Nuer-English Dictionary

by

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Foreword.

The words tabulated here have been collected from every source to which I have had access during the four and one-half years I have spent in Nuerland.

Words have been given me by other missionaries, those contained in the school books as well as those which I have learned directly from the Nuers themselves during my residence among them, have been listed.

After the first draft of this dictionary was made, every word was reviewed with the help of from one to six Nuers and this book as published is the final result.

All words marked with an asterisk are spelled as given me by Prof. D. Westermann of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures who worked with one Nuer man at the Rejaf Language Conference at Rejaf, Sudan in 1928.

The singular form of nouns is first given, followed by the plural form (if known).

All open vowels have been marked in this dictionary because it is for the use of the European but I do not urge the marking of the open A, I, and U in books for the Nuer as the eight vowels — a, e, i, o, u, e, a and ö are sufficient.

The Nuer tribe is large and various estimates are made as to their number. At the Rejaf Language Conference in 1928, their number was given as 430,000.

They occupy a large area in the southern part of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, along the Sobat river in the Nasser and Abwong districts and on the Zeraf island and along the Nile river.

Little has been published about this pagan tribe by those who have lived among them for any time. But little has been done to reduce the language of this illiterate tribe to writing. There are several dialects but the differences are slight. This language is rich in folklore. The words given here are but a small portion of what one may hope to find.

I am deeply indebted to my Nuer teachers, especially to Dhiel Rwac and Pec Kak for their patience, to Reverend W. J. Adair of the American Mission at Nasser for his constant encouragement, and to Prof. D. Westermann of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures for his valuable advice and assistance in preparing this book for the publisher.

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American Mission Nasser, Sudan.
Nuer alphabet as adopted at the Rejaf Language Conference April 1928
and used in this book.

b as in English.
d as in English.
g as in English “go” and “got”.
k as in English.
l as in English.
m as in English.
n as in English.
p as in English.
r trilled lingual r.
t as in English.
w as in English “water”.
y consonantal as in English “yet”.
c palatalized t, almost as ch in “church”.
j palatalized d, approaching j in “judge”, resembling dy.
dh interdental d.
th interdental t.
nh interdental n.
ny palatalized n as gn in French “Boulogne”.
ŋ velar n.
γ velar fricative voiced resembling Arabic ghain.

VOWELS.

a as in Italian; e, i, o, u are close vowels.
ε open e as in French “père”, or in English “let”.
ɔ open o as in English “not” as distinct from “note”.
ö central vowel resembling e in English “father”.
Long or doubled vowels are represented by doubling the letter.
When a word changes when a suffix has been added, the original spelling
has been retained in most cases.
When needing a very slight u, have used w.
When needing a very slight i, have used y.
Besides the sounds described, above the language has an open i and u as in
“fit” and “put”, they are represented by ï and ü, and the sound of u
in “but”, this is rendered by a.
A.

a when.
a, kwa let (sing.) a ku te — you let it alone; (pl.) kwa te — you let it alone.
a participle, sign of passive voice, infinitive.
abe, abeenti he is coming.
Adam Adam.
ay an exclamation.
ajor absent.
alla exclamation of surprise.
alenu what is it?
amath slow, slowly.
arath for a long distance.
athin there is.
au world*.
mi au ci kan kwony full moon.
au cuol evening about 7 p. m.
au mai fishing season.
awana here.
awui cry of distress or sorrow, used by men only.

B.

baan bedbugs.
bac slovenly.
badak eight.
badakdiien eighth.
bailoc one class of Nuers, now old men about 60 years old.
bak to call to go together.
bak early morning before sunrise; dawn.
bakel six.
bakellien sixth.
bal (oke je bal) to go on ahead of.
bal to overlap.
bal to pass by.
bam vulva.
ban to run; fast; speed.
bany prosperous; rich.
bany piny to leave on ground; to abandon.
banj excuse (cue ban co cap) he plotted excuse; empty; free; false; for nothing.
bang, bangal veranda; porch.
bangbel one kind of white dura.
bangwan nine.
bangwandiien ninth.
bap breast, including chest and stomach.
bap to fall forward; to run aimlessly.
bapdit sea.
bap milual redbreast.
bap rar to break down.
bar, bari good dancer.
bar, barent long, longer.
bar Anuak (ran bar, ji bar); large pool; lake.
bar to shoot; to run away; to fly; to flee; to send for; to send a thing; bow and arrow.
bara bamia.
bari stature.
baro seven; constellation of seven stars.
barodien seventh.
bat to mark; to check with pencil; to cross out with pencil; to swallow.
ji bata fishhook and line.
bath famine.
bath to be lost.
ram mi bath bath deserter.
bau war evening or morning star.
ba also.
ba shall; I shall.
babur steamer; boat.
bak to cut open; to split open.
bakenike seeing them or visiting them for awhile.
bak ke to divide in parts.
bak- wic headache.
bal, bali donkey; mule.
bale tasteless.
balle thu very tasteless.
bé dowry, when they bring all the cattle to bride’s place.
bec uncomfortable feeling; to hurt; hurt; pain.
bec to spy out; to long for; to yearn after.
bec wanted to kill ox in village in order to keep meat for self.
ben kernel in groin or axilla.
ber line; rafters; window casing, cross pieces.
be would; shall (3d. pers. sing.); also 3d. person singular of bir.
bel, poss. beel dura; kaffir corn.
bel to make peace beleni rö (they make peace themselves); to lick; (ku ro bel, jin karo) used to mean it is your own fault.

bel n. arbitration.
bé ben ke bende to come on one’s own accord.
bet to shake as ca tetda bet (I shook my hand).
Bethlehem Bethlehem.
bé, bieni clothes; garment.
bé mi te maan best clothes.
bé mi yath yath sackcloth; mourning garments.
bé mi yual woolen goods.
bie big mound in Lau part of Nuerland made by Šundan, blown up by government in 1927—28.
bier markings on body for beauty; v. to mark body for beauty.
bier- (biwëni je) to bind house with grass.
biel, biel color; biel mi mer purple; mi yen yellow; mi lit brownish black; mi lual red.
biel duop mouse.
biet to keep silence; bin 2nd. pers. sing. imperative; biete 2nd. pers. pl. imperative.
biet cataract.
biet blessing.
bil cut (used for smaller cuts).
bil blacksmith; potter: fault.
bil to taste: to open, used as ci nhial bil meaning the clouds scattered leaving the sky clear.
bim to eavesdrop.
bio club with head.
bí, bike will.
biam to waylay; to lie in wait.
bidit, bidit quack of wild ducks.
bika will become; cika became.
bir 2nd. pers. sing. imperative.
bea* come, 2nd. pers. pl. imperative.

bia come, 2nd. pers. pl. imperative.

ben came.

bir cor come closer imperative (sing.)

bit- to curse.

bith fishing spear.

boam to hug.

bol was heated and smells; coals of fire; white-haired.

bolī sunbeams; sun near sunset.

bon long dance dress.

bon, bunni pelican.

bon partition.

bony* to go under water; to dive; one kind of red dura.

bor lap of person; white; to hover over.

both* to lead.

both daddy-long-legs.

bou fruit of sunt tree, Nuers pound fruit and make pancakes.

baye white; bright.

baye pak very white.

bar kwe thorns put on calf’s mouth to keep it from sucking.

bat- to menstruate.

bat, bani sore, wound, abscess; ji buoni the ones who have sores.

both* to lead with a rope.

both tokaA to drag.

both hunger.

both e nak hungry; both ke nak both nei nak; they are hungry, we are hungry; both ye nak you are hungry.

bua chapped; cold sores caused by wind.

buai light.

bua, poss. buoka sunt tree;

bue, bui bell made from doleib nut.

bum able-bodied; courageous; hard; power.

bum etet, bumketet very hard; very strong.

buok rotten (used with things in house).

buol to rot.

buom strength.

buoka can middle of afternoon.

buon, buonni group; herd; crowd; company.

buor grass at bank of river; buor- to make fun of.

buor windbreak for fire.

buot tree, possibly shrub; cotton armlet; certain ornament.

buoth to crawl; to creep.

buoth, buoni goat.

buoye, buoyeni fishnet.

bup to turn upside down.

but to stay all day.

but ke luai to file in slowly.

but but bush with thorns.

buth small melon; manure pile.

buk to assemble; to throw at; to besmear; to thrust; to spread over surface.

buk ethur to make commotion.

bul to heat or roast over hot open fire; to toast; to roast; festival; toast; trunk of body.

bul bul- wasp nest (Nuers moisten it with water and feed to cow for certain illness).

bul, poss. bwol dance, drum.

bul thuor dance but not wedding dance.

bure, bure to call pussy, pussy.
buth to deceive; to plaster; smash as of falling body hitting floor, (used with big things only).
buth sterile (female only).
bwony to dive.
bwok weeds.
bwum when part of generative organs are undeveloped.

C.
cac abreast in a row.
Cagi Abbysinians, part of whom raided Nuerland.
cai exclamation of surprise.
cai yatnī class of Nuers, tribal marks made in 1925, also called wurum kelunka.
cak- to put; milk.
cam north; left hand.
cam- to eat; to cheat.
cam cam iodine.
can destitute; forlorn; sad; poor.
can ē can entirely full.
can sun*; even if.
candar noon.
cane right now.
ci can nei luot sunshine warmed us.
ci can rode bāk about 1 p. m.
pai can thal warm a little in sunshine.
can kany sunrise; east.
canke to refuse them when there is nothing good.
can kwony sunset; west.
cany bad food; to abhor; bad; finicky about eating; to sort out the best.
canye je to refuse to have anything to do with person on account of sores; prissy.
gwan canya abhorre.
cap plot; fault.
cap cap to plan; to plot.
car to view: considerate; to consider; to look around; to ponder; road; thought; worry; consideration.
car kier big aquatic animal, fine skin.
micar, ticar black.
carboc one class of Nuers now about 30—35 years old.
cari twok wic table set the table.
cau to make splashing sound; cike wa cau they went splash or as we say made a splashing sound.
cak creator; formation; creation; tick.
cak to fabricate; to create; to make; to start a fire.
cak kwoth freak.
cak- cuk to parade; to drill.
cal, cal groin.
cal, cat resembles, is like.
can, nin day.
can edan, (pl.) nin ti kon one day awhile back; from 5—8 days ago.
can jel sometime in future.
can jec lat Monday; can lat da-reudien Tuesday; can lat dyskindien Wednesday; can lat nywandien Thursday; can lat dhyequddien Friday; can lat mitot Saturday; can kwoth Sunday.
mi car car level as roī mi car car (level country).
cat, to slip; (3d. per. sing. past) ce cot.
cat cat slippery.
cök ripe
cel, poss. cèle big fish.
cen to live at; to abide.
cen-bi pwony to dress.
cena life; cenada my life.
cen-rö a gwaa to visit nicely; friendly.
ciel to peel cane or cornstalks.
ciem- to kiss.
ciem kiss.
ciemani his family; ciemari your family; ciemandien their family; ciemarti my family; ciemannikien their families.
cien pity; compassion.
ciene very small fish, (like than).
cier piethA southern cross.
cier comet; planet; animal resembling cat that always bites at everything it touches.
cieth dung; feces.
cin, cin village; town.
jı cin villagers; inhabitants.
cin-thu family-in-law.
cim- to whip.
c sign of negative; sign of past, perfect tense.
cie, ceni the same as.
cieke, pl. cuié smaller, shorter.
ciep long grass skirt.
cika became; bika become.
cike; cuo they.
cil, ciel elbow.
cin, cin bowels; intestines.
cin bad as when fish is rotten; used for very bad as spoiled fish smells badly.
cin mi cuo cuo small intestine; cin mi dhök dhök large intestine.
cir cir, cir cirni centipede.
cit, citeke, cite, cat equally; like; the same as.
cithe diarrhea; to have diarrhea.
co and, connecting sentences.
co husband; (her) caade; urine; wa coni lac to urinate.
coi very nice: very good.
col- to return borrowed money.
conyiet fiance; bridegroom.
cop dura planter (stick with one end like spoon for making holes for planting dura); to reach.
ci pi cop piny water covered ground.
cor, cur, adj. cor blind.
corial black and white ox without horns; animal like waterbuck.
cak image: stingy; small black worm that eats dura.
cak person.
col- to call.
col open part of ear; part of snail shell.
cat, cot, poss. catni boys who have just had the tribal marks cut.
cat hornless.
cat catni cow without horns, will turn into let.
cot-rö to line up single file.
cotdul one kind of red dura.
cot rial, cot rialı zebra.
cu, cwayne negative, do not.
cuac to drive.
cuak, cuak, poss. cuakni twins.
cual, cualı sack.
cual poor dancer.
cuane do not (includes person speaking) 1st. pers. pl.
cuany ox.
cuan to be perplexed be wicde cuan; to kill time te cuan cuan.
continually changing his order.
cuautcuor certain class of Nuers of long ago, all dead now.
cuath fat; to start a fire; to make a bonfire.
cuc* tired.
cue, ce he; she; it.
cue, cui leech.
cuel penis; to squat.
cuer one kind of white dura.
cuer, rami mi cuer, nei ti cuer thief.
cueth place where guinea worm comes out of; moonbeams; sunbeams; reached the ground.
cuile narrow.
cuil to be very tired of; to be worn out entirely.
cuit to hiss; to insert.
cuk part of; earthen cooking pot.
cuk, cukni foot.
cul clear water in river or well so you can see bottom.
cul a god, sender of dreams.
cul cuek calf of leg; muscles of arm or lower part of leg.
cum cum sweet, delicious.
cume dear; delicious; tastes good, used with other things than food.
cun to stop; to draw up; correct.
cuna height.
cun cun good; straight.
cun-dor to hide.
cun-epic straight; perfect; absolutely good.
cun (jok) to sit up; — (cuk) to stand on heel.
cunka standing.
cunnī, cune you keep quiet.
cun tet ligament.
pwanykien cuo cuo very muscular.
cuok to press upon; to crowd; to sit close, touching; to bump into each other.
cuol revenge; recompense; dirt; to repay.
cuol, cuel cuc darkness; very dark.
wan- cuol to be blinded, as when going into dark room out of bright light.
cuom to encourage; savour.
cuom angry now, afterward will be very angry; quarrel.
cuo cuoni bronchial tubes; capillaries.
cuop (cuk) ankle area; (tet) wrist.
cuoth- to rub; to polish.
cuoko we.
cuoj; goie righteousness.
cuoor vulture.
cuar mi rial very large buzzard.
cuar when hair is partly grey.
cuat large intestine; to put in an enclosed place.
cup to reach; to arrive at.
cur n. blind.
cut, cuut name.
cut to drag; to fall; to call; recompense.
cut ryai smokestack of boat.
cut piny to be lost.
cuth eraser.
cuut- pacifier for child.
cum snail; snailshell.
cumcie fine copper wire.
cwam bone.
cwa buom sacrum and coccyx.
cwa jok vertebral column.
cwa leet dorsal vertebrae.
cwayne tender as meat is tender.
cwe one kind of worm.
cwee south; right hand.
cweia* gravy; soup.
cween liver.
cwel to circumcise.
cwol name of man.
cwoth guinea worm: disease carried by guinea worm.
cweoc* weariness.
cwon to abate; smoothly; straight.
cyan* habit; midit patience.
cyan cyan* daily.
cye man, poss. cyik, mani wife.
cyek fertile; chain; anklet; bracelet; wristlet; finger ring.
cyej cyek short, small of stature.
cyej jak widow.
cyej mi kau young woman as yet childless.
cyo(k)de* his foot.

