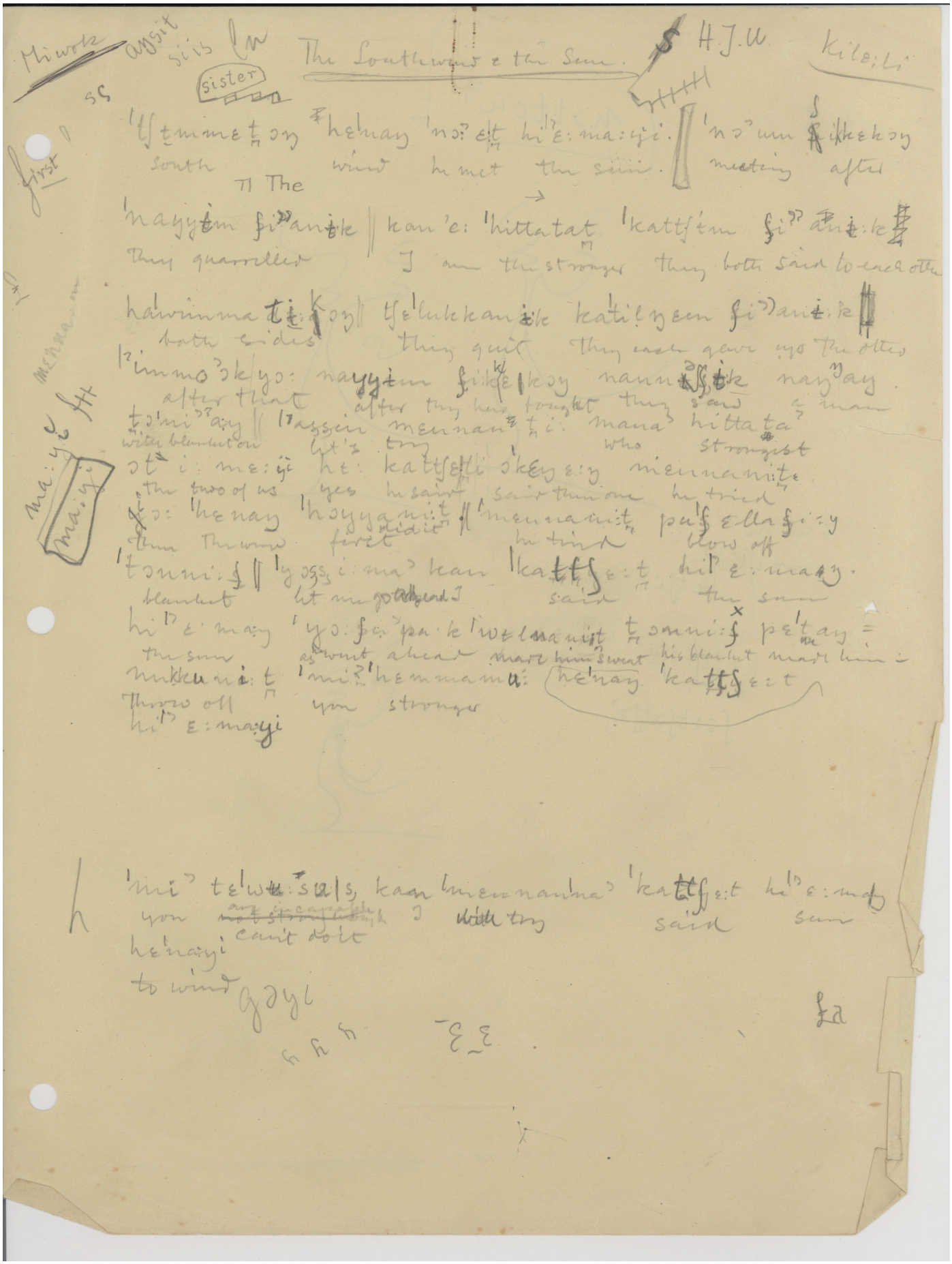
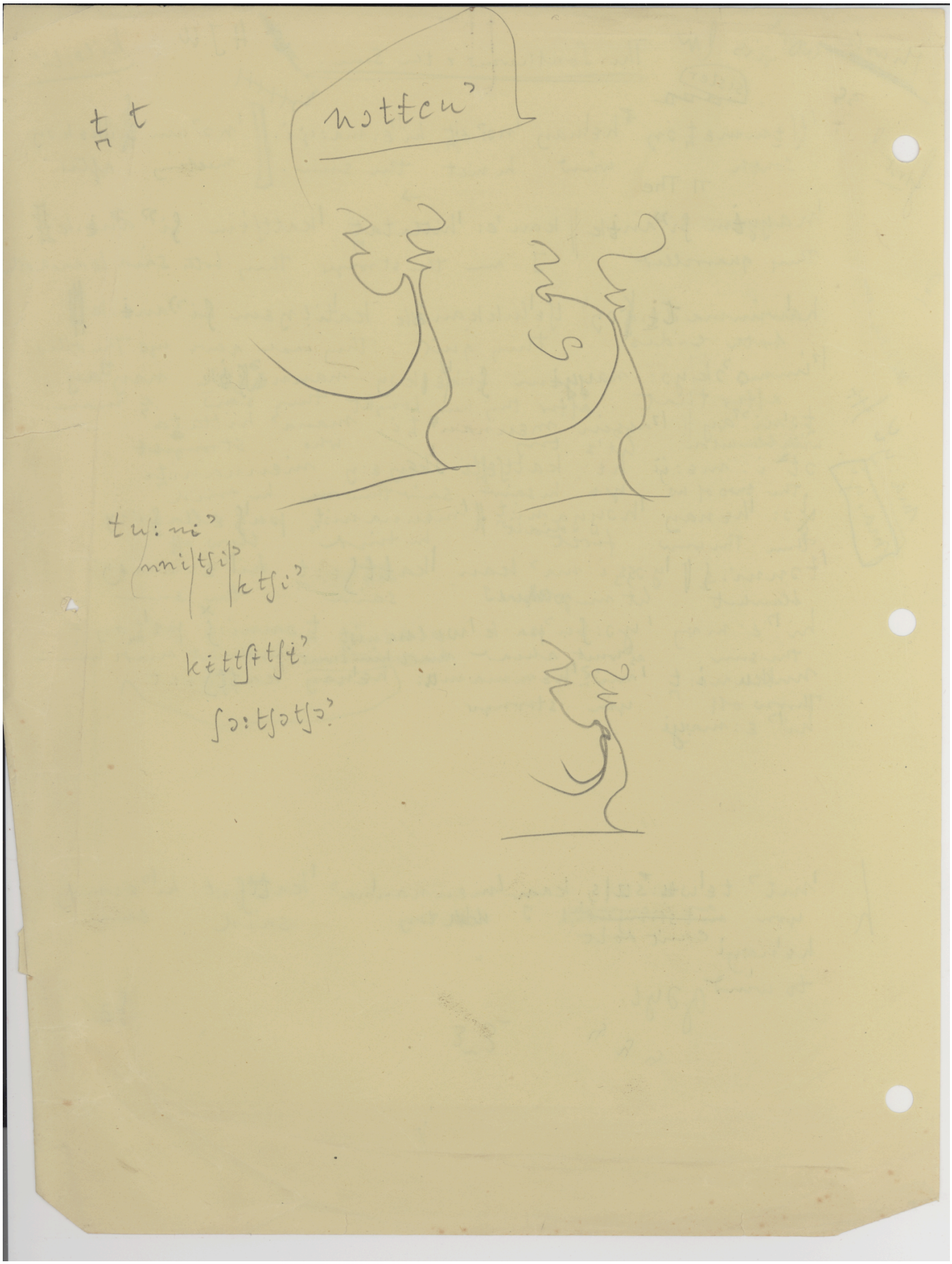
Digital Images
Survey of California and Other Indian Languages Department of Linguistics University of California, Berkeley For private and educational use only

