

A GRAMMAR
OF THE
SOMALI LANGUAGE

WITH EXAMPLES
IN
PROSE AND VERSE

AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE
YIBIR AND MIDGAN DIALECTS

BY

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PREFACE.

THERE are but few people who have made any serious study of the many and interesting tongues of that part of the African Continent in which the Somali race has grown up. Our knowledge of the Somali language is due to the labours of Rigby, Hunter, and Larajasse and Sampont. As this is not a written language, great praise is due to those who first grappled with the difficulty of reducing the speech to writing. This has now been done so satisfactorily that I myself have lately carried on a successful correspondence with an educated Somali in his native tongue, using the spelling and orthography of the present book. Schleicher's work is rather a philological treatise on the language, gathered largely from isolated individuals of the people, and not from practical acquaintance with the race in their own country; but he is to be congratulated on having collected a number of stories which are a useful and important foundation to a Somali literature. Paulitschke's work is a purely comparative treatise on the three dialects, Somali, Gala, and Danakil, written from an ethnological point of view.

While serving with Somali troops during the campaigns of 1902-1904 against the Mullah, Mohammed Abdallah, I had the most favourable opportunities for a practical and wholesale study of the colloquial dialect of this people; and it seemed only right that results obtained from so intimate an acquaintance should not be left unrecorded, in spite of the many imperfections which must still exist in the record. The work done by others hitherto has been largely confined to the coast and to the mixed population which assembles at the sea-port towns; and it is but recently that any strangers except a few sportsmen have been able to dwell in the interior, and so to know and converse with the natives in their own homes and natural surroundings. The result is that it has now

been possible to correct and add to our knowledge, hitherto incomplete, on certain grammatical points, and to give their proper value to certain variations of speech. I refer especially to such peculiarities of the language as the Syntax of the Suffixes, Particles, Verbs, Concord of Nouns, and Compound Sentences. It is generally found to follow very clear and defined, though unwritten, rules, which are disturbed by very few exceptions.

In regard to Orthography, where I have differed from Schleicher and from Larajasse and Sampont, I have given the latter's corresponding signs in the Alphabet. In the spelling of words I have in most cases (subject to the orthographical variations) followed that used by Larajasse in his Dictionary, which leaves little room for improvement or addition. This book is indispensable to the student of Somali, or to anyone who wishes to examine the stories and songs given by Schleicher or myself. I have therefore not included a vocabulary, as such are necessarily deficient and frequently misleading.

In 1903 I published a small practical hand-book, *Notes on the Somali Language*, but this was written on lines totally different from those of the present *Grammar*. It was a compilation of notes which I had found useful to myself, and was intended to serve as an elementary guide to beginners, who had not the time to digest a more lengthy work. The orthography, the spelling, and the few grammatical rules, have since been entirely revised and corrected.

I desire to express my grateful appreciation of the assistance rendered me by Mr H. J. Edwards, Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and by Mr R. R. Marett, Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, in revising the whole of the present work, in manuscript and proof: Professor E. G. Browne kindly suggested some improvements in the Introduction. I acknowledge with gratitude and admiration the promptness shown by the officials and staff of the Cambridge University Press, in completing against time a work involving unusual difficulties of composition and proof-reading.

J. W. C. K.

SEVENOAKS,
December, 1904.

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These are the most important works upon the language, though other writers are also quoted by Paulitschke.

ERRATUM.

§ 15 (b). for warm, warming read warn, warning.

INTRODUCTION.

SOMALI is the language spoken by the inhabitants of the square tract of country, known as the Horn of Africa (*Regio Aromatifera* of the ancients), which lies between the French port of Djibouti, Cape Guardafui and the river Juba. This country was formerly inhabited by a people, now known as Gala¹, who have been steadily driven inland by Mohammedan propagandists, who call themselves Somali. The neighbours of the Somali are the Danakil on the north, the Abyssinians, speaking Amharic, on the north-west, and the retreating Gala on the west and south-west. The languages of the Somali and the Gala are quite distinct, and mutually unintelligible, but possess so many fundamental characteristics in common, that there is ample evidence of their close relationship, even if it can not be proved that modern Somali is actually derived from Gala. There has always been considerable trade between the inhabitants of Aden and Southern Arabia and those of the Somali coast, and the Semitic element in Somali is sufficient proof of the local tradition that the present Somali race had its origin in a Mohammedan colonisation from Southern Arabia.

If we compare the vocabularies of the three languages, Arabic, Gala and Somali, we find many words having a root common to all three, such as the Somali words, *aba* father, *wil* boy, *faras* horse.

The majority of words common to Arabic and Somali are found to be technical or legal terms, or names of utensils or articles of commerce not native to the country. These are obviously borrowed

¹ *Gàl* (of which the plural is *Gàlo*) is the name used generally to denote infidels, i.e. those who are not Mohammedans, and may be used by Somalis, without any disrespect, to include English, Abyssinians or others as well as those former inhabitants who would not embrace the faith preached by the Mohammedan missionaries, and to whom the name is now specially applied.

direct from the Arabic and have no bearing on the relationship of the languages. But in a few Somali verbs the Arabic root can be recognised, such as, **ghad** take, carry; **akhri** read; **ibi** sell, buy; **gnjo** be hungry.

On the other hand a large number of words in ordinary use are common to Gala and Somali, but are not of Arabic origin. These have simple and elementary meanings, and include many verbs.

Such are,

arag	see	nin	man
eg	look	dig	blood
jir	be	if	light
gal	enter	af	month
dul	attack	arrab	tongue
	der	long	

The Somali numerals are common to Gala, except *one, six, ten* and *a hundred*, and are all quite different from the Arabic.

In regard to the structure of the language, the most striking features are the *Suffixes*, with their generic linking consonants, the use of the *Definite Article* and its concord with noun and adjective (the latter is comparable with the declension of the German adjective), the *Negative Conjugation* of verbs, and the *Particles*. In all these points Somali resembles Gala, but apparently has little or no resemblance to Arabic, except in the particles.

All three languages employ similar inflexions in the persons of the verb conjugation, but in the two former, as in Arabic, prefixes are not used, except in the five irregular Somali verbs.

Example,

wan imi	I came
wad timi	thou camest
wu yimi	he came
wei timi	she came
weinu nimi	we came

The regular forms being as follows :

wan shega	I tell
wad shegta	thou tellest
wu shega	he tells
wei shegta	she tells
weinu shegna	we tell

The Semitic element is also exemplified in the guttural and aspirate sounds, which correspond to the Arabic letters Ghain, 'Ain, and Ha; and in the form and concord of plural nouns, which largely resemble the Arabic broken plurals.

The Bantu languages, which are prefix languages, seem to have nothing in common with Somali, either in construction or vocabulary.

There are certain slight variations in the speech of different tribes, which almost constitute different dialects. The most notable are the Ishhak, Dolbohanta, Mijjertein and the Esa and Gadabursi.

For instance :

	Ishhak	Dolbohanta
camel	aur	rati
road	dau	jid
go	tag	ad
the saddles	koryashi	koryalki

A Dolbohanta will say **wa donahaya** (I want), pronounced by the Ishhak as **wa doneya** or **wa donaya**. "I want" is translated by **wa doneya** in Bari, **wa donaya** in Galbed

Practically all the men I have served with have belonged to the Ishhak section, and in this book it is the everyday speech of these people which is presented, while words and forms which are not familiar to them, but are used by Dolbohanta and others, have been avoided. The Ishhak almost entirely inhabit the British Protectorate, and their speech may therefore be taken by Englishmen as the standard form of the language.

Within the Ishhak there are slight variations again in accent, phrases and idioms, of no great importance. These depend chiefly on geographical distribution.

In the East (*Bari*) the common forms for the personal pronoun are **ban**, **bad**, **bu**, etc., while in the West (*Galbed*) they are represented by **yan**, **yad**, **yu**, etc.

The *Midgan* and *Yibir* dialects are quite apart. These are dialects spoken by two outcast and homeless tribes living among the Somalis, and are now published for the first time, having hitherto been kept a secret even from the Somalis themselves. They are discussed in full at the end of this book.

Finally, with regard to speaking the language, the mode of speech is that of all Eastern people, like the language of the Bible. Sentences are split up into strings of short simple remarks, with numerous copulative particles, and expressions meaning, "and so," "and then," "he said," etc. In a narrative, after each remark the speaker pauses, when the listener is expected to answer with some suitable expression of assent, such as **Kôdi**, or **Haiye**.

Correct pronunciation is most important, and as there are no definite rules for the accentuation of syllables I have had to use accents freely all through the book. The Somali is not a polite person, and though extremely good-natured he is quite outspoken, and has no hesitation in ridiculing one's false quantities or concords, that is to say, if one's efforts are at all recognisable to him. He expects a high standard of accuracy, chiefly because he is unaccustomed to hearing a European endeavour to grapple with his language, but this has the advantage of not allowing the stranger to form too favourable an idea of his own skill.

PART I. ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. In reducing the Somali language to writing, we are faced by the fact that there is no written language. Many educated Somalis write Arabic, but, so far as the writer is aware, they have never attempted to write their own language either in Arabic or any other characters. Nor would it be possible to employ the Arabic characters to represent Somali sounds. The list of Arabic consonants is too elaborate, whilst the three vowel-signs are insufficient, a great variety of vowel sounds being an important peculiarity of the Somali language.

According to Hunter the alphabetical signs for Urdu contain all the necessary elements, but he and all others have agreed to adopt the Roman characters, for obvious reasons.

The alphabet that is used here, so far as it is applicable, is that recommended by the Royal Geographical Society in "Hints to Travellers," with the addition of two extra signs for the Arabic Aine (ع) and the cerebral d (Sanskrit ढ), which are represented respectively by the inverted comma ' , and ð, as in the grammar published by Larajasse and Sampont. The double hh is employed to represent the Arabic Ha (ح). Accents are also employed freely to express the different values of the vowels.

2. THE ALPHABET.

ă, a, à = Arabic "fatha," or í	g = Arabic ق
b " ب	gh " غ (L. & S. h)
d " د, ð	h " ه
ð Sanskrit ढ (half d, half r)	hh " ح (L. & S. h)
e, è as in Latin languages	i, ì " ا
f = Arabic ف	j " ج

k	=	Arabic ك
kh	"	ك ح
l	"	ل
m	"	م
n	"	ن
o, ò, ó	"	و
r	"	ر
s	"	س
sh	"	ش (Schl. š)
t	"	ت

u, ù	=	Arabic و
w	"	و
y	"	ي
'	"	ع

Diphthongs.

ai
ei
au
oi

There is no doubt a double *l* (according to Hunter, the Sanskrit लृ), but it is so seldom used (as in *leh* = six) that it is not necessary to have a separate sign. The same remark applies to the Arabic ش, which occurs in some Somali words, and is commonly used in Yibir.

VOWELS.

3. The following accents are used to represent the different values of vowels :—

˘ and ˆ are only used with special forms of *a* and *o* respectively.

The grave accent, ` , is used to express the long drawn sounds of each vowel.

The acute accent, ´ , is only used to denote the syllable upon which the accentuation should fall, and may therefore vary in the same word in different contexts or forms ; it is to be understood that this accent does not alter the length or value of the vowel in any way.

4. *a* corresponds to the Arabic "fatha" and has a nondescript sound, as the *u* in "bun," "sun," or the *a* in "balloon" :

badan	many
ban	plain
dab	fire

ä is pronounced like *a* in "rat," "ham," but is not a common sound :

wanäksan	good
räg	men
käle	other
shälei	yesterday

â is long as in "father," "mast" :

sân	skin
dâr	stone building

e is pronounced like *e* in "pen," "fell" :

hebel	a certain man
shég	tell

Before cerebral ð this has almost the value of *u*, as in English "fur." Example, *hed tie*.

è is like the vowels of "fate," "weight," "fare" :

adèr	uncle
habèn	night
gènyo	mare
gèd	tree

i is short as in "pin" :

mid	one
illin	entrance

Care must be taken to pronounce *i* with exactly this value before *r*, as *y* in "tyranny," and not as in English "fir" :

bir	iron
jir	be

ì is like *ee* in "feel," "seem" :

ìd	sand
ðlr	trees
lìn	orange

o is short as in "on," "cot" :

kol	time
oll	army
ghor	write

ò is quite long as in "foal," "sole" :

dòn	wish
gòb	a kind of fruit
gòl	lioness

ô This is represented by Larajasse and Sampont by *ow*, which, however, seems liable to confusion with the English diphthong

oo. It has a very long drawn out hollow sound like a gasping "Ohh!"

dô near
ilô forget
madô black

u is pronounced as in "full," "put":

Before *r* it must retain the same value and not be pronounced like the English "fur."

gur pick up
kun thousand
kulul warm

û is long and full as *oo* in "fool," "rule":

gûr start to march
fûd soup
fûl ride

5. DIPHTHONGS.

ai is pronounced as in "aisle," or "fire":

ain sort, kind

oi is pronounced like "feign," but in this case the *i* is sometimes almost heard:

weidi ask
samei make

Note. In many words it is hard to distinguish whether the diphthong is the one or the other of these, the common *a*, or "fatha," and *e* being so much alike when preceding another vowel. Thus this work differs from that of other writers in that the past terminations of verbs, and the Continuitive tense inflexions are spelt with an *e*, instead of *a*, the former being to the writer's ear distinctly the sound produced by the tribes he has been in contact with.

au is like the English diphthong in "how," "hour," but with a round full sound almost like "ao":

aur camel

oi very seldom occurs, but where it does it is exactly the same as in English:

hoi! an exclamation

Note. The above diphthongs may occur before another vowel, in which case *i* becomes *y*, and *u* becomes *w*:

laya slay ye (lai-a)
wa tégeya I am going (tegei-a)
wa samèya I make (samei-a)
biláwa dagger (bilau-a)
goya cut ye (goi-a)

6. VOWEL CHANGES.

When two vowels occur in succession they may both be pronounced separately and distinctly, in which case the second vowel is marked with the diæresis, ":

aï curse
baän badtempered
eï dog

More commonly the hiatus is avoided (*a*) by elision, (*b*) by the use of the semi-vowels *y*, *w*, (*c*) by the insertion of some consonant.

(*a*) Elision is the suppression of one of the vowels, and takes place especially before the pronouns which are attached as suffixes to the preceding word.

Examples, gorti-u becomes gortu when he
hadi-an ,, hadan if I

(*b*) *y* is used instead of *i*, or after *i*, when preceding a vowel.

Examples, wa samèi-a becomes wa samèya I make
wa si-a ,, wa siya I give

(*c*) Consonants are inserted in the case of certain inflexions.

Examples, abi-hi for abi-i the father
madô-ba ,, madô-a the black
wa ilô-ba ,, ilô-a I forget

When *a* is followed by *i*, it is very frequently changed into *e*, whether a consonant is between or not.

Examples, ka' wake, awaken ke'i
la i becomes lei.

sa' cow, si'i, or su'u (for sa'i, sa'u) the cow
wan taga I go, wan tegeya I am going
aba father, abihi, or abuhu (for abahi, abahu)
the father

7. CONSONANTS.

The consonants are sounded as follows :

Faucals (‘, h, hh).

‘ (aine) is an Arabic sound caused by a sudden contraction of the glottis in place of a hiatus. It is treated like a consonant in all rules as to inflexions, etc. :

‘ab	drink
maga‘	name
la‘ag	money
b‘e‘id	oryx
‘id	sand
lo‘	cows
‘oll	army
‘ur‘ur	forearm

In order to learn the correct pronunciation compare the above with

aba	father
nàg	woman
baan	badtempered
beid	egg
idlad	end, completion
loh	plank
urur	assembly
ulul	growl

Note. The Aine is a hard letter, and must be followed by the hard form of any other class of consonant in inflexion :

wa ka‘da	she gets up
for ka‘ta	

h is like the English *h* in “hit,” but is scarcely sounded when at the end of a word :

harag	sheep-skin
gesiah	brave

hh is the long drawn Arabic consonant ; in the middle, or end, of a word it is sounded almost as a whole syllable, but is hardly different from *h* at the beginning of a word :

dehh	middle	(dehh(e))
libahh	lion	(libahh(a))
lehhda	the six	(lehh(e)da)
hhun	bad	

Gutturals (g, gh, k, kh).

g is always hard as in “go.”

It most nearly resembles the Arabic **ق** :

ga‘an	hand
gèl	camels

gh is the Arabic “ghain,” **غ**, and must be learned by ear :

ghad	carry
ghor	write
ghànsò	bow

k is like the English *k* :

kàli	come here
hakama	bridle

kh is a softer guttural-aspirate than the ghain or gh, and more nearly corresponds to the Scotch *ch*, as in “loch,” but is harder than this :

sandukh	box
akhal	house

Note. It is often difficult to distinguish between *gh* and *kh*, the former being softer, and the latter harder than in the true Arabic forms.

*Palatals*¹ (j, sh, y).

j is a hard *j*, as in English “journey,” “John²” :

ja‘al	like
jòg	stand

sh is like the English, as in “shoot” :

shimbir	bird
shég	tell

¹ These are not found at the end of a word in Somali.

² There is no sound *ch*, as in “church,” in Somali ; the English sound is reproduced by the native as *j*.

y is like the English, as in "you" :

yer small
biyo water

Dentals (t, d, ḍ, r, s, l, n).

t as in English :

tuka crow
tehh shower of rain

d as in English :

wadān skin pail
durug move

Note. At the end of a word *d* is sounded nearly like *t* :

mid one.

ḍ is a cerebral letter, and, as mentioned above, is of Sanskrit origin.

In the middle of a word it has almost the sound of *r*, but at the beginning, or end, of a word it more nearly approaches *d*.

It is formed by curling the tongue back and bringing it forward along the roof of the mouth :

āḍi sheep
faḍi sit
heḍ tie
ḍan all, complete

r is always pronounced distinctly, like the *r* of Latin languages, as in "arrow" :

ra' accompany
bir iron
shimbirtu the bird

n as in English :

sān skin
so'o go on
hes song

l as in English :

libahh lion
lin orange
filfil pepper

n as in English :

nāg woman
mindi knife

Note. **l** and **t**, where they occur in inflexions or suffixes, become **sh**.

hashi the camel, for hal-ti
wa yesha thou doest, for yel-ta

Labials (b, m, f, w).

b as in English :

barbar youth
bilāwa dagger
albab door

m as in English :

mòḍ think
dambe behind

f as in English :

af mouth
iftin light
áfar four

w as in English :

wiyil rhinoceros
walâl brother

PART II. ACCIDENCE.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

8. All languages cannot be arranged on exactly the same system, and, in the Somali Language, the arrangement and definitions which are applicable to the grammar of well-known tongues, such as English or Arabic, will not altogether hold good.

Somali is undoubtedly a simple and elementary language, in which the only true and fundamental parts of speech are

Substantive, Verb, Adjective, Particle,

and it is by various combinations or forms of these that the other generally recognised parts of speech are formed.

9. A *Substantive* is a word describing, or referring to, something which exists, or some object of thought, either material or immaterial.

A *Verb* is a word expressing thought, being, action, or the suffering of action, and affirms or predicates something of some person or thing.

These two parts of speech are complementary and essential one to the other, and in any form of speech both these elements must necessarily occur, unless it is tacitly agreed, to save unnecessary verbiage, that one or the other may be obviously understood from the context, and may be omitted from actual expression.

An *Adjective* is a word which describes or qualifies the object or thought represented by a substantive, according to any known idea of quality, such as colour, size, nature, etc.

A *Particle* is a word which has no meaning in itself and can only occur in conjunction with other parts of speech. It may qualify the

meaning of a verb, or it may be "Conjunctive," that is, it may connect, or act as a link between, two expressions or parts of speech.

10. Other parts of speech that occur in more advanced languages are, in Somali, all derived from substantives, or are represented by suffixes.

Substantives may be qualified

(i) according to place, context, possessor, etc., by

Suffixes, known as { Definite Article,
Demonstrative Adjective,
Possessive Pronominal Adjective,
Interrogative Adjective ;

(ii) according to number, by

Inflexions.

They include,

(i) Nouns (actually descriptive of an object or idea).

(ii) Numerals¹ (expressing the abstract idea of a number).

(iii) Pronouns (words used to refer to a noun or numeral already expressed, or understood, to avoid lengthy and unnecessary repetition).

Note a. All substantives are recognisable by the fact that they are able to have attached to them the suffixes mentioned above, and may stand alone as Subject or Object to a Verb.

Note b. Nouns and numerals have no declension, nouns alone being inflected in the plural. Personal pronouns have an Objective (or Accusative) form as well as the Subjective (or Nominative).

In addition to the above, there are formed, by the use of a noun alone, or a noun combined with any of the other substantives, with or without suffixes or inflexions, and with or without an adjective,

(iv) Adverbs (words expressing time, place or manner, relative to the action of a verb).

(v) Relative Conjunctions (words introducing expressions of the same value as the above).

(vi) Prepositions (words expressing the relationship of one substantive to another).

¹ These are undoubtedly treated as Substantives in Somali.

A. SUBSTANTIVES.

11. These will be dealt with in the order given in the classification above, but it is necessary first to describe the Noun itself, its Forms, and Gender, after which will follow the Suffixes, to be followed again by the Plural Inflexions.

The reason of this order will be seen on a perusal of the following pages, as the questions of gender and number are inextricably mixed with those concerning the form of the Suffixes.

1. *Classes of Nouns.*

12. Nouns are classified into Proper and Common.

'Proper' nouns are names of people or places.

The commoner and typical Somali men's names are, **Jāma**, **Farāh**, **Hassan**, **Hussein**, **Mohammed**, **Mahhmud**, **Ahhmed**, **All**, **Omar**, **Nur**, **Liban**, **Egal**, **Duāleh**, **Abdallah**, **Abdi**, **Itobleh**.

Nicknames are very common; in fact nearly everyone, whether Somali or English, is always known by his friends by some nickname, such as, **Gurreh** left-handed, **Farūrah** hare-lipped, **Dunjog** active or "cute," **Bulāli** fair, **Timo-wein** long hair, **Awarah** one-eyed, **Galōs**, **Dēlowein**, etc., always referring to some feature or eccentricity, but without any idea of disrespect.

13. Common nouns are classed in various ways: according to their Nature they are *Concrete*, or *Abstract*,

according to their Derivation they are *Radical*, *Derivative*, or *Borrowed*,

according to their Gender they are *Masculine*, *Feminine*, or *Common*.

14. *Concrete* Nouns include the names of all animate or inanimate objects, or parts of them.

Nearly all of these are *Radical* words, or else are borrowed entirely from another language.

(i) *Animate*: **nin** man, **nāg** woman, **wil** boy, **hubad** girl, **libahh** lion, **faras** horse, **aur** camel, **shimbir** bird.

They include collective words, as:

dad people, **rāg** men, **dumar** women, **arūr** children, **gēl** camels, **hōlo** flocks, **ghalab**, **alabo** baggage, kit.

Names of relations:

aba father, **hoyo** mother, **walāl** brother or sister, **inan** son, or daughter, **adēr** uncle.

(ii) *Inanimate* objects are:

wahh thing, **bir** iron, **ghori** wood, **dagahh** stone, **būr** hill, **miyi** jungle, **akhal** house.

15. *Abstract Nouns.*

(a) Many abstract nouns of action and sense are radical, in which case they are also used as intransitive verbs.

hadal talk, **yab** wonder, **dagāl** fight, **'ur** smell, **hārad** thirst, **hanòn** pain, **āi** curse, **gabei** chant, **ado** rage.

(b) *Verb-nouns*, describing the action of a verb, are formed from the verb-root by the addition of certain terminations:

1st Class (ending in a consonant) add **-nin**, or **-in**.

2nd Class („ „ **-o**) „ **-d**.

3rd Class („ „ **-i**) „ **-s**, or **-n**.

1st Class.

dig	warm	ūignin	warning
tōl	sew	tōlin	sewing, seam
ghor	write	ghorin	writing
bōd	jump	bōdin	jumping
sug	wait	suginin	waiting

(Note: **fūl** ride **fūlan** riding.)

2nd Class.

so'o	walk	so'od	walking
nokho	return	nokhod	return
garo	understand	garad	sense
bahso	escape	bahsad	escape
idlo	come to an end	idlad	end, completion

3rd Class.

weidi	ask	weidis	question.
goi	cut	gois	cutting, cleft
si	give	sin	present
samei	make	samein	construction
safei	clean	safein	cleaning

(c) Abstract Nouns of *Quality* are derived from adjectives, or nouns, and have the following forms :

'ulusnimo	heaviness	from 'ulus	heavy
'ajisnimo	laziness	„ 'ajis	lazy
fulanimo	cowardice	„ fulei	coward
nagnimo	womanliness	„ nag	woman
hoyonimo	motherliness	„ hoyo	mother
'adan	whiteness	„ 'ad	white
'asan	redness	„ 'as	red
weinan	largeness	„ wein	large
adkan	hardness	„ adag	hard
derer	length	„ der	long
fudeid	lightness	„ fudud	light
'uleis	weight	„ 'ulus	heavy
adeig	strength	„ adag	hard, strong

(d) Other radical abstract nouns are those of *Quantity, Time, and Place*, some of which are used as Indefinite Pronouns.

in	some (quantity)	ghar	some (number)
gidi, kulli, daman	all, whole	gor, kol	time
malin, 'asho	day	mel, hag	place

16. *Borrowed* words are chiefly Arabic, many being common to all East African languages.

mes table, **sa'ad** hour, **kursi** chair, **sandukh** box,
bandukh gun, **hukum** order, **askari** soldier

In **albab** (door), the Somali has taken the Arabic definite article as well, but adds his own article to it :

albabki the door.

Verbs are very seldom borrowed, such as **safei** (clean).

English words are now becoming familiar and naturalised over the whole of our Protectorate, as,

kod (coat), **tebel** (table), **sord** (sword), **drabel** (trouble),
ketli (kettle), **kob** (cup).

2. Gender of Nouns.

17. There are no rules determining the gender of a Radical Noun, either according to its meaning or form. It must therefore be learned by practice in the case of each word. This however is not so difficult as it would appear, as the definite article is so much a part of the noun, and the gender is so clearly marked by it, that it is best to learn the definite article with the noun in each case. I shall, therefore, when quoting a noun, give the definite article, separated by a hyphen, as in

nin-ki man
nag-ti woman.

This will imply that

nin = a man **nag** = a woman
ninki = the man **nagti** = the woman.

It will suffice here to say that all Feminine nouns are those which take the dental article, i.e. **-ti** or **-di** ;

While all Masculine nouns are those which take a guttural article, i.e. **-ki**, **-gi**, **-hi**, or in some cases the vowel **-i**, alone.

In both cases the Suffix consists of two parts. The final vowel is the Article Suffix, the consonant is the Linking Consonant.

18. The Derivative and Borrowed Nouns do follow certain determinate rules in respect of gender.

Borrowed words are masculine :

mes-ki, **kursi-gi**, **hukum-ki**, **sandukh-i**, **albab-ki**, **tebel-ki**,
kod-ki, etc.

Exceptions, **sa'ad-di** hour } are feminine.
warkhad-di letter }

19. Of Derivative Nouns,

Verbal Nouns in **-in** (1st and 3rd Classes) are Feminine :
dignin-ti, **sugnin-ti**, **samein-ti**, etc.

Verbal Nouns in **-d**, **-s** (2nd and 3rd Classes) are Masculine :
so'od-ki, **idlad-ki**, **gois-ki**, etc.

Adjectival Nouns in *-nimo -an* are Feminine.
'ajisnimo-di, weinan-ti.

Adjectival Nouns of other forms are Masculine.
derer-ki, 'uleis-ki, etc.

20. Names of men and animals may have special forms for each gender :

Examples,

nin-ki	man, husband	nàg-ti	woman, wife
aba-hi	father	hoyo-di	mother
aur-ki	male camel	hal-shi ¹	female camel
sanga-hi	stallion	gènyo-di	mare
wan-ki	ram	sabein-ti	ewe
orgi-gi	he-goat	ri-di	she-goat
ar-ki	lion	gol-shi ¹	lioness

21. Some nouns are of common gender, and vary only in the form of the definite article.

inan-ki	son	inan-ti	daughter
walál-ki	brother	walál-shi ¹	sister

3. The Suffixes.

22. The Suffixes consist of two parts, namely (1) a vowel termination, or syllable beginning with a vowel, and (2) a linking consonant, connecting the termination to the substantive, and denoting the gender of the word.

23. The following parts of speech are represented by Suffixes in Somali :

viz.

{	Definite Article (<i>the</i>)	-i	-a	or	-u.
	Demonstrative Adjective (<i>this; that</i>)	-an;	-as	or	-à.
	Possessive Pronominal Adjective.				
	(<i>my, thy, his, her</i>)	-ai	-à	-ls	-èd.
	(<i>our</i> (1 and 3), <i>our</i> (1, 2 and 3)				
	(<i>your, their</i>)	-aya	-èn	-ln	-òd.
Interrogative Adjective (<i>what?</i>) ...	-e?				

¹ In Feminine nouns ending in *-l*, the final *l* and the *t* of the Article are transformed into *sh*; thus *hasht* the she-camel, for *halti*, *waláshi* for *waláti*.

ninki, ninka, or ninku	the man
ninkan	this man
ninkas or ninkà	that man
ninkai, ninkà, ninkis, &c.	my, thy, his, etc. man
ninke?	what man?

The above forms are constant, whether the noun qualified is in the Singular or Plural.

(a) Linking Consonants.

24. The Linking Consonants are peculiar to each noun, and conform to its gender and the final letter of the word.

25. *Masculine* words take the gutturals, **k, g, h**.

Nouns ending in any consonant, except **g**, or a gutt. aspirate, take **k**

„	„	-i or g	„	g
„	„	-a	„	h

Note i. Nouns ending in **-h, hh**, or a guttural aspirate, would logically be followed by **h**, but this additional aspirate is hardly to be detected by the ear, and need not therefore be written.

Note ii. With nouns ending in ' no linking consonant is required, unless it be another ' , but this again the ear cannot detect.

Note iii. Where the noun ends in **a, -ah**, the **-a** is assimilated to the form of suffix vowel which follows, i.e. if the suffix is **-i**, the **a** becomes **i**, if **u**, it becomes **u**.

Examples,

(The suffix is here separated by a hyphen, but it must be remembered that it is not spoken as a separate word, and will not be so written in examples later.)

albab-ki	the door	harag-gi	the sheep-skin.
shabèl-ki	the leopard	ilig-gi	the tooth
sul-ki	the thumb	libahh-i	the lion (i)
san-ki	the nose	sandukh-i	the box (i)
af-ki	the mouth	maga ^t -i	the name (ii)
mlyi-gi	the jungle	muda ^t -i	the fork (ii)
askàri-gi	the soldier		

kòra	a saddle	the saddle	kòri-hi, kòra-ha, or kòru-hu (iii)
dayah	a moon	the moon	dayi-hi, daya-ha, or dayu-hu (iii)

and

(wáranleh	a spearman	the s.	wáranlihi, wáranlahá, wáranluhú
fardòleh	a horseman	the h.	fardòlihi, fardálaha, fardòluhu)

26. *Feminine* words take the dentals **-t** or **-d**.

Nouns ending in any consonant except **d**, or **'**, take **-t**.
 „ „ **-d**, **-i**, **-o**, **'**, or an aspirate, „ **-d**.

Examples,

nāg-ti	the woman	laf-ti	the bone
lān-ti	the branch	miyid-di	the corpse
far-ti	the finger	sālo-di	the dung
ga'an-ti	the hand	ghorahh-di	the sun
hal-shi	the she-camel	warāk-di	the letter
ri-di	the goat	Nogāl-shi	the Nogal

27. In many cases the linking consonant may be omitted, as has been noticed after aspirates, and **'**.

It is also omitted in certain words,

rāg-i the men
gēl-i the camels

with the simple Personal Pronouns,

an-i, an-a I
ad-i, ad-a thou, etc.

after some of the Possessive Pronominal suffixes,

akhal-kis-i his house
has-kēd-a her family
dad-kēn-i our people

or after the Demonstrative suffix,

nin-kan-a this man
aur-kas-i that camel

(b) *The Definite Article.*

28. It is seen in § 23 that the Definite Article has three alternative forms, the use of which depends entirely on the context of the noun defined.

A short general rule is given here, but the question will be more fully dealt with under Syntax (§ 150, etc.).

“The horse” may be, fāraski, fāraska, or fārasku.

“The place” „ meshi, mesha, or meshu.

29. (i) **-i** is the most general form, and is used when **-a**, or **-u**, are not required.

(ii) **-a** is used in the following cases :

(1) when referring to a person or thing actually present in front of the speaker, and is very nearly equivalent to the demonstrative adjective (this), but must not be confounded with the demonstrative suffix **-ā** (that);

(2) when the noun is used possessively, adjectivally or adverbially.

Examples,

(1) sandukha ghad	take the box (which you see)
ninka ba òg	the man (i.e. he that is present) knows
ninka ad árkesa	the man thou seest
(but, ninki ad áraktei	the man thou sawest)
(2) ákhalki sirkálka	the house of the officer
nin magâloda	a man of the town
galábta	this evening

(iii) **-u** is used when referring to a well-known, or already mentioned, object or person.

Any definition is supposed to be unnecessary, and therefore **-u** is not employed if the noun is qualified by an adjective, nor is it used with the object of a sentence.

It may be represented in English by the use of “The” or capital letters.

Examples,

Sirkálku	The Officer (as a soldier would refer to his company officer or Commandant)
Wadádku	The Mullah (i.e. Mohammed Abdallah Hassan)
ghorahhdu	the sun
dayuhu	the moon
ròbku	the rain

(c) *The Demonstrative Adjective.*

30. The suffixes are,

-an this
-as, or **-ā** that

<i>Examples,</i>	fáras-kan	this horse
	fáras-kas	that horse
	nàg-tan	this woman
	gèd-kas	that tree
	sandukh-an	this box
	busta-has	that blanket
	ha-shan	this camel
	magàlo-dan	this town

31. The Demonstrative may be intensified by the addition of the definite article in two ways (cf. § 198):

(i) The definite article **-a** and demonstrative adjective both require linking consonants.

In this case the linking consonant used with the Demonstrative Nullix is always **k** for masculine words, and **t** for feminine words.

Examples,

nínkakan	this man	nàgtatà	that woman
ghórigakan	this wood	mèshatas	that place
dúgahhakan	this stone	sanadùkhdatan	these boxes

(ii) The definite article is suffixed to the demonstrative without any linking consonant.

Examples,

ninkàsa	that man	gabaddàsu	that girl
nimánkani	these men	gèdkasa	that tree
ròbkanu	this rain	ínantasi	that daughter

(d) *Possessive Pronominal Adjectives.*

32.	my	-ai- (-gi, or -di)
	thy	-à- (-gi, or -di)
	his	-is- (-i)
	her	-èd- (-i)
	our	-èn- (-i) (including "you")
	our	-aya- (-gi, or -di) (excluding "you")
	your	-in- (-i)
	their	-òd- (-i)

Except when qualifying terms of relationship, as "father," "mother," "husband," etc., the above suffixes require the definite article as well, as given in brackets after each person. Only **-ai**, **-à**, **-aya**, however, require the linking consonant, the remainder taking the article without any link.

The linking consonant to the article, when used, is always **-g-** for masculine words, **-d-** for feminine words.

Example, **aur-ki** camel

aurkaigi	aurkaiga	aurkaigu	my camel
aurkàgi	aurkàga	aurkàgu	thy camel
aurkisi	aurkisa	aurkisu	his camel
aurkèdi	aurkèda	aurkèdu	her camel
aurkèni	aurkèna	aurkènu	our camel
aurkayági	aurkayága	aurkayágu	our camel
aurkini	aurkina	aurkinu	your camel
aurkòdi	aurkòda	aurkòdu	their camel

aur-ti camels

aurtaidi	aurtaida	aurtaidu	my camels
aurtadi	aurtada	aurtadu	thy camels
aurtisi	aurtisa	aurtisu	his camels
aurtèdi	aurtèda	aurtèdu	her camels
aurtèni	aurtèna	aurtènu	our camels
aurtayádi	aurtayáda	aurtayádu	our camels
aurtini	aurtina	aurtinu	your camels
aurtòdi	aurtòda	aurtòdu	their camels

With terms of relationship, the definite article is not used after the possessive.

Examples,

abahai	my father
hoyodà	thy mother
nàgtis	his wife
ninkèd	her husband
adèrkèn	our uncle
tolkaya	our tribe
awòwign	your grandfather
walálkòd	their brother

(e) *The Interrogative Adjective.*

33. "Which?" "What?" are expressed often by the suffix **-e** This suffix is sounded distinctly at the end of the noun, like English "eh?", but must not be pronounced as **ei** or **è**.

ninke ?	what man ?
sandukhe ?	what box ?
gabadde ?	what girl ?

This form is most commonly used alone, or with the word **wa** (is), and usually repeats some noun already mentioned.

Examples, **ninki yimi** the man has come
ninke ? or wa ninke ? what man ?

4. The Plural of Nouns.

34. The only inflexion which nouns undergo occurs in the formation of the Plural.

There are six methods of forming the Plural, and in all except the first (Masculine Monosyllables) the gender is reversed in the process, and the linking consonant, required with the suffixes, is altered from guttural to dental, or *vice versâ*.

35. (i) Masculine Monosyllables repeat the last two letters. The masculine, or guttural, linking consonant is retained. In words ending in **-n**, the **-n** becomes **-m**, while the inflexion is always **-an**.

Examples,

dab-ki	fire	plural	dabab-ki
fas-ki	axe	„	fasas-ki
râd-ki	track	„	râdad-ki
kob-ki	cup	„	kobob-ki
'oll-ki	army	„	'oll'oll-ki
nin-ki	man	„	niman-ki
tin-ki	tin	„	timan-ki
'ain-ki	belly-band	„	'aïman-ki
sun-ki	strap	„	suman-ki

Exceptions,

rèr-ki	family, household	plural	rèro-hi
na's-ki	fool	„	na'syo-di
gès-ki	horn	„	gèsas-ki, or gèso-hi
'el-ki	well	„	'elal-shi
bâl-ki	feather	„	bâlal-shi
aur-ki	camel	„	aur-ti
sais-ki	groom	„	saisis-ki, or saisin-ti

36. (ii) Nouns ending in **-a**, or **-ei** (all Masculine) change **-a**, or **-ei** into **-yal**, and take the feminine, or dental, linking consonant.

Examples,

kôra-hi	saddle	plural	kôryal, kôryashi
busta-hi	blanket	„	bustyal-shi
aba-hi	father	„	abyal-shi

tuka-hi	crow	plural	tukyal-shi
bilawa-hi	dagger	„	bilawyal-shi
hákama-hi	bridle	„	hákamyal-shi
odei-gi	old man	„	odyal-shi
fûlei-gi	coward	„	fûlyal-shi

Exceptions:

These plurals are used with the masculine, or guttural, linking consonant, by Dolbohanta, and other eastern tribes:

bustyalki, kôryalki, hákamyalki, etc.

37. (iii) Nouns ending in **-o** (all Feminine) add **-in**, and take the masculine, or guttural, linking consonant.

Examples,

'asho-di	day	plural	'ashoïn-ki
hoyo-di	mother	„	hoyoïn-ki
'gudimo-di	native axe	„	'gudimoïn-ki
dèro-di	gazelle	„	dèroïn-ki
ghânso-di	bow	„	ghânsoïn-ki

38. (iv) Masculine Polysyllables (except those under ii) add **-o**. If the final letter is an aspirate or **'**, **-yo** is added.

These plurals take the feminine, or dental linking consonant, the **-o** being then usually changed to **-a**.

Examples,

fandal-ki	spoon	plural	fandalo, fandaladi
libahh-i	lion	„	libahhyo-di
kùrsi-gi	chair	„	kùrsyo-di
muda'i	fork	„	muda'yo-di
muftah-i	key	„	muftahyo-di
maga'i	name	„	maga'yo-di

Exceptions,

dagahl-i	stone	„	dagahhan-ti
ugahh-i	egg	„	ugahhan-ti
sibaihh-i	sepoy	„	sibaihhin-ti
âghil-ki	chief	„	âghilin-ti, or oghâl-shi
fâras-ki	horse	„	fardo-hi
ilig-gi	tooth	„	ilko-di
askâri-gi	soldier	„	askârr-ti

¹ The common word now used. But it is originally the plural of an older word **gudin**, which is also used.

gùri-gi	enclosure	plural	gùrio-hi
Yibir-ki	Yibir	„	Yibro-hi
Midgàn-ki	Midgan	„	Midgo-hi

Foreign words often add **-yo** in other cases than those given in the rule above:

rakàb-ki	stirrup	plural	rakàbyo-di
kitàb-ki	book	„	kitàbyo-di

39. (v) Words borrowed from the Arabic usually form their plurals after the fashion of the broken plurals of that language, and take the feminine linking consonant.

Examples,

sandukh-i	box	plural	sanadukh-di
bandukh-i	gun	„	banadukh-di, or banadikh-di
sirkál-ki	officer	„	sirakil-shi
kùrsi-gi	chair	„	kurási-di
warkhád-di	paper	„	warákh-di
moskhìn-ki	beggar	„	mosakhìn-ti
musmar-ki	nail	„	musamar-ti

40. (vi) All Feminine Nouns, except those in (iii), add **o**, and take the masculine linking consonant, **h**.

When the noun is defined the **o** is assimilated to the form of the article vowel, as in the case of masculine nouns in **a**.

Examples,

nàg-ti	woman	plural	nàgo, nàgihi, nàgaha, nàghu
hal-shi	she-camel	„	halo, halihi, halaha, haluhu
mel-shi	place	„	melo-hi
lug-ti	leg	„	lugo-hi
deg-ti	ear	„	dego-hi
làn-ti	branch	„	lâmo-hi
'alen-ti	leaf	„	'alemo-hi
jòniad-di	bag	„	jòniado-hi
ga'an-ti	hand	„	ga'amo-hi
ri-di	goat	„	riyo-hi
kab-ti	shoe	„	kabo-hi

Exception,

il-shi	eye	„	indo-hi
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There exist the following plural nouns, all of which end in **o** and take the masculine article **hi**, and therefore belong to this class.

bìyo-hi	water
'àno-hi	milk
gèdo-hi	grass
timo-hi	hair
hòlo-hi	flocks, property

41. An Intensive Plural, ending in **-al**, **-yal**, is used in poetic phraseology.

Example, **Idinku baneyal...dùlan ma bulaten ?**

Have ye over plains and plains gone to war ?

Gerar wa bogholal. Songs are in hundreds.

42. After Numerals the plural form of a noun is not used except in the case of Feminine Nouns of class (vi). In this case **d** is added to the inflexion.

<i>Examples,</i>	2 men	lába nin
	4 boxes	áfar sandukh
	3 blankets	sádehh busta
	7 days	todòba 'asho
but,	5 she-camels	shan halod
	2 places	lába melod
	4 bags	áfar joniadod
	9 months	sagàl bilod

5. *Cases of Nouns.*

43. There are no inflexions of the noun to represent the Declension ; the cases must therefore be distinguished by position and context. This is not an easy matter, and requires a knowledge of other parts of speech not yet described : it will therefore be left to be discussed under Syntax (cf. § 155).

44. The usual order of a simple sentence is,

(i) Subject, (ii) Object, (iii) Verb.

An Adverb may be placed first of all, or before the Verb.

Examples,

	Subject	Object	Verb	
		sandukh	la kâli	}
		a box	bring	
	sirkâлку	fâraska	fûleya	}
	the officer	the horse	is riding	
Adv.				
galâbta	an	Burao	ghobon dôna	}
this evening	I	Burao	am going to reach	
	harûdki	fâraska	si	}
	the jowaree	(to) the horse	give	

45. The *Possessive Case* may be expressed in two ways.

(i) The common method is by the use of the Possessive suffix.

Examples,

nin akhalkisu	a man his house
sirkâлку faraskisi	the Officer his horse
nâgti bokhorkêda	the woman her sash

(ii) The Noun in the possessive case is placed after the noun possessed.

This can only be done where the Possessor is defined by the definite article. The Possessor always takes the suffix **a**.

Example,

âkhalki ninka	the house of the man
not âkhalki ninki	
(nor is it possible to say, âkhalki nin	
for "the house of a man").	

The following are the typical forms :

The horse of the officer	fâraski sirkâлка
or sirkâлка faraskisu	
The horse of an officer	nin sirkâl faraskisu
A horse of the officer	fâras sirkâлка
A horse of the officer	fardaha sirkâлка mid
has died	ba dintei
(literally, of the horses of the officer one has died).	
A horse of an officer	sirkâl faraskisi

6. *Numerals.*46. *Cardinals,*

1. (kô-di), mid-ki	16. léhhyo-tòban-ki
2. lába-di	17. todòbyo-tòban-ki
3. sâdehh-di	18. sidèdyo-tòban-ki
4. áfar-ti	19. sagâlyo-tòban-ki
5. shan-ti	20. labâton-ki
6. lehh-di	21. kôbyo-labâton-ki
7. todôba-di	22. lábyo-labâton-ki
8. sidèd-di	etc. etc.
9. sagâl-ki	30. sóddon-ki
10. tòban-ki	40. afârton-ki
11. kôbyo-tòban-ki	50. kónton-ki
12. lábyo-tòban-ki	60. léhhdon-ki
13. sâdehhyo-tòban-ki	70. todobâton-ki
14. áfaryo-tòban-ki	80. sidèton-ki
15. shânyo-tòban-ki	90. sagâshon-ki
	100. bóghol-ki
	1,000. kun-ki

47. *Rules for the use of the Numerals.*

(i) The Numerals are placed before the noun they qualify.

(ii) Masculine nouns, and Feminine nouns ending in **o** are used in the singular.

Feminine Nouns (except those ending in **o**) add **od**.

(iii) If the Noun qualified by a numeral is defined by the Definite Article, Demonstrative, or Possessive, the suffix is attached to the numeral and not to the noun, numerals 1—8 taking the dental linking consonant, the remainder the guttural linking consonant, irrespectively of the gender of the noun.

Examples,

lába nin	2 men	sâdehh 'asho	3 days
áfar fâras	4 horses	shan kôra	5 saddles
lehh halod	6 camels	todôba jôniadod	7 bags
tobânki askâri		the ten soldiers	
áfarti nin		the four men	
lábadâ halod		those two camels	
bógholkaigi adi		my hundred sheep.	