dany- to hold out hands in amazement.
-dA suffix meaning my.
-dan suffix meaning ours.
dan to remove bad part; to operate.
danit how much; to the number of.
mi dar red.
dar one kind of red dura.
dA(r)dar greedy; stingy.
ram mi da(r)dar elon sponger.
dat sore between cow's toes.
de able; can; should; would; shall; might; could; fruit.
de jiath fruit of tree.
dec n. wrinkles.
dec- to choke; to strangle.
dec- to overcome you because too heavy.
der to hold burden on head without handling it.
-de suffix meaning its, hers, his.
del, det, poss. deel, deet* sheep.
del kwoth butterfly. [things].
del del thick, big, large (used with
deman, demani brother; demar,
demari my brother; demar,
demori your brother; demandien their brother.
denoek bad snake, green and white.
dep- to annoy; to fish; to accuse; to implicate; to tease.
dep n. rope.
gwan dep, poss. deep fisherman.
dep warri shoestrings.
deth- to carry.
diar gourd with neck.
dieni the country that lies beyond; different.
dien to fish (with spear and string).
dier iron beams used to support bridge.
die maybe.
diel antelope.
diem to strain as strain milk.
dier wild animal; to fill in low places with dirt.
dier, dieri pig.
dieth to beget; to calve; to give birth to (used with animals).
diethke parents; ancestors.
runti diethke Jithath life of Jesus.
runti kon ti diethke je life.
dil to stop up crevices; to fill up; to mend; numb.
dil dil cannot see.
dion to mix; grass which is cooked.
diri inlet in river (not natural).
dit, diit song.
dit, dit(ni) roofer.
dit, comp. ditni big; large; great.
dit grown up; anxious; to esteem; greedy in every way dit loc; envious.
dit', dit', poss. din bird.
ram mi dit lwae covetous person.
diu doubt.
diu- to doubt.
dial all.
-dien suffix meaning theirs, (added to all numerals except ‘six’ where -lien is used, to make adjective out of noun as making two ‘second’.
dik certain grass, seed used for food.
dil perhaps; complete; persistently; master; favorite; aristocracy of Nuers, certain family and all related.
din now: surely: exactly.
din to sink.
dir to fertilize; to entice; to tempt; to make trial; to obstruct; nose stopped up; cold in head or lungs; return of feeling after numbness; deaf; always concerned about others; responsible.
do, de the young of anything; offspring; lamb do deel; de deet; calf do yan, de yok; core of sore.
doc to wither.
dor, poss. dar dwar* (or) doar steppe: bush: open spaces: wilderness.
dol- tok to laugh.
dominyal calf with red spotted body.
dompiny night dance.
donpiny peanuts.
donpi night dance.
dony to crush; to nudge; to step on.
dony bul kingfisher.
dom perhaps; maybe.
dom bul small drum.
dodien, kokien other; another.
dok bead, large, white, oblong.
daleni thulbuk collecting taxes.
don- ro to roll about; to be restless.
dangonka class of Nuers about 40 years old now.
don- to rap; to sift; to collect the good only out of anything.
don bracelet made of many little rings of ostrich shell.
don, poss. dun n. knock; rap.
dop- to start fire.
du, dwayne do not.
du, ce wa du (it went calm) or (it is calm) no wind; calm.
-du, -dun suffix meaning yours.
dual to nod.
duany- to beckon by winking.
duany ni pon (may nothing harm you) special blessing.
duan, mi duan duan aged; old.
duan tet tendon in elbow.
duar to refuse what is offered; same as “brother” when speaking to younger person.
duc to dodge.
dui try me out.
dul long hair; cornsilk; dirt; clod of dirt.
dule bleached hair.
duli bricks to hold pot off fire.
dun to fall or ebb; dry.
dun of; very; if.
dun, nyin belonging to; belongings; possessions.
duol store; to assemble; n. congregation.
duop flesh in bridge of nose.
duor to hold tightly.
du(r)dur early morning; dawn.
dut, poss. dwot grass used for roofing, also called geu.
duth child which is weaned; to wean; free gift; to pull stick out of spear; to dance; to take up cattle stakes.
dwac to beat; to whip.
dwac ger to eat.
dwal to fear; to be afraid; fear.
dwal sheepskin as garment, worn over woman’s shoulder.
dwale lazy; dwal pwony to be indisposed.
ram mi dwal dwal coward.
dwany, dwanyi born a cripple.
dwany- to bend; entirely good.
dwan breeze; air.
ram mi dwar fool.
dwat May.
dwek, dwik common people.
dwi dwi small, black insects in water.
dwil, dwiil house: (your) dwiillu: (their) dwiillien.
dwil bie, dwil bient tent.
dwil gora or dwil gorka school, dwil jali hotel, inn. [academy.
dwilwal clinic; hospital.
dwir, dwiri sin; to sin.
gwan dwiri, ji dwiri sinner.
dwop, dup road; highway; path;
(use dup when exact path is mentioned).
dwop dier iron bridge.
dwop mi gon gon winding road.
dwak to dress hair in fashion of another tribe.
dwan, duan shell of ostrich egg.
dwan dancing because happy (used with wedding talk only).
dwar, sing. thing; qwak, qwani (plural.)
dwath to relinquish; remainder;
bi dwathkien jik to subtract;
gur dwathkien to subtract.
dwath jok person who is passed on path.
dwath, dwoth large, black fish.
dyeny, dyenyi* baby basket; manger.
dyok* three.
dyokdien* third.

dwath jok

Dh.
dhai sightless.
dhal- to astonish; to be dismayed; incomprehensible; impossible.
dham dham idle; nonsense.
dhar, dhari jar, large earthen pot.
dhar that earthen cooking pot.
dhen to bleed; to hemorrhage; nosebleed.

dhek dhek throbbing; ticking.
dhem bridge between fishtraps.
dhie blinded.
dhiel to lessen pain; to return to place of; to return with; person who stays in wilderness; one who refuses to quarrel.
wal dhie ldA sedative, opiate.
dhim to squeeze to take water out.
dhai to dissolve.
dhap to consume; brittle; very old.
gwan dhatni one who boasts of self.
dhik dhik sound of footsteps.
dhik- to constantly refuse to help.
dhol, dhol, wie dhula island.
dhol to abuse; to despise.
dhom to commit adultery.
ram mi dhon not a real man; cie wut pany.
dhor to hold tightly because afraid.
dhoc entirely full; to lean over in front of*; to push or crowd against.
dhosal to call you for nothing.

dhal, dholi poss. dhöl* boy.
dholi gorka, ji gorka students.
dhap leprosy.
ran dhap, ji dhap leper.
dhat- to doubt.
dhual to call to fight.
dhuc pouty person.
dhuc to run fast; to jump high.
dhuk kile like turkey beard.
dhuk dhuk (or is it dhök dhök) fat.
dhum adultery.
dhuol to bring bride to home.
dhuor sorry (as when they throw themselves on the ground and cry because of grief).
dhuon, dhon small piece of.
dhur splash; bang; big ox.
dhur gwic rope net left to catch foot of giraffe.
dhwar to get away.
dhyec five.
dhyecdien fifth.

E.
enjel angel.
e, en is.
Ebel Abel.
EbhraAm Abraham.
Ebtholum Absalom.
ebuth, yat- ebuth to slap or to hit hard.
ecaq exactly.
edan one day sometime ago.
edhek to spurt out as ce wa edhek (it spurted out).
egik e gik stamping sound made by feet.
ejen yes.
ekuck at once.
ekuom footsteps.

elik bang.

elin- very (when used with full as thian elin).
elon* much; (very) or elun.
eluk with a big slapping sound.
eme this.
ema that.
en same.
eni or ani where.
enei when.
eno so; like this.
en who.
enu what.

G.

Gak quarrel; to quarrel; vexed; to lock.

gal to throng; to press upon.

gam to sing solo part; to help; to assist; to deliver mother of child; midwife.

gan ganka generations to come; descendants.

gany to prickle as with needles in it.

gany, ganyni land crocodile.

gan to protect; to guard; to turn; protector; front part of woman's dress made of narrow strips of sheepskin tied together.

gar person who cuts tribal marks; Nuer tribal marks; mark; man.

kwoth mi gar gar omnipresent god.

gat, gaat* child; gat mii ka firstborn; gur ka kA second child; gaati dari between second and last child; gat mii gur youngest child now; gat mii pek last child possible.

gat ganka generation; descendant; gaat ganka (pl.).

gat gwani child of father or of uncle.
ci gat kam rar to abort.

gat kwari prince.

gat kel mi ce dieth karo only begotten.

gat mi pai dap, gaati ti pai dap infant.

gauni flower; (bud) gauni mi rul.

gal to dally; to halt; to hesitate; stretcher; bier.

gan bed.

gan large grass.

geu eaves; roofing grass.
geugenka or gegeka to recline.
geka neighboring; nearby; at a little distance; ji geka neighbors.
ge(k)ni on all sides.
ge bony; ge (used for man) surrounded.
ger comb of hen; to spread apart; to separate; to steer or row a boat; batwing Shullik hairdress.
get to bake, to fry.
geth- to scrape.
giAk to stutter; giki do you stutter?
git e git to keep punching with spear.
git e git to be entirely finished with giek beside. [food.
gil persuaded and persuaded; to refuse; to argue; n. ebony.
gir hunger.
gir to be hungry.
giric, girení piaster.
gith to dip out water.
go good (pl. of migwaa).
goie goodness.
gor- to write: gori bakel ke gwaht dareu to multiply; n. writing.
ji gorkA scribes.
gak, gakni monkey.
gok shell used for ornament; grass, seed of which may be used for food.
gok butka scab of sore.
gol to pass by; to go around; small smudge fire in barn; home.
gol, gwaht, poss. golla, gwahtni place.
ji gol the people of my place; as ji golla the people of my place.
gon- to hold or carry in hand.
gon blue beads used as headband; to bend; to serve guests with food.
gap to remove top part; to take off: to take a crosscut or bypass.
gat got to be fidgety as teke got got.
goth to stand erect as ce jeode goth he stood erect.
gu after while; exactly.
gual to go into fire; to sing part song.
guan- to beg; to refuse to leave without present.
guan, gwaht mi la guan cavern.
guar place where roof and walls meet; chest and breast.
guat fruitlessly; kept fishing but caught none; to go away on river; to scrape a dish; also a bad word.
guath to remove scales from fish.
gueny to separate sticks in making fish trap.
guer blessing.
gu guk sheltered; gwaht mi guguk sheltered place.
guk purse; bag; pocket; to retch.
guk raven; dove.
guk kwoth, gōk kwoth prophet.
guk nyitni pleural cavity.
gul to be surrounded (used for animals); traveler; to go ahead of; wants it also dun gul e.
gul- to cool hot water by adding cold.
mi gul gul round with hole in center.
gule, gülken different.
gum not quite full; n. big gourd with small opening in top.
gumut, gumuni owl.
gun string of bow; n. handle; skunk; civet cat.
guny* to witness.
gunyka n. witness; ji gunyka witnesses.
gun to stoop; ce ro gun he stooped (himself).
guoce, guoceni sword.
guok Adam’s apple; to shut up; to sew shut.
guok stiff, ci yetka guk as my finger is stiff.
gual smallpox.
guaj, guaj guinea fowl.
guaj to widen when making fishnet.
guat, guatni insect something like grasshopper but back like big green leaf.
gut to reach all the territory it wanted to and to accomplish its purpose.
gut pik pouty; to pout.
gur spitting snake; to search: to seek: to want: to hunt: to wish.
guth act of standing on tiptoe; to take by hand and drag out; side of neck.
guwek* guwekní spoon.
guwek Iwac cartilage at end of breastbone.
gwaa* pl. tigo good.
gwac to make a mistake; to connect; to meet; to pass; n. mistake.
gwac- to be cross at each other.
gwacA pardon me; I am mistaken.
gwacni ke to exchange.
gwadin sir.
gwak April.
gwak oppossum.
gwal corral for cattle; to bow; to exchange; to take turns at work; to relieve of burden.
gwalkení rwac debating.
gwan father; (my) gwar; (your) gur; (their) gwandien; (our) gwandAn; owner.
gwan bãñni lucky person.
gwan bōkni librarian.
gwan canyA person who is particular about food; one who is prissy.
gwan deet, ji deet shepherd.
gwan dhomni adulterer.
gwan dhɔta boaster.
gwandon grand father.
gwandonj ancestors.
gwan duðɔni person who smiles.
gwan kac liar.
gwanlen- uncle on father’s side.
gwan liAka boaster.
gwan nyakni unstable person: one who is constantly changing mind.
gwan riet miric lawyer.
gwan tiekA hypocrite: miser: crabbed person.
gwan tietkA genius.
gwan thok* interpreter.
gwan thu father-in-law.
gwan thwɔkní humble person; truthful person.
gwan wal quack doctor; medicine man.
gwan axillary; sound of fish in water.
gwap rweini to slobber because talking too fast.
gwath coni bladder.
gwath mi daí stand or high place.
gwath kuA store.
gwath kwɔnkyA grave.
gwath laAka, pl. gwath laAkní pasture.
gwath mi luñ luñ deep place.
gwath mi nAn nAn distant place.
gwath mi la te thin abode.
gwath mi thAp valley; low place.
gwath mi la tor honeycombed place.
gwathwal hospital; clinic.
gwar girl about puberty; to grind.
gwe bark of a dog.
gwec, gwic giraffe.
gwec kwoth prophecy.
gweny to step aside; to make way; to separate; root of lotus, may roast and eat it.
gwen tielp small shrub, used as shield.
gwec, gwi gravel.
gwek* frog.
gwel to talk mixed languages.
gwel to attain; to scrape out.
gwel gwet to be undecided; loada to gwet gwet my heart is undecided.
gwi ice; hail.
gwic to see; to watch; to perceive.
gwic e gwik to be still hungry.
gwi gwic insects, biting cattle before mosquitoes.
gwil to look for; to see; to examine.
gwilik small white headed bird.
gwir to touch; limit; to comb hair; name of certain village.
gwit to rake.
gwith pride; stubbornness: proud: warlike; pugnacious.
gwith lwac imagination.
gwop skin of person.
gwop bum hump on cow.
gwop wan eyelid; (upper lid) gwop nhial; lower lid gwop piny.
gwok upper part of ear.
gwot hollowed out; to hew out: to hull; ce jokde gwot to be tardy.
gwot, gwot hedgehog.
gwot cuk flesh on upper part of leg.
gwor person who always goes by self; chase; elephant; rock rabbits; next; to pursue; to follow after.
gwor, gwor mole.
gwor ivory armlet.
gwori short hair.
gwor jali armlet same as made of gourd but made of different thing, very white. Found at Toc, none at Nasser.
gwor keri armlet made of gourd.
gwuŋ to stoop a little; to be bowed over.
gwuth- to pick fruit; to pull out hairs.

