrtêoyo
I didn’t see Ba Gaha on the road (gôro).

arro: hippopotamus  -ירopo
arrên: hippopotamuses  -ירopo®
ashai: grandchild  - ס্יאך
ashasha: grandchildren  - ס্יאך®
ashwôi: tasty, delicious  - סדר
assa: arrive; be together (sexually) - סדר®

(atlan) arrên: hippopotamuses  - יספנ®
(atlan available) arrêo: hippopotamus  - יספנ

ashai: grandchild  - ס্יאך
ashasha: grandchildren  - ס্יאך®
ashwôi: tasty, delicious  - סדר
assa: arrive; be together (sexually) - סדר®

atlatte: guinea fowl  - סָיו
atalacha: guinea fowls  - סָיו®

auweso: rest  - סָיו

nga kauweso
Shall we not rest?

kau na kauweso nga ritunu i nga
Let’s go (kau) and rest in that shade.

awo: fish (vb.) with hook and line  - סָיו ינפנ®

kôgoi mai na kauwineno
I’m going to the water (maï) to fish.

anyi kauwi urgussa
I am catching fish (urgussa).

awu: eldest child  - סָיו®
awunya: eldest children  - סָיו®®
babi: unwitting, fool – ያምጫ
badhungay: a kind of tree – ይጣ ከራሮታ
bagai: wooden milk container – ከሌንሮታ ከራሮታ መታት

baganya (pl): milk containers - ይጣ ከራሮታ ይጋሮታ ከራሮታ
bai: below – ከታታ ከታታ
balaggaray: enemy – ይለት

balagaranya: enemies - ይለት ከታታ
balasi: castor oil plant (Ricinus communis L.) - ከታታ ከራሮታ
ballaine: a kind of store made close to the roof


bana': fly – ከታታ
banaso: you (sg.) stand up! – ከታታ ያጋም
bangadhi: termite mound – ይጣ ከራሮታ

bangadha: termite mounds - ይጣ ከራሮታ ከራሮታ
bangarr: grain drying platform - ከታ ያጋም ከታታ

bangarrēa: grain drying platforms - ከታ ያሮ ከታታ
bangi: pond, pool, small lake – ከታ

banga: ponds - ከታ ከታ
bangka: matchete, bush knife – ከታ ከታ ያሮ ከታ

bankachin: machetes, bush knives - ከታ ከታ ከታ ከታ

barabaray: pepper (Amharic borrowing) – ከጠኔ
barari: powerful, sacred, highly spiced (of food) – ṭwà q'ñhàz

barbadhoy: a kind of bird – ṭwà q'ñhàz
bari: yesterday – ṭwà q'ñhàz
bari: senior man, elder – ṭwà q'ñhàz ñwàwà
bara: elders – ṭwà q'ñhàz
barô: at night – ṭwà q'ñhàz
barshai: small millet – ñwà
basso: be healed – wà yà qùò, wà yà qùò
batiri: flash light, torch – ṭwà q'ñhàz

batirinya: flash lights, torches – ṭwà q'ñhàz

bawa: recover, get better – wà yà qùò, wà yà qùò (ñwà)
bawa na illasa na baya-bhwè
He was ill and has recovered.

bawray: a kind of potato – ñwà yà qùò
bayai: a kind of tree – ñwà yà qùò
baysi: wise; brave man – ñwà yà qùò
be': stone – ñwà yà qùò
bêna: stones – ñwà yà qùò

bekening: ancient; old – wà yà qùò
bêkkai: friend – ñwà qùò
bekanya: friends – ñwà qùò
bele': bald – ñwà qùò
ber: spear – ñwà qùò
berra: spears - የርራ
bêrggu: year - እሬታ
bêrgunya: years - እሬታታ
bi': cow - ኣም ምእት
bio: cows, cattle - ኣም ምእትት
bilbiloy: worm, moth - ኩየሱስ
bilbilo: worms, moths - ኩየሱስት
binyôgi: a kind of stone - እንታንፋ
bîrîni: thorn - እንወን
bîrrinô: thorns - እንወንት
birroi: Birr (Ethiopian currency) - ከር
bo: pull out (e.g. hair), pull up (e.g. a plant) –

sigma (አስጋር; የሚንካ-nine; ይወን ሰማት)
nong bare bo chorri rroruin
He pulled out the [pubic] hair of the Rora (adult male age grade) yesterday.

liwa chidineo na bóda gin bhwè
The sorghum (liwa) is growing close together (chidineo) so (na) pull some out (bhwè).

anyi kubwi kali na karage bio
I’m pulling up a sapling to drive the cattle (bio).

bôbôtai: cheese - እንጻ
bodor: bark (vb) - የወጣህ (አውን)
rossi budeo - ore gushero
The dogs are barking - they have seen (ore) a hyena.
bogoni: sycamore - ያርንን
bohe: cobra (snake) – እንወ እንወ
bohenya: cobras - እንወ እንወ
bohun: cliff
bohuna: cliffs
bokoi: water dropping from a tree – የአፍ ከራ ብራ
boka: water drops - የአፍ ከራ ብራ
bollongi: cheek – የርእቁ
bollonga: cheeks - የርእቁ (አስፋ)
boloi: spotted (animal), multi-colored – ከፋ ከፋ ከፋ  የአጣስ የአጣስ
bołu: the back of the head - ያራ ያሩም ያራ
borkodhoy: a kind of tree – ያር ያር
bôrôda: jump – ያሮስስ
nong bare bôrôda nga hunaita
He jumped over this stream (hunaita) yesterday.
bôrro dip
Jump straight (i.e., with back straight and head up)!

boshu: youngest child - የሂንቁ እወ
boshunya: youngest children - የሂንቁ እወ
bôottôy’: a kind of tree – የሱኔ እወ
budhê: look back – ወቅ እና ያሮስስ እወ (ማወ)
buluku: blanket (Amharic borrowing) – ያርስስ
bume: the Nyangatom people
buna: coffee – ከኔ
bur: ashes – ከወስን
burbur: helicopter – ከለ.ሳኗር
burcukkoy: glass (Amharic borrowing) – እርጓሩ
bureni: warm; hot - ከግ ወን ወን-
burto: before, the day before yesterday – ከተኝኬ መጻጻ
bussi: joint – ከአንድ ወመመክስ
buti’: limestone – ዕዝ
buttogi: wrong. mistaken (adj.) – ከወን ሳ-
buttomo: lie – ከው ሳ-
buy’: big – ከለ ሳ-
        bibi: big (pl) - ከለለ ሳ-
bha: place, ground, earth — ከታ ወይ መንጋት

*bha kumnunul / bha dhakakan*

The whole world.

*bhabhêlê:* dawn - የጉጉት ያለ

bhachha: sharpen (wood) — የሰለ (አእልእል)

*kabachi kio na kudhune kôdore*

I’m sharpening [a piece of] wood (kio) to make holes in
[sew] (kudhune) a belt.

*bhabhachaga:* spleen — የስለ

bhaka: eat, live (see also usa) — ወወ ወይ መንጋት

*ain achuk na kabhaga*

Give me some meat (achuk) to eat.

*ki a be kabhacha tishu*

The tree (ki) where we ate new sorghum (tishu).

*inye bhagi ori*

Where do you live?

*kama bhaka gwoi*

The bag (kama) has been burnt [lit. eaten by fire (gwoi)].
**bhaaga:** you (sg) eat! – ʼを利用!

**bhalang:** rifle bolt – ʼを利用する

**bhalal:** bile, gall – ʼを利用する

**bhalai:** multi-colored animal – ʼを利用する

**bha lesha:** summit (of hill or mountain)

**bhallogi:** leaf – ʼを利用する

**bhalloga:** leaves – ʼを利用する (ʼを利用する ʼを利用する)

**bharito:** shake (intr.) – ʼを利用する

* nga keded bhari kiong – mag dhik/magana dulu
Why is the calabash (keded) shaking? Hold it firmly (dhik/dulu).

* anyi killasio na rrê bharbarito
I’m ill and my body (rrê) is shaking.

**bharitto:** meet in passing – ʼを利用する

**bharoy:** bark, peel – ʼを利用する

**bhaseni:** easy, cheap – ʼを利用する

**bhatto:** lightning – ʼを利用する

**bha liiyay:** be shy – ʼを利用する

**bhega:** guard – ʼを利用する

* inye bhegi ʼong
What are you guarding/watching?

* anyi kebhegi liwa
I’m guarding the sorghum
bhêla: divide, split – የመቀብረን ከ לעית የመቀብረ

I’m dividing a cultivation plot (gwi) for my wife (nganano).

bhê kio bare belchabhvê

the axe (bhê) handle (kio) split yesterday.

bhelego: uncover – ከ weiber

Au na bhelegi bangarr

Go and uncover (take the grass off) the grain drying platform (bangarr).

bhêle: early morning – የእርት ከወ 10 እርት

bhêlê: create, reproduce – የወዐ ከወ

bhênêni: relative – የአቀየር

bhênên: relatives - የአቀየር ከወን

bhêra’: you (sg) choose – የወ

bherta’: you (pl) choose – የወን

bhêy: axe, adze – የወ ከወን

bhênya: axes, adzes

bhichagn: different (special) – የተለ እ

bhiibhi: different (separate) – የተለ እ

bhika: break, fold – የመቀብረ ከвести የመቀብረ

Au bita keno

Go and collect firewood (lit. ‘break wood’).
kio ngaina nga bigineo hang – a daldali
This wood (kio) will not break – it is hard/tough/strong (daldali).

bhilai: small cattle bell – Ḟi ŨM (Ḥm нет.)
bhilanya: small cattle bells - Ḟi ŨM Ḟi ŨM (Ḥm нет.)
bhilbloy: stream – ṢM
bhilêcho: yellow – η.ηή
kôl a bhilêcho: a yellow goat - η.ηή 篑
bhirê: smoke (n.) – ṢM
bhirê': short walking stick – ṢM ṢM
bhirrido: cut up (into strips) - ṢM ṢM ṢM ṢM

bhirriddi achuck na elese susô
Cut the meat (achuk) into strips and put it in the sun (susô) to dry.

bhirrio: put on/take off (clothes) – ṢM ṢM

any kibhirri chaha
I am putting on my shoes.

anyi kibhirrian chaha
I’m taking off my shoes.

nong bare bhirrio chaha
He put on his shoes yesterday.
**nong bare bhirriana chaha**
He took off his shoes yesterday.

**bhisêni:** black and white color – ከክቅ ከእን ከታለ ከምወን

**bho:** out; outside – መእ ከመእ.

**bhôcha:** thin – ከሳ ከምም ከምም

**bhôchên (pl.)** thin - ከሳ ከምም ከምም

**bhodha:** turn over – መለለም

**bhôga / kuru:** dig (v) – ከፋር! ከفار!

**bhôgana:** dig out - ከፋር ከመእ

**bhogen**: a kind of bird – ከምORIES ከምORIES

**bhogi:** poor, orphan – ከኔ ከሽን ከሽን ከሽን ከሽን

**bhoga:** poor people, orphan – ከኔ ከሽን ከሽን ከሽን ከሽን

**bhogoya:** pool of water – ከኔ ከapy

**bhoi:** wide - ከአ

**bhoiyai:** Ostrich egg shell necklace - ከአለይ ከትደለይ ከትደለይ

**bhôya:** Ostrich egg shell necklaces - ከአለይ ከትደለይ ከትደለይ

**bhokkon:** some, a part of - የቅቃ በቅቃ

买东西 bhokkon
Give me some (of it).

**bholisay:** showing a sign of victory – ከመትልች ከማትል ከማትል

**bholisoy:** a kind of tree – ከሆን ከእን

**bhololo:** talk loudly, argue (see also ngugino) – ከስት ከለው ከምም ከምም
bonabhwe na awo bhololo ori a gwi

Get up and go and argue in your own houses.

**bholonggoi**: corn bob, lid or stopper for container – Ḟz профессиональн

**bholongocha**: corn cobs - Ḟzมากม

**bôloya**: shell (vb.), peel, remove husk from – ḞzUDENT

sabo bôloi hôgo na eliso, na huli dôrôkta-bhwêti, erethe

kama na ôjôse ulmai

First shell the beans ( hôgo) and spread them in the sun (eliso) and when they have dried (dôrôkta-bhwêti) pour (erese) [them into] a bag (kama) and put them (o jôse) [into] the storehouse (ulmai).

**sabo bôloi hôgo na eliso, na huli dôrôkta-bhwêti, erethe**

**kama na ôjôse ulmai**

First shell the beans ( hôgo) and spread them in the sun (eliso) and when they have dried (dôrôkta-bhwêti) pour (erese) [them into] a bag (kama) and put them (o jôse) [into] the storehouse (ulmai).

**iwa kornu na bhôlowa**

Take a maize cob and peel off (the skin).

**iwa kornu na bhôlowa**

Take a maize cob and peel off (the skin).

**ngôdôri bhôluabhwô**

Remove the scab from the sore (ngôdôri).

**ngôdôri bhôluabhwô**

Remove the scab from the sore (ngôdôri).

**bhôna**: arrive, reach - ḞzUDENT

*Ba Gaha bare bhôno Makarôye*

Did Ba Gaha arrive at Makaro yesterday?

**ee-bare bhôona**

Yes - he arrived.

**bhongbhongiwa**: blistered (adj)
anyi bare këngëti keno tii ne sëno bhongbhongidhabhwe
I was cutting trees for ages (tii) yeaterday (bari) and my hands (sëno) became blistered.

bhônnoi: from where, from which place?  ከምት ይው? ከምትችው.
kuuni bhônnoi
Where did you come from?

bhonosô: leave, get up and go - እፍቅ ያምስ እይ።
any kobhonsi bhô
I am going outside.

bhoray: a kind of tree – ያባኔ እርሃት
bhorí: ethnic group, tribe.
  bhorinya: ethnic groups
bhowí: shoulder – እናወ
bhugo: take out, extract (e.g., a thorn) - በመቅለ በመቅለ እናወ
(አንስት)
bwoi õng
What are you taking out?

kôbwoi birrini
I’m taking out a thorn.

nông bare bhugo ngôlai
He/she took out two front lower teeth (ngôlai) yesterday.
anyi kubhugi kudui
I am taking out a bad tooth (kudui).

o na bhugony kornu gin
Go (sg.) and get some (gin) maize [take a maize cob off the stalk] for me.

bhuguy: back part of the body – ੋਐ
bhuhuha: curse (v.), put a spell on – ੋਐਕ

Who put a spell on this person?

kubhuhiny na rêsêyo
I will put a spell on you and you will die.

bhuhogi: evil eye – ੋਐ
bhukkoy: white mushroom – ੋਐਕ

bhoka: white mushrooms - ੋਐਕ
bhungay: castrated bull; bullock – ੋਕ
bhungên: castrated bull; bullock (pl.) – ੋਕ
bhuragante: tree species with edible leaves – ੋਕ

bhuran: cattle camp, local group – ੋਕ
bhuranyoga: cattle camps, local groups

bhure: morning - ੋਕ

nga bhureta
This morning.
roono bhure

Tomorrow morning.
bhure tun

The day after tomorrow.

bhurrai: egg – ጊንጋሌ

bhurra: eggs – ጊንጋለታ

bhurre: smoke - ታን

bhusoy: evil eye (female) – ከሸ (አጋማ)
chagi: green, raw - እኔ, እንኳ ሥራ (Sanaa)
chahi: shoe - እንከን ያለ
   chaha: shoes - እንከን ያለት
cha’hòli: light blue; light green - መን እንከን ያለት እኔን ያለት
chai: the Suri people
   chachi (sg.)
chalay’: glass bead necklace – ይከል
   chalanya: necklaces - ይከል ያለት
challi: good – ያለት
chamochi: wild fig tree (Ficus capensis Thunb.)
   chamocha: wild fig trees
chamun: chin - ከንግም
   chamuni: chins - ከንግምት
changalay: a kind of edible plant; member of an age grade of young boys - ከንጤ ከን ከን ከን
charr: leopard – ለስር
   charrinya: leopards - ለስርት
chargi: cloth - እንከስ
charaley: a kind of genet (wild animal) - ከስር እንከስ
chawa: to be full, satisfied - እንከስን
   anyi wa kabaka na kachawa
   I’ve eaten (wa kabaka) and am full.
   ከስር ከስርን:
   bha a chassi
There is no hunger (lit. the land (bha) is full)

chebba: tie (it up) - አስር!

chébbéê: tie! (pl.) - አስር!

cheka: laugh, sew, weave – ይስፋ ይስፋ-ት ይስፋውን

wa cheku ông

What did you laugh at?

lò bhwè ninainô

Something amused me.

any bare kecheka wang

I had a good laugh yesterday.

kichigi shebel

I’m stitching a [knife] sheath.

kichigi garrchu

I’m weaving a basket.

There is no hunger (lit. the land (bha) is full)

liwa daa bare chudineoyêê na ngamea tui yôk a lanya

The sorghum was planted too close together and it is now (ngamea) like grass (lanya).

chényi: young, small - ወጆው ከም

chéréddêni: porcupine – እርዳን፣

chéréddêna: porcupines - እርዳን፣

chidineo: grow close together (e.g. of sorghum) – ይስፋ ይስፋ ይስፋውሳ (ስውስል)

liwa daa bare chudineoyêê na ngamea tui yôk a lanya

The sorghum was planted too close together and it is now (ngamea) like grass (lanya).

chényi: young, small - ወጆው ከም
chita: boil - የጋጱት

eryese ma ju tui na kichidê
Pour water (ma) into the pot (ju) and let it boil.

mawi wa chide
Has the water boiled?

mangani kichidito
The water has not boiled yet (ngani).

choba: kiss - ይልም

chôbai: pig - እም

chôbachin: pigs - እምምን

chobboi: a kind of seed - ይላ

chôbôsa: suck - ይልምእም

ayiti kochobasi lôma
I’m sucking ‘lôma’ (fruit of the lômai tree).

lômai xôn xôn xôn
sg. imp.: chobôsa; pl. imp.: chôbosoê

chochuy: a kind of soft rock - ለት ለት ለት

chodha: fill up - ይሎ-

nông bar xôdha liwa kônna
He/she filled the grain store (kônna) with sorghum (liwa)
yesterday.

chodhugai: piece of dried meat - ይታም

chodhuga: pieces of dried meat - ይታምምን
chôka: have sex with – ደአር ወር ያድ ከበትኔ ወይም ወይም

anyi nga whêtunu ngani kôchôku
I have not had sex with that girl (nga whêtunu).

hin chôga
He/she wants to have sex.

chôlloy: intestine; stomach – ዳደት ወይም ዳደት ወይም

cholla: intestines, stomachs – ዳደት ዳደት ወይም ዳደት ወይም

chomaray: witchcraft – ክሮር disgraces

chongu: a kind of guitar - ከራ-

chôrê: beard, hair, feather – ከሮ ከሮ ከሮ

chôwa: throw a stone at – የሮ ይመር ያማቀርን ያስፈሬ

nong bare chôwa lukwê na erra-bhwê
He threw a stone at a chicken yesterday and it died (erra-bhwê).

choi: salt (Amharic borrowing) – የሮ-

chuarneng: again - ከሮሮ

chudhêna: twins - የሮ የሮ

chuka: chase away, defeat, beat (e.g. in ceremonial duelling) –

why chuyain kiong?
Why are you chasing me away?
Baruba kuchukto na nyeseo

The Baruba (a local group) were beaten and they ran away.

chulloi: fresh dung (of cattle) – tfoot عُ
chumun: happiness, smile –  youm
churai: a kind of acacia (Mimosaceae) –  youm
churra: clothes washing; end of a mourning period

churreonyeo: too small (of clothes) –  too small

This cloth/shirt/jacket is too small for me.

churro: wash –  yu

Go to the water (mai) and wash the clothes (ruminya).

