

IN ALTRE LINGUE

An Ongota ethnotext on beehive

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SOMMARIO

Con etnotesto si intende un esempio di narrativa orale che descrive un aspetto culturale appartenente a una comunità di parlanti. L'etnotesto presentato in questo contributo, con trascrizione, traduzione e annotazione grammaticale, è stato registrato dall'autore da un membro della comunità Ongota. Si tratta di un piccolo gruppo di circa cento persone che vive in Etiopia sud-occidentale. Il testo ha come argomento l'apicoltura ed è in lingua ongota, una lingua non classificata e parlata dagli ultimi quattro anziani.

ISO 639-3 code: bxe
DOI: 10.23814/ethn.13.17.sav

1. *Language and people*

The name of the Ongota language given by the speakers means “mouth of the people Ongota”. It is *iifa ongota*, where *iifa* is the word for mouth and Ongota shows the initial pharyngeal fricative that in our citation form is omitted¹.

The Ongota are quite an enigmatic people. They presently number about one hundred and live in a single village, *muts'e*, along the west bank of the *weyt'o* river in southwest Ethiopia (South Omo Zone of the Southern Nations Nationalities and People Federal State of Ethiopia). Their past is obscure. Apparently they have been living in isolation for a long period of time, building up social relations with various ethnic groups in the area, such as Maale, Hamer, Oromo, Konso and Ts'amakko. According to Fleming (2006), however, they have been a much more powerful group that used to dominate the area. In Aklilu's opinion they are the result of the meeting of members of several peoples that got together (p.c.).

Obscure is also the origin of the Ongota language, that presently defies proper classification. Lexical comparison point to Afroasiatic origins, such as South Omotic (Ehret p.c.) o a main branch of the Afroasiatic family (Fleming 2006). Morphological comparison takes to Afroasiatic (Dullay, Savà and Tosco 2003) and to Nilo-Saharan (Blažek 2007). Unique lexical and morphological aspects points to an isolate (which is my current present opinion. Also Mous p.c.). A creolised process is behind Aklilu's opinion (p.c) that the Ongota are a melting pot of people and languages that cannot be classified. Also Bender spoke of Ongota as a “mystery language” (1994).

¹ Calling their own language “mouth of the people x” is very much widespread among the other speech communities in the area.

Nowadays, Ongota is a moribund language. According to the last news only four speakers are left. These are elders that in everyday life speak Ts'amakko (East Cushitic), that is the language the whole community switched to. Amharic, the administrative and interethnic language of Ethiopia, is more and more used for trade and bureaucratic issues. Ongota is therefore used as a sort of secret language among the tiny group of speakers and is basically not passed to children. Only adults understand some Ongota but cannot and do not use it. The death of the four last speakers Ongota will be fatal for the Ongota language.

2. The text

Language documentation is a linguistic branch that aims at the most widely possible record of speech of a given language (Himmelmann 1998). The methodology is typically based on extensive recording in audio and video and the transcription, translation and annotation of the texts. These are stored in digital archives for further consultation, that is possible associating to it, minimally, a grammatical sketch and a sociological profile of the speech community.

A language documentation project on Ongota was financed by ELDP and conducted by the present writer. The text under analysis in this article has been extracted from the ELAR (Endangered Language Archive) Ongota corpus (www.soas.ac.uk/clar/).

The topic of the text is apiculture. It is a description of the main operation for honey collection with a focus on beehive. The speaker is Maale Goda, a woman that acted as foster family during my stays in *muts'e*.

The oral text on beehive was recorded during one of my fieldwork periods in 2008. It was one of my planned recording sessions, in which I organized with Maale the recording on the specific topic. The recording setting was open-air, in Maale's compound. The text was re-listened with the speaker in order to transcribe and translate it on paper. Grammatical annotation, that is morpheme parting and glossing, was done by computer using the software ELAN Corpa.