Y.

rei γaa* in the world.
γaće, YAće fisherman.
γai to carry on head.
γai to swell up like rice in water.
γan* thigh.
γar* to spread.
γA* me.
γAn* I.
γAn en I am here.
γer* to urge to take; large container for dura.
γoc* to be damp; to be wet; to warm body.
γoie pelvic region; hip; lumbar vertebrae.
γom trap as hole dug to catch animals.
γor to revive; to restore; n. restorer.
γok* to push.
γok* cattle (pl.) of yan.
γol* roofing grass.
γon* help me; tc try.
γον* to test; to measure.
γορ* ambatch.
γου to crawl on hands and feet with back next to ground.
γουκ* gourd with hole in top.
γωνη to return from journey.
γορ cupping to get blood out, small cuts are made and then place cow horn over cut and suck on it to get blood out.
γοτ, γοτη shelf; ledge.
γοθ propeller; to journey.

I.

I that.
ι, ι no.
ιδι how.
ιε whether.
ιμει fishing season ahead.
ιμιθ which.
ιν-, ινι- prefixes specifying particular —; the.
ιν in which.
ινβορ, ινιβορ the white —.
ινδαν the thing that we were —.
ινεμε like this.
ινα thus.
ινο the same.
ινόνα the small —.
ιρυν tomorrow; sometime in future; indefinite time ahead.
ιθιαν this afternoon.
ιλυo afterward.

J.

ια it; him; her.
ιακ to reach; ινιαλ to look up, to shoot, (when thing shot at is hit).

jacl first came to. — as jacl Gwir first came to Gwir.
jaia to want to leave, 1st. pers. sing.
jaic je to deny (falsely).
jacak crow; mirol crow with white throat.
jak pany top of wall.
jal nausea; to belch.
jal to walk; to journey; visitor; wa to rinse: amath to walk slowly; jor to overflow: ke mal to crawl; ke jok jok to walk backwards; thok yiir to wade in water at river bank; ibis; guest; visitor.
jalab, jalabni arab merchant.
jalany bran soaked in water and soured.
jany shallow; to prolong; to dally; to delay.
jan to take.
jan, jant servant.
jath to be sorry; sorrow as ci locda jath am sorry.
jath, jen; poss. jath, jien tree; jath dun yar also called jath yanj is a certain club.
jak to jump up and down; to shake; to churn; to send a person.
jar, jari shoulder.
jec to scrape the black off.
jec, poss. jec* abdomen; stomach; inside.
je her; him; it.
jec* to stand up; ινιαλ to lift up.
jen he; she; it.
jen badak eighty.
jen badak wicde kel eighty-one.
jen badak wicde reu eighty-two.
jen badak wicde dyok eighty-three.
jen badak wicde ṷwan eighty-four.
jen badak wicde dhyec eighty-five.
jen badak wicde bakel eighty-six.
jen badak wicde baro eighty-seven.
jen badak wicde badak eighty-eight.
jen badak wicde ṷwan eighty-nine.
jen bakel sixty.
jen bakel wicde kel sixty-one.
jen bakel wicde reu sixty-two.
jen bakel wicde dyok sixty-three.
jen badak wicde ṷwan sixty-four.
jen badak wicde dhyec sixty-five.
jen badak wicde bakel sixty-six.
jen badak wicde baro sixty-seven.
jen badak wicde badak sixty-eight.
jen badak wicde ṷwan sixty-nine.
jen ṷwan ninety.
jen ṷwan wicde kel ninety-one.
jen ṷwan wicde reu ninety-two.
jen ṷwan wicde dyok ninety-three.
jen ṷwan wicde ṷwan ninety-four.
jen ṷwan wicde dhyec ninety-five.
jen ṷwan wicde bakel ninety-six.
jen ṷwan wicde baro ninety-seven.
jen ṷwan wicde badak ninety-eight.
jen ṷwan wicde ṷwan ninety-nine.
jen baro seventy.
jen baro wicde kel seventy-one.
jen baro wicde reu seventy-two.
jen baro wicde dyok seventy-three.
jen baro wicde ṷwan seventy-four.
jen baro wicde dhyec seventy-five.
jen baro wicde bakel seventy-six.
jen baro wicde baro seventy-seven.
jen baro wicde badak seventy-eight.
jen baro wicde ṷwan seventy-nine.
jen dhyec fifty.
jen dhyec wicde kel fifty-one.
jen dhyec wicde reu fifty-two.
jen dhyec wicde dyok fifty-three.
jen dhyec wicde ṷwan fifty-four.
jen dhyec wicde dhyec fifty-five.
jen dhyec wicde bakel fifty-six.
jen dhyec wicde baro fifty-seven.
jen dhyec wicde badak fifty-eight.
jen dhyec wicde ṷwan fifty-nine.
jen dyok thirty.
jen dyok wicde kel thirty-one.
jen dyok wicde reu thirty-two.
jen dyok wicde dyok thirty-three.
jen dyok wicde ṷwan thirty-four.
jen dyok wicde dhyec thirty-five.
jen dyok wicde bakel thirty-six.
jen dyok wicde baro thirty-seven.
jen dyok wicde badak thirty-eight.
jen dyok wicde ṷwan thirty-nine.
jen it is here.
jen ṷwan forty.
jen ṷwan wicde kel forty-one.
jen ṷwan wicde reu forty-two.
jen ṷwan wicde dyok forty-three.
jen ṷwan wicde ṷwan forty-four.
jen ṷwan wicde dhyec forty-five.
jen ṷwan wicde bakel forty-six.
jen ṷwan wicde baro forty-seven.
jen ṷwan wicde badak forty-eight.
jen ṷwan wicde ṷwan forty-nine.
jeru twenty.
jeru wicde kel twenty-one.
jeru wicde reu twenty-two.
jeru wicde dyok twenty-three.
jeru wicde ṷwan twenty-four.
jeru wicde dhyec twenty-five.
jeru wicde bakel twenty-six.
jeru wicde baro twenty-seven.
jeru wicde badak twenty-eight.
jeru wicde ṷwan twenty-nine.
jeru wicde ṷwan twenty-nine.
jeru to wade across; to cross over.
jiclatter; noise.
jiaithe people of.
jietosting as when hand touches ice.
jierlime.
jithstop raining.
jijuuni, poss. jio well.
jl, ye you.
jlgekAneighbors.
lithscorpion.
dujic, nym jic abdominal.
liecimmediately.
lith* to find.
li ke people; relations.
lilchaff.
lin, yen (nom. form); jl, ye (objective) you.
lin to lie down: to rest; to lie awake.
linthuistrong grass used for fishline.
lipnialtogether.
litietka yaa prophets.
lith* ear.
lith leaf.
lith lwanauricle.
jo voice; sound.
jomwind; season of cool winds; to dip out.
jon to forget for a minute.
jonyitches; to scratch; n. juny.
jop to fell; to chop.
jop to shrink, ci ra jop it shrunk itself.
ba jocI will see about it (used in 1st person only).
tet joccrippled (without one hand).
joc to be stranded; somewhat dry but not entirely.
jokbones of cervical region; back (poss. jak)*; surely; behind; certainly; ghost; of a truth;
cattle and sheep disease but they are different.
jok, jokni week.
će ben ka jok tardy.
jok wecback of village.
jal in succession.
jon to lie down ce rode jon as he laid himself down.
jor(ajor) absent; to be lost; outside; to run outside alone.
jat kelean pound Egyptian; ten.
juakmeasles.
juakudder; one kind of red dura.
jual tail.
juan(bi ci ra juan) to wrinkle; (the cloth wrinkled itself).
juatfeather; kat- feather fan.
judored and white ox.
juke aluminum hearts made to wear around waist.
juktuomcrossbar of fiddle.
jukthilklk, juk thilknibicycle.
juk(intot) dog; (indit) horse.
juk- to plaster part way up wall (ca juk ke cement).
jukec fish that bites.
jukmwontop (toy for children).
juk nyapeccoyote; wild horse.
julonly living child; one kind of fish.
julcertain headdress for woman, 4 turfs of hair left on head to show she has but one child.
jula to pick a quarrel.
jumcheek; jawbone.
juntoc black and white ox with green head (extinct now).
juocto chase; to run off.
riem be juoc to bruise.
juak- to jump in (ci ke rö juakni yir) they jumped in river).
juok cuka — 22 —

juok cuka metatarsal.
jual, jol hip joint.
jur, jur ax.
jur, jurr sore coming without any cause seemingly and disappearing similarly.
jurrr, jurr foreignor.
jut to annoy; to urge persistently; to tease; to pester.
jut, ju old maid.
juol, jol hip joint.
jup, jupni ax.
jupr, juri sore coming without any cause seemingly and disappearing similarly.
jurr, jurr foreignor.
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juol, jol hip joint.
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K.

ka or; but: to.
kaam gateway or passageway.
kac to sting; to pinch one's body between wood; to lie; to deny; to bite; n. lie.
mi kac kac bitey (like peppers).
kae-nham to pass another on path.
kae piny to alight; to step down; to hop.
kae riem artery.
kae satisfied (used with water only); to quench thirst.
kae, ka, poss. rei kaka, rei kakni field; farm.
ka to hunt.
kal, kaal fence; wall around yard.
kal kal small skin for rug; hot water bottle.
kal lwac fatty covering of heart.
kam between.
kapamni valley.
kapuothni ke nyiet pleural cavity.
kam ral cartilage.
kan to appropriate; to escape; to save; to take; to steal; to go inside.
kan, kenne used with negative; not.
kan Saviour.
kany to rise; rising.
kany can east.
kany dwil to come in.
kany- to want to take hold.
kany nuok north winds; winter season.
kany rar to jump in or down.
kan kwar, kan kwari kingfisher.
kan to deceive; to fool.
kan cornet; whistle: mouth organ; bugle.
kap forceps; pliers; thong.
kap(de) tail of fish.
kapurui shaking dura to get fine out; to sift.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kap tiek</th>
<th>sing. kapni tiek</th>
<th>pl. hinge.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kap rac</td>
<td>n. catch (of fish).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kap yie, kap yient</td>
<td>food which may be eaten raw while awaiting cooked food.</td>
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<tr>
<td>kar</td>
<td>branch or bough of tree; to cut in long strips as cutting meat.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kara, karo; karö</td>
<td>I only; only; they only.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kai, kai</td>
<td>bird like hawk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>kat, katni</td>
<td>sleeping place for women in fishing camp.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kata</td>
<td>meat and mush eaten together but cooked separately; salt.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kat kat</td>
<td>to be very sharp teke kat kat.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>katipe</td>
<td>vegetable like potato.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cyek mi kau, man ti kath</td>
<td>bride; newly married woman.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ka, ke</td>
<td>seed and fiber in gourd; pulp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>kak</td>
<td>reputation; report; to clear one’s throat; to split.</td>
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<tr>
<td>kaka</td>
<td>to spread apart as ce cukke kak piny he spread his feet apart.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kai</td>
<td>to court a girl; ce wa kai he went courting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>kalam</td>
<td>Nuer hoe.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kam</td>
<td>to give (when one must walk to get it, use kam; when hand it use nun).</td>
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<tr>
<td>kan</td>
<td>moon.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kap</td>
<td>to catch; to take hold of; to transplant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ci piny kap</td>
<td>calm.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>karakon</td>
<td>jail; prison.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kar, kar kari</td>
<td>spider; web.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kat</td>
<td>kite.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kath</td>
<td>bile; breast of cow; rust; mold; to stumble on (ca cukda nak ke kath); gallbladder.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ke</td>
<td>path between neighbors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kea</td>
<td>certain herb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kec</td>
<td>to be angry; quarrel which started with play.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>keci</td>
<td>to urge to go.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kecika</td>
<td>to call off dog; big talk; loud.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>keliu</td>
<td>all.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>keu</td>
<td>reedbuck; bushbuck; chest.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>keya</td>
<td>certain grass, women eat it cooked, young men refuse it, old men eat it.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ke</td>
<td>with; and; from; them.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>keac</td>
<td>wooden beads.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>keac, kec</td>
<td>dura birds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kedl</td>
<td>how many.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kek</td>
<td>to draw lines on paper: to scratch (ce ya kek) it scratched me.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kek, kekni, poss. kik*</td>
<td>dike.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke</td>
<td>one.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelaŋ, kelaŋni</td>
<td>squash; pumpkin.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ken, kan, ci</td>
<td>not; sign of negative.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ken</td>
<td>they.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kendial</td>
<td>all of them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kendial ewic</td>
<td>every one of them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kene</td>
<td>and.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kenke</td>
<td>sign of negative pl. not.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ker</td>
<td>to awaken; to scratch on ground as bith mi ker ran piny fishing spear which one scratches on ground; to cut little cuts on body to let blood out; nail worn in upper lip of Nuer girl and in lower lip of Anuak girl.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ker</td>
<td>foundation of house.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ker, keri</td>
<td>gourd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ker ker, ker keri</td>
<td>lizard.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kerunjwan</td>
<td>morning; in the morning.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ket</td>
<td>burntwork on gourd.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ket</td>
<td>to swim; to sing; to shake rattle</td>
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</table>
kete to quiet child; club; bird with long, red legs, white breast, brown back; walking stick (pl. ketni).
kete surely; now. to laud.
keteth red peppers, also called mimi.
keue to declare (falsely); to ask emphatically is it I?
kiek (ca wicda kiek juat) to put ornament in or on head; put feather on my head.
kieldokrol bird with beard, long legs.
kien egrets.
kier certain kind of club; name of tree; loss of appetite today; when rainy season wants to start.
kil saddle billed jaribu; maribou.
kim, kimni doctor; physician.
kir to bloat; gas rumbling in bowels (ci jecdA kir).
kik to laugh heartily.
kie or.
-kien pl. suffix meaning theirs; sing.
-dien.
kik scratch.
kil, kili rhinoceros.
kini incessantly; repeatedly.
kir, kiri, poss. kiri river.
kite finally.
kith cow urine.
kith to sprinkle; to sow; to plant corn.
kok cold; to sew: to mend; weak as koc e te.
koden the first of them.
kok to ache.
kom to husk; to thrash.
kom, kuam worm.
kom yaka mushroom shaped thing that grows in ground, not eaten.
kop (da dwopde e kope), as mole makes hole.
kok, gwath kaka grave.
kok all broken up ci rol kok keliu all the country broken up or destroyed; to buy; to sell; to barter; to be stranded; to trade; to be kind; to comfort.
kokien pl. of dodien others.
kol to dodge; to fan; tallow; horse-tail used as fan.
kom, komni chair; Nuer pillow for men.
kom bie, kom bieni our kind of pillow.
kon, (nom.), ko (obj.) we.
kone first.
kondial kel all of us together.
kone I and —.
konj to welcome; to hasten to; big noise.
kop to distend as balloon blown up; to be swollen, used for ground and dead animals; certain grass along river.
kop mush.
kor, kur war.
kor after; behind.
kor naiq, kori big fight between tribes.
kot to hang up; to climb; vine with thorns.
kot nhial to fly.
koth to fertilize.
ku seems to express habitual action.
-ku, -kun suffix meaning yours.
-kuak trap for animals.
kuAk to grab unexpectedly; kap e
kuAk to grab when they are not expecting it.
kuál, kuál calf.
kuán intoxicating drink.
kuat to hide.
kuath to tie together with grass.
kuć n. sewing; to restore.
kuít, kuít(ná) ivory armlet.
kuk kindness: to utter a series of short sounds.
kuk to hole in tree.
kuk kwoth sacrifice.
kul skin to sleep or sit on; Nuer bed; disease which draws one's body together.
kul) n. race; to race.
kum husk of corn; eggshell; pod; to overshadow.
kum, kumi hat; lid; cover.
kum jíath bark of tree.
kum to keep hitting; sound of sticks as they hit fish.
kum steel helmet.
kun, kwoan pl. poss. kwoaní rat.
kuní n. race; to race.
kuf buffalo that goes off by itself; to run off by oneself.
kuf mi kuoc stingy man; miser; hermit.
kuom grunt; to cast a shadow.
kuo to refuse to eat with one because they have quarrelled, ci mith kuon.
kuot fattened. 
kuok to be faint from hunger; to die of hunger.
kuath marrow.
kuìp kuípí mush well cooked.
kur cleaver; finger joints; to scratch nose.
ram mi kur proficient or clever person.
ran kur, nei ti kur warrior.
kurrien their war.
kur dán reu two hundred; kur dyak three hundred; kur dán ñwan four hundred; kur dán dhyec five hundred.
kur ti bath dor all large numbers.
kurum crunch.
kut, kuní shield; step; cane along river; place of the buffalo.
kut beside; dry.
kut kut, kut ku(ná) colt; pup.
kuth tall grass in swamp; reed.
kuth midit swampy.
kwa little, scant.
mi kwa can éme sometime soon.
kwac kwac* soft.
kwac, kwací leopard.
kwac yír kingfisher.
kwac spotted; to scratch: to sharpen, used for pointing big things, not used for pencils; to dig out roots of trees; bead, oblong, thin, many colored, worn singly; fin.
kwai seeds for planting as seedcorn.
kwak sore which persistently stays bad ram mi teke kwak (person who has persistent sore).
kwaka, pl. of twok dishes.
kwal to steal.
kwal tot finger or toe nail.
ke kwal stealthily; secretly.
kwallan, kwallani one kind of bird.
kwan kwan, kwan kwanni lobe of ear.
kwany to pick up; to collect; to gather; to rake.
kwaný cuk to learn to walk as baby does.
kwaný kwany to walk carefully.
kwanýwalthwan Nasser.
kwanj to float or to swim on back.
kwar, kwáard chief.
kwat small pimples on neck where hair is shaved.
kwal part of husk of dura.
kwar, kwaar chief.
kwat small pimples on neck where hair is shaved.
kwaqle to float or to swim on back.
kwar, kwaar chief.
kwat to gather.
kwAtni nerve of body.
kwe, kwith fishing eagle (or is it stork).
kwe bot bot cuckoo.
kwe bot bot bot cuckoo.
kwec-, do not know kwac-, 1st. pers. sing; kwic- is also used in 3d. pers.
kwec to hoe grass; to hoe ground when no rain as yet.
kwer to wrestle, kwir is one form.
kwer no grass.
kwe wanting to return.
kwek to husk; to hull; to peel.
kwel to be spongy.
kwel a yok certain constellation of stars.
yan mi kwelita cow, brown body, white head.
kwem disease something like yaws.
kwen to wear upper and lower bracelets; to count; to find; (amath) talk slowly; (jo) read aloud; ci nhiemde kwen to bind hair on account of sorrow.
kwen* to marry.
kwen* food.
kwen ku nyuor when wedding talk is on.
kwendeck dropsy.
kwen trot.
kwet, kwet tortoise; turtle.
kwet to kick.
kwet calf that is weaned.
kwí for; small elephant; why.
ram mi kwi mithde one who eats little.
kwic side; yonder; across.
kwicimi opposite side.
kwiel small hiding place.
kwienny (pi bi kwieny pmonyde) to run off as water when body is greased (water will run off his kwik eagle. [body].
kwinj to toss about; to move about; to bully; to torment; to pick up with hand.
kwinj kwiny fussy; ashamed (teke kwiny kwiny).
kwinjuyat June.
kwiiye, kwiske few; scant; too small; too young.
kwit smaller.
kwil, kwel hole in anything: star.
kwil stealing.
kwilA yuk little dipper.
kwil cike rō luai certain constellation of stars.
kwil le jok milky way.
kwin marriage.
kwir to fall; threw spear at him.
kwir kec to wrestle until they are mad.
kwit male lamb.
kwit- v. beating of heart; n. heart beat.
kwith to curse; n. curse.
wíth kwal (ram mi kwíth kwal) one brave about hunger.
kwoan (κω αν) to be mad, (he was mad).

