

Jumjum Consonant and Vowel Book

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

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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 Jumjum readers and writers. It is especially important for those writing books and translating Scripture to understand the lessons of this book.

Each of the Jumjum words in this book is listed in the Jumjum 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 Jumjum if you need help.

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Jumjum Alphabet

The first step in learning to read and write Jumjum is learning the alphabet. The Jumjum language has 28 letters, as shown in the following list of words. When texting on mobiles, the letters **dh, nh, n, ny, ng, th** can be used instead of the letters **ḍ, ṇ, ṅ, ṅ̃, ṇ̃, ṭ**.

Jumjum Alphabet¹

For Books	For Mobiles			
A a		[a]	aṅgar	<i>bed</i>
Ä ä		[ə]	äṅ	<i>sun</i>
B b		[b]	bär	<i>mosquito</i>
C c		[c]	cäwnä	<i>arrow</i>
D d		[ḍ]	ḍaṅ	<i>shelter, rakuba</i>
Ḍ ḍ	Dh dh	[d]	ḍeel	<i>goat</i>
E e		[e]	en	<i>fruit of Tamarind tree</i>
G g		[g]	geel	<i>lion</i>
H h		[h]	hama	<i>hop (like frog)</i>
I i		[i]	iin	<i>hyena</i>
İ İ		[i]	ii	<i>badger</i>
J j		[j]	jiiin	<i>scorpion</i>
K k		[k]	kaay	<i>bow</i>
L l		[l]	leenṅä	<i>wild cat</i>
M m		[m]	maañ	<i>fire</i>
N n	Nh nh	[n]	naañ	<i>calf, young cow</i>
Ṇ ṇ	N n	[ṇ]	piṅṅä	<i>mud wasp</i>
Ñ ñ	Ny ny	[ṅ]	ñṅ	<i>crocodile</i>
Ṛ ṛ	Ng ng	[ṅ]	ṅiiy	<i>razor</i>
O o		[o]	oogok	<i>toad</i>
P p		[p]	paan	<i>moon</i>
R r		[r]	rüñit	<i>rainbow</i>
T t		[t]	toon	<i>cock</i>

¹ In addition, there is one word **ba'am** 'no' with the letter ' for the glottal plosive [ʔ], and this word is in contrast with the word **baam** 'jaw' which does not have the glottal plosive.

T t	Th th	[t]	ʈoŋ	<i>spear</i>
U u		[ʊ]	uuru	<i>ostrich</i>
Ü ü		[u]	ütük	<i>python</i>
W w		[w]	wiiw	<i>fox</i>
Y y		[y]	yääl	<i>marabou</i>

The Jumjum 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	_____	ï	_____	p	_____
ä	_____	j	_____	r	_____
b	_____	k	_____	t	_____
c	_____	l	_____	ʈ	_____
d	_____	m	_____	u	_____
ɖ	_____	n	_____	ü	_____
e	_____	ŋ	_____	w	_____
g	_____	ñ	_____	y	_____
h	_____	ŋ	_____		
i	_____	o	_____		

Syllables

Now we learn how Jumjum 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

tīpīlic	tī	pī	lic	<i>fish spear</i>
gūlkūte	gūl	kū	te	<i>dove, bird type</i>
toorīya	too	rī	ya	<i>digging tool</i>
bolooṭṭok	bo	looṭ	ṭok	<i>butterfly</i>
teebālaṅ	tee	bā	laṅ	<i>car</i>
tukulaṅ	tu	ku	laṅ	<i>tuft, lock of hair</i>

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

Two-syllable words

ike	i	ke	<i>she, he</i>
ūṭūk	ū	ṭūk	<i>python, snake type</i>
ādda	ād	da	<i>enemy</i>
olkon	ol	kon	<i>bird type</i>
libo	lī	bo	<i>rhino</i>
nagar	na	gar	<i>drum</i>
balga	bal	ga	<i>butterfly</i>
kāljam	kāl	jām	<i>animal skin</i>
oogok	oo	gok	<i>toad</i>
āṅṅaa	āṅ	ṅaa	<i>baby</i>
jūūlo	jūū	lo	<i>goat</i>
yeewūk	yee	wūk	<i>dry season</i>
kuukcu	kuuk	cu	<i>drum</i>
duulṅoy	duul	ṅoy	<i>boar, male pig</i>
meenka	meeṅ	ka	<i>spider</i>

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

One-syllable words

īī	<i>badger</i>
āṅ	<i>sun</i>
et	<i>dung (pl)</i>
uup	<i>snails (pl)</i>
aak	<i>milk</i>
me	<i>people (pl)</i>
lāp	<i>muds (pl)</i>
tuk	<i>buffalos (pl)</i>
ñāāk	<i>lice (pl)</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>	corṇu	<u>cor</u>	<u>ṇu</u>	_____	<i>bird type</i>
_____	kalkale	_____	_____	_____	<i>gall bladder</i>
_____	ṇuumay	_____	_____	_____	<i>shell (of bettle)</i>
_____	ul	_____	_____	_____	<i>rat</i>
_____	kalak	_____	_____	_____	<i>millipede</i>
_____	tüürün	_____	_____	_____	<i>donkey</i>
_____	piccä	_____	_____	_____	<i>fire sticks</i>
_____	boro	_____	_____	_____	<i>widow</i>
_____	tukulaṇ	_____	_____	_____	<i>tuft of hair</i>
_____	rudit	_____	_____	_____	<i>stirring stick</i>
_____	boom	_____	_____	_____	<i>throwing stick</i>
_____	ädda	_____	_____	_____	<i>enemy</i>
_____	wääktän	_____	_____	_____	<i>breath, spirit</i>
_____	iiiton	_____	_____	_____	<i>bird type</i>
_____	tooriya	_____	_____	_____	<i>digging tool</i>
_____	cambür	_____	_____	_____	<i>door</i>
_____	wiil	_____	_____	_____	<i>tail</i>

Consonants

Some letters are consonants and some letters are vowels. In the word **rudit** ‘stirring stick’, the letters **r**, **d** and **t** are consonants and **u** and **i** are vowels.

Consonants often begin syllables and end syllables. Vowels are in the middle of syllables and sometimes begin or end syllables. In the syllable **ru** of **rudit**, the consonant **r** begins the syllable, and the vowel **u** ends the syllable. In the syllable **dit**, the consonant **d** begins the syllable, the consonant **t** ends the syllable, and the vowel **i** is in the middle of the syllable.

In a few words such as **ütük** ‘python, snake’, the first vowel **ü** is a syllable by itself. A vowel can be a syllable by itself, but a consonant cannot be a syllable by itself.

The following 20 letters are Jumjum consonants:

Jumjum consonants

B b	H h	N n	R r
C c	J j	Ŋ ŋ	T t
D d	K k	Ñ ñ	Ṭ ṭ
Ḑ ḑ	L l	Ŧ ṯ	W w
G g	M m	P p	Y y

The following 8 letters are Jumjum vowels:

Jumjum vowels

A a	E e	I i	O o	U u
Ä ä		İ i		Ü ü

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

The list below has Jumjum words with each of the consonants. All consonants can be at the *beginning* of words except **ŋ**. All except **h** are found in the *middle* of words. Many consonants can be at the *end* of words. But, the consonants **b, d, ḑ, g, h, j, ŋ** and **ṭ** cannot. The consonant **h** is only found in the word **hama** ‘hop (like a frog)’. The consonant **ŋ** is only ever doubled as **ŋŋ** (it is never single **ŋ** alone). It is only ever the result of an added suffix (A suffix is an ending of words, such as **-nä, -ni, -kkä**. These suffixes show only one or more than one of a word). For example, the suffix **-nä** on **pīit** ‘wasps’ (which changes to **-nä**) as **pīiŋŋä** ‘wasp’ shows only one of this word.

	Word beginning	Word middle	Word end
B b	biibbi <i>eyelash</i> balga <i>butterfly</i>	libo <i>rhino</i> kabal <i>sheep</i>	— —
C c	calli <i>spirit</i> corŋu <i>bird type</i>	cicam <i>knife</i> kücam <i>skin bag</i>	iiċ <i>ladle, spoon</i> ŋäc <i>behind, after</i>
D d	dira <i>bracelet</i> duulŋoy <i>boar, pig</i>	rudit <i>stirring stick</i> wäädön <i>witchdoctor</i>	— —
Ḑ ḑ	ḑaw <i>baboon</i> ḑulak <i>throwing stick</i>	küüḑi <i>eagle</i> ḑiiḑi <i>cricket</i>	— —
G g	giyyä <i>squirrel</i> guypa <i>wild cat</i>	büügü <i>owl</i> oogok <i>toad</i>	— —
H h	hama <i>hop (like frog)</i>	— —	— —
J j	jüülo <i>goat</i> joon <i>god</i>	yääjo <i>trader</i> ñujo <i>beggar</i>	— —
K k	kittä <i>star</i> kuukcu <i>drum</i>	ükön <i>tooth stick</i> ike <i>she, he</i>	gaaggaak <i>raven, bird</i> yiluk <i>rainy season</i>

L l	lul liton	mudfish bead	güleet kalak	tortoise millipede	gaadal bülbül	sword quiver, bag
M m	meenka maccuŋ	spider tree type	ŋuumay jamak	shell praying mantis	käljäm luum	animal skin grass
N n	nimmä nagar	goose drum	jiinä kiinä	smoke stream	olkon điin	bird type bird
Ŋ ŋ	— —	— —	wiŋŋan piiŋŋä	rope mud wasp	— —	— —
Ñ ñ	ñaal ñiiri	rain mongoose	kiño iñi	hunter down	pirkiñ erpañ	hail, ice sickle, tool
Ŧ ŧ	ŋaajo ŋiil	fruit bat dance	tiŋal luŋaŋ	sand bone marrow	kottaŋ pollonŋ	tortoise sky
P p	piito piccä	farmer fire sticks	duupa tipiic	muscle fish spear	lep läp	tongues (pl) muds (pl)
R r	rawcan rüñit	twig rainbow	boro tüürüŋ	widow donkey	đor aŋgar	hammer bed
T t	tukulaŋ tambal	tuft, hair stool, chair	gito iiton	midwife bird type	et git	dung (pl) ear
Ṭ ṭ	ṭüy ṭuul	haze of dust daughter	lüüṭey üṭük	abscess python, snake	— —	— —
W w	wääktäŋ wiil	breath, spirit tail	yeewük aawu	dry season cat	ñaaw wiiw	udder fox
Y y	yät yol	armpit hippo	liyaŋ yuuyu	feather fog	wooy büüy	river shoulder blade

Exercise 3

In each word below, circle each consonant. Do not circle any letters that are not consonants. The first one has been done as an example.

(r) u (d) i (t)	stirring stick
d u u l ŋ o y	boar, male pig
ḍ u l a k	throwing stick
r ü ñ i t	rainbow
w i ŋ ŋ a n	rope
ṭ i i n	grandmother, old woman
h a m a	hop (like frog)
c a m b ü r	door
j u r g i ñ	animal like hare
d u u p a	muscle

Consonant sequences

Consonants are often next to each other in the middle of words. These are called consonant sequences.

Sometimes a consonant sequence is always in a word, regardless of if the word is one (singular) or more than one (plural). For example, the sequence **kt** is in both **wääktän** ‘breath’ and **wääktän̄ji** ‘breaths’.

	Always occurs	Occurs with a suffix
only one (singular)	wääktän <i>breath</i>	wiñ <i>head</i>
more than one (plural)	wääktän̄ji <i>breaths</i>	witkä <i>heads</i>

But sometimes a consonant sequence is only in a word when it adds a certain suffix. For example the word **wiñ** ‘head’ only has the consonant sequence **tk** when it adds the suffix **-kkä** (which changes to **-kä**) in **witkä** ‘heads’.

Below, there are other consonant sequences. Some sequences always occur in a word. Others only occur when a suffix is added to the word. And some sequences can work in both ways in different words.

