

A Small Dictionary of Hamar
with Some Lexical Notes on Banna and Karo*

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Abstract

This report provides a small dictionary with around 1,200 entries of Hamar (including Banna and Karo) in South Ethiopia. Although there are a large number of open issues on the study of Hamar, there are few arguments even on the phonemic inventory, accentuation rules or the morphophonemics which is necessary for the lexicography. The dictionary will be a basis of scholarly debate towards the better documentation, comprehensive description and classification on the Hamar language.

1 Introduction

Hamar is one of the Omotic tribes who live in the Omo Valley, Southwestern Ethiopia close to the border of Sudan and Kenya. According to the Ethnologue¹ there live 46,500 Hamar people and 27,000 Banna people² in which 38,400 people are monolingual. The Hamar language belongs to the South Omotic. The Omotic is widely considered to be a branch of the Afroasiatic, but the attribution is controversial (Theil 2012).

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¹<https://www.ethnologue.com/language/amf>

²Ethnologue puts the same language tag on both Hamar and Banna, though Banna is to some extent influenced by Ari.

The basic vocabulary (about 1,200 entries) shown in this report is a part of the linguistic research during 2006–2014 in Addis Ababa, Arba Minch³, Key Afar⁴, Jinka⁵, Dimeka⁶ and Turmi⁷ (Takahashi 2006, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014)⁸. The entries were mainly selected according to the linguistic questionnaire published by Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA), Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (1979), in which entries are ordered in class A (the most basic 200 words), class B (the next common 300 words), class C (500 words) and class D (1,000). The dictionary covers the class A, B, C and some of D.

2 Explanatory Notes

2.1 Phonemes and Accentuation

Consonant phonemes and their representations in this dictionary are as follows.

	Labial	Dental	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop	p b	t d		k g	ʔ
Ejective Stop		t'		q' [k'~χ]	
Affricate			č [tʃ] j [dʒ]		
Ejective Affricate		c' [ts']	č' [tʃ']		
Implosive	ɓ	ɗ		ɠ	
Nasal	m	n	ɲ [ɲ]	ŋ	
Fricative		s z	š [ʃ]		h
Tap		r			
Lateral		l			
Approximant	w		j		

³Arba Minch was the former capital of the defunct Gamo-Gofa province, and is still the largest town in Gamo-Gofa Zone.

⁴Key Afar is one of the largest Banna villages, about 100km southwest of Arba Minch.

⁵Jinka is the capital of the South Omo Zone of the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region State.

⁶Dimeka is one of the central villages of Hamar, about 60km south of Jinka.

⁷Turmi is also one of the largest villages of Hamar, about 120km south of Jinka

⁸I would appreciate my collaborators to advance my understanding and my research on the language and its dialectal variety; Mr. Bazo Morfa (Hamar from Dimeka), Mr. Bodo Kala (Hamar from Turmi), Mr. Mulken Gulelat (Amhara from Turmi), Mr. Shoma Dore (Karo from Dimeka) and Mr. Daniel Banki (Banna from Key Afar)

In addition, a stop /k/ is written as /k/ in some words, because it remains an open question whether /k/ can be an independent phoneme or merely an allophone of /k/. Also /ñ/ and /ŋ/ are problematic, since in most of the cases [ŋ] is an allophone of /n/, but there is a few cases in which /ŋ/ should be considered as a phoneme, such as /doŋ/ “five” or /ɲapaŋa/ “sword”.

Vowels are classified into short and long⁹. Each vowel can convey pitch accent, by which a long vowel (e.g. /é:/) and a sequence of vowels (e.g. /ée/) can be distinguished. Note that /i/ is sometimes centralized to become [i̠] and even [ə].

i	i:	u	u:
e	e:	o	o:
a		a:	

Pitch accent is indicated by accute accent as /é/. A segment with accent is always high-pitch, while a segment without accent can be both high- and low-pitch. For example, /síja/ “bad” can be pronounced as both High-Low and High-High, but never as Low-High nor Low-Low respectively¹⁰.

2.2 Principles for ordering of lemmata

Entries are arranged principally following the Latin alphabetical order.

a(a:) b b c' č č' d d e(e:) g g h i(i:) j j k l m n ñ o(o:) p q' r s š t t' u(u:) w z

⁹This view is different from Lydall (1976: 397–399) in which she classifies vowels into /ɪ, u, ε, ə, ʌ/ (unadvanced tongue root position [-ATR]) and /i, u, e, o, a/ (advanced tongue root position [+ATR]), see also Binyam&Moges (2014: 74). The author, however, does not find any attestations of the ATR-based phonological system for Hamar. As stated in Takahashi (2006: 81–84, in Japanese), for example, a minimal pair /gɔbʌ/ ‘run’ and /goba/ ‘to decorate’ (Lydall 1976: 399) is actually /goba/ and /go:ba/ (Takahashi 2006: 83), so that the [ATR] feature and the vowel quality do not make any roles (or secondary features) on distinction of neither lexicon nor morphemes, rather the vowel length seems to be phonologically functional.

¹⁰This explanation is difinitely inadequate, since one would doubt whether High-High and Low-Low accents could be distinguished in utterances. However, the author found some examples such as /áŋq'ási/ ‘bee’ (cf. /áŋq'ásino/ ‘a large amount of bees’) and /aŋq'asi/ ‘child-goat’ (cf. /aŋq'ana/ ‘some child-goats’) (Takahashi 2006: 84–85), or /kiŋka/ (often /kíŋká/) ‘together’ and /kíŋka/ ‘by him’ (Takahashi 2009: 109). Suffixes and enclitics might help us to clarify the High pitch position, as in Japanese /isú/ ‘chair’ and /asú/ ‘tomorrow’, in which they seem to have the same pitch accents, but in fact they are different when they are followed by the enclitics, /isú=kára/ ‘from chair’ and /asú=kara/ ‘from tomorrow’. The accent in Hamar needs further investigation.

For convenience of readers, short and long vowels are treated as if they were the ‘same’ vowels in the order of lemmata, though short one is always arranged before the long correspondent. Accent is not considered in the ordering.

2.3 Lemma, Meaning and Derivation

For nominal entries, the representative form is without suffixes. In the example below, the representative form /q’uli/ is followed by the suffixed forms /-(t)a, -(to)no, -na/ in parenthesis. English meanings are shown as “...”, with which some notes and examples are also provided.

q’uli (q’ulta, q’ullo, q’ultono, q’ulla) “goat” *e.g.* q’ulta “he-goat”, q’ultono “she-goat”

For verbal entries, the representative form is imperative (to a single person) which usually has the suffix /-a/, while its meaning is provided as the English infinitive. Below is an example of the verb /bula/, with two derivational words /bulimi/ and /bulsal referring to their base form.

bula **1.** “to open (something)” **2.** “to untie, to take off one’s clothes” **3.** “to go on”

bulimi “open, is opened” *cf.* bula

bulsal “to led out, to take out” *cf.* bula

Thus each derivational word has its own entry. Some entries, however, are linked by an arrow as shown below, because they may be synonyms, suppletion forms or unconvinced forms for which it is better to see other entries. An entry below, /gečó/, is proposed to see its synonym entry /gešó/. The entry /gečó/ also has a variant form /gučó/ for which it is not needed to make a new entry.

gečó *var.* gučó →gešó

gešó (gešóa, gešóno, gešóna) **1.** “old” *cf.* gečó **2.** “elder” **3.** “husband” **4.** “Hello! (to elder persons)”, *cf.* miso, jere **5.** “Mr.”

2.4 Variants and Borrowing

As stated in the previous section, small variants are included in the entry of a more general form. Otherwise, dialectal variants have their own entries with ‘... *lex.*’ tags. For example, an entry below, /múq’a/, is often used by Banna people (borrowing from Ari), while Hamar usually use /búla/ for the same meaning.

múq’a “egg” *Banna lex.*, cf. búla

There are also borrowing words from Amharic, entries of which are tagged by ‘<Am.’ For example:

astamá:ri “teacher” <Am. astämari

Transcription of Amharic is in accordance with the method of *Encyclopaedia Aethiopica* (Uhlig et al 2003–2014).

