

Belanda Bor

Consonant and Vowel Book

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Trial Edition
Sudan Workshop Program

This book is used to teach how to better read and write Belanda Bor by learning the consonant and vowel sounds of the language.

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Trial Edition August 2014

Publisher: South Sudan Workshop Program

Place of Publication: Juba

Introduction

This book shows how to write words so that readers can more easily know the correct meaning. We will learn three spelling rules that help reading and writing, as well as all the sounds that join together to make words. This book is for Belanda Bor readers and writers. It is especially important for those writing books and translating Scripture to understand the lessons of this book.

Each of the Belanda Bor words in this book are listed in the Belanda Bor Word List at the end of the book. If you need to check the correct spelling of a word, you can look for the word at the end of this book.

There are English words in this book that may be new to you. Each new word is underlined and explained when it is first used. If you later see the word and forget what it means, you can also find it explained in the Glossary at the back of the book.

This book can be taught to participants in a workshop. A person can also use this book to teach himself/herself without a workshop or instructor. You should read each lesson and then immediately do the exercise following the lesson. The exercise will help you test your understanding of the lesson. The answers to the exercises are in the back of the book. After completing an exercise, immediately check your answers to see how well you have understood. For each of your incorrect answers, try to understand the correct answer. Ask other Belanda Bor if you need help.

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Belanda Bor Alphabet

The first step in learning to read and write Belanda Bor is learning the alphabet. The Belanda Bor language has 37 letters, as shown in the following list of words.

Belanda Bor Alphabet Letters

A a	[a]	amuga	<i>rhino</i>
B b	[b]	bul	<i>drum</i>
C c	[c, s]	cəlo	<i>leg</i>
D d	[d]	dungo	<i>basket</i>
'D 'd	[d]	'dübor	<i>lion</i>
E e	[e]	ceŋ	<i>sun</i>
Ɛ ɛ	[ɛ]	let	<i>finger</i>
F f	[f]	for	<i>hippo</i>
G g	[g]	guk	<i>dog</i>
Gb gb	[gb̄]	gbada	<i>bed</i>
Gw gw	[gʷ]	gwaŋ	<i>cat</i>
I i	[i]	winy	<i>bird</i>
Ī ī	[i]	wir	<i>giraffe</i>
J j	[ʃ]	jobi	<i>buffalo</i>
K k	[k]	kit	<i>scorpion</i>
Kp kp	[kp̄]	kpendu	<i>anteater</i>
Kw kw	[kʷ]	kwer	<i>hoe</i>
L l	[l]	lec	<i>elephant</i>
M m	[m]	mac	<i>fire</i>
Mb mb	[mb̄]	mburmbur	<i>butterfly</i>
N n	[n]	nati	<i>child</i>
Nd nd	[nd̄]	ndət	<i>door</i>
Ng ng	[nḡ]	ngabu	<i>jaw</i>
Ngb ngb	[ngb̄]	ngbom	<i>okra</i>
Nj nj	[nj̄]	njengere	<i>twig</i>
Ny ny	[ny]	nyaŋ	<i>crocodile</i>
Ŋ ŋ	[ŋ]	ŋu	<i>leopard</i>
Ŋw ŋw	[ŋʷ]	ŋwen	<i>termite</i>
O o	[o]	combo	<i>snail</i>
Ɔ ɔ	[ɔ]	jət	<i>cloud</i>
R r	[r]	reyo	<i>fish</i>
T t	[t]	to	<i>fox</i>
'T 't	[t]	'tula	<i>owl</i>
U u	[u]	tuŋ	<i>horn</i>
Ü ü	[u]	übit	<i>hook</i>
W w	[w]	wara	<i>shoes</i>
Y y	[j]	yey	<i>canoe</i>

The Belanda Bor word list at the end of this book has the same order as the list above.

Exercise 1

Write each of the words in the list above next to the letters below. Say each word as you write them. Listen to the sound each letter makes.

a	_____	j	_____	ny	_____
b	_____	k	_____	ŋ	_____
c	_____	kp	_____	ŋw	_____
d	_____	kw	_____	o	_____
'd	_____	l	_____	ɔ	_____
e	_____	m	_____	r	_____
ε	_____	mb	_____	t	_____
f	_____	n	_____	't	_____
g	_____	nd	_____	u	_____
gb	_____	ng	_____	ü	_____
gw	_____	ngb	_____	w	_____
i	_____	nj	_____	y	_____
ï	_____				

Syllables

Now we learn how Belanda Bor letters are joined together in words. Words can be divided into syllables, or beats. Each of the words below has *three* syllables. They can be divided into three separate beats as shown.

Three-syllable words

cilete		ci	le	te		<i>spoon from shell</i>
--------	--	----	----	----	--	-------------------------

marere	ma re re	<i>ear or lip plug</i>
bukutu	bu ku tu	<i>pot for sauce</i>
amuga	a mu ga	<i>rhino</i>
ütujo	ü tu ŋo	<i>grasshopper</i>
mumbata	mu mba ta	<i>bread</i>
üköndö	ü kö ndö	<i>pumpkin</i>
mbalmbutu	mbal mbu tu	<i>brain</i>

Each of the words below have *two* syllables. They can be divided into two separate beats as shown.

<u>Two-syllable words</u>		
faci	fa ci	<i>home, house</i>
kudö	ku dö	<i>thorn</i>
düwor	dü wor	<i>night</i>
loro	lo ro	<i>antihill</i>
üton	ü ton	<i>hyena</i>
gbudu	gbu du	<i>puff adder, snake type</i>
ganga	ga nga	<i>ostrich</i>
binja	bi nja	<i>dance type</i>
mungbal	mu ngbal	<i>lightning, thunder</i>
carni	car ni	<i>flea, insect type</i>
banda	ba nda	<i>swamp</i>
römbö	rö mbö	<i>ram, male sheep</i>
ükwer	ü kwer	<i>gourd type</i>
akur	a kur	<i>pigeon, bird type</i>
fukfuk	fuk fuk	<i>lung</i>
gbodmo	gbod mo	<i>red pepper</i>
gbangma	gbang ma	<i>canoe</i>

Each of the words below have *one* syllable. They cannot be divided into more than one beat.

<u>One-syllable words</u>	
to	<i>fox</i>
möö	<i>oil</i>
tol	<i>snake</i>
raw	<i>millet</i>
lek	<i>dream</i>
kwöt	<i>house, room</i>
ndöt	<i>door</i>
nyaŋ	<i>crocodile</i>
ngbom	<i>okara, vegetable type</i>

Exercise 2

Say each word below and listen to the number of beats in each word. Write the number of syllables (1, 2, or 3) in the blank ___ to the left of each word. Then divide the word into syllables in the blanks to the right of each word. Write one syllable on each blank. Do not fill more blanks than the number of syllables. The first one has been done as an example.

number of syllables		divided into syllables			
<u>2</u>	anyer	<u>a</u>	<u>nyer</u>	___	<i>reed rat</i>
___	afɔyɔ	___	___	___	<i>hare, rabbit</i>
___	kendo	___	___	___	<i>cooking stones</i>
___	caa	___	___	___	<i>cow</i>
___	nyɔrɔ	___	___	___	<i>dirt, filth</i>
___	dufara	___	___	___	<i>caterpillar</i>
___	kpendu	___	___	___	<i>anteater</i>
___	nyukwaŋ	___	___	___	<i>broth, meat</i>
___	ündulo	___	___	___	<i>thing of rubber</i>
___	lum	___	___	___	<i>grass</i>
___	bongu	___	___	___	<i>item of clothing</i>
___	nge'dere	___	___	___	<i>dragonfly</i>
___	ürü'di	___	___	___	<i>wild dog, jackal</i>
___	dongbo	___	___	___	<i>trap</i>
___	cirɔ	___	___	___	<i>needle</i>
___	akaca	___	___	___	<i>donkey</i>
___	mburmbur	___	___	___	<i>butterfly</i>
___	kwac	___	___	___	<i>prayer</i>
___	awendɔ	___	___	___	<i>guinea fowl</i>
___	üngwal	___	___	___	<i>frog</i>
___	ümgbəŋ	___	___	___	<i>calf, lower leg</i>
___	bubəkɔ	___	___	___	<i>green brush, leaves</i>
___	leb	___	___	___	<i>tongue</i>

— kərə | — — — | *in-law*

Consonants

Some letters are consonants and some letters are vowels. In the word **'dübor** 'lion', the letters **'d**, **b** and **r** are consonants and **ü** and **o** are vowels.

Consonants usually begin syllables and sometimes end syllables. Vowels are in the middle of syllables and often end syllables. In the syllable **'dü**, the consonant **'d** begins the syllable, and the vowel **ü** ends the syllable. In the syllable **bor**, the consonant **b** begins the syllable, the consonant **r** ends the syllable, and the vowel **o** is in the middle of the syllable.

In some words such as **anyer** 'reed rat', the first vowel **a** is a syllable by itself. A vowel can be a syllable by itself, but a consonant cannot be a syllable by itself.

The following 28 letters are Belanda Bor consonants:

Belanda Bor consonants

B b	Gw gw	Mb mb	Ij ij
C c	J j	N n	Ijw ijw
D d	K k	Nd nd	R r
'D 'd	Kp kp	Ng ng	T t
F f	Kw kw	Ngb ngb	'T 't
G g	L l	Nj nj	W w
Gb gb	M m	Ny ny	Y y

The following 9 letters are Belanda Bor vowels:

Belanda Bor vowels

A a E e Ɛ ɛ I i Ĩ ĩ O o Ɔ ɔ U u Ü ü

In this lesson, we learn about Belanda Bor consonants. In a later lesson, we learn about Belanda Bor vowels.

The list below has Belanda Bor words with each of the consonants. The consonant **'t** is rare and only found in three words. All consonants can be at the *beginning* of words. All except **'t** are found in the *middle* of words. Most consonants can be at the *end* of words. But, the consonants **gb, kp, gw, kw, ijw, ngb,** and **'t** cannot.

	Word beginning	Word middle	Word end
B b	b ilu <i>mat</i> b ukutu <i>pot</i>	ta b i <i>yeast</i> ngabu <i>jaw</i>	le b <i>tongue</i> yub <i>tail</i>

C c	cogo cɛrɔ	bone star	faci akaca	home donkey	mac tic	fire work, job
D d	dicɔ dak	man mouth	bidi fodo	fishing spear field	yid maad	voice drink
'D 'd	'dak 'dɛl	pot goat	bu'do ro'da	gourd gazelle type	ba'd wo'd	arm son
F f	fala fɔko	knife gourd	tufɔ düfo	spirit, ghost compound	kɔf üraf	word bird type
G g	gara ganga	bell ostrich	'dogo bugu	glue, gum banana	cig neeg	information kill
Gb gb	gbudu gbangma	snake type canoe	dugba	water container	---	
Gw gw	gwan gwɛnɔ	cat chicken	ü'dügwec ügwol	lizard type ant eater	---	
J j	jac jokɔ	handle of hoe quiver of arrows	maijok ajakilinga	leprosy swing	wiij	want, desire
K k	kul kɛl	hog, pig fence	bɔkɔ fuka	leaf knife holder	rɔk lak	body teeth
Kp kp	kpo kpɔlɔ	hoe fish type	lakpa ndukpu	sweet potato short	---	
Kw kw	kwer kwuy	hoe eagle	nyukwan ükwer	broth, meat gour type	---	
L l	leb loro	tongue anthill	bilɔ cɛlɔ	soot, smudge leg	'del bul	skin drum
M m	marere mumbata	lip or ear plug bread	rɔmɔ cumu	blood fruit type	bim cam	baboon food
Mb mb	mburmbur mbaga	butterfly basket type	combo rɔmbɔ	snail male sheep	bomb yomb	wing powerful
N n	nam nibla	river slingshot	'danɔ gwɛnɔ	rainbow chicken	nin kon	day asida
Nd nd	ndule	root type	banda	swamp	cɔɔnd	call someone

	ndɔt	door	kendo	cooking stones	woond	deceive
Ng ng	ngabu ngɛ'dere	jaw dragonfly	dungo bɔngɔ	basket bee hive	teng nying	rim, edge name
Ngb ngb	ngbom ngbanga	okra court hearing	dongbo jangba	trap trap	—	
Nj nj	njengere njar	twig straight	binja lanja	dance type competition	fiinj fuunj	ask teach
Ny ny	nyel nyum	hammer simsim	bonyo tinyi	locust ointment	finy cuny	ground liver
ŋ ŋ	ŋe'di ŋu	snake type leopard	riŋo kɔŋɔ	meat beer	boŋ ceŋ	slave sun, day
ŋw ŋw	ŋwen ŋwɛɛc	termite run	aŋwen	four	—	
R r	rut rɔmbɔ	twins male sheep	fura koro	antelope year	bɛr for	valley hippo
T t	tol tɔŋ	snake spear	cito nati	widow child	yat let	tree finger
'T 't	'tula 'tɔɔt	owl cut at once	—		—	
W w	wic wal	head calabash	düwor awendo	night guinea fowl	raw kɛw	millet boundary
Y y	yub yic	tail broom	reyo waya	fish father's sister	bɔy kwuy	net eagle

Exercise 3

In each word below, circle each consonant. The first one has been done as an example.

(m) u (ngb) a (l)	lightning, thunder
b i nj a	dance type
ŋw ε n	termite
c o mb o	snail
ng ε 'd ε r ε	dragonfly

kp ε nd u	<i>anteater</i>
't u l a	<i>owl</i>
kw ε r	<i>hoe</i>
gb a d a	<i>bed</i>
ny a ŋ	<i>crocodile</i>
f ɔ k ɔ	<i>gourd</i>
gw e e y	<i>beat</i>
j e g	<i>good</i>
w a t	<i>relative</i>

Consonants **d** and **'d**

The consonants **d** and **'d** sound similar at the beginning of words. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **d** in **dak** 'mouth' is different than the sound of **'d** in **'dak** 'vase, pot'. Say each of the words below. Listen carefully to the difference in sound between **d** and **'d**.

D d	'D 'd
dak <i>mouth</i>	'dak <i>vase, pot</i>
dano <i>person</i>	'dano <i>rainbow</i>
düwor <i>night</i>	'dübor <i>lion</i>
dongbo <i>trap</i>	'dolo <i>bicycle</i>
dob <i>palm (of hand)</i>	'dogo <i>glue, gum</i>
dungo <i>basket</i>	'do <i>bridge</i>
dugba <i>water container</i>	'dol <i>throat</i>
dufara <i>caterpillar</i>	'dwɔy <i>moon</i>
dico <i>man</i>	'del <i>skin</i>
düfo <i>compound</i>	'del <i>goat</i>
dako <i>woman</i>	

The letters **d** and **'d** can also be inbetween vowels. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **d** in **gbudu** 'snake type' is different than the sound of **'d** in **gu'du** 'room'. Listen carefully to the difference in sound between **d** and **'d** in the words below.

d	'd
gbudu <i>snake type</i>	gu'du <i>room</i>
mudo <i>darkness</i>	bu'do <i>gourd</i>
kudo <i>thorn</i>	ku'do <i>flea</i>
fodo <i>field</i>	ro'da <i>gazelle type</i>
kidi <i>rock</i>	ŋe'di <i>snake type</i>
gbada <i>bed</i>	ka'do <i>salt</i>

adigen	<i>picking hook</i>	a'dula	<i>heart</i>
bidi	<i>fishing spear</i>	ürü'di	<i>wild dog, jackal</i>
üködo	<i>hedgehog</i>	ü'dügweç	<i>lizard type</i>
kodi	<i>seed</i>	me'do	<i>dance</i>
akida	<i>squirrel</i>	ke'do	<i>tree type</i>
		kee'do	<i>write, mark</i>
		nge'dere	<i>dragonfly</i>
		ce'dü	<i>gazelle type</i>

We have the letter **nd**, but we never write the letter **n'd**.

