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MAASAI TO ZUNI

GEORGE L CAMPBELL

COMPENDIUM
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LANGUAGES

BY

GEORGE L. CAMPBELL

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CONTENTS

MAASAI

INTRODUCTION

This member of the Nilo-Saharan family is the language of about 3,000 to 4,000 pastoral nomads in Kenya and Tanzania. Some educational material in written Maasai has been produced in Kenya in the last few decades.

SCRIPT

Roman; the script does not reflect the distinction between open and closed vowels, nor does it show tone.

PHONOLOGY

Consonants

> plosives: p, t, k
> implosives: ɓ, ɗ, ɠ
> affricate: tʃ: the voiced correlative is implosive: ɗʒ
> fricatives: s, ʃ, j, w
> nasals: m, n, ɲ, ŋ
> lateral and flap: l, r, rr

The plosives are softened after a nasal, giving [mb, nd, ng], and the implosives are usually pre-nasalized: [mɓ, nɗ, nɠ]. There is therefore an important distinction between plosive /mb/ and implosive /mɓ/. In medial position, /p, t, k/ are realized as [v/w, dh, γ]

Vowels

> long and short: i/ɪ, e/ɛ, a/ɑ, o/ɔ, u/ʊ

The distinction here is phonemic, and extends to the diphthongs; e.g. /ei/ eɪ/ /ɛɪ/. In this article /ɪ/, /ɛ/, /ɔ/ are marked by subscript dot: i̩, e̩, o̩, but note that the distinction between the pairs of phonemes is not made in the orthography.

Tone

There are three tonal levels: mid, high, and low, plus a high-to-low glide. Tonal sandhi takes place at junctures. Tone in Maasai is of crucial phonemic

importance; cf. *kįdǫl nįnyę́* 'we see him'; *kįdǫl nįnyę̀* 'he sees you'; *ędǫl entíto* 'he sees the girl'; *ędǫl entitó* 'the girl sees him'.

MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Noun

Maasai nouns are masculine or feminine. Gender is marked in both singular and plural by coded prefix:

Masculine		*Feminine*	
Singular	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
ol/ọl	il/įl	en/ęn	in/įn

The *-l* of the masculine prefix is elided before *s, l, j*; e.g. *o.soit* 'stone', plural *i.soito*. Similarly, *-n* of the feminine prefix is elided before a nasal or *s, j, w, r, l*.

NUMBER
A plural form is made by various affixes, by modulation of vocalic final, by tonal change or by suppletion: e.g. *ol.dia* 'dog', plural *il.die.in*; *ọl.tungani* 'person', plural *įl.tungan.a*; *ọl.cani* 'tree' plural *įl.keek*.

GENITIVE RELATIONSHIP
This is expressed by means of a particle coded for both terms: e.g.

masculine object possessed by masculine: *lọ*;
masculine object possessed by feminine: *lę*;
masculine object possessed by plural: *lọọ*;
feminine object possessed by masculine: *ę*;
feminine object possessed by feminine: *ę*;
feminine object possessed by plural: *ọọ*.

Examples: *ọl cọrę lọ layioni* 'the friend of the boy'; *ọl cọrę lọọ layiok* 'the friend of the boys'; *įl cọręįa lọọ layiok* 'the friends of the boys'.

Adjective

The adjective follows the noun as attribute, precedes it as predicate and takes plural forms: e.g. *olosowuan tọrrọnọ* 'bad buffalo'; *tọrrọnọ olosowuan* 'the buffalo is bad'.

Pronoun

The independent forms are: singular: 1 *nanu*, 2 *iyie*, 3 *nįnyę*; plural: 1 *iyiook*, 2 *įntaį*, 3 *nįncę*. These are seldom used, as the verbal forms are equipped with personal prefixes (see below).

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
These follow the noun, with gender and number concord: e.g. the masculine forms *lai* 'my', *lino* 'your' *lęnyę* 'his/her/its'; the equivalent feminine forms drop

the *l-*: *ai*, *ino*, *ẹnyẹ*: e.g. *osikiria lẹnyẹ ẹldẹ* 'that is his donkey'

Also coded for gender and number, for immediacy of topic, and for degree of spatial removal: masc. *ẹle*, fem. *ẹna*, pl. *kulọ*, *kuna* 'this, these'; masc. *ẹldẹ*, fem. *ẹnda*, pl. *kuldọ*, *kunda* 'that, those'.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN
Masc. (*aị*)*ngaị* 'who?' pl. *lọọngaị*; (*k*)*alo* 'what?' pl. (*k*)*akua*.

