

Mursi-English-Amharic Dictionary

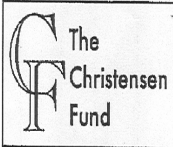


**David Turton
Moges Yigezu and Olisarali Olibui**

December 2008



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Culture and Art Society of Ethiopia



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*

Mursi-English-Amharic Dictionary

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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 its 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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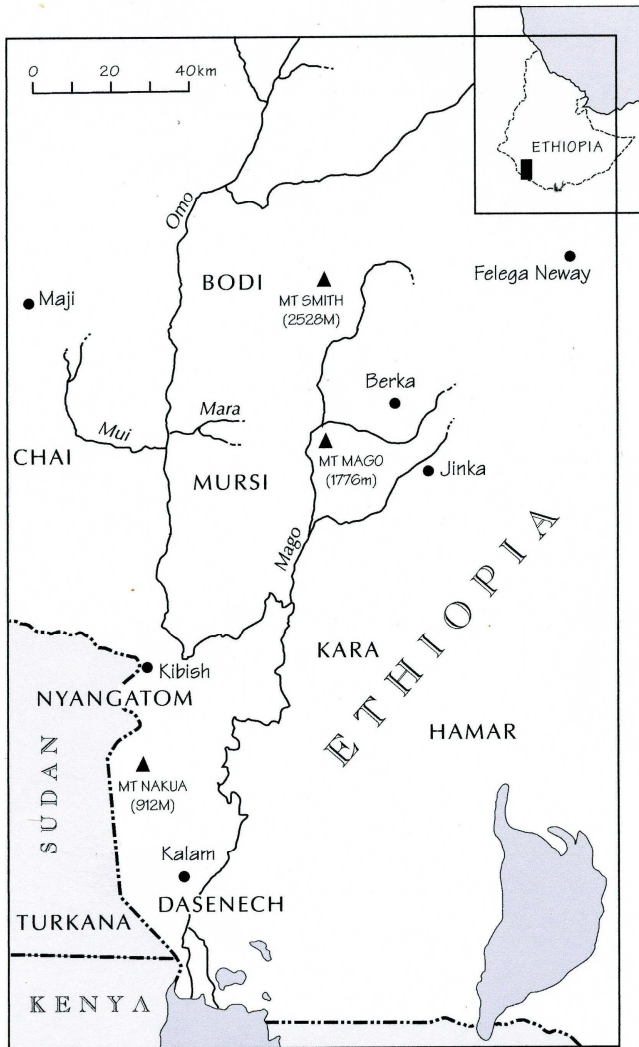
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INTRODUCTION

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.

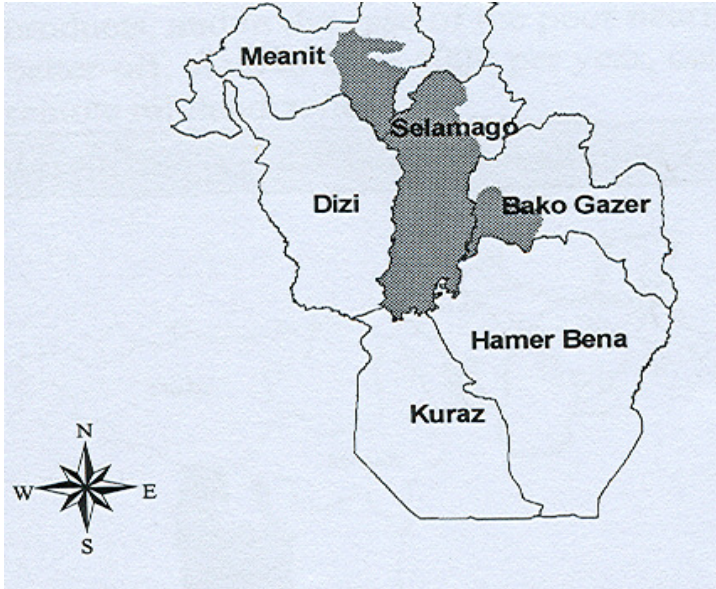
Although they do not depend primarily on pastoralism for their daily subsistence, the Mursi give overwhelming cultural importance to cattle. Virtually every significant social relationship is based on the exchange of cattle. This applies most obviously to marriage. Bridewealth (ideally consisting of 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



*Selamago Woreda- homeland of Mursi and Bodi
(Courtesy USAID: FEWS NET Activity, Regional Overview, 2006:33)*

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

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

ɛra	‘send (2sg. imp.)’	elle	‘there are’
ara	‘cook! (2sg. imp.)’	elli	‘call (2sg. imp.)’
ɔɔ	‘go! (2sg. imp.)’	ille	‘six’
adi	‘warm’	kolu	‘charcoal (burned place)’
ido	‘cloud’	kola	‘neck’
odɔɔ	‘put! (2sg. imp.)’	luwa	‘preparing a fence for cows’
edɔɔ	‘shoot! (2sg. imp.)’	liwa	‘millet’
rom	‘ostrich’	ori	‘village’
rum	‘cloth’	uro	‘milk’
huli	‘just’	iba	‘grab, take hold of’
holi	‘waterbuck’	ebo	‘debt’
hɔli	‘white’		

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:

ŋo	'neck'
ŋoo	'descend (2sg.imp.)'
dir	'sleeping place for young boys'
diir	'clay'
baaga	'eat! (2sg. imp.)'
baaga	'live! (2sg. imp.)'
tɔɔda	'kill! (2sg.imp.)'
tɔda	'climb! (2sg. imp.)'
rɛɛ	'body'
ʃɛɛ	'all'
dʒuu	'cooking pot'
eerro	'children'

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

	biabials	alveolars	post alveolars	palatals	velars	glottals
voiceless stops		t			k	ʔ
voiced stops	b	d			g	
implosives	ɓ		ɗ			
voiceless fricatives		s		ʃ		h
voiced fricatives		z				
voiceless affricates				tʃ		
voiced Affricates				dʒ		
nasals	m	n		ɲ	ŋ	
laterals		l				
trills		r				
approximan ts	w			j		

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

na	‘and’	ʔojo	‘rainy season’
ŋa	‘here’	kojo	‘he travels(moves around)’
ma	‘water’	ŋoŋ	‘blood vein (for cows)’
gara	‘stomach’	noŋ	‘he/she’
karra	‘I see’	hini	‘heart’
tala	‘buy(imp.2sg)’	hiri	‘man’
tara	‘taste (imp.2sg)’	ʃura	‘to be offended’
ɖira	‘to anoint’	tʃura	‘washing clothes’
diira	‘to sweep’	dori	‘house’
buso	‘witch craft, female’	ɖori	‘build (imp.2sg.)’
basso	‘to be cured’	ifo	‘uphill, above’
wɔhu	‘salty soil’	ibo	‘look after, for cattle’
ʔuhu	‘to anoint oil’	bari	‘yesterday’
nebi	‘buffalo’	baji	‘under, beneath’
nebi	‘ear’	boda	‘up root’
ɖija	‘forget’	boda	‘turn over’
ɖija	‘fill, cause to be full’	aha	‘things’
bele	‘create, reproduce’	aga	‘cook’
beleʔ	‘bald’		
tʃoba	‘kiss! (2sg. imp.)’		
taba	‘cheat! (2sg. imp.)’		

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.

<u>Phonemes in IPA</u>	<u>Graphemes</u>
/i/	[i]
/e/	[e]
/ɛ/	[ê]
/a/	[a]
/ɔ/	[ô]
/o/	[o]
/u/	[u]

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.

<u>Phonemes in IPA Symbols</u>	<u>Graphemes</u>
/t/	[t]

/b/	[b]
/d/	[d]
/k/	[k]
/g/	[g]
/s/	[s]
/z/	[z]
/ʃ/	[sh]
/h/	[h]
/tʃ/	[ch]
/dʒ/	[j]
/m/	[m]
/n/	[n]
/ɲ/	[ny]
/ŋ/	[ng]
/l/	[l]
/r/	[r]
/w/	[w]
/j/	[y]

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.

<u>Phonemes in IPA symbols</u>	<u>Graphemes</u>
/ʔ/	[']
/b̥/	[bh]
/d̥/	[dh]

The representation of the above three sounds requires some explanation. The representation of the glottal stop /ʔ/ and the glottalized (implosive) consonants /b̥/ and /d̥/ 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/

[ɛ̃] 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

[ô] As in the French homme /ɔ̃m/ ‘man’

[o] As in the French mot /mɔ/ ‘road’

[u] As in the French route /rut/ ‘road’

Consonants

[t] As in English tea /ti:/

[b] ” ” ” bee /bi:/

[d] ” ” ” doe /dəʊ/

[k] ” ” ” cap /kæp/

[g] ” ” ” gap /gæp/

[s] ” ” ” sip /sɪp/

[z] ” ” ” zip /zɪp/

[sh] ” ” ” ship /ʃɪp/

[h] ” ” ” hat /hæt/

[ch] ” ” ” chin /tʃɪn/

[j] ” ” ” gin /dʒɪn/

[m] ” ” ” map /mæp/

[n] ” ” ” nap /næp/

[ny] As in French vigne /viɲ/ ‘vine’, ‘vinyard’.

[ng] 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.

[ʔ] 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** [kæʔp], **hat** [hæʔt], **hack** [hæʔk], 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-iton-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.

Huli bage bai, Chai êl bai. na Chai whenô na Mun nise bi. na bêtêsêne môrr na chibêsêne Chai.

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.

gia chibêsêne rêhi a ge.

The Chai did the same to the Mursi.

komoru se ke (komoru a Kônyônamôra sông):

The Priest (the only Priest was Konyonamora) said:

“Chai a gwôdinaanano, 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 kêbêtêsên môrr”. Bume wheno. bêtêsên 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.

na Bumai ibane shôgai na ôjôsêne ra tui. na ibane chalai (chalai a gal, gal a komoruiny)

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)

na lôme ngoye.

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 ngangá. “ôku môrragwi kiango tui”.

“The necklace has gone” said the Bumai. “It’s gone into your calves stomachs.”

“na hale kê mê ê n ê ng? a barari hang hang hang. a barari. hale kê mê ê n ê ng?”

“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.

Konyônamôra 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 bê mê si ông?”

“It is your land? What makes it yours?”

“*anyi bha tui ahi tinano ihe*”

“There is something of mine buried here”

“*a ông?*”

“What is it?”

“*ihe – kau rra na kôdôlaino*”.

“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.

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A

- abbo:** antelope - ድኩላ፣ የሜዳ ፍየል
abbên antelopes - ድኩላዎች፣ የሜዳ ፍየሎች
achuk: meat - ሥጋ
addanyi: hunter (Amharic borrowing) - አዳኝ
aênêngi: what kind is it? - ምን አይነት ነው?
aga: cook - ማብሰል

sabo kôgoi mai ne werio kogi tila

First (*sabo*) I'm going to the water (*mai*) and then I'll cook the porridge (*tila*).

መጀመሪያ ወደ ውሃው ሄጄ ከዚያ ገንፎ አበስላለሁ።

- agge:** we (pron.) - እኛ
agginu: those - እነዚያ
aggiya: these - እነዚህ
ahi: thing - ዕቃ (ገጠላ)
aha: things - ዕቃዎች

aha-ganyo aita ori

Where have my things gone?

እቃዎቼ ወዴት ጠፉ?

- ahuy:** suck (the breast) - መጥባት (ጡት)
ainea: give - መስጠት

kêêni kaine Duli warra

I want (*kêêni*) to give Duli a knife (*warra*).

ለዱሲ ቢላዋ መስጠት እፈልጋለሁ።

ainê nga hira ma

Give (sg.) this person water!
ለዚህ ሰው ውሃ ስጠው/ስጪው::

adhê nga zukta choi

Give (pl.) these people salt (*choi*)!
ለነዚህ ሰዎች ጨው ስጧቸው::

ainoi: who? - **ማን**

aisong: how many? - **ስንት? (ምን ያህል?)**

aiwunga: come here! - **ና!**

hodhanga: you (pl) come here! - **እናነተ ወደዚህ ኑ!**

akodhotte: forgive - **ይቅር ማለት**

alga: bed (Amharic borrowing) - **አልጋ**

alganya: beds - **አልጋዎች**

alilibi: (it is) sweet - **ጣፍጭ**

allalini: (it is) cold - **ቀዝቃዛ አየር**

alli: chair, stool, headrest - **በርጨማ፣ ወንበር**

alley: chairs, stools, headrests

በርጨማዎች፣ ወንበሮች

alli a gushuruny: toad stool (lit. stool of a hyena)

እንጉዳይ (የጅብ በርጨማ)

alinenea: talk, speak - **መናገር፣ ማውራት**

alichinyo ông

What are you (pl.) talking about?

ስለምንድነው የምታውሩት?

anyi kalisen ngahirunu

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

ስለዚያኛው ሰውፍ ሆኜ እያናገርኳት ነው::

sg. imp.: alidê; pl. imp.: alidheo. - **ተናገር፣ ተናገሩ!**

alo: collect honey - **ማር መቁረጥ**

au na aludonyu retê

Go (pl.) and collect some honey (*retê*) for me!

ሂዱና ትንሽ ማር ቁረጡልኝ (አምጡልኝ)

ama: eat, anoint with clay - መብላት፣ የሽክላ አፈር መቀባት
rri a bekamcha tishu

The shade where we ate new sorghum.

አዲስ ማሽላ (እሽት) የበላንበት ጥላ ሥር

anyi kami dhebi

I am anointing/decorating my face with clay (*debi*).

ፊቴን በሽክላ አፈር እየተቀባሁት /እያስጌጥኩት ነው::

anyi kamisen nga hira dhebi

I am anointing this man's face with clay.

የሰውየውን ፊት በሽክላ አፈር እየቀባሁት ነው::

amsay: bird-scaring platform - የወፎች መጠበቂያ ማማ

amsen: bird-scaring platforms - የወፎች መጠበቂያ ማማዎች

angana: go through a mountain pass - በተራራው መተላለፊያ ማለፍ

kau kanga kedheo

Let's go through the pass.

በመተላለፊያው እንሂድ (እንለፍ)

angido: bite - መንከስ

anyi kungussi na, mordhai angido in sio

I was sleeping and a rat (*mordhai*) bit my hand (*sio*).

ተኝቼ ሳለ አይጧ እጄን ነከሰኝኝ::

iwa achuk na angido bokôna

Take (sg.) the meat and bite [off] a piece!

ሥጋውን ውሰድና ብላ (ነጨት አድርግ)::

angiddo: you bite! - አኝክ!

- angiddê: you (pl.) bite! - አኝኩ!
- anninê': to whom does it belong? - ማነው? የማን ነው?
- anyagasi: old (adj.) - አሮጌ
- anyakôwanai: disabled, crippled - አካለ ስንኩል
- anyanne: be tired; be weak - መድከም
- anyanyogi: the loser; the defeated - ተሸናፊ
- anyi: I (pron.) - እኔ
- anyi ko inye*
I and you (sg.).
እኔና አንተ
anyi song
I only/only me.
ብቻ
- anyuyi: doum palm (Hyphaene thebaica) - ዘንባባ
- ara: stop, clear up (of rain) - ማቆም (ለዝናብ)
- kêêli bai na huli bhwê arathi, kauto*
Let's wait here until the rain has stopped and then go.
ዝናቡ እስከሚያቆም እዚህ እንቆይና በኋላ እንሂድ::
gwiyo wa aru
Has the rain (*gwiyo*) stopped?
ዝናቡ አቆመ እንዴ?
- arra: see - ማየት
- inyê sabo be ngani arainyo*
Haven't you (sg.) seen me before (*sabo*)?
ከዚህ በፊት አይተኸኝ ታውቃለህ?
be ngani karino
I've never seen you [before].
ከዚህ በፊት አላየሁህም (አላውቅህም) ::

Ba Gaha anyi gôro ngani karriêoyo
 I didn't see Ba Gaha on the road (*gôro*).

ባገሃን መንገድ ላይ አላየሁትም።

- arro:** hippopotamus - ጉማሬ
- arrên:** hippopotamuses - ጉማሬዎች
- ashai:** grandchild - የልጅ ልጅ
- ashasha:** grandchildren - የልጅ ልጆች
- ashwôî:** tasty, delicious - ጣዕም ያለው
- assa:** arrive; be together (sexually) - መድረስ፣ ከጓደኛ ጋር
 መሆን (ማመንዘር)
- atalatte:** guinea fowl - ጅግራ
- atalacha:** guinea fowls - ጅግራዎች
- auweso:** rest - ማረፍ
- nga kauweso*
 Shall we not rest?
 አናርፍም እንዴ?
kau na kauweso nga ritunu i nga
 Let's go (*kau*) and rest in that shade.
 ወደዚያ ጥላ ቦታ ሂደን እንረፍ።
- awo:** fish (vb.) with hook and line - አሳ ማጥመድ
 (በመንጠቆ)
- kôgoi mai na kauwineno*
 I'm going to the water (*mai*) to fish.
 አሳ ለማጥመድ ወደ ወንዝ (ውሃ) መሄዴ ነው።
anyi kauwi urgussa
 I am catching fish (*urgussa*).
 አሳ እያጠመድኩ ነው።
- awu:** eldest child - የመጀመሪያ ልጅ
- awunya:** eldest children - የመጀመሪያ ልጆች

B

babi: unwitting, fool – ሞኝ

badhungay: a kind of tree – የዛፍ አይነት

bagai: wooden milk container – ከእንጨት የተሰራ ወተት
ማለቢያ

baganya (pl): milk containers - የወተት መያዣ ዕቃዎች

bai: below – ከታች፣ በታች

balaggaray: enemy – ጠላት

balagaranya: enemies - ጠላቶች

balasi: castor oil plant (*Ricinus communis* L.) - ጉሎ ተክል

ballaine: a kind of store made close to the roof

ቤት ውስጥ የተሰራ የእህል ማስቀመጫ ቆጥ

bana': fly – ዝንብ

banaso: you (sg.) stand up! – ተነስቶ መቆም

bangadhi: termite mound – የምስጥ መኖሪያ

bangadha: termite mounds - የምስጥ መኖሪያዎች

bangarr: grain drying platform - ስጥ ማስጫ ቦታ

bangarrêa: grain drying platforms - ስጥ ማስጫ ቦታዎች

bangi: pond, pool, small lake – ኩራ

banga: ponds - ኩራያት

bangka: matchete, bush knife – ገጀራ፣ ጫካ መመንጠሪያ

bankachin: machetes, bush knives - ገጀራዎች፣ ጫካ መመንጠሪያዎች

barabaray: pepper (Amharic borrowing) – በርበሬ

barari: powerful, sacred, highly spiced (of food) - ኃያል፣ የተከበረ፣

ቅመም የበዛበት (ለምግብ)

barbadhoy: a kind of bird - የወፍ አይነት

bari: yesterday - ትላንትና

bari: senior man, elder - አዛውንት ሽማግሌ

bara: elders - አዛውንቶች

barô: at night - በለሊት

barshai: small millet - ዳጉሳ

basso: be healed - መዳን፣ መፈወስ

batiri: flash light, torch - ባትሪ፣ ችቦ

batirinya: flash lights, torches - ባትሪዎች፣ ችቦዎች

bawa: recover, get better - ማገገም፣ መሻል (ለጤና)

burto illasa na baya-bhwê

He was ill and has recovered.

ታሞ ነበር አሁን አገግሟል (ተሽሎታል)::

sg. imp.: baa; pl. imp.: ba - አገግም!፣ አገግሙ!

bawray: a kind of potato - የድንች ዓይነት

bayai: a kind of tree - የዛፍ ዓይነት

baysi: wise; brave man - ብልጥ፣ ጎበዝ ሰው

be': stone - ድንጋይ

bêna: stones - ድንጋዮች

bekinging: ancient; old - ጥንታዊ፣ የድሮ

bêkkai: friend - ጓድ፣ ጓደኛ

bêkanya: friends - ጓዶች፣ ጓደኛዎች

bele': bald - መላጣ

ber: spear - ጦር

- berra:** spears - ቦሮች
- bêrggu:** year - አመት
- bêrgunya:** years - አመታት
- bi':** cow - ላም፣ ላሞች
- bio:** cows, cattle - ላሞች፣ ከብትች
- bilbiloy:** worm, moth - ነቀዝ
- bilbilo:** worms, moths - ነቀዞች
- binyôgi:** a kind of stone - የድንጋይ ዓይነት
- birrini:** thorn - አሾህ
- birrinô:** thorns - አሾሆች
- birroi:** Birr (Ethiopian currency) – ብር
- bo:** pull out (e.g. hair), pull up (e.g. a plant) –
መንቀል (ለጸጉር፣ ማሽላ፣ ቁጥቁጦ፣ ወዘተ)
nong bare bo chorri rroruin
He pulled out the [pubic] hair of the Rora (adult male age grade) yesterday.
የሮራን (የጎልማሳ ዕድሜ መጠሪያ) ፀጉር ትላንት ነቀለ።
liwa chidineo na bôda gin bhwê
The sorghum (*liwa*) is growing close together (*chidineo*) so (*na*) pull some out (*bhwê*).
ማሽላው ጥቅጥቅ ብሎ ስለበቀለ ከመሀሉ ነቃቅልሉት።
anyi kubwi kali na karage bio
I'm pulling up a sapling to drive the cattle (*bio*).
ከብቶቼን ለመንዳት ቁጥቁጦውን እየነቀልኩ ነው።
- bôbôtai:** cheese - አይብ
- bodor:** bark (vb) - መጮህ (ለውሻ)
rossi budeo - ore gushero
The dogs are barking - they have seen (*ore*) a hyena.

- ወሾቹ ይጮኻሉ ጅብ አይተዋል

bogoni: sycamore - ቀርካ

bohe: cobra (snake) – ኮብራ እባብ

bohenya: cobras - ኮብራ እባቦች

bohun: cliff

bohuna: cliffs

bokoi: water dropping from a tree – የዛፍ ላይ ውሃ

boka: water drops - የዛፍ ላይ ውሃዎች

bollongi: cheek – ጉንጭ

bollonga: cheeks - ጉንጭ (ለብዙ)

boloi: spotted (animal), multi-colored – ቡራቡራ፣ ነጠብጣብ ያለበት መልክ ለከብት:

bôlu: the back of the head - የራስ የጀርባው ክፍል

borkodhoy: a kind of tree – የዛፍ አይነት

bôrrôda: jump – መዝለል

nong bare bôrôda nga hunaita

He jumped over this stream (*hunaita*) yesterday.

ትላንትና ይህን ምንጭ (ወንዝ) ዘለለው።

bôrro dip

Jump straight (i.e., with back straight and head up)!

ቀጥ ብለህ ዝለል! (ወንበህንና ራስህን ቀና አድርገህ)

boshu: youngest child - የመጨረሻ (ታናሽ) ልጅ

boshunya: youngest children - የመጨረሻ (ታናሽ) ልጆች

bôôtôtôy': a kind of tree – የዛፍ አይነት

budhê: look back – ወደ ጎሳ መመልከት (ማየት)

buluku: blanket (Amharic borrowing) – ብርድልብስ

bume: the Nyangatom people

buna: coffee – ቡና

bur: ashes – አመድ

burbur: helicopter – ሄሊኮፕተር

burcukkoy: glass (Amharic borrowing) – ብርጭቆ

bureni: warm; hot - ለብ ያለ፣ ሙቅ

burto: before, the day before yesterday – ከትናንት ወዲያ

bussi: joint – የአጥንት መገጣጠሚያ

buti': limestone – ኖራ

buttogi: wrong, mistaken (adj.) – ስህተት

buttom: lie – ወሸት

buy': big – ትልቅ

bibi: big (pl) - ትላልቅ

Bh

bha: place, ground, earth – ቦታ ፣ መሬት

bha kummumul / bha dhakakan

The whole world.

መላው አለም

bhabhêlê: dawn - ንጋት ፣ ጎህ

bhacha: sharpen (wood) – ሳል! (እንጨት)

kabachi kio na kudhune kôdore

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

በቀብቶ ላይ ቀዳዳ ለማበጀት እንጨት እያሾሰኩ ነው።

sg. imp: bacha; pl. imp.: bachai. – ሳል !፣ ሳሉ!

bhachchaga: spleen – ጣፊያ

bhaka: eat, live (see also *usa*) – መብላት ፣ መኖር

ain achuk na kabhaga

Give me some meat (*achuk*) to eat.

