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PAPERS ON KRIOL: THE WRITING SYSTEM AND A RESOURCE GUIDE

John R. Sandefur

Summer Institute of Linguistics
Australian Aborigines Branch
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PREFACE

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INTRODUCTION TO
SERIES B VOLUME 10

Developing an orthography and writing system for a particular language is perhaps the most difficult and sensitive task a linguist may encounter. Not only must he deal with the interpretation of raw data, but he must also take into consideration the emotional and psychological aspects of writing a person's language. People feel very strongly about the way their language is written. When working in a language such as Kriol, the problems are magnified due, in part, to the continuum between 'light' and 'heavy' Kriol and the fact that it is an English-based creole spoken in an Aboriginal culture. In the first two articles of this work paper, the author discusses some of these issues, explains the basis on which decisions have been made, and presents some of the questions still to be dealt with.

The last article is a resource guide giving a description of materials available in and about Kriol. Also included are references dealing with various aspects of Kriol as well as a bibliography of books published in Kriol.

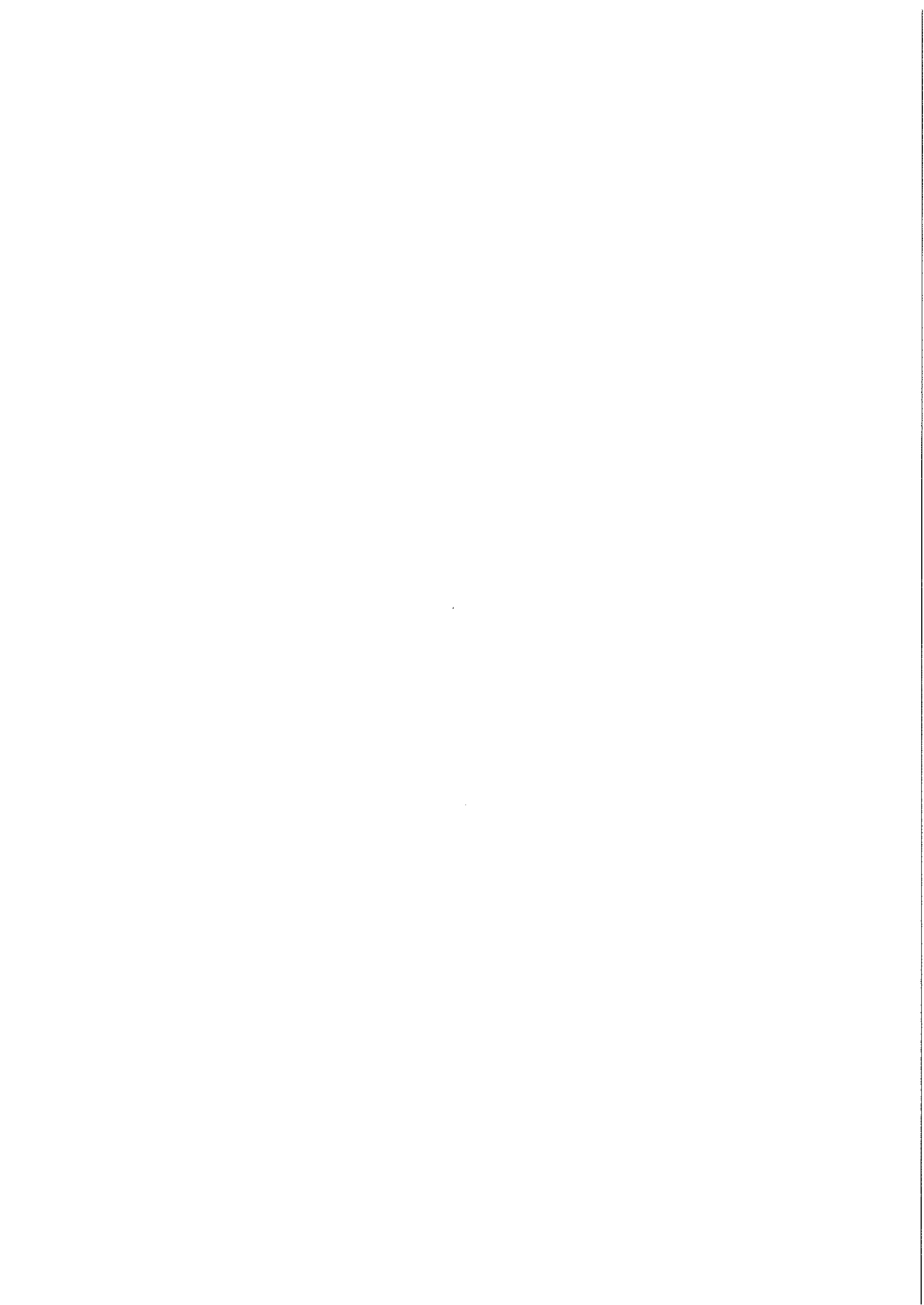


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A GUIDE TO THE KRIOL WRITING SYSTEM

John Sandefur

0. INTRODUCTION

The Kriol writing system, like the writing system of every language, consists of two parts. The first part is the orthography, or what is popularly referred to as the alphabet, and the second part is the spelling rules. This guide is therefore divided into two parts, the first dealing with the Kriol alphabet and the second with suggested Kriol spelling rules.

1. PART 1: THE KRIOL ALPHABET

Strictly speaking, the alphabet is simply the set of letters that are used in writing a language. The alphabet itself says nothing about the sounds that the letters represent, nor does it say anything about the combinations of letters that are used to represent some sounds.

The Kriol alphabet uses the same script or style of letters that English uses. Kriol does not, however, use all the letters of the English alphabet. The Kriol alphabet has only twenty-one letters. It does not have the letters c, q, v, x and z.

The alphabetical order for Kriol is the same as English. The Kriol alphabet, therefore, is: a, b, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u, w, y.

1.1 THE ORTHOGRAPHY

The term 'orthography' refers to the letters or combinations of letters and the sounds they represent. In the Kriol orthography, each sound is represented by one and only one letter or one combination of letters. Kriol differs from English in this respect, for in English one sound may be written in several different ways.

For example, the 'k' sound can be written five different ways in English. It can be written with a k as in 'kill', with a c as in 'call', with a ck as in 'back', with a ch as in 'school', or with a q as in 'queen'. In Kriol, however,

the 'k' sound is always written with a k as in *kilim*. Or take the 'sh' sound. In English it can be written ten different ways, but in Kriol it is always written with the sh combination of letters.

The orthography is composed of consonants and vowels. These can be divided into two types: 'simple' consonants and vowels, and 'digraph' consonants and vowels. With simple consonants and vowels, a given sound is represented by a single consonant or vowel letter. With digraphs, a given sound is represented by a combination of two letters.

1.1.1 SIMPLE CONSONANTS

Simple consonants are the single letters b, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, w and y. The sound that each of these simple consonants represents in Kriol is the same as the 'basic' sound that the letter represents in English:

<u>b</u>	as in	'book'
<u>d</u>	as in	'daddy'
<u>f</u>	as in	'family'
<u>g</u>	as in	'good'
<u>h</u>	as in	'house'
<u>j</u>	as in	'jump'
<u>k</u>	as in	'kill'
<u>l</u>	as in	'look'
<u>m</u>	as in	'money'
<u>n</u>	as in	'nail'
<u>p</u>	as in	'paper'
<u>r</u>	as in	'run'
<u>s</u>	as in	'song'
<u>t</u>	as in	'today'
<u>w</u>	as in	'wind'
<u>y</u>	as in	'yes'

Particular care should be taken with g and j so as not to confuse them. The 'g' sound is 'hard' as in 'good' and the 'j' sound is 'soft' as in 'jump', but because the name of the letter g starts with the 'j' sound, there is a tendency to want to write g in some places where j should be written. For example, 'giraffe' in Kriol is *jiraf*, not **giraf*.

The letter j is used to represent two sounds in Kriol. In addition to the English 'affricate' 'j' sound, it also represents the Aboriginal language sound known as a 'voiced lamino-palatal stop'. To many people, these two sounds are

indistinguishable. The letter h is also used, in some dialects of Kriol, to represent a second sound known as a 'glottal stop'. This sound only occurs in a few words that have been borrowed from traditional Aboriginal languages. Although the glottal stop is not considered to be a sound in English, we do occasionally use it. For example, when we say 'uh oh' we usually cut off the flow of air between the 'uh' and the 'oh' with a glottal stop.