I’m going to wash (clothes).

Sg. imp.: churra; pl. imp.: churro –  youm!  youm!

chutto: be dissolved –  youm

chuwan: cold –  youm
Dada: father (term of address - see also shune) - ኧንተ
Da’dabi: paper, letter (Amharic borrowing) - መቭታት: ይሎቭስ
Daha: poor, with few possessions (Amharic borrowing) - ይሄ ከስርት
Dahanya: the poor; poor people - ይቡት
Dami: custom, law – ይግታ: ምርቭት ይሄን
Daminya (pl): customs - ይግታት: ምርቭት ይሄን
A damitinau
It is our custom.

ሄቘ ይች ሀበል (ጋንስ) ከው::
Dardario: be surprised – ውስናንም
Dari: move sneakily – ውስና ውስና መጥወ;
Dasio: leave, forget, lose – መጥወን መጥወ መጥወ
Any wa kadasiwa rrum
I’ve forgotten [my] cloth.

ወናወ ወናወ::
Dotu ori
Where did you leave it?
ወን ዋወ ዋወን ዋወን (ወን ዋወን)?
Wa kadasinya mai
I left it at the water (mai).

ወን ዋወ ዋወ ዋወን ዋወን::
De: compound, home – ዋወ ዋወ (አበስታ)
Dehinya: compounds; homes - ዋወ ዋወ (አበስታ)
go itim dehô
Light the fire in the compound.

dêlêlei: the wife (or child) of a wealthy man - የሆነን ከው

deshinena: be busy with, be occupied with

in ye deshi መን
What are you doing?

kedeshi eru tilla
I’m making porridge (tilla) for the children (eru).

anyi bare kedeshineneo
I was busy yesterday.

kau na kedeshidê
Lets go and work.

sg. imp. deshê; pl. imp. deshidhê

dêmni: troublemaker, quarrelsome, malicious – እስተኛ ከው

dêrrê: a kind of cloth (women’s cloth) - ይካይና

diir: clay – ከክ

dindilatai: a kind of rifle - ይስመንኔ ከሆነ

dip: straight – ብም ውል

dir: a sleeping place for young boys (close to the cows)
dirro: clean, sweep, wipe –  መንጋ ከት ያመንጋ

wo na dirr dôrri
Come here (sg.) and clean the house (dôrri).

kidirri kio
I’m wiping the table [lit. the wood].

sg. imp.: dirro; pl. imp.: dirrêê - ከὅ ከÓ ከÓ

diski: pot (made of steel or aluminium) – ዏን ይወን ይወን
diskinya: pots - ዏን ይወን ይወን
dôgo: tread on – ይወን ይወን ይወን ይወን

dôgo: tread on – ይወን ይወን ይወን ይወን

If you tread on the sorghum it will not grow.

anyi kôdôgi mashari
I’m treading on a termite.

anyi bare kôdôgi errise
I crossed by the ford (errise) yesterday.

any kôdôgi rôsso jario
I’m kicking (jario = with the foot) the dog (rosso).

dokai: small shrub; root crushed in water for worm medicine
(Harrisonia abyssinica Oliv.)

dokku: vagina - ይወን ይወን ይወን (ሃምስን)
dokolu: gourd with the top cut off – ከጕጭ ያተቀጭ ይላ

dokolunya: gourds - ያለት

dôle: small cooking pot – ከጕጭ ያራ/ ይለት

dōlya: pots - ከጕጭ ይለት

dolety: turtle - ከጕጭ

dołecha: turtles - ከጕጭ ያለት

dollu: pipe (for tobacco)- ያለት

dolunya: pipes - ያለት

dolmè: frog - ከጕጭ ያለት

donaga: duelling pole - ከጕጭ

dongen: duelling poles - ከጕጭ ያለት

dori: house – ከጕጭ

doren: houses – ከጕጭ ያለት

dori jaarê: wall (lower part) - ከጕጭ ያለት

dori kènna: wall (upper part) - ከጕጭ ያለት ያለት

dōri tutu': door - ከጕጭ ያሱ

dorriggo: burn (intr.) - ከጕጭ ያለት

dōwun: zebra - ከጕጭ ከጕጭ

dowuno: zebras - ከጕጭ ከጕጭ ያለት

dudugana: look up; raise one's eyes - ከጕጭ ያለት ያለት ያለት

duduga, kare duduga

Raise (sg.) your eyes (kare).

kuduk liwa issabai – kuli a morruiny

One plants in the seventh (month) – when the moon wanes (kuli a morruiny).
kôgoi na kudigineno
I’m going (kôgoi) to plant.

ţ.ta \ Ãţ.ta \ n̄\::
Owo dugê
Go (sg.) and plant!

ţ.ta \ t̃ta!
Auwo dukê
Go (pl.) and plant!

ţ.ta \ t̃ta!

Duguyi: seed - ہہ
dugu: seeds - ہہٰ

Duhu: a place of burial – ں۔ٰ۔ ں۔

dui: overgrown by dense vegetation - ں۔۔ٰ۔ س۔۔۔ ں۔۔

A dui - goro ningê
It’s overgrown - there is no path (gôro).

(ں۔۔ٰ۔) ں۔۔۔ ں۔۔ ں۔۔ ں۔۔ ں۔۔

Dumany: earring – ں۔۔ٰ۔
dumanya: earrings - ں۔۔ٰ۔ٰ۔

dumo: hurt by knocking against a wound or sore place – ں۔۔

ں۔۔۔۔ ں۔۔۔۔

dumaino so
You are hurting me!

ں۔۔۔۔ (ں۔۔۔۔) ں۔۔۔۔

dunga: deaf – ں۔۔۔۔ ں۔۔۔۔

dunggiyoy: a kind of worm – ں۔۔۔۔

dorbin: Desert Rose (Adenium obesum) – ں۔۔۔۔ ں۔۔۔۔ ں۔۔۔۔
**durioyô:** dance (at a wedding) – ያሩን መ. ከ (ላማርን እ.ብ)

*keheyo ngabunu na kudurrioyô*

We are going over there (*ngabunu*) to a wedding dance

*σούλε* σούλε *σόναλε* σούλε. σούλε. σούλε. σούλε. σούλε. σούλε.

sg. imp. durrio; pl.imp.:durri – ለ-sizing! ለ-sizing!

**durrumey:** tree stump – ያሊ.

**durumo:** tree stumps - ያሊ.ምወን.

**dus:** bush land (see also *gai*) - ያወን.
Dh

dhaga: hit, strike, fall, stop – ṭömṭöm: ṭöm: ṭöm

nong dhag ermi
He is hitting the child.

 ipt a keno na dhaktê
Get poles (lit. wood) and fight (each other)!

anyi bare karaka ba
I fell over (lit. hit the ground) yesterday.

 gwiyo wa dhaka
It has rained (lit. rain has hit) [in the distance].

dhagain hozoi/huin/chuan
I am hungry/thirsty/cold (lit. hit by hunger/thirst/cold).

 dhag ba nga bunu
Stop (lit. hit the ground) over there (nga bunu).

nong bare dhaga dhôrr
He smeared mud (dhôrr) on his body yesterday.

 sg. imp. dhaga; pl. imp.: dhagoê - ṭôm! ṭôm! ṭôm!
dhaldhali: hard, difficult – የክሬታ
dhale: add! (sg) – ይታያ ሉ (ወስወስዎ)
dhalle: add! (pl) – ይታያ
dhaAli: white sorgum – ው ሰሮስል
dhamwê: tobacco – ው ሰሮስል

damma: (pl) – ው ሰሮስል

dhawu: hit! – ው ሰሮስል (ወስወስዎ)
dhawungê: hit! (pl) – ው ሰሮስል

dhaino: late afternoon – ው ሰሮስል ጥ እ

dhaai: all, everything – ው ሰሮስል

dhebi a tugon: lip-plate ወላሱ ወላሱ ወላሱ (ወስጆ ዋወ)
dhebinya: lip plates - ወላሱ ወላሱ ወላሱ
dhedea: hammar, work with metal – ወላሱ ወላሱ ወላሱ
inge dhedê ông
What are you hammering/making?

dhedê muuda
I’m making an awl (muuda) [for piercing leather].

dhee: in ወላሱ ወላሱ ወላሱ ወላሱ ወላሱ (ወስጆ ዋወ)

dheli: cement, paint – ው ሰሮስል ሉለ

dherra: leak – ው ሰሮስል

dôri wa dherru
Did your house leak?

Did your house leak?

\(i\) hung – nga dherru

It is okay \((i\) hung) - it didn’t leak.

\(ba\) bare dherru ngani dherrô

Is it still \((ngani)\) leaking where it leaked yesterday \((bare)\)?

\(dheri\): sweat \((n.)\) – ၾapsible

\(dheriiso\): sweat – ၾapsible

\(anyi\) wa kôwoi wang na kedheriisio

I’ve been hurrying \((kôwoi\) wang) and am sweating.

\(dhêno\): burp \((n.)\) – ၾapsible

\(dhêno\): be bloated – ၾisible

\(dhêshi\): sneeze \((n.)\) – ၾisible

\(dhia\): go with – ၾisible ၾisible

\(roono\) dhio ko neng

Whom are you going with tomorrow \((roono)\)?

\(kidhio\) ko Ahôli

I’m going with Aholi.

\(di\) ko nga hira na dhôlese gôro

Go with this person \((hira)\) and show him/her \((dhôlese)\) the road \((gôro)\).

\(dhiane\): come with – ၾisible ၾisible
dhiano ko neng
Whom did you come with?

kidhiano ko Aholi
I came with Aholi.

dhingdingi: heavy – ḍإجراء (옭 tranny)
dhiniyo: full (adj.) – ṣъ副院长

dhiniyo dhik: full to the brim.
dhino: puss – ṣъ副院长
dhinyakayino: forget – ṣъ副院长
dhitinena: keep quiet, be silent, put out (fire, light)

dhitinena lai na ngani bokun koyugo
He/she kept quiet and said (koyugo) nothing.

go dhita-bhwe
Put out the fire!

dhia: fill, cause to be full – ṣъ副院长
(see also dhiniyo)
dhiya: finish – ṣъ副院长
dhio: beside – ḍإجراء ...

dhobi: a tree used to make bark cloth.

dhobi: bark cloth – ḍإجراء ṣъ副院长

dhobinya (pl.)
dhoë: hump (of cattle) – እወ

dhoi: humps - እወወት

dhôla: show – ሳምት

dhî ko nga hira na dholese gôro
Go with this person and show him/her the path.

iwa nga kêta na dholose hiri
Take this and show it to him/her (hiri).

sg. imp. dhôla; pl. imp. dhôloë.

dholi: girl – እወንስን

dholê: girls - እወንስንን

dhôma: insult (vb.) – እወን

in ye dhômainy kiong
Why are you insulting me?

dhônga: pick up/put down – እጱወንጴ; እጱወንጴት

dhonga hada na kwia
Pick up the sleeping mat (hada) and bring [it].

zuo dhôngnê Miso
The people have left [the Omo] for Mi.

dhônga ju bha
Take the pot (ju) off the fire and put it on the ground (bha).
Shall I put it down over there?

dhônc: one (numeral) – ṣalign (PhiGamma)
dhôr: earth, soil, mud – ṣalign

dhora golonya: red earth – PhiGamma

dhôrôku: dry (vb.) - PhiGamma

rum ngani kôdhôrôku
Has the cloth (rum) dried?

Yes, it has dried.

liwa burro dhôrôgoyê
Has the sorghum (liwa) dried?

Yes it has dried.

dhôwhi: foam – PhiGamma

dhuguma: bend – PhiGamma

dhulu lai: walk off in silence— PhiGamma

nông bare dhulu lai
He went off in silence yesterday.

lai nga dhuli
Don’t go off in silence.
dhum: hill – ከ(rra)/¥
dhuminya: hills - ከ(rra)/¥¥
dhumana: find, collect – መንጠፋት፣ ወበለየበል (መልክቶም)
  anyi kôgoi na kudhumani keno
  I’m going to collect [fire] wood (keno).
  መንጠፋት ወበለየበል (መልክቶም) ከው።::
  nga kêta wa dhuman orri
  Where did you find this [thing] (nga kêta)?
  እንጉ ትርጉ እንኳን።?
  kudhuman göro bai
  I found it [lying on] the road (gôro).
  መንጠፋት ሉይ እንኳን።::

dhuna: make a hole in, pierce – መንጠፋት፣ ወይም መንጠፋት
  iwa nga gussita na dhun tugo
  Take this gourd (gussita) and make a hole in [its] mouth (tugo).
  ይህ ወይም ወበለየበል እና ወይም መንጠፋት።::
  nong bare dhuna nyaba
  He/she pierced [his/her] ears (nyaba) yesterday.
  ይህ እና ወይም መንጠፋት እና እና እና እና እና እና።::
  sg. imp.: dhuno; pl. imp.: dhunoE; - እና እና እና
dhunga: nod off to sleep – መንጠፋት

dhungwi: vulture – ውጊ እንፊ
dhonga: vultures - ውጊ እንፊፌንጋ

dhurdhuri: thick (e.g. of soup) – መዳራለም (አንዴር)
dhutiyo: drunk – ወበለየበል
  any bare kirra gesso wang na kudhutiyo-bhwe
I drank a lot of beer (gesso) yesterday and got drunk.

Why is that person pushing a way through the trees (keno) – is he/she drunk (dhutiyo)?

 nga hirunu zami keno kiong – dhutiyo

አምንድው የ ሰው አስሸው ይታት ይሆ ከሂሳው? ከሂሳው ከሂሳው?
ea: separate, mediate –  ወቀ ወይ ከ得起 ( práctica)

והר ላይ ከ得起)

咙 kërégéno na èa
Go (sg.) between them (kërégéno) and mediate.

sg. imp.: èa; pl. imp. édhê.

ebbeleshôgi: a kind of tree - ወፋ ከ得起

ebo: debt – ይጋ

echa: shoot – ወቀ ወይ ከ得起

anyi nebi ngani kêeto
I have never shot a buffalo (nebi).

é tólông
He shot (him) on purpose.

sd. imp.: ejó; pl. imp.: ejiyê – ጀሱ ከ得起 ጀሱ ከ得起
edho: pull up (e.g. grass) - ዋቀ ወይ ከ得起 ወፋ ከ得起 ወፋ ከ得起

ogo edhêsê môra lanyoi
Go and get some grass for the calves.

ee: yes – ከ得起

egiriyogi: bug, bed bug – ባታኔ
giwa: become ripe, be ready – ወቀ ወይ ከ得起 ወፋ ከ得起
**huli liwa egisê, kamno**

When the sorghum (*liwa*) is ripe, one eats it.

*σηήλολ. η.ολλα η.όλλα*

**achuk wa egiwa**

The meat is ready (to eat).

*η.ολ. (λσόνλα) η.όλλα η.όλλα:*

**ma wa egida**

The water has boiled [lit. ‘is ready’].

*σ.ύλο. (λ.ότο) η.όλλα η.όλλα:*

**eleso:** put out to dry, stretch tightly – *σήληλολ: η.όλλα:*

*ôg na ele rum susso*

Go and put the cloth (*rum*) in the sun (*sussô*) [to dry].

*λσόλ η.άληλ η.όλλα η.όλλα:*

sg. imp.: eleso; pl. imp.: elesê – *η.όλλα: η.όλλα:*

**eliyo:** call – *σήλήλολ:*

*ngakêta keli eneng*

What is this called (lit. what do we call this)?

*γολ η.άλλο η.όλλα η.όλλα:*

**keli ke dowhi**

It’s called ‘dowhi’ (foam).

*λσόλ (λσόλ) η.όλλα η.όλλα η.όλλα:*

**eliono na kaibi kare**

Call me and let’s go (*kaibi*) together (*kare*).

*η.όλλα η.άληλ η.όλλα:*

**eresê:** ford, river crossing (n) - *σήλολ σήλολα: σήλολ*

**ereso (tanno):** cross (over) - *σήλολ*

*kaiwo kerrei tanno*
Let's cross over (e.g. the river).

\( \text{eri} \): leather – ይፋ

\( \text{ero} \): leather (pl) – ይፋወቃ

\( \text{ermi} \): child – ይፋወ

\( \text{eru} \): children – ይፋወን
éyanyô: help – መንወ-
ébbega: blow by mouth (to remove chaff from grain) – የጆች.
   (ወስኖ ከቁколо መንወ-)  
   ebegese tishu gôngul  
   Blow the new sorghum (tishu) [and put it] into the [wooden] bowl (gôngul).

êdênya: ያንስ ከንስ የጆችዎ መ ከቶ ያስፋ እንደም፡፡  
êddeya bhoy: evildoer, offender – ከም የር ኩለን ከለየን  
êdhêmësi: teach, learn – መንወ-መንወ መ-መንወ  
êdhenyô: make (an unmarried girl) pregnant – መንወለን  
   inye wa édhenyô nêng  
   Whom did you make pregnant?

anyi kêdhênyi whoi kona  
   I got a certain girl (hoi kona) pregnant.

êga: send – መሳስ (የጋስ መሳስት-)  
êhê: prepare sleeping place – መንወቀፋ (መንወቀፋ)  
êkêkênyanyogi: quarrelsome, troublemaker – ከንሳች ከሳ ከሳች  
êkkênyan: argue, be angry – መንወታት መ-መንወታት  
êla: water hole – ይምታኝ
êlen: water holes – ይዞታ-
êlerena: carry (by a handle, cord etc.) – ከሆያ የሆ ወንስማ

gussi kôlôni ènêng
How shall I carry the gourd (gussi)?