የሚበላ ስጋ ስጠኝ።

ki a be kabhacha tishu

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

የማሸላ እሽት የበላንበት ዛፍ (ሥር)

inye bhagi ori

Where do you live?

የት ነው የምትኖረው?

kama bhaka gwoi

The bag (*kama*) has been burnt [lit. eaten by fire (*gwoi*)].

ቦርሳው ተቃጥሏል (እሳት በልቶታል) ።

bhaaga: you (sg) eat! – ብላ!

bhalang: rifle bolt - ዝናር

bhalal: bile, gall – ሐሞት

bhalai: multi-colored animal – ቡራቡራ

bha lesa: summit (of hill or mountain)

bhallogi: leaf – ቅጠል

bhalloga: leaves - ቅጠሎች (ቅጠላ ቅጠል)

bharitô: shake (intr.) – መንቀጥቀጥ

nga kedem bhari kiong – mag dhik/magana dulu

Why is the calabash (*kedem*) shaking? Hold it firmly

(*dhik/dulu*).

ቅሉ ለምንድነው የሚንቀጥቀጠው፣ ጠበቅ አድርገህ ያዘው።

anyi killasio na rrê bharbaritô

I'm ill and my body (*rrê*) is shaking.

አሞኛል፣ ሰውነቴ ይንቀጥቀጣል።

bharitto: meet in passing – መገናኘት

bharoy: bark, peel – ልጣጭ

bhaseni: easy, cheap – ቀላል፣ ርካሽ

bhatto: lightning – መብረቅ

bha liiyay: be shy – አይነአፋርነት

bhega: guard – መጠበቅ

inye bhegi ông

What are you guarding/watching?

ምንድነው የምትጠብቀው?

anyi kebhegi liwa

I'm guarding the sorghum

ማሽላውን እየጠበቅሁ ነው።

bhêla: divide, split – መከፋፈል ፣ መሰንጠቅ
gwi kebelesen nganano
 I'm dividing a cultivation plot (*gwi*) for my wife (*nganano*).
 የእርሻ መሬቱን ለሚስቴ እያካፈልኩ ነው።
bhê kio bare belchabhwê
 the axe (*bhê*) handle (*kio*) split yesterday.
 የመጥረቢያው እጅታ ትናንት ተሰነጠቀ።

bhelego: uncover – መግለጥ
au na bhelegi bangarr
 Go and uncover (take the grass off) the grain drying platform
 (*bangarr*).
 ሂድና እህሉን ከሳሩ ውስጥ ገላልጠው።
 sg. imp.: bhelego; pl. imp. bhelegê – ግለጥ! ፣ ግለጡ!

bbhêle: early morning - ንጋት ላይ ፣ ከሌሊቱ 10 ሰዓት

bhêlê: create, reproduce – መፍጠር ፣ መራባት

bhênêni: relative – ዘመድ

bhênên: relatives - ዘመዳሞች

bhêra': you (sg) choose – ምረጥ

bherta': you (pl) choose – ምረጡ

bhêy: axe, adze – መጥረቢያዎች

bhênnya: axes, adzes

bhichagn: different (special) – የተለየ (ል)

bhiibhi: different (separate) – የተለያየ

bhika: break, fold – መስበር ፣ ማጠፍ

au bita keno

Go and collect firewood (lit. 'break wood').

ሂድና (ሂድና)) ማገዶ ልቀም (ልቀሚ) እንጨት ስበር (ስበሪ) ::

kio ngaina nga bigineo hang – a daldali

This wood (*kio*) will not break – it is hard/tough/strong (*daldali*).

ይህ እንጨት አይሰበርም፣ ጠንካራ ነው።

bhilai: small cattle bell – ትንሽ ደወል (ለከብት)

bhilanya: small cattle bells - ትናንሽ ደወሎች (ለከብት)

bhilbloy: stream – ምንጭ

bhilêcho: yellow – ቢጫ

kôl a bhilêcho: a yellow goat - ቢጫ ፍየል

bhirê: smoke (n.) – ጭስ

bhirê': short walking stick – አጭር ዱላ

bhirrido: cut up (into strips) - መዘልዘል፣ መቆራረጥ

bhirridi achuck na elese susô

Cut the meat (*achuk*) into strips and put it in the sun (*susô*) to dry.

ሥጋውን ዘልዘልና እነደዲደርቅ ፀሐይ ላይ ስቀለው

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

any kibhirri chaha

I am putting on my shoes.

ጫማዬን እያደረግሁ ነው።

anyi kibhirrian chaha

I'm taking off my shoes.

ጫማዬን እያወለቅሁ ነው።

nong bare bhirrio chaha

He put on his shoes yesterday.

እሱ ጫማውን ትላንትና አድርጎአል።

nong bare bhirriana chaha

He took off his shoes yesterday.

እሱ ጫማውን ትላንትና አውልቆአል።

bhisêni: black and white color – ጥቁርና ነጭ፣ ቡራቡሬ

bho: out; outside – ውጪ፣ ከውጪ

bhôcha: thin – ቀጭን፣ ከሲታ መሆን

bhôchên (pl.) thin - ቀጫጭን፣ ከሲታዎች

bhodha: turn over – መገልበጥ

bhôga / kuru: dig (v) – ቆፍር! ቆፍሩ!

bhôgana: dig out - ቆፍሮ አወጣ

bhogena: a kind of bird – የወፍ አይነት

bhogi: poor, orphan – ደሃ፣ እናት አባት የሌለው

bhoga: poor people, orphan – ደሃ ሰዎች እናትና አባት የሌላቸው

bhogoy: pool of water – የኩሬ ውሃ

bhoi: wide - ሰፊ

bhoiyai: Ostrich egg shell necklace - ከሰጎን እንቁላል የተሠራ የአንገት ጌጥ

bhôya: Ostrich egg shell necklaces - ከሰጎን እንቁላል የተሠሩ የአንገት ጌጦች

bhokkon: some, a part of - ጥቂት

ainy bhokon

Give me some (of it).

ጥቂት ስጠኝ

bholisay: showing a sign of victory – የአሸናፊነት ምልክት ማሳየት

bholisoy: a kind of tree – የዛፍ አይነት

bhololo: talk loudly, argue (see also **ngugino**) – ጮክ ብሎ መናገር፣

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 – ቆረቆንዳ

bholonggocha: corn cobs - ቆረቆንዳዎች

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

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 (*ere*) [them into] a bag (*kama*) and put them (*ojôse*) [into] the storehouse (*ulmai*).

መጀመሪያ ባቁላውን ፈልፍልና ፀሐይ ላይ አስጣው፤ ሲደርቅ ወደ ጆንያ (ስልቻ) ጨምርና በጎተራ አስቀመጠው።
iwa kornu na bhôlowa

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

የበቆሎ አገዳ ወስደህ ላጥ።

ngôdôri bhôluabhwô

Remove the scab from the sore (*ngôdôri*).

የቁስሉን ቅርፊት ስጠው።

sg. imp.: bôloya; pl. imp.: bolo – ፈልፍል!፤ ፈልፍሉ!

bhôna: arrive, reach - መድረስ

Ba Gaha bare bhôno Makarôye

Did Ba Gaha arrive at Makaro yesterday?

ትላንት ባጋሃ፡ ማካሮ ደረሰ?

ee-bare bhôna

Yes - he arrived.

አዎ ደርሷል

bhongbhongiwa: blistered (adj)

anyi bare kêngêti keno tii ne sêno bhongbhongidhabhwe
I was cutting trees for ages (*tii*) yeaterday (*bari*) and my
hands (*sêno*) became blistered.

bhônnoi: from where, from which place? - ከየት ነዉ? ከየትኛዉ.

ቦታ

kuuni bhônnoi

Where did you come from?

ከየት ነዉ የምትመጣዉ?

bhonosô: leave, get up and go - ልቀቅ ተነስና ሂድ

any kobhonsi bhô

I am going outside.

ወደ ወጪ እየወጣሁ ነዉ።

bhoray: a kind of tree – የዛፍ አይነት

bhori: ethnic group, tribe.

bhorinya: ethnic groups

bhowi: shoulder – ትከሻ

bhugo: take out, extract (e.g., a thorn) - መነቀል፤ ማዉጣት

(እሾህ)

bwoi ông

What are you taking out?

ምን እያወጣህ/ እየነቀልክ ነዉ?

kôbwai birrini

I'm taking out a thorn.

እሾህ እያወጣሁ/ እየነቀልኩ ነዉ።

nông bare bhugo ngôlai

He/she took out two front lower teeth (*ngôlai*) yesterday.

ትላንትና ሁለት የፊት ጥርሶቹን ነቀለ ።

anyi kubhugi kудui

I am taking out a bad tooth (*kудui*).

የተበላሽ ጥርሴን እያስነቀለኩ ነው።

o na bhugony kornu gin

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

ሂድና ጥቂት የበቆሎ ተክል ነቅለህ አምጣልኝ።

sg. imp. bhugo; pl. imp.: bhugoê – ንቀል!፣ ንቀለ!

bhuguy: back part of the body – ጀርባ

bhuha: curse (v.), put a spell on – መርገም

nga hirra bhu noi

Who put a spell on this person?

ይህን ሰው የረገመው ማነው ነው?

kubhuhiny na rêêyo

I will put a spell on you and you will die.

ረገማ እገድሳለሁ

bhuhogi: evil eye – ቡዳ

bhukkoy: white mushroom – ትልቅ ነጭ እንጉዳይ

bhoka: white mushrooms - ትላልቅ ነጭ እንጉዳይ

bhungay: castrated bull; bullock – ሰንጋ

bhungên: castrated bull; bullock (pl.) – ሰንጋዎች

bhuragante: tree species with edible leaves – የሚበላ ቅጠል ያለው

የዛፍ አይነት

bhuran: cattle camp, local group – የከብቶች በረት

bhuranyoga: cattle camps, local groups

bhure: morning - ጠዋት

nga bhureta

This morning.

ዛሬ ጠዋት

roono bhure

Tomorrow morning.

ነገ ጠዋት

bhure tun

The day after tomorrow.

ተነገ ወዲያ

bhurrai: egg – እንቁላል

bhurra: eggs – እንቁላሎች

bhurre: smoke - ጭስ

bhusoy: evil eye (female) – ቡዳ (ለሴት)

Ch

chagi: green, raw - አዲስ፣ ጥሬ (ያልበሰለ)

chahi: shoe - ጫማ

chaha: shoes - ጫማዎች

cha'hôli: light blue; light green - ውሃ ሰማያዊ፣ አረንጓዴ

chai: the Suri people

chachi (sg.)

chalay': glass bead necklace - ጨለ

chalanya: necklaces - ጨሌዎች

challi: good - ጥሩ

chamochi: wild fig tree (*Ficus capensis* Thunb.)

chamocha: wild fig trees

chamun: chin - አገጭ

chamuni: chins - አገጮች

changalay: a kind of edible plant; member of an age grade of young boys - የሚበላ የተክል አይነት

charr: leopard - ነብር

charrinya: leopards - ነብሮች

chargi: cloth - ልብስ

charaley: a kind of genet (wild animal) - አቦ ሸማኔ

chawa: to be full, satisfied - መጥገብ

anyi wa kabaka na kachawa

I've eaten (*wa kabaka*) and am full.

ጠግቤ በልቻለሁ::

bha a chassi

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

ረሃብ የለም (አገሩ ጥጋብ ነው)::

chebba: tie (it up) - እስር!

chêbbê: tie! (pl.) - እሰሩ!

cheka: laugh, sew, weave – መሳቅ፣ መስፋት፣ መሸመን

wa cheku ông

What did you laugh at?

ምን አሳቀህ?

lô bhwê ninainô

Something amused me.

የሆነ ነገር አስደሰተኝ::

any bare kecheka wang

I had a good laugh yesterday.

ትላንት ከልቤ ሳቅሁ::

kichigi shebel

I'm stitching a [knife] sheath.

የቢላዎ አፎት እየሰፋሁ ነው::

kichigi garrchu

I'm weaving a basket.

ቅርጫት እየሠራሁ ነው::

chêrêddêni: porcupine – ጃርት

chêrêddêna: porcupines - ጃርቶች

chidineo: grow close together (e.g. of sorghum) – ጥቅጥቅ ብሎ

መብቀል (ለማሸላ)

liwa daa bare chudineoyêê na ngamea tui yôk a lanyà

The sorghum was planted too close together and it is now

(*ngamea*) like grass (*lanya*).

ማሸላው ጥቅጥቅ ብሎ ተጠጋግቶ ሣር መስሎ የበቀለ ነው::

chinyi: young, small - ወጣት፣ ትንሽ

chita: boil - ማፍላት

ere se ma ju tui na kichidê

Pour water (*ma*) into the pot (*ju*) and let it boil.

ውሃውን ወደ ማሰሮ ጨምርና እንዲፈላ አድርግ::

ma wa chide

Has the water boiled?

ውሃው ፈላ?

ma ngani kichidito

The water has not boiled yet (*ngani*).

ውሃው ገና አልፈላም::

choba: kiss - መሳም

chôbai: pig - አሳማ

chôbachin: pigs - አሳማዎች

chobboi: a kind of seed - የዛፍ ፍሬ

chôbôsa: suck - መምጠጥ

anyi kôchobôsi lôma

I'm sucking 'lôma' (fruit of the *lômai* tree).

ሎሚ እየመጠጥኩ ነው::

sg. imp.: *chôbôsa*; pl. imp.: *chôbosoê*

መምጠጥ!፣ ምጠጡ!

chochuy: a kind of soft rock - ቦሃ ድንጋይ

chodha: fill up - መሙላት

nông bari chôdha liwa kônna

He/she filled the grain store (*kônna*) with sorghum (*liwa*) yesterday.

ትላንት ጎተራውን በማሸላ ሞላው::

chodhugai: piece of dried meat - ቋንጣ

chodhuga: pieces of dried meat - ቋንጣዎች

chôka: have sex with – ግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት ማድረግ

anyi nga whêtunu ngani kôchôku

I have not had sex with that girl (*nga whêtunu*).

ከዛች ልጃገረድ ግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት አላደረግሁም።

hin chôga

He/she wants to have sex.

እሱ/ እሷ ግብረሥጋ ግንኙነት ማድረግ

ይፈልጋል/ትፈልጋለች።

chôlloy: intestine; stomach – አንጀት፣ ሆድ፣ ጨንፈ

cholla: intestines, stomachs – ብዙ አንጀት፣ ሆዶች፣

ጨንፈዎች

chomaray: witchcraft – ቡዳ፣ ሰላቢ፣ አስማተኛ

chongu: a kind of guitar - ክራር

chôrê: beard, hair, feather – ጊም፣ ፀጉር፣ ላባ

chôwa: throw a stone at – ድንጋይ መወርወር

nong bare chôwa lukwê na erra-bhwê

He threw a stone at a chicken yesterday and it died (*erra-bhwê*).

እሱ ትላንት ወደ ዶሮዋ ድንጋይ ወርውሮአል።

choi: salt (Amharic borrowing) – ጨው

chuarneng: again - እንደገና

chudhêna: twins - መንታዎች

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

ማባረር፣ ማሸነፍ፣ መምታት (ሥነ-ሥርዓት ባለው

ውድድር ወይም ድብድብ)

inyê chuyain kiong?

Why are you chasing me away?

ለምንድነው የምታባርረኝ?

Baruba kuchukto na nyeseo

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

ባሩባ የተባለው ቡድን በጨዋታ (ውድድር) ተሸንፎ ሸሸ።

sg. imp. chuga; pl. imp.: chuwê. - አባርር! አባርሩ!

chulloi: fresh dung (of cattle) – ትኩስ አዛባ

chumun: happiness, smile – ደስታ፣ ፈገግታ

churai: a kind of acacia (Mimosaceae) - የግራር ዓይነት

churra: clothes washing; end of a mourning period

ልብስ ማጠብ፣ የሐዘን (የልቅሶ) መነሻ ቀን

churreonyeo: too small (of clothes) – ትንሽ መጠን ያለው ልብስ።

nga rum na chureonô

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

ይኸ ልብስ ለኔ ያንሰኛል።

churro: wash - ማጠብ

ôg mai na churr ruminya

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

kôgoi churra

I'm going to wash (clothes).

ወንዝ ውረድና ለብሶችህን እጠብ!

Sg. imp.: churra; pl. imp.: churroe - እጠብ! እጠቡ!

chutto: be dissolved - መሟሟት

chuwan: cold – ብርድ

D

dada: father (term of address - see also **shune**) - አባት

da'dabi: paper, letter (Amharic borrowing) - ወረቀት፣ ደብዳቤ

daha: poor, with few possessions (Amharic borrowing) - ደሃ ንብረት
የሌለው

dahanya: the poor; poor people - ድሆች

dami: custom, law – ህግ፣ ሥርዓት ደንብ

daminya (pl): customs - ህጎች፣ ሥርዓቶች፣ ደንቦች

a damitinau

It is our custom.

ይህ የኛ ባህል (ደንብ) ነው።

dardario: be surprised – መደንገጥ

dari: move sneakily – በድብቅ መሄድ

dasio: leave, forget, lose – መሄድ፣ መርሳት፣ ማጣት

any wa kadasiwa rrum

I've forgotten [my] cloth.

ልብሴን አረሳሁ።

dotu ori

Where did you leave it?

የት ነው የረሳኸው (የተውከው)?

wa kadasiwa mai

I left it at the water (*mai*).

ውሃው ዘንድ ነው የተውከት።

dê: compound, home – ደጅ ፣ ቁዩ

dehinya: compounds; homes - ደጅ ፣ ቁዩ (ሉብዙ)

go itim dehô

Light the fire in the compound.

ጌጅ ላይ ግቢዉ ዉስጥ እሳቱን ኣያይዘዉ (ኣብራዉ)::

dêlêlei: the wife (or child) of a wealthy man - የሃብታም ሰው ሚስት፣ ወይም ልጅ

deshinena: be busy with, be occupied with

በስራ መጠመድ በስራ መያዝ

inye deshi ông

What are you doing?

ምን እየሰራህ ነው?

kedeshi eru tilla

I'm making porridge (*tilla*) for the children (*eru*).

ለልጆቼ ገንፎ እያገነፋሁ ነው::

anyi bare kedeshineneo

I was busy yesterday.

ትላንት ሥራ በዝቶብኝ ነበር::

kau na kedeshidê

Lets go and work.

እንሂድና እንስራ

sg. imp. deshê; pl. imp. deshindhê

በስራ ተጠመድ! በሥራ ተጠመዱ!

dêmni: troublemaker, quarrelsome, malicious – ነገረኛ፣ አስቸጋሪ ሰው፣ ተንኮለኛ

dêrrê: a kind of cloth (women's cloth) - ግልድም

diir: clay – ሸክላ

dindilatai: a kind of rifle - የጠመንጃ አይነት

dip: straight – ቀጥ ያለ

dir: a sleeping place for young boys (close to the cows)

የወጣቶች የመኝታ ሥፈራ (በከብቶች በረት አካባቢ)

dirro: clean, sweep, wipe – ማጽዳት፣ መጥረግ

wo na dirr dôrri

Come here (sg.) and clean the house (*dôrri*).

ናና ቤቱን አፅዳ::

kidirri kio

I'm wiping the table [lit. the wood].

ጠረጴዛውን እያፀዳሁ ነው::

sg. imp.: dirro; pl. imp.: dirrêê - አፅዳ!፣ አፅዳ!

diski: pot (made of steel or aluminium) – ብረት ድስት

diskinya: pots - ብረት ድስቶች

dôgo: tread on – መራመድ፣ መሄድ

huli dôgo liwa na liwa ngani shilaneo

If you tread on the sorghum it will not grow.

ማሸላው ላይ ከሄድክበት አያድግም::

anyi kôdôgi mashari

I'm treading on a termite.

በምስጢ ላይ እየሄድኩበት (እየተራመድኩበት ነው)::

anyi bare kôdôgi errise

I crossed by the ford (*errise*) yesterday.

ትላንት መልካውን ተሻገርኩት::

any kôdôgi rôsso jario

I'm kicking (*jario* = with the foot) the dog (*rosso*).

ውሻውን በእግሬ መታሁት (ሄድኩበት)::

dokai: small shrub; root crushed in water for worm medicine

(*Harrisonia abyssinica* Oliv.)

dokku: vagina - የሴት ብልት (እምስ)

dokolu: gourd with the top cut off – ከአናቱ የተቆረጠ ቅል

dokolunya: gourds - ቅሎች

dôle: small cooking pot – ትንሽ ቶፋ/ ድስት

dôlya: pots - ትናንሽ ድስቶች

doletêy: turtle - ኤሊ

dolecha: turtles - ኤሊዎች

dollu: pipe (for tobacco)- ጋያ

dolunya: pipes - ጋያዎች

dolmê: frog - እንቁራራት

donga: duelling pole - ምሶሶ

dongen: duelling poles - ምሶሶዎች

dori: house – ቤት

doren: houses – ቤቶች

dori jaarê: wall (lower part) - የቤት መሰረት

dori kênna: wall (upper part) - የቤት የላየኛው ግድግዳ

dôri tutu’: door - የቤት በር

dorriggo: burn (intr.) - መቃጠል

dôwun: zebra - የሜዳ አህያ

dowuno: zebras - የሜዳ አህዮች

dudugana: look up; raise one's eyes - መመልከት፣ ማየት

kare duduga

Raise (sg.) your eyes (*kare*).

ተመልከት እይ!

duga: plant - መትከል

kuduk liwa issabai – kuli a morruiny

One plants in the seventh (month) – when the moon wanes

(*kuli a moruiny*).

በሰባተኛው ወር ይተከላል – ጨረቃ እየጠለቀች ስትሄድ::

kôgoi na kudigineno

I'm going (*kôgoi*) to plant.

ተክል ልተክል ነው።

owo dugê

Go (sg.) and plant!

ሂድና ትክል!

auwo duktê

Go (pl.) and plant!

ሂዱና ትክሉ!

duguyi: seed - ዘር

dugu: seeds - ዘሮች

duhu: a place of burial – መቃብር ቦታ

dui: overgrown by dense vegetation - ጥቅጥቅ ያለ ጫቃ በጣም ያደገ

a dui - gôro ningê

It's overgrown - there is no path (*gôro*).

(ጫካው) በጣም አድጓል - መንገድ የለም

dumany: earring – ጉትቻ

dumanya: earrings - ጉትቻዎች

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

መንካትና ማሳመም

dumaino so

You are hurting me!

እያሳመምክኝ (ቁስሌን) ነው።

dunga: deaf – መስማት የተሳነው ሰው

dunggiyoy: a kind of worm – ቁምቡርስ

dorbhin: Desert Rose (*Adenium obesum*) - ፍሬው የሚበላ የዛፍ ዓይነት

durioyô: dance (at a wedding) – ጭፈራ (በሠርግ ጊዜ)

keheyo ngabunu na kudurrioyô

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

ወደዚያ ወደሰርገ ቤት ለጭፈራ መሄደችን ነው።

sg. imp. durrio; pl.imp.:durri – ጨፍር!፣ ጨፍሩ!

durrumey: tree stump – ጉቶ

durumo: tree stumps - ጉቶዎች

dus: bush land (see also **gai**) - ቁጥቋጦ

Dh

dhaga: hit, strike, fall, stop – መምታት፣ መውደቅ፣ ማቆም

nong dhag ermi

He is hitting the child.

ልጁን እየመታው ነው።

ipta keno na dhaktê

Get poles (lit. wood) and fight (each other)!

ዱላ ያዙና ተደባደቡ።

anyi bare karaka ba

I fell over (lit. hit the ground) yesterday.

ትላንትና ወደቅሁ (መሬት ላይ) ።

gwiyo wa dhaka

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

ዝናቡ ዘነበ (ዝናቡ ወቃው)።

dhagain hozoi/huin/chuan

I am hungry/thirsty/cold (lit. hit by hunger/thirst/cold).

እኔ ርቦኛል፣ ጠምቶኛል፣ በርዶኛል፣ (ረሃብ፣ ጥማት፣ ብርድ መቶኛል)።

dhag ba nga bunu

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

እዚያ ጋ አቁም (እዚያ ጋ መሬቱን ምታ)።

nong bare dhaga dhôrr

He smeared mud (*dhôrr*) on his body yesterday.