The letter b, likewise, is used to represent two sounds in Kriol. In addition to representing the 'b' sound, it is also used to represent the 'v' sound.

The letter s, in addition to representing the 's' sound, is also used to represent the 'zed' sound as in 'zip' and the 'esh' sound as in 'measure'. Neither of these two sounds, however, is very common in Kriol.

It should be noted that with all simple consonants in Kriol, the single letter is used to represent the sound. In this respect Kriol differs from English, for English often uses 'double letters' or 'geminate clusters' to represent a sound. For example, the double ll is sometimes used instead of the single l to represent the 'l' sound, or a double ss to represent the 's' sound. This never happens in Kriol.

1.1.2 CONSONANT DIGRAPHS

Kriol has eleven consonant digraphs: ly, ng, ny, rd, rl, rn, rr, rt, sh, th and tj. Most of these digraphs represent only one sound, but two of them (th and tj) represent more than one sound. Three of them (ng, sh and th) are also digraphs in English and the sounds they represent in Kriol are basically the same as those they represent in English. The sounds these latter three represent are:

<u>ng</u>	as in	'sing'
<u>sh</u>	as in	'ship'
<u>th</u>	as in	'three' and 'there'

The use of the digraph ng in Kriol differs in some respects from its use in English. Unlike English, ng can occur at the beginning of a word in Kriol. More importantly, however, it should be noted that in Kriol ng does not become an n when it occurs before a g or k as it does in English. For example, the words 'finger' and 'bank' in Kriol are written *bingga* and *beingk* respectively, not **binga* and **beink*.

The digraph th, in addition to representing the voiced and voiceless 'th' sounds as in 'there' and 'three', is also used, in some dialects of Kriol, to represent the non-English sound known as an 'inter-dental stop'. This sound occurs in a few words that have been borrowed from traditional Aboriginal languages as well as in a few words (e.g. *tharrei* 'that way') borrowed from English.

The digraph tj is used to represent two sounds, one of which is the English 'ch' sound as in 'children'. The other sound it represents is the Aboriginal language sound known as a 'voiceless lamino-palatal stop'. Particular care should be taken with this sound because it can easily be confused with the j sound.

The digraph rr is used to represent the 'trilled' 'r' sound, such as one hears in the Scottish dialects of English. This sound is more prominent in some dialects of Kriol than in others and varies with the 'd' sound (e.g. *garra* 'future tense' in some dialects and *gada* in others).

The digraphs ly and ny are used to represent 'alveo-palatal' sounds. The ly represents the 'll' sound in the English word 'million', and ny represents the 'n' sound in the English word 'onion'. These sounds are not particularly common in Kriol and mainly occur in words that have been borrowed from traditional Aboriginal languages.

The digraphs rd, rl, rn and rt are used to represent 'retroflexed' sounds. Although the same combinations of letters are used in English, the sounds these Kriol digraphs represent do not occur in English. These sounds are not particularly common in Kriol and mainly occur in words that have been borrowed from traditional Aboriginal languages.

1.1.3 SIMPLE VOWELS

Simple vowels are the single letters a, e, i, o and u. All of these letters represent more than one vowel sound. This means that the phonetic vowel sounds are 'underdifferentiated'. Very few Kriol speakers, however, perceive all of the phonetic vowel sounds as being distinctive or significant. The underdifferentiation of the Kriol vowel sounds, therefore, is not significantly critical.

The letter a represents the underlined vowel sounds in 'father', 'cup' and 'car'.

The letter e represents the underlined vowel sounds in 'elephant', 'apple' and 'bird.

The letter i represents the underlined vowel sounds in 'bean' and 'bin'.

The letter o represents the underlined vowel sounds in 'hole', 'hall', 'rod', 'cause' and 'born'.

The letter u represents the underlined vowel sounds in 'book', 'boot' and 'sue'.

1.1.4 VOWEL DIGRAPHS

Kriol has five vowel digraphs: ai, au, ei, oi and ou. Unlike the 'simple' vowels, each vowel digraph represents only one vowel sound. The digraphs are designed in relation to their sounds in such a way that they essentially function as 'blends' or 'glides' of the simple vowels.

The digraph ai represents the vowel sound in 'fight', which is essentially a blend of the 'a' and 'i' sounds.

The digraph au represents the vowel sound in 'town', which is essentially a blend of the 'a' and 'u' sounds.

The digraph ei represents the vowel sound in 'eight', which is essentially a blend of the 'e' and 'i' sounds.

The digraph oi represents the vowel sound in 'boil', which is essentially a blend of the 'o' and 'i' sounds.

The digraph ou represents the vowel sound in 'road', which is essentially a blend of the 'o' and 'u' sounds.

1.1.5 COMPLEX VOWEL SOUNDS

In addition to the simple vowels and vowel digraphs, there are a few vowel sounds that require special attention.

A few Kriol words contain a 'u' vowel sound that has an 'i' sound before it as an 'on-glide'. Instead of writing the on-glide with the letter i, however, it is written with the

letter y. For example, the word for 'few' is written *fyu*.

More common are Kriol words that contain the 'oa' sound as in the word 'door' or the name 'Noah'. This sound has been interpreted in Kriol as being two sounds with a 'w' sound acting as a transition between them. In essence, the 'w' sound is functioning as an on-glide to the 'a' sound. As a result, the 'oa' sound should be written as *owa*, as in *dowa* and *Nowa*.

Related to the 'owa' convention are verb roots that end in a vowel and have a suffix that begins with a vowel. These two vowels coming together in print often cause confusion through distortion of the visual image of vowel digraphs. As a result, where there is a transitional 'w' or 'y' sound, this should be indicated in print by including w or y as an on-glide. For example, *bai + im* 'to buy' should be written as *baiyim*. If such words are pronounced slowly, the 'y' or 'w' can be heard. A rule of thumb here is that if two vowels come together which are not one of the digraphs listed above, then a 'y' or 'w' should be inserted.

1.2 SUMMARY

Here is an alphabetical summary of the Kriol orthography:

a as in 'father', 'cup' and 'car'.

ai as in 'fight'.

au as in 'town'.

b as in 'book', sometimes as in 'video'.

d as in 'daddy'.

e as in 'elephant', 'apple' and 'bird'.

ei as in 'eight'.

f as in 'family'.

g as in 'good'.

h as in 'house', sometimes 'glottal stop'.

i as in 'bean' and 'bin'.

j as in 'jump', also 'voiced lamino-palatal stop'.

k as in 'kill'.

l as in 'look'.

ly as in 'million'.

m as in 'money'.

n as in 'nail'.

ng as in 'sing'.

ny as in 'onion'.

o as in 'hole', 'hall', 'rod', 'cause' and 'born'.

oi as in 'boil'.

ou as in 'road'.

p as in 'paper'.
r as in 'run'.
rd is a 'retroflexed-d'.
rl is a 'retroflexed-l'.
rn is a 'retroflexed-n'.
rr is a 'trilled-r'.
rt is a 'retroflexed-t'.
s as in 'song', sometimes as in 'zip' and 'measure'.
sh as in 'ship'.
t as in 'today'.
th as in 'three' and 'there', sometimes 'inter-dental stop'.
tj as in 'children', also 'voiceless lamino-palatal stop'.
u as in 'book', 'boot' and 'sue'.
w as in 'wind'.
y as in 'yes'.

1.3 PUNCTUATION

In addition to the letters and digraphs, the orthography of Kriol includes five punctuation symbols: full stop, comma, question mark, exclamation mark and quotation or speech marks. All of these are used in Kriol essentially the same way as they are in English. The thing to keep in mind, however, is that punctuation is intended to make accurate reading easier and should therefore be used primarily to indicate phonological or 'breath' phrases and clauses rather than purely grammatical or 'analytical' ones. In general, punctuation should be kept to a minimum and only used when really necessary.

Special care needs to be taken with stories that include dialogue. When the speaker changes, it is helpful to indicate this by starting a new paragraph, especially when the text contains no words that specifically tell the reader that the speaker has changed.

2. PART 2: SPELLING RULES

The most basic spelling rule in Kriol is that a person spells the way he or she speaks. This is especially the case with new literates doing experience writing. There is, however, a need to control the number of spellings used in materials designed for the initial teaching of reading. The basic rule for controlled spelling is that within a given primer or book the variation in spelling of a

particular word should be restricted to one or at most two forms.

2.1 STANDARDISED SPELLING

Standardised spelling should be used in materials produced for widespread distribution among Kriol speakers of different dialects. It should be noted that both controlled and standardised spelling refers only to the writing of Kriol. They are not intended to prescribe the pronunciation of Kriol in free speech or in reading.

