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FIFTH EDITION.

Zulu . . .
Simplified.



BEING

 A NEW, PRACTICAL, and
EASY METHOD of LEARNING

The Zulu Language.

BY

REV. F. MAYR.

PIETERMARITZBURG:

F. DAVIS & SONS, PRINTERS, LONGMARKET STREET.


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Preface to the Fifth Edition.

AN Appendix of "Conversations in Zulu and English" has been added to this Edition of "Zulu Simplified;" by means of which the Student may see how to use foreign words, and express one's self in Zulu about modern subjects. The Student will also notice special peculiarities in which the colloquial Zulu differs from the grammatical or book Zulu. Lastly, the Student should test on these conversations his knowledge of the grammatical rules contained in this little book. It is hoped, therefore, that this enlarged Edition will meet with still greater favor than the preceding ones.

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Preface.

IN commencing the study of the Zulu language, the chief difficulty that has to be surmounted is that of the Prefixes. Not only their number, but also their variety, is considerable; and, indeed, they may be regarded as constituting almost the whole grammar of the Zulu tongue. In order, then, that a sufficient knowledge of them may be acquired with facility they are taken class by class, together with suitable examples and exercises, in the present volume. The course of study, both as to the Prefixes and to the remaining part of the book, is invariably from those things which are simpler and more easily learnt to those which are more difficult of acquisition. The principal rules of the Grammar are dealt with, in the first place, and to these succeed the exceptions to which the rules are subject. It is hoped that, in this way, the student of Zulu may be enabled to obtain a comprehensive idea of the general formation and peculiarities of the language, and to commence the reading of Zulu with the help of a Dictionary.

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Zulu Simplified.

Lesson 1

Alphabet and Pronunciation.

1. The Zulu Alphabet consists of 26 letters and four combinations of letters, as follows :

a	as a in father.	r	as a harsh guttural h.	
e	as a in name.	s	} as in English.	
i	as i in simple.	t		
o	as o in no.	v		
u	as u in rule.	w		
b	} as in English.	y	} clicks.*	
d		f		z
g		as g in good.		q
h	as h in hand.	x		
j	as g in gentle.	hl	as shl in English.	
k	} as in English.	dhl	as dshl in English.	
l		sh	as in English.	
m		tsh	as in English.	
n				
p				

2. Pronounce well and distinctly every syllable and letter. Double vowels, as *ai au eu*, though closely joined, are pronounced separately; e.g. *aiko, ugwái, gaúla, imbéu, aikwázi inkáu.*

Accentuation :

3. As a rule, put the Accent always on the penultimate syllable and let the voice sink towards the end of words.

*Ask someone to read the following examples several times slowly and distinctly, and repeat them slowly after him :—
caba, ucaca, icebo, ici, cunuka, qula, umqele, qaqamba, iqata, ixolo, iregu, isixuku, inxa.

Exercise I.

4. Read the following sentences. For letters in *italic* refer to Pronunciation :—

Ung'enzi 'luto olubi, kona ungayikwenzelwa okunjalo nawe. Koti ngalok' ona ngako umuntu, atshaywe futi ngakona loko. Njengomuntu obuta imfuyo, unjalo umuntu *ohlonipa* unina wake. Olungileyo uyazinika. *icala* kuqala. Ukupendula *kahle* kuy'apula ukutukutela. Indhlela ayijwayele umfana, kayikucezuka kuyo nalapo es'emdala. Hamb' uye entutaneni wena 'vila, uze ufunde izindhlela zayo, *uhlakanipe!* Aina 'mroleli, na 'mfundisi, na 'nkosi, kepa noko *ehlobo* izilungisela isinkwa sayo, it' ekwindhla ibute ukudhla kwayo. Nza uke wazibopangesitembiso, ung'epuzi ukusigcwalisa.

5. For *Dividing Words into Syllables* note that no other consonant except sometimes *m* and *n* can be the final letter of a syllable; e.g., ko-na, o-ku-njalo, nga-lo-ko, nga-ko, ku-qa-la, ka-hle, um-fa-na, u-mu-ntu, i-nko-si, i-ndhle-la, a-ba-ntu, a-ma-nga, i-mi-fu-la.

Lesson 2.

Personal Pronouns with Verb—Present Tense of the Indicative.

6. The root of the words usually remains unchanged, and in order to distinguish the different persons, tenses, and moods, Prefixes are used—e.g.,

bonga (root) praise; *ngibonga*, I praise.

ubonga, you praise.

ubonga, he praises.

sibonga, we praise.

nibonga, you praise.

babonga, they praise.

Singular			Plural.		
1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
ngi	u	u	si	ni	ba
I	you	he	we	you	they

7. Vocabulary :—

hlupa, trouble.

biza, call.

lima, dig.

gijima, run.

tenga, buy.

tshaya, strike.

bamba, hold.

kala, cry.

Exercise 2.

8. Ngitenga, Sibiza, Utshaya (3rd person); Nilima, Bakala, Sibamba, Ugijima (2nd person); Nihlupa, Ngilima, Batenga, Utenga (2nd person); Ubiza (3rd person).

You call (sing). They run. He strikes. You buy (plur). I call. We dig. They hold. You cry (sing). They trouble. I buy. They call. He runs.

9. *The 8 classes of Nouns according to the 8 different Prefixes* which are set before the root of Nouns :—

Class	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I.	umu, um or u	aba	umuntu, person	abantu, the people
II.	ili or i	ama	ihashi, horse	amahashi
III.	i	izi	indhlu, house	izindhlu
IV.	isi	izi	isihlalo, chair	izihlalo
V.	like 1st class	imi	umkuba, custom	imikuba
VI.	ulu or u	izim, izin, izi	usuku, day	izinsuku
VII.	ubu or u	no plural	ubuso, face	—
VIII.	uku	,,	ukukanya, light	—

10. There is no article in Zulu: Umuntu may be *the* person or *a* person, according to the context.

Lesson 3.

11. *Nouns of Class I. with Prefix umu, um, or u; Plural; aba.* They are mostly personal nouns, e.g. :—

umfana, boy (plur. abafana)	umtetimacala, judge
umntwana, child	umlungu, white man (plur. abalungu or abelungu)
umfokazana, poor fellow	umfazi, woman
umfundisi, teacher	umzalwane, brother (plur. abazalwane)
umnumzana, respectable man	umfelwakazi, widow
umpeki, cook (plur. abapeki)	umfundi, pupil
umtshayeli, driver	umhloli, inspector
umalusi, shepherd	umlimi, farmer
umfiki, new comer (plur. abafiki)	

12. The *root* of a verb is at the same time its *Imperative*, e.g., gijima, run! lima, dig! tshaya, strike! funda, learn or read!

The plural of the Imperative is formed by adding *ni*, e.g., bizani, call ye! bambani, hold ye!. tengani, buy ye! gijimani, run ye! fundani, read or learn ye!

13. The second syllable of the prefix of a Noun is the prefix for the verb which accompanies the Noun, e.g., *abafana balima*, the boys dig.

14. The accusative of a Noun is like its Nominative. Thus: *umfana uhlupa umntwana*, means: the boy troubles the child; *umfundisi ubiza umfana*, the teacher calls the boy.

15. Vocabulary :

tanda, like, love
hleka, laugh at
londoloza, keep, take care
buka, look at
funa, look for
funda, learn, read*
fika, arrive
peka, cook *

pi, where? upi umfana na? where is the boy?
(litt. : he where the boy?)
nipi? where are you? (plur.)
bapi? where are they?
na? particle used as a sign of interrogation, and always coming last in the question; e.g., *nitanda umuntu na?* do you like the person?

Exercise 3.

16. Bapi abafana? Upi umfiki? Upi (3rd person)? Funda! Umfundisi ubiza abafana. Sitanda umntwana. Funani! Londolozani! Bapi abafazi? Fundani! Nifunda na? Umfundisi utanda abantwana. Umalusi upi? Nitanda umuntu na? Funani umfokazana! Upi (2nd person)?

Where is the boy? Call (sing.) the cook! The person looks for a boy. The children love the teacher. Where are the children? Where are the women? Do you (sing.) like the children? Do you (plur.) laugh at the poor fellow? Learn (sing.)! Praise (sing.) the respectable men! Do you (plur.) praise the cook?

Lesson 4.

17. Nouns of Class II. with Prefix: *ili* or *i*. Plural, *ama*.

izwe, land (Plur. : amazwe)	ibuto, soldier (Plur. : amabuto)
izwi, voice (Plur. : amazwi)	itshe, stone (Plur. : amatshe)
igama, name, letter (Plur. : amagama)	ihlati, forest
	ifu, cloud (Plur. : amafu)

* The student will notice that many personal nouns are formed from the corresponding verb by changing the final *a* into an *i*, e.g. :

funda, learn; umfundi, a pupil	bala, write; umbali, a clerk
lima, dig; umlimi, a farmer	sindisa, save; umSindisi, the Saviour.
peka, cook; umpeki, a cook	
fundisa, teach; umfundisi, a teacher	

ihashi, horse (Plur. : amahashi)
 ikati, cat (Plur. : amakati)
 iqude, cock
 ihansi, goose
 idada, duck
 itole, calf, colt
 iselesele, frog
 igundane, rat
 ibubesi, lion
 ijuba, pigeon
 isela, thief
 ikaya, home
 itonsi, drop

izulu, sky, heaven (Plur. : amazulu)
 ilanga, sun, day (Plur. : amalanga)
 igwala, coward
 isondo, wheel
 itambo, bone (Plur. : amatambo)
 iqanda, egg
 ivila, lazy person
 isango, gate (Plur. : amasango)
 igeja, pick, plough
 ipapu, lung
 izinyo, tooth (Plur. : amazinyo)
 ixegu, old man

18. Foreign words in Zulu :—

ibulukwe, trousers
 ibantshi, coat
 ihembe, shirt
 isaka, sack
 itiye, tea
 ikofi, coffee
 ifastele, window
 itafula, table
 iboloro, bridge
 ibakete, bucket
 ibokisi, box
 ibotela, butter
 iketanga, chain
 iplankwe, timber

Names of articles which were originally unknown to the Natives, are taken from the English and Dutch.

19. Capital Letters :—

iNngisi, an Englishman
 iJalimane, a German
 iZulu, a Zulu Native
 iBunu, a Dutchman
 iSulumane, an Arab
 iKafula, Kafir, word of contempt, which excites a Native to anger.

Nouns which are written with a capital letter in English, are likewise written with a capital in Zulu ; but this letter is the first of the root and not of the prefix.

20. *Uku*, is the Prefix of the *Infinitive* of verbs, e.g., *ukulima*, to dig; *ukufunda*, to learn; *funda ukubala amagama*, learn to write the letters! *Utanda ukufunda na?* Do you (or does he) like to learn?

21. The English auxiliary verb *to have* is in Zulu expressed by "to be with," e.g., I have, *ngina* (litt. I with, or I and).

22. The *a* of *na* is contracted with following vowel, as follows:

na + *a* in *na*, e.g., *nginamahashi*, I have horses.
na + *e* in *ne* (ngi *na* amahashi, I with horses).

na[~]i in ne, e.g., unebantshi (u na ibantshi), you (or he)
have a coat.

na[~]o in no (you with coat)

na[~]u in no, e.g., banomntwana (ba na umntwana), they
have a child (they with child)

23. *kona*, here, e.g., ukona umuntu, the person is here. Ihashi likona na? Is the horse here? Amaqanda akona na? Are there any eggs? Ngani, why? e.g., uhleka ngani na? Why do you (does he) laugh? Batshaya ngani na? Why do they strike? Na, and (with contraction as shown in 22). e.g., igundane nebubesi (na ibubesi), the rat and the lion.*

Exercise 4.

24. Umfundisi nabantwana babuka ihashi. Umfana uhlupa umntwana ngani? Umntwana ukala ngani na? Umtetimacala ubiza abantu. Umfazi unamadada nama-hansi. Bapi abantu? Nitenga amageja na? Ubamba (2nd pers.) umfana ngani na? AmaNgisi atanda itiye. Ihashi litanda ukugijima. Bakona na?

Do you (Sing.) like coffee? Why do you (Plur.) strike the windows? Does he like to learn? Are the children here? Where are they? Where are the coats and the shirts? Here are the trousers. Why do you (Sing.) like to call the boy and the cook? Call (Plur.) the woman and the child.

Lesson 5.

25. *Nouns of Class III. with Prefix : I; Plural : Izi.*

Nouns of Class III. may always be easily distinguished from those of Class II. by the letter *m* or *n* after the *i* in sing. and *izi* in plural. This letter *m* or *n* belongs neither to the prefix nor to the root, but is only euphonic.

into, thing (plur. izinto)

indhlu, house (izindhlu)

inhliziyu, heart (izinhliziyu)

imbali, flower (izimbali)

indaba, story, matter

intaba, hill

inkanyezi, star (plur. izinkanyezi)

induku, walking stick (plur. izinduku)

insizwa, young man (plur. izinsizwa)

indhlela, way (plur. izindhlela)

intambo, string, rope

imbongolo, ass (plur. izimbongolo)

* When there is a number of consecutive nouns, the last two of which in English would be connected by "and," they must in Zulu have the particle "na" answering to the English "and," connecting each one with the following, e.g., Ihashi netole nekati negundane; the horse, the calf, the cat and the rat. ihansi nequde nedada nejuba: the goose, the cock, the duck and the pigeon.

incwadi, book
 insimbi, iron, bell
 ingozi, danger
 indhlala, starvation
 impande, root
 imfihlo, secret
 imbuzi, goat
 imvu, sheep
 inkabi, ox
 inkomazi, cow
 inkomo, cattle

inkunzi, bull
 inkau, monkey
 ingulube, pig
 inja, dog
 inkuku, fowl
 inkukukazi, hen
 inyoni, bird
 inyosi, bee
 inyoka, snake
 inhlanzi, fish
 indawo, place

26. *Adjectives when used as a predicate* have the Prefix of the ruling noun, omitting the initial vowel in disyllabic Prefixes, like : (u)mu, (i)li, (i)si, (i)zi ; e.g., itshe *li*lukuni, the stone is hard ; indhlu incane, the house is small ; amatshe maningi, the stones are many ; izimbali zimhlope, the flowers are white ; umntwana muhle, the child is good ; abantwana bahle, the children are good ; umfana mude, the boy is tall.

mhlope, white
 manyama, black, dark
 bomvu, red, orange
 luhlaza, green
 kulu big, great
 ncane, small
 banzi. wide, broad
 futshane, short
 de, long, deep
 ningi, many, much
 lukuni, hard
 mnandi, pleasant, sweet
 hle, nice, good
 bi, ugly, bad
 qoto, honest
 dala, old

tsha, young, fresh, new
 nzima, heavy, painful, difficult
 njani, how, what sort ?
 e.g., Linjani ihashi na ?
 Lidala. What sort is the horse ? It is old.
 impela, } follow
 completely, } the
 kakulu, } verb or
 very much } adjective.
 nembala or } really (in
 mbala } questions)
 kodwa, but
 nga, by means of (with contraction)
 e.g., umuntu ulima ngegeja (nga
 igeja), the person digs with a hoe.

27. The *Comparative degree* is formed by the participle *kuna*, which is put before the Noun, and contracted with the initial vowel of the Noun ; e.g., ihashi likulu kunenja (kunainja), the horse is bigger than the dog.*

The *Superlative* is formed by putting the Adverb *kakulu*, very much, after the Adjective ; indhlu inkulu kakulu, the house is very big.

Adverbs are formed from Adjectives by the Prefix "ka" which is put before the root of the Adjective ; e.g., hle, good ; kahle, well ; bi, bad ; kabi, badly ; kulu, great ; kakulu, greatly, very much ; mnandi, pleasant ; kamnandi, pleasantly. But as there are only few proper Adjectives

*We therefore say in Zulu: *big more than, nice more than, etc.*

in Zulu, so Adjectives as well as Adverbs are often expressed by the help of Verbs and Nouns; e.g., The man is strong, is in Zulu: The man is with strength, indoda inamandhla. The boy runs quickly—the boy runs with to be quick, nga with Infinitive of Verb (ngokutshetsha), umfana ugijima ngokutshetsha. A learned man—a man who has learned; umuntu ofundileyo. He is guilty (with guilt), unecala (u na icala).

Exercise 5.

28. Imvu imhlope. Insimbi imnyama. Imbali ibomvu. Indhlu inhle. Inyoka iluhlaza. Inja incane kakulu. Isango libanzi kakulu. Ihashi ligijima kakulu kunenkomo. Nembala umntwana ubala amagama na? Umfana mude kodwa umfazi umfutshane. Ibantshi litsha kodwa ibulukwe lidala. Ilanga likulu kakulu kunenyanga. Umfana utshaya umntwana ngenduku. Abantwana bafunda impela. Amatole amnyama.

Children are honest. The cock is bigger than the hen. Really do you like cats and dogs? How are the boys? They are good. Iron is black, and gold is yellow. Flowers are very nice. The woman likes cats more than (kakulu kuna) dogs. The child likes the flowers very much (kakulu). The place is very nice. We like the place very much. They like to eat eggs and meat.

Lesson 6.

29. Besides the ordinary form of the *Present Tense* there is in Zulu also an *emphatic form* of that tense, formed by the Prefix “ya,” e.g., Nitanda ukufunda na? Siyatanda. Do you like to learn? We do like. This form is used as often as the Verb stands by itself without any enlargement.

ngiyatanda, I do like.

uyatanda, you do like.

uyatanda, he does like.

siyatanda, we do like.

niyatanda, you like.

bayatanda, they do like.

30. The *Future* is formed by the Prefix “yaku” with the corresponding personal pronoun of the noun, e.g., umntwana uyakufunda, the child will learn; abafana bayakuhlupa inyoni, the boys will trouble the bird.

ngiyakuhlupa, I will trouble.
uyakuhlupa, you will trouble.
uyakuhlupa, he will trouble.

siyakuhlupa, we will trouble.
niyakuhlupa, you will trouble.
bayakuhlupa, they will trouble.

31. *The Perfect Tense is formed by the Suffix "ile" ; e.g., ngifundile, I have learnt ; umfana ufundile ukufunda no kuloba (na ukuloba) amagama, the boy has learnt to read and write the letters.*

ngifundile, I have learnt.
ufundile, you have learnt.
ufundile, he has learnt.

sifundile, we have learnt.
nifundile, you have learnt.
bafundile, they have learnt.

32. Vocabulary : —

kuluma, speak
tokoza } be glad, joyful
jabula }
hleba, slander
bona, see
puma, go out
vela, come from
fika, arrive
ndiza, fly
buya, return
beka, put
faka, put on
tetisa, scold
tula be silent
hlala, stop
hlala pansu, sit down
sala, remain
tola, get
kude na, far away from, e.g., kule
 nendhlela, far away from the
 road.
pakati kwa, within, e.g., pakati
 kwehlati, within the forest.
ngapandhle kwa, outside of ; e.g.,
 ngapandhle kwendhlu, outside of
 the house.
sala kahle, remain well, good-bye
 (used by the one who is going
 away).
ewe, ehe, or yebo, yes ; ca or (em-
 phatic) cabo, no

leta, bring
qala, begin
kataza, annoy
donsa, pull
limaza, hurt
buta, gather
tata, take
ntshontsha, steal
izolo, yesterday
nini na? when
kutangi, the day before yesterday
kusasa } to-morrow
ngomuso }
ngomhlomunye, on the day after
 to-morrow
kade, long ago
namhla or namuhla, to-day

eduze na. near to. e.g., eduze ne-
 ndhlu, near to the house.
pezu kwa, on ; pansu kwa, under ;
 emva kwa, behind.
pesheya kwa, on the other side
 of ; nganeno kwa, on this side of,
 e.g., nganeno kwentaba, on this
 side of the hill.
hamba kahle, go well, good-bye
 (used by the one who remains).
musa (Plur. musani, do not with
 Infinitive of the verb) ; e.g.,
 musa ukhleba, do not slander.
musani ukugijima ; do ye not run.

Exercise 6.

33. Musani ukuhlupa ingane. Abafana bayafunda
na? Isela lintshontshile amabantshi nezincwadi.
Sala ngapandhle kwendhlu. Umfana uyakubuya nini
na? Untshontshile amahembe kutangi na? Uyakubuta

izimbali ngomhlomunye na? Abantu bayakufika nini na? Bayakufika kusasa. Eduze nendhlu zikona izinkuku. Niyajabula na? Siyajabula. Izwe line(ai)zintaba. Abantu banezinkabi nezinkomazi nezimvu nezimbuzi. Faka ihembe nebulukwe nebantshi. Salani kahle!

When will the boy return? The day after tomorrow. Sit down before the house. The boys have come now. They have come to-day. Put (plur.) the books on the table. The woman has blamed the boy. Do not go, remain (plur.). The children have annoyed the teacher. Bring the tea (sing.). Do you see well? Where are the eggs? They are on the table. Have the oxen returned? Is the road good? The road is very good. Good-bye (Go well, plur.)

Lesson 7.

Nouns of Class IV. with Prefix isi; Plural izi.

34. The names of places where certain things (potatoes, bananas, etc.) grow belong to this class; also names which signify the character of persons. But, besides these, there are many other nouns of Class IV.

isikova, banana field (plur. izikova)	isitsha, any vessel for eating or drinking
isimbila, mealie garden (,, izi bila)	isigqoko, hat
isidumbi, potatoe field (,, izidumbi)	isikumba, skin
isihlaza, sweet potatoe field	isicamelo, pillow
isikohlwa, forgetful person	isimo, form, shape
isilauli, joker	isisu, stomach
isiminzi, glutton	isitebele, stable
isilibali, slow person	isivalo, door
isidakwa, drunkard	isibonda, pole
isifebe, immoral person	isifuba, breast, chest
isisebenzi, labourer (verb, sebenza)	isibane, candle, light
isituta, weak-minded person	isipamb-no, cross
isihlalo, anything to sit on, bench, saddle	isiko, sickness
isinkwa, bread	isipikili, nail
isilonda, wound	isihlutulelo, key
isicatulo, shoe	
isikweleti, debt	
isilwane, animal	
isikati, time, watch	
isihlabati sand	
isiminya, truth	
isandhla, hand	} Observe that the second "i" of the Prefix is omitted in these nouns.
isando, hammer	
isono, sin	
isalukazi, old woman	

35. *Adjectives when used as Epithets* are put after the Noun with the relative particle *a*, which is contracted with the following vowel of the Adjectives to distinguish them from the *Predicative Adjectives*; e.g., umuntu omkulu (a umkulu) (a person who is great)=a great person; lihle ihashi, the horse is nice; but: ihashi elihle (a ilihle), the horse which is nice=the nice horse; sikulu isivalo, the door is large; isivalo esikulu, the large door; amafastele makulu, the windows are large; amafastele amakulu (a makulu, which are large)=the large windows; indhlu inhle, the house is nice; but: indhlu enhle (a inhle), the house which is nice)=the nice house; abantu bamnyama, the people are black; but abantu abamnyama, the black people. (See 69.)

Exercise 7.

36. Indhlu inezivalo ezikulu namafastele amancane Musani ukukuluma amazwi amabi. Uyafuna ukusebenza na? Sebenza kahle. Umfana omncane uyagodola. Insizwa inesigqoko esimhlope nebantshi elimhlope. Izinja zinamazinyo abukali kakulu. Kuluma ngezwi elikulu (loud)!

The person has brought white sheep and black goats. The goats trouble the shepherd more than the sheep, We like honest labourers. Is the young man good? No. he is bad, he has sto'en the white horse. Strike the nail with the hammer. Bring (sing.) the big book and the candle. Have you begun to learn? Yes, I have begun. The boy speaks very loud. Do not (*musani*) speak loud!

Lesson 8.

