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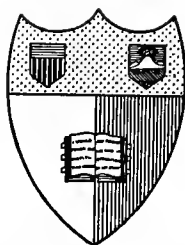
HAUSA STORIES
AND RIDDLES

WITH NOTES AND A COPIOUS

HAUSA-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY.

H. G. HARRIS, B.A.

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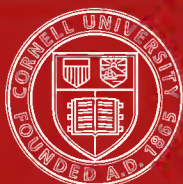
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Hausa stories and riddles



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مَنْعَيْنَ تَطْرُدَا وَنَدَّ كَفَيْكُو مَقُو أَبْرَدَا
نِكْرَسُو دَعْرُ كَيْتَا مِرْ الْكَوْلِ كَا ثَرْمِرْ
الْجَمْعَةُ شِدَا نِيغْنِ آدَا مِ تَكْرَدَا وَنَدَّ
أَزْ كَا كُو مَنَا سَبُو دَا شِي مَنِيغْرَا دَا مَعْمُورْ
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وَإِنَّا قَدِ، أَبْنَعَا دَا مِ يَابِ تَلَا ثِيغْ يَابِ يَابِ
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مَنْ مَنِيغْ دَا كَا تَلَا ثِيغْ مَنَا سَبُو مَنَابِ
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Hausa Stories

and Riddles,

WITH NOTES ON THE LANGUAGE ETC.,
— AND A CONCISE —
HAUSA DICTIONARY

BY

HERMANN G. HARRIS, B.A.

*(Eleven years engaged as a missionary among Arabs and Hausas in
Tripoli, Tunisia, the Algerian Sahara, and Egypt).*

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Errata and Addenda.

HARRISS'S HAUSA STORIES & RIDDLES.

(Published by the Mendip Press, 1906).

-
- Page
49. Read No. 13, instead of 12.
62. Line 11, read "mun zo," not "nun zo."
67. 6th line from end, read "Kairouan."
71. Last line, read "To, nagari, sun tafo."
79. Last line, insert "muka" before "zo gidan Masabiha."
86. 17th line, "Bilhu."
95. Note 3, "arife = shut" (not opened) see Dictionary rufe.
100. Line 4, "daga hanunta = from her hand."
101. 6th line from end, read "suka bache," not "su ka."
- Note on 103, line 17, "abizigen = pl. of abisga, a shrub, bearing fruit—the *Capparis Sodata*."

ERRATA IN HAUSA DICTIONARY.

Page

5. "bekki (*adj.*) black.

N.B.—The remaining copies of the Hausa Pocket Dictionary, bound in cloth, are now being sold at half-price, *i.e.*, 1/- each, of the author only,

5 BELVEDERE ROAD, WEST, TAUNTON.

PREFACE.

These stories are published in the hope that they may facilitate the study of the Hausa language. They are rather more difficult than those in Schön's *Magana Hausa*, containing more idioms, but in very similar language for the most part.

In the original version of some of these stories a few Arabic words occurred, which are well known in North Africa but not in Hausaland, all such words have been replaced by their Hausa equivalents.

The preparation of this volume for publication has recalled pleasant memories of many days spent in intercourse with Hausas whom I look upon as personal friends, both in the Barbary States and in Egypt.

I have been greatly indebted to the Hausa Dictionaries of Dr. Schön and the Rev. Canon Robinson, M.A., and to Mischlich's *Hausa Wörterbuch* in preparing the notes to these stories. I am also indebted to Capt. G. Merrick R.A. author of *Hausa Proverbs* for some useful notes and suggestions about the stories, and to Major J. A. Burdon, M.A. for some notes and corrections in the Dictionary.

A PERSONAL QUESTION.

The question has, not unnaturally, arisen whether one who has never been in Hausaland proper is competent to produce a work on its language. Yet it will be admitted, even by these critics, that a person educated in a British Colony or in the U.S.A. may have a thorough knowledge of English without ever having visited England.

The author of this book was in constant touch, for about eleven years, with the Hausa Colonies in Tripoli, Tunis and the Algerian Sahara, as well as in Egypt, meeting also many of them passing through North Africa either as pilgrims to Mecca or as traders.

He employed Hausas for some time as his cook, personal attendant and caravan servants. He shared his bedroom and meals, too, with a Hausa negro for some time, and thus obtained and took down from dictation the stories here printed, which, along with a Hausa Dictionary, he began to compile in the year 1892.

The following are the names of those whose kind subscriptions and promises of support have enabled me to publish this work, and I beg to tender them my very grateful thanks:—

E. J. Arnett, Esq.
Major J. Alder Burdon.
The Colonial Office, per the
Earl of Elgin.
Sir Clifford J. Cory,
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J. M. Fremantle, Esq.
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Alfred H. Harris, Esq.
John Holt, Esq.

Captain A. St. John.
General Sir F. D. Lugard,
*late High Commissioner for
Northern Nigeria.*
The Rev. J. O. F. Murray,
D.D.
G. Ormsby, Esq.
H. R. Palmer, Esq.
The Royal Geographical
Society, per Dr. J. Scott
Kettie.
Mrs. W. Uniacke Townsend.
Miss A. Werner.
R. A. Yerburgh, Esq.

HERMANN G. HARRIS,

Taunton, December 1st, 1907.

DEDICATED

to the cherished memory of

EDWARD WHITE

(of Rochdale),

pioneer missionary to the Central Soudan,

who "fell asleep" at Akassa, May, 1893.

INTRODUCTION.

Hausa has been rightly placed among the conquering languages. That is to say, all the tribes living on the borders of Hausaland, north of the Benue river, find it necessary or at least advisable to learn it, so that it has become a medium of intercommunication over a far larger area than Hausaland proper. The reasons for this are, first, that it is a language far easier to acquire than that of any of the neighbouring tribes, and secondly, that it is sufficient for all ordinary needs.

It is easy to acquire because of (*a*) its pronunciation, which has no harsh gutturals like the Arabic and Tuarek languages, and no strange nazal sounds like the Fellata and Nupe ; (*b*) its grammar, in contrast to that of the Bornouese and Tuarek tongues is the simplest possible, and with very few inflections ; (*c*) it leaves a good deal to be understood from the context, the tone of the voice, the gesture of the speaker, etc., hence it is a rather condensed form of speech, yet never obscure in meaning, and thus it is remarkably suited to the temperament and character of the Negro races.

Hence we find that the conquerors of Hausaland both Berber and Fulani all acquired the Hausa language, and that their tongues are stationary or even dying out, whereas Hausa is spreading and conquering, and almost the only words that successive Moslem conquests were able to introduce into the Hausa speech are words of Arabic origin expressing some new ideas of religion, law, civilization, etc.

The Riddles in No. 11 and the fairy tales, Nos. 1, 5, and 6, give us quite an insight into the character of the Hausa people. Their keenness in observation, ability to appreciate a joke, their naturalness and freedom from artificiality, their aptness in drawing comparisons from Nature, etc.

DIALECTS.—The home of the purest and best Hausa is probably Kano and Katsina and the places nearest to them; west of which towns the language varies somewhat in pronunciation and suffers more from admixture with other elements. Of the seven dialects of Hausa, that of Kano, being the smoothest and least harsh, is certain to prevail over the other dialects of the same tongue, especially with the spread of education and greater facilities for safe intercourse between Kano and all the outlying parts of the Protectorate. A student will, therefore, do well to master thoroughly the Kano dialect and make that his standard, for with it he will not fail to be understood in any of the other districts of Hausaland, and with the Kano dialect as a basis one's ear soon gets accustomed to and recognizes, in spite of slight variations in sound, the words spoken by a native of any other province.

BASTARD HAUSA.—The Hausas themselves designate as bastard Hausa, Hausa banza (banza, illegitimate), the seven neighbouring states of Zanzara, Kebbi, Nupe, Gwari, Yauri, Yoruba and Kororofa, as in these states though the Hausa tongue is spoken, yet it was not the original language of the people, and consequently it has suffered considerable corruption, some instances of which are here indicated in the notes and Dictionary in order to put students on their guard against acquiring a debased dialect, which is totally unlike the true representative Hausa of Kano and Katsina, such as is given us in Schön's *Magana Hausa*, in Robinson's *Hausa Grammar*, in Merrick's *Hausa Proverbs*, in Mischlich's *Lehrbuch der Hausanischer Sprache*, and in the

present volume of stories. Any so called Hausa works by other authors, if they differ much in style and dialect from those here named, may be set down as Hausa banza.

ALPHABET.—After some years experience of both methods I have come to the conclusion that there is no real advantage gained by employing the complicated alphabet of Lepsius with its thirty-nine symbols. I have therefore used the far simpler one employed by the Rev. Canon Robinson, Lecturer in Hausa in Cambridge University, in his *Hausa Grammar and Dictionary*, the general principle of which is that all vowels are to be pronounced as in Italian, and all consonants as in English, this being the system of transliteration adopted by the Royal Geographical Society.

THE SPELLING OF HAUSA.—There exists at present no truly reliable standard of Hausa spelling, for just as the pronunciation varies in different dialects so does the spelling, and more than that even the same native will write and pronounce the same word in two or three different ways. This proves that the language has had no dependable literature, and that what literature it has is purely local, for were it generally known and read some uniformity of spelling would have been arrived at, whereas on the contrary the spelling is at present in a state more or less of suspense. However, there are some safe landmarks to steer by when we leave the unreliable native literature and come to works in the Roman character. Those published by Dr. Schön, the Rev. Canon Robinson, A. Mischlich and Major G. Merrick R.A., give us a fairly uniform and satisfactory spelling of Hausa, any variations from which in the present work are given for the sake of making clear dialectic changes.

USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.—During the past four years I have translated into English a dozen or more lengthy manuscripts from Northern Nigeria, including

a native History of Kano. All of them are in Arabic, but often interspersed with Hausa, and I find that the writers of the best MSS. make up for the lack of capital letters by using red ink to distinguish nearly all proper names and sometimes also to mark the beginning of a new paragraph. It is therefore quite in keeping with native taste to use capital letters when writing Hausa in the Roman character and one can only consider it a great blemish in the new edition of the *Magana Hausa* that the capitals of the first edition for initial letters of proper names have been suppressed.

THE INFLUENCE OF ARABIC ON THE HAUSA LANGUAGE.
—The home of the true Hausas is in the British dependency of Northern Nigeria, the history of which has recently been published in a fascinating volume by Lady Lugard. From this we gather that the Hausa nation at one time was in a very low state of civilisation, its religion a gross form of fetichism, which, however, was gradually overthrown by the successive impact of Moslem neighbours from East, North, and West, *i.e.*, Bornouese, Berbers, Songhays, and Fellatas, as well as by visits of individual Arabs of great influence from all the states on the Mediterranean coast of Africa.

By these means Islam gradually became the religion of most Hausa towns, and especially of the ruling classes, and with Islam came its sacred book, the Koran, and a knowledge of the Arabic tongue, Arab jurisprudence, social customs, etc. The consequence of this Moslem influence and intercourse during ten centuries has been that the once barbarous Hausa race, whose own language contained practically no words to express the ideas of lawful, unlawful, reward, punishment, command, claim, judgment, witness, a judge, a pupil, a school, a teacher, etc., etc., received along with Moslem civilisation a large addition of Arabic words into its vocabulary, to express new ideas and needs. Clothing was previously so little worn by the Hausas that they had no name for such a thing as a pocket ;

the Arabic name, therefore, was adopted. Previously they had no division of time shorter than a month (moon), the Arabs gave them the week of seven days, and the names of the days, Faith, holiness, religion, prayer, and many such ideas were non-existent in the Hausa vocabulary until it was enriched by the Arab terms denoting them.

Strip the present Hausa language of its Arabic derivatives, and you reduce yourself to a childish and barbaric sterility of ideas and feebleness of expression.

THE LITERATURE OF HAUSALAND.

We have copies extant in whole or in part of works current in Hausaland as far back as the sixteenth century, and since that date a regular succession of writers has flourished in its chief cities, *e.g.*, Kano, Katsino, Sokoto and Zaria.

The works of these authors cover every sphere of life, history, medicine, law, theology, politics etc., but all of them with the exception of some of the poetical works are written in Arabic not Hausa.

Again these writers frequently quote from the works of their predecessors and contemporaries, but all these quotations are in Arabic excepting those taken from Hausa songs.

Arabic has always been, as it still is, the only satisfactory medium of written communication between natives of Hausaland, and it is exclusively used by them for all histories, treaties, and other legal documents, and for most correspondence.

Hausa songs on the other hand have been committed to writing, poems in eulogy of warriors, and poems on religious and historical themes, but these have first been composed and learnt orally, and when written they can only be deciphered with difficulty by a native, unless he happens to have already committed them to memory.

Some reasons for this are, first because there is no standard of orthography to guide the writer in spelling Hausa with Arabic characters, secondly because a native has no idea of dividing words from one another by spaces, but he joins them together in writing just as he runs them together by *liaison* in pronunciation.

A number of Arabic works chiefly in prose by natives of Hausaland have of late been sent me for translation, works by Othman Ben Fodi, Abdullahi Ben Fodi, Sultan Bello etc., etc. One of these works, a native history of Kano, covering the period of the last eight hundred years is interspersed with numerous short extracts in Hausa, but all such are from Hausa songs, and would often be undecipherable apart from the context.

Not long ago I was employed by His Excellency General Sir F. D. Lugard, the late High Commissioner for Northern Nigeria, to translate into Arabic a number of letters of Appointment of Governors, and Proclamations affecting the fifteen chief towns of Hausaland; such documents contain technical and legal terms that have no equivalent in Hausa, but they are easily expressed in Arabic, and readily comprehended by the native scribes.

We are therefore forced to the conclusion that an intimate acquaintance with Arabic is essential to anyone who ventures to undertake translation work into Hausa especially such work as that of translating the Holy Scriptures, or any legal, or technical work, for otherwise very serious errors will creep in.

H. G. HARRIS.

CONTRACTIONS AND REFERENCES.

syn. = synonym.

Dict. = Robinson's Hausa Dictionary.

App. = Appendix to these stories.

lit. = literally.

Ar. = Arabic.

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1 Dictionary.—A concise Hausa-English Dictionary of the twelve hundred words in most common use (alternate pages blank for notes)	1—28
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No. 1.

STORY OF A POOR GIRL AND THE
RIVAL WIVES.

Tasunia wonan mache che da mujinta¹ suka tashi suka haifi dia. Dia nan ta girima² a chikin gida. Obanta nan da uwanta misiata ne. Akoi sarikin dunia ya aure³ dia nan ta-misiata. Sariki nan babu shi da da⁴, sai da ita dia nan ta zo, da kishiointa⁵ ba su santa⁶, da kishioi nan babu mai-da. Sariki nan kua ia san⁷ dia nan tamisiata. Ya je ya kwana dere daia a dakinta da ta samu chiki ta haife yaya arbain daia babu⁸. Ta-chikon⁹ arbain guda daia tamata. Akatashi¹⁰ zofua zata yi ungozoma. Zofua¹¹ nan ta dauki dan kare arbain daia babu⁸; ta chikon arbain nan ta-mata. Sariki ia⁷ murna, matasa ta haifu masa yaya. Kishioi sun

STORY BY GUMBO. Dictated by a Hausa familiar with Tripolitan Arabic. No. 1 Story is in the Kano dialect, and it is a kind of fairy tale similar to Nos. 5 and 6.

¹ Muji = miji = husband (man).

² Ta girima. abbrev. for ta yi girima = she grew up (lit.) she made great.

³ aure = amre = to marry. Ta-misiata = the poor one (fem.) see Dict. tsia = poverty (matsiata = poor). cf. nageri = good. fem = tagari. Ta-mata = female (sing) fr. mata = a woman, plur. ya-mata = girls. — cf na-miji = male. from miji, a man.

⁴ Babu shi da da = he had no son.

⁵ Kishia. (plur. Kishioi) = a rival, *i.e.*, a rival wife in the family of a polygamist, fr. Kishi = envy.

⁶ Su santa = they loved her *i.q.* su sonta, from so, to love.

⁷ ia san = ya so = he loved. "so" is the more usual form, as "san" generally is used for sanni, to know. ia (pron.) he = ya, shina, yena.

⁸ arbain daia babu, also arbain de babu = arbain ger daia, forty minus one. "ger" is Arabic, see Dict. gaira.

⁹ ta-chikon = the complement, *i.e.* the last one that fills up the number (fem). na-chikon (masc).

¹⁰ akatashi (passive voice) = There was raised up, fetched up.

¹¹ Zofo, also sofo and tsofo, fem. zofua = old man, old woman.

che, kai zofua ki ka debe yayan sariki ki ka ajie yayan karre¹ nan ki ka dauke daian² sariki nan ki ka fitasda su. Kishioi nan suka che ga sariki, ga mataka da ka ke murna da ita, ta haifu maka yaya, ashe, ba yaya ba ne, yayan kare ne. Sariki ya kama mata nan da ye ke murna³ da ita, ya tureta⁴ a chikin akurikin kaji.

Ita zofua nan kishioi nan sun bata lada⁵ ta kaya⁶ yayan sarikin nan ta bennesu⁷, da fure ta futto guri nan da ta bennesu. Rana nan sariki ya fitta ia giowayawan⁸ garinsa, ye je iske fure nan ya che ga fadawa, kai⁹ wonan kamshi ban taba jinsa ba a dunia. Ye che ku taru ku yi mini¹⁰ gina¹¹ guri¹² nan, ku hakka rijia, da akahakka rijia, aka-kawo sania, ya kawo ma-aikachi, ye che kai ka ja rua, fure nan mai-kamshi¹⁵ kai ka bata rua kulun kulun¹³ babu fashi¹⁴

Sariki ia taffia¹⁶ daga wurin fure nan ia jin kamshinta.

¹ kare, karre, kerre = dog. pl. karnuka.

² daian = yayan = children (or) da yan sariki.

³ ye ke murna = ye ke yi murna = he was rejoicing.

⁴ ture = to push, thrust; ya tureta = he thrust her (into a fowl-pen).

⁵ sun bata lada = they gave her a reward.

⁶ kaya = kai, to carry. take away.

⁷ benne = bisne, to bury.

⁸ giowaye = to go round about; ia giowayawan = he was going round (participial imperfect tense).

⁹ kai (Interjection) = really, indeed. Kai wonan Kamshi = Truly this is a scent I have never smelt the like; ii = to smell, feel, hear.

¹⁰ mini = mani = for me.

¹¹ gina = a wall, building. fr. gina, to build.

¹² guri, wuri, gun = a place.

¹³ kulun = every day.

¹⁴ babu fashi = without break, continually.

¹⁵ mai = prefix implying possession, thus mai-kamshi = sweet-scented mai-da = possessor of a son.

¹⁶ ia taffia = He was going. Imperfect tense (also pres. incomplete) taffia is pres. part. of taffi, to go.

Ananan¹ mata nan na sariki suka nemeshi suka ras-sashi. Suka koma ga zofua suka che mata, ke zofua enna kika kai yaya nan, kika bennesu? Ta che na kaisu daga-chan dawa. Suka che mata ke je-ki² gurin nan da kika bennesu ki duba³. Ta je ta duba. Ta ga sariki, ta komo. gida, ta che da matan sariki, "ya sa anyi⁴ gina a gun fure nan." Kishioi suka che, yayan nan suka fitto a gun. Suka che, to kaka zamu yi sariki ya rabbu⁵ da gun nan. Suka che da zofua nan, ku koma gurin ma-aikachi. Ki bashi lada⁶, ya kunche sania nan ta je ta chinye⁷ fure mai-kamshi nan. Ya karibi ladansa, ya je ya kunche sania. Ta je ta chiniye fure nan. Gobensa⁸ sariki da ya zo, ye che da ma-aikachi, enna fure nan? Ya che massa, Obangijina ina berichi⁹ da dere, sania nan ta je ta chinia fure nan. Zofua ta che masa kai ma-aikachi ka taffi da sania nan, dauka jeji, kai yenka sania nan, kai hakka¹⁰, ka benneta. Ya dauka jeji¹¹, bai yenka ba. Ya nemu¹² kwogo¹³, ye turata a chikinsa, ye komo gida. Da ya komo gida sariki ye che massa, Enna

¹ ananan = presently, by and by.

² Ke je ki = go thou (fem. Imperative emphatic), for ki je-ki.

³ Ki duba = look thou. see (fem).

⁴ Ya sa anyi = He has had made (caused to be made).

⁵ rabbu = to separate, or part from (intrans.) but rabba = to separate (trans).

⁶lada (laada) = a reward, *i.e.* bribe, from the Arabic see Dict. 142.

⁷chiniye = to devour, intensive form of chi, to eat.

⁸Gobe = to-morrow. Gobensa (gobansa) = On the next day, "its morrow." Ranan gobe = the Day of Resurrection. lit., the day of to-morrow.

⁹ ina berichi = I was sleeping. (imperf.) see App. section 5.

¹⁰ hakka = dig a hole.

¹¹ dauka jeji = Go to the forest (lit.) take the forest.

¹² nema = to seek, also occurs in the forms nemu and neme..

¹³ kwogo = (a hole, hollow, in a tree or in the earth) a cave.

sania. Ye che massa, barayi¹ sun kameta. Ana-nan anyi² wata guda sania nan ta haifu da, arbain de babu, na-chukonsu arbain ta-mata. Sania nan ta haifu da, yayan nan, yayan sariki, ashe, wonda ungozoma ta kawo ta bennesu, su ne suka fitto, suka zamma fure, su ke kamshi³. Shi ne don wonan da kishioi suka ji suka so aka-yenka⁴ sania. Ananan sariki ya tashi. Ya aike bafada⁵ ya che, ka je woni gari, ka kawo mini takarda. Bafada nan ya tashi ia taffia ya je gurin kwogo nan. Yara nan suka ganshi. Ya rasa masu⁶. Ya che masu salam alaikum. Suka che alaikum essalam.

Ya che ku bani ruan sha, Suka dauke rua suka bashi, ya sha rua. Da ya sha rua ya je tafi, suka che massa, kada⁷ ka tafi, ka tsaya, mu yi maka jibi⁸. Ya tsaia. Yara nan guda ashirin suka zo, suka jiru⁹ suka zamna. Ashirin de babu sun tafi aiki, akayi masa jibi, ya chi, ya sha rua. Suka che kai mutum daga enna ka ke ? Ya che, dagga gari sarakin wane¹⁰.

¹ barayi, plu of barao = a thief.

² anyi (impersonal passive) = there was made, *i.e.* it passed by. wata guda = one month, *i.e.* wata guda daia, guda = a unit, a single one, is mostly used with the numbers from 1 to 9.

³ Su ke kamshi = su ka yi kamshi = they gave a good scent.

⁴ Suka so akayenka = they wished to have the cow slain. akayenka is passive impersonal, from yenka, to cut, see Appendix 5.

⁵ bafada = a king's attendant, minister. pl. fadawa.

⁶ ya rasa masu = He turned aside to them. rasa = ratsa = to turn off the road, to stray, see Dict. 181 rassi.

⁷ kada = not (used in prohibitions); kada ka tafi = don't go.

⁸ jibi = a meal, jibi, also denotes the day after to-morrow.

⁹ suka jiru = they drew up in a line (in order).

¹⁰ wane = so and so.

Ta chukon arbain¹ nan ta fitto massa, ta che, en ka je, ka gaida wane.

Bafada ya tashi ye komo gida. Sariki ye che massa enna takerda. Ye che massa ni ban issa ba, ye che, na gani² woni abu. Ya che, minene woni abin nan, had-da³ ya hannaka gurin da na aikeka. Ya che Abun ajeb⁴ ne. Ye che mi wonan abu en na je na ganshi, ye che kai da kanka⁵, ye che ni da kaina. Ye che, to, mu je en ga wonan abun mamaki.

Sariki ya tashi, ya hadda⁶ gaia, akadaurawa masa dawakai surdi, sariki ya taka⁷ lekafa ya hau, suka tafi, suka je suka sabka, yaran nan suka futto, su-ka yi masu mahrabba⁸, suka gaisa, aka-kawo rua, aka-kawo masu abin-chi, suka chi. Akawo masu rua suka wanke hanu.

¹ Ta chukon arbain = the last of the forty (fem). (the filling up) the masc. would be na-chukon, the complement, the particle na, fem. ta, placed before cardinal numerals forms ordinals and placed before subs. forms generally an adjective, as nafari. tafari = the first; nagari and tagari = good. Dict p. 170 Mischlich considers the connective particle as gen. case of an article. He gives masc. na or n., fem. ta or t, for which in Kano r is often used, and in Sokoto l, but r seems to be fem. sing. only, and n fem. pl. thus yar-umamu, sing. our mother's daughter, yan-uwamu pl. The form ta, is also used with r, thus tar or ter-misiata, see page 1, note 3.

² Na gani = I saw (also na gono).

³ hal-da (or har-da) = such that, so that.

⁴ ajeb. (Ar.) = a wonder, wonderful. Hausa, mamaki. Dict. ajub.

⁵ kai da kanka = Thou thyself. Ni da kaina = I myself. (lit.). Thou with thy head etc.

⁶ Hadda = prepared. (Ar.). Dict. 81, it would be more correct without the aspirate. ya hadda gaia = ya sa gaiya = ya yi gaiya = He gathered an escort = collected an assembly or formed a camp.

⁷ taka = to step on, tread upon.

⁸ mahrabba = welcome (Ar.) more correctly it should be marhaba.

Karamin auta nasu ya che, yaiyuna¹ ku zo nan. Suka taru, duka suka zo, suka kawo gado suka zona, suka jiru².

Sariki ia daga chan da fadawansa, yaran nan suna daga nan, shi ke nan auta nan ye che don Alla yar-uwamu³, ye che, ki zo ki, ki yi mana⁴ tasunia, ta che kaiya-ni tasunia mizani⁵. Ye che, ki zo mana mu tuna da⁶. Sariki nan ia duba yara nan. Fadawa suna duban yara. Da sarikin nan da yara nan puskosu⁷ daia. Fa da wonan ya duba wonan, wonan kuma ya dubu wonan, suka che, kai woddanan yaya sun yi kama⁸ da sariki. Ta zo, ta zona, ta soma⁹ tasunia. Ta che, Gata nan. Suka che mata. Ta zo ta wuche, abinda ta fitta¹⁰, uwamu termusiata¹¹, da ta girima a chikin gida, iyayenta suka dauketa, suka bai¹² sarikin dunia. Sarikin dunia nan ba shi da

¹ yaiyuna = my brothers.

² suka jiru = they drew up in line.

³ yar-uwamu = our sister, (lit.) a child of our mother. ya = daughter.

⁴ mana = mamu = to us. *ibid.* Kaiyani = my burden, subject, see Dict. Kaya.

⁵ tasunia mizani = (lit.) a tale with a balance, *i.e.* a hidden meaning, riddle. see No. 11. or mizani, may stand for mithali = a parable. (Mischlich's Dict. misali). Hausas often confuse the sounds of z, th and s, in words of Arabic origin. *e.g.*, thulumi, tsulumi, zulumi, violence, deceit.

⁶ Mu tuna da = Let us recall former times.

⁷ puskosu = fuskosu = their face.

⁸ Sun yi kama da sariki = they are exactly like the king.

⁹ soma = to begin. syn. fara.

¹⁰ Gata nan. see story 11, notes.

¹¹ fitta (also futto, fudda) = to come forth, go out.

¹² ter-musiata = the poor one (fem). see p. 1. also ta-misiata, or yer-misiata, the r is only a corruption after the open vowel of ta, ya, etc.

¹³ Suka bai, for suka bayes = they gave, a form of the verb to give.

yaya. Tana da kishioi. Su ma ba su da yaya, sai da uwamu ta zo chikin gida. Sariki ya kwana dere daia, ta samu chiki akahaifemu, mu arbain de babu, ta-chikon arbain ter-mata². Anche¹ da zofua ta zo ta yi gozoma. Ta kawo yayan kare yayi arbain de babu ta ebe³-mu ta ajie yayan karnuka. Mu ta kaimu ta bennimu. Muka futto fure, muna kamshi. Ita kua uwamu akadauketa akasata chikin akurikin kaji. Wonan ita che uwamu. Da kishioi suka yi sariki wayo sabboda mu, don uwamu ta kawomu⁴. Sariki ya budu⁵ baki, ye che, ashe, ku ne yayana. Suka che mu ne yayanka, da zofua ta kaimu ta benni, da ka sa uwamu a chikin akurikin kaji, Ye che en ku ne ku tashi mu tafi gida. Suka taso suka tafo gida. Akafudda uwasu daga akurikin kaji, akawanketa, akasa mata, kaya tufafi, akamaisheta daki. Sauran kishioi akakoresu, ita kua ta zona a gida, da ita da yayanta⁶, Sarikin dunia ia murna da ita, uwa yayansa.

¹ anche = it was said.

² termata = vulgar form of ta-mata = female. (adj).

³ ebe = debe = to take out, remove.

⁴ Ta kawomu = ta haifemu = she gave birth to us.

⁵ ya buddu = ya bude = he opened. Verbal forms ending in " are generally intrans.

⁶ da da = both she and her children.

VOCABULARY TO STORY NO I. FOR REVISION.

haifi or haife = to bear, beget.

dere = night.

samu chiki = to conceive seed.

ta-chiko (fem). } the last one that fills up

na-chiko (masc) } the number, complement.

ajie = to put, place, put down. (3 syllables).

fittasda a derivative of fitta. Intensive transitive = to turn out, to make to go out. see Dict. 57.

ungozoma = a nurse, midwife.

murna = joy.

yi murna = to rejoice.

benne and bisne = to bury.

fadawa plur. = attendants, servants of a king, councillors (sing.) bafada.

kamshi = scent.

Kama (subs). = likeness; yi kama da = to be like.

tabba (with negative ba) = never, see Dict. 216.

hakka = to dig, excavate (a well).

ja = to draw water, to pull.

dowa and jeji = forest, desert, wilderness.

karibe (karba) = to receive, accept.

yenka = to slay, cut.

takarda = paper, letter, book.

jiru = to draw up in a straight line.

lekafa = stool, steps.

taso = tashi = to rise.

aure, owre, amre = to wed, marry.

N.B.—ia (two syllables) in this story is the pers. pron. he, generally pronounced ya (one syllable) but in subsequent pages it may either be the interjection, O, or the verb, to be able = iya, but it is easily distinguished by the context.

Examples occur in this story of the use of the word "da" in five different senses, *i.e.*, as subs., pron., prep., conj., adv. = a son, who or which, with, when, of old or formerly.

da . . da = both . . and.

No. 2.

THE LEARNED MAN, THE ARCHER AND
THE WRESTLER ETC.

Malami¹ yena tafia ya gamu da maharabi, maharabi ya che, Malam enna zaka. Ye che, zani daganan. Ye che, mu je dani. Suka tafu tare. Suka gammu da makunchi. Ye che masa, Malam enna zaka. Ye che, zani daganan. Ye che, mu tafu dani. Suka tafi. Suka gamu da mache-karua. Ta che, Malam enna zaka. Ye che, zani daganan. Ta che mu tafu dani². Suka tafi suka iske kwogi a-chike. Suka che, wa je futa da mu⁵? Malam ya che, Ia³ rua fuddakai⁴. Maharabi ye che, haka ka fada. Malam ya zaro takerda. Ya shimfuda a kan rua⁶, ya taka, ya futta, ya wuche. Ya che masu, ku zo, mu tafi. Maharabi ya zaro kibia tasa ya harbarta⁷, ta je ta kamo wonchan gachi⁸, ya takata, ya futta, ya tarda mallami. Makonchi shi kuma ya zo bakin gachi, ya kaffo bakansa⁹. Ya kurumi bakansa da kokua¹⁰, ya dere daga wochan

¹ malami, malle, a teacher, learned man. (Ar.)

² Mu tafi dani = Let us go together = Mu je dani (line 2).

³ ia (interject.) O.

⁴ fuddakai = Redeem thyself. Pay the price of thy pardon (redemption). fidakai, see note in Robinson's Dict., p 55, for another rendering see No. 33 in Captain Merrick's *Hausa Proverbs*, "He who can swim can save himself."

⁵ wa je futa da mu = Who is going to cross over with us, *i.e.*, who is going to take us across. Futa, (Ar., N.A.), to cross over may be connected with Hausa. fitta, to go out.

⁶ a kan rua = on the face of the water.

⁷ harbarta = halbeta = He shot it.

⁸ gachi = side, bank, shore.

⁹ ya kaffo bakansa = he stuck up his bow (set it in the ground). Dict. Kaffa, to set up a tent., etc.

¹⁰ This is what athletes call a long-pole jump, trans., "He grasped his bow with wrestling and jumped."

gachi. Ya tarda malami. Saura mache-karua. Ta dauko pure¹, ta dauko goro², ta dauko lemo³. Ta dauko sabulli. Ta wanka fiska⁴ tata. Ta dauka goro ta tamna⁵, ta dauka puranta ta chi, ta dauke kwalli⁶ ta sakka⁷ idanunta ta dauke madubi, ta zo bakin gachi nan ta tade gira⁸ tata. Kwogi ya yenki⁹, ta wuchi. Kwogi ya gamu¹⁰ a bayanta, ta tadda¹¹ malami. Da makunchi da malami da maharabi a chikinsu wanene ya fuani¹² ?

NOTES AND VOCABULARY TO NO. 2 FOR REVISION.

¹ pure = fure = a flower.

² goro = a kola nut.

³ lemo = a lemon.

⁴ fiska (puska) = a face (also fuska).

⁵ tamna = to chew.

⁶ kwalli = eye salve, antimony, see Dict. 128. Kolli.

⁷ sake = to change.

⁸ gira = eyebrows. tade, tada, to lift up, raise, from same root as tashi, to rise. ta tade gira tata = she lifted her eyebrows.

⁹ Ya yenki = It divided.

Notice the terminations of verbs in -i, -o, and -u are mostly used to mark an intransitive sense, whereas -a and -e mark the transitive.

¹⁰ ya gamu = It came together.

¹¹ tadda = tarda, to overtake.

¹² wanene ya fi woni ? Who surpassed the other ? or, wanene ya fu wane ? Which excelled which ?

dere = to jump, leap.

zaro = to draw out.

kamo = to reach.

taka = to tread on.

kurumi = to embrace.

makunchi = a wrestler.

da kokua = with wrestling.

The student should be ready to give the context of each word in these sectional vocabularies.

No. 3.

THE STORY OF AN ARCHER AND HIS SON.

Tasunia wonan maharabi ne, ia¹ da dansa. Da nan nasa ia kankanni² ia kan che³, mineni chinikin obana. Uwata kan che, chinikin obanka haribi, ya kan kurum, kulun⁴ hakanan. Ana-nan yaro ya yi girma⁵, sukan tafi da yara chikin dowar, suna haribin sunsaye. Shi kua yara nan, dan maharabi nan, ba ya tafia da baka, sai⁶ ya dauki dan-dabino⁸, ya rikeye hanunsa⁷, en ya je kua kisshun sunsaye nan, ya kasso, ya fi⁹ na sauran yara. Ana-nan kulun kakanan suka tafi jeji da shi, da oban ya ke nuna masa magani. Shi kua dan nan dere da akahaifeshi¹⁰, babban mekia yanzu da dere ya amai laiya¹¹, ya buda bakin dan nan, ya sakka masa ya hadie, ya yi girima da ita a chikinsa, ye che masa, to, yaro, kaje-ka¹² wonan yaro, laiya nan da na baka ta issheka¹³, zaman¹⁴ dunia abin da ka ke so a chikin zuchianka, laiya nan za-ta bakashi.

¹ ia (two syllables) = yena = he was. yena da da = he had a son.

² kankanni = very small (intensive form of karami—little).

³ ia kan che = he used to say. Ya kan kurum = he was silent.

⁴ kulun = every day (Ar.)

⁵ Ya yi girima = he grew up (lit. He made great).

⁶ sai = but, except, only.

⁷ ya rikeye hanunsa = he held it in his hand.

⁸ dan debino = a date-stone (son of a date).

⁹ ya fi, etc. = he surpassed the other lads.

¹⁰ dere da akahaifeshi = on the night when he was born.

¹¹ ya amai laiya = it vomited a charm (a written charm on a slip of paper).

¹² ka je-ka = go thou, emphatic imperative. (fem.) ki je-ki, the only verbs that (usually) take these enclitic pronouns of the subject are to come = za. to go = je, and imperative yaka, come thou (masc.), yaki (fem.).

¹³ ta issheka = it will suffice thee.

¹⁴ zaman = time. (Ar.). zaman dunia = during your life in this world.