There are two aspects to standardised spelling. The first is the general rules that govern standardisation; the second is the application of those rules to specific words. Details of the second aspect are beyond the scope of this guide, although some of the standardised spellings currently being used in the Kriol Bible translation project are given below in the appendix.

Ten basic rules for the standardisation of spelling are presented below. It should be noted that these rules are suggested rules. They are still in the developing stage and may be modified as more Kriol speakers gain experience in reading and writing their language.

2.1.1 RULE 1: SLOW AND FAST SPEECH

Some variation in pronunciation in Kriol is related to the speed of speech. Fast speech often causes the 'loss' of sounds, thus resulting in forms that are shorter than the slow speech forms. The general rule for standardised spelling is to select those forms which occur most frequently in moderate or slow speech.

For example, the final m on transitive verbs is often dropped during fast speech. The standardised written forms of such verbs should include the final m. As a specific example, take *dalim* 'tell'. It is often pronounced *dali*, but the standardised written form should be *dalim*.

2.1.2 RULE 2: CONTRACTIONS

Fast speech sometimes results in the 'contracting' of two or three words into one word. In most contractions, sounds are lost as well as the 'space' between the words. In

general, the standardised written form should be the non-contracted form. For example, in the Roper dialect, *melabat andi* 'we will' sometimes becomes *melabandi*, and *bin oldei* 'past tense habitual' sometimes becomes *binli*. The standardised forms should be *melabat andi* and *bin oldei* respectively.

There is, however, a set of contractions which are exceptions to the general rule. The expression *im bin* 'he/she/it past tense' is virtually always contracted to *imin* or *ibin*, depending on the dialect, in slow speech as well as in fast speech. The standardised written form in this case, therefore, should indicate the contraction. Because the eastern dialects almost universally use *imin* and the western dialect *ibin* and neither form predominates overall, the standardised written form should probably be *imbin*. This contraction takes place due to the *bin* being unstressed and following the one syllable pronoun. It is recommended that *bin* plus the other one syllable pronouns (i.e. *yu*, *dei*, *wi* and *ai*) also be written in their contracted forms (i.e. *yubin*, *deibin*, *wibin* and *aibin*).

2.1.3

RULE 3: LONG AND SHORT FORMS

Some words have developed a number of long and short forms. The general rule of standardisation is to allow both a long form and a short form.

For example, the locative preposition has three forms: *langanda*, *langa* and *la*. The first form tends to be archaic, but the last two are commonly used in everyone's speech. Somewhat similarly, the possessive or benefactive preposition has four forms: *blanganda*, *blanga*, *bla* and *ba*. The first form tends to be archaic, the last one tends to be restricted to children in a few dialects, but the middle two are commonly used in everyone's speech. The standardised written forms in both cases should be the two most common forms, *langa* and *la* and *blanga* and *bla* respectively.

Short and long forms should not be confused with contractions. Contractions are basically related to variation in pronunciation caused by the speed of speech, while short and long forms are not. For example, *laijat* 'thus' is shorter than *lagijat*, but it normally only occurs in fast speech. It is, therefore, a shorter contracted form of the longer uncontracted form. The two are not short and long forms in the sense used here.

Likewise, short and long forms should not be confused with the shorter and longer written representations of alternate pronunciations of words. Some heavier pronunciations tend to have shorter written representations than do lighter pronunciations. For example, *jabala* 'sharp' is shorter in its written form than the lighter *shabala*. Phonetically, however, they have the same number of sounds. Such shorter and longer forms are not short and long forms in the sense used here.

2.1.4

RULE 4: REDUPLICATION

When a one syllable word is 'doubled' or reduplicated, the reduplicated form should be written as one word. For example, the reduplicated form of *tok* 'talk' should be written *toktok*.

When a two syllable word is reduplicated, the reduplicated form can be written as either one word or two. For example, the reduplicated form of *bogi* 'bathe' can be written as *bogibogi* or *bogi bogi*.

When a word with three or more syllables is reduplicated, the reduplicated form should be written as two words. For example, the reduplicated form of *shabala* 'sharp' should be written as *shabala shabala*.

When a one or two syllable word has multiple reduplications, the multiple reduplicated form should be written as a series of separate words. For example, the multiple reduplicated form of *wok* 'walk' should be written as *wok wok wok wok wok wok wok*. (It should be noted that the number of times the word is written depends on the particular effect intended by the writer.)

2.1.5

RULE 5: EXTENDED WORDS

A Kriol story teller will often 'hold on to' or 'string out' a word to create a particular effect. Normally the story teller does this by lengthening or 'extending' a vowel in the word. The convention for indicating this in written form is to write the extended vowel three times followed by a 'double' or long hyphen. For example, the extended form of the 'negative' word *najing* would be written *naaa--jing*.

Sounds, such as those made by animals, while very similar

to extended words, differ in several ways. Normally they are used in the sense of a direct quotation of the sound made; usually the extended sound is at the end of the word instead of the middle; and sometimes a consonant instead of a vowel is extended. Such extended words should be written with the first letter capitalised and the extended sound indicated by repeating the letter several times but without any hyphens added. For example, the sound a bullock makes could be *Mmmmm*.

2.1.6 RULE 6: SUFFIXES

Kriol makes use of a number of suffixes, some of which have several alternate forms of pronunciation. As a general rule, one form should function as the standardised written form.

Take, for example, the word for 'time', which can function as an independent word or as a suffix. When it functions as an independent word, it is often pronounced *taim*. When it functions as a suffix, however, it may be pronounced *taim*, *daim* or *dam*. The general standardisation rule is to use only one of those variants in print. In this case, the standardised written form should probably be *taim*.

The transitive verb suffix, however, is an exception to the general rule. With transitive verbs there is a degree of 'vowel harmony' between the last vowel of the verb root and the vowel of the transitive suffix. A high back vowel in the verb root 'pulls' the suffix vowel towards it. For example, with the verb for 'cook', the *u* in the root pulls the vowel in the suffix to a *u* also, thus producing *kukum*.

Three forms of the transitive verb suffix are therefore used in standardised writing. With verbs whose final root vowel is a high back *u*, the suffix should normally be spelt *um*. With verbs whose final root vowel is a low central *a*, the suffix should normally be spelt *am*. In all other cases, the suffix should be spelt *im*.

2.1.7 RULE 7: NUMBERS

All numbers can be written in numerical fashion rather than being spelt out. The higher numbers should always be written in numerical fashion. For example, '15000' should not be written as **fiftin thausan*.

Lower numbers can be written in three ways. They can be written in numerical fashion (e.g. '3'); they can be spelt out (e.g. *thri*); or they can be spelt out with the 'nominaliser' suffix *bala* attached (e.g. *thribala*).

2.1.8 RULE 8: LOANWORDS AND NAMES

Virtually all Kriol words were initially borrowed from other languages. This means that virtually all Kriol words are in essence loanwords. The general rule for the spelling of all words, including so-called loanwords, is to spell them in the orthographic system of Kriol, not in the language they were borrowed from. In general, this includes names as well.

A person's name, however, is a very personal thing. As a result, the general rule needs to be qualified. A person should be allowed to spell his or her name the way they want it to be spelt.

It should be kept in mind that just as there are contexts in which it is appropriate to speak English instead of Kriol and vice versa, so there are contexts in which it is appropriate to write in English rather than Kriol and vice versa. For example, a letter to a Kriol speaker can be written in Kriol, but the envelope should be addressed in English since it is written for the English speakers who work in the post office.

Somewhat similarly, in certain types of literature it may be advisable to include the English spelling of key words. For example, in instructional material on withdrawing money from a savings account, the English word 'name' should probably appear somewhere in the text since the person will meet up with that word when he goes to withdraw his money: e.g. *Yu pudum yu neim weya im tok 'name'*. 'Sign your name where it says 'name'.'

2.1.9 RULE 9: STANDARDISATION OF SPECIFIC WORDS

The standardised written form of specific words should reflect the pronunciation that is in general use by the broadest range of Kriol speakers. For example, the Kriol word for 'store' can be pronounced *jop* or *shop*. The latter pronunciation is clearly the most commonly used. The standardised written form, therefore, should be *shop* since it reflects the predominant pronunciation.

Where there is no predominant pronunciation, the standardised written form should probably reflect the pronunciation that is closest to the pronunciation of the word in the language from which it was borrowed. For example, both *jilip* and *silip* are very common pronunciations of the word for 'sleep'. Neither pronunciation is clearly predominant. The standardised written form, therefore, should probably be *silip* since it more closely reflects its English 'etymon' or 'cognate'.

