

# CITONGA GRAMMAR

AND VOCABULARY FOR THE USE OF THE  
SETTLERS BETWEEN LIVINGSTONE AND  
THE KAFUE.

BY

*A. CASSET S. J.*



CIKUNI MISSION  
NORTH RHODESIA.

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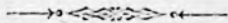
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## P R E F A C E .

This book, the ripe fruit of many year's work among the Batonga, a Bantu tribe on the Southern border of Northern Rhodesia, is just a simple grammar and vocabulary of Citonga. It has been composed solely for a practical purpose; and is offered as such to all those that deal with the Batonga. It needs no telling how, natives, as much as civilized people, love their mother tongue; and how much more ready they are to open mind, heart and purse to those that, not content with a bastard lingo, speak with them in the pure native tongue. A reason this, that closely touches the interests of missionaries, officials, settlers and traders. Nor should they shy at the task of learning Citonga. True, it is foreign to us in modes of thought and expression. Yes it is easy. For the Batonga minds are scantily clothed as their bodies, and their speech is the reflex of their character, simple and easy-going. Interest then, and profit are both worth the trifling cost of money time and trouble in learning this book. A useful adjunct to the grammar is a booklet of English Citonga phrases. The books are obtainable at CIKUNI MISSION, MISSION SPUR, NORTH RHODESIA.







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# Alphabet.

## Vowels.

<i>a</i>	is	the	sound	of	<i>a</i>	in	father
<i>e</i>	..	..	..	..	<i>ai</i>	in	chair
<i>i</i>	..	..	..	..	<i>ee</i>	in	keep
<i>o</i>	..	..	..	..	<i>o</i>	in	fore
<i>u</i>	..	..	..	..	<i>u</i>	in	rude.

---

## Consonants.

*C* sounds a little like *ch* in church, its proper sound is learned by listening to natives. *C* is written *C* and not *ch* on the principle of "one sound one letter"—

*G* is always hard as in get and is often interchangeable with *K*.

*Ha* is often heard for *sia* owing to the gap in the teeth, as *hanza* lion for *sianza*.

*H* is inserted between *v* and *u* *v. g.* ku vhuna to protect.

*F* before *a*, *e*, *i* takes *a w*: fwa, fwe, fwi.

*J* sounds a little like *j* in juice, its proper sound is learned by listening to natives.

*L* and *R* are interchangeable, but *r* is preferred.

*R* and *D* are often interchangeable: *v. g.* cirindi a little hole, idindi a big hole. Ku dirwe at funerals for ku rirwe.

*Ng* has the sound of *ng* in finger, as mango-  
rezia supper time. *Ng'* has the sound of *ng* in  
singer, as ing'ombe cattle, ing'anda a house. *N*  
becomes the nasal *ng* before *a*, *o*, *u*.

*Bw* has a sound which cannot be written, it  
must be learned by listening to natives.

*Z* has often the sound of *h*, as ku hi to know  
for ku zi.

### Phonetic changes.

When *A* occurs before another vowel, there is  
either an assimilation of both vowels, each of  
them changing its sound into one which is in-  
termediary between them, so that *a-i* and *a-e*  
become *e-e*, while *a-u* and *a-o* become *o-o*; or  
a contraction takes place, *a-i* and *a-e* become *e*,  
*a-u* and *a-o* become *o*; *a-a* become *a* Examples  
of assimilation.

- a-i* = *ee* = *e* meeso or meso (= maiso) the eyes
- a-e* = *ee* = *e* beeza or beza (= ba-iza) they come
- a-u* = *oo* = *o* uzoo bona or uzo bona you will see
- u-o* = *oo* = *o* boongo or bongo brains
- a-o* = *oo* = *o* mai oonse or mai onse all the eggs.

The weak *i* when occurring before a vowel is  
generally assimilated with it. v. g. caamba (ciamba)  
chest, ceero (ciero) a spirit, cimbo (ciimbo) a song,  
coorwe (ciorwe) luck, cuuru (ciuru) ant-heap,

u-raa mari (u ra mari) he has money; u reenguzu (u renguzu) he is strong; u reerede (u rerede) he ought; u rumunie (u rununie) he is silent.

A changes into *e* before the *i* sound *v. g.* bantu beyo (bayo) the people of them (the kraals); kuti ka behi (bahi) if they knew.

*i* proper before *a, e, o, u* becomes liquid *y* as iesu = yesu.

*u* before *a, e, i* becomes *w* *v. g.* bwami (bu-ami); bwemia (bu-emia) bwizu (bu-izu).

*i* before a vowel becomes *j* as jamba for iamba, jembe for i embe, janza for ianza.

*n* changes into *m* before *b, p, w, v, f*, as nzira mpia a new path, not nzira npia; invura mbotu a nice rain, not invura nbotu.

*n* is nasalised before a vowel, as ing'ombe not inombe.

*n* is subject to many changes which are explained page 32.

*N* before *n* drops as inongo a water pot, not in-nongo, inundu a porcupine, not in-nundu.

*N* before *r* changes *r* into *d* as ndete I must bring and not nrete.

*K* is sometimes dropped before *u*, as nzoo u bona for nzoo ku bona I shall see.

## The noun and its classes.

Every noun consists of 2 parts: The variable class-mark and the invariable root. The root gives the general meaning, the class-mark gives the particular meaning. There are 13 class-marks which divide the nouns into 13 classes.

---

### Class-marks.

CLASS.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1	mu	ba
2	mu	mi
3	i (ri)	ma
4	bu	ma
5	ku	ma
6	ka	tu
7	ci	zi
8	im or in	im, in (zi)
9	ru	na
10	ru	zi
11	a	—
12	mu	—
13	ku	—

---

### Fundamental principle.

The class-mark of the noun determines the prefixes of all the words dependent upon it.

*w. g.* Nda ba yanda bana ba a ko babotu.  
I them love the children they of you they nice.  
Riso ri a ko ri ra cisa.  
The eye it of you it is sore.

---

### The 13 Classes of nouns.

CLASS 1. CLASS-MARK mu-ba

The nouns of this class are mostly personal:

*v. g.* muntu a person, bantu persons  
musimbi a girl, basimbi girls  
musankwa a boy, basankwa boys.

To class 1 belong: 1) The generic names and many specific names of animals.

*v. g.* munyama an animal, banyama animals  
muyuni a bird, bayuni birds  
musefu an eland, basefu elands

2) Many nouns which have lost the class-mark *mu*. But where it has been dropped it still makes its power felt in all the structure of the rest of the sentence. — Such are proper names and nouns with the prefix *si* (father of) and *na* (mother of)

*v. g.* Reza God, Monze  
simari a polygamist, basimari  
nabutema a widow, banabutema  
singombe a cattle herd, basingombe.

3) Tata my father, bama my mother, uso thy father, banyoko thy mother, uishi his father,

banyina his mother, bama, banyoko, banyina are plurals of respect.

4) Many names of animals which have lost the class-mark *mu*, though they have the plural class-mark *ba*.

*v. g.* sokwe a baboon, basokwe  
marama a cheetah, bamarama  
munyumbwe a guu, bamunyumbwe  
konze a harte-beest, bakonze  
rwengu a roan antelope, barwengu  
cibize a zebra, bacibize  
ciwena a crocodile, baciwena.

Though some of those names seem to belong to different classes, they all belong to class 1. Konze does not belong to class 6, nor rwengu to class 9, nor cibize to class 7 — they all have the class-mark *ba* in the plural.

5) All tribal names and names of white nations.  
*v. g.* Mutonga a Tonga, mukua a white man, Mubunu a Boer, Mungisi an Englishman, Mujuda a Jew. In the plural some tribal names take the class-mark *ba*, some take the class-mark *ma*.

*v. g.* Batonga the Tonga people, Mandebele, Makaranga. The white nations take in the plural the class-mark *ma*. *v. g.* Makua the whites, bamakua is also heard, Mabunu the Boers, Mangisi the English, Majuda the Jews.



CLASS 2.                      mu—mi (Impersonal).

Names of trees are in that class:

v. g. muronga a river, mironga rivers  
mubiri a body, mibiri bodies  
muya a soul, miya souls  
muzimo an ancestral spirit, mizimo.

Forms contracted according to the rules given page 4.

Moyo a heart for muoyo mioyo  
munda a garden for muunda, miunda  
mungo a spoon for muungo, miungo.

Some nouns in class 2 have lost the class-mark *mu*. v. g. sikunku a fog, furiciongo a rain-bow.

CLASS 3.                      ri—ma

*i* is the contracted form of *ri* which appears in rinyo a tooth and riso an eye. The class-mark *ri* makes its power felt in all the structure of the sentence whether it appears in the form of *i* or of *j*.

v. g. riso riako your eye  
rinyo riako your tooth  
iji riako your egg  
jembe riako your axe  
janza riako your hand  
jamba riako your hoe

The class-mark *i* gives to some nouns the notion of great size. v. g. cirindi a little hole idindi a big hole—cirundu a hill i dundu a mountain (*R* and *d* are often interchangeable.—

The class-mark *ma* denotes sometimes a great quantity: *v. g.* burongo dacca, marongo a big heap of dacca; inzara famine, manzara a very great famine.

CONTRACTED FORMS.

riso an eye for riiso, meso eyes for mai-so  
rinyo a tooth for riinyo, menyo teeth for ma-inyo.

CLASS 4.                      bu—ma.

*v. g.* butara a bin, matara bins  
buro a bed, maro beds

To that class belong:

1. Abstract nouns *v. g.* buzike slavery
2. Names of countries *v. g.* Butonga Tongaland
3. Collective nouns *v. g.* buyuni many birds.

CONTRACTED FORMS:

Bongo brains, for buongo  
boa mushrooms for buoa  
boya wool for buoya.

CLASS 5.                      Ku—ma.

To that class belong 1) kutwi an ear, kuboko an arm, kuuru a leg 2) all the verbs in the infinitive. *v. g.* Ku ziana kwako, The dancing it of you, your dancing.

CLASS 6. Ka -- tu — Class of diminutives.

To form a diminutive drop the class-mark of the noun and prefix *ka* for the singular and *tu*

for the plural. *v. g.* mubwa a dog, kabwa a little dog, tubwa little dogs.

Muronga a river, karonga a little river, turonga little rivers.

Another prefix applied only to animals is kanga, plural tunga. *v. g.* konze a hartebeest kanga konze a small hartebeest, tunga konze small hartebeests.

*Tu* expresses a small quantity: *v. g.* tu tombwe a little tobacco; tunyo a little salt.

*Tu* prefixed to an adjective gives it an adverbial meaning. *v. g.* tunini, tushonto a little.

#### CONTRACTED FORMS.

Kezu a straw for kaizu

kaembe a hatchet for kaembe.

#### CLASS 7.                      ci — zi.

*v. g.* Cintu a thing, zintu things

Ci implies the idea of small, bad, old, worthless, manner, language, custom and sometimes collection.

*v. g.* cibwa      a small dog  
         cikaintu   a bad woman  
         citonga,   Tonga language  
         cisozi      locusts.

*N. B.* The *i* in *ci* is not heard before *a, e, i, ∞, u*, because it is assimilated.

- v. g. ciamba chest is pronounced **camba** (**caamba**)  
ciere porridge with milk „ „ cere (**ceere**)  
ciimbo a song „ „ cimbo  
ciorwe luck „ „ corwe (**coorwe**)  
ciuru antheap „ „ curu (**cuuru**).

We write ciamba, ciere, ciimbo, ciorwe, ciuru to make the concord more apparent.

- v. g. ciamba cibotu, ciere cibotu, ciimbo cibotu, ciuru cibotu. Camba cibotu, cere cibotu, cimbo cibotu, curu cibotu would not be so clear, as there is no class *ca*, *ce*, *co*, *cu*.

CLASS 8. im — im or in — in.

*im* in the plural is the contracted form of zim.

*in* in the plural is the contracted form of zin..

The prefixes of the words following show if the noun is in the singular or plural.

- v. g. impongo *i-a-ko* your goat  
impongo *zi-a-ko* your goats  
inkomo *i-a-ko* your bag  
inkomo *zi-a-ko* your bags.

The initial vowel is lost in the body of the sentence. v. g. nda bura ngombe not ingombe  
I have no cattle.

Inganda a hut takes the class-mark *ma* in the plural manda houses.

CLASS 9. ru — ma.

This is the class of long and thin things.

v. g. rutete reed, matete reeds

Contracted form ruja a horn for ruija, meja horns for ma-ija; ruara a claw, mara claws for maara.

CLASS 10. ru — im or in

v. g. rutambo a riem, intambo riems

ruba a cattle kraal, imba cattle kraals

rutanga cattle post, intanga cattle posts

Contracted form: rozi bark fibre for ru-ozu ingozi bark fibres.

CLASS 11. a. Locative noun *ansi*

v. g. ansi a ra bija on-the-ground it is dirty — in which example *a* agrees with the compound locative noun *ansi* (*a-ansi*).

CLASS 12. *mu* Locative noun *munsi*

*munsi mu ra bija* — near it is dirty — in which example *mu* agrees with the compound locative noun *munsi* (*mu insi*).

CLASS 13. *ku*. Locative noun *kunsi*

*kunsi ku ra bija* down it is dirty, in which examples *ku* agrees with the compound locative noun *kunsi* (*ku insi*).

---

### Defective nouns.

Some nouns are singular in form and plural in meaning v. g. *mumoma* termites, *bwizu* grass.

Some nouns have no singular v. g. *menda* water

(maenda) mafuta fat, mabisi sour milk, mani green grass.

### Personal pronoun.

In Bantu languages the pronoun is found in many places where it is not found in English. *v. g.* The man cuts the trees. The Batonga say: The man he them cuts the trees.

### Table of personal pronouns.

		Nominative singular.		Nominative plural.			
		PRESENT		PAST	PRESENT		PAST
Class		1	2		1	2	
	I	ndi	nda	nda	we	tu	twa
	thou	u	wa	wa	you	mu	mwa
	he or she	u (a)	wa	wa	they	ba	ba
2	mu	u	wa	wa	they	i	ya
3	ri	ri	ria	ria	„	a	a
4	bu	bu	bwa	bwa	„	a	a
5	ku	ku	kwa	kwa	„	a	a
6	ka	ka	ka	ka	„	tu	twa
7	ci	ci	cia	cia	„	zi	zia
8	im	i	ya	ya	„	zi	zia
	in						
9	ru	ru	rwa	rwa	„	a	a
10	ru	ru	rwa	rwa	„	zi	zia
11	a	a	a	a	—	—	—
12	mu	mu	mwa	mwa	—	—	—
13	ku	ku	kwa	kwa	—	—	—

The first form is used with the auxiliary *ra*.

v. g. *ndi ra ranga* -- I look.

The second form is used in the present and the past.

v. g. *nda ranga* I look.

*nda ka ranga* I looked.

---

### Examples for classes 2—13.

- 2 *munzi u ra pia*, the kraal is burning
- 3 *isumo ria ka socka*, the assegay got lost
- 4 *busi bu ra tu jaya*, the smoke kills us
- 5 *kutwi ku ra cisa*, the ear is sore
- 6 *kasimbi ka rira*, the little girl cries
- 7 *cinyama ci ra tija*, the little buck runs away
- 8 *impongo i ra ria*, the goat eats
- 9 *rutete rwa tioka*, the reed is breaking
- 10 *rukuni ru ra pia*, the log is burning
- 11 *ansi a ra sarara*, down it is clean
- 12 *mukati mu ra sarara*, inside it is clean
- 13 *kujuru ku ra sarara*, above it is clean.

### *Objective case of the personal pronoun.*

RULE The nominative and accusative (objective) cases are identical, except when the pronoun is a vowel only,

SINGULAR.

me ndi  
thee ku  
him, her mu

PLURAL.

us lu  
you mu  
them ba

- v. g. Ba ra ndi yanda, they love me.  
ba ra ku yanda, they love thee.  
ba ra mu yanda, they love him or her.  
ba ra tu yanda, they love us.  
ba ra mu yanda, they love you.

For classes 2 to 10 the nominative and accusative are identical in form: *u, ri, bu, ku, ka, ci, i, ru.*

- v. g. nda u yanda (munzi) I love it (the kraal)  
nda i yanda (minzi) I love them (the kraals)  
nda ri yanda (isumo) I love it (the assegay)  
nda a yanda (masumo) I love them (the assegays)

INDEFINITE PRONOUN ku "it"

- v. g. Kwa tegwa it is said. Kwa sika nuntu.  
There came a man.

INDEFINITE PRONOUN ci "it"

- v. g. ndi ri ci hi. I know it. Ncibotu it is good.  
Ncibi it is bad.

**Conjugation of the copula *ri*.**

I am

ndi  
uri

I am not

nseri or nseshi  
tori toshi



uri  
turi  
muri  
bari

tari  
taturi  
tamuri  
tabari

teshi  
tatushi  
tamushi  
tabeshi.

I was

ndari or ndakari  
wari wakari  
wari wakari  
twari twakari  
mwari mwakari  
bari bakari

I was not

tindakari  
tokari  
takari  
tatwakari  
tamwakari  
tabakari.

*Kuba* to be, to become is used to express the future.

I shall be

nzokuba  
uzokuba  
uzokuba  
tuzokuba  
muzokuba  
bazokuba

I shall not be

nsekwekuba  
tokwekuba  
takwekuba  
tatukwekuba  
tamukwekuba  
tabakwekuba

That I may be

mbe  
ube  
abe  
tube  
mube  
babe.

That I may not be

ntabi  
utabi  
atabi  
tutabi  
mutabi  
batabi.

*Ri* a means to be with *i. e.* to have

*Ri* before *a* changes into *ra* if the class-mark following contains a *v. g.* *u ra a mari* he has money; *tu ra a manu* we have intelligence; *mu ra a bana* you have children.

*Ri* before *a* changes into *re* if the class-mark following contains *i*: *v. g.* *u re enguzu* he is with strength (*ri a inguzu*); *tu re enzara* we are with hunger; *ba re empeo* they are with cold.

*Ri* before a verb in the past tense beginning with *e* changes into *re*: *v. g.* *u re erede* he ought; *mu re erenie* you are equal; *ba re ekede* they are very thin.

*Ri* before a verb in the past tense beginning with *u* changes into *ru*: *v. g.* *u ru umunie* he is silent. Those changes of *ri* are due to assimilation

---

### Verbs.

Regular verbs end in *a*, except in the subjunctive and in the negative conjugation.

Conjugation of *kuranga* to look.

### Imperative.

*Ranga look*, *ko ranga look*, the polite form *u range look*. The other persons are borrowed from the subjunctive.

*arange*, *aka range*, let him or her look.

turange, aturange, katuranga, let us look.  
 murange, amurange, kamuranga, look ye.  
 barange, abarange, kabaranga, let them look.

*U* is often dropped when the imperative has an objective personal pronoun: *v. g.* tu pe give us, ndi pe give me.

### Indicative.

I look		I am looking
nda ranga	or	ndi ra ranga
wa ranga		u ra    "
wa ranga		u ra    "
twa ranga		tu ra    "
mwa ranga		mu ra    "
ba ranga		ba ra    "

### I was looking

ndari kuranga	or	ndakari kuranga
wari       "		wakari       "
wari       "		wakari       "
twari       "		twakari       "
mwari       "		mwakari       "
bari        "		bakari        "

### I looked,

### I have looked

nda ranga	or	ndaka ranga	or	nda a kuranga
wa       "		waka       "		wa a       "
wa       "		waka       "		wa a       "

twa	„	twaka	„	twa a	„
mwa	„	mwaka	„	mwa a	„
ba	„	baka	„	ba a	„

I had looked

nda rangide or	ndari rangide or	ndakari rangide
wa	wari	wakari
wa	wari	wakari
twa	twari	twakari
mwa	mwari	mwakari
ba	ba	bakari

I shall look

Very near future

Distant future

ndi ra ranga	nzi or	uzokuranga or	njakuranga
u	„	uzo	wa a ku
u	„	uzo	wa a ku
tu	„	tuzo	twa a ku
mu	„	muzo	mwa a ku
ba	„	bazo	ba a ku

That I may look

I must look

ndange Cf page 33  
 u range  
 a range  
 tu range  
 mu range  
 ba range

ndange  
 ukarange  
 akarange  
 tukarange  
 mukarange  
 bakarange.

