

# Reading and Writing Mundari

## Book 2

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This book is used to teach how how to better read and write Mundari.

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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 four spelling rules that help reading and writing, as well as all the sounds that join together to make words. This book is for all Mundari readers. It is especially important for those writing books and translating Scripture to understand the lessons of this book.

Each of the Mundari words in this book are listed in the Alphabet 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. The words are taken from Mundari stories. These stories are at the end of the *Mundari Grammar 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 Mundari if you need help.

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## Mundari Alphabet

The first step in learning to read and write Mundari is learning the alphabet. The Mundari language has 27 letters, as shown in the following list of words.

<u>Mundari Alphabet</u>		
<b>A a</b>	ama	<i>sandals</i>
<b>Ä ä</b>	äpü	<i>crime, guilt</i>
<b>B b</b>	banduk	<i>sword</i>
<b>D d</b>	düät	<i>bull</i>
<b>'D 'd</b>	'dion	<i>dog</i>
<b>E e</b>	Eke!	<i>Drive in!</i>
<b>G g</b>	gü	<i>granary</i>
<b>I i</b>	kidi	<i>waterwell</i>
<b>İ i</b>	kidi	<i>arm</i>
<b>J j</b>	jurak	<i>bag</i>
<b>K k</b>	kibär	<i>anthill</i>
<b>L l</b>	likiro	<i>hare</i>
<b>M m</b>	manta	<i>field, garden</i>
<b>N n</b>	nukuanit	<i>rope</i>
<b>Ny ny</b>	nyajua	<i>gazelle type</i>
<b>Ŋ ŋ</b>	ŋobora	<i>horns</i>
<b>O o</b>	olot	<i>flour</i>
<b>P p</b>	parat	<i>ax</i>
<b>R r</b>	rima	<i>blood</i>
<b>S s</b>	suri	<i>chicken</i>
<b>T t</b>	tolokso	<i>egg</i>
<b>U u</b>	kuŋu	<i>knee</i>
<b>Ü ü</b>	üsür	<i>tax</i>
<b>W w</b>	würü	<i>warthog</i>
<b>Y y</b>	yarü	<i>hippo</i>
<b>'Y 'y</b>	'yuddu	<i>planting</i>
<b>'</b>	la'at	<i>clothes</i>

There are only a few words with the letter **'y** as in **'yuddu** 'planting'. In some words borrowed from Bari, there is the letter **'b** as in **'bolot** 'flower'.

<b>'B 'b</b>	'bolot	<i>flower</i>
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The Mundari 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	_____	r	_____
ä	_____	k	_____	s	_____
b	_____	l	_____	t	_____
d	_____	m	_____	u	_____
'd	_____	n	_____	ü	_____
e	_____	ny	_____	w	_____
g	_____	ŋ	_____	y	_____
i	_____	o	_____	'y	_____
ï	_____	p	_____	'	_____

## Syllables

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

<u>Three-syllable words</u>		
sokare	so ka re	<i>hare</i>
koropo	ko ro po	<i>leaves</i>
käri'e	kä rü 'e	<i>widow</i>
titi'it	ti ti 'it	<i>sparrow (bird type)</i>
lo'duluk	lo 'du luk	<i>animal like badger</i>

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

<u>Two-syllable words</u>		
jaku	ja ku	<i>animal</i>
käli	ka li	<i>whip</i>
ja'e	ja 'e	<i>rainy season</i>
gümät	gü mät	<i>wind</i>
lütek	lü tek	<i>roof</i>

banduk	ban duk	<i>sword</i>
liŋgo	liŋ go	<i>fox</i>
rüäkä	rüä kä	<i>darkness</i>
nyajua	nya jua	<i>gazelle type</i>
alaŋ	a laŋ	<i>salt</i>
olot	o lot	<i>flour</i>
atiaŋ	a tiaŋ	<i>night</i>

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

One-syllable words

gü	<i>granary</i>
kī	<i>sky, heaven</i>
jet	<i>belly, womb</i>
mäk	<i>waist</i>
küe	<i>head</i>
ŋäüŋ	<i>hyena</i>
diaŋ	<i>famine</i>
süät	<i>ear</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.

<u>number of syllables</u>		<u>divided into syllables</u>			
<u>2</u>	güreny	<u>gü</u>	<u>reny</u>	___	<i>cat</i>
___	mony	___	___	___	<i>mother-in-law</i>
___	düät	___	___	___	<i>bull</i>
___	jame	___	___	___	<i>word</i>
___	mürüt	___	___	___	<i>neck</i>
___	ŋobora	___	___	___	<i>horns</i>
___	guek	___	___	___	<i>raven</i>
___	peya	___	___	___	<i>gun</i>
___	marate	___	___	___	<i>somebody</i>

—	waria		—	—	—		<i>wives</i>
—	boronj		—	—	—		<i>harmful animal</i>
—	lokore		—	—	—		<i>meat</i>
—	manta		—	—	—		<i>field, garden</i>

## Consonants and Vowels

Some letters are consonants and some letters are vowels. In the word **kibär** 'anthill', the letters **k**, **b** and **r** are consonants and **i** and **ä** are vowels.

Consonants usually begin syllables and sometimes end syllables. Vowels are in the middle of syllables and sometimes end syllables. In the syllable **ki**, the consonant **k** begins the syllable, and the vowel **i** ends the syllable. In the syllable **bär**, the consonant **b** begins the syllable, the consonant **r** ends the syllable, and the vowel **ä** is in the middle of the syllable.

In a few words such as **alanj** 'salt', 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.

In a few words such as '**dionj** 'dog', there are two vowels **i**, **o** in the middle of the syllable. Even though the word has 4 letters, the entire word is only one syllable.

The following 18 letters are Mundari consonants:

<u>Mundari consonants</u>			
B b	K k	ŋ ŋ	W w
D d	L l	P p	Y y
'D 'd	M m	R r	'
G g	N n	S s	
J j	Ny ny	T t	

The following 8 letters are Mundari vowels:

<u>Mundari vowels</u>				
a	e	i	o	u
ä		ï		ü

In this lesson, we learn about Mundari consonants. In the next lessons, we learn about Mundari vowels.

The list below has Mundari words with each of the consonants. Most consonants can be at the *beginning* or *middle* of words. But, the consonant ' cannot be at the beginning.

Some consonants can be at the *ends* of words. But, the consonants **b, d, 'd, g, j, l, w, y,** and **'** cannot.