Consonant sequences²

	Always occurs in word	Occurs with a suffix on word
tk		witkä <i>heads (pl)</i>
ck		ïckä <i>ladles, spoons (pl)</i>
kt	wääktän <i>breath, spirit</i>	
kc	kuukcu <i>drum</i>	päkcän <i>duras, sorghums (pl)</i>
bg		bääbgä <i>doves, birds (pl)</i>
dg		mädgä <i>brothers (pl)</i>
		lidgä <i>axes (pl)</i>
jg		kääjgä <i>wild cats (pl)</i>
		yiijgä <i>mice (pl)</i>
lc		polcän <i>cloud</i>
lk	gülküte <i>dove, bird type</i>	balkä <i>farms (pl)</i>
	kalkale <i>gall bladder</i>	kalkä <i>fences (pl)</i>
	olkon <i>bird type</i>	ñalkä <i>rains (pl)</i>
lb	bülbül <i>quiver, bag</i>	
	balbal <i>back of head, nape</i>	
ld		aaldï <i>chins (pl)</i>

² Nearly all consonant sequences involve a different place of articulation. Only sequences with initial glide (**daycän** ‘flower’, **keyñan** ‘gourd’, **ḍawkä** ‘baboons’, **käwgä** ‘sisters’) or nasal (**tambal** ‘stool’, **ṭontol** ‘elbow’, **meenka** ‘spider’, **angar** ‘bed’) can have consonants with the same place of articulation.

lg	balga	<i>butterfly</i>	täälgä	<i>floods (pl)</i>
	bilgiñ	<i>bat</i>	äälgä	<i>tracks, footprints (pl)</i>
lj	käljäm	<i>animal skin</i>		
	jaljal	<i>earring</i>		
lm			kalman	<i>camel (sg)</i>
lñ			ḡelñan	<i>penis (sg)</i>
lḡ	duulḡoy	<i>boar, male pig</i>		
ly	yälyäl	<i>voice box, larynx</i>		
rp	erpañ	<i>sickle, cutting tool</i>		
rc			biircan	<i>vein (sg)</i>
rk	pirkiñ	<i>hail, ice from sky</i>	bärkä	<i>mosquitos (pl)</i>
	karkar	<i>rocky place</i>	kärkä	<i>stomaches (pl)</i>
rb			carbaata	<i>heat (sg)</i>
rg	jurgiñ	<i>animal like hare</i>	ṡurgu	<i>sisters-in-law (pl)</i>
	gerger	<i>guitar, instrument</i>	äärgä	<i>hut, room (pl)</i>
rj			dürji	<i>young men (pl)</i>
rñ			durñu	<i>young man (sg)</i>
rḡ	corḡu	<i>bird type</i>	burḡu	<i>cloth (sg)</i>
	burḡu	<i>barren woman</i>		
yp	guypa	<i>wild cat</i>		
yc			deycan	<i>flower (sg)</i>
yk			kaykä	<i>bows (pl)</i>
yd			kaaydi	<i>clans (pl)</i>
yg			wäygi	<i>fathers (pl)</i>
yn			annayni	<i>whips (pl)</i>
yñ			keyñan	<i>gourd (sg)</i>
wc			käwcan	<i>seed (sg)</i>
wk			ḡawkä	<i>baboons (pl)</i>
wd			ñowdi	<i>oils (pl)</i>
wj			äwji	<i>porcupines (pl)</i>
wg			käwgi	<i>sisters (pl)</i>
wn			cäwnä	<i>arrow (sg)</i>
wñ			äwñä	<i>porcupine (sg)</i>
mk			bankä	<i>jaws (pl)</i>
mb	tambal	<i>stool, chair</i>		
	cambür	<i>door</i>		
md			umdon	<i>nose (sg)</i>
mg			cicämgi	<i>knives (pl)</i>
mñ			ñamñam	<i>sesame seed (sg)</i>
nt	yäntäḡ	<i>name</i>		
	untal	<i>cotton, thread</i>		
nṡ	ṡonṡol	<i>elbow</i>	näntä	<i>place (sg)</i>
nk			pankä	<i>moons (pl)</i>
ng			jengi	<i>trees (pl)</i>
ñk			poñku	<i>tradition, custom (sg)</i>
ñd			pääñḡaḡji	<i>cobras, snakes (pl)</i>

ñg		weñgä	vultures, birds (pl)
ŋk		ñanikä	crocodiles (pl)
ŋd		eŋdi	wear (v)
ŋg		wanğä	eyes (pl)

Exercise 4

In the words below, circle all consonant sequences. Do not circle any letters that are not in a consonant sequence. The first one has been done as an example.

b i (l g) i ñ	bat
w i y k ä	rivers (pl)
y ä l y ä l g ä	voice boxes (pl)
k u d g u	canoes (pl)
k u r k o n	finger nail
b üü k c a n	lung
l i t o n	bead
r a w k ä	twig (pl)

Doubled consonants

The same consonant is sometimes next to itself in the middle of a word, as in **amma** ‘food’. These are called doubled (long) consonants. When there is only one of a consonant, as in **jamak** ‘praying mantis’, it is a single consonant.

Do you hear the difference between **mm** in **amma** and **m** in **jamak**? The doubled consonant **mm** takes longer to say and seems to cause a ‘bounce’—like driving over a bump in the road.

Sometimes a doubled consonant is always in a word, regardless of if the word is one (singular) or more than one (plural). For example, **tt** is in both **kittä** ‘star’ and **kittäni** ‘stars’.

	Always occurs	Occurs with a suffix
only one (singular)	kittä <i>star</i>	tiittä <i>ladder</i>
more than one (plural)	kittäni <i>stars</i>	tiirkä <i>ladders</i>

But sometimes a doubled consonant is only in a word when it adds a certain suffix. For example, the word **tiittä** ‘ladder’ only has the doubled consonant **tt** when it adds the suffix **-ñä** (which changes to **-tä**) in **tiittä** ‘ladder’, and not when it adds the suffix **-kkä** (which changes to **-kä**) in **tiirkä** ‘ladders’.

Below, there are other doubled consonants. Some of these always occur in a word. Others only

occur when a suffix is added to the word. And some can work in both ways in different words. For each doubled consonant, there are also words with the same single consonant. Listen carefully to hear the difference between the doubled and single consonants.

	<u>Doubled consonant</u>		<u>Single consonant</u>	
	Always occurs in word	Occurs with a suffix on word		
tt	kittä <i>star</i> boloottok <i>butterfly</i> kottan <i>tortoise</i>	muuttu <i>string belt</i> tiittä <i>ladder</i> aattä <i>chicken, hen</i>	luţuñã <i>bone marrow</i> üţuk <i>python, snake</i> pätäkay <i>bark (of tree)</i> ätängä <i>chickens (pl)</i> taatan <i>ash</i>	
cc	piccä <i>fire stick</i> maccuñ <i>tree type</i>	kooccu <i>hoe</i>	cıcam <i>knife</i> lacan <i>stick</i> kücam <i>skin bag</i> kucuñgu <i>hoes (pl)</i>	
kk	äkkın <i>naming ceremony</i>	akkä <i>milks (pl)</i>	pätäkay <i>bark (of tree)</i> ükon <i>tooth stick</i> tukulañ <i>tuft, hair</i>	
bb	biibbi <i>eyelash</i>		lıbo <i>rhino</i> teebalañ <i>car</i> kabal <i>sheep</i>	
dd	ädda <i>enemy</i>		wäädon <i>witchdoctor</i> rudıt <i>stirring stick</i>	
jj	iıjja <i>centipede</i>		iji <i>took, taken (v)</i> yääjo <i>trader</i> ñujo <i>beggar</i>	
gg	gaaggaak <i>raven, bird type</i>	tüggü <i>lips (pl)</i>	nagar <i>drum</i> yügülan <i>kidney</i> büügi <i>owl, bird</i> oogok <i>toad</i>	
mm	amma <i>food</i> nimmä <i>goose</i>	lämmä <i>mud</i> uummu <i>snail</i> đimmin <i>fell (v)</i>	jamak <i>praying mantis</i> ñuumay <i>shell (of turtle)</i> đimidi <i>falling (v)</i>	
ññ	---	püññä <i>mud wasp</i> ñaannä <i>shell</i>	---	
nn	annay <i>whip</i>	ţinnä <i>witchdoctor</i>	gaani <i>cut (grass) (v)</i> jiinä <i>smoke</i> küinä <i>stream</i>	
ññ		pääññä <i>cobra, snake</i>	taañi <i>press (v)</i> rüñit <i>rainbow</i>	
ññ	äññaa <i>baby</i>	leññä <i>tooth</i>	añaani <i>who</i> tiñal <i>sand</i>	
yy	giyyä <i>squirrel</i>	äyyä <i>salt</i>	lıyan <i>feather</i> wäyen <i>owner</i>	
ll	calli <i>spirit</i>	gaadalli <i>swords (pl)</i>	ñaali <i>peel (v)</i>	

	elli killän pollon düllün	hyena whistle sky open area	bülbülli	quivers, bags (pl)	büülin kalak boloottok dulak	bruises (pl) millipede butterfly throwing stick
rr			aᅇgarri	beds (pl)	paari uuru	wrap (v) ostrich

Exercise 5

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

Correct doubled consonant	Test Word	Correct singular consonant	Write correctly
kottan tortoise	taattan ash	ütük python, snake	taatan
maccun tree type	kooccu hoe	kucungu hoes (pl)	_____
äkin ceremony	ükkon tooth stick	tukulan tuft, hair	_____
biibbi eyelash	kabal sheep	libo rhino	_____
gaaggaak raven, bird	tügü lips (pl)	nagar drum	_____
amma food	nimä goose	jamak praying mantis	_____
annay whip	ᅇinnä witchdoctor	jiinä smoke	_____
päännä cobra, snake	rünnit rainbow	taaᅇni press (v)	_____
äᅇᅇaa baby	leᅇᅇa tooth	aᅇaani who	_____
giyyä squirrel	wäyyen owner	liyaᅇ feather	_____
calli spirit	gaadali swords (pl)	ᅇaali peel (v)	_____
aᅇgarri beds (pl)	uuru ostrich	paari wrap (v)	_____

Consonants t and ᅇ

The consonants **t** and **ᅇ** sound similar at the beginning of words. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **t** in **tinnä** ‘breast’ is different than the sound of **ᅇ** in **ᅇinnä** ‘witchdoctor’. Say each of the words below. Listen carefully to the difference in sound between **t** and **ᅇ**.

T t	T ᅇ
tinnä breast	ᅇinnä witchdoctor
titon clitoris	ᅇiin grandmother, older person
tiᅇal sand	ᅇiittä ladder

tüiron	<i>girl</i>	ṭittä	<i>top of head</i>
tüpilic	<i>fish spear</i>	ṭiübbä	<i>shadow</i>
tambal	<i>stool, chair</i>	ṭaataṅ	<i>ash</i>
tääl	<i>flood</i>	ṭääṅgon	<i>locust, grasshopper</i>
tuñ	<i>dew</i>	ṭuur	<i>sister-in-law, brother-in-law</i>
tuk	<i>buffalos (pl)</i>	ṭuul	<i>daughter</i>
tuujgon	<i>messenger</i>	ṭuunṅ	<i>horn</i>
tüggü	<i>lips (pl)</i>	ṭüṅṅü	<i>brain</i>
tük	<i>lip</i>	ṭüy	<i>haze from dust</i>
toon	<i>cock</i>	ṭontol	<i>elbow</i>
tol	<i>string, thread</i>	ṭonṅ	<i>crowd, spear</i>
tiil	<i>money, gold</i>		
tiikon	<i>silver</i>		
tel	<i>leg</i>		
tey	<i>waist</i>		
taanṅä	<i>side (of body)</i>		
tüṅ	<i>language</i>		
tüürüṅ	<i>donkey</i>		

The letters **t** and **ṭ** can also be inbetween vowels. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **t** in **wätä** ‘buttocks’ is different than the sound of **ṭ** in **päṭäkay** ‘bark’. Listen carefully to the difference in sound between **t** and **ṭ** in the words below.

t		ṭ	
wätä	<i>buttocks (pl)</i>	päṭäkay	<i>bark (of tree)</i>
püito	<i>farmer</i>	müṭon	<i>dark (adj)</i>
titon	<i>clitoris</i>	meṭon	<i>bridge of nose</i>
liton	<i>bead</i>	luṭuṅañ	<i>bone marrow</i>
gülküte	<i>dove, bird type</i>	lüüṭey	<i>abscess</i>
carbaata	<i>heat</i>	ṭaataṅ	<i>ash</i>
kutuṅgu	<i>pigs (pl)</i>	küüṭon	<i>blemished (adj)</i>
üiton	<i>bird type</i>	üṭük	<i>python, snake type</i>
yäṭiṅṅi	<i>chiefs (pl)</i>	äṭṅṅä	<i>chickens (pl)</i>
gito	<i>midwife</i>		

Exercise 6

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

Correct consonant t	Test Word	Correct consonant ṭ	Write correctly			
tinnä	<i>breast</i>	ṭiṅal	<i>sand</i>	ṭinnä	<i>witchdoctor</i>	<u>tiṅal</u>
tüiron	<i>girl</i>	ṭiittä	<i>ladder</i>	ṭiübbä	<i>shadow</i>	_____

tambal	<i>stool, chair</i>	tabi	<i>touch (v)</i>	ṭaṭaṭ	<i>ash</i>	
tääl	<i>flood</i>	ṭāṅkā	<i>sides (pl)</i>	ṭāāṅgon	<i>locust, grasshopper</i>	
tuujgon	<i>messenger</i>	tuul	<i>daughter</i>	ṭuuṅ	<i>horn</i>	
tük	<i>lip</i>	tüṅṅü	<i>brain</i>	ṭüy	<i>haze from dust</i>	
tol	<i>string, thread</i>	toon	<i>cock</i>	ṭoṅ	<i>crowd, spear</i>	
pīito	<i>farmer</i>	līton	<i>bead</i>	mīṭon	<i>dark (adj)</i>	
gülküte	<i>dove, bird type</i>	ütük	<i>python</i>	lüüṭey	<i>abscess</i>	
wätä	<i>buttocks (pl)</i>	āṭāṅgā	<i>chickens</i>	pāṭākay	<i>bark (of tree)</i>	
carbaata	<i>heat</i>	baṭa	<i>is like</i>	ṭaṭaṭ	<i>ash</i>	

Consonants **d** and **ḍ**

The consonants **d** and **ḍ** sound similar at the beginning of words. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **d** in **deycan** ‘flower’ is different than the sound of **ḍ** in **ḍeygon** ‘porridge’. Say each of the words below. Listen carefully to the difference in sound between **d** and **ḍ**.