48. (i) **Kô** is only used in counting, and is never used with a noun :

mid is not used to qualify a noun, but is used as an Indefinite Impersonal Pronoun.

one man	nin
one (thing) is bad	mid ba hhun
one (man) is bad	nin ba hhun

(ii) The numerals 19, 29, 39, etc., are usually translated by,

labàton midla	20 minus one = 19
sóddon midla	30 minus one = 29
bóghol midla	100 minus one = 99

(iii) The numerals over 100 are translated as follows :

	(iyo = and)
101	boghól-iyo mid
102	boghól-iyo lába
130	boghól-iyo sóddon
146	boghól-iyo léhhyo-afárton

(iv) Time in hours is translated by the Cardinal numerals with the Definite Article. (sa'adod hours, may be used.)

3 o'clock	sádehhda (sa'adod)
1 o'clock	kôdi
half-past 2	lábada iyo badki

49. Fractions,

a portion	mel-shi		
$\frac{1}{2}$	bad-ki	$\frac{1}{3}$	fallad-di
$\frac{1}{3}$	dalòl-ki	$\frac{1}{5}$	rima-di
$\frac{1}{4}$	wahh-di		

50. Ordinals,

first	kôwad, hòre	eighth	sidèdad
second	lâbad	ninth	sagâlad
third	sádehhad	tenth	tòbnad
fourth	âfrad	eleventh	kôbyo-tòbnad
fifth	shânad		etc.
sixth	léhhad	twentieth	labâtonad
seventh	todòbad		

These are used like adjectives and follow the nouns they qualify, but are not inflected.

nin lâbad	a second man
nâgti âfrad	the fourth woman
ki léhhad	the sixth

51. *Distributive Numbers.* No special forms are used for these,

each = **kasta** every = **walba** (see § 68) ;

but distributive numbers are usually expressed by the particle **ba** (§ 143 (e)).

give 10 each	nin ba tòban si
one by one	mid mid
in tens	tòban tòban

52. Periodical Numbers,

(time	mar, kol, gor)
once	kol, mar
three times	sádehh gor

7. Pronouns.

(a) Simple Personal Pronouns.

(1) Subjective.

53. The simple, or Enclitic, forms are :

-an	I
-ad	thou
-u	he
-ai	} she
-ei	
-ainu	} we (inclusive)
-einu	
-annu	we (exclusive)
-aidin	} ye
-eidin	
-ai	} they
-ei	

These cannot stand alone in a sentence, but must follow, and be attached to, some preceding word, which may be any part of speech.

59. These two forms are used very frequently in introducing questions and answers.

Examples,

mahhad dōnesa P	}	wahhan dōneya, etc.	}
what do you want?		I want, etc.	
hagg'eidin takten P	}	wahhannu tagnei, etc.	}
where did you go?		we went to, etc.	
muhhu yidi P	}	wuhhu yidi...	}
what did he say?		he said...	

(2) *Objective.*

60. The *objective*, or oblique, case of the Personal Pronouns has special forms, which are used independently as separate words.

	Simple	Emphatic
me	i	ániga
thee	ku	ádiga
him	u	isága
her	ku	iyáda
us	na	{innága annága
you	idin	idínka
them	u, or ku	iyága

The accentuation of these emphatic forms must be noticed, to distinguish them from the Subjective case.

Examples, isága (Obj.) and ísaga (Subj.)
iyága „ and iyaga „

61. (iii) The *Reflexive Pronoun* is iss.

iss dil kill yourself

This is also used reciprocally :

iss laya slay each other

(b) *Possessive Pronouns.*

62. These have the same forms as the suffixes (§ 32) with a consonant (k masc. t fem.) prefixed, and the definite article suffixed, to them (cf. § 199).

	Masc.	Fem.
mine	kai-gi, -ga, -gu.	tai-di, -da, -du.
thine	kâ-gi, -ga, -gu.	tâ-di, -da, -du.
his	kis-i, -a, -u.	tis-i, -a, -u.

hers	kèd-i	-a -u	tèd-i	-a -u
ours	kèn-i	-a -u	tèn-i	-a -u
ours	kayá-gi	-ga -gu	tayá-di	-da -du
yours	kín-i	-a -u	tín-i	-a -u
theirs	kòd-i	-a -u	tòd-i	-a -u

In the Plural, the above prefix ku, tu, instead of k, t, to the suffix, as,

kuaigi, tuaidi, kuàgi, tuàdi, etc.

(c) *Demonstrative Pronouns.*

63. These also have the same forms as the adjectival suffixes (§ 30), and are used with consonants as above.

	Sing.		Plur.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
this	kan,	tan	these	kuan, tuan
that	{kas,	tas	those	kuas, tuas
	{kâ,	tâ		

They may be intensified by the definite article, as follows :

sing. kani, kana, kanu, kasa, tasu, etc.

plur. kúakan, túatan, kúakas, etc.

or kuani, tuani, kuasi, etc.

Another form is,

kò, tò that yonder

kuò, tuò those yonder

The definite article is used independently as a pronoun in the same way.

ki, ka, ku; ti, ta, tu.

ki kâleh the other one

ta wein the big one.

The plur. form is

kuer, tuer

Example, kuer 'ad'ada the white ones

64. (d) *Relative Pronouns.*

None.

65. () *Interrogative Pronouns.*

(i) Subjective :

who? what? ya P (sing.)
kue P (plur.)

ke ρ **te** ρ are also used disjunctively in this sense, as the other suffixes.

(ii) Objective:

whom? **ya** ρ
 what? **mahha** ρ (§ 58)

66. The suffix **-ma** is used as an interrogative pronominal adjective, but is not included among the other suffixes, as it has not the typical form, but is really the interrogative particle (cf. § 94).

ninma ρ what man?
gorma ρ when?
wa sa'adma ρ what hour is it?

-ma is also used suffixed to the simple personal pronouns, and definite article, meaning "which of?"

kuma ρ **tuma** ρ which one? (indefinite)
innama ρ which of us?
annama ρ "
idinma ρ which of you two?
iyama ρ which of them?

These are used both subjectively and objectively.

The possessive case is,

yàleh ρ **kumàleh** ρ whose?

(f) *Indefinite Pronouns.*

67. **la** one, they, people

(similar to the French pronoun "*on*," in meaning and construction).

This pronoun is used in construction like any simple personal pronoun.

The following euphonic alterations take place when any simple pronoun or particle follows:

la i becomes **lei**
la u „ **lo**
la ku „ **lagu**
la idin „ **leidin**
la ka „ **laga**

68. The following are substantival and are used with the definite article suffix when necessary.

wahh-i	something, anything	gidi-gi	} all, whole
mid-ki	one, an, a	kulli-gi	
'id-di	someone, anyone	damán-ti	} a certain man
ghof-ki	person	hebel-ki	
ghar-ki	some, several	keli-gi	alone
daur-ki	some, a few	gòni-gi	solitary, apart
in-ti	some, a quantity		

The following are treated as adjectives and follow the noun qualified, but are not inflected for number or gender.

badan	many	walba, waliba	every
yer	few	kasta	each
hoga	little	o dan	all
un	any, soever	keliah	only
kàleh	other	gòniah	separate, special

B. ADJECTIVES.

69. Adjectives follow the noun they qualify, and agree in Number and Definition.

1. *Classes of Adjectives.*

70. They are divided into:

- a. Radical.
- b. Derivative.
- c. Compound.

(a) *Radical Adjectives.*

71. These are not numerous, and express some simple, natural, or inherent, quality, such as size, shape, colour, or nature. They are radical words and are not derived from other roots.

A complete list is given, with their inflexions, in the Table, § 76.

(b) *Derivative Adjectives.*

(i) *Verbal Adjectives.*

72. Verbal Adjectives are the Passive Past Participles of verbs, ending in **-an**, or **-san**.

They express the result of the action of the verb.

Examples,

'adeisan	clean	from	'adei	clean
hagáksan	straight	,,	hagáji	straighten
fulan	open	,,	fur	open
hedan	closed	,,	heđ	close
wanáksan	good	,,	wanáji	make good
đameyan	finished	,,	đamei	finish

(ii) *Noun Adjectives.*

73. These are formed in four ways.

(1) by the suffix **-leh** (possessing, containing).

Examples,

garadleh	sensible	from	garad	sense
uskagleh	dirty	,,	uskag	dirt
arleh	speckled	,,	ar	spot
blyoleh	containing water	,,	blyo	water

(2) by the suffix **-la** (deprived of).

garadla	foolish	from	garad	sense
indála	blind	,,	indo	eyes
degála	deaf	,,	dego	ears

(3) by the suffix **-ah** (being, made of).

ghoriah	wooden	from	ghori	wood
birah	of iron	,,	bir	iron
faridah	clever	,,	farid	cleverness

Adjectives may be formed at will like the above from any noun as required.

(4) by the suffix **-ed** (expressing origin).

Somãlied	Somali		
Arabed	Arab		
Ādmed	of Aden		
bađed	of the sea	from	bađ sea
'ano wiyiled	rhinoceros milk,	,,	wiyil rhinoceros

(c) *Compound Adjectives.*

74. Formed from two separate words :

(i) Noun and Adjective.

hög-wein	strong (hög strength, wein great)
hunguri-wein	greedy (hunguri throat)

didid-badan	sweaty (didid sweat, badan plenty)
af-badan	sharp (af edge)
adeig-run	hardy (adeig hardness, run right)

(ii) The 3rd person singular Present Perfect Indicative of a verb, being really an adjectival Relative Clause.

nin ghora	clerk, lit. a man who writes
fūli yaghán	knowing how to ride
af yaghán	interpreter, eloquent
la arka	visible
an la arkin	invisible

2. *Inflections of Adjectives.*

75. Adjectives are inflected to agree with the nouns they qualify in the following cases :

(i) in the plural number,

(ii) when the noun is defined by the article suffix **-i** (and in certain cases **-a**),

(iii) in case (ii) the inflexion is different for masc. (*guttural*), and fem. (*dental*) *linking consonants* (cf. § 34).

(a) *Radical Adjectives.*

76. The following general rules are followed :

(i) Plural. Reduplicate the first syllable.

(ii) { Article **-ki, -gi, -hi.** Add **-a.**

(iii) { Article **-ti, -đi.** Add **-eid.**

(iv) If the noun is defined with article, **-a**, the adjective only agrees with it in number.

Note. The rule for the inflexions **-a, -eid**, (ii and iii) is invariable.

But when qualifying plural nouns with the definite article (other than the Reduplicated Plurals, as **niman**), adjectives may or may not take the plural inflexion (cf. § 164). Thus,

nāgihi waweina, or **nāgihi weina** the big women,
askārri hhunhumeid, or **askārri lhumeid** the bad soldiers.

When qualifying the Reduplicated Plurals, and all indefinite plurals, the plural inflexion of the adjective is always required.

<i>Examples,</i>	nimánki waweina
	nāgo wawein
	askār hhunhun

Table of the Inflections of all known Radical Adjectives.

Number	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Plur.	Plur.	Plur.
Link. Cons.	Both	Masc. (Gutt.)	Fem. (Dent.)	Fem. (Dent.)	Both	Masc. (Gutt.)	Fem. (Dent.)
Definition	Indefinite or Suffix -a	Suffix -i	Suffix -i	Suffix -i	Indefinite or Suffix -a	Suffix -i	Suffix -i
Exs. of Nouns Qualified	nin nag ninka nagta	ninki (and nāgīni)	nāgti (and askārri the soldiers)	nāgti (and askārri the soldiers)	niman nimānka nāgo nāgaha askār askārta	nimānki (and nāgīni)	askārri
white	'ad	'āta	'adeid	'adeid	'ad'ad	'ad'ada	'ad'adeid
hard	adag	adka	adkeid	adkeid	adādag	adadka	adadkeid
red	'as	'asa	'aseid	'aseid	'as'as	'as'asa	'as'aseid
yellow	aul	aula	auleid	auleid	aulaul	aulaula	aulauleid
ripe	bisil	bisla	biseid	biseid	bisbisl	bisbisla	bisbiseid
long	der	dera	ðereid	ðereid	'ðerðer	'ðerðera	'ðerðereid
unripe	'edin	'ēna	'ēneid	'ēneid	'e'ēdin	'e'ēdna	'e'ēneid
clever	feyig	feyiga	feyigeid	feyigeid	feyig	feyiga	feyigeid
light	fī'an	fī'ana	fī'aneid	fī'aneid	fī'fī'an	fī'fī'ana	fī'fī'aneid
''	fudud	fududa	fududeid	fududeid	fudufudud	fudufududa	fudufududeid
cold	ghabō	ghabōba	ghabōbeid	ghabōbeid	ghabōghabō	ghabōghabōba	ghabōghabōbeid
bad	hhun	hhūma	hhumeid	hhumeid	hhunhhun	hhunhhūma	hhunhhūmeid
hot	kulul	kulula	kululeid	kululeid	kukulul	kukulula	kukululeid
black	maddō	mā'ōba	maddōbeid	maddōbeid	maddōmaddō	maddōmā'ōba	maddōmā'ōbeid
fat	'ulus	shishla	shishleid	shishleid	shishlul	shishshila	shishshileid
heavy	'usub	'usā	'usubeid	'usubeid	'ul'ulus	'ul'usā	'us'usubeid
fresh	'usub	'usā	'usubeid	'usubeid	'us'usub	'us'usā	'us'usubeid
large	wein	wēna	weineid	weineid	wawein	wawēna	waweineid
small	yer	yera	yereid	yereid	yeryer	yeryera	yeryereid

(b) Derivative Adjectives.

77. These are not usually inflected (except some Verbal adjectives) when qualifying a plural noun, the inflexion entirely depending on the definite article, suffix, and linking consonant.

(i) Verbal Adjectives.

78. The Inflexions are the same as for Radical Adjectives, except that only some are reduplicated in the plural :

		Indefinite, or Def. Art. -ka, -ta	Def. Art. -ki	Def. Art. -ti
good	<i>sing.</i> } <i>plur.</i> }	wanāksan	wanāksana	wanāksaneid
broad	<i>sing.</i> } <i>plur.</i> }	baladan	baladna	baladneid
		balbaladan	balbaladna	balbaladneid
stout	<i>sing.</i> } <i>plur.</i> }	buran	burra	burreid
		burburan	burburra	burburreid
empty	<i>sing.</i> } <i>plur.</i> }	madan	madana	madaneid
		madmadan	madmadana	madmadaneid
absent	<i>sing.</i> } <i>plur.</i> }	maghan	maghana	maghaneid
tied	<i>sing.</i> } <i>plur.</i> }	hedan	hedna	hedneid
		hedhedan	hedhedna	hedhedneid
clean	<i>sing.</i> } <i>plur.</i> }	safeisan	safeisana	safeisaneid

(ii) Noun Adjectives.

79. These are not altered in the Plural.

Classes (i), (ii), and (iii) (adjectives in -leh, -la, -ah), obey the following rules :

1. If the qualified noun is defined by -a, or -i, the noun portion of the adjective takes its proper article suffix -a.
2. After Article -a (guttural or dental) there is no further inflexion.
3. After Article -i the terminal portion of the adjective is also inflected :

(a) After Masc. (Gutt.) Link. Cons.
-ki, -gi, -hi.....-a is added

(b) After Fem. (Dent.) Link. Cons.
-ti, -di-aid is added

Inflexions of Noun Adjectives.

	Indefinite	Art. -ka, -ta	Art. -ki	Art. -ti
(i)	garadleh sensible	garadkáleh	garadkálaha	garadkálahaid
	akhlileh sensible	akhligáleh	akhligálaha	akhligálahaid
	oghòneh knowing	oghòntáleh	oghòntálaha	oghòntálahaid
	uskagleh dirty	uskaggáleh	uskaggálaha	uskaggálahaid
	baraleh spotted	baraháleh	barahálaha	barahálahaid
	biyoleh containing water	biyaháleh	biyahálaha	biyahálahaid
(ii)	garadla senseless	garadkala	garadkálää	garadkálääid
	indála blind	indahala	indahálää	indahálääid
	lugla legless	lugtala	lugtálää	lugtálääid
	haulla unemployed	haushala	haushálää	haushálääid
(iii)	faridah clever	faridkaäh	faridkaäha	faridkaähaid
	birah of iron	birtaäh	birtaäha	birtaähaid
	ghoriah wooden	ghorigaäh	ghorigaäha	ghorigaähaid

The following have special plural forms :

'ajisah	{sing. 'ajiskaäh	'ajiskaäha	'ajiskaähaid
lazy	{plur. 'ajisintaäh	'ajisintaäha	'ajisintaähaid
gesiah	{sing. gesigaäh	gesigaäha	gesigaähaid
brave	{plur. gesiyintaäh	gesiyintaäha	gesiyintaähaid

80. The last class of Noun Adjectives, in -ed, have only one inflexion.

When qualifying a noun with article suffix -i of any gender or number they take -a.

The e is usually dropped.

Examples,	Somàlied Arabed	Somàlida Arabta
	bilädki Somàlida	the Somali country
	afki Arabta	the Arab language

(c) Compound Adjectives.

81. It is impossible to give rules for the inflexions of these, since as far as possible the necessity is avoided, by a separation into the component parts, and the natives themselves are by no means unanimous on the question.

The following examples, however, are given, being the few types that I have satisfied myself about :

af badan sharp :

mindidi af badan a sharp knife ; mindida afka badan the sharp knife ; or, mindidi afka badneid
mindiyoy afaf badbadan sharp knives
mindiyaha afafka badbadan, or, mindiyihi afafka
badbadna the sharp knives

hog wein strong :

nin, ninka, nag, nagta, hog wein a, or the, strong man, or woman
ninki or nimanki, hog weina the strong man, or men ;
nagti hog weineid the strong women ; nagihi hog weina the strong women.

af yaghan eloquent :

In adjectives like this the verb is conjugated and therefore agrees in number and gender.

nin af yaghán		an eloquent man
näg af taghán		„ woman
ninki	} afka yaghán	the eloquent man
ninka		
nägi	} afka taghán	„ woman
nägta		
niman af yaghánin		eloquent men
nägo af yaghánin		„ women
nimánki	} afka yaghánin	the eloquent men
nimánka		
nägihi	} afka yaghán	„ women
nägaha		

This adjective may be treated as one word, and take the termination *-ah*, in which case it is inflected regularly like such derivative adjectives :

afyaghánah, afyaghánkaäh, afyaghánkaäha,
afyaghánkaähaid.

(3) *Comparison of Adjectives.*

82. There is no inflexion for the comparison of Adjectives. This want is supplied by the use of the particles *ka* more, more than ; *u*, *ugu* most.

Examples, ákhalkan ákhalkas ka wein
This house is bigger than that house
mid ka wein la káli bring a bigger one
ki u wanáksana The best
ya ugu horèya ? Which is first of all ?

“is most,” is usually translated by *ba*, *sà*.

kas sà wanáksan that is best
sádehhdas kán ba wein of those three this is the biggest

C. VERBS.

1. *Conjugation.*

(a) *Moods and Tenses.*

The Verb has four moods :

Imperative,	Indicative,
Infinitive,	Subjunctive.

Also, Verbal Adjective, or Past Participle, and Verbal Noun.

84. There are three Regular Conjugations, distinguished by the form of the Verb root, and the formation of the Infinitive.

The Verb root is the 2nd person singular of the Imperative.

1st Conjugation. Root ends in a consonant.

2nd " " " -o.

3rd " " " -i.

The Infinitive is formed

in 1, by adding *-i* to the root.
 2 and 3, by adding *-n* to the root.

85. The following is a paradigm of the verb *shég* (tell), a regular verb of the 1st Conjugation.

There are four terminations for the Tense inflexions.

-a	is used in the Present Indicative tenses.
-ei	" " Past " "
-e	" " Potential tense.
-o	" " Subjunctive mood.

Imperative	<i>shég</i>	tell thou.
Verb Adjective	<i>shègan</i>	told.
Verb Noun	<i>shègnin</i>	telling.
Infinitive	<i>shègi</i>	to tell

Indicative :

Aorist	¹ <i>wa shèga</i>	I (usually) tell, I am to tell.
Preterite	<i>wa shègei</i>	I told, have told, had told.
Continuative Present	<i>wa shègeya</i>	I am telling, intend to tell.
Continuative Past	<i>wa shègeyei</i>	I was telling.
Future Definite	<i>wa shègi dóna</i>	I am going to tell.
Habitual Present	<i>wa shègi jira</i>	I am in the habit of telling.
Habitual Past	<i>wa shègi jirei</i>	I used to tell.
Conditional	<i>wa shègi laha</i>	I would, or should tell, I would have, or should have told.
Potential	<i>an shège</i>	I may, might tell.

Subjunctive :

Aorist	(hadi) <i>an shègo</i>	(If) I tell, told, had told.
Continuative	(hadi) <i>an shègeyo</i>	(If) I were to tell, were telling.
Future	(hadi) <i>an shègi dóno</i>	(If) I were, had been, about to tell.
Habitual	(hadi) <i>an shègi jiro</i>	(If) I were, had been, accustomed to tell.

86. The tenses fall into three classes.

(i) The Aorist, Preterite, and Potential Indicative, and the Aorist Subjunctive, are simple or radical, and the terminations are added directly to the root.

¹ *wa* is a particle used frequently with the verb, and may take the place of a personal pronoun.

(ii) In the Continuative tenses the terminations are,

-eya (or -aya, or -ahaya),
-eyei (or -ayei, or -ahayei),
-eyo (or -ayo, or -ahayo).

These are suffixed, in the 1st Conjugation apparently to the root, but in the 2nd and 3rd Conjugations to the Infinitive.

The syllable *ey* is short and is not accented.

(iii) The third class consists of Auxiliary tenses, formed by the Infinitive with an auxiliary verb.

87. In the 2nd Conjugation (verbs ending in -o), the -o is often changed to -a in the Infinitive and other moods.

In the Simple tenses of this Conjugation, *d* is inserted between the root and tense termination.

Examples, baro learn Infinitive *baran*
jògso stop *wan jògsoda* I stop

88. There are three persons in the Singular and Plural, and two genders in the 3rd person singular.

The following are the variations in the four tense terminations for the different persons.

	Present Indicative	Past Indicative	Potential Indicative	Subjunctive
Sing. 1.	-a	-ei	-e	-o
2.	{-ta -sa	{-tei -sei	{-te, -tide -se, -side	{-to, -tid -so, -sid
3 m.	-a	-ei	-e	-o
3 f.	{-ta -sa	{-tei -sei	{-te -se	{-to -so
Plur. 1.	-na	-nei	-ne	-no
2.	{-tan -san	{-ten -sen	{-tène -sène	{-tán -sán
3.	-an	-en	-ène	-án

In the 2nd person singular and plural, and 3rd person fem. singular, *t* is used after a consonant,

s is used after *i*, e.g. in the 3rd Conjugation, and in Continuative tenses of all Conjugations.

89. (b) *Affirmative Conjugation.*

I. *shèg* tell. II. *gùrso* marry. III. *samèi* make.

Infinitive.

shègi *gùrsan* *samèin.*

Imperative.

	Let me tell	Let me marry	Let me make
Sing. 1.	<i>an shègo</i>	<i>an gùrsado</i>	<i>an samèyo</i>
2.	<i>shèg</i>	<i>gùrso</i>	<i>samèi</i>
3 m.	<i>ha shègo</i>	<i>ha gùrsado</i>	<i>ha samèyo</i>
3 f.	<i>ha shègto</i>	<i>ha gùrsato</i>	<i>ha samèiso</i>
Plur. 1.	<i>an shègno</i>	<i>an gùrsano</i>	<i>an samèino</i>
2.	<i>shèga</i>	<i>gùrsada</i>	<i>samèya</i>
3.	<i>ha shègan</i>	<i>ha gùrsadan</i>	<i>ha samèyan</i>

Indicative.

Aorist.

	I tell	I marry	I make
Sing. 1.	<i>shèga</i>	<i>gùrsada</i>	<i>samèya</i>
2.	<i>shègta</i>	<i>gùrsata</i>	<i>samèisa</i>
3 m.	<i>shèga</i>	<i>gùrsada</i>	<i>samèya</i>
3 f.	<i>shègta</i>	<i>gùrsata</i>	<i>samèisa</i>
Plur. 1.	<i>shègna</i>	<i>gùrsana</i>	<i>samèina</i>
2.	<i>shègtan</i>	<i>gùrsatan</i>	<i>samèisan</i>
3.	<i>shègan</i>	<i>gùrsadan</i>	<i>samèyan</i>

Preterite.

	I told	I married	I made
Sing. 1.	<i>shègei</i>	<i>gùrsadei</i>	<i>samèyei</i>
2.	<i>shègtei</i>	<i>gùrsatei</i>	<i>samèisei</i>
3 m.	<i>shègei</i>	<i>gùrsadei</i>	<i>samèyei</i>
3 f.	<i>shègtei</i>	<i>gùrsatei</i>	<i>samèisei</i>
Plur. 1.	<i>shègnei</i>	<i>gùrsanei</i>	<i>samèinei</i>
2.	<i>shègten</i>	<i>gùrsaten</i>	<i>samèisen</i>
3.	<i>shègen</i>	<i>gùrsaden</i>	<i>samèyen</i>

Continuative Present.

	I am telling	I am marrying	I am making
Sing. 1.	<i>shègeya</i>	<i>gùrsáneya</i>	<i>samèineya</i>
2.	<i>shègesa</i>	<i>gùrsáneza</i>	<i>samèinezsa</i>
3 m.	<i>shègeya</i>	<i>gùrsáneya</i>	<i>samèineya</i>
3 f.	<i>shègesa</i>	<i>gùrsáneza</i>	<i>samèinezsa</i>
Plur. 1.	<i>shègena</i>	<i>gùrsáneza</i>	<i>samèinezsa</i>
2.	<i>shègesan</i>	<i>gùrsánezan</i>	<i>samèinezsan</i>
3.	<i>shègeyan</i>	<i>gùrsáneyan</i>	<i>samèineyan</i>

Continuative Past.

	I was telling	I was marrying	I was making
Sing. 1.	shègeyei	gùrsányeyei	samèineyei
2.	shègcsei	gùrsánesei	samèinesei
3 m.	shègeyei	gùrsányeyei	samèineyei
3 f.	shègcsei	gùrsánesei	samèinesei
Plur. 1.	shègenei	gùrsánenei	samèinenei
2.	shègesen	gùrsánesen	samèinesen
3.	shègcyen	gùrsányeyen	samèineyen

Future Definite.

	I am going to tell	I am going to marry	I am going to make
Sing. 1.	shègi dònà	gùrsan donà	samèin dònà
2.	„ dònà	„ dònà	„ dònà
3 m.	„ dònà	etc.	etc.
3 f.	„ dònà		
Plur. 1.	„ dònna		
2.	„ dòntan		
3.	„ dònàn		

Habitual Present.

	I am accustomed to tell	I am accustomed to marry	I am accustomed to make
	shégí jira	gùrsán jira	samèin jira

declined like "dònà" above.

Habitual Past.

	I used to tell	I used to marry	I used to make
Sing. 1.	shégí jirei	gùrsán jirei	samèin jirei
2.	shégí jirtei	etc.	etc.
3 m.	shégí jirei		
3 f.	shégí jirtei		
Plur. 1.	shégí jirnei		
2.	shégí jirten		
3.	shégí jiren		

Conditional.

	I should tell	I should marry	I should make
Sing. 1.	shègi laha	gùrsán laha	samèin laha
2.	shègi lahaid	etc.	etc.
3 m.	shègi laha		
3 f.	shègi lahaid		
Plur. 1.	shègi lahain		
2.	shègi lahaiden		
3.	shègi lahaiyen		

Potential.

	I may tell	I may marry	I may make
Sing. 1.	an shège	an gùrsade	an samèye
2.	ad shegtide	ad gùrsátide	ad samèiside
3 m.	ha shège	ha gùrsade	ha samèye
3 f.	ha shegte	ha gùrsate	ha samèise
Plur. 1.	an shegne	an gùrsane	an samèine
2.	ad shegtène	ad gùrsatène	ad samèisène
3.	ha shegène	ha gùrsadène	ha samèyène

Subjunctive.

(Only found in Subordinate Clauses.)

Aorist.

Sing. 1.	shègo	gùrsado	samèyo
2.	shegto, shegtid	gùrsato, gùrsatid	samèiso, samèisid
3 m.	shègo	gùrsado	samèyo
3 f.	shegto	gùrsato	samèiso
Plur. 1.	shegno	gùrsano	samèino
2.	shegtán	gùrsatán	samèisán
3.	shégán	gùrsadán	samèyán

Continuative.

Sing. 1.	shègeyo	gùrsányeyo	samèineyo
2.	shègeso, shègesid	gùrsáneso, -id	samèineso, -id
3 m.	shègeyo	gùrsányeyo	samèineyo
3 f.	shègeso	gùrsáneso	samèineso
Plur. 1.	shègeno	gùrsáneno	samèineno
2.	shègesán	gùrsánecsán	samèinesán
3.	shègeyán	gùrsányeyán	samèineyán

Future.

Sing. 1.	shègi dònò	gùrsan dònò	samèin dònò
2.	shègi dònòto etc. as "shègo."	etc.	etc.

Habitual.

	shégí jiro	gùrsán jiro	samèin jiro
	etc.	etc.	etc.

90. The following table gives all the types necessary for the formation of the tenses of a regular verb :

Conjugation	Root	Engl.	Inf.	Aorist	Continuative Pres.
I	hel	get	heli	hela	héleya
II	so'ò	walk	so'on	so'òda	so'ónèya
III	sì	give	sin	sìya	sìneya

The other Indicative, and the Subjunctive, tenses are formed by changing final -a into -ei, -e, or -o.

91. (c) *Negative Conjugation.*

The Negative Particles are :

Imperative Mood,	ha, or yan.
Indicative Mood,	ma.
Subjunctive Mood,	an.

Imperative*	ha shègin	ha gùrsan	ha samèin
Indicative :			
Aorist*	ma shègo	ma gùrsado	ma samèyo
Preterite	maan shègin	maan gùrsan	maan samèin
Contin. Pres.*	shègi mayo	gùrsan mayo	samèin mayo
Contin. Past	ma shèginin	ma gùrsáninin	ma samèininin
Fut. Def.*	ma shègi dònò	ma gùrsan dònò	ma samèin dònò
Habit. Pres.*	ma shégí jiro	ma gùrsán jiro	ma samèin jiro
Habit. Past	ma shégí jirin	ma gùrsán jirin	ma samèin jirin
Conditional* Potential }	maan shègen	maan gùr- saden	maan samè- yen

Subjunctive :

Aorist	-anan shègin	-anan gùrsan	-anan samèin
Continuative	-anan shèg- inin	-anan gùrsán- inin	-anan samèin- inin
Future	-anan shègi dònin	-anan gùrsan dònin	-anan samèin dònin
Habitual	-anan shégí jirin	-anan gùrsán jirin	-anan samèin jirin

Notes.

(i) Only the tenses marked * are conjugated, the remainder having one form of the verb for all persons.

(ii) The Personal Pronouns are only used with the following negative tenses :

Imperative, Preterite and Conditional tenses of the Indicative Mood, and the Subjunctive tenses.

In other tenses of the Negative Conjugation no pronouns are used.

(iii) In the Present Continuative tense, **mayo** (am not) is conjugated like an auxiliary verb.

(iv) In the Subjunctive tenses, the negative particle, **-an**, and the pronouns are added as suffixes to the conjunction, or conjunctive particle.

Imperative.

	Let me not tell	Let me not marry	Let me not make
Sing. 1.	yanan shègin	yanan gùrsan	yanan samèin
2.	ha shègin	ha gùrsan	ha samèin
3 m.	yanu (or yu) shègin	yanu (or yu) gùrsan	yanu (or yu) samèin
3 f.	yanei (or yai) shègin	yanei (or yai) gùrsan	yanei (or yai) samèin
Plur. 1.	yanan shègin	yanan gùrsan	yanan samèin
2.	ha shègina	ha gùrsánina	ha samèinina
3.	yanei (or yai) shègin	yanei (or yai) gùrsan	yanei (or yai) samèin

*Indicative.**Aorist.**(Conjugated like Aorist Subj. Affirmative.)*

	I do not tell	I do not marry	I do not make
Sing. 1.	ma shègo	ma gùrsado	ma samèyo
2.	ma shegto	ma gùrsato	ma samèiso
3 m.	ma shègo	ma gùrsado	ma samèyo
3 f.	ma shegto	ma gùrsato	ma samèiso
Plur. 1.	ma shegno	ma gùrsano	ma samèino
2.	ma shegtán	ma gùrsatán	ma samèisán
3.	ma shègán	ma gùrsadán	ma samèyán

Continuative Present.

	I am not telling	I am not marrying	I am not making
Sing. 1.	shègi mayo	gùrsan mayo	samèin mayo
2.	shègi mayso (or maysid)	etc.	etc.
3 m.	shègi mayo		
3 f.	shègi mayso		
Plur. 1.	shègi mayno		
2.	shègi maysan		
3.	shègi mayan		

*Future Definite.**(The Auxiliary verb is declined as the Negative Aorist tense of 1st Conjugation.)*

	I am not going to tell	I am not going to marry	I am not going to make
Sing. 1.	ma shègi dònno	ma gùrsandònno	ma samèin dònno
2.	ma shègi dònno (dòntid)	etc.	etc.
3 m.	ma shègi dònno		
3 f.	ma shègi dònno		
Plur. 1.	ma shègi dònno		
2.	ma shègi dòn- tan		
3.	ma shègi dònnan		

Habitual Present.

	I am not accus- tomed to tell	I am not accus- tomed to marry	I am not accus- tomed to make
Sing. 1.	ma shegi jiro	ma gùrsán jiro	ma samèin jiro
2.	ma shegi jirto (jirtid)	ma gùrsán jirto (jirtid)	ma samèin jirto (jirtid)
	etc.	etc.	etc.

Conditional.

	I should not tell	I should not marry	I should not make
Sing. 1.	maan shègen	maan gùrsaden	maan samèyen
2.	maad shegten	maad gùrsaten	maad samèisen
3 m.	mau shègen	mau gùrsaden	mau samèyen
3 f.	maai shegten	maai gùrsaten	maai samèisen
Plur. 1.	maainu sheg- nen	maainu gùrsa- nen	maainu samèi- nen
2.	maaidin sheg- ten	maaidin gùrsa- ten	maaidin samèi- sen
3.	maai shègen	maai gùrsaden	maai samèyen

92. *The Derivation of the Continuative tenses.*

In § 86, three alternative types were given for the Continuative tense terminations,

-eya, -aya, -ahaya.

These are added to the Infinitive of the verb, but in the 1st Conjugation the final -i of the Infinitive is lost.

-aháya is the form used among *Dolbohanta* :

wa tegaháya	I am going
wa so'onaháya	I am walking
wa sinaháya	I am giving

-aya is the form used by the tribes of the North Coast and Western Somaliland :

wa tegaya,	wa so'onaya,	wa sinaya.
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-eya, which is pronounced quite short, and nearly like -ya, is used by the Central tribes, such as *Habr Yunis* and Western *Habr Toljála* :

wa tégeya,	wa so'óneya,	wa sineya.
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The last two are contracted forms of the first, which is really a compound tense, in which the auxiliary verb, *ahai* be (modern *aho*,

q.v.) is used, with the Infinitive of the principal verb, as in the case of compound tenses.

In the Negative tenses this is more clearly seen, and here the 1st Conjugation retains the -i of the Infinitive.

The negative tenses of *ahai* are used as a separate word with the particles *ma*, or *an*:

shègi maháyo, or *shègi mayo* I am not telling
(for *ma-aháyo*)

In the past tenses the *ma* may be separated:

yèli mahain (for *ma-ahain*) } I was not doing,
or, *ma yèli ahain* } or, I would not do

These are contracted by *Ishhàk* tribes into

yèli maïn, or *ma yèlinin*

The Subjunctive Mood is similarly formed:

hadánu yèli ahain }
or, *hadánu yèlinin* } if he will not do.

93. (d) Interrogative Conjugation.

The Interrogative particle is *ma*, which, when combined with Personal Pronouns, becomes *mi*.

The Conjugation is otherwise the same as the Affirmative.

Indicative:

Aorist	<i>mian shègá?</i>	<i>mian gùrsada?</i>	<i>mian samèya?</i>
Preterite	<i>mian shègei?</i>	etc.	etc.
Contin. Pres.	<i>mian shègeya?</i>		
„ Past	<i>mian shègeyei?</i>		
Future Def.	<i>mian shègi dōna?</i>		
Habit. Pres.	<i>mian shégi jira?</i>		
„ Past	<i>mian shégi jirei?</i>		
Conditional	<i>mian shègi laha?</i>		

(e) Negative-Interrogative Conjugation.

94. Here the negative particle used is *an*.

No tense is declined except the Conditional, which is the same as in the simple Negative form.

Indicative:

Aorist	<i>mianan shègin?</i>	<i>mianan</i>	<i>mianan</i>
Preterite	<i>mianan shègin?</i>	<i>gùrsan?</i>	<i>samèin?</i>
Contin. Pres.	<i>mianan shèginin?</i>	<i>mianan</i>	<i>mianan</i>
Contin. Past	<i>mianan shèginin?</i>	<i>gùrsáninin?</i>	<i>samèininin?</i>
Fut. Def.	<i>mianan shègi dōnin?</i>	<i>mianan</i>	<i>mianan</i>
		<i>gùrsan</i>	<i>samèin</i>
		<i>dōnin?</i>	<i>dōnin?</i>
Habit. Pres.	<i>mianan shégi jirin?</i>	<i>mianan</i>	<i>mianan</i>
„ Past	<i>mianan shégi jirin?</i>	<i>gùrsán</i>	<i>samèin</i>
		<i>jirin?</i>	<i>jirin?</i>
Conditional	<i>mianan shègen?</i>	<i>mianan</i>	<i>mianan</i>
		<i>gùrsaden?</i>	<i>samèyen?</i>

2. Peculiarities and Irregular Verbs of the Three Conjugations.

(a) 1st Conjugation.

95. These verbs have the root ending in any consonant, aspirate, guttural aspirate (*gh* or *kh*), or “*aine*,” or *ô*.

The following changes take place in certain letters when they occur together:

l followed by *t* become *sh*.

n, after *l* or *r*, is often assimilated to either of the latter.

t, after *‘*, *gh*, *kh*, *hh*, *ô*, and *i*, becomes *d*.

Examples,

dil kill, *hel* get, *yel* do, *dagàl* fight

Aorist.

Sing. 1.	<i>dila</i>	<i>hela</i>	<i>yèla</i>	<i>dagàla</i>
„ 2.	<i>disha</i>	<i>hesha</i>	<i>yesha</i>	<i>dagàsha</i>
Plur. 1.	<i>dilla</i>	<i>hella</i>	<i>yella</i>	<i>dagàlla</i>
„ 2.	<i>dishan</i>	<i>heshan</i>	<i>yeshan</i>	<i>dagàshan</i>

<i>dir</i>	send...1st Plur. Aorist	<i>dirra</i> , or <i>dirna</i>
<i>dírir</i>	fight... „ „	<i>dírirra</i> , or <i>dírirna</i>
<i>jir</i>	be ... „ „	<i>jirra</i> , or <i>jirna</i> .

ra'	accompany...2nd sing. Aorist	wad ra'da
da'	fall ... " "	da'da
dagh	graze ... " "	daghda
bagh	fear ... " "	baghda
bahh	go ... " "	bahhda
jehh	tear ... " "	jehhda
ilô	forget ... " "	ilôda
fadi	sit (cf. § 109) " "	fadîda

Verbs ending in **n**, change **n** to **m** when it is preceded by two short syllables and the inflexions begin with a vowel.

	warran give the news	dagâlan fight
Infin.	warrami	dagâlami
	<i>Aorist.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>
Sing. 1.	wan warrama	wan dagâlama
" 2.	wad warranta	wad dagâlanta

96. In the case of Polysyllabic verbs, of which the last syllable is short and contains the vowels **a**, **o**, **u**, these vowels are dropped in the Continuative Tenses, and in those persons of all Simple Tenses in which the inflexion does not begin with a consonant, i.e. in 1st and 3rd masc. sing. and 3rd plur.

g becomes **k** before a vowel or **t**.

Examples,

Root	Infin.	Aorist	Contin. Pres.
arag	see	arki	arkeya
dulun	cheat	dulmi	dulmeya
durug	move	durki	durkeya
gògol	make the bed	gògli	gògleya
hadal	talk	hadli	hadleya
húrud	sleep	hurdi	hurdeya
khatalan	err	khatalmi	khatalmeya
ghosol	laugh	ghosli	ghosleya
jèdal	whip	jèdli	jèdleya
makhâl	hear	makhli	makhleya
orod	run	ordi	ordeya
rehan	pledge (pawn)	rehmi	rehmeya

Examples of Conjugations of the above,

arag	see	hadal	talk	dulun	cheat	makhâl	hear
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Aorist Indicative.

Sing. 1.	arka	hadla	dulma	makhla
" 2.	árakta	hádasha	dulunta	mákhasha
Plur. 1.	áragna	hádalla	dulunna	mákhalla
" 2.	áraktan	hádashan	duluntan	mákhashan

Present Continuative Indicative.

Sing. 1.	árkeya	hádleya	dúlmeya	mákhleya
" 2.	árkesa	hádlesa	dúlmesa	mákhalesa
Plur. 1.	árkena	hádlena	dúlmena	mákhaleña
" 2.	árkesan	hádlesan	dúlmesan	mákhalesan

97. The following verbs (all containing the vowel **a**) change **a** into **e** or **i** in the Infinitive and the Continuative Tenses:

Root.	Infin.	Aorist Indic.	Contin. Pres. Indic.
tag	go	tegi	tégeya
gal	enter	geli	géleya
ka'	get up	ke'i	ké'eya
da'	fall, or rob	di'i	dí'eya
na'	hate	ni'i	ní'eya
² gama'	sleep	gam'i	gam'eya
bahh	go	bihhi	bahháya
dahh	travel	dihhi	dahháya
nahh	be astounded	nihhi	níhheya
tahh	put in line	tihhi	tíhheya
<i>Exc.</i> nâhh	be fat	nâhhi	nâhheya
dagh	save	dighi	digheya
daba'	imprint	dabi'i	dabi'eya

The following make Infinitives like the 3rd Conjugation:

da	leave	dein	daya	deineya
la	slay	lein	laya	leineya

98. Verbs ending in **ô**, require **b** after the root in all inflexions, except those beginning with a consonant.

d is used for **t** in the inflexions.

	Infin.	Aorist.	Continuative.
'atô	be tired	'atôbi	'atôbeya
gabô	be old	gabôbi	gabôbeya
ghabô	be cold	ghabôbi	ghabôbeya
hallô	be lost	hallâbi	hallâbeya

¹ **makhâl** retains the **a** in these persons.

² Participle **gama'san** asleep.

³ The forms of the Contin. tenses of these verbs must be noticed. Cf. § 92.

		Infin.	Aorist	Continuative
hasô	converse	hasôbi	hasôba	hasôbeya
		hasâwi	hasâwa	hasâweya
ilô	forget	ilôbi	ilôba	ilôbeya
karô	defend	karêbi	karêba	karêbeya
'ollô	be hostile	'ollôbi	'ollôba	'ollôbeya
hambarô	fall heavily	hamba- rôbi	hamba- rôba	hambarô- beya
madô	be black	madôbi	madôba	madôbeya
weidô	be lean	weidôbi	weidôba	weidôbeya
mâlô	get possession of	mâlôbi	mâlôba	mâlôbeya

Aorist Indic.

Sing. 1.	wan ilôba	I forget
2.	wad ilôda	
Plur. 1.	weinu ilôna	
2.	weidin ilôdan	

99. tag (go), is irregular in the Preterite Indicative.

Sing. 1.	wan tegei	I went
2.	wad taktei	
3 m.	wu tegei	
3 f.	wei taktei	
Plur. 1.	weinu tagnei	
2.	weidin takten	
3.	wei tegen	

da' (fall, rob) forms either
de'ei, or da'ei, in the Preterite.

Its Aorist Subjunctive is

inan d'o.

Verbs in -ahh conjugate the Preterite as follows.

Example,

	bahh	go	
Sing. 1.	wan bahháí	I went	
2.	wad báhhdei		
3 m.	wu bahháí		
3 f.	wei báhhdei		
Plur. 1.	weinu báhhnei		
2.	weidin báhhden		
3.	wei behhén		

100. The verb oll (lie, be in, dwell), is irregular in the Present and Past Perfect Indicative.

Imperative	oll	dwell
Infinitive	olli	

Indicative :

Aorist	al	I dwell (Neg. ma al)
Preterite	il	I dwelt (Neg. ma olin)
Contin. Pres.	ólleya	I am dwelling, I intend to dwell
" Past	ólleyei	I was dwelling
Fut. Def.	olli dóna	I am going to dwell
Habit. Pres.	olli jira	I am accustomed to dwell
" Past	olli jirei	I used to dwell
Conditional	ólli laha	I would dwell, or would have dwelt

Subjunctive :

Aorist	inan ollo	that I may dwell
Continuative	inan ólleyo	that I may dwell

Aorist Indic. Preterite Indic.

Sing. 1.	al	il
2.	tal	til
3 m.	yal	yil
3 f.	tal	til
Plur. 1.	nal	nil
2.	tàlin	tillen
3.	yàlin	yillen

Note that the consonants denoting the persons are *prefixed* to the verb, and that there are no personal endings in these tenses (except in 2nd and 3rd plur.).

The Negative form of the Present is the same as the Affirmative.

ma al	I do not dwell
ma tal	
etc.	etc.

(b) 2nd Conjugation.

101. In this Conjugation the root ends in o, and the Infinitive is formed by adding n, but in a great many cases the o is changed to a.

This change may also take place in both Simple and Continuative tenses.

In the Simple tenses **d** is added to the root, before adding the tense terminations, but in the 2nd pers. and 3rd pers. fem. sing. the **d** is lost, being assimilated into the **t** of the termination, and in the 1st pers. plur. the **d** is dropped before the **n**.

Table I.

102. The **o** in the Simple tenses is long, or at least as accentuated as the preceding syllable.

The consonant before the **o** is, **h, sh, k, g, j, or ' , or y.**

		Infin.	Aorist	Continuative
amahho	borrow	amahhòn	amahhòda	amahhóneya
ashtako	complain	asktakòn	ashtakòda	ashtakóneya
gajo	be hungry	gajòn	gajòda	gajóneya
gasho	put on	gashòn	gashòda	gashóneya
harrago	swagger	harragòn	harragòda	harragóneya
riyo	dream	riyòn	riyòda	riyóneya
so'ò	walk	so'on	só'òda	so'óneya
tasho	consider	tashòn	tashòda	tashóneya
tuko	pray	tukòn	túkòda	tukóneya

Table II.