ёт ከተሆ ከስማ? lô kôdhore – èlèrrègan sio
It’s got a handle (kôdore) – carry it by the handle (lit. by the
hand (sio)).

gussi ከር እለው ከሆያ ወንስማ (እንወ) ወንስማ፡፡:
êneng: how? – ከተሆ-

êngeresa: be afraid – ወንቃ-
nông bare èngersa kinyang na tano ngani koko
He/she was afraid of the crocodile (kinyang) yesterday and
did not cross (the river).

ት-አሆን ከማ-ወ ፋ-ቃ ወንስማ ወንስማ ወንስማ፡፡:
êngersin hang
He’s very (hang) afraid of you.

anyi bare kêtêngarau gwiyo-bhwê na ngani nga kôgoiyo
I was afraid of the rain (gwiyo) yesterday so did not go (nga
kôgoiyo).

ት-አሆን ከማ-ወ ፋ-ቃ ወንስማ ወንስማ ወንስማ፡፡:
êra: pour – ወቅ-

urrô wa èrëseo
Have you poured [in] milk (urrô)?
ërre

érèse gin
Pour [in] some more.

èraan ma gin na kotonye seno
Pour some (gin) water (mai) for me to wash (kôtonye) my hands (seno).

ër: die — መላት
shunu rrè minang
when did your father die?

nông bari erra-bhwê
He died yesterday.

abo ngani keru – ngani a hinêi
The bushbuck (abo) is not yet (ngani) dead – it is still (ngani) alive (hinê).

go wa erra
The fire (go) has gone out (lit. has died).

ër: tear — መተይגע
kama bare ga érëcha-bhwê
érsha
The bag (kama) was torn yesterday.
èrrênê bhônoi
Where about is it torn?

èrrênê madheo
It is torn at the top [lit. at the breast].

kama am ônông
How did it tear (lit. what ate it)?

kôn kê
It was torn (lit. speared, pierced) by a branch (kê).

èrsha: platform for sitting or sleeping – የርሶ
èssedha: think about, arrange things mentally and physically

èsersidheya: miss, cross without seeing each other – ይስራስጡያ

kêsèrisidheo göro
We missed each other on the way (göro).
ga: wait – መንከት
gaanô: know (see also taka) – መንጋት እነቁት
gaba: market (Amharic borrowing) – ከቁ የ
gadhim: stone terrace – የሆጆ ወንጀል
gaha: shelter in cultivation area – መንጋት መንጋት እና ያለት ከታ የቁ የ
gahachin: shelters - መንጋት እና ያለት ከታ የቁ የ
gai: bush, uninhabited area (see also dus) – ያስጋት ያስጋት ያስጋት
kuni gasho
I have come from the bush.

 Fist: ( Fist) እና ያስጋት ያስጋት ያስጋት
gai: our (inclusive, with plural noun)

 bi a gai el ori
Where are our [i.e. your and my] cattle?
gaisa: hoe – ከቁ የ
gaisachin: hoes
galgali: a person or an animal with big ears – ከቁ የ እና ያስጋት እና ያስጋት
galishoi: camel – ከቁ የ
galmamurikio: cheek bone – ያስጋት ያስጋት
 galnen: brother’s wife – ያስጋት ያስጋት
 galish: a kind of sorgum (cream colored) – ከቁ የ እና ያስጋት እና ያስጋት

galta: small hoe – ከቁ የ
galtanya: small hoes - ጥራንኛ ይስምት

galui: a hiding place in bush or long grass

gama: marriage – ይስምት

bi a gamainy
Marriage cattle.

gamea: marry – መንግስተ

in ye begamiyo
Have you married?

ee – bekagamiyo
Yes, I’ve married.

gamma እመንግስተ

gamma: marry (imp) – እመንግስተ!
gangilyoga: dried sorghum porridge, carried on a journey – የጆችነ ይህ ከመንግስተ: ከጆችነ 
ganyo: my (with plural noun)

bi a ganyo garrtabhwê
My cattle are lost.

But note: sara ganyo a Lusigolonyi
My name is Lusigolonyi.
gamchala: ginger – ከጆችነ እለ

garchu: basket used for serving porridge; hat – የጆችነ መንፋጋ ከጆችነ ከጆችነ ከጆችነ ከጆችነ ከጆችነ 
garcho: baskets; hats - የጆችነ መንፋጋ የጆችነ የጆችነ የጆችነ 
gara: stomach – ይግራ

garra: finished, lost – የጆችነ ከጆችነ 

tilla begarra
The porridge (tilla) is finished.

The water (ma) is finished.

I have lost my shoes (chaha).

He/she died yesterday.

garattê: monkey – ከግአ

garacha: monkeys (ክስጾት)
garsan: salt lick – እልም እንላ
garseo: disappear – እንላት ይ እንላርር
gasa: work party - እጋ

gasên: work parties - እጋወጥ

gasha: shield – ዀሽአ
gashanya: shields - ዀሽአወጥ
gau: our (exclusive, with plural noun)

Our cattle are lost.

gawattêy: wooden bowl – ከወት
gawul: shoulder – ከተሆስ
gawelo: shoulders - ከተሆስወጥ
gêla: collect together bride wealth cattle – እንላላሽወን ከተሆስ

kêëli bio na kagamasen lusi mugai
I’m collecting cattle to marry a wife (mugai) for [my] son.

If you want (to marry) this girl (whêta) of ours (naini), go and collect (some) cattle (bio).

**geleba:** the Dassanech people

**gelgan:** veranda – የቁጥጫ

**gêlgényai:** bat – ይስላችን ወቅ

**gêlgénya:** bats - ይስላችን ወቅወጥ

**gene/gê:** graze – ከጾም

*Bio bare gene/gê ori*

Where did the cattle graze yesterday?

*Hô hông téêla bio*?

*Bio bare gene/gê bhô nga*

The cattle grazed out (bhô) there.

*Biagwi gê ori*

Where are your cattle grazing?

*Bi kor da bare tangilô na gê/gene donenen*

One (kôn) cow (bi) got lost (tangilô) yesterday and grazed alone.

**gênyo:** make (e.g. clay pot or lip-plate) – ከጾም ወቅፋት እና.cf ከማን ባለት

*Inyê junya bare gênyôn isông*

How many pots (junya) did you make (yesterday)?
sg. imp.: têênyê; pl. imp. têênê.

gêrenga: terrible – ʂoŋgì ŋùmì ʂòŋgì tèênyê

gêrsi: bad – ʂoŋgì

gêruy: a kind of weed – ḡhàð unwind

gêsa: gnaw a bone – ʂoŋgì ʂoŋgì ʂoŋgì

gesso: local beer – ႋ avaliações

gidangi: grey, off white color – ኪ baseman ኪ baseman

gigey: bone – ኪ baseman

giga: bones - ኪ baseman

gilgili: flat, slippery – ኪ ኪ ʂòŋgì ʂòŋgì ʂòŋgì

gimma: honey wine; mead – ኪ evaluations

gina: spear belonging to a Priest – ኪ baseman ል

gingê: grave - ʂoŋgì ʂoŋgì

gingo: graves - ʂoŋgì ʂoŋgì

gingini: luke warm – ኪ ኪ ኪ ኪ

gino: ask – ʂoŋgì ኪ

\textit{nong bare gino Ahôli}

He asked Ahôli yesterday.

\textit{zuo nga gininyo}

Didn’t the people ask you?

\textit{Ee – nga ginonyo}

No (lit. yes) - they didn’t ask me.

\textit{girari: African wild olive (Olea Africana Mill.) – ʂoŋgì ʂoŋgì}

girridô: creep – ʂoŋgì
hiri girri kiong
Why is he/she creeping?
አምስት ዩይለ ዩርዳት؟
girridesen shigino
He/she is creeping [up on] a hartebeest.
አለ ዩርዳት...
girgiri: stirring rod (see also shibio) – መንጎቷ
giringay: mucus – የወጲ
daghain giringai
I have a cold [lit. ‘I have been hit by mucus’].
ጌጩጉወ ዋይለአፋ::
girong: nose – እቷአማ

girongi: noses - እቷአማወት
girwani: cream – ከልቅስት
go: fire – እለት

gochin: fires - እለታት
go amba
The grass/bush is on fire [lit: fire is eating the land].
ጌጩጉወ እለት
gôcha: lick – ኣባንን
godhoy: a kind of bird – ይስቅ እየነት
godiri: thick (e.g. of cloth) - መቅራት እለሉስ
gôleły: lizard – እንጉስชำላት
gôlôna: take out (of a pot) – መስገባት (ሁሆስ)
korlesen nga hirra kornoi kôn
Take out a maize cob (kornoi) for this man (nga hirra).
ጭምሬ መስገባ እስ የወ እንጉስ እመ-መለት፡፡
torlaan kôn
Take one out for me.

golonyi: red – ያልንйти

golotto: crawl – ያልしっかりと

golu: grinding stone— ያልያ

gomay: bracelet (round and small) – ያልማይ ያለ

gongai: mean (adj.) – ያልሳ ያለ

gônggul: boat, canoe – ያሉን

gôngwi: bark of tree – ያልን ያረካ

gôri: cloud - ያሉን

gôrinya: clouds - ያልንን

gôrô: road, way, path – ያልንን ያለ

gori: roads - ያልንን ያለ

gorodhong: a material made of thread used for protecting one's arm

gôrra: roast (on a griddle or metal) – ያልቀን

gôrr bunna na kirriyê
Roast (sg.) coffee (bunna) for me to drink.

iwa kornu na gorra
Take some maize (kornu) and roast it.

Sg. imp.: gôrra; pl. imp. gôroê ፏለ ፏለ!
gôshaniyo: clean, remove the scales from a fish - ያልስንን ያለ

ipta nga urgussa na gôshani
Take (pl.) these fish and clean them!
goso: wheat – እንቷስ

gôwa: swallow – እሬት

goidoi: bee hive – ነጫ ያዳዪ
goidoinya: bee hives - ነጫ ያዳዪ ያዳዪ
guchumo: hip – ጠቃዌ
guchumoi: hips - ጠቃዌ ያዳዪ
guddi: false banana – እንቺት

gul: duelling ground - እስከመጫ ያዳዪ
gulu: navel – እንቺሥት
gulussi: a kind of tree – እንቺጫ እንቺሥት
gumi: duiker – ይረታ ይረታ
guminyo: duikers - ይረታ ያዳዪ ያዳዪ
gumunyoy: a kind of tree – እንቺጫ እንቺሥት
gunchi: animal disease (Rinderpest) – እስከም ያንንታ ያዳዪ
gune: castrated goat – እስከሬት
gungkachuy: pumpkin – እንቺቻ እንቺቻ ያዳዪ
gungkacha: pumpkins - እንቺቻ ያዳዪ ያዳዪ
gunyô: look, see – እስከውነት ያንንታ ያንንታ

kôgoi kôgunyi bio
I’m going to look at the cattle.

አስከውነት ያንንታ ያንንታ ያንንታ::
goiny kêta kôro nga tui
Look inside (tui) this black (kôro) thing.

አስከውነት ያንንታ ያንንታ ያንንታ ያንንታ::
sg. imp.: gônya! pl. imp.: gônyoe! እስከውነት ያንንታ ያንንታ!
gunyu: your (2nd. person singular with plural noun)
eru a gunyu el erneng
How are your children?
sara gunyu a ông

What is your name?

gurguri: smart, cunning.

gushuro: hyena – ይፋ

gushurêna: hyenas - ይፋን

gussi: calabash, gourd – ይፋ

gussio: gourds - ይፋን

gususi: big black ant – ይፋ ይፋን

gususa: big black ants - ይፋ ይፋን

guttuma: flour – ይፋ

gwi: garden, farm – ይፋ ይፋን ዋፋ፣ ኢርፋ

gwinya: gardens, farms - ይፋ ይፋን ዋፋ፣ ኢርፋ

gwi: your (2nd. person plural with plural noun)

eru a gwi el erneng

How are your children?

gwio¹: rain – ከፋ

gwô: swallow – ይፋ

iwa ma na goi zibu

Take (sg.) some water and swallow the medicine (zibu).

ሶት ይት ይት ከፋ ከፋ ከፋ ከፋ ከፋ ይት ከፋ ከፋ

sg. imp.: gwa; pl. imp.: go – ይት ከፋ! ይት ከፋ!

gwoddine: brother – ይት ከፋ

gwodingen: brothers

gwoddonu: your brother - ይት ከፋ (ምት ይት ከፋ)
haanan: number five – እንወን ሑንቸ
hadha: sleeping mat made from animal skin – ከርሳት (አስተናገር)
  hadhachin: sleeping mats.
hal: sharpen – ያስፈለ ከስፈለን ከስፈለን
  anyi bare kahali mirr na ngamea kôgoi duwa
  I sharpened a planting pole (mirr) yesterday and I am now
  (ngamea) going planting (duwa).
  ኹላሳር፣ ከክር (አስተናገር) ከርሳ የመን በመንፈስ
  (ስፈለስ)
  ከሱ ከስፈለስ: sg. imp.: thahala; pl. imp.: tahalai. – ተሱ ተሱ፣ (ስፈለስ)
hal: stomach worms – ከስፈስ ከስፈስ
haali: later – ያሱ
halihaali: slowly – ያሱን ያሱን
hallagi: finger – ከስፋ
  halaga: fingers - ያስፋን
halagi-a-bo: thumb (lit. ‘big finger’) – ያስፋዎ ያስፋዎ
hang: very much, certainly etc. (emphatic particle) – ከወንወ
  ከወንወ ያስፋዎ.
  ngakajino hang
  I will definitely not give (it) to you.
  ከወንወምን ከወንወምን: kihini hang
  I really want (it).
hungagey: chameleon – እንጉማ
haradeni: chest (of cow) – ትርጊ
haranchi: white person – እርጋ
haranchinya: white people - እርጋ
harro (haarru): bees wax – ኩያ
harra: vomit – ዝባኤ

**kama girari na kaharro**
Let us drink (kama) ‘girari’ [a drink made from bark of the African Wild Olive] so that we will vomit.

**sg. imp.: tahara; pl. imp. tahrêê.**

**harramio: sign, put one’s thumb print on – ወጋaturity**

**weny warrkata na harramiyo**
Take the paper and sign [it].

**aiwo harrami warrkata**
Come (sg.) and sign the paper.

**hartê: mule – እጋጋ**

**harcha: mules - እጋጋምጋ**

**herrta: have diarrhea – ይካካ ይታመም**

**ki a chagi kehereto**
[When one takes] ki a chaga, one has diarrhea.

**hetô: the same as, similar - የታመም ከም**

**hê hang**
It is very similar.

**hichana**: blow one's nose – ውስጥ.

nong wa hichana giringai

He blew his nose [lit. he blew mucus (giringai)].

**hine**: alive – እርሶ; እርሶ::

**hino**: want – ውስጥ.

hul hine, oge

If you (sg.) want it, take it.

**hiri**: person – ከሶ:

**zuo**: people

**hir-a-ma**: man [lit. male person] – ወንጀł

**zu-a-ma**: men - ወንጀł-

**hir-a-ngaha**: woman [lit. female person] – ከሶ-

**zu-a-ngaha**: women - ከሶ-

**hirkôn**: number twenty – ይ የፋንደ (ፋንደ)

**hirta**: new grain that has been semi-ground.

**hini**: heart – ከፋ

**hôga**: sieve – ወንጀለ-

any kôhôgi gutuma

I’m sieving flour.

ቁ.ቁ.ቁ. ወንጀፋ-ሶ::
hoggir: Southern Oryx – የጤጤ ከርብ
hôgôtô: breath – ዯግቱ ከርብ
  kôhôgôdi wang
  I am out of breath/breathing heavily (wang).
  እንጋዊ እንወ ከእል ከረስ
nong bare tôda kutul na hôgôtô wang
  He climbed ( tôda) a mountain ( kutul) yesterday and was out of breath.
  እንጋዊ እንወ እንወ ከረስ እንጋዊ እንወ ከረስ
hôgoi: bean – ያብ
  hôggo: beans - ያብምት
hohu: lungs – የወግ
hôl-hôli: light (in weight) – ያብእ ብስካፋት
hôli: waterbuck – ያብእ
  hôli: waterbuck – ያብእ
  hôli: waterbucks - ያብእምት
hôli (adj.): white, clean. – ያብእ መስብ
  bi a hola: a white cow – ያብእ ለም
hôlô: dance, song – ያብእ
hôlôngosay: a kind of tree – ያብእ ብረታት
hôlôgun: hole (e.g. in cloth, bag etc.) – ያብእ (ልርስ)
  እርስ መስብ
  hôlôgunô: holes - ያብእምት (ልርስ)
  hôloï: tobacco holder – ያብእምት ብጥጥ
  hôloïya: tobacco holders - ያብእምት ብጥጥምት
hôlôlôy: empty, naked – ያብእምት እርስ
hôrôga: a calf that has been weaned – ያብእ ለተ (የተው) ግብ
hôrî: deep (of a river) – ያብእ (ልርስ)
hôrôy: cheekbone –  ዜ‹ን‹ኣል
hozo: hunger ኃየון

ba hozo
A hungry time [lit. the land is hungry].

ወንስ መንግስት (ልንጌር ለምደጆች):

hudhugêê: give birth – መንጎለይ

nga nunu bare hudug
Did your wife (nga) give birth yesterday?

ዓለም መንግስት መላở؟
ee – bare hudhugêê
Yes, she gave birth.

ውም መልካምን::

huduguno ermi ti ènengi
Was it a boy or a girl [lit. what kind of child did she give birth to]?

ህግ መሪ ዳንጆ መላở؟ (ምም መላዓ?)
hugê: red clay used for body painting. – ዝሆ ይስግለይ እስር ገሬ

ለምነት ይጣረታ
hugo: dry (vb) – ይጎም

rum a seno hugain
Cloth (rum) for drying the hands (seno).

ለምጎም ይጣረታ ለስስ
iwa lanywi na kuhugi nga donga
Get some grass for me to dry this duelling pole (donga).

ውሬ ይግር (ግልኔ ይስጉጆች ገላ) ይጣረቂት ለስ

ሹን::

huin: thirst – ዝጎምስን

hula: when – ዝጎቅ
When I was at Ngorog.

If you want (it) take (it) and eat.

