Lexicon dictionary: Casu dialect of Pare Language

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SIL-UND

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Lexicon Dictionary
Casu dialect of Pare Language
a Tanganyika Territ. E.Africa

Informant: Miss Elizabeth Mswia, aged 25, of Kifula, P. O. Moshi, T.T.
Teacher in Teacher Training College, Ashira, P O Moshi
Has had all education in Swahili, trade language of Tang.
Speaks English, Gweno (dialect of Pare), Casu (dialect of Pare), Caga, neighboring Bantu tribe, and Swahili.

Elicitors: Leslie Peterson, missionary among Turu speaking people, T.T.
Freda Oman
Dean Peterson
Ilamba
Marian Halvorson
Della Brown

Period of Elicitation: August 12 - 22, 1957

Practical orthography: $\xi > e$, $\chi > c$, $\gamma > j$

- $a$ - Pl. subj. ma-class nown Verb pref. -cikacik- break into bits
- $a$ - immed. present tense " " -cumbi chair Class ki-vi
- $\dot{a}$ - pl. obj. ma-class " " -cungwa orange i- ma class
- $a$ - Verb suff. stem formative -cupa bottle i- ma class
- $a$ - cf. -dindik- run (verb)
- $a$ - alternates with e- and # -dio banana i- ma class
- $a$ - 3rd pers. sing. subj. -dok- to wear
- $a$ - these ma-class mahemba aa -dori small
- aha here du only
- -aka year mwaka e- alternates with a- and #
- -ako your with noun class prefixes 3rd person subj. verb.pred.
sg. and pl.
- -akwe his, hers, its (as above) -e- past and participial " "
-ala those ma-class mafio ala subjunctive mood
- ambu because -e- alternates with -ie, ire
- -ana altern. with aan reciprocal
with verbs -edi as past time suff.
- -anfa cf. ana -end- good (adj)
- -ana child - mwana; vana -children -efiu to go
- -anda river with ki- and vi-
- -angu mine with poss. prefixes -etu market with ki-vi class. pref.
- -a$\ddot{a}$ light (as a lamp) Verb -fia our
- -ava these with va-class noun -fik- soon (adv.)
- -avo their with poss. prefixes -fio arrive, reach (verb)
- ba- to break (as in harvesting
- -crop) -fioi herd i- ma-class
- baaba- to break up entirely. Cf ba-
- -baha big, large, great -genbe hoe i- ma class
- -baj- to break -geni stranger m- mu- va class
- -band- be fat or get fat -genj- to help
- -big- hit -genjaña with ku- becomes noun to help
- -c- alternates with ki- subj.
- -ca prefix of verb for ki-vi
- -ceheyavo finger -geri season i- ma class
- -ce morning -geso evil m- mi-class
- -ceji wife, woman m- va class -goj- to wait
- -ce old man m- mu-va class
- -ceji teacher m-va class -gosi to go home
- -ceji egg i- ma class
- -ceji hill m- mi class
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mira</td>
<td>but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mnane</td>
<td>eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mno</td>
<td>very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpee</td>
<td>small animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpea</td>
<td>horn</td>
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<tr>
<td>mpombe</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mú</td>
<td>verb prefix, you pl.object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mu</td>
<td>noun prefix alternating with mm- in m- va-class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muvua</td>
<td>rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nwe</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>verb prefix, I, subject, alternating with ni-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na</td>
<td>and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na</td>
<td>verb prefix indicates a time following a previous action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nahavaco</td>
<td>thank you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndima</td>
<td>work</td>
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<tr>
<td>ndorome</td>
<td>ram</td>
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<tr>
<td>ne</td>
<td>verb prefix - future tense</td>
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<tr>
<td>ne</td>
<td>four</td>
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<tr>
<td>nesa</td>
<td>so that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni</td>
<td>verb prefix, I subject alternating with r-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni</td>
<td>verb prefix - 1st per. object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni</td>
<td>what</td>
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<tr>
<td>ni</td>
<td>is, are</td>
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<tr>
<td>ngoro</td>
<td>soul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nte</td>
<td>tree m- mi-class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ntu</td>
<td>thing ki-vi-class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ntu</td>
<td>person m- va-class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntuvi</td>
<td>mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nzane</td>
<td>sun or sun's rays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nzifia</td>
<td>strength, power</td>
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<tr>
<td>nkoko</td>
<td>honey</td>
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<tr>
<td>nzukwenci</td>
<td>in the fire</td>
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<tr>
<td>ñawe</td>
<td>cat ki-vi-class</td>
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<tr>
<td>ñoka</td>
<td>snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñumba</td>
<td>house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñgwe</td>
<td>potatoe ki-vi-class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñj -</td>
<td>to clean or wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ok-</td>
<td>to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cm-</td>
<td>is ripe</td>
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<tr>
<td>-onj-</td>
<td>to look for</td>
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<tr>
<td>-ose</td>
<td>all</td>
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<tr>
<td>-oto</td>
<td>fire m- ni-class</td>
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<tr>
<td>-ova</td>
<td>flower</td>
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<tr>
<td>pere</td>
<td>completely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pesa</td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra</td>
<td>verb prefix - intentional marker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CASU DIALECT OF PARE**

- raruga | cook m- va-class |
- ratu | sleep ki-vi-class |
- re  | verb prefix-immediate past |
- ris- | to herd |
- risa | sheperd |
- rug- | to cook |
- rumburia | brother or sister va-class |
- rungu | God m- mi-class |
- sakaj- | to wear out |
- sanduku | box i-ma-class |
- sanc | five |
- senjig- | to play |
- si  | verb prefix negative |
- si  | down |
- sia  | last adverb |
- som- | read verb |
- suke | clothes noun |
- swi  | come to verb |
- sind- | to succeed verb |
- sombe | soup noun |
- sot- | to burn verb |
- sule | school noun |
- sum- | to harvest verb |
- tabu | book noun stem |
- tanda | bed noun stem |
- tama | millet noun stem |
- teme | garden noun stem |
- ti  | to tell verb |
- ti  | to say, think |
- tik- | to carry |
- tong- | to go |
- tu- | we verb prefix |
- tu- | us verb prefix |
- tuhu | empty adjective |
- tui | head noun stem |
- tum- | to send verb stem |
- tunda | fruit noun stem |
- tung- | to pinch verb stem |
- tw- | we (alternates with tu-) |

3rd pers sing. object indicator, of the mi-class

- u- | you singular, subject |
- uu | this demonstrative pronoun |
- uko | there adverb |
- ula | that demonstrative pro; |
- uñwi | you plural |
- uswi | we |

- ve- | they subject prefix of verb |
- vi- | noun prefix ki-class pl. |
- va- | noun prefix va-class pl. |
- va- | verb prefix them, object, |
- vala | those demonstrative, va-class, |
- vat- | to walk |
- vava | father noun |
- ve- | they subject prefix |
Comments on tone:
1) plural object prefixes all high tone
2) sing. object of following noun classes high:
   ki- vi-
   i- ma-
   vu- ma
   n- n- (uninflected stem)
   m- mi-
   lu-
   ku-

3) Verbs fall into two basic tone classes per habitual tense norm
   i.e.
   high: -vuk- to awaken
         -tong- to go
         -e'd- to want
   low: -zor- to buy
        -se'nlig to play
        -il- to cultivate

Each tense has tone pattern based on above classif. Not all verbs classified per above, however, so above is only preliminary data.