LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Class
BARI GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY.
LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED,
DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET, S.E., AND GREAT WINDMILL STREET, W
The Bari tribe inhabit the country lying approximately between Latitudes 3° 40' N. and 5° 45' N.—their Southern boundary being the River Assua.

Their Northern neighbours are the Dinkas, to the South of them are the Madi, to the East the Berri, Beir and Latuka tribes, and to the West the Makraka, Azanda and Dinka tribes.

The Bahr el Jebel runs through the centre of their territory. The river is broken up by many islands large and small; the former are called by the Bari "Tikenyo" and the latter "Pipia." Most of these islands are extensively cultivated and provide the principal food supplies for the tribe.

In the days of Sir Samuel Baker and Emin Pasha the Bari were a numerous and warlike tribe and rich in cattle, but under Dervish rule they suffered severely and the tribe is now a small one, with very few cattle. The Southern part of their country is mountainous, to the West (from North to South) being Mounts Lado, Nyerkoni, Jebel el Hadid, Kurruk, Kungufi and Weya, with Mount Logwek at Rejaf. On the East are Mounts Belinian, Luri and Longa, and still further East and South East are the Lokoya and Liria Mountains.

Most of the Bari villages are near the river. Their principal crops are dura (red), simsim, telabun, and tobacco, which, for the last few years, have suffered considerably from the two extremes of drought and flood.

Of minerals, iron is very plentiful. Of the flora, the principal trees are palms (Hyphaene thebaica and Borassus aethiopum), mimosa (especially the Mimosa nilotica, nabak (Rhamnus nabece), heglik and tamarind.
Game is fairly plentiful. Lion, leopard, elephant, rhinoceros, hyena, buffalo, antelope, gazelle, hippopotamus, crocodile, giraffe, zebra, &c., being found in fair numbers; of birds, the ostrich, bustard, marabout, osprey, golden-crested crane, pelican, shoebird (Abu Markub or Balaeniceps rex), Ibis, ground horn-bill and many others. Snakes are numerous, especially the death-adder.

The Bari are physically a fine race, slim, well proportioned and well built. The majority of the men are entirely naked and carry a spear or bow and arrows. The women wear in front a small apron or fringe either of leather or of plaited little iron chains, and at the back a long tuft of fine leather straps, grass or wool, which gives them the appearance of having a long tail; they do most of the tilling and cultivation, and many are to be seen working in the fields carrying their babies on their backs. Sometimes if a tree is handy to their work they will put the baby in a kind of leather sack and hang it up to the tree while they are at work.

Many of the men wear a ring of ivory on their left arm above the elbow and decorate their heads with feathers. It used to be a common habit among the men to besmear themselves with a mixture of oil (from the kuruleng, wild oil tree) and red earth, but this custom is dying out.

They are great smokers and cultivate their own tobacco, which they make into cakes. The tobacco grown in the Lokoya hills is the most prized. The women manufacture clay pipes.

As regards their religious views, they have a name for the Supreme Being, "Ngun," who is the representative of goodness and therefore not to be feared and requires no sacrifices. The noun "Ngun" comes from the obsolete verbal root ngun (to be big), from which the word tòngun (to be bigger, to surpass) appears more complete and is frequently used.

If a man is old and is afraid of death, he is asked: do Ngun? Are you God?—that is to say, Do you want to live for ever?

They have also an expression for the evil spirit, ajók, pl. ajokan, or júck, whom they are obliged to appease by offering sacrifices (robangga, pl. robángguna). Some old Baris call the viper their grandmother, and offer it milk as a sacrifice. They have also their sorcerers, and a distinction is made between good and bad ones. The former, búnit, pl. búnuk, are in possession of secret remedies, especially for cases of sickness. There are also the
so called "rain-makers" (bimuk-ti-kudu), who maintain that it lies in their power to bring rain, and when called upon to produce it demand beforehand a special payment of cattle. This is, however, a dangerous art, for if it does not rain at the right time the rain-maker is hunted out and often put to death that he may give up the rain he has kept back. The evil sorcerers or chief wizards, who only do harm and bring trouble, are called deminit, pl. demák.

R. C. R. O.
THE GRAMMAR.

CHAPTER I.

The Baris have no writing of their own. Seeing a stranger write they say, "nge wuwur," he is scratching, engraving, drawing. Wer = to write. Wuruti = writing.

The complete Alphabet, expressed in the Latin characters with modifications and the addition of the Teutonic "w," is as follows:—a, ã, á, å, b, ð, c, ð, ð, f, g, i, ɨ, y, j, k, l, m, n, ñ, o, ò, ò, o, o, p, r, s, t, u, û, û, w.

Note 1.—The letters c, h, q, x, z do not appear, because there is no corresponding sound in Bari.

Note 2.—"Y" is placed immediately after "i," because it sometimes serves as a short English "e" or "y."

Note 3.—"P" is almost always pronounced as "F," with the exception of very few words. Consequently in this book "P" has been generally replaced by "F" in the Grammar. In some villages the "P" is more often pronounced; therefore when looking up a word in the Vocabulary commencing with "P" the reader must look it up under "F." In the Vocabulary "F" only has been used.

CHAPTER II.

A.—The Vowels and Their Pronunciation.

a is, like all vowels without accent, clear and pure, like the English "a" in farthing and father. Ex.: kaku, earth; baku, to cease.

á corresponds to the broad ́á (á) in French and Greek. Ex.: bárára, to go and bring, to fetch; baránda, to overflow; adá? how?
(rare) is pronounced like the circumflex “a” in other languages. Ex.: duk, tobacco-pipe; dara, to be tired; bongnal, clothes.

occurs only in two words, burya, seven; logulnu, cock, and is sounded like the English “a” in fall, all.

A pure, clear sound. Ex.: def or dep (dedep), to raise, to keep; dede, later, then.

is like the oxytone “e” in other languages. Ex.: de, to hide; delé, hide; Jcele, tooth; hiaser, sister.

The long “e.” Ex.: dei-u, grass, hay; mje, to eat.

Pure and clear. Ex.: jik (jijik), to lead; gin (gigin), to tear; ying (yijing), to hear.

The sharp “i.” Ex.: mőjí, imp. (mőjíta), drink.

Long. Ex.: likin, to lose; lilik, to be dry; kndık, small.

(as a vowel) always a quite short “i.” Ex.: töwyli, heart; murye, blue; nányet, her (suffix).

read clear and pure. Ex.: lodoke, toad; lokkorit, boundary; lom, side.

spoken sharply. Ex.: lójur, sad; lómurye, blue; lótor, red.

read long. Ex.: dók, to wind a skein; gwóso, similar, like, as; mó (contr. of molu), later.

corresponds to the Turkish “ö,” and approaches the English sound in murder, or the French “en” in seul. It occurs frequently and care must be taken to keep the sound well closed, so as not to confound it with “e.” Ex.: kódi, tree, wood; tóki, again; köfuröt or köpuröt, smoke; lúpó or lufó, to enter; against this, lupe or lufe, to go out; durjó (durjyó); to grow; durje, to milk.

Clear and pure. Ex.: but (bubut), to strike; baku, shield.

An oxytone “u.” Ex.: karútet, exchange; lukulúnu, bat; lutú, son-in-law.

a long “u,” only occurs in a few words. Ex.: úri, pl. úryó, boar; knúdi, armhole, armpit.

There are no so-called diphthongs in Bari, except “au” in kun, whip; kunvéleny, matter of the eye; yawa, beer (merissa). The remaining words
with "an," in which the "a" and "u" are pronounced separately, are distinguished by the acute accent, which is placed over each accented vowel. Ex.: *aúne*, chosen; *aúró* (*aníro*), written; *lónyn*, f. *nányn*, wet, damp. In the same way the remaining vowels coming together are always pronounced separately. Ex.: *geî* (*gei*) = *ge-i*, *dotoet* = *doto-et*; *didiéro* = *di-e-di-éro*.

7.

**B. THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE CONSONANTS.**

The consonants are produced by three parts of the vocal mechanism, directed from the back towards the front of the mouth. They are divided into six classes:

I. **Gutturals**: *g, k.*

II. **Palatals**: *s, j, y.*

III. **Liquids**: *l, r.*

IV. **Dentals**: *n, d, t.*

V. **Labials**: *b, w, ñ, j, m.*

VI. **Nasals**: *ng, ñg, ny.*

8.

**I. THE GUTTURALS.**

*g* is pronounced soft throughout, like a German "ch," or as before *a, o, u,* in Roman. Ex.: *gaf* or *gap,* to protect; *gege,* never; *gin,* to tear.

Note.—If two "*g's*" occur immediately together ("gg") both must be heard. Ex.: *yanggo,* mother; *kapenggo* or *kafenggo,* big sack; read *yang-go,* kapeng-go.

*k* corresponds to the English "*k*" as in king, kitchen, kiss. Ex.: *kak,* earth; *ki,* heaven.

9.

**II. PALATALS.**

*s* always like the English "*j*" in jeer, jest, just, and the Italian "*ge,'" "*gi.'" Ex.: *sape,* mug, jug; *sur* (*sasar*), to judge; *sókoro,* hens; *subi,* wax; spoken *jape,* *jar,* etc.

*j* is much softer than "*s,*" especially in the plurals in "*ji*" and "*jin,*" resembling the Arabic *dj* in hadji.

*y* as consonant is like the English "*y*" in yes, year. Ex.: *yá,* whence? *yayu,* to move (of water).

10.

**III. LIQUIDS.**

*l* and *j* have the ordinary pronunciation as in other languages, English, *r* | Italian, etc.
11.

IV.—Dentals.

\( n \) has the same sound as in other languages.

\( t \) is always hard like the Greek \( \tau \) and is never suppressed.

\( d \) like the modern Greek \( \delta \) or English "the". Double \( d \) (\( dd \)) is read as in English, wedding, pudding. If it occurs at the end of a word the second "d" is continued in sound from the first. \( \text{Ex.}: \) kwad\( d = \) kwad-\( d = \) to honour.

12.

V.—Labials.

\( b \) has mostly a very soft sound, sometimes, namely, before "a," to such a degree that it may be suppressed altogether. \( \text{Ex.}: \) bal\( n g = \) al\( n g, \) salt; bung = ang, court-yard; baka = aka, to cease.

\( w \) (1) is pronounced very softly or may be omitted altogether. \( \text{Ex.}: \) w\( yju (wuw\( yju), \) to take; aw\( ur\( o, \) written; one can also read and write: ny\( ju (nuy\( ju) \) and a\( ur\( o.

(2) It may be replaced by "u." \( \text{Ex.}: \) si\( wu = \) si\( n, \) bees; yit\( wu = yit\( n, \) to return; mud\( w = \) mid\( w, \) dark.

(3) It is pronounced somewhat harder after the letters "y" or "k." \( \text{Ex.}: \) g\( uon (g\( uwog\wong\), to remain, to live; k\( w\)ee, head; k\( u\)c\( w\)e\( l\)en (kw\( c\k\w\w\)e\( l\)en), to be beautiful.

\( p \) appear in some words for each other. \( \text{Ex.}: \) f\( a\wana or f\( a\wana = \) peace; f\( er\wok or f\( er\wok = \) time; fi\( r\wne or fi\( r\wne = \) to awake. Only f\( u\wng\wot and f\( u\wng\wot have "f" alone. V. Vocab., under F.

\( m \) has the ordinary sound of \( m \).

13.

VI.—Nasals.

The Nasals are very important and are divided into three classes, i.e.,

\( n g \) has the least nasal sound (when followed by a vowel). With a person speaking naturally through the nose, the "\( y \)" is almost inaudible. \( \text{Ex.}: \) ny\( u, \) there; ny\( o\b, \) to welcome; ny\( an\a, \) to love.

\( ng \) in the first and final sound is like the "\( ng \)" in the English sing, ring. \( \text{Ex.}: \) ding\( it, \) time; bung\( u\w\, nine; geleng, alone; yango, leprosy; read ding\( it, yang\( o, \) bung\( u\w\).

\( ng \) (\( ng \) in the final sound) at the beginning of a word has the strongest and most pronounced nasal sound. \( \text{Ex.}: \) nges\( u (nge\w'uges\u), \) to eat; ng\( o\w'ng\wog\u, to relate; ng\( a (ng\a\wlo) ? \) who?

Note.—Only the pronoun nge (he, she) is read as enclitica like the soft nasal "nge."
BARI GRAMMAR.

CHAPTER III.

14. A.—The Apostrophe and Dieresis.

The apostrophe appears but seldom in Bari and is of importance in the following words only: \( l' \) yá (lo yá), where is he? and \( n' \) yá (na, yá), where is she? In all other cases words which take the apostrophe may be written in full. Ex.: \( d' \) afo or \( d' \) apo (also: \( d o \) apo), you are come; \( k o \) \( l' \) améle (\( k o \) ta améle), if you have seen; takíta nan, \( n' \) amét ko \( n' \) aying ta kune, tell me what you have seen and heard.

Note.—For the signification of the apostrophe before “ng” at the beginning of a word, V. Parag. 13.

The dieresis is used on “i” to show that it must be read separately from the preceding vowel. Ex.: in geí, used, read ge-i: aín, not, read a-i'n.

15. B.—Quantities and Accents.

The vowels \( a, e, i, o, u \) as a rule are rather short, but when they are to be pronounced long they are written with a circumflex accent, thus: \( á, é, i, ò, ù \), the accent remaining on this syllable. V. Parags. 2–6.

The vowels \( a, e, o, u \), can also be quite short; the short “i” is indicated by “y.” V. Parag. 4.

A short vowel to be read or spoken in a very pronounced manner is designated by the acute accent, and these are divided into two classes.

16. (a)—Word-Accents.

(1) In Bari there are a number of words of one, two or more syllables, of which the vowels coming together have the same accent, and as each vowel must be clearly and distinctly pronounced, each should take the acute accent. Ex.: \( d e = d é, d é d é = d é d é \); \( f a j a r a s a k = f á j á r á s á k \). In order to avoid excess of accents, in this case all are omitted.

(2) There are many expressions and forms of words in which one syllable is especially prominent, namely, in all imperatives. Ex.: \( a g i \), compelled; \( l ó b u t \), fem. nábut, good; \( a d ã \), how? \( n u s á l a \), three; \( l n y j i \), imp. (\( l n y j i t á \)), call; \( b ù ì \), imp. (\( b ù ì t á \)), kiss.

Note 1.—The vowel “ò,” generally short, is mostly unaccented—only the imperative of some verbs is also oxytone in the singular and paroxytone in the plural; with these the accent is omitted. Ex.: \( d a r j j ò \) (\( d a r j ò \)) = to grow, imp. \( d a r j j ò \), plur. \( d a r j j ò t á \); \( j u r u d d ñ y ò \), to sink, imp. \( j u r u d d ñ y ò \), plur. \( j u r u d d ñ y ò t á \).
Note 2.—A vowel following immediately an accented syllable, and when forming a syllable of itself, must be read very short. Ex.: nīlu (nīlu), fem. nīnu (nīnu), that there—read nīlu, nīnu; nīlo, fem. nīna, this there—read almost nīlo, nīna.

17.

(b)—The Sentence-Accent.

The sentence-accent resembles the enclitica in Greek.

(1) A word of one or two syllables following an oxytone, of which the first syllable is short (or half length) and the second unaccented, must be read as formal enclitica. Ex.: dongē lo (na), drive him (her) away—read dongēlo (dongēnu); delē mugun, hide yourself—read delēmugun; tī nan, give me—read tīnun.

Note.—The plural exponent of the imperative “ta” (you) is also a similar enclitica.

(2) The articles lo (lu), na, tī, as well as the prepositions i, ko, ku, the conjunction on and other monosyllables under the above circumstances are mostly oxytone; therefore the word immediately following must be read as enclitica. Ex.: molokōtyo lo ngutu, the soul of the man; molōkojin tī ngutn, the souls of the men; i lor, on the day; i ki, in heaven; i lak, on earth.

i jameilot, according to thy word.
kō do,2 with thee.
kō ta, with you.
kō ce, with them.
kō ngutu, with people.
kū baba, by the father, or with the father.
kū ngote, by the mother, or with the mother.

Note 1.—The negative “tī” has also this peculiarity. Ex.: nge tī buiō, he (she) cannot.

Note 2.—If stress is laid upon the pronoun, it must take the accent. Ex.: ko dō, with thee; ko tā nan tunu? shall I go with you?
PART II.

CHAPTER I.

18.

WORD AND VERBAL ROOTS.

In the Dinka language the root and word are often identical and may be used as verb, noun, adjective, or even as preposition. The Bari language is much superior. The verbal root is seldom used as substantive as in other languages. Ex.: kulya, to speak, and the speech; although the Bari in a great many cases has developed many nouns from roots of the same form, especially nomina actionis and abstracta, as well as all roots or stems which have a passive form, and many others, nomina agentis.

Ex.: sar, to judge.
   sar-et, law.
   ku-sar-u-nit, judge.
   yol-o, to sing.
   yol-et, song.
   ka-yol-o-nit, singer.

19.

FORM OF THE ROOT.

The Bari language has no root consisting of a single vowel by itself. If the root is of one syllable (in the simplest form), vowel and consonant are united and the latter precedes.

Ex.: bi’, to suck.
   sa’, to tear out.
   se’, to wipe.
   de’, to hide.
   ko’, to bide.
   so’, to prick, sting, etc.

Only the imperative and sometimes the passive form of these verbal roots show the abolition of a third radical letter, a suppression of the consonant sound. The imperative is then sounded as follows:—

bijé (bijéta).
sané (sanéta).
sné (sénéta).

delé (deléta), pass. déla.
dulé (duléta), dulé.

The complete roots would then be bij, san, sen, del, dul.

The next-mentioned root-forms are those which are almost identical with the above, and are those in which the vowel precedes a consonant and the root is first sounded with a consonant and ends with a consonant. Ex.: but, to strike, den, to know, kon, to make, gin, to tear.
Further, roots must be taken into consideration of two or more syllables, which scarcely merit this appellation. They are composed of one-syllable roots which have become enlarged for the most part by composition.

20.

Extension of the Root by Reduplication.

Roots are transformed by various means to stems. The most effectual is, as in other languages, by Reduplication. This serves in Bari principally to designate the present and future in opposition to the perfect.

Ex.: nan nge'ngesu, I eat (am busy with food).

Ngun gwoqwóù i ki, God lives in heaven.

do wuwur, thou writest.

The perfect would be ngé gwon (nge agwon) kú ta, he (she) was with you; nan a'ngesu, I have eaten; do awur, thou hast written.

Note 1.—Several verbs keep the "re" also in the aorist. V. 34.

Note 2.—As a further enlargement the re appears by the raising of the adjective or adverb. V. 89.

CHAPTER II.

21.

The Elements of Word-Making.

Next to and (in use also with) the reduplication are different elements which serve to enlarge and transform the roots into stems. These are suffixes and prefixes.

22.

A.—Suffixes.

(a) Simple. The most important are:—

a Ex.: dan-a, to hide one's self; dár-a, to tire one's self; bak-a, to cease, to finish.

Note.—The above forms are really only passive or reflective forms of the obsolete primitive roots bak, dan, dar.

e Ex.: lup-e or luf-e, to go out; mel-e, to see; kiw-e, to mount.

i pnr-i or fur-i, to itch; kwel-i, to wake; kud-i, to look; kwen-i, to laugh.
Note.—*Kud-i* is shortened from *kud-ya*, *kwel-i* and *pur-i* or *fur-i* and *kwen-i* short forms of *kwel-in*, *kwen-in*, and *pur-in* or *fur-in*. *Kud-i*, in the imperat. *kudić* (*kudye*); the other three *kwelinc*, *kwenic*, and *purinc* or *furinc*.

0  *dot-o*, to sleep; *yol-o*, to sing; *dom-o*, to be sad.

Note.—The verbs in "o" are also shortened forms of *dot-on*, *dom-on*, *yol-on*. The imperative is *dotoni*, *domoni*, *yoloni*.

Ex.: *jol-o*, to travel; *givor-o*, to buy; *bul-o*, to be able.

Note.—The imperative of the verbs is pronounced *buloni*, *gworoni*, *joloni*.

Ex.: *jol-o*, to travel; *givor-o*, to buy; *hul-o*, to be able.

Note.—*hegu* in the Imperative is *hegi*. *sulu*, (*sulune*). *huruni*, *cr-an*, to get drunk; *yuk-an*, to rest, repose; *rom-an*, to greet.

Ex.: *kwel-en*, to be beautiful; *my-en*, to be ill; *yul-en*, to be discontented.

The nasal sound "eng" occurs only in the word *bel-eng*, to break.

*ri* has the same meaning as the German *ver*, *ent*, *weg*. Ex.: *bengö-ri*, to forget; *gworö-ri*, to give away, to sell; *wogö-ri*.

*rö* With the same meaning as "ri," chiefly separation or removal. Ex.: *bukö-rö*, to pour away; *rikö-rö*, to chase, drive away.


*on* (*ong*) Ex.: *wong-on*, to cry, to lament; *gwolong*, to dwell, to stay.

*ön* *Tur-on*, to lean against; *dir-on*, to drown.

*un* Meaning hither, towards, thither, along (similar to the particle *yu*). Ex.: *pes-un*, to rob; *guk-un*, to invite.

*ba* Ex.: *dib-ba*, to prepare a hearth (out of stone); *deb-ba*, to stay, to stick (similar to the suffix "a").

*bu* Ex.: *göm-bu*, to hedge in; *rem-bu*, to kill.

*du* *Gwad-du*, to sprinkle, to squirt at; *baran-du*, to overflow.

*ya* (*dya*) Ex.: *du-ya*, to stoop; *kon-dya*, to make.

*yö* Ex.: *fur-yö*, to choke; *bir-yö*, to play (as children play).

*yu* Ex.: *mu-yu* or *fu-yu*, to rub, to stroke; *pe-yu* or *fe-yu*, to bake; *mo-yu*, to beg.
ji  Together with the before-mentioned "a" or "ō," sign of the passive or reflective form. **Ex.**: wal-á-ji, to walk, to go for; wör-ō-ji, to remove.

**ji a (ja)** **Ex.**: ki-ja, to mount, go up; li-ja, to strain, filter: der-ja (der-ja), to cook.

**jyö (jö)** **Ex.**: wiwi-jiö, to spin; dur-jiö, to grow.

**ju** **Ex.**: sa-ju, to tear or pull out; so-ju, to spear.

**kin** With the meaning of doing something to or for someone. **Ex.**:

- tu-kin, to tell someone;
- moyu (root mó, imperat. molé, passive mólo, to beg, entreat);
- molo-kin, to ask for something for someone;
- gwörö, to buy, gwörö-kin, to buy something for someone.

Note.—Sometimes kin has also the meaning a . . . something to. **Ex.**:

- rusun, to undress; rasu-kin, to put on a dress.

**nit (anit)** comes from the pronoun nge (he, she), and with "t" occurs in the suffix sing., masc. and fem., ló-nit (more generally ló-nyet), fem. ná-nit generally ná-nyet), his, her, or also in kánget, with him, her. A number of "nomina agentis" serve as examples, vide the feminine of kabín-nit kawurónit.

Note.—All verbs which have a true passive or passive form form these **nomina agentis**.

Note 2.—Instead of the final sound "nit" in the sing., "k" appears throughout the plural, and it is also to be looked for in the plural of the demonstrative kulo, fem. kune.

23.

(b) Compound suffixes consist of two of the above simple suffixes. **Ex.**:

- bi-un-dya, to kiss; gwör-un-dyö, to buy; mörö-kin-dya, to thank someone.

24.

B.—Prefixes.

a  This prefix, on account of its importance, can be written separately, and serves:

(1) As copula. **Ex.**: Ngum aduma (a duma), God is great; yanggo anáblu (a náblu), My father is good, My mother is good; silo kadun arigwo (a rígwo), These trees are straight.

(2) As verb in the perfect, active and passive, with the meaning, is . . . . or has . . . . **Ex.**: wur, to write; perf. awur, has written, passive awörö, is written; tuán, to die; perf. átuan, is dead.

Note.—In this form sometimes the perfect takes the place of adjective or participle. **Ex.**: abelengo, broken, from beleng = to break; agwáta, splashed, from gwadánu, to splash.
(3) It forms adverbs from substantives. Ex.: rima, blood; amima, bloody; lutaten, the right hand; alutaten, right, to the right; amelete, sideways.

lóserve as gender-prefixes to many adjectives whose simple roots are not in use. Ex.: lósok, fem. nások, thin; lóbut, fem. nábbut, good; lóngou, náfem. nángou, bad.

to This prefix forms transitive verbs from intransitive verbs and doubles transitive verbs. Ex.: díniki, to learn; todínikiu, to teach; dínet, lesson (active); todínnet, instruction (in the passive); kadíñanit, scholar; katoñanit, teacher; bidáju, to recover; tobóiáju, to heal; koboñanit, doctor; yuñan, to be sad; toyuñan, to make sad.

tu Rare form for "to." Ex.: túbáka (instead of tobáka), to finish; tuja, to cause disgust.

k (ku) forms with the perfect the passive or reflective, and, in conjunction with the suffix "nit," nomina agentis. V. above, under 22, "nit."

Note 1.—Tu, as substantive prefix, which may be used also adverbially, has the same particular adverbial meaning. Ex.: kotyáng = evening; tókotyáng, in the evening; kwoje, night; tókwoje, in the night.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

CHAPTER III.

The Pronoun.

The Pronouns are divided into six classes.

(1) Personal.
(2) Possessive.
(3) Demonstrative.
(4) Relative.
(5) Interrogative.
(6) Indefinite.

25.

(1) Personal Pronouns.

Simple.

Singular. Plural.

wu, I yi, we
do, thou ta, you
nge (lo, lu), he se (kulo, kulu), they
nge (na, nu), she se (kune, kuna), they (f.)

These pronouns are not inflected, but remain unchanged in all circumstances. Ex.: wu means me, or to me, as well as I; nge (lo, lu) has—as well as the meaning he—him, to him, etc. Nevertheless it is to be observed that—
(1) Instead of the personal pronoun, the possessive is used. \textbf{Ex.}: \textit{yi rerebu kadi\textasciijumlaut jik musala ye\textasciijumlaut en a inot}, We wish to build three huts, one for thee (literally one is thine—thine in the fem. because \textit{kadi} is fem.).

(2) After the preposition \textit{ku} (by, to, with, from), which experiences a triple metamorphose and changes into \textit{k}, \textit{k} or \textit{ka} (ka\textasciijumlaut), the above forms, with the exception of the third person plural, become—

\textbf{Singular.}

1st Person, \textit{k}-\textit{y}, with (from, to) me.
2nd Person, \textit{ko-nut} (konut), with (from, to) thee.
3rd Person, \textit{k}’\textit{n}g\textit{it}, with (from, to) him, her.

\textbf{Plural.}

1st Person, \textit{ka-yang} (kayang), with (from, for, to) us.
2nd Person, \textit{ka-su} (kasu), with (from, to) you.
3rd Person, \textit{ka-se} (kase), with (from, to) them.

Several Bari verbs are constructed with “\textit{ku}” or “\textit{ko},” and on this account the above forms are used instead of the simple personal pronouns. \textbf{Ex.}: \textit{kune ling na ny\textasciijumlaut r ta kune}, ngitu kondya kasu (ka-su), koneta kase (ka-se) lunga! All that you wish that people should do to you, do also unto them.

26. \textbf{Rules in Syntax and Examples.}

If the personal pronoun in a sentence is in the dative case, it must precede the accusative.

\textbf{Examples.}

\textit{Nan atin lu munya}, I have given him bread.
\textit{Nan t\textasciijumlaut in do piom or fion}, I give you water.
\textit{Ti nun piom or fion, nun munya do}, Give me water, I entreat you.
\textit{Nan agw\textasciijumlaut r\textasciijumlaut k\textasciijumlaut t e}, I have bought you some milk.
\textit{Kajye diong ak\textasciijumlaut o ta (se)?} Did the dog bite you yesterday?
\textit{I\textasciijumlaut ke, kajye nge ak\textasciijumlaut o gi (se)}, Yes, yesterday he bit us.
\textit{Nan agwon k\textasciijumlaut nut (k\textasciijumlaut ng\textasciijumlaut it)}, I was with you.
\textit{Nan d\textasciijumlaut edek ko-nut sokoro musala}, I demand three hens from him.

27. The possessive personal pronouns myself, thyself, himself, in part express certain verbs; in part, in the singular, is placed instead of \textit{nan}, \textit{do}, etc., the word \textit{mugun}, meaning body, and in the plural, instead of \textit{yi}, \textit{ta}, \textit{se}, the plural of \textit{mugun}, \textit{berik}, although in the first case \textit{mugun} or \textit{berik} may be used as pleonasm.

\textbf{Examples.}

\textit{Nan lilik (mugun)}, I am drying myself.
\textit{Se lilik (berik)}, They are drying themselves.
Nge laláju (mugun), He (she) is washing himself.
Sé laláju berik, They are washing themselves.
Tiji (tini) mugun on kondya sine, Take care to do that (sing.).
Tijita (tinitu) berik on kondya sine, Take care to do that (plu.).
Nan wiivid mugun, I am turning.
Se wiivid berik, They are turning.

28.

**Compound Personal Pronouns.**

Singular. Plural.
nan-geleng, I alone. yi-kade, we alone.
do-geleng, thou alone. tá-kade, you alone.
ngeleng, he, she alone. sé-kade, they alone.

Singular.
nan-lopeng, or nan-lofeng, I myself.
do-lopeng, or do-lofeng, thou thyself.
ngeloeng, or nge-lofeng, he (she) himself (herself).

Plural.
yi-lope'ngat, or yi-lofe'ngat, we ourselves.
ta-lope'ngat, or ta-lofe'ngat, you yourselves.
se-lope'ngat, or se-lofe'ngat, they themselves.

Note 1.—Instead of “lopeng” or “lofeng,” mugun may be used, and instead of lope’ngat,” “lofe’ngat berik”—nán-mugun, dó-mugun, etc., yi-berik, ta-berik, etc.

Note 2.—All are of common gender.

Note 3.—The Rule of Syntax 26 applies also here.

29.

(2) Possessive Pronouns.

These principally appear first as suffixes and secondly as independent possessive pronouns.

(a) **Suffixes.**

Singular. Plural.
lio, f..nio, my kwe, f. kwe, my
ilot, f. inot, thy kunók, f. kunók, thy
lónyet, f. nányet, his, her kányet, f. kányet, his, her
likang, f. níkang, our kang, f. kang, our
lósu, f. násu, your kasu, f. kasu, your
lóse, f. náse, their kase, f. kase, their

Note.—The forms lónyet, nányet and kányet are pronounced sometimes almost like nángit and kángit.
Rules in Syntax and Examples.

The suffix agrees in number and gender with the preceding substantive.

Examples.

Nan yuáran lúngasér-lio átnan kaje, I mourn my brother who died yesterday.
Lúngasér-ilót a.dirón kare, Your brother has been drowned in the river.
Deket-inót gwegvég, According to your will or wish.
Gor-nányet nátun, His lance is blunt.
Iur-lósu kó nytu jore, There are many people in your land.
Ngote-násu ko nguájik puók or fuók, Your mother has ten children.
Dufyet-lóse (dufyet-násè) átnuán, Their maid-servant is dead. Dufyet-lóse (dufyet-násè).
Sókoro-kwe yungne jore, My hens lay many eggs.
Karún kunók kwakwasa, Thy name will be praised.
Kijuk-kányet alósok, His cows are lean.
Lúngasítik-kasú (kíasítik-kasú) téméjik, Your brothers (your sisters) are big.
Ngújik-kase alókong, Their children are intelligent.

30.

Slight exceptions to the use of the foregoing suffixes are the words ba (baba),¹ father, and yanggo (ngote), mother.

Examples.

Singular.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ba (baba), my</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mungi, thy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monge, his (her)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba-likang (babá-likang), our</td>
<td>father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mungi-lósa, your</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monge-lóse, their</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yanggo (ngoté-nio), my</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngutí, thy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngote, his (her)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yanggo-kang, our</td>
<td>mother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nguti-kasú, your</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngote-kase, their</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kóbabá-kang, our</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kómungi-kasú, your</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kómonge-kase, their</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kóyanggo-kang, our</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kónguti-kasú, your</td>
<td>mother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kóngote-kase, their</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note.—The suffix can also be omitted in lungasér-ilot (thy brother), when the word must be pronounced lungösür.

Note 1.—Ba (baba) means the nearest to the natural father, and requires therefore no suffix when the speaker is speaking of his father, although one can also use bibá-lio.

31. (b) Independent Possessive Pronouns.

The above suffixes may also be used as independent possessives, sometimes without, but mostly with the preceding verb "a."

Rule.

The Possessive must agree in gender and number with the relative substantive.

Examples.

Nielo duyet (or dufyet) a lio, a ilot, a lónyet (löstit), a likang, a lósu, a lóse, This slave is mine, thine, his, hers, etc.

Niensa wuret a nio, a inot, nányet (nöstit), etc., This book is mine, thine, his, etc.

Sine ling a kwe, All this is mine.

Nau (masc.) ilot (a ilot), nau (fem.) inot (a inot), I am thine.

32. (3) Demonstrative Pronouns.

Simple.

lo, f. na. Plur. silo (kulo), f. sine (kune), this, these, etc.

ln, f. nu, Plur. silu (kulu), f. silu (kunu), that, those.

Note.—Of the four singular forms only "lo" is used as a demonstrative and then appears as a prefix. Ex.: i lólor ki adnór, To-day (on this day) the sky is cloudy.

More often these forms are used as personal pronouns, and ló (f. nú) to indicate gender in adjectives.

Rule.

A Demonstrative Pronoun in conjunction with a substantive must precede the nominative in principal sentences; in subordinate and dependent sentences, in the oblique case, it may also come after.

Examples.

Silo (kulo) kölpinök kikits, ama sine (kune) wáte gwoqwon kana, These boys work, but these girls are idle.

Silu (kulu) lián ko góro, sino (kunu) agúújik ko sapa ko (or sapha) ti piom (or fiom), Those men carry lances, those girls water-pots.
33.

COMPOUND.

Nielo, f. niena, Plur. siloni (kùloni), f. sinci (kùneni), this here, etc.
Luyu (lu-yu), f. nyu (nu-yu), Plur. silu-yu (kùlu-yu), f. sùnu-yu (kùnu-yu), that there, etc.
Niulu (niyulu), f. niuni (niyu), Plur. silonl (kuJoni), f. fìineni (kunu), this here, etc.

Luyu (Jii-ijii), f. nviju (mi-yu), Plur. silu-yu (kuhi-yu), f. sinu-yu (kihiii-yu), that there, etc.

Niihi (niyhi), i. nUnu (niynu), Plur. sih (knJu), f. sinu (Jninu), the same who or which.

Rule 32 is also applied here.

Examples.

Nielo lalet alobut niena nakwan anarou, This man is good, this woman is bad.

Siloni (kùloni) kimák kaliöngök ìòó ngutu ling, These chiefs are friendly to everyone.

Sinci (kùneni) ködyji geyema kó lor m budök bot, In eight days these girls will be married.

Nan amok silu-yu somot ling ko yeje, I have caught all those fish with the net.

34.

(4) Relative Pronouns.

The Relative Pronoun is similar to the Demonstrative and of frequent repetition, especially in the accusative case.

Examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masc. lo (lu); lo .. lo,</td>
<td>se (silo, kulo); lo (se) .. kulo,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem. na (nu); na .. na,</td>
<td>se (sine, kune); na .. kune.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rule.

The double forms lo .. lo, na .. na are used only in the accusative singular, but in the plural lo (se) .. kulo also in the nominative. In both cases the first part forms the beginning, and the second the end of the relative sentence.

Examples.

Dyet, na apó (or afò) ni, kiasér-nió, The girl who has come here is my sister.

Lele kàta kàsa kíden, ló tì dën ta lo, There is one amongst you whom you do not know.

Yì dedek takin ngutu, lo asmaundye yì kulo, We wish to take an answer to those who sent us.

Takita,1 Abdu, na amét, na aying ta kune, Tell Abdu what you have seen and heard.

Kune ling, na nyår ta kune, All that you want.

Note.—The neut. plur. is always expressed in Bari by the genit. fem.

35.

(5) Interrogative Pronouns.

Rule.

These forms are used at the beginning of a sentence—

(1) when they are in the nominative case;
(2) when “a” is not used as a verb.

Examples.

Ngun a ngá? Who is God?
Ngá tu ngerot? Who is going in advance?
Kó nga ngutu akorjñ? Who (which people) has ploughed?
Yeyeji burú, anyang do dedéu, do atin gor ngá. Reflect well, so that you may remember to whom you gave the spear.

The Genitive and Dative are mostly expressed by the forms l'enga (m.), n'enga (f.) and (plur.) l'enga\(^1\) (com. gen.), with the verbal prefix “a,” and are placed at the end of the sentence.

Examples.

Nielo kosó al'enga? To whom does this tobacco-pouch belong?
Wuret an'enga? Whose is this book?
Wuretji al'enga? Whose books are these?

Note 1.—From ló nga, tí nga.

2. Ngálo, f. ngána, plur. ko'ngálo (ku'ngálo), f. ko'ngána (ku'ngána), which.

Note.—The Plural can also be pronounced ko'nga (ku'nga), com. gen., and is placed in the sentence as the above.

Examples.

Ngálo wowongon? Who is screaming?
Lu wowongon a ngálo? Nángá apó, or afó? (Na apó, or afó, a ngána?) Who has come?
Ko'ngálo lian i kó? Which men are at the war?
Ku'ngána ngutu gwégwéja sapya? Which women make pitchers?


Examples.

Nan akondyá ugyo? What have I done?
Do dek ugyo (š'ngyo)? What do you want?
Do a'ngesu š'ngyo? What have you eaten?
Luátin de ugyo? What has he given you?

4. The Interrogative What sort of? is expressed by the following short forms—lón, f. nán, plur. kúlon, f. kúnón.\(^1\)

Note.—Ngálo, ngána, etc., can also be used.

Note 1.—Lón=ló-nga; nán=ná-nga; kúlon=kulo nga; kúnón=kune-nga.
Rule.

Lón, nán, etc. stand at the beginning of a sentence when the verb "a" is not specially expressed; in this case a nán stands at the end of the sentence. The same rule applies to ko'unga (c.) and ko'unga.

Examples.

Lón nielo nguro? What sort of boy is he? Nán niena nguro? What kind of girl is she? It is also correct to say: Nielo nguro a ngálo? Niena nguro a nán?

Kólou silo ngúajik? What sort of boys are they? Kúnón sine ngúajik? What sort of girls are they? or Silo ngúajik ko'unga? Síne ngúajik ko'unga (ko'ungána)?

Note.—If nán is used with a substantive and preposition in conjunction, it must be placed after both of them.

Ex.: I pirít, or jirít, nán do gwogwou? Where (in which place) do you live?
I dingit nán do atadáé? When were you born?


Ex.: Do rerónya ngyo? Why do you lie? Nguñ ogwója ngutu ngyo? Why has God created man?

6. The interrogatives With which, Whereby, How, Wherein, are expressed by ko ngyo? and have the same position in the sentence as "ngyo."


36.

(6) Indefinite Pronouns.

Lele, fem. nene, plur. kulye, fem. kunye, corresponds somewhat to the Latin unus et alter.

Ex.: lele bot lele, fem. nene bot nene, one after the other.

Kulye kólipinók doggu lipóka, or lipóla, kulye doggu woro, Some lads carry bricks, others dung.

For "another" or "other," used alone, lege (lege), plur. legelok (c.).

Ex.: kó dík kólyen ná monye lege (also lele), Thou shalt not covet another's goods.

Nobody, No one, is expressed by lele, geleng (a single one), ngutu (man), and the negative "an."

Examples.

An-geleng (c.) not one, no one.
An geleng lón pípi, or li, nan: dó tu da? Not one of you ask me: where are you going?
Lele-an, fem. none-an, plur. kulye-an, fem. kunye-an, nobody, no one, not anybody.
Bain-lele, fem. bain-nene, plur. bain-kule, fem. bain kunye, no one, not one.

Both, murék (muréke). Ex.: yi, ta, se muréke, we, you, they both.
Some, a few, kule, fem. kunye.
Many, loliir. In the singular and in conjunction with substantives "jore" is generally used.

All, ling.
All, the whole, ling.
Some, any, a little, ngo.
Nothing, an, ain, bain.

Note.—Ngutu-an is used as well as lele-an.

CHAPTER IV.

37.

The Verb.

The Verbs in Bari may be divided into ten classes.

I. Verbs with a primitive root ending in a vowel. Ex.: mé, to drive; mó, to beg; po or fo, to come.

II. Verbs with a primitive root ending in a consonant. Ex.: kor, to divide, share; kut, to blow; lok, to bind, tie.

III. Two or more syllable verbs ending in "a." Ex.: kokuya, to steal; pipiuga or fifiuga, to whistle; kita, to work.

IV. Two or more syllable verbs ending in "e." Ex.: dürne, to be sad; rie, to find; mörökindye, to thank.

V. Two or more syllable verbs ending in "i." Ex.: bôngori, to forget; jusken, to scratch, itch; kukudi, to tickle.

VI. Two or more syllable verbs ending in "o." Ex.: doto, to sleep; togo, to strengthen; wereyo, to ooze.

VII. Two or more syllable verbs ending in "ö." Ex.: jötö, to travel; tokóöro, to announce, publish; bulö, to be able.

VIII. Two or more syllable verbs ending in "u." Ex.: sulu, to begin, commence; gwulüngedu, to tumble; lalaju, to wash one's self.

IX. Two or more syllable verbs ending in a consonant. Ex.: gwolak, to break; dulam, to flow; möbur, to stink.

X. Defective verbs. Ex.: agi, to be compelled, forced, must; adi, to have said; kuta, to have.

All examples of the first nine classes are in the infinitive.
38.  
The Tenses.  

The formation of the tenses in Bari is extremely simple. The simple tenses express an action still unfinished at the epoch in question, and the compound show that the action is finished at the time alluded to, and already done.

The perfect is formed by the root (infinitive) and the present by reduplication.

If the perfect be specially indicated as a pure form of the past it must be preceded by the substantive verb "a."

In the present reduplication is only of importance when a real continuance mentioned by the verb be indicated and especially of the verbs of the III.–IX. Classes.  

Ex. : nan ugesu, I eat; if I wish to say that I am sitting eating and will continue to eat, then I must make use of the form uge'ngesu.

With one-syllable roots (Classes I. and II.), either the reduplication is used, or where there is an enlarged compound root present the word "wur," to write, or "kon," to make, or the enlarged root of the latter, "kondya." I can also say nan wureur, I am writing; nan kokon or nan kondya (also kokoundya), I make, do.

From the above it follows that this form of reduplication denotes a future tense and the Bari use it really as such.

If the future is to be specially indicated then the word "de" (then, later) must be placed before the verb, or "molu" (hereafter, then), after.

Examples.  

Nán de kikita (nan kikita molu), I shall work later.  
Ngé de uge'ngesu (uge uge'ngesu molu), he will eat later.

The perfect is formed by giving to the infinitive an "a" prefix, with the meaning is, or has, although this form in the active has sometimes also a present signification.

Ex. : uge amérán, he has got drunk, or also he is still intoxicated.

In the passive this form always signifies the present and preterite, as in Latin amatus est, doctus est.

39.  
Reduplication.  

Reduplication consists in repeating the first open syllable as prefix.

Examples.  

kó, to bite = kokó  
gwöröri, to sell = gwögwöröri  

der, to cook = dedér  
tojóre, to fill = totojóre  

lun, to call = lulun  
gweja, to form = gwégwéja

There are several verbs which retain reduplication not only in the present but also in the perfect, imperative, passive and negative. The most important are:
From Class III.

*dudungga*, to be vain, proud  
*lilima*, to rain slightly  
*ôjâ*, to swing  
*manâlula*, to be stupid, foolish  
*kukâdija*, to tickle

From Class IV.

*totôre*, to scatter

From Class VII.

*wwijô*, to spin  
*lilingggô*, to glaze

From Class VIII.

*babâgu*, to fill, to store  
*yejéju*, to reflect, meditate  
*juju*, to brood, to hatch

From Class IX.

*lilik*, to be dry  
*viriy*, to mend, repair  
*teten*, to prepare

The copulas: *yu, ye, yo, yu, nô, na*, forming only one syllable, are also reduplicative.

**Examples.**

*nyar*, to love = *nyangyr*  
*nuôk*, to free, release = *luônuôk*  
*nyêmnn*, to set (of the sun) = *nyenyèrn*  
*nyummbô*, to choose = *nyunyummbô*  
*ryôk*, to trample under foot = *ryoryôk*  
*tvân*, to die = *tvâtnvan*

**40**

**Accent.**

We have already mentioned (in Paragraph 16) that many two or more syllable expressions have the same accent on each syllable; there are also many verbs similar. **Ex.**: *tôgorjâ*, to spy; *milôn*, to dip, etc.

There are others having one syllable only accented. **Ex.**: *tôyâkan*, to make rest; *tvân*, to die; * tôngun*, to surpass, outdo.
Rules.

(1) The accent of the present must be kept on the same syllable in the perfect and future.  
\textbf{Ex.}: Atō'ngun, totō'ngun; atoyúkan, totoyúkan.  
\textbf{Exception}: tuán, aorist átuán, future tuátuan.

(2) An unaccented verb takes sometimes by reduplication an accent, and this may also fall on the reduplicative syllable. \textbf{Ex.}: meddyá, to see; mémeddyá, to live.

In the perfect this accent occurs on the roots or disappears altogether. \textbf{Ex.}: améddya (ameddyá).

41.  

The Negation.

The Bari verb has a particular negative particle for the perfect, as well as for the present. For the former ko (akó), for the latter ti (tí).

In the perfect the negative particle is used with the prefix "a" = akó (akó).

\textbf{Examples.}  
nan ayup, I thought  
nan akó yup, or yuf, I thought not  
do aden, thou knewest  
do akó den, thou knewest not  
UGE amörokín nan, he (she) has thanked me  
UGE ako amörokín nan, he (she) has not thanked me

\textbf{Note 1.}—Respecting the accent of akó (akó), V. Paragraph 17.

In the present the particle "ti" is placed before the infinitive—without reduplication, except the verbs already mentioned in Paragraph 39.

\textbf{Examples.}  
nan nge'ngesu, I eat  
nan ti ngesu, I do not eat  
nan búbuló, I can  
nan ti buló, I can not  
mugun tuátuan, the body dies  
molokótóyo ti tuan, the soul does not die  
nan deden, I know  
nan ti den, I do not know

On the other hand—  
lilíma, it rains slightly  
ti lilíma, it is not raining slightly  
UGE yeyéju, he (she) reflects  
UGE ti yeyéju, he (she) does not reflect

Exceptions in the present are the verbs "a" and gwon (to be) when the particle may be omitted and "an" used as substitute. \textbf{Ex.}: nge án ni, he (she) is not here; nan ko kōbyłu kanye, ná gwon an i nielo goro, I have other sheep, which are not of this fold.
The Imperative.

A.—The Affirmative.

The Imperative of all Bari verbs, with six exceptions, ends in the singular in an oxytone vowel. The plural is formed by adding to the singular the syllable ta (your), by which these forms become paroxytona.

For the 3rd pers. sing, and the 1st and 3rd pers. plur. must be used—
(1) either simply the Future. Ex.: nge wavandu, ke (she) shall (will) pray, etc.
(2) or anyan, therewith. Ex.: anyan se wavandu, she will pray.
(3) or lastly (rare) ti, give in order that. Ex.: nga ku suō ti nge ying, he who hath ears let him hear.

If one wishes to make use of the Potential Imperative one must add to the simple Imperative form (in the singular and plural), the root (infinitive).

Ex.: molé-mo (moléta-mó), beg, pray (very strong), etc.
lúké-luok (lúkitē-luok), deliver or save us, etc.

Besides the verbs given in Paragraph 39 there are some others which in the Imperative admit of reduplication.

Ex.: kwoddū, collect, gather kwōddī or kwōkwoddī, read

Verbs of Class I.

It has already been mentioned that from the root of verbs belonging to this class the third radical letter (consonant) may be omitted; then this appears in the Imperative. Such consonants are j, l, n. Ex.: bī, to suck; jū, to grind; dú, to bend; ké, to roast; kū, to wound; rū, to water. The complete roots are bij, juj, dul, kel, kun, run.

All these verbs keep the full root in the Imperative, ē, pl. ēta, ī, plur. īta; bijé, bijēta; jujé, jujēta; dulé, dulēta; kelé, kelēta; kunī, kunīta; runē, runēta.

Note 1.—Besides kunī the foll. have “ī” Imperative.

jagi (gá, to defend)
janī (já, to vomit)
kvōnī (kvō, to bathe)

ngini (ngī, to get up)
paji or faji (pā or fā, to leave)

Note 2.—The Imperatives of tu = to go, po = to come, are quite irregular. The former is ilī (itīta), the latter po or fō (pōta or fōta).

Note 3.—The accent of the root passes over in the sing. always to the last syllable, in the plural to the penultimate.
Verbs of Class II.

Verbs of this class form their Imperative like those of Class I.

- wur, to write = wuré (wuréta).
- yup or yuf, to believe = yupe or yufé (yupéta or yuféta).
- kon, to make = koné (konéta).

Remarks—

a. The final root consonants b, d, g change into the corresponding p, t, k, and add é (éta).

Examples.

- kob, to catch up = kopé
- rab, to cover = rapé or rafé
- bud, to get dusk, dawn = buté

b. Some ending in "n" [as son, to send; gin (ken), to tear (not to be confused with kén, to count—this is kené); tan, to touch] take before the "é" of the Imperative a "y" and are then pronounced sonyé, ginyé (kenyé), tonyé. The verbs lin, to spread over, nün, to dress, take instead of "ny" the hard nasal "ng"; thus l'ingé and n'ingé (also n'ingé).

c. The verbs leng, to come, in extreme cases, and tong, to pinch, have a double Imperative form lengé or lenggi; tongé or tonggi, to pinch.

d. The verb kwadd, to honour, takes instead of kwaddé the form kwasé or also kwaddé.

e. Gwou, to live, stay, has gwé (gwéta).

Many verbs of this class have also the i-Imperative, especially those with vowel é.

Examples.

- kót, to hurt = kóti
- moun, to wait = mouni
- rob, to pay = róbi
- kör, to disturb = kóri

Note 1.—Verbs ending in "g" double the g in the Imperative.

Examples.

- dog, to present with = doggi
- leng (V. above) = lenggi
- ton (V. above) = tonggi

Note 2.—The verb kek; to meet with, befall, softens its final sound "k" into g = kegi.

Note 3.—Tin, to give, forms in the Imperative ti (tita).
Verbs of Class III.—ending in "a."

This class is, next to the II. and IX. classes, the richest, and has many forms for the Imperative—

1. Those of two syllables, mostly of a reflective or passive character, take an additional "ni."

**Examples.**

*baka*, to be finished (to cease)  
= *bakaní*

*bora*, to depart angry = *boraní*

*dana*, to hide one's self = *dananí*

*teba*, to be conquered = *tebaní*

2. Others of two or more syllables ending in "ba," "ga," change the final "a" into é (éta).

**Examples.**

*dibba*, to prepare a hearth = *dibbé*

*buga*, to be proud = *bugé*

*pipüga* or *fipüga*, to whistle = *pipügé* or *fipügé*

*todëba*, to set alight = *todépé* (V. 44)

*piga* (*figa*), to receive (conceive) = *pigé* or *figé*

3. Other two-syllable verbs of this kind, especially when the *ba, ga* is preceded by a consonant, change the "a" into i.

**Examples.**

*bongga*, to look up = *bonggi*

*demba*, to bewitch = *dembi*

*yembí*, to marry (of men) = *yembi*

4. Verbs ending in *ka, la, ma*, add in the Imperative "né."

**Examples.**

*yoaka*, to cough = *yokané*

*tubaka*, to finish = *tubakané*

*towalalà*, to make boil = *towelalané*

*wàlala*, to boil = *walalané*

*yama*, to yawn, gape = *yamané*

*toriùma*, to make bloody = *torimané*

**Exception:** *wala*, to walk = *walané.*

5. Two-syllable verbs ending in "ja" change the "a" into é or i.

**Examples.**

*pija* (*figa*), to ask = *pigé* (or *figé*)

*kija*, to mount = *kijé*

*lija*, to filter = *lijé*

*gweja*, to form = *gwejé*
6. Verbs ending in "ya" (the termination of the root) change the ya into "i" (i).

   **Examples.**
   
   doya, to look for = doi
teya, to conquer = tei
kókoya, to steal = kokoí
w-ya, to anoint = wei
roya, to scratch = roi

7. Verbs ending in dya either change the "a" into e or the "dy" into di.

   **Examples.**
   
   kendya, to count = kendi
kondya, to make = kondi
kakindya, to announce = kakindyé
binundyá, to kiss = binundyé
domündya, to sneak, slink = domundyé
yengundyá, to come hither = yengundyé
kiwundyá, to go up = kiwundyé
godyá, to praise = godé
jotdyá, to build = jotdí

8. Verbs ending in "jya" change regularly in the Imperative to "jí."

   **Examples.**
   
   ngerjya, to shear, shave = ngerjí
mojya, to smell, scent = mojí
derjya, to cook = derjí
morjya, to meddle with = morjí
kojya, to bite = koji

   **Exceptions.**
   
   bijya, to suck = bijé
dirjya, to view, look = dirjé

9. Verbs having the root syllables ending in "ara" keep this form in the Imperative and the verb becomes oxytone (plur. paroxytone).

   **Examples.**
   
   bárara, to fetch = barará
dúkara, to shove, push = dukará
gubara, to sling, throw = gubará

   **Exception.**
   
   todára, to tire = todarané.

46.

**Verbs of the IV. Class—ending in "e."**

In this and the two following classes there are but few verbs, which form their Imperative in various ways:

(a) Some add to the root or the stem the syllable né.
Examples.

yitue, to come back = yituené
tojóre, to fill = tojorene
bírue, to faint away = biruené
kíwe, to climb = kíwené
fúrue, to awake = furuené
tule, to burn = tuléné
mele, to see = meleéné
totóre, to scatter = tolorené

(b) Others take, instead of né, ní.

Examples.

ricé, to find = rieni
rudué, to dream = ruduení
durue, to be sad = duruení
muse, to darken = musené
yungue, to bring forth young = yunguené

(c) The two verbs lupe or lufe, to come out, and durje, to milk, form in the Imperative durjé and lupe or lufé.

(d) Mórékindje, to thank, Imperative mórökí (from mórökivin).

Note 1.—Instead of kiwéné, kívé is also used, especially in conjunction with kak. Ex. kívé kak, get down.

47.

Verbs of the V. Class—ending in “i.”

Most verbs of this class add the syllable né to the Infinitive for the Imperative.

Examples.

sidaki, to sit down = sidakine
kwéni, to laugh = kwéniné
bugi, to get mouldy = buginé
kwéli, to wake, watch = kwéliné
purí or furí, to rub, scratch = puriné or furiné
waláji, to walk = walajiné
wórójí, to go away = wórójiné (also wórójí)

From which deviate:

(1) Verbs of three syllables ending in “ri,” which in the Imperative accent the last syllable, without any further change.

Examples.

bögórí, to forget = bögörí
gwörörü, to sell = gwörörü
wögürü, to run away, escape = wögür

(2) In the same way the oxytone gei, to use = gei.
(3) The verb *kudi* (instead of *kudya*), to look, is in the Imperative *kudye*.
(4) Môrî (from *mou* and *rirî*), to perfume, forms in the Imperative *monérî*.

48.

**Verbs of the VI. Class**—ending in "o."

1. Verbs ending in *geo, jo, ko, no, ro*, add, as a rule, *né* to the Infinitive.

**Examples.**

- *toqwo*, to barter, exchange = *toqwone*
- *doro*, to fall = *dorone*
- *tojo*, to finish = *tojoné*
- *yoko*, to set free = *yokoné*
- *mono*, to trade in slaves = *mononé*
- *todore*, to overturn = *todoroné*

**Exception.**

*yako*, to miss the mark, *yakolé*

2. Verbs ending in *go, lo, mo, to*, take *né*.

**Examples.**

- *yolo*, to sing = *yoloni*
- *domo*, to be sad = *domoni*
- *doto*, to sleep = *dotoni*
- *donggo*, to empty (reflect.) = *douggoni*

**Exception.**

*toqo*, to strengthen = *toqolé*

49.

**Verbs of the VII. Class**—ending in "ö."

1. Those verbs in which the final letters form the syllables *yö, kö, lö, nö, pö, rö, lö*, add *ni* to the Infinitive.

**Examples.**

- *biryö*, to play
- *furyö*, to choke, suffocate
- *këpukö* or *köfukö*, to stumble
- *bulö*, to be able
- *jölo*, to travel

- *kujöönö*, to be afraid
- *kurö*, to be ashamed
- *gwöro*, to buy
- *lupö* or *ljöö*, to go inside
- *ringitö*, to be strong, powerful

*biryönö, lupönö*, etc.

**Exceptions.**

- *wiyö*, to risk, run into danger = *wiyenö*
- *likö*, to lean against = *tikenö*
- *bukörö*, to spill = *buköré*
The verbs réikôrô, to chase, drive away, and tukûôrô, to announce, to make known, oxytone only the "ō" at the end.

\[ \text{turō (from turôn)} \text{ to Bloom, to flower} = \text{turôné} \]

2. Verbs ending in bö, gô, jô (jyô) change the "ō" into "é" (éta).

**Examples.**

- dunggô, to saw = dunggê
- myumbô, to choose = myumbê
- toyumbô, to be charitable = toyumbê

**Note.**—Several take instead of "é" an oxytone "ô".

**Examples.**

- wiwîjô, to spin
- durjêjô, to grow
- myôjô, to cover
- rugô, to answer
- lîlingûjô, to glaze

3. Verbs ending in dyô change the "ô" into "é".

**Examples.**

- gwôrundyô, to buy = gwôrundyê
- köpundyô or köfinundyô, to follow = köpundyê or köfinundyê

**Note.**—Nîddôjô, to forge, and juruddôjô, to sink, take instead of the "é" an accented "ô".

50.

**Verbs of the VIII. Class—ending in "û."**

1. The numerous verbs of this class ending in bu, du, gu, ju, jyu form the Imperative by changing the "û" (yn) into "i."

**Examples.**

- jambû, to talk = jambî
- begû, to ram into = begî
- sojû, to spear, pierce = sojî
- sarjyn, to direct, judge = sarjî
- nyûmôddu, to accompany = nyûmôddî

**Exceptions.**

- worjû, to lose or shave the hair = woré
- jujû, to forbid, prohibit = jujûné
- dudû, to turn head over heels = dudulê
- ngudû, to wrap up = ngudulê
- gogû, to hold up = gôkê (from the root gôk)
- rembû, to kill = remê (from root rem)
- tudadçajû, to tire by hunting = tudadräne

2. Rûnu or rûjû, to lurch, lurk, is rûpûnû or rûjunû in Imperative; buru, to repent, regret = burûnû; duru, to be sad = dûrunû.

3. Sulû, to commence = sulûné.
4. Yoju, to sing, takes its Imperative from yolo, thus yoloni.

moyu, to beg = molé (from mó)
pyju, to rub = puyuné or
yoyu, to visit = yói
peyu or feyu, to bake = pelé or felé
(to from the simple obsolete root pel)
wayu, to hatch = toï or tolé

5. Tótu (shortened from tó-tuan) to kill = totuné.

51.

Verbs of the IX. Class.

This class contains the most verbs. The Imperative is formed as follows:

1. Verbs with the suffix kin discard without exception the final letter "n" and accent the final "i."

Examples.

gapákín or gafákín, to burden someone = gapáki or gafáki
tákín, to tell something to someone = taki
jakín, to fetch something = jakí
bunyékin, to seize someone = bunyéki

2. Verbs ending in "un" discard likewise the "n" and accent the final "ù."

Examples.

biun, to kiss = bii
swún, to spear = suí

Exceptions.

lungun, to call hither = lungí
totun, to blunt = totun'ge
tobunun, to use withcraft = tobuní

3. Verbs ending in an, with one exception, discard this syllable and take é.

Examples.

gwodán, to stay = gwodé
yuran, to mourn = yuré
busan, to be just = busé

Exception.

tuán (tuátuan), to die = tuáné (tuatuaní)

4. Most verbs of this class form the Imperative by adding the suffix é, as:

gwodak, to break to pieces = gwodaké
beleng, to break = belengé
karut, to exchange = karuté
Only kunyir, to attend, to pay attention, has besides kunyare, also kunyar.

(a) Many final consonants become hard (V. Parag. 44).

Examples.

- riri, to mend = ririké
- kalab, to embrace, hug = kalapé
- karab, to take under the wing, to protect = karapé

(b) Some insert, before the é, the short vowel y; others y (V. Parag. 44).

Examples.

- keren, to tear = kerené
- torun, to run somebody down = toronyé
- kwelen, to be beautiful = kwelengé
- rokon, to skin = rokongé

(c) Two verbs discard a vowel in the middle.

Examples.

- myen, to feel pain = miné
- ngien, to stand up = nginé

Exceptions.

(a) yulen, to be discontented = yulé.
- buron, to rot = buré
- diron, to drown = diré
- rumon, to roar = rumoni
- wökön, to run off = wöki

(b) lit, to fish with the line, forms itu (from itun)

(c) lulur, to cut in a circle; luök, to release; tukör, to spoil; tuliöng, to rejoice, are luluri, luökí, etc.

Examples.

- poön or foi, to sit down = poë or foi
- môbur, to stink = monêbur
- wongou, to lament = wongé

52.

B.—The Negative Imperative.

The Bari Negative Imperative is formed similarly to the Italian. The singular adds the particle ko (ku) to the infinitive; and the plural also the suffix ta (you).