If you want (it) take (it) and eat.
I

i': is (verb to be) – ከው
ibaa: warn – መንፋችች
ibbanisiyo: wake up – መንፋችች
ibaisi: cure, save – መንፋችች መንፋችች
  ibaisiin noi
  Who cured you?
  መንፋችች እውነት?
ibaithi Tumwi
  God cured me.
  እንማለን ከውን እውነት (አትታዊን)
ichônchôna: teach slowly, over a long period – እንከርካድ ከህንኔ
  እንከርካድ እእ መንፋችች
goloinmeri, ichonchônisiony haracinen na kishiga
  Goloinmeri, teach me English (haracinen) slowly so that I’ll understand (kishiga).
  መንፋችች መንፋችች – እንከርካድ ከህንፋች ከህንኔ ከህንኔ
  ከህንኔውንችች
idhara: brush away flies – ከላብ መንፋችች (አንስ መንፋችች)
  kiringo merr na anyi kidarrnen teee
  There are many (merr) flies (kiringo) and I’m brushing them away all the time (teee).
  ከላብ መንፋችች ከላብ መንፋችች (አንስ መንፋችች)
  ያመንፋችች ያመንፋችች

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Sg. imp.: idara; pl. imp.: idarai. –  እዳራ እዳራ፣ (እንንጉ፣)

idhibheni: fat (adj.), fat person – የድብ ተበራ ከው ከው (see also kummuli)

idho: mist, low-lying cloud – ታማ

idhen: clouds

idhoy: add up, equal – የድብ የድብ ዯል ዯል ከሳለ ከሳለ

idhogido: adopt, bring up. – ከ ተበራ ተበራ ከው ከው (see also kummuli)

anyi kidhogidi ngothoni a nano
I’m bringing up my nephew (sister’s child).

inye nga orra idoneno ko neng
Whom (neng) are you living with at this homestead (nga orra)?

kidoneno ko Baduren
I’m living with Baduren.

igge: you (pl) – እግግ

igingor: rest head on stool or pillow – የድብ የድብ ይላ ይላ (ስርስር)

anyi kigingi ali sabaye
I’m resting my head (saba) on a stool (.ali).

sg. imp.: igingnô; pl. imp.: igingitô - እግግ፣ እግግ፣ እግግ፣ እግግ፣ እግግ፣ እግግ፣ እግግ፣ እግግ፣ እግግ፣ እግግ፣ እግግ፣ እግግ፣ እግግ፣ እግግ፣ እግግ፣ እግግ፣ እግግ፣ እግgments

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**igômor**: answer (show that one is listening by making the sound ‘ee’) – የኔም የስትናት (ናር; ኢሮ; እጅጋውን የሆኑታት እውነትለው ይስትናት ከ" የስትናት እቻሎት)

*in ye nga igômio*

aren’t you listening?

**sg. imp.: igômnô; pl. imp.: igômoê. – የስትናት የስትናት!**

**iha**: sharpen – የስትናት (ናር;)

*aiyaan shôgai na kihai bhê*

Give me the sharpening stone (shogai) so that I can sharpen the axe (bhê).

**ihe**: to be present, to live, to stay – የስትናት የስትናት.

*in ye ihi ori*

Where are you living?

**kihi Romôsso**

I’m living at Romô.

**anyi kôgoi suki tui na in ye tê tirumelo bai**

I’m going into the shop (suki) – you stay (tê) with the car (tirumelo).

**ihirê**: small sharp blade – ከትናት ከትናት ያስትናት

**ikanga**: step over – ከትናት ከትናት ያስትናት

*lô ki ti i gôro na ikangatô*

There’s a tree on the path (gôro) so step over it (pl).

**sg. imp.: ikangnô; pl. imp.: ikangatô.**
ilaga: hang up – መታየት

iwa nga bagai-ta na ilag kio tuno
Take this milk container (baga) and hang it on the tree (kio).

sg. imp.: ilaga; pl. imp.: ilagai – መታየት፣ መጋAlign

ilagai: disease, illness – መጋAlign። ለｓም Align

ilaga: illnesses

ilal: comfort – መAlign

ilasa: be ill – መAlign። ይሆAlign

nông bare illasa na nga burrita tewa chali
He/she was ill yesterday but this morning (nga burrita)
he/she has recovered (tewa chali).

ilel: impotent – መAlign። ይሆAlign። እልሆAlign_mul

ililai: spine (of cow) – እልሆAlign_mul (የምAlign)

ililingana: fill in (a hole) – መAlignAlign። ይሆAlignAlign_mul

nong bare ililingana ela kaare
He filled in the (eyes (kaare) of the) water holes (ela)
yesterday.

illè: number six – እልሆAlign_mul እስርAlign

illis: walk digonally to climb a hill or a mountain

ilôbcha: try on (of clothes or shoes) – መAlignAlign_mul (እልሆAlign_mul እስርAlign)
iwa nga chaha na illôbê jare
Take these shoes and see if they fit your feet (jare).

illongo: stack – ṣeṣe
imma: plant (v) – ọna hà hà - ọna hà hà
imme’: imp. plural form – ọna hà hà - ọna hà hà
imôda: see off, speak privately to a visitor as he or she leaves.

imôda: see off, speak privately to a visitor as he or she leaves.

imôda: see off, speak privately to a visitor as he or she leaves.

kimodino na ogo
I’ll see you off (have a private word with you) and then you can go.

iniga: eyebrow – ẹgọ̀́-ẹgọ̀́ – ẹgọ̀́-ẹgọ̀́
inoi: which? – ẹyin
ingaa: (it is) here – ọlọ̀ọ̀ọ̀
inga bhunu: (it is) over there – ọlọ̀ọ̀ọ̀
ingayinni: I don't know, I don’t care (neutral kind of response) – ọdún
inye: you – ọdún
inyana: touch – ọdún
irra: drink – ọdún

ain ma na kirrê
Give me water (ma) to drink.

bio ma wa irriè
Have the cattle (bio) drunk?
You stay there (tê bai) while I go and drink some water (ma).

Stay here a moment while I go and drink some water.

irrita: give birth (of animal), lay egg.

Has the cow given birth?

Yes, it has (given birth).

The chicken has laid (eggs).

iriye: bow

irro: smear cattle dung over a bull.

Take some dung (chuloi) and smear it on the bull (uli) so that it will serve the cows (bio).

irro: rob

irto: imp. plural form
isai: greet — እሆኔ. መስጡት

ério na isai nga hiranu

Go and greet that man [over there].

inşa nga isaano

Aren’t you going to greet me?

issabhai: number seven — እስቃብህ (_normalized)

isse': number eight — እስቃብኔ (_normalized)

isogo: get out of the way — ላይ መስናት

ishôra: put sticks into a roof — እስቃብሱ ወይም ከር መስናት

isông: how much/how many? — ከትናት/ ይሆ ያሆን

itava: lie — ይውስት

inşa tavain kiong

Why are you lying to me?

anyi nga katavino

I’m not lying to you.

it: carry (on head) — ሁኔታ እኔ መስካት

inşa kama nga itio

Aren’t you carrying a bag (kama)?

iwa kama na têa

Take (sg.) the bag and carry [it].

ipta kamaio na tê

Take (pl.) the bags and carry [them].
itoono: send— ṭɔ̀ŋɔ̀

kama itooni ori
Where are you sending the bag?

njɔ̀m. ɔ̀j. ɔ̀j. ḣm.?
kitooni Miso
I’m sending it to Mi

ọj. ọj. ọh.φu::

itimo: light (a fire, lamp) — ṭɔ̀ŋɔ̀m. (ŋọj. ʃ ọj.)

go nga itimio
Aren’t you (sg.) going to light the fire (go)?

ŋọj. ŋọj. ŋọj. ng.?
itimisen kornu go
He is lighting a fire for the maize (kornu) (i.e. to keep away baboons at night).

ŋọj. ŋọj. ŋọj. ŋọj. ŋọj. ŋọj. (ŋọj. ʃ ọj.) (ŋọj.)

(ŋọj. ʃ ọj. ŋọj. ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj.)::

itinyaneno: meet— ṭɔ̀ŋɔ̀r."

yọk bare itinyanenea gôro
They met on the path yesterday.

ŋa hunai-ta ko nga kido-a itinyane ori
Where does this stream (hunai) join the river (kido)?

ŋọj. ŋọj. ŋọj. ŋọj. ŋọj. ng. ng.?

anyi ki itinyoye
I live at the junction.

ŋa ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj. (ŋọj. ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj.) ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj.::

iyaga: ignore, fail to respond when called or addressed

ŋọj. ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj. ʃ ọj.
in ye iyagain kiong
Why are you ignoring me?

.anyi ngakiyagino – nga kishiginenô

I’m not ignoring you – I didn’t hear you [lit. ‘I was not hearing’].

*iwa: get, take – *ōwâ tô *ōwâ yô:

kêni kiwa go

I want (kêni) to get fire (go)

*Barrbaiu wa iwana gutuma Baiuyê na kwôcha Makaroy:

Barrbaiu took flour (gutuma) from Baiu to Makaro.

*iwo: herd, look after stock *ōwâ tô *ōwâ yô:

a ba kiwôcha teno

It’s a place for herding goats (teno).
J

ja: near, close – ማCargo

a jai
It’s close.

ኔ Cargo የወ

︖g ja
Go close.

ንማር

jala: flowering tip of corn stalk– የቁጠቃሚ ይስጡ (ጊዜጊጆ ከሔ)

jakanio: flatten (sorghum, beans etc.) with grinding stone

ሱስጤት (መስጉት ብ ያስጤት) የስጤት ከሔ (ሁሇት)

ሷጤት

ሆጆ ከጤት bare
He/she flattened the beans yesterday.

አስ (አ) ከጤት ይስጡ ከሔ ከሔ (ሁሇት) ከጤት::

jamjamiyoyô: make a mistake – ይስጤት

anyi kajamjami ጊሔ ይሒ
I’ve missed the path.

የስጤት ከጤት::

jare: foot, leg – ከጤት ይስጡ

jare ba kenkenya: ankle – ይስጤት ይስጡ ከሔ.

jarhôli: white legged animal - ከጤት ከጤት ከሔ ከሔ

jéma: go first, go ahead, proceed– ይስጡ ይስጡ ይስጡ ይስጡ ከሔ

jimo: lead, go ahead – ይስጡ ከሔ ይስጡ ይስጡ ከሔ

nong bare jimo sabo
He went ahead yesterday (*sabo*).

*jem inyoi*

You (sg.) lead!

sg. imp. *jema*; pl. imp. *jêmêtô*! – *jôm*: *jôm*!

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**joo**: shit – *jôm*: *jôm*.

**joloy**: a kind of bird – *jôm*: *jôm*.

**jonê**: mother – *jôm*: (term of reference – see also *mamma*)

**jugê**: mothers - *jôm*.

**jôrôg**: oryx – *jôm*.

**jôrôgéya**: oryxes - *jôm*.

**jowana**: find a lost article – *jôm*: *jôm*.

*ahi a bare ga wa joyau*

Did you find the thing (*ahi*) you were looking for yesterday (*bare*)?

*harle kojowana*

It will turn up later.

**ju**: large clay pot for carrying water and cooking porridge

**junya**: pots
kabari: eye; seed – እንታ ከር
kaare: eyes, seeds
kabi: clan – ይለ
kabicho: clans
kani kabichweti ko Bumai
I belong to the Bumai clan.

kachayitto: avenge, exchange – መንቀቀቂ መለምህን
kadha lōgo: stutter – እንታታታ እንታታታ
 nga hira lōgo shau nga yugōno – ka lōgo
This person takes a long time to say anything [lit. he doesn’t speak (yugōno) the word (lōgo) quickly (shau)] – he stutters.

kadingyogi: a man who spends all his time with his cattle; a brave and hardworking person

kah: skirt of cow hide, cut into strips, worn by contestants in ceremonial duelling contestants

kaiyo: tongue – ይህ

kaiyo: tongues - ይህ様

kakka: grand parent – እንታ

kakkacho: - grandparents - እንታ様
kalai: shin – የለንም
  kalanya: shins የለንማት
kalahai: cartridge case – ያለን
  kalaha: cartridge cases – ያለንምት
kalangarai: shrub with milky sap (Euphorbia tircali) – የለንฉาย
kalai: bone at the back (nape) of the neck
kali: day – የለን
  kôgoi kalio
    I am going during the day.
  ከለን እንወወ
  bhwê a kali
    It is daylight.
  ከለን እርርሹ
kalli: switch, thin and flexible stick – እርርሹ
kalikali: all the time – ላልእንከ
kali kiango: mid-day [lit. stomach of the day] – ከለን የለን
kalkalo: ooze blood – ከለን
kalma: utensil for stirring porridge – የለን ፈሚስ (see also kólôshu).
kaluge arm pit – እስፎት
  kaluga: arm pits – እስፎትት
kama: bag – የካማ (ስፎበራ)
  kamaio: bags – የካማምት (ስፎበራምት)
kamba: a plant used as medicine for tapeworm (Amharic borrowing) – ከለንአፎ
kaman: war – ማ˚ v
kangai: baboon – ከለንጋ
  kanga: baboons – ከለንጋምት
kangacho: straw, chaff, hull (of coffee or peanut) – ያ・・
kangia: soup – የ・・
kangittên: on the left – ከተ・・・ ከ・ (ሆ・) 
kantay: sieve, sifter– መለ・・
karkari: be tired – ዛ・・የ
   anyi re karkario
   I am tired [lit. I the body is tired].
karam: colobus monkey – የ・・
   karamea: colobus monkeys – የ・・የ・
kareni: downstream, south – መ・・・ እ・・
karbai: a person who keeps his or her possessions hidden from others – የ・・・ ከ・・・ ከ・・・ ከ・・ ከ・・・ ከ・・
karcha: sore – ያ・・ ያ・・
   karchena: sores – ያ・・የ・・
kare a bain: ankle bone – ያ・・የ・・የ・・ ከ・・・
karru: scratch – ቟・・
kasai: sand – ኪ・・
kattarukki: partridge – ቀ・・
kayo: tongue – ያ・・
ke a tumwin: aeroplane [lit. ‘thing (kê) of the sky’] - ከመ・・የአን ከ・・・ ከ・・・ (የ・・・ ከ・・・
kêgê: thing, object. – ከ・・・ ከ・・
   a kê-ti ke neng
   What (sort of thing) is it?
   ያ・・የ・・?
kedhedhi: ant – ያ・・የ・・
   kedishdha: ants – ያ・・የ・・የ・
kêdêm: calabash, cup. – ያለ・・ ያ・・ ከ・・•
kédēma: calabashes, cups – ያሽን ተናጉ ያማት ልጆ ያማት
kedha: cut, break – ያሽንን ያማት ያካ ያሆ

anyi bare kedhau chore-bhwe
I cut my hair (chore) off (bhwe) yesterday.

 nga môssai ta nga, nga kenêo
This rope (môssai) will not break.

og na ken môssai
Go (sg.) and cut the rope.

auwo na kedê môssai
Go (pl.) and cut the rope.

kêginynya gashuin: wild animals [lit. ‘things of the bush’] – ግጆ ያክ ህንፋ

kêkêchchiyo: ugly – እስከፍሬስ

kêlê: women's skirt made of goat skin – እስከ ያጉ ያሳየን

kêlêy: rabbit – እስከ ያጉ

kellenya: rabbits - እስከ ያጉን

keliko: waves – ዳኒ ጉ

kêno: firewood – ዳጉ

kênga: deny – ያከፀስ

kêngêreso: afraid, scared– ያከፋስ ያጉ

kêryagi: wire – ያከፋስ

kerigêni: middle, middle child - ያከፋስ ያጉ ያጉ

i kerigêno
In the middle.
kêshoi: sisal (fibre used for making string and rope) – ɸənə
këttêngêsi: shallow – ɭɬɨfəɬ ɭɬɬo
kiango: stomach, centre – ɬɤɬɛ ɭɬməncɛɬ ɭɬməncɛɬ
kengi: stomachs
ma kiango
Mid-stream [lit. ‘stomach of the water’].
ɭɬməncɛɬ ɭɬɛ (ɭɬməncɛɬ ɭɬməncɛɬ)
kichoga: decorative skin perforations – ɭɬməncɛɬ
kidho: river – ɭɬməncɛɬ
kidhen: rivers – ɭɬməncɛɬ
kidhoggitto: feed (a calf or child) – ɭɬɬɪɬɛɬ ɭɬməncɛɬ (ɭɬməncɛɬ ɭɬməncɛɬ)
kidông: drum – ɭɬməncɛɬ
kidôngo: drums – ɭɬməncɛɬ ɭɬməncɛɬ
kiihinino: want, covet (1st. pers. sg.) – ɭɬməncɛɬ
kilichoi: black kite – ɭɬməncɛɬ ɭɬməncɛɬ
kilicha: black kites – ɭɬməncɛɬ ɭɬməncɛɬ
killinno: squat – ɭɬməncɛɬ ɭɬməncɛɬ
kilung: old settlement site – ɭɬɬɪɬɛɬ ɭɬməncɛɬ ɭɬməncɛɬ (see also yag)
kimamuu: spices – ɭɬməncɛɬ ɭɬməncɛɬ
kinoi: wild leaves gathered and boiled to be eaten with porridge. – ɭɬməncɛɬ ɭɬməncɛɬ
kinging: ancient, in old times – ɭɬməncɛɬ ɭɬməncɛɬ ɭɬməncɛɬ ɭɬməncɛɬ
kinyang: crocodile – ɭɬməncɛɬ
kinyangya: crocodiles – ɭɬməncɛɬ ɭɬməncɛɬ
kinyinyi: flea – ɭɬməncɛɬ
kinyinya: fleas – ɭɬməncɛɬ ɭɬməncɛɬ
kio: tree, wood.  
keno: trees, firewood  
kio bha bo: tree trunk  
kiong: why, what for?  
ma ogi kiong  
Why are you boiling water?  
hiri bu kiong  
He/she is so big!  

kirre: thread  
kirimogi: root  
kirimoga: roots  
kirin: giraffe  
kirino: giraffes  
kirôngoi: fly  
kirôngô: flies  
kisingoi: fire stone  
kisingô: fire stones  
kittinyanewo: meet  
kittô: scorpion  
kitten: scorpion  
ki-a-ko rum: cotton plant [lit. ‘cloth plant’]  
ko: with  

kidhio ko Aholi  
I am going with Aholi.
koba: follow; follow the tracks of – ወጋ ወጋ ወጋ
kôb nga hira
Follow (sg) that person!

anyi kôkôbi nebisi jare
I’m following the tracks (jare) of a buffalo (nebisi).

kôbôl: cow’s under-neck – እንወ እንወ እር
kôbhôla: testicles – የሲሎ
kobbortta: cartridge belt – ከሆክ

kôdha: spear, build (e.g. a house) [lit. put posts or branches in
to the ground], write, fish (with harpoon) -

nong bare kôdha dôri
He/she built a house (dôri) yesterday.

in ye dôri kôdhi gering
You are building the house badly (gering).

kordhi warrkata
I’m writing [lit. ‘spearing paper’ (warrkata)].

tordhase warrkata
Write it down.

kordhi urrgussi
I’m spearing a fish.
**kordhi bagai**
I’m spearing [lit. hollowing out with a spear] a (wooden) milk container.