kwɔc, kwóc instep.

kwom to cover up; (piny) to cover.

kwony (καν) setting sun; to bury.

kwor, kur hundred.

kwor kel one hundred; kwor kel wicde kel one hundred one; kwor kel wicde reu one hundred two; kwor kel wicde dyok one hundred three; kwor kel wicde wal one hundred ten; kwor kel wicde wal wicde kel one hundred eleven; kwor kel wicde jereu one hundred twenty; kwor kel wicde jereu wicde reu one hundred twenty two.

kwoth a small fish; to snort; to whistle as ci ryei kan kwoth; as the boat blew whistle.

cak kwoth monstrosity.

kwoth, kuth* God.

kwok, kwi, poss. pl. kwini thorn; fork.

kwok must; to force one to; occiput.

kwal wristlet of black and white beads worn by man whose wife is pregnant to protect him from sores and cuts.

kwor joint of finger.

kwore piny to count age less than it is.

kwot to adorn body in order to attract one of opposite sex.

kwat, kwatni ardeb tree.

kwut, kwuni suitor.

L.

labith, labithenĩ fishhook.

lac to defecate; menses.

lajok one class of Nuers; (of long ago, all dead now).

lak to graze; to wash; to slobber; to foam at mouth.

bi wicde lak ke pi kwoth to baptize.

lak lak e ke to dream.

lal- to pierce.

lam to curse: to imprecate.

lamba lamp; candle.

lan lan very good.

lany* to put ashes on hair to bleach it.

lan lan, poss. lan lanni swing.

langer, langerpeni Sudani bed.

lap rice.

lapa adv. like.

lap a biti to be still and refuse to talk.

lar to tell; to say; to go slowly.

lar lar to go to tell the news.

lat work; job; to work; to speak.

lat e wicde karo to support, literally, (work is on his head only).

lat ke lat to visit.

lat mi bec bec hard work.

lat- luar working for pleasure.

lat- riak working for necessities of life.

lath to put; to call; to entice; to tremble; to put on airs; affected.

lath corns as on feet.

lathkeri soldiers.

lath- lieth wic- to anoint.

lath puk to sift ashes.

lau- one section of Nuerland.

laue of soft consistency like prepared mustard.

lã always; -lã suffix meaning my, used with nouns ending in 1.
Iaaj to request; to beseech; to petition; brass bracelets; ring; bald.

lap to be very hot as sun is hot; v. to lap.

lat, let, poss. leet; leni orge.

lat comb.

lec, lèc tooth.

lecke nyieny to make a face when eating something bitter.

lèi, léi, poss. leini wild animal.

lek- to shut.

lek, poss. lek certain large fish, delicious.

leke to ruminate.

te lek lek to rock.

lel- to eat; to do; to make.

thile mi lel it makes no difference.

leni repeatedly.

lenye, lenyke comparative form; exceeding; surpassing.

leu tuber resembling potato.

leu, leuni oar; bamboo.

le repeatedly but not always; again;

-le suffix meaning its, hers, his used with nouns ending in 1.

lem lem to go a little ways, stop, then go on; te lem lem.

len almost fell.

lep to open.

lep, leep tongue.

lep lep strips: shreds; to eat skin that is blistered.

lep tot fangs of snake.

ler to roll; awhile.

lerke slowly.

let, poss. leet waist; dorsal vertebrae.

leth perspiration; hot.

lia, poss. liath death.

liao dried fish.

liac pregnant, used with cattle.

liak to praise; to commend; to praise with words; (ro) to boast.

n. praise.

gwan liaka, ji liaka boaster; hypocrite.

liam to mix; to spy out; to mingle with.

lian- to open mouth forcibly.

liak oesophagus.

liak to tickle.

liAl to peek at when provoked; to peer.

lide kel same form.

lieny harpoon used by Anuaks to kill hippos.

lieny kwoth judgment of God.

liel, lieli stream; tributary of river.

liel jak backbone.

lier- to cut.

liet (ci pi liet A cikA gwi) to freeze, the water froze when it became ice.

lieth grease of any kind; fat; oil; place to tie cattle.

lik heart throbbing (ci looda wa lik) my heart throbbed.

lil- to drink all of it; to empty; to drain.

liny, linyni flea.

lip-, to wait. 2nd. person. sing.

lipni, 2nd. person, plural liape.

lip nyal fiance.

liu to perish; to die.

liap to mix together.

liap liap to blink as teke liap liap he is blinking.

liau chronic illness.

-lien suffix added to nouns ending in 1, meaning theirs.
Iiereni class of Nuers whose tribal marks were out in 1926.

Iet, poss. litka sand.

Im to beg; when cold winds start and then warm weather comes lime sweet. [again.

Im Im delicious.

In to sort out.

In to throw down as in wrestling.

In- to hear.

WA In entirely full.

Ine ka biete dumb but not deaf.

Iip fishing bird.

Iir scrofula.

Iire to melt.

Ilith (biel mi Lith) tan.

Iithgaac intot, iithgaac indit—classes of Nuers. The Iithgaac intot is about 20 to 25 years old now. The Iithgaac indit is about 25 or 26 years old now.

Io afterwards.

Iok trigger of gun; belt of cane stalks worn by newly gar-ed boys.

Iony* to loosen; to untie.

Iony* poss. luony lion.

Iop to cock; to put food on fire to cook.

Iou big water animal much feared (now extinct, possibly mythical)

Iou white hair.

Ioc* luc, poss. lwac*, luenc heart; ventricle.

Ioc cuk center of sole of foot; Ioc tet center of palm of hand.

Iocdaa hearts of all of us.

Ioip- fever; to be feverish.

Iok to blow away.

Ioki tramp.

Iok Iok when food is cooking and spatters out of pot; teke Iok Iok.

Iokothiai, Iokothiaieni mosquito net.

Iol to take out; to pluck out; place where the river is deep.

Iôn- to rest.

Iông gut crooked staff.

Iông ro never mind.

Iop placenta.

Ior- to go to meet.

Iore empty; naked.

Iorke to sacrifice.

Iot heart beat.

Ioth cotton; thread.

Iotkera to follow after.

Iök-* to refuse; n. refusal; ci ra lök to commit suicide; òe lök elon to abhor; lök- to search; to go to one place and then another.

-Ilu, -lun suffix for nouns (ending in l), meaning yours.

Lua to always come when person is absent.

Luac gum of tree; wax.

Luac luac spongy.

Luai to file in; to lower (may also use lue piny).

Luak, luëk barn.

Lual skinned place that hurts.

Lualdit poisonous snake, red, also called rir.

Lúan, luan fly.

Luan luân to stroll slowly.

Luar to recede.

Lúc, luec cattle stakes.

Luce to change mind; to return from; elevated; n. sterile (man).

Luc ke thok to translate.

Luëk to admonish; to reason with; to reprove; n. peacemaker.
| luk, luk | ca rö luzt | they match. |
| lucil | ci rö luzt piny | as snake going in hole. |
| luenum | luzt | to be partly cooked. |
| lubil | luoth | early morning. |
| luk to hunt; to spread; n. navel. | lut | to impregnate when child is nursing as ce gat lut. |
| luocdu ke yA | lut | to advance head down; to put head to ground; to belch. |
| luk luk | luth | elephant trunk. |
| lukni- | luth fish that stays in swamp or dry land, makes cacoon. |
| luk to exchange things of equal value. | luth- | to tell bad —. |
| luul cry. | luthrun | morning rain. |
| lum prayer; lover; to court. | luṭke (nyure lutke) to be idle; unused. |
| lundur machine gun. | luth, luth | bell. |
| lunkur wrigley. | luuk to help. |
| luony* to return. | luny* to call. |
| luony bi pwayneyu put your clothes on; to dress. | lwak, lwek | snail; mussel; oyster. |
| luny- loc to forgive; to have mercy. | lwany* to soak. |
| luny nhial fish that falls with rain. | lwan, ci laode ku lwan to be happy. |
| luny (or) luony to leak. | lwan to help; help; aid; able. |
| luny thient moles. | lwen deep. |
| luny wicde jar to overflow. | lweth* to suckle ci man gat lweth. |
| lunj tuber like potato, requires much cooking. | lweth* gat ce man lweth to nurse. |
| lunj ro | liwilti, liwilwini | duck. |
| lunj artificial respiration; deep. | liweth* to help; help; aid; able. |
| lunj lunj steep. | liweth* gat ce man lweth to nurse. |
| luoce to repeat. | liweth* to help; help; aid; able. |
| luoc luoc higher slope, not a hill. | liwilwini | duck. |
| luoi, nei ti luoini person who cannot swim. | liweth* to help; help; aid; able. |
| luoke to fly over. | lyec | to look upward. |
| luom courtship; small dance; news of dance; to slander. | lyec | to look upward. |
| luorch tree with red trunk, thorny; to be tied loosely. | M. |
| luos to be afraid; impregnation when child is not weaned; muscles of back; abscess; east; west; length. | ma(r) mother, directly addressed. |
| maath* pl. maathni | maathdien. |
| maath* friend; friendship. | mac* fire. |
| mac gun; labor pains; to cheat. | mac din | shotgun. |
| das mac, de mac shell for gun; n. shot. | madin title for older woman, addressed directly. |
| madhieth bladder. | mai to fish. |
mai telA to fish by wading in swamps.
mai greeting; easy; light; peaceful; welcome.
male sound; in good shape; safe.
mal, malu, male direct greeting hail.
mam to hit.
mamero to change mind right now.
man, poss. mani mother; women (pl. only as cyek is singular form).
mandro, mardon grandmother; my grandmother.
man ganke daughter-in-law.
man and.
mani can̄ kel never.
mani jak never.
mani pai i co lec never (emphatically) used when there is great famine.
manlieth, manliethni hawk.
man palek, man pale(k)ni hen; chicken.
manyan honored surname among Nuers for girls.
manytap, manytapni maize; corn.
man, poss. manka wave.
mar, mor my mother; your mother.
mar friendship.

thile ke mar, dundien gak what we call jealousy among men (literally, they no friendship, belonging to them quarrel).
mar- to guess; to speak false rumors
marak to call with loud voice tc place where fish are found.
mare family of brothers and sisters.
mari riddle; trick.
marihial thunder; lightning.
marthu, morthu, manthu my mother-in-law; your mother-in-law; mother-in-law.
mat to fold; to multiply; to add.
math to reconcile as math nei ro; we reconcile ourselves.
math* to drink.
math to absorb; to ally with; whisper.
mathol onion.
ma slang ‘kid’, used by men only.
mat to go outside and afterward return.
me introducing time clause of completed action.
mei poss. mai fishing season.
me; mi if.
meAt n. plot.
meedan* sometime ago.
meepan yesterday.
meepan ke candar yesterday noon.
mek- to choose.
mekana machine gun; engine; sewing machine; typewriter.
meker one class of Nuers, now about 50—55 years old.
mem this.
men to weave as a fishnet; to turn as winding road; bi candle wa men to put top on.