ትላንትና ሰውነቱን ጭቃ ቀባ (መታ)።

sg. imp. dhaga; pl. imp.: dhagoê - ምታ! ፣ ምቱ! ፣ ውደቅ!

፣ ውደቁ!

dhaldhali: hard, difficult – ጠንካራ

dhale: add! (sg) – ጨምር ! (መጨመር)

dhalle: add! (pl) – ጨምሩ

dhaAli: white sorgum – ነጭ ማሽላ

dhamwê: tobacco – ትምባሆ

damma: (pl) – ትምባሆዎች

dhawu: hit! – ምታ! (መምታት)

dhawungê: hit! (pl) – ምቱ!

dhaino: late afternoon – ወደ ማታ ጊዜ

dhaai: all, everything – ሁሉም ነገር

dhebi a tugon: lip-plate በከንፈር የሚደረግ ሽክላ (ባህላዊ ጌጥ)

dhebinya: lip plates - የከንፈር ሽክላዎች

dhede: hammar, work with metal – መቀጥቀጥ፣ መደብደብ፣

የብረታ ብረት ስራ

inye dhedê ông

What are you hammering/making?

ምን እየቀጠቀጥክ ነው?

kedhedê muuda

I'm making an awl (*muuda*) [for piercing leather].

የቀብቶ መብሻ የሚሆን ወስፌ እየቀጠቀጥኩ (እያበጀሁ)

ነው።

be a kedhedecha sigio

A stone for hammering metal (*sigio*).

ብረቱን ለመቀጥቀጥ የሚሆን ድንጋይ።

dheli: cement, paint – ስሚንቶ ቀለም

dherra: leak– ፍሳሽ

dôri wa dherru

Did your house leak?

ቤትህ ያፈሳል?

i hung – nga dherru

It is okay (*i hung*) - it didn't leak.

ደሀና ነው አያፈስም።

ba bare dherru ngani dherrô

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

ትላንት ያፈሰ በነበረበት አሁንም ያፈሳል።

dheri: sweat (n.) – ላብ

dheriiso: sweat – ማላብ

anyi wa kôwoi wang na kedheriisio

I've been hurrying (*kôwoi wang*) and am sweating.

እየተጣደፍኩ ነበርና አላበኝ።

dhêno: burp (n.) – ማግሳት

dhênô: be bloated – ቁንጣን

dhêshi: sneeze (n.) – ማስነጠስ

dhia: go with – አብሮ መሄድ

roono dhio ko neng

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

ነገ ከማን ጋር ትሄዳለህ?

kidhio ko Ahôli

I'm going with Aholi.

ከአሆሊ ጋር እሄዳለሁ።

di ko nga hira na dhôlese gôro

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

ከዚህ ሰውዬ ጋር ሂድና መንገዱን አሳየው።

dhianea: come with - አብሮ መምጣት

dhiano ko neng

Whom did you come with?

ከማን ጋር መጣህ?

kidhiano ko Aholi

I came with Aholi.

ከአሆሊ ጋር መጣሁ።

dhingdhingi: heavy – ከባድ (ለሽክም)

dhiniyo: full (adj.) – ሙሉ

dhiniyo dhik: full to the brim.

dhino: puss – መግል

dhinyakayino: forget – መርሳት

dhitinena: keep quiet, be silent, put out (fire, light)

ዝም ማለት፣ እሳት፣ (መብራት) ማጥፋት

dhitinena lai na ngani bokun kôyugo

He/she kept quiet and said (*kôyugo*) nothing.

ምንም ሳይል ፀጥ ብሏል።

go dhita-bhwe

Put out the fire!

መብራቱን አጥፋው።

dhiyá: fill, cause to be full – መሙላት

(see also **dhiniyo**)

dhiya: finish – መጨረስ

dhiyo: beside – ከ ... ጎን፣ በ... አጠገብ

dhobi: a tree used to make bark cloth.

የዛፍ ዓይነት (ቅርፊቱ ለልብስ የሚውል)

dhobi:: bark cloth – የቅርፊት ልብስ

dhobinya (pl.)

dhôê: hump (of cattle) – ሻኛ

dhoi: humps - ሻኛዎች

dhôla: show – ማሳየት

dhi ko nga hira na dholese gôro

Go with this person and show him/her the path.

ከዚህ ሰው ጋር ሂድና የእግር መንገዱን አሳየው።

iwa nga kêta na dholose hiri

Take this and show it to him/her (*hiri*).

ይህን ውሰድና አሳየው (ያት)

sg. imp. dhôla; pl. imp. dhôloê.

አሳይ፣ አሳዩ

dholi: girl – ልጃገረድ

dholê: girls - ልጃገረዶች

dhôma: insult (vb.) – ስድብ

inye dhômainy kiong

Why are you insulting me?

ለምንድነው የምትሰድብኝ?

dhônga: pick up/put down – ማንሳት፣ ማስቀመጥ

dhonga hada na kwia

Pick up the sleeping mat (*hada*) and bring [it].

ምንጣፉን አንሳና አምጣው።

zuo dhôngnê Miso

The people have left [the Omo] for Mi.

ሰዎቹ (አሞን) ለቀው ወደ ሚ ሄደዋል።

dhônga ju bha

Take the pot (*ju*) off the fire and put it on the ground (*bha*).

ማሰርውን ከምድጃው ላይ አንሳና መሬት አስቀምጠው።

dhôngase nga bunu

Shall I put it down over there?

እዚጋ አውርደው።

dhône: one (numeral) – አንድ (ቁጥር)

dhôr: earth, soil, mud – አፈር፤ ጭቃ

dhora golonya: red earth – ቀይ አፈር

dhôrôku: dry (vb.) - ደረቅ

rum ngani kôdhôrôku

Has the cloth (*rum*) dried?

ልብሱ ደረቀ?

daa wa dhoroku

Yes, it has dried.

አዎ ልብሱ ደርቋል።

liwa burro dhôrôgoyê

Has the sorghum (*liwa*) dried?

ማሽላው ደረቀ?

daa burro dhôrôkta-bhwe

Yes it has dried.

አዎ ማሽላው ደርቋል።

dhôwhi: foam – አረፋ

dhuguma: bend – ማጎንበስ

dhulu lai: walk off in silence– በፀጥታ መሄድ

nông bare dhulu lai

He went off in silence yesterday.

ትላትን በፀጥታ (ወጥቶ) ሄደ።

lai nga dhuli

Don't go off in silence.

ዝም ብለህ በፀጥታ አትሂድ።

dhum: hill – ኮረብታ

dhuminya: hills - ኮረብታዎች

dhumana: find, collect – ማግኘት፣ መሰብሰብ (መልቀም)

anyi kôgoi na kudhumani keno

I'm going to collect [fire] wood (*keno*).

ማገዶ ልሰብስብ (ልለቅም) ነው።

nga kêta wa dhuman orri

Where did you find this [thing] (*nga kêta*)?

ይህን ነገር የት አገኘኸው?

kudhuman gôro bai

I found it [lying on] the road (*gôro*).

መንገድ ላይ አገኘሁት።

dhuna: make a hole in, pierce – መብሳት፣ ቀዳዳ ማበጀት

iwa nga gussita na dhun tugo

Take this gourd (*gussita*) and make a hole in [its] mouth (*tugo*).

ይህን ቅል ውሰድና አፉ ላይ ቀዳዳ አብጃለት።

nong bare dhuna nyaba

He/she pierced [his/her] ears (*nyaba*) yesterday.

ጆሮውን (ጆሮዋን) ትላንት ተበሳች።

sg. imp.: dhuno; pl. imp.: dhunoE; – ብሳ፣ ብሱ

dhunga: nod off to sleep – ማንቀላፋት

dhungwi: vulture – ጥንብ አንሳ

dhonga: vultures - ጥንብ አንሳዎች

dhurdhuri: thick (e.g. of soup) – ወፍራም (ለጅርባ)

dhutiyoyô: drunk – መስከር

any bare kirra gesso wang na kudhutiyo-bhwe

I drank a lot of beer (*gesso*) yesterday and got drunk.

ትላንትና ብዙ ቢራ (ጠላ) ጠጥቼ ሰከርኩ።

nga hirunu zami keno kiong – dhutiyô

Why is that person pushing a way through the trees (*keno*) –

is he/she drunk (*dhutiyô*)?

ለምንድነው ያ ሰው በጫካው ውስጥ የሚጓዘው? ሰክሮ ነው?

E

ea: separate, mediate – መለየት፣ ማሰብ (አውጥቶ

አውርዶ ማሰብ)

ôg kêrêgêno na êa

Go (sg.) between them (*kêrêgêno*) and mediate.

sg. imp.: *êa*; pl. imp. *êdhê*.

በመሃላቸው ግባና ለያያቸው::

ebbeleshôgi: a kind of tree - የዛፍ አይነት

ebo: debt – ዕዳ

echa: shoot – መተኮስ፣ መግደል

anyi nebi ngani kêêto

I have never shot a buffalo (*nebi*).

ጎሽ ገድዬ አላውቅም::

ê tôlông

He shot (him) on purpose.

ሆን ብሎ ነው የገደለው

sg. imp.: *ejô*; pl. imp.: *ejiyê* – ተኮስ ፣ ተኮሱ

edho: pull up (e.g. grass) - መንቀል (ለምሳሌ ሳር)

ogo edhêsê môra lanyoi

Go and get some grass for the calves.

ሂድና ለጥጆቹ ጥቂት (ትንሽ) ሳር ዘምጣላቸው::

ee: yes – አዎን

egiriyogi: bug, bed bug – ትኃን

egiwa: become ripe, be ready – መብሰል፣ ዝግጁ መሆን

huli liwa egisê, kamno

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

ማሸላዉ ሲበስል ይበላል

achuk wa egiwa

The meat is ready (to eat).

ስጋዉ (ለመብል) ተዘጋጅተል።

ma wa egida

The water has boiled [lit. 'is ready'].

ውሃዉ (ፈልቶ) ተዘጋጅተል።

eleso: put out to dry, stretch tightly – **ማስጣት፣ መዘርጋት**

ôg na ele rum susso

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

ሂድና ልብሱን ፀሐይ ላይ አስጣው።

sg. imp.: eleso; pl. imp.: elesê – አስጣ፣ አስጡ

eliyo: call – **መጥራት**

ngakêta keli eneng

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

ምን ተብሎ ነው የሚጠራው?

keli ke dowhi

It's called 'dowhi' (foam).

ዶውሂ (አረፋ) ተብሎ ነው የሚጠራው።

eliono na kaibi kare

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

ጥራኝና አብረን እንሂድ።

eresê: ford, river crossing (n) - **ወንዝ መሻገሪያ፣ መልካ**

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

kaiwo kerrei tanno

Let's cross over (e.g. the river).

እንሻገር (ለምሳሌ፣ ወንዙን)

eri: leather – ቆዳ

ero: leather (pl) – ቆዳዎች

ermi: child – ልጅ

eru: children – ልጆች

Ê

êyanyô: help – መርዳት

êbbega: blow by mouth (to remove chaff from grain) – ማንፈስ

(ገለባውን ከፍሬው መለየት)

ebegesê tishu gôngul

Blow the new sorghum (*tishu*) [and put it] into the [wooden] bowl (*gôngul*).

አዲሱን ማሽላ አንፍስና ወደ ገቡቴው ጨምር።

êddeya bhoy: evildoer, offender – አጥፊ ነገር፣ አበላሽ

êdhêmêsi: teach, learn – ማስተማር፣ መማር

êdhenyô: make (an unmarried girl) pregnant – ማስረገዝ

inye wa êdhênyu nêng

Whom did you make pregnant?

ማንን ነወ ያስረገዘከወ?

anyi kêdhênyi whoi kona

I got a certain girl (*hoi kona*) pregnant.

አንዲት ልጅ ነወ ያስረገዘኩት።

êga: send – መላክ (በቃል መልዕክት)

êhê: prepare sleeping place – ማንጠፍ (መኝታ)

êkêkênyanyogi: quarrelsome, troublemaker – ነገረኛ፣ ቁጠ

êkkênyan: argue, be angry – መጣላት፣ መቆጣት

êla: water hole – ምንጭ

êlen: water holes – ምንጮች

êlerena: carry (by a handle, cord etc.) – በመያዣ ነገር መሸከም

gussi kôlôni ênêng

How shall I carry the gourd (*gussi*)?

ቅሉን እንዴት ልሸከመው?

lô kôdhore – êlêrrêgan sio

It's got a handle (*kôdore*) – carry it by the handle (lit. by the hand (*sio*)).

መያዣ ነገር አለው በመያዣው (ይዘህ) ተሸከመው::

êneng: how? – እንዴት

êngeresa: be afraid – መፍራት

nông bare êngersa kinyang na tano ngani koko

He/she was afraid of the crocodile (*kinyang*) yesterday and did not cross (the river).

ትላንትና አዙውን ፈርቶ ወንዙን ሳይሻገር ቀረ::

êngersin hang

He's very (*hang*) afraid of you.

በጣም ይፈራሃል

anyi bare kêtêngarau gwiyo-bhwê na ngani nga kôgoiyo

I was afraid of the rain (*gwiyo*) yesterday so did not go (*nga kôgoiyo*).

ትላንትና ዝናቡን ፈርቼ አልሄድኩም::

êra: pour – መቅዳት

urrô wa êrêseo

Have you poured [in] milk (*urrô*)?

êrra

ወተቱን ቀዳኸው?

êrêse gin

Pour [in] some more.

ጨምር ቅዳ!

êraan ma gin na kotonye seno

Pour some (*gin*) water (*mai*) for me to wash (*kôtonye*) my hands (*seno*).

እጄን የምታጠብብት ትንሽ ውሃ ቅዳልኝ።

êrra: die – መሞት

shunu rrê minang

when did your father die?

አባትህ መቼ ነው የሞቱት?

nông bari erra-bhwê

He died yesterday.

ትላንትና ነው የሞቱት

abo ngani keru – ngani a hinêi

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

ድኩላው ገና አልሞተም በህይወት አለ።

go wa erra

The fire (*go*) has gone out (lit. has died).

እሳቱ ጠፍቷል (ሞቷል)።

êrreya: tear – መቅደድ

kama bare ga êrêcha-bhwê

êrsha

The bag (*kama*) was torn yesterday.

ቦርሳው ትላንት ነው የተቀደደው።

êrrênê bhônoi

Where about is it torn?

የት ጋ ነው የተቀደደው?

êrrênê madheo

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

ከአንገቱ በታች (ጡትጋ) ነው የተቀደደው።

kama am ônông

How did it tear (lit. what ate it)?

ምን ቀደደው?

kôn kê

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

የዛፍ ቅርንጫፍ ነው የቀደደው።

êrsha: platform for sitting or sleeping – መደብ

êssedha: think about, arrange things mentally and physically

ማሰብ፣ መደርደር (ማስተካከል) በሀሳብ

êrsidheya: miss, cross without seeing each other – ሳይተያዩ

መተላለፍ፣ መተጣጣት

kêsêrisidheo gôro

We missed each other on the way (*goro*).

በጎዳናው ላይ ተላለፍን።

G

ga: wait – መጠበቅ

gaanô: know (see also **taka**) – ማወቅ፣ እወቅ

gaba: market (Amharic borrowing) – ገበያ

gadhim: stone terrace – የድንጋይ በረንዳ

gaha: shelter in cultivation area – ወፍ መጠበቂያ ማማ ላይ ያለች ትንሽ ጎጆ

gahachin: shelters - ማማ ላይ ያሉ ትናንሽ ጎጆዎች

gai: bush, uninhabited area (see also **du**s) – ቁጥቋጦ፣ ጠፍ መሬት
kuni gasho

I have come from the bush.

ከጥቋጦ (ከጫካ) ነው የመጣሁት።

gai: our (inclusive, with plural noun)

bi a gai el ori

Where are our [i.e. your and my] cattle?

gaisa: hoe - ትልቁ ገሶ

gaisachin: hoes

galgali: a person or an animal with big ears – ትልቅ ጆሮ ያለው ሰው ወይም እንስሳ

galishoi: camel – ግመል

galmamurikio: cheek bone – መንጋጭላ

galnen: brother's wife – የወንድም ሚስት

galish: a kind of sorgum (cream colored) – ክሬም መልክ (ቢጫ) ማሽላ

galta: small hoe – ትንሽ ገሶ

galtanya: small hoes - ትናንሽ ገሶዎች

galui: a hiding place in bush or long grass

በጫካ ወይም በረጅም ሣር ውስጥ መደበቂያ ስፍራ

gama: marriage – ጋብቻ

bi a gamainy

Marriage cattle.

የጥሎሽ (የጋብቻ) ከብት

gamea: marry – ማግባት

inye begamiyo

Have you married?

አግብተሃል?

ee – bekagamiyo

Yes, I've married.

አዎን አግብቻለሁ::

gamma: marry (imp) – አግባ!

gangilyoga: dried sorghum porridge, carried on a journey – የደረረቀ

የማሽላ ገንፎ ለመንገድ (ለጉዞ) የሚያዝ

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 – ዝንጅብል

garchu: basket used for serving porridge; hat – የገንፎ

ማቅረቢያ: ባረኔጣ

garcho: baskets; hats - የገንፎ ማቅረቢያዎች: ባረኔጣዎች

gara: stomach – ሆድ

garra: finished, lost – ያለቀ፣ የጠፋ

tilla begarra

The porridge (*tilla*) is finished.

ገንፎው አልቋል።

ma wa garrta.

The water (*ma*) is finished.

ውሃው አልቋል።

chaha ganyo garrtabhwe

I have lost my shoes (*chaha*).

ጫማዬ ጠፋ።

nong bare garra

He/she died yesterday.

እሱ ትላንት ሞተ (ጠፋ)።

garattê: monkey – ጠጣ

garacha: monkeys ጠጣዎች

garsan: salt lick – ጨው መሰል

garseo: disappear – መጥፋት፤ መሰወር

gasa: work party - ደቦ

gasên: work parties - ደቦዎች

gasha: shield – ጋሻ

gashanya: shields - ጋሻዎች

gau: our (exclusive, with plural noun)

bi a gau gartabhwê

Our cattle are lost.

gawattêy: wooden bowl – ገቡቴ

gawul: shoulder – ትከሻ

gawelo: shoulders - ትከሻዎች

gêla: collect together bride wealth cattle – መሰብሰብ (ዮጥሎሽ

ከብት)

kêêli bio na kagamasen lusi mugai

I'm collecting cattle to marry a wife (*mugai*) for [my] son.
ልጄን ለመዳር ፣ ለማጋባት የጥሎሽ ከብት እየሰበሰብኩ ነው።
huli hini nga whêta naini, ôg têêla bio

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

ልጃችንን ከፈለካት ከብት (የጥሎሽ) ሰበሰብ (አዘጋጅ)።

geleba: the Dassanech people

gelgan: veranda – **በረንዳ**

gêlgênnyai: bat – **የለሊት ወፍ**

gêlgênnya: bats - **የለሊት ወፍዎች**

gene/gê: graze – **ግጦሽ**

bio bare gene/gê ori

Where did the cattle graze yesterday?

ትላንት ከብቶች የት ነው የዋሉት?

bio bare gene/gê bhô nga

The cattle grazed out (*bhô*) there.

ከብቶቹ እዚያጋ ነው ግጦሽ የሚግጡት።

biagwi gê ori

Where are your cattle grazing?

የት ነው ከብት የምታውለው (የምታግደው)?

bi kôn da bare tangilô na gê/gene donenen

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

ትላንት አንዷ ላም ጠፍታ ብቻዋን ግጦሽ ዋለች።

gênnyo: make (e.g. clay pot or lip-plate) – **ሽክላ መስራት ፣ የክንፈር**

ሽክላ መሥራት

inyê junya bare gênnyôn isông

How many pots (*junya*) did you make (yesterday)?

ትላንትና ስንት ማሰሮ ሠራህ (ሰራሽ)?

sg. imp.: têtênÿê; pl. imp. têtênê.

gêrenga: terrible – መጥፎ፣ በጣም የሚያስጋ፣ ኃይለኛ

gêrsi: bad – መጥፎ

gêruy: a kind of weed – የአረም አይነት

gêsa: gnaw a bone – መጋጥ፣ መቆረጣጠም

gesso: local beer – ጠላ

gidangi: grey, off white color – ቡናማ ቀለም

gigey: bone – አጥንት

giga: bones - አጥንቶች

gilgili: flat, slippery – ልመጥ የሚያንሸራትት

gimma: honey wine; mead – ጠጅ

gina: spear belonging to a Priest – የባላባቱ ጦር

gingê: grave - መቃብር

gingo: graves - መቃብሮች

gingini: luke warm – ለብ ያለ ውሃ

gino: ask – መጠየቅ

nong bare gino Ahôli

He asked Ahôli yesterday.

አሆሊን ትላንት ጠየቀው።

zuo nga gininyo

Didn't the people ask you?

ሰዎቹ አልጠየቁህም?

Ee – nga ginonyo

No (lit. yes) - they didn't ask me.

አዎ ሰዎቹ አልጠየቁኝም።

sg. imp.: ginno; pl. imp. ginêê ጠይቅ፣ ጠይቁ!

girari: African wild olive (Olea Africana Mill.) – ወይራ ዘይት

girridô: creep – መዳህ

hiri girri kiong

Why is he/she creeping?

ለምንድነው የሚድኸው?

girridesen shigino

He/she is creeping [up on] a hartebeest.

እሱ የሚድኸው...

girgiri: stirring rod (see also **shibio**) – ማማሰያ

giringay: mucus – ንፍጥ

daghain giringai

I have a cold [lit. ‘I have been hit by mucus’].

ጉንፋን ይዞኛል።

giron: nose – አፍንጫ

girongi: noses - አፍንጫዎች

girwani: cream – ስልባቦት

go: fire – እሳት

gochin: fires - እሳቶች

go amba

The grass/bush is on fire [lit: fire is eating the land].

የሰደድ እሳት

gôcha: lick – ፍሳሽ

godhoy: a kind of bird – የወፍ አይነት

godiri: thick (e.g. of cloth) - ወፍራም ለልብስ

gôlêy: lizard – እንሽላሊት

gôlôna: take out (of a pot) – ማውጣት (ከማሰሮ)

korlesen nga hirra kornoi kôn

Take out a maize cob (*kornoi*) for this man (*nga hirra*).

የባህር ማሽላ ለዚህ ሰው ከማሰሮ አውጡለት።

torlaan kôn

Take one out for me.

ለኔ አንድ አውጣልኝ።

golonyi: red – ቀይ

golotto: crawl – መዳህ

golu: grinding stone– ወፍጮ

gomay: bracelet (round and small) – አምባር፤ ክብና ትንሽ

gongai: mean (adj.) – ሰነፍ ሰው

gônggul: boat, canoe – ጆልባ

gôngwi: bark of tree – የዛፍ ቅርፊት

gôri:cloud - ደመና

gôrinya: clouds - ደመናዎች

gôrô: road, way, path – መንገድ ፤ ጎዳና

gori: roads - መንገዶች ፤ ጎዳናዎች

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

ከክር የተሰራ የአንድ መከላከያ

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

gôrr bunna na kirriyê

Roast (sg.) coffee (*bunna*) for me to drink.

ቡና የምጠጣው ቁላልኝ።

iwa kornu na gorra

Take some maize (*kornu*) and roast it.

ትንሽ በቆሎ ውሰድና ጥበስ።

Sg. imp.: gôrra; pl. imp. gôrrôê ቁላ፤ ቁሎ!

gôshaniyo: clean, remove the scales from a fish - ማፅዳት፤ መግፈፍ

ipta nga urgussa na gôshani

Take (pl.) these fish and clean them!

እነዚህን አሳዎች ወሰድና አፅዳቸወ. (ግፈፋቸወ)።

goso: wheat – ስንዴ

gôwa: swallow– መዋጥ

goidoi: bee hive – የንብ ቀፎ

goidoinya: bee hives - የንብ ቀፎዎች

guchumoi: hip – ታፋ

guchumo: hips - ታፋዎች

guddi: false banana – እንሰት

gul: duelling ground - መጫወቻ ቦታ

gulu: navel – እንብርት

gulussi: a kind of tree – የዛፍ አይነት

gumi: duiker – ደፈርሳ

guminya: duikers - ደፈርሳዎች

gumunyoy: a kind of tree – የዛፍ አይነት

gunchi: animal disease (Rinderpest) – የከብት በሽታ

gune: castrated goat – ሙክት

gungkachuy: pumpkin – ዱባ

gungkacha: pumpkins - ዱባዎች

gunyô: look, see – መመልከት ፤ ማየት

kôgoi kôgunyi bio

I'm going to look at the cattle.