103. These are Attributive Verbs formed by adding **o** to an adjective.

In conjugation **o** is changed to **a**, which is long in the Simple tenses.

		Infin.	Aorist	Continuative
ado	grow angry	adan	adàda	adáneya
bislo	become ripe	bislan	bislàda	bisláneya
damo	be completed	daman	damàda	damáneya
dôwo	approach	dôwan	dôwàda	dôwáneya
fogo	go far	fogan	fogàda	fogáneya
hhumo	become bad	hhuman	hhumàda	hhumáneya
idlo	come to an end	idlan	idlàda	idláneya
mergo	be entangled	mergan	mergàda	mergáneya
shishlo	grow fat	shishlan	shishlàda	shishláneya
weino	grow big	weinan	weinàda	weináneya

Table III.

104. Verbs ending in **so**, which is preceded by a consonant, or in **hho**, have the vowel of the Simple tenses short, but it may or may not be changed to **a**.

	Infin.	Aorist	Continuative
badso	badson	bádsoda	badsóneya
be plentiful			
bahhso	bahhson	báhhsoda	bahhsóneya
escape			
buhso	buhsan	búhsada	buh sámeya
be full			
bukso	buksan	búksada	buksáneya
be cured			
dafso	dafson	dáfsoda	dafsóneya
exchange			
'ehho	'ehhon	'éhhoda	'ehhóneya
be partial			
gürso	gürsan	gürsada	gürsáneya
marry			
hubso	hubson	húbsoda	hubsóneya
ascertain			
ghaibso	ghaibson	gháibsoda	ghaibsóneya
take your share			
ghállohho	ghállohhon	ghállohhoda	ghallohhóneya
be bent			
ghobso	ghobson	ghóbsoda	ghobsóneya
seize			
ibso	ibson	ibsoda	ibsóneya
buy for yourself			
jògso	jògson	jògsoda	jògsóneya
shop			
sehho	sehhan	séhhada	sehháneya
sleep			
tirso	tirson	tírsoda	tirsóneya
count for yourself			

In the verbs of this class the Aorist and Preterite tenses are found very frequently in a contracted form, in the 1st and 3rd masc. sing. and 3rd plural, the terminations being **-sha, -shan, or -sa, -san, etc.**

Example,

ibso buy

Aorist Indicative.

Sing. 1.	wa ibsha	I buy	Plur. 1.	wa ibsona
2.	„ ibsota		2.	„ ibsotan
3 m.	„ ibsha		3.	„ ibshan
3 f.	„ ibsota			

		<i>Aorist.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>
Similarly,	badso	makes	badsha,
„	ghaibso	„	ghaibsha,
„	bahhso	„	bahhsa,
„	gürso	„	gürsa,
„	bukso	„	buksa,
			badshei
			ghaibshei
			bahhsei
			gürsei
			buksei

Table IV.

105. In the following verbs *o* is preceded by, *b, d, ð, f, gh, kh, l, n, r, s*. These drop the *o* in the Simple tenses, except in 2nd pers. and 3rd fem. sing. and 1st plur., in which the vowel usually appears as short *a* in 2nd and 3rd fem., and as *o* in 1st plur.

In all persons the *d* of the Simple tenses becomes *t*, except after *gh, kh*.

It, as usual, becomes *sh*.

Example, haïso have got*Aorist Indicative.*

	wa haïsta	I have got	wa haïsona
	„ haïsata		„ haïsatana
	„ haïsta		„ haïstana
	„ haïsata		
	Infu.	Aorist	Continuative
bagho	baghan	baghda	bagháneya
be afraid			
baro	baran	barta	baranéya
learn			
dalo	dalan	dasha	(dalóneya)
be born			
damino	damnon	daminta	(daminóneya)
be surety			
degeiso	degeison	degeista	degeisóneya
listen			
difo	difon	difta	difóneya
strike			

	Infu.	Aorist	Continuative
dimo	diman	dinta	dimáneya
die			
diso	dison	dista	disóneya
build for yourself			
dòno	dònon	dònta	dònóneya
look for			
doro	doron	dorta	doróneya
choose			
dumo	duman	dunta	dumáneya
hide yourself			
dabbalo	dabbalan	dabbasha	dabbaláneya
swim			
fadiso	fadison	fadista	fadisóneya
sit down			
farahhalo	farahhalan	farahhasha	farahhaláneya
wash your hands			
garo	garan	garta	garanéya
understand			
haïso	haïson	haïsta	haïsóneya
have got			
hedo	hedon	hedta	hedóneya
tie on yourself			
hiro	hiron	hirta	hiróneya
shave yourself			
ghado	ghadon	ghata	ghadóneya
take for yourself			
ghobo	ghobon	ghobta	ghobóneya
catch			
jèso	jèson	jesta	jèsóneya
turn yourself			
jido	jidan	jita	jidáneya
hurry on			
maido	maidon	maidta	maidóneya
be washed			
naso	nason	nasta	nasóneya
take a rest			
nokho	nokhon	nokhda	nokhóneya
return			
sameiso	sameison	sameista	sameisóneya
make for yourself			

	Infin	Aorist	Continuative
sido carry, wear	sidon	sita	sidóneya
siso pay for	slson	sista	slsóneya
weidiso ask for	weidison	weidista	weidisońeya
lukho gulp	lukhon	lukhda	lukhóneya

The Irregular Verbs, imo, odo, ogho.

106. These verbs are declined irregularly in the Simple tenses, with the same peculiarity as the verb *oll*.

Note. The root from which the Simple tenses of *odo* are formed is related to the regular verb *yed* call, and also a verb *yad*, found in songs :

Examples, dabýera tehdo yada ba.
"The little song I sing is like a shower of rain."
Yan sidi dánabka yèdei.
"I spoke like the lightning."

Imperative	imo come	(odo) ¹ say	ogho know
Infinitive	iman	odan	oghòn
Adject.	—	—	—
Noun	imad-ki	—	oghòn-ti
Indic. Aorist	imàda	idahhda or idahha	aghán
Preterite	imi	idi, or idahhei	ighín
Contin. Pres.	imáneya	odáneya	ogháneya
„ Past	imáneyei	odáneyei	ogháneyei
Fut. Def.	iman dóna	odan dóna	oghòn dóna
Habit. Pres.	imán jira	odán jira	oghòn jira
„ Past	imán jirei	odán jirei	oghòn jirei
Conditional	imán laha	odán laha	oghòn laha
Potential	imàde	idahhde or idahhe	oghàde
Subjunctive :			
Aorist	imàdo	idahhdo	oghàdo
Continuative	imáneyo	odáneyo	ogháneyo

¹ Instead of the Imperative *odo*, the word *deh* is used.

Aorist Indicative.

Sing. 1.	imàda	idahhda, or idahha	aghán
2.	timàda	tidahhda, or tidahha	taghán
3 m.	yimàda	yidahhda, or yidahha	yaghán
3 f.	timàda	tidahhda, or tidahha	taghán
Plur. 1.	nimádna	nidahhna, or nidahha	naghán
2.	timadan	tidahhdan, or tidahhan	tagánin
3.	yimadan	yidahhdan, or yidahhan	yaghánin

Preterite Indicative.

Sing. 1.	ími, or ímid	ídi, or idahhei	ighín
2.	tími, or tímíd	tídi, or tidahhdei	tighín
3 m.	yími, or yímíd	yídi, or yidahhei	yighín
3 f.	tími, or tímíd	tídi, or tidahhdei	tighín
Plur. 1.	ními, or nímid	nídi, or nidahhnei	nighín
2.	tímaden	tidahhden	tighínen
3.	yímaden	yidahhden, or yidahhen	yighínen

The Aorist Subjunctive of *imo*, and *odo*, is declined like the Indicative, with the Subjunctive terminations, *o* and *an*.

inan imàdo hadan idahhdo
inad timàdo, etc. hadad tidahhdo, etc.

The Aorist Subj. of *ogho* is regular : oghàdo, oghàto, etc.

The Negatives of the Aorist Indic. and Conditional are regularly formed, in the former by using the Aorist Subj., and in the latter by replacing the Aorist terminations by *en*; but in the verb *ogho* the Pres. Indicative is unaltered.

I do not come ma imàdo I would not maan ímaden
I do not know ma aghán have come

All other Negative forms are regular.

(c) 3rd Conjugation.

107. These verbs all end in *-i* or *-ei*, and form the Infinitive by adding *-n*. In the Simple tenses *i* becomes *y* for euphony before the tense terminations which do not begin with a consonant.

108. Certain Participles are irregular :

ingeji	dry	Part.	ingegan	dried.
wanāji	make good	„	wanāksan	good
hagaji	make straight	„	hagáksan	straight.
ghoi	make wet	„	ghoiyan	wetted

109. Certain verbs in *i* are conjugated like the first Conjugation, adding *-yi* in the Infinitive. These take *-d* instead of *-t* in the 2nd and 3rd fem. persons.

Root		Aorist Indicative		Contin. Pres.	
		Infinitive	1st pers. sing.	2nd pers. sing.	Indic.
'affi	parlon	'afflyi	'afflya	'affida	'afflyeya
ahdi	swear	ahdiyi	ahdiya	ahdida	ahdiyeya
akhri	read	akhriyi	akhriya	akhrida	akhriyeya
'ai	curse	'aiyi	'aiya	'aida	'aiyeya
'ari	ebb	'ariyi	'ariya	'arida	'ariyeya
awawi	dream	awawiyi	awawiya	awawida	awawiyeya
bakhti	die	bakhtiyi	bakhtiya	bakhtida	bakhtiyeya
bari	besech	bariyi	bariya	barida	bariyeya
bari	be safe, well	bariyi	bariya	barida	bariyeya
dai	look	daiyi	daiya	daida	daiyeya
'ei	cry	'eiyi	'eiya	'eida	'eiyeya
'eri	drive away	'eriyi	'eriya	'erida	'eriyeya
fadi	sit, dwell	fadiyi	fadiya	fadida	fadiyeya
föri	whistle	föriyi	föriya	förida	föriyeya
gábei	sing	gábeyi	gábeya	gábeda	gábeyeya
haji	make a pilgrimage	hajlyi	hajiya	hajida	hajlyeya
oi	cry	oiyi	oiya	oida	oiyeya
silei'	be tortured	silèi'yi	silèi'a	silèi'da	silèi'yeya

(d) *The Irregular Verbs aho, laho, wah.*

110. *aho* (be), is an Irregular Defective Verb of doubtful conjugation. It has the same peculiarity in the Present Indicative as the other Irregular Verbs, inasmuch as it places the Personal consonants *t, n*, at the beginning of the word.

Affirmative Tenses.

Imperative	<i>aho</i>	be
Infinitive	<i>ahain</i>	
Indicative :		
Present	<i>wan ahai</i>	I am
Past	<i>wan aha</i>	I was
Future	<i>wan ahain dòna</i>	I am going to be

Habit. Pres.	<i>wan aháin jira</i>	I usually am
„ Past	<i>wan aháin jirei</i>	I used to be
Conditional	<i>wan aháin laha</i>	I should be
Potential	<i>an ahàde</i>	I may be
Subjunctive	<i>inan ahàdo</i>	that I may be

111. It is only irregular in the Infinitive and Indicative. There are no Continuative tenses.

	Present		Past.	
Sing. 1.	<i>wan ahai</i>	I am	<i>wan aha</i>	I was
2.	<i>wad tahai</i>		<i>wad ahaid</i>	
3 m.	<i>wu yahai</i>		<i>wu aha</i>	
3 f.	<i>wei tahai</i>		<i>wei ahaid</i>	
Plur. 1.	<i>weinu nahai</i>		<i>weinu ahain</i>	
2.	<i>weidin tihin</i>		<i>weidin ahaiden</i>	
3.	<i>wei yihin</i>		<i>wei ahayen</i>	

112. When *aho* is conjugated negatively, it is only irregular in the Present Indicative.

	Neg. Pres. Indic.		Neg. Past. Indic.	
Sing. 1.	<i>miihi</i>	I am not	<i>maan ahain</i>	I was not
2.	<i>miihid</i>		etc.	
3 m.	<i>maaha</i>		Neg. Conditional	
3 f.	<i>maaha</i>		<i>maan ahàden</i>	I should not be
Plur. 1.	<i>miihin</i>		<i>maad ahàten</i>	
2.	<i>mai hidin</i>		etc.	
3.	<i>maaha</i>		Neg. Subjunctive	
			<i>inánan ahain</i>	that I may not be
			etc.	

113. This verb is used independently as in :

<i>na's bad tahai</i>	you are a fool
<i>nin 'ajis bu aha</i>	he was a lazy man
<i>askàri ban aháin jirei</i>	I used to be a soldier

But it most frequently occurs combined with adjectives, especially participles.

Such adjectives are pluralised in the Plural persons.

<i>hedan tied</i>	<i>wein large</i>
-------------------	-------------------

Present Indicative Affirmative.

Sing. 1.	wa hédnahai	I am tied	wa weinahai	I am large
2.	„ hedántahai		„ weintahai	
3 m.	„ hedányahai		„ weinyahai	
3 f.	„ hedántahai		„ weintahai	
Plur. 1.	„ hedhedánnahai		„ waweinnahai	
2.	„ hedhedántihin		„ waweintihin	
3.	„ hedhedányihin		„ waweinyihin	

Present Indicative Negative.

Sing. 1.	ma hedni	I am not tied	ma weini	I am not large
2.	ma hednid		ma weinid	
3 m.	ma hedna		ma weina	
3 f.	ma hedna		ma weina	
Plur. 1.	ma hednin		ma weinin	
2.	ma hednidin		ma weinidin	
3.	ma hedna		ma weina	

Past Indicative Affirmative.

Sing. 1.	wa hedna	I was tied	wa weina	I was big
2.	„ hednahaid		„ weinahaid	
3 m.	„ hedna		„ weina	
3 f.	„ hednahaid		„ weinahaid	
Plur. 1.	„ hedhednahain		„ waweinahain	
2.	„ hedhednahaiden		„ waweinahaiden	
3.	„ hedhednahayen		„ waweinahayen	

Past Indicative Negative.

Sing. 1.	maan hednahain	maan weinahain
	I was not tied	I was not big
	etc.	etc.

114. The adjectival roots, òg (knowing), ja'al (liking), ogòl (agreeing), are similarly conjugated with aho, in the Present and Past tenses.

	Pres. Affirm.		Past Affirm.
wa ògahai	I know	wa ògaha	I knew
„ ja'alahai	I like	„ ja'alaha	I liked
„ ogòlahai	I agree	„ ogòlaha	I agreed

	Pres. Negative		Past Negative
ma ògi'	I do not know	maan ògahain	I did not know
ma ja'alihì	I do not like	maan ja'alahain	I did not like
ma ogòlihì	I do not agree	maan ogòlahain	I did not agree

Other tenses are formed according to the 2nd conjugation from the verbs,

ogho	know (q.v.)
ja'alo	like
ogòlo	agree

After adjectives ending in a, h, ó, the t of the Personal inflexions is changed to d.

wa lugoládahai	she is legless
wa garadléhdahai	she is sensible
wa òòdahai	it is near

115. The verb laho (possess), is conjugated like aho.

	Affirm.	Negative
Imperative	laho	
Infinitive	laháin	
Indicative :		
Present	wa lehahai	má lihì
Past	„ laha	má lahain
Habit. Pres.	„ laháin jira	má laháin jiro
„ Past	„ laháin jirei	má laháin jirin
Future	„ laháin òòna	má laháin òòno
Conditional	„ laháin laha }	maan lahàden
Potential	an lahàde	
Subjunctive	inan lahàdo	inanan lahain

Affirmative.

	Present		Past	
Sing. 1.	wa lehahai	I possess	wa laha	I possessed
2.	„ lehdahai		„ lahaid	
3 m.	„ lehyahai		„ laha	
3 f.	„ lehdahai		„ lahaid	
Plur. 1.	„ lehnahai		„ lahain	
2.	„ lehdihin		„ lahaiden	
3.	„ lehyihin		„ lahayen	

¹ The 1st Sing. Present Negative is contracted into mòjì, or mòyì.

Negative.

	Present	Past	
Sing. 1.	málihi I do not possess	ma(an) lahai	I did not possess
2.	málihid	etc.	
3 m.	málaha		
3 f.	málaha		
Plur. 1.	málihin		
2.	málihidin		
3.	málaha		

116.

Uses of laho.

This verb is made up of the root *leh* (possessing), and *aho* (be).

In the Indicative the tenses of *aho* are conjugated in full, preceded by *leh*; but other tenses are contracted, as if from the root *laho*.

laho literally means "have possession of," "own."

gèl badan ma lehdahai? have you many camels?

nàg ma lehdahai? have you a wife?

[*hai* (have, hold), could not be used in these examples.]

The root alone is used in the following expressions:

anigà leh, adigà leh it is mine, it is yours
etc. etc.

dáktarkà leh, } it belongs to the doctor
or dáktarki bu lehyahai }
nin bà leh it belongs to someone

Other idiomatic meanings:

mahhád lehdahai? what have you to say? what do you mean? what is the matter with you?

wuhhu lehyahai, dònì mayo, he means, he does not want to.

lába rubod ban ugu lehahai, I am owed two rupees by you.

The Past Indicative is used as an auxiliary with an Infinitive, to form the Conditional tense of verbs.

wa tégi laha I should go

It may also govern substantival sentences, introduced by *in*:

málihi inan ku ra'ò, it is not my business to go with you.
inad berrì takto bad lehdahai, you ought (have) to go

to-morrow.

117.

wah.

The verb root *wah* is conjugated as an irregular defective verb, and is used as an auxiliary verb, meaning, "fail," "be unable," "cannot find."

It is only conjugated in the Present and Past Indicative, and in one tense of the Subjunctive.

Indicative.

	Present		Past
Sing. 1.	wahya, waiya, wai	I fail	wahyei, waiyei, wai
2.	weida		weidei, wei
3 m.	wahya, waiya, wai		wahyei, waiyei, wai
3 f.	weida		weidei
Plur. 1.	weina		weinei
2.	weidan		weiden
3.	wahyan, waiyan, wai		wahyen, waiyen, wai

Subjunctive.

Sing. 1.	waiyo
2.	weido
3 m.	waiyo
3 f.	weido
Plur. 1.	weino
2.	weidan
3.	waiyan

Examples (cf. §§ 146, 195, 274 note),

iman waiya	I, or he, cannot (or will not) come
so'on wai	I, he, or they cannot (fail to) walk
shakhèin waiyen	they would not (failed to) work
hadad tegi weido	if you fail to go
hadeinu gádi weino	if we fail to reach it
bìyo meshà ka weina	we cannot find water there
ghori ka wein wa wai	I cannot find larger wood
mahhad u iman weida	why don't you come?
wa wai	I, he, or they cannot find it
la wah	one cannot find it, it cannot be found

118. (e) *The Passive Voice.*

There is no Passive Voice in the conjugation of the Somali verb.

It is translated in two ways :

(i) by the Past Participle and the verb **aho**, cf. § 113;

(ii) by the Indefinite pronoun **la**, with the 3rd pers. masc. sing. of the Active voice of the verb.

Here **la** is identical in meaning and construction with the French pronoun *on*, and means "they," "people," "one."

Examples,

wahha la yiði	it is said
wahhba lagu má falo	nothing is done with it
lei shègei	I was told
la na ghobsóneya	we shall be caught

In neither case can the Instrument be expressed. If required, the Instrument must be expressed as the Subject:
ninkan igu diftei I was struck by this man (this man struck me).

3. *Derivative Verbs.*

119. These are, Intensive, Reflexive, Attributive, Causative, and may be formed from either nouns, adjectives, or verbs.

120. (a) *Intensive verbs* express an emphatic, intensified or repeated action, and are formed by reduplication of the simple radical verb. These all belong to the 1st Conjugation.

Examples,

lab	fold	lablab	fold up} i.e.
fur	open	furfur	unfold } many folds
goi	cut	gogoi	cut up in pieces
dòn	want	dòndòn	look around for
gur	pick up	gurgur	pick up all
hed	tie	hedhed	tie up, pack up
jehh	tear	jehhjehh	tear up
sheg	tell	shegsheg	repeat word by word

121. (b) *Reflexive verbs* imply doing something to or for oneself, or may be passive in meaning. They are formed by adding **-o** or **-so** to a noun or verb (words ending in **i** always take **-so**).

These are all of the 2nd Conjugation.

Examples,

fadi	sit	fadiiso	seat yourself, sit down
jòg	wait, be	jògso	halt, stop
jed	turn	jèso	turn yourself
hub	be sure	hubso	ascertain, assure yourself
bar	teach	baro	learn
gar-ti	justice	garo	understand
amahh-di	loan	amahho	borrow
dòn	want	dòno	find for yourself
bagh	fear	baghho	be afraid
dor-ki	choice	doro	choose
jìd	pull	jìdo	hurry on
maid	wash	maido	be washed, wash yourself
sid	carry	sido	carry for yourself, wear
ghad	take away	ghado	take for yourself
hir	shave	hiro	shave yourself
hed	tie	hedo	tie on to yourself
ghob	take	ghobo	catch, take hold of
		ghobso	" "
hai	have, keep	haiiso	have got, keep for yourself
ghaib-ki	share	ghaibso	take your share
ìb-ki	price	ìbso	buy, sell
samèi	make	samèiso	make for yourself
gür-ki	marriage	gürso	marry
kahhai	take, lead	kahhaiso	take to yourself
sì	give	sìso	pay for
weidì	ask	weidìso	ask for yourself

122. (c) *Attributive verbs* are formed by adding **-o** to an adjective or participle, and are conjugated according to the 2nd Conjugation, the **o** being changed to **a** in all tenses and moods. 'This **o** gives the meaning of "become," and not "be," the latter being translated by **aho**.

Examples,

'ad	white	'ado	become white
-----	-------	------	--------------

bisil	ripe, cooked	bislo	become ripe, cooked
dô	near	dôwo	approach
gab	short	gabo	become short
hhun	bad	humo	become bad
fòg	far	fògo	go to a distance
shilis	fat	shishlo	become fat

Distinguish between the following tenses :

wa hhúnyahai	it is bad
wa hhumàda	it becomes bad
wa hhumáneya	it will become bad

{ fardahaiga ma shishla, my ponies are not fat.
farduha meshatan ma shishlâdo, ponies do not get fat here.
hadi miyi lo kakháyo wa shishlâneya, if they are taken to the
jungle, they will get fat.

123. (d) *Causative verbs* imply the causing of an action or production of a state or attribute in some object. They are formed (i) by adding -i, or -si (-si always to a word ending in -i) to any noun or verb, (ii) by adding -ei to an adjective. They are all transitive verbs of the 3rd Conjugation.

Examples,

shakhei	work	shakheisi	make to work
dambei	be behind	dambeisi	put behind
'ab	drink	'absi	cause to drink
ghaib	share	ghaibsi	divide in shares
gab	be short	gabi	shorten
amùs	be silent	amùsi	make silent
dalòl-shi	hole	dalòli	perforate
habàb	loss	habàbi	cause to lose
ràd-ki	track	ràdi	follow the track
bad	be plentiful	badi	increase
durug	move	durki	remove, cause to move

Where the last letter of the radical is a guttural it is usually altered to j.

Examples,

dagh	graze	daji	cause to graze
bagh	fear	baji	frighten
jòg	wait	jòji	stop (<i>transitive</i>)
ingeg	be dry	ingeji	cause to be dry

hagag	be straight	hagaji	make straight
wanag	goodness	wanaji	make good
wereg	go round	wereji	cause to go round
also			
ghabô	be cold	ghabôji	make cold

Verbs formed from adjectives:

'ad	white	'adei	whiten
bisil	cooked	bislei	cook
kulul	hot	kululei	make hot
adag	hard	adkei	harden
fòg	far	fògei	put afar off
dan	all, complete	damei	finish

The Verbs mentioned in § 97 alter a to e:

gal	enter	geli	insert
ka'	awake	ke'i	awaken, arouse

D. THE PARTICLES.

124. Particles are used in Somali to correspond to various English parts of speech, but cannot be actually translated, except by reference to the context of the sentence in which they occur. They cannot stand by themselves, but only in conjunction with other parts of speech, nor are they subject to any inflexions of any kind.

They may either have reference to a verb (Verbal Particles), or they may correspond to conjunctions (Conjunctive Particles).

The Verbal Particles may correspond to certain adverbs or prepositions.

The Conjunctive Particles may serve to introduce a principal or subordinate sentence, or they may act as links between two coordinate sentences or parts of speech.

1. *Verbal Particles.*

125. (a) *Adverbial Particles.*

wada	altogether, completely
kala	apart, separately
si	that way
so	this way

These may be used with any verb.

Examples,

fárdihi wada kéna	bring all the ponies
la wada ghadei	they are all removed
kala durka	move apart, separate
kala dufo	stretch out
kala goi	cut apart
si so'ò go on	so so'ò come on
si jèso turn that way	so jèso turn this way
si gal go in	so gal come in
so wada kahhai	bring all

Other Adverbial Particles are :

ha, yan, ma, an.	Negative Particles. Cf. §§ 91, 145.
ma.	Interrogative Particle. Cf. §§ 94, 145.
wa, ba, ya.	Affirmative Particles. Cf. §§ 138—144.

Further idiomatic meanings of *si* and *so* should be noticed :

si means "continue" an action

si shakhei	continue to work
si baro	continue to learn

so means "begin" to do something, or "go and" do....

so aròri hòlaha	go and water the flocks
so lbso	go and buy for yourself
so safei	go and clean

126. (b) Prepositional Particles (*ku, u, ka, la*).

ku at, in, by means of, for :

blyo galáska ku shub	pour some water into the glass
gèd bu ku hedna	he was tied to a tree
'el bu ku da'ei	he fell into a well
ga'anta ku ghobo	hold with your hand
hadig ku heð	tie with a rope
gèl bannu ku dírirra	we fight for camels

u on account of:

mahhad u taktei ? what did you go for?

to (a person):

sirkálki u tag go to the officer
Fàrah u gei take to Farah

ka from, across, concerning :

mèsha ka káli	come from that place
mèsha ka tága	go away from there
ka ghob	pour away
ka goi	cut off
dehhda ka taláb	go across the nullah
muska ka bòd	jump over the fence
wahhas walihba ka gáran	I understand nothing about that
mayo	

la together with :

na la ra'	come with us
wa ku la hádleya	I am talking with you

2. *Conjunctive Particles.*

127. (a) *Introductory Particles.*

sô, or *shô* perhaps :

sô magáladu jòga	perhaps he is in the town
sô gáran maysid ?	don't you understand ?

mala, malaha (lit. thought)	probably :
mala wa árarei	he has probably run away

bal. The meaning of this is impossible to express. It is used in the following constructions,

(i) With Imperative: *bal káli* well, come
bal an ègo let me look, then

(ii) With the particle *in*, introducing an indirect question :
weidi bal inei fògtahai ask if it is far

(b) *Conjunctive Particles.*

iyò and (coupling two substantives)

ò and (coupling two clauses).

-na and, also, (a suffix, usually introducing a fresh sentence)

-se but (a suffix).

ama, mise, either, or

in that } these usually require the Subjunctive mood.
hadi if }

Examples,

Fàrah *iyò* àniga, Farah and I.

òrod *ò* só ghad, run and fetch it.

wa adágyahai *ò* lagu goin kari mayo, it is hard and cannot be cut.

ádiguna mahhad dōnesa? and what do you want?

isna wa tégei, he too has gone.

dabedédna, and afterwards.

wa jōgei, ninkuse árarei, I was there, but the man ran away.

ama tag ama jōg, either go or stay.

ma shegtei mise ilōdei? did you tell or forget?

inad takto ban dōneya, I want you to go.

hadu yimādo, i káli, if he comes, come to me.

E. ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS.

128. With the exception of the radical particles given in the last section, these parts of speech are represented in Somali by substantival expressions.

129. Adverbs of Quality and Manner:

ain-ki	kind, sort
ainkan, ainkas	like this, like that
si-di	manner
sida, sidas, or sàs	so, thus

si is also used with an adjective, forming an abstract substantive:

si wanáksan	good manner
si hhun	bad „
si 'ajis	lazy „

Such expressions with the particle u become adverbial.

Examples,

si wanáksan u samei	make properly
wa si 'ajis u shakhēineya	he is working lazily

The following nouns are commonly used in this way with u:

àd	force, effort	hòs	downwards
mlyir	prudence	dib	backwards
khumāti	straightness	hor	forwards
kor	upwards	ghunyar	slowness

also the verb root dakhso hurry

Examples,

àd u heji	hold tight
mlyir u fül	ride carefully
dib u jōgso	stand back
dakhso u tag	go quickly

130. Adverbs of Time and Place:

Time: gor-ti, kol-ki, mar-ki, had-di, wà-gi, béri-gi, gélin-ki.

Place: mel-shi, hal-ki, hag-gi.

Time.

this time	gortan, kolkan, markan	another time	mar dambe
now	iminka, áminka	often	gor badan, mar badan
now at once	haddan	sometimes	mar mar
now therefore	haddaba	again	mar káleh
then	gortas, kolkas, markas	at no time	kolla
soon	gor dô	first	horta
later on	haddô, haddôtò	once	kol, gor
before	kolki hòre, marki hòre	twice	lába gor
afterwards	kolki dambe, marki dambe, dabadéd	yet, still	wèli
formerly	kol hòre, wàgi hòre, bérigi hòre	never	wèligi
		always	gor walba

Place.

here	halkan, mēshan	above	dùsha
this way	haggan	beneath	hòsta
there	halkas, halkà, mēshas	in front	hòre, horti, ka hòre
that way	haggas	behind	dambe, ka dambe, ka daba
yonder	halkò, haggò	inside	gudaha
near	mel dô	outside	dibadda
far	mel fòg	aside	ges
somewhere	mel, melun	on that side	gestà
everywhere	mel walba	around	harèro
nowhere	mella	in the middle	dehda

(For hours, days, months, etc., see Appendix.)

131.

INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS.

of what sort?	ainma P
how?	side P
how much?	inte P
why?	mahha u P (cf. § 195)
when?	gorma P
at what time?	hadma P
how often?	imisa gor P
how long	halkyo gorma P
where?	halke P hagge P melma P me P meyei P medei P
how far?	inte P

132.

PREPOSITIONS.

The simple prepositions (to, for, from, with, etc.) are represented by the Particles (cf. § 126).

Other prepositions are represented by Adverbial Nouns, the word governed being placed in the possessive (cf. § 201). This may be done by using the adverb alone, with the governed word following it in the possessive position, as

sidi na's	like a fool
gorti dagalki	at the time of battle

Or the adverb is used with the possessive adjective, as

akhalka hortisi	in front of the house
joniad gudaheda	inside a bag

as, like	sidi	outside	dibaddisi
at the time of	gorti, kolki, marki	beside	gestisi
before	hortisi	around	harerodisi
after	dabadisi	between, among	dehhdisi
until	hadyo inti	opposite	hortist
since	halkyo gorti	beyond	ka shishéi
near to	agtisi	on this side of	ka sòkei
far from	fògtisi	instead of	meshisi
over, on	dushisi	for the sake of	awadisi
under	hòstisi	behind	dambisi
in front of	hortisi	within	gudahisi
and,			
except	mahai	without	laän

133.

RELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

when	gorti, kolki, marki
until	hadyo inti, inti
while	int
since	ha iyo gorti
before	intan (= inti-an, negative)
where	mèshi, halki, haggi
as much as	inti
as	sidi

F. INTERJECTIONS AND SALUTATIONS.

134.

Interjections.

war	man, sir
na	woman, miss, madam

Examples,

war, 'ss ká tag!	go away, man!
na, ayà tahai P	who art thou, woman?

warya! is used to draw attention.

-ô is added as a suffix to Proper Names in calling out to persons.

warya, Libanô! Hi! Liban!

ha	yes
maya	no
hoi hoi!	a shout to attract attention
jog!	an exclamation of astonishment
Wallahh!	by God!
èga, Wallahh!	lit. means "look, by God!"
dèga!	lit. means "listen!"
Wallàhhi, iyo Billàhhi, iyo Tallàhhi.	An Arabic oath
hauràrsan	all right
ha ahàto	so be it
wàtahai	very well (lit. it is)
yelkis	that's his business, never mind
'ss ka da	let be
'ss kà eg	look out
Illàhhi maháddi	thank God
Illàhhi ba òg	God knows
kó, kòdi, haiye	yes, well?

135.

Salutations.

Nábad Peace

Greeting		Reply	
'ma nábad ba P	} is it peace?	{ wa nábad	} it is peace
or		{ or	
sô nábad miya P		{ nábad weiye	
ma nábad ghóbota P	have you	wa nábad ghobta	I have
	peace?		peace
² mahhád shégta P	what do you	nábad ban shèga	I tell
	tell?		peace
³ ma báriiden P	are you safe?	ha, báriinei	yes, we are
			safe
sidè tahai P	how are you?		
'ss ka wárran	give news of yourself		
mèsha ka wárran	give news of the place		
ma bukta P	are you sick?		
ma buksánesa P	are you getting better?		
ma ladántahai P	are you well?		
wa ka sì dara	I am worse		

¹ The formal salutation.² The colloquial, informal greeting, "How do you do?"³ Corresponds to "Good morning."

PART III. SYNTAX OF SIMPLE SENTENCES.

A. THE STRUCTURE OF A SIMPLE SENTENCE.

1. *Order of Words.*

136. The usual order of a simple sentence, such as a command or statement, is

1. Subject.
2. Object.
3. Verb.

Examples,

o. *v.*
sòr ná si, give us food.

o. *v.*
fáraska kòrei, saddle the horse.

s. *o.* *v.*
nin ba libahh dilei, a man has killed a lion.

137. Adverbs may be placed anywhere except last. Adverbs of Time are usually placed first.

a. *o.* *v.*
háddatan aurta rëra, load the camels at once.

o. *a.* *v.*
fáraska dakhso u sò kahhai, fetch the horse quickly.

a. *s.* *v.*
markàsa ninki yidi, then the man said.

s. *a.* *o.* *v.*
habàrti ba habènki dambe àkhalki Suldànka so ag martei,
the old woman on the following night passed near the Sultan's house.

a. *s.* *o.* *v.*
'ashodi dambe ya habàrti barlyo dònatei,
on the following day the old woman begged alms.

s. *o.* *a.* *v.*
ninka hòlihisi Burao bu gèineya,
the man is taking his flocks to Burao.

138. 2. *The Particles wa, ba, ya.*

These particles are of such universal occurrence, and so essential to idiomatic speech, that a correct understanding of their use is necessary at the outset. No one meaning can be assigned to them, as each may represent at one time a pronoun, at another a definite or indefinite article, at another the verb "is," "are," and at yet another time an adverb.

Their meanings may be divided into two classes :

(i) All three, **wa**, **ba**, **ya**, are Particles of Affirmation, just as **ma** is a Particle of Negation or Interrogation.

wa draws attention to, and precedes, the verb.

ba, and **ya** (especially **ba**), draw attention to, and follow, the subject.

(ii) **ba**, and **ya** (especially **ya**), may be conjunctive or adverbial particles, often to be translated by "and so," "and then."

This usage is found in narratives.

139. (i) *As Particles of Affirmation.*

If used without either a personal pronoun or a particle, a verb is considered abrupt.

Compare **ba** and **wa** in the following examples :

(*Note. In these cases ba and ya are synonymous, and either form may be used equally, but ba is preferred by Eastern and Central tribes.*)

1. **nin ba yimi** a man has come
2. **nin wa yimi** -- a man has arrived
3. **Fārah ba yimi** Farah has come
4. **Fārah wa yimi** Farah has arrived

1, 3 mean respectively that "it is a man that has come," and that "it is Farah that has come."

2, 4 mean respectively that "a man (as expected, or ordered) has arrived," and that "Farah (as expected, or ordered) has arrived."

In the first case the information relates to the individual who has come ; in the second case it relates to the arrival of some known person.

In short, **ba** emphasizes the identity of the subject, while **wa** emphasizes the meaning of the verb.

140. This explains the fact that **wa** may be used with a verb when no subject is expressed, and **ba** may be used when no verb is expressed.

Examples,

wa imáneya	he is coming
wa wanáksányahai	it is good
sádehhdas ba wanáksan	those three are the best
ma Árab ba ?	is he an Arab ?
nin ba la dilei	a man has been killed
hòlihi wa la da'ei	the flocks have been looted
hòlihi rāg Musa Ismail ba ka da'ei	Musa Ismail's men looted the flocks

141. **ba** thus distinguishes the subject from the object where otherwise it would be doubtful.

Examples,

nin libahh ba ghobtei	a lion caught a man
nin ba libahh ghobtei	a man caught a lion

142. Special uses of **wa**.

(a) **wa** assists or emphasizes the meaning of the verb, but especially emphasizes an affirmation in reply to a question, expressed or understood.

ma imáneya ? ha, wa imáneya.	Is he coming? Yes, he is coming.
ma garanésa ? ha, wa garanéya.	Do you understand? Yes, I understand.

(b) **wa** means "is," "are," where the complement is a noun or numeral, and not an adjective.

wa nin hhun	he is a bad man
wa shabêl	it is a leopard
wa áfar	they are four
wà kan	here he is
wà ke ?	which is it ?
wa kúma ?	who are you ?
wa inte ?	how much is it ?
wà mahai ?	what is it ?

(c) Where the complement of "is," "are," is an adjective, **wa** is used, but the verb **aho** (be) is also used, suffixed to the adjective.

hádalkas wa hhúnyahai	that arrangement is bad
la'agti wa 'ulústahai	the money is heavy
sirkálka wa ògyahai	the officer knows
wàyahai, wàtahai	all right, so be it

(d) When the Preterite tense is used with **wa** it becomes a Perfect or Completed tense.

wa yimi	he has come
wa arkei	I have seen

143. Special uses of **ba** and **ya**.

(a) **ba**, or **ya**, emphasizes the identity of the subject, especially in reply to a question expressed or understood.

ya ku la rá'eya ? Fàrah ba i la rá'eya.
who is going with you? Farah is.

'id ma timi ? ha, Jàma ba yimi.
has anyone come? Yes, Jama has.

Suldàn ba fnan laha.
(there was) a Sultan (who) had a son.

(b) When the subject of a sentence is a numeral it nearly always requires **ba**, or **ya**.

soddon ba jòga	thirty are present
lába bá maghán	two are absent
lmisa ba jòga ?	how many are present?

(Note. In the following cases only **ba** is used, and not **ya**.)

(c) **ba** is used in questions where the complement of "is," "are," is a substantive.

ma áur ba ?	is it a camel?
ma Árab ba ?	is he an Arab?
ma kaigi ba ?	is it mine?
ma ísaga ba ?	is it he?
ma lába ba ?	is it two?

(d) In affirmative sentences, where the complement is an adjective, **ba** may be used, but the verb **aho**, be, is not then employed.

In this case **ba** may give a superlative sense to the adjective.

Illàhhi ba òg	God knows
nin ba maghán	one man is absent
báhalaha ghar ba hhun	some animals are bad
sádehhdas kán ba wanáksan	this is the best of those three

(e) **ba**, used after the object of a sentence, has a distributive meaning.

nin ba mid sí	give each man one
ain ba mel gòniah díga	put each kind in a separate place
kol ba nin keliah ha yimádo	let one man come at a time

(f) **ba** may give an indefinite meaning to a word of time or place; or is used with a verb, meaning "at all."

mel ba kú jira	it is somewhere or other
wahhba dóni mayo	I don't want anything at all
ha tégin ba	don't go at all
walba	every
lábada bá	both
sádehhdabá	all three
wahhad dóneso ba	whatever you want
mèshi ad tákto ba	wherever you go
kolba ad dóneso	whenever you want

144. (ii) *As Adverbial or Conjunctive Particles.*

ba and **ya**, in this sense, correspond to the English particles "now," "and then," "and so." Their position in the sentence has no relation to the subject, object, or verb, but follows the first phrase in the sentence.

("Phrase" here includes both unqualified nouns, or nouns with their attributes, whether adjective or relative clause, or adverbial expressions.)

ba is apparently not used except when the phrase is an unqualified noun, usually one which has already been referred to in the preceding sentence.

ya is always used after an adverb, or adverbial expression.

The examples illustrating these are taken from the stories, q.v.

Suldánka nàg bu gürsadei, suldánki ba hajki ghobtei.
(p. 145, l. 2.)

Kolkàsei tidi, "Bèrka gènyoda ínankàga." Ínanki ba suldànki u yèdei. (p. 146, l. 7.)

"Galábtàän ku so mermero." Galábtí ba ínanki gènyodi fùlei. (p. 146, l. 9.)

Mas ba lei hedei, maskas ba igu imáneya, o i 'uneya. (p. 150, l. 21.)

Daràrti dambe, ya suldànku yimi. (p. 146, l. 3.)

Dúhurki kolkei ahaid, ya wiyishi timi. (p. 148, l. 11.)

Ísago gèdka hurda, ya shanti inan u yimaden.

(p. 148, l. 16.)

3. Simple Interrogative and Negative Sentences.

145. The same particle **ma** is used in both kinds of sentences. There are certain differences in its several uses.

The Negative **ma** is placed as near to the verb as possible, while the Interrogative **ma** comes before any pronoun or particle qualifying the verb (cf. § 236).

Examples,

{ blyo ma kú jiran ?	is there any water in ?
{ blyo ku má jiran	there is no water in
{ wahn ma lagu siyei ?	has anything been given you ?
{ wahnba lei ma sin	nothing has been given me

When joined to the personal pronoun the interrogative particle becomes **mi-**, while the negative particle is unaltered.

{ miad áraktei ?	did you see ?
{ maad arkin	you did not see
{ miu ku shègei ?	did he tell you ?
{ i mau shègin	he did not tell me

In both cases the pronoun is often omitted when the person referred to is obvious from the context.

i ma shègin	(he) did not tell me
maärkin, or maärag	(I) did not see
bürta ma árkesa ?	do you see the hill ?
wahn ma dònesa ?	do you want anything ?

Interrogative **ma** may be separated from the pronoun by another word. In this case **ban**, **bad**, etc. are used (see also § 229).

ma hálka bu tégeya ?	is it there he is going ?
ma nínkan bu ku diftei ?	is it this man that struck you ?

Where the subject of an interrogative or negative sentence is a noun, it is placed first in the sentence. Generally, in interrogative sentences the personal pronoun is required as well, but need not be used.

'ollku ma ká bahhai ?	has the army left ?
ninku miu arkei libahha ?	did the man see the lion ?
manta sirkálku Burao ma ghobóneya ?	is the officer going to Burao to-day ?

146. Questions expressing surprise are introduced by **sô** or **shô**.

Examples,

la'agta badan sô doni maysid ?	don't you want all this money ?
sô gáran maysid ?	don't you understand ?
sô ma garanésa ?	surely you understand ?

Questions introduced by Interrogative Pronouns and Adverbs:

Examples,

ya ku shègei hádalkas ?	who told you that story ?
wa kúma ? ayà tahai ?	who are you ?
ayad áraktei ?	whom did you see ?
ninmad u díbtei ?	to whom did you give it ?
mahhá ka da'ei ?	what has happened ?
'id ma la dilei ?	is anyone killed ?
adèrká muhhu aurkas ka sísóneya ?	what will your uncle give for that camel ?
abbahà mahhá la yidáhha ?	what do you call your father ?
ídinma warákhdan Burao gèya ?	which of you will take this chit to Burao ?
fárasma buka ? ma aínabka ?	which horse is sick ? the black ?
mahhán la'ag ugu siya ?	why should I give you any money ?
mahhád ugu hedántahai meshà ?	what are you tied there for ?
'ollku gormu Kirrit ka bah-háya ?	when does the force leave Kirrit ?
hagge hòlahaiga ka takten ?	where did you leave my animals ?
ninkakan hagge bu ku diftei ?	where did this man hit you ?

gènyadi mèdei? hámarku	where is the mare? where is
mèyei?	the bay?
hérodi sirakishu fadída wa	where is the officers' camp?
hagge?	
halkiyo Bòhotleh intèi jirta?	how far is Bohotle from here?
intu mághana wa inte?	how long was he absent?
imisa rubod bu ku bihiyei?	how many rupees did he pay
	you?
haggà búrta ká shishei sidu	how does the country lie
dulyahai?	beyond that hill?
búrtá ka sòkei sidèi tahai?	how is it on this side?
jòniadà 'uleiskèda wa inte?	how heavy is that bag?
'elka dererkisu wa inte? (or	how deep is the well?
intu deràda?)	
bàhalkan wa ainma?	what sort of an animal is this?

In Negative questions introduced by "why?" (*mahha u?*) a special idiom is used with the verb *wah* (§§ 117, 195).

mahhad u dōni weida inad why don't you want to go?
takto?

4. The Verbs of existence, and attributive verbs.

147. These Verbs (be, live, stay, dwell, grow, exist, lie, be found, become) have an equal variety of corresponding Somali expressions, as *aho, oll, jòg, jir, fadi, laho, nokho*.

(i) The Auxiliary verb "be" requires a complement in the form of noun, adjective or pronoun.

(a) This may be translated simply by *wa*, or *ba*, as shewn in the examples of those particles.

(b) Or it is translated by *aho*, which is used independently when the complement is a noun, or is combined with an adjective when the complement is the latter, and forms an Attributive verb. In the latter case *wa* is required as well, but pronouns are never used.

Examples,

nin wein ban ahai	I am a big man.
na's bad tahai (contracted	thou art a fool
into bāt'hai)	
nin fi'an miu aha?	was he a clever man?
Somāli mihiid	thou art not a Somali

askāri maāha	he is not a soldier
tollmā tahai?	of what tribe are you?
wa wanāksányahai	he is good
ma wanāksana	he is not good
la'agti ma 'ulústahai?	is the money heavy?

148. (ii) It may refer to the presence or existence of an object in a certain place.

(a) *jòg* is used when referring to animate objects.

Examples,

ninki ma jòga?	is the man here?
aurti haggāsei jògta	the camels are there
rāgu imisa ba jòga?	how many of the men are present?

(b) *jir* is used of inanimate objects.

Examples,

wahh kāleh má jira?	is there anything else?
halkan mahha kú jira?	what is there here?
wahhba ku má jiran	there is nothing
blyo wa kú jiran	there is water in

oll (literally lie) is often used in this sense:

sanadúkhdi halkan tal	the boxes are here
akhalkaiga bu yal	it is in my house
kitábki meska dushisi yal	the book is on the table
bíyo badan ba yàlin	there is plenty of water

(c) *oll* (dwell, live), also refers to people:

Examples,

tollma halkan yal?	what tribe lives here?
Burao-einu nil	we lived at Burao
hagge ollí jirten?	where used you to live?

fadi is used with same meaning (lit. sit, abide):

Examples,

magalodaän fadiya	I stay in the town
Berberu fadiya	he stays in Berbera
hagge sirakishu fadída?	where do the officers dwell?

