

**File 9
(Tone)**

8/15¹

15. tongue root position has been discussed by Stewart (1967), Lindau et al (1972) and Jacobson (1978). The latter is especially useful, since it is a detailed study of the phonetics of vowels in DhoLuo, a Western Nilotic language closely related to Lango. Jacobson's results bear on the question of whether tongue height or pharyngeal width might ultimately be considered the distinctive feature distinguishing classes A and B. His results, based primarily on radio-graphic investigation, reveal that some speaker seem to use tongue height while others use pharynx width to distinguish the similar classes of vowels in DhoLuo. To my knowledge, no similar radio-graphic studies have been carried out for Lango vowels. Acoustic evidence, discussed below, seems to indicate that both tongue height and pharynx width are involved in distinguishing Lango vowels, though the evidence is not inclusive and further study might reveal results similar to Jacobson's.

16. Only one informant was used in obtaining this sample. On the basis of Jacobson's ___?___ (section 15), a large sample might reveal different

TC 7. Tone coalescence

The tones of the coalescing vowels are not lost, but are all associated with the resulting syllable. The simplification, but not the spreading, rules may apply to the output of TC.

10/15²

A ___?___ version of the ___?___ 4-1

4. TONE

Lango is a tone language, which is to say that differences in relative pitch are important in distinguishing one word from another and that these differences cannot, in general, be predicted from the sorts of information about the word – stress position, grammatical

4.1 Inventory of tones

In Lango only vowels can be the bearers of tone: there are no syllabic consonant which could bear tone in the language. Phonetically, the following patterns may be observed:

[-] e.g.

1) can't just use surface forms be of V's – can easily gen. over the whole et if non-surface underlying forms are posited

2) so: what about dákò etc.? dákò could also allow the rules to work, also MSO posits dákò with argument



Alternation condition

	LHLH	L HLH	
∨		∨∨	
	akuri	akuri	
	àkùrí	'I guarded you'	àkù!rí 'dove'

¹ The upper half of this sheet deals with vowels. It discusses [ATR] category.

² The numbers of chapter and section cited in this sheet correspond to those in Noonan's 'A Grammar of Lango'. However, the content of this sheet has much difference from it.

6/15

R1 full creation → C₂ prevent appl. in the

[V]	C ₂	[V]	Pause	case of gem.
[high]		[-high]	→ what constitutes pause?	
1	2	3	4	
⇒ 1	2	[+high] [-high]	4	
		[+syl] [-syl]		
		3		

bómà → bómáà
 gwóòk → gwóóòk

↳ [-syl]

but: cases where falls are lexical → mākâc twòlê
 scissors snakes
 ?? follow low

So: all fall. fol. low or there that fol. high are

derived via fall creation (not ??)

R2 tone copy

[αhigh] → [-αhigh] / C [-αhigh] (C) ___ # [+seg]

rìḡó róm̄mí → rìḡò róm̄mí
 rìḡó m̀ònnì → rìḡò m̀ònnì
 bómà j̀ógí → bómá !j̀ógí town of spirit

 →

((bómà m̀ònnì → bómá m̀ònnì))?

Could also account for lexical fall

dákóò' → dákó !'

dákóò → dákóò'

p.18 mākáác^ → mākáác

gwóòk mór → gwók !mór

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R3 vowel simp.

[V][V] ⇒ [V] gwóòk món → downstep

[αF][αF] [+syl] 2 gwóók !món

[αF] 3 gwók !món

1 2 1, 2

Note: b̀òḡò òt

mākáác kenocalabash scissors

2 mākáác k̀èò

3 màkác keno

R4 tone shift

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 [V \quad] (C) \# ([V \quad]) (C) [V \quad] & \Rightarrow & 1, 2, 3, [4 \quad], [6 \quad] [6 \quad] \\
 [+high] \quad \quad \quad ([-high]) \quad \quad [-high] & & [+high] \quad [+high] \quad [-high] \\
 & & [+syl] \quad [-syl] \quad
 \end{array}$$

↑ ← note: no C in the pos.

Reason for ___ appl. of 4 + 2 is that you don't want output of 4 to undergo 2, yet 4 has to come before 2 erases environment for 4

rìṅó dòk ⇒ rìṅò dôk

ṅíg yàt ⇒ ṅíg yât

rìṅó wètê ⇒ rìṅò wêtê

dúkú rècê ⇒ dúkú rêcê

rìṅó múnú ⇒ rìṅò mú!nú ← note that this is really a st_?_

rìṅó wèlò ⇒ rìṅò wélò in tone rather than just addition because

ṅíg keno ⇒ ṅíg keno any word downstepped remain

dúkú cògó ⇒ dúkú có!gó

rìṅó wèlò bápá → rìṅò wélò bápá

kúér àpát → kúér ápát

ṅíg òtít → ṅíg ótít

bòṅó òt → bòṅòòt

5/15

Sim. App. of R2 + R4 by right linear cycle

cògó néró → cògò néró

but: dúkú cògó néró → dúkú có!gó néró

rìṅó dòk néró → rìṅò dôk néró

rìṅó rècê néró → rìṅò rêcê réró

rìṅó múnú néró → rìṅò múnni néró

R5 fall simplification

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 [V \quad] & \rightarrow \emptyset / \# [+syl] _ (C) [+syl] \{ *syl \} \\
 [-syl] & & [+high] & & [+high] & \{ C \} \\
 [-high] & & & & & \{ \# \}
 \end{array}$$

The effect of this rule seems to be to turn sequence of ^' to '!' that results from the appl. of R2.

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H L L H C H H H

+d +d

1. downstep

4/15

[+low] → [+high][+low] / [+high]⁴
[+syl] [-syl]

↑ e.g. geminates vs non-geminates

MSO: assertion that consonantal environments were significant in the formulation of L tone rules stem from results from the relative abstractness of their analysis. Once their abstractness is eliminated, consonantal environments no longer became a faith in stating the tone rules.

7/15

General principles:

- (1) no tone is lost (though L may become)
- (2) tones always spread to the right (exc. with cond. (4) below and in tone coalescence)
- (3) any H following a L is downstepped
- (4) only ___?___ which affect only imperatives and a few in a L H pattern can retain LH – it cannot come about as a result of an ordinary tone rule
- (5) C₂, or suffixes that will condition C₂ (___?___ they actually do or not is irrelevant) block any sort of tone spread but ___?___ simp ___?___ T154 ___?___
- (6) tone does not spread from topicalized to non-topicalized material
- (7) only two tones may associate with any given syllable
- (8) the last member of a contour tone determines its behavior with regard to spread rules i.e. LH, HL, etc. behave like L ... H, etc.

Rules that operate within breath groups

UFS 1' underlying Fall simp. see text

HS 1. High spread 1 next stressed L or until a H is environmentally following H L's become high up to (and including) (even across #) the resulting in a HL in the last syl. to be affected (doesn't spread off HL, but does off LH/L(H))

LS 3. Low spread

Ḥ → L / Ḷ (#) ___ σ σ = syllable

where Ḥ does not represent a pronoun affix (if RS has to apply before coalescence even their ___?___)

FS1 4. Fall simplification 1

HL → H! / {# ___ H} results in unassociated L ((since there are no ___?___
{ ___ # H} CV in L, the first ___?___))
{ \$ ___ # \$ } → creates H!H in subj.

FS2 5. Fall simplification 2

⁴This formulation is cancelled by Noonan?

- HL → H / ___ (#) L
- HS2 6. High spread 2
 L → H / H # ___ L applies after FS2
- RS 2. Rise simplification
 LH → L unconditioned
- Exc. for subj. must follow HS1, precede LS

11/15

Comments on rules

LS – doesn't appl. to HL

FS2 coal
 kèdè àbòlò → kèdè àbòlò → kèdò bolo

LS can't apply to L HL

FS2
 wèlê pòl → wèlé pòl
 again LS can't apply to L HL

- spreading rules + C₂

Spreading rules do not apply across C₂ as attested by

pámmà 'cotton' (not *pámmâ) HS1
 cùggú 'black ant' cùggúná LS Is this correct?
 But riṅòná⁵

13/15

Q171, 173

- tone rules apply iteratively left to right, affecting a pair of words at a time

ABCD first AB then BC then CD

-gemination must precede tone rules – since some tone rules (___ FS1) refer to it and others. The spreading rules are preceded by it. But coal. must follow the tone rules. This presents a pres. prog.

Consider:

òkèl-ò-ì-á → òkèllá Q95

'he brought it for me'

Q may be wrong in the underlying form -ì prob. req. a C

Through this never sa? ___ - even in òtòyá 'he died on me'

Historically, the C is probably pì. In any case, it's not clear how to derive such forms. E.g.

òbínòrà → òbín!ná Q95

- 1) whatever reserves the stem W so as to ___ gem. must occur before tone rules
- 2) then tone rules

⁵riṅó 'meat' bears a Lexical toneme LLH in Kumam and Acooli,

3) then coal.

But this will predict the wrong tone:

òbínoíá → òbíniá → òbínniá⁶ (input to tone rule

14/15

rìjò dòk

1 ____

2 rìjò dòk

(Hieda: rìjò dòk?)

9/15⁷

Ac. Cr. 113

ànéno!gí hab.

ànéno!gí perf.

ané!né hab + perf This form in the hab. supposes ànéno é⁸

*here the tone of the stem V is preserved

Subj. needs to be revised

Unmarked is LH

Prefix V's (save 3s and imper. φ) are LH

HS1 LHLH RS LHLH FS1 LH !H

∨ | / | \ / | | /

ǎǎn → anǎn → anen → anen

*hab. is underlying ' ^

Reason: T150

nénó wìjò

if nénéno wìjò then → nénó wìjò → *nénó wí?_

but if nénéno wìjò no HS1 FS2 give nénéno wìjò⁹

12/15 (This page might be involved in Noonan8-derivation?)

- intro. - Kip. + abstractness

- this led to the _?_ prop. for a 'natural' phon/morph., notably D. Stampe + T. Venneman

⁶ Historically the consonantal germination is originated from the alveolar nasal of the preposition ni. Kumam and Acooli preserve the preposition ni.

⁷ Tones in Acooli verbs are problematic. Cf. Crazzolara p.113.

⁸ a=nén!=é'I see her/him.' bears the tonal pattern of verbs in imperfect.

⁹ Transitive verbs have a floating low toneme in the rightmost position both in imperfect and perfect aspect in Acooli and Kumam.

- these natural approaches had at least the following merits in common
- even at an early stage of __?__, the two diss. import. diff.

(gen. ab. differences)

- __?__ NGG, most notably up by the works of J. B. is a none radiant departure from __?__ and from the structuralism that has dominated __?__ in the 20th C. Her __?__ in accord with the West Coast Functionalists (Givon, Lakoff, Thompson) is clear

The approach itself is clear, not only by the rejection of certain aspects of the familiar structuralist appreciates, but also by a return to a none empiricist (as opposed to a rationalist) approach to theory construction. This characterizes the spirit, if not always the practice, of this group and is most clearly evident in the work of Bybee.

We take structuralism to be a sort of theory of perception which

In this respect, it I opposed to a purely idealist approach, say to that subjective idealism of Berkeley or of the phenomenologists, and at the same time, in opposition to the materialists.¹⁰ (Hieda: there are beside the lines some notes which are not readable.)

¹⁰Noonan writes some notes in a blank, which are not readable.

File 10
(Vowel harmony)

16/19 – 19/19¹

1/19

VH

- assimilating in nature

Root marking system vs. assim. 1-2

- descr. of V's 2f ATR 4-5

Earlier investigations, Tucker 1958 and Okello 1975, described a substantive²simpler VH system than is described here. Whether this is the result of language change reflected in the generation of speakers whose speech is described here, or to some of the factors, cannot be determined at this point.

- VH general statement?

V length

in both unvoiced and voiced roots, in the configuration # C (G) V #, the V will be long

2/19

In describing vowel harmony processes in Lango we must distinguish tempi, fast and mid-fast. The second is defined negatively since it collapses all varieties that are not fast speech.

I will base the description of VH processes³in non-fast speech since this level exhibits the most idiosyncrasies. Desc. in fast speech will be described below.

VH is bidirectional

VH exhibits dominance rel's among V's – some V's are harmonized more dominant than others

3/19

- stem to suffix VH is blocked if affix contains C
 - when affix conditions gem., then it harmonizes
- any ATR V conditions VH in these cases
- suffix to stem VH is conditioned only by high V's -ní/wú, -í/wú
 - it is not blocked by C in affix pl. -i
 - excep. pl. -ê (p. 17)
 - gem.
 - excep. all -ô (p. 19)
- stem to prefix VH is conditioned by any ATR V
 - affect only à- (check out è-)

¹These sheets are the data on which 'Vowel harmony in Lango' by Bavin and Noonan is based.

²?

³?

- prefix to stem VH does not occur
- VH does not occur in compounds, sentence clitics

4/19

Nom. suf. Verbal suf. -obj.

gem.

					st. V-ò	H→				
1	-ná	H→	-wá	~H	1	-á	H→	-wá	~H	} take 57
2	-ní	←H	-wú	←H	2	-í	←H	-wú	←H	}
3 A	-mérê	~H	-gí	~H	3	-é	H→	-gí	~H	}

IA -êgem.

This -ní ~Hreflex -êH→

That -nò ~H

~Ali -érê H→

The -mérê ~Hgem.

Some -mórò ~Hall -ò←H

gem.

pl.-ì←H

pl.-ê←H

pl.ò-

Verbal pref. - subj.

1 à←H

2 ì ~H

3 ò- ~H

(truncation only pos. withsg. suf's, but not 3sA mérê)

The form - ná ~H but Cá (when C = gem. C) H→

- ní is ←H under both conditions

15/19

all - ATR ← -í/ní	N, V, A
all- ATR ← í	check pl.
i, u high V's → Cá, (ná)	alienable
all + ATR → a	inalienable, V, P
all + ATR → ε	inalienable, V, P
all + ATR → Cò	infin
and i, ε, a	otrans. V
all - ATR ← wu	
i, u, high V's ← Cwu	
neutral ní, nò etc.	
méré	

Check cases with no intervening cons.

odɔ/o ? also CVCo trans

Check a suffix carefully

Check allative, benefactive, purpose, ε (n.s.r)

9/19

Vowel harmony

- the various suffixes behave differently

- -o infin

o everywhere except after ɔ, ʊ (100)

10/19

VH _____

- check out effects of -u (subj.) on VH

also -wu 'your'

- check out effects of gem. on VH

ní 'your' with CVC n's

nì 'this'

check out obj. pro's with infin.

- check out regularity of truncated stem of N's with poss. suf. (see if cor. words⁴) with harmonic roots

5/19

i/i	billò 'tame'	billò 'taste'
	bittò 'lure'	bittò 'unshell'
	likkò 'stamp (foot)'	likkò 'struggle with'
	tìŋŋò 'lift'	tìŋŋò 'sulk'
e/ε	èllò 'uncover'	èllò 'spread'
	cèllò 'hit with projectile'	cèllò 'roast, fry'
	kèttò 'put'	kèttò 'destroy'
	lèkkò 'dream'	lèkkò 'roll something on ground'
	lèmmò 'make one feel nauseated'	lèmmò 'lick'
	mèèyò 'glow'	mèèyò 'melt'
	tèèrò 'take'	tèèrò 'spread out'
	tèttò 'forge'	tèttò 'drink rapidly'
ə/a	əmmò 'yawn'	əmmò 'handle gently'

⁴?

	bàppò ‘deflate’	bàppò ‘slap’
	làkkò ‘become too familiar’	làkkò ‘rinse’
	tàṅṅò ‘dodge’	tàṅṅò ‘spread out the hand’
o/ɔ	òddò ‘pound’	òddò ‘scoop’
	òllò ‘bore’	òllò ‘cough’
	dòṅṅò ‘come’	dòṅṅò ‘go’
	dòṅṅò ‘hit’	dòṅṅò ‘grow’
	kòbbò ‘say’	kòbbò ‘transfer’
	lòkkò ‘talk about’	lòkkò ‘change’
	lòrò ‘roll’	lòrò ‘take care of (clothes)’
	tòò ‘shrivel up, shrink’	tòò ‘die’
u/ʊ	cùddò ‘fish’	cùò ‘hunt’
	cùllò ‘fill up’	cùllò ‘pay’
	gùrò ‘drive a nail in’	gùrò ‘round up, collect’

6/19

(V)CVC N’s

i		I	
àtìl ‘antelope’	píg ‘juice’	àtín ‘child’	
cín ‘bowels’	tík ‘chin’	cín ‘arm’	
	yít ‘ear’	lwít ‘root’	
kíc ‘kind’	yíb ‘tail’	ṅín ‘name’	
ṅíg ‘grain’	wíc ‘head’	òmin ‘brother’	
òtít ‘firefly’		òlwít ‘eagle’	
pì ‘water’		yít ‘scorpion’	
yìc ‘belly’			
e		ε	
ceg- ‘wife’	lyèc ‘elephant’	bél ‘wheat’	ògwéc ‘mashing stick’
cèṅ ‘sun’	ṅèc ‘back’	dèk ‘stew’	pè ‘snow’
dwè ‘moon’	ṅèt ‘sidegwèṅ’	‘stone’	pièn ‘skin, hide’
worn out hoe’			
ém ‘thigh’	pèm ‘bridge’	léb ‘tongue’	réc ‘fish’
gwén ‘chickens’	wér ‘song’	lè ‘axe’	
kèc ‘hunger’	wél ‘amount’	lwét ‘nails’	
lè ‘animal’	lyèl ‘grave’		
lér ‘vein’	ṅwèn ‘flying termite’		
ə		a	
ṅàṅ ‘crocodile’	bàd ‘arm’	jàṅ ‘branch’	
		kàl ‘millet’	kwàc ‘leopard’
		càk ‘milk’	màc ‘fire’

ə		a	
ɲèyò	‘expand’	bààyò	‘throw’
		mààyò	‘seize’
		kààyò	‘bite’
		kwaàyò	‘ask, beg’
		mààrò	‘like’
o ɔ			
còyò	‘wake up’	lòyò	‘defeat’
pòyò	‘remember’	dwòyò	‘twist’
twòyò	‘sicken’	gòyò	‘hit, beat’
òòrò	‘send’	kòyò	‘leave out’
còrò	‘push’		
uɔ			
nùùrò	‘make drowsy’	gòòrò	‘round up’

11/19

Non-harmonizing words⁶

dákò	‘woman’
lòcà	‘man’
niàŋ	‘sugar cane’
ògwéc	‘mashing stick’
òlók	‘vine’
òlwit	‘eagle’
àbilí	‘sacrifice’
òkónò	‘pumpkin’
gwèrò	‘chicken’

Longer harmonic words

àbòlò	‘plantains’	cáwà	‘time, clock’
lùdì	‘sticks’	pámmà	‘cotton’
àbàŋè	‘ignorance’	gúlú	‘pot’
gèvméntè	‘government’	cògó	‘bone’
àdúnû	‘s_?_’	kidí	‘rock’
àrэгè	‘alcohol’	mùnú	‘white man’
òdùkò	‘gun’	òpí	‘slave’
àjú!lú	‘type of chicken’	àwí	‘cord’
àjàjà	‘cat’	àpàt	‘stranger’
ìcìkí	‘stump’	wèlò	‘visitor’
ìkòrì	‘zebra’	nérò	‘uncle’
móggò	‘cassava’	gwèrò	‘chicken’ ⁷ *see above (Hieda: This form is correct.)

⁶ There is non-harmonizing word in Kumam and Acooli.

òdílo	'ball'	bòṅó	'dress'
ògòlè	'eagle'	wíci	'thread'
ògíkò	'spoon'	tígô	'beads'
pàlà	'knife'	pónô	'pig'
yíè	'boat'	ídíkè	'leech'
òfíl	'antelope'	rómô	'sheep'
túlô	'owl'	kúlú	'river'

12/19

Issues

- Jensen Lang 50/4 '74
- _____ markedness + VH

13/19⁸

The hierarchy of vowel harmony in L.

Get ex. of N's + V's with each vowel set

- check effect f-u (dual?) on VH / also -wú 'your'
- check effect of gem. on VH

e.g. -ní 'you' with CVC n vs. -nì 'this'

← i.e. high vowels may condition harm. (?)

