

94 SPECIFIC ADVERBS OF EMPHASIS

zíglib (D.): damana zíglib (or zigib), heavy rains.

síkit (D.): da nauyi síkit, gigantically heavy.

zil (D.): kadan ne zil, it is quite little.

zíkin (K.): da nauyi zíkin, gigantically heavy.

zir (D.): ya zamna zir, he was quite naked.

da wari zir, frightfully smelly.

ziri (K.): ya zamna ziri, he was quite naked.

zírim (D.): da zurfi zírim, gigantically deep.

soi (D.): da zini soi, quite sharp (pointed).

zowi (D., K.): da zaki zowi, deliciously sweet.

da dadi zowi, very tasty.

zur (D., K.): tsaka rana zur, noontide heat.

zúrai (K.): da zini zúrai, quite sharp (pointed).

zúrum (K.): da zurfi zúrum, gigantically deep.

For ease of reference, an alphabetical list of Hausa words with their adverbs is now given :

azige zigib, ziglib.

babba shirim.

bakki kirin, sit.

biu rak.

chikke fal.

dadi zowi.

daia lak.

damana shirit, zigib, ziglib.

danye shar, sharab, sharat,

shatak, shirit.

darme mazau, sab.

dauda dakab, dakan.

dia farzak, fazak.

doachi fur.

dufu kirin.

fari fat, fer, fet.

gajere gubal, kidil,

kilit.

ganye sharaf.

hankuri lau.

harshi shakat.

ja wur.

kabri dabas, kataf,

kirtib, kitib.

kadan zil.

kaifi faiyau, flau.

kankanni kilit.	shudi shar, shau.
karami kurum.	shuni shau.
kekashashe karau, marau.	tabshi limas, lukos, tilas,
kora tal.	tubus, tukos.
kurma fitik, futik.	tauri igir, kigir, tikir.
kusa dibis, tis.	tsaka rana zur.
lafia lau.	tsami kor.
lami shatak.	tsaya kam.
maikarifi gagau.	tsofo tukub, tukuf.
maikeau yom.	wada kidil.
mailafia kalau, tilas.	wari dowi, zir.
makafo dilim.	wayo kwanai.
nauyi zikit, zinkin.	zafi kau.
rubabbe zagob, zagom.	zaki zowi.
sabo garau, karau, sanku.	zamna dom, zir, ziri.
samtsi sibal, silib, silim.	zanwa shar.
sanyi kalau, karau.	zini zoi, zurai.
sasari fal.	zurfi zirim, zurum.
sauki furat.	

KANURI ADVERBS (78)

bug (buggo): wu shiga buggo bangi, I gave him a violent blow.

chab: sasali chab, heavily loaded with chains.

chir (Kl. tsirit): kau dabu chir, noontide heat.

(Koelle gives kau tsou tsirit, the sun is very hot.)

chit: kime chit, deep red.

chom: chim-chim chom, quite sour.

chwai: keji chwai, deliciously sweet.

96 SPECIFIC ADVERBS OF EMPHASIS

dam : *ngai dam*, thus exactly. [Cf. Benton, *Sultanate of Bornu*, p. 312.]

damasák : *mbarena damasák*, we are tired out. [Cf. Benton, *Sultanate of Bornu*, p. 312.]

də : *bəragə də*, quite naked.

digid : *kurgogə digid*, gigantically heavy.

fárei : *bunye fárei*, pitch dark.

fiau : *amasə fiaw*, quite cool (of weather).

timiwa fiaw, quite sharp (edged).

flak : *təlam-zə flak*, very talkative.

fiyat (Kl. *piot*) : *kurugu fiyat*, gigantically long.

fog : *bul fog*, quite white.

ohim fog, quite bitter.

for : *de for*, quite empty.

fulot : *kambai fulot*, quite light (of weight).

futik. *Vide poteg.*

kal : *kalkalniskəna kal*, I have made it quite straight.

kam (Kl. *kən*) : *dunoa kam*, gigantically strong. (Cf. *kan*, and also *kam* in Hausa, upright.)

kan : *belin kan*, quite new (metal).

karan : *ndi karan*, only two.

kəḍəg : *nəmgata kəḍəg*, quite silent.

kəḍən : *kəḍən nəmgin*, I will be quite silent.

kən. *Vide kam.*

kirik : *ndi kirik*, only two.

kirtíb : *təmruwa kirtíb*, very thick (porridge).

kítib : *təmruwa kítib*, very thick (board or material).

kong : *kəla-nəm kong dəga*, sit down by yourself.

[Cf. Benton, *Sultanate of Bornu*, p. 315.]

kúrum : gana kúrum, quite small.

wada kúrum, a regular dwarf.

lai : kəlləfia lai, very well.

kalali lai, quite gentle (of character).

kanadiwa lai, very patient.

las. *Vide* tɛlas.

lok (Kl. lon) : tilo lok, only one.

lon. *Vide* lok.

miau (Kl. miu, mɛu) : kɛji miau, very tasty (especially if well spiced).

nchil (Kl. ntsil) : gana nchil, very little. [Cf. chil-laga, little.]

ndɛn : kabugu ndɛn, quite short.

ngaral : bone ngaral, lie down at your ease. [Cf. Benton, *Sultanate of Bornu*, p. 311.]

ntsil. *Vide* nchil.

pau : kurkum pau, quite yellow. [Cf. Benton, *Kanuri Readings*, vocabulary, 'Khurgum'.]

angal pau, very wise.

[pɛrat. von Duisburg, p. 96, gives Kirnagu pɛrat, very yellow, but I cannot get this confirmed.]

pɛt : chɛlim pɛt }
piot. *Vide* fiyat } coal-black.

pit : tsou pit, great heat.

pólɛg : kagafu polɛg, very foolish.

pótɛg : muga potɛg, stone-deaf.

kumbu pótɛg, stone-blind.

[chɛlim pótɛg, very black; *vide* von Duisburg, p. 112.]

98 SPECIFIC ADVERBS OF EMPHASIS

ráshak : tamsugu tata **ráshak**, the fruitful tamarind
(proverbial expression).

sal : selle **sal**, quite bald.

sálag. *Vide silat.*

salag : kambai **salag**, quite light (of weight).

sérám : dubdo **sérám**, the whole day.

shau : ribla (lifila) **shau**, quite blue. (Cf. Koelle,
lifula, silver.)

shíliu : amasə **shíliu**, quite cool (weather).

sílak : tɛlala **sílak**, quite smooth.

sílik : tɛlala **sílik**, quite smooth.

silat (Kl. **salag**): kɛlam **silat**, quite tasteless, unsalted.

sílít : amasə **sílít**, quite cold (water).

sul : de **sul**, quite empty.

bɛragə sul, quite naked.

tarət. *Vide tirit.*

tɛbɛs (tubus) : tɛlala **tɛbɛs**, quite soft (food).

tɛl : bul **tɛl**, quite light-coloured.

tɛlás (Kl. **las**): tɛlala **tɛlás**, quite soft (pillows and
garments).

kalali tɛlas, quite gentle (of character).

tsabal kɛllɛfla tɛlas, a perfectly secure road.

tɛlɛs : dubdo **tɛlɛs**, the whole day.

tɛlɛsso ; tɛɛbɛd **tɛlɛsso**, the whole day long.

tɛn : kabugu **tɛn**, quite short.

tɛs : karangə **tɛs**, quite near.

kabugu tɛs, quite near.

tikib : jɛrɛskina **tikib**, I tie tightly.

tilib : tɛlala **tilib**, quite soft (pillows and garments).

tím. *Vide tum.*

[tirik : *kəri tirik*, very green. *Vide* von Duisburg, p. 98.]

tirit (Kl. tarēt) : *kəri tirit*, quite green.

ningəri tirit, time of the fresh green after the rains.

(Koelle's translation of *kali tarēt* by 'quite blue' must be the result of an oversight. His vocabulary supports the meaning of 'green, unripe' by giving *da kali tarēt*, underdone meat.)

tsai : *bəlin tsai*, quite new (garment).

tsar : *ngamdu tsar*, quite dried up.

kibu tsar, hard as a rock.

tsər : *nga tsər*, very well (health).

tsirit. *Vide chir.* [von Duisburg, p. 96, gives *kirnagu njirit*, very yellow, but I cannot get this confirmed.]

tubus. *Vide tēbəs.*

tukúb : *kiarizina tukúb*, he is as old as the hills.

tum (Kl. tim) : *kura tum*, gigantically large. (Also *kura ngəla.*)

zazír : *kime zazír*, deep red. (The first syllable of *zazír* is the Hausa word *ja*, red.)

ziglib : *ningəri ziglib*, heavy rains.

kilizina ziglib, it is very sloppy.

zói : *tsiniwa zói*, quite sharp (pointed).

For case of reference, an alphabetical list of Kanuri words, with their adverbs, is now given :

<i>amase flau</i> , shiliu, silit.	<i>bəlin kan</i> , tsai.
<i>angal pau</i> .	<i>bəragə de</i> , sul.
<i>bangin bug</i> , buggo.	<i>bongin ngaral</i> .

bul fog, tel.	kumbu potөг.
bunye farei.	kura tum.
chelim pөгt, potөг.	kurgogөг digid.
chim fog.	kurkum pau.
chim-chim chom.	kurugu fiyat, piot.
de for, sul.	mbarena damasak.
dubdo sөram, tөleş.	muga potөг.
dunoa kam.	ndi karan, kirik.
gana kurum, nchil, ntsil.	nөmgin kөгdөг, kөгdөн.
jөrөskin tikib.	nga tsөr.
kabugu ndөn, tөn, tөs.	ngai dam.
kagafu polөг.	ngamdu tsar.
kalali lai, tөlas.	ningeri tirit, ziglib.
kalkalniskin kal.	ribla shau.
kambai fulot, salag.	sasali chab.
kanadiwa lai.	selle sal.
karangө tөs.	tamsugu tata rashak.
kau dabu chir.	tөлala silak, silik, tөbөs,
kөji chwai, miau.	tөlas, tilib, tubus.
kөlam salag, silat.	tөlam-zө flak.
kөla-nөm kong dega.	tөmruwa kirtib, kitib.
kөllөfia lai.	tilo lok.
kөri tirit, tirik.	timiwa fiaw.
kiarizina tukub.	tsabal көllөfia tөlas.
kibu tsar.	tsebөd tөleşso.
kilizina ziglib.	tsiniwa zoi.
kime chit, zazir.	tsou pit.
kirnagu pөrat, tsirit (?).	wada kurum.

Although some of the adverbs given above are common to both Hausa and Kanuri (out of 85 Hausa

and 78 Kanuri adverbs 17 show obvious similarities) this is probably mostly due to borrowings. What is really more remarkable in this class of words is the type of sound which is common to both languages, by virtue of which, to a certain degree, they seem cast from the same mould.

Their different character is most noticeable in the sound of the final syllable. Whilst both in Hausa and Kanuri vowel terminations are the rule, the majority of the words given above end in a consonant, and quite a considerable number of them in **t**, **g** (**k**), and **b**, which otherwise are never found at the end of a word. Moreover, in these explosive final syllables only the restrictive sound is heard, not the explosive.

Still more striking is the very general difference which appears in the accent of these adverbs. In comparison with the preceding word which they are to strengthen, they are distinguished by emphatic stress and by a rising inflexion of perhaps about a quarter of a tone; owing to this the inflexion in two-syllabled words remains the same in each syllable.

For lack of sufficient material I cannot here pursue the question of whether and to what extent they are borrowed from other languages. Perhaps Koelle was right in considering them as recently coined sound-symbols. This is very probably true in the cases where the adverb borrows its sound from the particular word which it has to emphasize. Whilst in the Turkish phrases **qap qara** = coal-black, **kup kuru** =

perfectly dry, **mas mawy** = sky-blue, **bom bosh** = quite empty, &c., &c., the prefix is formed from the adjective which follows by means of alliteration and assonance, so also a like similarity of sound would account for the similar formation of the adverbs in **lafia lau** (H.), **lafia lai** (B.), **fari fat** (H.), **zafi zou** (H.), **shudi shau** (H.), **zaki zoi** (H.), **zini zoi** (H.), **zurfi zirim** (H.), **karami kurum** (H.), **tabshi tubus** (H.), **dauda dakab** (H.), **ṭɛlala ṭɛlas** (B.), **selle sal** (B.), **chim-chim chom** (B.); perhaps even in the Hausa **kaifi flau** and the Kanuri **keji chwai** and **tilo lok**, where the alliteration depends on the second syllable of the adjective.