3 Conclusion

We still have a large number of issues on the study of Hamar in phonology, morphology, syntax and lexicography. Even the phonemic inventory proposed in this report, which is a different view from the qualitative vowel system by Lydall (1976), has to be reviewed and criticized. This small dictionary aims to be a basis of scholarly debate towards the better documentation, comprehensive description and classification on the Hamar language.

Summary of Abbreviations

<i>adv.</i>	adverb	<Am.	borrowing from Amharic	<i>Banna lex.</i>	Banna lexicon
<i>cf.</i>	compare	<i>e.g.</i>	for example	<i>Karo lex.</i>	Karo lexicon ¹¹
<i>lit.</i>	literally	<i>pl.</i>	plural	<i>sg.</i>	singular
<i>var.</i>	variant	→	see other		

Reference

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¹¹I thank to an anonymous referee to point out that Karo should be an independent, not genetically close to the Hamar-Banna cluster (cf. Binyam&Moges 2014: 72). Here, I would like to follow the previous view of Lydall (1976: 393) which states ‘The Kara speak a dialect of Hamer’ for comparison of vocabulary. However, my view could be improved in the future study.

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a

- ab** (aba, ammo, amma) *var.* abi “other, another (in different kind)” *e.g.* aga abáne. “This is a different one.” *cf.* wa:
- abab** (ababno) “flower”
- áča** *Banna lex.* “leaf”
- a:č’a** *Banna lex.* “to hide”
- adama** *var.* adima “hunting”
- a:đe** “hippopotamus”
- a:dimba** “to hide”
- aga** (ogoro, igira) “this, that” *cf.* ka
- aga** “to comment”? *e.g.* kiŋka wo age “Let’s work together”, kiŋka wo agátíne “We all don’t agree.”
- agili** (agila, agillo, agilla) “childish, young”
- aja** “to break, to crash”
- ajzi** (ajno, ajna) “lady’s clothes, dress” made from animal skin
- áka** (á:káno, á:kána) **1.** “mother’s elder sister, aunt” **2.** “parents’ mother, grandmother”
- áka** “liver” *cf.* bulta
- akál** “by you (*sg.*)”
- akalaŋka** “from you (*sg.*)”
- akimi** (akimino, akimina) “doctor” <*Am.* häkim, *cf.* mór:rá
- a:kimin o:nin** “hospital”
- a:kiminsa o:nin** “private clinic”
- akár** “early”
- akabbara** “to be respected” <*Am.* akäbbärä
- alpa** (alpano, alpna) “knife”
- ambaba** “to read”
- ammana** “to believe, to trust” <*Am.* ammänä, *e.g.* haďan ammanátine “I don’t believe you.”
- a:n** (a:nno) “hand, arm (from shoulder to finger)”
- a:námó** (a:námóno, a:námóna) *var.* annámó “friend”
- a:nanta** **1.** “male friend” **2.** “parents”
- anča** →hanča
- anša** “to go down, to descend”

- ánq'ác'í** *Karo lex.* “bee” *cf.* ánq'ásí
- añq'ana** *Karo lex.* “child-goat”
- añq'asi** (añq'anno, añq'anna) “child-goat”
- ánq'ásí** (ánq'ánó, ánq'áná) “bee” *cf.* ánq'ác'í
- anta dúmaja** “thumb”
- anti** **1.** “branch” **2.** “rest, remain” *e.g.* aga ántíne. “This is a residue.” **3.** “many”
- anza** “girl, young (unmarried) woman” *cf.* ma:
- añgalla** “day before yesterday” *cf.* añgaski
- añgamo** **1.** “present, gift” **2.** “goods, baggage”
- añgas** →añgaski
- añgaski** “day before yesterday” *cf.* añgalla
- añgaski so:ton** “last night”?
- añgi** (añgino, añgina) “boy”
- apa** “to do up one’s hair”
- a:pa₁** **1.** “to see, to meet” **2.** “to find, to get”
- a:pa₂** *Banna lex.* “to dry”
- apála** (apálla, apálla) **1.** “clothes” **2.** “sheet”
- apálán aškée** “tailor”
- a:pi** (a:pino, a:pina), *var.* a:p **1.** “eye” **2.** “seed”
- a:pi ker** “face”
- apo** (apono, apona) **1.** “mouth, lip” **2.** “language, word”
- apsa** “to make someone do one’s hair” *cf.* apa
- apti** *Banna lex.?* “bird”
- arak** “mother’s brother”
- aráq'e** “arrack”
- arda** **1.** “to enter, to come in” **2.** “to sink” **3.** “to become clear” **4.** “to concentrate”
- arpi** (arpino, arpina) **1.** “moon” **2.** “month”
- arsa₁** “to clothe, to take on one’s clothes”
- arsa₂** *var.* arsisa “to make someone clothe” *cf.* arsa₁
- arsisa** “to make someone enter” *cf.* arda
- arta** *var.* arsa “to settle” *cf.* arda?
- asi** “tooth”

ásle *Banna lex.* “feather (as female garment)”
astamá:ri “teacher” <*Am.* astämari
a:ša “to hide”
ašín “neighbor”
a:šisa “to make someone hide” *cf.* a:ša
aška **1.** “to make, to create, to build” **2.** “to do, to work” **3.** “to prepare” *e.g.*
wo aške “Let’s start!”
aškisa “to command” *cf.* aška
atábá (atábáno, atábána), *var.* atáb (atámbo, atámba) “tongue”
áttí (áttínó, áttíná) *var.* atte “bird”

b

baʔa “to bring”
ba:ba “Dad!”
bágádé bágádénó, bágádéná “waist, hip, back” *cf.* karna
bajno “see, lake” *cf.* bajti
bajti (bajno, bajna, *var.* banno, banna) “small river, brook” *cf.* bazi
bá:kúló “oven, stove”
baḵa “to cook” *cf.* baḵma
baḵma “to cook” *cf.* baḵa
baḵsa “to make someone cook” *cf.* baḵa
bala “to become bold”
bá:lansa “five birr” in Ethiopian currency.
balaša “bread, injera”
banq’i “spear”
banzo “Please!”
bar “by, on the side” *e.g.* hajbar “on whose side”
barbara (barbarano, barbarana) “green pepper, red pepper”
barigenti *var.* barigent **1.** “drunken” **2.** “crazy”
barjo *var.* bajro “God” *e.g.* bajro ime. “Thanks!” *lit.* “May God give!”, barjo
hanna ime. “Thank you!”
barjón o:nin “church”
bárši “young” *cf.* borle
baska “to carry away”

- baša** “to beat, to win” *cf.* baši
bá:ša (bá:šano, bá:šána) “hen”
baši “fine, excellent, smart”
bazi (bazino, bazina) *var.* baz “river, lake” a place where water is gathered. *cf.* bajti
be “and” *e.g.* ma:nabe ajginabe “girls and boys”
bet *var.* bette “together with” *e.g.* hajbét “with whom”
bija *Karo lex.* “to dig, to cultivate”
binna →binno
binno “only” *cf.* kala biši
birá “before” *e.g.* birájse “ago, earlier” (*adv.*)
biránte “in front” (*adv.*)
bire *Banna lex.?* “after”
bire ibá:nin “tonight”
birre *var.* bire “birr” Ethiopian currency.
biši (bišino, bišina) *var.* buši? **1.** “body, skin” **2.** “alive” **3.** “whole, all” *e.g.* aga bišíne. “That’s all.”
bita “king”
bo: “cliff”
bo:ča “to bark”
bočča “to remember”
bode prohibitive marker. *e.g.* burčoq’o q’onta bode. “Don’t break the glass.”
bógo (bógono, bógona) “nail”
bogge boggeno, boggena “old clothes, man’s clothes”
bojda “to ignore”
bona “summer, rainy season”
bóndi *var.* bawndi “ten” only for money, *e.g.* bóndi lama “twenty”, bóndi makkan “thirty”, bóndi ojdí “forty”, bóndi lama be bire kala be “twenty one” *cf.* tábí
boq’olo “maize, corn”
borq’oto “chair, headrest”
bó:só **1.** “dull”? *e.g.* e:di bó:só “(a) dull person(s)” **2.** “careless” *cf.* malgimi
bučča “to hurt, to have pain”
buč’ *Karo lex.?* “many, much” *cf.* puč’