Check effect of affixes on roots with ì (u ?)

14/19

- V_ηV → V[~]V[~]

Evidence for /V_ηV/ as opposed to V[~]V[~]

- 1) evidence from V-roots CV_η ~ CV[~]V[~] ~ CV_ηV
 - 2) gap in patterns of η exists in all pos. exc. V_ηV
 - 3) nasal V's don't exist except in adjacent V's
 - 4) in slow, deliberate speech, L speakers n(ever Hieda: ?) insert y in V[~]V[~] sequences.
- devoicing of stops with gem. before attr. part. à see LS p.61

- non-al al
- y~cc wiyá ~ wiccá p.62
- φ~cc wià ~ wiccà p.61

⁷ This word is belonging to the 'non-harmonizing' words?

⁸ This sheet involves the data of other languages than Lango, which are not included here. Moreover, this sheet involves the same notes in 10/19.

**File 11
(Auxiliary)**

1/9

Aspect in Lango

PerfProgStatHab

{non-durative	durative	durative	durative
{bounded	unbounded	unbounded	unbounded
single	single	single	multiple
process	process	non-process	non-process
<single morph.			>

perf	prog	stat	hab
non-durative	durative	unbounded	
single	multiple		
process	non-process		
applicative	attributive		

perf-dur. +proc
 prog+dur, +proc
 stat/hab+dur, -proc

2/9

Progressive aspect

Origin

Org. guessed that yàà 'leave, go away, get up, come from' is origin. Cf. Ac. aa 'start, come from, descend from'. Still seems reasonable. This V seems to have developed into an aux. in Luo also à 'to have just (done)' (Gregersen, p. 152)

3/9

Basic (pragmatic interpretation of tense)

Perfective

Imperfective - habitual (old imperfective)

- progressive imperf.+ á + infin.

bin

perfect + paratactic perf. (equi Su) → past perf. (remote)

hab.+ infin.→ future } neutral aspect

prog.+ infin.→ future (come to) }

nwon (always 3s)

perf. + perf. → (secondary) past

+ hab.→ past hab.

+ prog.→ pastprog.

hab. + perf. → secondary fut.perf.
 + hab. → secondary fut. ?
 + prog. → fut.prog.
 (hab.) tíê + perf. (para.) →
 + hab. (para.) → pres.prog.
 + prog. (para.) → ongoing

4/9

- bin as aux.

bin- is used both as a past and a future aux. The past is formed with bin- with -o and the sem(antic) domain verb is a serial V relation

láníòbínòyáíàngò
 ànàbínàlwátòlâtín

thesem. effect here seems to be one of a past perfect, but this isn't certain. Need to see this contextualized. → recall that serial = equi time¹

bin- as future aux. has been well explained. It occurs with final -o and takes infin.

dákó !bínójwàttó àtín

- origins of Lango tense/aspect system inflections

It seems possible to show the Lango tense/aspect system as having arisen from an original perf./imperf. distinction.

perf.	imperf.
à-	à-
ì-	ì-
ò-	φ-

These are the forms still formed in the past + hab: the subj. confirms to the imperfect, (except for the tone, but this should be __?__²), cf. T+B, the prog. seems straightforwardly derived from the imperf.

Imperfect inflec. + áà ('go') + infin.

But the tones are a problem (e.g. in 3s)

5/9

Things to check

Check out bin in para. construction in other than perf.

bin + para.

perf. ànàbínàyékò kàl
 ènòbínòyékò kàl'sieve'

¹?

²This part is cancelled by Noonan himself.

?hab. àbínóànékógwók
 ?prog.énàbínóànékógwók
bin + infin.
 ?perf.ánàbínèkkógwók
nwoŋ
 prog. + V
 énnwòŋòèkkógwók
 check out meaning of hab. + hab.
 énnwòŋónékógwók
 Malandra, 162 §295, 289 ←95

6/9

Auxiliary

bed-

àbédólwòŋòlòcà ‘I kept on calling the man.’ 93, 81
 gínòtè bédòkùŋòbùr ‘They kept on digging a hole.’

8/9

Auxiliary

tie

- àtíédòŋácàmmò 75
 - kàràitíé { ikwànnò } ŋó? ‘What are you studying?’ 78, 7
 { ikwánó }
 - àtíntíèòpièìwikòm 93, 4
 - àtíntíèònúrá ‘The child is drowsy now.’ 94, 2

9/9

Auxiliary

wot

- áwòtnènnòàtín ‘I’m going to see the child.’ 25

7/9

Parataxis

75. itíédòŋícàmmò

You are already eating it

lócàòjón ‘The man is thin, weak.’ ≈ ‘has become thin, weak.’

The perf.can be used to trans. Eng. Pres. perfect.

File 12
(Vocabularies)

1/55, 3/55, 19/55 and 25/55¹

Additional notes to the page 5/35 in File 5 (Langoanalysis)

Hab. – no downstep

Prog. – hab. + à + infin.

Fut. – hab. + bínó

Subj. – downstep with 3s

- pl. òkwán !búk

Imperative: imát²lócà (no downstep after V) pl. kwǎnú~kwǎn wúnú

46/55³

47/55

Nuer

γǎn yáâ complement

jín áâ kwàneach can have neg.

jèncomparative

_____one neg. ?_ constr.

perfect imperfect

_____?

à- à

check out, NP fronting in

í- í

serial (within serial)

ò- φ

+

past hab.comparative

prog.

fut.

subj.

2/55

Get: Knappert 'The tonological behaviors of the word in Alur' Zeitschrift für Phonetik, Band 15, 93-101, '62

Things to check:

1) kísá 89. 20 kicà A. '___?___, comparison, uneasy'⁴

¹The sheets, 1/55, 3/55, 19/55 and 25/55 are completely the same. They are almost the same page as 5/35 in File 5 (Lango analysis) including some additional notes by Noonan. The additional notes only are recorded here.

² Imát? Cf. 3/55, 19/55 and 25/55.

³ This sheet consists of a part of the page 21/35. It contains only verbal inflection in perfect and habitual.

⁴ The lines 1) and 2) are cancelled by Noonan himself.

2) átín !kók } kók ? cry baby
àwíjò dákó !kók } 'I heard woman cry'

3) òllò 06 cough⁵

òllò90. 36

én àóllòtùtwál 90.37

4) check out -o in CVC AN/SO forms

5) lwòḡḡò 'call' see if it has AN

álwòḡḡò I'm calling

6) check out bedo as aux -

Cf. Alur

- áèòḡò 'I'm calling.' 'I'm busy calling.'

- áédǎ lwòḡò 'I was calling.'

7) tiyò/tic get V-form

8) mààrò 'like'

plur. màrò 'like', mèr 'to have intimate friends'

see others from K. p. 122

nèèrò 'wither, wilt' ner? Intr. Alur has

Ac.

bok- become/make real } sample sentences in Ac p. 99

nur- fall as leap }

cer- rise from the dead }

jwír- be stunted/injure }

get infin. cod-

jiḡ- become hard/invigorate

jòḡ- become feeble/debilitate

get tr. have intr. kak kak split

ḡ- ɔyɔget shed/pour

muk- breach off/de__? lish

wíl- become dislocated/dislocate cf. wíl- 'buy'

get tr. 'stop at' gik- gik- stop/end

kuc- ?n be in peace/pacify

4/55

od-	4	gɔy-	6	muk-	5	ted-	3
ol-	1	gwey-	4	mɔl-	2	tɔk-	3
ɔl-	1			mɛḡ-	3	tuk-	3
əm-	1	jɔb-	1	mɛr-	2	tɛm-	6
ɔḡ-	1	jɔk-	5	mat-	4	tɔp-	3

⁵ The lines 3) and 5) are cancelled by Noonan himself.

it-	6	jɔŋ-	5	mey-	2		
bak-	4	jiŋ-	5	myɛl-	6	tɔr-	5
bok-	5	jiɾ-	1	nɛn-	2	tet-	4
bəp-	1	jiwɪk-	5	nɛr-	5	tiy-	6
bit-	1	kob-	4	nur-	6	tɔy-	3
cod-	5	kɔb-	2	ɲik-	2	twey-	4
ɲam-	2	two-	5				
cɔk-	4	kod-	2	ɲom-	2	two-	5
cɛl-	1	kak-	5	ɲɛr-	3	wɛ-	6
cam-	1	kok-	2	ɲwal-	4	wal-	3
caŋ-	1	kɔŋ-	5	ɲɔk-	3	wil-	5
cer-	5	kɛt-	2	ɲwɛc-	2	yec-	6
cat-	1	kɔt-	2	ɲwɛd-	2	yek-	3
cay-	4	kay-	5	ɲwey-	4	yɛk-	3
cɔy-	4	kɔy-	3	pac-	2		
dak-	1	kwal-	4	pon-	3		
din-	1	kwan-	4	pit-	4		
dɛŋ-	6	kwɔr-	2	pot-	3		
dɔŋ-	1	kwey-	2	pyet-	3		
dɛp-	1	lɛg-	4	pwɔŋ-	4		
dwek-	4	lek-	5	pwɔt-	6		
dwok-	1	lal-	6	reg-	3		
lɛl-	2	rem-	6				
gik-	5	lɔy-	4	rem-	6		
gal-	1	lwɛr-	5	rɔm-	6		
gam-	1	lwan-	5	ɲiŋ-	3		
gɛr-	1	lyɛl-	2	rweŋ-	3		
gur-	6	mok-	3	ryet-	4		

5/55

AN, SO with trans. counterpart

1

CvCv CvCv CvC CvC CVCrole of Violate

				takes –o	SO Su	prediction
ɔl	be tired of	SO	no	E		
ólô	cough		SO	-	A	
émô	yawn		SO		-	A
əŋ	drop, spill			SO	no	P
bəp	deflate			SO	no	P
bitô	unshell	AN?		-	-	
{cédô	roast, fry	AN?		-	P AN in etc.	

				may viol. 2		
??{cɛl/cɛlo --						
cèm eat		AN		yes	-	
càŋ recover		SO		no	E/P	
càt trade		AN		yes	-	
dàk migrate		SO		no	A	
dínô thresh		AN		-	-	
{dòŋɔ grow	SO			-	A	
{dwôŋ be big	SO	no	P			
(pl. dòŋò)						
dépô collect,		AN		-	-	
gather						
dòk go back	SO		no	A		
gàl delay		SO		no	A	
gòm bend		SO		no	P	
gédô build		AN		-	-	
jóbô sweep up		AN		-	-	
jírô sneeze		SO		-	A	
kòbò migrate	SO			-	A	
kódô blow		AN		-	-	
kòk cry	AN	AN	AN	no	-	kòk viol. 1
~kòkò~kòkò						
kèt fall apart			SO	no	-	
kùtù blow	AN			-	-	
kwórô sift		AN		-	-	
kwèè cool			SO	no	P	
lélô rejoice		AN		-	-	
lyédô shave		AN		-	-	
mòl float			SO	no	P	
mèèr get drunk			SO	no	E/P	
méô glow		SO	-	P		
nénô see		AN		-	-	
nên be visible			SO	no	P	
ɲíkô move away	SO	SO		-	A	
~ɲíkô slightly						
ɲámô chew		AN		-	-	
ɲòmò marry	AN			-	-	

CvCv	CvCv	CvC	CvC	CVC	role of prediction	violate
CvCtakes -o		SO	Su			
ɲwɛc	run	AN	yes		A	
ɲwédô	collect	AN	-		-	
	vegetables					
pácô	peel			AN	-	-
pònò	hide		*SO?		-	A/P
pòtò	fall		SO		-	P viol. 2
pyétô	winnow			AN	-	-
régô	grind			AN	-	-
rɪɲò	run	AN		AN	-	-
~rɪɲô						
rwɛ̀ɲò	get lost		*SO?		-	A/P
tédò	cook		AN		-	-
tókò	ladle out			AN	-	-
túkò	play		AN		-	-
tòp	rot			SO	no	P
tòò	die			SO	no	P
wàlò	boil	SO	SO		-	A
~wálô						
yékô	sieve			AN	-	-
yìtò	climb		AN		-	-
mɛ̀ɲ	flash			SO	no	A/P
ɲérô	laugh			AN	-	-
kóò	pick out			SO	no	P
môk	be sickly			SO	no	P
ɲòk	vomit			AN	no	- viol. 1
kwân	read			AN	yes	-
légô	pray			AN	-	-
cókô	gather			AN	-	-
ryétô	winnow			AN	-	-
kòb	speak			AN	yes	-
mótô	drink			AN	-	-
ɲwàl	give birth			AN	no	A viol. 1
cò	wake up			*SO	no	A/P
gwɛc	kick			AN	yes	-
lòc	rule			AN	?	-
ɲwè	smelly			SO	no	P
ódô	pound			AN	-	-
kwò	steal			AN	? -	

myèl	tremble	AN?	no	A?	may viol. 1
lâl	dispense	SO	no	A/P	
dèŋ	be swollen	SO	no	P	
rèm	be not enough	AN	no	-	
rôm	be sufficient	AN	no	-	
rèm	hurt	SO	no	E/P	
tèmmò	try		-	-	viol. 4 AN
gùr	drive in nail	AN	?	A	
yèc	be torn	SO	no	P	
wèyò	sweep	AN			
itò	climb	AN			
nùr	become drowsy	SO	no	P/E	

8/55

1

tr.	activity-naming	intr			
↓	↓	↓	↓		
st.	gloss	C̣vCC̣ṿ	C̣ṿC̣ṿC̣ṿC̣ṿC̣ṿ	C̣ṿC̣	reflex
ol-	be tired of	A/I, E/P			E
ol-	cause to cough	A/I, A/P	A		
	cough				
ony-	drop, spill	A, P			P
bəp-	deflate	A, P			P
caŋ-	heal,	A, P			P
	recover				
*cat-	sell, trade	A, P			A
dak-	transfer,	A, P			A
	move residence				
dɔŋ-	cause to grow	A, A/P	A		adj. P
dwok-	bring back,	A, P			A
	go back				
gom-	bend	A, P			P
ger-	build	A, P	A		
jɔb-	sweep up	A, P	A		
jir-	cause to sneeze,	A/I, A	A		
	sneeze				
kɔb-	transfer,	A, P	A		
	migrate				
kod-	blow	A, P	A		
kok-	weep over,	A, P	A _J	A _M	
	cry				

ket- desroy, fall apart	A, P			P
kwər- sift	A, P		A	
kwey- cool	A, P			P
lyel- shave	A, P		A	
mər- intoxicate	A/I, E/P			E/P
mey- cause to grow grow	A, A/P		A	
nən- see	A, P		A	P
nyam- chew	A, P		A	
nyəm- marry	A, C	A		P??
*ŋwɛc- run from run	A, S	A		
ŋwɛd- collect veg.	A, P		A	
pyət- winnow	A, P		A	P
reg- grind	A, P		A	P
rɪŋ- run from, run	A, P	A		
rweŋ- lose	A, P	A/P or P		—
ted- cook	A, P	A		P
tɔy- numb	A, P			P
kɔy- isolate, pick out among	A, P			P
cam- eat	A, P			A P
tɔk- ladle out	A, P		A	
tuk- play	A, P	A		
tɔp- rot	A, P			P
wal- boil	A, P		P	

9/55

* = CVC form, AN, ___ with -o except with forms built with infin. 2

Stem gloss CṽCCṽ CṽCṽ CṽCṽ CṽC CṽC reflex.

mɛŋ- light, flash A, P → → P-A P

yɪt- climb A, P A ?

nyɛr- laugh A, P A

mok- sticky, feeble I, P P

(become) adj

əm- yawn A/I, P A

gal- delay A, P A

ŋɔk- vomit A, P AA ← → A preferred

pon- hide (from)	A, S	A			
pot- fail (fall)	A, P	P	←→	P?	
yeŋ- sieve	A, P			A	
nyik- move away	A, P _i A _i ?	P			
*kwan- read, study	A _i , P A _i				
*cam- eat	A _i , P			A _i ←→A _i ??	
mɔl- flow	A/I, P			P	
kɔt- blow	A, P	A?			
lɛŋ- pray	A, P			A	
din- thresh	A, P			A (*in)	
cɔk- collect, gather	A, P			A	P
*kob- speak	A, P			A	P
kwal- steal	A, P			A kwò AN	
lwoŋ- call	A, P A				
ner- wither, wilt	A, P			P	
bok- redden	A, P	P			
nur- destroy (become/make)	A, P			P	
cer- raise from dead	A, P			P	
tɔr- break	A, P			P	
jwɪk- stunt	A, P			P	
cod- break	A, P			P	
jɪŋ- harden	A/I, P			A/P	
jɔŋ- emaciate	A, P			P	
two- sicken	A/I, P			P	
twɔ- dry	A/I, P			P	
kak- split	A, P			P	
muk- break off	A, P			P	
wil- lose	A/I, E/P			E	roles are not clear
jɔk- stop	A, D			A/P	
gik- stop	A, P			A/P	
pwɔt- smooth	A, P			P	
*tiy- work, do	A, P			A	

10/55				3	
Stem gloss	Cv̇CCv̇	Cv̇Cv̇	Cv̇Cv̇	Cv̇C	Cv̇C reflex.
*gwey- kick	A, P			A	
gɔ- hit, beat	A, P			A	

myɛl-	dance	A		A
lal-	scatter	A, P	←→	A/P
dɛŋ-	swell	A, P		P
rem-	be not enough	P, D		P
wɛ-	sweep	A, P		A
rt-	climb	A, P/L		A

11/55

CVC infin. 's that take -o in perf., hab.