Here is below the annotated text, followed by free translation and the explanation of abbreviations, glosses and symbols. The text is structured six different tiers:

- The first tier (tx) shows the phonetic transcription in IPA reflecting the actual speech.
- The second tier (lx) contains the phonemic transcription of words. IPA is used except for the following phonemes: [dʒ]=j, [j]=y and [χ]=x.
- The third tier (mb) shows the morpheme breaking of the words.
- The forth tier (ge) associates a grammatical or lexical gloss to each morpheme or lexical items of tier mb.
- The fifth tier (ps) associates syntactic, pragmatic or other glosses that are useful for data retrieval (such as the Ts'amakko loans, that are marked with the ISO code of Ts'amakko TSB).
- The last tier (lt) is the literary translation tier. Full free translation follows the text.

@SP1 means that the speech is from the main narrator. In a couple of cases, @SP2 indicates the speech of someone in the audience, who helped Maale to remember a verb she could not recall.

tx@SP1	wo:βa ſidʒdu /
lx@SP1	yooba ſijju /
mb@SP1	yooba ſijju
ge@SP1	people POSS.1PL
ps@SP1	N PRO
lt@SP1	Our people,
tx@SP1	?aʃana gorgora fana //
lx@SP1	?aʃana gorgora ?afana //
mb@SP1	?aʃana gorgora ?a= fan -a
ge@SP1	how beehive SBJ.IMPS PST.make_beehive HAB
ps@SP1	Q N PRO V ASP
lt@SP1	how is a beehive made.
tx@SP1	gorgouw afanana::j /
lx@SP1	gorgora ?afananay /
mb@SP1	gorgora ?a= fan -a =nay
ge@SP1	beehive SBJ.IMPS PST.make_beehive HAB TOP
ps@SP1	N PRO V AS TSB
lt@SP1	As for how a beehive is made,
tx@SP1	aro:taba /
lx@SP1	?arootaba /
mb@SP1	?a= roota =ba
ge@SP1	SBJ.IMPS PST.go CONS
ps@SP1	PRO V TSB
lt@SP1	one goes
tx@SP1	?aħajde //
lx@SP1	?aħayde //
mb@SP1	?a= ħay =de
ge@SP1	SBJ.IMPS PAST.tie OBJ.IMPS
ps@SP1	PRO V PRO
lt@SP1	and ties it.
tx@SP1	inta: ?akkalq / biyatte kiddexi /
lx@SP1	?inta ?akkala / biyatte kidexi /
mb@SP1	?inta ?akkala biyatte ki =dex
ge@SP1	man one on_the_ground SBJ.3SG.M PST.wait
ps@SP1	N NUM TSB PRO V
lt@SP1	One man waits on the ground
tx@SP1	intakkala kigæts' //
lx@SP1	?inta ?akkala kigats' //
mb@SP1	?inta ?akkala ki= gats'
ge@SP1	man one SBJ.3SG.M PST.climb
ps@SP1	N NUM PRO V
lt@SP1	one man cuts.

tx@SP1 je:da gat'na:: / surobita //
 lx@SP1 yeeda gats'na / suro kita? //

mb@SP1 yeeda gats' = na suro ki= ta?
 ge@SP1 DEM PST.climb TOP lifting_rop e SBJ.3SG.M PST.take p
 s@SP1 PRO V TSB N PRO V
 lt@SP1 The one that cuts, takes a lifting rope.

tx@SP1 suro::tu gudu:: / worgorakofu /
 lx@SP1 surotu gudu / gorgorako ?ufo /
 mb@SP1 suro = tu gudu gorgora = ko ?ufo
 ge@SP1 lifting_rop e ABL down beehive ANAPH he
 ps@SP1 N CASE POSTP N DEF TSB
 lt@SP1 Under the lifting rope the beehive.

tx@SP1 t'suroko t'uabaj / ?ihe // 656
 lx@SP1 suroko tu?a bayi / ?ehe //
 mb@SP1 suro = ko tu? -a bayi ?ehe
 ge@SP1 lifting_rop e ANAPH PST.seize IMP.SG he_said here_it_is
 ps@SP1 N DEF V PN TSB EXCL
 lt@SP1 The lifting rope catch, he sais. Here it is.

