

PHONETIC ALPHABET  
FOR TRANSCRIBING SAHO

VOWELS:

- a** { a in father, palm, ah. Front, unrounded, low vowel  
a in Italian fatto, cane, Roma, casa.  
tati (this), are (house), baráh (girl), átu (thou),  
wákte (time), awát (praise).
- e** { a in fate, ale, but less open. Front unrounded higher-mid  
Italian e in sera, credo.  
dife'so kíó (I shall set down), bétó kíó (I shall eat),  
teméte (she came)
- ɛ** e in end, bet, net, but less open. Front unrounded lower-mid  
It. e in tempo, festa.  
esséro kíó (I shall ask), endaúku (boy).
- u** u in out, run, up, but. Back unrounded lower-mid
- ʊ** a in along, about, formula.  
French e in le.  
yíne (he is), tʊne (she is), agágʊl (beside),  
fínʊl (between), arít (bed), gíde (watercourse).
- i** e in eve, mete; i in machine Front unrounded high  
It. i in vino, mio, finito  
yíne (he was), kínni (it becomes), bílo (blood),  
líó (I have).
- ɪ** i in it, bit, sit, in Front unrounded lower-high  
ínti (eye), ínki and inník (one), mízgi (right),  
hímbo (toam), betímtʊm (That which is eaten).
- o** o in go, rose, locate Back rounded higher-mid  
It. o in sono, padrone, rompere  
sóno (dream), sólo kíó (I shall stand),  
ówv (I say), ró b (rain).
- ɔ** ou in London Eng. bought. ("Open o") Back rounded lower-mid  
It. o in collo, otto  
hɔddv or bɔ hɔ (wood), unqɔgɔhɔ (eggs).

- u { 1) oo in too, moon./It. una, luna      u in      Back rounded high.  
      nu'mv (woman), úli (a [certain]), habúbbv (male  
      baboon), rú'mv (true), súbv (butter), vnu (I)  
      ugúto Kio (I shall rise).  
      2) oo in good, foot.      Back rounded lower-high  
      u in bull, put, push, full  
      gúrv (I want), unqoqo hɔ (eggs), súg'le (work).

Diacritical marks:

- { 1) After a vowel indicates a glottal stop.      qv b'e'etv (leopard)  
      qv be' (leopards)  
      male' (no!)  
      2) After a consonant indicates a glottalized consonant.      da'a'inv (old), wa'agv (mark-ey)  
      c'iqv (mud), maras'an (mirror), t'aulv (table).  
      t'ummut (truly)      (See note at bottom of page.)  
      ~ Over a letter indicates nasalization.  
      ha hãitv (wind)

- Under a vowel indicates stress or tension. Usually in Saho  
      vowels written with this line underneath are the equivalent  
      of the Ethiopic ሀ ሁ ሂ ሃ ሄ ህ ሆ.  
      éla [ɛ́ɪ] (well),  
      á'ábo Kio [áɪ pɪ: ɪá:] (I shall drink)  
      á'ábi Krvue [áɪ pɪ: ɪá:] (I drink)

Note: The words for mud, mirror and table, given as illustrations of glottalized consonants, are evidently imported words, but in common use.

CONSONANTS:

The letters whose values are unindicated are understood to have their ordinary English values.

- b *bétr* (eat), *habúbbv* (male baboon)
- c' ch as in change, chick, glottalized. Eth. *ččč*  
*c'iqv*
- d dental d, as in Fr. *de* or It. *da*, *andare*.  
*darása* (followers, disciples) *dárv* (flowing), *vddrd* (inside)
- f *fúrv* (aut), *a fár* (four), *a fvl* (on the edge, rim), *fárvs* (horse).
- g always hard, as in go.  
*gúrv* (I want), *geddv* (time), *wa'ágv* (monkey) *rgágv* (beside)
- h The aspirate (glottal spirant), a simple breath sound. Voiceless h as in hall, hair. Eth. *h*.  
*habúbbv* (male baboon), *súrvh* (butter), *Bvh*! (Bring it!), *han* (milk)
- h Voiced h, pronounced with pressure in the lower part of the throat. Eth. *h*.  
*hab*! (Stop!), *húddv* (wood), *bvh* (wood), *gúhe Rio* (I shall return)
- kh Palatal fricative, almost like ch in Ger. *ich*. Made with tongue nearly in position for y in yes, but raised closer to the palate, so that there is more distinctly audible friction. (Distinguished from the deeper and stronger "guttural" fricative, the ch of Ger. *ach*.)  
*bvkhárv* (he is thirsty), *bvkhil* (stingy), *rvkhis* (cheap).
- x Similar to the ch in Ger. *ach* and Scotch *loch*. Eth.  
*yux* "lúge (he created)
- j j in jam.  
*fijansine* (small coffee cup) Foreign word.
- k *áke* (he said), *árte* (she said), *endaúkv* (boy), *kinni* (it becomes), *numvk* (to the woman)
- l *láé* (water), *lakin* (but), *áfvl* (on the edge, rim), *elv* (well)
- m male? (No!), *númv* (woman), *v'moh* (come!), *úmv* (bad).
- n *númv* (woman), *vnu* (I), *únv* (wet), *kinni* (it becomes)
- ng ng in singing.  
*unga'* (fortunately), *éúgv* (bark), *vngu* (breast, teat), *ungggh* (eggs), *unt'vngvgo Rio* (I shall be careful), *ínki* (one)

- q glottalized k. Eth.  $\phi$ .  
 q'íto (beehive), qv'ái (fly), qobi<sup>3</sup> (hat), qvbé'etv (leopard)  
 ai q'ao Kio (I shall carry)
- r An alveolar flap, as r in London English very, marry, and in some pronunciations of spirit.  
 ra'ó Kio (I shall remain), áre (house), arv't (bed),  
 arv'h (road), atára (four, when used in a sentence), dantv (flowing)
- r̥ An alveolar trill. Scotch trilled r.  
 r̥ri (children), sv̥rh (latter), r̥úm̥v (true),  
 furtv (ant), qf̥ar (four, when counting, one, two, three, four)
- s Voiceless s in see, hiss.  
 sv̥g̥v̥ (nine), sissikv̥ (light), súbv̥h (butter).
- s̥ Voiceless dental fricative, sh in shut, rash; s in sure.  
 s̥u'q'v̥e (work),  
 vanis̥v̥ (I speak), as̥tr̥q'v̥o Kio (I shall work), v̥haí s̥o? (Why?)
- s' Glottalized s, voiceless. Eth.  $\text{ʁ}$ .  
 maras'an (mirror).
- t Dental t in It. sette, tutto or French tu.  
 tati' (this), toti' (that), t̥ine (she is), t̥ine (she was), a arv't (bed)
- t' Glottalized t. Eth.  $\text{t'}$ .  
 t'áulv (table, foreign word),  
 unt'v̥n̥q'v̥o Kio (I shall be careful), at'aá'so Kio (I shall regret)
- w w in we, away, but often pronounced with the lips more open.  
 Italian u in uomo.  
 wanis̥v̥ (I speak), awát (praise), di'wa (medicine)
- y y in you, yes. Always a consonant, or semi-vowel.  
 yvne (he is), yv̥ (yes), yv̥de (he went), yv̥ne (he was), yv̥aíto (who?)
- z Voiced dental fricative, z in zeal, frozen.  
 z̥m̥vd (friend, relative), miz̥gi (right hand), zaru (seed)  
 vzzarav̥ Kio (I shall sow)

Small letters raised above the line (as in yúb<sup>h</sup>e, áb<sup>h</sup>o, súg<sup>h</sup>e) are pronounced very slightly. They often indicate transition. They are not given full moro value. (Moro refers to time value given a letter or segment of sound in a word.)

#### DOUBLED LETTERS:

Doubled sounds, whether consonantal or vowel, are represented by doubling the letter.

Actually, no complete classification of the length, i.e. the time value, of vowels or consonants is practicable. For our purpose only those vowels that are noticeably of double length or longer than the ordinary vowel length, or those that may be of phonemic significance are noted in the transcription.

aatúko Kio (I shall strike), oóbb̥e (I heard),  $\text{ɛɛ}$ : (expression of regret)  
 aasálo Kio (I shall laugh),  $\text{ɛt'ɛɛse}$  (I regretted),  
 aúb̥bo Kio (I shall hear),  $\text{ɛt. abo}$  Kio (do); a'abr̥ Kio (drink)



Long, or doubled, consonants are of greater importance for the intelligible pronunciation of Saho.

In English we pronounce nearly all doubled consonants as if they were single, as in banner (*bāner*), robbing (*rābɪŋ*), madden (*mād'ɪŋ*) etc. Double consonants are pronounced only when a word ends with the same letter that begins the word following it in a phrase, as "a mad den" (cf. with madden above); or in the case of derived words, in which the primitive ends or begins with the same letter as that with which an added suffix or prefix of English origin respectively begins or ends, as in soulless (*sóllɪs*), fouly (*fóully*), keenness (*kínnɛs*), misstep (*mísstɛp*).

In Saho, on the contrary, it is necessary to indicate the doubling of consonants, not only as a matter of accurate transcription, but because of phonemic significance.

The following may give some idea of the pronunciation and significance of doubled consonants:

*bétto* (you, or she, to eat) Pronounced like: The báit Tony took  
cf. *béto* (I, or he, to eat) " " : The báy Tony sailed on

*béttv* (You, or she, eat[s])  
cf. *bétv* (I, or he, eat[s])

*óssó* *kító* You, or she, shall add. Pron. like: Dose so big!  
cf. *óssó* *kíto* I, or he, shall add. " " : O so nice!

*sínnɛh* Yourselves, themselves. Pron. like: He has seen Naples.  
cf. *síne* Cup. " " : He has seen a cat.

*kínni* It becomes. Pron. like: He has a keen knee.  
cf. He has a keen ear.

*rddvd* Inside. Pron. like: bud dud  
cf.: It was a dud.

*rúmmv* True. Pron. like: Is this room much too large?  
cf. Is this a room underground?

DIPHTHONGS:

Diphthongs are merely their component vowels pronounced in rapid succession without any intervening break.

Each diphthong might be written as two separate vowels without any diacritical mark joining them were it not that the same two vowels are pronounced quite separately in some other words.

The mark  $\overset{\frown}{}$  over the vowels is used to indicate a diphthong.

The common diphthongs in Saho are:

ai ai as in aisle, not so much (perhaps) as i in bite, nice.  
yaíse (it is better), aiyú'e (baby), aiqáo kio (I shall carry)  
iyáito? (who?), sirnái (wheat).

It is a question whether the Saho expression for How many? should be written aiddv or aíddv; the word for This many, taíddv or taiddv; the word for I shall be afraid, maísito<sup>kio</sup> or maisito<sup>kio</sup>; the word for I shall boil (it), faháiso kio or faháiso kio; since it is difficult to detect with the ear whether ai in these are separate vowels or form a true diphthong.

cf. yiraise he saved me, yiraise'ti, the one who saved me, where ai is distinctly not a diphthong.

au au as in German haus or ou in Eng. out.  
vdelaú (barley), vssvllaú kio (I shall bow down)  
aídaúwáú kio (I shall treat with medicine), endaúkv (boy)  
 cf. daúro (to guard, watch)  
áulv? or perhaps á'ulv? (where?)

oi oi - oi as in boil or oy as in boy, but the oi is more open.  
dorohóitv (fowl, chicken), ungóghóitv (egg)  
bóhóitv (wood), góliso (to dance)

cf. vmboírv night before last, roíso (nurse, give suck), where oi is not a diphthong.

Pronunciation Exercises.Homonymic Sentences and Words to be Distinguished.

- Ta bráskv mé'em vkkvle. This honey seems good to me.  
 Ta bráskv mé'em m'kkvle. This honey doesn't seem good to me.  
 aki t'kvúle li'yine t'kkvúle? Do you think there was another reason?  
 á'ábo kio? Bun á'ábo kio, What shall I do? I shall drink coffee. (The idiom should be "eat coffee".)  
 Láe á'ábo kio; svúh áábbo kio. I shall drink water; afterwards I shall listen (or hear).  
 yi are yudié arv'v m'ámé'e. The road that goes to my house is not good.  
 úllul ulúluh b'vde. The donkey colts died of hunger.  
 arv't ta arv'l ha. Put the bed on this place. (The use of arv'l in this connection is not idiomatic. wak'vlel should be used. arv'l is used here only for the sake of contrast with arv't.)  
 Udúf akáed. Bun jrbv'vrd ed'ha. Throw away the dirt (and) put the coffee in the pot.  
 (vnu) fahísv kvne. I advise.  
 { (atu) fahísv tvne, } You are boiling (it).  
 (atu) fahíssv. }  
 (usuk) fahísv yvne. He is scattering it.



Greetings

In the morning:

A gínvǎ mah'téni?

How have you "dawned"?

Nígaí mah'téni?

Have you "dawned" well?

Responses:

Mé'e maha (yoh°)gé. s. Get (for my sake) a good morning.

" (yoh°)gír. pl.

Alhámdo líllvǎ!

Praise be to God!

Alhámdo líllvǎ! A  
gínvǎ mah'téni?

Praise be to God! How have you  
dawned?

Alhámdo líllvǎ!

Praise be to God! How are you?

A híggídíténi?

Marv'há'bah!

Very well! or All right!

Note: The last two responses are general replies to  
greetings any time of day.

From noon to late afternoon or early evening:

A gínvǎ vsséni?

How have you "spent the day"?

Níga'sséni? (Contracted form) Have you "spent the day" well?

Note: cf. áred íse. He (or I) "dayed" in the house.

Responses:

Ma asénv (yoh°)gé. s.

Get (for my sake) a good "spend-  
ing of the day".

Ma asénv (yoh°)gír. pl.

Other responses are similar to those used in the morning.

In the evening:

A gínvǎ kassoiténi?

How have you "eveninged"? (spent  
the evening?)

Nígaí kassoiténi?

Have you "eveninged" well?

Note: cf. áred kásoe. He "eveninged" in the house.

Responses:

Mé'e kaso (yoh°)gé. s.

Get (for my sake) a good evening.

" (yoh°)gír. pl.

Other responses are similar to those used in the morning.



On parting:

From morning until perhaps mid-afternoon the usual parting greeting is *Nvgad d'v!*, Goodby! (lit. Spend the day well!)

Plural or polite of the above is *Nvgad d'va*.

The same words are used in response.

Also *Vmá'n t'ik*, Be (or become) well!, or *Vmá'n yot'ik*, Be well for me!, are used as responses. Pl. - *Vmá'n t'ikv*! *Vmá'n yot'ikv*!

On parting in the late afternoon or evening the greeting is *Nvgai ká'sso!*, Good evening! (May you spend the evening well!). Plural or polite of the above is *Nvgai ká'ssov*!

The same words are used in response.

Also *Vmá'n (yo)t'ik*, (or *t'ikv*) is used.

Later at night the parting greeting may be *Nvgad máh!* "Dawn" well! s.; *Nvgad máhv* pl., although *Nvgai ká'sso!* is used as well.

THE VERB.

MOOD

The verb may have the following moods:

Indicative (stating):

Iratvlo yede. He went to Irafalo.  
 Súng'le fávvr Krne. I want work.

Imperative ordering):

Vdú! Go!  
 Bab ali'f! Shut the door!

Jussive (ordering or permitting):

Berv yvdaú! Let him go tomorrow.  
 Bab ali'fo? (or Bab ali'fo!) Shall I shut the door? (or Let me ---)

Infinitive:

Vdaú gurv. I want to go.  
 Trdaú gurtv. You want to go.  
 Béto yede. He went to eat.

Gerund (A verbal noun also used as infinitive):

Vdiém gurv. I want to go.  
 Trdiém gurtv. You want to go.  
 Vdiém yáise. {It is better for me to go.  
 {My going is better.  
 Trdiém yáise. {It is better for you to go.  
 {Your going is better.  
 yrdiém(or yede'm) ub'le. {I saw that he went.  
 {I saw his going.

Participial:

Present participle (unconjugated) -

chut. Berv vdi' akahde'ém! Going (while going) tomorrow, call him.  
 Kúmvrl vdi' akahde'ém. Going (while going) yesterday, I called him.

Past Participle (conjugated) -

Edéh akahde'emo kio. Having gone (when I go) I shall call him. (go for purpose only)  
 yedéh akahde'eme. Having gone (when he went) he called him.

