APPENDICES

Appendix(1)

Permission Letter To Tama native speakers

Sudan University Of Science And Technology

College of Languages

Dear Member;

This non- synchronous interview is a part of a PhD. On Dissertation which is entitled" A Morphological Contrastive Study On English And Tama Language". The interview consists of two parts: (1) Background Information and (2) interview questions devised to elicit information about Tama language in general and special information about the processes of forming nouns.

Being a member with a considerable fluency in speaking Tama language, your interview is planned to be attached at the appendices of model interviews of this research. So every second you spent on furnishing your final script is appreciated. Feel free to email back to the address: Mano 60618@gamil.com. For any comment.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation and understanding.

Your sincerely,

Mastora Mokammed.

Appendix (2)

A member of Tama native speakers

Pā	t (1) : Background information:
	1 . Age2 Gender3 Level of education
	Part(2): Focal questions of the interview:
	Interviewer: All right Mr./Mrs. You are warmly welcome. Before 1 start, 1'd like to thank you for your consent to take part in this interview.
	Interviewee: Thank you very much. 1 have the pleasure to be here.
	Interviewer: Please as you are one of Tama people, tell me who are Tama people?
	Interviewee:
	Interviewer: Where did they come from ?
	Interviewee:
	Interviewer :How many Subgroups does Tama language have?
	Interviewee:
	Interviewer: To What language family does Tama language belong?

Interviewer: Does Tama language have relations with other languages?							
Interviewee:							
Interviewer: What are the languages that Tama language is surrounded with?							
Interviewee:							
Interviewer: What are the most nearest languages to Tama?							
Interviewee:							
Interviewer: With reference to phonology, does Tama have consonants and Vowels? If so how many consonants and vowels does it have?							
Interviewee:							
Interviewer: Does Tama have the affricates() and () ?							
Interviewee:							
Interviewer: Does it have fricative?							
Interviewee:							
Interviewer: Where the vela consonant () is used? Is it used initially or medially or finally or in all places?							
Interviewee:							
Interviewer :How many short and long vowels does Tama language have? Does it have diphthongs and triphthongs?							
Interviewee:							
Interviewer: Do words in Tama language have structures as sentences?							
Interviewee:							
Interviewer: Does it have such structures, c+v, v+c, c+c+v, c+v+c+v, c+c+v+c, etc.?							

Interviewer: What is a noun? what reference is it used for?
Interviewee:
Interviewer :Does a noun have common plural marker? Give some examples.
Interviewee:
Interviewer: What is the difference between the word ni:ne and Ni:nge?
Interviewee:
Interviewer: What are the plural forms of the following words, wigit, ngor ma, wa: I, lel, dik, etc.
Interviewee:
Interviewer: Do Tama people apply the rules of derivation in forming nouns from other word classes or do they just apply the rules of infection?
Interviewee:
Interviewer : How can they derive words? Do they operate affixes in deriving new words?
Interviewer :Do they attach affixes to a base word or do they join prefixes and suffixes?
Interviewee:
Interviewer : Mention some derivative words?
Interviewee :
Interviewer: How are the morphemes, ba , ka, ta, ma, na, etc. used to derive complex words?
Interviewee:
Interviewer :Do all adjectives in Tama language are pluralized?

Interviewee:
Interviewer : What are the relation between the following words , (illit and illing), (dot and doting).
Interviewee :
Interviewer: How adverbs in Tama language are formed? Are they formed in a similar way that adverbs in English formed?
Interviewee;
Interviewer : Where the adverbs are placed in a sentence in Tama language?
Interviewee:
Interviewer :Does the use of tone change the class and the meaning of the word?
Interviewee:
Interviewer: Does the vowel length affects the structure and the meaning of the word?
Interviewee:
Interviewer: Does Tama borrow words from other language?
Interviewee :
Interviewer: Does Arabic language is the only language that Tama borrows words from?
Interviewee:
Interviewer:Is Tama language capable to have an independent writing system?
Interviewee:

Interviewer: Is it possible to use Tama language as a medium of instruction at school?
Interviewee:
Interviewer: Can Tama language be developed to be used at higher education?
Interviewee:
Interviewer: What are the most suitable languages that Tama can adopt to write its script?
Interviewee:
Interviewer: What are the reason that urges Tama language to adopt African scripts?
Interviewee:
Interviewer: Does introducing a writing system in indigenous language give a political implication?
Interviewee:
Interviewer: Does introducing a writing system in Tama language raise its status among others languages?
Interviewee:
Interviewer:Does introducing a writing system in Tama language encourage its counterpart to have their own writing system?
Interviewee:

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APPENDIX(3)

Letter To Participating Universities Tutors
Sudan University Of Science And Technology.
College of Languages

Dear Teachers:

This questionnaire is a part of a PhD. Research thesis entitled" A morphological Contrastive Study On English And Tama Language". The questionnaire consists of two parts: Personal Information And questionnaire items (15 items) of teachers perception of the possibility of introducing a writing system in Tama language to be used at least at lower levels of general education.

1 assure you that your views will be dealt with confidentially for research purposes only.

Thank you for your cooperation . Your, faithfully, Mastora Mohammed

Appendix(4):

SUDAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH COLLEGE OF LANGUAGE-ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

A GUESTIONNAIRE FOR UNIVERSITY TUTORS AT SUDANESE UNIVERSITIES

Dear Colleague,

This questionnaire will gather data about the situation of **the Possibility of devising a Writing System at the lower levels of General Education for Pupils Speaking Tama Language.** The analyzed data will help form a better insight about the nature, cause and how the problem can be addressed.

Part 1: Personal data: (Background information)

1.Name: (optional)		••••
2.Highest degree earned:		
Bachelor's Degree	Master's degree	PhD

3. How many have you been teaching English

Part 2: General statements:

Please choose only one answer for every question or statement.

Use the following scales:

Strongly agree: (if you strongly agree with the idea stated in the item).

Agree: (if you agree with the idea stated in the item).

Not sure :(if you are not sure with the idea stated in the item).

Disagree: (if you disagree with the idea stated in the item).

Strongly disagree: (if you strongly disagree with the idea stated in the item).

No	STATEMENT		RESPONSES			
		STRONGL	AGREE	NOT	DISAGREE	STRONGLY
		Υ		SURE		DISAGREE
		AGREE				
1.	Do indigenous					
	languages deserve to					
	be used, at least					
	lower level of					
	education, as					
	medium of instruction?					
2	To realize the first					
2.	item we need to					
	adopt the					
	experience of our					
	predecessors(
	African countries)in					
	the said field.					
3.	It is preferable to					
	adopt Arabic script					
	as it is used for					
	writing several					
	languages of Asia					
	and Africa such as					
	Mandinka, Centeral					
	Kurdish, Luri.					

4.	Or is it useful to use Roman or Latin alphabet used to write many- modern day languages.			
5.	The use of a local language in schooling in a country where Arabic is the first language for communication can have serious political implication (first step in cession or split)			
6.	A local language can initially be used at lower level, however it can be developed and used even at undergraduate levels.			
7.	Tama language cannot be used at university as English is the language of scientific research. There is no good host of literature in Tama in various disciplines.			
8.	Introducing script or writing system for an indigenous language raises the status of the said language above its counterparts.			
9.	Economically, such kind of writing system program needs to be sponsored by a financially competent			

	implify time to make		1	
	institution to meet			
	the cost of its			
	construction.			
10.	One of the merits of			
	such writing			
	program creates			
	better learning			
	condition.			
11.	The independent			
11.	writing system may			
	have the effect of			
	strengthening the			
	writing system of			
	both English and			
	Arabic to be			
	introduced			
	afterwards.			
12	Tutors do not need			
	to be trained			
	excessively as they			
	are all native			
	speakers and have			
	good knowledge of			
	the writing system.			
13	The introduction of a			
13				
	writing system could			
	have a positive			
	effect on the			
	neighboring			
	languages minorities			
	to develop their own			
	systems.			
14.	Introducing a writing			
	system currently in			
	the shade of the			
	current political			
	turmoil might taken			
	as an affiliation of a			
	rebellious political			
	attitude.			
15	The introduction of a			
10				
	writing system will			
	open doors for the			
	future student of			
	research to enrich			
	their languages			