RELATIVE PRONOUN
The relative particle is marked for gender, person, and number. The third person forms are:

	Singular	Plural
masculine	o-/ọ-	oo-
feminine	na-	naa-

Examples: *ọl.tungani o.gol* 'a man who is strong'; *ọl.ọ kuẹtịta* 'he who is running'.

When the antecedent is first or second person, the relative particle is masc. *l*(*ị*), fem. *n*(*ị*), pl. *n*(*ị*): e.g. *ọl.tungani l.a.lam* 'the man whom I avoid'; *ọl.tungani lị.kị.lam* 'the man whom we avoid'; *ọl.tungani l.aa.lam* 'the man who avoids me'.

The form is negated by *-m-*: e.g. *ọl.tungani lẹ.m.ẹ.lam* 'the man whom he does not avoid' or 'the man who does not avoid him'. Tone is the deciding factor.

Numerals

The system is decimal. The forms for 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9 are marked for gender, and may have a locative referential form: e.g. for 1, masc. *obo*, fem. *nabo*, loc. *nebo*.

The masculine forms for the numerals 1 to 10 are: *obo*, *aare*, *okuni*, *oonguan*, *imiet*, *ịle*, *oopishana*, *isiet*, *oondo*, *tọmọn*. 11–19 = ten + 1 etc., *tọmọn ọ obo*; 20 is *titikam*; 30 *tọmọni uni*; 40 *artam*; 60 *ntọmọni ịle*; 100 is *iip*.

Verb

Two classes are distinguished: stem verbs, and verbs with *i-* prefix.

CONJUGATION
The formula for the present tense is personal marker – stem (invariable) – ending (second person plural only): e.g. from *rany* 'to sing':

	Singular	Plural
1	**a**.rany	**kị**.rany
2	**ị**.rany	**ị**.ranyịranya
3	**ẹ**.rany	**ẹ**.rany

To form the continuous tense, *-ịta* is added: e.g. *a.rany.ịta* 'I am (going on) singing'.

PAST TENSE

The formula is personal marker + -ta- + stem + -a: e.g. *a.ta.rany.a* 'I sang'. There are subjunctive and imperative moods; also a sequential tense.

NEGATIVE

m-/mi- precedes the personal marker in the present tense: e.g. *m.a.rany* 'I do not sing'; *mị.kị.rany.ịta* 'we are not singing'. The past tense negative marker is *eịtụ*: e.g. *eịtụ a.rany* 'I didn't sing' (i.e. the *present* tense form negated by *eịtụ*).

PRONOMINAL OBJECT

A third person pronominal object is not overtly marked; first and second person objects are marked by *aa-* and *ki-* respectively: cf. *a.dọl* 'I see him/her/it/them'. *A.dọl ninyẹ* limits the referent to the singular. Plural referents are added from the independent pronominal series: e.g. *ẹ.dọl iyiook* 'he sees us'.

In cases like *kị.dọl* 'we see him', etc. or 'he/she sees you', a difficulty arises which can only be settled by tone.

PASSIVE

Marked by an *-ị* suffix: e.g. *e.ịnọs.ị* 'is eaten'; *m.e.ịnọs.ị* 'is not eaten'.

Inchoative, reiterative, potential aspects of an action are generated by means of auxiliary verbs: e.g. *a.ịdip* 'to finish doing something'; *a.ịdịm* 'to be able to do something'. These auxiliaries are followed by the subjunctive in *pee-*: e.g. *pee.a.rany* 'that I may/might sing'.

Some irregular verbs have different stems for plural number and past tense: e.g. *a.lo* 'to go', plural base *puo*; past tense *shomo*.

Prepositions

These are noun stems minus the gender prefix; invariable.

Word order

Noun, S or O, follows verb, and O follows S where both occur; i.e. VSO is normal. Intonation helps to clarify meaning. O may precede V for emphasis.