Dodon't

cɛm-	'eat'	AN	kɔ- (?)	'pick out among'	SO
kwan-	'read'	AN	mok-	'sickly'	SO
kob-	'speak'	AN	ŋɔk-	'vomit'	AN
ŋwɛc-	'run'	AN	ɲwal-	'give birth'	AN
cat-	'trade sell'	AN	co- (?)	'wake up'	SO
tiy-	'work, do'	AN	ŋwe-	'smell'	SO
gwɛy-	'kick'	AN	?? loc-	'defeat, rule'	AN
tet-	'forge'	AN	kwal-	'steal'	AN
{ wot-	'go, walk'	AN	} ? coc-	'write, sow'	AN
↑ no trans?			lek-	'dream'	AN
jwɪk-	'stunt'			SO	
			cod-	'break'	SO
	ɲɲ-	'harden'		SO	
	jɔɲ-	'emaciate'		SO	
two-	'sicken'			SO	
twɔ-	'dry'	SO			

Stems that don't (tested)

kok-	'cry'	AN	kak-	'split'	SO
ɔɲ-	'spill'	SO	muk-	'break off'	SO
gal-	'delay'	SO	wil-	'lose'	SO?
dak-	'move'	SO	jɔk-	'stop'	SO
nen-	'be visible'	SO	gik-	'stop'	SO
tɔr-	'break'	SO	pwɔl-	'smooth'	SO
nɛr-	'wilt, wither'	SO	lal-	'scatter'	SO
bok-	'become/make red'	SO	myɛl-	'dance, tremble'	AN
nur-	'become/make destroy'	SO	dɛŋ-	'be swollen'	SO
			rem-	'be not enough'	AN
cer-	'raise from dead'	SO	yec-	'tear'	SO
ol-	'bore'	SO	nur-	'become drowsy'	SO

bəp-	'deflate'	SO
caŋ-	'recover'	SO
dək-	'go back'	SO
gom-	'bend'	SO
ket-	'fall apart'	SO
kwe-	'cool'	SO
məl-	'float'	SO
mɛr-	'intoxicate'	SO
tɔp-	'rot'	SO
tɔ- (?)	'numb/die'	SO
mɛŋ-	'light'	SO

12/55

Reflexive

1

bal-	; spoil, rot ; lócà àbálò mótòkà	A/I, P
--	; rìjò óbállé P	
bin-	; come ; dákó òbínò ì pácòA	
	able to come ; A	
bɔŋ-	; hurry up ;	A, A
--	; A	
bar-	; split ; lócà òbàrà yàt	A, P
--	; lèt òbàrré kènè	P
bor-	; hollow out ; lócà òbórò lyél	A, P
	be hollowed out ; lyél òbàrré	P
ceg-	; close, shut ; ñàtóròcégò dógólá	A, P
	be shut ; dógólá cégéré	P
cɔl-	; pay	A, P
cam-	; eat ; càm mò, cèm	A, P
	be edible ; last longer than expected	P
dɔl-	; fold ; dákó òdólò cóká	A, P
	be folded ; cóká òdólléP	
gɔŋ-	; untie, undress ; dákó ògónò bònò àtín	A, P
	undress ; dákó ògónéréA/P	
kwaŋ-	; swim ; dákó ókwàŋ	A
	swim ; dákó òkwàŋéré ikúlúnì	A, L
	(Loc. only with reflex.)	
mey-	; melt ; pɛ an en amɛ amɛɔ	A, P
	melt ; pɛ amɛɛye	P
reg-	; grind ; tr. + intr.	A, P

	be ground		P
rɛt-	throw to ground		A, P
	fall	; lóca bínó rɛttè	P
ted-	cook	; tr. + intr.	A, P
	get cooked		P
mɛɲ-	light	; ámittò mɛɲɲò màc	A, P
	be lit	; màc òmɛɲɛré	P
winy-	hear	; áìdìɲɲò (wér àtín)	A/E, P
	can be heard	; wér àtín wíɲɛré	P
ɲɔk-	vomit	; lóca àɲòkkò rɲó	A, P
	vomit	; lóca àɲókéré ~ lóca òɲók	A
nyík-	move away	; ámittò nyíkkò bókci, ámittò nyíkò	A, P
	be moved away	; bókci ònyíkéré	P
kan-	hide	; ákànnò bókci	A, P
	be hidden	; bókci òkànné	P

13/55

Reflexive

2

mit-	want, need	; ámittò cènnè	E, P
	be needed	; cènnè àmitté	P
cak-	start	; ámittò càkkò tíc	A, P
	get started	; tíc òcákéré	P
tyek-	finish	; ámittò tyèkkò tíc	A, P
	get finished	; tíc òtyékéré	P
ɲɔl-	cut	; àɲólò bóɲò	A, P
--	--	; bòɲòòɲóllé	P
kay-	gather, harvest	; ámittò káyò bél/kác	A, P
--	--	; kàl òkáyé	P
lwer-	clear, slash	; àlwérò módó	A, P
--	--	; módó òlwéré	P
bɪt-	unshell	; ámittò bìttò èpénó	A, P
--	--	; èpénó òbítte	P
pyɛt-	winnow	; ómittò pyèttò kàl	A, P
--	--	; kàl òpétté	P
tɔr-	break	; kòmìòtór	P
	be breakable	; kòmì tórré	P
cɔk-	gather	; dákó òcòkò kàl	A
	be gathered	; ànéndò òpàt òcòkéré	P
yeɲ-	make shake	; dákó òyèɲò méjà	A, P
	be shaken	; méjà òyèɲéré	P

49/55				
CVCV	CVCV	Cv`C	CvC	
dɔŋ				
grow	cough	be tired of	be visible (see)	
transfer	build	spill	marry ??	
marry	sweep up	deflate	pick up among	
run	sneeze	recover	bear much fruit	
lose	cry	trade	(no tr. counterpart)	
cook ↘	(M. – CṽCṽ J.)	move resid.	sickly, feeble, thin	
play	blow	go back		
climb	sift	bend		
shave	fall apart			
glow mey-	cool			
see	get drunk			
	chew	run		
	collect veg.	numb		
winnow	flash			
grind	eat			
ladle out	rot			
↘ boil	flash			
laugh	dally (gal-)			
yawn	vomit (intr.)			

14/55⁶

15/55⁷

✓check out

- ní !mír-mír 'glistering' Ac. lí mīrī – 'id.'

- gùr àtèk ní !gír 'nailing flush⁸' get gloss of gùr check if AN

- 28. 33 lyécí dònḡàlò kìn léyì Elephants are the biggest animal

↘see dònḡi àlò

17/55

⁶ The whole sheet is cancelled by Noonan himself.

⁷The whole sheet is cancelled by Noonan himself?

⁸?

16/55

- báǵá 'debt' Ac.

∕prob. lí!

lí 'part. preceding various onomatopoeic adverbs'

pi òmòlò lùm wòkò lí bèm water run over the grass leaving it flattened

- lí bèm 'remaining prostrate, down trodden'

lí bə̀ŋ-bə̀ŋ 'with embarrassment'

kòmè myél lí bə̀ŋ-bə̀ŋ 'he is trembling from embarrassment'

lí !bát 'extended on the ground'

ògòyò lí !bát 'he struck him to the ground'

lí bèt 'modestly, reverently'

òbèdò lí bèt = òbèdò àbétà 'be sat down on bent legs'

lí bójókó 'carelessly, indecently'

bèdò lí bònòkò 'to sit carelessly/ __? __'

lí bòtò 'be thick being clumsy'

òbèdò lí bòtò 'it ...'

lí !bváp 'suddenly, decidedly'

òtòò wòkò lí !bváp 'it broke once and for all'

lí bvák-bvák 'lazily, with difficulty'

ǵámó !cám lí bvák 'he gulps down food with difficulty' (said of sick person)

lí cə̀!bú 'noise created by small objects falling into liquid, prop'

òpòtò ì pi lí cə̀!bú

lí cəkù 'with much noise'

ǵǵámó lí cəkù 'you __?__ with a lot of noise'

lí cap-cap 'sound of feet, running over watery place, splash'

òǵètè lí cap-cap 'he leaped over water in quick step'

∧ said of men cf. lí càc ← of women 'sound of running swiftly'

lí dàŋ 'very much'

téllè lí dàŋ 'it can be stretched very much'

lí dàbù 'gapingly'

òtòŋò twòn bùr lí dàŋ

lí dàŋ 'brightly'

twól ryéŋ lí dàŋ-dàŋ 'the snake shines brightly'

18/55

List of prepositions

bòt, bòt

ì, ì

pi

báŋ

mé, mé
kèdè

20/55

I didn't see any cows (that the lions killed)
I didn't see any lions (that killed cows)

21/55

Q – AN conj. with –o in perf./hab.

rarity of complete para.

Preliminaries ? of dist.

- structuralism⁹

- explanatory parameters of lang. - ?

- char. of TG + rel.'s

1) ? data base

2) rise of formalism with theory

3) neglect + ? of ?

In the verb system of Lango, a Western Nilotic language, transitive and intransitive verbal forms are distinguished. Intransitive verbal forms are further distinguished into two categories, 'activity-naming' forms with overt agent subjects but with patients unexpressed, and 'secondary-orientation' forms where the patient is overtly expressed as subject and the agent is unexpressed. Infinitival forms of these categories illustrated below:

ámittò nènno búk

ámittò neon

ámittò nèn

22/55

Lango, a Western Nilotic language, has no tense morphology, per se, but utilizes a three way aspect contrast, distinguishes perfective, habitual, and progressive aspects. When presented in isolation, the perfective will normally receive a past tense interpretation, and the two imperfective aspects receive present interpretation, but when supported by appropriate discrete context or time adverbials, the imperfectives may be interpreted as past, and all three aspects may have a future interpretation. It is possible, however, by means of verbal morphology alone,

Aur (*e* italicized e)

nènò 'see'

lwòṅò 'call'

⁹ These six lines are cancelled by Noonan himself.

AN form is basic (at least vis-à-vis tr.)

↙

CVC-V

off

CVC basic

CVC-o CVC + 3s with NP fronting

CVC-Co CVCo

23/55

An Investigation into the Lango Verb Types

In the verb system of Lango, a Nilotic language spoken in Uganda, transitive, intransitive, and reflexive forms are distinguished. However, certain verbs have morphologically distinct forms which do not take agent arguments. These forms we will call secondary orientation forms (S.O.) to distinguish them from the intransitive, or activity naming forms (A.N.). Previous discussions of verb systems in Nilotic languages in terms of Applicative and Qualitative have failed to make the distinctions which the Lango data support.

Verbs which contrast transitive and intransitive forms are illustrated in (1) and (2). The two verbs in these sentences show the most general way of distinguishing between transitive and intransitive pairs. That is, the germination and a final o vowel. Other pairs are distinguished by a stem vowel change, as illustrated in (3).

(1) ámittò kobo Lango (transitive)

I want to speak Lango

ámittò kóp (A.N.)

I want to speak

(2)ámittò ñòkò kál (transitive)

I want to grind millet

ámittò ñok (A.N.)

I want to grind

(3)ámittò càmmò rìjò (transitive)

I want to eat meat

ámittò cèm (A.N.)

I want to eat

In Lango, reflexive verb forms have several functions other than the expected one which is illustrated in (4). They are translated with an abilative (in situ) frequently. So, the reflexive form for 'to sing', winyéré, is interpreted as 'able to sing' and the reflexive form of 'to eat' in (5) s 'able to be eaten'.

(4) àtín ònénné

child 3-s saw 3-s The child saw himself.

(5) rìjò òcaméré

meat 3-s eat ref. The meat lasted. (lit. the meat was able to be eaten)

Secondary orientation verb forms are used when an agent is not specified as in (6). They are built on the transitive stems, not the intransitive. Historically, such constructions may have developed from an NP-fronting process (Noonan and Bavin Woock, 1987). Some reflexive forms serve the same function as the secondary orientation forms, as illustrated in (7) and (8).

(6) àtín ònén

child see The child was visible

(7) mác òmépéré

fire lit refl. The fire was lit.

(8) dògólá òcégéré

door 3-s close refl. The door was closed.

There is clearly a connection between adjectives and S.O. verb forms in Lango. Both can be inflected as shown in (9). Differences between them will be discussed in the paper.

24/55

(9) án ànén I am visible án àbér I am good, beautiful

I 1-s see I good

yín inén You are visible yín ibér You are good, beautiful

References

Noonan, M. and E. Bavin Woock, 1978, 'The Passive Analog in Lango', B. L. S. IV.

26/55

- Check out if the person suffixes in pres. are the same in V's or N's

- Check real preps and compounds iwí, etc.

- án òjwáttá { pì } rwót

{ i }

- mine, yours, etc. méré etc.

27/55

Orthography

Ordinary orth.

- list of symbols + values

Give all main values

Tone

- consonant weakening

t, k →r, h

- germination

- vowel harmony

- tone
- stress and intonation

28/55

òt òrétté pín house collapsed
 dògóló òrétté àték d. swung shut
 ket put
 ket destroy

29/55 – 32/55¹⁰

33/55 – 36/55¹¹

1. cwɛ- ‘create’ (Hieda: recorded as cwèyò ‘to form, shape’ in ‘A Grammar of Lango’)¹²
2. dɪ- ‘force’ (Hieda: recorded as diyò ‘to force’)
3. daŋ- ‘shout’ (Hieda: Only middle form dàŋéré ‘to shout’ is recorded in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
4. gwok- ‘go back’ (Hieda: recorded as gwòkkò in ‘A Grammar of Lango’)
5. gɔ- ‘hit, beat’ (Hieda: recorded as gòyò in ‘A Grammar of Lango’)
6. gɔm- ‘bend’ (Hieda: recorded as gòmò in ‘A Grammar of Lango’)
7. gwe- ‘bark’ (Hieda: recorded as gwèyò in ‘A Grammar of Lango’)
8. jeny- ‘lean against’ (Hieda: recorded as jèŋyò in ‘A Grammar of Lango’)
9. kad- ‘blow’ (Hieda: recorded as kòddò in ‘A Grammar of Lango’)
10. lɔ- ‘defeat’ (Hieda: recorded as lòyò in ‘A Grammar of Lango’)
11. lɛk- ‘roll on ground’ (Hieda: recorded as lòkkò in ‘A Grammar of Lango’)
12. myer- ‘must, be obliged’ (Hieda: recorded as myèrò in ‘A Grammar of Lango’)
13. ner- ‘wither’ (Hieda: recorded as nèrò in ‘A Grammar of Lango’)
14. nwɔŋ- ‘find’ (Hieda: recorded as nwòŋyò in ‘A Grammar of Lango’)
15. ŋe- ‘know’ (Hieda: recorded as ŋèyò in ‘A Grammar of Lango’)
16. ŋwe- ‘smelly’ (Hieda: recorded as ŋwèyò in ‘A Grammar of Lango’)
17. pyɛt- ‘winnow’ (Hieda: recorded as ryètò in ‘A Grammar of Lango’)
18. tɛŋ- ‘be pointed’ (Hieda: The given gloss is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’, cf. tɛŋyò ‘to divert, turn aside’)
19. tur ‘raised’ (Hieda: The given gloss is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’, cf. tūr ‘piled up dirt’)

¹⁰ These sheets from 29/55 to 32/55 are a list of verbs. Most of the verbs are recorded in ‘Lango-English’ vocabulary of ‘A Grammar of Lango’. I record only verbs which are not recorded in ‘A Grammar of Lango’. The final consonant /y/ is missing.

¹¹ These sheets from 33/55 to 36/55 are the same as 29/55 to 32/55.

¹² Stems of verbs are listed here, while infinitive forms are listed in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.

20. tye (Hieda: Not recorded in 'A Grammar of Lango')
21. wɛ- 'sweep' (Hieda: recorded as wɛ̀ɛ̀yò in 'A Grammar of Lango')
22. wo- (Hieda: The given gloss is slightly different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango', cf. wòò 'be dry on the surface only')
23. yɛc- 'tear' (Hieda: recorded as yɛ̀ccò in 'A Grammar of Lango')
24. yom- 'soften' (Hieda: Not recorded in 'A Grammar of Lango')
25. yay- 'come from' (Hieda: Not recorded in 'A Grammar of Lango')

37/55 – 45/55¹³

1. ààrè-cwíŋ bitterness*
2. àbilì sacrifice*
3. àbùmentè government*
4. àbùgà spinach*
5. àcára ray*
6. àcèrà cheat *
7. àdíddè a bird *
8. àgórágórá camel*
9. àjàjá, cat, àjàjé, cat (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
10. àkòbè transfer *
11. àkójé well, spring *
12. àààbeggar *
13. akwòtətəi seemstress *
14. àmú, àmùè (pl.) sister's husband (Hieda: The gloss is different from that in 'A Grammar of L.')
15. ànyírá girls (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
16. àpác carpenter (Hieda: The tone is different from that 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
17. àpèná pigeon peas *
18. apɔka bark *
19. àpóló measles *
20. àólá cough (Hieda: The tone and vowel are different from that in 'A Grammar of L.')
21. àóór messenger *
22. àpòá a mad person *
23. apùr, òpùr (pl.) farmer *
24. àpwó, àpwóyi (pl.) rabbit (Hieda: The tone and vowel are different from those in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
25. àrání one who no longer bears children (Hieda: The alveolar nasal is not geminated in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
26. atíŋ, ɔtɔ (pl.) child (Hieda: The orthography is different from those in 'A Grammar of

¹³ These sheets from 37/55 to 45/55 are a list of nouns. I record here only nouns which are not recorded in 'A Grammar of Lango'. Or I record differences from 'A Grammar of Lango'. Nouns with an asterisk are not recorded in 'A Grammar of Lango'.

Lango'. The plural form is different.)

27. otínó (pl.) children (Hieda: The tone and vowel are different from that in 'A Grammar of L.')
28. àtín!kwán student *
29. àtín!cùkúl student *
30. atìṅó one who sucks *
31. àwér, òwèr (pl.) singer *
32. àwóbè (pl.) boys (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
33. àwí corale * cf. òwí
34. əyítì (pl.) squirrel (Hieda: The form is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
35. əbəṅə ignorance (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
36. ədúnú soul *
37. əkòkò weeping *
38. əjúlú type of chicken *
39. əólè tiresome, íólè tiresomeness *
40. əp cent *

38/55

41. əpət stranger (Hieda: The vowel is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
42. əpállí water buck *
43. ərwèṅó loss *
44. ərégô grinding *
45. ətèdo cook(ing) *
46. ətic worker *
47. əti-kom chair-maker *
48. əyéç head carrying *
49. əwòpè following *
50. əwùllì, əwùlé (pl.) whisks *
51. əyec load carrier *
52. əye-yen wood carrier *
53. bàd arm (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
54. bádi (pl.) arms *
55. bàd dyèl goat's foreleg
56. bàkùlì gourd bowl (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
57. bàkùlé (pl.) gourd bowls *
58. bírwàṅ sharpness of vision *
59. bókcì box *
60. bóṅô locust *
61. bòó leaves of cowpeas *
62. bəṅjí (pl.) clothes *
63. búk (mé) ákwáná reading book *

64. buk me yotkom} health book *
65. bukke yotkom }
66. búlòmór drum *
67. bǔré (pl.) holes *
68. búké (pl.) books *
69. bwóm wing (Hieda: The tone and vowel are different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
70. càk rómô sheep's milk *
71. cá! wí!nó picture of a bird *
72. cèni dishes *
73. córò village [no plural] *
74. cém food *
75. cénè ~ céntè money (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)

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76. cínhand (Hieda: The vowel is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.) cínè~cíné (pl.) *
77. còò (pl. of loca) men *
78. cógó a fruit *
79. còŋ knee (Hieda: The vowel is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.) còŋé (pl.) *
80. cùnŷ heart (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
81. dàbàràŋ glasses *
82. dákó woman (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
83. dàktál, daktálé (pl.) doctor (Hieda: The tone is different from those in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
84. dàn palate (Hieda: The tone and final consonant are different from that in 'A Grammar of L.')
85. dánò person, jó people (Hieda: The tone is different from those in 'A Grammar of L.')
86. déŋé plane *
87. dèldóg lip [no plural] *
88. dókóló a district name *
89. dóg mâc live coal *
90. dóg nâm sea, lake, river side *
91. dóg ôt door *
92. dók pîi river mouth *
93. dógólá door (The second consonant is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
94. dùlé (pl.) logs (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
95. dwété (pl.) months (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
96. dwe oro month of dry season *
97. dwe ɔlɔ coughing season *
98. dyán cow, dók (pl.) (Hieda: The tone is different from those in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
99. dyè middle *
100. dyè kál court yard *
101. dyè ôt floor *

102. ém thigh (Hieda: The tone is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
 103. gín they (Hieda: The vowel is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
 104. gérô ferocity *
 105. gót mountain (Hieda: The tone is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
 106. gwéŋ stone (Hieda: The tone is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
 107. gwéŋé ~ gwèŋê stones *
 108. gwók dog (Hieda: The tone is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
 109. gwoggí (pl.) dogs *

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110. icô man (Hieda: The vowel is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
 111. icíkí stump *
 112. icíkkà room *
 113. idíkkì leaches *
 114. igulì alcohol (cf. àrégi) *
 115. ikápò bag *
 116. ikóri zebra *
 117. imàkkì old women *
 118. iŋátò lion, iŋátè (pl.) *
 119. itətəi dress *
 120. itíŋô gum, itíŋê (pl.) *
 121. iólè tiresome person *
 122. jágò chief’s assistant (Hieda: The tone is different from ‘A Grammar of L.’): jággi (pl.)*
 123. jami mē ot house furniture *
 124. jàŋ branch (Hieda: The tone is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
 124. jàŋ nàm river tributary *
 125. jò people (Hieda: The tone is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
 126. kàl homestead (Hieda: The gloss is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
 127. kal mē ərega millet for grinding *
 128. kàmpàlà Kampala *
 129. kódù ~ kódò salt *
 130. kiá glasses *
 131. kɪde South *
 132. kiddi stones *
 133. kídgi character of them *
 134. kítá character *
 135. kómé (pl.) chairs *
 136. kòm body *
 137. kópò cup (Hieda: The tone and vowel are different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
 138. kór chest (Hieda: The tone is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)

139. kór gwén ____? ____ *
140. kót rain (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
141. kót ócwèè if rained *
142. ~kùlù river *
143. kùllì rivers *
144. kwérí big hole *
145. kwóyô sand *

41/55

146. làṅjét side *
147. LáṅòLango, làṅjí (pl.) *
148. láòsalive (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
149. léyì animals (Hieda: The tone and vowel are different from that in 'A Grammar of L.'.)
150. léérleb blood vessels of tongue *
151. léb tongue (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
152. lép pàlà knife blade *
153. lép twòl snake's tongue *
154. lrt kòm sickness *
155. ~lóbò soil *
156. lóc rule *
157. lúm grass, lùmé (pl.) (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
158. lum mɛ ɔt } grass for house *
- lumme ɔt } thatching *
159. lùdì sticks *
160. ~lúdí ~lùdé sticks *
161. lwáṅṅì flies (Hieda: The tone and final consonant are different from 'A Grammar of L.'.)
162. lyéc elephant (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
163. ~lyécé (pl.) *
164. lyél grave (Hieda: The tone and vowel are different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
165. mace fires (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
166. málàgà fork (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
167. méjà table (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
168. mél steamer (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
169. mójn army (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
170. móté gifts (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
171. mòé (pl.) oil (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
172. mòkkí (pl.) flour (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
173. mótòkà, mótòkàé (pl.) (Hieda: The tone is different from those in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
174. mǎnó ~ mǎnó white man (Hieda: The tone is different from those in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
175. nyákó girl (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)

176. nòmê lakes *
177. ñàttí particular person *
178. ñàtóró someone *
179. nínó sesame *

42/55

180. níǵ òdùkú bullets *¹⁴
181. níǵ forehead¹⁵ (Hieda: The tone is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
182. níǵ name (Hieda: The vowel is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
183. ñèt side (Hieda: The tone is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
184. ñwén white ant (Hieda: The tone and vowel are different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
185. ñwené (pl.) white ants *
186. nyákó girl¹⁶
187. ànyíràgirls¹⁷ (Hieda: The tone is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
188. nyákóciǵ finger^{18*}
189. nyár daughter¹⁹ (Hieda: The tone is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
190. nyèǵé (pl.) crocodiles²⁰ (Hieda: The tone is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
191. nyíǵ yát fruit, nyíǵ yén (pl.) *
192. obárô gourd *
193. òbárô yam, òbárê (pl.)²¹
194. obòkê leaves *
195. òcécè rice (Hieda: The tone and vowel are different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
196. òdílê balls (Hieda: The tone is different.)
197. òdòǵê elders *
198. òdùkó gun²²
199. òǵíkò spoon (Hieda: The tone is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
200. òǵòlê bridegroom(s) *
201. ~òkèkê mats *
202. ókéllo Okello *

¹⁴ Some consultants pronounce /ɲ/, others /ny/ for the first consonant.