Only **nd** and not **n'd**

Correct	Wrong	
banda	ban'da	<i>swamp</i>
fundo	fun'do	<i>salty place</i>
cindi	cin'di	<i>leech, insect type</i>
kpəndu	kpən'du	<i>anteater</i>
kendo	ken'do	<i>cooking stone</i>
kundi	kun'di	<i>millet</i>
awəndo	awen'do	<i>guinea fowl</i>
ündek	ün'dek	<i>door</i>
ündulo	ün'dulo	<i>thing of rubber</i>
ükəndo	ükən'do	<i>pumpkin</i>

The letters **d** and **'d** can also be at the end of words. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **d** in **maad** 'drink' is different than the sound of **'d** in **maa'd** 'add, increase'. Listen carefully to the difference in sound between **d** and **'d** in the words below.

d	'd
maad <i>drink</i>	maa'd <i>add, increase</i>
kaad <i>go, pass by</i>	ḡaa'd <i>dress, put on</i>
caad <i>sell</i>	ḡaa'd <i>operate, cut off</i>
tood <i>do iron work</i>	foo'd <i>untie</i>
mood <i>greet</i>	ḡoo'd <i>cut</i>
wood <i>pull</i>	boo'd <i>throw</i>
fiid <i>plant</i>	yii'd <i>find, meet</i>
kiid <i>climb</i>	bēe'd <i>shake something</i>
teed <i>control something</i>	kee'd <i>write something</i>
kuud <i>blow something</i>	tuu'd <i>tie</i>
yuud <i>pull</i>	nüü'd <i>tell, show</i>
yid <i>voice</i>	wo'd <i>son</i>
	ba'd <i>arm</i>

Exercise 4

Carefully read and say each test word below. The **bold** letter of each test word may or

may not be written correctly. Write the word correctly in the space given. The first one is done as an example.

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
daar <i>defeat</i>	<u>'daar</u>	'dɔŋgɔ <i>grow</i>	_____
'diki <i>black</i>	_____	dog <i>dirty, smelling</i>	_____
'dunda <i>many</i>	_____	'dɔŋ <i>old, big</i>	_____
doom <i>begin, start</i>	_____	duuf <i>stir, mix food</i>	_____
'dabɔ <i>have leprosy</i>	_____	'dɔɔl <i>roll up</i>	_____
'diiüg <i>return something</i>	_____	duun <i>add</i>	_____
ko'di <i>seed</i>	_____	adi <i>true</i>	_____
kidi <i>rock</i>	_____	ŋe'di <i>snake type</i>	_____
ürüdi <i>wild dog, jackal</i>	_____	ükɔ'dɔ <i>hedgehog</i>	_____
kiid <i>climb</i>	_____	rɔɔd <i>build</i>	_____
bɛɛd <i>shake something</i>	_____	ŋood <i>chop</i>	_____
yuu'd <i>pull</i>	_____	nüü'd <i>tell, show</i>	_____
ken'do <i>cooking stone</i>	_____	ün'dek <i>door</i>	_____
cindi <i>leech, insect type</i>	_____	ükɔn'dɔ <i>pumpkin</i>	_____

Consonants **ŋ**, **ng**, **g**

The consonants **ŋ**, **ng** and **g** sound similar at the beginning of words. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **ŋ** in **ŋu** 'leopard' is different than the sound of **ng** in **ngu** 'new' and different than the sound of **g** in **guk** 'dog'. Say each of the words below. Listen carefully to the difference in sound between **ŋ**, **ng** and **g**.

ŋ ŋ	Ng ng	G g
ŋu <i>leopard</i>	ngu <i>new</i>	guk <i>dog</i>
ŋec <i>back</i>	ngɛ <i>far</i>	gɛlɔ <i>crab</i>
ŋe'di <i>snake type</i>	ngɛ'dere <i>dragonfly</i>	gele <i>custom</i>
ŋor <i>bean</i>	ngabu <i>jaw</i>	gara <i>bell</i>
ŋut <i>neck</i>		gura <i>chain</i>
ŋunyo <i>iron</i>		gu'du <i>room</i>
ŋirni <i>ant type</i>		gifi <i>thing</i>

The letters **ŋ**, **ng** and **g** can also be inbetween vowels. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **ŋ** in **lɔŋɔ** 'testicle' is different than the sound of **ng** in **bɔŋgɔ** 'bee hive', and is also different than the sound of **g** in **cogɔ** 'bone'. Listen carefully to the difference in sound between **ŋ**, **ng** and **g** in the words below.

ŋ	ng	g
lɔŋɔ <i>testicle</i>	bɔŋgɔ <i>bee hive</i>	cɔgɔ <i>bone</i>
kɔŋɔ <i>beer</i>	fɔŋgɔ <i>jewellery</i>	cɔgɔ <i>last child</i>
lɔŋɔ <i>song</i>	Bɔŋgɔ <i>Bongo person</i>	'dɔgɔ <i>glue, gum</i>
cɪŋɔ <i>hand</i>	tɛŋgɔ <i>sugar cane</i>	yege <i>another</i>
rɪŋɔ <i>meat</i>	ünjɪŋgi <i>marabu stork</i>	adigen <i>picking hook</i>
ütɔŋɔ <i>grasshopper</i>	dungɔ <i>basket</i>	yugi <i>louse, lice</i>
	Rungɔ <i>Zande person</i>	fuga <i>spoon type</i>
	ganga <i>ostrich</i>	mbaga <i>basket type</i>
	ngbanga <i>course case</i>	amuga <i>rhino</i>
	bongu <i>item of clothing</i>	agak <i>bird type</i>
	njengere <i>twig, stick</i>	bugu <i>banana</i>
	ajakilinga <i>swing</i>	lagini <i>housefly</i>
	ükenga <i>cock</i>	

The letters **ŋ**, **ng** and **g** can also be at the end of words. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **ŋ** in **ceŋ** ‘sun, day’ is different than the sound of **ng** in **teng** ‘rim, edge’, and is also different than the sound of **g** in **jeg** ‘good’.

ŋ	ng	g
ceŋ <i>sun, day</i>	teng <i>rim, edge, border</i>	jeg <i>good</i>
boŋ <i>slave</i>	nying <i>name</i>	cig <i>information</i>
foŋ <i>grinding stone</i>		'dog <i>dirty, smelling</i>
atoŋ <i>kite, bird type</i>		
toŋ <i>spear</i>		
wɔŋ <i>grandmother</i>		
tuŋ <i>horn (of cow)</i>		
tuŋ <i>carving tool</i>		
nyaŋ <i>crocodile</i>		
nyukwaŋ <i>broth, meat</i>		
gwaŋ <i>cat</i>		
waŋ <i>face, eyes</i>		
ümgbəŋ <i>calf, lower leg</i>		
moonŋ <i>whisper</i>	cuung <i>stop something</i>	cuug <i>collect, arrange</i>
foonŋ <i>fill, make full</i>	kuung <i>protect</i>	foog <i>divide</i>
nyɔɔŋ <i>squeeze through</i>		looŋ <i>wash something</i>
tiŋ <i>carry</i>		ciig <i>lock</i>
naaŋ <i>lick</i>		maag <i>catch</i>
kwaanŋ <i>swim</i>		
leenŋ <i>hear, listen</i>		neeg <i>kill</i>
jeenŋ <i>lean against</i>		
yeenŋ <i>shake something</i>		

Exercise 5

Carefully read and say each test word below. The **bold** letter of each test word may or

may not be written correctly. Write the word correctly in the space given. The first one is done as an example.

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
ngaa'd <i>dress, put on</i>	<u>naa'd</u>	ḡaac <i>disobey</i>	_____
ḡaab <i>hang, put up</i>	_____	ḡaamo <i>yawn</i>	_____
nguuuro <i>grieve, cry</i>	_____	ngaaï <i>dodge, twist</i>	_____
ngɛ <i>far</i>	_____	ḡabu <i>jaw</i>	_____
ḡuuc <i>smell, sniff</i>	_____	ḡood <i>chop</i>	_____
ngooḡ <i>vomit</i>	_____	ḡoo'd <i>cut</i>	_____
leengo <i>be quiet</i>	_____	teenḡo <i>go, leave</i>	_____
'doḡḡo <i>grow</i>	_____	yeengo <i>be satisfied</i>	_____
cuuḡo <i>stand</i>	_____	ndingili <i>round</i>	_____
raḡ raḡ <i>transparently</i>	_____	cuung <i>light, ignite</i>	_____
baḡ <i>remaining</i>	_____	kuuḡ <i>protect</i>	_____
ming <i>dumb, enduring</i>	_____	kang <i>there</i>	_____

Consonants n, nd, d

The consonants **n**, **nd** and **d** sound similar at the beginning of words. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **n** in **nok** 'smallness, meekness' is different than the sound of **nd** in **ndot** 'door', and also different than the sound of **d** in **dongbo** 'trap'. Say each of the words below. Listen carefully to the difference in sound between **n**, **nd** and **d**.

N n	Nd nd	D d
nok <i>smallness, meekness</i>	ndot <i>door</i>	dongbo <i>trap</i>
nut <i>is present, exists</i>	ndule <i>root type</i>	dungo <i>basket</i>
nati <i>child</i>	ndu <i>short</i>	dugba <i>water container</i>
nin <i>day</i>	ndingili <i>round</i>	dico <i>man</i>
	ndola <i>raised</i>	dob <i>palm (of hand)</i>
		dako <i>woman</i>

The letters **n**, **nd** and **d** can also be inbetween vowels. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **n** in **lagini** 'housefly' is different than the sound of **nd** in **cindi** 'leech', and also different than the sound of **d** in **bidi** 'fishing spear'.

n	nd	d
lagini <i>housefly</i>	cindi <i>leech, insect type</i>	bidi <i>fishing spear</i>
dano <i>person</i>	banda <i>swamp</i>	gbada <i>bed</i>
fino <i>wasp</i>	fundo <i>salty place</i>	mudo <i>darkness</i>

tinɔ	evening	kpendu	anteater	gbudu	snake type
gwɛnɔ	chicken	kɛndɔ	cooking stone	fɔdɔ	field
		ükɔndɔ	pumpkin	ükɔdɔ	hedgehog
		kundi	millet	kidi	rock
		awɛndɔ	guinea fowl	kudɔ	thorn
		ündulo	thing of rubber	akida	squirrel
		ündɛk	door		

The letters **n**, **nd** and **d** can also be at the end of words. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **n** in **moon** ‘deny’ is different than the sound of **nd** in **woond** ‘deceive’, and is also different than the sound of **d** in **tood** ‘do iron work’.

n	nd	d			
moon	deny, block	woond	deceive, trick	tood	do iron work
muun	accuse	ɔɔnd	call someone	mɔɔd	greet
nyaan	plaster, glue			maad	drink
caan	organize			kaad	go, pass by
kaan	hide			caad	sell
wiin	surround			fiid	plant
yiin	know			kiid	climb
teen	support			teed	control something
'duun	add			kuud	blow something
üton	hyena			yid	voice

Exercise 6

Carefully read and say each test word below. The **bold** letter of each test word may or may not be written correctly. Write the word correctly in the space given. The first one is done as an example.

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
ndam river	<u>nam</u>	nibla slingshot	_____
dule root type	_____	ndak mouth	_____
mudo darkness	_____	kedo cooking stone	_____
fondo field	_____	kundi millet	_____
wɔɔnd pull	_____	rɔɔnd build	_____
yuud pull	_____	ɔɔd call someone	_____

Consonants m, mb, b

The consonants **m**, **mb** and **b** sound similar at the beginning of words. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **m** in **mac** ‘fire’ is different than the sound of **mb** in **mbaga** ‘basket type’, and also different than the sound of **b** in **ba'd** ‘arm’. Say each of

the words below. Listen carefully to the difference in sound between **m**, **mb** and **b**.

M m	Mb mb	B b
mac <i>fire</i>	mb aga <i>basket type</i>	ba 'd <i>arm</i>
m əɔ <i>oil</i>	mb almbutu <i>brain</i>	ba nda <i>swamp</i>
m udo <i>darkness</i>	mb urmbur <i>butterfly</i>	bu 'do <i>gourd</i>
m ur <i>vagina</i>	mbu <i>suffering</i>	bu l <i>drum</i>
m uuny <i>swallow</i>	mb uu <i>let go, leave</i>	bü üto <i>lie down, rest</i>
m uun <i>accuse</i>	mb uur <i>warm up something</i>	bü ül <i>cook, roast</i>

The letters **m**, **mb** and **b** can also be inbetween vowels. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **m** in **rə****m**ə 'blood' is different than the sound of **mb** in **rə****mb**ə 'male sheep', and also different than the sound of **b** in **kə****b**ə 'chain'.

m	mb	b
rə <u>m</u> ə <i>blood</i>	rə <u>mb</u> ə <i>male sheep</i>	kə <u>b</u> ə <i>chain (?)</i>
bə <u>m</u> ə <i>misstress</i>	co <u>m</u> bo <i>snail</i>	jo <u>b</u> i <i>buffalo</i>
a <u>m</u> uga <i>rhino</i>	mu <u>m</u> bata <i>bread</i>	ng <u>a</u> bu <i>jaw</i>
cu <u>m</u> u <i>fruit type</i>	ü <u>m</u> bur <i>blade</i>	'dü <u>b</u> or <i>lion</i>
tu <u>m</u> o <i>end of something</i>	ü <u>m</u> əlu <i>mushroom</i>	bub <u>ə</u> kə <i>brush, leaves</i>
yə <u>m</u> ə <i>wind</i>		ta <u>b</u> i <i>yeast</i>

The letters **m**, **mb** and **b** can also be at the end of words. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **m** in **ng****b**om 'okra' is different than the sound of **mb** in **bo****m** 'wing', and is also different than the sound of **b** in **do****b** 'palm'.

m	mb	b
ng <u>b</u> om <i>okra, vegetable type</i>	bo <u>m</u> <i>wing</i>	do <u>b</u> <i>palm (of hand)</i>
kə <u>m</u> <i>stool, chair</i>	yə <u>m</u> <i>powerful</i>	y <u>u</u> b <i>tail</i>
re <u>m</u> <i>pain</i>		lə <u>b</u> <i>tongue</i>
b <u>i</u> m <i>baboon</i>		
na <u>m</u> <i>river</i>		
lu <u>m</u> <i>grass</i>		

Exercise 7

Carefully read and say each test word below. The **bold** letter of each test word may or may not be written correctly. Write the word correctly in the space given. The first one is done as an example.

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
b ə <i>simple</i>	<u>m</u> bə	mb a <i>short time</i>	_____
bi nja <i>dance type</i>	_____	mb ur <i>warm</i>	_____
ü <u>m</u> ər <i>antelope</i>	_____	co <u>m</u> bo <i>snail</i>	_____

aburo	<i>monkey</i>	_____	ümbur	<i>blade</i>	_____
cam	<i>food</i>	_____	lom	<i>peace</i>	_____
jab jab	<i>moderately</i>	_____	yɔɔb	<i>open</i>	_____

Consonants ny, nj, j

The consonants **ny**, **nj** and **j** sound similar at the beginning of words. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **ny** in **nyere** ‘authority’ is different than the sound of **nj** in **njengere** ‘twig’, and also different than the sound of **j** in **jeg** ‘good’. Say each of the words below. Listen carefully to the difference in sound between **ny**, **nj** and **j**.