- budo** “back” both place and body, *cf.* *tufi*
budónte “at the back” (*adv.*)
bula **1.** “to open (something)” **2.** “to untie, to take off one’s clothes” **3.** “to go on”
bulimi “open, is opened” *cf.* *bula*
bulsa “to led out, to take out” *cf.* *bula*
buno (*bunono, bunona*) “coffee” <*Am.* *bunna*
bunno šarq’a “coffee cup”
búq’o “knee”
bura “to take off”
burčoq’o “glass” <*Am.* *bərčəqo*
huri *var.* *biri?* “morning”
burín gala *burín galano* “breakfast”
burq’ada “to become sick”
burq’e “pain, disease” *cf.* *maq’as*
buši (*bušino, bušina*) “beard, moustache”

6

- ḡa:** “up, upward”
ḡakka “to withdraw” *cf.* *woša*
ḡali “the outside”
ḡalínte “outside” (*adv.*) *cf.* *majánte*
ḡanda “food, treat, feast”
ḡaq’a “to fall”
ḡoro *Banna lex.* “feather (as part of the male garment)”
ḡori *ḡoro, ḡorra?* “crazy”?
ḡorle “young” *cf.* *bársi*
ḡul “pool, reservoir, well” *cf.* *tula*
ḡula “to jump”
ḡúla *ḡúlano, ḡúlana* “egg” *cf.* *múq’a*
ḡulc’a *Banna lex.* “kidney” *cf.* *ḡulta*
ḡulta “liver” *cf.* *áka*

c’

- c’aʔa** *Karo lex.* “to vomit” *cf.* *t’aʔa*

- c'aja** *Banna lex.* “to vomit” *cf.* t'aʔa
c'a:pa “to read” <*Am.* mäṣḥäf?
c'a:sa *Karo lex.* “to make someone vomit” *cf.* c'aʔa
c'eda “to become dry” *cf.* wača
c'e:di “dry”
c'eja *var.* č'eja *Banna lex.* “black”
c'ija *Karo lex.* “black” *cf.* t'ija
c'oc'i *Banna lex.* “much”

č

- čá:gi** *Banna lex.* “green”
čačči “expensive”?
čan ? “still, up to”
čaŋq'al *var.* č'aŋkal? “clean”
čapi “wet”
čari₁ 1. “sharp” 2. “knife”
čere “meal”
čo: “down, downward”
čo:ba *Banna lex.?* “to wash”
čoča “to dislike, to hate”
čo:či *Karo lex.* “guest” *cf.* šoši
čočča “to become bored”

č'

- č'ač'i** č'ač'ino, č'ač'ina “sky”
č'a:č'i “root”
č'ač'ita “upper” *cf.* č'ač'i
č'agáji (č'agájino, č'agájina) *var.* čágáci “green”
č'ammārša “to add” <*Am.* čämmärä
č'aŋkal “entirely” (*adv.*)
č'awli (č'agájino, č'agájina) *var.* č'ajli “white”
č'ubi (č'ubino, č'ubina) *var.* č'uba “smoke”

d

- da:₁** “pot”

- da:₂** 1. “to exist, to be” 2. “to live, to stay” 3. “to belong to, to depend on”
- daba** “to throw”
- dabi** (dabino, dabitono, dabina) “animal” *e.g.* dabitono “she-animal”
- da:do** “Mom!”
- dagadfinta** “wrath”
- dakada** “to become dirty”
- dakadajse** “in dirty state” (*adv.*)
- da:ki** *Banna lex.* “hungry”? *cf.* da:q’arda
- dalan ukuli** “horse” *lit.* “public donkey”? *cf.* parda
- daldala** “bridge” <*Am.* daldəy
- dama** “to be able to”
- da:n** “already”
- daq’ána** “a few, a little, slightly”
- da:q’arda** *var.* da:karda “to become hungry” *e.g.* inta da:q’ardfidine “I’m hungry.”
- dar** “on, by, around” *e.g.* hajdar “at whose place, by whom, towards whom”
- darq’i** *var.* da:q’i “hunger” *e.g.* darq’idi “hungry”
- da:sa** *var.* dattidi “heavy” *cf.* det’a, dec’a
- da:t’i** (da:t’a, da:t’ino, da:t’ina) *var.* da:ta, da:te? “sweet, tasty”
- dá:c’a** *Banna lex.* “sweet, tasty”
- deci** *Banna lex.* “dung”
- dec’a₁** *Karo lex.* “heavy”, *cf.* det’a, da:sa
- dec’a₂** *Banna lex.* “to sink”
- dec’amo** *Banna lex.* “light”
- deč’amo** *Banna lex.* “heavy”
- dele** 1. “field” 2. “animal cage”
- delle** “village”
- dembi** “death”
- der** *var.* dera “red” *cf.* zawi
- de:sa** 1. “to kill” 2. “to hunt” 3. “to extinguish” *cf.* dija
- desima** “silly” *e.g.* jer desímá “silly thing”
- de:sisa** “to make someone extinguish” *cf.* de:sa
- detima** “to become light” *lit.* “not heavy”
- det’a** “heavy” *cf.* da:sa, dec’a

- di:ba** *var.* dimma “to rob, to steal”
- di:bi** (di:bino, di:bina) “rubber”
- dibini** (dibínno, dibínna) “ash”
- di:bisa** “to make someone steal” *cf.* di:ba
- di:c’a** *Banna lex.* “to close” *cf.* di:t’a
- dija** “to die”
- di:na** “to fall, to drop”
- di:nisa** “to drop something” *cf.* di:na
- diŋgiša** →tiŋgiša
- di:saba** “to butcher”
- di:ssa** “to make someone close” *cf.* di:t’a?
- disi** *var.* dis “similar, like” *e.g.* ka: disi “like this”
- diti** “obstacle, barrier”
- di:t’a** “to close” *cf.* gita
- dit’imi** “closed”
- do:bi** dommo “rain”
- doŋ** “five”
- doŋgar** (doŋga(r)ra, doŋga(r)ro, doŋgartono, doŋgara) *var.* doŋgari, doŋgor, “elephant” *e.g.* doŋgarra “he-elephant”, doŋgartóno “she-elephant”
- donza** (donzano, donzana) “elderly man, old man”
- dorba** **1.** “to spear, to throw” **2.** “to write” (*rare?*) *cf.* uka
- dorbisa** “to make someone throw” *cf.* dorba
- dorq’a** **1.** “to sit” **2.** “to live”
- doska** *Banna lex.* “to set, to put”
- dotta** “to set, to put” *cf.* woda
- dras** “until” <*Am.* dräs
- dubana** “tail”
- duka** “to hide”
- duka** “to bury” *cf.* duq’a
- dugguri** “shoe, sandal”
- duq’a** “to dig, to cultivate”
- duq’sa** “to make someone dig” *cf.* duq’a
- durpi** “fat, stout”
- durpa** “to become fat”

ď

- ďaba** 1. “to fall down” 2. “to miss, to lose”
- ďa:ɓa** 1. “to stand up” 2. “to fly” 3. “to wake up” 4. “to begin” 5. “to finish”
- ďa:ɓsa** “to make someone fly” *cf.* **ďa:ɓa**
- ďáči** “much (in container)” *cf.* **páči**
- ďaga** 1. “to get angry” 2. “to scold”
- ďagaďa** 1. “to get angry” 2. “to be scolded” *e.g.* *inta kidar ďagaďidine.* “I was scolded by him.”
- ďagaďi** “angry”
- ďagsa** “to make someone angry” *cf.* **ďaga**
- ďaka** *var.* *daha?* 1. “to tie, to fasten” 2. “to become cloudy”
- ďaksa** “to make someone fasten” *cf.* **ďaka**
- ďa:ki** “rope”
- ďalka** *var.* *ďelka* “to say, to speak”
- ďalkisa** “to make someone say” *cf.* **ďalka**
- ďalq’i** “news”?
- ďamma** “to drop something”
- ďan** 1. objective marker. *e.g.* *hajďan* “whom” 2. creates a pluperfect clause.
- ďaq’a** “alone”?
- ďara** 1. “to become sure” 2. “to understand”
- ďari** “confidence”
- ďa:sa₁** 1. “to awake” 2. “to pick up” 3. “to fill up”
- ďa:sa₂** “to sing”
- ďa:sisa** “to make someone sing” *cf.* **ďa:sa₂**
- ďe:barda** “to become thirsty” *e.g.* *inta ďe:bardidine.* “I’m thirsty.”
- ďegadaǰse** “seriously” (*adv.*)
- ďekhajse** “better”? *e.g.* *ďekhajse aška* “to make better, to improve”
- ďesa** “to know”
- ďe:ša** “medicine”
- ďe:šan aškée** “pharmacist”
- ďettésa** “to introduce”
- ďi:li** “powder”
- ďoja** “to show, to point out”

