<table>
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<td>OHTA, Itaru</td>
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A CLASSIFIED VOCABULARY OF THE TURKANA IN NORTHWESTERN KENYA

Haru Ohta
Center for African Area Studies, Kyoto University

FOREWORD

The Turkana people, Eastern-Niloctic 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 :ateger/ngategerin; 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 KI-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.) atorom a eketo] and [(pl.) ngatoroma a eketo].

CLASSIFICATION LIST

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<td></td>
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<td>18. Sewing 17</td>
<td>48. Fire 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>19. Dresses; make-up 18</td>
<td>49. Water 47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Traditional dresses and ornaments 18</td>
<td></td>
<td>XII. SOCIAL LIFE</td>
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<td>IV. EATING</td>
<td>21. Food 20</td>
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<td>24. Eating 22</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>XII. MENTAL LIFE</td>
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<td>VI. KINSHIP</td>
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<td>29. Family 26</td>
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<td>30. Marriage 27</td>
<td>60. Religion 59</td>
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<td>XIV. ACTION TOWARD THINGS</td>
</tr>
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<td>VII. HUMAN BEING</td>
<td>32. Human being 30</td>
<td>61. Movement of things 61</td>
</tr>
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<td>62. Connecting and disconnecting 63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>63. Transformation 64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>64. Breaking; destruction 65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65. Other kinds of action toward things 66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS  This research was financed by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, Japan (Grant-in-Aid for Overseas Scientific Research Nos. 55504132, 57041005 and 63041026, and Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research No. 62400002). I conducted my field study as a research associate at the Institute of African Studies, University of Nairobi. Professors J. Itani and J. Tanaka of Kyoto University, and Associate Professor S. Sato of Tsukuba University gave me great help in conducting fieldwork. Colleagues in the Center for African Area Studies and at the Laboratory of Human Evolution Studies, Kyoto University, encouraged this study. Messrs. Albert Ardung, Robert Nagiro, Lokipaka Rapo helped me as excellent informants, as well as genuine friends in the research field. Other numerous Turkana people offered me friendship. To these people and institutions I make grateful acknowledgements.

REFERENCES


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Author's Name and Address: Itaru OHTA, Center for African Area Studies, Kyoto University, 46, Shimoaodachi-cho, Yoshida, Sakyo, Kyoto 606, Japan.
I. HUMAN AND ANIMAL BODY

1. Head

1-01 head : akou/ngakes, ngakou
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 : akoruoi/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 : arinyoi/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/ngipukei 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 : ekaturoongot/ngikaturoongoi
1-26 canine : lokyalaangok/talokyalaangok (lit. teeth of dog)
1-27 cheek : amatenga/angamatenga
1-28 side head : ekitinyo/ngikitiny
1-29 lower jaw, chin : abokony/ngabokonyin
1-30 beard, mustache : epenek/ngipeneka
1-31 ear : akit/ngaki
1-32 earlobe : ebonbonit/ngibonbon
1-33 neck : eluute/nguluutei
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/ngamunyin
2-03 body hair : ajulot/ngajul
2-04 body hair (which is straight and long, e.g. donkey’s tail) : esulot/ngisul
2-05 to be hairy / TA : acekes
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 : esidipepde/ngisidepidepyo
2-12 navel : akapoli/ngakapolya
2-13 lower belly : alipong/ngaliponga
2-14 armpit : akirididid ngaakirididya
2-15 hair of armpit, underarm hair : etimata akirididid
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 : acir/ngacirin
2-20, higher than 2-22 hip, buttock : ekawosiwositi ngikawosiwosi; epateit/ngipate
(lit. meat in the area of back of the upper thigh)
2-23 anus : ewosin/ngiwi
2-24 penis : amiri/ngamiryo
2-25 testicle : etout/ngitou
2-26 vulva : akibony/ngabonyo
2-27 clitoris : emonire
2-28 pubic hair : etimata 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/ngimoiyi
3-07 thumb : ekimuun loapolon (lit. big finger)
3-08 forefinger : ekimuun looci (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; emaagorolt/ngimaagor
3-13 wrist : egecot/ngigece
3-14 upper arm : akalokiding/ngakalokidingo a akan
3-15 forearm : ekipiis/ngikipiis o a akan
3-16 elbow : ekurunyuniy ngikurunyunya; esidongor o/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. Lower Limb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Turkana Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-05</td>
<td>upper part of leg</td>
<td>akalokiding/ngakalokidingo a akeju</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-06</td>
<td>lower part of leg</td>
<td>ekipiis/ngikipiso a akeju</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-07</td>
<td>shin</td>
<td>akatoroongoi/ngakatoroongoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-08</td>
<td>calf of leg</td>
<td>akiring a ekipiis (lit. meat of lower part of leg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-09</td>
<td>ankle</td>
<td>etobolait/ngitobolai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-10</td>
<td>foot</td>
<td>akiceket/ngakiceketa (akicak: to step on);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nidapal a akeju</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>sole</td>
<td>etau a akeju (lit. heart of foot);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tooma a akeju (lit. inside of foot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-12</td>
<td>heel</td>
<td>atitinyo/ngatitiny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-13</td>
<td>footprint</td>
<td>akeju/ngakejen (lit. foot);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>akiceket/ngakiceketa (akicak: to step on)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-14</td>
<td>footsteps, footfalls</td>
<td>aruonut a akeju (lit. sound of foot)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5. Inside of Body

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6-01</td>
<td>skull (animal skull excluding lower jaw)</td>
<td>abelekek/ngabelekekyaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-02</td>
<td>muzzle part of skull</td>
<td>ngasue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-03</td>
<td>a part of muzzle of skull</td>
<td>ngakatarabai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-04</td>
<td>frontal part of skull (which remains after taking off the muzzle part of skull &lt;ngasue&gt; 6-02 from &lt;abelekek&gt; 6-01)</td>
<td>epura/ngipurai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-05</td>
<td>bone inside the ear</td>
<td>epererekucuna/ngipererekucunai; ekulo/ngikuloi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-06</td>
<td>meat of uvula and gums</td>
<td>angirit/ngangirito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-07</td>
<td>forelimb</td>
<td>akuwat/ngakuwas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-08</td>
<td>area around shoulder blade</td>
<td>esegeth/ngisegeta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-09</td>
<td>cartilage on the edge of shoulder blade</td>
<td>ekapeleekat/ngikapeleekai; etangarubobo/ngitangarooboi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>upper arm, brachium</td>
<td>areteny/ngaretenyo (when roasted); akalokiding/ngakalokidingo a akuwat (when boiled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>upper half of upper arm</td>
<td>enyamu a areteny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>lower half of upper arm</td>
<td>nakibony a areteny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-13</td>
<td>forearm</td>
<td>asukonguro/ngasukonguroi (when roasted); ekiplis/ngikiplisio a akuwat (when boiled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-14</td>
<td>upper half of forearm</td>
<td>ekunununyu a asukonguro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-15</td>
<td>lower half of forearm</td>
<td>akung a asukonguro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-16</td>
<td>head of ulna</td>
<td>ekunununyu/ngikunununya; esidongoror/ngisidongorora (lit. elbow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-17</td>
<td>hind leg</td>
<td>amuro/ngamuroi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-18</td>
<td>thigh (area of femur)</td>
<td>akilelyang/ngakilelyanga (when roasted); akalokiding/ngakalokidingo a amuro (when boiled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-19</td>
<td>upper half of thigh</td>
<td>nakibony a akilelyang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-20</td>
<td>lower part of thigh</td>
<td>enyamu a akilelyang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-21</td>
<td>head of femur</td>
<td>ejutanyit/ngijutanya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-22</td>
<td>meat in the area of front thigh</td>
<td>amanakileng/ngamanakilenga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-23</td>
<td>meat in the area of back of thigh</td>
<td>epateit/ngipate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-24</td>
<td>cartilage around the knee joint, or in the foot of camels</td>
<td>egei/ngigeeya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-25</td>
<td>meat in the back of knee joint</td>
<td>apokupok/ngapokupokya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-26</td>
<td>area of tibia</td>
<td>ekipiis, ekipisit/ngikipiiso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-27</td>
<td>upper part of tibia</td>
<td>enyamu a ekipiis a amuro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-28</td>
<td>lower part of tibia</td>
<td>nakodoso a ekipiis a amuro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-29</td>
<td>joint of ossa metatarsalia and os digitorum, knee joint</td>
<td>akilibicet/ngakilibico; akilibicet/ngakibilico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-30</td>
<td>head of os calcis</td>
<td>nakodoso/ngakodoso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-31</td>
<td>spur of a ruminant's leg</td>
<td>egecot/ngigece</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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/ngapoloya

6-39 costal cartilage: engaretanit/ningaretan

6-40 sternum: akacoromoit/ngakacorom

6-41 area around collar bone: elagomit

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 bones, 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/ngaeaketa

6-62 part found in the udder or testicles of an animal: akiryat/ngakiry (akiryat na aeket; akiryat na etout)
6-63 fiber taken from tendons
6-64 meat which was cut together with the hide while skinning and stripped off afterwards
6-65 meat which is pared from inside of a hide after stripping off <apoet> 6-64
6-66 fat around the tail of sheep
6-67 tendon along the back bone

7. 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 : akiuny, aunyun /TA
7-06 to pick one's nose : akimidimid /KA; akibek ekume /TA (akibek: to dig up); akitak ekume /KA (akitak: to take out sth. by fingers)
7-07 to twitch one's nose : akinyaiyo /KO (this term conveys a sense of insulting sb.)
7-08 [heart] to beat : akidong etau /KA
7-09 [heart] to beat : akidong etau lokajokon /KA quickly, to throb with excitement
7-10 breath : ekiyanganu
7-11 to breathe : akiyango /KA
7-12 to breathe quickly : akiyango atipei /KA
7-13 to breathe in : akiyango tooma /KA
7-14 to breathe out : akiyango /KA
7-15 to blow : akitule, 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 hiccup : akisiga/ngakisigeta
7-24 to hiccup : akisigar /KA
7-25 to sneeze : akikarisar/ngakikariset
7-26 to sneeze : akikarisirar /KA
7-27 to belch : akiyarakin /KA
7-28 sweat : ngakiinyir
7-29 to sweat, to perspire : akinyinyir /KA (kenyinyirit ayong: I sweat)
7-30 to sweat slightly : akisim /KA
7-31 dirt or grime on the body : elos/ngilosyo
7-32 urine : ngakul
7-33 to urinate : akiloat /KA
7-34 feces : ngacin
7-35 to defecate : akibobon /KA
7-36 breaking wind, fart : ngacin
7-37 to break wind : aukin /TO
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 : angopiar /TA
8-08 to obstruct the sight : akirap /TA; akiterebiyor /KO
8-09 to watch, to stare : akingolikin noi /KA; akitere noi /KO; aklyokuun /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 : akyiyo /KO (lit. to herd animals)
8-16 to notice : aanyu /TA; akliyen /TA
8-17 to show : akidodikin /KA; akitoodikin /KA
8-18 to hear : akierar /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/ngikadyakak (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 : esep (lit. side of body)
9-17 jaundice, hepatitis : kuwam (ekuwam: wind. Jaundice caused by hepatitis, etc.)
9-18 stiff shoulders : lomaazei
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 (amoriit: 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); loriwo
9-25 edema, nephritis syndrome : sir
9-26 eye disease : emomolit; loupe (Ngipe: the Pokot)
9-27 disease of swollen body : lomezekin (ngamezekin: sheep); loboote
9-28 whooping cough : lokid; lokud
9-29 disease accompanied by heavy headache : lokou (akou: head)
9-30 disease with heavy diarrhea : lomalitenit (amalitenit: 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 [?] : oleleewa (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 : akikerepikin /KO
10-03 mad person : ekerepit/ngikerep; etuuwai/ngituuwai
10-04 to shout (like a madman) : acala, acaalakin /TA
10-05 to babble : akiyan ngikerep, akiyan ngakiro a ngikerep /KA
10-06 foolishness : abangaaanut; abangibang
10-07 to be stupid, to be foolish : akibangabang /TA
10-08 fool, idiot : ekabangabangat/ngikahangabangal; 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.); acilai/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 : elei elibokok (lit. there is a bump)
11-08 pus : ngabulon
11-09 scab : akabokoiyat/ngakabokoiyata
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; akillilingiar /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 : akiom /KA
12-06 water blister : elebleb/ngileblebuo (akielbleb: 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 : ebaibai (akiba: to get a crack)
12-11 ringworm : akiserit; etubukai
12-12 ringworm (on the head) : ekuruwu
12-13 scabies : ameriwasin
12-14 sore caused by thorn stick, etc. : ekamicirit/ngikamiciroi
12-15 a kind of swelling : elepunail/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; apiipil /TA
13-02 to itch: akipi, akipere /KA
13-03 to scratch: akiko /TO
13-04 dizziness: akiirare
13-05 to feel giddy, to feel dizzy: akiryaun /KA; akimutet /KO (kumutet ayong: I feel dizzy)
13-06 to have heartburn: akilelere /KA (kelele ayong ibore, kelele ayong etau: I feel sick)
13-07 to feel nauseous: akilek, alekun /TA
13-08 to vomit: akituuriyor /KO
13-09 to have no appetite because of illness: aburun /TA (kaburunit ayong: I feel tired); akilo /KA (kilo ayong: I feel tired)
13-10 to become tired: esaaali (kating ayong esaali: I got paralyzed, etingit akeju na kang esaali: my leg has paralysis)
13-11 numbness, paralysis: akiurut /KO (akiurut ayong: I become numb)
13-12 to become numb: akiurut /KO (kesaalikinit ayong: I become numb)
13-13 to shiver: amaran /TA
13-14 to faint: akimutet /KO; akirakar /KA
13-15 to come to oneself, to wake from a faint or coma: akiiryaun /KA; akimutet /KO
13-16 to suffer from pain: ariyeb /TA
13-17 to groan: akunua /TA (because of pain)
13-18 fever: akiiryaun /KA; akipere /KA
13-19 to be feverous: akiiryaun /KA; akipere /KA
13-20 to have diarrhea: akiurut /KO