1 TE 'ngiterunoto etii ororei, ore ele 'rorei
naa tenebo eng'Ai, na eng'Ai ele 'rorei.
2 Neija eitu engiterunoto tenebo eng'Ai.
3 Neitobirake 'ndokitin poki te ninye; na
teneme ninye anata metii endoki nabo naito-
birake. 4 Atwa ninye etii engishon; naa
ore engishon na ewañgan oltoñgana. 5 Ne-
wañgu ewañgan ti atwa enaimin; kake eito
etum enaimin. 6 Nelotu oltoñgani oiriwake
oiñgwaa eng'Ai, oji engarna Johana. 7 Nee-
wo ele aako shakeni, pe etum ataa shakeni
le 'wañgan, pe etum iltoñgana airuko enga-
rake ninye. 8 Neme ewañgan ninye, kake
keriwake metaa shakeni le'wañgan.

MACASSARESE

INTRODUCTION

Macassarese belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian family, and is spoken in South Sulawesi by about half a million people. It is fairly close to Buginese (*see* **Buginese**) and has a literature.

SCRIPT

The Buginese-Macassarese syllabary is used. Macassarese lacks the neutral vowel /ə/ found in Buginese, and accordingly the diacritic ', which denotes /ə/ in Buginese, is used in Macassarese to indicate that a nasal consonant follows a vowel so marked.

PHONOLOGY

As in Buginese, minus /ə/ as mentioned above. The vowels are /i, e, a, o, u/, short and long, where *i* represents both /i/ and /ɪ/. In his grammar of the language, Matthes (1858) makes a distinction between 'soft' and 'sharp' articulation of the vowels; the 'sharp' being produced by sudden suspension of the air stream, akin to glottalization. The sharp vowels may be accompanied by nasalization or by gemination of the following consonant. The distinction is phonemic, e.g. in the pronominal marker system: 2nd person *ki*, for example, is 'sharp' to distinguish it from 3rd person -(*k*)*i*: cf. *ki.lampa* 'you go' (with sharp vowel in *ki*); *kebo.k.i* 'he is white'.

MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Noun

As in many Malayo-Polynesian languages, derivatory nouns are formed in Macassarese by adding prefixes and/or suffixes to stem or stems: cf.

lukka 'to steal'	pa.lukka 'thief'
sare 'to give'	pa.sare 'gift'
ranu 'to hope'	pa.ranu.w.ang 'hope'
lompo 'big'	ka.lompo.w.ang 'bigness'
koki 'bad'	ka.kodi.y.ang 'evil'

GENDER

In so far as human beings are concerned, gender may be indicated by the

addition of *buranne* for male, *bainne* for female referents: e.g. with *ana* 'child': *ana buranne* 'son'; *ana bainne* 'daughter'. There are similarly coded words for animals.

The affixed definite article, corresponding to Buginese *-e*, is *-a*; e.g. *djarang* 'horse', *djarang.a* 'the horse'; *tupanrita* 'scholar', *tupanritaya* 'the scholar', where *-y-* is inserted as euphonic linking element. Similarly *-w-* is used in *ta(w)u.w.a* 'the man', from ta(*w*)a 'man'. /k/ appears as a linking element after a sharp vowel: *balla* 'house', *balla.k.a* 'the house'.

Plurality can be expressed by such modifiers as *djai* 'many', *sikamma* 'all'; these take the definite article: e.g. *ta(w)u djai.y.a* 'the many men'. The prefix *si-* emphasizes singularity: e.g. *si-ta(w)u* 'one man'.

There is no form of declension. As object, a noun usually follows the verb: e.g. *na.sare.yang.a anjdjo kongkonga* 'he gives me this/that dog'. (Where *sare* is the verb root to give, *na-* is the third person subject marker, *-yang-* is a relating element, and *-a* is the first person marker). For emphasis, the noun object may precede: *anjdjo kongkonga nasareyanga*.

A dative is made with the preposition *ri-*: *akutanang ri.karaenga* 'to ask the prince'. *See also* **Preposition**, below.