Ny ny		Nj nj		J j	
nyere	<i>authority</i>	njengere	<i>twig, stick</i>	jeg	<i>good</i>
nyako	<i>girl</i>	nja	<i>tall, high</i>	jac	<i>handle of hoe</i>
nyan	<i>crocodile</i>	njar	<i>straight</i>	jaar	<i>right, correct</i>
nying	<i>name</i>	njite	<i>little, few</i>	jobi	<i>buffalo</i>
nyum	<i>simsim</i>	njuku	<i>ready</i>	jur	<i>young woman</i>
nyel	<i>hammer</i>			jangba	<i>trap</i>
nyɔɔ	<i>dirt, filth</i>			jɔt	<i>cloud</i>

The letters **ny**, **nj** and **j** can also be inbetween vowels. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **ny** in **anyer** ‘reed rat’ is different than the sound of **nj** in **lanja** ‘competition’, and also different than the sound of **j** in **ajakilinga** ‘swing’.

ny		nj		j	
anyer	<i>reed rat</i>	lanja	<i>competition</i>	ajakilinga	<i>swing</i>
üganyo	<i>monitor lizard</i>	ünjingi	<i>marabu stork</i>	maijok	<i>leprosy</i>
tinyi	<i>ointment</i>	binja	<i>dance type</i>		
nyunyo	<i>iron</i>	munja	<i>instrument type</i>		
bonyo	<i>locust</i>				

The letters **ny**, **nj** and **j** can also be at the end of words. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **ny** in **liiny** ‘fight’ is different than the sound of **nj** in **fiinj** ‘ask’, and is also different than the sound of **j** in **wiij** ‘want’.

ny		nj		j	
liiny	<i>fight</i>	fiinj	<i>ask</i>	wiij	<i>want, need</i>
leeny	<i>loose something</i>	yiinj	<i>search for</i>		
kwaany	<i>help</i>	raanj	<i>spoil something</i>		
roony	<i>dress, wear</i>	foonj	<i>try</i>		
muuny	<i>swallow</i>	fuunj	<i>teach</i>		
tuuny	<i>light, ignite</i>				
leeny	<i>melt something</i>				

Exercise 8

Carefully read and say each test word below. The **bold** letter of each test word may or may not be written correctly. Write the word correctly in the space given. The first one is done as an example.

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
N jok <i>God</i>	J ok	jar <i>straight</i>	_____
ny el <i>hammer</i>	_____	nj okɔ <i>bag, quiver</i>	_____
re j o <i>spoiled</i>	_____	tin j i <i>ointment</i>	_____
kiny ɔ ɔ <i>slowly</i>	_____	ɲ unyo <i>iron</i>	_____
gw ɛ eny <i>untie</i>	_____	fu u j <i>teach</i>	_____
ra any <i>spoil something</i>	_____	win j <i>bird</i>	_____

Consonants ɲ, ngb, gb

The consonants **ɲ**, **ngb** and **gb** sound similar at the beginning of words. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **ɲ** in **ɲor** ‘bean’ is different than the sound of **ngb** in **ngbom** ‘okra’, and also different than the sound of **gb** in **gbodmo** ‘red pepper’. Say each of the words below. Listen carefully to the difference in sound between **ɲ**, **ngb** and **gb**.

ɲ ɲ	Ngb ngb	Gb gb
ɲ or <i>bean</i>	ngb om <i>okra, vegetable type</i>	gb odmo <i>red pepper</i>
ɲ u <i>leopard</i>	ngb ɔɔ <i>joining of rivers</i>	gb udu <i>snake type</i>
ɲ unyo <i>iron</i>	ngb anga <i>court case, hearing</i>	gb ada <i>bed</i>
ɲ ec <i>back</i>		gb angma <i>canoe</i>
ɲ e'di <i>snake type</i>		gb ululu <i>instrument type</i>
ɲ irni <i>ant type</i>	ngb i <i>forever</i>	gb el <i>only</i>
ɲ ut <i>neck</i>	ngb ilili <i>silently</i>	gb okɔ <i>old</i>

The letters **ɲ**, **ngb** and **gb** can also be inbetween vowels. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **ɲ** in **ütunjo** ‘grasshopper’ is different than the sound of **ngb** in **mungbal** ‘lightning’, and also different than the sound of **gb** in **dugba** ‘water container’.

ɲ	ngb	gb
ütun ɲ o <i>grasshopper</i>	mun gb al <i>lightning, thunder</i>	dug gb a <i>water container</i>
lon ɲ o <i>song</i>	don gb ɔ <i>trap</i>	
kon ɲ ɔ <i>beer</i>	jan gb a <i>trap</i>	
cin ɲ ɔ <i>hand</i>		
rin ɲ o <i>meat</i>		

The words with **ngb** should not be confused with the word **ümgban** ‘calf’ that has **m** and

gb.

m and gb

ümgbaŋ *calf, lower leg*

Exercise 9

Carefully read and say each test word below. The **bold** letter of each test word may or may not be written correctly. Write the word correctly in the space given. The first one is done as an example.

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
ng budu <i>snake type</i>	<u>gb</u> udu	ngb ɔcɔ <i>joining of rivers</i>	_____
ng bunyo <i>iron</i>	_____	ngb ɔkɔ <i>old</i>	_____
l ngbɔ <i>testicle</i>	_____	d ogbɔ <i>trap</i>	_____
k ɔŋɔ <i>beer</i>	_____	d ugba <i>water container</i>	_____

Consonants kw, gw, ŋw

The consonants **k** and **kw** sound similar at the beginning of words. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **k** in **kit** ‘scorpion’ is different than the sound of **kw** in **kwiny** ‘wild animal’. Say each of the words below. Listen carefully to the difference in sound between **k** and **kw**.

K k	Kw kw
kit <i>scorpion</i>	kwiny <i>wild animal</i>
kew <i>boundary</i>	kwɛr <i>menstruation, blood flowing</i>
kɛl <i>fence</i>	kwɛr <i>hoe</i>
kal <i>groundnut</i>	kwac <i>prayer</i>
kul <i>pig, hog</i>	kwuy <i>eagle</i>
kɔt <i>rain</i>	kwɔt <i>house, room</i>

The consonants **g** and **gw** also sound similar at the beginning of words. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **g** in **gele** ‘custom’ is different than the sound of **gw** in **gwɛnɔ** ‘chicken’.

G g	Gw gw
gele <i>custom</i>	gwɛnɔ <i>chicken</i>
ganga <i>ostrich</i>	gwan <i>cat</i>
gara <i>bell</i>	
gɛlɔ <i>crab</i>	
gifi <i>thing</i>	

gura	<i>chain</i>		
gɔt	<i>hill, mountain</i>		
gaam	<i>catch</i>	gwaar	<i>collect, fetch</i>
geer	<i>build</i>	gweeny	<i>untie, release</i>
gool	<i>scratch, dig</i>	gweey	<i>beat</i>
giir	<i>turn</i>		

The consonants **ŋ** and **ŋw** also sound similar at the beginning of words. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **ŋ** in **ŋec** ‘back’ is different than the sound of **ŋw** in **ŋwen** ‘termite’.

ŋ ŋ		ŋw ŋw	
ŋec	<i>back</i>	ŋwen	<i>termite</i>
ŋe'di	<i>snake type</i>		
ŋu	<i>leopard</i>		
ŋor	<i>bean</i>		
ŋirni	<i>ant type</i>		
ŋeel	<i>roll up something</i>	ŋweec	<i>run</i>
ŋaa'd	<i>dress, put on</i>	ŋweeny	<i>pinch</i>

The letters **k** and **kw** can be inbetween vowels. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **k** in **ükenga** ‘cock’ is different than the sound of **kw** in **ükwer** ‘gourd type’.

k		kw	
ükenga	<i>cock</i>	ükwer	<i>gourd type</i>
fuka	<i>knife holder</i>	nyukwan	<i>broth, meat</i>
bukɔ	<i>crisis</i>	ükwɔt	<i>root</i>
bɔkɔ	<i>leaf</i>		
dakɔ	<i>woman</i>		

The letters **g** and **gw** can also be inbetween vowels. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **g** in **üganyɔ** ‘monitor lizard’ is different than the sound of **gw** in **ügwol** ‘anteater’.

g		gw	
üganyɔ	<i>monitor lizard</i>	ügwol	<i>anteater</i>
amuga	<i>rhino</i>	ü'dügwec	<i>lizard type</i>
bugu	<i>banana</i>		
mbaga	<i>basket type</i>		
fuga	<i>spoon type</i>		
cogo	<i>bone</i>		

The letters **ŋ** and **ŋw** can also be inbetween vowels. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **ŋ** in **cinjo** ‘hand’ is different than the sound of **ŋw** in **anwen** ‘four’.

ŋ	ŋw
----------	-----------

ciŋɔ	<i>hand</i>	anwen	<i>four</i>
ütüŋɔ	<i>grasshopper</i>	Anwec	<i>name of woman</i>
lonɔ	<i>song</i>		
konɔ	<i>beer</i>		

Exercise 10

Carefully read and say each test word below. The **bold** letter of each test word may or may not be written correctly. Write the word correctly in the space given. The first one is done as an example.

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
k wor <i>chest</i>	<u>kor</u>	k wudɔ <i>thorn</i>	_____
k aw <i>belt</i>	_____	k wac <i>prayer</i>	_____
g aar <i>collect</i>	_____	g wuk <i>dog</i>	_____
g wow <i>bird type</i>	_____	g u'du <i>room</i>	_____
ŋ wuuc <i>smell, sniff</i>	_____	ŋ ɔk <i>vomit</i>	_____
ŋ aac <i>disobey</i>	_____	ŋ ɛny <i>pinch</i>	_____
ü kɔɔ <i>hedgehog</i>	_____	a kwaca <i>donkey</i>	_____
ü kwɔt <i>root</i>	_____	l ekɔ <i>light</i>	_____
y ugi <i>louse, lice</i>	_____	ü 'dü g wec <i>lizard type</i>	_____
a gwak <i>bird type</i>	_____	a d ig wen <i>picking hook</i>	_____
a ŋen <i>four</i>	_____	r in w o <i>meat</i>	_____
l onɔ <i>testicle</i>	_____	t ee ŋ o <i>go, leave</i>	_____

Vowels

The words '**del** 'skin' and '**del** 'goat' have different vowel sounds. Do you hear the difference? In this lesson we learn the different sounds of vowels.

There are 9 vowels in Belanda Bor, as shown in the list below.

Belanda Bor Vowels

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| ɛ | e |
| ɔ | o |
| i | ï |
| u | ü |
| a | |

The following words have the vowel **ɛ** or **e**. Say each of these words and listen to the sound of the vowels **ɛ** and **e**.

Ɛ ɛ	E e		
'dɛl	<i>goat</i>	'dɛl	<i>skin</i>
lɛy	<i>axe</i>	lɛy	<i>domestic animal</i>
yɛɛ	<i>behaviour</i>	yɛy	<i>canoe, boat</i>
bɛ	<i>beauty</i>	bɛy	<i>salt</i>
bɛ	<i>cloud</i>	tɛn	<i>pot stand</i>
bɛ	<i>thickness of something</i>	tɛng	<i>rim, edge, border</i>
bɛr	<i>valley</i>	tɛr	<i>load, burden</i>
bɛl	<i>dura, sorghum</i>	nyɛl	<i>hammer</i>
rɛc	<i>badness</i>	rɛm	<i>pain</i>
lɛt	<i>finger</i>	lɛk	<i>dream</i>
lɛl	<i>grave, tombstone</i>	cɛŋ	<i>sun, day</i>
lɛc	<i>elephant</i>	kwɛr	<i>menstruation, blood flowing</i>
lɛb	<i>tongue</i>	kɛm	<i>thigh, upper leg</i>
cɛt	<i>dung, excrement</i>	kɛc	<i>hunger</i>
kwɛr	<i>hoe, digging tool</i>	kɛy	<i>kindness, love</i>
kɛl	<i>fence</i>	ŋɛc	<i>back</i>
kɛw	<i>boundary</i>	yɛn	<i>firewood</i>
ŋwɛn	<i>termite</i>	yɛgɛ	<i>another</i>
nyɛrɛ	<i>authority</i>		
gɛlɛ	<i>custom</i>		
njɛngɛrɛ	<i>twig, stick</i>		
ngɛ'dɛrɛ	<i>dragonfly</i>		

The following words have the vowel ɔ or o.

Ɔ ɔ	O o		
rɔk	<i>body, self</i>	tɔk	<i>back of head</i>
'dɔl	<i>throat</i>	kɔr	<i>chest</i>
rɔf	<i>court, conference</i>	lɔt	<i>stirring stick</i>
wɔf	<i>handsomeness (of man)</i>	kɔn	<i>asida, porridge</i>
kwɔt	<i>house, room</i>	jɔk	<i>god</i>
tɔ	<i>death, sickness</i>	tɔ	<i>fox</i>
tɔl	<i>rope</i>	tɔl	<i>snake (general)</i>
kɔt	<i>rain</i>	kɔt	<i>shield</i>
'dɔ	<i>bridge</i>	bɔmb	<i>wing</i>
wɔŋ	<i>grandmother</i>	bɔŋ	<i>slave</i>
bɔy	<i>net</i>	fɔr	<i>hippo</i>
mɔɔ	<i>oil</i>	fɔŋ	<i>grinding stone</i>
'dwɔy	<i>moon</i>	Bɔr	<i>Bor person</i>
tɔŋ	<i>spear</i>	tɔt	<i>lie, word not true</i>
nɔk	<i>meekness, smallness</i>	lɔm	<i>peace</i>
ndɔt	<i>door</i>	cɔk	<i>end of something</i>
jɔt	<i>cloud</i>	cɔw	<i>porcupine</i>
jɔk	<i>god, God</i>	kɔpɔ	<i>hoe type</i>

kə	<i>time</i>	kor	<i>chest</i>
kəbə	<i>chain ?</i>	kow	<i>theft</i>
kəm	<i>stool for women</i>	gow	<i>large bird type</i>
kəf	<i>word</i>	ɲor	<i>bean</i>
kpə	<i>life</i>	wo'd	<i>son</i>
kəw	<i>grandfather</i>	yoo	<i>road, way</i>
gət	<i>hill, mountain</i>		
kərə	<i>in-law</i>	loro	<i>anthill</i>
kəŋə	<i>beer</i>	loŋo	<i>song</i>
bəŋgə	<i>bee hive</i>	cogo	<i>last child</i>
rəmə	<i>blood</i>	'dogo	<i>glue, gum</i>
fəŋgə	<i>jewellery</i>	bonyo	<i>locust</i>
rəmbə	<i>ram</i>	koro	<i>year</i>
'də'də	<i>trap</i>	fodo	<i>field</i>
bəmə	<i>concubine, mistress</i>	Bongo	<i>Bongo person</i>
bəkə	<i>leaf</i>	cogo	<i>bone</i>
fəkə	<i>gourd</i>	cogo	<i>last born child</i>
nyərə	<i>dirt, filth</i>	gbodmo	<i>red pepper</i>
rəmə	<i>ability</i>	tofo	<i>shadow</i>
ləŋə	<i>testicle</i>	'dolo	<i>bicycle</i>
jəkə	<i>bag, quiver</i>		
kpələ	<i>fish type</i>		
wələ	<i>cough</i>		
yəmə	<i>wind</i>		

The following words have the vowel **i** or **i'**.