---

Item title: [Achumawi and Miwok notes and texts]
Item number: Angulo.001
Contributor: Jaime de Angulo (researcher)
Languages: Achumawi, Miwok
Extent: 1 folder
Description: Loose sheets with notes in pencil and ink. Achumawi and Miwok texts and grammatical notes. Date is at time of Mayor Caldecott in Berkeley (leaflet included). (The digital files associated with this Item consist of a series of scanned images from original physical objects. These images are aggregated at lower resolution in the file Angulo.001.pdf. The original full-resolution images are bundled in the archive file Angulo.001.zip. The file Angulo.001-image_metadata.txt contains selected image-level metadata.)
Associated materials: Originals of some photocopied materials in the collection are held by the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Most of de Angulo's linguistic materials are held by Special Collections and Archives at the University of California, Santa Cruz library.
Collection: Jaime de Angulo Papers on Indigenous Languages of California and Mexico
Repository: Survey of California and Other Indian Languages
Preferred citation: [Achumawi and Miwok notes and texts], Angulo.001, Survey of California and Other Indian Languages, University of California, Berkeley, https://doi.org/10.7297/X2154F0G



Original scanned image size 8.48” x 11.25” (Image 1 of 41)



Original scanned image size 8.48” x 11.25” (Image 2 of 41)

Rue 1

Ashunnawi

ʰhuktsɛ ʰyaʰnous tsɛkɛʸa bɛ ʰsiu ʰsillaktɛ ilabɔʔalɔusɛʰɛs

qaːdem ʰtiʰnaʔsuxtɛi ʰidaʰxadʒi

qaːdɛ ʰdiuʃoʰ dimmʰʃɔuskiʰ gidaaʰbastaʰandaʰ

basʰkɛɛkɛx naunaun ʰkiʰ ʰisʰtʃoʰsɔt ʰkiʰi ʰdaʰqa bigiʰmaun

baʰkimkiʰgidaʰawastɛ tiuʰwaʰɛsʰnaːdi dɛʰtʃaʰjkiʔkiʰmaʰ

ʰqasʰtɛɔkʰtsukʸɛʰhaʰbi || yeisʰpisʰbimmʰlaʰqtiʰlabɔaʰlɔʰau

siʰmʰmaxʰtiːhaʰ tidiʰbɔmmaxʰɔːmpik ʰtʃiːlikʰsnaʰ

tʃikaʰwandʰtʰnʰt aʰtɔtkɛːmiaʰqaːadupʰtɛʰ ~~asɔ~~

aʰsɔ siʰdidaʰxabi || ʰqatʰkɛːmaʰwyaʔagaʰtsiʰnk tagat

tsikaʰlewʰdwːʰmasʰlɔːdʒik yaʰxabɛ qaːdemʰ ʰtumʰdi:

maʰqadidusʰpiʰtaːtɔːʰweʰgaʰʒiʰmaːdumm ʰhaːiʰwaʰyuʰna

ʰoutʰstɛxʰkaːt || ʰpaxʰkaːbɛbitʰmaʰkiʰtasʰtɔːʰmaʰqabi

ʰmiskiʰosaʰxabi

1.30

Rec. 1

Achumawi

hauk tsa ni | ɔsɔusi: gūdzi | ga bi: tse su x tʃi
a little bit | I'm going to talk | now | I never
dā li la'q ti di la bɔ ā lɔ"q i: wa amīqaagam tsi
did like foolish things but I'm doing it
ɔsɔusi: gūdzi ga bi amīqaagam dim ɔsɔusi: gūdzi
talking now I have to talk
~~andza~~ ā wa tʃa = andza tæh"tæh | nan nan "ūdzi:ga
(must) anyhow a little (wood?) feeling good them
ɔsɔusʧūdzi ā q a bi: i mam dim i si: gūdzi ā wa tʃa su wi
I'm speaking now them have to say it
ma ni la: dūwi: ga ʧi: da: dūma ʃi: ti mi mūma
them white man toward to him me
ayā qa tsi i ɔsusis ūā qa bi ʧe su wa tʃi kēsta dā li la'q ti
2 them I have to talk I never did like
di la bɔ ā lɔ: q hā mis qam i ma ā dzi: qa amīqaagam
foolish I alone when I go 'round 2 them
haq tʃam ʧi ʧe hou maq ʧi ā qa bi ʧi lui stʃē na'ā ha
2 of us travelling now young fellow
sā qā lendu i lē mis di sum tot kē: mi amīqa: gam
I take around one he doesn't know much 2 them but
ʧā ɔsɔusi: gūdzi ā qa bi: di sum tut kē: mi ɔ ʧi ī ga: ga
I have to talk now he doesn't know much big fort
ʧi lui stʃē na'ā ha sā qā lendu ~~amīqa: gam ʧi:~~
young fellow I take 'round