A definite genitival relationship can be expressed by means of the nasal link element; the order is possessed – possessor: e.g. *balla karaeng* 'a prince's house'; *balla.na karaeng.a* 'the house of the prince'; *tuwa.ng patanna* 'belonging to you (Sir, Mr)'.

Adjective

The adjective follows the noun: e.g. *balla lompo* 'big house', *ta(w)u badji* 'good man' and takes the definite article: *ta(w)u kodi.y.a* 'the bad man', *balla badji.k.a* 'the good house'.

Ma- + adjective stem is a stative verb: e.g. *ma.lompo* 'to be big', *ma.djai* 'to be many'.

A comparative is made by means of the suffix *-ang*, with euphonic sandhi at junctures: e.g. *labu* 'long', – *labuwang* 'longer'; *kebo* 'white' – *kebo.k.ang* 'whiter'. The prefix *pa-* also makes a comparative: e.g. from *tinggi* 'high', *lompo* 'big': *pa.tinggi* = *tinggi.y.ang* 'higher'; *pa.lompo* = *lompo.w.ang* 'bigger'.

Pronoun

The pronoun in Macassarese has full (independent) and bound forms:

		Full	*Bound*
singular	1	(*i*)*nakke*	*a* (sharp vowel), *ku*
	2	(*i*)*kau*, (*i*)*katte*	*nu, ko, ta, ki*
	3	*iya, i, na*	
plural	1	(*i*)*katte*, (*i*)*kambe*	*ki, ta, kang, mang*
	2	(*i*)*katte*, (*i*)*kau*	*nu, ko, ta, ki*
	3	*iya, i, na*	

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Socio-linguistic considerations play a part here. Thus, in the second person forms, (*i*)*katte* + *ta*/*ki* is more formal than (*i*)*kau* + *nu*/*ko*.

The bound forms provide the subject and object pronominal forms affixed to verbs, and also function as possessive markers: e.g. *lompo.w.i* 'he/she/it is big'; *battu.w.i* 'he/she/it comes'; **nu**.*tjini* 'you see'; **nu**.*lampa* 'you depart'; **ku**.*tjini*.**ko** 'I see you'; *ta.**ku**.w.asseng.a.i* 'I don't know it' (where *ta...a* is negating circumfix); **na**.*buntuli*.**ki** 'he calls you'.

POSSESSIVE

*ka.badji.kang.**ku*** 'my welfare'; *ka.badji.kang.**ta*** 'your welfare'.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

-a and *-i* are affixed to nouns; *anne* corresponds to Indonesian *ini*; *antu*/*anjdjo* seems to refer to more distant objects.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

(*i*)*nai* 'who?'; *apa* 'what?'; *kereyang* 'which?': e.g. *ta(w)u apa* 'which man?'; *balla kereyanga ki.pamantangi* 'in which house do you live?'

RELATIVE PRONOUN

None; relative clauses are formed by apposition: e.g. *bili.na.katinro.wi.ya* 'the room (in which) he sleeps in it'.

Numerals

1–10: *sere, ruwa, tallu, appa, lima, annang, tudju, sagantudju, salapang, sampulo*; 11 *sampulo assere*; 12 *sampulo anruwa*; 13 *sampulo antallu*; 20 *ruwampulo*; 30 *tallumpulo*; 100 *si.bilangang*.

Sandhi is observed at junctures: e.g. in 20, *-m-* links *ruwa* and *pulo*. In *djarang ruwa.ng.kayu* 'two horses', the link element is *-ng-*. Similarly, *lima.n.ta(w)ung* 'five years'.

Verb

Macassarese has root verbs and derivatives: e.g. *a-* forms verbs from nouns: *djarang* 'horse' – *a.djarang* 'to ride a horse'.

> *A-* + homorganic nasal is an active/transitive formant (in general, non-nasal initial is associated with stative verbs, though there are exceptions): e.g. *tjini* 'see' – *anj.tjini.ki* 'to see him'; *polong* 'a cut' – (*a*)*molong* 'to cut something'; *koko* 'a bite' – (*a*)*ngoko* 'to bite something'.
>
> *Ni-* is a passive formant: e.g. *buno* 'to die' – *ni.buno* 'to be killed'. This formant may also be added to nouns and adjectives: e.g. *edja* 'red': *ni.y.edja* 'to become red, to redden'; *giring.giring* 'a kind of bell' – *ni.giring.giring* 'be fitted with bells'.
>
> *Ta-* is also a passive formant: *sungke* 'open' – *ta.sungke* 'opened, be opened'.
>
> *Pa-* and *i-* are causatives: e.g. *tallu* 'three' – *tallu.w.i* 'divide into three';

labu 'long': *labu.w.i* 'lengthen'.