37. *Nouns of Class V. with Prefix (like Nouns of Class I.) umu, um, u; plural imi.*

umsebenzi, work (plur. imisebenzi)	umlomo, mouth (plur. imilomo)
umkuba, .ustom (plur. imikuba)	umlenze, leg (imilenze)
umfula, river (plur. imifula)	umunwe, finger (iminwe)
unyaka, year (iminyaka)	umteto law, precept
umhlobo friend	umtimb ɿ, marriage, marriage party
umbala, colour	umhlabati. ground
umzimba, body	umhlaba, earth

umbila, mealies
 umuti, tree, medicine (imiti)
 umuzi, kraal, family (imizi)
 umoya, wind, spirit (imimoya)
 umpefumulo, soul
 umkonto, assegai (imikonto)

umkati, space between heaven and
 earth
 umudwa, line (imidwa)
 umutsha, loin dress of pagan Zulu
 men (imitsha)
 umkumbi, ship (imikumbi)

38. The *Subjunctive Mood* has the *present tense only*, which is formed from the Present Indicative by changing the final *a* of the verb into *e*. The 3rd person singular has the Prefix *a* instead of *u*. It is used chiefly in following cases :—(See 122).

ngisebenze, I should work.
 usebenze, you should work.
 asebenze, he should work.

sisebenze, we should work.
 nisebenze, you should work.
 basebenze, they should work.

i. When there are in English two or more *consecutive Verbs* of present or future tense, the second and following verbs take in Zulu as a rule the Subjunctive Mood, e.g., hamba usebenze, go to work; bahlala nomfundisi, bafunde, balobe—they stay with the teacher, they read and write; siyakuhlala lapa, sifunde, we will remain here and learn.

ii. After *ukuba*, that, and *funa*, lest, e.g., ngibizile umfana, ukuba ageze izingubo, I have called the boy, that he should wash the clothes; sibasile, umlilo, funa sigodole, we have made fire, lest we should be chilled with cold.

iii. In a *question*, e.g., ngihambe manje na? Shall I go now?

iv. The Subjunctive of the Auxiliary Verb, “ukuba to be,” is used in connection with *Numerical Adjectives*, e.g., siyakufuna amahashi abe ’mabili, we will want two horses (litt.; may they be two).

v. The Subjunctive with the initial Prefixes: “ma, ka or a” expresses “let him do, let us do”; e.g., asitan-daze, let us pray; abahambe, let them go; kahlale ingcosana umfana, let the boy remain a little while; angivalelise, let me take leave.

39. Vocabulary :—

nye, one
 bili two
 tatu, three

ne, four
 hlanu, five
 isitupa, six
 ishumi, ten

isikombisa, seven
 shiyangalombili, eight
 shiyangalolunye, nine

<i>e.g.</i> , umntwana munye, one child.	unyaka munye, one year.
indoda inye, one man.	abafana abatatu, three boys.
isitsha sinye, one plate.	izinyoni ezishiyangalombili, eight birds.
Fanele, must, with Infinitive of a verb ; <i>e.g.</i> , ngifanele ukutula,	I must be silent.
bafanele ukusebenza, they must work	

Exercise 8.

40. Abafana bapume manje, zisale izinsizwa. Ham-bani nifake izingubo ezinhle. Abantu bafanele ukusebenza ukuba batole imali, batenge izingubo nezinto eziningi. Umfazi utengile namhla izinkuku ezinkulu ezintatu ngemali encane (cheaply). Musa ukutenga, bayabiza (demand) imali enkulu kakulu.

Sit down (sing.) and write well. He has written the letters very badly. The small boy will read better than (kahle kuna) the young men. You must speak the truth. Let us go to the other side of the river. Take (sing.) the candle (and) put the coffee on the table. Shall he cook the meat now ? Yes, let him cook a chicken.

Lesson 9.

41. *Nouns of Class VI. with Prefix : Ulu or u ; plural : izi.*

usuku (or ulusuku), day, (plur. izinsuku)	ngapi or ngaki? how many? (omu)nye, another
upondo, horn (plur. izimpondo)	(o)tile, a certain person (or thing)
utango, fence, hedge	abanye—abanye, some—others
uhlobo, kind, species	ngabanye } one after the other
ulaka, anger	} one by one
udaka, mud	onke, all; <i>e.g.</i> , izwe lonke, the whole land
ulimi, tongue, language	nje, like this
ulwandhle, ocean, sea	njalo, like that
unyawo, foot	ngaka, as big as this
unwele, hair (plur. izinwele)	ngako, as big as that
ubisi, milk	lapa, here; lapo, there
ukuni, firewood (plur. izinkuni)	

Edwa or odwa, only, alone ; edwa is used after the Personal Pronoun : Ngi, I ; u, you (sing.) and u, he ; but odwa after the other Personal Pronouns.

ngedwa (ngi edwa), I only or alone.
wedwa (u edwa), you " "
yedwa (yena edwa), he or she only or alone.

sodwa (si odwa), we only or alone.

nodwa (ni odwa), you " "

bodwa (bona odwa), they " "

e.g., utengile inkabi yodwa, he has bought an ox only

Sibonile amahashi odwa, we have seen horses only.

abafana abahambe bodwa, the boys shall go alone

(by themselves).

ihashi linye lodwa, only one horse.

indhlu inye yodwa, only one house.

Ngifuna ingubo enje, I want a dress like this. Ngitengile isigqoko esinjalo, I have bought a hat like that. Ungaka umfana the boy is as big as this. Ingako ingane, the baby is as big as that. Abantu bonke (ba onke), all people. Izinto zonke (zi onke), all things. Izwe lonke (li onke) the whole country. Umuntu otila, a certain man. Izwe elitile, a certain country. Abantu abatila, certain persons. Indhlela etile, a certain road.

42. *The Accusative of Personal Pronouns is :—*

Singular.			Plural.		
1	2	3	1	2	3
ngi	ku	m	si	ni	ba
me	you	him	us	you	them .
	3			3	
	it.			them.	
Class 1	m		1	ba	
	2	li	2	wa	
	3	yi	3	zi	
	4	si	4	zi	
	5	wu	5	yi	
	6	lu	6	zi	
	7	bu	7	—	
	8	ku	8	—	

Observe that the *Accusative of the Pronouns* is put always before the *root* of the verb; e.g., ngiyambona, I see *him*; siyalibona ihashi, we see *it*, the horse; niyakuyibona inkau, you will see (it) a monkey; uzitatile izipikili na? Have you taken (*them*) the nails?

Note.—In case that the *Accusative of the Pronoun* is put before the *Imperative of the Verb*, the letter *a* is changed into *e*; e.g., zilete izitsha, bring (*them*) the vessels; ziletani izihlalo, bring (plural) (*them*) the chairs; ngisize, help me; ngisizeni, help (plural) *me*.

43. *The names for the days of the week* have the Prefix *ulu*, from the word *ulusuku* (*usuku*) day, which is understood.

Tuesday in Zulu is *olweSibili*, that is the second day; *ngolweSibili*, on Tuesday.

Wednesday in Zulu is *olweSiatu*, that is the third day; *ngolweSiatu*, on Wednesday.

Thursday in Zulu is *olweSine*, that is the fourth day; *ngolweSine*, on Thursday.

Friday in Zulu is *olweSihlanu*, that is the fifth day; *ngolweSihlanu*, on Friday.

The other days are: *iSonto*, Sunday, week; *ngeSonto*, on Sunday; *umSombuluko*, Monday, *ngomSombuluko*, on Monday; *umGqibelo*, Saturday; *ngomGqibelo*, on Saturday; e.g. *uyakuqala ukusebenza ngomSombuluko*, you will begin work on Monday; *uyakufika ngolweSibili*, he will arrive on Tuesday.

<p>ke, then pi, where ni, what</p>	}	<p>44. These words follow the Verb, and the addition of them, being separated by the <i>hyphen</i>, the <i>accent</i> rests on the last syllable of the Verb; e.g., <i>hambá-ke</i>, go then; <i>uvelá-pi na?</i> where do you come from? <i>uná-ni na?</i> (you are with what?) what is the matter with you? <i>bacelá-ni na?</i> what do they ask for?</p>
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Exercise 9.

45. *Zitenge izinkomo zibe situpa ulime ngazo* (with them). *Umfana omubi umlimazile umntwana ngetshe. Umuntu usiletile isinkwa esimnandi. Ngiyibonile inyoka enkulu emnyama. Abantu abaningi banemikuba emibi. Pezu kwentaba ikona imizi emihlanu. Izinsizwa ziyakubuya ngeSonto. Umfazi ufikile ngomGqibelo. Abanye bafikile namhla, abanye bayakufika ngolweSibili. ISonto (week) linezinsuku ezisikombisa. Uhamba-pi? Ufunani? Ngifuna umsebenzi. Nisebenza-pi? Nembala uyiletile incwadi na? Yebo ngiyiletile.*

Where do the people come from? The women have brought plenty of firewood on Friday. What do you want? Bring (plur.) the books. They are angry (with anger). Have you (plur.) seen (it) the great ocean?

How many oceans are there? There are five oceans. Where do all things come from? They come from God (ku 'Nkulunkulu). Let us love (him) God!

Lesson 10.

46. *Nouns of Class VII. with Prefix: ubu or u; no plural.* Abstract nouns belong to this class,

ubuntu	(from umuntu)	human nature
ubumpofu	(„ mpofu,	poor), poverty
ubumnyama	(„ mnyama,	dark), darkness
ubutakati	(„ umtakati,	witch), witchcraft
ubutakataka,		weakness
ubuhlungu,		pain
ubutshani,		grass
ubutongo,		sleep
ubutshwala,		kafir-beer
ubuula,		foolishness
ubuso,		face
ubuti,		poison
ubusika,		winter
ubu-enga	wire ornaments	(bracelet)
ubude	(from de, long),	length, height, depth
ubutsha	(„ tsha,	young), youth
ubudoda	(„ indoda,	man), manliness
ubuhle	(„ hle,	nice), beauty, peacefulness
ububi	(„ bi,	bad), evil (moral or physical)

47. The *Indicative Tenses* of the Verb are made *negative* in the following way:—

a. For the *Present* put “a” (in 3rd person sing. *ka* or *aka*) before the Prefix of the Indicative form, and change the final letter *a* of the Verb into “i.” Ngibonga, I see; angiboni, I do not see; auboni, you do not see; kaboni or akaboni, he does not see; aliboni, (*e.g.* *ihashi*) it (the horse) does not see; aiboni (*e.g.*, *inyoni*) it (the bird) does not see; asiboni, we do not see; aniboni, you do not see; ababoni, they do not see; awaboni (*e.g.*, *amabuto*) they (the soldiers) do not see.

b. For the *Perfect* put “a” (in 3rd person sing. *ka* or *aka*) before the Prefix or add the Suffix “nga” to the Present Negative. Ngibongile, I have praised; angibongile, I have not praised; or angibonganga, I have not praised; angiletile or angiletanga, I have not bought.

angiletanga or angiletile
aniletanga or aniletile
akaletanga or akaletile

asiletanga or asiletile
aniletanga or aniletile.
abaletanga or abaletile.

c. The *Future Negative* is formed from the Indicative by changing the *ya* into "yi." *Ngiyakubonga*, I will praise; *angiyikubonga*, I will not praise.

angiyikufika I will (or shall)
not come
auyikufika, you will not come
akayikufika, he will not come.

asiyikufika, we will not come.
aniyikufika, you will not come.
abayikufika, they will not come.

d. *Imperative* : *bonga*, praise ; *ungabongi*, do not praise. Plural : *bongani*, praise ; plural : *ningabongi*, do not praise ; *leta*, bring ; *ungaleti*, do not bring ; Plural : *letani*, bring ye ; *ningaleti*, do not bring.

e. *Infinitive* : *ukubonga*, to praise ; *ukungabongi*, not to praise.

48. *I have not*, is : *angina* (lit. not I with, a *ngi na*), corresponding to *ngina*, I have ; but with *elision* of the following vowel, not with contraction like the affirmative form, e.g., *banemali* (contraction), they have money ; *abana'mali* (elision), they have no money ; *unomntwana*, he has a child ; *ka na 'mntwana*, he has no child.

Affirmative : *Niyakuba nemali*
You (plur.) will be with money.

Negative : *Aniyikuba na 'mali*
You will not be with money.

Affirmative : *Ukona*, he is here.

Negative : *Akako*, he is not here
Aliko, aiko, asiko | *Abako, awako, aziko*
It is (they are) not here.

e.g. { *Aiko imali*, there is no money.
Aiko inyoka, there is no snake.
Asiko isinkwa, there is no bread.
Awako amatshe, there are no stones.
Abuko ubudoda, there is no manliness.
Abuko utshani, there is no grass.
Aluko ubisi, there is no milk.

Affirmative : *Umuntu onecala*
The guilty person.

Negative : *Umuntu ongena'cala*.
The guiltless person.
Onolaka, passionate
Ongena'laka, without passion.
Onamandhla, strong.
Ongena'mandhla, weak. (See 35.)

Vocabulary : Into, thing (Plural) izinto ; in Negative sentences *into* is changed into '*luto*, e.g., abafuni luto, they do not want anything ; lalela, obey ; e.g., umfana kamlaleli umfundisi, the boy does not obey the teacher ; ukugula, to be ill ; tola, get ; buya, return ; funda, read, learn ; tukutela, be angry.

Exercise 10.

49. Angiwaboni amasela. Indhlu aina'mafastele. Asiyitandi indhlu engena 'mafastele. Abantwana abakulumi ngezwi elikulu (loud). Ninotshwala na? Ca, asina 'tshwala. Anifundanga kahle. Ningafundi izincwadi ezimbi. Badhla-ni abantwana? Abadhli 'luto Kade ngikubizile, aufikanga ngani? Angibonanga abantwana abaningi. Ungamtshayi umntwana ongena 'cala. Aniletanga ngani isinkwa izolo? Akana 'kaya. Auyiboni inyani na? Ca, angiyiboni. Umfana umhlupa umfundisi ngo kungalaleli, (by not obeying ; nga ukungalaleli.)

The baby does not like (him) the boy. The person is very sick. He has not got any sleep yesterday and to-day. The boy is not guilty, the girl is guilty. The women are not here ; they have gone to-day. Will the people not return ? He has not read the book. Have you no time ? No, I have no time. The ship will not go to-morrow. The boy does not like to wash the clothes. There are no horses. Are there no cattle ? The child is not angry.

Lesson 11.

Nouns of Class VIII. with Prefix : uku. no plural.

50. Nouns of this Class are the same with the Infinitive of the corresponding verb,

ukukanya, light
 ukuhlakanipa, cleverness
 ukuma, nature
 ukudhla, food
 ukufa, death (sickness)
 ukupila, life
 ukuzidhla, pride
 ukuvilapa, laziness

ukuqala, beginning
 ukuzitoba, humility
 ukutula, silence, peace
 ukupumula, rest
 ukupa, gift
 ukutokoza, joy
 ukukutala, diligence

Before a vowel *uku* is changed into *ukw*: *ukwazi*, knowledge; *ukwona*, to sin; *ukwesaba*, to fear; *ukwemba*, to hope; *ukwehla* or *ukwehlika*, to get down; *ukwaka*, to build; *ukwala*, to refuse; *ukwabela*, to distribute.

51. *Impersonal statements*,* *e.g.*, "it is so," "it is good," that," &c., are expressed by the Prefix of Class VIII., *e.g.*:

kunjalo, it is so; *akunjalo*, it is not so; *kunjalo na?* is it so?

kunjani na? How is it? (answer) *akunjani*, it is not how=there is nothing particular.

kuswelekile, ukuba (with Subjunctive) it is necessary that.

kuswelekile ukuba ugoduke, it is necessary that you go home.

kufanele ukuba, it is becoming that.

akuna 'cala (it is not with fault)=it does not matter.

kung'enzeka, it can be done.

akuna'kwenzeka, it cannot be done.

kuningi, it is much (enough) *e.g.*, *yeka manje, kuningi*, stop now, it is enough.

angina 'kuhamba, I am not with to go=I cannot go.

akuna-ni (it is not with what)=it does not matter.

akusizi 'luto, it does not help anything, it is of no use.

kuyabonakala ukuti ausebenzanga kahle, it appears that you have not worked well.

kulukini, it is difficult; *kulula*, it is easy.

*Observe the exception *liyana* (not *kuyana*) it rains. }

liyaduma, it thunders; *liyazima*, it lightens.

liyana isicoto, it hails; *liyakitika*, it snows.

liyapendula, it is changing (pendula=turn

change) it is going to rain.

liyasa, it dawns.—But: *kumakaza*, it is cold.

kufudumele, it is warm.

The word *izulu*, heaven is understood, therefore the Prefix *li i* used and not *ku*.

Observe.—When two or more Nouns of different classes, but all Personal Nouns are ruled by *one verb*, the Prefix of Class I is put before the verb, *e.g.*, *abafana nezinsizwa bayafunda*.

boys and young men learn.

In all other cases either the Prefix of the last Noun or the Impersonal Prefix of Class VIII. is put before the Verb, *e.g.*,

izinkabi namahashi ayagijima (or *kuyagijima*),

oxen and horses run.

52. *The emphatic form of the personal pronoun is :*

Singular.

1	2	3	(3) it
I	you	he	Class I. yena
mina	wena	yena	„ II. lona
			„ III. yona
			„ IV. sona
			„ V. wona
			„ VI. lona
			„ VII. bona
			„ VIII. kona

Plural.

2	2	3	
we	you	they	they
tina	nina	bona	Class I. bona
			„ II. wona
			„ III. zona
			„ IV. zona
			„ V. yona
			„ VI. zona

53. When ruled by a Preposition, the final syllable “na” of the emphatic Personal Pronoun is, as a rule, elided.

ku, to, from, is in a few cases changed into **ki**, viz., $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{kimi, to me.} \\ \text{kiti to us.} \\ \text{kini, to you.} \end{array}\right.$

na, with; *e.g.*, nawe, with you (Sing.) nabo. with them.

nga, by, about, for; *e.g.*, ngati, by us, about us, for us.

njenga, as, like, *e.g.*, njengami, like me.

kiti, to us, or from us, or at our home or from our home.

kini, to (from) you, or at (from) your home. Kupi kini na?

Where is your home?

kubo, to (from) them, or at (from) their home. Kupi kubo na?

Where is their home?

Vocabulary : Umkomazi, Umkomazi river; ukuya, to go; *e.g.*, intombazana aiyi kubo, iya ukuhlakula, the girl does not go home, but goes to weed.

Exercise II.

54. Inkomo aigijimi kahle njengehashi. Funda njengaye. Kulete lapa. Akuswelekile ukuba ukulume

nabo. Nifanele ukuhamba nati kusasa, siye 'kumbona uJeki. Kunjani-ke kini? Kuhle impela. Kufanele ukuba sibahlonipe abantu abadala. Kupi kini? Kiti kupetsheya kom Komazi. Akuko 'muntu lapa. Ngifuna ukusebenza kuwe. Ngimbizile yena uMadondo. Angikubizanga wena. Hamba wena, kuhlale yena. Ngimbizile mina uKunene, akambizanga yena. Amahashi abanawo, kodwa zona izinkomo nezimvu zikona kubo. Kuhle ukulalela, kubi ukungalaleli.

Call them (emphatic), the boys. Do you want me (emphatic)? We cannot go. The eggs, where are they (emphatic)? Strike him (emphatic), do not strike the others; he (emphatic) is guilty; they (emphatic), the others are guiltless. To-morrow he (emphatic) will go home (kubo), but you cannot go because (ngoba) you (emphatic) have not worked well.

Lesson 12.

Irregular Nouns.

55. The following Nouns of Class I. take the Prefix "o" instead of "aba":—

a. All Personal Nouns of people. *e.g.*,

oDambuza, Dambuza and his people
oSiwewe, Siwewe and his people.

- b. usheleni, shilling (plur. osheleni); unese, knife (plur. omese).
ugwai, tobacco (plur. ogwai).
upeni, three pence (plur. openi).
ofakolweni, half-a-crown (plur. ofakolweni).
onongqai, mounted p. lice (plur. onongqai).
umpondwe, a pound sterling (plur. ompondwe).
umbaimbai, cannon (plur. ombaimbai).
ofakazi, witness (plur. ofakazi); unogwaja, rabbit (plur. onogwaja).

c. Names of relationship:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| ubaba, my or our father (plur. obaba.) | umama, my or our mother (plur. omama). |
| uyihlo, your father (plur. oyihlo). | unyoko, your mother (plur. onyoko). |
| uyise, his or their father (plur. oyise). | unina, his or their mother (plur. onina). |
| ubabakazi, my or our paternal uncle. | umamekazi, my or our maternal aunt. |
| uyihlokazi, your paternal uncle (plur. oyihlokazi). | unyokokazi, your maternal aunt (plur. onyokokazi). |
| ubabamkulu, my or our grandfather | umamekulu, my or our grandmother. |

nyihlomkulu, your grandfather (plur. oyihlomkulu).	unyokokulu, your grandmother (plur. onyokokulu).
ukoko, ancestor (plur. okoko).	umkwenyana, s n in-law.
udade, sister (plural, odad).	umakoti, bride (plur. omakoti).

56. The *Genitive of personal names* of people and of these words of relationship in Singular is formed with the particle "ka" added to the Prefix of the Noun, e.g., izwe lika 'yihlo, the land of your father; izinkomo zika 'Sibamu nezika 'Faku, the cattle of Sibamu and Faku. But the vowel prefixes "u" and "i" are omitted in the Genitive form with "ka," e.g., umuzi ka 'Makwikwi, Makwikwi's kraal.

imizi ka 'Teteleku, Teteleku's kraals.

57. The *Vocative* of any noun is like its Nominative minus the initial vowel of the Prefix, e.g., 'baba, O my (our) father; 'nkosi, sir; 'vila, O lazy man.

But the Vocative of the Plural for all nouns with the Prefix *o* is *bo*, e.g., bomame, O mothers; bobaba, O fathers.

58. A few words of Class II. are used in *Plural form only*. They are:—

amaandhla, strength, power	amabomu, intention (ngamabomu, intentionally.)
amafuta, fat, grease	amanzi, water (ku 'manzi, it is wet)
amasi, sour milk	amakaza, cold (ku 'makaza, it is cold).
amate, saliva	

Irregular are: iso, eye (plur. amehlo); iva, thorn (plur. ameva).

59. The following nouns have the Prefix of Class III. in Singular and of Class II. in Plural:—

insimu, field (plur. amasimu)	inkonyana, calf (plur. amankonyana)
indoda, man (plur. amadoda)	intombazana, girl (plur. amantombazana)
indodana, son (plur. amadodana)	
inkosi, sir, chief (plur. amakosi)	indodakazi, daughter (plur. amadodakazi).

Vocabulary: ngipilile, I am well; qeda, finish; lima, plough; vumela, allow; dhlala, play; cela ku, ask; hlakula, weed.

Exercise 12.

61. Ubaba unamadodana amatatu namadodakazi amabili. Ibubesi linamandhla kunezinye izilwane zonke.

Umfana usebenza ngamandhla onke. Celani ku 'yihlo ukuba anivumele ukuhamba nati. Amadoda awahlakuli kuhlakula amantombazana odwa. Umfo ka 'Ntuli akana 'bantwana. Siyabona ngamehlo. Izinkabi zika 'Ngubane zifile zonke. Uyihlo uqedile ukwaka indhlu na? Ngibabonile oMlambo. Umame akayikuhamba nabo kusasa. Ngani na? Uyagula. Onina batengile izingubo. Hamba 'mfana. Y'ini na, 'baba? Sebenzani, 'bafana. Letani amanzi, 'mantombazana.

Wipe the table. Bring firewood (plur.), boy. Is your father well? No, he is sick. Have you seen Lutuli and his people? Lutuli's brothers have finished ploughing their father's fields. O, father, allow us to play with the other children. Are you all well at home? Do not play boys, (but) work. How many sons and daughters has your father? There are two sons only, there are no daughters. The girl has asked the mother to allow (Subjunctive) her to play with Cele's girls. The boy is strong (with strength), but the girl is not strong. They have a very good father, He works hard (ngamandhla) (and) has no bad customs. NOTE.—(And, connecting two sentences, is not translated in Zulu).