	<u>Word beginning</u>		<u>Word middle</u>		<u>Word end</u>	
<b>B b</b>	boyi	<i>net</i>	rube	<i>sorcerer</i>		
	büt	<i>bush</i>	kabelo	<i>sheep (pl)</i>		
<b>D d</b>	dili	<i>hole</i>	küdü	<i>rain</i>		
	dü'de	<i>cloud</i>	mede	<i>household</i>		
<b>'D 'd</b>	'diri	<i>virgins</i>	dü'de	<i>cloud</i>		
	'düñit	<i>herd</i>	ku'dat	<i>bread</i>		
<b>G g</b>	gele	<i>shoulder</i>	mogor	<i>hunger</i>		
	güre	<i>dove</i>	logelie	<i>bird type</i>		
<b>J j</b>	jaku	<i>animal</i>	miji	<i>mouse</i>		
	jet	<i>belly</i>	nyajua	<i>gazelle</i>		
<b>K k</b>	kadi	<i>house</i>	tokot	<i>field</i>	banduk	<i>sword</i>
	käli	<i>whip</i>	sokare	<i>otter</i>	guek	<i>raven</i>
<b>L l</b>	liŋgo	<i>fox</i>	buluk	<i>crowd</i>		
	loli	<i>basket</i>	alaŋ	<i>salt</i>		
<b>M m</b>	mere	<i>mountain</i>	gümät	<i>wind</i>	kam	<i>fishes</i>
	mariŋ	<i>fence</i>	kimaŋ	<i>fire</i>	a rem	<i>speared</i>
<b>N n</b>	nukuanit	<i>rope</i>	kine	<i>goat</i>	käy'in	<i>hand</i>
	nügäŋ	<i>another</i>	yini	<i>co-wife</i>	ñün	<i>god</i>
<b>Ny ny</b>	nyajua	<i>gazelle type</i>	merenye	<i>grandfather</i>	güreny	<i>cat</i>
	nyürüt	<i>food</i>	monya	<i>mothers-in-law</i>	muny	<i>body</i>
<b>Ŋ ŋ</b>	ñäüŋ	<i>hyena</i>	buŋo	<i>flock</i>	alaŋ	<i>salt</i>
	ñuri	<i>person</i>	diñit	<i>time</i>	'dionŋ	<i>dog</i>
<b>P p</b>	päri	<i>bed</i>	kopo	<i>cup</i>	ŋe'dep	<i>tongue</i>
	perek	<i>fish spear</i>	yapa	<i>moon</i>	a rop	<i>paid</i>
<b>R r</b>	rñit	<i>power</i>	güreny	<i>cat</i>	jür	<i>village</i>
	rube	<i>sorcerer</i>	kireŋ	<i>cow</i>	tär	<i>island</i>
<b>S s</b>	sokare	<i>otter</i>	üsür	<i>tax</i>	a tos	<i>picked</i>
	soŋ	<i>water</i>	amaso	<i>sandal</i>	a kuas	<i>begged</i>



T t	tokot ture	field stick	lütek pata	roof ropes	düät kakat	bull door
W w	wale welet	knife oil	kawokonit kawasanit	beater (person) replier		
Y y	yapa yümü	moon heart	koyi käyin	road hand		
'Y y	'yuddu 'yalet	planting credit, loan	loŋu'yum koko'yogga	heel swarm		
'			kü'ü ja'e	shield rainy season		

### Exercise 3

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

g	ü	l	ä	m	<i>grave</i>
k	ä	y	ï	n	<i>hand</i>
m	a	r	i	ŋ	<i>fence</i>
ŋ	e	'd	e	p	<i>tongue</i>
t	o	l	o	k	<i>eggs</i>
w	ü	r	ï		<i>warthog</i>
s	e	r	a	n	<i>stars</i>
d	ü	'd	e		<i>cloud, sky</i>
j	a	'e			<i>rainy season</i>
a	t	i	a	ŋ	<i>night</i>

## Heavy and Light Vowels

The words **dan** 'time' and **jäny** 'dangerous person' have different vowel sounds. In **dan**, the vowel **a** is light. In **jäny**, the vowel **ä** is heavy.

There are 8 vowels in Mundari, as shown in the list below. Heavy vowels are marked with dots above the vowel.

Vowels	
<u>Light</u>	<u>Heavy</u>
A a	Ä ä

E e	
I i	Ī ī
O o	
U u	Ü ü

The following words have the vowel /a/ or /ä/. Say each of these words. Listen to the difference in sound between the vowels /a/ and /ä/.

<b>A a</b>		<b>Ä ä</b>	
daŋ	<i>time</i>	jäny	<i>dangerous person</i>
kak	<i>earth</i>	mäk	<i>waist</i>
mar	<i>chief, king</i>	tär	<i>island</i>
taba	<i>tobacco</i>	pädä	<i>gold</i>
pata	<i>ropes</i>		
manta	<i>field, garden</i>		
parat	<i>ax</i>		
kakat	<i>door</i>		
alaŋ	<i>salt</i>		
ama	<i>sandals</i>		
bar	<i>flood</i>		

The following words have the vowel /i/ or /ī/.

<b>I i</b>		<b>Ī ī</b>	
mi	<i>custom</i>	ki	<i>sky, heaven</i>
kidi	<i>waterwell</i>	kidi	<i>arm</i>
miri	<i>scholar</i>	mīri	<i>government</i>
kili	<i>battle line</i>	dīli	<i>hole</i>
diŋit	<i>time</i>	rīŋit	<i>power</i>
titi'it	<i>sparrow (bird type)</i>	kīnyjīri	<i>bird</i>
		mik	<i>grain, sorghum</i>
		kīn	<i>dung, feces</i>
		pīrit	<i>place</i>
		dīni	<i>tree type</i>
		mīji	<i>mouse</i>
		'dīri	<i>virgins</i>

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

<b>U u</b>		<b>Ü ü</b>	
ju	<i>friend</i>	gü	<i>granary</i>
muny	<i>body</i>	ŋün	<i>god</i>
kuruk	<i>mouth</i>	mürüt	<i>neck</i>
wuyut	<i>buttock</i>	nyürüt	<i>food, produce</i>
buluk	<i>crowd</i>	tülü	<i>ax</i>
kuŋu	<i>knee</i>	münü	<i>snake</i>

kuyu	<i>bones</i>	küdü	<i>rain</i>
		lürü	<i>mist</i>
		yümü	<i>heart</i>
		kü'ü	<i>shield</i>
		üsür	<i>tax</i>
		jür	<i>village</i>
		büt	<i>bush</i>

The following words have the light vowel /e/. In Mundari, there are no words with only a heavy vowel /e/. So, we never write /e/ with dots.

### E e

le	<i>milk</i>
jet	<i>belly, womb</i>
ŋer	<i>brother, sister</i>
meŋ	<i>custom</i>
mede	<i>household, family</i>
mere	<i>mountain</i>
gele	<i>shoulder</i>
kele	<i>tooth</i>
welet	<i>oil</i>
perek	<i>fish spear</i>
memeŋ	<i>gum</i>
ŋe'dep	<i>tongue</i>
meretet	<i>rib, side</i>
merenye	<i>grandfather</i>

The following words have the light vowel /o/. In Mundari, there are no words with only a heavy vowel /o/. So, we never write /o/ with dots.