Si- is the reflexive/reciprocal formant: *tjini* 'to see' – *si.tjini* 'to see each other'.

There is no conjugation. Personal pronouns must be used, either full or bound forms: e.g. *inakke asare = kusare* 'I give'; *inakke nisare = kunisare* 'I am given'.

Specification of tense is optional: *ta-* may indicate past, *ka* future: e.g. *sungke* 'open' – *ta.sungke* 'opened'. Various temporal particles are also available for this purpose: e.g. *leba* (past), *sallang* (future): *inakke leba **ni**.sare* 'I have been given'; *inakke asare sallang* 'I shall give' (or, *kusare sallang*).

NEGATION

ta (bound form of *taena*): e.g. *takuwassengako* 'I don't know you' (*ku* 'I'; *-ko* 'you'; *ta...a* = negative).

Prepositions

Ri is an all-purpose preposition, meaning 'in, on, at, to', etc.: e.g. *amanta.yi ri.Djumpandang* 'he lives in Macassar'; *battu.wi.i ri.Djumpandang* 'he comes from M.'; *mange ri.Djumpandang* 'he goes to M.'

Word order

SVO is basic in active construction, but OSV is possible.

9. [Macassarese/Lontara script text]

10. [Macassarese/Lontara script text]

11. [Macassarese/Lontara script text]

12. [Macassarese/Lontara script text]

13. [Macassarese/Lontara script text]

14. [Macassarese/Lontara script text]

(Matt. 6: 9–15)

MACEDONIAN

INTRODUCTION

There are about a million speakers of this South Slavonic language in the Macedonian National Republic of Yugoslavia; an estimated half-million Macedonians live in Greece and Bulgaria. The literary language dates from the early nineteenth century, but it was not until after the First World War that any organized movement for Macedonian cultural expression got under way.

SCRIPT

Cyrillic with certain extra and modified letters: these are, with their phonetic values:

Ѓ = /d′/, Ј = /j/, Љ = /l/, Њ = /n/, Ќ = /t′/, Џ = /dʒ/, S = /dz/

PHONOLOGY

Consonants

> stops: p, b, t, d, k, g; ǩ and v́ are mid-palatal plosives, which approximate to palatalized: t′, d′
> affricates: ts, dz, tʃ, dʒ
> fricatives: f, v, s, z, ʃ, ʒ, j, x
> nasals: m, n, ɲ, (ŋ)
> laterals and flap: l, ł, ʎ, r

Vowels

> i, ε, a, ɔ, u

All short – Macedonian has no long vowels. All vowels retain their full value in unstressed position (i.e. there is no reduction as in Russian). Vocalic *r* occurs: e.g. *smrt* 'death'.

Stress

On antepenult in words of three or more syllables, on first syllable of disyllable: e.g. *plánina* 'mountain': *planínata* 'the mountain', i.e. the stress shifts when a syllable is added to three-syllable word.

Both the first and second palatalizations are observed in Macedonian:

first: e.g. *rekov* 'I said' – *reče* 'he said'
second: e.g. *volk* 'wolf' – pl. *volci*

MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Three genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter. The case system has been almost entirely lost: a trace is found in nouns denoting male kin, which end in a consonant: these have an accusative form in *-a*, often followed by a dative enclitic pronoun: e.g. *brata mi* 'my brother (acc.)'. Syntactic relations in general are established with the help of prepositions, e.g. genitive with *od*, *na*, dative with *do*, *pri*, instrumental with *so*, locative with *v(o)*, *na*, *pri* (*see* **Preposition**, below).