TENSE

The tenses of the Indicative are:

Simple Present: gúrr bétv rdié a'úbe.

Compound Present:

"Compound" refers to the form, made up of the Pres. Participle (unconjugated) with the present of the auxiliary verb "to be (present)", (k) vne, t vne, y vne, etc.

gúrr k vne, bétv k vne, rdi' t vne, a'úbi y vne.  
Compound Future:

Infinitive (conjugated) with the present of the auxiliary verb "to be" or "become", kio, kito, kinni, etc. or of the auxiliary verb "to have", lio, lito, leh, etc.

gúro kio, bétv kio, rdi' kio, a'ábo kio  
 or " lio, " lio, " lio, " lio

Past: gúre bété éde s'óbe.

Present Perfect:

The past participle (conjugated), with the present of the auxiliary verb "to be (present)", vne, t vne, etc.

guréh vne, bétéh t vne, yedéh y vne, s'óbéh vne.

Past Perfect:

The past participle (conjugated), with the past of the auxiliary verb "to be (present)", ine, t ine, y ine, etc.

guréh ine, bétéh t ine, édeh ine, y s'óbéh y ine.

Past Imperfect:

The present participle (unconjugated), with the past of the auxiliary verb "to be (present)",

gúrr hine, bétv y ine, rdi' k ine, a'úbi t ine.



THE FORCE OF THE TENSES IN SAHO.

There is considerable overlapping in the time indicated by the tenses of the Indicative.

1. Simple Present or Compound Present may be used to express:

a) State or action continuous in present time; that which is now existing or happening.

*áulv tvdié? Dik vdié.*

or *" vdi' trne? " vdi' krne.*

Where are you going? I am going home.

*áe gurtr? svndúk gúrr.*

*áe gúrr trne? svndúk gúrr krne.*

What do you want? I want a box.

*númv ae ábtr? Láe ultv.*

*" " ábtr trne? " ultv trne.*

What is the woman doing? She is drawing water.

See Lesson 12:26-37 ; Lesson 9, preliminary sentences.

b) Customary or general state or action.

*unqoqohá béttr? yo, betv.*

Do you eat eggs? Yes, I eat(them).

*Ramhín baro agrhéni krne.*

I like a cool country.

*Ingliz wanísv? Mále' miwanísv.*

Does he speak English? No, he doesn't speak (it).

See Lesson 18, text, and sentences 1,2,3,4,6,18,21,25. Lesson 7:16-19.

c) General truths.

*mé'e harv mé'e darv báhtv.*

A good tree bears good fruit.

2. Compound Future may sometimes be used where we use an English Present, but usually future time is indicated.

*Berr vdaú kio (or io)* may be translated in English

either "I go tomorrow", "I am going tomorrow", or "I shall go tomorrow". In any case the action is future.

*Kado vdaú kio (or io)* "I am going now" or "I shall go

now (at once)", is used only when the action has not yet begun. If one is already on the way it is better to say, *Kádo vdié*

(or *vdi' krne*).



Similarly one may say *Vmato Kio (a liu)* "I am coming" or "I shall come" if he has not started. If already on the way one should say *Vmite* or *Vmiti' kvne*, "I am coming", or perhaps better, *Emete*, "I came". The latter tenses are preferred even when the action is not yet begun, where in the mind of the speaker he has already completed it.

3. The Past indicative is used very much as in English to express state of existence in or action completed in past time.

*Kumvl ede.* I went yesterday.

*Vwvlv lvhute.* He was formerly sick.

See Lesson 1, text, and sentences 1 - 6. Illustrations of the use of the past tense are common throughout the lessons.

A special use of the past is to express an action still future, considered as already completed in the mind of the speaker. See 2.

e. g. *Emete* "I've come" or "I'm coming" (lit. "I came") is sometimes preferred to *Vmiti' kvne* or *Vmato Kio*, when, as a matter of fact, the speaker has not changed his position, or when he is on the way, but has not yet arrived.

4. The Present Perfect tense is used to express:

a) Action completed in present time.

*Nolih bet. Male', (Kado) beteh vne.*  
Eat with us. No, I have eaten (just now).

Have you shut the door? *Bab aliftéh tvne?*

b) A present state.

*Bab aliftimeh yvne.* The door is shut.

c) Occasional action in past time.

*gali' hvn beteh vne.* I have drunk camel's milk.  
or *Uli uli gddv ---- beteh vne.* (i.e. there was a time, or have been times when I have drunk it.)

5. The Past Perfect is used to express:

a) Simple past time, interchangeably with the Past tense.

"He went yesterday" may be translated either *Kumvl yede.*  
or *Kumvl yedéh yine.*

or

See Lesson 2:4 - 7 ; Lesson 5:6; Lesson 14:1,2

b) Action completed before a past point of time, expressed or understood.

*Usuk gvhékkv zdeh ine.* I had gone before he returned.

*auláko yemetéh yine?* Where had he come from?

See Lesson 3, text, and sentences 1,2 ; Lesson 14:5,6.

6. The Past Imperfect expresses:

a) Continuous state or action in past time.

*yrmitéged bétv hine.* I was eating when he came.

See Lesson 2:4-6 ; Lesson 14:7,8

b) Customary state or action in past time.

*Irafalo vmiteged mvngo lác a'ubi Kine.*

When I came to Irafalo I used to drink much water.

See Lesson 11:2-4 ; Lesson 13:7,9

AUXILIARY VERBS

The verb *Kio* , "I am" or "I become", is conjugated as follows:

<u>Present &amp; Future</u>		<u>Positive</u>	<u>Past</u>
<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>		<u>Negative</u>
1. <i>Kio</i> (=am. & 73.)	<i>m'kio</i>	<i>Ki' kine</i>	<i>Ki m'nnnio</i>
2. <i>Kito</i>	<i>m'kito</i>	<i>Ki' tine</i>	<i>Ki m'nnnito</i>
3m. <i>Kin'ni</i>	<i>m'ki</i>	<i>Ki' yine</i>	<i>Ki m'nnnn</i>
3f. <i>Kin'ni</i>	<i>m'ki</i>	<i>Ki' tine</i>	<i>Ki m'nnnn</i>
1. <i>Kino</i> (or <i>Kin'ni</i> )	<i>m'kino</i>	<i>Ki' nine</i>	<i>Ki m'nnnnino</i>
2. <i>Kitin</i>	<i>m'kitin</i>	<i>Ki' tinin</i>	<i>Ki m'nnnnitin</i>
3. <i>Kinon</i>	<i>m'kinon</i>	<i>Ki' yinin</i>	<i>Ki m'nnnnon</i>

The verb *vne* , "I am (present)", is conjugated as follows:

<u>Present &amp; Future</u>		<u>Positive</u>	<u>Past</u>
<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>		<u>Negative</u>
1. <i>(K) vne</i> (=am. & 73.)	<i>ma'ne</i>	<i>ine</i>	<i>m'nnnio</i>
2. <i>tr'ne</i>	<i>mi'tvne</i>	<i>tine</i>	<i>m'nnnito</i>
3m. <i>y'vne</i>	<i>mi'yvne</i>	<i>yine</i>	<i>m'nnnn</i>
3f. <i>tr'ne</i>	<i>mi'tvne</i>	<i>tine</i>	<i>m'nnnn</i>
1. <i>n'vne</i>	<i>mi'nvne</i>	<i>nine</i>	<i>m'nnnnino</i>
2. <i>tr'nin</i>	<i>mi'trnin</i>	<i>tinin</i>	<i>m'nnnnitin</i>
3. <i>y'nin</i>	<i>mi'ynin</i>	<i>yinin</i>	<i>m'nnnnon</i>

The Present & Future of the verb *lio* , "I have", is sometimes substituted for *Kio* as the auxiliary used to form the Compound Future tense of a verb. It is conjugated as follows:

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
1. <i>lio</i>	<i>m'lio</i>
2. <i>lito</i>	<i>m'lito</i>
3m. <i>leh</i>	<i>m'leh</i>
3f. <i>leh</i>	<i>m'leh</i>
1. <i>lino</i>	<i>m'lino</i>
2. <i>litin</i>	<i>m'litin</i>
3. <i>len</i> (or <i>on</i> )	<i>m'len</i> (or <i>m'on</i> )



INDEPENDENT USE OF Kio AND Vne.

When used independently, i.e. not as auxiliaries, *Kio* is ordinarily the copula "to be" and *(K)Vne* means "to be present", "exist".

Lae t'ne? T'ne.

Is there any water? There is.

Lae kinni? Kinni.

Is it water? It is.

Farrs y'ne.

The horse is (here).

Toti ae kinni? Farrs kinni. What is that? It is a horse.

Aulv yine? Wang'bol yine. Where was he? He was at Wangabo.

iyi yrne?

Who is there? or here?

iyv kinni?

Who is it (he, she)?

See also lessons 7:20-23 and 8:1-4.

*Kio* may also mean "become" when used independently, but *vkko* is the more specific word.

*Kio*, *vne* and *vkko* correspond respectively to Arab. *كان*, *هنا*, *صار*.

OTHER FORMS OF *lio* USED ONLY INDEPENDENTLY INCLUDE:

<u>Past Indicative</u>	
<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
1. li kine	li mi'vrnnio
2. li tine	li mi'vrnnito
3m. li' yine	li mi'vrnnv
3f. li' tine	li mi'vrnnv
1. li' nine	li mi'vrnnino
2. li' tinin	li mi'vrnnitin
3. li' yinin	li mi'vrnnon

Conditional

(anv) allédo akv<sub>hai</sub> hine. If I had(it) I would give him (it).

(atw) tallédo " tine. " you " " you " " " "

(Usur) yallédo yoh<sub>hai</sub> yine. " he " " he " " me "

etc.



THE FORMATION AND INFLECTION OF PARTS OF THE VERB.  
(Personal Prefixes and Suffixes)

The person, number and gender of verbs are indicated by prefixes and suffixes added to a stem, which in Class A is the root and in Class B changes according to the tense and mood.

Class A

Verbs of Class A retain the root unchanged as the stem throughout their conjugation and add only suffixes for their inflection.

1) The personal endings are suffixed to the root as follows:

Verb: "to buy". Root: dam- (Sometimes pronounced ram-)

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	<u>Pres. Participle</u> (unconjugated)	<u>Past Participle</u>
1. <i>dam-o</i>		<i>damv</i>	<i>dam-éh</i>
2. <i>dam-to</i>	s. <i>dam</i>		<i>dam-téh</i>
3m. <i>dam-o</i>			<i>dam-éh</i>
3f. <i>dam-to</i>			<i>dam-téh</i>
1. <i>dam-no</i>			<i>dam-néh</i>
2. <i>dam-tónv</i> ps. <i>damv</i>			<i>dam-tenéh</i>
3. <i>dam-ónv</i>			<i>dam-enéh</i>

<u>Gerund</u>	<u>Simple Pres. Indic.</u>	<u>Past Indic.</u>
1. <i>dam-vm</i> or <i>-em</i>	<i>dam-v</i>	<i>dam-e</i>
2. <i>dam-trm</i> " <i>-tem</i>	<i>dam-tr</i>	<i>dam-te</i>
3m. <i>dam-vm</i> " <i>-em</i>	<i>dam-v</i>	<i>dam-e</i>
3f. <i>dam-trm</i> " <i>-tem</i>	<i>dam-tr</i>	<i>dam-te</i>
1. <i>dam-nvm</i> " <i>-nem</i>	<i>dam-nv</i>	<i>dam-ne</i>
2. <i>dam-tánvm</i> " <i>-ténm</i>	<i>dam-trn</i>	<i>dam-ten</i>
3. <i>dam-ánvm</i> " <i>-énm</i>	<i>dam-rn</i>	<i>dam-en</i>

The Jussive uses the same form as the Infinitive, omitting the second person singular and plural.

The other tenses of the Indicative are compound tenses formed by a combination of some of the above conjugations with auxiliary verbs, as indicated under TENSE.

Other verbs inflected as above are:

*alíto* "to shut", *ábo* "to do", *úlo* "to pour"

*fáko* "to open", *gúro* "to want", *gúto* "to arrive"

- 2) In the case of a verb of this class whose root ends in *-t*, the suffixes are the same as above, but in the 1st pers. pl. the *-t* of the stem becomes *-n*, thus resulting in a double *-nn-*.

In the 2nd pers. s. & pl. and in the 3rd pers. s. f., where the suffixes commence with *-t-*, a double letter, *-tt-*, results.

e.g.	Verb: <i>béto</i> "to eat".	Root: <i>bet-</i>
	<u>Past</u>	<u>Infinitive</u>
<u>Simple Present</u>		
1. <i>bét-v</i>	<i>bét-e</i>	<i>bét-o</i>
2. <i>bét-tv</i>	<i>bét-te</i>	<i>bét-to</i>
3m. <i>bét-v</i>	<i>bét-e</i>	<i>bét-o</i>
3f. <i>bét-tv</i>	<i>bét-te</i>	<i>bét-to</i>
1. <i>bén-nv</i>	<i>bén-ne</i>	<i>bén-no</i>
2. <i>bét-tvn</i>	<i>bét-ten</i>	<i>bét-tónv</i>
3. <i>bét-vn</i>	<i>bét-en</i>	<i>bét-ónv</i>

Other verbs of this sort are : *hátō* "help", *akvlitō* "bathe".

- 3) Many verbs of this class whose roots end in *-d*, *-s*, or *-g* form the 2nd pers. s. & pl. and 3rd. pers s. f. by doubling the end consonant. i.e. wherever the suffix regularly begins with *-t*, the *-t* is assimilated by the end consonant of the root, which thereby becomes a double letter.

e.g.	<u>Simple Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Infinitive</u>
	"to wash"	"to flee"	"to fall"
1. <i>akvliś-v</i>		<i>kúd-e</i>	<i>rúd-o</i>
2. <i>akvliś-sv</i>		<i>kúd-de</i>	<i>rúd-do</i>
3m. <i>akvliś-v</i>		<i>kúd-e</i>	<i>rúd-o</i>
3f. <i>akvliś-sv</i>		<i>kúd-de</i>	<i>rúd-do</i>
1. <i>akvliś-nv</i>		<i>kúd-ne</i>	<i>rúd-no</i>
2. <i>akvliś-svn</i>		<i>kúd-dēn</i>	<i>rúd-dónv</i>
3. <i>akvliś-vn</i>		<i>kúd-en</i>	<i>rúd-ónv</i>

Other verbs inflected thus are: *difeso* "set down",

*múdo* "pierce"

2) and 3) are essentially Class A conjugations, whose variations from the regular inflections can probably be accounted for by assimilation and euphony.



Class B.

Class B verbs are distinguished by having both prefixes and suffixes added to a stem to indicate person, number and gender.

The Stem and suffixes change according to tense and mood, but the personal prefixes are invariable.

- 1) Stems and personal prefixes and suffixes are illustrated as follows:

<u>Verb: "to see"</u>			
<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	<u>Pres. Participle</u> (unconjugated)	<u>Past Participle</u>
Stem: -abʳl-	Stem: -ubʳl-	Stem: abʳl-	Stem: -ubʳl-
1. ábʳl-o		ábʳl-i	ubʳl-éh
2. t-ábʳl-o	(s) ubʳl		t-ubʳl-éh
3m. y-ábʳl-o			y-ubʳl-éh
3f. t-ábʳl-o			t-ubʳl-éh
1. n-ábʳl-o			n-ubʳl-éh
2. t-abʳl-ónv	(pl.) ubʳlv		t-ubʳl-enéh
3. y-abʳl-ónv			y-ubʳl-enéh
<u>Gerund</u>		<u>Simple Pres. Indic.</u>	<u>Past Indic.</u>
Stem: -abʳl-	Stem: -ubʳl-	Stem: -abʳl-	Stem: -ubʳl-
1. ábʳl-em	úbʳl-em	ábʳl-e	úbʳl-e
2. t-ábʳl-em	t-úbʳl-em	t-ábʳl-e	t-úbʳl-e
3m. y-ábʳl-em	y-úbʳl-em	y-ábʳl-e	y-úbʳl-e
3f. t-ábʳl-em	t-úbʳl-em	t-ábʳl-e	t-úbʳl-e
1. n-ábʳl-em	n-úbʳl-em	n-ábʳl-e	n-úbʳl-e
2. t-abʳl-ínim	t-ubʳl-ínim	t-abʳl-ín	t-úbʳl-ín
3. y-abʳl-ínim	y-ubʳl-ínim	y-abʳl-ín	y-úbʳl-ín

The Jussive, as in Class A verbs, uses the same forms as the Infinitive, and the other tenses are compounds of the forms above with auxiliary verbs.

