

LEXICAL ANALYSIS IN TEMNE WITH AN ILLUSTRATIVE WORD LIST

DAVID DALBY

Temne (kà-Thèmnè) is the major language of northern Sierra Leone, with over 650,000 native speakers.¹ Including members of neighbouring tribes who speak Temne as a second language (esp. among the Loko and the Limba), the total number of Temne speakers is probably in the region of 800,000 plus. Temne is the most widely spoken of the Mel languages, a group of class-languages occupying parts of Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia.²

The 'Temne have for long been the most important tribe occupying land around the Sierra Leone estuary, the best natural harbour and watering-place on the West African coast. As a result, the existence of the Temne people and their language has been known to Europeans since the voyages of discovery in the fifteenth century.³ Typological resemblances between Temne and the Bantu languages have attracted the attention of comparativists since the first half of the nineteenth century.⁴ Despite this early interest in Temne, however, the language still lacks any adequate dictionary or grammatical description, has a defective orthography, and possesses only a relatively small amount of vernacular literature. Tonology has been neglected almost entirely in previous studies of the language, even though tone plays a most important lexical and morphological rôle.⁵ Temne has received much less attention in modern times, from both scholars and

¹ i.e. speakers who described themselves as Temne by tribe in the 1963 Sierra Leone census. For the geographical area covered by the Temne language see David Dalby, 'Language Distribution in Sierra Leone', *SIERRA LEONE LANGUAGE REVIEW*, 1, 1962, pp. 64 ff. (with map).

² The principal members of this group being Temne, Landuma and Baga; Bullom and Krim; Kissi; and Gola. For the classification of these languages, including comparative data, see David Dalby, 'The Mel Languages: a Reclassification of Southern West Atlantic', *AFRICAN LANGUAGE STUDIES*, VI, 1965, pp. 1 ff., and 'The Mel Languages in the Polyglotta Africana', *SIERRA LEONE LANGUAGE REVIEW*, 4, 1965, pp. 129 ff., and 5, 1966 (in press). For details of the very close relationship existing among Temne, Landuma and Baga, see W. A. A. Wilson, 'Temne, Landuma and the Baga languages', *SIERRA LEONE LANGUAGE REVIEW*, 1, 1962, pp. 27 ff. For the 'typological' grouping of Temne with all other class-languages spoken between Senegal and Liberia, see D. Westermann and M. A. Bryson, *LANGUAGES OF WEST AFRICA*, Int. Afr. Inst., 1952, and J. H. Greenberg, *LANGUAGES OF AFRICA*, Indiana University, 1963.

³ The first words in Temne (Teymine) having been recorded before the end of the fifteenth century by D. Pacheco Pereira, *ESMERALDO DE SITU ORBIS*, ed. R. Mauny, Bissau, 1956, p. 83. The West African language described frequently as 'Sapi' in early European accounts is also very similar to modern Temne.

⁴ See P. E. H. Hair, 'Temne and African Language Classification before 1864', *JOURNAL OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES*, 4, 1, 1965, pp. 46 ff.

⁵ In the most recent linguistic study of Temne, by W. A. A. Wilson, *AN OUTLINE OF THE TEMNE LANGUAGE*, S.O.A.S., London, 1961, there is only a minimal amount of tonal data. Wilson provides no tonemic analysis and no system of regular tone-marking, and he warns his readers (p. 6) that 'in this Outline tonal behaviour will be considered only where it is particularly important in the word or construction concerned'. The dearth of tonal data in his monograph indicates that the author only rarely considered tonal behaviour to be 'particularly important', and his description of the language is invalidated at many points through this apparent lack of awareness.

In an earlier reference to the neglect of tonal studies in Temne, David Dalby and Abdul Kamara, 'Vocabulary of the Temne Ragbenge Society', *SIERRA LEONE LANGUAGE REVIEW*, 3, 1964, p. 36, we omitted to pay tribute to A. T. Sumner, who includes a small amount of tone-marked material in the early lessons of his *HANDBOOK OF THE TEMNE LANGUAGE*, Freetown, 1922 (Sumner, a Sierra Leonean clergyman, produced a valuable series of teaching grammars, covering not only Temne, but also Mende, 1917, and Sherbro-Bullom, 1921).

missionaries, than has Mende, the major language in southern Sierra Leone. Mende, which has grown rapidly in importance during the last 150 years, is now spoken over a wider area than Temne and has also benefited greatly as a written language from the many vernacular publications and efficient literacy campaigns of the Provincial (formerly the Protectorate) Literature Bureau at Bo.⁶ At the same time that Mende was provided with an efficient orthography by the International African Institute, Temne was given a defective orthography based on insufficient study of the language.⁷ The deficiencies of this orthography have perhaps been a factor in the very slow growth of vernacular literacy among the Temne.

Apart from the eastern Kunike dialect, there are no major regional divergences in Temne, although slight differences of pronunciation, grammar and lexicon have been noted. Where such differences do occur, the present study represents the language as spoken in Yoni, the southernmost of the Temne chiefdoms.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my sincere gratitude to Mr Abdul Kamara of Yonibana, who has worked with me as Temne research assistant from September 1963 to June 1966, both at S.O.A.S. and in Sierra Leone.

PHONOLOGY

CONSONANTS

The consonantal phonemes of Temne are as follows, with positional variants in brackets:

	LABIO-		INTER-	ALVEO-	LABIO-			
	LABIAL	DENTAL	DENTAL	LAR	PALATAL	VELAR	VELAR	GLOTTAL
PLOSIVES								
voiced	b			d			gb	
voiceless	p		th	t		k		ʔ
AFFRICATE								
voiceless					(t)			
FRICATIVES								
voiceless				s	(s)			
NASALS	m			n		ŋ		
LATERAL				l				
ROLL				r				
SEMIVOWELS	w				y			h

t, s: the palatal variants [tʃ] for t and [ʃ] for s occur before the front vowels i, e and ε.

There is also a tendency in other positions towards the slight alveolar affrication of t [tʃ].

ŋ: including homorganic variants when pre-consonantal (the use of the symbol ŋ in this study differs from the established Temne orthography, which is not consistent in its representation of the homorganic nasal).

⁶ The Bureau was founded by the Methodist Mission in 1937, and is now administered jointly by the United Christian Council and the Sierra Leone Government. The Bureau continues the excellent tradition of language work in Mende established by the Methodist Mission, and although it is now responsible for vernacular literature and literacy throughout Sierra Leone the majority of its work is still in Mende (the Bureau published and sold a total of 37,900 items of vernacular literature in the year 1963-4, of which 34,300 were in Mende). A monthly newspaper in Mende, *SEME LOKO*, has been published by the Bureau since 1938, and this has now been followed by a similar newspaper in Temne, *AKERA KA KATHEMNE*, first published in 1963.

⁷ ALPHABETS FOR THE MENDE, TEMNE, SOSO, KONO AND LIMBA LANGUAGES, Int. Afr. Inst., London, 1929.

