

## Kikerewe Tone

Nouns come in numbered grammatical classes e.g. 1, 5, 6, and in the data below, numbers mean that the noun is in that particular class.

kubala	‘to count’	kubóha	‘to tie’		
kubalila	‘to count for’	kubóhéla	‘to tie for’		
kubalana	‘to count e.o.’	kubóhána	‘to tie e.o.’		
kubalilana	‘to count for e.o.’	kubóhélana	‘to tie for e.o.’		
		kubóhá Bulemo	‘to tie Bulemo’		
akabála	‘he kicked’	akabála Magayáne	‘he kicked Magayane’		
akabáíla	‘he kicked for’	akabáíla Magayáne	‘he kicked for Magayane’		
kubala	‘to count’	kutúbála	‘to count us’		
kusakaalila	‘to thatch for’	kutúsakaalila	‘to thatch for us’		
kumwa	‘to shave’	kutúmwa	‘to shave us’		
maleehi	‘long (cl. 6)’	amahwá máleehi	‘long thorns’		
makokolo	‘old (cl. 6)’	amahaangá mákokolo	‘old clans’		
mazito	‘heavy (cl. 6)’	amatí mázito	‘heavy trees’		
mileehi	‘long (cl. 4)’	emigiisá míleehi	‘long tendons’		
mikokolo	‘old (cl. 4)’	emihyó míkokolo	‘old knives’		
mizito	‘heavy (cl. 4)’	emitwé mízito	‘heavy heads’		
muleehi	‘long (cl. 3)’	omugiisá múleehi	‘long tendon’		
mukokolo	‘old (cl. 3)’	omuhýó múkokolo	‘old knife’		
muzito	‘heavy (cl. 3)’	omutwé múzito	‘heavy head’		
amáhwa	‘thorns’	emigiísá	‘tendons’	omugiísá	‘tendon’
amaháangá	‘clans’	emihyó	‘knives’	omúhyó	‘knife’
amatí	‘trees’	emitwé	‘heads’	omútwe	‘head’
kulima	‘to cultivate’	kubóha	‘to tie’		
kusya	‘to grind’	kugwa	‘to fall’		
kúfwá	‘to die’	kúlyá	‘to eat’		
kúhá	‘to give’	kúchwá	‘to spit’		
lubazu	‘on the side’	kúfwá lúbazu	‘to die on the side’		
kachwinááko	‘in an instant’	kúlyá káchwinááko	‘to eat in an instant’		
Bulemo	(name)	kuhá Búlemo	‘to give Bulemo’		
mubutúlúka	‘east’	kúchwá múbutúlúka	‘to spit east’		

kuhata	‘to dislike’	kubóna	‘to see’
kuhatákí	‘to dislike what’	kubó <sup>1</sup> nákí	‘to see what?’
kuhatágá	‘to dislike who’	kubó <sup>1</sup> nágá	‘to see who?’
kuhatákí káchwinááko			‘to dislike what in an instant?’
kubóná <sup>1</sup> kí káchwinááko			‘to see what in an instant?’

[The verb roots below have both underlyingly H and L roots, but in this tense there is also an added melodic H, which has a special property of deleting any root tones that come before it. If you correlate the tone of the roots below with what you see for the same root in e.g. the infinitive you may notice an anomaly. Assume that any lexical tone of the root has been pre-erased by a separate rule, and deal with the remainder of the problem]

“we V (habitual)”	“they V(habitual)”	
tukalaangiláná	bakalaangiláná	fry for each other
tukalaangílá	bakalaangílá	fry for
tukaláángá	bakaláángá	fry
tuhunílá	bahunílá	doze
tutééká	batééká	cook
tu límá	ba límá	cultivate
túlyá	bályá	eat