Other verbs of Class B are: vbbáro "to hold", agʳdrlo "to break", agʳdrfo "to kill", vmáto "to come".



2) When the stems end in a consonant, as in the illustrations above, the suffixes are attached quite regularly. When the Infinitive stem ends in a vowel, particularly -a-, the suffix may or may not combine with the final vowel of the stem to form a diphthong. In other words a - o may become au or remain a - o.

e.g.

<i>vdá-o</i>	becomes	<i>vdáu</i>	, but	<i>āimá-o</i>	remains	<i>āimáo</i>
<i>t-vdá-o</i>	"	<i>tvdaú</i>	"	<i>t-āimá-o</i>	"	<i>tāimáo</i>
<i>vssvllá-o</i>	"	<i>vssvllaú</i>	"	<i>vnná-o</i>	"	<i>vnnáo</i>
<i>āibvllá-o</i>	"	<i>āibvllaú</i>	"	<i>āigá-o</i>	"	<i>āigáo</i>
<i>vskvtá-o</i>	"	<i>vskvtaú</i>				

VOICE

or Derived Forms

Verbs may be transitive or intransitive.

Intransitive verbs take no object and have no passive voice.

*Vdāū* *Kio*.

I shall go.

*yeméte*.

He came.

*gír v bolólv tve*. The fire burns (blazes).

They may, however, have a causitive, formed by an infix -s-, -s-

-is- or -sis- before the personal ending.

*gír v bololís v kvne*. { I cause the fire to burn,  
I light the fire, make it blaze.

Transitive verbs are those that have active and passive voice.

If an English active is rendered by a Saho verb in its primitive form, (i.e. a form whose origin cannot be traced to any further root), a passive is formed:

1) for class A verbs, by adding -im- to the stem before the personal suffixes.

e.g.

*bet-o* *Kinni*. he will eat.

*bet-im-o* " he will be eaten

*bet-te* you (or she) ate

*bet-im-te* " " " was eaten

*alif-e* I (or he) closed (it)

*alif-im-e* It was closed

*abár-v yve* He curses

*abar-im-v yve* He is cursed

*fiy-e* He swept

*fiy-im-e* It was swept

2) for class B verbs, by modifying the first part of the stems of the different moods and tenses in various ways, as by the insertion of -vm-, -vn-, -vnd- (in Infinitive, Simple Pres., etc.) and -im-, -in-, -ind-, (in Past, Past Participle, etc.) after

*Probably -vm- vn- phonologically defined - c.f. notes on Afar grammar.*

the personal prefixes; or by doubling the first consonant of the stems.

e.g.

y-ibbír-e	he caught
y-ind-ibbír-e	he was caught
y-igídí-e	he killed
y-in-giddí-e	he was killed (intensive)
y-a'á-go kinni	he shall bury
y-rm-a'á-go	" he shall be buried
y-ó'á-g-e	he buried
y-rm-u'ú-g-e	he was buried
y-rmá-go kinni	he will fill (it)
y-rmá-go	it will be filled (or full)
y-igídí-e	he broke (it)
y-igí-dí-e	it was broken (on the intensive? check) y-igí-dí-e

Note: The active is preferred in some cases where the passive is commonly used in English.

e.g. de'é-me "he called"; akahde'emen "they called him" instead of "he was called".

b) If the active is expressed by a verb in the causative, a passive may usually be supplied by the primitive form:

Sarénv rndíse. I tore the cloth. (Caus.)

Sarénv rndírte.(f). The cloth is torn. (Prim.)

Súg'le eferiso kio. I shall begin (the) work. (Caus.)

Súg'le efero kinni. (The) work will begin (or be begun). (Prim.)

### Middle Voice

Two voices, active and passive, are mentioned above. In Saho, however, as in Greek, there are three voices: Active, Middle, and Passive.

The Active and Passive are used much as they are in English, except that the Passive is used less frequently. (See Passive Voice, above.)



The following is quoted from Dr. Machen's "Greek for Beginners", Page 57 (Saho inserted):

"The middle voice represents itself as acting in some way that concerns itself, or as acting upon something that belongs to itself.

"Rarely the middle voice has the force which a verb followed by a reflexive pronoun in the objective case has in English.

Thus *akvliśv* *krue* means I wash, and *akvli'tv* means I wash myself, I bathe, but usually the force of the middle is much more subtle. Sometimes, therefore, it is impossible to make any difference in the English translation between active and middle. e.g. *dame*

means I bought it; *damite* also means I bought it, but has the thought of buying it for personal use. In the case of some verbs, on the other hand, the difference in meaning is so great that in an English translation it is necessary to use one verb for the active and an entirely different verb for the middle."

e.g. *kvbbáfo* *kio* I shall hold or catch (it) Active.  
*kvbbáfo* *kio* I shall be caught (my. acc. / rule before *bb + rbb*) Passive.  
*vdvbafo* *kio* I shall take, receive (it) Middle.

Sometimes the middle voice has an intransitive force.

The following sentences illustrate the use of the middle voice:

*inni* } *sarénv* *akvliśo* *kio* I shall wash my clothes. Caus.  
*yi* }  
*akvli'to* *kio* I shall bathe. Mid.

*Endaŋkv* *biáke.* I hurt the boy. Act.

*Endaŋki* *biakite.* The boy hurt himself. Mid.

*ali* *hvngrbíso* *kio.* I shall frighten, or startle, Ali. Caus.

*ali* *hvngrbíto* *kinni.* Ali will be frightened, startled. Mid.

*Lae* *háre.* I spilled the water. Act.

*Númv* *lae* *hárte.* The woman spilled the water. "

*Lae* *haritte.* The water spilled. Mid.

*sóde* *su'úso* *kio.* I shall hide the money. Caus.

*Heaŋko* *su'úto* *kio.* I shall hide (myself) from men. Mid.

Beh! (from béo)  
Bisít! (from bisító)

Take (it) away! Act.

Take (it) away! (With the idea that you take it away to keep for, or to use for, yourself.) Mid.

Fárvs báho Kio.

I shall bring the horse. Act.

Fárvs bahító Kio.

I shall bring the horse. (With the idea that it is for my own use.) Mid.

Baro robítte.

The country is wet with rain. or It has rained. Mid.

See Lesson 6:7.

The sign of the middle voice seems to be the infix -t- , -it- , or -itt- before the personal ending.

(?) - second t - personal ending ?

Other derived forms of the verb are:

Causitive (a), formed by the infix -s- , -ś- or -is- , -śis- , -śis- in some form.

Fárvs bíde.

The lantern has gone out.

Fárvs bvdíse.

He put out (extinguished) the lantern.

Mao bétó Kio.

I shall eat dinner.

To heáuto besíso Kio.

I shall feed this man.

Foro vdaú fárv kvne.

I want to go to Foro.

Foro vdiém yifarsísv yvne.

I need to go to Foro. (Lit. It causes me to want to go ----)

Betímtrm Mrs'úako bahe.

I brought food from Massawa.

" " bahsíse.

I caused (someone else) to bring ----.

Hín!

Refuse! or Prevent him!

Hínsís!

Make (someone else) refuse or prevent him.

Causitive (b), formed by prefixing *ai-* to the primitive form of the verb. Various letters are dropped or assimilated, and sometimes a letter added after the prefix, apparently for the sake of euphony.

Sometimes *ai-* is prefixed to a noun to form a causitive



(or transitive) verb.

qvlvm vmbiddili yvne	(intrans.)	The ink changes.
qvlvm aibiddili yvne.	(caus. & trans.)	He changes the ink.
sarénv aibvddílo kio.	" " "	I shall change clothes.
yvmválló kinni.		He will become old. He will age.
yáimválló kinni		It will make him old, age him.
or ka yáimválló kinni }		
a <sup>wi</sup> io kio		I shall go out.
aiyá'io kio		I shall put out
vlaíyo		To be lost
ailv laíyo		To cause to be lost . To deceive.
vdúbbo kio		I shall return (intrans.)
aidúbbo kio		I shall cause to return. I shall return (it). (trans.)
áb'lo kio		I see
aibrlláu kio		I show (cause to see)
mizán	balance or scales;	áimazrno kio I shall weigh (it).
diwa	medicine; aidaúwá	kio I shall treat with medicine, doctor (him).

### Reciprocal:

Certain verbs, with or without a special form, have a reciprocal force. They must be used in the plural.

e.g.

datténo kino We shall confer or discuss (with each other)

nvngá'ó kinni We shall quarrel

yighe nín They loved (something or someone else). prim.

yenghe nín They loved each other or one another. recip.

titiv is used before plural verbs to give them a reciprocal force.

e.g.

súgvl titiv géino kino We shall meet (each other) in the town.



Intensive, formed by reduplicating a syllable.

Kobbáy<sup>v</sup> yeg<sup>o</sup>díle. He broke the cup. yegedele

Kobbayi yiggídíle. The cup was (or is) broken. Passive.

Kobbayi yèggédídíle. The cup was (or is) broken to pieces, smashed. Intensive.

vngúlo Kio I shall be joined with, mix with, join (others), unite with. V. intrans. Serves as trans. of mix.

vngagúlo Kio I shall be thoroughly mixed with (others).  
Intensive of above.

vs gúlo Kio I shall mix (something), add to  
Caus. with act. force.

vs g agúlo Kio I shall mix (it or them) thoroughly.  
Intensive of above caus. form.

*Sahu*

yigdíle he broke

yigidíle it was broken

THE GERUND

*Gerund used w. both Prepos. & Infjy  
stem or root. 1st pos.*

The gerund or verbal noun may have inflections of both verbs (and nouns.)?

It may take the personal prefixes or infixes of a verb, govern an object and be modified by an adverb.

Solá'di gurtvm máme'e. (For) you (or her) to desire money  
is not good.  
" gurtvm " (For) him (or me) to desire ----  
" gurtvm " (For) us to desire -----  
" gurtánvm " (For) you (Pl.) to desire -----  
" gurtánvm " (For) them to desire -----

Vn dáwa tvgidífem me'e. (For) you to kill a mouse is good.  
vndáwa yvgidifínvm me'e. " them " " " " " "  
Kàtvgidífem máme'e. (For) you to kill him (or it)  
is not good.

Kàvgidífem fàrv kvne. I want to kill him (or it).  
yìfarsíívm máyo. I have not (anything) to make me want.  
i.e. I need nothing.

yìríníívm máyo. I have not (anyone) to put me up for  
the night. (lit. To cause me to lie down)  
*cf. ka-yi shi in Engl. Vb.*

In the above illustrations the gerund is used as an infinitive, and may be so translated in English, but the regular infinitive could not in most cases be substituted in the Saho sentence, since the gerund is used not only as an infinitive, but as the subject or object of a verb or predicate.

Exception: Kàvgidífem fàrv kvne could be  
written Kàvgidífo fàrv kvne.

Other examples of the use of the gerund:

sin faránvm mávginnio I was not aware (I did not know) of  
your seeking it (them, etc.)  
yoktvdém mífàrv. I do not wish you to go away from me.

Note: yok- is abbreviated from yóko, "from me".  
cf. yoko bié, He took it from me.

yoktédém farch mívvinio. I did not want you to go from me.

*cf. m. ady.* m'ngom bétvm yvhu! Give me much to eat (or food)!  
(amh. 90114.)

Bénvnm nvhu! Give us to eat (or food)!



- {Béttum bisit!  
(amb. 904/174)  
Drgom diñvm fáv. Take to eat (or food).  
I want a little sleep. /down)  
(lit. a little sleeping or lying)
- grbrlv'áñv yrdiñim máme'e. Going quickly is not good. (General Statement)  
grbrlv'áñv trdiém máme'e. (For) you to go quickly is not good. (lit. Your going quickly ---)
- (atu) trmitem márovinnio. I did not know (of) your coming. (in the future)  
(atu) temetem márovinnio. I did not know of your having come.  
Koyvñ aik yemetem márovinnio. I did not know (of) his having come for you.
- Sínvñ trmitem márovinnv. He did not know what is coming to you. (i.e. what is owed you)  
mv'súv trdiém márovinnv. He did not know of your going to Massawa.  
mv'súv tedém márovinnv. He did not know of your having gone to Massawa.
- Ta saréñv yarufinim fáv tvne. This cloth wants (needs) to be sewed (needs sewing).  
Wam máyo. I have not lack(ing). I lack nothing.  
cf. Wáo Rio I shall lack.  
yitushurtúmin máyo. There is not (anything) to make me angry.  
(From ushurtúme I made angry, from uhurtúme I was angry)  
Kàtigidifem m'le (or máyo). There is no one to have killed him.  
Kàtrgidifem " " " There is no one to kill him.  
Kàtsgidifem " " " There is no one to have had him killed.  
Kàtvsgidifem " " " There is no one to have him killed.

The negative of the gerund is formed by dropping the final -m of the 1st person sing. and adding the gerund of Wáo "To lack". The principal verb remains constant, while the gerund of the auxiliary is conjugated.

- e.g.  
Pos. Vdiém me'e. (For) me to go is good.  
Neg. Vdié wam me'e. (For) me not to go is good.  
Pos. Trdiém gúrtv. You want to go.  
Neg. Vdié waitvm gúrtv. You want not to go.

2. 2) the partic. from 2. 16. w. gerund of wáo



*In Afan Impf. partic. 9 class 2 vb. only in uninflected or derived, other forms inflected*

### USE OF THE PARTICIPLES

a) As already shown in the discussion of Tense, the Present Participle is used in the formation of the Compound Present and the Past Imperfect tenses of the Indicative, and the Past Participle in forming the Present Perfect and the Past Perfect tenses.

*check* b) The participles are used alone before the principal verb in the sentence, as follows, the Present Participle being unconjugated, the Past conjugated:

*adik edeh yedeh etc.*  
 BÉRV vdi' akahde'ém.  
 Going (i.e. when you go) tomorrow, call him.

Kúmvl vdi' akahde'émé.  
 Going (i.e. when I, he, went) yesterday, I(he) called him.

BÉRV vdi(ÉKKV) akahde'ém.  
 Call him tomorrow before you go. (not going, or not having gone)

Kúmvl vdi(ÉKKV) akahde'émé.  
 I called him before I went (not going) yesterday.

Edéh akahde'émó kíó.  
 Having gone (when I go) I shall call him.

Yedéh akahde'émó kínni.  
 Having gone (when he goes) he will call him.

Edéh akahde'émé.  
 Having gone (when I went) I called him.

Yedéh akahde'émé.  
 Having gone (when he went) he called him.

Note: the tense of the participle is frequently, if not usually, determined by the tense of the principal verb.

### CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

The principal types of conditional sentences express possibility, probability, uncertainty or impossibility (i.e. a condition contrary to fact). There is much overlapping in these ideas, and a variety of ways to express them.

Among the constructions used are the following:

a) Protasis: Simple Present Indicative plus -do "if", -nko "if", or -ged "when" or "if".

Apodosis: Simple Present, Compound Present, Compound Future, Imperative or Jussive.  
 If interrogative, the Past Indicative may be used.

Usually these express possibility or probability.



A negative of the condition in the protasis is formed by adding the conditional of the verb *wáó* , "to lack", to the 1st person sing. Simple Pres. Indic. of the principal verb, which remains uninflected. The conditional of *wáó* is formed by suffixing *-do* to its Simple Pres. Indic. or *-nko* to its Past Indic.

e.g.

*Bérv {vmitédo } kitúb báho kio.*  
*Bérv {vmiténko }*

If I come tomorrow I shall bring the book.

*Bérv láe ulo vmité{ged } átu vmo.*  
*{do }*

When (or if) I come tomorrow to draw water, you come (too).

*Bérv láe ulo vmité waénko, átu ul.*

If I do not come tomorrow to draw water, you draw it.

*Kúmvl tvmitédo áeh gáhte?*

If you came yesterday why did you return?

*Kúmvl átu vmité waitádo, iyi yemete?*

If you did not come yesterday, who came?

*Tvmitédo áeh yohworise waíte?*

If you came why did you not tell me?

*Tvmiténged tab'lonv kitin (or kinni).*

When (or if) you (pl.) come, you (pl.) will see.