In connexion with this, one may here mention another method of forming sound-symbols, which is used in Hausa (Damagaram dialect) to express bodily defects. I have found it in the following instances: **tunkuyin tunkuikui** = **maidoro** (hump-backed); **zunkuyin zunkuikui** = **maibabbanohibi** = Kanuri **sumbultu**, **abu dabua**, i. e. afflicted with a prominent navel; **dakirin dakaka** = **maimara** (cf. Mischlich **mara**, belly), i. e. pot-bellied, one who has put on flesh only round the stomach.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH

I. THE NOUN

There are two kinds of nouns :

(*a*) primitive ; (*b*) derivative.

By primitive nouns are meant such as appear as independent substantives in the sentence without having been composed by transformation from another word ; nearly all these substantives denote concrete ideas, e.g. **aba**, father ; **ya**, mother ; **tata**, child ; **fgr**, horse ; **fe** (pe), cow ; **koro**, donkey.

In contrast to the primitive nouns, the derivative ones are for the most part of an abstract nature. They are composed :

I. By the addition of a prefix to the root-word in question, which is either :

- (1) a primitive substantive ;
- (2) an adjective ;
- (3) the infinitive of a verb ;
- (4) a substantival infinitive.

II. By the addition of a suffix :

- (1) to a primitive substantive ;
- (2) to an infinitive.

Examples.

I. (1) Prefixing the syllable **nəm** in front of a concrete substantive :

nəm-aba , fatherhood,	derived from	aba , father.
nəm-ya , motherhood,	„ „	ya , mother.
nəm-tata , childhood,	„ „	tata , child.
nəm-mai , kingship,	„ „	mai , king.
nəm-mallam , priesthood,	„ „	mallam , priest (lite- rate person).

(2) Prefixing the syllable **nəm** in front of an adjective :

nəmgana , smallness,	derived from	gana , small.
nəmkura , bigness,	„ „	kura , big.
nəmkurugu , length,	„ „	kurugu , long.
nəmngəla , goodness,	„ „	ngəla , good.
nəmkarite , excellence,	„ „	karite , excellent.
nəmdibi , badness,	„ „	dibi , bad.
nəmkeji , sweetness,	„ „	keji , sweet.
nəməchim , bitterness,	„ „	chim , bitter.

(3) Prefixing the syllable **nəm** in front of the infinitive of the verb ending in **-ngin** (first person singular Present II, Verb Class A) :

nəmgotu , deprivation,	derived from	gotu , to take.
nəmletu , departure,	„ „	letu , to go.
nəmbotu , sleep,	„ „	botu , to sleep.
nəmkaṃtu , cut,	„ „	kaṃtu , to cut.

Prefixing the syllable **kən** in front of the infinitive of the verb ending in **-skin** (first person singular

Present II, Verb Class B). As a rule substantives composed in this way are rarer than those of the former class. Some examples are :

kəndio, deed, derived from **dio**, to do.

kəngago, entry, „ „ **gago**, to enter.

If the root-word to which the syllable **kən** is prefixed begins with the letter **r**, **l**, or **m**, the **kən** becomes by assimilation **kəl**, **kər**, or **kəm**, e.g. :

kəllado, sale, derived from **lado**, to sell.

kərru, sight, „ „ **ru**, to see.

kərrago, love, „ „ **rago**, to love.

kumbu, food, „ „ **mbu**, to eat.

(It is to be noted that the letter **ə** of the prefix becomes **u** whenever **u** is the first vowel in the root-word.)

(4) Every infinitive can be used as a substantive. It thus corresponds to the substantival infinitive in German. Usually the substantival infinitive is only of the first and third conjugations, e.g. **ritu** :

ritu, fearing, fear, derived from **ritu**, to fear.

tultu, washing, wash, „ „ **tultu**, to wash.

botu, sleeping, sleep, „ „ **botu**, to sleep.

gotu, depriving, deprivation, „ „ **gotu**, to take.

On the other hand,

rita, fearing, derived from **rita**, to be afraid.

tulta, washing, „ „ **tulta**, to wash oneself.

Accordingly one has at one's disposal several forms of a word to express the same thing, e.g. :

cut, **nəm**kamtu, **kamtu**, **kamta**.
fear, **nəm**ritu, **ritu**, **rita**.

II. (1) The addition of a suffix to a primitive noun :

(a) The syllable **-ma** is suffixed to a noun to denote profession :

bəlama, village headman, derived from **bə**la, town.
kagəlma, blacksmith, „ „ **kagəl**, anvil.
lifulama, silversmith, „ „ **lif**ula, silver.
sunoma, shoemaker, „ „ **sun**o, shoe.
katima, mason, „ „ **kat**i, clay.

(b) The syllable **-ram**, to denote a thing standing in some particular relation to the root-word :

muskoram, bracelet, derived from **mus**ko, arm.
kasamram, window, „ „ **kas**am, wind.
kannuram, fire-place, oven, „ „ **kann**u, fire.

(2) The addition of the suffix **-ram** to an infinitive :

tulturam, washtub, derived from **tultu**, to wash.
boturam, sleeping-place, „ „ **botu**, to sleep.
kiddaturam, tool, „ „ **kiddatu**, to work.
pəratəram, broom, „ „ **pə**ratu, to sweep.
kutəram, looking-glass, „ „ **kuto**, to bring
(because looking-glasses used to be brought from Tripoli).

It is to be noted with regard to this method of word-formation that the **m** of the prefix **nəm** is commonly assimilated to the letter which follows it, but with the

exception of the examples given above this should be regarded as incorrect. In the correct speech of the learned men of Bornu one finds practically no trace of assimilation. The same holds good of the elision of consonants when a prefix or suffix is added to the root. When talking quickly, one or other letter appears to be elided, but this is not the correct usage.

Corresponding to the compounds made with nouns are the compounds made with proper names and titles ; it happens, however, that these compounds are only of the suffix variety, e. g. :

mairam , princess,		derived from mai , king.
mallamram , priest's daughter,	„	„ mallam , priest.
askuram , soldier's daughter,	„	„ askur , soldier

(Arabic).

Adami , son of Adam.	Aisami , son of Aisa.
Kellumi , son of Kellu.	Isami , son of Isa.

To denote the inhabitants of different places, the syllable **-bu** is added to the place-name, e.g. :

Dikoabu , the inhabitants of Dikoa.	
Morabu ,	„ Mora .
Gadjibobu ,	„ Gadjibo .

To denote a place or district name the syllable **-ri** is added, e. g. :

Mandarari , Mandara country.
Shuwari , Shuwa country.
Gubdori , Gubdo's town.
Adamri , Adam's town.

(Koelle considers words compounded with **-ri** as

adjectives. This cannot be right, since, for example, the Kanuri living in Mandara are expressly spoken of as Kanuri-Mandararibe, and Kanuris in Shuwa country as Kanuri-Shuwaribe, whence it is obvious that the word compounded with **-ri** is to be considered as a substantive, for **-be** is the genitive termination.)

2. THE PLURAL

There is a plural form for the substantive (though it is seldom used), which consists in the addition of the syllable **-wa**. In words ending in **u** or **o**, however, the **w** is elided, e.g.

abawa, fathers ; **yawa**, mothers ;
kamua, women ; **koroa**, donkeys ;
patoa, compounds.

Exceptions occur in the words :

tatoa, children, derived from **tata**, child ;
mainoa, princes, „ „ **maina**, prince ;

where the final **a** is changed into **o**.

At the present day, this plural form is only used when one specially wants to denote a considerable number of objects. The plural form is seldom used in ordinary conversation, especially with numerals or words denoting number. The plural form, however, is commonly used in documents. Thus one says :

aba ndi, two fathers, instead of **abawa ndi**.
ya ndi, two mothers, „ **yawa ndi**.
fɛr ndi, two horses, „ **fɛrwa ndi**.

An example of a collective plural is : **am**, people.

3. GENDER

There is usually no difference between the masculine and the feminine genders. In the case of living beings, however, special words for distinguishing sex are sometimes found, e. g. :

koa, koanga, kam, man.	kamu, woman.
zairo, youth.	pero, girl.
kiari, old man.	kemerso, old woman.
tata, boy.	pero, girl.
kalia, slave.	kir, woman slave.
dala, knemo, ox.	pe, cow.
ngalaro, ram.	dimi, ewe.
dal, he-goat.	kani, she-goat.
gubogum, cock.	kui, kugui, hen.

To distinguish the sex of other living beings, one employs as auxiliary words **koa**, man, and **kamu**, woman ; or one adds the word **bi** for masculine beings, and **kurguri**, mare, or **kani**, she-goat, for the corresponding feminine, e. g. :

- fe kamu** or **fe kurguri**, female of cattle.
- pe koa** or **pe bi**, male of cattle.
- fɛr kamu** or **fɛr kurguri**, mare.
- fɛr koa** or **fɛr bi**, stallion.
- koro koa** or **koro bi**, donkey stallion.
- koro kamu** or **koro kurguri**, donkey mare.
- kɛri koa** or **kɛri bi**, dog.
- kɛri kamu** or **kɛri kurguri**, bitch.
- kalgimo kamu** or **kalgimo kurguri**, she-camel.
- kalgimo koa** or **kalgimo bi**, he-camel.

ngəri dal, buck gazelle.

ngəri kani, doe gazelle.

It is to be noted that the feminine word is used to denote the species, thus :

pe, cattle ; **dimi**, sheep ; **kani**, goat ; **kui (kugui)**, fowl.

Special names of species are :

am, people ; **kənji**, slave of either sex ; **tatoa**, children.

4. THE ARTICLE

There is an article which is attached to the substantive. It is the syllable **-tə**, e. g. :

kam-tə, the man (a particular one).

kamu-tə, the woman " "

fər-tə, the horse " "

It is to be noted that if no particular object is meant, the article is not attached. This **-tə** has a meaning intermediate between that of a definite article and a demonstrative pronoun. If no particular object is meant then the syllable **-tə** is omitted.

5. DECLENSION

Substantives are declined by the addition of suffixes, and the cases include Nominative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative, and Locative (which includes the Latin Ablative). *Examples :*

Nom.	aba-ye,	father ;	tata-ye,	son ;	askur-ye,	soldier.
Acc.	aba-ga,	„	tata-ga,	„	askur-ga,	„
Gen.	aba-be,	„	tata-be,	„	askur-be,	„
Dat.	aba-ro,	„	tata-ro,	„	askur-ro,	„
Loc.	aba-n,	„	tata-n,	„	askur-nin,	„

(better than -n).

In conversation one seldom hears the nominative and accusative case-endings, but they are common in the written language.

By the case here called Locative is expressed ' means, position, direction ', &c., e. g. :

aba-n,	through,	with,	by,	on,	from	(the) father.
tata-n,	„	„	„	„	„	son.
bęla-n,	„	„	„	„	„	town.
kasugu-n,	„	„	„	„	„	market.
musko-n,	„	„	„	„	„	hand.
shila-n,	„	„	„	„	„	bone.

As may be seen above in the case of the word **askur**, the locative case of words ending in a consonant is usually formed with **-in** or **-nin**, not **-n**. Still more commonly with such words one employs the suffix **-lan**, which may be considered as the locative case of a primitive but now obsolete substantive **-la**. It is difficult to translate the exact meaning of **-la** into English; the nearest equivalent, perhaps, would be **-la**, reference to; **-lan**, with reference to. In consequence of this comprehensive meaning of **-lan** it is commonly employed in default of an exactly

corresponding preposition, whether the word ends in a vowel or in a consonant, e. g.:

musko-lan,	with,	through,	or because of	the hand.
fɔr-lan,	„	„	„	horse.
dibal-lan,	„	„	„	road.

The declension of personal pronouns follows the same rules as those given above for substantives.

6. THE ADJECTIVE

There are two kinds of adjectives: (1) primitive; (2) derivative, e. g.:

(1) **ngela**, good; **dibi**, bad; **ngubbu**, many; **gana**, small; **kura**, large; **kurugu**, long; **kabugu**, short; **kuyintu**, far; **karange**, near; **dɛndi**, sick; **karite**, accurate; **butu**, cheap; **zau**, dear; **dua**, quick; **bul**, white; **tselim**, black.

(2) (a) Adjectives formed by suffixing **-wa** (pronounced quickly like **-ua**); **-wa** can be suffixed to any substantive. It means roughly 'provided with', 'furnished with':

duno , strength,	becomes	dunowa , dunoa , strong.
angal , understanding,	„	angalwa , prudent.
nki , water,	„	nkiwa , watery.
kangadi , horn,	„	kangadiwa , horned.
tata , child,	„	tatoa , prolific.
tsuro , belly,	„	tsurowa , pregnant.
kanna , hunger,	„	kannawa , hungry.

This syllable **-wa** can also be attached to an adjective which is in agreement with a substantive preceding it ; the suffix then has the meaning of 'with, accompanied by', e. g. :

fɛr kurawa iskina, I arrived with a big horse.

pe yasgɛwa kongina, I passed by with three cattle.

