



## 2 Impese mikadama ádana mø mayapu

*Long ("twinned") consonants should be written with two letters.*

This applies whether they appear in the middle of a word (where they are easier to hear) or at the start (where sometimes the key clue is the pressure sensed by the speaker rather than the length of the consonant).

### 2.1 Examples

Kkungwa        'God'

Kka             'Woman'

## 3 Koggoonu kø-“ivø” kasihwaara n-impese

*The agreement prefix for "you" starts with a long consonant.*

### 3.1 Examples

Yyãa            'You did'

Vvasa            'You beat'

## 4 In kadama ka-“ce” ba kohuyo

*The word "ce" follows immediately after the preceding word i.e. there is no space.*

### 4.1 Examples

Indamace        'I didn't speak'

Mindace         'I didn't see'

## 5 Oggoonu haahula ba kohuyo

*Pronouns (apart from independent pronouns e.g. amu, ivø) are not separated from the verb by a space*

### 5.1 Examples

Uvasa             'He beat'

Yakubu vasivi    'Yakubu beat him'

Ucetuwevuke     'He counted it for you'

## 6 Adama hana asisaaka kada ágamanu

*When two separate words coalesce and influence each other, they should not be written together.*

### 6.1 Examples

Iri yille

Iri yimpa

Iri yina

Wulle iri

Wumpa iri

Aza helle

Aza hampa

Aza hayapu

Aza hana

## 7 Llama mmøgøllø

*Don't forget glottal stops.*

### 7.1 Examples

Wu'eteĩ        'Fine'

Ø'øpø         'They hold'

Ku'øpu        'Fiancée'

Køkkø'ø      'Cup'

## 8 Kadama kana kalabana uhwaaruwaani áyãa llama

*Sentences which haven't happened yet should be marked with a line above the first vowel.*

### 8.1 Examples

Tívasa         'Let us beat'

Úcu'o         'Let him plant'

Índukwa      'Let me go'

## 9 Idan mø makadama maguyace u'isanu in katĩ keevi ágamanu

*If a part of a word cannot stand by itself as a word, it should be combined.*

The examples below are all associative markers.

### 9.1 Examples

Cikø'ũ tiKkungwa        'Before God'

Wukadama                'Of the word'

Ukøtuwø wuuya         'The end of the road'

Cimeĩ tiwunto            'Inside the guest hut'

## 10 Ba mu mikadama ana hinde – "kwø"

*There is no letter sequence kwø in Cicipu – only kø.*

### 10.1 Examples

Cikø'ũ                      'Front'

## 11 Kadama ka-“je” akwai “oo” yyapu

*The word for "go" has a double oo*

### 11.1 Examples

He went to Makuku ( <i>Ya je Makuku</i> )	'Uyoo Makuku'
He is in Makuku ( <i>Yana Makuku</i> )	'Uyo Makuku'
When he went to Makuku ( <i>Da ya je Makuku</i> )	'Ana uyoono Makuku'
When he was in Makuku ( <i>Da yake Makuku</i> )	'Ana uyono Makuku'

## 12 Ín akwai wasali in tigãï áđana impese mikadama (???)

*If there is a long vowel then write a double vowel*

### 12.1 Examples

Kazũu	azũu	'Larva'
Cicĩ	Incĩ	'Forehead'

**[There is much debate about this and it has still not been resolved. In particular, native speakers are unable to consistently distinguish vowel length in monosyllabic noun roots]**

## 13 Ín akwai wasali in tigãï in kahũ saa 'diphthong', áyãa dđana ggedu viwasali vihwaara\*

*For long nasal vowels and diphthongs the nasal mark goes over the first vowel*

### 13.1 Examples

Ayãa	'They did'
'etëi	'Fine'

## 14 Kadama kana kuuhwaaruwa áđana impese mikadama 'uu' \*

*The future tense prefix has a long 'uu' vowel*

### 14.1 Examples

Wuuvasa	'He will hit'
Huudukwa	'They will go'

## 15 Kadama kuugamanu akwai kohuyo\*

*The copula is a separate word*

### 15.1 Examples

Teene ti?	'How is it?'
Mawã me	'It's a dog'
lvø vi	'It's you'

## 16 Áđana 'see' baa 'sei' \*

*Write 'see' not 'sei'*

## 16.1 Examples

See ni ttoono!            *'Until you come back!'*

## 17 Ádana 'Wan-' in dđana in kucino \*

*Wan- 'Lord' is written with a following hyphen.*

### 17.1 Examples

Wan-Kkungwa            *'Lord God'*

Wan-Korisinoo            *'The chief of Korisino'*

## Appendix: *Idana yikadama* (Punctuation marks)

ukøtuwø wukadama            (.)

dđana kkuheepiyu            (?)

dđana ruhungwa            (,)

dđana vuuyũu            (!)

dđana kkadama ka-wuna zza    (“)