SOMMAIRE

A SKETCH OF Jɔ :  
A MANDE LANGUAGE  
WITH A FEMININE PRONOUN

Robert CARLSON

Les opinions exprimées ainsi que les orthographes des noms propres et les limites territoriales figurant dans MANDENKAN n'engagent pas la responsabilité du bulletin, mais seulement celles des auteurs.
A SKETCH OF J0:
A MANDE LANGUAGE WITH A FEMININE PRONOUN

Robert Carlson

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The question of 'Samogo'

The term 'Samogo' or 'Samogho', which is of Bambara origin, has been used for a variety of languages which in reality are only distantly related to each other. Morse (1967) provides a comparative word list of 573 items for three of these languages, which she calls Sembla, Samogho-Gouan, and Tougan Samogo. This list shows that Sembla and Samogho-Gouan are more closely related to each other (shared cognates about 45%, cf. Long 1971, Bimson 1978) than either is to Tougan Samogo. Bimson accordingly classifies Tougan Samogo (which he calls simply 'Samogo') with Eastern Mande, while Sembla and Samogho-Gouan form one of the coordinate branches of Western Mande. Morse does not provide a list for Samogho-Iri, but states that it is quite closely related to Samogho-Gouan. In view of the confusion over the use of the term 'Samogo', it would be preferable to use language names which the people use for themselves. According to Platiel (1974), '(Tougan) Samogo' should be called Samo. Speakers of Samogho-Gouan and Samogho-Iri variously refer to themselves as Don,1 Dzun, or Duun. The latter will be used here.

In 1981, while collecting word lists of 'Samogo' in southern Mali, I came across a group of people in the arrondissement of Loulouni to the south of Sikasso, who where called 'Samogo' by their neighbors, but who appeared to speak a language quite different from Duun. It was only in 1991 that I was able to return to the area and do some further research, the results of which are presented here. Most of the information and data was provided by Lamisa Diamoutene, 29 years old, from Siranikoroba. Additional information was collected during two visits to Koura, in 1981, and again in 1991.

Following distribution of an earlier form of this article, Claire Grégoire called my attention to Prost's 'Quelques notes sure le don (samogho)' (1958). The language there called Don is obviously a variety of the language described in this paper, further adding to the confusion of language names. Prost states that his informant, who came from the village of Téna in what is now Burkina Faso, said that his dialect of 'Samogo' was 'différent de celui de Samogho-Iri'. A comparison

---

1See below for this name given to Jo, however.
of his word list (the bulk of which is included in the word list given in the appendix to this article) and the word list I collected with the word list provided by Morse shows that this is certainly true. Prost further notes that 'Don' is not closely related to Samo either.

The people in question call themselves jɔtɔŋ (sing.: jɔtɔ), literally 'Jo people', and their languages jɔwulû 'Jo language'.² They appear to number between 5,000 and 10,000, and to live in a geographically continuous area (see map). A brief sociolinguistic survey carried out at the end of 1991 showed that the language is viable in spite of high bilingualism in Jula (Davison 1992). This may in part be due to the continued isolation of the group: in Mali, there are no government-maintained roads in the area, and not a single Jo village has a school.

The Jo are geographically contiguous to a small pocket of speakers of Duun,³ as well as to Senufo, Jula, and Wara. They regard themselves as ethnically more closely related to the Duun than to either the Senufo or Jula, and in fact seem to intermarry with them more frequently than with any of the other groups. However, the Jo language is not closely related to Duun, and Jula is the principal language of communication between the two groups.

1.2. A Mande language

The term 'Samogo' has been used for non-Mande languages such as Wara, Natioro, and Seme. Jo, however, like Duun (Samogho-Gouan, Samogho-Iri), Sembla, and Samo (Tougan Samogo), belongs to Mande, as Prost points out (p. 613).

Because it has a feminine pronoun (see section 5 below), I at first thought that Jo might be a Kru language, since two Western Kru languages (Nyabwa and Wobe) have feminine pronouns as well (Marchese 1979). This idea is not as crazy as it might seem in view of the close geographical proximity of the Kru language Seme. Jo, however, does not show any interesting lexical similarity to Kru languages (Lynell Marchese, p.c.).

Instead, apart from the feminine pronoun, it is lexically and typologically a typical Mande language. Sections 2 through 5 below demonstrate the typological similarity to Mande in both phonology and grammar. A word list is provided at the end of the paper for lexical comparison. Prost (1958) notes in his list several lexical similarities with southern Mande languages. The following table is merely offered as a sample of cognate pairs. The left-hand items are tentative reconstructions of proto-Mande from Dwyer (1988, 1989).

---

²Prost gives the name of the people as Donén, sg. Donwé. Nasalization is indicated in this article by a tilde underneath the vowel. Prost used a circumflex accent to mark nasalization, which I have converted to a subscript tilde when citing data from his paper. The tone markings are explained in section 2.3 below.

³The speaker who provided Morse with her list for Samogho-Iri was from the village of Siéou, from this enclave. Morse was apparently unaware, however, of the existence of Jo.
(1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROTO-MANDE</th>
<th>JO</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*bo(re)</td>
<td>bāā</td>
<td>goat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*n-de-n</td>
<td>dāN</td>
<td>child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ga⁴</td>
<td>kāN</td>
<td>leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*gure</td>
<td>kf5</td>
<td>stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*mo-ke</td>
<td>mārē</td>
<td>woman, wife (with ke &gt; ge &gt; re)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ta</td>
<td>tūū</td>
<td>fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*to-lo</td>
<td>tọ́</td>
<td>ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*to-go</td>
<td>tọ</td>
<td>name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*woli</td>
<td>wulu</td>
<td>voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*yeli</td>
<td>yē</td>
<td>laugh (in Jo = 'laughing')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*yi</td>
<td>jù</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*da-yi</td>
<td>lá-ju</td>
<td>saliva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*-gure-n</td>
<td>-wōrīN</td>
<td>-male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*saga</td>
<td>sāā</td>
<td>sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*saga-guren</td>
<td>sāā-wōrīN</td>
<td>ram</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following counts of cognates are offered as a sampling only. More reliable comparisons by Mande specialists will hopefully be forthcoming. Comparing Jo with the lists Morse provides, I arrive at the following percentages of cognates: Jo-Duun (Samogho-Gouan) 22% (361 items); Jo-Sembla 22% (358 items); Jo-Samo (Tougan Samogo) 18% (336 items). Comparing a total of 343 items in Bobo gleaned from Le Bris and Prost (1981), I found 26% cognates Jo-Bobo. Using much shorter reconstructed lists for the two branches of Northwestern Mande from Bimson, I found the following percentages of cognates: Jo-ProtoNorthern Mande 30% (70 items); Jo-Proto-Southwestern Mande 27% (139 items). In view of the fact that shorter lists usually yield higher percentages of cognates, these last percentages should be lowered for comparison with the earlier ones. Jo does not appear to be closely related to any of its Mande neighbors.

It is of interest that Jo is found in the area (within a 120 mile radius of Bobo-Dioulasso) which Bimson (p. 281) hypothesizes as the homeland of Mande, that is, the area where one would expect the greatest linguistic diversity.

2. SOME PHONOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Although the phonology of Jo remains to be worked out, enough is known to show that it is similar to other Mande languages. On the surface it has only open syllables. The CVCV pattern typical of Mande (Dwyer 1989:54) is very evident.

---

⁴I have replaced Dwyer’s N indicating nasalisation with a subscript tilde to conform to the practice elsewhere in this article. Note that N in the Jo examples indicates an underlying nasal consonant of unknown point of articulation.
2.1. Consonants and vowels

The set of Jó consonants differs from the set of proto-Western Mande consonants proposed by Bimson (p. 272) only in the presence of palatal stops and fricatives, voiced fricatives, and velar and labiovelar nasals. It is very similar to the inventories of several southeastern languages, such as Ngen and Yaure (Halaoui et al. 1983:49-50).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>labial</th>
<th>dental</th>
<th>palatal</th>
<th>velar</th>
<th>labiovelar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>kp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>g?</td>
<td>gb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n̂</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>ηm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>ʃ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>ʒ</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 1: Jó consonants

The voiced fricatives may be all analysable as resulting from nasal + fricative clusters (see next section).

[r] and [d] probably do not contrast. [r] is medial before an unstressed vowel (e.g. märē 'woman'), [d] is initial, and medial before a stressed vowel (e.g. pädöö 'lizard').

[g] is marginal at best. It does not occur initially at all in the data, and medially it has been recorded only following [ŋ], where it may simply be an epenthetic stop before an oral vowel: kpärëngå 'louse'. [gb], by contrast, is quite common, as are all the other voiced stops.

Labials can be labialized before a back vowel (e.g. bwō 'back', pwō 'younger sibling'), and palatalized before a front vowel (e.g. pyēērii 'ring, byāi 'three', fyē 'be weak'). [kf], which occurs only before a back vowel, appears to be the phonetic realization of labialized [k]. It does not appear at all in Prost's list. Examples are: kfūū 'dog', kfō 'stone' (cf. Prost's ku 'chien' and koséne 'pierre, rocher'). No corresponding palatalized [k] has been recorded.

A palatal lateral [ɻ] appears to be the result of the amalgamation of [l] and a following [i], e.g. pōli 'skin' [pōΧ] or [pōli]. This amalgamation frequently results in a syllabic, palatal [ɻ:] in morphology when an [r] initial suffix is added to a verb ending in [li]: kōli 'tie' + -rd 'present' ⇒ [kōΧ:ά]; Mali 'Mali' + rd 'on, at' ⇒ [mάΧ:ά]; see also 453, 459, 539, and 563 in the word list.

Several words consist of syllabic nasals, without any vowels: jī 'mother', jī 'grass', jī 'tooth', jī 'bite', jīw 'oil'. These are the result of amalgamation with high

---

5Prost occasionally has [g] where my own data has [k]: Prost gu 'un mort' vs. kōgū 'dead person, corpse'; Prost gana 'gratter le sol' vs. kāgū 'cultivate, hoe'.


vowels, as a comparison with the forms given by Prost shows \textit{(ni'mère', \textit{nwi}'herbe', \textit{nwj}'dent' \textit{wy} 'huile').}^6 One sentence consisting of four morphemes with no vowels was recorded. This is possible because the third person non-human pronoun is \textit{jì},^7 and the perfect suffix \textit{-i} is absorbed by the verb:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{ñiñàñàñà.}
  \textit{it it-bite-PERF}
  \textit{'It bit it.'}
\end{itemize}

The consonant clusters \textit{[kl]}, \textit{[kr]}, and \textit{[bl]} have been recorded: \textit{klg} 'kill', \textit{kła} 'find', \textit{kłɔ} 'thigh', \textit{krä} 'sickness', \textit{blàànd} 'afternoon'. These are quite likely due to the elision of an unstressed vowel.\footnote{Cf. Prost's \textit{kəla} 'cuisse'.}

Two different processes seem to occur when an \textit{[r]}-initial suffix is added to a \textit{CVrV} word. Some words drop the first \textit{[r]}, leaving a long vowel:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{wɔrĩ} 'give' + \textit{-rā} 'present tense suffix' \Rightarrow \textit{wɔɔrã} 'giving'
  \item \textit{jɔrõ} 'man' + \textit{-rī} 'plural' \Rightarrow \textit{jɔɔrĩ} 'men'
\end{itemize}

Other words drop the intermediate vowel, leaving a geminate \textit{[r]} pronounced as a trill:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{fĩrĩ} 'sow' + \textit{-rā} 'present tense suffix' \Rightarrow \textit{fĩrã} 'sowing'
  \item \textit{yẽrĩ} 'scorpion' + \textit{-rī} 'plural' \Rightarrow \textit{yẽrã} 'scorpions'
\end{itemize}

It may be that this latter process affects only high vowels (i.e. [i] and [u]).^9 Similar processes affect the other medial resonants [l] and [n] when an \textit{[r]}-initial suffix is added. Thus \textit{kɛnã} 'fearing' (from \textit{kẽnĩ} 'be afraid' + present tense suffix) illustrates the first process, while \textit{kɛnã} 'tying' (from \textit{kẽlĩ} 'tie' + present tense suffix) illustrates the second.

\textit{Jo} appears to have the seven-vowel system which is endemic in Mande (Dwyer 1989:54):

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{c c c c c c c}
  i & e & u \\
  o & æ & ɛ & a \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\textbf{FIGURE 2: Jo vowels}

\footnote{The last form occurs in Prost's list only in the compounds 'beurre de karité' and 'huile de palme'.}
\footnote{This pronoun is not recorded by Prost.}
\footnote{Note that Prost has \textit{wurrɛ} 'crocodiles' (from \textit{wuru} 'crocodile') where I recorded \textit{wɔrɔrĩ} 'crocodiles' (from \textit{wɔrɔ} 'crocodile').}
All vowels can be nasalized, and all can be long. Nasalized vowels are indicated by a subscript tilde in this paper, and long vowels are indicated by doubling the vowel symbol.

Numerous vowel clusters occur, all apparently as the result of two processes. The first of these is the addition of one of two tense-aspect suffixes to verb roots. When the perfect suffix -i is added, the preceding vowel may be affected. If the first vowel is rounded, a glide often forms, as in kə-ʔ 'finish' ⇒ [kwoː]; lə-ʔ 'be bad tasting' ⇒ [λwoː]; sə-ʔ 'arrive' ⇒ [swoː] or [suː]; pə-ʔ 'go out' ⇒ [pwoː] or [pwː]; kʃɣ-ʔ 'steal' ⇒ [kʃɁ]; nə-ʔ 'eat' ⇒ [nəː]; lə-ʔ 'divide' ⇒ [λəː]. [a] becomes [ɛ]: tə-ʔ 'do, make' ⇒ [tɛː]; k Já-ʔ 'be ill' ⇒ [kɁɛ].

The other tense-aspect suffix which can create vowel clusters is the present tense (or perhaps more accurately, the participial) suffix -rd, which normally drops its initial consonant when it is preceded by a stressed vowel, as is the case when it is added to a monosyllabic verb root: pə-ʔ 'going out'; tf-ʔ 'pounding'.

Sometimes the final vowel of a CVCV verb assimilates totally to the perfect suffix vowel: tʊrə-ʔ 'push' ⇒ [tʊɾɪ]; mʊnə-ʔ 'drink' ⇒ [mʊnɪ]; but cf. fɛrɛ-ʔ 'be happy' ⇒ [fɛɾɛ].\(^{10}\)

The other process which results in heterorganic vowel clusters is the conversion of a final nasal (of unknown place of articulation, since it never surfaces as a nasal without amalgamating with a following consonant—see next section) to [i]. About a fifth of the noun roots in the corpus carry this final nasal.\(^{11}\) The fact that it occurs only on nouns and never on verbs, even when they share the same root (cf. kʃɁ 'thief', from /kʃɁN/, and kʃɁ 'steal') indicates that it is quite likely the reflex of the article *n posited by Dwyer (1985). The juxtaposition of this final [i] with the preceding vowel does not seem to provoke as many phonetic changes as the addition of the perfect suffix to verbs. In particular, [o] and [ɔ] seem to be relatively unaffected (though ləl 'clouds' is [λɪ] or even [λœ]). [u] has a tendency to become [ə]: cʊɁ 'blood' [cʊɁ]. [a] often become [ɛ], especially when nasalized or following a nasal consonant: nəɪ 'chicken' [nɛɪ] (cf. Prost's we 'poule'), kpaɡpəɁ 'dust' [kpaɡpəɁ]. dəɁ 'child' [dai], when it occurs in compounds with its initial [d] nasalized to [n], is usually pronounced [nei] (cf. also Prost's dey 'enfant').

---

\(^{10}\)This shows that the surface final [u] of at least some [CuVu] verbs may be due to harmonisation, and that the underlying, or original, vowel may be [i].

\(^{11}\)It is difficult to determine the number exactly because a great many nouns end in -dəɁ or -nəɁ, and in each case this may or may not be the morpheme dəɁ 'child'.

2.2. Consonant mutation

Dwyer (1989:54) states that consonant mutation is present in all branches of Mande.\(^{12}\) Jo has a relatively simple version, conditioned historically by the final nasals referred to in the previous section. In effect, about a fifth of noun roots, as well as some pronouns and adjectives, appear to have once ended in a nasal consonant. This consonant has surface reflexes of three sorts: 1) the final [i] noted in the previous section, which is the form of the singular, indefinite noun (i.e. without any following suffixes) in isolation; 2) mutation of an initial voiced stop, fricative, or glide of a following word or suffix; 3) a homorganic nasal consonant before an initial voiceless stop of a following word.

The mutation, which applies only in appropriate syntactic contexts (e.g. an adjective following a head noun, a verb following a subject or direct object, a head noun following a genitive, a postposition following its object), consists of (1) converting a voiced stop or a glide to the corresponding nasal, (2) voicing a fricative.

(5) voiced stops

\[ b > m \quad \text{jùúllī 'cloth' (/jùúllīN/) + bò 'put'} \]

⇒ \quad \text{jùúllī mó (i) weave; (ii) get dressed'}

\[ d, r > n \quad \text{mī 'I, me, my' (/mīN/) + dāzhōrōkl 'the boy'} \]

⇒ \quad \text{mī nāzhōrōkl 'my son'}

\[ j > n \quad \text{nl 'she, her' (/nlN/) + jōrīkō 'get up'} \]

⇒ \quad \text{nl nōrīkō. 'She got up.'}

\[ gb > nm \quad \text{jūrlī 'tree' + gbē 'arm'} \]

⇒ \quad \text{jūrlīmē 'branch'}

\(^{12}\)It was the presence of consonant mutation in 'don' which led Prost to publish his notes on the language in spite of their brevity (p. 613). He points out that the phenomenon is common in southern Mande languages. Note that consonant mutation is also an areal phenomenon, occurring in Atlantic and Senufo as well as Mande. Its presence in a language is thus not an argument for or against inclusion in Mande.
(6) fricatives

\[ f > v \]  
\[ jànàl \ 'pill' + fəwɔ 'swallow' \]
\[ \Rightarrow \ u \ jànà vəwɔl. 'He swallowed a pill.' \]

\[ s > z \]  
\[ jàl 'medicine' + sààmàà 'bitter' \]
\[ \Rightarrow \ jà zààmàà 'bitter medicine' \]

\[ s > ʒ \]  
\[ nl 'she, her' + ʒɔ 'be good looking' \]
\[ \Rightarrow \ nl ʒɔl. 'She's beautiful.' \]

(7) glides

\[ y > ɲ \]  
\[ mì 'you, your (sg.)' + ɲə 'hurt' \]
\[ \Rightarrow \ ɲə mì ɲə. 'It will hurt you.' \]

\[ w > ŋ \]  
\[ mì 'I, me, my' + wərə 'older brother' \]
\[ \Rightarrow \ mì ŋərə 'my older brother' \]

The following examples illustrate the appearance of the nasal before a voiceless stop:

(8) voiceless stops

\[ mì 'I, me, my' + təŋl 'the mouth' \]
\[ \Rightarrow \ mì ntəŋl 'my mouth' \]

\[ jərl 'tree' + kəl 'leg' \]
\[ \Rightarrow \ jərlŋəkəl 'branch' \]

---

13The vowel of the pronouns mì 'I, me, my' and mì 'you, your' is heavily nasalized when followed by a mutated fricative: mì zəj 'on, to me'.

14This is a compound of jàl 'medicine' + ɬl 'child', itself containing a consonant mutation [d] \[=\] [n].

15I assume that /l/ becomes [n], but no good examples occur in the corpus. Prost lists \( l > n l \) in his table, and gives the example ma nəlɔ 'my intestines', from ɬə 'intestines'.
The initial [k] of the definite suffix and the demonstrative suffix is an exception in that it undergoes mutation to [ŋ]:

(9) \( k > \eta \)
    \[ \text{dål 'child'} + -\text{kl 'the'}; + -\text{kāā 'that'} \]
    \[ \Rightarrow \text{dāŋl 'the child'} \quad \text{dāŋāā 'that child'} \]

    cf. \text{mārē 'woman'}
    \[ \Rightarrow \text{mārēkl 'the woman'} \quad \text{mārēkāā 'that woman'} \]

The above facts are in broad agreement with what Prost notes for the Téna dialect. There are differences of detail, however. In particular, Prost transcribes a nasal consonant before fricatives which I could not detect, and he also states that voiceless stops become voiced with a preceding nasal. The mutations he notes are as follows (pp. 613-4):

(10) mutations listed by Prost

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{b} & > & \text{m} \\
\text{d} & > & \text{n} \\
\text{dy} & > & \text{ny} \\
\text{f} & > & \text{nv} \\
\text{k} & > & \text{ng} \\
\text{l} & > & \text{nl} \\
\text{s} & > & \text{nz}\text{16} \\
\text{t} & > & \text{nt} \\
\text{tw} & > & \text{ndw} \\
\text{w} & > & \text{nw}
\end{array}
\]

2.3. Tone

There are four tone levels in Jɔ. Although most Mande languages have two tone levels, four-level systems are not unknown, e.g. Sembla, Gban, Tura, Yaure (Dwyer 1989:54; Williamson 1989:27). The four levels are labelled T (Top), H (High), M (Mid), and L (Low) in this paper, and are written as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{T} &= \text{acute accent:} \quad \text{á} \\
\text{H} &= \text{vertical accent:} \quad \text{á} \\
\text{M} &= \text{macron:} \quad \text{ā} \\
\text{L} &= \text{grave accent:} \quad \text{à}
\end{align*}
\]

Various glides occur on single vowels, though these are rare, most glides occurring on long vowels. The glides which have been recorded are:

\[
\text{16Prost actually has } st > nz, \text{ which I take to be a misprint. The example he gives is } ma \text{nzo' } \text{món foie'}, \text{ from } soe 'foie'.
\]
Although no minimal tone quadruplets have so far been encountered, several triplets have been found, and numerous pairs. Compare the following:

(11) triplets

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
T & \text{je} \quad \text{'waterjar'} \\
H & \\
M & \text{je} \quad \text{'garbage'} \\
L & \text{je} \quad \text{'guest'}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{cll} \quad \text{'night'} \\
\text{cii} \quad \text{'stomach'} \\
\text{cii} \quad \text{'thorn'}
\end{array}
\]

(12) pairs

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
T & \text{wuul} \quad \text{'cola nut'} \\
H & \\
M & \text{wuul} \quad \text{'calabash'} \\
L & \text{je} \quad \text{'mud'}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{klf} \quad \text{'palm nut'} \\
\text{klf} \quad \text{'stone'} \\
\text{sua} \quad \text{'wood'}
\end{array}
\]

Most morphemes have single tone tunes. Nearly half of the nouns collected (N = 198, total = 401) have single tone tunes. Of these, the most common tune is \( H \) (N = 88, = 44%); followed by \( M \) (N = 57, = 29%); \( L \) (N = 41, = 21%). The most uncommon is \( T \) (N = 12; = 6%). In morphologically complex nouns, all possible two-tone tunes have been recorded except TL. A few nouns which appear to be monomorphemic have two-tone tunes: those recorded so far are \( \text{HL} \) (1 case: \( \text{yeri} \) 'scorpion'), \( \text{ML} \) (1 case: \( \text{ji} \) 'dream'), \( \text{MT} \) (7 cases: e.g. \( \text{coli} \) 'tiger nut'; \( \text{ji} \) 'honey'; \( \text{sa} \) 'sheep'), \( \text{HM} \) (2 cases: \( \text{sa} \) 'road', \( \text{doli} \) 'back of head').