*Gurá{ged } yvdañ!*  
*{do }*

When (if) he wishes, let him go.

*Ta álv tabihéged mvksob géitv.*

When you sell this goat you will get profit.

*Tarige{ged } yohworis! arige waiténko síkk zreh!*  
*{do }*

If you know, tell me.

If you don't know, be quiet.

*arige waénko síkk yowv!*

If he doesn't know, let him be quiet.

b) Protasis: Simple Present Indicative plus *-do* , *-nko* , or *-ged* .

Apodosis: Past Imperfect.

Usually this expresses impossibility (i.e. a condition contrary to fact.

Negative: As described under a).

If you had come you would have seen. *Tvmité{ged } áb'li tine.*  
*{do }*

If I had heard I would have come. *aabédo vmiti kine.*



yv<sup>o</sup>h<sup>o</sup>en<sup>o</sup>é {do} vdi' yine.  
If he liked he would have gone.

Vnite waitádo vhurtúme Kine.  
If you had not come I should have been angry.

árigé {waitádo} {waiténko} kohworise Kine.  
If you had not known I would have told you.

See also Lesson 7: text, and sentences 10-13.

Note too the following conditional forms of the defective and irregular verb (i'o, "to have":

If I had(it) I would give him. Allédo akvhai Kine.

If he had(it) he would give me. Yallédo yohai yine.

c) Protasis: Past Participle; or Past Tense Indicative plus-uko .

Apodosis: Simple Present, Compound Present, Compound Future, Imperative or Jussive.

Negative: As described under a) .

If he wishes he goes. yiqh<sup>o</sup>en<sup>o</sup>éh vdi'yne (or vdié').

If he wishes he will come. yiqh<sup>o</sup>en<sup>o</sup>énko yvmáto Kinni.

If he doesn't wish he will not come. akh<sup>o</sup>ne waiténko miyvmite.

If he wishes, let him go. yiqh<sup>o</sup>en<sup>o</sup>éh yrdáu!

If he likes, let him come. yiqh<sup>o</sup>en<sup>o</sup>énko yvmáto!

If you like, go! Tiqh<sup>o</sup>en<sup>o</sup>éh vdu'!

If you sit there you will be cold. Tamúl difictéh gullv<sup>o</sup>étto Kito.

If you know, tell me! Teregénko yohworis!

Additional Examples of Constructions Classified under a), b), c):

Hvu yvnniédo bétv Kine.  
If there had been milk I should have drunk it.

Hvu yvnniédo bétv Kio.  
If there is milk I shall drink it.

Hvu vnnie {waádo} {waiténko} ululúh rúbv Kine.  
If there had not been milk I should have died of starvation.

Hvu vnnie {waádo} {waiténko} ululúh rúbo Kio.  
If there is not milk I shall die of starvation.

Hvhai<sup>o</sup>ti vnnie {waádo} {waiténko} jrlbv mitvmite.  
If there is not wind the boat will not come.



Hvhaĩti ynnie {wa'ádo / wa'énko} jvlbr vmiti minvnnv.  
If there had not been wind the boat would not have come.

Hvhaĩti ynniédo (or yinniyínko) jvlbr tvmite.  
If there is wind the boat will come.

Hvhaĩti ynniédo (or yinniyínko) jvlbr vmiti tine.  
If there had been wind the boat would have come.

Ta ginv astvgúli (or tastvgúlem) ae géito kito?  
If (or when) you work this way what will you gain?

d) Protasis: Past Participle; or Past Participle plus the Past Participle of the verb "become" **VKKO**.

Apodosis: Simple Present Indicative plus **-do**; or Past Participle followed by the Simple Present Indicative of the verb "become" **VKKO**, plus **-do**.

If I had heard I should have come.

oobéh vmitédo.  
oobéh ekkéh vmitédo.  
oobéh emete vkkédo.

e) Protasis: Gerund followed by the Past Indicative of the verb "become", **VKKO**, plus **-vko**.

Apodosis: Future Indicative.

If you come you will see. **Tvmitínim tekkininko tab'lonv kiti.**  
(amh. ለሚመጡህ ተጽክኑኝ ለመገናኘት ይገባል።)

If you go now you will arrive. **Kádo tvdiém tekkenko gúfto kito.**  
(amh. አሁን ለሚሄዱህ ተጽክኑኝ ለመገኘት ይገባል።)

### WAYS OF EXPRESSING RELATIVE IDEAS

Ideas that are usually expressed in English by a relative pronoun or a relative clause may be expressed in Saho in the following ways:

a) By the Simple Present or the Past Indicative modifying a noun:

**Élv agínv yvdie' farvs mág'henio.** (horse)  
I do not like a horse which goes slowly. (lit., a he goes slowly /

*ptgl.* **Kúmv tede<sup>(h)</sup> brgvli' brh!**  
Bring the mule that went away yesterday. (lit., Bring the he went away yesterday mule.)

b) By the Simple Present or the Past Indicative modifying the indefinite pronoun "one", declined as follows:

<i>ti</i>	nom. s.	<i>mari</i>	nom.pl.	(ones)
<i>tiv</i>	obj.s.	<i>marv</i>	obj.pl.	"

The pronoun is suffixed to the verb which modifies it.

*Kumvl yemeteti' gúhe.*

He who came yesterday returned. (lit., The he came yesterday one---)

*Ta heáuto yvgvdifeti' rvbo Kinni.*  
He who kills this man shall die. (lit., The he kills this man one ---)

*Ta heáuto yigvdifeti' rvbo Kinni.*  
He who killed this man shall die. (lit., The he killed this man one-)

*Rvbé mari múngo.*  
Those who have died are many. (lit., The died ones are many.)

Note: The fundamental meaning of *ti*, *tiv* seems to be "one", usually with the implication of "only one", or "just one". The plural forms mean "ones". The use seems to be restricted to persons.

*ti* and its inflected forms are also used as independent words in such sentences as:

*Heáuto áiddi yeméte? ti' yemeti.*  
How many persons came? One (only) came.

*me'e mari yedén. Tiv yohú!*  
The good ones went away. Give me (just) one.

*Biri tzedé heáú me'e marv.*  
The people who went away last night are good ones.

c) By the gerund:

Those who died are many. *Rvbtém múngo.*

Those who (shall) die are many. *Rvbtím múngo.*



NEGATIVE OF THE VERB

*checking mi is phonologically defined  
is used in many dialects*

The characteristic signs of the negative in the indicative and imperative moods are the prefixes *m-*, *ma-*, *mi-*.

*? m a m v*

*mi dialectal? sound*

a) Simple Present Indicative:

The sign of the neg. prefixed to the positive (sometimes with resulting contractions) forms the negative.

*Imperf. stem*

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <i>mi'-farv</i>  | I don't wish                             |
| <i>mi'-damv</i>  | I don't buy                              |
| <i>mi'-yvdie</i> | He doesn't go, isn't going               |
| <i>ma-rdie</i>   | contracts to <i>mádie</i> I'm not going. |

b) Past Indicative:

*Perfect stem (or the perfect stem?)*

The negative is formed by prefixing the sign of the neg. to the infinitive stem and adding suffixes as in the following paradigms:

Verb: "to buy". (Class A)

- |                   |                  |                     |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>mi'-dam</i> | - <i>innio</i>   | I did not buy, etc. |
| 2.                | - <i>innito</i>  |                     |
| 3m.               | - <i>innv</i>    |                     |
| 3f.               | - <i>innv</i>    |                     |
| 1.                | - <i>innino</i>  |                     |
| 2.                | - <i>innitin</i> |                     |
| 3.                | - <i>innon</i>   |                     |

Verb: "to come". (Class B.)

- check*
- |                   |                  |              |                     |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>ma-rmat</i> | - <i>innio</i>   | contracts to | <i>mámatinnio</i>   |
| 2. " "            | - <i>innito</i>  | " "          | <i>mámatinnito</i>  |
| 3m. " "           | - <i>innv</i>    | " "          | <i>mámatinnv</i>    |
| 3f. " "           | - <i>innv</i>    | " "          | <i>mámatinnv</i>    |
| 1. " "            | - <i>innino</i>  | " "          | <i>mámatinnino</i>  |
| 2. " "            | - <i>innitin</i> | " "          | <i>mámatinnitin</i> |
| 3. " "            | - <i>innon</i>   | " "          | <i>mámatinnon</i>   |



ma-vg<sup>r</sup>drf-innio contracts to mvg<sup>r</sup>drfinnio  
 ma-vg<sup>r</sup>drf-innito " " mvg<sup>r</sup>drfinnito  
 I did not kill  
 You did not kill

ma-rda-innio contracts to mada<sup>r</sup>innio  
 ma-rda-innito " " mada<sup>r</sup>innito  
 I did not go  
 You did not go

mi-ab<sup>r</sup>l-innio Contracts to { mi'b<sup>r</sup>l<sup>r</sup>innio (Used)  
 mi-ab<sup>r</sup>l-innito " " { mi'b<sup>r</sup>l<sup>r</sup>innito (Preferable)  
 I did not see  
 { mi'b<sup>r</sup>l<sup>r</sup>innito (Used)  
 mi-ab<sup>r</sup>l-innito " " { mi'b<sup>r</sup>l<sup>r</sup>innito (Preferable)  
 You did not see

Some alternative forms are:

mamat<sup>r</sup>innv or mamato He did not come  
 mast<sup>r</sup>grl<sup>r</sup>innv or mst<sup>r</sup>grulo He did not work  
 mada<sup>r</sup>innv or mada<sup>r</sup> He did not go  
 mabet<sup>r</sup>innv or mabeto He did not eat

### c) Imperative:

#### Class A:

Class A verbs form the negative imperative by prefixing the sign of the negative to the positive imperative (which is the root of the verb) and adding the suffix -in for the sing. and -inv for the plural.

1. Usually when the first letter of the root is a consonant the prefix mi'- is used:

s. mi'-guf-in pl. mi'-guf-inv Do not arrive!  
 s. mi'-bah-in pl. mi'-bah-inv Do not bring!  
 s. mi'-dam-in pl. mi'-dam-inv Do not buy!  
 s. mi'-buk-in pl. mi'-buk-inv Do not finish!

But:

s. ma'-bet-in pl. ma'-bet-inv Do not eat!  
 s. ma'-bololis-in pl. ma'-bololis-inv Do not cause to burn!  
 s. ma'-dor-in pl. ma'-dor-inv Do not choose!  
 or mi'-dor-in or mi'-dor-inv



2. When the root begins with a vowel either the prefix *m-* or *ma-* may be used, or sometimes the vowel of the prefix is assimilated to the vowel in the root.

*man m*

*m-esser-in* Do not ask! *m-álif-in* Do not close!  
*m-órob-in* Do not enter! *m-ál-in* Do not parch!  
*mú'-ur-in* Do not get well!  
*má'-akvliſ-in* Do not wash!

Class B:

Class B verbs form the negative imperative by prefixing *ma-* to the infinitive stem and adding the suffix *-in* for the sing. and *-in* for the plural. Numerous contractions and assimilations take place.

e.g.  
*ma-amvu-in* remains *máamvni* Do not believe!  
*ma-vda-in* becomes *mádain* Do not go!  
*ma-ag'dvɛ-in* " *mágvɛtɪn* Do not kill!  
*ma-ab'ɪ-in* " *máb'ɪn* Do not look!

d) Compound tenses:

In compound tenses, as Compound Pres., Compound Fut., Pres. Perf., Past Perf., Past Imperf., the auxiliary takes the negative inflections. See Aux. Verbs, Page 15.

e.g.  
*vdau kio* I shall go *vdau m'kio* I shall not go  
*vdí'kvne* I go. *vdí'máne* I do not go  
*dámo kio* I shall buy *dámo m'kio* I shall not buy

e) Jussive:

The negative of the jussive is formed by adding the jussive of the auxiliary verb *wa'o* to the 1st person Sing. Simple Pres. Indic. of the verb, which remains uninflected. *a Bae. part. 2.*

*yvdau !* Let him go! *vdie' wa'o* Let him not go!  
*My going (or for me to go) is good.*  
*My not going (or for me not to go) is good.*

f) Gerund:

The negative of the gerund is formed by adding the gerund of the auxiliary verb *wa'o*, "to lack", to the 1st person Sing. Simple Pres. Indic. of the verb, which remains uninflected.

*vdie'm me'e* My going (or For me to go) is good.  
*vdie wam me'e* My not going (or for me not to go) is good.  
*vdie waitru* It is better for you not to go.  
*yaise.*



g) Present Participle:

The negative of the Present Participle is formed by adding -εΚΚV to the present participle. The same form apparently serves for the negative of the Past Participle as well.

Βέρν vdi'akahde'ém. Going (As you go) tomorrow call him.

Βέρν vdiékκν akahde'ém. Not going (Before you go) " " "

Κύμν vdi'akahde'émε. Going (When I, he, went) yesterday I (he) called him.

Κύμν vdiékκν akahde'émε. Not going (Before I, he, went) yesterday I (he) called him.

h) Relative: *uscus haddisi dayetεκκα yadaw mase'inna* (without entering he couldn't go)

A negative relative is expressed by infixing -nnhe- (hin) between the pres. participle, unconjugated, and the relative ending -ti, -tiv, mari, marv. The same form may be used when a noun takes the place of the pronoun.

γvdiéti He who goes vdi-nnhe-ti He who doesn't go

γεδέti He who went (= vdiinnheti) He who didn't go

γa'ubéti He who drinks a'ubi-nnhe-ti He who doesn't drink

γo'ε βέti He who drank (= a'ubinnheti) He who didn't drink

γa'ube heáuto The man who drinks a'ubinnhe The man who doesn't / drink  
[heáuto]

Adjectives formed from relatives form the negative in a similar way:

alái vdeláu Barley which is cooked (cooked barley)

aláinnhe vdeláu Barley which is not cooked (uncooked barley)

i) See Conditional Sentences for negative of conditional clauses.

IMPERSONAL VERBS

Certain verbs are used impersonally, i.e. they are used only in the 3rd person singular, expressing number, person and gender by means of the personal pronouns prefixed to the verb.

e.g.

yí'iv

I have enough. (It's enough for me.)

kú'iv

You " " ( " " " you.)

ká'iv

He has " ( " " " him.)

té'iv

She " " ( " " " her.)

ní'iv

We have " ( " " " us.)

sé'iv

You " " ( " " " you.)

tén'iv

They " " ( " " " them.)

sen:áfe vdiém yifarsísv (or yitvǵíbbie).  
 I {ought} to go to Senafé. (It makes me want to go -----)  
 I {need}

sen:áfe tvdiém kufarsísv (or kútvǵíbbie).  
 You ought to go to Senafé. (It makes you want to go -----)

VERBS FORMED BY USING THE VERB "TO SAY"

(cf. Isenberg's Amharic Grammar, pp. 148, 149)

Certain adjectives, interjections, adverbs, etc., are connected with the verb "I say", owv, to form verbs.

e.g.

gáb owv kio.

I shall say "slowly", I shall delay

bvsúkt yowv.

It says "sweet", It is fitting, suitable /jogs

fárvs zoqzóg ai yvne.

The horse says "zoqzoq", the horse trots, /

álu owv kio.

I shall say (?), I shall deny, disown, repudiate

mannó' owv kio.

I shall say "I won't", I shall refuse /sparkles

bilic' bilic' ai yvne.

It says "sparkle, sparkle", It shines, /

náu ai yvne

It says "up" (or "high"). cf. náu! Raise it!  
It is high, elevated

lát ai yvne.

It says "down" (or "low"). cf. lát! Lower it!  
It is low, abased

síkk erch!

Say "Hush"! Be quiet!



WAYS OF EXPRESSING NECESSITY OR DUTY

1. Use impersonal verbs *far-sisv*, "it makes or causes to want", or *yvgíbbie* (*tvgíbbie*), "it is suitable", with personal pronouns prefixed.

e.g.

*Sarénv damvum yifar-sisv.* I ought (or need) to buy clothes.  
It causes me to want to buy clothes.

*Asmára tvdiém kutvgíbbie.* You ought (or need) to go to Asmara.  
It is suitable or fitting for you ---

2. Use *qvsbrn* (Amh. *በግጥ*), "by force", "necessarily", "Against one's will".

e.g.

*qvsbrn vdaú kio.* I must go. (lit., I shall go by force, necessarily)

3. Use Imperative or Jussive.

Negative

To express the negative of "need", "ought", "must", etc., use the following:

1. The negative of the above-mentioned impersonal verbs.

*Sen:áfe tvdiém kumifar-sisv.* You need not go to Senafe.

