

A TENTATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PLURALIZATION

OF KISI NOUNS

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INTRODUCTION(1)

Kisi nouns are distinguished from the other major word classes (i.e., parts of speech) by being suffixed for number, singular and plural.(2) Seven classes are analyzable. These classes and their major sub-classes are determined on the basis of the forms of the possessive pronouns and deictics (i.e., demonstratives).(3) For example, the homophones *kàa: d̥ye* and *kàa: attic* belong to different classes, a fact seen in the different forms of the possessive pronouns with which they are in agreement, e.g., *kàa:ma nia:ŋ my d̥yes*, *kà:la nilaŋ my attics*. Often there is a similarity in form between the suffix of the

noun and the suffix of the modifier.

Some sub-classes, formally distinguished, serve to mark off certain semantic classes.

- 1) The clearest example of this phenomenon is seen in Class II-B with plural suffixes /(-aŋ ~ -laŋ ~ -ndaŋ) ~ -ma/. The informant ventured the statement that the words which had -ma indicated those things that contained or had reference to liquid in some form, e.g., wàmà nia:ŋ my oil-palm trees.
- 2) All the nouns in Class I with plural suffix -a: ~ -a and singular -nɔ: ~ -nɔ refer to individuals distinguished with reference to the society (i.e., nationality, occupation, etc.), e.g., d'ò:sunɔ: hunter.

In a few cases the singular indicates an individual object or a partitive idea in contrast to an aggregate of objects or the generic sense, e.g., cèngèlɛŋ single stalk of a certain cane, cèngèɔ: clump of the cane. There are also a very few examples where two different singular suffixes on the same stem indicate a difference between a definite or indefinite object and the partitive in contrast to the generic, e.g., hòlɛŋ a particular mushroom (with no reference to its species), hòlɔ any mushroom (with no reference to its species).

The suffixes in most cases have allomorphs on the basis of whether or not the noun is modified. This is true both segmentally and suprasegmentally. It is quite obvious that patterns of tonal perturbation could be set up, for the tones of both the noun suffixes and the attributives change in a number of different ways. The patterns seem to be morphological and not phonological. (British linguists often call this "grammatical tone" in contrast with "semantic" [i.e., lexical] tone.) Nothing is done in this paper with these tonal changes. Insufficient time and data restricted the analysis. Of course, a definitive study of Kisi would certainly discuss them.

The basic tone of the suffixes seems to be mid. A high or low tone seems to result from assimilation, e.g., stem-final high plus mid (of suffix) >high-high. There are about thirty-six nouns, however, where an occurrence of low or high tone on the suffix of the non-modified form does not seem to be best explained by assimilation, e.g., fúló: dowry, b'òllɛŋ head. If the data are accurate, one may have to set up allomorphic suffixes.

The plan of the description is the following: The nouns

are first classed on the basis of concordial agreements (i.e., major classes and sub-classes). Sub-divisions are based on the forms of the plural, non-modified suffixes, then on the singular suffixes. Further sub-divisions are set up on the basis of allomorphic stems, phonological changes, etc. Translations are only exemplary. Precise definitions are given in the word-list.

CLASSES	P-NM	P-M	S-NM	S-M	CLASSES	P-NM	P-M	S-NM	S-M		
I	-a		-o	-z	D	-lan	-la	-a:	-z		
			-o:					-a			
	-a:		-o	-le	E	-an	-a:n	-ey	-z		
			-leg						-ey	-ey	
			-no:	-no						-c	
			-o							-z	
			-o:								
			-o								
	-la		-o	-z	A	-on	-on	-ey	-i		
			-o:								
-z									-ey		
-o											
II	-a		-o	-e	A	-on	-i	-o	-e		
			-o:								
	-a:		-o	-le	B	-on	-on	-ey	-le	-le	
			-leg								
			-no:	-no						-o:	-z
			-o							-o:	-e
			-o:							-e	
			-o								
	-la		-o	-z	C	-on	-on	-ey	-i	-e	
			-o:								
-z											
-o											
III	-a		-o	-z	A	-on	-i	-o	-e		
			-o:								
	-a:		-o	-le	B	-on	-on	-ey	-le	-le	
			-leg								
			-no:	-no						-o:	-z
			-o							-o:	-e
			-o:							-e	
			-o								
	-la		-o	-z	C	-on	-on	-ey	-i	-e	
			-o:								
-z											
-o											
IV	-a		-o	-z	A	-on	-i	-o	-e		
			-o:								
	-a:		-o	-le	B	-on	-on	-ey	-le	-le	
			-leg								
			-no:	-no						-o:	-z
			-o							-o:	-e
			-o:							-e	
			-o								
	-la		-o	-z	C	-on	-on	-ey	-i	-e	
			-o:								
-z											
-o											
V	-a		-o	-z	A	-on	-i	-o	-e		
			-o:								
	-a:		-o	-le	B	-on	-on	-ey	-le	-le	
			-leg								
			-no:	-no						-o:	-z
			-o							-o:	-e
			-o:							-e	
			-o								
	-la		-o	-z	C	-on	-on	-ey	-i	-e	
			-o:								
-z											
-o											
VI	-a		-o	-z	A	-on	-i	-o	-e		
			-o:								
	-a:		-o	-le	B	-on	-on	-ey	-le	-le	
			-leg								
			-no:	-no						-o:	-z
			-o							-o:	-e
			-o:							-e	
			-o								
	-la		-o	-z	C	-on	-on	-ey	-i	-e	
			-o:								
-z											
-o											
VII	-a		-o	-z	A	-on	-i	-o	-e		
			-o:								
	-a:		-o	-le	B	-on	-on	-ey	-le	-le	
			-leg								
			-no:	-no						-o:	-z
			-o							-o:	-e
			-o:							-e	
			-o								
	-la		-o	-z	C	-on	-on	-ey	-i	-e	
			-o:								
-z											
-o											
VIII	-a		-o	-z	A	-on	-i	-o	-e		
			-o:								
	-a:		-o	-le	B	-on	-on	-ey	-le	-le	
			-leg								
			-no:	-no						-o:	-z
			-o							-o:	-e
			-o:							-e	
			-o								
	-la		-o	-z	C	-on	-on	-ey	-i	-e	
			-o:								
-z											
-o											

CHART OF PLURAL AND SINGULAR SUFFIXES OF KISI NOUNS

The Classification of the Suffixes

Class I

The plural suffixes of this class are /-a ~ (-a; - -a) ~ (-la ~ -a:)/. (4)

1. Plural suffix -a.

1.1. Singular suffix -o - -z.

1.1.1. With stem allomorphs. Consonant clusters are reduced in M stems in the following ways:

1.1.1.1. /nd/ > /ŋ/, e.g., tundo dog, tunda dogs, tùm (5) bendo: big dog, tùmà bèndà: big dogs. Others: bendo brother, cwindo goat, kèe:ndo squirrel, kòndo species of large catfish, lí:ndó species of very small bird, pùe:ndo/pwè:ndo (6) species of striped rat, sèndo louse, sèsendo ant, slàndo driver ant, taa:ndo snuff (no plural form).

1.1.1.2. /mnd/ > /m/, e.g., bòmndo uncle, bòmnda uncles, bòm nu: my uncle, bòmà nia: my uncles. Others: lùmndo very large child, slámndo guinea-fowl, tomndo monkey.

1.1.1.3. /ll/ > /l/, P-M stems of this class are further divided as to whether they do or do not extend with /l/.

1.1.1.3.1. Non-extended stems, e.g., kíallo deer,

kìalla deer (pl.), kíal béndo: big deer, kíala bendoa: big deer (pl.). Others: càngullo species of catfish, cùllo/cwillo porcupine; málló species of worm used as fish-bait, tándapollo butterfly.

1.1.1.3.2. Extended stems, e.g., tàmbillò leopard, tàmbillà leopards, támbil béndo: big leopard, tàmbilia béndoa: big leopards. Other: kòngillo rooster.

1.1.1.4. /ww/ > /w/, e.g., cowwo species of tree whose leaves make a black dye, cowwa trees, cow béndo: big tree, cowa béndoa: big trees. Other: cówwó possum.