**anyi wa tordhaanyo birrinio-bwhê**
I’ve been ‘speared’ by a thorn (*birrinio*).

**kôdhana**: take out – ወጋው-ጐት

**kôdhana ju tui na kôjathen garchu**
Take it [porridge] out of the pot (*ju*) and put it in the basket (*garchu*).

**kôdhô**: large cattle bell – ከፅፋ ከሬባ ግሮ

**kôdhônya**: large cattle bells – ከፅፋ ከሬባ ግሮ

**kôdore**: belt – ዋኒፋ

**kôdorinya**: belts – ዋኒፋ ፈጎሚ

**kôg**: Egyptian goose – ይጎ

**kôginya**: Egyptian geese – ይጎ ፈጎሚ

**kôha**: cultivate, weed (vb.), clear, hollow out a tree trunk to make a canoe – መጆጆ፣ መጠፋ፣ መፋፋፋፌ

**anyi roono korwê warro na korhi gwinya ganyo**
I’m going to the Omo (*warro*) tomorrow (*roono*) to clear my cultivation plots (*gwinya*).
inye gongul kôhi minang

When are you going to make [hollow out] the canoe (gongul)?

Sg. imp.: kôhe; pl. imp. kôsse

koiyagi: mean – ə̀̀ə̀ə (see also gongai)

kôla: ram (male goat) – ə̀əə ə̣̣̣

kôlachin: rams – ə̀əə ə̣̣̣̣

koli: a kind of bird – ᶠəə ə̣̣̣̣̣

kôlômwê: scab (e.g. on an ulcer) – ɉəə (ʃəə)

koloy: type of snail shell – ɉəə

kôlôshu: utensil for stirring porridge; spoon –

kôlôshunya: spoons – ɉəə ə̣̣̣̣̣ ə̣̣̣̣̣

kôlu: charcoal – ɉəə

kôlo (pl.) – ɉəə̣̣̣̣̣

kôma: count – ə̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣

nông kôm ə̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣

What is he/she counting?

nông kôm lukwenya

He/she is counting the chickens.

sg. imp. kôma; pl. imp. Kômoè – ɉ̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣

kômôni: guest – ɉ̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣

kômôn: guests

kômôru: priest, ritual leader – ɉ̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣
kômôrena: priests – ﴛ﴿ ﴟ﴿
kômi: knee – ﴛ﴿ ﴟ﴿
kôma: knees – ﴛ﴿ ﴟ﴿
kôn: one – ﴟ﴿ (﴿﴿) (see also dhone)
  ain kôna
  Give me one.

kôna: grain store – ﴟ﴿
kônen: grain stores – ﴟ﴿ ﴟ﴿
kônen: sister’s husband; wife’s brother – ﴟ﴿ ﴟ﴿ ﴟ﴿

kônige: (pl)
kônkôna: turn someone against another person – ﴟ﴿ ﴟ﴿ ﴟ﴿
  ﴟ﴿ (﴿﴿)
  bare kôkôn hirkôno
  Someone (hirkôno) turned him against me.

kônu: snake – ﴟ﴿
  kôna: snakes – ﴟ﴿ ﴟ﴿
koptô: follow – ﴟ﴿ ﴟ﴿
kopkop: quickly

kôra: hail - ﴟ﴿
  gwiyo lô kôra
  It is hailing.

kôra: hail - ﴟ﴿

kori: hat – ﴟ﴿ ﴟ﴿ ﴟ﴿
korkoray: spinal cord – ﴟ﴿ ﴟ﴿ ﴟ﴿
kornai: gristle, tendon – ﴟ﴿ ﴟ﴿ ﴟ﴿
kornoi: maize — ይምር ላንን ከሸ ከ
kornu (pl.)

kôrông: throat — ገራን
kôrôngi: throats — ገራን የጉት

korrmidi: fish hook — ይምር ከፋ
korrmicha: fish hooks — ይምር ከፋ የጉት

kôrôi: black, dark — ገራ ከፋ ከፋ ከፋ
bungai ti kôrôi
A black ox.

bhwê a koroi
It is dark (i.e. at night).

koři: lowland — ቩሎ

koɾwa: come, arrive — ይaryawan ከጉት
wa kwo
You (sg.) have come. (greeting).

ee – wa kaiwo
Yes, I’ve come.
I’ve come with news [lit. word].

Where have you come from?

I’ve come from Golati.

wunga: come here! (sg) – ያልማ ገ! 
sg. imp.: aiwo; pl. imp.: hôda. – ገ! ገ! ገ!

kubbuso: swollen – ክብሱስ
kuchaiya: bring – ዳስካላይ-

ana bare kwiyaayô ngau?

Didn’t I bring [it] yesterday?

owo na kwie

Go (sg.) and bring it.

auwo na hôdale

Go (pl.) and bring [it].

kuchumbai: Ethiopian from the central highlands.

kuduhe: navel – ከወልስ
kuduha: navels – ከወልስ-
kudumeni: island – እስ-
kudumena: islands – እስ-
kudhungusi: a kind of snake – የኳኳ ከጆገ የጆገ

kudhusai: buttock – ይ剧 (መበራመከና)

kudhusa: buttocks – ይ剪 (መበራመከና) ከጆገ

kudhuseni: kidney – የጆገ ትት

kudhusena: kidneys - የጆገ ትት

kuduwi: calabash with a curved ‘neck’ – መኳኳ ከጆገ ያለለ ትጆ

kugura: snow, ice – ወና

kuko: broom – የመደል (ሁጆ ከጆጆ ያለፈስ-

kula: cattle urine – የጆጆ ትጆጆ

kuli: time – ከጆጆ

 nga kulita

At this time, now.

ስስ ከጆጆ ትጆጆ

kuli a ungewin

Bed time [lit. ‘the time of sleep (ungwin)’]

setProperty('rawTextLastLocation', 266);

kulilo: animal claw – የለጆጆ ጎጆ

kulilo: claws

kulio: paddle or pole a boat, drive a car – ከጆጆ የመደል: የስስ ከጆጆ የመደል

anyi kuli nga hira tano

I’m paddling this man across [the river].

ቁጆ ከጆጆ የመደል የከምጆስ ከመፈርፈር የጆጆ::

tirrumel nga kulo – kimago

I will not drive the car (tirrumel) – I don’t know how to.

 SetProperty('rawTextLastLocation', 562);

setProperty('callout', 'entity');

sg. imp. kulio; pl. imp. kuldô – የጆጆ ጎጆ! ያለለ ጎጆ! ጎጆ!

kumo: try (out), weigh – የመክር ጎጆ ያለለ ያለለ ጎጆ
any kukumi nga dònganuiny nga
I’m trying (out) this duelling pole (dônga) of yours.

ga aino kukumno
Give it to me to try (out).

iwa nga kama-ta na kumno
Take this bag and weigh it.

nga kammata dingding gure – ga kumno
This bag (kamma) is very (gure) heavy – try it.

kumuli: fat (adj.) – እመታይ ኢመታይ (see also idhibheni)
kumuli': round, circle – ኣሎ
kumullo: eat together – እላለ እላለ
kuunasiwa: dream – የለው
inge huli kuunasi barroi, őrri ŏng
When you dream at night (barroi), what (ông) do you see (őrri)?

kure: shingle (beach) – ይስር ይስር
kuro: tail – እሸ እሸ

kuri: tails – እሸ-ምት እሸ-ምት

kurmay: creeping ivy – እስራ
kurrró: bury, dig – እስቀር እስቀር

kuru: plain (landscape), lowland – ኧን እን እን እን

kurudoy: worm, maggot – የራወ
kurutto: snore, growl – ኢንን ኢንን

kuttul: mountain, hill – እንን እንን.
**kuttulo:** mountains

**kwêsani:** referee, mediator – እወሳን እማወሳን

**kwêsana:** referees – እወሳና እማወሳና

**kwia:** bring (it)! – መንግስቱ

  *kwia nga*

  Bring (it) here!

**kwikwi:** small black ant – እውክብ እመክብ

**kwikwinya:** small black ants – እውክብ እመክብ እመክብ

**kwôcha:** scabies – እመክብ
lai: quiet, silent

tê lai!: keep quite – ይgreso ወስት.

tê lai lai: (pl.) keep quiet! – ይgreso ወስት (ልጋላ)

lakwinyo: tie (a knot in) – ይምህር ለንጋ እስክላብ።

 nga mossai ta nga kalakwinyi anyi

I will tie this rope (mossaita).

ipta mossai na lakwinyoê

Take (pl.) the rope and tie it.

lala: cool off, subside (of pain) – ይምህር ወስት ዋ ወስት.

saba bare lalu

Is your head (saba) [ache] better?

ee – wa lala

Yes, it’s better.

tilla a burreni – oi bai na kalal

The porridge (tilla) is hot (burreni) - put it down and wait for it to cool.

lalai: tree with large pale green leaves, found in wooded grassland

(Combretum fragrans F. Hoffm.)

lalang: brass bracelet – ከመጋ ወንጋ ከምንጋ

lalanga: brass bracelets – ከመጋ ወንጋ ከምንጋን
lalayo: emotion – እሆጋ
lalô: a kind of antelope – ወጫ
lalini: cool, cold (adj) – ወያ ነብክ (/ilu./)
lama: keep together in one place (e.g. cattle), encircle, surround

komoru bare lama bio
The Priest performed the ‘Bio Lama’ ritual yesterday.

au lamna bio
Go (pl.) and collect the cattle.

Tumura bare lamnaiyo na se kêti chirr
Some Tumura (Bodi) surrounded us yesterday and were definitely (chirr) going to shoot (kêti) [at us].

lamalai: a new-born calf – እስከ የታካ የጆች
lamiyo: search for, look for – የጆች

What are you looking for?

anyi kalami bi nano
I’m looking for my cow.

sg. imp.: pl. imp.: – ብጆች፣ ብጆች፣

lang: wife’s brother (brother in-law) – እስከ ከበብ
lanyoi: grass – ዓር
larange: badger – ወንጆ
larangecha: badgers
laway: a kind of sycamore – የምር እለት
lawun: bow and arrow used for bleeding cattle
lawun jone: bow
lawun wheni: arrow – ወንጆ
lébhêng: harvesting season – የመንረከብ (ያትርጋ) ክልል
lêeddéy: a kind of tree – የርጥ እለት
lêgi: be fine – ወንጆ
lêkény: joint (of knee) – የመንረከብ (ያትርጋ)
leleso: pout, be temperamental – የጆም እለት
lêluy: be aborted – ወንጆ
dôr i wa kiliwa wang
I’ve thatched the house (dori) well (wang).
iwa lanyoi na lê dori
Take (sg.) [some] grass and thatch the house.
ipta lanyoi na lidê dori
Take (pl.) (some) grass and thatch the house.
lêsagi: greedy; stingy – ከነሳትም : እሆን (see also gongai)
leshi: (n.) clitoris – ይምር
leshi: (adj.) sharp – ከለ (ነሳትም)
lêtani: ear lobe – የርጉ ነጥ
lêtana: ear lobes – የርጉ ነምን
léwai: top of a tree – ያውዳይ እስከ
libiso: become sour (of milk), become tired (of a person)

ṣọ́hoṃmt (አመት・・) የሶምራር ከመለት・ (አለመ) 
goiny uro na huli wa libidoiy, erra gin na kwie
Look at the milk (uro) and if it has soured, pour (erra) some
and bring [it].
mo・ki ከወመ・ ከመሚት ከእ ከትንን ይታት ከም፡፡:
uro libisanė gering
The milk has soured badly (gering).
mo・ki ከወመ ከመሚነ፣ (ተካለንበ፡፡):
rrê libi wang kion
Why am I so tired? [lit. why has (the blood in) my body (rrê)
become so sour?] 
አሶነት ከትንን የሶምነት (አለንቱን): ከው・ የሶም ከመምስ ከመምስ ይታት (ሦፍ የመን)?
liinô: sit down, rest on. – ያፋውንtoUpperCase: ያፋው

liin alio
Sit on the stool.

liogi: mosquito – ከታነና
lioga: mosquitos – ከታነናን

liin: intercede – ያፋንአን:
lito: take the lower of two paths; duck to avoid a blow or missile

ስሶላት ከመለት・ የሶምራር ከታነናዎቹ የሶምሉቹ ይታት ከታነና፣
አሶነት (አሶነት የሶምነት ከመለት) ከመምስ
anyi koi kiliti gôro baini
I’m going to take the lower (baini) path (gôro).
in ye liti wang kiong
Why do you keep (wang) ducking?

liwa: sorgum – ወን鳟 (መንጠ ክፋንት)
liwa dugain: seed grain (lit. ‘grain for planting’) – የርፋ
locheni: leech – ከሌብት
logi’: yellow bird – ወ. መልክ
logo: word, news – ወ民主党

lôginya: words – ወ民主党民主党
a logo
It is true, correct.

loi: tree; wood used for bows, axe handles and fire sticks
(Cordia gharaf (Forsk.) Ehrenb.)
lôkorr: elbow – ካን岳
lôkorra: elbows – ካን岳岳
lollu: crazy – እላል
lôma: own, have, possess – ይልል እል(ው) እልል
anyi nga aha dai kolomi kare
All (dai) these things (aha) are mine.
nga hirra lô logo
This person has news (lit. word).
uro lô ma
There is water (ma) in the milk (uro).

anyi kotolôma
Shall I keep [it]?

ee – inye tôlôma
Yes – you keep it.

lômmai: tree with edible fruit, used to treat sores and wounds.
lômugen: co-wives – የጣው-

lomuray: a kind of grass – የሚር ኢንፓ

loonyêy: brain – ካንል

lorna: carry – ይስናን

ipta na lorna
Take (sg) [it] and carry [it].

ipta na lornoê
Take (pl.) [them] and carry [them].

nga biya bare losinena
This cow (biya) was coughing yesterday.

This cow (biya) was coughing yesterday.

losay: a kind of bread – ይስ ወን

loshan: sling (for use in bird scaring) – የሽን

loshanya: slings - የሽን-

lôtogi: damp – እን-

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loya: fox – የሎያ
ludum: chest – የሉゥም
ludumi: chests - የሉゥምዐኢ
ludduri: a kind of tree – የሉゥድゥሪ
lug: hole (in the ground) – የሉゥግ (оАዐስ በአሽ)
lugo: build (a fence) – ከሮር ዥምር
zuoluge sari
The people are building a fence (for the cattle compound).
ወሚን ከስትን ይውሉ ከወሚ ከሮር የሚውስ። ከው:::
au na lugo sari
Go (pl.) and build a fence.
 የሮር ከሮር ከሮር፣!
sg. imp. lugè; pl. imp. luktè. – ከሮር፣ ከሮር፣!
lukkuri: age mate – ከሮሮ
lukur: age mates - ከሮሮሮሚስ
lukwè: chicken – የሮቪ
lukwenya: chickens - የሮቪሮሚስ
lullumi: dark brown (color) – የሠሉሮ (ወንጂ በአሽ) የለምም
lumiroi: cheat – የሮሮሮ፣ ከሮሮ ከሮሮ
lumiroinya (pl.) cheats – የሮሮሮሮ፣ወንጂ ከሮሮ ከሮሮ ከሮሮ
lorru: season of small rains (November)
luruktoy: ear disc made of pottery – ከሮሮን ይተለሮ ይደር ከወንጂ
lusi: boy – ካደ
lusa: boys - ካደሮ፣
lushoi: rainbow – የሮሮን ከሮሮ ከሮሮ ከሮሮ ከሮሮ ከሮሮ
lushunya: rainbows - የሮሮን ከሮሮ ከሮሮ ከሮሮ ከሮሮ ከሮሮ
luwi: spotted, multi-color – የጊዜጆች
M

ma: water – ያ-ይ
mamma: mother – ከጎታ (term of address - see also jonê)
machiwo: wring out – ያሬታ-
machitto: be handsome, pretty – ዳት እ BH
madha: straighten out a bent stick – ያሬታ ሳለ ሳት-
teach (how to behave) – ያሬታ-
in ye nga ermita nuini nga madio kiong
Why do you not teach this child ( nga ermi ta) of yours (nuini) [how to behave]?
አንምችት የሬት ሳቻት ከምርት ከማንትታው-

ga mato
Teach (sg.) [him/her].
ልንታ-

ga madato
Teach (pl.) [him/her].
ልንታ-

maddi: breast (female) – ያ-ን (ልንት) (see also wadi)
maddio: breasts – ያ-ን (ልንት)

madhogi: spider – የስፋት
madhoginya: spiders – የስፋት
madhoi: spider’s web – የኝንታት ወር

madhoinya: spiders webs – የኝንታት ወርንት

maga: hold – ዉንን ወን

maga

Hold (it)! (sg. imp.)

十八条

dônga ma’ nga

Grip/hold the donga here (i.e. at this point).

ኣለውን (የዓን መስማማት) አንደ ዉ ተማው::

mai: male (adj).

hir-a-ma: man (lit. male person) – መንገ

zu-a-ma: men - መንገንት

mainê: husband – ክል

malkwê: animal snare – የጃክካት መ trứng

malkwênya: animal snares – የጃキングት መ trứngንት

maluka: wear (of clothes) – የወጆ ከለን (ለለን)

huli tê whê a bo, maluko marchan

When a girl (whê) is big, she wears a lesser kudu (marchan) [skin].

ለት እና እታታል የስገን ላላውን መስማማት የስስ ተማለት::

muga malugu shigino

A married woman wears (the skin of) a hartebeast (shigin).

ምጋ እታታል የስገኝ የስስ ተማለት::

maniko: possibly, perhaps – የስኋስስት

mara: dislike – ይለ የስስት

inve marain kiong

Why do you dislike me?

ለያስስስስው የስስትለለን?
anyi nga kamarino
I don’t dislike you.

kamario
I don’t want to, I refuse.

maraga: go round, encircle – əŋiçi əŋhán

inya bha maragi kiong
Why are you walking in a circle [lit. encircling the land (bha)]?

marara: struts of wood used for roasting meat or fish over a fire

dag marara
Roast (it)!

ogio ð dagi marara
Are you going to cook it (in a pot) or (ð) roast it?

mariô: bind up, wind round – əŋiçi əŋfáŋá

kwia shashi na kamarè ngôdôri
Bring a bandage [lit. head-band (shashi)] so that I can bind up this sore (ngôdôri).

marrchan: lesser kudu – əŋiçi əŋbâ
**marrchana**: lesser kudus – የመራጆ የወላጆ

**marrshari**: termite – የጭህ

**marrsharinya**: termites – የጭሁንያ

**marjogi**: wall of poles fastened in the ground; horizontal pieces of wood holding the uprights of a wall together – ይግርር

**mata**: drink – ይምስባጆ

*nong bare mata ma*

He drank water yesterday.