## The possessive case.

1. The possessive case is formed by a possessive particle which means "he of", "she of", "it of", "they of".

The possessive particles consists of the personal pronoun and the possessive particle a signifying "of". The Batonga do not say: "the man's dog" but "the dog it of the man".

2. The pronominal part of the possessive particle agrees with the thing possessed, not with the possessor, and each class has its own.

3. The "a" of the possessive particle coalesces with the initial vowel of the following word according to the rules given on page 4.

### Examples.

CLASS	1	The chief's man	muntu	<i>u-a</i>	mwami
	"	" men	bantu	<i>ba-a</i>	"
2	"	" kraal	munzi	<i>u-a</i>	"
	"	" kraals	minzi	<i>i-a</i>	"
3	"	" assegay	isumo	<i>ri-a</i>	"
	"	" assegays	masumo	<i>a-a</i>	"
4	"	" bed	buro	<i>bu-a</i>	"
	"	" beds	maro	<i>a-a</i>	"
5	"	" ear	kutwi	<i>ku-a</i>	"
	"	" ears	matwi	<i>a-a</i>	"
6	"	" little girl	kasimbi	<i>ka-a</i>	"

	..	..	little girls tusimbi	<i>tu-a</i>	..
7	..	..	thing cintu	<i>ci-a</i>	..
	..	..	things zintu	<i>zi-a</i>	..
8	..	..	goat impongo	<i>i-a</i>	..
	..	..	goats impongo	<i>zi-a</i>	..
9	..	..	reed rutete	<i>ru-a</i>	..
	..	..	reeds matete	<i>a-a</i>	..
10	..	..	cattle kraal ruba	<i>ru-a</i>	..
	..	..	.. kraal imba	<i>zi-a</i>	..

### The Copulative particle.

To express "it is a person" etc. use simply the noun when its class-mark begins with *m*. v. g. mwana it is a child, munene it is an old man, musankwa it is a boy, muronga it is a river.

When the class-mark begins with another letter use the following copulative particles. The copulative particles between brackets are not used in this section of the grammar, but they are wanted in other sections.

Here a note of warning is useful. Suppose I ask the word for goat. The answer ought to be impongo a goat—but it will be nimpongo it is a goat.—Look at the class-marks and replace the copulative particle by the class-mark—nimpongo it is a goat—impongo a goat—nkaronga it is a little river—karonga a little river, ndutete it is a reed, rutete a reed.



### *Adjectives used as epithets.*

RULE — When an adjective is used as an epithet prefix to it the class-mark of the noun.

v. g. muntu	mubotu	a good person.
bantu	babotu	good persons.
buro	bubotu	a good bed.
maro	mabotu	good beds.
cintu	cibotu	a good thing.
zintu	zibotu	good things.

Exceptions (a) kuru grand applied to parents takes no prefix v. g. tata kuru

my grandfather	
uso kuru	your grandfather
uishi kuru	his grandfather
bama kuru	my grandmother
banyoko kuru	your grandmother
banyina kuru	his grandmother

(b) nsini "different" takes no prefix  
muntu nsini a different person.

(c) Adjectives qualifying nouns of the *ri* class often take no class-mark. v. g. *ibbwe pati* a big stone, *jamba nini* a little hoe — *jamba dini* is irregular; it is for *jamba nini*.

(d) Adjectives qualifying nouns of class *in* are subject to phonetic changes already mentioned. Cf page 5.

*N. B.* The locative class-marks *a mu ku* may be used with adjectives.



- v. g. ansi onse everywhere on.  
mukati monse everywhere inside.  
kunsi konse everywhere down.

### *Adjectives used as predicates.*

RULE — When adjectives are used as predicates prefix to them the copulative particle. If the class-mark begins with *m* prefix to the adjective that class-mark. v. g. bantu nibabotu the people are good; isumo ndi nini the assegay is small; buro mbubi the bed is bad; karonga nkayumu the little river is dry; musankwa mubotu the boy is good; munzi munini the kraal is small, musamu mu fwifwi the tree is short.

### **Comparison of adjectives.**

#### COMPARATIVE DEGREE.

1. Use *ku inda* to surpass.  
u ra ndi inda enguzu — you surpass me by strength, you are stronger than I.
2. Use simply the adjective.  
v. g. ndime mupati, ndue munini. I am big, you are small, I am bigger than you. Or say ndime mupati. I am big.

#### SUPERLATIVE DEGREE.

1. Use *ku inda* to surpass.  
v. g. The elephant is the biggest of all animals.  
muzovu u ra inda banyama bonse ku

komena, the elephant surpasses all animals in size.

2. Duplicate the adjective and its class-mark.  
v. g. I am very old ndi mupati mupati. Note that ndi mupati pati means I am a little old.
3. Use the adverbs which mean very: bunene, kapati, biyá, cinicini. v. g. nci nono kapati, bunene, biyá, cinicini, it is very sweet.

#### IDIOMATIC SUPERLATIVE.

menda a ra tontora siko, the water is very cool.

menda a ka yuma nta, the water is quite dried up.

menda a ra pia pie, the water is very hot.

musune u ra subira piu, the ox is very red.

„ „ „ tuba bu the ox is very white.

„ „ „ siya mbi the ox is very black.

inyama i ra nunka nsu, the meat stinks very much.

---

#### Cardinal numbers.

Cardinal numbers up to 6 inclusive prefix the following particles.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
CLASS 1 mu	o	bo
2 mu	o	yo
3 ri	rio	o
4 bu	bo	o
5 ku	ko	o

6 ka	ko	to
7 ci	cio	zio
8 im	yo	zio
9 ru	ro	o
10 ru	ro	zio

muntu omwi 1 man, munzi omwi 1 kraal, isumo  
riomwi 1 assegay, buro bomwi 1 bed, kutwi  
komwi 1 ear, kasimbi komwi 1 little girl, cintu  
comwi 1 thing, inswi yomwi 1 fish, rutete romwi  
1 reed.

2 men bantu bobiro

3 kraals minzi yotatwe

4 words majwi one

5 beds maro osanue

6 legs mauru o kanka

7 little rivers turonga tu kanka tubiri

8 pots zibia zi kanka tutatu

9 goats impongo zi kanka zi ne

10 sheep imberere zi ri kumi

11 oxen basune ba ri kumi a musune omwi

12 dogs babwa ba ri kumi mu babiri

13 calves bombe ba ri kumi mu batatu

14 fowls inkuku zi ri kumi mu zi tatu

20 children bana ba ri makumi obiro

30 boys basankwa ba ri makumi otatwe

100 cattle ingombe zi ri muanda

200 children bana ba ri mianda yobiro.

### *Numerals used as predicates.*

RULE — Prefix the copulative particle to biri, tatu, ne, sanu etc.

v. g. The sheep are 2 imberere nzi biri

„ „ „ 3 „ nzi tatu

„ „ „ 4 „ nzi ne

Biri, tatu, ne, sanu change into obiro, otatue, one, osanue when used as attributes.

### *Ordinal numerals.*

The ordinal numerals are the cardinal numerals biri, tatu, ne, sanu joined to the noun by the possessive particle "a", except the first.

v. g. muntu wakutanguna the first man

„ wabiri the 2d „

„ watatu the 3d „

„ wane the 4th „

ruendo rwabiri the 2d time

ruendo rwatatu the 3d time.

### *Distributive adjectives.*

one by one (boy) omwi omwi.

2 by 2 (goats) zibiri zibiri.

3 by 3 (assegays) otatu, otatu.

### *Numeral adverbs.*

once komwi, or kaindi komwi

twice tubiri, three times tutatu

They say "tu inde tune" let us do it four times

let us pass 4 times.

*Indefinite adjectives.*

Some, other, another.

**RULE** Prefix the pronoun to mwi or mbi— Cf. page 14

v. g. muntu umwi or umbi another person  
bantu bamwi or bambi other persons.

Every, all, whole.

**RULE** — Prefix the pronoun to onse

v. g. all men bantu bonse Cf. page 4

all the kraals minzi yonse

all the goats impongo zionse

all the beds maro onse

Every man bantu bonse

the whole sheep imberere yonse

The adjective onse has the following forms  
in the 3 persons of the plural.

turaya tonse we all go

muraya nyonse you all go

baraya bonse they all go

Alone.

**RULE** — When alone follows the personal pronouns  
prefix the pronoun to rike

endike I alone turike we alone

urike thou alone murike you alone

arike he alone barike they alone.

For classes 2-10 prefix the pronoun to rike:  
urike, urike, burike kurike, karike, cirike, irike,  
rurike, irike, arike, turike, zirike.

Note the idiom: Ku ide impongo—goats alone  
To be like.

The child is like its mother mwana u ra kozia  
banyina.

Mother and child are alike—mwana a banyina ba  
ra koziania.

The duicker is like the oribi, insia mwenzinyine  
a nanzere—the duicker is the neighbour of the  
oribi.

To be like, to seem to be

It is like a man, it seems to be a man—u ba nga  
muntu.

It seems to be a goat i ba nga nimpongo Cf. page 23

Such, like—bobu thus

I like such people—nda yanda bantu ba ri bobu

Such goats—impongo zi ri bobu.

Such a gun—intoboro i ri bobu.

What kind of? buti? how

What kind of man is he? u ri muntu u ri buti

What totem? mukoa nzi?

Of what totem are you? U ri mukoa nzi?

How big? buti ku komena?

How big is an eland? musefu u ri buti ku komena

As big as this

The size of a human being is shown by the  
fore-arm held straight up.

v. g. The child is as big as this—mwana u ri bobu ku komena.

The size of animals is shown by the hand held horizontally. v. g. A lion is as big as this: shumbwa u ri bobu ku komena—or shumbwa u tene wawa—The lion reaches up to here.

As big as=equal=erenie.

The duicker is as big as the oribi  
insia a nanzere ba re erenie.

How much? buti ku vhura?

how much food have you? kuria kwako ku ri buti ku vhura? litt. The food it of you it is how in abundance?

How big! how lazy!

Use the verb or the noun.

How big you are! Ku komena kwako!

how small you are! ku cea kwako!

how lazy they are! Butoro bwabo!

how impudent he is! Inkazi ziaakwe!

How old? Miaka yongaye?

How old is he? U re miaka yongaye?

litt. he is with years they are how many?

How many? ongaye as an attribute.

RULE — Prefix the pronoun to ongaye.

How many kraals? minzi yongaye?

how many sheep have you? u re emberere ziongaye?

Ongaye as as predicate.

RULE — The noun comes first, then the copulative particle is prefixed to ongaye.

how many sheep are there? Imberere nziongaye?  
If the copula *ri* is used prefix the pronoun to ongaye.

How many riems are there? intambo zi ri ziongaye?

Cf. the relative pronouns page 35.

Changes of *n* "I" before the subjunctive and the present of the indicative in relative clauses.

ku anga to tie

*N* before *a* inserts *g*, ngange I must tie.

Rubono ndwe nganga the goods which I tie.

ku bamba to arrange.

*N* before *b* becomes *m*, mbambe I must arrange.

Rubono ndwe mbamba the goods which I arrange.

ku cita to do.

*N* before *c* remains, ncite I must do

Zintu nze ncita the things which I do.

ku eba to admire.

*N* before *e* inserts *j*, njebe I must admire

Basune mbe njebera the oxen which I admire.

ku fwepa to smoke.

*N* before *f* becomes *m*, mfwepe I must smoke

Tombwe ngwe mfwepe the tobacco which I smoke



ku ita to call.

*N* before *i* inserts *j*, njite I must call  
Mubwa mbe njita—the dog which I call.

ku kamba to applaud.

*N* before *k* remains, nkambe I must applaud  
Mwami ngwe nkambira the chief whom I applaud.

ku reka to leave off.

*N* before *r* changes *r* into *d*, ndeke I must leave off.  
Zintu nze ndeka, the things which I leave off.

ku mena to swallow.

*N* before *m* drops, mene I must swallow  
Musainu ngwe mena, the medicine which I swallow.

ku nyua to drink.

*N* before *n* drops—nyue I must drink  
Menda nge nyua the water which I drink.

ku orora to bend

*N* before *o* inserts *g*, ngorore I must straighten  
tusamu ntwe ngorora the sticks which I straighten

ku pa to give.

*N* before *p* becomes *m*, mpe I must give  
isuino nde mpa the assegay which I give.

ku siyá to dig.

*N* before *s* and *z* remains—nsiyé I must dig  
cirindi nce nsiyá The hole which I dig.

ku munzi nkwe nzwá it is from the kraal that  
I come.

*N* before *t* remains, ntije I must run away  
babwa mbe ntija the dogs from which I run away.  
*N* before *w* inserts *g*, ngweze I must hunt  
banyama mbe ngweza, the game which I hunt.  
*N* before *u* inserts *g*, ngume I must beat  
bana mbe nguma, the children whom I beat.  
*N* before *v* remains, nvhuime, I must hunt  
banyama mbe nvhuima, the game which I hunt.  
*N* before *y* changes *y* into *j*, njoye I must breathe  
muya ngwe njoya the air which I breathe.  
*N* before the negation *ta* remains, ntayandi I must  
not like — Ne ntao when I am not here — Hence  
it is clear clear that the pronoun "I" is *n* and  
not *ndi*—*Ndi* means I am. *v. g.* ndi mubotu I am  
good, not ndi ri mubotu.

### The relative pronoun.

When the relative pronoun stands for the sub-  
ject it is expressed by the personal pronoun.

*Cf.* personal pronoun page 14 first form.  
*v. g.* the person who comes muntu u sika  
the person who came muntu wa sika.

When the relative pronoun stands for the object  
*v. g.* the man whom I see, use the copulative  
particles, ngu, ndi, mbu, nku, nka, nci, ni,  
ndu. The copulative particles end in *e* before  
the first person singular.

v. g. muntu ngwe ngamba The man whom I speak of.

The copulative particles end in *o* before the second person singular v. g. muntu ngo amba, the person whom thou speakest of.

The copulative particles end in *a* before the 3d person singular v. g. muntu ngwa amba the man whom he speaks of.

The copulative particles end in *o* before the 1st, 2d, 3d. persons of the plural.

v. g. muntu ngo tu amba the man we speak of  
 ngo mu amba the man whom you speak of  
 ngo ba amba „ „ they speak of

*Table of the relative pronouns for all classes and persons.*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL
CLASS 1	ngwe		mbe
	ngo		mbo
	ngwa		mba
	ngo		mbo
	ngo		mbo
	ngo		mbo
	ngo		mbo
2	ngwe	2	nje
	ngo		njio
	ngwa		njia

	ngo		njio
	ngo		njio
	ngo		njio
3	nde	3	nge
	ndio		ngo
	ndia		nga
	ndo		ngo
	ndo		ngo
	ndo		ngo
4	mbwe	4	nge
	mbo		ngo
	mbwa		nga
	mbo		ngo
	mbo		ngo
	mbo		ngo
5	nkwe	5	nge
	nko		ngo
	nka		nga
	nko		ngo
	nko		ngo
	nko		ngo
6	nke	6	ntwe
	nko		nto
	nka		ntwa
	nko		nto
	nko		nto
	nko		nto

7 nce  
ncio  
ncia  
ncio  
ncio  
ncio  
ncio

8 nje  
njio  
njia  
njio  
njio  
njio

9 ndwe  
ndo  
ndwa  
ndo  
ndo  
ndo

10 ndwe  
ndo  
ndwa  
ndo  
ndo  
ndo

7 nze  
nzio  
nzia  
nzio  
nzio  
nzio

8 nze  
nzio  
nzia  
nzio  
nzio  
nzio

9 nge  
ngo  
nga  
ngo  
ngo  
ngo

10 nze  
nzio  
nzia  
nzio  
nzio  
nzio

---

**Examples.**

All the things I have    Zionse nze ndezio (n-ri-ozio)  
thou hast    „    nzio rezio

he has	„	nzia	rezio
we have	„	nzio	tu rezio
you have	„	nzio	mu rezio
they have	„	nzio	ba rezio
I say	nothing	tao	nca ngamba
thou sayest	„	tao	ncio amba
he says	„	tao	ncia amba
we say	„	tao	ncio mu amba
you say	„	tao	ncio mu amba
they say	„	tao	ncio ba amba.

#### THE RELATIVE PRONOUN *whose*

To express the relative pronoun *whose* change the sentence *v. g.* God loves those whose hearts are pure *i. e.* God loves those who have a pure heart, Reza u ra yanda ba ra moyo u sarara.

Relative expressions introduced in English by prepositions follow the general rule even with intransitive verbs. *v. g.* This is the path by which people travel, njei nzira njio b'enda bantu.

The earth on which people live is large, insi njio ba kara bantu nimpati.

Locative class-marks may be used to form relative clauses. *v. g.* go where he is, ko ya kwa bede. Go where we come from, ko ya ko tu zwa. Put it where you found it. Ko ci bika ko ka ci jana. It is from the kraal that we come. Ku munzi nko tu zwa.

### EMPHATIC PRONOUN.

I myself	ime	we	ourselves	isue
you yourself	uwe	you	yourselves	inyue
he himself	waro	they	themselves	rabo.
she herself	"			

To express it is "I myself" etc.

**RULE**—Prefix the copulative particle to the emphatic pronoun; the 3d person of the singular and plural is irregular.

It is I myself	ndime	It is we	ourselves	ndisue
" " thou thyself	ndue	" " you	yourselves	ndinyue
" " he himself	ngue	" " they	themselves	mbabo
" " she herself	"			

**Examples** It is I myself who like

I am the one who likes ndime nda yanda  
 you are the one who likes ndue o yanda  
 he is the one who likes ngu u yanda  
 we are the ones who like ndiswe twa yanda  
 you are the ones who like ndinyue mwa yanda  
 they are the ones who like mbabo ba yanda

### PAST

I was the one who liked	ndime	nda	ka	yanda
" " "	ndue	wa	ka	yanda
" " "	ngwa	ka	yanda	
" " "	ndiswe	twa	ka	yanda
" " "	ndinyue	mwa	ka	yanda
" " "	mbabo	baka	yanda.	

NEGATIVE. Cf. page 55

I am the one who does not see	ndime	nta	boni
" " "	ndue	o ta	boni
" " "	ngu	u ta	boni
" " "	ndisue	tu ta	boni
" " "	ndinyue	mu ta	boni
" " "	mbabo	ba ta	boni.

To express it is it (the kraal) etc.

RULE—Prefix the copulative particle to the following enclitics

CLASS	ENCLITICS			ENCLITICS	
	SINGULAR	EXAMPLES	PLURAL	EXAMPLES	
2	mu	o	nguo	yo	njiyo
3	ri	rio	ndirio	o	ngao
4	bu	bo	mbubo	o	ngao
5	ku	ko	nkuko	o	ngao
6	ka	ko	nkako	to	ntuto
7	ci	cio	ncecio	zio	nzezio
8	im, in	yo	njiyo	zio	nzezio
9	ru	ro	nduro	o	ngao
10	ru	ro	nduro	zio	nzezio
11	a	o	mpao	—	—
12	mu	mo	mumo	—	—
13	ku	ko	nkoko	—	—

All those pronouns may be used as subject, object and agent. *v. g.* ko ya ndue go yourself

Nguo (munzi) it is it (the kraal)

Ndime nda yanda I like.