2.1.10 RULE 10: AD HOC SPELLINGS

One of the most basic rules in the standardisation of spelling is to be consistent. There are, however, occasions when circumstances suggest that the consistency rule should be broken. There are, for example, a few cases where interference from English suggests that the standardised written form of a Kriol word should be an irregular spelling.

One such case is the word for 'cannot'. In Kriol that word is pronounced *gan* or *kan*. These spellings, however, are often misread as 'can' because of the visual similarities between the Kriol and English words. The result, of course, is a total misinterpretation of the text. In order to prevent such misreading, the standardised written form of the Kriol word for 'cannot' should be *kaan* and for 'can' it should be *gin*.

2.2 SUMMARY

As noted earlier, the ten spelling rules above are not hard and fast. These rules have grown out of the observations and experiences of a variety of people who have been involved in various aspects of the development of Kriol literature during the past ten years. Although these rules will inevitably undergo revision as Kriol literature continues to mature, it is hoped that they will meet the current need for a guide to the standardisation of Kriol spelling for those presently involved in Kriol literacy and literature production.

NOTES

I am indebted to Kathy Gale, Annette Walker, Joyce Hudson, Eric Roberts, and the Kriol writers they checked with, for their helpful comments on earlier drafts of this guide. Everyone, however, does not totally agree with its contents. The contents, therefore, reflect my own view, though on every point I have tried to incorporate the majority view.

For a more detailed discussion of the writing system of Kriol, see 'Aspects of Developing a Writing System with Particular Reference to the Revision of the Kriol Orthography' elsewhere in this volume.

For more discussion on spelling loanwords and names, see 'Those Pesty Loanwords' by John Sandefur in READ 18.1:16-21, April 1983.

APPENDIX

This appendix contains a selected list of Kriol words which indicate the standardised spellings currently being used in the Kriol translation of the Bible. This list represents about one-third of the total number of different Kriol words which presently occur in the translation. Basic English glosses have been added to each of the words listed here.

Many words in Kriol are formed by adding suffixes to a root word. The standardised suffix forms used in the Kriol translation include the following:

-ap	up
-at	out
-bala	(adjective/noun suffix)
-bat	(continuative aspect)
-bek	back
-dan	down
-in	(progressive aspect)
-kain	kind, sort
-kainaba	kind of
-mob	group
-oba	over
-of	off
-ran	around
-said	side
-taim	time
-wan	(adjective/noun suffix)
-wei	way, (manner)

In most cases when a suffix is added to a root word there is no change in the spelling of either the root word or the suffix. With such words only the root word is normally listed below. In some cases, however, the addition of a suffix may result in a change in the spelling of the root word or in the addition of a vowel between the root word and the suffix. Words (that occur in the translation) in which such changes take place are included in the list below.

The standardised form of 'time formulas' used in the Kriol translation is to spell the time formula as one word. For example, 'in eight days' is spelt *eitdeitaim*, 'in nine months' is spelt *nainmantstaim*, and 'on Friday' is spelt *Fraideitaim*.

Here then is the standardised Kriol spelling list currently being used in the Kriol Bible translation project:

<i>abam</i>	to have
<i>adbala</i>	hard, loud
<i>afta</i>	afterwards
<i>aftanuntaim</i>	afternoon
<i>aftum</i>	to pursue
<i>agamin</i>	to argue
<i>agri</i>	to agree
<i>ai</i>	I, eye
<i>aibin</i>	I + (past tense)
<i>ailibala</i>	early, morning
<i>aiyan</i>	iron
<i>album</i>	to help
<i>am</i>	arm
<i>andanith</i>	under, underneath
<i>andasten</i>	to understand
<i>andimwei</i>	to chase away
<i>anggajip</i>	handkerchief, veil
<i>anggul</i>	uncle, mother's brother
<i>anloudim</i>	to unload
<i>ansrim</i>	to answer
<i>antop</i>	above, on top
<i>apendan</i>	up and down
<i>apset</i>	to be upset
<i>askim</i>	to ask
<i>atsaid</i>	outside
<i>baba</i>	brother, sister
<i>badaflai</i>	butterfly
<i>bagi</i>	pram, chariot
<i>baibul</i>	Bible, biblical
<i>baidim</i>	to bite
<i>baiyim</i>	to buy
<i>bak</i>	to buck
<i>bakit</i>	bucket
<i>bambai</i>	later
<i>bandul</i>	bundle
<i>basdam</i>	first, in the past
<i>bat</i>	but
<i>baudan</i>	to bow down
<i>bausheid</i>	bough shade
<i>bed</i>	bed
<i>bedfren</i>	enemy
<i>bedlak</i>	misfortune
<i>bednyus</i>	news of a death
<i>beibi</i>	baby
<i>beig</i>	bag
<i>beikinpaua</i>	leavening agent
<i>beingk</i>	bank
<i>bek</i>	back
<i>bekbon</i>	back, spine

<i>bekwei</i>	backwards
<i>beldim</i>	to beat, to whip
<i>beli</i>	valley
<i>belt</i>	belt
<i>beptaisim</i>	to baptize
<i>berd</i>	bird
<i>bern</i>	to burn
<i>bernim</i>	to burn
<i>berriyim</i>	to bury
<i>besmeit</i>	close friend
<i>bi</i>	to be
<i>bidim</i>	to beat, to win
<i>bif</i>	meat
<i>bifo</i>	before, first
<i>bigbala</i>	big
<i>bigibigi</i>	pig
<i>bigiswan</i>	very big
<i>bigmen</i>	important man
<i>bigmob</i>	many
<i>bigneim</i>	important or famous person
<i>bigsheim</i>	to be embarrassed, to be shamed
<i>bigshok</i>	surprise
<i>bigsik</i>	to be very sick
<i>bikos</i>	because
<i>bildim</i>	to build
<i>bilib</i>	to believe
<i>bilibamob</i>	believers
<i>bilibong</i>	billabong
<i>biligen</i>	billycan, small container
<i>biligout</i>	goat
<i>bilim</i>	to feel
<i>bilimap</i>	to fill
<i>bin</i>	(past tense), bean
<i>bindiyai</i>	prickles, thistles
<i>bingga</i>	hand
<i>binij</i>	to finish, to die
<i>binijim</i>	to finish, to complete
<i>binji</i>	stomach
<i>bisi</i>	to be busy
<i>bisitim</i>	to visit
<i>bitjamen</i>	bitumen
<i>biyain</i>	behind
<i>blad</i>	blood
<i>blainwan</i>	blind
<i>blandim</i>	to hide, to plant
<i>blanga</i>	for, of
<i>bleim</i>	blame
<i>bleingkit</i>	blanket
<i>blekwan</i>	black

<i>blendibala</i>	plenty
<i>blowim</i>	to blow
<i>blowin</i>	to be blowing
<i>bobala</i>	poor
<i>boda</i>	border, boundary
<i>bodam</i>	bottom
<i>bodi</i>	body
<i>bogi</i>	to bathe
<i>bogiwan</i>	boggy
<i>boi</i>	boy, male
<i>boks</i>	box
<i>boksimap</i>	to collect together
<i>boldan</i>	to fall
<i>bolurrum</i>	to follow
<i>bon</i>	bone
<i>bonaro</i>	bow and arrow
<i>boniwan</i>	skinny
<i>born</i>	to be born
<i>bornim</i>	to give birth to
<i>bos</i>	boss
<i>bosimran</i>	to boss
<i>bout</i>	boat, ship
<i>brabli</i>	very
<i>braitwan</i>	bright
<i>braja</i>	brother
<i>brajagija</i>	bothers to each other
<i>brambi</i>	wild horse
<i>bred</i>	bread
<i>breigawei</i>	to break away
<i>breigim</i>	to break
<i>brida</i>	breeder animal
<i>bridabat</i>	to be breeding
<i>bridap</i>	to multiply
<i>bridim</i>	to breed
<i>brik</i>	brick
<i>bringimap</i>	to bring
<i>brokenhat</i>	to be broken hearted
<i>brom</i>	from
<i>bukumdan</i>	to book down, to charge
<i>bul</i>	bull
<i>bulap</i>	to be full
<i>buligi</i>	cattle
<i>bush</i>	country region
<i>bushis</i>	bush, leaves
<i>but</i>	boot
<i>butleis</i>	boot lace, shoe string
<i>daga</i>	food
<i>dagat</i>	to eat
<i>dai</i>	to die