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r, d: d occurs normally as a variant of r before l or in the vicinity of a second r. The alternation between r and d is not always regular, however, and it is therefore necessary for them to be distinguished orthographically.

Cə (as variant of C), ɲə (as variant of ɲ): see note on Vowels below.

ʔ: a glottal stop (between two vowels) occurs very rarely, and is not represented in the established orthography.

VOWELS

The vowel system of Temne is as follows:

i		u
e	(ə)	o
ɛ	ɑ	ɔ
	a	

The established orthography has only two symbols (a and ə) to cover the three vowels a, ɑ and ə, with resulting confusion between a and ɑ, and between ɑ and ə. The inter-consonantal vowel ə is not an independent phoneme and occurs as part of the variant Cə or ɲə of a consonantal phoneme (where C represents a consonant other than ɲ, h, w or y). Cə occurs as a syllabic variant of C in the sequence CəC, Cəy or Cəɲ(C) (although not normally in the wider sequence VCCV), and ɲə occurs in simplex stems in the sequence ɲəɲ(C) only. A strictly phonemic orthography could omit any representation of the vowel ə, but this would give the written language an unorthodox appearance and would also necessitate the tone-marking of syllabic consonants.

Long vowels do not normally occur in Temne, except when resulting from the coalescence of two vowels between adjacent morphemes, and in some intensive (emphatic) forms: see items 19, 37, 112, 246 in the Word-list below. There is also a tendency towards vocalic lengthening in open syllables on a rising tone.

TONES

The following tone-marks are employed in this paper:

HIGH	(unmarked)
LOW	'
HIGH-FALLING	˥˩
LOW-RIISING	˩˥
DOWNSTEP/DOWNSLIDE	˩˩
UPSTEP	˩˩˩

DOWNSTEP may occur between two high tones or between a high tone and a high-falling tone (the second tone being reduced to a relative mid or mid-falling tone). DOWNSLIDE is a tonal variant of downstep, occurring not between two syllables but within one CVC or CVɲC syllable (the tone of the affected syllable falling from high to mid). All subsequent tones in the same tonal sequence are also affected by a downstep or downslide and do not return to a level above that on which the first post-downstep syllable commences or to which the downslide syllable falls (unless the sequence is interrupted by a pause or upstep). The symbol ' is placed between syllables in the case of downstep, and immediately after the vowel of a syllable affected by downslide.

UPSTEP occurs before intensives (incl. 'ideophones') and intensive adjectives, and results in a raising of all tones in the lexical item involved. A high tone may only rise above the level of a preceding high tone in the same tonal sequence when such an upstep intervenes.

The symbol ' is placed immediately before any lexical item affected by upstep, and serves also as a form-class indicator before intensives and intensive adjectives.

TONAL SANDHI occurs under certain conditions of tonal juncture, especially when the first of the two tones involved is high-falling; cf. note (2) on the table of Temne Controlling Elements below, and note also the change of (stem-final) high-falling to high before (intensive) upstep in Word-list items 130, 155, 189, 201, 209, 320, 321, 327, 394, 415.

CONTROLLING ELEMENTS

Temne is a class-language, operating a complex system of prefixes or 'controlling elements' (CE's).⁸ The majority of lexical stems in Temne occur regularly with prefixed CE's, which may have nominal, adjectival, locative or verbal function. Form-class analysis in Temne thus depends to a large extent on the permissible combinations of specific CE's or categories of CE's with specific lexical stems ('controlled stems').

It is not possible here to discuss the full grammatical and phonological criteria which have been employed in establishing the various categories of CE in Temne, but these criteria will be largely apparent from the data presented below. Tone is one of the most important of these criteria, and the system described here therefore differs substantially from that outlined by Wilson.

There are eleven noun-classes and three locative-classes⁹ in Temne, each one of which has its own set of CE's. There are also four pairs of (verbal) CE's relating to the first and second person, singular and plural. The noun-classes can themselves be divided into two distinct groups, comprising five 'vocalic' classes and six 'consonantal' classes. The reference system employed to distinguish noun-classes in the following table is based on that already advanced by the writer in the comparative study of Mel languages.¹⁰

On the basis of their grammatical function and phonological form, as opposed to their reference to a particular class or person, Temne CE's may be divided into the following nine categories:

NOMINAL INDEFINITE; NOMINAL DEFINITE

ADJECTIVAL PREDICATIVE; ADJECTIVAL ATTRIBUTIVE

LOCATIVE DEFINITE; LOCATIVE INDEFINITE

VERBAL PERFECTIVE; VERBAL NEUTRAL; VERBAL STATIVE

The 'traditional' terminology used here to describe these categories serves merely to summarise their approximate function, and of course does not imply the existence of any

⁸ Wilson introduces the term 'concord element' (CE) in his *OUTLINE OF THE TEMNE LANGUAGE* (p. 8 f.). While retaining the abbreviation CE for such elements, it would seem preferable to describe them as 'controlling' rather than 'concord' elements: dependent concord is involved only in the case of noun-class CE's and not in the case of 1st and 2nd pers. CE's or locative-class CE's. It should also be noted that the term 'controlling' is here used in a somewhat different sense from that in which it is used by Wilson (who employs it in the sense of 'determining concord').

⁹ Wilson (p. 34) rightly demonstrates that the locative prefixes *ro* and *no* are CE's (rather than 'prepositions', as assumed by some earlier authorities) although he overlooks the existence of the CE's *ra/ra*. Wilson chooses to treat the locative-classes as defective noun-classes (p. 15), but it would seem more convenient to treat them separately. The locative-classes have no dependent verbal or adjectival CE's, and even their genitive links (*ka* before nouns, *ka* before pronouns) do not represent class-concord in the normal sense, since they are identical for all three locative-classes.

¹⁰ 'The Mel Languages: a Reclassification of Southern West Atlantic', *AFRICAN LANGUAGE STUDIES*, VI, 1965, p. 8. The basic vowel or consonant abstracted from each class is intended for reference and does not represent a reconstructed 'common form'. The reference letters used here for Temne noun-classes are identical with those already used for the Mel languages as a whole, with the exception of K (corresponding to Mel K¹) and R (corresponding to Mel L).

universal grammatical categories. These categories of CE are differentiated formally by contrasts between phonologically 'weak', 'strong' and 'integral' forms, and between low-tone and high-tone forms, as well as by the operation or non-operation of downstep between CE and controlled stem.¹¹ As in other African class-languages there is an important distinction between nominal CE's, which determine concord, and adjectival and verbal CE's, which are subject to concord.¹²

The complete system of Temne CE's is set out in the following table, with numbered notes wherever necessary.