Wa uma ndime he beats me.



Bwizu bwa retwa ndime, the grass was brought by me. Nda umwa nguo (mutatura). I was beaten by it (the sjambock).

The emphatic pronouns are used after *kuri*—  
Ko bora *kuri* ndime Come to me.

To me, to you etc. are also expressed by *ku* and *bede* the past tense of *ku* ba—

v. g. To me *kwimbede* (*kwi*) by assimilation with  
*i* of the 1st pers.

to thee *ko bede* (*ko*) by assimilation with  
*u* of the 2d pers.

(to him *kwabede* (*kwa*) by assimilation with  
(to her „ „ *a* of the 3d pers.

to us *ko tu bede* (*ko*) by assimilation with  
*o* of the 1st pers.

to you *ko mu bede* (*ko*) by assimilation with  
*o* of the 2d pers.

to them *ko ba bede* (*ko*)

In classes 2-10 the same rule applies: v. g. *ko ci bede*, *ko ru bede*, *ko hu bede*.

To express "I also" etc.

I also *ambeo*, *ambebo*, *amebo*; we also *asuebo*  
thou also *ayebo* you also *anyuebo*

he also *arakwe*, *awaro* they also *arabo*, *abaro*.  
she also „ „

In classes 2-10 the formula is uniform: *a* †  
pronoun † *aro*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
CLASS 2	mu awaro (munzi)	ayaro (minzi)
3	ri ariaro (isunio)	aaro (masunio)
4	bu abwaro (buro)	aaro (maro)
5	ku akwaro (kutwi)	aaro (matwi)
6	ka akaro (kasimbi)	atwaro (tusimbi)
7	ci aciaro (cinyama)	aziaro (zinyama)
8	im ayaro (impongo)	aziaro (impongo)
9	ru arwaro (rutete)	aaro (matete)
10	ru arwaro (ruba)	aziaro (iniba)
v. g.	awaro (munzi) wa ka pia, even it (the kraal) burnt	
	ariaro (isunio) ria ka zimina, even it (the assegay) got lost	
	abwaro (buro) bwa ka pia, even it (the bed) burnt	
	akwaro (kutwi) kwa cisa, even it (the ear) is sore	
	akaro (kasimbi) ka rira, even she (the little girl) cries	
	aciaro (cinyama) ci ra tija, even it (the little buck) runs.	

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### Possessive pronouns.

In Citonga we do not say "my house" but "the house of me". The formula is: pronoun re

representing the thing possessed † a "of" † pronoun representing the possessor.

My ngu

uro bu-a-ngu my bed, máro a-a-ngu my beds.

Their bo

lubwa u-a-bo their dog, babwa ba-a-bo their dogs.

His, her kwe

utwi ku-a-kwe his ear, matwi a-a-kwe his ears.

Our su

kuku i-e-su our fowl, inkuku zi-e-su our fowls.

ipongó i-e-su our goat, impongo zi-e-su our goats.

Your nu

ntu ci-a-nu your thing, zintu zi-a-nu your things.

Their bo

usune u-a-bo their ox, basune ba-a-bo their oxen.

In classes 2-10 the following pronouns are used.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

CLASS 2	mu	o	yo
3	ri	rio	o
4	bu	bo	o
5	ku	ko	o
6	ka	ko	to
7	ci	cio	zio
8	im	yo	zio
9	ru	ro	o
10	ru	ro	zio

g. munzi a bantu bao, the kraal and its people.

minzi a bantu beyo, the kraals and their people.

*Note the following irregular possessive pronouns.*

Mwanangu	for	mwana wangu	my child.
Mwanako	for	mwana wako	thy child.
Mwanakwe	for	mwana wakwe	his child.
Mwanesu	for	mwana wesu	our child.
Mwananu	for	mwana wanu	your child.
Mwanabo	for	mwana wabo	their child.
Mukangu	for	muka wangu	my wife.
Mukako	for	muka wako	thy wife
Mukakwe	for	muka wakwe	his wife.

*Note the following idioms.*

Kuriswe or kwesu at our kraal.

Kuringue or kwanu at your kraal.

Kuribo or kwabo at their kraal. at his or her kraal

Kwangu at my kraal, Mwangu in my kraal.

Kwako at your kraal, Mwako in your kraal.

Kwakwe at his kraal, Mwakwe in his kraal.

Mwanakwe Monze, Monze's child.

Mwana okwesu, the child of our kraal, my brother  
(spoken by a girl).

Mwana okwanu, the child of your kraal, your brother  
(spoken by a girl).

Mwana okwabo, the child of their kraal, her brother  
(spoken by a girl).

Tata my father bama my mother

Uso your father banyoko your mother



*Ri* long seems to stand for *ripi*, a form found in some Bantu languages—

RULE—Prefix to *ri* the personal pronoun or the copulative particle *v. g.* *u yanda muntu u ri* which person do you want? Or *nguri muntu ng yanda*.

*Ri* used as an interrogative pronoun.

RULE—Prefix to *ri* the copulative particle: *ngurindiri, mburi, nkuri, nkari, nciri, njiri, nduri, arimuri, kuri, mbari, njiri, ngari, nturi. v. g. Mbabantu? which are the people?*

*Reflexive pronoun ri*

*Ri* is used for all classes, persons and numbers *v. g.* *u ra ri yanda* he loves himself.

*Demonstrative.*

The demonstrative is an adjective when it points out a noun, and a pronoun when it stands by itself.

CLASS	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	this	that	yonder	these	those	you
1 mu	oyu	oyo	uria	aba	abo	aba
2 mu	oyu	oyo	uria	eyi	eyo	iria
3 ri	eri	erio	iria	aya	ayo	aris
4 hu	obu	obo	obuya	aya	ayo	aria
5 ku	oku	oko	okuya	aya	ayo	aria
6 ka	aka	ako	akaya	otu	oto	otuy
7 ci	cci	ccio	ciria	ezi	ezio	ezis
8 im	eyi	eyo	iria	ezi	ezio	ezis
9 ru	oru	oro	oruya	aya	ayo	aris
10 ru	oru	oro	oruya	ezi	ezio	ezis

v. g. munzi oyu this kraal, munzi oyo that kraal  
munzi uria the kraal yonder.  
jembe eri this axe, jembe erio that axe,  
jembe iria the axe yonder.  
oyu u ra funda, oyo u ra rima, uria u ra unka.  
This one learns, that one ploughs, that one  
yonder goes away.

*To express "this is the kraal" etc.*

RULE—Prefix the copulative particle to the demonstrative.

nderi jamba this is the plough.  
mbobu buro this is the bed.  
nkaka kasimbi this is the little girl.  
ndoru rutete this is the reed.

### Classes of verbs.

There are 9 classes of verbs.

1. The simple verb.

2. The objective form. It means: upon, for, on behalf of, motion to, at,

1) if the root contains *a*, *i*, *u*, the suffix is *ira*, *ina*, v. g. ku fugama to kneel v. *i*

ku fugamina to kneel to v. *t*

ku jika to cook ku jikira to cook for.

2) if the root contains *e* or *o* the suffix is *era*, v. g. ku seka to laugh, ku sekera to laugh at

3) if the verb ends in *ura*, *ura* is dropped and replaced by *wida* v. g. *ku yandaura* to look on behalf of, *ku yandawida* to look on behalf of.

4) if the verb ends in *na*, *na* is dropped and *wida* is suffixed v. g. *ku yumuna*, to carry, *ku yumwida* to carry with.

5) if the verb is monosyllabic it takes the suffix *ida* v. g. *kufwa* to die, *ku fwida* to die for, on; *ku nyua* to drink, *ku nyuida* to drink out of. *Ku ua* to fall *ku uida* to fall upon.

6) if the verb ends in *zia* or *sia* the *a* is dropped and *zia* is suffixed. v. g. *ku jaya* to kill, *ku jazia* to cause to kill, *ku jazizia* to cause to kill for.

7) Verbs ending in *ora* change *ora* into *weda* v. g. *Kusorora* to go ahead, *ku sorweda* to go ahead for, *ku yobora* to store up, *ku yobweda* to store up for.

### 3. The Causative form.

It means to help or cause a thing to be done. The causative suffixes are *bia*, *zia*, *sia*, *nia*, *mbia*, *ika*, *eka*.

*Bia* is suffixed to verbs ending in *ba* v. g. *ku amba* to speak, *ku ambia*; *ku bomba* to be submissive, *ku bombia*; *ku bomba* to be wet *ku bombia* to distinguish it from *ku bomba*. The Batons avoid ambiguity by using different forms.



Zia is suffixed to verbs ending 1) in ra *v. g.* ku ambura to converse, ku ambuzia; ku bira to sink, ku bizia.

2) in da *v. g.* ku enda to go, ku enzia; ku inda to pass, ku inzia.

3) in ga *v. g.* ku penga to suffer, ku penzia; ku anga to tie, ku anzia.

4) in trisyllabic verbs ending in na *v. g.* ku yumuna to carry, ku yumuzia; ku sanina to feed, ku sanizia; ku umuna to be silent, ku umuzia.

5) in ya *v. g.* ku siyá to be black, kusizia; ku jaya to kill, ku jazia.

Sia is suffixed to verbs ending 1) in ka *v. g.* ku gonka to cut, ku gonsia; kuteka to draw water, ku tesia; ku muka, to be slow, ku musia.

2) in pa *v. g.* ku fwimpa to be short, ku fwinsia; ku rampa to be long, ku ransia; ku fwepa to smoke ku fwesia to give tobacco. Ku fwepia means to light a pipe—again a different form to avoid ambiguity.

3) in ia, oa, ea, ua *v. g.* ku ria to eat, ku risia; ku yoa to fear ku yosia; ku cea to be small, ku cesia to lessen; ku tua to pound, ku tusia.

Nia is suffixed to dissyllabic verbs ending in 1) na *v. g.* ku pona to be cured, ku ponia.

2) in ana *v. g.* ku erana to be equal, ku erania; ku bungana to gather ku bungania; ku koziana to be like, ku koziania

Mia is suffixed to verbs ending in ma *v. g.* rima to cultivate, ku rimia; ku ima to stop, ku imia.

Ika is suffixed to some verbs ending 1) in ra which, if they had the suffix zia would be ambiguous *v. g.* ku bara to carry a child on the back, ku barika; ku rara to lie down, ku rarika

2) in ama. *v.g.* ku rurama to be straight, ku ruramika; ku sama to dress, kusamika.

#### 4. The Reciprocal form.

Add na to the verb. *v. g.* ku yanda to love ku yandana to love one another.

#### 5. The Stative form, 6. The Capable form.

They are alike — The suffixes are uka, oka, ika, eka. *v. g.* Ku kosora to cut, ku kosoka to be cut, cuttable; ku pandura to split, ku pandula to be split splittable; ku sioma to trust, ku siomeka to be trusted, trustworthy; ku yanda to love, ku yandika to be loved, to be lovable.

#### 7. The intensive form.

Drop the final *a* and suffix isia *v. g.* ku amba to speak, ku ambisia to speak loud; ku imbi to sing, ku imbisia to sing loud.

### 8. The reversive form.

The suffixes are *ura*, *urura*, *ununa*.

*v. g.* *Ku sara* to choose, *ku sarura* to refuse; *ku jara* to shut, *ku jarura* to open; *ku bara* to write, *ku barura* to scratch out; to *anga* to tie, *ku angurura* to untie; *ku angununa* to untie; *ku sunga* to tie, *kusungurura* to untie, *ku sungununa* to untie.

### 9. The frequentative form.

The suffix is *urura*. *v. g.* *Ku inda* to pass, *ku indurura* to pass again; *ku shanga* to sow, *ku shangurura* resow.

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## Auxiliaries.

### Bu

*Bu* helps to express the continuation of an action *v. g.* *u ya a burira*, a burira she went on crying, crying.

### Kwe

*Kwe* helps to form the negative future *v. g.* *nse-kwe ku bona*, I shall not see.

### Ta

*Ta* helps to form the negative conjugation.

*Ta* in principal clauses is put before the pronoun, and in relative clauses it is put after the pronoun. *v. g.* *ta a boni* he does not see; *bantu ba ta boni* people who do not see.

A

A helps to form 1) the present, *nda yanda*—I love  
2) the imperative *a tu ende*—let u  
go.

Ya

*Ya* helps to form the future *u yoo bona* you  
will see.

Ra

*Ra* helps to form the present and the near future

*Ra* becomes *ri* before the sound *i*

v. g. *ndi ri hi* I know.

Ri

*Ri* helps to form the perfect and pluperfect

v. g. *nda ri ku ranga*, I looked.

*nda ka ri rangide*, I had looked.

*Kana, ka, kuti, kuti ka*

Those help to form the conditional.

v. g. *Kuti ko yanda, ko ya*. If you like, go.

*Kori mubotu u ra pegwa*, If you are good  
you will be given.

Ka

*Ka* helps to form the past and the imperative

v. g. *nda ka bora* I came.

*Ka mu ya*—go ye. *Ka mu bora* come ye

Na

Na helps to form 1) the imperative, ka mu na ku unka go ye.

2) the imperative, u ta na ku jaya do not kill.

Na

Na with a negation expresses not yet.

nse na ria I have not yet eaten

to na ,, thou hast not yet eaten

ta a na ,, he has not yet eaten

ta'tu na ,, we have not yet eaten or ta tu na tu ria

ta mu na ,, you have not yet eaten or ta mu na mu

ria

ta ba na ,, they have not yet eaten or ta ba na ba

ria

Ninga=taa na v. g. taa ninga bora he has not yet come.

Ta na expresses "not yet" "before"

g. Ko bora ta ri na bira, or ta ri na ri bira izuba—Come before sunset, not it yet gone down the sun. Na taa na fwa uishi, before his father's death, when not he yet dead his father.

g. Ko bora no ba ta na ba sika—Come before they arrive.

I did not look  
 nse or ti ndakaranga  
     tokaranga  
     takaranga  
     tatwakaranga  
     tamwakaranga  
     tabakaranga.

I shall not look Fr  
 nsekwe ku ranga  
 tokwe   "   "  
 takwe   "   "  
 tatukwe "   "  
 tamukwe, "   "  
 tabakwe "   "

I had not looked  
 nse or ti nda ka rangide  
     to ka rangide  
     ta ka rangide  
     ta twa ka rangide  
     ta mwa ka rangide  
     ta ba ka rangide.

I must not look  
 nta rangi  
 u ta rangi  
 a ta rangi  
 tu ta rangi  
 mu ta rangi  
 ba ta rangi.

Do not look U ta rangi, u ta na ku ranga,  
 u ta ni ku rangi (by alliteration).

*Irregular infinitives.*

Regular verbs end in *a* in the infinitive. Four verbs end in *i*: Kuhi to know, kuteti, kuli to say, ku jisi to have.

*Irregular past tenses.*

From ku bona to see, bwenie—nda ri mu bwenie  
 I have seen him.  
 „ ku bōra to rot bōrede (boride is the past  
 tense of ku bora to come. Note how the  
 Batonga avoid ambiguity by a different<sup>3</sup>  
 accent.

- rom.* ku kwata to seize kwete } both verbs are past in  
" ku kara to sit kede } form and present in  
" ku pa to give pede } meaning.  
" kujara to shut jede  
" ku teta to be wet, tete  
" ku nenea to be fat nenede  
" ku umuna to be silent ununie  
" ku roma to be good romenie  
" ku erana, to be equal, erenie  
" ku kopengana to mix up kopengenie  
" ku ziara to beget ziede  
" kuti to say tede  
" ku ba to become bede  
" ku yura to be full zwide.

Verbs ending in era change era into ede.

- v. g. Ku cenjera to be clever cengede  
ku retera to bring to reterede.

Verbs ending in ama change ama into eme

- v. g. Ku rurama to be straight rureme  
ku surama to be sloping sureme  
ku cengama to be crooked cengeme.

All those past are used as adjectives v. g. u ri ureme he is straight, honest; kasamu ka ri engeme the stick is crooked.

Verbs ending in ana change ana into ene v. g. ku ana to reach tene, ku swana to join swene; ku otana to be mixed up, potene.

All those past tenses are used as adjectives.

Verb *ku zi* = *ku hi* to know

I know etc.

Ndi ri hi, u ri hi, u ri hi, tu ri hi, mu ri hi, ba ri hi

*Ri* by alliteration.

Verb *ku za* = *ku iza* to come

I come etc. . . .

Ndi reha, u reha, u reha, tureha, mureha, bareha

The Batonga generally change *z* into *h* v. g. reha =

reza —

v. g. *Ku ziba* to castrate is pronounced *ku ziba*

*ku ziba* to know is pronounced *ku hiba* to

avoid ambiguity.

*bareza* is pronounced *bareha*, *Reza* means

God or rain.

### PASSIVE VOICE.

The passive voice of the regular verbs is formed by inserting *w* before final *a*. v. g. *ku tanda* to chase *kutandwa* to be chased.

Verbs ending in *zia* or *ya* change *zia* or *ya* into *igwa*.

v. g. *Ku buzia* to question *ku buzigwa*

*ku sanzia* to wash *ku sanzigwa*

*ku jaya* to kill *ku jaigwa*

*ku pwaya* to crush *ku pwaigwa*

The Batonga avoid ambiguity by giving different form to a passive verb. v. g. *Kubira* to



ink kubirwa to be deep. Kubira to boil ku bizwa  
to be cooked, ripe; to distinguish it from kubirwa  
to be deep.

*Monosyllabic verbs are irregular in the passive voice.*

kuti to say kutegwa  
kupa to give kupegwa  
ku bba to steal ku bbidwa  
ku ua to fall ku ugwa  
ku tua to pound ku tugwa  
ku jua to pull out ku jugwa  
ku nyua to drink ku nyugwa  
ku tea to ensnare ku tegwa  
ku goa to fear ku yogwa  
ku toa to dazzle ku togwa  
ku soa to throw away ku sogwa

*Irregular past tenses.*

bedwe from ku tegwa (cocked)  
bedwe from ku jarigwa or jarwa (shut)  
bedwe from ku pegwa (given)  
bedwe from ku ziarigwa or ziarwa (born)

*Conjugation of the passive voice (Cf active voice*

am beaten nda umwa, ndi ra umwa.  
was being beaten nda ka ri ku umwa.  
was beaten, I have been beaten nda ka umwa.  
had been beaten nda ka ri umidwe.  
shall be beaten (very near future) ndi ra umwa.  
(distant future) nzi or nzo ku umwa.

I must be beaten ngumwe.  
That I may be beaten ngumiwe.  
Be thou be beaten u umwe, u ka umwe.  
Let him be beaten a umwe, a ka umwe.  
let us be beaten tu umwe, tu ka umwe.  
let you be beaten mu umwe, mu ka umwe.  
let them be beaten ba umwe, ba ka umwe.

Exercises on the copula *ri*

I am a man ndi muntu, ndime muntu.  
thou art a man u ri muntu.  
I am not a man nseri muntu.  
thou art not a man tori muntu.  
I am good ndi mubotu, or ndime mubotu.  
thou art good u ri mubotu or ndue mubotu.  
he is not good tari mubotu.  
they are not good tabari babotu.  
It is not I nseri or nseshi ndime  
" " " thou tori " toshi ndue  
" " " he or she tari " teshi ngue  
" " " we taturi " fatushi ndisue  
" " " you tamuri " tamushi ndingue  
" " " they tabari " tabeshi mbabo

Preposition *a*

A means rest on, on, at, here

To express: "I am here"

RULE—Prefix the copulative particle to the pronoun  
I am here mpendi (mpa ndi it is here I am)

mpori (mpa uri it is here thou art)  
mpaari (mpa a ri it is here he is)  
mpoturi (mpa tu ri it is here we are)  
mpomuri (mpa mu ri it is here you are)  
mpobari (mpa ba ri it is here they are)

There is water mpaari menda  
" " rain mpiri mvura  
" " a bed mpoburi buro  
" " an assegay mporiri isunio  
" are goats mpoziri impongo  
" " little girls mpoturi tusimbi  
" are oxen mpobari basune.