14. Physical handicaps

14-01 lame person: ekecodon/ngikecodok (akicodo: to limp)
14-02 walking stick: ekakigayega (akigayega: 14-09)
14-03 (for a lame person): ekakigayega (akigayega: 14-09)
14-04 to become crippled: ekakigayega (akigayega: 14-09)
14-05 to become blind: emudukan /TO
14-06 blind person: emudukai/ngimudukanak
14-07 to become deaf and dumb: emudukan /TO
14-08 dumb and deaf person: ekakigayega (akigayega: 14-09)
14-09 dumb to stammer, to stutter: akiyegayega eroworo /KA (akiror: to speak)
14-10 dumb person: ekeyagayagan/ngikeyagayagak (akiyegayega: 14-09)

15. Treatments

15-01 to stroke, to pat, to smooth, to rub: akiwa /TA; apiar /TA
15-02 to press swelling in order to drain the pus: akibul /TO
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: akwasakin /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: akimad /KA
15-15 to bandage: akirap /TA (lit. to wrap, to cover); akiyen /TA (lit. to tie)
15-16 to bleed by cupping: akinak /TA (lit. to suck)
15-17 cupping-horn: amatet/ngamateta
15-18 to rest: akiyangar /KA
15-19 to fan: akipukpuk /KO
15-20 to expose oneself to the wind to feel cool: akitukutakin ekuwam /KA
15-21 to cure: akitangalekin /KO
15-22 to recover, to become cured: ajoker /TO; angalekin /TO
15-23 to nurse, to treat: akitedek /KA
15-24 doctor: emuron/ngimurok
15-25 nurse: eketedyakan/ngiketedyakak (akitedek: 15-23)
15-26 to divine: akiduwar /TA (to foretell by dreaming)
15-27 to divine: akitam /TA
15-28 to divine: akituwa, atuware /TA (to divine by utilizing calabash, rope, etc.)
15-29 to divine: akitumalala; akisemere ngamuk teny /KO (to divine by reading tobacco, animal intestines)
15-30 to divine: akilalamal ngamuk /KA (to divine by throwing sandals)
15-31 traditional doctor, medicine man, diviner, prophet: emuron/ngimurok
15-32 diviner, prophet: ekaduwaran/ngikaduwarak (akiduwar: 15-26)
15-33 diviner, prophet: ekataman/ngikatamak (akitam: 15-27)
15-34 diviner, prophet: ekatuwaan/ngikatuwak (akatuwa: 15-28)
15-35 diviner, prophet: ekesemere/ngikesemuk (akisemere: 15-29)
15-36 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)

16-01 swelling : abus
(in general), lymphadenitis, lumpy skin disease
16-02 bloat, : akitebukin
swelling of stomach
16-03 heartwater : amili (akimilyaun: to flash, to glitter)
16-04 heartwater [:] : eidihit (akidihihit: to wag tail)
16-05 foot-and-mouth : ebaibai (abaat: crack): lojaalaa (akijaalat: to disease
slaver)
16-06 trypanosomiasis : lokipi (akipi: water): edeke lo eidiit (edeke:
disease, eidiit: tsetse fly)
16-07 trypanosomiasis, : lotoroobo (atorob: area of chest to belly)
anthrax
16-08 foot-rot : ekicodonu (akicodo: to limp)
16-09 mange mites : ekoikoi (akiko: to scratch); emitina
16-10 anthrax : loleewa (akileware: to die suddenly)
16-11 pasteurellosis, : lookot (ngaakot: blood)
anthrax
16-12 anthrax, : enomokere (akinom: to burn)
black quarter
16-13 black quarter : lokicuma (akicum: to spear)
16-14 goat & sheep pox : etune
16-15 battle jaw caused by : lobolibolyo (aboliboli: front part of the neck)
fascioliasis or Haemonchus contortus infection
16-16 swollen neck and : logoorol (ngigooroi: tonsils): longarurei
head due to anthrax, (ngingarurei: lymph nodes in the neck)
black quarter, etc.
16-17 East Coast fever : lokit (akit: ear)
16-18 East Coast fever, : lonleeo
rinderpest
16-19 rinderpest : lokiyol (ngakiyo: tears)
16-20 peste des petits : loutokonyen (autun: to pull out + ngakonyen:
ruminants [?]
eyes)
16-21 anaplasmosis, : lonyang (-nyang: yellowish); lopid (apid:
babesiasis bile)
16-22 pink-eye : lokonyen (ngakonyen: eyes)
16-23 joint or limb : lokoit (akoit: bone)
paralysis caused by East Coast fever, trypanosomiasis, etc.
16-24 CCPP, CBPP : loukoi (ngiukoi: lungs)
16-25 difficulty in : loyoduka (akiyaduk: [heart] to beat fast)
breathing caused by CCPP, CBPP or any
obstruction of respiratory tract
16-26 diarrhea caused by : lomalutenit (amilutenit: intestine)
parasitism, rinderpest, East Coast fever, etc.
16-27 diarrhea caused by : loongoricuno (-ngori: brownish + ngacin: feces)
salmonellosis or Escherichia coli infection
16-28 constipation [:] : nawosin (ewosin: anus, buttocks)
16-29 stomatitis [:] : ngiborok (akiborok: to be wounded around the mouth)
16-30 general term for : euremem (akiurememe: to breathe fast, to
difficulty in
breathing
16-31 fever caused by many : eiyala (akiyalakin: to be feverous and dull)
diseases
Classified Vocabulary of the Turkana

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 (akicirif: to have a toilet accident)

III. CLOTHING AND DRESSES

17. Clothing

17-01 clothes: eworu/ngiworu
17-02 loincloth: atele/ngatele; 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. to slip off: akitanap /KA (akinap: 17-03)
17-06 to undress, to become naked, to help undress: akilac, alacar /TA
17-07 [clothes] to come off: acakun eworu /TA
17-08 to help undress: abungeran 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: akilajalaun /KA
17-12 to draw up clothes: akipun eworu /KA
17-13 [clothes] to become worn out: adaiaun /TA
17-14 [clothes] to become torn: acila /TA (akicil: to tear)
17-15 to wash clothes: akiloteworu, akilotar eworu /KA
17-16 [clothes] to become dirty and odorous: akunuken /KA
17-17 soap: esabuni/ngisabuni
17-18 to rinse: akilabun, akilabar /KA
17-19 to spread (in order to dry clothes): alokun /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): ngiwokei
17-23 shoes (a pair of): amukat/ngamuk
17-24 sandals (a pair of): adetait/ngadetidetia, amukat/ngamuk; apatapat/ngapatupaty
17-25 to be barefoot: akitur /TO (lit. to be naked)

18. Sewing

18-01 thread: akiriit/ngakiir; aujiti/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/ngiworu
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): akingin, akinginoking /KO (lit. to test, to try); akitem /KO (lit. to test)
18-12 [clothes] to fit: akingemokin /KO
18-13 to untie: akilak, alakar /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: akitok ngikeyal /KA; anyaka aketoi /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); awoiyar /TO (lit. to make sth. long. Term for plaiting women's hair only)
19-06 to undo (hair): akilak, alakar /TA
19-07 to cut the hair: akitub /TO; akilotar /KA (lit. to wash)
19-08 to shave: akibany /TA
19-09 razor: ebanyet/ngibanyeta (akibany: 19-08)
19-10 to bathe, to wash one's body: akiwood, akiilotar 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: akitub /TO; akilotar /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: akiilotar ewosin /KA (lit. to wash buttocks)
19-15 to wipe (after defecating or urinating): akitub /TO (lit. to rub off); ametar /TA (lit. to wipe, to rub)
19-16 to put on accessories: akitokorarian akwan /KA (lit. to decorate body)
19-17 to make up oneself (with cosmetics or accessories): akitokorarian akwan /KA (lit. to decorate body)
19-18 mirror: akitokorarian akwan /KA; akitokorarian akwan /KA; akitokorarian akwan /KA (term for smearing mixture of oil and red-clay for girls only)
19-19 to smear [sth.] on the body: akitokorarian akwan /KA; akitokorarian akwan /KA; akitokorarian akwan /KA
19-20 to tattoo: akiger /TA (lit. to tattoo by cutting with knives, etc. for decoration); akitikiripiripir /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 : akaparparat/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/ngikaboobai
20-08 beads, necklace : akoroumuwai/ngakoroumuwa
20-09 beads made of ostrich egg shell : akirim/ngakirim
20-10 beads for necklace : emus/ngimusyo (probably seeds of Ensete banana)
20-11 cap, hat : apukot/ngapukoto
20-12 cap for old men made of pelican's feather : aumo/ngaumo
20-13 headband for men : akalac/ngakalaca
20-14 beads-ornament of girls worn on the head : ngalukyo
20-15 frog (for holding flowers)-like ornament for men on which feathers are put : ngiteroi
20-16 head ornament for men made of wire and feather : aikiiki/ngaikiikiyo
20-17 lip ornament made of ivory for men : ekyalai/ngikyal (lit. ivory, tooth)
20-18 lip ornament worn beneath the lips : atepe/ngatepe
20-19 women's belt : akoli/ngakolyo
20-20 girls' belt : aruba/ngarubai; atuko/ngatukoi
20-21 newly married women's belt : akipetes/ngakipetesya
20-22 belt-like ornament for girls decorated by beads : eboli/ngibolyo
20-23 leather ornament worn beneath the knee : akopot/ngakopoi
20-24 whip-like ornament used while dancing, worn on the arm : elado/ngilado
20-25 girls' front apron : ekude/ngikudei; esia/ngisiai; arac/ngaraca
20-26 married women's front apron : aduweil/ngaduweilin
20-27 married women's back-apron : abuo/ngabus
20-28 back-apron for old men worn around the waist : edyongo/ngidyongoi
20-29 large sheep skin worn by women on the front : egolos/ngigoloso
20-30 animal hide worn by old men on the back : akaluwat/ngakaluwai
20-31 leather ornament decorated with beads for girls worn on the back, from neck to waist : aremai/ngaremai
20-32 walking stick : aburo/ngaburoi; amolok/ngamolokin; ebela/ngibelai; eiyomis/ngiilyomiso; esebo/ngisebol
20-33 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 porridge : akipore atap /KO
21-05 stirring stick for cooking porridge, broth, etc. : egec/ngigeca
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 be strong : akisileware /KA (akileware: 21-09);
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 : akii /TA
21-13 salt : amakat/ngamakata
21-14 chili pepper : ekamalera/ngikamalera; epilipi/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 heating : akitekeeyar akimet /KA
21-18 sugar : esukari/ngisukari
21-19 tea : ecai/ngicain; emejen/ngimejenin
21-20 tobacco : etaba/ngitab
21-21 soda eaten with chewing tobacco : amakat/ngamakata
21-22 soda container : asepede/ngasepedei
21-23 snuff : asiji/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 hot : arira, ariraun /TA
22-06 to bubble because of boiling : akiwalar /KA
22-07 to foam : akuun /TO
22-08 to boil over : akipecun /KA (lit. to overflow)
22-09 to boil for many hours : akikulaire /KA
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 : akippe /TO
22-13 to fry : akipuring /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 : akipir /TA
22-23 to dish up food : akiwod /TO: akiwok /TO
22-24 to pour : akidok, akidokakin /KA
22-25 to fill (a bottle) : akileleb, akilebileb /KA
22-26 to become full : akilelebun /KA
22-27 to overflow : akippecun /KA
22-28 to pour out : akibuk /TO (22-29)
22-29 to empty (a bottle) : akibuk /TO
22-30 [bottle] to be empty : awoner /TO (lit. to dry up)
22-31 empty bottle : ecupa Nghicupai
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/ngamoti
23-02 pot : akurum/ngarumo, ngakurumo (milk container); akurum apanikac (milk container); akutam/ngakutama (oil container); eburi/ngiburin (oil container); eburilojula/ngiburinlujulayek (oil container); elepiti/ngilepito (milking pot, akilep: to milk); atudu/ngatudui (shallow milking pot)
23-03 vessel : akyuruyet/ngakyuruyeta (oval-shaped wooden vessel); ateger/ngategerin (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 : apukeniti/ngapukenito; aburet/ngabureta (akibur: 23-09); apanikor/ngapanikorya
23-08 to seal with a top : aniken /TO
23-09 to cover with the lid: akibur /TA; akirap /TA (lit. to cover)
23-10 to take out the top: apukor /TO; angaar /TA (lit. to open)
23-11 to take off the lid: apuko; /TO; anganyar /TA (lit. to open, to uncover)
23-12 plate, dish: alapac/ngalapaca (shallow wooden plate); atuba/ngatubai (wooden vessel); erite/ngiritiei (basket-like woven plate); adere/ngadere (calabash cut into two and used as a plate)
23-13 to wash (a plate): akilot, akilotar /KA
23-14 cup: akolo/ngakolo; ekopo/ngikopoi
23-15 glass: egilasi/ngigilasya
23-16 spoon: akaloboc/ngakaloboco; akijiko/ngakijiko
23-17 to scoop up (with a spoon): akiwod /TO; akiwok /TO (lit. to scoop up food with a spoon and dish LIp); akiwab /TA (lit. to scoop up food with a spoon and eat)
23-18 flat wooden spoon for cooking and serving: akiguret/ngakigureto (akigur: to stir)
23-19 flat wooden spoon for serving: awodet/ngawodeto (akiwod: 23-17)
23-20 ladle: akaloboc a ngakipi (lit. spoon of water); awoket/ngawoketo a ngakipi (akiwok: 23-17)
23-21 bucket: edoo/ngidoo; egyalany/ngigyalanya
23-22 can, tin: ekopo/ngikopoi