~~ɔsɔusi: gūdzi ā qa bi~~ mā ʧi ɔ: si si i ya xa bi
when I'm talking

– dzi when alone
– dzi when speaking to
by himself or to me

anūqaagam ~~pɔ:tʃi i tʃehaiyi:laqi~~

2 them

~~pɔtʃiha'i tʃēhatɔ:gixabi~~ "i'tu:ni di:matsqadi

~~not~~ ours what we know

duhtʃi tʃēha:tɔ:gixabi: nila:duwi'unn tʃiha:yi-

not we got her white man's place with =

laqiūnia pɔ:tʃ'ēqa:ide pɔntʃa:lɛedu satʃi'i

them for county from far away

sa:tɔ:gixabi mathɔ:sis iyaxabi sintlunūma tʃis'i

we come here 2 I'm speaking now I'm working

ɔsisiyaxabi di'tʃi:laqiwatʃi'i kimiksta ~~di~~

I'm talking now for money

dilabɔalɔ:gudzaūna kuyihtʃi'i tsūnipsuidzɔ:ge tʃi'i

anūqaagam ɔsisiyaxabi dimtʃigitʃi:ni qaya'as

'alunudzam anūqatʃi'c sɔwɔmaqtʃi: ~~tatɔdzam~~

~~tabi~~ 'kalu matʃi'ɔ:sis'iyaxabi 'diūwantʃa'ahāwisūni

'sibqālendūwi tʃilwis'tʃē'na'a'ta i'un 'timūna:dzi

duhtʃi 'siūna:dzi ~~qabi~~ 'qaūila:duwi ~~daxqi~~

'qadilu:dzi ~~i'tu~~ daxqi aqtʃu:dzi qadilu:dzi

Rec. 2

Achumawi

ʔosta· dzɔ̨sti: dzal· ʔmas la:yi twaʔya: ni·masabi·

stiyosta ɛ·ɛstiwiðowitʃip·suwtja haawasaatstɛtstugi

tigi·sa·dɛ· poliʔwa·dege·mas halsatsi· tigidɛʔbalsɔ:mak

tima

Achumawi

Kymozaptah

tone high or low

-si dw ʔ t i:s ʔats w ūgw as soon as I get there shooting

wa ʔ ūwa ʔ aq ʧ ʃu: ǰi high

wa ʔ ūwa ʔ aq ʧ ʃu: ǰi long dz

ʧ ɔ q t ʃ a ʔ aq ʧ ʃu: ǰi

dz —

~~tst~~ tissa I think!

atsw

tsundatsa kidze:matsa ugu ni'dats ni'laiaka:dats

se:matsugu ni'dats malaakat

Original scanned image size 8.48” x 11.25” (Image 8 of 41)

4-

amɨqa sɨmɨma:dzi ɨqabi ma'assaanɔwabtʃi:mi

tuilɔwa ma'astii tɔ:ɣaŋa sɔ:wamaqtʃi ~~tuibɔwa~~

daqa:ba amɨqa ʃuwa sɨndamaːgi ɨqabi.

amɨqa sɨdu:dzi tʃɛsuwi tʃi dalila'qti ɔdistʃu:dzi

ɨqɛ:ɛmi ɔ'quwadzi ɨga ma qawɛ'ɛla sɔwaaqtsi

ma tʃɔstʃu:dzi ɨqabi amɨqa:gam dinɬoqatʃaɬɨqu

skadzi wa:duma ~~qaitɛwiiga~~ qaitɛwiiga qadaqsa skidzi

tɛuɨgudzow amqa tʃɛsuwitʃi dilla'qti ɔdistʃu:dzi'na

amɨqaagam tʃi ɔsisɛiyaɨqabi amɨqa agam dɔɬɔ'l

sɨmɨma:dzi itudimaːdzi duhtʃi.

(1)

Achumawi

prob. de Angulo's

(B. Kerr - 1971)

The Northwind and the Sun.

Ṭàḥù tsá·dùgìwàl (1) tsùl'wàl (2)

north wind together sun together

tsándíníliqá·dzídèú·dzí·ní (3). Mándzà

they met each other long ago then

tsadá·lù'lú·dzíní (4) ts.hà·sà (5)

they both quarelled which one

(2)

qá ìpá·dzí (6) dùdzì (7). Àmqágà (8)

the strong to be. Then

tsandínimá·dzíní (9) yáliú (10) únní (11)

they both saw a man coming

dzô·ló·gì (12) ìsságà (13). Àmqágà

blanket wearing then

tsədissi·ni (14) : " Tshà·sà ìpá·dzí

they both said which one strong

hùdzì·gú

North Wind & Sun. Tesse & Kusbuit.

e

ə

tʃihotʃa:duk ɑ̄linɑ̄pʃa:i gɑ̄tʃul̄wah ̄yɑlɔ:lu:ɪ̄dʒi
North wind came together the sun & they quarreled

tʃha:sɑ̄pɑ̄tʃu:ni ̄pa:ɪ̄dʒiɪ̄dudʒi ɑ̄mɑ̄gɑ:gɑ ~~ɑ̄t~~ ɪ̄ti:ɪ̄ni:nɑ:ɪ̄dʒi:ni
which one was the strongest & then they saw

̄yɑlɪ̄wɑ̄ʔɑ̄gi:ɪ̄dʒi:nīni ɪ̄dʒɑ̄lu:lɑ̄gi ̄dʒɔ̄lɔ:gi:wɑ
man walking wrapped up in blanket

̄gi̱ʔwɑ̄gi̱ʃɑ ɪ̄hi̱gi̱t̄wɑ̄gi̱ʔɑ̄m ̄dʒɔ:lɔ:gi ɪ̄tʃhɑ:tɛ̄di:ʃ̄ʔ
any one of us who can make him take off blanket thus they said

̄tɑ̄dɑw ɪ̄tɑ:ɪ̄dʒi ɪ̄tɑ̱ɔ̄tʃɑ:ɪ̄dɑ̱gi ɪ̄ipɑ̱ts ~~ɪ̄tɑ̱tɑ̄m~~ ɪ̄tɑ̄wɑ̱ɪ̄tɔ̄m̄mɑ
starter North wind strongly he blew

ɑ̄mɑ̄gɑ:ɪ̄gɑm ̄yɑlɪ̄yu ɪ̄dʒɛ̱ɪ̄tɛ̱yū̱wi ɪ̄di̱s̱i̱t̄wɑ̄gɛ
but man didn't take off

ɪ̄ti̱ɑ̄ʔ ̄tsɑ̄ɪ̄dʒi ɪ̄tɑ̱ɔ̄tʃɑ:ɪ̄dɑ̱gi ɪ̄tʃul̄ʔ ̄wɔ̄mɑ̱ʒɑ̄ɪ̄dʒi
gave up North wind sun started to shine

ɑ̱stɑ̄ɪ̄tɛ̱yū̱wi ̄yɑlɪ̄yu ~~mɑst~~ ̄wɔ̄mɑ̱stʃɑ ̄mɑ̄ɪ̄dʒɑ ̄tɔ̄wɑ̱si̱t̄wɑ̄gɛ
made hot the man sweater then he took off