A becomes o in a negative sentence and in the past tense.

he is not here tao  
they are not here tabao  
there is no bed here tabuo buro  
there is no sheep here tio imberere  
there are no dogs here tabao babwa  
there are no reeds here tao matete  
there is no famine here tio nzara

When I am not here nentao = na ntao  
" " notao = na u tao  
" " natao = nataao  
" " notatuo  
notamuo  
notabao

I was here	ndakario	I was not here	ti ndakario
	wakario		tokario
	wakario		takario
	twakaria		tatwakari
	mwakario		tamwakari
	bakario		tabakario

Preposition *mu* becomes *mo*

*Mu* means rest within, motion into, out from  
To express "I am inside"

RULE Prefix *mo* to the pronoun.

I am inside	mwindi,	mo ndi	It is in	I am
	mori,	mo u ri	„	„ thou & 1
	mwari,	mo a ri	„	„ he is
	moturi,	mo tu ri	„	„ we ar
	momuri,	momuri	„	„ you a
	mobari,	mobari	„	„ they :

There is an assegay inside	moriri	isumo	
„ „ a bed	„	moburi	2
„ „ a goat	„	mwiri	3
„ „ are goats	„	moziri	
„ „ little girls	„	moturi	
am not inside	nsemo		

thou art not inside tomo (taumo)

he is not inside tamo (taamo)

Ku there, rest at

nkwari he is there

nkobari they are there

nkoziri (the sheep) are there

tako he is not there

tabako they are not there

taziko (impongo) they are not there (the goats)

To have

1 Use ri a, to be with, u ra a mari he has money.

2 Use ku jisi, u jisi mari he has money.

3 Use kwete, u kwete mari he has money.

Not to have

1 nsekwe mari I have no money

tokwe „ thou hast „

taakwe „ he has „

tatukwe „ we have „

tamukwe „ you have „

tabakwe „ they have „

2 Use nse jisi, taa jisi mari he has no money.

3 Use nyina ndi nyina mari I have no money

u nyina mari thou hast „ „

u „ „ he has „ „

tu „ „ we have „ „

mu „ „ you have „ „

ba „ „ they have „ „

4 Use ku bura: nda bura mari I have no money.

5 Use ku zimina to get lost: mari a ka zimina  
I have no money.

To express "none"

Make "none" agree with the noun understood		
ingombe cattle	I have none	nsekwezio.
muntu person	I have none	nsekwawe.
jainba hoe	I have none	nsekwerio.
mari money	I have none	nsekwao.
basune oxen	I have none	nsekwabo.
mapopwe maize	I have none	nsekwao.
buro bed	I have none	nsekwabo.

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**Verbs used idiomatically.**

Kuti: nearly, on the point of.

wati ndi rume he nearly bit me.

ndati mfwe I was on the point of death.

bati ba mane muanda they are nearly 100  
they nearly finish 100.

Ku indurura the frequentative form of ku inda  
pass again and again.

Wa indurura ku ndi uma he beat me again  
again.

Ku inda again.

Tu inde tubiri, tutatu let us do it twice, three  
times.

Ku amba to speak, ku yeya to think.

Nda amba ku unka, nda yeya ku unka, I am gone  
now. Ku fwamba quickly.

Fwamba ku mana finish quickly.

ku konzia to be able.

Nda konzia ku gwara I am able to write.

nse konzii ku fuuda I am unable to read.

ku ara to refuse, to be impossible.

c' ara if refuses, it is impossible.

cia nd 'arira it refuses me, it is impossible to me.

ku tanguna, ku sanguna to be the first.

nda tanguna ku rima I was the first to plough.

ku mana altogether.

mapopwe a mana ku rigwa the mealies is altogether eaten.

ba mana muanda they are altogether 100.

ku anka, ku larika to begin.

Wa anka ku ndi uma he began to beat me.

To begin is also expressed by the infinitive preceded by the copulative particle.

Erio nkoku rira then it is to cry, he began to cry.

Erio nkoku imba then it is to sing, he began to sing.

ku fuma to be early.

Wa fuma ku buci he went early to the honey.

ku ba nga to seem to be

U ba nga muntu, it seems to be a man.

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### Gender.

Two prefixes indicate gender for human beings:  
i "uishi father of" indicates the masculine;

na for "nyina mother of" indicates the feminine.  
v. g. sikanda a bridegroom, simari a polygamist,  
Nabwinga a bride, nabutema a widow.

The male of human beings is expressed by musankwa a boy, the female by musimbi a girl.  
v. g. mwana musankwa a boy  
mwana musimbi a girl.

The male of animals is expressed by mucende a bull, the female by ziazi from kuziara to buy.  
v. g. muzovu mucende a male elephant  
ingombe inziazi a cow  
shumbwa muziazi a lioness  
banyama bacende male antilopes  
banyama baziazi female antilopes.

In a number of instances special words are used for male and female. v. g. musune an antelope  
muzibe a wether, mudonta, mongo a castrated goat, mukombwe a cock, inseke a hen, inkoko  
and ingombe are common gender.

### Formation of nouns.

1. Some nouns are formed from the verbal nouns.  
Karwaro an epidemic ku rwara to be sick, n  
Rusenko a medicinal charm ku senkura to don  
itue ashes ku tua to pound. n  
muzibe a castrated sheep ku ziba to castrate. i  
mujike cooked tobacco ku jika to cook.



- ini. itue, muzibe, mujike have an active form and a  
ani passive meaning.  
: mutumbu a woman with a baby ku tumbuka to  
ed be delivered.  
s mufu a dead person ku fwa to die.  
rufu death ku fwa to die.  
mitendu biltong ku teuda to cut.  
cei muya breath ku yoya to breathe.  
b: insimbo a scar ku simba to tattoo.  
imboni apple of the eye ku bona to see.  
murozi a wizard ku roa to bewitch.  
minyone a girdle of beads ku nyona to turn round.  
moa coward ku yoa to fear.  
mukazi a wife ku ziara to beget.  
ls cirio food ku ria to eat.  
ii zikobera clothes ku kobera to shield.  
tri: citungu garden hut ku tunga to sew thatch.  
nkt karobo fishing hook ku roba to fish.  
kasunio a needle ku sunia to sew with.  
nutero hut tax money ku tera to pay the hut tax.  
ziuzio things to buy with ku ura to buy.  
idonkozio a borer ku donkora to bore.  
l: ijazio door ku jazia to cause to shut.  
k: ngonzi sleep ku ona to sleep.  
lo: nsionti splinter ku sionda to hit.  
nenda water ku enda to flow, to go.  
e. ibazio skin to carry a baby ku bara to carry  
a baby on the back.

cikoro a chronic disease ku kora to make wet  
 ciriba a raft ku ibauka to float.  
 cisinsio a cork ku sinka to cork, to stop.  
 civhunisia a lid ku vhunika to cover a pot.  
 cisebio a sieve ku seba to sift.  
 citantiro ladder ku tanga to climb.  
 inkazi impudence ku kazia to contradict.  
 inkwera lust ku kwera to draw.  
 kanyuido cup ku nyuida to drink out of.  
 mikamino milk pails ku kama to milk.  
 murwazi sick person (long sickness) ku rwarazi  
 be sick.  
 busonje germinating grain ku sonsa to germinate  
 rukororindi trench ku kokorora to dig out.

2. Some nouns are the simple verb. *v. g.* usuka a doctor, basirika doctors—ku sirika to doze

3. Some nouns are formed <sup>1)</sup> by prefixing *si* to a verb or a noun *v. g.* sikuyumuna carrier, basikumuna carriers; simari a polygamist, basimari polygamists.

<sup>2)</sup> by prefixing *u* to a noun (nyina mother of) *v. g.* nabutema a widow. *i*

<sup>3)</sup> from a noun by prefixing *ba* to a noun or a verb words *v. g.* ba-si-mu-gonti—mine boys, shaft through those-in-the-hole. *s*

<sup>4)</sup> from *zia* the prefix of and a verb. *ziakusama* clothes, *ziakunyua* to eat, *ziakuria* food.

5) from adverbs: ba-  
 andi, bakare, bensiku the ancients.

6) from adjectives  
 uce a young brother or sister (ce little).  
 upati an elder brother or sister (pati big).

4. Many proper names are formed from *sia*  
 ther of—v. g. Siamenia, the frowner; siabusu  
 e father of meal.

*list of adjectives and verbs used adjectively.*

azi	female "ku ziara to begot"
ali	big
i komena	to be big
ni, shonto	— small
i cea	to be small, few
:	small, few
i	much, many, enough
i rampa	to be high, long, deep
mfu	" " " " "
nturi	stumpy and fat
i bija	to be bad, ugly, to do evil
	bad, ugly
imi	alive
i ranga,	ku mvhua to be alive
ini	different (invariable adjective)
i baba	to be itchy, sour
a	new

ku fwimpa to be short  
fwifwi, fwafwi short, shallow  
ku yuma to be dry, strong, tough  
yumu " " "  
ku reima to be heavy  
remu " "  
uba uba light  
nono pleasant, sweet  
ku nona " "  
ku nonesia to be very sweet  
ku vhura to be abundant  
ku rwera to be sweet  
ku rura to be sour  
ruzi right—ci ri ruzi it is right  
munya same, ngumunya he is the same  
ku unya to be stingy  
munyu " "  
ku bota to be good  
botu good  
ku tuba to be white  
ku tuba, tuba grey  
ku siya to be black, dirty  
ku siya siya green, blue  
mega mega blue  
ku subira to be red, crimson  
ku subira subira to be yellow  
ku sarara to be brown, clean  
ku sarara sarara light brown

ku tontora to be cool  
ku pia to be hot  
ku kasara to be warm  
ku kasara kasara to be tepid.

The want of adjectives is supplied 1) by verbs in the past tense *v. g.* erenie, equal; crede becoming, umunie silent.

2) by nouns preceded by *ri a* to be with *v. g.* u renguzu he is strong.

3) by nouns with the prefix *si v. g.* Singuzu *si* The Almighty.

4) by nouns *v. g.* ndi mutoro I am lazy  
u ri munkutwe you are diligent  
u ri munene he is an old man  
Mbacembere she is an old  
woman

The plural of respect—

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### Conjunctions.

*Ni* when, whether—

*g.* Ni nda yanda When I like  
no yanda „ thou likest  
na yanda „ he likes  
no twa yanda „ we like  
no mwa yanda „ you like  
no ba yanda „ they like

Mbu as—

v. g. cita mbwi ncita do as I do  
 nda cita mbo cita I do as as thou doest  
 nda cita mbwa cita I do as he does  
 wa cita mbo tu cita he does as we do  
 wa cita mbo nu cita he does as you do  
 wa cita mbo bacita he does as they do

*Kuti* that; *a* and, also, with; *kuba* because; *kuti ka kana* if; *ka* if.

*Ni—ba* neither nor—Between *ni* and *ba* insert the personal pronoun—

Neither I	nimba	neither we	notuba
nor you	noba	nor you	nomuba
nor he	naba	nor they	nobaba

*Antera—antera* either—or

*Tora antera ceci antera cecio* take either this or the

### Adverbs.

ansi	on the ground	kumbari	aside
awa	here	buyo, pesi	only
ano	on here	antomwi	together
afwifwi	near	buti?	how?
a tara	on the top	kare	already
a juru	above	cifumo	to-morrow morning
			ing
wunsi	near	cifumofumo	early in the morning
mukati	inside	kaindi	long ago
kunsi	down	kaindi	later on
kunze	outside	kaindi komwi	once
kumpera	in front	a kare	later on

cifutefute	backwards
m̄buri	as, like, m̄buri rino like now
bobo	thus
rino	now
rionse rionse	always
ariinwi	again
riri?	when?
ndiriona	at once
kabotu	well
kanini kashonto	a little
ku ide	only
de in vain--	-U ide ku rima you plough in vain
unji	often
icobeni	indeed
nabi	of course
kasimpe	truly, amba kasimpe tell the truth
, iwe	yes
de, tao	no
amunya	at the same time, place
jiro	yesterday
unza	to-morrow
i=pi where	—u ya yi (pi)? where do you go?
ona	the day after to-morrow
wakare	last year
ono	this year.



### Locative adverbs.

From *mu*, *ku*, *a* we form the demonstrative adverbs *mumo* in here, *koko* to there, *ano* on here *momuya* in yonder, *okuya* to yonder, *waria* on yonder.

From *mu* *ku* *a* we derive the interrogative adverbs *muri* in where? *kuri* to where? *ari* on where?

From *mu* *ku* *a* we derive the forms which come from *mbi*: *mumbi* in a different place, *kumbi* to a different place, *ambi* on a different place.

From *mu* *ku* *a* we derive the forms which come from *onse*: *monse* everywhere in, *konse* everywhere to, *onse* everywhere on.

From *mu* *ku* *a* and *insi* we have the forms *ansi*, *munsi*, *kunsi*.

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### Prepositions.

*A* expresses rest on, off, for, by

*Ko zwa a ciuno* come off the stool

*Bika a tafure* put on the table

*A kembe* with an axe

*A butoro bwako* on account of your laziness

*Mu* expresses rest within motion

into, out of, inside, among.

*U ri mu nganda* he is in the house

*Tanda mu nganda* chase into, out of the house



U kede mu bantu he sits among the people  
Muri is also heard: bika muri tombwe put in the  
tobacco.

ku, kwa, kuri

*Ku* expresses rest at, motion to or from, at.  
U ri ku munzi he is at the kraal. Tora ku munzi  
take to the kraal. Ko ya ku mwami go to the  
chief.

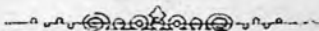
*Kwa* is used before the name of a kraal.

Waya kwa Monze he went to Monze's kraal.

*Kuri* is used before a personal name, a noun  
of relationship and emphatic pronouns. Kuri  
Monze to Monze, kuri tata to my father, kuri  
ndime to me.

### COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS.

They are the adverbs of place followed by *a*:  
*v. g.* Kungsi a tafure below the table; mungsi angu  
after me, a tara a cirundu on the hill, kunze a  
nganda outside the house, afwafwi a muronga  
near the river, mukati ka nganda in the middle  
of the house. Mukati is kaffir and it is followed  
by *ka* as in kaffir.



# Vocabulary

## English Citonga.

### A

abandon <i>v. t.</i>	kusia
„ a kraal	kupora, ku ronga
„ a custom	kureka
abase <i>v. t.</i>	kubombia from kubomba
abate <i>v. i.</i> river	kuyosa
„ swelling	kuzimburuka
abbreviate <i>v. t.</i>	kufwinsia from kufwinpa
abdomen <i>n</i>	idâ, below navel ibumbu
able (to be)	kukonzia ku konzia <i>v. t.</i> nda ci konzia I can do it
abolish <i>v. t.</i>	kuresia
abort <i>v. i.</i>	ku soa
abound <i>v. i.</i>	nji, ingombe zinji the cattle abound. Kuvhura, ingombe zi ra vhura the cattle abound.
above <i>adv.</i>	a tara,
„ <i>prep.</i>	a tara a
abrade <i>v. t.</i>	kuyupura
abreast, to sit,	stand, kubambana
abscess <i>n</i>	ciute
abscond	kuroboka

absent	fao he is not here tamo „ „ „ in tako „ „ „ there
absorb <i>v. t.</i>	kunyua
abstain <i>v.</i>	kureka, ku ri ima, ku ri kasia
abundance of food	ceo
abuse (in words)	ku tukira, ku amba matusi
accept <i>v. t.</i>	ku tambura
accident <i>n.</i>	intenda
accompany	ku sindikira
account (matter)	kambo, makani
on account of	a <i>v. g.</i> a butoro bwako on account of your laziness.
accumulate <i>v. t.</i>	ku bungania
accuse falsely	ku tamikizia
„ rightly	ku bejerezia
accustomed (to be)	ku hibira, past hibiride
ache <i>v. i.</i>	ku cisa
acid <i>adj.</i>	ku rura, it is acid cia rura, ci renkamba, ci ra sagamuka.
acknowledge <i>v. t.</i>	ku zumina
acquit <i>v. t.</i>	ku reka
across <i>adv.</i>	ku tara
„ <i>prep.</i>	ku tara a
„ take	ku zubura
act <i>v. t.</i>	ku cita
action <i>n.</i>	ku cita
add <i>v.</i>	ku yungizia

addled <i>v.</i>	borede
adhere to <i>v.</i>	ku namatira ku
adieu	to the one remaining ko ci shite, ko shara—To the one going ko ya ku enda, ko ci ya ku enda
admire <i>v. t.</i>	ku eba, ku ebera
admonish	ku ambira, ku raya
admit in	ku njizia
„ fault	ku zumina
adorn <i>v. t.</i>	ku sama <i>v. i.</i>
adopt a child	ku rera mwana
adore <i>v. i.</i>	fugama kuri Reza adore God
„ <i>v. t.</i>	fugamina Reza „ „
adult	mupati
adulterer	simamambe
adultery (commit)	ku rarika, ku tanga
advance <i>v.</i>	ku ya kumpera, ku sorora
advise	ku ambira, ku raya
adze	imbezo
affair	kambo, makani, murandu
affection	ruyando
afraid (to be)	ku yoa
after <i>adv.</i>	kabera
„ <i>prep.</i>	munsi a
afterwards	a kare, kaindi
again <i>adv.</i>	arimwi, ku indurura—wa indurura ku amba, he spoke again.