tx@SP1 kihe //
 lx@SP1 kihed //
 mb@SP1 ki= hed
 ge@SP1 SBJ.3SGM tie
 ps@SP1 PRO V
 lt@SP1 He ties.

tx@SP1 ta: / kahe?ie: //
 lx@SP1 ta?a / kahe dyee //
 mb@SP1 ta? -a ka= hed = yee
 ge@SP1 take IMP.SG SBJ.1SG PST.tie ASS
 ps@SP1 V PN PRO V TSB
 lt@SP1 Take! I tied it.

tx@SP1 kitæ // kife? k'#/ /
 lx@SP1 kita? // kifa? k' /
 mb@SP1 ki= ta? ki= fa?
 ge@SP1 SBJ.3SG.M PST.take SBJ.3SG.M add
 ps@SP1 PRO V PRO V
 lt@SP1 He takes it. he...

tx@SP1 ki ?e:# //
 lx@SP1 ki?ee //
 mb@SP1 ki= ?ee
 ge@SP1 SBJ.3SGM ?e:
 ps@SP1 PRO ?e:
 lt@SP1 he...

tx@SP2	kitagad ^r	//						
lx@SP2	kitagats'	//						
mb@SP2	ki=	tagats'						
ge@SP2	SBJ.3SGM	PST.make_go_up						
ps@SP2	PRO	V						
lt@SP2	He lifts it up.							
tx@SP1	kitagas'iβa	/	kisi?	#	/	ki?#	/	
lx@SP1	kitagats'ba	/	kiſi	/		ki?	/	
mb@SP1	ki=	tagats'			=ba	ki=	ſi	ki=
ge@SP1	SBJ.3SG.M	PST.make_go_up			CONS	SBJ.3SGM	ſi	SBJ.3SGM
ps@SP1	PRO	V			TSB	PRO		PRO
lt@SP1	He lifts it up and he... he...							
tx@SP1	kihe	//						
lx@SP1	kihed	//						
mb@SP1	ki=	hed						
ge@SP1	SBJ.3SG.M	PST.tie						
ps@SP1	PRO	V						
lt@SP1	ties it.							
tx@SP2	ſi#	/						
lx@SP2	ſi	/						
mb@SP2	ſi							
ge@SP2	ſi							
lt@SP2	...							
tx@SP1	e:datu:::	/	ka:dik'#/	/	m#	kudikkadije:::	//	
lx@SP1	?eedatu	/	kadik	/		kudikkadiyee	//	
mb@SP1	?eeda	=tu	ka=		dik	ku=	dikkadi	=yee
ge@SP1	DEM	ABL	SBJ.1SG		dik	M	he_finished	ASS
ps@SP1	PRO	CASE	PRO			TSB	TSB	TSB
lt@SP1	After this, I... He finished.							
tx@SP1	suru	ta:ki	//		tſuroki	/		
lx@SP1	suro	ta?aki	//		suroki	/		
mb@SP1	suro	ta?	-a	=ki			suro	=ki
ge@SP1	lifting_rope	take	IMP.SG		OBJ.3SG.M	lifting_rope	ANAPH	
ps@SP1	N	V	PN	PRO		N		DET
lt@SP1	Take the lifting rope! The lifting rope							
tx@SP1	kibif	#	/					
lx@SP1	kibif	/						
mb@SP1	ki=	biſ						
ge@SP1	SBJ.3SGM	biſ						
ps@SP1	PRO							
lt@SP1	he...							