The following are examples from each class:

I. Bi, to suck; ko bi (ko bita), do not suck.
II. Sar, to judge; ko (ku) sar, ko (ku) sarta, do not judge.
III. Dára, to tire; ko (ku) dára, ko (ku) dárala, do not tire yourself.
IV. Kiwe, to go up; ko kiwe (ko kiweta), do not go up.
V. Danáji, to run away; ko (ku) danáji, ko (ku) danájita, do not run away.
VI. Dóro, to fall, ko dóró (ko dórota), do not fall.
VII. Bukóró, to spill, ko bukóró, ko (bukóróta), do not spill.
VIII. Ngesu, to eat; ko ngesu (ko ngésuta), do not eat.
IX. Buronókin, to betray; ko buronókin (ko buronókinata), do not betray.

Note.—From these examples it is to be seen that the accent of the
infinitive never changes.
The Negative Imperative of the 3rd pers. sing. and plur. is expressed either by "on," or by the negative future. V. Parag. 41.

Examples.

töwyli, lósu on yuran on kujunu, Let not your heart be sad nor afraid.
ló ti kíta, ti ngesu, He who does not work shall not eat.

Note.—The Passive Imperative is formed in the same way.

53.

Verbs which take "ko" and "ku."

In Bari there are several verbs which are preceded by "ku" in the
Imperative instead of "ko." The most important are:—

From Class I.

tu, to say, to talk
ngá, to open
já, to vomit
pá or fá, to leave

From Class II.

lam, to insult
sar, to judge, direct
luk, to free, to loosen
man, to hate
manq, to accuse falsely
mön, to wait

tan, to touch
wang, to cost
kör, to destroy
köt, to hurt
kwó, to bathe
nang, to box on the ear

From Class III.

bárara, to fetch
dára, to fatigue
karapa, or karafa, to hatch

mamála, to be foolish
wala, to walk
wálala, to boil

From Class IV.

mórókindye

From Class V.

bóngori, to forget
danáji, to run away
wóráji, to go away
waláji, to walk
ratáji, to fly
gwóróri, to sell
From Class VI.

dóro, to fall

From Class VII.
mörö, to quarrel, dispute

From Class VIII.

barandu, to flood, to overflow
saaju, to undress
yöyu, to visit
kambu, to row
kwóddu, to pick up, to gather
móju, to drink

From Class IX.
saraJcin, to leave behind
gapákín, or gafákín, to lay on
gwalak, to break
gvórókin, to purchase for someone
jakín, to bring
kölökín, to leave, to allow
lóju, or tóju, to turn, to turn back
moju, to drink

From Class X.

nyömörö, to accompany
mëndu, to wait
nögu, to suck
nyömöddu, to accompany
öddu, to slaughter, to kill
waddu, to swim

54.

Defective Verbs (Class X.).

These are:

(1). Adì, which corresponds to the Latin ait or inquit. It is only used in the 3rd pers. sing. and plural of the perfect. Ex.: Nge akunyua adì? nge adì . . . How did he (she) say it? he said. Yudaei arungö se adì, the Jews answered and said.

(2). Agí, ought, must, to be compelled, which is used only in the present. Ex.: Yi agí wandu nga? why should we pray? Do agí nyar lauga silo, se mamán do, you must also love those who hate you.

(3). Ańgýòma, to be near, only in use in the present; in the perfect it is preceded by gwón (agyom), in the future gwogw óom.

(4). Apori or afori (apo-ři or afo-ři), perfect of po or fo, to come, and ři = away, i.e. come away, gone away. Ex.: julin ko ngesu bat apori or afori, the friends went away after dinner.

Note.—Sometimes the Bari uses it also in the transitive with the meaning: left, abandoned. Ex.: nan yiijitó kó yö mede, n' apori, or n' afori, nai wu, I shall return to my house that I have left.
(5). *Déje,* to mean, only in conjunction with *ko,* and can only be used in the present, *nan (do, nge) kó-dijé,* I (thou, he) mean.


(7). *Kata,* only in the present and without reduplication, having the meaning: to have, and there are. Ex.: *Tirol kata lelya jore,* the Tyrol is very mountainous; *Ngun geleng kata,* there is only one God.

(8). *Képoro* or *kéforo,* another form for *kepoddù* or *kefoddù,* to follow; only used in the present.

(9). *Móriri* (*mon* and *rirì,* to perfume; only used in the 3rd pers. sing. and plur.

(10). *Tíben,* is only applied to the present; the other moods and tenses are taken from *dék (ti dék), nyar (ti nyar),* or, *bé tí bé,* all three meaning to will, or to wish.

55.

The Passive.

In Bari there is a Perfect Passive of all transitive verbs, and a Passive form of most reflective verbs.

All Passive verbs, with six exceptions, end in one of the following vowels: *a* (many), *e* (rare), *i,* *o,* or *u.*

**Examples.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Passive Verb</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bé, to wish</td>
<td>pass. béla</td>
<td>todíniki, to teach pass. todíniki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kó, to bite</td>
<td>kóa</td>
<td>bó, to touch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kon, to make</td>
<td>kóna</td>
<td>gwut, to beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dú, to bring</td>
<td>dúle</td>
<td>lungun, to call</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These forms are really all Past Participles, are very seldom used alone and then only as Infinitive or Imperative.

As the formation of the Passive is of special importance we give herewith the various forms of verbs belonging to each class.

56.

Verbs of Class I.

1. Roots having the third radical letter (hidden) "l": the “l” must appear each time and take as characteristic of the Passive one of the vowels *a,* *e,* *o,* or *ö* as suffix. The most important of these verbs are—

(a) With the suffix *a.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Passive Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bé (bel), to wish</td>
<td>pass. béla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dó (dol), to seek</td>
<td>dólà</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dé (del), to hide</td>
<td>déla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yá (yal), to move</td>
<td>pass. yúla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ri (ril), to burst into pieces</td>
<td>ríla</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(b) With the suffix e.

\[ \text{dú (dul), to bend, pass. dulé} \]

(c) With the suffix o.

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{bó (bol), to touch} & \quad \text{pass. bólo} \\
\text{mó (mol), to beg} & \quad \text{" mólo} \\
\text{tó (tol), to strangle} & \quad \text{pass. tólo} \\
\end{align*} \]

(d) With the suffix ō.

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{tú (tul), to bore} & \quad \text{pass. túlō} \\
\text{jú (jul), to ring} & \quad \text{pass. júlo} \\
\end{align*} \]

2. Where the third radical letter is "n," and never visible, the syllable ya is added to the root-vowels a, e, i, and yu, and to the root-vowel u.

\begin{align*}
\text{Examples.} \\
\text{tú (tan), to tell} & \quad \text{pass. taya} \\
\text{pi or fi (pin or fin) to ask} & \quad \text{pass. piya} \\
\text{se (sen), to wipe} & \quad \text{" seya} \\
\text{or fiya (or also, pía or jía)} & \quad \text{" fiya} \\
\text{tmé (men), to drive} & \quad \text{" meya ku (kun), to wound} \\
\text{" ku (kun), to wound} & \quad \text{pass. knyu} \\
\text{ru (run), to water} & \quad \text{" ruyu} \\
\end{align*} 

\begin{enumerate}
\item The verbs só (san), to undress, and ngá (ngan), to open, retain these forms instead of saya and ngaya.
\item pé or fé (pen or fen), to shoot, pass. péa or féa (instead of peya or feya).
\item gvi (gwin), to name, pass. gviro; ri (rin), to make straight, pass. riro.
\end{enumerate}

3. Verbs with the hidden radical “n,” and the root-vowel o, take an additional a.

\begin{align*}
\text{Examples.} \\
gwó (gwon), to stamp, pass. gwóöa \\
\text{ló (lon), to dry, pass. lóa} \\
\text{Exception: só (son), to prick, sting, pass. sue.} \\
\end{align*}

4. If the third invisible radical letter be a "j," it is replaced by the syllable "yu."

\begin{align*}
\text{Examples.} \\
gú (gaj), to defend & \quad \text{pass. gaya} \\
pú or fú (paj or faz), to leave & \quad \text{" paya or faya} \\
bí (bij), to suck & \quad \text{" biya (also bia)} \\
\end{align*} 

\begin{enumerate}
\item jú (juj), pass. júō, to grind \\
\text{mi (mij), to melt, pass. miō} \\
\end{enumerate}

57.

Verbs of Class II.

1. Many of these verbs form the Imperative by adding an “a” to the root.
Examples.

bôk, to bury pass. bôka

der, to cook ” déra

gin, to be buried pass. yûra

Note 1.—The observations made in Paragraph 44, a and b, apply also here. Ex.:

rab, to cover pass. râpa

rob, to pay ” rôpa

dog, to present with ” dôka

gin, to tear pass. gînaya

tan, to move, to touch ” tânya

Note 2.—Got, to sharpen, point, pass. gotta; kwadd, to honour, pass. kwaca.

2. The following roots take the vowel ê as suffix.

bôn, to shake, tremble pass. bônô

bôt, to skin, flay ” bôtô

buk, to pour ” bûkô

but (great), to beat ” bûtô

gôr, to cross ” gôrô

yik, to fill up, stuff ” yîkô

yuâ, to make wind ” yûkô

yûp or yûf, to believe ” yûpô or yûfô

jîk, to lead, guide pass. jîkô

kit, to cut up, to comb ” kîtô

kûr, to squander, spend ” kûrô

kûl, to hurt ” kûtô

môn, to wait ” mûnô

mûk, to cover ” mûkô

pûk or fûk, to lead ” pûkô or fûkô

tûr, to pull down, to fall in ” tûtô

wûr, to write ” wûrô

The verbs lin, to smear, rug, to obey, wid, to turn round, according to Paragraph 44 become lîngô, rûkô, wîtô.

3. The following take o instead of a or ê.

bêk, to beat pass. bêko

dong, to drive away ” dongo

gôk, to hold up, to stop ” gôko

môr, to mock ” môro

pot or fot, to clean pass. pôto or fôto

rot, to strip ” rôtô

tok, to knock ” tôko

wor, to scrape ” wôro

4.

son to send pass. sonyo

jou, to bring ” jûe

kin, to shut, block up ” kînî

luk, to draw, drag ” lûku

lung, to call pass. lungu

nîgî, to dress ” nîgînaga

tin, to give ” tî (like the imper.)

58.

Verbs of Class III.

1. The two-syllable verbs of this class are partly true Passive, or have as reflectives a Passive form. Ex. :

gômâ, to marry (of women) is the Passive of gômâ, to marry (of men).

dûr, to fatigue, to be tired, is the Passive of the simple obsolete root dûr.

2. Verbs enlarged by dîra, jîra (jîra) or gîra, form the Passive mostly from the simple root.
Examples.

ken-dya, to count pass. kéna pi-ja or ji-ja, to ask pass. piu or fiu
kon-üya, to make "' kóna
kat-dya, to blow "' kúta be-ja or fe-ja, to shoot "' péa or féa
der-üya, to cook "' déra pong-ya, to look up "' bonga
dir-üya, to view "' dira yingga, to hear "' yinga

Exceptions: Jct-dya, pass. jotda, to build.

3. Verbs ending in the syllable ba, preceded by "m," lose the "b" in the Passive form.

Examples.
yemba, to marry pass. yéma domba, to surprise pass. dómí
demba, to bewitch "' déma

If the "b" is preceded by a vowel it is changed into "p."
Ex.: deba, to bring up, pass. dépa (V. Par. 44).

Double b (bb) becomes p or f.
Ex.: dibba, to prepare a hearth, pass. dípa or dífa.

4. The three-syllable themat ending in a a add ji and become paroxytone.

Examples.
bára, to fetch pass. bararáji
díkara, to shove, push "' dukaráji
gúbara, to sling, throw "' gubaráji

5. yoda, to praise pass. góta
yega, to bring "' yéka
ronda, to strip off leaves "' ronya

Respecting góta and yeka V. Parag. 44, a.

6. The following are quite irregular:—
yaka, to spit out pass. yákaki
lubáka, to end, finish "' lubakalá
ludy, to interpret "' ludyaki

59.

Verbs of Class IV.

This class consists of scarcely more than twenty verbs, most of which are intransitive and without a Passive.
The following five are exceptions:—

1. durje, to milk  pass. dūró
2. rīe, to find  "  rīe (rīje)
3. tojōre, to fill  "  tojōre (tojōro)
4. mele, to see  pass. mēta
5. totōre, to scatter  "  totoreya

60.

Verbs of Class V.

This class embraces several reflective verbs without a Passive form, and a few which when they have a Passive are formed as follows:—

1. Ḡeī, to use, pass. gelāri.
2. Topuri or tofuri, to make smoke, pass. topuryō or tofuryō.
4. Bōnjōri, to forget; grōrōi, to sell; wōgiri, to carry away, take the suffix kin: bōnjōrikīn, grōrōrikīn, etc. (Compare Paragraphs 55 and 64.)

61.

Verbs of Class VI.

1. The verbs todōro, to fall, yolo, to sing, and tojō, to finish, keep this form, but as paroxytona, also in the Passive, tōjo, yōlo, todōro.
2. Mono, to trade in slaves, and boro, to smear the ground with clay, form monya and borya.
3. Togo (togyō), to make strong, harden, pass. togyolo; yakō, to miss the mark, yaktōlo.
4. Togwo, to deceive, pass. togwa; yoko, to set free, yūkur.

62.

Verbs of Class VII.

1. We have already seen (in Paragraphs 56 and 57) that several verbs of Classes I. and II. have the Passive termination ō. If these occur again as enlarged roots, they form as a rule their Passive according to the simple root.

Examples.

mi-jō, to melt  pass. miō
mung-gō, to saw, to cut  "  mungō
uid-dyō, to forge  pass. uitō
wiwi-jō, to spin  "  wiwiō

The following may also be counted as belonging to this class:—

mugō (muk-gō), to cover  pass. mūkō
rugō (ruk-gō), to answer  "  mūkō
nyum-bō, to choose  pass. nyūmō
2. In the same way roots having a double enlargement take the Passive from the first suffix. \textbf{Ex.}: \textit{gwör-un-dyö}, to buy, pass. \textit{gwör-ne} (from \textit{gwör-un}).

3. Some verbs have the same form in the Passive. \textbf{Ex.}: \textit{bukörö}, to spill, pass. \textit{bukörö}, etc.; \textit{lilinyöö}, to glaze; \textit{työmönöö}, to saturate; \textit{tofuryöö}, to make, choke, etc.


\section*{63. Verbs of Class VIII.}

1. Verbs of this class also form their Passive mostly from the simple root.

\textbf{Examples.}

\begin{tabular}{llll}
\textit{bön-du}, to move & pass. \textit{bönö} & \textit{gör-ju}, to cross & pass. \textit{görö} \\
\textit{so-ju}, to spear & " & \textit{yo-yu}, to sing & " \textit{yölo} \\
\textit{göm-bu}, to enclose & " & \textit{gömö} & \\
\end{tabular}

2. The verbs \textit{jambu}, to talk, and \textit{kambi}, to row, form \textit{jama} and \textit{káma}, whilst \textit{rembu}, to kill, pass. = \textit{rémo}, to distinguish from \textit{remba}, to build, pass. \textit{réma}.

3. \begin{tabular}{ll}
\textit{barindu}, to spear, shave & pass. \textit{barinü} \\
\textit{sulü}, to begin & " \textit{sülna} \\
\textit{yaddu}, to bring up, nourish & " \textit{yütu} \\
\textit{yung}, to guard & " \textit{yúku} \\
\textit{kur-ju}, to cultivate & " \textit{kúru} \\
\textit{kroödë}, to gather & " \textit{kwöö} \\
\textit{lalóju}, to wash one’s self & " \textit{lalá} \\
\textit{mööju}, to drink & " \textit{mátu} \\
\textit{tumaddu}, to water & " \textit{tumúa} \\
\textit{nju}, to wrap up & " \textit{ngüßula} \\
\textit{nyömödöö}, to accompany & " \textit{nyömöji} \\
\textit{ööönu}, to kill & " \textit{ööö} \\
\textit{rupu} or \textit{rufu}, to lurk & " \textit{rupu} or \textit{rufu} \\
\textit{titööu}, to tattoo & " \textit{titööu} or \textit{titöö} \\
\textit{lùnu}, to kill & " \textit{tüñu} \\
\textit{uju} (\textit{wuju}), to take & " \textit{uju} (\textit{wuju}) \\
\end{tabular}

\section*{64. Verbs of Class IX.}

1. A great many verbs ending in “\textit{kin}” simply drop the final consonant “\textit{n}” in the Passive without changing the accent.
Examples.

buröönökin, to betray someone
sapakiu or safkai, to sink something
qwörökin, to buy something for some one
takiu, to tell someone

Exceptions.

Likin, to lose, keeps the “n.” Ex.: titö likin, res perditae.
Piya (jiya), to receive (conceive), pass. pikarikiu or jikarikiu.
Giran, to avoid, pass. givarikiu. V. 55 and 60.

2. Verbs ending in “un” change the “n” with few exceptions into “e” and become proparoxytone.

Examples.

pesun or fesun, to rob
déun, to pick
binu, to kiss
síun, to spit
töngun, to surpass

Exceptions.

kóun, to bite, pass. kóa (also koe); lungun, to call, pass. lungu.

3. Other verbs of this class add to the infinitive one of the vowels a, o, ö or u.

Examples.

(1) With “a”—

qwalak, to break
karit, to deceive
keren, to tear to pieces
karab, to protect
kalab, to embrace
wusuk, to press
nyar, to love
nyukwak, to seize
pepen or jefen, to collect
verek, to chain
rivi, to mend
ryok, to ill-treat
tøyu, to quiet, to calm
tojong, to catch
toli, to cool
tolilik, to dry
tumat, to water

pass. qwálaka
" karúta
" kerénya
" kárapa
" kálapa
" músuka
" nyára
" nyikwaka
" pepéna or jeféna
" réreka
" rírika
" ryóka
" toyna
" tojonga
" tólika
" tolilik
" tumáta
topat or tofat, to provide with or for

towor, to irritate

toron, to run anyone down

(2) With “o”—

beleng, to break

yorot, to press

rokon, todupyen, toteyon, etc.

(3) With “ö”—

lōnk or lōfuk, to return

lūk, to free

titik, to shut, block up

tejurut, to sink

topir or tofir, to feed, fatten

to igwök, to frighten

tukör, to spoil

tuliöng, to rejoice

(4) With “u”—

 lulur, to cut out round

65.

The Imperative Passive.

As a rule there is no special form for this; the participle with reduplicative takes its place.

Examples.

doromue, welcome! (V. the passive romue, from roman, to welcome, greet)
dogwotö, literally thou wilt be beaten (V. gwotö, passive of gwut)

Only passive and reflective verbs which have as it were an active meaning form an Imperative, by adding to the Infinitive the syllable “ni.”

Examples.

gema (pass. of yemba), yemani

To these belong all verbs in Parag. 45, 1.

66.

The Infinitive.

Bari has an active and passive Infinitive, the former consisting of the simple or enlarged root. It is enlarged principally by reduplication, which can take place always in verbs belonging to Classes I. and II. and verbs of Classes III. and IX.
Examples.

*Nan ayí ngo'ngólija,* I am compelled to beg.
*Nye ti buló kokon (koway, kokondya) sine,* he (she) is not able to do that.
*Se adek molokin (momolokin) nan,* they wished to intercede for me.

The form generally used for the Passive is the Participle Passive.

67.

A.—Active Voice.

Infinitive.
*Sar (sasar),* to judge.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nan</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>yi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sasar, I judge, etc.</td>
<td>ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sasar, we judge, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nge</td>
<td></td>
<td>se</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Perfect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>yi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>se</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>asar, we judged, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>yi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>se</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|      | (de) sasar, we will judge, etc.

Imperative.

*saré,* judge (thou)
*(anyan)* nge sasar, let him (her) judge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>saréta, judge ye or you</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(anyan) se sasar, let them judge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

68.

B.—Passive Voice.

Infinitive.
*Sára (sására),* to be judged.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nan</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>yi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sására, I am judged, etc.</td>
<td>ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sására, we are judged, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nge</td>
<td></td>
<td>se</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Perfect.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{nan} & \} \text{asára, I was judged, etc.} \\
\text{do} & \} \text{asára, we were judged, etc.} \\
\text{nge} & \} \text{asára, we were judged, etc.}
\end{align*}
\]

Future.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{nan} & \} (de) \text{sasára, I shall be judged, etc.} \\
\text{do} & \} (de) \text{sasára, we shall be judged, etc.} \\
\text{nge} & \} (de) \text{sasára, we shall be judged, etc.}
\end{align*}
\]

Imperative.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{do} \text{sasára, be judged} & \text{to} \text{sasára, be ye or you judged} \\
(\text{anyan}) \text{ nge sasára, let him (her) be} & (\text{anyan}) \text{ se sasára, let them be judged}
\end{align*}
\]

All verbs of Class IX. are formed in the same manner as the foregoing example. Those which reduplicate in the present tense must also take the reduplication in the perfect and imperative, and in the future the verb must be preceded by \textit{de}.

Examples.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{nan yeyéju} & \text{yejeji (yejejita)} \\
\text{nan ngeyéju} & \text{nán de yeyéju}
\end{align*}
\]

Note.—The Passive Imperative is formed (like the negative Active) with the particle \textit{ko (kn)}; V. 52 and 53.

---

CHAPTER V.

69.

The Noun.

Gender.

Every Bari substantive is either masculine or feminine gender, or has according to its nature a common gender.

The demonstrative pronoun \textit{lo}, feminine \textit{ma}, is used as article for the singular, and \textit{ti} (\textit{t}i) in the plural for both genders.

It is placed immediately after the substantive, and indicates, besides the gender of the noun, that the following word is in the genitive case.
Examples.

jur ló Bari, the country of the Bari
kudi ná Nyun, the house of God (church)
gor ná Bari, the spear of the Bari
ngutu ló Bari, the Bari native
ngutu 1 ná Bari, the Bari native
ngutu ti Bari, the Bari natives
kuya 2 ti Bari, the Bari language
i kavin 2 ti Nyun, in the name of God

Note.—Nyutu is common gender. Karin and kulya are plural.

70.

Rules relating to the Gender of Substantives.

(1) All substantives indicating a man or the male are of the Masculine gender.

Examples.

baba, father
manánye, mother's brother
lungasér, brother
kasañait, judge
mönig, little man
duööd, bull

Exception: mekor (na), buffalo.

(2) The seasons:—

leme, the hot month;
meling, summer (all the hot months);
rid, autumn;
kisér, the beginning of the rainy season;
jawe, the rainy season, and when everything grows.

The remaining masculine nouns are difficult to class, and will be found in the dictionary at the end of the book, where the class of each is given.

Feminine (na) are:—

(1) All substantives indicating a woman or the female.

Examples.

ngote, mother
dyet, girl
kiasér, sister
kiteny, cow, etc.

(2) The abstracta and nomina actionis ending in et (or èt).

Examples.

burúet (burit), from burn, repentance
metet (from meddyá), life
molet (from mó), request, entreaty
kwaset (from kwadd), reverence
kwelit (from kwéli), the watch, vigilance
Exceptions, which are masculine, are:—
yolet (from yolo), song
yuket (from yukan), breath
joket (from jok), blow with the fist, cuff

(3) The infinitive which is used as an abstract noun.

Examples.
yukan, to rest, and rest
   tuán, to die, and death

(4) Substantives which are the same in the singular and plural.

Examples.
lin, soot
   kwokwo, meal
ugo, something, anything, thing

(5) All plural substantives which have no singular. V. Paragraph 73.

Of Common gender are:—
   (1) Many nomina agentis ending in nit.

Examples.
kayìganit (lo and na), hearer (masc. and fem.)
kayólónit, singer (masc. and fem.)
kajúcnit, messenger

   (2) Several words.

Examples.
dunyet or dunyet, servant, maid-servant
kénge, a male or female dwarf
kikìjì, an orphan
nguro, child (girl or boy)

71.

Number.

There is a Singular and a Plural number, and the latter has numerous forms, as in Arabic:—

I. Substantives with the plural like the singular.
II. Substantives with a plural and no singular.
III. Substantives with a singular and no plural.
VI. Substantives with an enlarged stem as plural.
V. Substantives with a shortened form for the plural.
VI. Substantives which have the same number of syllables in the singular and plural.
VII. Substantives which are formed by the prefix "kö."
VIII. Substantives forming their plural from another stem.
72.
Class I.
Substantives with the Plural and Singular alike.

kurúndnet, twin
ugó, thing
ugutu, man, mankind

luru, fog, vapour
lin, soot
kwokwo, meal

Note.—To these belong also all participles of passive and reflective verbs used as substantives. Ex.: wógívikin, slave (slaves), lit. one carried away; sára, a criminal (or several).

73.
Class II.
Substantives with a Plural and no Singular.

qvarát, gunpowder
qvesin, colour
qvarat, milk curdled
yaa, beer (merissa)
hamulák, spittle
kapíra or kafíra, loin cloth
kurín, name
ki, heaven

kigwo, broth, soup
kulu, rain
kulga, language
kurón (kurók), ashes
lirin, soot
lotole, tall kind of grass
tiat, juice, sap
utót, matter, pus

74.
Class III.
Substantives with no Plural.

si, honey
dabor, the morning star
dekan, will, wish
dyang, famine
fafarasak, moonshine
faran, mid-day, noon
fávana, peace
gúcé, jest, joke
guóngáli, butter
yuyúle, jubilee
yulón, thunder
yure (yuré), the East
jawe, rainy season
kasirókótí, evening star
káputat or káfutat, boiled fat
kak, earth
kowréleug, ear-wax

kelun, day-break
kepot or kefot, scab, itch
kíser, rainy season
kíden, middle
kóbubud, morning twilight, dawn
koríri, afternoon
kuquítat, brain, marrow
kwíset, reverence
kwílit, watch, vigil
lémé, the hot month
lídíngí, ink, blackness
lobód, the north
lóki, the south
lómsukat, fist
lősínet, lamentation
lútátên, the right hand
lútáta, storm
mudák, evening red
meling, summer
milyö, oath
myene, pain

Note.—To this class belong all infinitives which can be used as substantives. Ex.: yúkun, to rest and rest; liónyön, to rejoice and joy; lungu, to be called and call; pepëta or jefëta, to be in order and order. Exceptions: kulya, to speak, and speech, which is only used in the plural, klyw ti.

75.

Class IV.

Substantives with an enlarged Stem as Plural.

Nouns of this class form their Plural by adding one of the following suffixes to the stem of the singular.

a Ex.: bar, stream
   gorum, wall
   lodek, roof

Note 1.—Substantives ending in “e” preceded by l or r change the e into “y.”
Ex.: gele, shoulder bone
   kene, branch
   kare, river

Note 2.—ngedeb, tongue
   gwele, feast

Ex.: déru, grass
   maka, dark wood

Note.—Gòrigörü, rainbow

Ex.: gor, spear, lance
   gober, skin, leather
   dop or dof, nape, neck,

Ex.: bibi, beetle
   baku, shield
   subi, wax

Ex.: geang, cat
   gwolökök, crop
   rerëket, fetter

Ex.: hupenggo or k fenggo, sack
   kumpu, knee
   luri, hill

Note 1.—When the singular ends in “o,” the o is changed into “n.”
Ex.: honggo, dress
   bodo, mechanic

Note 2.—Jame, conversation,
en Ex.: dinj, time
   yukít, the forge
   kujukít, mortar

Note.—mönig, little man

et Ex.: abúri, gazelle
   lukulúli, bat
   lalúyi or lalúfi, window

in Ex.: aláng, salt
   dangu, bow
   diong, dog

Note.—daäd, ox
   gworong, hyena

on Ex.: jur, land
   lor, day
   pipúdit or jifidit, drop

ön Ex.: digit, wolf
   liöngít, peace
   tur, town

öt Ex.: búdaru, cord, rope
   yöbn, wood
   yödu, a black stone

ji, jin, ki, kin, Ex.:
   saret, judgment
   doket, present
   sale, stove, oven
   dupa or dufa, leather bag
   gwea, family
   kupó or kufó, basket
   dome, mass, heap
   gure, pigeon
   kwara, pincers, tongs

Note.—All subst. in Parag. 22 take "ji"; certain abstract nouns and nouns of action take et; jin and ki (kin) are used for the Plural of most substantives ending in a vowel.

Jin, from ki (kin), where the guttural is softened to a palatal and is then in this form used as Plural exponent.

Ex.: lité, bundle, plur. litéki and litéji; compare also the words silo = kulo, sine = kune.

la Ex.: yapó or yafa, moon
   kípya or kísyá, lightning
   masa, box on the ear

plur. yapálá or yafálá.
   kípyálá or kísyálá.
   masálá.
There are various other suffixes, as kadi, house, Pl. kadé-jik; köjí, stable, Pl. köji-no, and others which are to be found in the dictionary.

**Note 1.**—Some words take both la and lan as suffix. **Ex.** : denggele, gall, Pl. denggeléla or denggelélan; pilya or pilya, top, Pl. pilyála or pilyálan.

**Note 2.**—The suffix "lin" is only found in ju, friend, Pl. julin.

**76.**

**Class V.**

**Substantives with a shortened form for the Plural.**

The most important of these singular suffixes are—

**at Ex.** : kujirot, corner of the eye

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>single</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reat, iron</td>
<td>re</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**et Ex.** : dupyet or dufyet, man or maid servant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>single</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>morinet, finger</td>
<td>morin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mąjinet, paw, claw</td>
<td>mąjin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**i Ex.** : dumöddi, copper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>single</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jómanis, monkey</td>
<td>joman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**yo Ex.** : kakatyo, relative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>single</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lusatyo, boy</td>
<td>básak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**le Ex.** : lopútule or losútule, kidney-bean

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>single</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mikyle (mikile), red ant</td>
<td>mik</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**li Ex.** : kiméli, dura-inflorescence, plur. kimá (instead of kimé).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>single</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kukuli, straw</td>
<td>kukú</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**nit** For all nominibus agentis which have "k" in the Pl.

**Ex.** : kadúmanit, thief

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>single</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kagwórönit, merchant</td>
<td>kagwórók</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kayékanit, bearer, messenger, plur. kayékak</td>
<td>compare Parag. 22 vit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
te  Ex.:  kimurie, gnat  p'ur.  kimur.
    kokorite, root  ,,  kokori.
    kulujite, grain of rice  ,,  kuluji.

ti  Ex.:  bökuoröt, iron-ring  ,,  bökuorö.
    jürwat, bean  ,,  jürwa.
    kadongoni  ,,  kadöngon.

tat  Ex.:  süwatat, bee  ,,  süwa.
       sirotat, louse  ,,  siro.
       letat, drop of milk  ,,  le (milk).

tot  Ex.:  kolorotot, ant  ,,  koloro.
       piomotot or piomotot, a drop of water  ,,  iom or íom (water).
   Note 1.

töt (öt)Ex.:  gürotöt, lizard  ,,  günu.
    kujöt, grain of sand  ,,  kujö.
    kujöt, worm  ,,  kuju.
    kujiröt or kujiröt, pen  ,,  kujir or kujir.

77.
Class VI.

Substantives having the same number of syllables in the singular and plural.

Singular.  Plural.
bañit, doctor  bäñuk
sükuri, hen  sôkoro
sûöt, ear  sûö (sûö ji)
gölotot, brook  gûlûjin
kûluti, post, stake  kûleto
kamukèk, shoe  kâmuku
kedîte, support of a roof  kêdyat
kelö, tooth  kâla
kijakútab, animal  kijakua
kîrûta, bulrush  kîrûô
kiteng, cow  kijuk (kisuk)
kölîpönit or kölîpönit, boy  kölîpinök or kölîpinök
knuönit, a timid person  knuöönök
kulyatat, word  kulyâjîn
lû, arrow  lûjö
miçi, mouse  miçöjik
tápiññi or tápiññi, guinea-fowl  tápiñögö or tápiñögö
tûñunît, smith  tûnuöök
ûkuli, gum tree, india rubber tree  ökolit
ûnguëri, horn  önguöra
ûrûnit, liar  ûröökö

Note.—The second Plural of kulyatat = kula, meaning language.
78.

Class VII.

Plurals with the Prefix ko.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baba, father (my father)</td>
<td>kóbaba, fathers (the fathers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dyet, girl</td>
<td>kódyji (kódyji) ¹ girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yanggo, mother (my mother)</td>
<td>kóyanggo, mothers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monye, lord, father</td>
<td>kómonye, gentlemen, fathers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngote, mother</td>
<td>kóngote, mothers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1.—Contraction of kó-dyetji.

79.

Class VIII.

Plurals formed from another stem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kilolony, lamb</td>
<td>yisi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kine, young cattle</td>
<td>yidin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matat, chief, prince</td>
<td>kimák</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mgon (mugun), body, stomach</td>
<td>berik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tagwok, calf (of medium size)</td>
<td>kajjá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lalet, man</td>
<td>lian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nakwan, wife</td>
<td>wate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

80.

Case.

Example of a Declension.

Tore (lo), the son

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. tore, the son</td>
<td>torélá, the sons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. lo (na, ti), tore, of the son</td>
<td>lo (na, ti) torélá, of the sons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. tore, to the son</td>
<td>torélá, to the sons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. tore, the son</td>
<td>torélá, the sons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc. a tore, O son</td>
<td>a torélá, O sons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. ko tore, from (with) the son</td>
<td>ko torélá, from (with) the sons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Declension of a Feminine Substantive.

Dingit (na), the time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. dingit, the time</td>
<td>dingitén, the time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. lo (na, ti) dingit, of the time.</td>
<td>lo (na, ti) dingitén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. dingit, to the time</td>
<td>dingitén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. dingit, time</td>
<td>dingitén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc. a dingit, O time</td>
<td>dingitén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. ko (kn, i) dingit, with or in the time</td>
<td>ko (kn, i) dingitén</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
81.

Syntax Rules and Examples.

The subject is always nominative case. In principal sentences the subject always stands at the beginning of the sentence, the predicate either immediately after the subject, or after the verb of the sentence.

Examples.

Ködimi apéa or aféa (ko kipya or kifya), the tree has been struck (by lightning).

Kwen ratáji (ko kópúkön or kófúkön), the birds fly (with wings).

Kolánit aréka, the thief is chained.

Nan dupyet or dufyet (nán a dupyet or dufyet) ná Ngun, I am a servant of the Lord.

The particles of cause ko and kogwóon, because, then, precede the subject.

Examples.

Ko Wani an matat, nán ti ronán ko nye, As Wani is no chief, I do not salute him.

Kogwóon nyatu ling lungasírik-kang, yi ayí nyangár se, Because all men are our brothers, we ought to love them.

As regards the position of the subject in relative sentences V. 34: in conjunction with a pronoun demonstrative or interrog., V. 32; in conjunction with other interrog., V. 96.

Note 1.—Compare ko = with, and ko = then, with the Latin preposition cum, and the conj. cum.

82.

The Genitive in Bari is dependent on a noun or pronoun, never on a verb as in Greek. The most familiar kinds are:

(1) Genitive denoting origin. Ex.: Logwit lo Ladú, Logwit, son of Ladú.

(2) Genitive denoting property. Ex.: mede ná monye, the father's house.

(3) Genitive denoting partition.

For other Génitives compare Parag. 69.

The Dative has the same form as the nominative and accusative, and differs only as regards its position in the sentence. It must always come between the subject and object, before the accusative. Ex.: V. Parag. 26.

In the Vocative Case the "a" is not important; instead of a Logwit, a monye! one can equally well say, Logwit! monye.

The Ablative may have different positions in a sentence. V. Prepositions, Parag. 109 and 110.
CHAPTER VI.

83.

The Adjective.

Formation of the Adjective.

Here we distinguish the following classes:—

a. The true adjective.
b. The so-called ló (lú) and na-adjectives.
c. Verbal adjectives.
d. Adjectives of composition.

84.

a. There are not many true adjectives; the most important are:

- duma, big
- kanya, courageous, fearless
- kanye, ill
- katerot, cold
- kijek, quick
- kirut, true, positive
- lango, naked, bare
- lipu, or lifi, fresh
- paleleng, or faleleng, sweet
- pómöni, or fómöni, heavy
- pótuör, or fótuör, bitter
- rego, not straight, oblique

- libi, damp
- litöt, free
- lit, dirty
- malí, peaceable
- mingé, deaf
- modöké, blind
- modong, old
- murye, blue
- nyodé, crooked
- vigro, straight
- woryo, loose

All the above forms are attributive adjectives: if they are used predicatively they take the verbal prefix a: adúma, ahangá, etc. Most of them can also be used adverbially.

85.

b. A larger class of adjectives is that consisting of adjectives formed from an almost obsolete root with the prefix ló (lu), fem. na. Ex.: lóbot, fem. nábot, fat, greasy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lóbnt</td>
<td>nábot</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lósok</td>
<td>nások</td>
<td>thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lódít</td>
<td>nádít</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lódon</td>
<td>nádon</td>
<td>unripe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lóron</td>
<td>náron</td>
<td>angry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lúb na</td>
<td>náë ong</td>
<td>stupid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lúgalang</td>
<td>nágalang</td>
<td>broad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lóruo</td>
<td>nárno</td>
<td>dark, black</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. The largest class is that of the verbal adjective.

(1) These are really passive forms of the predicate used as adjectives, therefore with the prefix a.

**Examples.**

abelengo, broken  ajūnö, sharp (ground)
adále, bent akóa, bitten, etc.

(2). Several which are almost identical with their corresponding verbs are:—yimōnō, satisfied; jore full (much); gwörōgo, dear (to buy); mûdune, dark. Compare the verbs yimōnō, jore, mune, etc.

d. Adjectives of composition are formed with the help of the corresponding substantive preceded by "ko," with.

**Examples.**

ko qûdu, hump-backed (with a hump)
ko kurê, thirsty (with thirst)
ko mayor, hungry (with hunger)
ko múri, feverish (with fever)

86.

**Gender of the Adjective.**

The gender of the adjective agrees with the corresponding subject, and this applies only to those belonging to the Second Class, Parag. 85 b, as the rest are all common gender.

Adjectives belonging to the Second Class can be used alone in the plural without a substantive. **Ex.:** lōrok, the wicked; fem. nārok, V. 87.

The abstract neuter gender bôna, mâla, is expressed by the feminine plural. **Ex.:** nâlut (the) good, nārok (the) evil.

87.

**Number of the Adjective.**

Adjectives of the Third and Fourth Class, Parag. 85, c and d, have the same form for the singular and plural, while on the other hand there are not a few amongst the first two classes which form their plural similarly to the substantive.

**Examples.**

From Class I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>duma, big</td>
<td>témejik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kamye, ill</td>
<td>kamyejji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kangá, courageous</td>
<td>kangájji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>litôt, free</td>
<td>lîy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mall, peaceful

Plur. malyat

míngé, deaf

" míngéki

modoké, blind

" modokéño

modong, old

" múdungjin

ngodé, crooked

" ngodéki

katerot, cold, kijek, quick, kirut, paleleng or jaleleng, etc. have the same form for the plural.

From Class II.

lódit (lósit) fem. nádit (násit), small. Plur. lóditík (lósijik), fem. náditík (násijik).

lódon, fem. nádon, unripe. Plur. lódok, fem. nádok.

lóyus, fem. náyus, tight. Plur. lóyusúlak, fem. náyusúlak.

lúgalang, fem. nágulang, broad. Plur. lúgalangak, fem. nágulangak.

lúruö, fem. náröö, dark, black. Plur. lúruöök, fem. náröök.

The following retain the same form for the plural:

lóbot (nábot), lóbut (nábut), lósok (nások), lúböög (náböög).

88.

Comparison of Adjectives.

The Comparative.

The comparative may be expressed in two ways:—

(a) By biá, more, better, followed by i (i).

Examples.

Kádi-nió biá kwekvélen i inot, My house is prettier (more pretty) than thine.

Medi adúma biá i kulye kimák, Medi is bigger than the rest of the chiefs.

Logwit dedén biá kulya ti Bari, i kulye ling, Logwit understands the Bari language better than anyone else.

Ain ta biá i se? Are you not better than they?

(b) By the verb tó'ngun, to surpass.

Examples.

John totó'ngun kamétanit, John is more than a prophet = surpasses a prophet.

Se kó'-díje, senújün totó'ngun kulye, They thought to have received more than the rest.

89.

The Superlative.

The general way of forming the absolute superlative is (a) by placing after the adjective one of the particles bura (burá), parík or farík (parík or farík),
both signifying very or right. **Ex.**: *sine le anáke burá*, this milk is very pure; *níelo nguro avoryo parik or farik*, this boy is very disorderly.

(b) By a repetition of the adjective. **Ex.**: *Nielo kódini rigwo, rigwo*, this tree is quite straight. *Mijok paleleng paleleng*, mice (a Bari delicacy) are very sweet.

The relative superlative is formed by: *i (i) ling*, above all. **Ex.**: *Medi adúna i ling*, Medi is the biggest.

---

**CHAPTER VII.**

**90.**

**The Numerals.**

*The Cardinal Numbers.*

1  *tu* (geleng). ¹
2  *őri* (murék, mureke). ¹
3  *sála* (munsála). ¹
4  *unguán.*
5  *kánat.*
6  *bukér.*
7  *buryá.*
8  *budök.*
9  *bunguán.*
10  *műök or műök (mere).* ²
11  *műök or műök-wod-geleng.* ³
12  **"**,  **"** -murék.
13  **"**,  **"** -munsála.
14  **"**,  **"** -unguán.
15  **"**,  **"** -mukánat.
16  **"**,  **"** -bukér.
17  **"**,  **"** -buryá.
18  **"**,  **"** -budök.
19  **"**,  **"** -bunguán.
20  *merya-murék.*
21  *merya-murék-wod-geleng.*
22  *merya-murék-wod-murék.*
30  *merya-munsála.*
40  *merya-unguán.*
50  *merga-mukánat.*
60  *merya-bukér.*
70  *merya-buryá.*
80  *merya-budök.*
90  *merya-bunguán.*
100 wernga-pnök or fnök.
200 pukinó-murék or fukinó-muérék.
300 pukinó or fukinó-musála.
400 " -unjúnán.
500 " -mukánat.
600 " -bukér.
700 " -buryá.
800 " -bndök.
900 " -bungúnán.
1,000 " -pnök or fnök.
2,000 pukinó or fukinó-pnök or fnök-perök or feörök-murék.
3,000 " " " musála.
400 " , -ungudn.
500 " , -mukdnnt.
600 " , -huker.
700 " , -hurya.
800 " , -hudok.
900 " , -bungiidn.
1,000 " , -pnök or fnök.

The Cardinal numbers always come after the substantive, even though they may be in apposition or have a suffix. Ex.: Babá-lo kata kollinók or köllinók, musála ko nguronakwan geleng, my father has three sons (boys), and a daughter (girl).

Note 1.—Counting by unit, the forms tu, òri, sála and kánat are used; when counting by tens or more, the forms geleng, murék, musála and mukánat.

Note 2.—Mere really means mountain, but also a number of ten.

Woset (short, wod) means more than ten; thus pnök-wod-geleng or fnök-wod-geleng = 10 + 1.

Note 3.—Woset-geleng = 1 + 10.

91.

The Ordinal Numbers.

These are formed from the Cardinal numbers by prefixing the particle to. Ex.: to-geleng, the first, to-murék, the second, to-pnök or fnök, the tenth, etc.

Note 1.—Instead of to-geleng, the forms súlne, kve, lókwe (nákwe), lókokwe (nákokwe) may be used.

Súlne (c.) from sulu, to begin, thus súlne, the beginning, first.

Kve, head, chief, top, lókwe-lókokwe, he who stands at the top, stands first. Ex.: Nakwan na matat Ladú atadú tore-lúnget kve (lókwe, lókokwe), nguron-unyet kve (nákwe, nákokwe), the wife of the chief Ladú has borne her first son and her first daughter.

2. Instead of to-murék (especially if to-geleng, súlne, etc. immediately precede), lele, fem. nenc, the other = the second, may be used. Ex.: yókiet to-geleng; nyaré-nyar Ngun: yókiet nune gírso niéna; nyaré ngutu lele, The first commandment (is): thou shalt love God; the second commandment (is) similar: thou shalt love thy neighbor.

3. The “last” is expressed by mukök. Ex.: nán lo (na) mukök, I am the last; lór lo mukök, the judgment day.

4. The rule in Paragraph 90 is also applied here.
92.

*Other Numbers.*

Multiples are formed by placing the word *perok* (*ferok*) before the Cardinal number.

**Examples.**

*perok-* or *ferok-* *ungun*, four times
*perok-* *puok*, or *ferok-* *fuok*, ten times

**Exception:** *gelere*, once.

*Ling =* a whole.
*Kiden =* the middle, half.
*Tupé or tufé =* piece, part (especially the larger).
*Wilo =* the smaller part of a whole.
*Tupé or tufé-tol-musala =* a third.
*Tupé or tufé-tol-budok =* an eighth.
*Tupé or tufé-tol-puok or *fuok =* a tenth.

---

**CHAPTER VIII.**

93.

*The Particles.*

**Interjections.**

There are only two Interjections in Bari:—

1. "A," used as an exclamation of pain, *oh!* *oh, my!*
2. "Odzó," which is generally repeated; a cry of lamentation used especially by the women.

94.

*Affirmative Particles.*

*sona*, so, thus, just so. **Ex.:** *do arikóro koláni?* *Nan arikóro lo-sona, jú-lio,*

Have you chased the thief? Yes, indeed, my friend.

diri, true. Certainly. **Ex.:** *Nan popo or fofo diri, I will certainly come.*

inke, yes. **Ex.:** *dó guw i Afrika? inke,* Have you been in Africa? Yes.

This affirmation can also be expressed by the repetition of the verb (with the relative subject) as above, *nán guw* or by *lunga,* "also."
95.

Negative Particles.

(a) Simple.  
**Ex.:** *Do kamétanit? nge arugô: aa,* Are you a prophet? He answered, No.

**Ex.:** *Ngunyen jore? ak* *(aín, baín)*, Are there many gods? No.

*kudù ajiùn burá? ak alilîma,* Has it rained hard? No, it has only rained a little.

*ako,* not; used as negative with the verb in the aorist.  V. Parag. 41.

*an,* not.  **Ex.:** *án an, ama dó,* Not I, but thou.

*teitc,* no more, no longer.  **Ex.:** *do teitc jambú ko ngáretji,* You no longer speak in parables.

*tí,* not; negative particle of the verb in the durative and future tenses.  V. 41.

(b) Compound.

*i-piriten-* or *firiten-ling,* anywhere, somewhere, not in all places.

*i-piriten-* or *firiten-ling-an,* nowhere.

**Ex.:** *lodiret duma ná ngutu atunuya kó ngo aín,* no ngéngé, He had a crowd collected without anything for them to eat.

96.

Interrogative.

*adá,* how?  **Ex.:** *Nge akó den adá,* he did not know how.

*modá,* how much, how many?  **Ex.:** *nguákik modá i kadi-todínet?* how many children are there in the school?

*perok-* or *fôrok-mudá,* how often?  **Ex.:** *perok-* or *fôrok-mudá nan adek vuvúr do!* how often I wanted to write to you.

*Perok-* or *fôrok-mudá do gwon i Bili’ngangki?* how often have you been on the Bili’ngangki’s?

Note.—*Adá* always stands at the end of a sentence.

The other interrogatives, relating to space or time, are given in Parags. 97 and 101.

97.

Local Particles.

(a) Denoting place generally.

*yá* *(1)* where? *(2)* where from.  **Ex.:** *do gwon yá?* where have you been?  
*dó po or fo* *(do popo or fôfo)* yá? where do you come from?
Instead of yá, one can also use i pirit or pirit nán. Ex.: Abúna Solimán átuán yá? or A. S. átuán i pirit or pirit nán? where did A. S. die?

If yá is used in conjunction with a substantive the interrogative lo or na apostrophe (according to the gender) must precede. Ex.: Mahomet, do l yá? Mahomet, where are you? Fatima do n’ yá? Fatima, where are you?

The answer to yá (1) l’ yá, n’ yá, i pirit or pirit nán is:—
i, here. Ex.: i kak ni, here on earth; nán gwon ni, I have been here; or yu (nyu, nyyn), there. Ex.: sé gwon yu, they were there.

The answer to yá (2) is:—
yu, from that place, there. Ex.: nge, apó or afó yu, he came from there. Abúna Solimán apo or afó Europa yu, A. S came from Europe.
dá, where, where to? Ex.: dó tu dá? where are you going?

Rule.

All these particles stand at the end of the sentences.

Note.—ni means also hither, this way. Ex.: Pó or fó (yóta or fóta), ni, come here.

98.

Measurement by the Line.

i . . ., téng ko, from . . ., to. Ex.: i Gondókoro téng ko Libu kiko alódit, it is only a short distance from Gonkókoro to Libu.

99.

Surface Measurement.

ki, above, on, upon. Ex.: kwen jore i kōdin ñ ki, on the tree above are many birds.

kuk (lúkak), below, beneath, under, down.

kiden, in the midst, amidst. Ex.: yóbú kiden, in the middle of the wood.

kadongé (akadongé), left. Ex.: ìtì kadongé, go to the left.

lutáten (alutáten), right. Ex.: nge atu lutáten, he (she) went to the right.

100.

ngerot, before. V. Parag. 110.

bot, behind, at the back. V. 110.

alokidir, behind, backwards, backward.

ni, on this side (here).

s-tikön (Sitikön), on the other side, eternity. V. 110.

yu, beyond, over. Compare Parag. 97.

katá, inward, inside, within.
kango, outer, out, outside.  Ex.: dingö i kadi? ak, lu kango, is the dog in the room? No, he is outside.  Nge atú kadi ná Nyun kango, he went out of the Temple.

longga, round, around.  V. 110.

dingö (didingö), near.  Ex.: dingö dodóto dingö kòunt, the dog sleeps near you.

101.

Particles of Time.

The common Interrogative "when" is expressed by nanu (nanú), or i dingit nán, at what time.  Ex.: Jú-níö, do ayéma nanú? My friend, when were you married? Medí popó or fofo nanú? When will Medi come? I dingit nán do atadüe? (also: do atadüe i dingit nán?) When were you born?

kyang (kiyang), at first, first.  Ex.: ngesi kyang dede kiatía, first eat, then work.

mukök last, at last.  Ex.: Wani apó or afó mukök. Wani has come at last.

surúna, now, at present.  Ex.: kiasér-níö yeyéma surúna, my sister is marrying.

pete or fete, just, just now, at once.  Ex.: nau pete or fete, po or fo. I am coming at once.

eron (beron), before, previously, nge atakin eron, he has previously spoken.

ko... eron, ere, before.  Ex.: pó ko tuán na toré-lío eron. Come, before my son dies.

kajú, long ago, long since.

de (dede, ede), then, later.  Ex.: na popó or fofo de, I am coming later on.

molu (seldom: mö), then.  Ex.: molu gregvé kvégyeti ti kolou, then appeared the signs in the sun; ngnúj k pótá or fóta molu, children, come later.

leru, still, yet.  Ex.: gwe leru kó-yú, stay yet (a little longer) with me.

kijek, quickly, suddenly.  Ex.: kipya or kifya, apé or afé nge kijek kijek, suddenly the lightning struck him.

The expressions "during," "meanwhile," "while," are translated by ko (sometimes: na) = cum (conjunct.).  Ex.: ko se a’neyesa, apó or afó nge ko leeru leru, while they were eating their father came. Na is the relative pronoun and belongs to dingit; dingit na = tempore quo = cum.

102.

ngupí (ngufi), always, often.  Ex.: yi-agé wawindu ngupí or ngufi, we shall always pray.

ngupí-an (or an-ngupí or ngufi), not always, seldom.  Ex.: Abía Solimán popó or fofo an ngupí or ngufi, A. S. seldom comes.

asmt, never.  Ex.: nán gwo asmt i Bilingang ki, I was never on the Bilingang Mts.
62  BARI  GRAMMAR.

gege, never.  Ex.: dó gwan gégé ni, you were never here.
küöng (küöng), never.  Ex.: naa akó gwan küöng, I have never been.

perok or ferok, ... times.  Ex.: lunyäsér-liö akötö perok-musála or ferok munüla.  My brother has been wounded three times.

perok- or ferok-kudik, sometimes (seldom), a few times.  Ex.: nga popo or jofjo perok- or ferok-kudik, he (she) seldom comes.

loron-ling, daily, every day  kajélu (kajélu-lor), the day before yesterday
i-lor (ilor), by day  kaje (kajye), yesterday
koyure (koyuró), in the morning  dika, to-day
wanglek, in the forenoon  lólor (ilor), to-day, this day
paran or faran (túparan or túfaran), at noon  kotonmól, to-morrow
koríri, in the afternoon  molúla, the day after to-morrow
kótyang, in the evening  lókinga, this year, this season
kwaje (kwajye), in the night  kingaló, last year

103.

burá (burá), very, just, real.  Ex.: siló, könntinök kikita burá.  These lads work very bravely.

jarik or farik (parik or farik), very.
dék, enough.  Ex.: naa d'nyesu dék, I have eaten enough.
gvé, sona, enough, so let it be.
kana, only.  Ex.: kisük-kwe musála kana, I have only three cows.
akó-ngü (akó-ngyu), almost, nearly, hardly.
aling, nearly, almost.
ködiö, nearly, almost.
gvé ... as big as.  gwa-do, gwa-lo, gwa-na, gwa-ta, gwa-se, as big as you, he, she, etc.
bia, more.  Ex.: ti naa bia, give me more; kijúk-kwe bia, I have more cows.

kudik, few, a little.  Ex.: ti naa kudik, give me a little.

104.

Particles of Cause.

We have already seen that the Interrogative “why” is expressed by “ngye.” The answer to this is—

ko or kowon, because.  Ex.: dó ti román ko naa? kó do an matat.  Why do you not salute me?  Because you are no chief; dó ti nyar kiasér-inot? kowon amárou; why do you not love your sister?  because she is not good.

ko-ná (koná), thus, so, consequently.  Ex.: ko-ná naan gwa-gwát do, you are a thief, so I will beat you.
Expressing Condition, Supposition.

ko, if. Ex.: kó do tì po or fo, nan jōjōlo geleng, if you do not come, I shall travel alone.

Expressing Doubt.

ko . . . kode (kode . . . kode) whether, if . . . or not. Ex.: nán tì den, kó (kode) nge popo or fósó kode tì po or fo, I do not know whether he will come or not. Tóyáli tatakú do, kó do akondýa alobut, kode alórón ( . . . anábut kode anárok). Your conscience will tell you whether you have done evil or good.

Expressing Cause.

anyan, in order that, that. Ex.: nán i kak ni, anyán nan dedén Ngyu, anyán nan rúngu lu, anyán nan nyángár lu. I am here on earth, that I may know God, that I may serve him, that I may love him.

ou, lest. Ex.: moké rúngu, ou dóró kak, stop, lest you fall to the ground.

To the above may also be added ko-nú (komá), with the meaning, on that account, therefore. Ex.: konú nan jikík do, on dóró, I will lead you, in case you fall.

106.

For the copulative conjunction "and" the Bari has as a rule but one expression, "ko," which is used whenever it can be substituted for "with," or when several predicates are used together. Ex.: nán ko do, I and thou (I with thee); mede a nádu ko nágalang, the house is high and broad.

In other cases the corresponding pronoun, etc., is repeated, or one of the copulas sunúna (at present, now), lunga (also), or tóki (again) is substituted. Ex.: karúkók upíja or ažíja nge se adí, the disciples asked him and said (i.e. the disciples asked him, they said). Sunúna (lunga, tóki), John ajúmbú ko karúkók, and John spoke to his disciples (now, also, again, spoke John, etc.).

Lunga, too, likewise. Ex.: nan lunga kawárunít i gwesia, I am also a painter.

Lunga . . . lunga, as well as. Ex.: lunga nan, lunga do kámkýa Bari, I as well as you speak Bari.

tóki, again. Ex.: pó or fó kotumólu tóki, come again to-morrow.

Ngyu, still, yet. Ex.: se ngyu, they are still here.

Kode, (1) or, perhaps. Ex.: nán kode dó? I or thou, (2) else, otherwise. Ex: tìnán nyályá, kode nán pepé or fefé do, give me money, otherwise I will shoot you.

Kode . . . kode, either . . . or. Ex.: kode tcyá, kode tún, either conquer or die.

An . . . an, neither . . . nor. Ex.: an nán, an dó, neither I nor you.

Aji, yet, however, nevertheless. Ex.: nán agí tátu, nevertheless I am going. V. agí, 54.
107.

Adverbs of Quality.

bura (burá), right, just, well. Ex.: wuré burá, write well; do adóto adá? dika nan adóto burá, how have you slept? To-day I have slept well.
somá, thus, in this manner. Ex.: do agí kondja somá, you must do it in this way.

kana, for nothing, gratis. Ex.: van nájé niema gør kana, I have received
this lance gratis. Instead of kana one often hears wórikána: from
wróro = to buy; thus wórikána = not bought.

kijek, quickly. Ex.: ití (pó or fó) kijek, go quickly.
kukaón, public. V. Dict. kuón.

luón, private, secret. Ex.: koláuní núddy luón, the thief has stolen away
secretly.

madang, slowly. Ex.: itíta madang, go slowly.
mate, as a loan. Ex.: nye atín nan wúrct mate, he (she) has lent me the
book.

nyóona, near. Ex.: melesón-ikang nyóona (a'nyóona) mede (ko mede), our
garden lies near the house.

pajgo or: fajgo, far off, remote. Ex.: jar ló Bari pajgo or fajgo i Europa,
the Bari country is very far from Europe.

rabat (arabat), not right. Ex.: do wúwur rabat, you do not write
correctly.

Note.—Many adjectives can also be used adverbially.

108.

Prepositions.

There are but few true prepositions in Bari, but there are instead many
insignificant words which are used with the few prepositions, thus forming
compound prepositions.

109.

Simple Prepositions.

a, to. Ex.: dó nan wowongon, I am calling to you; a lutáten (alutáten), to
the right; a kadongé (akadongé), to the left.

an (aín), without. Ex.: nye kadi aín, he (she) has no house (he without
house); nán gør aín, I have no spear; nielo kóndini korópo or.korófo
an, this tree is without leaves.

i (i) (1) in, indeed, it is true; (a) denoting rest. Ex.: nán guon i kadi ná
Nyuu, I was in church; yi yúyukan i tilimót, we rested in the shade.
(b) denoting movement. Ex.: nán tu (latu) i kadi ná Nyuu, I am going
to church; yi ayó or ayó ni i kak ná Bari, we have come to the Bari
country.

This "i" is sometimes omitted altogether. Ex.: lúsak ling atú kó, all
young fellows go to war.
(2) out, from. Ex.: luóki-luók yi i nárok ling, deliver us from evil; nielo lásatyö awójiri nguro i kadi ná monye, this young man has carried off a girl from her father's house.

(3) over, about, on (active and passive). Ex.: piom (or fiom) wálalu i kimangi, the water on the fire is boiling.

ko, (1) with. Ex.: kó nau (do, nge, yi, tu, se), with me, thee, him, us, you, them; nguto atú ko baba, the child went with the father; nau guagwáddi do kó piom (or fiom), I sprinkle you with water; nguto téméjük tí Bari yunjúta kó bolot, ko kiwe, ko lókore, the grown-up Baris live on dura soap and meat (lit. nourish themselves with dura, etc.).

(2) of, from, by. Ex.: niema wuret awúró kó nau, this book has been written by me.

ku, with, to, from, by. Ex.: kú baba, kú ngote, nguro atú ku baba, the child went; kiasér-nió ayitne kú baba, my sister returned from her father's.

tu, towards, to. Ex.: mérok atú tu Sudan, the missionaries went towards the Sudan.

Sometimes tu is omitted altogether. Ex.: nán tu mede, I am going home.

The preposition "for" is more often expressed by the verb, with the suffix, kín (V. Par. 22, kín). If the verb does not admit of the suffix the dative is used. Ex.: kayaníkúit álóbut tíi köbylu-káynget metet-nánget, a good shepherd gives his life for his sheep.

One can as well say, akiwe na köbylu-k. = on account of his sheep.

110. COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS.

a-kwe (a-kwe), on account of, because of. Ex.: nan tintín do sine akiwe na töeyli-lot álóbut, I give you this because of your kind heart. V. Dict. kwe.

a-komo-sikan (akomo-sikan), opposite, in sight. Ex.: Díjòri lies opposite Gondókoro. V. Dict. komony.

i . . . . bot, behind. Ex.: kemeryi kožini bot, the lion is behind the tree.

i . . . . éron, for, during. Ex.: i kingájín pútök (or fnök) éron nán yewon i Afrika, I was in Africa for ten years.

i . . . . kak, under. Ex.: kólipońít (or kölipońít) dódóto i kožini kak, the boy is sleeping under the tree.

i . . . . ki, over, on, upon, above. Ex.: kweje dudáton jore i kore ki, at night there are many glowworms over the river; sine kisáñiakañ alúpe (or alúfe) i kátolok i kibo ki, these geese were hatched on the ship; kirkok kikija i kudén ki, the chameleon is going up the tree; piom (or fiom) i diko ko ki, there is water in the clouds above.

i . . . . kiden,1 in the midst of, among. V. ko . . . . kiden.

i-pírit, or i-jírit (i-pírit, or i-jírit), instead of. Ex.: monge lóbut tí tíi nguro-
Tio

BARI GRAMMAR.

lōnyet mawu i piri (or i-piri) na simuti, a good father does not give his child a snake for (instead of) a fish.

ko an (aín), without. Ex.: ko mimyen an (aín), without pain.

ko bot, after, in. Ex.: nan popo (or fofó) ko loriχhùdòk bot, I shall come in eight days' time.

ko cron, before. Ex.: nán gwon ko Abraham, I came before Abraham.

ko yu (1) from.... here. Ex.: nge ayó (or afó) ko baba yu, he came from his father's.

(2) to.... there. Ex.: nan tutú ko baba yu, I am going to my father's.

ko kango, from, from out of. Ex.: molokóyó an lóke atú ko nytu kango, the unclean spirit left the man (came out of the man).

ko (ka) kiden, in the midst, amongst. Ex.: nge agwadan ka-se kiden, he stood in the midst of them.

ko ugerot, before. Ex.: ngújk atú ko baba ugerot, the children went before their father.

tèng ko, until, as far as. Ex.: nan ajéa bónkót tèng ko rima, I have scratched my skin and drawn blood; kolánit awókόn tèng ko kare, the thief has fled (as far as) to the river.