age	what age are you? u re miaka yongaye?
age of reason	ku cenjera, a manu with reason
people of the same age	musama 1st pers. musanyoko 2d pers. musanyina 3d pers.
agony	rufu, ku tweta
aggravate (fault)	ku komezia
agree <i>v. t.</i>	ku zumina
ahead	kumpera
aim (take)	ku tondeka
air	muya
„ change of	ku uma niuya
ajar	ku ceka
alas	mawe
alive (to be)	ku mvhua, ku ranga, zumi
alike (to be)	ku koziania
all <i>adj.</i>	onse-bantu bonse all the people
all right	mbubo, ci ri ruzi
Almighty	Singuzu zionse
almost <i>adv. v. g.</i>	wati ndi rume he almost bit me
alone	endike I alone urike thou „ arike he „ turike we „ murike you „ barike they „

aloud <i>adv.</i>	use the intensive form: fundisia read aloud
although	ni 1st pers. no 2d pers. na 3d pers. no for the 3rd pers. of the plural.
altogether	antomwi, pamunya
always	rionse, rionse
amaze <i>v. t.</i>	ku tazia
amazed (to be)	ku tazigwa, ku nyandwa
ambush (to be in)	ku yuba
among <i>prep.</i>	mu, mukati ka, akati ka
amputate <i>v. t.</i>	ku nyongora, ku kosora
amuse <i>v. t.</i>	ku sesia
ancestral spirits	mizimo
ancient <i>adj.</i>	cirengwa cia kaindi, an ancient custom; ba kaindi, bakare, be- nsiku the ancients
anger <i>n.</i>	bukari
angry (to be)	ku karara, ku nyema, ku birira
animal <i>n.</i>	munyama
„ nature	bunyama
ankle <i>n.</i>	ingo
anklet <i>n.</i>	ininga
announce <i>v. t.</i>	ku ambira, ku bura
annoy <i>v. t.</i>	ku katazia, ku pubura, ku subura
„ of children	ku sabira
anoint <i>v.</i>	ku nana <i>v. t.</i> ku nanika <i>v. t.</i>
another <i>adj.</i>	mwi, mbi—buzuba bumwi, buzuba bumbi, another day

answer v.	ku vhuira from vhua
ants (black, small)	bunyenyene
.. black, big	basimungeu
.. white	mumona
.. winged	insua
ant eaten	bumbwa to be moulded
antheap	ciuru
.. black & small	cisumbwa
anvil	itako
aperture cattle kraal	mugusi
.. gap (in forest)	musena
.. in fence	cipuro
apparent	ku ri bouia
appear as buds	ku poinpa
applaud	ku kamba
apple of the eye	imboni from ku bona
appoint v.	kubika
approach	ku bora mumsi to come near, ku ya mumsi to go near,
.. stealthily	ku dunta, ku soberera
apron, loin covering	inkute
approve v. f.	ku zumina
argue v.	ku zumanana.
arise from sitting	ku yumuka
.. from lying	ku buka
arm n.	kuboko
.. carry under	ku pakata
arnipit n.	munkua

army <i>n.</i>	iukondo
around <i>adv.</i>	kumbari
„ <i>prep.</i>	kumbari a
„ sit round fire	ku yota from moto fire
„ go	ku zinguruka
arouse <i>v. t.</i>	ku busia
arrange <i>v. t.</i>	ku bamba, ku ruramika
arrest <i>v. t.</i>	ku jata
arteries	insinga
arrive <i>v.</i>	ku bora, ku sika
as before a verb	mbwi for the 1st pers.
	mbo „ „ 2d pers.
	mbwa „ „ 3d „
	mbo „ the 3 pers. plural
„ a noun or pronoun	mburi
ascend <i>v.</i>	ku tanta
„ as smoke	ku unda
ashes <i>n.</i>	itue
ashamed <i>v.</i>	a bwemia nda bwemia I am ashamed, ensoni, ndensoni
aside <i>adv.</i>	kumbari
assegay <i>n.</i>	isumo
„ <i>v.</i>	ku yasa,
attempt <i>v.</i>	ku sora
audible <i>adj.</i>	ku ri mvhuisia
aunt <i>n.</i>	bama bamwi
authority <i>n.</i>	bwami
avoid	ku rea, ku tija



axe	jembe
„ battle	cibanga

**B**

baby	mwana, muwhanda
back (body)	musana
„ bone	mongora
„ wards	cifutefute
bad	bi, ku bija
bag	inkomo
„ bark	citebe
bake	ku yoka
baldness	impanza
bamboo	musumpo, misumpo, a heap ma- sumpo
bangle	ininga
bank (river)	inkomwe
„ up water	ku jarira, ku sinkira
baobab	mubuyu
bare place	búa, cibúa
bark (dog)	ku kúa
bark (tree)	maguá
„ fibre	rozi
„ strip off	ku fundurura
barrel	ciface
„ of gun	mururi
barren woman	musundi
„ cow	insundi

barrenness	busundi
barter	ku sambara
basket (small)	intumba, insangwa
„ (large)	cisuo
„ (very big)	rusuo
„ (deep)	cizongo
basket funnel	busebe, musase
„ fishing	miono
bat	kaseseko
bathe	ku samba
„ wound	ku kanda
beads	burungu
„ round neck & loins	minyone (ku nyona to turn)
„ round head	kampinda
„ „ wrists	impora
beak	muromo
bear (carry)	ku yumuna
„ (children)	ku ziara
„ (cobs)	ku bara
„ fruit	ku ziara
„ on head	ku teugezera
beard	marezu
beast	munyama
beat	ku una
„ (corn)	ku una, ku sansaura
„ (a blade)	ku sensemuna
„ with fist	ku una cituku
„ clout	ku una rubai

„ a carpet	ku vhunkumuna
„ heart	ku duntauka
„ heart in agony	ku tweta
because	kuba
beckon	ku ohora
bed	buro
bee	inzuki
„ wax	bunzuka
„ nest	impako
beer	bukoko, beer feast ku senga
„ light	mukande, cibwantu
„ meeting	rwindi;
beer drinking after a funeral	mwesho
before <i>adv.</i>	kare, kaindi
„ <i>prep.</i>	kumpera a
„ <i>conj.</i>	ko ci cita ko ta na unka
	Do this before you go litt when you not yet gone
beg	ku romba, ku sunza, ku ringa
begin	ku tarika, ku anka *
„ to, be the first	ku tanguna, ku sanguna
begin and end	ku simpikira—Simpikira awa u simpikire kokuya. Begin here and end there:
behave	ku bota
behind <i>adv.</i>	kushure
„ <i>prep.</i>	kushure a
believe	ku zumina

bell		murangu
bellow (cattle)		ku rira
„ in distress		ku boba
bellows		mavhuba
below	<i>adv.</i>	kunsi
„	<i>prep.</i>	kunsi a
belt		rutambo
bend down branch	<i>v. t.</i>	ku obora
bend under weight	<i>v. i</i>	ku eta
beside	<i>prep.</i>	kunbari a
beware		ku ranga
bewitch		ku roa
beyond	<i>adv.</i>	ku tara
„	<i>prep.</i>	ku tara a
big		pati, ku komena
bile		mururwe (ku rura bitter)
biltong		mitendu ye nyama (ku tenda to cut)
bin		butara
bind		ku anga, ku sunga
„ wattles		ku bangira
bird		muyuni
birth	<i>n.</i>	ku ziarigwa <i>v.</i>
„ give		ku tumbuka
„ mark		ci rambwa Reza (ku ramba to smear)
bite		ku ruina
black (to be)		ku siya <i>v.</i>
blacken		ku sizia

blacksmith	mufuzi
„ work	ku fura
„ forge	insaka
bladder	isubiro
blanket	ingubo, ipai
„ little	ciubo
blaze <i>v. i.</i>	ku yaka
bleed	ku zwa buroa
„ nose	ku zwa munoka
blind	mofu
„ ness	bofu
blister	buya
blood	buroa
blow wind	ku unga, ku bubura
„ trumpet	ku siba impeta
„ nose	ku mina, ku pemba
„ away	ku pepura
„ bellows	ku vhuvhuta
blue	ku siya siya <i>v. mega mega n.</i>
blunt	ku fumpa
boast	ku ri kanauka, ku ri tembaura
body	mubiri
Boer	muBunu
bog	musena
bogged (get)	ku roba
boil <i>v. t.</i>	ku jika
„ <i>v. i.</i>	ku bira
„ over	ku futumuka, ku unka, ku fundirira

boiled mealies	musozia
boil <i>n.</i>	ciute
bold <i>adj.</i>	mukari <i>n.</i>
bolt door <i>v.</i>	ku inga
„ of door <i>n.</i>	mwinzio
bone	cifúa
bones of diviner	nkakata
„ throw	ku sonda ukakata
bore <i>v. t.</i>	ku donkora, ku turura
boring tool	cidonzio, ci turuzio
borers (insects)	musunse
borer-eaten	ku sumpwa
born (to be)	ku ziarigwa
both	obiuro <i>v. g.</i> bantu bobiro both persons
boundary	munyinza
bow <i>v. i.</i>	ku kotama <i>v. i.</i> kotamina <i>v. t.</i>
box	bokis
boy	musankwa, murombwana
bracelet	ininga
„ ivory	inyanga
„ below knee	maranda
brackish	a munyo—with salt
brains	bongo
bran	busenga
branches (small)	masanzu
(big)	mitabi
brand (cattle)	ku umpa

brass-wire	buranda
bread	cinkwa
break (stick) <i>v. t.</i>	ku tiora
„ bread <i>v. t.</i>	ku komona
„ in oxen <i>v. t.</i>	ku pingura
„ out eruptions <i>v. i.</i>	ku fwayuka
„ wind <i>v. t.</i>	ku sinkira
„ string <i>v. t.</i>	ku zutura, ku muntura
„ glass	ku pwaya
„ clods	ku umputura
breast human	inkoro
„ bone	kango, kaba
breath <i>n.</i>	muya
breathe <i>v.</i>	ku yoya
„ quickly <i>v.</i>	ku fōma, ku fwekamba
brew beer	ku kumba bukoko
bricks	zitina
bride	nabwinga
bridegroom	sikanda
bridge	bwaro
bright	ku mweka mweka
bring <i>v. t.</i>	ku reta
„ back <i>v. t.</i>	ku jokezia, ku bwedezia
„ out <i>v. t.</i>	ku zwisia, ku kusia (from kura)
brittle <i>adj.</i>	ku pwaika <i>v. i.</i>
broad (to be)	kwazeme, past of kwazama
broom	cikukuzio

brother	a brother calls his young brother muce
"	" " " his elder brother mupati
	a girl calls her brother mwana
	okwesu or munjinadumi
brother-in-law	muramu, mugwasi
brown	ku sarara, ligh brown ku sarara sarara
brush <i>v.</i>	ku sansamuna
bud <i>v.</i>	ku siuka, ku sonsa
" <i>n.</i>	busonje
bug	intsisini
build	ku yaka
bull	mucende
bullet	inkuru
bundle (spears)	inkama
" grass	musunta
" firewood	cireye
" made with grass	musanto
burthen <i>v. t.</i>	ku remena
burthened	ku remenwa
burn <i>v. t.</i>	ku umpa
" <i>v. i.</i>	ku pia
" grass near huts	ku babwida
burnt (meat)	ku ida, inyama ya ida the meat is burnt
" veld	ruya
burrow <i>n.</i>	bwina
" big	mininga



„	<i>v.</i>	ku fumba
burst	<i>v. t.</i>	abscess ku dwarura
„	<i>v. i.</i>	ku dwaruka
„	<i>v. i.</i>	ku panduka, pandura <i>v. t.</i> ( <i>v. g.</i> fire-wood)
bury		ku zika
bush		cisanzu
butt-end		i tako
butterfly		inkokorwa
buttermilk		mungwere
button	<i>n.</i>	inkopera
button	<i>v.</i>	ku tazura
buy		ku ura
„		things to buy with ziuzio

C

cage of fowls	ciseke
calabash (milk)	insúa
„ water	munkuri
„ music	kankopera
calf	mombe
„ of leg	insafu
calico	murembo u tuba
call <i>v.</i>	ku ita
„ by wrong name	ku anzirira
„ give a name	ku urika
can(tin) big	bureke
small	hakora

candle	inkandera
cane (sugar)	minsare
cap	inkepis
care v.	ku popa v. g. nse popi I don't care
cares (to have)	ku penga
care (to take)	ku bamba
carrier	sikuyumuna, basikuyumuna
carry	ku yumuna
„ with	ku yumwida
„	ciyumwido v. g. basket to carry with
„ help to carry	ku yumuzia
„ away	ku susa
„ „ rubbish	ku yora
„ with a pole	ku tembeka (2 carriers)
„ on shoulder	ku gwirika (rugwezo shoulder)
„ on back	ku bāra
cart	inkaraki
cartridges (rifle)	inkuru
„ shot	zifwefwe, mishonga, masumo, bu- ndimba
cartridge belt	mababane
carve wood	ku beza
cassava, manioc	mwanja, makamba
cast (stone)	ku wara
„ about	ku mwaya
„ away	ku soa
„ down v. pass	ku etezegwa from etezia
„ down v. t.	ku etezia

castor oil beans	mabono
castrate	ku ziba
castrated sheep	muzibe
„ goat	mudonta, mongo
cat	mangoi, kaze
„ wild	cifwi, insimba
catch	ku jata
„ a ball	ku kwaba
„ foot in stump	ku ri nontora, ku ri gungura
„ caught in a fence	ku patira <i>v. i.</i>
cattle	ingombe
„ herdboys	basingombe
„ kraal	cimpati, ruba, ciba
„ post	rutanga
„ herd of cattle	bulanga
cave (animal)	bwina
„ rock	impangara ye bbwe
cease	ku reka
centipede	ijongora
chafe (rub)	ku kumbura
chaff	bungu from ku bunga gather stalks
chain	inketane
chair	ciuno
change <i>v. t.</i>	ku sandura
„ barter	ku sintana
„ one's mind	ku reka
charcoal	masizi from sizia to blacken
charge a gun	ku tatera

„ as a lion	ku rapuka, ku sotoka
charity	ruyando
charm	musamu
„ horn with charm	rusengo from sengura to cure
„ snake skin	„ kafungo
chase game	ku tobera
cheap	cipa, cipide
cheat	ku cenga, ku unina
cheek	isaya
cheer	ku sesia, ku kasazia
chest (body)	ciamba
chew	ku tafuna
chicken	mwana enkuku
„ pox	kakware, cifumo
chief	mwami
„ dom	bwami
chignon	kavuma, civuma
child	mwana
chin	cirezu
chip <i>v. t.</i>	ku bendura
chipped	ku benduka
chisel	imbezo
choke <i>v. t.</i>	ku sina
„ <i>v. i.</i>	ku fundirira
choose	ku sara
chop <i>v.</i>	ku gonka, ku tema
„ firewood	ku pandaura
church	rusangano

churn (calabash)	insua
cicatrix	insimbo from simba carve
cigarette (to make)	ku pangira tombwe
circle (describe)	ku enga
„ go round	ku zinguruka
circulate	ku pana, ku tambikizania
clan (totemic)	mukoa, ruzubo
„ of the same totem	musazima, my totem
	musazingoko, your totem
	musazingina, his totem
clarify	ku minununa
claw <i>n.</i>	rwara
clay	burongo
clean (to be)	ku sarara, kusumbura
„ skin by scraping	ku parapara
„ by rubbing	ku kumbura
„ off meat from bones	ku kukuzura
clear grass	ku epa <i>v. i.</i>
„ table	ku yarura <i>v. t.</i>
„ as clouds	ku mwaika <i>v. i.</i>
„ as night	ku ca <i>v. i.</i>
clench fist	ku fumbatira
„ teeth	ku ruma menyo
clever	ku cenjera, a manu
climb	ku tanta
climb as plants	ku zambaira
clock, watch	cikati
clods	makomwe, mavhunga

close door	ku jara ku muriango
„ eyes	ku vhururata
„ pot	ku vhunika
„ hole	ku vikira
„ mouth	ku muma
close <i>adv.</i>	a fwafwi, munsì
„ <i>prep.</i>	a fwafwi a, munsì a
clothes	zikobera from kobera to shield
clouds (white)	makumbi
„ (black)	mayoba
coagulate	ku rema, ku ri anga, ku angana
coarse meal	mando, busenga
coat	cibaci
cob (not shelled)	murumbu
„ shelled	cinkonti
cobweb	rubiriri
cock	muzingene, mukombwe
„ crow	busiku
„ spur	cimbi
„ comb	rwimbirira
cock a gun	ku tea
coil <i>v. g.</i> rope	ku zinga
coils	makata—heap of inkata
cold	impeo
„ to be	ku fwa mpeo
„ shiver	ku kankana
„ in head	isini
„ in chest	ikōrokōro

colics	I have colics nda mu ida I am with in the bowels; mu ida mu ra myonga the-inside-of-the-bowels has colics; mara a ra myonga, nda myongwa
collect <i>v. t.</i>	ku yobora, ku bungania
„ of pus	busina bwa tumpa pus collects.
colours	mabara
white	ku tuba
grey	ku tuba tuba
red	ku subira
yellow	ku subira subira
black	ku siya
green, blue	ku siya siya <i>v. mega mega n.</i>
brown	ku sarara
striped	mabara mabara, mengwe mengwe
comb hair	ku kamuna
„ grass	ku yupa
„ <i>n.</i>	inkamu
come	ku bora, ku sika
„ after	ku cirira
„ back	kujoka, ku bweda
„ from	ku hira for zira
„ for	ku hira „ „
„ down slope	ku serera
„ into hole	ku seruka
„ in	ku njira
„ out	zwa

„ out tooth	ku kuka
„ by road	ku reta mugwagwa
„ this way	reta kuno come this way
command	ku ambira
commandments	miambo
compare	ku koziania
compress	ku rimba, ku sininina
comrade	my musama
	thy musanyoko
	his musanyina
conceal <i>v. i.</i>	ku yuba
„ <i>v. t.</i>	ku sisa
conceited	ku ri beja, ku ri komeziã, a mapuo
conceive <i>v. i.</i>	u ra dá she has conceived
concubine <i>n.</i>	nacirisandure
confusion ( <i>to be in</i> )	ku piringana, <i>perf.</i> piringene
congregate	ku bungana, ku sangana, ku swangana
congregation ( <i>church</i> )	rusangano
conquer	ku zunda, ku koma
consent	ku zumina
consider	ku yeya
console	ku umuzia, ku kasazia
contagious ( <i>to be</i> )	ku yambukira
„ disease	karwaro
„ to have	ku rwara
contain <i>v. g.</i>	cibia ci ra kuria the pot it is with food
contented	ku bomba, ku kondwa
	moyo wa kara the heart it sits.



a contract ( <i>make</i> )	ku zuminana, ku tangana
contradict	ku zimia, ku kazia, ku zinda
„ a lie	ku omborora caus. omborozia
converse	ku kanana, ku bandika, ku ambura, ku ambuzia,
convert <i>v.</i>	ku sandura
convince <i>v. i.</i>	ku zumizia
cook <i>v.</i>	ku jika
„ <i>n.</i>	u jika
an ox for cooking	mu jiko
cool (to be)	ku tontora
„ to make	ku tontozia
coolie	hakora, Same
copper-wire	mindarira
cord <i>n.</i>	kakore, rozi
core of wood	mutima
cork <i>v.</i>	ku sinka
„ <i>n.</i>	cisinsio
corpulent	u ra mubiri he is with a body
cost <i>v.</i>	ingubo njia mari nzi? ingubo ya urwa nzi? the blanket it is of money what? „ „ it is bought by what?
cotton	buruba
cough	ku kōrakōra
count <i>v.</i>	ku bara
country	cisi
„ without people	inkanda

„ with few trees	ibanda
„ with trees, short grass	muraniba
„ raised, flat	murundu
court girl	ku eba
court yard	rubua
cover pot	ku vhunika
<i>n.</i>	civhunisio
covet <i>v.</i>	ku nyonokera
cousin-child of the father's brother is called	mwana
	okwesu or mukwesu-my cousin
cousin-child of the father's sister is called	mwe-
	nima my cousin
cow	ingombe inziazi
coward	mukandu, moa from goa fear
cowardice	boa
crack nuts <i>v. t.</i>	ku yupa
„ split <i>v. t.</i>	ku pandaura
„ in foot, wood <i>n.</i>	rwanzi from anda to split
cracked	ku pandauka
crafty	ku cenjera, a manu
cramp in leg	cingue
crawl (child)	ku karaba, ku yavhura
craziness	cinko
crazy	u re cinko he is with craziness
cream	mafuta
create	ku renga
Creator	sikurenga
creatures	zirengwa

credit (get on)	ku ria cikoroto
crest	ingara
crime	murandu mupati
crimson	ku subirisia
cripple <i>n.</i>	cirema <i>n.</i>
crocodile	ciwena
crooked	konkomene
cross <i>v. i.</i>	ku zubuka, ku randuka
„ <i>v. t.</i>	ku zubura, ku randura
cross <i>n.</i>	impanda
crouch (hiding)	ku dunta
crow	cigwangara
crow <i>v.</i>	ku rira
crow-bar	jombolo
crowded	ku ata <i>v. i.</i>
cause crowding	ku asia <i>v. t.</i>
„ near and round	ku ubira <i>v. t.</i>
crown of beads	kampinda
„ of grass, (beads)	kasambo
crucify	ku kankamina a mpanda
cruel	mukari
crumble <i>v. i.</i>	ku koromoka
crush tobacco	ku sira
crust over sores	inababane, cinkombe
cry	ku rira
chew cud	ku serura
cultivate	ku rima
cunning	cenjede, a manu

to cup with horn	ku rumika inusuku
cupboard	ciobwedo
curds	bwanda
cure <i>v. t.</i>	ku ponia <i>v. t.</i>
cured (to be)	ku pona, ku gumia
curly	zingede from zinga to coil
curry a skin	ku para
curse, wish evil	ku singa
curtain	cirisifirizio
custom	it is our custom ncirengwa ciesu, mbo twa ka rengwa, so we have been created, mbo tu bede, so we are.
cut meat	ku tenda, ku tendaura
„ across	ku kosora, ku nyongora,
„ trees	ku gonka, ku tema
„ oneself	ku ri nenga
„ firewood	ku pandaura
„ grass	ku cesia
„ hair	ku zera, ku yunda
„ even poles	ku gonkorora (gonka)
„ riems	ku sama
„ open an ox	ku pandaura, ku danuna
„ with strong blow	ku kankata

