

Coding for Sudanese Arabic/English Dictionary

I. General

The dictionary material appears in two versions:

1. Arabic-English version (SudDicWebArabicEnglish3.10.08.xls)
2. English-Arabic version (SudDicWebEnglishArabic3.10.08.xls)

The Arabic-English version is ordered according to root (as well as word class, and some morphological categories): Column A *Line No.* gives the line numbering for each entry according to this ordering.

The English-Arabic version contains the same basic information as the Arabic-English version. However, the English information has been split up to provide different initial headwords where there is a backslash in Column B *English Entry* (see Section 4.1) below. (This results in duplication of line numbers in Column A for various lines). The resulting material has then been ordered alphabetically according to Column B, giving a standard alphabetical ordering for the English entries.

2. Transliteration and order of letters

The spelling adopted for Sudanese Arabic forms is roughly a transliteration from Arabic rather than a transcription – i.e. the English forms correspond to Sudanese Arabic spellings (as normally found in dialect writing), rather than corresponding more directly to the phonology or phonetics of Sudanese Arabic. The transliteration system is as follows:

00. ' = ء /
01. a or ' = ء / ˘
02. i =
03. u = ˘
04. b = ب
05. t = ت
06. j = ج
07. c = چ
08. H = ح
09. x = خ
10. d = د
11. r (or R) = ر : r = non-emphatic /r/; R = emphatic /R/
12. z = ز
13. s = س
14. f = ش
15. S = ص

16. D = ض
17. T = ط
18. Z = ظ
19. 9 = ع
20. # = غ
21. f = ف
22. g = ق
23. q = Standard Arabic-type ق
24. k = ك
25. l or L = ل : l = non-emphatic /l/; L = emphatic /L/
26. m = م
27. n = ن
28. G = نُق/نُج (i.e. /ŋ/)
29. N = نِي (i.e. /ŋ/)
30. h = هـ
31. w, or W (in diphthongs [aw]) = و
32. y, or Y (in diphthongs [ay]) = ي
33. J = voiced variant of f.
34. v – as in [viyza] ‘visa’

Vowels and diphthongs are represented as follows:

a	–	
i	–	
u	–	
uw	– و	– long [ū]
iy	– ي	– long [ī]
aw	– و	– monophthong [ō]
aW	– و	– diphthong [aw]
ay	– ي	– monophthong [ē]
aY	– ي	– phonetically, diphthong [ay]
aa	– ا	– long [ā]

The transcription system deviates from Arabic spelling in that:

1. Initial hamza (glottal stop/creaky voice) is not marked. Therefore words may begin with vowels.
2. *taa' marbuuʿa* (Arabic ٲ) is marked as *-a*.

2.2 Transliteration: difficult forms

و	–	uw
..والـ	–	wa-l-
ب	–	bi- / bay-
..بالـ	–	bi-l-
في	–	fiy
..في الـ	–	fi-l-
..لـ	–	lay
..للـ	–	li-l-
..الشـ	=	af-f... (similarly for other sun letters)

2.3 Transliteration: stress marks, etc.

á, í, ú	–	stressed syllable
°	–	high tone (e.g. waaTa° ‘ground’)

3. Column A: Line numbering

Column A contains the original line numbering of the dictionary, as on the online Excel version. To restore the original line numbering after ‘Sort’ operations, use ‘Sort Ascending’ on this column.

4. Column B: English Entry

Column B lists English equivalents for the Arabic words in Column C (also Column D).

4.1 Column B: symbols used

\	–	separates alternative English equivalents
“	–	(after word) metaphorical/slang, etc. usage of word (e.g. ‘pissed’ = drunk); also translation equivalent of form with different structure in Arabic (e.g. like” 9ajab)
bc	–	become (abbreviation)
b/b	–	be <i>or</i> become (abbreviation)

seed; seeds (*or* seed; s.s) – list-heading followed by meaning

seed/seeds – alternative meanings

seeds, which are ... (*or* seeds which are ...) – continuation of explanation of meaning

4.2. Column B: derived forms

-ly	– for adverbs
-ing	(as verbal noun/participle)
-ed	+ other past tense/perfect participle forms are the <u>only</u> suffixes held to be inflected in English. Thus, they are the only suffixed forms to appear, e.g. <i>aswalk</i> ; <i>w.ing, go; went</i> , etc.; except when fully lexicalised themselves, e.g. <i>drunk</i> . Other suffixes are treated as separate entries. Thus <i>enjoyment</i> (not <i>enjoy</i> ; <i>e.ment</i>).

5. Column C: Arabic Basic (Singular, Perfect, etc.)

Column C lists the singular of nouns and adjectives, and the perfect tense of verbs. It also lists words which do not have plurals or imperfects, i.e. conjunctions, adverbs, interjections, etc.

6. Column D: Arabic Secondary (Plural, Imperfect, etc.)

Column D lists the plurals of nouns and adjectives, and the imperfect of verbs.