A number of nouns (N = 21) which have a level L tune in the indefinite and definite, exhibit a H when the following morpheme (within the word or across the word boundary in at least some syntactic constructions) has a M tune. Note that the following nouns keep level tone before a H suffix (here the definite suffix), but have a final H before a M suffix (here the demonstrative suffix):

(13) LH nouns
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEFINITE</th>
<th>DEFINITE</th>
<th>DEMONSTRATIVE</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jàré</td>
<td>jàréki</td>
<td>jàrékāa</td>
<td>lion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jò</td>
<td>jòki</td>
<td>jòkāa</td>
<td>net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sùù</td>
<td>sùùki</td>
<td>sùùkāa</td>
<td>horse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The underlying H also makes its presence felt in the tone of the indefinite plural suffix, whose basic form is *-rl.*[^17] This suffix keeps its L tune after a M or L tune noun root:

(14) M and L with plural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEFINITE SINGULAR</th>
<th>INDEFINITE PLURAL</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bāā</td>
<td>bāārl</td>
<td>goat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bwē</td>
<td>bwērl</td>
<td>back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Like all L tones, however, it becomes H after T or H:

(15) T and H with plural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEFINITE SINGULAR</th>
<th>INDEFINITE PLURAL</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jé</td>
<td>jérī</td>
<td>waterjar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jīl</td>
<td>jīrī</td>
<td>fly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is likewise H after the roots under consideration (LH):

(16) LH with plural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEFINITE SINGULAR</th>
<th>INDEFINITE PLURAL</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jàré</td>
<td>jàrrī</td>
<td>lion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jò</td>
<td>jòrī</td>
<td>net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sùù</td>
<td>sùùrī</td>
<td>horse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb tones are more complicated, and considerable more work is required to even be assured of underlying tones. The marking of tense-aspect is at least partly accomplished by overlaying a tune on the lexical tune of the verb. In addition, preceding words (e.g. tense-aspect auxiliaries and direct objects) affect the tone of at least some verbs. Nevertheless, at least three major tone classes can be distinguished (with several subclasses) on the basis of the tones they have in various constructions. The simplest environment is the 'bare' imperative, consisting of the verb alone, without any added (non-tonal) morphology. In this

[^17]: Prost has *-re* and *-ne*, but the latter can be derived from the former by consonant mutation. Cf. the plural suffix *-rè/-rl/-nè/-nì* in Bobo (Le Bris and Prost 1981:25).
construction the tunes H, M, and L, are well-represented: pó 'go out', nā 'come', bili 'run'.

Several tone rules seem to be at work in the data. The raising of L to H after T or H noted above occurs also in genitive constructions. Compare the following:

(17) mī ātɔgī 'my mouth'
    ̀tɔgī 'his mouth'

and mī ātɔgī 'your mouth'

L, M, and H become T in compounds after H, but not all roots undergo this rule. Compare the following:

(16) H > T / H

    kpēll 'Jula' + wulù 'language' \(\Rightarrow\) kpēllulù 'Jula language'

but jirll 'tree' + dāl 'child' \(\Rightarrow\) jirlnāl 'fruit'

(17) M > T / H

    jirll 'tree' + kāl 'leg' \(\Rightarrow\) jirlnkāl 'branch'

but tɔɔ 'ear' + tā 'hole' \(\Rightarrow\) tɔɔtā 'ear canal'

(18) L > T / H

    jirll 'tree' + bwɔ 'back' \(\Rightarrow\) jirlnwɔ 'tree trunk'

The variation may depend on the initial root, e.g. fi 'thing', after nu 'eat' is raised: nufi 'food'; but after wēl 'sauce' it remains M: wēlfifi 'sauce ingredient'.

3. WORD ORDER AND MORPHOLOGY

3.1. Clause constituent order

Mande languages show a remarkable structural similarity in the order of constituents (Dwyer 1989:57).\(^{18}\) Direct objects are placed before the verb, but

\(^{18}\)This unity is all the more remarkable considering the time depth of the initial break-up of Mande into its different branches, and considering the enormous lexical variation. It should be noted, however, that the peculiar word order of Mande languages is in fact shared by the Senufo languages, and, to varying degrees, by a few other western Gur languages (e.g. Toussian). It is, moreover, the order found in the western dialects of Soŋoy. It thus constitutes an areal
oblique objects, generally marked by postpositions, are placed after the verb. Jo conforms to this general pattern:

(21) clause word order

\[
\begin{array}{llllll}
\text{SUBJECT} & \text{DIRECT} & \text{VERB} & \text{OBLIQUE} & \text{OBJECT} \\
\text{OBJECT} & & & & & \\
\text{fōrō-kl} & \text{fḗ-kl} & \text{tḗ-l} & \text{slī́́-nū} & & \\
\text{man-the} & \text{meat-the} & \text{cut-PERF} & \text{knife with} & & \\
\end{array}
\]

'The man has cut the meat with a knife.'

Interestingly, Jo appears to allow postpositional phrases before a few verbs: 19

(22) preverbal postpositional phrases

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{mī́ ú sū dḗ-l.} & \text{I passed him.}' \\
\text{I him at pass-PERF} & \\
\text{mī́ ú rā fḗ-l.} & \text{I begged him.}' \\
\text{I him on ask-PERF} & \\
\text{npmḗrá fyg} & \text{'Lick your hand.'} \\
\text{your hand on lick} & \\
\end{array}
\]

Predicate nominals follow the verb or copula. In equative sentences, the copula \( i \) is used in the present tense:

(23) \text{wī́ i kī́ftī́ nī́} \text{He's chief.}'

\text{he-be chief}

\[\]

feature. Whether this present situation is due to the past influence of Mande or not is an open question.

19That this may not be simply an innovation of Jo is indicated by the existence of such preverbal particles as causative \( lā \) in Bambara, which probably has the same historical origin as the postposition \( lā \) 'in, on' in the same language (cf. Creissels 1991:17):

\[
\begin{array}{llllll}
\text{à bē cē la bō.} & \text{s/he PRES man CAUS go.out} & \text{'He/she's making the man go out.'} \\
\text{à bē ji ke dāgā la.} & \text{s/he PRES water put pot in} & \text{'He/she's putting water in the pot.'} \\
\end{array}
\]
The verb würî is used in the past tense:

(24) ù würî-î kîlîtîî. "He was chief.'
he be-PERF chief

The verb jî 'be, be born, give birth' is used in the future:

(25) wà-à jî kîlîtîî. "He will be chief.'
he-FUT be chief

Relative clauses, with the head noun internal and marked by the relative
determiner wɔ, are preposed to the main clause (i.e. they are correlatives) as is
common in Mande languages:

(26) relative clause—main clause

mî nɔnɔ\(^{20}\) bàā-kl würî-î jërë wɔ tè,
I I.SING.REFL.GEN goat-the give-PERF man REL to

ù tîrl-î kûrâ.
he go-PERF Koura

'The man I gave the goat to has gone to Koura.'

All but the most nominalized complement clauses follow the main clause,
as in most Mande languages. With verbs of speech and cognition, an 'anticipatory'
pronoun may occur in the direct object position in the main clause (as in Bambara

(27) main clause—complement clause

ù à-të-i tû\(^{21}\) nî ntrrl.
he it-know-PERF that she go
'He knows that she left.'

Participial complements of verbs of perception may precede the main clause
verb if they are intransitive (as in Bambara):

(28) embedded participial complement

mî ù til-rà jë-î. "I saw him going.'
I he go-PART see-PERF

\(^{20}\)Within a clause, coreference of a first or second person genitive with the
subject is indicated by the use of the reflexive pronoun, here amalgamated with the
genitive particle wɔ. Ordinary pronouns are used in the third person.

\(^{21}\)The complementizer tû 'that' is obviously derived from the verb tû 'say'.
If the complement clause is transitive, however, it is 'split', with the subject appearing before the main clause verb, and the rest of the clause after it (Bambara, in contrast, allows the entire complement clause to be embedded before the main clause verb):

(29) 'split' transitive participial clause

\[ m\, i\, u\, j\, \tilde{e}\, \tilde{a}\, d\, a\, -\, \eta\, b\, w\, o\, \tilde{a}. \]
\[ \text{'I he see-PERF child-the hit-PART} \]
\[ \text{I saw him hitting the child.'} \]

Negation is marked by a clause-final particle, as it is in Bobo (Le Bris and Prost 1981:58ff):

(30) negation

\[ u\, t\, a\, l\, \tilde{l}u\, \tilde{n}\, i\, k\, r. \]
\[ \text{he go Loulouni NEG} \]

'He didn't go to Loulouni.'

The marker for yes/no questions is also placed at the end of the sentence, as in many Mande languages:

(31) \[ u\, d\, a\, -\, \eta\, c\, u\, w\, ? \]
\[ \text{he child-the send.PERF QUES} \]

'Did he send the child?'

Question words in constituent questions are not moved to the front of the sentence, but remain in the same place as their non-interrogatory counterparts, as is the case in Bambara:

(32) \[ m\, i\, \tilde{a}\, k\, \tilde{e}\, \tilde{g}\, j\, \tilde{a}\, \tilde{?} \]
\[ \text{you who see} \]

'Whom did you see?'

(33) \[ u\, \tilde{m}\, o\, v\, \tilde{g}\, n\, \tilde{u}\, ?^{23} \]
\[ \text{he it.put what in?} \]

'What did he put it in?'

(34) \[ m\, i\, \tilde{l}\, t\, a\, \tilde{a}\, d\, a\, \tilde{?} \]
\[ \text{you-be go-ing where?} \]

'Where are you going?'

---

22 The participial suffix is also the present progressive suffix (see next section) and is glossed -ing elsewhere in this paper.

23 The verb is bō 'put (in, on, down)'.

3.2. Tense and aspect marking

Mande languages generally mark tense, aspect, and modality by means of auxiliaries placed just after the subject (and before the direct object if there is one) or by verb suffixes, or by a combination of these (cf. Dwyer 1989:57). Once again, Jo conforms to the general mold. The perfect\(^{24}\) is marked by a suffix -\(f\):

\begin{align*}
(35) \quad & \text{\( \acute{u} \ k\breve{a}-f \).} \\
& \text{he finish-PERF} \\
& \text{'He has finished.'}
\end{align*}

When the final vowel of the verb is long, the suffix vowel is dropped, but the top-low tone tune remains:

\begin{align*}
(36) \quad & \text{\( \acute{u} \ s\breve{s}5\breve{o} \).} \\
& \text{he sit.PERF} \\
& \text{'He has sat down.'}
\end{align*}

Future is marked by the combination of an auxiliary \(rd\), which amalgamates to varying degrees with the preceding subject (a feature typical of Mande languages), plus tonal changes on the verb (most verbs appear to take a top tune in the future, but mid tone verbs become low):\(^{25}\)

\begin{align*}
(37) \quad & \text{future} \\
\text{má-\( \breve{a} \) n-\( \breve{e} \)rî.} \\
& \text{1-FUT it-cut,FUT} \\
& \text{'I will cut it.'}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{wá-\( \breve{a} \) nà.} \\
& \text{he-FUT come,FUT} \\
& \text{'He will come.'}
\end{align*}

\(^{24}\)This is analyzed as perfect because when added to stative verbs the time reference is present: \( \acute{u} \ gb\breve{e}-f \). 'He is fat.' When added to active verbs, the time reference for the event is past: \( \acute{u} n\breve{a}-f \). 'He came/has come.' Prost also labels the tense-aspect in question parfait (p.614). It seems to be very similar in function to the perfect in Senufo languages, where the label 'perfect' is amply justified (cf. Carlson 1990:573-85). Note that the exact delineation of the categories 'active' and 'stative' remains to be worked out. The verb \( k\breve{g}nî \) 'be afraid' (wordlist 552) behaves like an active verb (and thus should perhaps be translated 'fear') whereas \( y\breve{e}nî \) 'be tired' (479) and \( f\breve{a}r\breve{e} \) 'be happy' (595) are stative, as one would expect. The verb \( t\breve{o} \) 'know' (515) is stative, as its equivalent is in Senufo languages and in English.

\(^{25}\)The future auxiliary is identical in form to the postposition \( rd \) 'on, at', and to the participial suffix -\( r\dot{a} \) (see below). The identity or near-identity of auxiliaries and postpositions has been remarked in a number of Mande languages (Bird and Kendall 1986).
The present (or better, present progressive) of active verbs is marked by a combination of auxiliary (the verb 'be') and the participial suffix -rd.26

(38) present

mf-í à-tér-rá.
I-be it-cut-PART
'I am cutting it.'

A remote future uses the present tense of an auxiliary verb fâ (of unknown provenance), which takes the form fâ-rá or fâ-á when the participial suffix is added:27

(39) wi-í fâ-rá / fâ-á tîrif.
he-be REM.FUT-PART go
'He will go (eventually).'</n

It is interesting to note that the perfect suffix is omitted in constituent questions. Compare the following:

(40) ükêè nã?
who come
'Who has come?'

ü nã vê nã?
he come what on
'Why did he come?'

nl nã-í.
she come-PERF
'She has come?'

he come-PERF
'He has come.'

Future and present are not omitted in questions:

(41) ükêè-nâ tîrif?
who-FUT go.FUT
'Who will go?'

26 The construction is thus equivalent to 'SUBJECT be VERB-ing', a common way of encoding progressive cross-linguistically.

27 This auxiliary, together with the participial suffix, is evidently equivalent in function to the auxiliary for 'futur éloigné' noted by Prost: sana (p. 614). Its exact semantic function of course awaits further investigation, but note that unlike the ordinary future, it is incompatible with the time adverb dëggé 'now':

má-á tîrif dëggé.
I-FUT go now
'I will go now.'

* mf-í fâ-rá tîrif dëggé.
I-be REM.FUT-PART go now
wl-₁ na-₁ vë na?
he-be come-ing what on
'Why is he coming?'

The perfect suffix is also omitted in negative sentences:

(42) kî m₂ kî.
they be.many not
'They are not many.'

(43) kā-₁ m₂ kî.
they-FUT be.many.FUT not
'They will not be many.'

wl-₁ na-₁ kî.
he-be come-ing not
'He is not coming.'

As with questions, future and present are marked in negative sentences:

(44) nî mî-₁ tû ū nā.
she it.say-PERF that he came
'She said that he came.'

(45) nî n-tē-₁ tû ū nā.
she it-know-PERF that he came
'She knows that he has come.'

Complement clauses of the verbs bî 'say' and tô 'think' also omit the perfect suffix when the main clause is itself perfect: ²⁸

The pluperfect for active verbs is marked by a serial construction (see section 4 below) in which the second verb is the copular verb wûrl in the perfect:

(46) ū mûlû ʻurf-₁.
cf. ū mûlû-₁.
he it.hit be-PERF
'He had hit it.'

²⁸The complement of the present tense main verb tû 'think, say', however, does take the perfect suffix:

nî-₁ n-tû-₁ ū tîrf-₁.
she-be it-think-ing he go-PERF
'She thinks he has gone.'

The whole question of tense, aspect, and mood in the complement clause, besides being very complicated, appears to have a number of interesting characteristics which will reward further study.

²⁹The verb is bwō 'hit' (wordlist 465).
This same construction with a stative verb yields a simple past meaning:

(47) \(û \ yèlî \ 'ûrî-l. \)
\(\text{he be.tired be-PERF} \)
'He was tired.'

\(û \ yèlî-l. \)
\(\text{he be.tired-PERF} \)
'He is tired.'

In order to obtain a past progressive meaning for active verbs, the copular verb must be put first in the construction, still with its perfect suffix, and the main verb comes second, with a participial, or present, suffix:

(48) \(mî \ \gammaûrî-f \ \sinâ \ nîf-á. \)
\(\text{I be-PERF maize pound-PART} \)
'I was pounding maize.'

3.3. Noun phrases

Definite articles, demonstratives, and plural markers tend to follow the head noun or head noun + attribute in Mande languages (Dwyer 1989:58). This is also the case in Jo, as the following examples show:

(49) noun + definite article\(^{31}\)

\(\text{jörô-kl} \)
\(\text{man-the} \)
'\text{the man}'

\(\text{jörô \ byî-\text{\-}nl} \)
\(\text{man ten-the} \)
'\text{the ten men}'

(50) noun + demonstrative

\(\text{jörô-kâa} \)
\(\text{man-that} \)
'\text{that man}'

---

\(^{30}\)I have written the definite and demonstrative articles as suffixes in this paper. Further study will have to be done in order to resolve the issue of whether they are suffixes or separate words. Prost did not note the existence of definite or demonstrative articles or suffixes.

\(^{31}\)The definite article combines with the future auxiliary \(râ\) to yield \(-kââ\), which should not be confused with the demonstrative suffix \(-kââ\). The demonstrative + the future auxiliary yields \(-kââ \ râ\). Following are examples:

\(\text{märê-kââ \ nà.} \)
\(\text{woman-that \ FUT \ come} \)
'\text{That woman will come.}'

\(\text{märê-kââ \ râ \ nà.} \)
\(\text{woman-that \ FUT \ come} \)
'\text{That woman will come.}'
jə kūlī-ŋāā 'that bad net'
net bad-that

jə kūlī mbyā-ŋāā 'those three bad nets'
net bad three-that

(51) noun + plural marker

ʃōō-rl
man-PL 'men'

jə kūlī-nl
net bad-PL 'bad nets'

The plural marker is placed after the definite and demonstrative suffixes. It is raised to H after the definite suffix, which in turn becomes T:

(52) definite + plural

ʃōrū-kt-l
man-the-PL 'the men'

If the noun root ends in T, however, the definite suffix remains H, and the plural marker becomes T:

(53) definite + plural after T

jē-kl-rf
waterpot-the-PL 'the waterpot'

The [r] of the plural marker becomes [ŋ] when it follows roots causing mutation:

(54) dā-nl
child-PL 'children'

The [r] of the plural marker is also nasalized to [ŋ] in some places where mutation does not normally take place, such as when the [k] of the preceding definite suffix is mutated to [ŋ]:

(55) jūūl-ŋf-nl
cloth-the-PL 'the clothes'

It is also nasalized following a nasalized vowel. Compare the following:

---

32Note that the plural marker is not used when a number modifies the noun, as the previous examples show.
3.4. Genitive constructions

Genitives precede the head noun, as in most Mande languages (Dwyer 1989:58):

(57) genitive + noun

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{fôrô-kàà} & \quad \text{kà-ŋl-ŋl} \\
\text{man-that} & \quad \text{leg-the-PL}
\end{align*}
\]

\[\begin{align*}
\text{mì} & \quad \text{ŋkà-ŋl} \\
\text{my leg-the}
\end{align*}\]

Many Mande languages distinguish between alienable and inalienable possession (Dwyer 1989:57), the former usually marked by the presence of a genitive particle between the genitive and the noun. Once again, Jô conforms to the general mold. Inalienable possession is illustrated in the preceding example. Alienable possession is marked by the particle wò.\(^{33}\) Compare the following:

(58) inalienable vs. alienable genitive constructions

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{INALIENABLE} & & \text{ALIENABLE} \\
\text{ù ñkà-kì} & & \text{ù wò ñkà-kì} \\
\text{his meat-the} & & \text{his GEN meat-the} \\
\text{'his flesh'} & & \text{'his meat'}
\end{align*}
\]

4. SERIAL VERBS

Dwyer (1989:57) states categorically, “None of the Mande languages use serial verbs.” On the evidence of Jô, this statement is too strong.\(^{34}\) Serial verb

---

\(^{33}\) Jô is fairly typical in the way it classifies things as alienable or inalienable. The latter category includes body parts and consanguineal kinship terms, though 'child' is alienable. Some affinal terms are also inalienable, such as the parents-in-law of a man (see wordlist 53 and 55). 'Husband' and 'wife' (literally 'man' and 'woman') are alienable, which has the effect of making a woman's parents-in-law fall into the alienable category, since the expressions involved are 'my husband's father/mother' (see wordlist 54 and 56).

\(^{34}\) Bobo also has serial verbs, judging from the evidence in Le Bris and Prost 1981:86-92. Cf. also the remarks on serialization in Williamson 1989:30-1, where Mande languages are said to have a 'concordial' type of serial verb construction.
constructions seem to be quite common. Only two-verb sequences have been recorded so far. Only one tense-aspect auxiliary is used for the entire construction, and only one verb in each construction takes the tense-aspect suffix, the other remaining unmarked. As is common cross-linguistically in serial constructions, often one of the verbs is grammaticalized with an "auxiliary" or "adverbial" type meaning. In such a case, the verb which retains its full lexical meaning also retains the tense-aspect suffix, if there is one. This can be illustrated with the verb pull 'return', which in a serial construction can have the grammaticalized meaning 'again'. Note in the following example that in this case the other, "main" verb takes the perfect suffix:

(59) perfect

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{n RIGHT} \quad \text{pull} \\
\text{she REFLEX} \quad \text{return lie.down-PERF}
\end{array}
\]

'She lay down again.'

In the following example, the verb kó 'finish' has the grammaticalized meaning 'already':

(60) \[ \text{ú m-bwó-} \quad \text{kó.} \]
\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{he it-hit-PERF} \quad \text{finish}
\end{array}
\]

'He already hit it.'

When both verbs could be argued to retain their full lexical meaning, the second verb is usually the one to take the tense-aspect suffix, as in the following present tense example:

(61) present

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{n RIGHT} \quad \text{bi} \quad \text{ti-} \quad \text{rá} \quad \text{sú-} \quad \text{ki} \quad \text{tē.}
\end{array}
\]

'she-be run go-PART stream-the to
'She is running to the stream.'

If the second verb gives the purpose of the first verb, however, the first verb is the one to take the tense suffix. Note in the following example that pull retains its lexical meaning of 'return':

(62) \[ \text{wá-} \quad \text{a} \quad \text{púll-} \quad \text{yir} \quad \text{kúrá.} \]
\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{he-be REFLEX.3.S} \quad \text{return-ing them chop}
\end{array}
\]

'He is coming back to chop them.'