¹⁵ Some consultants pronounce /ɲ/, others /ny/ for the first consonant.

¹⁶ This consultant sometimes pronounces /ny/ not /ɲ/ for the first consonant.

¹⁷ Cf. note 16.

¹⁸ Cf. note 16.

¹⁹ Cf. note 16.

²⁰ Cf. note 16.

²¹ The stem final consonant is /t/ not /t/. The alveolar stop /t/ is pronounced as [ɾ] in intervocalic position.

²² The vowel /u/ is interchangeable with /o/. However, this alternation occurs usually after an alveolar consonant.

203. òkwècci bitches *
204. òlúté flute *
205. ómín brother (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
206. òmégò ~ òmégó (pl.) brothers *
207. òpíà money *
208. òpòkki (pl.) gourds *
209. òpúk tortoise (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
210. òpùr farmers *
211. òpwójé teachers *
212. òtínô = òtínó children (Hieda: The first vowel is different from that in 'A Grammar of L.'.)

43/55

213. òwèr singers, (àwér (sg.)) *
214. òd bùrò sleeping house *
215. òr rómmí sheep stall *
216. òra in-law²³
217. òréin-laws²⁴
218. órábrother in-law²⁵ (male speech)
219. ócábrothers in-law²⁶ (male speech)
220. òt mē buru } sleeping house *
- òtte buru } *
221. pác carpentry *
222. apác carpenter (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
223. gi-pac carving utensil *
224. àpàà-méjjà table carver *
225. pácò village (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
226. pàcí (pl.) villages (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
227. pàgí pillar (Hieda: The tone is different from 'A Grammar of L.'.), pègí (pl.)
228. pələ knives (Hieda: The tone and vowel are different from 'A Grammar of L.'.)
229. pàlí knives (Hieda: The tone is different from 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
230. papa ~ pápò father (Hieda: The tone and vowel are different from 'A Grammar of L.'.)
231. póló ochre *
232. pi ot water for the house *
233. pié waters *
234. pièn skin, pièné (Hieda: The tone and vowel are different from 'A Grammar of L.'.)
235. pyén skin (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)

²³ The 1st person singular possessive suffix is added to the stem?

²⁴ This is the plural form? Or the 3rd person singular possessive suffix is added to the stem?

²⁵ My brother-in-law?

²⁶ My brothers-in-law?

236. píḡ gwénò chicken soup *
237. pìḡ ~ pìḡ ground²⁷
238. pòró ~ pòrú garden²⁸ (Hieda: The tone is different from that in ‘A Grammar of L.’.)
239. pòró!lók vine yard *
240. pùcé ~ puce cats (Hieda: The tone is different from that in ‘A Grammar of L.’.)
241. réc fish, récé (pl.)²⁹
242. réc fish, récé (pl.)³⁰
243. rémó blood (Hieda: The tone is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
244. rìḡó ~ rìḡú³¹ meat
245. ròḡmò sheep, róḡmí (pl.)³²
246. ròḡmò sheep, róḡmí (pl.)

44/55

247. rwòdé chiefs *
248. ryékò wisdom *
249. tánâ bed (Hieda: The tone and the second consonant are different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
250. tək wic stubbornness
[x]
251. tic mē ɔt } house work
ticce ɔt }
252. tík chin (Hieda: The tone is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
253. tirə spoke
254. tón wəḡ eyeball³³
255. tḡḡé spears³⁴
256. tḡḡ gwénò egg *
257. tḡḡ gwén eggs *
258. tḡḡ àtúdú duck egg(s)
259. tók nape (Hieda: The tone is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
260. tóyòdew (Hieda: The tone is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
261. tūr wəḡ eye blow *
262. tḡro typewriter
263. twól snake (Hieda: The tone and vowel are different from ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)

²⁷ The final consonant is a palatal nasal.

²⁸ The alveolar /t/ is pronounced as [ɾ] in intervocalic position.

²⁹ Noonan’s ‘A Grammar of Lango’ records a doubtful form /rém/ for fish.

³⁰ Two consultants give two different forms whose vowels are not the same.

³¹ The vowel /o/ is interchangeable with /u/.

³² Two consultants give the different forms.

³³ The final consonant in the first word of the compound is a velar nasal.

³⁴ Two consultants give the different forms.

264. twòlé (pl.) snakes *
265. twòn cíŋ thumb *
266. tyén leg³⁵ (Hieda: Two consultants give two forms which bear different tone.)
267. tyèn leg
268. wán eye³⁶
267. wàŋ eye
268. wàŋ nínó craving for sesame *
269. wíci thread
270. wínyì ~ wnyì birds³⁷
271. wìŋŋì birds
272. wóttà lócà man's son *
273. wótticó man's son *
274. wón owner, wégi (pl.) (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of L.')

45/55

275. wúm nose (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
276. yéáboat, yèyí (pl.) (Hieda: The tone and vowel are different from 'A Grammar of L.')
277. yér (wíc) hair (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
278. yíb tail³⁸ (Hieda: Two consultants give different forms.)
279. yìb tail
280. yìc belly³⁹
281. yìc belly
282. yín you *
283. yít ear (Hieda: The tone is different from that in 'A Grammar of Lango'.)
284. yòm yìc happiness *
285. yòt kòm health *
286. yòŋéc back *

50/55⁴⁰

1. ro- hurry

³⁵ Two consultants give the forms which bear different tones.

³⁶ Cf. note 35.

³⁷ Two consultants give the different forms.

³⁸ Two consultants give the different forms.

³⁹ Two consultants give the forms which have the different vowels.

⁴⁰ This sheet is an additional list of vocabularies. I record here only one word which is not recorded in 'A Grammar of Lango'.

51/55

Céréé

dog gwôk gwó!kkéré 1. eye, wàŋ waŋé
house, òt òttéré 2. husband, cwar cwàrè
cow, dyãŋ dyãŋjéré 3. head, wic wíé → e
woman, dako dákó!méré 4. thigh, em émé
cat bórà bóráméré (person)
knife pala pàláméré 5. leg, tyén tyéné
thigh àmúru!méré 6. wing, bwóm bwómé
(animal) 7. wife, ceg cégé
child atm àt!nnéré 8. daughter, nyaré
book búk búkkéré 9. son, wódé
student àtín !kwán àtín !kwánnéré
mother tòtò tòtéré
--àÿâ àÿáméré
-- màméré
father, pãpò pãppéré

48/55

*w attested alternation

	Luo		
	twajɔ	tuejɔ	sew
mat-	madhɔ	metho	drink
ɲwɔɔ ɲwɔɔ		give birth	
cay-	ciewo	ciew	wake
defeat, exceed			
lo-	loyɔ	loco	overcome
	gweyɔ	gueco	kick
	lɔwɔ	lupo	fish
kɔb- ?	<u>kawɔ</u> kepo	take	
pug-	púgò	púgnò	fatten/be fat
tek-	tégòtégnò		strengthen/ be strong
	kédò	kèt	scarify/have cicatrises
ŋe-	ŋéyòŋèc	know	
'smelly'			
ŋwe	ŋuéyò	ŋuè	smell
*ŋɔk-	ŋógò	ŋòk	vomit
	bɔógò	bɔòk	be frightened

(stand)

? dákó kwánó àbèr 'woman reads well' 96. 25

'the woman reads, it is a good thing'

53/55⁴¹

Check list

- check if rel. àmé can be abbrev. to à
- án àlì líká kèdè ríjò gem? 'I struggled to the meat'
- gwòká keep it for me check form, tone, etc.
- gwòk = provide with ?
- yín òtímò mé àkká tran. 142. 8
- àyélà trans 102 30
- check r with pl. forms of pr - see pírgí and pígí, etc.
- bótè, bóté, etc. to him check
- check out the 'consonant classes' of ___?___
- yèṅ be satisfied with ___?___ check
- ká twéré myéro íbín díkí 'if poss., you should come tomorrow'
- gini bèr bàlà àtín 'this is as beautiful as a baby' check bàlà w.
- see if -nò behaves like cà with AC's it does
- Ìcá àmé ònénò dákó cà dwóṅ 'man that woman saw is big'
- check DS claim ___?___ of a - a form
- pì àmátá, cup àmátá ___?___ for drinking water
- check ___?___ atwola 'snakeness' from twòl, àota ___?___ ot
- ki- as ___?___ pro
- check if pres. ònèké gwók vs. ònèkò gwók
- check mu as substitute for ma in AC's -- àmé
- ? icó ònèkò gwók pàlà no prep.?
- check V, tone on kónó 'there' D kuno, Ac. kù+-, kùnùù 'th___
- D. gives kono 'again', kónó 104. 17
- kènà 'I alone' check V + tone Ac. kéen, Lu. kende, etc.
- bòná òridé 'my clothes are tight' check V's gem. Ac. riddê
- Check trans, Ac. - pres, insist on, persist, D. bring together
- check V gem. in àbíó tèmnò èntò 'I'll try, but...'
- jò dúcú témó àmànnó 'all people try like that'
- check òrédé ___?___ for gem. for other V-forms with this st.
- get yel- as V 'trouble, affect, ___?___'
- tone lopelope⁴² 'one who walks like snake'
- wác 'lazy' - does mean 'sour' also Ac. cwà wác '___?___
- yín kóní wác you're lazy kómí ?

⁴¹ These sheets 53/55, 54/55 and 55/55 area list of Noonan's research plans. Some sheets or some lines are cancelled by Noonan himself. It means that he accomplished his research plans?

⁴²?

- D. gives adayi, idayi, etc. as I refuse ... not I hate you
- abemako I am catching – from D.
- yam amako, yam amako
- check tone on komeCraz. ?? kòmè yìn kòmè màc
- mótómótò ‘elephantiasis’ check tone cf. mèt ‘slow; fat’

54/55

2

- liju be umixed
- liyo be fluid L. liyo pour off, drain off
- loti be too wide
- twolo be open
- liyu be smooth
- gor-o goro be weak, lazy get tone
- numu be raw

9) check ??

- án àmár ‘I am loved’ ??
- ámittò {bòkkò} pàlà nì ‘I want to redden this knife’
{bòkkò }
- càt ‘trade, sell’, see if SO has –o
- gwec ámittò gwèc ‘I want to kick (a football)’
Check –o in AN form
- twèyò, twec ‘tie, bind’, conj. AN form
- tet- ‘forge’, conj. AN form kwéri ‘hoe’
- pwoj ‘teach’, -- --
- dwek ‘break up fight’, get AN conj. lwej ‘fight’
- kac/kay ‘gather harvest’, conj. AN form
- pron. àkàkéré it is splitting check gem.⁴³
- dákó òwíl wí lócà 94, 95 trans. – should ind. Ì?
- lánjòònwòhò òkóbò kàn ‘L is spoken here’

Check for kobo, ò is 3p. or 1p; find isn’t ?? nwòhò ??

10) càmmò rìjò òjìjò lócà check

hardened lócà òcámò rìjò òjìjé

11) get form for general statements applying actions to patients

e.g. chicken is eaten on Sunday (in pass. of quali.)

- lijò Cr. ‘smooth’, cf. liiu ‘smooth’, L. liyu ‘smooth’, cf. pwot-
- check V in pwot- ‘smooth’, tr. + intr. làk púàì pwót
- lac asV? ‘wide’ ? àlácò pàlí⁴⁴nì ‘I widened the ??’

⁴³ This line is cancelled by Noonan himself.

⁴⁴?

- check out tic as –o form⁴⁵
- (tweyo) recheck. Get AN form conj.
- lócà binó bèdò àtètò 95. 79 ‘man will become a forger’
- gòyò, góç ‘beat’, check for –o in AN
- see if construction ?_ subj. òkwán, òkwánú ?_ ___? ___⁴⁶
non-?_ (on grounds that –u repres. wunu).
- còc ?_ ___? ___ gives còc
- òṅwálá ‘parents’ check pl.
- ro- T3431, rṣyo 98 ‘hurry’, check V ___ rṣòyò

55/55⁴⁷

- check out length of V in CVVrV infin’s
Check against past tense forms of these verbs
kwèrò ‘refuse’
- àcécèk tone?
- òḍbòwá ‘he saw us’ – check trans. ← check if the verb can mean ‘saw’
- àryék àkátí check V tone
- pìrgí dítò ì kàttò get trans tone
according to them big surpass/be important
- check ot òṅò/ṅò ‘maybe’, ‘or’
Find out if ṅò really means ‘or’, or whether the first conjunct. is not in doubt
- check out subj. inflections on pé ‘not’ – see what verbal forms follow a conjugated pé
- àbilò ‘taste’ 99. 2 Ac. àbrílá L st. brl-
- recorded mít ‘delicious’, ___? ___ *Ac. mìt ‘love’
- ‘carver’ àpác kóm recorded àpákóm
- check if meaning diff.:
{ápé àcámò rìṅó
{pé àcámò rìṅó
Check ápé àmín bèr ‘it is not the case for me that A. is good’
- check qual. of final V
àcámì/cámì, etc.
- check out díkà ‘wet’, cf. Ac. dikdiik, L dhiego, dhiek ‘ ___? ___’
- check gem. with infin. with obj. pro’s that take -o+ pro
mòttò ‘greet’ -á -òwá
ámittò mot- -í -òwú
-é -ògí
- ṅápòná ‘laziness’ might expect ṅápòná

⁴⁵ This line is cancelled by Noonan himself.

⁴⁶ These five lines are cancelled by Noonan himself.

⁴⁷ This sheet is cancelled by Noonan himself.

- neg. T/M móm O; móm
- check V's in prep's } see list tètò káp ì kóm
- Conjugate the prep's} tell me about __?__
- kèdè mé 'for' bàlà 'as'
- √lad~läd-, 'hang', see if it exists, check icòòwilò pí án (not pírá)
- trans. ámittò kòkkò bònó 'I want to redeem the clothes' òlódó 'blush'
- check if myèl 'to tremble' takes -o in perf., etc. myèllò 'dance'
- wàṅ 'longing', check trans. form I want a {dance} check if diff.
- get clarification of meaning of t_?_ṅ {shake}
- nwáj 'strong, tough, thick' – does it also mean 'ripped apart'
- check out pién 'because' – the én component is unexpected – __?__ expect piè/pirè
- check S téd ríjó àté càmmò

File 13
(Segmental phonology (except for vowel harmony) & Vocabularies)

1/40

Monosyllabic Nouns (etc.)

H cín 'hand' dóg 'mouth' cín 'bowels' cwín 'liver'
 níj 'name' lwít 'root' lwét 'nail(s)' jíg 'grain'
 kít 'character' món 'women' lér 'vein' gór 'ground squirrel'
 tók 'hat' kál 'millet' cáI 'picture' wél 'price'
 cój 'chaff' bél 'wheat' réc 'fish' píj 'juice'
 cúl 'penis' cún 'sinew' lér 'vein' bím 'baboon'
 H(L)ém 'thigh' wók 'gap in teeth' wúm 'nose'
 dúd 'buttock' tók 'nape(s)' léb 'tongue'
 tík 'chin' yít 'ear' kór 'chest'
 jím 'forehead' yíb 'tail' mán 'This is ...'

(condition downstep, exc. after gem.)

Ljút 'neck' yíc 'stomach' njèc 'back' yàt 'tree'
 wíc 'head' dèl 'skin' pèn 'navel' bòt 'field'
 kòm 'body' dòk 'cattle' càk 'milk' dùl 'log'
 màc 'fire' yít 'scorpion' òt 'house' dyè 'middle'
 jím 'sesame' kál 'kraal' wàj 'eye' njèj 'crocodile'
 yíc 'belly' bàm 'pelvis' wòn 'owner'

L(H) tyèn 'leg' tùj 'horn' lèm 'cheek' njèt 'side'
 làk 'tooth' còj 'knee' bwòm 'wing' màn 'scrotum'
 bàd 'arm' yòm 'prepuce' bùt 'flank' bò 'new ___'
 jàj 'branch' dàn 'palate' wít 'ear of grain'

write aǎ?

(cause falling tone on adjacent tones còjê 'his knee', all monosyl. Q 165)

HL gwók 'dog' àtín 'child' àtíl 'antelope' } don't simplify HL MSO12

àyòm 'monkey' idwê 'Idwe' } cf. H(L)

òyô 'rat' tûj 'home'

ìcô 'man' àtên 'support'

lê 'animal'

LH imper. ; cãm ~ cãmí Q146

kõj ~ kòjí 'just a minute' all alternate

rĩk ~ ríkí 'a long time ago'

* H(L) and L(H) Nouns exhibit their special behavior only in inalienable assoc. constructions.

2/40

Stem V

- body parts that take stem V / non-body parts that don't

rèmò 'blood' kál 'kraal' tám 'thought'

àmúrí 'leg' bél 'wheat' ìcók 'potatoe'

iwú!kú 'lung(s)'	kál 'millet'
wit 'ear of grain'	
kóm 'chair'	
- animals	
<u>with stem V without stem V</u>	
gwènò (gwén) 'chicken'	nèŋ 'crocodile'
wìno 'bird' (wìŋŋi)	yit 'scorpion'
? túlô 'owl'	gór 'ground squirrel'
àkúdíú 'duck'	gwòk 'dog'
?ikóri 'zebra'	réc 'fish' (récê)
àjú!lú 'type of chicken'	kwàc 'leopard' (kwàcê)
pónò 'pig' (pùnni)	kic 'bee'
òkwódò 'tick' (òkwòddi)	dòk 'cattle'
àyí!tá 'squirrel' (àyítì)	àpwò 'hare'
rómò 'sheep' (rómmi)	dyàŋ 'cow'
òkwé!cé 'bitch' (òkwècci)	àyòm 'monkey'
lwàŋò 'fly' (lwàŋŋi)	bim 'baboon'
idíkè 'leech' (idíkè)	emir 'hippo'
àbwò!rí 'eland'	ògwàŋ 'merekat'
èŋátù 'lion'	ŋù 'carnivore'
àjàŋà 'cat'	dyèl 'goat' (dyéggî)
òyò 'rat'	òlwil 'eagle'
cùgú 'black ant' Q163	òtìt 'firefly'
from Swahili òpùk 'tortoise'	
àpó!lí 'water-buck'	lè, lê 'animal'
àjú!lú 'type of chicken'	kùl 'warthog'
mèdá 'swallow'	lyèc 'elephant'
àwénò 'guineafowl'	nèn 'termite'
bùrà 'cat' gwèk 'gazelle'	
òbér 'mosquito'	
	àbwòr 'lion'

3/40

Adjectives

dít, dítò 'big, old, important'

cwè 'fat'

dwòŋ, dònò 'large'

ràc, ràcù 'bad, ugly'

bèr, bècò 'good, beautiful'

tídí, tìnò 'small' tîn?

têk	'strong'	(têkô 'strength')
mit	'delicious'	(mittò 'want')
lyèt	'hot'	
ryèk	'wise, prudent'	(ryékô 'wisdom, intelligence')
kêc	'bitter'	
nwàŋ	'thick'	
rèp	'thin'	rèp 'thinness'
bît	'sharp'	bît 'sharpness'
ɲàp	'lazy'	
ɲic	'cold'	
gèr	'fierce'	
mwòl	'humble'	
dédé	'depressed, unsavory'	
pòl	'plenty, many'	
cúc	'black'	(pitch black)
kéŋ	'thin and bony'	
ɲwé	'smelly'	
cil	'clean'	
cèk, cègù	'short'	
ɲèn	'new'	
rémâ	'red'	rémó 'blood'
côl	'black'	
târ	'white'	
<u>from verbs</u>		
àdwólá	'askew, twisted'	dwòòyò 'to twist'
àpá!dá	'flat'	pàddò 'to flatten'
Ac. àɲwálâ	'can be gotten'	ɲwâl 'to give birth to'
Ac. àryéba	'upside down'	ryèbbò 'to turn upside down'
dît	'fresh'	Ac. àdilâ dillò 'squeeze together'
bwògò	'young, unripe'	àɲáká '___?' ɲàkkò 'to do ___?'
bùlú	'blue'	
pêk	'heavy, dense'	

4/40✓rel. ✓ass.

