A CLASSIFIED VOCABULARY OF THE TURKANA
IN NORTHEASTERN KENYA

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FOREWORD

The Turkana people, Eastern-Nilotic speakers (Gregersen, 1977), live in a semi-desert in northwestern Kenya. They call themselves "Ngiturukana" and their language "Ngaturukana". Most of them live in the Turkana District, Rift Valley Province. The population of the District is about 140,000 (Kenya Population Census, 1979).

This research on their vocabulary was carried out during my anthropological survey between July, 1982 and January, 1989, around Kakuma, a small town 120 km northwest of Lodwar, the center of the District. Their vocabulary was collected on the basis of Yukawa's questionnaire (Yukawa, 1979). The main informants were Messrs. Albert Ardung, Robert Nagiro, and Lokipaka Rapo. The former two speak English and Swahili, the latter Swahili only besides Turkana. Some special terms of livestock management (Ohta, 1984; 1987) and classification of animal kingdom (Itani, 1980) have already been published.

On the Turkana people, Gulliver (1951; 1955) made a pioneering ethnographical study. On their language, studies were made by Anderson (n.d.), Heine (1980), Best (1983), Dimmendaal (1983), and Barrett (1988). Studies on the languages of neighboring ethnic groups (Kiggen, 1953a; Kiggen, 1953b; Verona Fathers, 1972; Nagashima, 1983) may also be useful for those who are interested.

NOTES ON THE USE OF THIS VOCABULARY LIST

Examples

[a] 54-07 clan :ategger/ngateggerin;
emacar/ngimacarin
[b] 24-01 to eat :akinyam /TA; akimuj /KA
[c] 46-48 to take (sb. somewhere) :akirik, arikor /TO
[d] 1-01 head :akou/ngakes, ngakoui
[e] 78-01 object, thing :ibore, iborosit/ngiboro
[f] 41-16 tree-trunk :atorom/ngatoroma a eketoi

1. One item has a serial number, English, and Turkana.
2. The number before the hyphen (54 in Example [a]) indicates that this term belongs to the 54th category (i.e. Society) of the following classification list, and the number after the hyphen (07 in Example [a]) indicates that this is the 7th item in the category.
3. When several terms of the Turkana are applicable to one item, Turkana terms are delimited by ";" as in Examples [a] and [b].
4. Abbreviations following Turkana verbs (/TA, /TO, /KA, /KO) indicate whether the verb is a TO-verb (/TA, /TO) or K1-verb (/KA, /KO), and whether its characteristic vowel is "A" (/TA, /KA) or "O" (/TO, /KO).
5. Verbs derived from the same stem are delimited by "," as in Example [c].
6. Singular and plural forms of nouns are delimited by "/" as in Examples [a], [d], [e], and [f].
7. When one singular form has two plural forms as in Example [d], two plural forms are delimited by ",". When two singular forms have a common plural form as in Example [e], two singular forms are delimited by ",".

8. When one item is described by a combination of terms (Example [f]), it should be read as [(sing.) atoroma a eketoil] and [(pl.) ngatoroma a eketoil].

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I. HUMAN AND ANIMAL BODY

1. Head

1-01 head : akou/ngakes, ngakoui
1-02 brain : ngadam
1-03 spine : eutune/ngiutune
1-04 occiput : amedo/ngamedoi (lit. os occipitale)
1-05 hair of head : etimat/ngitim
1-06 white hair : akoruoit/ngakoruo
1-07 baldness : angole/ngangolei (this term also means white patch on the forehead of livestock);
apaire/ngapairei (lit. scar of the burn on the skin, bald place without plants);
apalore/ngapalorei (this term means that nothing exists on the surface, e.g. desert)

1-08 face : ereet/ngireetin
1-09 forehead : akitapa/ngakitapai
1-10 wrinkles : arinyoit/ngarinyo
1-11 eye : akong/ngakonyen
1-12 eyebrow : akiirit/ngakiir
1-13 eyelid : amuny a akong (lit. skin of eye)
1-14 eyelash : akiirit/ngakiir
1-15 eyeball : ecopot/ngicop; eburet/ngibure (lit. globe)
1-16 pupil of eye : itaok a akong
1-17 nose : ekume/ngikumes
1-18 nostril : epuke/ngipukel a ekume
1-19 mouth : akituk/ngakituka
1-20 lip : eponoi/ngipon
1-21 tongue : angajep/ngangajepa
1-22 uvula, meat of uvula : angirit/ngangirito
1-23 meat of uvula and gums : ejakileit/ngjakilei
1-24 tooth, incisor : ekyalai/ngikyal
1-25 molar : ekaturongoit/ngikaturoongol
1-26 canine : lokyalaangok/talokyalaangok (lit. teeth of dog)
1-27 cheek : amatengan/ngamatengan
1-28 side head : ekitinyo/ngikitiny
1-29 lower jaw, chin : abokony/nabokonyin
1-30 beard, mustache : epenek/ngipeneka
1-31 ear : akit/ngaki
1-32 earlobe : ebonibonit/ngibonibon
1-33 neck : eluute/ngiluutei
1-34 area from neck to chest : emosiring/ngimosiringan
1-35 nape : asidikidik/ngasidikidikya;
esigirigir/ngisigirigiryo (lit. mane)
1-36 throat : edokole/ngidokolei
1-37 tonsil : egooroit/ngigooroi
1-38 Adam's apple : etole/ngitolei (lit. dewlap of cattle, etc.)

2. Body

2-01 body, torso : akwan/ngawat
2-02 skin : amuny/ngamunyn
2-03 body hair : ajulot/ngajul
2-04 body hair (which is straight and long, e.g. donkey's tail)
2-05 to be hairy /TA
2-06 shoulder : ekeper/ngikeperin
2-07 chest : erarum/ngirarumo
2-08 breast : ekisina/ngikisin; esikina/ngisikin
2-09 teat : etupanit/ngitupan
2-10 belly, abdomen : akooki/ngakookis
2-11 pit of stomach : esidepidep/ngisidepidepyo
2-12 navel : akapoli/ngakapoliya
2-13 lower belly : alipong/ngaliponga
2-14 armpit : akirididi/ngakirididy
2-15 hair of armpit, underarm hair
2-16 side of body : esep/ngisepyon
2-17 back of waist : aabor/ngaaborya (lit. rear, backward)
2-18 loin : alidet/ngalideta a aabor (alidet: a hollow)
2-19 back of body : akau/ngakauwa
2-20 back: lower half : eguru/ngigurai
2-21 back: lower than 2-20, higher than 2-22 : acir/ngacirin
2-22 hip, buttock : ekawosiwosit/ngikawosiwosi; epateit/ngipate (lit. meat in the area of back of the upper thigh)
2-23 anus : ewosin/ngiwire
2-24 penis : amiri/ngamiryo
2-25 testicle : etout/ngitou
2-26 vulva : akibony/ngabonyo
2-27 clitoris : emonire
2-28 pubic hair : etimat a alipong; ajulot a alipong

3. Arm
3-01 arm : akan/ngakan
3-02 hand : nidapal a akan
3-03 palm of hand : tooma a akan (lit. inside of hand)
3-04 back of hand : kidyaama a akan
3-05 fist : abunakinet a akan (abunakin: to grasp); akilulung a akan (akilulung: to make round)
3-06 finger, toe : ekimuun/ngimoioy
3-07 thumb : ekimuun loapolon (lit. big finger)
3-08 forefinger : ekimuun loooci (lit. small finger)
3-09 middle finger : ekimuun loalokiding (lit. finger in the middle)
3-10 third finger : ekimuun looci (lit. small finger)
3-11 little finger : ekimuun lokewesan
3-12 fingernail : emaagerit/ngimaager; emaagoroit/ngimaagor
3-13 wrist : egecot/ngigece
3-14 upper arm : akalokiding/ngakalokidingo a akan
3-15 forearm : ekipiis/ngikipiiso a akan
3-16 elbow : ekurunyunyu/ngikurunyunya; esidongoror/ngisidongorora

4. Leg
4-01 leg, foot : akeju/ngakejen
4-02 thigh : akalokiding/ngakalokidingo a akeju
4-03 knee : akung/ngakungin
4-04 knee cap : apurukuc/ngapurukuco
4-05 upper part of leg : akalokiding/ngakalokidingo a akeju
4-06 lower part of leg : ekipiis/ngikipiiso a akeju
4-07 shin : akatoroongot/ngakatoroongoi
4-08 calf of leg : akiring a ekipiis (lit. meat of lower part of leg)
4-09 ankle : etobolait/ngitobolai
4-10 foot : akiceket/ngakiceketa (akicak: to step on);
      nidapal a akeju
4-11 sole : etau a akeju (lit. heart of foot);
      tooma a akeju (lit. inside of foot)
4-12 heel : atitinyo/ngatitiny
4-13 footprint : akeju/ngakejen (lit. foot);
      akiceket/ngakiceketa (akicak: to step on)
4-14 footsteps, footfalls : aruonut a akeju (lit. sound of foot)

5. Inside of body

5-01 bone : akoit/ngakoio
5-02 bone marrow : akimet a akoit (lit. oil of bone)
5-03 joint : atubet/ngatubeta (akitub: to cut off)
5-04 skull (human skull including lower jaw) : akulului/ngakululuyo
5-05 shoulder blade, : akoit a eseget
5-06 collarbone, clavicle : akoit a elaagamit
5-07 backbone, sternum : akoit a atorob
5-08 rib : amaran/ngamaran
5-09 backbone : akoit a eguru
5-10 hip bone : akoit a ekalokot
5-11 blood : ngaakot
5-12 vein : akep/ngakepe
5-13 tendon : amoriit/ngamori
5-14 heart : etau/ngitai
5-15 diaphragm : akab/ngakabua
5-16 trachea : eporoto/ngiporotoi
5-17 lung : euko/ngiukoi
5-18 esophagus : lonya/talonya
5-19 stomach, the 1st stomach of ruminants : abol/ngabol
5-20 the 2nd stomach of ruminants : amekeni/ngamekeni
5-21 the 3rd stomach of ruminants : apunuka/ngapunukai
5-22 the 4th stomach of ruminants : atenus/ngatenusyo
5-23 liver : emany/ngimanyin
5-24 spleen : etid/ngitidai
5-25 gall-bladder : apid/ngapidya
5-26 bile : ngakipi a apid (lit. water of gall-bladder)
5-27 intestine, small intestine : amalitenyi/ngamalitenyi
5-28 large intestine : epooli/ngipoolya
5-29 kidney : engalura/ngingalur
5-30 urinary bladder : ekulam/ngikulamya
5-31 placenta : angasep/ngangasepa
5-32 womb : aperit/ngaperito
6. Anatomy of livestock

6-01 skull (animal skull excluding lower jaw) : abelekek/ngabelekekye
6-02 muzzle part of skull : ngasue
6-03 a part of muzzle of skull : ngakatarabai
6-04 frontal part of skull (which remains after taking off the muzzle part of skull <ngasue> 6-02 from <abelekek> 6-01)
6-05 bone inside the ear : eperekecuna/ngiperekecunai; ekulo/ngikuloi
6-06 meat of uvula and gums : angirit/ngangiriti
6-07 forelimb : akuwat/ngakuwas
6-08 area around shoulder blade : eseget/ngisegeta
6-09 cartilage on the edge of shoulder blade : ekapeleekat/ngikapeleekai; etangarubobo/ngitangarooboi
6-10 upper arm, brachium : areteny/ngaretenyo (when roasted); akalokiding/ngakalokidingo a akuwat (when boiled)
6-11 upper half of upper arm : enyamu a areteny
6-12 lower half of upper arm : nakibony a areteny
6-13 forearm : asukonguro/ngasukonguroi (when roasted); ekipiis/ngikipiiso a akuwat (when boiled)
6-14 upper half of forearm : ekurunyunyu a asukonguro
6-15 lower half of forearm : akung a asukonguro
6-16 head of ulna : ekurunyunyu/ngikurunyunya; esidongoror/ngisidongorora (lit. elbow)
6-17 hind leg : amuro/ngamuroi
6-18 thigh (area of femur) : akilelyang/ngakilelyanga (when roasted); akalokiding/ngakalokidingo a amuro (when boiled)
6-19 upper half of thigh : nakibony a akilelyang
6-20 lower part of thigh : enyamu a akilelyang
6-21 head of femur : ejutanyit/ngijutanya
6-22 meat in the area of front thigh : amanakileng/ngamanakilenga
6-23 meat in the area of back of thigh : epateit/ngipate
6-24 cartilage around the knee joint, or in the foot of camels : egei/ngigeiya
6-25 meat in the back of knee joint : apokupok/ngapokupokyay
6-26 area of tibia : ekipiis, ekipisis/ngikipiiso
6-27 upper part of tibia : enyamu a ekipiis a amuro
6-28 lower part of tibia : nakodoso a ekipiis a amuro
6-29 joint of ossa : akillbicet/ngakillibico; akibilicit/ngakibilico metatarsalia and os digitorum, knee joint
6-30 head of os calcis : nakodoso/ngakodoso
6-31 spur of a ruminant's leg : egecot/ngigece
6-32 foot of animals: emolokonyit/ngimolokony (lit. area of ossa digitorum, area beneath the knee or hock of animals)
6-33 hoof: emaagoroi/ngimaagor
6-34 area consisted of head, neck, rib and upper back: amosiling/ngamosilingai (consisted of <akou> 1-01, <eluute> 1-33, and <ngicocok> 6-35)
6-35 area consisted of rib and upper back: ngicocok
6-36 chest to belly: atorob/ngatorobo
6-37 flank: akolikoli/ngakolikolya (a part of <atorob> 6-36)
6-38 flank (a part of): apoli/ngapolya
6-39 costal cartilage: engaretanit/ningaretan
6-40 sternum: akacockomoit/ngakacorom
6-41 area around collar bone: elagamit
6-42 area around the top of sternum, around dewlap: asalikait/ngasalika
6-43 horny pad on the chest of a camel: aekit/ngaekita
6-44 upper half of dewlap area: abokolim/ngabokolimo a ngicocok
6-45 lower half of dewlap area: abokolim/ngabokolimo a atorob
6-46 area beneath the shoulder blade: akorimeu/ngakorimeuo: akadalat/ngakadalai
6-47 area between base of neck and back: amejakut/ngamejakui
6-48 hump of camels & zebu cattle: aruk/ngarukya
6-49 side of body (9-13th ribs): esep/ngisepyon
6-50 area of 10-11st dorsal vertebra to 2-3rd lumbar vertebra: eguru/ngigurai
6-51 meat of back of <eguru> 6-50: lomorokin
6-52 area behind 3-4th lumbar vertebra: acir/ngacirin
6-53 top area of <eguru> 6-50 & <acir> 6-52: akaluwat/ngakaluwai
6-54 meat around os sacrum: engobot/ngingoboto
6-55 area around hip bone: ekalokot/ngikalokoi
6-56 area of <acir> 6-52 & <ekalokot> 6-55 together: etudeit/ngitudei; etuli/ngitulin
6-57 area around tuber ischiadicum: ekisongot/ngikisongoi
6-58 base of hones, ears, and teeth: atorom/ngatoroma
6-59 joint: esingiremem/ngisingirememya
6-60 area of tongue, esophagus, trachea, lung and heart together: aropio
6-61 udder of mammal: aeket/ngaeketa
6-62 part found in the udder or testicles of an animal: akiryat/ngakiry (akiryat na aeket; akiryat na etout)
fiber taken from tendons  aput/ngaputon
meat which was cut together with the hide while skinning and stripped off afterwards  apoet
meat which is pared from inside of a hide after stripping off  ngakidanges
fat around the tail of sheep  asonyok/ngasyoka
tendon along the backbone  alari/ngalari

Physiological phenomena

7-01 tears  ngakiyo
7-02 to shed tears atoiyar ngakiyo /TA (ngakiyo: 7-01)
7-03 to wink  akiruap /KA
7-04 nasal mucus  esuruma/ngisuruma
7-05 to blow one's nose  akiyanga, aukiuny /TA
7-06 to pick one's nose  akitak ekume /KA (akitak: to take out sth. by fingers)
7-07 to twitch one's nose  akinyaliyo /KO (this term conveys a sense of insulting sb.)
7-08 [heart] to beat  akidong etau /KA
    quickly, to throb with excitement  akidong etau lokajokon /KA
7-10 breath  ekiyanganu
7-11 to breathe  akiyanga /KA
7-12 to breathe quickly  akiyanga atipei /KA
7-13 to breathe in  akiyanga tooma /KA
7-14 to breathe out  akiyangan /KA
7-15 to blow  akitele, akitulekin /KO
7-16 spittle, saliva  akimulat/ngakimul
7-17 to spit out  akima, akimaar /KA (lit. to push sth. out of mouth); aruwatar /TA
7-18 phlegm  arukom
7-19 cough  awala/ngawalasya
7-20 to cough  awalakin /TA
7-21 yawn  angaam/ngangaamyareta
7-22 to yawn  angaamiar /TA
7-23 hiccups  akitule, akitulekin /KO
7-24 to hiccup  akitule /KA
7-25 sneeze  akitarisa/ngakikariset
7-26 to sneeze  akitariset /KA
7-27 to belch  akiyarakin /KA
7-28 sweat  ngakiyiri
7-29 to sweat, perspire  akinyinir /KA (kenyinyirit ayong: I sweat)
    dirt or grime on the body  elos/ngilosyo
7-30 to sweat slightly  akisim /KA
7-31 urine  ngakul
7-32 to urinate  akiloat /KA
7-34 to defecate  akiyakiri /KA
7-35 feces  ngacina
7-36 breaking wind, fart  ngacin
7-37 to break wind  auki / KO
8. Senses

8-01 to see : akingolikin /KA
8-02 to look at : akitere /KO
8-03 to look at carefully : acuan /TA
8-04 to find : aanyungar /TA
8-05 to find, to see : aanyun /TA
8-06 to be in sight : atakan, atakanuun /TA
8-07 to disappear : angoplir /TA
8-08 to obstruct the sight : akirap /TA; akiterebiyor /KO
8-09 to watch, to stare : akingolikin noi /KA; akitere noi /KO; akiyokuun /KO
8-10 to look for, to search : akisak /TA
8-11 to look around : angolengol /TA
8-12 to look toward [sth.] : akingoliar /KA
8-13 to peek, to peep : akirip /TA
8-14 to look into [sth.] : aroun /TA
8-15 to watch over, to keep guard over : akiyok /KO (lit. to herd animals)
8-16 to notice : aanyun /TA; akilyen /TA
8-17 to show : akidodikin /KA; akitoodikin /KA
8-18 to hear : aklerar /KA (lit. to understand, to agree)
8-19 to listen to, to hear : apupokin /TO
8-20 to strain one's ears : amisikin /TA (lit. to pay attention, to suspect); atakar akit /TA
8-21 smell : aurus
8-22 to smell, to sniff : akingore /KO
8-23 [sth.] to smell : aurun /TO
8-24 to smell bad, to stink : abos /TA
8-25 to smell good : akukuny, akukunyuun /TO

II. ILLNESS AND INJURY

9. Illness; diseases

9-01 illness, disease : edeke/ngidekei, ngidekesinei
9-02 to become ill : adyak, adyakakin /TA
9-03 to infect : atapakin /TA (katapak ayong iyong arukom: I infect you cold)
9-04 patient, invalid : ekadyakan/ngilkadyakak (adyak: 9-02)
9-05 to be in good health : aduwarun /TA; akiyar akwan /TA
9-06 cold : arukom
9-07 to catch cold : akirum /KA (kerum ayong arukom: I have caught cold)
9-08 malaria : elekes/ngilekesinei (lit. to be feverous and to shiver)
9-09 tetanus : eteregege
9-10 paralysis (in the limbs) : agule (infantile paralysis, paralysis caused by brucellosis, etc.)
9-11 hydrocele testis, swelling in testicles : ague
9-12  coxitis [?]  : cirai
9-13  alveolar pyorrhea  : ejota
9-14  venereal disease  : elepot
9-15  dizziness, fainting  : eramatau (akiram: to beat + etau: heart. Dizziness caused by anemia, malaria, etc.)
9-16  hemoptysis, coughing up blood jaundice, hepatitis  : esep (lit. side of body)
9-17  jaundice, hepatitis  : kuwam (ekuwam: wind. Jaundice caused by hepatitis, etc.)
9-18  stiff shoulders  : lomaazel
9-19  tonsillitis  : logooroi (ngigooroi: tonsils)
9-20  heart disease  : kisina (ekisina: breast. Tachy cardia caused by pneumonia, fever of anemia, etc.)
9-21  Guinea worms  : lomorlit (amorlit: tendon)
9-22  respiratory disease  : euremem (difficulty in breathing, black phlegm, coughing, etc.)
9-23  enlarged spleen  : etid (lit. spleen)
9-24  enlarged liver  : lokapet (akapet: small piece of animal hide); lorjwo
9-25  edema, nephritis syndrome  : sir
9-26  eye disease  : emomolit; loupe (Ngjipe: the Pokot)
9-27  disease of swollen body  : lomezekin (ngamezekin: sheep); lobuute
9-28  whooping cough  : lokid; lokud
9-29  disease accompanied by heavy headache  : lokou (akou: head)
9-30  disease with heavy diarrhea  : lomalitenyit (amalitenyit: intestine)
9-31  disease with bloody diarrhea  : ryok
9-32  a kind of disease  : lobai (symptoms of this disease are jaundice, becoming skinny, crack in the skin, etc.)
9-33  cholera [?]  : loleewa (disease with heavy diarrhea of white feces, vomiting and sudden death)
9-34  pneumonia [?]  : lomagali (disease with chest-back pain and vomiting blood)
9-35  epilepsy [?]  : marin (disease with a fit of fainting, caused by spirits <ngipyan> 60-08)
9-36  mumps [?]  : tumulado (akitum: to become fat + elado: 20-24)

10. Mental disorders
10-01  madness, insanity, mental illness  : ngikerep
10-02  to go mad  : akierepiK/C
10-03  mad person  : ekerepi/Kngikerep; etuuwal/ngituuwal
10-04  to shout  : acala, acalakin /TA
(like a madman)
10-05  to babble  : akiyan ngikerep, akiyan ngakiro a ngikerep /KA
10-06  foolishness  : abangaaan; abangibang
10-07  to be stupid, to be foolish  : akibangabang /TA
10-08  fool, idiot  : ekabangabangat/ngikabangabang; ekabangibangit/ngikabangibang
11. Injuries

11-01 to injure: **akiwan /TA**
11-02 [sb.] to bleed: **akii /TA**
11-03 wound: **ajeme/ngajemei; adungot/ngadungon** (lit. cut by knives, etc. akidung: to cut by knives, etc.); **acilat/ngacilan** (lit. scratch by thorns, etc. akicil: to tear); **apocot/ngapoco** (lit. an abrasion, a graze)
11-04 wound on the head: **ajeme a nakou**
11-05 wale, weal: **emacar/ngimacarin**
11-06 bump, lump: **elibokok/ngilibokoka**
11-07 to get a bump: **elel elibokok (lit. there is a bump)**
11-08 pus: **ngabulon**
11-09 scab: **akabokoiyat/ngakabokoyata**
11-10 scar: **emacar/ngimacarin; apaire/ngapairei** (wide scar of burn, etc.)
11-11 to have a dislocated joint: **ariangakin /TA**
11-12 to get a part of body barked: **abutor akwan /TO**
11-13 to limp: **akicodo /KO**