ɖuka “mountain, hill” *cf.* gemari

ɖuka ota “hill, slope”

e

é:ɓí 1. “skin” 2. “bed (made of skin)”

é:dá (é:dánó, é:dáná) “kinship, relative” *cf.* é:dí

é:dí (é:no, é:na) 1. “person” 2. “twenty”

é:dí burq’oɗa “sick person, patient” *cf.* é:dí haḵimo

é:dí haḵimo “injured person, patient” *cf.* é:dí burq’oɗa

é:dí doḡ kajsa “hundred” *lit.* “5 person’s” *cf.* mato

é:dí kala kajsa “twenty” *cf.* bóndi lama

é:dí kala kajsa apo(r) kala “twenty one” *cf.* bóndi lama be bire kala be

é:dí kala kajsa apo(r) táɓí “thirty” *lit.* “one person’s plus ten” *cf.* bóndi
makkan

é:dí lama kajsa “forty” *cf.* bóndi ojdi

é:dí míske “begger, mendicant”

ejke 1. “father’s elder brother, uncle” 2. “grandparents” 3 “ancestor”

e:la “to call” *cf.* gisma

éna “before, past, old days”

e:nen “interest, concern”

eḡgala *Banna lex.* “yesterday”

e:pa “to cry, to weep”

é:q’ *var.* é:q’e 1. “raw, fresh” 2. “wet”

erma *var.* ermati “tear”

esara *Karo lex.* “to listen” *cf.* q’ansa

esarsa *Karo lex.* “to make someone listen” *cf.* esara

e:táka “by me”

e:zini₁ *var.* ezin “black”

e:zini₂ (e:zinno, e:zinna) “star”

g

gaʔa “to bite”

gaba 1. “week” 2. “market”

gá:da “horizontal”

- ga:di** “music, song”
gája “monkey”
gala galano “food”
galap “yellow”
galap baǰi “violet”
ga:li₁ “city, town”
ga:li₂ “party, birthday”
gama “smell”
ganča *var.* gančada “to become thin, to become skinny”
gansa₁ “smell” *cf.* gama
gansa₂ “to smell”
gara “to give up, to leave off”
garri (gara, garino, garina, *var.* garro, garra) “big, wide, expensive” *cf.* gebi
ga:sa “to make someone bite” *cf.* gaʔa
gasgo “wheat”
gaza “bright”
gebáre gebáreno “wind”
gebáte “hurry, in a hurry”
geba “to grow up”
gebi (gebino, gebina, *var.* gembo, gemba) **1.** “big, wide, expensive” *cf.* garri **2.**
“many, much, too much” *cf.* páci
gebínta “truth”
gebsa “to nurse, to bring up”
gečča “to grow old” *cf.* geba
gečó *var.* gučó → gešó
geja “to celebrate”
gele *var.* geli “shoulder” *cf.* gutumi, kapana
gemari *Karo lex.* “mountain, hill” *cf.* duka
genemájs(e) “by accident”
genima “to have an accident”?
géno “from”?
gešó (gešóa, gešóno, gešóna) **1.** “old” *cf.* gečó **2.** “elder” **3.** “husband” **4.**
“Hello! (to elder persons)”, *cf.* miso, jere **5.** “Mr.”
gešóno **1.** “old woman” *cf.* gešo **2.** “wife”

- getta** 1. “to develop” 2. “to celebrate”
gettísa “to bring up, to breed” *e.g.* gettisáti da:de “is bringing up” *cf.* getta
geta →getta
gibáro (gibárro) *Karo lex.* “wind”
gibée “stingy”
gi:da “to tell” *cf.* gija
gidi 1. “center, middle” *e.g.* gidr “middle” gidínt, “in the middle” 2. “bottom”
gija 1. “to tell” 2. “to command” 3. “to decide”
gilo (gilono, gilona) 1. “history, culture” 2. “custom, law, rule”
gilo “principally” (*adv.*)
gi:q’ha:ma “to lie down”
gisinsa *Karo lex.* “to make someone call” *cf.* gisma
gisma *Karo lex.* “to call” *cf.* eila
giša “to keep, to beware” *e.g.* hađan giša “responsible for you”
gita “to close” *cf.* di:t’a
go:ba “excellent”
go:ba “to decorate, to clothe”?
goččiša “to make someone hurry” *cf.* goša
gobózi *Karo lex.* “hip” *cf.* tuđi
goba “to run”
goč’a *Banna lex.?* “to pull”
gojti (gojno, gojna) “way, road”
golgošo (golgoňño, golgoňña) “woman”
gombe “eyebrow”
gon “really, sure”
goŋgola (goŋgollo, goŋgolla) *var.* goŋgala “ship”
goša 1. “to push” 2. “to hurry, to rush”
gošpa 1. “to be surprised” 2. “to invite”
gubi *Banna lex.?* “back”
guda 1. “mist” 2. “dark”
gudađaka “to become dark” *lit.* “to tie (the sky) with mist”
gudúḅ gudúmmo, gudúmma “long, tall”
gudúrí gudúríno “hyena”
gulbet “power”

gulbeteŋka “by force”

gumɓa “to cheat, to deceive”?

guni (guna, gunta, gunno, guntono, gunno) “snake” *e.g.* gunta “he-snake”,
guntono “she-snake”

gúŋgúló “fork”

gurda (gurdano, gurdana) “village”

gurgur (gurgura, gurgurta, gurgurro, gurgurtono, gurgurra) *var.* guroguro “crocodile”
e.g. gurgurta “he-crocodile”, gurgurtono “she-crocodile”

gúšo “nail”

gutumi “shoulder” *cf.* gele, kapana

gibas “malaria”

gin “but” <*Am.* gən

g

gfa →gfeja

gfeja 1. “to beat (by stick, wip etc.)” *cf.* gfa, q’ana 2. “to rain”

gɛpa “to kick”

g’ija “wip” *cf.* q’ana

h

ha han “you (*sg.*)” dependent form, *cf.* ja

ha: “when”

hada “to give birth”

ha:bar “on your (*sg.*) side”

há:dar “at your (*sg.*) place”

hada “to be born”

hadada “to be born”

hadan “you (*sg.*, objective)”

ha:de “hippopotamus”

haj “who”

haj(i) (hajta, hajno, hajna) *var.* hajjo “sun” hajno koro kina ojdídine. “It’s hot
today.” *lit.* “The sun is hot today.”

haja “to be, to do”? *e.g.* hajájs(e) dattíne. “it never occurs.”

hajda desime “perhaps”

- hajno** “condition”
- haḵimi** (haḵimino, haḵimina) “wounded, injured”
- haḵimo** “patient”
- ha:li** “new”
- hama** “which” *e.g.* hamá ha zaga “Which to want?”
- hamḅa** “to dream”
- ha:mi** “field”
- ha:mín kojée** (ha:mín kojájno, ha:mín kojájna) “farmer” *lit.* “field plower”
- ha:ma₁** *var.* hajma “dream”
- ha:ma₂** “to dream, to sleep, to close one’s eyes”
- ha:ma₃** **1.** “to be, to do” *cf.* haja **2.** “to appoint”
- ha:maḍa** “to dream”
- hamo** **1.** “where” *e.g.* hamóti ki de “Where is he?”, hamowó ha jeʔe? “Where do you go?” **2.** “which” *e.g.* hamowó ha našá “Which do you like?”
- hanča** “to laugh, to smile”
- hančé** →hanté
- hančisa** “to make someone laugh” *cf.* hanča
- haḵka** “by you (*sg.*)”
- hanša** “to buy”
- hanté** (hantéa, hanno, hanna) “your (*sg.*)”
- hanti** “yourself”
- hapa** “to dress one’s hair”
- ha:pa** “to pound, to make powder”?
- ha:q’a** ha:q’ano “tree, wood”
- haq’á a:pi** “fruit, seed”
- ha:q’asa** “made of wood”
- har** “what”
- harna** “why” *lit.* “for what” *e.g.* harna ha:midi hanna “because” *lit.* “why? (I) tell you (*sg.*)”, harna ha:midi jenna “because” *lit.* “why? (I) tell you (*pl.*)”
- harq’isa** “to slice”
- hasa** “your (*sg.*)”
- ha:ta** “wedding”
- hatáka** “by you (*sg.*)”
- hatta** “to tear”

hattajse “how” *e.g.* hattajse adisá:ba jeʔe. “How do you go to Addis Ababa?”,
hattene “How are you feeling?”