	TEMNE CONTROLLING ELEMENTS (CE's)					
	WEAK SERIES (Low) (2a)		STRONG SERIES (Low) (2b)		INTEGRAL (1) SERIES	
NOUN-CLASS CE's (VOCALIC)	Nom. Indef.	Adj. Attrib.	Verb Stat.	Nom. Def.	Nom. Indef.	Nom. Def.
	Adj. Pred.			Verb Perf. Verb Neutr.		
O ¹ sing. anim.(3)	ù	u	ù	ɔ	w(4)	ɔw
A ¹ sing.	à	a	àŋ	aŋ	ŋ	aŋ
A ² plur. anim.(3)	â	a	âŋ(5)	aŋ(5)	—	—
E plur/coll.	è	ɛ	è	ɛ	ɣ(6)	ɛɣ
O ² abstr./impers.(7)	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	d(8)	ɔd
NOUN-CLASS CE's (CONSONANTAL)(9)	Nom. Indef.	Adj. Attrib.		Nom. Def.	Nom. Indef.	Nom. Def.
	Adj. Pred.	Verb Perf. Verb Neutr.				
K sing.	kà	kə		ka	k	ak
R sing.	rà	rə		ra	r	ar
T/S plur.(10)	tà	tə		ta	t/s	at/as
N plur/coll.	nà	nə		na	n	an
M plur/coll.	mà	mə		ma	m	am
P coll./impers.	pà	pə		pa	p	ap
LOCATIVE-CLASS CE's			Loc.			
	Loc. Indef.		Indef.	Loc. Def.		
distant loc.	rà		—	rə		
present loc.(11)	—		—	nə		
positional loc.(12)	—		rà	ra		
1ST AND 2ND PERS. CE's		Verb Perf.				
	Verb Stat.	Verb Neutr.				
1st pers. sing.	ì	ì				
2nd pers. sing.(13)	ŋ	ŋ				
1st pers. plur.	sà	sə				
2nd pers. plur.	nà	nə				

¹¹ In the initial stages of analysis, it was possible to establish the basic contrasts between phonologically 'weak' and 'strong' CE's and between tonally low and high CE's on the basis of nominal CE's alone, i.e. nominal indefinite (weak, low) versus nominal definite (strong, high). The terms 'weak' and 'strong' have been used here only as convenient labels, 'weak' CE's consisting regularly of a single phoneme, and the majority of 'strong' CE's consisting of two phonemes.

¹² Their differing roles in the concord system serve to distinguish the formally identical series of nom. indef. CE's and adj. pred. CE's.

OPERATION OF DOWNSTEP BETWEEN CE AND STEM

Downstep intervenes between a high tone CE and a controlled stem commencing on a high or high-falling tone, EXCEPT:

- (i) if the CE is Verb. Neutr. (the absence of following downstep thus serving to distinguish a Verb. Neutr. CE from a Verb. Perf. CE).
- (ii) between an Adj. Attrib. CE and a disyllabic stem of which the initial high tone is followed by a low tone or an internal downstep, or between an Adj. Attrib. CE and a stem of more than two syllables.
- (iii) between a Loc. Def. CE and a Locative stem (as opposed to a Nominal-Locative stem, see Categories of Controlled Stem below).

NOTES

(1) Integral CE's have nominal function only and are pre-vocalic (all other CE's being pre-consonantal). They are here described as 'integral' since a (nominal) stem controlled by an integral CE never occurs without this CE, even when preceded by a locative CE or a controlling pronoun (which may replace other forms of nominal CE in locative or non-verbal constructions respectively).

(2) The following tonal changes should be noted: (a) In object position following a verbal stem or in apposition following another noun, the tone of a (weak) nominal indefinite CE becomes high (unless the preceding stem has a final high-falling tone, in which case the CE reverts to low tone, cf. (b) below); in similar contexts, the initial tone of a nominal stem with an integral indefinite CE, normally commencing on a low tone, becomes high (with downslide if the initial syllable has the structure CVC or CVŋC, and with downstep before a following high or high-falling tone if the initial syllable has the structure CV or CVŋ). (b) Following a noun with a final high-falling tone, the tone of an adjectival attributive CE becomes low (and the preceding high-falling tone becomes high).

(3) In the case of all animates (even when the relevant noun belongs to classes other than O¹ and A²), the concord of dependent adjectival and verbal CE's is in the O¹ and A³ classes.

(4) For the variant *y* (def. *ɔy*), in the Yoni dialect, see 85 and 170.

(5) Note also the weak verbal CE's *ā* and *a*, with impersonal reference (used esp. in passive constructions).

(6) For the variant *w* (def. *ɛw*), see 14. At least two nouns with the integral CE *y* (*y.iki* 'glory, and *y.ɲŋfa* 'conspiracy') take dependent concord in the T class.

(7) There are no grounds, either semantic or grammatical, for treating this class as a 'defective' sub-class of O¹, as Wilson has done (OUTLINE p. 15).

(8) Only one nominal stem (93) is controlled by the integral CE *d* (def. *ɔd*) (representing **r*, see notes on Phonology above). Wilson (p. 15) prefers to treat the indefinite form of this noun as having no CE, although this analysis would provide us with the only example of such a noun in the language. He states that there are other such nouns in this class, but he quotes none (and there do not appear to be any).

(9) An important distinction between vocalic and consonantal noun-classes lies in the fact that all verbal CE's are strong in the case of vocalic noun-classes but weak in the case of consonantal noun-classes.

(10) A distinction between *t* and *s* occurs in the integral CE's of this plur. class: plur. *s* (def. *as*) corresponds regularly to sing. *r* (def. *ar*), and plur. *t* (def. *at*) occurs in all other sing./plur. pairs involving an integral CE of this class.

(11) The present locative CE occurs only with stems which may be controlled also by the more frequent distant locative CE *ro* (with the exception of 12, 'in this world'). The present locative CE is used only when the speaker is referring to the place he is at present in or at.

(12) This class has been overlooked in previous descriptions of the language and is restricted to four 'positional' locatives (449, 505, 331 var., 332 var.). The CE *ra/da* has become assimilated to the stem in the most common forms of two of these locatives (331, cf. 330; 332).

(13) The 2nd pers. sing. homorganic nasal is syllabic, and consequently tone-bearing.

CATEGORIES OF CONTROLLED STEM

Four main categories of controlled stem, together with two subsidiary categories, may be established on the basis of the CE's or categories of CE with which they may occur. A system of lexical 'indicators' has been adopted in this study to differentiate these various categories of stem, which are listed and discussed below.

CATEGORY OF STEM	INDICATOR	CONTROLLED BY
1. Verbal stem	=	verbal CE's, (adjectival CE's), or nominal CE's
2. Adjectival stem	-	adjectival CE's, or nominal CE's
Intensive adj. stem	-'	adjectival CE's
3. Nominal stem	.	nominal CE/CE's
Nominal-Locative stem	:	nominal CE/CE's, or locative CE/CE's
4. Locative stem	'	locative CE/CE's

VERBAL STEMS

Verbal stems are the only stems which may be controlled by verbal CE's or subjected to post-CE infixation. They are also the only stems subject to regular morphotonemic alternation, which affects the simple imperative of all (relevant) verbal stems, and the neutral form of stems commencing on a low tone.¹³

Verbal stems may be controlled by certain nominal CE's to form verbal nouns, their meaning being established by means of the noun-class involved, e.g. =lèŋ to sing (233), kâ=lèŋ singing, û=lèŋ singer, â=lèŋ singers, ð=lèŋ song, mǎ=lèŋ songs, ð=lèŋ place for singing. The tone-pattern of the stem in verbal nouns corresponds to that of the perfective aspect (even where the tone of the neutral aspect differs from this).