Lesson 13.

62. The *Genitive* is in Zulu formed by contraction of the Prefixes of the two Nouns, with the Possessive particle "a" between the two prefixes, e.g. :—

umntwana wo (*uau*)muntu, the child of the person.
 umsindo wa(*uaa*) bantu, the noise of the people.
 ihashi le (*liai*)ndoda, the horse of the man.
 umsila we(*uai*)mvu, the sheep's tail.
 ukudhla kwe(*kuai*)ngane, the food of the baby.
 izigqoko za(*ziaa*) madoda, the hats of the men.
 izinkomo ze(*ziai*)nkosi, the cattle of the chief.
 imikonto ya (*iaa*)bantu, the assegais of the people.
 indawo yokwaka (*ia uku aka*), a place for building.

63. The *Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns* are formed in Zulu by putting the emphatic Personal Pronoun

of the Noun Possessing after the Prefix of the Noun Possessed with the possessive particle "a" between. The final syllable *na* of the emphatic Personal Pronoun is omitted, e.g., my horse is in Zulu *ihashi lami*; *mi* is the emphatic Personal Pronoun of the Possessor (mina I); *li* is the Prefix of the Noun Possessed "ihashi"; put *mi* after *li* and the Possessive Particle "a" between, as : *li a mi*, contracted into *lami*.

Observe that the Possessive Adjective follows its Noun. *isikole sabo* (sabantwana), their school (of the children). *izingubo zawo* (zamantombazana), their dresses (of the girls).

inyoni yayo (i a yo) (yendoda), his bird (of the man). *ukuhlabelela kwayo* (ku a yo) (kwenyoni), its song (of the bird).

amahashi abo (a a bo) (abantu), their horses (of the people.)

iqanda layo (li a yo) (lenkukukazi), her egg (of the hen).

umbala walo (u a lo) (wegazi), its colour (of the blood).

igazi lawo (li a wo) (lomzimba), its blood (of the body).

ubuhlalu bazo (bu a zo) (bezintombi), their beads (of the big girls).

abantu bami (ba a mi), the people of me, or my people.

izinkomo zabo (za a bo), their cattle.

kuhle ukuhamba kwabo, their life is good.

But the emphatic personal pronouns—

wena	}	when used for construction of a
yena		possessive pronoun or adjective
tina		are changed into <i>ko</i> , <i>ke</i> , <i>itu</i> ,
nina		and <i>inu</i> .

indhlu yako (i a ko), your house; *amasimu etu*, our fields.

umntwana wake (u a ke) (ka 'Xulu), his child (of Xulu),

insimu yetu (i a itu), our field, *imihlobo yenu* (i a inu), your friends; *inkosikazi yake*, his wife.

ukugula kwake (ku a ke) his sickness (*kuka'baba*, of my father).

64. In order to *emphasise the Possessive Adjective and Pronoun* the full prefix, contracted with the letter "a," forms the first syllable, and the second syllable remains unchanged. In this case it does not follow the

Noun but precedes it, e.g., *ngifuna eyami* (a i a mi) *incwadi*, *angifuni eyako* (a i a ko), I want my (emphatic) book and not yours (emphatic). *Okwetu* (a uku a itu) it is ours. *Izinkomo ezabo* (a izi a bo), the oxen are theirs.

Vocabulary : *Unwele*, hair, plur. *izinwele* ; *ngoba*, because ; *konzela ku*, give regards to ; *tsha*, adj. new ; *dala*, adj. old.

Exercise 13.

65. *Inyama yezinkuku namaqanda azo kumnandi kakulu*. *Nisibonile isikumba sebubesi na?* *Sihle sona kunesehashi*. *Ezako izinwele zinde kunezami*. *Angiboni eyake incwadi, ngibona eyami kupela* (only). *Kufanele ukuba abantwana bahlonipe balalele abazali babo*. *Sifanele ukudhla ukuba sibe namandhla okusebenza* (strength to work). *Fakani izingubo zenu niye 'kufunda*. *Uyahlupeka uNdabenkulu, ifile indodokazi yake enkulu*. *Sitolile imali yetu*. *Abantwana ababi bahlupa abazali babo ngokungalaleli kwabo*. *Ungikonzele ku 'yihlo*.

66. The baby cries because the dog has taken its food. Many people do not like to eat fish. They do not like its flesh. His hat is new but his coat and trousers are old. Where is your father (uyihlo)? Give my regards to your mother. His sister has come to-day. NOTE.—The possessive pronoun, *wetu*, *ours*, is used colloquially for "friend," e.g., *sakubona wetu*, good morning, friend (lit : We saw you, ours. [My, your and his in connection with *umfo*, brother, and *udade*, sister, in Singular, and Plural as well, are in Zulu, irregular: *wetu*, *wenu*, *wabo*, e.g.,

<i>umfo wabo</i> , his brother,	<i>udade wetu</i> , my sister
<i>abafo wabo</i> , their (or his	<i>odade wetu</i> , my (or our)
brothers,	sisters.]*
<i>umfo wenu</i> , your brother	<i>udade wenu</i> , your sister

*The Vocative ; *dade wetu ! = O, my sister,*" is a very common form of oath and also an exclamation of surprise.

Lesson 14.

67. The *Participles* of all Tenses are like their Indicative form, but the Prefix of 3rd Per. Sing. is *e* instead of *u*; also in the 1st Class Plur. *be* instead of *ba*; and the 2nd Class Plur. *e* instead of *a*.

68. The *Participle is used* in Zulu, as a rule, in the same cases as in English, and besides after the following words:

a. Uma, inxa, nxa, if.

e.g.,—Hamba-ke uma utanda, go, then, if you like.

b. nakuba or nokuba, noko, although.

Kuhle, ukuba uhambe wena, nokuba egula umfo wenu, it is good that you go, although your brother is sick.

c. Loku or lokupela, because, as.

Loku behlala abanye, nati siyakuhlala, As the others remain we also will remain.

d. Lapo, where, when; mhla or mhlana, on the day, when.

e. Noma, even when.

e.g.—Lapo, umntwana, eshinga, kuhle, ukuba abazali hamtshaye. When the child acts wickedly, it is good that the parents punish it.

f. Seloku, since.

e.g.—Seloku ebuyile ubaba, akapilile kahle. Since my father has returned he is not well.

69. The *Relative Pronouns* “who and which,” “that and what” are expressed in Zulu by the prefix of the word to which the pronoun relates.

e.g., Umfana ofunda (yo), mihle. The boy, who learns, is good. The suffix “yo” is optional; who is expressed by the “a,” which is contracted with the prefix *u* into *o* (ofundayo). (See 35.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| { | Izinkabi ezidonsayo inqola ezika 'Mzimba. |
| | ai zidonsayo are of 'Mzimba. |
| { | The oxen, which pull the wagon, belong to Mzimba. |
| | Innwadi engiyifunayo, aiko. |
| { | The book I which like, is not here. |
| | The book which I like is not here. |
| { | Indaba, indoda esitshelile yona, imnandi. |
| | The tale, the man he us has told, is nice. |
| { | The tale, which the man has told us, is nice. |

- { Indawo umfana ahamba ku, o inezinyoka.
 { Lit. The place the boy is going in which, is with snakes.
 { The place in which the boy is walking, has snakes.
 { Umuzi onabantu a' aningi upetsheya kwomfula.
 { Lit. The kraal which is with people many, is on the other side
 of the river.
 { The kraal in which there are many people, is on the other side
 of the river.

70. Observe that the *Interrogative Pronoun* ubani, who? has in *genitive* the prefix "ka" and *plural* "o," like personal names of people. (See 55 and 56.)

Ni? What? (See 44.) Y'ini? What is it? or not?

e.g., Ufuna-ni? What do you want?

Y'ini enikukulumayo? What is it, what you speak about?

Uyakhamba y'ini? Will you go or not?

Ngakanani? How much?

e.g., Ingakanani imali abayifunayo na? How much money do they want?

Vocabulary: Azi, v. know; tetelela, v. forgive; isono (isi), n. sin; njenkokuba, conj. as; njalo, adv. always; mhla, adv. on the day when; sola, v. find fault with; ngakanani, adj. how much; omkulu, n. superior; susa, v. take off; lala, v. lie down.

Exercise 14.

71. Akuko 'muntu okwaziyo konke. Ubani wena, igama lako na? Nikuluma ngobani? Obani enikuluma ngabo? Usitetelele izono zetu, njengokuba nati sibatetelela abas' onayo. Osebenzayo kahle uyakutola njalo imali nokudhla nako konke akufunayo. Umfana oz'alusayo izimvu uyakwazi ukufunda incwadi. Mhla uyakhamba wena, siya kuhamba nawe. Ang'azi, uma kuhle y'ini. Utanda ukusebenza y'ini? Y'ini abakusolayo? Obani abakukulumayo nawe? Ubani omnikele imali? Oka 'bani umfana omncane?

Who is your chief? Who is your father? What is your name? How old are you? (translate: How

many years have you ?) What do you want here ? Do you want to work or not ? How much money do you want ? (translate : which you want). When you speak with your superiors, you must take off your hat. Pray to God when you get up (*vuka*) and when you go to lie down. Where is the broom which I have given you.

Lesson 15.

72. Besides the ordinary form of the *future tense*, which is *ngiyakubonga*, I shall praise, there are some *other forms* constructed by means of contraction and omission of consonants. They are :—

1. *Ngiyakubonga*, 2 { *ngiyaubonga*, 3 *ngiyobonga*, }
 { colloquial forms of future }

4. *ngobonga*.

The last form is specially used to express a decided intention of doing something. It expresses also a demand or desire that another one should do something.

ngosiza, I will help
wosiza, you will help
wosiza, he will help

sosiza, we will help
nosiza, you will help
bosiza, they will help,

e.g.—*Ngomsiza*, I will (certainly) help him. *Wom-siza*, you must (should) help him. *Wogcina amasonto ngobungwele*, you must keep the Sundays holy (with holiness). *Sofika konamanje*, *simsiza*, we will come at once and help him. *Sotuma umfana ukuba akutshela*, we will send a boy that he may tell you.

Note that instead of “*y*” may be used “*z*” in the forms of future : *ngiyakubonga* or *ngizakubonga*; *ngiyaubonga* or *ngizaubonga* and *ngiyobonga* or *ngizobonga*.

73. The *Negative Subjunctive* is formed from the Negative of Present (Indicative) by omission of the initial “*a*” and putting the particle “*nga*” between the Prefix and Verb, *e.g.* :—

angibongi, I do not praise
 1st Per., *ngingabongi*, that I may
 not praise } Omit *a* and put *nga* be-
 tween the Prefix *ngi*
 and verb *bongi*

2nd Per., *ungabongi*, that you may not praise.

3rd Per. } *angabongi* Kuhle, ukuba *ningahambi* namhlanje
 1st Class } *angabongi* lokupela lizakuna, It is good that
 2nd „ *lingabongi* you do not go to-day, as it will rain.
 3rd „ *ingabongi*; &c.

Masitande, (38) *singazondi*, Let us love, and not hate.

Sisindise, *ungasibubisi*, Save thou us, and do not destroy us.

Qapela *unganyateli imbali*, Take care not to tramp on the flowers.

The cases in which the Subjunctive Mood is used are given 38.

74. The *negative form* of the *Present Participle* is like the *negative Subjunctive* (73) with the same exceptions as regards Prefixes as shown in 67.

I not praising, is: *ngingabongi*
 2: *ungabongi*
 3 } *engaboni*
 1 }
 2: *lingabongi*, &c.

Vocabulary :

umzali, n. parent

gcina, v. keep

olambile, hungry

delela, v, despise

cita, v. waste

iqiniso, n. truth

uswazi (u for ulu), n.

switch

umlungu (plur. *abelungu*),

n. white man

ningi, adv. much.

liyana, it rains

uma ngingeko, when I am away

uma ungeko, when you are away

uma engeko, when he is away

uma singeko, when we are away

uma ningeko, when you are away

uma bengeko, when they are away

Exercise 15.

75. *Abantwana abangalaleli abazali babo, abawugcini umteto ka 'Nkulunkulu. Ngiyonika umntwana olambileyo ukudhla. Uma upuma wena, nami ngopuma nawe. Ungabadeleli abantu abampofu. Sebenzani kahle*

ningaciti isikati. Umlungu uyabatshela abantu, ukuba* bangaciti isikati, basebenze. Uma umuntu engasebenzi akayikutola 'luto. Uma umniwana engakulumi iqiniso, kuhle, ukuba uyise amtshaye ngoswazi. Siyakujabula kakulu, mhla efikayo ubaba. Uma ungamteteleli umfo wenu ngenhliziyo, no Nkulunkulu akayikukntetelela izono zako.

The white man will not give the boy much money, if he does not work well. The people cannot plough if it does not rain. If anyone [umuntu] asks for me [ngami] tell him that [ukuti]* I will return in the evening. Mind [bheka] that [Subjunctive only] the cattle do not destroy [bulala] the garden. Where is all the food which I have given you this morning [namhlanje ekuseni]? Does the boy work well when I am away? I will give you [some] money if you go at once [konamanje]. Tell him [mtshele] I will come [and] see [Subjunctively only] to-morrow. Be care-ful [qapela] when you wash the plates not to break them [Subjunctive negative].

Lesson 16.

76. By changing the "o" of the contracted future (ngobonga, 72) into "a," the student gets the *Narrative Past Tense* :—

It is used of any time past, e.g., UNkulunkulu wadala izulu nomhlaba. God created heaven and earth. Sakubona, we saw you (usual salute of Zulus)	ngabonga wabonga wabonga la ,, ya ,, &c.
Ilanga lakanya pakati kwamafu, the sun shone in the middle of the clouds	

77. The *Potential Mood* (I may praise) is formed by putting the particle "nga" (which expresses a wish between the Prefix and root of the Verb. The Prefix of the 3rd Per Singular is a.

**Ukuba*, that—in order that (like the Latin "ut") is used to express a *purpose*. In all other cases "that" is translated by *ukuti*.

ngingabonga, I may praise	singabonga, we may praise
ungabonga, you may praise	ninga " you "
angabonga, he may praise	banga " they "
linga " it may praise	anga " " "
inja " " "	zinga " " "
singa " " "	inga " " "
unga " " "	zinga " " "
lunga " " "	
bunga " " "	
kunga " " "	

The *negative form of the Potential Mood* is obtained by changing the two "a" into "e": —

ningebonge, I may not praise.
ungebonge, thou mayest not praise.
angebonge, he may not praise.
lingebonge, it may not praise.

&c.

singebonge, we may not praise.
ningebonge, you may not praise.
bangebonge, they may not praise.
angebonge, they may not praise.
zingebonge, they may not praise.

&c.

78. The *Optative Mood* of the different tenses is formed by prefixing the particle "nga" to the corresponding participles of the tenses.

Present: ngangibonga, I ought to praise.
ngangitula, I ought to be silent.
ngautula, you " " "
ngaetula, he " " "
ngasitula, we " " "
nganitula, you " " "
ngabetula, they " " "

Perfect: ngangibongile, I ought to have praised.

Vocabulary: Fumanisa, v., find out; e.g., ngifumanisa umfana etshaya ingane, I find the boy in striking the baby; tshaya, v., punish; kakulu, adv., severely; manala, v., be surprised; njalo, adv., always; qapela, v., pay attention; nginosizi, I am sorry; ngiyakuba nosizi, I shall be sorry; usizi (ulu), n., sorrow; kumbula, v., remember.

Exercise 16.

79. Umfana wahamba nobani? Konje umntwana walalela nyise y'ini? Akalalelanga ngani? Mhla efayo uyihlo wab' eneminyaka emingapi? Ungamtshela ukuba akangagauli. imiti emidala. Angina 'mandhla okuya lapo. Ukuceba kungelondoloze umuntu kuko (against) ukudabuka nobuhlungu nokufa. Ngasikuluma njalo isiminya sodwa. Ngaungibizile masinyane.

You ought to be good (ukulunga, to be good), although I am away. All people ought to remember that (ukuti) the eye of God is upon us all. Can you be surprised that your master does not praise you? You ought to work well (and) obey (subjunctive) always. You ought to pay attention when I am speaking. You will be sorry when you remember the bad words which you speak now. If I find you out in stealing, I will punish you severely.

Lesson 17.

80. The so-called *Locative Case* of the Noun is used to express: to, at, from (a place, a person, anything or action). It is formed by changing the initial vowel of the word into "e," and the final vowel

"a" into "eni"
 "e" into "eni"
 "i" into "ini"
 "o" into "weni"
 "u" into "wini"

engozini, in, from danger (ingozi).
 ekudhleni, in the food, at meal (ukudhla).
 emahashini, at, from the horses (amahashi).
 emfuleni, at, to, from the river (umfula).
 ezweni, " " " the land (izwe).
 enyonini, " " " the bird (inyoni).
 esangweni, " " " the gate (isango).
 ezulwini, " " " the sky (izulu).

81. In case that the *final consonant* of the word is *b, m, p* or *mb*, then

m is changed into *ny*, emlonyeni, in, to, from the mouth (umlomo).
p " " tsh, esibotshweni, " " " band, duty (isibopo).
mb " " nj, emtonjeni, at, " " " the well (umtombo).
b " " tsh, ezingutsheni, " " " clothes (izingubo).

82. No suffix is added to proper names of places, as :

en Daka,	at, from, to the Sunday's River (in Daka).
em Tshezi,	,, ,, ,, the Bushman's River (um Tshezi).
em Babu,	,, ,, ,, Zwaartkop (im Babu).
e Lovu	,, ,, ,, Richmond (i Lovu).

83. Few Nouns which are not proper names of places follow in regard to the locative the rule which has been given for proper names of places, namely :

Locative.	Locative.
ikaya, home, ekaya	impumalanga, east, empumalanga
ikanda, head, ekanda	intshonalanga, west, entshonalanga
imini, noon, emini	inyakato, north, enyakato.
ubusika, winter, ebusika	iningizimu, south, eningizimu
ikohlo, the left side, ekohlo.	umsamo, the back of a hut, emsamo.
ikunene, the right side, eknene	

(See 87)

Locative.	Locative.
ubusuku, night, ebusuku	ihlobo, summer, ehlobo
ihlane, desert, ehlane	ukwindhla, autumn, ekwindhla
ulwandhle, sea, elwandhle	umnyango, door, emnyango
and olwandhle.	

84. A few locative forms are *irregular*, as :

ensimini,	in, to, from the field (from insimu.)
esinkomeni,	,, ,, ,, the cattle (from inkomo).
entabeni,	,, ,, ,, the hill (from intaba).
emzimbeni,	,, ,, ,, the body (from umzimba).
ensimbini	,, ,, ,, the iron (from insimbi).
endhlini	,, ,, ,, the house (indhlu).
otshanini	,, ,, ,, the grass (utshani).
esifubeni,	in the chest (isifuba).
egameni,	in the name (igama).
ebumnyameni,	in the darkness (ubumnyama).
ebubini,	in the evil (ububi).

85. All Nouns and Proper Names of places as well of *Class VI.* with the prefix ulu or u take in locative not the initial vowel e but "o," odakeni (udaka), in the mud ; olimini (ulimi), in the tongue, language.

86. The Infinitive of the Verb, when put into the Locative form has always the initial letter e and suffix *eni* without changing the final consonants b, m, p, e.g., ekulobeni, in the writing; ekukulumeni, in speaking; ekufundeni, in learning, reading; ekuhambeni, in going; ekupeni, in giving (ukupha, to give); ekuhambeni nas' ekufeni, in life and death.

87. As there is no contraction with the initial vowel "e" of the Locative, the letter "s" is put in to avoid the *hiatus*, e.g. ngis' ekaya, I am at home; us'ekaya, he is at home; bas'endhlini, they are in the house: pendukela ngas'ekohlo (ngas'ekunene) turn to the left (right).

88. Very often there is in Zulu the *Locative connected with the Genitive form* of words, with the letter "s" between the two, e.g., Izwe las eBotwe, The Land of Botwe, Natal.

Umuzi was' emGungundhlovu, The town of Pietermaritzburg.

Isihlabati sas' ehlane, The sand of the desert.

89. To express, *at, from, to a place* the particle "kwa" is put before the name of the place, also instead of the Locative. Ngesonto elidhlulileyo ngaya kwa 'Madhlala, I went last week to Madhlala's kraal. Bayavela kwa 'Saoti, they come from Saoti's place, kraal. Kwa 'Dukuza, at Tshaka's big kraal (Stanger). Kwa 'Bo'a, at Botha's Hill.

Vocabulary: Inkantolo (in), n., court; isikolo (isi), n., school; ubusika (ubu) n., winter; ilanga, sun; inyanga (in), n., moon; (iwaine (i), n., wine; igolide (i), n., gold; jwayela v., be accustomed; isihlalo (isi), n., chair, saddle; ukupuma kwelanga, sunrise; puma, v. rise, come out; umpongolo (um, pl., imi) n., tub; ikizane (i), n., tick.

Exercise 17.

90. Izinkomo zabantu ziyahamba ensimini yombila. Abantwana baka 'Cele bayafunda esikoleni sas' ePolela. Zibeke izitsha etafuleni. Ubuhlungu bupi? Bus' ekanda nas' esifubeni. Ipiinja yendoda? Is' endhlini Ningahamba ensimini. Inkosi itanda, ukuba ngiye enkantolo namhla. Ipi incwadi yomfana? Aiko endhlini. Umfana ka 'Mlambo umnyama kakulu ebusweni. Intombazana ka 'Nihlovu yaqeda iminyaka emine esikoleni. Sambona umhlobo wetu kwa 'Lutuli. Ngabona abantwana besikole bedhlala ngas' emfuleni. Ku 'makaza kakulu ebusika. Inyanga iyatata ukukanya kwayo.

elangeni. Zisuse izitsha etafuleni. Amakosi abelungu apuza iwaine ezitsheni zegolide. Abantu abamnyama abajwayele ukuhlala ezihlalweni, batanda ukuhlala pansi emhlabatini. Enhliziyweni yomuntu kupuma okuhle nokubi. UNkulunkulu us' ezulwini nas' emhlabeni nas' ezindaweni zonke. Siyakuhamba ekupumeri kwelanga.

The women washed the clothes in the river. It is very cold here in winter, but (kodwa) when the sun has risen it is warm. There is bread and meat on the table. Go (and) take (Subjunctive) it. Where do you sleep in the night? I will not allow that other boys come and sleep in your house. Pour water into the tub. Knock at the door. Shut the gate of the cattle kraal, lest the oxen go out in the night. Put the saddle on the horse. Remove the ticks from the horse. You may work in the garden. Come home from your work at noon. Go to the wagon and bring my goods (impahla yami). Have you seen (any) people working on the road? Does the man know the road which goes (oya) to Umgeni? I want that you go with me (and) put me in the way which goes (eya) to Manzini's kraal. Watch the cattle, that they may not (funa, 38) go in the garden.

Lesson 18.

91. The *Passive form* of the verb is like its active form with insertion of the passive character "w" before the final vowel of the active form of the verb. The Negation of the passive form is obtained with the help of the negative prefix "a," as in the active form (47) e.g.:

ngibonga, I praise	ngibongwa, I am praised.
ngabonga, I praised	ngabongwa, I was praised
ngiyakubonga, I will praise	ngiyakubongwa I will be praised

Negative :

angibongwa, I am not praised
angabongwa, I was not praised
angiyakubongwa, I shall not be praised.

But the passive form of the perfect tense has no "I" like the active form, e.g.,

ngibongile, I have praised; ngibongiwe, I have been praised; angibongiwe, I have not been praised.