### O o

ro	<i>word, matter</i>
ŋo	<i>thing</i>
mot	<i>foot</i>
lor	<i>day</i>
wor	<i>stream</i>
soŋ	<i>water</i>
mony	<i>mother-in-law</i>
kopo	<i>cup</i>
loro	<i>voice</i>
olot	<i>flour</i>
tokot	<i>field</i>
boronŋ	<i>harmful animal</i>
mogor	<i>hunger</i>
kolonŋ	<i>sun</i>
tolok	<i>eggs</i>

komon                    *in-laws*  
 koropo                   *leaves*

Exercise 4

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 light as in the word on the left, write the word correctly with a light vowel. If the sound for the bold vowel is heavy as in the word on the right, write the word correctly with a heavy vowel. The first one has been done as an example.

<u>Light</u>		<u>Test Word</u>		<u>Heavy</u>		<u>Write correctly</u>
kak	<i>earth</i>	y <b>ä</b>	<i>wine</i>	mäk	<i>waist</i>	<u>ya</u>
kak	<i>earth</i>	p <b>ä</b> dä	<i>gold</i>	mäk	<i>waist</i>	_____
kak	<i>earth</i>	k <b>a</b> kat	<i>door</i>	mäk	<i>waist</i>	_____
kak	<i>earth</i>	t <b>a</b> r	<i>island</i>	mäk	<i>waist</i>	_____
kak	<i>earth</i>	y <b>a</b> pa	<i>moon</i>	mäk	<i>waist</i>	_____
kidi	<i>well</i>	m <b>i</b> ji	<i>mouse</i>	kidi	<i>arm</i>	_____
kidi	<i>well</i>	d <b>i</b> li	<i>hole</i>	kidi	<i>arm</i>	_____
kidi	<i>well</i>	kiny <b>j</b> iri	<i>bird</i>	kidi	<i>arm</i>	_____
kidi	<i>well</i>	t <b>i</b> t'i't	<i>sparrow</i>	kidi	<i>arm</i>	_____
kidi	<i>well</i>	y <b>i</b> ni	<i>co-wife</i>	kidi	<i>arm</i>	_____
ju	<i>friend</i>	j <b>u</b> r	<i>village</i>	gü	<i>granary</i>	_____
ju	<i>friend</i>	m <b>u</b> ny	<i>body</i>	gü	<i>granary</i>	_____
ju	<i>friend</i>	k <b>ü</b> 'ü	<i>shield</i>	gü	<i>granary</i>	_____
ju	<i>friend</i>	p <b>ü</b> rü	<i>fleas</i>	gü	<i>granary</i>	_____
ju	<i>friend</i>	m <b>u</b> nu	<i>snake</i>	gü	<i>granary</i>	_____

**Mixed Vowels**

Light and heavy vowels are usually not mixed together in the same word. In the following words, only **light** vowels /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/, /u/ are together.

Light vowels together in the same word

wale                    *knife*  
 kadi                    *house*  
 yaru                    *hippo*  
 peya                    *gun*

ŋerot	<i>south</i>
kiŋa	<i>year</i>
kireŋ	<i>cow</i>
kido	<i>chest</i>
liluŋ	<i>lamb</i>
sokare	<i>otter</i>
koŋe	<i>song</i>
loli	<i>basket</i>
lo'duluk	<i>animal like badger</i>
jurak	<i>bag</i>
ture	<i>stick</i>
mu'diŋ	<i>field</i>
buŋo	<i>flock</i>

In the following words, only **heavy** vowels /ä/, /i/, /ü/ are together.

Heavy vowels together in the same word

päri	<i>bed</i>
äpü	<i>crime</i>
kībār	<i>anthill</i>
mürü	<i>lion</i>
gümät	<i>wind</i>
würü	<i>warthog</i>

However, the light vowels /e/, /o/ can be together with light vowels /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/, /u/ or together with heavy vowels /ä/, /i/, /ü/.

Vowels /e/ and /o/ with light or heavy vowels in the same word

<u>Light vowels</u>		<u>Heavy vowels</u>	
wale	<i>knife</i>	kärü'e	<i>widow</i>
kireŋ	<i>cow</i>	kīne	<i>goat</i>
ture	<i>stick</i>	güre	<i>dove</i>
loli	<i>basket</i>	lojitän	<i>stakes for fishing</i>
lo'duluk	<i>animal like badger</i>	kobükän	<i>wings</i>

In words with heavy vowels such as **kärü'e** 'widow' or **lojitän** 'stakes for fishing', /e/ or /o/ become at most half-heavy. They do not become full heavy vowels. So, we never write /e/ or /o/ with dots.

In summary, we have the following spelling rule.

**Spelling Rule 1:** The light vowels **a, i, u** and the heavy vowels **ä, ī, ü** are not mixed together in the same words. The light vowels **e, o** can be with either heavy or light vowels, but are never written with dots.

### Exercise 5

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
marin <i>wall</i>	<u>marin</u>	gülam <i>grave</i>	_____
mërök <i>enemies</i>	_____	gürëny <i>cat</i>	_____
tome <i>elephant</i>	_____	kiro <i>scorpion</i>	_____
tirän <i>goods</i>	_____	jakü <i>animal</i>	_____
kä'di <i>pumpkin</i>	_____	dü'de <i>cloud</i>	_____
mijök <i>mice</i>	_____	'dujit <i>herd</i>	_____

### Vowels u, ü and i, i next to consonants

The consonant **y** can be at the beginning of words as in **yapa** 'moon' or in the middle of words as in **koyi** 'road'. The consonant **w** can be at the beginning of words as in **wale** 'knife' or in the middle of words as in **Wowok** 'Beat!'

	Word beginning	Word middle
<b>Y y</b>	yapa <i>moon</i> yümü <i>heart</i>	koyi <i>road</i> käy'in <i>hand</i>
<b>W w</b>	wale <i>knife</i> welet <i>oil</i>	kawokonit <i>beater (person who beats)</i> kawasanit <i>replier (person who replies)</i>

When **y** is in the middle of a word, it is always between two vowels—it is never next to a consonant. In **koyi** 'road', **y** is between the vowels **o** and **i**. But, we never write **y** next to a consonant as in **ryak** (wrong) 'steal'. Instead, we write **riak** 'steal' with the vowel **i**. When next to a consonant, we spell the sound [y] with the vowel **i** or **ï**.

Correct	Wrong
riak <i>steal, be greedy</i>	ryak <i>steal, be greedy</i>
'dion <i>dog</i>	'dyon <i>dog</i>
logelie <i>bird type</i>	logelye <i>bird type</i>
küändiä <i>wife</i>	küändyä <i>wife</i>

Similarly, we never write **w** next to a consonant as in **kwe** (wrong) 'eye'. Instead we write **kue** 'eye' with the vowel **u**. When next to a consonant, we spell the sound [w] with the vowel **u** or **ü**.