Certain verbal stems may be controlled also by adjectival CE's to form verbal adjectives, which are normally descriptive of the state or potential state resulting from the action of the verb. The determining factor as to whether a particular verb may operate adjectival CE's appears to be semantic, and to be restricted to cases where there is no synonymous adjectival stem. In the Word-list below, special reference is made to any (frequent) adjectival usage under the relevant verbal stem, cf. 23, 98, 111, 132, 269, 277, 314, 346, 371, 401, 415, 430, 435, 444, 446, 474, 488, 496. The tone-pattern of the stem in verbal

¹³ For descriptive purposes, the perfective form of each verbal stem may be treated as the basic form tonally. In the simple imperative (with no CE) the tone of the stem changes regularly to low-rising if monosyllabic or to low/high/(high) if polysyllabic. Verbal stems commencing on a high or high-falling tone in the perfective aspect retain the same tones in the neutral aspect, but stems commencing in the perfective aspect on a low tone are subject to the following tonal alternation between the two aspects:

PERFECTIVE	NEUTRAL
low	high-falling
low/high-falling	
in final -ê	high/low
other endings (CVCV)	high/downstep high-falling
other endings (CVCCV)	downslide/high-falling
low/high/high-falling	high/downstep high/high-falling
low/low/high-falling	high/low/high-falling

There are occasional exceptions to this pattern among low/high-falling stems, cf. 214.

All verbal stems appear to operate both the perfective and neutral aspects, but only a small proportion operate the stative aspect: in such cases, the stative form of the stem carries the same tone as the neutral if the stem is monosyllabic, and the same tone as the perfective if the stem is polysyllabic.

adjectives normally corresponds to that of the perfective aspect (even where the tone of the neutral aspect differs from this): for exceptions to this rule, however, see 111 and 132.

ADJECTIVAL STEMS

Adjectival stems are the only non-verbal stems which may be controlled by adjectival CE's. Adjectival stems may be controlled also by nominal CE's in anaphoric constructions, where the sequence [nom. CE + nom. stem. + attrib. adj. CE + adj. stem] is represented by [nom. CE + adj. stem],¹⁴ the class of CE being determined by the CE of the suppressed nominal stem, or by notional concord in the case of animates. Adjectival nouns (of quality) are formed by use of a nominal CE in the M class, in conjunction with the relevant adjectival stem, e.g. *mà-fin* goodness, kindness (from 112).

Intensive (emphatic) adjectival stems, preceded by upstep, may be controlled by adjectival CE's only, see 19, 112, 246. Such stems take high-falling tone if monosyllabic, or high/high-falling tone if disyllabic, and the vowel carrying the high-falling tone is long.

NOMINAL STEMS

Nominal stems are controlled by nominal CE's, but not by verbal or adjectival CE's. The CE or CE's which control a specific nominal stem are determined by the stem itself, and must consequently be recorded as an integral part of the lexicon. The CE of a nominal stem determines the class of any dependent adjectival or verbal CE (except in the case of 'animate concord', which requires adjectival and verbal CE's to be in the sing./O¹/plur.A² classes regardless of the class of the nominal CE). Most nominal stems are tied to one class of sing. CE and to one class of plur. CE, although many stems occur with one class of CE only (normally where the sing./plur. dichotomy is not relevant). A number of stems occur with two or more distinct CE's or pairs of sing./plur. CE's, with appropriate semantic distinctions, see 257, 304, 510.

Nominal-locative stems may be controlled not only by nominal CE's but also by a 'distant' locative CE (or by the 'present' locative CE, where meaningful). A locative CE replaces the nominal CE of such a stem, unless the nominal CE is integral, in which case the locative CE serves as a pre-prefix. The sub-category of nominal-locative stems comprises many terms denoting 'containers', see 4, 35, 45, 48, 99, etc., and 'body-parts', see 14, 57, 77, 81, 127, etc., although it is not possible to determine whether or not a nominal stem may be controlled by a locative CE on purely semantic criteria.¹⁵

LOCATIVE STEMS

Locative stems occur only with locative CE's, and in the case of stems beginning on a high tone there is a tonal distinction between [def. loc. CE + loc. stem], without intervening downstep, and [def. loc. CE + nominal-loc. stem], with intervening downstep. Some locative stems differ only tonally from related nominal stems, see 84, 138, 239, 272, 301/208, 330/331, 449, 471 (or from related adjectival stems, see 463).

¹⁴ Wilson (p. 16) is incorrect in stating that a (nominal) indef. CE may not be used in such a construction.

¹⁵ In the case of nominal stems which cannot be controlled by a locative CE, the locative preposition *ka* is employed, and the nominal stem retains its nominal CE. This construction may also be used with many nominal-locative stems, as an alternative to the use of a locative CE. Some 'body-part' terms appear to be losing their original potential as nominal-locative stems, and are now so rarely used with a locative CE that they are best excluded from the sub-category of nominal-locative stems (e.g. 242, 369).

With apparently three exceptions, all locative stems may be controlled by a 'distant' locative CE (or by the 'present' locative CE where meaningful). In the case of the stem denoting 'world' (12) only the 'present' locative CE may be used, and in the case of the stems denoting '(in the) middle' (449) and 'beside' (505) only a 'positional' locative CE may be used (cf. also 331 var., 332 var.).

CATEGORIES OF UNCONTROLLED STEM

Provisionally, three categories of uncontrolled stem may be distinguished in Temne, i.e. stems which normally occur without a CE:

CATEGORY OF STEM	INDICATOR
1. Temporal	+
2. Uncontrolled numeral	o
3. Intensive	'

A description of the syntactic operation of each of these categories lies outside the scope of this lexical study, but it may be noted that temporals (time-words) function adverbially, that uncontrolled numerals normally function as (uncontrolled) adjectives, and that the majority of intensives (preceded by upstep) operate as idicophones after controlled stems.