(d) When referring to the existence of animals or plants, *laho* (possess) is used.

Examples,

meshāsa ugad ma lehdahai ?
is there any game in that place? (lit. does that place possess game?).
gerenük iyo dëro bei lehdahai,
it possesses gerenük and dëro (or g. and d. are found there).
b'ëid málaha, there is no ox there.
mei walba aus bei lehdahai, there is grass everywhere.
däreiga Nogāshu bei lehdahai, the fig grows in the Nogal.

- (vi) nokho become
 'ss ka ñig pretend

Examples,

suldān bu nõkhdei he became Sultan
nāg bu 'ss ka ñigeiya he is pretending to be a woman

B. THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

1. *The Article.*

149. A noun, which in English is qualified by the indefinite pronoun, a, an, or some, any, is used in Somali in its simplest form in an indefinite sense.

Suldān ba inan laha	a Sultan had a son
eī ba 'eiyeya	a dog is barking
kūrsi wein ban dōneya	I want a big chair
fardo ba imāneya	some horses are coming
gēdo ban haīsta	I have got some grass
hòlo ma lehdahai ?	have you any flocks ?
la'ag málihi	I have not any money

150. The Definite article suffix (§ 28) is used to define nouns in a particular or general sense.

151. -i is always used for the definite article where -u or -a are not required by the following rules.

152. -a (i) is used primarily in defining nouns, referring to objects or persons actually present, or in front of the speaker.

sandúkha ghad	remove the box (which is in front of us)
bein bu shēgeya ninka	the man is telling lies

Note. Where the noun in this sense is the subject of the sentence, it is more usual to use the demonstrative adjective -an this.

(ii) It is also used with a noun in a general sense when in the objective case (§ 153, (vi)).

(iii) With Definite nouns which are possessive, or adjectival:

ákhalki ninka	the house of the man
ínanki Suldānka	the Sultan's son
nin magāloda	a man of the town

even where the Possessive adjective is used ;

sirkálka ghalabkisi	the officer's luggage
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(iv) With nouns used adverbially:

galábta	this evening	Isninta	on Monday
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153. u is used in the following cases :

(i) With well-known persons or objects of nature.

Wadádku	the Mullah (i.e. Mohammed Abdallah)
Sirkálku	the Officer (i.e. as a soldier would say, referring to his own officer)
oghāshu shirka fadāda	the headmen sit in council
ghorahhdu wa kulúshahai	the sun is hot
ròbku wa gādeya	the rain is stopping

(ii) With persons or things already referred to, and about which one is talking, as in the following example :

A man brings a complaint that another man has stolen his camel ; the judge may ask :

hashu ma jògta ? is the camel here ?

or the man may say :

ninku wa árarei, the man has run away.

In this way it is used when referring to a character in a story who has already been mentioned, as :

Suldānku, ínanku, habārtu, etc.

(iii) It is also used with the Personal pronouns in the Emphatic forms,

ánigu, ádigu, ádu, etc. (§ 55).

(iv) When a noun is used in a general sense, referring to all

members of a class, it is used in English with no article, but in Somali usually takes the article **-u**.

sirakishu 'ano halad ma ja'ashahai? do officers like camel's milk?

nàguhu wa hádal badányahai women are great talkers.

(v) **-u** cannot be used with a noun which is qualified by an epithet. In such cases **-i**, or **-a**, only are found.

oghâshi Habr Yunis the H. Y. headmen

sirkálki hákinkaâha the judge-officer

(vi) **-u** is not used with a noun in the objective case. If a noun in one of the above senses is objective, **-a** is used (cf. *supra*).

gorma la ghobóneya Wadádka? when will the Mullah be caught?

154. The Definite Article may be used with any noun, numeral or pronoun, and is often used together with the Demonstrative Adjective and Possessive Adjective suffixes, q.v.

Where a definite noun is qualified by a numeral, it is the latter which takes the article, and not the noun:

lábadi nin the two men

2. The Noun.

(a) Cases.

155. There are no case inflexions in Somali, and the relation of a noun to the rest of the sentence must be recognised from its position or the context.

156. A general rule for subject and object was given in the first section on syntax, but this is subject to colloquial variation, where the meaning is obvious from the context.

Generally, the subject may be distinguished from the object by the gender and number of the verb, and pronoun, if the latter occurs, but only in cases where both are different.

ninki nãgti bu dilei the man killed the woman

nãgti ninki bei dishei}
or **ninki nãgti bei dishei}** the woman killed the man

Suldãnki ba gartei nãgtisi and the Sultan recognised his wife.
bérigi dambe ya ínan, Suldãn ðalei, ya ínanti arkei Afterwards a son of a Sultan saw the girl.

ba, ya (§ 141) help to distinguish the subject.

dabku ya maska iyo hhaska bakhtiyeyi the fire destroyed the snake and the fence.

Here the subject is also denoted by the article **-u**.

The special forms of the pronouns, **wuhhu**, etc., following the subject, are used to make it clear.

'ollki **Habr Toljála wuhhu ðulei Ali Nalèyah**, the force of H. T., they attacked the Ali Nalayah.

Dative.

157. Some verbs may have two objects, one being in the dative case, or indirect object.

The usual order is to place the direct object before the indirect.

Fàrah warákhdi sirkálki bu siyei Farah gave the letter to the officer

gèdo fàraska si

give the horse grass

ninba tòban-an ðibe

I gave each man ten

Motion *to a person* is expressed by the particle **u**, but motion to a place requires no particle, the place being translated as an indirect object.

Àli u tag

go to Ali

àghilki igu yimi

the headman came to me

aurti Sirkálki u gèya

take the camels to the Officer

Burao ban tégeya

I am going to Burao

Àli hòlihisi rerkisi bu gèineya

Ali is taking his flocks to his family

158. Nouns may be used adverbially, as in the last two examples, with verbs of motion or rest, or expressing duration of time. But if they are abstract nouns expressing manner or quality, **u** is required before the verb (see § 129).

Burao ban fadliya

I stay at Burao

lába 'asho beinu so'onei

we marched for two days

159. The *Ablative* is expressed by the prepositional particle **ka**.

magàlodan ka imi

I have come from the town

'ollku shālcito meshan ká bahhai, the army left this place yesterday.

The *Possessive* Case (cf. § 45).

160. Nouns are used adjectivally, following another noun which they qualify, expressing origin, quality, value, use, space of time.

nin magâloda	a man of the town
nin dagâl badan	a great man for fighting
dagâlki shālei	yesterday's battle

If the noun expresses material, profession, or nationality, it may be made into an adjective by the suffix *-ah* (being).

sandukh birah	a box of iron
nin Tomalah	a Tomal
lāba nin o sirkalah,	} two officers
or lāba nin o sirakil	
ninki askarigaāha	the soldier man

If it expresses the contents, or features, the suffix *-leh* is used.

balli biyoleh	a "pan" of water
nin gadleh	a bearded man

Features or clothes may be used alone descriptively.

nin san wein	a big nosed man
gholidi gambo 'as	the party in red puggarees
nāgta maro 'as	that woman in a red robe
būrta figh der	that high peaked hill

161. The *Partitive* Case. "Some of," "any of," "one of."

The noun expressing the whole is either placed first in the sentence, parenthetically, or follows the noun expressing the portion, separated by the particle *o*.

rāgu in yer ba jōgta	a few of the men are here
sādehhdas ki u wanāksana wà ka	of those three that is the best one
aurtaida mid ba dīntei	one of my camels has died
wahh badan o hòlahaiga	plenty of my animals

(b) *Number*.

162. The plural of nouns is used as in English, wherever it is desired to express plural number, except after numerals.

nāghu wa hādāl badānyahai	women are great talkers
wa askār hhunhhun	they are bad soldiers
oghāl bei nōkhdan	they become headmen
aurti timi	the camels have come

163. After numerals the plural number is only used in the case of feminine nouns, except those ending in *-o* (cf. § 42).

lāba nin	two men	āfar 'asho	four days
lehh nāgod	six women	sādehh halod	three camels

(c) *Concord of Plural Nouns*.

164. In the Accidence (§§ 34, 76) it was noticed that the Guttural, and Dental, definite articles of the singular nouns are changed in the plural to Dental, and Guttural, respectively, except in the case of masculine monosyllables.

fas-ki	axe	plur.	fasas-ki
busta-hi	blanket	„	bustyal-shi
'asho-di	day	„	'asho'in-ki
muda'i	fork	„	muda'yo-di
sirkāl-ki	officer	„	sirakil-shi
lān-ti	branch	„	lāmo-hi

This is more noticeable in irregular plurals, as :

aur-ki	he camel	plur.	aur-ti
āghil-ki	headman	„	oghāl-shi or āghilin-ti
Ārab-ki	Arab-man	„	Ārab-ti
il-shi	eye	„	indo-hi

This is comparable with, and is no doubt related to, the Arabic broken plurals, which are always feminine.

165. The plurals of the 1st class are true plurals, and adjectives and verbs always agree with them in number.

fasaska wa hhunhhūnyihin	those axes are bad
sumanki dādera wa hallāban	the long straps are lost

In all other plurals, the adjective and verb should agree with the noun according to the form of the linking consonant alone, and not in number.

Compare the following examples :

nàgti wa imánaesa (3rd fem. sing.)	the woman is coming
aurki wa imáneya (3rd masc. sing.)	the camel is coming
nimanki wa imáneyan (3rd plur.)	the men are coming
nàgihi wa imáneya (3rd masc. sing.)	the women are coming
aurti wa imánaesa (3rd fem. sing.)	the camels are coming
Sirkálki ghalabkisi (3rd masc. sing.)	the officer's baggage
gabaddi bokhorkèda (3rd fem. sing.)	the girl's sash
Sirakishi ghalabkèda (3rd fem. sing.)	the officers' baggage
gènyadi wà tan (fem.)	there is the mare
aurki wà kan (masc.)	here is the camel
aurti wà tan (fem.)	here are the camels
sanadúkhdi weineid halkan tal (3rd fem. sing.)	the big boxes lie here
jòniadihi mađana wa kú jira (3rd masc. sing.)	the empty bags are in
oghàl ba fadída (3rd fem. sing.)	some headmen are sitting

Note. The following case of false analogy is interesting, as shewing how in the Somali mind the article is the important factor to be considered in the concord of nouns with adjectives and verbs.

fardihi (the horses) is often contracted to *fardi*. In the latter case the feminine concord is most usual, as to the ear it appears that the article suffix is *-di*, the original masculine suffix *-hi* having been lost.

Example,

fardihi wa ka'dleineya (3rd masc. sing.)	} the horses are trotting
fardi wa ka'dleinesa (3rd fem. sing.)	

166. The plural nouns, *blyo*, *'ano*, *gèdo*, *hòlo*, *timo*, are treated as true plurals.

blyo ma yàlin	there is no water
'anihi wa kuan	here is the milk

wahhba (nothing) is usually considered plural:

wahhba ku má jiran	there is nothing there
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167. Adjectives qualifying plural nouns, when used indefinitely, usually agree in number (see note to Table in § 76).

nàgo wawcin	some big women
Yibruhu wa niman hhunhhun	the Yibirs are bad men

168. When the noun is qualified by a numeral special rules for concord apply.

If the subject is indefinite (the numeral having no article suffix) the verb is used in the singular.

The masculine may always be used, but if the plural is feminine, and would take a dental linking consonant if definite, the feminine form of the verb may be used.

shan aur mlyigi ku bakhtiyeyi, or bakhtidei,
five camels died in the jungle.

lába nin ba yimi, two men came.

áfar nàgo ba yimi, four women came.

If an adjective qualifies the noun as well, it is used in the plural.

shan aur o hhunhhun ya bakhtiyeyi, five bad camels died.

If however the noun is definite, the verb may be either singular or plural; if it is singular it may agree in gender as with indefinite nouns.

shanti aur mlyigi ku bakhtidei, or bakhtiyen,
the five camels died in the jungle.

Where the noun refers to persons, the verb is usually used in the plural.

When the subject of the verb is a plural pronoun alone, or when the pronoun *wahhai* is used, the verb is always plural.

The following examples are taken from passages in the stories given in this book, and in Schleicher's *Somali Texts*.

shanti gabdod e kàleh wahhai ku diftan shan inan o hodanah,
the five other girls struck five rich young men.

shanti inan u yímaden, the five boys came to him.

lábadas u sarrèyen, those two were in command.

wahha ugu yimi abahèd iyo walalkèd,
there came to her her father and brother.

lehh aur ka hađei, six camels were left.

lehhdi aur, o lehh libahh 'unesa,
the six camels which six lions were eating.

shan iyo labàton nin, o hábsiga kú jirei, wahhai ghàten...
twenty-five men, who were in gaol, took... (Schl. p. 13, l. 12.)

sirkálka wuhhu direi askáro aur ku jogta,
the officer sent soldiers on camels. (Schl. p. 13, l. 18.)

markāsa sagālki walālahed tashāden,
Then her nine brothers considered. (Schl. p. 22, l. 18.)

áfarti walālaāha ya tashādei,
the four brothers considered. (Schl. p. 29, l. 21.)

lābadi odei ya yidi, the two old men said. (Schl. p. 30, l. 13.)

3. The Adjective.

(a) Order and Syntax.

169. It has been seen in the Accidence (§ 69) that adjectives follow the substantives they qualify, and are inflected to agree with them in gender and number (§ 75).

170. When a noun is qualified by more than one adjective, the second is coupled by the particle *o* (and).

kitāb yer <i>o</i> madō	a small black book
rāg kāleh <i>o</i> wanāksan	other good men
dagahhānta wawein <i>o</i> 'ul'ulus	the big heavy stones

The adjective is coupled by *o*, if the noun is also qualified by a numeral.

lehh halod <i>o</i> hhunhhun	six bad camels
áfar bākhalod <i>o</i> wawein	four big mules
lába nin <i>o</i> Habr Yunis	two men of the Habr Yunis

Note. When the word *kāleh* (other) is one of two epithets qualifying a noun, it is coupled by *e* instead of *o*.

o *kāleh* has a special meaning. Cf. § 177.

Example,

lehh gabdod *e* kāleh six other girls,
but, lehh gabdod *o* kāleh would mean, six similar girls

Where nouns are used adjectivally they follow the same rule.

sádehh nin <i>o</i> askāri	three soldiers
todōba nin <i>o</i> sirakil	seven officers

boghol, and kun, are treated adjectively also, and require *o* following them when more than one hundred or thousand is referred to.

lába boghol <i>o</i> askāri	200 soldiers
sádehh kun <i>o</i> adi	3,000 sheep

171. Attributive verbs are formed from adjectives, by the particle *wa*, and the verb *aho*, which is suffixed to the adjective (see Conjugations, § 114, and 142 (c)).

fāaskan wa wanāksányahai	this horse is good
sandukha wa fudūyanai	the box is light
rādadkan wa gabgabōyihin	these tracks are old

ba may be used with the adjective, without *aho*, but gives a superlative sense (§ 143 (d)).

kan ba wanāksan	this is the good one
ūshatan ba fudud	this stick is the lightest

Adjectives in *-leh*, *-la* may be split up into their component parts, the suffix being represented by the verb *laho*.

garad bu lehyahai	he is sensible
oghòn bu lehyahai	} he is wise
or wa oghòn lehyahai	
garad málaha,	} he is foolish
or wa garad án lahain	

(b) Comparison of Adjectives.

172. The particle *ka* is used before the adjective, and means "more than."

The object of comparison is treated adverbially, and is distinguished from the subject by its position, relative to the latter, in the sentence.

The adjective, describing the quality in which the comparison is made, is treated as part of the verb.

If the Subject of comparison is the subject of the principal verb, it precedes the Object of comparison.

If the Subject of comparison is the object of the principal verb, it follows the Object of comparison.

Types of simple Comparative Sentences.

S.	Adv.	O.	V.
{ninkan	halkan	ákhal	bu diseya
{this man	here	a house	he is building
{ninkas	halka	ákhal	bu diseya
{that man	there	a house	he is building

S.	Adv.	O.	V.
{ ákhalkan {this house	ákhalkas than that house		ka wein (is) bigger
{ ninkan {this man	ákhalkas than that house	ákhál a house	ka wein bu díseya bigger he is building
{	ákhalkas than that house	ákhál a house	ka wein so díś bigger build
{ ákhalkan {this house	ákhalkas than that house		ma ka wein ? (is it) bigger ?
{ ma {	ákhalkas than that house	ákhál a house	ka wein díseśa ? bigger are you building ?

173. In simple statements of comparison, the verb *aho* may be used with the adjective, or omitted.

kas ma kán gabányahai ? is this shorter than that ?

rágakan rágas ma ka badányahai ? are these men more numerous than those ?

rágas innagu ka badan, we are more than those men.

sanaddi hòre rági jògei, kana ka badan, there are more people here now than last year.

In three of these examples the usual order is inverted, owing to the subject being a pronoun, which is placed near the verb.

174. Certain words have a comparative meaning without the particle *ka*.

dàma better.

shúkhulka shukhùl dàma saméya, do better work than that.

yerei make less *kordi* }
 badi } make more, increase.

u yerei, make it less.

mushahàrodaida ma i kordínesa ? will you increase my pay ?

175. *ka* may be used with certain attributive verbs, such as *fogo* be far.

inad A. ka fogàdo dònì mayo, I do not wish you to go further than A.

fàraskàgu fàraskaiga ka ma deréyo, your horse is not faster than mine.

176. The superlative may be expressed by *sà* (= *sida*) or the particle *ba*, or most commonly by *u*, or *ugu*.

wa sà wanáks: a, it is best.

sà sà wanáksan, that is best.

sádehhdas kan sà der, } this is longest of those three.
or *kan ba der,* }

wárankà ba fudud, that spear is lightest.

ísagu wa ugu wanáksányahai, he is the best of all.

rágakan ki u yera, the smallest of these men.

ínanti ugu yereid, the youngest girl.

biládki Somálida hòlihi laga dofiya mahha u badan ? of the things which are exported from Somaliland, what is the chief ?

177.

(c) *Similarity.*

sida so, in the manner, as:

aurtayáda sida aurti waweineid biyo badan dònì mayo,
our camels do not want so much water as the big ones.

wa wanáksányahai sidádu o káleh, he is just as good as you.

Jàma sida Abdi u wanáksányahai, Jama is as good as Abdi.

sida u ma weina, sida kági wahh badan ghadi mayo,
it is not so big, and will not carry so much as yours.

ó káleh the same as:

báhalka wein aur ó káleh weyei, that big animal is just like a camel.

dagahhas mid ó káleh, another stone like that.

lèheg resembling:

gèdkàsa lehha aur bu lèhegyahai, that tree is as high as six camels.

bákháshi fàraska bei lèhegtahai, the mule is equal to the horse.

kábahan ma iss-lèhega, those shoes are not a pair.

iss ku or *'ss ku* the same (equal to one another) (cf. § 250):

kala different (cf. § 239).

These qualify adjectives or abstract nouns:

wa 'ss ku íb, they are the same price.

lábadata wa 'ss ku der, these two are the same length.

'ss ku mid, the same.

rakabyada wa kala hòs, the stirrups are of different length.
sanadúkhda wa kala 'uleis, the boxes are of different weight.

wa kala wanáksan, they are not as good as one another
(are separately good).

Special idioms.

dóliskas 'elka ma gâdeya? will that rope reach (be long enough for) the well?

aurkâsa aurkaigi la hòg maâha, that camel is not so strong as mine (literally, that camel is not of strength with my camel).

4. *The Numerals.*

178. The number of nouns qualified by a numeral and the position of the latter has already been dealt with in the Accidence (§§ 42, 47), and in the Syntax (§ 163).

The concord of adjectives and verbs with numerals is dealt with in Syntax (§ 168).

179. The numeral in Somali is considered as a substantive, and may take any of the suffixes. Nouns which in English are qualified by a numeral are considered in Somali as qualifying that numeral adjectivally (§ 170).

sádehhdas aur o hhunhhun	those three bad camels
áfartan nef	these four animals
afártanka nef	the forty animals
sagálkaigi aur	my nine camels

180. When a numeral qualifies a pronoun, the possessive adjective is used in Somali suffixed to the numeral.

labadni	you two
afartayáda	we four
lehhdòdi	they six

181. "One" when qualifying a noun is not translated.

one man	nin
one animal	nef
101 men	boghól iyo nin
101 animals	boghól iyo nef

kô is only used in counting consecutively.

mid is an indefinite pronoun, = "one."

182. Fractions. In describing a fraction of anything the Possessive Adjective is used.

half a bag	jòniad badkèd
give me a quarter of the camel	hashi wahhdèda i si
a third of that belongs to me	inta dalolkèd ban lehahai

5. *The Pronouns and Pronominal Adjectives.*

(a) *Persons.*

183. The 2nd persons, singular and plural, are each strictly used according to the number of persons addressed. If only one person is spoken to, the 2nd sing. must be used.

There are two forms of the 1st person plural,

-**einu, innagu** (possess. -**en**) (inclusive form) include the 1st and 2nd, or 1st, 2nd, and 3rd persons;

-**annu, annagu** (possess. -**aya**) (exclusive form) refer only to 1st and 3rd persons, and are not used when the 2nd person is included.

Illahhîna, annaguna, Illahhayága, innagu, Illahhèna bu nòkhda, your God and our God is the God of both of us.

184. The pronoun of the 3rd person singular has masculine and feminine forms. As the 3rd pers. fem. sing. and 3rd pers. plur. are the same, there is no question as to which pronoun is to be used in reference to a feminine plural. Where reference is made to a plural noun with the masculine article, when the pronoun is used in the presence of the noun, either singular or plural form may be used (see § 164 sqq.).

(b) *Simple Personal Pronouns.*

185. The Subjective Personal Pronouns (§ 53) are usually expressed with the verb, in addition to a nominal subject. They may be in their simplest form -**an, -ad**, etc., suffixed to any word in the sentence, or may be combined with the particles, **wa, ba, ya**, in the forms **wan, ban, yan**, etc.

yan, yad, etc., and **ya?** are often lengthened into **ayan, ayad**, etc., and **aya?** or **ayo?**, but these seem to have no special meaning or use.

186. When the simple form is attached to a word ending in a vowel, this final vowel is usually dropped in speaking, especially in the conjunctions *gorti*, *halki*, *hadī*, etc.

<i>gortasu yidi</i>	then he said
<i>inankuse gēnyu (gēnyo-u) lehyahai</i>	but the boy has a mare
<i>gorm'u (gorma-u) yimāda ?</i>	when does he come ?
<i>kolk'annu (kolki-annu) 'olki áragnei</i>	when we saw the army
<i>nāgti Suldank'u (Suldanka-u) la sahhēbei</i>	he made friends with the Sultan's wife

187. As stated in Accidence (§ 54), *wan*, etc., is only used at the beginning of a sentence, while *ban*, *yan*, etc., are never used at the beginning but only in the middle, and usually as close to the verb as possible.

wan, *ban*, *yan*, are not used in Dependent or Relative clauses, the simple suffixed form only being found, attached to the conjunction, or, in Relative Adjectival clauses, where there is no relative pronoun, to the antecedent.

ninkad u yēdei yimi the man you called has come

188. The objective pronouns (§ 60) are placed between the subjective and the verb.

la'ag ban ku sineya I will give you money
gormu idin no (na-u) direi ? when did he send you to us ?

"it," "him," are usually omitted in Somali.

i si give it to me *u gei fāraska* take him the horse

(here *u* is the particle and not the pronoun; cf. § 125).

189. When there is more than one verb in a sentence whose subjects are the same person, the pronoun is omitted with the second verb as in English. But if the subjects of the two verbs are different, the forms *anna*, *adna*, *isna*, etc., or *aniguna*, etc., are used (§ 56).

gortasan ka daba so'odei o so ghobtei,
 then I followed after him and caught him.
kolkasan só marei, isna halkasu si so'odei,
 then I came this way, and he went on there.

190. The Emphatic forms (§ 55) may be used followed by the simple pronouns or not.

ánigu wa shakheineya I am working
ánigu dōlada ban ka sha-kheineya as for me, I am working for the Government

I myself, etc., are translated by certain words meaning "self," with the Possessive adjective.

naf-ti life (ghud-di sole, single ruh-hi spirit)
ánigu naftaida ku arkei I saw you myself
naftaidan ka shakheista I work for myself
annagu ruhhayaga magāloda yannu so áragnei we have seen the town ourselves

191. To do a thing for oneself is expressed by the derivative verbs in *so* (cf. § 121).

samei make *sameiso* make for yourself
ibi buy *ibso* buy for yourself

192. The compound forms *wahhan*, *wahhad*, etc., and *mahhan*, *mahhad*, etc., are important (§§ 57, 58).

The Somali likes to be very careful that he has the listener's attention, before he says what he has to say, and the forms *wahhan*, etc., serve to introduce a quotation or statement of an event, preparing the listener for the nature of the statement to follow. Thus in quoting a remark, after several interjections, as *warya! i degeiso! kōdi*, he will proceed with, *ninkasu yidi, wuhhu yidi,...* that man said, this is what he said,... and then will follow what he really did say.

These forms may be used with any kind of verb.

gortasannu tagnei, wahhannu tagnei, Olesan,
 then we went, this is where we went to, Olesan.

They are nearly always used with verbs such as *dōn*, *malei*.

wahhan dōneya, inan manta tago I want to go to-day
wahhan ù maleineya, inu árari dōno I think he is going to run away

193. The 2nd person of this compound form is used to introduce instructions as to what a man is to do, followed by the Aorist indicative of the verb, as in the common expression to an interpreter (cf. § 217).

wahhad tidahhda this is what you are to say
wahhad yesha this is what you are to do

194. mahhan, etc., are interrogative forms.

mahhad dōnesa ?	what do you want ?
mahhan yēla ?	what am I to do ?

195. Followed by u, ku, these pronouns mean, 'Why?' 'This is why.'

wahhas mahhad u tidi ?	why did you say that ?
wahhan ku idi	this is why I said it
mahhad u dōnesa hadig ?	what do you want rope for ? I
wahhan ku dōneya, inan	want it to tie up the things
ghālabka ku hedhedo	with

If the verb after wahhan u, or mahhan u, etc., is negative, the verb wah is used (see Conjugation, § 117).

mahhad igu sheg weida ?	why do you not tell me ?
not, mahhad igu shegi maysid ?	
wahhan kugu shēgi wai	this is why I do not tell you

196. The pronoun iss is both Reflexive and Reciprocal.

wu iss dilei	he killed himself
wa iss leineyan	they are fighting together

iss is used with ku and ka in special idioms (§ 248).

(c) *The Suffixes.*

197. The Definite Article suffix has already been dealt with in the Accidence and Syntax (§§ 29, 151—154).

The Linking Consonant, which is necessary to all, has also been described in the Accidence (§§ 24—27).

198. The three suffixes, Definite Article, Demonstrative and Possessive Adjectives, may each be used alone, or any two or all three may be attached to one noun.

The following are the possible combinations.

(a) Demonstrative and Definite Article (§ 31 (ii)).

The latter is attached without a linking consonant.

ninkanu, gēdkasa, kolkasi.

(b) Definite Article and Demonstrative (§ 31 (i)).

The Demonstrative when following the article takes a linking

consonant, which however is always k for masculine words, and t for feminine words. Only the a form of article is used.

ninkakan, ghorigakan, gabaddatan.

(c) Possessive and Definite Article (§ 32).

The Possessive adjective always requires a definite article suffix, except with names of relationship. The 1st and 2nd sing. and 1st (exclusive) plur. are the only persons which take the linking consonant.

ghalabkaiga, holahāgu, ninkai, inantisi, etc.

(d) Possessive and Definite Article and Demonstrative.

The Demonstrative may be added to the above.

aurkaigakan	this camel of mine
shukhulkisakan	this work of his

(d) *Impersonal Pronouns.*

199. All the suffixes may be used independently as pronouns with the linking consonant k or t (§§ 62, 63). The Definite Article may be attached to the Demonstrative or Possessive Pronoun.

ki weina	the big one
kan ma aurkaigi ba ?	is this my camel ?
tan kāleh	this other one
tasu wa mid	that is one
kayāga ba wawein	ours are the biggest
tisi wā ta	his is there

"There it is" is translated by wā ta, or wā ka.

200. All the suffixes have the same form whether attached to a singular or a plural noun, but the Demonstrative and Possessive Pronouns have special forms in the plural :

kuan, tuan ; kuer, tuer ; kuas, tuas ; kuaigi, kuāgi, etc.

The plural form of the Def. Article pronoun is kuer, or kua, kui.

The latter may take the Demonstrative suffix, as kuakan, kuakas.

(e) *The Possessive Adjective.*

201. The Possessive Adjective has certain special functions.

(i) It translates the Possessive case (§ 45).

ninki ākhalkisi	the man's house
habārta ninkèd	the old woman's husband

(ii) It is used with adverbial nouns to form Prepositions (§ 132).

sandukhi dushisi	on the top of the box
meska hostisi	underneath the table
jöniada gudahêda	inside the bag

Such possessives, used with adverbs alone, translate a personal pronoun governed by a preposition.

hortina	in front of you
dehhdôda	between them
sidâda	like you

(iii) Where in English a personal pronoun is qualified by a numeral, in Somali the numeral takes the possessive adjective.

labadayâda	we two
afartîni	you four

In the same way the possessive adjective is used with indefinite pronouns (§§ 67 and 206).

intina kâleh	the rest of you
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The difference must be noticed between the examples,

labadaidi aur, or lâbadi aurtaidi	my two camels
aurtaidi lâba	two of my camels

(iv) It is used with the following words :

run	right	bein	lie
wà run	it is right	wa bein	it is a lie
wa runtai	I am right	wa beintai	I am lying
wa runtâ	thou art right	wa beintâ	thou art lying
wa runtis	he is right	wa beintis	he is lying
wa runtêd	she is right	wa beintêd	she is lying
wa runtên	we are right	wa beintên	we are lying
wa runtaya	we are right	wa beintaya	we are lying
wa runtln	ye are right	wa beintln	ye are lying
wa runtòd	they are right	wa beintòd	they are lying

(f) *The Interrogative Pronoun and Adjective.*

202. -e may be used either as a suffix (Interrog. Adj.) or as an Interrogative Pronoun, with the consonants **k** and **t**.

akhalke ?	what house ?
ke ?	which one ?

-ma is only used as a suffix (cf. § 65).

ninma ?	what man ?
ninma ku shêgei ?	what man told you ?

ya ? aya ? ayo ? what ? who ? whom ? (cf. § 185).

ya ku siyei ?	who gave it to you ?
ayad âraktei ?	whom did you see ?

mahha ? what ? (objective).

mahhad dônesa ?	what do you want ?
mahhad ku fâlesa ?	what are you doing it for ?

-ma suffixed to a pronoun, means "which of?"

idinma ?	which of you ?
annama ?	which of us ?
kuma ?	who ? (impersonally)

203. The Possessive Pronoun and Possessive Interrogative Pronoun may be formed with the verb root **leh** having (cf. § 116).

anigâ leh	it is mine (or anâ leh)
isagâ leh	it is his
etc.	

These are more idiomatic than **wa kaigi, wa kisa**.

yâleh ? kumâleh ?	whose ?
fâraskan yâleh ?	whose is this horse ?

(g) *Indefinite Pronouns and Adjectives.*

204. (i) **la** is a pure pronoun, and is used to translate the passive voice of the verb (see § 118).

205. (ii) Substantival words, "some," "any," "all," "alone" (§§ 67, 68).

nin ba yimi	someone has come
'id ma ku taghân ?	does anyone know you ?
wahh ma dônesa ?	do you want anything ?
sadehh ghof ba dintei	three persons have died
'idla	unaccompanied, alone
halkan ghar ba yal	some lie here
daur ba hadei	some are left
daur iyo labâton	twenty odd

in rāg ba jōgta	some men are here
inti saka timi	those that came this morning
nin hebel	a certain man
war, hebel O P	you, what's your name?

206. When used with a Personal Pronoun in a descriptive sense, the Possessive adjective is suffixed (cf. § 201 (iii)).

intina kāleh	the rest of you
gharkōda	those few
ninki kēligi tegei	the man went alone
annagu keligayāga sameinei	we did it by ourselves
gidigōd, damāntod	all of them
kulligēni	all of us
ísagu gonigisi si so'odei	he went on separately

207. wēli-gi never, is used in the same way with possessives.

wēligai maan arag	I have never seen it
wēligin arki maysan	you will never see it
wēligā hau nokhon	never do it again

208. "Some," "a few," etc., in a partitive sense are translated as follows.

intina ghar ba hhun	some of you are bad
inta bariska ba hadei, or inta bariskaāh	thus much of rice is left

(iii) *Indefinite Adjectives.*

209. "Many," "little," "few," "other," "every," "all."

These are usually used qualifying an indefinite pronoun (only badan and yer agree with the Definite Article).

wahh badan o baris la káli	bring us plenty of rice
wahh ka yer i si	give me less
rāg badan	many men
rāga badan	all those men (i.e. those many men)
rāgi badna	the many men
fardo yer	a few horses
nin un, mid un	any man, anything at all
inta kāleh aur gōniah u sàra	put the rest on a separate camel
fardu o dan	all the horses

wahh hoga o rāgas	a few of those men
in yer o sanadúkhda	a few of those boxes
nefka gōnigaāh	that animal apart

210. The Indefinite Pronouns are made negative by the suffix -na, but the verb is also used in the negative form.

ninna ma iman	one has come
'idna i ma arkin	no one saw me
midna maan tâbin	I did not touch one
wahh is used with ba:	
wahhba dōni mayo	I do not want anything
wahhba heli mayso	you will get nothing

6. *The Verb.*

(a) *The Moods and Tenses.*

211. *The Imperative Mood* has only one tense, and expresses a command, wish, or permission.

The 2nd pers. sing. is the Verb Root, from which are formed all other parts of the verb.

The 2nd pers. plur. is formed by adding -a (2nd conjugation -da) tag, taga; jōgso, jōgsoda; shakhēi, shakhēya.

For the other persons the Aorist Subjunctive tense is used, with particles an (1st pers.) and ha (3rd pers.) in the Affirmative.

an tagno	let us go
ha yimādo	let him come

212. The particle bal is very commonly used with the Imperative, but is hardly translatable.

bal en ègo	let me look then
bal káli	come then

It is not used with the 3rd person.

213. The Negative Imperative may be emphasized by the particle ba:

ha tégin ba	see that you don't go at all
or by wēliga	never
wēliga wahhas ha tâbin	never you touch that

214. The *Infinitive* is only used with auxiliary verbs,
 dòn will jir be accustomed to laha would kar be able
 wa ku shègi dònà I am going to tell you
 halkas an fadiyí jirei that is where I used to live

(Note that the accent is placed on the last syllable of the *Infinitive* before jir, and, in the 2nd and 3rd Conjugations, before laha.)

- ainkas ma ghobón lahaid? would you have done like that?
 ma so'on karta? can you walk?

The auxiliary and principal verbs are treated as one, and are not separated by any particles at any time.

- ku ma arki karo I cannot see you
 Somàlidu ainkas ma ghobon Somalis cannot do like that
 karto

In the Future Definite, the auxiliary is often dropped,

- wa yèli I am going to do it
 u shègi I will tell him

The *Infinitive* is the basis from which all *Imperfect tenses* and most *Negative tenses* are formed.

215. The *Verb-Adjective* and *Verb-Noun* have been described in Accidence (§§ 15 (b), 72).

216. *Aorist Indicative.*

This tense ordinarily expresses a habitual or customary act, without the emphasis on the habit implied in the Present Habitual.

- Sirakshu timir ma 'unta? do officers eat dates?
 Tomàlidu iyo Midgu wa iss Tomals and Midgans intermarry
 gùrsada
 rèrkayága gù walba 'elasha- my family is accustomed to draw
 tan ka so damín jira from these wells every summer

217. It also indicates what is to be done, or can be done:

- hagge lò mara Burao? how (by what way) does one go
 to Burao?
 hilib magàloda malagaibsoda? is meat to be bought in the town?
 haggeinu tagna? walhaidin where are we to go? you are to
 taktan, Bòhotleh. go to Bohotleh (cf. §§ 192, 193).

- wahhad tidahhda you are to say this, or, do you say
 this?
 ma tura? am I to throw it away? or, shall
 I throw it away?
 ma ku kena? shall I bring it to you?

218. The 3rd person of this tense is used to translate the Present Participle, or relative clause.

- nin af yaghán a man knowing the language
 shimbir fórida a singing bird
 isago gèdka hurda while he was asleep by the tree

219. The *Preterite* expresses a completed act in past time.

- shálei bu yimi he came yesterday
 Fàrah i shègei intanad iman Farah had told me before you
 came

220. Or an act just completed at the present time (usually found with wa) (§ 142 d).

- sirkálku wa tegei manta the officer has gone to-day
 shálei sirkálku tegei the officer went yesterday

221. The *Present Continuative* expresses either a continuous action in present time, or an intention or willingness, as in English.

- hagge tégesa? where are you going?
 ákhal ban díseya I am building a house
 nàg ban gùrsáneya I am going to marry a wife
 la'ag ban ku sineya I will give you money
 mahhád iga sisónesa? what will you give me for it?
 ma garanésa? do you understand (what I am
 saying)?

but, af Somàli ma gárata? do you understand Somali?
 (Aorist)

222. The *Past Continuative* expresses a continuous, or incompleting action, in past time.

- fáras ban fùleyei I was riding a horse

223. The *Future Definite* is a deliberate statement of what is about to happen.

- wa tégi dònà I am going to go
 mahhád yèli dònà? what are you going to do?

224. *The Present and Past Habitual* express a usual occurrence or habit.

subahh walba Fàrah ba auski	Farah usually fetches the grass
so ghadí jira	every morning
bérigi hòre Somàlidu fardo	formerly the Somàlis used to
badan lahaín jirtei	possess many ponies

225. *The Conditional* is used whenever a condition exists, whether expressed or understood. It refers to all times, and cannot be used except in the Principal sentence.

wa ku sín laha	I should, or should have given you
hadan arko wa gáran laha	if I saw him I should recognise
	him

226. *The Potential* expresses suggestion, possibility, or probability, and is often used euphemistically for the Future Definite. It is very common in songs.

mala iman dône	he may probably come
insha Allah wa la hele	please God, we may find it
an walálka dilne	we might kill your brother
iman dône iyo iman màyo,	he may come or not, I don't know
war ma hàyo	
wahha kasta ad áraktide, ha	whatever you may see, do not stop
jògson	
in kasta há jirte, wa gâdeya	however far it may be, I will
	reach it

227. *The Subjunctive tenses* are only used in Subordinate or Relative clauses, and will be dealt with in the sections referring to them.

(b) *The Persons.*

228. The 2nd pers. and 3rd fem. sing. are denoted by **t**, or **s**, in the tense termination.

The 1st pers. plur. is denoted by **n**.

The 1st pers. plur. of the verb has only one form for both the inclusive and exclusive pronouns.

The 2nd pers. plur. must always be used in addressing more than one person.

Concord of verbs with nouns has been described already under *Syntax of Nouns* (§ 165).

229. The Emphatic pronouns **ánigu**, **ániga**, etc. (§ 55) have different constructions.

After the **-u** form ;

the verb is regularly inflected to agree with the various persons,
the particle **wa** is usually employed in Affirmative Sentences,
the particle **ma**, in Interrogative sentences, follows the pronoun.

ánigu wa tégeya	I am going
ádigu wa tégesa	thou art going
ídinku ma tégesan ?	are you going ?
íyagu tégi mayán	they are not going

After the **-a** form ;

the 3rd pers. sing. is used for all persons except the 1st pers. plur.

the particle **ba** is used in Affirmations,
the Interrogative particle **ma** precedes the pronoun.

ániga ba shakhèineya	it is I who am working
ádiga ba shakhèineya	it is thou who art working
ánnaga keligaya ba hadnei	we alone were left
ma ádiga arkei ?	was it thou who sawest ?
ma íyaga tégeya ?	is it they who are going ?

(c) *Formation of Negative Tenses.*

230. The Negative particles are,

ha	used in 2nd pers. Imperative,
yan	„ 1st and 3rd pers. Imperative,
ma	„ Indicative mood, in Statements,
an	„ Subjunctive mood, Dependent or Relative clauses, and Questions.

Forms of the Verb.

231. (i) *The Aorist Indicative* (statements) is conjugated like the Definite Subjunctive Affirmative, with the particle **ma**, and no Personal Pronouns.

ma jògo he is not here

232. (ii) *Conditional* } **n** is added to the Affirmative Potent-
and *Potential*. } tial. This is conjugated with **ma**
and the Personal Pronouns.

maan garten I should not understand

233. (iii) *Imperative, Preterite and Aorist Subjunctive* (statements). **n** is added to the Infinitive (in the 2nd and 3rd Conjugations the Infinitive already ends in **n**, and is therefore unaltered).

This is not conjugated in the persons, except in the Imperative, in which the 2nd pers. plur. takes **-a** in the 1st conjugation, **-ina** in the 2nd and 3rd conjugations.

ha shègin (2nd sing.)	do not tell
ha dílina (2nd plur.)	do not kill
ha jògsonina (2nd plur.)	do not stop
yanu (contracted to yu) dilin	let him not kill
yanai („ yai) gùrsan	let them not marry
maan tegin	I did not go
inanad tégin ban dònèya	I want you not to go
maainu so'on karin	we were unable to walk

234. (iv) The *Continuative* tenses of the *Indicative* and *Subjunctive* have already been described in § 92.

235. (v) In all *Negative Interrogative* tenses (except the *Conditional*), the particle **an** is used.

Simple tenses (*Aorist, Preterite, Aorist Subj.*) have the simple, Infinitive, form as in (iii).

Continuative tenses have the form used in Past Continuative (statements) and Continuative Subjunctive.

mianan ku shègin ?	do, or, did I not tell you ?
mianad Sirkál la jògin ?	are, or, were you not with an officer ?
mianu imáninin ?	is, or, was he not coming ?
imisa nin an téginin ?	how many men are not coming ?
imisa nin busta án lahain ?	how many men have no blanket ?

7. *The Particles.*(a) *Order.*

236. The Verbal Particles and the Personal Pronouns are all placed in front of the verb. Where more than one are found to the same verb, they follow a strict rule as to their relative positions, having, so to speak, separate values, or affinities with the verb, so that the particle or pronoun having the greatest affinity with the verb is placed immediately before the verb, the others preceding it in the order of their affinities, as in the following table.

(A has the greatest affinity, H the least.)

H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	
ma ? (§ 145) wa	an (Neg)	vs.	Pers. Pron. (obj.)	u ku	ma (Neg.) (§ 145)	so si	kala wada	VERB
ba				ka				
ya				la				

Examples,

H G F E D B A	
mi-an-ad na la so wada kahain ?	did you not bring all with us ?
B A	
so kala diga	put down here separately
F E C B	
lei (la i) ma so díbin	it has not been handed me
H D	
ma kú jira ?	is it there ?
D C	
ku má jiro	it is not there
F E D	
mahhád igu sheg-weidei ?	why did you not tell me ?

(b) *Uses.*

237. Particles have been divided (§§ 124—127) into Verbal and Conjunctive.

The Syntax of Conjunctive Particles will be found in the section on Coordinate and Subordinate sentences (Part IV).

The Verbal Particles may be Adverbial or Prepositional. Adverbial particles, as the name implies, qualify the verb. (i) They indicate Affirmation, Interrogation or Negation (**ha, ma, an, yan, wa, ba, ya**). These have all their special uses and constructions. (ii) They may correspond to certain simple adverbs or prepositions.

The latter are used in close relation with a verb, and are an essential feature of the language. By suitable combinations a number of changes may be rung, a variety of meanings given to one verb, and expressions which would otherwise require paraphrasing put more concisely.

(c) *Adverbial Particles (wada, kala, si, so).*

238. **wada** (all, whole) may be used with the verb alone, or in addition to the indefinite parts of speech, **kulli, gidi, ó dan**, etc.

sanadúkhdi ó dan wada kéna bring all the boxes together
Somàlidu ó dan wa ku wáda taghán all the Somalis know you

239. **kala** apart, in different ways

sirakishi iyo aurti wa kála the officers are travelling apart
dahháfa from the camels
side la kála garta? how does one distinguish them?
ninki hhuma iyo ninki wanák- do you know the difference be-
sana ma kála taghán? tween a good and a bad man?
wa kála jerèbeya fardaha I am trying the ponies (for
 comparison)

It may be used with verbs, adjectives, or nouns (cf. § 177).

kala bihhi unfold, expand
kala dòro take your choice
wa kala derèyan they are not as fast as each
 other
wa kala der they are different lengths

240. **si, so** (§ 125) are used with the Verb Nouns as well as with other parts of the verb.

si so'odki the march out
so nokhodki the return

(d) *Prepositional particles (ku, u, ka, la).*

241. These cannot be treated as true prepositions, as they do not govern a noun, but only qualify the meaning of a verb in such a way as to render a preposition unnecessary.

tag go Farah u tag go to (approach) Farah
meshà ka taga go from (leave) that place
u tag go to (him), and **ka tag** depart, may be used alone, without any object being expressed.

These particles are not attached to the noun governed by the English preposition to which they correspond, while on the other hand they cannot be separated from the verb by any part of speech except other particles or a personal pronoun.

Examples,

ka taga meshà go to that place
sandukha (the box) put the things from the
ká bihhi box
mahhád ku fálesa hadigá what are you doing with that
 (rope)? rope?
wahhba lagu má falo nothing is done with (it)

These particles are so much a part of the verb with which they are used that in many cases new meanings may be derived.

Example,

ka tag (leave, depart from) is used in the sense of leaving an object at a place.

lehk nin ba meshà laga tegei, literally, one went from six men there, i.e. six men were left there.

haggu ka tegei gèla? where did he go from the camels?
 i.e. where did he leave the camels?

Other similar cases will be quoted under each particle.

242. **ku** (i) at, upon, in, into.

magàloda agtèda bu ku arkei near the town he saw six girls
lehk gabdod o 'el ku maidóneya washing at a well
gèd bu ku hedna he was tied to a tree
nin fàras ku jòga a man on a horse

'anihi yu sibrâr ku lissei the milk he milked into a skin

(ii) with, by means of.

ha mindi ku tâbin do not touch it with a knife
wahhba laugu má falo nothing is done with it
banadúkhdi bei ugu dishei they shot them with the rifles

243. ku, or u for, on account of, for the sake of.

biyo bu ku maghânyahai he is gone for water
kolkasei harâd u bakhtiyen then they died of thirst
gënyoda yan u ghâleya ayodâ I am going to kill the mare for
your stepmother

lâba rubod ban ugu lehahai I am owed two rupees by you
mahhâd u taktei P why did you go?