92. Monosyllabic Verbs and the most of those whose root begins with a vowel have in the passive form "iw" and not "w" only; e.g. :—

dhliwa, be eaten (dhla, eat)	enziwa, be done (enza, do)
piwa, be given (pa, give)	tiwa, be said (ti, say)
akiwa, be built (aka, build)	aliwa, be forbidden (ala, forbid)
aziwa, be known (azi, know)	

93. In case the final or penultimate syllable of the verb has the consonant b, m, or p they are changed into tsh, ny, or nj, like as it was shown in 81; e.g. :

lotshwa, be written (loba, write)	hlatshelwa, be sung (hlabelela, sing)
kunyulwa, be taken off (kumula, take off)	banjwa, be caught (bamba, catch)
botshwa, be bound (bopa, bind)	hlutshwa, be troubled (hlupa, trouble)
tunywa, be sent (tuma, send)	elatschwa, be cured (elapa, cure)
hletshwa, be slandered (hleba)	

e.g., umfana watshaywa uyise, the boy was punished by his father; abantwana bayahlutshwa utuli, the children are troubled by the dust; Walunywa (luma bite) inyoka, you were bitten by a snake,—i.e., take care, or you will be bitten.

94. Another irregularity in the conjugation of monosyllabic verbs is their *Imperative form* with "yi"; e.g. : yiba, be; yibani, be ye; yitsho, say; yitshoni, say ye; yidhla, eat; yidhlani, eat ye; yizwa, hear; yizwani, hear ye.

The Perfect of *ukutsho*, to say, is *tshilo*, as :

ngitshilo, I have said.	angitshongo, I did not say.
utshilo, you have said.	autshongo, you did not say.
utshilo, he has said.	katshongo, he did not say.
sitshilo, we have said.	asitshongo, we did not say.
nitshilo, you have said.	anitshongo, you did not say.
batshilo, they have said.	abatshongo, they did not say.

Likewise take "y" only in the Imperative form the verbs whose root begins with a vowel; e.g. : yaka, build; yakani, build ye.

Yakani-ke 'muzi wakwetu. } Used like good-bye in
Dwell happily kraal of ours. } English.

Irregular Imperatives are :—

Zana, come; or woza, come } za (root)
 Plural, Zanini, come ye; or wozani, come ye } come.

95. Hiatus is avoided in Zulu by the help of inserted letters, viz., ng before u a and o.

y before i.

l before words of Class II. and VI. ; e.g. :—

Ung'ubani na? Who are you (or, is he)? NginguFunwayo, I am Funwayo. Bang'obani na? Who are they? Ul'ivila, You (or he) is a lazy person. Abantu bayakutunywa y'inkosi, the people will be sent [by the chief.

Before e the letter s is inserted to avoid the hiatus. (See 87, 88).

96. In the Conjugation of *Verbs whose root begins with a vowel* the Zulu makes frequent use of *Elisions* in order to avoid the hiatus which arises from the Prefixes and the initial vowel of the root of those verbs, and the letters u and i change to w and y. inkomo yomile (i omile), the cow is thirsty. wenzile (uenzile) you (or he) has done, e.g. :—ngiy'aka (ngiya aka), I build; ngiy'enza (ngiya enza), I do; ngiyab'azi (ngiya ba azi) I know them; ngikwenzile (ngi ku enzile), I have done it.

ng'ala, I refuse	ng'enza, I do	ukwenza, to do
wala, he refuses	wenza, you do	ukwala, to refuse
s'ala, we refuse	l'enza, it does	ukwazi, to know
wenza-ni?	s'enza, we do	
what do you do?	n'enza, you do	
	b'enza, they do	

ngiy'aka, I build.
 uy'aka, you build.
 uy'aka, he builds.
 siy'aka, we build.
 niy'aka, you build.
 bay'aka, they build.

ang'azi, I do not know.
 aw'azi, you do not know.
 k'azi, he does not know.
 as'azi, we do not know.
 an'azi, you do not know.
 ab'azi, they do not know.

Ukuza, to come.

ngiy'eza, I come.
 uy'eza. you come.
 uy'eza. he comes.
 siy'eza, we come.
 niy'eza, you come.
 bay'eza, they come.

ang'ezi, I do not come.
 aw'ezi, you do not come.
 ak'ezi, he does not come
 as'ezi, we do not come.
 an'ezi, you do not come.
 ab'ezi, they do not come.

In similar manner are conjugated the verbs:
 ukuma, to stand } e.g., ab'emi, they do not stand.
 ukuzwa, to hear } siy'ezwa, we hear.

In the Infinitive form of such verbs the hiatus is avoided by changing the letter *u* into *w*, e.g. ukwazi (to know) instead of ukuazi; ukwaka (to build) instead of ukuaka (See 50).

Vocabulary : Isitini (isi), n., brick; mhla, adv., on the day when; itilongo (i) n., gaol; pata kahle, treat well; xotsha, v., drive away; owaziwayo, known; in' dhlala (in) n., famine; impahla (im), n., goods; kalula-adv., easily; linga, v., tempt.

Exercise 18.

97. Umfana ka'Funwayo watshaywa ng'umfundisi ngoba engafundanga kahle. Izindhlu zabelungu ziyakiwa ngezitini nangamatshe. Abafazi abapiwanga imali, basipiwa isinkwa nje mhla besebenza ku'mlungu was'e Xopo. Isela labanjwa ebusuku, lafakwa etilongweni. Abantu bayapatwa kahle ng'amaNgisi. Izinyoni ezadhla umbila ensimini zaxotshwa ng'abafana. Intombazana ibizwa ng'unina. U Vilakazi ng'umuntu owaziwayo kakulu. Indaba yako aiyikukulunywa namhla. Kuy'indhlala (51). Inkosi yakohliswa ibuto.

When you are tempted to do wrong (okubi) remember the eye of God is upon you. If you do wrong you will be punished by God. Forgive if you like to be forgiven. The new house there was built by the brother of the man whom we saw yesterday. The horse was stolen in the night. Bind your goods well, that they may be easily carried. The letter has been written by a boy who has not finished to learn all the letters (amagama). Is the chief liked by his people or not (yini na) ?

Lesson 19.

98. Natives are very frequent in their use of *interjections and exclamations*. This is a list of the most used

interjections:

Au or } Oh!

hau }

weh }

mame }

mamo }

} express surprise—Dear me!

suka, expresses surprise—Impossible!

maye, expresses compassion—O!

mina, }

or }

mina bo }

} to call one—here!

x, iya or eya expresses anger—Confound it! away!

Halala! Hail! welcome! Bayete! Hail!

'dade wetu, word commonly used in swearing.

eh!) I say! ai? } well? maye-ba-bo!)
 po!) ai-ke? } babatshane!) Dear me!
 bandhla! }

ehe! right! just so! yebo! indeed!

yetshila! there you have it! it serves you right!

Vocabulary: Busa, v., be happy, feast; umngane, (um), n., friend; nokuba, adv., even that; njenga, adv. like; kuleka, v., salute.

99. Au! uti siyabusa lapa na? Akuko 'nyama, aku+o 'tshwala, y'indhlala yodwa (only) nje bo. O! 'mngane, imali yako anginayo. Mame! watukutela umfo ka 'Velapi; katandanga nokuba akulume nami? X! eya! wenza-ni lapa na? Po! Kunjani namhla 'mngane? Ai! akunjani, kunjenga izolo (51) Po-ke kunjani ku 'nyoko na? Au! angikulumi, kunjalo nje bo. Aziko kimina izin-komo; au uti nginamanga y'ini? Hau! 'bantu! ku 'makaza namhla. Wo! salamba y'ini mhla siya kwa 'Teteleku, kwaba mnyama emehlweni. E! Ak 'ulinge nawe pela, wenze njengaye. Po! uti-ni wena? Ng'u-bani onecala? Hau! wenza-ni? Mus' ukuyitshaya ingane. Sangena kwa 'Zidumo, sahlala pansi, sakuleka sati: Bayete! 'Silo! 'Ndabezita!*

*Zulu chiefs are commonly addressed by these vocatives: f'Silo—tiger 'Ndabezita—destroyer of the enemies.

Lesson 20.

100. The *Demonstrative Pronouns* : " this and that " according to the eight Classes of Nouns are as follows :

Class.	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
1	this: lo,	these: laba	that: lowo,	those: labo
2	leli	lawa	lelo	lawo
3	le	lezi	leyo	lezo
4	lesi	lezi	leso	lezo
5	lo	le	lowo	leyo
6	lolu	lezi	lolo	lezo
7	lobu		lobo	
8	loku		loko	

1	that there :	lowaya, labaya,	those there
2		leliya	leya
3		leya	leziya
4		lesiya	..
5		lowaya	leya
6		loluya	leziya
7		lobuya	
8		lokuya	

101 As a rule the Demonstrative Pronoun precedes its corresponding Noun, and the *initial vowel* of the noun is *elided*, e.g., leli 'hashi, this horse ; lo 'mfana, this boy ; leso 'sinkwa, that bread ; kuleyo 'ndawo, at that place ; lawo 'matshe, those stones ; pezu kwalezo 'zingubo, over those clothes ; lowaya umuntu, that person yonder ; inkomo yalo 'muntu, the cow of this man ; isizwe saleyo 'nkosi, the tribe of that chief.

102. In order to express : *It is I, he, it, we, they*, it is this, that, these, those, are used the particles "*y'i*," and *ng*." Before *u* is used *ng* and in all other cases is used *y'i*, e.g. :

y'imina, it is I		y'ilo, it is this		y'ilowo, it is that
ng'uwena, it is you		y'ileli	"	y'ilelo "
ng'uyena, it is he		y'ile	"	y'ileyo "
y'ilona (2nd class), it is it.		y'ilesi	"	y'ileseso "
y'iyona (3rd class) "				
y'isona (4th class) "	&c.			&c., like 100.

e.g., Lo 'mfana ng'umfo wenu na ? Is this boy your brother ? Leya 'ndoda ng'uyihlo na ? Is that man your father ? Yebo, ng'uyena. Yes, it is he. Leli 'hashi, owalitenga endalini na ? Is this the horse which you bought on the market ? Yebo, y'ilona. Yes, it is it.

Instead of *y'imina*, one may use the *short form*

y'imi, ng'uwe, ng'uye, y'iko, and omit the final syllable *na* of the emphatic Personal Pronoun.

Observe that y'ilowo, y'ilelo, &c., is also used to express the English word "every," e.g., y'ilowo 'muntu, every person y'ileso 'sihlalo, every bench; y'ileyo 'ngane, every baby.

103. Likewise is the interrogative expression: Who is it? Which is it? expressed by the particles *yi* and *ng*; and the word *pi* with the prefix of the Noun between, e.g.:

Ng'umupi umfana owayitata incwadi na?

Who is the boy, who took the book?

Y'ilipi ihashi eligijima kahle na?

Which is the horse, that runs well?

Iyipi indhlela eya emGeni na?

Which is the road which goes to Umgeni?

Y'isipi isitsha osifunayo na?

Which is the plate which you look for?

Ng'umupi umuti owawutshala izolo na?

Which tree did you plant yesterday?

Y'ibupi ubuhlalu enibutanda kakulu na?

Which beads do you like best?

Y'ikupi okwako na?

Which is yours?

Y'iloku.

It is this.

Y'ikupi okwabo na?

Which is theirs?

Y'ilokuya.

It is that there.

Wafika nga 'sipi 'sikati na?

At what time did you arrive?

Uvela kuy 'ipi indawo na?

From what place do you come?

104. If the interrogative pronoun "what" means "what sort," then instead of *pi* is used *ni*, with the prefix of the noun only, and it always follows the noun, e.g.:

Nifuna ihashi lini (elinjani) na?

What sort of horse do you want?

Bafuna umfana muni (onjani) na?

What sort of boy do they want?

Y' ini?

What is it?

Ukukolwa kuy' ini?

What is faith?

Y' ini loko okwenzayo?

What is it that you do?

Kuswelekile y' ini ukuba bahambe na?

Is it necessary that they go or not?

Ukufunga kuy' ini?

What is swearing?

Vocabulary ; Hlabelels, v., sing ; kuna, prep., more than ; (See 27). eqa, v., jump, transgress ; enza, v., do, make, commit ; isono (isi) or ukwona (uku), n., sin ; ngibotshiwe (from bopa), I am obliged ; ngani, adv., why ? keta, v., choose ; kulupele, adj., fat ; ogulayo, adj., sick ; biza, v., charge ; lungile, adj., right, good.

Exercise 20.

105. Y' ilipi izwe avela kulo amaKula ? Y'ilelo las eIndia. Iyipi inyoni ehlabelelayo kahle kangaka ? Y'ibapi abafana abahlupayo ihashi ? Y' ilabaya. Y' izipi izinto enizitandayo kunezinye ? Y' ikupi okuhle kunokunye ? Y' ilipi iha-hi olitandayo ? Iy' ipi incwadi abay'aziyo abantwana kunezinye izincwadi ? Y' isipi isitsha lesosingagezwanga ? Lowo 'mfazi okutshelile loku, ung' ubani ? Obani abafundile kahle le 'ncwadi ? Umfana wanika ubani lowo 'mese na ? Umuntu uyas' enza isono inxa eweqa umteto ka 'Nkulunkulu. Sibotshiwe ukuba sipume ekwonezi, singene ekulungeni.

Ngas'etemba-ni ku 'Nkulunkulu ? Kufanele ngani, ukuba s'etembe loku na ? Umuntu muni lo ofikile namhla na ? Ab' azi ukufa kwenkosi yabo uma ukufa kuni. Y' izipi izingubo eniziketileyo na ? Y' ilezi. Sitanda lel' izwe. Inja leyo yomuntu idhlile inyama leyo, engikuluma ngayo Umfazi lowo uhla a kuleyo 'ndhlu. Amadoda angitshelile ngemizi leya.

This child has not seen his father. The man of whom the people speak has gone to that kraal over there (lowaya). These oxen are very nice and fat Those dogs have eaten all the bones which you saw here yesterday. Whose house is this ? In which house is the old sick man ? Put a new door in that house. Take this book and give it to your father. What will you charge for (nga) building this house ? What will you build it with (ngani, with what) ? What is this ? Is this thing yours (eyako) ? Whose wagon is that ? Whose oxen are those ? Which is the way to (eya) iXopo ? This way is right. Go that way there (leya).

Lesson 21.

106. *Derivative Verbs* which express a particular meaning of the verb from which they come, and which are formed by various different suffixes, such as *isa*, *ela*, *ana*, *eka* and *isisa*, are quite regular in their conjugation. Their meaning may be found in any ordinary dictionary, e.g., *ukwaka*, to build; *ngiy'ka indhlu*, I build the house; *ukwakela*, to build for (*ngiyamakela indhlu*, I build the house for him); *ukwakisa*, to make to build, or help to build (*ngiyamakisa ubaba*, I help my father to build); *puza*, drink; *puzisa*, cause to drink; *ngipuzise amanzi*, give me water that I may drink.

ukwakelana, to build for one another, or near to each other.

ukwakisisa, to build carefully.

azi, know

azisa, make known, respect.

azisisa, know very well

azisela, make known to.

azana, know one another.

loba, write

lobela, write to (with acc.)

lobisa, make to write

lobelana, write each other.

baza, carve

bazela, carve for

bazeka, carvable

107. The only exceptions are the verbs ending in *ela*, *ala* and *ana*, which make the *Perfect tense* in *ele* and *ene*, omitting the ordinary *ile*, e.g., *balala*, they lie down; *balele*, they have laid down=are asleep; *sondela*, come near; *isikati sisondele*, the time has come near; *hlangana*, come together; *abantu bahlangene*, the people have come together; *ngikatele*, I have become weary=I am knocked up.

108. If the derivative verb comes from a simple verb ending in *b*, *m* or *p*, the same change of these letters takes place in the Passive form, like as it was shown for the simple verb (93), e.g., *inkomo yahlatshwa*, the ox was slaughtered; *inkomo yahlatshelwa uyise womakoti*, the ox was slaughtered for the bride's father.

109. *Reflexive verbs* are formed by insertion of the particle *zi* between the prefix and root of a verb, e.g., *umuntu ozidhlayo akavumi ukuzibeka pansi kwomunye*, a person who is proud (lit: eats himself) does not allow to put himself under another one. *Ngizitengela mina*, I buy for myself. *Wazihambela yena*, he went for himself. *Abantu bafanele ukuzikuza njalo uma bepuza utshwala*,

people must be temperate (restrain themselves) always when they drink beer.

110. The *Imperfect*, I was praising (lately), and the *Past Imperfect*, I have been praising (long ago), are Compound Tenses formed with the Auxiliary Verb, "ukuba, to be," and the Participle present of the Verb.

	Imperfect.		Past-Imperfect.	
	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
	bengibonga	besibonga	ngangibonga	sasibonga
	ub'u	„ beni	„ wa'u	„ nani
	ub'e	„ bebe	„ wab'e	„ babe
2nd Class	beli	„ ab'e	„ l.li	„ ab'e
3rd Class	ib'i	„ bezi	„ yai	„ zazi
4th Class	besi	„ „	„ sasi	„ „
5th Class	ub'u	„ ib'i	„ wau	„ yai
6th Class	belu	„ bezi	„ lwalu	„ zazi
7th Class	bebu	„	„ bwabu	„
8th Class	beku	„	„ kwaku	„

111. The *Negative form of these Tenses* is constructed by the insertion of "nga" before the root of the verb. The final a is changed into "i," e.g. :—

benging'azi, I did not know.
 ub'un'gazi, you did not know.
 ub'eng'azi, he did not know.
 besing'azi, we did not know.
 bening'azi, you did not know.
 babeng'azi, they did not know.
 bengingabongi, I did not praise (lately).
 ngangingabongi, I was not praising (long ago).

112. The *Passive forms* are quite regular :—

bengibongwa I was praised.
 bengingabongwa I was not praised.
 ngangibongwa I have been praised.
 ngangingabongwa I have not been praised.

Vocabulary : Teza, v., gather firewood ; kupela, adv., only ; yeka, v., leave off ; duma, v., thunder ; na, v., rain ; sonta, v., attend at divine service ; nyakenye, last year ; tsho, v., say.

Exercise 21.

113. Hambani niyoteza izinkuni nina, mina angiyi ehlatini. Ai-bo, mus 'ukutshaya lo 'mfana kupela mtshaye nalowaya futi. Beniyekele-ni ukusibiza na? Izulu belingadumi izolo, lingani futi. Sasingasonti nyakenye siyaqala nje. Ub'utanda ukuti-ni? Ca, bengingatandi ukutsho 'luto. Abafana babengazigezi kahle izitsha namhla. Imifula ib'ingagcwele kakulu izolo, nakuba belina kangaka. Amasela ab'engena endhlini yomlungu, kepa ab'ebaleka, ngoba izinja bezikonkota kakulu. Ukulumisa (he talks like) okwomuntu ofundileyo. Umuzi wakiti uyabonakala kahle, inxa sis'entabeni leya. Susa lezi' zincwadi, azifuneki esikoleni. Umfana ugi-jimisa ihashi (makes run). Umfana ugijimisa (runs like) okwehashi. Ufunela-ni leso 'sihlalo na? Uy'akela ubani le'ndhlu na? Yiyeke ingane, izihambele (that it may go by itself). Umfana ub'efunela uyise ugwai. Ngishiyele (lit., leave for me=give me snuff). Ngabuyela ekaya izolo mina, kodwa bona babuyele emakaya abo namhlanje Kuhle ukutetelelana, inxa omunye (one) ehlopile omunye (another). Ngasizikuza njalo eku-dhleni nas'ekupuzeni nas'ekwenzeni konke kwetu. Siyanda izinto ezibukekayo. Singakanani isikati sokuhlala kwako kulel'izwe las'eNatal na? Kwabekwani pakati endhlini enkulu na? Intombazana yamcelela unina ugwai. Umfana ub'ekalele-ni? Ng'ubani ozahlala kule'ndhlu? Ubani lowo 'mfazi ab'emngenisa uNhleko endhlini? Lab'abantu bayatandana. Kuhle ukusizana.

The girls went to gather firewood. The boy was called by his mother. It rained to-day and yesterday. Did you go to Dhlamini last week? What did they want to say? The time of ploughing has come near. Macala did not get much money, although he worked well. Why did you punish that boy? He did not do anything. He should obey at once, when he is told something. How long time did Cele stay in Magwaza's house? Please get me my hat.

Lesson 22.

114. *Ordinals* are formed from the Cardinal numbers by the Prefix "isi" and the initial Inflex of the corre-

sponding noun, e.g., umfana wesibili (u isi bili), the second boy; indhlu yesitatu (i isi tatu), the third house; isihlalo sesine (si isi ne), the fourth chair; ubusuku bwesihlanu (bu isi hlanu), the fifth night.

115. The Ordinal "first" in Zulu is taken from the word "ukuqala, the beginning," e.g., inyanga yokuqala, the month of the beginning; i.e., the first month; unyaka wokuqala, the first year.

116. From 11th up to 19th, instead of the word "ishumi" is used the word "umuvo" without the Prefix "isi"; e.g., umuti womuvo, the 11th tree; usukulwomuvo wesibili, the 12th day.

117. The *Adverbial Numerals* are like the root of the Cardinal Numbers with the adverbial inflex "ka": kaanye, once; kabili, twice; katatu, thrice; kane, four times, &c.

118. And the *Adverbial Ordinals* are formed with the prepositional compound prefix ngoku (from nga uku) and the ordinals ngokwokuqala (nga uku okuqala), firstly.

ngokwesibili (nga uku isibili), secondly.

ngokwesitatu, (nga uku isitatu) thirdly.

See list of cardinals, ordinals, &c., 131(6) and 39, 40, 43.

119. In the expression "all two," "all three," "all four," the word *all* is expressed by peculiar inflexes which are:—

1st Class, boba	e.g., abafana bobabili, both boys.
2nd „ oma	amashashi omashumi, all ten horses.
3rd „ zozi	izindhlu zozine, all four houses.
4th „ zozi	izihlalo zozihlanu, all five chairs.
5th „ yomi	imiti yomitatu, all three trees.
6th „ zozi	izinsuku zozilishumi, all ten days.

Likewise is—we two, tina sobabili.

you three, nina nobatatu.

they four, bona bobane

120. *Demonstrative Adverbs* which point out a thing, saying where it is, e.g., here (emphatically) is the boy whom you have called, nangu umfana ombizileyo. Here is the horse which my father has bought on the market, nanti ihashi alitengileyo ubaba endalini. Here is the

book, nansi inewadi. Here is your food, naku ukudhla kwako.

According to the 2 classes of nouns the list of these demonstrative adverbs runs as follows:—

Class.	Singular. (here is)	Plural. (here are)	
1	nangu	nampa	To express "there is" the final letter is changed into o, and to express "there yonder is" the suffix <i>ya</i> is added to the form for "here is" (nangu, nanti), e.g., nansiya imiti okalweni, there, yonder, on the ridge of the hill are trees.
2	nanti	nanka	
3	nansi	nanzi	
4	nasi	nazi	
5	nanku	„	
6	nantu	„	
7	nampu		
8	naku		

There is a nice bird, nanso inyoni enhle. There are people fighting, nampo abantu belwa.

The words nanguya, nantiya, nampaya, &c., are pronounced with *even accentuation* upon all three syllables.

Vocabulary: ngapi? adj., how many? owakelene [look for *aka* in the Zulu Vocabulary]; nyakenye, adv., last year; dhlula. v. pass; isonto (i), n., week; ntshontsha, v. steal; uqobo (u for ulu), n., substance: uqobo lwami, lwako, lwake, myself, yourself, himself; bonakala, d.v., (bona), be visible; ukalo (n for ulu), n., ridge. Locative, okalweni; buya, v., come back; tengisa, d.v., (tenga), sell.

Exercise 22.