Ana-nan¹ ya shigga chiniki na obansa, ya zo ya fu² oban kissan nama. Ana-nan oban ya che, wonan yaro daga enna ya samu wonan magani, ya che nai yi, nai yi, na kasa kanda³ zani en samu kanda wonan yaro ya yi ya samu wonan magani. Ya rassa. Rannan suna nan da shi da abokinsa ana-wasa a woni gari, suka tafi suka je gurin yan-matansu, suna dauko ya-matansu. Aboki ye che masa yanzu abokina muna tafian nan, kadan woni abu ya zo, wa ze guddu ya ber woni. Ya che kai abokina, ni kua abokinka da soyeya⁴ tsakkani, kaka zamu guddu. Suna tafi da su da yan-mata nan guda biu. Su rabba jeji a tsakka. Dere kua ya yi. Ana-nan daia ya manche tagia⁶ tass. Ya che Abokina ka tafi tare da ya-matanmu, na manche tagia, zani en dauko, ye che, ka tafi, Aboki nan ya tafi shi kwoma⁵. Suka tafo tare da yan-mata.

Suka gammu da zaki, shi kua babu shi komi a hanu sai dan-gunna⁷ Da suka gammu da zaki nan shi ya taso je kasshesu. Ya dauki dan-gunna nan, ya jefa masa, ya makki masa a wia⁸ Zaki ya mutu. Ya che, to yanmata kadan kuna sonmu mu kua muna

¹ Ananan, etc. = By and bye he entered his father's profession.

² ya fu, etc. = he excelled his father in killing game.

³ na kasa kanda, etc. = I am at a loss to understand how I shall go to find out how that boy, etc. (This is the father's exclamation).

kanda = how.

⁴ soyeya = love (abstract noun) from so = to love. Similarly kiyeya = hatred, from ki = to hate, and fiyeyi = excellence, from fi, to excel.

⁵ koma = kwoma, to return.

⁶ tagia, cap. (Ar.)

⁷ dan-gunna = a small gourd (wild); the prefix dan (son) gives a diminutive sense, see Dict., p. 34. or it may denote origin.

⁸ ya makki masa a wia = It stuck in his throat. a wia = a wuya, in the throat (lit.) neck.

sonku. Ku zo gaban zaki ku kwanta. Ni ma en zo en kwanta mu ganni kaka aboki nan nawa en ya zo ya ji tsoro, ko kua ba ya ji ba, suka zo, suka kwanta a gaban gun zaki. Suna nan a-kwanche aboki nan ga shi ya tafo ya zo iskesu suna kwan-kwanche¹ a gabban zaki. Ya che mineni wonan? Ya che ashe, abuta da woni, yeo ya mutu, ya berni, ya che, ni ma en na tafi gida mi za en gaia wa mutane? Ya ajie sandansa da takwobinsa, ya che tunda abokina ya mutu ni ma za mutu tare dashi. Ya zo ya kama zaki da kokua, suka fadi, aboki nan nasa suka tashi da yan-mata nan, ye che masu, abokina mu tafi gida. A chikinsu waneni ya fuani².

¹ kwan-kwanche = reduplicated, intensive = they were lying down quite still.

² wanene ya fu woni = which was the best, lit. which surpassed the other.

VOCABULARY FOR REVISION.

Maharabi (mai-halbi) = an archer, marksman, hunter, from haribi = to shoot.

kurum = silence, synonyms, shiru, kawoi.

dowa = forest. syn. jeji.

baka = a bow, for shooting arrows.

debino = date. date palm.

dan debino = date stone.

rike = to hold.

kissun, kasso, synonyms of kasshe to kill, the last is the more usual form.

sauran = the remainder, rest.

nuna = to show.

magani = medicine, a charm.

mekia = eagle.

amai = to vomit.

laiya (laya) = a charm (a written charm), also = a letter (Ar.)

hadiye = to swallow (hadie).

ya sukka = he dropped it into his mouth. (Dict.) saki = to drop.

No. 4.

A STORY OF MEN OF OLD.

Tasunia kwanakin mutane da¹

Annabi rasul ya che komi a gidan dunia nan ka ke yi, mache kada ka bata gaskia²

Seidna Ali Hattab ya che, Banda tawa³. Ana-nan suka yi kasshi uku⁵ musu⁶.

Ana-nan ran-nan mursul⁴ ya che, matanka mata duka ba woni da je shigga aljena ba gabanta. Ko woni da je shigga bayenta, sai ta shigga dafari.

Miji nan nata, sidi Ali ya tafi itache nan. Ayesha⁷ ta zo giddan seidna Ali, zata je ta ganni, ita ko⁸ tana da yara guda biu daia Al Hassan da Hussein. Ta dauko Hussein, ta zo giddan seidna Ali, ta bugga kofa, mata ta seidi Ali ta zo ta che, wa che chi⁹? Ta che, ia uwata, ni chi dia annabi. Ta che, da kie da wa? Ta che Dani da Hussein. Ta che, la ba za en bude maki ba, sai mijina ya zo, en dauki leddafi¹⁰ gareshi, lokachi nan ne kin zo en bude maki, ki shigga. Ta komo gida. Gobansa da mijinta ya zo, ta che Seidi Ali, dia annabi ta zo, ban bude¹¹ mata ba

¹ A story of the days of men of old.

² Kada ka bata gaskia = Don't believe in her, *i.e.* don't give her credit for truthfulness.

³ Banda tawa = except mine (fem.).

⁴ mursul = prophet = rasul (Ar.) Errasul = the prophet.

⁵ kasshi uku = three times.

⁶ musu = a contention, quarrel.

⁷ Ayesha = Aesha, the wife of the Prophet, though she here calls herself his daughter, on account of her youthfulness.

⁸ Ko = kua, also.

⁹ Wa che chi? = Wachi che? Who is she? (fem.)

¹⁰ leddafi = leddub = permission. See Dict. laddabi. Arabic root adab = politeness.

en dauki leddafi = to ask leave, lit. to take the polite way.

¹¹ ban bude = ba na bude, I did not open.

don ban dauki leddub ba a gareka. Ya che mata, Gobe en ta zo ki bude mata, ta shigga. Gobansa¹ da ta yi, dia annabi, ta komo, ta kawo Al Hassan, ta kawo Husseini, ta zo ta bugga kofa, ta che, Wa che chi? Ta che Nie chi². Ta che Da kie da wa³? Ta che Da ni da Al Hassan da Husseini. Ta che mata, la ba na budewa. Domi? Don ban dauki leddub ga gurin mijina ba, ki shiggo yayanki. Ta yi, ta yi⁴ ta bude mata. Ta ki. Ta komo gida. Ya zo daga gurin itache, ta che, ka ji seidi Ali, dia annabi ta zo da Al Hassan da Husseini, ban bersu ba. Ya che, domi ba ki bersu ba. Ta che, ban dauki leddub ba. Ya che, Gobe en sun zo, ki bersu su shigga. Gobansa shi ya tashi, ya tafi itachensa. Aisha ta zo, ta bugga kofa. Ta futto mata. Ta che, wa che chi? Ta che ki shiggo. Da ta shuggo ta tsaiya a zaure⁵, ta duba. Ta ga sanduna. Ta che Wonan pfa⁶? Ta che, wonan mijina ko ya tafo da fushi, ya dauki sanda nan, ya dukeni⁷, zuchia tasa ta fuchi⁸. Ta che mata, wonan shimfuda fa? Ta che mata, Wonan shimfuda mijina en ya tafo da gajia ya zona ya futa. Suka shigga

¹ Gobansa = on the next day.

² Ni e chi? It is I (fem.). The substantive verb, to be, is usually of the form ke, or ne (masc.), ke or che (fem.), but it also occurs as the mere vowels, e and a.

³ Da ki e da wa = And thou art with whom? (lit.) *i.e.*, "Who is with thee" (fem.).

⁴ Ta yi, ta yi = she did, she did, *i.e.*, she kept on asking her to open to her, but she refused.

⁵ zaure = entrance hall (see Appendix).

⁶ pfa, fa = then, used as Interrogative particle. "What is this then?"

⁷ ya dukeni = He beats me.

duke = doke, to beat, thrash (also duka).

⁸ ta fuchi = ta futa, it rests, *i.e.*, calms down.

tsakka gida. Ta ga rua a rana. Ta ga wayna¹ tata a rana. Ta ganta ita kuma a rana. Ta che domi wonan. Ta che Domi miji-na shina a chikin rana ye ke, don wonan ni ma kua² na ke zone a rana, duddani³ da abin da ni ke chi. Suka shigga dakinta. Ta ga shimfuda uku. Ta che, Uwata mineni wonan. Ta che, Shimfuda che. Ta che, ku kua nawa ne? Ta che, mu biu. Ta che, ku biu domi shimfuda uku? Ta che, Wonan ta-tsakia⁴ tasa che, guda biu nan nawa ne.

Da en ya kwanta daga wonan woje, en kwanta daga gabansa. En kua ya gaji ya juya, En tashi koma wonan. Ta che, gaskianki⁵. Ta fitta, ta tafi, ta je gurin obanta. Ta che. Ia Obana wonan machi zenche da aka-fadda duka gaskia ne. Ya che mata, Ashe, ya ja bakinsa⁶, ya yi kurum. Mijinta ya tafo. Ta che masa, Ayesha ta zo gidanmu, ta gani. Ana-nan da dere ya tashi, seidi Ali, ya tafo, ga errusul. Ya che masa Seidi Ali, Na yi wa⁷ mataka godia. Ye che ka ji-ka⁸, Babu wonda je shigga aljenna gabanta, babu wonda je shigga bayenta sai ta shigga dafari. Annabawa duka suka yi mata godiya. Ya tashi ya komo gida. Errasul ya che, Seidi Ali ka jeka⁹ gidda, ka tambayi mataka. Ka che mata, Mi ki ke so a zamman dunia.

¹ wayna = waina, bread, pancake.

² kua after ma is redundant; ni ma kua = I too, also.

³ duddani = duka dani = both I (and my food).

⁴ Wonan ta-tsakkia = This one in the middle is his, those two are mine.

⁵ Gaskianki = thou art right (fem.), lit. "thy truth," *i.e.*, you have the truth on your side.

⁶ ya ja bakinsa = he covered his mouth, *i.e.*, drew his cloak over his mouth. ja = to draw, pull, drag.

⁷ wa (prep.) = to (more usual form = ga).

⁸ ka ji-ka = hearken thou. The second ka is emphatic.

⁹ ka je-ka = go thou.

Ya tambayeta har so uku¹. Ta che, Ya seidi Ali, Tambayen nan da ka ke yi, abin da na ke so, en na che maka ka bani? Ya che, Ina baki. Ta che, a.a. En, zaka bani ka yi ransua. Ya che mata na ranchi da hukumun mai hukumchi², abin da ki ke so se³ en baki. Ya che, ka bani sekkina⁴. Ya che, Domi, Mi akayi maki? Mi ki ka gani; Ta che, Ni de⁵ ka bani sekkina.

Ya bata sekkanta⁶. Ya che mata, ki shigga chikin daki, ki zabi abin da ki ke so. Ta shiga ta dauki abin da ta ke so, ta futta, tana chikin tafia nan ta je ta iske zofua, ta kariya buta nata⁷, zofua nan ta duruk-ussa, tana yi wa buta nan kuka. Ta che, Mi sameki⁸ ia zofua⁹? Ta che kai ia diata, kin ganni buta nan, yeo shekarran mu goma sha biar da ni da buta nan. Aserin¹⁰ jikkina¹¹ duka ya ganshi, yanzu za en je¹² en sai¹³ sabo. Sabo nan ban saba-da shi ba¹⁴, Shi kua ba saba-dani ba. Don wonan na ke kuka. Ta komo gidan

¹ har so uku = unto three times, is abbreviated often to, Hasso uku. so = a time, see Dict. sau.

² da hukumun mai-kuhumchi = by the rule of the Almighty, from the Arabic, see Dict. p. 83.

³ se = sai = but: sai en baki = I cannot but give it thee.

⁴ sekkina = sikkana = my divorce, freedom—Dict. sakiwa, etc.

⁵ de (dai) = indeed.

⁶ sekkanta = her divorce.

⁷ ta kariya buta nata = she had just broken her little bottle (earthenware).

⁸ Mi sameki = What has happened to you (fem.) see Dict. same = to find.

⁹ ia zofua = O old woman! ia diata = O my daughter.

¹⁰ aserin = asirin (Ar.) = secrets.

¹¹ jikki = body.

¹² yanzu za en je, etc. = now I am going to buy a new one.

¹³ sai = saye, to buy.

¹⁴ Ban saba da shi ba = I am not acquainted with it, or accustomed to it. Shi kua ba saba dani ba = it also is not acquainted with me.

seidi Ali. Ta zo ta bugga kwofa. Seidi Ali yu futto ya che, Wanene? Ta che Nie chi¹ Ki-e-wa. Ni ke Fatima. Ya che, Mi ki-ka zo garin² nema. Ta che Na so ka koma dani³. Ye che, la ban-na iya ba. Ta koma gurin obanta maaiki ya che mata, Mi ya faru⁴? Ta che masa, Mun rabbu da mijina. Ya che Domi. Ta che ya zo daga nan, ya tafo gida, ya tambayeni, ya che. Mi ki ke so a zamanki da dunia. Ya tambayeni hasso uku. Ni kua na che masa, seidi Ali, domi ka ke tambaya. Ya che, Hakka de na ke tambayaki. Na che masa. Yanzu abin da ni ke so, ka bani. Ya che. Ina baki. Ya ranshi. Da na ji ranshi. na che masa ka bani sekkina. Oba nata ya sa akakirrawoshi. Da ya zo⁵ daga gidansa ya zo, ya tad⁶ oban. Ya che masa⁷ Seidi Ali enna zanche da na gaia maka, mache koda⁸ uwata che⁹ kada ka bata gaskia.

Ka che¹⁰ Banda mataka. To ka ganni abun da mata, ba abasu gaskia¹¹ ko aminchi¹² a gidan dunia. Ya che, ama zan¹³ en komo maka da ita. Akakoma

¹ Ni-e-chi = It is I (fem.). Ki-e-wa = Who art thou? Wa = who.

² garin = for the sake of, in order to (see Dict. p. 66).

³ ka koma dani = take thou me back (lit.), return thou with me.

⁴ Mi ya faru? What has happened?

⁵ da ya zo, is abbreviated to, De zo. = When he came.

⁶ Ya tad = ya tarda = he met. Final vowels are often elided, thus, ya hau (hawa) he mounted. duk, all (duka).

⁷ Masa = gareshi, mashi = to him.

⁸ Mache koda, etc., trans. "Never trust a woman even though it were your own mother."

⁹ (ta) che = she is, she be, etc.

¹⁰ ka che = thou saidst.

¹¹ ba abasu gaskia, etc. = They are not to be believed or relied on in this present world.

¹² aminchi (see Dict.) = faith, reliance (Ar.).

¹³ zan = zani, I am going to. I will.

massa. Akadaura masa al-fatia¹, suka tashi, suka koma gida. Ba tun yanzu ba wonan, tun kwanakin annabawa, woddanda sarikin sarauta Alla Obangiji, ya basa leddub na komine duka a hanunsa, yanzu shi ke nan aure ye wiya², mache dede³ zaka samu mai-bin turuba Allah, mai-bin turruba aure.

¹ aka-daura masa al-fatia = the marriage ceremony (prayer) was performed (lit., tied) for him. al-fatihā, see Dict., a prayer said at weddings, funerals, etc (Ar.), it consists of the first Sura or Section of the Koran. daura (damre), to bind.

² aure ye wiya = marriage is difficult, or troublesome. for, aure ya yi wuya, (lit.) it makes difficulty. aure = amre, to marry. mache dede, etc. trans. never wilt thou find a woman really pious (lit. following the path of God) who is seeking marriage.

³ dede = never (daidai)

ransua = an oath.

ranchi = to swear.

sai = saye = to buy, harter.

No. 5.

THE CHILDLESS WOMAN.

Tasunia mache da mizinta. Ba su tabba² haifua¹ ba. Ta che, Alla ka bani haifua ko ta-dumma³.

Alla ya bata chiki, ta haifu dumma. Mijinta ia murna, ita ma tana murna. Suka sayo⁴ wa dumma nan baiwa. Suka bata daki, tana reno⁶. Dumma nan kua ashe⁵, da yarinia a chiki. Kulun suna wasa, da yarinia nan da baiwa nan. Uwata ta che ga baiwa nan, ki yi mini dalili⁷, da za en ga dia nan. Ta che, gobe, wokachin⁸ da rana ta yi, en muna wasa ki zo, ni ko⁹ en kamata, ki ganta.

Gobansa uwa ta zo, ita kua baiwa ta kama dia, uwa ta ganta, shi ke nan uwa ta yi murna. Ta je ta sayo¹⁰ wa dia tata kaya, Oban shi kuma ya sayo wa dia tasa kaya, ana-nan zofua nan ta tafi gidan sariki, ta che, na ganno wotta yarinia a gidan wane¹¹, ta che wonan yarinia ba ta kamache¹² kowa ba sai kai. Sariki ya sa akadowra¹³ doki surdi.

¹ Haifua (and) aifua = birth, to beget.

² Tabba = never.

³ Ko ta-dumma = even of a gourd (pumpkin) ta, is fem., referring to haifua : if the antecedent were masculine we should have na dumma.

⁴ Suka saiyo, etc., they bought a female slave (nurse) for the pumpkin (offspring); wa (preposition) = to, for, also in line 11 and 12.

⁵ ashe (interj.) = really ! indeed !

⁶ reno = to nurse.

⁷ Ki yi mini dalili = Tell me how. Show me how.

⁸ wokachin = lokachin = when (lit.) the time that.

⁹ ni ko = ni kua = I also. I too.

¹⁰ sayo or seyo = to buy.

¹¹ wane (more commonly pronounced woni) = someone, so and so.

¹² ta kamache = she is suitable, worthy of.

¹³ Ya sa akadowra = he had the saddle bound on his horse--sa is causative = to have a thing done. See Dict., p. 188.

Akatafi¹, akaje, akakawota. Da akakawota sariki ya ga kortu², ya che don wonan ma ku kirrawo dana. Akakirrawo dansa, akabashi kortu nan.

Dan sariki ya kamo kortu ya kai dakinsa da baiwa, Hariyunzu sariki ya ji labari yarinia nan, mache che tagari, sariki ya sa gaia³, akadowra dowakai surdi, akatafi yaki. Daga yaki nan kisshirua ta kamo mutane, ta kamo dowakai. Akache, wa je shigga rijia⁴. Sariki ya che, dana ya shigga. Dansa ya zo ya shigga rijia. Ya bai dowakai rua, suka sha, ya bai mutane suka sha. Da suka kare, sariki ye che, ku kassheshi.

Akadauko duasu, ana-jefawa a chikin rijia nan har ta chikka. Sariki ya che, to ku tashi, suka tafo gida. Dia nan ta duba, ba ta ga mijinta ba. Ta che, Enna mijina? Akache, miji ya mutu. Ita kua miji nan nata, ta bashi zobi, ta bashi debino. Ia daga chikin rijia nan.

Ya chi debino nan. Dan debino nan ya tsirra⁵ har ya yi girima. Dan sariki ya bio⁶ debino ya fitto.

¹ akatafi. Impersonal constrn. passive (lit.) = it was gone, viz., "he went," for ya tafi, trans. "He went. He came and fetched her."

² Kortu = a small pumpkin (dumma). To understand this story, read it as a fairy tale, in which the heroine has the power of changing herself into a pumpkin or gourd; thus when the king came to fetch the maiden he found her turned into a pumpkin, which he gave to his son. Subsequently the maiden saves the son's life and becomes his bride.

³ gaia = a camp. ya sa gaia = he formed a camp.

⁴ wa je shigga rigia = Who will go down into the well? je=ze, to be about to, see Dict., 261, 262 (za), but je may be either present or past tense of to go. Ze and za are both used for the future. Za is generally followed by enclitic pronouns.

N.B.—Notice the idea here of a human sacrifice being needed to put an end to the drought and famine, also the idea of the resurrection of the one slain in sacrifice.

⁵ tsirra = chira = to spring up, sprout.

⁶ Ya bio = he followed (bi and bu = to follow).

Ana nan kuyanga, baiwa tasa, suka zo tasan¹ nono, da suka tasan nono¹ zasu gida. Ya gansu ya che, ke baiwa nan ki zo. Ta zo. Ya dauki zobi; ya bata, ya che, ki sukkashi² a chikin nono, en kin je gida uwa-gijiaki, ki che mata, ta zubbi nono nan. Ta tafi gida, ta che da uwagijia, ki zibbi³ nono nan. Tana zibbewa ta ga zobi. Ta che, Ke, baiwata, wa ya baki zobin nan. Ta che, mijinki, ya bani. Ta che kin ganshi. Ta che. Ina ganshi. Ta che Ki je-ki gurin sariki. Ki karbo⁴ doki da surdi, da takwobi, da mai-busan algeta.

Ta je gurin sariki, ta karrbo. Suka tashi, da ita da baiwa tata suka tafo gun mijin. Suka je suka bashi doki, ya kama ya how⁵, ia⁶ gaba suna binsa. Mai-algeta⁷ ia masa boosa⁸. Suka zo gida. Ya dauki takwobi, ya che ni ma za en je-ni⁹ enrama¹⁰ abin da ubana ya yi mini. Ya tafi, ya je sari¹¹ oban. Ya komo, suka zamna. Gari ya zamna¹² nasa. Alhorma¹³ ta zamna tasa.

¹ suka zo tasan nono = they came to milk, *i.e.*, cows.
tasa = to milk, squeeze.

Ke = thou (fem.) disjunctive form, pers. pron. 2nd pers. sing.

² sukka, or shukka = to drop it into.

³ zibba, zubba = to pour out.

⁴ karbo = karibe = take, receive, get.

⁵ ho, or how = to mount (hawa).

⁶ ia (two syllables) = He is (shine, ya ke, yena). He went in front.

⁷ algeta = Bagpipe, etc.

⁸ boosa, busa = to blow, mai-busa = a blower on an instrument.

⁹ ni ma za en je-ni = I, too, am going to go and revenge.

¹⁰ rama, to revenge.

¹¹ sari, to slay. ya je sari = He went and slew.

¹² Alhorma (alforma) = the Government, Power, Honour (Ar).

¹³ zamna, may be used for zamma (it became).

VOCABULARY.

kortu = a small pumpkin, or a calabash formed of the same.

kuyanga = female slave, concubine.

uwagijia = mistress.

algeta = bagpipe.

dalili = a plan, guidance, reason, direction, proof (Ar). Generally used in the phrase, yi dalili, to explain or show how to do something.

No. 6.

THE KING—A WIDOWER.

Tasunia wonan sariki da mata tasa.

Mata tasa ta mutu, suka che kaka sariki ze zamna goburo¹. Suka che, ku nemo masa mache. Alkali ya che da sariki, ka fudda takalminka², akirra matan gari nan duka, su godda³ takalminka, wonda ya zo kafatata dede⁴, ita che mataka. Akakirrayesu duk. Suka godda takalmi, bai zo ba dede. Akache kai kirra diaka. Ya kirran dia tass. Ta zo ta goddo takalmi. Takalmi ya zo dede ta kaffa tata. Suka che ita che mataka. Sariki ya zona, ia darura⁵. Ya che kaka diata zata zamma matata? Yarinia ta tafi gida, ta zona, tana kuka. Woni mutum ya isketa. Ye che yarinia mi sameki? Ta che masa, mutanen gari suka che obana shi ne mijina. Ya che mata ki ber kuka. Ki kawo mini muda⁶ zinaria zamber dubbu. Ta kawo masa. Ya je ya kera⁷ mata futilla⁸. Futilla nan ya yi mata gida da makubli. Ya bata. Ya che ga-shi Ki je-ki, ki ajie. Ran da obaki ye zo dakinki,

¹ goburo = widower (bachelor).

² ka fudda takalminka = Take off thy shoe, or sandal (fudda, fidda, fitta).

³ godda = to measure, to compare, also reduplicated, golgoda, see Dict.

⁴ dede = exactly alike.

⁵ ia darura = he wondered, meditated *cf.* page 30, line 12, suna darura-ta ko na mutu. da-rura = da lura, see Dict. p. 147. lura = to look closely into.

⁶ muda, mudu = a measure, moda = a drinking cup.

⁷ kera = kira = to forge, to make in metal.

⁸ futilla = fitilla = a lamp, lantern (Ar.).

N.B.—This is another fairy tale, the golden lantern is made square, furnished with a lock and key. It forms thus a little box or chamber into which the princess enters and hides herself from her father.

ki shigga chiki, ki kuble. Ran-nan oban ye tashi ye zo. Da ta ji mosunsa¹ ta shigga chikin futilla nan. Ye nemeta, ye rassata² Sariki ya fadi ya mutu. Ana-nan woni dan sariki ya ji labari, ya che ni kua yarinia nan se³ na daukata⁴. Da ya zo, suka gammu da mutume nan ,ye che, Yaro enna zaka? Ya che, Zani gurin⁵ dia sariki. Ye che masa, ka ga dia sariki nan. Ye che na karie⁶ dukiata dayawa⁷. Ye che ka jeka ka kawomu dukiata. Ya tafi gida ya aiko masa da kaya rakumi zamber dubbu⁸ se dukia se zinaria. Ya zo ya dauki dia sariki Ya tafi da ita garinsu. Ya kai chikin dakinsa, ya ajie. Si kua dan sariki nan ba shi da woni chiniki se shan⁹ gia. Ana-nan ran-nan ya je shawo gia, ya zo ya kwanta dakinsa, shina da matashin-kai, daia na azrufa, daia na zinaria. Ya zo, ya kwanta, anwo¹⁰ massa tuo daga gidan obansa, ankawo masa bai¹¹ chi ba, ia kwanche.

Da dere ya yi dia sariki nan ta futto daga chikin gidanta na futillan nan da ya kawo. Ta zo ta dauki majingini¹² nan na wojen kaffa tasa a wojen kai¹³, na wojen kai ta sashi a wojen kaffa. Ta dauki tuo nan, ta shigga da shi chikin gidanta. Ana nan wojen a

¹ mosunsa = mosinsa, his movement.

² ya rassata = He missed her, *i.e.*, failed to find, lit. lost.

³ se = sai = except, but, only, until.

⁴ na daukwata (daukata) = I will take her for myself.

⁵ gurin = wurin = place.

⁶ kariye = to break, spend.

⁷ diyawa = many (lit. da-yawa, with a multitude).

⁸ zamber dubbu, a thousand thousand.

⁹ shan = to drink (drinking = shawo), shangia, intoxication.

¹⁰ anwo = it was made (pass), the letter n in this form is generally nasal, *e.g.*, angwo, *cf.* yunwa, hunger. anwo is pass. of yi, to make.

¹¹ bai = ba ya = he did not.

¹² majingini also mijingini = pillow, bolster; lit., a thing to lean upon, from jingina = to lean.

¹³ a wojen kai = in place of the head.

subbah¹ gia tasa ta sapka². Ya tashi, yungwa ta kamashi ya neme tuo, ya russa. Ya duba mijingini nan nasa andaukeshi, amaidashi kansa na wojen³ kaffa, anjuya, ya tashi ya futto, ya tafo bakin masall-achi. Ya sugguna⁴. Laadan⁵ ya tafo je yi kirran sulla⁶. Ya zo ya tadda yaro ye che waneni kai. Ye che ni ne dan sariki, ye che, mi sameka? Ya che nina tafo dakina na kwanta, na tashi da dere, yungwa ta kamani, na tashi na russa tuo. Ya che ka je-ka, gobe kada ka sha gia. Ya che masa to. Gobansa ya zo ya kwanta shina berichi. Akakawo masa tuo, bai chi ba, yena kwanche, dia sarikin nan ta futto⁷. Ta zo ta dauka mijingini, ta juya⁸ massa, ta dauke tuo za-ta tafi, ya kamata, suna wasa, suna daria. Tana da kowainia⁹ a hanunta ta bashi. Shi kuma da kowainia a hannusa ya bata. Suna nan suna zone, sariki ya ji labari, ya che mu tafi yaki, suka tafi yaki. Ya che da iayansa¹⁰, ku yi kain tuo¹¹, kuna kaiwa dakina¹², en kun ga tuo nan ba achi-shi ba, na mutu. Ana-nan ankwana wojen biar¹³, bayi chikin gida, suka zo, suka samu dia

¹ wojen a subbah = in the morning.

² gia tasa ta sapka ; lit., his beer descended, *i.e.*, his intoxication passed off.

³ woje = adv. of place = on the side of, in the place or direction of. Also adv. of degree = at least = about.

⁴ ya sugguna = he squatted down, *i.q.*, tsugguna.

⁵ laadan = the man who calls to prayer at the mosque (massallachi) Arabic, el-adan = the muezzin. lit. the call, abstract for concrete.

⁶ je yi kirran salla = going to give the summons to prayer.

⁷ ta futto (fitto) she came out.

⁸ juya = juwia = to change, turn.

⁹ kowainia = finger ring.

¹⁰ da diayansa = to his daughters, or da iayansa = to his children.

¹¹ kain tuo = kayan tuo, eatables.

¹² Kuna kaiwa dakina = carry it to my room.

¹³ Ankwana wojen biar, lit., five days at least were spent ; after five days. woje (adverbially) = fully, at least, outside.

sariki nan, suka buggeta, suka dauketa, suka kaita bakin kwogi, suka ajieta. Ana-nan woni zofo a gidansa a bakin kwogi ya zo ya ganta. Ta che Obana ka zo. Ya zo. Ta che ka daukeni, ka kaini gidanka. Daga-
 chan dan sariki ya ji labari, suka komo gida. Ya che da oban, ina so kullun da gari ya waye, ina so mutanen gari nan duka, gida gida¹, akayi mini tuo, ina zua ina chi. Oban ya che da kio. Akayi kayan tuo². Kowochi rana kowoni gida suna tuo, ia tafia, ia tabbawa³, had duka⁴. Gidan gari-nan duka ya kare, saura gidan zofo⁵, akayi masa tuo da ya tabba tuo nan ya ga kawoinia nan a chiki. Ye che da zofo nan. Wa ya yi⁶ maka tuo nan. Ya che, wota yarinia che, ta yeshi⁷. Ya che, ka kaini en ganta. Ya kaishi, ya ga yarinia, yarinia ta ganshi, suka rumbumi⁸ junansu, suna murna⁹. Dan sariki ya kwana ya wunni. Ya sa ai-yi massa gidda. Akagina massa gida, suka zcna.

Komi ka ke yi a dunia ka rike alkaueri¹⁰

¹ gida gida = House by house, viz., one house at a time.

² Akayi kayan tuo = things to eat were prepared.

³ tabbawa = tasting.

⁴ had duka = har duka = hal duka = as far as all.

⁵ zofo, also tsofo, an old man.

⁶ Wa ya yi = who made? In rapid pronunciation is abbreviated to Wai-ya? See Appendix, sec. 4.

⁷ Ta yeshi = ta yishi, she made it.

⁸ rumbumi = rungume, to embrace (rungu).

⁹ Notice the difference in tense implied in the two verbs, suka rumbumi (Aorist) = they embraced : suna murna (imperfect, continuous) = they were rejoicing ; they began to rejoice. See Appendix, sec. 5.

¹⁰ alkaueri = al-kaweli (Ar.) lit. the word, saying, used for a covenant, promise. Moral—Whatsoever thou doest in the world keep thy promise.

No. 7.

GUMBO'S LIFE. (NATIVE OF KANO.)

Ina karami akahaifeni, uwata ta bani nono, na sha, da na yi girimi na issa yaye¹ da akayayeni. Anan shekara Usunmana² sarikin Kano, ia da shekara biu, ina da shekara biu da yaye, Usunmana ya rassu. Abd-ullahi ya chi sarota³. Ni. girima han⁴ na issa owre, akayi mina owre, ana-nan baya na shekara biu uwata ta mutu.

Abd-Allahi ia da shekara tallatin da biu a chikin sarota a kwanakinsa dunia ta ji dadi, mu ma muka ji dadi. Akayi yungwa ta-bunga-bunga⁵. Bayan anyita an-shekara biu akayi dogua, bayan dogua akayi hassi⁶ dayawa.

Shekara nan gonamu⁸ muka dowra⁷ demmi derri biar na gero⁹, derri shida na dowra¹³, muka yi sanfo wake¹⁰ derri uku da tallatin. Mukai geda¹¹ mitain, muka yi sanfo na gujia¹² dari da hamsin.

Bayan wonan ubana ya tashi, ya tafi haji.

¹ yaye = weaning, akayayeni, I was weaned.

² Usunmana, viz., Othmanu Ben Dabu reigned 9½ years and was succeeded by Abdullahi III, who reigned only 27 years according to the History of Kano.

³ ya chi sarota = He took the throne (succeeded to), lit. ate, see Dict. p. 30 for idiomatic uses of chi.

⁴ Han = Hal = Har, until.

⁵ Bunga-bunga = name of the Famine (Yungwa); lit. the hunger of the royal procession. See Dict.

⁶ hassi = maize.

⁷ dowra = damre, to bind sheaves (demmi).

⁸ gonamu = our fields (crops).

⁹ gero = millet.

¹⁰ wake = beans.

¹¹ geda = monkey nuts.

¹² gujia = small ground nut.

¹³ dowra = corn (guinea corn).

Da ya tafi haji an-shekara biu bai rua ba sai kadan kadan. Akayi yungwa mai-kujiera¹. Bayan wonan akayi yaki na Taneman, sarikin Zinder. Muka tashi, muka tafi har woni gari anache masa Wangara.

Daga chan rafani-²na, kanen uwata, shi ya wuchi, ya tafi dusi³, bayan yaki sun komo gida. Muka komo gida, mun zo, mun zona. Akayi⁴ chuta ta-shanu, ta kasshe shanu duka. Mu a gidanmu muna da garikin shanu. Sania howia fudu⁵ da guda bokoi. Duk' suka kare bayan anyi chuta nan.

Nina tashi na futta daga gida na tafu woni gari, na shekara fudu ina chikin karatu. Chutan mutane ta shigga dunia, tana kissa mutane. Yaiyuna suna a gida suna da rurata⁶. suna che ko⁷ na mutu.

Wana⁹ ya tashi, ya dauko kurdi zamber ashirin⁸ da riga ya kawo mani. Ya isheni nina chiwu kaman na mutu a makaranta nan tamu. Mutum de mitain da hamsin duk' suka mutu, se mutum bokoi suka saura. Shi ke nan, ni da na samu lafia muka tashi da ni da wana muka komo gida. Bayan mu komo gida anyi wajen¹⁰ shekara goma sha uku.

¹ mai-kujiera = long-lasting. lit., possessing a seat, adj. formed from Kujiera (Dict., kushera) a chair, bench (Ar.).

² rafani = (rafa) maternal uncle. cf. babani = paternal uncle.

³ ya tafi dusi = he went to the hills.

⁴ Akayi, etc. A cattle plague arose which killed all the oxen.

⁵ howia fudu = four score.

⁶ da rurata = wonder, ponder, meditate, for da lura see Dict. lura.

⁷ ko, interrogative particle. Suna che ko na mutu = they were saying had I died? Notice the imperfect tenses "My brothers were at home, they were wondering and saying, had I died?"

⁸ zamber ashirin = twenty thousand (shells, kurdi—the Hausa currency).

⁹ wa-na, my eldest brother.

¹⁰ anyi waje, etc. = It amounted to fully 13 years.

Kwanaki nan muka tashi muka zo kassa Ringin, muka zona a bakin kwogi. Muna nan bayan shekara biu muka tafi yaki da ni da wana da mutane dayawa.

Sarikin Kano ya gaia, muka tafi, muka chu woni gari, muka kamo bayi, da maza da mata duka, kan¹ da garin ye ke. Muka chinyeshi, muka sa massa wuta, muka kwoneshi da dukiansu da su mutane nan muka kaddosu² muka kawosu garinmu, suna yi mina bauta. Bayan wonan muka tashi, muka tafi Take³ guddamoa. Muka zona wata uku. Yungwa ta kamamu, da mu da dawakinmu, da mutanen gari, kwanakin nan sariki ya sallamemu⁴.

Muka zo gida. Bayan an⁶ shekara dunia tai dadi⁵, mun zona, bazara ta yi, mun yi sasabe⁷, da damuna ta fadi mun kama noma, mun yi noma, mun kare, mu kai meme⁸ muka kare, hassi ya nuna⁹, kaka ya yi, mu kai giribi¹⁰. Bayan mun yi giribi gero muka tashi mu samari da yan-mata muka tafi yawo Magi¹¹. Muka tafu woni gari, muka sapka, akayi muma yenka da kaji da awaki, muka kwana, muka wuni¹², muka saki¹³ kwana, muka kwomo wuni, muka tashi daga nan,

¹ Kan = the capital.

² Kaddo = to carry off. Syn. Kawo, Kworo, etc., cf. Story No. 22 en kadde amarien nan = to carry off that bride.

³ muka tafi Take guddamoa = We went to help Take, i.e., we went to Take as reinforcements.

⁴ Ya sallamemu = He set us free, let us go.

⁵ tai dadi, i.e., ta yi dadi, there was peace.

⁶ Bayan an (anyi) shekara = After one year had passed.

⁷ yi sasabe = to clear the ground before ploughing.

⁸ meme (maimai) to repeat, go over the ground a second time.

⁹ ya nuna = It ripened.

¹⁰ Mu ka yi giribi = we reaped the harvest.

