

Laarim-English Dictionary

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with

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This book is a list of some of the most common word spoken by the Laarim. The meaning of each word is given in English.

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Introduction

In the Laarim language there are several different types of words: nouns, verbs, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, location words, connectors, and others. This dictionary lists many words and tells what kind of word it is. It also gives the meaning of each word in English and lists the plural of each word. Each word is listed according to the order of the alphabet letters so that it is easier to find each word. This book also shows how each word should be spelled. The lessons of the *Laarim Consonant and Vowel Book* and the *Laarim Grammar Book* should be learned and used along with this dictionary.

It is especially important for those writing books and translating Scripture to refer to this book when checking the spelling of words. If all writers spell the way that words are written in this dictionary, it will be easier for readers to recognize each word when they read them. Any words in this book that are not spelled correctly or have the wrong English meaning should be marked in pencil. The correct spelling or meaning should then be told to the author so that he can make corrections for the next printing.

How to read an entry in this dictionary

When you look in the dictionary, you will see many lines of words that look like this:

avuthit [LH] *n.* life, situation. *Usage:* **avuthiti, avuthit**. *Prdm:* /-nya. *Pl:* **avuthitnya**.

Here's what the words mean:

- The word **avuthit** in bold is called the 'entry'. All the words after it give information about this word. If the entry is a noun, it is listed here in singular form. If the entry is a verb, it is listed here in command singular form. All entries are listed according to the order of the Laarim alphabet letters. See below for the list of letters in order.
- Next, we read [LH] which tells us the entry in isolation (said by itself) has a Low, High tone pattern. Usually this is only important for linguists, although there are a few entries which have the same letters and only differ by tone. For these entries, the tone can help a speaker hear the difference between the entries.
- Next, the letter *n.* tells us the word category of the entry is a noun. See below for a list of all possible word category abbreviations.
- Next, we read life, situation which is the definition or meaning of the entry.
- The word *Usage:* introduces the nominative case of the entry. We learn there are two ways of saying the word in nominative case—with and without a suffix **avuthiti, avuthit**. If the entry is a verb, the word *Usage:* introduces the verbal noun form in nominative case.
- The letters *Prdm:* introduce the group or class to which the entry belongs. This entry belongs to a group of nouns which always attach the plural suffix /-nya. If the entry is a verb, the letters *Prdm:* introduce the derivational suffixes in command forms. See below for a full list of noun groups and verb groups.
- Finally, the letters *Pl:* introduce the plural form of the entry. For this entry, it is **avuthitnya** with the attached suffix *-nya*.

Laarim Alphabet Order

The words in this dictionary are listed according to the order of the Laarim letters. Laarim has 29 letters, and they are in the following order.

Laarim Alphabet

a	athan	'thigh'
b	bōwōl	'tortoise'
c	ciith	'house'
d	dowom	'adze (grass cutter)'
e	eet	'man'
ē	ēēth	'goat'
g	gōōla	'path, road'
h	ahaat	'tongue'
i	ijjo	'pot, vase'
ī	īra	'milk'
j	jerete	'pail'
k	kēēta	'tree'
l	looron	'rope'
m	maa	'lion'
n	nabooloc	'banana'
ng	ngētēl	'rhinoceros'
ny	nyaapō	'hare, rabbit'
o	otoo	'horns'
ō	ōngōl	'elephant'
p	puuta	'handkerchief'
r	ririwac	'shadow, spirit'
t	tanga	'cow'
td	tdool	'vase'
th	thigireec	'donkey'
u	ulua	'funeral'
ū	ūngweec	'nose'
v	vallak	'claws'
w	waawa	'intestines'
y	yaang	'mother'

Word Category Abbreviations

Here is a list of all possible word categories and what they mean:

n.	noun
n.sg	singular noun
n.pl	plural noun
v.t	transitive verb
v.i	intransitive verb
v.p	passive verb

v.n	verbal noun
v.aux	auxiliary verb
v.s	subjunctive verb
pron.S	subject pronoun
pron.O	object pronoun
pron.L	locative pronoun
pron.P.O	possessive pronoun used as an object
dem pron	demonstrative pronoun
indef pron	indefinite pronoun
inter pron	interrogative pronoun
adj.num	number adjective
adv	adverb
conj	conjunction

Noun group suffixes

Here are the most common singular suffixes for groups of singular nouns.

Singular suffixes for singular nouns

	Singular	Plural	
-it/	kirong-it	kīrōnga	‘fly’
-c/	bērē-c	bērē	‘ankle’
-oc/	bucuw-oc	būcūwa	‘hip’
-nit/	tube-nit	tūbēē	‘wound’
-eec/	dool-eec	dōōlī	‘child’
-tōt/	īma-tōt	īma	‘hair’
-īt/	kēlēg-īt	kēlēgē	‘animal’
-nanīt/	kūūr-nanīt	kūūr-ū	‘tendon’
-n/	amēē-n	amēē	‘bone’

Here are the most common plural suffixes for groups of plural nouns.

Plural suffixes for plural nouns

	Singular	Plural	
/-ua	bēlēth	bēlēth-ua	‘window’
/-eet	katūūk	katūūg-ēt-a	‘door’
/-nya	kēēt	kēēt-nya	‘thread’
/-iok	ngōōt	ngoot-iok	‘wind’
/-i	mīrkīc	mīrkīc-i	‘male sheep’
/-ēēn	kītō	kīt-ēēn	‘scorpion’
/-een	tūūrī	tūūr-een-a	‘gun’
/-t	kōrrōōnī	kōrrōōnī-t-a	‘gourd’
/-īt	dōōng	dōōng-īt-a	‘arrow’
/-e	dūwūc	dūūc-e	‘bowl’
/-ti	kēēng-a	keeng-ti	‘stomach’
/-ōg-	gōtōōn-a	gōtōōn-ōg-a	‘my brother’

Some nouns may take both a singular and plural suffix—one suffix from each of the lists—such as the following:

boronit [H, H-L] *n.* gazelle. *Prdm:* -it/-ua. *Pl:* **boronua**.

Verb group suffixes

Here are the derivational suffixes on verbs in command form. The suffix before the slash / is for the command singular form and the suffix after the slash is for the command plural form. The first two pairs of suffixes -ũ/-ĩt, -/-c are for un-derived verbs.

Derivational suffixes in command forms

	Command singular	Command plural	
-ũ/-ĩt	liw-u	i-lih-it	‘hunt’
-/-c	thii	i-thii-c	‘die, loose’
-a/-C ₂ a	duw-a	u-duk-ta	‘decide’
-a/-C ₂ ia	gam-a	a-gam-tia	‘overtake’
-oi/-C ₂ oi	liw-oi	i-lik-toi	‘surround’
-C ₂ oi/-C ₂ oi, -oi/-oi	uk-toi	uk-toi	‘fight’
-ai/-C ₂ ai	lem-ai	e-lem-tai	‘permit’
-e/-C ₂ e	ceb-e	e-ceb-te	‘be tied’
-ek/-C ₂ ek	ceb-ek	e-ceb-tek	‘tie, fasten’
-ik/-C ₂ ik	dem-ik	e-dem-tik	‘correct’
-an/-an	tic-an-u	i-tic-an-it	‘serve’
tV-/tV-	tẽ-gẽth-ũ	ẽ-tẽ-gẽth-ĩt	‘scrape’