Attributive particle ǎ / à

- It seems clear here that the relative par. is ǎ. Both comparative and internal evidence confirms this.

Acholi: Cr. gives mà but mà-bèèr

The H bèèr could only arise via HS1 from mà. So in Ac. the form must be mǎ, but since it's never said in isolation, Cr. never heard this rise.

Internal: 1) explains 3s. rel. perf. òcámò

LHL HS1 LHL RS LHL

V//|\ → |/\| → | |V|

a ocāmoa ocāmo a ocamo

in order to get LS to work, ā must be treated as stressed.

str. adj.

LS L HL FS2 L HL + coal. LHL
→ |\ |^ → |\ || → |||

a ocāmo a ocamo ocamo

- Assoc. part., however, is à

Acholi: pà. No evid. for rise pà rwòt

Internal: Q 165 gives òt à lyèl → òttà lyèl

No evid. of rise

- However: The rel. part.in word L can be seen as a contraction of ámé – so, perhaps no adj. is necessary. The contraction is irregular in that m is ?, but this could obviate the problems of position two particles.

Well... cf.

bàtt à rwòt TB 439 = à

àtínn à bêt TB 441 = ä

↘ àtínn àmé bêt so: ä could still be seen as a contraction

5/40

F= falling

R=rising

n.b. There is no HL; instead we find HF

↘ in native words – see below

T+B 414

I dánô person II pálá red ochre III àlé!té flute

IV wìjón bird V àkórà spear cover VI pàlà spear

VII ààṅâ Ac àkòtâ

I gwôk dog II cíṅ hand

IV já ṅ branch V ó!t gourd bowl VI màc fire

No laàk 'tooth'(over)

In Ac., there is jaàṅ but: jaàṅ yaàt 'tree branch' (cf. yaàt, wòn yaàt 'doctor'). So: the 'mid' tone (i.e. high, but downstepped) must be spread from jaàṅ

Not also Ac.: gwòòk

141, 142-4 Q gives dókóló 'Dokolo (district)' Ac àégè 'arrack'

I gúlú 'it sprouts' II gúlú 'pot' III átí!rà 'squirrel'

✓ [IV gúlú 'Gulu' V àrégè 'distilled spirit' VI {bìlò 'whistle'

{VII òbòkê 'leaves' V' àfil 'antelope' {àbòlò 'plantain'

↘ Q148

I Q145 says doesn't exist II kál 'millet'
 ✓IV kǒŋ V - VI kál 'homestead'
 Q143 a pattern VIII HL is found only with borrowings: pámmà 'cotton', cáwà 'time/clock', cái 'tea'
 also MSO 7
 Q145 → gwók is phon. gwók in isolation – condition downstep
 → gùlú 'Gulu' LH
 òdùkó 'gun' LLH
 àtúdú 'duck' LHH
 → Q145 notes that all inst. of ǃ have disyllabic alternative forms
 kǒŋ ~ kòŋí, rǐk ~ rǐkí – imperatives all have alternative form

6/40

1. Cr. p. 24 gives also bàd 'arm', tǔŋ 'horn' tyèn 'leg'. Perhaps they should be rep. jàŋ', làk', bàd', etc. Q185 gives list from Lango – same items involved.

7/40¹

Ladefoged (1971) noted contrast with laryngealized vowels in Lango (p. 15). His data are difficult to interpret, however, because the laryngealized vowels he notes cut across the ATR classes.

8/40²

kwèyòcool, SO kwèè
 tòòyò numb, SO tòò
 wèyòsweep, AN wèyò
 kòòyòpick out among, AN kóô
 ŋwèyòsmell, SO ŋwèè be smelly
 còyòwake up, SO còò
 twòyò sicken, SO two be sick
 còyò write, sow AN côc
 gòyòbeat, AN gôc
 kwàyòherd, AN kwàc
 kayoharvest, AN kâc
 lòyòdefeat, exceed, AN lòc
 tìyòwork, do, AN tic
 twèyòtie, bind, AN twêc
 kwàyòbeg, ask for, AN kwâc

¹ This page is written on a small piece of paper.

² This page is written on a small piece of paper.

9/40

V-suffixes never cond. after υ , u resp.

Stem V -ò/-ò/-ò/-ù (\pm gem) - [ò after υ , υ], ò elsewhere (υ , u special)

suffixes conditions is conditioned

1so	-á		all +ATR
2so	-í	all -ATR	
3so	-é		all +ATR
1po	-wá		-w blocks
2po	-wú~wùnú~ú	all -ATR	
3po	-gí		-g blocks
middle	-ê after alv. + yall +ATR	gem. <u>doesn't</u> block	
voice(+gem)			
	---érê (no gem)	all +ATR	r <u>doesn't</u> block

(over)⁶

{cisloc. -ô +gem} all -ATR

{ben -pì +gem} -p blocks

imper. 2s -í (alt. with ϕ) all -ATR

imper. 2p -ú all -ATR

prog: gem. doesn't block VH, but C in suffix does if it initial (cf. -érê) a/ε affected

reg: C in suffix doesn't block; high V's only cond., ex. -ô cisloc.

N-suffixes

1sa	-á	1	all +ATR
	-ná	2	- n blocks
2sa	-í	1	all -ATR
	-ní	2	all -ATR
3sa	-è	al.	all +ATR
	-mérê +gem	inal.	- m blocks/gem. blocks

(over)²

1pa	-wá	-	w blocks
2pa	-wú		all -ATR
3pa	-gí	-	g blocks

(over)⁵

This -nì +gem} - n blocks

That -nò +sem} - n blocks

Thematic

suffix	-mérê +gem	-	m blocks
--------	------------	---	----------

(over)⁴

indef.	-mórô +gem	-	m blocks
--------	------------	---	----------

(over)¹ Q16

pl.	-nì (+gem)	all -ATR
pl.	-ê (no gem)	all -ATR

1 = +gem if inal(ienable)
 2 = added +o V, both al(ienable) + inal(ienable) (over)²
 +gem = cluster simpl.
 prog: where suffix beg. with C, VH is blocked
 gem. doesn't block unless it clearly arises out of cluster simpl.
 reg: C irrel., high V's only cond., ex. ê
 a/ε affected
 i/u condition – also ê (pl.) Q16

10/40

Prefixes: see underlying tones sheet and:

Agent N sg. â- - (all [+ATR]) → Q115-6, but T+B VH don't _?_
 pl. ò-

6. Does C ever appear? For ben., I suppose the suffix must be -pì be(cause) of its sense. _?_ òyèpá 'he believed for me' pos.? Or òyèò pìrá? If ben. is -pì, this leaves only cisloc. -ô and infin. -ò, etc. as the only gem. suffixes for which no C is attested.

5. T+B p. 421-2 gives {-cà as 'yonder'. Behave like -gì in being opaque + is not {-kà

undergoing cluster simpl. Pl -cà (no gem) yenn-ìcà ~ yén-câ. Also: -nì(sg.) but in pl. after V becomes -gì, kúlû/kúlúgì 'these rivers'. Q always gives -nì with such plurals: lùdìnì Q12 'these sticks'.

3. Recall disyl. have two opt. forms: gúlúná ~ gúllá 'my pot'³ Q16, 30, 24

2. Q29 says -mérê derives from mé 'for' + ê = 'for him' (note: The conj. prep mé = 3s, mérê). The topc -mérê has similar origin.

4. Q12 gives -mógó as pl. of -mórô.

1. -nì is added to stem with final V, pónô/punnì Q16, so always gem exc(ept) when there's no C₂. T+B p. 416 give làó 'hide', lónì ~ lói 'hides'

10/40see Q99, 90, 19

Cislocative

Allative forms: (movement is always toward speaker)⁴

cír-; cìrò 'flock'

; cìrô 'flock towards'

cwal-; cwàllò 'send'

; cwàllô/cwàyyô 'send toward'; dákó òcwàllô búk (= dákó ócwàlò búk bútá)

³ Vowels block the contraction and assimilation between nominal stems and possessive suffixes in Kumam.

⁴Noonan cancels the term allative.

dak-; dàkkò, dàk 'transfer'
 ; dèggò 'emigrate to'
 dɔŋ-; dɔŋɔ, dɔŋò 'go in/out, grow'
 ; dɔŋɔò 'come in/out'
 kɔt-; kòttò, kùtò 'blow'
 ; kùttò 'blow towards'
 ?lyet-; lyet 'hot, warm'
 ; lyèttò 'get heated'; gúlú alyèttò (àlyèttò?, elicit!) motion can be psychological
 mɔl-; mòllò, mɔl 'float'
 ; mòllò 'float toward'
 mat-; màttò 'drink, get beat up' 'suck in'
 ; màttò 'score' àtín òmàttò !gólò àcél
 mwɔm-; mwómèrê 'rush away'; lóca àmwòmèrê
 ; mwòmò 'rush toward'
 nyik-; nyikkò, nyíkò, nyíkò 'move away slightly'
 ; nyiggò 'move slightly closer'
 riŋ-; riŋɔ, riŋò 'run (from)'
 ; riŋɔò 'run toward'
 yit-; yittò, yitò 'climb'; lóca òyitò gòt
 ; yittò 'climb toward'; lóca òyittò
 dwɔk-; dwòkò, dòk 'send back, go back'
 ; dwòggò 'bring back'

11/40

Non-suppletive sg/pl pairs

___?___, see Q99, 103, 114

cat	àjàná	àjàné	sheep	ròmò	rómí
cat	púc	pùcé (púcé)	chief	rwót	rwòdé
brother-in-law	àmú	àmúè	spear	tón	tóné
girl	nyákò	ànyírá	snake	twól	twòlé
rabbit	àpwó	àpwóyi	bird	wínyó	wínyí/wínyì
child	àtín (àtín)	òtínó	log	dúl	dùlé
singer	àwér	òwèr	boat	yéà	yèyí
boy	àwóbí	àwóbè	crocodile	nyàŋ	nyàŋé
arm	bàd	bái	millet	kál	kálé
gourd bowl	bàkúli	bàkúlè	fish	réc	récé
cat	bóra	bóré	elephant	lyéc	lyécé/lyécí
hole	bùr	bóré	mountain	gót	gódí
bookbùk	búké	grass	lúm	lùmé	
hand	cíŋ	cíŋé	owner	wón	wégi
kneecòŋ	còŋé		flour	mòkò	mòkí

Q26, 11, 104 kàllá

kàllí

kàllérê

kàlwá

kàlwú

kàlgí

kàllì

B421 kàlcà → kàllò

Q25 kàllérê

kàllórô

14/40

inal. Q36

list of affixes

al. Q11

B32

paradims for Nouns in diff. classes – monosyllables H/H(L)

inal. Q155 H dóg ‘mouth’ dóg dyàŋ L H(L) léb ‘togue’ léb dyàŋ L

but: T146 dógá dóg món H lébâ léb !món H

+ Ac dógâ dógí lébí

dógé lébê

dógwá lébwá

dógwú lébwú

dóggí lébgí

H tók ‘hat’ H(L) léb ‘tongue’ (like ord. H)

tókkáQ106 léppá (~lébbá) } on P Q154

tókkí léppi (~léppi) } pos. for

tókkérê léppérê (~lébbérê) } same of

tókwá lébwá

tókwú lebwú

tókgí lébgí

tókkì lébbì

tókkò ← tókcâ +B422 lébbò

tókkérê HL bc no gem. lébbérê

15/40

al.

rootcf. below

disyllabic Nouns

Q11-2

LH

LL

also tr. LLL

Q48. 13 bònó ‘dress’

Q13 wèlò ‘visitor’

205

icô 'man
 root
 LHL màkâc 'scissors'
 root
 LH rìnjó 'meat'
 wìjńó 'bird'
 pègí 'pillar'
 root
LH òdùkú 'gun'
 àpèná 'pigeon-peas'
 àcèrá 'cheat'
 icikí 'stump'
 root
 L H òkńj 'bend, crook' icók 'potatoe'
 imáp 'liver'
 àwí 'wale'
 L H L òèré 'baby'
 L H HL àwénò 'guineafowl'

17/40

Others 115-6

pác 'carpentry' pààyò 'carve' Q37, 12
 jòm 'marriage' jòmómò 'marry' Q75
 tíc 'work' tíyò 'work' --
 rẹ̀p 'thinness' rẹ̀p 'thin'
 kóp 'talk, speech' kobo 'say' kòb
 bìt 'sharpness' bìt 'sharp'
 cwèc 'pottery, cwèyèyò 'form, shape' Q116
 wickerwork, weaving'
 kwò 'theft' kwállò 'steal' kwò
 tíc 'work' tíyò 'work, do' T+B 412
 cámm 'eating, food' cámmò 'eat' T+B 413
 már 'love' mààrò 'love' --
 jírò 'sneezing' jììdò/jírò 'cause to/sneeze' Q74
 tékò 'strength' tẹ̀k 'strong'
 ryékò 'wisdom, intelligence' ryèk 'wise, prudent'
 jápò 'laziness' jáp Q114
 lyétò 'heat, warmth' lyèt --
 njícò 'cold' njic --
 gérò 'ferocity' gèr Q115

mwóló ‘humidity’mwòl --

also Ac sic

déó ‘ornament’ dèèyò ‘adorn, beautify’ T+B 413, T 145

18/40⁵

19/40⁶4-13

4.4.3 The Interaction of tone sandhi and coalescence

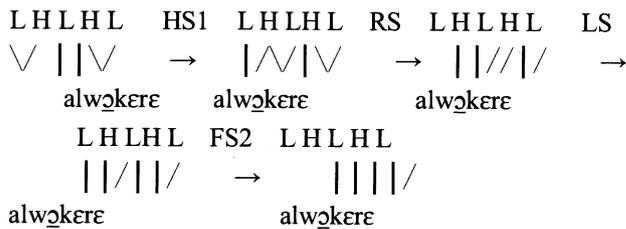
Coalescence, both internal and external, is taken here to apply after the application of the tone rules. (This applies also to instances of the deletion of the stem vowel not involving coalescence discussed in Sec. 5.)

Consider first an instance of coalescence in internal sandhi. The word *àlwòkèrê* ‘I washed myself’ has the following analysis:

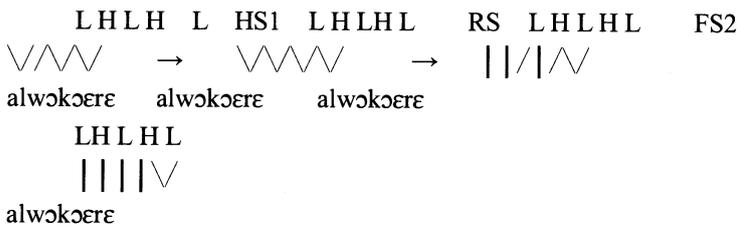
à-lwòk-ò-érê

1s-wash+perf-stem vowel-middle voice

If we suppose that coalescence takes place prior to the tone rules, giving us an input to the tone rules like *àlwòkèrê*, we could have a derivation like the following:



The form **àlwòkèrê* is ungrammatical. However, if the stem vowel is taken to be present during the application of the tone rules, we have the following derivation:



Now if coalescence in internal sandhi is taken to shift the tone of the deleted vowel onto the root, we would then have



which is the current tonal pattern. In internal sandhi, then, the root absorbs the tone that is

⁵ This page is blank. This is a scrap paper. The page 17/40 is written on the back of this sheet.
⁶ The whole page is cancelled by Noonan himself. This is a draft of ‘A Grammar of Lango’ p. 61-62. It has some difference from ‘A Grammar of Lango’.

disassociated as a result of the loss of the stem vowel.

20/40

Zero C, Ac là, lò

Agent Nouns sg. à-, pl. ò-

àólè 'tiresome person' òllò 'tire, bore' Q43

àóór 'messenger, one who sends' òòrò 'send' --

àtìṅà 'one who sucks' tìṅṅò 'suck' Q44

àránní 'one who no longer bears children' --
rànn 'stop bearing children' --
bears children'

àpùr, òpùr 'farmer' pùrùrù 'till, cultivate'

òpṛwójé ê? 'teachers', sg. àpṛwójì Q116 pṛwòṅṅò 'teach' Q62

àkòbè 'translator, agent' kòbbò 'transfer' Q75

àwòpè 'follower'? wòppò 'follow' Q75

àtìc 'worker' tìyò 'do' Q37

àyèc 'bearer' yèyèyò 'carry on head' --, 74

àpác 'carpenter' pààyò 'carve' --

àtèdò 'cook' tèddò 'cook', tèdò Q75

àmérò 'drunkard' mèèrò 'intoxicate', mèèr intr. Q76

àrwèjà 'lost one? loser?' rwèṅṅò 'lose', rwèṅò 'get lost' --

àkòkò 'crier' kòkkò 'cry', kòkò, kòk --

àrégò 'grinder?' règgò 'grind', régò

A> àmwóló 'humble person' mwòl 'humble' Q115

àóc 'writer, sower' còòyò 'write' --

àkwóc 'seamstress' kwòòyò 'sew' --

àcwèc 'potter' cwèyèyò 'form, shape' Q116

àpác 'peeler' pàccò 'peel' --

àkwác 'begger' kwààyò 'beg' Q117

àpòá 'mad person' pòòyò 'spoil'

animal àyí!tá 'squirrel' yitò, yittò 'climb' Q136

(i.e. 'duiker')

N>? àjóká 'witch doctor' jòk 'spirit' (< V 'bewitch'?) --

N> àkóló 'bad tempered person' kóló 'anger, rage, irritation' Q139

A> òdòṅê, àdṛwòṅ 'elder' dṛwòṅ/dòṅò 'big, old, important' Q144

A> àin, itínò 'child' tìn 'small'

àbilì 'one who performs sacrifice' billò 'tame' Q179

object àkòrà 'spear sheath' kòròrò 'wait for, guard' T+B 414

object àtèn 'support' tènò 'support, prop up' Q153

object àdàṅ 'stool' dàṅṅò 'spread out' Q158

'that which spreads out one's legs'

àbàṅó ? ‘stupid person’ dṅò ‘act stupid, speak stupidly’

N> àròrò ‘scandalmonger’ ròrò ‘gossip’

‘gossip’

A> òpàt, àpàt ‘stranger’ pàt ‘different, separate’

object àwùlà ‘whisk’ see other page

object àpámà ‘wall’

21/40⁷

Insert B

8. Often, germination occurs before a set of words that historically had initial consonants but have since lost them. For example, one hears

(1) mánn àtîn

thischild

‘This is a child’

As well as:

(2) mán àtîn

In Acholi, the corresponding word is làtîn, the initial consonant having been lost in Lango. All Lango speakers I’ve asked accept (1), but many regularly prefer (2). Other such words are:

LangoAcholi

àbwòrlàbvòr ‘lion’

icô

làcô ‘man’

òdùkú lùdùkú ‘gun’

òbíà

rùbíà ‘money’

This zero consonant ‘phenomenon’ is discussed in Tucker (1955).