7. Columns C and D: Symbols used

7.1 Columns C and D

\	– alternative forms; to be listed separately later if in Column A; mark alternative noun plural and verb imperfects in Column B.
/	– alternative forms; not to be listed separately later (i.e. normally, doubtful forms, which require checking).
*	– (before word) Signifies that form does not exist. (Useful for linguistic analysis, but obviously remove from final versions of dictionary.)
(*?)	– (before word) Signifies that form is dubious.

7.2 Column D

none	– signifies that a noun or adjective of a type which might be expected to have a plural does not in fact have one, or that a verb has no imperfect. Nouns whose meaning precludes them from having a plural are unmarked in the plural column.
coll	– collective/generic nouns
dual	– dual noun
–iyn	m. sound plural
–aat	f. sound plural
–a	‘a-suffix’ plural; also <i>fa99aala</i> plural of <i>fa99aali</i> , etc.
–iyya	‘iyya-suffix’ plural.
!	– (without other symbols) plural (etc.) not known, but believed to exist.
?	– (without other symbols) plural (etc.) not known; also doubtful whether such exists.

- * (before word) Signifies that form does not exist. (Useful for linguistic analysis, but obviously remove from final versions of dictionary.)

8. Column E: Word Class

Column E gives information about word class (part of speech), e.g. whether the word listed in Column C is a verb, noun, adjective, etc.

8.1 Column E: Nouns

- [n] – noun
 [n/] – noun with elidable final vowel
 NB *notate “/” after all other elements in column.*
- [nx] – proper noun (town, area, person’s name, etc.)
 [nc] – compound noun/noun phrase (other than [n] [b...] nouns)
 [nxc] – compound proper name (cf. [nc])
 [ns] – singulative noun (or noun of instance); i.e. a noun derived from a true collective/generic. NB: forms like *Halabi* listed as [a][zi] *not* [ns] / [as], since they are essentially adjectives derived from plural nouns (i.e. nouns referring to human beings, which may – or may not – formally resemble collectives referring to non-humans.
- [b] *abu .../ umm ...* nouns (All transferred)
 [np] – plural noun (where the only quoted form is the plural)
 [ng] – collective noun
 [nl] – dual noun
 [npc] – compound plural noun
 [nb] – noun which is both (either) singular and (or) plural (e.g. *bafar*)
 [nm] – masculine noun with apparently feminine form (i.e. it ends in an *-a*)
 [nf] – feminine noun with apparently masculine form (i.e. it ends in something other than *-a*)
 [nfl] – feminine dual noun
 [ne] – noun which is both (either) masculine and (or) feminine
 [nv] – first form verbal noun (i.e. collective/non-singulative verbal noun. Other verbal nouns marked in Column B)
 [nsv] – singular/singulative first form (or derived form?) verbal noun
 [nw] – noun derived from a verb (e.g. *safrajat* ‘a game’)
 [nj] – noun whose sense is completed by a preposition

8.2 Column E: Adjectives

NB. Compound words not listed in Column E.

- [a] – adjective
 [a/] – adjective with elidable final vowel (excluding Active Participles and Passive Participles)
 [am] – masculine adjective with apparently feminine form
 [af] – feminine adjective with apparently masculine form
 [ac] – compound adjective. Not listed in Column E.

[az]	– modal [verb-type] adjective (e.g. <i>mumkin</i> , <i>laazim</i>)
[aj]	– prepositional adjective (e.g. <i>gan9aan min</i>)
[ajz]	– prepositional modal adjective phrase (e.g. <i>waajib 9ala</i>)
[ax]	– proper adjective, or adjective forming part of compound proper noun/adjective
[ai]	– invariable adjective (showing no difference between masculine and feminine forms)

8.3 Column E: Verbs

[vi]	– intransitive verb (i.e. cannot take an object)
[ki]	– compound intransitive verb (not listed in Column E)
[vt]	– transitive verb (i.e. may/must take an object)
[vd]	– doubly transitive verb (i.e. may take double object)
[vim]	– intransitive verb of motion (cf. [vi])
[vtm]	– transitive verb of motion (cf. [vt])
[vi+]	– intransitive verb (other than sense/modal verbs) whose meaning is completed by imperfect/'anna-clause/active participle (cf. [vi])
[vt+]	– transitive verb, of same type otherwise as [vi] (cf. [vi])
[vd+]	– doubly transitive verb, of same type otherwise as [vd] (cf. [vd])
[viz]	– intransitive modal verb (not adj.) (followed by imperfect)
[vtz]	– intransitive modal verb (not adj.) (followed by imperfect)
[vis]	– intransitive mental/sense verb (cf. [vi])
[vts]	– transitive mental/sense verb (cf. [vt])
[vj]	– (otherwise intransitive verb) whose sense is completed by a preposition.
[vjj]	– verb which takes two prepositional complements
[vjs]	– mental/sense verb whose sense is completed by a preposition.
[vtj]	– transitive verb whose sense is completed by a preposition
[vr]	– reciprocal verb (sometimes listed in plural)
[vtr]	– verb which is both transitive and reciprocal (e.g. <i>itgaasamu f-#u#ul</i>).
[vx]	– verb which doesn't fit into any of the above categories; also anomalously formed parts of verbs, such as <i>ta9aal</i> ; imperative of <i>jaa</i>), which are listed separately in dictionary.