121. Uyihlo unabantwana abangapi? Ba'sikombisa abafana, namantombazana a'situpa. Owakelene nati unamahashi amahlanu; elami linyenje. Inyanga inezi-nsuku ezi'mashumi 'matatu. Bobatatu abafu wetu bafa nyakenye Uyise wafika ngosuku lwesine lwale 'nyanga edhlulileyo. Isonto lesine leli lowo 'mntwana efundile Y'ilo oweshumi umfazi ka 'Macala. Umupi umuntu obabonile abafana bentshontsha izitelo ensimini na? Ungitshelile uqobo lwake. Nangu uyihlo efikile. Nanti ifu libonakala ezulwini. Nanso inyoni enhle efana nejuba. Nantiya ihashi ligijima pezulu okalweni lwentaba. Nazo izinkomo zako.

How many oxen has your brother? The children came back to school on Monday. Here is your money, take it. A week has seven days. This is the fifth house in this street. Here is the man whom you have called. There is the wagon which your father has sold on Wednesday.

122. There are in Zulu not many *irregular verbs*, and those there are have their irregularity only in one or another tense or mood. The irregular forms in the following list are in italics.

In the Subjunctive Mood verbs whose final vowel *i* or *o* retain the same *unchanged*; as *nginitshelile ukuba n'azi*: I have told you that you may know. (Sec 38).

	Imperative.	Perfect.
<i>ukuti</i> , to say		ngite *
<i>ukutsho</i> , to say	yitsho	<i>ngitshilo</i>
ukuhlala, to sit	hlala	<i>ngihlezi</i>
<i>ukwazi</i> , to know	yazi	ng'azile
ukuma, to stand	yima	<i>ngimi</i>
ukumita, to be pregnant		<i>ngimiti</i>
ukusuta, to be sated	suta	<i>ngisuti</i>

123. The expression: *It is not I (you, he, it)* is translated with the impersonal "aku or akuso" and the emphatic personal pronoun; e.g., *y'ibona abakwenzile loku, akuso tina*, they have done this, not we; *ca, aku bona, kuy'itina esihlekile*, no, it is not they, it is we who have laughed; *kwakunge wena y'ini owalitola ihashi lami na?* Ehe, *kwaku y'imina*; was it not you who found my horse? Yes, it was I.

124. But the expression, "*I am not*," is translated with the short form of the emphatic personal pronoun without the final syllable *na*, e.g., *anisiwo amadoda, ning' abafana nje*, you are not men you are only boys; *akayi-kwesaba, uma engesilo igwala*, he will not fear, if he is

*The *short form of the Perfect* with omission of the syllable "il" before the final vowel "e" is frequent, particularly in monosyllabic verbs; e.g., *ulete-ni na?* what have you brought? *w'ake-pi na?* where have you built? *ng'ake em Bubu*, I live (have built) at the Zwaartkop; *ufike nini na?* when have you come? *ngifike namhlanje*, I have come only to-day. Translate: *Abafana balime kahle. Ubani olime leyo 'nsimu yesibili na?* Ai, 'nkosi! *ngangifike izolo nxa bengikwazi ukuti uyangifuna.*

not a coward; angiyikumtuma lo'mfana, nxa engesiye umfana otembekileyo, I will not send this boy if he is not a reliable boy.

Lesson 23.

125. There are in Zulu a considerable number of *Idiomatic limitations of the meaning of verbs* expressed by means of particles such as: *ka*, not yet; *sa*, still, or no longer; and *se*, now; as well as by means of verbs, defective and other, as: *ukuti*, then; *hlexi*, continually; *buya*, return=again; *anela*, merely; *citsha*, nearly; *vama*, often; *za*, until; *bonanga*, never.

Examples.

126. *a. Ka*, not yet. This particle is inserted in the negative form of the verb before its root; e.g., *asikahambi*, we do not yet go; *safika tina bengakafiki bonk'abanye* (we camenot yet coming) before all the others.
- b. Sa*, still (in negation: no longer); e.g., *usapilile na?* are you still in good health? *kusalungile*, it is still all right; *akasayikukwenza loku*, he will no longer do this. *Sa* is changed into *se* when used before a noun, adjective or adverb; e.g., *ubaba usekona*, my father is still alive (is still here); *unina kaseko*, his mother is no longer here (is dead); *mhla befika abafu wabo, bamfumanisa engaseko*, when his brothers came they found him no longer here.
- c. Se*, just now, just then. Whereas *ka* and *sa* always follow the initial Prefix, the Particle *se*, just now (then) changes its position in the same way as the syllable "be" of the Auxiliary Verb "ukuba, to be" in the Imperfect (110)
sengibonga, I praise now;
us'ubonga, you praise now;
us'ebonga, he praises now;
selibonga (2nd Class), it praises now.

The following vowel "u" is contracted with the "se" into "so"; e.g., Loku kwavela nini? When did this happen (come out)? Soku iminyaka el'ishumi manje. It is now ten years (ten years ago). Sokuzaulinywa. It will be ploughed now (they are just about ploughing).

- d. *Ukuti* (lit.: to say), when; (with Infinitive or Participle); e.g., bati ukufika kwabo emzini, balwa, when they arrived at the kraal, they fought; sati sifika s'ezwa umuntu ekala, when we arrived we heard somebody crying. Sengati (with Potential), e.g., sengati singambona umfo wetu namhlanje, O that we may see our brother to-day.
- e. *Hleze* (Perfect of hlala, remain, sit), continually; (with Participle), e.g., umfazi ka 'Funwayo uhlezi ekuluma, the wife of Funwayo is continually talking.
- f. *Buya* (lit.: return), again, then, afterwards; e.g. wabuya wati-ni? what did he (or you) say then? tula-ke manje, ubuy'ukulume uma ngibuza kuwe, now be quiet, and speak again when I ask you.
- g. *Anela* (lit.: be content with), merely, just; (with Infinitive), e.g., lab'abafana b'anela ukudhlala nje, these boys merely play (do nothing but play).
- h. *Citsha* (lit.: put out), nearly; (with Infinitive); e.g., sacitsh' ukuhamba, sati ausayikufika, we were nearly (on the point of) going on; we thought you will no longer come.
- i. *Vama* (lit.: be abundant), often, frequently (with Infinitive); e.g., lo'mfazi uyavam' ukuhleba abantu, this woman often slanders people.
- j. *Za* (lit.: come), until, at last; e.g., sahamba, saza safika kwa 'Mzimba, we went on until we came to Mzimba's kraal; hlala lapa ngize ngikubize futi, remain here until I call you again.
- k. *Bonanga* (lit: did not see), or *zanga* (lit.: did not go)=never (with Subjunctive) e.g. angibonanga ngibone izwe las' eIndia, I have never seen India (the land of India); asibonanga sizwe le 'ndaba oyikulumayo, we have never heard this thing (story), which you say. I have never heard such a thing angizanga ngizwe into enje.

Vocabulary :

guga, v., grow old	kwami, in my kraal
buhlungu, adj., painful	kwako, in your kraal
kaseko, no longer here= he is dead	kwake, in his kraal
usekona, still here=he is still alive	kwetu, in our kraal
izwi lokuti, the word to say=that	kwenu, in your kraal
	kwabo, in their kraal
	izwe lakona, the land of there=that land, or the land there

Excercise 23.

127. Sisafunda. Usalele. Ikaya lake lisekude. Uma kusenjalo, asinakwenza 'luto. Baseng'amadoda amatsha abakagugi. Ikanda lako lise 'buhlungu y'ini? Ca, 'baba, alisafani na izolo, alise 'buhlungu kakulu namhla. Uyihlo kaseko y'ini? Ca usekona upilile kahle nje. Ng'uye umuntu engambona izolo kwa 'Kehla na? Qabo, aku yena. Ehe! kwakung' uyena. Ehe! ng'uye impela. Ng'uwe owantshontsha ushelene wami na? Qabo, aku mina. Hau! uma kunge wena, ubani omntshontshileyo? (baba bakupuka nyakenye baya emNambiti; kepa ekuzwakele izwi lokuti bayosikupula nati, bati lihle izwe lakona. Sengihamba mina, salani kahl nonke. Ekaya kiti kutiwa kwapela ukudhla, kwadhliwa izinkumbi. Eya! tulani! kanti nibang'umsindo ongaka lapa kwami. Wozani nibone izinkomo, naziya, wo! zihle y'ini! K'azi ukusebenza lo'mfana neze l'ivila nje bo. Kepa le 'ndaba wangifihlela-ni yona izolo?

Go into the school before the teacher comes. I will no longer do this. I let (allow you) to go out with your friend, but you must be back (return) by 4 o'clock. You must not be lazy in your work for the sake (ngenxa yokufunda) of learning. I will allow you to learn at some other time: (ngesinye isikati) Do not go away (hamba), when I am not here (ngingeko). The horse is lost (lilahlekile). I am still quite well (ngisahlezi kahle impela). If people come, tell them to remain outside till I return. Is your father better (usindile)? No sir, he is still sick; he is not yet better. Will you arrive

before sunset (lingakatshoni ilanga) ? Is the wagon ready to go ? Are you ready to go ? No I am not yet ready. I am ready now (se).

Lesson 24.

128. Other idiomatic expressions are used in Zulu and correspond to the English expressions, such as :

- l. *Ke*=ever (particularly in questions). Uke walibona ibubesi na ? did you ever see a lion ?
- m. *Suka* (lit: get away)=whoever ; osuk' etanda angahamba, whoever likes may go ; osuk' ecela uyakutola, whoever asks will obtain.
- n. *Ukuti* (lit: to say)=are so many ; zinti izinkomo zakiti, the cattle of our kraal are so many (showing up the fingers) ; bati abafazi benkosi, the wives of the chief are so many.
- o. *Ukuti* (lit: to say)=in that direction ; wayangapi umfo wenu na ? wahamba, wati (pointing at the direction), where did your brother go to ? he went in that direction.
- p. *Ngati* (lit: said)=seem ; lo'mfana ungati ulungile, this boy seems to be good ; kungati ngimbona uyihlo eza ngehashi, it seems, I see your father coming on horseback.
- q. *Njenga* (like)=according to ; ng'enza njengokutsho kwake, I acted according to his word.
- r. *Ukupela* (end=except, only ; umfundisi akasolanga 'muntu ukupela uNdimande, the teacher did not blame anybody except Ndimande.
- s. neither—nor, is expressed in Zulu by two negative verbs, akafundi futi akasebenzi, he neither learns nor does he work.
- t. *Kunokuba*, rather than ; angahamba kunokuba ngimvumele ukuba ay'enze into enjalo, he may go rather than I would allow him to do such a thing.
- u. *Each other* is expressed with the derivative verb "ana" laba bantu bayazondana (basizana, batandana), these persons hate (help, love) each other.

- v. very } is expressed with the help of double
 real } emphatic pronoun. Nansi incwadi
 proper } eyonayona engiyifunayo, here is the very
 book which I am looking for.
- w. myself } is expressed by the word "uqobo=sub-
 yourself } stance," and the possessive pronoun.
 himself, } uqobo lwami, myself; uqobo lwabo,
 &c. } themselves; ihlati uqobo lwalo, the
 forest itself.
- x. umtana, child } have the possessive pronoun added,
 umka, wife } e.g., umtanake, his child; um-
 tanami, my child; umkako, your
 wife; umka 'Xulu, Xulu's wife.

Likewise the word expressing what a person possesses is added to the word. "umnini, proprietor," e.g., umninindhlu, proprietor of the house; umnini 'lihashi, proprietor of (it) the horse.

- y. *different* is often expressed by the repetition of the noun with the Preposition nga, between, e.g., imiti ngemiti, different (kind of) trees: (or also, imitimiti) imibalabala, different colours.
- z. naobani naobani, and who and who.
 nani nani, and what and what.
 napi napi, and where and where.
 ukuti nokuti, et cetera.

e.g. Ngambona uDhlamini noLutuli noKehla naobani, I saw Dhlamini, Lutuli, Kehla, and several others. Batenga omese nezimfoloke, nezinkezo nezitsha nani nani, they bought knives, forks, spoons, plates and many other things. Sahamba saya eXopo nas' eMzinkulu nas' eCapane napi napi.

Vocabulary :

Pelekezela, v., accompany	Ngokwami, as far as I am
lis'and (with infinitive),	concerned
just after	ngokwako, as far as you are
and'uba, and then	concerned
kade, ad v., some time ago	ngokwake, as far as he is
vagatsha, v., take a walk	concerned
ngingaze, that I may not	ngokwetu, as far as we are
ungaze, that you may not	concerned

angaze, that he may not ngokwenu, as far as you are
singaze, that we may not concerned
ningaze, that you may not ngokwabo, as far as they are
bangaze, that they may not concerned

Exercise 24.

129. Ake (please) ungipelekezele pela. Bafika emakaya abo lis' and' ukutshona ilanga. Abasebenze ensimini, and' uba bafunde. Angibonanga ngibone lowo 'mfazi. Soku sikati sini? (Whato'clock is it now?) Kuy isikati sika ten (or seshumi). Kuyakutshaya isikati sesine. Kade ngihlezi kulo 'mlungu. Ngokwami ungavagatsha. Ngifuna nalelo 'hashi. Abafana bayakuya emasimini, uma uyise engatsho ukuti abahlale endhlini. Kupi kini, 'mntanami? Ngitanda ukuya kona. Intombazana ifundile kakulu; is'iyaz'azi izinto ezininginingi. Uyagula kabi umfo wetu omkulu, ubulewe umkuhlane. Ubani lo 'mfana os'and' ukufika lapa? Jabula nxa uhlupeka manje; ungaze (that you may not) uhlupeke ekugcineni.

130. Translations from Zulu into English; literal and free.

(The numbers attached to the words refer to corresponding paragraphs in the book.)

I. St. Matthew, Chap. 6, v. 24-26.

Akako (48) umuntu (69)	ongakonza (77)	amakosi (58)	amabili.
He is not here the person	who can serve two		masters.
No man	can serve two		masters.

Ngoba mhlaumbe uyakuzonda (30) enye atande (38) enye; mhlaumbe
Because perhaps he will hate the one and love the other; perhaps
For either he will hate the one and love the other; or

anamatele (38) kwenye, eyise enye. Ningekonze (77)
he might keep to the one and despise the other. You cannot.
he will sustain the one and despise the other. " "

uNkulunkulu noMamona.	Kuloko-ke	ngiti (122)	kinina
serve God and mammon.	To that then	I say	to you,
" " " "	Therefore	I say	to you,
ningazixobisi (47)	ngokwoku hlala	kwenu,	ukuti,
do not worry yourselves	about it your	life,	to say,
be not solicitous	for your	life,	

eniyakukudhla (42) nangokwomzimba wenu, ukuti,
 what you will eat, and about it your body, to say
 what you shall eat, nor for your body
 eniyakukwembata. Angiti ukuhlala kudhlula ukudhla,
 what you shall put it on. Do I not say, the life excels the food.
 what you shall put on. Is not the life more than the food
 nomzimba udhlula izingubo na? Bekani izinyoni (88) zapezulu ;
 the body excels the clothes? See the birds of in the air,
 and the body more than the raiment? Behold the birds of the air,
 azihlwayeli, azivuni, azibekeli emilindini (80)
 they do not sow, they do not reap, they do not lay up into barns,
 for they neither sow, nor do they reap, nor gather into barns,
 kanti u Yihlo (55) wenu os'ezulwini (42) uyaz'ondhla. Angiti nina (52)
 but your Father who is in Heaven feeds them. Do I not say, you,
 and your Heavenly Father feedeth them. Are not you
 kambe nizidlula kakulu zona na? of course, excel much them (the birds)?
 of much more value than they?

II. Taken from "Unemo's" book: Ukukolwa ku 'Nkulunkulu naku 'Jesu 'Kristo (page 64).

E! uNkulunkulu um Dabuli usinikile konke. Konje aku-
 I say, God, the Creator has given us all. So then, is it not
 Now, God, the Creator has given us all things. Therefore is it not

fanele (151) ukuba (38) simbuyisele na 'kumbuyisela nga 'luto?
 becoming that we should return to him with returning through something?
 fitting, that we should make some return to him.

Kepay'ikupi (103) loko (100) esingambuyisela (53) ngako?
 But which is that what we can return to him through it?
 But what is it that we can return to him?

Aike! zintatu izinto ezinqabile impela asinika (42) zona,
 Well, they are three things wonderful indeed which he gave us them;
 Well, there are three very wonderful things, which he has given us;

ezisipakamisa (69) sibe (38) amakosi isibili pezu (32)
 which elevate us that we should be kings in truth over the
 which elevate us so that we may be kings indeed over the

kwomhlaba wonke (41), ezis'enza kambe sibe ng'abantu (102),
 whole world, which make us so then to be men,
 whole world, which enable us to be men,

ukuti nje, inngqondo yetu (63), nenhliziyo yetu, nokukuluma kwetu
 to say just our intellect and our heart, and our speech,
 these are our intellect our heart, and our speech,

okona kung' (102) umlomo wokunye (62) loko kokubili (119) Asina
 which is the mouth of the other that both two. We are
 which is the mouth of expression of the other two. We have

'luto (48) oluhle kunalezi (27) 'zinto ezintatu. Kuy'izo (102)
 not with anything good more than these three things. It is those
 not got anything better than these three things. It is with

ngaloku esingasebenza (77) ngazo ukumbuyisela kwetu
therefore we can work with them our returning to him
these three we ought to labour in order to return to

uNkulunkulu; kuti ngengqondo sikolwe (38) (53) kuye
God; it says, with the intellect we should believe in him
God; With the intellect we ought to believe in him

kuti ngenhliziyo simtande (42); kuti ngomlomo
it says, with the heart we should love him, it says, with the mouth
with the heart we ought to love him, and with our tongue

simbonge.

we should praise him.

we ought to praise him.

III. Taken from "Unemo's" book: Umhlaba wonke
(page 70).

Ku y' into (51) emangalisayo impela ukuti ezweni elincane, njeng' elas'
It is a thing wonderful indeed that in a land small like
It is truly a wonderful thing that in a land so small as

eNatal (88) leli, (100) kungahluma (77) izinto eziningi (128 y)
Natal this, it can grow things many
Natal there should grow so many

ezi 'nhlobohlobo kangaka. Loko-ke kuya kuqala, ngoba izwe
different kinds so much. That then comes firstly, because the land
different kinds of things. It is firstly on account of the land

liy' imbanda lingalingene
is a terrace, it not being even
being arranged in the form of a terrace, varying

ukupakama kwalo, okona kwenz' ukuba libe 'mimoyamoya, netshisayo
its rising, which makes that it be different winds, hot and
in height, which causes different climates, hot,

nezotileyo nebandayo; okwesibili, kuya ngoba
temperate and cold; the second, it comes, because
temperate and cold; secondly because there are

umhlabati wona (52) u 'nhlobo ngenhlobo, kuba y'ilolo 'hlobo (102)
the ground it is different kinds, it is each kind
different sorts of soil, so that each kind

lunemiti yalo elufaneleyo ecumayo (69) kulo (53). Kunjalo-ke (51)
is with its trees which fit it, which increase in it (kind). It is so then
has its own particular trees which are adapted to it and do well in it.

abelungu ukutshala kwabo bayaketa izindawo ngezindawo (128 y)
the white men their planting they choose the different places
Now the white men choose in their planting different places

ezilungele leyo naleyo (100) 'nto. Bati (128) ezweni elingas
which fit that and that thing. They say on the land which is
to suit different things. So on the land which is

elwandhle (88) la kufudumele kakulu kona, batshale (38) umoba,
on the sea, where it is very warm, there, they grow sugar,
on the sea-shore, " " " " "

netiye (23), nekofi, nogwayi (23), nopelepele, noararuti, nopayinapu,
 tea, coffee, tobacco, pepper, arrowroot, pineapple,

nokova, naolenjisi, namapilikosi, namapetshisi, kuti kwelizotileyo
 banana, orange apricots and peaches, it says in the temperate
 " " " " and then in the temperate

ngas'enhla batshale ukolweni, nefoliji, norase, namaapele nokunye
 upwards they grow wheat, forage, barley, apples and many
 elimate up-country they grow " " " "

okuningi.
 other (things).
 other things.

APPENDIX.

CONVERSATIONS

IN

ENGLISH AND ZULU.

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Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several columns and is mostly obscured by noise and low contrast.

Conversations in English and Zulu.

I. MEETING.—UKUBONANA.

‘Good morning, Sir. Saubona, ’nkosi. (Saubona ’mnumzana. Saubona ’baba).

How do you do to-day? Unjani ukupila namhla?

I hope you are in good health. Ngiyetemba ukuti upile kahle.

I am very well. Ngipilile kahle impela.

Very well, thank God. Ngipilile kahle impela ngibonga uNkulunkulu.

How is your father? Uyihlo unjani ukupila?

He is very well, Sir. Upilile kakulu, ’nkosi.

How are all the family? Umuzi wonke uhlezi kanjani? (Nisahlezi kahle ekaya nonke na?)

How are they all at home? Bahlezi kanjani bonke ekaya na?

And how is your mother? Unyoko unjani yena?

My mother is rather better to-day. Umame ungcono kancane namhlanje.

She is much better. Ungcono kakulu.

She is not very well. Akapilile kahle.

She is ill. Uyagula.

She is very ill. Ugula kakulu.

She is dangerously ill. Ugula ngoku y ingozi.

She is very ill indeed. Ugula kakulu impela.

She is dying. Uyafa.

What is the matter with her? Unani? (Uguliswa yini? Kubuhlungu-pi?)

She has a cold. Unomk ihlane.

How long has she been ill? Us’egule isikati esingakanani?

I am very sorry to hear it. Ngiyadabuka kakulu uma ngikuzwa loko.

I did not know that she was ill. Bengingazi ukuti uyagula.

The doctor says that it will not be of any consequence.

Inyanga iti aiyikubako ingozi kuye.

So much the better. Kuhle kakulu impela.

I am very glad of it. Ngiyajabula kakulu ngako.

Is your sister still unwell ? Udade wenu usagulagulanjalo ?

She is not quite well yet. Akakasindi kahle. Akakasindi ngempela.

But she is a great deal better. Kodwa us'engcono kakulu.

I am very happy to hear it. Ngiyajabula kakulu ngokuzwa loko.

What a time it is since I saw you ! Hau ! kade ngagcina ukukubona.

Where have you been all this time, that I have not seen you ? Waupi sonke lesi 'sikati ngingasakwazi nje ? (Wab'uye ngapi konke loku ngingasakuboni nje ?)

I have been at home, where I stayed six months. Ngangis'ekaya, lapo ngahlala izinyanga ezisitupa.

And you never came to say good-bye ! Auzange uzenokuzovalelisa.

I expected to be absent only one month. Kwakungati ngizaumuka inyanga ibe 'nye nje.

Well, I am glad to see you. Ai-ke ngiyajabula umangikubona.

When did you return ? Wabuya nini po ?

Only the day before yesterday. Kutangi nje. (Ngabuya kutangi nje).

How are they all at home ? Banjani bonke ekaya ? (Bahlezi kanjani bonke ekaya ?)

They are all very well. Bapilile kakulu bonke. (Bahlezi kahle kakulu bonke).

What have you been doing since I saw you ? Kade wawenza-ni seloku ngakubona nje ?

I have been ploughing and building a house for my father. Ngangilima, ngakela nobaba indhlu.

I can always find something to do. Ngingakufumana njalo engizokwenza.

Well, good-bye, we shall see you to-morrow at six. Ai-ke, sala kahle, siyaukubona ngomuso ngesikati sika siks.

What is the matter with you ? Una-ni wena ?

I have a headache. Ngibulawa ikanda. (Kubuhlungu ikanda).

You don't look well. Kungati aupilile.

Will you not sit down for a moment ? Uti ungebe usahlala panshi isikatshana.

No, thank you, I must go home. Hai, ngiyabonga, ngifanele ukugoduka.

Shall I see you to-morrow? Ngiyankubona ngomuso na?

Yes, certainly; in the afternoon. Yebo, uyaungibona impela ntambama.

Adieu; remember me at home. Hamba kahle; ungi-konzele kwabas' ekaya.

I will not forget it. Good-bye! Ngeke ngikohlwe yiko (kungeke kwangikohla). Sala kahle!