The preposition "round," "around" is expressed by the verb longga, to circle, surround. Ex.: déru (dérn) lolongga kōdini, there is grass round the tree (lit. grass surrounds the tree).

Note 1.—The expressions kak, ki, piri (or firi), kiden, etc., are substantives and admit of a double construction. Ex.: kijakua awókόn i kiden na yób (or k. a. i yóbú kiden), the wild beast has fled into the centre of the wood—amidst the wood. In the first case kiden stands as substantive, in the second as preposition.

Note 2.—In which case ko becomes ka. V. Parag. 25.
ENGLISH-BAEI VOCABULARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

c. = Common gender.
D. = Dinka.
Gr. = Grammar.
i. = Imperative.
{t (article, plural, and sign that the substantive has no singular.)
l. = lo (art., masc.).
m. = Male.
f. = Fem.
n. = na (art., fem.).
pass. = Passive.
perf. = Perfect.
pres. = Present.
pl. = Plural.
pl.s. = Plural like the singular.
sg. = Singular.

accompany, nyömërö, pres. nnyömërö, perf. aonyömërö, i. nyömërö, pass. nyömöji. vide nyömöldëu.
account (on no account, no), na (nabocu).
account (reckoning, enumeration), kenen, f.pl. kenenji. vide ken.
accuse (to exhort, to punish, to admonish), ring, pres. riring, perf. aring, i. ringe, pass. ringa.
accuse (falsely, to slander, to backbite), mang, pres. manang, perf. amang, i. mangji, pass. mangga, D. manga.
acquaint (to spread), knörö, pres. knkörö, perf. aukörö, i. körö.
act (decided), koei, f.pl. koeti. vide von and konet.
adapt (something, to dole out), temakini, perf. atemakini, i temakin, pass. atemakini. vide tem.
adapt (to fit, to measure), tem, pres. tetem, perf. atem, i. temi, pass. temi.
addition (complement, supplement), knwenjet, f.pl. knwenjeti.
adhere (to stick, to cleave), debb, pres. dedebba, perf. dedeba, i. debi.
admonish (to punish, to accuse, to exhort), ring, pres. riring, perf. aring, i. ringe, pass. ringa.
adulterer, kalufonit, m.pl. kalufok.
affair (thing, matter, treasure, weapon), tilmi, f.pl. tilo.
affected (to be, with), undye, pres. unundye, perf. unundye, i. unundye. Ex: the thief was seized with fright = kalunt annundye ko kuujonö.
affirm (to witness, to declare, to give testimony), kwejja, pres. kwekwejja, perf. akwejja, i. kwejji, pass. kwéja.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Bari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>afraid</td>
<td>akh'nyon, perf. akh'nyon'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angrily</td>
<td>rigi'nyon, perf. rigi'nyon'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after</td>
<td>(a) ad., (b) adv. (also, after)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afternoon</td>
<td>koriri, f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>again</td>
<td>also, still, toki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age</td>
<td>Also, old age, dongnet, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aged</td>
<td>wodong, madong, c.pl. madingin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agreeable</td>
<td>nice, sweet, falelengin, c.pl.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agreement</td>
<td>yamora.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aim</td>
<td>to aim, wiju, pres. vewiju, perf. awiju, i. wijih, pass. ve'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>air</td>
<td>wind, kobungot, f.pl. kobu'nyotji (also kuyumut).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>air</td>
<td>firmament, the heavens; above, upon, ki, f.t. Ex: ki an'auin k'otying = the air is damp in the evening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>air</td>
<td>high up, upper air, kobungot-na'li (also kuyumot-na-ki).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>air</td>
<td>surrounding the earth, kobungot-na-kak (also kuyumot-na-kat).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>each, quite; most used with a substantive, ling, c.pl.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allow</td>
<td>to let, ko, pres. koli, perf. akü, i. koli, pass. koü.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>almost</td>
<td>not yet, scarcely, akö'ngü (and also gweygon).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>almost</td>
<td>entirely, totally, aling, adv. vide ling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>almost</td>
<td>perhaps, kode. Ex: nan kode dö (I or thou) kode nan jofo = perhaps I will come. D. koö'd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>almost</td>
<td>nearly, kólo (often strengthened by ling = quite, entirely).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alone</td>
<td>géleng, c.pl. kade (a unit, singly).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alone</td>
<td>proper, peculiar, kade, c.pl. of géleng. Ex: yë, tà, se, kade = we, you, they, alone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aloud</td>
<td>farik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>also</td>
<td>sometimes, and, lunga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>altar</td>
<td>(table of sacrifices), rogo-na-robangga, pl. rogojî-li-robangga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alteration</td>
<td>change; also wrath, anger, woret, f.pl. woretji.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>always</td>
<td>very often, often; for ever, eternity, ngi'ji.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>always</td>
<td>always living, dwellers in heaven, eternal, yenke (really yeng-ki), c.pl.s. vide yeng and ki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>always</td>
<td>always living, yeng'ning (contr. of ye'ning), c.pl.s. vide yeng and ngin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amazed</td>
<td>to be amazed, to notice, to look at in astonishment, dirjo, pres. didirjo, perf. adirjo, i. dirjo, pass. dir'a. vide dir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>among</td>
<td>(under, beneath, below), lukak or lukat, adv. and prepos.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Bari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>among</td>
<td>(in the middle), i'kinde.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amplify</td>
<td>to magnify, to exaggerate, to'ngadda, pres. te'no'ngadda, perf. ato'ngadda, i. to'ngaddia, pass. to'ngatta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amusement</td>
<td>wedding, especially the celebration of a wedding, budâ, l.pl. budulôn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anchor</td>
<td>lorë, m.pl. lo'rilã.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td>(also), luni.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anger</td>
<td>wrath, alteration, change, woret, f.pl. woretji.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angry</td>
<td>irritated, enraged—of men and animals, jegu, c.pl.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angry</td>
<td>to be angry, woran, pres. woororan, perf. ato'woran, i. woren vide bora.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angry</td>
<td>wrathful; courageous, powerful, strong, kangá, c.pl. kungáin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angry</td>
<td>to make angry, to provoke, towor, pres. to towor, perf. atowor, i. toworé, pass. to towora. vide woran.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animal</td>
<td>(wild), rüngi'nyo, f.pl. rüngyok (also kijakewa).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animal</td>
<td>(of faulty colour), lorë'me, f. narü'me, pl.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animal-mother,</td>
<td>kudue, f.pl. kudueni (kudue'ki).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animal's breast</td>
<td>jujuk, f.pl. jujukin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>announce</td>
<td>(to make known), tokâ, pres. totokâ, perf. atokâ, i. tokâni, pass. tokâke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>announce</td>
<td>(to make known), tokú'orö, pres. tokuborö, perf. atokubörö, i. tokubörö, pass. tokuböji.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annoy</td>
<td>to vex, to bother, to be concerned, darjä, pres. dadarjä, perf. adarjä, i. darjö, vide dära.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anoint</td>
<td>to embalm, to grease, ve', pres. ve've, i. ve', pass. ve'la.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>another</td>
<td>(same, the same), lege (lege'), c.pl. legelok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>another</td>
<td>(one, a certain), lele, f. nene, m.pl. kule, f.pl. kunye. Ex: lele bot lele = one after the other; lele ko lele = one with the other (one with another).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>another</td>
<td>(one person), lele halat, f. nene-kwan, pl. kule-rule, f. kunye-redé.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer</td>
<td>та'nu, pres. tata'nu, perf. atada'nu, i. tani. Ex: they are silent (give no answer) = se ako tä'nu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer</td>
<td>reply, ruke'et, f.pl. rukeetji. vide rugi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer</td>
<td>rugi, pres. rugugö, perf. rugug'in, i. rugi. pass. ru'kö, vide rug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ant</td>
<td>red, mi'tike (metkile), m.pl. mi'kile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ant</td>
<td>white, kalo'rotote, m.pl. kalo'ro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ant</td>
<td>(heaps with many holes), go'kin, l.pl. gokine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antelope</td>
<td>(with long horns), mu'ri, f.pl. murye'kî.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ant-heap</td>
<td>kegor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ants</td>
<td>(big black), simisime, m.pl. simisim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ants</td>
<td>(big red), keyok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ants</td>
<td>(sugar-eating), mulurîto, m.pl. muluri.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ape (monkey), jo'mani, f.pl. joman (also telemi, pl. talama).
aperture (hole, opening), tutu’let, f.pl. tutu’letji.
apostle (angel), kaso’nyonti-lo-ngun, pl. kaso-
yoh-ty-nun.
appear (also to sprout, to shoot forth), jukua
(jujukua), pres. jujukun, perf. ajukun, i. juku’. vide juk.
appease (to quiet, to calm), tolili’ja, perf.
tololili’ja, perf. tolililij, i. tolilije, pass. tolili’a.
Ex: the child was quieted by the mother =
ngyo atolilija lo ngote.
appease (to calm, to quieten), tonye, pres.
tonyeng, perf. atonye, i. tonye, pass. tonye (tonye).
approach (to come here, to come hither),
yengundya, pres. yeengundya, perf. ayengundya.
i. yengundye. vide yenga.
aproach (to come near), miju, pres. mimiju,
perf. amijun, i. mij’i.
arm, kidi, pl. kidja.
arm (forearm), lolikina, pl. lolikinanan.
arm (arm-hole), kudidi, m.pl. kudidilian.
arm (arm-ring of ivory), raratat, f.pl. rara.
arms (especially lance or club), torobo, f.pl.
oro.
around (round), alongga (really verb longga),
arrange (to prepare—a meal), teten, pres.
eten, perf. ateten, i. tetene, pass. tetene’a.
arrange (to put in order; to collect), tun, pres.
tutun, perf. atutun, i. tutune, pass. tuna.
arrange (to order), tunakindye, vide “to order,
to assemble.”
arrange (to mend, repair), tetendya, pres.
tetendya, perf. atetendya, i. tetendih, pass. teteha.
arrange (for another, to collect for another),
tunakina, perf. tutunakun, perf. atunakun, i.
tunakih.
arrange (to order), fet, pres. fetet, perf. afet.
i. fetete, pass. feteta.
arrange (to set in order, to prepare), fedya,
pres. fefedya, perf. afedya, i. fedidih.
arrangement (order), fetet, f.pl.
arival (coming), foel, f.pl. foelji, vide fo.
arive (to arrive from somewhere, to reach),
yengga, pres. yeengga, perf. ayengga, i. yengge.
arive (to come, especially to land), dur, pres.
durut, perf. adur, i. dur.
arow, lo’e, m.pl. loya.
arowhead, balome, pl. balomeki.
arowshaft, wingat.
artery (vein), murilii, m.pl. murilih.
artery (for arrows), futut, pl. futussi or futuku.
artisan (blacksmith), tutu’minut, m.pl. to’monok.
as (after, than, when), na, conj.
as (similar, like), gwo’o (also guotinieh).
as much, na, e.pl. mu-ku’lo, f. mu-kulene.
ascend (to climb), kive, pres. kikive, perf.
akive, i. kivene (kive).

ENGLISH-BARI VOCABULARY.

ashamed (to be), kurô, pres. kulurô, perf.
aku’ri, i. kuru’ni.
ashe, kurok (kuron), f.t.
ashe, loffotato.
ask (to enquire after), fi’ja, pres. fi’ji’ja, perf.
aj’ija, i. aj’i’e, pass. fi’ja’. vide fi’ja.
ask (to ask, to), fi, pres. fi’fi, perf. afi’fi, i. fi’ni, pass.
fi’na.
ask (to ask for pardon, to repent), buvu’ra, perf.
ab’uru, i. berun.
ask (to ask for something, to intercede for an-
other), mo’li’ki, pres. mo’lo’li’ki, perf. amo’lo’ki,
i. moloki, pass. moloki’vide mo’ju and mo’lukin.
aspect (look, view, mirror, life), metet, f.pl.
melitji. vide met.
ass (horse), kavne (ka’yni), f.pl. ka’ynek.
assemble (unite, to join, to collect together),
feferuna, pres. feferun, perf. afefi’ne’nu, i. fefenu,
pass. fefenu’e.
assemble (congregate), tunakindya, pres.
tunakindya, perf. atunakindya, i. tunakindye,
pass. tunaki. vide “to order” and “to arrange.”
assembly (meeting; judgment; stick which the
Bari carries as a symbol of the meeting, shaped
like a fork), fuet, m.pl. fu’etji.
assist (to support, to help someone), ngara’ki,
pres. nga’nga’ra’ki, perf. a’ngara’ki, i. ngara’ki,
pass. ngara’ki’.
assistant (mate, comrade), ka’nga’ranit, e.pl
ka’nga’ra’ki.
at (by), ku. Ex: dika lauva’se’iro gwo’unu
baba = to-day my brother was at father’s.
at least (the last, end), mulo’, f.
at present (now), suna’na.
attack (to surprise), muddya, pres. mumuddya,
perf. amumuddya, i. mute, pass. muli’.
attired (to be dressed, to cloth, to dress), jufi,
pres. juji’ji, perf. ajufi, i. jufu’.
auditor (hearer), kuyi’ngani, e.pl. kuyi’ngak.
vide ying.
aunt (mat.), sasev-yangyu; (pat.) sasev-le-
momgi.
autumn (1st rains), bisser; (during and after
rains), jabe.
avarice (envy, greed), belet, n. vide br.
avenger (chastiser), kari’ngani, e.pl. kari’-
ngak. vide ring.
avoid (to avoid by, to make a circuit), luny
pres. lel ngyu, perf. alengyu, i. lengi.
avoke (to awake), fure, pres. fi ju’fure, perf.
afure, i. furunc.
avoke (to raise, to set upright), ngi, pres. ngi’-
gi, perf. a-ungi, i. ungini, pass. ungii.
avoke (to set up), ngi’i, pres. ngi-ngi’i, perf.
angi, i. angi’i, vide ngi.
avoken (to wake, to rouse), tango, pres.
to’du’i’en, perf. ato’ngu, i. toto’ngi’e. vide
ngiou.
away, ri (a suffix with meaning away from a place).
awry (crooked, not straight), rego (rego), e.pl. regyeit. Ex: nicel kilor arego = this tower is not straight.
axe, tala.

VOCABULARY.

bathe, hwo pres. knőke, perf. aknö, i. knöti.
batter (to ruin, to beat down), ru, pres. runu, perf. aru, i. rüte, pass. ruda.
be (to remain), gwon. pres. gwon, perf. agwe (often also gwon), i. gwë.

beads (of red glass), kanaret, f.pl. hänare (also norë).
bean, lotjufi; (beans dried), lotjufi lateok (also nordan). bear (to bring forth), tadu, pres. tatadu, perf. atadu, i. tadunë, pass. taduë. Ex: the mother has borne a son = nogo atadu tore.
bear (to carry), doggi, pres. dodoggu, perf. odoggi, i. doggi, pass. dëcö.
bear hitther (to carry hither, to hold, to raise, to lift, to float along on the water), dükun, pres. dudukun, perf. adükun, i. dukë, pass. dëcë (dükvé).
bear hitter (to bring, to carry about), yega, pres. ye-yëga, perf. ayé-gë, i. ye'të, pass. ye'ka.

beard (hair on the chin), lujir-ti-nëkgem. bearer (carrier, messenger), kayélakan, c.pl. kayélak. vide yega.
bearer (carrier), kadokonit, c.pl. kadokok, vide doggu.
bearer (of sacrifices, priest), kayélaket-lo-robanga, pl. kayélak-ti-robanga. vide yega and robanga.

beat, gotë, pres. gëngë, perf. agëtë, i. gotë, pass. gotë. vide but and bit, D. gët (gát).

beat (to fasten, to nail, to strike, to drive in), bek, pres. bełèk, perf. abëk, i. bék, pass. béko.

beats, but, pres. bebët, perf. abët, i. butë, pass. butë. vide bit.
beat (to lash, to scourge), bit, pres. bëbit, perf. abitë, i. bitë, pass. bitë.

beat back (to chase, to drive away), dumun, pres. dëdumun, perf. adëdumun, i. dumun, pass. dumunë. vide dông.

beat (with the bare hand), nang, pres. nanang, perf. anang, i. nangë, pass. nangë.
better, kàbitënit, c.pl. kàbitëk. vide bit.
beater, kalbënit, c.pl. kalëbitëk. vide but.

beautiful (to be), kàrelin (kàrelen), pres. kàre-kuëen, perf. akàrelin, i. kàrelenë.
bed camp (sleep), dotëti, n.pl. dotëtë. vide doto.

bed of river (channel), kàre-lojul, m. vide lojul.
bee, sënu.
bee-hive, eotot, f.pl. eototë.
beer (merissa, from durah), yana.
beetle, bìbi, l.pl. bìbë (bëyë).
beside (near, by), didinjö, vide dingö.
beswear (to soil, to anoint), xege, pres. xeewey, perf. xeewey, i. wet, pass. vedu.
betray (someone), burinökin, pres. burinökin, perf. aburinökin, i. burinöki, pass. burinökti.
betroth (to promise marriage), defäkin, perf. dedefäkin, i. defäke, pass. defäkti.
better (more), biu.
bewitch (to charm), demba, pres. dedemba, perf. adedemba, i. dembi, pass. demna.
bewitched, be, dema, pres. dedema, perf. adema, i. demané.
bidder (the highest), kafutani, c.pl. kafutati, vide jut.
big (worthy, to merit, deserving), karudya, pres. karukudya, perf. karukudya, i. karudya.
big bird (the feathers being used as a head-dress), yurid, i.pl. yuradu.
big Nile duck, yopok, n.pl. yopokan.
big sack (bag), kafeng, f.pl. kafengoeat.
big turtles, nyger, f.pl. nypergin, D. nyger.
bigger, nja-nudda, vide myiadda. Ex: lika anjd myiadda = the wound has become bigger.
bird (to fasten), tor, pres. totor, perf. ator, i. tori, pass. tori.
bird (to be in chains), rek, pres. rerek, perf. ares (arerek), i. reki, pass. rereká.
binding (to tie up), fit, pres. jfit, perf. ajfit, i. jfit, pass. jfitu.
binding (to tie), mon, pres. momon, perf. amon, i. monou, pass. monuyu.
binding (to tie; to catch, especially mice in a trap), lol, pres. loló, perf. alo, i. loló, pass. lolá.
bird, rinjewat (rinjewat), f.pl. rinjewatun.
bird, kuventi, f.pl. kuwen.
bird’s nest (bird-house), kudi-na-ken, pl. kudilukti-ken.
birth (delivery, womb), yunjat, n.
birth, tukret, f.pl. budukuty.
bite, kom, pres. kokom, perf. ukom, i. kou, pass. kou.
bite, ko, pres. koko, perf. ako, i. kou, pass. kou. Ex: kojé dion; ako na = yesterday a dog bit me.
bite, kojo, pres. kojota, perf. akojá, i. koi, pass. koi. Ex: nua akon di isioni = I have been bitten by a dog.
bite (to peck; see also “to chop, to fell, to cut off”), lol, pres. tolok, perf. alo; i. toko, pass. toko. Ex: the snake has bitten me = mana atok nan.
bitter (sour), fswana, c.pl.s.
bitter (sour), fteni, c.pl.s.
black, hurud, f. nurud, pl. hurudü, f.pl. hurudü.
black ant (small), mulukuyet, m.pl. mulukun.
black ants (big), simisimé, m.pl. simisimé.
black ibis, luveny, f.pl. luvenyagun.
black stone (which when ground is used for glazing), yodu (yoda), n.pl. yodnud.
### Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Bari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>black viper, <em>kitun</em>, f.pl. <em>kitulun</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blacksmith (artisan), <em>tumiin</em>, m.pl. <em>tomonok</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blessed (blissful, happy, also rich), <em>kuorinik</em>, c.pl. <em>kuoriniklo</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blessed (inhabitants of heaven), <em>nuu-yaeng-hi</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vide <em>yeng</em> and <em>hi</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blessing (praise), <em>ratet</em>, f.pl. <em>rateti</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blessing, the (the sprinkling), <em>gvetat</em>, n.pl. <em>gveteti</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blissful (blessed, happy, rich), <em>kuorinik</em>, c.pl. <em>kuoriniklo</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blood (drop of), <em>rimat</em>, f.pl. <em>rima</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bloodsucker (a small bird which sucks blood from animals), <em>kvekuan</em>, m.pl. <em>kvekuan</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bloody, <em>arima</em>, c.pl.s. Ex: do <em>arima</em> = you have blood on you.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blossom (flower), <em>loturuii</em>, f.pl. <em>lotuvuina</em>. vide <em>turii</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blow (blow with the fist), <em>joket</em>, m.pl. <em>joketii</em>. vide <em>joket</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blow, the (the fastening, the fixing), <em>beket</em>, n.pl. <em>beketi</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blow (box on the ear, slap in the face—with the hand), <em>masu</em>, m.pl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue, <em>munye</em>, c.pl.s. vide <em>lounyriye</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue, <em>lounyriye</em>, m.pl. <em>lounyriye</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blunt (uncut), <em>loton</em>, f. <em>toton</em>, pl.s. Ex: wadelo <em>loton</em> (adon) = my knife is blunt; gyro <em>nito natun</em> (anatun) = my lance is not sharp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blunted, <em>gvent</em>, c.pl.s., <em>gvent</em>, c.f.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boar, <em>eni</em>, pl. <em>inyi</em>, m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>board (target, form, bench), <em>takii</em>, f.pl. <em>takajini</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boat (skiff), <em>kibo-loditi</em>, pl. <em>kibo-in-lodidih</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>body (belly, stomach, for, me, thee, etc.), <em>muun</em>, m.pl. <em>berik</em> (<em>muunyiiru</em>).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boiled fat (as a soup), <em>kafulat</em>, f.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bolt (bar), <em>rijet</em>, m.pl. <em>rijetji</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bone (of jaw, jaw), <em>leme</em>, m.pl. <em>lembyot</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bone (leg), <em>kugatu</em>, m.pl. <em>kugan</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border (boundary), <em>lokorkot</em>, m.pl. <em>lokorkotan</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border (corner, edge), <em>longvet</em> (<em>longuot</em>), m.pl. <em>longvettji</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottle (generally a gourd skin), <em>kere</em>, f.pl. <em>kerya</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bough (branch), <em>kene</em>, f.pl. <em>kenerya</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bound, be (to be treated as a slave), <em>moniga</em>, pres. <em>mo'na</em>, perf. <em>mo'nyiya</em>, i. <em>monjiti</em>. vide <em>moun</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boundary, <em>lokorkot</em>, m.pl. <em>lokorkoritan</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boundary (limit; column, furrow, chink, rent), <em>riilet</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box (chest, coffin), <em>kofo</em>, f.pl. <em>koferu</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box (on the ear, slap in the face, a blow with the hand), <em>masu</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boy, <em>lüfti</em>, m.pl. <em>lüftiönok</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boy (girl, child), <em>nyuru</em>, c.pl.s. <em>nyma'jik</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bracelet, <em>sikmatut</em> (<em>sikmatut</em>), n.pl. <em>sikwu</em> (<em>siku</em>).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brain, <em>kuyitot</em>, f.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>branch (bough), <em>kene</em>, f.pl. <em>kenerya</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>branch (little branch, twig), <em>kene-naditi</em>, pl. <em>kenu-nadidi</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brand (conflagration), <em>noket</em>, f.pl. <em>noketji</em>. vide <em>nokat</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brass (copper), <em>dumuddi</em>, f.pl. <em>dumudd</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brave (good), <em>lobut</em>, f. <em>nabut</em>, pl.s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bread, <em>munyfe</em>, f.pl. <em>munyfelet</em> (<em>munyfelat</em>), also <em>kuma</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
break (to break to pieces), fæken, pres. fefæken, perf. afækén, i. fekényé, pass. fekenyanga.

break (of its own accord. to burst. to spring), rinya, pres. ririya, perf. ariya (aria), i. riyé.

breakfast, më-na-konyere.

breast (of animals), jujuk, f.pl. jujuldé.

breast (of men), kidó, pl. kidoki.

breast (of women), kinat, l.pl. kinatji.

breath (sigh), yukté, l.pl. yuktéji.

breathe (to blow. to rest. to repose), yukan, pres. yéyukan, perf. ayékan, i. yuké.

breathe (to breathe upon. to breathe into, to inspire), yukan, pres. yéyukan, perf. ayékan, i. yuké, pass. yukan.

breed (to hatch), togno, pres. togotó, perf. atogó, i. toi (tole), pass. tolo.

brew (to cook), togone, pres. totogony, perf. atogony, i. joudé, pass. ji'ité, vide jono.

bridegroom (bride), kayémanit, c.pl. kayémak, vide yemba and yemone.

bright (shining), miliong, c.pl.s.

bright (pure, clear), leke, i. maken, pl.s. vide loke.

bring, jon, pres. jōjon, perf. ajon, i. jō (jotó), pass. jité. Ex: nang jōjon do kauye le = I will bring you other milk.

bring, jondjo, pres. jōjondjo, perf. ajondjo, i. joudé, pass. jité: vide jono.

bring (to offer. to dedicate), yekakun, pres. ayékakun, perf. ayékakun, i. yekak, pass. yekak, vide yega.

bring (to give), yek, pres. yeyek, perf. ayek, i. yelé, pass. yelité, vide eya. D. yek.

bring up (to bring up, to feed, to nourish), yudda, pres. yuyudda, perf. buudder, i. yuddé, pass. yuln. Ex: wumáyik joddik yupuyité ko le ti yujole = little children are brought up on their mother's milk.

bring up (to nurse), deba, pres. dedéba, perf. adéba, i. dabi.

bring (to bear hither, to carry about), yega, pres. yegyeg, perf. ayegé, i. eyeg, pass. eyeka.

bring back (bring hither), nyólna, pres. nyøjónk, perf. anyónka, i. yóni, pass. yonké.

bring forth (to bear), tudu, pres. tutudú, perf. atudú, i. tudúnk, pass. tudú. Ex: the mother has borne a son = yujole atudún ño ore.

bring forth, yuma, pres. yéymunye, perf. ayémunjé, i. ymnjé.

bring (something for someone), jukan, pres. jujukán, perf. ajukán, i. jakté, pass. jaké.

broad, langalang, f. nagalang, pl. langsaling, f.pl. nagladangk.

broad path (road, especially for animals), lurité, m.pl. luritén.

brood-hen, s′kuri-kudúc, n.pl. s′luro-ludúcuki, vide kudúc.

brook, gølotot, l.pl. wulújín.

brook, lóro, m.pl. loró'ki (loró'ki).

brother, bingosí, m.pl. bingasisi.

brown, lojere, f. na'jere, pl.s.

bubble (vide "to leak. to drop"), won.

buck (he-goat), mënuy-mëtyyo, pl. mëniken-mëlan.

bud (germ, spig-, kofetí, m.pl. kafe.

bud (of trees), bilan, pres. bìbilan, perf. abúljín, i. bilé (wilun).

buffalo, mëkor, f.pl. mëkoru.

build (a house), remba, pres. rembama, perf. aremba, i. rembi, pass. rema. Ex: kudi nìo aremba lókýn = my house was built this year.

build (to form, to make, to create, to produce), yweja, pres. yeweyewa, perf. ayeweja, i. yweje, pass. ywee.

bullet (iron-stone, iron-nail), wëjwëte, f.pl. wiyw, vide balut.

bundle (bundle, packet), toler, f.pl. töréjé, vide lor.

bundle (truss), lite, f.pl. liteji (litéki). Ex: lite, nüderun = a truss of grass.

bundles, in (in parcels), alite, adv. vide lite.

burn (to set on fire), yer, pres. yynyr, perf. ayur, i. yure, pass. yura. Ex: nan ayur kadi = I set fire to the house.

burn (trans. to scorch), tonok, pres. totonok, perf. atonok, i. tonok, pass. tonoká, vide nokan.

burn (intrans.), nokan, pres. no'no'kan, perf. anok'kan, i. nolé. Ex: kadi no'no'kan = the house is on fire.

burn (intrans.), deba, pres. dedéba, perf. adéba, i. debi.

burn (to catch fire, to take fire), tule, pres. tó'ule, perf. atule, i. intule.

burst (to burst into pieces, to blow up), rihi, pres. rirí, perf. arí, i. ribi, pass. ribu.

burry (to inter), nuk, pres. nunnyu, perf. anuk, i. nuke, pass. nuka.

bury (to dig), bok, pres. bokob, perf. abok, i. boky, pass. boka.

bush (thick wood), muku, m.pl. mukue.

bushes (especially bull-rushes, reeds), m.pl. fa'dungúti.

but (only), ama (stands only at the beginning of the sentence).

butter (cream, fat, ointment), welet, pl. weletji.

butter, gweó, d'li, n.

butter (to make butter), gweongg, pres. gwoongag, perf. ayongenyi, i. yongg, pass. yongg.

butterfly (a series of butterfly; hare), likito, f.pl. likítolom (likítijin).

buttermilk, waji, f.

buttocks, runya, m.pl. win.
 carrier (bearer), kado'konit, c.pl. kadokok. vide doggu.
carrier (bearer, messenger), kaje'vanet, c.pl. kaje'vak. vide yega.
carrier (messenger), kajo'angani, c.pl. kajo'anga. vide jang.
carry (to carry away "on wheels," to draw away, to start, to drive away), vi'yorji, pres. vi'yorji, perf. av'yorji, i. vi'yorji (vi'yorji).
carry (to carry away, to lead away, to take away), jang, pres. jo'jong, perf. ajonj, i. jonge, pass. janga.
carry (to carry about, to bear hither, to bring), ye'ya, pres. ye'ye'ga, perf. aye'ga, i. ye'gi, pass. ye'ku.
carry (to carry hither, to bear hither, to hold, to raise, to lift, to float along on the water), dukun, pres. ad'uku, perf. ad'uku, i. dukun, pass. dukun (dakwe).
carry on (to lead on), jikun, pres. jijakun, perf. ajikun, i. jikun, pass. jikun. vide jik.
carry (to bear), do'gun, pres. dodoggun, perf. adoggun, i. doggi, pass. do'ko.
cartilage (of the crocodile, the fin of the fish), gig'ru, n.pl. gig'ru.
cartridge, lore', pl. loxa; (empty) filili.
case (quiver), gwolo, n.pl. gwoyot.
cat (wild), gwang, n.pl. gwangan (also bagwelet, pl. bagweyga).
catch (to take, to keep, to load, to laden), uju (venju), pres. uju'ju, perf. au'ju, i. ujuh, pass. uju.
catch (to seize), mok, pres. momok, perf. amok, i. mok, pass. moku (mokan). Ex: yaro amokun i dili = the hippopotamus has been caught in the pit.
catch (specially mice in a trap, to bind, to tie), lok, pres. lokot, perf. alok, i. lok, pass. luka.
catch (to seize, to find), bunyekeji, pres. bunyekeji, perf. abunyekeji, i. bunyeji, pass. bunyeji. Ex: yu abunyekeji ko'la'niit = we have caught the thief.
catch, kob, pres. lokob, perf. alok, i. kofe, pass. kofo.
catch (to seize, to take prisoner), tojong, pres. tojong, perf. atojong, i. tojonge, pass. tojonga.
caterpillar, kurelet, pl. kuru.
cattle, kete, pl. kissi.
cattle bell, lagnuk, pl. lagnu.
cause (reason, top, head, the first), lwe, f.pl. kujik.
cease (to have finished), baka (seldom aha), pres. babaka, perf. abaka, i. bakani.
celebrated (great, powerful), duma, c.pl. temeji, used predicatively it is always te'meji, used attributively it remains, especially after nom. agentis, duma.
centipede, lulumé (also lileme); (little red), silsilqa.
certain (true), diri, c.pl.s. adj. Ex: nido diri = that is true; sine ndalhin nan do diri = what I have told you is true, adv.
certain (certain person, one, another), lele, f. nene, m.pl. kulye, f.pl. kunye. Ex: lele bot lele = one after the other; lele ko lele = one with another (one with the other).
chain, recret, f.pl. reketut. vide rek.
chain, ngorod, f.pl. nori (ngorod, nori). chains (to become, to bind), rek. vide "to bind."
chair, raga, f.pl. ragaji.
challenge (demand), boret, n.pl. boretji.
chamber (small room), kadi-nudet, pl. kadija-ndadik.
chameleon, gurutot, n.pl. gurut.
change (alteration, wrath, anger), woret, f.pl. wo'retji.
change (to change one's condition), voro, pres. vo'oro, perf. avoro, i. oronut.
channel (bed of river), kare-l'gunu, m. vide l'gunu.
chaos (jumble, mixing together), torcet, f.pl. torceti.
charcoal, kulky, f.pl. kulk.
charcoal- (burning), fulot, f.pl. fulu.
charge (to charge with; to accuse), tidya, pres. tidiya, perf. atidya, i. tidje, pass. tiya.
charitable (to be), tojimbii, pres. tojimbe, perf. atojimbe, i. tojimbe.
charm (to bewitch), dembu, pres. dedembu, perf. adembu, i. dembe, pass. de'ma, vide demba.
chase (hunting), ngore, f.pl. ng'o'retji.
chase (to drive away, to beat back), dununu, pres. addununu, perf. adununu, i. dunu, pass. da'ungu, vide dong.
chase (to hunt, to drive away), ripire, pres. ripire, perf. aripire, i. ripire, pass. ripi.'
chastiser (avenger), karingut, c.pl. karingak, vide ring.
chastity (purity, cleanliness), kelet, n.
chatter (prattle, narrate, relate), ngi'ngi, pres. ngongi, perf. a-ngongi, i. ngongi.
cheat, kadummanit, c.pl. kadummak. vide dunn.
cheat (liar), ka-ngongit, c.pl. ka-ngongok. vide ngongi.
cheat (to deceive), dumbe, pres. adumbe, perf. adumbe, i. dumbe, pass. dunma. vide dunn.
cheat (to deceive), dumm, pres. adumm, perf. adumm, i. adumm, pass. dumma, vide dunn.
cheek, ngord, m.pl. ngorda (angorda).
chemist (body-cloth), songo-na-nosan, pl. songonat-ti-munun.
chest (of men), kido, f.pl. kido'ni.
chest (coffin, box), kofor, f.pl. koforo.
chicken, sokuri, n.pl. soro.

Chief (prince, princess), nutad, c.pl. kimak.
child (boy, girl), ngoro, c.pl. ngorit.
child-bed (woman in), kanyi, f.pl. kanyot. vide y'adin.
chin, ngceman, f.pl. ngcema.
chip (splinter), jeli, f.pl. jeliyi (jeliyyi).
choice, ulnet (wulnet), f.pl. ulnetji. vide wulan.
choke (suffocate), furuy, pres. furuyy, perf. afuruyi, i. furuyi.
choke (to strangle, to kill), to pres. toto, perf. ato, i. tole pass. tolo.
choose (to select), nyembe, pres. nyemmbu, perf. anyembe, i. nyembe, pass. nyembe.
choose (to select, to elect), wulan (ulsion), pres. wa'llulan, perf. awulan, i. wula (ulun). vide wulan.
choose (to select), niin who, pres. niinjii, perf. aiiinjii, i. niinjii, pass. niinjii.
choose (to select, to elect), wulan (ulun), pres. wa'llulan, perf. awulan, i. wula (ulun). vide wulan.
choose (to select), to ('e kill, to bite), to, pres. toto, perf. ato, i. tole, pass. tolo.
choose (to cut, to fell; also to peck, to bite), to, pres. toto, perf. ato, i. tole, pass. tolo.
chosen, ulune.
christening (washing), ladaet, f.pl. ladaetji.
church, kadila-Nji, m.pl. kadilik-ti-Nji.
cicatricse (scar), Dorothy, f.pl. dorothi.
circle (round), longur, f.pl. longuti. vide long.
circumcise (to cut), tufan, pres. tutumun, perf. atu'mun, i. tu'fa, pass. tu'fne.
circumcision (cut, incision), tujef, f.pl. tujefi.

clean (purity, cleanliness), kelet, n.
clean (to be), kelan, pres. kelgan, perf. akelan, i. kel'e.
clean (to purify), fot, pres. funof, perf. afot, i. fot, pass. fot.
cleaning (purifying, cleanliness, purity), tokelat, f.pl. tokeliti.
cleaning (things used for, especially soap), fotet, f.pl. foteti. vide fot.
cleanliness (purity, chastity), kelet. vide tokelit.
clear (pure, bright). loke, f. nake, pl.s. vide lóke.

clear (to clear the throat), reta, pres. reteta, perf. reteta, i. retunîh.

cleave (to adhere, to stick), debbâ, pres. dedebba, perf. addebbâ, i. dedbi.

cleave (to split), kagu, pres. kakagü, perf. akagü, i. kaâj, pass. kaka.

clever, bòdo, c pl. bodnál (clever).

climb (to ascend), kîw, pres. kikîw, perf. akîw, i. kîvé, n. kiya.

climb, dûünk, pres. dôdûünk, perf. adûûünk, i. dukê.

cloth (for loins, girdle), kafèra, f.t.

cloth (dress, stuff), bonggo, n.pl. bonggnût, D. bongnôt.

cloth (worn round loins), bonggo-fîtët, bonggo-na-fîtët, pl. bonggnût-fîtët.

cloth (for the head), bonggo-na-kû, pl. bonggnût-kû.

clothe (to dress, dressed, attired), jûju, pres. jûju, perf. ajûjû, i. jûjûni.

clothes, bongnût.

cloud, diko, n.pl. dikhôlo.

cloudy (dark, gloomy), dôr, c.pl.s. Ex: kî a dôr i lôkor = the sky is cloudy to-day.

club (stick, rod), ture, m.pl. tûrûa (turja).

club (stick, cudgel), gwûtët, n.pl. gwûtëti.

club (of iron), ture-to-reut, pl. turûa-to-reut, vide reut.

coarse (a coarse word of insult by the Bari, the female loin covering), dékên, n.

cock, logûan, m.pl. logudloaôt.

coffin (chest, box), kofor, f.pl. koforo.

cold, katerot, c.pl.s.

cold (cough), yoka, n.pl. yokala'n.

colic, mimûn.

collect, jenî, pres. jenî, perf. ajenjû, i. jenênê, pass. jefênê.

collect (to arrange, to put in order), tûn, pres. tunûa, perf. atun, i. tunê, pass. tûnâ.

collect (to gather, to pick up), kûôdóo, pres. kóoûdôô, perf. akûôdôô, i. kûôdôô (kóôdôô), pass. kûôtôô.

collect (to collect together, to assemble, to unite, to join), jefenûn, pres. jefenûn, perf. ajeFelûn, i. jefênû, pass. jeFelûn.

collect (for another, to arrange for another), tûnnakûn, pres. tûnûnûn, perf. atûnûnûn, i. tûnûkûh.

collide, bôngûn, pres. bôbôngûn, perf. abûngûn, i. bongûn.

colour, gvesûn, n.t. (gvetin).

coloured (spotted), lokiri, f. nakiri, pl.s.

coloured (spotted), nakiri. vide lo'iri. Ex: mena bonggo anakiri = this dress is of different colours.

column (rent, chink, furrow, limit, boundary), rilet, n.pl. riletîj.

combatant (warrior, tempter, seducer), hamûirnûn, m.pl. hamûirôkô. vide môrô.

come (to arrive, especially to land), dû, pres. dûdûrû, perf. adûrû, i. dûrû.

come, fo, pres. fofo, perf. afo, i. fo pl. fôta.

come (after, to follow), defect. verb, leforô.

come (to come again, to return), yîte, pres. yîte, perf. aîtête, i. yitýenî.

come (to come hither, to come hither approach), yengûngûn, pres. yengûngûn, perf. yengûngûn, i. yengûngûn.

come (to come hither quickly), rômûn, pres. rômmûn, perf. arûmmûn, i. rûmmû, vide rûmmô.

come (to come near, to approach), mîjûn, pres. mîjûmûn, perf. amîjûmûn, i. mîjûn.

come out, iju, pres. ilu, perf. allû, i. ilû.

come (willingly), delofo, perf. dedlofo, perf. adelofo, i. delofo.

comfort (to console), sõgû, pres. sõsogû, perf. aõsogû, i. sõsogû, pass. sõtu.

comfort (consolation, care, consolatory, argument), sôkê, n.pl. sôkêti.

comforter (consoler), kasukunït, c.pl. kasukak, vide sugu.

coming (arrival), foot, f.pl. foûtê, vide fo.

coming (together in peace, union, community), moret, f. vide mora and mor.

command, saret, n.pl. saretîjî (law).

command (to order), yôkî, pres. yûkî, perf. ayôkî, i. yûkîne, pass. yûkîô, vide yûkîô.

command (order), yûkî, n.pl. yûkîti.

command (order to), yûkî, pres. yuûkîô, perf. ayûkîô, i. yûkîne, pass. yûkîô, vide yûkîô.

commander (master), kayûlûnût, m.pl. kayûlûkô, vide yûkîô.

commander (master), kafetanît, c.pl. kafetak, vide fêt.

commence (to begin), suhu, pres. susûlu, (after) asulû, i. susulû, pass. suhû.

commencement (beginning), susûlu (susûlwîa), n.

commit (adultery, to whore), diûgû, perf. didiûgû, i. nagot, do diûgû.

community (union, the coming together in peace), moret, f. vide mora.

compassion (mercy, weeping), wynyûntî, f.

compassionate (to be, tender-hearted, to weep), wynyûntû, pres. wynyûntû, perf. wynyûntû, i. wynyûntûnê.

compassionate (mercyful), ko-töyûlî-jotû, c.pl.s.

compel (to force), titû, pres. têtû, perf. atû, i. tûtê, pass. tûmû.

compelled (to be compelled to obey, to make hear), toûgû, pres. toûngû, perf. atoûgû, i. toûngû, pass. toûngû.

complainer, wejîkî.

complaint, jûtê.

complement (addition, supplement), kewenût, f.pl. kewenjût.
complicate (to fret), kööburjö, pres. kööburjö, perf. akööburjö, i. kööburjé, pass. kööburö.
complain (to cry, to lament, to mourn), wongon, pres. wongon, perf. awongon, i. wongé.
complete (to supply, to restore), kwenaiakin, pres. kwékenaiakin, perf. akwenaiakin, i. kwenaiaki, pass. kwénaaiaki.
comrade (assistant, mate), ka’ngunuunt, c.pl. ka’ngunak. vide ngunuun.
conception, fjet, f.pl. fjeteyi, vide jìga.
concerned (to be to vex, to bother, to annoy), darju, pres. dusarju, perf. adarju, i. darjé. vide dairov.
conceive (to become pregnant), jiya, pres. fiya, perf. afiya, i. fiye.
conceiv (to become pregnant), fikarikin, pres. fikkarikin, perf. afikarikin, vide fiya.
conclusion (issue; way out), idutet, n.pl. iduteljini.
confess (to own), tak, pres. tutak, perf. atak, i. tike, pass. tikó.
confirmation (strengthening), togolet, f.pl. togoletji.
confagration (brand), noket, f.pl. nokeljini. vide nokoan.
conquer (to be strong), tē, pres. telé, perf. atē, i. telé, pass. teló.
conquer (to overcome), teya, pres. teleya, perf. ateyá, i. te’ (telé), pass. teló.
conqueror, kátihanit, m.pl. katihak. vide tikun.
conqueror, kafésaiit, m.pl. kafésah. vide fesun.
conqueror (victor), katedjini, c.pl. katelak. vide teiya.
consider (to think), yejé, pres. yejeyé, perf. ayeyé, i. yejé, pass. yejó.
consolation (comfort, cure, consolatory, argument), sukét, n.pl. sukéljini.
consolation (calming, rest, repose), toynket, f.pl. toynketji.
consolatory (cure, comfort, consolation, argument), suké, n.pl. sukéljini.
console (to comfort), suga, pres. susuga, perf. usuga, i. suké (sugé), pass. sukó.
consoler (comforter), kusukunik, c.pl. kusuukak. vide suga.
contemplation (view), direk, n.pl. direkji.
contempt (scorn, disdain), maranggel, f.pl. maranggelji.
contradict, wongerikin, pres. wongerikin, perf. awongerikin, i. wongerikin, pass. wongerikini. Ex: I am always contradicted by you — won wongerikini ngi ngi ko do.
conversation (speech), kulyet, f.pl. kulyetjini.
conversation (talk, discourse), jàme, m.pl. jamyat. vide jamba.
converse (to say, to talk), jamba, pres. jajamba, perf. ajamba, i. jambé, pass. jama, D. jin.
convey (lead astray, to try), mór, pres. mómór, perf. amór, i. mór, pass. môre (môri).
cook (to cook), der, pres. deder, perf. ader, i. deré, pass. déru.
cook (to brew), toyong, pres. totoyong, perf. atoyong, i. toyongen, pass. toyonge.
cook, derji, pers. dederje, perf. aderji, i. derji, pass. déru. vide déru.
cool (to roast), jeyə, vide “to bake.”
cool, kuđeranki, c.pl. kuđerak. vide der.
cooking, deret, n. vide der.
cooking stone, saket, pl. satelet.
cool (fresh), lik, c.pl. lós
cool (not hot, not passionate, quiet-tempered, gentle, meek), fêti.
cool, to, teliy, pres. toteliy, perf. atoliy, i. tolili, pass. tolili, vide lik.
copper (brass), daumüddi, n.pl. daumüddi.
copper, rust-mater. (red iron), pl. re-mater.
copse (bush, thick wood), muku, m.pl. mukene.
cord (thick cord for fishing), buñura, n.pl. bunurajini.
cord (rope), nékenet, f.pl. nelenetji.
cork (stopper, cover), maket, f.pl. makeljini.
cork-tree, wri.
corn (grain, dura), alití, m.pl. bo'ot (bot).
corn (grinder of corn), kujiñit, f.pl. kujiñik. vide jìjo. 
corner (edge, border), longuet (longuet), m.pl. longuetji (longuetji).
corner (of the eye), kujiñat, f.pl. kujír.
corps, ateon.
cotton, wano. vide cotton thread = waratat, f.
cotton (thread), waratat, f.pl. waro.
cough (cold), yoka, n.pl. yokulan.
cough, to, yoka, pres. yoyoka, perf. ayoka, i. yokané.
count, kén, pres. kelvin, perf. akén, i. kén, pass. kéná.
count, kéndya, pres. kéndya, perf. akéndya, i. kéndi, pass. kénu.
count (to pay), landya, pres. lándya, perf. atlandya, i. lándyé, pass. lanye.
country (land), jir, m.pl. jiron.
country (region, place), firit, f.pl. firiten.
country (region), ditlingit, n.pl. ditlingiten.
country (land), mudyng - (mudinj), f.pl. mudyning.
couples (pairs), munj-komunj.
courageous (powerful, strong, angry, wrathful), kungja, c.pl. kungjini.
courageous (stout-hearted), wa, c.pl. walu.
courageous (to be formidable), waun, pres. rawayn, perf. awayn, i. wai.
course (run, haste), romet, f. vide rom.
courtyard, ang (bang), f.pl. angin (bangin).
courtyard, bang, n.pl. bangin (ang).
cousin (relative), asonok (asonoka), n.pl. asonoku (asonok).
cover (stopper, cork), muke, f.pl. mukeyi.
cover (lid), rafet, f.pl. rafeti, vide rab.
cover (lid), lolot, m.pl. loloteyi.
cover, muke, pres. muke. perf. amuk, i. muke, pass. mukei.
cover (cover, to shut), muke, pres. muke. perf. amuk, i. muco, pass. mukei.
cover, to, rab, pres. rame, perf. are, i. rafe, pass. rafe.
covetous (selfish), kokoyu, pres. kokoyu, perf. akokoyu, i. kokey.
cow, teng-umakwan (kiteng).
coward (a timid person), ajumul, c.pl. ajumol, c.w.
cowherd, kuyiikul-it-lo(we)-kijuk, pl. kuyukuliti-kijuk.
cow's milk, le, ti, kiteng (le, ti, kijuk).
cram, to (to fill up, to make full), tolitu, pres. totoitu, perf. atolitu, i. tolitune, pass. tolitui, vide ile.
cramp (paralysis), lotuta'ni, m.


crush (to make a rumbling noise), ringga, pres. riffinga, perf. aringga, i. ringge.
crawl (to creep), gweya, perf. gweingw, perf. agwging, i. gung.
cream (butter, fat, ointment), welet, f.pl. weletji.

create, togwe, pres. tologwe, perf. atogwe, i. togwee, pass. togeya, vide geje.
create (build, to form, to make, to beget, to produce), gweja, pres. gejigejga, perf. agwejga, i. gweje, pass. gejga, (also gweja).
creator (sculptor; also pro-creator, creator), kuygumnit, m.pl. kuygumk, vide gweja.
creator (maker), gweja, m.pl. gwejak, vide gweja.
creep (to crawl), gweya, perf. gweingw, perf. agwging, i. gung.
crest (crown, wreath), ure, f.pl. ureji.
crier (caller), kalungunit, c.pl. kalungok, vide laung.
crocodile (glands), lomonti, f.pl. lomou.
crocodile, kinyo, pl. kinyeyen.
crooked (lame), ngwe, c.pl. ngokik.
crooked (curved, bent), lukonon, f. nakonong, pl. lukoiong, ok, f.pl. nakoniong, ok.
crop, geuleolok, l.pl. geuleolokin.
cross, to (trans.),gor, pres. gugor, perf. aigor, i. go, pass. goro.
cross, loger, m.pl. logevalen, ef. D. ager.
crow (raven) koruh, m.pl. koruhun.
crowd, lodire, f.pl. lodireji, vide lodor.
crowd (mass), dome, l.pl. domok.
crowd (to crowd round, to throng), dirji, pres. aldirjig, i. dirji, pass. divo.
crowd (to press, to fall on something), mujan, pres. mujuna, perf. amuju, i. mujji, pass. mujni.
crowd (throng, to press, to threaten, to menace), musuk, pres. munusk, perf. amusuk, i. musuku, pass. musuka, vide insanumuk and wiyua.
crown (crest, wreath), ure, f.pl. ureji.
cruel (to be terrible, to be horrible), lafaadu, pres. lafaadun, perf. alaafidi, i. lafaadii.
cruel (terrible—lit. cruel intentions) kata-laafadi, c.pl. katafagi-laafadi.
crumb (scrap, small piece), rasit, f.pl. rasijik.
cry (lamentation of women), odio.
cry, to, gwicja, pres. gwijicja, perf. agwijec, i. gwicja.
cry, to (to complain, to lament, to mourn), uonon, pres. uononjui, perf. auonng, i. wone.
cry (cry of distress, lamentation), tutu, f.
crying person (mourner), kagogi, c.pl. kagogi, vide kagove.
cudgel (stick, club), gentet, n.pl. gentetji.
cultivate (to plough), kuri, pres. kukuriji, perf. akurja, i. kurji, pass. hura.
cup (goblet, mostly made of gourd skin), dilire, m.pl. dikortenji.
curdle, to, gworon, pres. gweogworon, perf. agweor, i. gwor, vide bagweor = the milk has curdled.
cure (consolatory argument, comfort, consolation), suke, n.pl. sukuteji.
cure (health), bolet, f.pl. boletji.
curry, wor. vide "to tan, to scrape." 
curse (slander, offend), morji, pres. momorji, perf. amorji, i. morji, vide mor.
curved (crooked, bent), lukoiong, f. nakonong, pl. lukoiong, ok, f.pl. nakoniong, ok.
cushion (or head), kakit, f.pl. laktan, vide yakit.
custom (use, habit, family, tribe), gweca, n.pl. gweca.
cut (circumcise, incision), bukut, f.pl. bukuteji.
vide tufun.
cut (to circumcise), tufun, pres. tufunjau, perf. atufan, i. tufun, pass. tujau.
cut (to chop), tojau, pres. tojau, perf. atojau, i. tojau, (toke), pass. toke, vide toke.
cut off (to cut off, to fell, to peck, to bite), tok, pres. totok, perf. atok, i. tol, pass. toko, vide toke.
man to cut off small tree = man tig inget toon nieko, the snake has bitten me. = manyon toon.
daily (every day), toron-ling;
dairy man (or maid), kaşewonganit, c.pl. kaşewongak, vide gwongga.
damp (wet), lonyin, f. nauny. Ex: ki manyn koyyang = in the evening the air is damp.
damp, libi, c.pl.s. Ex: kadi alibi = the room (the house) is damp.
dance, gwoja, pres. gicwogoeja, perf. agwoja, i. gwoji.
danger (darkness, thicket), ruda, m.pl. rudou. Ex: niicted nguntu akanga nge ti den ruda = this man is courageous, he does not fear danger.
dark mudue (mudue), c.pl.s. vide mu e, D. mood.
dark (gloomy, cloudly), dwoò, c.pl.s. Ex: ki a dwoò i lolor = the sky is cloudy to-day.
dark (to get dark), muse (musi), pres. wamuse, perf. amuse, i. musei. cf. muk.
daughter (girl), nuyo-nakwan, f.pl. nguajike-vate.
daughter—in-law, son-in-law, lu=f, c.pl. lu=finj.
dawn, kelun, pres. kelélun, perf. akélun, i. kelí.
dawn, waran, pres. waawaran, perf. awarvan, i. ware (impers.).
dawn, bud, pres. bubud, perf. abud, i. buté.
day, lor, m.pl. loron.
day (after to-morrow, later, still later), molulu.
day (before yesterday), kajefin. vide lu (kajefi).
daybreak, kobubud, f. vide bud.
daylight (especially midday), faran, n. vide tufaran.
dead (deceased), tuan, c.pl.s.
dead, lutwua, f. natwa, pl.s. vide lu (lo) and tuan.
dead, half, bire, c.pl.s.
dead person (deceased), nguntu-lutwua. vide lutwua.
dead woman, nguntu-natwa, f.pl.s. vide lutwua.
deadly (mortal, poison), tutet, c.pl. tutetiti.
deaf, mingé, c.pl. mingité, D. ming. (min).
deal (expensive), geóógo, c.pl.s. vide geóó and go.
death (manner of death), tuan, f.pl. tuana.
death, lu=fj, f. vide tuan.
death (to put to death, to kill), rembu. vide "to kill.”
debt, mori, f.pl. moriet. Ex: do ko moriet = you are in debt.
decease (dead man, person), nguntu-lutwua, m.pl.s. vide lutwua.
decide (to cheat), dumua, pres. adumuna, perf. adumuna, i. dumane, pass. dummna. vide dumm.
decide (to cheat), dumua, pres. adumuna, perf. adumuna, i. dumane, pass. dummna.
declaration (fraud), dumnet, n.pl. dumnetji.
declare (to testify, to witness, to affirm), kwéja, pres. kwékweja, perf. akwéja, i. kwéj, pass. kwéya.
decline, doroot, n.pl. dorootiti, vide doro.
dedicate (to offer, to bring), yekakin, pres. yeyekakin, perf. amekakin, i. yekaki, pass. yekaki. vide yega.
dedicate (to give a present, to give something), dokakin, pres. dodokakin, perf. adokakin, i. dokaki. vide dog.
deed (act), boef, f.pl. boeti.
deep, logulu, f. nayulu, pl. logulüfok, f.pl. nayulufofok.
deeper (in the deep, down, under, subterranean world, earth), kāk, f.
depth place (hole), roró, f.pl. rorókí.
deeplening (hole, excavation), jóraru, f.pl. jóraru.
defame (slander), toronduya, pres. toronduya, perf. atoronduya, i. torondifik (toronfi), pass. toronfiyà.
defend (to protect), gá, pres. gága, perf. agá, i. gá, pass. gága.
deliver (to release, to free), yoko, pres. yoko, perf. ayoko, i. yokó, pass. yoko.
deliver (to free, to rescue), bök, pres. buntrük, perf. abunbrik, i. buñub, pass. bunbük.
delerance (freedom, redemption), buñubik, f.
delivery (birth, womb), yangnet, n.
deluge (to overflow), mulu, pres. mumul, perf. amulun, i. mumuné, pass. mulu.
demand (challenge), boret, n.pl. boretiti.
deny (to answer in the negative, to renounce, to resign), reniya, pres. reyniya, perf. arenya, i. renya, pass. renyà.
depart, bora, pres. bóbora, perf. abora, i. borà, pass. borà.
depressed (to be sad), dura, pres. dudura, perf. adurwa, i. durun.
deprive (to take), dümduya, pres. dümduyana, perf. adümduyana, i. dümduyé, pass. dümduya (dümme).
descent (to go down), dudu, pres. dudu, perf. adudu, i. adudu.
descent, kuve-kuku. vide kuve.
descendant (son, offspring of animals), tere, m.pl. torela.
desert (wilderness), tere, f.pl. tereyut.
deserving (to merit, worthy, big), karudya, pres. kákarudya, perf. akarudya, i. karudya.
designer (writer), kauróit, c.pl. kauróit (kauróit). vide yer.
desolation (devastation, prodigality, profusion, waste), kórì, f.pl. kórì, i. vide kóì.
dish, kalaba, f.pl. kalababin.
dishonour (to insult, to outrage), lim, pres. litim, perf. alim, i. lim, pass. lima.
dislocated (to be sprained), jutukoko, pres. jutukoko, perf. ajiotukoko, i. jutukokiri.
disorder (to put in, to spoil), tuokori, pres. tuokorori, perf. atukori, i. tuokori, pass. tuokori.
vide kor.
disorderly (disolute), worryo, c.pl. worrylan.
disperse (to scatter), toto, pres. toto, perf. atotore, i. toto, pass. toto, t.o.
disperse (for another), tototorekin, perf. atotorekin, i. toto, pass. tototoreki.
disputant (robbber, wrangler), kariakanit, c.pl. kariakak. vide rian.
dispute (quarrel, fall out, fight), moru, pres. momurori, perf. amurori, i. morin.
dissatisified (discontented), tilliöngön, c.pl.s.
dissemble (to feign), fayn, pres. faynayf, perf. afofayn, f.pl. afayn, f.pl. afo, pass. faf.
dissembler (hypocrite), kafalanit, c.pl. kafalak. vide fayn.
dissolute (disorderly), worryo, c.pl. worrylan.
distribute (divide), gveya, pres. gvegveya, perf. agveya, i. gvei (gvele), pass. gvepla.
distribute (divide), korja, pres. kokorja, perf. akorja, i. korji (kore), pass. kora. vide kore.
disturb (destroy, to squander), kör, pres. kükör, perf. akör, i. kör, pass. korö.
ditch (ditch), waam, f.pl. waamak.
ditch (dug), dili, n.pl. dillö.
divide (to distribute), korja, pres. kokorja, perf. akorja, i. korji (kore), pass. kora. vide kore.
divide (to distribute), gveya, pres. gvegveya, perf. agveya, i. gvei (gvele), pass. gvepla.
divide (to share), kor, pres. kokor, perf. akor, i. kore, pass. kora.
divorce, yayanji, pres. yayanju, perf. ayanju, i. yyanj.
do (to make), kon, pres. kokon, perf. akon, i. kon, pass. kona.
doctor, Kadobianit, c.pl. kadobian. vide tobia.
dog, diöng, l.pl. diöngin.
dole out (to adapt something), temakin, pres. tetemakin, perf. atetemakin, i. temakih, pass. temakhi.
doleb (palm), kyati, f.pl. kytat.
dominion (kingdom), lamatyan, f. vide matat.
donkey, karin, pl. karinak.
donor (rewarder), karofatanit, c.pl. karofatak.
vide rob.
door (opening), kotumiti, f.pl. kotumiti, c.f. kiniit.
dough (paste; flour and water), murin.
dove, gure, pl. guregın.
down (in the deep, under), kai, f.
drag (to pull along, to lead, to draw, especially cattle), jik, pres. jijik, perf. ajik, i. jike, pass. jilö.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Bari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>drag (draw, to pull), lu₇k, pres. lu₇kak, perf. a₇ lu₇k, i. lu₇k, pass. lu₇k.</td>
<td>drive away (to chase, to hunt), rîən̪, pres. rirîn̪, perf. arîn̪, i. rîn̪, pass. rîn̪.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw (vide to drag), lu₇k.</td>
<td>drive away. mê₂xl Dundu, pres. memê₂xl Dundu, perf. mê₂xl Dundu, i. mê₂xl, pass. mê₂xl. vide mê.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw (for teeth), sa, pres. ssa, perf. a₇ sa, i. sa₇, pass. sa.</td>
<td>drive (to lead), mê, pres. memâ, perf. a₇ mê, i. mê, pass. mê.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw (drawing), wur, wur₇t.</td>
<td>drive (hither), meynən (mém̪n̪), pres. meməynən, perf. a₇ meynən, i. meynən, pass. meynə. vide mê.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw (to do, to write, to scratch), wur.</td>
<td>drizzle (to drop), won, pres. wəwəwən, perf. a₇ wəwən, i. wəwən.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw (to lead, to pull along, vide to drag), jîk, pres. a₇ jîk, perf. a₇ jîk, i. jîk, pass. jîkə.</td>
<td>drop (to trickle, to rain slightly), lîlimə, pres. lîlimə, perf. allîlimə, i. lîlimə.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw away (to carry away on wheels, to start, to drive away), vərjîj, pres. vəvərjîj, perf. a₇ vərjîj, i. vərjîj, pass. vərjîj.</td>
<td>drop (to drop tears, to drizzle). won, pres. wəwəwən, perf. a₇ wəwən, i. wəwən. vide konyə-won. vide also “to leak.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw out (to pull out), dû̆tun, pres. dû̆tətun, perf. a₇ dû̆tətun, i. dû̆tətun, pass. dû̆tətun.</td>
<td>drops (of milk), letn, f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw out (to pull out), jîkə, pres. jîkəm, perf. a₇ jîkəm, i. jîkəm, pass. jîkəm. vide jîkə.</td>
<td>drop (of water), jîm̪ntur, f.pl. jîm̪ntur (water).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw (water from a well), dîjîndu₇yə, pres. dîjîndu₇yə, perf. a₇ dîjîndu₇yə, i. dîjîndu₇, pass. dîjîndu.</td>
<td>drop (point), jîdillit, f.pl. jîdillit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drown (to be), dû̆rən, pres. dû̆rido, perf. a₇ dû̆rido, i. dû̆rido.</td>
<td>drowned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drown (an intoxicated person), kmâmətun, c.pl. kmâmətak. vide məjn.</td>
<td>drunkard (drinker), kmâmətun, c.pl. kmâmətak. vide məjn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dream, rûn̪net, f.pl. rûn̪neti.</td>
<td>drunkard (an intoxicated person), kmâmətun, c.pl. kmâmətak. vide məjn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dress (cloth, stuff), bonggo, n.pl. bonggo₇at.</td>
<td>dryness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dress (to put on clothes), rək, pres. rəko, perf. a₇ rəko, i. rəko, pass. rəko₇.</td>
<td>dry, hard, lîteyən, f. nəteyən, pl.s. vide teleyən.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dress (someone), tojəf, pres. tojəfən, perf. atojo, i. tojəfə, pass. tojəfən.</td>
<td>dry (to dry oneself “in the sun”), lîlîk, pres. lîlîk, perf. a₇ lîlîk, i. lîlîk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dressed (attired, to clothe, to dress), jəfu, pres. jəfu₇n, perf. a₇ jəfu, pass. jəfu₇n.</td>
<td>dry (in the sun), lô, pres. lô, perf. a₇ lô, i. lô, pass. lô. Ex: man lôlo bolot = I am drying the corn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drill (screw), ninən, f.pl. ninən.</td>
<td>dry (especially in the sun), lîlîk, pres. tòlôlîk, perf. a₇ tòlîlîk, i. tòlîlîk, pass. tolîlîk. vide lîlîk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drill (bore, screw), ninə, pres. ninən, perf. anə, i. ninə, pass. nînə.</td>
<td>dry (to wither, to make dry up), tórəddu, pres. tòrəddu₇n, perf. atòrəddu, i. tòrəddu, pass. to̱rəddu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drink (especially by force), tîsîn, pres. tîsîn, perf. a₇ tîsîn, i. tîsîn, pass. tîsîn.</td>
<td>dry (to dry up), teleyən, pres. teleyən, perf. atteyən, i. teleyən. Ex: without rain the dua dries up = ko kuna aïn bolot teleyən.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive (especially by force), tîsîn, pres. tîsîn, perf. a₇ tîsîn, i. tîsîn, pass. tîsîn.</td>
<td>dry (to dry up, to harden, transitive), teleyən, pres. toteteyən, perf. atoteteyən, i. teleyən, pass. teleyən. Ex: the sun dries up the grass = kolong tototeteyən dëru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive in (to fasten, to nail, to strike, to beat), bèli, pres. bèləbə, perf. abə, i. bèlə, pass. bèlə.</td>
<td>dry (to dry up, to wither), oruddu, pres. ororuddu, perf. aoruddu, i. ororuddu, pass. ororuddu. Ex: nielo kuni karojaⁿ, age ororuddu = this tree has no leaves, it is withered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive away (especially cattle), mé̆rə, pres. memərə, perf. amərə, i. mea̱rə, pass. mea̱rə. vide mê.</td>
<td>dry (to dry up, to die, to wither). (tootum)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ENGLISH-BARI VOCABULARY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Bari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dumb (numte), ng dub, e.pl. nqulubéki.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dung (manure), urute, f.pl. woro, especially cowdung; (of persons) kin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dura (corn, grain), vult: i.pl. bodot (otot).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dura-stalk, jnutié, f.pl. utn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dura straw, kü luki, f.pl. luuki.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>during (while, literally “in going”), i-tu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dust, kuddotfi, f.pl. kuddot.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dwarf (pígmy), kenge, c.pl. kengeke.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dwellers (in heaven, eternal, always living).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you're, really yeng-ki.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dwelling (abode), gwulo'net, n.pl. gwolo'njetji.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dysentery, bubulet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### E