I i	İ i		
finy	<i>ground, floor</i>	bim	<i>baboon</i>
fi	<i>water</i>	bi	<i>white ant type</i>
tic	<i>work, job, task</i>	mik	<i>belonging</i>
kie	<i>ear</i>	kic	<i>belly, stomach</i>
kie	<i>honey</i>	kic	<i>orphan</i>
liny	<i>war</i>	wir	<i>giraffe</i>
cir	<i>rainy season</i>	bii	<i>squeeze</i>
cig	<i>information</i>	bii	<i>come</i>
kwiny	<i>wild animal</i>	miiic	<i>give</i>
kit	<i>scorpion</i>	fii	<i>clean something</i>
nin	<i>day</i>	fiiil	<i>lay, put</i>
rit	<i>tree type</i>	kwii	<i>make cold, cool</i>
winy	<i>bird (general)</i>	kiiit	<i>do, make</i>
wic	<i>head</i>		
yit	<i>shoulder ?</i>		

¹ The [ATR] distinction in high vowels **i**, **u** is rare in nouns, and some speakers do not pronounce with any difference.

yid	<i>voice</i>
yil	<i>animal like skunk</i>
yil	<i>aluminum</i>
yic	<i>broom, sweeper</i>
bidi	<i>fishing spear</i>
biri	<i>evil, sorcery</i>
mirni	<i>charcoal</i>
kiti	<i>seat, chair</i>
kidi	<i>rock</i>
kiki	<i>fear</i>
gifi	<i>thing</i>
ɲirni	<i>small ant type</i>
bidi	<i>fishing spear</i>

The following words have the vowel **u** or **ü**.

U u		Ü ü	
tur	<i>raised ground</i>	bür	<i>blister, boil</i>
bur	<i>ash</i>	tüür	<i>break</i>
bul	<i>drum</i>	büül	<i>cook, roast</i>
mur	<i>vagina</i>	müür	<i>be proud</i>
tum	<i>hunt</i>	tüüm	<i>join, bring together</i>
tuɲ	<i>chisel, carving tool</i>	nüü'd	<i>tell, show</i>
tuɲ	<i>horn (of animal)</i>	cüül	<i>pay</i>
mbu	<i>suffering</i>	'düüg	<i>return something</i>
fur	<i>earliness</i>		
nyum	<i>simsim, sesame</i>		
nyum	<i>marriage</i>		
rut	<i>twins</i>		
lum	<i>grass</i>		
cuny	<i>liver</i>		
jur	<i>young woman</i>		
kwuy	<i>eagle</i>		
kum	<i>wealth, riches</i>		
kur	<i>side, direction</i>		
kul	<i>pig, hog</i>		
kuc	<i>right hand</i>		
guk	<i>dog</i>		
ɲu	<i>leopard</i>		
ɲut	<i>neck</i>		
yub	<i>tail</i>		
yuc	<i>hair</i>		
bugu	<i>banana</i>		
mburmbur	<i>butterfly</i>		
fukfuk	<i>lung</i>		
cumu	<i>fruit type</i>		

gbudu	<i>snake type</i>
gu'du	<i>room</i>
bukutu	<i>pot for sauce</i>
gbululu	<i>instrument type</i>
kputukputu	<i>motorcycle</i>

The following words have the vowel **a**.

A a

'dak	<i>vase, pot</i>	mbaga	<i>basket type</i>
dak	<i>mouth</i>	ngbanga	<i>court case, hearing</i>
nyañ	<i>crocodile</i>	fala	<i>knife</i>
ba'd	<i>arm</i>	taba	<i>tobacco</i>
bar	<i>stony area</i>	lanja	<i>competition</i>
mac	<i>fire</i>	lakpa	<i>sweet potato</i>
nam	<i>river</i>	gbada	<i>bed</i>
rac	<i>ugliness</i>	gbangma	<i>canoe</i>
raw	<i>millet</i>	ganga	<i>ostrich</i>
lam	<i>luck, good thing</i>	gara	<i>bell</i>
lac	<i>urine, pee</i>	wara	<i>shoe</i>
lak	<i>teeth</i>	wàrà	<i>cotton, thread</i>
cam	<i>food</i>	waya	<i>father's sister</i>
can	<i>poverty</i>	akaca	<i>donkey</i>
cak	<i>milk</i>	agak	<i>crow, bird type</i>
caa	<i>cow</i>		
kà	<i>wound</i>		
jac	<i>handle of hoe</i>		
kwac	<i>prayer</i>		
kal	<i>groundnut</i>		
kaw	<i>belt</i>		
gwañ	<i>cat</i>		
wat	<i>relative</i>		
wañ	<i>face</i>		
yat	<i>tree</i>		

Exercise 11

Carefully read and say the test words between the lines below. The **bold** vowel in the middle of each test word may or may not be written correctly. Test the sound of the bold vowel by comparing it with the vowel sound in the words on the left and right. If the sound for the bold vowel is the same as in the word on the left, write the word correctly with that vowel. If the sound for the bold vowel is the same as in the word on the right, write the word correctly with that vowel. The first one has been done as an example.

	Test Word	Write correctly
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'del	goat	lel	grave, tombstone	'del	skin	lel
'del	goat	nyel	hammer	'del	skin	_____
'del	goat	ɲɛc	back	'del	skin	_____
'del	goat	leɕ	elephant	'del	skin	_____
rək	body, self	toŋ	spear	tok	back of head	_____
rək	body, self	foŋ	grinding stone	tok	back of head	_____
rək	body, self	gɔt	hill, mountain	tok	back of head	_____
rək	body, self	kɔn	asida, porridge	tok	back of head	_____
finy	ground, floor	wir	giraffe	bim	baboon	_____
finy	ground, floor	cir	rainy season	bim	baboon	_____
finy	ground, floor	kic	orphan	bim	baboon	_____
finy	ground, floor	kic	ear	bim	baboon	_____
tur	raised ground	nyum	simsim, sesame	bür	blister, boil	_____
tur	raised ground	gük	dog	bür	blister, boil	_____
tur	raised ground	yüb	tail	bür	blister, boil	_____
tur	raised ground	jur	young woman	bür	blister, boil	_____

Mixed Vowels

Vowels are often mixed together in the same word. In the following charts, all possible ways that vowels can be combined in the same word are shown. Read each word carefully and listen to the sound of the two vowels together.

		Second Vowel in the Word				
		a	ɔ	ɛ	i	u
First Vowel in the Word	a	gara <i>bell</i>	dano <i>person</i>	aɲwen <i>four</i>	tabi <i>yeast</i>	ngabu <i>jaw</i>
	ɔ	kɔwa <i>our (not your)</i>	bɔkɔ <i>leaf</i>			bɔlu <i>herb type</i>
	ɛ		ɕɛɔ <i>leg</i>	geɛ <i>custom</i>		kpendu <i>anteater</i>
	i	binja <i>dance type</i>	ciɲɔ <i>hand</i>	njite <i>little, few</i>	kiti <i>chair</i>	miwu <i>your (pl) (temp)</i>
	u	'tula <i>owl, bird type</i>	kudɔ <i>thorn</i>	ndule <i>root type</i>	yugi <i>lice</i>	gu'du <i>room</i>

		Second Vowel in the Word			
		o	e	ĩ	ü
Fir st Vo	a	atoŋ	mare		

		<i>bird type</i>	<i>joke</i>		
	ɔ				
	ɛ		kwɛge <i>their</i>		ce'dü <i>gazelle type</i>
	i	riɲo <i>meat</i>	mige <i>their (temp)</i>		
	u	mudo <i>darkness</i>			

Second Vowel in the Word						
First Vowel in the Word		a	ɔ	ɛ	i	u
	o	ro'da <i>gazelle type</i>	dongbɔ <i>trap</i>		jobi <i>buffalo</i>	bongu <i>item of clothing</i>
	e	jeba <i>never</i>	neenɔ <i>see</i>		ɲe'di <i>snake type</i>	
	ï	fïla <i>quickly</i>	bïlɔ <i>soot, smudge</i>		cïndi <i>sucking insect</i>	bïlu <i>mat</i>
	ü	üräf <i>bird type</i>	ümər <i>antelope</i>	ütel <i>fish type</i>	ücir <i>tortoise</i>	ütum <i>gun</i>

Second Vowel in the Word					
First Vowel in the Word		o	e	ï	ü
	o	fodo <i>field</i>			
	e	ke'do <i>tree type</i>	yege <i>another</i>		
	ï				
	ü	düfo <i>compound</i>	ütem <i>spider</i>	ükic <i>stomach (outside)</i>	

Exercise 12

Carefully read and say each test word below. The vowels may or may not be written correctly. To know the correct vowels, compare the vowel sounds of the words below with those in the chart above. Write the word correctly in the space given. The first one is done as an example.

Test Word		Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
'dolo	<i>bicycle</i>	'dolo	ciro	<i>needle</i>
buko	<i>crisis</i>	_____	cogo	<i>bone</i>
fino	<i>wasp</i>	_____	ka'do	<i>salt</i>

fūka	<i>knife holder</i>		kuro	<i>tomorrow</i>
təfo	<i>spirit</i>		gelo	<i>crab</i>
dako	<i>woman</i>		yīma	<i>already</i>
duwor	<i>night</i>		yokə	<i>outside</i>
nyoro	<i>dirt, filth</i>		acek	<i>bird type</i>
gweno	<i>chicken</i>		akur	<i>bird type</i>
gbado	<i>bed</i>		uton	<i>hyena</i>

Consonants w, y next to other consonants

The consonant **w** can be at the beginning of words as in **winy** ‘bird’, or in the middle of words as in **düwor** ‘night’, or at the end of words as in **raw** ‘millet’. The consonant **y** can be at the beginning of words as in **yub** ‘tail’, or in the middle of words as in **reyo** ‘fish’, or at the end of words as in **böy** ‘net’.

	Beginning	Middle	End	Next to consonant
W w	winy <i>bird</i> wat <i>relative</i>	düwor <i>night</i> awendo <i>guinea fowl</i>	raw <i>millet</i> kəw <i>boundary</i>	yirwa <i>strange, strong</i>
Y y	yub <i>tail</i> yat <i>tree</i>	reyo <i>fish</i> waya <i>aunt</i>	böy <i>net</i> kwuy <i>eagle</i>	fayba <i>indeed,</i> <i>very much</i>

In very few words, **w** or **y** can be next to a consonant, such as **yirwa** ‘strange, strong’ and **fayba** ‘indeed, very much’.

The consonants **kw**, **gw** and **ɲw** are separate consonants from **w**. These consonants should not be confused with **w**.

	Beginning	Middle
Kw kw	kwuy <i>eagle</i>	nyukwaŋ <i>meat</i>
Gw gw	gweno <i>chicken</i>	ügwol <i>ant eater</i>
Ŋw ɲw	ɲwen <i>termite</i>	üngwal <i>frog</i>

When **w** is at the end of a word, it may sound like the vowel **u**. However, we usually don't write 2 different vowels together. We don't write **u** in **rau** (wrong) ‘millet’. Instead we write **raw**. We should write **w** at the end of words following a vowel, and not **u**.

Correct	Wrong
raw <i>millet</i>	rau <i>millet</i>
kaw <i>belt</i>	kau <i>belt</i>
cow <i>porcupine</i>	cou <i>porcupine</i>
gow <i>bird type</i>	gou <i>bird type</i>

kow	<i>theft</i>	kou	<i>theft</i>
kɔw	<i>grandfather</i>	kɔu	<i>grandfather</i>
kɛw	<i>boundary</i>	kɛu	<i>boundary</i>
kew	<i>between</i>	keu	<i>between</i>
koow	<i>cross, go across</i>	koou	<i>cross, go across</i>
nyɔɔw	<i>buy</i>	nyɔɔu	<i>buy</i>
tɔɔw	<i>become dry</i>	tɔɔu	<i>become dry</i>

When **y** is at the end of a word, it may sound like the vowel **i**. But, we don't write **i** in '**dwɔi**' (wrong) 'moon'. Instead we write '**dwɔy**'. We should write **y** at the end of words following a vowel, and not **i**.

Correct	Wrong
'dwɔy <i>moon</i>	'dwɔi <i>moon</i>
bɔy <i>net</i>	bɔi <i>net</i>
bey <i>salt</i>	bei <i>salt</i>
yey <i>canoe, boat</i>	yey <i>canoe, boat</i>
key <i>kindess, love</i>	kei <i>kindess, love</i>
ley <i>domestic animal</i>	lei <i>domestic animal</i>
ley <i>axe</i>	lei <i>axe</i>
kwuy <i>eagle</i>	kwui <i>eagle</i>
fay <i>useless, foolish</i>	fai <i>useless, foolish</i>
waay <i>speak</i>	wai <i>speak</i>
caay <i>find, search</i>	cai <i>find, search</i>
kaay <i>bite</i>	kai <i>bite</i>
kwaay <i>pray, beg</i>	kwai <i>pray, beg</i>
kiiy <i>wake up someone</i>	kii <i>wake up someone</i>
wiiy <i>allow, leave</i>	wii <i>allow, leave</i>
gweey <i>beat</i>	gwei <i>beat</i>
tuuy <i>tie</i>	tui <i>tie</i>

However, the vowel **i** can follow a vowel at the end of the following three words.

i following another vowel

laai	<i>exchange</i>
kwaai	<i>sew, mend</i>
naai	<i>dodge, divert, twist</i>

In summary, we have the following rule at the end of words:

End of words rule : Write **y** or **w** at the end of words following a vowel, and not **i** or **u**. However, **i** can follow another vowel at the end of words.

Exercise 13

Carefully read and say each test word below. The **bold** letter in each test word may or may not be written correctly. Write the word correctly in the space given. The first one is done as an example.

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
lei <i>axe</i>	<u>ley</u>	nyɔɔu <i>buy</i>	_____
kow <i>theft</i>	_____	kiie <i>wake up someone</i>	_____
kaay <i>bite</i>	_____	keu <i>between</i>	_____
yey <i>canoe, boat</i>	_____	bee <i>salt</i>	_____
gweei <i>beat</i>	_____	kwaai <i>sew, mend</i>	_____

Tone

Some words sound the same except for tone. We now learn about these words and how to write some of them differently.

Tone is how High or Low the sound of the syllable is, or how the sound rises or falls. In speaking, it is easy to know the difference between words like **wara** ‘shoe’ and **wàrà** ‘cotton’ because they sound differently. But if both words were written **wara**, how would readers know when **wara** means ‘shoe’ and when **wara** means ‘cotton’? To help readers, we have decided to write these words differently.

The word **wara** ‘shoe’ has Mid, Mid tone and **wàrà** ‘cotton’ has Low, Low tone. However, these are just two of nine different tone patterns that words can have. Nine different patterns are listed below for words with different syllable patterns. Read the words in each column. Listen to how the tone is different for each word.

Tone	Two syllables	One syllable, Final consonant	One syllable
High, High	waya <i>aunt</i>	rɔk <i>body</i>	fi <i>water</i>
Mid, Mid	wara <i>shoe</i>	lot <i>stirring stick</i>	tɔ <i>death</i>
Low, Low	wàrà <i>cotton, thread</i>	cet <i>dung</i>	kà <i>wound</i>
Mid, High	fodo <i>field</i>	tɔŋ <i>horn (of cow)</i>	
Mid, Low	koro <i>year</i>	guk <i>dog</i>	
High, Low	wɔɔ <i>cough</i>	ten <i>pot stand</i>	bì <i>white ant</i>
High, Mid	kuyo <i>sand</i>	ndɔt <i>door</i>	
Low, High	bɔmɔ <i>mistress</i>	won <i>his/her father</i>	tɔ <i>fox</i>
Low, Mid	tofo <i>shadow</i>	wɔŋ <i>grandmother</i>	

The words below are organized according to their tone pattern. Read each group of words and listen to their tone. Is the tone of all words in each group the same? Mark any words that have a different tone than the other words in the group.