¹¹ Magi. Proper Noun. Name of place.

¹² wuni = to spend the day—or to rest at noon.

¹³ Saki = to continue, repeat., i.e., we spent a second night. ka tsaki tashi = Get up again.

muka bi-garin rikka¹, muka yawo, muna samari da yan-mata, muka yi abun wata, muka komo gida, muka zo muka yi giribin dowa, muka yi roron² wake, mukai roron geda.

Kullin³ shekara muna gannin alheri⁴ Har ga shi yanzu, nina tashi nina zo kasa Gabbas.

¹ bigarin rikka, instead of halting (we went about); muka yi abun wata, we spent about a month (a matter of a month).

² Roro = pick, glean.

³ Kullin = all, every (Ar.) Dict. Kullu.

⁴ Al-heri = blessing, good, prosperity, see Dict. muna gannin alheri = we enjoyed (saw) prosperity.

No. 8.

TASUNIAN BAREWA.

Barewa¹ ta tafo tana kiwo, nata, tarruko ya rike kaffa, tunda safe². Annabi ya tafo bissa hainya tasa. Barewa ta ganneshi, ta rapsa³ kuka. Ya che wonan barewa mi ne kamariki⁴. Ta che kiwona gareni, kona maiata⁶, tarruko ya rike kaffa tunda safe. Ya che, ki wonan barewa, kan na sakkeki⁷ zaki chikin hakkukua⁸ chan ki gbooya¹⁰.

Ta che kauna⁹ ta tsaya¹¹ gareka, ga dominka Sidi mai-hakumchi ya tsaya. Ka sau-ni¹² em bada tsosa en komo.

Ya sa hanu ya saketa, ta taffi gurin danta, da ya ganta ya rusa kaka murna, ya che yeo, enna akajuma¹³, enna akajinjimu. Ta che kiwona gareni, kona maiata,

¹ Barewa, etc., trans. A gazelle came and was feeding herself ; a trap held or caught her foot until morning.

² tunda safe = until the morning.

³ rapsa, rafsā, rusa = to utter a cry (kuka).

⁴ kamariki, the r inserted here is the possessive fem. particle, e.g. kammanka (masc.), thy colour. Kama!ki or kamarki, (fem.) see Robinson's Grammar, p. 24.

mi ne kamariki, lit. what is thy colour, e.g., What sort art thou.

⁵ kamma = likeness, appearance, colour.

⁶ maiata = trouble. kona maiata = Love incurs trouble or sorrow (mayata).

⁷ Kan 'na sakkeki = If I set thee free (kan = kadan).

⁸ hakkukua, pl. of haki, grass.

⁹ Kona = Love. Burning passion, kamna, kauna, cf. vowel change in damre, daure, to bind, and zamna, zona, to sit down.

¹⁰ gboya = to hide. (boye, Dict.)

¹¹ kona ta tsaya = My love for thee arises or will last (stand).

¹² ka sau'-ni = Let me go (i.g. sakkeni) that I may give suck to my young one then I will return.

¹³ enna akajuma, etc. = Where have you tarried, see Dict. jima, jinjima ; akajuma is passive voice used Impersonally, see Appendix 6.

tarruko ya rike kaffa tunda safe, annebi ya tafo bissa turrubo tasa, na che, ka sau' ni¹ em bada tsosa en komo, ya che, kan na sakiiki, zaki chikin chiawa chan ki gbooya. Ta che, kauna ta tsaya ga dominka sidi, kauna ta tsaya, ga domin fiyeyi². Ya che, uwata nonoki ya tsaya³, ka kauna rasulu, na dena shansa⁴, ga domin fiyeyi, na dena shansa⁴ domin rasulu.

Barewa ta tafo bissa kan tarruko. Makunchi⁵ ya ganneta ya dora murna⁶, ye che, ke wonan barewa mi ne kameriki? Ta che, kiwona⁷ gareni, kona maiata, tarruko ya rike kaffa tunda safe, annabi ya tafo bissa turuba tasa, da na ganshi na che ka sauni em bada tsosa en komo ya sa hanu ya sakkeni, na tafu wurin dana, da ya ganni ya rusa kuka, ya che, yeo enna akajimma, Na che kiwona gareni, etc. etc. Makunchi, ye che mata, namanki ya tsaya⁸ na dena chinsa⁹ domin fiyeyi, na dena chinsa domin er-rasulu.

¹ ka sau-ni = Let me loose. sau' is a contracted form of sauwaka, saukaki, or saki, to set loose, free. *cf.* dau' for dauka, take. Du' for Duka, all, etc., etc.

² fiyeyi = excellency (*i.e.*, His excellency—the Prophet).

³ nonoki ye tsaya = thy milk shall be untouched; lit., thy milk stands.

⁴ na dena shansa = I refrain from drinking it.

⁵ makunchi = a wrestler.

⁶ ya dora murna = he began to rejoice.

⁷ kiwona = my feeding.

⁸ namanki ya tsaya = thy flesh shall be safe; lit., it stands.

⁹ na dena chinsa = I refrain from eating it; dena = daina = to desist, cease from, refrain.

No. 9.

TRAVELS OF HAJI MAHOMET, BA-KANO.

(A) Mun tashi daga Bornou, mun tafo Gilfei, mun zo, mun samu babban kwogi, sunansa Shari¹, anakamu kifi diyawa, anafura² gari anakawa a kasua da nono da mai da hassin furgu³, da dawa sunansa Massarwa⁴.

Da muka zo chikin Gilfei, sun yi fadda a kan sarauta⁵, saraki biu, daia⁶ ya bugge dai' da wuta, sariki ya yi tsoro ya fitta a garin ya guddu, ya tafi Kukawa, anche doki dari⁷, ya zo ya zona kwana bokoi, yai⁸ tsoro hario ya guddu, ya koma a chan a Bornou.

Sariki ya che, Domi ka komo "ye che," Ina tsoro zasu kassheni. Ye che, Ka koma. Ye che La ba zani ba, yena dengi⁹ ya fi-na karifi, ze kassheni. Sarikin Bornou ye che, ka je, ba komi. Ya che, Idan ankasshieni kai ba ka sanni ba, Ni ba zani ba, ban na son sarauta¹⁰ da wuya. Sarikin Bornou ya che, en kaishi Kangalla¹¹, ye che, ka chi tuonka a nan. Ye che na lamunta¹²

¹ Shari, this river flows into Lake Chad.

² anafura = lit., flour is boiled, viz., Flour is made into fura, a sweet drink or porridge.

³ hassin furgu; probably for hassin fari. Rice or Barley, a white grain as contrasted with the red sorghum.

⁴ Massarwa for Massara = Egyptian (corn, maize).

⁵ a kan sarauta, for the supreme rule (two chiefs were fighting).

⁶ daia = one, is often contracted to de, or dai.

⁷ dari, or derri = a hundred (but dere = night).

⁸ yai = yayi = he made or felt (fear).

⁹ dengi = countrymen, friends, relations.

¹⁰ ban na son sarota = I do not want the throne. da wuya (wiya) = with trouble (lit. the neck).

¹¹ en kaishi Kangalla = to conduct him to Kangalla (a large town).

¹² na lamunta = na yirda = I am satisfied, willing, agreed.

Ya kawo doki ishirin ya bashi, ya kawo bayi tallatin ya bashi, kayan mashi, kayan fadda ya bashi, shanu dari, jaki dari, alfadara dari, rial¹ Bou-tera dubbu goma, ya bashi, shi ke nan, ya gode sariki, ye che, ko² ankwache³ mini⁴ garina na samu wurin dadi.

Wonan zenche ya kare.

(B) Da muka zo Mangari muka samu mutane a chikin jeji, yamfusshi⁵ mutanen Baddi. Sun biu⁶ dere, mutum dubbu uku, suna kwanche gurin rua, suna a jeji sunansa⁷ Della-marmira, maganin⁸ mai-kishi. Mutum en ya yi mantua ba ya koma ba. Muka zo wurin rua, muka sappka a chikin dere, muka ga wurin fasshe, sun furu wuta a wurin dari⁹, wuta nan suna ajien wuta. Mun che, Gasu sun zo. Aka-aiko doki dari da sarmari a kansu da mashi. Sunka je anfadda massu, suka che Allah akber daku¹⁰. Suka faddasu

¹ rial = coin. rial Boutera is the name of the Maria Theresa dollar, which circulates in the Soudan.

² ko = even if, although.

³ an-kwache = it is snatched away.

⁴ mini = mani = to me, *i.e.*, from me.

⁵ yam-fusshi, robbers, brigands (maifasshe). Baddi, a pagan tribe.

⁶ biu = bi, to follow. Dict., p. 23 (idiom), bi dere = to go by night.

⁷ suna a jeji sunansa, etc., "they were at the forest called Dellamarmira, a protection against an envious man," *i.e.*, a forest of such depth that an enemy would not be likely to cross it in pursuit of one.

⁸ magani, antidote, medicine, charm against. remedy for. This word is used very diversely, thus—maganin yaki is a charm to protect the wearer in warfare, warm clothing is maganin dari, a protection against cold, etc.

⁹ wurin dari (tari), a rendezvous, meeting place.

¹⁰ Allahu akber daku = God is greater than you. Allahu akber (God is most great) is the Moslem battle cry, called the Takbir or Tekabber, it is also the opening sentence of the Moslem call to prayer.

da mashi, sun kasshe mutum deri¹, su kua sun kasshe mutum goma. Suka guddu a chikin derre, su je sunka kwana, da gari ya waye, hansi rana² ya fito, sunka komo, suka bi tafia³, suka fadi tafia daga baya. Tafia ta komo, anzo anyi gummi fadda⁴. Ankasshe mutum deri uku, ankoresu sun guddu, ana-bi ana-kissa⁵, shi ke nan kuma muka tafi jeji. Muka zo babban gawo⁶, muka chi lafia, muka zo Mangari, gari mai-kifi, da geda, da nono da mai⁷, muka zo, muka samu kuma sarikin Bornou, Sun yi fadda. Dan Sariki ya yi fadda da sarikin Bornou, Sun yi fadda. Dan Sariki ya yi fadda da sariki a kan sarauta⁸. Abu-mastir da mutanensa dubbu dari, doki dubbu arbain. Shi sarikin Shefu Ibrahim sunansa, shi kua yena da askar dubbu dari, yena da bayi kasulla⁹, dubbu dari. Abu-mastir ya che, ui ban na binka. Ye che, Saboda mi, kai kanena ne. Saboda abin dunia. Ya che, Idan kana son sarauta, em baka¹⁰. Fadawa sunka che, La, ba ka bashi, ka kiaiyyi kanka¹¹.

¹ deri = dari, a hundred; but derre = night, and dari = cold.

² hansi rana = the first streaks or rays of the sun. Dict. hanchi.

³ suka bi tafia, etc. Trans. "they pursued the column, they attacked it from the rear, the column wheeled round." tafia (subs.) expedition, column on the march (agmen).

⁴ anyi gummi fadda = there was a hot fight; gummi = heat, etc.

⁵ ana-kissa = there was a slaughter (pass. impersonal). kissa, another form of Kašshe, to kill.

⁶ gawo, a large tree, see Dict. p. 68.

⁷ mai = butter, oil, etc.

⁸ ya yi fadda da sariki a kan sarota = He fought with the king for the supremacy (head) of the kingdom.

⁹ Kasulla = (Dict.) kachulla = armed retainers of the king, chief slaves.

¹⁰ em baka = I will give it thee.

¹¹ ka kiaiyyi kanka = Thou art an enemy to thyself, or kiyaye kanka, spare thyself, consider thy own interests.

Sun che Abu-mastir nan wanka ne, ka bishi. Ya ki magana, yai-fushi¹, ya tashi, ya kadda rigansa, ya tafi giddansa, ya bugga tamberri, ya che, Lokachin masoi-na², duk' ya bini waje. Ya hau doki dubbu arbain, anache, Sanu sariki, idan kana kawowa a Ganas, idan ka ji ya fito waje, ku yi wufu³.

Suka che, Wufu, mutum dubbu arbain ya fita waje, sariki ya tashi ze fita ze bishi. Daganan akoi ya tasa⁴, Mai-giri baba⁵, ta zo ta kama riga ta sariki ta che, Ba ka fita yanzu, tsaya tukuna⁶, su tafi. Idan sun tafi ka so makiyanka, kana mu kuma mu bishi a baya. Ya tafi, sariki ya yi kwana biu a gida ya bugga tamberi, ya che, Lokachin masoina du' ye zo mini. Akataru, akabishi. An-bi kuma, ya sameshi, ya aiki mallamai guda fudu, ya che ku che da Abu-Mastir. Kada mu yi fadda abun dunia, abun dunia mai-wuchewa ne, kada mu gbachi saboda abun dunia. Ya che, to ga-ni ina zua garin fadda. Mallamai sun komo sun che. Abu-mastir, yayi kafirchi⁷ saboda abin dunia. Ga-shi nan ya tafo garin fadda. Sariki ya che yau⁸, ya koma mallamai⁹ guda fuddu, ya che kadda ai-yi fadda, kada jinin musulmin ai-zuba. Abu-mastir ya zo ya bisu a baya. Akache arr' Ku tashi, ga-shi nan ya tafo. Sun bugga bindiga. Daganan woni saure¹⁰ ya che wa

¹ yai-fushi, *i.e.*, ya yi fushi He was angry.

² lokachin masoi-na = now is the time to see who is my friend.

³ wufu, ufu = a shout, scream (also pronounced hufu).

⁴ ya tasa = his daughter.

⁵ inai-giri baba is either a proper name, or taken literally = with the large eyebrows.

⁶ tsaya tukuna = stand still yet = wait a bit.

⁷ Kafirchi. Heathenish, evil disposed.

⁸ yau. interj. very well! good!

⁹ ya koma mallamai = he sent back the teachers.

¹⁰ saure = a young man, also samre pl. sarmari.

sariki¹, Zan kassheshi. Yaro ya dauki mashi, ya sokeshi² har karikari³. Ya faddo daga bissa doki⁴, Abu-mastir ya fadi. Ye che ga yayansa ku guddu, yaki ya gbachi⁵. Anzo an-kashe duka mutum dubbu tallatin. Wodansu sun gudu Mandara. Wodansu kua ankawosu wurin sariki, wodansu kua sun komo sun gigiche⁶. Sun che Abu-mastir ba ya chi sarauta ba. Sariki ya che, kamasu, ku kasshesu. Shi ke nan akasshiesu. Akayi kora⁷, suna kuka, sariki ya yi nassara, ya tashi, ya komo gida, ya tara mutane, ye che, Dani da Abu-mastir, ai mini sheria⁸. ni da shi waneni mugu? Akache. shi ne mugu. Allah ya baka, ya kie bika. Ka nemi ku yi dadi, ya ki. Shi ne ya zo⁹ mushrik¹⁰.

Daganan ambugga tamberi, ya che akawo mutanen Abu-mastir, ayi sheria, wonan sheria akasshieshi, wonan kuma ku bershi. Ankashe mutum dari biar, akache alhakkinsu¹¹ shi ke nan. Mun tashi, mun zo en sakka¹² chikin ruan Shari¹³. Mun ganni da rakkuma da dowaki, anfitu damu bayan¹⁴ kwogi, mun shigga jeji. Mun samu kura da zaki. Kura ya che owi.

¹ ye che wa sariki = He said to the king.

² ya sokeshi = he pierced him to (har) the rib.

³ karikari = rib (Dict.), hakarikari.

⁴ daga bissa doki, from off his horse.

⁵ yaki ya bachi = the battle is lost.

⁶ gigiche = to be bewildered, dumbfounded.

⁷ kora (kwora) = a pursuit.

⁸ ai mini sheria. Give judgment for me between him and me.

⁹ ya zo = He came, *i.e.*, he has become (a heathen),
ya zua = it was becoming.

¹⁰ mushrik = a heathen, idolater (Ar.).

¹¹ alhakki = the merited reward, their deserts (Ar.).

¹² sakka, shigga = to enter.

¹³ The river Shari = ruan Shari.

¹⁴ anfitu da mu bayan kwogi, We came out beyond the river, *i.e.*, on the other side. Passive Impersonal const. = It was gone out by us.

Zaki sun che, irr, irr. Hadari ya doro¹ daga Gabas chikin jeji, ya zua bekkin kirin² dashi, yena wolluk³, ya kamo rua shawo-o⁴, rua da kankara, kankara nan mainya mainya, doki suka tsunki tsunki⁵. Da safe akanemosu, akasamu doki bokoi, doki daia zaki ya denni⁶. Rakumi daia zaki ya hau a bayansa, yena guddu, ya komo ayari da zaki a bayansa, mutane suna ganni anche, a, a, ku tashi. Ga⁷ zaki a bissa rakumi. Antashi, angiwoye rakumi ansoka zaki, rakumi ya fadi da zaki, ankasshe zaki, akoi woni Monga, sunansa Ali, shi ya kasshe zaki, akazua, akafedashi, akachin a nama, mu tashi ga woni wuri zamu tafi.

Mun zo woni jeji sunansa jejin Dangana. Babu rua tafia kwana bokoi, babu rigia⁸ sai rua a kwanche don shanu, da zaki da bona su ke sha, barayi⁹ duka da zabbi da maraya, da rakumin dawa, da zakin dawa, su goddu¹⁰, su fakkara¹¹, su gieran daji, su gieran masineki, su jiaba, su sara, maishinen neki, du¹² a nan suke sha.

¹ doro or dauro = arose (intrans.) the trans. form is dora = to lift up. N.B.—The endings -o and -u are mostly intransitive forms or passive forms, as subs. doro = swelling. See Dict. p. 46.

² bekkin kirin = very black (bekki = black).

³ wolluk (wolkia) = lightning.

⁴ shawoo = jawur = lit. very red (superlative form of ja, red), *i.e.*, heavily, *cf.* fari, white, superl. fari fet; ya kamo rua jawur = it began to rain very hard. rain with hail. *Cf.* kama aiki, to begin work. Kama guddu, to take to flight.

⁵ suka tsunki, tsunki = they broke loose repeatedly.

⁶ ya denni (dunni) = he pounced upon, pressed down, squeezed, *cf.* Dict. dunde.

⁷ Ga = see, behold.

⁸ rigia (g soft), also rijia = a well.

⁹ Barayi (bareyi) pl. of berewa, a gazelle, to be distinguished from baraye, pl. of barao, a thief.

¹⁰ goddu (pl.) = pig, wild boar; rakumin dawa, giraffe.

¹¹ fakara = partridge. mareya = antelope (oryx).

¹² du = duka, all.

Da muka wuche muka samu bawan sarikin Wadai, yena da doki dari biar, ya zo ya fittamu a chikin dawa. Ya kawomu a chikin jeji. Yan-fushshi⁰ sun tafo, doki dari hamsin, suka tafo, suka che zamu chiku. Akachē wonan dukian sarikin Wadai ne. Idan kun tabashi kun hallaka. Ya che ni ma-aiki ne, sunansa Suliman Da-zoli, shi ne mai-fatochi¹ Daga Wadai ya zua Bornou. Sarikin Wadai yena da agedi² dubbu dari, yena da bindiga dubbu dari, yena doki dubbu dari sao uku, yena da abin nan ma-haw³ sanda karifi, masu sandan karifi dubbu dari. Ya tashi sun yi gammi da sarikin Bornou, a kan kwogin⁴ Shari, sun yi gammi a kan rua, zasu yi yaki, rua nan jerigi yena binsa, suka fadda ruan nan mutum duka (sai mutum ya taka⁷, ya fiche⁵ gurin alwolla⁶) har wuri ya chikka da mutum.

Ya kore sarikin Bornou, ya zo ya chiniye garinsa.

Da ya chi akoi dan sarikin Bornou ya kasshie dan sarikin Wadai. Mata ankomo gida, mata tas' ta che enna wonda ya kasshie mijina? Anche, Ga-shi, ya kasshe mijinki. Ta che, Miji⁸ ne, ya kashshe mijina, ai mini aure dashi.

⁰ yan-fushi = brigands, *cf.* fasshe, to break.

¹ mai fatauchi, a trader.

² agedi (Agid) (Ar.) = lit., chiefs of the army, captains, is used of the armed retainers of the Sultan of Wadai, officers, corresponding to the Kasulla of Bornou.

³ ma-how, see Dict. mahawayi = an object of terror.

⁴ a kan kwogin = on the river; a kan = above, along, over, lit., on the head of. Dict. 104.

⁵ ya fiche = he crossed over = wuche.

⁶ alwolla = ablution (Ar.)

⁷ sai mutum ya taka, etc., is a parenthesis, translate, a man has but to go on foot to cross over it, at the place of the ablution. taka = to tread upon.

⁸ miji ne = He's a hero (a man; he slew my husband; marry me to him).

No. 10.

TRAVELS IN WADAI.

Mun zo Wadai. Sarikin Wadai ya yi mamu mah-raba¹. Ya kawo rakumi tallatin, ya bamu, ya che ku chi nama, ya ka² shanu goma sha biu ya bamu. Sarikin Wadai ya tasa²³ Miriam Zara. A garin Wadai suna fadda suna kasshe yan uwansu kulun. Idan ka kai kara³ wurin sariki, ka che, ankasshe dan uwana, ka ai mina sheria. Ya kan che⁴, kai mache ne, ka je ka rama. Sai ka tafi, ka je ka rama, ka zo ka che, Na je nai rama. Ya kan che Sanunka.

Sarikin Wadai yena da Agedi dubbu derri, jermun⁵ yaki, mutum de⁶ ya kore mutum dubbu, Aka-aikesu sun fita Tama, kain iyaka⁷, ya ji labari Ansare suna zua, za en yi yaki, zasu zua garin chun Wadai⁸, sun zo sun gammu.

Agedi Bahari ya che wa⁹ Sarikin Wadai, Ni duka

¹ maharaba, more correctly pronounced marhaba (Ar.) = welcome.

²ya ka' for kawo, to bring.

^{2b} ya tasa, his sister.

³ kara = accusation, complaint; kai kara = to carry or make a complaint.

⁴ Ya kan che. etc. Trans. He is wont to say, "Art thou a woman? Go and revenge thyself. Thou canst do nothing else but go. Thou goest and revengest thyself. Thou comest and sayest, I have been and revenged myself. He is wont to say Thank you (Health to you)." The particle kan inserted between the subject and its verb gives the force of a (present or imperfect) continuative habitual action, ya kan che, he used to say.

⁵ jermun (jarimun = warriors, fearless men (sing jarimu or zaromai).

⁶ Mutum de (daia) = one single man puts to flight a thousand.

⁷ kain iyaka (lit.) the head of the border = the chief town on the frontier.

⁸ garin chun (chi) Wadai = for the purpose of conquering (devouring) Wadai.

⁹ wa, prep. = to.

bani yakin¹, Ni kadai na isshesu. Agedi Rasi ya che, En bani yaki nan duka ni daia.

Agedi Salammat ya che, en bani yaki nan ni de issa. Agedi Jum ya che, ka berni, ni kadai na isshesu. Suka je suka gammu a kan tafariki, Ansari suka tafo suka fadda wurin Agedi Sallamat. Sukai gammi yaki, ya koresu. Da ya koresu yena kissa kwana bokoi sun guddu a bayansu, Agedi sun komo chikin Wadai. Sariki ya che, Sanunka, sanunka, ina da samari, nai godia² Ya che ga masu-yaki Enna Agedi Salammat? akache, Yena chan tukuna ya ki zua.

Sariki ya che, ku che masa ya zo, nai godia. Ya che, Ni yaki ba issheni ba. Daganan Sariki yai masa godia, ya bashi gari goma sha biu.

Ansari sun guddu sun zo Tama, Sun kama sarikin Tama, sun sashi bissa rakuma, sun tafi dashi, sun sakka dansa sarauta³, sun che, Wonan ba ya yi munafurchi.

Mun fidda obanka, mun saka⁴, ka biumu. Ka eddininmu. Kana da riganka da ja, da fari, da bekki kuma, ka yi riga.

Asa riga.

¹ Yaki = lit., war, battle, etc., command of an army, also put for an army itself., e.g. in No. 26 = troops, a band of armed men, a military expedition, also in No. 30, line 9. Ni duka bani yakin = I am a match for them all. Give me the command. I alone am equal to them.

² Nai godia = Na yi godia, I give thanks.

³ sun sukka dansa saranta, they placed his son on the throne. sakka, to put on, stick in.

⁴ mun sa-ka, we have placed thee, from sa, to put.

No. 11.

A HAUSA GAME OF RIDDLES.

This is played as a round game by several persons. A player begins by saying, "Gata, gata nan,"¹ and another player replies "ta zo ta wuche" this is a sort of preface that introduces a riddle (tasunia)². The first player then says, *tasunian-ku*, *i.e.* Here's a riddle for you.

<i>Riddle.</i>	<i>Answer.</i>
1. Budurua a gidanmu kulun tana wanka -	moda.
2. Faki, faki, ba ki shiggo ba	tufanian kofa.
3. Dan-baka a bayan shuri	farichi a bissha yasa.
4. Shanu dubbu suna tafia ba su tadda kura, (or) ba sun tashi kura -	tururua.
5. Karamin falike matche kasua lahira	guga.
6. Na baka mi ka ke ganina -	karre.
7. Dan matan gidanka ba su zua daji sai suna tabi	kurchia.
8. Ina tafia tare da yan uwana, ba na ji mosinsa -	ennuana.

NOTES.

¹ Preface. See her, see her there, she comes, she passes by, *i.e.*, the riddle.

² *Tasunia* = a riddle, conundrum, etc. (pl. *tasunoiyi*) also means a tale, story, etc.

TRANSLATION OF RIDDLES.

1. A maiden in our house who washes every day -	The drinking cup.
2. Take shelter, take shelter, but you do not enter. -	A mat used for screen of a door.
3. A little bow (lit., son of a bow) behind an ant hill -	A finger nail on the finger.
4. A thousand oxen are going along and they don't raise the dust -	Ants.
5. A small trader, a woman that goes to market in the nether world.	A bucket down a well.
6. I have given you (food) what are you still looking at me for?	A dog.
7. The girls of thy house do not go to the woods without clapping their hands	Pigeons or doves.
8. I am going along with my brother but I do not hear his movement.	My shadow.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 9. Tafia ta mache ze haifua taguaiye | duma. |
| 10. Fefe ia saka nan mai-ridu. | gashin zabua. |
| 11. Nan kata chan galafita na'am | massaka. |
| 12. Ta ta gangana zata turubin Allah | runfa. |
| 13. Allah ya yi surdi ba ni howa ba | kunama da karinta. |
| 14. Uku, uku, ta gama gari | murufu. |
| 15. Ferr tuon lefe | tamrari. |
| 16. Tokwori tokos, <i>i.e.</i> , Taka wuri tokos | jaki da dabebeyi. |
| 17. Dowa yena kaya-kaya kutunku
yena kawoi (kai, or koi). | shuri. |
| 18. Taka reshi ka churo yayan mutua | Taka shimfuda sariki
ka churo tagiansa. |

TRANSLATION OF RIDDLES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 9. How does a woman walk . . . | Like a pumpkin. |
| 10. He is weaving there a dish-cover
with a speckled pattern. | Feathers of a Guinea
fowl. |
| 11. Here it is strong, and there it is like
a soft tomato. | A weaver's shuttle. |
| 12. She rolls up and down. Is she
going on the pilgrimage? (sugges-
ted meaning, tagangana = to
climb up). | A mat used for an
outside blind. |
| 13. A saddle that God has made which
I shall not mount. | A scorpion's sting. |
| 14. By threes it meets (joins) the land,
<i>i.e.</i> , it is found everywhere with
its three feet | A tripod earthenware
cooking stove (Ar.)
Kanoon. |
| 15. A white dish cover (lit., food cover). | The stars. |
| 16. (lit.) Tread on eight places | An ass with its feet
hobbled with rope
(fore feet). |
| 17. The desert is resounding with noise,
while the male-camel is silent. | An ant-hill. |
| 18. Tread on (climb) the branches and
pluck the fruit of death | Tread on the King's
carpet and pull off
his cap. |

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 19. Shanu a-kwanche bujimi a-tsaye | Tamrari da ferrin wata. |
| 20. Karua ta chi addo, maza suna guddu. | kibia. |
| 21. ia budurua mai-kan gashi. | takanda. |
| 22. shanuna dubbu madouri daia (<i>i.e.</i> maclamri) | tsunsia. |
| 23. Shurum ba chi baba ba | lunishi. |
| 24. Kari-kari zannan Allah | zabua. |
| 25. Abu dul a chikin dufua | farichi. |
| 26. ia taguaiye baba, ya giwoya ba su gamma ba. | kunua. |
| 27. Chan zeri nan zeri, tsakkia mata gumbul (mata kumbura). | massaka. |
| 28. Ta fusai, ta fuberkate, tafi kama kofa | zoturia garu. |
| 29. Mallam bude litafinka | bamota. |

TRANSLATION OF RIDDLES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 19. Cows lying down and the bull standing up. | The stars at the full moon, <i>i.e.</i> , when the light of the full moon eclipses the light of the stars. |
| 20. The harlot has beautified herself, but the men are running away | An arrow ready to be shot from the bow. |
| 21. Oh, maiden, with a head of hair. | The sugar cane. |
| 22. We have a thousand oxen in one stall. | A silo pit full of corn. |
| 23. A dark shadow that has no indigo in it (shade of color). | A dark cloud. |
| 24. Draw out (display) God's clothing. <i>i.e.</i> , beautifully colored. | A guinea fowl. |
| 25. A little thing in the dark. | A finger-nail. |
| 26. O big twins. He turns round but they do not come together. | The ears. |
| 27. There a thread and here a thread, and in the middle a woman great with child. | A shuttle. |
| 28. It is very level (sosai), and it is very zigzag, but it reaches the gate. | A long town wall. |
| 29. O teacher, open thy book. | A butterfly. |

NOTES.

No. 5. falike = falke, a merchant, trader, pl. fatake.

11. galafita = a fruit like a tomato (*i.g.*, kulufita, Dict).

12. ta gangana, for ta gangara, it rolls down, or for ta gangama, it is packing up, put together. With the latter sense the meaning would be—It is packing up and putting together its effects. Is it going on the pilgrimage? *Answer.* Runfa, the cover of a stall or temporary booth in the market which is removed before sunset, the cover being used to pack up and cover all the contents of the stall.

15. The fefe = dish-cover is made of plaited grass or fibre, circular in shape, is roughly taken to resemble the starry firmament, especially when the fefe is ornamented with cowries or coloured thread.

N.B.—Twelve similar riddles are also given by Major Merrick in his *Hausa Proverbs*, p. 79.

28. Ta fu (fi) sosai ta fu (fi) barkatai. lit. It surpasses in straightness or evenness, it surpasses in zigzag winding. zoturia = tsawo, length.

29. See Robinson's Dict., p. 146.

No. 12.

STORY OF THE RISE OF THE MAHDI ;
 DICTATED BY HADJI BUBEKR, A NUPE
 FROM BIDA.

Woni mallam ya baiyena¹, da bakinsa bai² ya magana sai³ ya rubutu a kassa. Yai⁴ kwana arbain da daia, ya che Ni ne Mahadi⁵. Ku bini, ni ne Mohammed Ahammed.

Daganan mutanen Kurtufal⁶ su ji labarinsa, suka zo garin kamashi. Suka zo mutum dubbu dubbu sao⁷ dubbu. Ya aiko masu mutane ya che. Ku zo ku dubosu. Sun zo sun duba, sun che, kai! Mi ya kawoku? Sun che, Yaki ya kawomu. Suka che, To! ku zona, ku sapka a nan.

Mahommed ya tashi daga wurinsa shi daiansa, ya zo, ya che masu, Salaam alaikum. Suka che, Amin, wa alaikum es-salaam. Suka che, kai waneni? Ya che Ni ne Mohammed Ahammed. Suka guddu suka je, sun gaia sariki, Mohammed Ahammed ya zo.

Sariki ya che, karia, ba shi ne ba. Ya che, Wonda muka zo domin mu kashsheshi ya zo wurinmu? Ya che, ku komawa, ku tambayeshi, Da gaske shi ne kua⁸?

¹ bayyena (Dict.) = to appear.

² bai ya = ba ya yi = He did not speak (lit., make a word) with his mouth.

³ sai ya rubutu = He only wrote on the ground.

⁴ yai = ya yi = He spent (lit., made) forty-one days.

⁵ Mahadi, or Al-Mahadi (Ar.) = the guided or enlightened one.

⁶ Kurtufal = Kordofan.

⁷ sao, sau, so = a time, times. dubbu sau dubbo = a thousand times a thousand.

⁸ kua, for ko (interrogative particle) = whether it is he in truth or not?

Ya che Babu shekka¹ ni ne. Wonda ya yi shekka kaferi ne. Ni ne Mohammed Ahammed. Yena tsaiye da farin busu² a kafaddasa yena tsaiye da tasbaha³ tasa a hanu. Daganan sariki ya che, A chikin mutanena Ku san Mohammed Ahanimed? Suka che Mun san shi, mutum bokoi. Mun ganshi, mun san'shi. Sariki ya che, ku zo, mu je mu ganshi. Suka tafo, da sun gan shi suka che, Si ne, ga shi⁴ tsakkanin⁵ kulkussa⁶, shi ne Mohammed Ahammed. Ya che masu, Mi ya kawoku? Ban na so⁷ mu yi yaki, kadda jini Musulmin azubba.

Sariki kua ya che masa, Ina so mu yi fadda da kai. Ya che, ku kawo medaffa⁸ Anbugga massa. Haiyaki farifet⁹ ya yi a wuri, da suka duba sun ganshi a tsaiye kamman da¹⁰, yena tsaiye da buzunsa a kafaddansa, bai mutu ba.

Akakawo woni madaffa¹¹ baba¹², aka-bugga kuma masa, bai mutu ba¹³, yena tsaiye, yena komo ya shimfuda buzu, yena aduansa¹⁴. Ankawo kuma madaffa guda bokoi, anbugga bugga daia¹⁵ akabugga masa, farki ya yi dillun haiyaki¹⁶, sunka che mun kassheshi.

¹ shekka (Ar.) = doubt. Dict., shakka.

² busu, buzu = a sheepskin mat.

³ tasbaha = chain of beads, used for prayer (Ar.).

⁴ Ga shi = there he is. lit., see him.

⁵ tsakani = in the middle.

⁶ kulkussa (reduplicated form of Kussa = near), has an intensive or superlative force = quite near.

⁷ Ban na so, for ba na so = I do not desire.

⁸ medaffa = a cannon (Ar.).

⁹ farifet, superlative of fari, white.

¹⁰ kamman da = as at first. da = dafari.

¹¹ madaffa = gun, cannon (Ar.). The accent on this word should be on the first syllable.

¹² woni madaffa baba = another big gun.

¹³ bai mutu ba = ba ya mutu ba = He did not die.

¹⁴ adua, addoa, prayer (Ar.).

¹⁵ anbugga bugga daia = they were all fired simultaneously.

¹⁶ farki ya yi dillun haiyaki = At first it made much smoke. Farki = dafari, at first.

De haiyaki ya kau¹ sun ganshi a-zona² kamman da³ ya tashi, ya che, "Allah akber da ku." Ya koma kuma wurin sansaninsa.

¹ De haiyaki ya kau = when the smoke lifted, or cleared. Kau is a contraction for kauda, to remove. See Appendix I.

² a-zona = seated (a-zamne), past. participle, *cf.*, akone = burnt, achike = full, filled, awanke = washed, etc.

³ kamman da = as at first.

No. 12.

LABARI ABU GURJA.

THE CAPTURE OF KHARTUM.

Abu Gurja bekkiri¹ da shi an bashi chutan yaki² Ya tashi ya tafi yaki, yena da bindiga dubbu derri, yena da jeraia³ dubbu derri, yena da medaffa⁴ dubbu. Sun tashi sun tafi zasu yakin Makarda. Suka zo suka samu kaferai bissha dushi, dushi sunansa Silsilla. Ya zo, ya samu kaferai ya fu dubbu goma a kai⁵. Suna fadda kwana arbain, suka chiniesu duka. Abu Gurja ya yi fushi ya haw bissha dushi, ya ga mutum daia ya che, Wonan mineni? Akabugga bindiga, sun sapko daga bissha dushi, sun tafi Makarda. Sun je sunka samu wurin dari⁶, suka samu gida da iyali da dukia a-chikke zinaria, azrufa, yan-mata, mata kankana, suka diba⁷, suka diba duka, har ishiesu, talakawa be sun yi yaki, sun geji⁸ suka che mu tafi kuma, mu komo garin. Suna tafia, suka ga bayansu, an kai labari wurin sarikin

¹ bekki = black, superlative = bekkiri-kirin.

² chutan yaki, lit., the disease of war, a passion for war. *cf.*, chutan kai = headache; chutan ido, ophthalmia.

³ jeraia = running camels (Ar.).

⁴ medaffa, cannon, generally pronounced as two syllables—mad-fa.

⁵ a kai = on the top (of the hill).