**each** (all, quite—mostly used with a substantive), ling, c.pl.s.

**eagle** (vulture), lynninsen (lynninsen), m.pl. lynh'insen.

**ear**, sú'ót, 1.pl. sú'ó (sú'óji); the interior is called yinget.

**earlier** (sooner, for before), eron (bíron).

**earlier** (sooner, long time ago). kajú. Ex: man kajú aying sine = I heard that long ago.

**early** (in the morning, east, eastern country), yure, n.

**ear-ring**, timi, m.pl. timiat.

**ear-rings**, re-ti-sui, f. (also tungot-na-suvi).

**earth**, kak (kat), (also subterranean world, under, down, in the deep), kak or kat.

**earthen-** (vessel), tudok, f.pl. tado'dka; (bigger vessel), tungbo.

**earthquake**, grining-ring-na-kak.

**earthquake** (shaking), grining, n.

**east** (eastern country, early in the morning), yure (yure), n.

**east wind** (morning wind), kób-ngot-na-koyure or kawgmot-koyure.

**easy**, fede (not difficult), c.pl.s., means also “light in weight.”

**eat**, ngé, pres. ngé-ngé, perf. a-ngé, i. ngési, pass. ngé.

**eat**, ngésu (ngésu), pres. ngé-ngésu, perf. a-ngésu, i. ngési, pass. ngésu.

**eat together**, nga, pres. nga-nga'ra, perf. a-ngá'ra, i. nga'ri, pass. nga'ri.

**eating** (with spoon), wótet (wodjet). vide wodya.

**eat** (with spoon), wodya, pres. wowodya, perf. awodya, i. wodith.

**ebony**, fóyti, m.pl. fótt.

**eclipse** (solar, “the sun is covered”), kolong-anál'kú.

**edge** (corner, border), longwe (longné), m.pl. longvéči, also yeng (edge).

**egg**, katubí kuti, f.pl. kátólok.

**eight**, budi'.

**eighteen**, fuó'-wo-l-budi'.

**eighty**, mérya-budi'.

**elbow**, lo'kiling, m.pl. lo't'lingi.

**elderly** (old man), kado'nganit, c.pl. kado'ngak.

**vide** dongga.

**eldest** (daught'er), nygro-nd'kowe, pl. nqúd'ji:-ti'tókwe.

**eldest** (firstborn), nygro hwe, c.pl. ngá'jik'-kwe.

**eldest son** (firstborn son), nygro-lo'kowe, pl. ngá'jik-ti'kowe.

**elect**, wulu (ulun). vide “to choose, to select.”

**elephant**, tome, m.pl. tomia.

**elephant's trunk**, kónin-to-tome, pl. kóni-ti-tomya.

**elephant's tusks**, ivory, kelé-to-tome, pl. kala-ti-tome.

**elevate** (to raise, to make big), todurjó, pres. totdurjó, perf. atodurjó, i. toduré, pass. toduró.

**eleven**, fuó'-wó-geleng.

**embalm** (anoint, to grease), vé, pres. wené, perf. ave, i. vé (wélé), pass. véla.

**embassy**, sunyie't, m.pl. sunyie'ti, vide suny'i.

**embrace** (to hug), kalob, pres. kakalab, perf. akalob, i. kalafé, pass. kalafá.

**emit** (to emit sparks), tyer, pres. tyetyer, perf. atyer, i. tyére.

**employment**, kitta.

**empty**, bél'kana.

**empty**, to, donggo, pres. dudonggo, perf. dudongga, i. donggoné, pass. dongo.

**encircle** (to go round), longgi, pres. lolongja, perf. alolongga, i. longgi.

**enclose** (to keep off, abstain from), teng, pres. teléng, perf. atéleng, i. ténge, pass. ténge. vide ' to fast.5

**enclosure**, heji, pl. hejine.

**encompass**, göm, pres. gögöm, perf. agöm, i. gömë, pass. gömú.

**end** (the end), baka'yet (bakayet), n. vide baka.

**end** (the last, at least), nu'ik'; f.

**end**, to (to finish), to'o, pres. totó'o, perf. atoja, i. tojone, pass. tojo.

**end**, to (to finish), tobó'ka, pres. tolabó'ka, perf. atobó'ka (i) tobakáné.

**endure** (to suffer), ngongga, pres. ngo-ngoonga, perf. a-ngongga, i. ngoongi.

**enemy**, mi riku, m.pl. mero'.

**enemy** (hater), kamá'nanit, c.pl. kamá'nak.

**vide** mana.

**enfleece** (to weaken), tomun, pres. 'totonun, perf. atomun, i. tomunye, pass. tomunya.

**engrave** (engraving), we w, wUNIT.
enjoyment (joy, glad less), lioögit, f.pl. lioägitöi.
enmity (hatred), manet, f.pl. manetji. vide man.
enough, ajo.
enough (satisfied, satiate), yimöloö, or yigii-möö, c.pl.s.
enough (to suffice, to satisfy), jö, pres. s. jöö, perf. ajöö, i. jöö.
enough (literally "so remain"), geö-söö.
enraged (angry, irritated)—of men and animals), jöö, c.pl.s.
enter, to iijó.
enter (to register, to write down), wiöö-röö-in, pres. wiöö-röö-in, p.pl. wiiöö-röö-in, i. wiöö-röö-in, pass. wiöö-röö-in.
etirely (totally, almost), aling, adv. vide ling.
entrance, kakkät.
entreat (pray, to beg), möö, pres. mööni, perf. amo, i. möö, pass. mööö.
entreaty (intercession, request, prayer), moöet, f.pl. moöetji.
enumeration (reckoning, account), kenet, f.pl. kenetji. vide ken.
envious (greedy), bele, c.pl. bela, vide be.
envious (to be), daak, perf. adek, perf. adek, i. adek.
envious (to be), dagi, perf. adagin, perf. adegin, i. dagi.
enrious (envious person), kada'añat, c.pl. kada'ñat.
envy (avarice, greed), bele, c.pl. bela, vide be.
envy (grudge), daak, n. vide da.
escape, veöi̇kêm.
escape (flight), danet, n.pl. danet', i. danet.
escape (to run away, to hide oneself), dauna, perf. adana, i. adana.
escort, tiöün.
esteeem (regard, respect, honour), kaasnit, f. vide kaas.
eternal (dwellers in heaven, always living), yeng-kti, c.pl.s.
eternity (for ever, often, very often, always), nöfä.
eunuch (natural), tek.
even (smooth), löödet, f. n döödet, p.s.
evening (in the evening), kõötyang.
evening (in the), tuöötoöyöng.
evening (party), nööö-html, n.
evening (red), màål'i, f. Ex: màål': na h = red in the sky.
evening (star), kardöövöti, n.
every-day, loron-ling.
every-where (in all places), i-siriäen-ling.
ever (bad, wicked), longon, f. nangon, p.pl.s.
ever-doer (sinner), katoröönyanit, c.pl. katoröö-nyanit. vide longon.
ever spirit (Satan), molöö-tyo-longon, m.pl. molöö-ejin-longon.

exaggerate (to amplify, to magnify), toöngaddi, pres. toöngaddi, perf. atööng idi, i. toöngaddih, pass. toöngata.
excavation (hole, deepening), jööra, f.pl. jööranet.
exel (to surpass, to be more important) toöng, pres. toöng, perf. atööng, i. toöng, pass. toöngi.
exchange (barter, goods bartered, inherit one, heritage), kardät, f.pl. håröö-
telät.
exchange (to barter), kardät, perf. atkarät, i. karätä, pass. karätä.
exchange (to barter), toöneö, perf. atööneö, i. toöneö, pass. toöneö.
exchanger (heir, inheritor), karätänit, c.pl. karätä-täk.
excited, lumtääung.
excrement (dirt), koroödoti, f.pl. koroödo; (of persons), hin.
exert (to be tired, to tire one's self), daara, pres. dadarä, perf. adärä, i. dääni.
exist (to be), literally geon-dä. Ex: do geon-dä ko naa? = what are your relations?
(2) wön geon-dä ko do? = what is the matter?
exhort (to punish, to admonish, to accuse), ring, pres. riing, perf. riing, i. riing, pass. riinga.
exile, karrara.
expect (to hope), yea, pres. yeya, perf. ayen, i. yen, pass. yeno.
expect (to wait), söön, pres. söönöö, perf. amön, i. möön, pass. mööö.
expected (to wait, for), söönöö, pres. söönöö, perf. amöön, i. söönöö (söönöö), pass. löönöö. vide möön. Ex: diäka ngööö-nio mööö = my mother is expected to day.
expectation, möööti, f.pl. möööti. vide möön.
expensive (dear), geöööŋ, c.pl.s. vide geöööŋ and go.

explore (to spy), togorja, pres. togorja, perf. atgorja, i. togorjität, pass. togorját.
explorer (seeker, searcher), kadolänit, c.pl. kadolänit. vide doyga.
expression (of thanks, reward, thanks), môöööi. vide mööööö.
extinguish, feng, pres. jefeng, perf. afeng, i. fengöö, pass. fengga.
extract (to pull off, to pull out, to tear off), gonjya, pres. ggonjya, perf. agonjya, i. goööli, pass. goööli.
eye (fruit, especially of a tree), konge, m.pl. konyen.
eye (the corner of), kujirat, f.pl. kujir.
eyebrow, krompo.
eyelash, kofir-le-konge.
eyelid, neringya-n-konge.
eyes (of the tree, fruit), konyen-ti-kaden.
VOCABULARY

fat (grease of roast things), wyître, f.
fat (boiled as in soup), kófér, f.
father, ba (babu), l.pl. ko'babá, (also) monye.
father (master), ko'kómye, pl. of monye.
father, monye, n.pl. ko'kómye.
father-in-law, w'jóko, m.pl. nyo'wojín.
father-land, júr-lo-monye.
father-land, kät-nu-monye.
fatigue (trouble, pains), daret, n.pl. da'retji.
fatten (to feed), tofír, pres. totófír, perf. tofír, i. tofír, pass. tofír.
fear, kujo'wét, f. vide kujo'ní.
fear (fright), kóve'kít, f.pl. riwókítiji.
fear-of-God, kujo'ní-ná'-Nýn.
feast (feast wedding), gwele, n.pl. gwele'at.
feast day (festival), for-duma, m.pl. lon'tenéjik.

feather (hair), kujo'rot, m.pl. ku'fi.

feeeble (weak, to become), dódónya, pres. dódónya, perf. adódónya, i. dódó.

feed (to nourish, to maintain), tofođóya, pres. tofofođóya, perf. atófođóya, i. tofófođó, pass. tofođón.

feed (to nourish, to bring up), yandýi, pres. ywuyüdu, perf. ay'ýdu, i. yuddé, pass. yítu.

feed (to fatten), tofír, pres. to'tófiır, perf. atófiır, i. tofír, pass. tofír.

feed (to give to eat), tu'wúyé, perf. tódu'wúyé, perf. atódu'wúyé, i. tódu'wúyén, pass. tódu'wúyé. vide tuu and wúyé.

feeder (a nourisher), kanókónti, f.pl. kanókók, vide wóní.

feel pity (to pity, "with weeping eyes"), konjén-vóon, pres. konjén-vóon (wóon-kónyen), perf. konjén-awóon, i. wóon-kónyen. vide wóní.

feign (to resemble) fóyú, pres. fójóyú, perf. afó'jóyú, i. fa', pass. fá'ín.

fell (to cut off, to chop, to peck, to bite), tó'k, pres. totok, perf. atok, i. tokó, pass. to'ko. Ex: I shall not cut down this tree = wón ti-nýa tojum

fellow-(countryman), ngutu-ló'-jur, pl. ngutu-té'-jur. vide jur.

fellow-(countrywoman), ngutu-ná'-jur, pl. ngutu-tí-jur.

female (loin covering, a coarse word of insult by the Bari), déken, n.

female, náno'kónti, pl. náno-kónti.

fence (to fence in, to hedge in), gónyú, pres. gónyú, perf. agónyú, i. gónyú, pass. gónyúb.

ferment (to skin, to foam), yá', pres. ywúyá, perf. ayú, i. ywú'

festival (feast day), lor, duma, m.pl. loró'niéjik.

fetch (to call for), ba'ra'ra, pres. babá'ra'ra, perf. abá'ra'ra, i. ba'ra'ra, pass. baraddíjí.

fetch, to (to pick, to pluck, to go and bring), do'kú, pres. do'dókú, i. doku, pass. do'kú'ín.
fetch (to take up or raise). ma'wa, pres. ma'wa-ya, perf. ma'wa-yu, i. ma'wa, pass. ma'wa.

fetter (chain). re-reket, f.pl. re-reketan. vide rech.

fever, muri, f.

feverish (with fever). ko-muri, c.pl.s.

few, kodii.

field (garden). mele-ju, f.pl. melese-wa.

field (plain, pastureage). las-fa, f.pl. la-fu.

fifteen, fi-te-nil:mu-nilat.

fight (dispute, to quarrel, to fall out). muri, pres. muri-ma, perf. muri-ro, i. muri-i, pass. muri-lka.

fight (with spear or club). toik, pres. to-totj, perf. to-toj, i. to-toj.

fight (for another, to pay one's debt). muri-in, pres. muri-mi-nil, perf. muri-mi, i. muri-i, pass. muri-nil.

figure (of wood, etc.). ni-nil, f.pl. ni-nil:ju-nilin.


fill (to fill up, to store). ba-ba-gu, pres. ba-ba-gu, perf. ba-ba-gu, i. ba-ba-gu.

fill (to make full), toj, pres. to-tojoj, perf. to-toj, to-toj, i. to-toj, pass. to-toj.

fill (to the brim, to give good measure). rul, pres. run, perf. run, i. run, pass. ru-da.

fill up (to cram, to make full), to-totj, perf. to-toj, i. to-toj, pass. to-toj.

fill up (a ditch, hole, cavity). yik, pres. yik, perf. yik, i. yik, pass. yik.


filthy (dirty). bami, c.pl.s.

filthy. ni-nilju-nil, c.pl. ni-nil:ju-nilin.

filthy (dirty). korol:de, c.pl.s.

filthy. lid.

filthy (dirty of the road), ri-doto, c.pl.s.

fin, kni-fe-nil, f.pl. kni-fe-nilin.


find (to catch, to seize). buni-ke-nil, pres. buni-ke-nil, perf. buni-ke-nil, i. buni-ke-nil, pass. buni-ke-nil.

find, rise, pres. rierie, perf. arie, i. rieni, pass. rie.

find (discovery). riet, f.pl. rietji.

fine (like flour, dust). la-nilin, f. nali-nilin, pl. lam-nilajak, f.pl. nali-nilajak.

finger, morin-to-konin, pl. morin-ti-konin (koni-ti).

finger (or toe). morin, m.pl. morin.

finish (to be ready). to-ju-nil, pres. to-ju-nil, perf. to-ju-nil, i. to-ju-nil, pass. to-ju-nil.

finish (to end), toj, pres. toj, perf. toj, i. toj, pass. toj.

finish (to end). to-ba-ga, pres. to-to-ba-ga, perf. to-to-ba-ga, i. to-ba-ga.
G

gad-fly (the large one), tamir'i, m.pl. tamer.
gain (to plunder, to rob, vide "to rob, to plunder"), fesum.
gall, demgele, l.pl. demgele'na (demgele'nam).
gape (to notice, to stare at), dir (also didir), pres. didir, perf. adir (adaridir), i. dire (diridir).
gape (to yawn), yama, pres. yayama, perf. aday'a, i. yanane. Ex: yay'a mana nagi no = why are you always yawning.
garden (flld), melesa, f.pl. melesina.
gather (to collect, to pick up), króddu, pres. kroddu, perf. akroddu, i. kroddi (i.kroddiddi), pass. kroddi.
gather (to pick), de'ya, pres. dede'ya, perf. ade'ya, i. de'i (deni), pass. deya (de'a). vide de'.
gazelle, niam.
gazelle (a small species), lagó, f.pl. lago'jin.
gazelle (the little gazelle with almost straight horns), aldr'i, n.pl. aldr'at (aldr'aret).
generally, de'nikin (todinikin).
generally, gong (gongga).
genitor (pre-creator, creator, sculptor), kaje'c-ant, m.pl. kaje'cak.
gentle (meeek, quiet-tempered, cool), jin.t.
germ (sprig, bud), labi ti, m.pl. labi.
get acquainted (to spread), knro, perf. knurro, i. kni.tro.
germinate (sioot, to sprout), fuli, pres. fuluk.
glide (to flow, to pass), yuluna, pres. yulyuna, perf. ayuluna, i. yuluna.
glide (to become twilight), i'niqul'a, pres. so'oqul'i, perf. aso'qul'i, i. i'niqul'i.
good (to rise), tilenil-in-megun-ki, vide ten.
good (to rise, to rise from the dead), w't'en, pres. w'ile-w'ile'en, perf. a-w'ile'en, i. ngine.
giblets (tripe), kape'tani, f.pl. kape'ta.
gift (sacrifice), robonja, m.pl. robonja'jin.
gift (present), do'ka, n. vide dog, also doke, n.pl. do'key.
gift (present), tinjet.
giraffe, kurit, f.pl. kuriti.
girdle (girdle, loin cloth), kape'ra, f.t.
girl (daughter), nguro-nukwan, f.pl. nguro'ajik-wade.
girl (boy, child), nguro, c.pl. nguajik.
girl (young woman), djet (get), n.pl. lodyji (lodi-ti or lodyji).
girl (woman, wife), nukwan, f.pl. wade.
give (to impart), gac'akin, pres. gac'akakin, perf. a'gac'akin, i. gac'akit, pass. gac'akiti.
give (a present to give something, to dedicate), doko'kin, pres. dodoko'kin, perf. ado'kak, i. do'kaj. vide dog.
give, ya', pres. yaya, perf. adya, i. yada, pass. ya'la.
give more (to repeat the dose), fat, pres. fufat, perf. a'fat, i. fat, pass. fati.
give way (to avoid), giran, pres. gigran, perf. agiran, i. giri, pass. gigratin. Ex: ye'gigrat = he is a man to be avoided.
give (evidence, to witness for another, to remind), luekin, pres. lue'kek', perf. lue'kkin, i. lue'ke, pass. lue'ki.
give, tiu, pres. tinin, perf. a'lin, i. ti (tik), pass. tik. This verb reduplicates in the active. It is never written tinin, but tinin.
give (to bring), yek, pres. yeyek, perf. ayek, i. yek, pass. ye'ka. vide yega. D. yek.
give, juan.
give (present to the parents of the bride), kuga, pres. ke'kuga, perf. ak'uga, i. kuga, pass. ka'd.
glad (to be glad, to rejoice), lungen, pres. bülü'gün, perf. blü'gün, i. bü'gün.
glad (to make glad, to rejoice), lungen, pres. tülü'gün, perf. atü'gün, i. tü'gün, pass. tülü'go.
glanesy (joy, enjoyment), bülü'gün, f.pl. bü'gün.
glance (to look up), bongya, pres. bo'bonyg, perf. abongya, i. bo'nyele, pass. bongya.
glands (of crocodile), vomont, f.pl. vemon.
glass beads (red), kane'riti, f.pl. ka'wren.
glass beads (moncy), wa'yati, m.pl. nguleya.
glass bottle (really india-rubber bottle, "the negro originally mistook glass for india-rubber"), kere-na-meme, m.pl. kere'na-meme.
gleam (especially to pick up), kukwdl, pres. kwhkwdl, perf. ukwhkwdl, i. kwhkwdl, pass. kwkwdi.
glide (to flow, to pass), yuluna, pres. yulyuna, perf. adyuluna, i. dala. Ex: kiibo dada'lon = the boat is gliding along.
gloomy (dark, cloudy), dour, c.pl.s. Ex: ki a d ör i lo'lor = the sky is cloudy today.
glorify (to praise), godiya, pres. gododiya, perf. agodiya, i. godi'ra, pass. goda'. Ex: godi'ra Ngun = praise God.
glow-worm, duda't, 1.pl. dudà to:n.
gluttonous (greedy men, also of animals), habu'riit, c.pl. habu'ri: ü, vide sur.
gluttonous (to be), sur, pres. susu', perf. susur, i. sur
gluttony, sur't, n.
go, iti, pl. ci'ti', irreg. i. of tu.
go and bring (to fetch, to pick, to pluck), do'du, pres. do'dodum, perf. adokuma, i. do'dú, pass. dô'ku.
go after (to follow after), keda'du, pres. keke'do'du, perf. akele'du, i. keda'dú?
go away (to travel), ji'ü, pres. ji'ü'de, perf. ajii'i, i. ji'ü'de.
go away (to get away, to run away, to run on), dan'ji', pres. dan'dum, perf. a dan'd'ji', i. dan'dajin.
go off (to get away, to run away, to run on), dan'ji', pres. dan'dum, perf. a dan'd'ji', i. dan'dajin.
go (to another country, to migrate, to remove), yu'si'n, pres. yu'di'si'n, perf. ayu'kun, i. yu'ke.
go (to ruin), ku'ran, pres. ku'd'kuran, perf. a ku'd'ran, i. ku'd'ran

goat, kine, f.pl. idin.
goat bell, lodibobo.
 goblet (gourd-skin), fode, f.pl. fodyo.
goblet (cup—mostly made of gourd-skins), dika're, n.pl. dikoriiin.
god (pl. deities), Ngun. From to'-nu:n = to surpass, to be the highest.
golden (shining), lo'suleng, f. nasuleng, pl.s.
good (just, right), a'lu'an, c.pl.s. vide busha.
good (well), rirr, adv. Can only be used in conjunction with mon = moriri (to smell good).
good (kind, gracious), lo'basu't, f.pl. na'basu'tje, f.pl. na'basu'tje, vide bushan.
good (right), bura (bura), adv. Sometimes used also as adjective. c.pl.s.
good (brave), lo'but, f. na'but, pl.s.

VOCABULARY.
good (to be good, to be just), busha, pres. busun, perf. abusan, i. abu'ni.
goods (kindness, justice), butset, n.
goods (goods bartered, exchange, barter, inheritance, heritage), bu'ru'tetji, f.pl. bu'ru'tetji.
goose (big with red crest and red fore-neck), ki'na'nu, n.pl. ki'na'nu.
gore (to spear), si'ra'un, pres. susu'nu, perf. susu'nu, i. susi, pass. susi'. vide so.
gourd (plant for making vessels), mushenye.
gourd, koldi, f.pl. kod'i et (pumpkin).
gourd (small to eat), lottuse.
gourd (big to eat), bero.
gourd-skin (goblet), fode, f.pl. fodyo.
gracious (good, kind), lo'basu't, f. na'basu'tje, f.pl. na'basu'tje. vide bushan.
grain (dura, grain), ulut, m.pl. bolot (olot).
grain (of sand), kujeti, f.pl.
granary, yu'mu, f.pl. yu'mu. D. yu.
granary floor, baju.
granary beams, ri'juji.
granary uprights, heli.
grandfather, merenye, m.pl. merenye'jejin.
grandmother, yu'kyane, n.pl. yu'kyane'jejin.
grandson (grandchild), yu'kyarir, c.pl. yu-kayarir.
grass (hay), demu, n.pl. de'ru're (duru).
grass (herbs, plants, pasture), deti, n.t.
grass (mungilla), leni.'be.
grass (a tall kind), totole, f.t.
grass-hopper (locust), lo'rove, m.pl. lokerela.
gratis (for nothing), ro'sumu, adv. vide grarri and kana.
grave (ditch), dili, n.pl. dili'i.
grave (for men), gulon, n.pl. gulomu.
grave, dig, boga, pres. boba', perf. abo'ga, i. bo'ga.
graze (to touch lightly, to scratch oneself), jeu, pres. jeje, perf. aje, i. jeje.
graze (to feed with or on grass), yu'ga, pres. yu'ga, perf. ayu'ga, i. yu'ga, pass. yu'ga.
great, lebiju (duma), m.pl. temejik.
grease (fat—of things roasted), m'iret, f.
grease (to emball, to anoint), ve', pres. wene, perf. wene, i. wei (wele), pass. wele.
greed (avarice, envy), belet, n. vide be.
greedy (gluttonous—men, also of animals), kasa'renti, c.pl. kasa'renti.
greedy (envious), bele, c.pl. bela, vide be.
greedy (to be greedy, to reflect upon, to long for), be', pres. bebe', perf. obe', i. bele', pass. bele'a.
green, lo'-ngem, f. na'ngem, pl.s. vide ngemun.
green (to be green or verdant), ngemun, pres. ngu'-ngemun, perf. a-ngemun, i. ngemu.
greet, nyob, pres. nyonyob, perf. anyob, i. nyofe pass. nyofa. vide ronun and yong.
greet (salute), roman, pres. roroman, perf. ro'man, i. rom', pass. ro'mae. Used with ko.  
Ex: yi fo ko roroman ko da' ni = we come to welcome you here; ju-li rorom = be welcome.  
my friend.  
greet (salute), ny'om, pres. ny-go'nyom, perf. a-nyom, i. nyome, pass. nga'oma. vide roman.  
greeting (welcome, salutation), romet, f.pl. ro'ometji.  
greeting (salutation), ny'ofet, f.pl. ny'ofeti.  
grey, lo-go'ke, f. na-nyoke, pl.s.  
grind (ex. flour), jijö, pres. jijö,ö, perf. ajijö, i. fijö, pass. fijö.  
grind (to sharpen—a spear or arrow), ju', pres. ju'ü, perf. ajü, i. juje, pass. jü.  
grinder (of corn), kajö on, f.pl. kajö ök. vide jö.  
grumble (groan to sigh), dua, pres. duwu, perf. aduwa, i. duwu.  
grow, durjö, pres. duurjö, perf. adurjö, i. durjö.  
grow old, donyya, pres. dondoonga, perf. adongo, i. donyy.  
growl (to grumble), ngenda, pres. nge-ngendya, perf. a-ngendya, i. ngend. vide ngen.  
growl (to snarl, to clash), ngen, pres. nge-nen, perf. a-ngen, i. nge'n (negende). vide ngen.  
growth (increase), durjö, n. vide durjö.  
grudge (envy), dakö, n. vide dak.  
grumble (to growl), ngendya, pres. nge-ngendya, perf. a-ngendya, i. ngend.  
grumble (to be discontented), yulen, pres. yu'ul'en, perf. ayul'en, i. yule.  
Ex: nge ayul'en akÖe na rofet nü'dit = he (she) was discontented on account of the small wage.  
guard (watchman, person awake), kakevlihin, c.pl. kakevlihak.  
guard (watchman), tiyi, pl. tiyiji.  
guard (to protect, to be shepherd), yugö, pres. yüyugö, perf. ayugö, i. yugö, pass. yu'ku.  
guard (to hide something, to take care of), de'lickin, pres. dede'lickin, perf. ade'lickin, i. delade', pass. delaki.  
guest (stranger), homonit, c.pl.  
guide (leader—of men and animals), kajö'kin, c.pl. kajö'kin. vide jö.  
guide (the leader—especially of an animal), kajö'kin, c.pl. kajö'kin. vide jö.  
guilty, amona.  
guinea-fowl, la'fongö, f.pl. la'fongö.  
guinea-worm, mejöjlö, pl. majaka.  
gun, kijö.  
gunpowder (from the Arab barnd), gvarini, n.t.  
gutter (sink), buket, n.pl. bi'kjeti. vide bu.  

H  
habit (family, tribe, custom, use), gwea, n.pl. gweajin.  
hailstone (pebble), turvi, m.pl. to'rok.  
hair (feather), kufört, m.pl. kufört.  
half ripe (thing), evanenat, m.pl. evanö.  
hamlet (village), tör, m.pl. tuvi.  
hammer (small cne), ko'lo, m.pl. ko'loko.  
hand, köni, m.pl. köni'ji.  
handle (to touch), tan, pres. tata, perf. atan, i. tau, pass. tana.  
handle (of hatchet), kuma'reg, f.pl. kuma'reki.  
handle (to touch), bai, pres. bo'bi, perf. abö, i. bo'bi, pass. bo'lo.  
handle (as knife handle, etc.), sit, n.pl. sotan.  
handle (steel of a shovel or hatchet), labö, m.pl. laböjö.  
hang up (hang upon), likikin, pres. likikin, perf. alikikin, i. liköti, pass. likiki. vide likin.  
hanged, likin, pres. likö'ti, perf. alik'in, i. likö, pass. likö (commoner form of likiki).  
Ex: kaje kodoniti allikiki = the thief was hanged yesterday.  
happy (blessed, blissful, rich), kwirin, c.pl. kwirinilö.  
hard (to make strong), ko'andö'go. vide ko' andö'go.  
hard (dry), lo'itezö, f. na'tezyon, pl.s. vide tezyon.  
hard (strong), lo'go, f. na'go, pl.s.  
hard (to make hard, strong), togo, pres. toto, perf. atogo, i. togö, pass. togo'ö.  
hard (to make strong), ko'andö'go. vide ko' andö'go.  
harden (to dry up—transitive), tezyon, pres. toteteyon, perf. atoteteyon, i. toteteyö, pass. toteteyö.  
Ex: the sun dries up the grass = kolong toteteyon döru.  
hardness (strength, force), golet, n.pl. goletji. vide go.  
hare (a species of butterfly), likito, f.pl. likito'lon (likitojön), also toto'li.  
harpoon (hippo), dömi, pl. dömyat; (harpoon float), urö; (harpoon—crocodiles), fété.  
harvester (reaper), ka'ng'runit, c.pl. ka'ng'rek.  
haste (course, run), rumet, f. vide rom.  
hasten (to hurry, to meet), rum, pres. rumum, perf. arum, i. röme.  
Ex: I met a lion = man arum ko könryu.  
hat, taqjö.  
hatch (to breed), toyo, pres. totoyö, perf. atoyö, i. toö (toö), pass. toö.  
hatch (to set on eggs), kara, pres. kakara, perf. akara, i. karajarö, pass. karajarö.  
hatchet (big hatchet, hoe), tolo, m.pl. tolo.  
hatchet (handle), kuma'reg, f.pl. kuma'reki.
VOCABULARY.

hate, mandu, pres. mandauna, perf. amanda, i. mandu, pass. ma'na.

hate, man, pres. mamân, perf. amânc i. mane, pass. ma'na.

hated (odious, hateful), mamâna, c.pl. lâ vide man.

hateful (odious, hated), mamâna, c.pl. lâ vide man.

hater (enemy), kama'nanit, c.pl. kama'nak, vide man.

hatred (ennimity), manet, f.pl. mânetj'i.

haughty (proud person), kaimbanjit, c.pl. tabulak, vide biya.

hawk, wo're, m.pl. wo'wejin.

hay (grass, fodder), deri (dôre), n.pl. de'ru/e (dôrue).

he (she), nge (nje), also lu, c.pl. se (silo, kulo).

he (she, alone), nge-geleng, c.pl. sc'lade.

he (she, himself), nge-lofeng, c.pl. sc'lofe'nget.

he (who), nga. Ex: nga'ku so' ti nge ying = he who has ears to hear, let him hear; (2) nga akon sono = who has acted so.

head, kve.

head (the principal, the first, prince, princess), lô'kolke, n.â'kolke, pl. tlê'kolke. vide lâke.

head (top, the first, the cause, reason), kve, f.pl. knjek.

head (head cushion), lâlit, f.pl. lâlikum. vide yâkit.

head (dress of feathers, tuft of hair), lognya, m.pl. lognya'ton.

head (dura), kve-na-bole.

heal (to make well), tobi'a, pres. toto'bi'a, perf. atobâ, i. tobi'an. vide bia.

health, bê't (biyet). vide biy.

health (cure), tobiét, f.pl. tobiétji.

heal, done.

hear, yinggu, pres. yiyinnggu, perf. ayinggu, i. yinggic, pass. yingga. vide ying.

hear (to notice), ying, pres. yiyinng, perf. aying.

i. yinggic, pass. yingga. vide ying.

hear (to make hear, to be compelled to obey), toying, pres. tooting, perf. ato'ying, i. toying, pass. toyinga.

hearer (auditor), kayn'garinit, c.pl. kayn'gak. vide ying.

hearing (the inner ear), yinget, n.pl. yingetji, vide ying.

heart (mind, will), lôwili, m.pl. lôwi'ljet.

hearth (stove, oven, fireplace), sâlet, l.pl. sâletji.

heat (time of heat), tôfôje. vide foje.

heaven, lâ.

heavens (the firmament, above, upon, air), lê, ft. Ex: li aminin ko'tyung = the air is damp in the evening.

heavy, fomôni, c. pl. s. (opposite to fadeâ). vide ying.

hedge, mar'ting, f. pl. mar'tinga.

hedge (to hedge in), gônggu, pres. gônggûggu, perf. a'gônggûggu, i. gônggici, pass. gôngjôg.

hedgehog, lô'nggunyöng, m.pl. lô'nggun'möngun.

heal, longnyung, m.pl. longnyungman.

heir (inheritor, exchanger), kara'tanit, c.pl. karâ'tak.

help (to assist, to support), nga'karâ'kin, pres. nga'ngarâ'kin, perf. a-ngarâ'kin, i. ngarâ'l, pass. ngarâ'ki.

help (to belief), toya'jet, f.

hen (fowl), â'kuri, n.pl. â'koro.

hen-house, lôkô.

her (his), bô'nyet, f. nâ'nyet, pl. lâ'nyet.

her (him, by, to, from), lô'ngit.

herbs (grass, plants, pastures), dêji, n.t.

here (there, here, hither), ni. Ex: i kâk ni = here on the earth; nan be = there am I; fô ni = come here.

heritage (inheritance), rutet, f.pl. rutyetji. vide ndyu.

heritage (inheritance, goods bartered, exchange, barter), karutet, f.pl. karuteti.

hernia (serotum), tütüt, m.pl. tül'tütjin.

heron, logorô, m.pl. logorolan.

hers (his), la'ngit.

hide (skin, leather), gober, l.pl. go'bero.

hide, de', pres. dede', perf. ade', i. de'de', pass. de'la. Ex: non dede'mgun = I am hiding.

hide (one's self, to run away, to escape), dama, pres. da'dama, perf. ada'dina, i. damâni.

hide (something, to take care of, to guard), de'labîn, pres. de'de'labîn, perf. ade'labîn, i. delake', pass. de'labîki.

high, lô'du, f. nâ'du, p.l.s. Ex: mere abâ'du = the mountain is high; kâdi anâ'du = the house is high.

high (tall, long), lô'yo, f. nâ'yo, p.l.s.

highest (highest), kafû'tanit, c.pl. kafú'tak, vide fat.

highik tree, lûgoti; (fruit of higlik), lûgbat.

hill, lurûta't, m.pl. lurûta'tjin. vide lurû'

hill, lurî, m.pl. lurî'at.

hill, kodî, m.pl. kodî'tan.

him (her, by, to, from), la'ngit.

hippopotamus, yaru, m.pl. yar'rujin. Ex: i jor lô Bari yarnjin jore = in the Bari country there are many hippopotami.

hips (loins, side), lom, m.pl. loma.

his (her), la'ngit, f. nâ'ngit, pl. la'ngit.

his (her, etc.), lô'ngit, f. nâ'ngit, pl. ka'ngit.

his (hers), la'ngit.

hit (with the hands, clap the hands), naneggu, pres. mangannggu, perf. amangannggu, i. nannggi, pass. nangga, vide nang.

hither (here, there, hère), ni. Ex: fô ni = come here.

hither (to skip, to hop, to leap out or forth), la'bo'me, pres. la'bab'nu, perf. a'lab'nu, i. lab'i.

hoe (long), lôba (short), holle, also lâla, m.pl. lâla'.
hold (to raise, to lift, to bear hither, to carry thither, to float along on the water), du'kum, pres. du'dukum, perf. adu'kum, i. dulá, pass. du'kwe (du'kwe).

hold (to raise, to lift), def, pres. dedef, perf. adef, i. defi, pass. de'fi.

hold back (to keep back, to keep off), go'gga, pres. go'gogg, perf. ago'ga, i. go'ke, pass. go'ko.

hole, dili.

hole (deepening, excavation), jö'rua, f.pl. jö'ruvöt.

hole (deep place), ruröö, f.pl. ruröökí.

hole (ditch), tööö, f.pl. töövóöi.

hole (aperture, opening), tütléj, f.pl. tütléjíjí.

hole (mouse-), rurö-ru-mijik, pl. rurö-ti-wijik.

holy (pure, white), to'kwe, f. ná'kwe, pl.s. vide to'ke.

home (house), međe, f.pl. mé'dijik. Ex: nan to méde = I am going home.

honey, sivotet.

honour (respect, regard, esteem), livaset, f. vide kivadd.

honour (to honour), kwadd.

honour (to love), nyárj, pres. nyanyarj, perf. anyarj, i. nyari, pass. nyára.

honour (to love), nyar, pres. nyanyar, perf. anyar, i. nyari, pass. nyaría. Ex: nyára'la, bonga sło se mamdu na ta = love also those who hate you.

honour (to respect, to praise), kivadd, pres. kivakwadd, perf. alkivadd, i. kivaddi, pass. kivadda.

hoof (paw, claw), s'ilaladh, l.pl. s'ilal'kudan.

hop (skip, hither, to leap out or forth), latu'ru. pres. latu'ru'n, perf. alatü, i. latú.

hope (to expect), yen, pres. yegen, perf. ayen, i. yëne, pass. ye'no.

horn, angwürt, m.pl. angwëora.

horn-owl, angëli, m.pl. ang'nyyet.

hornet, lubëbiin.

horrible (cruel, terrible, lit. cruel intentions), latu'la'faddu, c.pl. latu'la'jín'faddu.

horrible (to be cruel, to be terrible), la'faddu, pres. la'faddu'n, perf. ala'faddu, i. la'faddi.

horse (ass), ka'gga (ka'gynë), f.pl. la'ynëki.

hot (very warm), jafe, c.pl.s.

hour (time), dingt, n.pl. ding'ten.

house (home), međe, f.pl. mé'dijik. Ex: nan to méde = I am going home.

house (com. pl. village, parish), kadi (kadi), n.pl. kadi'i'ti.

house (of bird, bird's nest), kadi-na-hwen, pl. kadi'jik-i-ti-hwen.

house (of snail, snail's shell), kadi-na-lungy, f.pl. kaduji'k-ti-lungutööin.

house, edá.

how much, madá.

however (yet, nevertheless), age.

however (yet, nevertheless), age.

however (yet, nevertheless), age.

howl (to yell), goröj, pres. gorö'gewája, perf. agoröj, i. goröj, also serei.

hug (to embrace), kalab, pres. kalakalab, perf. akalab, i. kalatöö, pass. kalätöö.

humble (peaceable, submissive), mald, c.pl. må'linit.

hump (hunch, hump-back—of man), gudä, n.pl. gudlatun.

hump (back—of animal), rág.

humpbacked (hunchbacked), ku-gu'du, c.pl.s.

hunch (hump), gudä, n.pl. gudlatun.

humpbacked (humpbacked), ko gu'du, c.pl.s.

hundred, fukinö. Ex: jukinö mura'j = 200; fukinö musa'la = 300.

hundred, merya-fewök.

hunger, magor, f. Ex: nan ko magor = I am hungry, lit. I with hunger.

hungry, magö'ra, pres. mamago'ra, perf. amago'ra, i. magoren't.

hungry (to make), tomago'ra, pres. tolomago'ra, perf. olomago'ra, i. tomogorë. vide magor.

hungry (with hunger), ko-magor, c.pl.s.

hunt (to chase, to drive away), rivöö, i. pres. rivõöö, perf. aviröö, i. rivööö, pass. rïšají.

hunt down (to run down), tudr'ra'ja, perf. aaldr'ra'ja, i. tordawë, pass. tordëra' vidéo dàra.

hunting (chase), ngööret, f.pl. ngö'réjëji.

hurdle (stake, pen), goro, l.pl. goröjì.

hut (wound), dikä, n.pl. dikalä, also dikajin.

hurt (to wound), köt, pres. lë'öt, perf. aköt, i. költ, pass. köto.

husband (spouse), latet, n.pl. liu.

husk (shell, skin), fudite, f.pl. füdi, also kañu dhurarë.

hyena, gurorong, l.pl. gur'rangjì.

hypocrite (dissembler), kafá leñit, c.pl. kafa'la'k, vide fäjya.

I

I (pers. pronoun), nan, c.pl. yi, also i.

I alone, nan-geel, c.pl. yi-ka'de.

I myself, nan-lojëng, c.pl. yi-lojëng-yëit.

ibis (black), labawëwëd, f.pl. labawëwëg, also laboro.

idea (thought), yewe'et, n.pl. yewe'etji (yewe'yot).

idle, yokë, c.pl. yokëya; (rain) kana.

idle (lazy), yoke, c.pl. yokëya.

idle (to be lazy), yokëan, pres. yego'kun, perf. aygo'kun, i. yoke'. vide yoken.

idleness (laziness), yokët. n.

ik, ko-kade.

ill (sick), mimin, or agile.

ill (sick), kumye, c.pl. kumyejt. vide ko and myen.
VOCABULARY.

inquisitive (to be prying), titimba, pres. titimba, perf. atitimba, i. titimba.
inside (the interior, inward, interior), kató, f.pl. kató jin.
inside (stomach, of poultry), lotoròk, m.pl. lotorokan.
inspector, wurrį, or warrįru.
inspect, werrįru, or werrįru.
inspire (to breathe upon, to breathe into), yu'ka'kin, pres. yu'kæ'ka'kin, perf. ayu'kæ'kin, i. yu'ka, pass. yu'ka'ki.

instant (short time), dingit-na'det (dingit-na'det), pl. dingiten-na'di'dik.
instead of, ifiri't (i-firit).
instruct (to teach), toden, pres. toto'len, perf. atodo, i. todon, pass. todena. vide den.
instrument (of cutting, saw), dange, n.pl. dangojêjì.
instrument (for puncturing), só'te, f.pl. sóte'jì. vide só.
instrument (for opening), kakwa'kanit, c.pl. kakwe'kat. vide kwe'ja.
insult (to outrage, to dishonour), lim, pres. šitim, perf. alim, i. lim, pass. li'na.
insult (disgrace, irony), möret, f.pl. möretji. vide mór.
insult (especially to answer with insolence), lom, pres. lotómbu, perf. alómbu, i. bömî, pass. bömô.
intelligent (especially skilful), lokong, e.pl.s.
intelligence (knowledge), denet, n.pl. de'nê'tëjì.
inter (to bury), unk, pres. unuk, perf. anuk, i. unê, pass. unêk.
intercede (for another, to ask for something), mö'lok, pres. mono'lok, perf. an'o'lok, i. molôkî, pass. mö'lokì.
intercession (entreaty, request, prayer), molet, f.pl. mö'letji. vide mûn.
interior (inward, the inside, the interior), kató, f.pl. kató'jin.
interpret (to talk in a foreign language), ludya, pres. lódë'kya, perf. aló'kya, i. lódyâni, pass. lódyâkì.
interpreter, lódyâni, c.pl. lódyâ'kì. vide ludya.

intestinal (rectum), möîtî'ni, m.pl. monjêt.
intestines (especially rectum), lotubô.
inside (therein, into), ngîn.
into (inside, the rein), ngîn.
intoxicated person (a drunkard), kamë'ranit, c.pl. kamë'rak.
intoxication (tippling, carousing), meret, f.pl. meretji.
intoxication (drunkenness), meron (mérun), f.
invite (to call hither), lônun, pres. lônun, perf. alônun, i. lônî (lûngî), pass. lônûn.

inward (interior, the inside, the interior), *katá*, f.pl. *katá'jin*.

iron, rod, f.pl. re (rekl). iron ring (thick or broad), *jaga*, f.pl. *jagajin*.

iron-stone (iron-ball, bullet, iron-nail), *wi'yate*, f.pl. *wiyun*.

irony (disgrace, insult), *môret*, f.pl. *môretji*.

irritated (enraged, angry—of men and animals), *jegit*, c.pl.s.

island (especially a small one), *fi'fii*, m.pl. *fi'fii*. island (big), *ti'kén*, m.pl. *ti'kenjo*.

issue (conclusion, way out), *dutet*, n.pl. *duteti'jn*.

itch (leprosy, mange), *yangotat*, n.pl. *yango*.

itch (seab, pimples), *kjeot*, f.

itch (to scratch, to rub), *furii*, pres. *furúri*, perf. *afuiru*, i. *furine*. **Ex:** *berelét furi* = the skin itches.

ivory (elephants' tusks), *leko-lo-tome*, pl. *kalo-ti-tome* (*kala-ti-tomu*).

ivory (arm ring), *raratat*, f.pl. *rara*.

**J**

jar, *tongbo*.

jaw (mouth), *kutuk* (kotok), f.pl. *ku'tusen*.

jaws (palate), *dalo*, n.pl. *dalo*.

jaw-bone, *laléms*, m.pl. *lembyot*.

jerbo (rat), *junlong*, f.pl. *jantongan*.


joiner (carpenter), *hake'fani*, m.pl. *hake'fak*. vide keba.

joke (fun), *giré*, n. vide *gru*.


journey, *jel*.

joy (enjoyment), *lijong*, f.pl. *lijongíun*.


judge (to judge someone, to make one's will or statement), *sárákin*, m.pl. *sasarákin*, perf. *asárákin*, i. *sareki*, pass. *sára*.

judgment (also assembly, meeting, also stick which the Bari carries as a symbol of meeting, shaped like a fork), *fúte*, m.pl. *fúteji*.

judgment (sentence), *sare*, n.pl. *sáreteji*.

jug (pot, pitcher), *safe*, l.pl. *sáfiya* (sáfi'ya*).

juice, *töt*, f.

jumble (mixing together, chaos), *tore'et*, f.pl. *tore'etji*.


jump, *labara*.

just (good, right), *abé'sun*, c.pl.s. vide busan.

just as many (so many), *mukulo*, f. *malúne* vide mun.

just (to be just, to be good), *busan*, pres. *b'busan*, perf. *abé'sun*, i. *busan*.

just so (thus), *soun*.

justice (kindness, goodness), *buset*, n.

**K**


keep (or raise), *def* (idef).

kerkedek, *laka*.

key, *titiket*, m.pl. *titiketi*. vide *tikit*.

kindness, *bina* or *bina* or *bino* or *bina*, m.pl. *bino* or *bina* or *bino*.


kill (to cut, to cut off, especially the head), *duny*, pres. *duny* or *duny*, perf. *aduny*, i. *dunjé*, pass. *dunjó*.


kindness (justice, goodness), *buset*, n.

king, *matat*.

kingdom (dominion), *tumatyan*, f. vide *matat*.

kiss (kissing), *b'éit*, n.pl. *b'éeti*. vide *b'it* and *b'aan*.


kite, *ká'ri*, pl. *kurilen*.

knee, *kupu*, m.pl. *kupuat*.

VOCABULARY.

knife, wade, m.pl. walya.
knock (to knock at), toki, pres. tokoi, perf. atok: i. tokë, pass. toko. Ex.: who is knocking at the door? = një toko? kinin?
knock down (to pull down), tur, pres. tutur, perf. adur, i. tur, pass. turo.
knock out (to punch with the fist, to thrash), jok, pres. joko, perf. ajok, i. jokë, pass. joka. Ex.: bolot ajok = the door is thrashed.
know (to discern, to perceive), guelu, pres. guelguelu, perf. a guelu, i. guelenu, pass. guelena.
know (to understand), den, pres. deden, perf. aden, i. dene, pass. de'nu.
knowledge (intelligence), denet, n.pl. d'eneti.
known (to make known, to publish), takworo, vide kworo (also to announce), pres. tata'xororo, perf. atokworo, i. tokwori, pass. tokwiji.
known (to be known everywhere), knöu, pres. kiknowi, perf. aknowi, i. knou (akaic).
known (to make known to others), toinuki, pres. totokunik, perf. atokulikin, i. tokulik, pass. tokuki.

L
labour, kitu.
labourer (workman), kik'tanit, c.pl. kikitak. vide kita.
ladder (staircase, mounting, rising), litet, f.pl. keteti. vide kita.
ladle (to pour into), yilakin, pres. yiylakin, perf. ayylakin, i. yilakë, pass. yilaki.
lady's fingers, (bunia) bokoddo.
lamb, kitdlong, pl. yisit.
lame (crooked), yode, c.pl. yodeki (also batta).
D. nof.
lament, voncon ; see "to mourn and to cry."
lamentation (ery of distress), 'huct, f.
lance (scare), ger, n.pl. go're.
land (country), jur, m.pl. jurën.
lant (country), muduny, f.pl. mudüinyin.
land, to (to arrive, to come), dur, pres. durur. perf. adur, i. durë.
language, kalya, f.t. Ex.: kalya-të-Bari = the Bari language. vide kalyatat.
large, lebija.
lash (to scourge, to beat), bid, pres. bibat, perf. abibë, i. bitë, pass. bitë, cf. but.
lashes, bibita.
last (the last), le'mukbë, f. n'amukbë, pl. t'nukbë, vide mukbë.
last (the last, at least, end), mukbë, f.
lasting (always), yenj'guni, c.pl.s.
later, më, also mala.
later (then). dede (also soon). Ex: nan fofo dede = 1 am coming soon.
later (then, soon). de (ede, dede).
later (after), ede (de, dede).
later (still later, the day after tomorrow), mo'wëni.
laugh (to laugh at), kweni, pres. kwekweni, perf. akwe'ni, pass. kweni.
laugh (to make laugh, i.e. by tickling), bobo'lija, (pres.) bobo'lija, perf. abobo'lija, i. bobo'linë, pass. bobo'lija. vide bi.
law (command), saret, n.pl. sarë'ti.
lay (vide "to put, to place something"), to'rikin.
lay (to place, to put), topek'dikin, pres. totopek'dikin, perf. atopek'dikin, i. tópkiditë.
lay on (to put on), yafik'kin, pres. yafik'sëkin, perf. a yafik'kin, i. yafikë, pass. yafik'li.
laziness (idleness), yokot. n.
lazy, yokë, a -o bur (only used in conjunction with mó and to). vide mó'sëur and tobor, also lóur (evil, bad).
lazy (idle), yokë, c.pl. yoka.
lazy (to be idle), yo'lan, pres. yo'lo'an, perf. ayolun, i. yo'ku, vide yulan.
lead (to draw, to pull), fë', pres. fikë, perf. ajëk, i. jikuë, pass. fikë.
lead (to draw, to pull along, to drag, especially cattle), jik, pres. jikëk, perf. ajik, i. jikë, pass. jikë.
lead (to lead into temptation, to entice), dhë'mara, pres. dhë'mara, perf. a dhë'mara, i. dun'z, pass. a'madi.
lead (to drive), më', pres. memë', perf. amënë', i. mëwu, pass. mëya.
lead (to lead astray, to make bad, to sin), toron, pres. to'toron, perf. ator'on, i. toronë, pass. toron'ya.
lead (to lead astray, to try, to convey), móër, pres. mó'mëër, perf. amór, i. móër, pass. móëre (móöö).
lead (to lead away, to take away, to carry away), jony, pres. jö'ony, perf. ajony, i. jö'ny, pass. jöunya.
lead on (to carry on), jijun, pres. jijikun, perf. ajijun, i. jikuë, pass. jikuë, vide jikuë.
leader (guide—of men and animals), kaft könit, c.pl. kaft'kök.
leader (the guide—especially of an animal), kaftkönit, c.pl. kaj'tkök'ë. vide jikë.
leaf (of tree, paper, etc.), korò'fotat, f.pl. korò'foat.
leak (to run, to bubble, to drizzle, to drop—of tears), von, pres. voton, perf. aivoton, i. vonë, vide vonën-won.
learn (to learn), dë'nikë, pres. didë'dikë, perf. aë'dikë, i. dinikë.
learn (to become learned), dë'nikë, pres. toto'liniki, perf. ato'liniki, i. todinike.
learned (learned man, scholar), kadavenit, c.pl. kadavenik. vide den
leather (skiu, hide), gober, i.pl. go'bero.
leather (sack which also serves as a cradle), dafa, n.pl. dafa'in.
leave (to abandon, to desert), fá, pres. fafa, perf. afá, i. fän'ji, pass. faya, (i. negat. lofo, vide kofojir). vide den
leave (behind), kòb'in-bot, vide kòb'ni'in.
leave (to leave someone, to leave behind, to abandon, to forgive), kòb'in, pres. kòb'o'ni'in, perf. akòb'o'ni'in, i. kòb'o', pass. kòb'o (kòb'o'ni').
leech, lobibiti, m.pl. lobib'itiin. cf. bi.
left (to the left), karonji (adv. mostly used with the prefix "a"), a'kàd'ong.
left (i.e. hand, or foot, etc.), kàlonji, m.pl. kàdonjé.
leg (from the hip downwards), mò'ot, m.pl. mò'otji.
leg (below the knee), koro'ó.
leg bone, kuyini, m.pl. kuyi.
leg iron, rikuni.
lentils, lòfìtu.
leopard (tiger), kokà, f.pl. kokàjin.
leopard, kwaru, m.pl. kwà'ru'in.
leprosy (itch), yu'no'tut, n.pl. yano.
less (conj.), on.
let (to allow), kò, pres. kōo, perf. akó, i. kòlì, pass. kóò.
let (let a thing slip, to miss an opportunity), dàdu'ni, pres. dàdud'o'ni'in, perf. adud'o'ni'in, i. dàdùkì, pass. dàdu'ì.
letter, jongé.
liar, burùni, c.pl. burùnòk. vide urùnò.
liar, urùnìt, c.pl. urùnòk. vide den
liar (cheat), kàngóyònti, c.pl. kàngóyònt. vide n.yò'ìn.
lick off, dà'ng, pres. dàd'ang, perf. adá'jì, i. dà'nyàt, pass. dànya.
lick off, dànggul, pres. dàdànna, i. dànggul, pass. dànggul.
lid (cover), rafet, f.pl. rafèt'tìji.
lid (cover), lodé't, m.pl. lò'dé'tìji.
lie (falsehood), burót, n.pl. bò'ret'tìji.
lie, urò'o, pres. d'urùnò, perf. d'urùnò, i. urùnóni.
lie down (take to one's bed, be seated), firi'ki, pres. firiri, perf. afíriri, i. firiri'ki.
life, foté't, f.pl. fotè'tìji. vide fot.
life (also look, aspect, view, mirror), mett, f.pl. metë'tìji.
lift (to raise, to hold), dala'na, pres. dàd'ala'na, perf. adà'k'ò, i. dàk'òt, pass. dàk'òke.
lift (to raise), dok, pres. dedok, perf. adok, i. dokè, pass. do'ko.
light, tule'et, f.pl. tule'et'tìji.
light (lustre, brilliance, magnificence, fame), fard'yet, f.pl. farayet'tìji.
long (long time ago, earlier, sooner), kaji.
Ex: nun kaji aying sine = I heard that long ago.
look (view, aspect, mirror, life), metet, f.pl. metetji.
look (to see), met, pres. memet, perf. amet, i.
met, pass. metet.
look (to see, to view), kudi, pres. kikudi, perf. akudji, i.
kudji, pass. kudji.
look for (to seek), doda, pres. dododa, perf.
adoju, i. doju (dol'e), pass. dolu, vide dol.
look for (to seek), daj, pres. dodoj, perf. ado, i.
doe (dol'e), pass. dolu.
look for, gayu, pres. gayagu, perf. agayu, i.
gai, pass. ga'la.
look up (to look up), bongga, pres. bonggga,
perf. abongga, i. bongga, pass. bongoa.
look up (to look towards a place), yeja, pres.
yeya'ja, perf. aye'ja, i. ye'ja.
look (to look with pleasure), dir-hu-leongon.
lose, likin, pres. lithin, perf. alichin, i. litin.
pass. likin. Ex: titoni na likin = something lost, or a lost article.
lose, lyanggon, pres. lyanggon, perf. alyanggon, i.
lyang, pass. lyangoa.
lose, talyanggon, pres. tunaLyanggon, perf.
ataLyanggon, i. talyanggik, pass. talanggon.
lose, tolken, pres. toltoken, perf. atolken, i.
tolikin, pass. tolkin. vide likin.
loosen (to unbind, to free), lak, pres. lalek,
perf. alak, i. leke, pass. la'ka.
loosen (to remain, to leave behind, to yield, to
pardon), fitun, pres. fitun, perf. afitun, i. fitun,
pass. fitue.
loosening (remission, indulgence), laket, f.pl.
la'ketji.
lost (to pass away), likirot, pres. likilirot, perf.
alirot, i. likirot.
loud, farik.
louse, srotot, l.pl. soro.
love (to honour), nyar, pres. nyanyar, perf.
anyar, i. nyare, pass. nyara.
love (to honour), nyarju, pres. nyanyarju, perf.
anyarju, i. nyarju, pass. nyarju.
lubia, tofutu.
luggage, torobo.
lukewarm ( tepid), foxiik, c.pl.s.
lung, lukowuru, f.pl. lukowuru'i.
lurk (to wait for), vuj, pres. lurufu, perf.
urufu, i. rufiuhi, pass. ri'ju.
make strong (hard), kon-ato'go. vide kon and to'go, i. kon-anad'go.
make water (to urinate), kula, pres. kunkula, perf. ak'ula, i. kulan'i.
make well (to heal), tob'ata, pres. tobota'a, perf. atota'a, i. totonn'i.
make wind (especially with bellows), yak', pres. yuyuk, perf. ayyuk, i. yuku', pass. yi'ku'.
maker (creator), gwe'ani, n.pl. gwevak.
making trade, konet, f. vide kon and ko'et.
man, male, f.pl. m'imbo.'i.
man, old (or elderly), kado'nyanit, c.pl. kado'nyak.
manager (steward), lu'satyo-lo'kadi, pl. lu'sak'ti-kadi.
mange (itch, leprosy), yangotad, n.pl. yongo.
manger (trough, vessel for food), nyoki, f.pl. nwiti.
manure (dung), wrate, f.pl. woro.
manure (clay, mud), lifo, f.pl. lifodon.
manure (of sheep), littati, f.pl. liliat.
many, jore.
mark (sign, token, testimony, witness), kweyet, f.pl. kweti.
market (market-place), gwe'irit, n.pl. gwe'iriti.
marriage (matrimony), yemet, n.pl. ye'metji, also yemba.
marricd, ye'meta.
marrow-bone (brain), kungit, f.
marrow (vegetable), berjo, also mushenge.
marry (of men), yemba, pres. yeyemba, perf. ayemba, i. yembi.
marry (of girls), ye'ma, pres. ye'yma, perf. aye'ma (a'e'ma), i. yemani, pass. ye'ma. Ex: Lu'diti ta bari ye'ymena nadidik = the Bari girls marry young.
marry (want to be married, speaking of girls), yojo'ja, pres. yojo'ja, perf. ayojyo'ja, i. yoyo'ji, pass. yo'yu.
mass (crowd), boti't, f.pl. boti't'ji.
mass (crowd), done, f.pl. do'me'de.
master (commander), kayokinit, n.pl. kayokok.
vide yoji.
master (father), monye, m.pl. ko'monye.
master (of a house), monye-mede (monye-lo-mede), n.pl. komoneye-mi'didik.
mata, yika, pl. yikijin.
mate (assistant, comrade), ka'ngarunit, c.pl. ka'ngarok.
matrimony (marriage), yemet, n.pl. ye'metji.
matter (thing, something), nyo, f.pl.s. Ex: ti-nan-nyo = give me something.
matter (pus), uhot, f. also butol.
matter (of the eye), kau're'ley (kau're'leny), f.
matter (affair, thing, treasure, weapon), titoni, f.pl. tito.
maturity (ripeness), rid, m. (time).

meal, kavo'kro (also kroak'ro), f.pl.s.
measure, temet, m.pl. te'metji.
measure (to give good measure, to fill to the brim), rnit, pres. rurud, perf. arund. i. rude', pass. ruda.'i.
measure (to fit to a adapt), tem, pres. tetem, perf. um. i. teme, pass. te'meti.
measure (with basket), temba, pres. tetemba, perf. atemba, i. tembi'hi, pass. te'we.i.
meat, lo'koro, f.pl. lo'koro.
meat (sun-dried), feda.
mechanic, tito, c.pl. bolval.
meddle with (to agree), morja, pres. mo'morja, perf. um'orja, i. morji.
mediate (to make peace), kuvja, pres. kwa'kra'go, perf. akvja, i. kvja, pass. kvak'a.
mediator (peace-maker), kakwa'kanit, c.pl. kakwa'lo'k.
mediator (peace-maker), kama'vanit, c.pl. kama'vrok.
medicine (physic), vinu', m.pl. vini'k'ho, vide vinu'.
medicine (remedy), vinu', m.pl. rin'k'lo'. Ex: The doctors give medicine to the sick = kalok'ak ye'ya'kanin kampi'ej vinu'.
meditative (pensive person), kapedani, c.pl. kapedak.
meet (to come together), fendya, pres. fefendya, perf. afendya, i. fendik.
meet (also to hasten, to hurry), ruma, pres. rurum, perf. arum, i. rumu'. Ex: I met a lion = rumu' arum ko kunguru.
meet (befall), kek, pres. keke, perf. akek, i. keji, pass. keka.
melancholy (pain, suffering), dure't', n.pl. dure't'ji. vide dura.
melt, mij, pres. mi'mij, perf. amij, i. mij, pass. m'i.
menace (to threaten), yi', pres. yi'ya', perf. ayi', i. yi'ya', pass. yi'ya'.
menace (threaten), musak, pres.馒masak, perf. amusak, i. musak, pass. masakka.
menace (threaten), yi'ya', pres. yi'ya', perf. ayi'ya, i. yi'ya', pass. yi'ya'.
mend (repair, to arrange), terendya, pres. tetendya, perf. atetendya, i. tete'le, pass. tete'nu.
mend, virig, pres. virig, perf. avirig, i. virig, pass. virika.
merchant (tradesman), kado'nyanit, m.(c.)pl. kado'nyok.
merciful (compassionate), ko-tiwe'lelo'lat, c.pl.s.
merciful (pitiful person), kanywanyaro'rit, c.pl. kanywanyaro'rok.
mercy, nyanyaya'rel, f.
merit (deserving, worthy, big), karuda, pres. karudya, perf. akarudya, i. karudya.
message (carrier), kajo'ganit, c.pl. kajo'ngak (also yako').