1.1.1.5. /yy/ > /y/, e.g., mùyyo mosquito, mùyya mosquitoes, mùy béndo: big mosquito, mùyà béndà: big mosquitoes. This is the only example.

1.1.1.6. Apocope of /nd/ accompanied by the loss of /ɔ:/ in P-M stem. ɲɔ:ɲɔ:ndo bull-frog, ɲɔ:ɲa:nda bull-frogs, ɲɔ:ɲɔ: béndo: big bull-frog, ɲɔ:ɲa béndoa: big bull-frogs. This is the only example.

1.1.2. Without stem allomorphs. bewo a red dye, cìi:ɔ/ cìi:yo buffalo, kwi:ɔ [r] < kwi:yo alligator, nàwo cattle, pèwo hog, sùsu:ɔ [r] < sùsu:wo crocodile, sùɔ [r] < sùwo fish.

1.2. Singular suffix -ɔ: ~ -z. Notice that the stem has

allomorphs. sú:ndo: species of rat, sú:nda rats, sú:ndu bendo: big rat, sú:ndua bendoa: big-rats. This is the only example.

1.3. Singular suffix -o ~ -Z, e.g., d'òku:ɔ [r] < d'òku:wɔ duck, d'òku:a ducks, d'òku: nu: my duck, d'òku:a nia: my ducks.

1.4. Singular suffix -Z.

1.4.1. With stem allomorphs. Vowel cluster is reduced in P-M stems, e.g., sò: chicken, sò:a [r] < sò:wa chickens, sò ([r] < sò:) bendo: big chicken, sòa ([r] < sòwa) bendoa: big chickens. This is the only example.

1.4.2. Without stem allomorphs, e.g., c'ako small pct monkey, c'akoa monkeys, c'ako nu: my monkey, c'akoa nia: my monkeys. This is the only example.

1.5. Singular suffix -lɛŋ ~ -le, e.g., sáyálén single stalk of elephant grass, sáyá: (a+a > a:) elephant grass in general, sáyáló wésé:lén dry stalk of elephant grass, sáyá wésé:yò dry elephant grass. This is the only example.

2. Plural suffix -a: ~ -a.

2.1. Singular suffix -nɔ: ~ -nɔ.

2.1.1. Without stem allomorphs, e.g., d'ò:sùnɔ: hunter, d'ò:sùà hunters, d'ò:sùnò bendoà famous hunter, d'ò:sùà bendoà famous hunters. Others: bündùnɔ: girl under training

in a secret society, b'andikò:lino: person from Sierra Leone, gb'andino: Gbandi person, kisino: Kisi person, kumbâyukùno: Buzi person, le:lino: person from French Guinea, pù:lùnò: humbò: white-man, sokono: [r] < sokono witch-doctor, sùno: blacksmith, sumuno: boy under training in a secret society.

2.1.2. With stem allomorph, e.g., làbelàno: a Liberian, làbeleyya Liberians. This is the only example. The plural form is suspected of inaccuracy. The suffix is probably long.

2.2. Singular -o(o+-o > o:) ~ -7.

2.2.1. Without stem allomorphs, e.g., tongo: nephew, tongoa: nephews, tongo nu: my nephew, tongoa nia: my nephews. Others: còkânco: toad, d'élo: chigger, fòlo: species of fish, kángb'ò: pigeon, pongopongo: summer pigeon.

2.2.2. With stem allomorphs.

2.2.2.1. NM-stem final /o/ > M-stem final /u/, e.g., cùndo: owl, cùndoa: owls, cùndu béndo: big owl, cùndua béndoa: big owls. Other: bùmbo: pig.

2.2.2.2. S-stem final /o/ > P-stem final /e/, e.g., pèngo: housefly, pèngò béndoa: big houseflies. This is the only example.

2.2.2.3. Stem final /o/ > /i/ in P-M, e.g., nà:yo: cat,
nà:yòà: cats, nà:yo:nù: my cat, nà:yà nia: my cats.

This is the only example.

2.3. Singular suffix -o: - -Z, e.g., còpio: tree-squirrel,
còpia: tree-squirrels, còpì béndo: big tree-squirrel,
còpià béndoa: big tree-squirrels. Others: pòo: boy,
síngb'io: species of hawk, sóo: horso.

2.4. Singular -o (o + -o > o:) - -Z.

2.4.1. Without stem allomorphs, e.g., lòno: rabbit, lònoa: rabbits,
lònò béndo: big rabbit, lònòà béndoa: big rabbits.
Others: cèlègb'ò: human baby, kó: species of dangerous snake,
ngó: brother, tógb'ò: baboon.

2.4.2. With stem allomorphs. Stem final /o/ lost in P-M,
cìyo: slave, cìya: slaves, cìyò béndo: big slave, cìyà béndòà: big slaves. This is the only example.

2.5. Singular suffix -o: - -Z. There are only two examples,
both having allomorphic stems, e.g. d'éló: cow-fly, d'élóá: cow-flies,
d'élé béndo: big cow-fly, d'eloa béndoa: big cow-flies;
léo: bee, léa: bees, le: béndo: big bee, lea béndoa: big bees.

3. Plural suffix -a: and singular suffix -Z, e.g., kéña unco,
kénaa: uncos, kéna nu: my unco, kénaa: nia: my uncos.

This is the only example.

4. Plural suffix -la ~ -a: with singular suffix -o (o + -o > o:) ~ -Z, e.g., bèlo: rat, bèlla rats, bèlò béndo: big rat, bèlà: bèndòa: big rats. Others: sàlo: species of frog, sòndòkòlo: very small village, wòlo: species of bird.

Class II

Sub-Class A

The P-NM suffixes of Sub-Class A are -aŋ, -taŋ, -ndaŋ.

1. Plural suffix -aŋ ~ -a.

1.1. Singular suffix -o ~ -e, e.g., yèndo gift, yèndaŋ gifts, yèndè nìleŋ my gift, yèndà nìleŋ my gifts. This is the only example.

1.2. Singular suffix -eŋ ~ -o, e.g., wùleŋ knoo, wùleŋ knoos, wùlò nìleŋ my knoo, wùlà nìleŋ my knoos. Others: balen one bunch of rice tied together, ba:leŋ feather, hálteŋ eye, kòtògb'òlòleŋ testicle, nìleŋ ear, pèteŋ egg.

1.3. Singular suffix -leŋ ~ -le, e.g., còo:leŋ limb of the cowwo tree, còo:aŋ ((r: < còo:waŋ) limbs, còo:le béndoleŋ big limb, còo:a béndoan big limbs. /a:/ + -aŋ > a:ŋ in the word pèma:leŋ very small path.

2. Plural suffix -taŋ and singular -leŋ. No M forms were

obtained, e.g., dèngùlèn/dèngùllèn live coal, dèngùltàn live coals. This is the only example.

3. Plural suffix -ndan and singular -Z. No P-M form was obtained, e.g., lúm plaza, lúmndan plazas, lúm bendo: big plaza. The informant was not too certain about the plural form.

Sub-Class B

The P-NM suffixes of Sub-Class B are -an, -lan, -ndan. The P-M suffix is -ma.

1. Plural suffix -an ~ -ma.

1.1. Singular suffix -e ~ -Z, e.g., wàwo oil-palm tree, wàwan trees, wàw nu: my tree, wàmá nia:n my trees. Notice the loss of /w/ in the P-M.

1.2. Singular -Z, e.g., kàa: dye, kàa:n (< a: + -an) dyes, kàa: nu: my dye, kàa:ma nia:n my dyes. This is the only example.

1.3. Singular suffix -lèn ~ -le.

1.3.1. With stem allomorphs. S stem final /e/ ~ P stem final /i/, e.g., cèngèlèn sugar-cane, cèngian sugar-canes, cèngèlè bendòlèn big sugar-cane, cèngima bendòan big sugar-canes. This is the only example.

1.3.2. Without stem allomorphs, e.g., kès:lèn raffia-palm

branch, kèe:aŋ branches, kèè:lù bəndòlèŋ big branch,
kèè:mà bəndòàŋ big branches. Others: cwè:leŋ a little bit
of oil, gb'á:sáléŋ (P, gb'á:sán) okra, mè:leŋ breast.