## D

daily	mazuba onse
damage <i>v. t.</i>	ku bisia

damp	a mudumu with dampness
„ ness	mudumu
dance	ku ziana
various dances	ku ziana cingande or mugata ku ziana nankorora
dark	ku siya
„ ness	ku siya <i>v.</i> mudima <i>n.</i>
dawn	ku ca, <i>v.</i> bucedo <i>n.</i>
day	buzuba
dazzle <i>v. t.</i>	ku toa, <i>pass.</i> ku togwa
dead person	mufu
deaf (completely)	ciurutwi I am a little deaf nda wentuzia
death	ku fwa, rufu
debt	cikoroto, cikwelete
decay <i>v. i.</i>	ku bora
deceive <i>v.</i>	ku cenjezia, ku cenga, ku unina
decrease <i>v. i.</i>	ku cea
„ <i>v. t.</i>	ku cesia
deep (to be)	ku birwa
deepen <i>v. t.</i>	ku ransia, ko siyá ku birwe, dig so that it be deep
deepen <i>v. t.</i>	by taking mud out—ku kokorora
defeat <i>v.</i>	ku zunda, ku koma
dejected	ku etezegwa
delay <i>v. i.</i>	ku muka <i>v. i.</i>
„ much	ku mukisia <i>v. i.</i>
„ <i>v. t.</i>	ku musia <i>v. t.</i>

delirious (to be)	ku rabarika
deliver	ku vhuna—ko tu vhuna zibi deliver us from evil, ku nununa
demolish <i>v. t.</i>	ku koromona <i>v. t.</i>
demolished	ku koromoka <i>v. i.</i>
deny <i>v. t.</i>	ku kazia, ku zima, ku zinda
depart <i>v. i.</i>	ku unka, ku enda
depth <i>n.</i>	ku birwa <i>v.</i>
deserted village	matongo
deserve	ku era, erede—you deserve to be beaten u rerede ku unwa
desire <i>v.</i>	ku yeya, ku yanda
„ meat	ku fwa enkosia or busa
despise <i>v.</i>	ku nyansia
destroy completely	ku manizia
devil	siatani
dew	mume
dewlap	ibozo
diarrhœa (have)	ku soomona <i>v. i.</i>
different	mbi, nsini
die	ku fwa
„ of old age	„ „ bukaramba
	„ „ bucembere (woman)
	„ „ bunene (man)
dig a hole	ku vhunkununa
„ out potatoes	ku yanga
dining room	inganda ya ku rida
direction (turn to)	ku gama

in all directions	konse, konse
directly	rino rino, ndiriona
dirty	i tombe from tomba menstruate (kaffis)
„ sweeping	<i>n.</i> makwishi
disappear	<i>v. g.</i> in grass—ku nyona—like a spirit ku zera—hence zero spirits.
disappointed (to be)	ku tiompwa
disclose	ku yuburura
discreet	ku ta beja
disease (long)	burwazi
„ chronic	cikoro
disentangle	ku zamburura
dish	mutiba
„ up	<i>v.</i> ku akura
dishonest	he is dishonest ta ri rureme
disjoin	ku kura
disloge animal in burrow	ku ciokonsa
dismiss	ku tanda
dismount	<i>v. i.</i> ku seruka <i>v. i.</i>
disobedient (to be)	inwazi from ara refuse
disobey	ku papa
disorder (to be in)	ku piringana, piringene
„ to put in	ku piringania
disperse	ku mwaya
dissatisfied	ku tenga
dissolve	<i>v. t.</i> ku enzemusia
dissolved	<i>v. i.</i> ku enzemuka
ditch	rukororindi from kokorora scrape ou

dizzy	nda bua I am with dizziness
dive <i>v. i.</i>	ku bira
divide food	ku abira
„ limbo for	ku yawida
„ cattle	ku zandura
divine with dice	ku sonda
diviner	nunganga
doctor <i>v.</i>	ku sirika, ku senkura
dog	mubwa
„ wild	umpi
door	cijazio from jazia cause to shut
„ way	muriango
doubt <i>v.</i>	ku ta sioma
dowry	ciko
„ pay	ku kwasia
drag, draw	ku kwera
draw water	ku teka
„ knife	ku fumuna
„ out of hole	ku nyikura
dream <i>v.</i>	ku rota
„ <i>n.</i>	ciroto
dregs	buse, busiwa
dress <i>v. i.</i>	ku sama <i>v. i.</i>
„ <i>v. t.</i>	ku samika <i>v. t.</i>
drift <i>n.</i>	cito
„ <i>v.</i>	ku kunka, ku enda hence menda
drill hole in wood	ku donkora
„ in stone	ku uma jombolo



drink v.	ku nyua, pass. nyugwa
„ give to	ku nyusia
„ out of	ku nyuida
drinkable	ku nyugwa
drive loose cattle	ku binga
„ inspanned „	ku caira
drizzle	imvhuramvhuura
droop from heat	ku neta
drop v. i.	ku roka
„ v. t.	ku rosia
a drop n.	idosi
drought	idanga from ilanga sun (kaffir)
drum	ingoma
drunk	ku korwa, korwede
drunkard	sikukorwa
drunkenness	ku korwa
dry	yumu, ku yuma
duck wild	incowe
duicker	nakasia, insia
dull	mufuba, mufubafuba
dung, fresh cattle	mafumba
„ dry	bufumba
dusk at	ku rube ube
dust	kasuko
„ in eye	ku togwa
„ rise	ku rundumuka
duty	cierero
dwell	ku zwa

E

each	onse—bantu bonse each man
ear	kutwi
„ hole in ear	burumba
„ rings	buseka
„ of corn	ikunka
early in morning	cifumofumo
„ to be	ku fuma, ku fumisia
earth	insi
„ loose	mavhu
east	ku jue
eat	ku ria
„ early grain	ku soma
„ alone	ku ria katema
eatables	zi rigwa, zia ku ria, zirio
educate	ku fundisia
educate (well)	ku panusia
educated	panukide
efface	ku zimazia
egg	iji, mai
„ sit on	ku kumba mai
„ lay	ku nya mai
„ shells	mapapa
either, or	antera, antera
elastic (to be)	ku tantamuka
elbow	kakokora
elder	mwaru

elephant	muzovu
elsewhere	kumbi (to) muumbi (in) ambi (on)
embers	masizi
embrace <i>v.</i>	ku kumbata
emetic	musamu wa ku ruka
empty	mu cibia mu uyina cintu in-the-pot it has nothing
encircle	ku zinga, ku yakira nganda
end <i>v.</i>	ku mana; of a tale ku jinka
endeavour	ku sora
enemy my	sikamboma
thy	sikambonyoko
his	sikambonyina
engrave	ku remba
enlarge in size	ku komezia
„ in number	ku yungisia
enough	mbubo
enrich	ku vhubia
enslave, raid	ku fumpa
ensnare	ku tea
entangle <i>v. t.</i>	ku potania
entangled <i>v. i.</i>	potene
enter	ku njira
envy	munyono
epidemy	karwaro, katenda
equal	erenie
equalize <i>v. t.</i>	ku erania <i>v. t.</i>
eraze	barura, barusia

err	ku ruba
eruptions	ziroa
escape <i>v. t. v. i.</i>	ku tija the ox escaped me, musume wa ndi siya or wa ndi tija.
establish	ku renga, ku soka
European	mukúa, makúa or bamakúa
evaporate	ku yuminina
evening	mangorezia, jorezia
every	onse, bantu bonse every man
everywhere	konse (to) monse (in) onse (on)
ewe	imberere inziazi
exaggerate	ku komezia
examine before	buying, ku saraura
„ witness	ku buzisia
example (follow)	ku kozia
excavate	ku fumba
exchange	ku sintana
except <i>prep.</i>	ku -ta amba not to speak of
excuse oneself	ku ri kazizia
exhausted old,	ku buruka
expect	ku rindira
expectorate	ku swa mate
extend <i>v. t.</i>	ku ransia
exterminate	ku manizia
extinguish <i>v. t.</i>	ku zima <i>v. t.</i>
extinguished <i>v. i.</i>	ku zima <i>v. i.</i>
extract tooth	ku kura rinyo

„ thorn	ku songora bumvhua
eye	riso
„ brows	zinkoye
„ lids	inkoye
„ „ crusts	mantongwe

F

fable	kano
„ tell	ku ana
face	busiu
„ lie on	ku v huntama
fade grass	ku yuma, ku neta
„ colour	ku sanduka
faint <i>v. i.</i>	ku netuka
„ cause to	ku netura
faith (have)	ku zumina
„ trust	ku sioma
faithful	ku siomeka
fall	ku ua
„ leaves	ku kunkumuka
„ tooth	ku kuka
„ plaster	ku batqoka
„ short	ku rera
„ backwards	ku ua cifutefute
„ cause to fall	ku usia
false (to be)	ku beja
family	barerwa
one of our family	muntu okwesu

one of our country	munyenzi
famine	inzara, twa fwa nzara i ra tu tora, i ra tu kora, i ra tu gonkira, ruzuru ra tu tora we are hungry
fangs of teeth	miyanda
„ of snake	menyo
far	kure, ku rampa
„ very	kure kure, ku rampisia
farm	impurasi
farther	kumpera
fast (to be)	ku jatirira, ku patira
fast <i>v. i.</i>	ku ri ima ku ria, ku ri kasia kuria.
fasten	ku anga, ku sunga
fat	mafuta
father my	tata grandfather tata kuru
thy	uso „ uso kuru
his	uishi „ uishi kuru
father-in-law my	mukwangu (mukwe wangu)
thy	mukwako
his	mukwakwe
fatigue <i>n.</i>	ku katara
„ <i>v.</i>	ku katazia
fatten	nenesia
fat (to be)	nenede
fear	ku yoa, pass. yogwa
„ cause	ku yosia, ku konga
feast (meat)	ku pobora <i>v.</i>

„ beer	ku senga v.
feathers	mapepe
feed v. t.	ku sanina
„ a baby	ku sanizia
feel	ku mvhua
„ with fingers	ku tiankalianka
feign	ku cenga, ku cenjezia
„ sickness	ku ri jisia jisia
fellow-man	my musama
	thy musanyoko
	his musanyina
female	ziazi—munyama muziazi a female antilope
fence	ruba
ferment, fruit	ku sasa, saside
„ beer	ku fufuma
„ n.	bumena from mena grow
fertile,	nono, botu, inyika nbotu fertile soil
fester	ku zwa busina
fetch	ku reta
„ come to	ku ronda
fever	ku ciswa mubiri
a few	bamwi, bamwi bana a few children
few	ce, ku cea — ingombe zi ce, zia cea the cattle are few
field	munda
„ newly ploughed	businde
fierce	mukari

figs	inkuyu
fig tree	mukuyu
fight <i>v.</i>	ku rwana
„ <i>n.</i>	ru rwano, inkondo
filled (to be)	ku yura, zwide
fill <i>v. t.</i>	ku yusia
find	ku jana
fine <i>v. t.</i>	nda ku rungira isumo I fine you an assegay
fine (pay)	ku rungira
finger	munwe
finish	ku mana
finished	ku mana
fire	muriro
„ place	ciko
„ replenish	ku sosera
„ make	ku kutura
„ make by friction,	ku pika
„ wood	inkuni
firm	ku jatirira
first child born	mwana wa ku somona
first	muntu wa ku tanguna the first person
„ at	ku tanguna
fish <i>n.</i>	inswi
„ with hook <i>v.</i>	ku roba
„ net <i>v.</i>	ku zera, ku zuba
„ basket <i>v.</i>	ku zuba, ku zera



fist	cituku
fits (to have)	u ra mafwa he is with fits
fit (to be)	eredede
fit <i>v. t.</i>	ku era, ku erera, causative ku ezia
flag	imbakane
flap <i>v. i.</i>	ku ri tikimuna
flat	ku papara, paparede
flatten	ku paparisia
flea	intabwa
float <i>v. i.</i>	ku ibauka
flock	butanga
floor	insi
„ stamp	ku dinkira, ku simbira
flour	būsū
flow <i>v. i.</i>	ku enda
flowers	maruba
fly <i>v. i.</i>	ku uruka
fly (house)	inzi, inzinini
„ cattle big	mazimbwa
„ small	imbuo
„ tsetse	siruka
„ whisk	mucira
ifog	sikunku
ifold (cloth)	ku vhunga
„ arms	ku kumbata maboko
ifollow <i>v.</i>	ku cirira
„ spoor	ku tobera
„ closely	ku tunga murongo to sew a line

food <i>n.</i>	cirio, ku ria, zia ku ria
fool	mufuba
foolishness	bufuba, ku fubara, ku buriuka
„ make a fool of oneself,	ku ri fubazika
foot	cituta, kuuru
„ print	matende, mano
„ rot	mupampa
for	a—a butoro bwako, for your laziness.
for what?	use the objective form—u ndi umina nzi? for what do you beat me?
force <i>v. t.</i>	ku sinikizia
forehead	inkumo
forge <i>n.</i>	insaka
forget	ku ruba
forgive	ku rekerera
forked stick	impanda
form <i>v.</i>	ku bumba
formerly	ku tanguna,
fornicate	ku rarika, ku tanga
fortune (good)	ciorwe, u ra ciorwe you are with good fortune - u renkumo.
forward	kumpera
found <i>v. t.</i>	ku soka
fowl	inkuku
free <i>v.</i>	ku sungurura, ku angununa
friday	bwasanu

friend	my	murongwangu, mwenzuma
	thy	murongwako, mwenzinyoko
	his	murongwakwe, mwenzinyina
frighten		ku yosia, ku konga
fringe girdle		manda, maya <i>plural</i> of bwaya
frog		ciura
frolic (children)		ku puta, ku sunda
from		ku, kwa before proper noun: Kwa Cobe,
front (in)		kumpera
freeze - v. t.		ku anda v. t.
frost n.		cianda
frown v.		ku reta menia, ku ranzia rucea
a frowner		siamenia
fruit		mucero
„ bear		ku ziara micero
„ gather		ku cera
full		zwide
„ of the moon		ku tuba
at a funeral		ku dirwe, for ku rirwe where it is cried.
furious		a cinko—u re cinko he is furious
furrow		rukororindi

## G

gain	ku jana, ku pegwa, ku rumburwa
gale	iguo
gall	mururwe (rura bitter)

„ bladder	isubiro ria mururwe
game	banyama
„ or cattle path	mikondo
garden	munda
gargle	ku ri sukurura
gasp	ku fwekemba
gate	muriango
gather firewood	ku teba
„ stalks	ku bunga
generous	ku somba, mubanzi a generous person
gently	kabotu
germinate	ku sonsa
germinating grain	busonje
get	ku jana, ku bwezia,
„ out of the way	ku sosoroka, ku rea
giddy	a bua
girdle	rutambo
girl	musimbi
„ not yet in hut	cinsirwe
„ in hut	kamware
„ going out of hut	nankorora
give	ku pa, pede; ku abira
glands	mitoke
glean	ku vhurura
glitter	ku mweka mweka
glue <i>v. t.</i>	ku ramatika <i>v. t.</i>
glutton	muri
gnu	munyumbwe

ego	ku ya, ku unka, ku enda
„ back	joka
„ further	ku indirira
„ for	ku yira
„ that way	ku tozia koko
„ by the road	ku tora mugwagwa
„ stealthily	ku soberera
„ out of sight	ku ri nyona, ku zera
„ to bed	ku ona, ku rara
„ away from flock	ku zandukana, ku sunda to separate for calving.
„ about, loaf	ku zerengana
goat	impongo
„ ram	sipure, shembwe
goat-herds	basimpongo
God	Reza
good	ku bota, botu, romenie
goose (wild)	cisekwe
govern	ku rera
grain Kaffir corn	maira
rupoko	mabele
mealies	mapopwe, zipoka
inyauti	inzembwe
grand child	muziukuru
grand father	tata kuru
„ mother	bama kuru
grasp	ku jata
grass high	bwizu, ishokwe

„ green	mani
„ short green	nihuevhue
grave	ciumbwe, kabanda
gravel	rubwe rubwe
gravy	musinza
grey	ku tuba tuba
„ hair	imvhui
graze (cattle)	ku cera
great	pati, ku komena
greedy	ku unya, unyu, u ri munyu he is greedy
green	ku siya siya
grieve at refusal,	ku usa,
grind (knife)	ku kwenga
„ corn on stone	ku ziya
„ in mortar	ku tua pass. ku tugwa
grindstone upper	inkando
„ lower	iziyo
grit	busenga
groan	ku longera
grope about	ku aumpampa
ground nuts	indongwe
grove (sacred)	marende
grow (plants)	ku mena
„ (people)	ku komena
growl	ku vhuruma
grumble	ku tongauka, ku nyona, ku tenga
guess	ku zukura— a tu zukure na u sika

guest	riri let us guess when he will come
guilty	mwenzu
guinea fowl	a murandu with a fault
gullet	inkanga
gum of trees	ikurumino
gums of teeth	ikoni
sore gums	cisinini
gun	nda mushibu—I have sore gums
„ stock	intoboro
„ trigger	itako
„ barrel	mora
„ hammer	mururi
	cipane

## H

habit	cirengwa
hail	civhuramabwe
hair	masusu
„ animals	boya
half full	cibia ci ri tintimene the pot is half full
the half	cisera
hammer	inyundo
hand	janza
„ palms	matahi
„ right	janza ria ku rurio
„ left	„ ria ku rumweshi
„ hold out	ku tambura

handle	nwini, mini
„ come out	ku kukuka
„ put in	ku kwika
hang up	ku anzika
„ down loose	ku renga renga
„ in the sun	ku yanika
happy	ku kondwa, ku sekerera
hard	yumu, ku yuma
harden	ku yumisia
hare	surwe
hartebeest	konze
haste	a rubiro
„ go in	ku tora rubiro
„ come in	ku reta rubiro
hasten	ku fwambana
„ cause to	ku fwanzia
hat	inkoane
hatchet	kembe
hate	ku cinwa
hawk small	sikakonze, large rubanze, mushika
haze	ingururu
head	mutwe, nitwe
health good	muyumu, muzumi, mubotu, ndi mubotu I am in good health
„ bad	ku ciswa
heap (bricks)	murwi
„ cut trees in fields	mabihi
hear	ku mvhua



heart	moyo
heavy	ku rema, remu
heel	cisindi
heifer	impwihi
height	ku rampa, ku birwa
heir	muria zina the eater of the name
hell	muriro u ta mani the fire which does not end.
help	ku gwasia
hemp	rubanje
hen	inseke
herd <i>v.</i>	ku embera
„ in turn	ku cita marili, kubarana
here	awa, ano, kuno
hesitate	ku muka
hiccough	itiku
hide on body	cikanda
„ skinned	cisaru
hide <i>v. i.</i>	ku yuba
„ <i>v. t.</i>	ku sisa
high	ku rampa, ku birwa
„ of meat	saside
hill	cirundu
hinder	ku kasia
hip joint	kasoro
hippo	imvhuvhu
hit <i>v.</i>	ku uma
hither	kuno

hoe . n.	jamba
„ v.	ku rimina, ku rina
hold	ku jata
hole (small)	cirindi
„ large	idindi
„ snakes, rats	karengo
„ in flesh, wall	cipuro
„ in tree	impako
hollow out	ku kokorora
hollowed out	ku kokororwa
home	munzi
honey	buci
honour	ku remenezia
hoof	iisumba
hook fishing	karobo
hope	ku sioma v. t.
hospital	cipatera
horn	ruja
horse	imbihi
hot	ku pia
„ sun	ku bara
house	inganda, manda
how?	buti? buyani?
how many?	ongaye, ingombe ziongaye how many cattle,
how often?	tungaye
how good!	ku bota!
humble (to be)	ku bomba