Correct	Wrong
---------	-------

kue	<i>eye</i>	kwe	<i>eye</i>
süät	<i>ear, side</i>	swät	<i>ear, side</i>
ṅäüṅ	<i>hyena</i>	ṅäwṅ	<i>hyena</i>
nyajua	<i>gazelle type</i>	nyajwa	<i>gazelle type</i>

Why don't we write **w** next to consonants? This would make reading more difficult. The word **kue** 'eye' and **küe** 'head' would both be written **kwe** (wrong). But, these words sound differently, so they should be written differently. So, they should be written with **u** or **ü** instead of **w** as in **kue** 'eye' and **küe** 'head'.

<u>Correct</u>	<u>Wrong</u>
kue <i>eye</i>	kwe <i>eye</i>
küe <i>head</i>	kwe <i>head</i>

Why don't we write **y** next to consonants? This would make reading more difficult. There are several words beginning with the letter **ny** such as **nyajua** 'gazelle type', **nyürüt** 'food, produce', **nye** 'he', **nyo** 'what'. On the other hand, there is the word **nio** 'my'. If we wrote **y** next to consonants, the words **nyo** 'what' and **nio** 'my' would both be written **nyo**. These words have different beginning sounds, so they should be written differently. The word **nyo** 'what' should be written with the letter **ny**, and **nio** 'my' should be written with **i** instead of **y**.

<u>Correct</u>	<u>Wrong</u>
nyo <i>what</i>	nyo <i>what</i>
nio <i>my</i>	nyo <i>my</i>

In summary, we have the following spelling rule:

**Spelling Rule 2:** When next to a consonant, write the sound [y] as **i** or **ï**, and write the sound [w] as **u** or **ü**. Do not write **y** or **w** next to a consonant.

Exercise 6

Carefully read and say each test word below. 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>
swät <i>ear, side</i>	süät	dyaṅ <i>famine</i>	_____
gvek <i>raven (bird type)</i>	_____	kwa <i>thorns</i>	_____
kwere <i>Tamarind tree</i>	_____	warya <i>wives</i>	_____
atiaṅ <i>night</i>	_____	kwändiä <i>wife</i>	_____
rwäkä <i>darkness</i>	_____	kueny <i>birds</i>	_____

'dyoŋ *dog* | \_\_\_\_\_ | nyajwa *gazelle type* | \_\_\_\_\_

## The consonant '

The consonant ' is only in the middle of words such as **kü'ü** 'shield' and other words below.

Word middle	
kü'ü	<i>shield</i>
ja'e	<i>rainy season</i>
la'u	<i>piece of clothing</i>
käri'e	<i>widow</i>

The consonant ' should not be confused with the consonant **d** as in **'dion** 'dog'. The consonant **d** is a different consonant than '. The consonant **d** may come at the beginning and middle of words, but the consonant ' is only in the middle of words.

The consonant ' is always between two vowels and always begins a new syllable. So, ' always separates two vowels with their own beat. The two vowels are in different syllables. In **ja'e** 'rainy season', both **a** and **e** have their own beat. The vowel **a** is in the first syllable **ja** and the vowel **e** is in the second syllable **'e**.

### Consonant ' separates 2 vowels in different syllables

ja'e	ja	'e	<i>rainy season</i>
------	----	----	---------------------

This is different than the vowels in **kue** 'eye'. In **kue**, both **u** and **e** are in the same beat or syllable. So the vowels **u** and **e** are not separated with the consonant ' in **kue**.

### 2 vowels in the same syllable

kue	eye
-----	-----

The consonant ' is also different than the consonant **y**. The consonants ' and **y** can both begin a new syllable, and they separate vowels in different syllables. However, ' sounds different than **y** in the words **kü'ü** 'shield' and **kuyu** 'bones'. So they should be written differently—each with their own letter.

### Consonants ' and y separate 2 vowels in different syllables, but sound differently

kü'ü	kü	'ü	<i>shield</i>
kuyu	ku	yu	<i>bones</i>

The consonant ' is also different than the consonant **w**. The consonants ' and **w** can both begin a new syllable, and they separate vowels in different syllables. However, ' sounds different than **w** in the words **ko'ane** 'priest' and **owa** 'wedding'. So they should be written differently—each with their own letter.



Consonants ' and w separate 2 vowels in different syllables, but sound differently

ko'ane	ko 'a ne	priest
owa	o wa	wedding

In summary, we have the following spelling rule:

**Spelling Rule 3:** Write the consonant ' to separate vowels if both vowels get a beat (if the vowels are in different syllables). Do not write ' if both vowels are in the same beat (syllable) or if the sounds [y] or [w] separate the vowels.

Exercise 7

Carefully read and say each test word below. 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>
kärië widow	käri'e	boi net	_____
ku'u bones	_____	la'u piece of clothing	_____
layat clothes	_____	titi'it sparrow (bird type)	_____
wuyut buttock	_____	kiyo boat	_____
ko'i road	_____	pea gun	_____
käyïn hand	_____	nyäyet spoon	_____

**Consonants p, t, s, k at the Ends of Words**

The consonants **p, t, s, 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 ends of words.

	<u>Word beginning</u>	<u>Word middle</u>	<u>Word end</u>
<b>P p</b>	päri bed perek fish spear	kopo cup yapa moon	ŋe'dep tongue a rop paid
<b>T t</b>	tokot field ture stick	lütek roof pata ropes	düät bull kakat door
<b>S s</b>	sokare otter soj water	üsür tax amaso sandal	a tos picked a kuas begged

<b>K k</b>	kadi <i>house</i> käli <i>whip</i>	tokot <i>field</i> sokare <i>otter</i>	banduk <i>sword</i> guek <i>raven</i>
<b>B b</b>	boyi <i>net</i> bü't <i>bush</i>	rube <i>sorcerer</i> kabelo <i>sheep (pl)</i>	
<b>D d</b>	dili <i>hole</i> dü'de <i>cloud</i>	küdü <i>rain</i> mede <i>household</i>	
<b>J j</b>	jaku <i>animal</i> jet <i>belly</i>	miji <i>mouse</i> nyajua <i>gazelle</i>	
<b>G g</b>	gele <i>shoulder</i> güre <i>dove</i>	mogor <i>hunger</i> logelie <i>bird type</i>	

Readers would have more difficulty if we wrote **b** at the ends of words instead of **p**. In **ŋe'depan** 'tongues', there is the sound [p]. So, we write it with the letter **p**. Since we write **p** in **ŋe'depan**, we should also write a **p** in **ŋe'dep** 'tongue'. The words **ŋe'dep** 'tongue' and **ŋe'depan** 'tongues' have the same meaning except that **ŋe'depan** is more than one. So, we should write these words with the same meaning with the same letter **p**. Readers may think the words have different meaning if we write a **b** in **ŋe'deb** 'tongue' and a **p** in **ŋe'depan** 'tongues'.