ɪ̄tʃud̄ ɪ̄tɛ̱yū̱wi ɪ̄ipɑ:ɪ̄dʒu̱ɔ̄tsi ~~ɪ̄tsɑ̄~~
sun was strongest.

with g = coming

ʔ
~~q~~
k -ku?-wan, tok espirated
q -aniqa·ga, 2 thin
k' same phonation as g
t
t'
d
p
b
tʃ
dʒ
ts
m
n
ŋ
l
s
ʃ
x
h
w
y

Long stops: t, k, p

glott ?
asp ʔ ?

syll ?

i:
ɪ = I
ɛ
a
ɔ
u = ʊ
u:

ai
ɔʊ = ɔ?

k' — kt
k? = g
dʒ = tʃ'
q = t'
ts = dʒ ?

tʃhaptɛ - ɔ p.13.

x = q = ɣ

p + h

winiptʃha: ādʒa. ādʒi They all get fat

p belongs to prec. syll. h to following

tons: ¯ ɛ ~ . Are there any word-pairs? otherwise intonation? is t always low tone?

length: ɔ short . u ~ ɔ ~ u ? Is length always constant?
length of consonants?

meet p. 15 15th l

u p. 23 4th bottom.

ʔ + ɣ

sam / sim | ŋa ka:di | interchangeable | I chop / cat ?

sintshiwmn | wi | I work for him interchangeable.

ʰ
ʔq

tʃo | tskoma:ma

allusudzɔɔ I was hungry

tsɛsutsɔɔ I was not hungry

~~tsʰ dz ts~~

tʃ - dz - ts

k - ~~q~~ - q̊

lez | lã:q
o:trɤ

d œ̃

dz

fot il ale la la

~~ito~~

il fot~~ttttt~~

lamps

lampɤ

amita:ladzan (Hamanoi) Achumawi

Big Valley ~~àmtétjèm~~ young woman – 3?

plosives: voiceless pl.s exploded even before consonants (though first element not when doubled) voiced pl.s usually not. ex 4879 = Co. No long voiced pl.

nasals: remember y or N as subsidiary member of the pl.

m (z n?) phoneme. _amiga:ge = _aN̯iga:ga

7 5

7 G

what about the y z w business? Test examples in grammar.

get examples of 'h as end of stem. 3/ if it exists h + pl ~~as end~~ in stem ("to throw across"?) 3/ permanent invoicing in collapsed stem ("cut around inside the house" get naked collapsed stem). 4/ m + h (l + h) (n + h) taking surd pl. 5/ permanent invoicing of m or l in collapsed stem with z without suffix.

Glottal stop modzi'?i. is this ? long or short?

y z w

'sintɬalunimi:yi I work for him

w not interchangeable in G's speech

I will fall: 'dun'tsimiqusuwa

'saniaakattsuwi I cut around inside the house AC?

'daaka:di to cut N

'laakat let me cut C

~~'li:wam let me be tired~~

li:dzutwal let me make string

'sadzutwalldzuwi I make string around inside the house

Distinction by length only.

'li:wam I'll steal

'li:wam I'll be tired

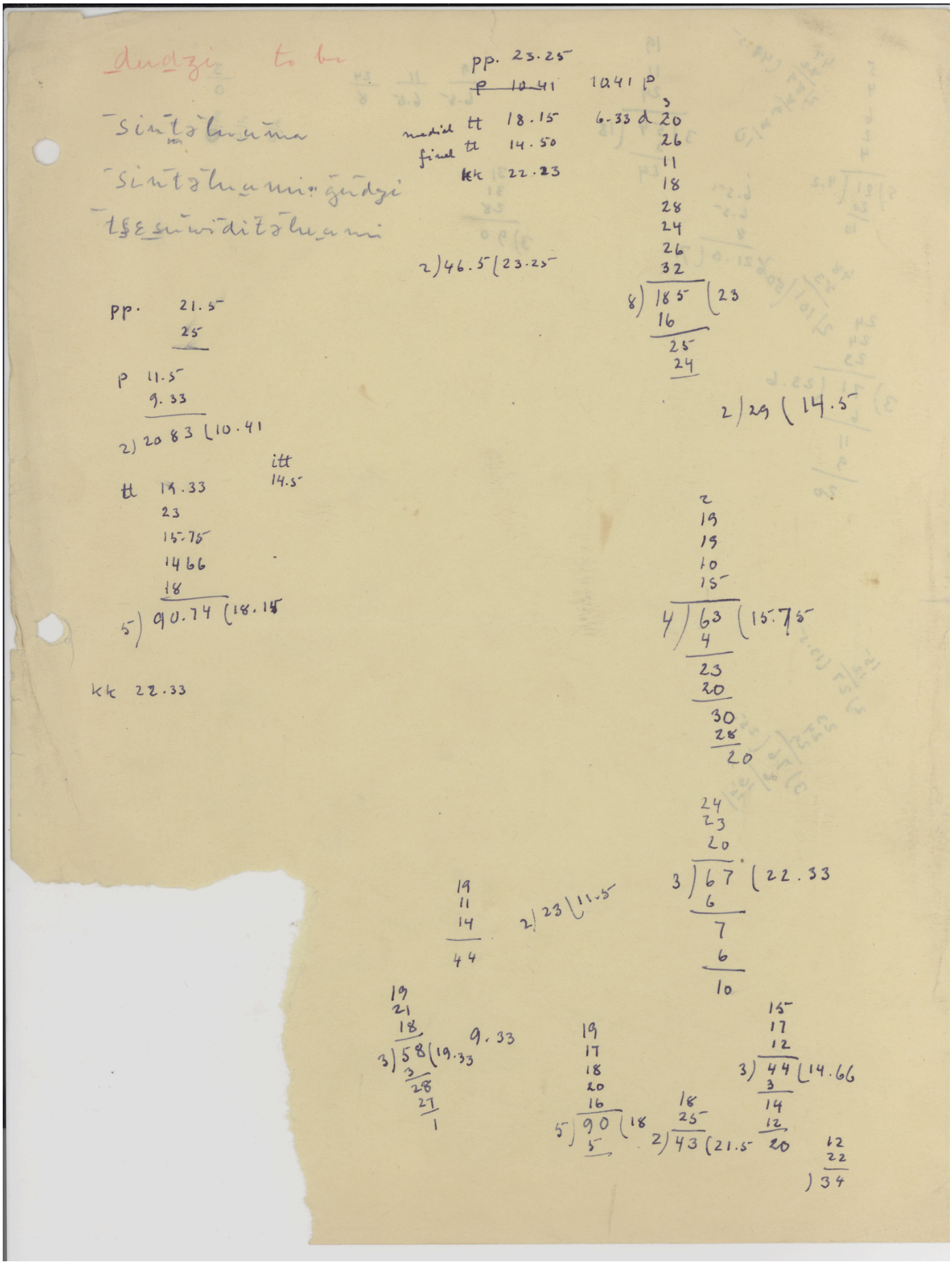
~~Combination of ideally~~ ~~sonant pls = surd pls~~