VOCABULARY.
messenger (porter), kaju'nut, e.pl. kaju'ek.
messenger (bearer, carrier), kaju'unaet, e.pl. kaju'ekak.
messenger (male or female), kasa'nyonit, e.pl. kasa'nyok.
midday (noon), isuran, f. vide ti'juran.
middle (in the midst), kidan, f.
midnight (at), kawaje-kiden, f.
midst (middle), kidan, f.
midwife, rudonné.
might (power, strength), ringit, f.pl. ringiten.
mighty (powerful person), kabulônit, e.pl. kabolok.
migrate (remove, to go to another country), yukan, pres. yuynkan, perf. ayukin, i. yuке.
milk, le, f.t. v'de letat.
milk (to milk), durje, pres. da'durje, perf. adur'je, i. durje; pass. d'ur'io.
milk (of cows), le'-ti'k't'avin (le'-t'i-k't')jak.
milk (drops of), le'jat, f.t.
milk (sour), girorat, n.t.
milkmaid (milker, kadur'oinit, e.pl. kadromok.
milk-pails (or cans), lejin.
milt, nyang ge, f.pl. nyan'gejin.
mind (heart, will), toeyli, m.pl. toeylyet.
milk, li'oo.
mingle (to mix), mor, pres. momor, perf. amor, i. mor', pass. more.'
mirror (look, view, aspect; life), metet, f.pl. me'tet'jii.
miser (niggard; meditative, pen-ive person), kabedu'lanit, e.pl. labedalak.
mislead (seduce), maegiu, pres. mae'morji, perf. ame'raju, i. maegii, pass. mere.'
miss (to miss an opportunity, to let a thing slip), adot'oin, pres. adudot'oin, perf. adudot'kin, i. adot'ik, pass. adot'it.
miss (the mark), yako, pres. ya'd'yaiko, perf. ayiko, le. ya'koli, pass. ya'kol'o.
misty (it is foggy), turboj, pres. bulurj, perf. aburju.
miscellaneous (to mix, mor, pres. momor, perf. amor, i. mor', pass. more'.
mix (to mix), mor, pres. momor, perf. amor, i. mor', pass. more'.
mix (to mix together, to jumble), tore'kin, pres. totore'kin, perf. atore'kin, i. toreki, pass. tore'ki (tore'').
mixing (mixing together, jumble, chaos), torekt, f.pl. tore'etji.
mock (abuse, revile), mór, pres. momor, perf. amor, i. more', pass. more'.
moderate (especially as regards depth; not very much), long'e'de, f. namy'ge'de, e.pl. mammals.
moisten (water), jok, pres. jofok, perf. afoj, i. folok, pass. folok.
moisten (to water), ruju, pres. run'ju, perf. aru'j, iz. ruji, pass. ru'jii.
money (glass beads), ngalyati, m.pl. ngalya.
monkey (ape), jomani, f.pl. joman.
monkey (bread tree; also a fruit), lóng, m.pl. lóngot.
monkey, tuber (rod monkey), tolemi, pl. talama.
month (moon), yafo, i.pl. yefa'lu.
moon (month), yafa, i.pl. yafalu.
moonlight, fijurek, n.
more (better), lur'a.
morning, tolo'mo.
morning (in the morning), koyure. Ex: di'ku koyure = this morning.
morning (star), dabor, l.
morning (wind), kobungot-na-koyure (also lagunot-na-koyure).
mortal (deadly, poison), tolo'et, e.pl. tolo'etji.
mortal (deadly, poison), tolo'et, e.pl. tolo'etji.
morrow (for pounding flour), kujikut, f.pl. kujikut.
mousetrap, kimace, f.pl. kimace.
mother, ngote, f.pl. ko-ngeote.
mother, ngango, n.pl. kongango.
mother animal, kabue, f.pl. kidue'ni (kidue'ke).
mother-in-law, m'k'ken, f.pl. m'k'kenyu.
mother (of a family, ngote-medee (ngote-na-medee), pl. ko-ngote-nidjik.
mother's brother (of the mother, uncle), mana'ngye, m.pl. mana'ngyejin.
mouldy (to get mouldy), bujye, pres. bujbye (bujbye), perf. abu'jine, i. bu'jine.
mound (to rise, swoop down as birds), kitwenda, pres. kikwenda, perf. akikwenda, i. kitwenda.
mountain, mere, m.pl. merya.
mounting (rising; ladder, staircase), li'et (li'yet), f.pl. li'etji.
mourn (to bemoan), yuran, pres. yu'ur'an, perf. ayu'ran, i. ya're.
mourn (to lament, to cry, to complain), wogon, pres. wogon, perf. awoj, i. wogu.
mourner (person crying), yagut, e.pl. kagut'ejin.
mouse (rat), mi'ji, m.pl. mijok.
mouse-hole, rure'no-mijok, pl. rure'no-ti-mijok.
moustache, kujir-'ti-kutuk.
mouth (jaw), kutuk (botok), f.pl. k'itusen.
move (be in motion, of water, to give more), ya, pres. yaye, perf. ayaye, i. yaye, pass. yaye'. Ex: yaye na = give me more.
move (stir), yuyn, pres. yaya'yu, perf. ayaye'yu, i. yaye'yu.
much (full), jore (jore), e.pl.s.
much (numerous), lod'e'er (lod'er), e.pl.s.
mud (clay, manure), lijoro, f.pl. lif'olon.
mug (jug), saje (sajee).
mule, kajyin, n.pl. ka'jyeki.
murderer, totu'ja, pres. tototu'ja, perf. atotu'ja, i. tototu, pass. to'tnu (totunu).
murderer, kare'wouden, e.pl. kare'womok.
murderer (one who causes blood to be shed), kalâ'këniit, c.pl. kalâkëhëi.

muscle (shell), longgwe, m.pl. longgew'la.
music (drum), lori, f.pl. loriyö.
mute (dumb), ngulûbë, c.pl. ngulube'ki.
ye, kue (suffix) pl.
myself (I), nan-loleng, c.pl. yi-lofe'ngat.
mysterious (secretive person), kade'hanit, c.pl. kadehhallak.
mystery (secret), luõnit, f.pl. luõnt'it'i.

N

nail (on the finger or toe; claw), wâ'jinet, m.pl. wâ'jin.
nail (iron, bullet, ironstone), wi'gute, f.pl. wigun.
nail (to fasten, to drive in, to strike, to beat, bek; pres. beheë, perf. ateë, i. behi; pass. bëko.
naked, bonjohë.
naked (undressed), langs, c.pl. la'nqopl.
name, kari'n. Ex: kari'n-kive = my name; kari'n-tuññë = your name.
name (to call), lângg, pres. lânggu, perf. alanguy, i. langgi, pass. lânggû.
name, gwe, pres. gwige, perf. a'gwe, i. gwige (gwige'), pass. gwigë.
name (to call), lang, pres. lângg, perf. alang, i. lang, pass. lângg. Ex: niëlo kö'liññë lânggu Wani = this boy is called Wani.
nape, dôf, n.pl. dôfo.
narrate (relate, chatter, prattle), ngö'ngö, pres. ngö-ngö, perf. a'ngöngö, i. ngö'ngö.
narration (story, talk), lâ'cê, f.pl. tëcëtji. vide tà.
narrator, kada'hanit, c.pl. kala'duk.
nates, jîngôit, n.pl. fîngôitô.
natives (people), matalu.
navel, kañejët, pl. kañejëjin.
near, dingö (also didingö).
near (in the vicinity), ngï'na.
nearly (almost), kâlñ (often strengthened by aling = quite, entirely).
neck, wûrjët, f.pl. wûrûtô.
necklace, ilâkë.
necklet (iron), lëlôki.
needle (iron), ngûni, m.pl. ngumi'ad.
noodle, rîfetti.
neglect (to slight), l'ã'ndy, pres. lâ'ndy, perf. al'ândy, i. lâ'ndy, pass. ā'a.
neighbour, dingë.
neighbour (relative, relation), kaka'tyo, c.pl. kaka.'të.
nephew (niece, on the mother's side), ngôri'ni, c.pl. ngôri'nîlî.
nest (of a bird, bird-house), kâdi-nâ'kwe'n, pl. kâdi'kîlî-tî-kwe'n.

net, yeje, n.pl. yejeki.
net, kûbi, f.pl. kûbi'ten.
ever, gege (also luöngë).
ever, aodë.
new, ludukotoyo, c.pl. la'dülo'ë.
new-moon, yafu-teilo (yafis-teilo).
news (to bring news), to'künk, pres. to'künkun, perf. atokkun, i. tokk, pass. tokkëe.
next door (to be), dingö, pres. didingö, perf. adingö.
niece (nephew, on the mother's side), ngôri'ni, c.pl. ngôri'nîlî.
niggard (miser, meditative), kade'hanit, c.pl. kadehhallak.
night (at night), kweje, f.pl. kwejëlin.
night (at night, in or during the night), tu'kweje, adv. Ex: I have not slept during the night = nan alo do to tu'kweje.
Nile (river, stream), kare, m.pl. karyâ.
Nile lizard, manya, f.pl. mâyâyin.
nine, bungu (bungu'an).
nineteen, fôk-wâl-bungu.
niney, merya-bungu.
nip (pinch), tông, pres. ton' yö, perf. atoney, i. tông (tonggï), pass. tojë.
no (not), ak (bain, aû); also ao.
no one (nobody), lêle-an, nene-an, kûlë-an, kûnë-an.
no one (nobody), ngzû-an.
no more, tene.
no body (no one), ngzû-an, c.
no body (no one), lêle-an, nene-an, kûlë-an, kûnë-an.
nod (to wink), kwekëdya, pres. kwekëdëdya, perf. akwekëdëdy, i. kwekëdëdy, pass. kûlu.'të.
nodding (to be sleepy), lur, pres. lûrë, perf. akur, i. bari.
nose (to make a rumbling, to crash), ringë, pres. ri'ringë, perf. arûngë, i. ri'ngë.
noon, lëlëy.
noon (at noon), tu'faran.
noon (midday), jûran, f.
north, lôbôd, f. (bod).
nose, kûme, m.pl. kume'jïn (kumusîkën).
nostril, kare're, f.pl. kare'retji.
not, ak.
not, an. Ex: nan an ama do = not I but you.
not, bain (also aûn, nothing).
not (very much; moderate, especially as regards depth), luöngë'dë, f. luöngë'dë, pl.s.
not (not yet), aû'ngë (also aû'ba).
nothing, aûn (bain).
note (hear), ying, pres. yi'ying, perf. aying, i. yi'ing, pass. yi'ngö.
note (gape, to stare at), di'ô, pres. didir, perf. adir (adi'ô), i. dir' (dir'), pass. di'ra (dîri).

ENGLISH-BARI VOCABULARY.
notice (look at in astonishment; to be amazed), dirja, pres. didirja, perf. adirja, i. dirjir, pass. d'ra.
nourish (feed, to bring up), yudda, pres. yuyudda, perf. ayudda, i. yudda, pass. y'edu. Ex: ayuudik la'didik yu'udu bo le ti noute = little children are brought up on their mother's milk.
nourish (provide with), tofot, pres. tototof, perf. totof, i. tofof, pass. tofof'ta.
nourish (feed, to maintain), tofodya, perf. tofotofy, i. tofote, pass. tofo'ta.
nourisher (feeder), kanu'kuti, f.pl. kanu'kii.
nourisher (supporter, maintainer), kapyu'tun, c.pl. kapyu'tunk.
now (at present), sua'na.
numerous (much), lo'al, c.pl.s.
nurse (bring up), deba, pres. de'deba, perf. adeba, i. debe, pass. de'fa.
nuts, wemyu.

O

oar (rudder), laya, f.pl. layat (layatjin).
obedience, ruket, f. vide rug.
obedient, ko-ruket.
obey (follow), rug, pres. rareg, perf. arug, i. ruke, pass. r'ko.
obscure (dark), ma'due (mudwe), c.pl.s.
odious (hateful, hated), ma'me'a, c.pl.s.
odoriferous (to smell fragrant), mon, pres. momon, perf. amon, i. more.
odour (smell, especially a bad one), mo'et, f.pl. mo'etji.
of (to, from, by, for, under; also "from us"), ku-yang (hayang).
offend (curse, to slander), morju, pres. momo'ru, perf. amorju, i. morji.
offer (to present, to give something), futuki, pres. fujutukin, perf. afikutukin, i. futulik, pass. futuki.
offer (bring, dedicate), yekalin, pres. yeye'ka'lin, perf. ayeye'ka'lin, i. yekali, pass. yekali. vide yega.
offspring (shoot, sprout), bokotin, c.pl. bokotin.
often (very often, always), nujit.
oil, velet.
ointment (salve, fat, cream, butter), velet, f.pl. vele'tji.
old (aged), modoyn (madon), c.pl. ma'donin.
old (worn out), ngo-ro'ko, c.pl. ngo-ro'ko.
old (elderly man), kado'nuanit, c.pl. kado'nyak.
olive-oil, velet-nu-kul'ngeri.
olive-tree, kal'ngeri, m.pl. kala'rg.
on that account (for this reason), ko-na.
one, tu (numeral).
one (a certain person; another), lele, m.pl. kuluy, f. wene, f.pl. kuway. Ex: lele bot lele = one after the other; lele ko lele = one with another (one with the other).
one-eyed (with one eye), konge-geleng or ko-konge-geleng, c.pl.s.
one (who has forgotten something), ka'bong'init, c.pl. ka'bong'jok.
only (but), ama (stands only at the beginning of the sentence).
onion (wild), karingila.
ooze, se'ga, pres. se'se'ga, perf. ase'ga, i. sega.
ooze away, wereyo, pres. wee're'yo, perf. awereyo, i. wereyo. Ex: the water oozes through the sand = from awereyo i'-kuse.
open, kweya, pres. kwe'kweya, perf. alwe'ga, i. kwe'ga, pass. kwe'ku.
open (opened), nga, c.pl.s. Ex: kotumit nga (d'agne) = the door is open.
open, nga, pres. ngâ'nga, perf. a'nya, i. ngane, pass. nga (nguji).
opponent (enemy), nu'mi'u, m.pl. mero.
opposite (lying opposite), akomos'kan, c.pl.s.
or (perhaps, almost), kodi. Ex: na'di kodi do = I or thou; kodé nan fofo = perhaps I will come.
or not (if), ko-kodi (instead of kodi-kodi).
order (command), yô'jet, n.pl. yok'etji.
order (arrangement), fit-t, f.pl.
order (arrange), fi't, pres. fefit, perf. afet, i. fêt, pass. fîta.
order (command), yôji'jó, pres. yoyô'jó, perf. ayojîjô, i. yôji, pass. yôjô.
order (command), yôji, pres. yoyô'ji, perf. ayojî, i. yôjî, pass. yôjû (yôjû'è).
order (arrange, to assemble, to collect), munakindya, pres. tutukanindya, perf. atutukanindya, i. tunakindye, pass. tu'na'ki.
orderly, ya-yalè.
ornament, mi'yatat, f.pl. mi-nga.
orphan, kikjî, pl. kikijiga.
osprey, kielok, m.pl. kielokon.
ostich, tutô, f.pl. tutôbin.
other side, tikon, f.pl. tikôni.
our, kung.
our, likang, f. ni'kang, pl. kong.
out (out of doors), kongo. Ex: nûn a kungo = I am out of doors; ngi tatu kungo = he is going out; iti kungo = go outside.
outside, kungo.
out of sorts (to be sad), darju, pres. da'darju, perf. adar'ju, i. darji. vide dunu.
outrage (to insult, to dishonour), lim, pres. likim, perf. alim, i. lim', pass. limu.
oven (stove, hearth, fireplace), sulat, l.pl. sal'tji.
over, ki, above, l.-li.
over-curious (forward, inquisitive person), latiti'mant, e.pl. latiti'nak. vide titimba.
overcome (to conquer), teyá, pres. teteya, perf. aleya, i. tei (tele), pass. te'sa.
overall, bar'dalu.
overflow (to deluge), mulu, pres. ma'malu, perf. almulu, i. muluné, pass. müluna.
overturn (to make fall), dodó'ro, pres. totodó'ro, perf. adodó'ro, i. doronó'.
overturn (to tumble, to fll, to sink), doro, pres. dodó'ro, perf. adodó'ro, i. doronó'. Speaking of the sun and moon, ro undergoes reduplication = bolon (yafa) adô'ro = the sun (the moon) has set.

owl, yoró't, l.pl. yoró'tjin.
owl (horn-owl), ungali, m.pl. unguli'yet.
own (confess), tak, pres. tutuli, perf. atu', i. tu'ci, pass. tu'lu.

ox, duând, l.pl. duwun.

P
packet (bunch, bundle), toret, l.pl. to'retji.
pain, mimi.
pain, miet, l.pl. mi'teji.
pain (suffering, melancholy), duret, n.pl. dure'tji. vide duru.
pain (trouble, sorrow), yuret, n.pl. yu'retji. vide yurun.
pain (suffering), myene, f. vide myen.
pain (to have pain, to be ill), myen, pres. mýmen, perf. amyen, i. min' (myene).
pain (in the throat or neck), muriw-miymen. Ex: muriw no miymen = I have a pain in the neck.
pains (trouble, fatigue), daret, n.pl. dare'tji.
pair (two), myrek (mure'ke).
pairs (or couples), murek-kõ-murek.
palate (jaws), dało, n.pl. dalodo.
palm (dole), buati, f.pl. buat.
palm (of the hand), dañuít.
palm (leaf string), fata.
pan (cooking), saje, pl. saje'ya.
pane (of glass), tala-na-meme, pl. tala'djin-ti-meme.
pane (of glass; target), bisó, l.pl. bisolo.
paralysis (cramp), luto'ttan, m. also lenxa.
parcels (in parcels, in bundles), alite, adv.
parents (father and mother), monye-kongote.
parish (village), kwé'jika, n.
park (rind, peel), gwaket, n.pl. gwákë'tji.

parrot, biling.
parrot, kolici, m.pl. kolie.
part, tu'ji, f.pl. tu'fija.
partridge, korii'mu.
pass (away; to be lost), likiö, pres. likiöö, perf. alikiöö, i. likiöö.
pass by (to avoid, to make a circuit), lenyu, pres. lelenyu, perf. alelenyu, i. lenyu.
pass by (somebody), lá'nyakin, pres. lá'nyakín, perf. ál'nyakin, i. lá'nyakí, pass. lá'nyaki.
paste (dough; water and flour), muriin.
pasturage (field, plain), kañatt, f.pl. kañá'a.
pasture (plant, herbs, grass), deti, n.t.
patch (to stitch together), koba, pres. ko'tkoba, perf. aká'ba, i. kòbi, pass. kofá.
path, kiko, pl. kikolín.
path (broad road, especially for animals), luri't, m.pl. luri'ten.
patience, ngongu, f.
paunch (belly), fete, f.pl. fer'lela.
paw (claw, hoof), sá'kuñak, l.pl. sa'kuñakán.
pay, rorobu.
pay (count), bundya, pres. bundunya, perf. alunyu, i. bundyé, pass. lunnya.
payment (wages, reward), rofet, f.pl. rofetji.
peace, fá'rána.
peaceable (humble, submissive), mili, c.pl. mú'iliat (molyat).
peace-maker (mediator), kakuc'akanit, c.pl. kakuc'dakak.
peace-maker (mediator), kamí'raniit, c.pl. kama'rák.
peasant, kake'srániit, c.pl. kake'srrak.
pebble (hailstone), Turukti, m.pl. to'rak.
peck (to bite), tok, pres. totok, perf. atok, i. to'ci, pass. toko. Ex: mun totok nan = the snake has bitten me.
peculiar (proper; alone), kade (kade')
peel (park, rind), gwakel, n.pl. gwákë'tji.
pelican, urbangu, f.pl. urbangýin.
pen (hurdle, stable), goró, l.pl. goroyin.
pen (fold, stable), káji, f.pl. káji'no.
penetrate (to go inside), luñó, pres. luluñó, perf. aluñó, i. luñó.
pensive (meditative person), kabeli'niit, c.pl. kabelók.
pent-house (shelter), gañá, n.
people, nguni.
perceive (to know, to discern), gwé'lu, pres. gwé'gwiñu, perf. adulé'lu, i. gwé'lu, pass. gwé'lu.
percolate (to filter), lijá, pres. li'lijá, perf. al'lijá, i. lijá, pass. li'a.
perforate (to pierce), mé, pres. mimí, perf. amí, i. mílé, pass. mélá.
perfume, modi.
perhaps, kade. Ex: kade nan foso = perhaps I will come.

VOCABULARY.
person (awake, the guard, watchman), hak-w'lii, c.pl. hakvec'lah.
perspiration (sweat), ngi-ngire, f.pl. ngi-ngire'ti.
physician (gawau), giddy, pres. and perf. regular, i. giddy, pass. q'la.
pick (fruits, flowers), dé, pres. dedé, perf. ade, i. dedé, pass. deya (d'ra).
pick (to pluck a bird), rendu, pres. róndu, perf. adódu, i. dol, pass. do'hu.
pick (to pluck, to fetch, to go and bring), dokum, pres. dódum, perf. adódu, i. dol, pass. do'hu.
pick off (to break, to break off), gacah, pres. gacá'luh, perf. gacá'luh, i. gacá'luh, pass. gacá'luh.
pick up (to collect, to gather), kéuddu, pres. köówéddu, perf. akwéddu, i. kwéddi (kwéówéddi), pass. kéówedi.
piece (part), tufé, f.pl. tufé'juin.
piece, méya, pres. mëni'ya, perf. améla, i. mi'ka, pass. mëla.
piece (spur, to spur), soj', pres. sojó'ju, perf. asó'ju, i. ajo'ju, pass. sëé. vide so.
piece (perfurate), mé, pres. mimi, perf. amé, i. milá, pass. mi'la.
piece (bore), fir, pres. fi'ju, perf. afir, i. fire, pass. firá.
piece (bore), tó, pres. tutá, perf. atu, i. tuté, pass. tó'tó.
pig, d'ri, pl. d'ri'yu.
pigeon, guve, n.pl. gu'rek'i.
pigeon, lokhöfí, pl. ti'ge'nf.'et.
pigmy (dwarf), kengge, c.pl. kengje'ke.
pillow, tiket; (of wood) w'ni.
pimples (scab, itch), kefo't.
pincers (tongs, especially fire tongs), kwaru (ku'dra), m.pl. kwé'dri.
inchi (nip), tong, pres. totong, perf. atong, i. tonge' (tonge' li), pass. tonga.
pipe (tobacco), dék.
pipe (water in bowl), bororo.
pitch tree, lugre'ti, n.pl. lugu'ret.
pitcher (pot, jug), s'f, l.pl. safya (safa'ja).
pity (to feel pity, with weeping eyes), konyen-ven, pres. konjen-ven, perf. konjen-ven, i. wone-konyen.
place (room), tagro'det, f.pl. tagro'detí.

**VOCABULARY.**

place (country, region), hu't, f.pl. hi'ten.
place (to lay, to put), togi't-dikin, pres. tote-gi't-dikin, perf. atogi't-dikin, i. togi't-dikin.
place (to put), tosída, pres. tosí'da, perf. perf. atosida, i. tosí'dan, pass. tosí'daka, vide sida.
place (to put, to lay), tofí rikin, pres. totofí rikin, perf. atofí'rikin, i. tofí'rikin, pass. tofí'rikì. vide firì.
plain (field, pasturage), kañata, f.pl. ka'fa.
plants (herbs, grass, pasture), dele, n.t.
play (like children) bìrýo, pres. bìrýo, perf. abirýo, i. bìrýo'nì.
play (on the flute, a whistle), kut-kí'li.
plentiful, jore, pres. jorejore, perf. ajore, i. jorenè.
plot (of grass, turf), gënu, l.pl. gënu'na.
plough (to cultivate), kuru, pres. dukuru, perf. akuru, i. kuru, pass. hënu (hënu').
plough (small, shovel), kùnì, f.pl. kùnì'nt.
pluck (a bird, to pick), rendu, pres. róndu, perf. adódu, i. dol, pass. do'hu.
plum (feather, ornament), mì'n-gatát, f.pl. mì'nya.
plunder (to rob), fesun, pres. fësësë, perf. afësë, i. fësu, pass. fëswe.
plunder (rob), rnya, pres. rynayagun, perf. argayagun, i. rynagun, pass. rynaku.
point (drop), jïdï, f.pl. jïdï'ton.
point (top, summit), jìfì, f.pl. jìfì'ta (jì'yanun).
point (sharpen), got, pres. gogot, perf. agot, i. got', pass. gotta.
poison, wir'h, m.pl. wir'e. Ex: if you take poison you will die = hó do müj wir'h'ho toton.
poison (deadly, mortal), tot'e, c.pl. tot'e'jì. 
poison, sum, pres. susum, perf. asum, i. sumè, pass. su'ëna.
poisoner, kun'namat, c.pl. kas'uk'ak'ak.
pole, tel, m.pl. teron.
polished (smooth), tìngó, c.pl.s.
polished (sharp), ajó, c.pl.s.
pond-water, piom-ti-jor.
pond, jor, f.pl. jor'a.
poor (impoverished), lo'meri, c.pl. lo'meri'ka.
porch, dàlet.
porcupine, yaya'iko, pl. yaya.
porridge, fùmù.
porter (messenger), kajumatu, c.pl. kajuj'ek.
possess, tolien, pres. totóli'ë, perf. atóli'ë, i. tolën'ë.
possession, kafo, f.pl. kajui.
possession (property), tulu'rùyên, f. vide kürirînì.
possessions (belonging), tolien, f.pl. tolienì.

Ex: my father is rich, he has large possessions = baba ka tolien jore.
post (stake), kālū'f, pI. kāleto.
pot (pitcher, jug), safe, I.pl. safa (sāfu).
pot (cooking), buli, m.pl. buli'la (tulya).
pot (vessel), lumy, m.pl. lumikō.
pot (earthen vessel), tado, f.pl. tado'ka (especially for the preparation of the yam ‘merissa’).
pouch (for the tobacco), kosō, m.pl. koso'y'n.
pour (to spill), būk, pres. būbuk, perf. abub, i. buli', pass. būkā.
pour, dili'tiken, pres. dili'tiken, perf. adi'li-tiken, i. dili'ti, pass. dili'liki (especially water on the land).
pour (to pour in, to put in), tata, pres. tutāra, perf. atarā, i. turā', pass. tūrā.
pour into (to ladle-), yilakīn, pres. yig'otakīn, perf. agy'otakīn, i. yila, pass. yilaki.
power (strength), bulōj, n.pl. bulōji.
power (might, strength), ringit, f.pl. ring'en.
power (strength), bulōi, n.pl. bulōji.
powerful (great, celebrated), dunā, c.pl. tell'meiiki.
powerful (strong, courageous), kunjā, c.pl. kunajāki.
powerful (mighty person), kunajāni, c.pl. kunajāki kālū'f.
powerful (to be strong), ringitō, pres. ringintō, perf. aringintō, i. ringintōi.
powerful (to be able), bulō, pres. būbūlos, perf. abubō, i. bulōne.
praise (blessing), ratet, f.pl. rā'tetji.
praise (fame), gotet, n.pl. gotetji.
praise (to glorify), godyā, pres. godyoda, perf. agodyā, i. godē, pass. go'ta. Ex: godē'ta Ngu=m praise God.
praise (to honour, to respect), kawadd, pres. kawakawadd, perf. akawadd, i. kawaddi (more often kwawadd), pass. kwadd.'a.
pray (worship), wanda, pres. wawanda, perf. awanda, i. wandīh.
pray (to beseech), moyā, pres. mō'moyā, perf. amänd'yo, i. mōle (moyī), pass. mo'lo. Ex: moyī'la Ngu=m bequest God.
pray (beg, to entreat), mó, pres. monō, perf. amō, i. mōle, pass. mo'lo.
prayer, wanda, f.pl. wā'ndetji. Ex: evening prayers = wanda-mi'te'koyan.'g
prayer (intercession, request, entreaty), molet, f.pl. moletji.
precede (go before), tugērot. vide tu and ugerot.
pregnant (to be with child), ridya, pres. ridiyā, perf. aridya, pass. ridyanīth.
pregnant, gwe'ti, pres. gweqewo, perf. aygwe'ti, i. gwe'toniē.
pregnant (to become pregnant, to conceive), ji'ga, pres. ji'gā, perf. aji'ga, i. ji'ge. (The form ji'ge is seldom used.)
pregnant (up to three months), kikira.
pregnant woman, karidya, f.pl. karidya.
present (to arrange), tele'n, pres. teren, perf. atelen, i. tetene, pass. tete'nā.
present (to arrange), fedyā, pres. fedyeda, perf. ofedyā, i. fedēh.
present (a gift), tinet, f.pl. tinteti.
present (a gift), di'ka, n. also doke, n.pl. doketji.
present (to offer, to give something) futukin, pres. sfutukin, perf. afutukin, i. futukin, pass. futukki.
present (to make a present of), doga, pres. dodoga, perf. adog, i. dogē, pass. do'kō.
present (to present with), doga, pres. dodogga, perf. adoggo, i. dogē, pass. dō'kā.
pres (through, to crowd, musuk, pres. mun'misuk, perf. amā'isuk, i. musuk: pass. musi'ka.
pres (to squeeze out), yoro't, pres. yoro'rot, perf. ayo'rot, i. yorotē, pass. y'oro.
pres (to crowd, fall on something), muju, pres. mō'muji, perf. amā'ju, i. muji, pass. muji'ka.
pres (to drive), tisua, pres. ti'tisua, perf. atis'ua, i. tis, pass. tiswe.
pres (to press down), rung, pres. runung, perf. arung, i. runge, pass. rungā.
present (to pretend to be dead), tononga, pres. tolomonga, perf. alomonga, i. tonongih.
prick (to torment), sō, pres. sosō, perf. asō, i. sōne, pass. sōe.
prick (puncture), so'et, l.pl. so'etji.
prick (sting), so'et, n.pl. so'etji.
prick (to stab), dunā, l.pl. dunajih.
priest, ba'nit-lo-Ngu=m, pl. ba'nuk-ki-Ngu=m.
priest (bearer of sacrifices), kuy'kandet-lo-robungga, pl. kuy'kahkari-lo-robungga.
prince (princess, chief), madu, e pl. bin'k.
principal, lō'kokwe, f. nā'kokwe, pl. ti'kokwe.
private, abo'n, adv. vide bōn.
privately (secret), ba'ō, adv.
probable (seeming), ake, adv. Ex: uge dodo'o ake = he pretends to be asleep.
proceed (stealthily, to steal upon, to surprise), dominondya, pres. do dominondya, perf. adominondya, i. dominondye.'g
procreator (genitor, Creator, sculptor), kug-ek'miit, m.pl. kug-eko."k
prodigality (devastation, desolation, profusion, waste), kōt'f, f.pl. kōt'fjī. vide kōr.
produce (to beget, to create, to build, to form, to make), greja, pres. gre'gre'ja, perf. aygre'ja, i. gre'je, pass. gre'je.'a
profusion (devastation, desolation, prodigality), kōt'f, f.pl. kōt'fjī. vide kōr.
prohibit (forbid), ji'ju, pres. ji'ju, perf. ajju, i. jinjune, pass. jinjua.
promise (marriage, to betroth), de'jakin, pres. dede'jakin, perf. aude'jakin, i. dejake, pass. deju'ki.

proper (peculiar), kade (kade').

property (possession), tukawey-n, f. vide kverinit.

prostitute, wotte.

prostitution, d'ingget, n.pl. d'inggetji.

protect (to slather), gaif, pres. gaigaif, perf. aqagaif, i. gafig, pass. gafiga.

protect (to defend), ga, pres. gaga, perf. agâ, i. gajî, pass. gaga.

provide (to take care), tijî, pres. titijî, perf. atijî, tij'î (tînîk), pass. tijig. Ex: tij'munun (tij'uburîk) = to be on one's guard (to take care).

protect (to take under the wing), kârab, pres. kakarab, perf. akakarab, i. karajî, pass. karajâ.

proud (to be vain), duwôngga, pres. duwôngga, perf. adwôngga, i. duwôngge.

proud (haughty person), kâdâ'kunîit, c.pl. kâdâ'kukak.

public (rely upon something), buqa, pres. buba'ga, (bubba'ga), perf. abu'ga, i. buga.

provide (provide for, with, to maintain), wowe'ga, pres. wowe'ga, perf. awo'ga, i. wowe'ga (wowe'ga), pass. wofe'ga.

provide (to provide with, to nourish), tofoî, pres. tofoî, perf. atofoî, i. totofe, pass. totofe'ga.

provoked (to make angry), tovor, pres. tovor, perf. atovor, i. tovorî, pass. tovorî.

pity (sadly), katógor'ranik, c.pl. katógor'rank. vide togorjî.

proving (to be inquisitive), titîmâ, pres. titîmâ, perf. atitîmâ, i. titîmâ.

public, abâ'kunîit, adv., also ba'kunîit, adv.

publish (to make known), tukawë'na. vide bu'ra.

publish (to make known everywhere), tokonûn, pres. tokokonûn, perf. atokonûn, i. tokonûnî, pass. tokonûjî.

puerpera, körîjî, f.pl. körîkôjî.

puff adder, bongoroloko.

pull (ox), dâ'dâ'lu, 1.pl. dounin.

pull (draw to lead), jîkî, pres. jîjîkî, perf. ajîkî, i. jîkî, pass. fîkî.

pull (stretch, make straight), ri, pres. rî, perf. arî, i. rînî, pass. rî.

pull out (draw out), jîkun, pres. jîjikun, perf. ajikun, i. jikun, pass. jiku, vide jîkî.

pull out, sâ, pres. sasa, perf. aså, i. sans, pass. sa. Ex: non sasâ do kele = I am pulling out one of your teeth.

pull out, saju, pres. susa'jîn, perf. asa'jî, i. sujî, pass. sâ.

pull (to draw, to drag), lu, pres. lu, perf. aluk, i. lukî, pass. liku.

pull along (to lead, to draw, to drag, especially cattle), jîkî, pres. jîjîkî, perf. ajîkî, i. jîkî, pass. jîkî.

pull down (knock down—trans.), tur, pres. tutur, perf. abur, i. bur̄i, pass. bur̄i.

pull out (tear out), gwanjûn, pres. gwenjûn, perf. agwenjûn, i. gwenjûn, pass. gwenjûn.

pull out (pull off, tear off, extricate), gondya, pres. gegojûn, perf. agegojûn, i. gegojûn, pass. gegojûn.

pumpkin (gourd), kôli, f.pl. lôdi'et.

punch (to thrust, to knock down), jokó, pres. jokojok, perf. ajokî, i. jokî, pass. jokâ'ka. Ex: Bolôt ajokâ'ka = the drum is thrashed.

punishment, so'et (so'et). l.pl. so'etji.

puniish (admonish, accuse, exhort). rîng, pres. rîng, perf. arîng, i. rîngî, pass. rîngî.

pupil, kad'fûnîit, c.pl. kad'fûnâ, vide dinîkî.

pupil (scholar, follower), kad'fûnîit, c.pl. kad'fûnîit.

purchase (buy), ge'orîn, pres. g'orî'orîn, perf. ag'orî'orîn, i. g'orî', pass. g'orîne.

purchase (for someone), g'orî'orîn, perf. ag'orî'orîn, i. g'orî'orîn, pass. g'orî'orîn.

pure (clear, bright), bêke, f. nêke, pl.s.

pure (holy, white). lotwe, f. n'aw'ke, pl.s.

purifier, katógor'ranî, m.pl. katógor'rack. vide kelan.

purify (clean, fôtî, pres. fô'otî, perf. afôtî, i. fôtî, pass. fêto.

purity (cleanliness). tokellet, f.pl. tokel'letji.

purity (cleanliness, chastity). kelet.

pus (matter), otet, f.

push (throw away), dâ'kara, pres. dudâ'kara, perf. adû'dâ'kara, i. dukâ'ra, pass. dukâ'ji. vide dûk.

put (place), tosî, pres. tososî, perf. atosî, i. tosî'ânu, pass. tisîdâki, vide sidâ.

put (lay, place something), tofi'rikîn, pres. tofi'rikins, perf. afoto'rikîn, i. tofi'rikî, pass. tofi'rikî.

put (place, to lay), totwê'ni, pres. tototwê'nikîn, perf. atotwê'nikîn, i. tototwê'nikîn.

put in, susîn, pres. susasîn, perf. asasîn, i. susî, pass. susî.

put in (pour in), turjîn, pres. tityurjîn, perf. aturyûn, i. tûrjî, pass. tûru.

put in order (to arrange), tun, pres. tutun, perf. atun, i. tunî, pass. tunî (also "to collect").

put on (to lay on), gejiyên, pres. gaği'jên, perf. agaği'jên, i. gaği'ji, pass. gaği'jî.

put on (especially dress), rusîkun, pres. runu'sûkîn, perf. aru'sûkîn, i. rusûkî, pass. rusûkî.

putrid (rot—as fruit, wood, meat), burîn, pres. bulî'run, perf. abû'run, i. burî.

putrid, momon.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quarrel (fall out, dispute, fight), mörö, pres. mörö, perf. amörö, i. möröni.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarrel (wrangle, destroy, rob, plunder), ryagu, pres. ryaryagu, perf. aryagu, i. ryagih, pass. ryaka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queen bee, matat-na-s't'na.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet (still), ta-ling, c.pl.s. Ex: gec té-ling = be quiet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet (to be still); liti'ju, pres. liti'ju, pres. allitija, i. liti'je.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet (to be still), gnu-lon-ga-taling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet (to appease, to calm), tolitija, pres. toliti'ja, i. tolitija, pass. tolitbia. Ex: the child was quieted by the mother = nyaro atolitja ko ngote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiiten (calm, appease), toyng, pres. totoyng, perf. atoyng, i. toyngje, pass. toynga (toynga).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quill, lümätet, m.pl. lumäteti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quite (all, each), tling, c.pl.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiver (case), gweola, n.pl. gwoleyot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiver, gwole-na-logy, p. gwoleyot-ti-logya.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rafter (beam), rikumi, f.pl. rikun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain, kudu, m.f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain, jawe (juve), f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain, to, jön, pres. jöön, perf. ajön, i. jön.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain (slightly, to drop, to trickle), liti'ma, pres. liti'ma, perf. allitima, i. liti'mi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain-maker, banit-lo-kudu, b. banuk-ti-kudu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rainbow, göri göri, pl. gori'go'ri; also only göri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raining-season (the beginning of the), kiser (kiser), i.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raise (hold, lift), def, pres. dedef, perf. adef, i. defe, pass. de'ja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raise (elevate, make big, todurjö, pres. totodurjö, perf. atodurjö, i. todurjö, pass. todur'ö.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raise (raise, to lift), doł, pres. dodok, perf. adok, i. doke, pass. do'ko.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raise (to hold, to lift, to bear, to carry hither, to float along on the water), dukum, pres. dük'akum, perf. adek'akum, i. dukuh, pass. dukue (dukwe).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raise (to set upright, to awake), ngi, pres. ngi'ni, perf. a'ngi, i. ngini pass. way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ram, mönil-kőbýla, pl. möniyken-kőbýla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ram, to (beat down, batter), ru, pres. run, perf. arru, i. ruđe, pass. ruđa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ram into, beju, pres. be'beju, perf. abe'yu, i. beye, pass. beko.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ramble, wend. vide &quot;to walk, to wander.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rampart, gorom, n.pl. goromu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rape, titikua.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rat (mouse), miji, m.pl. mijok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raven (crow), koruk, m.pl. korukan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raw (unripe), lo'don, f. na'don, pl. lo'dok, f.pl. na'dok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ray of sun (beam of sun), su'a'n, n.pl. su'a raki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>razor, balume; also lelenyet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reach (arrive, arrive from somewhere), yenjya, pres. yejenjya, perf. yjenjya, i. yjenjya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ready (finished, ripe), yonge, c.pl.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ready, to be (especially cooking, to finish), toyonga, pres. totoyanga, perf. atoyonga, i. toyonga; pass. toyonga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>really, atri (atri).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reap (to cut), nyger, pres. nye-nyger, perf. a-nyger, i. nyger, pass. nye'ra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reap (to cut), nygera, pres. nye-nygera, perf. a-nygera, i. nygera, pass. nye'ra. Ex: lokinu yj nye-nygera ferok-mu'roc = this year we shall reap twice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reaper (harvester), ka'nyerom'nu, c.pl. ka'nyeruk. vide yger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reason (cause), kwe, f.pl. kuj'k.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reckoning (account, enumeration), kenet, f.pl. kenteji. vide ken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reconcile (make peace, to be united again), mora, pres. m'ora, perf. am'ora, i. morun (morunt). vide mor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recover (to), biaj'a, pres. biaj'ja, perf. abiaj'ju, i. biaj'a, pass. bia'j, (byja). vide bia'j.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rectum (intestine), nolöni, m.pl. me'nyet. cf. lubulö.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red (reddish), l'tor, f. ma'tor, pl.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red ant, ma'kile, m.pl. ma'kile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red glass beads, kau'de'reti, f.pl. ka'mare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redeemer (saviour), kabukonit, m.pl. kabukok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redemption (freedom, deliverance), lu'cti'k, f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reed (for tobacco-pipe), ti'ribi, m.pl. ti'ri'bat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reedbuck, obati.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reeds (bull-rushes, bushes), f'dum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reedy grass, lottolé.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reflect (to think, remember, trust), yege'ju, pres. yege'ju, perf. ayeye'ju, i. yeyeji, pass. yeyn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reflect upon (to long for, to be greedy), be, pres. bebe', perf. abe', i. bele', pass. bele'a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refuse, yiben.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regard (esteem, respect, honour), ke'seat, f. vide kwadd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>region (place, country), firit, f.pl. firiten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>region (country), didi'git, n.pl. didi'giten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>register (to enter, to write down), wa'rad, pres. wa'radkin, perf. awa'radkin, i. awa'radkii, pass. wà'radkii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rejoice (to make glad), taliöny, pres. tutaliöny, perf. atutaliöny, i. taliönyi, pass. taliönyga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rejoice (to be glad), t'öngön, pres. liöliöngön, perf. alleöngön, i. liöngj.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
request (intercession, entreaty, prayer), molet, f.pl. nyøletji.

rescue (free, to deliver), luøk, pres. luøluøk, perf. a-luøk, i. luøkt, pass. luøkø.

resign (renounce, deny, answer in the negative), renyug, perf. are'nya, i. renyanih, pass. renyug.

respect (honour, regard, esteem), kweset, f. vide kwedadd.

respect (to honour, to praise), kwedadd, pres. kwedadd, perf. akwadd, i. kwaddi (more often kweset). pass. kwa sa.

rest (repose), yuket, n.pl. yuketji.

rest (repose; consolation, calming), toyuket, f.pl. toyuketji.

rest (repose, breath). yukan, pres. yu' yukan, perf. ayi' kan, i. yu'kø.

rest (to make rest to reposses), toyukan, perf. atoyukan, i. toyukø, pass. toyuk'a.

restitution, nyølit. f.pl. nyølitji. vide nyølikin.

restore (to restore something), nyølikin, pres. nyønliki, perf. anyølikin, i. nyøliki, pass. nyølikø.

restore (to supply to complete), kwéniakin, perf. kwe'niakin, i. kwéniaki, pass. kwe'niaki.

resurrection, yjet, f. vide n'p'en.

return, yite'et, u. vide yite.

return (to turn about), l undergo, pres. l'lofuk, perf. a-l'lofuk, i. l'lofuk, pass. l'lofukø.

return (turn back), yito, pres. yi' yito, perf. ayi'to, i. yito'ni. vide yitoye.

return (come again), yite', pres. yi' yite', perf. ayi'tye, i. yite'ne.

return (something; restore), nyølikin, pres. nyønliki, perf. anyølikin, i. nyøliki, pass. nyølikø.

revenge (to take vengeance, to return a blow), rofakin, pres. rofofakin, perf. oro'fakin, i. rofakin, pass. rofaki.

revile (abuse, mock). n'or, pres. momor, perf. an'or, i. mor, pass. morø.

reviler (scoffer, abuser). kamu'aridji, n.pl. kamu'aridji vide a armi.

reward (wages, payments). rofet, f.pl. rofetji.

reward, to, rob, pres. rokur, perf. kur, i. robi, pass. rofa.

reward (recompense, rob, pres. rokura, perf. aro'ba, i. røbi, pass. roja.

rewarder (donor). karo'fandi, c.pl. karofak. vide rob.

rhinoceros (unicorn), muy. m.pl. muyjan.

rib (side), me'rete, m.pl. mara. vide amere.

rice (wild), kalu' jeti, m.pl kalu'ji.

rich (free), lítot, c.pl. l' yj.

rich, kwóriiniñit, c.pl. kwóriiniñi.
ride, kikinďya.
right (very good), bura, c.pl.s. (sometimes used also as an adjective).
right (good, just), abusan (abá's m), c.pl.s. vide busan.
right (to the, on the), alun tén. vide hutanen.
right (to make), tobrá, pres. toto'brá, perf. atobrá, i. tobrá'ne, pass. tobrá.
right hand, luna'ten. m. vide alun tén.
rightly (due), furik.
ring (bark), ki'ono goti, f.pl. koon goto.
ring (park, peel), geviek, n.pl. geviek'ëjìi.
ring (to toll), jù, pres. jùjù, perf. ajú, i. júké, pass. júbó.
ring (thick or broad iron), jaga, f.pl. jagojìna.
ring, tunjotì, pl. tunjot.
riot, tuvé (tuféjë). 
ripe (ready, finished), yowó, c.pl.s.
ripen (fruit), toron, pres. toto'ran, perf. ató'ran, i. toró.
rise (to get up), teto'ani'megun-ka. i. tetóna'megun-ka. vide teten.
rise (especially of the sun), nyerông, pres. nyenýe'ron, perf. anyerông, i. nyeróri.
rise (also of moon, to sprout), welam, pres. wi'ri lèn, perf. awé'ri lèn, i. wé'ri. vide bilan.
rise (get up), nyéjëen, pres. nyé'ñéjëen, perf. awé'ñéjëen, i. wé'ñëjëen.
rise (to mount, swoop down as birds), kikun'on, pres. kiki'kunëlja, perf. akikun'on, i. kikunjëri.
rising (mounting, ladder, staircase), ké'tëjìi.
risk danger (run risk, to be undaunted), wiwij, wiwiyìa, perf. awé'yi, i. wé'wijì.
river, bar, l. pl. bara. Ex: bar babá'randà = the river is in flood.
river (stream, the Nile), kare, m.pl. karyà.
river bed (channel), kare-lo'yu'mu, m. lo'yu'mu.
river-water, fom-ì-kare.
rivulet (brook), gi'lototì, l. pl. golunjìa.
road (street, in the plural cross-roads), gi mê, l. pl. gòrënn.
road (broad path, especially for animals). bëri'ëi, m. pl. bëri'tèn.
roan antelope, boron (bòron). 
roar (thunder), dikun, pres. didi'ku'n, perf. a'di'ku'n, i. dikùkì.
roar (bellow), rumõà, pres. rù'rumõà, perf. a'ria'nì, i. rumõà'nìh.
roaring (rushing, the storm), nu, ì. ì.
roast (to cook), fúmì, vide "to bake."
roast, kë, pres. kekë, p. rf. ake, i. kekì, pass. ke'lo.
rob (plunder, destroy), rújìì, pres. rýojìì, perf. a'ryojìì, i. rujììk, pass. rujììka.
rob (plunder, to gain), fùmì, pres. fù'fù'mì, perf. a'fù'sìì, i. fùsìì, pass. fù'sìì.
robber, kari'ãkàntì, c.pl. kari'ã kakì. vide rìumìa.
robbery (theft), koko'ìt, f.pl. koko'ètji. vide ko'kòya.
robbery (destruction, desolation), ryà'kèt, f.pl. ryàkètjì.
robe of honour, bonyo-nyu-ndat.
rock (swing, shake), duk, pres. ddužìì, perf. aduzìì, i. ddužìì, pass. ddùkà.
rock (swing), o'jìì, pres. o'jììjìì, perf. aoo'jìì, i. oojìì, pass. o'ojìì. Ex : nyoro a'ro = the child was rocked.
rock (stone), tele, f.pl. lelyà (also kuko, nyurojìì).
rod (club, stick), ture, m.pl. tâ'ria (turyìa).
roof (shelter), lóde, m. pl. lódeka.
roof supports, kedite, m.pl. kedjat.
room (place), turyìd'tët, f.pl. turyìd'téjìi.
room (house), kàdi, n. pl. kàdi'jìjì.
room, small (chamber), kàdi'ni'dël, pl. kàdi'jìk-nddit.
room (school or teaching) kàdi'ni-todi'net, pl. kàdi'jìk-ti-todi'net. vide toda'net.
root, kôkôri, f.pl. kokôri.
rope, fàtu.
rope (picketing), ne'këne.
rope (a cord), ne'kënet, f.pl. ne'kënetjìì.
rot (to putrefy), burôñ̄, pres. buru'ron, perf. aburóñ̄, i. buróñ̄.
rotate (turn round), vidì, pres. vidì, perf. avìdì, i. wëdì, pass. wëdìa.
round (around), alonjìì (alonjìì).
round, bù'idìÌì, pl. bù'ì'rdìÌì, l. pl. bù'ì'ì'turùlùk.
rouse (awaken, wake), to'ngëen, pres. tot'ngëen, perf. ató'ngëen, i. totó'ngëen.
row, bùmò, pres. bùmòmbù, perf. akìmbì, i. kàmbì, pass. kàmbà.
row about, kà'màra, pres. kà'dàmàra, perf. akà'dàmàra, i. kàmàrâ, pass. kà'màjì.
rower, kàkà'màntì, m.pl. kàkà'màluck, vide kàmùn.
rub, fùri, vide "to scratch to itch."
rub (pass softly over, to strike): fùmì, pres. fùfì'mì, perf. a'fù'mì, i. fùjìì, pass. fùjìì (fùjììgàa).
rub off (shave off), wò'jìì, pres. wò'jììjìì, perf. a'wòjììjìì, i. wòjììkì, pass. wòjììrìa. vide wòrìjìì.
ruder (oar), lajnìì, f.pl. lajìnìì (lajàjìì).
ruin (a ruin), mòròñ̄, f.pl. mòròñ̄ìì.
ruin (to go to), kàran, pres. kàlà'ran, perf. akà'brà, i. kàrànë.
ruin (to go to, to sink), bùkàjìì, pres. bùkà'kàjìì, perf. a'bùkà'kàjìì, i. bùkàjììè, vide bùkàjìì.
ruins (to fall in), tû'jìì, pres. tûü'jìì, perf. a'turjìì, i. turjìì.
run (course, haste), rùmì, f. vide rònom.
run (move; of water), yàmì.
run (to leak, to bubble, to drizzle; to drop, especially of tears), wòñ̄ò, pres. wònwò, perf. awòn, i. wòñ̄ò. vide longenwòn.
run away (run on, to get away, to go off), *dan'a*ji, pres. *dadana'ji*, perf. *adana'ji*, i. *danujinę*


run away (fly, to flee), *re'čo*ni, pres. *roćo'gün*, perf. *awo'gün*, i. *we'ćh*.


rash (storm, bluster), *unjo*, pres. *unjo*; perf. *ad'wij*.

rash down (headlong, of water), *tele'run*, pres. *tele'run*, perf. *alele'run*, i. *te'leri*. Ex: *fjom* *tele'run* = the water is rushing down.

rushing (roaring, storm), *unjo*, f.

VOCABULARY

S

sack (big bag), *kafemung*, f.pl. *kafemung*.

sacrifice (gift), *veket*, n.pl. *ve'ket*ju. vide *vekukin*.

sacrifice (gift), *robanung*, m.pl. *robanung*juin.

sacrifice-bearer (priest), *kayet*kanet-to-robanung, pl. *kayet*kan-k-ti-robanung.

sad, *lo'yum*, f. *ma'yut*, pl.s.


sad, to be (to be depressed), *durn*, pres. *dår'dura*, perf. *adar'ünü*, i. *duhuni*.

sad, to be (to be out of sorts), *durju*, pres. *dår'durju*, perf. *adar'ünü*, i. *durjį*, vide *dura*.

sad (sad person, sufferer), *kadi'runi*, c.pl. vide *dura*.

sail (sail-cloth), *bonyo-no-kibo*, pl. *bonygut-ti-kibo*.

salt, *baky* (al'ang), n.pl. *al'angu*.

salutation, *dutoto*.

salutation (welcome, greeting), *romet*, f.pl. *rometji*.


salve (ointment, fat, cream, butter), *vele't* (vele't), f.pl. *vele'ti*.

same, the (that there), *ni'čh* (ni'čh, ni'čhu), f. *ni'čh* (ni'čhu), pl. *si'ni* (klu), f.pl. *si'nu* (kùnù) = idem, ailem; idem *ipec*.

sanctifier (purifier), *katole'lanit*, m.pl. *katole'lan*; vide *kebelu*.

sand (grain of), *kufeti*.


sandal, *kamoku*.

sandstorm, *k̄ojumöt*.

Satan, *Ja'ček*, m.pl. *Ja'čelön*.

satisfy (satisfied, enough), *y't'mënö* (y'iyit'menö), c.pl.s.

satisfy (satisfied), *teru*, c.pl.s.

satisfy (to saturate), *toldor*; pres. *toldo'ra*, perf. *atodo'r*, i. *toderenc*; vide *teru*.


satisfied (satisfied, enough), *y't'menö* (y'iyit'menö), c.pl.s.

satisfied (satisfied), *teru*, c.pl.s.