24. Eating

24-01 to eat: akimuj /KA; akinyam /TA
24-02 to give food: ainakin akimuj /TA
24-03 to feed: akitan /KA
24-04 to wash one's hands: akilot ngakan, akilotar ngakan /KA
24-05 to lick: akime /TO
24-06 to lick [sth.] with one's finger: akimid /TA
24-07 to scoop up (e.g. food, chewing tobacco) with hand: akimuk /TA
24-08 to sweep with finger: akiyeny /TA and eat food at the bottom of a vessel stuck to the bottom of the pot
24-09 to scrape the food: akit /KA
24-10 to put [sth.] into one's mouth: akilookin /KO; akirapakin nakituk /KA
24-11 to fill one's mouth: akisusukin /KA
24-12 to sip: ajujut /TA
24-13 to sip: akiyet /KA [e.g. hot soup]
24-14 to taste [e.g. when seasoning food with salt, spices, etc.]: akiir /KA
24-15 to drink: akimat /TA
24-16 to make sb. drink: akitamat /KA (akimat: 24-15)
24-17 to swallow: akiyikan /KA
24-18 to gnaw (as a rat): akiy /KA; akiyutan /TO
24-19 to chew: anyaka /TA
24-20 to crunch: angurub /TO
24-21 to munch: akimujmu /KA; akimulmul /KA; askinak /TA (lit. to suck)
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 : akimon /KO
24-26 to become jammed in the throat : akimed /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 : akimik 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) : eduwar
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 : akitiiyor /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 : anonoker /TA
25-14 [bilstong] to become soft after boiling : akinyalik ngatoosa /KO
25-15 [nuts] to become soft after boiling : apudakak /TA
25-16 [food] to become scorched : akilurukin /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 : anomiar akiring /KA
25-20 to rot : akibos /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 : emaato/ngimaato; ekurorua/ngikurorua; eunuka/ngiunukai
25-24 to become musty, to become moldy : akiting emaato /TA (lit. to have must)
25-25 poison : ekiserit/ngikiserito; eketo i ekaaran (lit. killing plant)
V. DWELLING AND HOUSEHOLD

26. House

26-01 hut: akai/ngakais (night hut); ekoii/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/ngakituka (lit. mouth); ekidori/ngidorin (lit. gate of homestead, kraal, etc.; ekek/ngikekya: egoliet/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): akidongodong emulanngo /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/ngikyonoi

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); eciiit/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: akililakin, 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 alaar /TO
26-33 open space : alapatu/ngalapati
26-34 place : aro/ngaroatin; akuwap/ngakuwapin
26-35 homestead, home : awi/ngauyei; 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 : akiboi /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 : aitatalat/ngailala; amalal/ngamalalya (mat of woven palm-leaves)
27-04 leather mat : ejomu/ngijom (mat of dried animal hide); akapet/ngak (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 : apopiriUn 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
28-08 rubbish heap: atuket/ngatuketa a asakatany (akituk: to assemble, asakatany: 28-07); elaak/ngilaakya (place with many livestock bones which was discarded after feasts)

28-09 dust: apin/ngapinia; apuwa/ngapuwai
28-10 to shake off dust: akilakalakar /KA
28-11 to beat off dust: akirigare /KA; apiar /TA; aksantar /KA (lit. to wipe with <asanite> 28-13)
28-12 to wipe: asanite/ngasanitei (dust-cloth made of animal tendons or tree barks)

28-14 to become dirty: akikamun elos /KA (lit. to catch dirt)
28-15 to be dirty: eiei elos (lit. there is dirt)
28-16 [room] to be dirty: aborok /TO; angoryaner /TA
28-17 [room] to be clean: aseger /TA
28-18 to become jammed: akigolokin /TO (lit. to block)
28-19 to remove (sth. that is stuck): autun ibore /TO (lit. to pull out thing)

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: apaaa/taapaa 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: ataa/taataa kang
29-21 your [sing.] grandmother: ataa kon
29-22 his/her grandmother: ataa keng
29-23 our grandmother: ataa yok (inclusive of the addressee); ataa kosi (exclusive of the addressee)
29-24 your [pl.] grandmother: ataa kusu
29-25 their grandmother: ataa kec
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 nikidouno ekegaren (lit. child who was born first)
29-30 his/her brother : ekaitotoit/ngikaitotoi keng;
lokato/ngikaitotoi keng (his/her full-brother);
lokapa/ngikai papai keng (his/her half-brother)
29-31 his/her sister : akaitotoit/ngakaitotoi keng;
nakato/ngakaitotoi keng (his/her full-sister);
nakapa/ngakaipapai 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 naaci
29-36 grandchild : aliakat/ngaliakan; etatait/ngitatai
29-37 paternal uncle : apa (lit. father)
29-38 maternal uncle : amai/taamai
29-39 paternal aunt, maternal aunt
29-40 stepfather : apa lokeruman
29-41 mother: the wife of the father in polygynous marriage
29-42 mother: the wife whom the father inherited from sb.
29-43 stepchild : ikoku nikeruma (akirum: to inherit)
29-44 cousin : lokapa: FBS; nakapa: FBD; lokaamai: MBS;
nakaamai: MDB; lokelya: FZS & MZS; nakelya: 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/ngayuei
29-50 kin : eiyenet/ngiilyen (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 : ekomomar/ngimomarisinei 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</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</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>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>
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<tr>
<td>30-09</td>
<td>bride</td>
<td>apese nakoota (lit. girl of marriage)</td>
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<tr>
<td>30-10</td>
<td>bridegroom</td>
<td>ekewotan/ngikeyutak (akiwot: 30-01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-11</td>
<td>gift of marriage negotiation</td>
<td>emalas/ngimalasini (lit. greeting. Gift given from the suitor of a girl to her kinsmen without their demands); etoolo/ngikeyutak (gift given from the suitor of a girl to her kinsmen without their demands, before she accepts him); ekamuran; 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</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>ekimar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-14</td>
<td>bride wealth negotiation</td>
<td>eloto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-15</td>
<td>husband</td>
<td>ekile/ngikilyok (lit. man)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-16</td>
<td>her husband</td>
<td>ekile keng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-17</td>
<td>wife</td>
<td>aberu/ngaberu (lit. woman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-18</td>
<td>wife (newly married wife who has not given birth)</td>
<td>ateran/ngaterak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-19</td>
<td>his wife</td>
<td>aberu keng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-20</td>
<td>husband's brother</td>
<td>lomui/ngimuyok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-21</td>
<td>a man's brother's wife</td>
<td>namui/ngamuyok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-22</td>
<td>husband's sister</td>
<td>namui/ngamuyok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-23</td>
<td>a woman's brother's wife</td>
<td>namui/ngamuyok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-24</td>
<td>husband's brother's wife</td>
<td>nakain/ngakainon (lit. co-wife)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-25</td>
<td>widow</td>
<td>apuserut/ngapuseru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-26</td>
<td>to perform a ritual when a widow accepts a man as a sexual partner</td>
<td>aberu naaapoion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-27</td>
<td>principal wife</td>
<td>akiwotar aberu na ngaarei, akiwotar aberu naac /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-28</td>
<td>to marry the second wife</td>
<td>apa (lit. father); ekamuran (30-32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-29</td>
<td>wife's father</td>
<td>iwo (lit. mother); akamuran (30-32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-30</td>
<td>wife's mother</td>
<td>ekamuran (30-32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-31</td>
<td>wife's brother</td>
<td>ekamuran/ngikamurak; akamuran/ngakamurak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-32</td>
<td>affine</td>
<td>ngibareng; abuo; akimuji; lobunat; nasuban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-33</td>
<td>rituals performed after the wedding according to the wife's life cycle</td>
<td>esia; adere a ngiboro; eloupotis; ngakejen a necessary rituals vary depending on the wife receiver's clan's &lt;etali&gt; 55-02</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/ngikalokam (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/ngimuu
31-10 midwife: akesidounon/ngakesidounok (akisidoun: 31-11)
31-11 to help sb.'s delivery: akisidoun /KO (lit. to cause to give birth. akidoun: 31-04)
31-12 name: ekiro/ngirolra
31-13 to give a name: alimokin 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 (a child): 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: ajeelel /TA
31-20 to vomit milk: akilek ngakile /TA
31-21 to soothe a crying child: akima /KA; akisilliling /KA (lit. to cause to calm down)
31-22 to embrace, to hug: akitanakan /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: akiyok /TA
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
32-08 [girl] to become mature
32-09 to be initiated socially into the adulthood of men
32-10 to be the initiation-father of a young man
32-11 to circumcise : akiileng/KA (The Turkana do not perform circumcision)
32-12 adult : itwan niapolon (lit. big person)
32-13 to become aged : amojong, amojongjar /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 : atonere /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, atonere: to die)
33-05 to be alive, to live : akiyar /TA
33-06 to have pulse : akidongare etau /KA (lit. heart beats) (in case of a dying person)
33-07 to revive : 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 immediately after the death : ngakuronoret
33-14 funeral: ritual on expiration of mourning period : ngapunyes
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 : akiteteke /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 : akingoro /KO; arukin /TO
34-08 to bite : akikony /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/ngltak (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 : ngisikiriya
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); akingony /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) : ekidongit/ngikidongito
34-32 horn : amuwara/ngamuwar
34-33 to train livestock : akiram /TA (lit. to beat); akidung /TO (lit. horns to cut, to whittle); akimad /KA (lit. to forment)
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/ngilaaboi which develops on the surface when heated
34-42 ghee, oil made from milk: akmabet/akimeta
34-43 to milk: akilep /TO
34-44 milking pot: elepit/lepit (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 akiyen /ITA (lit. to tie)
34-48 [female animal] to adopt another's offspring, to accept another's offspring to suckle: akiyok /IKO
34-49 to make female animal to adopt another's offspring for suckling: esipanit/nisipan
34-50 to separate livestock kid and its mother at night in order to milk the mother in the next morning: akigol /ekidori a anok /ITA
34-51 to bleed animals with bow and arrow: akiyakar /TA (lit. to have, to be with)
34-52 bow for bleeding livestock for human consumption: aiyapakin /TA (lit. to cut sth. for sb., i.e. to feed animals by cutting off branches of trees)
34-53 to keep (animals): akiyakar /TA
34-54 to feed (animals): aiyakar /TA (lit. to cut sth. for sb., i.e. to feed animals by cutting off branches of trees)
34-55 kraal, corral, enclosure: anok /kaanokin
34-56 to open the gate of kraal: angaar ekidori a anok /TA
34-57 to close the gate of kraal: akigol ekidori a anok /TO
34-58 to herd animals: akituar /TA: akiyok /KO
34-59 herd of livestock: esipanit/nisipan
34-60 herder: ekeyokon/kikeyokok
34-61 to set free (animals): alacakin /TA
34-62 to fasten, to tie (animals): akiyen /TA (lit. to tie)
34-63 brand (of livestock): emacar/NGIMACAR (each clan has its specific brand, see 54-07)
34-64 clan's ear mark of livestock: epone/ngiponei
34-65 [terms for ear-marking types, see Appendix 3]
34-66 [cow] to ruminate: akiyakar /KA: anyakaikun /TA
34-67 sticky saliva: akajaalat/NGAKAJALAT; akimulat/NGAMULAT (lit. spittle)
34-68 to slaver: alakakin ngakajaalal /TA
34-69 bell, cowbell: ekaadongot/NGAKADONGO
34-70 terms for livestock coat color:
- akwang: white; -kiryoon: black; -aryangan: red; -nyang: yellow, orange; -ngor: gray, grayish brown; -kipurat & -bok: pale reddish purple; -pus: blue, green, yellow-green; -mugi: purple
34-71 [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/ngilalae
35-06 patas monkey : eula/ngiulai
35-07 lion : engatuny/ngigatunyo
35-08 mane of lion : ngaile
35-09 claw, fingernail : emaagorol/ngimaagor
35-10 leopard : eris/ngirisyo
35-11 cheetah : arara/ngararal
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/ngagirai
35-16 civet : panase/ngapanase
35-17 genet : nameresia/ngameresiai
35-18 jackal : ekue/ngikuei
35-19 lycaon, hunting dog : epeot/ngipeei
35-20 bat-eared fox : ameguri/ngameguro
35-21 ratel : ekori/ngikorya
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/ngituko
35-32 hedgehog : napupu/ngapupui
35-33 elephant shrew : nakoler/ngakoleruo
35-34 rabbit, hare : apoo/ngapooi
35-35 ground squirrel : ekunyuk/ngikunyuko
35-36 crested porcupine : ececc/ngiceca
35-37 aardvark : lokuto/ngikutoi
35-38 rock hyrax : adukai/ngadukai
35-39 dormouse : eles/ngilesya
35-40 a kind of rat : eiyole/ngiyolei; 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 (Thomson's gazelle) : agete/ngagetei
35-45 lesser kudu : esaric/ngisarico
35-46 greater kudu : emakata/ngimakatai
35-47 topi : elob/ngilobal
35-48 beisa oryx : edir/ngidirin
35-49 eland : euwapet/ngiwapeto
35-50 buffalo : ekosowan/ngikosowa
35-51 bat : lononua/talononua
36. Hunting

36-01 to hunt: akirikar /KA; akisirum /KA
36-02 hunter: ekerikan/ngikerikana (akirikar: 36-01); ekalokan/ngikalokak (akilok: 36-26)
36-03 trail (foot prints) of wild animals: ngakejen a ngitiang (lit. feet of wild animals)
36-04 to track, to follow (animals): akiwap /KA
36-05 to stalk: anyamakin /TA
36-06 to lie in wait: aperun /TO (lit. to lie down)
36-07 to startle (game animals): akikutun /KA; akisur /TO
36-08 to chase: akiritar /KA
36-09 to surround: akirikaun /KA; akiryam /KA
36-10 to chase away loudly: akilikain /KA (lit. to shout at)
36-11 bow: amoc/ngamodo
36-12 bowstring: aunq/ngaunoi a amod
36-13 arrow: emali/ngimalya
36-14 arrow shaft: asin/ngasiina a emali
36-15 arrowhead: ecipet/ngicipeta; akituk a emali (lit. mouth of arrow)
36-16 to shoot with a bow, to hit (the target): akigum /TA
36-17 gun: atom/ngatomyan
36-18 bullet: emali/ngimalya
36-19 gunpowder: ngakuk a emali (ngakuk: black fine sand found in the river bed or lake. emali: arrow, bullet)
36-20 spear: akwara/ngakwaras
36-21 to throw a spear: akirem, aremor /TO
36-22 to stab: akicum /KA
36-23 shield: aupoli/ngaupola
36-24 trap: aloket/ngaloketa (akilok: 36-26)
36-25 a kind of trap: eloit/ngiloito; atacit/ngatata; atibai/ngatibai
36-26 to set a trap: akiilok, alokakin /TA
36-27 net: epuute/ngipuutei
36-28 pitfall: adui/ngaduwon
36-29 to kill: aklar /TA
36-30 to slaughter, to cut the throat: akingol /TA
36-31 to cut open the belly: apuor /TO
36-32 to cut open the belly (of sacrifice while it is still alive): angeer /TA
36-33 to skin (with a knife): akiyeng /TA
36-34 to skin (by pulling): ahutun /TO
36-35 fur: elou/ngiloui
to peg out animal hide to dry : akiguror /KO

to cut off meat from bones : akipac /KA

meat, flesh : akiring/ngaringo

fatty meat : atarien/ngatarienyo; akiring naakwang (lit. white meat)

soup, broth : ngapoko

Reptiles, etc.