SIMPLEX STEMS AND COMPLEX STEMS

Independently of the categorisation of controlled and uncontrolled stems into form-classes, a typological division can be made between simplex stems and complex stems, the latter comprising extended stems, compound stems and reduplicated stems. Simplex stems represent underived morphemes, which are not formed by the extension, combination or reduplication of any other stem. Extended stems are those formed by the addition of one or more extension suffixes to a simplex stem, with or without a change of tone. These extension suffixes fall into two categories: (i) those which have a clear semantic function and which are still active, i.e. which may be used to create 'new' stems, and (ii) those which are inactive and which may be deduced only from the comparison of existing stems. The many extension suffixes in Temne cannot be listed here, but for examples of extended stems see 70 (cf. 64), 73 and 74 (cf. =bòth to be sweet), 125 and 126 (cf. 124), 161 (cf. 160), 163 (cf. 162), 214 (cf. 211), 230 (cf. 221), 427 (cf. 426), 439 (cf. 438), 454 (cf. 453), 457 (cf. 456), 468 (cf. 467). Compound stems represent a fusion of two simplex stems, see 2 (cf. 1 and 363), 188 (cf. 187), 196 (cf. 195), 411 ff. (cf. 410), 479 (cf. 478). Reduplicated stems are formed by the doubling of a simplex stem, often with some change of tone (or with the addition of the infix o, implying 'every', in the reduplication of some nominal stems), see 25, 76, 93, 398; reduplicated verbal stems frequently have the tone-pattern low/high-falling (if disyllabic) or low/high/high/low (if tetrasyllabic).

There is frequently only a tonal distinction between related pairs of simplex stems: for high/high verbal stems corresponding to low/high-falling nominal stems see 182/183, 494/495 (probably also 225/226); for low verbal stems corresponding to high nominal stems, see 120/121, 227/228 (cf. also 250/251).

METHODOLOGY OF WORD-LIST

The following Temne-English word-list, together with the lexical analysis involved, has been based on much more extensive material collected by the author for a Temne dictionary, in course of preparation at the School of Oriental and African Studies. An African-English word-list permits greater semantic accuracy than the conventional

English-African word-list, with its arbitrary one-for-one equations, but arrangement on the basis of the African entries is of course less suitable for general reference. To overcome this difficulty, an English key has been appended to the present word-list, with numerical references to the relevant Temne items. The choice of material for this necessarily brief word-list has been determined by the need to present a reasonably representative selection of 'basic' lexical material and by the need to provide adequate examples for the discussion of lexical analysis.

The word-list is arranged alphabetically, disregarding CE's and the non-phonemic vowel *ə*; *a* precedes *ɔ*, *e* precedes *ɛ*, *n* precedes *ŋ*, *o* precedes *ɔ*, *t* precedes the digraph *th*. Stems with initial *d* are arranged under *r* (see notes on Phonology). The system of tone-marking and the symbols used as form-class indicators have been discussed above. Nominal CE's are quoted in the indefinite (weak) form, and locative CE's are quoted in the definite (strong) form.¹⁶ Plural CE's are not quoted for nominal stems in the case of the following sing./plur. pairs: O¹/A²; A¹/E; K/T; (integral) R/S. The majority of items in the word-list are controlled stems, in keeping with their statistical importance in the language, but a small selection of uncontrolled stems is also recorded, together with a few grammatical items and social formulae.¹⁷

WORDLIST

1. w.ân (pl. à.wuth) child (son/daughter)
2. w.ândùní (pl. à.fəm à-rùní, cf. 363, 478 pl.) man cf. 226
3. -àŋlè (attributive), -àŋlè (predicative/nominal), p-àŋlè (counting) four
4. k.ârô (wooden) bowl
5. w.ãth, var. w.ãgth (pl. à.feth) child (boy/girl)
6. k.afâ book
7. m:ɔŋt water
8. n.àŋt fire
9. m.əŋ'tər tears
10. d.âròŋ rainy season
11. m.arô oil, fat
12. d.arù world (loc. nɔ'rù in this world)
13. m.asâ¹, var. m.asâ (mother's) milk; r.asâ, var. r.asâ (pl. m.²) breast cf. 256, 285
14. k:atâk (pl. t., var. w.ɔtâk/è.wɔtâk) foot, (lower) leg
15. t.ay (abstract) thing(s) cf. 174
16. =ba to take; (stative aspect) to have
17. =bà to lay (eggs)
18. =balâ to marry (of a woman); (adj.) married (of a woman) cf. 277
19. -bànà big (intens. -bànà 'mip; intens. adj. -'banaà)
20. à.bànâ banana

¹⁶ A few nominal stems, apparently for semantic reasons, occur only with nom. indef. CE's, as opposed to nom. def. CE's (e.g. 133), whereas some locative stems occur only with loc. def. CE's (e.g. 12).

¹⁷ The categorisation of grammatical items (pronouns, demonstratives and anaphorics, genitive links, negative and modal particles, syntactic markers, conjunctions and prepositions, interrogatives, etc.) is not the concern of this paper, and such items are distinguished collectively in the word-list by the absence of any form-class indicator. Social formulae are distinguished by a following exclamation-mark.

21. =baŋba to carry on the back
22. kà.bāp axe
23. =bāf to 'brush', clear (farmland); (adj.) cleared, ready for planting (of farmland)
24. -bakī difficult, tiring; old (of people or animals) cf. 218
25. =bāl to drive away (redupl. =bālbāl to chase)
26. kà:baŋ (large) river, estuary, sea
27. à.bāŋp bird
28. kà.baŋth bone
29. kà.barī twin
30. ù.barin uncle (maternal or paternal)
31. ù.bay chief
32. be, var. bepī . . . è if . . .
33. =bèk to reach, arrive
34. rà.beŋà (pl. nà.) rope, string
35. kà:bep spoon, ladle
36. mǎ.bēr palm-wine (or any other alcohol)
37. 'bæt all
38. kà.bel palm-nut
39. =bene to store, keep
40. =beŋpa to prepare, make
41. -bērā female
42. -bi black, blue (intens. -bi 'gbēt pitch-black; -bi 'nək dark blue, indigo)
43. kà.bi mist, dew
44. à.bīl boat, canoe
45. kà:blāy basket
46. à.baŋtā bow
47. rà.bāŋtha (pl. nà.) vein, tendon
48. kà:bāŋthi coop, pen (for fowls or domestic animals)
49. kà.bō bread, incl. rice-bread
50. kà.bof dust
51. à.bòk snake
52. à.boka cutlass
53. ù.boloŋba (native) doctor, herbalist
54. kà:bomā grave
55. -bomā ill, sick cf. 454; ù-bomā sick person, invalid
56. à.bōŋdō Bundu (female society)
57. rà:boŋp (pl. tǎ:) head
58. ù.bōrà person in mourning (esp. a recent widow)
59. =borā¹ to shake, move, wag (s.t.)
60. =borā² to keep on (doing), try hard at, persist in, make progress in
61. kà.bòs (uncut) calabash cf. 318
62. =bòc to put; pour (into)
63. à.boyā swelling, boil (on the body)
64. =bō to sell on credit to (s.o.) cf. 465
65. à:bōl (clay) pot cf. 99
66. -bōlī long, far (intens. -bōlī 'poŋ; intens. adj. -'bōlī very far)
67. =bōm to defecate