2. INQUIRING AFTER A PERSON.—UKUBUZA UMUNTU.

Do you know Tom Kumalo in this place? Uyam'azi uTom Kumalo kule 'ndawo na?

Do you know a person of the name of John Sabela? Uyam'azi umuntu igama lake uJohn Sabela na?

Is there not a person of the name of Moses Cele living in this town? Akuko 'muntu igama lake uMoses Cele ohlala kulo 'muzi na?

Is there not living about here a person who is named Makanya? Akuko 'muntu ohlala ngalapa obizwa ngelika Makanya na?

I don't know anybody of that name. Angim'azi umuntu oyilelo 'gama.

I believe there is. Ngiyakolwa ukuti ukona.

Yes, there is a person of that name. Yebo, ukona oyilelo 'gama.

Do you know him? Uyam'azi na?

I know him perfectly well. Ngiyam'azi kahle impela.

Can you tell me where he lives? Ungangitshela la ehhlala kona na?

Where does he live? Uhlala-pi?

Whereabout does he live? Uhlala-ngapi?

He lives near the Hospital. Uhlala eduze nas' esi Bedhlala.

He lives in this street. Uhlala kulo 'mgwaqo.

Is it far from here? Kukude uma ngisuka lapa na? (Kukude nalapa?)

It is but a very little way. Ku ibangana elincane nje.

Can you direct me to his house? Ungangiyalela indhlu yake na (Ungangiyalela kwake na?)

I am going that way myself. Nami ngiya kona ngale-
'ndhlela. Nami ngiya ngakona.

I will show you where he lives. Ngizakutshengifa la-
ehlala kona.

I will show you his house. Ngizakutshengisa indhlu-
yake. (Ngizakutshengisa kwake.)

3. INQUIRING AFTER THE WAY. ENGAGING A RICKSHA BOY.—

UKUBUZA INDHLELA.

Please can you tell me the way to Zwartkop? Aungi-
yalele indhlela eya emBubu.

Which is the way to go to Ladysmith? Iyipi indhlela-
eya emNambiti?

Which is the shortest way to go to Richmond? Iyipi
indhlela es'eduze kuzo zonke yokuya eLovu?

Is this the way to Durban? Iyona le indhlela eya-
eTekwini na?

Can you tell me whether this road leads to Estcourt?
Ungangitshela uma lo 'mgwaqo uya emTshezi na?

Does not this road lead to Pietermaritzburg? Lo
'mgwaqo aku wona oya emGungundhlovu na?

Am I not in the way to Table-mountain? Angiti
ngikona endhleleni eya emKambatini na?

Yes, you are on the right way to go there. Yebo, ukona
endhleleni eyonayona eya kona.

No you are not in the right way to go there. Ca, auko
endhleleni eya kona.

You are quite out of the way. Ungapandhle, kwe-
ndhlela impela. (Udukile impela.)

Which way am I to go? Ngihambe ngayipi indhlela
na?

You cannot mistake your way. Auna'kupambuka
endhleleni yako.

Is it far? Kukude yini?

It is a good distance from here. Kunebangana impela-
ukusuku la.

I will take a ricksha, I think. Ngizotata uriksha,
ngiyacabanga.

Yes, I think it would be well to do so. Yebo, ngiti
kungakuhle ukwenza njalo.

Call a ricksha. Biza uriksha.

Do you know the Town Hill Road? Uyaw'azi umgwaqo was' Town Hill na? (wase Kettlefontein —is known better.)

Turn to the left. Pendukela ngas'ekohlo.

Turn to the right. Pendukela ngas'ekunene. (Pendukela ngakwesokuponsa.)

Down that street. Enzansi nalo 'mgwaqo.

Stop at that house. Ume kuleyo 'ndhlu.

Stop here. Yima la. Stop a moment, I wish to speak to that man. Aume ingcozana, ngifun' ukukuluma nalo 'muntu.

What is the fare? Kuy' imali-ni? (Indhlela imali-ni?)

You are asking too much. Uyabiza ngokudhlulisa. (Uyabiza pezu kwokufanele.)

The distance is very short. Ibanga lifutshane kakulu.

Wait here for me, I shall be back soon. Ngihlalele lapa, ngotshetsha ngibuye. In a quarter of an hour. Ngekwata lehour. (Le hora.)

In an hour's time. Ngehour. (Emva kwehour.) (Nge hora.)

You had not long to wait. Ub' ungalindi isikati eside. (Auhlalanga kakulu).

Do you know the Park? Uyakwazi ePark na?

Do you know the Botanical garden? Uyay'azi ingadi yemiti na?

What is your fare for taking me there and back?

Ubiza-ni ngokungiyisa kona, ubuy 'ungibuyise?

Go faster, I am in a hurry. Tat 'inyawo, angina sikati. Tshetsha or kauleza anginasikati.

Take care. Qapela.

Go more slowly down the hill. Ub'ohamba kahle la wehl' omangweni.

Take the other side of the road. Hamba kwelinye icala lomgwaqo

Don't lift the shaft so much. Ungab' opakamisa impini kangaka.

Turn back again. Pindela emuva futi.

You have passed the place where I wanted to go.

Uyidlulile indawo ebengifun' ukuya kuyo.

I have forgotten something, Kukona engikohliwe.

4. GOING AND COMING.—UKUHAMBA NOKUBUYA.

Where are you going ? Uya ngapi ?

Where are you going this way ? Uya-pi ngale 'ndhlela ?
I am going home. Ngiyagoduka. (Ngiya ekaya).

I was going to your house. Bengiya kwini. (Bengiya-
endhlini yako).

Whence do you come ? Uvela-pi ?

I come from my brother's. Ngivela kwa'mfo wetu.

I come from church. Ngivela esontweni.

I have just left the school. Ikona ngipuma esikoleni.

Will you come with me ? Utand' ukuhamba nami
y'ini na ?

Where do you wish to go ? Ufuna ukuya ngapi ?

We will go for a walk. Sizauvagatsha.

Which way will you go ? Sohamba nga y'ipi
indhlela ?

We will go whichever way you please. Sohamba nga-
leyo oyitandayo.

Let us take your brother with us on the road. Asi-
dhlule kumfo wenu ahambe nati.

As you please. Njengokutanda kwako pela.

Is Mr. Smith at home ? U Mr. Smith us'ekaya na ?

He has just gone out. Ca, usand' ukupuma.

He is gone out. Upumile.

He is not at home. Akako ekaya.

Can you tell us where he is gone ? Ungasitshela uma-
uye ngapi na ?

I cannot tell you exactly. Angina kukutshela kahle.
(Ngingekutshela kahle.)

I think he is gone to see his sister. Ngiyacabanga-
ukuti uye 'kubona udade wabo.

Do you know when he will return ? Uyazi ukuti
uyakubuya nini ?

No ; he said nothing when he went out. Ca aka-
tshongo 'luto ngokupuma kwake,

In that case, we must go without him. Uma kunjalo,
kufanele ukuba sihambe ngapandhle kwake.

Yes, he is at home. Yebo, us'ekaya.

Do you wish to see him ? Walk in, please. Ufuna
ukumbona na ? Aungene. (Ngena pela).

5. AT TABLE.—EKUDHLENI.

Have you taken in the dinner? Soukungenisile ukudhla na? (Ukudhla se ukungenisile na?)

Everything is on the table. Konke sekus' etafuleni.

Does the water boil? Amanzi ayabila na?

Tea is quite ready. Itiye selilungile.

They are waiting for you. Balinda wena. (Balinde wena)

I am coming. Ngiyeza.

I follow you. Ngiyakulandela.

You have not put a knife on the table. Aubekanga 'mese etafuleni.

We have not cups enough. Asinazo izinkomitshi ezilingene.

We want two cups more. Sisafuna ezinye izinkomitshi zibe 'mbili.

Bring another spoon and a saucer. Leta olunye ukezo nesosi (nocengezi).

You have not brought in the sugar. Auletanya ushukela.

The tea is very strong. Itiye linamandhla kakulu.

Put a little boiling water in the teapot. Tela amanzi ay'ingcozana abilayo eketelweni.

Be sure it is boiling water. Woqonda ukuti amanzi abilayo.

Make a cup of cocoa for the lady. Yenzela inkosazana ikopi (or inkomitshi) ka koko.

Are there any biscuits? Kukona amakeke na (or biscuit?)

Bring them in. Ngenisa pela.

Take away the tea-things. Susa impahla yetie.

Bring some plates. Let' eziny'izitsha.

The meat is under-done. Inyama aivutwanga.

Get more bread and butter. Landa isinkwa futi nebotela.

Hand the plate this way. Hambisa isitsha ngale 'ndhlela. (Sihambise kanje isitsha).

Ring the bell. Tshaya insimbi.

We want more water. Sifun' amanzi futi.

Bring it in at once. Walete masinya. Walete kona manje.

Make haste. Tshetsha.

Take the plate with you. Tata isitsha uhambe naso. (Hamba nesitsha).

6. BUYING AND SELLING.—UKUTENGA NOKUTENGISA.

I want to buy a few things. Ngifun' ukutenga izinto eziyingcosana. (Ngizautenga izinto eziyingcosana).

What do you want to buy? Ufuna ukutenga-ni?

I want to buy some prints, shirts, and blankets. Ngifun' ukutenga amayadi, namahembe, nezibalala.

Don't let me forget to buy some handkerchiefs. Ungikumbuze ukutenga amadukwana amancane.

I will remind you of it. Ngiyakukumbuza kona.

Have you any good coats? Unawo nje amabantshi amahle na?

What sort of coat do you wish to have? Utanda uhlobo lu-ni lwebantshi?

What price would you wish to go? Ungafika kuli-pi inani?

We have some at various prices. Sinawo amanye imali yawo ailingani.

Show me the best you have. Ngitshengise elihle kunawo onke.

I advise you to take this coat. Ngiyakululeka utate leli 'bantshi. (Kungati ungatata leli 'bantshi).

How much do you ask for it? Ulitengisa nga'mali-ni? (Ubiza 'mali-ni ngalo?)

I sell it for twenty-two shillings. Ngilitengisa ngompondwe nosheleni ababili. (Ngibiza umpondwe nosheleni ababili.)

I find it very dear. Linemali eningi kakulu.

Can you let me have it for twenty shillings. Unganginika lona ngompondwe na?

I will give you twenty shillings for it. Ngizaukunika amashumi amabili.

I cannot sell it for less than sixteen shillings. Ngingelitengise (Angina 'kultengisa) ngemali engapansi kweshumi nesitupa.

Do you wish to have anything else? Uyafuna okunye futi na? (Kukona okunye okufunayo na?)

I want some stuff for a dress. Ngifun' amayadi okwenza ingubo yokugqoka.

I can recommend you that stuff. Ngiti mina ungatata lawa 'mayadi.

This colour is too dark. Lo 'mbala ufipele kakulu.
(Lo 'mbala umnyama kakulu.)

That is too light. Lo ukanya kakulu.

I want something that does not get dirty. Ngifuna into engangcoli masinya.

I want something that washes. Ngifuna into egezekayo.

Now let me know what I owe you. Manje-ke ngitshele ukuti ngina 'mali-ni yako.

Will this stuff shrink? Le'ngubo iyofinyela yini?

No, we guarantee it will not. Qabo, siyaqinisa (siqinisile) ukuti aifingqeki.

How much does it come to? Kufike emalini engakakani? (Kumali-ni?)

Here is your account. Nansi incwadi yako yemali.

It comes to seventy shillings altogether. Is'eyonke opondwe abatatu neshumi. (Is'eyonke amashumi asikombisa).

You must go to the market. Ufanele ukuya endalini.

See how ducks and fowls sell to-day. Wobona ukuti amadada nezinkuku kutengiswa nga'mali-ni namhlanje.

Try to get a couple of nice ones. Wolinga ukutola ezimbili ezinhle.

Do you want any eggs to-day? Uyawafuna nje amaqanda namuhla?

Yes. Buy some eggs and some salt. Ehe (yebo), utenge amaqanda nosaoti.

How many pounds of salt? Izisindo ezingaka (Amapaund amangaki) ka'saoti?

Take three pounds. Amapaund amatatu (Izisindo ezintatu.)

As you go to the market, call at the butcher's. Njengoba uya endalini, uze uye esilareni (woya nasesilareni).

What meat shall I order to-day? Ngityaubiza inyamani namhlanje?

Let him send three ribs of beef and a leg of mutton. Akatumele izimbambo ezintatu zenyama yenkomo kanye nomlenze wemvu.

Tell him to send the bill with it. Umtshele atumele nencwadi yemali.

Sir, I want to buy a large woollen blanket. Mnumzane,
 ngifun'ukutenga umbhalo omkulu.
 What is the price? Ubiza 'mali-ni?
 It is sixteen shillings. Ishumi nesitupa.
 Can you not sell it cheaper? Ungetengise ngemali
 encane kunaleyo?
 No, that is the price. Ca (Hai), ileyo imali yawo.
 (Nelo inani layo.
 Give me some tobacco. Ngipe ugwai wamakasi.
 How much do you want? Ufuna owa'mali-ni?
 I want two shillings' worth. Ngifuna owa osheleni
 ababili.
 Tell him to send some vegetables. Mtshela atume
 imfino.

ON THE WEATHER.—IZULU.

What sort is the weather? Linjani izulu na?
 It is bad weather. Izulu libi.
 It is cloudy. Linamafu. (Liguqubele. Lisitibele.)
 To-day it will rain. Lizakuna namhlanje.
 It is fair weather. Lisile. (Libalele.)
 We shall have a fine day. Lizaubalela namhla.
 It threatens to rain. Lisongela ukuna.
 The sky grows very dark. Izulu selimnyama kakulu.
 It looks as if it would be fine weather. Kungati
 lizaubalela.
 It is very warm. Kufudumele kakulu.
 It is cold. Kumakaza.
 It is raining. Liyana.
 It is pouring. Lina kakulu.
 It has been raining. Belina (Kade lina.)
 It is going to rain. Lizakuna.
 It hails. Liyawisa isangquma.
 It snows. Likitik 'iqwa.
 It has been snowing. Belikitika. (Kade likitika.)
 It is a white frost. Kumhlope. ungqoqwane ute hu.
 It begins to get milder, Liyaqala ukutuba.
 It is very windy. Linomoya kakulu. (Kukona umoya
 omningi.)
 It lightens. Liyabaneka.
 It thunders. Liyaduma.
 We shall have a storm. Kuzakuba kona isivunguvungu.

It is clearing up. Liyasa. (Seliqala ukusa.)
 The sky begins to clear up. Izulu liyaqala ukukanya
 (Izulu liyaqala ukudamuka.)
 The weather is very changeable. Izulu liyaguqugu-
 quka njalo. (Izulu liyapenduka njalo.)
 It is very dusty. Kunotuli kakulu. (Kukona utuli
 oluningi.)
 It is a fine night. Kuhle namhla kusihlwa.
 It is a dark night. Kumnyama namhla kusihlwa.
 It is moonlight. Kunonyezi.
 Do you think it will be fine weather? Ucabanga ukuti
 lizaubalela na? (Uti lizaubalela na?)
 I do not think it will rain. Angicabangi (Angitsho)
 ukuti lizaukuna.
 I think it will rain. Ngiyesaba sengati lizaukuna.
 (Ngitliza ukuna.)
 I wish it would rain. Ngiyafisa sengati lingana.
 (Songati lingana.)
 We shall have a dust storm. Siyauba nomoya wotuli.
 (Sizakuvukelwa umoya onotuli.)
 Close the windows. Vala amafastele.

8. SCHOOL.—ISIKOLE.

I am going to school. Ngiya esikoleni.
 Did you not hear the bell? Auyizwanga yini insimbi?
 We should be there now. Ngabesesikona manje.
 If we arrive too late, we shall be scolded for it. Inxa
 sepuzile ukufika siyautetiswa.
 For my part, I do not like to be scolded. Mina ngo-
 kwami angitandi ukutetiswa.
 See, there are a great many boys yet behind. Bheka,
 kusekona abafana abaningi emva kwetu.
 Let us wait for them. Asibalinde.
 We shall go in altogether. Siyaungena sonke kanye-
 kanye.
 I won't stay a moment longer. Angizohlala nesi-
 katshana futi. (Mina angisezukuhlala nakancane.)
 What are you looking for. Ufuna-ni?
 I am looking for a pen. Ngifuna insimbi yokuloba.
 (Ngifuna ipeni.)
 Here are several. Nazi eziningi. (Nank' amaningi.)

I think I will take this one. Ngiyabonga, ngizautata leli 'peni.

Be so good as to lend me a pen-holder. Ak' usize ungitshelake isibambo sepeni. (Uti lwepeni.)

This is a bad pen; it cuts the paper. Ipeni elibi leli, lisika incwadi. (ipepa).

Choose another. Keta elinye.

Have you done all your tasks? (Your sums?) Uyiqedile yonk'imisebenzi yako na? Usuziqedile zonk'izibalo zako na?

Not quite. Hai yonke- (Hai zonke.)

Make haste, the master will be here presently. Yenza masinyane, umfundisi uzaufika konamanje.

I shall have finished before he comes. Ngoba sengiqedile engakafiki. (Oti efika ngoba sengiqedile.)

The lesson of weights and measures is very difficult. Isifundo sezisindo nezilinganiso silukuni kakulu.

If you don't learn it, you will be kept in. Inxa unga-sifundi uzauvalelwa.

Where am I to sit? Ngizauhlala-pi? (Ngihlale-pi?)

Sit a little higher up. Hlala pezulu kancane. (Hlala ngenhlana.)

Sit lower down. Hlala ngapansi kancane. (Hlala ngas'emva kancane.)

Go and sit down in your place. Hamba uhlale endaweni yako.

Do not make a noise. Musa ukubang' umsindo.

Don't make such a noise. Musa ukubang' umsindo-ongaka.

I cannot find my copy-book. Angiyitoli incwadi yami yokuloba.

Where did you leave it? Uyishiye-pi?

I left it in my desk. Ngiyishiye esihlalweni sami.

Go and fetch it. Hamba uyilande.

Where was it? Ib' ipi na?

It was under the bench. Ib' ingapansi kwesihlalo.

Do you know your lesson? Uyas'azi isifundo sako na?

Have you learned your lesson? Usifundile isifundo sako na?

What lesson have you learnt? Ufunde isifundo sini?

You do not know your lesson. Aus'azi isifundo sako.

You have not learnt your lesson. Ausifundanga isifundo sako. (Ausifundile isifundo sako.)
 Why did you not learn your lesson? Ausifundanga ngani isifundo sako?
 I forgot to learn it. Ngikohliwe ukusifunda.
 I learned it last night. Bengisifunda izolo kusihlwa. (Ngisifunde izolo kusihlwa.)
 It is too difficult. Silukuni kakulu.
 I could not learn it. Sing'ahlulile.
 I have not had time to learn it. Angibanga na'sikati sokusifunda.
 Learn it again. Sifunde futi.
 Have you any paper? Unalo ipepa na?
 Do you want any? Uyalifuna yini?
 Oblige me by lending me a sheet. Ak' ungisize ngokungitsheleka ipepa libe linye.

9. ASKING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERING.—UKUBUZA IMIBUZO NOKUPENDULA.

Here, I have something to tell you. Mina, kukona engitanda ukukutshela kona.
 I wish to speak with you. Ngitanda ukukuluma nawe.
 What is it you say? Yini yona oyitshoyo? (Yini loku okutshoyo?)
 What do you say? Uti-ni na?
 I am not speaking to you. (Angikulumi nawe.)
 What did you say? Ute-ni na? (Wati-ni?)
 I said nothing. Angitshongo luto.
 Do you hear? Uyezwa nje? (Uyezwa na?)
 Do you hear me? Uyangizwa nje na?
 Do you hear what I say? Uyakuzwa engikutshoyo? (Uyezwa ukuti ngitini?)
 I did not understand you. Angikuqondanga. (Angikuzwanga.)
 Do you hear me now? Uyangizwa-ke manje?
 I hear you very well. Ngikuzwa kahle kakulu.
 Why don't you answer me? Aungipenduli ngani?
 Why don't you answer? Aupenduli ngani?
 Don't you speak English? Ausikulumi isiNgisi?
 Very little, Sir. Ngisikuluma kancane nje, Nkosi.

I understand it a little, but cannot speak it. Ngiyasiqonda kancane (Ngiyasizwa kancane) kodwa angikwazi ukusikuluma.

Speak louder. Kuluma kakuhlwana. (Pakamisa izwi?)

Do not speak so loud. (Musa ukukuluma kakulu kangaka.)

Don't make so much noise. Musa ukwenza umsindo ongaka.

Hold your tongue. Tula.

Did you not tell me that the boy has run away? Augitshelanga ini ukuti umfana weqile?

Who told you so? Ubani owakutshela loko? (Watshelwa ubani kanjalo?)

Keep quiet. Tula!

I have been told so. Ngitshelwe kanjalo.

Somebody told me so. Ukona ongitshelile.

I heard it. Ngikuzwile. (Ngakuzwa.)

What do you mean? Ucabanga ni?

What do you mean by that? Ucabanga-ni ngaloko.

What is that? Kuyini loko? (Yini leyo?)

What do you call that? Kutiwa kuyini loko? (Kubizwa ngokuti-ni loko?)

What is the name of that? Yini igama laloko?

It is called... Kubizwa ngokuti...

That is called... Loko kutiwa... (Loko kubizwa ngokuti...).

This is what is called... Loko okutiwa... (Loko okubizwa ngokuti...).

May I ask you? Aike ngikubuze? (Ngingakubuza nje?)

What do you wish to have? Utanda ukuba nan-ni? (Utanda ni?)

Do you know Mr. N.? Uyam'azi u Sibanibani na?

I know him by sight. Ngiyam'azi ngokumbona ngamehlo.

I know him by name. Ngiyam'azi ngegama. (Ngimazi ngebizo.)

Do you know that? Uyakwazi loko?

I did not know. Benging'azi.

I know nothing of it. Ang'azi 'luto ngako.

I have not heard of that. Angizwe 'luto ngako.

How do you call this in English? Ubiza kanjani loku ngesiNgisi?)

How do you call this in Zulu? Ukubiza kanjani loku ngesiZulu?

Say that again, I did not hear it well. Kutsho futi loko, angizwanga kahle.

That is a hard word to pronounce. Leli 'zwi lilukuni ukulipumesela.

The click is difficult. Ukunxapa kulukuni.

That is all, you may go now. Kupela, seungahamba.

10. GENERAL WORK.—UMSEBENZI.

Didn't you hear me call? Aungizwanga ngikubiza? I didn't call you. Angikubizanga.

Stand properly. Yima kahle.

Take off your hat. Susa izigqoko. (Yetula isigqoko.)

Where are the other boys? Bapi abanye abafana?

Why have you come so late? Wepuzele-ni kangaka ukufika?

I had no time to cook my porridge. Angibangana'sikati sokupeka isijingi sami (bengingena'sikati.)

Go to work without speaking. Hamba usebenze ungakulumi.)

Are you the headman of these men? Uwena inhloko (induna) yala madoda?

Yes, Sir, I am. Ehe, Nkosi, Yimina.

What is your name? Ubani igama lako?

How many men have you brought? Ulete abantu abangaki?

Ten (twenty), (twenty-five.) Abal ishumi. (Bang'amashumi amabili. (Bang'amashumi amabili nesi-hlanu.)

Begin your work at once. Qalani umsebenzi wenu masinya (kona manje.)

Take out all stones and roots in the road. Niwakipe onk' amatshe nezimpande emgwaqweni.

Sweep that rubbish away. Tshanyela ususe lezi 'zibi.

I don't see it. Angiziboni.

There it is close to your feet. Nazi eduze kwezinyawo zako.

Have you shown the people what to do? Ubakombisile abantu umsebenzi abazauwenza na?

How many men are digging? Bangaki abantu abembayo na ?

Is there no handle to this pick? Auko yini umpini waleli 'piki ?