„ to humble <i>v. t.</i>	ku bombia
hump	cigoto
hunger	inzara
hungry	enzara -- ndenzara
	I am with hunger
hunt	ku vhuima, ku weza
hurry	ku fwambana,
hurt <i>v. t.</i>	ku cisa; if no blood comes out
	ku toneka <i>v. t.</i>
hut	inganda
„ in garden	citungu
husband	murume, mwanarume
husk <i>v.</i>	ku siubura, ku yupa
hyena	suutwe
hymn	ciimbo
hypocrisy	ku upa upa

I

if	kana, ka, kuti ka
illegitimate child	mwana wa bumanbe
imitate	ku kozia
impatient <i>adj.</i>	mukari <i>n.</i>
impossible	ciara il refuses
„ to me	cia ndi kakira, cia nd'arira
improve <i>v. t.</i>	ku ruramika <i>v. t.</i>
„ in health <i>v. i.</i>	kupona pona <i>v. i.</i>
impudence	inkazi from kazia to deny
increase <i>v. i.</i>	ku vhura <i>v. i.</i>
„ <i>v. t.</i>	ku vhurisia <i>v. t.</i>

indiscreet	ku beja
industrious <i>adj.</i>	munkutwe <i>n.</i>
infectious <i>adj.</i>	ku yambukira <i>v.</i>
inflate	ku funta muya
inform	ku ambira
inherit	ku ria zina
„ women & cattle	ku njira mu manda
initiation	ku vhundikwa
injure	ku bisa
insect	kauka, ciuka
insert	ku seka
inside <i>adv.</i>	mukati
„ <i>prep.</i>	mukati ka
instruct	ku fundisia, ku nanizia, ku rubukizia
intercede	ku iminina, ku rombera
intelligent	ku cenjera, a manu
interpret	ku sandura
interrupt	ku jeresia
intestines	mara
intoxicate	ku kora
invert	ku sandamuna
invite	ku tamba
involved	potene, patangene
inyauti	inzembwe
iron	ruburo
irrigate	ku ida
itch <i>v.</i>	ku baba
„ <i>n.</i>	bwere, mere (ma ere)

**J**

jabber	ku bwerebwezia
jackal	mwaba
jacket	cibace
jaw lower	mwabo
jealousy	buzuba
jiggers	bamaundu
join <i>v. i.</i>	ku swana
„ <i>v. t.</i>	ku swania
joint <i>n.</i>	ku tifuka
joke <i>v.</i>	ku beja,
jolt <i>v. i.</i>	ku sumpauka
„ <i>v. t.</i>	ku sumpausia
journey (long)	musinzo
joy	ku kondwa, ku sekerera
judge <i>v.</i>	ku sesa
jump <i>v.</i>	ku sotoka
„ aside	ku rea
„ startled	ku tirimuka
just (to be)	rureme
justice	ku rurania <i>v.</i>
just <i>adv.</i>	u ci sika he has just arrived

**K**

keep, preserve	ku yobora
„ for	ku yobweda
„ the house	ku rindira a munzi

„ a law	ku terera
„ on v. g. crying	u ya a burira she keeps on crying
kernel	inseke
kettle	inketere
key	key
kick	ku riata, ku sansa
kid	kapongo
kidnap v.	ku fumpa
kill	ku jaya
„ for	ku jaira
„ cause to	ku jazia
kilt	musinsi
kind	mukoa, ruzubo
various kinds	mikoa mikoa
kilten	kakaze
knead	ku kanda
knee	izwi, igondo
kneel	ku fugama
„ to	ku fugamina
knife	mesi
knock at door	ku uma uma
„ out teeth	ku banga
knot n.	cigoto
know	ku hi, ku hiba
kraal (cattle)	cinpati, ciba, ruba
„ people	munzi
kudu	siombororo, muzirao, zupwi

L

labourer	mubereki
lack	ku bura
ladder	citantiro,
lag v.	ku rera
lake	iziba
lamb	kaberere
lame	ku sunkuta, ku diabira v.
lamp	rampe
lance abscess	ku nenga, ku dwarura
land	inyika, insi
lantern	rampe
large	ku komena, pati
last v. i.	ku jaya
last year	mwakare
„ week	insondo ya ka mana
„ born	kera wangu my last born
the last	musankwa wa ku mana the last boy
lastly	akusimpa, ku
late	ku muka
later on	a kare, kaindi
laugh v.	ku seka
law	mwambo
lay eggs	ku nya mai
„ table	ku yara tafure
laziness	butoro, burenga, bukata
lazy	mutoro, murenga, mukata

lead <i>v. t.</i>	ku enzia
„ a choir	ku ankura from anka to begin
lead <i>n.</i>	roto, ciumbu
leaf	itu, matu
leak	ku zuisia
„ tin	fwide
lean on	ku yama ku
„ one thing against	ku yamika
learn	ku funda
leave	ku sia
„ for	ku siirizia
leaven <i>n.</i>	bumena
leavings	zia shara
leg	kuuru
lend	ku abira
length	ku rampa
lengthen	ku ransia
leopard	sirue
leprosy	muriro wa Reza
lessen	ku cesia
lest	inga, antera
letter	rugwaro
letters alphabet	mabara
level <i>v.</i>	ku rebera
level (to be)	reberidwe
liberality	ku somba
lick (lambs, pots)	ku mionkuta
lid	civhunisio



lie <i>v.</i>	ku beja
lie down	ku ona, ku rara, redo
„ on back	ku sarama
„ on face	ku vhuntama
life	buzumi
lift up	ku katura, ku nyamuna, ku sumpura
„ a load	ku twika
„ down load	ku tura
light candle	ku dameka
„ fire	ku kutura
„ pipe	ku fwepia
light (show)	ku munika
light <i>adj.</i>	uba uba
lightning <i>n.</i>	rurabo from ruraba
like <i>v.</i>	ku yanda
like (to be)	ku koziania, ku ba nga
like <i>adv.</i>	mburi
likeness	cikozia
limbo	murembo, cisani, karembo, citere
lime	saimente
line <i>n.</i>	munyinza
line (draw)	ku remba munyinza
lion	shumbwa, sianza, ndavhu
lip	muromo
listen	ku terera, ku swirira
little	nini, shonto, ku cea
„ <i>adv.</i>	kanini, kashonto
live <i>v.</i>	ku mvhu, ku ranga, zumi

lively (children)	ku puta, ku sunda
„ animals	ku tambara
liver	muni
lizard	tombera
lock	ku jara
locked	jedwe
locusts	cisozi
lonely	tontedwe
long	ku rampa, ramfu
long ago	kaindi biya, insiku
look	ku ranga
„ behind	ku ceba
„ for	ku yandawida
looking glass	cibone bone
loop <i>n.</i>	bufwizu
loosen	ku angununa, ku sungurura
loose (to be)	ku sunguruka, ku angunuka
„ handle	ku kukuka
lose <i>v. t.</i>	ku zimizia
lost <i>v. i.</i>	ku zimina, ku soeka
cause to lose time	ku jeresia <i>v. t.</i>
louse	injina
love <i>v.</i>	ku yanda
„ <i>n.</i>	·ruyando
luck	ciorwe, inkumo
„ bad	intenda
lull to sleep	ku butika

lump (big)	ikomwe
„ small	cikomwe
lungs	mapupwa, mazumbwa
lust	inkwera from kwera to draw

### M

mad	a cinko, sindaru
madness	cinko, kararu
maggots	zivungu
make	ku cita
„ faces at	ku funyina muntu ku meso
man	mwanaarume, man of about 50 muererera
„ without children	sicibororo
mane	ingara
manners	zirengwa
in this manner	
{ showing with hand	ku tede
many	nji, ku vhura
marrow (bones)	buseza
marry (man)	ku kwata
„ (woman)	ku kwatwa
massage	ku mwaya maroa
master	mwami, simarero, mwini, beni
matter	wa ba nzi? what is the matter with you?
no matter whom	ku fumbwa muntu
matress	burow
mealies	mapopwe, zipoka
mean, say	u tya ni what do you say?

measles	cifumo
measure <i>v. t.</i>	ku ezia <i>v. t.</i>
meat	inyama, buyane
medicine	musamu, mucero, mani
„ give	ku sirika, ku sentkura
meek	bombede
meet <i>v. i.</i>	ku swana
go to meet	ku cinga
melt <i>v. t.</i>	ku enzemusia
„ <i>v. i.</i>	ku enzemuka, ku yaya
menstruate (first)	ku yaruka
„ (after)	u ri ku mwezi she has her monthly courses
merchandise	makwebo
merchant	u sambara
mercy (motherly feeling)	ruziaro
micturate	ku subira, ku suba
midday	isikati
middle <i>adv.</i>	akati, mukati
„ <i>prep.</i>	mukati ka, akati ka
midnight	akati ka masiku
midwife (act as)	ku tumbuzia
mildewed	ku vhundikwa
milk (fresh)	mukupa
„ (sour)	mabisi from bia, bisia
„ butter	mungwere
milk <i>v.</i>	ku kama
„ cans	mi kamino

niince meat v.	ku tua ingama
niire	Intimba, butimba
„ sink in	ku roba
niisbehave	ku fa bota, ku bisia
niiss (shooting)	shoot high ku taruzia
„	„ aside ku inzia (inda)
„	„ low ku rera
niistake	ku ruba
niix v. t.	ku swania
niioan v.	ku tongera
niiock v.	ku seka
niimodesty	bwenia
niimoist	bonzu, a mudumu
niimunday	musomburuko (unsombuluko)
niioney	mari
niimonkey	ceta, baceta
niimonkey nuts	indongwe
niimonth	mwezi, miezi
niimoon	mwezi
„ full	wa tuba
„ new	wa kara
„ first, & last	quarter u ri cengeme
niimorning	cifumo
niimorass	butinti, matinti
niimorose, silent	tungunene
niimosquitoes	masenia
niimother my	bama
thy	banyoko

	his	banyina
my mother-in-law	bama	ziara
mould v.	ku	bumba
mouldy	ku	vhundikwa
moult (fowls)	ku	ri kura mapepe
mountain		idundu
mourn	ku	rira
mouse	juju,	bajuju
mouth		muromo
„ inside		kanwa
move a kraal near	ku	sosoroka
„ away	ku	póra, ku ronga
mow v.		ku cesia
mucus (nose)	mamina,	from mina to blow the nose
much		nji
multiply v. t.	ku	vhurisia
„ v. i.		ku vhura
mumps		cinboromo, sidundu, bukoto
mushroom		boa
must	eredede	you must obey u rerede ku terera
must not		u ta jayi, or u ta ni ku jaya or u ta ni ku jayi, you must not kill
muzzle		rusabwi

N

nails (iron)	zipikiri
„ finger	mara

nakedness	cintanda
name	izina
namesake	musere
namely	nkokuti
nape of neck	mukosi
narrow	siankene
near <i>adv.</i>	a fwifwi, mumsi
„ <i>prep.</i>	a fwifwi a, mumsi a
nearly	bati ba mane muanda they are nearly 100.
neck	insingo
necklace (huge)	mazinde
need <i>v.</i>	ku bura
needle	kasumio, nariti, musonde
neighbour	my mwenzuma
	thy mwenzinyoko
	his mwenzinyina
nephew, niece	mujwa { if children of a sister, if children of a brother (they are bana bamwi
nest (birds)	cintente
„ fowls	ifuko
„ bees	impako
„ rats	mansua
never	ta bori rionse—he never comes
new	pia
next the	ndue mumsi you are the next
„ year	mwakare riria

nice	ku nona, nono
night	masiku
nipple of breast	rukoro, inkoro
nod v.	ku guna
noise (children)	ku sabira
„ (chattering)	ku yoba yoba
„ quarrelling	ku zwangana
noose	bufwizu
north	inyika
nose	inpemo
not yet	ta na
notch	ku remba
nothing	ndi nyina cintu I have nothing tao nce ngamba I say nothing
nothing but talking	ku ide ku bandika
now	rino
numerous	nji, vhuride

O

obey	ku terera
object v. i.	ku kaka
observe law	ku terera
obstinate <i>adj.</i>	sicimpangwe <i>n.</i>
obstinacy	cimpangwe
obstruct	ku sinka
obtain	ku jana
occasion	ciindi



ochre red (stone)	/ cisira
„ pounded	mugura
odour bad	cinunko cibi
„ good	„ cinono
off	a, ko zwa a ciuno get off the stool.
offend	ku karazia
offer	ku tambika
often	tunji
oesophagus	kameneno
oil	mafuta
old man munene	old woman mucembere,
once	kaindi komwi
at once	rino rino
only	buyo, pesi
	ku ide impongo goats only
open door	ku jura
„ bin	ku matura
„ box, book	ku vhununa
„ bottle	ku sinkura
„ eyes	ku ranga
„ mouth	ku asama
order v.	ku ambira
orphan	mushara
ostrich	impōane
other	mwi, mbi
ought	u rerede ku unka you ought to go
outside adv.	kunze
„ prep.	kunze a

pig domestic	ingulube
wild	sicipongo or mumia
pigeon (domestic)	inkwiriimba
(wild)	inziba
pile up bricks	ku rundika
<i>n.</i>	murwi, cirundu
pillow native	ciriturisio
pimple	impu, imfura
pin (safety)	kapenet
pincers (fire)	runano
pinch <i>v.</i>	ku siamba
pips of fruit	iniungu
pipe	imfuko
pit (water)	cikara
pith <i>n.</i>	mutima
pity (to have)	ku engerera
place	ku bika, ku kazika
placenta (human)	idaro, macembere
<i>„ animals</i>	icezi
plain	inyika
plait <i>v.</i>	ku ruka
plant trees	ku simpa
<i>„ mealies</i>	ku biara, ku shanga
plaster	ku mata
plate	mutiba
platform (grain)	busanza
play	ku sobana, ku ri senia, ku sunda
please	ku konda

plough v.	ku rimia engombe
plough n.	jamba riengombe
pluck feathers	ku jwa, ku monsa
point v.	ku tondeka
„ v. t.	ku tondezia
on the point of	nda yeya ku unka I am on the point of going
	nda amba ku unka „ „ „
	wati ndi rume he was on the point of biling me
poison	ityefu,
poke	ku ruma
pole	musamu
„ building	ziyako
polish v.	ku kumbura
polygamist	sinjari, ku kwata mari
poor	nucete, u tuba
porcupine	inungu
porridge	insima,
portion of field	munciari
possess	ku jisi, ku vhuba, kwete
possessions	rubono
pot cooking	cibia
„ water	inongo, cipempa
„ beer	citaro
„ „ small	imbede
„ milk	mureu
„ mukande	cisasikira

potatoes	magwili
„ sweet	cimbware
pound <i>v.</i>	ku tua
pour <i>v. t.</i>	ku tira
„ grain	ku kuna
powder (gun)	bunga, musiri
power	inguzu
praise	ku rumba
pray (praise)	ku rumba
„ (petition)	ku romba
preach	ku fundisia
pregnant	u re dá she is pregnant
„ make	ku mizia
prepare	ku bamba
present <i>n.</i>	imbasera
press	ku rimba, ku siminina
press (hold on)	ku ri siminina
pretend	ku cenga
„ not to know	ku rasira
prevent	ku kasia
price	cia urwa nzi? it is bought by what?
pride <i>n.</i>	ku ri beja <i>v.</i> a mapuo <i>n.</i>
prison	intolongo
prolific	ku ziarisia
promise	ku ambira
prop <i>v. t.</i>	ku taba
„ oneself	ku ri taba
proud <i>adj.</i>	a mapuo <i>n.</i> ku ri beja <i>v.</i>

provoke	ku soka, to urge ku sunka
puff-adder	cipire
pull	ku kwera
pumpkins	miungu
punish	ku uma
pure (heart)	mojo u sarara
purge	ku soomona
purposely	buciami
purse	cikwama
pus	busina
push	tonta
„ off	ku tonka
put	ku bika
„ in handle	ku kwika
„ out	ku kusia, ku zwisia
„ up tent	ku imikizia
„ into box	ku gobweda
„ on shelf	ku anzika
„ things one above the other	ku irika

Q

quail	kancere
quarrel v.	ku zamanana, ku zwangana
question v.	ku buzia
quickly	ku fwambana, a rubiro
quiet	ku tontora, ku umuna
quite	biyá

R

rabies	cinsungwe
rage	cinko, bukari
rails	injanje
raid <i>v.</i>	ku fumpa
railroad	ciporo, mugwagwa wa citima
rain <i>n.</i>	imvhura
„ <i>v. i.</i>	i ra wa (imvhura) it falls
„ continuous	miyoba
rain-bow	furiciongo
rainy season	mainza
raise	ku katura, ku nyamuna,
raft	ciriba
ragged (to be)	ku sakara
raggs	cirabisi; marabisi
ram (sheep)	inugutu
„ goats	sipure, shembwe
ram earth	ku sindaira
„ grain	ku kuna
ransom <i>v. t.</i>	ku nununa
rape <i>v. t.</i>	ku njirira <i>v. t.</i>
rat <i>n.</i>	imbeba
raw eatable	cikwange
razor	runyoro
reach up here (showing)	tene from tana
ready	rureme
really!	ena! ncobenil

reap	ku tebura, ku rimuna
reason	wa beja, ncio nda ku uma you lied, for that I beat you
rebuke	ku rayirira a manu
receive	ku tambura
recognize	ku hiba
recommend	silence
	to a witness of wrong
reconcile <i>v. t.</i>	ku siangira
reconciled <i>v. i.</i>	ku jokerania
recover <i>v. i.</i>	ku jokerana
„	consciousness
red	ku pempenuka
redeem	ku subira
reed	ku nununa
reedbuck	rutete, musanga, ibu
refresh	naruvhui
refuse	ku tontozia
refused	ku kaka, ku ima (refuse to give)
rejoice	ku sarurwa, a rutaka
relieve one another (carriers)	ku kondwa, ku sekerera
relish	ku barana
remain	cirisio
remember	ku shara
remind	ku yeya
remnants	ku yeyezia, ku rubukizia
remove	zia shara
„	rubbish
	ku kusia, ku zwisia, ku susa
	ku yora

„ pot from fire	ku jula
repent	ku rira murandu, ku ri senda ku empera, ku subuka, ku pubuka
reply	ku vhuira
report a fault	ku bejerezia <i>v. t.</i>
rescue	ku futusia
resemble	ku koziana
resow	ku shangurura
respect	ku remenezia
rest <i>v. i.</i>	ku riokezia
rest head	ku ri taba
restore	ku bwedezia
restrain	ku kasia
retaliate	ku jokezia
return	ku jokera, ku bwedera
reward	ku rumbura
rhino	cipembere
rib	kabambo
rich	vhubide
riches	rubono runji
ride	ku tanta, ku kara a
rifle	intoboro yenkuru
right <i>adj.</i>	ruzi, rureme
rind	mapapa
ripe	ku bizwa
rise (bed)	ku buka
(sitting)	ku yumuka
river	muronga