when invoicing is vowel or liquid, suffix remains sonant

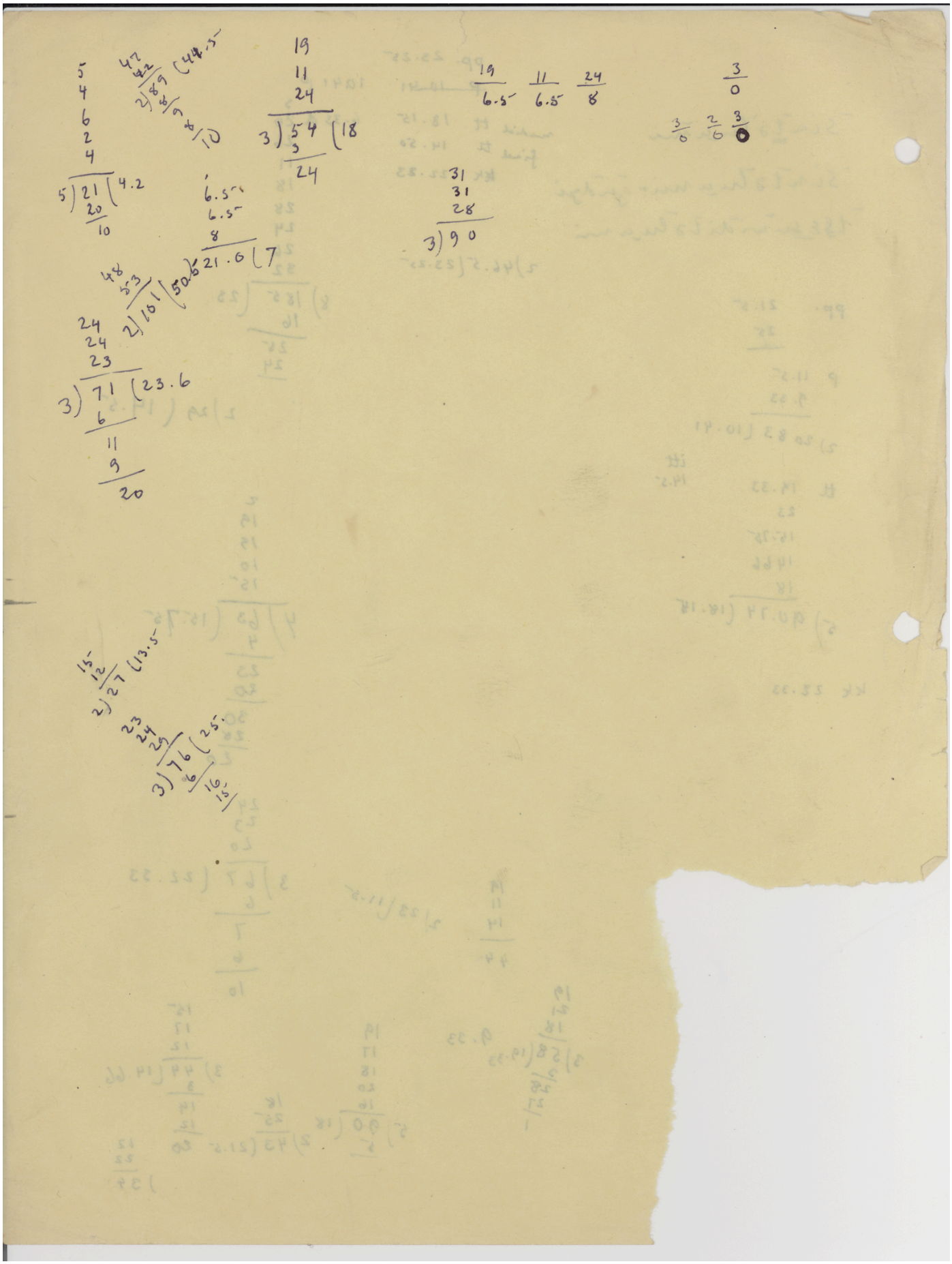
they do lose what little voice they may have had, but the asp. series is not substituted. ts replaces dz, though.

tone difference: "sinnwamma I stole
"sinnwamma I got plenty to eat

Original scanned image size 8.48" x 11.25" (Image 18 of 41)



Original scanned image size 8.48” x 11.25” (Image 19 of 41)



Original scanned image size 8.48” x 11.25” (Image 20 of 41)

IV.

① Length from ~~beginning of a~~ to G ①ˈtiːdzɛˈpaˈga 1)31 2)31 3)28

Average 30 mm. no breath before G. weak expl. in 1), no expl. in 2) & 3)

② Length from beginning of a to q ˈliːdzɛˈpaʰq 1)24 2)23 3)24

Average 23.66. in all cases ~~breath~~ before q, no ʰ. weak expl. of q, no asp.

⑤ Length of t ˈgaːtɔːˈi 1)4 2)21 3)11

Length from beginning of a to beginning of t 1)15 2)12 Average 13.5

Length of ɔ from ~~explosion~~ of t to end of vib 1)23 2)24 3)29 Average 25.33

Rules of length

vowels long when marked, otherwise short

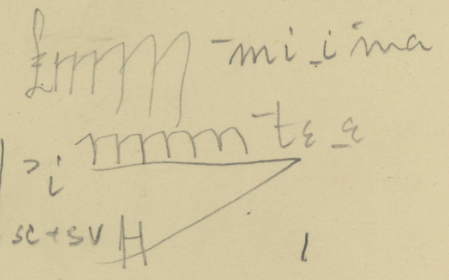
consonants short unless doubled after a short vowel

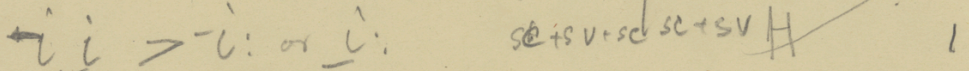
" " when " after a long vowel

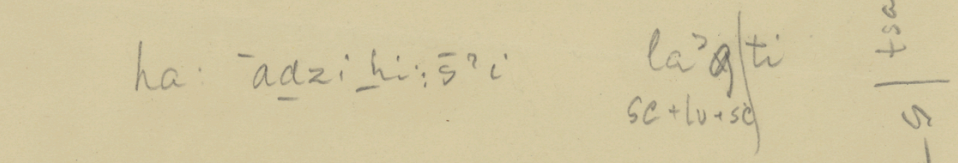
sh c + l v but never l v + c (long or short)

c's never long initially

ʔ = length







I

gámá	0
dámmá	1
lám	2
kùplé	3
gáplé	4
~~tè~~ lùplà	5
dá·ká·dà (you cut)	6

II

dá·ká·dà	1
lâ·kát	2
lâ·kát	3
gá·tò·gé	4
gá·tò·gé	5
dè·tó·k (you ~~Gou~~ arrive)	6
+sùl' (sun)	7