---

35Note that the verb pull 'return' takes a reflexive direct object, literally 'return oneself'.

36The grammaticalization of kó has advanced to the point that it is able to occur with itself:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{ú kó-} \quad \text{kó.}
\end{array}
\]

'He is already finished.'
5. PRONOUNS

Mande languages show no trace of the noun class systems attested in all other branches of Niger-Congo. Jœ also shares this characteristic, unless the final nasal on some nouns is the remnant of such a system.

A typical Mande pronoun system distinguishes between first, second, and third persons, and between singular and plural, as in Vai (Welmers 1976:43):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>ṣ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>à</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3. Vai pronouns

A few Mande languages distinguish between inclusive and exclusive first person plural, as is the case in Bobo (Le Bris and Prost 1981:43-4). It is not uncommon to find languages in Niger-Congo which have a two-way distinction in the third person between animate and inanimate or between human and non-human, though I am not aware of any Mande language which has such a distinction. A sex-based distinction between masculine and feminine in the third person is quite rare, being found in two western Kru languages (Wobe and Nyabwa) in Côte d’Ivoire (Marchese 1979:120),37 and in Ijoid (Jenewari 1989:114-5) in southern Nigeria.

The Jœ pronominal system resembles that of the Ijoid language Defaka, which distinguishes masculine, feminine, and neuter in the third person singular. Jœ distinguishes only human and non-human in the third person plural:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>mf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td>mì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t masculine</td>
<td>ù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d feminine</td>
<td>nl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>jì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

37The masculine/feminine distinction is present in the second person singular as well as in the third person in Wobe and Nyabwa.
FIGURE 4. Jə pronouns

The first and second person singular and the feminine pronouns cause mutation of a following consonant, and may thus perhaps be reconstructed as having a final nasal consonant (i.e. mɨN, mɨN, and nɨN). The neuter pronoun is detectable only by mutation of the consonant it precedes (unless this is a voiceless stop), and by the tonal trace it leaves if the conditions are right:

(63) genitive constructions showing consonant mutation

mɨ ɲò  'my bone'
mɨ ɲò  'your (sing.) bone'
nl ɲò  'her bone'
ɲò  'its (e.g. the dog's) bone'

cf. û ɔ́  'his bone'

(64) object + verb showing consonant mutation

wá-a mɨ 3l.  'He will take me.'
wá-a mɨ 3l.  'He will take you (sing.).'
wá-a nl 3l.  'He will take her.'
wá-a 3l.  'He will take it.'

cf. wá-a û 3l.  'He will take him.'
wá-a ɔ̈ 3l.  'He will take them.'
wá-a ɔ́ 3l.  'He will take them.'

The non-human pronoun ɲ is probably cognate with the third person pronoun *N reconstructed by Dwyer (1985) for southwestern Mande, of which Creissels (1990) finds traces in northern Mande languages. It is noteworthy that the reflex of this pronoun in Mende is used to refer to non-humans, as in Jə.

It is impossible to say at this stage what the origin of the feminine pronoun was. It is unlikely that it developed from a reduced system of class pronouns as in Kru languages. However, it is certainly interesting that in all the languages with feminine pronouns, the masculine pronoun resembles the ubiquitous class 1 pronoun found throughout Niger-Congo (Wobe and Nyabwa ɔ́, Defaka ɔ, Jə ɔ́).

The same basic form of the pronoun is used as subject, direct object, and object of postposition. As is common in Mande languages, however, pronouns amalgamate with following auxiliaries to varying degrees. The following tables show the amalgamation of subject pronouns with the future and the present auxiliaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>mā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ɨbɛ̀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ɨbɛ̀  rà</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
second  māā  ábēā / ábēē rā

| t masculine | wāā | kīā / kī rā  | human |
| h feminine  | nīā |         |       |
| r neuter    | nūā | yīrūā | non-human |

FIGURE 5. Jō pronouns + future auxiliary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>mīī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td>mīī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t masculine</td>
<td>wūī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h feminine</td>
<td>nīī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r neuter</td>
<td>nūī</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 6. Jō pronouns + present auxiliary

The pronouns also amalgamate with the genitive particle wāj:
SINGULAR                    PLURAL
first          mɔɔ            tɔɔɔ
second         mɔɔɔ            ɔɔɔɔ
\t masculine    ʊ  wɔ            ʊ  kɔ         human
\t feminine     n̥  sɔ            n̥  sɔ
\t neuter       ʔ                   ʔ                non-human

\textbf{FIGURE 7. Jɔ pronouns + genitive particle}

Unlike the ordinary pronouns, the Jɔ reflexive pronouns closely resemble
the common Mande pronoun systems, in that all distinctions of gender are lost:

SINGULAR                    PLURAL
first          ɣ               yɪ
second         ɣ               ɣ
third          ɣ               ɣ

\textbf{FIGURE 8. Jɔ reflexive pronouns}

The first and second person singular reflexive pronouns are realized as [ŋ]
only when amalgamated with a following auxiliary (see below). Otherwise they
appear as homorganic nasals before voiceless stops, or as consonant mutation. The
following examples illustrated the loss of gender distinctions in the third person:

(65) third person reflexives

\begin{itemize}
\item \text{wɔ -à  wɔ-ɪ.} \quad \text{He washed himself.}\textsuperscript{38}
\item \text{n̥ -à  wɔ-ɪ.} \quad \text{She washed herself.}'
\item \text{j -à  wɔ-ɪ.} \quad \text{It washed itself.'}
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{38}In the future, the [r] of the future auxiliary is optionally elided:

\begin{itemize}
\item \text{ʊ  r̥  à  w̥.} \quad \Rightarrow \text{w̥-à  à  w̥.}
\item \text{he FUT 3.REFL  wash} \quad \text{he-FUT 3.REFL  wash}
\item \text{'He will wash himself.'}
\end{itemize}
kf  àrl ṃu-i. 'They (human) washed themselves.'
ylr  -arl ṃu-i. 'They (non-human) washed themselves.'

The reflexive pronouns are used in complement clauses to show coreference of the subject of the complement clause with the subject of the main clause, as in Bobo (Le Bris and Prost 1981:44):

(66) complement of verb of speech ('logophoric' function)

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{ú mĩ-i} & \quad \text{tú} \quad \text{ā} \quad \text{tīrl.} \\
\text{he it.say-PERF} & \quad \text{that} \quad \text{3.SING.REFL go} \\
\text{'Hej said hej went.'}
\end{align*} \]

cf. \[ \begin{align*}
\text{ú mĩ-i} & \quad \text{tú} \quad \text{ú tīrl.} \\
\text{he it.say-PERF} & \quad \text{that} \quad \text{he go} \\
\text{'Hej said that hej went.'}
\end{align*} \]

(67) complement of modality 'verb'\(^{39}\)

\[ \begin{align*}
wī-i & \quad \text{ń-tē} \quad \text{ā} \quad \text{tīrl.} \\
\text{he-be it-at} & \quad \text{3.SING.REFL.AUX go} \\
\text{'He wants to go.'}
\end{align*} \]

cf. \[ \begin{align*}
wī-i & \quad \text{ń-tē} \quad wī-i \quad \text{tīrl.} \\
\text{he-be it-at} & \quad \text{he-AUX go} \\
\text{'Hej wants himj to go.'}
\end{align*} \]

When the first and second person singular reflexives combine with auxiliaries in the complement clause, their underlying velar point of articulation is revealed:

(68) first person reflexive complement subject

\[ \begin{align*}
mī mĩ-i & \quad \text{n-tū} \quad \text{ŋāā} \quad \text{tīrl.}^{40} \\
\text{l it.say-PERF l-that} & \quad \text{1.SING.REFL.FUT go.FUT} \\
\text{'I said that I will go.'}
\end{align*} \]

cf. \[ \begin{align*}
mī-i & \quad \text{ń-tē} \quad \text{ŋī} \quad \text{tīrl.} \\
\text{l-be it-at} & \quad \text{1.SING.REFL.AUX go} \\
\text{'I want to go.'}
\end{align*} \]

\(^{39}\)The notion of 'want' seems to be conveyed by the expression 'be at/to it (that)'. The M tone on the reflexive subject pronoun is due to its amalgamation with an auxiliary ī, which may be the copula ī.

\(^{40}\)Interestingly, the complementizer \(tu\), which derives from the verb \(tu\) 'say', carries what appears to be a concordial prefix when the subject is first or second person.
The first person reflexive pronouns are also used as object pronouns in imperative clauses. Compare the following pairs of sentences:

(69a) ū ɲl-ı mí ɲłu.⁴¹
he it.show-PERF me to
'He showed it to me.'

(b) ɲl ɲłu.
it.show me.to
'Show it to me.'

(70a) ū ɲl-ı ñbëë wű.
he it.show-PERF us to
'He showed it to us.'

(b) ɲl ñl wű.
it.show us to
'Show it to us.'

Finally, the second person plural 'reflexive' pronoun is also used as the subject in a plural imperative (the subject is omitted altogether in a singular imperative). Compare the following:

(71a) åbëë ū bw5-ı.
you.PL him hit-PERF
'You (pl.) hit him.'

(b) å ū bw5.
you.PL him hit
'Hit him.' (plural addressees)

6. WORD LIST

The first 573 items of the following word list match the comparative word list in Morse (1967). The items after that are from other word lists which I collected, and are listed in (Ja) alphabetical order. For convenience I have included an English index at the end.

When it seems clear that the form in question is borrowed from Jula or Bambara, I have given the standard Bambara form as the source, even though the borrowing was probably originally from Sikasso Jula. There are of course many

⁴¹The verb is ɲl 'show'.
other cognates with Bambara due to common ancestry. I have also occasionally noted possible borrowings from Senufo (Supyire).

Occasionally the informant (Lamisa Diamoutene) was unable to think of a Jọ equivalent for a word in Morse's list. Usually this was because the list was simply inadequate (cf. for example item 284 'melon': what was this intended to be?) In other cases, the concept is not lexicalized by Jọ speakers (e.g. items 364-6 'green', 'yellow', 'blue': Jọ has a three-color system—white, black, red—like Bambara and many other languages of the area).

Many of the adjectives in Morse's list are most naturally expressed by means of a stative verb in Jọ. In such cases I have given the verb as well as the derived adjective form more nearly syntactically equivalent to Morse's form.

A number of pairs of antonyms are represented in Jọ by only one form (evidently the semantically unmarked member of the pair), the other concept being expressed by the negation of the first member. Thus 357 'light' is simply 'not heavy' (356). Other examples are: 'few' = 'not many'; 'shallow' = 'not deep'; 'used' = 'not new'; 'young' = 'not old'. The other pairs in Morse's list (e.g. long-short, good-bad, full-empty) are fully lexicalized in Jọ.

Another shortcoming of Morse's list is that sometimes the gloss is too general. For example, item 223 'monkey': in many of the languages of the area, there are two nouns used to refer to the two common species of monkey found in the region, the patas and the vervet. There is, however, no common noun used to refer to both species together. The Jọ word for 'patas monkey', Ṣọl, is obviously related to the Duun word for 'monkey' which Morse gives: Ṣọgb. But the Samo word listed for 'monkey', kere, could well be related to the Jọ word for 'vervet monkey': kọlị.
1 one  
              tɛɛnɩ (Pr. tɛna)  
                      fọrọ tɛɛnɩ  
              one man  

2 two  
              fụulu (Pr. fole)  
                      dà fụulu  
              two children  
                      yɛrl fụulu  
              two fish  

3 three  
              byăi (Pr. dyue)  

4 four  
              plirɛi (Pr. piæe)  

5 five  
              t حاج (Pr. ṭاج)  

6 six  
              t حاج–măni (Pr. tonte)  

7 seven  
              jجج–pόnl (Pr. dygmpgon)  

8 eight  
              fụl–pόnl [fụ promoted by] (Pr. filepgon)  
                      [two + fόn], lose  

9 nine  
              t جج–pόnl (Pr. tgpgon)  

10 ten  
              byɛ ((γ) rather fricative) (Pr. βι)  

11 eleven  
              bu ny tɛɛ [bu n: tɛɛ]  
                      [10 plus 1]  

12 twelve  
              bu ny fụulu  

13 thirteen  
              bu ny mbyai  

14 fourteen  
              bu ny plirɛi  

15 fifteen  
              bu ny t حاج  

16 sixteen  
              bu ny t حاج–măni  

17 seventeen  
              bu ny نجج–pόnl  

18 eighteen  
              bu ny fụل–pόnl  

19 nineteen  
              bu ny جج–pόnl  

20 twenty  
              kόnl (Pr. kone)  

21 twenty-one  
              kόnl fά tɛɛnɩ [20 add 1]  

22 thirty  
              kόnl fά byɛ [20 add 10]  
                      (Pr. konemi)  

23 forty  
              yάά fụulu [rope two]  
                      (Pr. wafole)  

24 fifty  
              yάά fụulu fά byɛ [rope two add ten]  

25 sixty  
              yάά byai [rope three]  

26 seventy  
              yάά byai fά byɛ [rope three add ten]  

27 eighty  
              yάά plirɛi [rope four]  

28 ninety  
              yάά plirɛi fά byɛ [rope four add ten]  

29 one hundred  
              yάά t حاج [rope five]  
                      (Pr. wata)  

30 thousand  
              wάά
31 father

32 mother

33 uncle (father's older brother)

34 uncle (father's younger brother)

35 my aunt (my father's older sister)

36 my aunt (my father's younger sister)

37 uncle (mother's older brother)

38 uncle (mother's younger brother) (= 37)

39 my aunt (my mother's older sister)

40 my aunt (my mother's younger brother)

41 brother (older)

42 younger brother (= younger sibling)

43 sister (older)

44 younger sister (= younger sibling 42)
45 son (must be possessed; = boy 121)

mī nā-zhóró-ki
my son
ū dā-zhóró-ki
his son

46 daughter (must be possessed; = girl 122)

mī nā-márē-ki
my daughter
ū dā-márē-ki
his daughter

47 grandson (son's son) (= grandchild = son's child)

ū dāzhóró dáí
his son's child

48 granddaughter (son's daughter) (= 47)

49 grandfather (father's father) (= father's older bro. 33)

tīn-cēgnī        def. tīn-cēgnī-kl
[father 31 + old 386]
(Pr. tenkēna pl. tenkēne)

50 my grandmother (father's mother)

mī ntī-ql  ī-ql
my father-the mother-the)
(cf. Pr. ninkēna 'grand-mère' pl. ninkene)

51 my son-in-law (daughter's husband)

mī nā-márē-ki wō jōrō-kl
my child-woman-the GEN man-the

52 my daughter-in-law (son's wife)

mī nā-zhóró-kl wō mārē-kl
my child-man-the GEN woman-the

53 father-in-law (wife's father)

ū til-kl dem. til-kāā
mī ntīl-kl
my father-in-law
ū tīl-kl
his father-in-law

54 my father-in-law (husband's father)

mē-ś jōrō-kl tī-ql
my-GEN man-the father-the

55 mother-in-law (wife's mother)

ū fā-mārē-kl
his mother-in-law
mī vā-mārē-kl
your mother-in-law
56 my mother-in-law (husband's mother)
   m5-6 foro-ki fi-ŋi
   my-GEN man-the mother-the
57 face
   /lists/57
   (Pr. wanta pl. wantare)
58 skull
   ŋuni-n0
def. ŋuni-n0-ki
   [head 60 + bone 107]
59 brains, intelligence:
   brains
   ŋuni-néŋkél
   def. ŋuni-néŋkél-ŋi
   [head 60 + ?]
   intelligence
   nákili or nékili
   def. nákili-ki
   [Bamb. hakili]
60 head
   ŋonél
def. ŋonél-ŋi or ŋonél-ŋi pl. ŋonél-ni
dem. ŋonél-ŋa
   (Pr. wole pl. wolne)
   mi ŋonél
   my head (note L does not become T or H)
61 hair (head)
   ŋonél-zi
   def. ŋonél-zi-ŋi
   [head 60 + ?]
   (Pr. nwu-zi)
   mi ŋonél-zi
   my hair
   ŋonél-zi feŋi
   one hair
   ŋonél-zi mbyél
   three hairs
62 nose
   ɲen-ta
def. pl. ɲen-ta-ki-ri
   [? + hole 332]
   (Pr. wunta)
63 ear
   t24
   def. pl. t24-ki-ri
   ear canal
   t24-ta
   def. pl. t24-ta-ki-ri
   (Pr. tpga 'oreille' pl. tpta)
   [ear + hole 332]
64 eye
   nā-nél
def. nā-nā-ŋi pl. nā-nā-ŋi
   [eye + child 131]
   (Pr. wana nane pl. wananane)
65 cheek
   cuñe
   def. cuñe-ki
   (Pr. boe pl. bone)
66 beard
   dli
   def. dl-ŋi
   mí ndi mpó-1.
   I beard go.out-PERF
   "I grew a beard."
67 chin (= lower jaw 68)
   dlmá
   def. dlmá-ki pl. dlmá-ri
68 jaw (= 67)
69 mouth (+ edge (inal.))

70 lip

tɔ̀-nànɛ def. tɔ̀-nànɛ-ki

71 tongue

nànàl or nènèl def. pl. nànà-ŋí-ní

72 tooth

ji def. ʃi-ŋí

also: tooth

ji-nèl def. pl. ji-ná-ŋí-ní

73 neck

yè def. yè-kl or yà-kl

def. pl. yà-kl-ri

dem. yè-káá

74 nape of neck

do-vèlì

[back of head 589 + tendon 108]

75 throat

jónèl def. jónà-ŋí

76 chest

kùl def. kù-ŋí

(Pr. kwe)

77 breast

nèl def. pl. nè-ŋí-ní

(Pr. nỳg pl. nỳgɛ)

78 hand (= arm 98)

gbè def. pl. gbè-kl-ri

(Pr. dyε pl. dyère)

mì ṣìnɛ

my hand

79 fingernail

gbɛrìnàŋ-kùlì def. pl. gbɛrìnàŋ-kùlì-ŋí-ní

[finger 84 + covering 177]

80 toenail, claw

kànàŋ-kùlì def. kànàŋ-kùlì-ŋí

[toe 93 + covering 177]

81 elbow

gbè-kfùù def. gbè-kfùù-kl

[arm 78 + joint]

82 shoulder: ? the closest equivalent found was:

shoulderblade, back of shoulder

gbè-kò́ tà def. gbè-kò́-kl

[arm 78 + behind 438]

(cf. Pr. dyɛká 'épaule')

83 armpit

yèlìfɛ def. yèlìfɛ-kl

[cf. fè 'under' 436]
84 finger  gbèrl-nal
    def. pl. gbèrl-nal-ŋi-ŋl
    [hand 78 + child 131]
    (Pr. dye-ne pl. dyeaneane)
85 back    bwò
    def. bwò-kl pl. twò-ŋl
    dem. bwò-kāa
    (Pr. koa, but cf. 438)
86 heart   tū
    def. tū-ŋl
    (Pr. twē pl. tēne)
87 stomach, belly cīŋl
    def. cīŋ-kl pl. cīŋ-rl
    (Pr. ki pl. kīre)

Bambara fūrū is also used:
    fūrū
    def. fūrū-kl
    dem. fūrū-kāa
    ū fūrū-kl
    his stomach
    Dūrū-kl
    its stomach

88 liver    sōl
    def. pl. sō-ŋi-ŋl
    (Pr. soe)
89 guts, intestines  wūlā ([wulā])
    def. wūlā-kl pl. wūlā-rl
    dem. wūlā-kāa
    (Pr. lo pl. lore)
90 leg (= foot 94)  kāŋ
    def. kāŋ-ŋl pl. kāŋ-nl
    (Pr. kg pl. kane)
91 heel     kāŋ-tōntōl
    def. kāŋ-tōntō-ŋl
    [leg 90 + ?]
92 knee     kā-ŋūŋ
    def. kā-ŋūŋ-kl
    [leg 90 + ?]
    (Pr. ku pl. kūri)
93 toe      kā-naŋl
    def. kā-naŋ-ŋl
    [foot 90 + child 131]
    (Pr. kā-ne pl. kānane)
94 foot (= leg 90)
95 rib      yāllkā
    def. yāllkā-kl pl. yāllkā-rl
    def. pl. yāllkā-kl-rl
    (Pr. wulga pl. walgare)
96 lungs: ?
97 buttock  cētōŋ
    def. pl. cētōŋ-kl-rl
    (Pr. tie)
98 arm (= hand 78)
99 waist: ?
100 thigh   klō
    def. klō-kl pl. klō-rl
    (Pr. kūlā pl. kūlāre)
101 hip     cēkpll
    def. cēkpll-ŋl
102 navel  bàrit'gì  def. bàrit'gì-yl
              (Pr. gбана)
103 body, flesh (= meat 275)
   ʃẹ̀ẹ̀  def. ʃẹ̀ẹ̀-kl
       mí ʃẹ̀ẹ̀-kl
       my flesh, cf.:
       mó-5  ʃẹ̀ẹ̀-kl
       my-GEN meat-the
       "my meat"
104 skin  póll  def. póll-kl pl. póll-ll
105 body hair (= fur 266, feathers 265)
   káá  def. káá-kl
       (Pr. ká pl. káane, ≠ 'plume')
106 blood  cùù  def. cùù-kl dem. cùù-ŋãa
       (Pr. twi)
107 bone  wó  def. wó-kl pl. wó-rl
       (Pr. wo pl. wore)
108 vein (= tendon)  ʃéń  def. ʃéń-kl dem. ʃéń-ŋãa
       (Pr. fele 'nerf', cf. tunza 'veine')
109 urine  fùmùlí  def. fùmùlí-kl
       (Pr. simili)
110 faeces  bù  def. bù-kl
       (Pr. bu)
         also:  wùllà (also means 'guts, intestines' 89)
111 sweat  sù-jú  def. sù-jú-kl
       [on 442 (?) + water 143]
       (Pr. sù-duyu)
112 saliva  káká  def. káká-kl
       ú káká ség-i.
       he spit  eject-PERF
       "He spit."
         also:  lá-jú  def. lá-jú-kl
       [? + water 143]
113 voice (= words, language 320)
   wùlù  def. wùlù-kl pl. wùlù-ll
   ḣkè gùll-ì?
   "Whose voice is it?"
114 name  tó  def. tó-kl
       mí ntókì-í lámìsà.
       "My name is Lamisa."
115 ghost  kó-mìnìì  def. kó-mìnìì-ŋì
       [person 116 + black 359]
       (Pr. mine 'âme' pl. minane)
116 person  kó-nèl  def. kó-nèl-ŋì pl. kó-nèl-nl
       [person + child 131]
117 man (= friend 137, husband 119)  
jörō  
def. jörō-kl pl. jörō-rì  
def. pl. jörō-kl-rì  
(Pr. suru pl. suri)  
mö-š jörō yé.  
(i) "It's my friend." (man speaking)  
(ii) "It's my husband." (woman speaking)  

118 woman (= wife 120)  
mārē  
def. mārē-kl pl. mārē-rì  
(Pr. mara pl. mare)  

119 husband (= man 117)  
120 wife (= woman 118)  

121 boy (cf. son 45)  
dā-jörō  
def. dā-jörō-kl  
[child 131 + man 117]  

122 girl (cf. daughter 46)  
dā-mārē  
def. dā-mārē-kl  
[child 131 + woman 118]  

123 baby (= child 131)  
124 young man, youth jörıkó  
def. jörıkó-kl pl. jörıkó-rì  
mì-i jörıkó  
"I'm a young man."  