⁶ wurin dari, *i.e.*, tari, a gathering place, collection, store-room, depôt.

tara = to gather together.

⁷ diba = debe, to take away.

⁸ Sun geji = sun gaji = they were satisfied, lit., exhausted, tired.

Makarda. Sariki ya aiko masu mutum goma sha biu, Ya che masu, ku debe dukia ya ishsheku ku tafi. Sunka che, mun ki, ba mu tafia. Ya che. To! Ina zan' aiko maku bawana daia. Ya aiko musa bawa nan da dauki dubbu derri, hindiga kua jawur¹ babu iyaka². Saanan Abu Gurja ya che, Wonan mineni, Akache masa Wonan du' askar³ ne. Ya che, To, sai a-yi⁴ fadda⁵, a-yi. daga, a-yi fadda. Mutanen Mukarda suka zo, aka-yi daga⁶, anafadda, ana-bugga bindiga kwana bokoi.

Mutanen Mukarda sun guddu, mutanen Gurja sun tashi, sun tafi kuma, sun zuba dukia duka, suna guddu, suna dari da kissansu⁷.

Sun komo, sarikin Mukarder ya che, kaka ku ke dasu? Sun che, Mun basu wuta⁸, su kua sun bamu, mu mun tafi, su, sun tafi. Ya che, Wonan kuma ke nan da ni na che da du' na kamosu. Abu Gurjer ya kama⁹ sansani. Aka-aikeshi kuma ya tafa bugga wurin Birni Khalifa Abdullahi. Ya che masa, kaka labari? Ya che, Kai Mukarder. Wane mutum. kaman farder¹⁰, kaman kassa¹¹.

¹ jawur (lit., very red) = soldiers, superlative of ja, red.

² babu iyaka = without number, lit., end.

³ askar = soldiers (Ar.).

⁴ a-yi, for anyi = It is made, There is made (impers.).

⁵ sai avi fadda = There is nothing for it but to fight.

⁶ daga = line of battle (ranks of soldiers). yi daga = to draw up the line of battle, but the usual idiom is "ja daga."

⁷ suna dari (dere) da kissansu, they spent the night in slaying them.

⁸ mun basu wuta, we fired at them.

⁹ ya kama, ya koma, he returned to.

¹⁰ farder = farda, *i.q.*, fara, a locust. Kaman farder = like locusts (in number).

¹¹ kaman kassa = like earth (dust of the earth).

Akatashi fadda da Khartum garin Turkawa, da minara tallatin da debino ya fi dubbu goma, anafadda fa kurkussa¹ kwana arbain.

Idan anjefa² medafa ta fadda chikin mutane, akan tashi, akan che, "Fishan Allah"⁴ ba ta fasshewa mutum.

Dafari³ rua shina da zurufi, sai rua. Ruan ya komo babu zurufi, suka je suka chinie gari, sun kore Turkawa, sunka kasshesu sun kama Engliz.

¹ kurknssa = kulkussa = very nearly, superlative of kussa, near.

² Trans. Idan an jefa, etc. "If a cannon shell was thrown and it fell among the people (Arabs) they used to arise, they used to say "The Deliverance of God," and it did not injure (break) a man.

³ At first the water of the Nile was deep, nothing but water. The water again became shallow (lit., it returned without depth), they came, they devoured the town, they put to flight the Turks and slew them, they captured the Englishman (Gen. Gordon).

⁴ Fishan = deliverance, or it may be two Arabic words, Fi shan = in the cause of.

No. 14.

BAUCHI.

Muka tashi, muka zo woni gari sunansa Godaie¹, ba saranka ba janka. Da muka zo chikin Godaie, yaki ya tafi masu, yakin Haruna. Ya che, Ni na sareshi², na janieshi kua. Suka zo a fadda, suka yi kwana tara, ya faskareshi³ garin, ya che, Godaie gaskia, ba saranka ba janka. Ya che, ya faskareni. Muka wuche wonan gari, muka zo Anduban, muka samu Haruna, ya kawo yaki, ya kama gari da dadi. Suna fadda kwana uku, sun kwore Haruna, ya guddu. Muka wuche wonan gari, muka zo birnin Do, garin Hana-rua⁴, akoi hankaka⁵ diyawa, mu wuche, mu tafo Darzo garin birni Karto da makaranta a chiki ya yi dubbu, akoi debino ya yi dubbu derri. Da muka zo chikin gari muka shigga birnin Fari. Fatake sun dauko hakkorin giwa dubbu. Muka samu zabia⁶ tana masu waka, tana che, Sanunka da kaya. Ama akoi woni yaro karami, ya fisu duka a daukan kaya, sunansa, Sallo, dan Buggaje, akoi woni kuma waishi⁷ dan Meggi, shi ne jaggaban tafia.

¹ Godaie. Name of a place, it means lit., a thorny creeper, hence the following play upon the word, ba saranka ba janka = There's no cutting you down and no dragging you along.

² Ni na sareshi = I will cut it down. N.B.—ni-na is usually a sign of the perfect tense, but here future. na janieshi = I will drag it along. See Appendix, 5.

³ Ya faskareshi = it beat him, was too much for him.

⁴ Hanna-rua (?) = a confluence of two rivers or cataracts.

⁵ Hankaka = crow.

⁶ zabia = a minstrel (fem.).

⁷ waishi = called, named.

Akoi woni jaji¹, maduggo tuon tulu², akoi woni kuma maduggon Dam-bini a hanun daia. Sun tafo sun sapko chikin jeji Rubu, magani mai-kishi. Sun samu yamfusshi⁴. a kan tafariki³ suna kwanche. Da sun gan-su, suka che, Kai! mutane diyawa, mu ba mu iyasu ba⁵, suka che Mu yi masu wayo, mu yi masu idon yaki⁶. Mu je mu⁷ busa kakaki. Take sarikin garinmu (sunan sariki garin Wandara) na gaishieku, ku yan Fulanin Zozo, ku yan Fulanin Bauchi. Ku yan Fulanin Hadeja, ku yan Fulanin Kana, Ka che, Wandara, na gaishieku, Wandara bakon tilas⁸." Da suka je kamman nan sai doki ya yi dubbu, duka su yi dsoro, sai kwora¹⁰, ya kama guddu⁹.

Da suka guddu suka debe kaya suka gaji. Mutum settin buss¹¹, a bayansu sun fiche¹² Sarikin Katagun ya tafo, ya zo, ye samu mutum sarikin Gober a chikin jeji ya sareshi¹³. Sarikin Katagun ye zo ye sapka, ye che To! Kaka fadawa, enna¹⁴ mutum mai-hankali? Kaka za-ayi? Enna shawora? Suka che, shawora

¹ jaji = a caravan guide = jagaba.

² maduggo tuon tulu (a satirical or humorous title) = chief of the cooking pot. madugo = Headman of a caravan.

³ a kan tafariki = above, or along the road.

⁴ yam fusshi = robbers.

⁵ ba mu iya-su ba = we are not a match for them.

⁶ idon yaki = a stratagem of war.

⁷ mu je mu = Let us go and blow the trumpets (saying), etc. The imperative mood of verb to go is often of the emphatic form, e.g., ka je ka = go thou (ki je ki. fem.).

⁸ bakon tilas = a stranger (immigrant) by necessity or compulsion, referring to the early history of the Wandara, who came from the bend of the Niger.

⁹ ya kama guddu = He took to flight.

¹⁰ sai kwora = there was nothing to do but to pursue.

¹¹ buss = only (Ar.).

¹² fichi = to escape, pass by (wuche).

¹³ ya sareshi = He cut him down (with the sword).

¹⁴ Enna, interrogative adverb = Where? How? etc.

sai abin da ka faddi. Sariki ye che, To, ku yiwo¹ kirra Daloto, shi ne jarimi⁶, shi daiansa, a bakin² mutum dubbu Daloto. Ye che, To Daloto, enna shawora. Daloto ya che. Sariki kada ka yi tsoro, kanna chikin uwaka³, kada ka yi tsoro. Ya che, Mutane duka suka tafo, ni kadai na isshesu. Ya che, To, ya yi keao. Daloto ya tashi ya kama dokinsa, ya yi damarra⁴. Ya ja surdinsa⁵, ya dauko marshi, ya hau dauki, ya zo yai jingina⁷ ga sariki. Sariki ye che, Ma dillah, sanu. Ya che, Na son kai. Ya dauko doki ya zo chikin kaferai, ya shigga gari chikin mutane, ya sakke⁸ mutum baba a gabban sariki. Duka akagewoyeshi, Sariki kua yena zamne, ye ja marshi, marshi ye ki fita. Ya sapka, ya taka⁹ mutumen, ya chira¹⁰ marshinsa, ya how dokinsa, ya koma a wurin sarikinsa, ya komo ya yi jingina.

Wonan sariki ye che, Allah waddanka¹¹, mutum daia ya zo ye kasshie mutum a gabana. Suka yi fushi, sariki ya tashi, ya komo gida. Sarikin Katagun ye zo, ye wuche, babu kowa a kan tafariki.

¹ yiwo, see yi (Dict.) to make, the shorter form "wo" is also found alone, it corresponds to the French faire faire—to have a thing done. The verb sa, to put, is similarly used cansatively.

² a bakin = instead of.

³ kamman kana chikin uwaka = you are as safe as if you were in your mother's bosom (this is contracted in the text into three words).

⁴ damara = to bind or tighten one's girdle.

⁵ ya ja surdinsa = he drew tight his saddle (girth or strap).

⁶ jarimi, zarumi, a warrior, brave.

⁷ jingina = to salute (by brandishing or waving his weapon), to do homage to.

⁸ ya sakke = ya soke = He pierced (with the javelin, or spear).

⁹ ya taka = He trod on, mounted upon, stood upon.

¹⁰ ya chira = He pulled out.

¹¹ Allah waddanka = God curse thee.

Ye che Daloto sanu. Ye che, kai mini hankuri¹,
ye che, Sai na komo³ gida en yi maka kiauta², ye che,
ka sannu chikin dawa ni ke.

¹ Ka yi mani hankuri = Be patient with me.

² keauta, kiauta = a gift, present.

³ sai na komo = Wait until I return.

No. 15.

TRAVELS IN BAUCHI.

(CONTINUED).

Muka zo Bauchi a bayan baban kwogi. Akoi wodansu kaferai anache masu Koono, suna wasa tsafi¹ sunansa Dodo. Daganan dorina² ta fito a chikin rua ta fadda masu. Sun dauko marimara³ suka jefa mata a baki, ta gatashi⁴, rabbi ya fada woje, rabbi a chikinta, dorina kua bakinta jawur, ta furfuro⁵ mutane, ta kama riga ta woni mutum, ye ja, ta rabba riga a biu a wurinsa, akadaukeshi⁶ ya suma⁷ akafesa⁸ masa rua.

Woni yaro maharebi ya zo, anache masa Dan-kunde. Ya zo ya ja kibia ya harebi dorina a wussia⁹, akasamu kibia uku a girdjinta¹⁰

Dorina nan akasoma wawa namanta¹¹, akayenke¹² hanu tallatin garin wawan¹³ nama, akafassa kai goma.

Bayin sariki suka tafo, suka rabba fadda¹⁴.

¹ suna wasa tsafi = they have a festival in honour of an idol named Dodo.

² Dorina = a hippopotamus.

³ mari-mara = a large stone.

⁴ ta gata-shi, etc., she bit it; half fell outside, half inside.

⁵ ta farfaro = she chased, pursued, syn, kore.

⁶ akadaukeshi = He was picked up (rescued).

⁷ ya suma = he fainted.

⁸ akafesa = there was sprinkled water on him.

⁹ wussia = tail, also pronounced wutsia.

¹⁰ girdji, for kiriji = breast, bosom.

¹¹ akasoma wawan namanta = there was begun a scramble for its flesh.

¹² akayenke, etc. = Thirty men got their hands cut in the scramble, and ten heads were damaged (broken).

¹³ wawa, a scramble.

¹⁴ suka rabba fadda = they separated the strife, *i.e.*, the disputants.

Akawasi², ama dorina nan, tumbinta¹ goma sha biu. Akakoma kuma, akasamu rakumin dawa, akaharibeshi, ya fadi, akayenke wussia, shi kua akadebe namansa. Akawuche wonan, aka-ja akasamu bauna³. Maharebi ya harbeta, ta farforeshi da kafo, ya zaga⁴ chikin kaya, ye gbuya, ta zo ta samu kaya ta tunkwi kaya, ta sokeshi a gindi⁵, ya kara⁶ ye che, ku yi mamu guddamoa, anzo ankamo wussianta, anfiga⁷, ta fadi. Akayi sara da gateri⁸, woni ya kawo sitaka⁹, ya buga mata a kai suka yenka.

Kuma sun tafi, wota bauna ta fito, ta zo ta samu doki, ta sokeshi, doki ya fadi, mai-doki ya dauke gerkua ya dauke takwobi, ya zo wurin bauna, ta fadda masa ya berri gerkua, ta fadda gerkua, shi kua ya zaga bayanta, ya share¹⁰ kafafunta da takwobi, ta fadi, ta che, o—o, sai akayenta¹¹. Shi kua mai-doki ye che na fuchi¹² Mutane sunka che, sanunka namidji.

Akoi woni jeji, jejin Madarunfa, akoi woni damissa¹³ a kan tafariki ta haifu, ta hanna¹⁴ abi¹⁵ tafariki. Kowa ya bi tafariki sai ta yi yage¹⁶ masa kai. Daga chan

¹ tumbinta = its teats.

² akawasi = it was separated, scattered. Dict., wasa.

³ bauna = a buffalo, also spelt bona.

⁴ ya zaga = he went round (behind it).

⁵ ta sokeshi a gindi = she pierced him in the back.

⁶ ya kara = he called for help and said.

⁷ anfiga = it was pulled (impers.). fige, fiske, to pluck, pull.

⁸ gatari = a small hatchet.

⁹ sitaka = axe, with broad blade.

¹⁰ ya share (for sare) = He cut its feet (or legs) with the sword.

¹¹ akayenta = akayenkata, it was slain, cut up.

¹² na fuchi = I rest, *i.e.*, I am satisfied with my revenge.

¹³ damissa = a leopard.

¹⁴ ta hanna, etc. = she prevented the road from being followed.

¹⁵ abi (passive voice) = to be followed.

¹⁶ yage = to tear.

woni dan Dembi sunansa Yakubu, Ya che, ni na je na kasshe¹ damissa. Ye tafo shi daiansa da sanda a hanunsa. Damusso ta tarso masa ya yi mata haka da sanda, ta taka² kafafunta, ta sa bissa sanda ya fidda naushi³, ya nausheta a gusun kundi⁴, ta fadi, ya demni⁶ ya yenka ya ferdi⁵

¹ ni na je na kasshe = I will go and slay.

² taka = to tread, mount up, rise upon its feet. haka = thus, so.

³ ya fidda naushi = he struck out a blow with his fist.

⁴ a gusun kundi = at the lower part of the ear.

⁵ ya ferdi = ya fede = he skinned, flayed.

⁶ denni = demni, to press down upon, pounce upon.

No. 16.

A GIRL AND HER SUITORS.

Akoi woni gari, akoi wota yarinia, sunanta Karu, tana da yeye¹ guda fudu maza. Kowa yo zo garin aurenta ta kan che, mu je keikua² mu yi zanche. Sunan keikua, keikuan marena. Akoi kura mai-chun mutum idan ta kai saure³ kura ta kan chiniyeshi. Ta kai sarmari goma sha biyar, duk' kura ta chinyesu. Daganan woni saure ya ji labarinta, sunansa Gede, ya zo ye che, Ina so amreki. Ya che, mu je keikua mu yi zanche, kura ta tafo garin chin saure. Saure ya kama sowon kura ya che, Yarinia ki zo, ki rikke mani sowon kura nan, zan yi damurra⁵. Yarinia ta rike sowon⁴ kura. Yaro saure ya gudu ya koma kama chan, ya che, Yarinia keikua garinku, ya che, kura garinku, ni na tafi, ya beri yarinia, da kura, tana hufu⁶, ya tafi, kura ta denni yarinia. ta chiniye.

Da gari ya waye yeyen yarinia sun tashi, sun che, Wanan yarinia da en ta yi magana⁷ da saure ta kan komo gida⁸ yeo ba ta komo ba har gari ya waye, abin nan ba lafia ba, mu je mu ganni, suka tafi keikua, suka samu kain yarinia aiashi⁹ kura ta chinieta, suka che Dama mun sul¹⁰ abin nan ya aika¹¹.

¹ yeye = elder brothers.

² keikua, or kekua = a barren piece of ground (Mischlich) kékuwa, or name of a tree. marina = a dye-pit.

³ saure = samre. A youth, pl. sarmari.

⁴ sowon = the tail (*i.q.*, wussia ?) or the foot (Dict., sau).

⁵ zan yi damurra = I am going to bind it on for a girdle (zani yi).

⁶ hufu, ufu, scream.

⁷ da en ta yi magana = Formerly when she had spoken.

⁸ ta kan komo gida = she used to return home.

⁹ aiashi = ayashe = thrown on one side, cast away. See Dict. 258, 260, from yes, to throw.

¹⁰ Sul' = (contraction for) sallame, to abandon, give up.

¹¹ Dama mun sul, etc. Trans. we had better let this matter alone. It is done.

No. 17.

LABARIN YAKI.

Haruna ya kawo yaki Tumfafi, sun gammo¹ da shi, sun yi gummi².

Haruna ya yi kora³, ya zare mashi, ya soke Ba-kuddi. Daga chan Gonto ya zo, su kai gummi da Gonto, ya sare⁴ Gonto, Gonto kuma shi ya sareshi.

Wodansu suka zo, doki goma, suka fadda Gonto. Suka sareshi. Shi kuma ya saresu.

Suka rikka⁵ saransa da tokwobi hario kulumchi sabboda sara. Daganan Gonto ya komo gidda, en anche, "Gonto bai ya chi," akache, mi sameka⁶? ya che, saran tokwobi.

Sarikin Kano, Abdu ya che, sanunka, sanu da yaki⁷. Ya zo Gonto, ya sapka gidan tallaka, ya kawo kaji, ya kawo rago, ya yenka, anzo anyi fura⁸, anyi tuo, andauko, ankai wurin Gonto, ankawo zumua, ansoye nama⁹, du¹⁰ ankawo wurin Gonto, ya che, Enna tukwannin¹¹geda. Tokwanningeda¹² ya che kua kawoshi.

Suka che, a, a, Gonto, kai hawan sarikin Kano, don ankawo muka tokwunnin geda zaka che "Ma-dillah¹³."

¹ sun gammo = they met.

² sun yi gummi = They fought fiercely. lit., made heat.

³ ya yi kora = He made haste.

⁴ sare, to cut, hew, attack.

⁵ suka rikka = they kept on.

⁶ mi sameka = What has happened to thee?

⁷ sanu da yaki = Welcome to you from the war! **sanu da zua** = Welcome! **sanu da tafia** = Good luck to you on the journey.

⁸ fura = a sort of porridge.

⁹ ansoye nama = meat was roasted.

¹⁰ du, duka = all.

¹¹ tukwani, pots, pl. of tukuma, an earthen pot.

¹² geda = ground nut.

¹³ Ma-dillah. interj. of wonder and joy, lit. What has God shown! (Ar.). *c.f.* Ma-shalah, *ibid.* What has God willed!

Suka che, ka jarumin sariki, suka che mu kawo muka dayawa. Ye che musu, kun kawo gaffia¹ suka che, la, babu gaffia a garinmu. Ye che, ku je ku nemu yanzu.

Suka tafi gusun rimi, akadauki tulu, aka-ja chikin rua, tulu arbain, akaje akadauko rua, akazubba chikin kwogo. Gaffia ta fito a chikin rua dolenta. Akakamo gaffia bokoi, aka-kawo gurin Gonto. Ye che, Ai da kun che babu gaffia. Ye che Talaka de rakumi² ne, analafta³ massa kaya yena kuka; ye che, kaka talaka ye ke? shi da kun che babu, ga-shi kun kawo yanzu, shi dolinku. Sun che, Mu baiyin sariki ne, ladin⁴ yakimu mun chi, mu yan-jahadi⁵ ne. Ye che Na je wurin Haruna, ya sokin da marshi, har na kulumchi, ye che, Sabboda yaki, komi muka chi. ladan yaki. Ye che Mun goda⁶ Allah, don Allah ya badamu sonkwana⁷ mu ki yaki, ye che, muka ber' wonan gari kuma suka tafo kuma woni garin.

Haruna ya kawo yaki, ye zo garin Chimbeni, ye zo ye kamo gari da yaki, anafadda, maza suka kare, mata suka son fadda, anafadda, anafadda, abu ya yi zafi, su kasshe mache, suka jawota, su ga nono⁸, suka che, Arr! ashe da mata muki fadda⁹.

¹ gaffia = a rat.

² Talaka de rakumi ne, etc. = A poor person is just like a camel, while the load is being put on him he is crying out.

³ analafta for analapta. pass. of lapta = to load or put a burden on an animal.

⁴ ladin = ladan (more usually) = reward, wages, also spelt laadan, from Arabic.

⁵ yan-jahadi = sons of war. Ar. Jihad = a religious war.

⁶ goda = (usually) gode, to thank.

⁷ son-kwana = a desire for rest: or, mu son kwana = we desire rest.

⁸ nono = the breast, teat.

⁹ mu ke fadda = we are fighting; or, muka yi fadda = we have been fighting. mu ki fadda = we refuse to fight.

No. 18.

STORY OF MAHOMET OF KATSINA.

Da muka tarso¹ daga kassa Azben muka tafo woni gari suna ne Eguzzer, nan Azbenawa ke taruwa² duka en zasu tafowa a Ghat.

Da muka taru muna shirin¹¹ tafowa a Ghat, akache mamu kada ku tashi. Suka che domi muke fasawa³, akache domin sabboda tsoro; banna⁴ hainya gabbas ba ta da dadi, ku beri ataru a taffi gabba daia⁵, gamma⁶ ku san Azbenawa sun je kassan Tubbu sun wo yaki, sun kamo rakuma metin ou hamsin⁷, da-kau⁸ tsakaninsu babu gaba⁹ Su kuma Tubbawa suka tafo Azben, wurin sariki. Suka che nun zo wurin-ku, ku mayes mamu da rakumamu da kuka kamu, domin babu gaba tsakaminmu da ku. Sariki na Azben ya taras sarakunane¹⁰ ya che masu ku kawo rakumansu abasu abinsu¹² su tafi gida; suka che ba mu bayesua¹³; ya yi fama¹⁴ da su; suka che ba mu bayesua; da suka ki bayesua, Tubbawa suka komo gidda, suka taru, suka che, banna airin Azbenawa ba shi zua a Ghat. Kowoni airi¹⁶ ya tafo muna chine¹⁵. Azbenawa suka taru.

¹ tarso = tashi, to rise up.

² taruwa = gathering.

³ fasawa = postpone, defer.

⁴ banna = this year.

⁵ gabba daia : lit., with one front, *i.e.*, altogether at the same time. See Dict. 60.

⁶ gamma = because.

⁷ metin ou hamsin = two hundred and fifty (Ar.).

⁸ da-kau = although.

⁹ gaba = enmity.

¹⁰ sarakunane = the chiefs, one, pl. of sariki; pl. sarakai and sarakuna.

¹¹ muna shirin = we were preparing.

¹² abasu abinsu = Let their property be given to them.

¹³ Bayesua = to give up. Participial form of bayes. See Dict., ba = to give.

¹⁴ ya yi fama = he strove, quarrelled, with them (in argument). fama = strife, quarrel.

¹⁵ chine = chinie, lit., devour, *i.e.*, capture and plunder.

¹⁶ airi, aiyari = a caravan.

No. 19.

SULIMAN'S STORY.

(ZINDER DIALECT.)

Introduction.

Ni daga chikin Damerghu na futto, zani tafia daga chikin Dangagarra, hatta sun kamani Absenawa, sun saidani da Kel Owi¹ Lokachin da ni ke yaro ina ganni abin da ni ka ganni hario³ ban mancheshi ba, amana² wonda ba shi da zuchia ya kan manche. Mai-zuchia ba shi manchewa. Amana ni yanzu abin da mutane suna yi duka ni ma na yi, abin da na ia ba shi faskareni ba. Amana dunia nan ba ta son garaje⁴. Abin dunia duka da sanu sanu ; wonda da ya yi garaje dunia ta bershi, amana muna ganinsa kaman wofi, muna gani abun dunia, kowa ya dauki da zafi⁵ ya berta, kaman tasunia ta ke, mutanen da abun dunia sun beri, balle fa⁶ mu dada⁷

Ni yanzu mutum da ya samu abin chinsa, mi ye ke so dunia ; koyaushi ma zaka beri abin dunia ; dunia nan dauda ne. Rana Gobe ya fi maka kadan kai da abin dunia ka yi saddaka, ka sameshi Ranan Gobe, amana yanzu chikin dunia babu komi.

¹ Kel Owi = a Tuarek tribe (kel = people).

² amana, amma (conj.) but, with accent on first syllable to distinguish it from amana, peace, trust, deposit.

³ hario, up to now, until to-day (har-yo).

⁴ garaje = haste, hurry, impatience.

⁵ da zafi = with hot haste.

⁶ balle fa = much better than.

⁷ dada, dadda = linger, wait.

(SULIMAN'S LIFE.)

Yanzu daga chikin Damerghu da muka bache da ni da kanuata sun tafo Abzenawa¹ sun daukemu da ni da kanuata a chikin woni gari anache masa Danga-garra.

Sun kaimu garinsu Abzenawa, daia anache masa Sani, daia anache masa Aminder, sun kaimu sun saidamu wurin wodansu Abzenawa, wurin Nimudassen, anache masa Makoshi.

Ba-Abzen ne, Da nasa daia anache masa Amoumin, daia anache masa Bobuje Dan Makoshi.

Muna kiwon rakuma da ni da shi², kaman wa da kane, amana shi ba shi nan, ya dokeni.

Oba nasa ya kaini chikin Egades ya saidani woni Ba-chuchani³ na chikin Ghat, anache masa Dandan. Ya aikoni daga chikin Ghat na tafo gidan Al Haji Abdullah.

Na yi kwana ashirin daga chikin a Ghat, ia sayeni woni mutum da Sinauen, Al Haji Lahouen, mutumen Sinouen. Ya saidani shi kuma wurin Jibalia wurin Al Haji Aiessa chikin Tundumera ; na zamna wurinsa dayawa, yena sona dayawa, mun yi fadda ni da matansa, na che massa, ka saida-ni, ye che, la la.

Ni kuma na che la ba ni so, en ba ka saida-ni ba, kurdinka ya batche, za yi guddu en tafi Tarabolus, amana saidani, kada ka yi khassara⁴, ni fa ba ni so mache ta yi mini fadda, ni namiji ne ko daga chikin Damerghu en san

¹ Abzen, also pronounced Azben, Azbenawa, etc.

² da ni da shi = both I and he, *i.e.*, together.

³ Ba-chuchani = the son of a freed slave, see Dict. 16.

⁴ khassara, loss (Ar.).

Ubana¹, ni fa ba dan banza ba ni ke², irinmu duka sarakai ne daga chikin Damerghu. Suliman dan Fujji Towassaram. Ni fa koenna ma na tafi, sannan-ne ni³.

Obangijina wonan Al Haji Aiessa ya saidani chikin Essaian, ya sayesni Salah Bin Omer kanen⁴ Al Hadji Othman al aswad na Siaan.

Ya bani lai yana⁵ Ya berni dienchi domin Allah.

En ka tafi domin kanka, en ka zamna domin kanka, ya rubuta tagua, ya bani tagua, ya bani mukhlood⁶, da uwatasa rakumi biu.

Ya bani tumkia guda goma, akwia guda fudu, "kai kamanka kaman yarona."

En na mutu kana a wurina, ka rabba, kai da yarona, rakuma ka kai, kai rabbo, shi ya dauki rabbo biu⁷, kai ka dauki rabbo daia.

En ka tafi ina da rai ba shina baka komi. Tumak; ina da dari biar, rabbo biu na yarona, rabbo daia naka. En ka tafi de⁸ ba ka da komi. Gaka nan yanzu kai ne yarona. Ha hoo mun rabba, ma dum⁹ ina da raina, yanzu ba shi da komi, kai ne yarona, kai gaka nan godia nan naka ne, daki nan naka ne, dakai da baiwanka dakinku ne, bindiga naka ne, seloogiya naka ne, amana en ka tafi de ina da raina, ba ka da komi. Ina sonka

¹ en san Ubana = I know my father, or, my father is well known.

² ba dan banza ba ni ke = I am not a bastard—or a worthless fellow.

³ sannane ni = I am known.

⁴ kanen = the younger brother of (elder brother = wa).

⁵ laiya, a writing, *i.e.*, certificate of freedom (dienchi).

⁶ mukhlood (Ar.) = an animal (camel), strong though old.

⁷ shi ya dauki rabbo biu = Let him take two parts, *i.e.*, thirds.

⁸ de, adv. and conj. = but, indeed, however, in fact.

⁹ ma dum, duma = so long as (Ar.), lit., while I remain (dumtu).

dayawa, En ka tafi, babu ina gaferta maka; wa essalaam¹. Ko na mutu ma de, Suliman bin Salah bin Omer, ia Siaan duka, kamanshi kaman dana; na bashi dienchinsa², da shi da matansa duka, na samu³ ranan gobe, en ya zamna zamu tafia a Mecca, dani dashi⁴.

Sun tafo Warghamma sun che masa ka bamu seloogiya nagerini. Ye che la la ku tafi wurin bawana, ku tam-bayeshi, en ya baku ni ba ni hanna muku. Kaka ne, bawa shina da magana? ye che ai wonan ba bawa ba ne, wonan dana ne, abin da ya yi duk' nageri ne, la, la, muna son ka bamu seloogiya⁵ sun tafo juma 'a, sun che, bashi seloogi. Kerre minene. Selogina nageri ne; bani bayesua. Mun tafo maka, mun kawo maka wonda ya fi karrenka; na che, la la, ni karrena na saba da shi⁶: en kun dauka da karifi ni ma ba ni zamna; sai en tafi. Ha, hoo, mu baka tumkia biu, guribi⁷ karrenka⁸. Allah wadde. Domin karre kana fushi; wonan ba shi da keao.

A wurina da keao shike. Ku don kan-ku. Ha hoo, zani tafia. Domi karren nan fa. Ku don kanku dadda. En ka tafi ba muna gaferta maka. La⁹, ku

¹ wa essalaam, pronounced as one word—wassalaam (Ar.), lit., "and the salutation," *i.e.*, "that's the end of the matter," "good-bye."

² na bashi dienchinsa = I give him his freedom, Dict. diauchi, lit., sonship.

³ na samu, fut. = I shall find (a reward), see Appendix 5, the futurity of the tense is here determined solely by the context.

⁴ dani dashi = he and I together.

⁵ seloogiya, seloogi (Ar.) = a grey-hound.

⁶ na saba da shi = I am accustomed to it, *i.e.*, I know it by experience (practice).

⁷ guribi = instead of.

⁸ mu baka, etc., fut., we will give you two sheep in place of your dog. N.B.—Tense is here determined solely by the context, as it might be either present, past, or future. Appendix, sec. 5.

⁹ la=no (Ar.).

Allah ne. Domin muna sonka. Kai yaronmu ne yanzu. Mun yirda da ka da komine. Domi? Don kai ba ka sanni ba karia. La, Ai, ni ba danku ba ne.

Ga yaronku daganan. En ka tafi don kanka. Ni ma na sanni don kaina. Ai ku ba uwana ba ne.

Ni ma na sanni nageri, na tafi. Sun tafo bayi sun che En kana tafia mu tafia tare.

En kana tafia ba kuna daukan komi. La, La beri mu dauki kurdi, abin da zamu chi daga hainya. Uwayen-gijinku¹, mutanen nagergeru ne, ba kuna dauka abinsu.

Mi zamu chi daga hainya?

Allah ya yi delili².

Ku bini berk'³, daga hainya. Ni na kawo abinch-inku.

L'Arabawa su kamamu. La, la, Ba ku kulla ba⁴.

Sun sanku. Ba sun sanni ba. En nai yi masu magana nageri su ber' mu, abin nan bai ya zo ba.

Mi ka kulla Abdu? Mi ka kulla Ali. Ha hoo, zaka kashemu da kishirua.

Beri mu dauki salka⁵. la, la.

Ba kuna daukan komi ni na san hainya rua dayawa.

Woni gari zaka kaimu? chikin Kaironan. Wa ka sanni? Sarikin bayi ina sanni. Wane sunansa? Sarikin Berka. Wane sunan⁶ oban-gijinsa. Berka Muzriwi.

Nagari mun tafo; chikin Hamama, "Enna zaku bayi."

Na che, domi kuna tambaya?

¹ uwayen-gijinku = your mistresses, *i.e.*, the owners of the slaves.

² delili = guidance. Allah ya yi delili = God will guide (fut.).

³ berk = berka (Ar.), only (colloquial), lit., blessing.

⁴ Ba ku kulla ba = Don't be concerned or anxious about it.

⁵ Beri, etc. = Let us take a water-skin.

⁶ wane sunansa? = What is his name?

Ai tambaya ba mugu ba ne.

Mu bayen na Si-aan ne.

Mi ku ke so? Zamu tafi chikin Kairouan. Zamu saiya jakuna.

La, la, karia kana yi¹. To karia ni ke yi, ba ni so abinchinka.

Haiya² ku tashi, mu tafi, domi zaku tafia. Domi magana nan naka da ka che, muna karia. Don magana nan kana fushi? nai yi fushi, en kana bamu abinchinka ka bamu da sanu, ni ba ni son yawan⁴ tambayen nan. A. a³, kai da sanu, ia Suliman, ia Abau. Reni⁵ dayawa ba shi da keao. Daga nan sun tafo mamu, en ba dominka ba baiyer⁶ nan ba su zo a chikin Kairouan. La, daiana⁶ ni, ko la. Su ba su san' ba hainya. Kai ne ka san' hainya. Ai ba ya ban' ne Mah-hadi. Wanene ya kawoku daga-nan, ia Suliman. Shi ya sanni hainya. Domi kana faddi masu wonan magana. Ku ji dsoronsu ne ko la. La mi zasu yi maka. Ba sun yi mini komi. Babu keao wonan magana. Kai fushi ko la. La ni ba ni yi ba fushi, amana mun yi magana haka, na ji, kai yi aikin gafera⁷ yeo. Yai keao. Babu komi wonan. Nan-gaba⁸ ba kana kara⁹. Wonan ya wuche.

Chiki¹⁰ ba a-yishi ba, ba don tuo ba akayishi. En ya ji¹¹ mugu da nageri duka ya yi shiru, ba shina faddi,

¹ Karia kana yi = Thou art lying, lit., falsehood thou art making; it might also be put—ka ke yin karia.

² Haiya, interjection = (Eng.) Heigh! Ho!

³ A, a = no! no!

⁴ yawa (subs.) = a great deal, too much.

⁵ Reni = rena = contempt, despise, refusing.

⁶ daiana = I alone, by myself.

⁷ aikin gafera = an act of kindness.

⁸ nan-gaba = henceforth, in future.

⁹ kara = to repeat, do again. syn. saki, tsaki.

¹⁰ Chiki, the body (jiki), not here used for the stomach.

¹¹ En ya ji, etc. = Whether it hears (or feels) good or ill, in either case it is silent.

amana kai abin nan kada ka kara, yai keao¹ Domin bakinka ker' ka saba da magana nan fa. Karia ba shi da keao. Don ka samu kanka. Maikaria ba anasonsa. Ka yi magana na gaske koenna ka tafi. Kana da gaskianka. Woni, ye che wonan gaskia ne. Woni ye che wonan karia ne. Amana yai keao. Na ji naka, na karriba. Ni fa dubarā nan nawa nagari ne. Gaskianka don uwana. Domi fa ina sonka. En ba ni sonka, ba ni maka ko magana², amana ka ji nawa, En kana maganan gaskia ka che, Allah, san' berka³. Magana wonan nagari ne. Kamansa kaman magana karatu ne.

Mai maganan-karatu⁴ ma⁵ en ba shina faddi gaskia, ba ina sonsa. Allah ye che, Kai yi gaskia ni ma en tayaka. Em ba kana gaskia, Allah ye che, Ni ba ni sonka, amana magana nan da gaskia de. Shi ne nagari daga chikin dunia. Ranan-gobe en kana maganan gaskia, Allah ya checheka⁶. Beri sata, beri karia. Karia babu keao. Sata ba shi da keao. Mugun magana ba shi da keao.

¹ yai keao = That is all right.

² ba ni maka ko magana = I should not answer you even one word. ni instead of na is used to mark the conditional mood.

³ Allah san' berka = God only knows.

⁴ Mai-magana = He who speaks, lit., the master of the word. Mai-maganan-karatu = A man who is able to read.

⁵ ma = also.

⁶ ya checheka = He will save you. N.B.—the future tense is here determined by the context, see Appendix, 5.

No. 20.