mamba [?] : loupoli/taloupoli (aupoli: shield)
puff-adder [?] : akipom/ngakipomya
python [?] : emorotci/ngimorototyo

a kind of snake : ekalesoi/ngikaleso; lokolitak/talokolitak; namuduka/taanamuduka, ngamudukai, areu/ngarewa; emuny/ngimunyo (several kinds of snake are included in this category); emuny lolingaaaryangan; emuny lolingabok; emuny lokipurat; emuny lokiryoon

[snake] to cast off its skin : akibut /TO
[snake] to coil around [sth.], to coil up : aliare /TA

chameleon, crocodile : ageya/ngageyai

tortoise : akinyang/ngakinyanga
monitor : anakanat/nganakanaka (Nile monitor)
a kind of lizard : ayole/ngayolei; atangarewa/tatangarewa; lokaacal/ngikaacal; naluuyi/ngaluuyoi; tuotuo/tatuotuo

snail : elap/nglippyo
shellfish : ekame/ngikam
cowry : esigirait/ngisigira
toad, frog : akidodok/ngakidodoka

Fish

fish : ekolia/ngikolya
to fish : akirumun ngikolya /KA
to fish by nets : akicem /KA
to fish with line : akisirum /KA

fishhook : ekorobic/ngikorobic
fishing trap : epuute/ngipuutei
gill : ejakilelt/ngjakileli

fish scale : ekabebyokait/ngikabebyoka
to scrape off scales : akiragarag /KA

bone (of a fish) : akoit/ngAKoiyo

Birds

bird : ikeny/ngikeny
dove : kuuri/ngakuryo (ring necked dove, red eyed dove, pink breasted dove, mourning dove); kidomeryo/ngakidomeryo (Namaqua 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/ngikeleso
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/ngakokoroi
39-14 crest : eteletlit/ngiletiti
39-15 to crow : akiryamar /KA
39-16 to cackle : akitet /KA
39-17 egg : abeiye/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/ngakopiro
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 : akicud /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 : amoloj/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 fill lip off : adetar /TA
(e.g. insects)
40-10 to brush off, to sweep off (insects) : akotar /TA
40-11 dung beetle : ekolonyo/ngikolonyoi
40-12 beetle : eilet/rgilee; 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 : ekaorowerot/ngikaoroweroi
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, aoporpor /TO
40-24 spider : asimokok/ngasimokoka
40-25 cobweb : akai a asimokok
40-26 driver ant : ekukuriti/ngikukurito
40-27 termite : ekatapan/ngkatapania
40-28 anthill, termite hill, termite mound : akomuwa/ngakomuwa
40-29 a kind of ant : asingili/ngasingiliyla; asipinyo/ngasipin; ataa ngikong/taataa ngikong; ekadengoroit/ngikadengoro; ekoli/ngikok; esunonait/ngisunonuwa
40-30 black ant : loter/ngiterya
40-31 praying mantis : adokole/ndadokolei
40-32 cicada : eidiiit/ngidiitta
40-33 millipede : akamuryamurya/ngakamuryamuryai
40-34 centipede : amatadueli/ngamataduelya
40-35 scorpion : ekoutani/ngikoutanya
40-36 tsetse fly : eidiiit/ngidiitta
40-37 cockroach : lomodokongori/ngimodokongora
40-38 mosquito : esurot/ngisuro
40-39 gnat : longiset/talongiset
40-40 flea : ekajoojaal/ngikajoojaai
40-41 body louse, bed louse : elacit/ngilac
40-42 head louse : ngakotor
40-43 tick : emadang/ngimadang
40-44 bed-bug : ekorobot/ngikorobotoi
40-45 fly : ecut/ngicuc
40-46 [flea, louse, etc.] to swarm on [sth.] : aklcun, acunakin /TA
40-47 caterpillar, maggot : ekurut/ngikur
40-48 hairy caterpillar : ekurut lokacakan
40-49 leech : kotilli/takotilli
IX. PLANTS

41. Plants

41-01 grass, weed : enyai/ninginya
41-02 burnt grass : anomat/ntagomata (akinom: to burn)
41-03 to cut grass : akiyep nginya /TA
41-04 moss : erikopus/ngirikopusya
41-05 mushroom, toadstool : ekicolong ebu (lit. chair of hyena)
41-06 parasitic plant : eduwel/ngiduwelyo
41-07 [plant] to come out : aiki/TA
41-08 to germinate : akiburukun /KA
41-09 [plant] to grow : arupun /TA
41-10 [bush] to grow thick : amuton /TO
41-11 [vine] to spread : apetar /TA
41-12 [vine] to grow around another tree : akiimanamana /KA
41-13 tree : eketo/ningikyoto
41-14 to fell, to cut down (a tree) : akiyep /TA
41-15 [tree] to fall down : aukor /TO
41-16 tree-trunk : atorom/ntagoromata ekei
41-17 log : eketo/ningikyoto
41-18 to scar the trunk of a tree : aki/TK; akidengideng /KO (lit. to beat by bush-knife)
41-19 tree bark: : aakaabuk/ntagakaabuk
41-20 to take off the bark : akipac /KA
41-21 to take fiber out of a plant : aboloc /TA (lit. to peel 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 : eminai/ngiminai
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 aten/TA
41-29 part at which a branch was cut off : ekagurugurat/ngikagurugurai
41-30 base of tree-trunk : atorom/ntagoroma
41-31 stump of a tree : akom/ngakomonyom; apungure/ngapungurei
41-32 root : ataagoroi/ngataagor
41-33 leaf : akyuen/ngakuui
41-34 to strip off leaves (from a branch) : ajurut /TA
41-35 to tear off leaves (from a branch) : akigeriger /KA
41-36 flower : aturot/ngatur
41-37 flower bud : acarubelt/ngacarubei
41-38 [flower] to bear bud : apukare /TA
41-39 to flower : apekeliar /TA
41-40 to bloom, to blossom : aturot /TO
41-41 fruit : ecoket/ngicok
41-42 to bear fruits (yet unripe) : akileleng /KO
41-43 [fruit] to be unripe : ajon /TA (lit. to be raw)
41-44 to check the ripeness of fruits by pressing : akicemcem /KA (lit. to push by finger-tips)
41-45 [fruit on the tree] to ripen, to become ripe : akira /TA; akonere /TO
41-46 [fruit on the tree] to become overripe : akonere noi /TO
41-47 [fruit on the tree] to rot : akibos /TA
41-48 [fruit on the tree] to dry up : akiriny /TO
41-49 [fruit] to drop onto the ground : araraun /TA; akidoun /KO (lit. to give birth)
41-50 to take fruits : akiger /TO
41-51 to break off fruit from the tree or bunch : akidot /TO
41-52 to shake down (fruit) : akilollo /KO
41-53 to shake down (fruit) with a hook : akinere /KA
41-54 to drop (fruit) : akimasun /KA
41-55 to catch hold with a hook : akinyaun /KA
41-56 hook : egiol/egigole; ereges/ngiregesin
41-57 flesh of fruit : akiring/ngaringo (lit. meat)
41-58 stone of fruit : ecoket/ngicok
41-59 skin of fruit : akabokoiyait/ngakabokoiya; apocot/ngapoco
41-60 to peel with a knife : akikul /TA
41-61 to peel by rubbing : akireny /KA (lit. to take shell, to rind off by rubbing)
41-62 to peel (e.g. a banana) : aboloc, abolociar /TA
41-63 seed : ecoket/ngicok
41-64 sheath : akabokoiyait/ngakabokoiya; akabolokoki/akabolokokyo (fruits of *Acacia tortilis* Forsk.)
41-65 [seed] to pop out, to come out of the sheath : akipak /TA (lit. to split)
41-66 thorn : eukwal/ngiukwa
41-67 [plant] to wither : aoniyor /TO

42. Crops

42-01 palm, doum palm : eengol, ekingol/ningolya
42-02 midrib of palm-leaf : akingol/ngangolya (ekigol: 42-01)
42-03 rice : emucele/ngimucelein
42-04 maize grain : epelepi/ngipeipea
42-05 sugar cane : akasirimait/ngakasirim
42-06 groundnut : ekaranga
43. Cultivation and harvests

43-01 to farm : akitakin /KA
43-02 cultivating field : eiyaal/ngiyaala; amana/ngamanat;
emanikor/ngimanikor (place where many <amana> are gathered)
43-03 boundary of gardens : ekukor/ngikukoro
43-04 to cut off the bushes and clear the ground : akip /TA
43-05 machete : epannga/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 : ejembe/ngijembe
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 : elemet/ngilemeta; ekileng lolemet (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, ajuruutuun /TA; akiiger /TO
43-17 to spread to dry (grains) : alokin /TO
43-18 sift : aliet/ngalieta (akili: 43-19)
43-19 to sift : akili /TA; apiatar /TA
43-20 winnow : akiekeket/ngakiekeeketa (akiekeek: 43-21)
43-21 to winnow : akiekeek /KA
43-22 to pound grain, to make flour : akida /TA (lit. to pound); akiuk /TO (lit. to smash)
43-23 to husk and clean rice : akisek /TA
43-24 mortar for pounding : aruket/ngaruketa (aikiruk: 43-22)
43-25 pestle : akujuk naruket (43-11, 43-22)
43-26 to grind, to mill : akiikeri /KA
43-27 flat grind stone : akierek/ngakireksya
43-28 globe grind stone : itapin/ngitapyono (rubbed against the flat one: 43-27)
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 : akirju, akirujare /KA
44-06 dream : ngarujan
44-07 to talk in one's sleep : akiror 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 : akikeny /TA
44-16 to wake up early in the morning and leave off (somewhere) : akisokakin /KA
44-17 to stay overnight : aksal /TA
44-18 to spend a night : 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 : akicolong /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 oneself : 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: akitumakin /KA; aramakin /TA
45-15 to stumble sb.: akilegeun /KA
45-16 to slip (because of mud): acereti /TA; acurut /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: akebelokin /KO
45-22 to crawl: akile /TA
45-23 to rest one's cheek in one's hand: akitesieno /KO
45-24 to lean (against [sth.]): agongakin /TA; atipen /TO (lit. to support oneself by leaning against sth.)
45-25 to sprawl: askitenar /KA
45-26 to open the legs: anganyar ngakejen /TA
45-27 to open the mouth: anganyar akikut /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: angiu /TA: akitoodiung ngikyal /KA (lit. to show teeth)
45-31 to face at [sth.]: akingoliar /KA; akenyikin /TA (lit. to face toward sth. and stare it)
45-32 to turn one's back: akitumul /TO: akebongkin akau /KO
45-33 to step back: akituk /KO: akebong kaku /TO (lit. to return back)
45-34 to wave one's hand: akitukik 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 waving: akekekin akan /KA (lit. to wave hand)
45-38 to point: akitude /KA
45-39 to shake one's head: akitumungung akou /KA
45-40 to nod: akiikin /KA; akilek akou /KA
45-41 to stretch oneself (to touch [sth.]): ariyor akwan /TO
45-42 to jump, to jump over:
45-43 to step over: akitalam /KA; akilam /KA
45-44 to dangle: akinenokin /KO: akipun /KA
45-45 to hit [sth.] by accident:
45-46 to bump (against sb.): akiturayakin /KA
45-47 to divert, to turn away (direction of sth.): akiisiitor /KO (lit. to cause to pass by. akititor: to pass by)
45-48 to avoid (e.g. a flying stone): asegekin /TA
45-49 to block the way, to be in the way block the way: akituk /KO; akituk /KO
45-50 to block, to bar sb.'s way (with one's arms): akituk /KO; akituk /KO
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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: akilot /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 (akilot: 46-01); asaar /TA
46-05 to leave secretly and quietly: asiawakin /TA
46-06 to go ahead of sb.: akingarenikin /KO; akiteek /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: akidir /KA
46-12 to turn: akinacar /KA; akiitor /KO (lit. to pass by) to change the direction to go
46-13 to turn to the right: aklidakin teten /KA
46-14 to come: abunere /TO
46-15 to come from (somewhere): abunere /TO (lit. to come)
46-16 to enter: alomar /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: atiyau /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 : akilot a ngakejen /TO (lit. to go on foot)
to stroll : akilare /KA; asakasak /TA
to run : akiker /TA
to run away : amatkar /TA
to run this way : apyeun /TA; motun /TO
to run fast : apiran /TA
quickly, fast : atipei
slowly : anipon
to hurry : akiburubur /KA (lit. to finish sth. quickly)
to make sb. hurry up : akibunyakin /KA
to stagger, to walk zigzag : akitereter /KO
to pass by : akitor /KO; atorun /TO
to pass avoiding [sth.] : akiman /TA
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, to guide : akitoodikin /KA: akidodikin /KA
to see off : akitenar /KA; akitumor /KO
to accompany, to go together : akiruk, arikukor, arikukun /KO
to lead the way : akingaren /KO: akirik /TO
to stop : akiko /TA
to stop sb. : akitouwo /KA (akiwo: 46-54)
to lose one's way : acaker /TA; akoking /TA; awoliyor /TO
to go out of sight : angoplar /TA
to travel : akilaar /KA
journey : alotor/ngalotorisyo (akilot: to go)
automobile, motorcar : amotoka/ngamotokai
tire : atasirai/ngatairyo
to steer, to drive (a car) : akigur /KO
to ride : akidok /TA
to get off (from the car) : adokun /TA
to run over : akicak /KA (lit. to tread, to trample)
bicycle : agaali/ngagaali
train : agaryamoc/ngagaryamoc
airplane : ikeny/ngiken (lit. bird)
path : erot/ngirotin
track, animal trail : erot a ngitiang (lit. path of wild beasts)
road : erukudi/ngirukudi
junction, fork in road : akiceret/ngakicereta (akicer: 46-73);
akiremet/ngakiremeta (akiryam: to meet)
[road] to branch off : akiwer /KA
to make one's way through weeds : akingany /TA
to level long weeds (when walking) : akiperkin 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/ngitico
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 : iborosit/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/nginyundui
47-15 to hit (with a hammer) : akidic /KA; akiram /TA
47-16 bellows : akituleet/ngakituleeta (akitule, akitulekein: 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 : epannga/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 : akiiler /TA (lit. to scrape little by little in the last stage of making wooden tools)
47-26 to shave wood, to pare : akiitul /TA
47-27 knife : ekileng/ngilyanga; ekude/ngikudei (finger knife); abarait/ngabara (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 : erokony/ngirokonyo; ekiceet/ngikicaata; ekileng lokiceet (akicare: 47-24)
47-30 saw : egirigir/ngigirigiria
47-31 to saw : akigirigr /KA
47-32 file : egirigir/ngigirigiria
47-33 board : abao/ngabaoi
47-34 to make smooth : akilalare /KA (to burn livestock droppings and put it into the water and smear)
47-35 to mold pottery : akikiye /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): amoru nakipucet (akipuc: 47-37)
47-41 string: auno/ngaunoi; amasi/ngamasin; adany/ngadanya (akidany: 47-39)
47-42 strap: arukan/ngarukan (rope made of animal hide)
47-43 to be skillful and quick (at work): akeber /KA
47-44 skillful person: ekeberan/ngikeberak (akiber: 47-43)
47-45 clumsy person, unskilled person: ekalany/ngikalanyanoti (lit. lazy person)
47-46 to be idle: akalany /TA
47-47 to make an effort: akician /KA; akikeriker /KA
47-48 to be active: aturon /TO
47-49 to employ: akipir /KA (lit. to write)
47-50 to dismiss, to fire: akistro /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): alicin /TA; akim /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: akipir /KA
47-58 [task] to be easy: apatan /TA; awok /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/ngikurono
48-04 smoke: apuru/ngapurusyo
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: apetar akim /TA
48-13 spreading fire: asarai/ngasaral a akim (lit. light of fire)
48-14 to stir fire: akatuwenyitwuny /KA
48-15 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, atuwnonyun /TA (lit. to make a spark)