Saviour (Redeemer), *Kalwölönin*, m.pl. *Kalwölök*, vide *Lukh*.

saw (instrument for cutting), *dunget*, n.pl. *dår'ųge*.


scab (itch, pimples), *kefo*, f.

scar (cleavetice), *mörükö*, f.pl. *mörükölö*.

scarceley (almost, not yet), *oka'-ųg*.

scarf (scarf for the throat), *bonyo-ná'-murut*, pl. *bonyo'átti-murut*.


scholar (learned man), *kadęwani*, c.pl. *kadęnők*, vide *den*.

scholar (follower, pupil), *kurer'köını*, c.pl. *kurer'kök*; vide *rug*.

school (teaching-room), *kači-na-toni*net, pl. *kači'jik-ti-toni*net. vide *toni*net.

school (instruction), *todińeti*, f.pl. *todinjetį*.

scoffer (reviler, abuser), *kumara'ngün*, e.pl. *kumara'ngük*, vide *marąnąg*.


scorn (contempt, disdain), *marąnąg*; f.pl. *marąńge*.


scrap (small piece, erumb), *našit*, f.pl. *našitik*.


scratch, roy, pres. ra'roya, perf. arə'nya, i. ro'i, pass. ro'ada. Ex: mun ro'ad na'mun = I am scratching myself.

scratch (rub, to itch), fəri, pres. fusiri, perf. afuri, i. furini. Ex: bərikfot fusiri = the skin itches.

scratch oneself (to touch lightly), jeja, pres. jejea, perf. aj'e'a, i. jainj.

screw (drill), ninet, f.pl. ut'nə'tjii.

screw (bore, drill), nin, pres. ninin, perf. anin, i. nin'ə, pass. ut'nə.

scrotum (hernia), tii-lutut, m.pl. tut'atu'jun.

sculptor (creator), kuwayanii, m.pl. kuwayak, vide gweja.

sea, tör (törr), f.pl. törön, (salt sea) tör-na-bulung, pl. törön-ti-bulung.

searcher (seeker, explorer), kud'ulanii, c.pl. kud'ulak, vide doya.

season of rains (beginning of), kiser (kisir). f.

seat (to be seated, to lie down, to take to one's bed), firiiki, pres. firi'riki, perf. afiri'riki, i. firi'kin.

secret, al'un, adv. vide lu'n.

secret (privately), lu'n, adv.

secret (mystery), lu'n't, f.pl. lu'nt'ji.

secretive (mysterious person), ku'delonii, c.pl. kud'elah, vide de.

seduce (mislead), mərjen, pres. mər'menju, perf. amər'jenju, i. mər'ji, pass. mər'e, vide mər.

seducer (tempter, warrior, combatant), kemərniit, m.pl. kemərniik.

seduction (temptation), damet, n.pl. də'metji, vide du'ma.

see (to look, to view), kudi, pres. ka'kudi, perf. okə'di, i. kud'ı, pass. kud'ö.

see (to live), meddyu, pres. məmédiayu, perf. aməmédiayu, i. med'di, pass. metu.

see (to look, to live), met, pres. menet, perf. amet, i. met'e, pass. metē.

see (to behold), mele, pres. memete, perf. amete, i. melene, pass. metu, vide me.

seed, weya, f.t. (also niomot), vide weja.

seek (to look for), doya, pres. do'doya, perf. ada'yu, i. do'i (dole), pass. də'la, vide di.

seek (to look for), do, pres. do'do, perf. ada, i. do'e (also dole), pass. do'la.

seeker ('searcher, explorer), kud'ulanit, c.pl. kud'lak, vide doya.

seeming (probable), akə, adv. Ex: nje do'do' to akə = he pretends to be asleep.

seize (to snatch), nyu'kekek, pres. nyu'nyu'kekek, perf. anyu'kekek, i. nyu'kekek, pass. nyu'kekek.

seize (to catch), mok, pres. monok, perf. amok, i. moka, pass. maka (mokari). D. mok (mok).
Ex: yaro amok la i di'li = the hippopotamus has been caught in the pit.

seize (to take away, to go away, to go off), (intrans.), adiya, pres. mi'adiya, perf. a'adiya, i. adiyə, pass. a'ju (a'nyu).

seize (to catch, to take prisoner), tojony, pres. tojony, perf. atojony, i. tojony, pass. tojony.

seize (to catch, to find), bungyekin, pres. bə'nə nə'gəni, perf. abungyekin, i. bungek, pass. bungyeki.

select (elect, choose), wulun (ulun), pres. wule'lu'lu, perf. awule'lu'lu, i. wul'ə, pass. wəli (wə'nul).

select (to choose), nyumbö, pres. nyumnyumbo, perf. anyumnyumbo, i. nyumbə, pass. nyum'ni.

select (to choose), umnyyö, pres. umnyandyö, perf. anumnyandyö, i. umnyandy, pass. umnyandy, vide umny.

self (willingly), lafe, c.pl. lafe-mayal.

selfish (covetous), koko'yu, perf. atokoko'yu, i. ko'koi.

selfish person, kakoko'lonit, c.pl. kakoko'lok, vide koko'yu.

sell (trade), dəjə, pres. dədi'ju, perf. ada'ju, i. dəjə, pass. dədijə.

sell, gyiriro, pres. gyiyiriririi, perf. aqyiriririi, i. gyiririi, pass. gyiriririi. Ex: sine tito gyiriririi'kin = those are sold.

send away (drive away), dun, pres. dondy, perf. adon, i. donjə, pass. donjə.

send here, susumnyu, pres. susumnyun, perf. susumnyun, i. susum, pass. susumy.

send here (one), susumnyu, pres. susumnyun, perf. susumnyun, i. susum, pass. susumy.

send (something to a person), susumnyak, perf. susumnyakin, i. susumnyak, pass. susumnyak, vide son.

send (despatch), son, pres. soson, perf. ason, i. sonje, pass. sonja.

sentence (judgment), saref, n.pl. sa'reti.

sentinel (bō'dhē), kattjnnit.

servant (maid-servant), dujjet, c.pl. duji.

servant (maid), ugro-uqyet, f.pl. uqyajik-dya.

serve (to be worthy, to inherit), rudyu (rudda), pres. runudu, perf. arudu, i. rudjə.

serve (to wait upon some one), toduljen, pres. todul'iyen, perf. atodul'iyen, i. todul'iyen, pass. toduljeni.

set light (to make burn), todəba, pres. totdəba, perf. utodəba, i. todə'ba, pass. todə'ba. Ex: the fire is alight = kimoyu utodə'ba, vide deba.

sesame, könny'mi, m.pl. könnym.

sesame (roasted and then grated), kini'mu, n.t.

set in order (arrange, to prepare), sedja, pres. se'djoyi, perf. afi'djoyi, i. sedző.

set on fire (to burn), yor, pres. yoyur, perf. ayr, i. yorə, pass. yori. Ex: mun yorə'kədə = I set fire to the house.

set upright (raise, awake, up, pres. up'yt, perf. a'ploy, i. up'ya, pass. up'yə. Ex: non ay'ya'kədə = I set upright.

seven, buryok, bura.

seventeen, jik-wok-buryok.
seventy, nga~ba~nyok.
shackle, kore'haniiit (kore'haniiit), m.pl.
kore'han (kore'han).
shadow, tilimot, f.pl. tilimotji.
shadow (only of men and animals), koldé'la, f.pl. koldé'laïin.
shake, bön, pres. böbon, perf. abön, i. bóö'; pass. bönö.
shake (toss, to quake, tremble), även';
pre$. även'; i. även', pass. ävenö.
shake (to rock, to swing), duk, pres. dukad, perf. aduk, i. düké; pass. dükä.
shake (to jolt), dodony, pres. dodonj, perf. adodonj, i. dödon; pass. dodonga.
shake (to tremble), böödu, pres. böödöö, perf.
aböödu, i. bööde, pass. bööne.
shake (to tremble), naná, pres. naná, perf.
anána, i. nanáne, pass. nanáy.
shaking (earthquake), iridj-iridj, n.
share (to divide), lór, pres. lokor, perf. akor, i. kor, pass. ko'ra.
sharp (polished), ajio, c.pl.s. vide jú.
sharp (with an edge), lójì, n. ajjii, pl.s.
sharpen (point), got, pres. go'ot, perf. agot, i. got, pass. gotta.
shake (to grind; a spear or an arrow), já,
pres. jüjü, perf. ajjii, i. jüjö, pass. jüjö.
shake (to shear), bar'ínu, pres. bar'índu, perf.
bar'índu, i. bar'ínì, pass. barinà.
shake (to shake off, to rub off), waröjün, perf.
waröju, i. waröjì, pass. vorö.'
video vor.
shoe (of woman), c. she, c.pl. se (silo. kulo).
shoe (of man), she, c.pl. se (silo. së-kule).
shoe (of himself), she (herself), c. she, c.pl. se (silo. së-kule).
shoe (she), ngojéh, c.pl.s. vide jú.
shoe manure, litiiti, f.pl. litiiti.
shoep skin, gober-na-kine, f. gober-oki-kine.
shell (huesk, skin), fudii, f.pl. fudii.
shell, longjex, m.pl. longjëxùu.
shell (oyster house), kadé-löobot, pl. kadé-
lok-ti-langg, on. vide longgùu.
shelter (roof), loded, m.pl. lodeda.
shelter (penthouse), gajdii, n.
shelter, to (to protect), gaf, pres. gaf, perf.
gaf, i. gaf, pass. da'já.
shepherd, kavgjëñit, c.pl. kavgjëñit. vide
jigá.
shepherd (guard), katç't'gjnit, c.pl. katç't'gjnit.
vide jìjù.
shepherd, to (to guard, to protect), jüjün, pres.
jüjün, pref. ayy'gju, i. yujü, pass. yujün.
shield, kaworj, i. kaworjít.
shield, bëkii, m.pl. bëkîi.
shin-bone (leg), kevo'kó, m.pl. kevoroke'lo,
shine (to light), fajaraj, pres. jufaraj, perf.
ajaraj, pass. fajaraj.
shine (lighten), milijungi, pres. minj'ling, perf.
aminjungi, i. milijunjì.
shining (golden), tos'lynj, i. na'sulynj, pl.s.
shining (bright), milijung, c. pl.s.
ship, kibo, f.pl. kibo'jën.
shoe, kanuket, m.pl. kanukun.
shoot (sprout, offspring), bokotio, c.pl. bokotio'ñ.
shoot (sprout, to germinate), juk, pres.
 superficial, perf. afuk, i. fuké.
shoot (to hit, to be struck by lightning), fé,
pres. fefé, perf. afj, i. fe, pass. féj.
shoot (to strike by lightning), fej, pres.
afefj, perf. afej, i. fëj, vide fé.
shoot (with arrows), wor, c.pl. wor, perf.
wor, i. nyore, pass. nyor'o.
shoot dead (to meet, to befall), kek, pres.
kek, perf. akek, i. kejé, pass. kektùj.
shop, yu'cere.
short, longmun, f. na'nya'ntu, pl.s.
shorten (to diminish), bi'nya'ntu, perf.
totinya'ntu, perf. adotinya'ntu, i. to'nya'ntu, pass. to'nya'ntu.
shoulder-bone, gële, f.pl. gëjyi.
shoulders, kofufi-ti-kidjii.
shovel (small | hand), kofjó, f.pl. kofji'ot.
shower, tilimii.
shut (to close), naná, perf. likik, perf. alikik.
likik, i. titik, pass. titikó.
shut (to cover), mürü, pres. mür'mürü, perf.
ma'd', i. mür', pass. mu'kó.
sick (ill), yu'jale.
sick (ill), kanjii, c.pl. kanjii.
shut (to be sick, to vomit), jù, pres. jajä, perf.
ajä, i. jäné.
sick (to make sick, to vomit), tatu, pres.
tatu'a, perf. abjájü, vide jà.
side (rib), më'rete, m.pl. mura. vide më'rete.
side (loins, hips), tom, m.pl. toma. D. toma.
side (on the side, sideways), më'rete. Ex:
më'rete nò = on my side.
sideways (on the side), më'rete. Ex:
më'rete nò = on my side.
sift (to sift), set, pres. reet, perf. asej, i. seté.
sigh (breath), yulet, l.pl. yë'letji.
sigh (to groan), dua, pres. dunja, perf. adua,
i. duna.
sight, in- , akomous'LAN, c.pl.s. vide komony.
sign (mark, token), kweyet, f.pl. kweyett.
video kweytjì.
silent (to be silent), yu'jä, pres. yu'jinge, perf.
yu'jinge, i. yu'jent. vide yjinge.
similar (similar, like, as), jës'o (yës'o); also
jës'o.
sin (wrong, slander), joro'nyet, f.pl. joro'nyet, i.
vide toron.
ser (to lead astray, to make bad), toron,
slander (to defame), toron'dya, pres. toron'dyla, perf. atoron'dya, i. toron'dif (toronye'), pass. toron'nya.
slander (backbite; falsely accuse), many, pres. many, perf. anany, i. many, pass. many.
slander (curse, offend), morju, pres. momir'ju, perf. amorji, i. morji. vide mor.
slanderer (backbiter), kamun'yanuit, c.pl. kama'ndag, vide many.
slap (in the face, box on the ear, a blow with the hand), mosa, m.pl.
slave, duffet, l.l. dalit.
sleep (bed-camp), doto'et (dotoet), n.pl. doto'et'i. vide doto.
sleep (expression for state of health, etc.), doto, pres. doto'to, perf. adito'to, i. doto'. vide doto.
slight (to neglect), la'ndya, pres. la'nd'nyda, perf. ala'nd'nyda, i. la'ndo'nye. pass. la'nu.
slight earthquake, yeye-na-kal.
sling (to throw, to throw about), gurban, pres. gurbana, perf. a'dbo'itra, i. gubara. pass. gaba'ji.
slinger (thrower), ka'a'manuit, c.pl. ka'a'mak. vide guma.
slip (to slide out, to stumble, to fall), je'le'tu, pres. jeje'letu, perf. ajeje'letu, i. jeje'letu.
slowly, mudany, adv. D. mäl.
small, kudik.
small, bâ'sit, i. na'sit, pl. bô'siík, f.pl. na'siik.
small, bô'dit, i. na'dit, pl. bô'dlidik, f.pl. na'didik.
small bag, kudar, f.pl. kudard.
small basket (used also as a unit of measurement), koret, m.pl. kore'ti.
small bird (which lives in sesame and eats worms), dede't, n.pl. dede'tan.
small black ant, mudyneyet, m.pl. mukun.
small brook, gore, l.pl. goreki.
small hammer, ko'lo, m.pl. ko'loro.
small piece (scrap, crumb), na'sit, f.pl. na'siík.
small-pox, didie'roti, n.pl. didie'ro.
small room (or chamber), kadi-na'del, pl. kadi'tik-na'didik.
small snail, jibba, m.pl. jibia (jibyo).
smear (to spread over), litingi, pres. litingsi, perf. a'itingi, i. litingi, pass. litingsi. vide yoldt.
Ex.: an a'itingi, niho safe yoldt = I have glazed this pot.
smear, to, botot, pres. botobit, perf. abotobit, i. botobit, pass. botobita.
smear (to newly smear the floor with clay), boro, pres. bo'boro, perf. abobo, i. bonone, pass. borya.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Bari</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>smear</td>
<td>(with clay), lin, pres. lalin, perf. alin, i. linj, pass. lingö.</td>
<td>smear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smell</td>
<td>(odour, especially a bad one), mor't, f.pl. more'li. vide mon.</td>
<td>smell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smell</td>
<td>(taste, flavour), mon, f.</td>
<td>smell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smell</td>
<td>(to be fragrant, odoriferous), mon, pres. monomon, perf. amon, i. mon.</td>
<td>smell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smell, unpleasant</td>
<td>(to have a nasty odour), monbor, pres. monobur, perf. amonbor, i. monobur. vide mon.</td>
<td>smell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smelt</td>
<td>(to melt), mi, pres. mini, perf. amini, i. mij, pass. mijo.</td>
<td>smelt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smith</td>
<td>(a), luma-nil-lo-ru't, pl. lo'monok-ti-ru't.</td>
<td>smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smoke</td>
<td>köfuröt, f.pl. löfurötji.</td>
<td>smoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smoke</td>
<td>(tobacco; to drink), mi jár-ta. vide mão.</td>
<td>smoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smoke, furjö</td>
<td>, perf. ajfurjö, i. furjö. Ex: sílo koden ti tule, se furjö = these logs are not burning, they are only smoking.</td>
<td>smoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smoke</td>
<td>(to make smoke), tofuri, pres. totofuri, perf. atofuri, i. tofuri, pass. tofuryo.</td>
<td>smoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smooth</td>
<td>(even), to'ul bul, f. và'bul, pl.s.</td>
<td>smooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smooth</td>
<td>(polished), un, o, c.pl.s. vide lin.</td>
<td>smooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smooth</td>
<td>house (snail shell), kali-na-lungqu pl. kalé-ti-lungqu.</td>
<td>smooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smooth</td>
<td>small, ji'bi, m.pl. ji'bia.</td>
<td>smooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snake</td>
<td>munu, m.pl. mi'nu.</td>
<td>snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snare</td>
<td>(pit, especially for elephants and hippo.), mey, f.pl. meya.</td>
<td>snare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snare</td>
<td>(trap), ridyköt (ridikot), f.pl. ridik.</td>
<td>snare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snarl</td>
<td>(growl), ajen, pres. a-ajen, perf. a-ajen, i. ajen (ajendi). vide an.</td>
<td>snarl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snatch</td>
<td>(seize), nyikuwa, pres. nyiñikuwa, perf. anyikuwa, i. nyikuwa, pass. nyikuwe.</td>
<td>snatch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sneeze</td>
<td>yafunya.</td>
<td>sneeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snore</td>
<td>(snore), gor, pres. go'gor, perf. agor, i. goré (gorja).</td>
<td>snore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so many</td>
<td>(just as many), ndi bi lo, f. ndi'ni, vide mau.</td>
<td>so many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so that</td>
<td>anyan.</td>
<td>so that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soak</td>
<td>(to water), tomat, pres. totomat, perf. atomat, i. tomat, pass. tomat'a. vide mão.</td>
<td>soak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soak</td>
<td>(to water), tumadu, pres. tutumadu, perf. atumadu, i. tumadu, pass. tumad'a. vide tomat and mão.</td>
<td>soak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sod</td>
<td>(turf; plot of grass), gienun, l.pl. gienu'ta.</td>
<td>sod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soft</td>
<td>(tender), lo'liling, f. nə'liling, pl.s.</td>
<td>soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soften</td>
<td>(in water), wá, pres. wawa, perf. awo, i. waa, pass. wá're (waña).</td>
<td>soften</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>something</td>
<td>(thing, matter), íyó, f.pl.s. Ex: tñananyo = give me something.</td>
<td>something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>something</td>
<td>big (a wonder), íyó-di'ma, f.pl. íyó-ámejik.</td>
<td>something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son</td>
<td>(descendant), tore, m.pl. tor'la (also offspring of animals).</td>
<td>son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son-in-law</td>
<td>(daughter-in-law), lutá, c.pl. lutá'jui.</td>
<td>son-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorcerer</td>
<td>(good), ba'nit, c.pl. ba'núk. vide dem'ávit.</td>
<td>sorcerer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorcerer</td>
<td>(wicked), dam'ávit, c.pl. dam'ák.</td>
<td>sorcerer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorrow</td>
<td>(pain, trouble), yuret, n.pl. yure'tji, vide yuran.</td>
<td>sorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soul</td>
<td>(spirit), molok'tyo, m.pl. molok'tjin.</td>
<td>soul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sour</td>
<td>(bitter), fótor, c.pl.s. also fasú'suna, c.pl.s.</td>
<td>sour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>south</td>
<td>loki, f.</td>
<td>south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>south wind</td>
<td>kagomót-na-loki (kōbunot-na-loki).</td>
<td>south wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sovereign</td>
<td>(of a country), matal-lo'jui, pl. kimá'lo'jui.</td>
<td>sovereign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sow</td>
<td>re'jui, pres. re'vejia, perf. a'rejia, i. wejiji, pass. we'jya.</td>
<td>sow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sow</td>
<td>(broadcast; to sow for another), wékin, pres. wékekin, perf. a'rekia, i. wekí, pass. we'ki.</td>
<td>sow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sower</td>
<td>kaw'enjiti, c.pl. kawenjik. vide wejja.</td>
<td>sower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spark</td>
<td>ty'fe, f.pl. ty'fe'ji.</td>
<td>spark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speak</td>
<td>(to talk), kulya, pres. kulyula, perf. akulya, i. kulyai. Ex: nám kulyula Bari = I speak Bari.</td>
<td>speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speak</td>
<td>(to say something to some one), ta'kin, pres. tadi'kin, perf. atadi'kin, i. tari'k, pass. t'aki.</td>
<td>speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spear</td>
<td>(lance), gor, n.pl. go'ro.</td>
<td>spear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spear</td>
<td>(with knob of iron under the blade), mi'jyi, n.pl. mi'ji'nyet.</td>
<td>spear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spear</td>
<td>(to pierce, to spur), so'ju, pres. soso'ju, perf. ao's'ju, i. so', pass. s'i. vide só.</td>
<td>spear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spear</td>
<td>(to gore), su'nu, pres. su'si'nu, perf. aso'nu, i. su, pass. s'i. vide só.</td>
<td>spear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speargrass</td>
<td>yiro.</td>
<td>speargrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speech</td>
<td>(conversation), kulya'ti, f.pl. kulya'tjiin.</td>
<td>speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spider</td>
<td>huyo'jor, m.pl. hu'jor'len.</td>
<td>spider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spill</td>
<td>(pour), bul, pres. búbuk, perf. abul, i. búk, pass. búkú.</td>
<td>spill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spill</td>
<td>bulúri, pres. búbú'körö, perf. abú'körö, i. búkórö, pass. búbú'kórö. vide bul.</td>
<td>spill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spin</td>
<td>(to turn), wevejó, pres. wevejó, perf. awvejó, i. wevejó, pass. wevejó.</td>
<td>spin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spine</td>
<td>gí'irí, l.pl. gí'iri.</td>
<td>spine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spinster</td>
<td>sirí.</td>
<td>spinster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spirit</td>
<td>moloko'tyo, m.pl. molok'tjin.</td>
<td>spirit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spit</td>
<td>yaka, pres. yaya, perf. ayaka, i. yakan.</td>
<td>spit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
spittle, kamuluk, f.
splinter (chip), jéf, f.pl. jéréjy (jélêjy).
split (to cleave), kayj, pres. kakuay, perf. alaay, i. kajj, pass. kaal.
spool (put in disorder), tujor, pres. tátukôr, perf. atô kôr, i. tükôr, pass. tâlôkôr. vide kôr.
spoon, kamè, m.pl. kamilan.
sporting-dog, diong-to-yidin, pl. diongin-tiyidin.
spotted (coloured), lô'kiri, f. nêkiri, pl.s. Ex: niena bongyo an'dâkiri = this dress is of different colours.
spouse (husband), lalet, m.pl. lian.
spained (to be dislocated), futukô, perf. afutukô, i. futukônh.
spread (to get acquainted), knôr, pres. kalkôrôr, perf. akâ'kôrôr, i. kôrôr.
spread over (smear), likingô, pres. liingô, perf. allikingô, i. liking, pass. likingô, vide yidin. Ex: nan likingô nielo safe yôdô I have glazed this pot.
spig (germ, bud), kafeti, m.pl. kafe
spring over (jump), layu, pres. huhuy, perf. alang, i. laâng.
spring (well), k'ti'di, m.pl. k'ti'dia.
sprikling (blessing), gwatet, n.pl. gwatetji, vide gwadd.
sprout (shoot forth, appear), fukun, pres. fûkun, perf. afûkun, i. fûka, vide fuk.
spout (shoot, germinate), fuk, pres. fûkuk, perf. afûk, i. fûka, vide fuk.
spout (germinate), fun, pres. fûsin, perf. afûn, i. fûne. Ex: bolot fûsin = the dura is sprouting.
spout (to rise; also of moon), vilun, pres. visilun, perf. visildun, i. vilû, vide bilun.
spout (shoot, offspring), bokotyo, e.pl. boko'ji'n.
spur (spear), soju, pres. sosôjù, perf. asôjù, i. soyj, pass. suè.
spy, virjù, pres. wiwirjù, perf. awirjù, i. virjù, pass. uc'ra.
spy (explore), dôgorja, pres. totojorja, perf. aadogorja, i. ño. jyri, pass. ño. jôra.
spy, kuv'renî't, e.pl. kue'k'âk' vide viron.
spy, kadujo'rit, e.pl. kató'gorak vide togorja.
squander (to disturb, to destroy), kôr, pres. kôrôr, perf. akôr, i. kôri, pass. kôri.
squander (waste), tukar, pres. ti'tukar, perf. atûkar, i. tukar, pass. tâlûra.
squat (with bent knees), sodu, pres. sosodo, perf. asodo, i. sodonè.
squeeze out (to press), yorot, pres. yoyô'rot, perf. ayô'rot, i. yôro, pass. yo'roto.
squirrel (very small species like a big mouse), lolôk, f.pl. lolôkon.
stable (pen, fold), köjî, f.pl. köjînô.
stable (hurdle, pen), gorò, l.pl. gorôjin.

staff (stick), furi, m.pl. furiôôt (generally forlaid for old people).
staircase (ladder; mounting, rising), kî'êt (kî'êtj), f.pl. kî'êtjì. vide kîjì.
stake (post), lô'kut, f.pl. lkutet.
stalk (of dura plant), nîngôtì, f.pl. wî'n.
stamp (to tread), guèô, pres. guoîjôô, perf. aûgô, i. guôen, pass. guôô.'a.
stand, gwodan, pres. guô, gwodan, perf. agwodan, i. gwôdê.
star, kussuri, pl. kassar.
star, nûnyunûmite, f.pl. nûnyûmiti.
star (evening), kasirôkôtì.
stare at (to notice, to gape), dir (also didir), pres. didir, perf. adir (also adidir), i. dire (also didir), pass. dirâ (also didir).ra.
start (to drive away), wôrôjì, pres. wôwôrôjì, perf. awôrôjì, i. wôrôjì (wôrôjìe). See "to draw away."
stay (at home), kôfar'jùr (ko jî' jûr).
stay (stand), gwodan, pres. gwôgôwindan, perf. agwodan, i. gwôdê.
stay (remain), xen, pres. xeyen, perf. ayen, i. xenè.
stay (remain), xew, pres. xewin, perf. a. xew, i. xewè.
stay (live), gwolong, pres. gwôgôlong, perf. agwolong, i. gwôlong. Cf. gwêlling:î.
steal (take), dûnun, pres. dûdunô, perf. aadûnun, i. dûune, pass. dûnum.
steal, kò'kûya, pres. ko'kûya, perf. ako'kûya, i. kokôt, pass. kokô'ta.
steal (abduct), wîjîr't, pres. wîwîh, irî'h, perf. aûjîrîh, pass. wojîrîkù. See "to abduct."
steal upon (to surprise a wild animal, to waylay a girl), dombô, pres. dodômba, perf. adômba, i. dodômba, pass. dô'ma.
steal upon (to proceed stealthily, to surprise), dômûndû, pres. dopôdôndû, perf. a.dômûndû, i. dopôndû.

steal (for someone), kokôlakin, pres. kokôlakin, perf. akokôlakin, i. kokokôlaki, pass. kokôlaki.
steam (vapour, fog), lurô, m.pl.s.
step-brother, nìjôro or, pl. nìjûjîk-ti-be.
sterile (of men and animals; barren), bûni, m.pl. ban.in.

steward (manager), li'sattyo-ljô-kâdi, pl. li'suakô-ti-kâdi.

stick (adhere, to cleave), debba, pres. dedebba, perf. aldebba, i. ñebbi.
stick (club, rod), ture, m.pl. tûrû (tureja).
stick (symbol of meeting—which Bari carries—shaped like a fork), futel, m.pl. futetìjì.
stick (staff), fari, m.pl. fûrîot (for old people—generally forked).
stick (cudgel, club), guetelet, m.pl. gwâ'te'jì.
stick (cross-shaped twirling, used in cooking), lojî ret, m.pl. lojî retjì.
still, to be (to be quiet), ge-law当前位置
still (to be quiet), lit't ja, pres. lit't'ja, perf. lit't'ja, i. lit't'je;
still (yet), teru. Ex: gece teru kó-yó = stay a little longer with me.
still (yet), n. m.
still later (later), mol'hu.
sting (prick), sú et (vide sú'et), n.pl. sú'et'i. vide sú.
stir (to move), yayá, pres. yayá'yu, perf. yayá'yu, i. ya = (yale). vide yá.
stitch (to stitch together, to patch), koba, pres. kó'koba, perf. akó'ba, i. kobi, pass. kójá.
stomach (waist, body), nó'yánya (nó'yon), f.pl. berik. vide múgnun.
stomach (inside of poultry), loto hek, n.pl. loto'okon.
stomach (belly, body), múgnun (mú'gon), f.pl. berik.
stomach-ache, fee-dinunyen. vide nyen.
stone (grain, grain of seed), n. omo'ti (n. omoti), m.pl. nyomot.
stone (rock), lele, f.pl. lelya. D. alel.
stone, n. i riñü (nirigüf), f.pl. nirigüf (n. i riñü).
stone, to, yah, pres. yayak, perf. ayak, i. yaké, pass. ya'ka.
stoal (bench), sied, n.pl. sied'ti.
stoop, dula, pres. dud'ula, perf. a'@dula, i. dud'un. vide duga.
stoop (sometimes having a trans. i 'to bend'),
duga, pres. dud'uga, perf. a'du'uga, i. du'ya, pass. du'ya. vide dala.
stopper (cork, cover), maket, f.pl. mac'ket'i.
stork (big kind), wgti, m.pl. wgti'ji.
storm, yala (yala), i. pl. gal'juna. vide yá.
storm, wit'i tu.
storm (to rush, to bluster), 'мягг, pres. un'i, perf. a'na'ggi.
storm (rushing, roaring), uu. d.l.
story (narration, tale), tae t, f.pl. tá'té. vide tá.
stove (oven, hearthly, fireplace), sulet, t, pl. suletji.
straight, rip'vo, c.pl.s. Ex: nielo hó linni rip'vo = this tree is straight.
stranger (guest), homoniti, c.pl. homowon (also leje).
strangle (choke, to kill), tó, pres. tobó, perf. ató, i. tolé, pass. tolo.
straw (straw), lu'kuli, f.pl. kuku.
straw mat, yiká, n.pl. yiká'jiin.
stream (river, the Nile), hare, m.pl. karya. D. har.
stream, golotot, n.pl. golo.
street (road, in the plural cross roads), gor, t, pl. gor'ón.
strength (power), bulöyet, n.pl. bulöyet'i.
strength (power), bulöyet, n.pl. bulöyet'i.
strength (hardness, force), golet, n.pl. goletji. vide go.
sugar-cane, *bant.*
sugar-eating ants, *nā uritsö*, m.pl. *mulari*.
suitor (wooer), *kayör'yuant*, e.pl. *kayör'yuak*, vide *yoyo'ja*.
summit (top, point), *fol'ya*, f.pl. *foil* da (*n'yla*n*). sun, *kolog.*
sunrise, *kolog-loö'-f. skun.*
sunset, *folon-y-adoro.*
supper, *njesu-n'tyang* (*njesu-na-ka'tyang*).
supporter (maintainer, nourisher), *ku've tuin*, e.pl. *ku've tuink.*

**Suppers** (of a roof), *ku'vetik*, m.pl. *ku'vetyik.*

**Surpass** (excel, to be more important), *to'njun*, pres. *toto'ngan*, perf. *atöngunj*, i. *to'njun*, pass. *tööunj.*

surprise (a wild animal; to steal upon, to waylay a girl), *dumóka*, pres. *dumókka*, perf. *adumóka*, i. *dumók*, pass. *d'un*.
swaddling cloth (blanket), *nu'dalet*, f.pl. *nu'daleti.*
swallow (cross-shaped twirling strings used in cooking), *lof'sret*, m.pl. *lof'sreti.*

swearing, *miyöö*.

sweat (perspiration), *nyi-n'nyret*, f.pl. *ngi-n'ngreti.*

sweet (agreeable, nice), *fuleng*, e.pl.s.

Ex: *nieni kōtu'röni monon* *fuleng* = these flowers smell very sweet.
sweet-scented, *möriri*. Ex: *nieni kōtu'röni möriri* = this flower smells nice.
swell up (to swell out), *weleun*, pres. *wéel* *weleul*, perf. *awelu*n.* Ex: the wound is swelling = *dik* (mo *jon*) *wéel* *weleul.*


swooning (fainting), *bértce*, e.pl.s.
sycamore (tree and fruit), *kibi*, f.pl. *kibi* *iy-bi* (*bi* "bict)*.

syphilis, *yanjo.*

---

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Bari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>table, rogo,</td>
<td>f.pl. <em>r'go'jün.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tail, kottet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take, <em>wju</em> (<em>wu'wi</em>): pron. <em>uj</em> (<em>wu</em>).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swaddling cloth (blanket), <em>nu'dalet</em>, f.pl. <em>nu'daleti</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swallow (cross-shaped twirling strings used in cooking), <em>lof'sret</em>, m.pl. <em>lof'sreti</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swearing, <em>miyöö</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweat (perspiration), <em>nyi-n'nyret</em>, f.pl. <em>ngi-n'ngreti</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweet (agreeable, nice), <em>fuleng</em>, e.pl.s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweet-scented, <em>möriri</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swell up (to swell out), <em>weleun</em>, pres. <em>wéel</em> <em>weleul</em>, perf. <em>awelu</em>n.*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
talk (conversation, discourse), jane, m.pl. jamyat. vide jambu.
talk (speak), kulya, pres. kukulya, perf. akulya, i. kulyan. Ex: wun kulya Bari=t I speak Bari.
talk (to converse, to say), jambu, pres. ja'jambu, perf. ajambu, i. jambu, pass. ja'ma. D. jambu.
talk (to make talk), tokalyla, pres. tokolulya, perf. atokulya, i. tokulyan'. yide kulya.
tall (high; long), lo'jyo, f. na'jyo, pls.
tall (kind of grass), totale, f.t.
tan (scrape, to curry), vor, pres. vorvor, perf. avor, i. voré, pass. vo'ro.
tan (to dress, to make a dried skin soft by rubbing), ngin, pres. ngi-ngin, perf. a-ngin, i. ngine (ngi-ngé), pass. ngi-ngü.
target, bisó, l.pl. bisolon.
target (board, bench, form), taka, f.pl. taka'jin.
tassel (also the end of a cow's tail which is worn as ornament on the arm), bini, m.pl. binyat.
tassel (especially that of cotton worn on the loin cloth), sula, bina, m.pl. sula ya.
taste (to relish), wangi, pres. weawangi, perf. awangi, i. wangi'h, pass. wanyga.
taste (smell, flavour), mon, f.
tattoo, tít'bu, pres. tit'bu, perf. atit'bu, i. titibi, pass. titiya.
 taught (to learn), dí'ni, pres. did'ni, i. dinikiné.
to teach, to'dinikin, pres. totodinikin, perf. atodinikin, i. todinikin, pass. todinikin.
teach (instruct), todén, pres. totodén, perf. atodén, i. todéné, pass. todéné. vide den.
teacher (one that gives instructions), katodën'-nuit, c.pl. katodén'-nik. vide todinikin.
teacher (that others may know), katodén-nuit, c.pl. katodén-nuit. vide todén.
teaching (or school room), kadi-nya-todén-net, c.pl. kadi'-jik-ì-todén'-net. vide todén.
tear, to, gin, pres. gîn, perf. agîn, i. gin, pass. ginya.
tear, to, ken, pres. keken, perf. aken, i. kenyé, pass. kenyá. Ex: wan aken bonyo = I tore the dress.
tear, heren, pres. kekèren, perf. akeren, i. kereyné, pass. kereyna.
tear, kendya, pres. kéndyá, perf. akendya, i. kendye.
tear, gin'dya, pres. gign'dya, perf. agign'dya, i. gindye.
tear (to tear to pieces), kerendya, pres. kekerendya, perf. akkerendya, i. kerendye', pass. kerenya.
tear off (to pull out, to pull off, extricate), gondya, pres. gogondya, perf. agondya, i. gone, pass. gone.
tear out (to pull out), gwunjyn, pres. gwun-gwunjyn, perf. agwunjyn, i. gwunjyn, pass. gwun'nye.
throw (throw about), č'bara, pres. yugu'd'bara, perf. agü'd'bara, i. yu'bara, pass. gubä'ji.

throw, yum, pres. yyum, perf. ayum, i. gume', pass. yu'ma.

throw away (to push), dâ'kara, pres. dâ'kara, perf. adâ'kara, i. dâ'kara, pass. dukâ'ji.

throw to the ground (to tread under foot), ryok, pres. ryoryok, perf. a'ryok, i. ryok', pass. ryö'ka.

thrower (slinger), kaça'manit, c.pl. kaça'mak. vide gum.

thunder, yolön, n.

thunder (to roar), dikun, pres. didë'kun, perf. adë'kun, i. diku.

thus (just so), so-na (sometimes used instead of ko-na).

thus (relating especially to size), gene, c.pl.s.

Ex: gene, gene-ko, gene-ku = as big as I, thou, you; (2) with the Latin meaning gene, tamquam. Ex: John gene kutodi'na-nit akondya nge? = what has John done as teacher; (3) with the suffixes bi'o, ni'o, niku'y, etc. = nge a'tju rofet gene niku'y = he received a reward similar to ours.

thy, kalök, suff. pl.m., f. k'wok.

thy father, m'nyi (m'nyi'), m.pl. ko'm'nyi (ko'm'nyi').

tickle, kuku'di, pres. kuku'di, perf. akuku'di, i. kuku'di'ne, pass. kuku'di'a.

tickle, kuku'dij, pres. kuku'dij, perf. akuku'di'ja, i. kuku'dij, pass. kuku'dij'a.

tie up (to bind), fit, pres. fit, perf. afit, i. fit', pass. fita.

tie (to bind), ma'n, pres. momon, perf. amon, i. monob, pass. monya.

tie (to bind), lok, pres. lo'lök, perf. alok, i. lok’e, pass. loka.

tie up, to're tor.

tiger (leopard), koku, pl.f. kokaij.

tight, lo'yu, f. n'yusu, pl. l'yu'suluk, f.pl. n'yusulok.

till (until), teng (generally used with ko). Ex: until you come = teng ko du fi; (2) to the blood = teng ko rina.

time, ferok.

time, dinig, n.pl. dinig' ten.

time of heat (the whole summer), meng, m.

time of rain (and incense), i. jawe.

time (ripeness, maturity), rid, m.

times, ferok. Ex: ferok-musala = three times.

timid person (a coward), kujonit, c.pl. kujonök. vide ku'jönök.

tippling (carousing, intoxication), meret, f.pl. me'reti.

tire (to fatigue), todä'ra, pres. totodä'ra, perf. atodä'ra, i. todunwe. vide dura.
tired (weary), dōra, m.pl.
tired, n. or.
tired, to be (to tire one's self, to exert), dōra, pres. do<lara>, perf. adōra, i. dora.<
to (from, by, for, of, under), ha-yang (hayang).
to (from, by thee), lō-not (hō-not).
to (him, her; by, from), lā-nūjī.
to be (to be treated, as a slave, to be bound), monya, pres. momonya, perf. amonya, i. monig, vide mo'nī.
toad (frog), lodoke, m.pl. lodokyāa.
tobacco, taba, f.pl. tabajīna.
tobacco-pipe, dēk, f.pl. daikan.
tobacco-pouch, kōsē, m.pl. kosojīn.
to-day, dīka.
to-day (on this day), ilō'tor.
to-day (this day), lō'tor.
toe, morin-ot-mokot, pl. morin-ti-mokot.
toe (or finger), morinot, m.pl. morin.
together (in one place), i-śirt-ta-geleya.
token (mark, sign), kveyet, f.pl. kve'yelji.
toll (to ring), jū, pres. ju'ūjī, perf. ajūjī, i. julē, pass. jōlē.
to-morrow, kutomolūa.
to-morrow, monyo.
tongs, kuvara (kā'ara) m.pl. kuvaraki (especially fire-tongs).
tongue (men and animals), nej′debe, m.pl. nej′dejfii.
to-night, kve'cī-λolur.
tools (implements), cēlet, m.pl. ge'letjī.
tooth, ke'lī, m.pl. kō'lu.
top (head), kwe, f.pl. kwejīk.
top (point, summit), jilīya, f.pl. jilyana (jilydān).
torch (flambeau), kulejī (kā'letji), f.pl. kule (kā'leji).
torment (prick), sō, pres. sosō, perf. asī, i. sone, pass. ač'e.
tortoise (water, renatut, (land, big) niner, (small) kidobo.
toss (shake, to quake, to tremble), winge, pres. wiw'ne, perf. avic'wne, i. winge, pass. avin.ō.
totally (entirely, almost), aling, adv. vide ling.
touch (to handle), bo, pres. bo'bo, perf. abo, i. bolē, pass. bolō.
touch (handle), tan, pres. totan, perf. aton, i. tan'gī, pass. tonga.
touch slightly (to graze, to scratch oneself), jēa, pres. jē'jēa, perf. aje'jēa, i. jeonī.
towards, tu (prep.). I am travelling to Africa = nam, gōlo tu Africa.
town (big village), to'run-duma, pl. turun-te'me'elik.
trade (sell), ājūn, pres. dōdōjūn, perf. ādōjūn, i. dōjī, pass. dōgō.
tradesman (merchant), kudōjōnī, m.pl. kudōjokē.
trap (snare), ridylōkā, f.pl. ridik.
understand (to know), den, pres. deden, perf. aden, i. den', pass. de'na.
undo, logo.
undress (to take off; dress), rusun, pres. ru-sun, perf. arusun, i. rusi, pass. rusue.
undressed (naked), lango, c.pl. la-nyok.
uneven (rough), la'nyogok, f. na'd'ngayok, p.s.
unfriendliness (unkindness), ngonyet, f.pl. nga'nyet'i.
unfriendly (to despise), nyonyo, pres. n.o-nonyo, perf. a-ngonyo (a-nyo-nyonyo), i. nga-ngoyi.
unicorn (rhinoceros), mny, m.pl. nguyun.
union (community; the coming together in peace), mo'ret, f.
unit, a (alone, singly), gelenj, c.pl. kule.
unite (to join, to assemble, to collect together), nden’un, pres. nde'n'un, perf. nde'n’un, i. dengi.
pass. de'ne'ne.
unkindness (unfriendliness), ngonyet, f.pl. nga'nyet'i.
unripe (row), lo'don, f. na'd'on, pl. lo'dok, f.pl. na'dok.
upon (above), ki, f.t.
upper air (air high up), kòbunghot-na-ki (also kòjumwòt-na-ki).
urgent, rümerum.
urinate (to pass water), kul, pres. ku'kula, perf. ak'ëkë, i. kulant.
urine, kul.
urine (of animals), lode, f.t.
use (to make use of), f. gey, pres. ge'ye, perf. a'gey, i. ge', pass. ge'di.
use (habit, custom, family, tribe), gwea, n.pl. gwé'jin.
utmost, to the, lenj, pres. le'lenj, perf. a'lenj, i. len'ge (leng'ge'), pass. lenja.

U
dudder (dug), fanyak, f.pl. fanyaku (also kinasina, pl. of kind).
ulcer, gvenat.
unable (not to be able), ti'bull, pres. ti'bull, perf. ak'o'bull. vide bufo.
unbind (to loosen—to free), lak, pres. la'kak, perf. alak, i. laké, pass. la'ka.
uncle (mother's brother), moná'nye, m.pl. moná'nye'jin.
uncle (father's brother), ma'nya, m.pl. ma'nyajin.
uncut (blunt), lo'tun, f. na't'un, p.s. Ex: wolello lo'tun (a'tlon) = my knife is blunt; go'rin no' na't'un (anda'tun) = my lance is not sharp.
undaunted (to risk danger, to run great risks), wi'yoj, pres. wi'yiyoj, perf. a'wi'yiyoj, i. wi'yeniko.
under, i-luk.
under (down, in the deep), luk, f.
under (of, to, from, by, for), kuyang (ka-yang).
under (among, beneath, below), lukak, adv. and prep.

V
vain (idle), kome, c.pl.s.
vain, to be (to be proud), dudungga, pres. du-dungga, perf. ududungga, i. dudung'ge.
vainly (in vain), kome.
vapour (fog, steam), lurn, m.pl.s.
vein (artery), murilóni, m.pl. murílo.
vengeance (to revenge oneself, to return a blow), rofakin, pres. rofo'fakin, perf. uro'fakin, i. rofakí, pass. rofakí. vide rob.
verdant (to be green), nge'man, pres. nge'ngé'man, perf. m.nge'ngé'man, i. nge'me.
very (right, good), bara (bará), adv. Sometimes used as adjective. c.pl.s.
very often (often, always; for ever, eternity).
very.
vessel (pot), lufuní, m.pl. lufuníkó.
waylay (a girl; to steal upon, to surprise a wild animal), domba, pres. dodomba, perf. adomba, i. dombi, pass. do'na.
weak (soft, tender), to'munnyan, f. n'atunnyan, pl. to'tunnyak, f.pl. n'atunnyak.
weak (to become weak, feeble), doddyan, pres. dodunnya, perf. adoddy, i. dodde.
weak, losok.
weaken (to enfeeble), tommyan, pres. totommyan, perf. adotommy, i. tommye, pass. tomonyu.
weakness (infirmity), tomnyet, f.pl. tomme'-nyetji.
weapon (treasure), titoni, f.pl. tito.
weary (tired), dara, e.pl.s.
wedding (especially the celebration of a wedding; amusement), budu, l.pl. buda'lom.
weed, lya'detot, m.pl. lya'be.
weed, to, boda, pres. bodoba, perf. abo'ja, i. boi, pass. bu'a.
weed, to, woja, pres. vovoja, perf. avo'ja, i. vori, pass. vi'a.
week (seven), buriok or buryok.
weep (to be compassionate, tender-hearted), nunnyri, pres. nunnyri, perf. anyunnyri. i. nunnyruni.
weeping (mercy, compassion), nunnyret, f.
weight, tojone.
welcome (salutation, greeting), romet, f.pl. rometji.
well (good), viri, adv. Can only be used in conjunction with mon = moriri, to smell good.
well (spring), ki'di, m.pl. ki'diu (kidyo).
well, allbolit, adj.
west, vilu, f.
west, vilu, f. vide vilu.
west, lufenik.
west (damp), lonyun, f. n'atunny, p.l.s. Ex: ki 'nunny tokyay = in the evening the air is damp.
what, t'nyo (t'nio). Ex: do ad'nyesu t'nyo (tino) = what has thou eaten?
what (why?), nygo (nyo). Ex: tu atin do nygo (nyo) = what has he given you?—do akofu nygo (nyo) = why did you not come?
what sort of, nuna (short form of nya ná). vide lo'ni.
what (a small-grained species; the Arab dunuk), korereji. m.pl. korerej.
when, nuna (nuni). Ex: do fofonuná = when are you coming?
when (then, as, after), na, conj.
when (for this reason, on that account), ko-ua.
whence, ya.
where, lya, f. n'yá, pl. kun'yá, f.pl. kun-go.
where (wherefrom), yá.
where to, dá. Ex: dó'tu dào = where are you going?
whereby (wherewith, wherecon, with what), ko-ngyo.
whereon (wherewith, whereby, with what), ko-ngyo.
wherewith (whereby, whereon, with what), ko-ngyo.
whetstone, 'wit, f.pl. jayetji. vide já.
which (who), nýa'lo, f. n'yá'na, pl. ko-ngá'lo, f.pl. ko-ngá'na.
which, lo'n, f. ná'na, pl. ku'lon, f.pl. ku'nón.
which (during; literally in going), i-tu.
whip, kau, f.pl. kauki.
whistle (trumpet), tori, m.pl. tori'ot (toryot).
whistle, jii'nuga, pres. ji'nugya, perf. ajii'-nuga, i. jinugé.
whistle, keekwada.
white (pure, holy), lo'kwe, f. ná'kwe, p.l.s. vide lo'ke.
white ant, kolo'rotot, m.pl. koló'ro.
white, ibisi, rusak, f.l. rusaikan.
who (which), nýa'lo, f. n'yá'na, pl. ko'-ná'lo, f.pl. ko-ngá'na.
who (he who), nygo. Ex: nýa akon vuna? = who has acted so?—nýa ku sù t' nygo ying = he who has ears to hear, let him hear.
whom, to, ati'nugya.
whom, to (whose), a'nugya (a-na-nya).
whom, to (whose), a'ti'nugya (a-lo-nya).
whose (to whom), a'ti'nugya (a-lo-nya).
whose (to whom), a'ti'nugya (a-na-nya).
whose, a'ti'ngó.
why (what), nygo. Ex: do akó'to nygo? = why did you not come?—tu atin do ná nygo? = what has he given you?
wicked (evil, bad), lonon, f. nauyon, p.l.s.
wicked (bad), lo'ron, f. na'ron, pl. lo'rok, f.pl. na'rok.
wicked sorcerer, demá'not, e.pl. demák. cf. ban'wit.
widow, lì'kijo, f.pl. likijo'jin.
wife (woman, girl), nakwánu, f.pl. váte.
wild animal, ruñinyito, f.pl. ruñinyok.
wild olive tree, kuli'ngi, m.pl. kulurong.
wild rice, kuli'jite, m.pl. kuli'jí.
wild vine, torereji, m.pl. torerek.
wilderness (desert), tere'ryat, f.pl. tere'ryat.
will (heart, mind), tóvili, m.pl. tövili'yet.
will, to (to wish, only with the negative particle used as root), ben, vide t'ben.
will (wish), deket, n.pl. déketji, vide dek.
will (wish), dekuin, n. vide dek.
will (wish, to want), dek, pres. dede'k, perf. ade'k, i. deké, pass. pe'ka.
will come to pass (to stay, to remain), yoré, pres. gongotó, perf. agoré, i. goré. cf. yron.
willing not (not to want), t'ben, deft. verb.
willingly (self), lafeng, e.l. lafe-ngut.
wind (air), lōbun,öt (köyinöt), f.pl. köbun,ötf (köyinötf)
wind from east (morning wind), köbun,ötf-na-koyure
wind from north, lōbun,öf (lö,un,öf) na-lök
wind-pipe (throat), woro, l.pl. yororo.
wind (to wind in), dök, 1 res. döök, perf. adök, i. döæk, pass. öökö.
wing, lōpfkööni, f.pl. lōpfkööni
wink, (to nod), kwekke'dyun, pres. kwekke'ddyna, i. kwe'dy, pass. kwe'ta.
wipe (sweep), se, pres. esos, perf. ase, i. sene, pass. sëye.
wish (will), dekan, n. vide dek.
wish (will), deket, n.pl. de'ket'i. vide dek.
wish, to (to will, only with the negative particle used as root), ben. vide de'ben.
wish (to wish, want), dek, 1 res. dede'k, perf. ade'k, i. debö, pass. de'kä.
witchcraft (to use), tobonun, 1 res. totonunun, perf. atobonun, i. tobonunih (tobonüh). vide bënit.
with, ko.
with what (wherewith, whereby, whereon), ko-ñgö (ko-nço).
with words, kulya'jin, pl. kulyatat.
wither (to dry up, to make dry up), toroddun, pres. totorod'dun, perf. atorod'dun, i. toroddi. pass. toro'to.
wither (drier up), roddun, pres. roro'ddu, perf. ororod'dun, i. roddi. Ex: nielo ködini korö'fo ain, ngi oroddu = this tree has no leaves, it is withered.
wither (to dry up, to die), tootu'an, pres. toötuan, perf. awootun, 1. k everywhere.
witness, kakwe'yünit, c.pl. kakwe'yak. vide kekein.
witness (testimony), kweyet, f.pl. ke'weyet'i, vide ke'jeia.
witness (to affirm, to give testimony, to declare), ke'je, 1 res. ke'we'keje, 1. ake'je'ja, i. ke'jejä, pass. ke'jä.
witness for another (to give evidence; to remind), kekkün, pres. ke'we'kekkin, perf. akke'kekin, i. kekkë, pass. kekki.
wolf (black in colour), dicital, l.pl. de'gitöa.
woman (wife, girl), talakan, f.pl. talat.
woman in child-bed, la'yanli, f.pl. la'yanli.
woman in labour, karyünquineti, f.pl. kayünqued (kayun,we'jin). vide yungue.
woman who is pregnant, karidya (kar'dia), f.pl. karyünqued (karyün,qued).
woman with a tongue, togu.
womb (birth, delivery), yanguel, n.

VOCABULARY.

wood (forest), yöbu (yöbu), n.pl. yöbölöt.
wooler (suitor), kayö'yunit, c.pl. kayö'yunak. vide yöö'yun.
word, kulyatat, f.pl. kulyajin. vide kulya.
work, kita. vide kita.
work (work in wood, to carver), keba, pres. ke'keba, perf. ake'ba, i. ke'ba, pass. ke'ba.
workman (labourer), kâhi'tanit, c.pl. kâhi'tah. vide kita.
worm, kuurute, pl. kuru.
worn out (old), ngoro'ko'yo, c.pl. ngoro'ko.
worry (fret), tojuer, pres. tojotur, perf. atotyur, i. tojyure, pass. tojyure.
worship (pray), wacondu, pres. wacondun, perf. awacondu, i. wacondi.
worthy (big, to merit, deserving), karudya, pres. karakudya, perf. akarudya, i. karudye.
worthy, to be (to serve, to inherit), rudyu, pres. rurudya, perf. arudya, i. rudy.'
worthy, to make, tokarudya, pres. totokarudya, perf. atokarudya, i. tokarudye, pass. tokardu.'
wound, ká, pres. kâh, perf. aki, i. kâhë, pass. kânti.
wound (hurt), diká, n.pl. diká'la (also dikajin).
wound (to hurt), köt, pres. kölöt, perf. aköt, i. kötë, pass. kötö.
wrangler (rinder, disputant), karâ'kantit, c.pl karâ'dak. vide raqan.
wrap up, ngir'du, pres. ngir-ngir'du, perf. a-ngir'dun, i. ngir'ndu, pass. ngir'di.
wrap up something, ngir'ndalkin, pres. ngir'ndulkın, perf. a-ndulkın, i. ngir'dulakti, pass. ngir'ndalki. vide ngir'du.
wrath, woret. see “anger, alteration.”
wrathful (angry, courageous, powerful, strong), karâc, c.pl. karâ'jin.
wreath (crown, crest), uret, f.pl. u'ret'i.
write (draw, to scratch), uwe, pres. uwe're, perf. awer (aw'r), i. uwerë, pass. u'wë (u'rë).
write for another (to write down, to enter, to register), awer'kin, pres. wu'ro'kin, perf. a-wer'kin, i. wu'rokë, pass. wu'ro'kë.
write down (to enter, to register), wu'ro'kin, pres. wu'ro'kin, perf. a-wer'kin, i. wu'rokë, pass. wu'ro'kë.
writer (designer), karâ'ro'kin (karâ'ro'kin), c.pl. karâ'rok (karâ'rok). vide wurr.
writing (text, book), uwe'ti, f.pl. uwe'ti.
written, awer'ro or aw'ro.
wrong (sin, slander), toro'tiyet, f.pl. toro'nyetji. vide toron.
wrong (not right), rabat (arabat), c.pl.s. Ex: nielo rabat = that is not right. also adverb.
wrong, arabat (rabat), adv. Ex: nan aker arabat = I have written it wrongly.
ENGLISH-BARI VOCABULARY.

Y

yawn (to gape), *yama*, pres. *yaya’mam*, perf. *ayd’mam*, i. *yaman*. Ex: *yaya’mam ngufi ngo*? = why are you always yawning?


year, *kinga*.


yes, *tuke*.

yes, *tn-loi*.

yesterday, *kaje*, adv. (also *kayje*).

yet (however, nevertheless), *aye*.

yet (still), *ngu*.

yet (still), *leru*. Ex: *gwe leru ko yö* = stay a little longer with me.


you (suffix), *na’nyet*.

you all (quiet, still), *ta-ling*, c.pl.s. Ex: be quiet = *gwe’ taling* (*gwe’tu ta-ling)*.

young, *titunti*, m.pl. *teton*.

young cattle, *yidin*, pl. of *kine*.

young male (of cattle, sheep, goats, etc.), *lofiyot*, m.pl. *lofiyoki*. Ex: *lofiyot lo me’teto* = the buck.

young man, *lu’satyo*, m.pl. *lu’sak*.

young woman, *dyet (yet)*, n.pl. *kodyi* (*kodyi*).

your, *fa*, plural of *do*: *fa* is also suffix of 2nd pers. pl.

youth (a young man), *lu’satyo*, m.pl. *lu’sak*. 
BARI-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

A

a (a) Interjection, expression of pain—Oh! Oh my! (b) Verb (copula) in the Present Tense. (c) Verbal prefix ending in "a" having the meaning has or is. (d) Proposition: Ex: a do woyon = I am calling to you. (e) Sign of the vocative (rare). Ex: a Baba = O Father!

aluön, adv. secret, private. vide luön.
alutá'ten, to the right, on the right. vide luön.
amá, but, only (stands always at the beginning of the sentence).
amé'rete, on the side, sideways. Ex: amé'rete nío = on my side.
amona, guilty.
an, not. Ex: na'n an, ama do = not I, but you.
ang (bang), l.pl. angin (bangin), court-yard.
aní nga, whose, to whom (a-na-njá).
anyan, (1) in order that, so that; (2) in order that we (they). Before imperat. 1st and 3rd pers. pl.
arabat (rabat), adv. wrong. Ex: na'w awrubarabat = I have written it wrong.
arí'ma, c.pl.s. bloody. Ex: ño arí'ma = you have blood on you.
asonok (asonoh), n.pl. asonoka (asonokí), cousin, relative.
asut, never (forming with the negative and the verb a strong negation).
atí nga, whose, to whom (a-ti-njá).
atwon, corpse.
aulue, chosen.
aú'tó (awü'tó), written.
avú'ró (awú'ró), written.

B

ba (babá), 1.pl. ko'babá, father (also used as a title of honour).
babá'gu, pres. babá'gu, perf. ababá'gu, i. babat', to fill, to fill up, to store.
bagwet, pl. bagweyu, cat.
bai-in, absent.
baín, not. vide aín.

baka (seldom aı̇kā), pres. babā’ka, perf. abā’ka, i. bakanj, (1) to have finished; (2) to cease.

bakā’yet (bakāyet), n. the end. vide baka.

balāng. vide alang, salt.

balume, pl. bālumel, arrowhead (also razor).

bamm, c.pl.s. dirty, filthy.

bamm, pres. babām, perf. abām, i. bamme, pass. bāma, to be dirty, to be filthy.

bang, l.pl. bangin, vide ang, court-yard.

bang, n.pl. bangin, sterile, barren (of men and animals).

bangat, sugar-cane.

bar, l.pl. bāra, river. Ex: bar bārāndu = the river is in flood.

bāranda, overflow.

bārara, pres. babārara, perf. abārara, i. barār, pass. barārājī, to fetch, to call for.

barata (also bēle), fish:

barīndu, pres. babarīndu, perf. abarīndu, i. barindī, pass. barindū, to shear, to shave.

bē, pres. bebe, perf. a‘e, i. bēle, pass. bēla, (1) to reflect upon; (2) to long for; (3) to be greedy.

begu, pres. bebe‘gu, perf. abe‘gu, i. begt, pass. bēko, to ram into. vide bēk.

bēk, pres. bebe‘k, perf. abe‘k, i. bek, pass. bēko, (1) to beat, to strike, to drive in; (2) to fasten, to nail.

beket, n.pl. bebe‘ketjī, (1) the fixing, the fastening; (2) the blow.

bēlē (also barata), fish.

bēle, c.pl. belya, greedy, envious. vide bē.

beleng, pres. bebe‘lenj, perf. abe‘lenj, i. belengē, pass. belengo, to break.

belet, n. greed, avarice, envy. vide bē.

bemuk, maize.

ben, to wish, to will (only used as root with the negative particle). vide bīn.

berigo (mushe‘n), marrow vegetable.

berik, pl. of mungun (mo‘son), stomach, body, belly.

beron (i-beron), before, fore, sooner.

bī, pres. bib, perf. abī, i. bije, pass. bī‘a (abīya), to suck (suck). cf. bīn.

bīa, more, better.

bia‘ju, pres. bibia‘ju, perf. abia‘ju, i. biajī, pass. bī‘a (bī‘ya), to recover. vide bīo.

bibī, l.pl. bībib (bībyō), beetle.

bibita, lashes.

bī‘et, n.pl. bī‘etjī, (1) kissing; (2) kiss. vide bī and bīn.

bī‘et (bī‘yet), n. health. vide bī‘a.

bīja (bījya), pres. bībīja, perf. abī‘ja, i. bije, pass. bī‘a (bī‘ya), to suck. vide bī.

bilan, pres. bibilān, perf. abilān, i. bīlē, to bud (of trees). cf. vīlūn.

biling, parrat.

bini, n.pl. biya‘n, tassel, tuft (also the end of a cow’s tail which is worn as an ornament on the arm).

binikin, sit.

bī‘rue, c.pl.s. swooning, fainting, half-dead.

bī‘rue, pres. bihi‘rue, perf. abī‘rue, i. biru‘ně, to be half-dead from fright, to faint.

bīrū, pres. bihi‘rū, perf. abī‘rū, i. birū‘nī, to play (like children).

bīrūrī, pres. bihi‘rūrī, perf. abī‘rūrī, i. birūrī, to caress, to fondle.

bisō, l.pl. bissō’n, a pane of glass, target.

bit, pres. bibit, perf. abīt, i. bit, pass. bitū, to beat, to scourge, to lash. cf. but.

bita (bitet), flogging.

bitet, n.pl. bitetjī, fishing-hook. vide itet.

bīn, pres. bībi‘n, perf. abī‘n, i. bī‘n, pass. bī‘ne, to kiss. cf. bī.

biundy, pres. bihiundy, perf. abundy, i. bundyē, pass. bī‘ne, to kiss. vide bīn.

bō, pres. bobī, perf. abī, i. bō, pass. bī‘o, to touch, to handle.

bōbō‘lija, pres. bōbō‘lija, perf. abōbō‘lija, i. bōbō‘li, pass. bībō‘li, to make laugh (i.e. by tickling). vide bī.

bōbot (bobod), pres. bobot, perf. abobot, i. bobot, pass. bobō‘ta, to smear (with colour, blood).

bōdē, sentinel.

bōdō, c.pl. bōdul, (1) clever, able; (2) mechanic.

bōga, pres. boboga, perf. abōga, i. bōjī, to grave, to dig.

boja, pres. boboja, perf. abījā, i. bō‘t, pass. bō‘a, to weed.

bok, pres. bobok, perf. abok, i. boke, pass. bō‘ka, to dig, to bury.

bokhana, empty.

bokodo, ladies’ fingers (bami‘a).

bokotio, c.pl. bokot‘i, sprout, shoot, offspring.

bolod, flour.

bongga, pres. bōbō‘nga, perf. abō‘nga, i. bōgonda‘n, pass. bō‘yā, to look up, to glance.

bonggo, n.pl. bonggud, (1) stuff, cloth; (2) dress.

bonggo-na-fitet, pl. bonggud–fitet, waist-band, cloth worn round loins.

bonggo‘nā‘kibo, pl. bonggud–tī‘kibo, sail, sail-cloth.

bonggo-na-kwe, pl. bonggud–tī‘kwe, cloth for the head.

bonggo-na-matat, robe of honour.

bonggo-na-mungun, pl. bonggud–tī‘mungun, chemise (body-cloth).

bonggo-na-murut, pl. bonggud–tī‘murut (muru‘t), scarf for the throat.

bongorokko, puff-adder.

bonjolle, naked.
BARI-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

bo'ku-röti, n.pl. bu:'nöö, foot-ring.
bo'n, pres. bõ:bõ, perf. abõn, i. böni, pass. bûnö, to shake.
bo'ndu, pres. bõ:õ'ndu, perf. abõndu, i. böröti, pass. bûne (bûnö), to shake, to tremble (trans. and intrans.).
bõngit, i. forgetfulness.
bõngöri, pres. bõ:bõnööri, perf. abõnööri, i. böröjööri, pass. bûnöjööri (also bûnö, 6), to forget.
bora, pres. bõ:õ'tora, perf. abõ'tra, i. börant, to depart (in anger). cf. worn.
boro, pres. bõ:õ'toro, perf. abõ'tro, i. borne, pass. borya, to newly smear the floor with clay.
borre, roan antelope.
borogo, pipe (in water in bowl).
böriköt, n.pl. bõ:õlõt'i, skin (of men and animals).
böti, pres. bõ:õt, perf. aböti, i. bõtit, pass. bûtö, to flay, to skin.
bo'bu'ret, n.pl. babu'retji, repentance. vide bu'ret.
bo'd, pres. babu'd, perf. abu'd, i. bute, to dawn.
bo'dök, eight.
bo'du, l.pl. babi'lõn, wedding, especially the celebration of a wedding, amusement.
bo'bu'duru, n.pl. babu'rdööt, thick cord (for fishing).
buga, pres. babu'ga, perf. abu'ga, i. bury, to be proud, to rely upon something.
bugë, c.pl.s., proud (especially of one's possession).
bugi, pres. babugi (babugyi), perf. abugi, i. bugin, to get mouldy.
buf, pres. babu, perf. abu, i. bu, pass. bu'lö, to pour, to spill.
bufë, six.
bufët, n.pl. bu'ketj, sink, gutter. vide bu.
bufköji, pres. babu'köjö, perf. abu'köjö, i. buköjö, to sink, to go to ruin. vide buk.
bufkörö, pres. babu'körö, perf. abu'körö, i. bukörö, pass. bukörö, to spill. vide buk.
bufu, n.pl. bu'kuöö, shield.
bufö, pres. babu'füö, perf. abu'füö, i. buföö, to be able to have diarrhoea, dysentery.
buföyet, n.pl. baböyetj, strength, power.
bung, n.pl. bungin, court-yard. cf. bang, ang.
bungun, nine.
bungun, pres. babu'gun, perf. abu'gun, i. bunö, to collide.
bufinit, c.pl. bu'inuk, sorcerer (good). physician.
vide demänil.
bufinit-lo-kudu, pl. bu'nuk-ti-kudu, rain-maker.
bunyekin, pres. babunyekin, perf. abunyekin, i. bunyeköö, pass. bunyeköö, to find, to seize, to catch.
Ex: yi abunyekin kela'nit = we have caught the thief.

bur, lazy, evil, bad (only used in conjunction with mó and to). vide möbur and lóbur.
bura (buröö), adv. good, right, very (sometimes used aboö as adjective, c.pl.s.).
buret, n.pl. bu'retji, demand, challenge.
buriok, week.
buri, n.pl. bu'retji, repentance. vide buru, buröö et, babu'ret.
burön, pres. babü'rön, perf. abü'rön, i. buröö, to rot, to putrefy.
burönit (urönit), c.pl. burönöö, liar. vide urönöö.
burönökín, pres. baburnönökín, perf. aburnönökín, i. burönököö, pass. burönööti, to betray someone.
buröt (uroö), n.pl. bu'röötji, lie, falsehood. vide urönöö.
buru, pres. babu'ru, perf. abu'ru, i. burööt, to ask for pardon, to repent.
buri'et, n. repentance. vide buru.
bu'ruöö, n.pl. buruölöö, carcass. vide burön.
burya, seven.
busan, pres. bu'susan, perf. abu'san, i. busöö, to be good, to be just.
buset, n. goodness, justice, kindness.
but, pres. bubut, perf. abut, i. bute, pass. bu'lö, to beat. vide but.