„ big	rwizi
roan antelope	cirumburumbu
roar <i>v.</i>	ku rira
roast <i>v. t.</i>	ku yoka from moto fire
roast meat (participle)	inyama i yokedwe
roof small	ciruri
big	ryruri
roll in sickness	ku miningana
„ into a ball	ku bumba bumba
„ a ball	ku tenderezia
„ a stone	ku kunkurisia
room	inganda
root <i>n.</i>	muyanda
„ up	ku ziura
rope (small)	kakore, big rukore
rot <i>v. i.</i>	ku bōra, bōrede
„ <i>v. t.</i>	ku bozia
rot as mealies	ku vundikwa, enkubi
round, stumpy	tunturi
row <i>n.</i>	murongo
rub medicine	ku ri sioba, ku ri buyusia
„ against	ku ri kwezia
„ a sore eye	ku ri sikisa
rubbish	zibi
rudeness	inkazi
run	ku tijana, ku runduka
„ away	ku tija

rupoko  
rust

mabele  
inkaraya

S

sable antilope  
sack

rwengu  
isaka

„ needle  
sacrifice beer

mumvhui  
ku piira mizimo

saddle

isale

saliva

mate

salt

munyo

salute

ku anzia

„ on behalf of

ku juzia

same

munya

at the same time, place

pamunya

sand

ruseye, musenga

satiated (to be)

ku kuta

satisfied

nda ka bomba, moyo wa kara

saturday

mujibero (umgqibelo)

save

ku nununa, ku futusia

saviour

munununi

saw *n.*

i sara

say

ku amba, kuti, ku tya

scab

cinkwankwa, cimbarangwe

scalded. (to be)

ku pia

scarf

maresu

scare birds

ku soora, ku yamina

scent of body

bwemia

„ of animals

bwemia

scissors	kagere
scoop out earth	ku vhunkununa
scorch (burn)	ku uruba
scrape yard	ku epa
scratch match	ku gwenuna
„ hole for planting	ku sida
„ as fowls	ku yanga
„ oneself	ku ri kwezia, ku ri kwamba
„ off dacca	ku babanuna
screw up	ku kwika
screw <i>n.</i>	cipikiri ci ra maria
scream at funerals	ku uma mubira
scum	ikovu
sea	rwanje
search	ku yandaura
season food	ku risia
season from sowing	mwaka
to reaping	
secretly	kumbari
seduce	ku songerezia
see	ku bona, ku ranga
seed (mealies)	imbuto
(tobacco)	insangu
(grass)	insina
melons	iniungu
seek	ku yanda
seem to be	ku ba nga—i ba nga nimpongo it seems to be a goat

self confidence	ku ri sioma
„ conceit	ku ri beja
„ abuse	ku ri omba
seize	ku nyanzia
sell	ku sambara, ku ura
separate <i>v. t.</i>	ku zandura
set (sun)	ku bira
at sun set	ku mabiriro ezuba, ku zuba
set (mud in water)	ku batamina
set a dog at	ku sibirizia
settle dispute	ku kosora
sew	ku suma
„ with	ku sumia
sew roof	ku tunga
sex	mwana nzi—of what sex is the child?
shade	cizwide
shadow	cizinwemwe
shaft	mugonti
shake carpet	ku vhunkumuna
„ bottle	ku suka
„ pole	ku zungania
„ earth quake	ku yuna
„ one self	ku ri tikimuna
shallow	fwafwi
shame	bwemia
shape <i>v.</i>	ku bumba
share <i>v.</i>	ku abira
„ <i>n.</i>	ciabiro

sharp (knife)	ku bosia
sharpen	ku kwenga
shave	ku nyora
shavings	zifwapu
shawl	ciari
sheath <i>n.</i>	cikanda
sheathe <i>v.</i>	ku seka
shed	ciruri
sheep	imberere
sheets of iron	masenge
shell mollusc	rwiri, indiri
„ eggs	mapapa
„ in hair	imbamba
„ big	impande
shell mealies	ku burura
„ nuts	ku yupa
shelter (scherm)	cirao
„ take	ku yusia
shepherd	mwembezi
shin	mwindi
shine	ku mweka mweka
shiver	ku kankama
shop	cintoro
shoot (gun, assegay)	ku fusa
short	ku fwimpa
shorten	ku fwinsia
short time	kaindi komwi

shoulder <i>n.</i>	rugwezo, mawezo
„ a load	ku gurika
shout	ku omporora
shovel	ifosholo
show <i>v.</i>	ku tondezia, ku rezia, ku nanizia
„ teeth	ku yupa menyo
shrink (tobacco)	ku nyana
„ shirt	ku funiana
shrivelled up old man	gogonyene, u ri gogonyene he is shrivelled up
shudder <i>v. i.</i>	ku tirimuka
shut door	ku jara
shyness	insoni, bwemia
sick (to be)	ku ciswa
to be sick long	ku rwara
„ person	murwazi
sickness (long)	burwazi
„ very severe	rufu
sickle	ijeke
side (at the)	kumbari
on this side	kutara ria ko kuno
on the other side	ku tara ria kokuya
sieve <i>n.</i>	cisebio, insefwa
sift <i>v.</i>	ku seba
siftings	busenga
silence (keep)	ku umuna
„ cause	ku umuzia
silent	umunie

sin	murandu
since	nda mu hiba u ci ri mwana I knew him he being still a child.
sing	ku imba
singly	omwi, omwi
sink <i>v. i.</i>	ku bira
„ <i>v. t.</i>	ku nyika, ku bizia
sip <i>v.</i>	ku pwita pwita
sister	is called by brother mucihi is called by sister mwana okwesu
sister-in-law	muramu
sit down	kukara ansi
„ round fire	ku yota muriro (moto)
sjambock	matatura,
skilful	musengwesengwe
skim <i>v.</i>	ku ibura
skin on body	cikanda
skin off body <i>n.</i>	cisaru
„ braid	ingubo, isharu
„ to carry baby	cibazio
„ (wild cat)	cipaya
skin <i>v.</i>	ku funda
skull	zipompo
sky	ijuru
slack (rope)	ku tebera
slave	muzike
slavery	buzike
sleep <i>v.</i>	ku ona,

to sleep uncovered	ku ona mutunduru
<i>n.</i>	ingonzi from ku ona
sleepy	ná' engonzi I am sleepy
slip <i>v.</i>	ku tezemuka
slippery	butezi
slip from	ku roka
slope down <i>v.</i>	ku surama, sureme
small	nini, shonto, ku cea, ka
small pox	intonba
sinear one's body	ku nana, causative nanika
,, in mourning	ku ramba
smell <i>v.</i>	ku nunka, a smell cinunko
smelt iron	ku umpa
snile	ku mweta mweta
smoke tobacco	ku fwepa
,, from fire	busi
smoothe a plank <i>v. f.</i>	ku kwizingania
smooth	kwizingene
snail	inkumba
snake	inzoka
sneeze	ku eshemuka
snore	ku vhuruma
snuff <i>n.</i>	tombwe
<i>v.</i>	ku fwepa, ku fwinkira
,, box	ingóma
,, spatula	cibeko
so, thus	mbobu, ku tede
soak <i>v. f.</i>	ku nyika



soap <i>n.</i>	insipa
sodomy	inkocane
soft	tete, bombede
soil	insi, ingyika
„ loose	mavhu
some	mwi, bantu bamwi some people
somewhere else	kumbi (to) ambi (on) mumbi (in)
something	cintu
son-in-law	mukwe
soot	mumbwe
sorcerer	murozi
sore (little)	cicisa,
„ (large)	cironda
„ to be	ku cisa
soul	muya
„ after death	muzimo
soup	musinza
sour (to be)	ku rura, enkamba
source	mwinzo
south	misanza—forests
sow broad cast	ku mizia mizia
spade	ifosholo
speak	ku amba
„ to	ku ambira
„ loud	ku ambisia
„ to oneself	ku ri ambuzia
„ incorrectly	ku kopengania
spend	ku ria

spider	sijubi, basijubi
spill	tira, stative form ku tika
„ from overflowing	ku kapaika
spin	ku osa
spine	mongora
spirits	mizinio, masabe, basangu, zero
spit	ku swa mate
„ like snake	ku piira
{ much spittle	ku sakamuka mate
{ in the mouth	
spleen	mubengwa
splinters	insionti (from sionda to hit)
spoon	mungo
spoor	mano, matende
sprain (ankle)	ku fuyuka
spread (manure)	ku mwaya
„ bed, table	ku yara
„ in sun	ku yanika
spring season	cirimo
„ water	cikara
spring hare	mumpire
sprinkle salt	ku runga
spy	ku ena
squeeze (lemon)	ku nyona
„ wet clothes	ku kama, ku nyona
„ press	ku rimbirizia
„ throat	ku sina
„ between 2 bricks	ku sianikizia, ku sionda

stagger (drunk)	ku zezema
stalks <i>n.</i>	makuba
stammer <i>v.</i>	ku baharisia ku amba
stamp (letter)	sitampu
stand, stop	ku ima
„ up	ku yumuka
stand in line	ku tunga murongo to sew a line
standing	imberere i ri mvhui the sheep is standing
star	inyenyezi
stare	ku tunama
steal	ku bba
steam	muya
steep	ku tanta,
step <i>n.</i>	cikunkuzio
„ stride	intamo
stick <i>n.</i>	kasamu
stick fast	ku jatirira
„ as glue	ku ramatira
„ in sand	ku patira
still <i>adv.</i>	ci
sting	ku ruma
„ as nettle	ku babia
stir (porridge) <i>v. t.</i>	ku kopa kopa
stockade	rugwagwa
stomach human	ida
„ animal	ciumba, cifu
stone	ibbwe

stool	ciuno
stoop <i>v. i.</i>	ku kotama, kotamina <i>v. t.</i>
stop (rain)	ku reka, ku amuka
stop <i>v. i.</i>	ku ima
store up <i>v. t.</i>	ku yobora, jobweda store up for
straight	rureme, mvhui
„ go	ku rurama
strain	ku minununa
strange	ku tuna
stranger	mwenzu
strangle	ku sina
strength	inguzu
stretch oneself	ku ri orora
„ out legs	ku tandabara
string	kakore, rozi
strip clothes	ku samununa
stripes	mabara mabara
stump	cisiko
stun	ku netura
stunned	ku netuka
to succeed to	ku ria zina
suck <i>v. i.</i>	ku nyonka
suckle <i>v. t.</i>	ku nyonsia
suddenly	ndiriona, ndiriona
suffer	ku penga
„ cause to	ku penzia
sufficient	nji, ku yurira
sugar	ciuga

suit <i>v.</i>	ku era, erede
sulk <i>v. i.</i>	ku futa, futira <i>v. t.</i> to sulk for
summer	mainza
sun rise	ria zwa izuba
suppose	inburi tu imba let us suppose that we sing, then he stops us etc.
supper	ku rarira
surpass	ku inda
surrender to God	ku ri reta kuri Reza
surround	ku zinga
swallow <i>v.</i>	ku mena
swallow (bird)	kamimbia
swarm bees <i>v.</i>	ku pupuma
swear <i>v.</i>	ku rumbira
swell	ku zimba
sweep	ku kukura
sweet	ku nona, nono
sweets	inkukis, turwera
swim ( <i>v. i.</i> )	ku yamba
swing <i>v.</i>	ku zumbana
sympathy for the sick	ku rwazia
syphillis	manansa

T

table	tafure
tabu (to be)	ku tondwa
tabus <i>n.</i>	tu tondwa
tail	mucira

take	ku bwezia
take out	ku zwisia
take down	ku serusia
take to	ku tora
tall	ku rampa, ramfu
tame <i>v.</i>	ku bonzia
tame <i>adj.</i>	bombede
tampans	inkuswi
taste <i>v.</i>	ku rabira
„ like	ku ba nga
tafoo <i>v. t.</i>	ku simba
tax pay	ku tera
„ money	mutero
teach	ku fundisia
tears	misozi
tear <i>v.</i>	ku yaura
„ for	ku yawida
teat <i>n.</i>	rukoro, inkoro
tell	ku ambira
tempt	ku sunka
tempt, seduce	ku songerezia
tendons	mirambi
big tendon of back	buzingo
tent	tente
„ pegs	inkanka
„ ropes	inkaro
„ mallet	cikankamizio
testicles	macende

thatch	ku vumba
then, in that time	kaindi ako
there	awo, koko
therefore	wa ruba ncio nda ku uma you forgot, it is for that I beat you
tickle	ku tekenia
ticklish	a bunyere
thin	ku koka, kokede
„ make	ku kosia
„ very	furukide, ekede, kwa shara magunia
think	ku yeya
thirst	inyota
thirsty	ku fwa enyota, ku yuminwa a moyo
thorn	bunivhua
though	ni, no, na, no
thought	mu yeyo
transparent	ku barangara
thread v.	ku tunga
„ n.	bunweba, ntari
„ a needle	ku tunga bunweba—to thread cotton
threaten	ku rayirira a bukari
throat	moyo
„ sore	bukoto
throb	ku zunta
through	mu, a
throw stone	ku wara
„ assegay	ku fusa
„ down man	ku tinga

thunder	ku zuma
thursday	bwane
ticks	zingene
tie	ku anga, ku sunga
till expressed	ko shara kuno mbore
—by subjunctive	remain here till I come.
time 2d	rwendo rwabiri
„ 3d	rwendo rwatatu
tire, <i>v. t.</i>	ku katazia
tired	ku katara
to	ku, kuri before personal nouns, nouns of relationship, emphatic pronoun.
	kwa before names of kraals
tobacco	tombwe, mujike, mugweka
„ give	ku fwesia
to-day	sunu
together	1 antomwi 2 use reciprocal form, ku rwana to fight together
to-morrow	ijunza, cifumo
„ by this time	ijunza mburi rino
tongue	muraka
tooth	ringo
totem, clan	mukoa, ruzubo
tortoise	inondo
totter (baby)	ku tombaira
touch	ku guma



town	doropo
trachea	i kurumino
trade <i>v.</i>	ku sambara
trample	ku riata
„ clay	ku kanda
translate	ku sandura
trap <i>v.</i>	ku tea
travel	ku enda
tree	musamu
tremble	ku kankama
trench	rukororindi
tribe	masi
trim (branch)	ku sonsora
trip <i>v.</i>	ku reba
trouble <i>v. t.</i>	ku pubura, ku subura, ku penzia
trousers	burukwe
truly	kasimpe
trust <i>v. t.</i>	ku sioma
truth (speak)	ku amba kasimpe
try	ku sora
try on	ku ezia
tuesday	bwabiri
tumble over	ku rebuka, ku denuka
in turn (herd)	ku barana, ku cita marihi
turn <i>v. t.</i>	ku sandura
„ a man over	ku v huntamuna
„ back to	ku futafira
„ back (sheep)	ku jozia, ku nyona

„ inside out	ku pindura
„ sour	ku rema
twins	bana ba manga
one twin	mwana wa manga
twist	ku uyona, ku kama
twisted	cengeme, zendeme

U

udder	mabere
ugly	bi, ku hija
umbilicus	rukumbo
umbrella	karuri
unbutton	ku tazurura
uncle my	tata omwi
thy	uso omwi
his	uishi omwi
unconscious	ku ta mvhwa
uncover	ku vhumburura
under <i>adv.</i>	kunsi
<i>prep.</i>	kunsi a
understand	ku mvhwa
underdone meat	inkwange, ku tundira, ku fuba; ya tundira, ya fuba ingyama, ni- nkwange, the meat is underdone
unfold	ku vhungurura
„ camp bed	ku sekaura
unite <i>v.</i>	ku swania

unless	u ta unki ko ta na mana do not go unless you have finished
unripe	cikwange
unroll	ku vlungurura
unsheathe	ku fununa
untie	ku angununa, ku sungununa
until is expressed by the subjunctive – Shara mbore	remain until I come.
unworthy	la erede
up	ku juru, upright (put) ku inikizia
upon	a
urine	munsiu
uterus	ida

## V

valley	ku nserero from serera to go down
in vain	u ide ku rima you work in vain
vanish	ku zera
vapour	muya, sikunku
variety	mikoa mikoa
vegetables	micero
veil <i>v. t.</i>	ku silirira <i>v. t.</i>
veins	mipuro
vengeance	ku jokezia
veranda	muduze, mukota
visit <i>v.</i>	ku swāya, ku ya ku masi
voice	ijwi
vomit	ku ruka

vulture  
Victoria falls

sikube  
Shungu

**W**

waggon

inkoroi

waist

cibunu

wait

ku rindira

wait a little

ko ta na

walk

ku endenda

wall

bwanda

want *v.*

ku yanda

war

inkondo, rurwano

warm

ku kasara

„ *v. f.*

ku kasazia

wart

impu

wash oneself

ku samba

„ *v. f.*

ku sanzia

wasps

manko

waste *v.*

ku soaira

watch *v.*

ku rindira

water

menda

water *v.*

ku ida

„ bottle

kasore

„ buck

sidumuka

wattles

imbaro, masomo

weak

mutoro

wean

ku resia

weave	ku ruka
wedding	bwinga
wednesday	bwatatu
weeds	rusianga
weep	ku rira
weevils	musunse
„ eaten	ku sumpwa
well <i>n.</i>	cikara
well <i>adv.</i>	kabotu
wet	tete
„ get	ku ugwa
what?	nzi, ni?
wheels	mauru
wheel barrow	inkorovana
when	ni, no, na, no
when?	riri?
where?	kuri, muri, ari? yi?
whew	mungwere
whirlwind	kambihi
whisper	ku petekezia
whistle <i>v.</i>	ku uma ingororo, ku siba
„ <i>n.</i>	rudweba
white	ku tuba
„ man	mukua
who?	nguni? bani?
why?	u ndi umina nzi? (objective form)
	why do you beat me?
widow	nabutema

widower	nabutema
wife	mwanakazi, mukaintu, muka
wind	kao, muo, iguo
wing	ibhaba
winnow	ku seba
winter	mweto, a tuba maira
wipe	ku sansamuna
„ tears	ku sindura misozi
wire	ruwire
„ bangles	mindarira
wisdom	manu
with	a
wither	ku neta, ku yuma
bear witness to truth	ku omborora, caus. omborozia
woman	mukaintu, mwanakazi
„ with a baby	mutumbu from tumbuka
„ bad	cikaintu
„ who has children	murindu (rinda to watch)
womb	ida
wonder <i>n.</i>	citazia
„ in the sky	masese
wood (piece of)	cisanu, rukuni
wool	boya
work <i>v.</i>	ku rima, ku bereka, ku sebenza
<i>n.</i>	mirimo, mibereko, misebenzo
world	insi, injika
worms in children	mayoka
worn out (clothes)	ku sakara

wound v.	ku yasa, a wound	cupuro
wring (clothes).	ku nyona	
wrist	mungo	
write	ku gwara, ku remba,	
wrong do	ku ruba	

Y

yard	rubua	
yaws	bunono	
yawn	ku asanuka	
year	niwaka	
„ this	gono	
„ last	niwakare	
„ next	niwakare riria	
yeast (beer)	bumena	
yellow	ku subira subira	
yesterday	ijiro	
yokes	majokwe	
young	mushonto, munini	
„ brother	muce	

Z

Zambezi	Rwizi the big river	
Zebra	cibize	