244. u is used with certain nouns in an adverbial sense.

âd u hâdal speak up
dib u fadiso sit back
dakhso u tag go quickly

u to (a person).

sirkálka u tag go to the officer
u dig teach

245. ka from, out of, off

hagge ka timi P where have you come from?
ghâlabki sandukha ka so ghad take the thing out of the box
hòlahaigi leiga hàdei my flocks have been looted
from me

Idiomatic uses of ka.

mel walba an ka dôneyo, ka wherever I looked, I could not
wai find it

kolkei meshâ ka êgen, wa ka when they looked there, they
waiyen could not find her

mahhâd ka bâghatei P what are you afraid of?

ka tag go from, i.e. leave, is also used in the sense of leaving a
thing at a place.

lehh nin ba mēshâ laga tégei six men were left there
ínanki ba ínan'ti uga tégei wán the boy left the girl a ram

across, over, through.

ka talâb step across
ka bôd jump over

hòggi dâarta bei ka so dustei she came through the hole in
the wall

about, concerning, as to.

war ma ka háisa ninka P have you news of the man?
war ka ma hayo I have no news (of him).
dôlada ban ka shakhêineya I am working for the Govern-
ment

lug ban ka jábei I have broken my leg
mahhâd uga hádlesa P what are you grumbling at?
mahhâd iga sisónesa P what will you give me for it?

246. kaga upon, against

kolkasu mādaha kaga díftei then he struck it upon the head
wahhai riyotei íyadu laba shím- she dreamed that two birds sat
birod lábada lugod kaga jògta upon her two legs
kaga rid shoot
nin sirkál rasâs ba ku da'dei, a bullet struck an officer, and
bòdodi kaga da'dei hit him on the thigh

247. la together with

In addition to having the simple meaning of the preposition,
la is used in certain euphemistic and other phrases.

la tag }
la so'ò } steal, loot (literally, go off with)
la bòb }
la kâli bring (a thing)
la sórod (so órod) bring (a person)
la jòg halt, cause to halt
la bahso escape with, save
la jòg, la fadiso live with (as a servant)

248. The reflexive pronoun iss is used with the particles ka,
ku, u. It is usually contracted to 'ss ka, 'ss ku (pronounced ska,
sku).

249. iss ka, 'ss ka,
used in abrupt commands.

'ss ka tag go away!
'ss ka bahha get away with you!
'ss ka eg look out!
'ss ka da never mind!

With other tenses it may be translated by "just," "simply."

wa 'ss ka fadiya	I am just sitting down
wa 'ss ka dinte	he simply died (i.e. a natural death)

250. iss ku, 'ss ku, iss u with one another, together.

iss ku dowada!	close together!
'ss ku lablab	fold up together
'ss ku tol	sew together
iss u gei	bring together
iss u dar, or 'ss ku dar	mix together
tollolki wa iss u jiran	the tribes are all together (mixed up)

It is the opposite of kala (cf. §§ 177 and 239).

sidei iss ku yihin?	how do they compare?
'ss ku mid	the same
'ss ku toll	of the same tribe
'ss ku aba	(children) of the same father
'ss ku ib	of the same price

PART IV. SYNTAX OF COMPOUND SENTENCES.

251. Compound Sentences consist of more than one simple sentence, and may be Coordinate or Subordinate.

A. COORDINATE SENTENCES.

252. Coordinate sentences are principal sentences, not dependent on one another, but connected by simple copulative or conjunctive particles, as "and," "or," "but," and having their verbs in the same mood.

Conjunctive Particles.

253. iyo and (used only between two substantives).
Farah iyo aniga Farah and I

or, in the following cases:

laba iyo sadehh	two or three, i.e. a few
hadad takto iyo hadi kaleh	if you go or otherwise
inei fogtaha iyo in kaleh so hubso	find out if it is far or otherwise

254. o and (not used to connect substantives).
kolkas askarrti dibadda u bahh-dei o 'eridei then the soldiers turned and drove them away. ^d were

It is also used, ^{nan, whose}

(i) between two epithets governing one noun. in	
niman badan o wawein	many big men ^{agge u.}
laba faras o wanaksan	two good horses ^{cf. § 114.}
laba askari o faras ku jogta	two soldiers.

(ii) with the Indicative tenses of the verb to translate the English participles.

wahhai arken ínanti o dírti fadída	they saw the girl sitting in the trees
rèrkòdi o la da'ei bu arkei	he found his family looted
hòlihisi an ka ghadno, ísago (ísaga o) shirka ku maghán-yahai	let us loot his flocks while he is away at the council

(iii) as meaning because.

wa lo takhsirei o íyagu shúk-hulki ghubon waiyen	they were punished because they would not do the work
--	---

(iv) in the idiom o mahai without (Conditional).

ha só nokhon o bándukhi heli mahái	do not come back without finding the rifle
ániga o fásahhi mahái ha ka tégina héroda	do not leave the enclosure without my leave

255. -na and, usually introduces a new subject.

ádiguna mahhád dónesa ?	and you, what do you want ?
dabadédna	and afterwards
midna wa wanáksányahai,	one is good and one is bad
midna wa hhunyahai	

-na followed by a negative verb means "no."

ninna ma jògo	no one is here
midna ma tegin	not one went

256. For other particles, see § 127, and Syntax of Compound Sentences, Final and Conditional.

B. SUBORDINATE SENTENCES.

A Subordinate sentence is one which depends on, or is a part of, some part of speech in, the principal sentence, and is introduced by a conjunction or relative pronoun. It may

be a Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, or Adverb.

1. General Rules.

258. In all Subordinate sentences, if the verb is in Past time, the Indicative mood is used, except in Conditional sentences. In Present or Future time the Indicative or Subjunctive may be used.

The Subjunctive is used to express uncertainty, or what is in the mind of the speaker, while the Indicative is confined to definite facts.

The negative particle in all Subordinate clauses is *an* (cf. § 274, note).

2. Adjectival Sentences.

259. In English these sentences are usually introduced by a relative pronoun, "who," "whom," "which," etc., but the Somali has no such pronoun.

The clause therefore follows directly after the Antecedent, as in many cases in English.

Where the English relative pronoun would be the subject of the relative clause, no personal pronoun is used in Somali as subject to the verb in the clause.

nimanka, halkò fadiyan, u yeð	call those men, who are sitting over there
askàrtti, hujuddas samèisei, takhsir 'ulus bei lehдахai	the soldiers, who committed that crime, deserve a heavy punishment
ninki, áminkan' árkeyei, haggu ² ka'ei ?	where has the man gone, whom I saw just now ?
fardihi, shàlei mējorku íbshei ³ , wa la'ag badna ⁴	the ponies the major bought yesterday cost a lot of money
hòlihi, sàka la kénei, ma la só wada aròriyei ?	have the animals, which were brought this morning, been all watered ?
dadka, gèlisi la da'ei, wa yimi	the people, whose camels were looted, have come
ninki, ai ⁵ ákhalkísa fadídei, yu ku yidi	he said to the man, whose house she was in

¹ áminka an.

² Cf. note to Table III. § 105.

³ Pronounced as one word *ninkyai*. ai=she.

⁴ hagge u.

⁵ Cf. § 114.

wilki, an wáranki ka gshadei, wa adáneya	the boy I took the spear from is angry
ninki, an hòla lahain, wahnba má taro	the man, who has no property, is of no use
fáraski, an biyo badan dònin, bilàdkan ku wanàksányahai ¹	the horse, which does not want much water, is good for this country

260. The particle *e*, followed by the Indicative mood, is used apparently as a relative pronoun, where the latter is the subject of the verb in the clause, usually when the antecedent is also qualified by another epithet, such as an adjective or numeral.

shanti ínan, e gábdíhi gùrsadei, u yímaden	the five boys, who married the girls, came
ínanka H. B., e gábddaidi ye- reid gùrsadei, yan u díbei húkumka	I have given authority to the boy H. B., who married my young daughter

261. The Conjunction *o* is used with the Indicative mood to translate the English participles, or an adjectival clause, when it is literally only a coordinate sentence.

wahhan arkci lehñ gabdod o 'el ku maidóneya	I saw six girls washing at a well
wahhai árakta lábadi shim- birod, o lábadi lugod kaga jòga	she sees the two birds sitting upon her two legs
rèrkòdi o la da'ei bu arkei, o 'oll da'ei	he found his family looted, looted by an enemy
wahha ugu yimi áfar nin, intas o midna an u gáranin	there came to her four men, none of whom recognised her

262. The Subjunctive mood is used in Present or Future tenses, where the relative clause refers to a group, class, sort, or purpose.

ninki shúkhuñ dòneyo ha yi- màdo	the man that wants work let him come
gèli la íbfneyo mid ka kahhaiso	take for yourself one of the camels that are for sale

¹ Pronounced wanàksényahai.

mindí la kàli an kibisti ku gogoiyo	bring a knife for me to cut the bread with
biyo an 'abo i ken	bring me water to drink

263. "He who," "they who," etc., are translated by the definite pronouns, *ki*, *kuer*, etc.

ki shàlei la íbsotei wa hòg weinyahai	the one that was bought yester- day is strong
kuer sàka yímaden wa jògan	those who came this morning are here
kuer an busta lahain, iyo kuer lehñihin	those who have no blanket, and those who have

264. "That which," "something which," "what," are translated by *wahh*, *wihhi*.

wahhan ku idi yel	do what I told you
wahhad kento i tus	shew me what you bring
wahh lagu fadisto i ken	bring me something to sit on
wihhi ad heshei i si	give me what you found

3. Adverbial Sentences.

265. (a) Temporal and Locative sentences.

These are essentially adjectival clauses qualifying an adverb of Time or Place.

mèshi ákhalki la díseya bu fadliya	he is sitting where the house is being built
mahhád iss tidi markad wahhas samèinesei ?	what were you thinking of when you did that?
kolkan imáneyei libahh ban arkei	while I was coming I saw a lion
meshian 'ashodi ðoweida jògei ghálabka díga	unload the kit where I stopped the other day

266. The Subjunctive is required when referring to any future time, or when the sense is general or indefinite.

kolki húkumka leidin ¹ shègo wahnba weidina ²	when you are given an order, don't ask questions
--	---

¹ la ídin.

² Negative particle *ha* may be omitted after negative words, as *wahnba*, *weliga*, etc.

kolku yimàdo i so sheg when he comes, tell me
 mel wanáksan-einu degno so go and find a good place for
 dòn us to camp

267. "while" is translated by *inti* or *o*.

intei habásha ghódeyen, yei ka while they were digging the
 gurgúratei grave, she crawled away
 ísago hajki ku mághana, ya while he was away on the
 nàgtísi dadabtei pilgrimage, his wife had a
 dream

268. until, as far as, *inti*.

intan so nokhdo meshà jògsoda wait there until I come back
 fadl inti shékada damáneso wait until the story is finished
 intad so'on karto so'ó go as far as you can

269. before that, *intan* (*inti-an*).

(Here *an* is the neg. part., and the Verb is used in the negative.)

intanan só nokhon ha ka tégina don't go away before I come
 back
 inteidinan déginin, ana wa idin I will catch you up before you
 gádeya halt

270. after, *kolki*...*dabadéd*.

kolkan Badwein ka tegei, da- after I left Badwein, what
 badéd mahhá ka da'ei? happened? (When I left B.,
 afterwards what happened?)
 kolkad Bèrberah timid, daba- it was found after you came to
 dédto wa la hélei Berberah
 kolkad sidà yesho, dabadéd after you have done that,
 ákhalka gal enter the house

271. (b) *Final sentences*: "in order that," *in*.

Always used with the Subjunctive.

magáladan¹ ghobóneya inan I am going to Berberah to
 baris iyo tímír so dònto fetch rice and dates

¹ magáloda an.

nimanka igu yèda, inan la call those men that I may
 hádlo talk to them
 meshà 'ss ka dumo, inan lagu hide there that you may not
 arkin be seen

272. (c) *Conditional Sentences*.

If, *hadí*.

A Conditional sentence consists of two parts,
 the Protasis, or Condition or Assumption, and the Apodosis,
 or Conclusion.

273. (i) *Assumptions*. Indicative mood in both.

hadad moskhìn tahai, mahhád if you are a pauper (as you
 u shakhéison weida? say), why do you not work?
 hadánad moskhìn ahain, mahh- if you are not a pauper, why
 ád u shakheísata? do you work?
 hadad magáloda tégesa, Sul- if you are (really) going to the
 dánka u tag town, go to the Sultan
 hadánu imáninin, sugi mayo if he is not coming, I will not
 wait
 hadad jògtei, mahhád ár- if you were there, what did
 esei? you see?
 hadánad jògin, sidad ògtahai? if you were not there, how do
 you know?

274. (ii) *Future Definite Condition, or Promise*.

Protasis—Aorist Subjunctive.

Apodosis—Future Indicative or Imperative.

hadu yimàdo, u shègi dóna if he comes, I am going to tell
 him
 hadad tegi weido¹ (or hadánad if you do not go, you will be
 tegin), wa lagu ghobóneya caught

275. (iii) *Present or Past Unfulfilled condition (Imaginary)*.

Protasis—Aorist Subjunctive.

Apodosis—Conditional.

hadéinu Bèrberah jògno, la'agti- if we were in Berberah, I should
 an ku sin laha give you the money

¹ The verb *wah* (§ 117) is often used in Conditional sentences to translate the negative verb, in place of the particle *an* with a negative tense.

hadaneinu Bërberah jògin,	if we were not in Berberah,
wahha badan maan ku	I should not give you so
slyen	much
hadad shàlei takto, wa u	if you had gone yesterday,
ghobón lahaid	you would have caught him
hadánad Àdan ollí jirin, wah-	if you had not been living in
has maad gáraten	Aden, you would not have
	understood that

276. (iv) *Future Indefinite Condition, or Suggestion.*

Protasis—Continuative Subjunctive.

Apodosis—Conditional, or Neg. Pres. Continuative.

hadannu berrí tégeno, ninki-	if we were to go to-morrow,
annu ghobón lahain	we should catch the man
hadanannu téginin, ghobon	if we were not to go, we
mayno	should not catch him

Note. In a long sentence the Conjunction, Neg. Part., and Pronoun, may be split up.

hadiad shúkhuika an doneya	if you do not do the work I
anad ghóbonin, shukhul-	wish, you are no good to
kaiga ku má wanáksanid	me

277. Whether...or... is translated by *hadi...iyo hadi....*

hadad dóneso iyo hadanad	whether you want to or not, go
dòninin, iss ká tag	

or by *ama...ama*, followed by the Imperative.

ama ha samàdo ama ha hhu-	whether it is good or bad, do it
màdo, yel	

278. "unless," "without," may be translated by *o...mahai*.

ha só nokhon, bandukhi o heli	do not return, without finding
mahái	the rifle

279. (d) *Causal sentences.*

There is no conjunction meaning "because," but *o* is used in the following way.

wa lagu takhsirei o ádigu shúk-	you were punished because you
hulki ghobon wai	would not do the work
wahhan ku adàdei, o iyagu laba	I was angry, because they were
sa'adod ka ràgen	two hours late

280. (e) *Concessive sentences* (although).

There is no conjunction, but they may be translated as the last, or paraphrased.

halkanad tillen, haddana daugi	you do not know the road,
ma tagiáarin	although you have lived here

281. The conjunctions ending in *-soever* are Concessive. They may be used with Subjunctive or Potential or Imperative.

wihhi kasta ad sameineso,	whatever you may be doing,
meshà ka kàli	come away from there

o is usually added to the Imperative.

wahh kasta makhla-o, ha so	whatever you hear, do not
nokhónina	come back

dal kasta ghobo-o, si so'o	however tired you are, go on
wahh kasta ha ku shègo, ha	whatever he tells you, do not
makhlin	listen

'id kasta ha gürsado, wahhba	whomsoever he marries, I will
u sin mayo	give him nothing

In the following the Potential Tense is used.

wahh kasta an arke, jògson	whatever I may see, I will not
mayo	stop

in kasta ha ahàden, wa 'eriyena	however many they may be,
	we will defeat them

in kasta há jirte, wa gádeya	however far it may be, I am
	going to reach it

wahh kasta ad áraktide, ha	whatever you may see, do not
jògson	stop

4. *Substantival Sentences.*

282. These sentences stand in relation to a Principal sentence, as Substantives, and may be either the subject or object of the principal verb (or an Indefinite Pronoun or Adverbial Noun). They are introduced by *in* (that), followed by the Subjunctive in Present or Future time, by the Indicative in Past time.

283. (a) *As Subject.*

in la jèdlo ma wanáksana	it is not good to be whipped
inad hilibkas 'unto wa haràn	it is unlawful for you to eat
	that meat

284.

(b) *As Object.*

(i) Indirect statement, thought, wish, etc.

wahhannu dōnena inad sor we want you to give us food
na siso

wahhan dōneya inan Ādan I want to go to Aden
tago, or inan Ādan tago ban
dōneya

wa ù maleineya in rōbku di'ī I think the rain is going to fall
dōno

kolkasu oghādei in rāg u yimi then he learned that men came
īnanti to the girl

kolkasa wadādki dama'ei inu then the priest tried to run
āraro away

285. (ii) Simple indirect questions.

inu yimi so hubso find out if he came

bal inei fōgtahai so weidi go and ask if it is far

inu tēgeyo iyo in kāleh war¹ I do not know if he is coming
ma hayo or not

mōyi inanu fūlan oghōn iyo I do not know if he does not
inanu dōnin know how to ride or if he
does not want to

286. (iii) Indirect questions, introduced by interrogative pronouns.

'id ū yahai so dōn find out who he is

hadanad oghōn 'iddi goīsei, if you do not know who cut
mahhān ku samēya? them, what am I to do?

wuhhu dōneyo weidi ask what he wants

weidi bal wahhai ka baghā- ask what they are frightened of
neyan

i shēg wahhai u shakhein tell me why they would not
wayen work

287. (iv) Indirect questions, introduced by interrogative adverbs.

hōluhu intei yihin ma ku did he tell you how many
shēgei? animals there are?

¹ = I have no news.

so eg inti tambukhi lēheg- go and look how big the tent is
yahai

meshas intēi jirto war ma how far that place is I do not
hayo know

mei ū jiro garan wai I do not know where it is.

gor u si so'ōneyo war ma do you know when he is going
haisa? on?

5. *Oratio Obliqua.*

288. In narrative there is no oratio obliqua in Somali, but after the verbs, 'say' 'tell' (ōdo, shēg), the oratio recta is repeated.

The pronouns, wahhan, etc., are generally used.

wuhhu yidi, "libahh ban he said he had seen a lion
arkei"

wuhhu yidi, "wa idin ka he said he would follow on
daba so so'oneya" after you

wahhad na tidi, "gēl badan you told us we should get many
beidin hēlesan" camels

wahhad tidahhda, "sor ban tell him I want food
dōneya"

wahhad tidahhda, "'ss ka tell them to go away
taga"

289. In place of wahha, wa ti is often used with the pronouns.

watan ku idi, "sō nokho" I told you to come back

watad tidi, "'ss ka jōg" you told me to stay

warākhdī me? wa ti la gubei where is the letter? that was
burned

APPENDIX I.

Seasons in Somaliland.

Jilal	January—March
(Kalil)	April
Gù	May—June (S.W. Monsoon)
Hagar	July—October (Karif on the coast)
Dair	November—December (N.E. Monsoon)

Names of months (corresponding to the Arabic).

<i>Arabic.</i>	<i>Somali.</i>
Moharram	Dago
Safar	Durahh horé
Rabia al Awal	Durahh dambe
Rabia al Akhir	Rajal hore
Jumad al Awal	Rajai ãenire
Jumad al Akhir	Rajal dambe
Rajab	Sà buha
Shaaban	Wà baris
Ramadhan	Sòn (or Soukad)
Shawal	Sòn fur
Dhul Kada	Sidatal
Dhul Hijjah	Arafo

Days of the week are the same as Arabic.

Monday	Isnin-ti	Friday	Jima'i
Tuesday	Salasa-di	Saturday	Sabti-di
Wednesday	Rabuhh-i	Sunday	Ahád-di
Thursday	Khamis-ki		

Times of the day and night.

The Arabic times of prayer are freely used.

a.m. 6	wà beri } arorti }	sunrise	
6—8	subahh-di bargháddi hore barisáddi hore	early grazing early rice	} gélinka hore
8—9	barghád-di barisád-di	grazing time rice time	
9—10	bargháddi kúluleid	hot grazing	
10—12	marki hadki so koreisa		
p.m. 12—2	had-ki } gádid-ki }	noon	} 'asho-di
2—3.30	duhur-ki		
3.30—6	ásar-ki 6 makhrib-ki	sunset	} galáb-ti, gélinka dambe
6—7	fidki		
7—10	aweisin-ki		
10—12	sakhdi hore		} habèn-ki
a.m. 12—2	sakhdi (dehh)		
2—4	sakndi dambe		
4—6	arorti hore } saladdi }		

The time of day, etc.

arorta	in the early morning
sà ka	this morning
galábtá	this evening
manta	to-day
àwa	to-night
shálei-to	yesterday
hálei-to	last night
habèn hore	the night before last
shálei galáb	yesterday evening
dorrád-to	the day before yesterday
'ashodi hore } 'ashodi doweid }	the other day
berri-to	to-morrow
berri arorta	to-morrow morning
sà dambe	the day after to-morrow
sà kub	the day after the day after to-morrow
habèn dambe	to-morrow night

APPENDIX II.

Money.

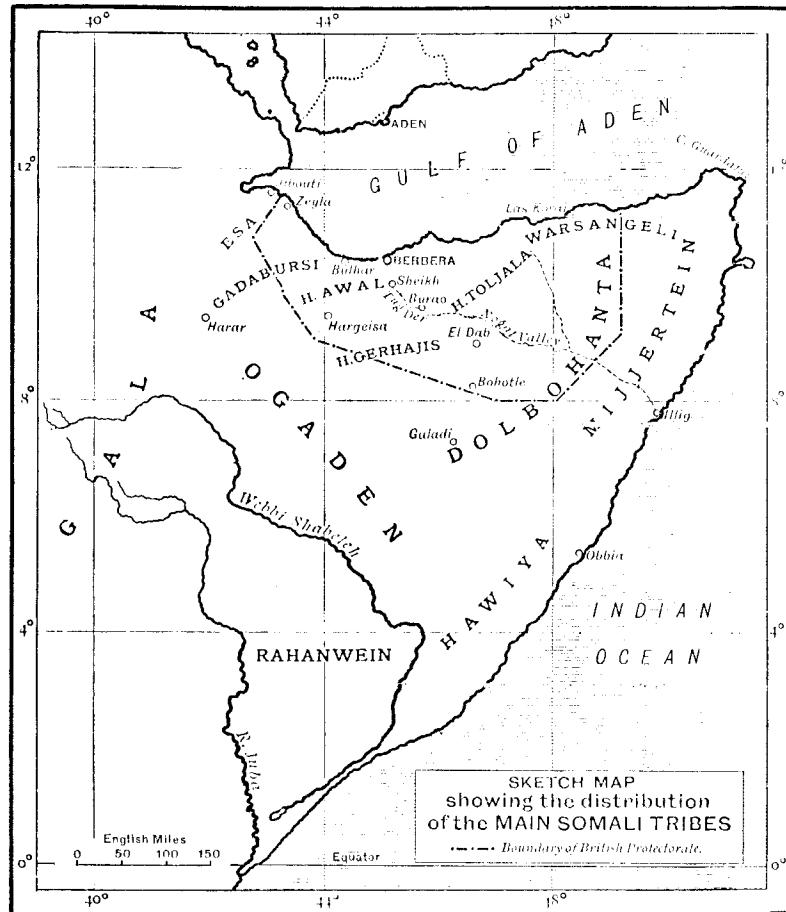
la'ag-ti	money, silver
mushahâro-di	wages
hisab-ti	account
sarrif-ki	small change
dahab-ki	gold
rubiad-di	rupee (pl. rubod)
rubi-gi	$\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, 8 annas
bôlad-di	4 annas
antîn-ti	2 annas
gambo-di	anna
beisad-di	2 pics
ardi-di	1 pie

Weight.

misan-ki	weight, scales
rodol-ki	pound
nus rodol	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound
waghed-di	4 oz.

Measure.

ba'-i	"fathom" (roughly 5 ft. 10 in.) used in measuring rope
gedi-gi	a camel's march (about 9 miles)
la' a gedi	a day's march
nus gedi	a half march (4 or 5 miles)



APPENDIX III.

A knowledge of the chief tribes of Somalis is important, in order to identify individuals, as, in any official description of a man, the native custom of describing him by name and sub-tribe is adhered to. The relationships of the tribes are also most important in any dealings with the people. These are very confusing at first, as, for instance, three brothers may correctly describe themselves respectively as Abdallah Ismail, Hersi Bareh, and Rer Sugulli, at first sight three different tribes.

The following are only the better known tribes; for further details, Cox's Genealogies may be consulted.

The inhabitants of the country are divided into

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------|
| ASHA, or GOB | | ISHHAK |
| (Noble birth) | | |
| | | DARUD |
| DIR | | ESA |
| | | GADABURSI |
| SAB (outcast) | | HAWIYA |
| | | TOMAL |
| | | MIDGAN |
| | | YIBIR |

Handwritten notes:
 Ismail (Abdullah)
 Bareh (Hersi)
 Sugulli (Rer)

None of these eight tribes have any known relationship with one another, within the history of Somalis as a race, except perhaps the **TOMAL**, who are said by some to be a branch of the **DARUD**; and the **DIR**, who may be a branch of the **ISHHAK**.

The **ISHHAK** are divided into four, or usually five, great divisions, called

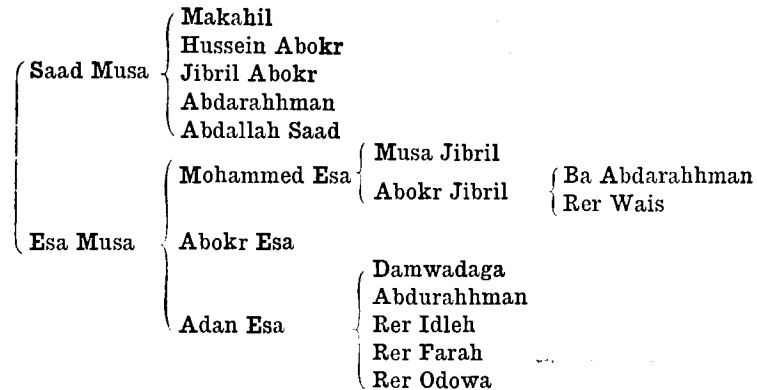
- HABR AWAL
- HABR GERHAJIS (EIDEGALLA
HABR YUNIS)
- ARAB
- HABR TOLJALA

The **ARAB** are a small tribe, and, though genealogically distinct, are more or less adopted into the **HABR GERHAJIS**.

HABR means "old woman," or "wife of."

ARAB, and **EIDEGALLA** are nicknames, the other are proper names, of the sons and grandsons of Sheikh **ISHHAK**.

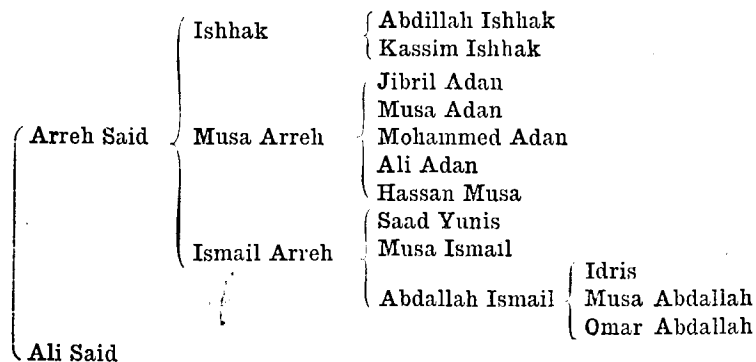
The **HABR AWAL** are divided into



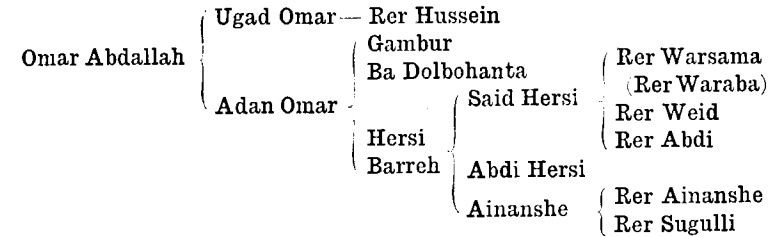
The **EIDEGALLA** are divided into

- Abokr Musa
- Rer Yunis Abdurahhman
- Ba Delo
- Gashanbur
- Damal Yera
- Rer Esa

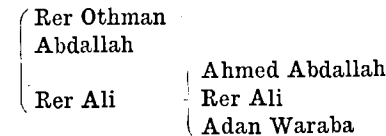
The **HABR YUNIS** are divided into



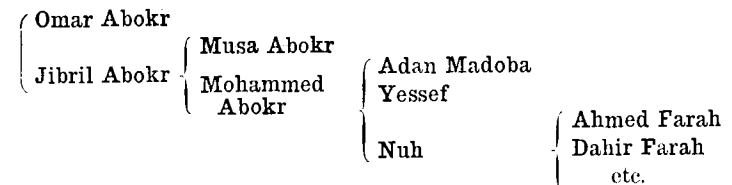
The **Omar Abdallah** are important as the Sultan's tribe, or Royal House, and are divided into a number of important sub-tribes.



The **ARAB** are divided into



The **HABR TOLJALA** are divided into



The chief divisions of the **DARUD** are

- OGADEN
- BARTIRI
- ABSGUL
- HARTI.....MIJJERTFEIN
- WARSANGELI
- DOLBOHANTA

The **DOLBOHANTA** are divided into

Mahmud Garad	{	Jama Siad	{	Rer Jibril
		Ogarien Siad		Naleyah Ahmed {
Garad Farah	{	Ahmed Garad	{	Nur Ahmed
				Aligheri
				Ararsama (incl. Rer Wais Adan and Rer Hagar)
Abdi Garad	—	Mohammed Garad -- Rer Naleyah or Ba Ararsama		
		Barkad Garad		
				Rer Khair

Note. Ba Idris, Rer Wais Adan, Rer Hagar, are three small sub-tribes which have intermarried with HABR YUNIS, and live with them in the district of Burao. They are included among the tribes friendly to the British Government, the other Dolbohanta having largely sided with the Mullah.

EXAMPLES OF PROSE AND VERSE.

The following stories and songs were dictated to me by Somalis of the Habr Toljaha and Habr Yunis tribes¹, living at Burao.

The language used in the Prose Stories is exactly in the style of modern colloquial speech.

The sentences are very short and simple, and in ordinary conversation, especially in narrative, the speaker would hesitate after each one, in order that the listener might reply with some ejaculation expressing his attention or surprise. Such ejaculations are **Kôd**, **Kôdi** or **Haiye**, **Weiyé**, meaning "Yes," "I see," "Go on"; or **Ďega**, **Wallahh**, meaning "Really," "By God." **Wallahh** is usually replied to again by **Ega wallahh**.

Example,

	A.	B.
A complainant	I am.	Well?
Mashtáki	ban ahai.	Weiyé.
A camel someone from me has stolen.		Yes.
Hal ba	leiga hadei.	Kôd.
Yesterday it was lost.		Yes.
Shálei	bei ka hallâdei.	Kôd.
There beyond, the flocks were grazing.		Yes.
Hagga ká	shishci, hólaha wa dâjeyei.	Kôd.
When we were returning it was stolen.		Yes.
Gorteinu ka so	nokhónenei leiga hadei.	Kôd.

¹ I—IV were told by an educated Somali, Mohammed Jibril, of the Habr Toljaha, Musa Abok, then serving as an office clerk.

V—IX were told me by a professional poet and story-teller of Burao, Ismail of the Habr Toljaha, Rer Ahmed Farah.

X was told me by an interpreter called Ali, of the Habr Yunis, Musa Arreh.

A.

There with it went two men, on horseback—By God!

Wahha la tégei lába nin, o fáras ku
jòga.

and rifle carrying.
o bandukh sita.

See by God!
Ega Wallahh!

There it is. (That is all.)
Wa inta.

I want,
Wahhan doneya,
that one may catch those men.
in la ghóbsoto nimánka.

They are here, in the town they stay.
Wa jògan, magàlodai fadiyan.

By God etc. this morning I saw (them).
Wallahhi iyo Billahhi iyo Tallahhi! sàka-an arkei.

B.

Very well. A man soldier accompany, and shew him.
Wàyahai. Nin sibaihh la ra', o u tus.

A.

All right.
Hauràrsan.

B.

Go away now.
'ss ká tag, háddaba.

A.

Very well.
Wàtahai.

In the fables and narrative which follow, these exclamations are omitted, but no Somali could tell a story, nor could another listen, without introducing them.

In a native court, or *banjàd*, it is not uncommon for the counsel on one side to repeat the speech of his opponent sentence for sentence, or bit by bit, in order apparently to gain sufficient time to digest the full meaning properly. Repetitions are frequent and tedious, owing to this necessity for short, clipped sentences, and the absence of relative pronouns.

A speech or story is usually concluded by the expression *Wa sida*, or *Wa inta*. There it is, That is all.

An excellent collection of some forty-five Somali tales, with German translations, is to be found in Schleicher's *Somali-Teate*.

B.

Wallahh!

By God!
Wallahh!

Well?
Haiye.

What do you want?
Mahhád dónesa?

Yes.
Kòd.

Where they went?
Haggei u ka'en?

Really!
Dèga!

I. HABIYO BUTIYA¹.

LAME HABIYO.

Suldàn bá jirei, ínan bu lalá². Ínauka hoyodisi ya ðimatei.
A Sultan there was, a son he had. The son his mother died.
Kolkasa Suldànkú³ nág bu gürsadei. Suldànkí ba hajkí⁴ ghobtei
Then the Sultan a wife he married. The Sultan the pilgrimage made.
Nàgti Suldànka⁵ ya Yuhòdi la sahhèbei, ínanki Suldànka ya
The wife of the Sultan a Jew with was friendly, the son of the Sultan
Yuhòdigi la 'ollòbei⁶. Nàgti ya Yuhòdigi kuyidi⁷, "Ínanka
the Jew with was at enmity. The woman the Jew to said, "The boy
an ðilno." Kolkasei sorti sun ugu dartei. Ínankuse
let us kill." Then she the food poison with it mixed. But the boy
gènyu⁸ lehyahai, wahh walba taghán⁹, kolkasa gènyodi ínanki
a mare he possesses, which everything knows, then the mare the boy
ku tidi, "Ha 'uin sorta." Kolki sorti lo¹⁰ só ðigei, ya ínanki
to said, "Do not eat the food." When the food was placed, the boy
sorti ðidei. Màlinti dambe ya Yuhòdigi u yimi¹¹ nàgti
the food refused. The day following the Jew came to the wife
Suldànka, wuhhu yidi, "Kolka Suldànkí yimàdo, wahhad
of the Sultan, he said, "When the Sultan comes, do you

¹ This is a good example of ordinary narrative style with its broken short sentences. It is also an excellent exercise in the uses of *ba*, *ya*, the adjectival clause, and the concord of plural nouns, upon which special notes are not given in many cases.

² *laho* means "have in possession," or "own," and is different from *hai*, have in the hand, hold.

³ Note article *u*, for "the above-mentioned Sultan."

⁴ i.e. the Mecca pilgrimage.

⁵ Article *a* for possessive case.

⁶ § 99.

⁷ address. *ku* is the particle. Cf. *wahhad ku tidahnda* below. *yidi* is masc., and therefore the subject is *Yuhòdigi*, and not *nàgti*.

⁸ *gènyo u*.

⁹ From *ogho*. The Aorist is here used for Present Participle.

¹⁰ *la u*.

¹¹ *u* to (a person).

tídahhda, 'Wa buka.' Kolku ku yidáhho, 'Mahha ku dawaá'?' say, 'I am sick.' When he to you says, 'What you will cure?' wahhad tídahhda, 'Gènyoda bèrkèda.'" Daràrti dambe ya do you say, 'The mare her liver.'" The day following Suldàнку yimi, kolkasei sà̀n gogoshèi, o wahhai hòsta ka the Sultan came, then she a skin laid on the bed, and she underneath gélisei² àlen beirda. Kolkei ku sehhotèi, ya àlenti inserted a leaf of a fig-tree. When she on it slept the leaf jababa³ tidi, kolkasa Suldà̀nki yidi, "Mahha ku haya³?" Kolkasei crackled, then the Sultan said, "What you has?" Then she tidi, "Fèdaha hanòneya." "Mahha ku dawaá?" Kolkasei tidi, said, "My ribs are hurting." "What you will cure?" Then she said, "Bèrka gènyoda ínankàga." Ínanki ba Suldà̀nki u yèdei, "The liver of the mare of your son." The boy the Sultan called, wuhhu yidi, "Gènyodàda yan u gháleya ayodà." Kolkasu he said, "Your mare I will slay for your stepmother." Then he yidi, "Hauràrsan. E galá̀bta-an ku so mernero⁴." Galá̀bti said, "All right. This evening let me on it take a walk." In the evening ba ínanki gènyodi fíleci, kolkasu abíhi ku yidi, "Abo, the boy the mare mounted, then he to his father said, "Father, nabad," o gènyodi la tegei. Wuhhu tegei, magàlo-u tegei. goodbye," and with the mare went. He went, to a town he went. Magàloda agtèdi bu ku⁵ arkei lehh gabdod o⁶ 'el ku maídóneya⁷. The town near he saw six girls a well at washing. Ínanti ngu yereid ya áraktei, kolkasei níngi áraktei, bei 'elki The girl youngest saw, when she the man saw she the well ka so bahhdei, níngi bei ka hishótei. Kolkasu gènyoda from came, the man she concerning was ashamed. Then he the mare saintóda gubei, kolkasa gènyodi 'erka taktei. Ínanki ba wuhhu her tail burned, then the mare to the sky went. The boy he 'ss ka díga níngi ádinla, magàloda bu galci. Wuhhu la pretended to be a man crippled, the town he entered. He lived

¹ dawa, 1st conjugation. The Aorist here means, "is to," or "can."

² gell. Causative verb derived from gal enter, § 123.

³ i.e. what is the matter with you?

⁴ go and take a walk.

⁵ at.

⁶ gabdod is qualified by a numeral and therefore the relative clause is coupled by o.

⁷ 3rd singular after Indef. plur., § 168.

fadístei¹ níngi. Bèrigi dambe ya gabdìhi Suldà̀nka ya as servant to a man. The time after the daughters of the Sultan yidi, "Wa gùrsónena." Suldà̀nki ba durban ku díftei², wuhhu yidi, said, "We will marry." The Sultan drum beat, he said, "Gabdà̀niga ya gùrsóneya." Kolkasa ínámodi hòdina ya "My daughters will marry." Then the young men rich iss u yimi, kolkas gabdìhi ba la kenei, meidanki rágu together came, then the girls were brought, in the plain the men jògei. Kolkasa gabdìhi la yidi, "Ràga dònèsan³ ma wada stood. Then the girls were told, "The men you wish are they all jògan?" Kolkas ínanti yereid ba tidi, "Ninkan dònèyei ma here?" Then the girl young said, "The man I wanted is not jògo." Adónihi rága u yèdeyei ya la yidi, "Ràga here." The slaves (who) the men were calling were told, "The men magàloda wada jòga u yèda." Kolkasa ínanki adínkáláa⁴, (that) in the town all are call." Then the boy cripple, e Hàbiyo Butiya, yu⁵ u yèdei. Kolkasa Suldà̀nki gabdìhi weidyèi, Hàbiyo Butiya, they called. Then the Sultan the girls asked, "Ràgi ma wada jòga?" Kolkasei yidáhhdèn, "Ha." Gabdìhi "The men are they all here?" Then they said, "Yes." The girls ya lo díbei lehh hábadod⁶ o linah. Wahha la yidi, "Ínan were handed six oranges. It was said, "Girl walba níngi dònèso ha ku dífato." Shanti gabdod e kálèh⁷ every the man she wants let her strike." The five girls other wahhai ku díftan, shan ínan o hòdanah, ínanti yereid ya ku dífatei they struck, five young men rich, the girl young struck Hàbiyo Butiya. Kolkasa nahhdinti-ai ka náhhen ya abahèd Hàbiyo Butiya. Then with horror they were astonished her father iyo hoyodèd indo bèlen. Ínanki ba ínanti yereid gùrsadei. and her mother eyes lost. The boy the girl young married.

¹ lit. sit with. An idiom meaning "be servant to." la jog has the same meaning.

² dífo is used with ku, meaning "strike."

³ The pronoun is omitted.

⁴ adínla is inflected to agree with article -ki.

⁵ ref. to adónihi.

⁶ "articles," often used in this way with numerals.

⁷ kálèh is the second epithet, but o is not used as o kálèh has a special meaning, § 177.

Daràrti dambe ya la yidi, "Suldànka iyo nàgtisa wahha u
The day following it was said, "The Sultan and his wife there
dawaà 'ano wiyiled." Inámodi shanti gabdod gùrsadei,
cures milk of rhinoceros." The young men the five girls married,
shan fàras o wanáksan ba la siyei, inankina Hãbiyo Butiya dabeir
five ponies good were given, and the boy Hãbiyo Butiya a donkey
ba la siyei. Kolkasa magàloda-ai ká behhen¹.
was given. Then the town they from departed.

Inanki Hãbiyo Butiya, ya gènyodisi sainti u gubei, gènyodi
The boy Hãbiyo Butiya, his mare the tail he burnt, the mare
ba u timi, kolkasu ðarkisi dahabkaàha iyo sèfti intas u
to came, then he his clothes of gold and the sword that he
gashodei².
put on.

Kolkasu gènyodi fidei. Kolkasa gènyodi dùshei, 'erkas yei
Then he the mare mounted. Then the mare flew, that sky she
ghóbotei. Kolkas wuhhu taga mel wiyili: bu dashoi,
reached. Then he goes to where rhinoceros was born,
wiyishi yereid bu dohhei, sànti bu kala bahhai, 'o'ob bu
the rhinoceros young he skinned, the skin he stretched out, a figure he
ka samèyei. Dùhurki kolkei ahaid ya wiyishi timi,
from it made. The afternoon when it was the rhinoceros came,
inanki Hãbiyo Butiya ya 'ss ka ðigei ðalkèda, 'anili yu
the boy Hãbiyo Butiya pretended to be her young, the milk he
hohhdi³ sibràr ku lissei, gudułkina sibràr kar lissei.
the first part a skin in milked, and the second a skin in (he) milked.
Wiyishi ya gèdo dònatei, kolkasa inanki 'o'obki 'ss ka
The rhinoceros grass sought, then the boy the figure threw
tùrei, 'anili bu ghadei, gèd bu tegei, gènyodi bu ku hedtei.
away, the milk he took, a tree he went to, the mare he to it tied.

Isago⁴ gèdka hurda, ya shanti inan e gabdaha
While he at the tree was sleeping, the five young men who the girls

¹ from bahh.

² reflexive verb from gaI. Verbs in I usually change I to sh in forming these derivatives.

³ the first part that is milked, and not so rich as the second, or guduł.

⁴ Isaga o, § 218.

gùrsadei u ymaden, kolkasei yidabhden, "Salàm aleikum." Hãbiyo
married to him came, then they said, "Salàm aleikum." Hãbiyo
Butiya ku yidi, "Aleikum salàm." Kolkasu yidi, "Haggad ku
Butiya said, "Aleikum salam." Then he said, "Where do
so'otan?" Wahhai yidabhden, "Auo wiyiled bannu dònena."
you go to?" They said, "Milk of rhinoceros we want."
Kolkasu yidi, "Auo wiyiled ana haya, mahha iga sisó-
Then he said, "Milk of rhinoceros I have, what to me for it will you
nesan?" Kolkasei yidabhden, "Wahhad dòneseid." Kolkasu yidi,
give?" Then they said, "What you wish." Then he said,
"Hòlo dònì mayo, ninkimba¹ maga'aiga yan futada kaga
"Goods I do not want, each of you my name I the buttock upon
dijineya." Kolkasei yidabhden, "Hauràrsan." Maga'isi yu futadi
will print." Then they said, "All right." His name he the buttock
kaga wada² dijiyei shanti nin ba. Kolkasa 'anili hohhdaàha³
upon all printed the five men. Then the milk the first
u siyei, gudułkina Hãbiyo Butiya ghatei⁴.
he gave, and the second Hãbiyo Butiya took for himself.

Magàlodi Suldànki jògei yei tegeu o 'anili gèyen.
The town the Sultan dwelt in they went to, and the milk took.
'Anili, shanta nin sfdatei, ya Suldànki indihisi logu shubei,
The milk, the five men carried, the Sultan his eyes was upon poured,
wahhba tari waiyen⁵. Daràr dambe ya Hãbiyo Butiya
nothing to be of use it failed. A day following Hãbiyo Butiya
'anihisi nàgtisi u si ðibe, wuhhu yidi, "Abahà iyo hoyodà
his milk to his wife he gave, he said, "Your father and your mother
yanei ku arkin, kolkad ku shúbesid." Kolkasei 'anili
let them not you see, when you in pour." Then she the milk
geisei, kolkasei ku shubtei. Indihì Suldànka iyo indihì hoyodèd
took, then she in poured. The eyes of the Sultan and the eyes of her mother
ya u⁶ dila'ei. Kolkasei inanti so àrartei, àkhalkèdi bei timi.
opened. Then she the girl ran away, to her house she came.

¹ you men, cf. §§ 200 (iii) and 206.

² Note order of particles, § 236.

³ ah may be added to any noun used adjectivally or descriptively.

⁴ from ghado take to yourself.

⁵ plural agreeing with 'ano, which is a plural noun.

⁶ i.e. by reason of it.

Kolkasu Suldànkì oghàdeì in Hàbiyo Butiya indihì u dilà'ei. Then the Sultan learned that Hàbiyo Butiya the eyes opened. Suldànkì ba u yèdeì inámodì kàleh e gabfihisi gùrsadeì, The Sultan called the young men other who his daughters married, wulhu yidi, "Ínankì Hàbiyo Butiya e gabàddaidì yereid gùrsadeì he said, "The boy Hàbiyo Butiya who my girl young married yan u díbei magàlodaidà hukumkèda. Ídinkuna cidan u I have given my town its government. And ye servants to nõkhda." Hàbiyo Butiya dabadéd Suldàn nõkhdeì. him be." Hàbiyo Butiya afterwards Sultan became.

