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## Chapter 5: Exploring Sub-classes

### Wali

by *Velma Pickett*

1. gbɛbiri	'toe'	17. daa	'market'
2. gbɛbiɛ	'toes'	18. daahi	'markets'
3. libiri	'coin'	19. lumbiri	'orange'
4. libiɛ	'coins'	20. lumbiɛ	'oranges'
5. nuɔ	'fowl'	21. kpakpani	'arm'
6. nuɔhi	'fowls'	22. kpakpama	'arms'
7. nɔgbani	'lip'	23. wɔɔ	'yam'
8. nɔgbama	'lips'	24. wɔɔhi	'yams'
9. dzɛla	'egg'	25. nubiri	'finger'
10. dzɛlii	'eggs'	26. nubɛ	'fingers'
11. na	'cow'	27. dau	'man'
12. nii	'cows'	28. dauba	'men'
13. biɛ	'child'	29. pɔya	'woman'
14. biɛhi	'children'	30. pɔyaba	'women'
15. wadzɛ	'cloth'	31. nimbiri	'eye'
16. wadzɛhi	'cloths'	32. nimbiɛ	'eyes'

- A. Where is Wali spoken? \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Group the nouns into sub-classes according to how they mark number. Describe the inflectional rules that allow Wali speakers to express singular and plural for each sub-class you have identified.
- C. Try to "motivate" the classes.