D d		Ḍ ḍ	
d üllüṅ	<i>open area</i>	ḍ illä	<i>stick</i>
d iimgon	<i>blacksmith</i>	ḍ iidi	<i>cricket, insect type</i>
d ira	<i>bracelet</i>	ḍ irä	<i>many</i>
d il	<i>kingfisher, bird type</i>	ḍ iik	<i>goats (pl)</i>
d eeṅ	<i>cow, ox</i>	ḍ elñan	<i>penis</i>
d eycan	<i>flower</i>	ḍ eygon	<i>porridge</i>
d aampok	<i>attic</i>	ḍ aw	<i>baboon</i>
d äk	<i>cows (pl)</i>	ḍ ärāṅāñ	<i>palate, upper mouth</i>
d urñu	<i>young man</i>	ḍ ulak	<i>throwing stick</i>
d uulḥoy	<i>boar, male pig</i>	ḍ uulgon	<i>braider</i>
d uupa	<i>muscle</i>	ḍ uuggu	<i>necks, shoulders (pl)</i>
d ülman	<i>digging tool</i>	ḍ uunḥgon	<i>older person</i>
d aan	<i>old</i>	ḍ or	<i>hammer</i>
d aaj	<i>shelter, rakuba</i>	ḍ oṅ	<i>neck, shoulder</i>

The letters **d** and **ḍ** can also be inbetween vowels. When we listen carefully, we hear the sound of **d** in **küüḍi** ‘blow (fire)’ is different than the sound of **ḍ** in **küüḍi** ‘eagle’. Listen carefully to the difference in sound between **d** and **ḍ** in the words below.

d		ḍ	
küüḍi	<i>blow (fire) (v)</i>	küüḍi	<i>eagle</i>
rudit	<i>stirring stick</i>	ḍiidi	<i>cricket, insect type</i>
wäädon	<i>witchdoctor</i>		

Exercise 7

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

Correct consonant d	Test Word	Correct consonant ḍ	Write correctly
diimgon <i>blacksmith</i>	ḍ illä <i>stick</i>	ḍiinä <i>hip</i>	ḍ illä
diimgon <i>blacksmith</i>	ḍ iik <i>goats (pl)</i>	ḍiiḍi <i>cricket, insect type</i>	_____
deycan <i>flower</i>	ḍ een <i>cow, ox</i>	ḍeygon <i>porridge</i>	_____
daampok <i>attic</i>	ḍ aan <i>shelter</i>	ḍaw <i>baboon</i>	_____
ḍ äk <i>cows (pl)</i>	ḍ äagin <i>arrive, go</i>	ḍäräñañ <i>palate of mouth</i>	_____
ḍ urñu <i>young man</i>	ḍ ula <i>collecting</i>	ḍulak <i>throwing stick</i>	_____
ḍ uulḥoy <i>boar, pig</i>	ḍ uupa <i>muscle</i>	ḍuulgon <i>braider</i>	_____
küüḍi <i>blow (fire) (v)</i>	duuḍi <i>take, carry</i>	küüḍi <i>eagle</i>	_____

Consonants at the end of words

The consonants **p, t, c, k** can be at the beginning, middle and end of words. The consonants **b, d, j, g** can be at the beginning and middle of words, but never at the end of words.

	Word beginning	Word middle	Word end
P p	piito <i>farmer</i> piccä <i>fire sticks</i>	duupa <i>muscle</i> tipilic <i>fish spear</i>	lep <i>tongues (pl)</i> läp <i>muds (pl)</i>
T t	tukulaḥ <i>tuft, hair</i> tambal <i>stool, chair</i>	gito <i>midwife</i> iiton <i>bird type</i>	et <i>dung (pl)</i> git <i>ear</i>
C c	calli <i>spirit</i> corḥu <i>bird type</i>	cicam <i>knife</i> kücam <i>skin bag</i>	iic <i>ladle, spoon</i> ḥac <i>behind, after</i>
K k	kiḥḥä <i>star</i> kuukcu <i>drum</i>	ükon <i>tooth stick</i> ike <i>she, he</i>	gaaggaak <i>raven, bird</i> yiluk <i>rainy season</i>
B b	biibbi <i>eyelash</i> balga <i>butterfly</i>	libo <i>rhino</i> kabal <i>sheep</i>	—
D d	dira <i>bracelet</i> ḍuulḥoy <i>boar, pig</i>	rudit <i>stirring stick</i> wäadon <i>witchdoctor</i>	—
J j	jüülo <i>goat</i> joḥ <i>god</i>	yääjo <i>trader</i> ñujo <i>beggar</i>	—
G g	giyyä <i>squirrel</i> guypa <i>wild cat</i>	büügi <i>owl</i> oogok <i>toad</i>	—

So, we have the following spelling rule for these consonants at the end of words.

Spelling Rule 1: At the end of words, write **p, t, c, k** and not **b, d, j, g**.

Correct	Wrong
läp <i>muds (pl)</i>	läb <i>muds (pl)</i>
ḡaat <i>shells (pl)</i>	ḡaad <i>shells (pl)</i>
puuc <i>tendons (pl)</i>	puuj <i>tendons (pl)</i>
aak <i>milk</i>	aag <i>milk</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
ed <i>dung (pl)</i>	<u>et</u>	piik <i>water</i>	_____
waak <i>things (pl)</i>	_____	ḡog <i>necks (pl)</i>	_____
määḡ <i>brother</i>	_____	lep <i>tongues (pl)</i>	_____
puuj <i>tendons (pl)</i>	_____	rüñid <i>rainbow</i>	_____
aag <i>milk</i>	_____	yak <i>fishes(pl)</i>	_____
yät <i>armpit</i>	_____	tüpilij <i>fish spear</i>	_____
gid <i>ear</i>	_____	wic <i>up, on (loc)</i>	_____
lek <i>teeth (pl)</i>	_____	däk <i>cows (pl)</i>	_____
läb <i>muds (pl)</i>	_____	piit <i>mud wasps (pl)</i>	_____
ḡac <i>behind (loc)</i>	_____	tüg <i>lip</i>	_____
määg <i>beer, alcohol</i>	_____	iic <i>ladle, spoon</i>	_____
uup <i>snails (pl)</i>	_____	jiik <i>word, language</i>	_____

Vowels

The words **kuun** ‘canoe’ and **küün** ‘thorn’ have different vowel sounds. Do you hear the difference? The vowel **uu** in **kuun** ‘canoe’ is a light vowel [-ATR]. The vowel **üü** in **küün** ‘thorn’ is a heavy vowel [+ATR]. We write dots on all heavy vowels.

Vowel differences

<u>light vowel</u>	kuun	canoe	<u>heavy vowel</u>	küün	thorn
<u>short vowel</u>	kun	womb, uterus, nest	<u>long vowel</u>	kuun	canoe

High tone kul warthog

| Low tone kul deep water

The words **kun** ‘womb’ and **kuun** ‘canoe’ also have different vowel sounds. Do you hear this difference? The vowel in **kun** ‘womb’ takes less time to say than the vowel in **kuun** ‘canoe’. The vowel in **kun** ‘womb’ is a short vowel and the vowel in **kuun** ‘canoe’ is a long vowel.

The words **kul** ‘warthog’ and **kul** ‘deep water’ also have a difference in sound. However, these words have the same vowel and only a difference in the tone. Tone is how high or low the sound of the vowel is. The word **kul** ‘warthog’ has High tone and the word **kul** ‘deep water’ has Low tone.

The chart below shows the 8 Jumjum vowels. There are 5 light vowels **a, e, i, o, u** and 3 heavy vowels **ä, ĩ, ü**. All can be short or long, and all can have High or Low tone.

Jumjum Vowel

	Light [-ATR]		Heavy [+ATR]
a	mal <i>calf (of leg)</i>	ä	wäl <i>gourd</i>
aa	baam <i>jaw</i>	ää	bääm <i>dove, bird type</i>
e	tel <i>leg</i>		
ee	ceel <i>shin</i>		
i	dil <i>kingfisher, bird type</i>	ĩ	bĭl <i>iron</i>
ii	ñiil <i>dance</i>	ĭi	mĭil <i>night</i>
o	yol <i>hippo</i>		
oo	ñool <i>crippled person, limp</i>		
u	tuk <i>buffalos (pl)</i>	ü	tük <i>lip, beak</i>
uu	kuun <i>canoe</i>	üü	küün <i>thorn</i>

In the next three lessons, we learn more about these different sounds of vowels.

Heavy and light vowels

Some words have light vowels [-ATR] such as **a** in **mal** ‘calf’. Other words have heavy vowels [+ATR] such as **ä** in **wäl** ‘gourd’. Heavy vowels have dots. Light vowels do not have dots. Other words below have the vowel **a** or **ä**. Say each of these words and listen to the sound of the vowels **a** and **ä**.

a	light, short	ä	heavy, short
mal	<i>calf (of leg)</i>	wäl	<i>gourd</i>
ḍaw	<i>baboon</i>	bär	<i>mosquito</i>
bal	<i>farm</i>	yät	<i>armpit</i>
ñañ	<i>crocodile</i>	äj	<i>sun</i>
wañ	<i>eye, face</i>	wäy	<i>father</i>
kañ	<i>wild cat</i>	käw	<i>sister</i>
yak	<i>fish (pl)</i>	päy	<i>path, road</i>

balbal	<i>back of head, nape</i>	än	<i>hut, room, house</i>
kabal	<i>sheep</i>	kän	<i>stomach, belly</i>
ñamñam	<i>sesame seed</i>	däk	<i>cows (pl)</i>
amma	<i>food</i>	läp	<i>muds (pl)</i>
balga	<i>butterfly</i>	päk	<i>duras, sorghums (pl)</i>
annay	<i>whip</i>	yälyäl	<i>voice box, larynx</i>
gaaggaak	<i>raven, bird type</i>	käljäm	<i>animal skin</i>
jamak	<i>praying mantis</i>	yäntäj	<i>name</i>
gaadal	<i>sword</i>	wäaktäj	<i>breath, spirit</i>
kalak	<i>millipede</i>		
jaljal	<i>earring</i>		
tambal	<i>stool, chair</i>		
aṅgar	<i>bed</i>		
nagar	<i>drum</i>		
karkar	<i>rocky place</i>		

The following words have the long vowels **aa** or **ää**.

aa	light, long	ää	heavy, long
baam	<i>jaw</i>	bääm	<i>dove, bird type</i>
paan	<i>moon</i>	ääṅ	<i>time, occurrence</i>
baal	<i>prostitute</i>	yääl	<i>marabou stork</i>
kaal	<i>fence</i>	kääl	<i>cave, hole</i>
ñaaw	<i>udder</i>	määk	<i>beer, alcohol</i>
kaay	<i>bow (for hunting)</i>	pääm	<i>hill, large rock, molar tooth</i>
yaam	<i>basket type</i>	pääm	<i>lower back</i>
aak	<i>milk</i>	ääl	<i>track, footprint</i>
naam	<i>point, tip of arrow</i>	tääl	<i>flood</i>
ñaal	<i>rain</i>	määt	<i>brother</i>
baan	<i>village, town</i>	nääy	<i>mother's brother, uncle</i>
daaṅ	<i>shelter, rakuba</i>	ääm	<i>thigh</i>
jaan	<i>tree</i>	nääṅ	<i>action, deed</i>
waak	<i>things (pl)</i>	lään	<i>animal</i>
ṅaat	<i>shells (pl)</i>	ñääk	<i>lice (pl)</i>
kaaṅ	<i>snake</i>	pääññä	<i>cobra, snake type</i>
maañ	<i>fire, gun</i>	määngä	<i>women, wives (pl)</i>
naañ	<i>calf</i>		
yaan	<i>bull</i>		

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

e	light, short
tel	<i>leg</i>
et	<i>dung (pl)</i>
en	<i>fruit of Tamarind tree</i>

tey	<i>waist, small of back</i>
lep	<i>tongues (pl)</i>
ket	<i>livers (pl)</i>
lek	<i>teeth (pl)</i>
me	<i>people (pl)</i>
gerger	<i>guitar, lyre, instrument type</i>

The following words have the long vowel **ee**.

ee	light, long
geel	<i>lion</i>
ḡeel	<i>goat, female goat</i>
ceel	<i>shin (of leg)</i>

The following words have the vowels **i** or **ĩ**.

i	light, short	ĩ	heavy, short
dil	<i>kingfisher, bird type</i>	bĩl	<i>iron</i>
		kĩy	<i>foot</i>
kil	<i>extended family</i>	jĩĩ	<i>abdomen, outer stomach</i>
git	<i>ear</i>	tĩpĩlic	<i>fish spear</i>
kim	<i>branch</i>		
kiĩ	<i>bee</i>		
wiĩ	<i>head</i>		
ṭir	<i>witchdoctors (pl)</i>		
pirkiĩ	<i>hail, ice from sky</i>		
bilgiĩ	<i>bat</i>		

The following words have the long vowels **ii** or **ĩĩ**.

ii	light, long	ĩĩ	heavy, long
ṅiil	<i>dance</i>	mĩĩl	<i>night</i>
piik	<i>water</i>	ĩĩ	<i>badger</i>
miĩṅ	<i>deaf person, mute</i>	ĩĩc	<i>ladle, spoon</i>
wiĩy	<i>dry stream</i>	wĩĩl	<i>tail</i>
wiĩw	<i>fox</i>	jĩĩn	<i>scorpion</i>
tiil	<i>money, gold</i>	jĩĩn	<i>water hole</i>
kiin	<i>guinea fowl</i>	ḡĩĩn	<i>bird</i>
iin	<i>hyena</i>	pĩĩt	<i>mud wasps (pl)</i>
yiin	<i>giraffe</i>	ṅĩĩy	<i>razor</i>
ṭiin	<i>grandmother, old woman</i>	ṅĩĩrĩ	<i>mongoose</i>
yiil	<i>field, farm</i>		
liik	<i>elephant (pl)</i>		
ḡiik	<i>goat (pl)</i>		
jiik	<i>hairs (pl)</i>		
yiĩn	<i>mouse</i>		

kiiñ	<i>orphan</i>
ḍiidi	<i>cricket, insect type</i>
biibbi	<i>eyelash</i>

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

o	light, short
yol	<i>hippo</i>
poñ	<i>tradition, custom</i>
koy	<i>tree type</i>
ḍor	<i>hammer</i>
ṭoṅ	<i>spear</i>
tol	<i>string, thread</i>
ṅoy	<i>anus</i>
ñom	<i>face, forehead</i>
ḍoṅ	<i>neck, shoulder</i>
yor	<i>body</i>
ṭoṅ	<i>crowd</i>
ṭontol	<i>elbow</i>
kolgon	<i>fat</i>
boro	<i>widow, widower</i>
olkon	<i>bird type</i>
polloṅ	<i>sky</i>