D

dá, where to? Ex: dó tu dá? = where are you going?
dabor, l. morning star.
dafanit, palm of the hand.
daggu, pres. dadaggu, perf. adaggu, i. dag, to be envious. vide dak.
dak, pres. dadak, perf. adak, i. dük, to be envious.
dák, l.pl. dákar, tobacco-pipe.
dakët, n. envy, grudge. vide dak.
dako, n.pl. dako, pal, tene. jaws.
dan, pres. dà'n, perf. adà'n, i. den, to escape.
dana'et, n.pl. dana'etji, flight, escape.
danajji, pres. dadanajji, perf. adanajji, i. dana'ajji, to run away, to run on, to get away, to get off.
dang, n.pl. dan'ju, bow (for shooting).
dang, pres. dada'ng, perf. dand'ng, i. dang, pass. danga, to lock off.
danggu, pres. dandanggu, perf. adanggu, i. danggöö, pass. danga, to lock off.
dára, pres. dudara, perf. adára, i. duran, to be tired, to tire on 's self, to exert.
dára, c.pl.s. tired, weary.
dare, n.pl. de'retji, fatigue, trouble, pains.
darji, pres. dedarji, perf. adarji, i. darji, to vex, to annoy, to bother, to be concerned. vide dàra.
datotto, salutation.
de (ede, defaki), later, then, soon.
dé, pres. dedé, perf. ade, i. dé, pass. déla, to hide. Ex: nan dedé nungan = I am hiding.
dé, pres. dedé, perf. ade, i. dené, pass. déyá (dée), to pick (fruit, flowers). vide déná.
debba, pres. dedéba, perf. adéba, i. débbi, to burn (intrans.).
deba, pres. dedéba, perf. adéba, i. débbi, pass. déba, to bring up, to nurse.
debba, pres. dedéba, perf. adéba, i. débbi, to adhere, to stick, to cleave.
dede, later, then, soon. Ex: nan fofo dede = I am coming soon.
dedét, n.pl. dedétan, a small bird (which lives on sesame and eats worms).
def (deb), pres. dedef, perf. adef, i. defe, pass. defa, to raise, to hold, to lift.
defakin, pres. dedéfakin, perf. adefakin, i. defakí, pass. defaki, to promise marriage, to betroth.
dejya, pres. dedejya, perf. adejya, i. dejí (dené), pass. deya (déea), to pick, to gather. vide dé.
dek, pres. dedek, perf. adek, i. dèk, pass. déka, to will, to wish, to want.
dékan, n. wish, will. vide dék.
deken, n. (a coarse word of insult by the Bari), the female loin covering.
deket, n.pl. deketjí, will, wish. vide dék.
dék-fofo, pres. dedék-fofo, perf. adék-fofo, i. dék-fofo, to like to come, to come willingly.
délakin, pres. dedélakin, perf. adélakin, i. délaki, pass. délaki, to hide something, to take care of, to guard.
dema, pres. dédema, perf. adema, i. demaní, to be bewitched.
demá'nit, c.pl. demák, the wicked sorcerer. cf. bi'nít.
demba, pres. dedemba, perf. adémba, i. dembi, pass. déma, to charm, to bewitch.
den, pres. deden, perf. aden, i. dené, pass. déna, to know, to understand.
denet, n.pl. denetji, knowledge, intelligence.
denggelé, 1.pl. denggeléna (also denggeléni), gall.
der, pres. deder, perf. ader, i. déré, pass. déra, to cook.
deret, n. cookery. vide der.
derjya (derjya), pres. dederjya, perf. aderjya, i. derji, pass. déra, to cook. vide der.
edér (dér), n.pl. dérue (dérue), grass, lay fodder.
edeti, n. pasture, grass, herbs, plants.
déun, pres. dedéun, perf. adémun, i. déun, pass. déue, to pick. vide déue.
dibba, pres. dedibba, perf. adibba, i. dibbé, pass. dë'ba, to prepare (a hearth out of stone).
did'ingit, n.pl. did'ingiten, country, region.
didingó, near, be, beside. vide dingó.
diedié'roti, n.pl. diedi'ro, small-pox.
difundya, pres. didifundya, perf. adifundya, i. difundýe, pass. dë'fe, to draw water from a well.
digí, l.pl. d'yitóñ, wolf (black in colour).
dika, sore.
dika, to-day.
diká, n.pl. dikála (also dikájìa), wound, hurt.
diko, n.pl. dikolo, cloud.
dikori, n.pl. dikori'jin, cup, goblet (mostly made of gourd skins).
dikun, pres. didikun, perf. adikun, i. dikú, to thunder, to roar.
dili, n.pl. dilía, ditch, grave.
dilí'likin, pres. dilílíkína, perf. adilílikin, i. dilílikí, pass. dilílikí, to pour.
dinet, n.pl. dínetji, instruction. vide denet and tod'te.
dingga, pres. didingga, perf. adingga, i. negat. tox dingga, to whore, to commit adultery.
dingget, n.pl. dínygetjí, prostitution. vide dingga.
dinggú, pres. didinggú, perf. adinggú, to dawn.
dinggú, n. (1) the dawn; (2) after midnight.
díngit, n.pl. díngiten (1) time; (2) hour.
díngit-ná'dit, pl. díngiten-na'dílik, instant, short time.
dingó (dingo), near, neighbour.
dingó, pres. didingó, perf. adingó, to be next door.
diní'iki, pres. dini'iki, perf. adini'iki, i. dini'ikíne', to learn, to be taught.
dinínikin (tołinnikin), generally.
diong, l.pl. diongín, dog.
diong-lo-yiden, pl. diongin-ti-yíden, sporting-dog.
dir (also didir), pres. ddirí, perf. adir (adidir). i. diré (dídiré), pass. díra (dídirá), to notice. to gape, to stare at.
diret, n.pl. díretji, view, contemplation.
diri, adj. c.pl.s. certain, true. Ex: nielo diri = that is true; lóní ni'úåñin man do diri = what I have told you is true.
dirja, pres. didirja, perf. adirja, i. dirjé, pass. díra, to notice, to look at in astonishment, to be amazed. vide dírir.
dirjó, pres. didirjó, perf. adirjó, i. dirjé, pass. díra, to notice, to look at in astonishment, to be amazed. vide dírir.
dirjó, pres. didirjó, perf. adirjó, i. dirjé, pass. díra, to crowd round, to throng.
dir-kú-li'òngon, to look with pleasure.
dirón, pres. didirón, perf. adiróñ, i. diré, to be drowned.
dó, c.pl. ta, thou.
dó, pres. dó, perf. ado, i. doí (also dolé), pass. dóla, to seek, to look for.
doddya, pres. dododduya, perf. adododduya, i. dodüt, to become weak, to be feeble.
dodong, pres. dodong, perf. adodong, i. dodong, pass. dodongut, to shake, to jolt.
döf, n. pl. döfo, nape.
dög, pres. dödog, perf. adödog, i. dödogü, pass. döka, to make a present of, to present.
dog-geleng, c.pl. tê-kale, thou alone.
dogga, pres. dogogga, perf. adogogga, i. doggü, pass. döka, to present, to present with.
doggu (doggy), pres. dogoggu, perf. adogoggu, i. doggü, pass. döko, to bear, to carry.
döjü, pres. dödöjü, perf. adöjü, i. döji, pass. döjü, to sell, to trade.
dök, pres. dodök, perf. adök, i. dökü, pass. döko, to raise, to lift.
döök, pres. dodöök, perf. adöök, i. dökü, pass. döko, to wind in a ball.
dö'ka, m., present, gift.
dö'kakin, pres. dodö'kakin, perf. adö'kakin, i. dö'kaki, to give a present, to give something, to dedicate.
dog, pres. dodög, perf. adög, i. dogü, pass. dökü, (1) to pluck, to pick; (2) to fetch, to go and bring.
dö-lofeng, c.pl. tů-lofén'ngat, thou alone.
domba (domba), pres. dodomba, perf. adomba, i. doombi, pass. döma, (1) to steal upon, to surprise (a wild animal); (2) to waylay a girl.
dome, l.pl. do'mekí, mass, crowd, heap.
domo, pres. dodömo, perf. ado'mo, i. domun, to be sad.
domundya, pres. dodomundya, perf. adomundya, i. domundýe, to steal upon, to surprise, to proceed stealthily.
don, pres. dodon, perf. adon, i. doné, to fall off, of leaves, &c.
dong, pres. dodong, perf. adong, i. dongü, pass. dongü, to send or drive away.
dongga, pres. dodongga, perf. adongga, i. donggi, to grow old.
dongget, n., age, old age.
donggo, pres. dodonggo, perf. adonggo, i. donggoni, pass. dongo, to empty.
donggu, pres. dodonggu, perf. adonggu, i. donggi, to drive away. vide döög.
doro, pres. dödo'ro, perf. ado'ro, i. dorone, to tumble, to overturn (intr.), to fall, to sink.
(Speaking of the sun and moon, ro undergoes reduplication.) Ex: köloñg (yafa') adö'ro = the sun (the moon) has set.
döro'et, (döoret), n.pl. döro'etji, fall, decline. vide döro.
doto, pres. dodöto, perf. adöto, i. dotoni, (1) to sleep; (2) expression of state of health, etc.
Ex: do adöto? (generally only do döto? = how are you? have you slept? vide död.
dotö'et (dotöet), n.pl. dotö'etji, (1) sleep; (2) bed, camp.
doya, pres. dödoya, perf. adö'ya, i. dö (döle), pass. dö'la, to seek, to look for. vide dö.
du, pres. duduţ, perf. aduţ, i. dute, pass. dülë, to bow, to bend. Ex: kiihîn aduţ muŋu = the tree is bowed down.
dua, pres. duana, perf. aduṇa, i. duũ, to sigh, to grain.
duduţ, pres. duduţ, perf. aduduţ, i. dudule, to descend, to go down.
dudungga, pres. adudungga, perf. adudungga, i. adudungje, to be proud, vain.
dudut, l.pl. undut'on, glow-worm.
dufa, n.pl. du-fatun, leather sack, which serves also as a cradle.
dufyet, c.pl. dufi, servant, maid servant, slave.
duk, pres. duduk, perf. aduk, i. düké, pass. dük'a, to shake, rock, swing.
dü'kara, pres. adükara, perf. a'ükara, i. dukara, pass. dukëji, (1) to throw away; (2) to push. vide duk.
dukin, pres. dudukin, perf. adukin, i. duké, to climb.
dukö, pres. dukü, perf. adükö, i. duköni, to live.
dukun, pres. dukukun, perf. adükun, i. dukü, pass. duküne (dukune), (1) to hold, to raise, to lift; (2) to bear or carry hither; (3) to float along on the water.
dula, pres. dula, perf. adula, i. dule, to glide, to flow, to pass. Ex: kibo dudulun = the boat is gliding along.
dulet, porch.
duli, l.pl. dulya, tuft of hair.
duma, c.pl. te'mejik, great, celebrated, powerful. (Used predicatively it is always te'mejik; used attributively it remains, especially after nom. agentis, duma.)
dü'mara, pres. adümara, perf. adümara, i. dumara, pass. dumaiji (generally dümaji), to lead, entice, to lead into temptation.
dumba, pres. dumamba, perf. adumba, i. dumbe, pass. dumma, to cheat, to deceive. vide dumun.
dumet, n.pl. dumeteti (dumet'eti), seduction, temptation.
dumi, pl. dumyet, hippo, harpoon.
dummu, pres. adummu, perf. adumun, i. dumü, pass. dumma, to deceive, to cheat.
dummet, n.pl. dummeteti (dummet'eti), fraud, deception. vide dumun.
dumödöddi, n.pl. dumöddi, copper, brass.
dumnun, pres. adumnun, perf. adumnun, i. dumu, pass. dümune, to take, to steal.
dumundya, pres. adumundya, perf. adumundya, i. dumundýe, pass. dümune (düm'e), to take, to deprive of.
dung, pres. dungung, perf. adung, i. dungü, pass. dungö, to cut, to cut off (especially the head), to kill.
dunget, n.pl. dunjelji, saw, instruments for cutting.
dunggö, pres. durunggö, perf. adunggö, i. dunjö', pass. dunjö, to saw, to cut. vide dun. 
dungun, pres. durungun, perf. adungunj, i. dunji, pass. dun'qe, to chase, to drive away, to beat back. vide dun. 
duöd, l.pl. duödün, ox, bull. 
duör, e.pl.s. gloomy, dark, cloudy. Ex: ki a döör (adöör) i tölör (or i tölör ki adöör) = the sky is cloudy to-day. 
dur, pres. adur, perf. adur, i. dure, to come, to arrive, especially to land. 
duret, n. growth, increase. vide durjö. 
dur'it, n.pl. dur'iti, pain, suffering, melancholy. vide duru. 
durje, pres. ða durje, perf. adurje, i. durje, pass. důrô, to milk. 
durjö (durjö), pres. ða durjö, perf. adurjö, i. durjö, to grow. 
durju, pres. ða durju, perf. adurjju, i. durjö, to be sad, to be out of sorts. vide duru. 
duru, pres. ða duru, perf. adur'du, i. durmni, to be sad, to be depressed. 
důrue, pres. ða dur'ue, perf. adur'ue, i. durne, to be sad. 
dutet, n.pl. ða teljin, issue, conclusion, way out. 
dutökön, pres. ða dutökön, perf. adutökön, i. dutök'i, pass. dutök'li, to let a thing slip, to miss an opportunity. 
dutun, pres. ða dute'ün, perf. adute'ün, i. duți, pass. dů'te, to draw out, to pull out. 
duyömbu, pres. ða duyömbu, perf. aduyömbu, i. duyömb'i, to fall into ruins (intrans.). 
důr (dover). vide duör. 
dwut, calf-bull. 
dyang, l. famine. 
dyet, n.pl. ködję (köli), girl, young woman. 

E

ede (de, dede), later, after. 
eron, sooner, earlier, for, before. 

F

fa, pres. fafa, perf. asa, i. fane, pass. faya, to leave, abandon, to desert; i. negat. to fa; therefore, to fa jur. vide fofa jur. 
fadede (faded), e.pl.s., easy, not difficult. Ex: kita fade = an easy task (means also light in weight). 
fadungi, l.pl. fa'donga, bushes (especially bulrushes and reeds). 
fafarasak, n. moonlight. 

fafe (fafe), e.pl.s. hot, very warm. 
fajyo, adv. (fojo), far, far away, a long distance, remote. Ex: Kofajuro fajyo i B. = K. is a long distance from B. 
faleleng, c.pl.s., sweet, agreeable, nice, smooth (also of a smell). Ex: mijok faleleng = mice are sweet; n'ena kōt'tōrni momon faleleng = these flowers smell very nice. 
fané'ne, n.pl. fane'ne, monkey bread. vide buyi. 
fanyak, n.pl. fanyaka, udder, dug. 
faran (farun), n., daylight, midday, at noon. vide tafuran. 
fáñana, peace. 
fáará (fáará), n.pl. farará, light, flame, candle. 
farasak, pres. faharasak, perf. afarasar, pass. afarase', to light, to shine. 
faráyet, m.pl. fará'yetji, light, lustre, brilliancy, magnificence, fame. 
farik, very, due, rightly, loud, aloud. 
fású'sua, c.pl.s., sour, bitter. 
fatali, n.pl. fata, elastic twigs or branches which are used as rope (also “rope”). 
fayu, pres. faf'ya, perf. afá'ya, i. faf, pass. faf'lu, to feign, to dissemble. 
fé, pres. fef'e, perf. afá, i. fe, to shoot, to hit, to be struck by lightning. 
feito, sun-dried meat. 
feldya, pres. fefedya, perf. afed'ya, i. fed'di, pass. feda, to set in order, to arrange, to prepare. 
fefen, pres. fefen, perf. afefen, i. fefen', pass. fefen'e, to collect. 
fefénum, pres. fafe'nun, perf. afefen'una, i. fefeni, pass. fefen'ine, to collect, to assemble, to unite, to join. 
feja (fejya), pres. fef'e'ja, perf. afé'ja, i. feji, to shoot, to strike by lightning. vide fe'. 
feke'n, pres. fekeken'a, perf. afekens'nya, i. fekenye, pass. fekeken'ya, to break, to break to pieces (often also reduplicated in the perfect). 
fekekenya (fekeken'ya). vide feke'n. 
fele, n.pl. felet, belly, paunch. 
fele-mimyen, stomach-ache. vide menyen. 
fendya, pres. fendeyna, perf. afendya, i. fend'i, to come together, to meet. 
feng, pres. feng, perf. afeng, i. feng', pass. fens, to extinguish. 
ferek, times. Ex: ferok-musa'la = three times. 
feren, pres. fere'sun, perf. afes'una, i. fes'di, pass. fes'sue, to rob, to plunder, to gain. 
es', pres. fes'e, perf. afes, i. fede', pass. feda, to order, to arrange. 
sétet, n.pl., order, arrangement. 
sétö, c.pl.s., (1) cool (not hot); (2) not passionate, quiet-tempered, gentle, meek. Ex: köbitle y setö = a gentle sheep. 
feyik, c.pl.s., warm.
VOCABULARY.

131

feyu, pres. *fe'fyu*, perf. * afs*ny, i. * fe'lu, pass. *fe'lo*
= to bake, roast, to cook.


fii, i.pl. *fii'fia*, island (especially a small one).

fifi'dit, n.pl. *fi'fi'diton, point, drop.

fifi'uga, pres. *fi'fi'uga, perf. *af'fi'uga, i. * fi'fi'g',
= to whistle.

figa, pres. *fi'gu, perf. *af'ga, i. * fi'g, to conceive, to become pregnant. (The form *fig* is seldom used.)

figet, n.pl. *fi'geti*, conception. vide *fiya*.


fikari'kin, pres. *afi'karikin, perf. *afökari'kin, to conceive, to become pregnant. vide *fiya*.

fikun, pres. *fi'kun, perf. *af'k'num, i. * fi'nta, pass. *fi'k'ne, to draw out, to pull out. vide *fik*.

fiya, n.pl. *fi'lya la, top, point, summit.

fion, water.

fion-ti'-jor, pond-water.

fion-ti'-kare, river-water.

fiontot, n.pl. *fi'lon, a drop of water, pl. water.


fi'rikik, pres. *fi'rikik, perf. *af'rikik, i. * fi'rikine, to take to one's bed, to lie down, to be seated.

fi'rito, n.pl. *fi'rito ten, place, country, region.

firo, speargrass.

fit, pres. *fi't, perf. *af'it, i. * jite, pass. *fi'ta, to bind, to bind or tie up.

fitake, necklace.

fitet, n.pl. *jete'li, band, bandage. vide *fit*.

fiton, c.pl.s., remaining, what is over.

fitun, pres. *fi'tun, perf. *af'tun, i. * fita, pass. *fi'tue, (1) to remain, to be remnant; (2) to leave behind; (3) to loosen, to yield, to pardon.


fode, n.pl. *fo'dya, gourd-skin, goblet.

fode, n.pl. *fo'dtii, coming, arrival. vide *fo*.

foin, pres. *fofoin, perf. *af'oin, i. * fot, to sit down (generally used with hak). Ex: *fo'ta hak = take a seat.


fotet, n.pl. *fotetji, things used for cleaning, especially soap.

fot't, n.pl. *fo'tt'ji, life. vide *fot*.

fomoni, c.pl.s., heavy (the opposite to *jude'd*).

foryo, pres. *fo'foryo, perf. *af'foryo, i. f'foryi, to swim.

fotuor, c.pl.s., bitter sour.

foyiik, c.pl.s., tepid, lukewarm.

foyi, l.pl. *fo'yi, ebony.

fuditté, n.pl. *fudi', skin, shell, husk.

fufi tut, l.pl. *fufi tuji (fufi tuji'), dew.


fuki'no, hundreds. Ex: *fuki'no mur'k = 200, *fuki'no mus'la = 300.

fukun, pres. *fi fukun, perf. *af'ku', i. * fuli, (1) to sprout, to shoot forth; (2) to appear. vide *fuk*.

ful'oti, n.pl. *fuli, burning charcoal.

fun, pres. *fusi'n, perf. *af'si', i. * fun', to germinate, to sprout. Ex: *botol fusi'n = the dura is sprouting.

fungo, porridge.

fungöt, n.pl. *fungöt, nates.

funtong (*fun'long), n.pl. *jentong = jeroon.

fuık, ten.

fuök-wod-budök, eighteen.

fuök-wod-bukér, sixteen.

fuök-wod-bungu'ın, nineteen.

fuök-wod-burraya, seventeen.

fuök-wod-geleng, eleven.

fuök-wod-mulsá nat, fifteen.

fuök-wod-murerk, twelve.

fuök-wod-musá'la, thirteen.

fuök-wod-ungu'ın, fourteen.

fuökkit, n.pl. *fiökiti, the tenth part.

furi, l.pl. *fu riö (furyö), stick, staff (for old people, mostly forked).


furijo, pres. *fu'riö, perf. *af'riö, i. * firiyi, to smoke. Ex: *siło kad'n ti tôle se fu'riö, = these logs are not burning, they are only smoking.


fürüe, pres. *fu'fürüe, perf. *afürüe, i. * furün, to awake.

fut, pres. *fu'fut, perf. *afut, i. * fut, pass. *fu'la, to give more. to repeat the dose.

futet, complaint.

futet, l.pl. *fu'tetji, (1) assembly, meeting; (2) judgment; (3) stick which the Bari carries as a symbol of the meeting; shaped like a fork.

futukin, pres. *fu'tukin, perf. *af'tukin, i. *tukii, pass. *futkah, to present, to offer, to give something. vide *fut*.

futukö, pres. *fu'tukö, perf. *af'tukö, i. *futökön, to be dislocated, sprained.

futut, l.pl. *fu tuji (fu'totji), string. Ex: *nang lo'b' dang ko futut = I bind the bow with string.

G

gá, pres. goá, perf. agá, i. gojí, pass. goya, to
defend, to protect.
gaf, pres. gaof, perf. agaf, i. gafo, pass. gaфа, to
protect, to shelter.
gafá, n., pent-house, shelter.
gaf’kin, pres. gafoškin, perf. agafškin, i. gaфškí, pass. gaфškí, to lay on, to put on.
gayu, pres. guayu, perf. agayu, i. gai, pass. gaila, to look for.
gege, never.
gei, pres. gei, perf. a’ei, i. gei, pass. gel’ri, to
use, to make use of.
gele, l.pl. gelya, shoulder-bove.
geleng, c.pl. lade, alone, a unit, singly.
ge’lere, once.
gelet, n.pl. geleti, tools, implements.
gella, soldiers.
geng, generally (gönggu).
ger, pres. genger, perf. ager, i. gerɛ, pass. gyra, to
scratch.
giddya, pres. and perf. regular, i. giddyɛ, pass.
qila, to gnaw, to pick.
gig’ru, n.pl. gig’rujin, the fin of the fish and
the cartilage of the crocodile.
gin, pres. gigin, pers. agin, i. ginɛ, pass. ginga, to
tear (trans.).
gindya, pres. giindya, perf. agindya, i. indye, to
tear (intrans.).
giran, pres. gigiran, perf. agiran, i. giri, pass.
girarškin = he is a man to be avoided.
Ex: nye agirarškin = he is a man to be avoided.
gober, l.pl. go’bero, skin, hide, leather.
gober-na-kine, pl. goberok-t'e-kine, sheepskin.
godya, pres. godya, perf. agodya, i. godi, pass.
göt’a, to praise, to glorify. Ex: goda’na Ngu =
praise God.

gogok, n.pl. go’okon, the big Nile duck.
gogu, pres. go’gogu, perf. agogu, i. golɛ, pass.
gol’ka, to stay or pull off, to pull out, to
extricate.
gokini, l.pl. gol’t’nyat, ant-heaps with many
holes.
golet, n.pl. goletji, strength, hardness, force.
gołotot, l.pl. gol’totin, brook, rivulet, stream.
gołyda, pres. gogolyda, perf. agodyla, i. goldi, pass.
golya, to tear or pull off, to pull out, to
extricate.

gor, pres. gogor, perf. aqor, i. gorɛ, to snore.
gor, n.pl. goro, lance, spear.
goze, l.pl. gozete, small brook.
gor, l.pl. gorojin, stable, hurdle, pcn.
gorom, n.pl. gor’oma, wall, rampart.
got, pres. gogoł, perf. agol, i. gotɛ, pass. gotta,
to point, to sharpen.
gotet, l.pl. goteti, praise, fame. Vide godya.
göl, pres. gögöl, perf. agöni, i. göni, pass.
göm, to surround, to encompass.
gömbu, pres. gömbun, perf. aqomun, i. gömbi,
pass. gömbi, to surround (especially with a
hedge).
gönggu, pres. göngànggu, perf. agönggu, i.
göngi, pass. göngi, to hedge or fence in.
gor, pres. gogor, perf. agor, i. gorɛ, pass. gorö,
to cross (trans.).
gør, l.pl. görön, road, street (in the plural
crossroads).
göri’gori, l.pl. göri’yere (goriyere), rainbow.
görü, pres. görü, perf. aqörü, i. qörü, pass.
görü, to cross one’s self (also trans.).
giring, n., shaking, earthquake.
giring-ña’-kak, earthquake.
gùbara, pres. guqùbara, perf. aqùbara, i.
qùbara, pass. qubà’ti, to throw, to sling, to throw
about.
gudu, n.pl. gududan, lump, lunch, hump-back
(of men).
gugu, l.pl. l’gugu, granary.
gukun, pres. gükün, perf. aqükün, i. gülá,
pass. gül’kun, to invite, to invite to come from
afar. Ex: gül’kun = invite me.
gukundy, pres. gugunkyana, perf. agukunkyana,
i. gukunkyana, pass. gül’kun, to invite. Vide
gülön.
gum, pres. guqum, perf. agum, i. gumɛ, pass.
gum’ma, to throw.

gumba, pres. guqumba, perf. agumba, i. gumbi,
pass. gum’ma, to throw.
gurak, l.pl. gurakan, a big bird (the feathers
being used as a head-dress).
gure, n.pl. gureli, pigeon, dove.
gurutöt, n.pl. gurn, lizard.
gutet, abscess.
gwa, c.pl.s., (1) thus (relating especially to
size). Ex: gwad’en, gwad’lo, gwad’ta = as big
as I, thou, you; (2) With the Latin meaning
gum, tanquam. Ex: John gwad’nan bitan
dakong alondya nyo? = what has John done as
teacher? (3) With the suffixes le, nio, nikanj,
&c. Ex: nye wabo ropet gwad’nikan = he
received a reward similar to ours.
gwaket, n.pl. gwadheti, rind, park, peel.
gwalak, pres. gwaqwalak, perf. aqwalak, i.
gwalak, pass. gw’alah, to break, to break off.
to pick off.
gwalo, like, or as (big) as this. Vide gwa and lo.
gwang, n.pl. gwangon, (wild) cat.
gwarut, n.t., gunpowder (from the Arab
barud).

gwacet, n.pl. gwadheti, (1) the sprinkling; (2)
the blessing. Vide gwadd.
gwè, pres. gwew, perf. aqwe, i. qwe, (1) will
come to pass; (2) to stay, to remain.
gwè, n. joke, fun. Vide gwe'wa.
I

i (1) in. Ex: i kadi = in the house; (2) than
—in comparison.
i-bot, behind.
i-eron, before.
ifi'r (i-fit), instead of.
ifi'ten-ling, everywhere, in all places.
i-frit-na-gelend, together, in one place.
igó, pl. igólo, go away.
iit, pres. iit, perf. ait, i. ii'h, pass. ñue, to fish
with the line.
iitun, vide iit.
i-kak, under.
i-ki, over, above.
i-kiden, in the middle, among.
iló'lor, to-day, on this day.

jíngó, what. Ex: ّo a'nu,esu jíngó? = what hast thou eaten?

inké, yes (also in-koi).

ite (iité), m.pl. iëtëjí (bëtëjí), fishing-hooks.

ití, pl. ití'tu (irregular i. of itu, to go).

i-etu, during, while, literally "in going."

jongan, pres. jojongan, perf. ajongan, i. jongé, to be caught in a trap.

jongé, letter.

jor, f.pl. jora, pond.

joré, pres. jojoré, perf. ajoré, i. jorené, to be plentiful.

jore (jøre'), c.pl.s. full, much, abundance, many.

jölo, pres. jëjëlo, perf. aëjëlo, i. jëlëni, to go away, to travel. vide jal.

jôn, pres. jëjën, perf. aëjën, i. jënëni, to rain.

jorrut, f.pl. jërë ruët, hole, deepening, excavation.

ju, c.pl. julín, friend. Ex: jëli'o = my friend; jëli'no = my lady friend.

jú, pres. ju'ú, perf. a'ú, i. jule, pass. ju'ë, to ring, to toll.

jú, pres. ju'ú, perf. a'ú, i. jujëc, pass. jësë, to grind, to sharpen (a spear or arrow).

jú'ek (another form for ajök), m.pl. jëékën, satan.

jüët, f.pl. jëëti, whalestone. vide jù.

jufú, pres. jëju'ú, perf. ajëju'ú, i. jëjëni, to clothe, to dress, to be dressed, to be attired.

jyu, pres. ju'u, perf. ajëju, i. jëjëni, pass. jëjëni, to forbid, to prohibit. Ex: nan a'ëjëu.

jjujuk, f.pl. jëjëlën, bread (of animals).

jur, m.pl. jurëni, land, country. Ex: jur lë Bari = the Bari country.

jur-lô'-monyë, fatherland.

juruddyo, pres. jëjuruddyo, perf. ajëjuruddyo, i. juruddyo, to sink.

K

kabé'lanit, c.pl. kabé'la'k, (1) pensive, meditative person; (2) miser, niggard.

kabi'lanit, c.pl. kabi'la'k, a sucker. vide bi.

kabi'töni, c.pl. kabi'to'k, beater. vide bit (also "flayer").

kaböngöni, c.pl. kabön'ëk, one who has forgotten something. Ex: kabolënëk-ti-Nyum = the impious, heathen. vide bönëri.

kabötök, flayer.

kabú'kanit, c.pl. kabú'la'k, a haughty, proud person. vide bulya.

kabú'köni, c.pl. kabú'kök, one who causes blood to be shed. Ex: kabú'köni-tönti-rëma = a murder. vide bük.

kabúlönit, c.pl. kabúlë'k, a mighty, powerful person. vide bulë.

kabú'töni, c.pl. kabú'lä'k, a beater. vide but.

kadá'kanit, c.pl. kadá'la'k, an envious person. vide dakt.

kade (kade'), c.pl. of geleng. (1) alone; (2) proper, peculiar.
kadé'lanit, c.pl. kadé'la:nk, a secretive, mysterious person. vide dé.

kadé'long (a second form for kade).

kadé'nanit, c.pl. kadé'nak, learned man, scholar. vide den.

kadénti-kimang, wood for fuel, logs for the fire.

kadé'ranit, c.pl. kadé'ra:nk, cook. vide der.

kadi (kadi'), n.pl. kadé'jik, (1) room, house; (2) in the plural, "village, parish."

kadi-ná'dit, c.pl. kadé'jik-ná'didík, small room or chamber.

kadi-ná'-kwen, pl. kadé'jik-ti-kwen, (1) bird-house; (2) bird's-nest.

kadé-na-langguó, pl. kadé'jik-ti-langguón, snail-house, snail-shell. vide langguó.

kadé'nanit, c.pl. kadé'nak, pupil. vide dí'níkí.

kadi-na-tódì'net, c.pl. kadé'jik-ti-tódì'net, teaching or school room. vide tódì'net.

kadi-tódì'net, for kadi-na-tódì'net.

kadó'konit, c.pl. kadó'lok (kadó'kók), bearer, carrier. vide dowyó.

kadó'lanit, c.pl. kadó'lok, seeker, explorer. vide doya.

kadó'nganit, c.pl. kadó'nyak, an elderly, old man. vide dónyó.

kadongé, m.pl. kadongé'ki. (1) the left hand; (2) adj., c.l.s. Ex: móké-kadongé = the left foot; ní'elo, ní'elo ní'ók kadongé dí'ngode = this man limps with the left foot. (3) adv. (mostly with the prefix a) akadongé = left, to the left.

kadó'ngonti, m.pl. kadó'nyon, fly.

kadó'yónit, m.c.pl. kadó'yók, merchant, tradesman. vide dí'jú.

kadú'manit, c.pl. kadú'mak, thief (taker). vide dówó.

kadú'manit, c.pl. kadú'mmak, cheat. vide dówó.

kadú'rónit, c.pl. kadú'rak, milker, milk-maid. vide döré.

kadú'runít, c.pl. kadú'run, the sufferer, sad person. vide dóró.

kafa, f.pl. kafak, possession.

kafá'lanit, c.pl. kafá'la:nk, hypocrite, dissembler. vide poyó.

kafati, f.pl. kafá'ta:nk, field, plain, pastureage.

kañsef, pl. kañsefgí:n, navel.

kañsefúlonit, m.pl. kañsefúlok, baker.

kañsefugo, f.pl. kañsefugóot, big sack or bag.

kañsefàniñit, m.pl. kañsefànak, conqueror. vide fóssiu.

kañsefá'tanit, c.pl. kañsefá'la:nk, a commander, master. vide fét.

kañsef'ti, m.pl. kañsef, germ, sprig, bud.

kañsef'kónit, c.pl. kañsef'kók, guide, leader (of men and animals). vide jík.

kañsef'ra, f.l. loin-cloth, girdle.

kañsef'ulef, f.pl. kañsef'ulejí, fog.
kakwélianit, e.pl. kakwe'liak, (1) person awake; (2) the guard, the watchman. vide kweli.

kakwéyanit, e.pl. kakwe'ya'k, witness. vide kayakin.

kalab, pres. kakalab, perf. akalaf, i. kalafa, pass. kalafis, to embrace, to hug.

kalabá, f.pl. Kalabájiin, dish.

kaleléroti, f.pl. kalele'ro, thistle.

kaliöngnit, e.pl. kaliöngak, a friendly friend. Ex: nito matut a. k. ko'ngutu ling = this chief is friendly to every one.

kalú'dyanit, e.pl. kalud'ya'k, interpreter. vide ludya.

kalú'sofinit, m.pl. kaluf'ok, an adulterer. vide lafö.

kalú'ngunit, e.pl. kalungök, caller, crier. vide lung.

kaluköünit, m.pl. kaluöök, redeemer, saviour. vide loök.

káluti, f.pl. káluto, post, stake.

kalyeti (häliti), f.pl. kelye (hälie), torch, flambé.

kamá'nanit (kamá'nanit), e.pl. kamá'nak, enemy, hater. vide man.

kamá'nganit, e.pl. kamá'ngak, slanderer, backbiter. vide many.

ká'mara, pres. kaká'mara, perf. aká'mara, i. kamara, pass. kamá'ji, to row about.

kamará'nganit, e.pl. kamara'ngak, scoffler, reviler, abuser. vide maranggök.

kamá'tanit, e.pl. kamá'tak, drinker, drunkard. vide möja.

kambu, pres. kakambu, perf. akambu, i. kambi, pass. ka'mu (a-lo kamá'ji), to row.

kámé, m.pl. kamé'lan, spoon.

kamé'ranit, e.pl. kamé'ra'k, an intoxicated person, a drunkard. vide mérän.

kamoká (kamoka), sandal.

kamó'ranit, e.pl. kamór'ak, mediator, peacemaker. vide mera.

kamóröünit, m.pl. kamörök, (1) combatant, warrior; (2) tempter, seducer. vide nöö.

kamuket, m.pl. kamu'ku, shoe.

kamulák, f.t., spittle.

kamye, c.pl. kamyeji, ill, sick. vide ko and myen.

kana, (1) adj., c.pl.'s. vain, idle; (2) adv. only, in vain, vainly.

kaná'reti, f.pl. ká'nare, red glass beads.

ká'nat (instead of muká'nut), five.

kang, suffix.pl., our.

kangá, e.pl. kängé'jin, (1) strong, powerful, courageous; (2) angry, wrathful.

kángá'ranit, e.pl. kängé'ra'k, assistant, mate, comrade. vide ngaró'kin.

kángé'ranit, e.pl. kängé're'k, reaper, harvester. vide nger.

kángit (ka instead of ku (ko) and uje), (1) by, from, to—him, her; (2) his, her, ka'nyet.

kango, (1) out of doors. Ex: man a kango = I am out of doors. (2) out, outside. Ex: uje tua kango = he is going out; iti kango = go outside.

ká'ngööönit, e.pl. ka'ngööök, liar, cheat. vide nöökin.

kanökönit, f.pl. kanökök, a feeder, nourisher. vide nööm.

kanyet (ka'nyet), suffix.pl., his, her.

ká'onggo, f.pl. ka'onggo, rind, bark.

kaötök, skinner, layer.

karab, pres. kakarab, perf. akaraf, i. karaf, pass. kará'ja, to take under the wing, to protect.

karafa, pres. kakara'faja, perf. akara'faja, i. karafa'fit, pass. karafari, to set on eggs, to hatch.

karana, pres. kakarana, perf. akarana, i. karanëf, to go to ruin.

kare, m.pl. karya, river, stream, the Nile.

karékënit (karere'kinit), m.pl. karë'kak (ka're'kak), shackle. vide rek.

karo'ljö, m. channel, bed of river. vide lö'gulu.

karë'manit, m.pl. karë'mak, carpenter. vide remba.

karë'monit, f.pl. karë'mök, murderer. vide rembú.

karë're, f.pl. karë're'ji, nostril.

kariákënit, c.pl. kariakë'kak, robber, disputant, wrangler. vide riigje.

karidy'a (karidy'a), f.pl. karidyak (karidyak), a pregnant woman.

karën, f.t., name. Ex: karë'n këe Kutuk-nësuyëng = my name is Goldmouth; karë'n ko'ndë Mohamed = your name is Mohamed.

karënganit, e.pl. karë'ngak, avenger, chastiser. vide riigje.

karingila, wild onion.

karó'jënit, c.pl. karó'fak, donor, rewarder. vide rob.

karrara, exile.

karudya, pres. kakarudya, perf. akarudya, i. karudje, big, to be worthy, deserving, to merit.

karü'könit, c.pl. karükök, scholar, follower, pupil. vide rug.

karut, pres. kakarut, perf. akarut, i. karute, pass. karutö, to exchange, to barter.

karü'takin, pres. kakarü'takin, perf. akaru'takin, i. kàrute'k, pass. karü'taki, to exchange, to barter.

karü'tanit, c.pl. karü'tak, (1) exchanger; (2) heir, inheritor.

karü'tët, f.pl. karü'tëtji, (1) exchange, barter; (2) goods bartered; (3) inheritance, heritage.

kasá'ranit, m.pl. kasar'ak, a judge. vide sur.

kase (ka'še), pl. of lo'še (nase), really, lo'še, na'se, pl. ka'še.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BARI-ENGLISH</th>
<th>VOCABULARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kene-nádit, pl. keny-a-ná'didik, branch, little branch, twig.</td>
<td>ko, (1) prep. = with. Ex: kó do (ta, se) = with thee (you, they). (2) conjunct. = if, supposing that. Ex: ko do nyangar = if you wish (with your consent). (3) negat. partic. of the verb and prefixed to the root forms the negat. imp. Ex: ko njeu, ko ko'kóya = do not eat, do not steal. With the prefix a (ako) it is negat. Ex: van ako njeu = I have not eaten. (4) with the substant. baba, yanjo, monye, and wote it forms a pl. prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenet, f.pl. ko'netji, enumeration, reckoning, account.</td>
<td>kó, pres. kokó, perf. akó, i. kójé, pass. ko'fa, to bite. Ex: kojé dión akó'nan = yesterday a dog bit me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kengge, c.pl. kengye'be, dwarf. pigmy.</td>
<td>kob, pres. kobob, perf. akób, i. kófè, pass. ko'fa, to catch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kere, f.pl. kerya, bottle (generally a gourd-skin).</td>
<td>kóba, pres. kó'kóba, perf. akó'ba, i. kóbi, pass. kóbá, to patch, to stitch together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keren, pres. kekeren, perf. akeren, i. kerenye, pass. kerenya, to tear, to tear to pieces.</td>
<td>kóbabá, pl. of baba, father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kere-nâ-meme, pl. kerya-tí-meme, glass bottle, really india-rubber bottle (the natives originally mistook glass for india-rubber).</td>
<td>kóbubub, f. daybreak. vide bud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerendya, pres. kekerendya, perf. akerednya, i. kerednya, pass. kerenya, to tear, to tear to pieces.</td>
<td>kode, or, perhaps, almost. Ex: nà'n kode dò = I or thou; kode nà'n fàfo = perhaps I will come.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki, f. (1) the heaven, firmament; (2) above, upon; (3) air. Ex: ki añá'nu ko'lyang = the air is damp in the evening.</td>
<td>kode ... kode, either ... or.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiasér, f.pl. kinaríkí, sister.</td>
<td>kodih, few.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kibi, m.pl. kibyet (kibi'tet), sycamore (tree and fruit).</td>
<td>kodù, m.pl. kodùlan, hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kibo, m.pl. kibojín, ship.</td>
<td>kö'et, f.pl. kó'etji, deed, act. vide hon and honet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kibo-ló'dit, pl. kibo'jin-ló'didik, boat, skiff.</td>
<td>Kofá'jur (ko fá'jur), village near Gondogoro (literally &quot;do not forsake home, stay at home&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiden, f. (1) middle; (2) in the midst.</td>
<td>ko-fin-ti-konyen, eye-lashes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki'dì, m.pl. ki'díá (kídya), well, spring.</td>
<td>ko-fin-ti-nyekén, beard (hair on the chin).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kidih, pl. kíjá.</td>
<td>kofor, f.pl. kó'fóro, box, chest. coffín.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kidir, f.pl. kídiríná, back (of men and animals).</td>
<td>ko-gú'du, c.pl.s. humpbacked, hunchbacked. vide gudu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki'doi, f.pl. kídoi'vi, chest (of men).</td>
<td>koja, pres. ko'koja, perf. akó'ja, i. kójì, pass. ko'á, to bite. Ex: van akó'ja ko diónj = I have been bitten by a dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki'ët (ki'yet), f.pl. ki'ëti'ë, (1) rising, mounting; (2) ladder, staircase. vide ki'ja.</td>
<td>koka, f.pl. koka'jin, leopard (tiger).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kifá, m.jil. kifá, hammer.</td>
<td>kó'kó'kó', hen-house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kifá, m.pl. kifálan, hill.</td>
<td>ko ... kode (instead of kode ... kode), if ... or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kifá, m.pl. kifá'lu'n, f. India-rubber.</td>
<td>kokólakin, pres. kokólakin, perf. akó'lakin, i. kokolákí, pass. kokó láki, to steal for someone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kifá, m.pl. kifá'lu'n, chest (of men).</td>
<td>kokó'let, f.pl. kokó'letí, theft, robber. vide ko'kóya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki'ët, f.pl. ki'ët, (1) rising, mounting;</td>
<td>kokori'te, f.pl. kokortó, root.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) ladder, staircase. vide ki'ja.</td>
<td>kó'kóya, pres. ko'kó'ya, perf. akó'kó'ya, i. kókó'i, pass. kocó'a, to steal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiffá, pres. akifá, i. kifáne, vide kiffá.</td>
<td>kokó'yu, pres. kokó'yu, perf. akó'yu'yu, i. kókó'i to be selfish, self-seeking, covetous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kifá, m.pl. kifá, hammer.</td>
<td>ko-kuré, c.pl.s. thirsty. vide kuré.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kifá, f.pl. kifá, hammer.</td>
<td>kola, urine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kifá, m.pl. kifá, hammer.</td>
<td>kolonit, c.pl. kola'k, thief. vide ko'kóya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kifá, f.pl. kifá, hammer.</td>
<td>kolieti, m.pl. kólíte, parrot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kifá, f.pl. kifá, hammer.</td>
<td>kolle, short toe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kifá, food.</td>
<td>kóló, m.pl. kólólo, a small hammer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kifá, f.pl. kifá, hammer.</td>
<td>kolong, f. the sun. (The Bari judges of time by the position of the sun.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kifá, f.pl. kifá, hammer.</td>
<td>kolong-adoro, sunset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kifá, f.pl. kifá, hammer.</td>
<td>kolong-amú'kó, solar-eclipse (&quot;the sun is covered&quot;). vide muk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kifá, f.pl. kifá, hammer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kolog-lofukun, sunrise.
kolórotot, m.pl. kolóro, the white "wod-eating" ant.
kó-magor, c.pl.s. hungry (with hunger). vide magor.
kómong, f.pl. kómost'kan, face.
kómönity (kómonit), e.pl. kómon, stranger, guest.
kó'monye, pl. of monye, father, master.
kó-muri, e.pl.s. feverish (with fever). vide muri.
kón, pres. kókon, perf. akón, i. koné, pass. kóna, to make, to do.
kó-na (ko-na), (1) on that account, for this reason; (2) when.
kón-alógo, hard, to make strong. vide kon and lo'yo.
kón-aná'go, hard, to make strong.
kondya, pres. kondonya, perf. akondya, i. koudi (also kóne), pass. kóna, to make. vide kon.
konét, f. the making trade.
kónga, flying termite.
kônge, m.pl. konyen, (1) eye; (2) fruit (especially of a tree).
kônge-geleng (ko-kônge-geleng), e.pl.s. one-eyed (with one eye).
kôngé-nyo, wherewith, whereby, whereon, with what.
kó'nut (bó-nut). by (from, to) thee.
konyen-ti'kaden, fruit (eyes of the tree).
konyen-won, pres. konyen-wonon (ironon-konyen), perf. konyen-awon, i. wonon-konyen, to feel pity, to pity (with weeping eyes). vide won.
kór, pres. lokor, perf. akor, i. koré, pass. kóra, to divide, to share.
korët, m.pl. kõre'tjí, small basket (used also as a unit of measurement).
korimun, porridge.
kóri'ri, f. afternoon.
kórja, pres. kó柯ja, perf. akó'jia, i. korjí (kóre'), pass. kóra, to distribute, to divide. vide kor.
kóro'do, e.pl.s. dirty, filthy.
kóro'doti, f.pl. koró'do, dirt, excrement.
kóro'fotat (koró'fot), f.pl. koró'fo, leaf of a tree, else leaf of paper, etc.
koroko, leg (below the knee).
kórúk, m.pl. korúkan, raven, crow.
koruket, obedient.
kósó, m.pl. kosojin, tobacco-ponch.
kotet, tail.
kotofu-ti-kidja, shoulders.
kó-töwyl-í-lo'but, c.pl.s. merciful, compassionate.
kotumit (kotumit), f.pl. kotumit'ji (kotumitén), opening, door.
kotumó'lu, to-morrow.
kó'tyáng, (1) f. evening; (2) adv. in the evening.
kó'un, pres. koko'ün, perf. akó'ün, i. koái, pass. kó'a (kó'e), to bite. vide ko.
koyure (koyuré, ko-yure), (1) morning; (2) in the morning. Ex: díka koyure, this morning. vide yure.
kö, pres. kölö, perf. aköl, i. löl, pass. köló, to let, to allow.
kó, f.pl. kö'jín, war.
kóbbu, pres. lóbóbbu, perf. alóbbu, i. kóbbi, to follow.
kóbityo, f.pl. kóbyln, sheep.
kobjungôt (qó'ón òt), f.pl. lóbúngótjí, air, wind.
kobjungót-na-kak, air surrounding the earth.
kobjungót-na-ki, air (high up), upper air.
kobjungót-na-koyure, morning wind (also cast wind).
kobjungót-na-loki, south wind.
kobjurjó, pres. lóbürje', perf. alóbürjé', i. kóbürje', pass. kóbüró, to complicate, to fret.
kódí, f.pl. kód'et, gourd, pumpkin.
kódini (kódìn), m.pl. kaden, tree (in the plural, wood, logs). Ex: n'ëlo kódini (a) lié = this tree is mine.
kódió, nearly, almost (often strengthened by aling, quite, entirely).
kódú'duò, f.pl. kódlu'dómìn, shadow (only of men and animals).
kófu, f.pl. kó'út, shovel, small plough.
kókúkó, perf. akó'kó, i. kókó, to stumble, to trip, to fall.
kófuñó, f.pl. kófúñó, wing.
kófuró, f.pl. kóforó'tjí, smoke.
kógmót, see kobun'út, air, wind, also "sandstorm."
kóimót, f. sesame (roasted and then grated).
kóji, f.pl. kó'jó, stable, pen, fold.
kóll, m.pl. kól'ot, song.
kóllóñit, m.pl. kól'únok, boy.
kóloñín, pres. kólóñin, perf. akólókin, i. kólo'kí, pass. kólo (lóloki), to leave someone, to abandon something, to leave behind, to forgive.
kóloñín-bot, to leave behind. vide kólókin.
kómyru, m.pl. kómyr'vt, lion.
kónn, m.pl. kónn'jí, hand.
kónn'lo-tome, pl. lóníj'ti-tónya, elephant's trunk.
kónyú'mi, m.pl. lónýum, sesame.
kórr, pres. kólór, perf. alór, i. kórré, pass. kórró, (1) to disturb, to destroy; (2) to squander.
kórijó, f.pl. kórijot, puerpera.
kórit, f.pl. kórit'jí, desolation, devastation.
kot, pres. kólt, perf. akót, i. kóté, pass. kótö, to wound, to hurt.
kótró'nni, f.pl. kóttrón, blossom, flower. vide turó.
ku, at, by. Ex: díka lungeor' lió quó'n ku baba = to-day my brother was at father's.
kuörö, pres. kukaörö, perf. akaaörö, i. kuörö, to spread, to get acquainted.
kuré, m.pl. kuréji, thirst.
kuréjati, m.pl. kuréja, a species of small grained wheat (in Arabic-dukn).
kuret, pl. kura, caterpillar.
kuri, pl. kurilen, kite.
kurit, f.pl. kuritmin, giraffe.
kurju (seldom korju), pres. kukurju, perf. akurju, i. kurjí, pass. kurá (ká'ra), to cultivate, to plough.
akuró, pres. kākuró, perf. aká ró, i. kurónt, to be ashamed.
kurók (kurón), ft. ashes.
kurúdúet, c.pl.s. twin.
kurutet, m.pl. kurun, worm.
kusú'ru, f.pl. kusu'ruít, a small bag.
kut, pres. kukut, perf. akut, i. ku'te, pass. ku'tu, to blow (an instrument).
kut-kiliba, to play on the flute (a whistle).
vide kut.
kutuk (hotol), f.pl. kutu'sun, mouth, jaw.
kuyú'tyo, m.pl. kuyun, leg bone.
kwadd, pres. kwakwadd, perf. akwadd, i. kwaddi (more often kwasé), pass. kwá'sa, to honour, respect, to praise.
kwagu, pres. kwakwagun, perf. akwagun, i. kwají, pass. kwá'ka, to mediate, to make peace.
kwaje (kwajaye). (1) f.pl. kwajeltin, the night; (2) adv. at night.
kwaje-kenen, midnight.
kwaje-lulur, to-night.
kwaket (kwakel), m.pl. kwaketit, fork.
kwará (kwá'ra), m.pl. kwá'ra, pincers, tongs (especial fire-tongs).
kwaru (kwá'ru), m.pl. kwá'rujin (kwá'rujin), leopard.
kwaset, f. esteem, regard, respect, honour.
kwe, f.pl. knék, (1) head, top; (2) the first, especially with the prefix lo'na (lokve, ni'kwe, also lo'koke, na'koke); (3) cause, reason, generally with the prefix a, akwe (a kwe), on account of.
kwe, suffix pl. my.
kwedda, pres. kwe=kwedda, perf. akwedda, i. kwe'dá, pass. kwedá, to wink, nod.
kwegá, pres. kwe=kwegá, perf. akwegá, i. kwe't, pass. kwe'ga, to open. Ex: a nut.
kweja, pres. kwe=kweja, perf. akweja, i. kwe't, pass. kwe'ja, to give testimony, to witness, to affirm, to declare.
kwékani, m.pl. kwe'kan, blood-sucker (a bird somewhat smaller than a crow, which sucks blood from animals).
kwekin, pres. kwe=kwekin, perf. akwekin, i. kwe'ki, pass. kwe'ki, (1) to witness for another; (2) to give evidence; (3) to remind.
kwekwedja, whistle.
VOCABULARY.

kwelen, pres. kwew'elen, perf. akwe'len, i. kweleny'el, to be beautiful.
kweli, pres. kwew'eli, perf. akwe'eli, i. kweliny'eli, to wake, to watch, not to be sleepy.
kwelit, f. waking, watchfulness, vigilance.
kweni, pres. kwew'eni, perf. akwe'eni, i. kwening'eni, to laugh, to laugh at.
kweniakin, pres. kwew'eniakin, perf. akwe'eniakin, i. kwening'eniakin, to supply, to complete, to restore.
kweni, f.pl. keen, bird.
kwenyet, f.pl. kwenyeti, supplement, complement, addition.
kweyet, f.pl. kwetji, (1) witness, testimony; (2) sign, mark, token. vide kwe'ni, to bathe.
kwilok, m.pl. kwilokon, ospyrey.
kwokwo, f.pl.s. meal.
kwoongo, eyebrow.
kwo'roko, m.pl. kwo'rokolo, leg, shin-bone.
kwo, pres. kwokwo, perf. akwo, i. kwonti, to bathe.
kwo'dd, pres. kwokwodd, perf. akwodd, i. kwodditi, pass. kwoditi, to pick up, to glean (especially the addition).
kwo'ddu, pres. kwokwoddou, perf. akwoddou, i. kwoddid (kwokwoddid), pass. kwoditi, (1) to pick up; (2) to collect, to gather.
kwo'ng, kwong, kwow, kwong, kwong, kwong, kwong, (kwong), never. Ex: nan ak'w gwan kwon (also nan kwon ak'w gwon) = I have never been.
kwo'riter, c.pl. kwow'riteri, (1) rich; (2) happy, blessed, blissful.
yati, f.pl. kyat, doleb palm.