ከብቶቼን ልመለከት ነው።

goiny kêta kôro nga tui

Look inside (*tui*) this black (*kôro*) thing.

እዚህ ጥቁር ነገር ውስጥ ተመለከት።

sg. imp.: gônya! pl. imp.: gônyoe! **ተመልከት ፤ ተመልከቱ!**

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 – ጅብ

gushurêna: hyenas - ጅቦች

gussi: calabash, gourd – ቅል

gussio: gourds - ቅሎች

gususi: big black ant – ትልቅ ጉንዳን

gususa: big black ants - ትልልቅ ጉንዳኖች

guttuma: flour – ዱቄት

gwi: garden, farm – የአትክልት ቦታ ፣ እርሻ

gwinya: gardens, farms - የአትክልት ቦታዎች ፣ እርሻዎች

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

eru a gwi el erneng

How are your children?

gwio': rain – ዝናብ

gwô: swallow – መዋጥ

iwa ma na goi zibu

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

ውሃ ውሰድና መድኃኒቱን ዋጠው::

sg. imp.: gwa; pl. imp.: go – ዋጥ ፣ ዋጡ!

gwoddine: brother – ወንድም

gwodingen: brothers

gwoddonu: your brother - ወንድምህ (ያንተ ወንድም)

H

haanan: number five – አምስት ቁጥር

hadha: sleeping mat made from animal skin – ቁርቦት (ለመኝታ)

hadhachin: sleeping mats.

hala: sharpen – መሳል (ለስለት)

anyi bare kahali mirr na ngamea kôgoi duwa

I sharpened a planting pole (*mirr*) yesterday and I am now (*ngamea*) going planting (*duwa*).

ትላንትና አጠና (እንጨት) ለእርሻ የሚሆን ጠርቤአሊሁ (ስዩአሊሁ) ፣ አሁን (እተክላሊሁ)::

sg. imp.: *thahala*; pl. imp.: *tahalai*. – ሳል፣ ሳሉ! (ለስለት)

hala: stomach worms – የኮሶ ትል

haali: later – በኋላ

halihaali: slowly – በዝግታ፣ በቀስታ

hallagi: finger – ጣት

halaga: fingers - ጣቶች

halagi-a-bo: thumb (lit. ‘big finger’) – መዳፍ

hang: very much, certainly etc. (emphatic particle) – በጣም

በርግጥ ወዘተ.

ngakajino hang

I will definitely not give (it) to you.

በእርግጠኝነት አልሰጥም::

kihini hang

I really want (it).

በእርግጥ (በእውነት) እፈልገዋለሁ።

hungagey: chameleon – እንሸላሊት

haradeni: chest (of cow) – ፍርንባ

haranchi: white person – ፈረንጅ

haranchinya: white people - ፈረንጆች

harroi (haarru): bees wax – ሰም

harra: vomit – ማስታወክ

kama girari na kaharro

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

እንዲያስታውክን ግራራ እንጠጣ።

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

አስታውክ፣ አስታውኩ!

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

weny warrkata na harramiyo

Take the paper and sign [it].

ወረቀቱን ውሰድና ፈርምበት።

aiwo harrami warrkata

Come (sg.) and sign the paper.

ናና ፈርም።

harttê: mule – በቅሎ

harcha: mules - በቅሎዎች

herrta: have diarrhea – ቀዘነ፣ ተቅማጥ

ki a chagi kehereto

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

ተቅማጥ ይዘታል።

hetô: the same as, similar - ተመሳሳይ ነዉ።

hê hang

It is very similar.

በጣም ተመሳሳይ ነው።

hichana: blow one's nose – መናፈጥ

nong wa hichana giringai

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

እሱ ተናፈጠ (አፍንጫውን አፀዳ)።

sg. imp.: *tihea*; pl. imp. *tihida*. – ተናፈጥ፤ ተናፈጡ!

hine: alive – በህይወት ያለ፤ ሕያው፤ ንቁ

hino: want – መፈለግ

huli hinêê, oge

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

ከፈለከው ውሰደው።

nong bare hino bio wechin

He/she wanted to go to the cattle (*bio*) yesterday.

ትናንትና ወደ ከብቶቹ መሄድ ፈልጎ (ፈልጋ) ነበር።

hiri: person – ሰው

zuo: people

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

zu-a-ma: men - ወንዶች

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

zu-a-ngaha: women - ሴቶች

hirkôn: number twenty – ሃያ (ቁጥር)

hirta: new grain that has been semi-ground.

hini: heart – ልብ

hôga: sieve – ወንፌት

any kôhôgi gutuma

I'm sieving flour.

ዱቁቱን እየነፋሁ ነው።

hoggir: Southern Oryx – የሣላ ዝርያ

hôgôtô: breath – መተንፈስ

kôhôngôdi wang

I am out of breath/breathing heavily (*wang*).

ትንፋሽ አጠረኝ በኃይል ተነፈስኩ

nong bare tôda kutul na hôgôtô wang

He climbed (*tôda*) a mountain (*kutul*) yesterday and was out of breath.

ትላንት ተራራውን ወጥቶ ትንፋሽ አጥሮት ነበር።

hôgoi: bean – ባቁላ

hôggo: beans - ባቁላዎች

hohu: lungs – ሳንባ

hôi-hôli: light (in weight) – ቀላል ለክብደት

hôili: waterbuck – ደፈርሳ

hôliso: waterbucks - ደፈርሳዎች

hôili (adj.): white, clean. – ነጭ፣ ንፁህ

bi a hola: a white cow – ነጭ ላም

hôiô’: dance, song – ዘፈን

hôiôngosay: a kind of tree – የዛፍ ዓይነት

hôiôngun: hole (e.g. in cloth, bag etc.) – ቀዳዳ (ለልብስ፣

ለቦርሳ፣ ወዘተ)

hôiôngunô: holes - ቀዳዳዎች (ለልብስ፣ ለቦርሳ፣ ወዘተ)

hôiloi: tobacco holder – ትምባሆ መያዣ

hôiloiya: tobacco holders - ትምባሆ መያዣዎች

hôiôlôy: empty, naked – ራቁት፣ እርቃን

hôiôngga: a calf that has been weaned – ጡት፣ የጣለ (የተወ) ጥጃ

hôi: deep (of a river) – ጥልቅ (ለውንዝ)

hôrôy: cheekbone – መንጋጭላ

hozo: hunger ረሃብ

ba hozo

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

የረሃብ ወቅት (አገሩ ተርቧል)::

hudhugêê: give birth – መውለድ

nga nunu bare hudug

Did your wife (*nga*) give birth yesterday?

ትላንት ሚስትህ ወለደች?

ee – bare hudugêê

Yes, she gave birth.

አዎን ወልዳለች::

huduguno ermi ti ênengi

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

ሴት ወይስ ወንድ ወለደች? (ምን ወለደች)?

hugê: red clay used for body painting. – ቀይ የሸክላ አፈር ገላን

ለማስጌጥ የሚውል

hugo: dry (vb) – ደረቅ

rum a seno hugain

Cloth (*rum*) for drying the hands (*seno*).

ለማድረቂያ የሚሆን ልብስ

iwa lanywi na kuhugi nga donga

Get some grass for me to dry this duelling pole (*donga*).

ይህን ደንጋ (የባህል መጫወቻ ዱላ) የማደርቅበት ሣር

ፈልግልኝ::

huin: thirst – መጠማት

hula: when – መቼ?

hula be kihê ngorogo

When I was at Ngorog.

ኖሮግ በነበርኩ ጊዜ

hule: flower, bloom – አበባ

hulinya: flowers - አበባዎች

huli: if – ህ (ቅጥያ)

huli hinêê, iwa na бага

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

ከፈለግህ ውሰድና ብላ።

hulkum: short heavy stick, used in fighting; baton – አጭር

ወፍራም ዱላ ለመደባደቢያ የሚውል፤

hunai: small stream, valley – ሽርጥ፣ ሽለቆ

hurroi: gabata (board game) – ገበጣ

I

i': is (verb to be) – ነው

ibaa: warn – ማስጠንቀቅ

ibbanisiyo: wake up – መንቃት

ibaisi: cure, save – መዳን፣ መትረፍ

ibaisiin noi

Who cured you?

ማን አዳነህ?

ibaithi Tumwi

God cured me.

እግዚአብሔር አዳነኝ (አተረፈኝ)::

ichônchôna: teach slowly, over a long period – በርጋታ፣ በዝግታ

ለረጅም ጊዜ ማስተማር

Goloinmeri, ichonchônisiony haracinen na kishiga

Goloinmeri, teach me English (*haracinen*) slowly so that I'll understand (*kishiga*).

ግሎይን ሜሪ - እንግሊዝኛ ቋንቋ እንዲገባኝ በዝግታ አስተምረኝ::

idhara: brush away flies – ዝንብ ማባረር (እሽ ማለት)

kiringo merr na anyi kidarnen teee

There are many (*merr*) flies (*kirongo*) and I'm brushing them away all the time (*tee*).

ብዙ ዝንቦች አሉ፤ ሁልጊዜ ነው (እሽ የምላቸው) የማባርራቸው::

Sg. imp.: *idara*; pl. imp.: *idarai*. – አባር፣ አባሩ! (ለዝንብ)!

idhibheni: fat (adj.), fat person – ጮማ፣ ወፍራም ሰው (see also **kummuli**)

idho: mist, low-lying cloud – ጭጋግ

idhen: clouds

idhoy: add up, equal – መደመር፣ መጨመር፣ ማከል

idhogido: adopt, bring up. – በጉዲፈቻ ተቀበለ ፣ ማሳደግ

anyi kidhogidi ngothoni a nano

I'm bringing up my nephew (sister's child).

የእህቴን ልጅ እያሳደግሁ ነው።

idonena: live with, share a homestead or location with – በአንድ ግቢ

ወይም ቀዬ አብሮ መኖር ፣ ደባል መሆን

inye nga orra idoneno ko neng

Whom (*neng*) are you living with at this homestead (*nga orra*)?

ይህን ግቢ (ቤት) ከማን ጋር ነው የምትጋራው (የምትኖርበት)?

kidoneno ko Baduren

I'm living with Baduren.

ከባዱራን ጋር ነው የምኖርበት።

igge: you (pl) – እናንተ

igingor: rest head on stool or pillow – ለመቀመጫ (ለበርጨማነት)

ወይም ለትራስነት የሚያገለግል (ቦርከታ)

anyi kigingi ali sabaye

I'm resting my head (*saba*) on a stool (*ali*).

ራሴን (ጭንቅላቴን) በርጨማ (ቦርከታ) ላይ እያሳረፍኩ ነው።

sg. imp.: *igingnô*; pl. imp.: *igingitô* - ተንተራስ! ፣

ተንተራሱ!

igômor: answer (show that one is listening by making the sound ‘ee’) – ምላሽ መስጠት (አንድ ሰው እያዳመጠ መሆኑን ለመግለጽ የሚያሰማው "ኦ" የሚል ድምጽ)

inye nga igômio

Aren't you listening?

እየሰማህ ነው?

sg. imp.: *igômnô*; pl. imp.: *igômoê*. – መልስ፣ መልሱ!

iha: sharpen – መሳል (ለስለት)

aiyaan shôgai na kihai bhê

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

የድንጋዩን ሞረድ ስጠኝና መጥረቢያውን ልሞርደው።

ihe: to be present, to live, to stay – መኖር፣ መቆየት

inye ihi ori

Where are you living?

የት ነው የምትኖረው?

kibi Romôssso

I'm living at Romô.

የምኖረው ሮም ነው።

anyi kôgoi suki tui na inye tê tirumelo bai

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

እኔ ወደ ሱቅ ልግባ አንተ መኪናው ውስጥ ቆይ።

ihirê: small sharp blade – ትንሽ ስለታም ምላጭ

ikanga: step over – ተራመድ፣ መራመድ

lô ki ti i gôro na ikangatô

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

መንገድ ላይ እንጨት (ዛፍ) አለ፣ ተራመደው

sg. imp.: *ikangnô*; pl. imp.: *ikangatô*.

ተራመድ፣ ተራመዱ!

ilaga: hang up – መስቀል

iwa nga bagai-ta na ilag kio tuno

Take this milk container (*baga*) and hang it on the tree (*kio*).

ይህን የወተት መያዣ ዕቃ ውስድና ዛፍ ላይ ስቀለው
(አንጠልጥለው)::

sg. imp.: *ilaga*; pl. imp.: *ilagai* – ስቀል፣ ስቀሉ!

(አንጠልጥል፣ አንጠልጥሉ)!

ilagai: disease, illness – በሽታ ፣ ህመም

ilaga: illnesses

ilal: comfort – ምቹት

ilasa: be ill – መታመም

nông bare illasa na nga burrita tewa chali

He/she was ill yesterday but this morning (*nga burrita*)

he/she has recovered (*tewa chali*).

እሱ /እሷ ትላንትና ታሞ/ማ ነበር:: ዛሬ ግን

ተሸሎታል/ተሸሏታል::

ilel: impotent – ተሳነ፣ ችሎታ አልበነረውም

ililai: spine (of cow) – አከርካሪ (የላም)

ililingana: fill in (a hole) – መሙላት (ለቀዳዳ)

nong bare ililingana ela kaare

He filled in the (eyes (*kaare*) of the) water holes (*ela*)

yesterday.

እሱ የውሃ ማጠራቀሚያዉን (የከብቶች መጠጫ ጉድጉዋድ)

ውሃ ሞላው::

illê: number six – ስድስት ቁጥር

illis: walk digonally to climb a hill or a mountain

ከፍታ ቦታ ወይም ተራራ እየተጠማዘዙ መውጣት::

ilôbcha: try on (of clothes or shoes) – መለካት (ልብስ ወይም ጫማ)

iwa nga chaha na illôbê jare

Take these shoes and see if they fit your feet (*jare*).

ይህን ጫማ ውሰድና ይሆንህ እንደሁን ለካ።

illongo: stack – ክምር

imma: plant (v) – መትከል፣ መዝራት

imme': imp. plural form – ትከሉ፣ ዝሩ

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

መሰናበት፣ እንግዳን ከመሄዱ (ከመሰናበቱ) በፊት በሚሰጥር ማኅጋገር

kimodino na ogo

I'll see you off (have a private word with you) and then you can go.

አንዴ በግል (በሚሰጥር) አናግርህና ከዚያ ትሄዳለህ።

iniga: eyebrow – ሽፋሽፍት፣ ሽፋል

inoi: which? – ምን

i ngaa: (it is) here – እዚህ

i nga bhunu: (it is) over there – እዚያ

ingayinni: I don't know, I don't care (neutral kind of response) – እንጃ

inye: you – አንተ

inyana: touch – መንካት

irra: drink – መጠጣት

ain ma na kirrê

Give me water (*ma*) to drink.

የሚጠጣ ውሃ ስጠኝ (ስጪኝ)።

bio ma wa irriê

Have the cattle (*bio*) drunk?

ከብቶቼን ውሃ አጠጣህ?

ga tê bai na kôg kirr ma

You stay there (*tê bai*) while I go and drink some water (*ma*).

ሂጄ ውሃ እስክጠጣ

tê bwitini na anyi kirr ma

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

ላፍታ እዚህ ቆይ ሄጄ ውሃ ልጠጣ።

sg. imp.: *ire*; pl. imp.: *irriyê*. – ጠጣ፣ ጠጡ

irrita: give birth (of animal), lay egg. – መውለድ (ለእንስሳት)፣

እንቁላል መጣል

bi wa irritu

Has the cow given birth?

ላሚቷ ወለደች?

ee – wa irrita

Yes, it has (given birth).

አዎን ወለማደች።

lukwe wa irrita

The chicken has laid (eggs).

ዶሮዋ እንቁላል ጥላለች፣ እንቁላሎች አሉ።

iriye: bow – ደጋን

irro: smear cattle dung over a bull – ኮርማ ላይ አዛባ መቀባት

iwa chuloi na irr uli na kômôg bio

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

ትንሽ አዛባ ውሰድና ኮርማውን ቀባው፤ ለላሞቹ ጥሩ ነው።

sg. imp.: *iirro*; pl. imp.: *irrtê* – አዛባ ቀባ፣ ቀቡ!

irro: rob – መዝረፍ

irto: imp. plural form – ዝረፉ!

isai: greet – ሰላምታ መስጠት

ôg na isai nga hiranu

Go and greet that man [over there].

ሂድና ለሰውዬው ሰላምታ ስጠው።

inye nga isaano

Aren't you going to greet me?

ሰላምታ አትሰጠኝም እንዴ?

issabhai: number seven – ሰባት (ቁጥር)

isse': number eight – ስምንት (ቁጥር)

isogo: get out of the way– ዞር ማለት

ishôra: put sticks into a roof – እንጨት (ዱላ) ጣሪያ ስር መሻጥ

isông: how much/how many? – ስንት/ ምን ያህል?

itava: lie – መዋሸት

inye tavain kiong

Why are you lying to me?

ለምን ትዋሸኛለህ?

anyi nga katavino

I'm not lying to you.

አልዋሸውህም

ito: carry (on head) – በራስ ላይ መሸከም

inye kama nga itio

Aren't you carrying a bag (kama)?

ቦርሳውን አትይዘውም (አትሸከመውም)?

iwa kama na têa

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

ቦርሳውን ውሰድና ተሸከም።

ipta kamaio na tê

Take (pl.) the bags and carry [them].

ቦርሳውን ውሰዱና ተሸከሙ።

itoono: send— መላክ

kama itooni ori

Where are you sending the bag?

ቦርሳውን ወዴት ላከው?

kitooni Miso

I'm sending it to Mi

ወደ ሚ ልኬዋለሁ።

itimo: light (a fire, lamp) – መብራት (እሳት፣ ፋኖስ)

go nga itimio

Aren't you (sg.) going to light the fire (*go*)?

እሳቱን አታነደውም?

itimisen kornu go

He is lighting a fire for the maize (*kornu*) (i.e. to keep away baboons at night).

እሱ እሳቱን ለበቆሎ ሊያያይዘው (ሊያበራው) ነው (ዝንጀሮዎቹን ለመጠበቅ)።

itinyaneno: meet— መገናኘት

yôk bare itinyanenea gôro

They met on the path yesterday.

ትላንት መንገድ ላይ ተገናኙ።

nga hunai-ta ko nga kido-a itinyane ori

Where does this stream (*hunai*) join the river (*kido*)?

ወንዞቹ የሚገናኙበት የት ላይ ነው?

anyi ki itinyoye

I live at the junction.

እኔ የምኖረው መገናኛው (የወንዞቹ መጋጠሚያ) ላይ ነው።

iyaga: ignore, fail to respond when called or addressed

መዘጋት፣ ምላሽ (ለጥሩ ንግግር) መንፈግ

inye iyagain kiong

Why are you ignoring me?

ምን ትዘጋኛለህ?

anyi ngakiyagino – nga kishiginenô

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

እልዘጋሁህም፣ ስላልሰማሁህ ነው።

iwa: get, take – **መፈለግ፣ መውሰድ**

kêni kiwa go

I want (*kêni*) to get fire (*go*)

እሳት እፈልጋለሁ።

Barrbaidu wa iwana gutuma Baiuyê na kwôcha Makaroy:

Barrbaidu took flour (*gutuma*) from Baiu to Makaro.

ባርባኢሉ ዱቁት ከባይዩ ወደ ማከሮ ወሰደ።

Sg. imp.: *iwa*; pl. imp.: *ipta*. – **ፈልግ፣ ወሰድ፣ ፈልጉ፣ ወሰዱ!**

iwo: herd, look after stock **መጠበቅ፣ ከብት ማገድ**

a ba kiwôcha teno

It's a place for herding goats (*teno*).

ፍየሎች ማገጃ (መጠበቂያ) ቦታ ነው።

auwo na iwo bio

Come (sg.) and herd the cattle (*bio*).

ናና ከብቶቼን ጠብቅ (አግድ)።

J

ja: near, close – ቅርብ

a jai

It's close.

ቅርብ ነው

ôg ja

Go close.

ተጠጋ

jala: flowering tip of corn stalk– የበቆሎ ጫፍ (የሚያብበው አካል)

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

መፍጨት (ማሸላ፣ ባቁላ፣ ወዘተ) በድንጋይ (ባህላዊ)
ወፍጮ

hôgo jakanio bare

He/she flattened the beans yesterday.

እሱ(ሷ) ትላንት ባቁላውን ጨፈለቀው(ች) (ደፈጠጠው/ች)::

jamjamiyoyô: make a mistake – መሳሳት

anyi kajamjami gôro

I've missed the path.

መንገዱን ተሳሳትኩ::

jare: foot, leg – እግር፣ ቅልጥም

jare ba kenkenya: ankle – ቁርጭምጭሚት

jarhôli: white legged animal - እግሩ ላይ ነጭ የሆነ እነስሳ

jêma: go first, go ahead, proceed– ቀደመ፣ መቅደም፣ መቀጠል

jimo: lead, go ahead – መምራት፣ መቅደም

nong bare jimo sabo

He went ahead yesterday (*sabo*).

እሱ እላንት ቀደመ

jem inyoi

You (sg.) lead!

አንተ ምራ!

sg. imp. *jema!*; pl. imp. *jêmetô!* – ምራ፣ ምሩ!

joo: shit – አይነምድር፣ ሰገራ

joloy: a kind of bird – የወፍ አይነት

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

jugê: mothers - እናቶች

jôrôg: oryx – ሣላ

jôrôgêya: oryxes - ሣላዎች

jowana: find a lost article – አገኘ፣ ማግኘት፣ አጋጠመ

ahi a bare ga wa joyau

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

ትላንትና የጠፋብሀን ነገር አገኘህ?

harle kojowana

It will turn up later.

በኋላ ይገኛል።

ju: large clay pot for carrying water and cooking porridge

ትልቅ ማሰሮ ለውሃ መሸከሚያና ለገንፎ ማብሰያ የሚውል።

junya: pots

K

kabari: eye; seed – አይን፣ ዘር

kaare: eyes, seeds

kabi: clan – ጎሳ

kabicho: clans

kani kabichweti ko Bumai

I belong to the Bumai clan.

እኔ የቡናማይ ጎሳ አባል ነኝ።

kachayitto: avenge, exchange – መቀበል፣ መለወጥ

kadha lôgo: stutter – መንተባተብ፣ ተንተባተብ

nga hira lôgo shau nga yugôno – ka lôgo

This person takes a long time to say anything [lit. he doesn't speak (*yugôno*) the word (*lôgo*) quickly (*shau*)] – he stutters.

ይህ ሰው ቃላቶችን አስተካክሎ ለመናገር ጊዜ ይወስድበታል።

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

ሁልጊዜ ጊዜውን ከከብቶቹ ጋር የሚያሳልፍ ጎበዝና ታታሪ ሰው

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

ለበአል ጊዜ የሚለበስ ከቆዳ የተሰራ ጉርድ ቀሚስ

kaiyo: tongue – ምላስ

kayii: tongues - ምላሶች

kakka: grand parent – አያት

kakkacho: - grandparents - አያቶች

kalai: shin – ቅልጥም

kalanya: shins ቅልጥሞች

kalahai: cartridge case – ቀለሀ

kalaha: cartridge cases – ቀለሆች

kalangarai: shrub with milky sap (Euphorbia tirucali) – ቁልቁል

kalai: bone at the back (nape) of the neck

kali: day – ቀን

kôgoi kalio

I am going during the day.

በቀን እሄዳለሁ።

bhwê a kali

It is daylight.