12. Skin diseases

12-01 swelling, growth, boil: **abus/ngabusyon**
12-02 to swell: **abuore /TO; akililingiar /KA; akitar /KA** (to swell after being bitten by insects)
12-03 [boil] to burst open: **abulo /TO**
12-04 burn: **anomat/nganoman** (akinom: 12-05)
12-05 to get burnt: **akinom /KA**
12-06 water blister: **elebileb/ngilebilebuo** (akilebileb: to fill [e.g. a bottle] by liquid)
12-07 mole: **akemer/ngakemera**
12-08 wart: **etomitomit/ngitomitom**
12-09. pimple: **ekangokit/ngikangoki**
12-10 corn: **ebaih (akiba: to get a crack)**
12-11 ringworm: **akiserit; etubukai**
12-12 ringworm (on the head): **ekururuwa**
12-13 scabies: **ameriwasin**
12-14 sore caused by thorn stick, etc.: **ekamicirit/ngikamiciroi**
12-15 a kind of swelling: **elepunait/ngilepunai**
12-16 crack in the foot: **abaat/ngabaata** (akiba: to get a crack)
12-17 sore caused by wearing beads on the neck: **ekaremony**
12-18 sore in and/or between toes: **esidengidengit**
12-19 measles, common-pox, small pox, chicken pox: **puuru**
12-20 inflammation on the skin as a burn, anthrax: **enomokere**
13. Symptoms

13-01 to ache, to be painful
: akiriyeb /TA; apipil /TA

to be painful
13-02 to itch
: akipi, akipere /KA

to itch
13-03 to scratch
: akiko /TO

to scratch
13-04 dizziness
: aklirare

dizziness
13-05 to feel giddy, to feel dizzy
: akiiryaun /KA; akimutet /KO (kemutete ayong akou: I feel dizzy)
to feel dizzy
13-06 to have heartburn
: akico /KA

to have heartburn
13-07 to feel nausea
: akilelere /KA (kelele ayong ibore, kelele ayong etau: I feel sick)
to feel nausea
13-08 to vomit
: akilek, alekun /TA

to vomit
13-09 to have no appetite because of illness
: akituuriyior /KO

to have no appetite because of illness
13-10 to become tired
: aburun /TA (kaburunit ayong: I feel tired);
akilo /KA (keloayang: I feel tired)
to become tired
13-11 numbness, paralysis
: esaali (kating ayong esaali: I got paralyzed. etingit akeju na kang esaali: my leg has paralysis)
to become numb
13-12 to become numb
: akisaalikin /KO (kesaalikinit ayong: I become numb)
to become numb
13-13 to shiver
: amaran /TA

to shiver
13-14 to faint
: akimutet /KO; akirakar /KA

to faint
13-15 to come to oneself, to wake from a faint or coma
to come to oneself, to wake from a faint or coma
13-16 to suffer from pain (because of pain)
: ariyeb /TA

to suffer from pain (because of pain)
13-17 to groan
: akunua /TA

to groan
13-18 fever
: amonis; erirae (arira: 13-19)
to suffer from pain
13-19 to be feverous
: arira /TA

to be feverous
13-20 to have diarrhea
: akiurut /KO

to have diarrhea

14. Physical handicaps

14-01 lame person
: ekecodon/ngikecodok (akicodo: to limp)
lame person
14-02 walking stick
: akicogoaet/ngakicogoeta
walking stick
(for a lame person)
14-03 to become crippled
: akingual /KA

to become crippled
14-04 crippled person
: ekangualan/ngikanguardak (akingual: 14-03)
crippled person
14-05 to become blind
: amudukan /TO

to become blind
14-06 blind person
: emudukai/ngimudukanak
blind person
14-07 to become deaf and dumb
: akinim /KA

to become deaf and dumb
14-08 dumb and deaf person
: ekiming/ngikimining: ekakinimanangan/ngikakinimanak (akinim: 14-07)
dumb and deaf person
14-09 [dumb] to stammer, to stutter
: akiyegayega eroworo /KA (akiror: to speak)
to stammer, to stutter
14-10 dumb person
: ekeyagayagan/ngikeyagayagak (akiyegayega: 14-09)
dumb person

15. Treatments

15-01 to stroke, to pat, to smooth, to rub
: akiwa /TA; apiar /TA

to stroke, to pat, to smooth, to rub
15-02 to press swelling in order to drain the pus
: akibul /TO

to press swelling in order to drain the pus
15-03 to squeeze with fingers (a kind of massage): akiret /TO (lit. to sweep off)
15-04 to press with fingers (a kind of massage): akicem /KA
15-05 to press with finger-tips (a kind of massage): akicak /KA
15-06 to crack one's joints (a kind of massage): akidu /KA
15-07 to extract a thorn by pulling with fingers: adotun /TO (lit. to pull out)
15-08 to extract a thorn by using another thorn: akiku, akuun, akuare /TA
15-09 to extract a thorn by using knives, etc.: akluk, alukun /TA
15-10 to suck out: akinak /TA
15-11 to smear medicine: akiwasakin /KA; akirigare /KA (lit. to rub, to smear)
15-12 medicine: eketo/ngikyoto
15-13 to phlebotomize for treatment of disease: akidung /TO (lit. to cut)
15-14 to foment: akirap /KA
15-15 to bandage (lit. to wrap, to cover): akiyen /TA (lit. to tie)
15-16 to bleed by cupping: akiyangar /KA
15-17 to rest: akipukpuk /KO
15-18 to fan: amino /KA
15-19 to expose oneself to the wind to feel cool: akitukutakin ekuwam /KA
15-20 to cure: akitangalekin /KO
15-21 to recover, to become cured: ajoker /TO; angalekin /TO
15-22 to nurse, to treat: akitedek /KA
15-23 to nurse, to treat: emuron/ngimurok
15-24 nurse: eketedyakan/ngiketedykak (akitedek: 15-23)
15-25 to divine, to foretell by dreaming: akiduwar /TA
15-26 to divine: akitam /TA
15-27 to divine: akituwa, atuware /TA (to divine by utilizing calabash, rope, etc.)
15-28 to divine: akituwa, atuware /KA (to divine by reading tobacco, animal intestines)
15-29 to divine: akituwatukutakin ekuwam /KA
15-30 to divine: akituwatukutakin ekuwam /KA (to divine by throwing sandals)
15-31 traditional doctor, medicine man, diviner, prophet: emuron/ngimurok
diviner, prophet: ekaduwaran/ngikaduwarak (akiduwar: 15-26)
diviner, prophet: ekataman/ngikatamak (akitam: 15-27)
diviner, prophet: ekatuwan/ngikatuwak (akituwa: 15-28)
diviner, prophet: ekesemun/ngikesemuk (akisetu: 15-29)
to cure the one who is suffered from <autori etau>: a condition of the heart going away
16. Livestock diseases
(The possible disease names for each of Turkana's category of livestock diseases are listed in the English column)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Turkana Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16-01</td>
<td>swelling (in general), lymphadenitis, lumpy skin disease</td>
<td>abus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-02</td>
<td>bloat, swelling of stomach</td>
<td>akitebukin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-03</td>
<td>heartwater</td>
<td>amili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-04</td>
<td>heartwater [?]</td>
<td>akidihit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-05</td>
<td>foot-and-mouth disease</td>
<td>abalbai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-06</td>
<td>trypanosomiasis</td>
<td>lokipl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-07</td>
<td>trypanosomiasis, anthrax</td>
<td>litoriob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-08</td>
<td>foot-rot</td>
<td>ekicodono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-09</td>
<td>mange mites</td>
<td>ekoikoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-10</td>
<td>anthrax</td>
<td>loleea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-11</td>
<td>pasteurellosis, anthrax</td>
<td>lookot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-12</td>
<td>anthrax, black quarter</td>
<td>enomokere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-13</td>
<td>black quarter</td>
<td>lokicuma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-14</td>
<td>goat &amp; sheep pox</td>
<td>etune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-15</td>
<td>battle jaw caused by fascioliasis or Haemonchus contortus infection</td>
<td>lobolibolyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-16</td>
<td>swollen neck and head due to anthrax, black quarter, etc.</td>
<td>logoorol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-17</td>
<td>East Coast fever</td>
<td>lokit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>East Coast fever, rinderpest</td>
<td>leoleo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-19</td>
<td>rinderpest</td>
<td>lokiyu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>peste des petits</td>
<td>loutokonyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-21</td>
<td>anaplasmosis, babesiosis bile</td>
<td>lonyang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-22</td>
<td>pink-eye</td>
<td>lokonyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-23</td>
<td>joint or limb paralysis caused by East Coast fever, rinderpest, etc.</td>
<td>lokoit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-24</td>
<td>CCPP, CBPP</td>
<td>loukoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-25</td>
<td>difficulty in breathing caused by CCPP, CBPP or any obstruction of respiratory tract</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-26</td>
<td>diarrhea caused by parasitism, rinderpest, East Coast fever, etc.</td>
<td>lomalitenyit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-27</td>
<td>diarrhea caused by salmonellosis or Escherichia coli infection</td>
<td>loongoricuno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-28</td>
<td>constipation</td>
<td>naowosin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-29</td>
<td>stomatitis</td>
<td>ngiborok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>general term for difficulty in breathing</td>
<td>eurememem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-31</td>
<td>fever caused by many diseases</td>
<td>eiyala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16-32 a kind of disease of male sheep in the penis: eloro (lit. a kind of mushroom)
16-33 a kind of disease with constipation which occurs to goats & sheep kids: locit (akicirit: to have a toilet accident)

III. CLOTHING AND DRESSES

17. Clothing

17-01 clothes: eworu/ngiworui
17-02 loincloth: atele/ngatelei; eworu lokiloga naabor (lit. cloth worn on the waist)
17-03 to wear: akinap /TA
17-04 to wear inside out: akibel /KO
17-05 to clothe sb.: akitanap /KA (akinap: 17-03)
17-06 to undress, to slip off: akilac, alacar /TA
17-07 [clothes] to come off: acakun eworu /TA
17-08 to help undress: akingarakin alacun /KA
17-09 to be naked: abuter /TA; akileny /TA
17-10 to become naked, to be naked: akitur /TO
17-11 to loosen the dress: akilajalajaun /KA
17-12 to draw up clothes: akipun eworu /KA
17-13 [clothes] to become worn out: adaidaun /TA
17-14 [clothes] to become torn: acila /TA (akicil: to tear)
17-15 to wash clothes: akirot eworu, akilotar eworu /KA
17-16 [clothes] to become dirty and odorous: akiunukare /KA
17-17 soap: esabuni/ngisabuni
17-18 to rinse: akilabun, akilabar /KA
17-19 to spread (in order to dry clothes): alokin /TO
17-20 [washings] to dry: awoner /TO
17-21 to take in washings: alacun /TA; akinyak ngoorui akai /KA (lit. to return clothes into hut)
17-22 trousers (a pair of): ngiwokoi
17-23 shoes (a pair of): amukat/ngamuk
17-24 sandals (a pair of): adaint/ngadetidetia; amukat/ngamuk; apatupat/ngapatupatya
17-25 to be barefoot: akitur /TO (lit. to be naked)

18. Sewing

18-01 thread: akiriit/ngakiri; aujit/ngauji
18-02 to spin thread: awoikin /TO
18-03 needle: emus/ngimusya (thorn of a plant called <emus>; Euphorbia triaculeata Forsk., which is used as a needle for sewing); emutu/ngimutun (thick needle for leather work, etc.)
18-04 to thread (a needle): akirepakin /KA
18-05 to pierce: akiped /TO
18-06 cloth: eworu/ngiworui
18-07 scissors : emakasi/ngimakasi
18-08 to measure the body : akitem /KO (lit. to test)
18-09 to make fitting (of clothes) : akirirakin /KA
18-10 to sew : akidony, adonyokin /TO
18-11 to try on (clothes) : akining, akiningokin /KO (lit. to test, to try); akitem /KO (lit. to test)
18-12 [clothes] to fit : akitemokin /KO
18-13 to untie : akilak, akalar /TA
18-14 to knit : akitok /TO
18-15 to hem : akitutore /KO (term for sewing hem of sheet in order to stop ripping)
18-16 to patch : akidap /TA

19. Dresses; make-up

19-01 to wash one's face : akilotar ereet /KA
19-02 to brush one's teeth : akisut ngikya /KA; anyaka aketo /TA (lit. to chew a twig)
19-03 to comb : akiker /KA
19-04 comb : akikeret/ngakikereta (akiker: 19-03)
19-05 to plait the hair : akitok /TO (term for a kind of young men's hair-style); awoliyar /TO (lit. to make sth. long. Term for plaiting women's hair only)
19-06 to undo (hair) : akilak, akalar /TA
19-07 to cut the hair : akicud /TA; akitub /TO (lit. to cut)
19-08 to shave : akibany /TA
19-09 razor : ebanyet/ngibanyeta (akibany: 19-08)
19-10 to bathe, to wash one's body : akilotar akwan, akilotar akwan /KA (lit. to wash body)
19-11 to rub one's body : akirigare /KA
19-12 to rub off water or sweat from the body : akicidar /KA; akimet, ametar /TA
19-13 to rub off dirt from the body : ananare /TA
19-14 to wash lower part of body after defecating or urinating : akilotar ewosin /KA (lit. to wash buttocks)
19-15 to wipe : akijut /TO (lit. to rub off): ametar /TA (lit. to wipe, to rub)
19-16 to put on accessories : akisir /TO
19-17 to make up oneself (with cosmetics or accessories) : akitokorian akwan /KA (lit. to decorate body)
19-18 mirror : akinoket/ngakinoketa (akinok: to shine on, to light up)
19-19 to smear [sth.] on the body : akinokakin /KA; akiwasar, akiwasakin /KA; akier /TA (term for smearing mixture of oil and red-clay for girls only)
19-20 to tattoo : akiger /TA (lit. to tattoo by cutting with knives, etc. for decoration); akipiripir /KA (lit. to tattoo by pointed wood for decoration)

20. Traditional dresses and ornaments

20-01 ear-ring : amaritoit/ngamaritoi
20-02 oval-shaped metal ear ornament: akaparaparat/ngakaparaparai
20-03 ear-ring made of small beads: epedeit/ngipedein
20-04 necklace made of thick wires: alagama/ngalagam
20-05 armlet: igelit/ngigel
20-06 metal armlet: akwangat/ngakwangai
20-07 finger-ring: ekaboobai/ngikabooba
20-08 beads, necklace: akoroumuwai/ngakoroumuwa
20-09 beads made of ostrich egg shell: emus/ngimusyo (probably seeds of Ensete banana)
20-10 cap, hat: apukot/ngapukoto
20-11 cap for old men made of pelican's feather: aumo/ngaumo
20-12 headband for men: akalac/ngakalaca
20-13 beads-ornament of girls worn on the head: ngalukyo
20-14 frog (for holding flowers)-like ornament for men on which feathers are put: ngiteroi
20-15 head ornament for men made of wire and feather: aikiiki/ngaikiikyo
20-16 lip ornament made of ivory for men: ekyalai/ngikyal (lit. ivory, tooth)
20-17 lip ornament worn beneath the lips: atepes/ngatepeso
20-18 women's belt: akoli/ngakolyo
20-19 girls' belt: aruba/ngarubai; atuko/ngatuko
20-20 newly married women's belt: akipetes/ngakipetesya
20-21 belt-like ornament for girls decorated by beads for girls: eboli/ngibolyo
20-22 leather ornament worn beneath the knee: akopot/ngakopo
20-23 whip-like ornament used while dancing, worn on the arm: elado/ngilado
20-24 girls' front apron: ekude/ngikudei; esia/ngisiai; arac/ngaraca
20-25 married women's front apron: aduwel/ngaduwelin
20-26 married women's back-apron: abuo/ngabus
20-27 back-apron for old men worn around the waist: edyongo/ngidyongoi
20-28 large sheep skin worn by women on the front: egolos/ngigoloso
20-29 animal hide worn by old men on the back: akaluwat/ngakaluwai
20-30 leather ornament decorated with beads for girls worn on the back, from neck to waist: aremai/ngaremai
20-31 walking stick: aburo/ngaburo; amolok/ngamolokin; ebela/ngibela; eiyomis/ngiyyomiso; esebo/ngisebo
20-32 cudgel, heavy stick: asoogat/ngasoogai
IV. EATING

21. Food

21-01 food : akimuj/ngamuja
21-02 flour, meal : ngakirya
21-03 stiff porridge : atap/ngatapai, ngatapya
(Sw. ugali)
21-04 to cook stiff : akipore atap /KO
porridge
21-05 stirring stick for : egec/ngigeca
cooking porridge, broth, etc.
21-06 bread : amukati/ngamukati
21-07 alcoholic drink : epurot/ngipuroto, ngipuron:
epurot lokiryoon (lit. clear and transparent
alcoholic drink, i.e. spirits);
epurot loongori (lit. gray alcoholic drink,
i.e. fermented drink e.g. beer, etc.)
21-08 [alcoholic drink] to : akisileware /KA (akileware: 21-09);
be strong eduwar epurot
21-09 to get drunk : akileware /KA; amera /TA
21-10 to ferment : akitababar /KA (lit. to make sth. sour)
21-11 to become fermented : akulaun /KA (lit. to be boiling)
21-12 to filter : akili /TA
21-13 salt : amakat/ngamakata
21-14 chili pepper : ekamalera/ngikamalerai; epilipili/ngipilipilyo
21-15 oil, grease, fat : akimet/ngakimeta
21-16 to make oil : akisub akimet /TA;
akidorokin akimet /KO (lit. to cook ghee, i.e.
to make ghee by boiling butter-milk)
21-17 to melt grease by : akitekeeyar akimet /KA
heating
21-18 sugar : esukari/ngisukari
21-19 tea : ecai/ngicain; emejen/ngimejenin
21-20 tobacco : etaba/ngitab
21-21 soda eaten with : amakat/ngamakata
chewing tobacco
21-22 soda container : asepede/ngasepedei
21-23 snuff : asilji/ngasiji
21-24 pipe : amakale/ngamakalei
21-25 to smoke tobacco : akimat etaba /TA

22. Cooking

22-01 to cook : akipore /KO
22-02 to boil, to stew : akidorokin /KO
22-03 [water] to boil : akulaun /KA
22-04 to boil (water) : akitukulaun /KA
22-05 [water] to become : arira, ariraua /TA
hot
22-06 to bubble because of : akiwalar /KA
boiling
22-07 to foam : akuun /TO
22-08 to boil over : akipeceun /KA (lit. to overflow)
22-09 to boil for many : akitukulaun /KA
hours
22-10 to stir (stew): akigur, akigurokin /KO: akipir, akipirakin /KA (lit. to stir as if to drive a gimlet)

22-11 steam: apuru/ngapurusyo

22-12 to roast, to grill: akipende /TO

22-13 to fry: akipende /KO

22-14 to become well cooked: akonere /TO

22-15 [meat] to be raw, to be not-cooked enough yet: ajon /TA

22-16 raw meat: ereng akiring (lit. red meat)

22-17 [meat] to become rot, to spoil: akiumakin /KA

22-18 cooking-stone: ekyaala/ngikyaal

22-19 to put a pot on fire: akidorokin /KO (lit. to cook by boiling); akiwaakin amoti lokyono /KA (lit. to put cooking pot on the fire)

22-20 to take off a pot from fire: akitaatoun /KO

22-21 to warm (food): akitomonun /KA (amonun: to be hot)

22-22 to share food to several people from the pot: akiwod /TO: akiwok /TO

22-23 to dish up food: akidok, akidokakin /KA

22-24 to pour: akileleb, akilebileb /KA

22-25 to fill (a bottle): akilelebun /KA

22-26 to become full: akilelebun /KA

22-27 to overflow: akipe /TO

22-28 to pour out: akikore /TA

22-29 to empty (a bottle): akiwok /TO

22-30 [bottle] to be empty: awoner /TO (lit. to dry up)

22-31 empty bottle: elapat ecupa

22-32 [bottle] not to dry up, not to be exhausted: acokocok /TA

22-33 to season: akipur /TO (lit. to fumigate wooden milk container by putting firewood in)

22-34 to sprinkle: akipurpur /KA

23. Tableware

23-01 cooking pot, clay pot: amoti/angamoti

23-02 pot: akurum/ngarumo, ngakurumo (milk container); akurum apanikac (milk container); akutam/ngakutama (oil container); eburu/ngiburin (oil container); eburilojula/ngiburinlujulayek (oil container); elepit/rigilepito (milking pot, akilep: to milk); atudu/ngatudui (shallow milking pot)

23-03 vessel: akyuruyet/ngakuryuyeya (oval-shaped wooden vessel); ateger/ngatekerin (large wooden vessel); atuba/ngatubai (wooden vessel)

23-04 calabash: etwo/ngitweli; aporot/ngaporota (long calabash)

23-05 bottle: ecupa/ngicupai

23-06 cork, top: abole/ngabolei

23-07 lid: apanikeri/napukenu; aburet/ngabureta (akibur: 23-09); apaniker/ngapanikorya

23-08 to seal with a top: aniken /TO
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23-09</td>
<td>to cover with the lid</td>
<td>: akibur /TA; akirap /TA (lit. to cover)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-10</td>
<td>to take out the top</td>
<td>: apukor /TO; angaar /TA (lit. to open)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-11</td>
<td>to take off the lid</td>
<td>: apuko /TO; anganyar /TA (lit. to open, to uncover)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-12</td>
<td>plate, dish</td>
<td>: alapac/ngalapaca (shallow wooden plate); atuba/ngatubai (wooden vessel); erite/ngiritei (basket-like woven plate); adere/ngadere (calabash cut into two and used as a plate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-13</td>
<td>to wash (a plate)</td>
<td>: akilot, akilotar /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-14</td>
<td>cup</td>
<td>: akolo/ngakoloi; ekopo/ngikopo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-15</td>
<td>glass</td>
<td>: egilasi/ngigilasya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-16</td>
<td>spoon</td>
<td>: akaloboc/ngakaloboco; akijiko/ngakijiko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-17</td>
<td>to scoop up (with a spoon)</td>
<td>: akiwod /TO; akiwok /TO (lit. to scoop up food with a spoon and dish up); akiak /TA (lit. to scoop up food with a spoon and eat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-18</td>
<td>flat wooden spoon for cooking and serving</td>
<td>: akiguret/ngakigureto (akigur: to stir)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-19</td>
<td>flat wooden spoon for serving</td>
<td>: awodet/ngawodeto (akiwod: 23-17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-20</td>
<td>ladle</td>
<td>: akaloboc a ngakipi (lit. spoon of water); awoket/ngawoketo a ngakipi (akiwok: 23-17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-21</td>
<td>bucket</td>
<td>: edoo/ngidooi; egyalany/ngigyalanya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-22</td>
<td>can, tin</td>
<td>: ekopo/ngikopo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 24. Eating

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24-01</td>
<td>to eat</td>
<td>: akimuj /KA; akinyam /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-02</td>
<td>to give food</td>
<td>: ainakin akimuj /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-03</td>
<td>to feed</td>
<td>: akitan /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-04</td>
<td>to wash one's hands</td>
<td>: akilot ngakan, akilotar ngakan /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-05</td>
<td>to lick</td>
<td>: akime /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-06</td>
<td>to lick [sth.] with one's finger</td>
<td>: akimid /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-07</td>
<td>to scoop up (e.g. food, chewing tobacco) with hand</td>
<td>: akimuk /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-08</td>
<td>to sweep with finger (and eat food at the bottom of a vessel)</td>
<td>: akiinyeny /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-09</td>
<td>to scrape the food</td>
<td>: akikut /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-10</td>
<td>to put [sth.] into one's mouth</td>
<td>: akilookin /KO; akirapakin nakituk /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-11</td>
<td>to fill one's mouth</td>
<td>: akisusukin /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-12</td>
<td>to sip</td>
<td>: ajujut /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-13</td>
<td>to sip (e.g. hot soup)</td>
<td>: akiyet /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-14</td>
<td>to taste (e.g. when seasoning food with salt, spices, etc.)</td>
<td>: akiir /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-15</td>
<td>to drink</td>
<td>: akimat /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-16</td>
<td>to make sb. drink</td>
<td>: akitamat /KA (akimat: 24-15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-17</td>
<td>to swallow</td>
<td>: akilikor /KO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-18</td>
<td>to gnaw (as a rat)</td>
<td>: akiigit /KA; akirut /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-19</td>
<td>to chew</td>
<td>: anyaka /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-20</td>
<td>to crunch</td>
<td>: angurub /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-21</td>
<td>to munch</td>
<td>: akimujmuj /KA; akimulmul /KA; akinak /TA (lit. to suck)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
24-22 hunger : akoro/ngakorosyo (kanyamit ayong akoro: I feel hungry)
24-23 famine : erony/ngironya, ngironyisya
24-24 thirst : akure (kanyamit ayong akure: I feel thirsty)
24-25 to become satisfied with food : akimemon /KO
24-26 to become jammed in the throat : akimeted /TA
24-27 to skip a meal, [livestock] to skip daily watering : akiron /TO
24-28 to forbid to eat certain food : akitengerar akimuj /KO (lit. to forbid food)
24-29 to refuse to give out food : akmik akimuj /KA; akitenger akimuj /KO; apukor /TO