High, High	Mid, Mid	Low, Low	Mid, High
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waya	<i>aunt</i>	wara	<i>shoe</i>	wàrà	<i>cotton, thread</i>	fodo	field
ütel	<i>fish type</i>	gbangma	<i>canoe</i>	fala	<i>knife</i>	'dogo	glue, gum
abel	<i>maize</i>	jangba	<i>trap</i>	lanja	<i>competition</i>	tinyi	ointment
kpendu	<i>anteater</i>	lakpa	<i>sw. potato</i>	ngbanga	<i>court case</i>	rómɔ	blood
lélɔ	<i>stone</i>	lɔŋɔ	<i>testicle</i>	mbaga	<i>basket type</i>	tengɔ	sugarcane
üliny	<i>warrior</i>	yómɔ	<i>wind</i>	gara	<i>bell</i>	cérɔ	star
		gu'du	<i>room</i>	gbada	<i>bed</i>	wuro	father
		yege	<i>another</i>	ganga	<i>ostrich</i>		
		ka'do	<i>salt</i>	bɔngɔ	<i>bee hive</i>		
		ke'do	<i>tree type</i>	kɔŋɔ	<i>beer</i>		
		ciŋɔ	<i>hand</i>	bókɔ	<i>leaf</i>		
		miyo	<i>sese fly</i>	kórɔ	<i>in-law</i>	Mid, Low	
		citɔ	<i>widow</i>	kpólɔ	<i>fish type</i>	koro	year
		Runga	<i>Zande</i>	loŋɔ	<i>song</i>	bonyo	locust
		bílɔ	<i>soot</i>	cogo	<i>last child</i>	'dolo	bicycle
		ŋunyo	<i>iron</i>	loro	<i>anthill</i>	fɔngɔ	jewellery
		gelɔ	<i>crab</i>	gele	<i>custom</i>	rómbo	ram
		celɔ	<i>leg</i>	binja	<i>dance type</i>	kundi	millet
		tabi	<i>yeast</i>	tumo	<i>end</i>	dakɔ	woman
		düfo	<i>compound</i>	fundo	<i>salty place</i>	nyakɔ	girl
		mudo	<i>darkness</i>	dungo	<i>basket</i>	ku'do	flea
		kee'do	<i>writing</i>	kendo	<i>cooking stone</i>	kulo	water hole
		kodi	<i>seed</i>	me'do	<i>dance</i>	kudɔ	thron
		nyayɔ	<i>hapiness</i>	munja	<i>instrument</i>		
		cirɔ	<i>needle</i>	fuga	<i>spoon</i>		
				fuka	<i>knife holder</i>		
				gura	<i>chain</i>		
				ro'da	<i>gazelle type</i>		
				ndule	<i>root type</i>		
				bɔlu	<i>herb type</i>		
				cíndi	<i>insect</i>		

High, Low		High, Mid		Low, High		Low, Mid	
wólɔ	<i>cough</i>	kuyo	<i>sand</i>	bómɔ	<i>mistress</i>	tofo	shadow
nyórɔ	<i>dirt, filth</i>	agak	<i>crow</i>	cumu	<i>fruit type</i>	cogo	bone
fókɔ	<i>gourd</i>	aton	<i>kite</i>	banda	<i>swamp</i>	combo	snail
nyere	<i>authority</i>	ayer	<i>partridge</i>	faci	<i>home</i>	gifi	thing
bugu	<i>banana</i>	anyer	<i>reed rat</i>	bongu	<i>clothing item</i>	kidi	rock
kiti	<i>chair</i>	acek	<i>peacock</i>	dongbo	<i>trap</i>	bidi	spear
nati	<i>child</i>	arum	<i>bird type</i>	bilu	<i>mat</i>	gbudu	puff adder
ngabu	<i>jaw</i>	akur	<i>pigeon</i>	balɔ	<i>vegetable</i>	lekɔ	light
dano	<i>person</i>	finɔ	<i>wasp</i>	dugba	<i>container</i>	galɔ	granary
taba	<i>tobacco</i>	nyicɔ	<i>boy</i>			ümbur	blade
'tula	<i>owl</i>	ükal	<i>bettle</i>			üngwal	frog
fura	<i>antelope</i>	ümör	<i>antelope</i>			ütum	gun
bu'do	<i>gourd</i>	üyo	<i>mouse</i>			übit	hook

yugi	lice	üton	hyena	üfot	herb type
		ülik	bat	ücir	tortoise
				buko	crisis
				tufö	spirit
				'danö	rainbow
				ŋe'di	python
				dico	man
				riŋo	meat
				ce'dü	gazelle
				reyo	fish

Words that differ only by tone are listed below. Some of them such as **wara** ‘shoe’ and **wàrà** ‘cotton’ are written differently. Others are written the same even though they sound differently. If the pair of words has the vowel **a**, it can have **á** for High tone and **à** for Low tone.

Tone		Tone	
Mid	wara <i>shoe</i>	High	bur <i>ash</i>
Low	wàrà <i>cotton, thread</i>	Mid	bur <i>hole</i>
Low	cogo <i>last child</i>	High	kic <i>stomach</i>
Low, Mid	cogo <i>bone</i>	Mid-Low	kic <i>orphan</i>
High	ka <i>(plural)</i>	High	man <i>this, these</i>
Low	kà <i>wound</i>	High-Low	man <i>that, who, which</i>
High	ni <i>your (sg)</i>	High	ti <i>then, for this reason</i>
Low	ni <i>be, is, of, you (sg)</i>	Low	ti <i>under</i>
High	ri <i>at, in</i>	High	kan <i>when</i>
Mid	ri <i>you (sg)</i>	High-Low	kán <i>here</i>
High	ná <i>if</i>		
Mid	na <i>me</i>		
Low	nà <i>be, is</i>		

We have the following rule for showing tone.

Tone rule: If two words with vowel **a** sound the same except for tone, **á** is for High tone and **à** is for Low tone in those words.

Exercise 14

Carefully read and say each test word below. The **bold** letter in each test word may or may not be written correctly. Write the word correctly in the space given. The first one is done as an example.

<u>Test Word</u>	<u>Write correctly</u>	<u>Test Word</u>	<u>Write correctly</u>
wàrà <i>shoe</i>	wara	ná <i>me</i>	_____

kà	(plural)	_____	ka	wound	_____
na	be, is	_____	ná	if	_____
kan	when	_____	kan	here	_____

Long and Short Vowels

A noun can be a person, animal, place, thing, or idea. In the sentence below, **lec** ‘elephant’, **nindo** ‘sleep’, **gweno** ‘chicken’, **bur** ‘hole’, **cen**de ‘his feet’, and **fi** ‘water’ are all nouns.

Lec aleek yi **nindo** we, *Elephant dreamed in his sleep that*
Gweno agool **bur** ti **cen**de, koow **fi**. *Hen dug a hole under his feet and reached water.*

The following are other examples of nouns:

Belanda Bor Nouns

Persons	boŋ	slave
	koro	in-law
	nyico	young man, boy
Animals	guk	dog
	reyo	fish
	nge'dere	dragonfly
Places	kulo	water collection place
	nam	river
	got	mountain, hill
Things	cilete	spoon from shell
	bel	dura, sorghum
	yuc	hair
Ideas	cig	information
	ko	time
	can	poverty

Most nouns only have short (single) vowels such as **o** in **boŋ** ‘slave’ or **u** in **guk** ‘dog’.

A verb describes an action, motion, state, change, or can be used as an equal sign between words. In the sentence below, **aleek** ‘dreamed’, **agool** ‘dug’ and **koow** ‘reached’ are verbs.

Lec **aleek** yi nindo we, *Elephant dreamed in his sleep that*
Gweno **agool** bur ti cende, **koow** fi. *Hen dug a hole under his feet and reached water.*

The following are other examples of verbs:

Belanda Bor Verbs

Actions	caam	<i>eat</i>
	gweey	<i>beat</i>
	yɔɔb	<i>open</i>
Motions	bii	<i>come</i>
	rɛɛm	<i>chase, run after</i>
	foor	<i>jump</i>
Changes	tɔɔw	<i>become dry</i>
	tɔɔ	<i>die</i>
	naam	<i>disappear</i>
States	loor	<i>be afraid</i>
	keec	<i>be hungry</i>
	mook	<i>be thin</i>
Equal sign	nà	<i>be, is</i>
	ni	<i>be, is</i>

Most verbs have long (doubled) vowels such as **aa** in **caam** ‘eat’ or **ɔɔ** in **tɔɔ** ‘die’.

To make reading easier, we write most nouns with short (single) vowels, and we write most verbs with a long (doubled) first vowel. Read each of the pairs of words below. Notice how all nouns are written with short vowels, and all verbs are written with a long first vowel.

Noun		Verb	
tɔ	<i>death, sickness</i>	tɔɔ	<i>die, be sick</i>
cam	<i>food</i>	caam	<i>eat</i>
ɲwɛc	<i>race competition</i>	ɲwɛɛc	<i>run</i>
me'do	<i>dance, any dance type</i>	mee'do	<i>dance</i>
ke'do	<i>tattoo, marking</i>	kee'do	<i>write</i>
kwac	<i>prayer</i>	kwaay	<i>pray, beg</i>
ji funj	<i>teacher</i>	fuunj	<i>teach</i>
ji cad gifɪ	<i>merchant</i>	caad	<i>sell</i>
gi lɔr wɑŋ	<i>mirror</i>	lɔɔr	<i>look</i>
gi nenɔ	<i>glasses</i>	neenɔ	<i>see</i>
kar be'dɔ	<i>chair</i>	bee'dɔ	<i>sit</i>
nyar cul	<i>circumcision</i>	nyaar	<i>cut</i>
tor fala	<i>throwing knife</i>	toor	<i>throw</i>

In summary, we have the follow rule for long and short vowels:

Vowel rule: Write most nouns with short (single) vowels. Write most verbs with a long (doubled) first vowel.

Exercise 15

Carefully read and say each test word below. The **bold** letter in each test word may or

may not be written correctly. Write the word correctly in the space given. The first one is done as an example.

Test Word		Write correctly	Test Word		Write correctly
ji kwaac	<i>beggar</i>	ji kwac	ji gweey bul	<i>drummer</i>	_____
tɔw	<i>become dry</i>	_____	keec	<i>be hungry</i>	_____
yak tɔ	<i>mourning</i>	_____	kwɛɛr dakɔ	<i>divorce</i>	_____
ji nyɔɔl na	<i>my parent</i>	_____	kar funji	<i>school</i>	_____
müür	<i>be proud</i>	_____	tɔ	<i>die</i>	_____
ji nü'd kɔf	<i>teacher</i>	_____	ji maag reyo	<i>fisherman</i>	_____

Spelling Rules Reviewed

In this book, we have learned three spelling rules that help reading and writing. We now review these rules. There are examples after each rule. The page number is shown where the rule is further explained.

End of words rule (page 31): Write **y** or **w** at the end of words following a vowel, and not **i** or **u**. However, **ï** can follow another vowel at the end of words.

Correct	Wrong
raw <i>millet</i>	rau <i>millet</i>
cow <i>porcupine</i>	cou <i>porcupine</i>
kow <i>theft</i>	kou <i>theft</i>
kɔw <i>grandfather</i>	kɔu <i>grandfather</i>
kɛw <i>boundary</i>	kɛu <i>boundary</i>
kew <i>between</i>	keu <i>between</i>
'dwoy <i>moon</i>	'dwoi <i>moon</i>
ley <i>domestic animal</i>	lei <i>domestic animal</i>
ley <i>axe</i>	lei <i>axe</i>
kwuy <i>eagle</i>	kwui <i>eagle</i>
fay <i>useless, foolish</i>	fai <i>useless, foolish</i>
kiiy <i>wake up someone</i>	kiii <i>wake up someone</i>
wiiy <i>allow, leave</i>	wiii <i>allow, leave</i>
laaï <i>exchange</i>	laay <i>exchange</i>
kwaai <i>sew, mend</i>	kwaay <i>sew, mend</i>
ɲaaï <i>dodge, divert, twist</i>	ɲaay <i>dodge, divert, twist</i>

Tone rule (page 34): If two words with vowel **a** sound the same except for tone, **á** is for High tone and **à** is for Low tone in those words.

Tone		Tone	
Mid	wara <i>shoe</i>	High	bur <i>ash</i>

Low	wàrà	cotton, thread	Mid	bur	hole
Low	cogo	last child	High	kìc	stomach
Low, Mid	cogo	bone	Mid-Low	kìc	orphan
High	ka	(plural)	High	man	this, these
Low	kà	wound	High-Low	man	that, who, which
High	ni	your (sg)	High	ti	then, for this reason
Low	ni	be, is, of, you (sg)	Low	ti	under
High	ri	at, in	High	kan	when
Mid	ri	you (sg)	High-Low	kán	here
High	ná	if			
Mid	na	me			
Low	nà	be, is			

Vowel rule (page 36): Write most nouns with short (single) vowels. Write most verbs with a long (doubled) first vowel.

Noun		Verb	
tɔ	death, sickness	tɔɔ	die, be sick
cam	food	caam	eat
ɲwɛc	race competition	ɲwɛɛc	run
me'do	dance, any dance type	mee'do	dance
ke'do	tattoo, marking	kee'do	write
kwac	prayer	kwaac	pray, beg
ji funj	teacher	fuunj	teach
ji cad gifì	merchant	caad	sell
gi lɔr waŋ	mirror	lɔɔr	look
gi neno	glasses	neeno	see
kar be'do	chair	bee'do	sit
nyar cul	circumcision	nyaar	cut
tor fala	throwing knife	toor	throw

Exercise 16

Carefully read and say each test word below. The **bold** letter in each test word may or may not be written correctly. Write the word correctly in the space given. The first one is done as an example.

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
kan	here	kán	_____
yey	canoe, boat	ka	(plural)
na	if	ka	wound
na	be, is	man	that, who
ji liiny	soldier	man	this, these
kooü	go across	kwaai	pray, beg
		gow	bird type

wàrà	<i>cotton</i>		ji mag reyo	<i>fisherman</i>	
bɔy	<i>net</i>		ɲaaï	<i>dodge, twist</i>	
ji maad kɔŋɔ	<i>drunkard</i>		kau	<i>belt</i>	

Belanda Bor Word List

Below, singular words (one) and plural words (more than one) are in alphabetical order. There are nouns (n), pronouns (pron), verbs (v) and other word categories listed by the abbreviations below.