8.4 Column E: Other symbols

[d]	– adverb
[d+]	– see above (under verbs)
[dj]	– prepositional adverb (adverb followed by a preposition: e.g. <i>#aSban 9an</i>)
[w]	– pronoun
[j]	– preposition
[c]	– conjunction
[q]	– question word
[o]	– other word (none of the above)

9. Column F: Verb morphology

9.1 Column F: Basic classification (spaces 1 and 2)

[00]	– verb form unclassifiable
[01]	– 1st verb form
[02]	– 2nd verb form
[03]	– 3rd verb form
[04]	– 4th verb form
[05]	– 5th verb form
[06]	– 6th verb form
[07]	– 7th verb form
[08]	– 8th verb form
[09]	– 9th verb form
[10]	– 10th verb form
[q1]	– basic quadriliteral
[q2]	– derived quadriliteral (<i>itfa9lal</i>)

9.2 Column F: Supplementary classes (Space 3 [**√])

[01a]	– like <i>biga</i> , <i>yabga</i>
[01b]	– like <i>nafa</i> , <i>yanfi</i>
[01c]	– like <i>bada</i> , <i>yabda</i>
[01i]	– like <i>simi9</i> , <i>yasma9</i>
[01p]	– 1st form passive (<i>itfa9al</i> , <i>yatfa9il</i>)

9.3. Column F: Irregular form markers (Space 3 [**√] or Space 4 [***√])

[**x] or [***x]

9.4. Column F: Nouns and adjectives

For: Active Participles, Passive Participles, Verbal Nouns.

[01] - [10]
[q]
[q2]
[01p]

10. Column G: Dialect

Column G lists which dialect the word in Column C (also Column D) belongs to. Where Column G is blank, the word in Column C (also Column D) is standard usage in Khartoum and the other cities of Central Sudan.

[ns]	form used in Northern Sudan (Shimaliya / <i>fimaaliyya</i>)
[ws]	form used in Western Sudan
[ss]	form used in Southern Sudan
[es]	form used in Eastern Sudan
[ba]	Baggaara usage.
[cg]	colloquial, Egyptian; word widely recognised as having been adopted from Egyptian, but felt to have become (virtually) a regular part of Sudanese.
[dr]	Darfur usage
[eg]	Egyptianism; recognised as not a regular part of Sudanese.
[h]	Hamar usage.
[j]	Used in Gezira
[k]	Kordofan usage
[l]	Masalit usage
[no]	(general) nomadic usage
[ru]	rural; form used in villages in Central Sudan.

11. Column H: McArthur Category

This lists entries according to the semantic categories (fields/domains) given in the Longman Lexicon of Contemporary English by Tom McArthur (1981). An Excel file is available detailing the categories (via: J.Dickins@leeds.ac.uk).

12. Column H: Root

Column H lists words according to their roots, as in standard Arabic-English dictionaries. Problematic roots are listed in sections 10.1 -10.4 below.

12.1 Column I: Root list for prepositions, etc.

9ala	<9la
9an	<9n
fīy	<fy
al	<al
aLLaa(h)	<'lh
axuw/ax	<'x
balaa	<bla
baraa	<bra
bay	<by
fī	<fy
ibn/bint	<bn
illa	<'la
iza	<'za
kam(m)	<km
kikayf/kayfin/kayf	<kyf
lay	<ly
ma9a	<m9a
maa	<ma
mara	<mr

mawya	<mwa
min	<mn
(min)/miyn/minus	<myn
naas	<naas
raas	<ras
uw/wa	<w
wd	<wld
walaa/laa	<la
yaa	<ya

12.2 Column I: Final radicals

The final radical, where it is weak, is always listed as *a* (no matter whether it is etymologically, *a*, *u*, *i*, or *ʾ*).

12.3 Column I: Doubled verbs - trilaterals

1. First and second radical the same; e.g. *baba#a*, listed as <*b*;*#* .
2. Second and third radicals the same, e.g. *janna*, listed as <*jn*; .

12.4 Column I: ‘Doubled’ verbs - quadrilaterals

1. Third and fourth radical same as 1st and 2nd; e.g. *SarSar*, list as <*Sr*;;
2. Fourth radical same as third; e.g. *faltuwt*, listed as <*ft*;

13. Column J: Numerical root

Column I lists the root letters in Column H converted into numbers, according to the numbering given for each letter in Section 2. Thus, ‘ in a root is converted to *00*.; *a* is converted to *01*.; *b* is converted to *04*.; *t* is converted to *05*., etc. Using Sort List (Ascending) on the Excel programme for Column H will yield a list roughly in English alphabetical order, while using Sort List (Ascending) for Column I will give a listing in conformity with the traditional order of the Arabic alphabet.