L

labá'kin, pres. lalabá'kin, perf. alabá'kin, i. labà'ki, to jump in, to fall in (into).
labara, jump.
labú'n, pres. lalabù'n, perf. alabù'n, i. labu, to leap out or forth, to hop, skip, lither.
lafaddu, pres. lafaddu, perf. alafaddu, i. lafaddi, to be terrible, horrible, cruel.
lago, to undo.
lago, f.pl. lago'jin, a species of small gazelle.
laju, ablation.
lak, pres. labak, perf. alas, i. laké, pass. laka, to loosen, unbind, to free.
laka (karakak),
laket, f.pl. lâkëtji, loosening, remission, indulgence.
lakofar, moth.
lala, pres. lala, perf. alala, i. lalaji, pass. lala, to wash.
lalâ'et, f.pl. lâlëdji, washing.
lalâju, pres. lalâ'ju, perf. alalâ'ju, i. lalaji, pass. lalâ (lalâ'ri), to wash, to baptize. vide lala.
lacet, m.pl. lien, husband, spouse.
lam, pres. lam, perf. alam, i. lamé, to skip, jump.
lang, pres. lang, perf. alang, i. langé, to jump, to skip, or spring over.
lango, c.pl. la'ngok, undressed, naked.
lâ'nyakin, pres. lâ'nyakin, perf. alâ'nyakin, i. lâ'nyakiti, pass. la'nyakti, to pass by somebody.
lâ'ün, pres. la'âun, perf. alâ'ün, i. lâ'ü, to be indifferent.
lâ'undyà, pres. lâ'undyà, perf. alâ'undyà, i. la'undyà, pass. lâ'n, to neglect, to slight.
lawé, pl. layâ, cartridge (empty). nilili.
laya, f.pl. layat (layati, in), oar, rudder.
le, f.t. milk. vide letat.
lebiju, great, large.
legi, legi, c.pl. legolok, another.
lejin, cans or pails for milk.
lek, eunuch (natural).
lele, f. neue, m.pl. kulye, f.pl. kuyne, (1) one, a certain person; (2) another. Ex : lele bot lele = one after the other; lele ko lele (one with another) = one with the other.
lele, f.pl. lelya, (1) rock, stone. Ex : Tyrol ko lelya kolé'r (fore) = there are many rocks in the Tyrol; (2) bald, bare (like a stone).
lele-an, f. neue-an, m.pl. kulye-an, f.pl. kuyne-vide, another person.
lele-lalet, f. neue nek vene, m.pl. kulye-ian, f.pl. kuyne-vid, another person.
lelenget, razor.
lelé'run, pres. lelé'run, perf. alelé'run, i. leleri, to rush down (headlong, of water). Ex : from lelé'run = the water is rushing down.
lelley, noon.
lelloki, iron necklet.
lembe, m.pl. lembot, jaw, jaw-bone.
leng, pres. leng, perf. aleng, i. lenge (also lengi), pass. lenga, to the utmost.
lengbé, grass.
lenggu, perf. alengi, i. lengi, to make a circuit, to pass by, to avoid.
leru, still, yet. Ex : gwè leru ògò-yò = stay a little longer with me.
letat, f. drops of milk, pl. le, milk.
le'zì-kì'teng (le'zì-kì'juk), cow's milk.
libi, c.pl.s. damp. Ex : kudi alibi = the room (the house) is damp.
li'dìngi, f. blackness, ink. Ex : yi wuwàr ko lì'dìnji = we write with ink.
lifo, f.pl. lifo'ton, clay, manure, mud.
lifó'na-safa, pl. lifo'ton-ti-safa, clay for jars, bottles, etc.
lifu, c.pl.s. fresh (especially for milk).
lîja, pres. lì'liga, perf. alì'jja, i. lìjì, pass. lì'a, to filter, percolate.
BARI-ENGLISH

VOCABULARY.

ló'bulut, f. ná'bulut, p.l.s. smooth, even.
ló'buset, f. ná'buset, pl. ló'busetji, f. ná'busetji, good, kind, gracious. vide busan.
ló'but, f. ná'but, p.l.s. good, brave, all right.
lose, f.t. urine (of animals).
lodek, m.pl. lodchla, roof, shelter.
lódere, m.pl. lodere'la, grasshopper, locust.
lodi'et, m.pl. lodi'eti, cover, lid.
lodi'ret, f.pl. lodi'etri, crowd, mass. vide ló'li'r.
ló'dit, f. ná'dit, pl. ló'dilik, f. ná'pidik, small, little.
lodoke, m.pl. lodokya, toad, frog.
ló'don, f. ná'don, pl. ló'dok, f. ná'dok, raw, unripe.
ló'du, f. ná'du, p.l.s. high. Ex: mere aló'du = the mountain is high; kudi and'á du = the house is high.
ló'e, m.pl. loya, arrow.
lofeng, c.pl. lofe'wejat, (1) self; (2) willingly.
ló'fín, f. ná'fín, p.l.s. sharp, with an edge.
ló'njyot, m.pl. lori'jyoki, the young male of cattle, sheep, goats. Ex: ló'njyot to m'etyo = the buck.
ló'fir, f. ná'fir, p.l.s. thick, fat.
lófiri't, m.pl. lófiri'ti, (1) cross-shaped twirling sticks used in cooking; (2) swallow.
loforong (loforonj), f. náforonj, c.pl.s. yellow.
lofotato, ashes.
lófu'tule, m.pl. lófu'tu, kidney bean, lentil (lubia).
logeri, m.pl. logeri'len, cross.
ló'go, f. ná'go, p.l.s. hard, strong.
logoró, m.pl. logoro'lon, heron.
logulau, m.pl. logulau'at, cock.
ló'gulu, f. ná'gulu, pl. ló'gulu, f. ná'gulok, deep.
ló'gusu, f. ná'gusu, pl. ló'gusulok, f. ná'gusulak, tight.
loguya, m.pl. loguya'lan, tuft of hair, also head-dress of feathers.
loja, pres. ló'loja, perf. alo'ja, i. loji, to give light, to light (especially of the sun).
ló'jere, f. ná'jere, p.l.s. brown.
ló'jyo, f. ná'jyo, p.l.s. (1) long; (2) high, tall.
lók, pres. lók, perf. alok, i. loké, pass. loká, (1) to bind, to tie. Ex: deng-tnot ako lóka burá = your bow is not properly tied; (2) to catch (especially mice in the trap).
ló'ke, f. ná'ke, p.l.s. clear, pure, bright. vide ló'keve.
lokí, f. south.
ló'kiling, m.pl. lokili'nga, the elbow, fore-arm.
ló'kinga, this year, this season. vide kinga.
ló'kiri, f. ná'kiri, p.l.s. spotted, coloured.
lókobo, goat-bell.
lókofe, pl. lokofeyu, pigeon.
lókokori't, m.pl. lokokori'tun, boundary, border.
VOCABULARY.

loró, m.pl. loró'ki (lurú'ki), a brook.
lorón, f. ná'ron, pl. loró'k, f. ná'rok, bad, wicked.
loron-ling, daily, every day.
lorú'me (sometimes lorú'me), f. naru'me, pl.s.,
an animal of faulty colour.
ló'sit, f. ná'sit, pl. lo'sijaik, f. na'sijik, small.
ló'sok, f. ná'sok, pl.s. lean, thin, weak.
ló'sulyeng, f. na'sulyeng, pl.s. shining, golden.
lót'eyon, f. ná'teyon, pl.s. dry, hard, vide
teleyon.
lotole, f.t. a tall kind of grass (reedy-grass).
ló'tor, f. ná'lor, pl.s., red, reddish.
lotorok, m.pl. lotorokon, stomach, inside of
poultry.
ló'tulur, f. ná'tulur, pl. loturulak, f. ná'turulak,
round.
ló'tun, f. ná'tun, pl.s. blunt, uncut. Ex:
walá't'lo lót'un (aló't'un) = my knife is blunt;
Gó'rio ná'tun (and t'wu) = my lance is not sharp.
ló'tuset, small gourd (to eat).
lótutú'ni, m. (1) cramp; (2) paralysis.
ló'yun, f. ná'yun, pl.s. damp, wet. Ex: ki
ná yun ku'tyam = in the evening the air is damp.
ló'yur, f. ná'yur, pl.s. sad.
ló'dir (ló'dir), c.pl.s. much, numerous.
ló'fuk, pres. lófúk, perf. alófúk, i. lófúke, pass.
ló'fúkó, to turn about, return.
lóm (commoner form lónb), pl. lóbónb, perf.
alóbá, i. lóbá', pass. ló'ba, to insult,
especially to answer with insolence.
lóngi, m.pl. lón'ó, monkey bread tree, also
the fruit.
lórí, f.pl. lórí (1) drum; (2) music.
lú, f. nu, pl. kuló (ziílo), f. kum (sinu), that
(sometimes also a relat, pron. instead of lo).
lubá, m.pl. lubá'jin, handle (stec) of a shovel
or hatchet.
lubín, hornet.
lú'bong, f. ná'bóin, pl.s. stupid.
lulubó, m.pl. lubúbó, intestines, and especially
rectum.
ludang, m.pl. ludang'jin, calf of the leg.
ludukotyo, c.pl. lu'dúš, new.
ludyà, pres. lu'dyà, perf. aludyà, i. ludyà, pass.
ludyà'ki, to interpret, to talk in a foreign
language.
lufe, pres. lu'lufe, perf. alález, i. lufé', to come
out (lufe kan'jó), to go inside, to penetrate (especially
without permission).
lufú, pres. lu'lufú, perf. alález, i. lufé',
to go inside, to penetrate (especially
without permission).
lufunit, m.pl. lufunitó, vessel, pot.
lúgalang, f. ná'galang, pl. lúgalang, f.
ná'galang, bread.
lugboti, pl. lugboti, heglik tree and fruit.
lugógóri, m.pl. lugó'ó,í, ten, spider.
proguluseni (lukuluseni), m.pl. lugul'sen, eagle, vulture.
lugwedí (lugweti), m.pl. lugwed, the pitch tree.
liji, m.pl. lujhi, memb. virile, also a term of abuse.
luk, pres. luuki, perf. aluk, i. luči, pass. luči, to draw, to pull, to drag.
lú'kak, adv. (1) below, beneath, under; (2) preposition, under, below, among.
lukófuró, f.pl. lukófuró, lu, lung.
lukulóli, m.pl. lukuláli, bat.
lukurdu, twins.
lú'kwólóng, f. nákwołóng, pl. lugvélóng,ök, f. nákwołóng,ök, crooked, curved, bent.
lulallé, pl. lulalléan, male.
lulú'dyet, f.pl. lulú'dyetjin, wag-tail.
lú'lué, f. lamentation, cry of distress.
lulumé (lulline), centipede.
lulur, pres. lubúr, perf. alubúr, i. lubúr, pass. lubúra, to cut out something in a round.
lumalung, excited.
lumáttet, m.pl. lunántetji, quill.
lundya, pres. lunundy, perf. alundy, i. lunýde, pass. lunýga, to count, to pay.
lung, pres. luung, perf. alung, i. lungi, pass. luung, to call, to name. Ex: ncélo húyfínít luungu Wani = this boy is called Wani.
lunga, also, sometimes, and.
lungasér, m.pl. lunýsérík, brother.
lú'ngayok, f. nángayok, pl.s. uneven, rough.
lunggu, pres. luunggu, perf. alunggu, i. lunggi, pass. lungu, (1) to name, to call; (2) to call for something, to be in want of something.
lungguó, m.pl. lungguóton, snail.
lungun, pres. luungun, perf. alungun, i. lungú (lungó), pass. lungu, to call hither, to invite.
lungutóti, m.pl. lungutó (lungutóti), bell: vide lungu.
lú'kó, pres. luókó, perf. alókó, i. luóki, pass. luókó, to rescue, to free, deliver.
lóókí, f. redemption, deliverance, freedom.
lúón, adv. secret, privately.
lóónfí, f.pl. luónfíji, secret, mystery.
lur, pres. lubúr, perf. alur, i. lurú, to be sleepy, to be nodding.
lurúkí, m.pl. lurúkí, a broad path, road (especially for animals).
luru, m.pl.s. fog, vapour, steam.
luru, m.pl. lurúkí, hill.
lurujo, pres. lurúkíjo, perf. alurujo, it is misty, foggy.
lú'rúró, f. nárúró, pl. lurúrók, f. nárúrók, black.
lurutá'tí, m.pl. lurutá'jín, hill. vide lurú.
lú'satyo, m.pl. lu'sak, a young man, a youth.
lú'satyo-ló-kadi, pl. lu'sak-li-kadi, manager, steward.
lut, c.pl.s. dirty (only of men).
lutá'ten, m. the right hand. vide alutá'ten.
VOCABULARY.

mey, f.pl. meya, pit, snare (especially for elephants and hippopotamus).
meyun (me'yu), pres. me'a'myun, perf. am'e'myun, i. meyâ, pass. meyâ, to drive hither. vide me'yi.
im, pres. mimâ, perf. amî, i. mîjâ, pass. mîjâ, to melt.
im, pres. mimâ, perf. amî, i. mîjâ, pass. mîjâ, to pierce, perforate.
imet, f.pl. metetji, pain. vide mëya.
imiji, m.pl. mëjot, mouse, rat.
imijo, pres. mëjddy, perf. amîjô, i. mîjê, pass. mëjê, to melt, trans. vide mëj.
imjun, pres. mimjyun, perf. amijun, i. mîjê, to approach, to come near.
im'kile (mêkile), m.pl. miki, the red ant.
imlon, pres. mëmlôn, perf. amîlôn, i. mîlô, to dip, to immerse.
imyâ, m.pl. mîlyâ'lan, lightning.
imyango, c.pl.s. shining, bright.
imyango, pres. mëmyango, perf. amîlyango, i. mîlyango, to lighten, to shine.
imyô, f. swearing. Ex: wan mëyô = I eat the oath (the strongest confirmation by oath of the Bari).
imimin, colic, sick, ill, pain.
im'ngatat, f.pl. mînja, feather, plume, ornament.
imingé, c.pl. mîningé, deaf.
imirakindyâ, mimirakindy, perf. amirakindyâ, i. mirakindy, to boast, brag.
imî'rikü, m.pl. mîrok, enemy, opponent.
imî'ya, pres. mimïya, perf. amimëyâ, i. mîyô, pass. mîyâ, to pierce. vide mîyâ.
imiyâ, f.t. things.
mâ, pres. mooma, perf. amâ, i. mômâ, pass. mômâ, to beg, to pray, entreat.
mô (contr. of mô'), later, then.
môbour, pres. monobur, perf. amôbour, i. monebur, to have a nasty odour, to smell unpleasant. vide mon.
môdî, perfume.
môdôke, c.pl. môdôkô, blind.
môdong (mâdôn), c.pl. mâ'dünîn, old, aged,
môët, f.pl. môetji, smell, odour (especially a bad one. vide mon.
môja, pres. mô'wa, perf. amô'ja, i. môjî, pass. mû'ô, to smell, to scent.
môk, pres. monok, perf. amôk, i. môk, pass. mok'a (môk'ari), to seize, catch. Ex: yaro amôka ê-dîli = the hippopotamus has been caught in the pit.
môskari, f.pl. of môk, taken prisoner and carried away.
mô'kën, f.pl. mok'ënya, mother-in-law.
môkët, f.pl. moketji, capture. vide mok.
môkôt, m.pl. mû'otji, leg (from the hip downwards).
môk-somot, to fish. vide mok.

BARI-ENGLISH
molet, f.pl. mo'letjë, entreaty, request, intercession, prayer. vide mōya.

mó'okin, pres. mō worm'okin, perf. amo'lok' in, i. mō'lok'i, pass. mō'lok'i, to ask for something or intercede for another.

molok'tye, m.pl. molokj' in, spirit, soul.

molok'tye-longon, m.pl. molokj' in-longon, the evil spirit, Satan.

molu, later, then.

mol'd'u, (1) later, still later; (2) the day after to-morrow.

momon, putrid.

mon, pres. mōunci, perf. amō'n i, mon'e, to smell, to be odoriferous, fragrant.

mon, f. smell, also taste, flavour.

mōn, pres. mō'num, perf. amō'n, i. môné, pass. môn, to bind, to tie.

monerja, loan.

mono, pres. mō'mono, perf. amō'n o, i. monor, pass. môn, to treat someone as a slave. vide môn.

monya, pres. mō'monya, perf. amō'nya, i. mônj, to be treated as a slave. to be bound. vide môn.

monye, m.pl. ko'moneye, father, master.

monye-kō¬ngote, the parents (father and mother).

monye-mede (monye-lo-mede), m.pl. ko'moneye-nd'ji, master of a house.

mor, pres. mōmor, perf. amō'r, i. mōre, pass. mōr, to mix, mingle.

mōr, pres. mō'or, perf. amō'r, i. mō're, pass. mōro, to mock, abuse, revile.

mora, pres. mō'mora, perf. amō'ri, i. mori, (mowari), to reconcile one's self, to make peace, to be united again. vide mor.

mor'ët, f. the coming together (in peace), union, community. vide mora and mor.

mōret, f.pl. mōretji, insult, disgrace, irony. vide mōr.

morinet, m.pl. morin, finger or toe.

morinet-lo'kōnin, pl. morin-te-kōnin (-kōnji), finger.

morinet-lo-mōkot, pl. morin-te-mōkot (mök, mōloji), toe.

mōrir, defect. verb, to be sweet-scented. vide mon and riri. Ex: u'ëna kōtiri mōrir = this flower smells nice.

morja, pres. mō'morja, perf. amō'rija, i. mor'ëtji, to meddle with, to disagree. vide mor.

morju, pres. mō'morju, perf. amō'riji, i. mor'ëtji, to curse, to slander, to offend. vide mōr.

morogō, f.pl. morogoj' in, tent.

moyu, pres. mō'moyu, perf. amō'nyu, i. mōle (moyu), pass. moyo, to pray, beseech. Ex: moyu'm (moyuk) Njyn = beseech God. vide mó.

mōtën, m.pl. mō'ten, intestine, rectum. vide hubi'b.
muket, f.pl. n’k’at’i, cover, stopper, cork.
mukok, (1) subst.f.end. Ex: mukok m’loz = the end of the day, mukok na bongo = the border of the dress; (2) adj. c.pl.s. the last. Ex: nan lo (na) mukok = I am the last; (3) adv. at least.
muku, m.pl. m’k’ue, bush, copse, thick wood.
muk’lo, f. muk’ne, (1) so many; (2) just as many.
mukkuyet, f.pl. muk’um, the small black ant.
mulu, pres. m’lu’lu, perf. am’lu’i, i. m’lu’ne, pass. m’lu’lwa, to overflow, to deluge.
muluritö, m.pl. muluri, the sugar-eating ants.
m’ungi, m.pl. ko’ungi, thin father.
muntye, f.pl. muntye’lan (muntye’lan), bread.
munu, m.pl. m’nu’i, snake.
munyet, f.pl. m’nyetji, liver.
murék (murèche), two, a pair.
murék-ko-murék, in pairs, or couples.
muri, f. the fever.
mú’ri, f.pl. mury’ki, antelope with long horns.
murilôni, m.pl. murilô, vein, artery.
murin, dough, paste (flour and water).
murúo, f.pl. murúki, a ruin.
murut, f.pl. murútu, neck.
murut-mimyen, pain in the throat or neck.
murye, c.pl.s. blue.
musâla, three.
mú’se (mus’i), pres. m’w’use, perf. am’w’i, i. musen’, dark, to get dark.
mushengé (also berego), narrow, vegetable.
musuk, pres. m’w’usuk, perf. am’w’uk, i. musuk’i, pass. musuk’u, (1) to press, throng; (2) to threaten, menace.
mutulu, people (natives).
muy, m.pl. mu’yjua, rhinoceros, unicorn.
myen, pres. mi’yen, perf. am’yen, i. m’ne’ni (myene’), to be ill, to have pain.
myene, f. pain, suffering. vide myen.

**N**

na, (1) demonstr. f.pl. sìne’ (kune), these; (2) article f. and sign of the foll. genet. pl. ti; (3) conjunct. than, as, after, when.
nagila, grass.
nak, f.pl. nak’o, tent, canopy.
ná’kiri. vide lokiri, spotted, coloured. Ex: n’ena bonggo am’kiri’ = this dress is of different colours.
nakwan, f.pl. wáte, (1) woman, wife; (2) girl.
nambo, pres. amambo, perf. amambo, i. amabi, to fire, to make fire.
nan, c.pl. yi, pers. pron. I.
nán, short form of nya ná, what sort of?
naná, pres. naná, perf. amamá, i. nanané, pass. namwa, to shake, to tremble.

**BARI-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.**

nanakwan, pl. wáte’ne, female.
nang, pres. amang, perf. amang, i. amang’é, pass. amang’a, to beat with the bare hand.
nen-gele’g, c.pl. ye’ka’de, I alone.
nangguru, pres. amangguru, perf. amangguru, i. amangguru, pass. amangguru, (1) to clap the hands; (2) to hit with the hand. vide wing.
nan-lofeng, c.pl. yi-lofe’ngat, I myself.

**nanu (máru), when? Ex: do fito nanu? = when are you coming?**
naxisiki, complainant.
ná’sit, f.pl. nå’sijik, small piece, scrap, crumb.
nekenet, f.pl. neke’netji, a cord, rope.
neringyé-na-kongé, eyelid.

ngá, (1) who? Ex: nga’ton somu? = who has acted so? nga’ tu nge’r? = who is going in front? (2) sometimes also for “he who.” Ex: nga ku’su’la ti nga ying = he who has cars to hear let him hear.

ngá, pres. nga’ngá, perf. a’ngá, i. ngané, pass. ngi (n’gi’), to open.

nga, c.pl.s. open, opened. Ex: kotumit nga (a’ngá) = the door is open; kotumiti’ngu (a’ngá) = the doors are open.

ngaddu, pres. nga’ngaddu, perf. angaddu, i. ngaddi, to increase in size or bulk.

ngáló, f. nga’na, pl. ko’ngáló, ko’ngá’na, who, which.

ngályati, m.pl. ngályu, (1) glass beads; (2) money.

ngá’ngaddu, vide ngaddu: Ex: diká’ a’ngá’ngaddu = the wound has become bigger.

ngara, pres. nga’ngara, perf. angára, i. ngará, to eat, to eat together.

ngará’kin, pres. nga’ngará’kin, perf. a’ngará’kin, i. ngarak’si, pass. ngarak’i, to support, to assist, to help someone.

ngato, m.pl. ngato’jin, sole of the feet of elephants and hippopotamuses.

ngér, c.pl. se’ (sido, kilo), he (she).

ngé, pres. nga’ngé, perf. a’ngé, i. ngési, pass. ngé, to eat. vide ngéu.

ngé’bi, m.pl. nga’bi’u (n’gibya), cheek.

ngé’deb, m.pl. nga’de’fu, tongue (of men and animals).

ngé-geleng, c.pl. se’ka’de, he (she) alone.

ngé-lofeng, c.pl. se’lofe’ngat, he (she) himself.

ngéman, pres. nga’ngém, perf. a’ngém, i. ngém, to be green or verdant.

ngé, pres. nga’ngé, perf. a’ngé, i. ngéne’ni, to growl, to snarl, to clash.

ngé-na-koyure, breakfast.

ngendya, pres. nga’ngendya, perf. a’ngendya, i. ngendya, to growl, grumble. vide ngéu.

nger, pres. nga’nger, perf. a’nger, i. ngéré, pass. ngé’ra, to reap, to cut.

L 2
ngerja, pres. nj'ngerja, perf. nj'ngerja, i. nj'erji, pass. nj'erji, to reap, to cut. Ex: lô'kinya yin'j'ngerja ferôk-murE'k = this year we shall reap twice.

ngerot, in front, before. Ex: wu tu nj'erot = I am going in front.

ngesu, (ngesu), pres. nj'ngesu, perf. nj'ngesu, i. nj'esu, pass. nj'esu, to eat.

ngesu-k'otyang (ngesu-na-k'otyang), supper.

ngi, pres. nj'ngi, perf. dj'ngi, i. njini, pass. nj'gi, (1) to raise; (2) to awake.

ngi'en, pres. nj'ngi'en, perf. dj'ngi'en, i. njine', to get up, to rise, to rise from the dead.

ngi'et, f. the resurrection. vide nj'gi'en.

ngiju, pres. nj'ngi'jù, perf. dj'ngi'jù, i. njijù, to set up, to awake. vide nj'gi'jù.

ngi'muye, c.pl. nj'ngi'muye'me'in (nj'mim yeki), statue, figure. vide wu nj'mi'gù.

ngin, (1) therein; (2) inside; (3) into, come in.

ngin, pres. nj'ngu'gi, perf. dj'ngu'gi, i. njini, pass. nj'gù, (1) to raise; (2) to awake.

ngi'en, pres. nj'ngi'en, perf. dj'ngi'en, i. njine', to get up, to rise, to rise from the dead.

ngi'et, f. the resurrection. vide nj'gi'en.

ngi'muye, c.pl. nj'ngi'muye'me'in (nj'mim yeki), statue, figure. vide wu nj'mi'gù.

ngin, (1) therein; (2) inside; (3) into, come in.

ngi'et, f. the resurrection. vide nj'gi'en.

ngi'muye, c.pl. nj'ngi'muye'me'in (nj'mim yeki), statue, figure. vide wu nj'mi'gù.

ngin, (1) therein; (2) inside; (3) into, come in.

ngi'et, f. the resurrection. vide nj'gi'en.

ngi'muye, c.pl. nj'ngi'muye'me'in (nj'mim yeki), statue, figure. vide wu nj'mi'gù.

ngin, (1) therein; (2) inside; (3) into, come in.

ngi'et, f. the resurrection. vide nj'gi'en.

ngi'muye, c.pl. nj'ngi'muye'me'in (nj'mim yeki), statue, figure. vide wu nj'mi'gù.

ngin, (1) therein; (2) inside; (3) into, come in.
niam, gazelle.
niddyō, pres. ninydīyō, perf. anidyō, i. niddyō, pass. nī'ld, to forge.

nido, tribal mark, teeth pulled out.
nf'elo (nī and lo), f. nī'man (nī'ma). pl. s'loni (se-lo'nī), bu'loni (ku. lo, ni). f. siveni (sī nu. ni). bu'veni (ku. na, ni). this.
nf'elu, commoner form nī'n'nu (nī'yīnu), f. nī'ni'mun (nī'imun, nī'mun). pl. sī'lu (ku. 'lu), f. sīnu (kuun). (1) that there; (2) the same, idem, eadem. idem, ipe.
ni'myu, f.pl. nī'nyunjīn, a figure (of wood, etc.).
nin, pres. ninu, perf. anin, i. nin, pass. nī'n, to screw, to bore, to drill.
ninet, f.pl. nī'n'el'i, screw, drill.
nokan, pres. no'kan, perf. eno'kan, i. nok, to burn, internal. Ex: kūdī nō'kan = the house is on fire.
noket, f. pl. no'kel'i, brand, conflagration.

vidē nokan.
nōg, pres. nī'nig, perf. anig, i. nī'gī, to suck (milk).
nuk, pres. nunuk, perf. anuk, i. nuk, pass. nukā, to bury, to inter.

nyā'kwari, c.pl. nyōla'd'yrut, grand-son, grandchild.
nyangge, f.pl. nyangge'jin, milk.
nyar, pres. nyangar, perf. anyar, i. nyarō, pass. nyā'ra, to love, honour. Ex: nyar'ō tua sīle se wān'n to = love also those who hate you.

nyariju, pres. nyarijn, perf. anyarij, i. nyarijī, pass. nyā'ru, to love, honour. (This verb is often reduplicated in the inin. and perf.)

nyē'kem, f.pl. nyē'kem, devil.
nyē'run, pres. nyangera'run, perf. anyera'run, i. anyerē, to rise (especially of the sun).

nyob, pres. nyangob, perf. anyob, i. nyof, pass. nyōfā, to greet. vide roman and uguon.

nyō'fēt, f.pl. nyō'fēt, greeting, salutation.

nyōkīt, f.pl. nyōkīt, restitution. vide nyōkīkīn.

nyōkōkīn, pres. nyōngōkīn, perf. anyōkīn, i. nyōkīt, pass. nyōkīkīn, (1) to return something, restore, recompense; (2) to indicate.

nyōkun, pres. nyāngūn, perf. anyūkīn, i. nyōkū, pass. nyōkīne, to bring hither, to bring back.

nyōmōddu, pres. nyōngōmōddu, perf. anyōmōddu, i. nyōmōd, pass. nyōmē, to accompany.

nyōmōro, pres. nyōngōmōro, perf. anyōmōro, i. nyōmōrō, pass. nyōmōjī, to accompany.

nyu, vide yu, there.

nyū'kwak, pres. nyōnwē'kwak, perf. anyōnwē'kwak, i. nyōnwē'kwak, pass. nyō'kwak, to seize, to snatch.

nyumbō, pres. nyōnwēmbō, perf. anyōnwēmbō, i. nyōwēmbō, pass. nyōwē'mā, to choose, to select.

nyunyūd mite, f.pl. nyōnyūd'ni, star.

nyunyū'ret, f. weeping, mercy, compassion.

nyunyū'ri, pres. nyunyu'ri, perf. anyunyū, i. nyunyūran, to weep, to be compassionate, tender-hearted.

O

oburi, red buck.

odiō (odiō), interject. female cry or lamentation.

ooja, pres. oōja, perf. ooju, i. oojī, pass. ơ'ja, to swing, rock. Ex: nūnro aon'oa = the child was rocked.

otorot, f.pl. ototot'i, bee-hive.

Ö

ōdu, pres. ōdër, perf. aōdër, i. ódī, pass. òdī, to flay, to skin, to kill. (kačiit, c.pl. kačīkī, flayer.)

ōri, two.

R

rab, pres. rarab, perf. arab, i. ra'f, pass. ra'fā, to cover.

rabat (arabat), c.pl.s. wrong, not right. Ex: nē'elo (sine) rabat = that is not right. Also adv. rafet, f.pl. rafetji, cover, lid. vide rab.

raga, pl. račajin, chair.

aratat, f.pl. rara, arm-ring of ivory.

rat, pres. rarat, perf. arot, i. ra'tē, pass. ra'tā, to sprinkle (especially with spittle, as the fathe, and grandfather do the heads of their children as a sign of their blessing).

ratatāji, pres. raratan'ji, perf. arotat'ji, i. ratacin, (ratatji), to fly. Ex: kivēn raratan'ji ko kośikān = the birds fly with wings.

rataf, f.pl. ra'teti, blessing, praise.

reat, f.pl. re, iron.

reat-nā'tor, pl. re-nā'tor, red-iron, copper.

rebā, pres. rebebā, perf. arebā, i. rebā, pass. re'fā, to sip, sup.

rego (arē'go), c.pl. regog, not straight, awry. Ex: nē'elo kilōr arē'go = this tower is not straight.

reja, pres. reje, perf. areja, i. reji (rejē), pass. reja, to sweep, to sweep out.

rek, pres. rek, perf. arek, i. reké (reke''), pass. rekehā, to bind, to be in chains.

rem, pres. rem, perf. arem, i. remē, pass. re'mō, to kill.

remba, pres. re'rama, perf. are'mbu, i. remb, pass. re'mō, to build (a house).

rembu, pres. re'rembu, perf. are'mbu, i. remē, pass. re'mō, to kill, to put to death (especially with the lance). vide rem.
VOCABULARY.

riya, pres. *ri'rya*, perf. *uri'ya* (*uri'a*). i. *riyé*, to break (of its own accord), to burst, spring. vide *ri*.


robangga, m. pl. *ro'da*/*u*/*a*, gift, sacrifice.

rodun, pres. *rorodun*, perf. *arodut*, i. *rodl*, to dry up, wither. Ex: *welo ki'ndi akoko min ve arondhi = this tree has no leaves, it is withered.*


rofet, f. pl. *ro'feti*, reward, wages, payment. vide rob.

rogo, f. pl. *ra'get*, table.


roman, pres. *roroman*, perf. *aro*/*u*/*an*, i. *romen*, pass. *ro*/*u*/*an*, to greet, salute (used with ko). Ex: *ra'fo rorona ko do' ni = we come to welcome you here; ju'lio roro' mue = be welcome, my friend.

romet, f. pl. *ro'net*, greeting, welcome, salutation.


oro, m. pl. *roro*, the voice.

rorroba (roroba), pay.


röb (röf), f. pl. *röf*, (1) frame; (2) diaphragm.


rud, pres. *runu*, perf. *aru*/*u*, i. *rud*, pass. *ru'da*/*u*, to fill to the brim, good measure. — rudun, m. pl. *ruduna*/*u*, (1) thicket, darkness; (2) danger. Ex: *welo ngatu akanyá ne te' den rudu = this man is courageous, he does not fear danger.*


rü'duet, f. pl. *ru'ru'duet*, dream.

rudya (ru'deya), pres. *ru'ru'dya*, perf. *aru'ru'dya*. i. *ru'dyu*/*u*/*y*/*u*/*y*, (1) to be worthy, to serve; (2) to inherit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BARI-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.</th>
<th>151</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


**rūg**, f.pl. *rūkōn*, back (especially the hump of animals).


**rukūt**, f. obedience, ko-rukūt, obedient. vide rug.


**rumet**, f. haste, course, rum. vide rum.

**rumerum**, urgent, fast', quick.


**runsak**, f.pl. *runsakan*, the white ibis (sacred ibis).


**ruroō**, f.pl. *ruñoči*, hole, deep place.


**rut**, m.pl. rutan, memb. virile.

**rutet**, f.pl. *rutetjī*, the inheritance, heritage, vide radya.

**ryā'gu**, pres. *ryarya'gu*, perf. *arya'gu*, i. *ryāgi*, pass. *ryāka*, (1) to quarrel, wrangle; (2) to destroy, to rob, plunder.


**S**


**safe**, m.pl. *safjua*, jug, pitcher, pot, cooking-pot.


**sála**, three (short form for musāla).

**salet**, m.pl. *sāletjī*, fire-place, hearth, stove, oven.


**särakin**, pres. *sasa'arkin*, perf. *asārkin*, i. *sārkiti*, pass. *sārkiti*, (1) to make one's will or testament; (2) to judge someone.

**sāret**, f.pl. *sāretjī*, (1) judgment, sentence, law; (2) command.


**sā'saka**, f. evening party.

**sasē'-lo-mongi**, aunt (paternal).

**sasē'-yangi**, aunt (maternal).

**se**, they (mpl. and f).


**si**, f. honey. vide sīcudat.

**siatat** (sīwatatat), m.pl. *sē'n* (sīnu), bee.


**sideoatat** (sīkuedatat), f.pl. *sīkua* (sīkua), bracelet.


**sirotat**, m.pl. *siro*, house.

**sirri**, spinster.

**sīwatatat**, bee. vide sīcatat.


**sō'et**, m.pl. *sō'etjī*, (1) puncture, prick; (2) an instrument for puncturing. vide sō.


BARI-ENGLISH

somot, pl. of s't'nut', fish.
sön, pres. soson, perf. ason. i. sonye, pass. sonya, to send. dispatc
sona, thus, just so (sometimes used instead of ho ni).
só'tu, fish basket. trap.
sot, f.pl. solan, handle (as knife handle. etc.).
soníko, pres. sóáníkú, perf. asóníkú. i. sóníkúnt, to get dark. to become twilight.
sún'lyatat, f.pl. sún'lyu, tassle (especially th.at of cotton worn on the loin cloth).
sún'ra, f.pl. sún'ruki, sun's beam or ray.
súní, f.pl. súníi (subö), wax.
súnjá, pres. súnníja, perf. asúnníja, i. súnjé, pass. su'ná, to fix the iron arrow firmly into the wood.
sú'é, vide só'é, f.pl. só'éiti, sting, prick. vide só.
súga, pres. susúyn, perf. asúyn, i. suke ( zwy'r), pass. sí'ka, to comfort, console.
súket, f.pl. súkétt, consolation, comfort, consolatory argument, cure.
súkin, pres. sí'kini, perf. asúkín. i. súkt, pass. súkú, to put in.
súkúri, f.pl. só'koro, hen, fowl (in the plural, all birds in general).
súkúri-kudué, pl.f. só'koro-kudüki, brood hen. vide kudúc.
súlo, m.pl. sulójín, rupture (hemina).
sulú, pres. súlúñ, perf. asúlú, i. sulúne, pass. súlúna, to begin, commence.
súlúna (súlúna), f. the commencement, beginning. vide súlu.
sú'lue, c.pl.s. the first. vide sulu.
sulújá, pres. súlújya, perf. asúlúja, i. sulúnc, pass. súlúna, to begin. vide sulu.
súlukuak, m.pl. sulúkvałan, claw, paw. hoof.
súm, pres. susúm, perf. asúm, i. su'me, pass. su'ma, to poison.
sú'muti, m.pl. somot, fish.
súná'na, now, at present, immediately.
sunundye, pres. susunundye, perf. asunundye, i. sunyá, pass. sú'núe, to send here.
sunyú'et, f.pl. sunyú'etí, embassy. vide sunyun.
sú'nuykin, pres. susúnykin, perf. asúnykin, i. sunyuki, pass. su'nuyúkí, to send something to a person. vide son.
súnyun, pres. susúnyun, perf. asúnyun, i. sunú, pass. sunyú, to send here.
sú'ó't, m.pl. sú'óto (also só'ót?), ear (the visible); the interior is called yi'get.
sur, pres. susur, perf. asur, i. suré, to be gluttonous.
suré, f. gluttony.
sú'nun, pres. susú'nun, perf. asú'nun, i. snú, pass. su'né, to spear, to gore. vide su.
tiyit, (1) subst. c.pl. tiyiti, watchman, guard; (2) adj. watchful, vigilant.
tó, pres. toó, perf. ató, i. toó, pass. túlo, to choke, strangle, to kill.
toa’tuan (bal’tuan), pres. tootoa’tuan, perf. atoa’tuan, to die, to dry up, to wither. Ex: bi’inni tooa’tuan = the tree is dying.
tobá’ka, pres. toobá’ka, perf. atobá’ka, i. toba’kau, pass. toba’kalá, to finish, to end.
tobi’á, pres. toboci’á, perf. atobi’á, i. tobianc, to make well, to heal. vide bóa.
tobiá’ju, pres. toobiá’ju, perf. atobiá’ju, i. tobi’ju, to make well. vide toba’ča.
tobi’et, f.pl. tobi’eljį, (1) health; (2) cure.
tobunun, pres. toobunun, perf. atobunun, i. tobunun (tobun), to use witchcraft. vide b’ińi.
tobur, pres. tobóbur, perf. atobur, i. toburané, pass. tobúrá, to make bed. vide bur.
toburá, pres. tooburaré, perf. atoburá, i. toburané, pass. tobúra, to make right.
toda’ra, pres. totoda’ra, perf. atoda’ra, i. tota’rane, to tire, to fatigue. vide dára.
tode’ba, pres. toobéla’ba, perf. atode’ba, i. todéji, pass. todedja, to set light to, to make burn. Ex: kimong atode’ba = the fire is alight. vida deba.
toden, pres. tooden, perf. atoden, i. todene, pass. todéna, to teach, instruct. vida den.
todińet, f.pl. todinejį, instruction, school.
todińika, pres. totodińikì, perf. atodińikì, i. todinìi, to learn, to become learned.
todińikin, pres. totodińikin, perf. atodińikin, i. todińikì, pass. todińikì, to teach someone.
todó’ro, pres. toodore’ro, perf. atodore’ro, i. todo’rane, to overturn (to make fall).
todú’fyen, pres. totodú’fyen, perf. atodú’fyen, i. todufyin, pass. todú’fyin, to serve, to wait upon someone.
todurjo, pres. tootodurjo, perf. atodurjo, i. todäre, pass. todú’rë, to make big, to elevate, raise.
tofir, pres. tootofir, perf. atofir, i. tofirë, pass. tofirë, to feed, to fatten.
tofirikin, pres. totofirikin, perf. atofirikin, i. tofiriки, pass. tofiriки, to place something, to put, to lay.
tofodya, pres. tootofodya, perf. atofodya, i. toto’da, pass. tofo’ta, to nourish, feed, maintain.
tofot, pres. tootofot, perf. atofot, i. tofotë, pass. tofo’ta, to nourish, provide with.
tofuri, pres. tootofuri, perf. atofuri, i. tofuriën, pass. tofúrég, to make smoke, to smoke.
togo (togo), pres. toto’go, perf. atogo, i. togolë, pass. togo’la, to make hard, strong.
togolėt, f.pl. togoleťjį, the strengthening, confirmation.
togorja, pres. totogorja, perf. atogorja, i. togorjì, pass. togo’ra, to spy, explore (in order to steal).
togu, pres. toogu, perf. atogû, i. togi (togi), pass. togo’ka, to chop, to cut. vide bél.
VOCABULARY.

tolien, f.pl. tol'ienji, possessions, belonging. Ex: babá ko tolien jore = my father is rich, he has large possessions.
tolig, pres. tololig, perf. atol'ig, i. tolilé, pass. toli'ka, to cool. vide lik.
tolikin, pres. tolilikin, perf. atolilikin, i. tolik, pass. toliki, to lose. vide likin.
tolilija, pres. tololilija, perf. atolilija, i. tolilije, pass. tolikija, to quiet, appease, calm. Ex: nguru atolilikin to'ngote, the child was quieted by the mother.
tolilik, pres. tololilik, perf. atolilik, i. tolilike, pass. tolilika, to dry (especially in the sun). vide lilik.
tolilee, pres. tololitee, perf. atolitee, i. tolique, pass. tolitee to make full, to fill up, to exam. vide lite.
tomagora, pres. totomagora, perf. atomagora, i. tomagore, to make hungry. vide mayor.
tomat (tomat), pres. tomat, perf. atomat, i. tomate, pass. tomatá, to water, to soak. vide matá.
tome, m.pl. tonga (to'mia), elephant.
tomeddya, pres. totomeddya, perf. atomeddya, i. tomédia, pass. toméda, to beget, to produce.
tomun, pres. totomun, perf. atomun, i. tomuny, pass. tomunya, to weaken, enfeebles.
tomunyetc, f.pl. tomunyetc, weakness, infirmity.
tong, pres. totong, perf. atong, i. tonge (tongge), pass. tonjá, to pinch, hip.
to'ngaddu, pres. to'ngaddu, perf. ato'ngaddu, i. to'ngaddi, pass. to'ngadda, to magnify, amplify, exaggerate.
tongbo, jar.
tongga, vide tong. Ex: nan tongga' mungun = I pinch myself.
to'ngien, pres. to'ngien, perf. ato'ngien, i. to'ning, to wake, to awake, rouse. vide ngien.
to'ngun, pres. to'ngun, perf. ato'ngun, i. to'ngune, pass. to'ngupa, to surpass, excel, to be more important.
to'ngutut, pres. to'ngutut, perf. ato'ngutut, i. to'ngutute, pass. to'ngutu, to shoot, to diminish.
tonok, pres. totonok, perf. atonok, i. tonoke, pass. toneká, to scorn, to burn (transitive). vide nokun.
tononga, pres. totononga, perf. atononga, i. tononge, to pretend to be dead.
tor, pres. totor, perf. ator, i. toré, pass. to'ra, to bind, to fasten.
toran, pres. totoran, perf. atoran, i. toré, to ripen (of fruit).
tore, m.pl. torelu, (1) son, descendant; (2) also at animales.
toré, m.pl. tolerot (torérot), whistle (to blow), trumpet.
toréét, f.pl. toréetji, (1) jumble, mixing together; (2) chaos.
VOCABULARY.

torékin, pres. totoré'kin, perf. atoré'kin, i. torékí, pass. torekí (torétí), to jumble or mix together, one beneath or under the other.
toret, f.pl. to'retji, bundle, bunch, packet. vide tor.
tore-tor, tie up.
tor'i'gwók, pres. totori'gwók, perf. atori'gwók, i. torí'gwókí, pass. tori'gwókó, to frighten, terrify someone.
tori'gwókó, to be frightened, startled (intrans.). vide ri'gwókó and tori'gwókó.
tori'ma, pres. totori'ma, perf. atori'ma, i. tori'mané, to make bloody. vide ríma.
tor'o'boti, f.pl. to'ròbo, arms (especially lance and club).
toroddju, pres. totoroddju, perf. atoroddju, i. torondí (toronjé), pass. toróndí'na, to make bad, to lead astray; (2) to sin.
torondya, pres. totorondya, perf. atorondya, i. toron'odi (toronyé), pass. toron'onyá, to make bad, to slander. defame.
toró'nyet, f.pl. torónyetji, wrong, sin, slander.
torobbo, luggage.
tosi'da, pres. totosi'da, perf. atosí'da, i. tosidu; pass. tosí'daki, to place, to put. vide si'du.
toté'ra, pres. toté're, perf. atoté're, i. toto'ra, to satiate, to satiate, saturate. vide tera.
toté'yon, pres. toté'yon, perf. atoté'yon, i. totoyéne, pass. toyéne'no, to dry up, harden (transitive). Ex: kòlong toté'yòn dëni = Ex: the sun dries up the grass.
totitimba, forward, impudent. vide tilimba.
totó're, pres. totó're, perf. atotó're, i. toto're, pass. toto're, to scatter, disperse.
totó'rekin, pres. totó'rekin, perf. atotó'rekin, i. totó'reki, pass. totó'reká, to disperse for another. vide teré'ka.
tó'tu (from totó'na), pres. totó'tu, perf. ató'tu, i. toto'ntu, pass. to'tu'm, to kill.
tó'tu'et, c.pl. to'tu'elji, something deadly, mortal, poison.
tó'tu'ja, pres. totó'tu'ja, perf. ató'tu'ja, i. totó'ne, pass. to'tu'na (tó'lu'a), to murder.
tó'tu'n, pres. totó'tu'n, perf. ató'tu'n, i. toto'nu, pass. to'tu'nde, to make blunt.
tówá'lala, pres. towá'lala, perf. atowá'lala, i. towálan'j, pass. wallá 'la (wálála), to boil (transitive).
towor, pres. towor, perf. atowor, i. towor', pass. towá'ra, to provoke, to make angry. vide woman.
towyé'yu, pres. towyé'yu, perf. ato'wyé'yu, i. towyé, pass. towa'ye, to remember something, to think of.
toyi'monó, pres. toyi'monó, perf. ato'yi'monó, i. toyi'monó, pass. yi'monó, to satiate, to indulge.
toyng, pres. totoyng, perf. atoyng, i. toyngé, pass. toyngé, to make hear, to be compelled to obey.
toyng, pres. totoyng, perf. atoyng, i. toyngé, pass. toyngé, to quiet, calm, appease.
toyong, pres. totoyong, perf. atoyong, i. toyonye, pass. toyonye, to cook, to brew.
toyonge, pres. totoyonge, perf. atoyonge, i. toyonyéne, pass. toyonyéne, (1) to finish; (2) to be ready (especially of cooking).
toyu, pres. totoyú, perf. atoyú, i. toí (to'lé), pass. to'tó, to hatch, breed.
toyúf, pres. totoyúf, perf. atoyúf, i. toyúfé, pass. toyú'fá, to make believe. vide yáf, toyú'fet, f. the help to believe.
toyú'kan, pres. totoyú'kan, perf. atoyú'kan, i. toyuké, pass. toyú'ka, to make rest, repose.
toyú'ket, f.pl. toyú'ketji, calming, consolation, rest, repose.
toyú'len, pres. totoyú'len, perf. atoyú'len, i. toyu'lené, pass. toyú'le, to make discontented.
toyumbó, pres. toyumbó, perf. atoyumbó, i. toyumbé, to be charitable.
toyur, pres. totoyur, perf. atoyur, i. toyú're, pass. toyú'rá, to fret, to worry.
tôki, again.
tór (tőr), f.pl. tòrón, sea.
tówwyli, m.pl. tôwwyli, (1) heart; (2) mind; (3) will.
tu, pres. tutu, perf. atu, i. ili (ili'tu), to go.
tu, (1) prepos. to, towards. Ex: mun jowlu tu Afrika = I am travelling to Africa. (2) verbal prefix instead of to. Ex: tubù'ka, tubè'ka, (3) subst, prefix which takes mostly an adverbial meaning. Ex: kòlyung = evening; kò'lyung = in the evening.
tu, one (when counting).
tú, pres. tutú, perf. atú, i. tuli, pass. tu'ló, to pierce, bore.
tuá'ji, f. death. vide tu'an.
tuá'n (tuó'ni), pres. tuá'n, perf. atú'ni, i. tuá'ne, to die.
tuá'n, f. death, pl. tuá'ni, manner of death.
tuá'n, c.pl.s. dead, deceased.
tuber, monkey.
tudá'raju, pres. tutúla'raju, perf. atudá'raju, i. tuda'n, pass. tudá'ra, to run or hunt down. vide d'àra.
tufa'fà, (1) f. the heat; (2) adv. the time of heat. vide fafe.
tufa'fàran, (1) noon, dinner-time; (2) at noon. vide fàran.
tufé, f.pl. tu'fě'jin, piece, part (especially the bigger).
tuté (tu'tufi), riot.
tu-fét, f.pl. tu'fě'jì, circumcision, cut, incision. vide tu'jìn.
tufun, pres. tutufun, perf. atufun, i. tufú, pass. tu'fú, to cut, circumcise.
tu'ingle, pres. tutu'ing, perf. atu'ing, i. tui'ingi, pass. tu'ingi, to give to eat, to feed.

tu'inge'rot, to go before, to precede. vide tu and yego'rot.

tungoti, pl. bun'gol. ring.

tun'go, pres. tuma'go, perf. atuma'go, i. tum'go, to sunder, to make stick. vide nungu.

tur, pres. tutu'or, perf. atu'or, i. tu'or, to pull or knock down (transitive).

tur, m.pl. tu'om, hamlet, village.

tur-duma, pl. turum-te'mojik, big village, town.

ture, m.pl. turi'a (tureja), stick, club, rod.

ture-lo-reit, pl. turi'a-ti-reit, iron club. vide real.

turja (tur'ja), pres. tu'orjja, perf. atu'orjja, i. tu'orjja, pass. tu'aro, to pour in, to put in.

turjaa, pres. tu'turjaa, perf. atu'turjaa, i. tu'turjaa, to fall in ruins (intransitive).

tur', pres. tu'tur, perf. atu'tur, i. tu'turne, to blossom.

turk, pres. tu'tur, perf. atu'tur, i. tu'turne, to blossom.

turya, pres. tu'turya, perf. atu'turya, i. tu'turya, to fall, to fall down.

U

udnya, pres. m'ndyu, perf. ou'ndya, i. ndya, pass. y'ga (yga'), (1) to take away, to seize; (2) intrans. to go away, to go off.

ugut, m.pl. ngut, the stork (big kind).

uini, m.pl. win'i, medicine, physic. vide win'i.

uinyoti, f.pl. u'ni, the durra-stalk.

ujii (ujii), pres. m'jii, perf. ou'jii, i. uji, pass. y'ga, (1) to take, to catch; (2) to keep; (3) to laden, load.

ukuli, m.pl. o'kuol, India-rubber tree.

uluet (ulu'let), f.pl. u'e'li, choice. vide u'en.

ulundyaa, pres. ulundyaa, perf. au'lundya, i. ulundyaa, pass. u'e'na, to choose, select. vide u'en.

ulutii (u'litii), m.pl. bolot (bolot), (1) dura; (2) corn, grain in general.

undya, pres. au'ndya, perf. au'ndya, i. undya, to be affected with. Ex: kol'ntlst au'ndya ko i'ndi = the thief was seized with fright.

unguan (unguan'), four.

unguli (unguli), m.pl. ung'uli, the horn-owl.

ungwuri (ungwuri), m.pl. on'wori, horn.

uolu, f. west.

urbanga, f.pl. urba'ngajin, pelican.
BARI-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

uret, f.pl. u'retji, wreath, crown, crest.
uri, cork-tree.
úrú (úrú), m.pl. úryú, boar.
úri, pl. u'riyú, pig.
uronit (baronit), c.pl. uronák (baronák), liars.

wereyo, pres. we'reweyo, perf. we'reweyo, i. wereyoun', to ooze away. Ex: jion wereyoun' i kuje = the water ooze through the sand.

wuya, pres. we'weya, perf. we'weya, i. we'rie, pass. we'wá, to anoint, soil, besmear.

wé'ya, f.t. seed. vide we'ya.

wi, pres. we'it, perf. we'iti, i. we'iti, pass. we'ti, lo to gulp down, to swallow, to devour.

wid, pres. we'vid, perf. we'vidi, i. we'iti, pass. we'ti, to turn round, rotate.

wiju, pres. we'ivi, perf. we'ivi, i. wi'jí, pass. wi'jín to aim.

w'ililli, f.pl. we'ililí, duet (small kind).

wilo, c.pl. the smaller part of a whole.

wulun, pres. we'ulun, perf. we'ulun, i. wi'ú, to sprout, to rise (also of the moon). vide bilitan.

wingé, pres. we'wingé, perf. we'wingi, i. wi'nge, pass. wi'ngó, to shake, to toss, to quake, tremble.

wini, m.pl. we'winá, medicíne, remedy. Ex: katóba ak yey'kak tí wana yi we'winá = the doctors give medicine to the sick.

winyat, arrowshaft.

wiri, m.pl. wi'ri, poison. Ex: ki'dó mu'ú wi'ri do t'lé traan = if you take poison you will die.

wirja, we'iri, perf. we'iri, i. we'ri, pass. we'ri, to spy.

witéwíjo, pres. we'itéwíjo, perf. we'itéwíjo, i. we'itéwíjó, pass. we'itéwíjó, to spin, to turn.

wiyó, pres. we'wiyo, perf. we'wiyo, i. wi'wi, to be undaunted, to risk danger, to run a (great) risk.

wi'iyute, f.pl. wi'iyu, ironstone, iron bull, bullet, iron nail.

wó, pres. we'wo, perf. we'o, i. wo'wá, pass. wo'wá, wo'já, to soften, in water.

wo'dodo, c.pl.s. litthy, dirty (of the road).

wodya, pres. we'do'ya, perf. we'do'ya, i. we'dó, to eat with the spoon.

wo'ja, pres. we'wo'ja, perf. we'wo'ja, i. wo'já, pass. wo'já, to weed.

wo'jét (wo'jét), f. eating with the spoon. vide wodya.

wokken, escape.

won, pres. we'won, perf. we'çon, i. won, to run, leak, to bubble, to drizzle, to drop (especially also tears. vide konjen-won.

wongeri'kin, pres. we'wongeri'kin, perf. we'wongeri'kin, i. wongeri'kin, pass. wongeri'kin, to contradict. Ex: nan we'wongeri'kin nuf jí lo do = I am always contradicted by you.

wongon, pres. we'wongo, perf. we'wongon, i. we'ongó, to cry, complain, lament, mourn.

wor, pres. we'wor, perf. we'wor, i. wo'ri, pass. wo'ri, to scrape, scrape off, to curry, tan.

wora, pres. we'ora, perf. we'ora, i. worán, to change, to change one's condition.

woran, pres. we'wora, perf. we'wora, i. wórí, to be angry.

wa, c.pl. wa'da, courageous, stout-hearted.

waddu, pres. wa'waddu, perf. wa'waddu, i. waddá, to swim (to row with the hands).

wa'jí, f.t. buttermilk.

wa'la, pres. wa'wala, perf. wa'wala, i. wa'laní, to walk, wander, ramble.

wa'la'ji, pres. wa'wala'ji, perf. wa'wala'ji, i. wa'la'jí, to walk, to take a walk.

wa'wala, pres. wa'wala, perf. wa'wala, i. wa'wala, to boil (intr.).

wa'le, m.pl. wa'lia, knife.

wandu, pres. wa'wando, perf. wa'wando, i. wa'wánd, to worship, to pray.

wa'net, f.pl. wa'neti, prayer.

wa'ng, pres. wa'wang, perf. wa'wang, i. wa'gni, pass. wa'gni, to taste, relish.

wa'ngatat, m.pl. wa'ngate, things half ripe (also adj. half ripe).

wa'ngleke, (1) f. forenoon; (2) in the forenoon.

waran, pres. wa'warran, perf. wa'wa'ran, i. wa'war, to dawn.

wa'ratat, i. cotton thread, pl. wa'ro, cotton.

wa'te, pl. of wa'tan.

wa'yú, pres. wa'woyú, perf. wa'woyú, i. wa'yú, courageous, to be formable.

we, pres. we'eré, perf. aéé, i. we' (we'lé), pass. we'rá, to anoint, embalm, grease.

we'ja, pres. we'we'ja, perf. we'we'ja, i. we'ji, pass. we'ji, to sow.

we'kin, pres. we'we'kin, perf. we'we'kin, i. we'ki, pass. we'ki, (1) to sow for another; (2) to sow broadcast.

we'lon, pres. we'we'lon, perf. aéé'lon, to swell up or out. Ex: dika (mujón), we'we'lon = the wound is swelling.

we'lé't, f.pl. we'le'ti, salve, ointment, fat, cream, butter (also oil).

we'lé't-na-kulu'ngerí, oil, olive-oil.
Y

yá, pres. yayá, perf. ayá, i. yale, pass. ya'la, (1) to move, to be in motion (of water); (2) to give more. Ex: yale 'nan = give me more.

yá, where, where from? (also whence).

yala, m.pl. yafà'la, moon, month. Ex: nàn fofo 'ko yafà'la, bañe' r bot = I shall come in six months' time.

yafa-jore, m. full moon, much moon. Ex: yafa-jore (yafà'lo-jore), kwëkweëlen = the full moon is beautiful.

yafa-wilo (yafà'lo-wilo), new moon. vide wiló.

yafinga, to sneeze.

yak, pres. yayak, perf. ayak, i. yake, pass. ya'ka, to stone.

yaka, pres. yayaka, perf. ayaka, i. yakant, pass. yahaka, to spit.

yakanye, f.pl. yakanyeji, grandmother.

yako, pres. ya'dyako, perf. ayako, i. yakale, pass. yakólo : to miss the mark.

yala (yaló), m.pl. yaldin, storm. vide ya.

yama, pres. yayáma, perf. aye'ma, i. yamaw, to yawn, gape. Ex : yayá'ma ngjó ngjó ? = why are you always yawning?

yamanit, pl. yamak, magician.

yamet, f.pl. ya'detji, yawning. vide yama:

yamora, agreement.

yanggo, f.pl. yogoggo, mother.

yangotat, f.pl. yango, lepresy, itch, mange, syphilis.

yaro, f.pl. ya'rujin, hippopotamus. Ex: i jur to Bari ya'rujin jore = in the Bari country there are many hippopotami.

yaua, f.t. beer (merissa from durra).

yayake, orderly.

yayasho, pl. yaya, porcupine.

yayu, pres. ya'dyu, perf. ayadu, i. yai (yale), to move, stir. vide ya.

yega, pres. ye'ye'ga, perf. aye'ya, i. ye'la, to bring, to bear hither (especially to carry about).

yeje, pres. ye'ye'ja, perf. aye'ja, i. yeji, to look up, to look towards a place.

yeje, f.pl. ye'jejë, net.

yek, pres. yegek, perf. ayeg, i. yeke, pass. ye'ka, to give, to bring. vide yega.

yekakin, pres. yege'kakin, perf. ayeg'akin, i. yekeki, pass. ye'kaki, to bring, to offer, to dedicate. vide yega.

yeket, f.pl. yeke'ji, gift, sacrifice. vide yekakin.

yé'ma, pres. ye'jemà, perf. ayé'ma (aè'ma), i. yemanit, to marry (of girls), ye'ma, pl. of yembà. Ex: kà Bari ye'jemà kódíjë nàdàdik = the Bari girls marry young.

yembà, pres. yejemba, perf. ayembà, i. yembi, to marry (of men).

yemet, f.pl. ye'metji, marriage, matrimony.

yen, pres. ye'en, perf. aye'n, i. yene, pass. ye'no, to hope, to expect.

yeng, pres. yege'n, perf. aye'ng, i. yenge, to remain, stay.

yengga, pres. yege'nga, perf. aye'nga, i. yenggi, to arrive, to reach, to come from somewhere.

yeng'ning (contr. of ye'ning), c.pl.s. always, lastig. vide yeng and nging.

yengundyà, pres. yegeundyà, perf. ayegundyà, i. yengundyà, to come here, hither, to approach.

yenki (really yeng-ki), c.pl.s. (1) dwellers in heaven; (2) eternal, always living.

yeyé, pres. ye'ye', perf. aye'ye', i. ye'yen, pass. ye'yo, to think, to consider.
yeyéi, f.pl. yeyéji (yeyejot), thought, idea.

yeyéju, pres. yeyéjñ, perf. ayeyéjñ, i. yeyeji, pass. yeyeji, to think, to reflect; (2) to remember; (3) to trust.

yeyema, married, adj.

yeye-na-kak, a slight earthquake.

yi (spoken fast in speaking and pronounced almost as i), pl. of man, 1.

yiben, refuse.

yidin, pl. of kine, young cattle.

yig, pres. yigig, perf. ayigga, i. yigge, pass. yi'ga, to threaten, to menace.

yigga, pres. yig'gga, perf. ayig'gga, i. yigge, pass. yi'ga, to threaten, to menace.

yik, pres. yi'ik, i. yi'ke, pass. yi'ko, to fill up a ditch, hole, cavity.

yiká, f.pl. yik'din, straw-mat.

yilakin, pres. yig'likin, perf. ayig'likin, i. yilak, pass. yila'di, to ladle, pour into.

yi'monó (yimondi, yig'monó), pl. satiate, satisfied, enough.

yiinga, pres. yi'inga, perf. ayinge, i. yingे, pass. yinga, to hear, to notice.

yinya, pres. yinya, perf. ayinya, i. yinya, to be silent.

yinya, f.pl. yin'giti, the inner ear, hearing.

yi'jine, f.pl. yin'giti, the inner ear, hearing.

yiinga, pres. yi'inga, perf. ayinya, i. yinga, to hear.

yi'ité, n. return. vide yi'te.

yi'tó, pres. yi'tó, perf. ayiti, i. yiti, to turn back. vide yi'te.

yi'tue (also yi'tue'). vide yi'te.

yi'utte (y'ute), pres. yi'utte, perf. ayutte, i. yiti, to return, to come again.

yoka, pres. yo'joka, perf. ayoko, i. yokan, to cough.

yoka, f.pl. yokalan, cough, cold.

yokan, pres. yo'yakan, perf. ayokan, i. yoké, to be lazy, to be idle. vide yukan.

yoké, c.pl. yokya, lazy, idle.

yoket, n. laziness, idleness.

yoko, pres. yo'joko, perf. ayoko, i. yokan, pass. yo'kene, to free, deliver, release.

yolet, m.pl. yoleiti, song. vide yolo.

yolo, pres. yo'jolo, perf. ayolo, i. yoloni, pass. yo'lo, to sing. vide yo'nu.

yonge, c.pl.s. ready, finished, ripe.

yorot, pres. yory'rot, perf. ayor'rot, i. yorot, pass. yo'rotto, to press, press or squeeze out.

yorotó, m.pl. yoro'tin, owl.

yoyo'já, pres. yo'yojá, perf. ayoyo'já, i. yoyojá, pass. yo'juna, to marry, to want to be married (speaking of girls).

yoyo, pres. yo'yoyo, perf. ayoyo, i. yoloni, pass. yo'lo, to sing. vide yolo.

yóbó (yóbo), n. wood, forest, pl. yóbó't.
A girl lived with her father and mother in the same house. The mother went on a journey and said to the daughter, "Take care of your father." But the girl did not look after him: the father suffered hunger.

When the mother returned the father had grown thin; then she sent the girl into the wood with a large basket to look for sycamore. She came to a big tree. This tree belonged to the animals, but they were absent.

The girl filled the basket with the fruit of the tree. In the evening the animals returned and found the girl still in the tree. They were very pleased, because they hoped to get meat by (eating her) devouring her.

Some of the animals said, "Not yet, but to-morrow morning early we will eat her up." All of them slept under the tree, so that the girl could not escape.

In the night the hare awoke, climbed the tree, and asked the girl if she wished to live or die. She wished to live.

The hare said, "If I let you go what will you give me?" The girl replied, "I will give you all you ask for."

Sunâna murêke akivê kak, se atá mede ná dyet. Ede dyet atin likito sókoro jore, têng ko nge aiiööngôn. Likito awûja sókoro, nge ayîtô i yöbu.

Ngyû nge aduny sókoro, nge abak rina-kase i kalabá nádit. Ná nge a' ngesu téng ko nimûnô, nge aîjô töki i ködinâ, nge adukun lûnya kalabá ko rîma.

Ede adunun rîma, nge abobod k auction nà gworong ko mûjînjase; ede nge atu doto.

Koyure ling apûrên, likito geleng adôto akû: amá nge ayîng ling. Kijakua akulûya lele ko lele; sunâna yi dedek ngesu lôkore!

Ama lôkore âîn! Ling apûja lôkore atu dâ? Ede se a' aîjî likito, se ayî: lôkore n'gyâ? Likito adî: nàn ti den; ama ârì gworong a'ngesа na; gworong ko rîma i kutuk ko mûjîn.

Kijakua kulye avóràn kó gworong, se aIGN'T nge: ama kulye akâ yug. Ede likito adî: yi kokondya dîlî nàgaâ ko nàgalang, nyin kimang; kijakua ling lalang kimang, se do doro, ko merî.

The hare said, “I demand hens from you.” The maid replied, “How many hens do you want?” The hare said, “Many, many.” The girl said, “Very well, as soon as I get home.”

Then they both got down and went to the girl’s house, and she gave the hare as many hens as he wanted. He took them and returned to the wood.

There he killed the hens and poured the blood into a little dish. When he had eaten and was satisfied, he went again to the tree, taking the little dish with the blood with him.

Then he took the blood and smeared it on the snout and claws of the hyena and went to sleep.

In the morning they all awoke, only the hare appeared to be sleeping; but he heard everything. The animals said to each other, “Now we will eat meat.”

But the meat had disappeared! All asked where it had gone. Then they awakened the hare and asked him where the meat was; but the hare said, “I don’t know, but surely the hyena has eaten it; he has blood on his snout and claws.”

Some of the animals were enraged at the hyena and fell upon him, but others did not believe him guilty. Then said the hare, “We will make a broad and deep ditch and make a fire in it; all the animals must jump over the fire: those who fall in are guilty.”
Ling alang lele bot lele, amá ling adóro. Amá likito aká lang; nye aduráji i yóbu ko líòngon, koywón lokong.


Nye aqívója aqímonye ná meme, nye atoqwídikin na i kódiní ki. Kwajye töki apo likito ko gwóre, anyán se ngesu konyén.

Se améle dyet i kódiní ki.


Edé nye alaŋ gwóre, anyán ngarakan lo. Edé gwóre luqng akíja ki; amá nye luqng adebbá. Sunána likito ajambó ko gwóre; kó monye kódiní popo, kó nye babát yi, do kódiyin ngo?


Monye kódiní apo koyare, nye aríe mivéke i kódiní ki. Sunána nye akíja ki, nye abí mivéke; gwóre awongon parík téng ko tuan; ama likito awongon kudík, ede nye atonanga aká.

All jumped over one after the other, and all fell in. But the hare did not jump; he escaped to the wood rejoicing over his cunning.

In the wood he met the fox. Both were looking for fruit. But the tree belonged to another man, and when he came to gather it he found but little. He thought thieves must have stolen it, and he wanted to catch them when they came again.

So he made a figure of a girl out of gum and put it up in the tree. In the night the hare and the fox came again to eat fruit.

They saw the girl on the tree.

The hare climbed up, but the girl was quite still. He fell upon her, but his claws stuck fast in the gum. Then he cried out, "Let me go! let me go!" But the girl did not let him go.

Then he called the fox to his aid. The fox climbed up to him, but he also stuck fast. Said then the hare to the fox, "If the owner of the tree comes and beats us, what will you do?"

The fox replied, "I shall wail." Said the hare, "Do not wail much, only a little; lay yourself out as if dead, so that he may think you are dead."

In the morning the owner of the tree came and found them both there. Then he climbed up and beat them. The fox wailed till he died; but the hare only wailed a little, then stretched himself out and feigned death.
Then the owner took them, plucked fruit, and put it as well as both animals in the basket, and carried it on his head home. On the way the hare awoke and wanted also to waken the fox, but the fox was dead.

The hare eat a great deal of the fruit in the basket and again feigned death. The owner arrived home and found only a little fruit—he did not know why.

Then the owner put both animals, with skin and hair, in a large pot to be cooked. As the water became hot, the hare burst open the pot, jumped out and ran away. The owner followed him, but in vain.
14 DAY USE
RETURN TO DESK FROM WHICH BORROWED

LOAN DEPT.

This book is due on the last date stamped below, or on the date to which renewed. Renewed books are subject to immediate recall.

RENEWALS ONLY - Tel. No. 642-3405

MAY 03 1968

IN STACKS

IN STACKS

JUL 2 1968

MAY 30 1969 16

MAY 03 1968

MAY 10 1969

RECEIVED

SEP 20 1968 - 5 PM

LD 21A-10m-1, '68
(H7452a10) 476B

General Library
University of California
Berkeley