125 maiden  
māañà  
def. māañà-ŋl dem. māañà-ŋāa  
126 old man  
jörō cēgní  
def. jörō cēgní-kl  
[man 117 + old 386]  

127 old woman  
mārē cēgní  
[woman 118 + old 386]  
128 king  
māṣāčé  
[Bamb. māṣāčé]  
129 chief  
kīlī-tīī  
def. kīlī-tīī-ŋl  
[village 192 + father 31/owner 676]  
(Pr. kele-te)  

130 slave  
jōī  
def. jōī-ŋl pl. jōī-nl  
(Pr. dyoe pl. dyone)  

131 child  
dāl  
def. dāl-ŋl pl. dāl-nl  
(Pr. dey pl. dane)  
also:  
kūlmā  
def. kūlmā-kl pl. kūlmā-nl  
dem. kūlmā-kāa  
kūlmā yē.  
"It's a child."  

132 God (= rain 145, sky 152)  
kīrī  
def. kīrī-ŋl dem. kīrī-ŋāa  
[Bamb. jēl]  

133 griot  
jēñ  
def. jēñ-kl dem. jēñ-kāa  
[Fr. via Bamb. dōkōt̥a]  

134 doctor  
dōgōt̥rē  
def. dōgōt̥rē-kl  

135 fetish  
pēl̥  
def. pēl̥-kl
136 medicine  jàî  def. jà-ŋî  
  jà zàa-mdà  
  bitter medicine  

pill  jà-nàî  def. jà-nà-ŋî  
  [medicine + child 131]  

137 friend:  
  female friend of man  
  fûlumbà  def. fûlumbà-kl  
  mî fûlumbà yê.  
  “It’s my friend.”  

male friend of man (= man 117, husband 119)  
  sôrô  def. sôrô-kl  
  môô sôrô yê.  
  (i) “It’s my friend.” (man speaking)  
  (ii) “It’s my husband.” (woman speaking)  

male friend of woman  
  fùlîî  
  nî fùlîî yê.  
  “It’s her friend.”  

138 guest, stranger  jë  def. jë-kl pl. jë-rî dem. jë-kàà  

139 hunter  dôzdô  def. dôzdô-kl dem. dôzdô-kàà  
  mî ntî-ngî wùrîî dôzdô.  
  “My father was a hunter.”  

140 weaver  jùûll-mô-tàî  def. jùûll-mô-tà-ŋî  
  [cloth 345 + put 474 + person]  

141 potter (= woman of a cast in which the men work leather,  
  and the woman make pottery)  
  kàà-màre  def. kàà-máré-kl  
  [leather worker 616 + woman 118]  

142 thief  kfuî  def. kfu-kl pl. kfu-nî  
  [cf. steal 511]  

143 water  jù  def. jù-kl  
  (Pr. dîî)  

144 stream  sù  def. sù-kl pl. sù-rî dem. sù-kàà  
  (Pr. so)  

145 rain (= God 132, sky 152)  
  kirîî  def. kirî-ŋî dem. kirî-ŋàà  
  (Pr. kere nyena)  
  kirîî nà-l.  
  rain come-PERF  
  “It has rained.”
146 clouds lōl def. lō-ŋl
(Pr. dyukwe)

147 smoke cikīlī def. cikīlī-ki
(Pr. to tikīlī)

148 pond, pool, lake also: tūl def. tū-ŋl
jū-tūl def. jū-tū-ŋl
[water 143 + pond]

149 fog lūūlūū def. lūūlūū-ŋl
150 thunder kirī-fālī def. kirī-fālī-ki
[sky 152 + bang]
(Pr. kere nvele)

cf.: bang, shoot (533) fālī
kirī-ŋl fālī-ŋl.
sky-the thunder-PERF
“The sky thundered.”
(cf. Pr. kere nége 'il a tonné éclaté')
mō-ŋl pīnī-kā-ŋl fālī.
your-GEN tire-the-FUT bang
“You your tire will burst.”

151 lightening kirī-nānl def. kirī-nānī-ŋl
[sky 152 + ?]
(cf. Pr. kere nge 'le ciel fait des éclairs')

152 sky (= God 132, rain 145) kirī def. kirī-ŋl
(Pr. kere)
also: kirīm-pōlī def. kirīm-pōlī-ŋl
[sky + skin 104]

153 wind fāā def. fāā-ŋl pl. fāā-ri def. pl. fāā-kl-ri
(Pr. fā)

154 sun (= day 158) jūl def. jū-ŋl
(Pr. syy 'lumière du soleil')
jū-ŋl pō-ŋl.
“The sun has come out.”
jū-ŋl fālī-ŋl.
“The sun came up.”
jū-ŋl firī-ŋl.
“The sun went down.”
(cf. Pr. dyibi firiira 'the sun is setting')

155 moon (= month 166) nēē def. nēē-ŋl pl. nēē-nil
(Pr. nye)

156 star sōrinī def. sōrinī-ŋl pl. sōrinī-nil

157 day (light) jū nā [on/at day]
158 day (= sun 154)  sữa  def. sữa-ŋl
sūr ƙẹ̀nì
one day
also:
jlì (Pr. dyibi)
wi-i nà-à jlì dì jlì.
“He comes every day.”
market day kuká-jlì  def. kuká-jlì-ŋl
cì  def. cì-ŋl
(Pr. tii)
cìl só-ŋl.
night arrive-PERF
“It’s getting dark.”
cìl-ŋl só-ŋl.
night-the arrive-PERF
“It’s night (already late).”
cìl byàà
three nights
cìl rà mì nìnì ntà.
“I sleep at night.”
160 morning slìrà  def. slìrà-ŋl
(Pr. sera)
161 noon mìrì  def. mìrì-ŋl
[Fr. midi]
162 evening fitìrì  def. fitìrì-ŋl
[Ar. via Bamb. fitirì]
cf.: afternoon blànà  def. blànà-ŋl
(Pr. blàà)
má-dà nà blànà.
“I will come this afternoon.”
163 sunrise, cf.: sữa-ŋl pó-ŋl.
The sun has come out.
suya-ŋl fàlf-ŋl.
The sun came up.
(cf. Pr. dyibi fèèlèla ‘le soleil se lève’) 164 new moon ñè-ŋùnèl  def. ñè-ŋùnà-ŋl
[moon 155 + new 383]
165 full moon ñè-sààrìi  def. ñè-sààrìŋl
[moon 155 + light 661]
166 month (= moon 155) 167 year jìrì  def. jìrì-ŋl
(Pr. gyire)
168 rainy season yìlì  def. yìlì-ŋl
(Pr. kerenawaru)
169 dry season suùnnùlù  def. suùnnùlù-ŋl
170 fire tùùù  def. tùù-ŋl pl. tùù-ri dem. tùù-kàà
171 charcoal  ciiili  def. ciiili-ql
172 ashes  pullu  def. pullu-kl dem. pullu-kaa
173 tree  jirli
(Pr. gyiri pl. gyirni)
174 leaf  da  def. da-kl pl. da-rl def. pl. da-ki-rl
(Pr. da (_) pl. dare)
175 root  kanaal  def. kanaal-ql
(Pr. kg (_) pl. kane)
176 branch  jirli-nme def. jirli-nme-kl
[tree 173 + arm 98]
also:
jilin-kal  def. jilin-kal-ql
[tree + leg 90]
177 bark (= outer covering, including candy-wraper, fish skin, 'skin' on cooling mush, fingernail 79)
kulii  def. kulii-ql
(Pr. kule pl. kolne)
178 tree trunk  jirlm-bwosh  def. jirlm-bwosh-kl
[tree 173 + back 85]
179 fruit (= seed 180)  jirl-nal  def. jirl-nal-ql
[tree 173 + child 131]
(Pr. nomq)
180 seed (= fruit 179)
181 flower  fleeri  def. fleeri-kl
[Fr. fleur]
(Pr. fu (-) pl. furii)
182 thorn  cil  def. cil-kl dem. cil-kaa
(Pr. ki (+) pl. kiri)
183 grass  jii  def. ji-ql dem. ji-naa
(Pr. ni pl. nwnii)
184 mountain, hill  tzi  def. tzi-ql pl. tzi-ni
(Pr. tges 'montagne', togempinana 'colline')
185 baobab  minlhirli  def. minlhirli-ql pl. minlhirli-ni
(Pr. mili pl. milni)
186 dirt, earth, ground  fungi  def. fungi-ql
(Pr. fyvy 'terre')
cf.
fungi zu
on the ground; the world, the 'here below'
wi-i fungi zu.
"He is on the ground."
187 sand  neni
(Pr. fu)
188 dust  kpkildef. kpkil-ql
189 sea, ocean  kogoji [Bamb. kogoji]
190 adobe, mud (banco)  joi  def. joi-kl
191 forest: ?
192 village kili
       def. kili-kl pl. kil-li def. pl. kili-kiri
       (Pr. kele)
193 house fu
       def. fu-kl pl. fu-ri def. pl. fu-kiri
       (Pr. fo)
194 compound kani
       def. kani-nl
       (Pr. kalg)
195 room fu-cii-rui
       def. fu-cii-ru-kl
       [house 193 + belly 87 + in 433]
196 house wall fu-kini
       def. fu-kini-nl
       [house 193 + ?]
       (Pr. fo-kili)
197 door faa-tj
       def. faa-tj-nl
       [? + mouth 69]
198 roof (thatch) fu-cii
       def. fu-cii-nl
       [house 193 + ?]
       (Pr. fo-tii)
199 road saa
       def. saa-kl pl. saa-ri
       (Pr. saa)
200 well kod-ta
       def. kod-ta-kl dem. kod-ta-kaa
       [? + hole 332]
       "This well is deep."

201 hoe:
small hoe feeyaa
large hoe bulu
       def. bulu-kl pl. bulu-li
202 scythe woli
       def. woli-kl
203 stone kfu
       def. kfu-kl pl. kfu-rli def. pl. kfu-kiri
       (Pr. kosgine)
204 iron pee
       def. pee-kl
205 copper fuka
       def. fuka-nl
206 gold sani
       def. sani-nl
207 silver warf-fu
       def. warf-fu-kl
       [money/silver + white]
208 wild animal ju-ze
       def. ju-ze-kl
       [bush 614 ? + meat 275]
       (Pr. dyo-fg pl. dyo-fgene)
209 hyena kfulu
       def. kfulu-kl pl. kful-li
       (Pr. kinin pl. kinne)
210 bat: small insect-eating variety  
tönál  
(def. tönâ-ŋl)  
(cf. Pr. twe pl. twone)

fruit bat  
zāŋkēn̪kē  
(def. zāŋkēn̪kē-kl)

211 camel  
pōdme  
(def. pōdme-kl)

[Bamb. pōg̡me]

212 scorpion (small red variety)  
yērî  
(def. yērî-kl pl. yērî-rl dem. yērî-kāā)  
(Pr. yere pl. yerre)

213 worm (general term)  
cīn̪âl  
(def. cīn̪â-ŋl)

(Pr. somnene 'verre de terre' pl. sonmenne)

214 chameleon  
jānā  
(def. jānā-kl pl. jānā-ni)

215 termite  
yîl  
(def. yîl-kl)

(Pr. wi (+) pl. wiiri (+-))

216 ant  
jîŋkēn̪iī  
(def. jîŋkēn̪iī-ŋl)

"An ant bit me."

217 termite hill (large cathedral-type)  
dōŋkūkū  
(def. dōŋkūkū-kl)

218 lion  
jârê  
(def. jârâ-kl dem. jârâ-kāā)  
(Pr. dyere pl. dyerre)

219 leopard  
kplîl  
(def. kplîl-kl dem. kplîl-kāā)  
(Pr. kól pl. kolle)

220 elephant  
jââ  
(def. jââ-kl pl. jââ-rl)  
(Pr. dyâ pl. dyare)

221 bushcow, buffalo  
jûû-nââ  
(def. jûû-nââ-kl)  
[bush 614 + cow 242]  
(Pr. dyâ-na)

222 baboon (not chimpanzee)  
nāî  
(def. nā-ŋl pl. nā-ni)  
(Pr. ney pl. nane)

223 monkey:  
patas monkey  
f̱l  
(def. f̱-ŋl dem. f̱-ŋāā)  
(Pr. fweg 'singe' pl. fwege)

vervet monkey  
kōlî  
(def. kōlî-kl pl. kōlî-li dem. kōlî-kāā)

224 ostrich: ?

225 crocodile  
wōrō  
(def. wōrō-kl pl. wōrō-rl)  
(Pr. wuru pl. wurre)

226 hippopotamus  
mērî  
(def. mērî-kl)

227 lizard (red-headed variety)  
pāâddōl  
(def. pāâddō-ŋl dem. pāâddō-ŋāā)  
(Pr. paduy pl. padune)
228 snake  
myèè  
def. myèè-kl  
dem. myèè-kāā  
(Pr. me pl. mene)  

229 python  
myètā  
def. myètā-kl 

230 spitting cobra  
sàttútú  
def. sàttútú-kl  
(Pr. meta pl. metare)  

231 turtle, tortoise  
kfùkwà  
def. kfùkwà-ŋl  
(Pr. ku (+) pl. kure)  

232 spider  
dùñî  
def. dùñ-ŋl  
dem. dùñ-ŋāā  
(Pr. lee (-) pl. lini)  

233 louse  
kpàrìnggà  
def. kpàrìnggà-kl  
dem. kpàrìnggà-kāā  

234 flea  
pùnèl  
def. pùnè-ŋl  

235 mosquito  
jilìålì  
def. jilìålì-ŋl  
(Pr. sisi pl. sisini)  

236 fly  
jìl  
def. jìl-kl  
def. jìl-rl  
def. pl. jìl-kl-rl  
(Pr. si pl. siri)  

237 bee  
jìí-dàl  
def. jìí-dà-ŋl  
[honey 238 + child 131]  
(Pr. wi (...) pl. wiri)  

238 honey  
jìí  
def. jìí-kl  
(Pr. wi)  

239 frog  
kùrù  
def. kùrù-kl  
dem. kùrù-kāā  
(Pr. kuro 'crapaud' pl. kurre)  

240 toad  
kùrù-sàà  
def. kùrù-sàà-kl  
dem. kùrù-sàà-kāā  
[frog 239 + long 377 ?]  
(cf. Pr. kurkóza 'grenouille')  

241 squirrel:  
arboreal squirrel  
pwèònàl  
def. pwèònà-ŋl  
(Pr. pwe 'rat-palmiste' pl. pwone)  

ground squirrel  
tàj  
def. tà-ŋl  

242 cow  
nàà  
def. nàà-kl  
def. pl. nàà-ŋl  
def. pl. nàà-ŋl  
dem. nàà-kāā  
(Pr. na pl. nane)  

243 bull  
nàà-tùùlà  
def. nàà-tùùlà-kl  
def. pl. nàà-tùùlà-rl 
[cow 242 + bull]  
(Pr. na-tola)  

244 goat  
bàà  
def. bàà-kl  
def. pl. bàà-rl  
def. dem. bàà-kāā  
(Pr. baa pl. baare)  

245 male goat  
bàà-wòrìl  
def. bàà-wòrì-ŋl  
[goat 244 + male]  
(Pr. bakore)  

246 sheep  
sàá  
def. sàá-kl  
def. pl. sàá-rl  
(Pr. sā pl. sāre)  

ewe  
sàá-ŋi  
[sheep + mother 32]
247 ram
sää-wóří
[def. sää-wóří-ŋ] [sheep 246 + male] (Pr. sakore)

248 horse
sùù
[def. sùù-kl pl. sùù-rl dem. sùù-kāā] (Pr. soo pl. soore)
ũ tũmpé-ì sùù sùù. “He mounted a horse.”

249 mare
sùù-mārē
[def. sùù-mārē-kl] [horse 248 + woman 118] (Pr. sooni pl. soonine 'horse-mother')

250 donkey
sùfānì
[def. sùfānì-ŋ] pl. sùfānì-nl dem. sùfānì-ŋāā (Pr. sofana)

251 antelope (probably cob)
cēčē
def. cēčē-kl

252 antelope (red biche): ?

253 rabbit, hare
dēl
[def. dē-ŋl pl. dē-nl dem. dē-ŋāā] (Pr. dey pl. dene)

254 chicken
nēĩ
[def. nē-ŋl pl. nē-nl] (Pr. wg pl. wgone)

255 cock
nānāĩ
[def. nānā-ŋl] (Pr. wondey pl. wondeene)

256 guinea fowl
bīĩ
[def. bī-ŋl pl. bī-nl] (Pr. bei (+) pl. beni)

257 mouse
bīlī
[def. bīlí-kl pl. bīlī-li] (Pr. wore 'rat-voleur' pl. worne)

258 bushrat
wūrīĩ
[def. wūrī-ŋl] (Pr. wore 'rat-voleur' pl. worne)

259 wild pigeon
kllāā
[def. kllāā-ŋl] (Pr. kley 'tourterelle' pl. klene)

260 duck
tōŋkōrĩl
[def. tōŋkōrǐ-ŋl] (Pr. tōŋkoro pl. tōŋkorne)

261 turkey: ?

262 dog
kfüū
[def. kfüū-kl pl. kfüū-rī] (Pr. kū pl. kūrī)

263 cat
jāk̄ę
[def. pl. jāk̄ę-kl-ři] (Pr. dyangu pl. dyanguri)

264 bird
nāānāl
[def. nāānā-ŋl pl. nāānā-nl] (Pr. wāne pl. wānne)

265 feathers (= body hair 105, fur 266)
kāā
[def. kāā-kl] (Pr. ki (+) pl. kīre, ≠ 'poil')

266 fur (= feathers 265, body hair 105)
cibī
def. cibī-kl pl. cibī-rl
[def. pl. cibī-kl-ři]
268 egg
   น๊๕ def. น๊๕-kl
  (Pr. ny9 pl. nyghe)
chicken egg
   น๊-น๊๕ def. น๊-น๊๕-kl
  (Pr. wo-nyg)
guinea fowl egg
   บี-น๊๕ def. บี-น๊๕-kl
  (Pr. dua pl. duare)
269 vulture
   จุ๊บå def. จุ๊บå-kl
  (Pr. tjin 'milan' pl. tine)
270 eagle: ?, cf. black kite:
   จี๊ลåå def. จี๊ลåå-ŋî
  (cf. Pr. tjin 'milan' pl. tine)
271 claw (= toenail 80)
272 horn
   pel def. pe-ŋî pl. pe-nî
  (Pr. pey pl. pene)
273 tail
   jîl def. jî-ŋî pl. jî-nî
  (Pr. dye pl. dyene)
274 food
   นู-ฝี่ def. นู-ฝี่-ŋî
  [eat 445 + thing 319]
275 meat (= flesh 103)
276 fish
   ฝี def. ฝี-kl
  (Pr. yere)
   ยี่รî-ฝî pl. ยี่รî-nî
  dry fish
277 sauce
   แวล def. แวล-kl pl. แวล-1l
  (Pr. wale)
278 milk (= udder)
279 salt
   น๊ะ-นîl def. น๊ะ-นî-l
  [cow 242 + breast 77]
  (cf. Pr. nyg 'pis' = 'sein')
  [Bamb. nona]
280 pepper (red pepper)
   สะกุ def. สะกุ-kl
  (Pr. samy)
281 onion
   จาบå def. จาบå-kl pl. จาบå-rl
  [Bamb. jaba]
282 yam
   คั้้้ def. คั้้้-kl pl. คั้้้-nî dem. คั้้้-kåä
  (Pr. tg)
283 maize
   ซิ่นå def. ซิ่นå-ŋî
  (Pr. sig (+))
284 melon: ?
285 millet (generic term): ?
286 millet
   นิ้นå def. นิ้นå-ŋî
  (Pr. nyeney)
millet seed
   นิ้นå-นål
287 sorghum, guinea corn, (Fr. *gros mil*)

*bîmîrî*  
def: *bîmîrî-*kl  
(Pr. *karko* 'sorgho blanc', *bâ* 'sorgho rouge')

288 borassus palm (Fr. *rônier*)

*kàà-*jîrl  
def: *kàà-*jîrl-*ŋî*  
[? + tree 173]  
(Pr. *ka* (-) *pl. kare*)

289 mush (cooked millet, sorghum, or maize) (= Bamb. *to*)  
(cf. 292)

*nàŋkû*  
def: *nàŋkû-*kl  
(Pr. *ko*)

290 okra

*kpâânl*  
def: *kpâânl-*kl  
(Pr. *kwâne*)

291 rice

*mûnl*  
def: *mûnl-*ŋl *dem. mûnl-*ŋââ  
(Pr. *muno*)

292 cooked rice (cf. 289)

*mûnl-*kû*  
def: *mûnl-*kû-*kl*  
[rice 291 + ?]