2. The negative of the main verb after *qvsbrn*.

3. The negative imperative or jussive.

4. Such phrases as:

*Kubéitum kimínvnnv.* There was not (i.e. nothing) to take you.  
You did not need to go.

*Kubéitum muki.* There is not (i.e. nothing) to take you.  
You don't need to go.

OUTLINE CONJUGATION  
 of the  
INTRANSITIVE VERB "TO GO"  
First Person Singular (except in Imperative)

PositiveINDICATIVE MOODNegative

Simple Present Tense  
I am going, I go

Compound Present Tense  
I am going, I go

Compound Future Tense  
I shall go

Past Tense  
I went

Present Perfect Tense  
I have gone

Past Perfect Tense  
I had gone, I went

Past Imperfect Tense  
I was going, I used to go

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Go! (sing.)

Go! (plur.)

JUSSIVE MOOD

Let me go! Shall I go?

Present Participle  
Going, (I) going

Past Participle  
Having gone, (I) having gone

Infinitive  
To go, (I) to go

Gerund (Verbal Noun)  
my going, me to go

my having gone

mádie ✓

vdi' mane

vdaú { m'úrio  
m'úlio

mádaínnio ✓

edeh mane

edeh m'ínvnnio

vdi m'ínvnnio

mádaín ✓

mádaínv.

vdié wáo

? vdiékkk) b'p'g'g'

"

(Use Neg. of Gerund)

vdié wam

check present & imperative  
- stress difference



OUTLINE CONJUGATION

of the

TRANSITIVE VERB "TO CLOSE"Masculine Third Person Singular (except in Imperative)PositiveNegativeINDICATIVE MOODSimple Present Tensealífv  
alifimvHe closes, is closing (act.)  
It is being closed (pass.)málífv  
málifimvCompound Present Tensealífv yvne  
alifimv yvneHe closes, is closing (act.)  
It is being closed (pass.)alífv míyvne  
alifimv míyvneCompound Future Tensealífo kinni  
alifimv kinniHe will close (act.)  
It will be closed (pass.)alífo mívri  
alifimv mívriPast Tensealífe  
alifimeHe closed (act.)  
It is closed, was closed (pass.)málifimv  
málifimvPresent Perfect Tensealíféh yvne  
alifimév yvneHe has closed (act.)  
It has been closed, is closed (pass.)alíféh míyvne  
alifimév míyvnePast Perfect Tensealíféh yvne  
alifimév yvneHe had closed, he closed (act.)  
It had been closed, was closed (pass.)alíféh mírvnrv  
alifimév mírvnrvPast Imperfect Tensealífv yvne  
alifimv yvneHe was closing, used to close  
It was being closed, used to be closedalífv mírvnrv  
alifimv mírvnrvIMPERATIVE MOODalíf  
alífvClose (it)! (sing.)  
Close (it)! (pl.)  
(Passive not used)málífim  
málífimvJUSSIVE MOODalífo  
alifimvLet him close (it)  
Let it be closedalífv wáo  
alifimv wáoPresent Participlesalífv  
alifimvclosing (it), he closing (it)  
being closed, it being closedalífékkv  
alifimékkvPast Participlesalíféh  
alifimév(he) having closed (it)  
(it) having been closed

(Use Neg. of Pres. Part.)

Infinitivealífo  
alifimv(him) to close (it)  
(it) to be closed

(Use Neg. of Gerund)

Gerundalífim  
alifimv  
alífém  
alifimévHis closing (it), him to close (it)  
(it) to be closed  
his having closed (it)  
its having been closedalífv wam  
alifimv wam  
alífe wam  
alifimév wam



## THE NOUN

As to the formation of nouns, they are either primitive or derived.

Primitive nouns are those whose origin cannot be traced to any other source but themselves. Such nouns are:

heáuto	man	arvt	bed
ínv	mother	wa'ágv	monkey
lác	water	gírv	fire

Derived nouns are those whose origin may be traced from some other noun or from a verb, adjective, participle, etc. Such are:

- ēdīfivntiv chair (one on which they sit), from ē/-, on,  
dīfivn, they sit, tiv, one.
- ēdīakvlitvntiv a tub, pan, etc. (one in which they bathe)  
from ēd-, in, akvlitv, they bathe, tiv, one.
- ēdīakvlitvnrke bathroom (a place in which they bathe), from ēd-, in,  
akvlitv, they bathe, nrke, place.
- āka yvktubntiv pen, pencil (one with which they write),  
from āka-, with, yvktubn, they write, tiv, one.
- ākahirigvntiv a rope, cable, etc. (that with which they pull),  
āka ulvntiv that with which they draw (water, etc.) or pour  
(coffee, etc.), i.e. a bucket, coffee pot, pitcher, etc.
- lektiv rich man (one who has), from lek he has, tiv, one.
- lā'vnr heat, from lā'ate, it has become hot, from lā'ō kio; lā'e  
or perhaps from lā'in adj., hot. (Possibly vice versa.)
- gvllv'ō cold, from gvllv'ēto kio, I shall be cold. (Or vice versa.)
- yamininim believing (or faith)  
imn faith } from aminō kio, I shall believe.
- biāke injury, sore, from biāko kio I shall hurt, injure.
- lvhū illness, from lvhūto kio I shall be ill.
- vninr life, from vnio I live.
- reddrnti length, height, from vev long.
- fidāne width, from fidin wide.
- digir play, from digiro kio I shall play.
- awāt praise, from awāto kio I shall praise.

Note: It is often difficult or impossible to tell whether the noun is derived from the verb, adj., etc. or vice versa. Composite nouns such as chair, tub, bathroom, etc. illustrated above, are of course evidently derived.



NUMBER of NOUNS

The formation of the plural is so irregular that at present it does not seem profitable to attempt a classification. The following examples illustrate the variety of forms:

	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>		<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
mother	inr	inon	man	heauto	heau
father	abbr	abbob	woman	{numaito numv saitiv} female	sayo
brother	sa'al	sa'el	bird	(of prey) gumaito	gumv
sister	sa'alv		camel	galaito	galv
husband	ba'alv	ba'el	goat	alaito	alv
axe	fas	faos	donkey	okoloittr	okolo
bed	arvt	arot	(m. or f.)		
male donkey	danain	danon	foal	uluitr	ullul
female "	herv	herar	wild animal	vllulaito	vllulv
kid	brkvl	brkol	bird	Kimbiro	Kimbir
bag or sack	kis	kisv	bee	didaletrv	didaleh
blossom	imbobv	imbobv	arm	harai	harowi
calf	rugv	rugage	cloth	sarenv	sarv
lamb	lemv	lemamu	doorway	bab	baob
			hand	gubv	gubob.

Singular for Plural

The singular is sometimes used with a plural force, especially

a) After numerals up to 10;

Lamuv heauti yemete Two men came. (lit., two man)

Svgvlv wa'agr ub<sup>v</sup>le. I saw nine monkeys. (lit., nine monkey)

Above 10 a special plural is used, ending in -iv.

Lamatvn heautiv yemete (or yemetin). Twenty men came.

Svgvlvn ke tvmv wa'agiv ub<sup>v</sup>le. I saw nineteen monkeys.

b) after aidole ?, How many?

aidole heauti yede? (or yedeni?) How many men went?

c) of objects not usually occurring or used singly (though the plural is perhaps more frequently used in such instances).

gubv akvlis.

Wash your hands.



GENDER OF NOUNS

a) Some masculine nouns have no corresponding feminine form, the feminine, if any, being expressed by a different word.

heauto	man	numaito numv	woman
danan	jack ass	heru	female donkey
abbv	father	inv	mother
labhaito	male	saitiv	female

b) Some nouns may be known to be masculine or feminine only by the verb whose subject they are.

are ríde.	The house (he) fell.
imbóbv rídde.	The blossom (she) fell.
arít to áred yíne.	The bed (he) is in that room.
kimbiro árvnr tēde.	The bird (she) flew in the sky.
airóh tōwie,	The sun (she) is risen.

c) Nouns may be distinguished as to gender by the modifying adjectives lab, "male", and sai, "female".

lab fávvs	male horse, horse;	sai fávvs	female horse, mare
lab írro	male children, boys;	sai írro	female children, girls

cf. Ku írri (or daito) úuko lábrm.  
Your children are all male(s).

Ku írro (or daito) úuko sávm.  
Your children are all female(s).

d) Other nouns are inflected to indicate gender.

The commonest inflexion in the obj. case is a change of accent from the penult in the masculine to the ultima in the feminine. Usually in addition to the change of accent the ultima of the feminine is aspirated.

Endaúkr fávvr	Kvne	I want a boy.
Endaúkrh	"	I want a girl.
Inni búrv	de'éme	I called my son
Inni búrvh	"	I called my daughter.
Rúgr	damo kio	I shall buy a calf (m).
Rugrá	"	I shall buy a calf (f).



vllulāito	igidefe	I killed a wild animal (m).
vllulāitoh	"	I killed a wild animal (f).
Lémv	ub'le	I saw a lamb (m).
Lemv'h	"	I saw a lamb (f).

If the m. obj. ends in a consonant, frequently a vowel, -v or -o, is added and aspirated for the fem.

Brkv'l	dame	I bought a kid. (m)
Brkv'lón	"	" " " " (f)

Note: The fem. of sá'al, "brother", is sá'alv, "sister". This seems to be an exception to the rule of accent noted above.

Nouns which are inflected to indicate gender, as above, usually change the final vowel of the obj. to -i in the masculine nom., while the feminine nom. and obj. are identical.

Endauki	yemete	The boy came.
Endaukr'h	temete	The girl came.
innibv'ri	akahde'sme	My son called him.
innibv'r'h	akahde'ente	My daughter called him.
Kare	dame	I bought a dog.
Kari	yemete	A dog (m) came.
Kare'h	temete	A dog (f) came.
gumaito	ub'le	I saw a (large) bird (m).
gumaiti	arvrvl yede	The large bird flew.
álsr	áb'lo fárv Krne	I want to see the moon.
álsi	yó'wie	The moon is risen.

There seems to be no way to predict whether nouns which are neuter gender in English will be considered m. or f. in Saho. For instance lvk, "foot", is m., gvbr, "hand", is f.; álsr, "moon" is m., áiróh, "sun" is f.



CASE1. Objective Case:

a) Nouns in the vocabulary are commonly written in the objective case. This is the form usually given in answer to the question, "What is this?" and hence might also be called the vocative (naming or calling) case.

b) As in English, the object of a verb (finite, infinitive, participle, etc.) is in the objective case.

c) In addition, the objective case is used when a noun or pronoun is in the predicate position, i.e. is an attribute complement, following a copula "to be" understood, or preceeding *Kio*, *Kito*, *Kinni*, etc., "be" or "become".

*Heáuto ab'li' Kune.* I see a man.

*Tati' heáuto.* This(is) a man.

*Tati' áe Kinni? Heáuto Kinni.* What is this? It is a man.

2. Nominative Case:

a) Nouns ending in the objective case with a consonant, those ending in *-i*, *-á*, or *-ai*, and all feminine nouns remain unchanged for the nominative.

b) Masculine nouns ending in *-v* (or *-a*), *-e*, or *-o* in the objective case/usually change their endings to *-i* in the nominative.

*Heáuto fáv Kune.* I want a man.

*Heáuti yéde.* A (or the) man went away.

*yi eyále bídko baho Kio.* I shall bring my family from oversea.

*yi eyáli bídko yumatónv* My family shall come from *Kinni* oversea.

*Be'érv dámo Kio.* I shall buy an ox.

*Ta be'éri gáli.* This ox is expensive.

*Bílo mábetv.* I do not eat blood.

*Bíli máme'e.* Blood is not good.

3. Possessive case:

A noun in the possessive case may be:

a) Simply in juxtaposition with the word it modifies without a distinctive ending, as in the case of most nouns whose objective case ends in a consonant, and most feminine nouns.



b) Changed to end in -i, -hi, -ti, etc.

It will be noted that often a noun in the possessive takes the place of an adjective in English.

e.g.

- a) fávvs núwái horse's harness, horse harness  
 sígr hvu cow's milk, cow milk  
 b) lrhi' hvu cattle's milk, or cow milk  
 ari' boh₂ house's wood, house wood  
 dirvbtí' mal money of lying, lying money,  
 i.e. counterfeit money  
 arvntí' waníh a matter of heaven, a heavenly matter.

#### 4. Dative Case?

a) The indirect object after such verbs as "say", "tell", "give", and "send to" is usually in the dative case, formed by adding -h or k to the objective form of the noun, sometimes with a connecting vowel.

Heaúti númvk, Eldífirntiv yrhú ake.  
 The man said to the woman, "Give me a chair".

Númv heaútok, Lámmv kitúb yrhú akte.  
 The woman said to the man, "Give me a book".

Tell the woman!

Númv(k) akahworís!

I shall tell (it) to this man. Ta heaútoh akahworís o kio.

I spoke to the woman.

Númvk akahworise.

(See also Lessons 10:text and 11:text)

#### b) Dative of means or instrument.

The means or instrument by or with which something is done is expressed in Saho by the dative case, ending in -h, sometimes with a connecting vowel.

Lúrvh yede.

He went by foot.

Bvrvliá yede.

" " " mule.

Babá ruh yede.

" " " train (ship, etc.).

Báro be'érvh timburúse. The ground was plowed with oxen.

Róksvh (or izneh) yede. He went by permission.



innintih ub'le.	I saw it with my (own) eyes.
imínvuh nígai yekke.	He was saved (became well) by faith.
ulúlvh ríbe.	He died of starvation.
Romíh igiré.	Out(it)with a knife
málvh dámne.	We bought(it) with money.
Lách akvlíte	He bathed with water.
cf. Marhánvl yimirihéne.	It was ground by (lit.on) millstones.
árvh alsíl ymbullué.	The road is seen by moonlight (lit. in the moon).

### 1 c) Dative of intention or purpose.

That for which an object or action is intended is expressed by the dative, formed as in b).

Ta baho áreh {kínni.} This wood is for the house.  
{túkke}

To baho gírvh túkke. That wood is for the fire.

d) The dative is used to express "for", "in behalf of", "in place of", "for the sake of".

Ta heántoh dame. I bought it for this man.

Innibírvh tánv kvne. I become tired (i.e. I labour) for  
(the sake of) my boy.

A more specific way of expressing "for the sake of" is to use the idiom "saying for so and so (or such and such)", with the noun in the dative case, as:

usuk, isírvoh aik, vstvgúlo yne. He, saying for his children, works.<sup>66</sup> ren.  
i.e. He works for the sake of his child-

To express "in place of", "in behalf of", more specifically the words *giyárvh* (Dative) or *iddv* (Dative) {or *iddvd*} can be used, as

Inn saálih {giyárvh} vstvgúlo Kio. I shall work in place of my brother.  
{iddv}  
{iddvd}

Ta heánté iddv wanígo Kio. I shall speak in place of this man.

*giyárv* seems to mean "substitute", "change" or "exchange", (அதன் இடம்)  
while *iddv* may mean "place", "part", "portion". (அங்கம்).

### 1 5. Ablative Case

The ablative case generally speaking is the case of separation, and has for its sign the suffix **-ko**, "from", "out of".

It may express such ideas as separation either in space or in time, comparison ("better than", lit. "better from"), material out of



which something is made or with which it is filled.

Áreko yó'wie.

He went out of the house.

Irafalóko addi gáyv yó'wie (or yéde).

He went from Irafalo to Addi Caieh.

yó'wie

Díkko eméte.

I came from my (or the) house.

Káfako lehú lelle' fánv

I shall not work for six days from today.

más + v gule.

Ta sarenáko to sarenú táse.

That (article of) clothing is better than this (article of) clothing.

Báne harídko abún.

Bread is made of flour. (lit. They make bread from flour.)

Ta áre bohóko sira híme.

This house is made out of wood.

arúh daitko (or simintóko) sirahíme.

The road is made out of stone (or cement).

Svnduk dvhúbko yemmége.

The box is full of gold.