25. Condition of food

25-01 to taste good : ebob
25-02 to taste bad : epena
25-03 to be hot (e.g. chili) : eduwary
25-04 to be bitter (e.g. unripe fruits) : etitir
25-05 to be sour (e.g. lemon) : ebabar
25-06 to be sweet : euniuny
25-07 to be salty : elalam
25-08 [tea] to cool down : aiyor, aiyon, aiyoner /TO; alilimer /TO
25-09 to make [sth.] cool down : akitiiyord /KO (aiyor: 25-08)
25-10 [food] to become dry and hard : akosiar /TA; aonere agogonger /TO (lit. to dry up to become hard)
25-11 [bread] to be hard : agogong /TO
25-12 [bread] to be soft : anonok /TA; anyusukuk /TO
25-13 to become soft : anoner /TA
25-14 [biltong] to become soft after boiling : akinyalik ngatoosa /KO
25-15 [nuts] to become soft after boiling : apudakak /TA
25-16 [food] to become scorched : akiluruki /KO; akimuudiyor /KO (lit. [food] scorched to be scorched and stick to the bottom of cooking pan)
25-17 crust : emuudut/ngimuudui (akimuudiyor: 25-16)
25-18 food which is left stuck to the bottom of the pot after sharing : emodoli/ngimodolya
25-19 [meat] to become scorched, to become burnt : anomal akiring /KA
25-20 to rot : akitos /TA
25-21 [meat] to be rotten : abos /TA
25-22 to be sour : asasam /TA (term for the tea with little sugar, little milk, etc.)
25-23 must, mold : emaatohgimaatoi; ekurorua/ngikurorua; eunuka/ngiunukai
25-24 to become musty, to become moldy : akiting emaato /TA (lit. to have must)
25-25 poison : ekiserit/ngikiserito; eketoi ekaaran (lit. killing plant)
V. DWELLING AND HOUSEHOLD

26. House

26-01 hut: akai/ngakais (night hut); ekoi/ ngikolya (day-time hut); etyam/ngityaman (small night-hut made by an unmarried girl for her boy friend)

26-02 to build (house): akiduk, adukokin /TO

26-03 stick for building a hut, kraal, etc.: ereges/ngiregesin

26-04 door: akituk/ngakituca (lit. mouth); ekidori/ngidorin (lit. gate of homestead, kraal, etc.); ekek/ ngikekya: egaliet/ngigoliet (akigol: 26-05)

26-05 to shut (door): akigol /TO

26-06 to lock: akigol ekipuli /TO

26-07 to knock (on the door): akidongdong emulanengo /KO

26-08 to open (door): angaar /TA

26-09 sleeping place: aperit/ngaperito (akiper: to sleep, to lie down); niperot (akiper: to sleep, to lie down)

26-10 fireplace, kitchen: ekyono/ngkyono

26-11 room: agule/ngagulei; amaniyat/ngamaniyae (small room made in the <akai> 26-01, for women who have lately given birth)

26-12 to decorate: akitokorian /KA; akisir /TO; akisibus /KA (abus: to be beautiful, pretty)

26-13 toilet: ecoron/ngicorono; moding (lit. outside of homestead)

26-14 wall: arotat; atyakat/ngatyak (akityak: to separate)

26-15 to interlace sticks, to weave: aluguruun /TO

26-16 to daub soil on wall: akiruwat /TA

26-17 brick: ngabaan

26-18 crack in wall: abaat/ngabaata (akiba: 26-19); eciit/ngicowan (akici: to split)

26-19 to get a crack: akiba /TA

26-20 floor (of a house): kwap akai

26-21 to spread soil on the floor: amudakin /TA; apetakin ngalup akai /TA

26-22 to make the ground surface smooth: akilalakin, akilalaun /KA

26-23 to make the ground surface smooth by hand: akipuc /KA

26-24 roof: kidyaama akai

26-25 to thatch: akiraparap /KA; akimuk /KO (lit. to cover)

26-26 to thatch with grass: abilakin ngakuui /TA

26-27 window: epuke/ngipukei

26-28 post (of a hut): akom/ngakomyon; apiri/ngapirin

26-29 granary: edula/ngidulai; ekeru/ngikerui (shelf made in the hut on which grains are stored and hidden from outsiders)

26-30 platform to keep on the look out for: epem/ngipemin

26-31 fence: aalaar/ngalaarin

26-32 to fence: akiduk aalaar /TO
26-33 open space : alapatu/ngalapatui
26-34 place : aro/ngaroatin; akuwap/ngakuwapin
26-35 homestead, home : awi/ngauiyei; adakar/ngadakarin
26-36 courtyard : alepyet/ngalepyoto (area in front of livestock enclosure. akilep: to milk); kiding awi (lit. center of homestead)
26-37 to dwell, to live in, to inhabit : akihoi /KO (lit. to stay)
26-38 to move one's residence : akiwot /TO; aramakin /TA
26-39 to settle after moving homestead : akilom /TA
26-40 to pack luggage : akiyen eegos /TA
26-41 to pack luggage for moving : akiyen ngasaaja /TA (lit. to pack carrying baskets. ngasaaja: 26-43)
26-42 to load luggage for moving : akidokokin /KO (lit. to load luggage on donkeys' back for moving)
26-43 luggage basket : asaajait/ngasaaja (basket to be loaded on a donkey's back for moving)

27. Furniture

27-01 bed : epem/ngipemin
27-02 pillow, headrest : ekicolong/ngikicolongo
27-03 mat : ailalat/ngailala; amalal/ngamalalya (mat of woven palm-leaves)
27-04 leather mat : ejomu/ngijom (mat of dried animal hide); akapet/ngakap (small piece of <ejomu>)
27-05 to cover oneself with [sth.] : akimukokin /KO
27-06 blanket : eburankit/ngiburankito; esampur/ngisampuro
27-07 desk : epem/ngipemin
27-08 chair : ekicolong/ngikicolongo (akicolong: to straddle, to sit on [sth.]); amakuk/ngamakuko
27-09 ladder : adoket/ngadoketa (akidok: to get on, to climb, to cross); epir/ngipirin (lit. steps made on the wall of deep wells)
27-10 shelf : ekeru/ngikerui; epem/ngipemin
27-11 to plait a mat, to weave a mat : akidony amalal /TO
27-12 to spread a mat : apetakin amalal /TA
27-13 to fold a mat : abilakin amalal /TA
27-14 to roll up a mat : apopirikin amalal /TA

28. Cleaning

28-01 to clean : akilot /KA
28-02 to sweep : apiar /TA
28-03 broom : apiye/ngapieta (apiar: 28-02)
28-04 to gather up rubbish with a broom, to rake : atukokin /TO
28-05 to rake rubbish : acunakin ngatunyenyi /TA
28-06 to take away and throw away rubbish : amudar /TA
28-07 rubbish : asakatany/ngasakatanya; atunyenye/ngatunyenyi
VI. KINSHIP

29. Family

29-01 my father : apa/taapa kang
29-02 your [sing.] father : apa kon
29-03 his/her father : apa keng
29-04 our father : apa yok (inclusive of the addressee);
apa kosi (exclusive of the addressee)
29-05 your [pl.] father : apa kusu
29-06 their father : apa kec
29-07 my mother : ito/taito kang
29-08 your [sing.] mother : ito kon
29-09 his/her mother : ito keng
29-10 our mother : ito yok (inclusive of the addressee);
ito kosi (exclusive of the addressee)
29-11 your [pl.] mother : ito kusu
29-12 their mother : ito kec
29-13 parent : ekeuren/ngikeuriak (auri: to give birth)
29-14 my grandfather : apaa/taapa kang
29-15 your [sing.] grandfather : apaa kon
29-16 his/her grandfather : apaa keng
29-17 our grandfather : apaa yok (inclusive of the addressee);
apaa kosi (exclusive of the addressee)
29-18 your [pl.] grandfather : apaa kusu
29-19 their grandfather : apaa kec
29-20 my grandmother : ata/taataa kang
29-21 your [sing.] grandmother : ata kon
29-22 his/her grandmother : ata keng
29-23 our grandmother : ata yok (inclusive of the addressee);
ata kosi (exclusive of the addressee)
29-24 your [pl.] grandmother : ata kusu
29-25 their grandmother : ata kec
Classified Vocabulary of the Turkana

29-26 child : ikoku/ngide
29-27 son : edia/ngide; lokoku/talokoku
29-28 daughter : ikoku nipese; nakoku/tanakoku
29-29 first-born child : ikoku nikiya: ikoku nikiyono ekigaren (lit. child who was born first)
29-30 his/her brother : ekaitotoit/ngikaitotoi keng; lokato/ngikaitotoi keng (his/her full-brother); lokapa/ngikaiapai keng (his/her half-brother)
29-31 his/her sister : akaitotoit/ngakaitotoi keng; nakato/ngakaitotoi keng (his/her full-sister); nakaka/ngakaiapai keng (his/her half-sister)
29-32 elder brother : lokato loapolon
29-33 elder sister : nakato naapolon
29-34 younger brother : lokato looci
29-35 younger sister : nakato naoci
29-36 grandchild : allakat/ngallakan; etatait/ngitatai
29-37 paternal uncle : apa (lit. father)
29-38 maternal uncle : amai/taamai
29-39 paternal aunt, maternal aunt : eiya/taeiya
29-40 stepfather : apa lokeruman
29-41 mother: the wife of : ito nace (lit. another mother)
the father in polygynous marriage
29-42 mother: the wife : ito nakeruman (lit. inherited mother)
whom the father inherited from sb.
29-43 stepchild : ikoku nikeruma (akirum: to inherit)
29-44 cousin : lokapa: FBS; nakapa: FBD; lokaamai: MBS;
nakaamai: MBD; lokeiya: FZS & MZS; nakeiya: FZD & MZD
29-45 nephew : lokoku/talokoku: a man's brother's son;
loceni/ngicenin, taloceni: a man's sister's son;
loyeyait/ngikaiyeiyai: a woman's brother's or sister's son
29-46 niece : nakoku/tanakoku: a man's brother's daughter;
naceni/ngacenin, tanaceni: a man's sister's daughter;
nayeyait/ngakaiyeiyai: a woman's brother's or sister's daughter
29-47 co-wife : nakain/ngakainon
29-48 orphan : ikoki/ngikokoyok
29-49 family : awi/ngauyei
29-50 kin : eiyenet/ngiynet (akiiyen: to know)

30. Marriage

30-01 [a man] to get married : akiwot, akiwotar /KA
30-02 [a woman] to get married : akiut /KA (keusi ayong: I got married)
30-03 marriage, wedding : akoota/ngakootasya
30-04 (a kind of) wedding dance : ekimomar/ngimornarisinei a akoota
30-05 an ox speared in the day of wedding : ekuma
30-06 [a man] to take a girl to his homestead on the assumption that he will marry her : akoomar /KA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30-07</td>
<td>[a woman] to change the dressing from that of a girl to that of a married woman: akinyonyo /KA (this term is also used when a young man changes his dressing at the time of initiation ritual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-08</td>
<td>to give a wedding gift of livestock: akibut /KO (lit. to compensate. Livestock given to the wife-receiver from his friends, etc., see 53-46); anyar /TA (lit. to call. Livestock given from bridegroom's people to the bride by calling the bride's name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-09</td>
<td>bride: apese nakoota (lit. girl of marriage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-10</td>
<td>bridegroom: ekewotan/ngikeutak (akiwot: 30-01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-11</td>
<td>gift of marriage negotiation: emalas/ngimalasinioi (lit. greeting. Gift given from the suitor of a girl to her kinsmen without their demands); etoolo/ngitooloi (gift given from the suitor of a girl to her kinsmen without their demands, before she accepts him); ekamus; earakany (gift given from the suitor of a girl to her kinsman on demand, after she has accepted him)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-12</td>
<td>bride wealth: ngibareng akoota (lit. livestock of marriage); ngibareng a akiteek (bride wealth which is paid beforehand. akiteek: to go before sb. or sth.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-13</td>
<td>one's share of the received bride wealth: ekimar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-14</td>
<td>bride wealth negotiation: eloto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-15</td>
<td>husband: ekile/ngikilyok (lit. man)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-16</td>
<td>her husband: ekile keng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-17</td>
<td>wife: aberu/ngaberu (lit. woman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-18</td>
<td>wife (newly married wife who has not given birth): ateran/ngaterak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-19</td>
<td>his wife: aberu keng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-20</td>
<td>husband's brother: lomui/ngimuyok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-21</td>
<td>a man's brother's wife: namui/ngamuyok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-22</td>
<td>husband's sister: namui/ngamuyok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-23</td>
<td>a woman's brother's wife: namui/ngamuyok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-24</td>
<td>husband's brother's wife: nakain/ngakainon (lit. co-wife)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-25</td>
<td>widow: apuserut/ngapuseru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-26</td>
<td>to perform a ritual when a widow accepts a man as a sexual partner: amookakin /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-27</td>
<td>principal wife: aberu naapoleon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-28</td>
<td>to marry the second wife: akiwotar aberu na ngaarei, akiwotar aberu n/aaci /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-29</td>
<td>wife's father: apa (lit. father): ekamuran (30-32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-30</td>
<td>wife's mother: ito (lit. mother): akamuran (30-32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-31</td>
<td>wife's brother: ekamuran (30-32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-32</td>
<td>affine: ekamuran/ngikamurak; akamuran/ngakamurak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-33</td>
<td>rituals performed after the wedding: esia; adere a ngiboro; eloupotis; ngakejen a ngibareng: abuo; akimuj; lobunat: ngasuban &lt;akoota&gt; 30-03. (necessary rituals vary depending on the wife receiver's clan's etali 55-02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-33</td>
<td>according to the wife's life cycle:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
30-34 to divorce : akilak /TA (lit. to unpack, to untie. arosi ayong elakit ngibareng lu kang: I go to untie my livestock = I divorce); akityak /TA (lit. to part)

30-35 to commit adultery : akilom /TA
30-36 the one who commit adultery : ekaloman/ngikalomak (akilom: 30-35)
30-37 unmarried mother : apese angabus (lit. a girl with a married women's back-apron, 20-27)
30-38 [a man] to pay : akicul /KA (payment is called <ekiculi>) livestock to the kinsmen of an unmarried mother whom he impregnate

31. Childbirth and rearing

31-01 to become pregnant : apoti, apotere /TO
31-02 to have morning sickness : akitumtuma /KA
31-03 fetus : ikoku nipotiuno
31-04 to give birth : akidoun /KO
31-05 to be born : akidouno /KO
31-06 woman who lately bore a child : aketanakan/ngaketanakak (lit. the one who suckles, akitanak: 31-17); aberu namanangit (lit. lactating woman)
31-07 baby : ikoku/ngide (lit. child)
31-08 umbilical cord : apusit/ngapusito
31-09 twin : emout/ngimu
31-10 midwife : akesidounon/ngakesidounok (aksidoun: 31-11)
31-11 to help sb.'s delivery : akitan /KA (lit. to cause to give birth. akitanak: 31-17)
31-12 name : ekiro/ngirlora
31-13 to give a name : slimokin ekiro /TO
31-14 to bring up children : akitan /KA
31-15 to grow : apoloun /TO
31-16 to look after : akitan /KA; akitere /KO; akiyok /KO (lit. to herd animals)
31-17 to suckle, to breast-feed : akitanak /KA (lit. to cause to suck. akinak: 31-18)
31-18 to suck the breast : akinak esikina /TA
31-19 to spill out of mouth : ajeele /TA
31-20 to vomit milk : akilek ngakile /TA
31-21 to soothe (a crying child) : akimaima /KA; aksililing /KA (lit. to cause to calm down)
31-22 to embrace, to hug : akikanakan /KA; akitanatan /KA
31-23 to carry (a child) on the back : akinap /TA
31-24 baby sling : anapet/nganapeta (akinap: 31-23)
31-25 to hold a child in the arms : akidak /TA
31-26 to hold sb. on the knees : akidak a ngakungin /TA
31-27 to wipe excreta off a child body : akijut /TO
31-28 sterile woman : akolup/ngakolupai
VII. HUMAN BEING

32. Human being

32-01 person: itwan, itungunan/ngitunga
32-02 man: ekile/ngikilyok
32-03 woman: aberu/ngaberu
32-04 boy: edia/ngide
32-05 girl: apese/ngapesur
32-06 young man: esapat/ngisapa: esorokit/ngisorok
32-07 [boy] to become mature: akiboyakoun /KA (lit. [penis] to grow)
32-08 [girl] to become mature: akiburun /KA (lit. [breast] to become projected)
32-09 to be initiated socially into the adulthood of men: asapan /TA
32-10 to be the initiation-father of a young man: akitasapan /KA (asapan: 32-09)
32-11 to circumcise: akilenger /KA (The Turkana do not perform circumcision)
32-12 adult: itwan niapolon (lit. big person)
32-13 to become aged: amojong, amojongiar /TA
32-14 old woman: akimat/ngakimak
32-15 old man: ekasukout/ngikasukou
32-16 old age: amojong
32-17 to stoop from age: akudokin koteri amojoung /TO

33. Death

33-01 to die: astonere /TA
33-02 death: akyut/ngakitusya
33-03 dead person: ekaton/ngikatok (atonere: 33-01); ekesian/ngikesiak (those who died long ago. ?akisere: to begin)
33-04 corpse: akwan ekatoan/ngawat ngikatoak (akwan: body, astonere: to die)
33-05 to be alive, to live: akiyar /TA
33-06 to have pulse: akidongare etau /KA (lit. heart beats)
33-07 to revive (in case of a dying person): aiyarun /TA
33-08 living person: ekaiyaran/ngikaiyarak (akiyar: 33-05)
33-09 life: akiyar
33-10 to announce sb.'s death: akikeun akyut a itwan /KA
33-11 to bury (the dead): akida, akidaar /KA (lit. to hide); akiuwa /KA (lit. to hide); akinuk /TA (lit. to bury)
33-12 grave: aliel/ngalielin
33-13 funeral held: ngakuronoret immediately after the death:
33-14 funeral: ritual on expiration of mourning period:
33-15 to be in mourning: akilur /TO (to shave hair, not to spear or give out animals, not to castrate or bleed animals, to cut mane and tail hair of animals)
33-16 to inherit: akirum /KA
33-17 inherited property: ngiboro lukuruma (ngiboro: things, akirum: 33-16)
33-18 wealth, property: ebari/ngibareng (also means livestock)
VIII. ANIMALS

34. Domestic animals

34-01 cat : epaka/ngipakai
34-02 to scratch : akiketekep /KA; akiko /TO
34-03 to mew : aruore /TO (for cats, goats, camels, donkeys, jackals, birds, etc.)
34-04 dog : iingok/ngiingoko
34-05 to bark : akikom /KO (for dogs, baboons, etc.)
34-06 to snarl : akingoor /KA
34-07 to yelp, to yip : akitum /TA; akitetekep /KA
34-08 to bite : akikomy /TA
34-09 [animal] to copulate : akitep /KA (lit. to mount)
34-10 to give birth : auri /TA
34-11 [livestock] not to become pregnant for a long time : auweiyar /TA

34-12 cattle : ngaatuk
34-13 bull : emaanik/ngimaaniko
34-14 ox : emong/ngimongin
34-15 cow : aite/ngaatuk
34-16 heifer : ataok/ngatak
34-17 calf (of cattle) : itaok/ngitak (immature wild animals are also called by this term)
34-18 goat : nganginei; nganginei namee; ngamee
34-19 he-goat : ekoroi/ngikora
34-20 she-goat : angine/nganginei
34-21 sheep : ngamezekin
34-22 donkey : ngisikirya
34-23 camel : ngikaala
34-24 [terms of age-sex classification of livestock, see Appendix 1]
34-25 horse : ngangolei
34-26 mane : esigirigir/ngisigirigiryo
34-27 pig : eputir/ngiputiro (lit. warthog)
34-28 [pig] to grunt : aruore /TO
34-29 to get fat : akitum /TA
34-30 to castrate : agelem /TA (by cutting open the scrotum and pulling out testicles and seminal ducts); akikony /TA (lit. to bite. To cut off seminal ducts); skidong /KA (lit. to beat. To cut off the seminal ducts without bloodshed by beating with a wooden hammer)

34-31 wooden hammer for castrating animals (see 34-30)
34-32 horn : amuwara/ngamuwar
34-33 to train livestock : akirarn /TA (lit. to beat); akidong /KA {lit. to cut, to whittle}; akimad /KA (lit. to forment) horns

34-34 [terms for horn shapes of animals, see Appendix 2]
34-35 udder : aeket/ngaeketa
34-36 milk : ngakile
34-37 fresh milk : ngakile nalepan
34-38 sour milk, yogurt : ngakile nakibuk
34-39 butter milk : ngakidedet
34-40 cheese : edodo
34-41 coagulated milk film : elaabo/ngilaabo which develops on the surface when heated
34-42 ghee, oil made from milk : akimet/ngakimeta
34-43 to milk : akilep/TO
34-44 milking pot : elepit/ngilepito (akilep: 34-43)
34-45 to milk a livestock and consume the milk : akidal/KA (lit. to obtain and keep the right on the milk of specific individual animals)
34-46 to clean milk container by smoking stones to wash inside of churning gourds : akisud/TO
34-47 [female animal] to adopt another's offspring, to accept another's offspring to suckle : akilun/KA
34-48 to make female animal to adopt another's offspring for suckling : akirony/KA
34-49 to separate livestock kid and its mother at night in order to milk the mother in the next morning : akiodakin/KA
34-50 to bleed animals with bow and arrow : akiyom/TA (lit. to shoot with a bow)
34-51 bow for bleeding livestock for human consumption : akab/ngakabua
34-52 to keep (animals) : aiyakar/TA (lit. to have, to be with)
34-53 to feed (animals) : aiyapakin/TA (lit. to cut sth. for sb., i.e. to feed animals by cutting off branches of trees)
34-54 Kraal, corral, enclosure : anok/nganokin
34-55 to open the gate of kraal : angaer ekidori a anok/TA
34-56 to close the gate of kraal : akigol ekidori a anok/TO
34-57 to herd animals : akituar/TA: akiyok/KO
34-58 herd of livestock : espinant/ngisipan
34-59 herder : ekeyokon/ngikeyokok
34-60 to set free (animals) : alacakin/TA
34-61 to fasten, to tie (animals) : akiyen/TA (lit. to tie)
34-62 brand (of livestock) : emacar/ngimacarin (each clan has its specific brand, see 54-07)
34-63 clan's ear mark of livestock : epone/ngiponei
34-64 [terms for ear-marking types, see Appendix 3]
34-65 [cow] to ruminate : akiyolarun/KA: anyakaikin/TA
34-66 sticky saliva : akajaalat/ngakajaala; akimulat/ngakimul (lit. spittle)
34-67 to slaver : alakakin ngakajaala/TA
34-68 bell, cowbell : ekaadongot/ngikaadongoi
34-69 terms for livestock coat color : -akwang: white; -kiryoon: black; -aryangan: red; -nyang: yellow, orange; -ngori: gray, grayish brown; -kipurat & -bok: pale reddish purple; -pus: blue, green, yellow-green; -mugi: purple
34-70 [terms for coat color patterns of livestock, see Appendix 4]
35. Wild animals