tepethith district commissioner.
mer to opine that it surely did look like —; to lighten as with lamp; to stay absent; tears; vitreous humor; light.
mer mer dazzling.
merun the next day.
met to taste; to plot; to deceive; to fool; to beguile.
met never; anus.
mewalka, mewinka, mewin, mewal
long ago.
migiraffe hair.
miaak, miaakni insect always biting
animals.
mien to pinch; to slam ci thok dwil
ro mien; the door of the house
slammed (itself).
mien dea, dumb or both, n. min.
mier yaa sunset.
miel to catch hand in door; to tread
on each other; to shut as
mi (et) ni yetku; shut your
hand; ca thukkien miet their
mouths were shut.
mile glutted; satiated.
mim charcoal.
mim muscles of upper arm.
miet fireworm.
mis to snap fingers.
mith food; to eat.
miy which; introducing relative
clause.
mi bar, or mi bar bar tall; very tall.
mibor, tibor white.
micor, ticur blind.
midit, tidit; big.
midul red.
milual, tilual red.
mimi this (when thing is at a little
distance).
min since; when; to fight very much.
mindan awhile ago.
migul why.
mimwar last night.
mimwarun this morning.
mynan brown.
im to sorrow.

mir to remember; to hit, same as
juac.
mir to refuse to lend to friend.
au mir evening; wa mir to go at
sunset.
miric government.
mir mir faintly.
mirnyin head band of beads.
mir, min mini big limb of tree.
mir smudge fire in barn; fireplace in
barn.
mir to snap fingers.
mitath big (used with spear only).
mit last year.
mit år ke je year before last.
mit red.
mit to green; yellow.
mit to yil green.
mit yil blue.
mit yil car brown.
mit yil lual seal brown.
mit yil liet purple.
mit wal mei last fishing season.
moc sign of emphatic action.
moc to give; to sting ci pi e moc.
moc, muo n. gift.
moc-pwony ke bi to dress.
mom piny unexpectedly; surprised.
mok to rise as river rises.
mola* day after tomorrow.
mola dodien day after day after
tomorrow.
malthin to cover over.
mama that.
om to visit; visit.
gwath monka visiting room or space.
many to blow and spit on one when
greeting one; also a work of the
medicine man.
mor to massage with hot water.
mor eastern part of Lau country, opposite section called Guny.
mor mor certain kind of large ant.
mat to be faint.
math secretly; plot.
mök* buffalo.
muac to mention name of one’s pet steer when praising; to call loudly.
muany- to husk by rolling grain in hands.
ram mi muc generous person.
mul carbuncle; boil; cartilage.
mul, muli mule.
mum, muomni roan antelope.
mun, poss. mwon* dirt; ground.
muom to run away ci jin e muom you ran away.
muoc to spatter out of kettle; to splash.
musk part of fish that is bad.
mual, mual knee.
mual to cover as cover seeds with ground; to press dirt over seed with foot.
mual mual gentle.
muar to slumber lightly.
muat sightless; blind.
muat A coi very sharp.
muoth- to sharpen; to bite hard food as toast; to gnaw.
muoth atith to eat but not finish meal; to eat raw food.
rei muoth in the darkness.
murkir tail of gourd.
mut, muni spear.
mun name of Nuer god; blinded; to splice; to sacrifice on account of death of person; to leave off mourning; to shave; something about menstruation; sexual intercourse.
muth dark of moon.
mual to crawl.
muam to swallow as fish does bait.
muath muath silently; to whisper.
muk to reverse as ci ro muk jak it reversed itself.
mul, muli enlarged knee.
mum to eat; small pieces.
muon to faint.
mwaa* to drown.
mwan grave.

N.
nac cow which has not yet calved.
nai to wrap around; to twine around.
naiwal vine.
nak n. death; to kill.
nam to accompany.
nan to take away.
nar uncle on mother’s side.
nar mwon fishworm.
nath people.
nay- to climb as a vine.
nak sour milk; buttermilk; to eat; shelf; to be entirely finished with food as ce nak piny.
nana far.
nan nan at a distance.
napep disease of cattle and sheep.
nedial, nadial everybody; all the people.
necce* his people; disciples.
nei* we; it is.
nei, na people.
nei* when.
nei ni dial all of the people.
nei ti bor white people; Caucasians.
nei ti dit adults.
nei ti luek, helpers; partners; nei ti lue(k)ni helpers; partners.
nei ti nath Nuers.
nei ti wal people of long ago.
nei ti yani yellow people.
nenike descendants; generations yet to come.
nei nath Nuers.
nei wal people of long ago.
nei yAni yellow people.
nei neike descendants; generations yet to come.
ner to salute.
ncn* to see.
nen, nenni mirror.
nie din dini immediately; now.
nien sleep; to sleep.
nien ke win interrupted sleep.
cl nienu, nien gaatku a gwaa greetings do you sleep well; are your children well.
niet wax in ear; dirt which collects on body; rust.
nie tame pany immediately; now.
nieth to be senseless; obstinate; wrong.
nin nights; to pass the time.
ninj very narrow; when one is smaller or undeveloped as cl cuk Nyapini ninj (the foot of Nyapini is undeveloped or smaller).
noc- to sweep up dirt in dustpan.
nomni bel when dura is very fine.
nompiny class of Nuers of long ago all dead now.
non- to bring.
nor Old Nasser.
nor- to pound it fine; to bruise.
nok epilepsy.
nuai meat and mush cooked together.
nuan quite dirty; very bad.
nuane tough as meat is tough.
nuan palsy.
nuar certain kind of white dura.
nuat life.
nuan thin.
nuer- v. people of murdered person never eat with relatives of murderer.
nuir to never die; to live forever.
nuk to fish with fishing spear.
nuk, nuksi blue heron.
uat to travel, same as uth.
uor to fall to pieces; tender.
uor; nuon tired.
uor- to kill.
uo, nur trunk of dom palm.
nup flour; finely pounded dura.
nup to invite; to send word.

Nh.
nhial heaven; sky; up.
rain nhial, ji nhial angel.
ci nhial dam to rain.
nhial gil A dam to rain steadily.
nhial ci mar to thunder and lightning.
ci nhial nok rainy season stopped.
nhiam face; forward; in front of; east; west.
nhian well nourished.
nhiem hair.
nhiem pieth short hair; bobbed hair.
nhiem thok mustache; whiskers.
nhir, nhir water tortoise.
nhir-lat perfect work; no mistakes; correct.
nhir-rwac perfect words; no mistakes; correct.
Nhít to use a cane.
Nhök to agree; to be willing; to acquiesce; to be satisfied.
Nhök* to love; to assent.
Nhök* n. love; assent; order.

Ny.

Nyaaal python.
Nyac harvesting season; teke nyac; to have but little vision.
Nyak to throw away something you are very fond of; to take away; n. jealousy, used with women only.
Nyakan poisonous snake.
Nyakwar, daughter of chief; princess.
Nyal, nyier girl.
Nyal can girl who has never developed and cannot bear children.
Nyal co sterile woman.
Nyalelual certain kind of white dura.
Nyalatkwak certain kind of white dura.
Nyal lual variegated red.
Nyal pam daughter of mountain.
Nyal pini slime on top of water.
Nyam, nyier; nyiti (directly addressed), girl.
Nyam mi dik dik nice girl.
Nyam mi rier rier flirt.
Nyaa nyade, nya gatde girl grandchild.
Nyaa nyiman, nya deman niece.
Nyam testicles.
Nyancek certain kind of white dura.
Nyang to be saturated; soaked; to wallow in; brown.
Nyang, nyuŋ crocodile.
Nyangeri spears used by Anuaks to pay for wives.

Nyar gum of mouth.
Nyawuthgul certain red dura, very tall.
Nyue, nyeun cat.
Nyeth to imitate; to mock; to echo.
Nyiam lower front teeth which Nuers take out.
Nyienie- mad; fighting.
Nyim fins.
Nyith, nyith mosquito.
Nyier dwil gorka schoolgirls.
Nyier ti jiet fully developed girls.
Nyik, nyikni the fellow wife.
Nyikana certain kind of white dura.
Nyiman, nyimani sister; (my) nyimar; (your) nyimor.
Nyin property; belongings.
Nyin jala baggage.
Te nyin nathi where is your faith?
Nyin yar name of yellow cow.
Nyipati certain kind of white dura.
Nyir n. hate; to hate.
Nyireu certain kind of white dura.
Nyith to try.
Nyith person who has all they need but is continually asking for more.
Nyith nyith naughty.
Nyoc flood.
Nyor to warm a portion of body.
Nyak to repeat.
Nyak, nyok louse.
Nyok ke lep to reopen.
Nyole to cry repeatedly.
Nyong to climb or twine as vine.
Nyop- to knead; to mix.
Nyop to be lazy; (ram mi) lazy person.
Nyot to stir; to mix.
Mi nyu nyu small, like small writing.
nyuac to long for.
yuak to eat roasted part of partly roasted fish; man who will inherit wife; one who eats with you.
mi nyuany to have teeth as fish spear.
yuany gau cameleon.
yuani white beads.
yuat name of tree used for splicing injured rib.
yuar sprinkle of rain.
yuen straw.
yuen en to stampede.
yuen, nyueni spiked bracelet.
yueny animal somewhat like land crocodile.
yuer to notch ornaments.
yuuer, nyuuer raindrop.
yuut to touch in passing.
yuk cud.
nyan- to strain intoxicating drink thru bag.
nyungul buzzard.
nyoun to wrinkle up.
nyon, also nyun to wrap around; to tie.
nyuny disease somewhat like yaws.
nyuoth- to show; to point out.
nyuothka n. showing.
nyur- to sit.
nyur- amath peaceful.
nyur mul muli to knell.
nyur ke nyurrien to sit quietly as they sit quietly ci ne nyur ke nyurrien.
nyum nyum, nyum nyumni cannibal.
nywei* to chew; to masticate.

na, ena who.
naac* to milk.
naac del female lamb.
naac* to know.
naac mama ke lwacdu do you believe that?
naak man! (exclamation).
naak nom to argue; to contradict.
naie large bracelet; thin wristlet; wristlet with two prongs.
nam to open as open mouth; to yawn; to cook dura whole without pounding ci bel nam.
naŋ to growl as dog growls; to fool nam.
nap to hang up.
nap ro ke dhot, nap ro ke dhotni bat.
naŋr to play; sour; all very sorry; artery in neck throbbing; game.
naŋr naŋr crying, almost in tears.
came naŋr naŋr thokda something invisible bites my mouth.
naat to peel; oblong, thin, white bead, worn singly.
naath* trust; to trust; naath ke lwac (to trust with heart) to believe.
naath when a person is very happy over present not yet received.
nafr, nafr gazelle.
naec bird something like guinea fowl.
naec afterward; dew; second course of meal.
naeny naeny always angry.
nek to cut body to let blood out.
ner to head dura; secretly; secret; the people had plenty to eat and just wanted to lie around; to soak to become soft; curse, if a thief steals my things and I curse him, he being absent.
qer happy, ci loocda qer qer my heart was happy.
ñet fragment of broken dish; piece of.
ñeth ashes.
ñien to sift.
ñiu to cut with sharp razor.
ñic teacher; knew (past tense of ñac).
ñin to carry on head.
ñip to sob; sob.
ñir gossip.
ñirñir bright and shiny, teke ñirñir.
ñith brain.
ñoe beans.
ñoc to call with loud voice; swampy; last of October.
ñoce, ñec strengthen (imperative).
ñok to vomit.
ñok- ñie ñok- to sigh.
ñom, ñomni, poss. ñam knife.
ñop to breathe in.
ñok rubber tree; Dinka.
ñol first; not late; right away; to spit.
ñal, ñuut crippled; lame; (ram mi) cripple; (nei ti ñuut) cripples.
ñot, ci wicde ñot crazy.
ñote still; yet.
ñuan to pry up; to strike mildly but not let go stick.
ñuat not yet finished with food.
ñuat ñuat to talk thru nose.
ñuweny to pick up mud or dirt; cloddy ground; to mix with grass ñuweny piny rei kaka; to race ci ne e ñuweny ke ran we raced with a person.
ñuet fishhook and pole together ñuet ke guari.
ñui poorly as mac pete ñui fire burns poorly.

ñuñ ñuñ ke ñui ñui blinked.
ñuiñ hiccough.
ñuit to scratch.
ñuk to pass at right angles; to see at a distance; vomitus.
ñuka as kwi ñuka why.
ñul cuk heel.
ñul puk to put ash on.
ñun- hand to—used when something close by is wanted.

rwacke e ñun ñun to whisper.
ñuon to twist and make armlets; to hunt one up ñuone je ciñ emo hunt him in that village.
ñuak to interrupt; to divide; to judge ñuak rwac; to cut.
ca ñuak piny the conference is finished; to disperse.
ñuat to cut off; to cut; n. boil.
çi ñuät have you passed menopause?
ñuat, ñut female.
ñut to ask about wedding feast; big dance; wedding dance; fish.
ñut to sharpen bi pencil ñut (cutting toward you).
ñuti these things (when name unknown).
ñwaan* worn out physically; tired; used as tired of my sins.
ñwaq* to smell of; to sniff.
ñwáq*, ñwák neck.
ñwak* pl.; (sing.) dwor, many things.
ñwal to borrow; loan; debt.
ñwale ñuth bad.
ñwan four; much.
ñwandien fourth.
ñwani (pl.), dwor (sing.) things.
ñwanke enough; abundant; many.
ñwat constipation.
ηwath* to nurse or care for; (ram mi) nurse.

ηwen to provoke enu ηweni ya mo what do you provoke me (for).

ηweny to escape.

ηwet*, ηweni* suitor; bachelor; young man.

ηwet* to pull in fishline.

ηwoth to stink; to smell badly; to putrefy.

ηyec to teach.

ηyen to provoke.

ηyen to provoke.

ηyen to provoke.

ηyen to provoke.

Juan* to nurse or care for.

-0 as suffix of noun means first to one and then to another.

-0 added to verb means interrogation.

oam to tempt.

oam, oamni n. temptation.

oi* to fall off.

om when swollen place, being pressed, is slow to regain shape.

ora to sympathize ora ke par to help in sorrow.

e ou e ou tinkling of anklets.

ol, ol hip bone.

ol* to pound dura.

altar altar.

on* alright; yes; well!.

ot- to pound dura.

oth to be undecided enu othi jia mo what are you undecided for.

ο.

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oth to be undecided enu othi jia mo what are you undecided for.