Word category abbreviations

<i>adj</i>	= adjective	describes a following noun
<i>adv</i>	= adverb	describes a verb
<i>con</i>	= connector	joins clauses, phrases or sentences
<i>dem</i>	= demonstrative	points to or shows which noun is talked about
<i>n</i>	= noun	a person, animal, place, thing, or idea
<i>num</i>	= number	tells how many of a noun there are
<i>part</i>	= particle	word or affix that has a special use
<i>prep</i>	= preposition	introduces a noun phrase that describes a previous action
<i>pron</i>	= pronoun	takes the place of a noun or noun phrase
<i>quan</i>	= quantity	tells the amount of noun
<i>v.d</i>	= detransitive verb	a transitive verb used as an intransitive verb
<i>v.i</i>	= intransitive verb	a verb that does not have an object
<i>v.t</i>	= transitive verb	a verb that can have an object

Belanda Bor Word List

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Word category</u>	
A a			
abel	nying abel	n	<i>grain of maize</i>
acek	nying acek	n	<i>peacock, bird type</i>
adigen	ka adigen	n	<i>picking hook (for fruit in trees)</i>
a'dula	nying a'dula	n	<i>heart</i>
afɔyɔ	nying afɔyɔ	n	<i>hare, rabbit</i>
agak	nying agak	n	<i>crow, bird type</i>
ajakilinga		n	<i>swing</i>
akaca	nying akaca	n	<i>donkey</i>
akida	nying akida	n	<i>squirrel</i>
akur	nying akur	n	<i>pigeon, bird type</i>
amuga	nying amuga	n	<i>rhino</i>
anyer	nying anyer	n	<i>reed rat, swamp rat</i>
Aŋwec		n	<i>name of woman</i>
aŋwen		num	<i>four</i>
arum	nying arum	n	<i>bird type</i>
atoŋ	nying atoŋ	n	<i>kite, bird type</i>

awendɔ	nying awendɔ	n	<i>guinea fowl</i>
ayer	nying ayer	n	<i>partridge, bird type</i>
B b			
ba'd		n	<i>arm</i>
balɔ	ka balɔ	n	<i>green vegetable</i>
banda	ka banda	n	<i>swamp</i>
bar	ka bar	n	<i>stony area</i>
bee'dɔ		v.d	<i>sit</i>
bey		n	<i>salt</i>
bɛ		n	<i>beauty</i>
bɛ		n	<i>cloud</i>
bɛ		n	<i>thickness of something (leaves, grass, forest)</i>
bɛɛ'd		v.t	<i>shake something</i>
bɛl		n	<i>dura, sorghum</i>
ber	ka ber	n	<i>valley</i>
bidi	ka bidi	n	<i>fishing spear</i>
binja		n	<i>dance type</i>
biri	ka biri	n	<i>evil, sorcery</i>
bī	ka bī	n	<i>white ant type</i>
bīi		v.t	<i>squeeze</i>
bīi		v.i	<i>come</i>
bīlɔ	ka bīlɔ	n	<i>soot, smudge</i>
bīlu	ka bīlu	n	<i>mat</i>
bīm	ka bīm	n	<i>baboon</i>
bomb		n	<i>wing</i>
Bongo		n	<i>Bongo person</i>
bongu	ka bongu	n	<i>item of clothing</i>
bonyo	ka bonyo	n	<i>locust</i>
boŋ	ka boŋ	n	<i>slave</i>
boo'd		v.t	<i>throw</i>
Bor	ka Bor	n	<i>Bor person, human</i>
bɔkɔ	ka bɔkɔ	n	<i>leaf</i>
bɔlu	ka bɔlu	n	<i>herb type</i>
bɔmɔ		n	<i>concubine, mistress</i>
bɔngɔ	ka bɔngɔ	n	<i>bee hive</i>
bɔy	ka bɔy	n	<i>net</i>
bubɔkɔ	ka bubɔkɔ	n	<i>green brush, leaves or grass</i>
bu'do	ka bu'do	n	<i>gourd</i>
bugu	ka bugu	n	<i>banana</i>
bukɔ	ka bukɔ	n	<i>crisis</i>
bukutu	ka bukutu	n	<i>pot for sauce</i>
bul	ka bul	n	<i>drum</i>
bur		n	<i>ash</i>
bur	ka bur	n	<i>hole</i>
bür	ka bür	n	<i>boil, blister</i>

büül		v.t	<i>cook, roast</i>
büüto		v.d	<i>lie down, rest</i>
C c			
caa	ka caa	n	<i>cow</i>
caad		v.t	<i>sell</i>
caam		v.t	<i>eat</i>
caan		v.t	<i>organize, put in order</i>
caay		v.t	<i>find, search</i>
cak		n	<i>milk, breast, chest</i>
cam	ka cam	n	<i>food</i>
can		n	<i>poverty</i>
carni	ka carnı	n	<i>flea, insect type</i>
ceŋ		n	<i>sun, day</i>
ce'dü	ka ce'dü	n	<i>gazelle type</i>
celo	ka celo	n	<i>leg</i>
cero	nyi cero	n	<i>star</i>
cet	ka cet	n	<i>dung, excrement</i>
cig	ka cig	n	<i>information</i>
ciig		v.t	<i>lock</i>
cilete	ka cilete	n	<i>sppon from shell</i>
ciŋo	ka ciŋo	n	<i>hand</i>
cir		n	<i>rainy season</i>
cirɔ	ka cirɔ	n	<i>needle</i>
cito	ka cito	n	<i>widow</i>
cı̄ndi	ka cı̄ndi	n	<i>leech, sucking insect</i>
cogo	ka cogo	n	<i>bone</i>
cogo	ka cogo	n	<i>last born child</i>
cok		n	<i>end of something</i>
combo	ka combo	n	<i>snail</i>
cow	ka cow	n	<i>porcupine</i>
cɔ̄nd		v.t	<i>call someone</i>
cumu		n	<i>fruit type that is edible</i>
cuny		n	<i>liver</i>
cuug		v.t	<i>collect, arrange, bring together</i>
cuung		v.t	<i>stop something</i>
cüül		v.t	<i>pay</i>
D d			
dak		n	<i>mouth</i>
dako	ka mon	n	<i>woman</i>
dano	nyoko	n	<i>person</i>
dico	ka co	n	<i>man</i>
dob		n	<i>palm</i>
dongbo		n	<i>trap</i>
dufara	ka dufara	n	<i>caterpillar</i>

dugba	ka dugba	n	<i>water container made from gourd</i>
dungo	ka dungo	n	<i>basket</i>
düfo		n	<i>compound</i>
düwor		n	<i>night</i>

'D 'd

'danga			
'dak		n	<i>vase, pot</i>
'dano	ka 'dano	n	<i>rainbow</i>
'del	ka 'del	n	<i>skin, dried skin</i>
'dɛl	ka 'dɛl	n	<i>goat</i>
'dog		adj	<i>dirty, smelling</i>
'dogo		n	<i>glue, gum</i>
'dolo	ka 'dolo	n	<i>bicycle</i>
'dɔ	ka 'dɔ	n	<i>bridge</i>
'dɔ'dɔ	ka 'dɔ'dɔ	n	<i>trap</i>
'dɔl		n	<i>throat</i>
'dübor	ka 'dübor	n	<i>lion</i>
'dwɔy	ka 'dwɔy	n	<i>moon</i>
'düüg		v.t	<i>return something</i>

E e

Ɛ ɛ

F f

faci	ka faci	n	<i>home, house</i>
fala	ka fala	n	<i>knife</i>
fay		adj	<i>useless, foolish</i>
fayba		adv	<i>indeed, truly, very much</i>
fiid		v.t	<i>plant</i>
fiinj		v.t	<i>ask</i>
finɔ	nyi finɔ	n	<i>wasp</i>
finy	ka finy	n	<i>ground, floor</i>
fii		v.t	<i>clean something</i>
fiiɫ		v.t	<i>lay, put</i>
fila		adv	<i>quickly</i>
fodo		n	<i>field</i>
foo'd		v.t	<i>untie</i>
foog		v.t	<i>divide</i>
foor		v.t	<i>jump</i>
foŋ	ka foŋ	n	<i>grinding stone</i>
foonj		v.t	<i>try</i>
fooŋ		v.t	<i>fill, make full</i>
for	ka for	n	<i>hippo</i>
fɔkɔ	ka fɔkɔ	n	<i>gourd</i>

fɔngɔ		n	<i>fewellery</i>
fuga	ka fuga	n	<i>spoon from calabash</i>
fuka	ka fuka	n	<i>sheath, knife holder</i>
fukfuk	ka fukfuk	n	<i>lung</i>
fundo	ka fundo	n	<i>salty place</i>
fur		n	<i>earliness</i>
fura	ka fura	n	<i>antelope</i>
fuunj		v.t	<i>teach</i>

G g

gaam		v.t	<i>catch (something in air)</i>
galɔ	ka galɔ	n	<i>granary, grain storage</i>
ganga	ka ganga	n	<i>ostrich</i>
gara		n	<i>bell</i>
geer		v.t	<i>build</i>
gele	ka gele	n	<i>custom</i>
gɛlɔ	ka gɛlɔ	n	<i>crab</i>
gi lɔr waŋ	ka gi lɔr waŋ	n	<i>mirror</i>
gi nenɔ	ka gi nenɔ	n	<i>glasses, spectacles</i>
gifi	ka gifi	n	<i>thing</i>
giir		v.t	<i>turn</i>
gool		v.t	<i>scratch, dig</i>
gow	nying gow	n	<i>large bird type</i>
gɔt	ka gɔt	n	<i>mountain, hill</i>
gu'du	ka gu'du	n	<i>room</i>
guk	ka guk	n	<i>dog</i>
gura	nyi gura	n	<i>chain</i>

Gb gb

gbada	ka gbada	n	<i>bed</i>
gbangma	ka gbangma	n	<i>canoe, boat</i>
gbɛl		adj	<i>only</i>
gbodmo	ka gbodmo	n	<i>red pepper</i>
gbɔkɔ		adj	<i>old</i>
gbudu	ka gbudu	n	<i>puff adder, large snake type</i>
gbululu	ka gbululu	n	<i>trumpet, instrument type</i>

Gw gw

gwaar		v.t	<i>collect, fetch</i>
gwanj	ka gwanj	n	<i>cat</i>
gweey		v.t	<i>beat</i>
gwɛnɔ	ka gwɛnɔ	n	<i>chicken</i>
gwɛeny		v.t	<i>untie, release</i>

I i

Ī ī

J j

jaar		adv	<i>right, correct</i>
jac	ka jac	n	<i>handle of hoe</i>
jangba		n	<i>trap</i>
jeba		adv	<i>never, not at all</i>
jeen		v.t	<i>lean against</i>
jeg		adj	<i>good</i>
ji cad gifi	jo cad gifi	n	<i>merchant, trader</i>
ji funj	jo funj	n	<i>teacher</i>
jobi	ka jobi	n	<i>buffalo</i>
jək, Jək	ka jək	n	<i>god, God</i>
jəkɔ	ka jəkɔ	n	<i>quiver, bag of arrows</i>
jət	ka jət	n	<i>cloud</i>
jur	ka jur	n	<i>young woman</i>

K k

ka		part	<i>(plural)</i>
kà	ka kà	n	<i>wound</i>
kaad		v.i	<i>go, pass by</i>
kaan		v.t	<i>hide something</i>
kaay		v.t	<i>bite</i>
ka'do		n	<i>salt</i>
kal	nyi kal	n	<i>groundnut</i>
kan		con	<i>when</i>
kán		adv	<i>here</i>
kar be'do	ka kar be'do	n	<i>chair</i>
kaw	ka kaw	n	<i>belt</i>
kec		n	<i>hunger</i>
ke'do	ka ke'do	n	<i>tree type</i>
ke'do		n	<i>writing, tattoo, body decoration</i>
keec		v.i	<i>be hungry</i>
kee'd		v.t	<i>write, mark something</i>
kee'do		v.d	<i>write, mark</i>
kem	ka kem	n	<i>thigh, upper leg</i>
kendo		n	<i>cooking stone</i>
kew		prep	<i>between</i>
key		n	<i>kindness, love</i>
kel	ka kel	n	<i>fence</i>
kew	ka kew	n	<i>boundary, sign, signal</i>
kic	ka kic	n	<i>ear</i>
kic		n	<i>honey</i>
kidi	ka kidi	n	<i>rock</i>
kiid		v.t	<i>climb</i>
kiiy		v.t	<i>wake up someone</i>

kiki		n	<i>fear</i>
kit	ka it	n	<i>scorpion</i>
kiti	ka kiti	n	<i>seat, chair</i>
kic	ka kic	n	<i>orphan, orphanhood</i>
kic		n	<i>belly, stomach</i>
kiiit		v.t	<i>do, make</i>
kodi		n	<i>seed</i>
kon	ka kon	n	<i>asida, porridge</i>
koow		v	<i>cross, go across</i>
kor		n	<i>chest</i>
koro	ka koro	n	<i>year</i>
kot	ka kot	n	<i>shield, type of something</i>
kow		n	<i>theft</i>
kə	ka kə	n	<i>time</i>
kəbə		n	<i>chain</i>
kəf	ka kəf	n	<i>word</i>
kəm	ka kəm	n	<i>stool, chair for women</i>
kəŋə	ka kəŋə	n	<i>beer</i>
kərə	ka kərə	n	<i>in-law</i>
kət		n	<i>rain</i>
kəw	nying kəw	n	<i>grandfather</i>
kəwa		pron	<i>our (not your)</i>
kuc		n	<i>right hand</i>
kudə	ka kudə	n	<i>thorn</i>
ku'do	ka ku'do	n	<i>flea, insect type</i>
kul	ka kul	n	<i>pig, hog</i>
kulo	ka kulo	n	<i>water collection place</i>
kum	ka kum	n	<i>wealth, riches</i>
kundi		n	<i>millet</i>
kur		n	<i>side, direction</i>
kuud		v.t	<i>blow something</i>
kuung		v.t	<i>protect</i>
kuyo		n	<i>sand</i>

Kp kp

kpendu	ka kpendu	n	<i>anteater</i>
kpo	ka kpo	n	<i>hoe type</i>
kpə		n	<i>life</i>
kpələ	ka kpələ	n	<i>fish type</i>
kputukputu	ka kputukputu	n	<i>mortercycle</i>

Kw kw

kwaai		v.t	<i>sew, mend</i>
kwaany		v.t	<i>help</i>
kwaan		v.t	<i>swim</i>
kwaay		v.t	<i>pray, beg</i>

kwac	ka kwac	n	<i>begging, prayer</i>
kwer		n	<i>menstruation, blood flowing</i>
kwege		pron	<i>their</i>
kwer	ka kwer	n	<i>hoe, digging tool</i>
kwiny	ka kwiny	n	<i>wild animal</i>
kiwi		v.t	<i>make cold, cool</i>
kwɔt	ka kwɔt	n	<i>house, room</i>
kwuy	ka kwuy	n	<i>eagle</i>

L l

laaï		v.t	<i>eschange</i>
lac		n	<i>urine, pee</i>
lagini	ka lagini	n	<i>housefly</i>
lak	nyi lak	n	<i>teeth</i>
lakpa		n	<i>sweet potato</i>
lam		n	<i>luck, good thing</i>
lanja		n	<i>competition</i>
leeny		v.t	<i>loose something</i>
leerj		v.t	<i>hear, listen</i>
lek	dream	n	<i>ka lek</i>
ley	ka ley	n	<i>domestic animal</i>
leb		n	<i>tongue</i>
lec	ka lec	n	<i>elephant</i>
leeny		v.t	<i>melt something</i>
lekɔ		n	<i>light</i>
lɛl	ka lɛl	n	<i>grave, tombstone</i>
let	nying let	n	<i>finger</i>
ley		n	<i>axe</i>
liiny		v.i	<i>wrestle, fight</i>
liny	ka liny	n	<i>war</i>
lom		n	<i>peace</i>
loŋo	ka loŋo	n	<i>song</i>
loor		v.i	<i>be afraid</i>
loro	ka loro	n	<i>anthill</i>
lot	ka lot	n	<i>stirring stick</i>
lɔɔg		v.t	<i>wash something</i>
lɔŋɔ		n	<i>testicle</i>
lɔr		v.t	<i>look</i>
lum	ka lum	n	<i>grass (general)</i>