PRONOUNSI. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

The personal pronouns are declined as follows:

<u>Nom.</u>	<u>Obj.</u>		<u>Dat.</u>		<u>Abl.</u>	<u>Poss.(adj.)</u> (See Poss. Case remarks)
	<u>Disjunc.</u>	<u>Conjunc.</u>	<u>Disjunc.</u>	<u>Conjunc.</u>		
1. <i>ínu</i>	<i>yóyv</i>	<i>yi</i>	<i>yóyvh</i>	<i>yo(h)</i>	<i>yóko</i>	<i>yi</i>
2. <i>átu</i>	<i>kóyv</i>	<i>ku</i>	<i>kóyvh</i>	<i>ko(h)</i>	<i>kóko</i>	<i>ku</i>
3m. <i>usúk</i>	<i>káyv</i>	<i>ka</i>	<i>káyvh</i>	<i>áka(h)</i>	<i>káko</i>	<i>ka</i>
3f. <i>íse</i>	<i>téyv</i>	<i>te</i>	<i>téyvh</i>	<i>áka(h)</i>	<i>téko</i>	<i>te</i>
1. <i>nínu</i>	<i>nóyv</i>	<i>ni</i>	<i>nóyvh</i>	<i>no(h)</i>	<i>nóko</i>	<i>ni</i>
2. <i>átin</i>	<i>sínv</i>	<i>sin</i>	<i>sínvh</i>	<i>sínv(h)</i>	<i>sínko</i>	<i>sin</i>
3. <i>úsun</i>	<i>ténv</i>	<i>ten</i>	<i>ténvh</i>	<i>áka(h)</i>	<i>ténko</i>	<i>ten</i>

From the above declension it is seen that the objective and dative cases both have a conjunctive as well as a disjunctive form.

The disjunctive pronouns, which are those used to emphasize and distinguish, may stand alone.

*yóyvh yohúe*. He gave it to me (not to someone else).  
*iyv de'sénte? kóyv*. Whom did you call? You.

The conjunctive pronouns cannot stand alone, but are prefixes attached to verbs, nouns, etc.

*Fárrs yóhyohúe*. He gave me a horse. (cf. He gave me the horse, He didn't give it to you. *Fárrs yóyvh yohúe. kóyvh má'hinnv*.)  
*akahde'éme*. I called him.

*kaáb'lo kio*. I shall see him.

Remarks on the Personal Pronouns1. Nominative Case:

There is no conjunctive form for the nominative.

The personal pronouns are not ordinarily used in the nom. case unless emphasis is desired. The reason for this is that the inflexion of the verb indicates sufficiently whether the subject is first, second or third person, masculine or feminine, singular or plural.

Thus *éde* means "I went", *téde* "you went"(sing.). The *ínu* and *átu* are not used unless it is desired to emphasize them.



Emphasis is usually caused by contrast. Thus in the sentence:  
<sup>vrutubi krne.</sup>  
 átu woris<sup>is</sup> tunc, <sup>vrutubi</sup> ínu "You speak, I write", átu and ínu are  
 emphatic because they are contrasted with each other. The same is  
 true in the sentence: ínu úb'le, átu mibvllito, "I saw(it), you  
didn't see(it)". In the sentence: ínu úb'le. "I saw (it)", the  
 natural inference is that someone else did not see it. The insertion  
 of the emphatic ínu suggests an implied (though here not expressed)  
 contrast.

## 2. Objective Case:

The disjunctive form of the objective personal pronoun is used  
 only when the pronoun is emphatic.

The objective is the regular case for the direct object before  
 most verbs, but some verbs that in English take the objective may take  
 either objective or dative (with slight changes) in Saho.

Thus:		
yíyotoke	}	he struck me
yókyotoke		
kúyotoke	}	he struck you
kókyotoke		
káyotoke	}	he struck him
ak yotoke		
téyotoke	}	he struck her
ák yotoke		
niyotoke	}	he struck us
noK yotoke		
siñyotoke		he struck you (pl.)
tényotoke	}	he struck them
ákayotoke		

But yíbeté , kúbeté , etc., objective case only. (cf. abl.)

(For other illustrations see Lesson 18:8 ff.)

## 3. Dative Case:

The disjunctive forms are used only when emphasis is desired.

The dative is the case of the indirect object as in nouns.

ákah woris ! Tell him! (or, Tell her!)  
 kitvú yóhtshue. She gave me a book.

When the disjunctive form is used the conjunctive is often used  
 with the verb as well.



Ka kitv́b téyvh ákahyohùe. He gave her his book.

Téyvh ákahwóriséti. Who was it who spoke to her?  
iyáito kí yine.

In the above sentences the disjunctive *téyvh* is used to indicate that the conjunctive *akah-* is "her", not "him".

The dative is used, as in the case of nouns, to express "for", "in behalf of", "in place of", "for the sake of".

yohbié. He took it away for me.

sínvh dame. I bought it for you (pl. or polite).

See NOUNS, Dative Case, for other ways of expressing the above ideas. Pronouns may be substituted for nouns in the same constructions.

See, for use of dative, Lessons 7:20,21; 10:preliminary sentences and sentences 5,9,10,11,12; Lesson 11: exercises at end.

#### 4. Ablative Case:

The ablative, the case of separation as in the noun, has the suffix *-KO* as its sign.

Sometimes the final *-o* of *-KO* is elided before the verb.

yoko bête. He ate from me. (i.e. He cheated me.)

yók(o) bisíte. He took it away from me.

(cf. yohbié He took it away for me. Dative.)

yoko yoóbbe. He heard from me, i.e. he overheard, eavesdropped.

#### 5. Vocative Case:

A form of the personal pronoun identical with the objective disjunctive pronoun seems sometimes to be used in a vocative construction. It may be better, however, to consider this an objective case in the predicate position. It will be remembered that in the discussion of the objective case under Nouns, it was pointed out that a noun or pronoun in the predicate position, following a copula "to be" understood, is, contrary to English Usage, in the objective case.

atu iyáito Kito? yóyv. Who are you? (It is) I. (lit. Me.)

Also :

(atu)iyv fartv? Káyv. Whom do you want? Him. (Here "Him" is the object of "I want" understood.)



6. Possessive Case:

The forms *yi* , "my", *ku* , "your", *ka* "his", etc. are really possessive adjectives. They are used only when modifying nouns or other pronouns, as in *yi áre* , *ku áre* , etc.

The possessive pronouns "mine", "yours", "his", etc., are formed by prefixing *yi-*, *ku-*, etc., to the indefinite pronoun *tiv* , "one". The resulting pronouns are declined in turn for nom. & obj., m. and f. s. and pl. as follows:

<u>Nom. Sing.</u>			<u>Obj. Sing.</u>			<u>Nom. &amp; Obj. Plur.</u>	
m.	f.		m.	f.		m. & f.	
<i>yiti'</i>	<i>yítiv</i>	mine	<i>yitív</i>	<i>yí'tiv</i>		<i>yim</i>	mine
<i>kuti'</i>	<i>kútiv</i>	(my one) yours	<i>kutív</i>	<i>kú'tiv</i>		<i>kúim</i>	(my one) yours
<i>kati'</i>	<i>kátiv</i>	his	<i>katív</i>	<i>ká'tiv</i>		<i>káim</i>	his, etc.
<i>teti'</i>	<i>tétiv</i>	hers	<i>tetív</i>	<i>té'tiv</i>		<i>téim</i>	
<i>nití'</i>	<i>nítiv</i>	ours	<i>nitív</i>	<i>ní'tiv</i>		<i>nim</i>	
<i>sinti'</i>	<i>síntiv</i>	yours	<i>sintív</i>	<i>sín'tiv</i>		<i>sínim</i>	
<i>tenti'</i>	<i>téntiv</i>	theirs	<i>tentív</i>	<i>tén'tiv</i>		<i>ténim</i>	

II. REFLEXIVE AND RECIPROCAL PERSONAL PRONOUNS

a) The reflexive personal pronouns are declined as follows:

<u>Nom.</u>		<u>Poss.</u> (Constructed as adj. See Person. Pron., Poss. Case)	
<i>ínneh</i>	myself	<i>ínni</i>	my own
<i>íseh</i>	yourself	<i>íse</i>	your own
"	himself	"	his own, etc.
"	herself	"	
<i>nínneh</i>	ourselves	<i>nínni</i>	
<i>sínneh</i>	yourselves	<i>sínni</i>	
"	themselves	"	

A true possessive reflexive pronoun is formed, in the same way as in the case of the personal pronoun, by modifying the indefinite pronoun *tiv* , "one", by the adjective form. The resulting pronoun

is declined as follows:

<u>Nom. Sing.</u>			<u>Obj. Sing.</u>			<u>Nom. &amp; Obj. Plur.</u>		
m.	f.		m.	f.		m. & f.		
inniti'	innitív	my own (one)	innitív	innitív		innim	my own (ones)	
iseti'	isetív	your own, etc.	isetív	isetív		ísem	your own, etc.	
iseti'	"		"	"		"		
iseti'	"		"	"		"		
ninniti'	ninnitív		ninnitív	ninnitív		ninnim		
sinniti'	sinnitív		sinnitív	sinnitív		sinnim		
sinniti'	"		"	"		"		

b) Reciprocal personal pronouns:

The reflexive personal pronouns may be reduplicated and sometimes followed by *titív* (reduplicated form of the indefinite pronoun *tív*) to express a reciprocal relationship.

*Ninneh ninneh nenqé'e.* We have quarreled with each other (or with one another)  
*Sinneh sinneh yengé'en.* They have quarreled with each other (or with one another)  
*svndúk sinneh sinneh titív* The boxes knock against each other  
yvmottókin. (or one another)

### III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

The adjectives are :

<i>ta</i>	this	<i>to</i>	that
<i>táe</i>	these	<i>tóe</i>	those

The singular pronouns, formed by adding *tív* "one", are:

<i>tati'</i>	this, m.s.nom.	<i>tatív</i>	this, m.s. obj.
<i>tatív</i>	this, f.s.nom.	<i>tatív</i>	this, f.s. obj.
<i>toti'</i>	that, m.s.nom.	<i>totív</i>	that, m.s. obj.
<i>totív</i>	that, f.s.nom.	<i>totív</i>	that, f.s. obj.

The plural pronouns are the same as the plural adjectives:

*táe* ,these and *tóe* , those.

Also used are *táim* these ones, *tóim* those ones .



IV. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

The following sentences illustrate the use of some of the indefinite pronouns or of Saho idioms that take the place of indefinite pronouns in English:

<i>-in</i> <i>gnd</i> <i>non suff</i> <i>Tv'nim</i> <i>múleh</i> .	There isn't anybody.
<i>umvntiv</i> <i>akahu</i> .	Give it to someone.
<i>umín</i> <i>farvs</i> } <i>vdie' wao</i> . <i>or inki farvs</i> }	No horse is to go. (or Let no horse <sup>go.</sup>
<i>Túb'lim</i> <i>múto?</i>	Didn't you see anyone?
<i>Inkétiv</i> <i>mi'búllio</i> .	I didn't see anyone.
<i>Oútiv</i> <i>buh</i> .	{ Bring what's-its-name (what-you-may-call-it). Bring what's-his-name (what-you-may-call-him).
<i>Tiv</i> <i>akami'búllio</i> ,	I didn't see any (person or thing).
<i>Tiv</i> <i>akade'ém</i> .	Call one (of them).
<i>Drgom</i> <i>teméte</i> .	A few came.
<i>inkinkétto</i> (or <i>inkerkétto</i> ) <i>úb'le</i> .	I saw some (or a few).
<i>Hebelv</i> <i>úb'le</i> .	I saw so-and-so.
<i>Ti' yeméte</i> . (Only) one came. (cf. <i>Tivk eméte</i> . I came alone.)	
<i>Unko(h)</i> <i>rvben</i> . All died. (here "all" is a pronoun. cf. the sentence, <i>Umvn heau rvben</i> , in which "all" is an adjective.)	

V. DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS (and adjectives)

<i>umín</i> <i>inki</i> <i>askáto</i> <i>kokontóm</i> <i>iyirtotiv</i> <i>akahadi'</i> .	Distribute fifty cartridges to each (adj.) soldier.
<i>Tenten</i> <i>inv</i> <i>tenbionrh</i> .	Let each (adj.) mother take her (own) child. (lit. <u>take hers</u> )
<i>sinni</i> <i>sinni</i> <i>miq'al</i> <i>grhónrh</i> .	Let each answer to his own name.
<i>sinni</i> <i>sinni</i> <i>áre</i> <i>vdúv</i> .	Each of you go to his own house.

VI. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS. (and adjectives)

The principal interrogative pronouns are :



Who?

	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
nom.	iyáití	íyí
obj.	iyáito	íyí
dat.	iyáitóh	iyíh
poss.adj.	iyín	iyín
	iyín farvs yeméte? Whose horse came?	
poss. pron.	iyíntír (declined) tá farvs iyíntír Whose is this horse?	iyín márú (declined)
voc.	iyáito	íyí
abl.	iyáitókó	iyáko

In a question such as "Who came to the well?", either *iyáití* or *íyí* may be used, with a singular verb. The plural, however, appears to be preferred, even though the answer expected may be singular. If a plural answer is expected, the verb as well as the pronoun will be plural. Thus:

Who came to the well? Ali. *Elv* { *iyáití* / *íyí* } yemete. *á'li*.

Who (i.e. what people) came to the well? *Elv* *íyí yemetín?*

Often *iyáito* is used where the English uses "what?".  
e.g.

What was it called? (lit. Who were they calling it?) *iyáito*  
*akkaí yínín?*

What was its name? *ka mīgí' iyáito kí yíne?*

What was the name of Joseph's father? *yoséf ábba*  
*ka mīgí' iyáito kí yíne?*

What?

There is only one form for sing. and plur. :

*áe* (nom.); *áe* (obj.); *áeh* (dat.)

*a* is the interrogative adjective "What?":

*a' baro hábe?* What country did he leave?

*a' sa'a kí tíne?* What time (hour) was it?

*áeh*, the dative of *áe*, "For what?", is one way of expressing "Why?".

*áeh táne?* Why was he tired?

*áeh telih waniso fárv yíne?* Why did he want to talk with her?



áeh (dative, as above), "by what?", is a dative of means.  
áeh teméte? By what (means) did you come? How did you come?  
(It could also mean, "Why did you come?")

Which?

áulih is the interrogative adjective "Which?"  
áulih baro yáise? Which country is better?

Often áulih, "which?", is used where English prefers "what?".

áulih baro gábe? At what country did he arrive?

To make the pronoun "which?" it is necessary to modify *tiv*,  
"one", by the adjective

àulih<sup>tiv</sup> tub<sup>le</sup>? Which (one)m. did you see?

àulih<sup>ti</sup> yemete? Which (one)m. came?

*tiv* is declined as in other combinations.

ADJECTIVES *de verbs*

"Adjectives are used in two distinct ways: (1) attributively, (2) predicatively.

"In the phrase the good word the adjective good is an attributive adjective; it tells what word we are mentioning. We are not mentioning all words or any word, but only the good word.

"In the sentence, the word is good, the adjective good is a predicate adjective; with the verb is it makes an assertion about the subject, the word."

- Machen's New Testament Greek, P.35.

Webster:

"Attributive - a. - - - - Specifically: Gram. Designating an adjective or other adjunct word when standing with its qualified noun to denote the qualification as assumed instead of predicated; as in yellow gold, village school; - distinguished from the predicative and absolute use, as in 'the gold is yellow!', where yellow is used predicatively, or absolutely."

In Saho an adjective when used attributively precedes, when used predicatively follows the noun it qualifies.

*čuk* *umv' saréuv dánté.* You bought bad cloth.

*Ta harid' umv.* This flour is bad.

*Kafin' baro mámeé.* A dry country is not good.

*Tá baro Kafinuv.* This country is dry.

When an adjective is in the attributive position it is used in its simplest form. In the predicate position the simple form is usually augmented by the addition of the suffix -v, or the suffix -tiv (one), *marv* (ones).

(See "Ways of Expressing Relative Ideas" for a discussion of *ti*, *tiv*, *mar*, *marv*.)

*Bamhin' baro yéde.* He went to a cool country.

*Vguni' baro ramhinuv.* The upper country is cool.

*Rér arvuh yéde.* He went (on) a long road (journey).

*árvuh rér v.* The road is long.

*La'in' ared dīne.* I slept in a warm house.

*ári la'inuv.* The house is warm.

*Núv áre sírvha kvne.* I am building a large house.

*ári nvbutiv.* The house is large (or a large one).