Masculine plural forms are: *-ovci*, *-i*, *-ce*, *-ovi*, *-ni*: e.g. *grad* 'town' – *gradovi*; *prst* 'finger' – *prsti*. Feminine nouns in *-a* or a consonant make a plural in *-i*: *žena* 'woman' – *ženi*. Neuter nouns change *-o* to *-a*; *-e* to *-in'a*: e.g. *pole* 'field' – *polin'a*.

Macedonian has three postfixed definite articles:

(a) masc. *-ot*, fem. *-ta*, neut. *-to*; pl. masc./fem. *-te*, neut. *-ta*. This article is neutral, used when degree of removal need not be specified: e.g. *grad.ot* 'the town'; *žena.ta* 'the woman'.
(b) *-ov*, *-va*, *-vo*; pl. *-ve*, *-va*: used to emphasize proximate locus: 'this here'.
(c) *-on*, *-na*, *-no*: pl. *-ne*, *-na*: the distal correlative: 'that there'.

Adjective

Marked for gender in the singular; one common plural form; e.g. *crven* – *crvena* – *crveno*; pl. *crveni* 'red'. The attributive adjective precedes the noun and can take the article: e.g. *arna.ta kniga* 'the good book' (*aren* 'good'). For the comparative grade, *po-* is prefixed to the positive: e.g. *ubav* 'beautiful' – *po.ubav*; *golem* 'big' – *po.golem*.

Pronoun

PERSONAL
The personal pronouns have indirect and direct objective forms:

	Singular				Plural		
	1	2	3 masc.	3. fem.	1	2	3
nominative	jas	ti	toj	taa	nie	vie	tie
indirect	mene/mi	tebe/ti	nemu/mu	nejze/i	nam/ni	vam/vi	nim/im
direct	mene/me	tebe/te	nego/go	nea/ja	nas/ne	vas/ve	niv/gi

The neuter third person pronoun *to(v)a* has the same indirect and direct forms as the masculine.

Full and shortened forms of the objective pronouns are often used together: e.g. *tebe te vide* 'he saw you (sing.)'.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN
moj, moja, moe; pl. *moi*; similarly, *tvoj, naš, vaš*. The third person forms are: masc. *negov -a/-o/-i*; fem. *nejzin -a/-o/-i*; pl. *nivni -a/-o/-i*. These forms are often used with the postfixed article and a linking element *-i-* where necessary: e.g. *negov.i.ot* 'his' (masc. referent).

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN/ADJECTIVE
ovoj 'this'; *toj/onoj* 'that'; these are marked for gender, and have plural forms *ovie, tie*.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN
koj 'who?'; *što* 'what?'. *Koj* has acc. *kogo*, dat. *komu*.

RELATIVE PRONOUN
koj/što.

Numerals

1 *eden/edna/edno*; 2 masc. *dva*, fem./neut. *dve*; 3–10 *tri, četiri, pet, šest, sedum, osum, devet, deset*; 11 *edinaeset* = /edinajse/; 12 *dvanaeset* = /dvanajse/; 20 *dvaeset*; 30 *trieset*; 40 *četirieset*; 100 *sto*.

Verb

A notable feature of Macedonian is the presence of a perfect tense, constructed, as in the Romance languages, by means of an auxiliary and a past participle: thus, the auxiliary *imam* 'I have', plus the neuter past participle passive: *imam raboteno* 'I have worked'.

The passive participle of an intransitive verb is used with *sum* 'I am': e.g. *jas sum dojden* 'I have come'; participle shows concord with subject.

TENSE STRUCTURE
The aorist and the imperfect are both present. *-am* has been generalized as the first person singular ending of the present tense of all verbs.

Present tense: the endings are: *-am, -š, -Ø*; pl. *-me, -te, -(a)t*: e.g. *vidam* 'I see', *vidiš, vidi*; pl. *vidime, vidite, vidat*.

Aorist: is formed from perfective verbs, and expresses completed action vouched for by speaker: e.g. *dojdov* 'I (start to) come, I came': *dojdov, dojdeš, dojde*; pl. *dojdovme, dojdovte, dojdoa*.

Imperfect: progressive action in the past, vouched for by speaker: the endings are the same as those of the aorist except in second and third person singular: e.g. *idev* 'I was going', *ideše, ideše*.

Future: the present tense can be formed from verbs of either aspect, but the