A TALE BY SULIMAN OF ZINDER.

Woni namiji, su abokai guda biu, ba su da chiniki¹, ya che masa, hai en tafi², en saidaka.

En na saidaka³, kai ka gudu, mu rabba kurdi nan tare. Ya che, to, ammana⁵ ni en koma bunsuru⁴; ya che nagari. Mutum ya koma bunsuru.

Ya kai kasua, ya tafi⁷ fawa⁶, ya che, To zani sayen⁸ wonan bunsuru, ya che saye. Ga gurush⁹ goma-Goma sha daia.—sha biu—sha bial.

Ya che en baka chiniki daia¹⁰. Ya che, Bani. Ye che ga ashirin. Ya che, tukuna. Ga Tallatin, Sai damni-shi (kai saida mani shi) Ba ni kurdi dayawa en saida maka. Ya saida masa tallatin. Ya kaishi gidida. Ya bashi kurdi. Ya kai ya darimeshi. Ya che ma matansa¹¹, Bashi rua ye sha. Mata ta kai masa rua, ta che. Bi¹² samu ba abin da zashi saya.

Bunsuru ya che, ai, ya sannini. Ta che nagari, wonan oban yarona ne. Matansa na da, shi ke ne. ya che, worworie¹³. Chinikin fawa babu dadi. Ya che.

¹ Ba su da chiniki = they had no trade or occupation, *i.e.*, they had nothing to do.

² Hai, interj., Hé. En tafi, etc. = Let me go and sell you.

³ En na saidaka = When I have sold you.

⁴ En koma bunsuru = Let me turn into a he-goat.

⁵ ammana = But as for me.

⁶ fawa, lit., slaughter. wurin fawa = abattoir, butcher's stall.

⁷ ya tafi fawa = He went to the butcher's stall (Mafauchi = butcher).

⁸ saye = to buy.

⁹ girsh, pl. gurush = a coin, value about 2½d. to 5d.

¹⁰ chiniki daia = lit., one business, *i.e.*, a definite sum of money, a firm offer.

¹¹ ya che ma matansa = He said to his wife.

¹² Bi = Ba ya.

¹³ worworie (warware) = It is broken off, *i.e.*, the bargain is broken off, given up.

Kai ba na saida. Ya che la kurdi kadan nan ne. Ya che. Ka tafi, na baka arbain. Ya che nagari, Bani kurdi yanzu en kaishi gidida, en kawo maka kurdi da arbain rial¹.

Ni ba ni ba dillala² Ya che, la, la. En kana so hakanan, en ba kana so, ni na kia. Ye che, hai mu rabba-shi. La ba ni rabbawa. Ni na sannin abin nawa. Ye che, to, Na tafi en kawo kurdi. Ya tafi ya samu bunsuru babu. Ya che, ai, bunsuru babu. Ya che Don kanka³. Ni na saida maka a chikin kasua a gabba ga mutane duka. Ya che Hai⁴ mun rabba kurdi, ya bache mini. Ni ban sannin ba sai kurdina, Haiya mun tafi wurin sheria. Ni ba ni binka. Ka tafi, ta kawo mini ma-aiki⁵, ya che. To. Kada Ka tafi. Ye che, a enna zani? Ya tafo wurin sheria. Wane⁶ ya saida mani bunsuru, ya bache mini. Enna Shi ke. Ga shi nan chikin Kasua. Ya che Bani tafia, sai ya tafo masa ma-aikinka. Kurdi ma-aiki wanene zashi bayesua. Wonda ya yi karia shi ne ye ke bayesua kurdin ma-aiki. Ya che, nagari. Hai, ya Alkali yena kirranka. To, magari sun tafo.

¹ rial, another name for the girsh, but both names are used for various other coins.

² dillala = the auctioneer, broker (Arabic).

³ Don kanka = That's your business, or your fault, lit., on account of your head.

⁴ Hai, Haiya. Interjections, Heigh, Ho.

⁵ Ma-aiki = a servant, *i.e.*, of the judge, or court, a policeman.

⁶ Wane etc. = So and so sold me a goat.

No. 21.

SALIM BOOZU—OF ABZEN.

CONVERSATIONAL REMARKS AND PROVERBS.

Gadon gida alala ga rago¹.

“Ni na ia na koya,” en ka ji wane ba banza ba.

Sariekia ma-kwanchin zaki²

Yawan dawa mataren giwa³.

Babban dawa makwanchin kura⁴.

Tulli, tulli, kayan saraki⁵, kowa ya bitasu ya dauki zunufi, wonda ba shi da gafera, hal ga Sariki Allah.

Domin saraki ba su yi sheria ta domin Allah⁶ sai domin kurdi, a gobe kiyama ba a-zenchen kurdi, sai zenchen abin da kai yi a dunia.

A lahira ka che dukia. Allah ya che, Enna dukia? Ka berta a dunia, yeo azaba. Sheria da na berra maku ku yita. Kuka kia sheria, sai kuna aikin haram.

Banna mafarin shekara hassi yei araha⁷ daga baya ye komo da tsada, gona babu⁸.

Da⁹ mutane suna fitta da hassi¹¹ dayawa banna ba su fitta ba, yungwa ta shuggo Tarabolus.

Hassi fari¹⁰ da rial uku.

¹ Prov. The inheritance of a house is a trouble to the sluggard.

² The sariekia bush is the lion's lair. Dict., sirkakia.

³ The great desert or forest is the gathering place of elephants.

⁴ The great desert or forest is the lair of the hyena.

⁵ Heaps upon heaps—the possessions of the king.

⁶ Though rulers may not do justice for the sake of God but for money, on the day of resurrection there will be no question of money, but of what you have done in the world.

⁷ This year is the first that corn has been cheap.

⁸ Afterwards it got dear again, for there was no sowing, cultivation.

⁹ Da = Formerly, in olden time.

¹⁰ Hassi fari = Barley.

¹¹ Hassi = Maize.

Alkammar¹ dari bokoi da sebain ;
Dā² kuma dafari da derri fudu fudu.

Hassi fari da dari metin.

Yanzu kuma gari³ ya shuggo, sai gari akachi yanzu.
Hassi yai tsada dafari. Wonda ye ke da kurdi dayawa
ye au (auna).

Gari dafari araha. Wogga da hamsa wa arbain,
gari nagari ; yanzu ye koma da sebain, yei tsada, yanzu
mugun gari settin jia akasaye da shi. Dafari kurdi
arbain, yanzu waina da askarawa⁴ araha⁵, tufa
araha, azrufa araha, sai rashin kurdi⁵ ; Boutera⁷
dafari hamsa gursh⁸ wa arbain, yanza gursh bial da
kurdi ashirin.

Tuba a-ber⁹ mugun aiki. Ai¹⁰ abin da Allah ke so.
Aikin zunufi ba shi da anfani.

Wonda ye ki tuba gobe za ai masa azaba¹¹, kankanchi¹².
Ku ji zenchen Annabi Isa. Saba¹³ rai. Ku yada
zunufinku na dā¹⁴, ku dauke sabon laada¹⁵. Domi

¹ Al-kammar = Wheat. (Ar.). Dari = derri = 100.

² Da = Formerly, in olden time.

³ Gari = flour, meal (Barbary States).

⁴ waina da uskarawa = the bread of the soldiers is cheap, *i.e.*, the Turkish soldiers often sell their bread (issued to them as rations) at Tripoli in the market.

⁵ Sai rashin kurdi = only there is a scarcity of money.

⁶ araha = cheap, accent on last syllable.

⁷ Boutera = the Maria Theresa dollar, value about 2s. 6d.

⁸ gursh (sing. girsh) = name of two different coins, value 2½d. and 5d. in Tripoli. The word girsh is also used to denote a dollar in Bornou.

⁹ A-ber = leave off.

¹⁰ ai = yi = do ye (imperative) but in line 5 za ai=za ayi, pass. fut.

¹¹ azaba = torment, punishment (Ar.).

¹² kankanchi = dishonor.

¹³ Saba = zaba, to choose.

¹⁴ na dā = of former days, old.

¹⁵ Sabon laada = (Probably) a new habit of life (Ar., el a'ada the custom.

zenchen dunia, ye kan saki¹ kaman machiji da ye kan yada rigansa², kaman wonan zaku yada zofon zunufinku, ku yes³ hakanan kua. zaku dauki labarin Isa, shi ne saba rai a duniu, sherian Isa sherian Allah babu sata, babu kishin mutum, babu sekkin mata, babu karia. Babu shan gia. Sai sulla, sai rokon Allah Al Massih.

¹ saki = to change. Ye kan saki = he is wont to change.

² yada rigansa = to cast off his clothing, *i.e.*, his skin.

³ yes = yesda = yada, to cast off, throw away.

No. 22.

STORY OF A BOY'S FRIENDSHIP WITH
A LION.

Akoi matche da majinta. Wota rana maza sun tafu farauta, ta che masa, ka tashi, ka je farauta, ye tashi, ye tafu farauta, bai kassu komi ba, sai ya kamo fara. Ya konso¹ a chikin sabara² ya tafo gida, mata ta tarrieshi, tana murna. Ta karibi kaya, ta che nama ne, ashe ba nama ba ne, fara che. Ta zo ta sabki, tana kunchewa, fara ta tashi, muji ye che mata, ki je, ki kamo mini farata. Ta tashi, ita kua tana da chiki, tana bun fara nan, ba ta kamata ba. Ta je gwosun kuka³ a chikin jeji, ta haifu a gwosun kuka, ita kua kuka nan da zaki a chikinta waje daia. Zaki nan shi ma ya haifu. Ana-nan da⁴ dan zaki da dan mutum su kan gamu, suna wasa⁵. Har ran nan uwan zaki ta kasshe uwa dan mutum. Ta dauka, ta kawo kwogon kuka⁶. Dan mutum ya duba, ya ganni, uwa tasa che. Ya kuka⁷. Dan zaki ya che masa. Dan mutum kada kai kuka. Ye che, mu zo dede⁸. Dan zaki ana nan

STORY BY GUMBO.—Kano dialect. N.B.—A somewhat similar story is to be found in Schon's *Magana Hausa*, p. 129.

¹ konso = to envelop, fold up (Kwonso).

² sabara = the leaf of a certain tree or plant. sabira = a leather bag, or pouch.

³ gwosun kuka = to the foot of a baobab tree.

⁴ ana nan da = By and by, when—

⁵ suna wasa = they used to play together.

⁶ kwogon kuka, to the hollow in the baobab.

⁷ ya kuka = He wailed.

⁸ Mu zo dede = we will go the same (be quits). syn. tan kam.

ya girima. Shi ma ya je, ya kwanche a bissa tafariki. Uwa ta zo daga kiwo, ya kasheta. Ya daukota, ya kawota kwogo. Dan mutum ya duba, ya ganni, ya che, Dan zaki domi kai wonan aiki hakanan. Ya che masa, Don mu zamma dede. Suka jasu, ga uwa dan mutum ga uwa dan zaki, su duka¹ matatu. Da dan zaki da dan mutum suka zona a chikin kwogo. Su ke² abuta.

Dan mutum ya girima, ya so⁷ kachia, ya che masa, Dan zaki, ga-ni na girima zani chikin mutane ai mini kachia Ya che, ka je-ka³, ai maka kachia, Ka zo-ka⁵. Ya tafi, akayi masa kachia⁷ ya komo gun dan zaki. Ya che, Ka je-ka⁴. Ya che, Na je-ni⁶. Anwo⁸ maka ? Ya che, anwo. Suka zona. Dan mutum ya worike. Ya che masa. Dan zaki. Ina son riga, wando, tagia, rowani, takalmi—Dan zaka ya tashi, ya je bissa turuba. Ya kashe mutum, ya dauko riga, wando, tagia, rowani, takalmi, ya kawo wa dan mutum.

Saanan dan mutum ya girima, ya issa owre. Ya che, kana son owre, ya che, ka je bissa turuba za akawo dia sariki, ya che, za en je-ni, en kade⁹ amarien nau. Kai kua ka je-ka. Ka che da fadawa, en na kwatchi dai sarikin nan, kua bani ita ko baku bani ba. Suka che, mu baka. Ya tafi ; Ya kia gida¹⁰, Sariki ya che

¹ su duka = su duka biu = Both of them.

² su ke = su ka yi abuta = They made friendship, or an alliance.

³ Ka je-ka = Go thou.

⁴ . . . ditto = Hast thou gone ?

⁵ Ka zo ka, Come back.

⁶ Na je-ni = I went me (emphatic).

⁷ ya so, he desired, wanted. Kachia = circumcision (universal among Moslems).

⁸ Anwo = Was it done ?

⁹ kade = kaddo, to carry off, *cf.* Story VII.

¹⁰ Ya kia gida = ya kai a gida.

masa. Ka je-ka. Na baka dia nan tawa¹. Suka je, akabashi gida. Suka zamna.

Ya che da dia sariki, ye che deran juma'a ki ka tasa dainyen nono, kina ajiewa a dakina, ta che masa, To rannan ya tashi, ya yi belaguro², mata ta che sai na gani abin da ye ke shan nonon nan. Ta zo-ta, ta taso nono. ta ajie. ya zo (zaki) je sha, ta kawo wuta ta wasa masa³. Zaki nan ya fita kwofa gari, wuta nan ta kasheshi.

Dan mutum ya tafo ya zo ya gani. Zabua ta che masa ka jeka gwosun⁸ tsamia⁷, Kai ebo⁵ kashina⁴. Ka zo ka, ka jikkashi⁶ ka bashi, ya sha. Ya tashi ya je gwoson tsamia. Ya debo kashin zabua. Ya zo ya jikkashi, ya bashi, ya sha, yai rai¹⁰, ya che masa, Dan mutum, Ka je-ka gidda, ka zona⁹, Ni kua ni tafi chikin dowo. Ni zamna. Shi ke nan alkauelin¹¹ zaki da dan mutum.

¹ tawa = of mine, fem.

² belaguro (a Bornouese word) = A short journey to a neighbouring village. A stroll.

³ Ta wasa massa = she threw it at him.

⁴ kashi = excrement.

⁵ ebo = debe, to take.

⁶ jikka = to wet, moisten.

⁷ Tsamia = tamarind tree.

⁸ gwosun = to the foot of.

⁹ zona = zamna.

¹⁰ Yai rai = He came to life = ya yi rai.

¹¹ Alkaweli = agreement, covenant, contract (Ar.).

No. 23.

STORY BY FIGI SAID.

KANO DIALECT.

Muka tashi daga wurinsu, akoi Larabawa mutum biu a kan dawaki suka san' ni, suka gaisheni, suka che mini, mallam muna da mache tana chiwo, Ka zo-ka, ka ganta. Na che masu, Ai ni yanzu ban na rubutu ga mai-chiwo, Ka zo-ka, Ka ganta. Na che masu, Ai¹ ni yanzu ban na rubutu ga mai-chiwo. Suka che mini, domi. Na che dasu, Ina da wota turuba² keo-keowa³, babu dusi ko kaya sai dadin zuchiu. Suka berni suka tafi wurin woni mallami Fezzani, suka kawoshi, ya yi rubutu. Shi ba fitta ba⁴ daga gidida, ta mutu. Suka so mu kuka, suka buga ganga⁵ (tam-beri)⁶.

Na che minene wonan, ina jin tamberi, suka che, mata nan che, ta mutu. Muka zo wota rugga⁷, muka kwana, suka yenka mini dan akwia, suka yi tuo mai-keao, mai-dadi, suka kao⁸ muka chi, muka koshi da tuo, da nama.

Na kwana¹⁰, na wuni¹¹ Da mareche na tashi, na tafi giddan Jeyar.

¹ Ai = verily, in truth.

² Wota turuba = another path.

³ keo-keowa, very good, is reduplicated, intensive form of subs. Keao good. Positive degree of the adj. is mai-keao.

⁴ Shi ba fitta ba, etc. Translate, She died before he had left the house.

⁵ ganga = drum.

⁶ tamberi = a drum.

⁷ rugga, rigga, a halting place, resting place. *cf.*, Mischlich's Dict. = temporary settlement of nomads.

⁸ kao = kawo = they brought it.

¹⁰ na kwana = I passed the night there.

¹¹ na wuni = I passed the day there, also pronounced yini.

Suka yi murna da ni, suka che mini, ya ma'lam¹, muna da bawa, ia hauka², da zamu kawo maka chikin Tarabolus. El Hamdu Lillah. Allah ya kawoka. Ka yi masa rubutu. Na che masu, ai, ni, ban na rubutu, ban kawo ba letafi, na zo de³ wurin Turawana⁴.

Sun aiko mani, suka che mini, ka zoka, ka yi yenkan gashi⁵ tumaki tare damu ; Ko Allah ya sa⁶ kowane ya baka rabbanka. Na kwana a giddansu, da safe na tashi na tafi giddan Masabiha. Suka yi mini murna maiyawa. Na wuni, suka yi mini tuo da mai, muka chi, muka koshi na je rijian dusi. Turawa suna chewa⁷ da rijia sunanta, Bir Waar⁸.

Na sha rua na che wa mallam zofo nan, Mallam, ni zani yi sulla. Na yi sulla, na goda⁹ Allah, na goda sid gaba¹⁰, muka tashi muka tafi zo gidan Masabiha.

¹ ya ma'lam = ia ma'lam = O Teacher.

² ia hauka = he is lunatic.

³ de = only, abbrn. for daia = one.

⁴ Turawana = my white men, *i.e.*, my Arab friends. N.B.—
The negro calls the Arab white.

⁵ Yenkan gashi = to shear the wool of sheep.

⁶ Ko Allah ya sa = according as God directs each one will give you your share.

⁷ Turawa suna chewa = The Arabs call the well by the name.

⁸ Bir Waar, *i.e.*, a difficult well (Ar.).

⁹ Na goda and na gode = I thanked.

¹⁰ Sid gaba, *i.e.*, the Lord Jesus, lit., the Lord in front, the Mediator.

No. 24.

STORY OF A CARAVAN CARRYING KOLA
NUTS.

LABARIN ABD ESSALAM.

Mun je woni gari Songha¹, Sariki gari nan duka shi ya yi mamu alheri². Lokachin da muna tashi chikin garinta mun gamu da jirigin wuta³ sun che, Enna zaku, mum che, zamu tafi gabbas, Mun tam-bayesu, enna zaku, sun che, zamu Jebba. Nassara suna chiniki a Jebba. Mun tashi nan, mun je Bida, Sarikin Bida ya bamu zamber arbain⁴ (boutera tokos) hallinsa nagari. Mun zo Bimbari, sariki ya dauka mutum uku, ya kariba zamber ashirin. Mun je Zaria. Sarikin Zaria ya tafi yaki. Barayi sunka yi mamu sata goro⁵ dubbu biar. Anje⁶ Kano. Lokachin da anje Kano rakumi daia ya bata da kayanta, sarikin Zinder ya bamu bawa daia. Tsakanin Damerghu da Zinder, rua ya bamu kashi⁷, ya dokemu⁸ dayawa.

Mun je kassan Abzen. Sarikin Abzen ya bamu turkudi⁹ goma. Mun ji yungwa, mun tashi chikin gari nan, mun je Augfisa (ogfisa) ya bamu dawa¹⁰, surkuma¹¹ goma ;

¹ Songhay on the River Niger, once a large kingdom.

² ya yi alheri = He did a kindness, viz., he treated us well.

³ jirigin wuta = a fire-ship, *i.e.*, steamer.

⁴ zamber arbain, *i.e.*, kurdi = 40,000 shells.

⁵ goro = kola nuts.

⁶ anje, impersonal passive constrn. It was gone, *i.e.*, by us = We went.

⁷ rua ya bamu kashi = the rain beat upon us heavily.

⁸ ya dokemu = It struck us, beat upon us.

⁹ Turkudi = native cloth, see Dict. 243.

¹⁰ dawa = millet, guinea corn.

¹¹ Surkumi, pl. surkuma, a leather bag.

Lokachin da zamu tashi, ban samu airi. Muka nema mutane, ma-isu¹ tafi Balma, a tsakaniu Balma da Augfisa babu rua rana bokoi, dere da rana. Ranan rijia da akaje Fas akoi debino, ambamu mudu² ashirin. mun sapka a chikin Balma. Mun je Kawar. Sarikin Kawar ya memu mamu mutum nagari, Tubu, muna tafi dashi, shi ne mai-duggu³, ba dominsa ba maiduggun nan sai mun mutu a hainya ; hiska ya yawa⁵, ya kashe mutum biu baki daia⁴ ; muka zo wurin sarikin Zaila, ya kirraemu, ya bamu boutera-fudu sunansa-Mustapha Bin Ali.

¹ mai-isu = competent, capable of.

² mudu = a measure.

³ mai-duggu = (guide) experienced, well informed, knowing, a guide or leader of a caravan.

⁴ baki daia = at one blow, lit., one mouth.

⁵ ya yawa = It (the wind) was very high.

Maganan Agelawa, fataken Gonja ke nan = This is a story of the Agelawa, traders of Gonja (whence the kola nut is imported into Hausaland).

No. 25.

STORY OF WARS IN THE SOUDAN BETWEEN
KING OF KANO AND KING OF HADEJIA.

[BY SALIM BOOZU. ABZEN DIALECT.

Ma kua¹ kan da muka yi da uwata ta haifani. Da ina dan shekara bokoi obana ya rassu².

Muka tashi, muka zo Hadejia, muka zamna. Yaki na Bahari ya tashi, sarikin Kano da sarikin Katagun, doziran Sokoto³, sariki goma sha biu, suka taru, suka zo garinmu Hadeja, zasu kashe sarikinmu Bahari.

Bahari dokinsa dari uku; sarikin Kano da shi da iyalinsa, dokinsa dubbu tallatin, suka zo, suka samu Bahari zasu kasshie.

Bahari ya tashi, ye che, Ia Allah, kadan ni na zalinchesu⁴ da Kanowa da Fulani Allah basu nassara⁵ su kasshieni. Yeo kadan suka zalincheni Allah ka bani nassara rana nan garesu.

Bahari ya dauko doki dari uku, ye zo ye samu doki nan dubbu talatin, da ya koresu ye rikka kisshunsa⁶ fa Ye kwana uku yena kasshiewa ye zamna shekara bokoi, yena zamani⁷ da Fullani, kana⁸ ya tashi ya

¹ Mu kua, etc. Translate:—We, too, how we managed after I was born. When I was seven years old my father passed away.

² Obana ya rassu = my father died, lit., was lost, a euphemism for ya mutu.

³ doziran Sokoto = subjects of Sokoto, viz., tributary kings. doziran is probably for da waziran, pl. of wazir = vizier, minister, assistant.

⁴ zalinche = to defraud, cheat, wrong. See Dict., tsalimi and zalumchi.

⁵ nassara = the victory (Ar.).

⁶ ya rikka kisshunsa = He kept on slaying them.

⁷ yena zamani = he was at enmity with the Fellani.

⁸ kana, then.

zo Buddi garin Danbabuje ye shiga, ye che na shiga. kan na da rubo¹ a lahira, ye che Danbabuje ye kasshieni, ye che, Kan ba ni da rabo a lahira ba en kasshie Danbabuje, ama Danbabuje ya kasshie Bahari.

Muka shekara²; bawan Bahari sarikin arewa yena so sarota, ya yi minafurchi, Ya komo Taneman, Sarikin Zinder, ye aiko massa dukia da laiya, Ye che Taneman ka zo, ye che, ga Bahari ya mutu, ye che ansa yara sarota³; ba iya sarota ba; ye che, ka zo, karifin yaki⁴ duka owrina⁵. Ka zo mu taru⁶ mu kasshe yaran Barberu yaran Bahari. Ka sani⁷ a sarota en zamna sarikin Hadeja, Taniman ye tashi ya wo gaiya⁸ ta-yaki⁹.

Ye zo garin kisshin Barberu dan Bahari; sarikin arewa, yena da doki dubbu, ye che, kadda shi fadda don munafurchi, suka tashi fa akagammu fadda, da mutanen Taniman ta Hadejawa. Akakori¹⁰ mutanen Taniman, da akakoresu da nisa, akakaisu wurin Taniman mutanen Taniman suka kworon mutanen Hadeja.

¹ ye che kan na da rubo, etc. He said if I am destined to die then Danbabuje will kill me, but if I have no lot in Hades then I will kill Danbabuje, *i.e.*, if my time to die has not yet come I shall conquer. rabo, rubo = part, share.

² Muka shekara, etc. = we passed one year, then a slave of Bahari, king of the North, coveted the throne and made a treacherous plot. He joined the side of Taneman, King of Zinder, and sent him riches with a letter (laiya).

³ ansa yaro sarota. His son is placed on the throne.

⁴ Karifin yaki = the weapons of war.

⁵ a wurina, contrd. to owrina = at my place, in my possession.

⁶ mu taru = let us unite and kill the son of B——.

⁷ Ka sani = put me on the throne.

⁸ Ya wo gaiya = He formed a war camp. wo = yi = to make.

⁹ ta-yaki, fem. of na-yaki = military, of war.

¹⁰ Akakori = Taniman's men were driven off, but they were pursued too far, so that the pursuers were carried up to Taniman's camp, where they were repulsed by Taneman's men.

Taneman ya zo bakin birni Hadeja. Ye zamna kwana arbain, ta farko¹. Bayan ya tashi ya komo garinsa, muka shekara daia, ya zo de yakemu, ye kamo garinsa, akayi yunwa, babban yungwa² gabungabunga.

Kana akazo muka shekara a garinsa.

Ye tafi yaki ya chi³ Garin Allah.

Ya chi Jerima, ya zo Jigawa⁴ Tsaba, Ye yaki⁵ kwana biu, akakasse massa mutane dayawa, ye komo garinsa Zinder.

Rangazza⁶ ye shiga. Rangazza mutane kuma ye shigga, sunanta Basse.

Da damuna ta yi Taneman ye tafi yaki Emino, ye chu Emino.

Ye kasshi sarikin Muno, sarikin Mumadu yaran Kwosa.

Abzenawa suka zo, su kai yaki⁷, ye tashi Taneman, ye hau ye iskesu ana rua⁸, su kai fadda, ye kasshe⁹ Abzenawa arbain, ye kama, ye damresu a chikin karifi, su kasshe shekara fudu. Kuma Taneman ye tashi ya tafi yaki Buddi. Talakawansa su ka yi munafurchi: suka ki yaki: ya yi fushi, ya ki yakin, ye shekara shidda. Ba yai¹⁰ yaki ba. Abzenawa suka tashi, tsakaninsu Ekade sherif da Talha yarran Hassani, da Bubekr wa passa, da Musa da Danda.

¹ ta farko = it was too strong for him to capture.

² Babban yungwa = a great famine, called gabungabunga.

³ ya chi = ya che, ya chu. He devoured, viz., conquered.

⁴ jigawa = flat open desert.

⁵ ye yaki = ya yi yaki.

⁶ Rangazza = a plague, first of cattle and second of men.

⁷ Su kai yaki = su ka yi yaki.

⁸ ana rua = it was raining.

⁹ kasshe = to become, continue. su kasshe shekara fudu, they spent four years (in prison).

¹⁰ Ba yai = ba ya yi, i.e., He did not make war.

Ekade ya zo, ye che, za yai fisu¹. Ye kwache masu garinsu Damerghu. Su ka che, "la,³ sai mun muttu²"

Su kai⁴ zamani⁵ shekara fudu. Yena kworan dian Asali. Talha dan Asali akazo, akai fadda yaki Aringedi. Arochin zozawa dusi. Akakworo Talha da Bubekr.

Bubukr ya chiwo zuchiansa, ankasshe massa mutane, ye fadi ya muttu. Ya zamna Musa, yena gaba da⁶ Ekadi. Musa, ye-i komo Bilhu⁷ sarikin Abzen, wonda eke ajuru⁸. Ye che massa, ka zo. Ya che "Ekade ya fu karifinmu. Ya kwache dunia, ye kone Gabdori. Ye kwache Kerichinma, Kokwaram, Baddoa, Sabongari. Ka zo-ka⁹ Bilhu Damerghu.

Mi¹⁰ fadda da shi. Kadan ya fu karifin-mu, mu fitta-mu, mu berra masa gari." Shekara fudu muna fama da shi¹¹ Talakawa yayansu duk sun gbathe.

Ka zo mu iya mu da Kornussa, mun zamna babu noma ba, yunwa ta shiggo-mu. Mutane sun rassa abin da zasu chi. Yaki daia ya karesu.

¹ za ye fisu = He was going to conquer them.

² sai mun muttu = unless we die, *i.e.*, "not so long as we are alive."

³ la = (Ar.) No. The Hausa negative is a, a.

⁴ su kai = su-ka yi.

⁵ Suka yi zamani, *lit.*, they made enmity = they were at war.

⁶ yena gaba da = He was hostile to (Ekade).

⁷ komo = he returned to Bilhu.

⁸ wonda eke ajuru = who had escaped. eke = ya-ke = He is. ajuru = achira, achuru, escaped. See Dict., chira and tsiro.

⁹ Ka zo-ka = come thou (emphatic) Bilhu to Damerghu, let us fight for it.

¹⁰ Mi = mun yi, Let us fight against him. If he is too strong for us, we will depart and leave him the country.

¹¹ Muna fama da shi = we were striving with him. fama = fighting.

Bilhu ya taso daga Abzen, ya wo gaiya¹ mutane dayawa, maza², suka zo suka sapka a Chimboraghen.

Da safe ta yi Bilhu ya tashi, ga che Talha ka zo : Talha ya zo, ye che. To, Talha yaki samari sun zo. Ka tara mazanka, ka tarasu. Talha ya che, Da keao. Ya tara Baribari dayawa, ya tara Abzenawa dayawa, ya taro Bugaje dayawa. Bilhu yai kama Ekade, ye che, Ka zo. Ekade ye zo ye che salam alaikum. Bilhu ye che Marhaba, enna labari. Ekade ye che. Sai lafia. Ina so en gammaku dadi, da kai da yanuwanka. Wonda ye mutu ya mutu. Wonda ye 'bache kua ya bache. Ku yi zamna da kai da yan uwanka.

Ye che la, sai nai sarota³ a Damerghu, Bilhu ye che, Ka hannamu hau. yungwa ya shiggemu. Ka bada rakumamu. Ye che masu, Tilas⁴, karifina ye bani. Bilhu ye che, Ba zaka ai hankuri ba da zamani, ye che "la, sai na chi Jaji-duna. Bilha ye che" to, gobe magana. Ka kawo mazanka. Ni kua na kawo nawa, mu gamma⁵, idan ka koreni⁶ ka same Jajidunna. En ba ka koreni ba, en ni na koreka, en fuddaka daga gari duka. Ekade ya tashi ya tafi, da safe ya kawo mazansa. Bilhu shi ma⁷ ya kawo taransa. Suka gammo, su kai fadda, sukai kasshie mutum tunda rana tsakka⁸ hal almoru, suna kasshiewa mutum, akakore Ekade, ya yi gabbas⁹, ye tafi Alakus.

¹ Ya wo gaiya = He formed a camp, wo is the contr. for yiwo, the o form of the verb yi, to make, yi, yiwo, wo, wu.

² maza = males, pl. of miji.

³ Sai nai sarota = Not until I reign at D— (for sai na yi).

⁴ Tilas = lit., by force, *i.e.*, "Not unless compelled, for it was my own strength that gave me them."

⁵ mu gamma = we will meet in fight.

⁶ idan ka koreni = if you defeat me. Kore, lit., to drive away.

⁷ ma = also.

⁸ tunda rana tsakka, etc. = from mid-day till sunset. (almoru) Ar.

⁹ ya yi gabbas = he went to the East.

Daga bayan¹ Musa ya yi yaki, ye bi Ekade suka dauko tagua, rakuma dayawa, suka kasshie mutane dayawa Alukus, Ekade ya tafi, ya komo yemma Kel Geres². Ya zamna yena yaki a Damerghu. Bilhu ya aika laiya³ wurin sarikin Kelgeris, Wagaiye.

Ye che, Wagaiye, mutanen nan da ya ke bata dunia, ka korassa⁴ en kana so mi-dadi⁵. En ba ka so mi-dadi ka bershi kulum ina yaki da kai da shi duka⁶. Ba za em ber ko daia ba. Wagaiye ye tashi ya koro Ekade. Ekade ya tuba, ya bi Bilhu, dunia ta yi dadi.

Muka tashi muka zo Abzen, muka je Balma, muka zo Kawar Dirku, muka damre gishiri, muka shuggo⁷ Hamada.

Muka zo Terimmid, Dogo, Mañaki. Daga Maraki muka zo birnin Kano. Muka sapka Fagge⁸. Mu kai gishiri Kura, muka saida, muka sai⁹ riguna da turukuda, muka taso, muka komo Zinder, muka samu mai-duggo hario, muka tafi Kanwa, Kaffi. Illori, Bidda, Kwara hario, Araba. Mutanen Araba suka fadda damu. Suka kasshie damu mutum ashirin da biu. Sarakin Araba ye mamu futo¹⁰, akoi futto¹¹ daga tafariki. Sarikin Araba ya ramasu, ya bada alhakkinsu, gaba sarikin

¹ Daga bayan = Afterwards.

² Kel Geres = a Tuarek tribe.

³ laiya = a letter, anything written, sometimes laiya = a charm.

⁴ Ka korassa, intensive form of Ka koreshi = drive him away.

⁵ En kana so mi dadi = if you wish us to be at peace. mi dadi = mun yi dadi.

⁶ da kai da shi duka = with both you and he.

⁷ shuggo = shigga, to enter.

⁸ Fagge, = a halting place at the gate of Kano.

⁹ muka sai, we bought.

¹⁰ ye mamu futto = ya yi mamu fitto = He made us pay a tax, or duty for permission to pass through his territory.

¹¹ futto = tribute, tax on leaving a place (fitto).

Zaria. Muka zo Awe², Makurdi kushe¹ ta Bawan Allah. Daganan muka taso, muka shuggo kasan Kano. Muka zo dusi ta Dambakoshi, Gansa, Booji, Kwunkel, garin da³ aike daffua⁴ karifi⁵.

¹ kushe = kussa, near.

² Awe = a salt mine four days from Ibi.

³ Garin da, etc. = a place where they work at smelting iron (karifi).

⁴ daffua = smelting, lit., cooking (see Dict., 36). aike may be for ya ke = it is, there is, or for aiki = to work.

⁵ Karifi = iron.

No. 26.

PERSONAL HISTORY OF SALIM.

A HAUSA SLAVE. DIALECT OF ABZEN.

Nai kiwon shanu dafari da tumaki. Na kwomo na kiwon rakuma, da nai girima akafuddani daga rakuma, aka-san ina kiwo¹ dawaki. Na zo nai azumi², Oba Abzen ya mutu. Yaronsa ya che, Salim obana ya mutu. Kai ne wana. Dukianmu da shanumu, da tumakinmu, da awakinmu, kai ne hankalinsu. Ni yanzu yaro ne, ban san komi ba. Komi ya bachi ka gertashi; duka na beri hannuka. Ye che mu je kasua ta Zermu³, mu sayo bawa. Mun sa gona, ya yi noma.

Muka kwoma kasua, muka sayo bawa hario, muka sashi kiwon tumaki. Bawa ya fitto nageri⁴.

Ya yi girima. Muka yi masa amre, ni kua yaron ba Abzen ya che, Salim mu je Damerghu, ka saiyo mini gerkua wuluaji⁵. Muka zo gida, muka sai farta damissa, akayi massa surdi na fartan⁶ damissa, ya che mina Salim. Ga godia.

Ya bani godia, ya che, Ina so en koyo yaki, tare dani da Abzenawa. Ya che ka nema mallami mairu-butu⁷ da keao, wonda ya san maganin karifi. Ina

¹ aka-san ina kiwo dawaki = I was put to pasture horses.

² nai azumi, etc. = In the year that I first kept the fast of Ramadan my master the Abzeni died.

³ mu je kasua ta Zermu = Let us go to the market of Zermu. ta is the feminine of possessive particle, na = of. e.g., masc. namu, fem. tamu = ours. nabiu, tabiu = second.

⁴ ya fitto nagari = He turned out well.

⁵ gerkua wuluaji = a shield made of the hide of the warrawaji = Wuluaji, antelope.

⁶ farta, fata = skin, hide.

⁷ mai-rubutu, etc. = a clever charm writer.

tsoron takwobi, kada¹ ye hudani. Ina tsoron mashi. Na kawo mallami, ya che ya ia rubutu, ya rubuta. Yaro ya sha ruan² tsari³ da magani karife duka. Muka bashi⁴ shanu fudu. Muka bashi dan tagua. Abzenawa suka tashi, zasu yaki yemma. Ya che minna, To Salim, mu tafi tare, ni fa yaro ne, ban san koni ba, kada en je maza su kashieni. Na che masa, To, akabuga tamberi, yaki ya tashi, muka tafi, muka iska maza garin wonchan, akayi fadda da su, akai nassara dayawa. Yaro ya samu rakumi goma. Na samu rakumi biu, na samu godia, muka zo gidida. Ya che, To! Salim, Dukia ta yaki babu alberka, dukia haram che wonan, mu je wurin wonan malami, Ka sani en yi karatu⁵. Na kawoshi wurin malami; ya yi karatu shekara bial, ya san komi duka. Ya zamma a'lem⁶. Ya tuba. Ya zamma mai-sulla⁷ ya zo, yena da wahiya, ya che, salim ka zo en baka wahiya⁸. Na che masa, sai da kaka. Ya che mini. To. Kaka⁹ ta yi. Ina shirin amreta, ta rassu. Ya che Woni Salim Allah ba yi ba. Ya je ya nemo wotta yarinia, Ka omra¹⁰.