የቀን ብርሃን

kalli: switch, thin and flexible stick – አርጨጫ

kalikali: all the time – ሁልጊዜ

kali kiango: mid-day [lit. stomach of the day] – እኩለ ቀን

kalkalo: ooze blood – ነስር

kalma: utensil for stirring porridge – የገንፎ ማማሰያ (see also **kôlôshu**).

kaluge arm pit – ብብት

kaluga: arm pits – ብብቶች

kama: bag – ቦርሳ (ሻንጣ)

kamaio: bags – ቦርሳዎች (ሻንጣዎች)

kamba: a plant used as medicine for tapeworm (Amharic borrowing) – እንቆቆ

kaman: war – ሁፕፕ

kangai: baboon – ዝንጅሮ

kanga: baboons – ዝንጅሮዎች

kangacho: straw, chaff, hull (of coffee or peanut) – ፋሩሽካ

kangia: soup – ሾርባ

kangittên: on the left – በስተግራ ግራ (አጅ)

kantay: sieve, sifter– ወንፊት

karkari: be tired – መድከም

anyi re karkario

I am tired [lit. I the body is tired].

karam: colobus monkey – ጎሬዛ

karamea: colobus monkeys – ጎሬዛዎች

kareni: downstream, south – ወደ ታች፤ ደቡብ

karbai: a person who keeps his or her possessions hidden from others – ንብረቱን ከሌሎች ስዎች ደብቆ የሚያኖር ሰው

karcha: sore – ቁስል፤ የቆሰለ

karchena: sores – ቁስሎች፤

kare a bain: ankle bone – የቁርጭምጭሚት አጥንት

karru: scratch – ማክክ

kasai: sand – አሽዋ

kattarukki: partridge – ቆቅ

kayo: tongue – ምላስ

ke a tumwin: aeroplane [lit. ‘thing (kê) of the sky’] - አውሮፕላን
(የሰማይ ላይ ነገር)

kêgê: thing, object. – ነገር፤ ዕቃ

a kê-ti ke neng

What (sort of thing) is it?

ምንድነው?

kedhedhi: ant – ቁጫጭ

kedhedha: ants – ቁጫጮች

kêdêm: calabash, cup. – መጠጫ ቅል፤ ሾርቃ

kêdêma: calabashes, cups – መጠጫ ቅሎች፣ ሸርቃዎች

kedha: cut, break– መቁረጥ፣ መስበር

anyi bare kedhau chore-bhwe

I cut my hair (*chore*) off (*bhwe*) yesterday.

ትላንት ፀጉሬን ተቆረጥኩ (ተስተካከልኩ)::

nga môssai ta nga, nga kenêo

This rope (*môssai*) will not break.

ገመዱ አይበጠስም (አይቆረጥም)::

og na ken môssai

Go (sg.) and cut the rope.

ሂድና ገመድን ቁረጠው::

auwo na kedê môssai

Go (pl.) and cut the rope.

ሂዱና ገመዱን ቁረጡት::

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

እንሰሳት

kêkêchchiyo: ugly– አስቀያሚ

kêlê: women's skirt made of goat skin – ከፍየል ቆዳ የሚሰራ

የሴቶች ልብስ

kêlêy: rabbit – ጥንቸል

kellenya: rabbits - ጥንቸሎች

keliko: waves – ማዕበል፣ ጥገድ

kêno: firewood – ማገዶ

kênga: deny – መካድ

kêngêreso: afraid, scared– ማክበር፣ መፍራት

kêryagi: wire – ሽቦ

kerigêni: middle, middle child - በመሐከል የተወለደ

i kerigêno

In the middle.

መሐከል ላይ

kêshoi: sisal (fibre used for making string and rope) – ቃጫ

kêttêngêsi: shallow – ጥልቀት የሌለው

kiango: stomach, centre – ሆድ ፣ እምብርት

kengi: stomachs

ma kiango

Mid-stream [lit. ‘stomach of the water’].

የውሃ ሆድ (እምብርት)

kichoga: decorative skin perforations – ንቅላት

kidho: river – ወንዝ

kidhen: rivers – ወንዞች

kidhoggitto: feed (a calf or child) – ማብላት ፣ መመገብ (ለላም ፣ ለልጅ)

kidông: drum– ከበሮ

kidôngo: drums – ከበሮዎች

kihino: want, covet (1st pers. sg.) – መመኘት

kilichoi: black kite – ጭልፊት

kilicha: black kites – ጭልፊቶች

kiliinno: squat – ቁጢጥ ማለት

kilung: old settlement site – የቀድሞ መኖሪያ ሰፈር (see also *yag*)

kimamu: spices – ቅመማቅመም

kinoi: wild leaves gathered and boiled to be eaten with porridge. – የጎመን አይነት

kinging: ancient, in old times – የጥንት ፣ በድሮ ጊዜ

kinyang: crocodile – አዞ

kinyangya: crocodiles – አዞዎች

kinyinyi: flea – ቁንጫ

kinyinya: fleas - ቁንጫዎች

kio: tree, wood. – ዛፍ፣ እንጨት

keno: trees, firewood – ዛፎች፣ እንጨቶች

kio bha bo: tree trunk – የዛፍ ግንድ

kiong: why, what for? – ለምን?

ma ogi kiong

Why are you boiling water?

ውሃ የምታፈለው ለምንድነው?

hiri bu kiong

He/she is so big!

እሱ እንዲህ ትልቅ ሰው ነው።

kirre: thread – ክር

kirimogi: root – ስር

kirimoga: roots – ስሮች

kirin: giraffe – ቀጭኔ

kirino: giraffes – ቀጭኔዎች

kirôngoi: fly – ዝንብ

kirôngô: flies – ዝንቦች

kisingoi: fire stone – ጉልቻ

kisingô: fire stones – ጉልቻዎች

kittinyanewo: meet – መገናኘት

kittô: scorpion – ጊንጥ

kitten: scorpion – ጊንጦች

ki-a-ko rum: cotton plant [lit. ‘cloth plant’] – ጥጥ

ko: with – ከ ... ጋር

kidhio ko Aholi

I am going with Aholi.

ከአሆሊ ጋር መሄዴ ነው።

koba: follow; follow the tracks of – መከተል፣ ዱካ መከተል

kôb nga hira

Follow (sg) that person!

ዶን ሰው ተከተል!

anyi kôkôbi nebisî jare

I'm following the tracks (*jare*) of a buffalo (*nebisî*).

የጎሹን ዱካ እየተከተልኩ ነው።

kôbôl: cow's under-neck – የላም አንገት ስር

kôbhôla: testicles – ቆለጥ

kobbortta: cartridge belt – ዝናር

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

ቦር፣ መገንባት (ቤት፣ መሬት ውስጥ እንጨት መትከል)

መጻፍ፣ አሳ መውጋት (ማጥመድ)

nong bare kôdha dôri

He/she built a house (*dôri*) yesterday.

ትላንት እሱ(እሷ) ቤት ገነባ (ች)

inye dôri kôdhi gering

You are building the house badly (*gering*).

ቤት አሰራርህ ጥሩ አይደለም

kordhi warrkata

I'm writing [lit. 'spearing paper' (*warrkata*)].

እየጻፍኩ ነው (ወረቀቱን እየወጋሁ ነው)

tordhase warrkata

Write it down.

ባፈው!

kordhi urrgussi

I'm spearing a fish.

አሳውን እየወጋሁ ነው።

kordhi bagai

I'm spearing [lit. hollowing out with a spear] a (wooden) milk container.

የወተት መያዣውን ዕቃ (ከእንጨት የተሰራ) እየወጋሁ (እየበላሁ) ነው።

anyi wa tordhaanyo birrinio-bwhê

I've been 'speared' by a thorn (*birrinio*).

በእሾህ ተወግኜ ነበር።

sg. imp: *torda*; pl. imp: *tordoê* – ውጋ !ውጉ!

kôdhana: take out – ማውጣት

kordhana ju tui na kôjathen garchu

Take it [porridge] out of the pot (*ju*) and put it in the basket (*garrchu*).

ከማሰሮው ውስጥ (ገንፎ) አውጣና ቅርጫቱ ላይ አድርገው።

sg. imp.: *kôdhana*; pl. imp. *kordhano*. – አውጣ፣ አውጡ!

kôdhô: large cattle bell – ከብቶች አንገት ላይ

የሚታሰር ቃጭል

kôdhônya: large cattle bells – ከብቶች አንገት ላይ

የሚታሰር ቃጭሎች

kôdore: belt – ቀብቶ

kôdorinya: belts – ቀብቶዎች

kôg: Egyptian goose – ዝይ

kôginya: Egyptian geese – ዝይዎች

kôha: cultivate, weed (vb.), clear, hollow out a tree trunk to make a canoe – ማረስ፣ ማረም፣ መፈልፈል

anyi roono korwê warro na korhi gwinya ganyo

I'm going to the Omo (*warro*) tomorrow (*roono*) to clear my cultivation plots (*gwinya*).

ነገ እርሻዬን ለማረስ ወደ ኦሞ እሄዳለሁ።

inye gongul kôhi minang

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

መቼ ነው ጀልባውን (ታንኳውን) የምትፈለፍለው
(የምትሰረብረው)?

Sg. imp.: *kôhe*; pl. imp. *kôsse* ፈልፍል ፤ ፈልፍሉ!

koiyagi: mean – ወራዳ (see also **gongai**)

kôla: ram (male goat) – ወንድ ፍየል

kôlachin: rams – ወንድ ፍየሎች

koli: a kind of bird – የወፍ አይነት

kôlômwê : scab (e.g. on an ulcer) – ቅርፊት (የቁስል)

koloy: type of snail shell – ላሳል

kôlôshu: utensil for stirring porridge; spoon –

ገንፎ ማማሰያ ፤ ማንኪያ

kôlôshunya: spoons – ገንፎ ማማሰያ ፤ ማንኪያዎች

kôlu: charcoal – ከሰል

kôlo (pl.) – ከሰሎች

kôma: count – መቁጠር

nông kôm ông

What is he/she counting?

ምን እየቆጠረ(ች) ነው?

nông kôm lukwenya

He/she is counting the chickens.

ዶሮዎቹን እየቆጠረ ነው።

sg. imp. *kôma*; pl. imp. *Kômoê* – ቁጠር ፣ ቁጠሩ!

kômôni: guest – እንግዳ

kômôn : guests

kômôru: priest, ritual leader – ቁስ ፣ ባላባት

kômôrena : priests – ቁሶች

kômi: knee – ጉልበት

kôma: knees – ጉልበቶች

kôn: one – አንድ (ቁጥር) (see also **dhone**)

ain kôna

Give me one.

አንድ ስጠኝ

kônai: grain store – ጎተራ

kônen : grain stores – ጎተራዎች

kônen: sister's husband; wife's brother– የእህት ባል፣

የሚስት ወንድም

kônige: (pl)

kônkôna : turn someone against another person – ማጣላት ፣

ማዋጋት (በነገር)

bare kôkônu hirkôno

Someone (*hirkôno*) turned him against me.

ሰው ነው ያጣላን

kônu: snake – እባብ

kôna: snakes – እባቦች

koptô: follow – መከተል

kopkop : quickly

kôra: hail - በረዶ

gwiyo lô kôra

It is hailing.

በረዶ እየጣለ ነው።

kori : hat – ባርኔጣ፣ ኮፍያ

korkoray: spinal cord – ጆርባ፣ አከርካሪ አጥንት

kornai: gristle, tendon – ሥር፣ ጅማት

kornoi: maize – የባህር ማሽለ፣ በቆሎ

kornu (pl.)

kôrông: throat – ጉሮሮ

kôrônggi: throats – ጉሮሮዎች

korrmi: fish hook – መንጠቆ

kormicha: fish hooks – መንጠቆዎች

kôrroi : black, dark – ጥቁር ፤ ጨለማ ፤ ጥቁር ሰማያዊ

bungai ti kêrroi

A black ox.

ጥቁር በሬ

bhwê a koroï

It is dark (i.e. at night).

መሽቷል (ምሽት)

korrkôra: walk in a single file – ለብቻ መጓዝ

ige korrkôrro kiong

Why are you walking in a single file?

ለብቻህ ለምን ትጉዋዛለህ?

kehê bokôno na goro a nguchui

We are going (*kehê*) somewhere (*bokôno*) and the path

(*gôro*) is narrow (*nguchui*).

አንድ ቦታ እንሄዳለን ፤ መንገዱ ግን ጠባብ ነው።

koru: lowland – ቆላ

kowa : come, arrive – መምጣት፣ መድረስ

wa kwo

You (sg.) have come. (greeting).

መጥተሃል?

ee – wa kaiwo

Yes, I've come.

አዎ መጥቻለሁ

kuni logo

I've come with news [lit. word].

ከዜና ይገዢ መጣሁ (ቃል ይገዢ መጣሁ)

kuni ori

Where have you come from?

ከየት ነው የመጣኸው (ሠላምታ)

kuni Golatiye

I've come from Golati.

የመጣሁት ከጎላቲ ነው።

wunga: come here! (sg) – **ወዲህ ና!**

sg. imp.: *aiwo*; pl. imp.: *hōda*. – **ና! ኑ!**

kubbuso: swollen – **እብጠት**

kuchaiya: bring – **ማምጣት**

ana bare kwiyaiyo ngau?

Didn't I bring [it] yesterday?

ትላንት አላመጣሁትም እንዴ?

owo na kwiê

Go (sg.) and bring it.

ሂድና አምጣው!

auwo na hōdai

Go (pl.) and bring [it].

ሂዱና አምጡት!

kuchumbai: Ethiopian from the central highlands.

ኢትዮጵያዊ (ከደጋው ክፍል የመጣ)

kuchumba (pl.)

kuduhe: navel – **እምብርት**

kuduha: navels – **እምብርቶች**

kudumeni: island – **ደሴት**

kudumena: islands – **ደሴቶች**

kudhungusi: a kind of snake – የእባብ አይነት

kudhusai: buttock – ቁጥ (መቀመጫ)

kudhusa: buttocks – ቁጥ (መቀመጫ) ለብዙ

kudhuseni: kidney – ኩላሊት

kudhusena: kidneys - ኩላሊቶች

kuduwi: calabash with a curved ‘neck’ – ጠማማ አንገት ያለው ቅል

kugura: snow, ice – በረዶ

kuko: broom – መጥረጊያ (ከማሽላ አገዳ የሚሰራ)

kula: cattle urine – የከብት ሽንት

kuli: time – ጊዜ

nga kulita

At this time, now.

በዚህ ጊዜ አሁን

kuli a ungwin

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

የመኝታ ጊዜ

kuliloi: animal claw – የእንስሳት ጥፍር

kulilo: claws

kulio: paddle or pole a boat, drive a car – ጀልባ መቅዘፍ፣ መኪና መንዳት

anyi kuli nga hira tano

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

ይህን ሰው ወንዙን ለማሻገር እየቀዘፍኩ ነው።

tirrumel nga kulio – kimagio

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

መኪና አልነዳም፣ እንዴት እንደሚነዳም አላውቅም።

sg. imp. *kulio*; pl. imp. *kulidô* – ቅዘፍ፣ ንዳ! ቅዘፉ፣ ንዱ!

kumo: try (out), weigh – መሞከር ፣ መፈተን፣ መመዘን

any kukumi nga dōnganuiny nga

I'm trying (out) this duelling pole (*dōnga*) of yours.

ይህን ያንተን ደንጋ ልሞክረው ነው።

ga aino kukumno

Give it to me to try (out).

ስጠኝና ልሞክር

iwa nga kama-ta na kumno

Take this bag and weigh it.

ይህን ቦርሳ ውሰድና መዝነው።

nga kammata dingding gure – ga kumno

This bag (*kamma*) is very (*gure*) heavy – try it.

kumuli: fat (adj.) – ወፍራም፣ ጮማ (see also **idhibheni**)

kumuli': round, circle – ክብ

kumullo: eat together – አብሮ መብላት

kuunasiwa: dream – ህልም

inye huli kuunasi barroi, ôrri ông

When you dream at night (*barroi*), what (*ông*) do you see (*ôrri*)?

ለሊት ስታልም ምንድነው የሚታይህ?

kure: shingle (beach) – የባህር ዳርቻ

kuro: tail – ጭራ፣ ጅራት

kuri: tails – ጭራዎች፣ ጅራቶች

kurmay: creeping ivy – ሐረግ

kurrrô: bury, dig – መቅበር፣ መቆፈር

kuru: plain (landscape), lowland – ለጥ ያለ ሜዳ፣ በረሃ

kurudoy: worm, maggot – ትል

kurutto: snore, growl – ማንክራፋት

kuttul: mountain, hill – ተራራ

kuttulo: mountains

kwêsani: referee, mediator – አጫዋች፣ አማላጅ

kwêsana: referees – አጫዋቾች፣ አማላጆች

kwia: bring (it)! – ማምጣት

kwia nga

Bring (it) here!

kwikwi: small black ant – ትናንሽ ጥቁር ጉንዳን

kwikwinya: small black ants – ትናንሽ ጥቁር ጉንዳኖች

kwôcha: scabies – ቅርፊቶች

L

lai: quiet, silent

tê lai!: keep quite – ዝም ማለት

tê lai lai: (pl.) keep quiet! – ዝም ማለት (ለብዙ)

lakwinyo: tie (a knot in) – መቋጠር፣ ማሰር

nga mossai ta nga kalakwinyi anyi

I will tie this rope (*mossaita*).

ይህን ገመድ እቋጥረዋለሁ።

ipta mossai na lakwinyoê

Take (pl.) the rope and tie it.

ገመዱን ውሰዱና እሰሩት።

lala: cool off, subside (of pain) – መቀዝቀዝ፣ ጋብ ማለት

saba bare lala

Is your head (*saba*) [ache] better?

ራስ ምታቱ ጋብ አለልህ?

ee – wa lala

Yes, it's better.

አዎን ደህና ነው (ጋብ ብሎልኛል)።

tilla a burreni – oi bai na kalal

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

ገንፎው ትኩስ ነው፣ አውርደውና እስኪቀዘቅዝ ጠብቅ።

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

(*Combretum fragrans* F. Hoffm.)

lalang: brass bracelet – ከመዳብ የተሰራ አምባር

lalanga: brass bracelets – ከመዳብ የተሰሩ አምባሮች

lalayo: emotion – ስሜት

lalô: a kind of antelope – ሚዳቋ

lalini: cool, cold (adj) – ቅዝቃዜ (ቀዝቃዛ)

lama: keep together in one place (e.g. cattle), encircle, surround

በአንድ ቦታ ላይ መስብሰብ (ለምሳሌ ከብቶችን) መክበብ
komoru bare lama bio

The Priest performed the ‘Bio Lama’ ritual yesterday.

ቄሱ ትላንት በአንድ ቦታ ሰብስቦ ባዩ ላማ የሚባለውን የፀሎት ስነስርዓት አደረገ።

au lamna bio

Go (pl.) and collect the cattle.

ሂዱና ከብቶቹን አንድ ላይ ሰብስቡዋቸው።

Tumura bare lamnaiyo na se kēti chirr

Some Tumura (Bodi) surrounded us yesterday and were definitely (*chirr*) going to shoot (*kēti*) [at us].

ትላንት ቦዲዎች ከበውን ፤ በርግጥ ተኩሰው ሲመቱን ነበር።

lamalai: a new-born calf – አዲስ የተወለደ ጥጃ

lamiyo: search for, look for – መፈለግ

lami ông

What are you looking for?

ምን እየፈለግህ ነው?

anyi kalami bi nano

I’m looking for my cow.

ላሜን እየፈለግሁ ነው።

sg. imp.: pl. imp.: – ፈልግ፣ ፈልጉ!

lang: wife's brother (brother in-law) – የሚስት ወንድም።

lanyoi: grass – ሣር

larange: badger – መለዮ

larangecha: badgers

laway: a kind of sycamore – የዋርካ አይነት

lawun: bow and arrow used for bleeding cattle

lawun jone: bow

lawun wheni: arrow – ቀስት

lêbhêng: harvesting season – የመኸር (የጥጋብ) ጊዜ

lêêddêy: a kind of tree – የዛፍ አይነት

lêgi: be fine – መድቀቅ

lêkêny: joint (of knee) – መገጣጠሚያ (የጉልበት)

leleso: pout, be temperamental – ማኩረፍ፣ ቁጡ መሆን

lêluy: be aborted – መጨንገፍ

leo: thatch – መክደን

dôri wa kiliwa wang

I've thatched the house (*dori*) well (*wang*).

ቤቱን (ጣሪያውን) ክደንኩት

iwa lanyoi na lê dori

Take (sg.) [some] grass and thatch the house.

ትንሽ ሳር ያዝና ቤቱን (ጣሪያውን) ክደን።

ipta lanyoi na lidê dori

Take (pl.) (some) grass and thatch the house.

ትንሽ ሳር ያዙና ቤቱን (ጣሪያውን) ክደኑ።

lêsagi: greedy; stingy – ስስታም ፣ ንፋግ (see also **gongai**)

leshi: (n.) clitoris – ቁንጥር

leshi: (adj.) sharp – ስል (ስለታም)

lêtani: ear lobe – የጀሮ ጌጥ

lêtana: ear lobes – የጀሮ ጌጦች

lêwai: top of a tree – የዛፍ ጫፍ

libiso: become sour (of milk), become tired (of a person)

መኮምጠጥ (ለውተት) ማምረር፣ መስልቸት (ለሰው)

goiny uro na huli wa libidoiy, erra gin na kwiê

Look at the milk (*uro*) and if it has soured, pour (*erra*) some and bring [it].

ወተቱን እየውና ኮምጠጥ ካለ ትንሽ ቅዳና አምጣ።

uro libisanê gering

The milk has soured badly (*gering*).

ወተቱ በጣም ኮምጥጧል (ተበላሽቷል)።

rrê libi wang kion

Why am I so tired? [lit. why has (the blood in) my body (*rrê*) become so sour?]

ለምን እንዲህ ደከመኝ (ሰለቸኝ)፤ እውስጤ ያለው ደም

ኮመጠጠ (ደሜ መረረ)?

liinô: sit down, rest on. – መቀመጥ፣ ማረፍ

liin alio

Sit on the stool.

በርጨጭ ላይ ተቀመጥ

liogi: mosquito – ትንኝ

lioga: mosquitos – ትንኞች

liin: intercede – ማማለድ

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

ከሁለት አማራጭ መንገዶች የታችኛውን ይዘህ ተንዝ፣

አጎንበስ (ከምት ወይም ከሚሳኤል) ለመዳን

anyi koi kiliti gôro baini

I'm going to take the lower (*baini*) path (*gôro*).

የታችኛውን መንገድ መከተል ነው።

inye liti wang kiong

Why do you keep (*wang*) ducking?

ለምን ሁሉ ታጎነብሳለህ?

liwa: sorgum – ማሽላ (የማሽላ አይነት)

liwa dugain: seed grain (lit. ‘grain for planting’) – ዘር

locheni: leech – አልቅት

logi': yellow bird – ቢጫ ወፍ

logo: word, news – ቃል፣ ዜና

lôginya: words – ቃላት፣ ዜናዎች

a logo

It is true, correct.

እውነት ነው፣ ትክክል ነው።

loi: tree; wood used for bows, axe handles and fire sticks

(*Cordia gharaf* (Forsk.) Ehrenb.)

lôkorr: elbow – ክንድ

lôkorra: elbows – ክንዶች

lollu: crazy – እብድ

lôma: own, have, possess – የራስ፣ አለ(ው) ፣ ባለቤትነት

anyi nga aha dai kolomi kare

All (*dai*) these things (*aha*) are mine.

እነዚህ ሁሉ ነገሮች የኔ ናቸው።

nga hirra lô logo

This person has news (lit. word).

ይህ ሰው ዜና (ወሬ) አለው።

uro lô ma

There is water (*ma*) in the milk (*uro*).

ውተቱ ውሃ አለው፣

anyi kotolôma

Shall I keep [it]?

ላስቀምጠው?

ee – inye tôlôma

Yes – you keep it.

አዎን አስቀምጠው

sg. imp.: *tôlôma*; pl. imp. *tôlomoê*

lômmai: tree with edible fruit, used to treat sores and wounds.

lômugen: co-wives – **ጣውንቶች**

lomuray: a kind of grass – **የሣር አይነት**

loonyêy: brain – **አንጎል**

lorna: carry – **መሸከም**

iwa na lorna

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

ውሰድና ተሸከም!

ipta na lornoê

Take (pl.) [them] and carry [them].

ውሰዱና ተሸከሙዋቸው!

losineo: cough – **መሳል (ሳል)**

nga biya bare losinena

This cow (*biya*) was coughing yesterday.