68. mǎ.bǎŋɔ gold
69. ǎ.bǎ'pǎr leaf
70. =bǎŋ to buy on credit from (s.o.) cf. 482
71. =bǎra to be early (in the morning)
72. ǎ.bǎrkǎ young woman cf. 479
73. -bǎthǐ sweet, pleasant
74. =bǎthǎŋ to like, love
75. =bǎt to hold
76. +bǎth early (in the morning); 'bǎth, 'bǎth-bǎth very early (in the morning),
i.e. before dawn
77. rǎ:bǎthkǎ heel
78. =bukǎ to wash o.s., bathe
79. =bulǎ to go to work (esp. on the farm)
80. -bǎp to stink (intens. =bǎp 'fǎth)
81. kǎ:bǎth heart
82. rǎ.bǎy (pl. tǎ.) debt
83. k.ǎk beard
84. d.ǎr face (loc. rǎ-dǎr)
85. w.ǎr, var. y.ǎr (pl. t.) rat, mouse
86. k.ǎrǎŋ grass
87. ŋ.es (pl. m.) name
88. ŋ.esǎm life, breath
89. m.ǎt feast, festival
90. r.ǎt sun cf. 492
91. ǎ not (post-verbal)
92. m.ǎr salt
93. d.ǎr place; (redupl.) d.ǎrǎdǎr everywhere
94. k.ǎra news
95. =fǎth to betroth (a girl)
96. r.ǎfǎ war
97. =fǎk to drop, throw down
98. =fǎl to fly; (adj.) flying
99. ǎ:fǎt (iron) pot cf. 65
100. rǎ:fǎt (pl. nǎ.) (picce of) iron, metal
101. =fǎt to come near, approach
102. -fǎtǐ near (to)
103. =fǎy to slaughter (by cutting throat)
104. ǎ.fǎf wind
105. =fǎla to need
106. =fǎr to drum, play (a percussion instrument)
107. -fǎrǎ white (intens. -fǎrǎ 'pǎr pure-white)
108. =fǎŋ to blow (a wind instrument)
109. ǎ.fǎrǎ chance, opportunity
110. -fǎth young cf. 5 (pl.)
111. =fǎ to die; be initiated into a society, undergo 'rites de passage'; (adj. =fǎ) dead
112. -fǎnǎ good, fine, beautiful (intens. adj. -'fǎnǎ)
113. =fǎr to find (by chance) cf. 283

114. -fith blind
115. mǎ.fith brains, marrow
116. =fitha to throw away
117. -fǎŋf light (in weight)
118. kǎ:fǎŋt bed
119. =fǎŋthǎ to lie down, (stative aspect) to be lying down
120. =fǎn to shave, cut hair
121. rǎ.fon (pl. nǎ., coll. à.) hair [the only inanimate noun so far noted in the A² class]
122. =fǎŋka to whistle
123. =fothanê to rest
124. =fǎf to talk, speak (about)
125. =fǎfonê to talk to
126. =fǎfla to whisper
127. rǎ:fǎr (pl. ê) eye
128. rǎ.fǎy evening
129. -fu new
130. =funpǎ to fall (intens. =funpǎ 'bǐm to fall heavily)
131. =furǔp to blow, puff
132. =fǎy to burn, be on fire; (adj. =fǎy) hot, burnt
133. kǎ.gba twenty
134. mǎ.gbak rust
135. =gbǎl to write
136. =gbǎnê¹ to meet together (by arrangement, or when parties arrive from different directions)
137. =gbǎnê² to carry on the shoulders
138. à.gbǎŋ shore, dry-land (loc. rǎ'gbǎŋ, incl. extended sense of 'up-country')
139. kǎ.gbara palm-kernel
140. à.gbǎsa head-tie
141. =gbasǐ to take
142. -gbǎskê different
143. =gbǎl to quarrel
144. =gbǎlǎp to blink
145. =gbǎŋth to wet-pound; (adj.) pounded (e.g. of cassava) cf. 446
146. à.gbǎp part, portion; direction
147. =gbǎt to knock, rap; ring (bell)
148. -gbǎthǐ many, much
149. =gbǎthǎ to be late
150. =gbǎy to break, smash cf. 381
151. à.gbǎlêŋ bell
152. =gbep to climb
153. kǎ.gbǎŋgbê pepper
154. =gbǎk to cut; to decide, judge
155. =gbǎl to sweep (intens. =gbǎl 'tǎfǎf)
156. =gbǎlǐ to be able
157. à.gbǎŋthǎŋ veranda
158. =gbǎŋ to touch
159. à.gbǎŋkǎ high forest, (primary) bush

160. =gbəpār to cover
 161. ò.gbə'prɔ cover, lid
 162. -gbəraŋ clean
 163. =gbòràŋs to clean
 164. =gbùkê to run, travel quickly
 165. -gbùt short (in height)
 166. hali even (- noun/pronoun); even if, although (conj.); none, no more! (exclam.)
 167. l (interrogative marker)
 168. r.lm word; voice
 169. -ln one
 170. w.lɪr, var. y.lɪr (pl. t.) goat
 171. è.ka rubbish
 172. ù.ka living creature (non-human)
 173. ŋ.àka (pl. m.) bead
 174. r.àka (pl. y.èt) (concrete) thing cf. 15
 175. s.àka soup, sauce
 176. ò.kala money
 177. =kanê to tell
 178. ò:kàŋ front-yard (loc. rɔ:kàŋ outside)
 179. kàŋkà so that, with the result that
 180. =kaŋtha to close (intens. =kaŋtha 'flp to close fast)
 181. =kaŋthĩ to open
 182. =kapra to hunt
 183. ù.kàprâ (professional) hunter
 184. =kâr to wait
 185. =kârâŋ to read
 186. ù.kârməkɔ teacher
 187. ù.kas father
 188. ù.kasbôm grandfather cf. 196
 189. =kasĩ to refuse (intens. =kasi 'pôy)
 190. kama so that, in order that
 191. kàns . . . ě who, whom . . . ?
 192. ò.kaŋ'tər, var. ù.ka'ŋd (pl. mò.) groundnut
 193. ò.kopār chief's counsellor, sub-chief
 194. =karâ to bring
 195. ù.karâ mother (but now mainly with perjorative implications, cf. 493)
 196. ù.karabôm grandmother cf. 188
 197. =kèrâ to carry away
 198. ò.kèm bucket
 199. k.ème hundred
 200. kèrè but
 201. =kalĩ to look at, watch (intens. =kəli 'təŋ); (adj.) awake, alive (intens. =kəli 'kas)
 202. =kəl to pour out (liquid)
 203. -kəlkəl round, circular
 204. kə what?
 205. 'kokò anything