¹ Kada, etc. = lest it cut me (huda = to pierce).

² Ya sha rua = He drank the water as a charm against any weapon of iron.

³ tsari = guard, protection. ruan tsari da magani = lit., the water of protection of the charm, *i.e.*, the water in which the writing of the charm had been dissolved. maganin karifi = a charm against steel weapons.

⁴ Muka bashi, etc. = We gave him (the charm writer) four oxen and a young camel. N.B.—It is still a lucrative profession in Moslem countries.

⁵ Ka sa-ni en yi karatu = Put me (with him) that I may learn to read.

⁶ a'lem = learned (Ar.). = mallam.

⁷ mai-sulla = a man of prayer, *i.e.*, religious.

⁸ wahiya = a female slave.

⁹ Kaka = the harvest season. " Sai da kaka " = not till the harvest.

¹⁰ Ka omra = marry thou. omra = amre = owre, to marry.

Na che massa, La, sai na futto daga yaki. Na futto daga yaki. Woni yaki¹ ya chi giddanmu, ya dauke yarinia da zani omra.

Kuma woni dan Ba Abzeni ya bani yariniasa, akayi muna amre, ina da aboki da ni da shi ba mu rabua.

Salim da abokinsa wonda ba su rabbuwa hal abadan.

Muka je mu tare Balma, muka zo Durku, muko zo Abzen. Yaki ya komo, ya fada a garinmu², mu kai guddamoa.

Muka tarad da yaki³, muka yi fadda da su.

Suka koremu, mutum tokos suka bi bayana, zasu kassheni, abokina wonda ba mu rabbua, ya gannoni, ya buonsu⁴ da doki, ya wo kururua kua, ya che a na-baya⁵ "Ku zo." Da suka ji hakka suka guddu, ye bisu ye kama doki biu, kingin suka chira⁶

Ya che mini Salim, Kwananka bai kare ba.

Ni kua ni che masa, Aboki na kaina, wonda Allah bai kasshe ba, mutum bai ya kasshinsa.

Muka zo gidda Ba Abzenina, ya che mini Salim, Ka kama rakumi nagari mai-guddu, kuma maza zasu koreka ka chira.

Ba domin wane abokinka ba yena da godia, doki

¹ woni yaki = a certain foray (war) devastated our home and carried off the girl that I was going to marry. yaki, lit., war = a military expedition, band of soldiers, etc. *cf.* No. 30, line 9, muka gani kura na yaki = we saw the dust raised by the troops on their march.

² ya fada a garinmu = It fell on our country.

³ muka tarad da yaki = we overtook the troops.

⁴ ya buonsu = He followed them.

⁵ Ya che a na-baya = he said to those behind.

⁶ Kingin suka chira = the rest escaped.

tageri, ya zo wajenka¹, da maza sun kуска² yanzu.

Amana³ abuta ka bu mutum da chiki daia, kadan abu ya sameka ya checheka.

Mugunta ba ta da dadi ; mutum, en ka bashi ania⁴, da ikon Allah koenna ya ganka, mugun abu za samunka za ye checheka, amma en ya ji da chiki biu en abu ya sameka, sai ya guddu⁵.

¹ Ya zo wajenka = He came to your side, *i.e.*, to the rescue.

² Kuska = kassheka = they would have killed thee by now (yanzu).

³ Amana, etc. = But in friendship follow thou a man of decision, if anything overtakes thee, he will save thee.

⁴ En ka bashi ania = if thou payest attention, if thou exertest thyself (bada aniya, to give heed, take pains).

⁵ Amma, etc. = But if he is undecided (irresolute) if anything befall thee, he only flees. da chiki daia = da zuchia daia = a man of one heart. da chiki biu = da zuchia biu = doubtful, irresolute, double-minded. chiki "the belly," is used to denote the seat of the feelings, the heart.

No. 27.

STORY OF GHAT, BY AMBER, A HAUSA
SLAVE.

Sun zo mamu Abzenawa nan. Domin sun zo? Domin anyi fadda chikin Fezzan. Akayi fadda chikin Fezzan, da Fezzan ta fisu fadda¹, ta fi Abzenawa nan fadda.

Suka tashi sun guddu Abzenawa wodanchan; wodansu kua sun ki sun guddu, da su kua ban sanni ba ko biu ko² uku sun tsaya, da sarikin Fezzan nan ya kamasu, ya sasu a chikin korukuku, da akadamresu da mari.

Kana³ mutanensa suna che da sarikin a Ghat. Ka gaia a sarikin Fezzan ya sakke mamu mutanenmu. da sarikin a Ghat ya kia. Sarikin a Ghat sunansa Es-safi.

Wota rana wonni midji ya zo wota gari kusa da a Ghat, taffiansa shashinsa. Kana woni midji ko ban sanni ba wanene, ya je ya gaia da sarikin a Ghat ye che, ga woni kaferi⁴ chikin wonga gari. Sarikin a Ghat ya tashi, shi da askerawansa suka isshe garin nan, suka che, Mu-min ji⁵ wonni midji daganan. Suka che kaferi ne.

Ya che ku godda mani wurin da ye ke. Angodda⁶

¹ ta fisu fadda = it excelled them in fight, it conquered them.

² ko-ko = whether, or.

³ Kāna = then.

⁴ kaferi = an unbeliever, *i.e.*, a non-Muslim; in this case a European.

⁵ Mu-minji = We have heard; for munka ji.

⁶ angodda, pres. pass. It is shown.

masa wurin da ye ke kaferin nan. Da aka-godda¹ masa ya tashi ye che da woni ba-askare², Ka kassheshi.

Da ba-askaren nan ya shigga, ya sameshi a zamne, ye tashi, ya bugeshi a bindiga, ya zo je kara masa³, suka che massa "Mutane ya issbieshi." Kāna⁴ ya bershi ya fitta, Sarikin a Ghat kua ya wuche garinsa, da ya wuche nan mutanen gari nan, sunanta Alberkat kana suka tashi su rikka kamawa⁵ awakin mutanen a Ghat. Kana mutanen a Ghat nan suka guddu da tumakinsu chikin birni dukansu, suka zamna kwana bokoi, ko ban sanni ba nawa, kana suka koma kauyi⁶

Da suka koma kauyi kana suka zo Abzenawa suka zamna, ban sanni ba kwana nawa, suka zo suka che da sarikin a Ghat, "Ga mu mun zo, en zaka sakke mamu mutanenmu, to fa! Kan ba zaka sakke ba, zamu yi fadda da kai." Kana suka zamna chikin Alberkat abokansu⁷,

Suka tashi wota rana suka buga tamberi, suka che zamu tafi a Ghat, mun yi yaki.

Kulum su zo wota debino su tsaya daga nan, ama ba su ia su tafi gaba da ita, Ko-wota rana⁸ sun zo da debino nan ba su iya su tafi gabanta. Su tashi su komo Alberkat.

¹ akagodda, perf. pass. It was shown.

² Ba askare = a soldier, lit., one belonging to the soldiers.

³ je kara masa = going to repeat the blow on him. Kara = to add, to do again.

⁴ Kana = then.

⁵ su rikka kamawa = they kept on seizing.

⁶ kauyi = outskirts, suburbs.

⁷ abokansu = their ally, friend.

⁸ Kowota rana = on whatever day.

Mutanen a Ghat suna yanzu chikin birni, Abzenawa nan chikin hainya a Ghat. Akoi dusi dayawa. Abzenawa nan su gboya chikin dusi, wonda ya wuche a chikin mutanen a Ghat sai su kamashi su fidda¹ kayansa duka, su tubeshi² su bershi a chikin wando. Su che massa Ka tafi, shi kua ya tafi.

Suna nan kulum hakka. Kana suka tashi wota rana, suka zo a Ghat sun shigga, sun zo bakin birni yanzu. Wonni miji ya samu arife³ kofa. Kofa nan yanzu akarifeshi bayan lesa.

Mai-buddan⁴ nan tukuna ba akaisu ba wurin baban askerawa, suka ji woni ya bugga kofa a woje, suka che masa, wanene? ye che ni ne wane⁵.

Suka bude massa. Ashe su Abzenawa nan bayansa, da suka bude ya shigga shi da Abzenawa, suna fadda su da askerawa, tun baya lesa, suna fadda har gobe al-aser. Suka fasa⁶ Turkawa duka su muttu, ba su zamna ba⁷ sai na woje, Na woje nan sun tafi Fezzan, suka zo Fezzan.

¹ su fidda = they opened, = huda.

² sun tubeshi = they stripped him of his clothes.

³ arife = opened, pass. partic.

⁴ Mai-budda = here means the keys (lit. openers), it also means the door-keeper, porter.

⁵ Ni ne wane = I am so and so.

⁶ fasa = to destroy.

⁷ Ba su zamna ba, etc. = there were none left except those outside the town.

No. 28.

DIALECT OF A GHADAMISI HAUSA.

Wota mata tana da mijinta, tana da yarinianta da yaronta, sun kwanta sun mutu, uwa da oba.

Ta wassia¹ masu ga yaranta, ta che da yarinia nan, abin da ya sua² auta³, ki bershi ye-i (ya yi).

Suna da hassinsu, ya dauki ogid⁴, wuta ya tauye⁵ hassi, ya koneshi. Hal ta che masa, Domi ka sa wuta hassi? Mi zamu chi? Zamu mutu da yungwa, saura hassi kadan. Ta dauka ta' boyeshi kalkashin dusi. Ta che, Zamu yi aiki mun samu abin chi. Ta futta, ta tafi, tai⁶ aiki, ta kawo abinchi kadan, su chi. Ya che mata, Enna kin samu hassi don mun chi? Ya che, Karia kina yi. Ba ka yi aiki ba. Ya dauki kassa, ya sa kassa a chikin zenne, ya damreshi kadan. Ita ba ta sani ba. Ta tafi har ga kalkashin dusi, wurin da ta boye hassi. ta dauko kadan-na. Shi kua ya futta yaro nan, yena bi kafafu, har wurin hassi, shina bi kafafunta har kalkashin dusi, har ya ganni hassi da ta boye, ya sa masa wuta, ya kwone.

Gobe ta zo, ta ganni hassi ya kwone da wuta, tana kuka. Tache, Domi ka kwone hassi. Ta daukashi. Ta sashi chikin bayi, suna tafia a chikin daji. Suna tafo gari, sun zamna. Sun zo a woni gida chikin gari nan, suka che, zamu zamna garinku. Babu garinan kowa sai Allah.

¹ wassia = to command, charge (Ar.). ta wassia = she charged them (her children) ere she died, and said to the daughter.

² sua = sowa, participial form of so, to love with desire.

³ auta = the youngest boy.

⁴ ogid (Ar.) = a match, or a lighted bit of wood.

⁵ tauye = it caught fire, kindled.

⁶ tai = ta yi.

Sun che, Mutum bai aikinsa sai hallinsa.

Suna shipka hassi chikin gona. Saa¹ goma sha daia ta tafo gida, zata yi chimaka. Kulun hakanan ya yi. Ya tashi yaro nan auta. Akoi yara guda fudu. Ya che. Ni za en shigga dafari a chikin turumi². Ya che ka dauki taberia³, zaka buga. An-che, a, a, ku beri, ku ajie kassa. Ya fitta chikin turumi. Saanan ya fitta sun shigga, su duka fudu. Ya dauki taberia, ya bug-gasu chikin turumi, sun mutu. Kowane yaro ya daukeshi, ya ajieshi bakin daki uwansa; duka fudu kowani bakin daki uwansa.

Uwatasa ta zo daga chikin gona ta shiggo gida. Ta zo ta che, Minene auta ka yi, ka kasshe yayan mutane. Ta che, sai mu guddu. Ta daukashi, ta sa chikin baya, suna gudu. Akoi gulbi bissa hainya.

Ta zo tantabera. Ta che masu, Ga suna zo bissa dowaki don su kamaku. Tana che, Kan na yi muku rana⁴, Kada ku yi mina dere. Ta che, A, a⁵, Mu ba mu yi maki ba.

Ta dauka chikin fukafiki⁶; ta wuche kwogi rua, saanan ta ajiesu, sun tafi da kafafu nasu. Suna tafia sun tafu chikin gari, sun sapka chikin gidan sofua⁷. Da dere ta yi masu chimaka tuo sun chi. Da dere dodo⁸ ya zo. Yaro nan auta ya tashi, ya dauki dusi uku, ya sasu chikin wuta. Dodo ya zo je kamo yara ye chi. Yaro ya dauka dusi, ya jefasu chikin bakin Dodo. Dodo ya guddu, ya tafi ya kwanta bakin rijia ya mutu.

¹ saa, Hour, o'clock (Ar.).

² turumi = large wooden mortar.

³ taberia = wooden pestle.

⁴ Kan na yi maku rana = If I do good to you (lit., make day) will you not do me evil (make night).

⁵ A, a = no, no.

⁶ fukafiki = wings.

⁷ sofua = zofua, an old woman.

⁸ dodo = a goblin, monster, evil spirit.

No. 29.

THE TWO LOVERS.

[KANO DIALECT.]

Akoi yarinia da uwatata da oba-nata ; akoi yaro da uwatasa da oba-nasa.

Yaro ia son yarinia, ita kua ta so-shi. Uwan yarinia ba ta son yaro, oban yarinia bai ya son yaro. Uwan yaro ba ta san¹ yarinia, oban yaro bai ya son yarinia. Sai su suka so junansu. Yaro ya tashi, ya dauki taberma, ya dauki yarinia, suka tafi jeji da dere, suka shimfuda taberma, suka zamna suna battu².

Eblis ya zo, ya kasshe yaro, yarinia tana zamna, tana kuka ta dauki yaro, ta ajie kansa a chinia tata, tana kukanta³, hal gari ya waye, har rana ta futto, hal wolha ta yi, hal bayan wolha.

Uwan yarinia tana nema yarinia tata, Oban yarinia ia nema yarinia tasa. Uwan yaro tana neman yaranta. Oban yaro yena nema yaronsa, ba su samu ba.

Wota zofua ta zo ta che, Yaki⁴ uwan yaro, da ki da uwan yarinia. Suka zo wurin zofua, ta che masu. Na ga yarinia, da ita da yaro, suna bayan gari⁵ a jeji.

Na ji tana kuka, ta dauki yaro ta ajie a chinia tata. Suka che mata, A enna ?

Ta che, ku zo, en kaiku wurinsu. Zofua ta wuche gaba. Ta kaisu. Ta che, Ga yaranku chan, da shi da yarinia. Suka zosu,⁶ suna kuka, yaransu ya mutu. Eblis ya zo ya che masu, Mi ya sameku, ku ke kuka ?

¹ san = son = loved.

² battu = conversed.

³ tana kukanta (intensive of Kuka) = she was weeping much.

⁴ Yaka = come thou, masc. Yaki = come thou, fem.

⁵ bayan gari = outside the town.

⁶ suka zosu, they came. The verbs za, zo, je, sometimes take the pronoun subject both before and after them, na je-ni, I went.

Suka che masa. Yaronmu ya mutu. Ya che, Enna ye ke ?

Suka che Ga-shi. Suka nuna masa.

Ebilis ya che masu. En na tashi¹ yaranku kuna so ? Uwan yaro ta che Ina so.

Ebilis ya yi masu kwogin wuta, Gaba da kwogin wuta ya yi masu kwogin rua. A gaba da kwogin rua ya ajie itache baba, gamshi². Ya che ga uwan yaro, Ki tashi, Ki shiggi kwogin nan na wuta, en kin wuche, ki shigga kwogin rua, kin ga gamshi chan. Ka che na ganni. Ki je ga kalkashin gamshi. Ia da³ kwogo. Ki shigga chikin kwogo. Ki ga machiji a chikin kwogo, ki dauki machijin nan, ki ajieshi kauyan⁴ kwogo. ki ga dummo, Ki daukoshi, ki tafo, ki shigga kwogin nan na rua, ki kawo minni.

Uwan yaro ta che, A,a,a,a, Ba na ia ba en shigga kwogin wuta, en komo en shigga kwogin wuta, en komo en shigga kwogin rua, en shigga kwogon gamshi, en dauki machiji, en ajie, en kawo dummo. Ba na ia ba. Wuta ta chinieni. Kwogin rua ya chinieni. Machiji ya kasshieni. Ba na ia ba.

Yarinia ta chewa Ebilis, Obana, Ni en na shigga na kawo, babu komi ?

Ya che, Ki e ma en zaki shigga ki shigga ki kawo. Yarinia ta dauka kain yaro, ta ajie a taberma, ta shigga kwogin wuta, tana nankaia⁵, Ta shiggo kwogin rua, tana nankaia, ta wuche kwogin rua, ta zo kalkashin

¹ tashi, to raise to life.

² gamshi, gamji, an indiarubber tree.

³ Ia da = yena da = It has.

⁴ kauyi = outside (as prep.) but subs. kauyi = the suburbs of a town, the part outside the walls.

⁵ nankaia = nangkaia = wading, or swimming, sweeping the water with one's arms.

gamshi, ta shiggo kwogo, ta iske machiji, Ta dauke machiji, ta ajie a kauyi¹ Ta dauko dummo. Ta kawo wurin Ebilisi. Ta che, Ga-shi, Obana, na kawo. Ya kariba daga harunta. Ya shafi yaro. Yaro ya tashi da rai, Ebilis ya che, Yaro za en yenka dummon nan, uwaka zata ta mutu, En kua ka che, A,a, Ban na so uwata ta mutu, yarinia zata mutu. Ka zabe daia¹

¹ Ka zabe daia = choose one.

No. 30.

CARAVAN JOURNEY.

[BY A HAUSA OF GHAT.]

Mun tashi daga a Ghat zamu tafi Hausa. Da muka je chikin Agri, muka taka sawun¹ Tubu.

Suka gaia mutane, Kada ku tafi sai aiyari ta taru, baki daia² mu tashi. Mun jira aiyari na Kelowi sun zo. Ye che mamu maduggo Bitoma, Domi kuka sapka daganan? Mun che masa. Mun ji tsoron yaki. Ya che, Kariansu. Ya che, Ina tare da ku. Aiyari za ta achita? Ai da kumia ne. Mun kwanta; da safe muka tashi, mun yi tafia shashi rana. Muka gani kura na yaki³ gabanmu.

Akache masa, To, mu sapka, ga yaki, mu yi sansanni. Ya che Na ki. Don Tubu zan yi sansanni? Yena bissa rakumi. Yena da gura⁴ karami, ya dauketa bissa. Hiska ya tashi dayawa. Yaki nan ya' bachi. Ba mun sanni ba enda suka bi. Mun tafi, harmun je chikin Anhaf. Muka hiska (iska) buzaye dayawa. Sun che mamu, Yaki nan enna kun gamu da shi⁵ Mun che masu. Mun yi taffia shashin rana, tsakaninmu da Agri. Madugu Bitoma ya yi masu addoa, su ka' bache. Buzaye sun che mamu, Ku kwanta har da safe, zamu tafi tare da ku. Suka kawo mamu mai, da chuku da nama, muka saya, muka tafi, da mu zo chikin Isalan, rigioi shida. Ye che Bitoma, Malamai duka ku zo wurin itchen⁵ nan, mu sapka Alkoran,

¹ sawu = trail, track, footprints.

² baki daia = at the same, all together, lit., with one mouth.

³ yaki, an armed band, troop of raiders, lit., war (abstract used for concrete).

⁴ gura, gora = calabash, flask.

⁵ itchen = itatchi, tree.

mu yi sadaka¹. Muka yi sadaka. Gobensa mun tafi, muka zo chikin Inazowa. Muka gamu da aiyari da fitto chikin Azben. Madugunsu anache masa Dodo. Muka che masa Ka maida hankali. Akoi Tubawa chikin hainya. Gobensa muka tashi, muka je chikin Chiut. Muka issa makira, Suna sassaka itatua. Da suna ganemu, suka yi' ihu. Suka che, Kowa ya so kaya Gabbas ga shi aiyari ta zo. Suka kawo nama, da chiku² da shinkafa. Suka sayar³ Malti⁴.

Muka iske ba Azbeni, anagaia masa Tuguman, Ye-ka che ku kawo El Aada⁵ na rua da kun sha na rijja nawa. Ye tashi Mohammed ya zo wurinsa Ya che, Bershi el Aada. Kada ka nemeshi wurinmu. Ya che, Ba zani beri el Aada nawa. Suka tatara⁶ masa. Kowa ya bashi kadan kadan. Suka che Ghadamisawa, Ku nema mamu woni mutum mu yi masa suffuri⁷ ye zamma raggas⁸ ye je chikin Aghazer, ya gaia masu, Aiyari jibi zata zo. Ya che Ku bani sandan⁹ Malti duffua.

¹ sadaka = an offering, alms to the poor.

² Chiku = chuku, cheese.

³ sayar = corrupt form of saya = to buy; an uneducated Hausa sometimes adds on a final r to many words that really only terminate with the broad sound of a, just as an Englishman may carelessly say "I sor" for "I saw," but such a practice is not a thing to be imitated as certain Hausa professors have done, nor is it worthy to be dignified as a special dialect, but rather to be classed as "bastard Hausa."

⁴ Malti = unbleached cotton cloth.

⁵ El Aada = the customary fee, or tribute (Ar.) custom, habit. See Dict., ada and lada.

⁶ tatara, intensive form of tara, to collect.

⁷ Suffuri = wages, hire (Ar.).

⁸ raggas = a swift messenger, bearer of a letter or of news (Ar.).

⁹ Sanda, lit., a stick = a bale of cloth.

Gobensa muka tashi da mun zo chikin Tadag. Ni da wosu sarmari uku, muka dauka riguna, muka shigga gaba, muka je chikin Tadag, muka samu mata suna kiwo shanu da awaki. Suna che, Ku bamu turare na Gabbas. Muka gaia masu, Yena chikin kaya. Sai mun zo chikin Aghazur. Suka che, Ku zamna, Ku sha nono. Mun che masu, Mu babu zamu sha nono wurinku, Ku yan mata masu keao. Sun daria. Da mun gaia masu hakanan, sun che, en ba kun so nono, mun buga maku goge¹, mun zamna kadan wurinsu, muna zenche, mun gani aiyari ta zo kussa. Mun tashi. Hassan ya che mamu. Ku jira sarmari duk su .zo. Ku kama bindigoginku; muka jirasu, shina bissa dokinsa Assadik. Muka wuche tare da su. Muka beri aiyari baya baya.

Muka zo woni gari anache masa² Nagoru, chikinsa tumfaia dayawa, da abizigen.

Muka gamu da maza suka futto chikin Aghazur, muka bugga bindiga, da mu da Tarabelsawa, guda biu nan suna bindiga bou sittash³, suna sukwa, muna bugga, da mu da su, har su ka zo mutanen Abzen kussa da mu muka yi gaisua.

¹ goge = drums, pl. of ganga.

² anache masa, etc. = it is called Nagoru.

³ bindiga bou sittash = a repeating rifle, *i.e.*, a Winchester, with 16 bullets, hence it is called "a gun father of sixteen."

No. 31.

A LETTER TO HIS SON ADAM.

[WRITTEN BY HAJI BU BEKR, A NUPE NEGRO,
NATIVE OF BIDA].

Transliteration of the Facsimile frontispiece.

Mun gani takarda¹ wonda ka aiko mamu, abin da ni ke so da kai ka chikka mini alkaweli². Ka che mini aljimaatu shida³ Ni gani Adamu takarda wonda ankakawo muna, sabodashi mun yi fadda da uwan Adamu.

Kishia na uwan Adamu ta tafi chikin kasua wa⁴ tana fadi, Uban Adamu ya yi talauchi⁵, ya dauki yaronsa ya ba Inglis domin talauchi.

Mutane bayin Turabis⁶ sunka che yaronka ya bata, amana ban ji wonan ba, domin muna so ma-tafi⁷ garinmu banna⁸, jama'a⁹ Finlani zasu tashi ishirin biu babu¹⁰ ga watan salla.

¹ Takarda = paper, a letter.

² alkaweli (Ar.), the saying, *i.e.*, promise, contract, agreement.

³ aljimaatu shida = six weeks, lit., six Fridays.

⁴ wa, here is the Arabic conj., and.

⁵ talauchi = poverty. *ya yi talauchi* = he has become poor.

⁶ Turabis = Tarabulus, *i.e.*, Tripoli.

⁷ ma-tafi = mu tafi = that we go.

⁸ banna = this year.

⁹ jama'a = the companies, collections, groups.

¹⁰ ishirin biu babu = on the 18th of the month, lit., twenty minus two.

Mu kua muna so en watan salla¹ ya mutu, muna so ma-tashi. Ba domin wonan ba nina bada gaskia ga² Allahu, na bada gaskia da kai, domin ka san³ Allahu, ka san Al-nebi Allahu; Ba domin taffia, mu bada Adamu shi tafi da kai a chikin garinka; amana saboda taffia al-jima'atu shida. Don Allahu, don En-nebi, Allahu Ka gamashi da mutane nagari chikin babur. Shi zowa, Allahu shi so agamua-mu da kai Amin.

¹ watan salla = the month of the feast, *i.e.*, the month in which the great feast occurs.

² nina bada gaskia ga = I have put my trust in.

³ ka san = ka son, thou lovest.

FULL TRANSLATION OF ABOVE LETTER.

We have seen the letter which you sent to us. What I desire is that you fulfil to me your promise. You said to me "six weeks." I have seen the letter, Adam, which was brought to us, and on account of which we had an argument (quarrel) with your mother, Adam.

Your mother's rival wife went to the market and was saying "Adam's father has become poor; he took his son and gave him to the Englishman on account of his poverty.

The slave people of Tripoli, they said, "your son is lost," but I did not listen to that, because we wish to go to our country this year.

The Fulani groups will start on the 18th day of the month of the Feast; we, too, desire to start as soon as the month is ended.

Is it not on this account that I have trusted in God, and have trusted in you, because you love God and you love the prophet of God. It was not for him to take you away for good, Adam, that we gave you up (to the Englishman) that he should go off with you to your country, but for the sake of a journey of six weeks, for the sake of God and his prophet. may God cause you to meet with good people on the steamer.

He is coming back. May God be pleased to unite me with you again. Amen.

NOTES.

N.B.—The Feast referred to is the Aed el Kebir, in the month Thu el Hajjeh (12th month) on the 10th to the 12th of the month, when a sheep is slain in memory of Abraham's offering a ram in place of his son. This is called the Feast of the Sacrifice, or the Great Festival, to distinguish it from the lesser Festival that marks the termination of the Ramadan fast.

*Full translation of Hausa Story No. 1.
from the previous collection.*

THE RIVAL WIVES.

This story is about a woman and her husband who arose and begat a daughter. She grew up at home, her father and mother being very poor people.

There was a great king that took to wife this poor maiden. He had no son until she came, and her rival wives did not like her since they had no son.

The king loved the poor maiden. She conceived seed and gave birth at one time to thirty-nine boys, and a fortieth child, a girl. An old woman had been fetched (by the rival wives) to be midwife to the maiden, and she brought forty puppy dogs with her—thirty-nine male and one female.

Now the king was rejoicing that his wife had borne him sons, but the rival wives said to the old woman, "Take away the king's children and put in their place those puppies, then take up those children of the king and go off with them."

Then the rivals said to the king, "Look at that wife that you rejoice in because she bore you sons; really they are not boys at all,—they are puppy dogs."

The king then seized the poor wife that he was rejoicing in, and pushed her into a fowl-pen.

The rival wives gave the old woman a reward, and she carried away the king's children and buried them, but some flowers came up in the spot where they were buried.

On a certain day the king went out to go round his country, and he reached the place where these flowers were. Then he said to his attendants, "Really, I have never smelt a scent like this. Bring some men and have a wall built for me at this place, and dig a well." When the well was dug, a cow was fetched and a labourer, and he said to him you are to draw water, and give water every day without a break to these sweet-scented flowers.

The king used to go to and from the place where the flowers, were to smell their scent. Presently the rival wives sought for the king, but could not find him. They returned to the old woman and said to her "Old woman, didst thou carry away those children and bury them?" She replied, "I carried them right into the forest yonder." They said to her "Go to the place, where you buried them and look." She went, and looked, and saw the king there. She returned to the house and said to the king's wives "He has had a wall built at the place where those flowers grew." The rival wives said to her "It is those children that have come up in that spot." Then they said "Well, what shall we do to keep the king away from that place?" They said to the old woman, "Go back to the place where the workman is, and give him a reward if he will loose the cow, that it may go and eat up those sweet-scented flowers." The man took the reward and went and let go the cow, which went and devoured those flowers.

On the next day when the king came, he said to the workman "Where are the flowers." He answered him "O, Master, when I was asleep at night that cow went and devoured those flowers."

The old woman said to him, "Thou workman, take that cow and go to the forest with it, slaughter it, dig a hole and bury it."

He went to the forest, but did not slaughter it. He sought for a cave and pushed it inside, and then returned home.

When he returned home the king said to him "Where is the cow?" He answered "Some thieves have taken it."

Presently, when a month had passed, the cow gave birth to forty young ones, all but one of which were males; but the young that the cow gave birth to were those children, even the children of the king actually, whom the midwife had taken and buried. They had come up and had become flowers with good scent. This is why the rival wives when they heard of it had wanted to have the cow killed.

By and by the king arose and sent an attendant, saying to him "Go to such and such a country, and take this letter for me."

The attendant started off, and as he was going along he came to the place where that cave was.

Those boys saw him. He turned aside to them, and said to them, "Peace be upon you." They replied "And on you be peace."

He said "Give me some water to drink." They fetched some water and gave it to him, and he drank. When he had drunk he was about to go, but they said

“Don't go yet. Stop, and let us make a meal for you.” He stayed. Then twenty of those boys came; they drew up in line and sat down. The nineteen others went off to work.

A meal was made for him; he ate and drank.

They said to him “Man, from whence art thou?” He replied, “From the country of king so and so.”

Their sister, the fortieth child, then came out and said to him, “When you go there salute king so and so for me.”

The attendant arose and returned home. The king said to him, “How about the letter.” He replied, “I did not reach the place, for I saw something strange.” The king said, “What was it that it should hinder you going to the place I sent you to?” He replied, “I saw something strange.” He said “What was it? that I may go and see it.” He replied, “Will you go yourself?” He said “Yes.” “Very well” he answered, “let us go and see this wonderful thing.” The king arose; he prepared an escort; horses were saddled for him; the king stood on the steps and mounted; they went off; they got to the place and halted. Those boys came out; they received them with a welcome and saluted him. Water and food were fetched for them; they ate, and then water was brought, and they washed their hands.

The youngest of the boys said, “My brothers, come here,” They all gathered together; they fetched couches and sat down; they arranged themselves in a line.

The king was on one side with his attendants, and the boys were on the other side.

Thus it was that when the youngest boy called out "For Heaven's sake, O daughter of our mother come hither, and tell us a tale" she replied, "My subject is a riddle." He said to her, "Come to us, and let us recall olden times."

The king meanwhile was gazing at the boys and so were his attendants, for the faces of the king and of the boys were exactly alike. Now while that one looked at this one, and this looked at that, they said "Really, these boys are just like the king."

The sister came and sat down and began her riddle. She said "See it, see it there." They answered her, "It is coming; it passes by." She said, "What comes out of it is that our mother was a poor girl, who grew up in her home until her parents took her and gave her in marriage to a great king who had no sons.

She had several rival wives, but they had no sons until our mother came into the palace. Then she conceived seed and we were born—thirty-nine of us boys, and the fortieth a girl. An old woman was fetched to be midwife. She brought some puppy dogs, thirty-nine male and one female. She took us away and put the puppies in our place. She then took us and buried us. We sprang up as flowers, with sweet scent.

Our mother was taken and put into a fowl-pen,—she who was our mother. Now her rival wives played the king a trick on our account because our mother had given birth to us."

The king then opened his mouth and said "Indeed are you my sons?" They replied, "We are your sons whom the old woman took and buried, and you

put our mother inside the fowl-pen." He said, "If you are they, let us arise and go home."

They arose and went to the palace. Their mother was brought out of the fowl-pen and washed, and given proper clothes, and restored to her abode, and the rest of the rival wives were expelled while she and her children remained in the palace, and the great king had joy in her as the mother of his children.

This story was taken down by the Author from dictation in Hausa by a native of Kano, the chief town of British Nigeria.

A CONCISE
Hausa Dictionary

*containing
over twelve hundred common words
and many idioms.*

BY

HERMANN G. HARRIS; B.A. (London),
Assistant Master at Taunton School.

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with a view to making the 2nd Edition more complete.*

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

NOUNS.

All nouns here given are used either as singular or collective plural, unless a plural form is specified.

Plurals of nouns are formed according to various recognised rules: (1) by reduplication; (2) by suffixes; (3) by internal vowel change and a change of termination, for which see *Robinson's Grammar*, p. 59.

The noun has frequently so many variant forms in the plural that it is impossible to indicate them in the present volume. Examples of formation: (1) fuska, pl. fuskoki, fuskai; (2) gida, pl. gidashe; aboki, pl. abokai; (3) akwia, pl. awaki.

(2 and 3) sariki, pl. sarakai, sarakuna, saraki.

(1 and 2) gado (wild boar) gadodi, gadaye.

kofa (gate) kofofi, kofuna, kofai, kofaye.

N.B.—Nearly all abstract nouns in Hausa are also used as verbs, either with or without yi, to make, or ji, to feel.

e.g. murna = joy. yi murna = to rejoice.

tamaha = hope, expectation. yi tamaha = to expect.

fushi = anger. ji or yi fushi = to be angry.

aiki = work, etc. yi aiki = to work.

kuka = wailing, cry. yi zenche = to converse.

Synonyms. words marked syn. have some similarity in meaning, though not exactly the same.

VERBS.

From the same root at least seven or eight verbal forms may occur, ending in a, e, i, o, u, da, shie, as, asda. In this work only the more commonly recurring forms are indicated, *e.g.* ba, to give, derived forms, bada, bashie, bayesda.

In addition to these forms there are the present and perfect participles, see *Hausa Gram.* pp. 28 and 41 thus, bude = to open, pres. part. budewa = opening. Perf. Part. Passive a-bude = opened.