Π.

paal* to come to surface.

pac newly; new.

pac- to grunt.

pace medium good, used with food only.

pai egg white; moon.

pai dap woman who has just given birth to child, called this for year or more.

paidith cow which has little calf.

pak, cuke pak thin to stay 1 day and 2 nights.

pak- to be absent.

pak pakni dandruff.

paki, pakini merchant.

pal* to pray.

cl palu greeting.

pal kwoth church service.

pam, pamni stone; rock; mountain.

pan volunteer crop of dura; also reoccurrence of yaws.

pankeje day before yesterday.

pankeje dodien day before day before yesterday.

panomka slope but not very high.

pap to prepare or spread as table for meal.

par to mourn; to sympathize; to lean against.

par, pare, parke similar; same as; on an equal.

parent imitating.

parika to jump because frightened.

pat to pat; fan used to separate chaff from dura.

path banana.

patto husk;

pau to bleed profusely; profusely; to jump because frightened oe wa pau he jumped because frightened.

teke pau pau fear; alarm; to twitch.
paye mut when not yet married a year.
pay pay splash.
pal* to leave alone.
pal to ask for counsel; to pierce through.
pan leaves fallen to ground; leaves of tree which they eat if very hungry.
pat to sharpen.
pat grass tray to shake pounded dura in; bran.
pata ka, pata kini bottom of foot.
pata tet, pata tetni metacarpal.
pate pat, ci au pate pat earth is full of people.
patah spirit, usually evil; evil eye; to hasten; to hurry; to stop; to arrest.
patah- to seize; to raid.
patak collar bone.
petak amount; share; end; number; peta yaa horizon. [limit.
patak rwitka term of pregnancy.
patak runika life.
miti pata everlasting; eternal.
pel cunning; n. cunning; deceitful; clever.
pel pel, pel peli rabbit; sandfly.
ratu mita pel pel, brilliant person: deceiver; nei ti pel pel (pl.).
pena* to fall.
penha* to forbid; to withhold.
peta, peta small, black fish.
peta- to burn; n. January (when grass is burned).
pi, poss. pini water, always used in plural form only.
pia to twirl; to spin; (bim mac) to start fire.
pick when grass is moved by fish so you know they are there and can spear them.
piek- to stable.
pien wasp; poisonous green snake (black spotted).
pier, pier stye or ulcer in eye.
pier, pieti fish trap.
pik to adorn; funnel.
pil rolling pin; stone used to grind dura on; daporim small stone used as grinder.
pim to hit with hand; to hit with spear and cannot release spear.
pith to grow up; growth.
pith, pithni maternity belt.
piu sweet milk; fresh.
piti, piti(t)ni slingshot.
piar, piai scar.
pia to listen intently; to be silent; no grass; bare ground.
piny* down; ground.
ci piny kap no wind; calm.
pith to splice.
pot, poti rice stalk; headpad made of riestalks.
op to wipe; to sweep with hand.
ce pok e pok entirely finished with food.
op to gather lots of fruit.
oplit rain during dry season.
pol to be ashamed ci ran pol a person was ashamed.
pol pol winner.
pot to leave because afraid; to break; to blow.
poteka to put on.
poth smooth; (ce to) very smooth; to bless.
poth path level; smooth.
Poth to be entirely finished with food.

Pual rested; to give food to newly married woman.

Puat side meat; fat of meat.

Puath, puoth, poss. puothni lung.

Pu to be ashamed; shame; cihe puoc they are not ashamed.

Pul to pour into another pan.

Pul', pul', poss. pwol pool.

Pul potato; small hole in ground in which head rests while tribal marks are cut.

Pu ke to float.

Pum wan cheek bone and forehead also.

Pun certain kind of fish.

Punl bead girdle worn by men.

Puom to pick one here and one there.

Puon to gather cotton; to pick out seeds.

Puok to be finished.

Puol unlucky.

Ram mi puol puol fast runner.

Puote excelling; surpassing.

Puot made him afraid; to play instrument; to beat drum.

Puot to jump away; to slip away; to fear.

Puot puot small animal.

Puot rar to cast off.

Puote angry, puoteni nei toto we are angry at those people.

Puoth gift, used with food only; to bless; n. blessing.

Puoth thok tongue-tied; cannot enunciate clearly.

Pur skull; hoe; mark or track; to cultivate.

Pur jar, pur jari shoulder blade.

Puth to cover; to smell badly; to give many descendants; small piece of animal skin.

Puth to pull apart; to pick; flesh on lower part of thigh.

Puth puth bad; very dirty; foul smelling.

Puth to fasten.

Puk, poss. puka cow manure ashes.

Puluka row boat.

Pun, punni, poss. puna or punka triangular piece of sheepskin as woman's loincloth, worn in front.

Pwar to swell up; to boil; to rise; to ferment; cloud; sky.

Pwar, pwor waterbuck.

Pwony*, pwany body.

Pwony- to praise with song.

Pwok* to bathe.

Pwol swamp.

Pwole to be healthy; to steal food; to be light of weight; to be strong.

Mi pwol pwol- light of weight.

Pwalka sound (adj.).

Pwol pwony jak exceedingly safe and sound.

Pwot, to swell; put is one form.

Pwoth to husk; to shuck.

Pwoth tet clean hands.

R.

Ral noise.

Ram, ran, pl. rem person.

Rami person who.

Ram mi bae slovenly person.

Ram mi bec lwac thief.
ram mi cok stingy person.
ram mi cum cum lovable person.
ram midit, nei titid adult.
ram mi ket, nei ti ket, ji keta swimmer.
ram mi kwil, nei ti kwil thief.
ram mi kwiny bully.
ram mi kwil, nei ti kwil thief.
ram mi ket, nei ti ket, ji ket swimmer.
ram mi kwil, nei ti kwil thief.
ram mi kwiny bully.
ram mi ce dwor lok elon abhorrer.
ram mi luake, ji luake helpmeet; helper; partner.
ram mi mith one who eats lots.
ram mi muc cheerful giver.
ram mi Ia, nei ti Ia messenger.
ram mi pel pel clever person; artist; cheat.
ram mi ran one who shoots well.
ram mi rian rian rich person.
ram mi rijn rijn one who hurries.
ram mi rio very fat man.
ram mi rath one who seemingly does underhand work; bully.
ram mi thek worshipper.
ram mi ca yen, nei ti ca yen prisoner.
ram mi yuon drunkard.
ran bath guide.
ran gorka, ji gorka pupil; student.
ran jal, ji jal visitor; traveler.
ran lat, ji lat worker; employee.
ran mona, ji mona, ji monka visitor; guest.
ranh close by; yet to come; still outside; wants to come bi yan ranh dwil (I want to come in the house).
ran temporal region.
ranj flash of lightning; light.
wA ranj to make a shadow.
ranj one who shoots well.
ar abroad; away; outside; limitless.
rathe very small fish that little boys catch.
rau thirst.
raK, rake nyal when two men want same girl.
ral tendon; vein; ligament; artery.
ral owoth guinea worm.
ral duan tendon of Achilles.
ral wuom bridge of nose.
ram long-legged insect.
ranj scar where skin has not gotten black again.
rap rap membrane; tallow; covering of lung.
rath to hasten; to come and go repeatedly.
rec, rec, poss. rao, fish.
rec pacifier; to pacify; to make peace.
rec oua when first child a boy.
rec nyal when first child a girl.
reco inside.
reij in.
reuj two.
reelt to tear.
ree in.
ree two.
reett to tear.
rec poss. reek enclosure.
rek- rwac to interrupt conversation.
rel white ants that like wood and grass, too.
reil hillock; different; no resemblance.
rende his soldiers.
rep to add to; to give repeatedly; to increase; n. increase; worm.
rep rep sheer; thin; soft (material).
ret to pass through; to go ahead.
ret, retni, poss. reet orphan.
ret, reet razor blade.
ret- part to go one path, part another, meeting later.
ret ke tok to laugh heartily.
rian abundance; plenty; rich;
    enough; to abound.
rian rian shiny; rich.
riar to perish; fool: unclean: sense-
    less.
riar can almost sunset.
riat torch.
riau to scatter as to go to different
    homes: to dazzle: to light up.
rial, rialt half dollar; two shillings.
rial- to let come to ground slowly
    to clear away; to prepare.
rial bek, rial bekni bird with red bill,
    larger than maribou.
ric age or class: peacemaker: to
    dodge.
rie to twist; to roll: to return.
rieck to be curly (ca ro rieck) it twisted
    itself.
rieke, rieka he is busy; I am busy.
mi riel color.
rielni undone.
riem blood; child one month old or
    less.
riem gwc- abortion; to abort.
rieny meningitis.
riep to hurry.
riet to be silent (ce bi riets) he will
    not rule (or talk).
riets, rietsni law; order; rule.
rio coarse part of dura; bran.
rit to turn.
loc rit to repent, ci loc rit he repented.
be riu to leave regular path and go by
    sideway.
riu name of tree; to turn part away;
    to hurt inside; to blink as
    blinded by sun; breadth; (yaa)
    north; (yaa) south.
riak crested crane.
riak altar.
riak work; business; false trust;
    concern; to be concerned about;
    to work; to be busy.
rianka sandy place.
rik, rikni n. row.
ril to run or pierce into flesh.
riny to straighten out; to extend.
rij meat; to hurry.
rij duon meat without bones.
riji n. running.
riji nhial flight.
rip very tall; very big; to refuse to
    do assigned work.
rip certain insect; bug.
rip, ripup finger or toe nails; claws.
rir poisonous snake, red and brown;
    restless; to fly away (used with
    birds only).
riith to make a shadow.
ro, ruth hippopotamus.
ro ro certain kind of ant.
roan bath famine.
roct to swallow; to devour; fishspear
    with hook to catch fish.
rok cell; segment.
rok cow with spreading horns, tips
    almost meeting.
rol, rul, poss. röl* country.
rol throat; alimentary tract; pimples.
rol childless woman; sterile woman,
    will not adopt child unless
    relative.
Rol Bunyni Abbysinia.
Rol Ker Dinka Land.
Rol Rip Egypt.
rol rol in haphazard way; when food
    is not cooked well teke rol rol.
rom to hold; to care for; to guard.
rom gat guardian.
rom loodu cheer up.
rop to string beads.
ro, rö* self.
roath, roth ear of corn.
rok, ruk kidney.
rok to entangle.
rok, poss. ruok grass rope.
rok, raokni grasshopper.
rol withered; dried up.
ron, ron seed; pit.
ron to squeeze in; to fit in.
ror big lizard.
roth child not yet weaned.
roth whirlwind; cyclone; axilla.
roth to plaster with mud.
ram mi roth, nei-ťi roth idiot.
rol when tribal mark scars will be 
big someday bike röl.
rual flock; herd.
ruam, rum seroot fly.
ruam, poss. raumni big sheep.
ruan opening at back of nose.
ruany, rony cane stalk.
ruat to snore.
ruau- to jump high in dancing; to 
serenade.
rual syphilis.
ruba quarter dollar; shilling.
ruec, eike rö ruec they crowded 
against themselves; to crowd 
against; (wic-) to forget.
ruek to put on.
rueit to shine in ci can wanda rueit the 
sun shone in my eye.
rueit to take armlets and anklets off.
ruit to drink milk.
ruk to tie grass across path so one 
will trip over it; to splice but 
connecting place shows.
ruk, ruk double tooth.
rum to meet (always takes pl. 
subject); to splice.
rumcidwar, rumcidwari porcupine.
rum ka(k)ni boundary line.
rum puth, rum puthni ibis; sacred 
ibis.
ruŋ to give to all; to distribute to all. 
ruony to point out with tongue; to 
feel way in dark; to protrude 
thru opening.
ruot when cow wont let milk down.
ruak to pay fine for illegitimate 
child, (4 cows are paid and then 
father may claim child).
ruak ruak noise of boiling.
ruaŋ ruŋ, piŋy ē ruaŋ ruŋ earth is 
round.
ruath to fight; to bite and throw its 
body; to spear; (ruth is one 
form).
rup, rwap, poss. rwap* forest.
rup rup working or walking hard or 
fast.
rur mirage.
rut to cry; n. cry.
rut brave.
rut jec gas rumbling in bowels.
rwac* word; to speak; speech; to 
talk; talk.
rwac kwen betrothal.
rwac parka parable.
rwath* young ox.
rwath thak mi puath small steer.
rwei* spittle; saliva.
rwei kak phlegm.
rweth to drink milk.
rwil Nile perch, white fish, delicious.
rwil spring; planting season; first 
part.
rwit* to be pregnant.
rwith certain kind of fish.
rwitka pregnancy.
rwon* run year.
rwot* boy’s name.
ryei, ryath poss. ryai, ryathni* boat.
ryei nath dugout canoe.
ryei nhial aeroplane.

ta am.
tac, tec ant.
tek tae wrinkled.
tai wec wrinkles.
tak spleen.
tak to braid; pain and swelling in breast.
taka tike, teke I have, you have, he has.
tame pany immediately.
tanye- to rub dry.
tan, tun long stick.
tap tobacco; unfertile ground.
tap ti nuor nuor fine tobacco which they pound.
tar bottom; under; (wi(c)du) hold head back; foundation.
tarp bap white bead worn by men.
taripe tarffe.
tat, tatni hipbones.
tayou- big lake.
tak Saviour.
tak muol, tak muali kneecap; patella.
tal, tel calf of leg.
tat on purpose kan yith ke tat (I did not spear on purpose.
tat Shullik.
tath to mold; to form; big spear; mold; form.
te are; is; to abide; to stay.
ten to be finished ci retni dial wa ten the razor blades are all finished.
ten nhial very far away in sky.
teno many days ahead.
teny to ache, used with earache.
teny sun shining after rain.
tea* to hide; to deceive.
teeth* to be happy; (iwac) happiness.
tek, tekni silver or lead bracelets.
tek tek to have none left at all.
tel when grass moves showing there is something in it; to wag.
tem to bring part of them; to kill fish; to cut; to separate (wa tem); to fish at river early a.m.; n. cut.
tenh* to start out on return trip.
ten papyrus; crack of lightning; to pound to get dust out: to dust: to shake: to free himself: to scramble away.
ten to execute this rite which is called thian.
ter, ji teer enemy.
ter to distend as balloon blown up

tet to dig. [as ce ter.
tet, tetni hand.
tetar certain kind of fish.
teth* to start; to fall.
tier to fish with fishing spear only; to stomp in water so fish will think there are other fish there and come.
tiel white-eared cob; miserly.
tiel jealous; jealousy used with women only; cyek mi teke tiel, wife who has jealousy.
WA tiel to have plenty; enough; 
CE WA tiel he had plenty.

tien earthquake.
tiep wooden shield (not ambatch) carried in dance.
tier to remember CI wicaA tier.
tiet, poss. tiektA understanding: wisdom: sorcerer; (lat) sorcery.
tieth to pour a little on —.
tieth e cuet very hot; red hot.
tik cloudy.
tik, poss. tiKA- chin.
tik tik or tek tek ticking of clock.
tik, trak beads.
tila clear; to see thru clear water.
tim to revere: to be homesick for:
to honor.
tim to remember.
tiol twaar sugar.
tiak yolk of egg.
ttal, til earring.
tiam to be famished; to starve; starvation.
tiap, poss. tipKA shade; shadow.
tiar to come and find it already in progress (used with dance only).
tiat pulp or fiber.
tiath to break (as dishes).
tiath- to itch.
tie spirit (of heart); crystalline lens; 
(wan) pupil of eye; sight.
tiec to pull; buildings; (jok) to shrink; close to ground; to draw up closer.
tiek finely pounded dura.
tiep tiep fertile as fertile ground.
tik, poss. teeka life.
tikedame chin whiskers.
til, til person who knows Nuer well.