49. Water

49-01 water: ngakipi
49-02 foam: ekurudo/ngikurudoi
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: akimur /TA
49-06 to take [sth.] out of water: alemun a nakipi /TA; autun a nakipi /TO (lit. to pull out)
49-07 to shake off water: akiteriter /KA; akiwatataaar /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): akimur /KA (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 nakoron
49-14 to draw water: akiwok /TO
49-15 watering place: ecor/ngicorin
49-16 well: akar/ngakare; akuja/ngakuja (small shallow well); akoomeemyot/ngakoomeemei (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, akituluminikin /KO (term for mixing different types of food)
49-22 to stir: akikwalkwal /KA (to stir liquid)
49-23 to knead: akingorirakirin /KA; amunare /TA
49-24 [liquid] to be thick: abirit /TO; adikam /TA
49-25 [liquid] to be sticky:
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: etoi/ngitoilo
50-02 word: akiroit/ngakiro
50-03 meaning: ngesi (lit. he/she/it)
50-04 language: akituk/ngakituka (lit. mouth);
ngaturukana
50-05 Turkana language: angajep/ngangajepa (lit. tongue)
50-06 to say: abeikin /TA; alimun /TO; atamar /TA
50-07 to converse,
to talk, to have a talk:
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:
50-11 to obstruct:
50-12 to whisper:
50-13 to make a speech:
50-14 to stop speaking:
50-15 to listen to sb.
silently:
50-16 [person] to keep quiet:
50-17 to speak
(a language): akiror /KO
50-18 to understand
(a language): akierar /KA; akipup /TO
50-19 to tell:
50-20 to inform:
50-21 to announce to the public:
50-22 news:
50-23 to report:
50-24 to call:
50-25 to call (a distant person loudly):
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50-26</td>
<td>call</td>
<td>: akituk/ngakituka (lit. mouth); enyarae/nginyarasinei (anyar: 50-24)</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-27</td>
<td>echo</td>
<td>: akikobaret/ngakikobarenta</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-28</td>
<td>to answer a call, to respond</td>
<td>: akikere /KA; akiikin /KA (lit. to say &quot;yes&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-29</td>
<td>to remain silent</td>
<td>: akililling /KA</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-30</td>
<td>to greet</td>
<td>: akimalare /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-31</td>
<td>greeting</td>
<td>: emalas/ngimalasinoi (akimalare: 50-30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-32</td>
<td>to say farewell</td>
<td>: atamar kidongorobo /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-33</td>
<td>lie</td>
<td>: alyoko/ngalyokonisa; akalaalaat/ngakalaalaai (akidet ngakalaalaai: to spread a false rumor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-34</td>
<td>to tell a lie</td>
<td>: akisud, akisudokin /KO; alyokon, alyokoner /TO; amodiikin /TA; alimun alyoko /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-35</td>
<td>to deceive</td>
<td>: akimunon /KO (lit. to play a joke); akingalare /KA (lit. to reverse what one said); akindarer /KO (lit. to make fun of sb. by telling a lie)</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-36</td>
<td>to conceal (a fact)</td>
<td>: akida /KA (lit. to hide); akiikok /KO (lit. to hide one's livestock by putting them in charge of others)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-37</td>
<td>to speak ill of sb. in his/her absence</td>
<td>: akiigac /KA; aksawam /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-38</td>
<td>to ask a question</td>
<td>: akingit /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-39</td>
<td>to answer a question</td>
<td>: akikut /KO; akitac /TA (lit. to pay)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-40</td>
<td>answer</td>
<td>: akikut; akitac/ngatacian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-41</td>
<td>to shout, to cry</td>
<td>: acala /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-42</td>
<td>to scold</td>
<td>: akisimekin /KA; akicikicik /KA (lit. to make sb. correct his mistake); akitatam /KA (lit. to teach, to educate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-43</td>
<td>to blame</td>
<td>: apan /KA (term for being cross with everybody)</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-44</td>
<td>to praise</td>
<td>: akikut /KA; akipur /KO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-45</td>
<td>praise</td>
<td>: akikutset/ngakikutseta (akikut: 50-44); epuri (akipur: 50-44)</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-46</td>
<td>to boast</td>
<td>: akiis /KA</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-47</td>
<td>to affirm</td>
<td>: amsun, amsakin /TA; akiikin /KA (lit. to say &quot;yes&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-48</td>
<td>to deny</td>
<td>: akinger /TO; akipur /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-49</td>
<td>to agree</td>
<td>: amsun, amsakin /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-50</td>
<td>to come to an agreement</td>
<td>: akinger /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-51</td>
<td>to disagree, to contradict</td>
<td>: akiin /TA (to assist in the bride wealth payment, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-52</td>
<td>to promise</td>
<td>: akicikakina /KA; akindar /KO (lit. to swear, to make an oath)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-53</td>
<td>to keep a promise</td>
<td>: amsakin /TA (lit. to agree, to affirm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>to break a promise</td>
<td>: akinger /TO (lit. to refuse); alyokoner /TO (lit. to tell a lie)</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-55</td>
<td>to request</td>
<td>: akilip /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-56</td>
<td>to refuse</td>
<td>: akinger /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-57</td>
<td>to undertake</td>
<td>: akingarakin /KA (lit. to help)</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-58</td>
<td>to allow, to let sb. do [sth.]</td>
<td>: amsakin /TA (lit. to agree, to affirm); akipur /KA (lit. to leave sth. untouched, to set free)</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>to forbid</td>
<td>: akitenger /KO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-60</td>
<td>to command, to order</td>
<td>: amet /TA; apuatakin /TA (lit. to give permission); amskin /TO (lit. to tell)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
50-61 to obey: arimakin /TA; akipup /TO (lit. to listen to); akikker /TO (lit. to fear) 
50-62 to apologize: akimaloma /KA 
50-63 to forgive: akiseny /KO; akijal, ajalun /TA (lit. to set free, to release) 
50-64 to soothe, to appease, to pacify 
50-65 to console: akisiniling /KA (lit. to cause to calm down) 
50-66 to encourage: akikut /KA; akinogong /TO (agogonger: to become cheerful) 
50-67 to consult: alosokin /TO; akingitun /KA (lit. to ask, to question); akilom /TA (lit. to consult to a prophet <emuron> 15-31) 
50-68 to teach: akitatam /KA 
50-69 to teach good manners: akitatam eboiyori loajokon /KA 
50-70 to explain: akitenun /KA; aretokin /TO (lit. to tell the truth) 
50-71 to think aloud: apodo /TO 
50-72 to complain, to grumble, to show discontent 
50-73 to tell a tale: akiyan poyo /KA 
50-74 tale, story: poyo 
50-75 abusive word: ekiyen/nyi, ngikinyesinei ("engatule ito kon", etc.)

51. Play

51-01 to play: abolya /TA 
51-02 game: abolya/ngabolyasinei 
51-03 to dance: akicur /KO; akidongare /KA 
51-04 good dancer: ekidonganit, ekedongan/ngikedongak (akidongare: 51-03) 
51-05 dance: edonga/ngidongai 
51-06 feather headdress: akopiro/ngakopir (lit. feather); ailet/ngaile (extremely long one); amilinyait/ngamilinya (long one); akorot/ngakorol (rather long one); akodangole/ngakodangole (short white one); ekodoongoli/ngikodoongolya (white feathers cut short pieces, for <ngirisai> alternation-set); ekamuto/ngikamutoi (black feathers cut into short pieces, for <ngimoru> alternation-set); ekuuri/ngikuuri (feather cut lengthwise in the middle) 
51-07 container for ostrich feather song: atoros/ngatorosa 
51-08 song: eewos/ngliwosyo (aewo: 51-09); emong/ngimongin (lit. ox. Song of favorite-ox is called by this term) 
51-09 to sing: aewo /TO; akiruko /KO (lit. to sing a song of favorite-ox) 
51-10 drum: elamaru/ngilamaru; atoros/ngatorosa (lit. ostritch feather container of men); eburi/ngiburin (lit. oil container) 
51-11 to stretch skin on the drum: akibur amuny /TA
to beat a drum : akidet eburi /KA; akidongodong eburi /KO; akiram eburi /TA
a kind of flute : ebune/ngibune; ekapirikic/ngikapirikica; adit/ngadiita (bugle horn)
a kind of musical instrument : apili/ngapili (modern whistle); egegel/ngigege (bundle of animal hooves); ecorot/ngicoroi (bells worn on the calf of legs); asowat/ngasowa (iron ring worn on the ankle)
to ululate : akimaretet /KO
to whistle : akiunya /KA
to clap hands : akiram ngakan /TA
to lead dancing or singing : akimar, akimarakin /KA; akirik /TO
leader of dancing and singing : ekemaran/ngikemarak (akimar: 51-18)
baby: epira/ngipirai
to play with a ball : abolya ngipirai /TA
to throw (a ball) : aklcak /TA; akimas /KA
to catch (a ball) : akikamun /KA
to applaud : aramakin ngakan /TA
to play merrily, to play loudly: alakara /TA
to tickle: akididikid /KA
to imitate: akisisare /KA