ትላትና ይቺ ላም ስትስል ነበር።

losay: a kind of bread – **ዳቦ፣ ቂጣ**

loshan: sling (for use in bird scaring) – **ወንጭፍ**

loshanya: slings - **ወንጭፍች**

lôtôgi: damp – **እርጥብ ፣ የራሰ**

loya: fox – ቀበሮ

ludum: chest – ደረት

ludumi: chests - ደረቶች

ludduri: a kind of tree – የዛፍ አይነት

lug: hole (in the ground) – ጉድጓድ (መሬት ውስጥ)

lugo: build (a fence) – አጥር ማጠር

zuo luge sari

The people are building a fence (for the cattle compound).

ሰዎቹ ለከብት የሚሆን በረት እየሰሩ (እያጠሩ) ነው።

au na lugo sari

Go (pl.) and build a fence.

ሂዱና አጥሩን አጠሩ!

sg. imp. *lugê*; pl. imp. *luktê*. – እጠር፣ አጠሩ!

lukkuri: age mate – እኩያ

lukur: age mates - እኩያዎች

lukwê: chicken – ዶሮ

lukwenya: chickens - ዶሮዎች

lullumi: dark brown (color) – መጋላ (ቡናማ) ቀለም

lumiroi: cheat – ቀጣፊ፣ አታላይ

lumiroinya (pl.) cheats – ቀጣፊዎች፣ አታላይ ዎች

lorru: season of small rains (November)

luruktoy: ear disc made of pottery – ከሽክላ የተሰራ የጀሮ ጌጥ

lusi: boy – ልጅ

lusa: boys - ልጆች

lushoi: rainbow – ቀስተደመና

lushunya: rainbows - ቀስተደመናዎች

luwi: spotted, multi-color – ᖃᖃᖃᖃᖃᖃ

M

ma: water – ውሃ

mamma: mother – እናት (term of address - see also *jonê*)

machiwo: wring out – መጭመቅ

machitto: be handsome, pretty – ቆንጆ ፣ ውብ

madha: straighten out a bent stick – የጎበጠ ዱላ ማቃናት

teach (how to behave) – ማስተማር ፣ (ሥርዓት ማስያዝ)

inye nga ermita nuini nga madio kiong

Why do you not teach this child (*nga ermi ta*) of yours (*nuini*)

[how to behave]?

ለምንድን ነው ይህን ልጅህን ሥርዓት የማታስተምረው?

ga mato

Teach (sg.) [him/her].

አስተምረው/ራት!

ga madato

Teach (pl.) [him/her].

አስምሩዋቸው!

maddi: breast (female) – ጡት (ለሴት) (see also *wadi*)

maddio: breasts – ጡቶች (ለሴት)

madhogi: spider – ሸረራት

madhoginya: spiders – ሸረራቶች

madhoi: spider's web – የሸረረት ድር

madhoinya: spiders webs – የሸረረት ድሮች

maga: hold – መያዝ፣ ያዘ

maga

Hold (it)! (sg. imp.)

ያዝ!

dônga ma' nga

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

ዱላውን (የደንጋ መጫወቻ) እዚህ ጋ ያዘው::

mai: male (adj).

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

zu-a-ma: men - ወንዶች

mainê: husband – ባል

malkwê: animal snare – የእንስሳት ወጥመድ

malkwênya: animal snares – የእንስሳት ወጥመዶች

maluka: wear (of clothes) – መልበስ (ልብስ)

huli tê whê a bo, maluko marchan

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

ሴት ልጅ ስታድግ የእንስሳ (የአጋዘን) ቆዳ ትለብሳለች::

muga malugu shigino

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

ያገቡ ሴቶች የኮንጎ ቆዳ ይለብሳሉ::

maniko: possibly, perhaps – ምናልባት

mara: dislike – ጠላ፣ መጥላት

inye marain kiong

Why do you dislike me?

ለምንድነው የምትጠላኝ?

anyi nga kamarino

I don't dislike you.

አልጠላህም።

kamarino

I don't want to, I refuse.

እምቢ ማለት

maraga: go round, encircle – መዞር፣ መክበብ

inye bha maragi kiong

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

ለምንድነው በክቡ (ዙሪያ) የምትራመደው?

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

ቀጭን ረጅም እንጨት፤ ሥጋ ወይም አሣ እሳት ላይ

ለመጥበስ የሚያገለግል

dag marara

Roast (it)!

ጥበሰው!

ogio ô dagi marara

Are you going to cook it (in a pot) or (ô) roast it?

በማሰር ልትቀቅለው ነው ወይስ ልትጠብሰው ነው?

mariô: bind up, wind round – ማሰር ፣ መጠቅለል

kwia shashi na kamarê ngôdôri

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

ሻሹን ስጠኝና ቁስሉን ልሰርበት።

uli maresen môssai kio na kedabhwê

The bull has wound the rope round the tree and it has broken.

ኮርማው ገመዱን በዛፉ ዙሪያ ጠቅልሎት ገመዱ ተበጠለ።

marrchan: lesser kudu – የሜዳ ፍየል

marrchana: lesser kudas – የሜዳ ፍየሎች

marrshari: termite – ምስጥ

marrsharina: termites – ምስጦች

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

mata: drink – መጠጣት

nong bare mata ma

He drank water yesterday.

እሱ ትላንት ውሃ ጠጥቷል።

kôgoi ma matinen

I'm going to drink some water.

እኔ ትንሽ ውሃ ልጠጣ ነው።

matana: take over, take, steal – መወሰድ፣ መስረቅ

Mun burto matanea Nyidi bha

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

ድሮ በጥንት ጊዜ ሙርሴዎች የኩዌጉን መሬት ወስደዋል።

nông bare matana nga hira bi

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

እሱ የዚህን ሰው ላም ትላንትና ወስዷል።

mêddêrê: sheep – በግ

mederni: sheep - በጎች

mere: son's wife, daughter-in-law – የልጅ ሚስት

mênêngi: spirit

menenga: spirits

meri: many – ብዙ

meso: do – መሥራት

inye mesi ông

What are you doing?

ምን እየሰራህ ነው?

anyi ahi kemesi ninge

I am not doing anything.

ምንም እየሰራሁ አይደለም።

go ngani mesineneo

Are you still using the fire (go)?

አሁንም እሳቱን እየተጠቀምክበት ነው ወይ?

mesese: poisonous spider – መርዛማ ሸረራት

mesesenya: poisonous spiders – መርዛማ ሸረራቶች

mezzi: speak, debate, discuss – ማወራራት

minang: when? – መቼ?

mirogi: enemy; member of clan into which a person can

marry – ጠላት፣ ለጋብቻ የሚፈቀድ ጎሳ

miroga: enemies - ጠላቶች

mirr: planting pole – መትከያ እንጨት

mirro: planting poles – መትከያ እንጨቶች

mirrcha: come back – መመለስ

nong bare mirrcha weru

He came back (*weru*) yesterday.

እሱ ትላንትና ነው የተመለሰው።

mirri: afternoon – ከሰዓት በኋላ

nga mirrita

This afternoon.

ዛሬ ከሰዓት በኋላ

mirria: go back, return – ተመለስ፣ መመለስ

anyi bare kimirrio weru

I went back (*weru*) yesterday.

ትላንትና ተመልሺ ሂድኩ።

inye wa ko kiong – mirre werio!

Why have you (sg.) come? Go back!

ለምን መጣህ? ተመልሱ ሂድ!

mirgari: a kind of thorny plant – አጋም

miro: colourful (mixed colour) – ቡራቡራ

môdha: saliva – ምራቅ

modha-bhwê: be tired – መድከም

wa kuuni rena na wa kmôdha-bhwê

I've come a long way (*rena*) and I'm tired.

ረጅም መንገድ ነው የመጣሁት ደክመኝ።

any rê modha-bhwê

My [lit. I] body (*rê*) is tired

ሰውነቴ ደክሟል።

môdôsi: soft, weak – ደካማ

môga: have sexual intercourse with – ስርያ፣ (applied properly to animals only)

bi bare môkta harchau

The mules (*harcha*) had sex with the cow (*bi*) yesterday.

በቅሎዎቹ ትላንትና ከላሚ ጋር ስሪያ ላይ ነበሩ።

nga whêta bare mug noi

Who had sex with this girl yesterday?

ከዚች ልጃገረድ ጋር ግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት የፈጸመ ማነው?

whetunu bare môga hirrunu-bhwê

That man (*hirrunu*) had sex with that girl (*whetunu*) yesterday.

ያ ሰውዬ ነው ከልጅቷ ጋር የግብረ ሥጋ ግንኙነት የፈፀመው።

mogi: treeless grass plain – ሰጥ ያለ ሜዳ

- môkônyi:** short – አጭር
- mommu:** placenta – የእንግዲ ልጅ
- mooda:** awl; instrument for piercing leather – ወስፌ
- mooden:** awls - ወስፌዎች
- mordhai:** rat – አይጥ
- mordhen:** rats – አይጦች
- môrô’:** rifle barrel – ጠመንጃ
- môrr:** calf – ጥጃ
- môrra:** calves– ጥጃዎች
- môrru:** flute – ዋሽንት
- môrrro:** flutes – ዋሽንቶች
- môshoi:** fire sticks – እሳት መፍጠሪያ እንጨት
- môsho:** fire sticks – እሳት መፍጠሪያ እንጨቶች
- môssai:** rope, string – ገመድ፣ ሲባጎ (see also **ulutani**)
- môssanya** (pl)
- môta:** soften – አስሰለሰ፣ ለስላሳ
- kornu wa môdoê*
 Is the maize soft?
- በቆሎው ለስላሳ ነው።
- ee – wa môta*
 Yes, it’s soft.
- አዎን ለስላሳ ነው።
- muchan:** black cotton soil – ጥቁር አፈር
- muchugi:** few – ጥቂት
- muduka:** dry up, heal (of wound or sore) – መድረቅ፣ መዳን
- nôdôri bare muduka*
 The sore has dried up [lit. yesterday (*bare*)].

ቁስሎ ደርቋል፣ ጠፈፍ ብሏል።

kornu kubuguno belle ngau – nga mudusio

You picked the maize this morning didn't you – won't it have dried up?

ዛሬ ጠዋት በቆሎ ቆርጠህ ነበር፣ አልቆረጥክም? አልደረቀም?

mudhusô: dry up, shrink, wither – መጠውሰግ

muga: collect up, collect together – መሰብሰብ

muga zurrwai na itimnê go

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

ሂድና ትንሽ ደረቅ ሣር ሰብስብና እሳቱን አያይዘው።

mugai: married woman – ያገባች ሴት

muga: married women – ያገቡ ሴቶች

mujuso: rotten, stinking – የበሰበሰ፣ የሚሸት

hogo be-mujudabhwê kare

The beans are all (*kare*) rotten.

ባቁላዎቹ ሁሉም በስብሰዋል።

mula: large rectangular shed – ዳስ፣ ቤት፣ ሰቀላ

mulêa: eat together – ቀላቅሎ አብሮ መብላት

gwôdingen mulnê hung

Brothers can just eat together.

ወንድማማቾች አብረው መብላት ይችላሉ።

mulên: rhino – አውራረስ

mulênnya: rhinos – አውራረሶች

muloi: bullet wound – በጥይት መቁሰል

mumô: forehead, face – ግንባር ፣ ፊት

mumi (pl)

muni: Mursi person – የሙርሲ ሰው

- mun:** Mursi people – ሙርሲዎች
- múni:** forearm, muscle – ጡንቻ
- munnutto:** itch – ማከክ
- munyugi:** monster, a person who eats lots of meat – ጭራቅ፣ ብዙ ሥጋ የሚበላ ሰው።
- múnyúnyí:** star – ኮከብ
- munyunya:** stars – ኮከቦች
- munyusô:** sulk, be annoyed – ማከረፍ
- inye munyusi kiong*
Why are you sulking?
ለምን ታከርፋለህ?
anyi nga kumunyusio
I'm not sulking.
አላከረፍኩም።
- murai':** arrow (used to kill birds) – ቀስት (ለወፍ መምቻ)
- murdha:** wrinkles; skin folds – የቆዳ መሽብሽብ ፣ መጨማደድ
- murêni:** scar – ጠባሳ
- muttan:** disease – በሽታ
- muttanyoga:** diseases - በሽታዎች

N

nai: our (inclusive, with singular noun) – የኛ

tu a nai

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

nani: paddle – መቅዘፍ፡ በጀልባ

nano: my – የኔ

bi a nano garabhwê

My cow is lost.

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

tu a nau

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

nebi: buffalo – ጎሽ

nebisso: buffaloes

nigo: skin (v) – ቆዳ መግፈፍ

iwa warra na neg bi

Get a knife and skin the cow.

በሊላዎ ውሰድና ላሚን (ቆዳዎን) ግፈፍ።

ninge: not (negative particle) – የለም

uro gussio ninge

There is no milk in the gourd.

ውተት የለም።

nisa: age set ceremony – በተመሳሳይ ዕድሜ የሚገኙ ወጣቶች

ወደ ሚቀጥለው የዕድሜ እርከን የሚሸጋገሩበት ባህላዊ ክንውን።

niso: slaughter (livestock, with a stone blow to the head)

ማረድ (በሰላ ድንጋይ የከብቱ ጭንቅላት የሚመታበት የአስተራረድ አይነት)

nong nga burreta wa niso bi

He slaughtered a cow this morning (*nga burreta*).

እሱ ዛሬ ጠዋት ላም አረደ።

terru roono nisineo – nisinê ke rorra

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

ቴሩ (ወጣቶቹ) ነገ በሬ ያርዱና ወደ ጎልማሳነት ይሸጋገራሉ፤ (ባህላዊ ክንውን)

muga-nano wa illaiya-bhwê na anyi wa kino bi bhwê na ngamea ma kangia tui

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

ሚስቴ ታማሰች፤ ስለዚህ ላም አረድኩላት፤ አሁን ሾርባ እየጠጣች ነው።

nông: he, she, it. – እሱ፣ እሷ

nunai: fish roe – የአሣ እንቁላል

nuna: fish roes – የአሣ እንቁላሎች

nui: your (2nd. person plural with singular noun)

tu a nui

Your language.

nunu: your (2nd. person singular with singular noun)

ermi a nunu me kiong

What is your child (*ermi*) doing?

Ng

nga: here – እዚህ

wu nga

come here!

nga bhunu: over there – እዚያ

nga: wife – ማስት

ngwoi: wives

ngaga: prise apart, open – ማላቀቅ፣ መክፈት

nga lalanga churiano – ngaga

This bracelet is too tight for me (*churiano*) – open it.

ይህ አምባር ለኒ በጣም ያጣብቀኛል፣ ክፈተው (አላቅቀው)::

ngagadi: highland trader (Amharic borrowing) – ነጋዴ

(ስደጋው ክፍል የመጣ)

ngagadyu: highland traders - ነጋዴዎች

ngahi: female (adj) - ሴት

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

zu-a-ngaha: women – ሴቶች

ngakalikena: today – ዛሬ (see also **kali**)

ngamma: yawn – ማዛጋት

ngamêa: now, today – አሁን፣ ዛሬ

ngmêêrê: right now – አሁኑኑ

nganga: like this, this way – እንደዚህ

a nganga

That's it; that's how it is.

እንዳዘደ ነው፣ ነገሩ እንደዚያ

ngani: not yet, still – ገና

Ba Gaha ngani karu

I have not seen Ba Gaha (yet).

ባርገሃን ገና አላየሁትም።

hiri ngani ninge

He/she is not here yet.

ገና አልመጣም።

ngarra: carry (on back) – በጀርባ ማዘል (መሸከም)

kungurri kama bhwiyo

I'm carrying a bag (*kama*) on [my] back (*bhwiyo*).

ቦርሳውን በጀርባዬ እየተሸከምኩ ነው።

ipta kammaio na ngarra

Pick up (pl.) the bags and carry them!

ቦርሳዎቹን አንሳና ተሸከማቸው።

ngarrngani: a kind of grass (Andropogon) – የሣር አይነት

ngashagai: hard red soil – ጠንካራ ቀይ አፈር

ngatuny: lion – አንበሳ

ngatunya: lions – አንበሳዎች

ngainunu: that one – ያ

ngêlêmai: the outer part of the jaw – መንጋጭላ

ngera: share out – ማከፋፈል

ngera tila na baaga

Share out the porridge (*tila*) and eat (sg.)!

ገንፎውን አካፍልና ብላ!

kau na kengerrê bio

Lets go and share out the cattle.

እንሂድና ከብቶቹን እንካፈል።

ngerrê: healer, diviner – ፈዋሽ፣ ጠንቋይ

ngerrêa: healers, diviners – ፈዋሾች፣ ጠንቋዮች

ngeri: division, boundary, between cultivated plots – ወሰን፣ ድንበር
(በእርሻ ውስጥ)

ngidini: Kwegu (neighbouring group) – የኩዌጉ ሰወ

ngidi: the Kwegu people - ኩዌጉዎች

nginingini: wild bee – የዱር ንብ

ngo: neck – አንገት

ngochin: necks – አንገቶች

ngôdori: sore – ቁስል

ngôdorena: sores – ቁስሎች

ngoga: pull – መጎተት

ngôktê: fight – መጣላት

ngôla: limp – ማንክስ

hiri ngôl kiong

Why is he/she limping?

ለምንድነው የሚያነክሰው?

jare wadino

His/her foot hurts (*wadino*).

እግሩን አጥት ነው።

ngôlai : lower teeth gap – ወላቃ፣ ጥርስ የተነቀለበት ቦታ

ngône: sister – እህት

ngônigen: sisters – እህቶች

ngony: vein (of cattle) – የደም ስር (የላም)

ngôro: elephant – ዝሆን

ngôrenna: elephants – ዝሆኖች

ngorrnê: butter – ቅቤ

ngôsôni: sister's child – የእህት ልጅ

ngôsôna: sister's children – የእህት ልጆች

ngotubi: an old wound – የድሮ ቁስል

ngoyo : wind – ንፋስ

ngowa: recede, go down, drop – ወደ ኃላ መሸሸ፣ መጥለቅ፣
መውረድ

su wa ngowa

The sun has set .

ፀሐይዋ ጠለቀች::

ma wa ngôda

The water (*ma*) [flood] has receded.

ውሃ (ተርፎ) ወደ ኃላ ሸሽቷል::

hiri kôbhôla ngwaneo

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

ቆሎው ወርዷል (አድንል)::

ngômngôri: easily broken tree – በቀላሉ የማሰበር ዛፍ

ngunyo: grind – መፍጨት

kwia liba na kongônya

Bring some sorghum (*liba*) (for me) to grind.

ጥቂት የሚፈጭ ማሽላ አምጣ

inye liba nga ngunyio

Aren't you grinding (any) sorghum?

ማሽላውን እየፈጨህ ነው?

sg. imp. *ngonyoê*; pl. imp. *ngonyoê*. – ፍጭ!፣ ፍጨ!

nguwu: discard – ማስወገድ

ngyesso: run – መሮጥ

zugo ngyese gasho – engersebhwê

The people are running into the bush (*gasho*) – they are frightened.

ሰዎቹ ወደ ጫካ እየሮጡ ነው፣ ፈርተዋል።

Sg. imp.: *nyu*; pl. imp. *nyi*. – **ሮጡ፣ ሮጡ!**

Ny

nyaba: blood – ደም

nyabi: ear – ጆሮ

nyaba: ears – ጆሮዎች

nyaggassi: old person – ሽማግሌ

nyama: return after dark – ከመሽ መመለስ

nôn ngamêa harle nyamno

He will come back later (*harle*) today (*ngamea*), after dark.

እሱ በኃላ ከጨለመ ይመለሳል።

nyambarr: anthrax – የከብት በሽታ (አንትራክስ)

nyamani: devil – ሰይጣን

nyanno: be pregnant – ማርገዝ

nyangnen: wife's mother – አማት (የሚስት እናት)

nyattula: cat – ድመት

nyêlêma: jaw – መንጋጋ

nyengi: vagina – የሴት ብልት

nyeta: cut down, fell (a tree) – ዛፍ መቁረጥ

anyi kengeti kio bhêyo

I'm cutting down a tree (*kio*) with an axe (*bhêo*).

በመጥረቢያ ዛፍ እየቆረጥኩ ነው።

iwa bhê na tengedê ki

Get (sg.) (*iwa*) an axe (*bhê*) and cut down the tree (*kio*).

መጥረቢያ ያዝና ዛፉን ቁረጠው።

sg. imp. *tengediyê*; pl. imp.: *tengetiyê* – ቁረጥ፣ ቁረጡ

nyida: teeth – ጥርስ

nyôlora: giraffe tail hair; nylon fishing line – የቀጭኔ ጭራ

nyômai: razor blade – ምላጭ

nyômanya: razor blades - ምላጮች

nyugo: shut, close (vb.) – መዘጋት

anyi bare koi gabayê na dôren dai a nyugine

I went to the market (*gabayê*) yesterday and all the shops (lit. houses) were shut.

ትላንት ወደ ገበያ ሄጀ ሁሉም ስቆች ተዘግተው ነበር።

dôri tuk-tuk nyôga

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

በሩን ዘጋ!

a nyugine

It is closed.

የተዘጋ

sg. imp.: *nyôga*; pl. imp.: *nyôgoê*. – ዘጋ፣ ዝገ

O

ohi: riverside forest with no undergrowth – የወንዝ ዳር

ጫካ

ohi-ena (pl) የወንዝ ዳር ጫካዎች

olai: a kind of bird – የወፍ አይነት

ordine: brave, strong, tough – ጎበዝ፣ ጠንካራ

orlo: ask for, beg, pray – መጠየቅ፣ መለመን፣ መጸለይ

kôwê korli dhamwê

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

ሲጋራ ልጠይቅ (ልለምን) ነው።

komoru orl tumo

The Priest prays to God (*tumo*).

ቁሱ ወደ እግዚአብሔር እየጸለዩ ነው።

ori: where? – የት

kuni ori

Where have you come from?

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

በባህላዊ ጨዋታ ጊዜ የሚጠቀሙበት ከሳጠራ የተሰራ የእጅ መከላከያ

otton: elephant tusk trumpet – ከዝሆን ጥርስ የተሰራ ጡሩምባ

owana: finish, complete, manage (a journey) – መጨረስ፣

ማጠናቀቅ(ጉዞ)

any kani nyagasi na wechin nga kwano

I'm old (*nyagersi*) and will not manage the journey (*wechin*).

እኔ ሽማግሌ ነኝ፤ ጉዞውን አልችለውም።

nông bare wechin owana chir

He definitely (*chir*) finished the journey yesterday (*bare*).

እሱ ትላንትና በርግጥ ጉዞውን አድርጓል (አጠናቋል)::

Ô

ôcha: put, take – ማስቀመጥ፤ መውሰድ

warra ii ori

Where is the knife?

ቢላው የት ነው?

anyi bare kwocha dori tui

I put it in the house (*dori*) yesterday.

ትላንትና ቤት ውስጥ አስቀምጬዋለው።

kedem wa okcha lusio

The calabash was taken by the boy (*lusio*).

ቅሉን ልጁ ወስዶታል።

Nga Chare wa okcha Ulitullai

Ulitulla has married [taken] Nga Chare.

ኡሊቱላ ንጋ ቼርን አገባ (ወሰደ)።

iwa dabdaninya na ojo bai

Take the papers (*dabdabinya*) and put them away.

ወረቀቶቼን ውሰድና ወዲያ አስቀምጣቸው።

anyi kojasen zibu kare

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

መድሃኒት ዐይኑ/ኗ ውስጥ እየጨመርኩ ነው።

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

መክፈት (ለቦርሳ፣ ለጆንያ)፣ መልቀቅ (ከእስር)

nông bare ôga nga kamata

He/she opened this bag (*kamata*) yesterday.

እሱ ይህን ቦርሳ ትላንት ከፍቶታል።

kwia kama na ôga

Bring (sg.) the bag and open it.

ቦርሳውን አምጣና ክፈተው።

ga ôkto

Open (sg.) [it]!

ክፈት!

inye ôkchinyan minang

When were you released (from prison)?

መቼ ነበር የተፈታሽው?

bare kôgainyi bare

I was released yesterday (*bare*).