<i>dakbala</i>	dark
<i>dalim</i>	to tell
<i>damba</i>	unleaven bread, damper
<i>dedi</i>	father, father's brother
<i>dedwan</i>	dead
<i>dei</i>	they, day
<i>deibin</i>	they + (past tense)
<i>deibreik</i>	daybreak
<i>deigidawei</i>	to remove, to take away
<i>deigim</i>	to take
<i>deilait</i>	daylight
<i>deitaim</i>	day time
<i>deset</i>	desert
<i>det</i>	that
<i>detaim</i>	that time
<i>detkain</i>	that kind, that sort
<i>detlat</i>	those
<i>detmatj</i>	much, many
<i>detmob</i>	those
<i>detsaid</i>	that side
<i>deya</i>	there
<i>dibuldibul</i>	spirit
<i>difrinwan</i>	different
<i>digim</i>	to dig
<i>dijan</i>	this
<i>dina</i>	lunch
<i>dinataim</i>	noon, lunchtime
<i>dis</i>	this
<i>disaid</i>	this side
<i>dish</i>	dish
<i>diskain</i>	this kind, this sort
<i>dislat</i>	these
<i>dismob</i>	these
<i>distaim</i>	this time
<i>doda</i>	daughter
<i>dodawinlau</i>	daughter-in-law
<i>dog</i>	dog
<i>dokta</i>	doctor
<i>dongki</i>	donkey
<i>dowa</i>	door
<i>draimap</i>	to dry
<i>draisisan</i>	dry season, drought
<i>draiwan</i>	dry
<i>draiyinap</i>	to be drying up
<i>dram</i>	drum, large container
<i>drangginbala</i>	drunk
<i>drangk</i>	to be drunk
<i>draun</i>	to be drowned, to be submerged
<i>draundim</i>	to drown, to submerge

<i>dregli</i>	soon
<i>drim</i>	dream
<i>drimin</i>	to dream
<i>dringgim</i>	to drink
<i>dringk</i>	drink
<i>droim</i>	to draw
<i>du</i>	too
<i>dubala</i>	two
<i>dum</i>	to do
<i>dumaji</i>	because
<i>duwit</i>	to do, to obey
<i>ebri</i>	every
<i>ebribodi</i>	everybody
<i>ebridei</i>	everyday
<i>ebrijing</i>	everything
<i>ebritaim</i>	everytime
<i>ebriwan</i>	everyone
<i>ebriwei</i>	every way
<i>ebriweya</i>	everywhere
<i>eingri</i>	to be angry
<i>einjul</i>	angel
<i>eitbala</i>	eight
<i>eldiswan</i>	oldest
<i>en</i>	and
<i>eni</i>	any
<i>enibodi</i>	anybody
<i>enijing</i>	anything
<i>enikain</i>	any kind, any sort
<i>enimo</i>	any more
<i>enimul</i>	animal
<i>enitaim</i>	anytime
<i>eniwan</i>	anyone
<i>eniwei</i>	any way
<i>eniweya</i>	anywhere
<i>erdim</i>	to hurt
<i>faib</i>	five
<i>faibala</i>	five
<i>faidim</i>	to fight
<i>faindat</i>	to find out
<i>faindim</i>	to find
<i>fait</i>	to fight
<i>faiya</i>	fire
<i>faiyadram</i>	firedrum
<i>faiyastik</i>	firestick
<i>faiyawud</i>	firewood
<i>fan</i>	mock, tease
<i>fathawinlau</i>	father-in-law
<i>feis</i>	face
<i>femili</i>	family

<i>femiliwei</i>	to be pregnant
<i>feswan</i>	first
<i>fetwan</i>	fat
<i>feyago</i>	good chance
<i>fid</i>	feast
<i>fidabat</i>	to be eating
<i>fidim</i>	to feed
<i>fish</i>	fish
<i>fishamen</i>	fisherman
<i>fishing</i>	to fish
<i>fishnet</i>	fishnet
<i>fladwoda</i>	flood
<i>flai</i>	to fly
<i>flaibat</i>	to be flying
<i>flawa</i>	flour
<i>flout</i>	float
<i>fobala</i>	four
<i>fogedabat</i>	to forget
<i>foget</i>	to forget
<i>fogud</i>	for ever
<i>folt</i>	fault, wrong
<i>fosim</i>	to force
<i>frait</i>	fright
<i>fraitin</i>	to be afraid
<i>fraitinim</i>	to frighten
<i>frant</i>	in front
<i>fren</i>	friend
<i>fri</i>	free
<i>frut</i>	fruit
<i>ful</i>	to be full
<i>fulwan</i>	full
<i>fut</i>	foot
<i>fotwok</i>	to walk
<i>fyunal</i>	funeral
<i>gabaditaim</i>	mid-morning, mid-afternoon
<i>gabman</i>	government
<i>gadin</i>	garden
<i>gardi</i>	(interjection)
<i>garra</i>	(future tense)
<i>garram</i>	to have, with
<i>geit</i>	gate
<i>gejimap</i>	to reach
<i>gel</i>	girl, female
<i>gep</i>	gap, space
<i>gerrim</i>	to get
<i>gibit</i>	to give
<i>gibitawei</i>	to give away
<i>gidap</i>	to get up, to wake up
<i>gidat</i>	to get out

<i>gidawei</i>	to get away, to leave
<i>gidin</i>	to get in, to arrive
<i>gija</i>	(reciprical) to each other
<i>gin</i>	can, (emphasis)
<i>git</i>	to get
<i>gita</i>	guitar, harp
<i>go</i>	to go
<i>gol</i>	gold
<i>golagija</i>	to get angry with each other
<i>goldinwan</i>	gold
<i>gospul</i>	gospel
<i>gout</i>	goat
<i>goutyad</i>	goatyard
<i>gowakros</i>	to cross
<i>gowan</i>	go away
<i>gowap</i>	to go up
<i>gowat</i>	to go out, to exit
<i>gowei</i>	to go away, to depart
<i>gowin</i>	to go in, to enter
<i>gowindan</i>	to be descending
<i>graindim</i>	to grind
<i>gras</i>	grass
<i>grashopa</i>	grasshopper, locust
<i>graun</i>	ground
<i>grebum</i>	to grab, to take hold of
<i>greibyad</i>	grave, cemetery
<i>greip</i>	grape
<i>greiptri</i>	grapevine
<i>greiwan</i>	grey
<i>grendoda</i>	granddaughter
<i>grenfatha</i>	grandfather
<i>grensan</i>	grandson
<i>gridibala</i>	greedy
<i>grinwan</i>	green
<i>gro</i>	to grow
<i>growap</i>	to mature
<i>growim</i>	to grow
<i>growimap</i>	to raise
<i>growin</i>	to be growing
<i>gudbai</i>	goodbye
<i>gudbala</i>	good
<i>gudbinji</i>	happy, pleased
<i>gudei</i>	good-day
<i>gudfren</i>	close friend
<i>gudinaf</i>	satisfactory
<i>gudluk</i>	good fortune
<i>gudmen</i>	good man
<i>gudnyus</i>	good news
<i>gudsmelwan</i>	perfume, sense

<i>gulijap</i>	near
<i>hadrok</i>	to talk persuasively
<i>haf</i>	a portion
<i>hafamat</i>	to divide
<i>hafwei</i>	part of the way
<i>hagam</i>	to hug
<i>haibala</i>	high, important
<i>haiding</i>	whipping
<i>hambag</i>	to harrass
<i>handrid</i>	hundred
<i>hanggri</i>	to be hungry
<i>hanta</i>	hunter
<i>hanting</i>	hunting
<i>hantingmen</i>	hunter
<i>hap</i>	harp
<i>harriyap</i>	to hurry
<i>hasbin</i>	husband
<i>hat</i>	heart
<i>hatjamp</i>	to be surprised
<i>hau</i>	how
<i>haubat</i>	how about
<i>haumatj</i>	how much
<i>haumini</i>	how many
<i>haus</i>	building, house
<i>hebibala</i>	heavy, advanced pregnancy
<i>hebin</i>	heaven
<i>hed</i>	head
<i>hedboi</i>	headman
<i>hedbos</i>	head boss
<i>heding</i>	to be going to
<i>hedmen</i>	headman
<i>heidim</i>	to hate
<i>heingimap</i>	to hang up
<i>helo</i>	hello
<i>hendimoba</i>	to turn over control of
<i>hendulum</i>	to control
<i>hepi</i>	happy
<i>hepin</i>	to happen
<i>heriwan</i>	hairy
<i>het</i>	hat, crown
<i>heya</i>	hair
<i>hil</i>	hill
<i>hip</i>	pile
<i>hipap</i>	to pile up
<i>hipbon</i>	hip
<i>hipimap</i>	to pile up
<i>hitim</i>	to hit
<i>hol</i>	hole
<i>holat</i>	all, everyone