II. INANKI MASKA DILEI.

Ínan iyo ínan wa walàlaaha. Lo' báì jiren, mel 'idlaah bai hèr ku ahayen. Ínankuna lo'du ra'í jirei, ínantuna ákhalka yei fadiyí jirteì, habènkì bei heroda iss ugu imán jiren. Ínanti ba ghorohli bádateì, rág ba weidsteì, ínankì ba u dídeì in la gùrsado ínanta. Málín dambe ya niman ákhalki ínanti ugu yímaden. Kolkaseì la hassáwen, ínankì e walàlaahayen ínanta, ya galábtì so hoideì. Kolkasu oghàdeì in rág u yimì ínanti, o iss ka ámus. Málinti dambe ya niman ínanti u so nõkhden, wahhai yidahliden, "An walálka díne, gormu dagányahai?" Kolkaseì ínanti tídi, "Kolku lo'di lisseyo." Habènkì bei yímaden, kolku lo'da lisseyeì, muskì bei ka so bóden. Kolku arkeì 'ollkì, yu sèftì labahhai, kolkasa waláshi timaha ghóboteì, kolkasu tímihì u góiyèi, muskì bu ka bódeì. Ódi bai ghorihisi ka goiseì. Kolkasu bahhsodeì, wulhu taga magàlo agtèd, wahha¹ ku hédna gèd ínan. Wulhu yidi, "Na yàtahai?" Kolkaseì tídi, "Suldànkì magàloda ya i daleì." Wulhu yidi, "Mahhád ugu² hedántahai mesha?" Wahhai tídi, "Mas ba lei hedeì, maskas ba i imáneya o i 'uneya." Kolkasu yidi, "Gormu yimàda?" Kolkaseì tídi, "Ásarka." "Kolku yimàdo muhhu samçineya masku?" Wahhai tídi, "Biyuhu³ 'abeya marka hore, dabadédto-na ániyu⁴ i 'uneya." Kolkasu yidi, "Wàtahai." Kolki maski yimì yu biyihì ku da'ei, kolkas ínankì sèftì labahhai o mádaha kaga difteì, kolkasa maski díntei. Ínanti bu kahaisteì, magàlodi bu gèyeì. Dadki

¹ Note this use of *wahha*.—There was tied to a tree, a girl.

² *mahhad u mesha ku hedántahai?*

³ *biyaha u.*

⁴ *ániga u.*

magàlodi jògei ya ku so árareì, isago ínanti wada. Wahha la yidi, "War, wá side?" Kolkasu yidi, "Maski ban dilei." Kolkasa Suldanka lo gèyeì, o lei yidi, "Ninkasa maski dilei." Kolkasa Suldanka yidi, "Ínantaìda gùrso." Halkasa ínankì ínanti ku gùrsadeì.

III. ÍNANTI LUGAHÁLAEID.

Suldàn ba ínan laha, ínanta ghoránka lo dígi¹ jirei. Bérigi dambe ya Suldànkì hajki ghobteì, ínanti bu amáneyeì nin wadàdah, o yidi, "Ínantas ghoránka u si dígi²." Wadádki ba ínanti iss ka dama'ei inu ka simeisto, ínanti ba dídeì. Daràrti dambe yei tídi, "Berri i kàli." Daràrti-ai mudeisten yei sallànkì ákhalki ka ghadeì, halki wadádki ka so fult jirei. Abahèd yu warkhad ú díreì, wulhu ku ghoreì, "Ínantàdi dílo' ei nokhoteì." Suldànkì ba hajki ka yimì. Ínanti bu u adàdeì, wulhu u díbei niman adòmaah, wulhu yidi, "Ínantas ghorta ka so goiya." Adòmihì ya ínanti kalhayèi, wahhai gèyen mel dírleh. Ínanti bei lugaha ka goiyen, kolkaseì habashèdi ghoden. Intei habáshi ghodeyen, yei ka gurgúrateì, mel dírleh yei gashèi, o kaga díumateì. Adòmihì kolkeì habáshi ghoden yei meshieì fadideì ka ègen³, wa ka waiyeu, Kolkaseì dèro dílen, dígi dèroda gharòrad ku shuben. Suldànkì bei u gèyen dígi, o yidahliden "Ínanti dílnei." Málín dambe ya sáfar meshi so mareì, meshi ínanti fadideì yu degeì. Díhurki kolki sáfarku aurti rèrteì, yei ínanti o dírti fadída arken. Ínanti ya nin so ghadeì, aur bu so sàreì. Magàlodi-ai yímaden yu keueì. Ínanti ya ninkì so ghadeì akhal fadisiyeì. Beri dambe ya ínan Suldàn daleì ya ínanti weijigèdi arkeì, weijigèdi o wanáksan⁴ ya ínankì arkeì. Ninkì-ai akhalkisa fadideì yu ku yidi, "An ínanta ka gùrsado." Ninkì ba yidi, "Ínanta wa lugoladahai." Kolkasa ínankì Suldánkaù yidi, "Ana gùrsáneya, i si." Kolkasu yidi, "Haurársan." Ínanti ba ínankì Suldánka gùrsadeì. Laba ínan yei u dasheì. Íyadu úrleh ya ínankì yidi, "Íhajki ban ghobóneya." Ínankì ba ínanti uga tegeì

¹ *teach.*

² *continue to teach.*

³ *ka ègen.* Note the use of *ka* in these expressions, meaning, to look for in a place, or being unable to find in a place.

⁴ The Possessive adjective suffix *-gèdi* is treated as an epithet, and therefore the particle *o* is required for the second adjective *wanáksan*.

wan', o hajki ghobtei. Isago hajki kú maghan, ya nagtisi dadabtei, wahhai riyotei iyadu labada lugod laba shimbirod kaga jògta, o lugili u behhen, o hajki ghóbotei. Arorti kolki wàgu beriyei, ya wahhai árakta labadi shimbirod o labadi lugod kaga jòga, o lugili u behhen. Arorti kolkei ahaid, yei labadèdi ínan-iyò-wanki-iyò labadì shimbirod kahhaisatei, hajki bei ghóbotei. Dàr dauga dehhdèda yei taktai, wahha ugu yimi abahèd iyo walalkèd iyo wadádki iyo ninkèdi intas o midna an u gáranin. Inamodèdi yei u shekeisei, dawodi iyada heshei yei ugu shekeisei, abahèd ba makhlei iyo wadádki, kolkasa wadádki dama'ei inu áraro, kolkasa Suldànkí yidi, "Fadi inta shékado damáneso." Suldànkí, ínanta abahèd, ya wadádki ghorti ka goiyei, ínanti iyo abahèd iyo ninkèdi inti wa leiss wada ra'ei. Hajki ba la tegei. Ínanti iyo abahèd halki yei iss ku girten.

IV. HÒGGI DÀRTA.

Suldàn ba ínan laha, ínanki ba yidi, "Wa gùrsáneya." Suldànkí ba hòla badan siyeyi, markabna wa siyeyi. Ínanki Suldànká ya dòfei magàloù tegei. Magàlodi kolku tegei, yu nin Suldàn la sahhèbei Suldànkí ba dàr siyeyi, dàrti u kú jirei ínanku iyo dàrti Suldànká ya iss u dalòliyei. Nàgti Suldànkú² la sahhèbei. Málinti dambe yu nàgti Suldànká ínanki ku yidi, "Sorti nùnkàga adu sanéin jirta o kàleh i samei." Suldànkí ba ínanki u tegei, wuhhu yidi, "Àwa anad wahh i la 'unese." Suldànkí wuhhu yidi, "Hauràrsan." Ínanki ba nàgti Suldànká ku yidi, "Àwa kolka anigu iyo Suldànkú annu sorta 'uneno, wahhan dònèya inad sorta na sisid." Nàgti ba tídi, "Suldànkí ya i garanéya." Kolkasu yidi, "Ku garan mayo, ana ku odan wa nàgtaidi." Nàgti ba tídi, "Hàdu i garan waiyo, adiga yan ku ra'í dònà, o nàg ku nokhon." Habènkí ba Suldànkí ákhalki yimi, dákisi bu ghàtei, ínanka ákhalkisi bu yimi. Nàgti ba hòggi ákhalka ka so dustei³, ínanka ákhalkisi bei timi. Kolkasei Suldànkí iyo ínanki sorti sisei. Suldànkí ba gartef nàgtisi, kùrsigi bu ka ka'ei, ákhalkisi bu u ka'ei. Intanu ákhalki gadin yei nàgti hòggi ka dustei, gogoshèdi yei ku fadisatei, Suldànkí ba arkei. Kolku arkei yu haddana ákhalki ínanka ku so nòkhdei, hòggi bei ka

¹ lit. went from a ram for her, i.e. left a ram for her.

² Suldànká u.

³ come through.

so dustei nàgti, nàgti bu haddana arkei. Ínanki, u 'úntoda la 'uneyei, ya Suldànkí ku yidi, "Ma nàgtatan sorta inna sinesa miad nàgtadi modei?" Ínanki ba yidi, "Nàgtu wa nàgtaidi." Suldànkí ba 'ss ka fadistei. Aròryodi dambe ya ínanki Suldànká ku yidi, "Wa dòfeya." "Hauràrsan." bu yidi. Nàgti Suldànká ya ínanki la ballànei, o yidi, "Arorta halkas ka so dus, wa dòfeya." Nàgti ba halki ka so dustei, ínanki yei u timi, markabki bu geyeyi, wa la dòfei, ínanki ba nàgti Suldànká gùrsadei, kolku la bàhsodei.

V. MAGÀLODI HÒLAHA DADKA KU 'UNA.

Wahh lei yidi, nin ba fàras fulei, wuhhu' yimi habàr, wahhai tídi, "Haggad ku so'ota?" Wuhu yidi, "Magàloda an ku so'oda." Wahhai tídi, "Magàloda dadka lagu² ghasha, yan lagu ghalonine, ha gelin." Wuhhu yidi, "Kulli wa géleya." Wahhai tídi, "Magàloda nin Suldànah bei lehdahei, ninka Suldànká ínan bu lehyahai, ínanta bokhorkèda wa mas, masku dadka 'una. Aurna isagu dadka 'una, ákhalka hortisa yu fadista, halko golgol ku fadista." Wahhai tídi, "War, nino, hadad magàloda tégesa³, ínanta Suldànká dalei ákhalkèda órod o gal." Wuhhu yidi, "Ninki bei yidi⁴, Eiga dadka 'una, iyo aurka dadka 'una, iyo maska dadka 'una, haggan ka dafi dònà?" Íyadi bá tídi, "Gèdaha ghado o⁵, aurki yu ku 'unine, kolkad dafiso ákhalkiad ku so'oto, gèdaha afka u geli, yu ku 'unine. Eígana 'adka ghado o, eíga agtisi ñig o, ha 'uno, yu adiga 'unine. Mískana wa kan ínanta dehhdèda ku dùban, ghoriga ghado o, maska madahisi sar, dabadéd maska u ñiman dònà. Kolkad sida yesho dabadéd ákhalka gal o ínanta u tag, dabadéd ínanta gurso." Kolkasu isagu ínanta gùrsadei.

¹ wuhhu here represents wahha u, in which u is the particle = to. It means literally therefore, There came to (him) an old woman.

² la ku. ku in, and refers to the town. ghalonine. The usual form is ghalon for the negative Imperative. This must be some Continuative form, but I have not met it elsewhere.

³ Indicative mood, i.e. If you are (as you say) going.

⁴ bei = ba i. Who is the man referred to is not clear. There must be some omission in the rendering of the story.

⁵ The conjunction o is frequently used like this with the first coordinate sentence, instead of introducing the second.

VI. NASIB.

Wahh lei yidi, nin ba dan rerei, danki bu kahhayei, 'elki bu geyei, wa ka so danshei'. Kolku so danshei yu aurti 'ss ku so hedishei. Kolkiu dehhdi jögei ya lehh aur ka hadei, lehldi käleh so kahhayei. Kolku mel fög jögei yu lehldi ka hadei wai. Kolkasu dib u so ördei. Lehldi aur o² lehh libahh 'unesa ayu gu yimi, kolkasu iss kaga yimi. Lehldi aur ó käleh o² lehh libahh ó käleh 'unesa ugu yimi. Kolkasu sibrär bu ka ghatei aurti, gurigödi yu yimi, rerködi o² la da'ei bu arkei, o 'oll da'ei.

VII. NÄGTI WANAKSANEID.

Nin ba fnan laha. Inanki ba yidi, abih ku yidi, "Abo, wahhan döneya, näg an gürsada." Kolkasu yidi, "Wahhad so kahhaisata näg armäli." Kolkasa armälidi so kahhaistei, kolkasu yidi, "Gürso." Kolkasu gürsadei. Kolkasu yidi, "Hadig ku hed, kolkei ku la hädasho hadiga ka fur." Kolkasu hadiga ku hedei. Nägti ba tidi, "Wahhan³ maan arki jirin, mahhad nogu⁴ sameinesa?" Kolkasu hadigi ka furei. Arorti yu abih bu yimi, kolkasu yidi, "Mahhai ku tidi?" Kolkasu yidi, "Wahhai i tidi, 'Wahhan maan arki jirin, wahhas mahhad nogu sameinesa?'" Kolkasu yidi, "'ss ka 'eri." Tasu wa mid.

Inanki ya abih bu yidi, "Näg käleh so kahhaiso, fnan wein so kahhaiso." Kolkasu yidi, "Awa hadig ku hed, kolkei ku la hädasho ka fur." Kolkasu hedei, kolkasei tidi, "Wahhan maan u makhli jirin, mahhad wahha nogu hédese?" Kolkasu ka furei. Arorti abih u yimi, kolkasu yidi, "Wahhai tidi, 'Wahhan maan makhli jirin, mahhad hadiga nogu sameinesa?'" Kolkasu yidi, "Taina 'ss ka 'eri." Tasna wa mid.

Kolkasu yidi, "Wahhad so kahhaisata fnan yer o wanaksan." Kolkasu so kahhaistei. Kolkasu yidi, "Awa hadig ku hed, kolkei ku la hädasho hadiga ka fur." Kolkasa fnanki 'ss ka sehodei, habänki ó dan yu 'ss ka hurdei. Kolki arorti ahaid fnanti yei fnanki ke'isei, kolkasei tidi, "Hadigi-ad igu heltei wa iga da'ei, o igu ma hedna, hadiga igu hed." Arortina abih yu u shégei, "Abo, wahhai tidi, 'Hadiga iga da'ei, o igu ma hedna, hadiga igu hed.'" Kolkasu yidi abih bu yidi, "Tas haiso, tasa ba wanaksan." Ti dabaded yu 'ss ka gürsadei.

¹ from danso, cf. § 104.

² This thing.

³ Adjectival sentences with o, cf. § 261.

⁴ na u ku.

VIII. DADKU IYO WARABUHU.

Wahha lei yidi, Warabuhu hölahá laha, Dadku wahhba má lahai. Bérigi dambe ya Dadku hölahá Warabaha u iläiyei, Warabahana wa shirei. Bérigi dambe aya Dadku tashádei, wuhhu yidi, "An Warabaha hölahá ka ghadno, iyaga o shirki Warabih ku maghánayahai." Ya Dadki hölihi ödei. Habänki u yimi, kolki-u yimi ya laga 'eriyei. Warabih ya ghailo tegei, bahalili käleh ugu tegei, wuhhu yidi, "War, lei da'ei." Kolkasei yidähhen, "An dülnö." Mel bei so maren, balli biyo kü jiran yei yimaden. Sakáro lab aya yidi "Balli hadeidinan i dein, ka 'abi maysán." "War, wa ka 'abena, naga tag," yei yidähhen. Biyih yu 'idi ku shubei, kolkas biyili idläden, kolkas haräd u bakhtiyen, kolkei biyo waiyen.

IX. HASHU IYO HÖLAHEDA.

Wahha lei yidi, Hal wahh wada laha, mas iyo lhas, iyo dab, iyo dad, iyo libahh, iyo ghaiyano, iyo amin, wa todöbodas ya hashi ka dahhaisi. 'Ashodi dambe ya ghaiyanodi tidi, "Libahha hasho wein inna ka ghadne, an libahha dillo." Kui käleh ya yidi, "Side u dilla?" Kolkasei tidi, "Maska libalaha ha ghänino. Kolkad ghäuinto, hhaska gal." Kolkasa yo¹ ghäninei, kolkasu lhaski galei. Kolkasei tidi, "Dabka O, lhaski iyo maska gub läbada ba." Kolkas lhaski iyo maski dabki ya gubei. Kolkasei tidi, "Dabku iya maska iyo hhaska bakhtiyei, dädkuna dabka ha bakhtiyö." Kolkasei aminta tidi, "Dädku bürtä ma maro, dehhdä un bu mara, an innagu hashä bürtä la marro." Kolkasei bürti la maren. Kolkasei tidi ghaiyanodi, "An hasho ghaloro." Kolkasei ghashen, kolkasei 'adka bisleisaten, 'adki bei lukhoten. 'Adki mahai wahh käleh ka ma 'unin, 'adki ya ku mergadei, 'ad wein bu aha, afkina u mari wai. Kolkasei bakhtiyen.

X. NINKI INDAHALAÄ.

Meshä räg badan ya wada hädleyei. Laba nin, midna wa indälayahai midna ma indalaä. Ninki indahälaha² aya yidi, "Mahhad nin indála kala hädlesan? Wahliba arki mayo." Ki indahälää³ ba yidi, "Ya nin indála u⁴ taghänin?" Inti kälehto ya

¹ ya u.

² Note inflexion of adjective. nin indáleh a man with eyes, but ninki indahälaha the man with eyes.

³ nin indala, ninki indahalaä.

⁴ By what do you know a blind man?

tidi, "Wahhamu ninki indahalaä u naghán, ninki an wahhba arkenin." Markasu ki indahalaä yidi, "Wahha indála, ninki an oghòu lahai, ya iudala."

XI.

The following is an example of the pure narrative style, being an account of Col. Swayne's expeditions against the Mullah, from the raising of the levy in November 1900 to the battle of Erigo in October 1902. It was taken down by me from the mouth of a Somali native officer with the force, Nur Jama, Habr Awal.

Note the use of *iyanna*, *iyu*, etc. for the pronouns *yannu*, *yu*, etc. The Present tense is freely used for the Past.

The raising of the Levies.

Kolkas "Swayne" ba imáneya, askàrr badan bu ghorñeya (enlist). Kolkas "Swayne" so bahhai, Harrar bu nogu yimid. Kolkasu yidi, "Askàrr ban doneya." Markas Oskar Garad, "Imisad dónesa?" bu yidi. Markasu yidi, "Boghol faráshel ban doneya." Markasu yidi, "Bogholki lagu sineya." Bogholki aya la siyei. Kolki la siyei, iyannu so so'ona. Adallah iyannu nimid. Sidéd kumbani (company) iyannu nokhoni. Kolkas iyannu ayarsina (drill), bil keliah iyannu fadine. Kolkasu 'olki "Swayne" no yimi, Burao-na ka so so'onei, Bèr bannu tagnei.

"Col. Swayne" iyo "Col. Phillips" lábadas u sarrèyen (were in command). Wadádku wuhhu yal Olesan. Kolkas iyannu nimid Uduwein. Ilálo la dirói wadádki, so ego¹ la yidi. Dabaded wahha lei yidi, wadádki bahhisei². Uduwein iyannu ka gürrei (started). Dabaded wahhamu tagnei Olesan. Wadádki wuhhu jirei Nogál. Olesan bannu ka gürrei, dabadélto Wadámagó ilálo iyannu ka dirrei. Ilálo di yei rero so áraktei, hal iyo aur yei so heshei. Fáraski iyo Rakúbki iyannu ka dülnei (sent to attack), dabadéd 'olki kolku dülei iyannu ka daba gürrei. Kolkas laba darárod iyannu so'onei, kolkas Haridig (Sanala) bannu degnei. Rakúbki iyo Fáraski sidéd kun o gèlah³ yei kenei. Kolkas "Swayne" iyu yidi; "Laba kumbani yei halkan fadiyesa, gèlina halkas yei laga ka tegi" (will be left). Kolkas kumbanayága u so hañei, iyo gèli. Kolkasa 'olki "Swayne" u tegei.

¹ in la so ego.

² cf. § 104, note.

³ After sidéd kun o, gèl is made adjectival by the termination ah.

MacNeill's zariba (Sanala).

"Capt. MacNeill" iyo "Murray" yei héroda laga ka tegei. Kolkas ilálo di wadádka iyannu áragnei. Málinti lábada sa'adod (2 o'clock) 'olkisu no yimid. Kolkannu 'olki áragnei, iya sirkálku, "Zaribada so gala," bu yidi, dabadédna iyannu wérrerei (fought), kolkas iyannu iss leinei (slew each other), dabadédna áfar sa'adod (for 4 hours) iyannu dagálla (fought). Lehdi sa'adod (6 o'clock) iyannu ka 'érinei (chased) kolka dabadéd zaribada gudahi iyannu iss ku fadisona. Kolkasu dabadédto todóbadi sa'adod habènki iyannu wérrerei, lába sa'adod bannu dagálla, kolkasa sagalki sa'adod iyannu 'érinei. Haddana kódi bei so nokhden, haddana sa'ad keliah iyannu dagálla. Kolkas iyága iyannu leina, dabadédna wa áraren (they ran away). Kolkas wága iyo beri (in the early morning) todóbadi sa'adod yei so nokhden, kolkasannu iss leina, kolkasannu derewishti iyannu wada leina.

Intanei so dowànin (Before they came close) gidligánki (the Maxim gun) iyu lei. Kolkei so dowàden askárri banadúkhdi yei ku dishi. (Gidligánki wa wanáksányahai, wa bahal, wa shaitan). Kolki nimanki fogèyen iya gidligánki lagu si dayei, kolkas rág badan ka lai (died), kolkas dabadéd haggi zaribada yei ku so ya'ei (fled). Áfar nin o askári wadád¹ wáranki iyn ku dilei. Kolkas iyannu 'érinei, afárton nin iyannu ghóbonei.

"Capt. MacNeill" iyu ániiga u yèdei, wuhhu yidi, "Inti wadádka laga dilei so tiri." Wahhan kahhaistei tòban askári, wahhamu ka ñignei áfar bóghol iyo lehdon inti ñimatei. Annaga lábadi kumbani sagál nin yei ka dilen. Kolkas "MacNeill" ba yidi, wuhhu yidi, "Rági derewishki ñinte mel iss u gei." Kolkas iyannu mel keliah so kennei. Kolkasa 'olki "Swayne" iyu no yimid, wadádki wahhba tsagu ka ma helin.

Feriddin.

'Olki o ñan iyu Bòhotle iss ugu yimid. Dabadédna ilálo iyannu ka dirrei. Kúrmis yei gèl badan ku so áraktei. Ilálo di ba so nokhotei, gèl badan iyannu áragnei, 'olki o ñan iya gürrei, dabadédna Kúrmis iyannu tagnei. Allegheri gèl badan laga so ghadei. Shan iyo tòban 'asho iyannu fadine. Dadki hòlahálaha ba no yimid. Dadki iyu "Colonel"-ki u yímaden. Wuhhu yidálhe, "Edinkannu idin ra'ena, adigi iya lo 'elin" (will be recovered). Kolkasu yidi, "Hadeidin ra'esán adigi iyan idin ku 'elñeya. Rèraha o ñan so rera o agtèda kena." Kolkasi Allegheri na ra'ei. Kolkasu yidi,

¹ wadád here used for a Mullah's man.

"Wadádki bannu idin la dónena." Dabadéd iyannu gürrei. Böhotle iyannu nimid. Rági buka o askártaaha iya Böhotle lagu rēbei (were left behind), dabadédna Böhotle iyannu ka gürrei. Wahhannu degnei Wudwud, dabadéd ilálo Wudwud iyannu ka dirrei. Wahhai yidáhhen, "Wadádku wa fōgyahai." Kolkasannu ka gürrei, shan habèn iyo shan daràrod so so'onei. Daràrti dambé iyannu 'olki wadádka iss hellei (met). Dabadéd iyannu dirirrei. Wahhai kaga dilen shan iyo tōban askàri iyo sirkálki af-Arabad (i.e. Capt. Friedrichs). "Dickinson" sahib rasàs ba ku da'dei, bōdodi kaga da'dei. Shan iyo labàton askàri iyei rasàsti ku da'dei, an ñimanin (without being killed). Kolkas iyannu biyo wehna (could not find) o so nokhōnei. Wahhannu ka so baghanei, askàrtti hadane iyo biyo haison, wa bakhtiyesa. Shan iyo tōban 'asho iyannu Berberah u so dahhnei. Kolkannu halkan nimid, askàrtti gèl badan la siyei, hawildarki sadehh halod iya la siyei, ninki jemadarkaaha áfar ba la siyei. Askàrtti fasahh, nin ba bil fasahh iyu helei.

"Force"-kan halkas iyu ku ñamadei.

Las Idleh raids.

'Ollki labad iyu Burao wa so yimi. Burao-na dabadéd áfar bílod fadína, kolkas ilálo laga direi. Ilálo Ali Naleyah iyei u taktei, wahhai tídi, "Hòlo badan iyannu so áragnei." Áfar kumbani iyo "Col. Cobbe" iyo "Col. Swayne" iyannu ku so'onei, wahhannu tagnei Las Idleh. Las Idlehna fàras badan nogu yimid. Kolkas iyannu ilálo dirrei. Ilálo iyei tídi, "Hòlo badan iyannu so áragnei." Kolkasannu Las Idleh ka gürrei, kōbyo-tōban habèn u si so'onei. Jid Ali iyannu Ali Naleyah u tagnei, kolkasu kumbani waliba mel maref. "Col. Swayne" iyo kumbani badki iyannu mel kaga tagnei. Kolkas iyannu Ali Naleyah wérrerei, habènki iyo daràrti wa hòlihi ka da'nei. Kolkas hòlihi iyannu zaribadi i so kennei, wihhi-annu rág áragnei iyannu leinei. Kolkasannu ka so gürrei. Wahhannu tagnei, Las Idleh shan iyo tōban habèn iyannu u so dahhnei. Kolkas askàrtti ba adi la siyei, ninki askàri aha lábyo-tōban adi la siyei, ninki hawildarka iyo uaiikka labàton la siyei, jemadarki iyo "color-havildar"-ki soddon ba la siyei. "Col. Cobbe" iyo "Col. Swayne" Berberah ku nokhden. "Maj. Petrie" áfar kumbani Burao-annu so nokhōnei, kolka bil fadinei Burao. Kolkasa "Col. Swayne" iya no yimid. Wuhlu yídi, "Force"-ku wa bahhàya, wadádka iyannu dónena. Reidka Somálida gèl maawinah i kena," bu yídi. Kolkasi Habr Awal iyo Habr Yunis gholi walba

sidèd boghol o halod iya lo kena, Habr Toljála lehh boghol o halod lo kena.

The Nogal Campaign.

Kolkas 'olki iyu dakhàghei. Kumbanayága sidèd daràrod naga dambèyei. Kolkasu Rakàbki iyo Fàraski Berberah ka yímaden, o Burao nogu yímaden. Wahha u sarrèyei "Capt. Osborne." Kolkas annu 'olki ka dala tagnei. Shan daràrod dabadéd Böhotle iyannu ghobonei. Kolkannu Böhotle ghobonei, "Col. Swayne" iyo 'olki iyannu u tagnei. Kolkasa ilálo laga direi, ilálo iya tōban habèn iyei naga mághana. Ilálo wa so nokhotei, wahhai yidáhhen, "Wadádki maannu árag." Kolkasa "Colonel"-ku ba yídi, "Wa ñilena." Nogal iyannu ku ñullei. Kolkas iyannu tagnei Gerowei. Hòlo badan iyannu Mohammed Garad ka ghadnei. Gerowei labàton habèn bannu fadinei. Ilálo iya la direi. Ilálo wadádki iyei Mudug ugu taktei (went to Mudug for the Mullah). Ilálo ba no timid, ilálo ba tídi, "Wa omániala, o biyo heli mayno." Kolkas iyannu Bari ghōbonei. Halin bannu ghōbonei. Naleyah Ahmed hòlo badan iyannu ka so ghadnei. Kolkasa sirkálku yídi, "Wa nokhōnena." Lábyo-tōban 'asho bannu so so'onei, kolkasannu Gaulo nimid, kolkas "Colonel"-ku yídi, "Laba nin o sirakil, iyo wáranlaha iyo hòlaha ha nokhden." Kolkasa hòlihi iyo waranlihi iyo laba sirkal iyei nokhden. Sadehh kum o gèli iyu "Colonel"-ku so rēbei.

Erijo (Oct. 6, 1902).

Kolkas ilálo la direi, wahhai taktei, wadádki iyei u taktei. Kolkasei tídi, "Wadádku Mudug bu fadíya." Kolkasannu ku gürrei, kolkasu shan habèn bannu dahhnei, 'ashodi lehhad arortí Erijo derewishti iyannu iss ku hellei. Kolkasu mel bannu fadisona, kolkasa dabadédto derewishti iyei naga so dakhàghei. "Mile" kolki no só jirei, sirkálku yídi, "Inna la ñiriri mayan, aurta rera, inna dakhàghna." Kolkasannu ku dakhàghei. Mesha wa mel aínah. Kolkas kumbani walba "extend" ba lo dakhàjiyei, sida-annu so'onei o kol keliah iyagu "fire" nogu ridei. Kolkasa bërka iyannu dulka ñigna, kolkas iyannu dirirrei. Áfar kumbani wa teg, iyei haggà ka bághatei, o árarei. Sadehh kumbani iyannu dagállei, inti káleh wa bághatei. Kumbanayága iyo lába káleh sádehhda kumbani ba dagálen.

Zaribadi iyannu so gallei, kolkas derewishti iyei timid. Sadehh kumbani iyei dibadda u bahhdei o 'éridei. Dabadéd Böhotle iyannu nimid.

TRANSLATIONS OF THE STORIES.

I-XI.

I. HABIYO BUTIYA (LAME HABIYO).

There once was a Sultan who had a son, whose mother was dead. But the Sultan married another wife, and went on a pilgrimage. Now a certain Jew was a friend of the Sultan's wife, but the Sultan's son and the Jew were enemies. The Jew said to the woman, "Let us kill the boy." So she mixed some poison in his food. But the boy had a mare, who knew everything, and the mare said to the boy, "Don't eat the food"; and when the food was put before him, the boy refused it. The next day the Jew came to the Sultan's wife and said, "When the Sultan comes back, say you are sick, and when he asks what will cure you, tell him the liver of the mare." The next day the Sultan came. Then she laid a skin on the bed and placed under it some fig leaves, and when she lay down the leaves crackled. Then the Sultan said, "What is the matter with you?" and she said, "I have a pain in my ribs." "What will cure you?" he said; and she answered, "The liver of your son's mare." The Sultan called the boy and said, "I intend to kill your mare for your stepmother." And the boy said, "Very well, but let me take a ride on her ~~this~~ evening." In the evening the boy rode the mare, and said to his father, "Good-bye, Father," and departed with the mare. He went to a town, and near the town he saw six girls washing at a well. The youngest of the girls saw him; and when she saw the man, she ran away from the well, being ashamed before the man. Then he singed the tail of the mare, who went up into the sky. The young man then pretended to be a cripple, and went into the town, and there became a servant.

Later the daughters of the Sultan said, "We wish to marry." The Sultan beat his drum, and announced, "My daughters wish to marry." Then the rich young men came together, and the girls were brought, and the people stood in the plain. Then the girls were asked, "Are the men you want all here?" And the young girl said, "The man I wanted is not here." The slave girls who were summoning the men were told to call all the men in the town, so they called the young cripple, Lame Habiyo. Then the Sultan asked the girls, "Are the men all here?" and they said, "Yes."

The girls were given six oranges, and they were told, "Let each girl hit the man she wants." The five other girls hit five rich young men, the young girl hit Lame Habiyo. Then her father and mother were so struck with horror, that they lost their sight; and the young man married the girl. On the next day they were told, "That which will cure the Sultan and his wife is rhinoceros' milk." And the young men who married the five girls were given five good horses, and Lame Habiyo was given a donkey, and they left the town. There came to Lame Habiyo the mare, whose tail he had burned, and he put on his gold dress and sword and mounted the mare. The mare flew up and reached the sky. Then he went to a place where rhinoceroses are born. A young rhinoceros he cut open, and opened out the skin and made a figure from it. In the afternoon the mother rhinoceros came, and Lame Habiyo pretended to be the young one. The first portion of milk he milked into one skin and the second portion he milked into another skin. Then the rhinoceros went to graze. Then the young man threw away the figure, and took the milk. He went to a tree and tied his mare to it. While he slept under the tree the five young men who married the other girls came to him, and said, "Salam Aleikum"; and Lame Habiyo said, "Aleikum Salam." Then he said, "Where are you going?" And they said, "We are looking for rhinoceros' milk." Then he said, "I have some rhinoceros' milk. What will you give for it?" And they said, "Whatever you wish." Then he said, "Wealth do I not want, but I will brand my name on the buttocks of each of you." Then they said, "Agreed." So he branded his name on the buttocks of all five. Then he gave them the first milk, and the second milk Lame Habiyo took for himself. They went to the town where the Sultan lived, and took the milk. The five young men carried the milk, and it was poured on the eyes of the Sultan, but was of no use. Another day Lame Habiyo gave his milk to his wife and said, "Let not your father and mother see you, when you pour it in." Then she took the milk and she poured it in. And the eyes of the Sultan and her mother were opened. Then the girl came running away and came to her house. Then the Sultan learned that Lame Habiyo had opened his eyes, and the Sultan called the other young men that married his daughters, and he said, "To the young man Lame Habiyo, who married my young daughter, have I given authority over my town, and you, be his servants." Afterwards Lame Habiyo became Sultan.

II. "THE DRAGON-KILLER."

(A variant of the story of Perseus and Andromeda.)

There were a brother and sister who kept a cow. They dwelt in a deserted place, and the brother used to go with the cow, while the sister used to sit in the house, and at night they met in the zariba. The sister was of great beauty, and men asked for her, but her brother refused to let the girl be married. One day some men came into the house for the girl,

and they conversed; and the brother came in in the evening and found that men had come for his sister, but he said nothing. The next day the men returned to the girl and said, "We think of killing your brother; when is he engaged?" And the girl said, "When he is milking the cow." In the evening they came as he was milking the cow and leaped in over the fence. When he saw the enemy, he drew his sword. His sister seized his hair, but he cut it off, and jumped over the fence, which cut off his genitals; and he escaped. He went near a town where there was a girl tied to a tree, and he said, "Who are you, girl?" And she said, "My father is the Sultan of the town." And he said, "Why are you tied up here?" And she said, "I am tied up for a dragon, which will come and eat me." Then he said, "When does it come?" And she said, "In the evening." And he said, "When the dragon comes, what will it do?" And she said, "First it will drink the water, and afterwards eat me." And he replied, "Very well." When the dragon came, it went down to the water, but the young man drew his sword and struck it on the head, and it died. Then he led away the girl, and brought her to the town, and the people of the town came running to him, as he led the girl, and they said, "What is this?" And he said, "I have killed the dragon." Then he was brought to the Sultan, and they said, "This man has killed the dragon." And the Sultan bade him marry his daughter. So thereupon the man married her.

III. THE GIRL WITHOUT LEGS.

A Sultan had a daughter, and the daughter used to be taught the Koran. One day the Sultan went on a pilgrimage, and entrusted his daughter to a priest, and said, "Continue to teach that girl the Koran." The priest coveted the girl, wishing to lie with her, but the girl refused. One day she said, "Come to me to-morrow." On the day arranged she removed from the house the ladder by which the priest used to ascend. He then sent a letter to her father, and he wrote, "Your daughter has become a harlot." The Sultan returned from the pilgrimage, and he was angry with the girl, and he handed her over to some slaves, and he said, "Cut that girl's throat." Then the slaves took the girl, and they brought her to a wooded place, and they cut off her legs, while they dug her grave. While they were digging the grave she crawled away, and went into some trees and hid. When the slaves had dug the grave they looked in the place where she had lain and could not find her. Then they slew a gazelle, and the gazelle's blood they poured into a bottle, and brought the blood to the Sultan, and said, "We have slain the girl." One day later a caravan passed by the place, and camped where the girl lay. In the afternoon as the party were loading up the camels, they saw the girl sitting under a tree. A man took the girl, and put her on a camel, and brought her to the town they came to. The man who took the girl put her to live in a house. Later on the son of the Sultan saw the girl's face, and the young man saw that her face was

beautiful, and he said to the man whose house she dwelt in, "Let me marry that girl from you." And the man said, "The girl has no legs." Then the Sultan's son said, "I will marry her, give her to me." And so the man said, "Well and good." And the Sultan's son married her. She bore two children, and while she was with child the young man said, "I am going on a pilgrimage," and he left her a ram, and went on the pilgrimage. While he was away on the pilgrimage his wife had a dream, and she dreamed that two birds sat upon her two legs, and her legs had grown out, and that she made the pilgrimage. In the morning at break of day she saw the two birds sitting upon her two legs, and the legs had grown out. After daylight she took her two children and the ram and the two birds, and went on the pilgrimage. She came to a building at the half-way, and there came to her her father and her brother and the priest and her husband, none of whom knew her. She told stories to her children, and she related all that had happened to her, and her father heard, and the priest. Then the priest tried to run away, but the Sultan said, "Sit down until the story is finished." Then the Sultan, the girl's father, cut the priest's throat, and the girl with her father and husband went on and made the pilgrimage. And so the girl and her father were reconciled.

IV. THE HOLE IN THE WALL.

There was a Sultan who had a son, and his son said, "I want to marry." So the Sultan gave him many presents, and also a ship. The Sultan's son set sail and came to a town, and when he arrived at the town he became friendly with a Sultan, and the Sultan gave him a house. The young man made a hole between the house he was in and the Sultan's house, and he became friendly with the Sultan's wife. One day the young man said to the Sultan's wife, "Make some food for me just as you are accustomed to make it for your husband." And he went to the Sultan, and said, "To-night will you take food with me?" And the Sultan said, "Well and good." And the young man said to the Sultan's wife, "To-night when I and the Sultan are having our food, I want you to serve us with the food." And the woman said, "The Sultan will know me." Then he said, "He will not know you, I will say you are my wife." And she said, "If he does not know me, I will go with you and be your wife." At night the Sultan came home and dressed himself, and came to the young man's house. And his wife passed through the hole in the wall, and came to the young man's house. Then she served the food to the Sultan and the young man. The Sultan recognised his wife, and got off his chair, and went to his house. Before he reached his house, the woman passed through the hole and sat upon her bed, and the Sultan saw her. When he saw her he straightway came back to the house of the young man, while the woman came through the hole, and still

he saw her. The young man, who was dining with him, said to the Sultan, "Did you think this woman who is serving our food was your wife? The woman is my wife," he said, and the Sultan sat down. The next morning the young man said, "I am sailing." "Very good," he answered. And the young man arranged with the Sultan's wife and said, "In the morning come through that place, I am sailing." So the woman passed through and came to the young man, and he took her to the ship, and sailed. And the young man having run away with the Sultan's wife married her.

V. THE TOWN OF MAN-EATERS.

There is a story that a man was riding a horse, and there came to him an old woman, who said, "Where are you going?" And he said, "I am going to that town." And she said, "In that town people are slain and eaten; do not go in, lest they slay you." And he answered, "Still I am going in." Then she said, "The town has a Sultan, and the Sultan has a daughter, and the daughter's sash is a snake, and the snake eats the people. And there is a camel who eats the people, he sits in front of the house, over there upon a bed." And she said, "See, my man, if you are going to the house, run and enter the house of the Sultan's daughter." And he said, "The man told me, The dog eats the people, and the camel eats the people, and the snake eats the people. How am I going to pass them?" And the woman said, "Take this grass, and let not the camel eat you, but when you pass the house you are going to, put the grass in at the door, lest it eat you. And for the dog, take this piece of meat, and put it near the dog, and let him eat it and not you. And for the snake, which is tied round the girl's waist, take this stick, and place it on the snake's head, and then the snake will die. After you have done this enter the house and go to the girl, and then marry her." So he married the girl.

VI. MISFORTUNES.

There is a story that a man once loaded his water-camels and took them to the well, and went to draw water. When he went to draw water he tied his camels together. When he was in the nullah he left six camels behind while he led the other six. When he was some distance off, the six camels that were left behind were not to be seen. So he ran back, and came up to find six lions eating the six camels. Then he left them, and returned to the other six camels, and found six other lions eating these. Then he took a waterskin from the camels, and came to his home, to find his family looted by an enemy.

VII. HOW TO CHOOSE A WIFE.

A man had a son, and the son said to his father, "Father, I want to marry a wife." Then his father said, "Do you take a widow." So he took a widow, and his father said, "Marry her." So he married her. Then his father said, "Tie her with a rope, and when she speaks to you, untie the rope." So he tied her with a rope, and the woman said, "This is not what I have been accustomed to see. What are you doing with me?" Thereupon he untied the rope. In the morning his father came and said, "What did she say?" And he answered, "She said to me, This is not what I have been accustomed to see. Why are you doing that to me?" Then his father said, "Send her away." That was one.

The father said to his son, "Take another wife, take a grown girl." Then he said, "To-night tie her with a rope, and when she speaks to you, untie it." So he tied her, and she said, "This is not what I have been accustomed to hear, why are you tying me with that?" So he untied her. In the morning he came to his father, and he said, "She said, This is not what I have been accustomed to hear, what are you doing to me with the rope?" Then his father said, "Send her away too." And that was another.

Then his father said, "Do you go and take a nice, young girl." So he took one, and he said, "To-night tie her with a rope, and when she speaks to you untie it." So the young man did so, and went to sleep, and was asleep all night. In the early morning the girl woke him up, and said, "The rope with which you tied me is fallen off and is not tied to me, tie it upon me." And in the morning he told his father, "Father, she said, The rope has fallen off, and is not tied to me, tie it upon me." Then his father said, "Keep that one, she is the right one." So she was the one he afterwards married.

VIII. MAN AND HYAENA.

It is said that the Hyaena owned flocks and Man had none. One day Man was looking after the Hyaena's flocks, and the Hyaena went to the Council. After this Man thought, and he said, "Let us steal the Hyaena's flocks, while he is away at the council." So Man put the flocks in a zariba, and night came, and when it was night, they were driven off. The Hyaena howled, and went to the other animals, and he said, "See, I have been looted." Then they said, "Let us attack." They came along, and arrived at a pool of water, and the male Dikdik said, "If you do not let me come to the pool, you shall not drink." "Sir, we will drink, leave us," they said. Then he scratched sand into it, until the water was gone, and they died of thirst, when they found no water.

IX. CAMEL AND HER FOLLOWERS.

It is said that a Camel possessed altogether a Snake, a Zariba, a Fire, a Flood, and a Lion, and Deceit, and Honesty. Those seven the Camel owned. One day Deceit said, "We might steal the Lion from that big Camel, let us kill the Lion." The others said, "How are we to kill him?" Then she said, "Let the Snake bite the Lion, and when you have bitten him, go into the Zariba." So he bit him and went into the Zariba. Then she said, "O Fire, burn up both the Zariba and Snake." So the Fire burned both Zariba and Snake. Then she said, "The Fire has killed the Snake and the Fence, let the Flood too put out the Fire." After this Honesty said, "The Flood does not travel on the mountain, but only in the nullah, let us travel on the mountain with the Camel." So they travelled on the mountain, and then Deceit said, "Let us slay the Camel." So they slew her, and cooked the steak, and gulped down the steak, and except the steak nothing else of the Camel did they eat. And the meat stuck in their throats, for it was a big piece, and could not pass through their mouths. So they died.

X. THE BLIND MAN.

In a certain place many men were talking, and there were two men, one of whom was blind and the other was not blind. The man with sight said, "Why do you talk with a blind man? He can see nothing." And the blind man said, "How do you know a blind man?" The other one said, "We know a blind man, he is a man who sees nothing." Then the blind man said, "He that is blind is the man who knows nothing, he is blind."

XI.

Then Swayne came and began to enlist many askaris. Then Swayne left and came to us at Harrar. Then he said, "I want askaris." Then Oscar Gerard said, "How many do you want?" Then he said, "I want a hundred horsemen." Then he said, "The hundred shall be given you." The hundred were given. When they were given we marched and came to Adadleh. We made eight companies. Then we drilled, and we stayed for one month only. Then Swayne's force came to us, and we left Burao and went to Ber.

Col. Swayne and Col. Phillips were in command. The Mullah lived at Olesan. Then we came to Uduwein. An illalo was sent and told to look for the Mullah. Afterwards it was said to me, the Mullah had fled. We left Uduwein. Afterwards we went to Olesan. The Mullah was in the Nogal. We left Olesan, and afterwards at Wadamago we sent out illalos.

The illalos found some *karias*, and captured camels, female and male. We sent the horsemen and camel corps to attack. Afterwards when the force attacked we loaded up and followed. Then we marched for two days, and then halted at Haridig. The Camel Corps and horsemen brought in 8000 camels. Then Swayne said, "Two companies will stay here, and the camels will be left there." Then my company was left with the camels. Then Swayne's force went.

Capt. MacNeill and Murray were left at the zariba. Then we saw the Mullah's illalos. At 2 o'clock in the day his force came to us. When we saw the enemy the Sirkal said, "Come inside the zariba," and afterwards we attacked and then we slew each other and fought for four hours afterwards. At 6 o'clock we chased them away. After that we sat down together inside the zariba. Then later on, at 7 o'clock at night, we attacked and fought for two hours, and at 9 o'clock drove them away. Now at 1 o'clock they returned and this time we fought for one hour only. Then we slew those men, and afterwards they ran away. Then the next day at 7 o'clock they came back, and then we fired at each other, and then during the day we shot all the dervishes.

Until they came close the maxim shot them, when they came close the askaris shot them with their rifles. (The maxim is a fine thing, a wild beast or devil.)

When the people went further off and the maxim was let off at them, then many people perished. After that they fled up to the zariba. A Mullah man killed four askaris with his spear. Then we chased them and caught 40 men.

Capt. MacNeill sent for me and said, "Count for me all the Mullah men that are hit." I collected 10 askaris, and we counted 460 dead. Of our two companies they killed 9 men. Then MacNeill said, "Put the dervish dead men together somewhere." Then we brought them to one place. Then Swayne's force came to us, it had got nothing from the Mullah.