(b) Adjectives formed by suffixing **-ma** to a name or a word which already itself denotes profession or position, e. g. :

Bornuma	Bornuese.
Fulatama	Fulani.
Musguma	Musgu.
Tubuma	Tubu.
mallama	priestly.
maima	kingly.
mainama	princely.
mairama	princess-like.
tatama	child-like.

Adjectives thus formed are closely related to the substantives formed with **-ma** in section I. II. (1).

In certain cases the Locative form of the noun mentioned in section 5 can take on an adjectival significance, e.g. :

fɛrlan or **fɛrnyin**, mounted on horseback.

dalon or **dalolan**, mounted on pack-oxen.

shilan, on foot.

magaran or **magaralan**, by boat.

7. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Strictly speaking only one degree of comparison exists. It is expressed in two different ways :

- (1) By affixing **-go** to the adjective to be compared ;
- (2) By a paraphrase with the verb **kotu**, to surpass, excel.

Examples.

shi wuro kura-go

he to me bigger

He is bigger than me

or

shi nemkurantsen wuga kotsena

he as regards his bigness me he has passed

He is bigger than me.

dabondon { ndaso } wuro kurago
 { ndu }

in your middle who to me bigger

Which of you is bigger than me?

or

dabundon ndu wuga kotsena nemkurantselan

in your middle who me has passed in his bigness

i. e. Who is bigger than me?

That there is no special form for the superlative is proved by the following examples :

ndu-ndo kiari kura-be-go

who of you old big of is

Which of you is the oldest?

or

ndu-ndo nɛmkiarin nandi-so kotsɛna
who of you in age you all passes
Which of you is the oldest ?

The comparative form is commonly omitted, so that it is a question of a simple statement regarding the length, size, or age of two substantives.

Examples.

dibal atɛ ra dibal tutu nduso kuyintu
road this or road that which far
Is this road or that one the farther ?

fɛr atɛ ra fɛr tutu nduso kura
horse this or horse that which big
Is this horse or that one the bigger ?

One kind of comparison comparable to the English 'very, extremely', is expressed by the words **tsouro** and **linta**, e. g. :

fɛr atɛ tsouro kura
horse this very big
This horse is very big.

fɛr atɛ kura linta
horse this big extremely
This horse is extremely big.

nki atɛ tsouro kɛji
This water is very sweet.

fɛr atɛ tsouro kura linta
This horse is extremely big.

8. PRONOUNS

(1) PERSONAL PRONOUNS

wu	(commonly pronounced as u),	I
ni	. . . . .	thou
shi	. . . . .	he, she, it
andi	. . . . .	we
nandi, nai	. . . . .	you
sandi, sai	. . . . .	they

When standing alone and not in conjunction with a verb, the strengthening suffix **-ma** is usually added: **Wuma, nima, shima, andima, nandima (naima), sandima (saima)**.

The personal pronouns may stand in front of the various forms of the verb, but in conversation at least they are often omitted, since the verb itself denotes the person by the inflexions of its conjugation. Thus one can say :

I go, **wu lengin**, or simply **lengin** (more accurately, I am going).

thou goest, **ni lenęmin**, or simply **lenęmin**.

he goes, **shi letsin (lejin)**, or simply **letsin (lejin)**.

we go, **andi lenyen**, or simply **lenyen**.

you go, **nandi (nai) lenuwi**, or simply **lenuwi**.

they go, **sandi letsai (lezai)**, or simply **letsai (lezai)**.

The declension of the personal pronoun is the same as that of the noun. It is to be noted that the accusative ending is employed and not omitted in the case of pronouns, e. g. :

biſga niſa ruſkina, I ſaw you yeſterday.
aſe ſhiro guſkina, I told him that.

The genitive caſe is uſually only employed with the addition of the ſtrengthening ſuffix **-ma**; thus **wumabe**, **nimabe**, &c., are better than **wube**, **nibe**, &c.

By an idiomatic uſage one does not employ the genitive of the pronoun, but makes uſe of the following paraphraſe :

fer aſe ndube, whoſe horſe is that ?
 horſe that who of.

Answer : **kaſke** (not **wumabe**), mine.
kageſem (not **nimabe**), thine.
kageſeſe (not **ſhimabe**), hiſ.

The word **kage** means 'property', and in the firſt perſon ſingular is contracted into **kaſke** inſtead of **kageſni**.

If the verb is the interrogative or imperative the pronoun commonly comes after the verb, and in this caſe takes the caſe-ending in the dative but not in the accuſative, e. g. :

gulle ſhiro inſtead of **ſhiro gulle**, tell him.
paſemma ſhi inſtead of **ſhiga paſemma-ba**, do you hear it ?
bobonemma ſhi? inſtead of **ſhiga bobonemma-ba**, have you called him ?

[In Britiſh Bornu at any rate, the ſecond form is the more uſual.]

(2) THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUN

The possessive pronoun is suffixed to the word it qualifies, and consists of the following syllables :

- ni, my.
- nəm, thy.
- ntse, his, her, its.
- nde, our.
- ndo, your.
- ntsa, their.

Examples.

abani, my father, **yani**, my mother, **tatani**, my child.
abanəm, thy father, **yanəm**, thy mother, **tatanəm**, thy child, &c.

To strengthen the possessive meaning one uses the word **kagə** with the possessive pronoun attached ; for the meaning of this word, *vide* above.

Examples.

fərni, my horse ; strengthened form, **fər kaske**, my (own) horse.
fərnəm, thy horse ; strengthened form, **fər kagənəm**, thy (own) horse.

With the help of the possessive pronoun also the word 'self' is expressed by suffixing the pronoun to the noun **kəla**, head (or **ro**, life).

wu kɛlani, I myself (literally, I my life).
ni kɛlanɛm, thou thyself, &c.
abani kɛlantɛ, my father himself.
yanɛm kɛlantɛ, thy mother herself.
bɛlama kɛlantɛ, the village headman himself.
bɛlamawa kɛlantɛ, the village headmen themselves.

When the substantive to which the possessive pronoun belongs is followed by an adjective, the pronoun is placed between them, i. e. it follows immediately after its substantive. Thus :

fɛrni kura, my big horse.
koroni gana, my small donkey.
abani dɛndi, my sick father.

If these phrases stand alone without anything following they can also mean 'my donkey is small', 'my horse is big', 'my father is sick'. The sense is given by the context.

(3) THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

atɛ, this, *plural* these ; Koelle gives **ani**, these.
tutu, that, *plural* those ; Koelle gives **toni**, those.
 Both pronouns can stand alone ; in this case they are commonly strengthened by the suffix **-ma**, e. g. :

atɛma, this (emphatic).
tutuma, that (emphatic).

When used in accordance with a substantive, the pronoun stands immediately after such substantive. If the substantive is qualified by a numeral or an

adjective, the pronoun follows the numeral or adjective, e.g.:

kam atə, this man.

kam tutu, that man.

fər atə, this horse.

kamu tutu, that woman.

mai kura atə, this great king.

mai kura tutu, that great king.

If in the last example but one the words were transposed and read **Mai atə kura** it would mean 'this king is great'.

It is to be noticed that in speaking quickly the letter **a** of **atə** is often omitted, especially when **atə** follows an **a**, less commonly some other vowel. In correct speaking, however, special emphasis is laid on the demonstrative pronoun, and the word **atə** is clearly pronounced as a dissyllable. Thus in talking quickly one may say:

fər-tə, this horse.

kam-tə, this man.

kamu-tə, this woman.

aba-tə, this father.

In the above-mentioned instances it cannot be decided whether the **-tə** is a mutilated demonstrative pronoun or the article.

An omission of the syllable **-tu** in **tutu** is not admissible.

[Koelle says **-tu** is the usual form.]

In connexion with the above it is to be noticed that the suffix **-tə** can also have the meaning of 'as

regards', 'with respect to'. In this case *-tə* cannot be considered as an article or as a demonstrative pronoun, especially at the beginning of a sentence when followed by a personal pronoun or substantive. It then usually has a similar meaning to the emphatic syllable *-ma*.

With regard to the use of *-tə* in relative sentences, *vide* the section thereon. *Examples:*

wu-tə mana atə pangani.

As regards me words this I have not heard.

mai-tə shi matsin ba.

As regards the king he seeks not.

andi-tə nantsəro lenyen.

As regards us to him we go.

With the help of the demonstrative pronoun the following expression is composed :

atəgai, such (gai or ngai, like, as).

Examples:

kam atəgai, such a man.

fəṛ atəgai, such a horse.

When *atəgai* stands alone (usually in answers to questions) it has the meaning of 'truly, it is so, quite right'. The expression *atəma* standing alone may have the same meaning.

(4) THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

There is no relative pronoun in our sense. Where in English one would have a relative sentence, in

Kanuri there is either simply the syllable *-tə* suffixed to the verb, or *-tə* is omitted and the sense is given only by the context. *Examples :*

Kam bisga ruskina -tə bobone

or

Kam bisga ruskina bobone.

Call the man whom I saw yesterday.

Fəɾ ku səba ruskina -tə kute

or

Fəɾ ku səba ruskina kute.

Bring the horse which I saw this morning.

Gadu kərma yeskina -tə gemne

or

Gadu kərma yeskina gemne.

Throw away the wart-hog which I shot just now.

One can see from the foregoing examples that the relative sentence standing between the noun and the syllable *-tə* assumes to a certain extent the place of an adjective ; this may be seen also from the following examples :

Pato bisga ruskina -tə -ro lene.

Go to the compound which I saw yesterday.

Bəla bari bongin -tə -ro kam pal note.

Send a man to the town where I am going to sleep to-morrow.

Instead of the syllable *-tə* (the syllable denoting the article) one can also use the demonstrative *ətə* ; in

this way the noun to which the relative sentence refers is emphasized, thus :

Kam ngəla -tə -ro mana gulle.

Tell the matter to a man who is good.

or

Kam ngəla atə -ro mana gulle.

Tell the matter to this good man.

If in English the relative pronoun is in the genitive or dative while the noun to which it refers is not, the correct way of expressing oneself is in (a) to attach the corresponding possessive pronoun, in (b) to insert the personal pronoun, e. g. :

(a) **Bəlama kamuntə tsegashina nuna.**

The village-headman whose wife ran away is dead.

Tata muskontə kadabua bane [bangne].

Beat the boy whose hand is dirty.

Kam manantə jire kolle.

Let go the man whose story is true.

(b) **Kamu ago atə shiro yiskina tsouro tsouro.**

The woman to whom I gave this thing is far gone in pregnancy.

Kəri kombu shiro yiskina kaske.

The dog to whom I gave food is mine.

When two nouns follow each other and are dependent on each other, the relative sentence follows the noun to which it belongs; the other noun follows the

relative sentence and has the possessive pronoun attached to it, e. g.:

Kam bisga ruskina -tə patontsəro lene.

Go to the compound of the man whom I saw yesterday.

Fər ku yibuskina -tə kundurintsə kamne.

Hog the mane of the horse which I bought yesterday.

Pato bisga ruskina -tə kəmantsə bobone.

Call the master of the compound which I saw yesterday.

(5) THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

1. **Ndu** ? Who ?
2. **Abi (afi)** ? What, which ?
3. **Ndaso** ? Which ?
4. **Ndagu, ndawo** ? How much ?

All interrogative pronouns have the same case-endings as nouns and adjectives.

1. **Ndu** only refers to persons (but *vide* note); e. g.:

Ndu atə tsədə ? Who did this ?

Ndu mana atə gultsə ? Who told this word ?

Ndu bari ishin ? Who is coming to-morrow ?

Fər atə ndube ? Whose horse is this ?

Nduro manatsə ? To whom did he speak ?

Nduga rumma na atən ? Whom did you see here ?

Note. In the following case **ndu** does not refer to a person :

Tsunəm ndu ? What is your name ?

2. **Abi manęmin (manęm) ?** What do you want ?
Abi atę ? What is this ? what does this mean ?
Abi gulemma ? What did you say ?
Fęr abi tsouro pomtsin ? Which horse is a good walker ?
Kisga abi bari kamnęmin ? Which tree are you going to cut down to-morrow ?
Kangadi da abibe ragęm ? Which animal's horns do you want ?
Bęla abiro letsin ? Which town did he go to ?

3. **Ndaso** always refers to some one out of a limited (and before-mentioned) number ; as well as of persons, it is also used of animals and things. *Examples :*

Bęla ndi atę ndaso ragęm ?

Which of these two towns do you like ?

Sai yasę atę fęr -tę ndasobe ?

To whom of these three does the horse belong ?

Pato ndi atę ndasoro lenęmin ?

To which of these two compounds are you going ?

4. **Ndagu ?** How many, how much ?

Ago atę gursu ndagu ?

How many dollars does this thing cost ?

Kasugun am ndagu kęrma ?

How many people are there now in the market ?