<u>Correct</u>		<u>Wrong</u>	
ŋe'dep	<i>tongue</i>	ŋe'deb	<i>tongue</i>
ŋe'depan	<i>tongues</i>	ŋe'depan	<i>tongues</i>

Readers would also have more difficulty if we wrote **d, j, g** at the ends of words instead of **t, s, k**. In **ku'datan** 'breads', we write the sound [t] with the letter **t**. So, we should also write **ku'dat** 'bread' with the letter **t**. In **Tose!** 'Pick!', we write the sound [s] with the letter **s**, so we should also write **a tos** 'picked' with the letter **s**. In **jurakan** 'bags', we write the sound [k] with the letter **k**, so we should also write **jurak** 'bag' with the letter **k**.

	<u>Correct</u>		<u>Wrong</u>		
<b>p</b>	ŋe'dep	ŋe'depan	ŋe'deb	ŋe'depan	<i>tongue, tongues</i>
<b>t</b>	ku'dat	ku'datan	ku'dad	ku'datan	<i>bread, breads</i>
<b>s</b>	a tos	Tose!	a toj	Tose!	<i>picked (nuts), Pick!</i>
<b>k</b>	jurak	jurakan	jurag	jurakan	<i>bag, bags</i>

In summary, we have the following spelling rule:

**Spelling Rule 4:** Write **p, t, s, k** at the ends of words and not **b, d, j, g**.

### Exercise 8

Carefully read and say each test word below. 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>
ku'dad <i>bread</i>	ku'dat	bulug <i>crowd</i>	_____
lütek <i>roof</i>	_____	kak <i>earth</i>	_____
kurug <i>mouth</i>	_____	parad <i>ax</i>	_____
düäd <i>bull</i>	_____	a rob <i>paid</i>	_____
a kuaj <i>begged</i>	_____	tokot <i>field</i>	_____

### Spelling Rules Reviewed

In this book, we have learned four 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 13): The light vowels **a, i, u** and the heavy vowels **ä, i, ü** are not mixed together in the same words. The light vowels **e, o** can be with either heavy or light vowels, but are never written with dots.

<u>Light vowels</u>		<u>Heavy vowels</u>	
sokare	<i>otter</i>	küändiä	<i>wife</i>
logelie	<i>bird type</i>	päri	<i>bed</i>
kabelo	<i>sheep (pl)</i>	mirü	<i>lion</i>
liluḡ	<i>lamb</i>	güläm	<i>grave</i>

Vowels /e/ and /o/ with light or heavy vowels in the same word

<u>Light vowels</u>		<u>Heavy vowels</u>	
kireḡ	<i>cow</i>	kine	<i>goat</i>
lo'duluk	<i>animal like badger</i>	kobükän	<i>wings</i>

**Spelling Rule 2** (page 15): When next to a consonant, write the sound [y] as **i** or **ï**, and write the sound [w] as **u** or **ü**. Do not write **y** or **w** next to a consonant.

	<u>Correct</u>	<u>Wrong</u>
<b>i</b>	riak <i>steal, be greedy</i>	ryak <i>steal, be greedy</i>
<b>ï</b>	küändiä <i>wife</i>	küändyä <i>wife</i>
<b>u</b>	nyajua <i>gazelle type</i>	nyajwa <i>gazelle type</i>
<b>ü</b>	küe <i>head</i>	kwe <i>head</i>

**Spelling Rule 3** (page 17): Write the consonant ' to separate vowels if both vowels get a beat (if the vowels are in different syllables). Do not write ' if both vowels are in the

same beat (syllable) or if the sounds [y] or [w] separate the vowels.

		<u>Word middle</u>	
2 syllables	'	la'at	<i>clothes</i>
		ja'e	<i>rainy season</i>
		kü'ü	<i>shield</i>
1 syllable	y	kuyu	<i>bones</i>
	w	kawasanit	<i>replier</i>
		kue	<i>eye</i>

**Spelling Rule 4** (page 18): Write **p, t, s, k** at the ends of words and not **b, d, j, g**.

	<u>Correct</u>	<u>Wrong</u>	
<b>p</b>	ŋe'dep    ŋe'depan	ŋe'deb    ŋe'depan	<i>tongue, tongues</i>
<b>t</b>	ku'dat    ku'datan	ku'dad    ku'datan	<i>bread, breads</i>
<b>s</b>	a tos    Tose!	a toj    Tose!	<i>picked (nuts), Pick!</i>
<b>k</b>	jurak    jurakan	jurag    jurakan	<i>bag, bags</i>

### Exercise 9

Carefully read and say each test word below. 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>
käji <i>town, cattle camp</i>	<u>käji</u>	ku'dät <i>bread</i>	_____
kibär <i>anthill</i>	_____	jurak <i>bag</i>	_____
kärü'e <i>widow</i>	_____	tiränsö <i>produce</i>	_____
gwek <i>raven (bird type)</i>	_____	kwändyä <i>wife</i>	_____
'dionj <i>dog</i>	_____	kwe <i>eye</i>	_____
atyaŋ <i>night</i>	_____	ŋäwŋ <i>hyena</i>	_____
layu <i>piece of clothing</i>	_____	niyo <i>my</i>	_____
ki'o <i>boat</i>	_____	boyi <i>net</i>	_____
käin <i>hand</i>	_____	jae <i>rainy season</i>	_____
a tos <i>picked</i>	_____	pereg <i>fish spear</i>	_____
'düŋid <i>herd, group</i>	_____	ŋe'deb <i>tongue</i>	_____
banduk <i>sword</i>	_____	gümät <i>wind</i>	_____

### **Alphabetical Word List**

The following singular (one) and plural (more than one) words are in alphabetical order.

There are nouns (n) and indefinite words (ind). The gender of each word is given with the words **lo** (masculine singular), **na** (femine singular), **kulo** (masculine plural), and **kune** (femine plural).