The whole force came together to Bohotle. And afterwards we sent out illalos, and they found many camels at Kurmis. The illalos came back and we saw many camels; the whole force loaded up, and we went to Kurmis. The Allegheri were looted of many camels. We stayed fifteen days. The owners of the animals came to us. The people went to the Colonel and said, "We will follow you, and the sheep will be brought back." Then he said, "If you follow I will get you back your sheep, load up all your *karias* and bring them close in." Then the Allegheri followed us. Then they said, "We will look for the Mullah with you. Afterwards we loaded up and came to Bohotle. The askaris who were sick were left behind at Bohotle, and then we left Bohotle. We halted at Wudwud and afterwards sent out illalos from Wudwud. They said, "The Mullah is far off." Then we started and marched for five nights and five days. On the next day we met the Mullah's force. Then we fought, 15 askaris were killed, and the Sirkal who talks Arabic. Dickinson sahib was struck with a bullet, he was struck in the thigh. Twenty-five askaris were struck with bullets, but not

killed. Then we found no water and came back. We were afraid, if the askaris have no water they will die. We spent fifteen days marching to Berbera. When we came here the askaris were given many camels. Every havildar was given 3, every jemadar 4, milk camels. The askaris received a month's leave.

There was the end of this force.

The second force came to Burao, and we stayed at Burao for four months afterwards. Then illalos were sent out and they went to the Ali Naleyah. They said, "We have found many animals." We marched there, four companies under Col. Cobbe and Col. Swayne. We went to Las Idleh, and at Las Idleh many horses came to us. Then we sent illalos, and the illalos said, "We have seen many animals." Then we left Las Idleh and marched on for eleven nights. We went to Jid Ali, to the Ali Naleyah. Then each company went its own way. We left Col. Swayne and half a company. Then we attacked the Ali Naleyah, and during the night and day looted the flocks. Then we brought the animals into the zariba. Any men we saw we slew. Then we left. We reached Las Idleh in fifteen nights. Then the askaris were given sheep, each askari was given 12, a havildar or naik 20, jemadar or colour-havildar 30. Col. Cobbe and Col. Swayne went back to Berbera. Maj. Petrie and our four companies came back to Burao. Then we halted for a month at Burao. Then Col. Swayne joined us. He said, "The Force will go out; we will look for the Mullah. Let the Somali people bring camels to help," he said. Then the Habr Awal and Habr Yunis each brought with them 800 head of cattle, the Habr Toljaha 600. Then the force moved. My company remained behind for eight days. Then the Camel Corps and horsemen came from Berbera to Burao under the command of Capt. Osborne. Then we followed after the force. In five days we reached Bohotle. Then we joined Col. Swayne and the force at Bohotle. Then illalos were sent out. The illalos were away for ten nights. The illalos came back, and they said, "We have not seen the Mullah." Then the Colonel said, "We will advance." We advanced into the Nogal. Then we went to Gerowei. We looted many animals from the Mohd. Gerad. We stayed at Gerowei twenty nights. Illalos were sent out, they went to the Mullah at Mudug. The illalos came back to us and said, "It is a dry place, and we shall get no water." Then we made east and reached Halin. We looted many animals from the Naleyah Ahmed. Then the Sirkal said, "We will go back." For twelve days we marched and then came to Gaulo. Then the Colonel said, "Let two officers with the spearmen and animals go back." Then the animals and spearmen and two British officers went back. The Colonel left 3000 camels behind. Then illalos were sent. They went to the Mullah, and then said, "The Mullah is staying at Mudug." Then we loaded up and marched for five nights. On the sixth day in the early morning we met the dervishes at Erigo. Then we halted somewhere. After that the dervishes made a move towards us. When there was a mile between us, the Colonel said, "They will not fight with us, load up the camels and move." Then we

moved. The country was thick with trees. Then every company was extended; thus we moved, and all at once they sent a volley into us. Then we lay our bellies on the ground, and we fought. Four companies departed. They were frightened and ran away. We three companies fought, the rest ran away. The three companies that fought were mine and two others. We came into the zariba, then the dervishes came. Three companies went out and drove them away.

Afterwards we came to Bohotle.

SONGS.

In the songs a distinctly poetical style is noticeable, also a number of words, not found in colloquial Somali, many of which are absolutely unintelligible by themselves to an unpoetical native. Many of these words are coined by the author, but many are probably old words handed down from generation to generation. It is necessary therefore in many passages for "the author himself," or a fellow poet (of whom there are many, both professional and amateur), to explain the real meaning. Several of those which I collected I have not published here, as I could get no satisfactory rendering or explanation even from interpreters.

Those translations which I have given are necessarily free in many places and by no means literal. They are interesting as examples of style, rather than of grammar.

Songs are divided into three classes, known as

Gerar, Gabei, and Hes'.

The **Gerar** is sung on horseback, and usually relates to raiding and fighting.

The **Gabei** is a chant of a more peaceful nature, and is often a love song. It is usually sung round the fire in the evening.

The **Hes** is the Dancing-song, and always accompanies a dance. It is often in parts for men and women, and is usually of an amorous nature.

¹ Paulitschke (II. Cap. 2) describes six kinds of songs, and gives numerous examples.

All three seem to have a somewhat similar rhythm, which runs as follows :

Hálnă wă | igă sǎ|lân,
 Hálnă wă | igă sǎ|'abghād,
 Hálnă wă | igă sǎ|'al.
 Hăl wă | i sǎ'ab|ghād,
 wă | i sǔl|dánkă ā|mánti,
 sǎrād|kī Běrběr|ād,
 ŷō | wă hăl|dā sǔbāhh | jōgā,

The length of the whole line may vary considerably. An essential point is the alliteration of one letter throughout the song, each line of which must contain a word which contains that letter. Thus one song may have g, another d, and so on; in a "g" song this letter occurs in some word in every line. The songs usually consist of solo and chorus, often sung in parts. Besides these, there are certain well-known chants which are sung while watering or grazing animals, marching, loading or unloading. Many of these are very old indeed. The watering chants vary for the different animals; camels, horses, and sheep have each their special chants sung to them, which again vary in different tribes, and are adapted to the nature of the well in order to suit the action of drawing the water.

I. GERAR, in s.

Greeting to Sultan Nur on his visit to the Habr Toljale.
 ? 1885.

Somali.

Halna' wa iga² salân³,
 Halna wa iga sa'abghad,
 Halna wa iga suâl.

Hal wa i sa'abghád,
 wa i Suldánka amánti,
 siradki Berberád,
 iyo wá haldá subahh jōga,

English.

First we salute thee,
 then we shake thy hands,
 then we ask a question.

First is our handshake,
 is praise to our Sultan,
 the light of Berberah,
 who is as an ostrich standing in the
 morning,

¹ A poetical word meaning "one thing," "item," similar to *kodí* in prose.

² from me. The sing. pronoun is used for the plural.

³ salaam.

bàlashi kala saide¹,
wahh la sisto la wáh².

Halna wa iga salàn.
Gèla, Sènyo³ iyo Làn³,
sangayásha gharéistei,
gabdaha súrta la mòda⁴,

iyo seyalhàinu ku jifna.
Sàdadà nabad bá leh.

Halna wa iga sual.
Suldànkì bokhronàdo,
hor mahhau so'otén,
sèlka ainu 'únenò⁵?
Ràbi ya inna siyei,
sadehhèni Ishhàk⁶,
hadanán ku salùghin,
ádiga O Suldàno,
sàlo yanna ka yèdin⁷.

II. GERAR, in *g*.

The singer's tribe has been severely looted, and he demands justice.

Somali.

Ma⁸ sidi gelòga,
o guluf mel ku darèmei,
yan gam'í wai habèn.
Sidi àrka iyo gòsha,

English.

Like the bustard,
who has seen an enemy somewhere,
I cannot sleep at night.
Like the lion and lioness,

¹ The Potential tense is often used in songs for the Indicative.

² This literally means, "nothing can be found to be given for it," i.e. no price.

³ names for camels.

⁴ lit. "is thought," an idiom meaning "is like." Cf. *la bida* in Yibir, q.v.

⁵ i.e. have the poor parts of the animal to eat.

⁶ i.e. Habr Gerhajis, Habr Awal, Habr Toljale, the three Ishhak tribes.

⁷ for *inanad sàlo naga yèdin*.

⁸ appears to be frequently used in songs without necessarily asking a question, especially in introducing similes.

o gábnihì laga làyei,
garhan ma igu bôte.

Sidi Gòdir irmán,
o éluhì ka ghàlen,
garti mau ulule.

Sidi gànleh shishèyei,
tollkei ma iss ugu géftei.

Ma sidi nin gabòbei,
o nàgu, gunyo ka díbei,

ku geshiyèya hlumàtei,
yan ugu hantamèya.

Welher gèrida jòga,
ma gèl annu lahain,
e gúdub nogu mághana,
O hágñi so guúbiya¹.

Nabsi² wa ma ghabòbei,
herna³ wa ma gúdan,
Gùli wa wáhh ma mógi,
gòbina⁴ wa wárranta.

Gèlan manta haño,
hènya godonkòda,
iyo wagérki wádana,
hádano gudfidin
lábadiiba an góine,
mia no gáraten⁵?

whose young have been slain,
I would make much clamour.

Like Godir, when with milk,
whose young have been slaughtered,
I would groan for justice.

Like enemies apart,
my tribe is divided among itself.

Like an old man,
whose wives, for whom he paid
much,
have grown bad and lazy,
I am angry at it.

For the lives that were taken,
camels that were ours,
whose fine has not been paid us,
O bring out the "diya."

Fortune has not grown old,
and law is everlasting,
God is all-knowing,
and the high-born have the news.

Let us have the camels to-day,
their genitals,
and heart,
?
let us cut both,
do you decide for us?

¹ The price of a man's life is 100 camels, whether it takes place in a tribal fight, or raid, or in a private affair: this is the Arabic "diya," or Somali "hagh."

² Nasib.

³ Somali custom.

⁴ gentry, or well born, opposed to tribes of doubtful origin, Esa, Gadabursi, Hawiya, and outcasts.

⁵ The general meaning of this stanza is clear, but l. 27 I cannot translate.

III. GERAR, in *gh* and *g*.*To my Bay Pony.**Somali.**English.*

Hamar O, ghorohhdàdo !
 Hamar O, garadàdo !
 Hamar O, guwidàdo !
 Hamar O, ghofalkàgo !
 Hamar O, gadankàgo !

O Hamar, your beauty !
 O Hamar, your strength !
 O Hamar, your size !
 O Hamar, your obedience !
 O Hamar, your price !

Hamar O, ghorohhdàdo !
 ghaili¹ dōf laga kénei,
 iyo ghánfirka Híndi,
 gh labkan ku árkei,
 gésuhugu dīnta².

O Hamar, your beauty !
 a cloth brought from over the sea,
 and Indian raiment,
 things which I look at,
 (and) die of astonishment.

Hamar O, guwidàdo !
 ghàridi Milmilad³
 rati⁴ ghaib ugu nàbbhai
 ghorigi Berberád
 markab, ghaid u sugaya,
 ghun u jōga, miya⁵.

O Hamar, your size !
 } as a camel which has grown very fat
 } on the sand of Milmil,
 } as a ship at the pier of Berberah,
 } waiting for orders,
 stands fast.

Hamar O, garadàdo !
 ghalimali libalih,
 iyo saryen ghortu u ba'dei,
 iyo wiyil ghorah, miya.

O Hamar, your strength !
 as a black-maned lion,
 and a bull oryx with broad neck,
 and a bull rhinoceros.

Hamar O, ghofalkàgo !
 suryadan kaga ràbto,
 ghálbigu ka gárta,
 gelafdidka hàwen,
 iyo wàyel haj u ghóbtei,
 an iss ku ghónsan, miya.

O Hamar, your obedience !
 the path which I desire
 your heart understands,
 as a dutiful wife,
 and an elder gone on a pilgrimage,
 without grumbling.

Hamar O, gadankàgu !

O Hamar, your price !

¹ a bright tartan cloth, most worn by Dolbohantas.

² for *gesaha ugu dīnta*, lit. I die of astonishment at the thing I look at.

³ Milmil, in S.W. Somaliland.

⁴ Dolbohanta for "camel."

⁵ This word like *ma* is often used in similes. Perhaps it is only "eh?"

gholidán la halèlo
 marna gás ka ma hóio¹.
 Ma gasánad Sirkálku²
 ghaib u só ballàgha ?

(from) the tribe I fight with,
 never can enemy take (you) away.
 Can the Sirkal !
 who scatters his money so lavishly?

IV. GERAR, in *d*.

The singer tries to persuade two tribes to make peace.

*Somali.**English.*

Wa innagi dān wadāgta³,
 iyo iss ku dōlad ahain,
 jini yu idin dūfsan.
 War, tollo, inna⁴ daya !

We are all of one salt,
 and under one government,
 a spirit entices you to evil.
 Ye tribes, desist !

Mel e ghailo dalūntei,
 ma nāgo urleh la dōhhai⁵,
 o gūrūhi dab la rībēi,
 an dīnyo so dakhdaghāghin,
 bal dugēda hissāba⁶,
 wahlh ku dāida halkāsa.
 War, tollo, inna daya !

The place you raised your shout,
 like women with child ripped up,
 whose homes are burned with fire,
 who have no property to move,
 O think how old it is,
 consider somewhat there.
 Ye tribes, desist !

Wayelka ya dad aslahha,

The elders settle the affairs of a
 people,

dalintāse ka dida.
 Bal da'danahai, dāi,
 bal dōrkan talināyo,
 iyo dawodēda hissābo,
 wahlh ku dāida hálkana.
 O war, tollo, inna daya !

but the young men disobey.
 See then, how old am I,
 how fairly I will decide,
 and weigh the case,
 consider somewhat here too.
 O ye tribes, desist !

¹ Among the Somalis, a mare, a well and a woman belong to the tribe, and cannot be parted with without the consent of the tribe. Hence the singer here says "No one can take you from our tribe."

² refers to British Officer.

³ *la wadago* take meat together. The 3rd sing. is used, just as the 3rd sing. of a verb is used after a pronoun with *ba*, e.g. *idinka ba shakheimeya*.

⁴ or *naga*, is often used in such expressions, without necessarily referring to "us."

⁵ A custom fairly common among the Somalis until recently. The Mullah has often practised it on his raids against the Ishhak.

⁶ i.e. it is so long since it occurred.

Matàni la dagùghei¹,
iyo fardi ghad ku dulbèlei,
iyo débilibi la kahhàyei,
gàshan kun² la darèyei,
ma dimòne walhas,
o tollimòno ka dørne,
o sàmir bannu³ dèdallei,
wahh ku ðaida halkasna.
O war, tollo, naga daya!

Hadi tána la dido,
o laga dórto 'olládda,
ámmana³ wa dírirra,
'ollo, ha inna dùlin!

V. GERAR, in *g*.*Somali.*

Nefka gádada wèntleh
amàntis garau màyo
Ma Haud⁴ gèdaleh ba?
'Erku o gálab hore
gabdankisa, miya?
Libahh mel fòg ka gùhha
gabnihisi, miya?
Gèla, Gèdo⁵ iyo Làn⁶
gànihisu, miya?
Ana, Gèd⁶ iyo Hohhad⁷,
gerarkeigu, miya?
Afartisi gundod
dulka ugu gára'a,
ma sidi gábad wein,
o geyankèda⁸ la siyei,

The wells are shut down,
and the horses are sore-backed,
and the camels are driven off,
milk is drawn on to shields,
we must not forget that,
and must choose to be of one tribe,
and wish for peace,
consider somewhat there too.
O ye tribes, desist!

If this is refused,
and enmity preferred,
we too must fight,
ye armies, do not attack us!

*To my Pony.**English.*

My broad-chested beast,
how to praise him I know not.
Like grass-covered Haud?
} Like the pattering
} rain from last evening's sky?
} Like the cubs of a
} lion roaring afar?
} Like the foals of the
} camels; Gèdo and Làn?
} Like my own song
} of Ged and Hohhad?
His four hoofs
clatter over the ground,
like a grown girl,
who has been given her husband,

¹ lit. covered with stones. Wells out of use are shut up by their owners, by covering them with wood and stones.

² upon. This means that there is only enough to fill the hollow of a shield.

³ refers to "we, the singer's people," and not to the others. The pronoun *innagi* in line 1 includes the people addressed.

⁴ The district S.W. of the Nugal Valley.

⁵ Names of camels.

⁷ The summer wind. (Karif.)

⁶ The spring winds. (Hagar.)

⁸ means the "betrotthed."

o gùyo¹ wein lagu ðibei,
ðarka ti gana'leh,
iyo gárbasárka haridab,
iyo gáshali huwátei,
o gor ga lidka haðkèda,
ninkiyò gamà'san,
gàsinka u sita
o kabihì gádla lo'uda²,
gara'ésa miya?

VI. GERAR, in *s*.*Somali.*

Faraskeigu soyan,
midabkàgu ma sò kan 'ád ba?
Sifahàgu guyédna
ma sagàl gù jir ba?
Ma sidi nin sirkàlah?
Intan ku salàhho,
sankarkàga tura,
golahan salèbeya,
o sahárka ka idlèya,
an gèdo kugu saya.
Halki sènyo ku sófto,
ádigo wáhh ku sèma³,
o sèma iga ríd mahai,
sunka ká de'b'in mayo.
Wahhba ha i la sula'an,
o salogiga ghunyar⁴.

VII. GERAR, in *b*.*Somali.*

Idinku baneyál⁵,
banan idinku baneyál,

¹ i.e. the dowry.

² The women's shoes are not fastened by a strap at the heel, and, being just as heavy as the men's, make a great clatter in walking. The best shoes are of cow's hide.

³ touch, but here the meaning is "loot."

⁴ This is the meaning given me by the author, but I cannot explain it.

⁵ An intensive form of the plural.

*To my Pony.**English.*

My fine horse,
your colour, is it not white?
Your manners and age
are they not nine years?
Are you not like a gentleman?
As I groom you,
I throw away the dirt,
I clean the stable,
and remove the dung,
while I put down grass for you.
Where camels graze,
with you I must attack,
and until I get my share,
I will not loosen girths.
Do not prance with me,
and neigh softly.

*A Raiding Song.**English.*

Have ye, over plains and plains,
over (countless) plains,

Illahh bèididi haïsta, dùlan mau bùlaten ? Barbar ma iss ka gúrten? Badô ¹ mau ghóbsoten? Bustihi ² iyo shalka ³ ma Badô huwisen ? Rakábka birtaah sulka mau barkisen ⁴ ? Yassin ⁵ maugu bahhden ? Butiyihi 'ollku jehhai, iyo búdulki ma héshen ? Ísago ka balawaya, banán maugu takten ? Wilal, Ebba badbádshei, dabka mau bilbáshen ? Sibrár 'anaha bokha ⁶ , iyo habènkana barúrta, ma barúra 'untèn ?	whose richness belongs to God, gone out to war ? Have ye assembled the young men ? Have ye caught Bado ? Have ye put on Bado the blanket and trappings ? Have ye put the toe in the stirrup iron ? Have ye made your prayers ? Where the enemy cut the ground, have ye found the tracks ? While he is talking, have ye taken to the plain ? Boys, enriched by God, have ye prepared the fire ? A skin of curdled milk, and fat for to-night, have ye eaten fat ?
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VIII. GERAR, in *b*.*On the Raising of the Tribal Horse, 1903⁷.**Somali.*

Gerar wa bogholal,
wa badwein iyo môjad,
wa babírki sídisa.
Nínki an badínahain
bèrka wa ka ghálaha.
Babir mai mákhashen ?
Hadi gáso lo bilábo,
o Burao lagu tontómo⁸,

English.

Songs are in hundreds,
like the great sea and waves,
like the ships.
The man who is not full of them,
his bowels are cut out.
Do ye hear my song ?
If companies are collected,
and hailed to Burao,

¹ Name of a horse.² is the hairy skin placed over the saddle.³ is the woollen trappings on headstall and breast-plate (*sita'*).⁴ With the Somalis, as with other African horsemen, the stirrup iron is small, and only the big toe is inserted.⁵ The Prophet.⁶ Curdled milk and melted sheep's tail fat are the usual supplies taken by a Somali on a raid.⁷ This and the next two were made by my sais, or groom, on the occasion of the raising of mounted native levies for the operations against the Mullah, 1902-4.⁸ from "tomtom" drum.

wilal bèrka Ishhàkah, adunkòda badna, an ku berkadsádahain ¹ , ayan Sirkál Basha ka ra'í.	sons of Ishhak's loins, of great wealth, who are not weak-hearted, I will follow the Sirkal Pasha.
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IX. GERAR, in *b*.*Leaving Burao before Jidballi.**Somali.*

Innagu Burao jògna,
ma jawáhta illàlo² ?
War, bulàli³ jadèr, O,
so'od beinnaga⁴ jòga.
Jiryal affeyei,
iyo sun b'e'íd laga jehhai⁵,
aya iss ku jidei biláwa.
Wa jelhád⁶ tégeya,
aya jid aròryò,
illa⁷ jidáneya.
Anna 'ss ku jàd⁸ nókhona.

English.

We wait at Burao,
has the scout brought answer ?
Lo, wiry dun,
the time to march is upon us.
I have sharpened spears,
and cut a thong from an oryx,
I have tied on a dagger.
I go on a crusade,
and start in the early morning,
in order to hasten.
We are of the same mettle.

X. GERAR, in *b*.*The Object of Fighting is Loot⁹.**Somali.*

In kastàda bareiso,
o ghasirádi bokhosho,
la'agteidi bakshishleh,
iyo hadan bür¹⁰ na la shiin,
ama gèla Badwein bada leigu
'eriyin,

English.

However many you kill,
and cut their pay,
my bakshish money,
if it is not given us in heaps,
or the camels at Badwein if they are
not looted for me,

¹ I do not know the derivation or correct form of the word in this line, but the meaning was explained as I have given it.² scout, spy.³ dun-coloured pony.⁴ ba innaga.⁵ Oryx hide is the strongest in Somaliland.⁶ Being an ignorant man, he did not realise the meaning of this word, or he would not have used it in referring to a campaign against fellow Mohammedans.⁷ in la.⁸ is the Hindustani word.⁹ The Somalis, even our so-called friendly and protected tribes, have no compunction in saying that they will not join our army unless we promise them loot, in the shape of camels. It is also implied here that money is of little consequence compared to camels—an important fact to remember in dealing with these people.¹⁰ mountain. Here equals "piles of money."

inan forska¹ u bòdo,
wa hal an bihhainin,
Sirkal bèrka u sheg.

that I join the force,
is a thing of no value,
let the Sirkal remember in his heart.

XI. GABEI², in *d*.

*Lament on the Invasion and Raids of the Mullah,
Mohammed Abdallah, 1900—1904.*

Da'da³ gabeiga watan⁴ beriaha dába'ei digéya,
Forget the holy song I formerly laid down,

Hadba anigu o dayei ya dári tídahai,
Now I myself too have ceased from what people sang,

An dubeyo wa ki beriaha igu dahhsonei.
And from what came to me to sing before.

An ku d'odo, Somàli yan hádalka deimahain,
Let me speak out, and if Somalis cease not their chatter,

Dabòlki an ku rido, hedoda an dáboka gud sàro.
Let me put on the lid, and cover up the dish.

Digiti hálei dahhdiga ka ma gam'in, dá'kirka an ka'ei,
All last night my heart could not sleep, in the morning I arose,

Derewishtu wa ti ka tími degalodoiyo,
There were the Dervishes come from their homes,

Darúdkí⁵ wági hore yei dabin oghòlen,
Darud first had laid his snare,

Dabadedna wa ti lei yími dágahhan Iddòro⁶,
And afterwards he was come to the land of Idoro,

Daregháda⁷ iyo wa ti guben, dínti Nébiga dab ku shiden,
There were the priests' schools burned, the faith of the Prophet set fire to,

¹ Adopted from the English.

² I have given as literal a translation of these "Gabeis" as I can, but in some cases where I am not able to explain how the meaning is arrived at, I have given the meaning derived from a colloquial paraphrase by the author.

³ 1—5. Old songs do not suit the present days of strife,

Now keep quiet unless you wish me to stop.

⁴ And later l. 7, *wa ti*, cf. § 289.

⁵ Name of the Somali tribes, including Dolbohanta, Ogaden, etc., i.e. the tribes of the Mullah.

⁶ A name for Ishhak.

⁷ *Daregho* is a school where young men learn their religion, or are trained for priesthood. The chief schools are at u. Sheikh, Hargeisa; the u. Sheikh one is that referred to here.

Dabuna da'ei iyo dùnida nafòdei,
And he carried off loot and laid waste the earth,

Dadku da'ei, agònti dulmiya', derisádu layei,
He robbed the people, injured the orphan, slew the neighbours.

Dubki⁸ iyo shaládkí, arladdi lagu doàfei,
Their headcovering and chant, as they tramp over the ground,

Sidi dánab ku da'ei, rèrihi digoda lo rèbei.
Fell like lightning and thunder, our homes were left as dung.

Ebbo, adi ya dayènah, an duri ku moghène,
O Father, thou art everlasting, and all knowing,

Dalki adaha laba nin⁹ ya dásaddu ttnei,
Two sides have clamoured for portions of the land,

Rabo, kala dabál eida madhar leiss la dònèya.
O God, separate the armies which seek one another.

XII. GABEI, in *m*.

My future Wife.

An malèyo tan⁴ màge wa madahháda Gulèdo.
It is in my mind that she whom I would marry is the (daughter of) the
head of the Guleds.

Marrin⁵ 'as weiyei, o ga'amo wa majèno ròbah,
She is pink, and her hands are like drops of rain,

Kub malàsan ba lehdahai, márodi wa sòhhei,
Her ankles are round, her skirt is pleated,

Taláboda màgug o ma rídei, wa miyirisei.
Her steps are not those of a fool, she walks daintily.

Malaèk sameis an farsámo, lagu ma nàgin⁶.
She is after the fashion of an angel, a virgin full of skill,

⁷Wèli melod jogtama maürag, ku maana moghène.
Never yet have I seen the place of your abode, nor have I any knowledge
of you.

¹ Orphans are ordered to be specially protected by the Koran.

² The white cloth they tie over their heads as a badge.

³ The Mullah's people and the British Government.

⁴ *ti an*.

⁵ pink colour, or light copper, the favourite colour among Somalis.

⁶ From *nàg* woman.

⁷ The singer now addresses the lady.

Halun¹ ba mirtfdaha ghabbigu ka muradsidei,
Last night, for half the night, in my heart I dreamed of you.

Marrwein hoyoda wahhanu sin Mur² ai rërato³,
We will give your aged mother a loading camel,

Walalkana hámar maidan ban málin ho odáne⁴.
And to your brother one day I may present a pure bay pony.

Mos ban u jebin ábaha, Múra⁵ iyo Hémaleh⁵,
I will divide a host of camels with your father.

An majális wada ghadónne, midayóda káli.
Let us all take our places, come to my people.

XIII. GABEI, in *d*.

To Dahab.

Dirahh hórte, Guban⁶ o lei dilei, dúkha la hayàmei.
In the spring time, Guban is dead, the people have taken the road.

Ninki ðano kahhàyo banan danga so ghóbeya,
He who leads water-camels, takes the road to the plain.

Dukhan⁵ iyo Ogaz⁵ ó ðalei, derig la danshòdo,
Dukhan and Ogaz have foaled, and are proud with repletion.

Wa derèjo labadèni o ghollad 'ss kú ðarei,
Here is honour for both of us, who meet in one room,

Unsiga ad nagu dadisida. Dàhab O, no káli!
While you sprinkle scent over us. O Dahab, come!

Wahhad dònno wa laga héleya, Dàhab O, no káli!
Whatever you wish will be given you, O Dahab, come!

Dùd⁷ annu nahai la ma horèyo, Dàhab O, no káli!
Our tribe is second to none, O Dahab, come!

Ákhal dōrah mod leiss kú ðarei, galmu daba jōga,
Our goods are laid together in a beautiful house, the camels wait behind,

Durba hólaha nga ghobo, Dàhab O, no káli!
Now take our flocks, O Dahab, come!

¹ Halei un.

² Name of a camel.

³ That she may load.

⁴ Ho take, hold. *Odo* say.

⁵ Names of camels.

⁶ The maritime plain from which the tribes wander into the more fertile Ogo, or southern slopes of the Gólis range, at this time of year.

⁷ Forest. Here used for tribe.

Wan lei dilei, barùr laga dala'ei,
A ram is slaughtered, fat is cooked,

Aulálda diran, manfa'an wada dōnonne, Dàhab O, no káli!
The ribs are ready, let us all find food, O Dahab, come!

Sar dabōlan¹, hes² danoneiyo, weso darandēra,
Put on the shield-cloth, hang up spear and white flask,

Tusbah dōrah, iyo wátahhan³ hore u si dadsha.
Lovely rosary and prayer-mat lay in front.

Kabo dàlinka leisska ðiga e mahno lagu dàlo,
In weariness one lays aside shoes in which one toils by day,

Iyo ga'anta ka ma ðein karo jèdal dubandábeyo.
And the whip which the hand cannot cease from flicking.

Daf hadan, la so yidi gogolaha darah gogoshūwa,
Enter now then, the beds are ready spread,

Dalaghdalagh⁴ u so'odkad hubki ðib u lo lafiyotei⁵.
? ? ? ?

XIV. HES, in *g*.

Dumar O, kunka kabaha, kulliga ðamánta,
Ye women, the thousand generations, all and everyone,

Sikakaiga ákhal gudi u garáne.
Of your ancestors within the house we may know.

Ilahed goisi u garane. Rāga gēlisi u garáne.
The partitions of a room we may know. We may know the men's camels.

Gāshan ma ghādan, ma ku gāban taghānin?
Do you carry a shield, do you know how to lower it?

Marka rāg iss u só galo, ma gangāni taghānin?
When men compete, do you know how to draw a bow?

Gáranka afki u badan iyo gojōda lugtaah mōyi.
The great clamour from your lips, and the dancing of your feet, I know not.

Gembi káleh ma gáratan?
Is there any other art you understand?

¹ Somalis keep their shields white and new by covering them with a white cloth.

² Name of a particular kind of spear.

³ *Watah* is the tree from which the bark is taken for tanning leather.

⁴ Wagging of the head.

⁵ Walk.

THE DIALECTS OF THE OUTCAST TRIBES, YIBIR AND MIDGAN.

1. ACCOUNT OF THE TWO TRIBES.

These two tribes are called by Somalis *Sab*, or outcast, being considered of low origin and not descended from *Darūd* or *Ishhak* (cf. Appendix III). For this reason Somalis will not mix with them or intermarry.

The *Yibirs* are said to be sorcerers, and to have prophetic powers and the power of cursing. They live by begging, but especially by the levy of a tax on Somalis, at a marriage or the birth of a child, according to an old tradition told in a story which is given here in *Yibir* dialect.

The *Midgans* are by nature hunters or trappers, and live largely by the meat of game they can kill in the jungle. They are also employed by Somalis to work for them, in return for which they receive occasional payment, in food or otherwise, and protection, from their employer. This work consists in fetching wood, drawing water, and digging and cleaning wells.

Both tribes also work in leather, tanning hides, and making leather ornaments, saddles, shoes, etc.

They profess to be Mohammedans like pure Somalis, but the *Midgans* are very lax in their religion, being unclean in the matter of the meat they eat. Many, however, are comparatively civilised and are strict on this point.

Neither *Yibir* nor *Midgan* have any definite tract of land, like the numerous tribes of Somali. They are scattered as wanderers over the whole country, the *Midgans* either attaching themselves to some Somali tribe as *abban*, or living upon them as robbers and thieves.

Each tribe has its own dialect, which has hitherto been kept as a solemn secret from the rest of the world. They still insist upon

secrecy from Somalis, and made me promise not to divulge to their hereditary enemies what they were quite willing to explain to the white man.

I, therefore, rely upon any who may read this not to disclose to any Somali what I have been allowed to write down for the benefit of the *Sirkal*, but if any other officer of an enquiring disposition wishes to pursue the subject, he should be acquainted with the Somali language, which all the *Sab* know, and discuss these things with one of them.

2. OBSERVATIONS ON THE DIALECTS.

(Quoted by kind permission of the Editor of the *Journal of the African Society*!).

Yibirs and *Midgans* are both very jealous of their languages, and keep them a secret from other Somalis, although all speak the common language of the country, namely Somali. There are, I believe, no Somalis who know anything of either dialect, and while I was having my interviews with these people, they were very particular not to allow any Somali within hearing, our conversations having to be carried on in the latter's language.

Here let me repeat that I was put on my word by both peoples not to divulge anything to a Somali, but was allowed to write it down for the use of British officers, their vanity being evidently touched by the idea of a white man wanting to study their language.

Therefore I must ask any who may read this and who may sojourn in the country, *not to repeat what I give here to any Somali, not of Yibir or Midgan birth.*

A. W. Schleicher is the only author who refers to an unknown language (*Die Somali-Sprache*, p. x) :

"Unter den Somali leben mehrere Helotenvölker, von denen die *Midgan*, *Tomal* und *Yibber* die bekanntesten sind. Nur die *Yibber* scheinen eine eigene Sprache zu besitzen, die sie unter sich sprechen."

"Bestimmte Angaben darüber konnte ich nicht erhalten, dem Somali sind die *Yibber* ein Greuel. Nach Hussein versteht kein Somali ihre Sprache, doch verstehen die *Yibber* alle das Somali."

¹ *Journal of the African Society*, No. XIII., October, 1904.

The construction of the languages, I find, is the same as that of the Somali tongue, as spoken all over the country, and by all tribes; that is to say, they are identical in, and the same rules apply in

- (1) Syntax,
- (2) Conjugation of Verbs,
- (3) Inflexions of Nouns and Adjectives,
- (4) Methods of forming Derivative Verbs, etc.

In the matter of Vocabulary, the following parts of speech are practically altogether different from Somali and from one another, though a very few roots are common to all three :

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| | (1) Nouns, |
| | (2) Adjectives, |
| | (3) Verbs, |
| and consequently, | (4) Adverbs, |
| | (5) Conjunctions, |
| | (6) Prepositions. |

On the other hand such parts of speech as,

- (1) Definite Article,
- (2) Demonstrative Pronoun,
- (3) Possessive Pronoun,
- (4) all Particles,

are common to all three, and have the same forms and constructions.

The Yibir vocabulary is fairly complete, though poorer than Somali. The Midgan, on the other hand, is extremely deficient. A large number of words have therefore to do duty for several meanings each, according to the context.

Examples,

Yibir.

dalanga	any animal or bird (an appropriate epithet or description being required for each individual kind).
agar	thing, stuff, food, etc.
à	"rer," family, home, flocks, belongings, baggage, property.
awas	any vegetable, tree, grass, wood.
iftin	light, sun (fem.), moon (masc.), star, rupee, silver, money (as adjective = bright or white).

ilahh	fire, gun (as adjective = hot).
mid	exist, be, stop, stand.
tomàla	anything hard, hill, stone (adjective = hard).
lawo	water, rain, river, year.

Midgan.

hangagùri	any wild beast (carnivore).
nas	thing, place, time, town, person, self.
ghoribirro	wood, and anything made of wood, tree, bow, shaft of spear, thorn.
gòsad	iron, knife, any iron tool.
iftimowa	sun, light, day.
gomosímo	water, rain, river.
ghan	good, large, heavy, far, white, hot, full.
neghatal	bad, small, light, near, black, cold, empty.
makabùr	stone, hill, money, rupee (as adjective = hard).

I could not find any other native words to translate the various meanings given opposite each of the above.

Where special definition is required, some paraphrase is used. Yibirs have no special names for animals, but use such expressions as the following :

dàlangihi khábarki ghandìdsan	hyaena (lit. the animal with plenty of noise).
dàlangihi walahúmo ku dashiya	oryx (lit. the animal having spears).

Midgans describe the lion and leopard as, **hangagùri ghan**, and **hangagùri neghatal**, respectively.

The following are good examples of other paraphrases required by the languages :

my father	(Mid.) alowihi i so finfinshei. (Yib.) goriedki i jagh'idei , literally, the man who begat me.
yesterday	(Mid.) iftimowihi tegèdei. (Yib.) iftinti tegèdei , literally, the light that has gone.
to-morrow	(Mid.) iftimowihi so tegèdeya , literally, the light that is coming.

I am hungry (Mid.) guratáda wa neghatal, literally, my belly is small (or thin).

look at (Mid.) indókhola ha ku yef.
(Yib) ainta ku yef, literally, turn your eyes to.

pray (Mid.) gomosímo 'ss ku dahhdahhbi, literally, buy yourself with water.

(N.B. Does this refer to the Mohammedan ablutions before praying, or has it any connexion with Christian baptism?)

evening (Mid.) iftimowihi neghatála himirki so 'idbeya, literally, the small light, as night comes on.

Notice that these phrases are similar in each language. A number of words too are common to both:

Examples,

tegèd	go
shan	go
bakhrin	head
gānad	hand
yal	foot
rūf, rôf	dead
yef	turn
ku dashi	have

On perusing a grammar of Galla, I found that no special connexion exists, as I had expected, between that language and either of these dialects. Where any similarity occurs, it pervades the Somali as well.

Many Somali roots are found in these dialects, with additional syllables.

<i>Somali.</i>	<i>Yibir.</i>	<i>Midgan.</i>	<i>English.</i>
if	iftin	iftimowa	light
indo (plur.)	ain	indókhoh	eye
makhal	makhalei	makhashimeí	hear
ghori		ghoribirro	wood
af		afjaghin	mouth
san		saneg	nose
kol	kulhi		time
laf	lafil	lafeiti	bone
lugh (voice)	laghdan (tongue)	laghowa (throat)	
	lagh (talk)		

The inflexions of Yibir and Midgan are the same as those of the Somali, and not of the Galla language, as, for instance, agreement of Adjectives, inflexions of Verbs, plurals of Nouns, and the Definite articles.

Derivative words are formed in the same way as in Somali;

Examples,

'idib } go.	so 'idib } come.	'idbi } take.	so 'idbi } bring.
shan }	so shan }	shamei }	so shamei }
fed (Y) wish. }	kul (M) give. }	'id (Y) give. }	
feðo look for. }	kusho eat, or drink. }	'ido eat, or drink. }	
māókhoh (M) } eye.	indókholei } see.	indokoleísi } shew.	
ain (Y) }	aimei }	aimeisi }	
makhali (Y) } ear.	makhalei } hear.	makhaleido } listen	
makhashin (M) }	makhashimef }	makhashimefso } to.	
ghàn (M) } good.	ghàmi } make good.	ghàmo } be good.	
yifan (Y) }	yifnei }	yifno }	

The following Midgan root *ragh*, or *raghahh*, is interesting as regards its various derivatives and constructions, which are all purely Somali.

raghahh	act, do, fix
raghahhi mayo	I will not do it
'ss ka raghahh	sit down (set yourself)
so raghahh	wait
ku raghahh	catch, hold
faras ku raghahh	ride a horse
raghahhi	set, place, make
gósad ku raghahhi	cut (with a knife)
raghahho	take to yourself, marry
raghahhsan	be, exist, lie, live
ku raghahhsan	wish, have
raghahhsanei	give
raghahhsano	look for
ku raghahhsano	like, love

In an account, given me by a Midgan, of the traditional origin of his tribe, it was suggested that this language was invented

by the Midgans' ancestors in the jungle as a secret code. This may possibly be the case, judging from the following examples :

<i>Midgan.</i>				
hand	farolaháto	from Somali	{ faro laho	fingers possess
arrow	degoyir	"	{ dego yir	ears small
breast	fêdolaháto	"	fêdo	ribs
Clarke's gazelle } (Dibatag) }	diboder	"	{ dibo der	tail long
oryx	gesoder	"	geso	horns
sheep	yiryiro	"	{ yeryer plur. form of yer	small
skin	gadlaháto	"	gad	beard
liver	madôbiyo	"	{ madô biyo	black water

3. EXAMPLES OF SENTENCES AND CONVERSATION IN YIBIR AND MIDGAN.

<i>Midgan.</i>	<i>English.</i>
higge ka so 'idibtei ?	where have you come from ?
alowa ba so 'idibeyn.	a Midgan is coming.
naskas i kul.	give me that.
goriedki ghânsama.	the good man.
âwinti ghânsameid.	the good woman.
higgan so duhur.	come here.
'ss ka sir.	go away.
higga 'ss ka raghalhsano.	stay there.
gararâti shar bannu dagnei.	we saw many horses.
gedgharomed maku raghalhsama ?	are there trees there ?
raghalhi mayo.	I will not do it.
jalmihi gomosfmodi u 'idbi.	take the camels to water.
hajjaha gôsad ku raghalhi.	cut the rope.
bulalki so shanshamei.	light the fire.
gomosfmo ma raghalhsanid.	there is no water.
makabûrta u sharei.	give more money.
ma dukhanta ?	are you sick ?
ma sharodei ?	are you well ?
ghoribirro ghân i kul.	give me a big stick.
baghdankini i dagsi.	teach me your language.
nasina i kulin.	give me nothing.
guratâda wa neghatal.	my stomach is empty.
wahhan kushodo i kul.	give me something to eat.
iftimôwihi tegèdei alowih i so	yesterday my father was killed.
finfinshai la rûfleyi.	
iftimôwihi neghatâla bodowyashi	in the evening take the burden
higgar u shamei.	camels over there.

<i>Midgan.</i>	<i>English.</i>
iftimòwaha ban Àji sukhodin ku dukhei.	to-day I shot a Somali with a bow.
àwintáida yagòlka raghabhsanta.	my wife is at home.
moyodi higgsa erifogad iss dukhesa wa shar.	the people fighting over there are many.
wa mahai naskas bakhriuka ku raghabhsan?	what is that on your head?
yagòlkaigi makabúrta ghàn ku raghabhsana.	my house is by the big hill.
naskakan hangagùri shar ku midsha, hajja bannu ku raghabhadna.	here are many animals, we catch them in traps.
hadad hangagùri ghàn i indokholeisineso, makabùr shar ban ku kuleya.	if you shew me a lion, I will give you much money.
himirki jalmahaiga laga la sirei.	in the night my camels were looted.
iftimòwili tegèdeya, kulhidi moyodi jalmihi higgsa erifogad u shameineso, an rufino moyoda, o jalmihi la sirno.	to-morrow, when the people take the camels over there, let us kill the people, and go off with the camels.

Yibir.

ma yafántahai?	are you well?
ma yáfnan ba? so yáfnan miya?	is it peace?
higge u bidbideinesa?	where are you going?
higgsa dugageigu wa tegèdeya.	I myself am going there.
mahhad fédesa?	what do you want?
wahhan ka fédeya inad kalweim i 'ida.	I want you to give me a tobe.
humággi mahhad 'ídatan?	what do you eat at night?
gòdibki ma 'ídatan?	do you drink milk?
dugagàgu wèli ma awèlisatei?	are you married yet?
wèli ma awèlisan.	I am not married yet.
dérigas mahhad ku awèlein?	what are you going to do with that?

English.

<i>Yibir.</i>	<i>English.</i>
jalmo ma ku dashisa?	have you any camels?
ku ma dashiyo.	I have none.
alkhailahàgu wa inhíma?	how many are your horses?
wa ghàndid.	they are many.
áwaski yafneisiya, dálanga wa so bidbideineya.	make the zariba strong, a wild beast will come.
anghagi ad yiftimeisei ma so ganiden?	have you caught the Mullah you were fighting?
góriedkas ain ba rúfsan.	that man is one-eyed.
derigi lagu angháksodo "huwad" ba la bída.	the thing one prays on is a "huwad."
khavar ghàndid ba lagu bída.	you are good at the language.
mahha bakhreineya? ma lawo?	what is that noise? rain?
agarma ku midesa?	what is in there?
agar ku ma mideso.	nothing is there.
kulhínad bidbideinesa?	when are you going?
higge ka so tegèdei?	where have you come from?
alkhail ku tegèdeya.	I am riding a horse.
mahhad u tegèdi weida?	why don't you go?
goriedki ma mideya?	is the man here?
higgà darsad 'ss ka midi.	sit down at the back there.
ainta igu so yef.	look this way.
godib i so shimi.	bring me some milk.
jalamada so shimiya.	bring the camels here.
dálangaha bakhreineya ágarma u fédeya?	what does the animal making that noise want?
áda higgan midstiya.	put the things down here.
jalamada kabárta ku midstiya.	load up the camels.
agartàda la tegèd.	take your things away.
higgisa ha mideyo.	(leave it alone.) let it be.
khabar ma awèleinesa?	what are you doing? (abstract.)
wa lei rùfiyei.	I am killed.
difadki iga bilehh.	cut the rope from me.
kalweinti humáksaneid yáfnan iss ugu shimí.	fold up the blanket well.
ágarma aimeisei?	what did you see?
khabar ma makhaleidanesei?	what did you hear?
dérigas ma ku duhùresa?	do you understand that?
ku ma duhùro.	I do not understand.

<i>Yibir.</i>	<i>English.</i>
kulhída góriedka so tegèda, i so lagh.	when the man comes, tell me.
khábarkas 'ss ka ládishei.	never mind that. leave it alone.
ágarteidi wa ku midesa.	my things are there.
sáddehhi kúlhiód wa ku laghei.	I have told you three times.
wátalhadi darsad galabídi so tegèda.	come back to-morrow evening.
wátalho walba kullhídi iftinti so godista wa so tegèdena.	we will come every day at sunrise.
àni, yalafnyahl ba la bída.	it is big, small.
gamàghdà, gamaghdis ba la bída.	you are right, he is right.
hegha yu lakheya.	he is telling a lie.
khábar lagu awèleya, ma ku duhùresa?	do you understand what is said to you?
gorieddi yiftimeisa khábar yafan ma ka so tegèdeya?	is there good news from the army?
luggà wa lagu orèmei.	he was killed there.
khábarkas urshèn ba la bída.	that is bad news.
gorieddi almanki fèdatei ágar ma aimeisei? ágar ghàndid bei aimeisei.	has the force found some stock? they have found plenty.
higgi lo gùrci, almanki ma la ga baghèyei?	was the force frightened away from where they went to?
aihi darsad, awas ba aimeina yafan.	at the next village we find good grass.
ghorimada yafan dugagina awèleyei, lawihi laga tegeðo, deriíhi urshèna ma awelin.	your people made the good boats to cross the sea on, the bad ones they didn't make.
igu makhlaido, khábar an ku laghi.	listen to me, I will tell you a story.
wa ku makhlaidancya, khábarkas i lagh.	I am listening, tell me that story.
higgas ugu orensanyahai.	it is torn there.
goried yafan ba lagu bída, khábarkagi i lagh, bidbidsin mayo.	you are a good man, say your say, I will not go against it.
ha bidin.	no. it is not.
wafërka katowa ku ma dashiyo.	that knife is blunt.
hilaghamaha hadeidinan agar ka fidin, ma yafna khábarkas.	if you do not give anything for the wives, it is not good.