M m

maad		v.t	<i>drink</i>
maa'd		v.t	<i>add, increase</i>
maag		v.t	<i>catch (something on ground)</i>
mac		n	<i>fire</i>
man		dem	<i>this, these</i>

man		con	<i>that, who, which</i>
maijok		n	<i>leprosy</i>
mare	ka mare	n	<i>joke</i>
marere	ka marere	n	<i>ear or lip plug</i>
me'do		n	<i>dance (any type)</i>
mige		pron	<i>their (temporary)</i>
mirni	ka mirni	n	<i>charcoal</i>
miwu		pron	<i>your (pl)(temporary)</i>
miyo	ka miyo	n	<i>sese fly that causes blindness</i>
miiic		v.t	<i>give</i>
mik		n	<i>belonging, humility</i>
mook		v. i	<i>be thin</i>
moon		v.t	<i>deny, block</i>
moonj		v.t	<i>whisper</i>
moo		n	<i>oil</i>
mood		v.t	<i>greet</i>
mudo	ka mudo	n	<i>darkness</i>
mumbata	ka mumbata	n	<i>bread</i>
mungbal	ka mungbal	n	<i>lightning, thunder</i>
munja	ka munja	n	<i>local box-string instrument like lyre, harp, guitar</i>
mur		n	<i>vagina</i>
muun		v.t	<i>accuse, report against, betray</i>
muuny		v.t	<i>swallow</i>
müür		v.i	<i>be proud</i>

Mb mb

mbaga	ka mbaga	n	<i>storage container, basket type</i>
mbalmbutu		n	<i>brain</i>
mbu	ka mbu	n	<i>suffering</i>
mburmbur	ka mburmbur	n	<i>butterfly</i>
mbuur		v.t	<i>warm up something</i>

N n

ná		con	<i>if</i>
na		pron	<i>me</i>
nà		part	<i>be, is</i>
naam		v.i	<i>disappear</i>
naaŋ		v.t	<i>lick</i>
nam	ka nam	n	<i>river</i>
nati	nyitin	n	<i>child, baby</i>
neeg		v.t	<i>kill</i>
neeno		v.d	<i>see</i>
ni		pron	<i>your (sg)</i>
ni		part	<i>be, is, of, you (sg)</i>
nibla		n	<i>slingshot</i>
nin	ka nin	n	<i>day</i>

nok		n	<i>meekness, youngness, smallness</i>
nut		part	<i>is present, exists</i>
nüü'd		v.t	<i>tell, show</i>

Nd nd

ndingili		adj	<i>round</i>
ndola		adv	<i>raised</i>
ndot	ka ndot	n	<i>door</i>
ndukpu		adv	<i>short</i>
ndule	ka ndule	n	<i>yam, root type</i>

Ng ng

ngabu	ka ngabu	n	<i>jaw</i>
nge		adv	<i>far</i>
nge'dere	ka nge'dere	n	<i>dragonfly</i>
ngu		adj	<i>new</i>

Ngb ngb

ngbom		n	<i>okra, vegetable type</i>
ngbanga		n	<i>court case, court hearing</i>
ngbi		adv	<i>forever</i>
ngbilili		adv	<i>silently</i>

Nj nj

nja		adj	<i>tall, high</i>
njar		adj	<i>straight</i>
njengere	ka njengere	n	<i>twig, stick, branch</i>
njite		quan	<i>little, few</i>
njuku		adj	<i>ready</i>

Ny ny

nyaan		v.t	<i>plaster, glue, pin, crush</i>
nyaar		v.t	<i>cut</i>
nyako	ka nyir	n	<i>girl</i>
nyaŋ	ka nyaŋ	n	<i>crocodile</i>
nyar cul	nyar ka cul	n	<i>circumcision</i>
nyayo		n	<i>happiness</i>
nyel	ka nyel	n	<i>hammer</i>
nyere		n	<i>authority</i>
nying	ka nying	n	<i>name</i>
nyooŋ		v.t	<i>squeeze, force through a hole</i>
nyooŋw		v.t	<i>buy</i>
nyoro		n	<i>dirt, filth</i>
nyukwaŋ	ka nyukwaŋ	n	<i>broth, meat</i>
nyum		n	<i>simsim, sesame</i>
nyum		n	<i>marriage</i>

Ŋ ŋ

ŋaa'd		v.t	<i>operate, cut off (cancer)</i>
ŋaa'd		v.t	<i>dress, put on clothes</i>
ŋaa'i		v.t	<i>dodge, divert, twist</i>
ŋec		n	<i>back</i>
ŋe'di	ka ŋe'di	n	<i>python, snake type</i>
ŋeel		v.t	<i>roll up something</i>
ŋirni	ka ŋirni	n	<i>small ant type</i>
ŋor	nying ŋor	n	<i>bean</i>
ŋo'o'd		v.t	<i>cut, chop</i>
ŋu	ka ŋu	n	<i>leopard</i>
ŋunyo	ka ŋunyo	n	<i>iron, money</i>
ŋut		n	<i>neck</i>

Ŋw ŋw

ŋwen	ka ŋwen	n	<i>termite</i>
ŋwec		n	<i>run, race</i>
ŋweec		v.i	<i>run</i>
ŋweeny		v.t	<i>pinch</i>

O o**Ɔ ɔ****R r**

raanj		v.t	<i>spoil something, waste</i>
rac		n	<i>ugliness</i>
raw		n	<i>millet</i>
rem	ka rem	n	<i>pain</i>
reyo	ka reyo	n	<i>fish</i>
rec		n	<i>badness</i>
reem		v.t	<i>chase, run after</i>
ri		prep	<i>at, in</i>
ri		pron	<i>you (sg)</i>
riŋo	ka riŋo	n	<i>meat</i>
rit	ka rit	n	<i>tree type</i>
ro'da	ka ro'da	n	<i>gazelle type</i>
rɔf	ka rɔf	n	<i>court, conference</i>
rɔk	ka rɔk	n	<i>body, self</i>
rɔmɔ		n	<i>blood</i>
rɔmbɔ	ka rɔmbɔ	n	<i>ram, male sheep</i>
rɔɔd		v.t	<i>build, work</i>
rɔɔm			
rɔɔmɔ		n	<i>ability</i>
rɔɔny		v.t	<i>dress, wear</i>

Runga	ka Runga	n	<i>Zande person</i>
rut		n	<i>twins</i>
T t			
taba		n	<i>tobacco</i>
tabi		n	<i>yeast</i>
teed		v.t	<i>control, make something go well</i>
teen		v.t	<i>support</i>
ten	ka ten	n	<i>pot stand, table for pots</i>
teng	ka teng	n	<i>rim, edge, border</i>
ter	ka ter	n	<i>load, burden</i>
tengɔ		n	<i>sugar cane</i>
tic	ka tic	n	<i>work, job</i>
tiŋ		v.t	<i>carry</i>
tinɔ	ka tinɔ	n	<i>evening</i>
tinyi		n	<i>ointment</i>
to	ka to	n	<i>fox</i>
tofo	ka tofo	n	<i>shadow</i>
tok		n	<i>back of head</i>
tol	ka tol	n	<i>snake (general)</i>
tood		v.t	<i>forge, do iron work</i>
toor		v.t	<i>throw</i>
tor fala	tor ka fala	n	<i>throwing knife</i>
tot	ka tot	n	<i>lie, word not true</i>
tɔ	ka tɔ	n	<i>death, disease, sickness</i>
tɔl		n	<i>rope</i>
tɔŋ	ka tɔŋ	n	<i>spear</i>
tɔɔ		v.i	<i>die, be sick</i>
tɔɔw		v.i	<i>become dry</i>
tufɔ	ka tufɔ	n	<i>spirit, ghost</i>
tum		n	<i>hunt</i>
tumo		n	<i>end of something</i>
tuŋ	ka tuŋ	n	<i>chisel, carving tool</i>
tuŋ		n	<i>horn (of animal)</i>
tur	ka tur	n	<i>raised ground around house</i>
tuu'd		v.t	<i>tie</i>
tuuny		v.t	<i>light, ignite</i>
tuuy		v.t	<i>tie</i>
tüüm		v.t	<i>join, bring together</i>
tüür		v.t	<i>break something</i>
'T 't			
'tɔt		v.t	<i>slash, cut straight through at once</i>
'tula	ka 'tula	n	<i>owl, bird type</i>
U u			

Ü ü

übit	ka übit	n	<i>hook</i>
ücir	nying ücir	n	<i>tortoise</i>
ü'dügwec	nying ü'dügwec	n	<i>lizard type</i>
üfot	nying üfot	n	<i>herb type</i>
üganyo	nying üganyo	n	<i>monitor lizard</i>
ügwol	ka ügwol	n	<i>anteater</i>
ükenga	nying ükenga	n	<i>cock</i>
ükal	nying ükal	n	<i>dung beetle, bug type</i>
ükic	u ka kic	n	<i>bell, stomach (outside)</i>
ükodo	nying ükodo	n	<i>hedgehog</i>
ükondo		n	<i>pumpkin</i>
ükwer		n	<i>gourd type</i>
ükwot	ka ükwot	n	<i>roof</i>
ülik	nying ülik	n	<i>bat</i>
üliny	nying üliny	n	<i>warrior</i>
ümör	nying ümör	n	<i>antelope</i>
ümbolu		n	<i>mushroom</i>
ümbur	nying ümbur	n	<i>blade</i>
ümgbaj		n	<i>calf, lower leg</i>
ündek	ka ündek	n	<i>door</i>
ündulo		n	<i>thing of rubber (football, tire)</i>
üngwal	nying üngwal	n	<i>frog</i>
ünjingi	nying ünjingi	n	<i>marabou stork</i>
üraf	nying üraf	n	<i>bird type (like bat)</i>
ürü'di	nying ürü'di	n	<i>wild dog, jackal</i>
ütem	nying ütem	n	<i>spider, trick</i>
ütel	nying ütel	n	<i>fish type</i>
üton	nying üton	n	<i>hyena</i>
ütum	nying ütum	n	<i>gun</i>
ütujo	nying ütujo	n	<i>grasshopper</i>
üyo	nying üyo	n	<i>mouse</i>

W w

waay		v.t	<i>speak</i>
wal	ka wal	n	<i>calabash</i>
waj		n	<i>face, eyes</i>
wara	ka wara	n	<i>shoe</i>
wàrà		n	<i>cotton, thread</i>
wat	ka wat	n	<i>relative</i>
waya	nyi waya	n	<i>father's sister, aunt</i>
wic		n	<i>head</i>
wij		v.t	<i>want, desire, need</i>
wiin		v.t	<i>circle, surround</i>
wiiy		v.t	<i>allow, leave</i>

winy	ka winy	n	<i>bird (general)</i>
wir	ka wir	n	<i>giraffe</i>
wo'd	nyi wo'd	n	<i>son</i>
won	nyi won	n	<i>his/her father</i>
woond		v.t	<i>deceive, trick, cheat</i>
wof	ka wof	n	<i>handsomeness (of man)</i>
wolə		n	<i>cough</i>
wəŋ	nyi wəŋ	n	<i>grandmother, father's mother</i>
wəɔd		v.t	<i>pull</i>
wuro	nyi wuro	n	<i>father</i>

Y y

yat	ka yat	n	<i>tree</i>
yeen		v.t	<i>shake something</i>
yege	ka yege	n	<i>another</i>
yen	ka yen	n	<i>firewood</i>
yey	ka yey	n	<i>canoe, boat</i>
yee	ka yee	n	<i>behaviour</i>
yic	ka yic	n	<i>broom, sweeper</i>
yid	ka yid	n	<i>voice</i>
yii'd		v.t	<i>find, meet</i>
yiin		v.t	<i>know</i>
yiinj		v.t	<i>search</i>
yil	ka yil	n	<i>aluminum</i>
yil	ka yil	n	<i>animal like skunk</i>
yirwa		adj	<i>strange, strong</i>
yit		n	<i>shoulder ?</i>
yoo	ka yoo	n	<i>road, way</i>
yuc		n	<i>hair</i>
yomə		n	<i>wind</i>
yomb		adj	<i>powerful</i>
yəɔb		v.t	<i>open</i>
yub		n	<i>tail</i>
yugi	ka yugi	n	<i>louse, lice</i>
yuud		v.t	<i>pull</i>

Glossary

Word	Example	Definition
syllable	ci le te in cilete 'spoon from shell'	The parts of a word that can be divided according to beats.
consonant	'd b r in 'dübor 'lion'	Letter sounds that begin or end syllables; a consonant cannot be a syllable by itself.
vowel	ü o in 'dübor 'lion'	Letter sounds in the middle and sometimes end of a syllable; a vowel can be a syllable

		by itself.
tone	the difference in sound between wara 'shoe' and wàrà 'cotton'	How high or low the sound of the syllable is, or how the sound rises or falls.
noun	lɛc 'elephant' in Lɛc aleek yì nindo wɛ, 'Elephant dreamed in his sleep.'	A <u>noun</u> can be a person, animal, place, thing, or idea.
verb	aleek 'dreamed' in Lɛc aleek yì nindo wɛ, 'Elephant dreamed in his sleep.'	A <u>verb</u> describes an action, motion, state, change, or can be used as an equal sign between words.

Answers to Exercises

Answers to the exercises of this book are given below.

Exercise 1

a	<u>amuga</u>	j	<u>jobi</u>	ny	<u>nyan</u>
b	<u>bul</u>	k	<u>kit</u>	ŋ	<u>ŋu</u>
c	<u>cɛɔ</u>	kp	<u>kpendu</u>	ŋw	<u>ŋwen</u>
d	<u>dungo</u>	kw	<u>kwer</u>	o	<u>combo</u>
'd	<u>'dübor</u>	l	<u>lɛc</u>	ɔ	<u>jɔt</u>
e	<u>ceŋ</u>	m	<u>mac</u>	r	<u>reyo</u>
ɛ	<u>lɛt</u>	mb	<u>mburmbur</u>	t	<u>to</u>
f	<u>for</u>	n	<u>nati</u>	't	<u>'tula</u>
g	<u>guk</u>	nd	<u>ndɔt</u>	u	<u>tun</u>
gb	<u>gbada</u>	ng	<u>ngabu</u>	ü	<u>übit</u>
gw	<u>gwan</u>	ngb	<u>ngbom</u>	w	<u>wara</u>
i	<u>winy</u>	nj	<u>njengere</u>	y	<u>yey</u>
i	<u>wir</u>				

Exercise 2

number of syllables		divided into syllables			
<u>2</u>	anyer	<u>a</u>	<u>nyer</u>	—	<i>reed rat</i>
<u>3</u>	afɔyɔ	<u>a</u>	<u>fɔ</u>	<u>yɔ</u>	<i>hare, rabbit</i>
<u>2</u>	kendo	<u>ke</u>	<u>ndo</u>		<i>cooking stones</i>
<u>1</u>	caa	<u>caa</u>			<i>cow</i>
<u>2</u>	nyɔɔ	<u>nyɔ</u>	<u>rɔ</u>		<i>dirt, filth</i>
<u>3</u>	dufara	<u>du</u>	<u>fa</u>	<u>ra</u>	<i>caterpillar</i>

2	kpendu	<u>k</u> pε	<u>n</u> du		<i>anteater</i>
2	nyukwan	<u>n</u> yu	<u>k</u> wan		<i>broth, meat</i>
3	ündulo	<u>ü</u>	<u>n</u> du	<u>l</u> o	<i>thing of rubber</i>
1	lum	<u>l</u> um			<i>grass</i>
2	bongu	<u>b</u> o	<u>n</u> gu		<i>item of clothing</i>
3	nge'dere	<u>n</u> gε	' <u>d</u> ε	<u>r</u> ε	<i>dragonfly</i>
3	ürü'di	<u>ü</u>	<u>r</u> ü	' <u>d</u> i	<i>wild dog, jackal</i>
2	dongbo	<u>d</u> o	<u>n</u> gbɔ		<i>trap</i>
2	cirɔ	<u>c</u> i	<u>r</u> ɔ		<i>needle</i>
3	akaca	<u>a</u>	<u>k</u> a	<u>c</u> a	<i>donkey</i>
2	mburmbur	<u>m</u> bur	<u>m</u> bur		<i>butterfly</i>
1	kwac	<u>k</u> wac			<i>prayer</i>
3	awendɔ	<u>a</u>	<u>w</u> ε	<u>n</u> dɔ	<i>guinea fowl</i>
2	üngwal	<u>ü</u>	<u>n</u> gwal		<i>frog</i>
2	ümgban	<u>ü</u>	<u>m</u> gban		<i>calf, lower leg</i>
3	bubəkɔ	<u>b</u> u	<u>b</u> ɔ	<u>k</u> ɔ	<i>green brush, leaves</i>
1	leb	<u>l</u> εb			<i>tongue</i>
2	kərə	<u>k</u> ɔ	<u>r</u> ɔ		<i>in-law</i>

Exercise 3

Consonants have been underlined instead of circled.