n = noun

ind = indefinite word

### Mundari Word List

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Part of</u> <u>Speech</u>	
<b>A a</b>				
alaŋ	alaŋi	na	n	<i>salt</i>
amaso	ama	lo	n	<i>sandals</i>
atiaŋ	atiaŋi	lo	n	<i>night</i>
<b>Ä ä</b>				
äpü	äpüät	lo	n	<i>crime, guilt</i>
<b>B b</b>				
banduk	bandukan	lo	n	<i>sword</i>
bar	baran	lo	n	<i>flood</i>
boroŋ	bürüŋin	lo, na	n	<i>harmful animal</i>
bot	—	na	n	<i>north</i>
boyi	boyan	na	n	<i>net</i>
buluk	bulukan	na	n	<i>crowd</i>
buŋo	buŋuat	na	n	<i>flock, group</i>
büt	bütän	lo	n	<i>bush</i>
<b>'B 'b</b>				
'bolot	—	na	n	<i>flower (barrowed from Bari)</i>
<b>D d</b>				
daŋ	daŋin	na	n	<i>time</i>
diaŋ	diaŋi	lo	n	<i>famine</i>
diŋit	diŋitan	na	n	<i>time</i>
dīlī	dīlīä	na	n	<i>hole</i>
dīnī	den	lo	n	<i>tree type</i>
do'de	do'diot	lo	n	<i>story</i>
düät	düälīŋ	lo	n	<i>bull</i>
dü'de	dü'dälä	na	n	<i>cloud, sky</i>
<b>'D 'd</b>				
'dionŋ	'dijin	lo, na	n	<i>dog</i>
'dīrīso	'dīrī	na	n	<i>unmarried girl, virgin</i>
'dūŋīt	'dūŋītän	lo, na	n	<i>herd, group</i>

**E e**

ek	—		v	<i>drive, pound in</i>
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**G g**

gele	gelelia	lo	n	<i>shoulder</i>
gerok	mo	lo	num - quan	<i>one - many</i>
guek	guekan	lo, na	n	<i>raven (bird type)</i>
gü	gügüä	lo	n	<i>granary</i>
güläm	gülämän	na	n	<i>grave</i>
gümät	gümätän	lo	n	<i>wind</i>
güre	gürälä	lo, na	n	<i>dove</i>
güreny	gürenyän	lo, na	n	<i>cat</i>

**J j**

jaku	jaka	lo, na	n	<i>animal</i>
jame	jamiat	lo	n	<i>word</i>
ja'e	ja'eat	lo	n	<i>rainy season</i>
jäny	jänyjü	lo, na	n	<i>dangerous person or animal</i>
jet	jokia	na	n	<i>belly, womb</i>
ju	juliñ, juliña	lo, na	n	<i>friend</i>
jurak	jurakan	lo	n	<i>bag</i>
jür	jürän	lo	n	<i>village</i>

**K k**

kabiliso	kabelo	lo, na	n	<i>sheep</i>
kadi	kadisik	na	n	<i>house</i>
kak	kakan	na	n	<i>earth</i>
kakat	kakati	na	n	<i>door</i>
—	kape	kulo	n.pl	<i>yeast</i>
kapiriaso	kapiria	lo	n	<i>skirt</i>
kare	karia	lo	n	<i>river</i>
—	kariñi	kune	n.pl	<i>name</i>
kawasanit	kawasak	lo, na	vn.actr	<i>replier (person who replies)</i>
kawokonit	kawokok	lo, na	vn.actr	<i>beater (person who beats)</i>
kä'di	kä'diät	lo	n	<i>pumpkin</i>
käji	käjinä	na	n	<i>town, cattle camp</i>
kämäri	kam	lo, na	n	<i>fish</i>
käli	käliät	na	n	<i>whip</i>
käri'le	käri'let	lo, na	n	<i>widow, widower</i>
käy'in	käy'inti	lo	n	<i>hand</i>
kele	kala	lo	n	<i>tooth</i>
kidi	kidia	lo	n	<i>waterwell</i>
kido	kidoni	na	n	<i>chest, authority</i>
kileñ	kileñan	lo, na	n	<i>small furry animal</i>
kili	kilia	lo	n	<i>line of soldiers in battle</i>
kiluñ	kiluña	na	n	<i>female lamb</i>

kimaŋ	—	na	n	<i>fire</i>
kiŋa	kiŋani	lo	n	<i>year</i>
ki'o	üj'in	lo	n	<i>boat</i>
kireŋ	suk	lo, na	n	<i>cow</i>
kiro	kironi	lo, na	n	<i>scorpion</i>
kī	—	na	n	<i>sky, heaven</i>
kībār	kībārā	lo	n	<i>anthill</i>
kīdī	kīdīa	lo	n	<i>arm</i>
—	kīn, kīnīnīāt	kune	n.pl	<i>dung, feces</i>
kīne	yīdīn	lo, na	n	<i>goat</i>
kīnyjīrī	kueny	lo, na	n	<i>bird (general)</i>
kobükānso	kobükān	lo	n	<i>wing</i>
koko'yogga	—		v	<i>swarm</i>
koloŋ	—	na	n	<i>sun</i>
komonit	komon	lo, na	n	<i>in-law</i>
koŋe	koŋia	lo	n	<i>song</i>
kopo	koporo	lo	n	<i>cup</i>
koroposo	koropo	na	n	<i>leaf</i>
koyi	koyini	lo	n	<i>road</i>
kuas	—		v	<i>beg</i>
ku'dat	ku'datan	na	n	<i>bread</i>
kue	kuen	lo	n	<i>eye</i>
kuere	kuerelat	lo	n	<i>Tamarind tree</i>
kulupit	kulupitan	na	n	<i>window</i>
kūme	kūmūsik	na	n	<i>nose</i>
kuŋu	kuŋuat	lo	n	<i>knee</i>
kuruk	kūrīān	lo	n	<i>mouth</i>
kuyuso	kuyu	lo	n	<i>bone</i>
kūāndīā	waria	na	n	<i>wife</i>
kūdū	kūdūāt	na	n	<i>rain</i>
kūe	kījīkān	na	n	<i>head</i>
—	kūrāk	kune	n.pl	<i>sand, soil</i>
kūrī	kua	na	n	<i>thorn</i>
kū'ū	kū'āt	na	n	<i>shield</i>
<b>L 1</b>				
la'u	la'at	na	n	<i>piece of clothing</i>
—	le	kune	n.pl	<i>milk</i>
likiro	likironi	lo, na	n	<i>hare</i>
liluŋ	liluŋa	lo	n	<i>male lamb</i>
liŋgo	liŋgola	lo, na	n	<i>fox</i>
lo'duluk	lo'dulukān	lo, na	n	<i>animal like badger</i>
logelie	logelieni	lo, na	n	<i>bird type</i>
lojītso	lojītān	lo	n	<i>stake for fishing with nets</i>
lokore	lokorio	na	n	<i>meat, flesh</i>
loli	loliat	lo	n	<i>basket</i>

loŋu'yum	loŋu'yuman	lo	n	<i>heel</i>
lor	perok	lo	n	<i>day</i>
loro	loroni	lo	n	<i>voice</i>
lütek	lüteko	lo	n	<i>roof</i>
lügän	kulie	lo	ind	<i>male someone, certain, another</i>
lürü	lürüät	lo	n	<i>mist</i>