<i>Yibir.</i>	<i>English.</i>
fil iftin wa so doiyoneya.	I am going to buy some rice.
dérigan asuwan bu ku dashfya.	this one has a wife.
lawihi darsad yu awèlisaneya.	he will marry next year.
derigi asuwanti jagh'idei dādo yu u 'ida iyo iftimo.	to the girl's father he gives sheep and money.
altob yafan, tobánihi iftimod, iyo limili gánadod o dādo yu u 'idei, kullhídan ya ka fedeya.	he gave a good shield, 10 rupees and 20 sheep, now he is engaged.
jalmahaiga derigo ya ka almānci.	that man looted my camels.
jalanka inhūman kaga doiyoda?	how much do I pay for a camel?
hosi u bidbidei.	put it down below.
Abiryaha walalumo awèleya.	the Tomals make spears.
kabarti horyadèdi kullhídi ad mideseñ ya'unki ku la khábreyei iyo dugagāgu deri yafan ba la bída.	the old man who spoke with you, when you went to the front of the house, and yourself are great men.
dugagisu u yafan.	he is the senior.
tomalaha aniga adayada ushantei, lawo iyo awas yu u fèdatei.	my "rer" has gone to that hill, for water and grazing.
dugageigu u shámeya, hadanan rufin.	I am going myself, in order not to die.
goriedki jalmihi iyo dādodi fèdtei, ma so tegèdeya?	is the man coming who fetched the camels and sheep?
deriíhi anghāga ka daras tegèdei.	those who followed after the Mullah.
goried difada ya la gu bída.	you are a gentleman.
shanihi kullhiód wa anghaksona, saddehhi kullhiód wa humaggi, limihhi wa watahhādi.	we pray five times, three times at night, and twice by day.
difadki jalanki u lagu awelefn jira.	the rope with which the camel is tied.
dantashi seyadki lagu shimfn jira.	the vessel one puts ghi into.
deriíhi yabar yifno o Anasioda 'idin jirta, Hanfili ka so godisa.	Hanfili leaves alone people who give plenty to the Yibirs.
Anas ain rufsaneci kullhina ma ku so godisei?	has a blind Yibir ever come to you?
waferti humaksana lugu tegèjiyo.	the knife to cut the hair with.

A CONVERSATION, IN YIBIR.

Ánaski ya'unkaaha dàdodisi inhiđe rüftei?	How many of the old man's sheep died?
Aferi ganadod iyo limihi ganadod ya rüfei, huwadisi inhida aha.	Thirty have died, that number of skins there were.
Khabaraha u laghei?	What did he say?
Kalweinaleh bu u shimiyei.	He took them to Berbera.
Iftimo yu ka fedtei, jalankisi ànigaaha yu la tegèdei.	He wants to sell them, he went with his big camel.
Inhima ku so shansányei?	How much was he carrying?
Ya'un fila iyo ya'un asëra, limihi kalweinod, iyo mado kushan iyo difad asuwanta kalweinta ku shansoto, yu ku so shansodei.	One man's (?) rice and dates, two tobes, and an anna, and a sash to tie his wife's dress, he took.
Asuwantadi inhida iftimo u 'idei?	How much money did he give your wife?
Aferi iftimod iyo aferi ganadod inhidas u 'idei. Kuhlidiu 'idei bu i laghei, "higgaga midì, hadan iftimo darsad aimeisto wa ku so 'idahaya."	Twenty-four rupees he gave. When he gave it, he said she was to stay where she was, and if he got more money, he would give it.
Kulhidas dugagèda na laghei, "Gamagh."	Then she said to us, "All right."
Anasko hadi asuwantadi u inhidas o iftimo u 'idei, asuwanteidi inhida ad u 'idei?	If that man gave that money to your wife, how much did you give mine?
Limihì ganadod iyo limihì iftimod ban u 'idei.	I gave her twelve rupees.
Hadad inhidas u 'idei, miad inhi ghandidah u 'idei?	If you gave that, did you give much?
Inhida o iftimo an ku dashiyei, inhi kelemad hadan ku dashiyo, ban u 'idi laha.	So much I had, if I had had more, I would have given it.
Iftimo mad u maghürtei?	Did you borrow money?
Maghürti aimein wai.	I could get no loan.
An iftimo u maghüre, ma u shimfnesa?	I may lend you some money, will you take it?
U shimin mayo, higgeigannu midinena.	I will not take it, we are staying where we are.

MOHAMMED HANIF (ANCESTOR OF THE YIBIRS).

Kulhidi horimad anghàg ba lagu bidei¹. Hig bu midsha², The time before a priest there was. Where he lives gorieid la ma midin jirin. Derihini³ horimad, iyo derihni people with not to live used. Your people before, and the people angháksodei dehhododi u midshei, limihì ya yiftimeyei. Deri (who) prayed (who) among them lived, both fought. A man yabar ghandidsan ya la bidei. Derihini horimad ya u so of property plenty he was. Your people before to (him) godisei. "Awaa no 'idbi," yei laghen. "Khábarke ku fedesan⁴?" came. "A herb to us bring," they said. "What reason for do you want (it)?" yu laghei. Kulhidas yu laghei, "Deriahan angháksoda yannu ku he said. Then they said, "These people (who) pray we with (it) rüfinena." Kulhidas yu laghei, "Wa iftimo ghandidah, idinku will kill." Then he said, "It is money plenty you i 'idi mahai⁵, awaskeiga idin 'idin mayo." Kulhidas yu to me give without, my herb to you give (I) will not." Then they goderówi iftimo iyo goderówi jalmo inhidas awaski yei kaga a hundred rupees and a hundred camels so much the herb they for doiyòden. Kulhidas yu awaski u sara 'idei⁶. Kulhidas ya derihni bought. Then he the herb to (them) gave. Then the people angháksóneyei alman so fedten⁷. Kulhidas ya derihini horimad (who) prayed a raid went for. Then they your people before yei alman u so fedten. Kulhidas limihì goderówi o lawod⁸ yei they a raid on (them) went for. Then for two hundred years they hig midshei, o higgü tegèdei ya aimein waiyen. Kulhidas a place lived, and where they went (they) find could not. Then

¹ Think. *la bida* it is thought. This is used for "is" (Somali *wa*).

² Aorist, from *midso*.

³ Plur. *derio*. Here the narrator refers to the people of the person he was addressing (i.e. myself), whom he considers to be the same as the Gala. *derihni angháksodei* means Moslems.

⁴ Somali: *mahhad ku dónesan*?

⁵ Somali: *idinku i sin mahai* unless you give me.

⁶ Hand over. Somali *dib*.

⁷ Look for. (*wan fedta*.) Somali *dòno*. *alman fedo*, Somali *dùl*.

⁸ Water, rains, i.e. year.

deriñi anghaksóneyei higga ku rüfen. Kullhídas yei anghàgi the people (who) prayed there died, Then they the priest yabar yifmefyen¹ anghàgi bu rüfei. Àdisi ya la alman. Weled property fought the priest he died. His home was looted. A boy yahafnyahh u u jagh'idei, ya higgi ka so godisei, weledki iyo small (whom) he begat, there from came, the boy and aferi kelemad hig midñu jirei. Weledki Mohammed Hanif ba four others a place live used to. The boy Mohammed Hanif la bidei. Weledku kullhídas yu anghàg nokhdei, asuwàno yu was. The boy then he a priest became, women he difadñ² jirei. Dugagisu³ higga midsha o asuwàno difadsha², used to. (while) He there lives and women anghàgi yifna ya u só shamei, Au-Bakhardli bu nokhdei. Kullhídas the priest great to(him) came, Au-Bakhardli he was. Then yu u laghei, "Khábarma higgo u midesa, o anghàg lagugu bida?" he said, "What there for do you live, and a priest for are?" Kullhídas bu laghei, "Dugagàgu ma iga anghaksántahai?" Then he said, "Yourself (are you) me than (more) holy?" Kullhídasu laghei, "Ka angháksanahai." Kullhídas yu u laghei, Then he said, "More holy I am." Then he said, "Khabarka ad iga anghaksántahai igu aimidisi." Kullhídasu "The reason you me than (more) holy are me to shew." Then he laghei, "Higga an ka⁴ godisaya, ka godis dugagàgu." Kullhídasu said, "There I will penetrate, through go yourself." Then tomálaha ànigah yu hosidisi ka godisei. Kullhídas ka godisei, that hill great he beneath it through went. Then (he) went through, o higgo u ku godisei, yu u laghei Au-Bakhardli, "Tomálaha O, and there he in went, he to him said Au-Bakhardli, "O Hill, gan'íd." Kullhídas tomálihi 'ss ku godisei, kullhídas yu hig u seize." Then the hill together went, then he where he ka so godiso aimein wai. Tomálaha dehhidisi yu ku rüfei out may come see could not. The hill in it he died

¹ This is not correctly given, but the sense is "They fought over the dead priest's property."

² Whether this means "marry," or "rape" is not clear. difad rope. There is one story that Mohammed Hanif was expelled by Sheik Ishhak because of his immorality.

³ Self, person. dugagaiga I myself.

⁴ Through, across.

anghàgi. Anghàgi aiháyaga higga u ku rüfei. Kullhídas ya the priest. The priest of our tribe there he died. Then weldihí¹ u jagh'idei yu u laghei, "Augayo ada rüfiyei, agar the boys he begat they said, "Our father you have killed, something no ga² 'íd." Anghàgi ba ku laghei, khabarkan kullhídasu to us for it give." The priest to (them) said, this word then he u laghei, "Ma watahhádan goderówi jalmo idin 'ída, mase said, "(Am I) to-day a hundred camels to you to give, or weledki goried u jagh'ido yan ilbir idin ka sara 'ída? Sara-the son a Somali begets I a ewe to you for (him) am I to give? The doshíski mian iftin idin ka sara 'ída?" Kullhídas ya weldihí marriage am I money to you for to give?" Then the boys laghen, "Weledka ilbir noga sara 'íd, saradoshíska iftin, said, "The boy a ewe to us for (him) give, the marriage money, wéldahana³ ilbir. Inhídi ka darseisa inhída khabarka and the boys a ewe. That (which) follows (hereafter) so much for that yannu ágarta ku 'idónena." Khabarkas yannu ágar ku we as the price for will receive." For that reason we a price shansonna, Anáyodáyadu. Kullhídi iftinta iyo ilbirta na lo take, we Yibirs. When the money and the ewe to us is 'ido, áwasyo yahafnyahh yannu u 'idna. Wannu u yabarónna. given, sticks small we to them give. We thus earn our living. Áwas kelemad o ghandidah wa ku duhúrna. Derigi rüfrüfeya Herbs other many (we) understood. The man (who) is sick iyo derigi alman fedóneya, iyo derigi lagheya, "an and the man (who) is going on a raid, and the man (who) says, "let me derigas ka ur belhónsanádo," inhídas áwas lo 'ido yannu than that man be better," for that a herb to be given we ku duhúrna. Deriga, annu u 'idna, iftimo ghandidah yu, know. That man, (to whom) we give, money plenty he, kullhída u yifnàdo, no sara 'ída. when he is successful, to us hands.

¹ Plur. weldo-hi.

² na u ka. Cf. ka siso pay for.

³ And.

YIBIR-ENGLISH AND MIDGAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

The following is a list of Yibir and Midgan words not used by other Somalis.

Words, such as Pronouns, Particles, etc., are not given, being common to all three dialects.

Nouns are recognised by the Definite Article which follows each noun, separated by a hyphen.

Examples,

ain-ti eye bulal-ki fire

In these examples, ain equals an eye, bulal equals a fire; "the eye," "the fire," would be, ainti, bulalki.

The suffixes, -ki, -gi, -hi, are masculine, -ti, -di, are feminine.

Abbreviations :

(Y)	Yibir dialect.
(M)	Midgan dialect.
(Y), (M)	common to both dialects.
v.i.	intransitive verb.
v.t.	transitive verb.
a.	adjective.

The Arabic letter ain (ع) is represented by ' , ghain is represented by gh, kh.

đ represents the "cerebral d," which at the beginning or end of a word sounds like d, but in the middle of a word is more like r.

This letter in Yibir is pronounced usually like dh.

à-di (pl. àò-hi) (Y), family, "rel," possessions	ágar-ti (Y), thing, any concrete object; <i>agarma ku midesa?</i> what is there?
abàbo-di (M), Plateau Gazelle, "dero"	aghtul v.t. (M), strike, hit
Àbir-ki (Y), Tomal (an outcast tribe that work in iron)	aimei v.t. (Y), see, find, understand
adeisimo-di (M), milk	aimeisi v.t. (Y), show, teach
áferi-hi (Y), four	ain-ti (Y), eye; <i>ainta ku yef,</i> turn your eye (i.e. look)
afjaghin-ti (M), mouth	aintoli-hi (Y), lie, untruth

Aiyifan-ti (Y), Gala	baghdan, v.i. (M), talk, tell, say; <i>nasker bad baghdamesa?</i> what are you saying?
Àji-gi (M), Somali	baghdan-ki (M), talk, speech, lan- guage
albákhar-ti (Y), cow	bagh v. (Y), (M), be in fear
alèliso-di (M), bird, bustard	baghei v.t. (Y), (M), frighten
alkhail-ki, -shi (Y), horse	bagho v.i. (Y), (M), be afraid; <i>ka</i> <i>bagho</i> , be afraid of
alman v.t. (Y), rob, loot	bakhar-ti (M), cow
alman-ki (Y), army, enemy	bakhrei v.i. (Y), make a noise (? inverted "khabrei")
alówa-hi (M), man (esp. ref. to Midgan man), not used in referring to a Somali; <i>abowih i sofinjinshei</i> , my father	bakhrin-ki (Y), (M), head
altob-ki (Y), shield	balkhalo-hi (M), lesser bustard
amèdo-di (Y), goats	baneisin-ki (M), in front, before
anaduh-ki (M), elephant	behensan a. (Y), useful
Anas-ki (Y), Yibir	bid v.t. (Y), think; <i>khabarma bi-</i> <i>dese?</i> what do you think? The Passive, formed by "la," is used for the verb "be"— <i>lei bida</i> , I am; <i>lagu bida</i> , thou art; he, she is; you, they are; <i>la na bida</i> , we are— e.g. <i>deriqus ba la bida</i> , that is; <i>Anas ba lei bida</i> , I am a Yibir; <i>habidii</i> (don't think) it is not. No
Anasnimeiso v.i., collect the "sa- manyo"	bidbidei v. (Y), go
Anasnimo-di, the "samanyo" paid to Yibirs	bidbidsei v.t. (Y), make to go, send away, throw away
anghàg-gi (Y), priest, "mullah"	bikho-di (M), "Dik-dik"
anghakso v.i. (Y), pray	bilehh v.t. (Y), cut
àni-gi (Y), largeness; <i>ani ba la</i> <i>bida</i> , it is large	bi'yonso v.t. (Y), like, be pleased
àniah a. (Y), great	boba'un v.t. (M), gulp down
ànisan a. (Y), complete, correct, new	bodówa-hi (M), camel
asahan-ti (M), woman	bùf-ki (M), donkey
'asèr-ti (Y), (M), dates (<i>'asèro-hi</i>)	bulal-ki (M), fire, smoke, fire-arm
'asèrah a. (Y), red (sometimes <i>asè-</i> <i>raäh</i> is used)	bulalyei, v.t. (M), burn, heat, forge
'asèro-hi (Y), blood	bulbul-ki (Y), stiek
'asówa-hi (M), blood	bulbul-shi (Y), whip
'assi (M), lynx	buskulohh-i (Y), butter
asuwan-ti (Y) wife	
au-gi (Y), ancestor	dabo-'ad (M), Haartebeest
Awashona-hi (Y), God	dado-di (Y), sheep
áwas-ki (Y), vegetable, grass, tree, bush, zariba, grass mat; <i>awaski</i> <i>aldibo</i> , the sacred tree of the Yibirs, used as a charm.	dag v.t. (M), see, understand
aweilei v.t. (Y), do, make, construct, cause	dahir-ki (M), fat, ghi
aweiliso v.t. (Y), do for yourself, marry	dahhbi v.t. (M), buy
àwin-ti (M), woman	
	babàto-di (M), cloth, dress

dalanga-hi (Y), animal
damòmei v.t. (M), dig, excavate
damomya-hi (M), inside
dangharei v.t. (Y), refuse
dáras-ti (Y), behind, tail; *ka d'aras tegèd*, follow behind
d'arowa-hi (Y), breast, udder
darsád (Y), afterwards, subsequent; *acalahádi darsád*, to-morrow
darsei v.i. (Y), be behind, be left; *kulhádi ka darseisa*, afterwards
dashi v.t. (Y) (M), have, possess (always used with "ku"); *inhima ku dashisa?* how many have you?
degayir (M), arrow
degíg-gi (M), donkey
deri-gi, -di (Y), finger; one person; *derigas*, that one; *deri ba ku midéya*, there is one
derigab (Y), loins
diboder (M), Clarke's Gazelle
dibyalin-ki (M), behind, after, back, tail (of an animal); *dibyalin u raghahh*, stand back; *dibyalin-keigi*, behind me
dfad-ki (Y), rope, snare
dikhrarin-ki (M), hide (of game), prayer-mat
dilin-ti (M), "Dero"
doiyo v.t. (Y), buy
dubadyo-hi (Y), jugular vessels
dugag-gi (Y), person, people, self; *dugaggeigu*, I myself
duhur v.i. (M), travel, go
ku duhur v.t. (Y), understand; *ku duhuri mayo*, I don't understand
dujo v.t. (M), leave; *'ss ka dujo*, let be, never mind
duk v.t. (M), strike, kill
dukhan v.i. (M), be sick, be afraid; be empty, be broken
dukhumei v. (M), ? fear
dul-shi (Y), end of backbone
dusàr-ki (M), elephant

dussi (M), leopard
erifogád-ki (M), distance, in time or space, year, country; *higgar erifogád*, away over there; *erifogádkini*, your country; *erifogádki tegèdei*, last year

falèd-di (M), rupee
fardaho-hi (?M), finger
farolaháto-hi (M), hand, arm
fed v.t. (Y), wish, want, mean; *mahhad feidesa?* what do you want?
fedo v.t. (Y), look for
fèdolahato-di (M), breast
fidsin-ki (Y), camel's hump
fil-shi (Y), grain; *f. tomùlaah*, jowaree; *f. iftin*, rice
fin, or finfin v.t. (M), give birth to, beget
finso v.i. (M), be born

ga'alo v.t. (M), like
gabar-ti (M), water-flask
gabis-ki (M), shield
gadlaháto-di (M), camel-skin, shield
galabí-di (Y), evening
gamágh-i (Y), truth. Yes. All right
gamágho v.i. (Y), be right, correct, true
gànad-di (Y), (M), hand
 In counting, "gànad" refers to the five fingers and means five: *timihi ginadod*, ten; *saddehhi ginadod*, fifteen; *aferi ginadod*, twenty
gànaddi yafneid, right hand;
g. yahainyahheid, left hand
gana'id v.t. (Y), catch
gararàti-gi (M), horse
gedgharoméd-ki (M), tree
geryal-ki (M), Waller's Gazelle
gesoder-ki } (M), Oryx
gesolahato-di }

gir-ki (M), ostrich
godanahh-i (M), chest
göderowí-gi (Y), rosary, hundred
godib-ki (Y), milk
godis v.i. (Y), come, arise, come up, begin; *kulhiddi iftinti so godista*, at sunrise; *humaggi wa godisa*, the night is coming on
golof-ti (M), woman
gomosímo-di (M), water, river, rain
gonya-hi (M), inside, within
gorád-ki (M), cup
gorbei v.t. (Y), pray for, beg
goried-di (Y), (M) (plur. of *goriedki*), people, men
goried-ki (Y), (M), man, person
gósad-di (M), iron, metal, any metal article, knife; *gósad ku raghahhi*, cut (with a knife)
gosin-ki (M), "Aoul," Soemering's Gazelle
gujin-ki (Y), meat
gurató-di (M), stomach, belly; *guratádi wa neghatal*, I am hungry
ghàmi v.t. (M), make good, improve
ghàmo v.i. (M), be good
ghàn a. (M), large, long, good (far, fat, hot, white)
ghàndið-ki (Y), plenty
ghàndidah a. (Y), many; *jalmihi ghàndiðkaäh*, the many camels.
ghàndidei v.t. (Y), increase
ghànsan a. (M), good
ghodahh-di (Y), tin for ghi
ghoribírró-di (M), wood, bush, thorn, branch of a tree, any article of wood, bow
ghorin-ki (Y), plate, dish, ship
hajla-hi (M), rope, string, trap
haman-ti (Y), bird
Hanan-ki (M), Yibir
Handud-ki (M), Tomal
Hanfil (Y), Ifanfil, the Yibirs' ancestress, spirit

hangagüri-gi (M), animal, any wild animal
hainyalisan a. (Y), mad
halýokho-di (Y), iron
hawar-ti (Y), backbone
hedig-gi (M), ostrich
hekho-di (Y), lie, untruth
hig-gi (Y), (M), place; *higgan*, here; *higgà*, there; *higge? higma?* where?
hilghan-ki (Y), see 'ilaghan
himir-ki (M), night
horimad (Y), before, (time)
horyad-di (Y), before, in front, (place)
horyalin-ki (M), before, in front
hosyad-di (Y), below, beneath
hosyalin-ki (M), beneath, below
humag-gi (Y), night
humaksan a. (Y), black; *humak-sano bahrinka*, hair
humbur-ki (M), fox
hur-ki (M), quiver (of arrows)
huwad-ki (Y), prayer-mat
huwlya-hi (M), sheep-skin
'id v.t. (Y) (M), give
'idbi v.t. (M), make to go, take, lead; *so 'idbi*, bring
'idib v.i. (M), go; *so 'idib*, come
'ido v.t. (Y) (M), eat, drink
idon v.i. (M), go away, run away
iftimo-hi (Y), money (plur. of *iftin*)
iftimówa-hi (M), light, sun, day; *ifimówaha*, to-day; *i. tegèdei*, yesterday; *i. so tegèdeya*, to-morrow; *i. neghatal*, twilight; *i. n. himirki so'idbeya*, evening
iftin a. (Y), white, bright
iftin-ki (Y), moon
iftin-ti (Y), sun, light, rupee
'ilaghan-ti or -ki (Y), child, daughter, or son
ilahn-hi (Y), fire, fire-arm; *ilahn awèlei*, light the fire
ilan-ti (Y), leg

- ilbir-ki (M), limb
 ilbir-ti (Y), ewe
 ildighán-ti (Y), bow
 ilowa-hi (Y), ram
 imil-ki (Y), male camel
 imitirahh-i (M), wing
 indóholeisi v.t. (M), point out, shew
 indókhol-shi (M), eye; *indókholaha u yef*, look
 indókholei v.t. (M), look at
 inhí-di (Y), (M), quantity: *inhídas*, so much; *inhíma?* how much? how many?
 irso v.i. (M), remain still
 jagaflaho-di (M), shoe, sandal (plur. *jagaflahoin-ki*)
 jagh'íd v.t. (Y), give birth to, beget; *goriedki i jagh'idei*, my father
 jagha-hi (Y), child
 jalan-ti (Y), (M), she-camel (plur. *jalmo-hi*)
 jankho-hi (Y), kid, young goat
 jehhar-ki (M), buck-Aoul
 jimikh-hi (M), caracal-cat
 jindar-ki (Y), ox, bull
 kabár-ti (Y), house, loading-mat, load of a camel
 kalaheü-ki (Y), half
 kalwein-ti (Y), cloth, clothing; *k. humaksan*, blanket
 kalweinalah-di (Y), town, Berberah
 katowa-hi (Y), mouth, edge; *wafërka katowa ku ma dashiyó*, that knife has no edge
 kelemad a. (Y), other
 khabar v.i. (Y), talk, speak
 khabar-ki (Y), speech, talk, language, news; *khabarkas 'ss ka ladishei*, stop that talk; *khabarkas*, like that; *khabarmad fedesa?* what do you want?
 khabrei v.i. (Y), talk, speak
 kub'en-ti (Y), tail, tail-fat.
 kul v.t. (M), give
 kul-ki (M), half
 kulhi-di (Y), time; *kulhídan*, now; *kulhídas*, then; *kulhíma?* when?
saddelhi kulhiód, three times;
kulhídi horyad, before
 kulun, v.i. (M), be sick
 kunoli-hi (Y), heart
 kushan-ki (Y), ring
 kusho, v.t. (M), eat, drink
 labodin-ki (Y), (M), body, belly
 ladishei (Y), leave; *'ss ka ladishei*, cease, let be
 lafeiti-di (M), bone
 lafil-shi (Y), breastbone
 lagh v.i. (Y), speak, tell, say
 laghdam-ki (Y), tongue
 laghowa-hi (M), tongue, throat
 lamdi (see *limdi*)
 langharomé-d-ki (M), rice
 lawo-hi (Y), water, rain, river, year; *lawíhi dawad*, next year
 lawodaur-ki (Y), water-bottle (lawo-hi (M), milk)
 lig-gi (M), buck-Gerenuk
 limdi v.i. (Y), (M), sleep, lie down; (infin. *limdiyí*)
 limi-hi (Y), two
 ludub-ki (M), penis
 madóbiyo-hi (M), liver
 madókushan-ki (Y), amma
 madóla-hi (M), tortoise
 maghür v.t. (Y), lend
 makabür a. (M), hard
 makabür-ti (M), hill, stone, pebble, money
 makabur-ti (Y), tortoise
 makhalei v.t. (Y), hear
 makhaleido v.t. (Y), listen
 makhali-di (Y), ear
 makhashin-ti (M), ear
 makhashimei v.t. (M), hear
 makhashiimeiso v.i. (M), listen
 manahho-di (Y), food
 marübo-hi (M), plate, dish

- mid v.i. (Y), be, exist, be present, remain, be alive; *agarma ku midesa?* what is there?
 mid (Y), (M), go; *'ss ka mid*, go away; *so mid*, come; *la mid*, go with, accompany
 midsan v.i. (M), sit down
 midsi v.t. (Y), bring
 midso v.i. (Y), remain, live; *ya'unki ku jagh'idei ma midsha?* is your father alive?
 mirdolo-hi (Y), penis
 mirgin-ki (M), plant, vegetable
 moyo-di (M), people
 mukhtaren-ki (Y), needle, bodkin
 nafèl-ki (Y), hunger
 nafèlo v.i. (Y), be hungry
 nani-gi (Y), bag, satchel carried by Yibirs
 nas-ki (M), thing, place, time, self
 neghatal a. (M), small, bad, few (thin, near, black, light)
 nirokh-i (Y), loins
 omas-ki (M), bird
 oran-ki (M), guinea-fowl
 orèmi v.t. (M), kill
 orèn v.i. (M), die
 orènsan v.i. (M), be sick; (Y), be spoilt, torn
 raghahh v.i. (M), act, do, catch; *raghahhi mayo*, I will not do it; *'ss ka raghahh*, sit down; *so raghahh*, come here, wait here; *ku raghahh*, catch, hold; *gararati ku raghahh*, ride a horse
 raghahhi v.t. (M), set, place, make; *gòsad ku raghahhi*, cut (with a knife); *'ss ka raghahhi*, put it down there
 raghahho v.t. (M), take for yourself, marry
 raghahhsán v.i. (M), be, exist, lie, live, think; *ku raghahhsán*, have, want
 raghahhsánei v.t. (M), give
 raghahhsáno v.t. (M), look for; *ku raghahhsáno*, like
 rèmi v.t. (M), hit, strike
 rer-ki (M), feather
 rihin-ki (M), meat
 rish-ki (M), ostrich-feather
 robsahan-ki (Y), (M), loins
 rôf v.i. (M), die
 rôf-ki (M), corpse
 rûf v.i. (Y), die
 rûfi v.t. (Y), (M), kill
 rûfsan v.i. (M), be sick, be poor
 saddehh-hi (Y), three
 sakhsakh v.t. (Y), slay, cut the throat
 saneg-gi (Y), nose
 salôlad-ki, -di (M), goat
 saradoshis-ki (Y), bridegroom, wedding
 sareyagh-i (M), ostrich
 saryen-ki (M), bull-Oryx
 sedah-hi (M), legs of ostrich
 seyad-di (Y), (M), oil, ghi
 shamei v.t. (Y), (M), take, lead; *so shamei*, bring
 shan v.i. (Y), (M), go; *so shan*, come
 shani-hi (Y), five
 shanshamei v.t. (M), kindle (a fire)
 shanso v.t. (Y), take for yourself, keep, put in, carry
 shar a. (M), many, plenty
 sharei v.t. (M), increase
 sharo v.i. (M) be well
 shàshin-ki (M), things, property, belongings
 shimi v.t. (M), take; *u shimi*, put in
 shirfei-di (Y), small quantity
 siftihh a. (Y), fat
 siftihh-di (Y), fat

silsil-ki (M), hair (usu. plur. <i>sil-silodi</i>)	wafèr-ki (M), spear
simokh-i (Y), leg	„ (Y), knife, tooth
sir v.i. (M), go	walahun-ki (Y), spear
so'oto-di (M), foot, track	Waran-ti (Y), Midgan
sukhodin-ti (M), bow	watahhó-di (Y), day; <i>watahhádan</i> , to-day; <i>watahhádi darsad</i> , to-morrow
tabantab v.i. (M), walk, pass, wander	wawa'li-gi (M), dog
tàgi v.t. (Y), fasten	weled-ki (Y), boy
tahab v.i. (M), move, go; <i>mahhad u so tahabtei?</i> what have you come for?	yabar-ki (Y), goods, wealth, property
takhalámo-di (Y), song	yabaro v.i. (Y), make your living, earn your living
tegèd v.i. (Y), (M), go; <i>so tegèd</i> , come; <i>alkhail ku tegèd</i> , ride a horse; <i>ka tegèd</i> , cross	Yadur-ki (Y), Midgan
tegèji v.t. (Y), send	yafán or yifan a. (Y), good, right hand
tingir-ki (M), Waller's Gazelle	yafnan-ti (Y), goodness, health, Peace
tiro-gi (Y), liver	yafneisi v.t. (Y), make good
tobani-hi (Y), ten	yafneisiso v.t. (Y), arrange for yourself
tomàla a. (Y), hard	yafno v.i. (Y), be good
tomàla-hi (Y), stone, hill	yagól-ki (M), "herio," camel-mat, hut
ukub-ki (M), ram	yahañnyahh a. (Y), small, bad
ulud-di (M), upper arm	yahan-ti (Y), two annas
'unimadô- (M), cheetah	yahhab-ti (M), herd of Oryx
'unukh-hi (Y), throat	yal-shi (Y), (M), leg
uro-di or ur-ti (Y), stomach	yaliyifo-hi (Y), shoes
'urshèn a. (Y), bad	ya'un-ki, -ti (Y), old man, woman; <i>ya'unti jagh'idei</i> , mother
'urshèn v.i. (M), smell	yef v.t. (Y), (M), turn
'urshèn-ti (M), nose	yiftimeí v.i. (Y), fight
'urshèni v.t. (M), smell	yihan-ki, ti (M), man, woman
'urshèni-gi v.t. (M), anything that smells, dung, etc.	yiryiro-hi (M), sheep and goats
uskin-ki (M), leg	

COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY OF SOMALI, YIBIR, AND MIDGAN.

<i>English</i>	<i>Somali</i>	<i>Yibir</i>	<i>Midgan</i>
after	dambe	darsad	dibyalin
amulet	ghordas-ki	godahhed-ki	
animal	báhal-ki	dálanga-hi	hangaguri-gi
anna	gumbo-di	madókushan-ki	
2 annas	antìn-ti	yahan-ti	
arm	ga'an-ti	gànad-di	farolahàto-di
army	'oll-ki	alman-ki	moyo-di
arrow	fallàd-di	wafèro yahainyahh	degoyir
backbone	añlahh-hi	hawar-ti	
bad	lhun	'urshèn	neghatal
be	aho	la biid (be thought)	
bear (beget)	dal	jagh'id	finfin
before	hor	horyad	horyalin
beg	bari	gorbei	
belly	leg-gi	labodin-ki	labodin-ki
beneath	hòs	hosyad	hosyalin
bird	shimbir-ti	haman-ti	alcliso-di
black	madô	humáksan	neghatal
blood	diig-gi	'aséro-hi	'asowa-hi
bone	laf-ti	lafil-shi	lafeiti-di
bow	ghànso-di	ildighan-ti	sukhodin-ti
boy	wil-ki	weled-ki	janakh-i
bradawl	muda'i	mukhtaren-ki	
breast	lab-ti	d'arowa-hi	fèdolahàto-di
bring	{ la kàli so kahhai	so shimi	so shamei so 'idbi
burden (of camel)	ákhhal-ki	kabàr-ti	yagól-ki
bush	{ gèd-ki dir-ti	awas-ki	ghoribirro-di
buy	ibso	doïyo	dahhbi
butter	bur'ad-di	buskulohh-i	

English	Somali	Yibir	Midgan
camel (female)	hal-shi	jalan-ti	jalan-ti
" (male)	aur-ki	{ imil-ki jalan-ki	bodowa-li
carry	sido	shanso	raghahho
catch	ghobo	gana'ido	ku raghahho
chest	sakàr-ki		godanahh-i
child	ínan	ilaghan	janakh
cloth	maro-di	kalwein-ti	babàto-di
come	{ imo kàli	so tegèd (etc.) godis	si idib (etc.)
corpse	miyid-di	rùf-ki	ròf-ki
country	bilâd-ki	hig-gi	erifogâd-ki
cow	{ lo'-di sa'-i	albakhar-ti	bakhar-ti
cup	dâsad-di		gorad-di
cut	goi	bilehh	gôsad ku raghahh
dates	timir-ti	'aser-ti	{ 'assi-di nahhad-ki
day	màlin-ti	watahho-di	iftimowa-hi
die	bakhti	rùf	ròf
dig	ghod		damòmei
do	{ fal ghobo samei	aweilei	raghahh
dog	eî-gi		wawa'li-gi
donkey	dabeir-ki	himâr-ki	{ buf-ki degig-gi
drink	'ab	'ido	kusho
dung	hâr-ki		'urshèni-gi
ear	deg-ti	makhali-di	makhashin-ti
eat	'un	'ido	kusho
evening	galâb-ti	galabi-di	iftimowihî negh- atala
ewe	sabein-ti	ilbir-ti	
eye	il-shi (pl. indo)	ain-ti	indókhôl-shi
far	fög		erifogâd-ki
fat (n.)	haid-di	{ sahol-shi siftihh-di	dahir-ki
tail-fat	badi-di	kubi'in-ti	
fear	bagho	bagho	dukhun
feather	bâl-ki		rèr-ki

English	Somali	Yibir	Midgan
fight	dirir	yiftimei	iss duk
finger	far-ti	deri-gi	
fire (and fire-arm)	dab-ki	ilohh-i	bulal-ki
flask	weiso-di	lawodaur-ki	gabar-ti
food	sor-ti	manaho-di	
foot	ag-ti	ilan-ti	so'oto-di
forge (v.)	tun	awèlei	bulal-yei
frighten	baji	baghi	dukhumei
Gala	Gâlo-hi	Aiyifan-ti	dahir-ki
ghi	subukh-i	seyad-di	janakh-di
girl	gabâd-di	ilaghan-ti	kul
give	sî	'id	{ tegèd shan
go	{ tag so'o	{ tegèd shan bidbidei	{ 'idib tahab sir
goat (female)	ri-di	amèd-di	salôlad-di
" (male)	orgi-gi	yahan-ki	salôlad-ki
God	Ilahh	Awashona	
good	wanâksan	yafan, yifan	ghânsan
goodness		yifnan-ti	
be good	samo	yifno	ghâmo
make good	(samei = make)	yifneisi	ghâmi
grass	aus-ki	awas-ki	aus-ki
great	wein	àniah	ghân
greatness	weinan-ti	àni-gi	
gulp	lukho		boba'un
hair	timo-hi	humâksano-hi	silsilo-di
half	bad-ki	kalahèd-ki	kul-ki
hand	ga'an-ti	gânad-di	{ gânad-di farolahâto-di
hard	adag	tomàlaâh	makabûr
have	{ hai laho	ku dashî	ku dashî
head	madah-hi		ku raghalhsan
hear	makhâl	bakhrin-ki	bakhrin-ki
heart	wadna-hi	makhalei	makhashimeî
hill	bûr-ti	kundî-hi	
horse	fâras-ki	tomâla-hi	makabûr-ti
		alkhail-ki	{ gararâti-gi fûf-ki
house	âkhal-ki	kabâr-ti	yagòl-ki

<i>English</i>	<i>Somali</i>	<i>Yibir</i>	<i>Midgan</i>
how many ?	imisa ?	inhíma ?	inhíma ?
hot	kulul	ilohh	
hump (of camel)	kurus-ki	fidsin-ki	
hunger	gajo-di	nafel-ki	
be hungry	gajo	nafelo	guratádi wa negh-atál
improve	wanaji	yifneisi	ghàmi
increase	{ badi kordi	ghandiidei	sharei
iron	bir-ti	halyokho-di	gòsad-di
jowarec	harùd-ki	fil tomàlah	
jugular vessels	tuman-ki	dubadyo-hi	
kid	makhàl-shi	jagho-di	janakh-di
kill	dil	rùfi	{ rùfi orèmi shanshamoi gòsad-di
kindle (fire)	shid	aweilei	
knife	bilawa-hi	wafèr-ki	
language	{ af-ki hádal-ki	khàbar-ki	afjaghin-ki baghdan-ki
leave	da	ladishei	dujo
leg	lug-ti	yal-shi	{ yal-shi uskin-ki
lend	amahho	maghùr	
lie (untruth)	bein-ti	{ hekho-di aintoli-di	
lie down	jif	midi	limdi
light (n.)	if-ki	iftin-ki	iftimòwa-hi
like (v.)	ja'alaho	ka'bi'yo	ka'raghadhansanò
limb	lahhad-ki		ilbir-ki
listen	degeiso	makhaleido	makhashimeiso
liver	bèr-ki	tiro-gi	madóbiyo-hi
loins	sarar-ki	{ robsahan-ki nirokh-i	robsahan-ki
long	der	der	ghàn
look	eg	ainta ku yef	indokholei
look for	dòno	feido	raghahhsano
loot	{ da' la tag	alman	la sir
mad	wallan	hainyalisan	
madness	wallo-di	hainyali-di	
make	samei	aweilei	raghhah
man	nin-ki	goried-ki	goried-ki

<i>English</i>	<i>Somali</i>	<i>Yibir</i>	<i>Midgan</i>
old man	odei-gi	ya'un-ki	yahan-ki
many	badan	ghandidàh	shar
marriage	aros-ki	saradoshis-ki	
marry	gürso	aweiliso	raghahho
mat (prayer-mat)	masàla-hi	huwad-ki	dikhàrin-ki
meat	hilib-ki	gujin-ki	rihin-ki
Midgan	Midgàn-ki	{ Yadur-ki Waran-ti	Alowa-hi
milk	'ano-hi	gòdib-ki	adeisimo-di
money	la'ag-ti	iftimo-hi	makabùr-ti
moon	dayah-hi	iftin-ki	iftimowihi himirka
mouth	af-ki	katowa-hi	afjaghin-ti
near	ag-ti		gonia-hi
new	'usub	ànisan	
news	war-ki	khàbar-ki	baghdan-ki
night	habèn-ki	humag-gi	himir-ki
no	maaha, maya	ha bidin	
nose	san-ki	sane-g-gi	'urshèn-ti
other	kàleh	keleamad	
ox	dibi-gi	jindar-ki	
peace	nabad	yifnan-ti	
people	{ dad-ki ràg-i	moyo-di	moyo-di
person	ghof-ki	goried-di	
penis	gus-ki	deri-gi	
place	hag-gi	mirdolo-hi	ludub-ki
		hig-gi	{ hig-gi nas-ki
plant (n.)	beir-ti	awas-ki	mirgin-ki
plate	heido-di	ghorin-ki	maruba-hi
plenty	in badan	ghandid-ki	shar
pluck	rif		rug
pray	tùko	anghakso	
put down	dlig	nidsi	raghahhi
put in	rid	shanso	
quantity	in-ti	inhi-di	inhi-di
quiver	gaboyo-di		hur-ki
rain	ròb-ki	lawo-hi	gomosimo-di
ram	wan-ki	ilowa-hi	ukub-ki
red	'as	'asèrah	
refuse	dìd	dangharei	
remain	jòg	midi	raghahhsan
"rer" (family)	rèr-ki	à-di (pl. ayo-hi)	yagòl-ki

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English	Somali	Yibir	Midgan	English	Somali	Yibir	Midgan
rice	baris-ki	fil iftin	langharomed-ki	thigh	bôdo-di	derighab-ki	
right hand	midig-ti	yifan		thing	walh-i	{ deri-gi (indef.) agar-ti (concrete) khabar-ki (abstract)	nas-ki
ring	katun-ki	kushan-ki	hajia-hi	(possessions)	ghalab-ki	à-di	shàshin-ki
rope	hadig-gi	difad-ki	alel-ki	think	môd	bid	
rosary	tusbah-hi	goderowi-gi		throat	hungùri-gi	unukh-i	lakhowa-hi
run	orod	bidbid	falèd-di	time	kol-ki (etc.)	kulli-di	nas-ki (?)
rupee	rubiad	iftin-ti		tobacco	bùri-gi	madô-di	
sandal	kab-ti	yaliyifo-hi	jagaflaho-di	to-day	manta	watahhâdan	iftimowaha
satchel	ghandi-gi	nàni-gi		Tomal	Tomâl-ki	Àbir-ki	Handud-ki
say	ôdo	(see "speak")	dag	to-morrow	berri	watahhâdi darsad	iftimowihi so tegè- deya
see	arag	aimei	shamei	tongue	arab-ti	laghdam-ki	laghowa-hi
send	{ dir kahlhai	{ shimi tegèji bidbidsei	yeryero-hi	tooth	ilig-gi	wafèr-ki	nas-ki (?)
sheep	adi-gi	dado-di	{ indokholeisi	town	magàlo-di	kalweinaleh-di	so'oto-di
show	tus	aimidsi	{ dagsi	track	râd-ki		hajia-hi
shield	gashan-ki	altob-ki	{ gabis-ki	trap	dabin-ti		gèdgharoméd-ki
sheep skin	harag-gi		{ gâllahàto-di	trec	gèd-ki	awas-ki	ghàn
ship	markab-ki	ghorin-ki	huwiya-hi	truth	run-ti	ghamagh-di	yef
skin	sàn-ti	huwad-ki	gâllahàto-di	turn	rug	yef	
slaughter	ghal	sakhsakh	alemdi	under	hos	hosyad	hosyalin
sleep	schho	limdi	neghatâl	understand	garo	ku duhur	dag
small	yer	yahainyahh	'urshèni	useful	f'an	behhsan	
smell (v. t.)	'urso		'urshèn	water	biyo-hi	lawo-hi	gomosimo-di
smell (v. i.)	'ur		Àji-gi	when	kolki	kulhâdi	
Somali	Somâli-di	Goried-ki	baghdan	when ?	gorma ?	kulhîma ?	higgi
song	gabei-gi	takalâmo-di		where	haggi	higgi	{ higgo ?
speak	hadal	{ khabrei	ghoribirro-di	where ?	hagge ?	{ higma ?	{ higma ?
stick	ùl-shi	bulbul-shi	irso	white	'ad	iftin	ghorin-ki
still (be)	jôgso		gurato-di	whip	jèdal-ki	bulbul-ki	imitirahh-i
stomach	alôl-shi	ùro-di	makabùr-ti	wing	bâl-ki		ku raghalhsan
stone	dagahh-i	tomâla-hi	{ aghtul	wish	dôn	fed	{ awin-ti
strike	ku dufo		{ duk	woman	nâg-ti	aswan-ti	{ asahan-ti
sun	ghorahh-di	iftin-ti	iftimowa-hi		habâr-ti	ya'un-ti	{ yihan-ti
tall	dibo-di	daras-ti	dibyalin-ki	wood	ghori-gi		{ golof-ti
take	ghad	shimi	shamei	word	erei-gi	deri-gi	ghoribirro-di
take to yourself	ghado	shanso	shanso	year	gù-gi	lawo-hi	erifogad-ki
then	kolkas	kulhidas	naskas	yesterday	shâleci	watahhâdi horyad	iftimowihi tegèdei
there	haggà	higgà	{ higgà	Yibir	Yibir-ki	Anas-ki	Hanan-ki
			{ naskà				

NUMBERS.

<i>English</i>	<i>Somali</i>	<i>Yibir</i>	<i>Midgan</i>
one	mid	deri (=finger)	
two	laba	limihi	
three	sadeh	sadehhi	
four	afar	aferi	
five	shan	gànad (=hand)	
six	lehh	gànad iyo deri	
ten	toban	limihi gànadod, or tobanihi	
fifteen	shanyo-toban	sadehhi gànadod	
hundred	boghol	goderowi-gi (=rosary of 100 beads)	
thousand	kun	tobanihi goderowiyod	

The Midgans use the Yibir numbers up to ten.

NAMES OR DESCRIPTIONS OF WILD ANIMALS.

Caracal	jambèl		jimikh
Cheetah	harimad		'unimadô
Dikdik	sagàro	d.* yahainyahha awaski ka godisa	bikho
Elephant	maròdi		dusár
Fox	da'wo	d. da'lo 'ita	humbur
Gazelle, Clarke's	dibotag	d. darasti tegèja	diboðèr
„ Soemmering's	'aul	d. darasti iftimaleh	gosinki (buck) jehhar
„ Speke's	dèro	d. amèlo la hega	abàbo
„ Waller's	gerenùk	d. la bilehhoda	tingir geryal (buck) lig oran
Guinea-fowl	digirin		dabo'ad
Haartebeest	sig	d. albakharki	furat
Hyaena	waràba	d. khábarki ghandidsanleh	
Koodoo	aderyo		godir
Leopard	shabèl	d. amèlo 'ita	dussi
Lion	libahh	d. jalmo 'ita	hangagùri ghàn
Oryx	b'e'id	d. walahumo ku dashiya	{ gesoder gesolahato (buck) saryen yahhab-ki
herd of Oryx			{ hedig gir sareyagh
Ostrich	gorei halda		rish
O. feather	bàl		amadàr
Rhinoceros	wiyil		madòla
Tortoise	din	makabùr	

* Note. d (in Yibir) represents dálanga animal.

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