293 beans (mass noun)

*sââ*  
def: *sââ-*kl  
(Pr. *sade*)  
sââ-dà  ntêgêni  
bean-child one  
"one bean"

294 lemon

*dûmûrû*  
def: *dûmûrû-*kl  
[cf. Bamb. *lemuru*]

295 manioc

*bànâŋkû*  
def: *bànâŋkû-*kl  
(Pr. *bwananku*)

296 banana

*bàrântá*  
def: *bàrântá-*kl  
[Jula *bàrânta*]

297 tomato

*kò̀yô*  
def: *kò̀yô-*kl  

298 oil

*ŋjw*  
def: *ŋj-*ŋl *dem. ŋ-*ŋââ  
(Pr. *nara*)

shea butter

*nìn-ŋjw*  
(Pr. *nìguy)*

299 peanut

*tônô*  
def: *tônô-*kl  
(Pr. *fôle* *pl. folene*)  
tônô-ŋjw  
peanut oil

300 flour

*fàrmî*  
def: *fàrmî-*ŋî  
[Fr. *farine*]  
(cf. Pr. *fàna*)

301 coconut (fruit)

*kpâkû*  
def: *kpâkû-*kl  

302 papaya

*mânô*  
def: *mânô-*kl  

303 orange

*dûmûrû-sînâl*  
def: *dûmûrû-sînâ-*ŋî  
[lemon 294 + big 367]

304 cola nut

*wûflî*  
def: *wûflî-*ŋl *pl. wûfl-*nl
305 stick bāli
306 spear tāmā
307 drum bārīfɔɔ
308 basket:
   kind of small basket fèèri
   kind of large basket sābā
309 mat byè
310 bow nāa
311 arrow mɔɔ
312 quiver: ?
313 knife snèl
314 scissors sèsù
315 ax pùlù
316 rope (= twenty 20) yāa
317 calabash:
   small calabash kùlù
   large calabash wùlì
318 pot dùl
319 thing fìì
320 language (= word, voice 113) wùlù
Jo language jò-wùlù
def. jò-wùlù-kl
Wara language lè-wùlù
Duun (= Samogo-Gouan) language mànlìgà-wùlù
Senufo language pàrì-nùlù
321 work bàràra
322 war kàrc
323 sleep (cf. sleep 476) nìnì
324 dream (cf. dream 477) jù
325 death (cf. die 542) bëë
326 dead person, corpse kòŋù
327 life dùnùŋa

(Pr. sye) def. fèèri-nì
(Pr. bye) def. sābā-kl
(Pr. gone) def. mè̱-nì pl. mè̱-nì
(Pr. sìne) def. sènà-nì pl. sènà-nì
[Fr. ciseaux] def. sèssù-kl
(Pr. péle) def. pùlù-kl pl. pùlù-ll dem. pùlù-kaa
(Pr. duey) def. jë-kl pl. jë-rl def. pl. jë-kl-rl
def. fì-ŋl pl. fì-ŋl
(Pr. gu pl. gure) def. dù-ŋl
def. wùlù-kl pl. wùlù-ll
def. bàràrā-kl
328 sickness  krä 
def. krä-kl
   cf. get sick, be sick  krä
   ú krä-î.
   he get.sick-PERF
   “He got sick.”
   wi-î krä-d.
   he-be be.sick-ing
   “He's sick.”

329 cough  túså 
def. túså-kl
   cf. cough (verb)  túså
   wi-î túså-d.
   he-be cough-ing
   “He's coughing.”

330 fever (= cold (temperature) (n.))  fîl 
def. fîl-kl
   (Pr. fi)
   fîl-kl-î pó-d.
   cold-the-be come.out-ing
   “It's cold.”
   fî-î pó-d  ú wû.
   fever-be come.out-ing him with
   “He has a fever.”

331 wound (= hole 332)  tā 
def. tā-kl pl. tā-rî def. pl. tā-kl-rl
332 hole (= wound 331)

333 truth  sèli or sè̀ 
def. sèli-kl dem. sèll-kāā
   sèli yè.
   “It's true.”

334 lie (falsehood)  pûrî 
def. pûrî-kl dem. pûrî-kāā
335 place  mànî 
def. mànî-kl
336 time, moment  -wâàrî [cf. Bamb. waari]
   ú mí ná-wâàrî tó kî.
   he my come-time know not
   “He doesn't know when I came.”
   also:  wàåtî 
def. wàåtî-kl
   [Bamb. waati]
   and: hour, time  lèrê 
def. lèrê-kl
   [Fr. l'heure]

337 fatigue (apparently no indefinite)  yêli-ŋl 
dem. yêli-ŋâā

338 money (= silver 207)  wârî 
def. wârî-kl
   [Bamb. wari silver, money]

339 market  kûkâ 
def. kûkâ-kl pl. kûkâ-rl
   (Pr. ko)
   market day  kûkâ-jîbl 
def. kûkâ-jîbl-kl
340 load
sùúfì  def. sùúfì-kì

341 boat, canoe
kûrìlì  def. kûrìlì-ŋl

342 hunger
bèè  def. bèè-kl
bèè-ŋl mì ŋú.
hunger-the-be me with
“I'm hungry.”
bèè mì ŋú.
hunger (is) me with
“I'm hungry.”

343 thirst
dûmûnû  def. dûmûnû-kl
[cf. drink 446]
dûmûnû-ŋl mì ŋú.
thirst-be me with
“I'm thirsty.”

344 shadow
jìfä  def. jìfä-kl

345 cloth, clothes
jûlûlì  def. jûlûlì-ŋl

346 man's shirt, robe
jàràblì  def. jàràblì-ŋl pl. jàràblì-ŋl
[man 117 + shirt 350]

347 women's clothing:
panya
tààflì  def. tààflì-kl pl. tààflì-rl

robe, 'bubu'
màrè-jàràblì  def. màrè-jàràblì-kl
[woman 118 + shirt 350]

348 trousers
pàntali  def. pàntali-ŋl pl. pàntali-ŋl
[Fr. pantalon]

349 headscarf
fàtàràli  def. fàtàràli-ŋl

350 shirt (= 'bubu')
jàràblì  def. jàràblì-kl

351 shoe
sùllè  def. sùllè-kl

[Fr. soulier]
also: sandal
bàbì  def. bàbì-kl

352 hat
bùlùvlà  def. bùlùvlà-kl

353 bracelet
jàà  def. jáà-kl dem. jáà-kàà

354 ring
pyèèrlì  def. pyèèrlì-ŋl

355 bead
kùnûnè  def. kùnûnè-kl

356 be heavy
kfù
ú kfù-ì.
he be heavy-PERF
“He's heavy.”
kûlù-kl  kfù-ì.
calabash-the be heavy-PERF
“The calabash is heavy.”

heavy
kfù-màà

kûlù kfù-màà
a heavy calabash
357 light (weight) (= not heavy 356)
   ù kûj kî.
   "He isn't heavy."

cf. also: báríká-báll (= without strength 579)

358 be white
   fō
   ù fō.
   "He's white."

359 be black
   mënî
   ù mënî-li.
   he be.black-PERF
   "He's black."

black
   mënî
   kûû mënî
   a black dog

360 dark
   máncñj
def. máncñj-ŋl

361 up, above
   cû
   wî-ĩ cû.
   he-be up.there
   "He's up there."

362 below, down
   cñntē
   wî-ĩ cñntē.
   "He's down below."

cf. also: 'on the ground'
   fûnî zû
   wî-ĩ fûnî zû.
   he-be ground on
   "He is on the ground."

363 be red
   klê
   ù klê-ĩ.
   he be.red-PERF
   "He's red."

red
   klê
   sôrô klê yê.
   "It's a red man."

364 green: ?
365 yellow: ?
366 blue: ?
367 be big, be fat, grow fat

gbè

ú gbè-ì.
he be.big-PERF
“He's big/fat.”
yèrl-ŋā-d gbè.
fish-this-FUT grow
“This fish will grow.”

big, fat
sīnāl

fōrō sīnāl
a fat man
fōrō sīnā-ŋi
fat men

368 small

pyāānī (this may be MHM)
kūl pyāānī
a small calabash
fī pyāānī
a small thing

also: small
pāā

māpāā mē.
“It's small.”

369 be many

mō

kī mō-ì.
they be.many-PERF
“They are many.”

many, much
mōnā

ibēè jū mōnā mūnī-ì.
we water much drink-PERF
“We drank lots of water.”
fōrō mōnā nā-ì.
“Many men have come.”

370 be few: (= 'be not many' 369)

kī mō kī.
they be.many not
“They are not many.”

371 all

bātāā

bāā-ki-ri bātāā
all the goats
fōrō-ki-ri bātāā-rá nā.
men-the-PL all-FUT come
“All the men will come.”
fī mātāā
everything
372 be thick \( \text{pūrī} \)
\[ \text{kā \ pūrī-l.} \]
that be.thick-PERF
“that one's thick.”

373 be hard (= be dry 390, dry up 560) \( \text{fūrū} \)
\[ \text{yīrī} \ fūrī-l. \]
they.NON.HUMAN be.hard-PERF
“They are dry/hard, they got dry.”
be hard, strong \( \text{sūfūrū} \)
\[ \text{ù sūfūrī-l.} \]
“He's strong.”
yīrī sūfūrī-l.
“They are hard.”

374 soft: ?
375 be deep \( \text{cūù} \)
\[ \text{kūtā-kāā cūù.} \]
well-hole-this be.deep.PERF
“This well is deep.”
\[ \text{jīcūù wā?} \]
“Is it deep?”

376 shallow (= not be deep 375)
377 be tall, be long \( \text{ŋmā} \)
\[ \text{fū-klı̂ ŋmā-l.} \]
house-the be.tall-PERF
“The house is tall.”
\[ \text{j-ŋmā-l.} \]
“It's long.”
kī ŋmā-l.
“They (human) are tall.”
long, tall \( \text{ŋmāna} \)

also: be long \( \text{sāà} \)
\[ \text{jīrō ŋmāna} \]
a tall man
\[ \text{fū ŋmāna} \]
a tall house
\[ \text{yāā ŋmāna} \]
a long rope

\[ \text{jīrō-kāā kā-ŋī-nī sāà.} \]
man-that leg-the-PL be.long
“That man's legs are long.”
kā sāà
long leg
378 be short

bünī

ú bünī-ī.
he be.short-PERF
“He's short.”
förō-kāā bünī-ī.
“That man is short.”

short
bünnaā

förō bünnaā
a short man
förō bünnaā-ŋī-ŋī
the short men

379 be good, be good looking

ʃū

ʃū-ī.
it.be.good-PERF
“It's good/nice looking.”
ú tiri-kli ʃū-ī.
his going-the be.good-PERF
“It's good that he went.” (lit. his going is good)

good, handsome, pretty
ʃūrri

also: be sweet, be good tasting
dī

dī-ī.
it-be.good-PERF
“It's good.”

good tasting, sweet
dī-māā

yērī dī-māā
good tasting fish

380 bad

kūlī

jō kūlī
a bad net
jō kūlī-ŋāā
that bad net

also: be bad (= not be good 379)

ú ʃū kī.
“He's not good/handsome.”

381 be full (= fill 557)

fāā

full
fāā-mā

kūlū fāā-mā
a full calabash
382 empty (one)  

wô  
yîrî  wô  ye.  
they empty they are  
“They they are empty.”  
ğỗ-kî  wôrî.  
it empty the give  
“Give the empty one.”  

383 new  

ğûnâl  
jûûli  ğûnâl  
new cloth  
mârê  ğûnâ  nê.  
woman new it is  
“It’s a new wife.”  

384 old (used) (= not new 383)  
385 be narrow  
kûrû  
sââ-kî  kûrî-l.  
road the be narrow PERF  
“The the be narrow.”  

narrow  
kûrû-mââ  
sââ kûrû-mââ  
a narrow road  

386 old  
old man  
cêgnî  
sôrô  cêgnî  
def. sôrô  cêgnîkl  
old woman  
mârê  cêgnî  

387 young: ?  
388 round  
têllê  
fû  têllê.  
a the round house  
fû  têllê-kî-rl  
the round houses  

389 level, flat  
nâkânê-mââ  
390 be dry (= dry up 560, be hard 373)  
fûrû  
yîrî  fûrî-l.  
(i) “They are dry/hard.”  
(ii) “They got dry.”  
yêrî  fûrû  
dried fish  

391 be wet (= be cold 401)  
fîlî  
jârâblî-kî  fîlî-l.  
shirt the be wet PERF  
“The shirt is wet.”
392 be dirty nōā

nōā.
it.be.dirty.PERF
“It’s dirty.”
pántānī nōā.
“The trousers are dirty.”
dirty nō-māā

jūlī nō-māā
a dirty cloth
jūlī nō-māā-ki
the dirty cloth

393 be clean sānlīā

sānlīné-i.
it.be.clean-PERF
“It’s clean.”
clean sānlīā-māā

jūlī sānlīā-māā
a clean cloth

394 be thin (= be weak 404) fyē

jārābī-ki fyē-i.
shirt-the be.thin-PERF
“The shirt is thin.”
fyē-i.
it.be.thin-PERF
“It’s thin.”

395 be near (= approach, touch 463) myē

nī myē-i fū-ki tē.
she be.near-PERF house-the to
“She is near the house.”
nī-i myē-nā fū-ki tē.
she-be approach-ing house-the to
“She is approaching the house.”

396 be far nārā

Lūlūnī nārī-i kā nā.
Loulouni be.far-PERF here on
“Loulouni is far from here.”

far nārā-māā

Lūlūnī-i mānī nārā-māā.
Loulouni-be place be.far-ADJ
“Loulouni is far away.”
wādā tīrī māā (or: mānī) nārāmū.
“He went far away.” (lit. far place)
397 be sharp

398 be beautiful, good looking (= be good 379)

399 be ugly (= not be beautiful 398)

400 be hot

401 be cold (= be wet 391, 568)
402 be strong (= be hard 373)  

$s\text{ufú}{\text{rū}}$  

\textit{ú $\text{sufú}{\text{rū}}$-i.}  
he be.strong-PERF  
“He’s strong.”

strong  
$s\text{ufú}{\text{rū}}$-māā  
$f\text{ořō }s\text{ufú}{\text{rū}}$-māā  
a a strong man

strength  
$s\text{ufú}{\text{rū}}$bl  
\textit{def. $\text{sufú}{\text{rū}}$bl-ki}  

403 dead  
$\text{bēnī-māā }$  
[\text{die 542 + ADJ}]  
$\text{kfūū bēnī-māā}$  
a a dead dog

404 be weak (= be thin 394)  

$\text{fyē}$  
\textit{ú $\text{fyē}$-i.}  
he be.weak-PERF  
“He’s weak.”

weak  
$\text{fyē}$-māā  
$f\text{ořō }\text{fyē}$-māā  
a a weak man

405 be alive (lit. 'on eye')  
$\text{jnāā nā}$  
$\text{wā-ā à }$  
$\text{jnāā nā.}$  
he-be his.REFLEXIVE eye on  
“He’s alive.”

$\text{kl-ārì jnāā nā.}$  
“They are alive.”

406 be deaf  
$t\text{g̩-kplī}$  
[ear + ??]  
\textit{(cf. Pr. t\text{gemele }'sourd' }\text{pl. t\text{gemele nele})}  
\textit{ú t\text{g̩-kplā-ì.}}  
“He is deaf.”

407 mute  
$b\text{ūbū}$  
[Bamb. \text{bubu}]  
$b\text{ūbū yē.}$  
“He’s a mute.”

408 blind  
$\text{jnāā-fūū}$  
[eye + ?]  
\textit{(cf. Pr. w\text{afu }'aveugle' }\text{pl. w\text{afure})}  
$\text{jnāā-fūū yē.}$  
“He’s blind.”

409 today  
$jī$  
\textit{(Pr. dī)}  
\textit{ú nāī jī.}  
“He has come today.”

410 yesterday  
$cī$  
\textit{ú m-bī-ì}  
he it-say-PERF yesterday  
“He said it yesterday.”
411 tomorrow
  sirì
  ú nā-i cii.
  "He came yesterday."
(P. sirì)
  wd-á m-bì sirì.
  he-FUT it-say tomorrow
  "He'll say it tomorrow."

412 often: ?
413 rot, be rotten
  gbè
  yérl-ŋi gbè-f.
  fish-the rot-PERF
  "The fish is rotten."
  [cf. Bamb. tilen]
  g-klé-ŋ.
  it-be.straight-PERF
  "It's straight."

414 be straight
  klé
  klé-máá
  [Ar. via Bamb.]
  ú dā?
  "Where is he?"
  mī-i tá-á dā?
  you-be go-ing where?
  "Where are you going?"
  ú mó dā?
  he it.put where?
  "Where did he put it?"

415 correct, true (cf. 333 truth)
416 never
  ábádá
  dā
  ú dā?
  "Where is he?"
  mī-i tá-á dā?
  you-be go-ing where?
  "Where are you going?"
  ú mó dā?
  he it.put where?
  "Where did he put it?"

417 where

418 when? (= what time?)
  waáti dāŋò
  wd-á ná waáti dāŋò?
  he-FUT come time which?
  "When will he come?"
  mī nā waáti dāŋò?
  "When did you come?"

419 how
  dókù
  mī náméni dókù?
  "How did you do that?"

420 how many, how much jìì
  máré jìì ná?
  "How many women came?"

421 why? (lit. what on?) vē ná
  why (in indirect questions; lit. which on)
  ùr rà

422 here
  kā
also:  mà
tú mà!
"Stay here!"

def. kā-kl
bāā-kāā gbē-f kā wū.
goat-this be.fat-PERF that than
"This goat is fatter than that one."

def. di-kē
ākē fā?
"Who came?"
ākē-nā tīf?
"Who will come?"
mi ākē āyā?
"Whom did you see?"

cf: who (in indirect questions)
mi-kē
nēfī nā-f
mi h-tō kē.
who come-PERF I it-know not
"I don't know who came."

def. di-vē
mē vē mà?
"What did you do?"
ē mà vē nū?
he it.put what in?
"What did he put it in?"

everyone (= every/all 371 person 116)
kōndā-ŋi bātāā nā-f.
person-the all come-PERF
"All the people (everyone) came."

everything (lit. every/all 371 thing 319)
ItemClick

not (= clause final negative particle)
kī
ā fā fēē kī!
"Don't fall!"

no one (= person 116, in negative clause)
kō
kō nā kī.
person come not
"No one came."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
<th>Adjacent Numbers</th>
<th>Noun Derivation</th>
<th>Phrase Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>432</td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>fi-tōri</td>
<td>[thing + ?]</td>
<td>“There's nothing.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fi-tōri má kī.</td>
<td>“He didn't give me anything.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>433</td>
<td>in (also: to, from)</td>
<td>rū</td>
<td>ni nā-ī kīli-kū rū.</td>
<td>“She has come to the village.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wū-I fū-kl rū.</td>
<td>“He's in the house.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>434</td>
<td>outside</td>
<td>tā-ga nā</td>
<td>wū-I tā-ga nā.</td>
<td>“He's outside.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>435</td>
<td>up, above</td>
<td>cū</td>
<td>wū-I cū.</td>
<td>“He's up there.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>436</td>
<td>under</td>
<td>fē</td>
<td>wū-I jīlī-ngl fē.</td>
<td>“He's under the tree.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>437</td>
<td>in front of</td>
<td>jē</td>
<td>nī-I fū-kl jē.</td>
<td>“She's in front of the house.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>438</td>
<td>behind (= 'to back')</td>
<td>kād tē</td>
<td>nī-I nā-ā u kād tē.</td>
<td>“She's coming behind him.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>439</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>nōrī</td>
<td>sūs nōrī nū.</td>
<td>“Sit to the left.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nōrī-ngmē</td>
<td>“Sit to the right.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>440</td>
<td>right</td>
<td>pāl</td>
<td>sūs pā nū.</td>
<td>“Sit to the right.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pā-ngmē</td>
<td>“Sit to the left.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>441</td>
<td>between</td>
<td>fānīmū</td>
<td>ni-I fū fū-lī-kl fānīmū.</td>
<td>“She is between the two houses.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
442 on (also: 'to') sy. 
ú tämpê-li fükî sy. 
he go.up-PERF house-the on 
“He climbed up on the house.” 
má-á jëullî mó zêli. 
I-FUT clothing put myself.on 
“I will get dressed.” 
mì ú sy dë-f. 
I him on pass-PERF 
“I passed him.” 
ú bëì jël-î mì zêli. 
he goat sell-PERF me on 
“He sold me a goat.”

443 east sy-vålîmu [sun + ?] 
444 west sy-vërimu [sun + ?] 
445 eat nû 
yëri nû! 
“Eat them!” 
wâ-á kë-klî nû. 
he-FUT mush-the eat 
“He will eat the mush.” 
also: eat meat tää 
ú jëjë tää. 
he meat eat.PERF 
“He ate some meat.”

446 drink mûnu 
(Pr. munu) 
mì mûnî-ë. 
I it.drink-PERF 
“I drank it.” 
má-â mûnu. 
I-FUT drink 
“I will drink.” 
wâ-â lû mûnu. 
he-FUT beer drink 
“He will drink beer.”

447 swallow fû 
ú jë-nà vëgî-j. 
ge medicine-child swallow-PERF 
“He swallowed a pill.”

448 urinate (= eject/take off urine 109) fûmûli sâ 
449 defecate (= eject/take off faeces 110) bû sâ
450 do, make
tà
má-dì ñèèrì ntá.
I-FUT basket make
"I will make a basket."
also: do
mà
mì mà vë ñà?
you it.do what on
"Why did you do that?"

451 go (= leave, walk 458)
tirí
ù tirí-ì.
he go-PERF
“He has gone.”
wi-i tirí-rá.
he-be go-ing
“He goes, is going.”
also: go
tà
ù tà lùlùnì kí.
“He didn't go to Loulouni.”

452 come
nà
à ná!
“Come!” (pl.)
ù ná-ì.
“He has come.”
wd-à nà.
“He will come.”
wi-i nà-à jìbì ò jìbì.
“He comes every day.”

453 return (in sense of 'come/go back', takes a reflexive
direct object; can also mean 'make (someone) go back';
also = 'again' as first verb in serial construction)
pùll
wd à pùll-ì.
he himself return-PERF
“He came back.”
wà-dì à pùll-rá.
he-be himself return-ing
“He's returning.”
mì ù pùll-ì.
“I made him come back.”
wà à pùli s55.
he himself return sit-PERF
“He sat down again.”
454 enter dī ú dī-ī. he enter-PERF “He went in.”
455 go out pō ú pō-ī. [pwō] or [pwii] he go.out-PERF “He has gone out.”
456 go down jārī jārī! “Get down!”
457 go up, climb tūmpā ú tūmpē-ī tū-ki sū. he go.up house-the on “He went up on the house.”
458 walk (= go 451) 459 run bīlī (Pr. bele) ú bīlī-ī. “He ran.” wi-ī bīk-ād. “He runs, is running.”
460 see jā mí ú jā-ī. “I saw him.”
also: see 465 see 466 see jēēlī má-ā tā ú jēēlī. I-FUT go him see “I will see him (about something).”
461 hear dāmēg mí dāmē-ī tū wā-ā nā. I it.hear-PERF that he-FUT come “I heard that he will come.”
also: hear, understand dāntō [? + know] mí nāntō-ī. “I heard it.” mí wūl-ki dāntō-ī. “I have heard/understood the word.”
462 smell (= smell odor) kīnī nāmā mí-ī wēlī kīnī nāmā-ā. I-be sauce odor smell-ing “I smell the sauce.” wā-ā yīrī kīnī-ki nāmā. he-FUT their odor-the smell “He will smell them.”
463 touch (= be near 395, approach)  
\[\text{myé} \quad \text{ú myé mí ndá.} \]
he touch me on  
"He touched me."
\[\text{myé ndá.} \]
touch it.on  
"Touch it."