Quarrel

to give sb. verbal abuse : akiyen /KA; akimor /TO
curse (verbal cursing) : elamit/ngilam (akilam: 52-03)
to curse sb. verbally in the face: akiilam /KA
to threaten : akiteem /KA
to dispute, to argue : akiburare /KA; angorop /TA
to get reconciled : aksil /KA
to fight : ajie, ajore /TO
to provoke a fight with sb. : akicicore /KO; abenyun /TA (lit. to tease, to make fun of)
to incite a fight : akicucikin /KA; akiturum, akiturumukin /KO (lit. to inform someone's backbite)
to avoid a fight : akikilakin /KA; akiem /TA (lit. to fear)
to settle a dispute, to part a dispute : akitikitik /KO
to jump upon sb., to spring upon sb. : akiwongakin /KA; aportokin /TO
to beat, to strike : akiram /TA; akidet /KA
to slap : akipoc /TO
pinch : akibap /KA; atarakin /TA
to kick : akipet /TO
to throw down sb. : adakar /TA
to press down sb. : atikokin kwap /TO; akimed /TA (lit. to choke)
to bind : akiyen /TA
to chase away : akihotar /KA
to drive out : akituworakin /KA
52-23 to defend oneself from being beaten: 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: akitapot /KO
53-03 to hold out sth. in one’s hand (as a gift): akitobakin /KA
53-04 gift: etooolo/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: akitop /TA
53-08 to get: aanyun /TA; aryamun /TA
53-09 to receive: akyuna /KA; akidyuna /KA
53-10 to pick up: akirapun /KA
to get what sb. has left
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.: akityak /TA (lit. to part)
to share food with
53-15 to share food with sb., to divide food between selves
53-16 to check whether (e.g., food sharing) correctly done or not: akitiriyan /KA
53-17 to sell: akitakil, agelar /TA
53-18 to buy: akitakil, agelun /TA
53-19 money: aropiat/ngaropie
53-20 price: ebei
53-21 how much?: ngaropie ngaai?
53-22 [price] to be expensive: elalak ebei (lit., [price] to be voluminous); ewoi ebei (lit., [price] to be high)
53-23 expensive (price): elalak ebei (lit., [price] to be voluminous); ewoi ebei (lit., [price] to be high)
53-24 [price] to be cheap: akitakil, agelun /TA; ede ebei (lit., [price] to be little, to be small)
53-25 to pay: akitakil /KA; akitapot ngaropie /KO (lit. to give away money)
53-26 payment: akitakil/ngatorciani (akitakil: 53-25)
53-27 to order, to give an order: akitac /KA
53-28 to borrow: akitapot /KA (lit., to beg); akiar /TA (lit., to kill)
to money or sth.,
53-29 to lend: ainakin /TA (lit., to give); akitapot /KO (lit., to give away)
to money or sth.,
53-30 to return: akitakil /KA
[money or sth.,
53-31 debt: amica/ngamicai
debt
53-32 to demand payment of debt: akimicatik /KA
53-33 to compensate : akibut /KO; akitac /TA (lit. to pay)
53-34 to entrust, : akijok, akijokokin /KO (lit. to put one's
  to place in trust, livestock in charge of others)
  to put [sth.] in the care of sb.
53-35 to take charge of : atingakin /TA; auweikin /TA
  [sth.]
53-36 to take charge of : akiweikin /KA
  [sth.] in secret
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 : amear /TA
  a message
53-41 to deliver : akikobakin /KA (lit. to deliver gift)
53-42 to exchange : akiluny /TA
53-43 to give away : amekin /TA
  livestock for keeping
53-44 to give away : apukin /TO
  livestock for consumption, etc.
53-45 to give away : aikin /TA
  livestock to assist bride wealth payment
53-46 to give away : akibut /KO (lit. to compensate)
  livestock to those who lost animals because of
  raiding, bride wealth payment, etc.
53-47 to give away : akisider /KA (akider: 53-48)
  livestock after gaining animals by
  raiding, receiving bride wealth payment, etc.
53-48 to beg and get : akider /KA
  livestock from those who gained animals
  by raiding, bride wealth payment, etc.
53-49 to exchange : akisecar /KA
  livestock to get animals for consumption
53-50 to exchange : skilokony /KO
  livestock to get animals for herd-reproduction
53-51 to exchange : akigel /TA
  livestock with [sth.] (e.g. gourd, spear, etc.)
53-52 to kill and eat a : akinges /TA
  kin's livestock without permission
53-53 to kill an animal : apuore /TO
  for consumption

54. Society

54-01 village : alomar/ngalomarasya (akilom: to settle, to
  dwell)
54-02 area in which a man : ere/ngiarerya
  usually dwells
54-03 inhabitant : elope/a akuwap (lit. owner of the land)
54-04 home village : nikidounet (akidoun: to give birth)
54-05 town : elain/ngilaino; etauny/ngitaunyo
54-06 local residential : ekitela/ngitela
  group
54-07 clan : ateger/ngaegeri (this term also means a type
  of wooden vessel); emacar/ngmacarin (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/ngikakwakang
(lit. white person)
54-10 stranger, enemy: emoilt/ngimoi (those other than the Turkana)
54-11 thief: ekokolan/ngikokolak
54-12 to accuse: aikukokin /KO: akititakkin /KA
54-13 to suspect: akitamakin /KA: amisikin /TA
54-14 to inspect sb.'s belongings: akingany /TA: akiwol /KO
54-15 to judge: atubokin /TO
54-16 fault, crime: asecean/ngasececa (akisec: to make a mistake)
54-17 penalty: akidet/ngadetan, ngakidet (lit. beating):
angine a ngikasukou (lit. goat for old men)
54-18 to punish: akidet /KA (lit. to beat): akiiram akulit /TA
(lit. to beat with a whip)
54-19 whip: akulit/ngalita
54-20 to follow rules: akipicakin etali /KA
54-21 leader: ekarikon/ngikarikok (akirik: to lead)
54-22 fame: aruunut
54-23 famous person: ekarunon/ngikaruon (aruore: to be famous, echo
throughout)
54-24 to succeed in life: aruun /TO: apoloun /TO (lit. to grow)
54-25 owner: eloipe/nigulopek
54-26 host: litwan a awl (lit. man of homestead)
54-27 guest: epeiyone/ngipeiyok (akipeiyor: to visit)
54-28 friend: ekone/ngikone; epai/ngipaulun
54-29 companion, colleague: erukutosi/ngirukotosi (akiruk: to accompany)
54-30 neighbor: ekidunyet/ngikidunyet (akidunyekin: 54-31)
54-31 to be neighbor of sb.: akiimidunyet /KA
54-32 appointment: akiiciket/ngakiciketa (akiicikakin: to make
promise)
54-33 to make an appointment with sb, to meet: akipin
akiryamun /TO (lit. to agree to meet)
54-34 to meet: akirym, akiryamun, akiryamakin /KA;
aruun /TA
54-35 to go to meet sb. coming: akisiremyam /KA
54-36 to invite: akipipeyon /KO
54-37 to wait: akidarun /KA
54-38 to make sb. wait: akiisiboi /KO (lit. to cause sb. to sit.
akiiboi: to stay)
54-39 to visit: akilakin /KA: akipeyor /KO
54-40 to let in (to the house): akiolomun nawi /KA
54-41 to entertain: akipipeyokin /KO; akitalakar /KA (alakara: to
be pleased); akisimuj /KA (lit. to cause to eat)
54-42 to detain, to ask sb. to stay: akiiretakin /KA
54-43 to part (with sb.) : atyakar /TA
54-44 school: esukuli/ngisukulyo
54-45 teacher: ekatatamang/.BACKATAMAK (akatatam: to teach)
54-46 pupil: ikoku esukuli (lit. child of school)
54-47 market: emaketa/ngimaketa; emogan/ngimogana
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; akyur/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.) : ecur/ngicuron; ekod/ngikodyo
55-04 tax : ecur/ngicuron
55-05 to pay the tax : abukor ecur /TO
55-06 important person : ekapolon/ngikapolok (lit. big person)
55-07 chief : ekatukon/ngikatukok (atuk: to gather people)
55-08 chief's homestead : awi a ekatukon
55-09 country of the Turkana : akiwap a ngiturukan
55-10 flag : apendera/ngapenderai; atambara/ngatambarai
55-11 boundary : amaire/ngamairei (boundary of nations, ethnic group territories, etc.)
55-12 to border on, to share a border : akidunyekin /KA
55-13 world : akopit/ngakopin
55-14 poverty : eboot; erony/ngironya, ngironyisya (poverty caused by drought, livestock epidemic disease, etc.)
55-15 to reconstruct (after a disaster) : acunun /TA (lit. to bring together)
55-16 to prosper (lit. to be rich in livestock)

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; eyaige/ngayaine; epolisit/ngipoliso; nanyangakoti/nginyangakotyo
56-05 to win : akiduwango /KA
56-06 to overcome, to surmount : akuruwor /TO
56-07 to be defeated : akiduwango /KA
56-08 enemy : emoit/ngimo
56-09 to capture enemy : akirumun emoit /KA
56-10 to kidnap, to capture : akrik, arikun /TO
56-11 captive : arikot/ngarikon (akrik: 56-10)
56-12 to kill : akiar /TA
56-13 killer : ekaaran/ngikaarak (akiar: 56-12)
56-14 blood payment, livestock paid by the murderer to the kinsmen of the killed
56-15 to choke : akimed /TA
56-16 [captive] to escape : aiun /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 (sb. from a danger) : aiun /TA
56-20 to escape from danger : asuro /TO
56-21 to spy : akireb /TO
56-22 to attack : akirem /TO
56-23 to defend, to protect : akiyok /KO (lit. to herd animals): akiryatakin /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 eje (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 after coming back from the raiding : ekeny/ngikenya

XIII. MENTAL LIFE

57. Feelings

57-01 to feel pleased : alakara /TA
57-02 to dance about in joy : akipar /KO
57-03 to delight : akitalakar /KA (alakara: 57-01)
57-04 to become active, to become cheerful : agogonger /TO
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 : akisuta /KA
57-12 to weep : akigoro /KO
57-13 to stop weeping : akililing /KA (lit. to keep silent)
57-14 to sympathize with sb., to pity sb. : 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 | : akiiburakin /KA (lit. to be eager for sb.'s holdings); aminar /TA (lit. to like, to love) |
| 57-22 | to envy, to be jealous of | : adinga /TA; akipur /KO; akitillil /KA |
| 57-23 | to be surprised, to be startled | : atilar /TA; aryangakin /TA |
| 57-24 | to surprise, to startle | : akitiryangakin /KA (aryangakin: 57-23) |
| 57-25 | to fear | : akiem /TA; akiker /TO; akitukuryan /TA; akibul /TO (lit. [heart] to beat fast because of fear and/or anxiety); akitukudkin /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 | : akilling koteri angoit /KA (lit. to keep silent because of anger) |
| 57-32 | to endure, to bear | : anaikin /TA; attintiyikin /TO |
| 57-33 | to resume a good temper, to recover one's temper | : akiyangakakin alakar /KA |
| 57-34 | to thank | : alakara /TA |
| 57-35 | to be shy | : akiem /TA |
| 57-36 | shame | : ngileec |
| 57-37 | to feel ashamed | : akiyar ngileec /KA; akingolikin ngileec /KA; akirum ngileec /KA; akiting ngileec /TA; aramun ngileec /TA |
| 57-38 | respect | : arimatoi |
| 57-39 | to honor, to respect | : arimakin /TA; akiker /TO (lit. to fear) |
| 57-40 | to despise, to scorn | : ajamuar /TA; akimen /TA |
| 57-41 | to love | : amins /TA |
| 57-42 | to embrace | : akilogakin ngakan /KA (lit. to tie arms around sth. or sb.) |
| 57-43 | to caress, to embrace sexually | : akinu /TA |
| 57-44 | to kiss | : akinu, anuakin /TA |
| 57-45 | to have a sexual intercourse | : akiher /KA; amanyit /TA |

58. Mental activities

| 58-01 | to memorize, to remember, to recall | : akitamun /KA |
| 58-02 | to forget | : akipurakak /KA |
| 58-03 | to remind | : akitamakin /KA |
| 58-04 | to know | : akiiyen /TA |
| 58-05 | to learn | : akisom /TA |
| 58-06 | to read | : akisomare /TA |
| 58-07 | to understand | : akiyar /KA |
| 58-08 | not to be able to understand | : akimalyakany /KA |
| 58-09 | book | : abuk/ngabukyo; akitab/ngakitabya |
58-10 newspaper : agaset/ngagasito
58-11 to write : akitokir /KA
58-12 to be correct : akitemokin /KO
58-13 to be correct, to tell the correct thing : akiyookin /KO
58-14 to be wrong : akicongakin /KA; nyiyokino (negation of <akiyookin> 58-13)
58-15 to correct an error : arikin akiroit /TO (lit. to straighten a matter); asubakin nierono /TA
58-16 letter : abarua/ngabaruwai; aworangat/ngaworangal
58-17 paper : akaratac/ngarakataca
58-18 to draw (a picture) : akicor /TO; akitak /KA; amacar /TA
58-19 drawing, picture : apilica/ngapical; etorube/ngitorube
58-20 to think, to consider : akitakm /KA
58-21 to decide : acamakin /TA; atubun /TO
58-22 to plan : akitukk /TO
58-23 oath : akikonget/ngakikonget (akikong: 58-24)
58-24 to swear, to promise, to make an oath : akitak /KO
58-25 to believe : akinup /TA
58-26 to doubt : angalyakin /TA
58-27 to be in difficulty, to be troubled : aryamun ngicen /TA
58-28 trouble : ekican/ngicen
58-29 to feel anxious, to be worried : akibul /TO
58-30 to feel uneasy : akitak /KO (lit. to feel vague danger, uneasiness when walking alone at night, etc.)
58-31 to hang oneself : amedakir /TA (akmed: to choke)
58-32 to commit suicide by cutting the throat : angolakir /TA (akingol: to slaughter)
58-33 to feel relieved : alakun /TO
58-34 to get accustomed to [sth.] : anaikin /TA
58-35 to lose interest in [sth.] : ajamakin /TA; akipasakin /KA
58-36 wisdom : aosou
58-37 to be clever : aosou /TO
58-38 to be careful : acoikin /TA (lit. to take care of sth. not to be stolen, broken, damaged)
58-39 to advice : akitousun /KO (aosou: 58-37)

59. Number and counting

59-01 one : apei
59-02 two : ngaarei
59-03 three : ngauni
59-04 four : ngakonmon
59-05 five : ngakan
59-06 six : ngakanikapei
59-07 seven : ngakanikaarei
59-08 eight : ngakenkauni
59-09 nine : ngakanikaemon
59-10 ten : ngatemon
59-11 eleven : ngatomonokapei
59-12 twelve : ngatomonokangaarei
### Classified Vocabulary of the Turkana

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

### 60. Religion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Turkana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60-01</td>
<td>god</td>
<td>akuj/ngakujo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-02</td>
<td>to create</td>
<td>akisub /TA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
60-04 church : ekansia/ngikanisai; ekelesia/ngikelesie
60-05 to pray : akilip /KA
60-06 mosque : emisikit/ngimisikito
60-07 to fast : akiyen /TA
60-08 spirit : ekepe/ngipyan
60-09 spirit of the dead : ekaramit/ngikaram
60-10 charm for keeping off the evil : ariwo/ngariwosya (akiri: 60-19); auwalai/ngauwalai (small piece of wood taken from several kinds of plant, worn around wrist, neck, etc. akiwal: 60-22); ekeryau/ngikeryau; ekeryau/ngikeryau (root of Cyperus ssp. worn around wrist, neck, etc.); ebata/ngibatai (a piece of an unidentified plant worn around neck, etc.); eketo lokanyinyuuanan
60-11 omen : amuroun
60-12 witch : ekapilan/ngikipilak
60-13 to celebrate : akiyat, agat /TA (celebration made collectively by men to induce super-human power)
60-14 leader of <agat> : ekagatan/ngikagatak
60-15 to lay a curse (upon sb.) /KA (lit. to curse verbally in the face); akisilikor /KO (lit. to cause to swallow. To curse those who are taking much food. Akilikor: to swallow)
60-16 to lay a curse (upon sb. by evil-eye) : akiyit /KA
60-17 curse : akapeli/ngapelyo
60-18 curse (verbal cursing) : elamit/ngilam (akilam: 60-15)
60-19 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); akilotun /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); akiyat /KA (lit. to prevent evil thing)
60-20 to spear an animal in the kraal to prevent the evil : akiyisicumakin /KA
60-21 to spear an animal for men in order to cure a patient : akiyisicumare /KA
60-22 to wear a charm for keeping off the evil or to get super-human power : akiwal, akiwalakin /KA
60-23 sacrifice : ajulot/ngajul (lit. animal fur, fur color)
60-24 to sacrifice : akiar ajulot (lit. to kill sacrifice), akiar ariwo (lit. to kill sacrifice of prevention of the evil) /TA
60-25 to identify with favorite-ox : akiduwari /TA
60-26 to talk to one's favorite-ox: akitat, akitatakin /KA
60-27 to smear animal feces to one's favorite-ox: akitoc, acorokin /TO

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.]: acakakan /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: akilelep /KO
61-21 carrying pole: akitoi nakileplepet (akilelep: 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: akiwok /KO
61-27 to unload and carry the luggage little by little: akirit /KO
61-28 sack: ecue/ngicuei
61-29 luggage basket: asaajait/ngasaaja (basket to be loaded on a donkey's back for moving)
61-30 parcel: ebokot/ngibokoto; eegos/ngiogoso; etokole/ngitokolei (a parcel which has a carrying string and with a wide opening)

61-31 load: eegos/ngiogoso

61-32 to put, to place: akikacakin /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 diiye /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; alokin /TO (lit. to spread folded sheet, mat, etc.)