tx@SP2	m̩
lx@SP2	m̩
tx@SP1	m̩kiʒammafi //
lx@SP1	kijammafi //
mb@SP1	ki = dʒammafi
ge@SP1	SBJ.3SGM he_inserted
ps@SP1	PRO TSB
lt@SP1	he inserts
tx@SP1	ele wuraka awolaka //
lx@SP1	?ele wuraka ?awolaka //
mb@SP1	?ele wura =ka ?a= wolak -a
ge@SP1	together house DIR SBJ.IMPS PSTgo_back_home HAB
ps@SP1	TSB N CASE PRO V ASP
lt@SP1	They go back home together.
tx@SP1	wuraka awolakanan::i /
lx@SP1	wuraka ?awolakanay /
mb@SP1	wura =ka ?a= wolak -a =na
ge@SP1	house DIR SBJ.IMPS PSTgo_back_home HAB TOP
ps@SP1	N CASE PRO V ASP TSB
lt@SP1	After one goes back home
tx@SP1	anoqotoa::: go:::rakuΦo::: / tʃ'onaqu ?e //
lx@SP1	?anoqota gorgorakoko / ts'onaqo ?e //
mb@SP1	?a= noqot -a gorgora =ko =ko ts'onaqo ?e
ge@SP1	SBJ.IMPS PST.see HAB beehive ANAPH ANAPH bee PST.come
ps@SP1	PRO V ASP N DEF DEF N V
lt@SP1	one looks at the beehive, the bees come.
tx@SP1	kifa? //
lx@SP1	kifa? //
mb@SP1	ki = fa?
ge@SP1	SBJ.3SG.M PST.add
ps@SP1	PRO V
lt@SP1	They enter.
tx@SP1	kudʒammo?na:::j / ?ah /
lx@SP1	kuzammonnay / ?ah /
mb@SP1	ku = zammo =na ?ah
ge@SP1	M honey TOP ?ah
ps@SP1	TSB N TSB EXCL
lt@SP1	There is honey. Hey!

tx@SP1 nda::: / ?axaj // ə# inanke /
 lx@SP1 inda / ?axay // ə ?inanke /
 mb@SP1 inda ?axay ə ?inanke
 ge@SP1 come_on IMP.SG.come ə children
 ps@SP1 TSB V TSB
 lt@SP1 Come on! Come! Children!

tx@SP1 ndaj / aj# ajaba::: / m# /
 lx@SP1 indajee / aay ?ayaba / m /
 mb@SP1 inda =yee aay ?aya =ba m
 ge@SP1 come_on ASS a:y come_on CONS m
 ps@SP1 TSB TSB EXCL V TSB
 lt@SP1 Come on! Let's go and

tx@SP1 karo:ba::: / gorgorakoka noqoio //
 lx@SP1 karootaba / gorgorako kanoqoyo //
 mb@SP1 ka= roota =ba gorgora =ko ka= noqot -o
 ge@SP1 SBJ.1SG PST.go CONS beehive ANAPH SBJ.1SG PST.see CONS
 ps@SP1 PRO V TSB N DEF PRO V TSB
 lt@SP1 I go and I look at the beehive. What is there inside?

tx@SP1 ne: idatu guskutu //
 lx@SP1 nee ?idatu guskutu //
 mb@SP1 nee ?ida =tu guskutu
 ge@SP1 what be ABL inside
 ps@SP1 Q V CASE POSTP
 lt@SP1 What is there inside?

tx@SP1 aro:tana:::i /
 lx@SP1 ?arootanay /
 mb@SP1 ?a= roota =na
 ge@SP1 SBJ.IMPS PST.go TOP
 ps@SP1 PRO V TSB
 lt@SP1 One goes and

tx@SP1 gorä::: / a:gga# / kigets' //
 lx@SP1 gorgora / agga / kigats' //
 mb@SP1 gorgora agga ki= gats'
 ge@SP1 beehive agga SBJ.3SG.M PST.climb
 ps@SP1 N PRO V
 lt@SP1 the beehive he climbs.