206. =kòm to bear, beget
207. à.kôgp oil-palm
208. ro'kâr inside, within cf. 301
209. =korí to greet (intens. =korí 'toḡ to greet warmly)
210. ù.kôs companion, age-mate
211. =kò to go cf. 214
212. à.kəftha shoe
213. ro'kóm above, on top
214. =kônē (neutr. aspect =kônē) to go away cf. 211
215. kə'ŋ . . . à why . . . ?
216. ù.kərfi, var. k.ərfi spirit, 'devil'
217. =kulŋ to cry
218. -kûr old (of things) cf. 24
219. à.kuy (pl. tà.) crocodile
220. =kəyð to steal
221. =là to fill, become full cf. 230
222. p.əla uncooked rice cf. 274
223. à.ləl grassy plain, savannah
224. =lanē to believe
225. =langba to copulate
226. ù.ləḡbā (young) man, from age of puberty cf. 2
227. =lāp to be ashamed
228. mə.lap shame
229. à.lāpra hat
230. =lāsêr to fill, make full cf. 221
231. -lêl heavy
232. =lemnē to say farewell (to)
233. =lēḡ to sing
234. kə:lēn horn
235. 'lēḡp quickly
236. à.lip porcupine
237. =lām to throw; fish with a net cf. 240
238. à.ləḡk leg, thigh
239. à.ləḡs ear (loc. ro'ləḡs)
240. =loma to fish with a line cf. 237
241. à.lòmā proverb, riddle
242. à.ləḡk arm
243. kə.lòp (pl. è.) fish
244. è.ləprā clothes
245. à.ləko time
246. -ləl small (intens. adj. -'ləl)
247. -lòm other
248. =lòm to count
249. kə.ləme sheep
250. =ləpsə to do last (i.e. last thing, or as last person)
251. -lə'psə last
252. -ləs bad (intens. -ləs 'pit)

253. =mar to help
 254. =mâr to suit
 255. ma . . . ð when, because, while . . .
 256. =masâ to suck (breast) cf. 13
 257. kâ.may bee; rà.may honey
 258. rà.mèr (pl. nè.) tongue
 259. =mèr to swallow
 260. ò.merò mind
 261. =mèr to try
 262. -mè'ro left (hand)
 263. rà.mèr (pl. è.) egg
 264. =mòth to light (lamp)
 265. mō like; as though
 266. =mōmō to thank
 267. -mōne poor
 268. =mòthâ to do first (i.e. before s.o. else) cf. 502
 269. =mùn to drink; (adj.) drinkable, for drinking
 270. ò.munp, var. m.unp fable, fictitious story
 271. ò.munpâl shadow
 272. kâ.muth back (of the body) (loc. ro-mùth)
 273. ù.nâ (pl. tò.) bovine
 274. ò.nâk cooked rice cf. 222
 275. ò.nânâs pineapple
 276. kâ.nâŋka chameleon
 277. =nâŋtâ to marry (of a man); (adj.) married (of a man) cf. 18
 278. ò.nene cockroach
 279. ò.netha rag
 280. ò.ni sole (of foot), footprint
 281. +ninan tomorrow
 282. -nînîs wonderful, terrible
 283. =nâŋk to see; find (while searching) cf. 113
 284. -nâkō dirty
 285. mē.nōnō (fresh cow's) milk cf. 13
 286. =nât to push
 287. =nûth to bend, fold
 288. =ŋâŋ to bite
 289. =ŋaŋdāŋ to swim
 290. =ŋâŋt to vomit
 291. =ŋât to rise
 292. =ŋem to yawn
 293. ò.ŋēs spider
 294. =ŋesâ to fear
 295. =ŋaŋkâl to snore
 296. k.âŋt¹ stick, wood
 297. k.âŋt² language
 298. ŋ.âŋt (pl. ŋ.lŋt) tree
 299. ŋ.of moon, month

300. r:ɔŋ road, path
 301. k.or belly (loc. rɔ'kòr, s. 208)
 302. k.òtha cloth
 303. ɔ or (between nouns, pronouns or verbal phrases)
 304. k.ɔla cola-nut; ŋ.ɔla cola-tree
 305. m.ɔlo price (cf. mɔlo . . . ʔ? how much (is) . . . ?)
 306. k.ɔm rain
 307. w.ɔŋt (pl. ʔ.wɔŋt) sibling; cousin
 308. k.ɔr farm, cultivated field
 309. k.ɔs star
 310. ɔwa ɔ!, var. ɔwa yɔ! goodbye
 311. =pa to say; ɔ=pa palaver, dispute
 312. ɔ.pàdi friend
 313. mɔ.pan̄h work
 314. =pàt to boil, cook (but not rice or cassava-fufu, cf. 444); (adj.) cooked
 315. =pày to jump; be about to (do)
 316. =payɔ to accompany on a journey
 317. kà:pet town, village
 318. ɔ:pepe (cut) calabash cf. 61
 319. =pim to pick, pluck
 320. =piyàrɔ to spend the day (intens. =piyàra 'pali to spend the whole day)
 321. =pàñɛ to forget (intens. =pàñɛ 'pɔs to forget completely)
 322. -pàŋk mad, stupid (intens. -pàŋk 'pɔf)
 323. =pòŋ to end, finish
 324. ɔ.pɔrɔ Poro (male society)
 325. ɔ:pɔthi cup
 326. kà.rà branch
 327. =ràñɛ to sweat (intens. =ràñɛ 'sɔ)
 328. ɔ.rani wife
 329. kà:darɛ door
 330. kà.darɔŋ back-yard (loc. ʔrɔ'darɔŋ, s. 331)
 331. rɔ'darɔŋ, var. ɔ.darɔŋ behind cf. 330
 332. rɔ'rathà, var. rɔ'ra-thà beneath, below, under
 333. =rà̄m to pay
 334. ɔ.raŋk, var. ɔ. (pl. tò.) elephant
 335. ràs only, just
 336. ɔ.rè (pl. mà.¹) day
 337. mò.rè² dream
 338. ɔ.rèkà skin; paper
 339. rèke . . . ʔ where . . . ?
 340. kà.rèn year
 341. =rèŋ to put, place (on)
 342. =der to come
 343. ɔ.rès co-wife
 344. =rèn to lay, spread out
 345. ɔ:der, var. mò: (pl. mà:) body, skin, flesh
 346. =di to eat; (adj.) edible, for eating