<i>holdim</i>	to hold
<i>hon</i>	horn
<i>hos</i>	horse
<i>hotsisan</i>	hot season
<i>hotwan</i>	hot
<i>hu</i>	who
<i>idim</i>	to eat
<i>if</i>	if
<i>igin</i>	again
<i>im</i>	he, she, it, his, hers, its
<i>imbin</i>	he/she/it + (past tense)
<i>imselp</i>	himself, herself, itself
<i>imtiwan</i>	empty
<i>imtiyim</i>	to empty
<i>indit</i>	isn't it?
<i>insaid</i>	inside
<i>insek</i>	insect
<i>irrim</i>	to hear, to obey
<i>irrol</i>	ear
<i>isiwan</i>	easy
<i>iya</i>	here
<i>jadimap</i>	to close, to encircle
<i>jaldu</i>	that's all
<i>jamanjim</i>	to accuse
<i>jamp</i>	to jump
<i>jampa</i>	jumper, coat
<i>jandap</i>	to stand up
<i>jeilhaus</i>	gaol, prison
<i>jejol</i>	that's all
<i>jelas</i>	to be jealous
<i>jigibala</i>	disrespectful, poisonous
<i>jimejim</i>	to destroy
<i>jinggibat</i>	to think, to consider
<i>jinggibat</i>	to be thinking
<i>jis</i>	just
<i>job</i>	job
<i>jukdan</i>	to bend down
<i>jukjuk</i>	chook, rooster
<i>julumap</i>	to entice
<i>julurrum</i>	to swallow
<i>jus</i>	juice
<i>jusum</i>	to squeeze the juice out of
<i>kaan</i>	cannot
<i>kaburrumap</i>	to cover, to bury
<i>kad</i>	cards
<i>kadim</i>	to cut, to circumcise
<i>kaf</i>	calf
<i>kala</i>	colour
<i>kaliko</i>	material, tent

<i>kam</i>	to come
<i>kaman</i>	to come
<i>kamap</i>	to come up
<i>kamat</i>	to arrive
<i>kambek</i>	to return
<i>kamdan</i>	to come down
<i>kaninbala</i>	tricky, cunning
<i>kantri</i>	country
<i>kantrimen</i>	countryman
<i>kap</i>	cup
<i>kapa</i>	copper
<i>karrakros</i>	to cut across
<i>kau</i>	cow
<i>kaundim</i>	to count
<i>kaunsal</i>	council
<i>kaunsala</i>	councilor
<i>keib</i>	cave
<i>kemp</i>	camp
<i>kempinabat</i>	to be camping
<i>kemul</i>	camel
<i>kerriyim</i>	to carry
<i>kid</i>	child, children
<i>kila</i>	beast for slaughtering
<i>kilim</i>	to hit, to kill
<i>king</i>	king
<i>kipgon</i>	to continue
<i>kipum</i>	to keep
<i>kis</i>	to kiss
<i>klaimap</i>	to climb
<i>klaud</i>	cloud
<i>klebabala</i>	wise, clever
<i>klinim</i>	to clean
<i>klinsheib</i>	to shave
<i>klinskin</i>	unbranded
<i>klinwan</i>	clean
<i>klos</i>	clothes
<i>klosimap</i>	to close
<i>kolbala</i>	cold
<i>kolsisan</i>	cold season
<i>kolum</i>	to name, to refer to as
<i>kot</i>	to judge
<i>kout</i>	coat
<i>krai</i>	to cry
<i>kraul</i>	to crawl
<i>kreinggibala</i>	foolish
<i>krik</i>	creek
<i>krim</i>	cream
<i>kripulum</i>	to make cripple
<i>kristjin</i>	Christian

<i>kro</i>	crow
<i>krosim</i>	to cross
<i>krosimoba</i>	to cross over
<i>kroswei</i>	from side to side, width
<i>krulwan</i>	to be cruel
<i>kuk</i>	cook
<i>kukin</i>	to be cooking
<i>kukum</i>	to cook
<i>kultaim</i>	evening
<i>kwaitbala</i>	quiet, peaceful
<i>kwikbala</i>	quick
<i>labda</i>	must
<i>laf</i>	laugh
<i>lagijat</i>	thus, like that
<i>laib</i>	alive
<i>laibala</i>	alive
<i>laif</i>	life
<i>laigi</i>	similar to, like
<i>laikim</i>	to like
<i>lain</i>	line
<i>lait</i>	light
<i>laitimap</i>	to light
<i>laitining</i>	lightening
<i>laiya</i>	lie
<i>laiyan</i>	lion
<i>laiyawan</i>	lying
<i>laiyinbala</i>	liar
<i>lakiwan</i>	fortunate
<i>langa</i>	to, at, in, by
<i>langgus</i>	language
<i>larram</i>	to let
<i>larramgo</i>	to release
<i>lasnait</i>	last night
<i>laswan</i>	last
<i>lau</i>	law, to allow
<i>laumen</i>	person knowledgeable in the law
<i>lebdensaid</i>	left side
<i>lebinbala</i>	eleven
<i>lebul</i>	equal
<i>leda</i>	letter
<i>leidan</i>	to lay down
<i>leidanabat</i>	to be laying down
<i>leig</i>	leg
<i>leik</i>	lake
<i>leimbala</i>	lame
<i>leisiwan</i>	lazy
<i>leitbala</i>	late
<i>lenabat</i>	to learn
<i>lenimbat</i>	to teach

<i>leprasi</i>	leprosy
<i>leprasimen</i>	leper
<i>libdimap</i>	to lift
<i>libin</i>	to be dwelling
<i>libum</i>	to leave
<i>lida</i>	leader, ahead
<i>lidim</i>	to lead
<i>lif</i>	leaf
<i>lilbala</i>	little
<i>lilbit</i>	little, small amount
<i>lilboi</i>	young boy
<i>lilgel</i>	young girl
<i>lilwail</i>	short while
<i>lisid</i>	lizard
<i>lisin</i>	to listen
<i>lisinbat</i>	to be listening
<i>loda</i>	many, lots
<i>lodan</i>	down stream
<i>lokinap</i>	to lock
<i>longtaim</i>	long time
<i>longwan</i>	long
<i>longwei</i>	far, distant
<i>loud</i>	load
<i>loudiā</i>	to have a load
<i>loudumap</i>	to load
<i>luk</i>	to see, to look
<i>lukabat</i>	to seek, to look for
<i>lukaftum</i>	to mind, to look after
<i>lukaran</i>	to look around
<i>lukbek</i>	to look back, to respect
<i>lukinat</i>	to observe
<i>lusum</i>	to lose
<i>mad</i>	mud, plaster
<i>mai</i>	my
<i>maidi</i>	mighty
<i>main</i>	my, mine
<i>maindim</i>	to care for, to mind
<i>maithi</i>	may
<i>majurrumag</i>	to gather together
<i>mak</i>	mark
<i>makam</i>	to mark
<i>makaran</i>	to harrass
<i>mami</i>	mother, mother's sister
<i>mani</i>	money
<i>mantin</i>	mountain
<i>marluga</i>	old man
<i>mas</i>	must
<i>masta</i>	master
<i>maus</i>	mouth

<i>medisin</i>	chemicals, medicine
<i>medrim</i>	to murder
<i>meigidat</i>	to come to understand
<i>meigim</i>	to make
<i>meikim</i>	to be heading to
<i>meikshuwa</i>	to make sure
<i>meit</i>	friend
<i>meitap</i>	to befriend
<i>men</i>	man
<i>merrit</i>	to marry
<i>mesinja</i>	messenger
<i>mi</i>	me
<i>mibala</i>	us
<i>midap</i>	to meet together
<i>midim</i>	to meet
<i>midul</i>	middle
<i>miksap</i>	to mix up, to join together
<i>miksimap</i>	to mix up, to join together
<i>milk</i>	milk
<i>milwoda</i>	deep water
<i>mindimap</i>	to sew
<i>mindubala</i>	us
<i>minyu</i>	us
<i>misat</i>	to miss
<i>miselp</i>	myself
<i>misteik</i>	to make a mistake
<i>miting</i>	meeting
<i>mobeda</i>	better
<i>mokim</i>	to mock
<i>moning</i>	morning
<i>mowa</i>	more
<i>mubabat</i>	to move
<i>mun</i>	moon
<i>naf</i>	enough
<i>naif</i>	knife
<i>nait</i>	night
<i>naitaim</i>	night
<i>naitwotj</i>	nightwatch
<i>naja</i>	other
<i>najakain</i>	other kind
<i>najalat</i>	others
<i>najamen</i>	other man
<i>najamob</i>	other group
<i>najasaid</i>	other side
<i>najawei</i>	another way
<i>najing</i>	no, nothing
<i>najawan</i>	other, another
<i>nakam</i>	to hit
<i>nakap</i>	to be tired