464 taste  
\[\text{nëé} \quad \text{wëši-kt nëé.} \]
"Taste the sauce."

465 hit  
\[\text{bwō} \quad \text{mi ú bwō-i.} \]
"I hit him."

466 rub  
\[\text{súsú} \quad \text{má-á șúsú.} \]
I-FUT it.rub  
"I will rub it."
\[\text{mi ú súsú-i.} \]
"I rubbed him."

467 kill  
\[\text{klà} \quad \text{ú n-klà-i.} \]
he it-kill-PERF  
"He killed it."

468 insult  
\[\text{kíl} \quad \text{mi ú kíl.} \]
"I insulted him."

469 pull (= pull up, pull out, remove, excise, circumcise, marry)  
\[\text{cëë} \quad \text{mi jà-cëë.} \]
I it-pull.PERF  
"I pulled it."
\[\text{wdá-á mărë cëë.} \]
he-FUT woman marry  
"He will marry."

470 push  
\[\text{tûrû} \quad \text{mi mí nûrû-i.} \]
you me push-PERF  
"You pushed me."

471 carry (= take 530)  
\[\text{fì} \quad \text{mi ʒà-ą.} \]
I-be it.take-ING  
"I am taking it."
472 bring (= take come)  
473 lift  

řëfï  
it.lift  
“Lift it!”  
yirì řëfï.  
“Lift them!”

also: lift (= get/stand up 549, fly 547)  

jërikë  
mì mòtò-ki  jërikë-i.  
I motorcycle-the stand.up-PERF  
“I lifted the motorcycle.”

474 put down (= put on, in)  

bô  
mô!  
“Put it down!”  
yirì bô!  
“Put them down!”

weave (lit. put cloth)  

jùull mô  
ú jùullî mô-i.  
“He wove cloth.”

475 lie down (also = 'lay (something) down', cf. 488)  

bîlî  
ú bîlî-i.  
he lie.down-PERF  
“He is lying down.”  
wà å bîlî-i.  
he himself lay.down-PERF  
“He lay (himself) down.”  
m-bîlîf!  
yourself-lay.down  
“Lie down!”

476 (go to) sleep (= do sleep 323)  

ñìñìñ-tå  [sleeping + do]  
ú ñìñìñ-tå-i.  
he sleep-do-PERF  
He went to sleep.

wl-i ñìñìñ-tå-d.  
he-be sleep-do-ing  
“He's sleeping.”
477 dream (cf. dream 324) jif

\[ \text{mí nif.} \]
I dream.PERF
"I dreamed."

478 rest
nufa or rufa

\[ \text{wd á nufa / rufa.} \]
he himself rest.PERF
"He rested."

479 be tired
yell

\[ \text{mí nálí-í.} \]
I be.tired-PERF
"I'm tired."
\[ \text{ú yell úrí-í.} \]
he be.tired be.PAST-PERF
"He was tired."

480 open
nawulù

(Pr. bona wiri 'ouvrir la porte')
\[ \text{fú-klí nawulù!} \]
"Open the house!"

481 close
nálà

(cf. Pr. bona la 'fermer la case')
\[ \text{fú-klí nálà!} \]
"Close the house!"
\[ \text{á yírí nálà!} \]
"You (pl.) close them!"

482 stay, remain
\[ \text{tí} \]

(Pr. to)
\[ \text{ú tí-í má.} \]
he stay-PERF here
"He stayed here."
\[ \text{tí má!} \]
"Stay here!"
\[ \text{á tí má!} \]
"Stay here (pl)!"
\[ \text{wd-á tí má.} \]
he-FUT stay here
"He will stay there."

483 bury (= (trans)plant) ye

\[ \text{klí ú ye-í.} \]
they him bury-PERF
"They buried him."
\[ \text{ú yírí ye-í.} \]
"He transplanted them."
484 read  kàli  [cf. Bamb. kalan]
        ú ĝ-kàli-ì.
he it-read-PERF
“He read it.”

cf. also:
        wi-tì  kàli  nti-ĝ.
he be reading do-ing
“He is reading.”

485 write  sèbè  [cf. Bamb. sèben]
        ú lètèrì sèbè-ì.
“He wrote a letter.”

486 gather  ràkòli
        ú yìri ràkòli-ì.
“He gathered them.”
        wà-a yìri ràkòli.
“He will gather them.”

487 accompany (accompany a guest for a short way on his/her
        return journey) (lit: put on road)
        bò sàá rà

488 burn (lit. lay in fire; = roast 489)
        bìlì tù rù
        mí ú bìlì-ì tù rù.
I him lay-PERF fire in
“I burnt him.”

489 roast (lit. lay in fire; = burn 488)
        bìlì tù rù
        ú sèè bìlì-ì tù rù.
he meat lay-PERF fire in
“He roasted the meat.”

490 boil (cf. fill 'be cold' 401: is the only difference tone?)
        fìlì
        jù-ki fìlì-ì.
“The water boiled.”

491 sing (songs)  fù pòrl
        wi-tì fù pòr-rà.
he be song sing-ing
“He's singing (a song).”
        ú fù fùlì pòrlì-ì.
he song two sing-PERF
“He sang two songs.”

492 say (= think 514)  bì
        ú m-bì-ì tù à tìri.
he it say-PERF that REFL go
“He said he went.”
yiři bił
Say them!

Also: say (= tell 495, think 514, that)
tu
û tu mí pó.
he say I go.out
“He told me to go out.”

493 talk (= do conversation)
bərî mà
i bərî mà.
“Let’s talk.”
cf.: conversation bərî def. bərî-kl dem. bərî-kāa [Bamb. bāro]

494 vomit jękš
û jękš-i.
“He vomited.”

495 tell bīrī
û pō-w̃ušū bīrī mí nté kī.
he go.out-words tell me to not
“He didn’t tell me to go out.”

Also: tell (= say 492, think 514, that)
tu
û tu mí pó.
“He told me to go out.”

496 ask nāñrī
û nāñrī-i.
he it.ask-PERF
“He asked for it.”
mā-đa tu û nāñrī.
I-FUT go him ask
“I’ll go ask him.”

Also: ask, beg fe
mī û ra fe-i.
I him on beg-PERF
“I begged him.”
mī wā-đa fe-i ntû û nā.
I him-on beg-PERF that he come
“I begged him to come.”

497 answer nū-þull [? + return 453]
û nū-þull kī.
“He didn’t answer.”

498 wish: ?, cf: jūbā def. jūbā-kl
[Bamb. dūba]

give (lit. ‘emit’) a blessing
jūbā sā
499 refuse

Proverb: kaçà nà-

“Refusing is not a good quality.”

500 twist

citgni

ú yirì citgni-

“He twisted them.”

501 chop, cut (wood)

kfrù (Pr. kuru)

mf ì-kfrù-

“I chopped it.”

502 cut (e.g. meat, rope)

tèrl

mf ì-tèrl-

“I cut it.”

503 tear

gbëri

wà-dà ìmèrì.

“He will tear it.”

504 build (= do 450)

fù (Pr. tè)

fù tè-

“He built a house.”

fù tè!

“Build a house!”
505 dress (= put 474 on clothing)  

\[ \text{má-á júllì mó žy.} \]  
I-FUT clothing put myself.on  
“I will get dressed.”

506 undress (= take off/eject clothing)  

\[ \text{má-á júllì žá žy.} \]  
I-FUT clothing take.off myself.on  
“I will get undressed.”

507 swim (= cut 502 water)  

\[ \text{jú térl} \]

508 put away (= put down 474, put on 505, put in)  

\[ \text{bō} \]

509 pray (muslim)  

\[ \text{sírl} \]  
[Ar. via Bamb. \text{seli}]  
\[ \text{wá á sírl-ì.} \]  
he himself pray-PERF  
“He has prayed.” (= he is a muslim)  
\[ \text{wá-á á sírl-ád.} \]  
he-be himself pray-ing  
“He prays.” (= he is a muslim)

510 hide (tr. and intr.)  

\[ \text{nádú} \]  
\[ \text{má-á nádú.} \]  
“I will hide.”  
\[ \text{yirí nádú!} \]  
“Hide them!”

511 steal, rob  

\[ \text{kfú} \]  
\[ \text{wá-á ñ-kfú mí ñmé.} \]  
he-FUT it-steal you from  
“He will steal it from you.”  
\[ ñ mí ñkfú-ì. \]  
he me rob-PERF  
“He robbed me.”

512 help  

\[ \text{jémé} \]  
[cf. Bamb. \text{deme}]  
\[ \text{kírl í jémé.} \]  
God us help  
“He has fallen.”  
\[ \text{wá-á tèm.} \]  
“He will fall.”  
\[ \text{wá-á mí tèm.} \]  
“He will make you fall.”
514 think (= say 492)  bĩ
wi-î mî- bí- à ([byàà]) tû má- d tîrî.
he-be it-think-ing that I-FUT go
“He thinks/says I will go.”
also: think (= say 492, tell 495, that)
tû
mi-î nî-tù- à ([ntùò]) wà- d tîrî.
I-be it-think-ing he-FUT go
“I think he will go.”

515 know  tò
(Pr. toa)
gòtî nã-î mi nî- tò kî.
who come-PERF I it-know not
“I don’t know who came.”

516 remember  nàkîlì
’mi nàkîlì- î mi nôtô.
I remember-PERF you to
“I remember you.”
cf. intelligence  nàkîlì
def. nàkîlì-kî
[cf. Bamb. hakîlî]

517 forget (lit. lose intelligence/remembrance)
nàkîlì fônl or nêkîlîlà fônl
’mi nêkîlîlà fônl- î.
“I forgot.”
mî nêkîlî fônl- î.
“I forgot.”

518 dig  sî
tà- kî sî!
“Dig the hole!”

519 hoe (= cultivate 520, scratch)  kàà
(cf. Pr. gana ’gratter le sol (poule)’)
má- d ú kàà.
I-FUT him scratch
“I will scratch him.”

520 cultivate (= hoe 519, scratch)  kàà
mî sînà  ñkàà.
I maize cultivate.PERF
“I cultivated maize.”

521 teach (= learn 525)  knî
má- d rôbèrè knî jô- wûl  íd.
I-FUT Robert teach Jô-language on
“I will teach Robert Jô.”
522 pierce bū
mí m-bū-î.
I it-pierce-PERF
“I pierced it.”

523 squeeze ṣu
mí ṣu-ô.
I it.squeeze-PERF
“I squeezed it.”

524 hold, catch (= take, grab) pâ
m-pâl
“Take it!”
má-á yiri pâ.
“I will catch them.”
mí m-pé-î.
I it-catch-PERF
“I caught it.”

525 learn (= teach 521) kînl
má-á ọ-kînl.
I-FUT it-learn
“I will learn it.”
má-á jɔ-wulú-kî kînl.
I-FUT Jô-language-the learn
“I will learn Jô.”

526 cry (lit. do crying) ọw tâ
wi-ô ọw tâ-ô.
he-be crying do-ing
“He is crying.”
ú ọw tê-ô bûtûná.
he crying do-PERF all.day
“He cried all day.”

527 laugh (lit. do laughing) yê tâ
wi-ô yê tâ-ô.
he-be laughing do-ing
“He’s laughing.”
ú yê tê-ô.
“He laughed.”

528 love, like (= affair 605 be pleasing/sweet 379 to) gbî dî
ú dd-ôl gbî dî-ô ú tê.
his child-the be.sweet-PERF him to
“He loves his child.”
báá wá gbí dí-í n-té,
goat which be.sweet.PERF you-to,
má-á ṣòrì n-té.
I-FUT it.give you-to
“I will give you the goat you like.”

529 drive, chase away kàllàlì
wá-á yìrì kàllàlì.
he-FUT them chase.away
“He will chase them away.”

530 take (= carry 471) ̀ĩ
mf ì ì-ì.
I him take-PERF
“I took him.”
mf-ì ̀jà-à.
I-be it.take-ing
“I am taking it.”

531 give wórì
má-á ṣòrì ní nté.
I-FUT it.give her to
“I will give it to her.”
mf yìrì wórì-ì.
I them give-PERF
“I have given them.”
mf-ì ṣàdì-rd.
I-be it.give-ing
“I am giving it.”

532 bite ̀jì
jì ̀jì-ì-ì.
it it-bite-PERF
“It bit it.”
á jì-ì.
“You (pl.) bite it!”

533 shoot (= bang, thunder 150) fàllì
mf válí-ì.
I it.shoot-PERF
“I shot it.”

534 sell jù
ù báá jù-ì mf yù.
he goat sell-PERF me on
“He sold me a goat.”

535 buy sà
yìrì sà!
“Buy them!”
536 call (to come here)  dôrl
"He will buy a net."

Lâmisâ dôrl!
"Call Lamisa!"

537 sit (also = seat)  sì55
ù sì55.
"He sat down."
wâ-dâ sì55.
"He will sit down."
wil-i sì55-rd.
"He's sitting down."
ù sì55  kò.
he sit.PERF finish
"He's already sitting."

cf. also: give birth (= be born, be (future))

538 give birth  jèrl
nl njèrl-i  dâ-zôrò.
she give.birth-PERF child-man
"She gave birth to a boy."

nl-dâ  jèrl.
she-FUT give.birth
"She will give birth."

jì
nl dâ  njìi-i.
she child give.birth-PERF
"She gave birth to a child."

mì njìi-i  lâlùnì.
I be.born-PERF Loulouni
"I was born in Loulouni."

mà-ʒ  dà-ŋà-dà  jì  mà-ŋà
my-GEN child-the-FUT be.born Mali-at
"My child will be born in Mali."

mà-dà jì kìlì-tìì.
"I will be chief."

cf. also:

wâ-dà  m-bì  tù  mà-dà  jì  tìrì.
he-FUT it-say that I-FUT be go
"He will say/think that I have gone."

539 flow  wûll
jù-kì-lì  wûl-ŋà.
water-the-be flow-ing
"The water is running."
540 throw  
kee  (Pr. ke)  
ú ḥ-kéè.  
he it-throw.PERF  
“He threw it.”  
wl-i ḥ-kéè-rá.  
he-be it-throw-ing  
“He is throwing it.”

541 follow  
 gbà  
ní ṣmí-ì mí ná.  
she follow-PERF me on  
“She’s following me.”  
kí gbà  ùrì-i mí ná.  
they follow be.PAST-PERF me on  
“They were following me.”  
 gbà ù rá.  
follow him on  
“Follow him!”

542 die  
 beení or beenú  
ú beení-i.  
“He died.”  
wá-d beení.  
“He will die.”  
wá-i beená-d.  
“He’s dying.”

543 forge (metal) (= hit 465)  
 bwà  

544 increase (grow bigger) (= be big/fat, grow fat)  
 gbè  
ú gbè-i.  
he be.big-PERF  
“He’s big/fat.”  
yèrì-gà-d gbè.  
fish-this-FUT grow  
“This fish will grow.”

545 diminish (= bend over)  
 súbílì  
tù-ki súbílì-i.  
fire-the diminish-PERF  
“The fire has gone down.”  
zúbílì!  
yourself.bend.over  
“Bend over!”
546 dance

ʃè

mí ʃè-ʃè.
I one dance-PERF
“I danced one.”
má-á ʃè.
I-FUT it.dance
“I will dance it.”

547 fly (= get up 549)

jɔrɪkɔ

ú mɛnɨ-ли sʊ-kl ɡund ɡná.
he jump-PERF stream-the head on
“He jumped over the stream.”

548 jump

mɛnɨ

549 stand up (= get up, lift, raise 473, help put load down, fly 547)

jɔrɪkɔ

ú jɔrɪkɔ-ʃè.
“He got up.”
jɔrɪkɔ!
“Get up!”
mí mārɛ-kl jɔrɪkɔ-ʃè.
(i) I helped the woman put her load down.
(ii) I lifted the woman.

550 swell

sùye

ú kɔ-gli sùye-ì.
“He’s leg swelled.”

551 suck

nɛɛ

w₁-ί bɔbɔ nɛɛ-rá.
he-be candy suck-ing
“He’s sucking a candy.”

552 be afraid, fear

kɛŋi

w₁-ί kɛŋ-ná.
he-be fear-ing
“He is afraid.”
ú kɛŋi-ɨ.
he fear-PERF
“He was afraid.”

553 sneeze

ɕl

ú ɕl-ɨ.
“He sneezed.”
w₁-ð ɕl.
“He will sneeze.”

554 yawn

ʃʊʊ

ú ʃʊʊ.
he yawn.PERF
“He yawned.”
555 finish  k₃
ú k₃-f.
“He has finished.”
wā-ḍ k₃.
“He will finish.”
ú k₃-i  k₃.
he finish-PERF finish
“He has already finished.”

556 begin (lit. mouth-take)  tϱ pā
ú bādṛ-k₁ tϱ pē-i.
he work-the mouth take-PERF
“He has begun (the) work.”

557 fill (= be full 381)  fāā
n₁ dū-ṯi fāā jū-kl ṛā.
she pot-the fill.PERF water-the on
“She filled the pot with water.”
yir ḥ fāā.
“Fill them!”

558 marry (= pull (up, out) 469, remove, excise, circumcise)  cēk
wā-ḍ mārē cēk.
he-FUT woman marry
“He will marry.”

559 show  jī
ú jī-jī-f ṭi ṭi  ụt  ụt.
he it-show-PERF me to
“He showed it to me.”

560 dry up (= be dry 390, be hard 373)  fūrū
yir ḥ fūr-f-
“They are dry/hard, they got dry.”

561 sew  ṣmēkk
ú jārubl ṣmēkk.
he shirt  sew.PERF
“He sewed a shirt.”

562 surpass (= pass)  dē
ú ụt  zj dē-f.
he me on pass-PERF
“He passed me.”
ú dē-f  ụt  zj.
he pass-PERF me on
“He passed me.”
mī ụt  sý dē-f.
“I passed him.”
563 tie kōli

mī ú kōli-1.
I him tie-PERF
“I tied him.”
mī-1 ú kōl-á.
I-be him tie-ing
“I am tying him.”

564 untie pili

bāā-ki plili!
“Untie the goat!”

565 pour gbō

jū gbō ūmē rā.
water pour my.hand on
“Pour water on my hands.”
also: pour kōnkōli

ū jū kōnkōli-1.
“He poured water.”
jū-ki kōnkōli!
“Pour the water!”

566 sweep nūsū

(Pr. so)
nī fū-ki nūsū-1.
she house-the sweep-PERF
“She swept the house.”

567 blow fyē or fyā

tūū-ki fyē!
“Blow the fire!”
ū vye-i.
he it.blow-PERF
“He blew it.”

568 be wet (= be cold 401, wet 391)
fill

569 obtain (= find, get) klā

yīrī klā!
“Find them!”
mī ī-klē-i.
I it-get-PERF
“I found/got it.”
mā-á dā ńklā.
I-FUT child get
“I will get a child.”
mī dā ńklā-1.
“I had/got a child.”
wā-ā mī ńklā.
“He will find me.”
570 weave (= put 474 cloth)
jùll mō
ú jùll mō-i.
he cloth put-PERF
“He wove cloth.”

571 divide: lů
ú yiri lā-i.
“He divided them.”

572 break yàlî
ú jàlf-i.
he it.break-PERF
“He broke it.”
mī-ŋì jàlf-i.
you-the it.break-PERF
“It’s you who broke it.”

573 wash wū
yìrì wū!
“Wash them!”
má-d yìrì wū.
“I will wash them.”
mārē-ki dā-ŋì wū-i.
woman-the child-the wash-PERF
“The woman washed the child.”
mì nū-i.
I myself.wash-PERF
“I washed myself.”

574 3rd person reflexive pronoun à
pl. àrl
wā à wū-i.
he REFL wash-PERF
“He washed himself.”
nì à wū-i.
“She washed herself.”
pà à wū-i.
“It washed itself.”
kī ārl wū-i.
“They washed themselves”
yìrā-ārl wū-i.
“They (non-human) washed themselves.”

575 2nd person plural pronoun: reflexive and imperative á
ábēē-rd á wū.
“You will wash yourselves.”
á nā!
“You (pl.) come!”
576 2nd pers. pl. pronoun ábée

ábée ná-i.
“You (pl.) have come.”

577 frighten bāābāā
má-á ú bāābāā.
“I will frighten him.”

578 prevent báll [cf. Bamb. báli]
má-á ú báll nā-ki sī.
I-FUT him prevent come-the on
“I will prevent him from coming.”

579 strength, power báríká [Ar. via Bamb. barika]
def. báríká-kl

580 all day būtūná [? + on]
ú ūw té-ì būtūná.
“He cried all day.”

581 send c̣j má-á lāmísà c̣j bāā sà.
I-FUT Lamisa send goat buy
“I will send Lamisa to buy a goat.”

582 harpoon cāriká def. cāriká-kl pl. cāriká-rí

583 look for cee̊l má-á ú cee̊lí.
“I will look for him.”
mí ú cee̊lí-l.
“I looked for him.”
mí-í ú cee̊lá-d.
“I am looking for him.”

584 pig, warthog cē def. cē-kl pl. cērì dem. cē-kāā
(Pr. tie pl. tire)

585 tiger nut (pois sucré) cō̊f def. cō̊f-ŋl

586 which?: interrogative determiner
dāwò or dāŋò pl. dōwòrì or dāŋòrì
dōgòtōre fū [doctor house]
dōl def. dō-ŋl
dōi def. dō-ŋl (HM tone on first vowel)
dàn-vū def. dàn-vū-kl
[spider-house]
dṑ́gù
def. dṑ́gù-kl (HM tone on first vowel)

587 hospital dōgòtōre fú [doctor house]

588 glue dōl def. dō-ŋl

589 back of head dōi def. dō-ŋl (HM tone on first vowel)

590 spider web dàn-vū def. dàn-vū-kl
[spider-house]

591 now dṑ́gù má-á tìrì dṑ́gù.
“I will go now.”

592 prohibitive or negative subjunctive auxiliary fà fà pó kíl
“Don't go out!”
á fā pó kí!
"Don't go out (plural)!
ù tū mì fā pó kí.
"He told me not to go out."

593 and
fā (coordinates NPs)
kònl fā tèŋnì (lit. 20 + 1)
twenty-one

594 future auxiliary (from /fâ-rá/, which is an alternate pronunciation)
fâ-á
wl-ì fâ-á tíí.
"He will go."
nl-ì fâ-á nà.
"She will come."