III

red ˉtaqta:ḡi
flat ˉdaqta:ḡi
high aqtsu:ˉdzi
long aqˉtsu:ˉdzi

IV

tinohgo pa'Ga Shut your
líhga paˀqˀ let me shut my eyes
púl'mus Soon
pí'wà here,
dí'thìk under
tállim all the time
dó·pòl everybody
ìpáts strong - very -
ìpá·dzí strong

VI

ε: 1/19 2/11 3/24

Length of vowels ④ i ɨ ɨ̃ ɨ̃ː ɛ ɛː ɑ ɑː a 1/6.5 2/6.5 2/8

Average: ε: 18, a 7

V

① ˉwi·nip·ha:ˉdzi Length of h 1/12 2/22

Average 17

② ˀaːuˀ no ˀ visible. asp. after u

③ ˉsa:ˉpa Length of p nothing to see

④ ˉtapːpa Length of pp 1/18 2/25ˉ

Average 21.5ˉ

⑤ ˉlap Length of p 1/9 2/14 3/5ˉ

Average 9.33

⑧ dappi Length of pp 1/25ˉ. the rest no closure for pp

⑨ didattːi Length of tt 1/19 2/21 3/18

Average 19.33

⑩ ˉlidat Length of d 1/6 2/7 3/6

Average 6.33

⑪ ˉhukˉˀɛ k exploded. ɛ starts at base-line

VI

Length of asp after tt ① 1) 5⁻ 2) 4 | ② 1) 6 3) 2 4) 4

① Length of tt (_ittu) 1) 20 mm 2) 26 mm 3) 11 mm 4) 18 mm

② 1) 28 2) 24 3) 26 4) 32

Average 23 mm. pp.. Average asp. 4.2 mm

—

③ itt 1) 2 2) unreleased 3) 11 mm 4) 18 mm

Average 14.5⁻ mm

—

④ _itte:ga
1) 19 mm 2) 10 3) 15⁻ 4) 19

Average 15.75⁻

—

⑤ _hakt̪san 1) k expl. 2) k expl. asp. 3) k expl asp 4) k expl. 5) k expl.

— t̪ weak except in 3) & 5)

⑥ takki:gan. Length of kk: 1) 24 2) 23 3) 20

Average 22.33

⑦ -hatti:ga Length of tt: 1) 15⁻ 2) 17 3) 12

Average 14.66

⑧ _hatti:ma Length of tt: 1) 19 2) 11 3) 14

Average 14.66

⑨ -sa:_pi length of p: 1) 7 2) 16 | Length of asp 1) 7 no more tokens seen

Average 11.5⁻

⑩ _ha⁻latti Length of tt: 1) 19 2) 17 3) 18 4) 20 5) 16

Average 18

⑪ -kuan 1) a 11 611 2) a 10 69 3) 68 ~ pr. 5⁻ mm

Sonant > Surd

always breath before voiceless plosives & affricates (though it would appear from the morphology that we have here a progressive assimilation, which seems not, as superficially, a regressive one: the slight h is likely, the primary thing which ~~is~~ ~~is~~ devocalises the following voiced plosive or affricate; thus in the verb to be -duh tsi from duh + dzi). (The breath doesn't disturb the length pattern)

give ex with several words of each check examples

There are in this language two distinct series in the ideal pattern, one voiced & one voiceless; in actual speech, however, a surd will often appear, by assimilation, in place of an ideal sonant.

A regular change sonant > surd (occurs in plosives & affricates in the collapsed stem*) of verbs when there is no end-vowel, e.g.

give more examples ˉdiˉlehˌluːˌbi ÷ to scrape, ˉliˉlehˌlup Let me scrape

Final vowels & ~~voiced consonants~~ liquids (m, l, etc) are also subject to a partial devocalization (which is, however, not functional except, as mentioned, in the collapsed stem) sun wankat tsuwi) I cut wood around inside the house

ideally -dzuwi

9

h

---

*) reamplified collapsed stem

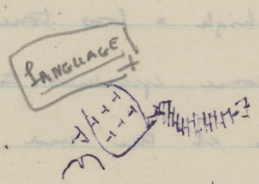
*) see Jaime's grammar §§ This, That, & the other

D

Length of syllables.

There are two chronemes, long ¯ short, two short units being approximately equal to one long one. Thus the falling tone, which is really a combination of two syllables ā a rather than ˆa:, fits into the rytm of the language as if it were one long syllable.

The partial devocalization of vowels (liquids), before voiceless consonants does not alter the length of the syllable as a whole, a long syllable remains long ¯ a short syllable remains short, the time for the breath being taken from the length of the preceding vowel or liquid. (a̤h = a:, a̤h = a)



Length of sounds

All the vowels, except ə, occur both long ¯ short. The same applies to the consonants with the exception of the voiced (or better: the unaspirated) plosives which have never been found long.

A Articulatio vowels with or without difference in tone between the first ¯ second part equals a long vowel (ā a or ā a = ˆa:). The distinction between long vowels ¯ articulatio vowels would seem to be of no importance in the language ¯ has not been made in the transcription except in such cases where there is a difference in tone between

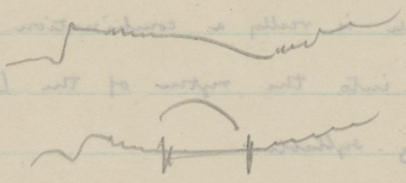
Original scanned image size 8.48" x 11.25" (Image 29 of 41)

li donc read li liwan

â.

the first + second part of the vowel (ā a).

ísí in the middle

for 

Tone

There are two tones: ˉ + ˘ . A slight rise or fall of the tone within the syllable is occasionally heard but must be regarded as belonging to the high + low tones respectively. There is a tendency among some speakers to pronounce all final syllables on a low or falling tone at the end of sentences regardless of whether the syllable is ordinarily high or low tone. Other speakers, however, observe the distinction throughout.