tx@SP1 kita / ?akkala /
 lx@SP1 kita / ?akkala /
 mb@SP1 kita ?akkala
 ge@SP1 IDP.3SG.M one
 ps@SP1 PRO NUM
 lt@SP1 He one

tx@SP1	?adda biaki kia:mi //	e:lete ki?a:minai /						
lx@SP1	?adda biyaki	ki?aami //	?eelete	ki?aaaminay	/			
mb@SP1	?adda biya =ki	ki=	?aami	?eelete ki=		?aami	=na	
ge@SP1	there earth DIR	SBJ.3SGM	sit	while SBJ.3SG.M	PST.sit	TOP		
ps@SP1	ADV N CASE	PRO	V	TEMP PRO	V	TSB		
lt@SP1	sits there on the ground.	While he is sitting there						
tx@SP1	oχonneko:: /							
lx@SP1	?oxoniko /							
mb@SP1	?oxoni =ko							
ge@SP1	fire ANAPH							
ps@SP1	N DEF							
lt@SP1	the fire							
tx@SP1	koa? / kiki::kki gi:f //							
lx@SP1	ko?a /	ki	ki	kigiis //				
mb@SP1	ko? -a	ki=	ki=	ki=	ki=	giis		
ge@SP1	kindle JUSS.1SG	SBJ.3SGM	SBJ.3SGM	SBJ.3SG.M	PST.say			
ps@SP1	V PN	PRO	PRO	PRO	PRO	V		
lt@SP1	let me kindle!	He sais.						
tx@SP1	daita qarra / əda:jaba /							
lx@SP1	dayta qarra /	?adayaba	/					
mb@SP1	day -ta	qarra.	?a=	day	-a	=ba		
ge@SP1	do IMP.PL	before	SBJ.IMPS	PST.do	HAB	CONS		
ps@SP1	V TAM	TSB	PRO	V	ASP	TSB		
lt@SP1	Let's do this before							
tx@SP1	ki:ta kiha? /							
lx@SP1	kita kihad /							
mb@SP1	kita	ki=	had					
ge@SP1	IDP.3SG.M	SBJ.3SG.M	PST.collect					
ps@SP1	PRO	PRO	V					
lt@SP1	one does this he collects honey							
tx@SP1	ki?ggats'iβa / XXXXXX intase:: /							
lx@SP1	kigats'ba /	XXXXXX	?intase	/				
mb@SP1	ki=	gats'	=ba	?inta	-se			
ge@SP1	SBJ.3SG.M	PST.climb	CONS	man	DEF			
ps@SP1	PRO	V	TSB	N	TSB			
lt@SP1	he climb and the man							
tx@SP1	kiha / ?oa?# /	gumutu //						
lx@SP1	kihad /	?oa?	/	q'umotu	//			
mb@SP1	ki=	had	?oa?	q'umo		=tu		
ge@SP1	SBJ.3SG.M	PST.collect	?oa?	honey_calabash	ABL			
ps@SP1	PRO	V		N	CASE			
lt@SP1	he collects with the calabash.							