1.4. With deficient singular forms: báńáŋ oil made from palm
kernels, ke:aŋ waters of the Ke:a river, ko:aŋ ([r] < ko:waŋ)
blood, mwe:áŋ ([r] < mwe:yán) liquor, pò:laŋ human excretion.

2. Plural suffix -laŋ ~ -ma with singular suffix -leŋ ~ -le,
e.g., d'ùmbuleŋ orange, d'ùmbulaŋ oranges, d'ùmbule bəndòlèŋ
big orange, d'ùmbuma bəndòàŋ big oranges.

3. Plural suffix -ndaŋ ~ -ma.

3.1. Singular suffix -ndeŋ ~ -nde, e.g., kéndəŋ arrow, kéndəŋ
arrows, kéndə nileŋ my arrow, kéma nia:ŋ my arrows. This is
the only example.

3.2. With deficient singular forms, e.g., méndəŋ water, mèmà
nùlùəŋ cold water. This is the only example.

Sub-Class C

The P-NM suffixes of Sub-Class C are -aŋ, -laŋ, -taŋ.

1. Plural suffix -aŋ ~ -a with singular suffix -o ~ -Z. Stem-
final consonant clusters reduce to the first member in S-M.
(cf. Class I where the reduction takes place in both S-M and
P-M.) e.g., lɛ:ndo machete, lɛ:ndaŋ machetes, lɛ:n nù: my

machete, lɛ:nda nɪlan my machetes. Others: b'òŋa:ndo conference, d'índó whorl, hɛ:ɛmndo gourd, hùndo swamp, kóndo ([r] < kónndo) door, kóngíló corner, kúu:ndo five to seven ballan tied together, lámndo soup, mendo ([r] < menndo) nosè, sundo pestle, tí:ndo long distance between two points.

2. Plural suffix -lan ~ -a with singular suffix -Z. Stem change is the same as in number 1 above, e.g., só:ndó hole, só:ndólán holes, só:m béndo: big hole, só:nda béndolan big holes. This is the only example.

3. Plural suffix -lan ~ -la.

3.1. Singular suffix -Z, e.g., ló: market, ló:lán markets, ló: béndo: big market, ló:lá béndolan big markets. Others: bò: a species of hanging foliage, b'òndò girls' training-center, còngo shoulder, hèndo: abscess, hò: farm after crop has been harvested, kòngo: river-bank, ngèso: Sunday market day.

3.2. Singular suffix -o ~ -Z.

3.2.1. Stems without allomorphs, e.g., bàwo fork (as of a tree), bàwlan forks, bàw bèndo: big fork, bàwlà bèndòlan big forks. Others: bándi:o boundary, békio ([r] < békiyo) compound, gb'éngb'éyó stool, gb'ógb'óé:o ([r] < gb'ógb'óé:yó) small private farm, gb'úkuo mumps (singular), kàmbe:o ([r] < kàmbe:yo) basket, kù:ò ([r] < kù:wò) cheek, mbìlio ([r] < mbìli:yo) bass drum, yawo paper, yàwo cooking.

3.2.2. With allomorphs.

3.2.2.1. Vocalic change with compensatory lengthening

3.2.2.1.1. With vocalic suppletion, e.g., tìàwo stubble in the field after the rice is harvested, tè:laŋ stubbles, tè: nu: my stubble, té:la nilaŋ my stubbles.

This is the only example.

3.2.2.1.2. Without vocalic suppletion. S-NM stem final

Vy, Vw and Vww > V: in other forms, e.g., nèyo road, nè:laŋ roads, nè: béndo: big road, nè:la béndulaŋ big roads. Others: cèyo fight, cèyo house, kèwo bow, koweyo shoe, pàwo/pàwwo sore, powwo rock, pòwwò/pòwò white clay.

3.2.2.1.3. Consonantal change, e.g., wallo work (not related to the farm), walilaŋ works. These are the only examples and the only occurrences.

3.3. Singular suffix -o: - -Z.

3.3.1. Without stem allomorphs, e.g., sánío: bottle, sání nu: my bottle, sánílà nilaŋ my bottles. Others: cùo: spoon, kwè:o: debt, ye:gb'ándio: gun.

3.3.2. With stem allomorphs.

3.3.2.1. With vocalic suppletion and compensatory lengthening, e.g., pìyo: ([r] < pìo:) river, pè:laŋ rivers.

These are the only available data for this division.

3.3.2.2. Allomorphic stems on the basis of vowel reduction. Stem-final /o, u, e/ lost in S-NM.

3.3.2.2.1. Stem-final /o/, e.g., tongo: court-house, tòngòlan court-houses, tòngò bendo: big court-house, tòngòlà bëndolan big court-houses. Others: bando: plank bed, b'ando: house on training center for girls, òlo: doorway, d'embo: abdomen, fófóló: empty turtle, snail, etc. shell, fòlo: canyon, fòlògb'ò: mat made from raffia-palm pith, kángó: deep-set eye, koko: skull, kó:kó: scarf, kóndó: chicken coop, kófo: baggage trunk, yòndo: bush.

3.3.2.2.2. Stem-final /u/, e.g., yungo: family, yungulan families, yungu nù: my family, yungula nilan my families. Others: bengo: ([r] < bengo) foot, b'úló: horn (musical instrument), b'ùlo: cave, fúló: dowry, kàndo: circular stick on which is attached a fish net, kulo: seed, lólò: thigh, puso: ant hill, sòndò: mouth, sú:ndo: front part of penis.

3.3.2.2.3. Stem-final /e/, e.g., gb'èlò: bed, gb'èlèlan beds, gb'èle nu: my bed, gb'èlèla nilan my beds. Others: bembo: certain small, upright drum, gb'éńjó: festivity, gb'éngb'ó: stool, pe:ngò: flower of the 'cotton tree.'

3.4. Singular suffix -ɔ: ~ -Z.

3.4.1. Allomorphic stems with vocalic suppletion and compensatory lengthening, viz. stem-final /iy/ > /ɛ:/, e.g.,

kòfíyɔ: ([r] < kòfíɔ:) iron pot, kòfé:lan iron pots, kòfé: bèndo: big iron pot, kòfé:la bèndɔlan big iron pots.

Others: d'íyɔ: ([r] < d'íɔ:) bread, síyɔ: ([r] < síɔ:) soap, síyɔ: grave. This class is established with reticence.

Some of the data is not too accurate.

3.4.2. Allomorphic stems on the basis of vowel reduction.

Stem-final /ɔ, ɛ, a/ lost in S-NM.

3.4.2.1. Stem-final /ɔ/, e.g., b'òlɔ: bag, b'òlɔlan bags,

b'òlɔ nù: my bag, b'òlɔla nìlan my bags. Others: kò: back, kò:sɔ: chronic illness, yɔ:sɔ: bolt of yarn.

3.4.2.2. Stem-final /ɛ/, e.g., lèmbɔ: trousers (S),

lèmbɔlan trousers (P), lèmbè nù: my trousers, lèmbèlà nìlan my trousers. Others: cəkɔ: a certain rattle,

dendò: hoe, fəfɔ: eave, gb'èŋɔ: chair, lùmbɔ: raffia-palm.

3.4.2.3. Stem-final /a/, e.g., tɛŋɔ: torch, tɛŋɔlan

torches. This is the only example.

4. Plural suffix -taŋ ~ -ta with singular suffix -o ~ -Z.

All stems of this class have S-NM final /ll/ which >/l/ in the other forms.

4.1. Stems without allomorphs, e.g., bàllo waterfall, bàltaŋ waterfalls, bàl bëndò: big waterfall, bàlta bëndòlàn big waterfalls. Others: ballo spear, bollo short, steep rise of ground, kòllo heart, tàllo bridge, wallo farm-work.

4.2. Stems with allomorphs. S syllable-final /i/ > P /u/, e.g., m̀sillo a certain type of hat, m̀siltan hats, m̀sul humb̀: white hat, m̀sultan humb̀làn white hats. This is the only example.

Sub-Class D

The plural suffix for Sub-Class D is -lan - -la. This is the only class for which tonal data have been used as a basis for classification. The data were worked over with the informant to insure tonal accuracy. First the nouns are classified as to their singular suffixes and then on the basis of the stem changes—segmental and suprasegmental. In the case of polysyllabic words, only the final vowel is important for analysis. However, changes in the suffix tone are not considered. (See Introduction.)