The following words have the long vowel **oo**.

oo	light, long
ṅool	<i>crippled person, limp</i>
boom	<i>throwing stick</i>
wooy	<i>river</i>
mooy	<i>castrated male cow</i>
joon	<i>god</i>
joom	<i>monkey</i>
boon	<i>lizard type</i>
pooñ	<i>hare, rabbit</i>
toon	<i>cock, rooster</i>
goon	<i>axe</i>
ñoon	<i>male goat</i>
oon	<i>man</i>
ook	<i>men (pl)</i>
oogok	<i>toad</i>

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

u	light, short	ü	heavy, short
tuk	<i>buffalos (pl)</i>	tük	<i>lip, beak</i>

ul	<i>rat</i>	tüy	<i>haze from dust</i>
lul	<i>mudfish</i>	tün	<i>language</i>
kul	<i>warthog</i>	tü̇k	<i>brains (pl)</i>
tuñ	<i>dew</i>	kümmü	<i>egg</i>
ul	<i>testicle</i>	küccü	<i>pig, sow</i>
yun	<i>year</i>	müggü	<i>friend (pl)</i>
buñ	<i>arm, wing</i>		
kun	<i>womb, uterus, nest</i>		
gun	<i>side (of body)</i>		
tudgu	<i>cocks (pl)</i>		
gudgu	<i>axes (pl)</i>		
durñu	<i>young man</i>		
burñu	<i>cloth</i>		

The following words have the long vowels **uu** or **üü**.

uu	light, long	üü	heavy, long
kuun	<i>canoe</i>	küün	<i>thorn</i>
uuy	<i>blind</i>	lüüy	<i>coldness, cold time</i>
uuñ	<i>knee</i>	büüy	<i>shoulder blade</i>
tuuñ	<i>horn</i>	üüllü	<i>navel, belly button</i>
luum	<i>grass</i>	lüüykü	<i>saliva (pl)</i>
muuy	<i>gazelle</i>		
tuul	<i>daughter, virgin</i>		
tuur	<i>sister-in-law</i>		
juun	<i>termite, termite mound</i>		
guuñ	<i>dog</i>		
uup	<i>snails (pl)</i>		
puuc	<i>tendons (pl)</i>		
juumgu	<i>monkeys (pl)</i>		
buuggu	<i>lizards (pl)</i>		
puujgu	<i>hares (pl)</i>		
duuggu	<i>necks, shoulders (pl)</i>		
uullu	<i>song</i>		
buullu	<i>Tabaldi tree</i>		
muuñtu	<i>string belt, waist cloth</i>		
uuru	<i>ostrich</i>		
yuuygu	<i>maggots (pl)</i>		
puuggu	<i>mouthes (pl)</i>		
luummuk	<i>grassland</i>		

Exercise 9

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. Then write the word with

the correct vowel. The first one has been done as an example.

Correct vowel a	Test Word	Correct vowel ä	Write correctly
mal <i>calf</i>	kan <i>stomach, belly</i>	wäl <i>gourd</i>	<u>kän</u>
mal <i>calf</i>	kañ <i>wild cat</i>	wäl <i>gourd</i>	_____
mal <i>calf</i>	ännäy <i>whip</i>	wäl <i>gourd</i>	_____
mal <i>calf</i>	yantaŋ <i>name</i>	wäl <i>gourd</i>	_____
baam <i>jaw</i>	määk <i>beer, alcohol</i>	bääm <i>dove</i>	_____
baam <i>jaw</i>	aam <i>thigh</i>	bääm <i>dove</i>	_____
baam <i>jaw</i>	jaan <i>tree</i>	bääm <i>dove</i>	_____
dil <i>kingfisher</i>	güt <i>ear</i>	bil <i>iron</i>	_____
dil <i>kingfisher</i>	wiñ <i>head</i>	bil <i>iron</i>	_____
dil <i>kingfisher</i>	kiy <i>foot</i>	bil <i>iron</i>	_____
ñiil <i>dance</i>	piik <i>water</i>	mül <i>night</i>	_____
ñiil <i>dance</i>	jiin <i>scorpion</i>	mül <i>night</i>	_____
ñiil <i>dance</i>	ñiin <i>bird</i>	mül <i>night</i>	_____
tuk <i>buffalos (pl)</i>	tuŋ <i>language</i>	tük <i>lip, beak</i>	_____
tuk <i>buffalos (pl)</i>	yün <i>year</i>	tük <i>lip, beak</i>	_____
tuk <i>buffalos (pl)</i>	müggü <i>friend (pl)</i>	tük <i>lip, beak</i>	_____
kuun <i>canoe</i>	lüüm <i>grass</i>	küün <i>thorn</i>	_____
kuun <i>canoe</i>	uullu <i>navel</i>	küün <i>thorn</i>	_____
kuun <i>canoe</i>	guuŋ <i>dog</i>	küün <i>thorn</i>	_____

Short and long vowels

The words **bal** ‘farm’ and **baal** ‘prostitute’ have different vowel sounds. The vowel in **baal** ‘prostitute’ takes longer to say than the vowel in **bal** ‘farm’. The vowel in **baal** ‘prostitute’ is a long vowel and the vowel in **bal** ‘farm’ is a short vowel.

Each of the 8 Jumjum vowels can be short or long. We write long vowels with doubled vowel letters.

	Short vowels		Long vowels
a	bal <i>farm</i>	aa	baal <i>prostitute</i>
ä	äŋ <i>sun</i>	ää	ääŋ <i>time</i>
e	tel <i>leg</i>	ee	ceel <i>shin</i>
i	wiñ <i>head</i>	ii	yiiñ <i>mouse</i>
ï	bil <i>iron</i>	ïï	mül <i>night</i>
o	poñ <i>tradition, custom</i>	oo	pooñ <i>hare, rabbit</i>
u	kun <i>womb, uterus, nest</i>	uu	kuun <i>canoe</i>

ü | ṭüy haze from dust | üü | büüy shoulder blade

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

a	aa
bal farm	baal prostitute
mal calf (of leg)	ñaal rain
ɖaw baboon	ñaaw udder
kañ wild cat	maañ fire, gun
waŋ eye, face	daaŋ shelter, rakuba
ñaŋ crocodile	kaaŋ snake
yak fish (pl)	waak things (pl)

The following words have the vowel **ä** or **ää**.

ä	ää
wäl gourd	tääl flood
yät armpit	määt brother
äŋ sun	ääŋ time
wäy father	nääy mother's brother, uncle
kän stomach, belly	lään animal
däk cows (pl)	määk beer, alcohol

The following words have the vowel **e** or **ee**.

e	ee
tel leg	ceel shin
en fruit of Tamarind tree	geel lion
tey waist, small of back	ɖeel goat, female goat

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

i	ii
dil kingfisher, bird type	ŋiil dance
kil extended family	yiil field, farm
wiñ head	yiiñ mouse
git ear	jiik hairs (pl)
kim branch	miiŋ deaf person, mute
	wiiw fox
	wiiy dry stream

The following words have the vowel **ĩ** or **ĩĩ**.

ĩ	ĩĩ
bĩl iron	mĩl night

jĩĩ	<i>abdomen, outer stomach</i>	jĩĩn	<i>scorpion</i>
kĩy	<i>foot</i>	wũĩl	<i>tail</i>
		jĩĩn	<i>scorpion</i>
		ŋĩiy	<i>razor</i>

The following words have the vowel **o** or **oo**.

o		oo	
yol	<i>hippo</i>	ŋool	<i>crippled person, limp</i>
poñ	<i>tradition, custom</i>	pooñ	<i>hare, rabbit</i>
koy	<i>tree type</i>	wooy	<i>river</i>
ŋoy	<i>anus</i>	mooy	<i>castrated male cow</i>
ñom	<i>face, forehead</i>	boom	<i>throwing stick</i>
ʈoŋ	<i>spear</i>	boooŋ	<i>lizard type</i>
ɖoŋ	<i>neck, shoulder</i>	ñooŋ	<i>male goat</i>
ʈoŋ	<i>crowd</i>	joooŋ	<i>god</i>

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

u		uu	
kun	<i>womb, uterus, nest</i>	kuun	<i>canoe</i>
kul	<i>warthog</i>	ʈuul	<i>daughter, virgin</i>
yun	<i>year</i>	ʈuuŋ	<i>horn</i>
buŋ	<i>arm, wing</i>	juun	<i>termite, termite mound</i>
tuk	<i>buffalos (pl)</i>	guuŋ	<i>dog</i>
		puuc	<i>tendons (pl)</i>
		uuŋ	<i>knee</i>

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

ü		üü	
ʈüy	<i>haze from dust</i>	büüy	<i>shoulder blade</i>
tüŋ	<i>language</i>	küün	<i>thorn</i>
tük	<i>lip, beak</i>	lüüy	<i>coldness, cold time</i>

Exercise 10

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. Then write the word with the correct vowel. The first one has been done as an example.

Correct short vowel	Test Word	Correct long vowel	Write correctly
kañ <i>wild cat</i>	nañ <i>calf</i>	maañ <i>fire, gun</i>	<u>naañ</u>
ɖaw <i>baboon</i>	ñaw <i>udder</i>	baal <i>prostitute</i>	_____

kañ <i>wild cat</i>	waan <i>eye, face</i>	maan <i>fire, gun</i>	
bal <i>farm</i>	ñaal <i>rain</i>	baal <i>prostitute</i>	
däk <i>cows (pl)</i>	läp <i>muds (pl)</i>	määk <i>beer, alcohol</i>	
kän <i>stomach, belly</i>	päm <i>lower back</i>	lään <i>animal</i>	
lään <i>animal</i>	bär <i>mosquito</i>	tääl <i>flood</i>	
tel <i>leg</i>	ḍel <i>goat, female goat</i>	ceel <i>shin</i>	
tel <i>leg</i>	leep <i>tongues (pl)</i>	ceel <i>shin</i>	
tel <i>leg</i>	lek <i>teeth (pl)</i>	ceel <i>shin</i>	
dil <i>kingfisher</i>	tiil <i>money, gold</i>	ñiil <i>dance</i>	
wiñ <i>head</i>	kiin <i>guinea fowl</i>	yiiñ <i>mouse</i>	
wiñ <i>head</i>	kiin <i>bee</i>	yiiñ <i>mouse</i>	
küy <i>foot</i>	ñiy <i>razor</i>	wiil <i>tail</i>	
jiñ <i>abdomen</i>	ḍiin <i>bird</i>	jiin <i>scorpion</i>	
jiñ <i>abdomen</i>	jiiñ <i>water hole</i>	jiin <i>scorpion</i>	
yol <i>hippo</i>	ḍor <i>hammer</i>	ḥool <i>crippled person</i>	
yol <i>hippo</i>	tol <i>string, thread</i>	ḥool <i>crippled person</i>	
poñ <i>tradition, custom</i>	gon <i>axe</i>	pooñ <i>hare, rabbit</i>	
yun <i>year</i>	tuuñ <i>dew</i>	juun <i>termite</i>	
kul <i>warthog</i>	ṭur <i>sister-in-law</i>	ṭuul <i>daughter</i>	
yun <i>year</i>	guun <i>side (of body)</i>	juun <i>termite</i>	
ṭüy <i>haze from dust</i>	lüüy <i>coldness, cold time</i>	büüy <i>shoulder blade</i>	
tük <i>lip, beak</i>	ṭüük <i>brains (pl)</i>	büüy <i>shoulder blade</i>	
tük <i>lip, beak</i>	tüñ <i>language</i>	küün <i>thorn</i>	

Mixed vowels in words

Vowels are often mixed together in the same word. In the following chart, 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. The vowels along the left are first vowels in words. The vowels along the top are second vowels in words.

	a	e	o	ä	i	u	ï	ü
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

a	nagar <i>drum</i>	marey <i>motherinlaw</i>	naajo <i>fruit bat</i>	aallä <i>chin</i>	tabi <i>touch (v)</i>	aawu <i>cat</i>	paldï <i>pots (pl)</i>	cambür <i>door</i>
e	erpañ <i>sickle</i>	gerger <i>guitar</i>	meeton <i>nose</i>	leñä <i>tooth</i>	dula enni <i>dungs</i>	---	elli <i>hyena</i>	yeewük <i>dry time</i>
o	kottañ <i>tortoise</i>	küy doñe <i>ankle</i>	boro <i>widow</i>	---	koli <i>refuse (v)</i>	corñu <i>bird</i>	ñowdï <i>oils (pl)</i>	---
ä	päkcan <i>sorghum</i>	intä ñäñe <i>knuckle</i>	yääjo <i>trader</i>	yäntañ <i>name</i>	äkin <i>ceremony</i>	däm- käpuugin <i>attics (pl)</i>	ñäggï <i>co-wives(pl)</i>	---
i	dira <i>bracelet</i>	ike <i>he, she</i>	gito <i>midwife</i>	kiñtä <i>star</i>	bilgiñ <i>bat</i>	yiluk <i>rain season</i>	X	X
u	guypa <i>wild cat</i>	küy tuule <i>toe</i>	ñujo <i>beggar</i>	---	rudit <i>stir stick</i>	burñu <i>cloth</i>	X	X
ï	cïcam <i>knife</i>	intä jïñe <i>palm</i>	lïbo <i>rhino</i>	pïccä <i>fire stick</i>	X	X	ñïiri <i>mongoose</i>	yïltük <i>winter</i>
ü	kücam <i>skin bag</i>	güleet <i>tortoise</i>	jüülo <i>goat</i>	üllä <i>black</i>	X	X	büügï <i>owl</i>	ütük <i>python</i>

An X shows which vowels are not possible in syllables next to each other because of sound changes that take place. For example, when the light vowels **i**, **u** are in syllables next to syllables with the heavy vowel **ï**, **ü**, they become heavy as **ï**, **ü**. That is, the vowel **i** cannot be in a syllable next to a syllable with **ï** or **ü**, and the vowel **u** cannot be in a syllable next to a syllable with **ï** or **ü**. A dash --- shows which vowels have not yet been found in syllables next to each other, but may later be found when more words are collected.