<u>m</u> u <u>n</u> g ɔ a <u>l</u>	<i>lightning, thunder</i>
<u>b</u> i <u>n</u> ɔ a	<i>dance type</i>
<u>ŋ</u> w ε <u>n</u>	<i>termite</i>
<u>c</u> o <u>m</u> b o	<i>snail</i>
<u>n</u> g ε ' <u>d</u> ε <u>r</u> ε	<i>dragonfly</i>
<u>k</u> p ε <u>n</u> d u	<i>anteater</i>
' <u>t</u> u <u>l</u> a	<i>owl</i>
<u>k</u> w ε <u>r</u>	<i>hoe</i>
<u>g</u> b a <u>d</u> a	<i>bed</i>
<u>n</u> y a <u>ŋ</u>	<i>crocodile</i>
<u>f</u> ɔ <u>k</u> ɔ	<i>gourd</i>
<u>g</u> w e e <u>y</u>	<i>beat</i>
<u>j</u> e <u>g</u>	<i>good</i>
<u>w</u> a <u>t</u>	<i>relative</i>

Exercise 4

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
daar <i>defeat</i>	<u>'daar</u>	'dɔŋgɔ <i>grow</i>	<u>'dɔŋgɔ</u>
'diki <i>black</i>	<u>'diki</u>	dog <i>dirty, smelling</i>	<u>'dog</u>
'dunda <i>many</i>	<u>'dunda</u>	'dɔŋ <i>old, big</i>	<u>'dɔŋ</u>
doom <i>begin, start</i>	<u>doom</u>	duuf <i>stir, mix food</i>	<u>duuf</u>
'dabɔ <i>have leprosy</i>	<u>'dabɔ</u>	'dɔɔl <i>roll up</i>	<u>'dɔɔl</u>
'dɪüüg <i>return something</i>	<u>'dɪüüg</u>	duun <i>add</i>	<u>'duun</u>
ko'di <i>seed</i>	<u>kodi</u>	adi <i>true</i>	<u>adi</u>
kidi <i>rock</i>	<u>kidi</u>	ŋe'di <i>snake type</i>	<u>ŋe'di</u>
ürüdi <i>wild dog, jackal</i>	<u>ürü'di</u>	ükɔ'dɔ <i>hedgehog</i>	<u>ükɔdɔ</u>
kiid <i>climb</i>	<u>kiid</u>	rɔɔd <i>build</i>	<u>rɔɔd</u>
bɛɛd <i>shake something</i>	<u>bɛɛ'd</u>	ŋood <i>chop</i>	<u>ŋood</u>
yuu'd <i>pull</i>	<u>yuu'd</u>	nüü'd <i>tell, show</i>	<u>nüü'd</u>
ken'do <i>cooking stone</i>	<u>ken'do</u>	ün'dek <i>door</i>	<u>ün'dek</u>
cindi <i>leech, insect type</i>	<u>cin'di</u>	ükɔn'dɔ <i>pumpkin</i>	<u>ükɔn'dɔ</u>

Exercise 5

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
ŋgaa'd <i>dress, put on</i>	<u>ŋaa'd</u>	ŋaac <i>disobey</i>	<u>ŋaac</u>
ŋaab <i>hang, put up</i>	<u>ŋaab</u>	ŋaamo <i>yawn</i>	<u>ŋaamo</u>
ŋuuro <i>grieve, cry</i>	<u>ŋuuro</u>	ŋaaï <i>dodge, twist</i>	<u>ŋaaï</u>
ŋge <i>far</i>	<u>ŋge</u>	ŋgabu <i>jaw</i>	<u>ŋgabu</u>
ŋuuc <i>smell, sniff</i>	<u>ŋuuc</u>	ŋood <i>chop</i>	<u>ŋood</u>
ŋɔɔk <i>vomit</i>	<u>ŋɔɔk</u>	ŋɔɔ'd <i>cut</i>	<u>ŋɔɔ'd</u>
leenjo <i>be quiet</i>	<u>leenjo</u>	teenjo <i>go, leave</i>	<u>teenjo</u>
'dɔŋgɔ <i>grow</i>	<u>'dɔŋgɔ</u>	yeenjo <i>be satisfied</i>	<u>yeenjo</u>
cuungo <i>stand</i>	<u>cuungo</u>	ndingili <i>round</i>	<u>ndingili</u>
rang rang <i>transparently</i>	<u>rang rang</u>	cuung <i>light, ignite</i>	<u>cuung</u>
banj <i>remaining</i>	<u>banj</u>	kuung <i>protect</i>	<u>kuung</u>
minj <i>dumb, enduring</i>	<u>minj</u>	kanj <i>there</i>	<u>kanj</u>

Exercise 6

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
ndam <i>river</i>	<u>nam</u>	nibla <i>slingshot</i>	<u>nibla</u>
dule <i>root type</i>	<u>ndule</u>	ndak <i>mouth</i>	<u>dak</u>
mudo <i>darkness</i>	<u>mudo</u>	kedo <i>cooking stone</i>	<u>kendo</u>
fondo <i>field</i>	<u>fodo</u>	kundi <i>millet</i>	<u>kundi</u>
wɔɔnd <i>pull</i>	<u>wɔɔd</u>	rɔɔnd <i>build</i>	<u>rɔɔd</u>

yuud pull | yuud | cɔɔd call someone | cɔɔnd

Exercise 7

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
bɛ simple	<u>mbɛ</u>	mba short time	<u>mba</u>
mbinja dance type	<u>binja</u>	bur warm	<u>mbur</u>
ümbɔr antelope	<u>ümbɔr</u>	cobo snail	<u>combo</u>
amburo monkey	<u>aburo</u>	ümbur blade	<u>ümbur</u>
cam food	<u>cam</u>	lom peace	<u>lom</u>
jab jab moderately	<u>jab jab</u>	yɔɔmb open	<u>yɔɔb</u>

Exercise 8

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
Njɔk God	<u>Jɔk</u>	jar straight	<u>njar</u>
nyel hammer	<u>nyel</u>	njɔkɔ bag, quiver	<u>jɔkɔ</u>
rejo spoiled	<u>renjo</u>	tinji ointment	<u>tinyi</u>
kinyɔɔɔ slowly	<u>kinyɔɔɔ</u>	ɲunyo iron	<u>ɲunyo</u>
gweeny untie	<u>gweeny</u>	fuuj teach	<u>fuunj</u>
raany spoil something	<u>raanj</u>	winj bird	<u>winy</u>

Exercise 9

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
ngbudu snake type	<u>gbudu</u>	ngbɔɔɔ joining of rivers	<u>ngbɔɔɔ</u>
ngbunyo iron	<u>ɲunyo</u>	ngbɔkɔ old	<u>gbɔkɔ</u>
lɔngbɔ testicle	<u>lɔɲɔ</u>	dogbɔ trap	<u>dongbɔ</u>
kɔɲɔ beer	<u>kɔɲɔ</u>	dugba water container	<u>dugba</u>

Exercise 10

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
kwor chest	<u>kor</u>	kwudɔ thorn	<u>kudɔ</u>

kaw <i>belt</i>	<u>kaw</u>	kwac <i>prayer</i>	<u>kwac</u>
gaar <i>collect</i>	<u>gwaar</u>	gwuk <i>dog</i>	<u>guk</u>
gwow <i>bird type</i>	<u>gow</u>	gu'du <i>room</i>	<u>gu'du</u>
ɲwuuc <i>smell, sniff</i>	<u>ɲuuc</u>	ɲɔɔk <i>vomit</i>	<u>ɲɔɔk</u>
ɲaac <i>disobey</i>	<u>ɲaac</u>	ɲɛɛny <i>pinch</i>	<u>ɲwɛɛny</u>
ükɔɔɔ <i>hedgehog</i>	<u>ükɔɔɔ</u>	akwaca <i>donkey</i>	<u>akaca</u>
ükwɔt <i>root</i>	<u>ükwɔt</u>	lekɔ <i>light</i>	<u>lekɔ</u>
yugi <i>louse, lice</i>	<u>yugi</u>	ü'dügwec <i>lizard type</i>	<u>ü'dügwec</u>
agwak <i>bird type</i>	<u>agak</u>	adigwen <i>picking hook</i>	<u>adigen</u>
anɛn <i>four</i>	<u>anwen</u>	rinwo <i>meat</i>	<u>riŋo</u>
lɔŋɔ <i>testicle</i>	<u>lɔŋɔ</u>	teenjo <i>go, leave</i>	<u>teenjo</u>

Exercise 11

	Test Word		Write correctly
'del <i>goat</i>	lel <i>grave, tombstone</i>	'del <i>skin</i>	<u>lel</u>
'del <i>goat</i>	nyel <i>hammer</i>	'del <i>skin</i>	<u>nyel</u>
'del <i>goat</i>	ɲɛc <i>back</i>	'del <i>skin</i>	<u>ɲɛc</u>
'del <i>goat</i>	lɛc <i>elephant</i>	'del <i>skin</i>	<u>lɛc</u>
rɔk <i>body, self</i>	toŋ <i>spear</i>	tok <i>back of head</i>	<u>tɔŋ</u>
rɔk <i>body, self</i>	foŋ <i>grinding stone</i>	tok <i>back of head</i>	<u>foŋ</u>
rɔk <i>body, self</i>	gɔt <i>hill, mountain</i>	tok <i>back of head</i>	<u>gɔt</u>
rɔk <i>body, self</i>	kɔn <i>asida, porridge</i>	tok <i>back of head</i>	<u>kɔn</u>
finy <i>ground, floor</i>	wir <i>giraffe</i>	bim <i>baboon</i>	<u>wir</u>
finy <i>ground, floor</i>	cir <i>rainy season</i>	bim <i>baboon</i>	<u>cir</u>
finy <i>ground, floor</i>	kic <i>orphan</i>	bim <i>baboon</i>	<u>kic</u>
finy <i>ground, floor</i>	kic <i>ear</i>	bim <i>baboon</i>	<u>kic</u>
tur <i>raised ground</i>	nyum <i>simsim, sesame</i>	bür <i>blister, boil</i>	<u>nyum</u>
tur <i>raised ground</i>	gük <i>dog</i>	bür <i>blister, boil</i>	<u>guk</u>
tur <i>raised ground</i>	yüb <i>tail</i>	bür <i>blister, boil</i>	<u>yub</u>
tur <i>raised ground</i>	jur <i>young woman</i>	bür <i>blister, boil</i>	<u>jur</u>

Exercise 12

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
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'dolo	<i>bicycle</i>	<u>'dolo</u>	ciro	<i>needle</i>	<u>ciro</u>
buko	<i>crisis</i>	<u>buko</u>	cogo	<i>bone</i>	<u>cogo</u>
fino	<i>wasp</i>	<u>fino</u>	ka'do	<i>salt</i>	<u>ka'do</u>
fuka	<i>knife holder</i>	<u>fuka</u>	kuro	<i>tomorrow</i>	<u>kuro</u>
tofu	<i>spirit</i>	<u>tufu</u>	gelo	<i>crab</i>	<u>gelo</u>
dako	<i>woman</i>	<u>dako</u>	yima	<i>already</i>	<u>yima</u>
duwor	<i>night</i>	<u>duwor</u>	yoko	<i>outside</i>	<u>yoko</u>
nyoro	<i>dirt, filth</i>	<u>nyoro</u>	acek	<i>bird type</i>	<u>acek</u>
gweno	<i>chicken</i>	<u>gweno</u>	akur	<i>bird type</i>	<u>akur</u>
gbado	<i>bed</i>	<u>gbada</u>	uton	<i>hyena</i>	<u>uton</u>

Exercise 13

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
lei	<i>axe</i>	nyou	<i>buy</i>
kow	<i>theft</i>	kiie	<i>wake up someone</i>
kaay	<i>bite</i>	keu	<i>between</i>
yey	<i>canoe, boat</i>	bee	<i>salt</i>
gweei	<i>beat</i>	kwaai	<i>sew, mend</i>

Exercise 14

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
wàrà	<i>shoe</i>	ná	<i>me</i>
kà	<i>(plural)</i>	ka	<i>wound</i>
na	<i>be, is</i>	ná	<i>if</i>
kan	<i>when</i>	kan	<i>here</i>

Exercise 15

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
ji kwaac	<i>beggar</i>	ji gweey bul	<i>drummer</i>
tow	<i>become dry</i>	keec	<i>be hungry</i>
yak to	<i>mourning</i>	kwær dako	<i>divorce</i>

ji nyɔɔl na	<i>my parent</i>	<u>ji nyɔl na</u>	kar funji	<i>school</i>	<u>kar funji</u>
müür	<i>be proud</i>	<u>müür</u>	tɔ	<i>die</i>	<u>tɔ</u>
ji nü'd kɔf	<i>teacher</i>	<u>ji nü'd kɔf</u>	ji maag reyo	<i>fisherman</i>	<u>ji mag reyo</u>

Exercise 16

Test Word		Write correctly	Test Word		Write correctly
kan	<i>here</i>	<u>kán</u>	ka	<i>(plural)</i>	<u>ka</u>
yey	<i>canoe, boat</i>	<u>yey</u>	ka	<i>wound</i>	<u>kà</u>
na	<i>if</i>	<u>ná</u>	man	<i>that, who</i>	<u>man</u>
na	<i>be, is</i>	<u>nà</u>	man	<i>this, these</i>	<u>man</u>
ji liiny	<i>soldier</i>	<u>ji liny</u>	kwaai	<i>pray, beg</i>	<u>kwaay</u>
kooü	<i>go across</i>	<u>koow</u>	gow	<i>bird type</i>	<u>gow</u>
wàrà	<i>cotton</i>	<u>wàrà</u>	ji mag reyo	<i>fisherman</i>	<u>ji mag reyo</u>
bɔy	<i>net</i>	<u>bɔy</u>	ɲaaï	<i>dodge, twist</i>	<u>ɲaaï</u>
ji maad kɔŋɔ	<i>drunkard</i>	<u>ji mad kɔŋɔ</u>	kau	<i>belt</i>	<u>kaw</u>