**kôgoi ma matinen**

I’m going to drink some water.

**matana**: take over, take, steal – ይምስባጆ ይስስ뢰

*Mun burto matanea Nyidi bha*

In the past (burto) the Mursi (Mun) took the land of the Kwegu (Nyidi).

**nông bare matana nga hira bi**

He took this man’s (nga hira) cow (bi) yesterday (bare).

**mèddërê**: sheep – ይህ

**mederni**: sheep - ይህንን

**mere**: son’s wife, daughter-in-law – ይabus የወላጆ

**mênêngi**: spirit

**menenga**: spirits

**meri**: many – ወልል

**meso**: do – ይውምራጆ

*in ye mesi ेคง*
What are you doing?

anyi ahi kemesi ninge

I am not doing anything.

go ngani mesineneo

Are you still using the fire (go)?

mesese: poisonous spider – መመሆን የወደት

mesesenya: poisonous spiders – መመሆን የወደትቻቻ

mezzi: speak, debate, discuss – ው ኃ ካት

minang: when? – መንጭ

mirogi: enemy; member of clan into which a person can marry – መሆን እርሆን የመቸውን እስወ

miroga: enemies - የመቸውን

mirr: planting pole – መሆን ከተወዳቻ

mirro: planting poles – መሆን ከተወዳቻቻ

mirrcha: come back – መሆን

nong bare mirrcha weru

He came back (weru) yesterday.

mirri: afternoon – ከአንኝ ዓላል

nga mirrita

This afternoon.

mirria: go back, return – መሆን የወደት

anyi bare kimirrio weru

I went back (weru) yesterday.
Why have you (sg.) come? Go back!

mirgari: a kind of thorny plant— ho

miro: colourful (mixed colour) – ñ-ò-ò-ò

modha: saliva – ñ-ò-ò

modha-bhwê: be tired – ñ-ò-ò

wa kuuni rena na wa kmôdha-bhwê
I’ve come a long way (rena) and I’m tired.

any rë modha-bhwê
My [lit. I] body (rë) is tired

môdôsi: soft, weak – ñ-ò-ò

môga: have sexual intercourse with – ñ-ò-ò (applied properly to animals only)

bi bare mökta harchau
The mules (harcha) had sex with the cow (bi) yesterday.

nga whêta bare mug noi
Who had sex with this girl yesterday?

whetunu bare môga hirrunu-bhwê
That man (hirrunu) had sex with that girl (whetunu) yesterday.

mogi: treeless grass plain – ñ-ò-ò
môkônyi: short – እንወር
mommu: placenta – እንቷንያ ኢቷ
mooda: awl; instrument for piercing leather – መንፇ
    mooden: awls - መንፇ ዐፋ
mordhai: rat – እንወር
    mordhen: rats – እንወርንን
môrô’: rifle barrel – መንፇክ
môrr: calf – ከአን
    môrra: calves– ከአንንስ
môrru: flute – ዕንፇት
    môorro: flutes – ዕንፇትን
môshoi: fire sticks – እንቷ እንወር እንወር
    môsho: fire sticks – እንቷ እንወር እንወር
môssai: rope, string – ጥንፋ.inserted እን እን (see also ulutani)
    môssanya (pl)
môta: soften – እንፇስ እን እን
    kornu wa môdoê
    Is the maize soft?
    እንፋወው እን እን ሊው::
    ee – wa môta
    Yes, it’s soft.
    እንፋ እን እን ሊው::
muchan: black cotton soil – እንፇር እንፇ
muchugi: few – እንፇት
muduka: dry up, heal (of wound or sore) – መንፇክ መንፇ
    nôdôri bare muduka
    The sore has dried up [lit. yesterday (bare)].
You picked the maize this morning didn’t you – won’t it have dried up?

mudhusô: dry up, shrink, wither – የምዲህስ

muga: collect up, collect together – የምጉ

muga zurrwai na itimnê go
Collect up some dry bits of grass/twigs (zurrwai) and light (itimnê) a fire (go).

mugai: married woman – የጉጉይ አስ-

muga: married women – የጉጉ አስ-

mujuso: rotten, stinking – የሸጉን ያለ የሸጉን-

hogo be-mujudabhwê kare
The beans are all (kare) rotten.

mula: large rectangular shed – የሉ ያስ-

mulêa: eat together – የሚለ አንደ የመለ-

gwôdingen mulnê hung
Brothers can just eat together.

mulên: rhino – እው-ረ-

mulênya: rhinos – እው-ረ-

muloi: bullet wound – እምል-

mumô: forehead, face – ይም-

mumi (pl)
muni: Mursi person – የመ-ሆን አወ.
mun: Mursi people
múni: forearm, muscle
munnutto: itch
munyugi: monster, a person who eats lots of meat
munyúnyí: star
munyunya: stars
munyusó: sulk, be annoyed
inye munyusi kiong
Why are you sulking?

anyi nga kumunyusio
I’m not sulking.

murai’: arrow (used to kill birds)
murdha: wrinkles, skin folds
muréni: scar
muttan: disease

muttanyoga: diseases
nai: our (inclusive, with singular noun) – ዓለት

tu a nai

Our language (i.e., my language and your language).

nani: paddle – ወስሃሊ: ዓለለጻ

nano: my – ውን

bi a nano garabhwê

My cow is lost.

nau: our (exclusive, with singular noun) – ዓለት

tu a nau

Our language (i.e. my language but not your language).

nebi: buffalo – የበለ የበለ

nebiso: buffaloes

nigo: skin (v) – ወጆ ዋህልይ: ውለለጻ

iwa warra na neg bi

Get a knife and skin the cow.

ניバル ውለሄ ፈምት (ቪምት) ውለለጻ::

ninge: not (negative particle) – ውለም

uro gussio ninge

There is no milk in the gourd.

ወሇለ ውለም::

nisa: age set ceremony – ዓለስማወያ ዋህልይ ዋህልይ መለፅ

የሚ ዋህልይ ዋህልይ እስከ ዋህልይ መለፅ ዋህልይ::

niso: slaughter (livestock, with a stone blow to the head)
He slaughtered a cow this morning (nga burreta).

The teru (young men) will slaughter [oxen] later (roono) [lit. tomorrow] and become adults (rorra).

My wife (muga-nano) is ill so I slaughtered a cow (bi) and she is now drinking (ma) soup (kangia)

Your language.

What is your child (ermì) doing?
Ng

nga: here – እንሉ
wu nga
come here!

nga bhunu: over there – እንሉ

nga: wife – እንወ捆绑
ngwoi: wives

ngaga: prise apart, open – እንሳቸጉ እንወ捆绑

nga lalanga churiano – ngaga
This bracelet is too tight for me (churiano) – open it.

ngagadi: highland trader (Amharic borrowing) – ከጋዳጋ
(ha.ርዕ. እንወ捆绑 ፋወጋ)

ngagadyu: highland traders - ከጋዳጋምት

ngahi: female (adj) - እታ
hir-a-ngaha: woman [lit. female person] – እታ
zu-a-ngaha: women – እታት

ngakalikena: today – እእ (see also kali)

ngamma: yawn – እን南部

ngamèa: now, today – እህኔምት እእ

ngmēërè: right now – እህኔምት

nganga: like this, this way – እንወጉ
a nganga
That’s it; that’s how it is.
ngani: not yet, still – ላቃ ከጭ ከጭ

Ba Gaha ngani karu
I have not seen Ba Gaha (yet).

hibi ngani ninge
He/she is not here yet.

ngarra: carry (on back) – ድር ያስላ ያስላ (ሶስተኛ)

kungurri kama bhwiyo
I’m carrying a bag (kama) on [my] back (bhwiyo).

ipta kammaio na ngarra
Pick up (pl.) the bags and carry them!

ngarrngani: a kind of grass (Andropogon) – የሚ እሚ እሚ

ngashagai: hard red soil – ደስ ሴ እሬር

ngatuny: lion – ከጥብስ

ngatunya: lions – ኣስስታወቃቸው

ngainunu: that one – እ

ngélêmai: the outer part of the jaw – ድማ ድማ

ngera: share out – ድማ ድማ

ngera tila na baaga
Share out the porridge (tila) and eat (sg.)!

kau na kengerrè bio
Lets go and share out the cattle.
ngerrê: healer, diviner – ʾ.<

ngerrêa: healers, diviners – ʾ.<

ngeri: division, boundary, between cultivated plots – ʾ.

ngidini: Kwegu (neighbouring group) – ʾ.

ngidi: the Kwegu people – ʾ.

nginingini: wild bee – ʾ.

ngo: neck – ʾ.

ngochin: necks – ʾ.

ngôdori: sore – ʾ.

ngôdorena: sores – ʾ.

ngoga: pull – ʾ.

ngôktê: fight – ʾ.

ngôla: limp – ʾ.

hiri ngôl kiong
Why is he/she limping?
ʾ.

jare wadino
His/her foot hurts (wadino).
ʾ.

ngôlai: lower teeth gap – ʾ.

ngône: sister – ʾ.

ngônigen: sisters – ʾ.

ngony: vein (of cattle) – ʾ.

ngôro: elephant – ʾ.

ngôrenna: elephants – ʾ.

ngorrnê: butter – ʾ.
ngôsôni: sister’s child – የከሃ ገደ

gôsôna: sister’s children – የከከSan ገደ
gotubi: an old wound – የጳር ሲለ
goyo : wind – የቀאלב

gowa: recede, go down, drop – የሰ ወላ ያብሱን ያወወ ገደ
gotubi: an old wound – የጳር ሲለ

su wa ngowa
The sun has set.

The water (ma) [flood] has receded.

hibi kôbhôla ngwaneo
His testicles have dropped (i.e., he has reached that age).

ngômgôri: easily broken tree – የቀላ ያምንስ ገደ
gunyo: grind – ያብሱን ገደ
gunyo: grind – ያብሱን ገደ
gunyo: grind – ያብሱን ገደ

kwia liba na kongônya
Bring some sorghum (liba) (for me) to grind.

inje liba nga ngunyio
Aren’t you grinding (any) sorghum?

nguwu: discard – ያስወርጋ
gyesso: run – ያስወርጋ
gyesso: run – ያስወርጋ

zugo ngyese gasho – েንጤ ይእእ
The people are running into the bush (gasho) – they are frightened.

Sg. imp.: nyu; pl. imp. nyi. – ƙarƙi!
Ny

nyaba: blood – እም
nyabi: ear – እር

nyaba: ears – እምጥ
nyaggassi: old person – ከስይጭ
nyama: return after dark – ከሸን ወስሱ

nôn ngamêa harle nyamno
He will come back later (harle) today (ngamea), after dark.

 nyab: ከሸ
nyambarr: anthrax – ከብካር ዳንት (እንት-oàiናኩ)
nyamani: devil – ከርማ
nyanno: be pregnant – ከሸርክ
nyangnenn: wife’s mother – ከሸን (ወስከት ከሸን)
nyattula: cat – እሸ
nyêlêma: jaw – እሸር
nyêngi: vagina – ከስሸ ዳናት
nyetan: cut down, fell (a tree) – ከሸ: ወስቀጥ

 anyi kengeti kio bhêyo
I’m cutting down a tree (kio) with an axe (bhêo).

 nyer: ከሸ ወስቀጥ ከስጭ ከስጭ,
iwa bhê na tengedê ki
Get (sg.) (iwa) an axe (bhê) and cut down the tree (kio).

 sg. imp. tengediyye; pl. imp.: tengetiyé – ከሸም ወስቀጥ
nyida: teeth – ከርኔ
nyôlora: giraffe tail hair; nylon fishing line – ከፋሎሪ ከፋሉ
yômai: razor blade – ከፋሎ

nyômanyâ: razor blades - ከፋሎምንያ

nyugo: shut, close (vb.) – ከፋሎ

anyi bare koi gabayê na dôren dai a nyugine
I went to the market (gabayê) yesterday and all the shops (lit. houses) were shut.

dôri tuk-tuk nyôga
Shut the house (dôri) door (tuk-tuk).

a nyugine
It is closed.

sg. imp.: nyôga; pl. imp.: nyôgoê. – ከፋሎ ከፋሎ
ohi: riverside forest with no undergrowth – ዓሸconstruct

ohi-ena (pl) ዓሸconstruct የሸምምሮ

olai: a kind of bird – መስጭ እልዳ

ordine: brave, strong, tough – ከሸንት ከ]:=]

orlo: ask for, beg, pray – የመንግስተ ይመልከት ይመልከት

kowé korli dhamwé

I’m going to get (ask for) some tobacco.

komoru orl tumo

The Priest prays to God (tumo).

ori: where? – ያተ

kuni ori

Where have you come from?

orrğomalı: basket-work hand guard used in ceremonial duelling.

ottom: elephant tusk trumpet – ከሸንት ትርስ ያተለደ ስ-ጋሚ

owana: finish, complete, manage (a journey) – መልከት

any kani nyagasi na wechin nga kwano

I’m old (nyagersi) and will not manage the journey (wechin).
nông bare wechin owana chir

He definitely (*chir*) finished the journey yesterday (*bare*).
ôcha: put, take – የከቹørřøም ይና የመራ

warra ⱦ ori

Where is the knife?

ሑመ ይራ ሚመ? anyi bare kwocha dori tui

I put it in the house (dori) yesterday.

ቇወቋ ይራ ይባት ከተማማካባለ፡፡ kedem wa okcha lusio

The calabash was taken by the boy (lusio).

ቇወቋ እይ ይባት፡ː

Nga Chare wa okcha Ulitullai

Ulitulla has married [taken] Nga Chare.

ሩልተለ እር ይርር ከሹ (መሆን): iwa dabdaninya na ojo bai

Take the papers (dabdabinya) and put them away.

መንታት እብሩ መጋወ ከተማማካባለ፡ː anyi kojasen zibu kare

I’m putting medicine (zibu) in (his/her/their) eyes (kare).

መንታት እብሩ/ይ መጋወ ከተማማካባለ፡ː ይመ፡ː

ôga: open (a bag/sack); release (from prison)

መንታት እብሩ (እኔራ፣ እስገኝ፣ ይካባቹ (እንስር)

nɒŋg bare ôga nga kamata

He/she opened this bag (kamata) yesterday.

ሱስ ይህን እር ከሹን ከታት፣ kwaris kama na ôga
Bring (sg.) the bag and open it.

گا ّکتو

Open (sg.) [it]!

یّق! inye ّکقینْنَانْنَ مِنْاَنْ

When were you released (from prison)?

بَرِ ّکَوْنْیْنَ ّکِرَنْیَ

I was released yesterday (bare).

سَیْنِدَ ّکِرَنْیَ

SG. imp. ّگا; pl. imp.: ّگوُّ

ôgorro: steal – ّگُرّ

لِبَ گَرَ ّکَرَنْیَ - ّگُرَرْنِسَ - ی

The sorghum (liba) is gone – who stole it?

ّکَرَنْیَ ّکَرَنْیَ ّکَرَنْیَ

ôgorr ngahirranu

That man stole it.

گُنَّ نَمَ ّکُرَنْیَ

ôka: go, take away – ّگَرّ - ّگَرّ

ّکُرَنْیَ ّکُرَنْیَ

Where are you (pl.) going?

ّکُرَنْیَ ّکُرَنْیَ ّکُرَنْیَ

agê kehêo rijô ungo

We are going to the shade (rijô) to sleep (ungo).

ّکَرَنْیَ ّکَرَنْیَ ّکَرَنْیَ ّکَرَنْیَ

nga kama-ta kogoîyo

I’m taking away (kogoîyo) this bag (kama).
sg. imp.: ògo; pl. imp.: aibhê ڄ.ڄ! ڄ.ڄ! Uuid: ڄ.ڄ!
ôktea: separate; break it up (as in a fight or argument) – ʊðʊñə: (n. n. ڄ.ڄ.)
ôktê na lógo kagara
Break it up and let that be the end of it! (lit. ‘may the word (logo) be finished’).
ʊðʊñə (n. n. ڄ.ڄ.) ṭʊ直辖 (n. n. ڄ.ڄ.)
(ھئى:):
ông: what? - ۇۇ؟
a ông
What is it?
ۇۇ؟ لى؟
ôngona: throw, launch (of a boat) – ʊðʊñə: (n. n. ڄ.ڄ.)
nong ôngôn ông
What is he throwing (away)?
ۇۇ لى؟ لى؟
ngakêta a gersi – tong gasho
This is bad – throw (sg.) it away (gasho).
ئى لى؟ لى؟ (n. n. ڄ.ڄ.)
gongul wati wa ma ôngôn
It is time (wati wa) for the boat (gongul) to be launched..
ئى لى؟ لى؟ (n. n. ڄ.ڄ.)
ôngona: smell (vb. intr.), stink – ʊðʊñə: (ئۇۇئۇۇ)
ôngona gerreng
It smells bad.
ئۇۇئۇۇ لى؟ لى؟
ônyo: wash – ۇۇئۇۇ: ۇۇئۇۇ
nong oiny seno
He’s washing his hands (seno).

anyi kwoineno

I’m washing.

ôwo mai na toinyê

Go (sg.) to the water (mai) and wash.

auwo mai na toinê

Go (pl.) to the water (mai) and wash.

ôôga: make a loud noise – ዐፋፋ

ôrr: home, homestead – ው ኤ የ

ôrrri (pl.) homes, homesteads – ው ኤ የ የ ጻ የ

kogoi orro

I am going home.

ôrênya: a knife with a double-edged blade – ዋ ኢ እ ከ ወ ቲ ኲ ከ እ ኪ ዖ ከ ወ ቲ ኪ ዖ

ôriang: python – የ ታ ኳ ው ኱

ôriangya: pythons – የ ታ ኳ ው ኱ ዮ ኳ ኱

ôssa: roast (on the fire) – ዓ አ ዐ ኷ አ ይ ዋ እ ተ እ ዋ አ ይ ዋ ዎ እ እ ዋ እ እ እ እ

ôssany achuk

Roast (sg.) me some meat!