Ci nhial dAM e tim tim to sprinkle rain.
tin pl. of in- the.
ti noq piny somersault.
tin win those of the past; long ago.
ti nyin go very fine; very good.
ti nyin ¨wan many; abundance.
ti nyin tieni many little.
titi these.
tith raw.
tok, poss. toka jabiru; bird that stays ‘rar’ in desert or uninhabited place.
CI tolu greeting (secondary).
tom- to put mouth to water to drink.
tom tom broad bladed grass growing along river; noise of fish as rec tekA tom tom.
tony, poss. tuny pipe.
tor white ants that eat wood only; swamp.
toc certain kind of white dura; to lie down.
mi toc green; (yil) green and yellow; 
(mi yil toc) blue.
tan manure pile used as smudge in barn; to be born dead; to die; to pierce grass into ear as CA jithdra tan I pierced my ear.
tan, tun wood to burn; sticks; handle of spear; fuel.
tan manytapni, tun manytapni corns-
tan cwer mushroom. [talk.
tan rul trachea.
tor, toran tonsil.
tat planting season; from May to September; croak of frog.
mitat, titat; ti toni; ti nyin tieni small; little.
tota, those; titi those at a distance.
tuac to put to bed as to put child to bed; to not butt in; value.
tual to blister; n. blister.
tual, tuali lotus (or is it thual (?)).
tuany certain kind of fish.
tuat grass used to make rope.
tuc to pop out; to spring out; el pi tuc spring of water (literally water sprang out).
tuk to order out; to discharge (one form is tuok); to finish.
tuk tuk to pop; to have popping sound as teke tuk tuk.
tuk tukní popcorn.
tul to break (used with wood); does not mean to shatter.
tuil to pick dura by the handfuls or to gather dura heads by hand.
tuil- to make; to cut wood certain size; to gather as tulí many-tapni; you gather corn.
tum to butt into.
tum tum Adam’s apple; trachea.
tuny to smoke out ca nynth tuny ke mac I smoked mosquitoes out with fire.
tuní perfect place (thile mi jyek thim); false fear; cob; vacant as no one here.
tuní, tuní horn of animal.
tuní banta false fear.
tuní club.
tuoc to count.
tuom to disperse; to turn back to back; to pierce but not thru entirely.
tuok to start.
tuol smoke; ca tuol I hunted and hunted.
tuan part.
tup to be very rich; sufficient; to have plenty.
tur sandstorm; dust; to scare up lots of animals.
turuk, turukni light colored foreigner.
tut, poss. twot male; ox.
tut deel ram.
tut gar name of Nuer omnipresent god.
tuth to protect blade of spear; to join together as bike yua wa
tuth will join grass skirt together.
tutluet brother of the fox.
tut man palek, tut man palekní rooster; cock.
twaa* bees.
twac, twaení, poss. twacka skin of animal; loincloth of skin.
twac kwac* leopard skin.
twai twai spinal cord.
twak mud.
twaj wee top of head where hair circles.
twany to make pressure.
twar* dates; honey; syrup; to chant; to sing dance song.
twat, twani wild goose.
twer to scrape burnt or dried food out of kettle; to curette (one form is twir).
twe twer e twer entirely finished with food.
twiny to pinch.
twil to blister; to break promise.
tWITHA sorcery; the work of medicine man as lat twitha.
tewith, twithní drumstick.
twoc, poss. twicka box made of mud.
twom, tum, poss. tumka hypodermic or intravenous injection.
twom, tun egg.
twok, kwaka dish.
twok- to sing child to sleep; to praise; to comfort child.
twol to reoccur as ce le nyak it reoccurred or ci botde twol the sore reoccurred.
twot fontenal.
twoth to polish.
thac mist; vine; moisture; dew;
headpad; Nuer pillow for womens; also pillow for newly
gar-ed boys.
thactt, thacitni sudani washtub.
thadup hand dipping irrigation system.
thagia waterwheel for irrigation.
thalo Shiloh.
thai nyany to be magnified.
thak ox; cooking pot; v. to carry in hand.
thaklanj metal dish; finger bowl.
thal to heat; to cook.
thalecanj middle of morning.
than part of; some.
thanwanj crosseyed.
mi thar last year.
mi thar ke je year before last.
mi thar ke rwil last spring.
tharal, tharali camel.
thar bap big, white bead.
thar lec root of tooth.
thec to splash; to dip out; much afraid; to tremble ce dwal a ci jece ce wa thec he feared so his abdomen trembled.
thee to worship; holiness; hallowed; holy; v. to menstruate.
them basket to measure dura in.
thet to whittle; to sharpen; to bless; man whose wife is pregnant; enmity; pregnant woman.
the to strain: to filter.
the to examine; to touch.
the ke mer to cry tears; te wanj ke thiau thiau tearful.'
the to ask.
the grass used to make grass skirt.
theel temple of head.
theer grass used to make doors.
theik, theikni door.
theim to cut off pieces; ca riwj theim I cut meat in pieces.
theio theio always winking eyelids; sparkling.
thei fat of meat.
thei city nath hartebeast.
theilk wire; wireless station.
thin, thin female breast.
thin there is, (contraction of athin).
thindik corncob.
thip to limp; to change one's mind; to distribute; to relinquish; to divide among; to give one's life for another.

thir, thier pillar of house; rafters.
thok, thuk valve; message; letter; mouth.
thok, thuk language.
thok jak, thok jakni blanket.
thok juoc harelip.
thok kal gate; gateway.
thok kwe old but still good.
thok lwac pit of stomach.
thok nhial; thok piny upper lip; lower lip.
thok thin, thuk thinni nipple.
thok wan swamp.
thok wan mouth or bank of river.
thol snake.
thon, poss. thunka place where dura is pounded.
thon to murder; to heap up.
thol to collect; to summon; sound of hard wind in spring.
thur to mix; to sharpen; to dilute milk.
thou same as wild dates.
thol warm.
thol to bend and bend.
thol- to sit in sunshine outside; to be fooled.
thol- to put it on as tholi mith wic tebal, put food on table.
co ro thol as old person, whose strength is gone.
thon, thon wildcat.
thor brittle; crumbly; swampy pasture.
thot to be silent.
thot to pass gas.

-thu -in-law; balle thu unseasoned; tasteless.

thuac large earthen vessel to store dura in.

thuak finished (used with food).
thuany certain deep sea animal.
thuan dimples.
thuc to hoe part of field and leave part not hoed.
thuc manytapni ear of corn.
thuk to destroy; to be fulfilled; to be finished.
thuke thin.
thul kir bends of river.
thun jor to never reach.
thuny to push.
thunj to jump out and away; murder; already; dead; to receive fines for murder cases.

thuokkien their beginning.
thuom small crowd; organ; musical instrument.

thuol to search; to spy.
thuop poss. thuopa yeast; bricks.
thural, thurali pants; trousers.
thure to sound in order to find hidden door; to destroy.

thut- one class of Nuers, possibly 75—80 years old now.
thut to tow; to tug; to stretch; to pull harpoon back.
thut, thutni nail.
thut kul certain constellation of stars.
thuk, thuk lwac, thuk indit aorta.
thwaar* to float: dates: honey.
thwom sterile woman.
thwak* truth.
thyake* close by: easy.

thyake elin brimful.
thyke* heavy.
thyke elingo very strong.

U.
uy in order that; since; because.
uone open.
uth big basket like bushel basket.

W.
wa exclamation.
waale this year.
waan* to burn.
waat, waatni whip (like blacknake whip).
wac wet; to be wet.
pi ti wac wac acid.
wace tart; sour.
wac rac part of fish.
wai-, wath relative.
waide bottom.
wain wine.
wak to pluck: to ache: to call loudly; clatter: to balk: to throb: to cry out.
wal or dan wal ten.
wal wicide kel eleven.
wal wicide reu twelve.
wal wicide dyok thirteen.
wal wicide nywan fourteen.
wal wicide dhyec fifteen.
wal wicide bakel sixteen.
wal wicide baro seventeen.
wal wicide badak eighteen.
wal wicide banwan nineteen.
wallien tenth.
wal wicide kellien eleventh.
wal, walt puddles.

wal medicine; charm; amulet.
wal dhiela opiate; sedative.
wal mi kop kop incense; perfume.
wal nuirkA medicine as charm to restore life.
wal mi nganyke perfume; incense.
wal dwar or wal doar laxative.
wale today.
ni wale in a very short time.
want to surround: to steal: to be very dirty: to wither so they die; fox; thief; new grass that has just come up.
wny when sky is cloudy; clouds scattered.
wany to move; to replace; to exchange; rope or belt around waist; armlet.
wany piny to roll over on ground.
wan, nyin eye.
wan wrath: swamp: grain; wan lwac anger.
wan kwura, wan kwur wrist.
wan cwa, wan cwan joints of body.
wanda idiom meaning my body.
wan pumka riverbank; wan pumka kwicimi opposite river bank.
wan cuopka ankle bone.
cue lar i mi wan to affirm emphatically.
loc wan to be wrathy ci locda wan my heart was wrathy.
cwa wan cheekbone.
war night; wardar, ci war dit (the night is big) midnight.
war lip about supper time ci war lip the night waited.
war shoes.
war war little morsels.
wat to take dirt out of hole.
ilegible like 'chicken scratches'.

to push into; to take out; to search thru.

certain kind of white dura.

horsetly; one who always wants to fight; inlet in river; landing place for boats; tall grass; watering place at river; gnat; riverbank.
pus came out. as ce wat pus came out.
glossy ibis.

grass in cow's stomach.
went; ban wa we two will go; bane wa I and all of you will go; n. going.
title of respect used by older person toward younger man: same as gatda (my son).

fruit: garden products: to be nauseated.

to be disturbed (ci pi ro wa) (water moved itself); to be moved; to chew cud.
you and I go; wane (pl.) you (pl.) and I go.
certain vegetable; grass that is eaten.

manure.

to search.
girls to be dancing before men.
village with cattle but no fields: town: city.
to answer: to say: to exclaim: to get: to call out.

*go, 2nd. pers. pl. imper. of wir.

to be finished ca ro wel it was finished.

*to sow: to scatter.

window.

disease, somewhat like syphilis but of different origin.
to go to fight ce te wet wet he went to fight.
to warn; to call all the people.

 poss. wec village.

, poss. wec, wathi head.
to forget.
to think.
wul, wath dwilli roof.

clavicle.

grave.

shoulder.

to cry; n. warning.

Nuer god.

play; to deny; to be distrustful; to circle around; to encircle; to go around; to make repeated trips; to fear each other wile ro.
to fool people as sound of boat.
to go around (not on regular path).

where.

go.

long horned (cattle) yok ti wiri.

to sharpen.

club with big head.
on edge of crowd.
to put out; to empty out.
to make the tribal marks.
to abort.

chase; race; to chase; to race; sore on heel, possibly bruised
originally, *gwath mi ca yieth, ce le bec* place which I pierced, it hurt again.

ou noise of boat coming; chug chug; echo.

wok baldheaded; to fade as *ci biel e wok* the color is faded.

wok, wok upper arm.

wap to sprain.

wat generosity.

wath misfortune will come; to be spilt; blood flowed to ground, *ci riem wath*.

wuc to break out in heat.

wul* to lean against; to open path.

wum, wuum, poss. *wuom* nose.

wum juoc cleft palate.

wum kelunka neck of squash; class name given boys whose tribal marks were cut in 1925 (also called *cai yatni*).

wum kir head of gourd.

wun to distend.

wuony to disagree; to argue; to wrangle.

wuok to loosen by working it back and forth.

wuoth to locate open place for entrance; to tiptoe; to quake.

wut, wuni poss. *wutka* man.

wut poss. *wot* ostrich.

wut generous.

wut mi bec miser.

wut kur warrior.

wuth to cut; to make small opening.

wun dark clouds; cloudy.

**Y.**

yai exclamation of disgust.

yak to discard; to throw away; to upset; to run the washing machine.

yak, yaak hyena.

yak- to sift; to shake dura to get fine out.

yaktal certain very thin fish.

yal to tangle up; to jumble up.

yal to exclaim; to refuse *ce yal*, he refused.

yal, to be crosseyed; *ci wanke yal*, his eyes crossed.

yal yal to roll the eyes as *teke yal yal*.

ro le yal to go to bad place.

yal dwil eaves of house.

yam to walk where there is no road; failing sight.


yan mi mar dark red cow.

yar mad; to refuse: worn out: sterile (used with people only).

yar- *lecke teke yar-* spaces between.

yat- to soil as rat soils clothes.

yat rough as *yat jok* rough back; butter; married womans dress made of sheepskin — — a two piece suit (see *yet*).

yath yath region between hipbones and ribs.

yath stroke; grass used for tying; tender grass; to keep hitting or pricking repeatedly.

yath high jumping fish.

yath to snatch away, *yuth* is one form; to kneel as *ce mal- yath piny*. he knelt on ground.

ol ro yal to want exact information.

yam yam scratchy.

yat, yet finger; toe.

yec yec expression of surprise or praise.
yeny to extinguish.
yeny to dry dishes; to wipe.
yek, poss. yika grass mat.
yel to chase.
yem to strike at; cu kene yem they hit it.
yen to bandage; to dress a wound; to tie: to imprison.
yene you and, as jin yene Deŋ, you and Deŋ.
yet married woman's dress. yet-triangular piece of sheep skin worn in back. pun- triangular piece of sheepskin worn in front.
yeth ciŋ newly made village.
yeth to go on; to be unacquainted with path; to move; to remove; to arrive.
yetha rough.
yic to be dumbfounded; to be bewildered; to be dizzy.
yien to stop; to herd; shepherd.
yik Nuer altar.
yio certain kind of red dura; fish with three horns.
yiu asthma.
yi, ye you (pl.).
yiath to sacrifice.
yie spirit; (e bao) to breath heavily: to sigh yiŋ nok; breath; air.
yiec, yieci to sweep: broom.
yier, yierl garner.
yier- to grease.
yik to destroy; to be empty handed; to go aimlessly.
yik pual to be ashamed to eat in front of sweetheart.
yik yik rattle for child; te yik yik has rattling (sound).
mi yil light green; blue.
yil yil twirling.
yil to spear at fish and miss; leaf of lotus, may be eaten: yil nhial lightning.
yilbith certain class of Nuers of long ago, all dead now.
mı yil wal purple.
yir, yiri, poss. yier river.
yir to anoint; much pain or suffering.
yit game played with mud balls.
wang yitka, yit mud balls to play game with.
yit- to throb or to sting.
yith pneumonia.
yith, yo, poss. yani money; metal.
yitken head of dura minus grains.
yo spear and fishing spear; weapons.
yo dw Oprah tax.
yoc to drag.
yor- to throw.
yon cry of crow; madman; to be drunk.
yon yon mad; crazy; cike ríŋ yon yon they ran like mad or crazy.
yat to shoot; to strike; to throw at; to hit; to pull trigger.
yat- to make dry skin (on body) come off.
yat yat membrane.
yat yat, yat yatin page of book.
yath to yearn for; to be eager for.
yua short grass skirt.
yuac to drag out; to tow; to caress and praise; to pull out.
yuai to feel with hand.
yuak to move as leaves move in wind, teke yuak.
yual to yell; to exclaim.
yuanke branches of tree.
yuc to go to gather wood.
yum, yumni, poss. yumkA dish made of gourd.
yum mathA cup.
yum ryei nhial aluminum.
yuop to favor.
yuop- ra to guard self from evil.
yuot topknot of bird.
yuot to kill.
yuoth cike rwacde yuoth to interrupt;
cike rwacde yuoth they interrupted his words.
yure to take hold.
yut, yutni certain small, short bird.
yuth to pull; to anticipate words; to gasp.
yup- to puff; to pant.
ywak beard.
Notes on Grammar.

Nouns.

Formation of plural.
By adding suffix -ni to singular form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>miak</td>
<td>miakni</td>
<td>insect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nen</td>
<td>nenni</td>
<td>mirror</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyeu</td>
<td>nyeuni</td>
<td>cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyik</td>
<td>nyikni</td>
<td>the fellow wife</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns ending in k may form the plural by adding the suffix -ni

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kak</td>
<td>kakni</td>
<td>field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guk</td>
<td>gu(k)ni</td>
<td>pocket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyik</td>
<td>nyikni</td>
<td>the fellow wife</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By adding the suffix i.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dhar</td>
<td>dhari</td>
<td>earthern pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dier</td>
<td>dieri</td>
<td>pig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dwir</td>
<td>dwiri</td>
<td>sin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kar</td>
<td>kari</td>
<td>spider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kil</td>
<td>kili</td>
<td>rhinoceros</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The suffix i seems to be used only with nouns ending in r or l as far as I have found examples.)