595 be happy
fèrē
ù fèrē-ì.
he be.happy-PERF
"He's happy."
ù fèrē wúrì-ì.
he be.happy be.PAST-PERF
"He was happy."

596 fonio
fil
(Pr. fe)
def. fl-ŋí

597 twin
fìn
def. fìn-kí pl. fìn-ŋí
def. pl. fìn-kí-rl dem. fìn-käŋ
filì yë.
"It's a twin."

598 sow
fìrì
yìrì fìrìl
"Sow them!"
wì-dì vìnì.
he-FUT it.sow
"He will sow it."
wì-ì tìná fìr-rl.
he-be peanuts sow-ing
"He sowing peanuts."

599 dew
flò
def. flò-kí
(Pr. fulu)

600 lose
fònlí
mì nèkílì fònl-ì.
1 intelligence lose-PERF
"I forgot."

601 house with thatched roof
fù-cëntlì def. fù-cëntl-ŋí
[house + ?]
602 cross  

fuü

ú sū-ki  

he stream-the cross.PERF

“he crossed the stream.”

603 lick  

fyɛ

ŋmɛ  

ra fyɛ!

your hand on lick

“Lick your hand!”

604 from (= hand 78)  

gbɛ

wå-å  

båå sà mí ŋmɛ.

he-FUT goat buy me from

“He will buy a goat from me.”

605 affair, desire, need  

gbî (cf. like 528)

jù  

gbî-i mí nà.

water need-be me on

“I want/need water.”

måře  

gbî-i mí nà.

“I want a wife.”

606 1st pers. pl. pronoun  

ɪbɛ̀

ɪbɛ̀ nà-ì.

“We have come.”

607 four hundred (in multiples shortened to kòlò)  

jààŋkòlò

kòlò fiùlì

eight hundred

608 bush (no indefinite, cf. 614)

jà-ŋl (def)  

dem. jà-ŋáà

609 garbage  

jë

def. jë-kl

(Pr. gyie 'as d'ordures')

610 host  

jë-ʃì

def. jë-ʃì-kl pl. jë-ʃì-rl

[guest 138-take 530 (?)]

611 net  

jò

def. jò-kl pl. jò-rl dem. jò-kàà

jò kùlì

a bad net

612 Jò person  

jò-tʃì  

def. jò-tʃì-ŋl pl. jò-tʃì-ŋl

613 Jò language  

jò-wúlù  

def. jò-wúlù-kl

[Jò-language]

614 bush, field (no definite) (cf. 608)

jùù

(Pr. gyee 'brousse' cf. gyi 'champ')

615 sole of foot  

kàñàcìrò  

def. pl. kàñàcìrò-kl-rl

616 leather worker  

kàñà-tʃì  

def. kàñà-tʃì-ŋl

[? + person]
617 must, should  

kákgé  [cf. Bambara ka kan]

ú kákgé tá.
he must go
“He must go.”
ú kákgé wí-í tá.
he must he-be go
“He must go.”

618 earth peas  
kéé  
def. kéé-kí
(Pr. ke (+))

earth pea  
kéé-dál  
def. kéé-dá-ŋí
[earth pea-child]

619 the side, in the direction of  
kélé-ŋí (def.)

ní-í bíl-í tíí-rá sü-kí kélé-ŋí té.
she-be run go-ing stream-the side-the to
“She's running in the direction of the stream.”
mí zíí tábáli-ki kélé-gáá té.
I sit.PERF table-the side-that to
“I sat/am sitting on the other side of the table.”

620 health  
kénébí  
def. kénébí-kí
kírí kénébí nòrí. (or LHML)
“May God give us health.”

621 box  
késú  
def. késú-kí pl. késú-rl
def. pl. késú-kí-rí

[Fr. caisse]

622 oil palm nuts  
kfó  
def. kfó-kí
(Pr. kuo)

oil palm tree  
kfó-jírl  [palm nut-tree]
(Pr. kuogyire)

623 3rd pers. pl. human pronoun  
kí

kí ná-í.
“They have come.”

624 again, anymore (in neg. clauses)  
kíí

wb-á ná kíí kí.
he-FUT come again not
“He won't come anymore.”
ú síí kíí.
he sit.PERF again
“He sat down again.”

625 testicle  
kélé-dál  def. pl. kélé-dá-ŋí-ní
[testicle-child 131]

scrotum  
kélé-póil  [testicle-skin 104]
626 pot scraper  kpèñì  def. kpèñ-kl dem. kpèñ-kää
627 a Jula person  kpèñì-tìj  def. pl. kpèñì-tìj-ńl-ní
628 the Jula language  kpèñì-wùlù [Jula + language]
629 a Wara person  le-tìj  def. pl. le-tìj-ńl-ní or le-kí-rí
630 the Wara language  le-wùlù [Wara + language]
631 whistle  le-vyè  [whistling + blow]
  ụ le-vyè-ń.
  “He whistled.”
632 ruin, spoil  lì  ụ fù-kí lì-ń.
  “He ruined the house.”
633 be bad tasting  l5  ’l5-ń. [xwöi]
  it.be.bad.tasting-PERP
  “It's bad tasting.”
  yèrl-ńl l5-ń.
  “The fish is bad tasting.”
  bad tasting  l5-màà
  yèrl l5-màà
  bad tasting fish
  fèl l5-màà
  bad tasting meat
634 beer  l5  def. l5-kl dem. l5-kää
  (Pr. lo)
635 a Duun (Samogo-Gouan) person
  mànìŋgå  def. pl. mànìŋgå-kí-rí
636 the Duun (Samogo-Gouan) language
  mànìŋgå-wùlù [Duun + language]
637 know location of
  màn-tò  [place 335 + know 515]
  mi-t mànì-kl mànò-á  kí.
  I-be place-the place.know-ing not
  “I don’t know the place.”
  mi-t fòrò-kí mànò-á.
  I-be man-the place.know-ing
  “I know where the man is.”
638 1st pers. sing. pronoun  mí
  mí nà-ń.
  “I have come.”
639 2nd pers. sing. pronoun  mì
  mì nà-ń.
  “You have come.”
640 hurt (oneself)  

mɔ̀bɔ̀

wá-d mɔ̀bɔ̀ à rä.
he-FUT hurt himself on
“He will hurt himself.”
mä-d mɔ̀bɔ̀ nä.
you-FUT hurt yourself on
“You will hurt yourself.”

641 anus

mʊŋjáta

(Pr. muntita)

642 3rd pers. sing. fem. pronoun

nl

ni-nä nà.
“She will come.”

643 make run

n5-bìli

[CAUS-run 459]
má-d ü n5-bìli.
“I will make him run.”

644 frighten

n5-këni

[CAUS-be.afraid 552]
má-d ü n5-këni.
“I will frighten him.”

645 tie in the middle

n5-kɔli

[CAUS-tie 563]
má-d n5-kɔli.
“I will tie it.” CAUS-tie
“I will tie it in the middle.”

646 cut in many pieces

n5-tërl

[CAUS/INTENS-cut 502]
mä-d n3-tërl.
“I will cut it in many pieces.”

647 be fast, hurry

nʊkúlu

ù nʊkúlu-ì.
he be.fast-PERF
“He's fast.”
wá à nʊkúlu tìrì-ì
he himself hurry go-PERF
kìli-tì-gì tē.
village-owner-the to
“He hurried to the chief.”

648 3rd pers. sing. non-human pronoun

jà

nä-ì.
“It has come.”

nà-d nà.
it-FUT come
“It will come.”

nì tìf-rà.
it.be go-ing
“It is going/it goes.”
649 nipple  
650 mucous  
651 be sad

ɲɛn-ʈɔɁ  [breast 77 + mouth 69]
ɲnl  def.ɲnl-kl
ɲɔnl

ū ɲɔnl-ː.  
“He is sad.”
ū ɲɔnl-mə wùrf-ː.  
“He was sad.”

652 a Senufo person
653 the Senufo language
654 bicycle  
655 penis  
656 grasshopper, locust
657 vagina
658 plain  
659 be bitter

pàrìn-tɔɁ  def. pl. pàrìn-tɔɁ-ŋi-nl  
[Senufo-person]
pàrìn-ŋulù  [Senufo-language]
pee-suú  def. pee-suú-kl
[iron 204 + horse 248]
pè-nål  def. pè-nål-ŋl  
(Pr. pe)
pli  def. pli-kl pl. pli-rl
(Pr. pin)
pl-nål  def. pl-nål-ŋl
sä  def. sä-kl
sàà

sàà-màà
jà zàà-màà yè.  
“It's bitter medicine.”

660 pay  
661 light
662 breathe
663 cook

sàll  

ú mf zàll-ː.  
“He paid me.”
mà-ː ú sàll.  
“I will pay him.”
sàrǐi  def. sàrǐ-ŋl
si

wì-ː si-ː.  
he-be breathe-ing  
“He's breathing.”
sì  
(Pr. se)

nl-nà  nì.  
she-FUT it.cook  
“She will cook it.”
nì yìrì sìì.  
“She cooked them.”
664 maize field       șinάn-jīi       def. șinάn-jīi-kl
                         [maize 283 + ?]
665 arrive, be able     șō        wā-dā șō Lūlūnī.
                           “He'll arrive at Louloni.”
                           wādī-kl șō-l.
                           “The time has arrived.”
                           ɾū șō-i nāi.
                           “He was able to come.”
                           wā-dā șō nāi.
                           “He will be able to come.”
                           ɾū șō-i kfū-ki kīfī.
                           “He was able to kill the dog.”
666 persuade           sūmyēk
                           mí nī zūmyēk nāi.
                           “I persuaded her to come.”
667 wood (firewood)     sūū       def. sūū-kl def. pl. sūū-kī-rī
                           (Pr. so)
                           sūū-ʃūrū
                           dry wood
668 squat               sūzūrī [cf. Bamb. sūnsoro]
                           ɾū sūzūrī-l.
                           “He squatted.”
669 song                fū        def. fū-kl dem. fū-kāa
670 kick                tā        mā-d kfū-kl tā.
                           “I will kick the dog.”
671 table               tābālī      def. tābālī-kl pl. tābāl-li
                           dem. tābāl-kāa
                           [Fr. table]
672 snail               tātāngkūlīmā       def. tātāngkūlīmā-kl
                           tātāngkūlīmā yē.
                           “It's a snail.”
673 tea                  tē        def. tē-kl
                           [French thé]
674 to                   tē        nl-ī myē-nā fū-kl tē.
                           she-be approach-ing house-the to
                           “She is approaching the house.”
                           wl-ī n-tē mījí tīfī.
                           he-be it-to I go
                           “He wants me to go.”
                           mí-ī n-tē nī tīfī.
                           I-be it-to myself go
                           “I want to go.”
ú wúrí ḥ-tē ṣā tīrī. 
he was it-to himself go
“He wanted to go.”

675 pound (in mortar)  tī

(Pr. te)
mī ɡūrī  sinā nti-ā.
I was maize pound-ing
“I was pounding maize.”
 ṃ-tī!
“Pound it!”

676 owner (= father 31)  tī
def. tīnj
peesū ṭī
owner of a bicycle
nā ṭī
owner of cow(s)
fū ṭī
owner of a house

677 be angry  tēn-kfūlū  [heart 86 + be hot 400]
ú tēn-kfūlī-ā.
“He’s angry.”

678 bag  tōtōl
def. tōtōl-ŋl
ú m-bō-ī tōtōl nū.
he it-put-PERF bag in
“He put it in a sack.”

679 3rd pers. sing. masc. pronoun  ú

680 yes/no question particle  wā
[cf. Bamb. wa]
ú dā-ŋl cū wā?
“Did he send the child?”

681 relative marker  wō
mī ʃōrō wō jē-ī mī ḥtē
I man REL see-PERF you chez
clī,  kʃū yē.
yesterday, thief it.is
“The man I saw at your place yesterday is a thief.”

682 with, to  wū
ú fē-kī tērī-ī sinā ṣā.
“He cut the meat with a knife.”
wād ḥjī ṣē wū.
“He will show it to us.”

683 be  wńrī
ni ɡūrī-ī fū-ki rū.
“She was in the house.”
ú wūrī-i kīlī-tīn.
“He was chief.”

mī qūnī-ŋl-ī yáā-rā.
my head-the-be hurt-ing
“My head hurts.”

jī-i mī nāā-rā.
“It hurts me.”

nā-ā mī nāā.
“It will hurt you.”

685 plant, transplant; name

yee

kī lāmisā yēē mī nā.
“They named me Lamisa.”

686 it is... (cf. Bamb. don)

yē

ʃōrō yē.
“It's a man.”

687 self (follows reflexive pron)

yērī [cf. Bamb. yere]

mī jērī kāā.
I myself scratch
“I scratched myself.”

wā ā yērī kāā.
he himself scratch
“He scratched himself.”