ôssai achuk

Roast (pl.) us some meat!
rabha: make a small hut in a tree – ያብሓ ው ስ멸 ሰም መነስት
radhi': a kind of Acacia – ይስ ከወንድ
ragai: Tamarind – large tree with edible fruit (Tamarindus indica L)
rakoy: crow, raven – ይወ
ramai: tall – ይወም
ramman: number two – ይለት ይወር
rana: go to get something – ከወንድ ው ከወንድ መነስት

rana ahi ti nene
He went to get something of his.

合理的 የማር ከመራእ በጆለ::
ðg na halì wo na rra bagai
Go and come back later for the milk container (bagai).

reasonable የማር ከመራእ ከመራእ በጆለ::
rê: cooking pan – ይሚናስ
rênya: cooking pans – ይሚናስት
réga: spinal cord – ከተርብ
réggê: pink – ይግራ ያል ይለል
regihola: mixture of blood and milk – የሚጋ የማ ከሚ ያለስ
rena: far – ያስ

ðg rena
Stand further back [lit. ‘go far’].

ለት የለው ያለማ!
a reni
It is a long way away.

**rêngai:** hornet, wasp – የɾɾɾɾ

**resê:** death – እስ-

*bi dodogine kiong – ka hin resê*

Why is the cow kicking (*dodogine*)? It must be dying [lit. ‘it wants death’].

**recha:** (pl.) - የር (ስ-

**rezahi:** thin (of cloth etc.) – ክሳ (ስ-

**rii:** shade – ደ-

**rijen:** shade (trees) – ደሱ-

**riding:** dirt – ላዲ-

*kedem lô riding*

The calabash is dirty.

**rimwoi:** stick for cleaning teeth – የሚሗrô-

**rochagi:** scout – ዝ-

**rochaga:** scouts

**roinyoi:** ribs – የሆን-

**rôngôde:** fishing harpoon – የሆን-

**rôngôdi:** crooked, bent – መ-

**roono:** tomorrow; in the future – የሆ-

**rra:** afternoon – ከሆ-

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**kizigio nga rraata**

I am moving (my homestead) this afternoon.

**rrê:** body – ኢሱ

**rrêhi:** bodies – ኢሱካ

**rrê èri:** skin (of person); also of gourd, as in gussi rrê èri – እሱኔ ኝ ት (ግሱ እሱ)

**rrê karkario:** be tired – እማስታ

**rreyo:** wait for – እማስታ

**kôna rreyoiny anyi bhô**

Someone (kôna) is waiting for me outside (bhô).

**anyi bare kerrê nga hira**

I waited for this man yesterday.

**rrimo:** chew (e.g. roasted grain, bone) – እማስታ

**rrimo**

Take the (roasted) maize (grains) and chew them.

**rirro:** thread (a necklace) – እር እኽ ኡ ከ ከ

**rirro**

Give me some giraffe hair to thread the necklace.
I'm threading [a necklace].

Take (sg.) the necklace and thread [it].

Anyi kirrirreno

Iwa chalai na rrirro

Take (sg.) the necklace and thread [it].

sg. imp.:rrirro; pl. imp. rrirriè –

rrôka: make a noise, sound – ወይም መጋወጋለት፣ ወይም

ture bare rrôka nga tana

There was a rifle shot [lit. ‘a rifle (ture) sounded’] yesterday (bare) on this side [of the river].

hôlôg bare rrôka

There was a dance [lit. ‘a dance (hôlôg) sounded’] yesterday.

dônga bare rrôk

There was duelling [lit. ‘duelling (donga) sounded’] yesterday.

uli bare rrôka goro nga:

There was the sound of a bull [lit. ‘a bull (uli) sounded’] here on the path yesterday.

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rrôm: ostrich – ከል wygląda

rrômena: ostriches – ከልегист

rrósso: dog – ረባ

rôssi: dogs – ረባегист

rrugo: go early in the morning to ask for something – በቀ העבודነ ከታይ የነበረ የውስ መስቀ ወይ ይውስ
roono bhele kurrugineno – kurrugi bungai

Tomorrow morning I’m going to ask (a certain person) for an ox (bungai).

rruiyô: cry – ከሚያስተካከል

in ye rrui ŏng

What are you crying for?

አምስተካከል ይውስተካከልን።
kurrui hiranano

I’m crying for a friend [lit. ‘my person’ (hirranano)] (who has died).

rum: cloth – እስከ

ruminya: cloths, clothes – ይስከегист

rum a ulubwin: sleeping cloth – ይስከ እስከ
Saan: news – ከኔ

wa saan ibu
Have you heard (literally ‘taken’) the news?

ወሳኔ ነው ከኔ?

Sabba: head – እኔ

Sabbi: heads – እኔ (ስብስብ ትምር)

Saba tara: the top of the head - እኔ ለማኝ ከኔ-

Sabbo: earlier, before – ሐበት

Sagine: ceremonial duelling contest – የሚሰው ከኔ-

(ማታመር)

Sakkal: number nine – ከኔን ትምር

Sai: animal skin; women’s clothing – ይካስሰለት የጺ ዯነት-

ስጠን

Saio: animal skins - ይካስሰለት የጺ ዯነት-

Saiddo: porridge not well cooked – ይጠበት ከኔ-

Samuni: soap (Amharic borrowing) – እመን-

San: thigh – የምኔ-

Sania: thighs, hind legs – የምኔ ከኔ የኔ ከኔ-

Saniyo: stay with/at, meet – እኔ ወቅት ይሆኑ ወቅት-

Ulikoro harle kuno na asani bai nga
Ulikoro will come later (hale) and meet [us] here (bai nga).

እራክ ከር ከር ይበኛ ከኔ ይግባኝ ከኔ-

ogo na asa bio
Go (sg.) and stay with the cattle \((bio)\).

**sara:** name – እንም

**sarachin:** names

**sarana’** : snatch – መሸብቶች መሸብቶች

**sari:** fence around a homestead – የሸስት ከሮር

**sawa:** smell (vb.) – መሮљሮ-

**sabi ፎን**

What are you smelling?

ልግምሸቶች መሮљሮ-

*huli dagi giringaiti, nga kasapto*

If one has a cold \((dagi giringaiti)\) one cannot smell.

ልግም ከወ ታትቶች ከሸስት ከስት ከስት ከስት-

*ga sapto*

Smell (this)!

ልሳት ከስት-

**sêéra:** cowery shells – ምጎል ከሳቱን-

**sêlêli:** a mat made of palm leaves – ከስት-

**semuy:** reedbuck – ምጎል-

**sêno:** say – ምጎል-

*komôru bare sêno nganga*

The Priest said so \((ngana)\) yesterday.

ፈል-

*nong bare sêno kê, ‘kôgoi Miso’*

Yesterday \((bare)\) he said: ‘I’m going to Mi’.

ንግ ስድ ምጎል ከሳቱን-

*ga sêyo*

Say (repeat) (sg.) it!
sèrrewa: inherit (e.g. a dead brother’s wife) – ይ・ወን (ስወንስወን)

nong be sèrrewa muga gwodine
He has inherited his brother’s (gwodine) wife (muga).

sibo: scrape (an animal skin) – ይ・ፋፎ ወ・ፎፎ

in ye hadha sibi na meeneng
Why are you scraping that sleeping mat (hadha)?

sida: woman’s animal skin for carrying baby – ከInterruptedException1

siggì: iron – ያ・ፋፎ

siidai: tick; blood-sucking insect. – ከInterruptedException1

siirô: donkey – ከInterruptedException1

siirena: donkeys - ከInterruptedException1

siizi: number three – ከInterruptedException1

sil: a single gap in upper teeth – ከInterruptedException1 (ስፎ・ፋፎ・。</code>

silinya: (pl.)

sio: hand; arm – ከInterruptedException1

seno: hands; arms – ከInterruptedException1

sio ba kekenya: wrist – ከInterruptedException1

sio dul: back of the hand – ከInterruptedException1 (ስፎ・ፋፎ・ፋፎ) ከInterruptedException1

sio kangitên: left hand – ከInterruptedException1

sio muni: arm below the elbow – ከInterruptedException1 ከInterruptedException1 ከInterruptedException1 ከInterruptedException1

sio sitên: right hand – ከInterruptedException1

sio tara: palm of the hand – ከInterruptedException1

sira: skirt – ከInterruptedException1
siren: skirts – ይርን• ዩማን•ን
siro: eland

sirocha: elands

sirwai: dark brown colour – የስሆ• እይግ• እሆዝ
sissai: bee – ይስ

sissa: bees – ይስተ
siten: on the right – እፍን• ከተ• (ባተ•ጌ•ን)
so: warm oneself – ይውጩ

itim go na kasa
Light a fire and lets get warm.

rrê illaso na kusoi su
I’m ill [lit. my body (rrê) is ill] and I’m warming myself in the sun (su)

sodhi: reed – ይስሃ
sômni: ember – ይመን

sômna: embers – ይመን•
sông: only, alone – ይስ

zuo a tômmôn song
There are only ten people.

sowa: follow (e.g. a river) – ይውሳ• እውን•ን

ige dhono ori?
Which way did you (pl.) come?

age kôsowana kido
We followed the river.
su: sun, dry season. – ዓዲ ም.
sucha rrê: take care of, look after oneself [lit. look after one’s body (rrê)] - ዉዲ መምላ
huli kehê kamanoi kusude rrê-anai:
When we go to war, we look after ourselves.
የወር ሰርወ ከለል ዉዲ እንመልክት::
sudor: build up the fire (under a pot) – ከአት መፍቅልል
inye nga sudeseno go
Why aren’t you building up the fire (go)? ከአትና ከአት ወስድወምልና? sudesk tui
Push (the burning wood) back (under the pot). ከአትና ወስድወምል::
sudo: pluck (pull out feathers) – መቃቃ እባ
iwa lukwe na suda chore-bwhe
Take the chicken and pluck it [lit. pluck away (bwhe) its feathers (chore)]. ወርቃቃ መልእ እתר ወቃቃል::
anyi kusudi lukwe
I’m plucking the chicken. ወርቃቃ እባ እንምልለ ፂመል::
suggum: bottom, rump. – ነስት ወን
sunya: the Aari and Dizzi people
sura: duiker – መንግስ
surachin: duikers – መንግስወን
sirusi: burnt – በተዋስላ
suso: drain – ወንጢንቃርስ
dhônga tima na suso
Take the boiled grain (timə) off [the fire] and drain it.
shabbala: shoulder – ይካን
shabbali: flat and wide – መፍትሱ እና
shalu: thin porridge – ምቁጣጉ ይጆ
shama: claim, share out, divide up – ይጆ መን ይጊ ይጊ ብሸ

bi dhone bara shama Barr Lukwe
Barr Lukwe claimed one cow [of bridewealth] yesterday.

lusah ey shame bi-a Hamarruin
The boys (lusa) are going to share out the Hamar cattle
(which they brought back from a raid).

kau na kashama guinya
Lets go and share out the cultivation areas (guinya).

shanta: bag (Amharic borrowing) – ነርን እና
shasha: dry leaves, used to start a fire – መን ይጊ ይጊ ብሸ

shashario: take the leaves off (a branch) – ብና ይጊ ይጊ ብሸ

ipta kalio na sharrshari
Get some branches (kalio) and take the leaves off them
shashi: white cotton head band; bandage – በንኔውያ
shau: early, soon – ይና እና ይና እና

kuni shau
I’m coming soon.

burto shau
Not long ago.

shebel: sheath (for a knife) – የስፋው እናוני
shebelo: sheathes – የስፋው እናוני

shêê: all – ወዉ

shibio: whisk, stir - ይና ይና እና

ibi girgiri na shibi kinoi
Take the stirring rod and stir the greens (kinoi).

shiga: listen, understand, find out – ይና ይና እና

age hale haale kishikto
We’ll find out later.

shiga: a bauru o a ông

Listen! Is it a plane (bauru) or what (ông)?

ermi saba dal dal kiong – logo koyugasen na nga shiko hang
The child is so stubborn [lit. ‘it has such a hard head’], one
tells it how to behave [lit. one speaks the word (logo)] but it
doesn’t listen.
shigin: hartebeest – ወር ኪ

shigino: hartebeests – ወር ኪዉ

shilo: stand – ወሎ

ga shil-tuno
Stand up!

liba shilê na a ramai
The sorghum is standing up tall (ramai).

Sg. imp. shila; pl. imp.: shilêê. – ወሎ ወሎ

shiroi: weed (n.) – እወያ

shirinya: weeds - እወያዉ

shishiwoon: blink the eyes – እወያ ወርዝባ

shôdigai: half moon – እወያን እወያ እወያ

shôlanena: to have bad luck; to suffer misfortune – እወያን ወየማ

annyi kôshôlanen hang
I’ve got a real problem.

shoga: cut or tear off (e.g., a piece of cloth) – ወሎቁ ወሎቁ ኢፓለን (ልል ቅስ)

rum warrayê shôgi kiong
Why are you cutting off a piece of that cloth (rum) with a knife (warrayê)?

shôgai: sharpening stone – ወሎቕ ወሎቕ (ልልወስ ብሸስ)

shôganya: sharpening stones – ወሎቕ ወሎቕዉ

shol: sharpened wood used for playing a game – እል እልፋን
shôrra: urine – ከንንት

shorongeni: the upper part of the nose – የሠራንጠ ከሳን ከሳ

shôrrosa: urinate – መንግስት

оН na shôrroi shôrra
Go (sg.) and urinate.

ሟጠ ከንንት

sg. imp.: shorra; pl. imp: shorro. – ከንንት፣ ከንንት!

shoshio: fry – የመንግስት

koshôshi medere kuro diskio
I’m frying a sheep’s (medere) tail (kuro) in a metal pot (diskio).

ሆስ እት ኢራተ ወንድ ሳወ እንባወ ከው::
koshoshi bi kurudo
I’m burning (with a hot knife blade) the maggots on (the sore of) the cow.

ሆስ ሆስ ሁስ እስ ሳወ ሳወት እና ከባምስ ከው::

shuli: oil – ከጉባ

shunê: father – ከባ (term of reference – see also dada)

shugê: fathers - ከባት

shunu rrê minang
When did your father die?

ሆስ ሂና ወንድ ወንድ ከው.

shura: tighten – የማቋቋቋ የማቋቋቋ የማቋቋቋ

shushugo: rub – የማቋቋቋ የማቋቋቋ

iwa tishu na shushugo
Take some [new] sorghum (*tishu*) and rub it (between the palms of the hands to remove the husks).

*bheleshau, huli kabansanê, kushushugi kare*

When I wake up in the early morning (*bheleshau*), I rub my eyes (*kare*).

**shwai**: bird – ይቀን

**showa**: birds – ይንስስት

**shwai a rete**: honey bird – ያንሬ ይቀን

**shwê**: tasty, delicious – ያንሥም
taba: blow – ኪ许多人族语 ኪ许多人族语

lusi tabai go – hiri nga tabaio
A boy (lusì) blows the fire [into flame], not a grown up (hiri).

aiwo na tabai go
Come and blow the fire [into flame]!

tadha: put on – ው许多人族语 ኪ许多人族语

bare nong tadha tilla ketereny tuno
He/she put the porridge (tilla) on the shelf (ketereny) yesterday (bare).

iwa nga kêta na ta ketereny tuno
Take this (nga kêta) and put it on the shelf (ketereny).

tagi: moon; month – ከ许多人族语 ከ许多人族语
taisinya: moons, months - ከ许多人族语 ከ许多人族语
tagi tato
The moon is low in the sky.

taka: know, understand – ዋናት እናት

wa taktu
Have you understood [how to do smething]?

ee - wa kataka
Yes, I’ve understood.

inye gaano
Do you know me?

kimagino
No, I don’t know you.

takanya: short, stumpy – ሰምት ሰምት

takko: roll up – መንቲል መንቲል

ga iwa hadha na takwiyo
Get the sleeping mat (hadha) and roll it up

sg. imp.: takwo; pl. imp. takuto. – መንቲል መንቲል!

tala: exchange, buy – መንታላቀ መንታላቀ

wa talu
Have you bought [it]?

ee – wa katala
Yes, I’ve bought [it].
I will definitely (hang) not buy [it].

Tan: side, part - ḫɨ - ḡɨ
any kii nga tana
I’m staying on this side [of the river].

Taan: flood – ḫɨ:

Tangilo: lose one’s way – ˈnɨrə ənə
inye wa tangilor?
Did you get lost?

Anyi wa kitangila wang
Yes, I got really (wang) lost.

Taniyo: make requests of someone – ˈnɪrə ənə
inye taniyony kiong
Why do you keep asking me [for gifts]?

Anyi kataniny minang
When (minang) did I ask you [for anything]?

Tara: liver – ˈnɨ:

Tarra: taste – ˈnɨrə ənə
ana bare katarra ngau
Didn’t I taste [it] yesterday (bare)?

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tawa: deceive, lie – የአቤታይ የአدت-

tawanya: slap, clap – የስፋት የስፋት እስከላከል
ermitawanyikiong
Why are you slapping the child (ermi)?
እምリ እምወንወት ከታገት-
tawanyaseno
Clap (your) hands!
አለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለለレーションየወ-

tawarr: a rock pool in a river bed or on a mountain – የመወን የአን-
መወን የአን ቀንድራ ከምንታት::
tehena: want, intend, be ready – የአበባት የአበባት እስከ እስከ-
anyiketehenaJinka wechin
I want to go to Jinka.
እስከ ይፋ ይፋ እስከ እስከአርበ፡፡
liwateheneegise
The sorghum is nearly ready for harvesting.
አገነአው ከአፋፈት ግጆታለ፡፡
teyabhai: sit down – ይፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፆ፡፡
tellabhai: (pl) – ይፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፋፆፋፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆፆytic:

télégai: July-August – ይግርት ይግርት ቀላታት-
têngêdha: cut (a tree) – ቀፋ የአፋፋት-
terrażhō: defecate, shit [lit. pass shit (jō)] – የአትርጋት-
ðōgna terrjō
Go (ðōg) and shit.
ማታ ቀልለለ!
anyiketerseneno
I’m shitting.
 térí: dust – እንዳ

térri: young man; member of the tèrru age grade – መንግሥ

terru: members of the terru age grade.

tesu: home, our place. – እንesda መንግሥ

bha nai ko tesu

Our home country, our place.

tesa: become – መንግሥ

nong bare tewa gurrgurri
He/she has become smart (gurrgurri).

rré wa tewa chali
Are you [lit.is your body (rré)] better?

ee – tewa chali
Yes, I m (lit. it is) better.

liba be tewa mujusi
The sorghum has become rotten.

tèwai: wing – ከንን

tèwa: wings – ከንን

tèya: carry – መንግሥ

tihai: light rain shower – እንዳ

tihana: light rain showers – እንዳ

tila: porridge, food – እንዳ በምም

tili (tilinya): forked walking stick carried by women
tililo: hold in a flame – ็นลิละ นั่ง แล้ว ลง

kitilili dônga na kôshôgeo
I’m holding a duelling pole (dônga) in a flame and then I’ll peel off the bark (kôshôgeo).

tilingo: add to – สะลับ

tima: boiled grain – สารบ

timaka: forget, be ignorant of – สะคะญุ ้ ฟิสณ์

saragunyu be kitimagaubhwê
I have forgotten your name.

timaka ้:
nong be timaka
He/she has forgotten.

tin: small, young – นั่งนี้ ละยี่
a tini
It is small.

tin ้:
zukta tino
Young people; youngsters.

tiyoi: small pegs used to stretch animal skin for drying

tiyoi ้ กนิลสอนผิว (แกร่งไม้) ผูก ผู่ ฯ ติยา

tirainya: chat, play – อยู่อย่าง ้ อยู่อย่าง

teabai na kitirainyê
Sit down and let’s chat.
tirinyê aha
this chld is playing around with the things

ngä ermita tirainyê aha
this chld is playing around with the things

Afr. እርም_dims_ ይስ ይር እን skateboard እቅ::
tirinyi: gum – ኢunfold

Tirma people – እ፡ሉም

tirmagi (sg.)
tirre: centre pole of a house – እ፡ሉ้ม (ምでお.Servlet)
tirr-tirr: finger nail – እ፡ሉราม (ምお互い)
tisa: plait (string or rope) – እ፡ሉምንኑ; እ፡ሉምኗ

He/she made [several pieces of] rope (môssanya) yesterday.