1. Singular suffix -a: ~ -Z.

1.1. Stems with unchanged tone.

1.1.1. v, e.g., bàa: hand, bàlan hands, bà bënd̀: big hand, bàl̀ bënd̀làn big hands. Other: tamb̀a: a certain musical

instrument.

1.1.2. \dot{v} in S-NM, \dot{v} : in others, e.g., kàa: attic, kà:lan attics, kà: nu: my attic, kà:la nilan my attics. Others: maa: term covering certain 'sins' committed by men, paa: bone.

1.2. Stems with changed tone.

1.2.1. With short vowel in singular.

1.2.1.1. v in S-M, \dot{v} in others, e.g., kòlàa: cloth, kòlàlan cloths, kòla nù: my cloth, kòlala nilan my cloths. Others: d'á:làa: valley, mánjàa: chief's farm, tà:gb'aa: chest (therapeutic), tà:làa: gourd split for eating purposes, yàlàa: net.

1.2.1.2. \dot{v} in S-NM, v in S-M, \dot{v} : in others, e.g., sà:sàa: fence, sà:sà:lan fences, sà:sa nù: my fence, sà:sà:la nilan my fences. This is the only example.

1.2.2. With long vowel in singular: \dot{v} in S-NM, v: in S-M, e.g., fàngàa: crowd, fànga: nèn in the crowd. This word has no plural.

2. Singular suffix -a - -Z. This class is most easily described if word-final /a:/ is considered as being derived from stem-final /a/ + -a.

2.1. Stems with unchanged tone.

2.1.1. With vowel change. S-stem final /a/- P-stem final /e:/, e.g., kàmba: basket, kàmbe:lan baskets, kàmba nù: my basket (kàmbey nù: was once heard), kàmbe:la nilan my baskets. This is the only example.

2.1.2. Without vowel change.

2.1.2.1. With short vowel in plural. Since S-NM v: < /a/+ -a, only v will be given.

2.1.2.1.1. v stem, e.g., kaya: certain basket, kayalan baskets, kaya nù: my basket, kayala nilan my baskets.

Others: ba:ka: some small meal, gánga: a large mat made from raffia-palm branches, gb'añja: potato greens, kúnda: heap, mbò:ya: soup, pànga: temporary farmhouse, takala: box of matches, tìnda: walking-stick, to:ma: certain society, wàla: mat.

2.1.2.1.2. ʋ stem, e.g., gb'é:lá: mature oil-palm tree, gb'é:lálán oil-palm trees, gb'é:lá nu: my oil-palm tree, gb'é:lálá nilan my oil-palm trees. Other: sángb'á: certain drum.

2.1.2.1.3. ɔ stem, e.g., sukà: certain tree, sukà nù: my tree. This is the only example. It has no plural forms.

2.1.2.2. v in S, v: in P, e.g., sa:sa: chicken basket, sa:sa:lan chicken baskets, sa:sa nù: my chicken basket,

sa:sa:la nilaŋ my chicken baskets.

2.2. Stems with changed tone.

2.2.1. v in S, ṽ in P, e.g., gb'àngb'a: mat, gb'àngb'álan mats, gb'àngb'a nu: my mat, gb'àngb'ála nilaŋ my mats.

Others: d'ò:ma: gown, fè:ya: underbrush, pà:wa: pay, tɔwa: certain guitar-like instrument.

2.2.2. v in S-M, ṽ in others, e.g., kóndá: temporary farm, kóndálan farms, kónda nù: my farm, kóndáá nilaŋ my farms.

This is the only example.

3. Singular suffix -Z. The following examples each constitute a class in themselves: nàa: sickness, nàa:laŋ sicknesses, nàa: nù: my sickness, nàa:là nilaŋ my sicknesses; báa: Monday market-day, báa:laŋ Monday market-days.

Sub-Class E

The singular suffix for Sub-Class E is -ey.

1. Plural suffix -aŋ, e.g., kèley ring, kèlaŋ rings, kèley bendèy big ring, kèlaŋ bendòn big rings. Others: bámbey small imported bell, yà:wèy onion, yà:yey indigenous jingling anklet.

2. Plural suffix -a:ŋ, e.g., kìsey pepper (general term), kìsa:ŋ peppers, kìsey nì: my pepper, kìsa:ŋ nù:ŋ my peppers. Other: bàey 'bitter-ball' eggplant.

Class III

This class proved to be the most difficult to analyze because of the uncertainty that surrounds the phonological nature of the singular suffixes. Further study should determine their exact nature.

Sub-Class A

The P-NM suffixes of Sub-Class A are -oŋ and -o:ŋ.

1. Plural NM suffix -oŋ.

1.1. Plural suffix -oŋ.

1.1.1. Singular suffix -ey, e.g., pèngèy [r] plank of wood, pèngòŋ planks, pèngèy bèndwèy big plank, pèngòŋ bèndòŋ big planks. Others: cìey mortar, kùey [r] heart of the oil-palm flower, sùey [r] finger.

1.1.2. Singular suffix -ey ~ -o, e.g., cùey ax, cùoŋ [r] axes, cùè bèndwè big ax, cùoŋ [r] bèndòŋ big axes. This is the only example.

1.2. Plural suffix -oŋ ~ -Z with singular suffix -o~ -Z.

Syllable-final /i, i:/ in S > /u/ in P, e.g., bòmBILE certain musical instrument, bòmBULOŋ [r] instruments, bòmBIL pòmBòy small instrument, bòmBUL bèndòŋ big instruments. Other: cìli:nde iron.

1.3. Plural suffix -oŋ ~ -uŋ.

1.3.1. Singular suffix -e ~ -i. Final consonant clusters are reduced as in Class I (see 1.1.1.).

1.3.1.1. Stems with consonant-cluster reduction. Two sub-classes are set up on the basis of the tonal differences of the suffixes. However, these might be explained on phonological level if more data were available.

1.3.1.1.1. Mid tone, e.g., bũnde cough, bũndon coughs, bũnĩ bẽndwi big cough, bũnũn bẽndon big coughs. Others: cinde tooth, cì:ye stump of tree, gb'á:nde side of the face, hẽlle salt (P-M was once recorded as hẽlu instead of hẽluŋ, but this may be an error), kawwe bean, kãwwe pipe, kẽnde dug-out canoe, kumnde smoke, lũmnde very deep spot in river, yè:ye rice seed for planting.

1.3.1.1.2. High tone, e.g., d'ũndé fish-hook, d'ũndón fish-hooks, d'ũnĩ ni: my fish-hook, d'ũnũn nu:ŋ my fish-hooks. This is the only example.

1.3.1.2. Allomorphic stems with replacive consonants: NM stem-final /y/ > M stem-final /ŋ/ , e.g., hõye wind, hõyõn winds, hõnĩ bẽndwi big wind, hõnũn bẽndon big winds. This is the only example.

1.3.2. With singular suffix -ey ~ -i, e.g., mà:ley grain of rice, mà:loŋ rice (in general), mà:li ni: my rice,

mà:lun nù:ŋ my rice. Others: condey song, paŋgey moon, pembey hill, puley strip of cloth. There are two examples which suggest that vowel-final stems behave differently, but the data are too unreliable to be used to set up a new class, e.g., wìsìey meat, wìsìoŋ meat (P), wìsì ni: my meat, wìsùn nu:ŋ my meat (P); d'umbwey (perhaps d'umboey) clay pot for cooling water, d'umboŋ clay pots, d'umbwì bèndwèy big clay pot, d'umbùŋ bèndòŋ big clay pots.

2. Plural NM suffix -o:ŋ.

2.1. Plural suffix -o:ŋ ~ -oŋ.

2.1.1. Singular suffix -ey ~ -i, e.g., kesey neck, kesò:ŋ necks, kèsì bèndwèy big neck, kèsòŋ bèndòŋ big necks.

This is the only example.

2.1.2. Singular suffix -ey.

2.1.2.1. With allomorphic suffixes. The vowel of the suffix is lost in the M forms.

2.1.2.1.1. Without stem allomorphs, e.g., hò:ey thorn, hò:o:ŋ thorns, hò:y bèndwì big thorn, hò:ŋ bèndòŋ big thorns. Other: cocoy lip has only reconstructed forms.