347. =dɪf to kill; initiate (into a society)
 348. =dɪm to lose
 349. =dɪmsɪ to extinguish, put out
 350. =dɪnɛ to be lost
 351. kà:dir mortar
 352. -dir greedy
 353. =dirā to sleep
 354. +dis yesterday
 355. -dɪ'yo right (hand)
 356. -rəŋ two (with anomalous CE's)
 357. ù.ròk grandchild
 358. kà.roŋp pestle
 359. d.or hunger, famine
 360. =ròk to harvest (rice or other cereal crops)
 361. ò.rokàs (pl. mò.) lime
 362. =rù to weave
 363. -rùnī male
 364. è.sà buttocks
 365. =sàk to sow
 366. ò.sar (pl. mò.) stone, rock
 367. =sarā to carry on the head
 368. -sàs three
 369. ò.səŋtòk (pl. mò.) finger-nail, toe-nail
 370. =səp to beat, flog
 371. =sèk to tic; (adj.) bound, tied up
 372. rə:sek (pl. è:) tooth
 373. =sèl to laugh, smile
 374. =sèlɛ to agree
 375. ù.sèr witch
 376. =sèth to build; ò=sèth/ò:sèth house, building
 377. sɛkè! (general greeting; expression of sympathy or congratulations)
 378. ù.səm (pl. tà.) animal; meat
 379. ò.sɛ'ni needle
 380. kà.sɛpò comb
 381. =sim to break, snap
 382. ù.síp (pl. tà.) leopard
 383. =sàk to move, make way
 384. ò:sə'l (pl. mò:) digit (finger, toe)
 385. =sàli to loosen, untie
 386. -səm taboo, sacred, holy; mà-səm taboo
 387. kà:səŋ mouth
 388. sɔn alone (following pronoun)
 389. =sòp to rub
 390. ò:soth nose
 391. ò.səy (pl. tà.) horse
 392. mà.səy soap
 393. sɔ again; also

394. =sɔk5 to keep vigil, stay awake at night (intens. =sɔkɔ 'gbɛs to stay awake all night)
 395. =sɔm to chew
 396. =sɔŋ to give
 397. ɔ.sɔŋila, var. ɔ.sɔyila (pl. tɔ.) lion
 398. =sɔŋpa to trouble (redupl. =sɔŋpasɔŋpɔ to trouble continuously)
 399. ɔ.sɔp (pl. tɔ.) pig
 400. =sɔr to cough
 401. =sɔth to sew; (adj.) sewn
 402. =sɔthɔ to get
 403. 'sɔysɔy quietly, softly
 404. ɔ.sɔ (pl. mɔ.) ring
 405. ɔ.sum darkness (intens. ɔ.sum 'kit pitch-darkness)
 406. ɔ.sɔm fast, fasting
 407. kɔ:tɔ (pl. tɔ., var. mɔ:) hand, forearm
 408. =tɔ to sting
 409. kɔ.talɔ hoe
 410. ɔtɔmath five
 411. ɔtɔmathɔrɔŋ seven (ɔdɔrɔŋ, in counting)
 412. ɔtɔmathrɔŋlɔ nine (ɔdɔŋlɔ, in counting)
 413. ɔtɔmathrɔsɔ eight (ɔdɔsɔ, in counting)
 414. ɔtɔmathru'kin six (ɔdɔkin, in counting)
 415. =taŋɔ to become deaf; (adj.) deaf (intens. =taŋɔ 'gbɔŋ)
 416. =taŋkɔs to urinate
 417. ɔ.tɔr slave
 418. =tɔmtɔmɔ to remember, think
 419. =tɔnɔ to become accustomed to
 420. =tɔŋ to follow
 421. -taŋk cold, fresh, raw, wet
 422. =tarɔ to know
 423. +tɔtak (at) night, i.e. between midnight and dawn
 424. -tɔla to call
 425. tɔ.tɔŋ truth
 426. kɔ.tɔŋp wisdom, cleverness
 427. -tɔŋpɔ wise, clever
 428. =tɔpɔ to translate, interpret
 429. =tɔr to release, let go
 430. =tɔp to plant; (adj.) planted
 431. ɔ.tik stranger
 432. =tɔm to fight
 433. -tɔŋ naked (intens. -tɔŋ 'tal stark-naked)
 434. mɔ.tir blood
 435. =tis to become drunk; (adj.) drunk
 436. =tiyɔ to remain, stay
 437. ɔ.tɔk (pl. tɔ.) antelope
 438. =tɔl to hear, understand
 439. =tɔlnɔ to feel

440. =təmə to stand; stop, come to a halt
 441. à.tən dog
 442. to how
 443. -toloŋ straight
 444. -tòŋ to boil, cook (rice, cassava-fufu); (adj.) cooked cf. 314
 445. à.tot fly
 446. =tò to dry-pound (rice); (adj.) pounded (of rice) cf. 145
 447. °tɔfɛ ten
 448. à.tɔ'kɔ chicken
 449. kà.tɔŋ chest, middle (loc. rə.tòŋ in the middle, among, half-way)
 450. -tɔtɔkɔ first
 451. =təp to begin
 452. =təsəm to sneeze
 453. rə.tù disease, sickness
 454. -tùy ill, sick cf. 55
 455. =təy to leave, let alone; stop (doing)
 456. =thəm to win, succeed
 457. =thəmrɔ to fail
 458. à.tharòŋ bridge
 459. =thàs to pass, exceed
 460. thàs except (+ noun/pronoun); unless (conj.)
 461. -than few, a little
 462. ù.thəm old man, man in senior position
 463. -Thèmnè Temne; kà-Thèmnè Temne language (loc. rə-Thèmnè Temne country)
 464. ù.thenè aunt (maternal or paternal)
 465. =thila to sell (for cash); (adj.) for sale cf. 64
 466. à.this knife
 467. =thəkəs to learn
 468. =thəksə to teach
 469. +tho'noŋ to-day
 470. à:thòf country, chiefdom
 471. à.thòf earth, soil (loc. rə:thòf cf. 470)
 472. -tho'fəl cool, quiet (intens. -tho'fəl 'bēm)
 473. =thòmɔ (neutr. =thòmò) to dance
 474. =thòy to bake, roast, burn; (adj.) baked, roasted; burned (of farmland)
 475. =thùf to spit
 476. k.ufnà wing
 477. r.ùma shirt
 478. w.ùni (pl. à.fəm) person
 479. w.ùnibòm (pl. à.fəm à-bòm) woman cf. 72
 480. k.urû God; sky
 481. kà.wəŋ chair
 482. =wày to buy (for cash) cf. 70
 483. =wok to bark
 484. rə.wòk dry season
 485. =wôi to play
 486. ù.wôs husband

487. -wosì dry
 488. =wòŋ to enter; put on (clothes); (adj.) wearable, for wearing
 489. =wòrâp to dream
 490. rà.wù (pl. tà.) knee
 491. à.wùl thousand
 492. n.ây heat of sun cf. 90
 493. ù.yǎ mother, old woman cf. 195
 494. =yagba to worry
 495. à.yǎgbā trouble, worry
 496. =yāk to wash, launder; (adj.) laundered
 497. è.yǎŋkrā trousers
 498. à.ya'ri cat
 499. -yây lazy
 500. kà.yek monkey
 501. =yema to want, be about to
 502. =yèŋk¹ to do first (i.e. before s.t. else) cf. 268
 503. =yèŋk² to get well
 504. =yèp to lend
 505. dà.yèr beside, at the side
 506. =yì to be
 507. -yif to ask
 508. -yim red (incl. brown, orange, yellow)
 509. =yirā to sit; stay
 510. à.yokā cassava; kà.yokā cassava-plant
 511. =yokanē to arise, get up
 512. -yòla rich
 513. =yō to do

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