ትላትና ነው የተለቀቅሁት።

sg. imp. *ôga*; pl. imp.: *ôgoê*

ôgorro: steal – መስረቅ

liba gara nga - ôgôrru-noi

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

ማሽላው የለም፣ ማን ሰረቀው?

ôgorr ngahirranu

That man stole it.

ይኸ ሰው ነው የሰረቀው።

ôka: go, take away – መሄድ፣ መውሰድ

hêo ori

Where are you (pl.) going?

የት ነው የምትሄደው?

agê kehêo rijô ungo

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

ለመተኛት ወደ ጥላው እየሄድን ነው።

nga kama-ta kogoioyo

I'm taking away (*kogoioyo*) this bag (*kama*).

ይህን ቦርሳ መውሰዴ ነው።

sg. imp.: *ôgo*; pl. imp.: *aibhê ሂድ፤ ሂዱ! ውሰድ፤ ውሰዱ!*

ôktea: separate; break it up (as in a fight or argument) – *መለየት፤*

መስበር (በፀብ ጊዜ)

ôktê na lôgo kagara

Break it up and let that be the end of it! (lit. ‘may the word (*logo*) be finished’).

ስበረውና (ጉዳዩን አፍርጠውና) መጨረሻው ይሁን

(ይለይለት)::

ông: what? - *ምን?*

a ông

What is it?

ምንድን ነው?

ôngona: throw, launch (of a boat) – *መወርወር፤ ጀልባ ማስነሳት*

(ወደ ውሃው ማስገባት)

nong ôngôn ông

What is he throwing (away)?

ምን እየወረወረ ነው::

ngakêta a gersi – tong gasho

This is bad – throw (sg.) it away (*gasho*).

ይህ መጥፎ ነው፤ ወርውረው (ወደ ጫካ)::

gongul wati wa ma ôngôn

It is time (*wati wa*) for the boat (*gongul*) to be launched..

ጀልባውን አሁን ነው ወደ ውሃው መግፋት (ማስገባት)

ôngôna: smell (vb. intr.), stink – *መሽተት (መግማት)*

ôngôna gerreng

It smells bad.

መጥፎ ሽታ አለው::

ônyo: wash – *ማጠብ፤ መታጠብ*

nong oiny seno

He's washing his hands (*seno*).

እሱ እጁን እየታጠበ ነው።

anyi kwoineno

I'm washing.

እያጠብኩ ነው።

ôwo mai na toinyê

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

ወደ ውሃው ሂድና ታጠብ።

auwo mai na toinê

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

ወደ ውሃው ሂዱና ታጠቡ።

ôôga: make a loud noise – መጮህ

ôrr: home, homestead – ቤት፣ ቀዩ

ôrri (pl.) homes, homesteads – ቤቶች፣ ቀዩዎች

kogoi orro

I am going home.

ôrênya: a knife with a double-edged blade – በሁለት በኩል ሥለት

ያለው ቢላዋ

ôriang: python – ዘንዶ

ôriangya: pythons – ዘንዶዎች

ôssa: roast (on the fire) – መጥበስ (በእሳት ላይ)

ôssany achuk

Roast (sg.) me some meat!

ትንሽ ሥጋ ጥበስልኝ።

ôssai achuk

Roast (pl.) us some meat!

ትንሽ ሥጋ ጥበሱልኝ።

R

rabha: make a small hut in a tree – ማማ ላይ ትንሽ ጎጆ መስራት

radhi': a kind of Acacia – የዛፍ አይነት

ragai: Tamarind – large tree with edible fruit (Tamarindus indica L)

rakoy: crow, raven – ቁራ

ramai: tall – ረጅም

ramman: number two – ሁለት ቁጥር

rana: go to get something – አንድ ነገር ለማግኘት መሸት

rana ahi ti nene

He went to get something of his.

የራሱ የሆነ ነገር ለመፈለግ ሂዷል።

ôg na hali wo na rra bagai

Go and come back later for the milk container (*bagai*).

ሂድና የወተት መያዣውን ለመውሰድ በኋላ ተመለስ።

rê: cooking pan – ምጣድ

rênya: cooking pans – ምጣዶች

rêga: spinal cord – አከርካሪ

rêggê: pink – ሐምራዊ፣ ቀለ ያለ

regihola: mixture of blood and milk – የደምና የወተት ድብልቅ

rena: far – ሩቅ

ôg rena

Stand further back [lit. 'go far'].

ራቅ ብለህ ቁም!

a reni

It is a long way away.

ረጅም መንገድ ነው።

rêngai: hornet, wasp – ተርብ

resê: death – ሞት

bi dodogine kiong – ka hin resê

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

ላሚቱ ለምንድነው የምትራገጠው (የምትወራጨው)፤

ለመሞት የተቃረበች መሆን አለባት።

retê: honey – ማር

recha:(pl.) - ማር (ለብዙ)

rezahi: thin (of cloth etc.) – ስስ (ለልብስ)

rii: shade – ጥላ

rijen: shade (trees) – ጥላዎች

riding: dirt – ቆሻሻ

kedem lô riding

The calabash is dirty.

ቅሉ ቆሻሻ ነው።

rimwoi: stick for cleaning teeth – የጥርስ መፋቂያ

rochagi: scout – ቃኝ

rochaga: scouts

roinyoi: ribs – የጎድን አጥንት

rôngôde: fishing harpoon – ዓሳ ማጥመጃ

rôngôdi: crooked, bent – ጠማማ፣ ጎባጣ

roono: tomorrow; in the future – ነገ፣ ወደፊት

rra: afternoon – ከሰዓት በኋላ

kizigio nga rraata

I am moving (my homestead) this afternoon.

ከሰዓት በኋላ ቤቴን ልለቅ ነው።

rrê: body – ሰውነት

rrêhi: bodies – ሰውነቶች

rrê êri: skin (of person); also of gourd, as in *gussi rrê êri* –

የሰው ገላ (የቅል ገላ)

rrê karkario: be tired – መድከም

rreyo: wait for – መጠበቅ

kôna rreyoiny anyi bhô

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

የሆነ ሰው ውጪ እየጠበቀኝ ነው።

anyi bare kerrê nga hira

I waited for this man yesterday.

ይህን ሰው ትናንት ጠብቄው ነበር።

sg. imp.: *rreonyô*; pl. imp.: *rredonyô* – ጠብቅ፣ ጠብቁ

rrimo: chew (e.g. roasted grain, bone) – መቆርጠም።

ga iwa kornu na rrimo

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

የበቆሎውን ቆሎ ውሰድና ቆርጥም

Sg. imp.: *rrimo*; pl. imp.: *rrimêê*. – ቆርጥም፣ ቆርጥሙ!

rirro: thread (a necklace) – ክር አገባ (ሰካ) አሰረ

ainy nyôlora na kirrirre chala

Give me some giraffe hair to thread the necklace.

የአንገት ጌጡን የቀጭኔ ፀጉር ስጠኝ

anyi kirrimeno

I'm threading [a necklace].

የአንገት ጌጥ እያሰርኩ ነው

iwa chalai na rriro

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

የአንገት ጌጡን ውሰድና ክር አስገባብት

sg. imp.:*rriro*; pl. imp. *rririê* –

rrôka: make a noise, sound – ድምፅ ማሰማት፣ ድምፅ

ture bare rrôka nga tana

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

ትላንትና ከወንዙ ወዲህ ማዶ የተኩስ ድምፅ ነበር።

hôlôg bare rrôka

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

ትላንትና የዳንስ ድምፅ ይሰማ ነበር።

dônga bare rrôk

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

ትላንትና የዶንጋ (ባህላዊ) ጨዋታ ድምፅ ይሰማ ነበር።

uli bare rrôka goro nga:

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

ትላንትና የኮርማ በሬ ድምፅ ይሰማ ነበር።

rrôm: ostrich – ሰጎን

rrômena: ostriches – ሰጎኖች

rrôssso: dog – ውሻ

rôssi: dogs – ውሾች

rrugo: go early in the morning to ask for something –

በማለዳ ሄዶ አንድ ነገር መጠየቅ

roono bhele kurrugineno – kurrugi bungai

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

ነገ ጠዋት ሄጀ በሬ (አንድ ሰው) ሄጀ እጠይቃለሁ።

rruiyô: cry – ማልቀስ

inye rrui ông

What are you crying for?

ለምንድነው የምታለቅሰው?

kurrui hiranano

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

ለሞተው ጓደኛዬ ነው የማለቅሰው።

rum: cloth – ልብስ

ruminya: cloths, clothes – ልብሶች

rum a ulubwin: sleeping cloth – የለሊት ልብስ

S

saan: news – ዜና

wa saan ibu

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

ዜናውን ሰማህ?

sabba: head – ራስ

sabbi: heads – ራስ (ለብዙ ቁጥር)

saba tara: the top of the head - የራስ የላይኛው ክፍል

sabbo: earlier, before – በፊት

sagine: ceremonial duelling contest – የደንጋ (ባህላዊ) የዱላ ጨዋታ

(ውድድር)

sakkal: number nine – ዘጠኝ ቁጥር

sai: animal skin; women’s clothing – የእንስሳት ቆዳ የሴቶች ልብስ

saio: animal skins - የእንስሳት ቆዳዎች

saiddo: porridge not well cooked – ያልበሰለ ገንፎ

samuni: soap (Amharic borrowing) – ሳሙና

san: thigh – ጭን

sania: thighs, hind legs – ጭኖች፤ የከብት የኃላ እግሮች

saniyo: stay with/at, meet – አብሮ መቆየት፤ መገናኘት

Ulikoro harle kuno na asani bai nga

Ulikoro will come later (*hale*) and meet [us] here (*bai nga*).

አሊኮሮ በኃላ ይመጣና እዚህ ያገኘናል።

ogo na asa bio

Go (sg.) and stay with the cattle (*bio*).

ሂድና ከብቶቹን ጠብቅ (አብረህ ቆይ)::

sara: name – ስም

sarachin: names

sarana': snatch – መንጠቅ፣ መቀማት

sari: fence around a homestead – የከብት አጥር

sawa: smell (vb.) – መሸተት

sabi ông

What are you smelling?

ለምንድነው የምትሸተው?

huli dagi giringaiti, nga kasapto

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

አንድ ሰው ጉንፋን ከያዘው ሊሸት አይችልም::

ga sapto

Smell (this)!

ይህን አሸት!

sêêra: cowery shells – ዛግል (የአንገት ጌጥ)

sêlêli: a mat made of palm leaves – ሰሌን

semuy: reedback – ብሆር

sêno: say – ማለት

komôru bare sêno nganga

The Priest said so (*ngana*) yesterday.

ቄሱ ትላንት ብለውታል::

nong bare sêno kê, 'kôgoi Miso'

Yesterday (*bare*) he said: 'I'm going to Mi'.

ትላንትና "እኔ ወደ ሚ እሄዳለሁ" ብሏል::

ga sêyo

Say (repeat) (sg.) it!

በለው! ደገመው!

sêrrewa: inherit (e.g. a dead brother's wife) – ውርስ (ለምሳሌ የወንድም ሚስት)

nong be sêrrewa muga gwodine

He has inherited his brother's (*gwodine*) wife (*muga*).

የወንድሙን ሚስት ወርሷል።

sibo: scrape (an animal skin) – መፋቅ፣ ፋቀ

inye hadha sibi na meeneng

Why are you scraping that sleeping mat (*hadha*)?

ቁርብቱን ለምንድን ነው የምትፋቀው?

sida: woman's animal skin for carrying baby – አንቀልባ

siggi: iron – ብረት

siidai: tick; blood-sucking insect. – መሻርገር

siirô: donkey – አህያ

siirena: donkeys - አህዮች

siizi: number three – ሦስት ቁጥር

sil: a single gap in upper teeth – ወላቃ (የላይኛው ጥርስ)

silinya: (pl.)

sio: hand; arm – እጅ፣ ክንድ

seno: hands; arms – እጆች፣ ክንዶች

sio ba kenkenya: wrist – የእጅ ጓንት

sio dul: back of the hand – የእጅ የላይኛው (የመዳፍ ጀርባ) ክፍል

sio kangitên: left hand – ግራ እጅ

sio muni: arm below the elbow – ከክርን በታች ያለው የእጅ ክፍል

sio sitên: right hand – ቀኝ እጅ

sio tara: palm of the hand – መዳፍ

sira: skirt – ጉርድ ቀሚስ

siren: skirts – ጉርድ ቀሚሶች

siro: eland

sirocha: elands

sirwai: dark brown colour – ብስል ጠይም ለመልክ

sissai: bee – ንብ

sisssa: bees – ንቦች

siten: on the right – በቀኝ በኩል (በስተቀኝ)

so: warm oneself – መሞቅ

itim go na kasa

Light a fire and lets get warm.

እሳት እናንድና እንመቅ::

rrê illaso na kusoi su

I'm ill [lit. my body (*rrê*) is ill] and I'm warming myself in the sun (*su*)

አሞኛል ፀሐይ እየሞቅኩ ነው::

sodhi: reed – ቁጠማ

sômni: ember – ፍም

sômna: embers – ፍሞች

sông: only, alone – ብቻ

zuo a tômmôn song

There are only ten people.

sowa: follow (e.g. a river) – መከተል (ለወንዝ)

ige dhono ori?

Which way did you (pl.) come?

age kôsowana kido

We followed the river.

በየት በኩል መጣችሁ? እኛ ወንዙን ተከተልን::

su: sun, dry season. – **ፀሐይ ቦጋ**

sucha rrê: take care of, look after oneself [lit. look after one's body
(*rrê*)] - **ራስን መጠበቅ**

huli kehê kamanoi kusude rrê-anai:

When we go to war, we look after ourselves.

ወደ ጦርነት ስንሄድ ራሳችንን እንጠበቃለን።

sudor: build up the fire (under a pot) – **እሳት ማቀጣጠል**

inye nga sudeseno go

Why aren't you building up the fire (*go*)?

ለምን እሳቱን አታቀጣጥልም?

sudese tui

Push (the burning wood) back (under the pot).

እሳቱን ቆስቁሰው።

sudo: pluck (pull out feathers) – **መንቀል (ላባ)**

iwa lukwe na suda chore-bwhe

Take the chicken and pluck it [lit. pluck away (*bwhe*) its
feathers (*chore*)].

ዶሮዋን ውሰድና ላባዋን ንቀል።

anyi kusudi lukwe

I'm plucking the chicken.

የዶሮዋን ላባ እየነቀልኩ ነው።

suggum: bottom, rump. – **ቦታች (ታች)**

sunya: the Aari and Dizzi people

sura: duiker – **ሚዳቋ**

surachin: duikers – **ሚዳቋዎች**

surusi: burnt – **የተቃጠለ**

suso: drain – **ማንጠፍጠፍ**

dhônga tima na suso

Take the boiled grain (*tima*) off [the fire] and drain it
የተቀቀለውን ንፍሮ (ከእሳቱ ላይ) አውርድና
አንጠፍጥፈው::

Sh

shabbala: shoulder – ትከሻ

shabbali: flat and wide – ጠፍጣፋና ሰፊ

shalu: thin porridge – ቀጭን ገንፎ

shama: claim, share out, divide up – ይገባኛል ማለት ፣ ማከፋፈል

bi dhone bara shama Barr Lukwe

Barr Lukwe claimed one cow [of bridewealth] yesterday.

ትላንትና ባር ሉክዌ አንድ ላም (ከጥሎሽ ከብት ላይ) ይገባኛል አለ።

lusa hey shame bi-a Hamarruin

The boys (*lusa*) are going to share out the Hamar cattle (which they brought back from a raid).

ልጆቹ ከሐመር (ዘርፈው) ያመጡትን ከብት ሊከፋፈሉ ነው።

kau na kashama guinya

Lets go and share out the cultivation areas (*guinya*).

እንሂድና የእርሻውን ማሳ እንከፋፈለው።

shanta: bag (Amharic borrowing) – ቦርሳ፣ ሻንጣ

shasha: dry leaves, used to start a fire – ለእሳት ማያያዣ የሚሆን የደረቀ ቅጠላቅጠል

shashario: take the leaves off (a branch) – ቅጠሎቹን ሸምጥጣቸው (አንሳቸው)

ipta kalio na sharrshari

Get some branches (*kalio*) and take the leaves off them

የዛፍ ቅርጫፍ ፈልግና ቅጠሉን ካንሳህ ቦኃላ ከብቶቹን ንዳ።

shashi: white cotton head band; bandage – ባንዲጅ

shau: early, soon – ቀደም ሲል፣ በቶሎ

kuni shau

I'm coming soon.

ቶሎ እመጣለሁ

burto shau

Not long ago.

ብዙም አልቆየ ፣ በቅርብ ጊዜ

shebel: sheath (for a knife) – የቢላዎ አፎት

shebelo: sheathes – የቢላዎ አፎቶች

shêê: all – ሁሉ

shibio: whisk, stir - መደባለቅ፣ ማማሰል

ibi girgiri na shibi kinoi

Take the stirring rod and stir the greens (*kinoi*).

ማደባለቂያውን ውሰድና አትክልቱን ደባልቀው።

shiga: listen, understand, find out – መስማት፣ መረዳት፣ ማወቅ

age hale haale kishikto

We'll find out later.

በኃላ እናገኘዋለን።

shiga: a bauru o a ông

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

ስማ! ይህ አውሮፕላን ነው ወይስ?

ermi saba daldal kiong – logo kôyugasen 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.

ልጁ ሲበዛ ግትር ነው፣ ሥርዓት መያዝ እንዳለበት

ቢነገረውም አይሰማም።

shigin: hartebeest – ቆርኬ

shigino: hartebeests – ቆርኬዎች

shilo: stand – መቆም

ga shil-tuno

Stand up!

ቁም (ተነስተህ)! ብድግ በል!

liba shilê na a ramai

The sorghum is standing up tall (*ramai*).

ማሽላው ቀጥ ብሎ በረጅሙ ቆሟል።

Sg. imp. *shila*; pl. imp.: *shilêê*. – ቁም፣ ቁሙ

shiroi: weed (n.) – አረም

shirinya: weeds - አረሞች

shishiwoon: blink the eyes – አይንን ማርገብገብ

shôdigai: half moon – ግማሽ አዲስ ጨረቃ

shôlanena: to have bad luck; to suffer misfortune – ዕድለቢስ መሆን

annyi kôshôlanen hang

I've got a real problem.

የምር ችግር ገጥሞኛል።

shoga: cut or tear off (e.g., a piece of cloth) – መቁረጥ፣ መቅደድ

(ለልብስ)

rum warrayê shôgi kiong

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

ለምንድነው የልብሱን ቁራጭ በቢላዎ የምትቆራርጠው?

shôgai: sharpening stone – መሳያ ድንጋይ (ቢላዎ ወዘተ)

shôganya: sharpening stones – መሳያ ድንጋዮች

shol: sharpened wood used for playing a game – ሹል አንጨት

ስጨዋታ የሚውል

shôrra: urine – ሽንት

shorongeni: the upper part of the nose – የላይኛው አፍንጫ አካል

shôrrosa: urinate – መሸናት

ôg na shôrroi shôrra

Go (sg.) and urinate.

ሂድና ሽና!

sg. imp.: *shorra*; pl. im.p: *shorro*. – ሽና! ሽኑ!

shoshio: fry – መጥበስ

koshôshi medere kuro diskio

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

የበግ ላት ብረት ምጣድ ላይ እየጠበስኩ ነው።

koshoshi bi kurudo

I'm burning (with a hot knife blade) the maggots on (the sore of) the cow.

በጋለ ቢላዋ በላሟ ቁስል ላይ ያለውን ትል እየገደልኩ ነው።

shuli: oil – ዘይት

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

shugê: fathers - አባቶች

shunu rrê minang

When did your father die?

አባትህ የሞተው የት ነው.

shura: tighten – ማምረር፣ መቀየም፣ ማጥበቅ

shushugo: rub – መጥረግ፣ ማሸት

iwa tishu na shushugo

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

ከማሽላው እሸት ጥቂት ውሰድና በእጅህ እሸው።

bheleshau, huli kabansanê, kushushugi kare

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

ጥዋት ከእንቅልፌ ስነቃ አይኔን አሸሁ (ጠረግኩ)።

shwai: bird – ወፍ

showa: birds – ወፎች

shwai a rete: honey bird – የማር ወፍ

shwê: tasty, delicious – ጣፋጭ

T

taba: blow – ነፋ፣ ነፈሰ፣ እፍ አለ

lusi tabai go – hiri nga tabaio

A boy (*lusi*) blows the fire [into flame], not a grown up (*hiri*).

ልጅ እሳቱን እፍ ይላል አዋቂ ግን እሳት እፍ አይልም።

aiwo na tabai go

Come and blow the fire [into flame]!

ናና እሳቱን እፍ በል።

tadha: put on – ማስቀመጥ፣ አስቀመጠ

bare nong tadha tilla ketereny tuno

He/she put the porridge (*tilla*) on the shelf (*ketereny*) yesterday (*bare*).

ትላንትና እሱ ገንፎውን መደረደሪያ ላይ አስቀመጠው።

iwa nga kâta na ta ketereny tuno

Take this (*nga kâta*) and put it on the shelf (*ketereny*).

ይህን ውሰድና መደርደሪያ ላይ አስቀምጥ።

tagi: moon; month – ጨረቃ፣ ወር

taisinya: moons, months - ጨረቃዎች፣ ወሮች

tagi tato

The moon is low in the sky.

ጨረቃዋ ሰማይ ላይ ዝቅ ብላለች።

taka: know, understand – ማወቅ፣ መረዳት

wa taku

Have you understood [how to do smething]?

ገብቶሃል (እንዴት እንደምትሰራው?)

ee - wa kataka

Yes, I've understood.

አዎን ገብቶኛል።

inye gaano

Do you know me?

ታውቀኛለህ?

kimagino

No, I don't know you.

አላውቅህም።

takanya: short, stumpy – አጭር፣ ኩሩሩ

takko: roll up – መጠቅለል፣ ጠቀለለ

ga iwa hadha na takwiyo

Get the sleeping mat (*hadha*) and roll it up

ቁርቡቱን አንሳና ጠቅልለው።

sg. imp.: *takwo*; pl. imp. *takuto*. – ጠቅልል፣ ጠቅልሉ!

tala: exchange, buy – መገበያየት፣ መግዛት

wa talu

Have you bought [it]?

ገዛኸው?

ee - wa kataka

Yes, I've bought [it].

አዎን ገዛሁት።

nga katalio hang

I will definitely (*hang*) not buy [it].

በርግጠኝነት አልገዛውም።

tan: side, part - ጎን ፣ አካል ፣

any kii nga tana

I'm staying on this side [of the river].

እኔ በዚህ በኩል እሆናለሁ።

taan: flood – ጎርፍ

tangilo: lose one's way – መንገድ መሳት

inye wa tangilor?

Did you get lost?

መንገድህን ሳትክ?

ee – anyi wa kitangila wang

Yes, I got really (*wang*) lost.

አዎን መንገዴን በርግጥ ስኼ ነበር።

taniyo: make requests of someone – መጠየቅ ፣ መለመን

inye taniyony kiong

Why do you keep asking me [for gifts]?

ለምንድነው አዘውትረህ ስጦታ እንድሰጥህ ትጠይቀኛለህ?

anyi kataniny minang

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

መኛ ነው የጠየቁህ?

tara: liver – ጉብት

tarra: taste – መቅመስ ፣ ቅመስ

ana bare katarra ngau

Didn't I taste [it] yesterday (*bare*)?

ትላንት ቀምሼዋለሁ እንዴ?

tawa: deceive, lie – ማታለል፣ መዋሸት

tawanya: slap, clap – በጭራ መታ፣ አጨበጨበ

ermi tawanyi kiong

Why are you slapping the child (*ermi*)?

ልጁን ለምንድነው በጭራ

tawanya seno

Clap (your) hands!

አጨብጭብ!

tawarr: a rock pool in a river bed or on a mountain – በወንዝ ውስጥ

ወይም በተራራ ላይ ያለ የድንጋይ ክምችት ::

tehena: want, intend, be ready – መፈለግ፣ ማሰብ፣ አሰበ፣ አቀደ

anyi ketehena Jinka wechin

I want to go to Jinka.

ወደ ጁንካ መሄድ አፈልጋለሁ::

liwa tehene egise

The sorghum is nearly ready for harvesting.