688 3rd pers. pl. non-human pronoun

yīrī

yīrī nā-ī.
“They have come.”
**ENGLISH INDEX**

<p>| able to, be         | 665     | bark        | 177     |
| above              | 361     | basket      | 308     |
| accompany          | 487     | bat         | 210     |
| adobe              | 190     | be          | 538     |
| afraid, be         | 552     | bead        | 683     |
| afternoon          | 162     | beans       | 355     |
| again              | 624     | beard       | 293     |
| alive              | 405     | beautiful   | 66      |
| all                | 371     | bee         | 398     |
| all day            | 580     | beer        | 237     |
| and                | 593     | beg         | 634     |
| angry              | 677     | begin       | 496     |
| animal (wild)      | 208     | behind      | 556     |
| answer             | 497     | belly       | 438     |
| ant                | 216     | below       | 362     |
| antelope           | 252     | between     | 441     |
| anus               | 641     | bicycle     | 654     |
| approach           | 395     | big         | 367     |
| arm                | 98      | bird        | 264     |
| armpit             | 83      | birth, give | 538     |
| arrive             | 665     | bite        | 532     |
| arrow              | 311     | bitter      | 659     |
| ashes              | 172     | black       | 359     |
| ask                | 496     | blind       | 408     |
| aunt               | 35      | blood       | 106     |
| (FaOSi)            | 36      | blow (v.)   | 567     |
| (FaYSi)            | 39      | blue        | 366     |
| (MoOSi)            | 40      | boat        | 341     |
| (MoYSi)            |         | body        | 103     |
| ax                 | 315     | boil        | 490     |
| baboon             | 222     | bone        | 107     |
| baby               | 123     | borassus palm | 288   |
| back               | 85      | born, be    | 538     |
| bad                | 380     | bow         | 310     |
| bad tasting        | 633     | box         | 621     |
| bag                | 678     | boy         | 121     |
| banana             | 296     | bracelet    | 353     |
| banco              | 190     | brains      | 59      |
| bang               | 150     | branch      | 176     |
| baobab             | 185     |             |         |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>break</th>
<th>572</th>
<th>come</th>
<th>452</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>breast</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>compound</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breathe</td>
<td>662</td>
<td>conversation</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>cook (v.)</td>
<td>663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brother (older)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>copper</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brother (younger)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>corpse</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buffalo</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>correct</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>build</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>cough</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bull</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>cow</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burn</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>crocodile</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bury</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>cross</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bush</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>cry</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>614</td>
<td>cultivate</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bushcow</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bushrat</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>cut in many pieces</td>
<td>646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buttock</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>cut wood</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buy</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>dance (v.)</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calabash</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>dark</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>call</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>daughter</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>daughter-in-law</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canoe</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>day</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carry</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>all day</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cat</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>day (daylight)</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>dead</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chameleon</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>dead person</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charcoal</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>deaf</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chase away</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>death</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheek</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>deep</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chest</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>defecate</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chicken</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>desire (n.)</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chief</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>dew</td>
<td>599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>die</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chin</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>dig</td>
<td>518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chop</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>diminish</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>claw</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>direction</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>dirt</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>climb</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>dirty</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>divide</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloth, clothes</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clouds</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>doctor</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cobra (spitting)</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>dog</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cock</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>donkey</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coconut</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>door</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cola nut</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>dream (n.)</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dream (v.)</td>
<td>477</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dress (v.)</td>
<td>505</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drink</td>
<td>446</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive away</td>
<td>529</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drum</td>
<td>307</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dry</td>
<td>390</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dry season</td>
<td>169</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dry up</td>
<td>560</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duck</td>
<td>260</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dust</td>
<td>188</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duun (Samogoi-Gouan) language</td>
<td>636</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duun person</td>
<td>635</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eagle</td>
<td>270</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ear</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>earth (dirt)</td>
<td>186</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>earth peas</td>
<td>618</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>east</td>
<td>443</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>445</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edge</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egg</td>
<td>268</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eight</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eighteen</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eighty</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elephant</td>
<td>220</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eleven</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empty</td>
<td>382</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enter</td>
<td>454</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evening</td>
<td>162</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>everyone</td>
<td>428</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>everything</td>
<td>429</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ewe</td>
<td>246</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>face</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faeces</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall</td>
<td>513</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>396</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>647</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fat</td>
<td>367</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father-in-law (HuFa)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father-in-law (WiFa)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fatigue</td>
<td>337</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fear (v.)</td>
<td>552</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feathers</td>
<td>265</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fetish</td>
<td>135</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fever</td>
<td>330</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>few</td>
<td>370</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>field</td>
<td>614</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifteen</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifty</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fill</td>
<td>557</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find</td>
<td>569</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finger</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fingernail</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finish</td>
<td>555</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fire</td>
<td>170</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fish</td>
<td>276</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flat</td>
<td>389</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flea</td>
<td>234</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flesh</td>
<td>103</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flour</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flow</td>
<td>539</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flower</td>
<td>181</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly (n.)</td>
<td>236</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly (v.)</td>
<td>547</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fog</td>
<td>149</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>follow</td>
<td>541</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fonio</td>
<td>596</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>food</td>
<td>274</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foot</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forest</td>
<td>191</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forge</td>
<td>543</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forget</td>
<td>517</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forty</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four hundred</td>
<td>607</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fourteen</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friend</td>
<td>137</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frighten</td>
<td>577</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>front of, in</td>
<td>437</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fruit</td>
<td>179</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>full</td>
<td>381</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fur</td>
<td>266</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
garbage 609
gather 486
get up 549
ghost 115
girl 122
give 531
glue 588
go 451
    go down 456
    go in 454
    go out 455
    go up 457
goat 244
    male goat 245
God 132
gold 206
good 379
grab 524
granddaughter 48
grandfather 49
grandmother 50
grandson 47
grass 183
grasshopper 656
green 364
griot 133
ground 186
guest 138
guinea fowl 256
guts 89
hair 61
    body hair 105
hand 78
handsome 379
happy 595
hard 373
hare 253
harpoon 582
hat 352
he 679
head 60
    back of head 589
headscarf 349
health 620
hear 461
heart 86
heavy 356
heel 91
help 512
here 422
herself 574
hide 510
hill 184
himself 574
hip 101
hippopotamus 226
hit 465
hoe (n.) 201
hoe (v.) 519
hold 524
hole 332
honey 238
horn 272
horse 248
hospital 587
host 610
hot 400
hour 336
house 193
house with thatched
    roof 601
how 419
how many, much 420
hundred 29
    four hundred 607
hunger 342
hunter 139
hurt oneself 640
hurry 647
hurt 684
husband 119
hyena 209
i 638
in 433
increase 544
insult 468
intelligence 59
intestines 89
iron 204
it 648
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jaw</th>
<th>68</th>
<th>louse</th>
<th>233</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jenny</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>love (v.)</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo language</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>lungs</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo person</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>maiden</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jula language</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>maize</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jula person</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>maize field</td>
<td>664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jump</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>make</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kick</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kill</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>old man</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>king</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>young man</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kite (black)</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>manioc</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knee</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knife</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>how many</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>know</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>mare</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>know location</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>market</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lake</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>market day</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>language</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>marry</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laugh</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>mat</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leaf</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>meat</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>learn</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>medicine</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leather worker</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>melon</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>milk</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>millet (general)</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leg</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>millet</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lemon</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>moment</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leopard</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>money</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>monkey</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lick</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>month</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lie (falsehood)</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>moon</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lie down</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>full moon</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>life</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>new moon</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lift</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>morning</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light (n.)</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>mosquito</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light (weight)</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>mother</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lightening</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>mother-in-law</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>like (v.)</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>(HuMo)</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lion</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>(WiMo)</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lip</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>mountain</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liver</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>mouse</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lizard</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>mouth</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>load</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>mucous</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locust</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>mud (for building)</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>mush</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look for</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>must</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lose</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>mute</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nape of neck</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>385</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>navel</td>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near</td>
<td>395</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neck</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>need (n.)</td>
<td>605</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net</td>
<td>611</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>never</td>
<td>416</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new</td>
<td>383</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>night</td>
<td>159</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nine</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nineteen</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninety</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nipple</td>
<td>649</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noon</td>
<td>161</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no one</td>
<td>431</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nose</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not</td>
<td>430</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>432</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>now</td>
<td>591</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obtain</td>
<td>569</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ocean</td>
<td>189</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odor</td>
<td>462</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>often</td>
<td>412</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oil</td>
<td>298</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oil palm</td>
<td>622</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okra</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td>386</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old (used)</td>
<td>384</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old man</td>
<td>126</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old woman</td>
<td>127</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>442</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one hundred</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onion</td>
<td>281</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>open</td>
<td>480</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td>303</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ostrich</td>
<td>224</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>425</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outside</td>
<td>434</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owner</td>
<td>676</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palm (borassus)</td>
<td>288</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palm (oil)</td>
<td>622</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panya</td>
<td>347</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papaya</td>
<td>302</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pass</td>
<td>562</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pay</td>
<td>660</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peanut</td>
<td>299</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penis</td>
<td>655</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pepper</td>
<td>280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person</td>
<td>116</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>persuade</td>
<td>666</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pierce</td>
<td>522</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pig</td>
<td>584</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pigeon (wild)</td>
<td>259</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pill</td>
<td>136</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>place</td>
<td>335</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plain (n.)</td>
<td>658</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plant (v.)</td>
<td>483</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pond</td>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pool</td>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pot</td>
<td>318</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potter</td>
<td>141</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pound in mortar</td>
<td>675</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pour</td>
<td>565</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>power</td>
<td>579</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pray</td>
<td>509</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pretty</td>
<td>379</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prevent</td>
<td>578</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pull</td>
<td>469</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>push</td>
<td>470</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put away</td>
<td>508</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put down, on, in</td>
<td>474</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>python</td>
<td>229</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiver</td>
<td>312</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rabbit</td>
<td>253</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain</td>
<td>145</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rainy season</td>
<td>168</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ram</td>
<td>247</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read</td>
<td>484</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>363</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refuse</td>
<td>499</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remain</td>
<td>482</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remember</td>
<td>516</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rest</td>
<td>478</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>return</td>
<td>453</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rib</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rice</td>
<td>291</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooked rice</td>
<td>292</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>440</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ring</td>
<td>354</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>road</td>
<td>199</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roast</td>
<td>489</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rob</td>
<td>511</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>robe (man's)</td>
<td>346</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roof (thatch)</td>
<td>198</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>room</td>
<td>195</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>root</td>
<td>175</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rope</td>
<td>316</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rot, rotten</td>
<td>413</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>round</td>
<td>388</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rub</td>
<td>466</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruin</td>
<td>632</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run</td>
<td>459</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make run</td>
<td>643</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sad</td>
<td>651</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saliva</td>
<td>111</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salt</td>
<td>279</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sand</td>
<td>187</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sandal</td>
<td>351</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sauce</td>
<td>277</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>say</td>
<td>492</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scarf</td>
<td>349</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>314</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scorpion</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scraper</td>
<td>626</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scratch</td>
<td>519</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scythe</td>
<td>202</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sea</td>
<td>189</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>season</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dry</td>
<td>169</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rainy</td>
<td>168</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see</td>
<td>460</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seed</td>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self</td>
<td>687</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sell</td>
<td>534</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>send</td>
<td>581</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senufo language</td>
<td>653</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senufo person</td>
<td>652</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seven</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seventeen</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seventy</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sew</td>
<td>561</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shadow</td>
<td>344</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shallow</td>
<td>376</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharp</td>
<td>397</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>642</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shea butter</td>
<td>298</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>246</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shirt</td>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shirt (man's)</td>
<td>346</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoe</td>
<td>351</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoot</td>
<td>533</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td>378</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoulder</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show</td>
<td>559</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sick (be)</td>
<td>328</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sickness</td>
<td>328</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>side</td>
<td>619</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silver</td>
<td>207</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sing</td>
<td>491</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sister (older)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sister (younger)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sit</td>
<td>537</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>six</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sixteen</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sixty</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skin</td>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skull</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sky</td>
<td>152</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slave</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleep (n.)</td>
<td>323</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleep (v.)</td>
<td>476</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>368</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smell</td>
<td>462</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smoke</td>
<td>147</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snail</td>
<td>672</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snake</td>
<td>228</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sneeze</td>
<td>553</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soft</td>
<td>374</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sole of foot</td>
<td>615</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son-in-law</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>song</td>
<td>669</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorghum</td>
<td>287</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sow</td>
<td>598</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spear</td>
<td>306</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spider</td>
<td>232</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spider web</td>
<td>590</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spitting cobra</td>
<td>230</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spoil</td>
<td>632</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squat</td>
<td>668</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squeeze</td>
<td>523</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squirrel</td>
<td>241</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stand up</td>
<td>549</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>star</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stay</td>
<td>482</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steal</td>
<td>511</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stick</td>
<td>305</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stomach</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stone</td>
<td>203</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>straight</td>
<td>414</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stranger</td>
<td>138</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stream</td>
<td>144</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strength</td>
<td>402</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strong</td>
<td>579</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suck</td>
<td>402</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sun</td>
<td>517</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunrise</td>
<td>163</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surpass</td>
<td>562</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swallow</td>
<td>447</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweat</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweep</td>
<td>566</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweet</td>
<td>379</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swell</td>
<td>550</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swim</td>
<td>507</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table</td>
<td>671</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tail</td>
<td>273</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take</td>
<td>524</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talk</td>
<td>493</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall</td>
<td>377</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taste</td>
<td>464</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea</td>
<td>673</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teach</td>
<td>521</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tear (v.)</td>
<td>503</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tell</td>
<td>495</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tendon</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>termite</td>
<td>215</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>termite hill</td>
<td>217</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>testicle</td>
<td>625</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td>424</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>there</td>
<td>423</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>623</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thick</td>
<td>372</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thief</td>
<td>142</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thigh</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thin</td>
<td>394</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thing</td>
<td>319</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>think</td>
<td>514</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirst</td>
<td>343</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirteen</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirty</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this</td>
<td>424</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thorn</td>
<td>182</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thousand</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throat</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw</td>
<td>540</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thunder</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tie</td>
<td>563</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tie in middle</td>
<td>645</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tigernut</td>
<td>585</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>336</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tired</td>
<td>479</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>674</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toad</td>
<td>240</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>today</td>
<td>409</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toe</td>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toenail</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomato</td>
<td>297</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomorrow</td>
<td>411</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tongue</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tooth</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tortoise</td>
<td>231</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>touch</td>
<td>463</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transplant</td>
<td>483</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tree</td>
<td>173</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tree trunk</td>
<td>178</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trousers</td>
<td>348</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>415</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>truth</td>
<td>333</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turtle</td>
<td>231</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turkey</td>
<td>261</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twelve</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty-one</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twin</td>
<td>597</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twist</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udder</td>
<td>278</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ugly</td>
<td>399</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uncle</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(FaOBr)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(FaYBr)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MoOBr)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MoYBr)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>under</td>
<td>436</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>understand</td>
<td>461</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>undress</td>
<td>506</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>untie</td>
<td>564</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up</td>
<td>361</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urinate</td>
<td>448</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urine</td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vagina</td>
<td>657</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vein</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>village</td>
<td>192</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voice</td>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vomit</td>
<td>494</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vulture</td>
<td>269</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waist</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td>458</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wall (of house)</td>
<td>196</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>war</td>
<td>322</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wara language</td>
<td>630</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wara person</td>
<td>629</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warthog</td>
<td>584</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wash</td>
<td>573</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>143</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waterpot</td>
<td>318</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>606</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weak</td>
<td>404</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weave</td>
<td>570</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weaver</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>well</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>west</td>
<td>444</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wet</td>
<td>391</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what</td>
<td>568</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>when</td>
<td>427</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>418</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDEX FRANÇAIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mot</th>
<th>page</th>
<th>mot</th>
<th>page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>à</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>avaler</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abeille</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>avec</td>
<td>682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accompagner</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>aveugle</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accroupir (s')</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>babouin</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acheter</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>bague</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aider</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>bâiller</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aigle</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>balayer</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aigu</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>banane</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aile</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>banco</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aimer</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>baobab</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aisselle</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>barbe</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aller</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>bas, en</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amer</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>bateau</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ami</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>bâton</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>beau</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>âne</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>beaucoup</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animal</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>beau-fils</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antilope</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>beau-père</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anus</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>bébé</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appeler</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>bélion</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apprendre</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>belle-fille</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approcher</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>belle-mère</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>après-midi</td>
<td>162</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arachide</td>
<td>299</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>araignée</td>
<td>232</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arbre</td>
<td>173</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arc</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>besoin</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>argent (métal)</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>beurre de karité</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>argent (monnaie)</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>bicyclette</td>
<td>654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arriver</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>bière</td>
<td>634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asseoir</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>blanc</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attacher</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>blesser</td>
<td>684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attacher au milieu</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>blesser (se)</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attraper</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>bleu</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au-dessus</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>boire</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>augmenter</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>bois</td>
<td>667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aujourd'hui</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>bon</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autre</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>bord</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autruche</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>boubou</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bouc</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bouche</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Word</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bouillie (bamb. to)</td>
<td>289</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bouillir</td>
<td>490</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bracelet</td>
<td>353</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>branche</td>
<td>176</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bras</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brebis</td>
<td>246</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brouillard</td>
<td>149</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brousse</td>
<td>608</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brûler</td>
<td>488</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buffle</td>
<td>221</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cacher</td>
<td>510</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cadavre</td>
<td>326</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caisse</td>
<td>621</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calebasse</td>
<td>317</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caméléon</td>
<td>214</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canard</td>
<td>260</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canari</td>
<td>318</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carquois</td>
<td>312</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>casser</td>
<td>572</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceci</td>
<td>424</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cela</td>
<td>424</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cendres</td>
<td>172</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cent</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quatre cents</td>
<td>607</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cerveau</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chair</td>
<td>103</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chambre</td>
<td>195</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chameau</td>
<td>211</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>champ</td>
<td>614</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>champ de maïs</td>
<td>664</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chanson</td>
<td>669</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chanter</td>
<td>491</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chapeau</td>
<td>352</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charbon</td>
<td>171</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charge</td>
<td>340</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charognard</td>
<td>269</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chasser</td>
<td>529</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chasseur</td>
<td>139</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chat</td>
<td>263</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chaud</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chaussure</td>
<td>351</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chauve-souris</td>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chef</td>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chemin</td>
<td>199</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chemise</td>
<td>346</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chercher</td>
<td>583</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheval</td>
<td>248</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheveau</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèvre</td>
<td>244</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>262</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chose</td>
<td>319</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciel</td>
<td>152</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinq</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinquante</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciseaux</td>
<td>314</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>citron</td>
<td>294</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coco</td>
<td>301</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coeur</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cola</td>
<td>304</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colère, être en</td>
<td>677</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colle</td>
<td>588</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colline</td>
<td>184</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>combien</td>
<td>420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commencer</td>
<td>556</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comment</td>
<td>419</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comprendre</td>
<td>461</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comprimé</td>
<td>136</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>construire</td>
<td>504</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conversation</td>
<td>493</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coq</td>
<td>255</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corde</td>
<td>316</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cordonnier</td>
<td>616</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corne</td>
<td>272</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corps</td>
<td>103</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correct</td>
<td>415</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>côte (anat.)</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>côté</td>
<td>619</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cou</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coucher (se)</td>
<td>475</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coude</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coudre</td>
<td>561</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>couler</td>
<td>539</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coup de pied</td>
<td>670</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>couper (bois)</td>
<td>501</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>couper (viande)</td>
<td>502</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>couper en morceaux</td>
<td>646</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cour</td>
<td>194</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>courir</td>
<td>459</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faire courir</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>dormir</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>court</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>dos</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>couteau</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>doux</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>craindre</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>douze</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crâne</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>droit</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crapaud</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>droit</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creuser</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>dur</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>criquet</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>duun (langue)</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crocodile</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>duun (personne)</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuisse</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>eau</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuivre</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>éclair</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cultivier</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>écorce</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dans</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>écrire</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>danser</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>écureuil</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>déchets</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>éléphant</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>déchirer</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>elle</td>
<td>642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>défêquer</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>empêcher</td>
<td>578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dehors</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>en bas</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demain</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>encore</td>
<td>624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demander</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>enfant</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dent</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>enfanter</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dépasser</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>enfler</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dépêcher (se)</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>en haut</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derrière</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>enseigner</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descendre</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>entendre</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>déshabiller (se)</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>enterrer</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>désir</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>entre</td>
<td>441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dessécher</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>entrer</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>détacher</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>envoyer</td>
<td>581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deux</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>épais</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devant</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>épaule</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devoir</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>épine</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dieu</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>épouser</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diminuer</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>escargot</td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dindon</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>esclave</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dire</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>est</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>495</td>
<td>et</td>
<td>593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direction</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>étang</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diviser</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>éternuer</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dix</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>étoile</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dix-huit</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>étranger</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dix-neuf</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>être</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dix-sept</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doigt</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>étroit</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>donner</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>excréments</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>féminin</td>
<td>masculin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faible</td>
<td>gonfler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faim</td>
<td>gorge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faire</td>
<td>goût, mauvais</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fantôme</td>
<td>goûter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>farine</td>
<td>graine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fatigue</td>
<td>grand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fatigué</td>
<td>grand-mère</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faucille</td>
<td>grand-père</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fermer</td>
<td>gratter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>femme</td>
<td>grenouille</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jeune femme</td>
<td>griffe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vieille femme</td>
<td>griot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>femme (épouse)</td>
<td>gros</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fer</td>
<td>guerre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fesse</td>
<td>habiller (s')</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fétiche</td>
<td>hache</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feu</td>
<td>hanche</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feuille</td>
<td>haricots</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fièvre</td>
<td>harpon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filet</td>
<td>haut, en</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fille</td>
<td>herbe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jeune fille</td>
<td>heure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fils</td>
<td>heureux</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finir</td>
<td>hier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flèche</td>
<td>hippopotame</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fleur</td>
<td>hivernage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foie</td>
<td>homme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fonio</td>
<td>jeune homme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forêt</td>
<td>vieux</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forger</td>
<td>hôpital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foulard</td>
<td>hôte</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fourmis</td>
<td>houe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frapper</td>
<td>huile</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frère aîné</td>
<td>huit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frère cadet</td>
<td>humide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>froid</td>
<td>hyène</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frotter</td>
<td>ici</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fruit</td>
<td>igname</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fumée</td>
<td>il</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garçon</td>
<td>ils, elles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gâter</td>
<td>insulter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gauche</td>
<td>intelligence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genou</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gombo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mot</td>
<td>numéro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intestins</td>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invité</td>
<td>138</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jamais</td>
<td>416</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jambe</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jarre</td>
<td>318</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaune</td>
<td>365</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>je</td>
<td>638</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jeter</td>
<td>540</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jeune</td>
<td>387</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jeune homme</td>
<td>124</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>joue</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jour</td>
<td>157</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tout le jour</td>
<td>158</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jô (langue)</td>
<td>580</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jô (personne)</td>
<td>613</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jula (langue)</td>
<td>612</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jula (personne)</td>
<td>628</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jumeau</td>
<td>627</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jument</td>
<td>627</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karité, beurre de kola</td>
<td>597</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>là</td>
<td>298</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lac</td>
<td>249</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laid</td>
<td>304</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lait</td>
<td>423</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lance</td>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>langue (anat.)</td>
<td>399</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>langue (langage)</td>
<td>278</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lapin</td>
<td>306</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laver</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lécher</td>
<td>136</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>léger</td>
<td>253</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>léopard</td>
<td>573</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lever</td>
<td>603</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lever de soleil</td>
<td>357</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lever (se)</td>
<td>219</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lèvre</td>
<td>473</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lézard</td>
<td>549</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lieu</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lèvre</td>
<td>227</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lièvre</td>
<td>335</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lion</td>
<td>253</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lire</td>
<td>218</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loin</td>
<td>484</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>396</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lourd</td>
<td>356</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lumière</td>
<td>661</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lune</td>
<td>155</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nouvelle lune</td>
<td>164</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pleine lune</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mâchoire</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maintenant</td>
<td>591</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maïs</td>
<td>283</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>champ de maïs</td>
<td>664</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maison</td>
<td>193</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maison à toit de chaume</td>
<td>601</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malade</td>
<td>328</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maladie</td>
<td>328</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mamelon</td>
<td>649</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manger</td>
<td>445</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manioc</td>
<td>295</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marché</td>
<td>339</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jour du marché</td>
<td>158</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marcher</td>
<td>458</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margouillat</td>
<td>227</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mari</td>
<td>119</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marigot</td>
<td>144</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matin</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mauvais</td>
<td>380</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mauvais goût</td>
<td>633</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>médicament</td>
<td>136</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>médecin</td>
<td>134</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melon</td>
<td>284</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mensonge</td>
<td>334</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menton</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mer</td>
<td>189</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mère</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mettre</td>
<td>474</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>midi</td>
<td>161</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miel</td>
<td>238</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mil</td>
<td>286</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mil, gros</td>
<td>287</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milan noir</td>
<td>270</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mille</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mince</td>
<td>394</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mois</td>
<td>166</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moment</td>
<td>336</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>montagne</td>
<td>184</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monter</td>
<td>457</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mot</td>
<td>page</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>montrer</td>
<td>559</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mordre</td>
<td>532</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mort (adj.)</td>
<td>403</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mort (n.f.)</td>
<td>325</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mort (n.m.)</td>
<td>326</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morve</td>
<td>650</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mots</td>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mou</td>
<td>374</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouche</td>
<td>236</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mourir</td>
<td>542</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moustique</td>
<td>235</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouton</td>
<td>246</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muet</td>
<td>407</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mur (de maison)</td>
<td>196</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nager</td>
<td>507</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naissance, donner</td>
<td>538</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natte</td>
<td>309</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne</td>
<td>430</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>né, être</td>
<td>538</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neuf</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nez</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noir</td>
<td>359</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nom</td>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nombril</td>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nous</td>
<td>606</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nourriture</td>
<td>274</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nouveau</td>
<td>383</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuages</td>
<td>146</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuit</td>
<td>159</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuque</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obtenir</td>
<td>569</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occiput</td>
<td>589</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odeur</td>
<td>462</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oeil</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oeuf</td>
<td>268</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oignon</td>
<td>281</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oiseau</td>
<td>264</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ombre</td>
<td>344</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oncle</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ongle</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ongle d'orteil</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onze</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oreille</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>206</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td>303</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orteil</td>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>où</td>
<td>417</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oublier</td>
<td>517</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ouest</td>
<td>444</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ouvrir</td>
<td>480</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pagne</td>
<td>347</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palmier à huile</td>
<td>622</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panier</td>
<td>308</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pantalon</td>
<td>348</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panthère</td>
<td>219</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papaye</td>
<td>302</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parler</td>
<td>493</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paroles</td>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partir</td>
<td>451</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payer</td>
<td>660</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peau</td>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pénis</td>
<td>655</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penser</td>
<td>514</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percer</td>
<td>522</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perdre</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>père</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perle</td>
<td>355</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personne</td>
<td>116</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(nég.)</td>
<td>431</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>persuader</td>
<td>666</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petit</td>
<td>368</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petite-fille</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petit-fils</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peur, avoir</td>
<td>552</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peur, faire</td>
<td>577</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phacochère</td>
<td>584</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pied</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pierre</td>
<td>203</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pigeon</td>
<td>259</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piler</td>
<td>675</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piment</td>
<td>280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pintade</td>
<td>256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pirogue</td>
<td>341</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pis</td>
<td>278</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plaie</td>
<td>331</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plaine</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>quatre</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plante du pied</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>quatre cents</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>planter</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>quatre-vingts</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plat (adj.)</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>quatre-vingt-dix</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plein</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>quel</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pleurer</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>queue</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pluie</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>qui</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plumes</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>quinze</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pois</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>quoi</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pois de terre</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>racine</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poisson</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>racloir</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pois sucré</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>ramasser</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poitrine</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>ranger</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porc</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>rapide</td>
<td>647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porte</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>rappeler (se)</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porter</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>rat de brousse</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poser</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>refuser</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pot</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>remplir</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potière</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>répondre</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poule</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>reposer (se)</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poumons</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>respirer</td>
<td>662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pourquoi</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>rester</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pourrir, pourri</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>rêve</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pousser</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>rêver</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poussière</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>rien</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pouvoir</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>rire</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poux</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>riz</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prendre</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>riz cuit</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>préparer (nourriture)</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>roi</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prier</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>rond</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proche</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>rôner</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>profond</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>rosée</td>
<td>599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propre</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>rôtir</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propriété</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>rouge</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puce</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>roussette</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puissance</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>ruisseau</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puissant</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>sable</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puits</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>sac</td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>python</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>saisir</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quand</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>saison des pluies</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarante</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>saison sèche</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quatorze</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>sale</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>saline</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sandale</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sang</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>santé</td>
<td>620</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sauce</td>
<td>277</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sauter</td>
<td>548</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sauterelle</td>
<td>656</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>savoir</td>
<td>515</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>savoir lieu</td>
<td>637</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scorpion</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sec</td>
<td>390</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sécher</td>
<td>560</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sein</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seize</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sel</td>
<td>279</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semeur</td>
<td>598</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sentir (odeur)</td>
<td>462</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senufo (langue)</td>
<td>653</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senufo (personne)</td>
<td>652</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sept</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serpent</td>
<td>228</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serpent cracheur</td>
<td>230</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serrer</td>
<td>523</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siffler</td>
<td>631</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singe</td>
<td>223</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>six</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soeur aînée</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soeur cadette</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soif</td>
<td>343</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soir</td>
<td>162</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soixante</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soixante-dix</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soleil</td>
<td>154</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sommeil</td>
<td>323</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorgho</td>
<td>287</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sortir</td>
<td>455</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>souffler</td>
<td>567</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>souhaiter</td>
<td>498</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sourd</td>
<td>406</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>souris</td>
<td>257</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sous</td>
<td>436</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>souvent</td>
<td>412</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sucer</td>
<td>551</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sueur</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suivre</td>
<td>541</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sur</td>
<td>442</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surpasser</td>
<td>562</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table</td>
<td>671</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taille</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talon</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tam-tam</td>
<td>307</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tante</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terre</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenir</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>testicule</td>
<td>243</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temps</td>
<td>336</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tendon</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ténèbres</td>
<td>360</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>termitière</td>
<td>524</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terre</td>
<td>215</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>termitière</td>
<td>186</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>testicule</td>
<td>625</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tête</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thé</td>
<td>673</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tirer</td>
<td>469</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tirer (fusil)</td>
<td>533</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tisser</td>
<td>570</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tisserand</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tissu</td>
<td>345</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toile d'araignée</td>
<td>590</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toit de chaume</td>
<td>198</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomate</td>
<td>297</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomer</td>
<td>513</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonnerre</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tordre</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>torture</td>
<td>231</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toucher</td>
<td>463</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tousser</td>
<td>329</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tout</td>
<td>371</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tout le jour</td>
<td>580</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toux</td>
<td>329</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>travail</td>
<td>321</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traverser</td>
<td>602</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treize</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trente</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triste</td>
<td>365</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trois</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tronc d'arbre</td>
<td>178</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trou</td>
<td>332</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trouver</td>
<td>569</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu</td>
<td>639</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuer</td>
<td>467</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urine</td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uriner</td>
<td>448</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usé</td>
<td>384</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vache</td>
<td>242</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vagin</td>
<td>657</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vauteur</td>
<td>269</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veine</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vendre</td>
<td>534</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venir</td>
<td>452</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vent</td>
<td>153</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ventre</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ver</td>
<td>213</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vérité</td>
<td>333</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verser</td>
<td>565</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vert</td>
<td>364</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viande</td>
<td>275</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vide</td>
<td>382</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vie</td>
<td>327</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vieil homme</td>
<td>126</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vieille femme</td>
<td>127</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vieux</td>
<td>386</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>village</td>
<td>192</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vingt</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vingt et un</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visage</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vite</td>
<td>647</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vivant</td>
<td>405</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voir</td>
<td>460</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voix</td>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voler (intr.)</td>
<td>547</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voler (tr.)</td>
<td>511</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voleur</td>
<td>142</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vomir</td>
<td>494</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vous</td>
<td>575</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>576</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vrai</td>
<td>415</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wara (langue)</td>
<td>630</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wara (personne)</td>
<td>629</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REFERENCES