hatte “how” *e.g.* hattene “How are you feeling?”

hattisa “to make someone tear” *cf.* hatta

i

i (in) “I” dependent form, *cf.* inta

i: “belly, stomach”

ibá:nin “evening” *cf.* ša:kina

ibanín gala “supper, dinner” *cf.* sortín gala

íbar “on my side”

ídar “at my place”

ífan “me”

í:gal “greedy” *lit.* “I-selfish”?

igira →aga

iji “the inside”

ijínte “inside” (*adv.*)

ikál *var.* ekal “by me”

íkalan̄ka “from me”

ilata “to become noisy”

ima “to give, to hand over” *e.g.* inta donzanana kidan imidi ne. “I hand him over to the elders (i.e. assuaced him)”

ímal “I alone, only” *e.g.* ha:mal “you only”, jímal “the person mentioned only”,
inta imáalle “I remained alone”

ím̄ba **1.** “father” *e.g.* hámba “your father”, kím̄ba “his father” **2.** “father’s
younger brother, uncle” **3.** “owner”

ímbá̄kana “mother’s brother” both elder and younger? ←*im̄ba kana

ímbasa išíme “my father’s elder brother, uncle”

im̄ba “to give, to let me have”

imisa “to make someone give” *cf.* ima

inčé →inté

índa **1.** “mother” *e.g.* hánda “your mother”, kínda “his mother” **2.** “mother’s
younger syster, aunt”

in̄ka “by me”

- inta** “I” independent form, *cf.* i
inté -a, inno, inna “my”
inti “myself”
iq’a “to push”
iq’sa “to make someone push” *cf.* iq’a
isa “to eat” impolite expression.
ísa “my”
išími (išímíno, išímína) *var.* iším **1.** “elder brother” **2.** “son of father’s elder brother, cousin”
isín (isíno) *var.* isíni **1.** “sorghum” **2.** “seed”
izaq’e *var.* izaq’ **1.** “throat, neck” *cf.* q’orči **2.** “voice, sound” *cf.* uspi

j

- ja** “you (*sg.*)” independent form, *cf.* ha
jaja “to walk”
jaxti (ja:nno, ja:nna) “sheep”
je jen “you (*pl.*)” dependent form, *cf.* jedi
jeʔe “to go”
jebar “on your (*pl.*) side”
jeda “to show” *e.g.* gojti jeda “to order” *lit.* “to show the way”
je:da “to complain”
jedar “at your (*pl.*) place”
jedi *var.* jesi “you (*pl.*)” independent form, *cf.* je
jeđan “you (*pl.*, objective)”
jeka “to gather, to collect” *cf.* puča
je:ka “to be enough”
jekál “by you (*pl.*)”
jekalaŋka “from you (*pl.*)”
jela “roof”
jenčé →jenté
jeŋka “by you (*pl.*)”
jénne “yes, affirmative”
jenti “yourselves”
jenté (izaq’(e)a, jenno, jenna) “your (*pl.*)”

- jer** “thing”
jere “Hello! (to younger persons)” *cf.* gešó, misó
jersa gojti “example” *lit.* “way of thing”
jesa “your (*pl.*)”
je:sa “to send” *cf.* jeʔe
jeska “to arrive, to reach”
jeskima “to become the age of”?
jeskisa “to make someone arrive” *cf.* jeska
jertáka “by you (*pl.*)”
ji (*jin*) “he, she, they (previously referred)” without an independent form.
ji:c’a *Banna lex.* “to cultivate” *cf.* duq’a
jiga “to swim” *cf.* wa:ra
jí:ga “to play”
ji:gi “play, fun”
jí:gisa “to make someone play” *cf.* jí:ga
jinčé →jinté
jinté (*jintéa, jinno, jinna*) “his, her, their (previously referred)”
jintée “no, negative”
jinti “themselves (both men and women, previously referred)”
ji:pi “eyebrow”
jirda “trap for birds, net”
ji:ri “fast, swift” *cf.* sá:na
jisa jisa “various”

ǰ

- ǰa:ga** “to sew”
ǰa:gsa “to make someone sew” *cf.* ǰa:ga
ǰaldaba “son, firstborn”
ǰámmará “to start” <*Am.* ǰämmärä, *e.g.* wo ǰámmaré “Let’s start!”
ǰarma *var.* ǰerma “ginger”
ǰibáre *Banna lex.* “wind” *cf.* gebáre
ǰo:gi “half (usually below the half)”

k

- ka** 1. instrumental or accompanimental marker. *e.g.* hajka “accompanying with whom, by whom” 2. creates a temporal or a conditional clause.
- ka** (koro, kira) “this, that” *cf.* aga
- kaja** 1. “to be defeated, to be destroyed” 2. “to be discontinued, to cease, to come to an end” 3. “to lose”
- kajsa** “to break, to destroy” *cf.* kaja
- kal** agent marker in passive sentence? *e.g.* hajkal “by whom”
- kala** 1. “one” 2. “same”
- kala biši** 1. “at once” 2. “only” *cf.* binno
- ka:la** 1. “to wait” 2. “to look after, to take care of, to treat”
- kalaŋka₁** ablative marker. *e.g.* hajkalaŋka “from whom” *cf.* r(a)
- kalaŋka₂** “from him (her, them)”
- ka:lsa** “to make someone wait” *cf.* ke:la
- ka:li** “spoon”
- kama** “to pick up, to select”
- ka:ma** “to meet, to see”
- kani** (kana, kanino, kanina) 1. “younger brother” = kana 2. “younger sister” = kanno
- káŋka** “by him, her, them”
- kaŋkala** *Banna lex.?* “skin”
- kapá** 1. “to stay” 2. “to delay” *e.g.* inta gaba kala kapájse adisa:ba je?índane.
“I’m going to Addis Ababa a week later.”
- kapana** kapanno “shoulder” *cf.* gele, gutumi
- ka:piŋkala** “in a short time, very soon”
- ka:ra₁** “fish”
- ka:ra₂** “to surround”
- ká:ra** “from here, from this”
- karč’a** “cheek”
- kaš** (koš, kiš) “this (which speaker knows)”
- karna** “waist” position of the belt, *cf.* bágádé
- karsa** “to continue”
- kata** “to comb”
- katama** “town, city” < *Am.* kätäma, *cf.* ga:li
- katti** “very much”

- kat'a** “to shoot”
keḍa “half”
keḥša “to help, to support”
ke:ma “to marry”
keri (kerro, kerra) “door”
ketaka “together”?
ke:taka “by him (her, them)”
ke:zini (ke:zinna) “star”
ki (kin) “he, (sometimes) they” dependent form, *cf.* kidi
kibar “on his (her, their) side”
kibir “respect” <*Am.* kəbər
kíbo “shellfish”
kiča “to cover”
kidar “at his (her, their) place”
kídar “together”
kidi “he, they” independent form, *cf.* ki
kiḍan “him, her, them (objective)”
kikál “by him (her, them)”
kikalaṅka →kalaṅka₂
kinčé →kinté
kinté (kintéa, kinno, kinna) “his, her, their”
kir “at the place, around”? *e.g.* iṅkir “at my place, around me”
kigr “with it, together”
kikálá *var.* kidikála “same” *e.g.* ina kikálá ima “Give me the same one.”
kína “today”
kiṅka “together”
kira →ka
kirba “to dance”
kisa “his, her, their”
kisi →kidi
ko (kon) “she, they” dependent form, *cf.* kodi
kobar “on her (their) side”
kodar “at her (their) place”
kodi “she, they” independent form, *cf.* ko