Am ndaguro mana atę gultę ?

To how many people did he tell this word ?

Tata (tatoa) am ndagube nuna ?

How many people's children are dead ?

Notes. If a word preceding **abi** ends in an **a**, both letters are contracted when speaking quickly into one broad **a**, e. g. :

kęsga abi (afi)	= kęsga-bi , which tree?
da abi	= da-bi , which 'meat'?
bęla abi	= bęla-bi , which town?
saa abi	= saa-bi , which time?

Even with other nouns it is not unusual for the **a** of the pronoun **abi** to be contracted ; e. g. :

suno abi	= suno-bi , which shoe?
fęr abi	= fęr-bi , which horse?
ago abi	= ago-bi , which thing?

To all interrogative pronouns the strengthening or emphatic syllable **-ma** can be suffixed in connexion with the negative word **ba** ; they have the following meanings :

nduma ba ,	no one.
ndasoma ba ,	no one.
afma ba ,	nothing.

(6) INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

(a) By suffixing the syllable **-so** :

nduso ,	any one (referring to persons only when standing alone), but
koa abiso ,	any man.
kamu abiso ,	any woman.
da abiso ,	any animal.
ago abiso ,	any thing.

Obsolete and unusual forms are :

ndaguso, however many (i. e. all).

ndasoso, whichever (i. e. each).

(b) By suffixing the syllable **-yaye** (which when speaking quickly sounds almost like **aye**, **yai**, **ai**) :

nduyaye (**ndu-ai**), any, any you please (standing alone).

ndasoyaye (**ndaso-ai**), whoever.

abiyaye (**abi-ai**), whichever, whatever.

ndaguyaye (**ndagu-ai**), however many.

Examples :

koa abiyaye (**ndasoyaye**), any man.

kamu abiyaye (**ndasoyaye**), any woman.

da abiyaye (**ndasoyaye**), any animal.

ago abiyaye (**ndasoyaye**), any thing.

kam ndaguyaye, however many men.

(c) To express the idea of illimitability in a strengthened form, both suffixes (a) and (b) may be attached at the same time :

ndusoyaye (**nduso-ai**), whosoever.

abisoyaye (**abiso-ai**), whatsoever.

To express the idea of totality, one can use the following words :

samma, all.

ngaso, all, whole (composed of **nga**, safe, unhurt, and the suffix **-so**).

kam samma, all, everybody.

kare ngaso kute, bring all the loads.

To the indefinite pronouns belong also :

(a) **kam** (literally, man), which often has the indefinite meaning of 'one', 'some one', e. g. :

Mana atə kam wuro gultsina.

Some one told me this news.

(b) **gade**, another (used of both animate and inanimate things):

kam gade, another man.

kamu gade, another woman.

da gade, another animal.

ago gade, another thing.

(c) **laga**, a certain one, a single one, some.

yini, some.

yini laga, a certain one.

e. g. **Am laga (yini) kasugube wuro gultsana**

Certain of the market people told me.

(7) REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

These are formed by suffixing the possessive pronouns to the noun **kəla** (literally, head) or **ro** (literally, life). Examples :

I myself, **wu kəlani**, **wu roni**.

Thou thyself, **ni kəlanəm**, **ni ronəm**.

He himself,)

She herself, } **shi kəlantsə**, **shi rontsə**.

It itself,)

We ourselves, **andi kəlande**, **andi ronde**.

Ye yourselves, **nandi (nai) kəlando, nandi (nai) rondo.**

They themselves, **sandi (sai) kəlantša, sandi (sai) rontša.**

Examples of Reflexive Pronouns in a Sentence.

Wu kəlani lengin, I am going myself.

Ni kəlanəm ragemma, Thou thyself wishest.

Fəɾ-tə kəlantşə mangin, I want the horse itself.

Aba-tə shi (shiga) kəlantşə bobone, Call the father himself.

From the last example it is to be seen that it is correct to put in the personal pronoun as well as the substantive.

(8) RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

The Kanuri language has no special reciprocal pronoun in our sense ; it supplies the want in the following way :

To the word **kama**, comrade, companion, equal, is suffixed the possessive syllable, and with the addition of the syllable **-ro** a pronominal meaning is acquired ; e. g. :

Tata ndi atə kamantsaro baksana.

These two boys beat each other.

Sandi atə kamantsaro yiltşagai.

These men shouted at each other.

Niwa shiwa kamandoro yiltuwi.

You and he shouted at each other.

Note. In both the last two examples the reflexive form of the verb *yiltu*, to shout, is used to strengthen the meaning; the reflexive form is not absolutely necessary, since the verb has already been given a reflexive sense by means of the reciprocal pronoun.

9. THE VERB

Verbs in Kanuri are divided, according to their meaning, into simple and expanded. Whilst the simple verbs merely express the putting into action of an idea, the expanded verbs bear relation to something in some way; they are found, for example, with a causative, reflexive, or demonstrative meaning. Each expanded verb can be traced back to some simple verb, and conversely each simple verb can be formed into various expanded verbs. Let us first deal with the simple verbs.

10. SIMPLE VERBS

They may be divided into two chief classes: Class A includes verbs which form the infinitive in *tə* and in which the ending of the first person singular of most tenses includes the sound *ng*. To Class B belong all the remaining simple verbs; these mostly form the infinitive in *o* and have the sound *sk* instead of the sound *ng* of Class A. The idea suggests itself that we ought to consider the endings *ng* and *sk* as the sounds of two auxiliary verbs, which confer vigour

and effect on a verbal stem, i. e. on a conception of a verb. If, for example, one adds the ending **nge** of the first person singular present indefinite of the word meaning 'to make, to make something', and joins it to a concrete or abstract root, one practically gets the meaning of a simple verb, e.g. :

le-nge, I go ; **le** is the idea of going, **nge**, I make ; compounded, I make going, i. e. I go.

bo-nge, I sleep ; **bo** is the idea of sleeping, **nge**, I make ; compounded, I make sleeping, i. e. I sleep.

The sound **sk** in the first person singular of most tenses formed with an auxiliary verb in Class B has a similar meaning. Since these so-called auxiliary verbs are only joined to an idea, whose inflexion is formed by them but which can never stand alone, they may be called auxiliary verbs of inflexion. Typical examples of the different simple verbs are :

Class A.

lenge, I go.

bonge, I sleep.

Class B.

diske, I do, make.

rageske, I love, like.

All Class A verbs are conjugated alike and all Class B alike, but in both conjugations there are verbs

with special peculiarities, such as the so-called irregular verbs.

Kanuri has the following tenses :

[I do not agree entirely with either Koelle's or von Duisburg's nomenclature of tenses, or with the latter's translation of their meaning. I therefore give below, in a comparative table, (1) the nomenclature I propose to adopt, (2) that of Koelle, and (3) that of von Duisburg. Mine differs very little from Koelle's, but considerably from von Duisburg's.—P.A.B.]

Tenses in the Radical or Ordinary Conjugation.

<i>P.A.B.</i>	<i>Koelle</i>	<i>von Duisburg</i>
Future	1st Indefinite	Participial Present (II)
Present Indefinite	2nd Indefinite	Present (I)
Perfect	Perfect	Participial Imperfect (I)
Aorist	Aorist	Perfect (II)
Future Perfect (not common)	Future	Future
Participial (very common)	Present Participial	Perfect (I)

In the tenses called Indefinite, not much emphasis is laid on the time at which an action takes place.

Duisburg also has a tense which he calls Imperfect (I); Koelle regards this as a variant of the Second

Indefinite, *vide* note (2) on page 56 of Koelle's *Grammar*. As it practically only differs from other tenses in the first person singular, I omit it.

Koelle also has two tenses which he calls the Past Participial and the Future Participial, *vide* page 91 of his *Grammar*. As these tenses are rarely met with, I omit them, as does also von Duisburg. Koelle also has a Present Participle, *vide* page 97 of his *Grammar*, for both classes of verbs. It is formed by suffixing **-ma** to the Infinitive, e. g. **botema**, sleeping; **ndeoma**, doing. But as these are not common, I omit them.

In addition to the above tenses Kanuri has:

Perfect Participle (only in Class A verbs).

Imperative.

Infinitive.

It is to be noted that the use of the personal pronouns in front of the verb is only usual when the person has to be specially emphasized; e. g. **Wu** (**wuma**) **lengē**, I went (i. e. I and not some one else).

II. CONJUGATION OF CLASS A: SIMPLE VERBS

As mentioned above, Class A verbs form the infinitive by the addition of the syllable **-tə** to the root, e. g. **letə**, to go; **botə**, to sleep; **manatə**, to speak; **kamtə**, to cut.

By omitting the infinitive syllable, one gets the root or verb-stem, which expresses the conception of an idea but cannot stand alone. Most verbs of this Class form the first person singular of most tenses by

the addition of the syllable **-ng** derived from the auxiliary verb of inflexion

The root itself remains in most cases unaltered ; a few exceptions will be dealt with later. Below are given the various forms of the auxiliary verb of inflexion in **-ng**.

	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present Indef.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>	<i>Future Perf.</i>	<i>Participial.</i>
1 p. s.	-ngin	-nge (-ngo)	-ngi	-goško	-tsoko	-ngina
2 p. s.	-nəmin	-nəm	-nəmi	-gam	-tsam	-nəmma
3 p. s.	-tsin	-tşə	-tsi	-gono	-tsono	-tsina
1 p. p.	-niyen (-nyen)	-niye (-nye)	-niye (-nye)	-gaiye	-tsaiye	-nyena
2 p. p.	-nuwl	-nu	-nuwl	-gau	-tsau	-nuwa
3 p. p.	-tsai	-tsa	-tsai	-geda	-tseda	-tsana

Perfect Participle.

-gata (invariable).

Imperative.

Second person singular **-ne**.

Second person plural **-nogo** (second syllable hardly audible).

First person plural **-nyogo**.

Infinitive.

-tə (sometimes pronounced as **-tu**).

Note. The **ts** in the third person singular and plural of most tenses often sounds like **j** or like **z**, e.g.:

mbetsi, mbeji, mbezi, there is.

botsin, bojin, bozin, he will sleep.

Full conjugations of the verbs **botə** (**botu**), to sleep, and **manatə** (**manatu**), to say, speak, are given below.

Future (singular).

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. bongin , I shall sleep. | manangin , I shall say. |
| 2. bonəmin , thou shalt sleep. | mananəmin , thou shalt say. |
| 3. botsin , he shall sleep. | manatsin , he shall say. |

(plural.)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. bonyen , we shall sleep. | manayen , we shall say. |
| 2. bonuwi , ye shall sleep. | mananuwi , ye shall say. |
| 3. botsai , they shall sleep. | manatsai , they shall say. |

Present Indefinite.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. bonge (bongo), I sleep (at some indefinite time). | manange (manango), I say. |
| 2. bonəm , thou sleepest. | mananəm , thou sayest. |
| 3. botşə &c. | manatşə &c. |
| 1. bonye &c. | mananye &c. |
| 2. bonu &c. | manu &c. |
| 3. botsa &c. | manatsa &c. |

Perfect.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. bongi , I have slept. | manangi , I have said. |
| 2. bonəmi , thou hast slept. | mananəmi , thou hast said. |
| 3. botsi &c. | manatsi &c. |
| 1. bonye &c. | mananye &c. |
| 2. bonuwi &c. | mananuwi &c. |
| 3. botsai &c. | manatsai &c. |

Aorist.

1. bogosko, I slept.		managosko, I said.	
2. bogam	&c.	managam	&c.
3. bogono	&c.	managono	&c.
1. bogaiye	&c.	managaiye	&c.
2. bogau	&c.	managau	&c.
3. bogeda	&c.	manageda	&c.

Future Perfect (not common).

1. botsoko, I shall have slept.		manatsosko, I shall have said.	
2. botsam	&c.	manatsam	&c.
3. botsono	&c.	manatsono	&c.
1. botsaiye	&c.	manatsaiye	&c.
2. botsau	&c.	manatsau	&c.
3. botseda	&c.	manatseda	&c.

Participial (very common tense).

1. bongina, I am sleeping, I sleep, I slept.		manangina, I am saying, I say, I said.	
2. bonemma	&c.	mananemma	&c.
3. botsina	&c.	manatsina	&c.
1. bonyena	&c.	mananyena	&c.
2. bonuwa	&c.	mananuwa	&c.
3. botsana	&c.	manatsana	&c.

Perfect Participle (invariable).

bogata, slept.

managata, said.

Imperative.

2 pers. sing. bone , sleep thou.	manane , speak thou.
2 pers. plur. bonogo , sleep ye.	mananogo , speak ye.
1 pers. plur. boniyogo (bonyogo), let us sleep.	mananiyogo (mana-nyogo), let us speak.