tx@SP2	XX kifarat //
lx@SP2	XX kifarat //
mb@SP2	ki= farat
ge@SP2	SBJ.3SGM send_away
ps@SP2	PRO V
lt@SP2	He sends it out.
tx@SP1	e:da katte zo:ba kigaftisiba /
lx@SP1	?eeda katte zooba kigaftisiba /
mb@SP1	?eeda katte zooba ki= gaftisi =ba
ge@SP1	DEM fire beeswax SBJ.3SG.M he_made_stick CONS
ps@SP1	PRO TSB N PRO TSB
lt@SP1	On this fire he adds beewax and
tx@SP1	keheχe? ba /
lx@SP1	kiħedba /
mb@SP1	ki= ħed =ba
ge@SP1	SBJ.3SG.M PST.tie CONS
ps@SP1	PRO V TSB
lt@SP1	he ties it and
tx@SP1	q'omuħba / e:: oħxoniba /
lx@SP1	q'umoba / ee ?oxoniba /
mb@SP1	q'umo =ba ee ?oxoni =ba
ge@SP1	honey_calabash CONS ee fire CONS
ps@SP1	N TSB N TSB
lt@SP1	the calabash and the fire and
tx@SP1	dzooba illema kit ħe //
lx@SP1	zooba ?illema kita ħed //
mb@SP1	zooba ?illema kita ħed ki= xurri
ge@SP1	beeswax together IDP.3SG.M PST.tie SBJ.3SG.M he_sent
ps@SP1	N TSB PRO V PRO TSB
lt@SP1	the beewax he ties together, he sends it
tx@SP1	kiki?# / tagatfinna::: /
lx@SP1	ki ki / inda gats'na /
mb@SP1	ki= ki= inda gats' =na
ge@SP1	SBJ.3SG.M SBJ.3SG.M come_on PST.climb TOP
ps@SP1	PRO PRO TSB V TSB
lt@SP1	he, he, come on! climbs and
tx@SP1	noqatu ene gorgora:: kotu:::
lx@SP1	noqota ?eni gorgorakotu /
mb@SP1	noqot -a ?eni gorgora =ko =tu
ge@SP1	see IMP.SG DEM beehive ANAPH ABL
ps@SP1	V PN PRO N DET CASE
lt@SP1	see what is inside the beehive.

tx@SP1	ʃo:ka kuðænæ /
lx@SP1	ʃooka ku?idanay /
mb@SP1	ʃooka ku= ?ida =na
ge@SP1	honey SBJ.3SG.F be TOP
ps@SP1	N PRO V TSB
lt@SP1	If there is honey
tx@SP1	eni ke:::zo //
lx@SP1	?eni kizoo? //
mb@SP1	?eni ki= zoo?
ge@SP1	DEM SBJ.3SG.M PST.collect_honey
ps@SP1	PRO PRO V
lt@SP1	he collects it.
ref@SP1	BXE_NARR_004_134
tx@SP1	annoqota ?okki ellakollana ?i //
lx@SP1	?anoqota ?okke ?ellako kollana ?i //
mb@SP1	?a= noqot -a ?okke ?ellako kolla =na ?i
ge@SP1	SBJ.IMPS PST.see HAB cubs only about TOP disappointment
ps@SP1	PRO V ASP TSB ADV TSB TSB EXCL
lt@SP1	If one sees and there are only bee eggs one says "?i".
tx@SP1	worindatu::: ſokauni ba?m /
lx@SP1	wura ?indatu ſooka ?uni ba? /
mb@SP1	wura ?inda =tu ſooka ?uni ba?
ge@SP1	house DEM ABL honey today there.is.not
ps@SP1	N PRO CASE N TSB V
lt@SP1	Today there is no honey at home.
tx@SP1	asa gi:s // ?a / oχoni::: /
lx@SP1	?asa gi:s // ?a / ?oxoni /
mb@SP1	?asa gi:s ?a ?oxoni
ge@SP1	so PST.say ?a fire
ps@SP1	TSB V N
lt@SP1	So one says. The fire
tx@SP1	kaʃakiba / ?u?# xor //
lx@SP1	kaʃakiba / ?u? xor //
mb@SP1	kaʃ -a =ki =ba ?u? xor
ge@SP1	hold IMP.SG OBJ.3SG.M CONS ?u? send
ps@SP1	V PN PRO TSB TSB
lt@SP1	hold and send

tx@SP1	ne idatu gusgutu //
lx@SP1	nee ?idatu guskutu //
mb@SP1	nee ?ida =tu guskutu
ge@SP1	what be ABL inside
ps@SP1	Q V CASE POSTP
lt@SP1	What is there inside?
tx@SP1	?a:::x / kaba?ma::: /
lx@SP1	?aax / kaba?ma /
mb@SP1	?aax ka= ba? =ma
ge@SP1	?a:x SBJ.1SG there.is.not SIT
ps@SP1	EXCL PRO V TSB
lt@SP1	?ax, I have nothing inside.
tx@SP1	okke e:lla ko ?idama::: // kuddami?i: /
lx@SP1	?okke ?ellako ?idama // kudami?ii /
mb@SP1	?okke ?ellako ?ida =ma ku= dam -i =?ii
ge@SP1	cubs only be SIT SBJ.3SG.F arrive PROGR INT
ps@SP1	TSB ADV V TS PRO V ASP Q
lt@SP1	There are only bee eggs. Will it come?
tx@SP1	ie::?e xura //
lx@SP1	ie?e xura //
mb@SP1	ie?e xura
ge@SP1	contradiction let.me.leave.it
ps@SP1	EXCL TSB
lt@SP1	No, let me leave.