- a = subs. verb—to be.
 a = verbal prefix forming passive voice.
 a (prep.) = to, at, on, in.
 a kan = on top of.
 a gun = in place of.
 a bissa = above.
 a woje = outside.
 a gida = at home.
 aa = no, not at all.
 abada, abadan = eternity, ever (Ar.)
 hal abada = for ever.
 abu, pl. abubua (sub.) = a thing. —the Genitival form is abin
 mai-abu = a man of means.
 abinchi = food.
 abin haw = a steed, lit. a thing to mount.
 aboki = a friend.
 abokin gammi = rival, enemy.
 abuta = friendship.
 adawa, tadawa = ink.
 addoa, adua (sub.) = prayer (Ar.)
 abduga = cotton (raw).
 adilchi = justice (Ar.)
 addini, eddini = religion (Ar.)
 ado = show, splendour, ornament.
 Afnu = name given to Hausas by Bornouese.
 agana = small-pox.
 agedi = armed retainers of a sultan, captains (Ar.)
 ai, yi = to make.
 ai = verily, truly.
 aiari, aiyari = caravan (Ar.)
 aibu, aibi = fault, blemish (Ar.)
 aike, aiko, aika = to send.
 aiya = a verse of the Koran, (Ar.) vulgar form, aiar.
 aje, ajie = to put, place in store, lay aside.
 ajele = tax-gatherer (Nupe).
 ajia = a district headman (Bornou).
 ajia = treasures, stores.
 akushi, akoshi = a wooden bowl.
 akwia = she-goat. m. bunsuru.
 akoi = there is, are.
 akuriki, akwilke = hen-coop.
 albarus = gunpowder (Ar.)
 albassa = onion (Ar.)
 alberka = blessing (Ar.)
 alala = trouble, plague.
 alfadari = a mule.
 alfatia, alfatiha = the opening chapter of the Koran, used as a prayer on all occasions (Ar.)
 alfashia = blasphemy (Ar.)
 alfin = two thousand (Ar.) syn. dubbu biu.
 algeta = bagpipe, trumpet.
 alhaki = one's due, right, reward, wages (Ar.)
 alhamis = Thursday (Ar.)
 alheri = kindness, good (Ar.)
 alif, alib, elf = a thousand (Ar.)
 aljenna = heaven, paradise, (Ar.)
 'aljuma, aljima = Friday (Ar.)
 alkalami = pen (Ar.)
 alkali = judge (Ar.)
 alkauweli = covenant, promise, contract (Ar.)
 almajiri = disciple.
 Allah, Allahu = God, (Ar.) in oblique case, Allahi, e.g. Abdullahi = servant of God (Ar.)
 alura = a needle (Ar.)
 alwalla = legal washing (Ar.)
 alwashi = promise, treaty (Ar.)
 amma = but.
 amana = a trust, deposit, pledge, confidence, peace (Ar.)
 aminchi = safety, peace (Ar.)
 amai = to vomit.
 amre, aure = to marry (trans.)
 amaria = a bride.
 ango = bridegroom.
 amsa = answer, reply.
 anfani = use, benefit (Ar.)
 annabi, ennebi = prophet (Ar.)
 anjima = a little while.

aniya = care, diligence, haste
(Ar.)

en ka bashi aniya = if thou
makest haste.

anwo, angwo = it was done.

aradu = thunder (Ar.)

arame = lean, thin.

araha = cheapness.

da araha = cheap.

arataye = tied, hung up, from
rataya = to tie up.

arba = four (Ar.) used in Hausa
to denote four thousand,
i.e., dubbu arba.

arbain = forty (Ar.)

ariewa, arewa = North.

aro = a loan.

arsass = bullet, lead (Ar.)

arziki = wealth, riches (Ar.)

ashe = really, truly.

ashirin, ishirin = twenty (Ar.)

asiri, ashiri = secret (Ar.)

aske = to shave.

aska = a razor.

auna, auni, awo = to measure,
to weigh, contr. to one
syll., au, o.

aure = amre, to marry.

auta = the youngest (child,
subs.), (smallest adj.)

awaki, pl. of akwia = goat.

ayaba = banana.

azaba = torture, pain (Ar.)

azrufa = silver (Ar.)

azumi, (subs.) = fast.

yin azumi = to fast.

sallan azumi = festival at the
end of the month's fast of
Ramadan.

ba = not.

ba = prefix, to mark nation-
ality or origin, *e.g.*,

ba-Abzen = a native of Ab-
zen.

ba-Haushe = a Hausa native.

ba-ture = a white man,

European or Arab, lit., a

man of colour, *i.e.*, of white
colour, in contrast to the
predominating black and
brown of Negroland; ture,
tura = dyed, coloured.
The plurals of these nouns
of nationality drop the
prefix ba, and add the
suffix wa, thus Abzenawa,
Hausawa, turawa.

ba = to give.

babe = locust.

baba = indigo.

baba, pl. babani = eunuch.

baba, pl. mainya = great.

babaku, pl. of bekki, baki =
black.

babu (prep.) = without.

(adv.) = not.

(pron.) = nothing.

ba-chucheni = the son of a
freed slave.

bache (gbache), hatta = to
spoil, to lose, to be lost,
spoilt, destroyed.

bata hainya = to lose the
way.

bada, bashie, bayes, derived
forms of the verb ba, to
give (intensive), to hand
over.

bada gaskia = to believe,
trust in.

bada laifi = to condemn.

baddi = next year.

baka = a bow.

baji = to make level.

abajeshi = level it, lit., let
it be levelled.

baki = pl. bakuna, mouth.

baki daia = simultaneously.

bako, pl. bakuna = stranger,
guest, immigrant.

bale = much more, (with nega-
tive), much less, by no
means.

balle fa = rather then.



- bafada, pl. fadawa = a king's attendant, servant, messenger.
 banna = this year.
 bara = last year.
 bamda, banda = besides.
 banza = in vain, spurious, worthless, gratis.
 banza Hausa = the spurious Hausa provinces in which the language is not spoken correctly.
 bara, pl. barori = a hired servant.
 barantaka = service.
 barao = a thief, fem. baraunia, pl. barayi.
 bashi = a debt. ya bi-ni bashi = He demands of me payment of a debt = I owe him.
 ko wuri ba ka bi-na bashi = I do not owe you a single cowrie.
 battu = to converse, conversation, speech, syn. zenche.
 bauchi, bauta = slavery.
 baure = a fig tree.
 bawa, pl. bayi = slave, masc. fem. baiwa.
 baya, baia (subs.) = the back, (adv. and prep.) behind, after, beyond.
 bayan gari = outside the town.
 bayansa = after him.
 daga baya = later on.
 baya magani = beyond medicine, incurable.
 baya anfani = useless.
 bekki, pl. babaku = a black.
 beri, ber = to leave, to let, to allow.
 berichi, berchi = to sleep.
 berka, barka = blessing (Ar.)
 berkono = pepper.
 bi, bu, biu, bio = to follow. cf. yi, yiwu, yiwo = to make.
 bi bashi = to call in a debt.
 bia bashi = to pay a debt.
 ya bini bashi = I owe him, or he is dunning me.
 biar, bial = five. In bastard Hausa pronounced biat.
 bidida, hide = to seek.
 bijimi = bull.
 bindiga = a gun (Ar.)
 birkichi = to upset, overturn.
 biri = a monkey.
 bisne, benne = to bury.
 bissa = above, on top of.
 biu = two. nabinu, masc. = second; tabiu, fem.
 boiye (gboye) = to hide.
 a-boye = in secret.
 bokkoi, bokoi = seven.
 bori = an evil spirit, frenzy.
 bude = to open (trans.), buɗu (intr.), pass. part. abude, opened, openly.
 buɗurua = virgin, maiden.
 bukka = a grass hut or shelter (temporary).
 buki = a feast.
 buga, bugga = to strike.
 bulala = a whip.
 bunsuru = he-goat.
 bukata (verb and noun) = need.
 busa, boosa = to blow.
 bushe = to dry.
 busheshe, dried.
 buta = small clay bottle or jar.
 buzū = a half-breed, pl. buzaye. One parent being Hausa and one Tuarek.
 buzū, busu = sheepskin or goatskin mat with wool or hair left on.
 chacha = a game, gambling.
 chaga = to tear; reduplicated, chachage = to rend.
 chan, adv. = there, yonder. (adj. demons.) that.
 doki chan = that horse.
 doki nan = this horse.
 chada, tsada = cost, expense.
 da tsada = dear, expensive.

- che = to say, tell, bid. ya che mini, He tells me. anche da shi, it is called.
- che = is (fem.) ita che = she is., verb, irreg. third pers. sing. fem.
- cheche = to save, be saved. cheto, deliverance, safety.
- Chi, chu = to eat, devour, conquer, devastate, take possession (intensive) chiniye, chainye = to devour, consume. Is used in many idiomatic expressions, e.g., chi amana, lit. to devour a pledge, i.e., to make fraudulent use of trust money or property.
- chi laya = to swear on the Koran.
- chi gari = to conquer a country.
- chi sarauta = to succeed to the throne.
- chi ado = to adorn oneself.
- chi lafia = to enjoy safety and peace.
- chi dununka da hanu = Put your arms akimbo.
- chiako, dan chiako = a chicken.
- chiawa = grass.
- chibara = to roll into a ball.
- chibiri, jibiri = an island.
- chikka = to fill, to be full.
- chikkon = the completing, complement.
- chiki (subs. and prep.) = inside, in, interior, belly.
- chikin = in, within (a-chikin).
- chinia = thigh, leg, pl. chinioyi, bosom.
- chiniki = a trade, business, profession.
- mai-chiniki = a trader.
- chira, chiera = to crow.
- chirare = boasting.
- chira = to pluck out, escape, run away, to rescue, save.
- chiroma, used as a proper name (Bournouese) a title given to a court official, originally it meant the heir apparent, or crown prince, cf. Wombai.
- chiwo, chuta = illness; da chiwo = sick, ill.
- yi chiwo = to be ill.
- chiza, chiso = to bite.
- chokali = spoon.
- chuku, chiku, chukumara = cheese.
- chuta, chiuta = disease, sickness.
- da, wonda = who, which (pron. rel.).
- da (conj.) = and, when.
- da (prep.) = with.
- da (adj.) = free.
- da (subs.) = son, offspring, young ones, dan gari, lit., a son of the country, i.e., native. dan also forms diminutives, e.g., dan gunna a little melon. dan also may denote a pip or seed of any fruit.
- dan kabiewa, a seed of the pumpkin.
- dan debino = a date stone.
- dan gunna = a melon seed.
- daa, da (adv.) = of old, formerly. (subs. and adj.) = old, days of old.
- dabam = separate, different.
- dabam-dabam = quite different.
- dadai = never (daidai).
- dabaibayi = tether, hobble (subs.).
- dabo = magic, conjuring.
- dachi = bitterness.
- dadi (subs. and adj.) = sweetness, peace, pleasant, nice.
- ya ji dadi = He is happy.

- dade, dada, dedde = to increase, prolong, linger, tarry.
 Allah ya dedde ranka = May God prolong your life.
 daffa = to cook, to smelt ore.
 daffafe, cooked.
 dafari = at first (adv.).
 daga = from.
 daganan = hence, here, this way.
 dagachan = thence, there.
 dagangan = on purpose.
 daga = line of battle, ranks of soldiers.
 ja daga, to draw up in line of battle.
 daia = one, alone, alike. daia is often contracted to de. su duka de ne = they are all the same.
 daidai, dede = correct, alike, quits.
 daina, dena = to desist from, put an end to.
 dainye = fresh, raw, uncooked.
 daji = forest, cf. jeji, dawa.
 daki, pl. dakuna = room.
 dakir = with difficulty.
 dakka = to beat, pound.
 dalili, delili = proof, reason, guidance, a plan (Ar.). ka yi mini dalili = Show me how to. Tell me a plan.
 dalma = lead.
 dambaria = a mouse.
 dambe = to box, a blow, to fight with the fists.
 dama, adj. = better in health. (subs.) opportunity, right-hand.
 ya ga dama = he sees fit.
 dame = to annoy, confuse.
 damissa = leopard, panther.
 damuna = rainy season.
 dammu = a large lizard.
 damshi = arm.
 dandali = courtyard, entrance, audience-room.
 dandana = to taste, test, examine.
 danne, denne, demni = to press down, squeeze, pounce upon.
 dangana = to rely on, recline, to lean upon, wait patiently.
 dangi, dengi = tribe, family, relations, friends.
 dankali = sweet potato, yam; syn., gwaza.
 danko, dunko, dankon gamji = gutta-percha.
 dankon zumua = beeswax.
 dari = cold.
 dari, derri = a hundred.
 daria = laughter.
 darime = to bind (daura, damre).
 darni = a fence, zeriba.
 dauda = dirt. da dauda = dirty.
 daura, damre, darime = to bind.
 daura = opposite.
 damarra = a girdle.
 dauka, dauke, doka, dau = to take.
 dawa = wilderness, desert.
 dawa = guinea corn, grain.
 dawoia, dawo = to return.
 dawuri, dauri = early.
 dayawa = much, many.
 de, dai = indeed, only.
 debe, debo, ebe = to take away, to take off.
 debino, dabino = a date (fruit).
 dan debino = a datestone.
 dedde (see dade) = to remain a long time, to be a long while over.
 deffi = poison.
 demmi = sheaves.
 dengi = tribe, family.

- dere = night, darkness.
 dere ya yi = It is night.
 da dere = by night.
 tsakkan dere = midnight.
 dere, dirra = to leap, jump ;
 syn., tuma, tsalla.
 dia = daughter, offspring, fruit.
 didigi, duduge = the heel.
 dienchi, diyauchi = freedom ;
 lit., daughterhood or son-
 ship, instead of slavery, *cf.*
 da = free.
 dila = jackal.
 dillal, dillali (Ar.) = auctioneer,
 broker (Ar.).
 dirka, dirik = a fetish, juju.
 doachi, dachi = bitterness.
 dodo = evil spirit, ghost.
 dogari = native police, body-
 guard.
 dogo (fem.), dogua = tall.
 doka = law.
 doke, duke = to strike, flog.
 doki, pl. dawaki = horse.
 doki mai-gudu = a swift
 horse.
 domi = why ?
 domin, don = because of, in
 order that.
 dora, dura = to fill, stuff, M.H.
 47, to put, M.H. 46, to load
 a gun.
 dorina = hippopotamus.
 dorowa = beans of the locust
 tree.
 dotijo = householder (Sokoto).
 doyi = a bad smell ; syn., wari,
cf. kamshi = fragrant
 scent.
 duba, dube = to behold, look.
 dubara, dabara = plan, device,
 scheme (Ar.).
 dubbu = a thousand.
 duchi, dusi, pl. duasu = a stone,
 mountain, hill.
 duffu, duffua = darkness, dark.
 duggu, contr. for mai-duggu,
 madugu =
1. A caravan leader or head-
 man.
 2. A guide hired for part of
 the desert route. *cf.* jagaba.
- duka, duk = all, every.
 dukia = riches, wealth.
 dumma = gourd, calabash.
 dummi = noise, buzz, hum.
 dumki = to sew.
 dundufa = a large drum.
 dunia = world (Ar.), dunia is
 often put for the present
 life, in contrast with lahira,
 the next life.
 dunu = the waist.
 durukussa, durugussa = to
 kneel.
- e (verb) = am, art, is. *cf.*
 subs. verb a.
 ebe, ebo = debe, to take out.
 ebilis, iblis = evil spirit, devil
 (Ar.)
 emir = governor of a province
 or town (Ar.)
 emmata = girls (a corrupt
 form of yan-mata) bastard
 Hausa.
 en = if, whether, that. Also
 used to introduce an im-
 perative, *e.g.*, en koma =
 let me return.
 enna, inna = where ? how ?
 enna labari = what is the
 news ?
 enna iyali = How is the
 family ?
 enda = where.
 ennua, innua = shade, shadow.
 errahman, errahimi = the merci-
 ful and compassionate, the
 most used of the Divine
 titles among Moslems (Ar.)
- fa, pfa = then, therefore.
 fadda, faddi = to speak, tell.
 fada = council, palace, court.
 fadda, fadta, fadi = to fight.

- fadama = marsh, pool.
 fadawa = attendants, followers, councillors.
 fadi = width, breadth (adj.)
 mai-fadi (da fadi) broad.
 gamshi mai-fadi gainye, the broad-leaved gamshi.
 fadi, fada = to fall.
 fafe, fafi = to hollow out, clean out a gourd, etc.
 faifai = dish-cover or fan of plaited grass or fibre.
 fakki, fakko = to seek shelter, to hide; to lie in wait for, ensnare.
 falasa = to detect, punish, expose.
 falka = to awake.
 falke, pl. fatake, fadake = a trader, merchant.
 fama = to persuade, soothe.
 fama = fighting, strife, dispute.
 fansa, pansa = ransom, redemption, price.
 fara, faru = to begin, take place, happen; syn., soma.
 mafari, beginning.
 fara = locust.
 farauta = hunting.
 fargaba, falgaba, firgaba = to be troubled, distressed.
 fari, feru = white, pl. ferferu, farufaru. superl. fari-fet.
 farika, farka = profligacy, fornication.
 fasa = to postpone, delay, break.
 ba su fasawa = they keep on at it.
 fasa alwashi = Break a promise.
 fasshe, fassa = to break.
 mai-fashe = brigand, highwayman.
 babu fashi = without ceasing.
 fashin kwana bin = at intervals of two days.
 faskare = to be more than a match for.
- ya faskareni = I cannot manage to do it.
 fata = leather, hide, skin.
 fatalua = ghost, spirit, cf. dodo.
 fatauchi = trade, trading.
 mai-fatauchi = a merchant.
 fawa = slaughter.
 faye = to abound in, to excel, to be fond of, cf. fi.
 fede, ferdi, fide = to skin, flay.
 fi, fu, faye = to excel, surpass, to be better.
 fiyaye, fiyeyi = excellence = His excellency, *i.e.*, the prophet Mahomet. This verb is used to form comparatives and superlatives, ya fisu dnka karifi = he is the strongest of all. ka fini da goni = you are cleverer than I. na fi-so = I prefer, I like better.
 fida, fitda = to rescue, set free, to draw out, dethrone, to take off, put off.
 fikafike = a wing.
 fili = open space, barren, or cultivated.
 fishie, intensive form of fitta, = to bring out, deliver.
 fisari, fitsari = urine.
 fitta = to go out, to ferry over.
 mai-fitto = a ferry-man, boatman.
 fittila = a lamp (Ar.)
 fitto = to come out, to turn out (intr.) *e.g.*, the slave turned out to be a good one. bawa ya futto nagari.
 fitto = a tax on leaving a place.
 fittasda (intensive derivative of fitta) = to turn out (trans.) to take out, to take off.
 foro = to punish, command, instruct.
 fu, fi = to excel (*vide supra*).
 fuda, huda = to bore, pierce.

- fudu = four.
 fula = a cap.
 Fulani, Fellata (adj. and subs.),
 of the Fulah race (Fulbe),
 ba Fulani, a Fulah native.
 Fulanchi, the Fellata lan-
 guage.
 funtu = nakedness, a naked
 man.
 fura, furu = to light a fire, to
 burn.
 fura = a kind of porridge or
 gruel.
 fure, pl. furaye = flower.
 furfuro, farfaro = to pursue,
 chase (reduplicated from
 root of farauta, hunting).
 fushi = anger. ji fushi, yi
 fushi, to be angry.
 fuska, puska, huska = face.
 futa, fuchi = to rest.
 futawa = resting.
 futta (fitta) to send out. ya
 futta labari = He spread
 the news.
- ga, gare = to, for.
 ga, ganni = to see.
 gashi = there he is (Fr. *voilà*).
 gaba = the chest, front, bank.
 gaba = in front (a gaba).
 gāba = war, enmity.
 gabbas = the East.
 gachi = shore, bank (gāba).
 gaban kwara yena gabchewa
 = the bank of the Niger is
 falling in.
 gado, pl. gaduna = a hog, boar.
 gado = a bed, couch, settee,
 throne.
 gado = an inheritance, death-
 duty.
 chin gado, yi gado = to
 inherit.
 gafera = pardon, forgiveness
 (Ar.) used as interj., I beg
 your pardon.
 gaffia = a large rat.
- gahawa = coffee (Ar.)
 gaida, gaishi, gaisa = to salute.
 gainya = herb, leaf, blade.
 gaisua = greeting, salutation,
 used as an interjection =
 How do you do?
 gaisua = tribute (Sokoto),
 present.
 gaiwa = the mud fish.
 gaiya (gaya) = a camp.
 gajere, gajiere = short, shallow,
cf. zurufi, depth, deep.
 gaji, gaje = to be tired.
 gaji, gaaji = to inherit, succeed
 as heir.
 gajia = weariness, fatigue.
 galladima = a civil and military
 official. Head of the King's
 bodyguard or police.
 galma = a large hoe.
 gamma, gamu = to meet, join,
 fit.
 gammi, gummi = heat, warmth,
 perspiration.
 gammin fadda = a fierce fight,
 a hot battle.
 gamshe, game (derived from
 gamma to please, suit, fit.
 Idan ya gamsheka, if it
 pleases you or suits you.
 gamshi, guttapercha tree (gamji)
 see danko.
 ganga = a large drum. da
 gangan, on purpose.
 gangama = to pack up, put
 together.
 gara = better, preferable (gwo-
 ma).
 garaje = hurry, haste.
 gare = inseparable form of the
 prep ga = to, at, in the
 direction of.
 gareni = to me.
 gareshi = to him, etc.
 daga gareka = from thee.
 mi garesu = What have they?
 mi gareka a baya = What
 have you behind you?

- gari = a town, place, country.
 dan gari = a fellow-countryman.
 kan gari = the chief town, capital.
 gari = flour, meal.
 garike = a stall, fold, enclosure, herd.
 garin = on account of, in order to.
 garunfa = a straw hat.
 dan garunfa = a pedlar who carries his goods on his head.
 gaskia, gaske = truth, right.
 gaskanta, bada gaskia = to believe, trust.
 gaskianka = thou art right.
 gashi = hair, wool, feathers.
 gashin jimina = ostrich feathers.
 gatari = an axe.
 gaya = to tell, explain, reveal.
 gaya = a camp; syn., sansanni.
 gefe = bank of a river.
 geme = the beard.
 gerdama = dispute, denial, quarrel.
 gero = millet.
 gerta, gara = to prepare, mend, repair.
 getare = ketare, to cross over.
 gewoye = around, to go round.
 gia = beer, intoxicants.
 shan gia = drunkenness.
 gida, pl. gidashe = a house.
 gilma = to cross, go across.
 ya gilma a hainya = he crossed the road.
 gina = to build, dig.
 gira, gera = eye-brows.
 girima, girma = greatness, bulk, volume (Ar.).
 girkua, garkua = a shield.
 gishiri = salt.
 giwa = elephant.
 toron giwa = bull elephant.
 gobe = to-morrow, sai gobe, = good-bye till to-morrow.
 gobro, goburo, goro = a bachelor, widower.
 gode = to thank, na yi maka godia, I give you thanks.
 godayi = a strong thorny creeper.
 godda = to show, point out; syn., nuna.
 godda, golgoda, gorgoda = to measure, to compare by measurement.
 godia = a mare.
 goge = to scrape, rub, grate, polish.
 goma = ten.
 yi gona = to cultivate.
 gona, pl. gonaki = farm, field.
 goni = skill, cleverness, skilful, art, profession.
 da goni = cleverly.
 gora = a water bottle, flask.
 gora = bamboo.
 goro = a kola nut.
 gowayi, gawayi = charcoal.
 gozoma = a nurse.
 guda = a unit, units, an individual, of numerals up to nine inclusive.
 guda daia = one.
 gudabiu = two, etc.
 guda nawa = how many?
 gudu = to run.
 gudumowa, gudumawa = reinforcements, help in war.
 guga = a bucket.
 gujia = ground nut.
 gulbi = river, piece of water.
 gummo = a pad worn by porters on the head under the load, the pad of pack saddle on a camel.
 gunaguni = to grumble, murmur.
 gungumi = a beam of timber.
 gunna = a melon, small gourd.
 guri = lust, pride, evil desire.
 gurin, wuri, gun, etc. = place.

- gun, gurubin = in place of, instead of, also a gun, a wurin.
 wurinsa = instead of it.
 gurugu, gurgu = lame.
 guzuri = provisions for a journey.
 gouma, goma = better.
 gusu, gwosu = the bottom, lower part of, foot of.
- haderi = storm, tempest.
 hadiye = to swallow.
 hafshi, hafshi = to bark.
 hage = on credit.
 haggi = the left-hand; syn., hanni; hanun dama = the right hand.
 haife = to beget (trans.) haifu (intr.) to be born.
 haifua = birth, seed, offspring.
 hainya = road, path, way; syns., turuba, tafariki.
 bata hainya = to lose the way.
 haji = pilgrim, pilgrimage to Mecca (Ar.)
 hakka, hakkanan = thus, so.
 hakka = to dig.
 hakka rijia = to dig a well.
 hakki, pl. hakukua = herbage, grass.
 hakimi, pl. hakimai = a holder.
 hakko = pitfall, snare.
 hakko (fakko) = to snare, trap.
 hakkori, hauri = tooth, tusk.
 hakkorin giwa = ivory, *i.e.*, elephant's tusk.
 hakumi, hukumi, hakumchi = power, authority, command rule (Ar.)
 hamsa, khamsa = five (Ar.) used by Hausas to denote
 dubbu hamsa = 5,000;
 syn., biar.
 hamsin = fifty (Ar.)
 hanchi = the nose.
 hankaka = a crow.
- hankuri, hakori = patience, as interj. please! if you please.
 hantsi, hanchi = the early rays of the sun, also the time about 8 to 9 a.m.
 harbi, halbi = to shoot a bow.
 maharebi = an archer.
 hallal = lawful, clean (ceremonially) (Ar.)
 halli = disposition, nature (Ar.)
 halshi = tongue, language.
 hankali = attention, care, sense, intelligence. Be careful.
 ka sa hankali ma kanka = mind your own business.
 ka maida han-kali = take care, look out.
 hanna = to hinder, prevent.
 hange = as far as the eye can see, prudent, far-seeing.
 hanu, pl. hanua = hand.
 hanun dama = the right hand
 hanun riga = the sleeve of a shirt.
 har, hal = until.
 hal abada = for ever (Ar.)
 haram = unlawful (Ar.)
 hario = again, up to now, until to-day. Har-yo, abin da ni ke ganni hario ban mancheshi ba = anything that I have seen up to now I do not forget.
 haske (subs.) = light.
 hassara, khassara = loss (Ar.)
 hassi, hatsi, hachi = corn.
 hauia, howia = a score.
 hauka = to be mad, madness, folly.
 Hausa (adj. and subs.) Hausa, the Hausa language. Ba-haushe, pl. Hausawa = a Hausa native.
 haushi = vexation, dislike, jin
 haushi = to be vexed, to envy.
 haushi, hafshi = to bark.

- hawa, hau, ho = to mount, to go up, ascend. abin-hau = a mount, steed.
 hayaki = smoke.
 himma = zeal, speed (Ar.)
 ka maida himma = be quick.
 hiska, pl. hiskoki = wind. (in pl.) evil spirits.
 huda (a corruption for fuda = to bore a hole, to pierce, dig.
 humushi = the fifth, *i.e.*, the poll tax, tribute.
 hure = to light a fire (a corrupt form of fure. q.v.).
 i = yes (reduplicated i, i) *cf.* a, a = no.
 ia = (yena, shina) he is, or was.
 ia = ya, he.
 ia (interj.) = O.
 ia, iya = to be able.
 ibada = worship (Ar.)
 idan, izan = if (Ar.)
 idi = a feast (Ar.)
 ido = pl. idanu = eye, idon yaki = a stratagem, idon dunia = the sky.
 igia = rope, string, stripe.
 igian rna = current of a stream, masu-igia (ijia) = the wearers of stripes on their uniform, *e.g.*, corporals etc.
 iko = power, authority. da ikon Allah = Deo Volente.
 imam = priest, minister of a mosque, (Ar.) used in Hausa in the form limami.
 ina, enna = where, whence.
 inuwa, ennuwa = shade, shadow.
 iri, pl. irare = kind, sort, seed, tribe.
 Isa = the Moslem name for Jesus.
 iske = to reach, arrive at, to meet.
 issa (intr.) = to suffice, to reach.
 ishe, ishie (trans.) to suffice, reach, meet, ya issa, it is enough.
 ita, ta = she.
 itache, itche, pl. itatua = a tree, wood.
 iya = to be able, equal to, derivatives, issa, ishie.
 iyaka = end, frontier, boundary, limit.
 iyali = family (Ar.)
 iyo (subs.) yin iyo = to swim.
 iyaye = parents.
 ja (adj.) = red. superl. jawur = very red, a soldier.
 jan-namiji = a warrior.
 jan-maiye, lit., a red wizard, a man eater.
 ja = to drag, pull. ka ja da baya = go behind.
 jagaba (subs) = a guide.
 jahili = ignorant (Ar.)
 jaki, jeki = an ass, pl. jakuna.
 jakada = tax-collector.
 jaji = Head of a caravan.
 jangali = a cattle tax.
 janye = to drag away, intensive form of ja, to pull.
 jaraba = temptation (Ar.)
 jarumi (jawur) = warrior, brave.
 je = to go. mu je dani = let us go together. ka je-ka, Go thou, get out. na je-ni = I went.
 jefa = to throw.
 jeji = forest, jungle.
 jema, jumaa = assembly (Ar.)
 ranan al-jumaa = Friday.
 ji = to hear, obey, understand, feel, to perceive by any sense. Is used in many phrases, ji dama = to feel better. ji tsoro = to be afraid. ji magana Hausa = to understand the Hausa

- language. *ji yungwa* = to be hungry. *ji* or *yi murna* = to rejoice, be glad.
- jia* = yesterday, *shekaranjia* = the day before yesterday.
- jibbi* = sweat, perspiration; syn., *gammi*.
- jibi* = food, supper.
- jibi* = the day after to-morrow.
- sai jibi* = Good-bye till some other day.
- jibiri, chibiri* = an island.
- jibji, juji* = a dung-hill.
- jijifi* = very early morning.
- jigowa* = open desert.
- jihadi, jihad* = a holy war (Ar.)
- jika* = to wet, moisten.
- jiki* = the body (*chikki*, the belly).
- jima, juma* = to wait, tarry.
- anjima* = waited, by and bye.
- sai anjima* = after a while. *i.e.*, you must wait a bit.
- jimina* = an ostrich, *gashin jimina* = ostrich feathers.
- jimri* = to be steadfast, to last, endure.
- jinga* = wages, reward. *yi jinga* = to pay wages.
- jini* = blood.
- jinia* = blood-letting, cupping.
- jingina* = to lean on.
- majingini* = bolster, pillow.
- jingina, jingina* = to salute, to do homage to.
- jinjiri, jariri* = baby, infant.
- jinka* = roof.
- jinkai* = grace, favour.
- jira, jima* = to wait for.
- jiyaya, jeraya* = running camel (*mahari*).
- jire, jere* = a line, *ajere* = in a line, abreast.
- jiru* = to draw up in line, to arrange in a row.
- jirigi*, pl. *jirage* = a canoe, boat.
- juna* = one another.
- juni, shuni* = blue, indigo (*baba*).
- juya* = to change, turn round, to translate, copy out, to interpret, to turn inside out.
- yena juye* = It is inside out.
- kai, ka* = thou.
- ka*, abbrevn. for *kawo* = to bring. *kada, kade* = to strike, overthrow, condemn, beat. *kaddo* = to carry off.
- kabiewa, kabewa* = pumpkin, gourd.
- kada* = a spindle.
- kada* = to condemn, get the better of.
- wanene ya kada woni wurin sheria* = In whose favour was judgment given?
- kadda, kada* = *kar*, lest, (prohibitive negative), Do not
- kadda* = cotton.
- kadai* = alone, only.
- kadan, kan* = if.
- kafa*, pl. *kafafu* = foot.
- a kafa* = on foot.
- kaffa, kaffo* = to erect, set up
- kafiri* = pagan, unbeliever
- Kaffir* (Ar.)
- kafirchi* = heathenism, heathenish (Ar.)
- kafo* = a horn.
- kai* = thou, masc., *ki*, fem.
- kai, kan* = a head, *kan gari* = the capital of a country
- kan sarauta* = the supreme rule. *a kan hainya* = along the road.
- kai* = to carry.
- kainya, kanya* (*kwoi*) = to lay eggs.
- kaya, kaia* = a load, burden goods.
- kakka, kaka* = how.
- kaka* = autumn, season of harvest.

- kakaki = a trumpet.
 kalkashin = underneath.
 kallo = to look at, gaze, stare at.
 kama = to lay hold, to seize, capture.
 kama aiki = to begin work.
 kama guddu = to take to flight.
 kamo = to reach, catch, begin.
 kamma. (subs.) = likeness, colour.
 kamman (adv. prep.) = like as.
 kamna, kauna = love, desire.
 kan = a verbal particle (frequentative) signifies used to, is wont to. ya kan che = He used to say.
 kana (conj.) = then.
 kanda = How, until, then, (adv.)
 kane = younger brother.
 kenenchi = brotherhood.
 kanua = younger sister.
 kango = a ruin, abandoned place.
 kankane = very small, little, superl. of karami.
 kankarra = hail, hail-stones.
 kankari = to scrape.
 kantu = a pyramid block of sugar or salt.
 kantara = a bridge (Ar.)
 kara = to add, to repeat doing, to call for help. kai kara = to complain, accuse.
 kara = stalk, stem, reed.
 karami = small, little.
 karatu = reading (Ar.)
 karba, karibi, karbo = to receive, accept, take; syn., dauka.
 kare = to finish, end.
 karia = falsehood, lie.
 yi karia = to tell a lie.
 karie = to break (syn., fasshe), to spend money.
 karua (mache karua) = a harlot.
 karifi = strength, iron.
 bakin karifi = steel.
 karikari, for hakarikari = a rib.
 karre, kerre, pl. karnuka = a dog.
 kasko, kwosko = potsherd, pan, cup.
 kassa, kass = country, earth, land, ground.
 kurdin kassa = a land tax.
 kassa, kasa = to be at a loss, to fail, to be perplexed.
 kassau = murderous.
 kasshe, kasso = to kill, slay, destroy.
 kasshe = to become, to continue to be, to do, make.
 kasshi = times, e.g., kasbi uku = three times.
 kassli = a beating, thrashing.
 rua ta bamu kasshi = the rain beat on us heavily.
 ta ga anaba miji kasshi = she sees her husband get a thrashing. Merrick's *Hausa Verbs*, 117.
 kasshinkai = murder.
 kasua = market.
 chi kasua = to succeed in business to gain a bargain.
 kauchi = to remove, to duck the head.
 kauye = suburb, outskirts of a walled town within a radius of ten miles; syn., ungua.
 kawo = to bring.
 kaza, pl. kaji = fowl, hen.
 keau, kiyo = beauty, goodness.
 ya yi keau, da kcau = all right.
 kedaya = to count.
 kerkia = a Y shaped yoke on the neck of slaves.
 ketare = to cross over.
 ki, ke (fem.) = thou.
 ki = to hate, refuse.
 kingi = remainder, leavings, the rest.
 akoi kingi ko babu = Is there any left or not.

- kishi = envy, jealousy.
 kishia, pl. kishioyi = a rival wife.
 kisshirua = a drought, thirst.
 kira, kera = to forge. makeri = blacksmith.
 kibia = an arrow.
 kifi = a fish.
 kiriki = kindness, good, proper, better, profitable.
 kissa, kasshe = to kill.
 kiyaye = to keep in mind, obey, keep, preserve.
 kiyauta = a present.
 ko, kwo = either, or. Most such words are pronounced kwo.
 kobri = although (da-ko).
 koenna = wherever.
 kofa = door, gate.
 kogo, kwogo = hole, hollow.
 koiya, koya = to teach.
 koiyo, koyo = to learn.
 kokaka = however, anyhow.
 kokomi = handcuffs.
 kokua = wrestling (v. kunche).
 koma = to go back, return.
 komo = to come back.
 komi = anything.
 babu komi = nothing.
 kona, kauna, kamna = love.
 kone = to burn.
 korami, kworami = valley, ravine.
 kore, kwore = to drive away, to defeat, pursue.
 kortu = small gourd, calabash, bottle.
 kowa = anyone, everyone.
 kowani (fem.), kowachi = every, each.
 kowainia, kawainia = bangle, finger-ring.
 koyaushi = at any time, whenever.
 ku = you, pl. kai, ka = thou masc.; fem. ki, ke.
 kua = too, also.
 kubchi, kubche = to slip out, escape. ya kubche masu-takkonsa = he eluded his watchers.
 kubli = to lock up, fasten (Ar.)
 makubli = lock, key.
 kuda = a fly.
 kuddu, kuddus = South.
 kuka = baobab tree.
 kuka, (subs. and verb) = cry, wailing, complaint, to cry for, wail.
 kulkulli, kwolkolli = helmet.
 kulla = to care for, heed (*cf.* Kallo).
 Ba ka kulla ba = Don't be anxious.
 kullum = always, every day.
 kuma = again.
 kumia = shame, disgrace.
 don reshin kumia = from lack of respect.
 kunche = to loosen, to wrestle, undo.
 makunchi = a wrestler.
 kune, kundin, pl. kunuwa = the ear, leaf of a tree.
 kura = hyena.
 kura = dust.
 kurdi = money, price.
 kurkuku = prison.
 kurum = silence.
 kurumi = to embrace.
 kushiewa = a grave, tomb.
 kussa = near.
 yi kussa = to approach.
 kuturu = leprous.
 kuyanga = concubine, slave (fem.)
 kwado = frog, toad.
 kwodai, kodai = desire, appetite.
 kwadaye = to long after.
 kwana (verb) = to pass the night. (subs.) a day, pl. kwanaki, its derived verbs are--
 kwanta, kwanche = to sleep, lie down.

- a-kwanche = at rest, lying down.
- kwanan-daga = to spend the night under arms in order of battle.
- kwarai = rightly, properly.
- kwarikwassa = ants.
- kwasa, kasa = to be sick of, disappointed with.
- Na kwasa da kai = I am sick of you.
- kway, kwoi, kwe = eggs.
- kwora, kore = to drive off, to conquer, defeat.
- kwulli, kolli = antimony, eye-salve (Ar.)
- kwogi = a river.
- gechen kwogi = the nearer side of a stream.
- ketaren kwogi = the farther side.
- Many words beginning with L are of Arabic derivation, and in such the L is the definite article al = the.
- laada = reward (Ar.)
- laana = curse (Ar.)
- laasar = the time about 3.30 p.m. (Ar.)
- labari = news (Ar.)
- labta = to load, laden, a beast of burden.
- ladan = the muezzin, *i.e.*, the man who calls to prayer (Ar.)
- laddabi, leddab = permission; lit., the polite thing (Ar.)
- lahadi, ladi = Sunday; lit., the first day.
- lafia (subs.) = health (Ar.)
- adj. = well.
- superl. lafia lau or sai lafia = quite well.
- lahira = the next world, Hades (Ar.)
- laifi = sin, offence, fault (Ar.).
- bada laifi = to condemn.
- laisha, lisha = the evening (Ar.)
- laiya, laya = a charm, amulet, epistle, piece of writing (Ar.)
- lamunta, lamuni, lamini (Ar.) = consent, surety, security.
- larabawa = Arabs (Ar.)
- lashe, lasa = to lick.
- launi = colour (Ar.)
- laushe, lauje = a sickle.
- lebo = the lip.
- lelle = in any case it must be so, of necessity, or of incumbent duty, one ought.
- tilas, implies constraint by force, lelle = constraint morally.
- anyi minni lelle na bashi = I was obliged to give it to him.
- leka = to look into.
- lema (laima) = tent, umbrella, to set up the tent, kaffa lema.
- lemu = citron, lemon.
- lifidi, lufodi = coat of mail of cloth stuffed with cotton, quilted coat.
- lalafa = idle, lazy.
- like = to stick.
- lisafi (verb and subs.) = number, count (Ar.). syn., kidaya.
- litafi = book, document (Ar.)
- litinin, litini = Monday, the second day (Ar.)
- liyar, rial = a coin, dollar (Ar.)
- lizami = bridle, reins (Ar.)
- lokachi, lottu, loto = time (wokachin).
- lokachinda = at the time when.
- loko = halt, rest, post.
- loma = a morsel of food, a bite.
- lunfashi = breath, breathing.
- dauki lumfashiuka = Hold your breath.