Infinitive.

botɔ (botu), to sleep.	manatɔ (manatu), to say, speak.
--	--

Substantival Forms.

letu , leta , the going.	manatu , manata , the speak- ing.
--	--

12.

The following verbs of Class A are conjugated like the above examples with a few differences:

(1) Those verbs whose root ends in **p** or **k** change these consonants when followed by **ng** into **m** and **ñ** (nasal **n**) respectively, and drop the **n** of the **ng**.

(2) Verbs with the root ending **l** change the **n** into **l**.

(3) Verbs whose root terminates in **sɛ** or **su** drop the **ɛ** or **u** before **g** and **ts** and only retain the **s** of the **ts**.

Examples of (1).

laptɔ , to load.	nɛmɛtɔ , to sit.
foktɔ , to join.	baktɔ , to beat.

Future.

1. lamgin	nəmgin	foŋgin	baŋgin
2. lamnəmın	nəmnəmın	foŋəmın	baŋəmın
3. laptsin	nəptsin	foktsin	baktsin
1. lamnyen	nəmnnyen	foŋnyen	baŋnyen
2. lamnuwi	nəmnnuwi	foŋnuwi	baŋnuwi
3. laptſai	nəptsai	foktsai	baktsai

Aorist.

1. lapgosko	nəmgosko	fokgosko	bakgosko
2. lapgam	nəmgam	fokgam	bakgam
3. lapgono	nəmgono	fokgono	bakgono
1. lapgaiye	nəmgaiye	fokgaiye	bakgaiye
2. lapgau	nəmgau	fokgau	bakgau
3. lapgeda	nəmgeda	fokgeda	bakgeda

Perfect Participle.

lapgata	nəmgata	fokgata	bakgata
---------	---------	---------	---------

Imperative.

2 p. s. lamne	nəmne	foŋe	baŋe
2 p. p. lamnogo	nəmnogo	foŋogo	baŋogo
1 p. p. lamniyogo	nəmniiyogo	foŋiiyogo	baŋiiyogo

Infinitive.

lapte	nepte	fokte	bakte
-------	-------	-------	-------

Examples of (2).

gultę, to say; **ndaltę**, to steal; **koltę**, to leave;
kasaltę, to bathe.

Future.

1. **gulgin**
2. **gullemin**
3. **gultsin**
1. **gullyen**
2. **gulluwi**
3. **gultsai**

Aorist.

- gulgosko**
- gulgam**
- gulgono**
- gulgaiye**
- gulgau**
- gulgeda**

Perfect Participle.

gulgata

Imperative.

- 2 p. s. **gulle**
- 2 p. p. **gullogo**
- 1 p. p. **gulliyogo**

Infinitive.

gultę

Examples of (3).

kastę, I draw, drag; **tustę**, I rest, repose; **wastę**,
 I light, kindle.

Future.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. kasęgin | tusęgin |
| 2. kasęginmin | tusęginmin |
| 3. kassin | tussin |

1. kaşeniye	tusuniye
2. kaşenuwi	tusunuwı
3. kassai	tussai

Aorist.

1. kaşgosko	tusgosko
&c.	&c.

Imperative.

2 p. s. kaşene	tusune
2 p. p. kaşenogo	tusunogo
1 p. p. kaşeniyogo	tusuniyogo

13.

A peculiarity of Class A verbs is that they have another form for the first person singular of most tenses (except the Aorist and Future Perfect), which sounds similar to that of Class B verbs. But this form has really nothing in common with verbs of the latter Class.

One can substitute the syllable **neşk...** (**leşk**) for the letters **ng** in the first person singular. Thus one can say

leşskin, leşske (leşsko), leşski, leşskina
instead of

leşgin, leşe (leşgo), leşgi, leşgina;

or **guleşskin, guleşske (guleşsko), guleşski, guleşskina,**
instead of

guleşgin, guleşe (guleşgo), guleşgi, guleşgina.

All other verbs can be easily conjugated on the

pattern of those already given. It is to be noted that the form in **nəsk** . . . lends greater emphasis to the verb.

14.

To express repeated action Kanuri not uncommonly makes use of a reduplication of the verb-stem, e.g.:

lelengina, I went again and again.

lelenemma, you went again and again.

leletsina, he went again and again.

tultullyena, we bathed several times.

tultulluwa, ye bathed several times.

tultultsana, they bathed several times.

15. CONJUGATION OF CLASS B: SIMPLE VERBS

The characteristic of all verbs belonging to this class is the sound **sk** . . . It appears in all the forms where Class A verbs have the sound **ng**, i.e. in the first person singular of most tenses. One may regard the sound **sk**, with flexional endings attached to it, as a species of auxiliary verb of inflexion, which, attached to a verb-stem, confers vigour and effect on the conception of a verb. Conjugational forms of the verb with **sk** . . . differ from the forms in **-ng**, especially in the formation prefixed to the verb-stem in the third person singular and plural as well as in all persons of the Aorist and Future Perfect. It is noted that almost all expansive verbs also have an auxiliary verb of inflexion with the sound **sk** . . . in the first person singular of most tenses; this may easily be

confused with the Class B of simple verbs (in **sk**...). But on nearer inspection one can perceive by the form of conjugation to which species the verb belongs and from which simple verb it is to be derived.

16.

To Class B belong the verbs which form the first person singular of most tenses with the aid of the auxiliary verb of inflexion in **esk**... This ending is assimilated to the preceding vowel of the verb-stem, or, in cases where the stem ends in a vowel, it is absorbed in such vowel. Consequently one commonly hears first person singulars in **esk**, **ask**, **isk**, and **usk**, e.g.:

baske, I mount; derived from **ba-eske**.

diske, I do, make; derived from **di-eske**.

buske, I eat; derived from **bu-eske**.

Owing to the contraction of the vowel, slight differences are introduced into the inflexion, as may be seen in the examples of conjugation with the auxiliary verb of inflexion in **esk** which are given below. One classifies these verbs into four subdivisions according to their phonetic differences:

Subdivision (a) vowel of inflexion **ə** (the primitive vowel).

„ (b) vowel of inflexion **a** (compounded from the stem vowel and the **ə** of the auxiliary verb).

Subdivision (c) vowel of inflexion i (i and ę).

„ (d) „ „ u (u and ę).

Those verbs in Class B which begin with the letter **y** have the peculiarity that the inflexional prefix coalesces with this **y**. Hence Class B verbs are properly divided into the following groups:

First group. Verbs not beginning with **y**.

Subdivision (a) in **ęsk**, e.g. **ragęske**, I like ;
kendęske, I tie on.

Subdivision (b) in **ask**, e.g. **baske**, I mount ;
taske, I catch.

Subdivision (c) in **isk**, e.g. **diske**, I do, make ;
liske, I learn.

Subdivision (d) in **usk**, e.g. **buske**, I eat ; **ruske**,
I see ; **lifuske**, I take care of.

Second group. Verbs beginning with **y**.

Subdivision (a) in **ęsk**, e.g. **yatęske**, I take away.

Subdivision (b) in **ask**, e.g. **yesaske**, I repair,
restore.

Subdivision (c) in **isk**, e.g. **yetiskin**, I plait.

Subdivision (d) in **usk**, e.g. **yimbuluskin**, I fill ;
yifuskin, I buy.

The best way to explain the conjugation of these verbs is by concrete examples.

17. FIRST GROUP

SUBDIVISION (a)

rago, to like ; kendo, to tie on.

Future.

1. rageskin, I shall like.	kendeskin, I shall tie on.
2. ragemin &c.	kendemın &c.
3. tsęragin &c.	tsękęndin &c.
1. rageyen &c.	kęndiyen &c.
2. raguwi &c.	kęnduwi &c.
3. tsaragin &c.	tsakęndin &c.

Present Indefinite.

1. rageske, I like.	kędeske, I tie on.
2. ragem &c.	kędem &c.
3. tsęrage &c.	tsękęnde &c.
1. ragiye &c.	kęndiye &c.
2. ragu &c.	kęndu &c.
3. tsarage &c.	tsakęnde &c.

Perfect.

1. rageski, I have liked.	kędeski, I have tied on.
2. ragemı &c.	kędemı &c.
3. tsęragı &c.	tsękęndı &c.
1. ragiye &c.	kęndiye &c.
2. raguwi &c.	kęnduwi &c.
3. tsaragi &c.	tsakęndı &c.

Aorist.

1. kirageško, I liked.		kikəndəško, I tied on.	
2. kirageḡem	&c.	kikəndəḡem	&c.
3. kirago	&c.	kikəndo	&c.
1. kiragiye	&c.	kikəndiye	&c.
2. kiragu	&c.	kikəndu	&c.
3. kerago	&c.	kəkəndo	&c.

Future Perfect.

1. tsirageško, I shall have liked.		tsikəndəško, I shall have tied on.	
2. tsirageḡem	&c.	tsikəndəḡem	&c.
3. tsirago	&c.	tsikəndo	&c.
1. tsiragiye	&c.	tsikəndiye	&c.
2. tsiragu	&c.	tsikəndu	&c.
3. tserago	&c.	tsekəndo	&c.

Participial.

1. rageškina, I am liking, I like, I liked.	
2. rageḡemma	&c.
3. tsəragina	&c.
1. ragiyena	&c.
2. raguwa	&c.
3. tsaragina	&c.
1. kəndəškina, I am tying on, I tie on, I tied on.	
2. kəndəḡemma	&c.
3. tsəkəndina	&c.
1. kəndiyena	&c.
2. kənduwa	&c.
3. tsəkəndina	&c.

Imperative.

2 p. s. rago, love thou.	kęnde, tie thou on.
2 p. p. ragogo, love ye.	kęndogo, tie ye on.
1 p. p. ragiyogo, let us love.	kęndiyogo, let us tie on.

Infinitive.

rago, to like.	kęndo, to tie on (also ngęndo).
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Verbs conjugated like rageskin.

laręskin, be glad.	sangęskin, erect, set up.
magęskin, take.	natęskin, plant.
pandęskin, get, obtain.	nandęskin, bite.
sagęskin, unload.	pęrtęskin, pluck.
meręskin, recover, get well.	

18.

Those verbs which begin with **k** may change the **k** into **g** when a softer sound, like the prefix **tsę** or **tsa**, precedes the **k**. Hard consonants may likewise be influenced by softer consonants following them, such as **b** or **d**; *vide* **baskin** below.

Examples.

kendęskin, tie on.
tsękęndina or tsęgęndina, he tied on.
tsakęndina or tsagęndina, they tied on.

kasəskin, run.

tsəkasina or **tsəgashina**, he ran.

tsakasina or **tsagashina**, they ran.

Cf. **karəskin**, tattoo; **kegəskin**, divide; &c.

19.

Verbs which have **u** or **o** in the first syllable of their root change the conjugational prefix **tsə** into **tsu**, and **tsa** into **tsə**.

Examples.

rumbuskin, pay.

tsurumbina, he paid.

tsorumbina, they paid.

lugəskin, come out.

tsulugina, he came out.

tsolugina, they came out.

kutəskina, bring.

tsukutina, he brought.

tsokutina, they brought.

dutəskin, sew.

tsudutina, he sewed.

tsodutina, they sewed.

Cf. **notəskin**, send; **dorəskin**, pick up, gather;

korəskin, ask.

20. SUBDIVISION (*b*)

Verbs with the ending **ask**... in the first person singular. There are only four:—**baskin**, mount; **baskin**, beat, pound; **gaskin**, follow; **taskin**, catch.

Examples.

	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Pres. Indef.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>
1. baskin		baske	baski	kibasko or gibasko , <i>vide</i> sec. 18.
2. bamin		bam	bami	kibam
3. tsəbai		tsəba	tsəbai	kiba
1. baiyən		baiye	baiye	kibaiye
2. bawi		bau	bawi	kibau
3. tsabai		tsaba	tsabai	keba

Future Perfect.

1. tsibasko
2. tsibam
3. tsiba
1. tsibaiye
2. tsibau
3. tseba

Participial.

- baskina
bamma
tsəbana
baiyena
bauwa
tsabana

Imperative.

- 2 p. s. bai
2 p. p. baigo
1 p. p. baiyogo

Infinitive.

mba (ba)

21. SUBDIVISION (c)

Verbs with the ending **isk**... in the first person singular. There are only three. Their root is monosyllabic. They are: **diskin**, make, do; **liskin**, learn; **tiskin**, suffice (practically only used in the third person).

<i>Future.</i>	<i>Pres. Indef.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>
1. diskin	diske	diski	kidisko
2. dimin	dim	dimi	kidim
3. tsədin	tsəde	tsədi	kido
1. diyen	diye	diye	kidiye
2. diwi	diu	diwi	kidiu
3. tsadin	tsade	tsadi	kedo

Future Perfect.

1. tsidisko
2. tsidim
3. tsido
1. tsidiye
2. tsidiu
3. tse^o

Participial.