22/40

a- agentive/abstract m/in can serve as nom.

r-/i- abstract tin okono Q53

â- -a àólá ‘cough’ ólô ‘cough’ Q47

-a àkêcá ‘animosity, anger’ kêc ‘bitter’ T145

-ε àtè-cwǐp ‘bitterness’ àttò ‘make a deep gash’ Q47

là? -a àpámâ ‘wall’ pàmmò ‘join, pile up, fit side by side’ Q102

lù? -a àwùlà ‘whisk’ wùllà ‘stir up’ Q103

-a àpòyá, àpòá ‘madness, _____’ pòòyò ‘spoil’

-e àbàṅè ‘ignorance’ bṅò (always refl.) ‘act stupid, speak stupidly’ Q44

-o àní!nó ‘sleeping sickness’ nìnò ‘sleep’ Q136

-o àṅó!ó ‘measles’ ṅòò ‘be rotten, soft, weak’ Q134

⁷ The whole sheet is cancelled by Noonan himself.

φ àgèc ‘suspicion’ gèccò ‘talk about, respect a person’ T152
 là{φ àtên ‘support’ tènno ‘support, prop up’ T153
 with agent {φ àdàṅ ‘stool’ dàṅṅà ‘spread out’ T153
 àgíkí ~ agík ‘end’ gikkò, gik
 ò- ògwéc ‘mushing stick’ gwèyèyò ‘kick, lash out’, gwèc
 òwéc ‘broom’ wèyèyò ‘sweep’, wèyò
 òyèṅò ‘earthquake’ yèṅṅò ‘shake’
 ì- ì iwú!kú ‘lung(s)’ wùkkò ‘pump, pour’ Q134
 -e iólè ‘tiresome’ òllò ‘tire, bore’ Q47

24/40⁸

I regressive harm:

A. from suffix

1. from affixes beginning with consonants

-wú etc.all senses} with qualifiers

-ní all senses} IV (156)

-nipl.

(no VH from -nò)

2. from affixes beginning with Vowels

-í all senses

-ú imperative

-ô cislocative

-ê pl.

(no VH from -o suffix (stem V))

B. from root

Everywhere blocks, except opt. with some à- prefixes

23/40

II prog. harm.

A. from prefix

Always blocked

B. from root

1. blocked with suffix beginning with C

25/40

Prog.are opaque

⁸ These pages from 23/40 to 26/40 are memoos written on small papers.

Prefixes/ là

Agentive à- à nominalizer

Pl. ô-

T+B 412 à-pòá 'feeble mindedness'

à-pòá 'feeble minded person'

pé ápòá 'its' not feeble mindedness'

péé àpòá 'it's not a feeble minded person'

T+B404 kóm kómê

chair chairs

T+B412 ò-píô ò-cén

Names:a-píô à-cén

26/40⁹

27/40¹⁰ 1.5-1

1.5 Non-productive alternations

1.5.1 y/c

A number of roots in Lango, both nouns and verbs, evidence a y/c alternations:

cò:yò 'write, sow something' cò:c 'write, sow'

tì:yò 'do something' tic 'work'

gò:yò 'beat something' gò:c 'beat'

28/40¹¹

Conclusion → VH in Lango is not simply assimilating in nature __. There are so many exceptions.

- The presence of a harmonically dominant vowel may change a vowel in the non-dominant series

- The domain of VH is the word

- Consonant in suffix blocks prog. VH (but not regressive)

See Q8 \except for -a (see Q11)

- N. suffix with consonant

Strong only high vowels condition VH. So: löttò 'that stick'¹²

⁹ This sheet is a private memo of Noonan.

¹⁰ This is notes on 'A Grammar of Lango' p. 19. This page has the titled 'Non-productive alternations', while the correspondent page in 'A Grammar of Lango' is titled with 'the Φ/y/c alternation'. There are some differences between this page and 'A Grammar of Lango' p. 19.

¹¹ This seems to follow directly the page 23/40 regarding the contents. It is written on the back of the page 27/40.

Even 1s is unaffected as –na

Strong (more likely to affect, less likely to be affected) two rule parameters:

i	u	1. Dominance (+ATR over –ATR)
ɪ	ʊ	2. Strength (high over low)
e	o	
ɛ	ɔ	
	ə	
	a	

weak (less likely to affect, more likely to be affected)

- Q has VH spreading across entire word but our data has it spreading only 1 syl.

anen + i → àné!ní ours

ənêní Q's

29/40

Summary of gem.environ. Q102

Underlying form of affixes:

Prefixes: I II I II

1ss à- â- 1ps ò- ô-

2ss ì- î- 2ps ò- ô

3ss ò-/φ à-(tone varies)/φ3ps ò- ô-

(n.s.r.) 3ss è ê- 3ps ì- î-

I =past, hab; II =prog, fut, subj. 3ss=φ hab, subj.

Suffixes:

stem V -ò pl. forms occur with stem V, behave tonally as sep. words

1so -á 1po -ò-wá

2so -í 2po -ò-wú

3so -é 3po -ò-gí

list, -rê, -ε- {reflex -ê after alveolars, y (causes gem.)

__ { -érê elsewhere (doesn't cause gem.)

Interest⁷when conj. for person, high tone person markers all are

gem. remains

{antibenefactive -ì (gem. – behaves tonally as sep. word), cislocative; -ô (gem.)

{benefactive(voices K, see dak-

purpose à- -à

VN -ì

-ê ??

Nominal suffixes: (O11f, only –ná is affected by V-harmony and then only when n is deleted.

Affixes with [+ATR] V's condition V-harmony.)

¹² This line is cancelled by Noonan himself.

1sp -ná (no -n in inalienable) 1pp -wá
 2sp -ní (--) 2pp -wú
 gem. w. alienable, no gem. w. inalienable
 3sp -mérê (alienable) 3pp -gí Q107
 -è (inalienable), wàjè 'his eye', wìè but néré (not néré)

this -nì

that -nò (doesn't condition V-harmony), -cà 'that, yonder'

the -mérê

some -mórô (note TB441, rjàttórò 'someone'), pl. -mógô / -mógó

n and m are lost after C's, the C's becoming geminate. ↗Q42 gives

-ná – only harmonizes when -n- is deleted. Final V of N-stem may be deleted with this suffix:

gwènnà ~ gwènná

wèlóná ~ wèlló

When high tone affixes are added to perf. tr. V's, the tone pattern remains.

ànêná 'I saw him', ànênéré 'I saw myself'

(Hieda: The 3rd singular suffix is -é.)

30/40¹³

List of affixes, etc. cond. gem. Q102

31/40

Opaque

pref. do not cond. VH,

but a- is conditional / o though pref. are [+ATR]

regressive

←gem.

(3)(7a) all [-ATR] -ní 2sa al. domain 1st V

(4) all [-ATR] -í 2sa inal.

(5)(6) all [-ATR] í 2so

(8) all [-ATR] í plural N's see p.8-9, III, IV

(15) all [-ATR] -wú 2pa,o

only high [-ATR]C-wú

only high V's condition regressive harmony.

Progressive

note tr. V-final -o is [+ATR] – doesn't

↗ harmonize with any V except ʊ, ɔ

opaque

→gem.

(6) dem. -nì, -nò

¹³ This page is written on a small paper.

(10a)high [+ATR] ná 1sa al.gem.

(11) all [+ATR] á 1sa inal. (10) 3sa -méré al

(11) all [+ATR] é 3sa inal. (16) 1po, a -wá

(12) all [+ATR] á 1so (16) 3po, a -gí

(12) all [+ATR] ε 3so benefactive i p.31

(+ all obj. suffixes w ben.– gemination)

any V can condition prog. harmony, but with gem., only high V's

let's say some free var. with ε

special✓ ignored here

(13b) - infinitive only stem ɔ, ʊ have ɔ (but see 14 – exc. will be

✓+ V-final –o

- cislocative V-stems always have [+ATR] V's

lócà dákò

32/40

tr./intr.

1

ol-, òllò; bore; dákò òólò lócà A/I, E/P

òl; be tired of; ico óól i gwókéré E, I

ɔl-, òllò; cause to cough; àpúwà òólò lócà A/I, A

ólò; cough; lócà òólò A

əm-, èmmò; cause to yawn; kèc èèmmò lócà A/I, A

émò; yawn; lócà èémò A

ony-, ònpò; drop, spill; lócà òópò búké A, P

òp(?); -- ; láò òópò P

bəp-, bəppò; deflate; èbəpò òpírə A, P

bəp; -- ; òpírə ná bəp, òpírə èbəp P

bit-, bittò; unshell; ámittò bittò òmáydò A, P

bítò; couldn't elicit *M

cel-, cèllò; roast, fry; dákò ócélò rìhó A, P

cédò; couldn't elicit; pos. célò, rìhó ócélò← AN in Ac

cam-, càmmò; eat; ácàmmò rìhó A, P

càmérê cèm; -- ; ácèm A

caŋ-, càŋhò; heal; dàktál òcáŋò lócà A, P

càŋ; recover; lócà òcáŋ E/P

cat-, càttò; sell; lócà òcátò búk A, P

càt; trade; ámittò càt A

dak, dàkkò; transfer; gávmenté òdákò èpwóny A, P

dàk; migrate; án àdák A

din-, dinnò; thresh ; ámittò dinnò kál A, P

dínò; -- ; *M A

dɔŋ-, dɔŋŋò; cause to grow; *M A, A
 dwɔŋ be big dɔŋò; grow; kàl bínó dɔŋò A
 dep-, dèppò; collect, gather; ámittò dèppò pàpàrà A, P
 dépò; -- ; ámittò dépò ?M A
 dwòkkò? dwok-?, dwòkkò; bring back; àdwókò àtín A, P (caus.)
 dòk; go back; àdók A
 cause to dally
 gal-, gállò; delay, destroy; dákó ágállò lóca A, P
 gál; dally, delay; lóca ògál A
 gòm-, gom-, gòmmò; bend; lóca ògómò yàt A, P
 gòm; be bent; yàt ògóm P
 ger-, gèèrò; build; icó ògèrò òt A, P
 gédò; -- ; ámittò gédò A
 jɔb-, jòbbò; sweep up; ámittò jòbbò kàl A, P
 jóbò; -- ; ámittò jóbò A
 jír-, jìrò; cause to sneeze; kàmólàràájìrò lóca A/I, A
 jírò; sneeze; lóca àjírò A

33/40

tr./intr.

2

kɔb-, kòbbò; transfer; ámittò kòbbò àpwóny A, P
 kòbbò; migrate; ámittò kòbbò A
 kod-, kòddò; blow; (M. doesn't have) A, P
 kódò;; yámò àkódó A
 kok-, kòkkò; weep over; ámittò kòkkò icó A, S
 kòk~kókò~kòkò; cry; ámittò kókò (sic) A
 ket-, kèttò; destroy; yàmòòkétò kàl, ámittò kèttò A(P)
 kèt; fall apart; kàl òkét P
 kɔt-, kòttò; blow (on); àkòtò mác A, P
 kùtù~kùtò; -- ; yàmò òkùtù A
 kwɔr-, kwòòrò; sift; ámittò kwòòrò kàl A, P
 kwórò; -- ; ámittò kwórò A
 kwey-, kwèèrò; cool; ákwèèyò dèk A, P
 kwèè;; dèk òkwéé P
 lel-, lèllò; rejoice over; couldn't elicit A, P
 lélò; rejoice; ámittò lélò pì nyàrà A
 lyel-, lyèllò; shave; ámittò lyèllò tík cwàrà A, P
 lyédò; -- ; ámittò lyédò A
 mɔl-, mòllò; float; lóca òmólò yén A/I, P
 mòl; float; lóca òmól P

mer-, mèèrò; intoxicate; ámittò mèèrò lóca A/I, E/P
 mèèr; get drunk; ámittò mèèr E/P
 mey-, mèèyò; cause to glow *M A/I, P
 méò; glow *M P
 nen-, nènò; see; rwót ónénò dákó A/E, P
 nénò; see; ámittò nénò A
 nèn; be visible; átín ánèn P
 nyík-, ñikkò; move away slightly; ámittò nyikkò bókci A, P
 ñíkò, ñikò; ; ámittò nyíkò A
 nyam-, nyámmò; chew; ámittò nyámmò riṅó A, P
 nyámò; -- ; ámittò nyámò A
 nyòm-, nyòmmò; marry; ànyómò Mary A, C
 nyòm, nyòmò; get married; ànyómò, ànyóméré for women A
 ṅwec-, ṅwèccò; run from; dákó ámittò ṅwèccò icó A, S
 ṅwèc; run; ámittò ṅwèc A
 ṅwed-, ṅwèddò; collect vegetables; ámittò ṅwèddò bòjò A, P
 ṅwédò; -- ; ámittò ṅwédò A
 pac-, páccò; peel; àpácò pók!yátA, P
 pácò;; A

34/40

tr./intr.

3

pon-, pònò; hide from; ípònò ṅó? (tr. stem – use intr. w. bene.) A, S
 pònò; hide; dákó ápònò A
 pot-, pòttò; fail, fall; àpwóny bínó pòttò átín !kwán A, P
 pòtò; -- ; òt ítò pòtò, átín !kwán bínó pótò P
 pyet-, pyèttò; winnow; ómittò pyèttò kál A, P
 pyétò; -- ; ómittò pyétò A
 P with reflex. kál òpyétté
 reg-, règgò; grind; ómittò règgò kál A, P
 régò; -- ; ómittò régò A
 règéré; be ground; kál òrégéré P
 riṅ-, riṅṅò; run from; ámittò riṅṅò lóca A, S
 riṅò; run; ámittò riṅò (tone?) A
 rweny-, rwèṅṅò; lose; ámittò rwèṅṅò búk A, P
 rwèṅò; get lost; ámittò rwèṅò, búk òrwéṅò A or P
 ted-, tèddò; cook; ámittò tèddò riṅó A, P
 tèdò; -- ; ámittò tèdò A
 tèdê; get cooked; riṅò òtèddê P
 tók-, tòkkò; ladle out; ámittò tòkkò dék A, P

tókò; -- ; ámittò tókò A
tuk-, tùkkò; play; ámittò tùkkò òdílo A, P
tùkò; -- ; ámittò tükò A
tòp-, tòppò; rot; ámittò tòppò pòtò A, P
tòp; -- ; rìṣòtòp P
try-, tòyyò; numb; ámittò tòyyò lóca A, P
tòò; die; lóca òtòó P
wal-, wàllò; boil; ámittò wàllò pí A, P
wálò; boil; pí áwàlò P
yek-, yèkkò; sieve; ámittò yèkkò kál A, P
yékkò; -- ; ámittò yékò A
yit-, yittò; climb; ámittò yittò gòt A, P
yitò; -- ; ámittò yitò A
mèṣ-, mèṣṣò; light; ámittò mèṣṣò màc A, P
mèṣ; flash; màc òmèṣ A, P
nyer-, nyéérò; laugh at; dákó ànyèèrò lóca A, P
nyérò(?); laugh; lóca ànyérò A
kòy-, kòyyò; pick out away; ákòyyò pòtò A, P
kòó; pick out away; pòtò òkòò P
mok-, mòkkò; make sickly; twó àmòkkò lóca I, P
mòk; be sickly; lóca mòk P
ṣòk-, ṣòkkò; vomit; lóca àṣòkkò rìṣò A, P
ṣòk~ṣòkéré; vomit; lóca òṣòk ~ lóca òṣòkéré A

35/40

4

kwan-, kwànnò; read, study; ámittò kwànnò búk A, P
kwàn; -- ; ámittò kwàn dìki A
lèg-, lèggò; pray to; ámittò lèggò òbáṣá A, P
légò; pray; ámittò légò A
còk-, còkkò; collect, gather; ámittò còkkò kál A, P
cókò; -- ; ámittò cókò A
ryet-, ryèttò; winnow; ámittò ryèttò kál A, P
ryétò; -- ; ámittò ryétò A
kòb-, kòbbò; speak; ámittò kòbbò lájò A, P
kòb; speak; ámittò kòb A
mat-, màttò; drink; ámittò màttò píA, P
mátò; -- ; ámittò mátò A
ṣwàl-, ṣwàllò; give birth; dákó !bínó ṣwàllò èwóbí A, P
ṣwàl; -- ; dákó !bínó ṣwàl A
cò-, còyò; wake up; ámittò còyò àtín A, E

cò; --; òcò E
 gwey-, gwèyò; kick; ámittò gwèyò lóca A, P
 gwèc; kick (football); ámittò gwèc, àgwéyò A
 ló(y)-, lòyò; defeat, exceed; ámittò lòyò lócaA, P
 lòc; rule; á!bínó lòc A
 ηwe-, ηwèyò; smell; àηwéyò dèk E, P
 ηwè; smelly; lóca kómè ηwè P
 od-, òddò; pound; ámittò òddò kál A, P
 ódò; -- ; ámittò ódò A
 kwal-, kwállò; steal; ámittò kwállò gwènò A, P
 kwò; -- ; á!bínó kwò A
 còy-, còyò; write, sow; ámittò còyò kál A, P
 cóc, còc?; -- ; ámittò còc A
 twey-, twèyò; tie, bind; ámittò twèyò yèn A, P
 twèc; -- ; ámittò twèc A
 tet-, tètò; forge; ámittò tètò kwérí A, P
 tèt; -- ; ámittò tèt A
 pwòη-, pwòηηò; teach; ámittò pwòηηò òtíná A, P
 pwóη; -- ; ámittò pwóη A
 bak-, bàkkò; accumulate; ámittò bàkkò mókò A, P
 bókò; -- ; ámittò bókò A
 dwek-, dwèkkò; break up (fight); ádwèkkò lwéη A, P
 dwék; -- ; ámittò dwék A
 pít-, pìttò; plant; ámittò pìttò icók A, P
 pítò; plant; ámittò pítò A

36/40

5

kòη-, kòηηò; dig; ámittò kòηηò icók A,P
 kúpò; -- ; ámittò kúpò ?M A
 lek-, lèkkò; dream E, P
 lék; -- ; àlék E
 kay-, kàyò; gather, harvest; ámittò kàyò bél A,P
 kác; -- ; ámittò kác A
 lwer-, lwèèrò; slash, clear; ámittò lwèèrò módó A, P
 lwérò; -- ; ámittòlwérò A
 lwòη-, lwòηηò; call; ámittò lwòηηò lóca A, P
 lwòηò; -- ; ámittò lwòηò A
 ner-, nèèò; wither, wilt; óró ònérò òbíó A, P
 nèr; -- ; òbíó ònér P
 bok-, bòkkò; redden; màc òbókò pàlà A, P

bòk; -- ; àémé òbók P
 cer-, cèèrò; raise from dead; yésù òcèrò lóca A, P
 cèr; rise from dead; lóca òcér A/P?
 tɔr-, tòròrò; break; lóca òtòrò lèt A, P
 tɔr; -- ; lèt òtór P
 jwík-, jwikkò; stunt; óró òjwíkò nínó A, P
 jwík; -- ; nínó òjwík P
 cod-, còddò; break; lóca òcódò tóllá A, P
 còt; -- ; tóllá òcót P
 jɪŋ-, jìŋŋò; harden; màc òjìŋò màtàfáli A/I, P
 jìŋ; -- ; màtàfáli òjìŋ A/P
 jɔŋ-, jòŋŋò; emaciate; kòŋò òjòŋò lóca A/I, P
 jòŋ; -- ; lóca òjòŋ P
 two-, twòyò; sicken; kòŋò òtwòyò lóca A/I, P
 twò; be sick; lóca twó P
 twɔ-, twòyò; dry out; óró bínó twòyò lùm A/I, P
 twò; dry; lùm bínó twò P
 muk-, mùkkù; break off; àtín òmúkù wèn gúlú A, P
 mùk; -- ; wèn gúlú òmúk P
 kak-, kàkkò; split; màc òkákò lèt A, P
 kàk; -- ; lèt òkák P
 wil-, willò; cause to be lost; kòŋò òwílò lóca wíyé A, P
 wíl; forget; lóca wíyé òwíl E
 jɔk-, jòkkò; stop; dákó òjòkò mótòkà A, P
 jòk; -- ; bás òjòk A/P
 gik-, gikkò; stop; lóca ògìkò àtín A, P
 gik; -- ; àtín ògìk A/P

37/40

6

pwɔt-, pwòttò; smooth; làk pàlàni pwót A, P
 pwòt; -- ; lóca òpwótò làk pàlàni P
 tiy-, tiyò; work, do; lóca tíyú tic A, P
 tic; -- ; lóca tíyú A
 gɔ-, gòyò; beat; dákó ògòò icó A, P
 góc; -- ; àmittò góc A
 myɛl-, myèllò; dance; dákó òmyélò A
 myèl; tremble; kómé àmyèl A
 lal-, lállò; scatter; lóca òlàlò dók A, P
 làl; disperse; dók òlàl A/P

220

deŋ-, deŋŋò; swell; lóca òdeŋò yíè bíà A, P
 deŋ; be swollen; òpiò yíè òdeŋ P
 rem-, rèmmò; be not enough for; én òmíá dèk òrémá P, D
 rèm; be not enough; jò òbínó òrém P
 ròm-, ròmò; be sufficient; P, D
 róm; be sufficient; P
 rem-, rèmmò; hurt; A, E/P
 rèm; be hurt, hurt; cíŋé rèm E/P
 tem-, tèmmò; try; rwót òtèmò kwállò gwèno A, P } unique
 tèmmò; try; àbínó tèmmò, ento...; jò dúcú !témó A }
 gur-, gùrù; drive in a nail; A, P
 gùr; -- ; gùr àték ní !gíŋ A
 yec-, yèccò; tear; àyéccò bòŋó A, P
 yèc; be torn; bòŋó òyèc P
 we-, wèyò; sweep; we te kòm A, P
 wèyò; -- ; wéyô A
 nur-, nùrù; make drousy; màrárià ònùrù lóca A, P
 nùr; become drousy; lóca ònùr P/E

38/40

Segmental phono – notes

- φ – all vcl. Stops for some speakers have non-stop alternates realized intervocalically:

p φ c s, ç, y

t ʃ

k x

s is extremely rare in Lango and ___?___ say att. in only one word in the

Not all speakers have [ʃ] speech of only one individual. cèntè ‘money’

- phonetically there are geminate counterparts of most of the consonant phonemes

- root final – as we will see this position has special significance in Lango phono.