- koɗan** “her, them (objective)”
- koɗe** “probably, perhaps”
- koja₁** “hoe”
- koja₂** **1.** “to plough” **2.** “to weed” *e.g.* harmen kojátí ki da:de “He is seeding a field.”
- koja₃** *Banna lex.* “to seek”
- kojmo** “money”
- kojsaɗa** “well-cultivated”
- koḵa** “by her, them”
- koḵál** “by her (them)”
- koḵalaŋka** →kalaŋka
- kokka** “but, but also”
- kokkal** “besides, and also”
- kombisa** *var.* kombsa “to bend”
- komma** “and, then”
- kommal** *var.* konnal “and, or, but, then”
- končé** →konté
- konté** -a, konno, konna “her, their”
- kopi** “poor” *cf.* q’amɓi
- ko:q’a** *var.* koḵa? “to burn, to bake”
- ko:q’sa** “to make someone burn” *cf.* ko:q’a
- koro** →ka
- kosa** “her, their”
- kosi** →kodi
- ko:táka** “by her (them)”
- koti₁** *var.* kot “here”
- koti₂** “shirt”
- kuba** “wall”
- kul** “also” *e.g.* kikul “it also”, hakul “you also”
- kuli** (kúllo, kúlla) “spoon”
- kuma** “to eat soup”
- kumɓala** “soup”
- kumma** “to eat”
- kunsa** “to feed” *cf.* kumma

kupa “to push”

kuri “honey”

kurtemba *Karo lex.* “to fear” *cf.* pija

kurtembisa *Karo lex.* “to make someone fear” *cf.* kurtemba

kutúḅó (kutúḅo, kutúḅa) →kutúḅo

kutúḅo (kutúḅono, kutúḅona) “fly”

kutto “island”

l

lak “six”

lama “two”

laṅkaj “eight”

laslá:sa “soft drink” <*Am.* läslasa

latta “to touch”

le? *Banna lex.* “year”

le?e “year” *e.g.* le?e kisa mé:m hajne. “How old is he?” *lit.* “How many is his year?”

lejha:májse “silently” (*adv.*)

leji “constant” *e.g.* lejide “it continues, constantly”

le:májse “slowly” (*adv.*)

le:mi “slow, slowly”

le:pa (le:pano, le:pana) “butterfly”

le:pi “bone”

likka (likkano, likkana) “small, narrow, cheap”

lo:mi “lemon” <*Am.* lomi

lúbo “shadow”

lujínnete “different” <*Am.* lyunät

lúšo *Banna lex.* “ant”

m

ma: (ma:no, ma:na) “girl, young woman” *cf.* anza

ma?asi (ma?asino, ma?asina) **1.** “blood” **2.** “blood relative”

mačča *var.* maq’a **1.** “to end” **2.** “to make ready”

majánte “outside” (*adv.*)

- máji** “clear”
- makkan** “three”
- malgimi** “careless” *cf.* bo:so
- malse** “reply, answer” <*Am.* mäls
- maṅka** “to hold, to hug”
- maṅga** “to swallow”
- maṅgo** *var.* maṅga “mango”
- maq’as** “disease” *cf.* burq’e
- marpi** *Banna lex.* “needle”
- ma:sa** “to answer”
- maša** “to slaughter”
- ma:ta₁** “to become, to feel” *e.g.* likka likka ma:tátí ki dá:de. “It becomes smaller.”, inta astamarri ma:tanna zaga i da zage. “I want to be a teacher.”
- ma:ta₂** “to come back, to return”
- mato** “hundred” <*Am.* mäto, *e.g.* bire mato kala “100 birr” *cf.* é:dí doṅ kajsa
- mat’ape** “book” <*Am.* mäšhäf
- me:ki** “buffalo”
- me:m** “how many, how much”? *e.g.* me:m hajne. “How much is it?”, menne. “How much?”
- mete** (meteno) **1.** “head, forehead” *e.g.* meten buččídú. “Do you have a headache?” **2.** “knowledge” *e.g.* meté inčé “my knowledge” **3.** “group”
- míja** *Banna lex.* “down”
- miska** “to ask, to request”
- miso** **1.** “friend, colleague, assistant” **2.** “Hello! (to the same aged)”, *cf.* gešo, jere
- míšá** (míšáno, míšána) **1.** “elder sister” **2.** “father’s elder sister, aunt”
- mizaq’a** “right, right side”
- mokkora** “to try”? *e.g.* inta mokkoro i de. “I’ll try.”
- mó:r** (mó:rro, mó:rri) “fat, oil”
- mó:rá** “traditional doctor, magician” *cf.* akimi
- mosko:ti** “window” <*Am.* mäskot
- moši** *var.* moš “chin”
- múq’a** “egg” *Banna lex.*, *cf.* búla
- mura** “gun”

murabaĵ “brown”

muzi “banana” <Am. muz

n

na 1. directive marker. *e.g.* hajna “to whom” 2. creates a reasonal or a conditional clause.

na: *var.* ni: “yesterday” *cf.* aṅgalla, aṅgaski

na: ibá:nin “last evening”

na?a →ni?a

na:bi na:mo *var.* na:mi “name”

nagája “good, well, fine” *e.g.* nagájau. “How are you?”, nagájáne. “Fine.” *cf.* pajja

náṅgo “ant”

na:si (na:sa, na:no, na:na) “child, baby”

na:sa 1. “son” *e.g.* na:si inno makkanne. “I have three children.” *lit.* “My child is three.” *cf.* na:si

na:no “daughter” *cf.* na:si

naša “to like, to love, to become happy”

našimmako “love”

našisa “to make someone love” *cf.* naša

nada “to arrive”?

nagádé nagádénó “mercant” <Am. nəgəd

ne enclitic copula (usually affirmative), which follows a predicative word.

ni?a “to come”

ni:sa “to send” *cf.* ni?a

nita *var.* nitta “to send”

nitisa *var.* nitta “to make someone send” *cf.* nita

no:pa “to breathe”

noq'o noq'ono “water”

noq'o ojđi “hot water”

nu: “fire, light”

nu: há:q'a “firewood”

nuki 1. “nose” 2. “top”

ñ

ńápaṅá “knife, sword”

O

očča “to boil” *cf.* ojča

o:da →woda?

ogoro →aga

ojdi “four”

ojď *Banna lex.* “hot, warm”

ojča “to become hot, to become warm”

ojďi “hot, warm”

ojís “or” *cf.* wojjíl

ojsa “to ask”

ojsisa “to make someone ask” *cf.* ojsa

ojta “to reject, to ignore”

o:ka “to change”

okkan hajtana “three days after tomorrow” *cf.* saḵa

okkonajt →okkan hajtana

o:kímá *Banna lex.* “to pass”

okónta hajtana “future”

ó:ló 1. “hole” 2. “nest”

o:n hajtana “four days after tomorrow” *cf.* saḵa

o:ni o:nno, o:nna *var.* o:no “house”

o:nísa t’áṅgá “roof”

o:nsa o:n hajtana “five days after tomorrow” *cf.* saḵa

or *Banna lex.?* “here”

órógó *var.* orgo? “short” in both length and height.