- diskina
dimma
tsədina
diyena
diwa
tsadina

Imperative.

de; dego or deogo; diyogo

Infinitive.

dio, ndio, ndeo

22.

Verbs with the ending usk... in the first person singular. There are only three. They also are monosyllabic. They are:

buskin, eat; muskin, put on (of clothes);
ruskin, see.

Examples.

<i>Future.</i>	<i>Pres. Indef.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>
1. ruskin	ruske	ruski	kirusko
2. rumin	rum	rumi	kirum
3. tsuruin	tsuru	tsurui	kiru
1. ruiyen	ruiye	ruiye	kiruiye
2. ruwi	ru	ruwi	kiru
3. tsarui	tsaru	tsarui	keru

Future Perfect.

1. tsurusko
 2. tsurum
 3. tsuru
1. tsuruiye
 2. tsuru
 3. tseru

Participial.

- ruskina
rumma
tsęruna
- ruiyena
ruwa
tsaruna

Imperative.

rui, ruigo, ruiyogo

Infinitive.

ru

23. SECOND GROUP

Class B: Verbs beginning in y.

These verbs elide in the third person singular the *ę* of the prefix *tsę* as well as the *y* of the root ; the sound *ts* therefore immediately precedes the first vowel of the root. The prefix of the third person plural remains *tsa*, but combines with the first vowel of the root to replace the *y* of the root by an *s*. In the Aorist and Future Perfect the *y* of the root is elided, the *i* of the prefix becomes *ę*, and the prefix *ke* or *tse* is connected with the first vowel of the root by an *s*.

24. SUBDIVISION (a)

Verbs with the ending *ęsk* in the first person singular.

Examples.

<i>Future.</i>	<i>Pres. Indef.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>	<i>Participial.</i>
1. <i>yatęskin</i> take away	<i>yatęske</i>	<i>keatęsko</i>	<i>yatęskina</i>
2. <i>yatęmin</i>	<i>yatęm</i>	<i>keatęm</i>	<i>yatęmma</i>
3. <i>tsatin</i>	<i>tsatę</i>	<i>keato</i>	<i>tsatina</i>
1. <i>yatienen</i>	<i>yatiye</i>	<i>keatiye</i>	<i>yatienena</i>
2. <i>yatuwi</i>	<i>yatu</i>	<i>keatu</i>	<i>yatuwa</i>
3. <i>tsasatin</i>	<i>tsasatę</i>	<i>kesato</i>	<i>tsasatina</i>

Imperative.

yate, yatogo, yateyogo

Infinitive.

yato (tsato)

Note. In conversation one often makes use of abbreviated forms of the verb, e. g.:

kuskin for *kutęskin*.

yeskin for *yetsęskin*.

kumin for *kutęmin*.

yemin for *yetsęmin*.

25. SUBDIVISION (b)

Verbs with the ending *ask* . . . in the first person singular. There are only a few verbs in this subdivision, such as *yaskin*, drink, and *yesaskin*, repair, restore.

	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Pres. Indef.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
1.	yaskin	yaske	keasko	2 p. s. ya
2.	yamin	yam	keam	2 p. p. yago yaigo
3.	tsain	tsa	kea	1 p. p. yaiyogo
1.	yaiyen	yaiye	keaiye	<i>Infinitive.</i>
2.	yawi	yau	keau	ya (ntsa)
3.	tsasai	tsasa	kesa	

	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Pres. Indef.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>
1.	yesaskin	yesaske	keesasko (kesasko)
2.	yesamin	yesam	keesam
3.	tsəşain	tsəşsa	keesa
1.	yesaiyen	yesaiye	keesaiye
2.	yesawi	yesau	keesau
3.	tsasasai	tsasasa	kesasa

Imperative.

2 p. s. yesai 2 p. p. yesaigo 1 p. p. yesaiyogo

Infinitive.

yesa (ntsasa)

26. SUBDIVISION (c)

Verbs ending in *isk* . . . in the first person singular. Conjugate as in Section 24, substituting *i* for *ə*.

27. SUBDIVISION (*d*)

Verbs with the ending **usk** . . . in the first person singular.

Examples.

<i>Future.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
1. yimbuluskin , fill.	kimbulusko	2 p. s. yimbule
2. yimbulumin	kimbulum	2 p. p. yimbulogo
3. tsumbulin	kimbulo	1 p. p. yimbuliyogo
1. yimbuliyen	kimbuliye	<i>Infinitive.</i>
2. yimbuluwi	kimbulu	yimbulu
3. tsasambulin	kesambulo	(ntsimbulo)

Verbs conjugated similarly, though with some differences :

yifuskin , buy.	yuruskin , fall down.
yunduskin , swallow.	yukuruskin , attack.
yuwuruskin (yuruskin), laugh.	

28. EXPANDED VERBS.

The expanded verbs may be classified as follows :

- (a) those with a reflexive meaning.
- (b) " " relative meaning.
- (c) " " causative meaning.
- (d) " " relative and reflexive meaning.
- (e) " " causative and reflexive meaning.
- (f) " " causative and relative meaning.
- (g) " " reference to a personal pronoun
(Koelle calls this 'Objective Inflexion': *vide* p. 99 of his *Grammar*).

It is obvious that not every verb is found in all the expanded forms, of which (*a*) and (*b*) are the commonest in conversation. Form (*g*) is very seldom used, and then only in a few turns of phrase. [This is a very disputable statement. Plenty of examples may be found in *Kanuri Readings*, and it is especially common in the Imperative. The Objective Inflexion is one of the chief difficulties in Kanuri, and it is no use blinking it.—P. A. B.] It is in general doubtful whether the majority of the Kanuri are aware of all the formations of the verb. [This is true, but any Kanuri may suddenly use an odd tense or an odd conjugation of the Objective Inflexion.—P. A. B.]

29. (*a*) *Reflexive Conjugation of Class A Verbs.*

One adds to the stem of a Class A verb an auxiliary verb of inflexion which has the sound *təsk* in the first person singular of most tenses, and which is inflected similarly to the verbs in *əsk* in Section 16.

Examples.

bakta, to beat oneself, derived from **baktə**, to beat.
tulta, to wash oneself, derived from **tultə**, to wash.
kamta, to cut oneself, derived from **kamtə**, to cut.

It will be sufficient to give the most important forms:

baktəskin, I shall beat myself.

baktin, he will beat himself.

baktai, they will beat themselves.

bakkatęsko, I beat myself.

bakkato, he beat himself.

bakkata, they beat themselves.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the reflexive form of the verb in **tęsk**, &c., may also have a passive meaning :

bakta, to beat oneself, or to be beaten.

tulta, to wash oneself, or to be washed.

kamta, to cut oneself, or to be cut.

Which is the actual meaning (reflexive or passive) in any particular sentence must be determined by the context. Those verbs which from their meaning cannot have a reflexive form can consequently only have a passive meaning.

30. (b) *Relative Conjugation of Class A Verbs.*

If one adds to the stem of a Class A verb an auxiliary verb of inflexion, which has the sound **gęsk** in the first person singular of most tenses and is conjugated analogously to the simple verb in **ng** or **nęsk**, the verb receives a relative or objective meaning.

Examples.

ganatęęę, to place on, derived from **ganatę**, to place.

pitęęę, to pour out, derived from **pitę**, to spout, scatter, spread, pour.

peletegge, to indicate, exhibit, derived from **peletę**, to show.

manategę, to discuss, derived from **manatę**, to speak.

ganageşkin, I shall place on.

ganatsęgin, he will place on.

ganatsagai, they will place on.

ganagigęsko, I placed on.

ganagigo, he placed on.

ganagega, they placed on.

It is to be noted that one can form a relative or objective conjugation of all verbs provided they have reference to an object. At the same time the verb receives a strengthened meaning as soon as one adds the object to which it has reference.

31. (c) *Causative Conjugation of Class A Verbs.*

If one puts the prefix **yita** on to the simple verb, the resulting simple verb receives the meaning of causing some one to do something. The conjugation endings of the various tenses are in conformity with the forms of the Relative Conjugation (*vide* Section 30).

Examples.

yitaleteę, to cause some one to go.

yitagulteę, to cause some one to say.

yitabobotę, to cause some one to call.

yitasakteę, to cause some one to shut.

32. *(d) Relative and Reflexive Conjugation of Class A Verbs.*

This conjugation is a combination of (a) and (b). It is not commonly employed. It is formed by putting the syllable *tə* in front of the endings of the auxiliary verbs of inflexion of the (b) conjugation, e. g. :

ganatəgəskin, I shall put myself on.

pəletətəgin, he will exhibit himself.

33. *(e) Causative and Reflexive Conjugation of Class A Verbs.*

This conjugation is formed by prefixing **yita** to the verb, and using the endings of the reflexive auxiliary verb of inflexion of the (a) conjugation, e. g. :

yitabaktəskin, I shall cause some one to beat himself.

yitatultəskin, I shall cause some one to wash himself.

yitakamtəskin, I shall cause someone to cut himself.

&c.

34. *(f) Causative and Relative Conjugation of Class A Verbs.*

Formed by a combination of (b) and (c) conjugations. One prefixes **yita** to the verb and uses the endings of the auxiliary verb of inflexion of the (b) conjugation, e. g. :

yitaganatəgə, to cause some one to put on.

yitapitəgə, to cause some one to pour out.

yitapəletəgə, to cause some one to exhibit.

yitamanatəgə, to cause some one to discuss.

(g) *Conjugation with Reference to a Personal Pronoun.* Koelle, 'Objective Inflexion'.

Vide Section 44.

35. (a) *Reflexive Conjugation of Class B Verbs.*

One prefixes the syllable tɛ to the verb (or tu in the case of verbs whose predominant vowel is u).

In verbs beginning with ɣ (verbs of the second group of Class B) the ɣ of the verb and the ɛ of the first syllable are elided. The flexional endings of the different tenses correspond to those given for subdivisions (a) to (d).

As regards the passive meaning of this conjugation, *vide* Section 29.

Examples of Group 1.

tɛnando, to bite oneself.

tɛnandɛskin, I shall bite myself.

tɛnandin, he will bite himself.

tanandin, they will bite themselves.

katɛnandɛsko, I bit myself.

katɛnando, he bit himself.

katanando, they bit themselves.

tɛragɛsko, to love oneself.

tɛragɛskin, I shall love myself.

tɛragin, he will love himself.

taragin, they will love themselves.

katɛragɛsko, I loved myself.

katɛrago, he loved himself.

katarago, they loved themselves.

*Examples of Group 2.***tambo**, to be born.**tambuskin**, I shall be born.**tambin**, he will be born.**tasambin**, } they will be born.
tatambin, }**katambusko**, I was born.**katambo**, he was born.**katasambin**, } they were born.
katatambin, }**tumbulo**, to fill oneself, to be filled.**tumbuluskin**, I shall fill myself.**tumbulin**, he will fill himself.**tatambulin**, } they will fill themselves.
tasambulin, }
tasumbulin, }**katumbulusko**, I was filled.**katasambulo**, } they were filled.
katatambulo, }
katasumbulo, }36. (b) *Relative Conjugation of Class B Verbs.*

This conjugation is formed by prefixing the syllable **yək** to the verb. Before a verb beginning in **b**, **d**, **j**, **r**, and **y** the syllable **yək** becomes **yər**, and before **l** **yəl**.

*Examples.***yəkkoro**, to inquire.**yərrago**, to feel oneself drawn towards some one.

yərjero, to tie to.

yəllado, to sell.

The verbs are conjugated like the simple verbs of Group 2 (beginning in **y**), e. g. :

tsərgerin, he will tie to.

tsargarin, they will tie to.

And

tərgerin, he will tie himself to, or he will be tied to.

targarin, they will tie themselves to, or they will be tied to.

37. (c) *Causative Conjugation of Class B Verbs.*

As in the causative conjugation of Class A verbs, **yita** is prefixed to the simple verb, but this does not affect the conjugation endings.

38. (d) *Relative and Reflexive Conjugation of Class B Verbs.*

Wanting.

39. (e) *Causative and Reflexive Conjugation of Class B Verbs.*

Formed by prefixing **yita** to a reflexive verb.

40. (f) *Causative and Relative Conjugation of Class B Verbs.*

Wanting.

41. (g) *Conjugation with Reference to a Personal Pronoun.* Koelle, 'Objective Inflexion'.

Vide Section 44.

42.

Wanting.

43. IRREGULAR CLASS B VERBS

Note. Herr von Duisburg discusses these. I think it is simpler to give the conjugation of tenses which are irregular, and learn them by heart.

ndio, ndeo, to come.