61-40 to put in disorder: akikurukur /KO; akiteriterakin /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; akidetakin /KA; akidetakin /KA; akiuwa /KA

61-44 to hide: akida /KA; akidetakin /KA; akidetakin /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 eketo /TO

61-49 to support: akingarakin /KA (lit. to assist)

61-50 to support [sth.] not to [fall down]: akigang /KA

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.] on: akidedokin /TO; akinenekin /KO (on the wall or the ceiling)

61-54 to bridge: akiriwok /KO

61-55 to hang [sth.] (over the chair, etc.): akinenekin /KO

61-56 to be suspended: akineno /KO

61-57 to take off: alacun /TA (an attached object), to remove

61-58 to put in: akiwaakin /KA

61-59 to take out: akiut, autun /TO; alemun /TA (e.g. from a bag)

61-60 to lift: akikeun /KA

61-61 to pull up: akirin /KA; autun /TO (lit. to pull out)

61-62 to load: akidok, akidokokin /KO; akiwok /KO; aksen /TA (lit. to pile up)

61-63 to put down: akiwaatoun /KO; akiwaatoun /KO

61-64 to abandon, to discard, to throw away: akakac, akakar /TA

61-65 to lose: acakar /TA

61-66 to pull: akiri /KA

61-67 to be lost: akisowar /KA; akisuwar /KA
61-68 to draw: akirere /KA
61-69 to push: akljukar /KA
61-70 to press [sth.] onto the ground: akitik /TO; anuatakin /TA
61-71 to shake [sth.]: akibukbuk /KA; akiloilo /KO; akikinikin /KA
61-72 to swing: akiloiloo /KO; akikiwikina /KA
61-73 to move [sth.]: akisiyoto, akisiyotokin /KO
61-74 to swing [sth.]: akitiiik /KO; akitirim /KO
61-75 round and round to gather: akisig, akisigakin /KA
61-76 to cover: akibuk /TA; akirap /TA
61-77 to uncover: anganyar /TA; akiwolor /KO
61-78 to wrap up, to bundle up: apopirikin /TA; akilogalogakin /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: akijang /KA
61-82 to stuff in, to force in, to press in:
61-83 box: asanduku/ngasandukui
61-84 basket (for putting things in): akikap/ngakikapa
61-85 to turn around: akirim /KO
61-86 to turn [sth.] around: akitelokin, akitelor /KO; akitelukuar /KO
61-87 to make [sth.] face towards [sth.]: akiyen /TA
61-88 [sth.] to face towards [sth.]: akitelot /KO
61-89 to fell [sth.]: akitelokin, akitelor /KO; akitelukuar /KO
61-90 to turn [sth.] over: akitelokin, akitelor /KO; akitelukuar /KO
61-91 to roll: akitelor /KO
61-92 to make [sth.] roll: akitelokin, akitelor /KO
61-93 to scatter: akiyan /KA; aekin /TA; akiyeliyel /KA; apetar /TA

62. Connecting and disconnecting
62-01 to tie, to fasten: akiyen /TA
62-02 to untie: alacakin /TA
62-03 to become untied: akilak eegos /TA
62-04 knot: ekume a auno (lit. nose of rope)
62-05 to connect: akodakin /TA; akirop, aroakin /TA
62-06 to attach: akidap /TA; aroakin /TA; adonyokin /TO (lit. to sew. To sew and repair the crack of wooden vessel)
62-07 to stick [sth.] to sth., to attach: akitelokin, akitelor /KO; akitelukuar /KO
62-08 to become stuck: akitelokin, akitelor /KO; akitelukuar /KO
62-09 to become pasted up: akitelokin, akitelor /KO; akitelukuar /KO
62-10 to separate two things that are stuck together: akitelokin, akitelor /KO (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 (e.g. a postage stamp): atapakin /TA
to make a bundle: akituk, atukokin /TO
to wind (e.g. a rope) around [sth.]: akilog, akiloglog /KA; akimanaman /KA
to tighten: akirijakin /KA
to loosen: akilajalajakin /KA
62-20 [rope] to become loose: akilajala /KA; alacun /TA
62-21 wire: asowat/ngasowa
coil: aluguro (alugur: to coil around sth.)
to poke in: akirypakin /KA
to pull out: aditun /TA; adotun /TO; autun /TO
to pound in, to hit in (e.g. a nail): akidicakin /KA; aramakin /TA
to hit in [e.g. a nail] to become loose: akiloilo /KO; akiukuuko /KO
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)
to divide, to part: akiyak /TA
to rub off [sth.] by using stick, etc.: akijut /TO
to bend: akinyogakin /KA; akudokin /TO
to straighten [sth. bent]: akitenar, akitenikin /KA; arikin /TO
to fold (e.g. paper): akibil, abilakin /TA
to unfold (e.g. paper): akitenar /KA
to smooth out (e.g. crumpled paper): atikokin /TO
to unfold, to straighten stick, to unfold a paper, etc.: arikin, ariyor /TO
(to make round (e.g. a string)): arikin, ariyorkin /KA
(to make round (e.g. a clay ball)): akiulung, akiulungkikin /KA
(to rub): akipen, akipenar /KA
(to polish): akipen, akipenar /KA; akiten, akitenar /KO
(to whet, to sharpen the edge): akirigare /KA; akiutar, akitutar /KA; akiutar, akitutar /KA
(to whetstone): akipenet/ngakipeneta (akipen: 63-13)
Classified Vocabulary of the Turkana

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

64. Breaking; destruction

64-01 to cut: akidung /TO (lit. to cut with a knife, etc.); 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: akitub /TO
64-04 to slice: akipac /KA
64-05 to snap: abilibil /TA; akibil /KA (e.g. a stick)
64-06 [stick] to snap, to break: abila sburo /TA (akibil: 64-05)
64-07 to smash: akicakacak /KA; akirekin /KA; akiruk /TO
64-08 to crush to pieces (with fingers): 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: akicumcum /KA (e.g. with a stick or finger-tip)
64-11 to hit, to beat: akiram /TA
64-12 to tear (e.g. cloth): akipil /TA
64-13 to crack (e.g. wood): akibwang /TA (hard)
64-14 [wooden vessel] to crack: abila /TA
64-15 to break into pieces: abebel /TA; abwangabwang /TA; apetar /TA (lit. to spread)
64-16 to break: akiyusun /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

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65-01</td>
<td>to collect : akidep /KA; akiger /TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-02</td>
<td>to compare : akisemere /KO; akisikwan /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-03</td>
<td>to choose : aseun /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-04</td>
<td>to distinguish : akiiyen /TA (lit. to know)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-05</td>
<td>to surpass : akiduwang /KA (eduwangit aite akaali: cow is better than camel)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XV. THINGS

66. Parts of things

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

67. Relation to things

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67-01</td>
<td>front : ngaren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67-02</td>
<td>rear : kaku; aabor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67-03</td>
<td>space between two things : kiding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67-04</td>
<td>middle, center : kiding; akiremet/ngakiremeta (akiryam: to meat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67-05</td>
<td>up : kidyaama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67-06</td>
<td>down : kwap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67-07</td>
<td>inside : tooma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67-08</td>
<td>outside : kinga; nikalapatan (lit. outside of hut, outside of homestead)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67-09</td>
<td>left : kicyeny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67-10</td>
<td>left hand : akan na lo kidyeny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67-11</td>
<td>right : teten</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
67-12 right hand: akan na lo teten
67-13 near: eapi; ciyiye; 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 ai? (lit. what kind of appearance?)
68-03 redness: arengis
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: akwanger /TA
68-09 blackness: akiryer/ut
68-10 black stone: amoru nakiryoon
68-11 to become black: akiryooy /KA
68-12 blue: apus
68-13 yellow: anyang
68-14 [color] to change: akiiloc /KO
68-15 spot: akiilim, alimait/ngaliman; akemer/ngakemera (lit. mole)
68-16 to speckle: akiigir /KA (lit. to draw); akiilim /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: akiigir awot /KA; akiriar akiigel /KA
68-22 to be equal: ariyan /TA
68-23 to be similar, to resemble, to be like [sth.]: akiikwan /KA (ikwan ekile ngol ka Thomas: this man looks like Thomas)
68-24 to differ: atyakak /TA
68-25 mark: ados/ngadosyo; emacar/ngimacarin (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: akuj (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: akilamunet a akolong (akilamun: 69-05)
sun-set: adoiyaret a akolong (adoiyor: 69-08)

[to set, to go down: adoiyor akolong /TO

to dawn: akiwalar /KA

star: ekanyarit/ngikanyer; etop/ngitopon

Pleiaides: ngakanyer

morning star (Venus): etop lo a akiwalar (lit. star of dawn);
etop lo a ataparac (lit. star of morning)

cloud: edou/ngidouwon

[cloud] to spread: apetar ngidouwon /TA

fog: eloc/ngilo
c

rain: akiwalar /KA

to rain: akitep /TA; akiram akyur /TA

[rain] to come near: asipokin akyur /TA

continuous rain: akyur nakedaman

[rain] to wash away many things: agaariyor /TO

to shelter from the rain: akimec /TA

[rain] to cease: akikar /KA

vapor after the rain: eloc/ngilo; apuru a ngalup (lit. steam of the ground)

rainbow: ekepe (elokaki ekepe: a rainbow rises. aki: to trap, ekepe: spirit)

[weather] to clear up: akiwalar /KA

lightning: akimilyaunet/ngakimilyauneta (akimilyaun: 69-27)

[lighning] to lighten lightning of far places: akimilyaun /KA; arikirik /TO (term used for

thunder: agiir/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)

to thunder: agiir /TA

cold air: akatorot/ngakatorosyo
dew: ngakop

wind: ekuwam/ngikuwamya

[wind] to blow: akiikut /TA

strong wind: ekuwam loapolon (lit. big wind); ekuwam lomaanik (lit. wind of reproducing male)

whirlwind: ekuwam lopiripir

[whirlwind] to blow: akipir /KA

[wind] to blow away: akutar /TA

[sth.] to avoid sunbeam: akimec akolong /TA; akigalikin /KO (lit. to put animal skin, etc. on the hut to shelter)

[the sun] to glare: arirare /TA

air: ekuwam/ngikuwamya (lit. wind)

east: kide

west: too

south: kuju (also means up-stream)
north: kwap (also means down-stream)
70. Light and sound

70-01 to shine : acaun /TA; akinok /KA; aparan /TA
70-02 to glitter, to shimmer, to twinkle : amillimil /TA
70-03 light : akica; akinoket/ngakinoketa (akinok: 70-01); asarai/ngasarai a akim (lit. light of fire)
70-04 flash : akimilya
70-05 to flash : akimilyaun /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/ngataai
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 : akikilaun /KA
70-19 to emit a continuous sound : akimaretet /KO
70-20 to rumble : aruore /TO
70-21 to become quiet : akililing /KA
70-22 village] to be quiet, to be calm : atakina adakar, acakina adakar /TA
70-23 quiet village : ere lo kililingan
70-24 noisy town : ere lo kacalan

XVII. GROUND

71. Geographical features

71-01 mountain : emoru/ngimoru
71-02 hill : arii/ŋarii; 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 : akep/ngakepe; ekipetet/nglipetotyo (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/ŋamon
71-10 shrub, bush : nikamutonon (amuton: [bush] to grow thick)
71-11 grassland : aro/ngaatin; ejem/ŋijemeya
71-12 desert : apaire/ngapairei; ariet/ŋarieta
71-13 bush country where only few people live : amoni/ŋamon
71-14 horizon : esal a akuj
70