To áruv núbv. These houses are large.  
 To áruv núbv áruv kinni, These houses are large houses.  
 árrme'e numv teméte. A beautiful woman has come.  
 Ku númv àrrme'e tív Your wife is beautiful (a beautiful one.)  
 Úmv saréuv dánte. You bought a bad piece of clothing. (f.)  
 Ta saréuv umútív. This piece of clothing (f) is bad (a bad one).  
 (Note the accent on umútív, because saréuv is fem.)

Dv fávus dáme. I bought a black horse.  
 Ku fávus dúttív. (m.) } Your horse is black.  
 " " dúttív. (f) }  
 Éndv fávus bololís. Light the little lantern.  
 Fávus endutív. (m.) The lantern is little (or a little one)

Some nouns because of their meaning may not be followed by an adjective ending in -tív, as for instance, flour, sugar, rope (in general), since one may not say "The flour is a bad one", but "The flour is bad". One must say "Sugar is sweet", not "a sweet one", "Rope is strong", not "a strong one."

Hence: Haríd úmv, (not umvútív).  
 Sokár búsrkiv (m.), (" búsvktív). cf. Búskv búsvktv (f).  
 akútt tirír ( " tirirtív).

But: Ta akútti tirirtív. This rope (piece of rope) is strong (a strong one).

Certain adjectives may not modify directly in the attributive position, but must, as least preferably, be followed by the word *kin*, apparently from *kinni*.

Rvkhís kin sára gárv. I want cheap clothes (or cheap becoming clothes).  
 cf. Ta núwāi rvkhís. Ta saréuv rvkhís.  
 gáli kin fávus dáme. I bought an expensive horse.  
 Ta, súgv gáli. This cow is expensive.  
 Da'áinv kin heāto árige. I know an old man.  
 Heāti da'áinv. The man is old.  
 Bvkhíl kin heāti umv. A stingy man is bad.  
 To heāti bvkhíl kinni. That man is stingy.



Number of Adjectives

tia eti is a N + inflected which  
adj. uninflected

In the attributive position the adjective is uninflected for number.

In the case of adjectives in the predicate position whose sing. ends in -tív, the plural may sometimes end in -v and sometimes in -vm.

uvbv áre; ári nvbtív; to áruv nív.   
 ta dác drttív; dait dítvm (kinni)   
 dulús heáuto; heáuti dulustív; heáu dulúsvm.   
 gulús súgv (or lv); súgv gulústív; lv gulúsv.   
 ásv saréuv gúrv; saréuv asítív; sári ásvm.   
 usúb {ungqgoh<sub>2</sub>}; ta ungqgoh<sub>2</sub>ítv usúbtív; ungqgoh<sub>2</sub>   
 {ungqgoh<sub>2</sub>ítv} usúbv.

Degrees of comparison.

There are no forms of the adjective for comparative or superlative. They are expressed by the positive constructed with -KO, "from" or "than".

Ta áreko to áre nvbtív (or nív).

From this house that house is a big one (or is big). i.e. That house is bigger than this one.

Umúnimko tati' elísv.

From all this is heavy. i.e. This is heaviest.

Such words as yáise, "better", may express degrees of comparison.

Verbs derived from Adjectives.

From many adjectives verbs may be derived. Frequently the meaning of the original adjective is modified in some manner in the derived verb.

Ta heáuti umvtív. This man is bad.

Ta heáuti yóme. This man has gone bad, or become worse.   
 (Lit. "baded")

Ta heáuto akahóme. I injured (offended, wronged, mistreated,   
 sinned against) this man.

Fóro ráe. Foro is near.

Búso réri yíne,   
 Kádo yendówe. (from ráe)   
 Formerly it was far, now it has become   
 near (or, it is nearer).



árvh rérv.  
 árvh yerére.  
 mé'e  
 úm'₂ kio  
 úmv  
 aámo kio  
 úmio  
 óme

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? d. d. col. arb.

The road is long.

The road is (too or very) long.

"good"

I shall become good (or better).

"bad"

I shall become bad

I am bad.

I have gone bad, become worse.

### Adverbs Derived from Adjectives.

Some adjectives may become adverbs by the addition of a final m.

but <sup>v.</sup> <sup>N.</sup> <sup>Positive of Vb. + N. for emphasis</sup>  
 úmv heauto A bad man.  
 but Heauti <sup>v.</sup> <sup>N.</sup> úmv wori<sub>2</sub>e The man spoke badly. (spoke evil)

<sup>v.</sup> <sup>N.</sup> <sup>well</sup> <sup>good - v. + m.</sup>  
 mé'e súg'le "good work".  
 but Mé'em yistugúle, He worked badly. (he worked a good (work))

<sup>v.</sup> <sup>N.</sup> <sup>gerund + v.</sup> <sup>v. + N.</sup>  
 m'ingo heau Many people  
 but { Tawáñih m'ingom úmv wan'ih. (this)  
 This matter is a very bad matter.

### Adjectives Derived from Other Parts of Speech.

Adjectives may be derived from nouns:

iskó'leh dirty, unclean (lit., "with dirt" or "it has dirt")  
 from iskó'k, "dirt", plus /eh, "with", or "has".

The gerundive is a verbal adjective:

<sup>v.</sup> <sup>N.</sup>  
 alái dinnis, cooked potatoes.  
 aláite (f.) ungog'h<sub>2</sub>, cooked eggs.  
 aláinn'he dinnis, uncooked potatoes.  
 v. + m.



PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, ADVERBS, ETC.

The following list contains words many of which are difficult to classify exclusively under the various parts of speech. Some may be classed as prepositions, some as conjunctions, adverbs, etc.; but many of them are used as two or more parts of speech, some are simply case endings used like prepositions, while some are idiomatic phrases that do not admit of literal translation into English. For this reason no attempt has been made to label each word as a particular part of speech.

About - a) Use the gerund of the verb "become", *tírrem*

About ten men are working. *Heáuko tímvn tírrem*  
*vstvgúli yvvin.*

b) Use future tense.

I am about to go. *vdáu kio.*

above - *vmóK* or *vmóI*  
*{Fánus t'áulv tvmóK takariméh yvne.*  
 (The lantern is hung above the table.  
*{Fánus t'aulíl yvne.*  
 cf. (The lantern is on (on top of) the table.

absolutely - *inkínv*

This horse is absolutely bad. *Ta fávrs inkínv umvtí,*

This horse is absolutely a bad horse. *Ta fávrs inkínv*  
*úmv fávrs.*

I absolutely will not go. *inkínv mádie.*

across - Use verb "go across", "cross (over)", etc.

He went across (crossed over) the stream. *gúdeko tíbe.*

after (or afterward) - *svrvh*, *-nko*, *-nko svrvh*,

or Past. Part. before principal verb.

He arrived after me. (prep) *yi svrvh gúfe.*

I shall come afterward. (adv.) *svrvh vmáto kio.*

After I have eaten I shall go. (conj.) *{Beténko (svrvh) vdáu ki*  
*{Betéh " " "*

Along with - See together with

although - Use some idiom, such as: "(As for) eating, I eat it, (but) I don't like it.", i.e. "Although I eat it I don't like it."



"(As for) liking the horse, I liked it, (but) I did not buy it." i.e. "Although I liked the horse I did not buy it."  
*Fárvs q'rháno iq'héne, mídamínno.*

Or use the negative of the present participle:

"He not calling, I went." i.e. "Without his calling me I went," or "Although he did not call me I went."  
*yòhde'émékkv éde.*

The same idea may be expressed simply by using the past participle.

*Fárvs iq'hénéh mídamínno.*  
 "Having liked the horse I did not buy it."  
 i.e. "Although I liked the horse I did not buy it."

and - *Ke* , also or too - *le*  
 Ali and Ahamed came. *Áli ke ah'am ed yemétin.*  
 Ali came; Ahamed also came. *Áli le yemete; áh'med le yemét*  
 Bring the water and soap. *Láe ke sabón bah!*  
 Bring the water; the soap too! *Láe bah! Sabón le bah*  
 The water has come; the soap also has come.  
*Láe temete; sabón le yema*

among (same as inside) - *vddv'd*

around - 1. Use verb for "go around, circle"  
 2. Use "(on) the border of".

He went around the town. *Súgul yizúre.*  
 Around the house was a garden. *are wason jardi'n ki yin*

as - *bv'li* (See also like and how.)  
 I speak as a brother. *sv'al bv'li worisv.*

as far as -

I went as far as Asmara. *asmára fruv éde.*  
 I went as far as he went. *usuk àraguteekín vnu gufe*  
 I went as far as I could. *àkareekv'h gufe.*



as soon as - (1) *ged*, "when", or *wákte*, "time", added to the past indicative, or to the simple present indicative.

*Gufé<sup>ged</sup> akah woríse.*  
As soon as I arrived I told him.

*yuktube<sup>ged</sup> fáre.*  
As soon as he wrote it he sent it.

*Rob: habé<sup>ged</sup> ugúte.*  
As soon as the rain stopped he started.

*Rob: haben yubú<sup>wakte</sup> ugúte.*  
As soon as he saw that it had quit raining he started.

*Beté<sup>ged</sup> yéde.*  
As soon as he had eaten he went.

*Vktube<sup>ged</sup> fáro kíó.*  
As soon as I have written it (or as I write it) I shall send it.

*Rob: hab<sup>ged</sup> ugúto kíó.*  
As soon as the rain stops I shall start.

(2) *aka* plus the past indicative plus —*ekúh*

or *aka* plus the Simple present indicative plus —*ekúh*

As soon as he wrote it he sent it. *àkayvktubeekúh fáro*

(The above could also mean: "As he wrote it he sent it", or "He sent it just as he had written it", i.e. without change. Thus this construction may indicate manner as well as time if the context allows it.)

*àkabeteekúh yéde.*

As soon as he had eaten he went. (Time)

*yoséf akayífisireekúh tekke.*

cf. ((Just) as Joseph interpreted, it came to pass. (Manner)

*yoséf àkayeeekúh tekke.*  
((Just) as Joseph said, it came to pass. "

*usúk koyv àkayvkheneekúh kókáno kíó*  
I shall like you as he likes you. (Manner)

*àkayvktubeekúh fáro kínni.*  
As soon as he writes it he will send it.

*àkabetakúh yudaú kínni.*

As soon as he <sup>eats</sup> shall eat he will go.

*Just aka a-i-  
v olj. p. 11. - he, it. ?  
AKK -  
is v - eka, the upan - so  
beside, after, when  
a - it - ka*

*?  
chuk.*

*(-eka  
-ekah  
-ekka)*



at - — (often preceded by a connecting vowel)

He is at home. *Díkil yvne.*

He is at Massawa. *Mvs'úwal yvne.*

He is at Irafalo. */rafról yvne.*

because - *srbbítv* or *-ged*.

*Lúwv srbbítv bête.* or *Lúwged bête.*  
He ate it because he was hungry.

*Ta élbo áeh betéh waíte? Kimbir àkahbetémi srbbítv*  
Why don't you eat this corn? Because the birds have eaten it.  
*Ta bígrli tanénv tékreged nodkataiten. táne*  
*waítádo nodkata mi'nnitín,*  
Because this mule was tired you caught up with us. If it had not been tired you would not have caught up with us.

before -

adv. of place - *vftidd yi vftidd vdi' yvne.*  
He is going before (in front of) me.

adv. of time - *vwúlv.* He went before. *vwúlv yede.*  
*vwúlv kami'brllio.*  
I have not seen him before.

prep. a.) *búso*

b.) use Past. Part. or pres. indicative of verb "be before", "precede" after the abl. case of noun or pronoun.  
{ *Dirárv búso vmo.* (amh. ስረዓ: ስረዓ: ፍ፡፡)  
{ *Dirárvko tokoméh vmo.* (amh. ስረዓ: ቀፃ፡፡ ፍ፡፡)  
(Come before supper.

*yóko yokoméh gafe.* (amh. ስረዓ: ቀፃ፡፡ ፍ፡፡ ስረዓ: ፍ፡፡)  
He arrived before me. Lit. Having preceded me he arrived.

conj. - Use neg of pres. p.

*፡፡፡፡፡ maíteKKV yemete,*  
He came before we ate dinner.

*፡፡፡፡፡ vmitéKKV yeléye.*  
Before I came it was lost.

*GuféKKV tánto kito.*  
Before you arrive you will get tired.

- *ekká* not a neg  
but a post positional  
conjunctive particle  
- *ekká* - after. *be፡፡*  
- *ekká* - before



behind - l'KvK

He came behind me. yi l'KvK yemete.

Note: S'rvK is also used, but less frequently.

below - gúbv(1) (see also down)

He is below. gúbv yvne.

Let us go below (or down). gúbv l'nrdaú  
or (gúbv) óbno.

beneath - See underneath.

beside - agagv

It is beside the house. ari agagv yvne.

besides - (or beside in the sense of over and above, in addition)

Expressed by such words as be, remain (be left over), etc., or rather understood when such verbs are used. The word le, another or other, may sometimes make the meaning plainer.

"Is there any beside(s)?" may be expressed in a variety of ways e.g.

Is there? yvne?

Does it remain? or Is it left over? Ráe?

Are there also others? Le l' m' m' m' yvne?

between - f'vnl or f'vnd.

Ta l'ámmv kómv f'vnl (or f'vnd) ari yvne

Between those two hills there is a house.

beyond - To árv, or m'v árv (side, place) with abl. (see also yonder)

Heáuti gúdeko to árv (or m'v árv) yvne.

The man is beyond the stream.

by - See Dative Case b), p. .



but - Usually not expressed by a separate word, but may be indicated in the following ways:

- 1) By an idiom, such as: "As for) going I'll go, (but) I don't wish to go." *Múddum rdié, rdiém mífarr,*  
*mumút vmáto kio másugv,*  
"(As for) coming I'll come, (but) I'll not stay."  
*Lrhúte mílrvhutinnio, tane,*  
"(As for) being sick, I am not sick, (but) tired."

- 2) By -n K<sup>v</sup> suffixed to verb.

[illegible]

- 3) By *Ki'* used after nouns, pronouns, adjectives, similarly to 2

Ali māmatinnu, Abraham kir. (𐎠𐎼𐎫𐎡𐏁)

Tat'iv mifaru, tot'iv kiv.  
I don't want this one, but that.

Tati' máme'e, umvtív kiv.  
This one is not good, but bad.

ʔrtʁm kiʔ, rʔbtʁm mi'farv.  
 I do not desire {you to die, but ((for) you to recover.  
                           {your dying                        {your recovery.

(See also except.)

- 4) By lakim

Ali búskv. gúhénv, Ábraham lakín m:ébv.  
Ali likes honey, but Abraham hates it.

uma-to kio ye, mumut lakim mahasvinnu  
He said he would come, but he didn't think of coming.

- 5) The sentences in 4) are as well and perhaps more commonly expressed with *lakin* omitted, the "but" being understood.

- 6) By -KO followed by behen plus (sometimes) -ti, miri, -vni.  
unko hedenen aliko behen miri.  
 Everyone was glad but Ali.

(See except for further illustrations of 6).



certainly 1) (surely, anyway) - umúndo

(Always with the idea of uncertainty.)

Is the sick man better? Yes, he is better. He will certainly get well.

Lrhutéti yáise? yá, yáise. Umúndo úro Kinni

{ah<sup>a</sup>mvduK bérv vmo akkeh. a hísó akkv? Umúndo yumató  
Tell Ahamed to come tomorrow. Why tell him? He will certainly come (or he will come anyway.)

Note: To express certainty a simple statement of fact is sufficient. For instance, "If you believe you will be saved", Temenénko úrto kito, expresses the certainty that salvation must be the sure result (or accompaniment) of faith. To say, Temenénko umúndo úrto kito would be to say, "One can't be absolutely sure, but doubtless you will be saved if you believe."; or else it could mean, "If you believe, well anyway you will be saved", leaving the impression that one would be saved whether he believed or not.

certainly 2) t'ummút (lit. truly . See exactly . )

Bérv tmáto kito? yá, t'ummút vmáto kio.

Will you come tomorrow? Yes, certainly I shall come.

down - (Cf. below)

He has gone down. gúbv yede.

or "He has descended." (gubv) obe.

Put it down! (Lower it!) gúbv is. (amb. 47: 84C 9:)

" " Lút is. (.. H7: 84C 9:)

(Set it down!) Difés (.. 878977:)

Take it down! (Cause it to descend!) Obís (.. 80C 4:)

during - (Use until, while, when, etc., which see.)

