

4. Attributives.³⁵

4.0. An attributive construction is anything that may be used after a noun with reference to the noun.

4.1. Demonstrative constructions introduced by /a/, and the morphemes /ni/ (Takum) and /rá/ (Wukari), are described in as much detail as is possible at present in 2.9 above.

4.2. The use of numerals with nouns is described in 2.7 above. The morphology of the numerals themselves concerns us now. The following list gives a sampling of the forms and constructions in common use:

<u>Takum</u>	<u>Wukari</u>	
/ázu/	/ázu/	'one'
/ápina/	/ápyina/	'two'
/ására/	/átsára/	'three'
/áyená/	/áyená/	'four'
/ásoná/	/átswána/	'five'
/ásyidyí/	/átyidyé/	'six'
/ásyipi/	/atsüpyi/	'seven'
/ánini/	/átsütsá/	'eight'
/átáni/	/atsüyó/	'nine'
/ádu/	/ádzwé/	'ten'
/ádu kpá zú/	/ádzwé wá 'zú/	'eleven'

/ádi zú/	/ádi zú/	'twenty'
/ádi zú kpá pina/	/ádi zú wá 'pyína/	'twenty-two'
/ádi zú kpá dúp/	/ádi zú kya dzwe/	'thirty'
/ádi pere 'pina/	/ádi pa 'pyína/	'forty'
/ádi pere 'sára/	/ádi pa 'tsára/	'sixty'
/ádi pere 'yóná/	/ádi pa 'yèná/	'eighty'
/ádi pere 'sóná/	/ádi pa 'tswana/	'hundred'
/ádi pere 'dúp/	/ádi pa 'dzwé/	'two hundred'

Note the following features in this numeral system:

- (1) The suffix /ra, na/ in 'two - five', with the same tone as the stem.
- (2) The forms 'seven - nine' in Wukari but only 'seven' in Takum.
- (3) The forms 'six' in both dialects.
- (4) The prefix, which is usually dropped for 'two - nine' in counting in Wukari, and sometimes in Takum, and the vowel of which drops after a noun.
- (5) The stem /di/ 'body' (cf. T /diri/ 'body') for 'twenty'. In multiples of twenty, the phrase T /di pere/, W /di pa/ 'body of a person'.
- (6) The morphemes for addition in 'eleven, twenty-two, thirty'.
- (7) In attributive use, both dialects seem to use /'zúztú/

frequently. There seems to be some condition under which this is used, but the condition has not been discovered.

(8) In Takum, the form /kusá (góro)/, literally 'a gourd-full of kola nuts', is used for 'one hundred' for some objects, and multiples are also used. However, this is not generally accepted in referring to several hundred people. In Wukari, /asyukú/ 'a bag(-full)' is used for 100, but not for other objects.

(9) The form /zú/, 'one' without its prefix, is used after nouns in the meaning 'some, any, a certain'.

JUKUN of WUKARI

and

JUKUN of TAKUM

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