We have the following spelling rule for mixed vowels.

Spelling Rule 2: Write any two vowels in syllables next to each other. Except, never write the light vowels **i**, **u** in a syllable next to a syllable with the heavy vowels **ï**, **ü**.

Mixed light vowels	Mixed heavy vowels	Mixed light and heavy vowels
marey <i>mother-in-law</i>	ñäggï <i>co-wives (pl)</i>	aallä <i>chin</i>
naajo <i>fruit bat</i>	pïccä <i>fire stick</i>	paldï <i>pots (pl)</i>
tabi <i>touch (v)</i>	yïltük <i>winter season</i>	cambür <i>door</i>
aawu <i>cat</i>	büügï <i>owl</i>	erpañ <i>sickle tool</i>
meeton <i>nose bridge</i>	üllä <i>black (adj)</i>	leñä <i>tooth</i>
dula enni <i>dungs (pl)</i>		elli <i>hyena</i>
kottañ <i>tortoise</i>		yeewük <i>dry season</i>
küy doñe <i>ankle</i>		ñowdï <i>oils (pl)</i>
koli <i>refuse (v)</i>		päkcan <i>sorghum</i>
corñu <i>bird</i>		intä ñäñe <i>knuckle</i>
dira <i>bracelet</i>		yääjo <i>trader</i>
ike <i>he, she</i>		äkin <i>naming ceremony</i>
gito <i>midwife</i>		dämkäpuugin <i>attics (pl)</i>
yiluk <i>rainy season</i>		kiñtä <i>star</i>

guypa	wild cat
kīy ɬuule	toe
ñujo	beggar
rudit	stirring stick

cīcam	knife
intā jīñe	palm
lībo	rhino
kūcam	skin bag
gūleet	tortoise
jūūlo	goat

However, the light vowels **o, e, a** can be in a syllable in-between the vowels **i, u** and **ī, ü**.

Heavy vowels separated by light vowels

līb <u>o</u> ni	rhinos (pl)
jūū <u>o</u> ni	goats (pl)
gū <u>l</u> kū <u>t</u> eni	doves (pl)
toorī <u>y</u> ani	digging tools (pl)

Exercise 11

Carefully read and say each test word below. The vowels 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
ūɬuk <i>python, snake</i>	<u>ū</u> ɬuk	ñīiri <i>mongoose</i>	_____
pīrkiñ <i>hail, ice</i>	_____	bīlgiñ <i>bat</i>	_____
uuru <i>ostrich</i>	_____	kūmmu <i>egg</i>	_____
kiɬṭā <i>star</i>	_____	kūcam <i>skin bag</i>	_____
dūrñu <i>young man</i>	_____	yīluk <i>rainy season</i>	_____
būūgi <i>owl, bird</i>	_____	rūñit <i>rainbow</i>	_____
dūllūṅ <i>open area</i>	_____	yīltuk <i>winter season</i>	_____
pākcan <i>sorghum</i>	_____	aallā <i>chin</i>	_____
ḍiidi <i>cricket</i>	_____	jūrgiñ <i>animal type</i>	_____

Consonants y, w at the end of words and syllables

The consonants **w, y** can be at the beginning and end of words, in-between vowels and also before consonants in the middle of words.

	Word beginning	Word end	Between vowels	Before consonant
W w	wāaktāṅ <i>breath, spirit</i> wiil <i>tail</i>	ñāaw <i>udder</i> wiiw <i>fox</i>	yeewük <i>dry season</i> aawu <i>cat</i>	ḍawkā <i>baboons (pl)</i> kāwgā <i>sisters (pl)</i>
Y y	yāt <i>armpit</i>	wooy <i>river</i>	liyaṅ <i>feather</i>	guypa <i>wild cat</i>

yol	hippo	büüy	shoulder blade	wäyen	owner	wäygä	fathers (pl)
-----	-------	------	----------------	-------	-------	-------	--------------

However, two vowels are never beside each other. Vowels are always separated by a consonant, such as **w** or **y**.

Correct	Wrong	
yeewük	yeeük	<i>dry season</i>
aawu	aau	<i>cat</i>
liyaŋ	lian	<i>feather</i>
wäyen	wäen	<i>owner</i>

The vowels **u**, **ü** and **i**, **ï** are never next to other vowels. Instead the consonants **w** and **u** can come between a vowel and a consonant, or at the end of words.

Correct	Wrong		Correct	Wrong	
ɖawkä	ɖaukä	<i>baboons (pl)</i>	ñaa w	ñaa u	<i>udder</i>
kä w gä	kä ü gä	<i>sisters (pl)</i>	wii w	wii u	<i>fox</i>
guypa	guipa	<i>wild cat</i>	wooy	wooi	<i>river</i>
wäygä	wäigä	<i>fathers (pl)</i>	büüy	büüï	<i>shoulder blade</i>

So, we have the following spelling rule:

Spelling rule 3: Never write two different vowels next to each other. Instead, separate vowels with **w** or **y**, and write **w** or **y** at the end of a word or syllable.

Exercise 12

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
pä i <i>path, road</i>	<u>päy</u>	toor i a <i>digging tool</i>	_____
waaw a <i>father's sister</i>	_____	ju i n <i>rise up</i>	_____
kä ü can <i>seed (sg)</i>	_____	mi y <i>mother</i>	_____
koy <i>tree type</i>	_____	ñou d i <i>oils (pl)</i>	_____
yuuy u <i>fog</i>	_____	nä y <i>mother's brother</i>	_____
mu u i <i>gazelle</i>	_____	ŋee y i <i>crunch, chew</i>	_____
dey c an <i>flower (sg)</i>	_____	kei ñ an <i>gourd (sg)</i>	_____
cä w nä <i>arrow (sg)</i>	_____	wii u <i>fox</i>	_____
lü ü ï <i>coldness</i>	_____	kaay d i <i>clans (pl)</i>	_____

Tone

[This section should be completed after further study of tone is done in the Jumjum.]

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.

Spelling Rule 1 (page 17): At the end of words, write **p, t, c, k** and not **b, d, j, g**.

Correct	Wrong
läp <i>muds (pl)</i>	läb <i>muds (pl)</i>
ṅaat <i>shells (pl)</i>	ṅaad <i>shells (pl)</i>
puuc <i>tendons (pl)</i>	puuj <i>tendons (pl)</i>
aak <i>milk</i>	aag <i>milk</i>

Spelling Rule 2 (page 28): Write any two vowels in syllables next to each another. Except, never write the light vowels **i, u** in a syllable next to a syllable with the heavy vowels **ĩ, ü**.

Mixed light vowels	Mixed heavy vowels	Mixed light and heavy vowels
marey <i>mother-in-law</i>	ñäggĩ <i>co-wives (pl)</i>	aallä <i>chin</i>
naajo <i>fruit bat</i>	piccä <i>fire stick</i>	paldĩ <i>pots (pl)</i>
tabi <i>touch (v)</i>	yĩltük <i>winter season</i>	cambür <i>door</i>
aawu <i>cat</i>	büügĩ <i>mongoose</i>	erpañ <i>sickle tool</i>
meeton <i>nose bridge</i>	üllä <i>black (adj)</i>	leṅṅä <i>tooth</i>
dula eṅṅi <i>dungs (pl)</i>		ellĩ <i>hyena</i>
kottan <i>tortoise</i>		yeewük <i>dry seasonk</i>
kiy doṅe <i>ankle</i>		ñowdĩ <i>oils (pl)</i>
koli <i>refuse (v)</i>		päkcan <i>sorghum</i>
cornu <i>bird</i>		ĩntä ṅäñe <i>knuckle</i>
dira <i>bracelet</i>		yääjo <i>trader</i>
ike <i>he, she</i>		äkkĩn <i>naming ceremony</i>
gito <i>midwife</i>		dämkäpuugin <i>attics (pl)</i>
yiluk <i>rainy season</i>		kiṭṭä <i>star</i>
guypa <i>wild cat</i>		cĩcam <i>knife</i>
kiy tuule <i>toe</i>		ĩntä jĩñe <i>palm</i>
ñujo <i>beggar</i>		libo <i>rhino</i>
rudit <i>stirring stick</i>		kücam <i>skin bag</i>
		güleet <i>tortoise</i>
		jüülo <i>goat</i>

However, the light vowels **o, e, a** can be in a syllable in-between the vowels **i, u** and **ï, ü**.

Heavy vowels separated by light vowels

liboni	rhinos (pl)
jüüloni	goats (pl)
gülküteni	doves (pl)
tooriyani	digging tools (pl)

Spelling rule 3 (page 30): Never write two different vowels next to each other. Instead, separate vowels with **w** or **y**, and write **w** or **y** at the end of a word or syllable.

Correct	Wrong	
yeewük	yeeük	<i>dry season</i>
aawu	aau	<i>cat</i>
liyaŋ	liañ	<i>feather</i>
wäyen	wäen	<i>owner</i>

Correct	Wrong		Correct	Wrong	
ḍawkä	ḍaukä	<i>baboons (pl)</i>	ñaaw	ñaau	<i>udder</i>
käwgä	käügä	<i>sisters (pl)</i>	wiiw	wiiu	<i>fox</i>
guypa	guipa	<i>wild cat</i>	wooy	wooi	<i>river</i>
wäygä	wäigä	<i>fathers (pl)</i>	büüy	büüi	<i>shoulder blade</i>

Exercise 13

Carefully read and say each test word below. The **bold** letters 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
ḍ ḍiḍi	<i>cricket</i>	ḍiḍi	dülluŋ	<i>open area</i>	_____
waawa	<i>father's sister</i>	_____	rüñit	<i>rainbow</i>	_____
g id	<i>ear</i>	_____	koy	<i>tree type</i>	_____
kücam	<i>skin bag</i>	_____	cäunä	<i>arrow (sg)</i>	_____
deican	<i>flower (sg)</i>	_____	gaaggaak	<i>raven, bird</i>	_____
a allä	<i>chin</i>	_____	päkcan	<i>sorghum</i>	_____
lep	<i>tongues (pl)</i>	_____	ij	<i>ladle, spoon</i>	_____
yuuu	<i>fog</i>	_____	ñaau	<i>udder</i>	_____
l eg	<i>teeth (pl)</i>	_____	kaaidi	<i>clans (pl)</i>	_____
nääi	<i>mother's brother</i>	_____	püit	<i>mud wasps (pl)</i>	_____
juin	<i>rise up</i>	_____	tooriä	<i>digging tool</i>	_____

Jumjum Word List

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

Word category abbreviations

<i>adj</i>	= adjective	describes a noun
<i>adv</i>	= adverb	describes a verb
<i>n</i>	= noun	a person, animal, place, thing, or idea
<i>n.sg</i>	= singular noun	a singular noun that has no plural form
<i>n.pl</i>	= plural noun	a plural noun that has no singular form
<i>part</i>	= particle	word or affix that has a special use
<i>loc</i>	= locative	shows the place of the action
<i>pron</i>	= pronoun	takes the place of a noun or noun phrase
<i>v</i>	= verb	an action, motion, change, or state
<i>ques</i>	= question word	asks a question

Singular Plural

A a

aak	akkä	<i>n</i>	<i>milk</i>
aallä	aaldī	<i>n</i>	<i>chin</i>
aatṭä	ätängä	<i>n</i>	<i>chicken, hen</i>
aawu	aawni	<i>n</i>	<i>cat</i>
amma	ammani	<i>n</i>	<i>food</i>
annay	annayni	<i>n</i>	<i>whip</i>
aṅaani		<i>ques</i>	<i>who</i>
aṅgar	aṅgarri	<i>n</i>	<i>bed</i>

Ä ä

ääl	äalgä	<i>n</i>	<i>track, footprint</i>
ääm	ämgä	<i>n</i>	<i>thigh</i>
äänṅ	äänkä	<i>n</i>	<i>time</i>
ädda	äddani	<i>n</i>	<i>enemy</i>
äkkīn	äkkīnni	<i>n</i>	<i>naming ceremony</i>
än	äärgä	<i>n</i>	<i>hut, room, house</i>
änṅ	änkä	<i>n</i>	<i>sun</i>
änṅaa	änṅaani	<i>n</i>	<i>baby</i>
äwñä	äwji	<i>n</i>	<i>porcupine</i>
äyyä	äyydī	<i>n</i>	<i>salt</i>