ósija “to go away”

ósma “hot, warm (in weather)” *e.g.* taiki pé:no ósma ósma. “It’s hot now.”

o:ša “to argue”

ossámbar “two days after tomorrow” *cf.* saḵa

óšala “day after tomorrow” *cf.* saḵa

ó:ši “meeting, party”

o:ta (o:to, o:tana) “calf” *e.g.* o:to “she-calf”, o:tana “calves”

ówma “flower”

p

- páči** “much (in container)” usually quantitative, *cf.* gebi
pahala “brave”
pajda “to count”
pajda “beautiful”
pajida “to become well”
pajja **1.** “nice, good” *e.g.* pajjáu. “How are you?”, pajjáne. “Fine.” **2.** “comfortable, attractive”
pajjada “to become cured” *cf.* pajja
pajjahama *Banna lex.* “to become cured”
pajla “every, all”
paka₁ “to throw, to hit”
paka₂ *var.* paha? “to consider”
pakada “to permit”
pakadafa “to be permitted” *cf.* pakada
panáq’ (panájq’o, paŋq’a) “frog”
paŋq’a *Banna lex.* “frog”
papá(já) “papaya” <*Am.* papaja
paranji “foreigner” <*Am.* färäng
parda “horse” *cf.* dalan ukuli
pasi *Karo lex.* “spit” *cf.* pati
pašša **1.** “to cure, to heal, to fix” **2.** “to become healthy”
pati “spit” *cf.* pási
pe: (pé:ta, pé:no, pé:na) **1.** “earth, soil” **2.** “country” **3.** “wall”
pege “far”
peldá “butterfly”
pé:ta woða “field” *lit.* “lying earth” *e.g.* pé:tana woða inna “my vast field”
pi: “coward”
pija “to fear” *cf.* kurtemba
pimba “to be ashamed” *e.g.* inta pimba i da pimbe “I am ashamed.”
pimɓagara “to fear (all the time)”
pímmákó “fear, doubt”
pir “again, also” *e.g.* pir gija. “Tell again / Repeat.”
po: “lie, untruth”

po: gumbe “liar”
pogimba “to tell lies, to cheat”
po:gomo “liar”
polis “police” < *Am.* polis
po:lo (po:lono, po:lona) “cloud” *e.g.* po:la “lots of clouds”
po:ra *Banna lex.* “to sing”
poša *Banna lex.* “to tear widely”
poto “photo”
puča “unity”
puča “to gather, to collect” *cf.* jeka
púč’i “many, much” both countable and uncountable.
puđi *Banna lex.?* “flower”
puma “to flower”?
pu:ma (pumano) “flower”
putto “thread”

q’

q’a:ba **1.** “to think, to feel” **2.** “to become sad” *e.g.* inta ha:dar q’a:bídine “I think of you / I miss you.”
q’a:bi (q’a:bino, q’a:bo, q’a:bina) “thought, feeling” *e.g.* q’a:bátine “It’s sudden, suddenly” *lit.* “doesn’t think”
q’a:bo gija, q’a:bo ima “to advise”
q’a:ja **1.** “to become cold” **2.** “to become lazy, to get tired” *e.g.* inta q’ajídine. “I’m tired.”
q’ajada “to become too tired”
q’aji (q’ajja, q’ajino, q’ajina) **1.** “cold” **3.** “weak”
q’albi *var.* q’albi, q’albo “leaf”
q’alsi “python” *cf.* q’a:ri
q’alši “belt”
q’ambi “poor” *cf.* kopi
q’a:ma “to hear, to listen”
q’a:mi “ear”
q’ana₁ “wip” *cf.* g’ija
q’ana₂ **1.** “to beat (by stick, wip, etc.)” *cf.* ga **2.** “to rain”

- q'anisa** “to make someone beat” *cf.* q'ana₂
q'ansa₁ “lesson, lecture”
q'ansa₂ “to listen” *cf.* esara
q'ante **1.** “than” **2.** “towards”
q'a:ri “python” *cf.* q'alsi
q'arsa “to start”
q'asa “louse”
q'aski (q'askino, q'askina) “dog”
q'aw *var.* q'awo “forest, bush”
q'awn kutúḃo (q'awn kutúḃo, q'awn kutúḃa) “bush fly”
q'oč'a “to suck”
q'o:č'a *Karo lex.* “neck” *cf.* q'orči
q'onc'a *Karo lex.* **1.** “to snap, to break” *cf.* q'ont'a
q'onc'isa *Karo lex.* “to make someone snap” *cf.* q'onc'a
q'ole “nothing”
q'ont'a **1.** “to snap, to break” *cf.* q'onc'a **2.** “to fold”
q'orč'i **1.** “neck, nape” *cf.* izaq'(e), **2.** “voice, sound” *cf.* uspi
q'órma “without”
q'orsi “breakfast”
q'ot'a “to scratch”
q'uli (q'ulta, q'ullo, q'ultono, q'ulla) “goat” *e.g.* q'ulta “he-goat”, q'ultono “she-goat”
q'uli raxti “goat milk”
q'ušumḃa “horn”

R

- ra** *var.* ra, ablative marker. *e.g.* o:nira “from a house”
raʔáte “place”
ra:q'i *var.* ra:ki? **1.** “place, garden” **2.** “part”
raxta “to sleep” *cf.* woda
raxti (ranno, ranna) “milk”
ro: (ro:ta, ro:mo, ro:na) “leg, foot” *e.g.* ka ro:ta innone “This is my leg.”, ro:nsa čo:bar dis ki šede. “He makes a fool of anyone.” *lit.* “He looks (at anyone) as below the foot.”

róároa “appointment”

roka “through” *e.g.* q’awroka i gobáde. “I ran through the bush.”

roq’ónti *Banna lex.?* “stomach”

ro:ro “day, daytime” *e.g.* ro:ro ab “another time”, ro:ro agaḵa “at that time”,
ró:rón gebon “most of the time”

ró:ró wani “sometimes”

ró:ro wúl **1.** “everyday” **2.** “always, often” *e.g.* ro:ro wul kajma “all the lost
day, forever”

ró:rón gala “lunch”

ró:sa sorke “toe”

S

sa **1.** possessive marker. *e.g.* hajsá “whose” **2.** creates an adjective clause.

sá “far” *e.g.* sá aga har. “What’s that?”

saʔa “to sweep” *cf.* saha

saʔáti “time, o’clock” <*Am.* sä’ät

sada₁ “life”

sada₂ “breast”

sada meaning unclear. →sida?

saga₁ *Banna lex.?* “past”

saga₂ “to pass, to cross over” *e.g.* inta gaba kala sagájse adisa:ba jeʔídíne. “I
went to Addis Ababa a week ago.”

sagsa “to make someone pass” *cf.* saga₂

saha *Banna lex.* “to sweep” *cf.* saʔa

saji “flea”

saka “tomorrow” *cf.* óšala, ossámbar, okkan hajtana, o:n hajtana, o:nsa o:n
hajtana

sal “nine”

sama “penis”

sana **1.** “quick, soon” **2.** “fast, swift” *cf.* jiri

sá:ná:mi “quickly” (*adv.*)

santímí “cent” Ethiopian currency.

sasa “to make someone sweep” *cf.* saʔa

saska “to pass (a night)”

- sar:time** “box” <Am. sat’n)
segére (segéréno, segéréna) “wild rat” *cf.* untíni
se:ni (se:nno, se:nna) “stone”
se:sa₁ “to climb”
se:sa₂ 1. “to be sorry” 2. “to commit a crime”
se:sada “to be fair”
sé:so “sin”
sida “to cancel”
síja 1. “bad” 2. “danger, dangerous, terrifying, rude, cruel” 3. “boring” 4. “rotten” *e.g.* galano sí:díne. “The food was rotten.”
sigara “cigar” <Am. sigara
sijáji “strange”
sile “feather”
silli “dust”
sirq’ “slice, piece”?
sirti “hair”
sirti aškée “barber”
so:ti “night”
so:tín gala (so:tín galano) “supper, dinner” *cf.* ibanin gala
sottísa “to pass a night”
sukár “sugar” <Am. sək^war
súkka “surroundings, neighborhood”
súkkante “around” (*adv.*)
súq’o (súq’ono, súq’ona) *var.* sú:q’o “salt”
surba “sack” *e.g.* surba šiggla “plastic sack”
sus “near, close to” *e.g.* sus igira har. “What’s this?”
susi “custom, tradition”
sur:ta “to taste”

Š

- šaja** →šija
šájí (šájíno, šájína) “tea, red tea” <Am. šay
šajsa “to make someone wash” *cf.* šaja
ša:ka “infant” *e.g.* nama ša:kana “lots of infants”