### **M m**

manta	mäntiänä	na	n	<i>field, garden</i>
mar	marti	lo, na	n	<i>chief, king, leader</i>
marate	marateni	lo, na	n	<i>somebody</i>
mariŋ	mariŋi	na	n	<i>wall, fence</i>
mäk	mäkän	na	n	<i>waist</i>
mede	midisäk	na	n	<i>household, family, home</i>
medeso	lumede	lo, na	n	<i>neighbour</i>
memeŋ	memeŋa	na	n	<i>gum</i>
meŋ	meŋan	lo	n	<i>custom</i>
mere	meria	lo	n	<i>mountain</i>
merenye	merenyeni	lo	n	<i>grandfather</i>
meretet	mara	lo	n	<i>rib, side</i>
merokso	merok	lo, na	n	<i>enemy</i>
mi	milan	lo	n	<i>custom</i>
miri	miria	lo, na	n	<i>scholar</i>
miji	mijok	lo, na	n	<i>mouse</i>
—	mik	kulo	n.pl	<i>grain, sorghum</i>
miri	miriät	na	n	<i>government</i>
mirü	mirüät	lo, na	n	<i>lion</i>
mogor	—	lo	n	<i>hunger</i>
mony	monya	na	n	<i>mother-in-law</i>
mot	mok	lo	n	<i>foot</i>
mu'diŋ	—	na	n	<i>field, forest</i>
muny	ärik	na	n	<i>body</i>
münü	müniä	lo, na	n	<i>snake</i>
müri	mur	lo, na	n	<i>mosquito</i>
mürüt	mürütän	na	n	<i>neck</i>

### **N n**

nügän	kunie	na	ind	<i>female someone, certain, another</i>
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### **Ny ny**

nyajua	nyajuani	lo, na	n	<i>gazelle type</i>
nyürüt	nyürütän	na	n	<i>food, produce</i>

### **Ŋ ŋ**

ŋäüŋ	ŋäüŋän	lo, na	n	<i>hyena</i>
ŋe'dep	ŋe'depän	lo	n	<i>tongue</i>



ner	nerik	lo, na	n	<i>brother, sisiter</i>
nerot	—		mod	<i>south</i>
ņiro	wajik	lo, na	n	<i>child</i>
ņo	ņojin	lo, na	n	<i>thing</i>
ņode	ņodeka	lo, na	n	<i>lame person</i>
ņopso	ņopon	lo	n	<i>fig</i>
ņuri	sek	lo, na	n	<i>person</i>
ņübüri	ņobora	lo	n	<i>horn</i>
ņün	ņünän	lo	n	<i>god</i>
<b>O o</b>				
olot	ulusan	na	n	<i>flour</i>
<b>P p</b>				
parat	paratan	lo	n	<i>ax</i>
pataso	pata	na	n	<i>rope</i>
pädä	pädäni	na	n	<i>gold</i>
päri	päriät	na	n	<i>bed</i>
perek	perekon	na	n	<i>fish spear</i>
peya	peyani	lo	n	<i>gun</i>
pirit	piritän	na	n	<i>place</i>
pürüso	pürü	lo, na	n	<i>flea</i>
<b>R r</b>				
—	rima	kune	n.pl	<i>blood</i>
rįjit	rįjitän	na	n	<i>power</i>
—	ro, rojin	kune	n.pl	<i>word, matter</i>
rube	rübäkä	lo, na	n	<i>sorcerer</i>
rüäkä	—	na	n	<i>darkness</i>
<b>S s</b>				
seranso	seran	na	n	<i>star</i>
sokare	sokareni	lo, na	n	<i>otter</i>
—	soņ	kune	n.pl	<i>water</i>
suri	soro	lo, na	n	<i>chicken</i>
süät	süätän	lo	n	<i>side</i>
süät	süä	lo	n	<i>ear</i>
<b>T t</b>				
taba	tabani	na	n	<i>tobacco</i>
tär	tärän	na	n	<i>island</i>
telemeso	talama	lo, na	n	<i>red monkey</i>
titi'it	titi'itan	lo, na	n	<i>sparrow (bird type)</i>
tiränso	tirän	na	n	<i>produce, goods</i>
tokot	tokoti	na	n	<i>field</i>
tolokso	tolok	na	n	<i>egg</i>

tome	tomia	lo, na	n	<i>elephant</i>
tore	tola	lo, na	n	<i>son, daughter</i>
tos	—		v	<i>pick, shell, husk</i>
ture	turia	lo	n	<i>stick</i>
tülü	tülüät	lo	n	<i>ax</i>
tümünit	tomok	lo, na	n	<i>slave</i>

### Ü ü

üsür	üsürän	lo	n	<i>tax</i>
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### W w

wale	walia	lo	n	<i>knife</i>
welet	wilisan	na	n	<i>oil</i>
wor	woron	lo	n	<i>stream</i>
woroso	woro	na	n	<i>dung</i>
wuyut	wuyi	lo	n	<i>buttock</i>
würi	würiät	lo, na	n	<i>warthog, pig</i>

### Y y

—	ya, yajin	kune	n.pl	<i>wine</i>
yapa	yapani	lo	n	<i>moon, month</i>
yaru	yaruni	lo, na	n	<i>hippo</i>
yini	yinikä	na	n	<i>co-wife</i>
yümü	yümien	lo	n	<i>heart</i>

### 'Y 'y

'yalet	'yaletti	na	vn.actn	<i>credit, loan</i>
'yuddu	—		v	<i>planting</i>
'yut	—		v	<i>plant</i>

## Glossary

Word	Example	Definition
syllable	<b>so ka re</b> in <b>sokare</b> 'hare'	The parts of a word that can be divided according to beats.
consonant	<b>k b r</b> in <b>kībār</b> 'anthill'	Letter sounds that begin or end syllables; a consonant cannot be a syllable by itself.
vowel	<b>ī ä</b> in <b>kībār</b> 'anthill'	Letter sounds in the middle and sometimes end of a syllable; a vowel can be a syllable by itself.
heavy vowel	<b>ä</b> in <b>jāny</b> 'dangerous person'	Vowel letters / <b>ä, ī, ü</b> / <i>with</i> dots.
light vowel	<b>a</b> in <b>daṅ</b> 'time'	Vowel letters / <b>a, e, i, o, u</b> / <i>without</i> dots.

## Answers to Exercises

Answers to the exercises of this book are given below.