B b

baal	balkä	<i>n</i>	<i>prostitute</i>
baam	bamkä	<i>n</i>	<i>jaw</i>
baan	bänkä	<i>n</i>	<i>village, town</i>
bal	balkä	<i>n</i>	<i>farm</i>
balbal	bälbälgä	<i>n</i>	<i>back of head, nape</i>
balga	balgani	<i>n</i>	<i>butterfly</i>

bata		<i>part</i>	is like
bääm	bääbgä	<i>n</i>	dove, bird type
bär	bärkä	<i>n</i>	<i>mosquito</i>
biibbi	biibbini	<i>n</i>	<i>eyelash</i>
bilgiñ	bilgiññi	<i>n</i>	<i>bat</i>
bil	bilkä	<i>n</i>	<i>iron</i>
biircan	biirki	<i>n</i>	<i>vein</i>
boom	bomku	<i>n</i>	<i>throwing stick</i>
booŋ	buuggu	<i>n</i>	<i>lizard type</i>
boloottok	boloottorŋi	<i>n</i>	<i>butterfly</i>
boro	boroni	<i>n</i>	<i>widow</i>
buullu	buulgu	<i>n</i>	<i>Tabaldi, Baobab tree</i>
buŋ	buggu	<i>n</i>	<i>arm, wing</i>
burŋu	burŋuni	<i>n</i>	<i>barren woman</i>
burŋu	buruŋgu	<i>n</i>	<i>cloth</i>
büügï	büügini	<i>n</i>	<i>owl</i>
büükcan	büküŋgü	<i>n</i>	<i>lung</i>
büülön	büülin	<i>n</i>	<i>bruise</i>
büüy	büykü	<i>n</i>	<i>shoulder blade</i>
bülbül	bülbüllï	<i>n</i>	<i>quiver, bag</i>

C c

callï	callini	<i>n</i>	<i>spirit</i>
cambür	cambürri	<i>n</i>	<i>door</i>
carbaata	cäardi	<i>n</i>	<i>heat</i>
cäwnä	cäwgä	<i>n</i>	<i>arrow</i>
ceel	celkä	<i>n</i>	<i>shin</i>
cicam	cicämga	<i>n</i>	<i>knife</i>
corŋu	corŋuni	<i>n</i>	<i>bird type</i>

D d

daampok	dämkäpuugin	<i>n</i>	<i>attic</i>
daan	dänkä	<i>adj</i>	<i>old</i>
daaŋ	däŋkä	<i>n</i>	<i>shelter, rakuba</i>
deej	däk	<i>n</i>	<i>cow, ox</i>
deycan	deykä	<i>n</i>	<i>flower</i>
dil	dilkä	<i>n</i>	<i>kingfisher, bird type</i>
dira	dirani	<i>n</i>	<i>bracelet</i>
diimgon	diimkä	<i>n</i>	<i>blacksmith</i>
duudi		<i>v</i>	<i>take, carry</i>
duulŋoy	duulŋoyni	<i>n</i>	<i>boar, male pig</i>
duupa	duupani	<i>n</i>	<i>muscle</i>
dula		<i>vn</i>	<i>collecting</i>
durñu	dürji	<i>n</i>	<i>young man</i>
düllüŋ	düllüŋji	<i>n</i>	<i>open area</i>
dülman	dülümgu	<i>n</i>	<i>digging tool</i>

D d

ḍaw	ḍawkä	<i>n</i>	<i>baboon</i>
ḍäägin		<i>v</i>	<i>arrive, go</i>
ḍäräñañ	ḍärängä	<i>n</i>	<i>palate, upper mouth</i>
ḍeel	ḍiik	<i>n</i>	<i>goat</i>
ḍelñan	ḍelgä	<i>n</i>	<i>penis</i>
ḍeygon	ḍeygi	<i>n</i>	<i>porridge</i>
ḍiidi	ḍiidiini	<i>n</i>	<i>cricket, insect type</i>
ḍimidi		<i>v</i>	<i>falling</i>
ḍimmin		<i>v</i>	<i>fell</i>
ḍirä		<i>quan</i>	<i>many</i>
ḍiirin	ḍiirgä	<i>n</i>	<i>bird</i>
ḍiirnä	ḍiigä	<i>n</i>	<i>hip</i>
ḍillä	ḍildanñi	<i>n</i>	<i>stick</i>
ḍon	ḍuuggu	<i>n</i>	<i>neck, shoulder</i>
ḍor	ḍuuggu	<i>n</i>	<i>hammer</i>
ḍuulgon	ḍuulku	<i>n</i>	<i>braider</i>
ḍuungon	ḍuunku	<i>n</i>	<i>older person</i>
ḍulak	ḍulanñi	<i>n</i>	<i>throwing stick</i>

E e

elli	ellini	<i>n</i>	<i>hyena</i>
en	erkä	<i>n</i>	<i>fruit of Tamarind tree</i>
eñdi		<i>v</i>	<i>wear</i>
erpañ	erpaññi	<i>n</i>	<i>sickle, cutting tool</i>
et	enni	<i>n</i>	<i>dung</i>

G g

gaani		<i>v</i>	<i>cut (grass)</i>
gaadal	gaadalli	<i>n</i>	<i>sword</i>
gaaggaak	gaganñi	<i>n</i>	<i>raven, bird</i>
geel	girkä	<i>n</i>	<i>lion</i>
gerger	gergerri	<i>n</i>	<i>guitar, instrument</i>
gin	waak	<i>n</i>	<i>thing</i>
git	gitkä	<i>n</i>	<i>ear</i>
gito	gitoni	<i>n</i>	<i>midwife</i>
giyyä	giyyäni	<i>n</i>	<i>squirrel</i>
goon	gudgu	<i>n</i>	<i>axe</i>
guuñ	gukku	<i>n</i>	<i>dog</i>
gun	gurku	<i>n</i>	<i>side (of body)</i>
guypa	guypani	<i>n</i>	<i>wild cat</i>
güleet	güleenni	<i>n</i>	<i>tortoise</i>
gülküte	gülküteni	<i>n</i>	<i>dove, bird type</i>

H h

hama *n* *hop (like frog)*

I i

iin iygä *n* *hyena, thief*
iinj määngä *n* *woman, wife*
iji *v* *took, has taken*
ike *pron* *she, he, him, her*

Ī ī

īi īikā *n* *badger*
īic īickā *n* *ladle, spoon*
īiton īittonni *n* *bird type*
ījjā ījjāni *n* *centipede*
īntā jīñe īnkā gītken *n* *palm*
īntā ṅāñe īnkā ṅātken *n* *knuckle*
īñī *adv* *down*

J j

jaan jengä *n* *tree*
jaljal jaljali *n* *earring*
jamak jamaṅṅi *n* *praying mantis*
jiik jigärgä *n* *word, language*
jiikcan jiik *n* *hair*
jiinä jiiñāni *n* *smoke*
jīin jīidgä *n* *water hole*
jīin jīidgä *n* *scorpion*
jīñ gītka *n* *abdomen, outer stomach*
joom juumgu *n* *monkey*
jooṅ juṅku *n* *god*
juun judgu *n* *termite, termite mound*
jurgiñ jurgiññi *n* *animal like hare*
juwin *v* *rise up*
jüülo jüülōni *n* *goat, female goat*

K k

kaal kalkä *n* *fence*
kaaṅ kaggä *n* *snake*
kaay kayakä *n* *bow (for unting)*
kaaynä kaaydi *n* *clan*
kabal kabalgä *n* *sheep*
kalak kalaṅṅi *n* *millipede*
kalkale kalkaleni *n* *gall bladder*
kalman kälāmgä *n* *camel*
kañ kääjgä *n* *wild cat*
karkar karkarri *n* *rocky place*
käl kälkä *n* *cave, hole*

käljäm	käljämmi	<i>n</i>	<i>animal skin</i>
kän	kärkä	<i>n</i>	<i>stomach, belly</i>
käw	käwgä	<i>n</i>	<i>sister</i>
käwcan	käwkä	<i>n</i>	<i>seed</i>
ken	ket	<i>n</i>	<i>liver</i>
keyñan	keygä	<i>n</i>	<i>gourd</i>
kiin	kiidgä	<i>n</i>	<i>guinea fowl</i>
kiiñ	kiijgä	<i>n</i>	<i>orphan</i>
kil	kilkä	<i>n</i>	<i>extended family</i>
kim	kimkä	<i>n</i>	<i>branch</i>
kiñ	kickä	<i>n</i>	<i>bee</i>
kiño	kiñoni	<i>n</i>	<i>hunter</i>
kiṭṭä	kiṭṭäni	<i>n</i>	<i>star</i>
kīñä	kīgä	<i>n</i>	<i>stream</i>
kīllän	kīllänṅi	<i>n</i>	<i>whistle</i>
kīy	kīygä	<i>n</i>	<i>foot</i>
kīy ḍoṅe	kīygä ḍuuggen	<i>n</i>	<i>ankle</i>
kīy ṭuule	kīygä ṭulgen	<i>n</i>	<i>toe</i>
kooccu	kucuṅgu	<i>n</i>	<i>hoe</i>
kolgon	kolgi	<i>n</i>	<i>fat</i>
koli		<i>v</i>	<i>refuse</i>
kottan	kottanṅi	<i>n</i>	<i>tortoise</i>
koy	koyku	<i>n</i>	<i>tree type</i>
kuukcu	kuukcuni	<i>n</i>	<i>drum</i>
kuun	kudgu	<i>n</i>	<i>canoe</i>
kul	kulku	<i>n</i>	<i>warthog</i>
kul	?	<i>n</i>	<i>deep water</i>
kun	kurku	<i>n</i>	<i>womb, uterus, nest</i>
kurkon	kurkuṅgu	<i>n</i>	<i>finger nail</i>
küüdi		<i>v</i>	<i>blow (fire)</i>
küüḍi	küüḍini	<i>n</i>	<i>eagle</i>
küün	küügü	<i>n</i>	<i>thorn</i>
küüṭon		<i>adj</i>	<i>blemished</i>
kücam	kücümgü	<i>n</i>	<i>skin bag</i>
küccü	kutuṅgu	<i>n</i>	<i>pig, sow</i>
kümmü	kümgü	<i>n</i>	<i>egg</i>

L 1

lacan	läcängä	<i>n</i>	<i>stick</i>
lään	lääygä	<i>n</i>	<i>animal</i>
lämmä	läp	<i>n</i>	<i>mud</i>
leeñ	liik	<i>n</i>	<i>elephant</i>
leeṅjä	ligärgä	<i>n</i>	<i>wild cat</i>
lemmä	lep	<i>n</i>	<i>tongue</i>
len	lidgä	<i>n</i>	<i>axe</i>
leṅjä	lek	<i>n</i>	<i>tooth</i>

libo	liboni	<i>n</i>	<i>rhino</i>
liton	litängä	<i>n</i>	<i>bead</i>
liyaŋ	liyaŋgä	<i>n</i>	<i>feather</i>
luum	lumku	<i>n</i>	<i>grass</i>
luummuk		<i>n.sg</i>	<i>grassland</i>
lul	lulku	<i>n</i>	<i>mudfish</i>
luṭuṇaṅ	luṭuṅgu	<i>n</i>	<i>bone marrow</i>
lüüṭey	lüüṭeyni	<i>n</i>	<i>abscess</i>
lüüy	lüykü	<i>n</i>	<i>coldness, cold time</i>
lüüykü		<i>n.pl</i>	<i>saliva</i>

M m

maañ	mäckä	<i>n</i>	<i>fire</i>
maccuṅ	maccuṅṅi	<i>n</i>	<i>tree type</i>
mal	malkä	<i>n</i>	<i>calf (of leg)</i>
marey	märängä	<i>n</i>	<i>mother-in-law, father-in-law</i>
määk	mäkkä	<i>n</i>	<i>beer, alcohol</i>
määṭ	mädgä	<i>n</i>	<i>brother</i>
meenka	meenkani	<i>n</i>	<i>spider</i>
men	me	<i>n</i>	<i>person</i>
meeton	meetängä	<i>n</i>	<i>bridge of nose</i>
miij	miṅkä	<i>n</i>	<i>deaf person, mute</i>
miy	migä	<i>n</i>	<i>mother</i>
mīil	mīlkä	<i>n</i>	<i>night</i>
miṭon	miṭin	<i>n</i>	<i>dark (adj)</i>
mooy	muyku	<i>n</i>	<i>castrated male cow</i>
muuṭṭu	muurku	<i>n</i>	<i>string belt, waist clothe</i>
muuy	muuygu	<i>n</i>	<i>gazelle</i>
müükon	müggü	<i>n</i>	<i>friend</i>

N n

naam	namkä	<i>n</i>	<i>point, tip of arrow</i>
naañ	näckä	<i>n</i>	<i>calf, young cow</i>
nagar	nagarri	<i>n</i>	<i>drum</i>
nääṅ	nääṅkä, nääṅärgä	<i>n</i>	<i>action, deed</i>
nääy	näygä	<i>n</i>	<i>mother's brother, uncle</i>
nänṭä	nänkä	<i>n</i>	<i>place</i>
nimmä	nimmäni	<i>n</i>	<i>goose</i>

Ñ ñ

ñaal	ñalkä	<i>n</i>	<i>rain</i>
ñaaw	ñawkä	<i>n</i>	<i>udder</i>
ñamñam	ñamgä	<i>n</i>	<i>sesame seed</i>
ñaṅ	ñaṅkä	<i>n</i>	<i>crocodile</i>
ñääkcan	ñääk	<i>n</i>	<i>louse, lice</i>
ñäṅṅä	ñäggi	<i>n</i>	<i>co-wife</i>

ñiiri	ñiirini	<i>n</i>	<i>mongoose</i>
ñoon	ñukku	<i>n</i>	<i>male goat</i>
ñom	ñomgu	<i>n</i>	<i>face, forehead</i>
ñownu	ñowdi	<i>n</i>	<i>oil</i>
ñujo	ñujoni	<i>n</i>	<i>beggar</i>