2.1.2.1.2. With stem allomorphs: S-NM stem vowel /ε/ > /i/ in P-NM, e.g., tày peanut, tìo:η peanuts, tày kulwi shelled peanut, tèn kulon shelled peanuts. This is the only example.

2.1.2.3. Without allomorphic suffixes, e.g., kèmbèy nut, kèmbò:η nuts, kèmbèy bendwì big nut, kèmbòn. bènǎò:η big nuts. The only other example is lèey star.

2.1.3. Singular suffix -ey ~ -7. The nouns of this class have stem allomorphs with S final /i/ and P final /o/ accompanied by the loss of /o/ in P-M, e.g., tà:síey proverb, tà:sóo:η proverbs, tà:sí kèndey good proverb, tà:són kèndon good proverbs. The only other example, kù:síey razor, has P-M -ún which I suspect as being an error.

2.2. Plural suffix -o:η ~ -Z with singular suffix -ey ~ -7.

2.2.1. Without stem allomorphs, e.g., kánícy money (silver), káníó:η money (plural), kání ni: my money, kání nu:η my money (plural). This is the only example.

2.2.2. With stem allomorphs: P-NM stem-final /o/ and /i/ in others, e.g., tàmbátà:síey tomato, tàmbátè:sóo:η tomatoes, tàmbátà:sí nì: my tomato, tàmbátà:sí nù:η my tomatoes. This is the only example.

2.3. Plural suffix -o:ŋ ~ -uŋ with singular suffix -leŋ ~ -le, e.g., pù:ndúleŋ root, pù:ndóo:ŋ roots, pù:ndule bëndòleŋ big root, pù:nduŋ bëndòŋ big roots. This is the only example.

3. Residue:(?) cìe:y farm, cìo:ŋ farms; cañjìey [r] friendship, cañjóo:ŋ [r] friendships; kùlè:y large feast to honor the dead, kùlò:ŋ feasts; mɔ:y (mɔ:ey ?) knife, mɔ:ŋ knives; ténéy [r] grain of sand, ténó:ŋ sand.

Sub-Class B

The plural suffix is -o:ŋ ~ -oŋ and the singular suffix -o: ~ -Z. Stem-final /o/ lost when followed by /o, o:/. The data for this class were not thoroughly checked. Only two examples were obtained: pio: certain fruit, pio:ŋ [r] fruits, pio bəndò big fruit, pioŋ bəndòŋ big fruits; cíó: town.

Sub-Class C

The plural suffix is -oŋ and the singular is -oŋ ~ -e. Only one example is recorded, e.g., puləŋ piece of intestine, puləŋ pieces of intestine, pùlè bəndòlèŋ big piece of intestine, puləŋ bəndòŋ big pieces of intestine.

Class IV

Sub-Class A

1. Plural suffix -e ~ -i.

1.1 Singular suffix -o ~ -e, e.g., hòllo mushroom (generically), hòile mushrooms. This is the only example.

1.2. Singular suffix -len ~ -e, e.g., yawlen belt, yawe belts, yawle nilen my belt, yàwi nì: my belts, Other: kio:len silk kerchief (/o:/ > /w/ in P-M).

1.3. Singular suffix -ten ~ -e, e.g., hòlten a mushroom, hòle [r] mushrooms. This word is deficient in the other forms.

1.4. Singular suffix -en ~ -e. Stem-final consonant clusters (except /ll/, which may be an error) are reduced as in Class I, see 1.1.1., e.g., wá:nden nest, wá:nde nests, wá:nde bèndòlen big nest, wá:ni bèndwi big nests. Others: b'òllèn head, bò:lèn broad-rimmed felt hat, funden cotton, gb'àndiweè:nden sweet-potato, klama:len certain musical stringed instrument, lomnden tail, ye:nden hair.

2. Plural suffix -e and singular suffix -en ~ -e, e.g., planden bamboo fife, plande fifes, plàndè pombòlèn small fife, plàndè bèndwi big fifes. This is the only example.

3. Residue: kòò:leŋ skin, kòò:le nìleŋ my skin, kòò:le ná:leŋ our skins.

Sub-Class B

The plural suffix is -e ~ -i and the singular suffix is -o ~ -Z. Stem-final consonant clusters are reduced as in Class I, see 1.1.1., e.g., kòllò kola nut, kòllè kola nuts, kòl bèndò: big kola nut, kòlì bèndwì big kola nuts. Others: jègemèyo Jamaican banana, sùmndo blacksmith trade, yòmndo dry wood.

Class V

The plural suffix is -ey and the singular suffix is -leŋ ~ -le.

1. Without allomorphic stems, e.g., b'ò:lèŋ a certain mushroom, b'ò:èy [r] mushrooms, b'ò:lè bèndòlèŋ big mushroom, b'ò:èy ([r] < b'wèy) bèndwèy big mushrooms. Others: kùleŋ yam, pè:leŋ leaf, pulèŋ navel, yò:leŋ rope.

2. With allomorphic stems. Two nouns, with different allomorphic patterns, were obtained for this class, e.g., yambaleŋ cassava, yambeey cassavas, yambale bèndòlèŋ big cassava, yambey bèndwèy big cassavas; gb'atò:leŋ a certain whip, gb'atùey whips, gb'atò:lè nìleŋ my whip, gb'atwèy (gb'atùèy ?) nì: my whips.

3. Residue: càlèn pumpkin, cyèèy [r] pumpkins, càlè
bèndòlèn big pumpkin, cyèèy [r] bèndwì big pumpkins.

Class VI

The plural suffix is -o: ~ -Z and the singular suffix
-lèn ~ -le. Note that the singular has a partitive sense
while the plural an aggregative or generic sense, e.g.,
cèngèlèn single stalk of a certain cane, cèngèò: clump of
cane, cèngèle wese:lèn dry stalk of cane, cèngè wese:yo
dry clump of cane. Other: kólikolilèn a certain kind of
straw.

Class VII

This class is composed of proper nouns. There are no
suffixes to indicate number, e.g., du name of a river near
the coast, d'uko: Kisi name for Monrovia, fàlà name for the
fifth son, gb'úkulo name of a certain town, jàwa: a man's
name.

KISI-ENGLISH WORD-LIST

Introduction

The following is a list of words collected during the
writer's study of Kisi at the University of California,
Berkeley. It includes nouns, verbs, adjectives, particles,
and words whose class was not determined. Except for the
nouns, the form-classes of the words are assumed. Most of
the nouns are listed with their class membership, because
the writer's study was chiefly concerned with analyzing

number-suffixation of nouns. Some—whose membership had not been determined when the study ceased—are listed without their classes. A few verbs are listed in what the informant called the infinitive form. Where an imperative existed and no infinitive, the imperative form is listed. (This is not to say that these verbs do not have infinitive forms. It is just that they were not found in the data.)

The words are listed in alphabetical order, following the English order except with the following modifications: non-English symbols follow the English (e.g., /b'/ after /b/); long vowels follow short vowels; the tones are listed in the order—high, mid, low.

The translations for the most part are those given by the informant. Since no intensive ethnological investigation accompanied the linguistic, some of the translations may need to be modified in the light of further ethnological data.

KISI-ENGLISH WORD-LIST

/b/

- | | |
|---|---|
| báa: IID, Monday market-day. | bàwo IIC, fork of a tree. |
| bàa: IID, hand. | bèllo grass; dirt. |
| bàey IIE, species of egg-plant (very small, sometimes called 'bitter-ball egg-plant'). | bembo: IIC, certain small, upright drum. |
| balen IIA, one bunch of rice stalks tied together. | bèngi short (in terms of height). |
| ballo IIC, spear. | beè:ŋ slow. |
| bàllo IIC, waterfall, rapid. | bendo IIA, big. |
| bámbey IIE, certain small, imported bell. | békió IIC, compound of living quarters, barrack, governmental administrative quarters of present day. |
| bándi:ó IIC, boundary. | bèlò: I, rat (generalized term, i.e., the genus). |
| bando: IIC, plank (i.e., western) bed. | bèndo I, brother (older than person speaking). |
| bandu long. | bèngon small particles of rice left over after winnowing. |
| bánán IIB, oil made from oil-palm kernels. | bèngo: IIC, foot. |
| bàsò: the process of clearing the land for cultivation. | bəngu underneath. |
| ba:ka: small meal comparable to our "bite to eat" or "snack," not one of the usual meals. | bəwo I, species of tree (perhaps cam wood, it is used in making a certain red dye); the red dye. |
| | be:lòan uptown (i.e., upper section of town). |
| | bid'i:ŋ twenty. |

bollo IIC, short, steep
 rise of ground.
 bômndo I, uncle.
 bôlô: VII, certain personal
 name (man's).
 bômbile IIIA, certain lit-
 tle iron, hand musical
 instrument.
 bôbô: much.
 bô: IIC, species of over-
 hanging foliage.
 bô:lên IIA, feather.
 bô:lên IVA, broad-rimmed
 felt hat.
 bômbo: I, pig.
 bünde IIIA, cough.
 bündûnc: I, girl under
 training in a secret
 society.