35-01 wild beast : etiangit/ngitiang
35-02 baboon : ecom/ngicomin
35-03 [monkey] to shout : akikom /KO
35-04 blue monkey : ekadokot/ngikadokoi
35-05 Abyssinian colobus : elala/ngilaia
35-06 patas monkey : eula/ngiulai
35-07 lion : engatuny/ngigatunyo
35-08 mane of lion : ngaile
35-09 claw, fingernail : emaagorolt/ngimaagor
35-10 leopard : eris/ngirisyo
35-11 cheetah : arara/ngararai
35-12 spot : akomolo/ngakomolo; akemer/ngakemera (lit. mole)

35-13 caracal : lokutoj/ngilokutoja
35-14 spotted hyena : ebu loongori/ngibuin luongora
35-15 striped hyena : nagira/ngairai
35-16 civet : panase/ngapanase
35-17 genet : nameresia/ngameresia
35-18 jackal : ekue/ngikuei
35-19 lycaon, hunting dog : epeot/ngipeei
35-20 bat-eared fox : ameguri/ngameguaro
35-21 ratel : ekori/ngikarya
35-22 zorilla : uurungorok/tauurungorok
35-23 a kind of mongoose : euce/ngiuce; kokaas/ngikokaasya; jite/ngijite
35-24 elephant : etom/ngitome
35-25 tusk : ekyalai a etom
35-26 hair of the elephant tail : esuiot a ekosim a etom

35-27 warthog : eputir/ngiputiro
35-28 fang (of warthog) : ekyalai a eputir
35-29 hippopotamus : epiri/ngipiryo
35-30 rhinoceros : amosing/ngamosingo
35-31 zebra : etuko/ngitukoi
35-32 hedgehog : napupu/ngapupui
35-33 elephant shrew : nakoler/ngakoleruo
35-34 rabbit, hare : apoo/ngapoai
35-35 ground squirrel : ekunyuk/ngikunyuko
35-36 crested porcupine : ecec/ngiceca
35-37 aardvark : lokuto/ngikutoi
35-38 rock hyrax : adukai/ngadukai
35-39 dormouse : eles/ngilesya
35-40 a kind of rat : eiyole/ngiyoleyi; erunye/ngirunyei; emiri/ngimirito

35-41 Cape pangolin : amekemek/ngamekemekya
35-42 giraffe : ekori/ngikoryo
35-43 dik-dik : esuro/ngisuroi
35-44 impala, gazelle : agete/ngagetei (Thomson's gazelle)

35-45 lesser kudu : esaric/ngisarico
35-46 greater kudu : emakata/ngimakatai
35-47 topi : elob/ngikolobai
35-48 beisa oryx : edir/ngidirin
35-49 eland : euwapat/ngiwapeto
35-50 buffalo : ekosowei/ngikosowa
35-51 bat : lononua/talononua
hide (of an animal) : elou/ngiloui; ejomu/ngijom (dried hide of an animal used as a mat)

hair (of an animal) : ajulot/ngajul
tail : ekosim/ngikosiman
male : emaanik/ngimaaniko
female : aberu/ngageru
herd : ajore/ngajorei; asepic/ngasepico; atyom/ngatyomyon (very large one)

I. OHTA

36. Hunting

to hunt : akirikar /KA; akisirum /KA
hunter : ekerikan/ngikerikana (akirikar: 36-01); ekalokan/ngikalokak (akilok: 36-26)
trail (foot prints) of wild animals : ngakejen a ngitiang (lit. feet of wild animals)
to track, to follow (animals) : akiwap /KA
to stalk : anyamakin /TA
to lie in wait : aperun /TO (lit. to lie down)
to startle (animals) : akikotun /KA; akisur /TO
to chase : akiritar /KA
to surround : akirikaun /KA; akiryan /KA
to chase away loudly : akikilakin /KA (lit. to shout at)
bow : amoc/ngamodo
bowstring : auno/ngaunoi a amod
arrow : emali/ngimalya
arrow shaft : asin/ngasiina a emali
arrowhead : ecipet/ngicipeta; akituk a emali (lit. mouth of arrow)
to shoot with a bow, to hit (the target) : akigum /TA
gun : atom/ngatomyan
bullet : emali/ngimalya
gunpowder : ngakuk a emali (ngakuk: black fine sand found in the river bed or lake. emali: arrow, bullet)
spear : akwara/ngakwaras
to throw a spear : akirem, aremor /TO
to stab : akicum /KA
shield : aupoli/ngaupola
trap : aloket/ngaloketa (akilok: 36-26)
a kind of trap : eloit/ngiloito; atacit/ngatacita; atibai/ngatibai
to set a trap : akilok, alokakin /TA
net : epuute/ngipuutei
pitfall : adui/ngaduwon
to kill : akiar /TA
to slaughter, to cut the throat : akinogol /TA
to cut open the belly : apuor /TO
to cut open the belly (of sacrifice while it is still alive) : angeer /TA
to skin (with a knife) : akiyeng /TA
to skin (by pulling) : abutun /TO
fur : elou/ngiloui
36-36 to peg out animal hide to dry
36-37 to cut off meat from bones
36-38 meat, flesh
36-39 fatty meat
36-40 soup, broth

37. Reptiles, etc.

37-01 mamba [?]
37-02 puff-adder [?]
37-03 python [?]
37-04 a kind of snake

37-05 [snake] to cast off its skin
37-06 [snake] to coil around [sth.], to coil up
37-07 [snake] to creep, to crawl

37-08 chameleon
37-09 crocodile
37-10 tortoise
37-11 monitor
37-12 a kind of lizard

37-13 snail
37-14 shellfish
37-15 cowry
37-16 toad, frog

38. Fish

38-01 fish
38-02 to fish
38-03 to fish by nets
38-04 to fish with line
38-05 fishhook
38-06 fishing trap
38-07 gill
38-08 fish scale
38-09 to scrape off scales
38-10 bone (of a fish)

39. Birds

39-01 bird
39-02 dove
39-03 pigeon : kuurinaemoru/ngakuryonaemoru (speckled pigeon)
39-04 francolin : abilikeret/ngabilikereta (crested francolin)
39-05 guinea-fowl : atapen/ngatapeno (tufted guinea-fowl)
39-06 eagle, hawk : egole/ngigolei
39-07 vulture : atarukot/ngataruk (hooded vulture, white headed vulture); nabobokile/ngabobokilyo (Egyptian vulture)
39-08 ostrich : ekalees/ngikaleeso
39-09 stork : nakora/tanakora (term for several kinds of storks); nanyamacin/nganyamacin (lit. feces eater, i.e. marabou stork); napele/ngapelei (open billed stork)
39-10 crow : ekuruk/ngikuruka (Cape rook, fan-tailed raven, pied crow)
39-11 parrot : arukot/taarukot (brown parrot)
39-12 duck : abata/ngabatai
39-13 chicken : ekukut/ngikukui; akukut/ngakukui; ekokoroit/ngikokoroi; akokoroit/ngakokori
39-14 crest : etellitelit/ngiteliti
39-15 to crow : akiryamar /KA
39-16 to cackle : akitet /KA
39-17 egg : apeiye/ngabeyei
39-18 to lay eggs : auri ngabeyei /TA
39-19 to incubate : akitik /TO; auryan, auryanikin /TA
39-20 chick : itaok a akukut (lit. calf of hen)
39-21 wing : abebenyit/ngabebeny
39-22 feather : akopiro/ngakopir
39-23 beak, bill : abole/ngabolei
39-24 [bird] to pick up food bit by bit, to peck : akidot /TO
39-25 talon : emaagoroit/ngimaagor
39-26 [bird] to fly : akipor /TO
39-27 [bird] to take off, to take wing : akipor kidyaama /TO
39-28 [bird] to spread wings : apetar ngabebeny /TA
39-29 [bird] to close wings : abunakin ngabebeny /TA
39-30 [bird] to flap wings when flying : akipukpuk /KO
39-31 [bird] to struggle and flap wings when shot down : akipetpet /KA
39-32 to twist the neck (of a bird) : amojir /TA (lit. to twist)
39-33 to pluck out feathers : akipud /TA
39-34 to singe off feathers : akiwangwang /TA
39-35 [bird] to sing : aruore /TO
39-36 nest (of birds) : akai (lit. hut)

40. Insects and worms
40-01 insect : ibore/ngiboro (lit. thing)
40-02 honey-bee : ao/ngaowa
40-03 beehive : amoloi/ngamoloja
40-04 honey : akimet a ao (lit. oil of honey-bee)
40-05 to take out honey : akiwod /TO (lit. to scoop up)
40-06 bee wax : amonok/ngamonokyo
40-07 [bee] to sting : akigum /TA
40-08 bee sting : ekoiyot/ngikoi
40-09 to fillip off : adetar /TA
(e.g. insects)
40-10 to brush off, to sweep off (insects) : akotar /TA
40-11 dung beetle : ekolonyo/ngikolonyo
40-12 beetle : eilet/rgiice; emalegeri/ngimalegera
40-13 long-horned beetle : esipirany/ngisipiranya
40-14 rhinoceros beetle : lomuwar/talomuwar (ngamuwar: horns of cattle, etc.)
40-15 weevil [?] : losikiria/talosikiria
40-16 lady beetle : naleki/tanaleki
40-17 dragonfly : ekaorworot/ngikaorwororol
40-18 butterfly, moth : abeere/ngabeerei
40-19 firefly : ame/ngamelyo
40-20 grasshopper : emaase/ngimases
40-21 desert locust : emaase/ngimases
40-22 cricket : ekajekel/ngikajekela
40-23 [grasshopper] to jump about : akipor, aporpor /TO
40-24 spider : asimokok/ngasimokoka
40-25 cobweb : akai a asimokok
40-26 driver ant : ekukurit/ngikukurito
40-27 termite : ekatapan/ngikatapania
40-28 anthill, termite hill, termite mound : akoumuwa/ngakomuwa
40-29 a kind of ant : asingilil/ngasingilililya; asipinyo/ngasipin;
ataa ngikong/taataa ngikong;
ekadengoroiit/ngikadengoroi; ekoki/ngikok;
esunonait/ngisunonuwa
40-30 black ant : loter/ngiteriya
40-31 praying mantis : adokole/ngadokolei
40-32 cicada : eidiiit/ngidiiita
40-33 millipede : akamuryamurya/ngakamuryamuryai
40-34 centipede : amadaduelli/ngamadaduelya
40-35 scorpion : ekoutan/ngikoutanya
40-36 tsetse fly : eidiiit/ngidiiita
40-37 cockroach : lomodokongori/ngimodokongora
40-38 mosquito : esurot/ngisuro
40-39 gnat : longiset/talongiset
40-40 flea : ekajojaat/ngikajojaai
40-41 body louse, bed louse : elaciit/ngilac
40-42 head louse : ngakotor
40-43 tick : emadang/ngmadang
40-44 bed-bug : ekorobot/ngikorobotoi
40-45 fly : ecuc/ngicuc
40-46 [flea, louse, etc.] to swarm on [sth.] : akicun, acunakin /TA
40-47 caterpillar, maggot : ekurut/ngikur
40-48 hairy caterpillar : ekurut lokacakan
40-49 leech : kotili/takotili
IX. PLANTS

41. Plants

41-01 grass, weed : enyait/nginya
41-02 burnt grass : anomat/nganomata (akinom: to burn)
41-03 to cut grass : aklyep nginya /TA
41-04 moss : erikopus/ngirkopusya
41-05 mushroom, toadstool : ekicolong ebu (lit. chair of hyena)
41-06 parasitic plant : eduwel/ngeduweyo
41-07 [plant] to come out : akipup /TA
41-08 to germinate : akiburukun /KA
41-09 [plant] to grow : arupun /TA
41-10 [bush] to grow thick : amoton /TO
41-11 [vine] to spread : apetar /TA
41-12 [vine] to grow around another tree : akimanaman /KA
41-13 tree : eketo/ngikyoto
41-14 to fell, to cut down (a tree) : akiyep /TA
41-15 [tree] to fall down : aukor /TO
41-16 tree-trunk : atorom/ngatoroma a eketo
41-17 log : eketo/ngikyoto
41-18 to scar the trunk of a tree : akitel /KO; akidengideng /KO (lit. to beat by bush-knife)
41-19 tree bark : akaabuket/ngakaabuk
41-20 to take off the bark : akipac /KA
41-21 to take fiber out of a plant : aboloc /TA (lit. to peal off the bark. One of the step of taking fiber from branches of Dead-sea fruits); akida /TA (lit. to pound. One of the step of taking fiber from leaves of Sansevielia spp.)
41-22 tree sap : ngakile a eketo (lit. milk of tree); ngakul a eketo (lit. urine of tree)
41-23 resin : eminal/ngimina
41-24 tree-fork : akicer/ngakicara (akicer: 41-27)
41-25 tree-hollow : acukule a ekitoi (lit. trench of tree)
41-26 branch : ateni/ngaten; ecokili/ngicokil (tip of branches); akulit/ngalita (thin branch of tree top)
41-27 [branch of trees] to branch off : akicer /KA
41-28 to cut off a branch : akiyep ateni /TA
41-29 part at which a branch was cut off : ekagurugurat/ngikagurugurai
41-30 base of tree-trunk : atorom/ngatoroma
41-31 stump of a tree : akom/ngakomyon; apungure/ngapungurei
41-32 root : ataagoroit/ngataagor
41-33 leaf : akuyen/ngakuui
41-34 to strip off leaves (from a branch) : ajurut /TA
41-35 to tear off leaves (from a branch) : akigeriger /KA
### Classified Vocabulary of the Turkana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Turkana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41-36</td>
<td>flower</td>
<td>: aturot/ngatur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-37</td>
<td>flower bud</td>
<td>: acarubei/ngacarubei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-38</td>
<td>[flower] to bear bud</td>
<td>: apukare /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-39</td>
<td>to flower</td>
<td>: apereti /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-40</td>
<td>to bloom, to blossom</td>
<td>: aturuong /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-41</td>
<td>fruit</td>
<td>: ecoket/ngicok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-42</td>
<td>to bear fruits (yet unripe)</td>
<td>: akileleng /KO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-43</td>
<td>[fruit] to be unripe</td>
<td>: ajon /TA (lit. to be raw)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-44</td>
<td>to check the ripeness of fruits by pressing</td>
<td>: akicencem /KA (lit. to push by finger-tips)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-45</td>
<td>[fruit on the tree] to ripen, to become ripe</td>
<td>: akira /TA; akonere /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-46</td>
<td>[fruit on the tree] to become overripe</td>
<td>: akonere noi /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-47</td>
<td>[fruit on the tree] to rot</td>
<td>: akibos /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-48</td>
<td>[fruit on the tree] to dry up</td>
<td>: akiriny /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-49</td>
<td>[fruit] to drop onto the ground</td>
<td>: arraraun /TA; akidoun /KO (lit. to give birth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>to take fruits</td>
<td>: akiger /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-51</td>
<td>to break off fruit from the tree or bunch</td>
<td>: akidot /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-52</td>
<td>to shake down (fruit)</td>
<td>: akilollo /KO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-53</td>
<td>to shake down (fruit) with a hook</td>
<td>: akinere /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-54</td>
<td>to drop (fruit)</td>
<td>: akimasun /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-55</td>
<td>to catch hold with a hook (e.g. a banana)</td>
<td>: akinyaun /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-56</td>
<td>hook</td>
<td>: egole/ngigole; ereges/ngiregesin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-57</td>
<td>flesh of fruit</td>
<td>: akiring/ngaringo (lit. meat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-58</td>
<td>stone of fruit</td>
<td>: ecoket/ngicok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-59</td>
<td>skin of fruit</td>
<td>: akabokoiyait/ngakabokoiyai; apocot/ngapoc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-60</td>
<td>to peel with a knife</td>
<td>: akikul /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-61</td>
<td>to peel by rubbing</td>
<td>: akireny /KA (lit. to take shell, to rind off by rubbing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-62</td>
<td>to peel seed (e.g. a banana)</td>
<td>: aboloc, abolociar /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-63</td>
<td>seed</td>
<td>: ecoket/ngicok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-64</td>
<td>sheath</td>
<td>: akabokoiyait/ngakabokoiyai; akabolokoki/ngakabolokokyo (fruits of <em>Acacia tortilis</em> Forsk.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-65</td>
<td>[seed] to pop out, to come out of the sheath</td>
<td>: akipak /TA (lit. to split)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-66</td>
<td>thorn</td>
<td>: eukwai/ngiukwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-67</td>
<td>[plant] to wither</td>
<td>: aoniroy /TO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 42. Crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Turkana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42-01</td>
<td>palm, doum palm</td>
<td>: eengol, ekingol/ngigolaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42-02</td>
<td>midrib of palm-leaf</td>
<td>: akingol/ngangolaya (ekigol: 42-01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42-03</td>
<td>rice</td>
<td>: emucele/ngimucelein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42-04</td>
<td>maize grain</td>
<td>: epeipei/ngipeipea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42-05</td>
<td>sugar cane</td>
<td>: akasirimait/ngakasirim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42-06</td>
<td>groundnut</td>
<td>: ekaranga</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
43. Cultivation and harvests

43-01 to farm : akitakin /KA
43-02 cultivating field : eiyaal/ngiyaala; amana/ngamanat; emanikor/ngimanikorin (place where many <amana> are gathered)
43-03 boundary of gardens : ekukor/ngikukoro
43-04 to cut off the bushes and clear the ground : akitare /KA
43-05 machete : epanngal/ngipanngai
43-06 to weed : akicud edoan /TA; akilem edoan /TA
43-07 to cultivate : akitare /KA
43-08 digging stick : akuta/ngakutai; ekileng lokitaet (with an iron edge)
43-09 ax : aep/ngaepe
43-10 hoe : ejembel/nejembel
43-11 handle (of a hoe) : akujuk/ngakujuka; eketo a ejembe (lit. stick of a hoe)
43-12 to seed : aekin /TA; akiel /TA
43-13 sickle, harvesting knife : elemet/ngilemeta; ekileng lolomet (akilem: 43-14)
43-14 to harvest by sickle : akilem /TA
43-15 to thresh by pounding : akida /TA (lit. to pound)
43-16 to strip off (rice) : ajurut, ajurutuun /TA; akiel /TA
43-17 to spread to dry (grains) : aokin /TO
43-18 sift : aliet/ngalieta (akili: 43-19)
43-19 to sift : akili /TA; apiatar /TA
43-20 winnow : akiekeeket/ngakiekeeketa (akiekeek: 43-21)
43-21 to winnow : akiekeek /KA
43-22 to pound grain, to make flour : akida /TA (lit. to pound); akiruk /TO (lit. to smash)
43-23 to husk and clean rice : akisek /TA
43-24 mortar for pounding : aruket/ngaruketa (akiruk: 43-22)
43-25 pestle : akujuk naruket (43-11, 43-22)
43-26 to grind, to mill : akirere /KA
43-27 flat grind stone : akires/ngakiresya
43-28 globe grind stone : itapin/ngitapynono

(rubbed against the flat one: 43-27)
43-29 to uproot plants: akirut /TO
43-30 to dig out: akibok, abokun /TA
(e.g. potatoes)
43-31 to dig the soil: akikur /TO
43-32 to take out beans: akibek /TA; akidot /TO
(from the sheath, or pod)

X. BODY ACTIONS

44. Sleeping

44-01 to lie down, to sleep: akiper /TO
44-02 to lie on one's back: akidedyaar /KA
44-03 to sleep: ajotoor /TO
44-04 sleep: ngaju
44-05 to dream: akiruj, akirujare /KA
44-06 dream: ngarujan
44-07 to talk in one's sleep: akiro a ngaju /KO
44-08 to snore: akingoor /KA
44-09 to turn while sleeping: akibelokin /KO
44-10 to feel sleepy: akilur, akilurun /KA
44-11 to doze: akilur /KA
44-12 to wake up: akenyun /TA
44-13 to feel muddled after waking up: akimauware /KO
44-14 to wake up sb.: akitekeny, akitekenyun /KA (akikeny: 44-15)
44-15 to be awake: akeny /TA
44-16 to wake up early in the morning and leave off: akisokakin /KA
44-17 to stay overnight: akisal /TA
44-18 to spend a night (somewhere): aperor /TO (akiper: 44-01)

45. Body actions

45-01 to stand up: akiwo /TA
45-02 to get up (from lying): anyoun /TA
45-03 to jump out of bed: akuraun /TA
45-04 to help sb. to sit up: akitoryoun /KA (anyoun: 45-02)
45-05 to sit down: akiboikin /KO
45-06 to straddle: akicologong /KO
45-07 to crouch: akijor /TO
45-08 to kneel down: aredik /TO
45-09 to lie flat: abubur /TO; akiper akooki /TO (lit. to lie on the belly)
45-10 to bend over: akudokin /TO
45-11 to straighten: akitenar, akitenikin /KA; ariyor /TO (lit. to straighten, to unfold)
45-12 to tread on: akicak /KA
45-13 to stumble: akukuriyor /TO
45-14 to stumble and fall down: akikumakin /KA; aramakin /TA
45-15 to stumble sb.: akilegeun /KA
45-16 to slip (because of mud): aceretiya /TA: acurutar /TA
45-17 to be slippery: acurut /TA
45-18 slippery place: aro nacurut (aro: place, acurut: 45-17)
45-19 to stagger: akiryangaryanga /KA: akitereter /KO
45-20 to fall, to tumble: adakar /TA
45-21 to turn while lying: akibelokin /KO
45-22 to crawl: akile /TA
45-23 to rest one's cheek in one's hand: akitasieno /KO
45-24 to lean (against [sth.]): agongakin /TA: atipen /TO (lit. to support oneself by leaning against sth.)
45-25 to sprawl: akitenar /KA
45-26 to open the legs: anganyar ngakejen /TA
45-27 to open the mouth: anganyar akituk /TA
45-28 to open the eyes: anganyar ngakonyen /TA
45-29 to close the eyes: amuduk /TO
45-30 to show one's teeth: angjun /TA: akitoodiun ngikyal /KA (lit. to show teeth)
45-31 to face at [sth.]: akingollar /KA: akenyikin /TA (lit. to face toward sth. and stare it)
45-32 to turn one's back: akimulen /TO: akibongokin akau /KO
45-33 to step back: akitotor /KO: akibong kaku /TO (lit. to return back)
45-34 to wave one's hand: aklilik akan /KO: akotakin /TA (lit. to raise one's hand)
45-35 to invite sb. by waving: anyaraun a akan /TA (lit. to call this way by hand)
45-36 to give a secret signal by pinching and/or winking: akidong /TA
45-37 to give a signal by winking: akiikekin akan /KA (lit. to wave hand)
45-38 to point: akidod /TA
45-39 to shake one's head: akimungumung akou /KA
45-40 to nod: aklilik /KA; akilek akou /KA
45-41 to stretch oneself (to touch [sth.]): ariyor akwan /TO
45-42 to jump, to jump over: akipor /TO
45-43 to step over: aklalam /KA; akilam /KA
45-44 to dangle: akinenokin /KO: akipun /KA
45-45 to hit [sth.] by accident: akiang, anangakin /TA
45-46 to bump (against sb.): akituryaikin /KA
45-47 to divert, to turn away (direction of sth.): akiisiitor /KO (lit. to cause to pass by. akiitor: to pass by)
45-48 to avoid (e.g. a flying stone): asegakin /TA
45-49 to block the way, to be in the way: akitorobikin /KO; akigol erot /TO (lit. to block the way)
45-50 to block, to bar sb.'s way (with one's arms): akiyatakin /KA; akitorobilor /KO
45-51 to get out of the way: akiyotor, akiyotun, akiyotokin /KO; atlakin /TA
45-52 to put [sth.] in the way: akiruwokin /KA; akigol /TO (lit. to close)
45-53 [sth.] to block the way: alegerikin ibore lorot /TA
45-54 to remove what is in the way: apogar /TA
45-55 to move [sth.]: akisiyotor /KO (akiyotor: 45-51)
45-56 to hide oneself: akiduk /TA