- ša:kina “evening” *cf.* ibá:nin
šamáč “gray”
šá:mí “sand”
ša:ni ó:no “toilet”
šana “to buy”
šanša “to sell” *cf.* šana
šárq’a *var.* šarka? “calabash, dish, plate, bowl, cup”
šawú “leopard”
šeči “ice” *cf.* šekíní
šeda “to look, to see”
šedsa “to show” *cf.* šeda
šekíní “ice” *cf.* šeči
šera “to fly”
ši: kala “thousand” <*Am.* ši, *e.g.* ši: lama “two thousand”
šida 1. “to remain, to be there” 2. “to sink”
ši:da “to wash” *cf.* šija
ší:dí “generous”
šigla “plastic”?
šija “to wash” *cf.* ši:da
šiliŋi “shilling” fifty cents in Kenyan currency.
šiq’a “to cut”
ši:ša “reserved, remained” *cf.* šida
šiti 1. “soft” 2. “cheap”
šolba “light (in weight)”
šompo “lung”
šo:ša “to roast”
šoši (šonno, šoňňo, šonna, šoňňna) “guest” *cf.* čo:či
šupa *Banna lex.* “to clothe”
šudfi šunno, šunna “grass, weed”
šudí o:no “neighbor”
šulla “to float”
šurta “to wipe”

t

- te** *var.* **t** **1.** “in” *e.g.* o:mint “in a house” **2.** creates an adverb.
- ta** “now, today” *cf.* ta:ki
- tábí** “ten”
- tábí kala** “eleven”
- tábí lama** “twelve”
- taha** “to seem, to resemble”
- taḵa** “to cut” *e.g.* inta alpa innonḵa kiḵan taḵídíne. “I cut it by my knife.”
- ta:ki** “now, today” *cf.* ta
- ta:ki čan** “still now, up to now”
- ta:ki t’e:zi bire** “soon after”
- talga** *Banna lex.?* “to fear”
- ta:riki** “story”
- tammara** “to learn” <*Am.* tāmmarä
- tammarsa** “to teach” *cf.* tammara
- tampo** “snuff, tobacco”
- tána** *Banna lex.?* “heel”
- taŋgerine** “mandarin”
- tarbi** tarbino “drum” (rare?)
- tarpeza** “table” <*Am.* ṭäräpeza
- te** enclitic copula (negative only), which follows a predicative word.
- te:da** “to become dry”
- te:ri** “deep”
- tesibe** (tesimbo, tesimba) *var.* tetibe “hand-axe”
- tiḶ** “forward”
- ti:da** “to receive”
- tija** **1.** “to take away” **2.** “to kidnap” *e.g.* é:dídan raq’in jinnonḵar tijénna “to take someone somewhere”
- tímagarájje** “took away (nothing left)”
- timatimo** (timatimono) *Karo lex.* “tomato” <*Am.* timatim, *cf.* tumantumo
- tíŋgíša** tíŋgíšano “potato”
- tipa** **1.** “vertical” **2.** “straight” **3.** “true, right”
- ti:sa** “to receive” *e.g.* inta koḵar ti:sídíne. “I received it / I married with her.”
cf. tija
- toḶa** “seven”

toka “some, few”
to:la “to wait”
tore “ash”
tori “plain, grassland”
torta “to become full”
tudi **1.** “back” *cf.* budo **2.** “hip” *cf.* gobózi
tudĩnte “at the back” (*adv.*)
tudĩba (tudũmbo, tudũmba) “late”
tudĩba “to delay” *e.g.* tudĩba šidájse i na?áde. “I delayed to come.”
tu:la “pool” by digging in mud on the riverbank, *cf.* bul
tumantumo →timatimo
tuq’uma “to hit, to strike”
tura *Banna lex.* “up”
turke “dust”

t’

t’a?a “to vomit” *cf.* c’a?a
t’anzi “zebra”
t’a:pa “to register”
t’a:pe “pen”
t’aq’ima →t’aq’imi
t’aq’imi *var.* t’aq’ma “bitter”
t’e:di “dry”
t’e:zi “close to, near”
t’e:zi woda “in the near future”
t’ija “black” *cf.* c’ija, ezini
t’o:sa “to fulfil”

u

-u suffix attached to a predicative word, to create an interrogative sentence.

uka **1.** “to spear, to throw” **2.** “to write” (rare?) *cf.* dorba
ukuli (ukullo, ukulla) “donkey”
ukuli bula “bull jumping (initiation rite)”
ukunsa “to rest, to take a rest”

uláw “blue”
untíni (untúnno, untúnna) “mouse” *cf.* *segére*
urri kansa “to fight”
us “hope”? *e.g.* *jer jisa birader us agejenda* “thing which accords with a future hope nicely”
uspi **1.** “sound, noise” **2.** “explanation”
uta **1.** “to go out” **2.** “to go up, to climb”
utisa “to drive out”
uttéti “result”
utuma “to work”

W

wa: (wanno, wa:nano, wanna) “other (of the same kind)” *e.g.* *wani q’ole* “Nothing else.” *cf.* *ab*
wá: (wá:no, wá:na) “flesh, meat”
wača “to become dry” *cf.* *c’eda*
wada (wadano, wadana) **1.** “time” **2.** “generation”
wadádar “on time”
wadmá é:dí “worker”
waka “ox”
wa:ki *waɲgano, waɲgana* “cow”
wa:ki raxti “cow’s milk”
wala **1.** “to forget, to miss” **2.** “to fail”
walre “rabbit”
wá:náwa:na “different, another”
wa:ni “some” *quant.*
wánčo *Banna lex.* “start”
waq’átí (waq’átíno, waq’átína) **1.** “butter” **2.** “oil”
wa:ra “to swim” *cf.* *jiga, zoxta*
wa:rajse uta “to swim” *lit.* “to go by swimming”
warkata *var.* *warakata* “left, left side”
warsa *Banna lex.* “song”
wejna “future”
wi “cabbage”

- wo** (won) “we” dependent form, *cf.* wodi
wobar “on our side”
wobo “false”
woc’ámát *Banna lex.* “trap”
woča “to scold”
woči “strong”
woččimba “to work hard, to do one’s best”
woda “to set, to put” *cf.* dotta
wodán koka “nowadays, in these days”
wodar “at our place”
wodímo *var.* wodómo “rich, abundant”
wodsa “to make someone put” *cf.* woda
woďa “to sleep” *e.g.* nagája woďa. “Have a good sleep!”
woďan “us”
wojjíl *var.* wojjím, wojjín “or” *cf.* ojís
wójlami (wójlamino, wójlamina) *var.* wójlam “heart”
wojsa “to stop”
wokalaŋka “from us”
wolsa *var.* worsa? “to mix, to blend, to make”
wončé →wonté
wonté (wontéa, wonno, wonna) “our”
wonti “ourselves”
woŋka “by us”
woraďa “to become wide”
wori “be wide”
wosa “our”
wo:sa “to make someone sleep” *cf.* woďa
wossana “to decide”
woša **1.** “to withdraw” *cf.* ɓakka **2.** “to become dry” *cf.* te:ďa
wo:táka “by us”
woti (wotino, wotina) “face, forehead”
wuča “to drink”
wučisa “to make someone drink” *cf.* wuča
wúl “all” *quant.*

wurgúba “pig”
wúro (wúrro, wúrra) *var.* wúrre “cat”
wus meaning unclear.

Z

zaʔinti (zaʔintinó, zaʔintiná) “oil” <*Am.* zäyt?
zaga “to want, to hope, to wish, to need”
zagsa “to search” *cf.* zaga
zani “rope”
za:q’a “pea”
zara “skin”
zarsi “public, community”
zaska “to need”
zawi *Karo lex.* “red” *cf.* der
zele →dele
zelín é:dí “family, family member”
zíga “back (of the body)”
zija “honey wine”
zijámákó “pride”
zili *Banna lex.* “rainbow”
zí:ni (zí:nno, zí:nna) “mosquito”
zóbo (zotta, zóbono, zottono, zóbona) “lion” *e.g.* zotta “he-lion”, zottono “she-lion”
zo: *Banna lex.* “red”
zo:li **1.** “leg (from knee to ankle)” **2.** “stem”
zombi “blood”
zorta *Karo lex.* “to swim” *e.g.* inta bazin zortáte sagídíne. “I swam and crossed the river.” *cf.* wara
zortájse *Banna lex.* “in hunting” (*adv.*)