/b'/

b'andela huge granite
 rock with a flat top.
 b'andikô:lînc: I, person from
 Sierra Leone.
 b'ândo: IIC, house or
 building on secret soci-
 ety's (girls') training-
 center.
 b'î Catch! (or Hold!).
 b'î:ngi short.
 b'ôllên IVA, head.
 b'ôndô IIC, secret socie-
 ty's (girls') training-
 center.
 b'ôngâ:ndo IIC, conferencê,
 meeting.
 b'ôlô banana.
 b'ôlô: IIC, bag.
 b'ô:la: peacock-green.
 b'ô:lên V, species of mush-
 room (dry-season mush-
 room, does not grow in
 clusters, wide, tall).
 b'ûlô: IIC, horn (musical
 instrument).
 b'ûlô: VII, certain person-
 al name (woman's).
 b'ûlô: IIC, cave.

/c/

cako I, small pet monkey.
 calên V, pumpkin.
 cando a cry (usually refers
 to the lamentations con-
 nected with ceremonies on
 the third day following a
 person's death).
 canjley IIIA, friendship.
 cângullo I, species of small
 catfish.
 cápó many times.
 cêyo IIC, fight.
 cêkô: IIC, certain kind of
 rattle (made of wood, gourd
 and leather; it is used by
 the men and played in
 threes).
 cêlêgb'ô: I, human baby.
 cêngêlên IIB, sugar-cane.
 cêngêlên VI, single stalk of
 a species of cane (similar
 to the sugar-cane, but not
 sweet).
 cêyo IIC, house.
 cîey IIIA, mortar (instrument
 in which grain is beaten).
 cîe:y IIIA, farm.
 cîi:ô/cîi:yo I, bush-cow
 (i.e., buffalo).
 cîli:nde IIIA, iron (the
 metal).
 cînde IIIA, tooth.
 cîó: IIIB, town.
 cîyo: I, slave.
 cî:ye IIIA, stump of a tree.
 cócô quick.
 cócôl last-night.
 cócoey IIIA, lip.
 cókânco: I, toad.
 cóm Teach! (or Show!).
 cóndey song.
 cóngo IIC, shoulder.
 cóo: up (by means of power
 other than one's own).
 cóo:lên IIA, small cowwo tree;
 a branch of the cowwo tree.
 cópio: I, tree-squirrel.
 cówwô I, possum.

cowwo I, species of tree
 (its leaves are used to
 make a black dye).
 co:co up (by means of
 one's own power).
 cò Bury! (e.g., cò ndú
 Bury him!).
 cò fat, thick.
 cón Stick! (the object has
 to be flung, e.g., cón
 ndú Stick it!).
 cú Chew! e.g., cú mómó:
 Chew [the] rice!
 cuambò: young (referring
 to age-class).
 cùillo/cwillo I, porcupine.
 cundó: dust.
 cundo: I, owl.
 cundú Sing!
 cunndó smell.
 cuo: to beat (as in hit-
 ting).
 cùo: IIC, spoon.
 cùey IIIA, ax.
 cùindo/cwindo I, goat.
 cùwò: to throw down.
 cùwò: to down a person in
 wrestling.
 cú: Bring [it to me]! (the
 verb implies motion).
 cwá Take!
 cwè:leŋ IIB, drop or little
 bit of oil.
 cwè:lèŋ tonight.
 cwí Grind! e.g., cwí kón
 Grind that!

/d/

dandò: IIC, hoe; canoe.
 dèngùlleŋ dèngùleŋ IIA,
 live coal.
 dìo: IIC, doorway.
 dìò: eating.
 dìwò: red.
 dòku:ò I, duck.
 du VII, the name of a cer-
 tain river in Liberia.

/d'/

d'án an area ten or fifteen
 miles away from town where
 a few families are settled;
 it is not considered a
 real town.
 d'á:làa: IID, valley.
 d'èmbò: IIC, abdomen.
 d'e:mbu a lick.
 d'élò: I, chigger.
 d'éló: I, cow-fly.
 d'lámbo: to converse.
 d'li:leŋ this morning.
 d'índó IIC, whorl.
 d'íù ripe.
 d'í: Pile! e.g., d'í: leŋ
 Pile [it on the] ground!
 d'í:lèŋ day after tomorrow.
 d'ò:ma: IID, gown, shirt.
 d'ò:sùwò: I, hunter.
 d'ukò: VII, the Kisi name for
 Monrovia.
 d'umboey clay pot for cool-
 ing water; certain wind
 musical instrument made of
 clay.
 d'umboey knot of a tree.
 d'úndé IIIA, fish-hook.

/f/

fàlà VII, the name for the
 fifth son.
 fàngàa: IID, crowd.
 fàyià VII, the name for the
 sixth son.
 fəfə: IIC, eave of a house.
 fè:ya: IID, underbrush; sea-
 son for clearing the under-
 brush; (in plural) farms
 which have been cleared of
 underbrush.
 fínnà VII, the name for the
 third daughter.
 fófóló: IIC, empty turtle,
 snail, crab, etc., shell.
 fólo: IIC, canyon.

fòlo: I, species of fish
(its colors are black
and brown or brown and
white).
fòlògb'o: IIC, mat made
from the pith of the
raffia-palm.
fúló: IIC, dowry.
funden IVA, cotton boll,
cotton bush, or portion
of seeded cotton.

/g/

gánga: IID, very large mat
made from raffia-palm
branches.

/gb'/

gb'á exclamation of doubt.
gb'aka: VII, certain per-
sonal name (man's).
gb'ana VII, honorary name
given to the first wo-
man to be initiated into
a secret society.
gb'andi VII, the Gbandi
tribe.
gb'andilo VII, a certain
town.
gb'andino: I, Gbandi person.
gb'andiwe:ندن IVA, sweet-
potato.
gb'añja: IID, (a bunch or
potfull of) potato
greens.
gb'angb'a: IID, certain
type of mat.
gb'atò:len V, a certain de-
corated leather whip, for-
merly used on human beings
but now only ornamental.
gb'atùe:yo imported
machete.
gb'á:ndo IIIA, side of the
face.
gb'á:sálen IIB, okra.
gb'èlò: IIC, bed (the gen-
eralized term).
gb'ènjó: IIC, general

festivity (at baby's Birth,
return of someone from long
trip, etc., not necessarily
accompanied by a feast).
gb'èngb'óyó IIC, stool (speci-
fic object).
gb'óngb'ò: IIC, stool (in-
definite object).
gb'ó:lá: IID, tall, mature
oil-palm tree.
gb'è:ngb'à VII, certain per-
sonal name (man's).
gb'èno: IIC, chair.
gb'i:gb'i: particle which
emphasizes possession.
gb'ógb'óé:ó IIC, small
private farm.
gb'okogb'okogb'oko an excla-
mation of wonder at some-
thing almost beyond belief.
gb'ów Oh!
gb'úkulo VII, the name of a
certain Liberian town.
gb'úkuo IIC, mumps.