46. Movements

46-01 to go: akiilot /TO
46-02 to go (to destination): akideng /TO
46-03 to go away: ayakar /TA
46-04 to leave, to set out: alotokin /TO (akiilot: 46-01); asaar /TA
46-05 to leave secretly, and quietly: asiwakin /TA
46-06 to go ahead of sb.: akingarenikin /KO; akitooth /KA
46-07 to arrive: akidol, adolun /TO; akinang, anangun /TA
46-08 to stay: akiboi /KO
46-09 to remain: akidong /KO
46-10 to return, to come back: akibong, abongun /TO; akidesiun /KA; abelun /TA
46-11 to go straight: akiidiri /KA
46-12 to turn, to change the direction to go: akiinacar /KA; akiitoo /KO (lit. to pass by)
46-13 to turn to the right: aklodakikin teten /KA
46-14 to come: abunere /TO
46-15 to come from: abunere /TO (lit. to come) (somewhere)
46-16 to enter: aalomar /TA
46-17 to go out, to come out: apudor /TO
46-18 to get on: akidok /TA
46-19 to get down: adokun /TA
46-20 to jump down: akipor /TO
46-21 to climb (mountain or tree): akidok /TA
46-22 to climb down: atiyaun /TO
46-23 to go beyond a mountain: atiyaar lomoru /TO
46-24 to go down (e.g. into the well): adoiyor /TO
46-25 to approach: aapikin /TA
46-26 to move off, to move away: awotokin /TO; acadar /TA
46-27 to run away: akipungar /KA; amatar /TA
46-28 to catch up with sb.: akidol /TO; akirumun /KA
46-29 to walk side by side: akibak /KA
46-30 to follow sb.: akitup /TA
46-31 to walk in line: akiwap /KA; aropere /TA
46-32 to overtake sb.: adepar /TA; akilany /KA (lit. to leave somebody behind)
46-33 to circle ahead: akidap /TA (lit. to take another path)
to walk : akilota ngakejen /TO (lit. to go on foot)
to stroll : akilare /KA; asakasak /TA
to run : akitter /TA
to run away : amatar /TA
to run this way : apyeun /TA; amotun /TO
to run fast : apiran /TA
quickly, fast : atipei
slowly : amipon
to hurry : akiburubur /KA (lit. to finish sth. quickly)
to make sb. hurry up : akibunyakin /KA
to stagger, : akitereeter /KO
to walk zigzag

to pass by : akilorr /KO; atorun /TO
to pass avoiding : akiman /TA
[sth.]
to cross (a road) : atoror /TO; atubor /TO
to take (sb. somewhere) : akirik, arikor /TO
to bring sb. : aomun /TO; akirik, arikun /TO
to show around, : akitoodikin /KA; akidodikin /KA
to guide
to see off : akitenar /KA; akitumor /KO
to accompany, : akiruk, akipuk, akipukun /KO
to go together
to lead the way : akingaren /KO; akipuk /TO
to stop : akiwot /TA
to stop sb. : akitouwo /KA (akiwo: 46-54)
to lose one's way : acakar /TA; akingop /TA; awoliyor /TO
to go out of sight : angopiar /TA
to travel : akilaar /KA
journey : altor/ngalotorisyo (akilota: to go)
automobile, motorcar : amotoka/ngamotokai
tire : aotatl/ngatairyo
to steer, to drive (a car) : akiwot /TA
to ride : akitkun /TA
(to from the car)
to run over : akicak /KA (lit. to tread, to trample)
bicycle : agaali/ngagaali
train : agaryamoc/ngagaryamoc
airplane : ikeny/ngikeny (lit. bird)
path : erot/ngirotin
track, animal trail : erot a ngitiang (lit. path of wild beasts)
road : erukudi/ngerukudi
junction, fork in road : akiceret/ngakicereta (akicer: 46-73);
akiremet/ngakiremeta (akiryam: to meet)
[road] to branch off : akicer /KA
to make one's way through weeds

to level long weeds (when walking) : akiperikin nginya /KO
mound, heap on the ground : atitipu/ngatitip
XI. DAILY LIFE

47. Work

47-01 to work : akitiare /KA; akisub etic /TA
47-02 work : etic/ngiticò
47-03 to assist, to help : akingarakin /KA
47-04 to disturb sb.'s work : akican alotic /KA
47-05 to take sb.'s place : alonyakin /TA; auweikin /TA (lit. to take charge of sth. in place of sb.)
47-06 tool : iborositi/ngiboro
47-07 to use : atingiar /TA
47-08 to make : akisub /TA
47-09 to repair : akisub /TA
47-10 to become repaired : asubakin /TA
47-11 to replace : akilokony /KO; alonyakin /TA
47-12 to forge : akityek /KA
47-13 blacksmith : eketyakan/ngiketyakak (akityek: 47-12)
47-14 hammer : ekidongit/ngikidongito; enyundu/nginyundu
47-15 to hit (with a hammer) : akidic /KA; akiram /TA
47-16 bellows : akituleet/ngakituleeto (akitule, akitulekin: to blow with one's mouth)
47-17 to blow bellows : akitule /KO
47-18 blacksmith's workshop : awi a eketyakan
47-19 ax : aep/ngaepe
47-20 adze : epanggai/ngipanngai
47-21 nail : esumari/ngisumarya
47-22 peg : asesit/ngases
47-23 to split (wood) : akici /TA; akingenyar /KA; akipak /TA
47-24 to carve wood : akicare /KA (lit. to carve wood to make rough shape of the object)
47-25 to shave wood, to slice : akikiyar /TA (lit. to scrape little by little in the last stage of making wooden tools)
47-26 to shave wood, to pare : akitul /TA
47-27 knife : ekileng/ngilyanga; ekude/ngikudei (finger knife); abarait/ngabarai (arm-knife worn on the wrist); ebalite/ngibalitei (a piece of tin, etc.)
47-28 handle of a knife : akitoi a ekileng (lit. stick of a knife); akulep/ngakulepyo a ekileng; atingit/ngatingita a ekileng (lit. holder of a knife, akiting: to seize, to hold)
47-29 chisel : erokeyon/ngirokeyon; ekiceet/ngikicaata; ekileng lokiceet (akicare: 47-24)
47-30 saw : egirigir/ngigirigirya
47-31 to saw : akitirirgirgirya /KA
47-32 file : egirigir/ngigirigirya
47-33 board : abao/ngabaoi
47-34 to make smooth (surface of a wooden vessel) : akitulare /KA (to burn livestock droppings and put it into the water and smear)
47-35 to mold pottery : akitiye /TA
47-36 clay for pottery : elupe; ecoto lolupe
47-37 to make smooth (surface of a clay pot): akiledun /KA; akiloloun /KA; akipuc /KA
47-38 stone for smoothing surface: amoru nakipucet (akipuc: 47-37)
47-39 to weave a string (e.g. braid): awoiyar /TO (lit. to make long)
47-40 to weave a string (e.g. rope): akidany /KA
47-41 string: aunou/ngauno; amasi/ngamasin; adany/ngadanya (akidany: 47-39)
47-42 strap: arukan/ngarukania (rope made of animal hide)
47-43 to be skillful and quick (at work): akiber /KA
47-44 skillful person: ekeberan/ngikeberak (akiber: 47-43); ekecan/ngikecak (lit. a skillful person in carving wood. akiicare: to carve wood)
47-45 clumsy person, unskilled person: ekalany/ngikalanyanot (lit. lazy person)
47-46 to be idle: akalany /TA
47-47 to make an effort: akican /KA; akikeriker /KA
47-48 to be active: aturon /TO
47-49 to employ: akigir /KA (lit. to write)
47-50 to dismiss, to fire: akituwaraakin /KA
47-51 to get ready, to prepare: asubakin /TA
47-52 to try: akining /KO
47-53 to accomplish: akirikakin /KA; arumor /TO
47-54 to stop (working): alasikin /TA; akimekin etc /KA
47-55 to succeed: aanyun /TA (lit. to see, to get, to find); apedor /TO (lit. to be able); aryamun /TA (lit. to get)
47-56 to fail: adakar /TA
47-57 to make a mistake: akisec /TA
47-58 [task] to be easy: apatan /TA; awo /TA
47-59 [task] to be difficult: agogong /TO

48. Fire
48-01 fire: akim/ngakimya
48-02 spark: ekatuwenyit/ngikatuweny a akim (akituweny: to spark); ngikabel a akim
48-03 ashes: ekuron/ngikuron
48-04 smoke: apuru/napurusyo
48-05 soot: etulya/ngitule
48-06 to build a fire (by rubbing sticks): akipir /KA
48-07 rubbing sticks to make a fire: epipot/ngipip
48-08 to kindle, to light fire: akinok, akinokakin /KA
48-09 to catch fire: anokun akim /KA
48-10 to burn [sth.]: akinom, akinomakin /KA
48-11 [sth.] to burn: anomiar /KA
48-12 [fire] to spread: apeter akim /TA
48-13 spreading fire: asarai/ngasaral a akim (lit. light of fire)
48-14 to stir fire: akituwariwuwenyikin /KA
47-15 to burn to ashes : araun akim ekuron /TA (lit. [fire] to become ashes)
48-16 to extinguish fire : akitudunger /KO
48-17 [fire] to go out, to become extinguished : adunger akim /TO
48-18 to warm oneself near the fire : akipeyar /KA
48-19 firewood : ngakyoto a akim
48-20 to gather firewood : akikelyen /KA
48-21 to arrange firewood to light : akipikakin /KA
48-22 to add firewood in fire : akinokakin ngakyoto nakim /KA
48-23 to gather firewood to the center of the fire : akirokony /KA (lit. to gather firewood to the center of the fire)
48-24 to draw firewood from fire : akiyetiyataar /KA
48-25 charcoal, ember : atotole/ngatotoli
48-26 match : emali/ngimalya a akim; akibirit/ngakibirito
48-27 to strike a match, to light a match : akituweny, atuwonyun /TA (lit. to make a spark)

49. Water

49-01 water : ngaki
49-02 foam : ekurudo/ngkurudoi
49-03 to make wet : akitapapal /KA (apapal: 49-04)
49-04 [clothes] to be wet : apapal, apapaler /TA
49-05 to dip, to soak : alemun /TA
49-06 to take [sth.] out of water : ntum a nakipi /TA; autun a nakipi /TO (lit. to pull out)
49-07 to shake off water : akiteriter /KA; akiwatawataar /KA (lit. to shake off water from hands or vessels)
49-08 to flap off water : akilakalakar /KA
49-09 to wipe (one's wet hands) : akimet, ametar /TA (lit. to wipe off water and/or sweat from the body by hands, etc.)
49-10 to squeeze out water (of a clothe) : akici, acuwar /TA
49-11 to dry ([sth.] over fire) : akimare, akimaun /KA
49-12 [wet clothes] to dry : akiwon, awoner /TO
49-13 dry cloth : eworu nakonon
49-14 to draw water : akiwok /TO
49-15 watering place : ecor/ngicorin
49-16 well : akar/ngakare; akuja/ngakujan (small shallow well); akoomeemyot/ngakoomeemel (deep well dug at places other than river-bed)

49-17 to deepen a well : akicukul /KO
49-18 to take out dirty surface water of a well : akipakar /KA
49-19 [well] to retain water, not to dry up : acokocok /TA
49-20 to strain water : akili /TA
49-21 to mix : akicarakan /KA; akimorikin /KA; akinyal; akinyalakin /KA; akitulum, akitulumikin /KO (term for mixing different types of food)
49-22 to stir : akikwalkwal /KA (to stir liquid)
49-23 to knead : akingorirakin /KA; amunare /TA
49-24 [liquid] to be thick : abirit /TO; adikam /TA
49-25 [liquid] to be sticky : akimidak /TA; akimidik /TA
49-26 to coagulate : akidik /KO
49-27 [sth.] to melt : akeeyar /TA
49-28 to melt [sth.] : akitekeeyar /KA (lit. to cause [sth.] to melt. see 49-27)
49-29 to ooze out and drip : akidoka /KA
49-30 to drip : akidokodok /KA; aware /TO
49-31 to leak : apedod /TO (akiped: to pierce); aware /TO (49-30)

XII. SOCIAL LIFE

50. Languages

50-01 voice : etoil/ngitoilo
50-02 word : akiroit/ngakiro
50-03 meaning : ngesi (lit. he/she/it)
50-04 language : akituk/ngakituka (lit. mouth);
angajep/ngangajepa (lit. tongue)
50-05 Turkana language : ngaturukana
50-06 to say : abeikin /TA; alimun /TO; atamar /TA
50-07 to converse, to talk, to have a talk : akiyan /KA
50-08 to have a chat : akirorikin /KO
50-09 to speak loudly, to make a noise : acala /TA
50-10 to speak to sb., to address : aksisiyan /KA
50-11 to obstruct : akitenger /KO
50-12 to whisper : akingaingaa /KA
50-13 to make a speech : akirorikin /KO; akituk /TO
50-14 to stop speaking : akililing /KA
50-15 to listen to sb. silently : akipup, apupokin /TO
50-16 [person] to keep quiet : akililingikin /KA
50-17 to speak to (a language) : akiro /KO
50-18 to understand (a language) : akierar /KA; akipup /TO
50-19 to tell : aksisisare /KA; alimokin /TO
50-20 to inform : akiteiyenun /KA (akiyen: to know, to notice)
50-21 to announce to the public : alimor /TO; akitaanyun /KA (aanyun: to notice); akikekin ebuku /KA (lit. to let the public know sth.)
50-22 news : akiroit/ngakiro
50-23 to report : akitaanyun /KA (aanyun: to notice, to see); alimor /TO
50-24 to call : anyar /TA
50-25 to call (a distant person loudly) : akiyaaar /KA
50-26 call
: akituk/ngakituka (lit. mouth; enyarae/nginaryasini (enyar: 50-24)
50-27 echo
: akikobaret/ngakikobareta
50-28 to answer a call, to respond
: akikere /KA; akiikin /KA (lit. to say "yes")
50-29 to remain silent
: akituulil /KA
50-30 to greet
: akimalare /KA
50-31 greeting
: emalas/ngimalasinoi (akimalare: 50-30)
50-32 to say farewell
: atamar kidongorobo /TA
50-33 lie
: alyoko/ngalyokona; akalalaat/ngakalalaai
(akilet ngakalaalaai: to spread a false rumor)
50-34 to tell a lie
: akisud, akisudokin /KO; alyokon, alyokoner
/TO; amodiikin /TA; alimun alyoko /TO
50-35 to deceive
: akimunon /KO (lit. to play a joke); akingalare
/KA (lit. to reverse what one said); akimarare /KO (lit. to make fun of sb. by telling a lie)
50-36 to conceal (a fact)
: akida /KA (lit. to hide); akijok /KO (lit. to hide one's livestock by putting them in charge of others)
50-37 to speak ill of sb. in his/her absence
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
50-38 to ask a question
: akingit /KA
50-39 to answer a question
: akitatam /KA (lit. to teach, to educate)
50-40 answer
: akitatam /KA (lit. to teach, to educate)
50-41 to shout, to cry
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
50-42 to scold
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
50-43 to blame
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
50-44 to praise
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
50-45 praise
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
50-46 to boast
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
50-47 to affirm
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
50-48 to deny
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
50-49 to agree
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
50-50 to come to an agreement
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
50-51 to disagree, to contradict
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
50-52 to promise
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
50-53 to keep a promise
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
50-54 to break a promise
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
50-55 to request
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
50-56 to refuse
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
50-57 to undertake
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
50-58 to allow
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
50-59 to forbid
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
50-60 to command, to order
: akituk /KA; akituk/ngakituk (lit. mouth)
to obey
: arimakin /TA; akipup /TO (lit. to listen to);
akiker /TO (lit. to fear)
to apologize
: akimalma /KA
to forgive
: akiseny /KO; akitjal, ajalun /TA (lit. to set
free, to release)
to soothe, to appease, to pacify
: akimaima /KA
to console
: akisilliling /KA (lit. to cause to calm down)
to encourage
: akituk /KA; akitogogong /TO (agogonger: to
become cheerful)
to consult
: aloskin /TO; akingitun /KA (lit. to ask, to
question); akitlam /TA (lit. to consult to a
prophet <emuron> 15-31)
to teach
: akitatam /KA
to teach good manners
: akitatam eboiyori loajokon /KA
to explain
: akitenun /KA; aretokin /TO (lit. to tell the
truth)
to think aloud
: apodo /TO
to complain,
to grumble, to show discontent
: akiyan poyo /KA
tale, story
: poyo
abusive word
: ekiyen/niyi, ngikinyesinei ("engatule
ito kon", etc.)

51. Play

51-01 to play
: abolya /TA
51-02 game
: abolya/ngabolyasinei
to dance
: akipir /KO; akidongare /KA
good dancer
: ekidonganit, ekedongan/ngikedongak
(akidongare: 51-03)
dance
: edonga/ngidongai
51-06 feather headdress
: akopiro/ngakopir (lit. feather); ailet/ngaile
(exremely long one); amlinay/ndjamiliny
(long one); akoroi/ngakoroi (rather long
one); akodangole/ngakodangole (short white
one); ekodoongoli/ngikodoongolya
white feathers cut short pieces, for <ngirisai>
alteration-set); ekamuto/ngikamutoi (black
feathers cut into short pieces, for <ngimoru>
alteration-set); ekuri/ngikuuri (feather cut
lengthwise in the middle)
51-07 container for
ostrich feather
song
: atoros/ngatorosa

51-08 to sing
: aewo /TO; akiruko /KO (lit. to sing a song of
favorite-ox)
51-09 to stretch skin on
the drum
: eewos/ngliwosyo (aewo: 51-09); emong/ngimongin
(lit. ox. Song of favorite-ox is called by
this term)
51-10 drum
: elamaru/ngilamaru; atoros/ngatorosa (lit.
ostrich feather container of men):
eburi/ngiburin (lit. oil container)
51-12 to beat a drum : akidet eburi /KA; akidongodong eburi /KO; akiram eburi /TA
51-13 a kind of flute : ebune/ngibune; ekapirikic/ngikapirikica; aditi/ngadiita (bugle horn)
51-14 a kind of musical instrument : apili/ngapili (modern whistle); egegeil/ngigege (bundle of animal hooves); ecorot/ngicoroi (bells worn on the calf of legs); asowat/ngasowa (iron ring worn on the ankle)
51-15 to ululate : akimaretet /KO
51-16 to whistle : akiunya /KA
51-17 to clap hands : akiram ngakan /TA
51-18 to lead dancing or singing : akimar, akimarakin /KA; akilik /TO
51-19 leader of dancing and singing : ekemaran/ngikemarak (akin: 51-18)
51-20 ball : epira/ngipirai
51-21 to play with a ball : abolya ngipirai /TA
51-22 to throw (a ball) : akicak /TA; akimas /KA
51-23 to catch (a ball) : akikamun /KA
51-24 to applaud : aramakin ngakan /TA
51-25 to play merrily, to play loudly : alakara /TA
51-26 to tickle : akidikid /KA
51-27 to imitate : akisisare /KA

52. Quarrel

52-01 to give sb. verbal abuse : akiyen /KA; akimor /TO
52-02 curse (verbal cursing) : elamit/ngilam (akilam: 52-03)
52-03 to curse sb. verbally in the face : akilam /KA
52-04 to threaten : akiteem /KA
52-05 to dispute, to argue : akiburare /KA; angorop /TA
52-06 to get reconciled : akisil /KA
52-07 to fight : ajie, ajore /TO
52-08 to provoke a fight with sb. : akicicore /KO; abenyun /TA (lit. to tease, to make fun of)
52-09 to incite a fight : akicucikin /KA; akituworakin /KA; aporokin /TO
52-10 to avoid a fight : akiyenyen /KA; akiem /TA (lit. to fear)
52-11 to settle a dispute, to part a dispute : akitikak /TA (lit. to part)
52-12 to part a fight : akitikak /KA
52-13 to jump upon sb., to spring upon sb. : akituworakin /KA; aporokin /TO
52-14 to beat, to strike : akiyan /TA; akidet /KA
52-15 to slap : akibap /KA; atarakin /TA
52-16 to pinch : akipoc /TO
52-17 to kick : akipet /TO
52-18 to throw down sb. : adakar /TA
52-19 to press down sb. : atikokin kwap /TO; akiyen /TA
52-20 to bind : akiyen /TA
52-21 to chase away : akitikeri /KA
52-22 to drive out : akituworakin /KA
52-23 to defend oneself: akigakin /KA (lit. to parry the attack by shield, etc.)
52-24 to defend sb. from being beaten: aiun /TA

53. Giving and receiving

53-01 to give: ainakin /TA; areikin /TA
53-02 to give away: akipotor /KO
53-03 to hold out sth. in one's hand (as a gift): akikobakin /KA
53-04 gift: etoolo/ngitooloi (this is not a general term, see 30-11. The Turkana do not have general terms for "gift")
53-05 thanksgiving gift: eboka/ngibokasinei; ebacit/ngibacito
53-06 to give a gift: akitoolokin /KO (term for a gift of pre-marital negotiation from a man to girl's kinsmen, see 30-11)
53-07 to delight sb. with a gift: akidop /TA
53-08 to get: aanyun /TA; aryamun /TA
53-09 to receive: akijaun /KA; akidyaua /KA
53-10 to pick up, to get what sb. has left: akirapun /KA
53-11 to get back: aanyun /TA: akinyakakin /KA: abongun /TO
53-12 to ask for [sth.]: akilip /KA
53-13 to refuse to give: akimik /KA; auwoun /TA
53-14 to share with sb.: akyiyak /TA (lit. to part)
53-15 to share food with sb., to divide food between selves: akimor /TA
53-16 to check whether (e.g. food sharing) correctly done or not: akitiriyan /KA
53-17 to sell: akigel, agelar /TA
53-18 to buy: akigel, agelun /TA
53-19 money: aropiat/ngaropie
53-20 price: ebei
53-21 how much?: ngaropie ngaai?
53-22 [price] to be expensive: agogong /TO
53-23 expensive (price): elalak ebei (lit. [price] to be voluminous); ewoi ebei (lit. [price] to be high)
53-24 [price] to be cheap: apatan /TA; edit ebei (lit. [price] to be little, to be small)
53-25 to pay: akitac /TA: akipotor ngaropie /KO (lit. to give away money)
53-26 payment: akitac/ngatacian (akitac: 53-25)
53-27 to order, to give an order: akicik ainuno /KA
53-28 to borrow: akilipar /KA (lit. to beg); akiar /TA (lit. to kill)
53-29 to lend: ainakin /TA (lit. to give); akipotor /KO (lit. to give away)
53-30 to return [money or sth.]: akinyakun /KA
53-31 debt: amica/ngamicai
53-32 to demand payment of debt: aklimicare /KA
Classified Vocabulary of the Turkana 52