2.2 Translation

How we make a beehive.

After a beehive is made, one man goes and ties it on a tree.

One man stays on the ground, one man goes and ties it on a tree.

The one who climbs takes a lifting rope.

Under the lifting rope there is a beehive and the man on the tree says “catch the lifting rope, here it is!”

The man on the ground ties the beehive with the lifting rope.

The man on the ground says “take it! I tied it!”.

The other man takes it.

The man on the tree lifts the beehive up and ties it on the tree.

After this, he finished.

One sais “take the lifting rope!”.

The other one inserts the lifting rope in the beehive.

They go back home.

After going home, one still checks the beehive and sees the bees coming.

The bees get in the beehive.

There should be honey.

“Hey! Come one, stand up!”
 “Guys, let me go and check the beehive”
 What will be inside?
 The person goes and climbs towards the beehive.
 Another one sits on the ground.
 While he is sitting there, he says “let me kindle the fire”.
 One says “let's do this before” and sets up the fire. The other climbs to collect the honey.
 This man collects it with the calabash.
 The man on the ground ties together a kindled piece of wood, some beeswax and the calabash.
 He sends everything up Then, he says “come on, climb and see what there is in the beehive”,
 if there is honey he will collect it. If one looks and only finds bee eggs he gets disappointed. It
 will be said that there is not honey at home that day. The man on the tree says “Hold the
 piece of kindled wood and send it”. The man on the ground asks “What is there
 inside?” There is nothing inside, only bee eggs.
 “Will the honey come? No, let me leave”.

3 Abbreviations, symbols and glosses

3.1 Abbreviations

tx	Phonetic transcription tier
lx	Phonemic/lexical transcription tier
mb	Morpheme breaking tier
ge	English glosses tier
ps	Part of speech (and other annotations) tier
lt	Literary translation tier
@SP1	Main speaker tiers
@SP2	Second speaker tiers

3.2 Symbols

/	Minor prosodic unit
//	Major prosodic unit
:	Phonetic lengthening
::	Expression lengthening (longer than :)
-	Morpheme boundary
=	Clitic boundary
.	Link of portmanteau grammatical meanings
_	Link of English words conveying the meaning of one lexical Ongota item
#	Unexpected stop in speech (Ongota)

...	Unexpected stop in speech (translation)
X	Ununitelligable speech bit (the longer it is, the higher is the number of X's)
“ ”	Empty slot in ge, ps and lt tiers when the translation is not sure or in case of fillers

3.3 *Glosses*

1	First person
2	Second person
3	Third person
ABL	Ablative
ADV	Adverb
ANAPH	Anaphoric
ASP	Aspect
ASS	Assertive
CASE	Case
CONS	Consecutive
DEF	Definite
DEM	Demonstrative
DET	Determinative
DIR	Directive
EXCL	Exclamative
HAB	Habitual
IDP	Independent
IMP	Imperative
IMPS	Impersonal
JUSS	Jussive
M	Masculine
N	Noun
NUM	Numeral
OBJ	Object
PL	Plural
PN	Person and number
POSS	Possessive
POSTP	Postposition

PRO	Pronoun
PROGR	Progressive
PST	Past
Q	Question marker
SBJ	Subject
SG	Singular
TAM	Time Aspect Mood
TEMP	Temporal
TOP	Topic
TSB	Ts'amakko word (ISO code)
V	Verb

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