Ŋ ŋ

ŋaajo	ŋaajoni	<i>n</i>	<i>fruit bat</i>
ŋaali		<i>v</i>	<i>peel</i>
ŋaanṅā	ŋaat	<i>n</i>	<i>shell</i>
ŋāc		<i>loc</i>	<i>behind, after</i>
ŋeeyi		<i>v</i>	<i>crunch, chew</i>
ŋiil	ŋilkä	<i>n</i>	<i>dance</i>
ŋīy	ŋīykä	<i>n</i>	<i>razor</i>
ŋool	ŋolku	<i>n</i>	<i>crippled person, limp</i>
ŋoy	ŋoygu	<i>n</i>	<i>anus</i>
ŋuumay	ŋuumayni	<i>n</i>	<i>shell</i>

O o

oogok	oogonṅi	<i>n</i>	<i>toad</i>
oon	ook	<i>n</i>	<i>man</i>
olkon	olkonni	<i>n</i>	<i>bird type</i>

P p

paan	pankä	<i>n</i>	<i>moon</i>
paari		<i>v</i>	<i>wrap</i>
pallä	paldī	<i>n</i>	<i>clay pot</i>
pääm	pämkä	<i>n</i>	<i>hill, large rock, molar tooth</i>
pääm	pämkä	<i>n</i>	<i>lower back</i>
pääññā	pääññāṅṅi	<i>n</i>	<i>cobra, snake type</i>
pākcan	päk	<i>n</i>	<i>dura, sorghum</i>
pāṭākay	pāṭāṅgä	<i>n</i>	<i>bark (of tree)</i>
päy	päyṅä	<i>n</i>	<i>path, road</i>
piik	pikkä	<i>n</i>	<i>water</i>
pirkiñ	pirkiññi	<i>n</i>	<i>hail, ice</i>
pīññā	pīt	<i>n</i>	<i>mud wasp</i>
pīito	pīitoni	<i>n</i>	<i>farmer</i>
pīccā	pīccāni	<i>n</i>	<i>fire sticks</i>
pooñ	puujgu	<i>n</i>	<i>hare, rabbit</i>
polcan	polku	<i>n</i>	<i>cloud</i>
polloṅ	polloṅṅi	<i>n</i>	<i>sky</i>
poñ	poñku	<i>n</i>	<i>tradition, custom</i>
poṅ	puuggu	<i>n</i>	<i>mouth</i>
puuññu	puuc	<i>n</i>	<i>tendon</i>

R r

rawcan	rawkä	<i>n</i>	<i>twig</i>
rudit	rudin̄ni	<i>n</i>	<i>stirring stick</i>
rüñit	rüñin̄ni	<i>n</i>	<i>rainbow</i>

T t

taañi		<i>v</i>	<i>press</i>
taan̄jä	tan̄kä	<i>n</i>	<i>side (of body)</i>
tabi		<i>v</i>	<i>touch</i>
tambal	tamballi	<i>n</i>	<i>stool, chair</i>
tääl	täalgä	<i>n</i>	<i>flood</i>
teebälan̄	teebälan̄ji	<i>n</i>	<i>car</i>
tel	tirkä	<i>n</i>	<i>leg</i>
tey	teygä	<i>n</i>	<i>waist, small of back</i>
tiikon	tiikinni	<i>n</i>	<i>silver</i>
tiil	tiilgä	<i>n</i>	<i>money, gold</i>
tinnä	tingä	<i>n</i>	<i>breast</i>
tiñal	tiñalli	<i>n</i>	<i>sand</i>
titon	titängä	<i>n</i>	<i>clitoris</i>
tiiiron	tiirin̄	<i>n</i>	<i>girl</i>
tipilic	tipilin̄ni	<i>n</i>	<i>fish spear</i>
toon	tudgu	<i>n</i>	<i>cock</i>
tol	tolgu	<i>n</i>	<i>string, thread</i>
tooriya	tooriyani	<i>n</i>	<i>digging tool</i>
tuujgon	tüüjgi	<i>n</i>	<i>messenger</i>
tukulan̄	tukulan̄ji	<i>n</i>	<i>tuft, lock of hair</i>
tuñ	tuñku	<i>n</i>	<i>dew</i>
tun̄nu	tuk	<i>n</i>	<i>buffalo</i>
tüürün̄	tüürün̄ji	<i>n</i>	<i>donkey</i>
tük	tüggü	<i>n</i>	<i>lip</i>
tün̄	tüggü	<i>n</i>	<i>language</i>

Ṭ ṭ

ṭaatan̄	ṭatängä	<i>n</i>	<i>ash</i>
ṭään̄gon	ṭään̄gä	<i>n</i>	<i>locust, grasshopper</i>
ṭiin	ṭiygä	<i>n</i>	<i>grandmother, older person</i>
ṭiittä	ṭiirkä	<i>n</i>	<i>ladder</i>
ṭinnä	ṭir	<i>n</i>	<i>witchdoctor</i>
ṭiṭbbä	ṭibängä	<i>n</i>	<i>shadow</i>
ṭiittä	ṭiittängä	<i>n</i>	<i>top of head</i>
ṭontol	ṭontulgu	<i>n</i>	<i>elbow</i>
ṭon̄	ṭon̄gu	<i>n</i>	<i>crowd, spear</i>
ṭuul	ṭulgu	<i>n</i>	<i>daughter, virgin</i>
ṭuun̄	ṭun̄ku	<i>n</i>	<i>horn</i>
ṭuur	ṭurgu	<i>n</i>	<i>sister-in-law, brother-in-law</i>
ṭün̄nü	ṭük	<i>n</i>	<i>brain</i>
ṭüy	ṭüykü	<i>n</i>	<i>haze of dust</i>

U u

uullu	uulgu	<i>n</i>	<i>song</i>
uummu	uup	<i>n</i>	<i>snail</i>
uuru	urku	<i>n</i>	<i>ostrich</i>
uuy	uyku	<i>n</i>	<i>blind person</i>
ul	ulgu	<i>n</i>	<i>testicle</i>
ul	ulku	<i>n</i>	<i>rat</i>
umdon	umduᅅgu	<i>n</i>	<i>nose</i>
untal	untalli	<i>n</i>	<i>cotton, thread</i>
uunᅅ	uᅅgu	<i>n</i>	<i>knee</i>

Ü ü

üüllü	üüldi	<i>n</i>	<i>navel, belly button</i>
ükon	ükonni	<i>n</i>	<i>tooth stick</i>
üllä		<i>adj</i>	<i>black</i>
üᅅük	üᅅüᅅᅅi	<i>n</i>	<i>python, snake type</i>

W w

waawa	wowgu	<i>n</i>	<i>father's sister</i>
waᅅ	waᅅᅅä	<i>n</i>	<i>eye, face</i>
wäädön	wäädin	<i>n</i>	<i>witchdoctor, sorcerer</i>
wääktäᅅ	wääktäᅅᅅi	<i>n</i>	<i>breath, soul, spirit</i>
wäl	wälkä	<i>n</i>	<i>gourd</i>
wänᅅä	wätä	<i>n</i>	<i>buttock</i>
wäy	wäyᅅä	<i>n</i>	<i>father</i>
wäyen	wäyᅅen	<i>n</i>	<i>owner</i>
weñᅅä	weᅅᅅä	<i>n</i>	<i>vulture, bird type</i>
wiiw	wiwkä	<i>n</i>	<i>fox</i>
wic		<i>loc</i>	<i>up, on</i>
wiᅅᅅan	wiᅅᅅä	<i>n</i>	<i>rope</i>
wiᅅ	witkä	<i>n</i>	<i>head</i>
wiiy	wiykä	<i>n</i>	<i>dry stream</i>
wiil	wiᅅᅅä	<i>n</i>	<i>tail</i>
wooy	woyku	<i>n</i>	<i>river</i>

Y y

yaam	yamkä	<i>n</i>	<i>basket type</i>
yaan	yätkä	<i>n</i>	<i>bull, male cow</i>
yakcan	yak	<i>n</i>	<i>fish</i>
yääjo	yääjoni	<i>n</i>	<i>trader</i>
yääl	yälkä	<i>n</i>	<i>marabou stork, bird type</i>
yälyäl	yälyälᅅä	<i>n</i>	<i>voice box, larynx</i>
yäntäᅅ	yäntäᅅᅅi	<i>n</i>	<i>name</i>
yät	yätkä	<i>n</i>	<i>armpit</i>

yätkä	yätin̄ni	<i>n</i>	<i>chief</i>
yeewük	yeewün̄ñi	<i>n</i>	<i>dry season</i>
yiil	yirkä	<i>n</i>	<i>field, farm</i>
yiin	iyigä	<i>n</i>	<i>giraffe</i>
yiiñ	yiiñgä	<i>n</i>	<i>mouse</i>
yiluk	yilun̄ñi	<i>n</i>	<i>rainy season</i>
yiltük	yiltün̄ñi	<i>n</i>	<i>winter season</i>
yol	yolku	<i>n</i>	<i>hippo</i>
yor	yoku	<i>n</i>	<i>body</i>
yuun̄ñan	yuuygu	<i>n</i>	<i>maggot, worm</i>
yuuyu	yuuyuni	<i>n</i>	<i>fog</i>
yun	yuungu	<i>n</i>	<i>year</i>
yügülan	yügülgü	<i>n</i>	<i>kidney</i>

Glossary

The meanings of special English words are given below with examples in Jumjum.

Word	Example	Definition
syllable	t̄i p̄i l̄ic in t̄ip̄il̄ic ‘fish spear’	The parts of a word that can be divided according to beats.
consonant	r d t in rudit ‘stirring stick’	Letter sounds that begin or end syllables; a consonant cannot be a syllable by itself.
vowel	u i in rudit ‘stirring stick’	Letter sounds in the middle of a syllable; sometimes they begin or end a syllable; a vowel can be a syllable by itself.
suffix	-nä on piit ‘wasps’ as piin̄ñä ‘wasp’	The ending letter(s) of words (such as -nä , -ni , -kkä that shows only one or more than one of a word).
consonant sequence	kt in wäaktän̄ ‘breath’	Consonants next to each other in the middle of words.
doubled (long) consonant	mm in amma ‘food’	The same consonant next to itself in the middle of a word.
singular consonant	m in jamak ‘praying mantis’	Only one of a consonant.
heavy vowel [+ATR]	üü in küün̄ ‘thorn’	The vowels ä , i , ü which have a heavy, hollow or breathy sound; always have dots.
light vowel [-ATR]	uu in kuun̄ ‘canoe’	Vowels a , e , i , o , u which do not have dots.
long vowel	uu in kuun̄ ‘canoe’	Vowels that take longer to pronounce.
short vowel	in kun̄ ‘womb’	Vowels that are pronounced quickly.
tone	High tone in kul ‘warthog’	How high or low the sound of a vowel is.

Low tone in
kul ‘deep water’

Answers to Exercises

Answers to the exercises of this book are given below.

Exercise 1

a	aŋgar	ï	ïï	p	paan
ä	äŋ	j	jïin	r	rüñit
b	bär	k	kaay	t	toon
c	cäwnä	l	leenŋä	ʈ	ʈoŋ
d	daaŋ	m	maañ	u	uuru
ḍ	ḍeel	n	naañ	ü	ütük
e	en	ŋ	pïinŋä	w	wiiw
g	geel	ñ	ñäŋ	y	yääl
h	hama	ŋ	ŋïiy		
i	iin	o	oogok		

Exercise 2

number of syllables	divided into syllables				
<u>2</u>	corŋu	<u>cor</u>	<u>ŋu</u>	<i>bird type</i>	
<u>3</u>	kalkale	<u>kal</u>	<u>ka</u>	<u>le</u>	<i>gall bladder</i>
<u>2</u>	ŋuumay	<u>ŋuu</u>	<u>may</u>		<i>shell (of beetle)</i>
<u>1</u>	ul	<u>ul</u>			<i>rat</i>
<u>2</u>	kalak	<u>ka</u>	<u>lak</u>		<i>millipede</i>
<u>2</u>	tüürün	<u>tüü</u>	<u>rün</u>		<i>donkey</i>
<u>2</u>	piccä	<u>pic</u>	<u>cä</u>		<i>fire sticks</i>
<u>2</u>	boro	<u>bo</u>	<u>ro</u>		<i>wido</i>
<u>3</u>	tukulaŋ	<u>tu</u>	<u>ku</u>	<u>lan</u>	<i>tuft of hair</i>
<u>2</u>	rudit	<u>ru</u>	<u>dit</u>		<i>stirring stick</i>
<u>1</u>	boom	<u>boom</u>			<i>throwing stick</i>
<u>2</u>	ädda	<u>äd</u>	<u>da</u>		<i>enemy</i>
<u>2</u>	wäaktäŋ	<u>wääk</u>	<u>täŋ</u>		<i>breath, spirit</i>
<u>2</u>	ïiton	<u>ïï</u>	<u>ton</u>		<i>bird type</i>
<u>3</u>	tooriya	<u>too</u>	<u>rï</u>	<u>ya</u>	<i>digging tool</i>
<u>2</u>	cambür	<u>cam</u>	<u>bür</u>		<i>door</i>
<u>1</u>	wiil	<u>wiil</u>			<i>tail</i>

Exercise 3

(r) u (d) i (t)

stirring stick

d u u l n o y	boar, male pig
d u l a k	throwing stick
r ü n i t	rainbow
w i n n a n	rope
t i i n	grandmother, old woman
h a m a	hop (like frog)
c a m b ü r	door
j u r g i n	animal like hare
d u u p a	muscle

Exercise 4

b i l g i ñ	bat
w i y k ä	rivers (pl)
y ä l y ä l g ä	voice boxes (pl)
k u d g u	canoes (pl)
k u r k o n	finger nail
b ü ü k c a n	lung
l i t o n	bead
r a w k ä	twig