53-33 to compensate : akibut /KO; akitac /TA (lit. to pay)
53-34 to entrust, to place in trust, to put [sth.] in the care of sb.
53-35 to take charge of [sth.]: atingak akitac /TA; auweikin /TA
53-36 to take charge of [sth.] in secret: akiweikin /KA
53-37 to pay wages: akitac emucaala /TA
53-38 to steal: akoko /TA
53-39 to rob: ademar /TA
53-40 to send sb. to give a message: amear /TA
53-41 to deliver: akikobakin /KA (lit. to deliver gift)
53-42 to exchange: akiluny /TA
53-43 to give away livestock for keeping: amekin /TA
53-44 to give away livestock for consumption, etc.: apukin /TO
53-45 to give away livestock to assist bride wealth payment: akiweikin /KA
53-46 to give away livestock to those who lost animals because of raiding, bride wealth payment, etc.: akibut /KO (lit. to compensate)
53-47 to give away livestock after gaining animals by raiding, receiving bride wealth payment, etc.: akitac /TA
53-48 to beg and get livestock from those who gained animals by raiding, bride wealth payment, etc.: akider /KA
53-49 to exchange livestock to get animals for consumption: akitac /TA
53-50 to exchange livestock to get animals for herd-reproduction: akitac /TA
53-51 to exchange livestock with [sth.] (e.g. gourd, spear, etc.): akitac /TA
53-52 to kill and eat a kin's livestock without permission: akingses /TA
53-53 to kill an animal for consumption: apuore /TO

54. Society

54-01 village : alomar/ngalomarasya (akilom: to settle, to dwell)
54-02 area in which a man usually dwells : ere/ngiarerya
54-03 inhabitant : elo e akuwap (lit. owner of the land)
54-04 home village : nikidounet (akidoun: to give birth)
54-05 town : elain/ngilaiao; etauny/ngitaunyo
54-06 local residential group : ekitelka/ngitela
54-07 clan : ateger/ngategerin (this term also means a type of wooden vessel); emacar/ngimacarin (this term also means clan's livestock brand)
54-08 age-group : ajore/ngajorei; anaket/nganaketa (akinak: to suck)
54-09 white man, European : emusugut/ngimusungui; ekakwangan/ngikakwangak (lit. white person)
54-10 stranger, enemy : emoit/ngimo (those other than the Turkana)
54-11 thief : ekokolan/ngikokolak
54-12 to accuse : akitukokin /KO; akititakim /KA
54-13 to suspect : akitamakim /KA; amisikim /TA
54-14 to inspect sb.'s belongings : akingany /TA; akiwol /KO
54-15 to judge : atubokin /TO
54-16 fault, crime : asecan/ngasececa (akisec: to make a mistake)
54-17 penalty : akidet/ngadetan, ngakideset (lit. beating);
angine ngakasukou (lit. goat for old men)
54-18 to punish : akidet /KA (lit. to beat); akiram akulit /TA
(lit. to beat with a whip)
54-19 whip : akulit/ngalita
54-20 to follow rules : akiricakin etali /KA
54-21 leader : ekarikon/ngikarikok (akirik: to lead)
54-22 fame : aruonut
54-23 famous person : ekarun/angikaruk (aruore: to be famous, echo throughout)
54-24 to succeed in life : aruun /TO; apoloun /TO (lit. to grow)
54-25 owner : eloep/eguloko
54-26 host : itwan a awl (lit. man of homestead)
54-27 guest : epeiyononi/ngipeiyok (akipeiyor: to visit)
54-28 friend : ekone/ngikonei; epale/ngipaulon
54-29 companion, colleague : erukutosi/ngirukutosi (akiruk: to accompany)
54-30 neighbor : ekidunyet/ngikidunyet (akidunyet: 54-31)
54-31 to be neighbor of sb. : akidunyet /KA
54-32 appointment : akiciket/ngakiciketa (akicikaken: to make promise)
54-33 to make an appointment with sb. : apupokin akiramun /TO (lit. to agree to meet)
54-34 to meet : akiram, akiramun, akiramakin /KA;
arukaun /TA
54-35 to go to meet sb. coming : akisiboi /KA
54-36 to invite : akipeiyoun /KO
54-37 to wait : akidarun /KA
54-38 to make sb. wait : akisiboi /KO (lit. to cause sb. to sit.
akibo: to stay)
54-39 to visit : akilakin /KA; akipeiyor /KO
54-40 to let in (to the house) : akilomun nawi /KA
54-41 to entertain : akipeiyokin /KO; akitalakar /KA (alakara: to be pleased); akisimuj /KA (lit. to cause to eat)
54-42 to detain, to ask sb. to stay : akiretsakin /KA
54-43 to part (with sb.) : atyakar /TA
54-44 school : esukuli/ngisukulyo
54-45 teacher : ekatatatam/ngikatatamak (akitatam: to teach)
54-46 pupil : ikoku esukuli (lit. child of school)
54-47 market : emakelt/ngimakenta; emogan/ngimogaania
54-48 shop, store : edukany/ngidukanyin
54-49 employee : ekedalan/ngikedalak (lit. poor person without livestock who takes care of others' livestock.
akidal: 34-45)
### 54-50 beggar
: ekelipan/ngikelipak (akilip: to beg)

### 54-51 meeting
: atukor/ngatukusyo;
: akiryamaryam/ngakiryamaryameta (akiryamun: to meet)

### 54-52 [people] to assemble, to gather
: akiryamaryam /KA

### 54-53 to assemble (people)
: acunun, acunakin /TA; atukokin /TO

### 54-54 square, open public place
: aro/ngaroatin; akyrur/ngakyurin (lit. dancing place)

### 54-55 to be crowded (with people)
: elalak ngitunga (lit. [people] to be many)

### 55. Politics

#### 55-01 to govern
: akipukore /KA; apolokin /TO; akirik /TO (lit. to lead)

#### 55-02 rule
: etali/ngitalyo (rules which should be kept since long ago. Some of them are common to all the Turkana and others are specific to each clan)

#### 55-03 donation, harambee (Sw.)
: acunun

#### 55-04 tax
: acunun

#### 55-05 to pay the tax
: ekapolon/ngikapolok (lit. big person)

#### 55-06 important person
: ekatukon/ngikatukok (atuk: to gather people)

#### 55-07 chief
: akiryamaryam

#### 55-08 chief's homestead
: aro

#### 55-09 country of the Turkana
: ekatukon

#### 55-10 flag
: etali

#### 55-11 boundary
: akiryamaryam

#### 55-12 to border on, to share a border
: akidunyekin /KA

#### 55-13 world
: akiduwango /KA

#### 55-14 poverty
: ekiduwango

#### 55-15 to reconstruct (after a disaster)
: ekiduwango

#### 55-16 to prosper
: ekaduwango

### 56. War

#### 56-01 war
: ejie/ngijiesinei (lit. fighting);
: arem/ngaremojo (akirem: to attack, to throw spear)

#### 56-02 to fight a war
: ajore /TO

#### 56-03 army
: ajore/ngajorei (lit. group, age-group)

#### 56-04 soldier
: asiger/ngasigerya; ekangkait/ngikangkai;
: ekeyain/ngikeyain; epolisi/ngipoliso;
: nanyangakoti/nginyangakotyo

#### 56-05 to win
: akiduwango /KA

#### 56-06 to overcome, to surmount
: akiduwango /KA

#### 56-07 to be defeated
: akiduwango /KA

#### 56-08 enemy
: emoit/ngimo

#### 56-09 to capture enemy
: akirumun emoit /KA
56-10 to kidnap,;
: akirik, arikun /TO

to capture
56-11 captive
: arikot/ngarikon (akirik: 56-10)
56-12 to kill
: akiar /TA
56-13 killer
: ekaaran/ngikaarak (akiar: 56-12)
56-14 blood payment,
: ngibareng a ekwori
livestock paid by the murderer to the kinsmen of the killed
56-15 to choke
: akimed /TA
56-16 [captive] to escape
: akisi /TA
56-17 to redeem
: alacun /TA
(a captive), to gain release of (a captive)
56-18 to set free
: akimekin /KA; alacakin /TA
(a captive)
56-19 to save, to rescue
: aisin /TA
(sb. from a danger)
56-20 to escape from
: asuro /TO
danger
56-21 to spy
: akireb /TO
56-22 to attack
: akirem /TO
56-23 to defend,
: akiyok /KO (lit. to herd animals): akiryatakkin
(to protect
/KA (lit. to fight with running enemy by
forestalling. see 45-50)
56-24 to raid, to pillage,
(to plunder
: akirem /TO (lit. to attack)
56-25 weapon
: iborosit lo ejie (lit. thing of fighting)
56-26 cannon
: abongobong/ngabongobongoi
56-27 fighting stick
: aselej/ngaselejo
56-28 a war cry
: eli/ngilia
56-29 to shout a war cry
: acala /TA; akiram ekaroo, akiram eli /TA
56-30 ritual performed
: ekeny/ngikenya
after coming back from the raiding

XIII. MENTAL LIFE

57. Feelings

57-01 to feel pleased
: alakara /TA
57-02 to dance about in
: akicur /KO
joy
57-03 to delight
: akitalakar /KA (alakara: 57-01)
57-04 to become active.
: agogoner /TO
to become cheerful
57-05 laughter
: akyana (akyen: 57-06)
57-06 to laugh
: akyen /TA
57-07 to smile
: amaisan /TA
57-08 to feel lonely
: asilikin /TO
57-09 to feel homesick
: akiyalolong /KO
57-10 to feel sad
: akingo /TA
57-11 to sob
: akiyata /KA
57-12 to weep
: akigoro /KO
57-13 to stop weeping
: akililing /KA (lit. to keep silent)
sb., to pity sb.
57-14 to sympathize with
: akisiyan /KA; angolkin /TA
57-15 to like
: amina /TA
57-16 to dislike
: aremokin /TO; akinger /TO (lit. to refuse)
57-17 to want [sth.]
: akisak /TA
57-18 to want to do : akisak akisub /TA
57-19 to depend on sb. : akigeno /KO
57-20 to hope : akitam, atamakin /TA; asibit /TA
57-21 to long for, to wish for, to want : akiburakin /KA (lit. to be eager for sb.'s holdings); aminar /TA (lit. to like, to love)
57-22 to envy, to be jealous of : adanga /TA; akipur /KO; akitilli /KA
57-23 to be surprised, to be startled : atilar /TA; anyangakin /TA
57-24 to surprise, to startle : akitiryangakin /KA (anyangakin: 57-23)
57-25 to fear : akiem /TA; aiker /TO; akitukuryan /TA;
akibul /TO (lit. [heart] to beat fast because of fear and/or anxiety); akitukudikin /KA (lit. to be unable to do sth. because of fear)
57-26 to frighten : akiteem /KA
57-27 fear : akuryan
57-28 anger : angoit
57-29 to get angry : akingo /TA
57-30 to feel displeased : alilimior /TO; akilelenyit /KA (kelelenyit ayong: I feel displeased)
57-31 to be silent because of anger : akiilling koteri angoit /KA (lit. to keep silent because of anger)
57-32 to endure, to bear : anaikin /TA; atitinyikin /TO
57-33 to resume a good temper, to recover one's temper : akinyakakin alakar /KA
57-34 to thank : alakara /TA
57-35 to be shy : akiem /TA
57-36 shame : ngileec
57-37 to feel ashamed : akiierar ngileec /KA; akingolikin ngileec /KA;
akirum ngileec /KA; akitukudikin ngileec /TA; anyamun ngileec /TA
57-38 respect : arimatoi
57-39 to honor, to respect : arimakin /TA; aiker /TO (lit. to fear)
57-40 to despise, to scorn : ajamanar /TA; akimen /TA
57-41 to love : amina /TA
57-42 to embrace : akitukugakngakan /KA (lit. to tie arms around sth. or sb.)
57-43 to caress, to embrace sexually : akiinu /TA
57-44 to kiss : akiinu, anuakin /TA
57-45 to have a sexual intercourse : aker /KA; amanyit /TA

58. Mental activities

58-01 to memorize, to remember, to recall : akitamun /KA
58-02 to forget : akimuryakin /KA
58-03 to remind : akitamakin /KA
58-04 to know : akiyien /TA
58-05 to learn : akiisom /TA
58-06 to read : akiisomare /TA
58-07 to understand : akiierar /KA
58-08 not to be able to understand : akimalyakany /KA
58-09 book : abuk/ngabukyo; akitab/ngakitabya
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<th>Page</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>58-10</td>
<td></td>
<td>newspaper</td>
<td>oht: agaset/ngagasito</td>
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<tr>
<td>58-11</td>
<td></td>
<td>to write</td>
<td>oht: akigir /KA</td>
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<tr>
<td>58-12</td>
<td></td>
<td>to be correct</td>
<td>oht: akiitemokin /KO</td>
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<tr>
<td>58-13</td>
<td></td>
<td>to be correct, to tell the correct thing</td>
<td>oht: akiyookin /KO</td>
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<td>58-14</td>
<td></td>
<td>to be wrong</td>
<td>oht: akiyookin (negation of &lt;akiyookin&gt; 58-13)</td>
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<tr>
<td>58-15</td>
<td></td>
<td>to correct an error</td>
<td>oht: arikin akiroit /TO (lit. to straighten a matter); asubakin nierono /TA</td>
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<td>58-16</td>
<td></td>
<td>letter</td>
<td>oht: abarusa/ngabaruwai; aworongat/ngaworongai</td>
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<tr>
<td>58-17</td>
<td></td>
<td>paper</td>
<td>oht: akaratatac/ngakarataca</td>
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<tr>
<td>58-18</td>
<td></td>
<td>to draw (a picture)</td>
<td>oht: akicol /TO; akigir /KA; amacar /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-19</td>
<td></td>
<td>drawing, picture</td>
<td>oht: apecina/npical: etorube/ngitorube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-20</td>
<td></td>
<td>to think, to consider</td>
<td>oht: akitam /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-21</td>
<td></td>
<td>to decide</td>
<td>oht: acamakin /TA; atubun /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-22</td>
<td></td>
<td>to plan</td>
<td>oht: akituk /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-23</td>
<td></td>
<td>oath</td>
<td>oht: akiyonget/ngakikonget (akikong: 58-24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-24</td>
<td></td>
<td>to swear, to promise, to make an oath</td>
<td>oht: akiyonget /KO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-25</td>
<td></td>
<td>to believe</td>
<td>oht: akiyonget /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-26</td>
<td></td>
<td>to doubt</td>
<td>oht: akiyonget /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-27</td>
<td></td>
<td>to be in difficulty, to be troubled</td>
<td>oht: akiyonget /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-28</td>
<td></td>
<td>trouble</td>
<td>oht: akiyonget /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-29</td>
<td></td>
<td>to feel anxious, to be worried</td>
<td>oht: akiyonget /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-30</td>
<td></td>
<td>to feel uneasy</td>
<td>oht: akiyonget /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-31</td>
<td></td>
<td>to hang oneself</td>
<td>oht: akiyonget /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-32</td>
<td></td>
<td>to commit suicide by cutting the throat</td>
<td>oht: akiyonget /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-33</td>
<td></td>
<td>to feel relieved</td>
<td>oht: akiyonget /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-34</td>
<td></td>
<td>to get accustomed to [sth.]</td>
<td>oht: akiyonget /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-35</td>
<td></td>
<td>to lose interest in [sth.]</td>
<td>oht: akiyonget /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-36</td>
<td></td>
<td>wisdom</td>
<td>oht: akiyonget /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-37</td>
<td></td>
<td>to be clever</td>
<td>oht: akiyonget /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-38</td>
<td></td>
<td>to be careful</td>
<td>oht: akiyonget /TA</td>
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<tr>
<td>58-39</td>
<td></td>
<td>to advice</td>
<td>oht: akiyonget /TA</td>
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</table>

59. Number and counting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>59-01</td>
<td>one</td>
<td></td>
<td>apei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59-02</td>
<td>two</td>
<td></td>
<td>ngaarei</td>
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<tr>
<td>59-03</td>
<td>three</td>
<td></td>
<td>ngauni</td>
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<tr>
<td>59-04</td>
<td>four</td>
<td></td>
<td>ngaonone</td>
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<tr>
<td>59-05</td>
<td>five</td>
<td></td>
<td>ngakan</td>
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<tr>
<td>59-06</td>
<td>six</td>
<td></td>
<td>ngakakanikapei</td>
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<tr>
<td>59-07</td>
<td>seven</td>
<td></td>
<td>ngakakanikaarei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59-08</td>
<td>eight</td>
<td></td>
<td>ngakakanikauni</td>
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<tr>
<td>59-09</td>
<td>nine</td>
<td></td>
<td>ngakakanikaarei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59-10</td>
<td>ten</td>
<td></td>
<td>ngatoumon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59-11</td>
<td>eleven</td>
<td></td>
<td>ngatomonokaapei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59-12</td>
<td>twelve</td>
<td></td>
<td>ngatomonokangaarei</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
59-13 thirteen : ngatomonokangauni
59-14 fourteen : ngatomonokangaomon
59-15 fifteen : ngatomonokangak
59-16 sixteen : ngatomonokangkanikapei
59-17 seventeen : ngatomonokangkaarei
59-18 eighteen : ngatomonokangkauni
59-19 nineteen : ngatomonokangkaamon
59-20 twenty : ngatomonyari
59-21 twenty-one : ngatomonyarikaapei
59-22 thirty : ngatomoniuni
59-23 forty : ngatomoniaomon
59-24 fifty : ngatomonikan
59-25 sixty : ngatomonikaapei
59-26 seventy : ngatomonikaarei
59-27 eighty : ngatomonikauni
59-28 ninety : ngatomonikaamon
59-29 hundred : amiat/ngamiai
59-30 to count : akimarun /KA
59-31 many people : ngitunga lukaalak
59-32 many things : ngiboro lukaalak
59-33 a few people : ngitunga lukidyoko; ngitunga lukidio
59-34 number : anamba/nganambai
59-35 all people : ngitunga daang
59-36 how many people? : ngitunga ngiai? (see 80-10)
59-37 to increase in number, to become numerous, to grow
   : akiyatakin /KA; asojin /TA
59-38 to become reduced in number, to become fewer, to shrink
   : akidyekuun /KO
59-39 [sth.] to be finished, to be consumed entirely
   : adaun /TA
59-40 to remain : akidong /KO
59-41 to save, to reserve : atubokin /TO
59-42 to add : akiyatakin /KA
59-43 to deduce : akitub /TO (lit. to cut)
59-44 to divide : akorakin /TA
59-45 to measure : akipim /KA; akitem /KO; akining /KO (lit. to try, to test)
59-46 measure, scale (for measuring weight)
   : akitemet/ngakitemeto (akitem: 59-45)
59-47 balance : aratil/ngaratilya
59-48 half : kiding
59-49 time (five times) : ngakimaruneta ngakan (akimarun: to count, ngakan: five)
59-50 for the first time : na ekingaren
59-51 the first road : erot lokargingaren
59-52 order (the second child) : ikoku nia ngaarei
59-53 the next stop : akitiripet nakewarunan/ngakitiripyoto nakewarunak
59-54 age (to be 30 years) : akinang ngikar ngitomoniuni /TA (lit. to reach old or to arrive at 30 years old)
59-55 alone : bon

60. Religion

60-01 god : akuj/ngakujo
60-02 to create : akisub /TA
to be in awe of god: akiem akuj /TA; akiker akuj /TO
church: ekanisa/ngikanisa; ekelesia/ngikelesie
to pray: akilip /KA
mosque: emisikit/ngimisikito
to fast: akiyen /TA
spirit: ekepe/ngipyan
spirit of the dead: ekaramit/ngikaram
charm for keeping off the evil: ariwò/ngariwosya (akiri: 60-19);
auwalai/ngauwalai (small piece of wood taken from several kinds of plant, worn around wrist, neck, etc. akiwal: 60-22);
ekekeryau/ngikekeryau; ekeryau/ngikeryau (root of Cyperus spp. worn around wrist, neck, etc.);
ebata/ngibatai (a piece of an unidentified plant worn around neck, etc.); eketo lokanyinyuwan
omen: amuroun
witch: ekapilan/ngkapilak
to celebrate: akigat, agat /TA (celebration made collectively by men to induce super-human power)
leader of <agat>: ekagatan/ngikagatak
60-13: collective celebration by men
to lay a curse (upon sb.): akiar /TA (lit. to kill); akapelan /TA; akilam /KA (lit. to curse verbally in the face);
aksilikor /KO (lit. to cause to swallow. To curse those who are taking much food. akilikor: to swallow)
to lay a curse (upon sb. by evil-eye): akirakar /KA
curse: akapeli/ngkapelyo
curing (verbal cursing): elamit/ngilam (akilam: 60-15)
to purify: akiri /KO (lit. to prevent evil thing); akipak ngamaliten /KA (lit. to prevent and renew the bad omen seen in the divination by reading animal intestines: 15-29); akipak ngakipi, akipakun ngakipi /KA (lit. to purify by sprinkling water); akiyatun /KA ([medicine man: 15-31] to wash the patient for treatment); akiwat, awotun /TA (term for purifying by scattering water and/or contents of animal stomach); akiruat /TA (term for sprinkling water in rituals); akibatar /KA (lit. to prevent evil thing)
to spear an animal in the kraal to prevent the evil: akisicumakin /KA
to spear an animal for men in order to cure a patient: akisicumare /KA
to wear a charm for keeping off the evil or to get super-human power: akiwal, akiwalakin /KA
sacrifice: ajulot/ngajul (lit. animal fur, fur color)
to sacrifice: akiar ajulot (lit. to kill sacrifice), akiar ariwo (lit. to kill sacrifice of prevention of the evil) /TA
to identify with favorite-ox: akiduwar /TA
Classified Vocabulary of the Turkana