“and we V”	“and they V”	
nítúkalaangiláná	níbákalaangiláná	fry for each other
nítúkalaangílá	níbákalaangílá	fry for
nítúkaláángá	níbákaláángá	fry
nítúhunílá	níbahunílá	doze
nítú <sup>1</sup> tééká	níbá <sup>1</sup> tééká	cook
nítú <sup>1</sup> límá	níbá <sup>1</sup> límá	cultivate
ní <sup>1</sup> túlyá	ní <sup>1</sup> bályá	eat

kubala	‘to count’	kukíbála	‘to count it’
kusakaala	‘to thatch’	kukísákaala	‘to thatch it’
kumwa	‘to shave’	kukímwa	‘to shave it’

kubóha	‘to tie’	kukíbóha	‘to tie it’
kutáfúna	‘to chew’	kukítáfuna	‘to chew it’
kukámúla	‘to wring out’	kukíkámula	‘to wring it out’
kutúbóha	‘to tie us’	kutúbóhela	‘to tie for us’
kutútáfuna	‘to chew us’	kutútáfunila	‘to chew for us’
kutúkámula	‘to wring us out’	kutúkámulila	‘to wring out for’

kukítúbalila	‘to count it for us’	kukítúbohela	‘to tie it for us’
kukítúsakaalila	‘to thatch it for us’	kukítútafunila	‘to chew it for us’
kukítúmwa	‘to shave it for us’	kukítúkumulila	‘to wring it out for us’

kúlyá	‘to eat’	kugílya	‘to eat it (9)’
kúnwá	‘to drink’	kugánwa	‘to drink it (6)’
kúhá	‘to give’	kugíha	‘to give it (9)’
kútá	‘to release’	kukíta	‘to release it (6)’

kugílyá Naansyo	‘to eat it in Nansio’
kugánwá naamátá	‘to drink it with milk’
kugíhá Bulemo	‘to give it to Bulemo’

amáhwa	‘thorns’	íhwá	‘thorn’
amahúká	‘caterpillars’	ihúká	‘caterpillar’
amaháangá	‘clans’	iháangá	‘clan’
amakoozíngá	‘crows’	ikoozíngá	‘crow’
amakuúbí	‘paths’	ikuúbí	‘path’
amatí	‘trees’	ítí	‘tree’
amagunílá	‘sacks’	igunílá	‘sack’
amaháálá	‘doors’	iháálá	‘door’
amakukúúlú	‘cactuses’	ikukúúlú	‘cactus’
amaliíngwá	‘maizes’	iliíngwá	‘maize’
amabáále	‘stones’	ibáále	‘stone’
amakéle	‘frogs’	ikéle	‘frog’
amachúmu	‘spears’	ichúmu	‘spear’
malechi	‘long (6)’	ilechi	‘long (5)’
makokolo	‘old (6)’	ikokolo	‘old (5)’
mazito	‘heavy (6)’	izito	‘heavy (6)’

*Class 6 nouns*

amahwá málechi	‘long thorns’
amahuká málechi	‘long caterpillars’
amahaangá mákokolo	‘old clans’
amakooziingá mákokolo	‘old crows’
amakuubi mákokolo	‘old paths’
amatí mázito	‘heavy trees’
amagunilá mázito	‘heavy sacks’
amahaalá mázito	‘heavy doors’
amakukuulú mázito	‘heavy cactuses’
amaliingwá mázito	‘heavy maizes’
amabáále mazito	‘heavy stones’
amakéle makokolo	‘old frogs’
amachúmú malechi	‘long spears’

*Class 5 nouns*

ihw íléchi	‘long thorn’
ihuk íléchi	‘long caterpillar’
ihaang íkókolo	‘old clan’
ikooziing íkókolo	‘old crow’
ikuub íkókolo	‘old path’
it íízito	‘heavy tree’
igunil íízito	‘heavy sack’
ihaal íízito	‘heavy door’
ikukuulw íízito	‘heavy cactus’
iliingw íízito	‘heavy maize’
ibáál íízito	‘heavy stone’
ikél íkókolo	‘old frog’
ichúmúw íléchi	‘long spear’