Exercise 5

Correct doubled consonant	Test Word	Correct singular consonant	Write correctly
kottan <i>tortoise</i>	taattan <i>ash</i>	ütük <i>python, snake</i>	taatan
maccun <i>tree type</i>	kooccu <i>hoe</i>	kucunġu <i>hoes (pl)</i>	kooccu
äkkın <i>cermony</i>	ükkon <i>tooth stick</i>	tukulaġ <i>tuft, hair</i>	ükon
biibbi <i>eyelash</i>	kabal <i>sheep</i>	lıbo <i>rhino</i>	kabal
gaaggaak <i>raven, bird</i>	tügü <i>lips (pl)</i>	nagar <i>drum</i>	tüggü
amma <i>food</i>	nımä <i>goose</i>	jamak <i>praying mantis</i>	nımmä
annay <i>whip</i>	tinna <i>witchdoctor</i>	jiinä <i>smoke</i>	tinnä
päänna <i>cobra, snake</i>	rünnit <i>rainbow</i>	taanı <i>press (v)</i>	rünnit
anġaa <i>baby</i>	leġnä <i>tooth</i>	aġaani <i>who</i>	leġnä
giyyä <i>squirrel</i>	wäyyen <i>owner</i>	liyaġ <i>feather</i>	wäyen
calli <i>spirit</i>	gaadali <i>swords (pl)</i>	ġaali <i>peel (v)</i>	gaadalli
aġgarri <i>beds (pl)</i>	uuru <i>ostrich</i>	paari <i>wrap (v)</i>	uuru

Exercise 6

Correct consonant t	Test Word	Correct consonant ʈ	Write correctly
tinnä <i>breast</i>	ʈiŋal <i>sand</i>	ʈinnä <i>witchdoctor</i>	ʈiŋal
tiiron <i>girl</i>	ʈiittä <i>ladder</i>	ʈiirbbä <i>shadow</i>	ʈiittä
tambal <i>stool, chair</i>	tabi <i>touch (v)</i>	ʈaataŋ <i>ash</i>	tabi
tääl <i>flood</i>	ʈänkä <i>sides (pl)</i>	ʈäänŋon <i>locust, grasshopper</i>	ʈänkä
tuujgon <i>messenger</i>	tuul <i>daughter</i>	ʈuun <i>horn</i>	ʈuul
tük <i>lip</i>	tünŋü <i>brain</i>	ʈüy <i>haze from dust</i>	ʈünŋü
tol <i>string, thread</i>	toon <i>cock</i>	ʈon <i>crowd, spear</i>	toon
piito <i>farmer</i>	liton <i>bead</i>	miʈon <i>dark (adj)</i>	liton
gülküte <i>dove, bird type</i>	ütük <i>python</i>	lüüʈey <i>abscess</i>	ütük
wätä <i>buttocks (pl)</i>	ätängä <i>chickens</i>	päʈakay <i>bark (of tree)</i>	ätängä
carbaata <i>heat</i>	baʈa <i>is like</i>	ʈaataŋ <i>ash</i>	bata

Exercise 7

Correct consonant d	Test Word	Correct consonant ɖ	Write correctly
diimgon <i>blacksmith</i>	ɖillä <i>stick</i>	ɖiinä <i>hip</i>	ɖillä
diimgon <i>blacksmith</i>	ɖiik <i>goats (pl)</i>	ɖiidi <i>cricket, insect type</i>	ɖiik
deycan <i>flower</i>	ɖeen <i>cow, ox</i>	ɖeygon <i>porridge</i>	deen
daampok <i>attic</i>	ɖaan <i>shelter</i>	ɖaw <i>baboon</i>	daan
däk <i>cows (pl)</i>	ɖäagin <i>arrive, go</i>	ɖäraŋaŋ <i>palate of mouth</i>	ɖäagin
durñu <i>young man</i>	ɖula <i>collecting</i>	ɖulak <i>throwing stick</i>	ɖula
duulŋoy <i>boar, pig</i>	ɖuupa <i>muscle</i>	ɖuulgon <i>braider</i>	ɖuupa
küüdi <i>blow (fire) (v)</i>	duuɖi <i>take, carry</i>	küüɖi <i>eagle</i>	duudi

Exercise 8

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
ed <i>dung (pl)</i>	<u>et</u>	piik <i>water</i>	<u>piik</u>
waak <i>things (pl)</i>	<u>waak</u>	ɖog <i>necks (pl)</i>	<u>dok</u>
määät <i>brother</i>	<u>määät</u>	lep <i>tongues (pl)</i>	<u>lep</u>
puuj <i>tendons (pl)</i>	<u>puuc</u>	rüñid <i>rainbow</i>	<u>rüñit</u>
aag <i>milk</i>	<u>aak</u>	yak <i>fishes(pl)</i>	<u>yak</u>
yät <i>armpit</i>	<u>yät</u>	tipilij <i>fish spear</i>	<u>tipilic</u>
gid <i>ear</i>	<u>git</u>	wic <i>up, on (loc)</i>	<u>wic</u>
lek <i>teeth (pl)</i>	<u>lek</u>	däk <i>cows (pl)</i>	<u>däk</u>
läb <i>muds (pl)</i>	<u>läp</u>	piit <i>mud wasps (pl)</i>	<u>piit</u>
ŋäc <i>behind (loc)</i>	<u>ŋäc</u>	tüg <i>lip</i>	<u>tük</u>
määg <i>beer, alcohol</i>	<u>määk</u>	iic <i>ladle, spoon</i>	<u>iic</u>
uup <i>snails (pl)</i>	<u>uup</u>	jiik <i>word, language</i>	<u>jiik</u>

Exercise 9

Correct light vowel	Test Word	Correct heavy vowel	Write correctly
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mal	<i>calf</i>	kan	<i>stomach, belly</i>	wäl	<i>gourd</i>	<u>kän</u>
mal	<i>calf</i>	kañ	<i>wild cat</i>	wäl	<i>gourd</i>	<u>kañ</u>
mal	<i>calf</i>	ännäy	<i>whip</i>	wäl	<i>gourd</i>	<u>annay</u>
mal	<i>calf</i>	yantaŋ	<i>name</i>	wäl	<i>gourd</i>	<u>yäntän</u>
baam	<i>jaw</i>	määk	<i>beer, alcohol</i>	bääm	<i>dove</i>	<u>määk</u>
baam	<i>jaw</i>	aam	<i>thigh</i>	bääm	<i>dove</i>	<u>ääm</u>
baam	<i>jaw</i>	jaan	<i>tree</i>	bääm	<i>dove</i>	<u>jaan</u>
dil	<i>kingfisher</i>	gīt	<i>ear</i>	bīl	<i>iron</i>	<u>gīt</u>
dil	<i>kingfisher</i>	wiñ	<i>head</i>	bīl	<i>iron</i>	<u>wiñ</u>
dil	<i>kingfisher</i>	kiy	<i>foot</i>	bīl	<i>iron</i>	<u>kiy</u>
ñiil	<i>dance</i>	piik	<i>water</i>	müil	<i>night</i>	<u>piik</u>
ñiil	<i>dance</i>	jiin	<i>scorpion</i>	müil	<i>night</i>	<u>jiin</u>
ñiil	<i>dance</i>	ḍiin	<i>bird</i>	müil	<i>night</i>	<u>ḍiin</u>
tuk	<i>buffalos (pl)</i>	tuŋ	<i>language</i>	tük	<i>lip, beak</i>	<u>tuŋ</u>
tuk	<i>buffalos (pl)</i>	yün	<i>year</i>	tük	<i>lip, beak</i>	<u>yün</u>
tuk	<i>buffalos (pl)</i>	müggü	<i>friend (pl)</i>	tük	<i>lip, beak</i>	<u>müggü</u>
kuun	<i>canoe</i>	lüüm	<i>grass</i>	küün	<i>thorn</i>	<u>luum</u>
kuun	<i>canoe</i>	uullu	<i>navel</i>	küün	<i>thorn</i>	<u>üüllü</u>
kuun	<i>canoe</i>	guuŋ	<i>dog</i>	küün	<i>thorn</i>	<u>guuŋ</u>

Exercise 10

Correct short vowel	Test Word	Correct long vowel	Write correctly
kañ <i>wild cat</i>	nañ <i>calf</i>	maañ <i>fire, gun</i>	<u>naañ</u>
ḍaw <i>baboon</i>	ñaw <i>udder</i>	baal <i>prostitute</i>	<u>ñaaw</u>
kañ <i>wild cat</i>	waanŋ <i>eye, face</i>	maañ <i>fire, gun</i>	<u>wanŋ</u>
bal <i>farm</i>	ñaal <i>rain</i>	baal <i>prostitute</i>	<u>ñaal</u>
däk <i>cows (pl)</i>	läp <i>muds (pl)</i>	määk <i>beer, alcohol</i>	<u>läp</u>
kän <i>stomach, belly</i>	päm <i>lower back</i>	lään <i>animal</i>	<u>pääm</u>
lään <i>animal</i>	bär <i>mosquito</i>	tääl <i>flood</i>	<u>bär</u>
tel <i>leg</i>	ḍel <i>goat, female goat</i>	ceel <i>shin</i>	<u>ḍeel</u>
tel <i>leg</i>	leep <i>tongues (pl)</i>	ceel <i>shin</i>	<u>lep</u>
tel <i>leg</i>	lek <i>teeth (pl)</i>	ceel <i>shin</i>	<u>lek</u>
dil <i>kingfisher</i>	tiil <i>money, gold</i>	ñiil <i>dance</i>	<u>tiil</u>
wiñ <i>head</i>	kiin <i>guinea fowl</i>	yiiñ <i>mouse</i>	<u>kiin</u>
wiñ <i>head</i>	kiiñ <i>bee</i>	yiiñ <i>mouse</i>	<u>kiñ</u>
küy <i>foot</i>	ñiy <i>razor</i>	wiil <i>tail</i>	<u>ñiüy</u>
jiñ <i>abdomen</i>	ḍiin <i>bird</i>	jiin <i>scorpion</i>	<u>ḍiin</u>
jiñ <i>abdomen</i>	jiin <i>water hole</i>	jiin <i>scorpion</i>	<u>jiin</u>
yol <i>hippo</i>	ḍor <i>hammer</i>	ḥool <i>crippled person</i>	<u>ḍor</u>
yol <i>hippo</i>	tol <i>string, thread</i>	ḥool <i>crippled person</i>	<u>tol</u>
poñ <i>tradition, custom</i>	gon <i>axe</i>	pooñ <i>hare, rabbit</i>	<u>goon</u>
yün <i>year</i>	tuuñ <i>dew</i>	juun <i>termite</i>	<u>tuñ</u>
kul <i>warthog</i>	ṭur <i>sister-in-law</i>	ṭuul <i>daughter</i>	<u>tuur</u>
yün <i>year</i>	guun <i>side (of body)</i>	juun <i>termite</i>	<u>gun</u>

tüy	<i>haze from dust</i>	lüüy	<i>coldness, cold time</i>	büüy	<i>shoulder blade</i>	lüüy
tük	<i>lip, beak</i>	tüük	<i>brains (pl)</i>	büüy	<i>shoulder blade</i>	tük
tük	<i>lip, beak</i>	tün	<i>language</i>	küün	<i>thorn</i>	tün

Exercise 11

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
ütük	<i>python, snake</i>	ññiri	<i>mongoose</i>
pırkiñ	<i>hail, ice</i>	bilgiñ	<i>bat</i>
uuru	<i>ostrich</i>	kümmu	<i>egg</i>
kittä	<i>star</i>	kücam	<i>skin bag</i>
dürñu	<i>young man</i>	yiluk	<i>rainy season</i>
büügi	<i>owl, bird</i>	rüñit	<i>rainbow</i>
düllün	<i>open area</i>	yiltuk	<i>winter season</i>
päkcan	<i>sorghum</i>	aallä	<i>chin</i>
diidi	<i>cricket</i>	jürgiñ	<i>animal type</i>

Exercise 12

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
päi	<i>path, road</i>	tooriä	<i>digging tool</i>
waawa	<i>father's sister</i>	juin	<i>rise up</i>
käücan	<i>seed (sg)</i>	miy	<i>mother</i>
koy	<i>tree type</i>	ñoudi	<i>oils (pl)</i>
yuuyu	<i>fog</i>	näay	<i>mother's brother</i>
muui	<i>gazelle</i>	ñeeyi	<i>crunch, chew</i>
deycan	<i>flower (sg)</i>	keñan	<i>gourd (sg)</i>
cawnä	<i>arrow (sg)</i>	wiiu	<i>fox</i>
lüüi	<i>coldness</i>	kaaydi	<i>clans (pl)</i>

Exercise 13

Test Word	Write correctly	Test Word	Write correctly
diidi	<i>cricket</i>	düllün	<i>open area</i>
waawa	<i>father's sister</i>	rüñit	<i>rainbow</i>
gid	<i>ear</i>	koy	<i>tree type</i>
kücam	<i>skin bag</i>	cawnä	<i>arrow (sg)</i>
deican	<i>flower (sg)</i>	gaaggaak	<i>raven, bird</i>
aallä	<i>chin</i>	päkcan	<i>sorghum</i>
lep	<i>tongues (pl)</i>	iij	<i>ladle, spoon</i>
yuuiu	<i>fog</i>	ñaau	<i>udder</i>
leg	<i>teeth (pl)</i>	kaaidi	<i>clans (pl)</i>
nääi	<i>mother's brother</i>	pñit	<i>mud wasps (pl)</i>
juin	<i>rise up</i>	tooriä	<i>digging tool</i>