XIV. ACTION TOWARD THINGS

61. Movement of things

61-01 to grope : akitaptap /KA; akitop /KA; akitururyare /KA; akisak /TA (lit. to look for)
61-02 to touch : akitap /TA
61-03 to seize with a hand : akiting /TA
61-04 to grasp [sth.] in a hand : akibun, abunakin /TA
61-05 to grasp [sth.] in a hand firmly : akicamakin /KA
61-06 to scoop up with a hand : awodun /TO
61-07 to pinch [sth.] : aridun /TA
61-08 to hold : akiting /TA
61-09 to hold [sth.] in a hand hanging : akikod /TA
61-10 to hold in one's arm : akidak /TA
61-11 to hold under one's arm : akirid /TA
61-12 to leave [sth.], to let go : akimekin /KA; alakakin /TA
61-13 to drop [sth.] : acakakin /TA
61-14 [sth.] to drop onto the ground : acakun /TA
61-15 to pick up : alemun /TA; akirapun /KA (lit. to pick up a lost article or what sb. has left, and make it one's own)
61-16 to bring [sth.] : aomun /TO; ayaun /TA
61-17 to take away, to carry away : ademar /TA
61-18 to leave [sth.], behind (when going out) : aisikin /TA; akimekin /KA
61-19 to carry : akiting /TA (lit. to hold, to seize)
61-20 to carry [sth.] on a pole : akileplep /KO
61-21 carrying pole : akitoi nakileplepet (akileplep: 61-20)
61-22 to shoulder : akiryong /TA
61-23 to carry [sth.] on one's head : akiwok /KO
61-24 to help sb. to put up a luggage on the head : akisiwok /KO (akiwok: 61-23)
61-25 head pad : aekit ngaekita
61-26 to carry [sth.] on one's back : akinap /TA
61-27 to unload and carry the luggage little by little : akirit /KO
61-28 sack : ecue ngaicuei
61-29 luggage basket : asaajait ngaasaaja (basket to be loaded on a donkey's back for moving)
61-30 parcel : ebokot/ngibokoto; eegos/nglogoso; etokole/ngitokolei (a parcel which has a carrying string and with a wide opening)
61-31 load : eegos/nglogoso
61-32 to put, to place : akikacakkin /KA; akiwaakin /KA; akikekin /KA (lit. to pick up sth. from the ground and put it on the desk etc.)
61-33 to put [sth.] near sth. else : akirudakin /KA; akiwaakin diluye /KA
61-34 to push away [sth.] : akijukar /KA; akisiyotor /KO (lit. to cause sth. to get out of the way)
61-35 to remove : akiyakar /KA
61-36 line of things : erot a ngiboro (lit. path of things)
61-37 to make a line : aropikin /TO
61-38 to line up : akitoropikin /KO (aropikin: 61-37)
61-39 to spread : apetakin /TA; alokii /TO (lit. to spread folded sheet, mat, etc.)
61-40 to put in disorder : akikurukur /KO; akiteriterakkin /KA
61-41 to put in order : arekin /TA; acunakin /TA (lit. to bring together, to put sth. on sth.)
61-42 to put away : acadar /TA; akikacar /KA
61-43 to store : akidetakin /KA; akikacar /KA; akiuwa /KA
61-44 to hide : akida /KA; akidetakin /KA; akikacar /KA; akiuwa /KA
61-45 to erect : akitouwo /KA (akiwo: to stand up)
61-46 to incline : akiri /TO
61-47 to knock over [a person] : adakar /TA
61-48 to fell [a tree] : aukor eketoi /TO
61-49 to support : akingarakin /KA (lit. to assist)
61-50 to support [sth.] : akigang /KA not to [all down
61-51 to lean [sth.] on, to lean [sth.] against : agongakin /TA
61-52 to put [sth.] on [sth.] : akidokokin /KO
61-53 to hang [sth.] : akikokedokin /TO; akingenekin /KO (on the wall or the ceiling)
61-54 to bridge : akiriwokin /KO
61-55 to hang [sth.] : akingenekin /KO (over the chair, etc.)
61-56 to be suspended : akingen /KO
61-57 to take off : alicun /TA (an attached object), to remove
61-58 to put in : akiwaakin /KA
61-59 to take out : akiut, autun /TO; alemon /TA (e.g. from a bag)
61-60 to lift : akikeun /KA
61-61 to pull up : akiriun /KA; autun /TO (lit. to pull out)
61-62 to load : akidok, akidokokin /KO; akisiwok /KO; aksen /TA (lit. to pile up)
61-63 to put down : akikaatoun /KO; akitaatoun /KO
61-64 to abandon, to discard, to throw away : akicak, acakar /TA
61-65 to lose : acakar /TA
61-66 to pull : akiriar /KA
61-67 to be lost : akisowar /KA; akicuwar /KA
61-68 to draw : akirere /KA
61-69 to push : akljukar /KA
61-70 to press [sth.] onto the ground : akitik /TO: anuatak /TA
61-71 to shake [sth.] : akibubuk /KA; akiloilo /KO; akikinikin /KA
61-72 to swing : akiloilo /KO; akikinikina /KA
61-73 to move [sth.] : akisiyotor, akisiyotokin /KO
61-74 to swing [sth.] round and round : akiikiik /KO;akisirim /KO
61-75 to gather : akicun /TA; akidep /KA
61-76 to cover : akibur /TA; akimuk /KO; akirap /TA
61-77 to uncover : anganyar /TA; akiwolor /KO
61-78 to wrap up, to bundle up : apopirikin /TA; akilologokin /KA (lit. to roll up)
61-79 to pack a load : akiyen /TA
61-80 to unwrap, to unpack : alacakin /TA; akilak eegos /TA
61-81 to stuff in : akijukakin /KA
61-82 to stuff in, to force in, to press in box : asanduku/ngasandukui
61-83 basket (for putting things in) : akikap/ngakikapa
61-85 to turn around : akirim /KO
61-86 to turn [sth.] around : akisirim /KO (akirim: 61-85)
61-87 to make [sth.] face towards [sth.] : akibeleun /KO; akisingoliar /KA (akingoliar: to look toward sth.)
61-88 [sth.] to face towards [sth.] : akikeny /TA
61-89 to fell [sth.] : akitelor /KO
61-90 to turn [sth.] over : akibel, akibelokin, akibelor /KO; akibelukuar /KO
61-91 to roll : akilelo /KO
61-92 to make [sth.] roll : akileleor /KO
61-93 to scatter : akiyalar /KA; aekin /TA; akiyelieyel /KA; apetar /TA

62. Connecting and disconnecting
62-01 to tie, to fasten : akiyen /TA
62-02 to untie : alacar /TA
62-03 knot : ekum a auno (lit. nose of rope)
62-04 to connect : akodakin /TA; akipin, aropakin /TA (e.g. two strings)
62-05 to attach : akidap /TA; aropakin /TA; adonyokin /TO (lit. to sew. To sew and repair the crack of wooden vessel)
62-06 to stick [sth.] to sth., to attach : akisirim /KA (lit. to cause to catch)
62-07 to become stuck : akirumakin /KA; akodakin /TA; atapakin /TA
62-08 to become stuck : akirumakin /KA
62-09 to become pasted up : akirumakin /KA
62-10 to separate two things that are stuck together : abolociar /TA (lit. to peel skin off); akiyak /TA (lit. to part)
62-11 to peel off (e.g. a postage stamp) : atakun /TA
62-12 [two things stuck to each other] to come apart
: alacakin /TA

62-13 to paste
: akirumakin /KA

62-14 to paste
: atapakin /TA
(e.g. a postage stamp)

62-15 to make a bundle
: akituk, atukokin /TO

62-16 bundle (of twigs)
: atuket/ngatuketa a ngakyoto (akituk: 62-15)

62-17 to wind
: akilog, akiloglog /KA; akimanaman /KA
(e.g. a rope) around [sth.]

62-18 to tighten
: akirijakin /KA

62-19 to loosen
: akilajalajakin /KA

62-20 [rope] to become loose
: akilajalaja /KA; alacun /TA

62-21 wire
: asowat/ngasowa

62-22 coil
: aluguro (alugur: to coil around sth.)

62-23 to poke in
: akirypakakin /KA

62-24 to pull out
: aditun /TA; adotun /TO; autun /TO

62-25 to pound in,
: akidicakin /KA; aramakin /TA
to hit in (e.g. a nail)

62-26 [nail] to become loose
: akiloilo /KO; akiukuuko /KO

62-27 to screw in
: akipir, akipirpir /KA (an action as to make a hole with a gimlet by turning it between palms); akirij /KA (an action as to make a hole in the animal skin by a nail holding in a hand)

62-28 to divide, to part
: akityak /TA

62-29 to rub off [sth.] by using stick, etc.
: askijut /TO

63. Transformation

63-01 to bend
: akinyogakin /KA; akudokin /TO

63-02 to straighten
: akitenar, akitenikin /KA; arlikin /TO [sth. bent]

63-03 to fold (e.g. paper)
: akibil, abilakin /TA

63-04 to unfold
: akitenar /KA (e.g. paper)

63-05 to smooth out
: atikokin /TO (e.g. crumpled paper)

63-06 to unfold,
: arlikin, ariyor /TO (lit. to straighten a bent stick, to unfold a paper, etc.)
to straighten

63-07 to twist
: amojir /TA
to flatten

63-08 to flatten
: akiryanakin /KA (lit. to flatten [e.g. mound of sand]); apetakin /TA (lit. to spread)

to make round

63-09 to make round
: akikud, akudokin /TO (e.g. a string)

63-10 to make round
: akiuluung, akiuluungikin /KA (e.g. a clay ball)

63-11 to rub
: akirigare /KA; aksutar /KA; akimet, ametar /TA
to polish

63-12 to polish
: aksutar, aksutar /KA; aksantiar /KA (lit. to wipe with <asanite> 28-13)

to whet,

63-13 to whet,
: akipen, akipenar /KA
to sharpen the edge

63-14 to sharpen the edge
: akipen/ka/akipeneta (akipen: 63-13)
63-15 to sharpen to a point: akiiit, aitar /TA
63-16 to become sharp pointed: akwoner /TA (lit. to be sharp)
63-17 to swell: akibu, abuore /TO; akitebukin /KO
63-18 [strings] to get tangled: adudung /TA; akilogog /KA; akimanaman /KA
63-19 to entangle, : akilog /KA
to tangle (e.g. strings)
63-20 to disentangle: akilac, alacar /TA; akitoruwar /KA; alakar /TA
63-21 to stretch out: akirikin /KA
63-22 to shorten, : akudokin /TO; aktuuryanuun /KA; akitub /TO
(to make [sth.] short)
63-23 to squeeze: akibun /TA; akipiric /KA
63-24 to make [sth.] small: aditeun /TA
63-25 to widen: alolomer /TA; akitabalany /KA (balany: to be wide)
63-26 to thicken, : akitalangir /KO (alangir: to be thick)
to make [sth.] thick
63-27 to make [sth.] thin: akitidlim /KA (adiim: to be thin)
63-28 to soften: akitononok /KA (anonok: to be soft)
(e.g. animal hide), to make [sth.] soft
63-29 to soak [sth.]: akitonok /KA (akiyab: 63-30)
(e.g. animal hide) in water to soften
63-30 to become soft : akitonok /KA
(after soaking in the water)

64. Breaking; destruction

64-01 to cut : akidung /TO (lit. to cut with a knife, etc.);
to tear off a small portion from [sth.]
akitub /TO (lit. to cut and make sth. short)
64-02 to tear off a small portion from [sth.]: acilar /TA; anilun /TA
64-03 to cut into pieces : akitubtub /TO
64-04 to slice : akipac /KA
64-05 to snap : abilobil /TA; akibil /TA
(e.g. a stick)
64-06 [stick] to snap, : abila aburo /TA (akibil: 64-05)
to break
64-07 to smash : akicakacak /KA; akirekin /KA; akiruk /TO
64-08 to crush to pieces : akiruyadakin /KA; akipuupuupu /KA (lit. to crush
(sth. between two fingers); akicamakin /KA
(lit. to crush sth. with fingers on a board etc.)
64-09 to trample : akicak /KA; akirec /KA
64-10 to prod : akicucumcum /KA
(e.g. with a stick or finger-tip)
64-11 to hit, to beat : akiram /TA
64-12 to tear (e.g. cloth) : akicil /TA
64-13 to crack ([sth.] hard): akibil /TA: akibwang /TA
64-14 [wooden vessel] to crack
64-15 to break into pieces : abalebel /TA; abwangabwang /TA; apetar /TA
(lit. to spread)
64-16 to break : akyasun /KA
(e.g. a machine), to put out of order
64-17 to split (a branch of a tree) : akici, aciici /TA
64-18 to wreck (a house) : aiyatar /TA; akibwang /TA

65. Other kinds of action toward things
65-01 to collect : akidep /KA; akiger /TO
65-02 to compare : akisemere /KO; akisikwan /KA
65-03 to choose : aseun /TA
65-04 to distinguish : akiiyen /TA (lit. to know)
65-05 to surpass : akiduwang /KA (eduwangit alte akaali: cow is better than camel)

XV. THINGS

66. Parts of things
66-01 tip, point : akituk/ngakituka (lit. mouth)
66-02 point of a knife : angajep a ekileng (lit. tongue of knife)
66-03 end : esal/ngisali
66-04 splinter, piece : ekabelit/ngikabelai; ekabelabelat/ngikabelabelai
66-05 slice : akipacunet/ngakipacuneta (akipac: to cut off, to slice)
66-06 hole : apedot/ngapedor (akiped: 66-07)
66-07 to make a hole : akiped /TO (lit. to pierce)
66-08 side : ekwas/ngikwasya; esep/ngisepyon (lit. a part of rib of animal body)
66-09 front surface (e.g. of a coin) : kidaama (lit. up-side)
66-10 front surface of a leather mat, face of a mat : tooma ejomu (lit. inside of mat. Mat is folded into two when not used)
66-11 reverse surface : naor: kaku/ngikauwa
66-12 bottom : ekawosiwosit/ngikawosiwosi
66-13 corner : agaalis/ngagaalisyo; ekwas/ngikwasya; akudokinnet/ngakudokineta (akudokin: to bend)
66-14 corner of a river : agule/ngagulei a angolol
66-15 corner of a vessel : ekeli/ngikelyo a atuba

67. Relation to things
67-01 front : ngaren
67-02 rear : kaku; aabor
67-03 space between two things : kidaama
67-04 middle, center : kidaama: akiremet/ngakiremet (akiryam: to meat)
67-05 up : kidaama
67-06 down : kwap
67-07 inside : tooma
67-08 outside : kinga; nikalapatan (lit. outside of hut, outside of homestead)
67-09 left : kidyeny
67-10 left hand : akan na lo kidyeny
67-11 right : teten
67-12 right hand : akan na lo teten
67-13 near : eapi; ciye; diiyete
67-14 the opposite side : ikwakaie; yaaiye
67-15 it's near : eapi
67-16 it's far : elona
67-17 behind [sth.] : kaku

68. Colors and shapes

68-01 color : ajulot/ngajul (lit. animal fur)
68-02 what color? : aies al? (lit. what kind of appearance?)
68-03 redness : arenglis
68-04 red stone : amoru naaryangan
68-05 to become red : arenger /TA
68-06 whiteness : akwangis
68-07 white stone : amoru naakwang
68-08 to become white : akwangger /TA
68-09 blackness : akiryerut
68-10 black stone : amoru nakiryoon
68-11 to become black : akiryoner /KA
68-12 blue : apus
68-13 yellow : anyang
68-14 [color] to change : akiloc /KO
68-15 spot : aki/lim, alimait/ngaliman; akemen/ngakemera (lit. mole)
68-16 to speckle : aki/gir /KA (lit. to draw); aki/lim /KA (lit. to make marks on wooden vessels, etc. by heated iron brands, etc.)
68-17 to dye : akipur /KO
68-18 to paint (colors) : akitujuk /KO (term for painting clay of several colors called <emunyen> 73-07)
68-19 to daub : ametar /TA (lit. to rub)
68-20 line : erot-ngirotin (lit. path); awot-ngawotin (lit. line made by snake crawl, something dragged, etc.)
68-21 to draw a line : aki/gir awot /KA; akiri/iar awot /KA
68-22 to be equal : ariyan /TA
68-23 to be similar, to resemble, to be like [sth.] : aki/kwan /KA (ikwan ekile ngol ka Thomas: this man looks like Thomas)
68-24 to differ : atyakak /TA
68-25 mark : ados/ngadosyo; emacar/ngmacarin (lit. animal brand)
68-26 to mark, to brand : akiwaakin ados /KA; amacar /TA (lit. to brand an animal)

XVI. NATURAL PHENOMENA

69. Natural phenomena

69-01 sky : adis/ngadison
69-02 sky, heaven : aju (a term for "god")
69-03 sun : akolong
69-04 moon : elap
69-05 [the sun] to rise : adetun /TA; akilamun /KA
69-06 sun-rise : aki/lamunet a akolong (akilamun: 69-05)
69-07 sun-set : adoiyaret a akolong (adoiyor: 69-08)
69-08 [the sun] to set, : adoiyor akolong /TO
to go down
69-09 to dawn : akiwalar /KA
69-10 star : ekanyarit/ngikanyer; etop/ngitopon
69-11 Pleiades : ngakanyer
69-12 morning star (Venus) : etop lo a akiwalar (lit. star of dawn);
etop lo a ataparac (lit. star of morning)
69-13 cloud : edou/ngidouwon
69-14 [cloud] to spread : apetar ngidouwon /TA
69-15 fog : eloc/ngiloica
69-16 rain : akyur/ngakyurusyo
69-17 to rain : akitep /TA; akiram akyur /TA
69-18 [rain] to come near : asipokin akyur /TA
69-19 continuous rain : akyur nakedaman
69-20 [rain] to wash away many things : agaariyor /TO
to shelter from the rain : akimec /TA
69-21 [rain] to cease : akikar /KA
69-22 vapor after the rain : eloc/ngiloica; apuru a ngalup (lit. steam of
the ground)
69-23 rainbow : ekepe (elokaki ekepe: a rainbow rises. akilik: to trap,
ekepe: spirit)
69-24 [weather] to clear up : akiwalar /KA
69-26 [lightning] to lighten : akimilyaun /KA; arikirik /TO (term used for
lightning of far places)
69-27 thunder : agir/ngagirokineta;
ekepe loberu (lit. female <ekepe> 60-08, i.e.
thunder which crashes down heavily);
ekepe lokile (lit. male <ekepe> 60-08, i.e.
thunder which roars and growls high in the sky)
69-28 to thunder : agirokin /TA
69-29 cold air : akatoror/akakatororosyo
69-30 dew : ngakop
69-31 wind : ekuwam/ngikuwamyam
69-32 [wind] to blow : akituts /TA
69-33 strong wind : ekuwam loapolon (lit. big wind); ekuwam
lomaanik (lit. wind of reproducing male)
69-34 whirlwind : ekuwam lopiripir
69-35 [whirlwind] to blow : akipir /KA
69-36 [wind] to blow away : akutar /TA
[sth.]
69-37 to avoid sunbeam : akimec akolong /TA; akigalikin /KO (lit. to
put animal skin, etc. on the hut to shelter)
69-38 [the sun] to glare : arirare /TA
69-39 air : ekuwam/ngikuwamyam (lit. wind)
69-40 east : kide
69-41 west : too
69-42 south : kju (also means up-stream)
69-43 north : kwap (also means down-stream)
70. Light and sound

70-01 to shine: acaun /TA; akinok /KA; aparapar /TA
70-02 to glitter, to shimmer, to twinkle: amillimil /TA
70-03 light: akica; akinoket/ngakinoketa (akinok: 70-01); asaral/ngasarai a akim (lit. light of fire)
70-04 flash: akimilya
70-05 to flash: amilliyaun /KA
70-06 daylight: akica a akolong; aparan (lit. daytime)
70-07 moonlight: akica a elap
70-08 darkness: akirenut; arib: akwaare (lit. night-time)
70-09 shadow, shade: etolim/ngitolimo; etorube/ngitorube
70-10 to get dark: aribokin /TA
70-11 to become bright: acaun /TA
70-12 lamp: akinoket/ngakinoketa (akinok: 70-01, 70-13); ataa/ngataal
70-13 to light up (a lamp): akinok, akinokakin /KA
70-14 [lamp] to become lit: anokun ataa /KA
70-15 to throw light on [sth.]: akinok, akinokakin /KA
70-16 sound: aruore; arukin
70-17 to emit sound: akituruore, akiturukin /KO
70-18 to emit a momentary sound: akituraun /KA
70-19 to emit a continuous sound: akimaretet /KO
70-20 to rumble: aruore /TO
70-21 to become quiet: skililing /KA
70-22 [village] to be quiet, to be calm: atakina adakar, acakina adakar /TA
70-23 quiet village: ere le kililingan
70-24 noisy town: ere le kacalan

XVII. GROUND

71. Geographical features

71-01 mountain: emoru/ngimoru
71-02 hill: arii/ngarii; aukot/ngaukon
71-03 peak, hill top: aita/ngaitai (lit. pointed top); kidyaama (lit. up-side)
71-04 slope: akokor/ngakokorisyo
71-05 to slope up or down: akokor /TO
71-06 cliff: akope/ngako; ekpetet/nglkpetotyo (term for cliff on the bank of winding rivers)
71-07 valley: agum/ngagumyon; emurya/ngimurya
71-08 cave: aturukan/ngaturukanya
71-09 forest: amoni/ngamon
71-10 shrub, bush: nikamutonon (amuton: [bush] to grow thick)
71-11 grassland: aro/ngaroatin; ejem/ngijemya
71-12 desert: apaire/ngapairei; ariet/ngarieta
71-13 bush country where only few people live: amoni/ngamon
71-14 horizon: esal a akuj
71-15 land (in contrast to the sea) : akuwap/ngakuwapin

72. River

72-01 river : angolol/ngangololìn
72-02 trench, water course : acarait/ngacara; aiyai/naigaiyana;
aasak/ngaasakya
72-03 sea : anam/nganamya
72-04 wave : etoro/ngitoroi
72-05 lake : anam/nganamya
72-06 swamp : erus/ngirusyo
72-07 fountain : ecowa/ngicowai
72-08 water pool : eburi/ngiburin (deep one surrounded by big rocks); apao/ngapaoi (found on flat rocks); eleya/ngilelyan (big and deep one which does not dry up in a short period, found in the open plain); abuwel/ngabuwelin (found in the pebbly river bed); atapar/ngataparin (found in the sandy river bed after the water retreats)

72-09 deep part of a river : etau a angolol (lit. heart of river)
72-10 [river] to be deep : acukul /KO; awoi /TO
72-11 shallow of a river : ekwas a angolol (lit. corner of river)
72-12 [river] to be shallow : atekenyeny /TA
72-13 upstream : akisekinet/ngakisikineta (akisekin: to begin);
kujú
72-14 to go upstream : akilot kujú angolol /TO;
akiwap kujú angolol /KA
72-15 downstream : kwap
72-16 to go downstream : akilot kwap angolol /TO;
akiwap kwap angolol /KA
72-17 waterfall : ekokor/ngikokor; eteles/ngiteleseya
72-18 flood : akaale/ngakalel
72-19 [flood water] to subside, to withdraw : akijuar /KA
72-20 [river] to dry up : akîwón angolol, awoner angolol /TO
72-21 river bank : ekipetet/ngikipetotyo (lit. steep river bank)
72-22 island : alukat/ngalukata; apacele/ngapacelei; atekur
72-23 to float, to remain on the surface of water : akilebleb /KO
72-24 to surface : akilebleb /KA; akisoleun /TO
to float up from blow to sink : amuriar /TA; atiar /TA
72-25 to sink : akiriun /KA
to salvage, to drag up : akilebleb /KO
72-26 to refloat [sth.], to be carried by water to go : alel /TA
72-27 [sth.] to flow, : akilebleb /KO
72-28 [water] to flow, : akidok /TA
72-29 to cross (a river) : akidok edaraja /TA
72-30 bridge : etaraja/ngitaraja;
edoket/ngidoketa (akidok: 72-29);
edoket/aeketo (lit. bridge of a tree)
72-31 log bridge : edoket edaraja /TA
72-32 to cross (a bridge) : edoket/ngidoketa (akidok: 72-29)
72-34 ship : ameeli/ngameelyo; atuba/ngatubai (lit. wooden vessel)
72-35 to paddle : akitigur atuba /KO (akitigur: to stir); akitiram atuba /TA (akitiram: to beat, to drive)
72-36 paddle, oar : akitigure/a ngakigureto a atuba (akitigur: to stir)
72-37 to swim : akiculumare /KA; akilulumare /KA; akitatapatap /KA
72-38 to dive : akitilum /TO
72-39 to go into the water : alomar anakipi /TA
72-40 to jump into the water : aporokin anakipi /TO
72-41 to come out of the water : apudun anakipi /TO
72-42 [water] to become cloudy, to become muddy : angoryaner ngakipi /TA
72-43 to cloud water by stirring : akitoc ngakipi, akicokak a ngakipi /KA; akitocokionguran /KA
72-44 to splash water : akitor /KA
72-45 [water] to become clean, to clear : alicwar /TA

73. Ground and minerals

73-01 ground : ngalup; kwap
73-02 stone : amoru/ngamoru
73-03 to pile (e.g. stones) : akisen /TA: atukokin /TO
73-04 rock : ataaba/ngatabab
73-05 flat rock : ataaba nadapal
73-06 sand : asinyen/ngasunyono
73-07 soil : ngalup; emunyen/ngimunyenin (lit. special kind of soil utilized to smear on the body); engangeme (lit. soil including small stones)
73-08 clay : ecoto/ngicotoi: epokor (lit. soil which is dried up hard)
73-09 red soil : ngalup naaryangak
73-10 iron, metal : asowat/ngasowa
73-11 to rust : akiturun aekut /KA; akiting elos /TA (lit. to hold dirt)
73-12 mud : ecoto/ngicotoi
73-13 hole : akipany/ngapanya
73-14 to dig [a hole], to dig up soil, to dig out [sth.] : akibok, abokun /TA; akiwad, awadar /TO
73-15 to fill a hole, to bury [sth.] : akinuk /TA
73-16 trench : acukule/ngacukulei; naroo/ngaroon
73-17 to stick [sth.] into the ground : adupakon /TA; akiturukon /KO
73-18 to ram (e.g. a stick) into the ground : akiti /KA; aramakin /TA