By change in intonation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>luc'</td>
<td>luc'</td>
<td>cattle stake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luan'</td>
<td>luan'</td>
<td>fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lei'</td>
<td>lei'</td>
<td>animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lec'</td>
<td>lec'</td>
<td>tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwoc'</td>
<td>kwoc'</td>
<td>instep of foot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By change of vowel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>luak</td>
<td>luiek</td>
<td>barn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwil</td>
<td>kwiel</td>
<td>star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moc</td>
<td>muc</td>
<td>gift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bue</td>
<td>bui</td>
<td>bell made from doleib nut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gwen</td>
<td>gwin</td>
<td>giraffe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By lengthening the vowel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gat</td>
<td>gaat</td>
<td>child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dit</td>
<td>diit</td>
<td>song</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kal</td>
<td>kaal</td>
<td>fence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lep</td>
<td>leep</td>
<td>tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaŋ</td>
<td>jaŋ</td>
<td>servant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
By substituting $u$ for $wo$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun</th>
<th>form 1</th>
<th>form 2</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kwoth</td>
<td>kuth</td>
<td>god</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwor</td>
<td>kur</td>
<td>hundred</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dwop</td>
<td>dup</td>
<td>path</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twom</td>
<td>tum</td>
<td>hypodermic injection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dwoŋ</td>
<td>duŋ</td>
<td>shell of ostrich egg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns whose singular form ends in $t$, may drop the final $t$ before adding the suffix -ni to form the plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun</th>
<th>form 1</th>
<th>form 2</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mut</td>
<td>muni</td>
<td>spear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gumut</td>
<td>gumuni</td>
<td>owl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwut</td>
<td>kwuni</td>
<td>suitor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŋwet</td>
<td>ŋweni</td>
<td>bachelor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dit</td>
<td>dini</td>
<td>roofer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some nouns form their plurals irregularly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun</th>
<th>form 1</th>
<th>form 2</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yaj</td>
<td>γak</td>
<td>cow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twok</td>
<td>kwaka</td>
<td>dish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yith</td>
<td>yo</td>
<td>money or metal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waj</td>
<td>nin</td>
<td>eye</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyek</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>wife</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gender.**

Gender is often indicated by stating whether the thing mentioned is male or female.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gender</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tut</td>
<td>male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wuni</td>
<td>men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhol</td>
<td>boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŋuot</td>
<td>female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td>women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyal</td>
<td>girl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word tut may be placed before the word to indicate gender as tut deel male sheep, or they may say del athin, e jen ŋuot meaning there is a sheep, it is a female.

The prefixes ny-, and nyan- always indicate feminine gender.

River banks, the earth and the sky are all considered masculine if one it to judge from the riddles they ask as mar tut tidit dan reu (guess two big males) is answered by riverbanks or the earth and sky.

The moon is often called nyapai which would indicate feminine gender.

**Case.**

Nouns ending in $k$, add the suffix -a for the singular form and -ni for the plural when used as object of a preposition.
The suffix -ni, added to the singular form of the noun, is used to form all cases in the plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Plural (Possessive)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kak</td>
<td>kakA</td>
<td>ka(k)ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guk</td>
<td>gukA</td>
<td>gu(k)ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuk</td>
<td>cukA</td>
<td>cukni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kok</td>
<td>kokA</td>
<td>ko(k)ni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns whose vowel is e form these cases as object of a preposition by lengthening the e.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Plural (Possessive)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>del</td>
<td>deel</td>
<td>sheep (singular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>det</td>
<td>deet</td>
<td>sheep (plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ret</td>
<td>reet</td>
<td>razor blade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oel</td>
<td>oeel</td>
<td>certain fish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some nouns whose vowel is u, form these cases in the singular number by substituting wa for u, the plural cases being formed by adding the suffix -ni to the singular form of the noun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Plural (Possessive)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rup</td>
<td>rwop</td>
<td>rupni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mun</td>
<td>mwon</td>
<td>ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tut</td>
<td>twot</td>
<td>tutni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many nouns may be governed by these rules but there are many, the rules governing which, I have not yet found.

**Pronouns.**

Declension of Personal Pronouns

First person

- **Nominative**
  - γan: I
  - Possessive: -dA, -lA, -kA
  - Objective: γA

- **Possessive**
  - -dA, -lA, -kA: my
  - -dan, -lan, -kan: our

- **Objective**
  - -dA, -lA, -kA: me
  - -dan, -lan, -kan: us

- -kA and -kan in the possessive indicate a plural noun.

Second person

- **Nominative**
  - jin: you

- **Possessive**
  - -du, -lu, -ku: your

- **Objective**
  - -du, -lu, -ku: you

- -ku and -kun in the possessive case indicate a plural noun.

Third person

- **Nom.**
  - jen: he, she, it

- **Poss.**
  - -de, -le, -ke: his, hers, its

- **Obj.**
  - je: him, her, it

- ke and -kien in the possessive case indicate a plural noun.
The possessive forms -Ia, -lu and -le in the singular and -lan, -lun and -lien in the plural are used when the final consonant of the noun they follow is l.

-dA and -IA indicate that both the possessor and the possessed are singular.
-ka indicates that the possessor is singular and the possessed plural.
-dan and -lan indicate that the possessors are plural and the possessed singular.

-kon indicates that both possessors and possessed are plural.

No gender is recognized in the pronouns, the same form being used for all.

The personal pronoun may be used as a suffix to the root form of a verb as Singular

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Possessor Suffix</th>
<th>Possessed Suffix</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td></td>
<td>gura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td></td>
<td>guri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td></td>
<td>gure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Possessor Suffix</th>
<th>Possessed Suffix</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>-kon, -ka</td>
<td>gurkon, gurko</td>
<td>we want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>gure</td>
<td>you want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>-ke</td>
<td>gurke</td>
<td>they want</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In these cases, no other subject need be expressed unless desired.

Relative pronouns.

mi often introduces a relative clause. If mi is the subject of the relative clause, it is followed by ci or bi.

ejentokdecitke rip mibi nyith ke yok reigwop leint, (it is its mouth resembling a needle which the mosquito pushes in the animal’s skin.)

mi is often used with a time clause of future condition.

mi jin bi yan jik, noni je.
(If you find a cow, bring her.)

mi condition meaning “if”.

mi dwil lapndialcitke dwileme, kwoandialbike liu,
(If all rice houses resembled this house, all the rats would die.)

me introduces time clause of completed action.

me ci lony ben, David ce nul el?
(When the lion came, what did David do?)

Adjectives.

The comparative form of adjectives is formed by adding the suffix -ni to the positive form. The superlative is formed by using the phrase “surpassing them in (quality mentioned)”.

Positive  gwaa  good
Comparative gwaani  better
Superlative lenyè ke ke goie  surpassing them in goodness
Positive dit  big
Comparative ditni  bigger
Superlative ditni jen ke kendial  he is bigger than all of them.

Adjectives usually follow the nouns they modify as —

dwil  inbor  è  dwil  midit.
House the white is house a big.
The white house is a big house.

In- (singular) and tin- (plural) are prefixes used to designate some particular quality as —

yan  inbor  the white cow
yok  tinbor  the white cattle.

In and tin usually follow the noun and precede the adjective they designate.

mi (singular) and ti (plural) are prefixes used when nothing definite is designated as —

yan  mibor  a white cow
yok  tibor  white cattle

They occupy the same position in the sentence as in and tin.

Verbs.

Regular form of conjugation.

gur-  to want

Present tense

1st. person  gur-  a  I want  gurkan, gurneini  we want, are wanting
2nd. person  gur-  i  you want  gur-  è  you want
3d. person  gur-  e  he, she, it, wants  gur-  ke  they want

The 1st. person plural  gur neî mi  is often contracted to  gureni.

Past tense

1st. person  ca  gur  I wanted  cako  gur  we wanted
2nd. person  ci  gur  ci  yen (e)  gur
3d. person  ce  gur  cike  gur

Future tense

1st. person  ba  gur  I will want  bako  gur  we will want
2nd. person  bi  gur  be  gur
3d. person  be  gur  bike  gur
The object of the verb is usually placed between the two words which form the verb as

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ca je gur meepan} & \quad \text{I wanted him yesterday.} \\
\text{ba je gur irun} & \quad \text{I will want him tomorrow.} \\
\text{col-} & \quad \text{to call} \\
\text{luak-} & \quad \text{to help} \\
\text{lak-} & \quad \text{to wash}
\end{align*}
\]

and many other verbs are conjugated in this same way.

**Conjugation of irregular verbs.**

**bir** come

**Present tense**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st. person</td>
<td>1st. person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{ba, yan abeeni}) I come, I am coming</td>
<td>(\text{kon abeeni}) we are coming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd. person</td>
<td>2nd. person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{bir, jin abeeni}) you come, you are coming</td>
<td>(\text{bea, yen abeeni}) you come, you are coming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd. person</td>
<td>3rd. person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{jen abeeni}) he, she, it, is coming</td>
<td>(\text{ken abeeni}) they come</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Past tense**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st. person</td>
<td>1st. person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{ca ben}) I came</td>
<td>(\text{caka ben, ci kon ben, ci nei ben}) we came</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd. person</td>
<td>2nd. person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{ci ben})</td>
<td>(\text{ci yen ben})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd. person</td>
<td>3rd. person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{ce ben})</td>
<td>(\text{ci ke ben})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Future tense**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st. person</td>
<td>1st. person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{bi yan ben}) I will come</td>
<td>(\text{bi kon ben, bi nei ben})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd. person</td>
<td>2nd. person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{bi jin ben})</td>
<td>(\text{ci yen ben})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd. person</td>
<td>3rd. person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{bi jen ben})</td>
<td>(\text{ci ke ben})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plural

1st. person  bako ben, bi nei ben  we will come
2nd. person  bi yen ben
3d. person  bike ben

Imperative

2nd. person singular  bir
2nd. person plural  bea (used when people are nearby).
2nd. person plural  bia (used when people are at a little distance).

Conjugation of e to be

Present tense

Singular

1st. person  e yan or yan e  I am
2nd. person  e jin or jin e  you are
3d. person  e jen or jen e  he, she, it, is

Plural

1st. person  kon e  we are
2nd. person  yen e  you are
3d. person  ken e  they are

Past tense

Singular

1st. person  yan e waneme meedan  I was here awhile ago
2nd. person  jin e waneme meedan  you were here awhile ago
3d. person  jen e waneme meedan  he, she, it, was here awhile ago

Plural

1st. person  kon e waneme meedan  we were here awhile ago
2nd. person  yen e waneme meedan  you were here awhile ago
3d. person  ken e waneme meedan  they were here awhile ago

Some word expressing past time is used as meedan in this case.

Future case

Singular

1st. person  bi yan e  I will be
2nd. person  bi jin e  you will be
3d. person  bi jen e  he, she, it, will be

Plural

1st. person  bi kon e  we will be
2nd. person  bi yen e  you will be
3d. person  bi ken e  they will be
Some word expressing future time is usually used as

**Bi kon e waneme irun**

we will be here tomorrow.

**Verbs — Formation of Negative forms.**

The negative form often to European ears resembles the regular form of verb, the only difference being in intonation.

- **ca'ke' wa'** they went
- **ca' wa'** I went
- **ca' gur'** I wanted

**ci'ke' wa'** they did not go

**ca' wa'** I did not go

**ca' gur'** I did not want.

In other cases, **kan** and **ken** (not) and their various forms are used.

**Negative Form of Conjugation.**

**Present or future tense.**

**Singular**

1st. person **ca bi ben** I am not coming, or I will not come.

2nd. person **ci bi ben** you are not coming, or you will not come.

3rd. person **ce bi ben** he, she, it, is not coming, or will not come.

**Plural**

1st. person **kon cane bi ben, kanko ben** we will not come, or have not come.

2nd. person **yen ca bi ben** you will not come.

3rd. person **ken ci ke bi ben** they will not come.

**Past tense**

**Singular**

1st. person **yan kan ben** I did not come.

2nd. person **jin kene ben** you did not come.

3rd. person **jen kene ben** he, she, it, did not come.

**Plural**

1st. person **kon kanko ben** we did not come.

2nd. person **yen kene ben** you did not come.

3rd. person **ken kenke ben** they did not come.

**Prepositions.**

The possessive form of the noun is used to indicate when the noun is the object of the preposition “of” as

**wic wat** head of ostrich
This same form of noun is used when the noun is the object of any preposition but in most cases the preposition is expressed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rup</td>
<td>forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jath rwop</td>
<td>tree of forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke kwi rwop</td>
<td>for forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka rwop</td>
<td>to forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rei rwop</td>
<td>in forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke rwop</td>
<td>from forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kak</td>
<td>field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bel kaka</td>
<td>dura of field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke kwi kaka</td>
<td>for field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka kaka</td>
<td>to field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rei kaka</td>
<td>in field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke kaka</td>
<td>from field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oe wa ka dwil gorka.

He went to schoolhouse.

The preposition may be omitted while the noun takes the form required.

Jen e (rei) dwil gorka.

He is (in) schoolhouse or he is in the schoolhouse.

**Formation of Sentences.**

The object of the verb often precedes the verb.

Cl wan rwacdién liŋ.

The fox heard their words.

wan is the subject.

Cl liŋ is the verb.

rwacdién is the object.

As in the above sentence, when Cl introduces a sentence, the first noun following is the subject, the second noun is the object and both precede the verb.

In sentences where oe is part of the verb form, the subject is always expressed first, being separated from the object by oe, the verb being last.

wan oe rwacdién liŋ.

The adjective usually follows the noun it modifies as

Nyaŋ oe yaŋ inbor cam

crocodile cow the white ate.

crocodile ate the white cow.

The verb may be omitted as

meedan thile tiel meaning "long ago no jealousy."
ku and kule are used in narrative for rhythm only and always precede the verb.

Cu wan ku wa rei yika.
fox went in grass mat.

Ce ya kule, juk "wir nhiam".
He me said, "go ahead".

mo is used for emphasis.

Ce jen thwoak mi ba lara ji mo.
Is it truth which I will tell you.
It is truth which I will tell you.

-o as suffix to a verb means interrogation.

Jin ci rwaedien lingo?
You their words heard?
Did you hear their words.

-o as suffix to noun means first to one and then to another.

Ce wa ka ramo, ce wa ka ramo.
He went to a person, he went to a person.
He went to one person and then another.

In a series of names, use ke for "and" except for the final "and", use mani.

Pec ke Dhiel ke Nyaŋ ke Dak mani Gaac.
Pec and Dhiel and Nyaŋ and Dak and Gaac.
(In this instance, the ke takes the place of a comma.)

Sentences are short, new sentences being used instead of using many connectives.

Ci kun le ben. Cue thik thiap.
The rat came again. It examined the door.

Cue jik a bum etet. Cue pal.
It found it very hard (or tight). It left.

A fact is often stated negatively, modifying it by the next sentence.

Ci gatda liu.
My child died.

Ci dwotnì yie mi dun tit.
Is left spirit a very little or a very little life is left.