/h/

halamèlèká god; heaven
(see mèlèká).
hàw today.
hèe:mndo IIC, gourd.
hèndo: IIC, abscess, swelling.
hèlle IIIA, salt.
híní Lie down!
hòllo IVA, mushroom (in-
definite object, no ref-
erence to its species).
hòo: IIC, farm after the main
crop has been harvested.
hòlten IVA, mushroom (speci-
fic object, no reference to
its species).
hòye IIIA, wind; cold.
hòlla face.
hòlten IIA, eye.
hòndò: to blow a wind
(musical) instrument.
hulò: to blow.
hùmbò white.
hùndo IIC, swamp.
hùno: to come.

hò:ey IIIA, torn.

/j/

jàwa: VII, certain personal name (man's).

jègemèyo IVB, Jamaican banana.

/k/

kàa: IID, attic.

kàa: IIB, dye.

káká very much.

kala: to love.

kama: elephant.

kàmba: IID, certain type of basket (usually large and wide).

kàmbe: o IIC, basket.

kàndo: IIC, circular stick to which is attached a certain kind of fish net.

kàndò: to start.

kániéy IIIA, silver money.

kángb'o: I, pigeon.

kángó: IIC, deep-set eye.

kangwá (plural), termites.

kasa species of rat (brownish-red in coloring, lives in marshy land).

kawwe IIIA, bean.

kawwe IIIA, smoking-pipe.

kaya: IID, certain kind of basket used by women in fishing.

kende IIIA, canoe-like wooden drum; seven-stick wooden "xylophone."

kénden IIB, snake; arrow.

kèndò strong.

ke:a VII, the name of a certain river in Kisi territory.

kèe:leŋ IIB, raffia-palm branch without leaves.

kèe:ndo I, squirrel.

kèkula VII, certain personal name (man's).

kèley IIE, ring.

kèmbèy IIIA, nut.

kèndo: good.

kèna I, uncle.

kesey IIIA, neck.

kèwo IIC, bow (the weapon).

kiá Give [it to me]!

kiallo I, deer.

kièndò: to pick.

kièndò: to tighten a drum.

kio:leŋ IVA, silk kerchief.

kisey IIE, pepper (the vegetable).

kisino: I, Kisi person.

klama:leŋ IVA, certain musical string instrument.

koko: IIC, skull.

kòlää: IID, cloth.

kóli VII, certain personal name (man's).

kólikolileŋ VI, single stalk of a certain species of straw (similar to the cane but having a non-segmented, hollow center).

kólio: Thursday market-day in Gbandi area.

kòllò IVB, kola nut.

kòlo: brownish matter taken off of rice in process of polishing.

kóndá: IID, temporary farm set up apart from the village.

kóndo IIC, door.

kóndó: IIC, elevated shelter for chickens or goats; the name of a particular secret society.

kóngiló IIC, corner.

kóngillo I, rooster.

kòtògb'òlòleŋ IIA, testicle.

kowayo IIC, shoe.

kó:kó: IIC, scarf; funnel.

ko:wa: to crow.

ko:aŋ (plural) IIB, blood; medicine.

kó Walk [away]!

kò:leŋ IVA, skin (on a person).

kàfiyo: IIC, iron pot.

káfo: IIC, baggage trunk.

kóli VII, certain personal name (man's).

kòllo IIC, heart.
 kòmnde fiber made from the
 palm tree.
 kòndo I, species of large
 catfish.
 kón Shake! e.g., kón wala:
 Shake [the] mat!
 kóngo: IIC, river-bank.
 kó: species of snake (brown
 in coloring, poisonous).
 kò: IIC, back.
 kò:lì behind.
 kò:sò: IIC, chronic illness.
 kùey IIIA, heart of the oil-
 palm flower.
 kùlen V, yam.
 kùlè:y IIIA, large feast to
 honor the dead; large
 feast associated with the
 secret societies.
 kufo: IIC, seed.
 kùmbàyukùno: I, Buzi person.
 kumnde IIIA, smoke.
 kúnda: IID, heap, group,
 aggregation.
 kúu:ndo IIC, bundle of five
 to seven balls tied to-
 gether.
 kù:siéy IIIA, razor.
 kù:ò IIC, cheek.
 kwè:o: IIC, debt.
 kwiyá: stale rice.
 kwi:o I, alligator.

/l/

làbelàno: I, Liberian person.
 lakaŋ year before last.
 làmndo IIC, gravy, stew,
 soup; cooked greens.
 là:pòm last year.
 lebengu under, underneath.
 lèey IIIA, star.
 lèniŋ inside.
 léo: I, bee.
 le:lens: I, person from
 French Guinea.
 lèndenŋ world, earth, coun-
 try, piece of land.
 lè:ndo IIC, indigenous ma-
 chete.

lio: horn (of an animal).
 liwa: wet.
 lí:ndó I, species of bird
 (very small, eats the
 cultivated rice).
 lomndenŋ IVA, human penis; tail.
 lólò: IIC, thigh.
 lèmbò: IIC, trousers (singu-
 lar).
 lònŋo: I, rabbit.
 lòo: to strike, hit, flog.
 ló: IIC, market.
 lò:kwe when, at what time?
 lúm IIA, plaza; area outside
 of the town where children
 usually play.
 lùmbò: IIC, raffia-palm.
 lùmnde IIIA, very deep spot
 in an expanse of water
 (e.g., river, lake, sea,
 etc.).
 lùmndo I, very large child.
 lùmò: burning.

/m/

màa: IID, term covering cer-
 tain 'sins' committed by
 men (e.g., peeking on wo-
 men's "bush-school").
 málló I, species of worm (used
 as bait in fishing).
 màma grandmother.
 mànjàa: IID, chief's farm.
 màsa: chief.
 mà:ley grain of rice.
 mbilio IIC, bass drum.
 mbò:ya: IID, (watery) soup.
 mendo IIC, nose.
 mèlèkà (same as halamèlèkà).
 mènđan (plural) IIB, water.
 mè:leŋ IIB, breast (i.e., mam-
 mary gland).
 mm no (an exclamation).
 mm yes (an exclamation).
 mósillo IIC, certain kind of
 hat.
 mò:mndo dew.
 mó:mó: cooked rice.
 mò:y IIIA, knife.
 mùyyo I, mosquito.

mu:ŋ two (in counting).
mwe:án (plural) IIB, liquor.

/n/

náa: IID, sickness.
náa:ndo: VII, one of the months of the year (the informant did not know its English equivalent).
náa:ŋ fine, beautiful.
nánu here.
nán some time ago.
nan seasonal.
náwo I, cattle (in general, i.e., bovine, but singular).
nda there.
nde mother.
néyo IIC, road.
ne:na who?
nkwá now, just.
nilèbèlò: species of mushroom (known as "rat's-ear" mushroom in English).
nilen IIA, ear.
ní:kàné Good morning! (a greeting).

/ñ/

ñà:yo: I, cat.
ñèè:ñè anything.

/ŋ/

ŋga: three.
ŋgèso: IIC, Sunday market-day.
ŋgó: I, brother (younger speaking to older, used in address).
ŋòlò: to boil (something).
ŋo:ŋo:ndo I, bull-frog.

/o/

ów Ouch! (an exclamation).

/p/

pàa: IID, bone.

pánga: IID, farmhouse (not the permanent, recognized sleeping-place).
pàngéy moon, month.
páwo/páwwo IIC, sore.
pa:len sun.
pá:ndo: old (of human beings).
pá:wa: IID, pay, salary.
pélo: species of vegetation used as a cooking-vegetable.
pema:len IIA, very small path.
pembey hill.
péngo: I, housefly.
pèten IIA, egg.
péwo I, hog.
pè:len V, leaf.
pé:ngò: IIC, flower of the "cotton-tree."
pèè:len certain kind of rope used in climbing palm trees.
pèla: to belch.
pèngéy IIIA, plank of wood.
péy Empty! e.g., péy kòfiyo: Empty [the] pot!
pé: Ask! e.g., pé: ndú Ask (or Beg) him [for it]!
pé:y day before yesterday.
piándo: masculine.
pindyò: dark.
pio: IIIB, species of tree-fruit (looks something like a peanut).
piò rain.
piyo: IIC, river.
planden IVA, bamboo (in general); bamboo fife.
pongopongo: I, summer-pigeon.
pòo: I, boy; buddy (i.e., term of address between males of the same age).
pòo:mbò: boy; son.
powwo IIC, rock.
pò:lan (plural) IIB, human excretion.
pò: far, high.
pòo: palm cabbage.
pòndo: to sew.
pòwò/pòwwò IIC, white clay; poplar tree.
pùs:ndo/pwè:ndo I, species of striped rat.

pule soft spot on baby's head.
 pulen IIC, piece of intestine.
 pulen V, navel.
 pùlèn strip of cloth.
 pùlo: dirt.
 pùndòò: to make a paste by mashing leaves in water or wine.
 puso: IIC, ant-hill.
 putan ashes.
 pù:lù abroad, "western."
 pù:ndùlèn root.
 pwé:ŋ Forget! e.g., pwé:ŋ kón Forget that!