71-15 land (in contrast to the sea) : akuwap/ngakuwapin

72. River

72-01 river : angolol/ngangolololin
72-02 trench, water course : acarait/ngacara; aiyanai/ngaiyana;
                        aasak/ngaasakyia
72-03 sea : anam/nganamamya
72-04 wave : etoro/ngitoroi
72-05 lake : anam/nganamamya
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); elelya/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 open plain); ekpor/ngipuerin (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
72-13 upstream : akisekinet/ngakisekineta (akisekin: to begin); kuju
72-14 to go upstream : akilot kuju angolol /TO;
                        akiwap kuju 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/ngitelesya
72-18 flood : aksalee/ngakalee
72-19 [flood water] to subside, to withdraw
72-20 [river] to dry up : akiwon angolol, awoner angolol /TO
72-21 river bank : ekipetet/ngikipetotyo (lit. steep river bank)
72-22 island : alukat/ngalukata; apacele/ngapacele: ate kur
72-23 to float, to remain
72-24 on the surface of water : akilebleb /KO
72-25 to float up from blow to sink : amuriar /TA; atiar /TA
72-26 to refloat [sth.], to salvage, to drag up
72-27 [sth.] to flow, to be carried by water
72-28 [water] to flow, to go : alel /TA
72-29 to cross (a river) : akidok /TA
72-30 bridge : edoket/ngidoketa (akidok: 72-29); etaraja/ngitaraja
72-31 log bridge : edoket a eketo (lit. bridge of a tree)
72-32 to cross (a bridge) : akidok edaraja /TA
72-33 ford, crossing point : edoket/ngidoketa (akidok: 72-29)
72-34 ship: ameell/ngameelyo; atuba/ngatubai (lit. wooden vessel)
72-35 to paddle: aki[gur atuba /KO (aki[gur: to stir); akiram atuba /TA (akiram: to beat, to drive)
72-36 paddle, oar: aki[guret/ngakigureto a atuba (aki[gur: to stir)
72-37 to swim: akiculumare /KA; akilulumare /KA;
kitapatap /KA
72-38 to dive: aki[lum /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: akicok ngakipi, akicokakin ngakipi /KA; aki[toongoran /KA
72-44 to splash water: aki[ter /KA
72-45 [water] to become clean, to clear: aliwar /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/agatabab
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: aki[rumun ekut /KA; akiwad, awadar /TO (lit. to hold dirt)
73-12 mud: ecoto/ngicotoi
73-13 hole: akitapiny/ngapany
73-14 to dig [a hole], to dig up soil, to dig out [sth.]: aki[bok, abokun /TA; akiwan, awadar /TO
73-15 to fill a hole, to bury [sth.]: akituk /TA
73-16 trench: acukule/ngacukulei; naroo/ngaroo
73-17 to stick [sth.] into the ground: adupakini /TA; akituropin /KO
73-18 to ram (e.g. a stick) into the ground: akitij /KA; aramakin /TA

74. Time

74-01 time: esaa
old times
a little while ago
now
afterwards, later
the day after
yesterday
everyday
week
month
year
rainy season
dry season
hour (three hours)
three o'clock
around 2 o'clock a.m.
around 4 o'clock a.m.
around 5 o'clock a.m.
around 6 o'clock a.m.
at pre-dawn
at dawn
around 8-9 o'clock a.m.
around 10 o'clock a.m.
around 12-13 o'clock

akwaar/ngakwaarisya; eruwait/ngiruwa
aparan
atabarac
naparan lotingilan
atabong/ngatabongisya; ebong
akwaare
kiding-kwaare
akiba; abait (lit. crack); ecili (akicil: to tear)
ngoon; akwaar nace ka been
moi
moi nace; akwaar nace moi ka yaaliye
ngiruwa daang (lit. all days); jilik (lit. continuously)
euiki/ningiukyo
elap/ngilapyo
ekar/ngikar (one major dry/rainy season is counted as <ekar epei>: one year)
kolong a angorot
aberiberakin ca; kolong ca; tokona ca
tokona
tokona ca
ace pak (lit. another moment); takae
akamuf/ngakamusyo (term for major dry season or dried condition of grasses); ait (short dry season following the major rainy season)
akiporo/ngakiporosya (term for major rainy season or green condition of grasses); akiceerees (short rainy season following the major dry season); etepun/ngatepunet (akitep: to rain); erupe/ngirupei (short rainy season around Oct. to Nov.)

alonyaket a ngisaa ngauni
esaa ngakanikaomon (lit. nine o'clock: Turkana hour is 6 hours ahead, as in Swahili)
ekutuny na ngikosowa (akutuny: [cold wind] to brow, ngikosowa: buffaloes)
kenyakaikes ngikaala (anyakaikin: to ruminate, ngikaala: camels)
etop lo akingaren (lit. the first star)
etop lo a atabarac (lit. star of morning)
atabarac elilim (atabarac: morning, elilim: to be cold); acili nanyang (akicil: to tear, -nyang: yellow)

akiba; abait (lit. crack); edetuni akolong (adetun: [sun] to rise)
esimokunyuk (akisim: to sweat slightly + ekunyuk: ground squirrel)
acaunet (acaun: to become bright)
naparan lotingilan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Turkana Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>74-37</td>
<td>around 3-4 o'clock</td>
<td>aryongakinet a akolong (akironyr: to shoulder)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-38</td>
<td>around 5 o'clock</td>
<td>aripokinet akolong (akiripokin: to sit and wait)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-39</td>
<td>around 6 o'clock</td>
<td>adoiyaret a akolong (adoiyor: to go down e.g. into the well)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-40</td>
<td>around 7 o'clock</td>
<td>ikaikai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-41</td>
<td>around 7-8 o'clock</td>
<td>ipoongamoti (akipore: to boil over, to cook + ngamoti: cooking pots); emujo (akimu: to eat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-42</td>
<td>around 10 o'clock</td>
<td>eyanyo (akiyan: to converse, to talk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-43</td>
<td>around 11 o'clock</td>
<td>kejotooroi (ajotoor: to be sleeping)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-44</td>
<td>around 12 o'clock</td>
<td>atyaka ngakwaarisya ngaarei (lit. to divide two days); ibelokunoi (akibelokin: to turn while sleeping)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-45</td>
<td>minute (five minutes)</td>
<td>ngadaki a ngakan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-46</td>
<td>what time?</td>
<td>ngisaa ngiai?; etia akolong ai? (lit. how is the sun?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-47</td>
<td>when?</td>
<td>ori?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-48</td>
<td>to be in time</td>
<td>akisokar /KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-49</td>
<td>to be late</td>
<td>akicuwar /KA; akingop /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-50</td>
<td>early</td>
<td>aberun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-51</td>
<td>early (in the morning)</td>
<td>eko ataparac (lit. still in the morning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-52</td>
<td>holiday</td>
<td>akwaar na akiyangar (akiyangar: to have rest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-53</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>lokwang (akwang: white. Grasses dry out)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(correspondence with the Western calendar is not strict)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-54</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>lodunge (adunger: [fire] to go out. The driest season goes away)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-55</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>lomaruk (akimaruk /KO: to come to life)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-56</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>locoto (ecoto: mud)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-57</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>titima (akititimare /KA: [plant] to grow, to become almost ripe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-58</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>eliel (akielar /KA: [e.g. sorghum] to come into ears)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-59</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>losuban (ngasuban: a kind of ritual, see 30-33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-60</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>lotyak (akityak: to divide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-61</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>lolong (akolong: the sun, akilongiar /KA: [the sun] to be glare)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-62</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>lopo (akipore: to cook. A season to cook and eat fruits of Acacia tortilis Forsk.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-63</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>lorara (araraun: [fruits] to drop onto the ground)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-64</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>lomuk (akimuk: to cover. Tree branches provide shade)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-65</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>akwaar naapei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-66</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>akwaar ngaarei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-67</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>akwaar nangauni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-68</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>akwaar ngaamon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-69</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>akwaar ngakan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-70</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>akwaar nangakanikapei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-71</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>akwaar nangakanikaei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-72</td>
<td>date: the 3rd of April</td>
<td>ngiruwa ngauni a elap ngaomon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XIX. NATURE OF THINGS

75. Nature of things

75-01 good book : akitab naajokon: ejok akitab
75-02 to become good : ajokor /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 : apolore
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 : allilimer /TO
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Turkana Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75-29</td>
<td>[weather] to be hot</td>
<td>akibuusiun /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 nakaninikan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-41</td>
<td>new knife</td>
<td>ekileng lokitetet</td>
</tr>
<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 lokoiyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-44</td>
<td>height</td>
<td>awoiyau</td>
</tr>
<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 lokakwanaan</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>ekitela lokangiyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-49</td>
<td>to make dull</td>
<td>akitingingi /KO (lit. to cause to become dull)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e.g. a knife)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-50</td>
<td>[knife] to become dull</td>
<td>ekitela lopalag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>apalagaanut</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>akitung /TA; aduwarun /TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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 nabebe</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 nalangir; 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 nabebe</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 nalangir; 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>ekamonan/ngikamonak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
75-75 to become rich : akibar /TA
75-76 rich person : ekabaran/ngikabararik
75-77 to become poor : akiboot /KO; akulakan /TA
75-78 poor person : ekebootonit/ngikebootok; ekulakit/ngikulak
(also means the Teuso people)
75-79 people who are useless, poor, without home, etc.
75-80 to be brave : adedeng /TA; atitin /TO; aosou /TO
75-81 brave person : ekatitinon/ngikatitinok;
ekadyangan/ngikadyangak; ekawoson/ngikawosok
75-82 honest person : itwan niajokon (ejok: good); nyelyokono
(negation of <alyokon>: to tell a lie)
75-83 [country] to be large in area, to be wide
75-84 large country : alolom /TA; abalany /TA
75-85 [country] to be small in area, to be narrow
75-86 small country : akuwap nalolom: akuwap nabalany
(in area)
75-87 [woman] to be beautiful : abus /KA
75-88 beautiful woman : aberu nakebusyen
75-89 to be dangerous : aroner /TA; aparinging /TA
75-90 important thing : ibore nikitalyo (lit. thing of <etali> 55-02);
ibore niapolon (lit. big thing)
75-91 the same dog : iingok nipet (lit. one dog); iingok nitete
75-92 another dog : iingok nice
75-93 whole body : akwan daang (lit. whole body)

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/ngakisekineta (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 : arerereng /TO

77. Other verbs

77-01 to do : akisub /TA; akitiyare /KA
77-02 to be able to [do sth.] : apedor /TO; asubakin /TA
77-03 to have [sth.] : aiyakar /TA; akiting /TA
### XXI. GENERAL (THINGS)

#### 78. General (things)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Turkana Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>78-01</td>
<td>object, thing</td>
<td>ibore, iborosit/ngiboro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-02</td>
<td>event, affair</td>
<td>akiroit/ngakiro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-03</td>
<td>kind, sort, type</td>
<td>epite/ngipitesinei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-04</td>
<td>what kind of?</td>
<td>aies ai? (lit. what kind of appearance?); ngipitesinei ngiai a ngiboro? (lit. how many kinds of things?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-06</td>
<td>book like this, this kind of book</td>
<td>akitab na ikoni na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-07</td>
<td>place</td>
<td>akuwap/ngakuwapin; aro/ngaroatin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### XXII. MISCELLANY

#### 79. Pronouns, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Turkana Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>79-01</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>ayong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-02</td>
<td>you [sing.]</td>
<td>iyong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-03</td>
<td>he/she</td>
<td>ngesi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-04</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>ngooni (inclusive of the addressee); sua (exclusive of the addressee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-05</td>
<td>you [pl.]</td>
<td>esi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-06</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>kec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-07</td>
<td>himself</td>
<td>ngesi elope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-08</td>
<td>anybody, everybody</td>
<td>itwan daang (lit. all people)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-09</td>
<td>this, these</td>
<td>[this] lo, logo: masculine; na, naga: feminine; en, egen: neuter; [these] lu, lugu: non-feminine; nu, nugu: feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-10</td>
<td>that near you, those near you</td>
<td>[that] ngol, ngolo: masculine; ngin, ngina: feminine; ngin, ngini: neuter; [those] ngul, ngulu: non-feminine; ngun, nguna: feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-11</td>
<td>that over there, those over there</td>
<td>[that] ye, yege: masculine; ya, yaga: feminine; i, igi: neuter; [those] kwi: non-feminine; kwa: feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-12</td>
<td>here</td>
<td>nege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-13</td>
<td>there (near you)</td>
<td>neni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-14</td>
<td>over there</td>
<td>ama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-15</td>
<td>over there in the distance</td>
<td>inaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-16</td>
<td>everywhere</td>
<td>wadaang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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? : ngiai: 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. iduwengit 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 : dirdir
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 akinyam 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>Phrase</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); kidongorobo (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;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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 III (female)</th>
<th>Stage II (male)</th>
<th>Stage III (reproducing male)</th>
<th>Stage III (castrated male)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Cattle:** ngaatuk

- itaok (ngitak)
  - ataok; aite nataok (ngatak)
  - itaok langitou (ngitak luangitou)
- aite; aite naapolon (ngaatuk)
  - emaanik (ngimaaniko)
  - emong (ngimongin)

**Donkey:** ngisikirya

- itaisikirya (ngitaisikirya)
  - asikirya nataok (ngasikirya nataok)
  - esikirya langitou (ngisikirya luangitou)
- asikirya naapolon (ngasikirya naapolok)
  - esikirya loketepan (ngisikirya luketepak)
  - esikirya lodongong (ngisikirya ludongong)

**Camel:** ngikkaala

- itaikaali (ngitankaala)
  - akaali nataok (ngakaala nataok)
  - ekaali langitou (ngikaala luangitou)
- akaali naapolon (ngakaala naapolok)
  - ekaali loketepan (ngikaala luketepak)
  - ekaali lodongong (ngikaala ludongong)

**Goat:** nganginei; nganginei namee; ngamee

- ikaie (ngikale)
  - akale; angine nakale (ngakale)
  - ekoroi langitou (ngikora luangitou)
- angine; angine naapolon (nganginei)
  - ekoroi loketepan (ngikora luketepak)
  - ekoroi lodongong (ngikora ludongong)

**Sheep:** ngamezekin

- imezek (ngimezekin)
  - amezek nakale (namezekin nakale)
  - emezek langitou (ngimezekin luangitou)
- amezek naapolon (ngamezekin naapolok)
  - emezek loketepan (ngimezekin luketepak)
  - emezek lodongong (ngimezekin ludongong)
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
18. -nangur (broken horn)
    nangananga
    (short horn)
Appendix 3. Ear marking classification.

1. Itebitai

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
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(most nouns are listed in singular form).

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23-22 can
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20-12 cap
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16-24 CCP
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