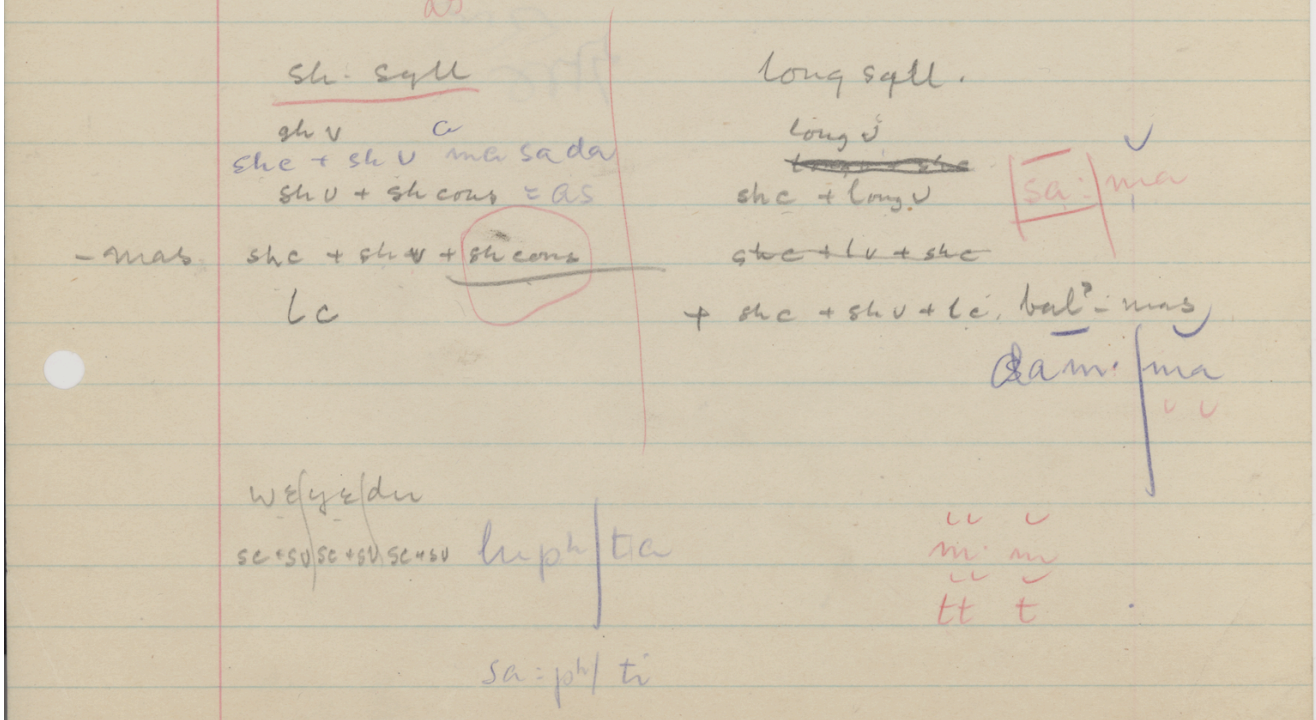
Proper rising or falling tones do not occur, but a combination of high + low tone within the same (always long) length unit occurs quite frequently. Such combinations, however, give the impression of two syllables. examples ā a + ā ı, etc.

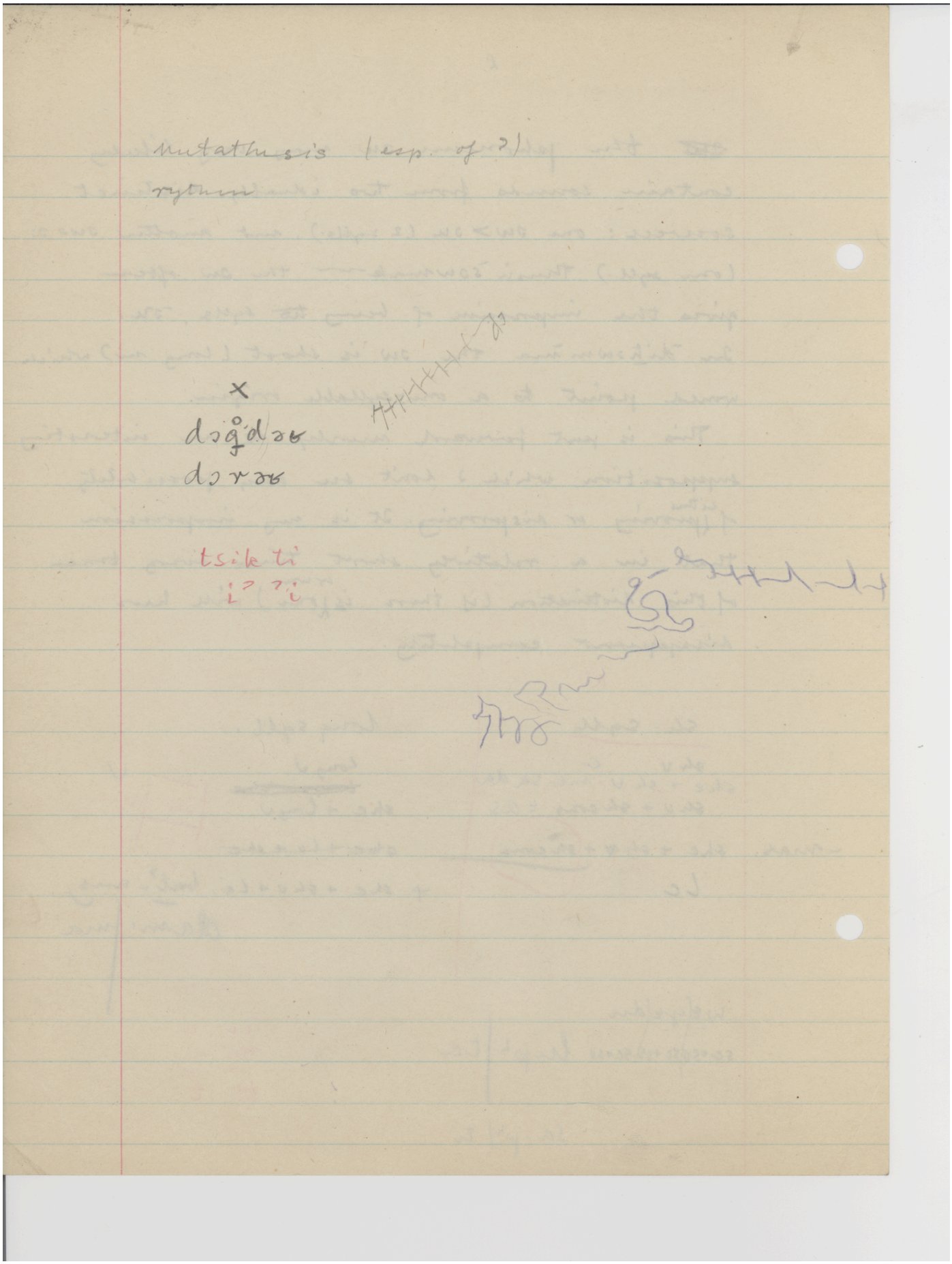
find examples

2.50
2.55
45
4
3.40

~~The~~ the phoneme ɔw may very likely contain sounds from two ideally distinct sources: one ɔw > ɔu (2 sylls.), and another ɔw = ɔ: (one syll.) thus in ˈsɔwmak — the ɔw often gives the impression of being ~~two~~ sylls, ˈɔu. In ˈdiʧɔwmina the ɔw is short (long m) which would point to a one-syllable origin.