ማሸላው ለመቆረጥ ደርሷል::

têyabhai: sit down – መቀመጥ

têllabhai: (pl) – መቀመጥ (ለብዙ)

têlêgai: July-August – የምርት የመኸር ወቅት

têngêdha: cut (a tree) – ዛፍ መቁረጥ

terrsa jô: defecate, shit [lit. pass shit (*jô*)] – መፀዳዳት

ôg na terr jô

Go (*ôg*) and shit.

ሂድና ተፀዳዳ!

anyi ketersineno

I'm shitting.

እየተፀዳዳሁ ነው።

têri: dust – አቧራ

têrri: young man; member of the *têrru* age grade – ወጣት

terru: members of the *terru* age grade.

tesu: home, our place. – ቤት ፣ መኖሪያ

bha nai ko tesu

Our home country, our place.

አገራችን፣ መኖሪያችን

tewa: become – መሆን

nong bare tewa gurrgurri

He/she has become smart (*gurrgurri*).

እሱ ጎበዝ ሆኗል።

rrê wa tewa chali

Are you [lit.is your body (*rre*)] better?

ደህና ሆነሃል፣ ተሽሎሃል ወይ?

ee – tewa chali

Yes, I m (lit. it is] better.

አዎን ደህና ነኝ፣ ተሽሎኛል።

liba be tewa mujusi

The sorghum has become rotten.

ማሽላው የበሰበሰ ሆኗል።

têwai: wing – ክንፍ

têwa: wings – ክንፎች

têya: carry – መሸከም

tihai: light rain shower – ካፊያ

tihana: light rain showers – ካፊያዎች

tila: porridge, food – ገንፎ፣ ምግብ

tili (tilinya): forked walking stick carried by women

ባላ ያለው ለመሄጃ (ለመራመድ) የሚያገለግል ዱላ በሴቶች የሚያዝ

tililo: hold in a flame – ነበልባል እሳት ላይ መያዝ

kitilili dōnga na kōshōgeo

I'm holding a duelling pole (*dōnga*) in a flame and then I'll peel off the bark (*kōshōgeo*).

ዱላውን (የደንጋ መጫወቻ) ነበልባል እሳት ላይ አቆየውና ከዚያም ቅርፊቱን አልጠዋለሁ።

tilingo: add to – መጨመር

tima: boiled grain – ንፍሮ

timaka: forget, be ignorant of – መርሳት፣ ያለማወቅ

saragunyu be kitimagaubhwê

I have forgotten your name.

ስምህን ረሳሁት።

nong be timaka

He/she has forgotten.

ረሰቶታል።

tini: small, young – ትንሽ፣ ወጣት

a tini

It is small.

ትንሽ ነው።

zukta tino

Young people; youngsters.

ወጣቶች

tiyoi: small pegs used to stretch animal skin for drying

የከብት ቆዳ ለመወጠር (እንዲደርቅ) የሚመታ ችካል

tirainya: chat, play – ማውጋት፣ ማጫወት

teabai na kitirainyê

Sit down and lets chat.

ቁጭ በልና እስቲ እናውጋ።

nga ermita tirainyê aha

this chld is playing around with the things

ልጁ በአካባቢው ባለው ነገር እየተጫወተ ነው።

tirinyi: gum – ድድ

tirmaga: the Tirma people – ቲርማዎች

tirmagi (sg.)

tirre: centre pole of a house – ምሶሶ (የመሐል)

tirr-tirr: finger nail – ጥፍር (የእጅ)

tisa: plait (string or rope) – መግመድ፣ መጎንጎን

nông bare tiso môssanya

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

እሱ ትላንት ብዙ ገመዶችን ገምዷል።

tisho: new sorgum, not fully ripened – በደንብ ያልበሰለ አዲስ

ማሽላ

títinyogi: heel – ተረከዝ

títinyoga: heels - ተረከዞች

tiri: fast. – ፈጣን

wu ke tiri

Come quickly!

በፍጥነት ና!

tôba: burn off cultivation area – የእርሻ ቦታ ማቃጠል

runo kôgoi kotôbi gwinya ganyo

I'm going to burn off my cultivation areas tomorrow.

ነገ የእርሻ ቦታዬን አቃጥላለሁ።

tôdha: climb – ወጣ፣ አዳገተ (ተራራ)

tôôdha: kill – መግደል

toga: spread (of fire) (intr.) – መስፋፋት (ለእሳት)

go bare toga

The fire spread yesterday.

ትላንት እሳቱ ተስፋፋቶ ነበር።

tôgil: large bull; strong man; brave warrior.

ትልቅ በሬ፣ ጠንካራ ሰው፣ ጎበዝ ተዋጊ (ጦረኛ)

tôgiwa: float, drift – መንሳፈፍ፣ ተንሳፈፈ.

gôngul oku ori - bare tôgiwa

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

ጀልባው ወዴት ሄደ? ትላንት ብቻውን (ያለ ሰው) ተንሳፍፎ ነበር።

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

ከብት መንዳት ፣ ማለማራት፣ ጥሎሽ መክፈል።

anyi kôtôgi bio mai

I'm driving the cattle to the water (*mai*).

ከብቶቼን ወደ ወንዝ እየነዳሁ ነው።

sg. imp.: *toga*; pl. imp.: *tôgoê*. – ንዳ፣ ንዱ!

tôlông: on purpose; deliberately, by choice – ሆን ተብሎ ፣ በምርጫ

tommon : the number ten.

tommon ko dhone : the number eleven

tonga: throw – መወርወር፣ ወረወረ

tôngô: goat – ፍየል

teno: goats - ፍየሎች

tônya: wash – ማጠብ፣ አጠበ

any kôgoi mai ônya

I'm going to the water (*mai*) to wash.

እኔ ለመታጠብ ወደ ውሃው መሄዴ ነው።

tôn seno

Wash [your] hands!

እጅህን ታጠብ!

au mai na toinê

Go (pl.) to the water and wash.

ወደ ወንዝ ሂዱና ታጠቡ።

tôônu: speared – መወጋት ፣ ወጋ

tôri: penis – የወንድ ብልት

tôrio: penises - የወንድ ብልቶች

tôroga: fart – መፍሳት

lusa tôrogaye kiong

Why are the boys farting?

ልጆቹ ለምንድነው የሚፈሱት?

toyyo: count – መቁጠር

tudhê: dry, sandy cliff top – ደረቅ ፣ አሽዋማ የገደል ጫፍ

tugo: mouth, language – አፍ ፣ ቋንቋ

tugi: mouths, languages - አፎች ፣ ቋንቋዎች

tudhungo: test by hitting or knocking – በመምታት ወይም

በማንኳኳት መፈተሽ

inye ba tudhungi kiong

Why are you hitting the ground?

ለምንድነው መሬቱን የምትመታው?

kutudhungi serrtu

I'm looking for [edible] roots (*serrtu*).

ሥራሥር እየፈለግሁ ነው።

tuho: spit (out) – መትፋት ፣ ተፋ

nong wa tuho moda

He has spat out saliva (*môda*).

ምሬቱን ተፋ

anyi kutuhi giringai

I'm spitting out flegm (*giringai*).

እኔ ... እየተፋሁ ነው።

tui: cattle enclosure – የከብት በረት

twinya: cattle enclosures - የከብት በረቶች

tukuro: stir – ማማሰል፣ አማሰለ

iba kio na tukuro

Take a stick and stir [it].

እንጨት ውሰድና አማሰለው።

Sg. imp.: *tukuro*; pl. imp.: *tukuroê*. – አማሰል፣ አማሰለ!

tulukku: squirrel – ሽኩቅ

tulukunya: squirrels – ሽኩቅዎች

tululunô: migrate – መፍለስ፣ ፈለስ፣ መሰደድ

zuo ngwanê Magantoyê na tululasen Kon Bha

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

ሰዎቹ ማንጋቶን ለቀው ወደ ኮን ባ ተሰደዱ።

tumoga: protective and decorative dress worn by duelling

contestants - በባህል ጨዋታ ጊዜ የሚለበስ ጌጠጌጥ ያለበት

ልብስ (ቀሚስ)

tummi: musical instrument, a kind of guitar – ክራር

tummu: God, sky – እግዚአብሔር፣ ሰማይ

tumura: the Bodi people - ቦዲዎች

tumuri: (sg.)

tunga: sleep – መተኛት፣ ተኛ

anyi kôg kutungo

I'm going to sleep.

ልተኛ ነው።

ôg na tungo ungo ramman ngani aiwo

Go and sleep for two nights and then come back.

ሂድና ከሁለት ቀናት (ምሽቶች) በኋላ ተመልስህ ና ::

tungô bhai: lie down – መጋደም፣ ተጋደመ

tuno: on; on top of; above – ላይ፣ በላይ፣ ከላይ

kio tuno

On the tree.

ዛፍ ላይ

ido tuno

Above the cloud.

ከደመናው በላይ

issabai tuno

7 Up

tunugo: enter, go into (a house), crawl – መግባት፣ ገባ (ወደ ቤት ውስጥ) ዳኸ፣ ተሳበ:

anyi bare kutunugi tui

I went in (*tui*) yesterday.

ትላንት ወደ ውስጥ ገብኜ ነበር::

nông bare tunugo lug

He crawled into a hole (*lug*) yesterday.

ትላንትና እሱ ወደ ጎሬው እየዳኸ ነበር::

sg. imp.: *tunugo*; pl. imp.: *tunugwê*

turê: gun, rifle. – ጠመንጃ

turen: guns, rifles - ጠመንጃዎች

ture-a-rôngôdi: musical instrument made from animal horn and played at duelling contests - ለባህላዊ ሥነ ሥርዓት

የሚጫወቱበት ከ... ቀንድ የተሠራ የሙዚቃ መሣሪያ

turguli: deformed wood – ጎርባጣ እንጨት

turumel: motor vehicle – መኪና

turumelya: motor vehicles - መኪናዎች

turo: pull – መጎተት

turuinya: push into, down – ወደ ውስጥ መግፋት

inye turuinyaan dôri tui kiong

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

ወደ ቤት ውስጥ ለምንድነው የምትገፋኝ?

kuturuini gutuma

I'm pushing the flour (*gutuma*) down into the basket.

ዱቄቱን ወደ ቅርጫቱ ውስጥ እየገፋሁ ነው።

turung: bow and arrow – ቀስት

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

መገልበጥ (ዘቅዝቆ) ረጨ አርከፈከፈ

tururu nga 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.

ያንን ትላንት የቀረውን እህል ከጀንያው ውስጥ ገልብጠውና

ፍጨው።

turrurrese ju gutuma

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

ዱቄቱን እፈላው ውሃ (ማሰሮው ውስጥ) ነስንሰው።

tuttu': door – በር

U

ubulanena: roll or turn over (intr.) – መንከባለል

nga hira ungo gerre kiông – ubulanena teee, na ngani kutungo

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

ለምንድነው ይኸ ሰው መጥፎ አተኛነት የሚተኛው፣ ዝም ብሎ ስለሚንከባለል መተኛት አልቻልኩም።

uchurro: use up, exhaust, finish (of liquids) – አለቀ፣ ተጠናቀቀ

uro wa uchorro

Have you finished the milk?

ወተቱን ጨረስክ?

ee – uro wa kuchuru

Yes, I have finished it.

አዎን ጨርሼአለሁ።

huli egi dirr, ma uchurrsônor

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

ውኃው ለረጅም ጊዜ ከፈላ ተኖ ያልቃል።

uchuranewo: mix together – በአንድ ላይ መቀላቀል

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

kuduli hada – kare tumudutô

I'm banging a sleeping mat (*hada*) – close (*tumudutô*) your eyes (*kare*).

ቁርቡቱን እያራገፈኩ ነው፣ አይንህ ጨፍን።

uduso: warm (tr.) – ትኩስ፣ ሞቅ ያለ

udusony ma na kire

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

የምጠጣው ትንሽ ውሃ ሞቅ አድርግልኝ።

sg. imp.: *uduso*; pl. imp. *udusoê*. –

uhana: sprout – መብቀል

uhudo: wipe, clean – ማፅዳት፣ አፀዳ

kuhudi bhê kio

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

መጥረቢያውን እጆታ እያፀዳሁ (እየጠረግኩ) ነው።

uhudi ôndôngô

What are you wiping it with?

በምን ቅባት እያፀዳህ (እየጠረግህ) ነው?

kutaiyo

With fat.

ujô: hit with a stone – በድንጋይ መምታት

age kujô uli kôbôla

We are castrating [lit. 'hitting with a stone the testicles (*kôbôla*) of'] the bull.

ኮርማውን እየቀጠቀጥን (ቆለጡን በድንጋይ እየመታን) ነው።

iwa bê na choi kanga

Pick up (sg.) a stone (*bê*) and throw it at the baboons.

(*kanga*)

ድንጋይ አንሳና ወደ ዝንጀሮው ወርውር።

ipta benna na chôdê kanga

Pick up (pl.) stones and throw them at the baboons.

ድንጋይ ውሰዱና ወደ ዝንጀሮው ወርውሩ።

ukuri: a small bag for carrying personal belongings –

የእጅ ቦርሳ

ukuranya: small bags - የእጅ ቦርሳዎች

ukuro: clean (the inside of a container)

ውስጡን ማፅዳት (ለምሳሌ ጎተራ፣ ቅል፣ ወዘተ...)

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*)’]

ቅሉን አፅዳው፣ ውስጡ ንፁህ እንዲሆን

sg. imp.: *ukuro*; pl. imp.: *ukurroê*.

uli': bull (not castrated) – ኮርማ (ያልተቀጠቀጠ)

ulinya: bulls - ኮርማዎች

ulshi: sorghum stalk – የማሽላ አገዳ

ulsho (pl) sorghum stalks - የማሽላ አገዳዎች

ulubo: cover up – ሽፋን

ulub tila

Cover up the porridge (*tila*)!

ገንፎውን ሽፍነው።

rum a kulupcha chuan

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

ገላ መሸፈኛ ልብስ

ulugunyo: hide – መደበቅ

umma: call someone by sign – ሰውን በእጅ (ምልክት) መጥራት

ungo: night [lit. sleep] - በአንድ ምሽት፣

ungo gôro ramman

Two nights on the road.

ሁለት ምሽት በመንገድ ላይ

unyo: flea – ዝንብ

unyô: fleas – ዝንቦች

urgussi: fish (sg.n.) – አሣ

urgussa: fish (pl. n.) - አሣዎች

uro: milk – ወተት

ur-a-chala: fresh milk – ትኩስ ወተት

ur-a-lipsa: sour milk – የኮመጠጠ ወተት

urrudo: spill, throw away (of liquid) – ማፍሰስ፣ አፈሰሰ፣ ፈሰሰ፣

መድፋት

alala nga luita – urro urrudê

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

አንተ ልጅ ተጠንቀቅ፣ ወተቱ እየፈሰሰ ነው።

anyi kurrudi nga galla

I'm throwing this (*nga galla*) [liquid] away.

ይህን ፍሳሽ ወዲያ ልድፋው (ላፍሰው) ነው።

sg. imp. *urrudô*; pl. imp. *urrudoê* – አፍስ፣ አፍስሱ

urui: blacksmith – ቀጥቃጭ

uruinya: blacksmiths - ቀጥቃጮች

usa: eat – መብላት፣ በላ

ain achuk na kusu

Give me meat to eat.

የሚበላ ሥጋ ስጠኝ።

wa usu na chau

Have you eaten and had enough?

ጠግበህ በልተሃል?

sg. imp. *usu*; pl. imp.: *usiyê*. – ብላ፣ ብሉ!

(cf. *baka*)

usha: enough, finished – መጨረስ

dôri bare tornu na usha

Have you finished building (*tornu*) the house (*dôri*)?

ቤት መሥራትን (መገንባቱን) ጨረስክ?

dôri anyi ngani kuwoshau

I haven't finished the house yet.

የለም ገና አልጨረስኩም።

usurusio: burn (tr.) – ማቃጠል ፣ ማረር

tilla usurusi kiong

Why are you burning the porridge?

ገንፎውን ለምንድነው የምታቃጥለው?

Yaile tilla was surra – go a bwi

Yaile has burnt the porridge – the fire (*go*) is [too] big.

ያሌ ገንፎውን አቃጥሎታል (አሳርሮታል)፣ እሳቱ በዝቷል።

tilla a surrsi

The porridge is burnt.

ገንፎው ተቃጠለ።

ututudhana: wrap – መጠቅለል ፣ መሸፋፈን

uwhana: winnow – ማበጠር፣ ማንፈስ፣ አበጠረ፣ አነፈሰ

uwhani ông

What are you winnowing?

ምንድነው የምታበጥረው?

kuwhani liba

I'm winnowing sorghum.

ማሽላ እያበጠርኩ ነው።

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

በባህላዊ ስነስርዓት፣ ምራቅ እንትፍ ብሎ በክንድ መጥረግ
sabo kutugesen moda ngani kuwhinyeo

First I spit saliva (*môda*) [onto fire sticks] and then I rub
them under my armpits.

መጀመሪያ ጫማ ላይ ወይም ማገዶ እንጨት ላይ እንትፍ
እልና ከዚያ በክንዶቼ እጠርገዋለሁ።

W

wadi: female breast – የሴት ጡት ጫፍ (see also **maddi**)

wadio: breasts – የሴት ጡት ጫፎች

waddino: hurt, be painful – ህመም (see also **wana**)

wala: flame – ነበልባል፣ ቦግ አለ

tode keno go na katawal

Put wood (*keno*) on the fire (*go*) so that it flames.

እሳቱ ቦግ እንዳለ እንጨት ጨርምርበት።

go walana ori

Where is the fire [lit. ‘where is the fire flaming’]?

እሳቱ የሚበለበለው የት ነው?

go walana dêhô

The fire is in the *dê* (cooking area outside the house).

እሳቱ ማድ ቤት (ማብሰያው ቦታ) ከቤቱ ውጪ ነው።

wana: hurt (intr.) – መጎዳት

anyi bare kamati gesso na saba wana hang

I drank beer yesterday and I’ve got a bad head (*saba*) ache.

ትላንት ቢራ ጠይቼ ራሴን በጣም አሞኛል።

wang: very much (emphatic particle) በጣም (see also **hang**)

kilasi wang

I am really ill.

በጣም (በርግጥ) አሞኛል።

wangai: mist, fog – ጭጋግ

waran: gate (esp. of a cattle compound) – የበረት በር

warr: River Omo – የኦሞ ወንዝ

warra: knife – ቢላዋ

warrachin: knives - ቢላዎዎች

welu: bill-hook – የምንጣሮ መሣሪያ፣ በእጅ የሚያዝ

welô: bill-hooks – የምንጣሮ መሣሪያዎች

wenenêo: loose (e.g. of a tooth) – ጥርስ ማውለቅ

wenyo: here you are – እንካ

weshi: tray – ትሪ

whê: warthog – የአሣማ አይነት

whêyena: warthogs – የአሣማ አይነቶች

wohu: salty soil – ጨው፡ ጨው የሚል አፈር

wokalu: interpreter – አስተርጓሚ

woley: pigeon – ርግብ

woyo: walk – መራመድ

inye koi ori

Where are you going?

የት ነው የምትሄደው?

anyi kowoy nganga hung

I'm just walking.

እየተንሸራሸርኩ ነው።

wulugor: argue – መጨቃጨቅ

zuo wulugê kiong

Why are the people arguing?

ሰዎቹ ለምንድነው የሚጨቃጨቁት?

mate gesso

They have been drinking beer (*gesso*).

ቢራ (ጠላ) እየጠጡ ነው።

nga hira bare wulugine ko neng

Who (*neng*) was this person (*nga hira*) arguing with (*ko*) yesterday?

ማን ነበር ትላንት ሲጨቃጨቅ የነበረው?

wurio: after, lastly – በመጨረሻ

wush: number four – አራት ቁጥር

wusho: gather (leaves for cooking) – ለማብሰያ የሚሆን ቅጠል ቅጠል መሰብሰብ::

kôgoi kôtorsha kinoi

I'm going to collect leaves (*kinoi*).

ቅጠል ልሰበስብ መሄዴ ነው::

Y

yabto: defend oneself – መመከት

yag: abandoned homestead

yaga: take back – መልሶ መውሰድ

nong wa yaga bi a gamain

He has taken back the marriage (*gamain*) cattle (*bio*) [bridewealth].

ለጥሎሽ የሰጠውን ከብት መልሶ ወሰድ።

nga keta nga kihinio – yaga

I don't want this (*nga keta*) – take it back.

ይህን አልፈልግም፤ መልሰህ ውሰድ።

yagaittô: permit, answer – መፍቀድ፡ ምላሽ መስጠት

yanen: cousin – ያክስት/ ያጎት ልጅ

yelo: love, like – መውደድ

ngahirra ermi yel hang

This man loves [his] child (*ermi*) very much (*hang*).

ሰውየው ልጁን በጣም ይወደዋል።

anyi keyeli achuk hang

I like meat (*achuk*) very much (*hang*).

ሥጋ በጣም እወዳለሁ።

yelniyo: loved one or girlfriend – የሴት ጓደኛ

yêri: a kind of bird – የወፍ አይነት

yirô: biceps (upper arm) – ጡንቻ

yiri: bicepses

yiso: shave – መላጨት

nông bare yis sabba

He/she shaved his/her head (*sabba*) yesterday.

ትላንት ፀጉሩን ተላጭቷል።

chôre wa yesau-bhwê

Have you shaved off your hair (*chôre*)?

ፀጉርግን ተላጭተሃል?

ôg na têsa chôre-bhwê

Go (sg.) and shave off your hair (*chôre*).

ሂድና ፀጉርህን ተላጭ

yitinya: vein – የደም ስር

yôk: they – እነርሱ

yoi: wild dog – ቀበሮ

yoiya: wild dogs – ቀበሮዎች

yowoyê: dance – ጭፈራ

yugo: speak – ማውራት ፣ ማለት

hiri yukti a neng

Who said so?

ማነው ያለው?

bare yug nga hira

This person (*nga hira*) said so yesterday (*bare*).

ይህ ሰው ትላንት እንደዚህ ያለው።

sg. imp. *yugo*: pl. imp.: *yugoê*

Z

zamio: swim – መዋኘት

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*).

እነርሱ ያሉት ትላንትና ዋና ሲዋኝ ነበር አሁን ታሟል።

nga hirunu zami keno kiong – dhutiyô

Why is that person pushing a way through the trees (*keno*) - is he/she drunk (*dhutiyô*)?.

ለምንድነው ያ ሰውዬ ጫካውን የሚገፋው (የሚዋኘው)?

ጠጥቷል እንዴ?

zekta: move (one’s homestead) – ቀዬን ለቆ መሄድ

inye wa zeku

Have you moved?

ቤትህን (ቀዬህን) ለቀቅህ?

Ngani - nga rraata kizigio

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

ዛሬ ከሰዓት በኋላ ነው የምለቀው።

be zegau nga

So you moved here?

ወደዚህ ነው የምትመጣው?

zel: short stick – አጭር ዱላ (በእጅ የሚያዝ)

zelinya: short sticks - አጭር ዱላዎች

zibu: medicine – መድኃኒት

zibunya: medicines - መድኃኒቶች

zigai: bachelor – ያላገባ

zilo: personal praise song – ለውዳሴ የሚዘፈን ዘፈን

zini: thief – ሌባ

zininya: thieves - ሌባዎች (ሌቦች)

zuo: people ሰዎች

zu-a-ma

men

ወንዶች

zu-a-ngaha

women

ሴቶች

zuo haanan: the number one hundred [lit. ‘five people’] – አንድ

መቶ (አምስት ሰዎች)

zuo raman: the number forty [lit. ‘two people’]

አርባ (ትርጉሙ ሁለት ሰዎች እንደሚለት)

zuo raman ko tommon: the number thirty [lit. ‘two people plus ten’]

ስላሳ (ትርጉሙ ሁለት ሰዎችና አስር)

zuo siizi: the number sixty [lit. ‘three people’] – ስልሳ (ሶስት

ሰዎች)

zuo wush: the number eighty [lit. ‘four people’] ሰማንያ (አራት

ሰዎች)

zurwai: dry leaves etc. used for starting a fire; rubbish.

ጥራጊ፣ ደረቅ ቆሻሻ፣ እሳት ለማቀጣጠል የሚውል።