This work must be finished to-day. Lo 'msebenzi ufanele ukuqedwa namhla-nje.

That axe handle is broken. Umpini wale 'mbazo wapukile.

Come this way. Woza ngale 'ndhlela.

Call him back. Mbize abuye.

This hole is not deep enough. Lo 'mgodi aukatshoni kahle.

Dig it wider. Yimba uwandise. Ake ungati uza-wandisa. Umbe ube banzana.)

Aren't you a new workman? Angiti wena uy'isisebenzi esitsha na? (Angiti usaqala ukusebenza na ?)

Yes, sir. Yebo, 'nkosi.

Pull out all the weeds. Hlakula lonk' ukula.

Stir up the earth with a fork. Vukuza umhlabati ngefoloke (ngemfologo.).

Tell him to bring another basket. Mtshele alete omunye ubaskiti (enye imbenge.)

Not that one, a large flat one. Ai lowo; omunye omkulu obanzi.

Take up the plants without breaking the roots. Kipa izitombo ungaz'apuli izimpande.

Pull them carefully. Zikipe kahle.

Don't shake off the ground. Ungab' uwohlozi umhlabati. (Ungatintiteli umhlabati.)

Why don't you do as I tell you? Awenzi ngani njen-goba ngikutshela. (Yini ukuba ungenzi ngengokutsho kwami.)

Dig a big hole to put the rubbish in. Yimba umgodi omkulu wokufaka izibi.

Come with me. Woza uhambe nami.

Break off the dead twigs. Kipa (yapula) onk' amatsha omileyo.

Sharpen your knives before going to work. Lolani imimese yenu ningakayi 'kusebenza.

Take away branches that go upwards. Nqumani amatsha ahlumele pezulu.

Where are the rest of the people? Bapi abanye abantu na?

They are coming behind. Bayalandela ngemva.

There are not enough men to do the work. Abantu abawulingene umsebenzi.

How many carts have you brought? Six. Ulete izinqumbane ezingaka? Zisitupa.

Is that all? Ukupela kwazo nje?

Yes, I'll bring seven more next week. Yebo, ngoleta eziny' ezisikombisa ngesonto elizayo.

That's not enough, I want forty. Lezi az'anele, ngifuna ezi amashumi amane.

I have not got so many. Anginazo ezingako. Eziningi kangaka.)

I know a man who could let me have some. Ngiyamazi umuntu ongangisiza ngezinye.

He lives not far from my place. Akako kude nendawoyami.

11. HOUSE WORK.—UMSEBENZI WAS' ENDHLINI.

Open the door. Vula umnyango.

Shut the window. Vala ifastele.

Put out the light. Cima isibane.

Is the door locked? Umnyango uhlutulelwe na?

Where is the key? Sipi isihlutulelo?

Put the chair there. Beka isihlalo lapo.

Lock that room when you go out. Hlutulela lelo kamelo, uma soupuma.

Keep the door open. Yeka umnyango uhlale uvuliwe.

Tell the stable boy to bring the carriage. Mtshelumuntu wamahashi alete ikalitshi.

Put the saddle on. Beka isihlalo ehashini.

Bring me a bit of soap. Ngiletele ucezu lwensipo.

Clean the boots. Sula izicatulo.

Why don't you get up early? Auvuki ngani ekuseni.

I'll wake you at five. Ngokuvusa ngesikati sika' faiv.

Turn water into this drain. Ngenisa amanzi kulo'msele.

Let it run till evening. Wayeke ahambe kuze kuhlwe.

Don't let the fowls go into the house. Ungavumeli izinkuku zingene endhlini.

What was the noise about in your room yesterday evening? Beku umsindo wani ekamelweni lako izolo kusihlwa?

You were not here yesterday. Ub' ungeko lapa izolo. Bring some fresh water. Ngiletele amanzi amahle. If you cannot do better work I shall send you away and get another man. Uma ungakwazi ukusebenza kahle kunaloku ngizakukuxotsha, ngitole omunye umuntu.

Chain up the dog at night. Bopainja ebusuku.

Peel the potatoes. Hluba amazambane.

Wipe the table. Yesula itafula.

Use a clean cloth. Tat'indwangu egezekile.

Sweep the rooms. Tshanyela amakamelo.

Sprinkle water first. Tafaza ngamanzi kuqala.

(Qal'ufafaze amanzi.)

Light the fire and put on the kettle for tea. Pemb'umlilo ubeke iketelo letiye.

Fill the kettle with water. Ligcwalise iketelo ngamanzi.

Chop some wood and put it in the sun to dry. Canda izinkuni, uzibeke elangeni z'ome.

Does the water boil? Amanzi ayabila na?

Give the scraps to the fowls. Yipa izinkuku imvutuluka. (Izinkuku zipe imvutuluka.)

Clean the knives. Yesula imimese.

Put the fire-wood into the house not to get wet.

Ngenisa izinkuni endhlini zinganeti.

Put the boxes on the cart and take them to the Railway station. Beka amabokisi enqoleni uwayise esteshini sesitimela.

Take the goods off the wagon. Yehlisa impahla enqoleni.

Bring the baby here. Leta ingane lapa.

Put it carefully in the house. Uyibeke kahle endhlini.

Did you boil the milk? Ulubilisile ubisi na?

Although you saw it with your eyes, do not speak of it to any one. Nokuba wakubona ngamehlo ako, musa ukukuluma ngako ku'muntu.

I heard them distinctly. Ngab'ezwa kahle.

Unless you pay the money you will not be allowed to go. Uma ungakoki imali auyikuvunyelwa ukuhamba.

They must come one by one. Ngabeze ngabanye.
 Bring my shoes. Leta izicatulo zami.
 Let down the curtains. Yehlisa izindwangu zama-
 fastele.
 Dig the garden before the rain comes. Lima ingadi
 lingakani.
 Remove the stones from the ground. Sus'amatshe
 emhlabatini.
 Take away the weeds and burn them. Sus'ukula
 ulutshise.
 See that you water the plants carefully every day.
 Wonaka ukutela kahle amanzi emitini yonk'imihla.

12. SCOLDING.—UKUSOLA (UKUTETISA).

Are you not ashamed? Aunamahloni yini? (Aujabhi yini.)
 You ought to be ashamed. Ufanele ukujabha. (Nga-
 ujabha. Ngauba namahloni.)
 I am ashamed of you. Ngiyajabha ngawe.
 What a shame! Yek'ihlazo! (Amahloni!)
 You are very bad. Umubi kakulu (impela.)
 It is very bad of you. Umubi impela ngaloko. (Wenze
 kabi impela. Kubi impela.)
 You are very much to blame. Ufanele ukusolwa
 kakulu impela. (Unecala kakulu impela.)
 You are very wrong. Upambekile impela. (Upambeke
 kakulu.)
 How dare you do so? Ulokote kanjani ukwenza nje?
 (Ulokotelani ukwenze nje?)
 I am not satisfied with you. Angenamile ngawe.
 (Angenami ngawe.)
 Mind what I say. Qapela engikutshoyo.
 I won't have that. Angikufuni loko.
 I will have it. Ngiyakufuna.
 Mind for another time. Qapela ngesinye isikati.
 Don't do so any more. Musa ukwenza njalo futi.
 You must not do so any more. Ungapindi wenze njalo.
 Silence! Tula.
 Go away. Hamba-ke.
 Be off with you. Suka.
 Stand out of the way. Deda. (Gudhluka.)

Do not walk so slowly. Musa ukutotoba kangaka.

(Musa ukuhamba kancane kangaka.)

Where have you been so long? Ub' upi konke loku na? (Ub' uye ngapi konke loku?)

What are you doing there? Wenza-ni lapo na?

Be silent while I am speaking. Wotula la ngikuluma.

Do not tell another to do it, do it yourself. Ungamtsheli omunye akwenze, wokwenza wena uqobo.

Do not turn your back on me. Ungangifulateli.

You did not work well. Ausebenzanga kahle.

You were very lazy. Wavilapa kakulu.

Why did you not answer when I called you? Ausabelanga ngani kade ngikubiza nje.

You must be respectful. Ngauhlonipa.

Do not loiter when I send you anywhere. Ungalibali uma ngikutumile.

Don't leave your hat there. Ungashiya isigqoko sako lapo.

What have you done to-day? Wenze-ni namhla-nje?

Can you not do this work? Aukwazi ukwenza lo msebenzi na?

You have done wrong. Wenze kabi.

Why don't you do the same thing as he does? Awenzi ngani loku okwenziwa yilona na?

You make more noise than work. Uvam' umsindo kunomsebenzi.

Pay attention to what I say. Qapela loko engikutshoyo.

You appear to like play better than work. Ungati utanda kakulu kunokusebenza ukudhlala. (Kungati ukudhlala ukutanda pezu kwomsebenzi.)

You talk too much. Uyakuluma ngokudhlulisa. Uya-feteza kakulu.

I have been deceived by your conduct. Ngikohliswe uwe ngokwenza kwako.

Have you found what you were looking for? Sewekutolile yini okade ukufuna na?

Don't deceive me; I will find you out. Ungangikohlisi; ngizakububamba.

How came you to make such a mistake? Wenze njani uma wenze isiposiso esinjena na?

Why don't you acknowledge your fault? Aulivumi ngani icala lako?

If you acknowledge your fault, you will be forgiven.
 Uma uvuma icala lako uzautetelelwa.
 You have been very foolish; be more careful another
 time. Ub' upukuzel' impela, ub'onaka kahle nge-
 siny'isikati.

13. ON TIME.—ISIKATI.

Please, sir, can you tell me what o'clock it is? Ngi-
 yacela, 'nkosi aungitshela uma kuy' isikati sini?
 (Nkosi ngisize ungitshela isikati.)

What o'clock is it? (What time is it?) Kuy'isikati
 sini? (Kusikati sini?)

It is half-past nine. Ku half-past nain.

It is a quarter to ten. Kukwatela uten.

Is it really so late? Kanti sekudhlule isikati esingaka
 impela na? (Kanti isikati sesiqubeke kangaka na?)

I must be home at ten. Kufanele ukuba ngibe s'ekaya-
 ngoten.

Shall I see you at four this afternoon? Ngingakubona
 yini ntambama ngo for na?

No, not at four; at ten minutes' past. Ca, ngo for
 uzaungifumanisa ngo ten minutes' past for. (Emuva
 kancane kuka 4.)

Dont you hear it striking eleven? Auzwa yini
 ukutshaya kuka eleven na?

Look at your watch. Aubheke isikati sako.

It is not yet two. Akukabi utu.

It has struck one. Kutshaye uon.

It is a quarter past one. Ku ukwata past on.

It is almost three. Sokucupela uthri. (Sekusondele
 isikati sika thri.)

I cannot tell you the time, my watch has stopped.
 Angina 'kukutshela isikati, ngoba isikati sami simi.
 (Simile.)

I have forgotten to wind up my watch. Ngikohliwe
 ukulungisa isikati sami sihambe.

Your watch is too slow. Isikati sako sisele.

I will do it to-day. Ngokwenza namhlanje. (Ngizau-
 kwenza namhlanje.)

We saw him yesterday. Besimbona izolo. (Simbone
 izolo.)

We expected you last week. Sasikulindile ngesonto elidhlulileyo. (Sasikubhekile.)

He will return the week after the next. Uzaubuya ngesonto elipambili kwelizayo.

I heard of him about a fortnight ago. Ngezwa ngaye soku amasonto amabili.

I wrote to him a few days ago. Ngambhalela pambili kwezinsukwana. (Seku izinsukwana ngamlobela.)

It is not three days since I saw him. Akukabi izinsuku ezintatu ngambona.

He comes to see us twice a week. Uyay'afike kabili ngesonto eza'kusibona.

I'll come and see you next week; on Monday or Tuesday. Ngofika ngizonibona ngesonto elizayo ngomSombuluko noma ngoLwesibili.

I shall write to you the day before I leave. Ngokulobela ngosuku ngingakahambi.

I shall hear from my father in the course of a fortnight. Ngokuzwa ngobaba pakati kwamasonto amabili ezayo.

I am expecting a letter every day now. Sengihlalela incwadi onke amalanga.

14. CONSULTATION WITH THE DOCTOR.—EZAS'ENYANGENI.

How are you at present? Se unjani manjena?

My head is giddy, and I am hardly able to stand up straight. Ikanda lami lizenzululwane; akuvumi uma ngime ngezinyawo.

I am not well at all. Angipilile nempela.

I feel myself very ill. Ngiyezwa ukuti ngiyagula impela.

How long have you been ill? Ugule isikati esingakanani na?

How were you taken ill? Kwakuqala kanjani loku 'kufa kwako na?

It began the day before yesterday by a shivering. Kwangiqala kutangi ngagodola.

Then I perspired profusely, and have been ill ever since. Ngas'emva ngajuluka kakulu, manje sengigula sonke lesi 'sikati (seloku ngagula.)

Did you feel a nausea? Wayizwa yini inhliziyi yako icanuzela na?

Yes, at first, but that went off and I had a terrible headache. Yebo, kuqala kodwa kwadhlula loko, sekubuhlungu ikanda kakulu.

Where do you feel pain? Ubuzwa kuyipi ndawo ubuhlungu na?

I have pains in my head. Ku'buhlungu ikanda.

I feel a pain in my stomach. Ngizwa ubuhlungu esiwini.

My throat is sore. Umpimbo wami ubuhlungu.

I feel pains in my side and I breathe with difficulty.

Ngizwa ubuhlungu ohlangotini, kungavumi uma ngipefumule (ngipefumela kakulu.)

Do you feel any appetite? Inhliziyo yako iyakutanda ukudhla na? (umpango lokudhla na?)

I have not eaten anything these two days. Angidhle luto lezi 'zinzuku ezimbili.

Let me see your tongue. Ak'ungitshengise ulimi lwako. (Ake ngibone ulimi lwako.)

Let me feel your pulse, Leta ingalo ngizwe igazi uma lihamba kanjani).

Your pulse is hard. There is a fever. Igazi lako lihamba ngamandhla. Kukona imfiva (umkuhlane omkulu).

Do you think my illness dangerous? Ucabang' ukuti ukufa kwami kunengozi na?

No. But you must take care lest it should become so.

Ca. Kodwa ufanele ukuqapela ingaze ivele (kungaze kube iyo.)

What am I to do? Ngizaukwenza-ni? (Angenze-ni na?)

I will send you some medicine to take, and see you again to-morrow morning. Ngizakukutumela umuti wako; ngobuya ngikubone ngomuso ekuseni.

How have you passed the night? Ulale kanjani ebusuku? (Bekunjani ebusuku?)

How do you find yourself since yesterday? Umzimba wako unjani seloko kwa izola na? (Unjani seloko kwa izolo na?)

I feel myself much better. Ngingcono kakulu. (Ngizwa umzimba ungccono kakulu.)

I slept a little. Ngilalile ingcozana. (Ngike ngalala kancane.)

- The fever is almost gone. Imfiva ise icitshe ukupela (isiza'upela.)
 Do you feel any more pain in the stomach? Usabuzwa ubuhlungu esiswini?
 Much less than I did. Ngibuzwa kancane impela kuna kuqala. (Akusafani impela nakuqala.)
 I will send you another bottle, which you will take as you did yesterday. Ngiza kukutumela elinye igabha, oza'ulipuza njenga izolo (njengoba wenze izolo.)
 In two or three days you will be quite well. Ngezin-suku ezimbili noma ezintatu uza usinda impela.
 When I see you again, I hope to find you all right. Mhla sesibonana nawe futi, ngitemba ngokufumanisa usindile.
 Try to be cheerful. Zama ukujabula. (Ukuncibilika.)
 Don't think too much about your illness. Ungacabangi kakulu ngesifo sako.
 Don't eat so much meat. Inyama ungab'oyidhla kangaka.
 Eat more vegetables. Kuhle uba udhle amakabitshi (imlibo or imfino.)
 Don't stay too much in the sun in the heat of the day. Ungahlali egcakini kakulu uma ilanga lisatshisa.
 Keep inside in the mornings and evenings when it is cold. Wohlala endhlini ekuseni nakusihlwa la kusabanda.

15. GIVING ORDERS.—INHLANGANISELA.

- What do you want? I am looking for work. I do not want anything. Ufuna-ni? Ngifun' umsebenzi. Angifuni luto.
 Who are you? My name is Mkize. Ung'ubani? Nging uMkize igama lami.
 Where do you come from? I come from Richmond. Uvela-pi? Ngivel' e Richmond.
 Are you going to stay in town? Yes. sir. Uzohlala etauyini yini? Yebo, 'nkosi.
 How long do you intend to stay here? Uti uzohlala la' isikati esingakanani? (Uzokuhlala isikati esingakanani?)
 I do not know exactly. Ang'azisisi kahle.

I think about a year or more. Ngiti mhlaumbe unyaka noma ngapezu kwaloku.

Wait for me. I will be back shortly. Ngihlalele (Ngilinde.) Ngotshetsha ngibuye.

What are you waiting for. Uhlalele 'ntoni?

Enter the house. Come nearer. Ngena endhlini. Søndela eduze.

Go away. Do not go away. Your place is there. Let us go. Let him go. Suka. Ungamuki. Nans'indawo yako. Asihambe. Akahambe or mvumel'ahambe.

Are you happy? I am glad. They are glad. Uyajabula na? Ngiyajabula. Bayajabula.

Are you sorry? It is a sad thing. Uhlupkile or udabukile y'ini? Kuy'into edabukisayo (embi.).

What troubles you? What is the matter with you? Uhlutshwa y'ini? Yini indaba kuwena?

I am surprised. Is it true? Ngimangele. Kuy'isiminya y'ini?

Be careful. Do you hear? Qapela. Uy'ezwa na?

Take care. Do not break it. Nakekela. Ungakwapuli?

Is it so or not? It is not so. Kunjalo y'ini? Akunjalo.

What is this? Don't you wish it? Y'ini lena? Aukufuni y'ini?

Come another time. I wish you joy. Ub'ofika ngesiny'isikati. Ngiyakufisela ukujabula.

Stand out of the way. Deda endhleleni.

Do not block the footpath. Ungavimbi (mus' ukuvimba) esitupeni (endhleleni).

This is good for nothing. Loku akuna 'nzuzo (akunam'sebenzi).

The thing is lost. The key is lost. Into ilahlekile. Isihlutulelo silahlekile.

Have you found the letter which was lost? Uyitolile incwadi ebeilahlekile na?

Clothe yourself properly. Gqoka kahle.

Have you clothes? Unezingubo na?

Buy yourself clothes. Zitengele wena izingubo.

That is too much. Kuningi kakulu loku. (Kudhlulile loku.)

That is enough. Kwanele loku.
 That is not enough. Akwanele loku.
 Whose oxen are these? (are those?) Lezi'nkabi
 ezika'bani? (Lezo.)
 You are speaking rudely. Ukuluma kabi wena.
 Stop talking. Tula or Yek'ukukuluma.
 Don't get angry, but speak calmly. Ungatukuteli,
 ukulume kahle.
 Don't talk so much. Tell yes or no. Ungakulumi
 kangaka. Yiti yebo noma ca.
 Don't smoke hemp. Ungabhemi or mus'ukubhema
 insangu.
 Do not always wait to be told what to do. Ungabi'yi-
 lok' ulind'ukutshelwa ozokwenza.
 Stand up. Sit down. Sukuma. Hlala pansi.
 Bring it here. Kulete la.
 Take it away. Kuhambise. (Kususe.)
 Make haste. Tshetsha. (Tshetshisa.)
 Return quickly. Wotshetsh' ukubuya. (Tshetsh'
 ubuye.)

16. PARTING.—UKWAHLUKANA.

I come to take leave of you; we're off to Zululand to-
 morrow. Ngize kuvalelisa kuwe, siyapuma ngo-
 muso kwa'Zulu.
 How long do you think you shall stay in Zululand?
 Nicabanga ukuti niyauhlala isikati esingakanani
 kwa'Zulu?
 I think we shall remain about three months. Ngiti
 siyauhlala izinyanga zibe zintatu.
 I wish you were going with us. Sengati ngauhamba
 nati.
 I should like it very much, but it is impossible. Bengi-
 kutanda kakulu loko, kepa akuna'kwenzeka.
 I hope we shall hear often from you. Ngiyetemba
 ukuti sohleze sizizwa izindaba ezivela kuwe.
 Be assured I shall write to you frequently. Temba
 ukuti ngiyakuvama ukukulobela.
 Good-bye! I wish you a pleasant journey. Hamba
 kahle! Ngikufisela indhlela enhle. (Ngikufisela
 ukuhamba okuhle.) (Sengati unгахamba kahle,
 indhlela enhle.)

Come and see us off to-morrow. Ufike pela uzosibona
ukuhamba kwetu ngomuso.

Good-bye, till I see you again. Sala kahle! ngize
ngibuye (ngipinde) ngikubone.

I must go. I must leave you. Angihambe. Angi-
kushiye.

I wish you good night. Sengati-ungalala kahle.

My compliments to your brother. Ungikonzele kumfo-
wenu.

Give my regards to your sister. Ungikonzele kndade-
wenu. (Ungibonele kudade wenu.)

Remember me most kindly to your mother. Ungi-
konzele ngomusa omkulu kunyoko.

Till I have the pleasure of seeing you again. Ngize
ngijabule ngokubonana futi nawe.

Why will you go so soon? Uzauhambela-ni masinya
kangaka na?

I must be early to-morrow morning. Ngifanele uku-
vuka ekuseni kakulu ngomuso.

Well then, good night! Ai-ke, lala kahle!

I wish you safe home. Sengati ungafika kahle ekaya.

TO HAVE.

I have some bread.
You have some meat.
He has some beer.
We have some fruit.
You have milk.
They have eggs.

I had some mutton.
You had some pork.
He had some beef.
We had some sour-milk.
You had some salt.
They had some oil.

UKUBA NA..

Nginesinkwa.
Unenyama.
Unotshwala:
Sinezitelo.
Ninobisi.
Banamaqanda.

Ngangi nenyama yemvu.
Wa u nenyama yengulube.
Waye nenyama yenkomo.
Sasi namasi.
Nani nosaoti.
Babe namafuta.

TO HAVE.

I shall have a knife.
 You shall have a fork.
 He shall have a spoon.
 We shall have a plate.
 You shall have a bottle.
 They shall have a cup.

Has he a spoon ?
 Had you some food ?
 Shall they have any forks ?

I have no coat.
 You have no shoes.
 He has no hat.
 We have no handkerchiefs.
 You have no blankets.
 They have no shirts.

I had no table.
 You had no chairs.
 He had no bed.
 We had no purse.
 You had no linen.
 They had no stockings.

I shall have no thread.
 You shall have no needle.
 He shall have no key.
 We shall have no pin.
 You shall have no soap.
 They shall have no umbrella.

Have I not a nail ?
 Had you not a hammer ?
 Shall we not have a window ?
 Shall he not have a stick ?

UKUBA NA.

Ngiyakuba nomese.
 Uyakuba nemfoloke.
 Uyakuba nokezo.
 Siyakuba nesitsha.
 Niyakuba negabha.
 Bayakuba nenkomitshi.

Unokezo na ?
 Nani nokudhla na ?
 Bazakuba nezimfoloke na ?

Angina 'bantshi.
 Auna 'zicatulo.
 Akana 'sigqoko.
 Asina 'maduku.
 Anina 'zingubo.
 Abana 'mahembe.

Angibanga na 'tafula.
 Aubanga na 'zihlalo.
 Akabanga na 'mbede.
 Asibanga na 'sikwama.
 Anibanga na 'ndwangu.
 Ababanga na 'masokisi.

Angiyikuba na 'rala.
 Auyikuba na 'nalide.
 Akayikuba na 'sihlutulelo.
 Asiyikuba na 'sipeleti.
 Aniyikuba na 'nsipo.
 Abayikuba na 'sambulela.

Angina 'sipikili na ?
 Aubanga na 'sando na ?
 Asiyikuba na 'fastele na ?
 Akayikuba na 'nduku na ?