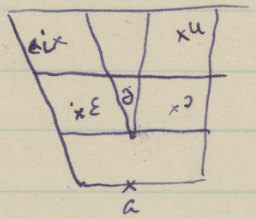
This is put forward merely as an interesting supposition which I don't see any possibility of either proving or disproving. It is my impression that in a relatively short time every trace of this distinction (if there is or was one) will have disappeared completely.





Original scanned image size 8.48” x 11.25” (Image 32 of 41)

	bilab	alv	pal	velar	Pharyngeal uvular	glottal
plosives	p b	t d		k g	q (G?)	ʔ
affricates		ts dz				
nasals	m	n				
laterals		l				
fricatives		s		x	χ (ʁ?)	h
semi-vowels	w		y	(w)		



ts.h

¯sa:ˈ ī : dzu̲mi dzu̲mi I go along, wading across now & then

¯sa:ˈ ī : dzu̲mi I go along

¯sa:ˈ ¯ī dzu̲mi I wave across

¯sīmīwamīna I stove

¯sigu̲wamīna I got plenty to eat

1. is there a G ɛ if so is it = ɣ ? ʁ ? | q(x) G(ɣ) ʁ

2. is there a difference between long ɛ double consonants ?

3 establish rules of syllable length : a:m , a:m a:m , etc.

first all the types of long syllables

4 are plosive explodet before consonants ?

5 true diphthongs only aj ɛ ɔw ?

6 investigate change of vowel before ɛ after ʁ. pharyngal contraction in at least beginning of following vowel.

7 ~~investigate relation of q ɛ x . two phonems ?~~ change of quality in direction of center.

ɓɔlaq ɲi:ɓi:tʃi a long time ago (q exploded)

ɯɓɓs³ɑɲa in the ~~evening~~ (ɑ not exploded)

tone difference only

ʃa:ɓi:dzɯ̄ɲi I walk across

ʃa:ɓ:dzɯ̄ɲi I go along

ʃa:ɓ:dzɯ̄:dzɯ̄ɲi I go along with

~~The suffix -dzɯ̄ɲi — along seems to require a low tone preceding it~~

ʁɯ ʁɯ kwan

ʁɯ

*-adzu-ʂqi-mi

A -a:i:	-sa:i:dzu-mi	I want across
C -a-i:	-da-i:dzam	want across!
N -a-yi:	-dʰ-yi:dzumi	to want across
A -a:yi:	-sa:i:dzumi	I go along
C -ayi:	-dʰyi:dzam	go along
N -ayi:i	-dayi:dzumu	to go along

~~-sow-ma:adzumaswadzi~~

-sow-ma-adzumi I look across

-siwapʰpa to throw a hit

A	-saʔah-pa:dzumi	I throw across	aʔihpa:
C	dahpa-ts-wam	throw across	ahpa
N	dahpa:dzam	to throw across	ahpa:

~~-siwatwi-ihtsimu~~

A	-siwat-wi:dzumi	I kill across	at-wi:
C	'deiht-wi:dzam	kill across!	ɛ:ht-wi:
N	-deht-wi:dzami		-eht-wi:

N ≈ C N A

-ĭnīdzɛ²_pa²ĕɛ̆ -ĭnīdzɛ²_pa²G

~~-sĭnīdzɛ²_pa²-ĕĭ I shut my eyes~~

-tĭnīdzɛ²pa²_ĕ|a shut ~~your~~ thigt eyes!

dz|ĭnīdzɛ²_pa²ĕ|ĭ shut your eyes, ye 2!

dz ĭnīdzɛ²-pa²_ĕa all of you shut your eyes

waidu

diphth ay
2v aĭ

tsə|ha²tsa.

gå – ʔr N sg – ər

gift A sag —

gå:r – st C sug – st

	II	III		
			frater	
nom	dominus	-is		mens-a
akk	um	-es		am
gen	i	-is		ae
dat	o	-i		ae
abl.	o	-i		a
			V	us
	casa domini			um
	da fratri mensam			i

gio mandu pigu

da | domino feminam
femina dominum

den gamle herres mands hat

antiqui | domini
quis |

find out complete shift a:m ~ amm ~ ?
if possible a:s ~ ass or something similar
find bona fide rearticulated vowel without tone difference
what does ʿdi^{m}ma:ʿdaɣɣmi mean? to look down (inf.)

ʿdi:ʿtːəggʷuɣʷiwa he will come back here
——— voiceless but not asp.

we all eat ʿhammi:ma
I eat ʿsa:ma
let me eat ʿlaɣm

even more important than the length of simple sounds, though of course dependent on it, is rythm, the length of syllables. Here again we have only two degrees, long & short, and the changing patterns shared up of long & short syllables is, one feels, a fundamental feature of the language in the same way as the rise & fall in pitch & far more so than is the case in English or any other modern European language.

It is impossible to ~~give~~ prove this assertion scientifically without long & careful researches in the laboratory, and it will therefore have to stand as the authors' subjective impression of the language since they have had neither the time nor the facilities for extensive experimental work.

(V) fat winiphadzi

wood áá

raining

dutsaime tsii

dudzigu suwá

1. winiphadzi.
2. 'áá'
3. sáipa I throw
4. táppá you throw!
5. láp I'll throw!
6. it dutsáme tsii I am not
7. ~~á~~ dudzigu suwá
8. dàppè
9. didàltè flying
10 lídàt
11 lúk'é over there

(VI) ìtʰú (1)

ìtʰú (2)

itʰ (3)

itʰéɡà (4)

tm ɬàkʰɬàm (5)

ɬàkkʰígàm (6)

mátʰígà (7) all right

ɬàtʰámá (8) four

sáɓì boat (9)

ɬàlátʰú ~~kuan~~ five (10)

kuan . fox (11)

two high tones ˊ/ˊˊ, ˊˊ/ˊˊ pr. 5mm