<i>Future.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>	<i>Future Perfect.</i>
isēskin or iskin	kadisko	tsadisko
isēmin or imin	kadim	tsadim
ishin	kadio	tsadio
ishyen	kashye or kadiye	{ tsashye tsadiye
isuwi	kashu or kadiyu	{ tsashu tsadiyu
isai	kasha or kashyo	{ tsashya tsashyo

nu, to die.

<i>Future.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>	<i>Future Perfect.</i>
nuskin	kanusko	tsanusko
numin	kanum	tsanum
nui	kanu	tsanu
nuiyen	kanuiye	tsanuiye
nuwi	kanu	tsanu
sanui	kasunu	tsasunu

gago, to enter.

<i>Future.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>	<i>Future Perfect.</i>
gagəskin	kargagəsko	tsargagəsko
gagəmin	kargagəḡem	tsargagəḡem
gagin	kargago	tsargago
gagen	kargage	tsargage
gaguwi	kargagu	tsargagu
{ gagagin	{ kasargago	{ tsasargago
{ tamui	{ katumo	{ tatumo

bafu, to ripen.

<i>Future.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>	<i>Future Perfect.</i>
bafuskin	karfafuskin	tsarfafuskin
bafumin	karfafum	tsarfafum
bafin	karfafo	tsarfafo
3 pl. bafafin	kasarfafo	tsasarfafo

dega, to stop, remain (Pidgin English 'live').

<i>Future.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>	<i>Future Perfect.</i>
degaskin	kargasko	tsargasko
degamin	kargam	tsargam
degai	karga	tsarga
pl. dagui	{ kasargu	{ tsasargu
	{ kargu	{ tsargu

tso, to give.

<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present Indefinite.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>
yiskin	yiske	kesko
yimin	yim	kem
tshim	tsho	keino
yiye	yiye	keiye
yuwi	yu	keau
tsadin	tsadeḡ	kedo

ntshetsho, njetsho, to kill.

Future.

Aorist.

yetsɛskin	ketsɛsko or kesko
yetsɛmin	ketsɛm
tshetshin (chechin)	ketso kejo
yetshen	ketshe keje
yetsuwi	ketsu
tshesheshin (chechechin)	kesheso

44. CONJUGATION WITH REFERENCE TO A PERSONAL PRONOUN OF CLASS A AND CLASS B VERBS

It is found in all tenses of all conjugations, but is especially commonly used in the IMPERATIVE. For a full discussion of this complicated conjugation, which Koelle calls 'Objective Inflexion', *vide* Koelle, *Kanuri Grammar*, pp. 99-139, where full conjugations are given. As examples there will only be given here the Future, Aorist, and Imperative of specimen verbs, (a) **wungin** (see), (b) **diskin** (do), (c) **yifuskin** (buy), and the irregular verb (d) **yiskin** (give).

(a) wungin (sec).

Future.

<i>Subjt.</i>	<i>Object.</i>	niga	{ shiga sandiga	andiga	nandiga
wu	wuga	wungin	wungin	wusamin	wungin
ni	wusemin	wuntsin	wunemin	wusai	wuntsai
shi	wushin	wuntsen	wunyen	wusawi	wuntsen
andi	wusuwi	wuntsai	wunuwi	wusai	wuntsai
nandi	wutsai				
sandi					

Aorist.

<i>Subjt.</i>	<i>Object.</i>	niga	{ shiga sandiga	andiga	nandiga
wu	wuga	wungosko	wugosko	wuskedam	wungedasako
ni	wuskam	wungono	wugam	wuskeda	wungeda
shi	wuskono	wungaiye	wugaiye	wuskedau	wungaiye
andi	wuskau	wungeda	wugau	wuskeda	wungeda
nandi	wuskeda				
sandi					

Imperative.

<i>Subjt.</i>	<i>Object.</i>	andiga	{ shiga sandiga
wu	wuga	wusane	wune
ni	wusene	wusanogo	wunogo
nandi	wusenogo		

(b) diskin (do).

Future.

<i>Subjt.</i>	<i>Object.</i>	<i>niga</i>	{ <i>shiga</i> <i>sandiga</i>	<i>andiga</i>	<i>nandiga</i>
wu		ntsədəskin	diskin		ntsədəskin
ni	sədəmin		dimin	sədəmin	
shi	sədin	ntsədin	tsədin	sadin	ntsədin
andi	səduwl	ntsədiyən	diyən	saduwl	ntsədiyən
nandi	sadin	tsadin	diwi	sadin	
sandi			tsadin		ntsədin

Aorist.

<i>Subjt.</i>	<i>Object.</i>	<i>niga</i>	{ <i>shiga</i> <i>sandiga</i>	<i>andiga</i>	<i>nandiga</i>
wu		ngidisko	kidisko		ngedəsko
ni	skidəm		kidəm	skedəm	
shi	skido	ngido	kido	skedo	ngedo
andi	skidu	ngidiye	kidiye	skedu	ngidiye
nandi	skedo	ngedo	kidu	skedu	ngedo
sandi			kedo	skedo	

Imperative.

<i>Subjt.</i>	<i>Object.</i>	<i>andiga</i>	{ <i>shiga</i> <i>sandiga</i>
wu			
ni	sədə		de
nandi	sedogo		dego

(c) yifuskin (buy).

Future.

<i>Subjt.</i>	<i>Object.</i>	niga	{ shiga sandiga	andiga	nandiga
wu	wuga	ntshifuskin	yifuskin		ntsashifuskin
ni	shifumin	ntshifin	yifumin	sashifumin	
shi	shifin	ntshifen	tshifin	sashifin	ntsashifin
andi	shifuwi	ntshifen	yifen	sashifuwi	ntsashifen
nandi	sashifin	ntsashifin	yifuwi	sashifin	ntsashifin
sandi			tsashifin		

Aorist.

<i>Subjt.</i>	<i>Object.</i>	niga	{ shiga sandiga	andiga	nandiga
wu	wuga	ngeifusko	keifusko		ngeashifusako
ni	skeifum	ngeifo	keifum	skeshifum	
shi	skeifo	ngeife	keifo	skeshifo	ngeashifo
andi	skeifu	ngeshifo	keife	skeshifu	ngeshife
nandi	skeshifo		keifu	skeshifo	ngeshifo
sandi			keshifo		

Imperative.

<i>Subjt.</i>	<i>Object.</i>	niga	{ shiga sandiga
wu	wuga		
ni	shife	sashife	yife
nandi	shifogo	sashifogo	yifogo

(d) yiskin (give).

Future.

<i>Subjt.</i>	<i>Object.</i>	<i>niga</i>	{ shiga sandiga	<i>andiga</i>	<i>nandiga</i>
wu	wuga	ntshieskin	yiskin	andiga	nandiga
ni	shimin	ntshieskin	yimin	sademin	ntsadeskin
shi	shin	ntshin	tshin	sadin	ntsadin
andi	ntshiyen	ntshiyen	yiyen	saduwi	ntsadiyen
nandi	shiw	ntsadin	yiwi	sadin	ntsadin
sandi	sadin	ntsadin	tsadin		

Aorist.

<i>Subjt.</i>	<i>Object.</i>	<i>niga</i>	{ shiga sandiga	<i>andiga</i>	<i>nandiga</i>
wu	wuga	ngesko	keako	andiga	nandiga
ni	skem	ngesko	kem	skedem	ngedesko
shi	skeino	ngelno	keino	skedo	ngedo
andi	skedu	ngelye	kelye	skedu	ngedye
nandi	skedo	ngedo	keo	skedo	ngedo
sandi	skedo	ngedo	kedo		

Imperative.

<i>Subjt.</i>	<i>Object.</i>	<i>andiga</i>	{ shiga sandiga	<i>ye</i>	<i>yogo</i>
wu	wuga	andiga			
ni	she	sade		ye	
nandi	shogo	sadogo			yogo

45. THE NEGATIVE MOOD

The negative mood of a verb is formed by adding the word **ba** or **gani**, meaning 'not', to any tense, e.g. :

letsin ba, he will not go.

ladeske gani, I did not sell.

Special negative tenses; Present Indefinite, Aorist, and Future Perfect, are formed by contraction with an irregularity in the first person plural, e.g. :

Present Indefinite.

lengeni	ruskeni
lengmmi	rummi
letseni	tsuruni
lenyende	ruiyende
lenuwi	ruwi
letsani	tsaruni

Aorist.

legoskeni	kiruskeni
legammi	kirummi
	kiruni
legeiyende	kiruiyende
legauwi	kiruwi
	keruni

The Future Perfect is formed like the Aorist.

Imperative.

The word **wote**, **wate** is joined with the negative mood, e.g. :

wote lenḡmmi, do not go (literally, that thou mayest not go).

wote gulluwi, do not tell (literally, that ye may not tell).

Note. It should be remembered that the particle **ba** is interrogative as well as negative, and may be placed after any tense, e.g. :

lenḡm ba ? did you go ?

lenḡmmi ba ? did you not go ?

It often corresponds to the French *n'est-ce pas*.

47. CONJUNCTIONAL OR CONDITIONAL MOOD

The syllable **ya** is suffixed to the Perfect and the Aorist, with certain euphonic changes.

Present Conjunctional.

Past Conjunctional.

lengiya, if or when I go. **legoskanya**, if or when I went.

lenḡmiya &c. **legamiya** &c.

letsiya &c. **leganya** &c.

lenyeya &c. **legeiyenya** &c.

lenuwiya &c. **legauya** &c.

letsaiya &c. **legedanya** &c.

ladḡskiya, if or when I sell. **kiladḡskanya**, if or when I sold.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

The Conjunctional and Negative Moods are also found combined.

Present Conjunct. Negative.

lengəniya, if or when I do not go.

&c.

&c.

Past Conjunct. Negative.

legoskeniya, if or when I did not go.

&c.

&c.

48.

THE ADVERB

Adjectives become adverbs by the addition of the dative ending *-ro*, e. g. :

ngəlaro, well ; dibiro, badly ; dauro, quickly.

ADVERBS OF PLACE

here, *na atə, natə* (literally, this place).

there, *na tutu* (literally, that place).

from here, *na atən, natən* (literally, from this place).

from there, *na tutun* (literally, from that place).

hither, *na atəro, natəro* (literally, to this place).

thither, *na tuturo* (literally, to that place).

behind, *ngabon*.

in front, *fugun*.

near, *karəngə*.

far, *kuyintə, kintə*.

from afar, *kuyintən, kintən*.

everywhere, *ndaranyaye, ndaranyai*.

together, *roko, yoro, kalkalro, kalkallo, chi tiloro*
(literally, with one mouth).

ADVERBS OF TIME

to-day, ku .	sunset, magarifu .
to-morrow, bari .	this year, kiminde .
yesterday, bisga .	last year, minde .
day before yesterday, bisganto .	next year, bari mina, galagia .
day after to-morrow, barikoja .	year before last, mindeto .
next day but two, ku kabu yasgen, ku kabu yasgwa (literally, to-day three days); wagerre .	first, burgo .
now, kerma, kermama .	last, darge .
at night, bunye .	again, kuru .
by day, kausu .	then, wonte .
midnight, dertę .	afterwards, ngabon .
forenoon, balte .	before, fugun .
evening, kajiri .	presently, afterwards, wage, wagge, wagejiya .
morning, sęba (very early morning, fajer).	quickly, suddenly, nagędę .
mid-day, kausu dabu .	quickly, kambairo .
	presently, tusshiya, tusiya .

49. ADVERBS OF KIND, MANNER, DEGREE,
AND PURPOSE

angalan , quickly, softly, carefully.	dua, duaro , quickly.
angal angalan , very quietly, very carefully, gradually.	ngela, ngelaro , good, well, properly.
ngubu , much.	zauro , very.
gana , little.	linta , very.
	kal, kalkal , equally.

karitero , excellently, especially good.	jire , truly.
sai , merely, only, except.	kęji , pleasantly, sweetly.
kędęg , quietly, silently.	wonigge , perhaps.
ngai , thus (after the sub- stantive).	ba , not.
	ba? interrogative particle.

50. INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS

abi , aŋi ? what ?
nda ? how ?
aŋgai ? how ?
nda ? ndara ? where ?
ndaran ? whither ?
yimbi ? when ?
yimbin ? since when ?
ndagu ? ndawo ? how much ? how many ?

For Specific Adverbs, i. e. adverbs only attached to one or two particular words, *vide* Koelle, *Kanuri Grammar*, pages 142 and 283, and article by Prietze in *Mitteilungen des Seminars für orientalische Sprachen* (Berlin), Jahrgang XI, 1908 (page 307).¹

These adverbs are exceedingly numerous. Some of the commonest are :

bul fog , quite white.
tilo lon , only one.
tselim pęt , jet black.
ndi karan , only two.

¹ *Vide* below, p. 88, for translation of this article.