He/she made [several pieces of] rope (môssanya) yesterday.

nonga bare tiso môssanya
nonga bare tiso môssanya

He/she made [several pieces of] rope (môssanya) yesterday.

tisho: new sorgum, not fully ripened – እ፡ሉም ፈጠስ እኬ

奧ヶ月

Tirmagi (sg.)
tirre: centre pole of a house – እ፡ሉ้ม (ምお互いностей)
tirr-tirr: finger nail – እ፡ሉราม (ምお互い)
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奧ヶ月

tirre: centre pole of a house – እ፡ሉ้ม (ምお互い)
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tirre: centre pole of a house – እ፡ሉ้ม (ምお互い)
tirre: centre pole of a house – እ፡ሉ้ม (ምお互い)
tirre: centre pole of a house – እ፡ሉ胺 (ምお互い)
tirre: centre pole of a house – እ፡ሉ胺 (ምお互い)
tirre: centre pole of a house – እ፡ሉ胺 (ምお互い)
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tirre: centre pole of a house – እ፡ሉ胺 (ምお互い)
tirre: centre pole of a house – እ፡ሉ胺 (ምお互い)
tirre: centre pole of a house – እ፡ሉ胺 (ምお互い)
tirre: centre pole of a house – እ፡ሉ胺 (ምお互い)
tirre: centre pole of a house – እ፡ሉ胺 (ምお互い)
tirre: centre pole of a house – እ։ሉ胺 (ምお互い)
tirre: centre pole of a house – እ։ሉ胺 (ምお互い)
tirre: centre pole of a house – እ։ሉ胺 (ምお互い)
tirre: centre pole of a house – እ։ሉ胺 (ምお互い)
tirre: centre pole of a house – እ։ሉ胺 (ምお互い)
tirre: centre pole of a house – እ։ሉ胺 (ምお互い)
tirre: centre pole of a house – እ։ሉ胺 (ምお互い)
tirre: centre pole of a house – እ։ሉ胺 (ምお互い)
tirre: centre pole of a house – እ։ሉ胺 (互)
go bare toga

The fire spread yesterday.

**tôgil**: large bull; strong man; brave warrior.

**tôgiwa**: float, drift – toôgelele.:

gôngul oku ori - bare tôgiwa

Where has the boat gone? It drifted off [with no one in it] yesterday.

**tôka**: drive (animals), herd cows, pay bridewealth

anyi kôtôgi bio mai

I’m driving the cattle to the water (mai).

**tôlông**: on purpose; deliberately, by choice – kôdıeqeq.

**tommon**: the number ten.

**tommon ko dhone**: the number eleven

**tonga**: throw – toôgelele.:

**tôngô**: goat – ãqø
teno: goats - ãqø|
tônya: wash – kôgi mai ônya

I’m going to the water (mai) to wash.
Wash [your] hands!

Go (pl.) to the water and wash.

*tôôn*: speared – *ʃoʃwè*.
*tôri*: penis – *ʃorò*.
*tôrio*: penises – *ʃorò*.
*tôrọg*: fart – *ʃoʃ).*

*lusa tôrogaye kiong*

Why are the boys farting?

*toyy*: count – *ʃoʃ.*
*tudhè*: dry, sandy cliff top – *ʃiʃ.*
*tugo*: mouth, language – *ʃi*.
*tugi*: mouths, languages – *ʃi*.
*tudhun*: test by hitting or knocking – *ʃoʃ.*

*inye ba tudhungi kiong*

Why are you hitting the ground?

*kutudhun*: *serrtu*

I’m looking for [edible] roots (*ṣerrtu*).

*tuho*: spit (out) – *sè*.

*nong wa tuho moda*

He has spat out saliva (*mòda*).
anyi kutuhi giringai
I’m spitting out flegm (giringai).

tu: cattle enclosure – ያንአላይ ፊልኔ

twinya: cattle enclosures - ያንአላይ ፊልኔት

tukuro: stir – ወንአላይ ወንአለ

iba kio na tukuro
Take a stick and stir [it].

Sg. imp.: tukuro; pl. imp.: tukuroè. – ወንአለ ወንአለ፣!

tulukku: squirrel – ውስስ

tulukkunya: squirrels – ውስስማች

tululunô: migrate – ወንአለ ወንአለ ወንአስ ወንአስ

zuo ngwanê Magantoyê na tululasen Kon Bha
The people (zuo) left (ngwanê) Maganto and migrated to (tululasen) Kon Bha.

tumoga: protective and decorative dress worn by duelling

contestants - ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳይ ከሳয

tummi: musical instrument, a kind of guitar – ከር-

tummu: God, sky – ከታማ ከታማ – ከታማ

tumura: the Bodi people - ከፋ ከፋ

tumuri: (sg.)

tunga: sleep – ወንامة ወንامة

anyi kôg kutungo
I’m going to sleep.

አተስ ከስ::
Go and sleep for two nights and then come back.

*tungô bhai*: lie down – መ蹉(AF) ṭ蹉
*tuno*: on; on top of; above – ወ الإمارات

**kio tuno**
On the tree.

**ido tuno**
Above the cloud.

**issabai tuno**
7 Up

*tunugo*: enter, go into (a house), crawl – መ萼(AF) የ (መ. ወ. ብ. ወ. ብ. ሸ. ከ) ወ. ወ. ከ: anyi bare kutunugi tui
I went in (tui) yesterday.

*nông bare tunugo lug*
He crawled into a hole (lug) yesterday.

**turer**: gun, rifle. – መምቅ
**turen**: guns, rifles – መምቅምት

**ture-a-rôngôdi**: musical instrument made from animal horn and played at duelling contests – አምስቁ ለም ለርስናት

**turguli**: deformed wood – ክርስናት ለቻልስት
turrumel: motor vehicle – _motor vehicle_

turrumelya: motor vehicles -  _motor vehicles_

turo: pull –  _pull_

turuinya: push into, down –  _push into, down_

  *inye turuinyaan dôri tui kiong*
  Why are you (inye) pushing me into the house (dôri)?

kuturuini gutuma
I’m pushing the flour (gutuma) down into the basket.

turung: bow and arrow –  _bow and arrow_

turrurruno: empty out (a sack or bag) by up-ending it.; sprinkle

  *turu ngä libainu titigure bare dôtine kama na ngônya*
  Empty out that little bit (titigure) of grain (libainu) that was left in the bag (kama) yesterday (bare) and grind (ngônya) it.

*turrurrese ju gutuma*
Sprinkle flour (gutuma) into the pot [of boiling water].

*tutu’: door –  _door_*
ubulanena: roll or turn over (intr.) – ዓብላኔና

* nga hira ungo gerre kiông – ubulanena teee, na ngani kutugno

Why does this person (*nga hira*) sleep (*ungo*) so badly – he/she kept turning over and I could not sleep (*ngani kutungo*).

uchurro: use up, exhaust, finish (of liquids) – እሆርሶ

* uro wa uchorro

Have you finished the milk?  ውሶፋ እንከለክ

* ee – uro wa kuchuru

Yes, I have finished it.

huli egi dirr, ma uchurrsônor

If it boils (*egi*) for a long time (*dirr*), the water will be finished.

uchuranewo: mix together – ዓሆርጋ እጋ ዓፋፋፋፋ

udulo: shake, bang (e.g. a sleeping mat) – ኢጋፋፋፋፋ

* kuduli hada – kare tumudutô

I’m banging a sleeping mat (*hada*) – close (*tumudutô*) your eyes (*kare*).
uduso: warm (tr.) – ṭh-hé : ṭph ṭA

udusony ma na kire
Warm [not to boiling point] some water (ma) for me to drink (kire).

sg. imp.: uduso; pl. imp. udusô. –

uhana: sprout – ṭwzą

uhudo: wipe, clean – ndóghô : ṭôô

kuhudi bhê kio
I’m wiping the handle [lit. wood (kio)] of the axe (bhê)

uhudi ônôngô
What are you wiping it with?

kutaiyo
With fat.

ujô: hit with a stone – ndóghô ṭwzą

age kujo uli kôbôla
We are castrating [lit. ‘hitting with a stone the testicles (kôbôla) of’] the bull.

iwa bè na choi kanga
Pick up (sg.) a stone (bè) and throw it at the baboons. (kanga)
ipta benna na chôdê kanga
Pick up (pl.) stones and throw them at the baboons.

ukuri: a small bag for carrying personal belongings – ወሮች ሞርrà

ukuranya: small bags - ወሮች ምርላምች

ukuro: clean (the inside of a container)

ukuro gussi-bwhe na kiango ketê holi
Clean out the gourd (gussi) so that it is clean inside [lit. ‘so that its stomach (kiango) becomes clean (holi)’]

sg. imp.: ukuro; pl. imp.: ukurroe.

uli': bull (not castrated) – ከሪሬ (ዳእታምልክን)

ulinya: bulls - ከሪሬምች

ulshi: sorghum stalk – ይሮኞች እንጆ

ulsho (pl) sorgum stalks - ይሮኞች እንጆምች

ulubo: cover up – ከሬች

ulub tila
Cover up the porridge (tila)!

rum a kulupcha chuan
A cloth (rum) for keeping out [lit. ‘covering oneself against’] the cold (chuan).

ulugunyo: hide – ወሮጋወም

umma: call someone by sign – ከወሬ ወስራ (ምስለእን) ወሮጋወም
ungo: night [lit. sleep] - ወንጤ ያንራን

uego በሔሔ የጆማ

Two nights on the road.

unyoi: flea – የንጻ

unyô: fleas – የንጻወ

urgussi: fish (sg.n.) – ከማ

urgussa: fish (pl. n.) - ከማወ

uro: milk – መታት

ur-a-chala: fresh milk – እተራ መታት

ur-a-lipsa: sour milk – እተራው መታት

urrudo: spill, throw away (of liquid) – እንሸወ እስፋ እስፋ እስፋ

alala nga luita – urro urrudê

Hey boy (nga luita) – the milk (urro) is spilling!

anyi kurrudi nga galla

I’m throwing this (nga gala) [liquid] away.

urui: blacksmith – ይገዝፋ

uruiyana: blacksmiths - ይገዝፋወ

usa: eat – ዲስፋ እናእ

ain achuk na kusu

Give me meat to eat.

wa usu na chau

Have you eaten and had enough?
우나 꼭에?
sg. imp. usu; pl. imp.: usiyê. – 니! 니!
(cf. baka)

usaha: enough, finished – ወሱጋ

dôrî bare tornu na usha
Have you finished building (tornu) the house (dôrî)?

ndôrî anyi ngani kuvoshau
I haven’t finished the house yet.

usurusio: burn (tr.) – ወጋቃ ያ። ወጋ

tilla usurusi kiong
Why are you burning the porridge?

Yaile tilla was surra – go a bwi
Yaile has burnt the porridge – the fire (go) is [too] big.

Yaile ወጋቃ ከፋስታትንስ (ሸርጊትንስ) ያ። ከፋስታትንስ::
tilla a surrsi
The porridge is burnt.

ututudhana: wrap – ወጋቃ ያ። ወጋ

uwhana: winnow – ወጋቃ ያ። ወጋ ከፋስታትንስ በፋስታትንስ

uwhani መኝ
What are you winnowing?

kuwhani liba
I’m winnowing sorghum.


uwhinyo: rub under armpits (as part of a ritual).

First I spit saliva (môda) [onto fire sticks] and then I rub them under my armpits.
wadi: female breast – ይኪ ኣ ናሎ: (see also maddi)
wadio: breasts – ይኪ ኣ ናሎ
waddino: hurt, be painful – ይሸገ (see also wana)
wala: flame – ከሮበለሰኝ ከየ ከለ
tode keno go na katawal
Put wood (keno) on the fire (go) so that it flames.
go walana ori
Where is the fire [lit. ‘where is the fire flaming’]?
go walana ë계획
The fire is in the ë계획 (cooking area outside the house).
wana: hurt (intr.) – ይሱጹ
anyi bare kamati gesso na saba wana hang
I drank beer yesterday and I’ve got a bad head (saba) ache.
wang: very much (emphatic particle) እንዝማ (see also hang)
kilasi wang
I am really ill.

wong (ሮኝም) እንዝማ
wangai: mist, fog – ይብ.ሲ
waran: gate (esp. of a cattle compound) – ይስቋ ትር
warr: River Omo – የያባ ምን ምን
warra: knife – የለም

warrachin: knives - የለምምንት
welu: bill-hook – የወናጊ ወንደ ወያት መለት የ ምን ምን
welô: bill-hooks – የወናጊ ወንደ ወያትምት
wenénêo: loose (e.g. of a tooth) – የርጉ ወንደ ምቁ
wenyo: here you are – ከት
weshi: tray – ቀ።
whê: warthog – የለጉ እንገት

whêyena: warthogs – የለጉ እንገትምት
wohu: salty soil – እም.። ወንደ ወንደ እስድር
wokalu: interpreter – እንወር ወንደ
woley: pigeon – ዳትባ
woyo: walk – ውሰ-የው;

in ye koi ori
Where are you going?
የት ከው የወናጊ ወንደ ወንደ እስድር?
anyi kowoy nganga hung
I’m just walking.
ሆለት ጊን ወንደ እንወር እስድር እስድር

wulugor: argue – ዋው ዋው ዋው

zuo wulugê kiong
Why are the people arguing?
አም እም የወናጊ ወንደ ወንደ እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስ /**<

mate gesso
They have been drinking beer (gesso).

ንታ (ጌጉ) እየጉን እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድር እስድerca hire bare wulugine ko neng
Who (neng) was this person (nga hira) arguing with (ko) yesterday?

Who? _existing论述 _Element  Existing question

wurio: after, lastly – የመልከቱ

wush: number four – ከ돈 ህራ

wusho: gather (leaves for cooking) – ከመ웅 መምህር ከ תמא

kôgoi kôtorsha kinoi

I’m going to collect leaves (kinoi).

kôgoi ከ ከዮ መምህር ከ የማ
yabto: defend oneself – စိုးစော
yag: abandoned homestead
yaga: take back – စိုးစော စိုးစော
  nong wa yaga bi a gamain
  He has taken back the marriage (gamain) cattle (bio)
  [bridewealth].
nga keta nga kihinio – yaga
  I don’t want this (nga keta) – take it back.
yagaiittò: permit, answer – စိုးစော: စိုးစော စိုးစော
yanen: cousin – စိုးစော/ စိုးစော စိုးစော
yelo: love, like – စိုးစော
  ngahirra ermi yel hang
  This man loves [his] child (ermi) very much (hang).
anyi keyeli achuk hang
  I like meat (achuk) very much (hang).
yelniyo: loved one or girlfriend – စိုးစော စိုးစော
yèri: a kind of bird – စိုးစော စိုးစော
yirô: biceps (upper arm) – စိုးစော
  yiri: bicepses
yiso: shave – စိုးစော စိုးစော
nõng bare yis sabba
He/she shaved his/her head (sabba) yesterday.

chôre wa yesau-bhwê
Have you shaved off your hair (chôre)?

ôg na têsa chôre-bhwê
Go (sg.) and shave off your hair (chôre).

yitinya: vein – ṣe yôk
yôk: they – ṣe yôk
yoi: wild dog – yôk
   yoiya: wild dogs – yôk yôk
yowoyê: dance – ṣe yôk
yugo: speak – ṣe yôk
   hiri yukti a neng
   Who said so?
   yôk: yôk
   bare yug nga hira
   This person (nga hira) said so yesterday (bare).
zamio: swim –  የምንት

nong bare se  zami ma na illaso
They say he was swimming [lit. ‘pushing a way through water (ma)’] yesterday and he is now ill (illaso).

 nga hirunu zami keno kiong – dhutiyo
Why is that person pushing a way through the trees (keno) - is he/she drunk (dhutiyo)?

zekta: move (one’s homestead) –  ይና አለ የምንት

in ye wa zeku
Have you moved?

 Ngani - nga rraata kizigio
Not yet (ngani) - I’m moving this afternoon (nga rraata).

be zegau nga
So you moved here?

zel: short stick – ከታር እለ (ስለ ይይን)

zelinya: short sticks - ከታር እለምንታ

zibu: medicine – የጊራማት

zibunya: medicines - የጊራማትታ
zigai: bachelor — ለ Alps
ziloi: personal praise song — ኦቦስ እHigher.፣ እHigher.
zini: thief — ሊብ
zininya: thieves — ኦ הילדים (አስףን)
zuo: people እምክ
zu-a-ma
men እምክ
zu-a-ngaha
women እምክ
zuo haanan: the number one hundred [lit. ‘five people’] — እHigher እHigher (አHigher Higher)
zuo raman: the number forty [lit. ‘two people’] — እHigher እHigher (አHigher Higher)
zuo raman ko tommon: the number thirty [lit. ‘two people plus ten’] — እHigher እHigher (አHigher Higher)
zuo siizi: the number sixty [lit. ‘three people’] — እHigher እHigher (አHigher Higher)
zuo wush: the number eighty [lit. ‘four people’] — እHigher እHigher (አHigher Higher)
zurwai: dry leaves etc. used for starting a fire; rubbish.