XVIII. TIME

74. Time

74-01 time : esaa
I. OHTA

74-02 day (of 24 hours) : akwaar/ngakwaarisya; eruwait/ngiruwa
74-03 daytime : aparan
74-04 morning : ataparac
74-05 noon : naparan lotingilan
74-06 evening : atabong/ngatabongisya; ebong
74-07 night : akwaare
74-08 midnight : kiding-kwaare
74-09 dawn : akiba; abait (lit. crack); ecili (akicil: to tear)
74-10 the day before yesterday : ngoon; akwaar nace ka been
74-11 yesterday : been
74-12 today : akwaar naka; tete
74-13 tomorrow : moi
74-14 the day after tomorrow : moi nace; akwaar nace moi ka yaaiye
74-15 everyday : ngiruwa daang (lit. all days); jiik (lit. continuously)
74-16 week : euiki/niukiyo
74-17 month : elap/ngilapyo
74-18 year : ekar/ngkar (one major dry/rainy season is counted as <ekar epei>: one year)
74-19 old times : kolong a angorot
74-20 a little while ago : aberiberakin ca; kolong ca; tokona ca
74-21 now : tokona
74-22 soon : tokona ca
74-23 afterwards, later : ace pak (lit. another moment); takae
74-24 dry season : akamu/ngakamusyo (term for major dry season or dried condition of grasses); ait (short dry season following the major rainy season)
74-25 rainy season : akiporo/ngakiporosya (term for major rainy season or green condition of grasses); akiceeres (short rainy season following the major dry season); atepun/ngatepunet (akitep: to rain); erupe/ngirupe (short rainy season around Oct. to Nov.)
74-26 hour (three hours) : alonyaket a ngisaa ngauni
74-27 three o'clock : esaa ngakanikaomon (lit. nine o'clock: Turkana hour is 6 hours ahead, as in Swahili)
74-28 around 2 o'clock : ekutuny na ngikosowa (akutuny: [cold wind) to brow, ngikosowa: buffaloes)
74-29 around 4 o'clock : kenyakaikes ngikaala (anyakaikin: to ruminate, ngikaala: camels)
74-30 around 5 o'clock : etop lo akingaren (lit. the first star)
74-31 around 6 o'clock : etop lo a ataparac (lit. star of morning)
74-32 at pre-dawn : ataparac elilirn (ataparac: morning, alilim: to be cold); acili nanyang (akicil: to tear, -nyang: yellow)
74-33 at dawn : akiba; abait (lit. crack); edetuni akolong (adetun: [sun) to rise)
74-34 around 8-9 o'clock : esimokunyuk (akisim: to sweat slightly + ekunyuk: ground squirrel)
74-35 around 10 o'clock : acaunet (acaun: to become bright)
74-36 around 12-13 o'clock : naparan lotingilan
74-37 around 3-4 o'clock p.m.: aryongakinet a akolong (akiryong: to shoulder)
74-38 around 5 o'clock p.m.: aripokinet akolong (akiripokin: to sit and wait)
74-39 around 6 o'clock p.m.: adoiyaret a akolong (adoiyor: to go down e.g. into the well)
74-40 around 7 o'clock p.m.: ikaikai
74-41 around 7-8 o'clock p.m.: ipoongamoti (akipore: to boil over, to cook + ngamoti: cooking pots); emujo (akimu: to eat)
74-42 around 10 o'clock p.m.: eyanyo (akiyan: to converse, to talk)
74-43 around 11 o'clock p.m.: kejotooroi (ajotoor: to be sleeping)
74-44 around 12 o'clock p.m.: atyaka ngakwaarisya ngaarei (lit. to divide two days); ibelokunoi (akibelokin: to turn while sleeping)
74-45 minute (five minutes): ngadakika ngakan
74-46 what time?: ngisaa ngiai?; etia akolong ai? (lit. how is the sun?)
74-47 when?: ori?
74-48 to be in time: akisokar /KA
74-49 to be late: akicuwar /KA; akingop /TA
74-50 early: aberun
74-51 early (in the morning): eroko ataparac (lit. still in the morning)
74-52 holiday: akwaar na akiyangar (akiyangar: to have rest)
74-53 January: lokwang (akwang: white. Grasses dry out) (correspondence with the Western calendar is not strict)
74-54 February: lodunge (adunger: [fire) to go out. The driest season goes away)
74-55 March: lomaruk (akimaruk /KO: to come to life)
74-56 April: locoto (ecoto: mud)
74-57 May: titima (akititimare /KA: [plant) to grow, to become almost ripe)
74-58 June: eliel (akielar /KA: [e.g. sorghum] to come into ears)
74-59 July: losuban (ngasuban: a kind of ritual, see 30-33)
74-60 August: lotyak (akityak: to divide)
74-61 September: lolong (akolong: the sun, akilongiar /KA: [the sun] to be glare)
74-62 October: lopo (akipore: to cook. A season to cook and eat fruits of Acacia tortilis Forsk.)
74-63 November: lorara (araraun: [fruits] to drop onto the ground)
74-64 December: lomuk (akimuk: to cover. Tree branches provide shade)
74-65 Monday: akwaar naapei
74-66 Tuesday: akwaar nangaarei
74-67 Wednesday: akwaar nangauni
74-68 Thursday: akwaar nangaomon
74-69 Friday: akwaar nangakan
74-70 Saturday: akwaar ngaakaniakapei
74-71 Sunday: akwaar ngaakaniakaaarei
74-72 date: the 3rd of April: ngiruwa ngauni a elap a ngaomon
74-73 last month : elap lo been
74-74 this month : elap lo
74-75 next month : elap lo moi
74-76 last year : ekar lo been
74-77 this year : ekar lo
74-78 next year : ekar lo moi
74-79 ago: four days ago : ngiruwa ngaomon lu ngoon alunyar;
74-80 after: after four days : ngiruwa ngaomon lu moi ce; adaunet a
74-81 after: after finishing something : ani erumor (lit. if it finishes)
74-82 before : ekingaren (lit. first)
74-83 since yesterday : ageun been (ageun: to begin)
74-84 until tomorrow : tanang moi; tani moi; paka moi
74-85 sometimes : ace pak (lit. another moment);
    : ace akwaar (lit. another day)
74-86 repeatedly, continuously : jiik
74-87 always : ngiruwa daang (lit. all days)
74-88 again : nabo
74-89 recently, nowadays : ngiruwa lu (lit. these days)

XIX. NATURE OF THINGS

75. Nature of things

75-01 good book : akitab naajokon; ejok akitab
75-02 to become good : ajoker /TO
75-03 goodness : ajokis
75-04 bad book : akitab naarunon; erono akitab
75-05 to become bad : aroner /TA
75-06 badness : aronis
75-07 big dog : iingok niapolon
75-08 to become big : apoloun /TO
75-09 largeness : apolare
75-10 small dog : iingok niici; iingok nidit; iingok nidisyak
75-11 to become small : aditeun /TA
75-12 smallness : ekiditeu
75-13 long stick : aburo nakoiyen
75-14 to become long : awoiyar /TO
75-15 length : awoiyau
75-16 short stick : aburo nauriyen
75-17 to become short : aurianer /TA
75-18 shortness, brevity : aurianut
75-19 heavy stone : amoru napotyon
75-20 to become heavy :apotier /TO
75-21 weight, heaviness : apotis
75-22 light stone : amoru nawok
75-23 to become light : awoker /TA
75-24 lightness : awok; awookanut
75-25 hot milk : ngakile nakamonak
75-26 to become hot : amonun /TA
75-27 cold milk : ngakile nakaalimok
75-28 [milk] to become cold : alilimer /TO
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Classified Vocabulary of the Turkana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75-29</td>
<td>[weather] to be hot</td>
<td>: akibuusiu /KA; arira akuwap /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-30</td>
<td>[weather] to become hot</td>
<td>: ariraun akolong, ariraun akuwap /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-31</td>
<td>[weather] to be cold</td>
<td>: allilim akuwap /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-32</td>
<td>[weather] to become cold</td>
<td>: allilimer akuwap /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-33</td>
<td>strong territorial group</td>
<td>: ekitela lokagogong; ekitela lomaanik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-34</td>
<td>to become strong</td>
<td>: agogonger /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-35</td>
<td>strength</td>
<td>: agogong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-36</td>
<td>weak territorial group</td>
<td>: ekitela lopalag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-37</td>
<td>to become weak</td>
<td>: apalag /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-38</td>
<td>weakness</td>
<td>: apalagaanut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-39</td>
<td>[rope] to be strong</td>
<td>: aninik /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-40</td>
<td>strong rope</td>
<td>: auno nakaninanikan</td>
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<tr>
<td>75-41</td>
<td>new knife</td>
<td>: ekileng lokitetet</td>
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<tr>
<td>75-42</td>
<td>old knife</td>
<td>: ekileng longorot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-43</td>
<td>high mountain</td>
<td>: emoru lokoyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-44</td>
<td>height</td>
<td>: awoiyau</td>
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<tr>
<td>75-45</td>
<td>low mountain</td>
<td>: emoru louriyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-46</td>
<td>sharp knife</td>
<td>: ekileng lokakwanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-47</td>
<td>[knife] to be sharp, to become sharp</td>
<td>: akwoner /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-48</td>
<td>dull knife</td>
<td>: ekileng lokangiyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-49</td>
<td>to make dull (e.g., a knife)</td>
<td>: akitingingi /KO (lit. to cause to become dull)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-50</td>
<td>[knife] to become dull</td>
<td>: angingior /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-51</td>
<td>[dog] to be fierce</td>
<td>: adedeng /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-52</td>
<td>[dog] to become fierce</td>
<td>: adedenger /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-53</td>
<td>fierce dog</td>
<td>: iingok nikadyangan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-54</td>
<td>[dog] to be mild</td>
<td>: apataner /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-55</td>
<td>mild dog</td>
<td>: iingok nikapatanan; epatana iingok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-56</td>
<td>[person] to be thin</td>
<td>: abeben /TA; adiim /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-57</td>
<td>thin person</td>
<td>: itwan nidiim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-58</td>
<td>[person] to become thin</td>
<td>: acikin /KA; akikar /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-59</td>
<td>to become fat</td>
<td>: akitum /TA; aduwarun /TA</td>
</tr>
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<td>75-60</td>
<td>fat person</td>
<td>: ekatuman/ngikatumak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-61</td>
<td>[thread] to be thin</td>
<td>: adiim /TA; abeben /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-62</td>
<td>thin thread</td>
<td>: akiriit nadiim; akiriit nabeben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-63</td>
<td>[thread] to be thick</td>
<td>: alangir /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-64</td>
<td>thick thread</td>
<td>: akiriit nalingir; akiriit naapolon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-65</td>
<td>[paper] to be thin</td>
<td>: adiim /TA; abeben /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-66</td>
<td>thin paper</td>
<td>: akaratac nadiim; akaratac nabeben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-67</td>
<td>[paper] to be thick</td>
<td>: alangir /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-68</td>
<td>thick paper</td>
<td>: akaratac nalingir; akaratac nabutur; akaratac napotyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-69</td>
<td>to be flexible, to be plastic</td>
<td>: akinyalik /KO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-70</td>
<td>kind person</td>
<td>: itwan ni arimatoi (lit. respectful person)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-71</td>
<td>to be generous</td>
<td>: abobou /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-72</td>
<td>generous person</td>
<td>: ekaabor/ngikaabok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-73</td>
<td>to be stingy</td>
<td>: amona /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-74</td>
<td>stingy person</td>
<td>: ekamonoa/ngikamonak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XX. GENERAL (ACTIONS)

76. Beginning and ending

76-01 to begin (e.g. work) : ageun /TA; akisek, akisekin. akisere /KA
76-02 to finish (e.g. work) : arumor /TO
76-03 [work] to come to an end : adaun /TA; asalun /TA
76-04 beginning : ageunet/ngageuneta (ageun: 76-01); akisekinet/ngakisekinet (akisekin: 76-01)
76-05 end : arumoret/ngarumoreta (arumor: 76-02); adaunet/ngadauneta (adaun: 76-03); esal/ngisali (asalun: 76-03)
76-06 to continue (e.g. one's work) : akisub jiik /TA (lit. to do continuously)
76-07 to repeat : abongokin /TO
76-08 [accident] to happen in succession : arerenger /TO

77. Other verbs

77-01 to do : aksub /TA; akitiyare /KA
77-02 to be able to [do sth.] : apedor /TO; asubakin /TA
77-03 to have [sth.] : aiyakar /TA; akiting /TA
to possess
77-04 to exist
77-05 to become
77-06 to lack
77-07 to need
77-08 to be sufficient
77-09 to test

XXI. GENERAL (THINGS)
78. General (things)
78-01 object, thing
78-02 event, affair
78-03 kind, sort, type
78-04 what kind of?
78-05 what kind of book?
78-06 book like this, this kind of book
78-07 place

XXII. MISCELLANY
79. Pronouns, etc.
79-01 I
79-02 you [sing.]
79-03 he/she
79-04 we
79-05 you [pl.]
79-06 they
79-07 himself
79-08 anybody, everybody
79-09 this, these
79-10 that near you, those near you
79-11 that over there, those over there
79-12 here
79-13 there (near you)
79-14 over there
79-15 over there in the distance
79-16 everywhere

Classified Vocabulary of the Turkana
80. Interrogatives

80-01 who : ngai
80-02 what : nyo
80-03 which : [sing.] a-li: masculine; a-ni: feminine and neuter;
               [pl.] a-lu: non-feminine; a-nu: feminine
80-04 which book? : akitab ani? (see 80-03); ani-kitab?
80-05 where : ai; aliwae
80-06 where is it?, where are they?
               : [sing.] nia-li: masculine; nia-ni: feminine
               and neuter;
               [pl.] nia-lu: non-feminine; nia-nu: feminine
80-07 when : ori
80-08 why : koterinyo; kainyo; nyo
80-09 how : koai; koani
80-10 how many? : ngai: non-feminine; ngaai: feminine
80-11 how is? : etia ai?
               (size, volume, location, etc.)

81. Adverbs and conjunctions

81-01 especially : akiduwang /KA (lit. to win, to be superior. iduwangit emong logo atumit: this ox is especially fat)
81-02 truly, surely : iteni; ekong (akikong: to swear, to promise)
81-03 of course : ee robo;
               kote (used in answering to the question <kotenenia?>)
81-04 perhaps, maybe : ace pak (lit. another moment);
               meere boa? (lit. isn't it?)
81-05 extremely : dir dir
81-06 extremely, very, very much : noi; lokajokon; kya; pic
81-07 a little bit : wadeecici; wadyo
81-08 then, after that : nabo dae
81-09 therefore : kaneni boca
81-10 namely : ebe; ngesi (lit. he/she/it);
               enyaritai (lit. so called, anyar: to call)
81-11 for example : akisikuwanet; akitetemet; akitoodikinet
81-12 besides : kidyaama (lit. upon)
81-13 what else besides meat?
               : nyo ice akidonga akiring? (akidong: to remain)
81-14 instead of, to be in place of : akiluny /TA; akiduwang /KA (akiduwang akinyan akiring atonyama ngikolya: I eat fish instead of meat)
81-15 without meat : emam akiring
81-16 only : bon (this term means "one and only" for countable things);
               makei (this means "only" for more than one of countable things)
81-17 rather : ca
81-18 still : eroko; eringa

82. Greetings, etc.

82-01 yes : ee
82-02 no : mam; emam
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Turkana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82-03</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>: meere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-04</td>
<td>Hello</td>
<td>: ejok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-05</td>
<td>Good bye</td>
<td>: kaperobo (lit. you would go); kiboirobo (lit. you would be sitting); kidongoro (lit. you would remain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-06</td>
<td>Good morning (greeting)</td>
<td>: ejok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-07</td>
<td>Good evening (greeting)</td>
<td>: ejok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-08</td>
<td>Good night (greeting)</td>
<td>: toperirobo (lit. you would sleep)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-09</td>
<td>please</td>
<td>: aai; kare ca; kingarakinai (lit. please help me/us)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-10</td>
<td>Pardon me, Excuse me, Sorry</td>
<td>: torimakinai (lit. please forgive me/us) arimakin: to forgive, to obey, to respect)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix I. Age-sex classification of livestock (terms in parentheses are plural forms)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage I</th>
<th>Stage II (female)</th>
<th>Stage II (male)</th>
<th>Stage III (female)</th>
<th>Stage III (reproducing male)</th>
<th>Stage III (castrated male)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cattle: ngaatuk</td>
<td>ataok; aite nataok (ngatak)</td>
<td>aite; aite naapolon (ngaatuk)</td>
<td>aite; aite naapolon (ngatuk)</td>
<td>aite; aite naapolon (ngatuk)</td>
<td>aite; aite naapolon (ngatuk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>donkey: ngsikirya</td>
<td>asikirya nataok (ngasikirya nataok)</td>
<td>esikirya langitou (ngisikirya luangitou)</td>
<td>asikirya naapolon (ngasikirya naapolok)</td>
<td>esikirya loketepan (ngisikirya luketepak)</td>
<td>esikirya lodongong (ngisikirya ludongong)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel: ngikkaala</td>
<td>akaali nataok (ngakaala nataok)</td>
<td>ekaali langitou (ngikaala luangitou)</td>
<td>akaali naapolon (ngakaala naapolok)</td>
<td>ekaali loketepan (ngikaala luketepak)</td>
<td>ekaali lodongong (ngikaala ludongong)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goat: nganginei; nganginei namee; ngamee</td>
<td>akale; angine nakale (ngakale)</td>
<td>ekoroi langitou (ngikora luangitou)</td>
<td>angine; angine naapolon (nganginei)</td>
<td>ekoroi loketepan (ngikora luketepak)</td>
<td>ekoroi lodongong (ngikora ludongong)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheep: ngamezekin</td>
<td>amekzek nakale (amezekin nakale)</td>
<td>emezeek langitou (ngimezekin luangitou)</td>
<td>amezeek naapolon (ngamezekin naapolok)</td>
<td>emezeek loketepan (ngimezekin luketepak)</td>
<td>emezeek lodongong (ngimezekin ludongong)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2. Horn shape classification.

1. -dyepa; -iyopo
2. -komar
3. -luk; -bukuno
4. -kodos
5. -ita; -uwala
6. -poponga
7. -keryaman
8. -koda
9. -congor
10. -ryonga; -napa
11. -ngelec; -diata
12. -peta; -mangal
13. -bakar
14. -todo (one horn)
15. -lim (hornless)
16. -songoli
17. ngidonge; -tidong; nangananga (short horn)
18. -nangur (broken horn)
Appendix 3. Ear marking classification.

1. itebital

2. emunitoi

3. edoritai

4. ekocilitai

5. eirieritai

6. ewodoritai

7. engurubitoi

1. -meri; -kori
2. -ngorok; -komoli
3. -bubuo
4. -kapell
5. -kedikedi
6. -koli
7. -linga
8. -lukwa
9. -ngole
10. -ngora
11. -aze
12. -sili
13. -tulya
14. -wazi
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix 5. English index (most nouns are listed in singular form).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35-37 aardvark</td>
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<tr>
<td>61-64 abandon</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-10 abdomen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-75 abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52-01</td>
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<tr>
<td>46-52 accompany</td>
</tr>
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<td>47-53 accomplish</td>
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<tr>
<td>54-12 accede</td>
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<tr>
<td>58-34 accustomed</td>
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<tr>
<td>13-01 ache</td>
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<tr>
<td>47-48 active</td>
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<tr>
<td>57-04</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-38 Adam's apple</td>
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<tr>
<td>59-42 add</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-10 address</td>
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<tr>
<td>34-48 adopt</td>
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<td>34-49</td>
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<tr>
<td>32-12 adult</td>
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<tr>
<td>58-39 advice</td>
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<td>47-20 advance</td>
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<tr>
<td>78-02 affair</td>
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<td>30-32 affine</td>
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<td>50-47 affirm</td>
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<td>74-80 after</td>
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<td>74-81</td>
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<td>81-08</td>
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<td>74-23 afterwards</td>
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<td>74-88 again</td>
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<tr>
<td>59-54 age</td>
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<td>54-08 age-group</td>
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<td>32-13 aged</td>
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<td>74-20 ago</td>
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<td>74-79</td>
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<td>50-49 agree</td>
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<td>46-06 ahead</td>
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<td>69-40 air</td>
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<td>46-68 airplane</td>
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<td>21-07 alcohol</td>
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<td>33-05 alive</td>
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<td>59-35 all</td>
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<td>50-58 allow</td>
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<td>59-55 alone</td>
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<td>9-13 alveolar</td>
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<td>pyorrhea</td>
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<td>74-87 always</td>
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<td>16-21 anaplasmosis</td>
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<td>57-28 anger</td>
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</table>
17-16 dirty 41-48 dry up 79-16 everywhere 59-33 few
28-14 72-20 60-16 evil-eye 59-38
28-15 39-12 duck 81-11 example 6-63 fiber
28-16 75-48 dull 53-42 exchange 75-51 fierce
50-50 disagree 53-49 75-52
8-07 disappear 53-50 75-53
61-64 discard 53-51 59-15 fifteen
50-72 discontented 82-10 Excuse me 59-24 fifty
9-01 disease 22-32 exhausted 52-07 fight
63-20 disentangle 77-04 exist 47-32 file
23-12 dish 53-22 expensive 22-25 fill
22-23 dish up food 53-23 24-11
57-16 dislike 50-70 explain 73-15
11-11 dislocate joint 1-31 ear 3-06 finger
47-50 dismiss 34-64 ear mark 8-05
61-40 disorder 20-01 ear-ring 8-05
57-30 displesase 1-32 earlobe 3-06
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65-04 distinguish 74-51 1-11 eye
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72-38 dive 16-17 East Coast 76-9 finish
45-47 divert 16-18 fever 59-19 finished
53-15 divide 16-26 47-50 fire
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62-28 24-01 eat 48-09 firefly
15-26 divine 50-27 echo 26-10 fireplace
15-27 9-25 edema 48-19 firewood
15-28 61-88 59-50 first
15-29 47-47 effort 59-51
15-30 47-56 fall 59-52
15-31 diviner 59-08 eight 29-29 first-born
30-34 divorce 59-18 eighteen 38-01 fish
9-15 dizziness 59-27 eighty 38-02
13-04 35-49 elbow 38-03
13-05 dizzy 54-22 fame 38-04
77-01 do 29-49 family 38-05 fishhook
15-24 doctor 24-23 famine 49-08 flap off
15-31 13-14 faint 49-09 flap off
34-04 dog 59-11 eleven 49-10 flap off
55-03 donation 15-19 fan 49-11 flap off
34-22 donkey 35-33 elephant shrew 38-10 flap wings
26-04 door 59-08 eight 38-12 flap wings
35-39 dormouse 34-34 elephant shrew 70-04 flash
58-26 doubt 32-22 farewell 70-05
42-01 doun palm 46-39 fast 70-05
39-02 dove 44-32 fasten 73-05 flat
67-06 down 62-01 63-08 flattten
72-15 downstream 63-10 winter 40-40 flea
44-11 doze 43-01 farm 36-38 flesh
52-26 drag up 37-16 fart 41-57
40-17 dragonfly 67-16 far 51-69 flexible
65-68 draw 57-32 endure 72-23 float
76-65 26-04 door 72-24
68-21 draw a line 50-66 encourage 72-18 flood
57-32 endure 75-59 21-15 fat
58-18 draw a picture 57-59 75-60 flexible
54-10 enemy 75-60 72-23 float
49-14 draw water 63-19 entangle 75-60 72-24
58-19 drawing 63-19 entangle 29-01 father
44-05 dream 60-19 fault 72-18 flood
44-07 dream 14-32 fectus 26-20 floor
24-15 drink 60-07 fever 21-02 flour
57-22 envy 7-34 feces 43-22
49-29 drip 24-03 feed 72-27 flow
9-35 epilepsy 41-36 flower
49-30 34-54 fever 41-39
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