Lamm 199idv fru mlrhutinnv.  
During two years he was not ill.

Ta áred yíne {mvh wakte} lrhúte.

During the time (while) he was in this house, he was sick.

either - - - or - O - - - - - O

O bérv o béha vmáto kio.

Either tomorrow or day after tomorrow I shall come.



exactly - t'ummút (lit. truly)

Trdie wakte t'ummút yóhworis.  
Tell me exactly when you are going.

T'ummút εlteleyerke yibullu.  
Show me exactly where it was lost.

except, except for, aside from - -ko behen(vmv), kiv

T'auláko behén(vm), núwai uñko iye.  
Take out all the furniture except the table.

śúg'leko {behenged} mámatin. or śúg'le yekke márige  
Do not come except for work. mámatin.  
{behén vmv} mámatin.  
{m'émko behénvmv} u manih mámatinnio.  
{m'ánih kiv} " "  
{m'ém faro kiv} " "  
Except (for) good I have not " come (for) evil.

yóko behénti ta kubáyv ēddi:á'ube wáo.  
Except (for) me {let no one drink (from) this cup.  
{lit. do not let one

yóko behen heáu ta kubáyv ēddi:á'ube waónv  
Except (for) me {let no man drink (from) this cup.  
{lit. do not let men

for - Dative case ending. See Dative Case c) and d), p. 48.

from - -ko (Ablative case ending)

From which did you take it? aulikko bisitte?  
From which one did you take it? auliktiáko bisitte?

here - táhe (ωΗΥ:); tálle (ΞΗΥ:); tádde (ΞΗΥ:).

Come here! Táhe vmo!  
It is here. Tálle yvne. or Tádde yvne.

how (adv.) - akah- plus verb, plus -kv  
Tell me how Ali spoke. ali {akahyékv} yóhworis.  
{akahworisékv} ákahworis.  
Tell Ali how he shall speak. ali ákahworisékv tárige?  
Do you know how Ali went? ali akahyédekv tárige?  
Do you know how Ali will go? ali ákahyvdiékv tárige?  
Tell me how you will speak. akah towv litókv yóhworis:



how? (Interrog. Adv.) - a gínvǎ ?

How are you doing this? *Tatír a gínvǎ ábr tǔne?*

How did you know? *a gínvǎ terege?*

*a gínvǎ {akkáged / moriságed} yáise?*  
How is it better for me to speak? (or that I speak?)

in - -d      Inside - vddíd

He is in the house. *áred yǔne.*

It is inside the box. *Sundák vddíd yǔne.*

in order to - 1) Use infinitive.      2) Use *aká*-plus verb plus -*kr*  
(See that 3)

*To fárvs a híssó damte? Rer baro vgrhéh akkóro dām*  
Why did you buy that horse? I bought it in order to ride to a far country.

just when -

*Li' yinem bvkítte wakte tamá ardi ulúl yekken*  
Just when what he had was done, that country became in a state of famine.

*Umín rnu wagagaitrged kinni yòdmrssórm.*  
It was just when I was in trouble that you arrived.  
(i.e. Fortunately you have arrived.)

*umín rnu wagagaitrged yòdmrssoi'ttv.*  
cf. Just when I was in trouble you arrived.

*Tillábi iggídr nvr svdúgr abne wakte kinni teméten*  
Last year you came just when we had made a big feast. (As a means of recalling the exact time when you came.)

*Ta búgvlí tánvged kinni yòdmrssórm.*  
It was just when this mule was tired (and we needed help) that you arrived.

cf. Because this mule was tired you caught up with us. If it had not been tired you would not have caught up with us.  
(Under because above)



lest - (in order not to; that he, etc., may not)

Tell her, lest she fall. ákkeh rvdv'k'.

Hold him (it), lest he fall. Ibbid rvdv'k' (or rvdékkv).

pr. 69  
 { ákahvdiéwaka ákkeh. cf. that 3.) Pos. ákah... -k'  
 Tell him, that he may not go. (in order that he may not --) Neg. ákah... wa-k'  
 { ákahvdiékv ákkeh.  
 cf. Tell him, (in order) that he may go.

like 1ggidv (Really a verb, meaning be like or resemble)

Also use brli, used as a preposition. (See also such as.)

Ta' baro tirirv. Díh 1ggidv. (or Díh brli.)  
 This ground is hard. It is like stone.

Ta misili to wanuh 1ggidv.  
 This proverb resembles that matter.

Ta kómv áreh 1ggid kómv kinni.  
 This hill is a house-like hill.

near - ráe (Use also beside, agagvl).

ráe is used as an adj. in either attributive or predicate position.

agagvl is a preposition.

He went to a near country. Ráe baro yede.

Massawa is near. Mrs'úwv rá'e.

Massawa is near (beside) Archico. Mrs'úwv Hergigo agagvl  
 Kinni

of - Use possessive case endings. Sometimes also ablative case ending -ko

(See Poss. Case pp. 46, 47; Ablative Case, pp. 48, 49)

Of what is it made? áeko sirahime?

off - Same as from, Abl. Case ending .

on - — (Same as on top of.)

The blanket is on the bed. Kobértv grútv t'ue.

The mat is on the floor. senín bárol y'ue.



perhaps - *iyi yarige?* "Who knows?"; or a form of the verb "become".

Perhaps he will die. *iyi yarige?* *Rvbo, rá'o.*

Lit. Who knows? To die, to remain.

or *vmati iyi yarige yvlaiyeged vnu áe abo?*  
*vmati yvlaiyem tekke vnu áe abo?*  
 Perhaps if that one should be lost, what shall I do?

round - See around.

since - *-KO* or *-KO...take* ("from -- -- to here") Adv. & Prep.

Since that day I have not asked. *Vmá lelle'ko táhe mésserinnu*

Since the day he went he has been ill. *yedéh lelle'ko lvhútv yvne*

since - *-nKO* added to verb. (Conj.)

Since you say (so) I shall go away. *atu tenko rdáu kio*

Since (or if) you want (it), take it. *Gurténko bisít.*

Sometimes - Adv.

I shall come sometimes. *AKi nvn lelle' (or mah) vmáto kio*  
 cf. whenever (p. 76)

such as or like - *brli* or *lggid*

*kú brli lehti' áeh wagagaétv?*  
 Why should a rich man such as you be troubled?

Such as this - *Ta ginr leh*

such as that - *To ginr leh*

*Ta ginr leh farvs giádo dáu kine*  
 If I should find a good horse such as this I should buy it.

*To ginr leh heáuto mágrhénio.*  
 I don't like such a man as that.

than - Use the ablative of degree, *-KO*.

Your horse is fatter than mine. *yi' farvsko kú farvs dulúsu*

that - For that, relative, see "Ways of Expressing Relative Ideas",  
 p. 32.

For that, demonstrative, see "Demonstrative Pronouns and  
 Adjectives", Notes, p. 54.



that - Conj. -

- 1) In the following sentences that is a conj. connecting clauses indicating cause and effect:

indicating cause and effect:  
 Lámmv are fittvged (Rinnu) sílin a kahacém.  
 (= amh. ሀላፊ፡ ቤት፡ ስትተረፍ፡ ገደብ፡ ሺህ ገንዘብ፡ የሚገኝ፡ ነ።)  
 It is when one sweeps two houses that one gives her a shilling

{ iyirto muddéged kinni rúbe m. (B7R4:17H P2.76  
p p 4:11)  
{ It is because a bullet pierced him that he died.

Luwéged kinni emétem. (ἵνα ᾧ ὄρε: γινώσκω: ποδομαυ:;  
It is because I am hungry that I came.  
cf. Because I was hungry I came. } Luwéh eméte.  
Lit. Having been hungry I came.

(Vnu) Kōhde'émémi (srbbrtv) temétem.  
It is because I called that you came.

(Vnu) Rohde'memi (svbbrtu) +vmitem.  
It is because { I called } you that you will come.  
                  { shall call }

(atu) yohde'em témi (srbbrtr) emétem.  
It is because you called that I came.

(atu) yohde'em tēm-i (subbítv) vrmitem.  
It is because you {called  
{shall call} that I shall come.

Vmá ardeko tá arde ig<sup>h</sup>enégéd kinni emétem  
It is because I liked this country better than that country  
that I have come.

2) *γρμάτο εἴγε.*  
I know that he will come.

3) (Усак) кимв / адем (or акахабев) yoh worisen  
They told me that he did it, (or that he worked) yesterday.

71      àkàh yndi'èk      ákkerèh.  
Tell him (in order) that he may go.

there (adv.) - +vmáhe, +ulv(1), +vmúlv(1), or +olle.

Go there! Trmáhe vdú! or Trmúlv vdú! or Túlvd  
vdú! or Tól or Tólle vdú!

My brother is there.  $y_i$   $sv'a'l$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} tvmu'lv \\ t'ol \\ t'olle \end{array} \right\}$   $yvne$ .



till or until - fruv

Wait until day after tomorrow. Béha fruv sug.

I was well until I went to Assab. Nígai ine ássab vdiém fr

Don't go till he comes. (usúk) yrmitém fruv mádain

Don't go till I come. (únu) rmitém fruv mádain

Don't go till she comes. (íse) trmitém fruv mádain

together or together with -

He came (together) with me. yólih yeméte.

They came together. Inkid (or unkoh) yemetin.  
to (prep.) -

1) Usually unexpressed with places, though sometimes - (may be used

He went to town. Sug yede.

I came to Ghinda. Ginda (l) eméte.

2) To express arrival at or motion towards persons - ( is used.

He came to me. yóyrl yeméte.

cf. It came for me. yoh yeméte.

He came to Ali. alil yeméte.

cf. It came for Ali. alih yemete.

He came to Mr. Buff. Mister Bífvl yeméte.

cf. It came for Mr. Buff. Mister Bífvl yeméte.

3) Use dative case for to of indirect object.

He gave a horse to me { Farvs yóyrvh yrhúe. (Emphatic)

Give it to Ali! alih hu! (or alih akahu!)

He said it to me. yóyrvh ye. (Emphatic); or yóh ye.

He told it to the man. Heaútoh { worise.  
àkah worise.



4) Use infinitive.

Under or underneath rigidíd or rigidí'.

The basin is under the bed. srhvu grít rigidíd yvne.  
yosɛf nugús rigidí' haen.

Joseph was made the man under the king. (i.e. next to the king in power) (Lit. "they made - --", act.)

unless - Past tense of verb wáo plus -nko. See also except.

Báhe wáiténko míyrmite.  
He won't come unless you bring him.

yóyv fare wáiténko vdi kvne.  
Unless you want me I shall go away.

until - See till.

up -

vǵúvr rdáu kio.

I am going up. (i.e. "up-country, "up on the roof", etc.)

Put it up! náú<sup>w</sup>is ! or Hát:is !

upon - See on.

very - mrvngom

This matter is a very bad matter. Tá waník mrvngom úmv  
waník.

when (conj.) -

ab<sup>l</sup>le<sup>g</sup>ed } límo ówv kio. or Ub<sup>l</sup>le<sup>h</sup>, límo ówv ki  
wakte }  
mrh }

When I see it I shall tell the price.

When? (interrog. adv.) - (m)rvndv ? or á wakte ?

When are you going away? (m)rvndv + rdáu kito?  
á wakte " "

Whence (from where)

Whence do you come? auláko vmiti' tvne?

Tell me whence you have come. auláko temetem brli yòhwor

Is the country whence you came good? áktemete baro mé'e



whenever (adv.)

I shall ask whenever I go. *Vdi'nnvn' wakte {esserimmv.}*  
cf. sometimes (p. 72) *messér v.*

where (adv.)

I do not know where Ali is. *áli áulv {yvnem} márigé.*  
cf. I do not know how Ali is. *áli akahyriékú márigé.*  
I shall go where you go. *atu éll:vdin'vni' vda'ú kíò.*  
I want to go where you went yesterday. *kúm'v l a tu*  
*élltédél vda'ú farv.*

where? (interrog. adv.) - *áulv?*

Where is the boy? *énda'úki áulv yvne?*

whether - - - or not

*áiso yè'iyém (ke) áb'lo vdi' kvne.*  
I am going to see whether he is cutting grass or not.

while - Usually use pres. participle or use past tense with -ged,  
*wakte, -mrh.*

While I was going I saw it. *vdi' (kvni') úb'le.*  
*éde' {ged} {wakte} {mrh} úb'le.*

While you are here do not smoke a cigarette. *Tadd'vni*  
*sígar'v mábettv. (Tadd'vni contracted from tádde ún.*

why

He knows why I went. *{ákahédém yárigé.*  
*{áéh srbb'vtr édém buli yárigé.*

why? (interrog.) *áéh?; a ábo, ábo, etc. (Conjugated);*  
*a háiso? (Conjugated); a hiso? (Conjugated),*

with

1) *{Tatír hrn leh svgr (kin'ni).*  
*{Ta svgr hrn lehti'v (kin'ni).*  
*{This is a cow with milk (a cow that has milk).*  
*{This cow is one with milk (one that has milk).*

cf. This is a milk cow. (Poss. of milk) *Tatír hrnti'sgr.*  
The man with hair. (i.e. the hairy man) *dvgár leh*  
*Heánto*



- 2) <sup>Ali</sup> Ketai yemetin.  
The (men) with Ali came. (i.e. Ali and those with him came.)

within - See inside.

without - Neg. of with - m'leh ; or hin , hin'nem.

A cow without milk. Hru hin svgr.

I drink coffee without sugar. Bun sokar {m'leh  
hin'nem} betv Rvn

A house without windows. Finestrr hin are.

He went without permission. Izne {m'leh  
hin'nem} yede.

Without (my) asking he told me. Vnu kàssserékkv yóh worise

without (adv. of place) - Outside - iróh , iról.

He is without (outside). iról yrne.

He went outside. iróh yede.

yonder

Look yonder! Tól ubúl!

It is over yonder. Tól yrne.

Prepositions Conjunctive with Verbs.

There are several particles prefixed to verbs that seem to have the force of prepositions with an object understood, or referring to an object already stated. Often the noun which is the object of such a preposition has its preposition suffixed to it as well.

1) ed-, edi-, edd- in (it).

ha . imperative of hao . Put (it)! , Do(it)! , Make (it)!

ed'ha ! Put(it)in

SOKar ed'ha! "Put sugar in it." "Add sugar to it." Kvne

"I wash my clothes in this pan." yi sarénv ta svhrúvd ed:akvlisv  
 {Tati' sarv ed:akvlisv are (Kinhi).  
 "This is a laundry." (Lit. "This is a they wash clothes in it house or room." "This is a room in which they wash clothes.")

{Tati' ed:akvlitv are.  
 "This is a bathroom!" (Lit. "This is a they bathe in it house", "This is a room in which they wash themselves.")

eddbev are. "The house in which they eat, dining room."

"I eat in this house." ta áred eddbev Kvne.

"I sleep in this house." ta áred eddiúv Kvne.

"I shall cause to enter, I shall put in." orobiso Kio.

"I shall cause to enter into it, I shall put it in it." ed:orobiso Kio

"I shall touch, rub(it)" rúgo Kio

"I shall stir it" eddrúgo Kio

2) el- or ell- on (it).

"Sit !" Díte !

"Sit on (it)!" elldíte !

"Chair", (lit. "they sit on it one", "that on which they sit")

elldifirtiv

"I eat on this table." ta t'áulvl ellbétv Kvne.

"I sleep on this bed." ta arútrvl elldiúv Kvne.

"I write on this paper." ta wrragút'vl ellvktúbi Kvne.

3) Perhaps aka- or akah- , with(it). It is difficult to decide

whether aka- (akah-) in the following expressions is really the preposition or merely the direct or indirect object of the verb.

"I shall cut it with this hatchet." Ta fasvh àkahvgráo



"I ~~will~~ write it with this pencil." *Ta lrbbiśśih àkahvktúbi k*

"He will write it " " " *Ta lrbbiśśih àkahvktúbo kin*

"This is a pen, etc." *Tati' àkahvktubintiv kinni.*  
 Lit. "This is one with which they write(it)."

cf.: *Mohámméd saho waníh àkaworisviti' kin*

"Mohammed is a Saho language teacher."

Lit. "Mohammed is one who tells (it) Saho language."

*Ramadan hru àkabahviti' kinni.*

"Ramadan is a bringer of milk."

Lit. "R. is one who brings (it) milk."