<i>namba</i>	number, letter
<i>nambawan</i>	first
<i>natwes</i>	to be not worth it
<i>neba</i>	(negative)
<i>neigidbala</i>	naked
<i>neil</i>	nail
<i>neilimap</i>	to nail up
<i>neim</i>	name
<i>neimim</i>	to name
<i>nek</i>	neck
<i>nekleis</i>	necklace
<i>neks</i>	next
<i>neksdei</i>	next day
<i>nenigout</i>	goat
<i>nes</i>	nest
<i>nesim</i>	to cuddle, to nurse
<i>nildan</i>	to kneel down
<i>nili</i>	nearly
<i>no</i>	(negative)
<i>nobodi</i>	nobody
<i>nodisim</i>	to notice
<i>nogudbala</i>	bad
<i>nogudbinji</i>	upset, unhappy, displeased
<i>nois</i>	sound, noise
<i>nomeda</i>	in spite of, it's immaterial
<i>nomo</i>	(negative)
<i>nos</i>	nose
<i>noum</i>	to know
<i>nyubala</i>	new
<i>nyus</i>	news
<i>nyuskeriya</i>	messenger, gossip
<i>oba</i>	over
<i>ofring</i>	offering
<i>oil</i>	oil
<i>ol</i>	all
<i>ola</i>	all
<i>olabat</i>	they
<i>olagija</i>	forever
<i>olaran</i>	all around
<i>olaseim</i>	just like
<i>olataim</i>	all the time
<i>olawei</i>	all the way
<i>olbala</i>	old
<i>oldei</i>	always
<i>olgamen</i>	old woman
<i>olgolgamen</i>	old women
<i>olmen</i>	old man
<i>oloba</i>	all over
<i>olredi</i>	all ready

<i>oni</i>	only
<i>opinap</i>	to open
<i>opinim</i>	to open
<i>opining</i>	opening
<i>opinwan</i>	open
<i>orait</i>	alright, all right
<i>owim</i>	to owe
<i>padi</i>	party
<i>pailimap</i>	to pile up
<i>pak</i>	park
<i>panishim</i>	to punish
<i>panjim</i>	to hit, to punch
<i>pasawei</i>	to die
<i>pasimran</i>	to pass around
<i>pawa</i>	power
<i>pedik</i>	paddock
<i>pei</i>	pay
<i>peibek</i>	payback
<i>pein</i>	pain
<i>peindim</i>	to paint
<i>peipa</i>	paper
<i>peiyim</i>	to pay
<i>peiyimbek</i>	to pay back
<i>pek</i>	pack
<i>pekbeig</i>	packbag
<i>pekimap</i>	to pack up
<i>peksedul</i>	packsaddle
<i>perrish</i>	to be starving
<i>pijin</i>	pigeon
<i>pikimap</i>	to pick up
<i>pikimat</i>	to select
<i>pila</i>	pillow
<i>pinat</i>	nut, peanut
<i>pini</i>	small coin
<i>pipul</i>	people
<i>plei</i>	to play
<i>pleimbat</i>	to play
<i>plein</i>	plain
<i>pleis</i>	place
<i>plisboi</i>	policeman
<i>plismen</i>	policeman
<i>prais</i>	price
<i>pramis</i>	promise
<i>pramisim</i>	to promise
<i>prapa</i>	correct, proper
<i>prei</i>	pray
<i>preiya</i>	prayer
<i>present</i>	present
<i>prisana</i>	prisoner

<i>pruf</i>	proof
<i>pudum</i>	to put
<i>pulum</i>	to pull
<i>purdibala</i>	pretty
<i>purdiflawa</i>	flower
<i>pushum</i>	to push
<i>puwa</i>	poor
<i>rabish</i>	rubbish
<i>rabum</i>	to rub, to spread
<i>rafhendulum</i>	to treat harshly
<i>raftaim</i>	rough time
<i>rafwei</i>	roughly
<i>raidabat</i>	to write about
<i>raidan</i>	all the way down
<i>raidap</i>	all the way up
<i>raidaran</i>	to ride around
<i>raiden</i>	right
<i>raidenmen</i>	offsider
<i>raidim</i>	to ride, to write
<i>raiding</i>	riding
<i>raidoba</i>	right over
<i>raitbek</i>	all the way back
<i>raitful</i>	completely full
<i>raitwan</i>	right, correct
<i>raitwei</i>	correctly
<i>ran</i>	to run
<i>ranat</i>	to run out, to deplete
<i>ranawei</i>	to run away
<i>rau</i>	argument
<i>raugija</i>	to argue
<i>redi</i>	ready
<i>redwan</i>	red
<i>reig</i>	rag
<i>rein</i>	rain
<i>reinbo</i>	rainbow
<i>reindiya</i>	deer
<i>reinjis</i>	ranges, hills
<i>reinwoda</i>	rainwater
<i>reken</i>	to think, to reckon
<i>rekenabat</i>	to be thinking
<i>reshan</i>	rations
<i>riba</i>	river
<i>ribasaid</i>	beside the river
<i>ribesbek</i>	to go backwards
<i>ribon</i>	rib
<i>ribsaid</i>	beside a person
<i>ridim</i>	to read
<i>rijim</i>	to chase after
<i>rileishan</i>	relative, relation

<i>rili</i>	really, very
<i>ring</i>	ring
<i>ringimap</i>	to erect
<i>risan</i>	reason
<i>rispek</i>	to respect
<i>ritjbala</i>	rich
<i>ritjmen</i>	rich man
<i>rolimap</i>	to roll up
<i>ron</i>	own
<i>rong</i>	wrong
<i>ronselp</i>	ownself
<i>ronwan</i>	own
<i>ronwei</i>	own way
<i>roud</i>	road
<i>roup</i>	rope
<i>ruf</i>	roof
<i>rum</i>	room
<i>rutjimat</i>	to dig out, to pull up
<i>sabi</i>	to know, to understand
<i>said</i>	side
<i>sain</i>	sign
<i>sambala</i>	some
<i>sambodi</i>	somebody
<i>samtai</i>	sometime
<i>samting</i>	something
<i>samweya</i>	somewhere
<i>san</i>	son, sun
<i>sangidap</i>	sunrise, east
<i>sangidapwei</i>	easternly
<i>sangodan</i>	sunset, west
<i>sangodanwei</i>	westernly
<i>sanrais</i>	sunrise
<i>sanraisaid</i>	easternly
<i>sapa</i>	dinner
<i>sebinbala</i>	seven
<i>sedisfaid</i>	to be satisfied
<i>seduldan</i>	to settle down
<i>sedwan</i>	sad
<i>sei</i>	to say
<i>seibum</i>	to save
<i>seim</i>	same
<i>seimdei</i>	same day
<i>seimkain</i>	same kind
<i>seimtai</i>	same time
<i>seimwan</i>	same one
<i>seimwei</i>	in the same manner
<i>sekanbos</i>	second in charge
<i>sekanwan</i>	second
<i>selim</i>	to sell