51. THE PREPOSITIONS

The Kanuri language has no proper prepositions. The expressions which may be regarded as prepositions are always used in connexion with a postposition, i.e. with the locative suffix **-n** or **-lan**, e.g. :

on, **kɛla . . . n** ; on the horse, **kɛla pɛrben**.

in, **tsuro . . . n** ; in the town, **tsuro bɛlaben**.

in front of, **fugu . . . n** ; in front of him, **fuguntsɛn**.

behind, **ngabo . . . n** ; behind me, **ngabonyin** ; behind the town, **ngabo bɛlaben**.

between, **dabu . . . n**.

under, **tshidiga . . . n**.

52. THE POSTPOSITIONS

with, through, on, in, **n**, **lan**.

around, **deri n**.

thus, like, **-ngai**, **-gai**.

because, **nanga**.

still, yet, **dugo**.

indeed, **marre**.

similarly, **tsabun**.

53. THE CONJUNCTIONS

and, **-n -n**, **-wa -wa**, **-nyin -nyin**.

or, **-ra**.

either or, **-ra -ra**.

only, except, **sai**.

if, **kwoya**.

54. INTERJECTIONS

labuda, quite right.

wai, alas!

waiyo, help!

yowa, very good, very well.

aya, to express astonishment.

atəma,

atəma shi, } right, that is so.

ngaima,

55. NUMERALS

1 **tilo, pal, lasgə**

2 **ndi**

3 **yasgə**

4 **dege**

5 **ugu**

6 **arasgə**

7 **tulur**

8 **wusgə**

9 **ləgar**

10 **megu**

11 **megu** { **luku** tilon ; or lagari
 tata

12 **megu** { **luku** ndin ; or nduri
 tata

13 **megu** { **luku** yasgen ; or megu yasgen
 tata

14	megu { luku tata	degen; or { megu degen megu deri
15	megu { luku tata	ugun; or { megu ugun megu wuri
16	megu { luku tata	arasgen; or megu arasgen
17	megu { luku tata	tulurnyin; or megu tuluri
18	megu { luku tata	wusgen; or megu wusgen
19	megu { luku tata	legarnyin; or megu legarnyin
20	pindi	
21	pindi { luku tata	tilon
30	piyasge	
40	pidege	
50	piugu	
60	pirasge	
70	pitulur	
80	{ piusgu pitusku	
90	pilgar	
100	mia, yeru	
200	yeru ndin	
300	yeru yasge	
1000	dubu	
1111	dubu mian megu luku tilon	

ORDINALS

These are formed by prefixing **kən** to the Cardinals, c.g.:

kəntilo, first.

kəndegə, fourth.

kəlləgar, ninth.

Note. 'First' is often expressed by **burgo-be**, 'second' by **ngabo-be**, 'last' by **dərgə-be**.

Numerals always follow the noun, and if the noun is qualified by an adjective, they follow the adjective, e.g.:

pə ngəla yasgə, three good cows.

pər degə maibe, four of the king's horses.

NUMERAL ADVERBS

These are formed by adding **-ro** to the Cardinals, e.g.:

tilo-ro, once.

ndi-ro, twice.

megu luku yasgə-ro, thirteen times.

Or to the Ordinals:

kəntilo-ro, the first time.

FRACTIONS

$\frac{1}{2}$ **reta**

$\frac{1}{3}$ **sanna yasgə**

$\frac{1}{4}$ **sanna degə**

DISTRIBUTIVES

Formed by repeating the Cardinal, e. g. :

tilo tilo, one each.

megu megu, ten each.

INDEFINITE NUMERALS

tiloma, a single one.

afima, **abima**, anything.

nduma, any one.

samma, all.

afiso, **abiso**, whatever.

ndasaso, whichever.

nduso, whoever.

ngaso, all ; every.

yasgeso, all three.

degeso, all four, &c.

afiyaye, all ; everything.

ndasoyaye } all ; every one.
nduyaye }

yasgeyaye, all three, &c.

ndasoyaye } each ; every

ndusoyaye } one.

THE SPECIFIC ADVERBS OF EMPHASIS IN HAUSA AND KANURI

TRANSLATED AND RE-ARRANGED FROM THE
GERMAN OF RUDOLF PRIETZE

[The original of this article appeared in the *Mitteilungen des Seminars für orientalische Sprachen*, Berlin, Jahrgang XI, Dritte Abteilung, 1908. I have usually adopted the Royal Geographical Society spelling used in Robinson's *Hausa Dictionary* and Benton's *Kanuri Readings* instead of the complicated though more scientific system favoured by Prietze.—P.A.B.]

Mischlich in his *Haussa-Lehrbuch*, p. 54, under Adverbs, points out that there are certain ones which mean 'very' only in a certain connexion, and quotes as emphatic suffixes of this species *lau* attached to *laſa*, meaning 'quite'; *wur* to *ja* (red), *ſet* or *ſer* to *fari* (white), *kirin* to *bakki* (black).

Although Mischlich states that *lau-lau* means the same as *laſa-lau*, *wur-wur* as *ja-wur*, the expression cannot be exactly translated thus. According to my inquiries, such duplication can only be employed to contradict an expressed or implied doubt. If, for

example, a merchant has recommended some material as **fari-fet** or **ja-wur**, and the customer finds it not so white or so red as he wants, the former would protest that it is **fet-fet** or **wur-wur**; the duplication therefore does not imply kind but degree. Koelle, in § 289 (p. 282 ff.) of his *Kanuri Grammar*, gives thirty-three such specific or confined adverbs, each of which is only found applied to a definite particular word or its synonyms. It appears that adverbs of this stamp are to be found in other African languages, e. g. Aku and Vci, and are to be regarded as onomatopoeic (or rather sound-symbolic) expressions.

I have traced this remarkable phenomenon in discussions with people from the Sudan in the Azhar Mosque here [i. e. Cairo]. What I have been able to collect regarding words of this class, drawn in Hausa from the dialects of Damagaram (capital, Zinder) and Kano, and in Kanuri from the Manga dialect of the district of Borsari, may serve to illustrate the differences from Koelle's material, which was drawn from the Gazir district [i. e. Gazirregomo or old Birni].

ABBREVIATIONS :

K. = Kano dialect.	Kl. = Koelle.
D. = Damagaram dialect.	H. = Hausa.
M. = Mischlich.	B. = Bornu (Kanuri).

In addition to the specific adverbs of emphasis enumerated below, it should be noted that many of them can also be expressed by the common words for 'quite', 'fully', 'very', viz. in Hausa by **kwari**

90 SPECIFIC ADVERBS OF EMPHASIS

(Kano, Sokoto) and **sarrai** (Daura, Damagaram), by **dakeau** (Kano, Sokoto) and **kakeau** (Daura, Katsena), in Kanuri by **linta** or **tsouro**.

HAUSA ADVERBS (85)

dábas (K.): **da kabri dábas**, very thick (board, material).

dakáb (D.): **da dauda dakáb**, filthily dirty.

dákan (K.): **da dauda dákan**, filthily dirty.

díbis (K.): **kusa ne díbis**, it is quite near.

dílim (D., K.): **makafo dílim**, totally blind.

dom (D., K.): **ya zamna dom**, he remains quite still.

dowi (D.): **maiwari dowi**, frightfully smelly.

faiyáu (K.): **da kaifi faiyáu**, quite sharp (edged).

fal (D., K.): **a chikke fal**, it is quite full.

da sasari fal, loaded with chains.

farzák (D., K.): **dia farzák**, enormous fruit.

fat (D., K.) (M. Sokoto **fet**, Kano **fer**): **fari fat** (D., K.), snow-white. (There is a remarkable similarity between the emphatic word used in Hausa with 'white', and in Kanuri with 'black'.)

fazák (D.): **dia fazák**, enormous fruit. [Cf. ? Kanuri **gajak**, bloated; *vide* Benton, *Kanuri Readings*, p. 29.]

fer. *Vide fat*.

fet. *Vide fat*.

fiáu (D.): **da kaifi fiáu**, quite sharp (edged).

fitik (K.): **kurma fitik**, deaf as a post.

fur (D., K.): **da doachi fur**, quite bitter.

- fúrat** (D.): *da sauki fúrat*, quite light (weight).
- fútik** (D.): *kurma fútik*, deaf as a post.
- gágau** (K.), **gagáu** (D.): *maikarifi gágau*, gigantically strong. (Cf. M. *gágauta* (K.), to be hasty, rash.)
- gárau** (D., K.): *sabo gárau*, quite new (garment).
- gúbal** (K.): *gajere gúbal*, quite short.
- igír** (D.): *da tauri igír*, hard as a rock.
- kaláu** (K.): *da sanyi kaláu*, quite cool (weather).
mailafia kalau, mild, tender-hearted.
- kám** (D., K.): *ya ke kám*, he stands upright.
- karáu** (D.): *da sanyi karáu*, quite cold (water).
sabo karáu, quite new (metal).
kekashashe karáu, quite dry.
- kátaf** (K.): *fura ta yi kabri kátaf*, the porridge is quite thick.
- kau** (D.): *zafi kau*, great heat.
(*kau* is also the Kanuri word for 'Sun'.)
- kídil** (D., K.): *wada kídil*, a regular dwarf.
gajere kídil, quite short.
- kígir** (D.): *da tauri kígir*, hard as a rock.
- kíkam** (K.): *ya tsaya kíkam*, he stands upright.
- kílit** (K.): *gajere kílit*, quite short.
kankanni kílit, quite small.
- kírin** (D., K.): *bakki kírin*, coal black.
dufu kírin, pitch dark.
- kirtíb** (D.): *fura ta yi kabri kirtíb*, the porridge is quite thick.
- lítib** (D.): *da kabri lítib*, very thick (board, material).
- kor** (D., K.): *da tsami kor*, quite sour.

92 SPECIFIC ADVERBS OF EMPHASIS

kúrum (D., K.): **karami kúrum**, quite small. (Cf. M. **kurum**, rest, usually silence.)

kwánai (D.): **da wayo kwánai**, very clever.

lak (D., K.): **daia lak**, only one.

lau (D., K.): **lafia lau**, very well.

ka yi hankuri lau, pray be patient.

límas (K.): **da tabshi límas**, quite soft (cushions and cloths).

lúkos (D.): **da tabshi lúkos**, quite supple. (In Kano **lúkos** = asunder, not according to M.)

maráu (K.): **kekashashe maráu**, quite dry.

mazáu (D.): **a-darme mazáu**, he is tightly bound.

rak (D.): **biu rak**, only two.

sab (K.): **a-darme sab**, he is tightly bound.

sánka (K.): **sabo sánka**, quite new (garment).

shákat (D., K.): **harshinsa shákat**, he is very talkative. (Cf. M. **sákot** in **duatsu sákot**, light stones.)

shar (D., K.): **shudi shar** (K.), quite sky-blue.

zanwa shar (D., K.), quite green.

danye shar (D.), quite unripe.

shárab (K.): **danye shárab** (K.), quite unripe.

sháraf (K.): **ganye sháraf** (K.), quite green leaf.

shárat (K.): **danye shárat** (K.), quite unripe.

shátak (D., K.): **lami shátak**, quite insipid, unseasoned.

danye shátak (K.), quite unripe.

shau (D., K.): **shuni shau** (D., K.), deep dark blue.

shudi shau (D.), quite sky-blue.

(According to my informants, Mischlich has changed

THE LANGUAGES AND PEOPLES OF BORNU

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TAH

the meanings of *shuni* and *shudi* the wrong way round.)

shirim (D.): *babba shirim*, gigantically big.

(K. *babba kato*; cf. M. *kato*, thick.)

shirít (D.): *danye shirít* (D.), quite unripe.

damana shirít (D.), time of fresh green after the rains.

síbal (K.): *da samtsi síbal*, quite smooth.

sílib (D.): *da samtsi sílib*, quite smooth.

sílim (K.): *da samtsi sílim*, quite smooth.

sit: *bakki sit*, coal black.

tal (D., K.): *da kora tal*, quite bald.

tíkir (K.): *da tauri tíkir*, hard as a rock.

tílas (D., K.): *da tabshi tílas*, quite soft (cushions and cloths).

mailafia tílas (D.), quite gentle (of character).

tafariki lafia tílas, perfectly secure road.

tis (D.): *kusa ne tis*, it is quite near.

túbus (D.): *da tabshi túbus*, quite soft (food).

túkos (D.): *da tabshi túkos*, quite soft (food).

túkub (D.): *tsofo túkub*, as old as the hills.

túkuf (K.): *tsofo túkuf*, as old as the hills.

wur (D., K.): *ja wur* (D., K.), deep red.

yom (D.): *maikeau yom*, very beautiful, very good.

zagób (D., K.): *rubabbe zagób* (K.), quite spoilt (e. g. a garment).

zagóm (D.): *rubabbe zagóm*, quite putrid (e. g. meat).

zigib (K.): *azige zigib* (or *ziglib*), it is very sloppy.

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