Medial refers to any intervocalic position that is not root final. Accordingly, the following set of consonant and glide phonemes is postulated for Lango:

Mention consonant clusters. cèntè, gabmente

CG sequences are only found root initially.

-dz does not occur finally. In the imperative + subj. of V’s w (dz) or C₂, (dz) → tɛ

-ŋ does not occur V__ (#)V.

39/40

l ~ d cèllò / cédô ‘roast/fry’

r ~ d gèrò / gédô ‘grind’

40/40

Assimilation resulting in gemination

būk + ní → búkkí

File 14¹
(Lango phonology & text)

¹This file mostly consists of a draft of 'A Grammar of Lango'. When a sheet is a draft, I record only the differences from 'A Grammar of Lango'.

having been described above. Note that word boundaries (##, and morpheme boundaries (#) play a significant role in the distribution of consonants and glides in Lango:

(4)

Note. Environment A describes word initial position:

3/159⁵

1. Consonants in Cy sequences are phonetically palatalized
2. Consonant clusters do occur at morpheme boundaries as a result of affixation:

kèd+gí

with 3p

‘with them’

twòl+cà

snake yonder

‘yonder snake’

In these clusters, the second member is always palatal, velar, or [w]. Clusters where the second member would be a bilabial or an alveolar undergo cluster simplification. See sec. 1.2.3.

4/159– 5/159⁶

1. gwè̀nò (The vowel is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
2. cíj (The vowel is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
3. lósà (The final vowel is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)
4. lócà (The final vowel is different from that in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.)

6/159⁷

1.2-2

7/159⁸

⁴ The illustration (5) cannot be found in ‘A Grammar of Lango’. It is the table in the page 9 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’?

⁵ This sheet is included in the pages 7 and 8 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’. The first sentence is inserted after the second example of the page 7. The second paragraph is found at the beginning of the page 8.

⁶ These sheets are a draft of the table in the page 9 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’. It has a small difference.

⁷ This sheet directly follows 2/159. It is a draft of the pages 8 and 10 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’. There is no difference between them except for modifications which are added in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.

⁸ This sheet contains only one line and an example which are the same as ‘A Grammar of Lango’.

8/159⁹

1. mat ‘drink’

mât ‘ò‘to drink it’

ámât ‘ò‘I am drinking it.’

9/159¹⁰

1. except to point out that [ɸ] may appear in place of [t] before the suffixes –wá and –wú,

òt + wá → òtwá or òɸwá

house our ‘our house’

òt + wú → òtwú or òɸwú

house your (pl.)

and that [ɸ] and [x] may replace final [t] and [k] respectively in fast speech in external sandhi when the latter are intervocalic:

àdòk àwó!ró → [àdòx àwó!ró]

1s-go+back-perf yesterday

‘I went back yesterday.’

àtêt àwó!ró → [àtêɸàwó!ró]

1s-forged-perf yesterday

‘I forged yesterday.’

10/159¹¹

1. òt + { cà } {òtcà }

{kà } {òtkà }

house yonder ‘yonder house’

11/159¹²

From back of 1.2-4

AcholiLango

làpác

àpác

‘carpenter’

⁹ This sheet directly follows 6/159. It is a draft of the pages 10 and 11 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’. There is a small difference between them.

¹⁰ This sheet contains the exception to the alternation [t]/[ɸ] and [k]/[x] which Noonan points out in the pages 10 and 11.

¹¹ This sheet directly follows 8/159. Noonan tells that this sheet should be inserted after the explanation of geminates. This is concerning the first one of three conditions which are described in 8/159. There is a small difference between this sheet and the pages 11 and 12 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’.

¹² This sheet follows 14/159. This sheet is a draft of the pages 13 and 14 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’. There is a small difference between them.

làbvòr	àbwòr	'lion'
làcô	ìcô	'man'
lùdùkúòdùkú		'gun'
rùbíá	òbíá	'money'
làwó!ró	àwó!ró	'yesterday'
làtín	àtín	'child'

All Lango speakers I've consulted accept sentences like (1):

mánn òdùkú
 this gun
 'This is a gun.'

But some would say instead

mán òdùkú

without gemination. Some of these words are more likely to condition gemination than others: generally the more common a word is, the more likely it is to exhibit the zero consonant phenomenon. (over) These zero consonants have often effects on the phonology besides conditioning gemination. They can block coalescence in external sandhi (sec. 2.7) and they can block tone spreading rules (sec. 4.4.2).

12/159¹³

1. Agent nouns (sec. 5.2.2), because they form a coherent class, consistently condition zero-consonant effects.

13/159¹⁴

1.2-4

1. cf. àmárò 'I drank it'
 mǎ't 'drink it!'

There is no need to posit lexical geminates in Lango: all geminates can be derived morpho-phonemically from non-geminates via GEMINATION whether via cluster-simplification, as a morphophonemic process affecting transitive infinitives and their derivative, or as a morphophonemic process affecting word final consonants before zero consonants.

2. In fast speech, such words may contain neither [ʔ] nor [f̥]:

→ [ǎómò] fast speech

Again, glottal stops need not be specified lexically since their presence is predictable on a combination of morphophonemic and stylistic considerations.

¹³ This sheet is added at the end of the first paragraph in the page 14 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹⁴ This sheet follows 11/159. This is a draft of the pages 14 and 15 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. There is a small difference between them.

14/159¹⁵

1. Also, the final consonant of benefactive and cislocative¹⁶ verb stems is always geminated:⁷

òkèl·á 'he brought it for me'

òrìŋ·ò 'he ran to me'¹⁷

2. c) Before a list of other words with so-called 'zero-consonants' – the name, as well as the first description of the phenomenon, is from Tucker (1955). Like the attributive particle and third singular progressive prefix, these words historically were consonant initial, but have since lost their original consonants. All agent nouns fall into this class as well as a number of other words. A sample follows – Acholi preserves the original consonants.

15/159¹⁸

1.3-1

1. As noted in section 1.2.3, footnote 9, it is necessary to recognize underlying geminate stops in these few instances where gemination is not synchronically predictable (?). In any case, transcription employed here, geminates will always be indicated and will be transcribed with double consonants:¹⁹

16/159²⁰

1. Further, in conformity with usual Lango orthographic practice, the diagraphs ng and ny will be used in place of /ŋ/ and /ɲ/ respectively, though the latter symbols will be retained when referring to phonological processes.

2. since gemination is used to signal grammatical categories.

17/159²¹

1.4-1

18/159²²

¹⁵ This sheet is a draft of the pages 12 and 13 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹⁶ Noonan uses the term 'ventive' instead of 'cislocative' in 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹⁷ /ɾ/

¹⁸ This sheet is a draft of the page 15 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹⁹ These lines are cancelled by Noonan himself.

²⁰ The first paragraph of this sheet is expected to be added after the consonant chart of the page 15 of 'A Grammar of Lango', but it is not the same as that in 'A Grammar of Lango'. The second phrase is inserted in the middle of the fifth paragraph in the page 15.

²¹ This sheet is a draft of the pages 16 and 17 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No difference between them.

²² This sheet is inserted after the first example of 1.4.1 in the page 16 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

19/159²³

1.4-2

1. Non-nasal stops and affricates assimilate in voicing to that of following stops and affricates across word boundaries²⁴ (within words gemination ordinarily occurs in such cases).

20/159²⁵

1. The third person plural associative suffix -gi and the demonstrative suffixes, -cà, -gi, and -cò condition voicing assimilation, but, because they are not anterior, they do not condition gemination.

yàt + gí → yàdgi
tree 3pa their tree
dóg + cà → dókê
mouth yonder 'yonder mouth'

21/159 -22/159²⁶

1.4-3

- (1) C₂ is realized as /y/ in ...²⁷
- before the middle voice suffix -ê, the cislocative suffix -ô, etc.
- (2) C₂ is realized as [c] word finally, except in subjunctives including imperatives. Compare
- When a suffix which conditions gemination is added to a noun, we find a geminate [c]. For wic 'head', we have the following.

inalienablealienable

- wiô (wic + á) wiccá (wic + ná)
'my head' 'my (animal) head'
5. (22/159) 1. Compare the above note:
bámá bammá
'my pelvis' 'my (animal) pelvis'

The alienable suffix -ná condition gemination and thus we have a geminate [c] in wiccá. However, the inalienable possessive suffix -á does not condition gemination and hence C₂ is ϕ in wiô. In fact, in any root of inalienable possessive construction, C₂ in these roots is ϕ , even if word final:

wi ògwàŋ wicc à dákô
head merkat head att+part woman
'a merkat's head' 'the woman's (animal) head'

²³ This sheet directly follows 17/159. It is a draft of the pages 17 and 18 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

²⁴ Noonan writes 'morpheme boundaries within words', not 'word boundaries' in 'A Grammar of Lango'.

²⁵ The first sentence in this sheet is inserted after the first examples of the page 17 in 'A Grammar of Lango'. The remaining parts follow the examples of the page 18 in 'A Grammar of Lango'.

²⁶ These sheets directly follow 19/159. They are a draft of the pages 18, 19 and 20. The sheet 22/159 is inserted in 21/159.

²⁷ The first sentence of the sheet 22/159 should be inserted here.

23/159²⁸

1.4-4

1. With these alternating forms, the singular has the voiceless stop and the plural has the voiced stop. Not all singular plural pairs exhibit this alternation:
2. Cislocative²⁹ verb stems (Part II, sec. 1.2.3) whose roots end in /k/ show voicing of /k/ to [g], along with the expected gemination:

24/159³⁰

INSERT A to form p. 1.4-4

INSERT B

1. The plural suffix -í always seems to be accompanied by this voicing alternation.

25/159³¹

1. ò-tòò-y-ì-ì-á → òtò yá 'it died on me'

3s-die-epenthetic /y/-benefactive-1so

2. φ/y Alternation òtòò òtò yá tò'

3s-die-perf. 3s-die-ben-perf 'death'

'he died' 'it died on me'

φ/y/c Alternation òpàò òpà yá pác

3s-carve-perf. 3s-carve-ben-perf 'carpentry'

'he carved it' 'he carved it for me'

The two alternation patterns are the same for the last items: the noun tò' has no final consonant, but pác has [c].

26/159³²

1.6

27/159³³

²⁸ This sheet follows 21/159. It is a draft of the pages 20, 21 and 22 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

²⁹ Cf. note 16.

³⁰ This sheet is a draft of the pages 21 and 22 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. The first paragraph of this sheet is inserted after the second examples of the page 21. The second paragraph is inserted after the third examples of the page 21. The final example of this sheet directly follows the sheet 23/159.

³¹ The upper half of this sheet is a draft of the section 1.5.2 and the lower half a draft of the section 1.4.5 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

³² This sheet is a draft of the page 23 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No difference between them.

³³ This sheet is a draft of the page 23 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. The sentence of the sheet is inserted before the second line from the bottom of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

28/159³⁴

2.1-1

1. ... Tucker and Bryan (1966) refer to class A vowels as close and 'hollow', as opposed to the class B vowels, which are open and 'hard'. Below is a generalized basic vowel set for Southern Lwo (from Tucker and Bryan, p.404):

Tucker (1958) in his description of Lango morphophonemics refers to the Lango class A vowels as 'breathy' or 'hollow' and the class B vowels as 'hard' or 'creaky' (over)

29/159³⁵

30/159³⁶

2.1-2 (A)

31/159³⁷

2.1-2(B)

32/159³⁸

1. ... yet only as to the e/ε contrast was there a clear difference in F₁ values, as indicated by the distributions in the histograms.

33/159³⁹

34/159⁴⁰

35/159⁴¹

³⁴ This sheet is a draft of the page 24 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

³⁵ This sheet is inserted in middle of the second paragraph of the page 24 in 'A Grammar of Lango'. No difference between them.

³⁶ This sheet is a draft of the figure 1 in the page 25 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

³⁷ This sheet is a draft of the figure 2 in the page 26 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

³⁸ This sheet directly follows 28/159. It is a draft of the pages 24, 25, 26 and 27 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

³⁹ This sheet is added at the end of the first paragraph in the page 27 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁴⁰ This sheet directly follows 32/159. It is a draft of the page 27 in 'A Grammar of Lango'. No difference between them.

2.2-1

1. However, when phrase internal, unless said very carefully, they may become short.

36/159⁴²

1. suffixes added to such words result in short vowels:

37/159⁴³

2.3-2

1.	[+ATR]	[-ATR]
	i	I (=ɪ)
	e	E (=ɛ)
	ə a	
	o	O (=ɔ)
	u	U (=ʊ)

Hereafter the capital letters I E O U will replace the phonetic symbols ɪ ɛ ɔ ʊ respectively.

38/159⁴⁴

39/159⁴⁵

2.5.2-1

40/159⁴⁶

41/159⁴⁷

⁴¹ This sheet is a draft of the pages 27, 28 and 29 in 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁴² This sheet is added in the pages 27, 28 and 29 in 'A Grammar of Lango'. The first sentence of the sheet is inserted in the fourth of the conditions proposed in the page 28. The second paragraph including examples is inserted in the first of the conditions. The third paragraph is added at the end of the first of the conditions. The fourth paragraph is added at the end of the third of the conditions. The fifth paragraph is added at the end of the section 2.2. The sixth paragraph is added after the fourth of the conditions in the page 29.

⁴³ This sheet directly follows 35/159. It is a draft of the pages 28 and 29 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁴⁴ This sheet is inserted in middle of the first paragraph in the page 30 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁴⁵ This sheet is a draft of the pages 30 and 31 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No difference between them.

⁴⁶ This sheet is added at the end of the second examples in the page 31 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁴⁷ This sheet directly follows 39/159. It is a draft of the pages 32 and 33 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No difference between them.

2.5.2-2

42/159⁴⁸

43/159⁴⁹

2.5.2-3

1. (for _?_ discussion of the 'stem' vowel, see Sec. 5.1.2.)
2. Compounds do not exhibit vowel harmony.

44/159⁵⁰

1. gúlúní(nì does not harmonize)

pot-this

2. The same is true the 3s inalienable associative suffix -mérê.

45/159⁵¹

2.6-1

1. The stem vowel and the benefactive suffix are the only suffixes followed by other suffixes beginning with vowels.

46/159⁵²

47/159⁵³

2.7-1

⁴⁸ This sheet is inserted in the pages 32 and 33 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. The first paragraph is added after the fourth example of the page 32. The second paragraph including examples is inserted in middle of the first paragraph in the page 33. The third paragraph is inserted in middle of the final paragraph in the page 32. They have no difference from 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁴⁹ This sheet is a draft of the pages 32, 33 and 34.

⁵⁰ This sheet is inserted in the page 34 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. The first paragraph is added at the top of the page 34. This sheet contains an additional example which is not given in 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁵¹ This sheet is a draft of the page 35 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁵² This sheet is added after the second example in the page 35 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁵³ This sheet is a draft of the pages 36 and 37 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

48/159⁵⁴

1. rìjò à àbwòr

meat att+part lion

‘The lion’s meat’

regularly becomes

rìjò àbwòr

but may not coalesce further to become:

*rìjò bwòr

49/159⁵⁵

2.7-2

1. middle voice or cislocative suffix⁵⁶

2. but:

ò-kèlò àtîn → òkèlâtîn

3s-bring-perf child

‘he brought the child’

kèdè òpíò → kèdòpíò

with Opio

‘with Opio’

50/159⁵⁷

1. ò-kèl-íâtîn → òkèliâ tîn or òkèlí àtîn

3s-bring-perf-2s

‘She brough you a child’

51/159⁵⁸

2.7-3

⁵⁴ This sheet is inserted in the pages 36 and 37 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’. The first examples are added at the end of the first examples in the page 36. The second paragraph is added after the vowel coalescence rule in the page 36. The third paragraph is inserted in middle of the second paragraph of the page 37.

⁵⁵ This sheet directly follows 47/159. It is a draft of the pages 37, 38 and 39 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’. This sheet includes additional examples which are not recorded in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.

⁵⁶ Cf. note 16.

⁵⁷ The first paragraph of this sheet directly follows 49/159. The remaining parts are inserted in the pages 37 and 38 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’. The second paragraph is added at the bottom of the page 37. The third paragraph is added after the first examples in the page 38. This sheet includes an additional example which is not given in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.

⁵⁸ This sheet directly follows 49/159. It is a draft of the pages 39, 40 and 41 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’.

1. In such diphthongs, the glide is always derived from an unstressed vowel.
2. For some transitive/intransitive verb pairs (Sec. 1.2.1.2), where the transitive stem has a [-ATR] vowel, the intransitive stem has a [+ATR] vowel:
3. As noted in Sec. 2.5.2 the stem vowel -o has some harmonic irregularities: it takes the form -ò following the root vowels /ɔ/ and /ʊ/ (as predicted by the rules of vowel harmony)

52/159⁵⁹

53/159⁶⁰

2.8-2

54/159⁶¹

55/159⁶²

3-1

1. Instead they become part of the phonological word of an adjacent stressed form:

56/159⁶³

57/159⁶⁴

3-2

1. In compounds and associative NP's, the root vowel of the rightmost word receives primary stress, the root vowel of the other words receiving secondary stress (primary stress is underlined once, secondary twice):

58/159⁶⁵

⁵⁹ This sheet is added at the end of the fourth paragraph in the page 39 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁶⁰ This sheet directly follows 51/159. It is a draft of the page 41 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁶¹ This sheet is inserted in middle of the fourth paragraph in the page 41 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. It has no difference from 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁶² This sheet is a draft of the page 42 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁶³ This sheet is inserted in the page 42 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. The first paragraph of the sheet including examples is added after the first examples in the page 42. The second paragraph is added before the fourth examples.