/r/

rànde mountain.

/s/

saa: sheep.
 sáná straight.
 sánio: IIC, bottle.
 sanga tired.
 sán gb'á: IID, certain upright drum.
 sáyálèn I, single stalk of elephant-grass.
 sà: VII, name for the first son.
 sà:saa: IID, fence.
 sa:sa: IID, chicken-basket.
 sèndo I, louse.
 sèsendo I, ant.
 siàllen rainy-season.
 siámndo I, guinea-fowl.
 siàndo I, driver-ant.
 siàna:/syàna: [to be a] permanent red.
 sèende beard.
 siña: fiber made from the raffia-palm.
 síngb'io: I, species of hawk (small, speckled).
 siyà VII, name of the first daughter.
 siyo: IIC, grave; a certain rattle (made of a gourd,

wrapped with beads, used by the women).
 sokono: I, medicine-man (witch-doctor).
 sòlò: to defecate.
 sòndò: IIC, mouth.
 sóo: I, horse.
 só:ndó IIC, hole.
 sòlo: I, species of frog.
 sòndòkòlo: I, very small village made up of farm houses.
 sòò: I, chicken.
 sùey IIIA, finger.
 sukà: IID, species of tree (it is used in making a brown dye).
 sùmndo IVB, blacksmith trade.
 sùmmo: I, blacksmith.
 sùndo IIC, pestle.
 sùnsun now, very soon.
 sumuno: I, boy under training in a secret society.
 sùsò: to cook something wrapped in leaves.
 sùsu:ò I, crocodile.
 sú:ndo: I, species of rat (it has a very pointed face and strong odor).
 sú:ndo: IIC, the front part of the penis.
 sùo I, fish.

/t/

tàa:ndo I, tobacco, snuff.
 tà:gb'aa: IID, thoracic chest.
 takala: IID, box of matches; match.
 tàllo IIC, bridge.
 tambaa: IID, certain musical instrument.
 tàmbátà: síey IIIA, tomato.
 tàmbillò I, leopard.
 tándapollo I, butterfly.
 tà:làa: IID, gourd cut in half (horizontally) to serve as a utensil in eating.
 tà: síey IIIA, proverb.
 téna aunt.
 têngòo: burnt wood.
 tewwo space left when tooth

falls out.
 teey IIIA, peanut (kernel and shell).
 tɛmblo: rape.
 tɛnéy IIIA, grain of sand.
 tɛngɔ: IIC, torch.
 tiáwo IIC, rice-stubble.
 tinda: IID, walking-stick.
 tí:ndo IIC, any long distance between two points.
 tɔngo: IIC, court-house.
 tɔngo: I, nephew.
 tɔno: to fry.
 tɔwa: IID, a musical instrument with seven strings comparable to the guitar.
 to:ma: IID, the name of a certain secret society.
 to ten.
 tɔgb'ɔ: I, baboon.
 tɔmndo I, monkey.
 túfú Spit!
 túlé Urinate!
 tumbɛ VII, honorary name given to a man who has finished bush-school training.
 tundo I, dog.
 túndú Bend! e.g., túndú yomndo Bend [the] stick!
 twɛyo: to hear or listen; to wash (something other than clothes).
 twɛyo: to roast (something).
 twiyo: to dig (with fingers or paws like a dog or possum).

/w/

wáa: planting with a hoe.
 wála: IID, mat.
 wallo IIC, work.
 wana what?
 wána:wána anybody.
 wáwo IIB, oil-palm tree.
 wá:nden IVA, nest.
 wesa dry.
 wísley meat.
 wò:w ugly.

wòlo: I, species of bird (similar in appearance to the North American quail).
 wɔ:ndò bad, unpleasant.
 wùlen IIA, knee.

/y/

yàlàa: IID, net.
 yambalen V, cassava.
 yànɔ: to set (something).
 yáw Cook!
 yawlen IVA, belt.
 yawo IIC, paper, leather, skin.
 yà:yey IIE, indigenous jingling anklet.
 yà:wèy IIE, onion.
 yè:gb'ándio: IIC, gun.
 yè:là: sweet.
 ye:nden IVA, hair; fire.
 yé:ye IIIA, rice-seed for planting.
 yòlan dance, dancing.
 yòmndo IVB, green tree; dry wood.
 yòmɔ: to break something which is solid (e.g., stick, bone, metal, rock, etc.).
 yòndo: IIC, bush.
 yò:len V, rope.
 yòndo IIA, buttock; gift which comes from a distant place.
 yo:sɔ: IIC, middle-aged oil-palm; bolt of yarn.
 yungo: IIC, family; (in plural) the offspring of plural wives; hearth (group of three stones in the center of which is built the fire for cooking).

ENDNOTES

- (1) For a general introduction to the writer's study of Kisi see "A Provisional Phonemic Analysis of Kisi," KASP, No. 2, pp. 89-102.
- (2) For syntactic reasons the proper nouns, which have no such suffixes, are also incorporated into this form class.
- (3) There was insufficient data to determine the "parts of speech" with precision. There seem to be—in addition to the nouns—verbs, possessive and non-possessive pronouns, adjectives, and particles.
- (4) Abbreviations and symbols used in this article are the following: S(singular), P (plural), M (modified), NM (non-modified), -Z (zero suffix), v or V (vowel), - (morphologically alternating with).
- (5) There is some non-obligatory syntacto-phonemic change. Stem-final consonants assimilate to the point of articulation of the post-posed attributive. Assimilation is often absent in slow utterances.
- (6) The diagonal bar separates two recordings of the same word. Words thus indicated seem to be free variations. Where words have been reconstructed from the data without having been checked with the informant, the reconstruction has been indicated with the symbol [r]. Sometimes the original transcription is also given.
- (7) There are a few forms so much at variance with the others that it would be unwise to set them up in separate classes. Perhaps their transcription was inaccurate.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MEETINGS

The Kroeber Anthropological Society in the past has occasionally sent notices of meetings to all its members. However, owing to the increase in the post card rate, this policy has been abandoned. In the future, only members living within the San Francisco Bay area will receive post cards. Other members may find information concerning recent meetings of the Society in this terminal section of the Papers.

The topic, speaker, and date of all meetings of the Society since November, 1951, follows. Other talks of anthropological interest are also noted. Should any other anthropological society wish to submit the requisite information concerning their meetings, the Society will gladly include it in the next listing.

Kroeber Anthropological Society

- Topic: "Leslie White and Evolutionism."
Speaker: Dr. Kenneth Bock, Assistant Professor of Sociology and Social Institutions, University of California.
Date: December 14, 1951.
- Topic: "A Sociological Analysis of Race Relations."
Speaker: Dr. Tamotsu Shibutani, Assistant Professor of Sociology and Social Institutions, University of California.
Date: January 11, 1952.
- Topic: "San Juan Atzingo—a mountain village of Central Mexico." (Illus.)
Speaker: Mr. John Bushnell, Graduate student, Department of Anthropology, University of California.
Date: February 29, 1952.

Kroeber Anthropological Society and Anthropology Discussion Group, University of California

- Topic: "Problems of Modernization in Southern Turkey." (Illus.)
Speaker: Dr. Wolfram Eberhard, Associate Professor of Sociology and Social Institutions, University of California.
Date: March 27, 1952.
- Topic: "Japan, with a Peek at the Future." (Illus.)
Speaker: Dr. Ronald Olson, Professor of Anthropology, University of California.
Date: April 11, 1952.

Anthropology Discussion Group,
University of California

Topic: "The African Bushman." (Films and slides.)
Speaker: Mr. Thomas Larson, Graduate student, University of Capetown,
South Africa.
Date: March 12, 1952.