### Exercise 1

a <u>ama</u>	j <u>jurak</u>	r <u>rima</u>
ä <u>äpü</u>	k <u>kībār</u>	s <u>suri</u>
b <u>banduk</u>	l <u>likiro</u>	t <u>tolokso</u>
d <u>düät</u>	m <u>manta</u>	u <u>kuṅu</u>
'd <u>'dion</u>	n <u>nukuanit</u>	ü <u>üsür</u>
e <u>Eke!</u>	ny <u>nyajua</u>	w <u>würī</u>
g <u>gü</u>	ŋ <u>ṅobora</u>	y <u>yarū</u>
i <u>kidi</u>	o <u>olot</u>	'y <u>'yuddu</u>
ī <u>kīdī</u>	p <u>parat</u>	' <u>la'at</u>

### Exercise 2

number of syllables	divided into syllables	
<u>2</u> güreny	gü    reny    —	<i>cat</i>
<u>1</u> mony	<u>mony</u>	<i>mother-in-law</i>
<u>1</u> düät	<u>düät</u>	<i>bull</i>
<u>2</u> jame	ja    me	<i>word</i>
<u>2</u> mürüt	mü    rüt	<i>neck</i>
<u>3</u> ṅobora	ṅo    bo    ra	<i>horns</i>
<u>1</u> guek	<u>guek</u>	<i>raven</i>
<u>2</u> peya	pe    ya	<i>gun</i>
<u>3</u> marate	ma    ra    te	<i>somebody</i>
<u>2</u> waria	wa    ria	<i>wives</i>
<u>2</u> boron	bo    ron	<i>harmful animal</i>
<u>3</u> lokore	lo    ko    re	<i>meat</i>
<u>2</u> manta	man    ta	<i>field, garden</i>

### Exercise 3

Consonants have been underlined instead of circled.

g   ü   l   ä <u>m</u>	<i>grave</i>
<u>k</u> ä   y   i <u>n</u>	<i>hand</i>
<u>m</u> a   r   i <u>ṅ</u>	<i>fence</i>
ṅ   e   'd   e   p	<i>tongue</i>
t   o   l   o <u>k</u>	<i>eggs</i>
<u>w</u> ü   r   i	<i>warthog</i>
s   e   r   a <u>n</u>	<i>stars</i>
<u>d</u> ü   'd   e	<i>cloud, sky</i>
j   a   '   e	<i>rainy season</i>

a t i a ṅ

night

Exercise 4

<u>Light</u>		<u>Test Word</u>		<u>Heavy</u>		<u>Write correctly</u>
kak	earth	yä	wine	mäk	waist	ya
kak	earth	pädä	gold	mäk	waist	pädä
kak	earth	kakat	door	mäk	waist	kakat
kak	earth	tar	island	mäk	waist	tär
kak	earth	yapa	moon	mäk	waist	yapa
kidi	well	miji	mouse	kidi	arm	miji
kidi	well	dili	hole	kidi	arm	dili
kidi	well	kinyjiri	bird	kidi	arm	kinyjiri
kidi	well	titi'it	sparrow	kidi	arm	titi'it
kidi	well	yini	co-wife	kidi	arm	yini
ju	friend	jur	village	gü	granary	jür
ju	friend	muny	body	gü	granary	muny
ju	friend	kü'ü	shield	gü	granary	kü'ü
ju	friend	pürü	fleas	gü	granary	pürü
ju	friend	munu	snake	gü	granary	münü

Exercise 5

<u>Test Word</u>		<u>Write correctly</u>	<u>Test Word</u>		<u>Write correctly</u>
marin	wall	marin	gülam	grave	gülam
mөрök	enemies	merok	gürëny	cat	gürëny
tome	elephant	tome	kiro	scorpion	kiro
tirän	goods	tirän	jakü	animal	jakü
kä'di	pumpkin	kä'di	dü'de	cloud	dü'de
mijök	mice	mijök	'duṅit	herd	'düṅit

Exercise 6

<u>Test Word</u>		<u>Write correctly</u>	<u>Test Word</u>		<u>Write correctly</u>
swät	ear, side	süät	dyaṅ	famine	dian
güek	raven (bird type)	güek	kwa	thorns	kua
kwere	Tamarind tree	kuere	warya	wives	waria
atiaṅ	night	atiaṅ	kwändiä	wife	küändiä
rwäkä	darkness	rüäkä	kueny	birds	kueny
'dyoṅ	dog	'dion	nyajwa	gazelle type	nyajua

Exercise 7

<u>Test Word</u>	<u>Write correctly</u>	<u>Test Word</u>	<u>Write correctly</u>
kärüe <i>widow</i>	<u>kärü'e</u>	boi <i>net</i>	<u>boyi</u>
ku'u <i>bones</i>	<u>kuyu</u>	la'u <i>piece of clothing</i>	<u>la'u</u>
layat <i>clothes</i>	<u>la'at</u>	titi'it <i>sparrow (bird type)</i>	<u>titi'it</u>
wuyut <i>buttock</i>	<u>wuyut</u>	kiyo <i>boat</i>	<u>ki'o</u>
ko'i <i>road</i>	<u>koyi</u>	pea <i>gun</i>	<u>peya</u>
käyîn <i>hand</i>	<u>käyîn</u>	nyäyet <i>spoon</i>	<u>nyä'et</u>

### Exercise 8

<u>Test Word</u>	<u>Write correctly</u>	<u>Test Word</u>	<u>Write correctly</u>
ku'dad <i>bread</i>	<u>ku'dat</u>	bulug <i>crowd</i>	<u>buluk</u>
lütek <i>roof</i>	<u>lütek</u>	kak <i>earth</i>	<u>kak</u>
kurug <i>mouth</i>	<u>kuruk</u>	parad <i>ax</i>	<u>parat</u>
düäd <i>bull</i>	<u>düät</u>	a rob <i>paid</i>	<u>a rop</u>
a kuaj <i>begged</i>	<u>a kuas</u>	tokot <i>field</i>	<u>tokot</u>

### Exercise 9

<u>Test Word</u>	<u>Write correctly</u>	<u>Test Word</u>	<u>Write correctly</u>
käji <i>town, cattle camp</i>	<u>käji</u>	ku'dät <i>bread</i>	<u>ku'dat</u>
kibär <i>anthill</i>	<u>kibär</u>	jurak <i>bag</i>	<u>jurak</u>
kärü'e <i>widow</i>	<u>kärü'e</u>	tiränsö <i>produce</i>	<u>tiränsö</u>
gwek <i>raven (bird type)</i>	<u>gwek</u>	kwändyä <i>wife</i>	<u>küändiä</u>
'dionᵛ <i>dog</i>	<u>'dionᵛ</u>	kwe <i>eye</i>	<u>kue</u>
atyaᵛ <i>night</i>	<u>atiaᵛ</u>	ᵛjäwᵛ <i>hyena</i>	<u>ᵛjäüᵛ</u>
layu <i>piece of clothing</i>	<u>la'u</u>	niyo <i>my</i>	<u>nio</u>
ki'o <i>boat</i>	<u>ki'o</u>	boyi <i>net</i>	<u>boyi</u>
käin <i>hand</i>	<u>käyîn</u>	jae <i>rainy season</i>	<u>ja'e</u>
a tos <i>picked</i>	<u>a tos</u>	pereg <i>fish spear</i>	<u>perek</u>
'düᵛjîd <i>herd, group</i>	<u>'düᵛjîᵛ</u>	ᵛe'deb <i>tongue</i>	<u>ᵛe'dep</u>
banduk <i>sword</i>	<u>banduk</u>	gümät <i>wind</i>	<u>gümät</u>