<i>selp</i>	self
<i>selpselp</i>	individually
<i>sendim</i>	to send
<i>sengraun</i>	sand
<i>serramoni</i>	ceremony
<i>serramonimen</i>	person knowledgable in ceremonial matters, priest
<i>shabala</i>	sharp
<i>shain</i>	to shine
<i>shainim</i>	to shine on
<i>shaiyof</i>	to be wary of
<i>sheigin</i>	to be shaking
<i>sheik</i>	to shake
<i>sheiken</i>	to shake hands
<i>sheim</i>	shame
<i>shepad</i>	shepherd
<i>shiftim</i>	to shift
<i>ship</i>	sheep
<i>shirrim</i>	to shear
<i>shok</i>	surprise
<i>sholda</i>	shoulder
<i>shopmenija</i>	storekeeper
<i>shotbala</i>	short
<i>shoum</i>	to show
<i>shugabeig</i>	wild honey
<i>sid</i>	seed, grain
<i>sidan</i>	to sit, to dwell, to live
<i>sidanbat</i>	to be sitting, to be dwelling
<i>sidpat</i>	seed
<i>sigrid</i>	ceremonially restricted
<i>sikbala</i>	sick
<i>siknis</i>	sickness
<i>siksbala</i>	six
<i>silba</i>	silver
<i>silip</i>	to sleep
<i>silipiwei</i>	sleepily
<i>sing</i>	to sing
<i>singat</i>	to call
<i>singim</i>	to sing
<i>singinatbat</i>	to be calling
<i>singulwan</i>	single
<i>sista</i>	sister
<i>siyim</i>	to see
<i>skai</i>	sky
<i>skedadat</i>	to be scattered
<i>skin</i>	skin
<i>skiniwan</i>	skinny
<i>skrab</i>	scrub, bushes
<i>slobala</i>	slow

<i>smel</i>	fragrance
<i>smelim</i>	to smell
<i>smok</i>	smoke
<i>smokiwān</i>	opaque
<i>sneik</i>	snake
<i>snikiwān</i>	sneaky
<i>sobawān</i>	sober
<i>sofwān</i>	soft
<i>sokum</i>	to soak
<i>soldiwān</i>	salty
<i>solja</i>	soldier
<i>solt</i>	salt
<i>solwoda</i>	saltwater, sea
<i>song</i>	song
<i>sori</i>	sorry
<i>sowa</i>	sore
<i>spadidwān</i>	spotted
<i>spel</i>	rest
<i>speshalwān</i>	special
<i>speyawān</i>	spare
<i>spilim</i>	to pour
<i>spirit</i>	spirit
<i>spirrim</i>	to spear
<i>spit</i>	spit, to spit
<i>splidap</i>	to divide
<i>splidimap</i>	to divide
<i>spredabat</i>	to spread out
<i>spredat</i>	to spread out
<i>spredimat</i>	to spread out
<i>spring</i>	spring
<i>springwoda</i>	spring water
<i>sta</i>	star
<i>stadimof</i>	to start off
<i>stagiba</i>	storekeeper
<i>stak</i>	to be stuck
<i>stakboi</i>	stockman
<i>stakmen</i>	stockman
<i>stakyad</i>	stockyard
<i>stap</i>	to stop
<i>stapam</i>	to stop
<i>stapbek</i>	to stay behind
<i>stat</i>	to start
<i>stedap</i>	to be angered
<i>stedibala</i>	steady
<i>step</i>	stairs
<i>stik</i>	stick
<i>stikināt</i>	to protrude
<i>stil</i>	still
<i>stilim</i>	steal

<i>stilinbala</i>	thief
<i>stingkinwan</i>	smelly, decomposing
<i>ston</i>	stone
<i>stonim</i>	to throw stones at
<i>stori</i>	story
<i>stowa</i>	store
<i>straipwan</i>	striped
<i>streidawei</i>	immediately
<i>streinja</i>	stranger
<i>streitbala</i>	straight
<i>streitinim</i>	to straighten
<i>strendid</i>	to be stranded
<i>string</i>	string, sinew
<i>stripidwan</i>	striped
<i>strongbala</i>	strong
<i>supsup</i>	stew
<i>swet</i>	sweat
<i>swetgidap</i>	to sweat
<i>switinimap</i>	to flatter
<i>switsmelwan</i>	sweet smelling fragrance
<i>taidap</i>	to be tied up
<i>taim</i>	time
<i>taimap</i>	to tie up
<i>taitwan</i>	tight
<i>tatjam</i>	to touch
<i>taun</i>	town
<i>teibul</i>	table
<i>teylim</i>	to follow behind
<i>teinggulimap</i>	to tangle up
<i>teingks</i>	thanks
<i>teingkyu</i>	thanks
<i>tenaran</i>	to turn around
<i>tenawei</i>	to turn away
<i>tenbala</i>	ten
<i>tenim</i>	to turn
<i>tenimran</i>	to turn around
<i>tenimwei</i>	to turn away
<i>testim</i>	to test, to try
<i>tharran</i>	that
<i>tharrei</i>	that way
<i>thestiwan</i>	thirsty
<i>thribala</i>	three
<i>thru</i>	through
<i>tidei</i>	today
<i>til</i>	until
<i>timba</i>	timber
<i>timperap</i>	to become angry
<i>tin</i>	tin
<i>tinait</i>	tonight

<i>ting</i>	thing
<i>tisim</i>	to tease, to mock
<i>titja</i>	teacher
<i>titjim</i>	to teach
<i>tjagidawei</i>	to throw away
<i>tjakam</i>	to throw
<i>tjakol</i>	charcoal
<i>tjeinjim</i>	to change
<i>tjeisimap</i>	to chase
<i>tjens</i>	chance
<i>tjetj</i>	church
<i>toiwan</i>	artificial
<i>tok</i>	to say, to talk
<i>tokabat</i>	to speak about
<i>tokinabat</i>	to be speaking about
<i>tomiyauk</i>	axe
<i>top</i>	top
<i>trabul</i>	trouble
<i>traï</i>	to try to
<i>traïb</i>	tribe
<i>traïm</i>	to try
<i>trebulin</i>	to travel
<i>trebulinabat</i>	to be travelling
<i>tri</i>	tree
<i>tridim</i>	to treat
<i>trikibala</i>	tricky
<i>trikim</i>	to trick
<i>trip</i>	trip
<i>trubala</i>	true
<i>tufeis</i>	hypocritical
<i>tugeja</i>	together
<i>tul</i>	tool
<i>tuleit</i>	too late
<i>tumatj</i>	too much
<i>tumeni</i>	too many
<i>tuth</i>	tooth, teeth
<i>twelbala</i>	twelve
<i>twistimran</i>	to twist around, to confuse
<i>wai</i>	why
<i>waif</i>	wife
<i>wail</i>	wild, upset
<i>wain</i>	wine
<i>waitwan</i>	white
<i>wajameda</i>	why
<i>wal</i>	well
<i>wanbala</i>	one
<i>wanda</i>	to want to
<i>wandim</i>	to want
<i>wanim</i>	what

wanmo	again
wanmob	unified
wansaid	beside
wantaim	one time
wanwei	one way
washim	to wash
wed	word, message, story
wegan	wagon
weib	wave
weidabat	to wait for
weigimap	to wake up
weijis	wages
weik	to be awake
weist	to be wasted
weistim	to waste
weit	to wait
wek	to work
wekim	to work, to operate
wekinboi	male worker, disciple
wekingel	female worker
wel	well (of water)
wen	when
werrim	to wear
werrimon	to put on
weship	to worship
wetinim	to make wet
weya	where
wi	we
wibin	we + (past tense)
widogel	widow
wikwan	weak
wilat	we
win	to win, to beat
windo	window
wip	whip
wisul	whistle, trumpet
wit	wheat
witnis	witness
woda	water
wodabeig	waterbag
wodahol	waterhole
wodrim	to water
wok	to walk
wokabat	to be walking
wokaran	to walk around
wokinabat	to be walking around
wokinstik	walking stick
wokpas	to walk past
wonim	to warn

<i>wordei</i>	(interjection)
<i>wordo</i>	(interjection)
<i>wori</i>	to be concerned
<i>woriyin</i>	to be concerned
<i>wot</i>	what
<i>wotabat</i>	what about
<i>wotaim</i>	what time
<i>wotbla</i>	why
<i>wotfo</i>	why
<i>wotjim</i>	to watch
<i>wotkain</i>	what kind of
<i>wotrong</i>	what wrong
<i>wujan</i>	which
<i>wujawei</i>	which way
<i>wuliwan</i>	wooly, hairy, furry
<i>wuman</i>	woman
<i>yan</i>	gossip
<i>yangbala</i>	young
<i>yangboi</i>	young boy
<i>yanggel</i>	young girl
<i>yangiswam</i>	youngest
<i>yangmen</i>	young man
<i>yangwan</i>	young
<i>yet</i>	yet
<i>yiya</i>	year
<i>yu</i>	you
<i>yubala</i>	you
<i>yubin</i>	you + (past tense)
<i>yumob</i>	you
<i>yundubala</i>	you
<i>yunmi</i>	we, us
<i>yuselɸ</i>	yourself
<i>yusum</i>	to use
<i>yuwai</i>	yes