⁶⁴ This sheet directly follows 55/159. It is a draft of the page 43 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

4-1

1. In general, the downstepped high is a product of the tone sandhi rules (Sec. 4.4), and is not found in the underlying lexical tone representations. There are a few exceptions to this, however, trisyllabic words whose lexical representations must provide for a downstepped high since they are not (synchronically) analyzable:

òlé!té 'flute' } [_ -]
àbwó!rí 'eland' }
òbí!á 'grass used for thatching' }

All lexical downstepped highs occur in words with the tonal contour L H !H. The downstepped high is pronounced about a musical tone lower than the preceding high – all downstepped highs, lexical or derived, follow high tones.⁶⁶

59/159⁶⁷

60/159⁶⁸

4-2

1. The rising tone exemplified by (4) above is of more limited distribution than the falling tone in that it only occurs in stressed syllables: no rising tones of any sort are found in unstressed syllables.
2. The LH tone is restricted to monosyllables, and even with

61/159⁶⁹

62/159⁷⁰

4-1

⁶⁵ This sheet is a draft of the page 44 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁶⁶ Noonan does not mention the lexical downstepped highs in 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁶⁷ This sheet is inserted in the page 44 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. The first example is inserted in middle of the second examples in the page. The second sentence is inserted in middle of the last paragraph in the page.

⁶⁸ This sheet directly follows 58/159. It is a draft of the pages 44, 45, 46 and 47 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁶⁹ This sheet is inserted in the pages 44 and 45 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. The first sentence is inserted between the end of the page 44 and the beginning of the page 45. The second paragraph is inserted in middle of the last paragraph in the page 44. The third paragraph is added after the first paragraph in the page 45. The last examples of the sheet are inserted in middle of the examples in the page 45.

⁷⁰ This sheet is a draft of the pages 46 and 47 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. The last paragraph of the sheet is inserted in the second paragraph of the page 47. It has no difference from 'A Grammar of Lango'.

63/159⁷¹

64/159⁷²

4-3

1. köb ~ kòbí 'speak!'

65/159⁷³

66/159⁷⁴

4-4

67/159⁷⁵

4-5

1. The gemination in many of these words is a further sign of their anomalous character, as in the /w/ in the last example taking the role of C₂ (Sec. 1.2.5).

68/159⁷⁶

69/159⁷⁷

70/159⁷⁸

4-5.1

⁷¹ This sheet is inserted in the pages 46 and 47 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. The first paragraph of the sheet is inserted after the first word of the second paragraph in the page 46. The second paragraph of the sheet is inserted between the end of the page 46 and the beginning of the page 47. The third paragraph of the sheet is inserted in middle of the second paragraph in the page 47.

⁷² This sheet directly follows 60/159. It is a draft of the pages 47 and 48.

⁷³ This sheet is inserted in middle of the third paragraph in the page 48.

⁷⁴ This sheet directly follows 64/159. It is a draft of the pages 48 and 49 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No difference between them.

⁷⁵ This sheet directly follows 66/159. It is a draft of the page 49 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁷⁶ This sheet is a draft of the pages 49 and 50 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No difference between them.

⁷⁷ This sheet is inserted in the page 49 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. The first paragraph of the sheet is inserted in middle of the third paragraph in the page. The second paragraph is added before the third example in the page.

⁷⁸ This sheet directly follows 68/159.

1. Within a word, a HL followed by a H simplifies to a H followed by !H.⁷⁹

71/159⁸⁰

4-6

72/159⁸¹

73/159⁸²

4-7

74/159⁸³

4-8

1. HS1 cannot apply to this word for reason that will be discussed below.
2. The rule continues to apply to unstressed H's until a stressed H is reached.

75/159⁸⁴

1. for the environment for simplification

76/159⁸⁵

4-9

⁷⁹Noonan writes that a sequence HLL simplifies to H!H in 'A Grammar of Lango'. He mistypes HLL for HLH?

⁸⁰ This sheet is a draft of the pages 51 and 52 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No difference between them.

⁸¹ This sheet is inserted in the page 52 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. The first paragraph of the sheet is added at the top of the page. The second paragraph of the sheet is inserted in middle of the second paragraph in the page.

⁸² This sheet directly follows 71/159. It is a draft of the pages 52 and 53 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. It has no difference from 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁸³ This sheet directly follows 73/159. It is a draft of the pages 53 and 54 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁸⁴ This sheet is inserted in the pages 53 and 54 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. The first line is inserted in middle of the last paragraph in the page 53. The second example of the sheet is inserted in middle of the first examples in the page 54.

⁸⁵ This sheet directly follows 74/159. It is a draft of the pages 54 and 56 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No difference between them.

77/159⁸⁶

78/159⁸⁷

1. ... - i.e. continues to apply until the stressed H is reached:

79/159⁸⁸

4-10

1. (HL ## H → H ## !H):

2. (c) When, as a result of tone sandhi, a HLH configuration is assigned to a single segment. For all practical purpose, this only happens in the subjunctive. This rule creates the following downstep tone.

80/159⁸⁹

81/159⁹⁰

INSERT A from back 4-10

82/159⁹¹

4-11

1. There is one remaining issue regarding the application of the tone rules which remains to be discussed. This issue concerns the fact that geminate consonants block the application of the three spreading rules, HS1, HS2, and LS. Consider first HS1: given an underlying L following a H, HS1 would be expected to apply converting the L to HL⁹², as we see in the following:

83/159⁹³

⁸⁶ This sheet is a draft of the pages 54, 55 and 56 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. It is inserted in middle of the second paragraph of the page 54.

⁸⁷ This sheet is inserted in middle of the first paragraph in the page 55.

⁸⁸ This sheet directly follows 76/159. It is a draft of the pages 56, 57 and 58 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁸⁹ This sheet is inserted in the pages 57 and 58. The first example of the sheet is inserted in middle of the second examples in the page 58. The second paragraph of the sheet is added after the second examples in the page 57.

⁹⁰ This sheet directly follows 80/159.

⁹¹ This sheet directly follows 79/159.

⁹² Noonan writes 'L to LH' not 'L to HL' in 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁹³ This sheet is inserted in the pages 58 and 59. The first paragraph of the sheet is inserted between the end of the page 58 and the beginning of the page 59. The second list is added after the third example of the page 59.

1. The application of FS2 to produce *dóg nǎŋ ràc results in an unacceptable form: the correct form is dóg nǎŋ ràc.

84/159⁹⁴
4-12

85/159⁹⁵

86/159⁹⁶
4-13

87/159⁹⁷
4-14

88/159⁹⁸
1. (This applies also to contraction of the deletion of the stem vowel not involving coalescence discussed in Sec. 5.2.3.)

89/159⁹⁹
4-14A

90/159¹⁰⁰
4-15

1. Despite the tone it takes in its citation form, wûm must be represented as HL in our tone diagrams to account for its behavior:

⁹⁴ This sheet directly follows 82/159. It is a draft of the pages 60 and 61 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No difference between them.

⁹⁵ This sheet is inserted in middle of the first paragraph in the page 61 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁹⁶ This sheet directly follows 84/159. It is a draft of the page 61 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁹⁷ This sheet is a draft of the pages 61 and 62 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁹⁸ This sheet is inserted in middle of the last paragraph in the page 61. The expression is different from 'A Grammar of Lango'.

⁹⁹ This sheet directly follows 87/159.

¹⁰⁰ This sheet is a draft of the page 63 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

91/159¹⁰¹

92/159¹⁰²

4-17

1. ɲùt + á → ɲùtá 'my neck'

dóg + á → dógá 'my mouth'

2. When alienable associative affixes are added to H(L) nouns, they behave as though their tonal contours were H and not HL, the underlying HL becoming H before the gemination¹⁰³ that result from cluster simplification (Sec. 1.2.3). Compare the following regular nouns

wàŋ + ná → wàŋŋá 'my (animal) eye'

cwíŋ + ná → cíŋŋá 'my (animal) liver'

gwók + ná → gwók!ká

with the H(L) noun:

lêb + ná → lébbá 'my (animal) tongue'

93/159¹⁰⁴

1. The normal application of the tone sandhi would not predict this:

HLH FS1 H!H
∨ | → | |
lêb-a léba *lé!bá

94/159¹⁰⁵

5-1

95/159¹⁰⁶

¹⁰¹ This sheet directly follows 90/159. It is a draft of the pages 63 and 64 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No difference between them.

¹⁰² This sheet directly follows 91/159. It is a draft of the pages 64 and 65. This sheet includes additional examples which are not given in 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹⁰³ From here the first paragraph of the sheet 93/159 starts.

¹⁰⁴ The second paragraph of the sheet is inserted in middle of the third paragraph of the page 64 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. See the sheet 92/159. This sheet includes an additional example which is not recorded in 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹⁰⁵ This sheet is a draft of the pages 69 and 70 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No difference between them.

¹⁰⁶ The first paragraph of the sheet is added after the first examples in the page 70 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. The second paragraph of the sheet is inserted in middle of the first paragraph of the page 70.

96/159¹⁰⁷

5-2

97/159¹⁰⁸

98/159¹⁰⁹

5-3

1. Compound aside, Lango words may consist of a bare root or, in any combination, a root plus, one prefix and up to three suffixes, one bearing the stem vowel, benefactive suffix and object suffix:
2. Notice that the stem vowel –o and the benefactive –i are deleted. There can only be two suffixes if neither is deleted:

99/159¹¹⁰

100/159¹¹¹

1. Contraction occurs when the stem vowel is deleted between two consonants or word finally.

101/159¹¹²

5-4

1. ... and must be given in the lexicon.

102/159¹¹³

5-5

103/159¹¹⁴

¹⁰⁷ This sheet directly follows 94/159. It is a draft of the pages 70 and 71 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹⁰⁸ This sheet is inserted between the end of the page 70 and the beginning of the page 71.

¹⁰⁹ This sheet directly follows 96/159. It is a draft of the pages 70, 71 and 72 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹¹⁰ The first example is added after the fifth example in the page 72 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. The second paragraph of the sheet directly follows the sheet 98/159.

¹¹¹ This sheet is added at the bottom of the page 71 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹¹² This sheet directly follows 99/159. It is a draft of the pages 73 and 74 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹¹³ This sheet directly follows 100/159. It is a draft of the pages 74 and 75 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

104/159¹¹⁵

5-6

1. The singular prefix à- occurs with the singular form and the ò- with the plural.

105/159¹¹⁶

106/159¹¹⁷

5-7

107/159¹¹⁸

5-8

108/159¹¹⁹

109/159¹²⁰

5-9

110/159¹²¹

1. túllá undergoes vowel Harmony to become túllá.

111/159¹²²

¹¹⁴ This sheet is added after the first examples of the page 75.

¹¹⁵ This sheet directly follows 102/159. It is a draft of the pages 75 and 76 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹¹⁶ The first sentence of the sheet is inserted between the end of the page 75 and the beginning of the page 76. The second example is inserted in middle of the first examples in the page 76.

¹¹⁷ This sheet directly follows 104/159. It is a draft of the pages 76 and 77 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹¹⁸ This sheet is a draft of the page 78 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. There is no significant difference between them.

¹¹⁹ This sheet is inserted in middle of the page 78 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹²⁰ This sheet directly follows 107/159. It is a draft of the pages 79 and 80 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹²¹ This sheet is included in the final examples of the page 79 in 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹²² This sheet is a draft of the pages 80 and 81 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. It includes additional examples which are not given in 'A Grammar of Lango'.

5-10

1. 1pa bòṅòwá *bòṅwá túlól!wá *túl!wá
etc. etc.

112/159¹²³

5-11

1. When these words undergo alienable possession, they behave like ordinary members of their tone classes:

- yíttá 'my (animal) ear'
ímáṅṅá 'my liver meat'
ṅùttá 'my (animal) neck'
tyènná 'my leg meat'

wic 'head', yìc 'belly' and ṅèc 'back' lose final /c/ in inalienable possession (Se. 1.4.4), but nevertheless these words behave as though they take the A set suffixes:

113/159¹²⁴

114/159¹²⁵

5-12

115/159¹²⁶

116/159¹²⁷

5-13

117/159¹²⁸

¹²³ This sheet directly follows 111/159. It is a draft of the pages 81 and 82 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹²⁴ This sheet is added after the second example of the page 82 in 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹²⁵ This sheet directly follows 112/159. It is a draft of the pages 82 and 83 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹²⁶ This sheet is added after the first example of the page 83 in 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹²⁷ This sheet directly follows 114/159. It is a draft of the pages 84 and 85 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No significant difference between them.

¹²⁸ This sheet is added at the top of the page 85 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

118/159¹²⁹

119/159¹³⁰

120/159¹³¹

5-15

1. The special deixis, topical, and associative affixes do not co-occur in the same word.
2. ... – activity naming and secondary orientation¹³²

121/159¹³³

122/159¹³⁴

1. ... The tone pattern is either L or H throughout or HL on monosyllables and H HL on dissyllables. The tone pattern and the presence or absence of the stem vowel is not predictable and so must be entered in the lexicon.

123/159¹³⁵

5.3:2-1

124/159¹³⁶

¹²⁹ This sheet directly follows 116/159. It is a draft of the pages 85 and 86 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No significant difference between them.

¹³⁰ This sheet is inserted in the pages 85 and 86 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. The first examples of the sheet are added after the third examples in the page 85. The second paragraph of the sheet is added at the top of the page 86. The third phrase of the sheet is inserted in middle of the third paragraph in the page 86.

¹³¹ This sheet directly follows 118/159. It is a draft of the pages 86, 87 and 88 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹³² Noonan uses the term 'secondary argument' in 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹³³ This sheet is inserted in the pages 86 and 87 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. The first paragraph of the sheet is added before the last examples in the page 86. The second sentence is added at the end of the third paragraph in the page 87.

¹³⁴ This sheet is a draft of the pages 90 and 91 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. The sheets 120/159 and 122/159 consist of a list of transitive/intransitive pairs of verbs, which is cited in the pages 90 and 91 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹³⁵ This sheet is a draft of the pages 91 and 92 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No significant difference between them.

¹³⁶ This sheet directly follows 123/159. It is a draft of the pages 92 and 93.

5.3.2-2

125/159¹³⁷

126/159¹³⁸

INSERT from ___ p. 5.3.2-2

127/159¹³⁹

1. The stem vowel is obligatorily deleted in the subjunctive, but because the root ends in a consonant, -í cannot be suffixed. So the tone is absorbed into the root:

128/159¹⁴⁰

129/159¹⁴¹

5.3.2-4

130/159¹⁴²

131/159¹⁴³

132/159¹⁴⁴

¹³⁷ This sheet is inserted in the pages 92 and 93 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. The first paragraph of the sheet is added after the first paragraph in the page 92. The second paragraph is added after the first examples in the page 93.

¹³⁸ This sheet is added at the bottom of the page 92 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹³⁹ This sheet directly follows 124/159. It is a draft of the pages 93, 94 and 95 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹⁴⁰ This sheet is inserted between the end of the page 94 and the beginning of the page 95 in 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹⁴¹ This sheet directly follows 127/159. It is a draft of the pages 95 and 96 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No significant difference between them.

¹⁴² This sheet is added at the end of the first paragraph in the page 95.

¹⁴³ This sheet directly follows 129/159 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. It is a draft of the pages 96 and 97. No significant difference between them.

¹⁴⁴ This sheet is inserted in the pages 96 and 97 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. The first paragraph of

1. The tone of the stem vowel is absorbed into the root. In the subjunctive, the suffixes *-í* and *-ú* are deleted before all pronominal object suffixes, their H tone being absorbed into the root.¹⁴⁵

2. The subjunctive suffix *-í* is never found with pronominal objects. The stem vowel tone that it carries is absorbed into the root. The suffix *-ú* is obligatory in the 1p and the plural imperative. In the 2p, with pronominal objects the *-ú* option is not used, instead as the last paragraph shows, we find *-wùnú*.

133/159¹⁴⁶

5.3-4

1. There are few irregular verbs in Lango. *kwiyâ* ‘to not know’ and *dágî* ‘to refuse, not want’ are defective in only occurring in the habitual aspect. Neither takes object suffixes. The final vowel of *dágî* is lost when followed by a nominal direct object -

134/159¹⁴⁷

5.3.3-1

1. For the use of the benefactive and cislocative¹⁴⁸ stems,

135/159¹⁴⁹

136/159¹⁵⁰

5.3.3-2

137/159¹⁵¹

5.3.3-3

the sheet is added at the end of the fourth paragraph in the page 96. The second paragraph of the sheet is added after the second example in the page 97.

¹⁴⁵Noonan does not mention the suffix *-ú* in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.

¹⁴⁶This sheet directly follows 131/159. It is a draft of the pages 97 and 98 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’.

¹⁴⁷This sheet is a draft of the pages 98 and 99 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’.

¹⁴⁸Cf. note 16.

¹⁴⁹This sheet is added at the end of the third paragraph in the page 99 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’.

¹⁵⁰This sheet directly follows 134/159. It is a draft of the pages 99 and 100 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’. No significant difference between them.

¹⁵¹This sheet directly follows 136/159. It is a draft of the pages 100 and 101 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’. No difference between them.

138/159¹⁵²

139/159¹⁵³

5.4-1

140/159¹⁵⁴

141/159¹⁵⁵

5.4-2

1. ... Rather, they presume their basic tone, subject, of course, to the tone sandhi rules:

142/159¹⁵⁶

143/159¹⁵⁷

5.4-3

1. ràcù is the plural counterpart of singular ràc.

144/159¹⁵⁸

1. bēdd à bēr

2s-be-imper att+part good

‘Be good!’

(The adjective is formally a manner adverbial in this construction, Part II, Sec. 1.11.4.)

145/159¹⁵⁹

¹⁵² This sheet directly follows 137/159. It is a draft of the pages 101 and 102 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’. No significant difference between them.

¹⁵³ This sheet is a draft of the pages 103 and 104 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’. No significant difference between them.

¹⁵⁴ This sheet is added at the bottom of the page 103 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’.

¹⁵⁵ This sheet directly follows 139/159. It is a draft of the page 104 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’.

¹⁵⁶ This sheet is inserted in the pages 104 and 105 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’. The second paragraph of the sheet is inserted between the end of the page 104 and the beginning of the page 105. The third paragraph of the sheet is added after the second paragraph of the page 105.

¹⁵⁷ This sheet is a draft of the pages 105 and 106 of ‘A Grammar of Lango’.

¹⁵⁸ This sheet is added before the second example of the page 106 in ‘A Grammar of Lango’.

5.4-3A

146/159¹⁶⁰

5.5-1

147/159¹⁶¹

148/159¹⁶²

5.6-1

149/159¹⁶³

150/159¹⁶⁴

151/159¹⁶⁵

5.7-1

152/159¹⁶⁶

153/159¹⁶⁷

¹⁵⁹ This sheet directly follows 145/159. It is a draft of the pages 106 and 107 of 'Grammar of Lango'. No significant difference between them.

¹⁶⁰ This sheet is a draft of the pages 107 and 108 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No significant difference between them.

¹⁶¹ This sheet is added at the end of the third paragraph in the page 107 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹⁶² This sheet is a draft of the pages 108 and 109 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No significant difference between them.

¹⁶³ This sheet directly follows 148/159. It is a draft of the pages 109 and 110 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No significant difference between them.

¹⁶⁴ This sheet is added after the second examples in the page 109 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹⁶⁵ This sheet is a draft of the pages 110 and 111 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No significant difference between them.

¹⁶⁶ This sheet is added at the end of the second example in the page 111 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹⁶⁷ This sheet is a draft of the pages 111 and 112 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No significant difference between them.

5.7-2

154/159¹⁶⁸

155/159¹⁶⁹

5.7-3

156/159¹⁷⁰

6-1

1. ... If V has a contour tone, only the first part of the contour is found on the reduplicated syllable. Stress is found on the complete, unreduplicated syllable:

157/159¹⁷¹

158/159¹⁷²

7-2

159/159¹⁷³

7-3

¹⁶⁸ This sheet is added before the last paragraph in the page 111 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹⁶⁹ This sheet directly follows 153/159. It is a draft of the pages 112 and 113 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No significant difference between them.

¹⁷⁰ This sheet is a draft of the pages 114 and 115 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹⁷¹ This sheet is added at the bottom of the page 114 of 'A Grammar of Lango'.

¹⁷² This sheet directly follows 156/159. It is a draft of the pages 115 and 116 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No significant difference between them.

¹⁷³ This sheet directly follows 158/159. It is a draft of the page 118 of 'A Grammar of Lango'. No difference between them.



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