- lura, rura (subs.) = attention, heed, (verb) to consider, notice, to pay attention to, ya da rura = he pondered.
- ma, conj. = also, too, used after personal pronoun, ni ma = I also.
- ma, prep. = to, used mostly in conjunction with personal pronouns, e.g., mani = to me. maka = to thee.
- ma, prefix denoting place, instrument, agent, etc., e.g.—
 ma-aikache = workman.
 ma-aike = messenger.
 ma-dauki = handle.
 ma-damren-chiki = a girdle.
 ma-dinkia = a needle, from dumke, to sew.
 mafakka = an ambush.
 mafalki = a dream.
 mafari = the beginning.
 ma-dugu = caravan leader.
 ma-fauchi = butcher.
 ma-harebi = archer.
 ma-shiggi = a ford; lit., a place to enter.
- mache, pl. mata = woman, wife.
 machiji, matshiji = snake.
 madaki = king's chamberlain, a court official.
 madara = fresh milk.
 ma-dillah (Ar.), interjection = splendid!
- ma-sha-lah, ditto, = wonderful!
 magaji = an officer of the king's household, often contracted to maji.
 magana = a word; yi magana = to speak.
 magani = medicine, charm, antidote.
- mai prefix denoting the agent, owner, etc., forming adjectives and nouns. pl. masu.
- mai-daki = Heir to the Emirate.
 mai-dowaki = Master of the Horse, a Court official.
- mai-fadi = broad, wide.
 mai-fakko = spy, detective, watchman.
 mai-gida = Master of the house.
 mai-girma = a great man; lit., possessor of greatness.
 mai-mako = a substitute.
 maida = to give, to change, turn into; maida himma be quick. maida hankali = take care, give heed.
 majingini = pillow, bolster.
 mai-yawa = very much, very many; syn., dayawa.
 makafo = blind.
 makami = arms, weapons.
 makaranta = school.
 mafiche = a landing place.
 maki = to strike, stick in.
 makiyayi = a shepherd.
 makure = to choke, stick in.
 malafa = large straw hat or mat.
 malka = rain.
 mallam = teacher, learned man (Ar.)
 mamaki = wonder.
 manche, manta = to forget.
 manzo = a messenger.
 maras = without, lacking.
 maras hankali = senseless.
 maraya = an orphan.
 mareche = evening.
 mari = fetters for the feet.
 marina = a dye-pit, from rina, to dye.
 mashi, marshi (maji) = a spear.
 masaka = a shuttle, a weaver, from saka, to weave.
 masiata, matsiata = poor, helpless (fem.).
 massu, matsu = to be in need.
 mata = wife (sing. and pl.).
 matache, pl. matatu = dead.
 mayes, mayesda = to return, give back, from stem of maida, q.v.
 maza = strong men, pl. of miji.
 mazza = quickly (superl.), mazza mazza.
 mekia = eagle, vulture.

- mi, mine, minene = what ?
 mia = a hundred (Ar.); syn. dari, in bastard Hausa, minya, 100.
 mia = soup, gravy.
 miji, muji = a husband, man, hero (Latin, vir). adj. na-miji = male.
 mika = to stretch forth.
 misali, mithali = a parable, likeness (Ar.)
 misia, matsia, masiachi = poor. fem. masiata.
 mizani = scales, balance (Ar.)
 moda = a mug, drinking cup.
 modi, yi modi = to play at dice with shells, gamble; syn., yi chacha.
 molo = music.
 mosi, moshi = a movement, motion, to move.
 mu, muna = we, us; mamu = to us.
 mudu = a measure.
 muku, maku = to you.
 mugu, pl. miagu = bad, wicked. fem. mugunia.
 mugunta = wickedness.
 muria = a voice.
 muji, miji, pl. maza = husband, man (Latin, vir).
 munafiki = a traitor, hypocrite (Ar.)
 munafuchi = treachery, deceit.
 muni = evil, cruelty.
 murjan = coral.
 murna = joy.
 murufu = a tripod earthen stove.
 Musa = Moses.
 Musulmi = a Moslem (Ar.)
 musu = a quarrel, contention.
 mutu = to die.
 mutua, mutuwa = death, dying.
 mutum, pl. mutane = a mortal man (Latin, homo).
- na = *cf.* used as suffix of the word preceding a dependent genitive. na (masc.), ta (fem.) = pertaining to, that of, the one which is—
 na-baya = the one behind (masc.)
 na woje = the one outside (masc.)
 nabiu (masc.) = second. tabiu (fem.)
 na-chukon = the complement.
 na-bissa = the one above. (fem.) ta-bissa, etc.
 nadde = to roll up.
 nafari, fem. tafari = first.
 nagari, (fem.) tagari = good.
 naka (fem.) taka = thine (of a male).
 naki (fem.) taki = thine (of a female).
 naku (fem.) taku = yours.
 nama = flesh, meat, animal.
 naman daji = wild animal.
 namiji (adj.) = male. (subs.) a man (vir), pl. maza, note this word is composed thus : na-miji, *i.e.*, pertaining to a man. *cf.* ta-mata, female pertaining to a woman. *cf.* nagari (masc.) good, (fem.) tagari.
 namu (fem.) tamu = ours, of us.
 nan (adv.) = here, *cf.* chan = there. (adj.) this, that.
 nan-gaba = henceforth.
 nan-da-nan = immediately.
 ananan = presently, by and bye.
 nankaiya = wading through water.
 narike, nerike = to melt.
 nasa (fem.) tasa, tass = his.
 nasu, (fem.) tasu = their, theirs.
 nassara = victory (Ar.)
 nata (fem.) tata = hers.
 na-uku, (fem.) ta-uku = third.

- naushi, naushe = to hit with the fist.
- nauyi = weight, heaviness.
da nauyi = heavy.
- nawa = how much? how many?
sau nawa = how many times?
guda nawa = what number?
nawa, pron. poss. = mine, (fem.) tawa.
- ne = to be. (fem.) che. ni ne = I am, also ni-e, *e.g.*, dana ne = It is my son. diata che = It is my daughter.
- nema = to seek, search for.
- nesa, nisa = distance. da nesa = far away.
- ni = I.
ni-a = Is it I? or ni-e.
- niffe, nuffi (verb and noun) = wish, resolve, intention, purpose.
- nikka = to grind.
- nikki = a mill.
mai-nikka = a miller.
duchi-nikka = a mill-stone.
- noma (subs.) = a hoe, hoeing. v., to till the ground, also yi noma.
- nono = milk, breast, teat, *cf.* madara.
- nuche, nutse = to immerse, plunge.
- nuna, nenna = to show, explain, to point out, to be ripe, to be cooked.
- nusso = to return, enter.
- nuta, nusso = to dive, dip.
- oba, uba = father.
obanta = her father.
- obangi, ubangi = master of the house, owner.
- owre, aure, amre = to marry.
- Some words commonly spelt with f are also met with containing p instead of f. The form in f is the more correct.
- pallasa, fallasa = to detect, to punish.
- pansa and fansa = to redeem (fanshe).
- passhe, fasshe = to break.
- passo, fasso = to break through.
- pure, fure = a flower.
- puska, fuska = face.
- rabbi, ribbi = a share, half (subs.).
- rabba = to divide, share, to go through. sun rabba jeji a tsakka.
- rafani, rafa = maternal uncle.
- raggas = a messenger, fore-runner.
- ragaya = rigaya.
- rago = an idler.
ragaita = dawdling, idleness.
- rago = a ram.
- rai = life.
da-rai = alike.
- rairai, rere = sand.
- rakaa = a prostration made in prayer by Moslems (Ar.)
- rakkia, rekkia = escort, accompany.
- rakumi = camel.
- rama = revenge, to requite.
- ramche = to pawn, pledge, borrow.
- rami = hole, pit.
- rama = thinness.
- rame = to be thin, lean.
- rana (fem.) = the sun, a day, contracts to "ran." The days of the week are—
ranan lahadi = Sunday.
ranan litini = Monday.
ranan talata = Tuesday.
ranan larba = Wednesday.
ranan al-hamis = Thursday.

- ranan al-jimaa = Friday.
 ranan es-sebt = Saturday.
 All of Arabic origin.
 ranche, ranshi = to swear.
 ransua = an oath.
 randa = large water jar, used as a cistern.
 rasa, ratsa = to turn aside (intrans.).
 rashi, reshi = lack, loss.
 rassa = to lose, miss, lack, to fail to find.
 rassu = to be lost, dead.
 rataya = to tie, sling, hang up.
 rauni = wound, bruise.
 rawani = turban.
 rawaya = yellow.
 regge, rage = to diminish, lessen, the converse of dadde = to lengthen.
 rena = to despise, refuse.
 reni = contempt, refusing.
 reno = to nurse.
 riba = gain, profit, usury.
 chi riba = to make a profit.
 riga, pl. riguna = gown, shirt, clothes.
 rigaya, rige = to outstrip, get before, to be the first, precede.
 kada ka rigaya lokachinka = Don't come before your time.
 rijia = a well.
 hakka or ginna rijia = to dig a well.
 rike = to keep, to hold, to begin.
 rike alkauli = to keep an agreement or promise.
 rini = to dye. mai-rini = a dyer.
 rodi = speckled, spots; mai-rodī, (adj.) speckled, spotted.
 roko, roke = to beg, ask.
 roro = to clean, pick.
 rongomi, rangomi = better in health, improvement, reduction in price.
 rua = water, rain. ya kama rua = it began to rain, mai-rua = watery. Used idiomatically for business, care, concern, in phrases babu ruana = It is no concern of mine. enna ruanka = What business is it of yours, etc.
 rubutu = writing (Ar.)
 rude = to deceive.
 rufe, riffe = to shut, to cover.
 rugga, ruga, rigga = a farm, a temporary settlement, or village of nomad Fulani cattle breeders.
 rura, lura = heed, care, attention.
 ya da rura = he pondered, meditated.
 sa = to put, place, cause, to put on clothes.
 ni ke sawa = I am wearing.
 sa = bull (fem.) sania, pl. shanu.
 saa = hour, time (Ar.)
 saanan = then (a Hybrid word). (Ar. and Hausa).
 saanda = when (Hybrid). (Ar. and Hausa).
 saba da = to be accustomed, to.
 ya saba da shi = He is familiar with it.
 sabboda, sabbada = on account of
 sabulli = soap (Ar.)
 sabka, sapka = to alight, to unload, put down one's burden.
 sabo, fem. sabua = new.
 sabta, dzapta = cleanness, neatness. adj. mai-dzapta, or da dzapta = smart, clean.
 safe = morning. da safe = in the morning.
 sai (prep. and conj.) = except, none but, only, until, unless.
 sai gobe = until to-morrow farewell.

- sai jibi = good-bye until the day after to-morrow.
 babu sariki sai Allah = there is no king but God.
 sai lafia = quite well thank you; lit., nothing but health.
 sai-anjima = good-bye for a little while.
 sai-de = but, only.
 saiye, saiya, saiyo = to buy, barter.
 saida, saiyes = to sell.
 sake, saki = to change, to let go, divorce, to do a second time.
 ka(t)sakye tashi = Get up again.
 saka = to weave.
 sakka = to put or stick a thing into any place, thus sun sakka dansa sarauta = they put his son on the throne, ya sakka kurdi chikin aljifu = he put the money in his pocket. Sakka is perhaps an intensive derived form of sa = to put.
 sakka riganka = put on thy shirt.
 salka, pl. salkuna = water-skin.
 salla = prayer, festival (Ar.)
 sallan laiya = festival of slaying lambs.
 sallan azumi = feast at end of the month's fast.
 samma, pl. samania = heaven, sky (Ar.)
 samri, sauri, soli = speed, quickness.
 da sauri, da soli = quickly.
 same, samu = to find, to befall.
 ya samu = it happened; syn., ya faru.
 mi sameka = what has happened to you?
 san = contraction of sarikin = Chief.
 sanche = slippery.
- sanda = club, stick, bale of cloth.
 wasan sanda = a club-dance.
 sanni, shinna = to know.
 sanninsa = knowledge of it.
 sanzanche = to understand.
 sansanni = a camp. syn. gaia.
 sanu = greeting, health, hail.
 da sanu, sanu sanu = slowly, gently.
 sapka = to halt, alight, (trans.) to take down, put down.
 sarai = right, correctly.
 saranta = kingdom.
 kurdin sarota = fees on appointment to office under Government.
 sare, sari = to cut down, to slay, cut, hew.
 sariki, pl. sarakai, and sarakuna = king, chief.
 sarikin dunia, lit. = a king of the world, *i.e.*, a great king.
 san turaki = the chief eunuch.
 sarkin kasua = head of the market.
 san kurimi = overseer of a market at Kano, on a spot where a forest (kurmi) once stood.
 sarmayi, samre, pl. samari = a young man.
 sarsari = manacles, handcuffs.
 sassafe = very early, from safe = morning.
 sassaka = to carpenter, to smooth or prepare wood.
 sata = theft.
 sache = to steal (yi sata).
 sau, sao, so, = a time.
 sau daia = once.
 san nawa = how often.
 sau nku = three times.
 sau, pl. sawuna = footprint, trail, track; bi sawunsa, taka sawunsa = to follow his track. idon sau = the ankle.

- saura = rest, remainder, to remain over; syn., kingi.
 sebaïn = seventy (Ar.)
 sekki = sakki = divorce.
 serka, pl. serkoki = chain.
 settin, sittin = sixty (Ar.)
 sha, shawo = to drink.
 ruan sha = drinking water.
 shan gia = intoxication.
 shafe = to anoint, wipe, brush.
 share = to sweep.
 shashi = half.
 sheda, shaida = witness, testify, evidence.
 shekara, pl. shekaru = year.
 shekaranjia = the day before yesterday.
 sheradi, sherati = condition, stipulation (Ar.)
 sherif = of noble birth, *i.e.*, related to the prophet Mahomet (Ar.)
 shi = he.
 shidda = six, na shidda = sixth.
 shigga = to go in, enter.
 shiggo = to come in.
 shiri = prepare, preparation; syn., watia.
 shimfuda = to spread out.
 shina, sanni = to know.
 shinkafa = rice.
 shipka, shuka = to sow, (subs.) the crop sown.
 shiru = silence; syn., kawoi, kurum, yi shiru = to keep silence.
 shishigi = interruption, inter-shudi = blue. [ference.
 shuri, suri = an ant-hill; syn., jubba.
 sirkakia, sarkaki = thorny bushes (growing near water)
 so = to love, like, desire, wish.
 soyeya (subs.) = love; syn., Kamna, kauna.
 soki = to pierce, gore.
 soodi, sudi = leavings of a meal, scraps.
 soma = to begin; syn., fara, kama.
 ya soma yi = He has begun to do.
 su = they.
 suanene = who, pl. for suwanene = Who are they? (sing.) wanene shi? = Who is he.
 sugguna, tsugguna = to squat down.
 sukua, sokua = gallop.
 sukka, saki = to drop, put into.
 sakka = to put on or in a place.
 suna = name.
 bashi suna = state its price.
 suntsu, sunzua, zunzu = a bird.
 surdi = saddle.
 surfa = to pound, bruise (with pestle and mortar).
 suya, soye, soiya = to roast, fry.
 ta = she.
 ta, fem. prefix, possessive, *e.g.*, gaiya ta-yaki = a war-camp.
 taba = tobacco.
 tabba = to touch, handle.
 taberma = a mat.
 tada, tade = to raise up, lift up.
 derivative of tashi = to rise up.
 tafassa = to boil.
 tafi = to go, participle tafia = going.
 tafia = column of troops on the march, expedition, going, journey, caravan.
 tafo, tafu = to come. In bastard Hausa taho, tahu.
 tagia = a cap, fez (Ar.)
 tagua = a she-camel.
 taimako = help, assistance, from taya = to help.
 taka = thy, thine (fem.).
 taka = to tread on.
 taka sawunsa = to follow his track.

- takalmi = sandal, shoe.
 takamma = pride, arrogance.
 takruri, takruru, pl. takarina =
 Soudanese negro. Hausa.
 takrur = Hausaland.
 takwobi, takobi = sword.
 talaka = a poor man, pl.
 talakawa.
 tamaha = to expect, to think.
 tamberi = a drum.
 tambaya = to ask.
 tamna = to chew.
 tamraro = a star.
 tandu = a leather bottle or
 vessel.
 tangas, tangam = quits, equal.
 tara = nine.
 tara = to collect (trans.)
 Wurin-tari = a rendezvous,
 place of gathering, depot.
 taru = to assemble (intr.)
 tarko, taruko = a trap.
 tari = a cough.
 tare = together.
 tareo, tario = to meet with.
 taru (pl.) taruna = a net.
 tarda, tadda = to overtake,
 catch up.
 tasa, tai = his (poss.), agreeing
 with a fem. antecedent,
e.g., dia tasa = his daughter
 but da nasa = his son.
 tashi = to rise up, start.
 matashin-kai = pillow.
 tashi, tashe, tada (trans.) = to
 raise up.
 tasunia = story, tale, riddle,
 pl. tasuniyai.
 tauri = hardness, stubbornness.
 da tauri = hard.
 ka fi taurin ido = you are very
 brazen-faced.
 tausayi, tausai = pity, sorrow.
 tawaye, tawai = rebellion.
 taya = to help.
 ataya masu aiki = Let help
 be given them in their work.
 tilas = by force, necessity.
 tissain = ninety (Ar.)
- to = well, good.
 tokkos = eight.
 tona, toona = to dig up, to lay
 open, to stir up strife
 (fadda).
 toshi = to stuff, fill up a crack.
 toye, towi = to catch fire, set on
 fire.
 ts. There are a few words
 beginning with ts that are
 also sometimes met with
 pronounced as beginning
 with ch, *e.g.*,
 tsada, chada = dear.
 tsira, chira = to escape.
 tsaga, chaga = to tear. Other
 words with initial ts are
 often softened to initial s
 or z, thus :—
 tsugguna, sugguna = to stoop
 down.
 tsuntsua, zunzua = a bird.
 tsaya, saya = to stand.
 tsawo, sawo = length.
 tsalumchi, zalumchi = deceit.
 tsapta, dzapta = clean.
 tsini, zini = pointed, sharp.
 tsia = poverty.
 tsada = dearness, expense.
 da tsada = expensive.
 tsafi = an idol.
 tsaga, chaga = to tear, rend.
 tsakka = the midst.
 tsakkani = between.
 tsami = sour, bitter, leaven,
 yeast.
 tsananche = to trouble, worry,
 torment.
 tsarka, tsalka = pure, holy.
 tsari, tsare = to guard, protect.
 tsauri = tauri.
 tsawo = length, stature.
 tsanni = hill, low range of hills.
 tsaya = to stand still, to come
 to an end.
 tsira, chira = to escape, to
 spring up, sprout.
 tsofo, zofo = an old man.
 tsoma, soma = to dip.
 tsoro = fear.

tsuntsua, zunzua = a bird.
 tuba = to repent (Ar.)
 tube = to strip, take off clothes.
 tudu = a mound, hill, sandhill,
 bank.
 tufa, pl. tufofi = clothes.
 tufania = a mat let down to
 close a doorway.
 tuguaye = twins.
 tuka = to paddle, row, push.
 tukuna = not yet.
 tukuichi = a tip, dash, fee.
 tukunia = a pitcher.
 tulli, tilli = a heap.
 tuma, tumainye = to jump.
 tumbi = pouch, stomach, teat.
 tulu = water jar (portable).
 tumkia, pl. tumaki = sheep.
 tuna = to think of, remember.
 tunani = thought, recollection.
 tun, tunda = until, before,
 since, as far as; tun-yaushi
 = since when.
 tundadewa = long since.
 tunkwi, tunkuda = to butt,
 gore, toss.
 tuo = food.
 turaki = eunuch, court official
 in charge of female slaves,
 see *History of Kano*, line
 566.
 ture, tura = to push, shove,
 thrust.
 turi = to dye; syn., rini.
 turare = dyed, coloured. ba-
 ture = a man of colour,
 viz.: a white man, pl.
 turawa = Europeans or
 Arabs.
 turko, taruko = a trap, tarko;
 syn., hakko.
 turkudi = native cloth (blue).
 turmi, turumi = a wooden
 mortar in which grain is
 pounded.
 turuba, turba = path, way.
 tururua = ants.

tushe = root, foundation, mean-
 ing; syn., guzu.
 tushiansu daia = their origin
 is the same.
 tuta, pl. tutoshi = flag, stan-
 dard.
 twasa, tasa = to milk.
 uba, oba = a father.
 ubangiji = lord, master; lit.,
 father of the house.
 ufu, hufu = shout, scream.
 uku = three.
 third = masc. na-uku, fem. ta-
 uku.
 ungo = take thou (Kanuri).
 ungozoma = midwife.
 ungulu = vulture.
 ungua = village, suburbs out-
 side a walled town; mai-
 ungwa = headman of a
 district or section.
 ushuri = the tithe (Ar.)
 uwa = mother.
 uwa-l-gida = mistress, lady
 of the house.
 uworigida = ditto.
 wa = to do, make. cf. yi,
 yiwo, wo. mutum de shi
 kan wa a kansa = the man
 just brought it on himself.
 wa (prep.) = to, for.
 wa, wane (inter. pron.) = who,
 whom, which, (pl.) su-
 wanene.
 fem. wache and wacheche.
 nwa, nawa = whose.
 wa = an elder brother.
 kane = younger brother.
 wahiya = concubine, female
 slave.
 waina = fritter, pancake, bread.
 waishi = called.
 wajuna rana = to appoint a day.
 wake = beans.
 wakil, wakili = steward, deputy,
 lieutenant-governor (Ar.)

- wando = pantaloons, trousers.
 wane = so and so (woni).
 ware = stink.
 wanke = to wash.
 wasa, waso = to throw, scatter (waze).
 wasa, washi = to sharpen, whet.
 wasa = play, game, dance.
 wata = moon, month.
 watan jia = last month.
 watan gobe = next month.
 watane = to prepare.
 wawa = doubt, fool.
 wawa = to scramble for.
 subs. wawan nama = a scramble for meat.
 wawashe = to scramble for, grasp.
 yara suna wawashe kurdi = the boys are scrambling for cowries.
 waye = to dawn.
 gari ya waye = the day dawns.
 wayo = cunning, a trick, deceit.
 waziri = vizier, prime minister (Ar.)
 wazu, watsu = to proclaim, preach.
 wiya, wuya = the neck.
 da wuya = with difficulty.
 kin-wuya, ki-wuya = idleness, laziness.
 wo = to make (this is the O form of the verb yi, contr. for yiwo).
 wofi = emptiness, worthlessness.
 wohalla = trouble.
 kada ka wohalla kanka = Don't overdo yourself.
 woiga = to look back, to look behind.
 woje, waje = side. adv. = outside (a waje). ya zo wojenka = he came to your side.
 wokachin = lokachin, *q.v.*
 wolkia = lightning.
 yena da wolkia = his face shines.
- wombai = the heir to the throne, a royal officer, a court title.
 wonan, pl. wodanan = this.
 wonchan = that.
 wonda (rel. pron.), pl. wodanda = who, which, also woda.
 wonga, wodanga = this.
 woni, wani (fem. wota), pl. wodansu, wosu = one, another, some, others.
 sai wota rana = Good-bye till another day (in the distant future).
 bani woni = Give me a different one.
 ba ya chin woni = he harms no one else.
 worigi = play.
 worike = to heal.
 worwaji, walwaji = antelope.
 worwori, warwari = to be broken (of a promise).
 worworie = the bargain is at an end.
 wotika, watika = letter, epistle.
 wosu = some, pl. of woni.
 wotakila = perhaps.
 wuchi = to pass by.
 wuka = a knife.
 wuli, woli = a saint, fakir (Moslem) (Ar.)
 wuni, yini = to pass the day, to take a rest at mid-day. (subs.) the time from sunrise to sunset. *cf.* kwana = to pass the night.
 wuri, pl. wurare = place.
 wurin sapka = a halting place
 wurin guddu = a place of refuge.
 wurin tari = a rendezvous, depot.
 wurin sheria = a law-court.
 da wuri = early.
 wurin = in the place of (guribin).
 wuri, pl. kurdi = cowrie shells, money.
 wuta = fire.

- wutsiya, wussia (subs.) = the tail of an animal.
- ya, ia = he.
- ya = elder sister.
- ya tasa = his sister.
- ya tata = her sister.
- yaji = pepper, hot spice; syn., berkono.
- yaka (verb) imperat. = come thou. fem. yaki.
- yaki (subs.) = war.
- yami, tsami = sour, bitter.
- yan, contrn. for yayan = sons or daughters.
- yan-makaranta = students, scholars.
- yan-uwana = my brothers.
- yam-fusshi = brigands, a pl. form of mai-fasshe.
- yanzu = now.
- yari = chief of bodyguard or police, a king's chief slave *cf.* galladima.
- yarima, yerima = an official title (son of a king). N.B. --the affix ma is a Bornouese ending, similar to the Hausa prefix mai or ma. *cf.* galladima, chiroma.
- yarinia = a girl, pl. yan-mata, yamata.
- yaro, pl. yara = boy.
- yasa, yatsa = finger, toe.
- kan (dan) yasa = finger-tip.
- yau, yo = to-day.
- yawa = a quantity, abundance.
- yi yawa = to abound.
- yaushi = when.
- yawo = a walk.
- yin yawo = to take a walk.
- yaya, pl. of da = boys, sons, offspring.
- yebo = thanks, praise.
- yenka = to cut, slaughter.
- yenki = to divide, part (intr.).
- yirda, yerda = will, consent (Ar.). trust in.
- yi yirda = to allow.
- yerda da = to trust in.
- yes, yesda, yada = to throw away, cast off.
- yi, yiwo, ai = to do, make; found in many idiomatic phrases; pass. an-wo = it was done.
- yi fako = to lie in wait, set a watch, to spy upon.
- yi wuya = to be difficult.
- yi keao = to be all right.
- yi girima = to grow up.
- yi kirran sulla = to give the call to prayer (Moslem).
- yi kussa = to be near.
- muka yi abun wata = we spent a matter of a month --about a month.
- yi mamaki = to wonder.
- yi or chi nassara = to get the victory.
- yungwa, yunwa = hunger.
- da yunwa = hungry.
- za, ze, zaya = to be about to, to be going to. *cf.* je = to go.
- zani = I am going.
- zaka = thou art going.
- zashi = he is going.
- zata = she, etc.
- zabe, zabi = to choose.
- zababe = picked, chosen.
- zabua, sabua = guinea-fowl.
- zafi = heat.
- da zafi = hot.
- zaga = to go round, to go past.
- zage, zuwage = to curse.
- zakka = to come.
- zakka = a tithe of produce, tax.
- zakara = a cock.
- zaki = sweetness, da zaki = sweet.
- zaki = a lion.
- zalumi, zalumchi = treachery, deceit (Ar.).
- zamber = a thousand; syn., dubbu.
- zamma = to be, become.

- zaman, zamani = time (Ar.)
 zamani = war, enmity.
 zami = to pull up (of a horse-
 man).
 zamna, zauna = to rest, re-
 main, sit down. a-zamne
 = seated.
 zamri, samri, sauri, soli =
 haste, speed.
 zango, zungo = a camp, halting
 place.
 zango = a hundred; syn., dari,
 mia.
 zato = to doubt, think.
 zenche, zanche = conversation,
 talk.
 zane (verb) = to mark.
 (subs.) a line, mark, grain in
 wood or stone.
 zanne = a piece of cloth.
 zaure, zore = entrance hall.
 zarre = a thread, twine.
 zaro = to draw out.
 zinaria = gold.
 zina = adultery (Ar.)
- ziyara = pilgrimage or visit to
 some shrine (Ar.)
 zo = to come.
 zua = coming, going.
 zobe, zobi = a ring (finger-
 ring).
 zofo, tsofo, fem. zofua = old
 man, old woman.
 zuba, zibi, zubar = to pour out.
 spill.
 zuchia = heart.
 zuma, suma = to faint.
 zumami = a register, list,
 reckoning.
 zumua, zuma = bee, honey.
 zumunta = relationship, friend-
 ship.
 zunufi, zunubi = sin, offence,
 trespass (Ar.)
 zunzua = a bird.
 zuwa (*i.e.*, zowa) participle =
 coming.
 zo = to come.
 zurufi = depth.
 da zurufi = deep.

BRIEF NOTES ON THE LANGUAGE, GRAMMAR ETC.

1. ACCENT.

The Accent in nearly all words of less than four syllables is on the first syllable, hence many words of two syllables lose their final syllable in conversation, *e.g.*

duk = duka, all.	kas = kassa, the ground.
tass = tassa, hers.	kau = kauda, to remove.
mun = muna, we.	dau = dauka, to take.
	ran = rana, a day.

Exceptions (1) words formed with prefixes, *e.g.*, a—aka, etc. ma, mai, masu (2) gewoye, around; araha, cheapness. baba = great. debino, a date (fruit) etc. (3) Many words of Arabic origin have the accent on the penult or antepenult.

2. PRONUNCIATION.

K followed by vowel o is generally pronounced like kw. *e.g.*,

Koyo, to learn = kwoyo.
Kone, to burn = kwone.
Ko = or, even = kwo.

Where k is pronounced kw before "a" it is so spelt; as it is not so common. *e.g.*, kwana, a day, but kama, to catch.

Two vowels coming together are each sounded separately in many words, thus:—

ajie, = to lay aside (3 syllables).
akoi = there is (3 syllables).

In words of two syllables if the first vowel is short then the central consonant has a double sound, though it is not always so spelt; but the central consonant remains single when the first vowel is long. Thus we have:—muttu = died, bugga = hit. massa = to him. fuddu = four. guddu = to run etc. but zani = I am going. goma = ten. duka = all. mutum = a man.

DIALECTIC VOWEL CHANGE.

Persons in different districts will vary the vowels considerably, thus:—san and son = to love, Nos. 1 and 19. masu and musu = to them. mani and mini = to me. aure and amre = to marry. muji and miji = husband.

CONTRACTIONS.

Hausa when spoken rapidly becomes difficult to follow owing not only to the words running into one another, somewhat as in French, but also to contractions of words and elision of vowels. Several instances occur in these stories, among which are:—yai = ya yi. bai = ba ya yi, or ba ya. wuri = a place, becomes guri and gun. kan = kadan = if. da = dafari = at first, formerly. hasso uku = Har sao uku = As far as three times. See story No. 4.

5. GRAMMAR (THE VERB).

The verb in Hausa has strictly speaking only one form, and concerns itself with the action irrespective of time; so that there are really no such things as tenses in Hausa. The reason for this is that the language is intensely descriptive and speaks of an action as actually performed before the eyes of the hearer and speaker, leaving the former to infer from the context, or tone of voice whether past, present or future time is meant.

When it is necessary, however, to indicate the time of the action some simple devices are resorted to, thus:—Present tense (1) by the use of the present participle, ending wa, or ia. (2) by lengthening the pronoun (subject of the verb) by the syllable na. (3) by combining both these methods. (4) by use of the auxiliary verb ke. to these simple rules all Hausa verbs with only three exceptions (auxiliaries) are subject.

Future time. When it is required to indicate definitely future time. (1) the auxiliary *za* (to go) may be used with enclitic pronouns, thus, *zani, zaka, zashi*. I shall, thou wilt, he will. etc. lit., I am going to etc., or (2) the pronoun subject of the verb is lengthened and emphasized as *ni, kai, shi, mu, ku, su*. whereas the ordinary simple form is

sing.	1st	<i>na,</i>	2nd	<i>ka,</i>	3rd	<i>ya f. ta.</i>
plur.		<i>mu,</i>		<i>ku,</i>		<i>su.</i>

Past time. May be denoted by adding the syllable *ka* to the pronoun subject (but *na* is used for 1st pers.).

Perf. tense, thus *ni—na yi* = I have made (for *ni—ka*).

masc. *kai—ka yi* = thou hast made.

fem. *ki-ka*.

shi-ka, he has.

mu-ka, and *munka*, we have.

ku-ka, *kun-ka*, you have.

suka-ka, *sun-ka*, they have.

VOICE.

The Passive Voice is formed from the active by prefix,

Present, *a, an, e.g., anche* = it is said.

Past *aka, akayi* = it has been made.

akakashi = it has been killed.

Future, *za—a, or za—an, za—ayi—shi* = it shall be done.

The pronoun subject of the passive voice is placed as an enclitic affix after the verb or else omitted altogether.

Conjugation of the verb to say = *che*. simple form = He said, says, or will say = *ya che*. (Past, Pres. or Future).

Pres., Incomplete and imperfect (three distinct forms) active voice. *ya chewa, yena che, yena chewa* = he is saying

Fut. *shi che* or *zashi che* = He will say.

Past *shika che, or yaka che* = he has said.

Frequentative. *ya kan che* = He used to say.

Passive voice, Pres. (impersonal) anche = it is said.

Past { aka-che
or anka-che It was said.

similarly from ya kasshe = He killed. We get in the passive.

an-kasshe-shi = he is killed, or simply an-kasshe.

anka-kasshe-shi = he has been killed, or aka-kasshe.

za-akassheshi = he will be killed.

The authors of "Batu na Abubuan Hausa" are clearly mistaken in talking about an inserted pronoun prefix in the passive voice (pp. 15, 17, 41), for the agent can only be expressed by use of the preposition da, or daga (by) e.g. "What elephant has been killed by you?" = wache giwa akakasheta daku, or daga gareku.

Verbs are often used impersonally in the passive voice (omitting the Pronoun subject) thus:—

ankasshe = there is or was killed.

akakasshe = there has been killed.

akajuma = There was delaying. Delay was made.

akazo = It was come *i.e.*, we came.

7. AUXILIARY VERBS.

(a). To be. Present tense, (masc.) ke, e, a, (fem.) che, e
Ni ke, ni-e, or ni-a = I am (masc.) Ni
che, = I am, (fem.) or ni e.

{ Perfect }
{ Pluperfect } ka.

Imperfect (used to) Kan.

with the ordinary Personal pronouns before the auxiliary.

(b). To be about to (*i.e.*, to be going to) forms Future tense. Pres. za, with enclitic pronouns. zani = I am about to. zashi = He is going to etc.

8. HOMONYMS.

Many words are pronounced alike, or nearly so, but are dissimilar in meaning. For sake of distinction as well as partly for etymological reasons these words are often

spelt differently, *e.g.*, doki = a horse, pl. dowakai or dowaki. dauke, dauki = to take, doke = to strike, flog. No. 24. also pronounced duka.

nawa = mine, my own.

nawa = How much.

dere = night.

dari = a hundred.

dari = cold.

fadda = to tell.

fadda = to fight.

kwogi = the sea, river, etc.

kwogo = a hollow in a tree, a cave in a hill etc.

wasu = play.

wasu = to sharpen, whet; wasu = to scramble, to throw, 22.4.

yaki = war. yaki = come thou (fem. imperative).

tsoro = fear.

zaure = an entrance hall, porch. *cf.* Dict. tsoro.

saura = the remainder.

In some dialects it is not easy to distinguish such words from their pronunciation apart from the context.

9. SAMPLES OF IDIOMS.

idon yaki = a stratagem lit. an eye of war. No. 14.

aikin gafera = an act of kindness No. 19; lit., a deed of forgiveness.

Ranan gobe = the day of the Resurrection. lit., the day of to-morrow.

Abokin-gammi = rival, enemy. but Capt. Merrick translates it, a close companion. see "Hausa Proverbs 79.

chi ado = to adorn oneself, lit., to eat beauty. No. 11.

Ka sa kanhali ga kanka = mind your own business.

bada gaskia = to trust, believe, lit. to give the truth, *i.e.* to impute truth to, and therefore to credit, and believe in.

a bakin kwogi = at the water's edge. lit., at the mouth of the sea (river, etc).