TO BE.

I am tired.
 You are diligent.
 He is poor.
 We are wise.
 You are wet.
 They are honest.

I was tired.
 You were diligent,
 He was poor.
 We were wise.
 You were wet.
 They were honest.

I shall be tired.
 You shall be diligent.
 He shall be poor.
 We shall be wise.
 You shall be wet.
 They shall be honest.

Is he poor ?
 Were you diligent ?
 Shall they be honest ?

UKUVUMA

Ngiya }
 Uya } vuma.
 Uya }
 Siya }
 Niya }
 Baya }

Angi }
 Au } vumi.
 Aka }
 Asi }
 Ani }
 Aba }

UKUBA.

Ngikatele.
 Ukutele.
 Umpofu.
 Sihlakanipile.
 Nimanzi.
 Baqoto. (Balungile.)

Ngangikatele.
 Wa 'ukutele.
 Wa empofu.
 Sasihlakanipile.
 Nanimanzi.
 Babeqoto. (Babelungile.)

Ngiyakuba or Ngoba ngi-
 katele.
 Uyakuba ukutele.
 Uyakuba empofu.
 Siyakuba sihlakanipile.
 Niyakuba 'manzi.
 Bayakuba beqoto.

Umpofu na ?
 Wab' ukutele na ?
 Bayakuba beqoto na ? (Bo-
 ba qoto na ?)

TO PERMIT.

I permit.
 You permit.
 He permits.
 We permit.
 You permit.
 They permit.

I do not permit.
 You do not permit.
 He does not permit.
 We do not permit.
 You do not permit.
 They do not permit.

	UKUVUMA.	TO PERMIT.
Sengi	} vuma.	Now I permit.
Sou		Now you permit.
Usie		Now he permits.
Sesi		Now we permit.
Seni		Now you permit.
Sebe		Now they permit.
Ngisa	} vuma.	I still permit.
Usa		You still permit.
Usa		He still permits.
Sisa		We still permit.
Nisa		You still permit.
Basa		They still permit.
Angika	} vumi.	I do not yet permit.
Auka		You do not yet permit.
Akaka		He does not yet permit.
Asika		We do not yet permit.
Anika		You do not yet permit.
Abaka		They do not yet permit.
Ngize ngi	} vume.	Until I permit.
Uze u		Until you permit.
Aze a		Until he permits.
Size si		Until we permit.
Nize ni		Until you permit.
Baze ba		Until they permit.
Ngi	} vumile.	I have permitted.
U		You have permitted.
U		He has permitted.
Si		We have permitted.
Ni		You have permitted.
Ba		They have permitted.
Angi	} vumile.	I have not permitted.
Au		You have not permitted.
Aka		He has not permitted.
Asi		We have not permitted.
Ani		You have not permitted.
Aba		They have not permitted.

	UKUVUMA.	TO PERMIT.
Nga	} vuma.	I permitted.
Wa		You permitted.
Wa		He permitted.
Sa		We permitted.
Na		You permitted.
Ba		They permitted.
Angi	} vumanga.	I did not permit.
Au		You did not permit.
Aka		He did not permit.
Asi		We did not permit.
Ani		You did not permit.
Aba		They did not permit.
Bengi	} vuma.	I was permitting.
Ub'u		You were permitting.
Ub'e		He was permitting.
Besi		We were permitting.
Beni		You were permitting.
Bebe		They were permitting.
Benginga	} vumi.	I was not permitting.
Ub'unga		You were not permitting.
Ub'enga		He was not permitting.
Besinga		We were not permitting.
Beninga		You were not permitting.
Bebenga		They were not permitting.
Bengi	} vumile.	I had permitted.
Ub'u		You had permitted.
Ub'e		He had permitted.
Besi		We had permitted.
Beni		You had permitted.
Bebe		They had permitted.
Angizanga	} vume.	I never permitted.
ngi		You never permitted.
Anzanga		He never permitted.
u		We never permitted.
Akazanga		You never permitted.
a		They never permitted.
Asizanga		
si		
Anizanga		
ni		
Abazanga		
ba		

.UKUVUMA.

TO PERMIT.

Ngiyaku
 Uyaku
 Uyaku
 Siyaku
 Niyaku
 Bayaku

} vuma.

I shall permit.
 You shall permit.
 He shall permit.
 We shall permit.
 You shall permit.
 They shall permit.

Angiyiku
 Auyiku
 Akayiku
 Asiyiku
 Aniyiku
 Abayiku

} vuma.

I will (shall) not permit.
 You will (shall) not permit.
 He will (shall) not permit.
 We will (shall) not permit.
 You will (shall) not permit.
 They will (shall) not permit.

Ngo
 Wo
 Wo
 So
 No
 Bo

} vuma

I will permit.
 You will permit.
 He will permit.
 We will permit.
 You will permit.
 They will permit.

Ngiyakuba ngi
 Uyakuba u
 Uyakuba e
 Siyakuba si
 Niyakuba ni
 Bayakuba be

} vumile.

I shall have permitted.
 You shall have permitted.
 He shall have permitted.
 We shall have permitted.
 You shall have permitted.
 They shall have permitted.

Vuma
 Vumani
 Ungayumi
 Ningavumi

Permit.
 Permit ye.
 Permit uot.
 Permit ye not.

Angi
 Au
 Aka
 Asi
 Ani
 Aba

} vume.

Let me permit.
 Let you permit.
 Let him permit.
 Let us permit.
 Let you permit.
 Let them permit.

UKUVUMA.

Nginga }
 Unga }
 Anga } vuma.
 Singa }
 Ninga }
 Banga }

Benginga }
 Ub'unga }
 Ub'enga } vuma.
 Besinga }
 Beninga }
 Bebenga }

Ngangi }
 Ngau }
 Ngae } vuma.
 Ngasi }
 Ngani }
 Ngabe }

Bengizo }
 Ub'uzo }
 Ub'ezo } vuma.
 Besizo }
 Benizo }
 Bebezo }

Bengingayiku }
 Ub'ungayiku }
 Ub'engayiku } vuma.
 Besingayiku }
 Beningayiku }
 Bebingayiku }

TO PERMIT.

I may permit.
 You may permit.
 He may permit.
 We may permit.
 You may permit.
 They may permit.

I might permit.
 You might permit.
 He might permit.
 We might permit.
 You might permit.
 They might permit.

I ought to permit.
 You ought to permit.
 He ought to permit.
 We ought to permit.
 You ought to permit.
 They ought to permit.

I should (would) permit.
 You should (would) permit.
 He should (would) permit.
 We should (would) permit.
 You should (would) permit.
 They should (would) permit.

I would (should) not permit.
 You would (should) not permit.
 He would (should) not permit.
 We would (should) not permit.
 You would (should) not permit.
 They would (should) not permit.

131. Grammatical Paradigms.

1 Personal Pronouns (6, 9) 2 Emphatic Personal Pronouns (52)

Singular.			Plural.			Singular.			Plural.		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
ngi	u	u	si	ni	ba	mina	wena	yena	tina	nina	bona
	you	he	we	you	they	I	you	he	we	you	they
		(it)									

Class 1	u		ba		yena		bona
" 2	li		a		lona		wona
" 3	i		zi		yona		zona
" 4	si		zi		sona		zona
" 5	u		i		wona		yona
" 6	lu		zi		lona		zona
" 7	bu		—		bona		—
" 8.	ku		—		kona		—

3 Possessive Adjectives (63).

Class	1	2	3	3	
	my	your	his	its	
1	wami	wako	wake	1	walo 2
2	lami	lako	lake	2	layo 3
3	yami	yako	yake	3	yaso 4
4	sami	sako	sake	4	sawo 5
5	wami	wako	wake	5	walo 6
6	lwami	lwako	lwake	6	lwabo 7
7	bwami	bwako	bwake	7	bwako 8
8	kwami	kwako	kwake	8	kwalo
	our	your	their	their	
1	betu	benu	babo	1	bawo 2
2	etu	enu	abo	2	azo 3
3	zetu	zenu	zabo	3	yazo 4
4	zetu	zenu	zabo	4	zayo 5
5	yetu	yenu	yabo	5	yazo 6
6	zetu	zenu	zabo	6	— 7
7	—	—	—	—	— 8
8	—	—	—	—	—

4 Demonstrative Pronouns (100-105).

Class	Singular.		
1	this, lo	that, lowo	that one there, lowaya
2	leli	lelo	leliya
3	le	leyo	leya
4	lesi	leso	lesiya
5	lo	lowo	lowaya
6	lolu	lolo	lolnya
7	lobu	lobo	lobnya
8	loku	loko	lokuya

Class	Plural.		
1	these, laba	those, labo	those ones there, labaya
2	lawa	lawo	lawaya
3	lezi	lezo	leziya
4	"	"	"
5	le	leyo	leya
6	lezi	lezo	leziya
	—	—	—

5 Cardinal Numbers (39). Ordinals (43).

1	nye	ukuqala, first
2	bili	isibili, second
3	tatu	isitatu, third
4	ne	isine, fourth
5	hlanu	isihlanu, fifth
6	isitupa	isitupa, sixth
7	isikombisa	isikombisa
8	shiyangalombili	isishiyangalombili
9	shiyangalolunye	isishiyangalolunye
10	ishumi	ishumi
11	ishumi nanye	umuvo
12	ishumi nambili	umuvo wesibili
13	ishumi nantatu	umuvo wesitatu
14	ishumi nane	umuvo wesine
15	ishumi nanhlanu	
16	" nesitupa	
17	" nesikombisa	
18	" nashiyangalombili	
19	" anashiyangalolunye	
20	amashumi amabili	
30	" " nanye	
40	" " nambili	
50	amashumi amatatu	
21	" amane	
22	" amahlanu	
60	" ay'isitupa	
70	" ay'isikombisa	
80	" ashiyangalombili	
90	" ashiyangalolunye	
98	" " nashiyangalombili	
100	ikulu	
104	ikulu nane	
200	amakulu amabili	
1,000	inkulungwane	

Adverbial Numerals (117).

once, kanye
twice, kabili
three times, katatu
four times, kane
five times, kahlanu
10 times, kal 'ishumi
100 times, kal 'ikulu

Adverbial Ordinals (118)

firstly, ngokwokuqala
secondly, ngokwesibili
thirdly, ngokwesitatu
fourthly, ngokwesine

1899, inkulungwane namakulu ashiyangalombili namashumi ashiyangalolunye nashiyangalolunye

10,000 itshe
100,000 isigidi

6. Ukubonga, to praise.

Imperative.

Positive.	Negative.	Passive (Positive).	Negative.
bonga, bongani;	ungabongi, ningabongi.	bongwa,	ungabongwa.

		Infinitive.	
ukubonga.	ukungabongi.	ukubongwa.	ukungabongwa.
		Indicative.	
	Positive.		Negative.
Present,	ngibonga, ngiyabonga.	angibongi, participle,	ngingabongi.
Perfect,	ngibongile.	angibongile, angibonganga.	
Past,	ngabonga.	angabonga.	
Imperfect	bengibonga.	bengingabongi.	
Past Imperfect,	ngangibonga.	ngangingabongi.	
Future,	ngiyakubonga.	angiyikubonga.	
Ineffective, bengiyakubonga.		bengingayikubonga.	
(or Conditional)			
		Potential.	
Present,	ngingabonga.	ngingebonge.	
Perfect,	bengingabonga	bengingebonge.	
		Optative.	
Present,	ngangibonga.	ngangingabongi.	
Perfect,	ngangibongile.	ngangingabonganga.	
		Subjunctive.	
Present,	ngibonge.	ngingabongi.	

7. Synoptic table for a Verb (Active Voice).

Praise, bongwa. To praise, ukubonga. Not to praise, ukungabongi.

I praise, ngiyabonga or ngibonga.

I do not praise, angibongi.

Do I praise, ngiyabonga na ?

Now I praise, sengibonga.

I still praise, ngisabonga.

I do not yet praise, angikabongi.

Until I praise, ngize ngibonge.

I can praise, ngiyakwazi ukubonga,

or nginamandhla okubonga.

I may praise, ngingabonga.

I must praise, ngifanele ukubonga.

I ought to praise, ngangibonga.

I cannot praise, angikwazi ukubonga, or angina'mandhla okubonga, or ngingebonge.

I will (shall) praise, ngiyakubonga, or ngobonga.

I will not praise, angiyikubonga.

I did not praise, angibonganga.

I have praised, ngibongile.

I have not praised, angibongile.

Let me praise, angibonge, or mangibonge, or kangibonge.

I should praise, bengiyakubonga.

I should have praised, ngangibongile.

8. Ukuba, to be.

	Positive.		Imperative.
	yiba, yibani.		Negative.
			ungabi, ningabi.
	ukuba.		Infinitive.
			ukungabi.
			Indicative.
Present,	ngiba.		angibi, part: ngingabi.
Perfect,	ngibe.		angibanga.
Past,	ngaba.		angaba.
Future,	ngiyakuba, ngoba.		angiyikuba.
Ineffective,	bengiyakuba.		bengingayikuba.
			Potential.
Present	ngingaba.		ngingebe.
Imperfect,	bengingaba.		bengingebe.
Past Imperfect,	ngangingaba.		ngangingebe.
			Optative.
Present,	ngangiba.		ngingebe.
Perfect,	ngangibe.		ngangingabanga.
			Subjunctive.
Present,	ngibe.		ngingabi.

Zulu Vocabulary.

(Containing all the words used in the Exercises)

Abbreviations used in both Vocabularies.

n.—noun; pron.—pronoun; adv.—adverb; conj.—conjunction
adj.—adjective; v.—verb; prep.—preposition; int.—interjection;
contr.—contraction; d.v.—derivative verb; inf.—infinitive; pass.—
passive; part.—participle; subj.—subjunctive; irr.v.—irregular verb;
trans.v.—transitive verb; ref.v.—reflexive verb; pl. plural.

A

ai, adv. well; ai-ke, well then.
ai-bo! int. don't do it! out of that!
aka, v. build; owakelene, neighbour;
d.v. akela, build for.
ake, particle, please (with Subj.)
alusu, v. herd. n. umalusi (um) shep-
herd.
ando (is) n. hammer.
au! int. dear me!
azi, v. know; pass. aziwa, known.

B

ba, v. be.
baba (u), n. my father.
baleka, v. run away.
bali (im), n. flower.
bamba, hold, catch.
banga, v. make; bang'umsindo, make
a noise.
bani (u), pron. who; pl. obani.
bantshi (i), n. coat.
banzi, adj. wide.
beka, v. put.
bi, adj. bad.
bila (um), n. mealies.
bili, adj. two.
biza, v. call, demand.
bo! int. it is a fact; I say!
bomvu, adj. red.
bona, v. see; d.v. bonakala, is visible.
bopa, v. bind.
bubesi (i), n. lion.
buka, look at; d.v. bukekayo, nice
looking.
bukali, adj. sharp.
bulala, v. kill; pass. perfect, bulewe.
bulukwe (i) n. trousers.
busa, v. be happy.
buta, v. gather
buya, v. return; d.v. buyela, return to.
buza, v. enquire at (ku).
buzi (im), n. goat.

C

ca (adv.), no.
cala (i), n. guilt; necala, guilty. nge
na'cala, guiltless.
ceba, v. be rich.
cela, v. ask (ku); d.v. celela, ask for.
cita, v. waste.

D

daba (in), n. affair, matter.
dabuka, v. be sorrowful.
dada (i), n. duck.
dala, adj. old.
dala, v. create.
dawo (in) n. place.
de, adj. tall.
delela, v. despise.
dhla, v. eat; dhla (uku) n. food.
dhlala, v. play.
dhlala (in), n. famine.
dhlulu (in), house.
dhlula, v. pass; perf. dhlulile, past—
last.
dodakazi (in), n. daughter.
dodana (in), n. son.
duku (in), n. stick.
duma, v. thunder; liduma (izulu).

E

e! int. I say!
eduze, prep. near to (na with contr.)
ehe, yes.
enza, v. do.
eqa, v. transgress.
esaba, v. fear.
etemba, v. hope, from or in (ku).
eya! int. not a bit of it! let me in
peace!

F

fa, v. die. ukufa, (uku) death.
faka, v. put on, put in.
fakazi (u), n. witness.

fana, v. be similar to (na with contr.)
 d.v. fanisa, compare with (na ,,
 fana (um), n. boy
 fanele, v. must; (with inf.)
 fastele (i), n. window.
 fazi (um), woman, wife.
 fhlela, v. hide for.
 fika, v. come; n. fiki (um) newcomer.
 fo (um), n. stranger.
 fo (um), wetu, wenu, wabo, my or our,
 your, his, or their brother; plur.,
 abafu, wetu, wenu, wabe.
 fokazana (um), n. poor fellow.
 fu (i), n. cloud.
 fuba (isi), n. chest.
 fula (um), n. river.
 funa, v. look for, want.
 d.v. funeka, be wanted.
 d.v. funela, look on behalf of
 another.
 funa, conj. lest (with Subj.)
 funda, v. learn, read.
 fundisi (um), n. teacher.
 futi, adv. also, again.
 futshane, adj. short.

G

gama (i), n. letter of the alphabet, name
 word.
 gaula, v. cut.
 gcina, v. keep; n. gcina (uku), end.
 gcwala, v. be full.
 geja (i), n. plough.
 gelosi (in), n. angel.
 geza, v. wash.
 gjijima, v. run; d.v. gjijimisa, make to
 godola, v. feel cold.
 golidi (i), n. gold.
 Gqibelo (um), n. Saturday.
 gqoko (isi), n. hat.
 gubo (in), n. cloth.
 guga, v. grow old.
 gula, v. be sick.
 gwai (u), n. tobacco.
 gwele, adj. full.

H

hamba, v. go.
 hansa (i), n. goose.
 hashi (i), n. horse.
 hau! int. dear me!
 hembe (i), n. shirt.
 hlaba (um), n. earth.
 hlabati (um), n. ground, floor.
 hlabelela, v. sing
 hlakula, v. weed.
 hlala, v. stay, sit, live; n. hlalo (isi),
 chair.
 hlanu, adj. five.
 hlati (i), n. forest.
 hle, adj. nice, good; adv. kahle.
 hliziyo (in), n. heart.
 hlobo (um) n. friend.
 hlonipa, v. honour.
 hlungu (ubu), n. pain.
 hlupa, v. trouble; d.v. hlupeka, to be
 in trouble.

I

impela, adv. thoroughly, indeed.
 India (i), n. India.
 inxa, adv. when (with part.)
 izolo, adv. yesterday.

J

jabula, v. be glad.
 juba (i), n. dove.
 jwayele (perf. of jwayela), v. accus-
 tomed.

K

ka, sign of Genitive for personal nouns
 kabi (in) n. ox.
 kade, adv. long time ago.
 kahle, adv. well.
 kakulu, adv. very, used to form the
 Superlative of Adjectives.
 kala, v. cry; d.v. kalela, cry for.
 kalo (u for ulu), n. ridge of hill.
 kanda (i), n. head.
 kangaka, adv. so much.
 kanjani, adv. how.
 kanti, adv. in fact, but.
 kantolo (in), n. court.
 kanya (uku), n. light.
 kati (isi), n. time.
 kaya (i), home; locative, ekaya.
 kaza (ama), n. (pl. only) cold.
 ke, particle, then.
 kepa, conj. but.
 keta, v. choose.
 kodwa, conj. but.
 kole (isi) u. school.
 Komazi (um), n. Umkomas river.
 komazi (in), n. cow.
 komo (in), n. cattle.
 kona, adj. here.
 kona, adv. here, there.
 konje? adv. well then? is it true then
 konkota, v. bark.
 kosi (in), n. lord, chief, master.
 ku, prep. at, to, from.
 kuba (um), n. custom.
 kude, adj. far away.
 kuhlane (um), n. fever.
 kuku (in), n. fowl.
 Kula (i), n. an Indian
 kuleka, v. salute, worship.
 kulu, adj. big.
 kulu (i), adj. hundred.
 kuluma, v. speak.
 kumba (isi) n. skin.
 kumbi (in), n. locust.
 kuna, more than (to form the Com-
 parative of adj.)
 kuni (u from ulu), n. firewood.
 kupela, adv. only.
 kupuka, v. go up.
 kupula, v. bring up; take up.
 kusasa, adv. to-morrow.
 kutangi, adv. the day before yesterday
 kuza (ukuzi) ref. v. be temperate
 (restrain oneself).
 kwa, prep. at the place of so and so.

L

lala, v. lie down; Perfect: lele, be asleep.
 lalela, v. obey.
 lamba, v. be hungry; Pass. lanjwa (97)
 lambile (yo), adj. hungry.
 langa (i), n. sun.
 lapa, adv. here.
 lapo, adv. there.
 leta, v. bring.
 lima, v. dig, plough.
 limaza, v. hurt.
 linda, trans v. wait for.
 linga, v. try.
 loba, v. write.
 loku, pron. this.
 londoloza, trans. v. take care of, protect.
 luhlaza, adj. green, blue.
 lunga (uku), n. good life.
 lungu (um), white man (pl. abelungu)
 lwane (isi), n. animal.

M

mali (i), n. money.
 mame (u), n. my mother.
 mame! int. dear me!
 manje, adv. now.
 masinya or masinyane, adv. at once.
 mese (u), n. knife; pl. omese.
 mhla, adv. on the day when (with part)
 mhlope, adj., white.
 minya (isi) n. truth.
 mmandi, adj. sweet.
 mnyama, adj. black.
 ntwana (um) n. child.
 mpofu, adj. poor.
 musa! v. do not! (with inf.)

N

na, particle of interrogation.
 na, conj. and, with (with contr.)
 na, v. rain; liyana (izulu), it rains.
 Nambiti (um) n. Ladysmith.
 namhla, adv. to-day; namhlanje, adv. this very day.
 Natal (i), n. Natal—iBotwe.
 ncane, adj. small.
 nceku (i), n. confidential servant.
 ncwadi (i), n. book, letter communication.
 ndhla (ama), n. (pl. only) strength.
 ne, adj. four.
 nembala, adv. really.
 neze, adv. not at all.
 ng, instead of v. "is" before nouns.
 nga, prep. for, with, from (with contr.)
 nga (ama), n. (pl. only) lie.
 ngaka, adj. so big.
 ngakanani, adj. how long? how great? how much?
 ngaki, adj. how many?
 ngane (um), n. friend.
 ngane (i), n. baby.
 ngani, adv. why.
 ngapandhle kwa, outside of.
 ngapi, adj. how many?

ngena, v. go in; d.v. ngenisa, bring in
 ngena, adj. without (with Elision).
 Ngisi (i), n. Englishman.
 ngoba, conj. because (with part.)
 ngomhlomunye, on the day after tomorrow.

ni, pron. what (follows the verb).
 ni, adj. what sort of.
 nika, trans. v. give.
 nina (u), n. his mother.
 ningi, adj. many, much.
 nini, adv. when (follows the verb).
 nja (i), n. dog.
 njalo, adj. thus, so; adv. always.
 njani, adj. how.
 nje, adj. like this, e.g., ingubo enje, a blanket like this.
 nje adv. only, just.
 njenga, adv. like as (with contr.)
 njengokuba, adv. like as.
 Nkulunkulu (u), n. God.
 nkwa (isi), n. bread.
 nokuba, conj. even that, though (with part.)

ntanami (um), n. my child; (128 x.)
 ntshontsha, v. steal.
 ntu (umu), n. person; pl. people;
 akuko 'muntu, there is nobody.
 ntwana (um), n. child.
 nwele (u from ulu), n. hair.
 nyaka (u), n. year.
 nyakenye, adv. last year.
 nyama (i), n. meat.
 nyanga (i), n. moon, month.
 nye, adj. one, another.
 nyoka (i), n. snake.
 nyoko (u), n. your mother.
 nyoni (i), n. bird.
 nxa—inxa, conj. when (with part).
 nzi (ama), n. (pl. only), water.
 amanzi okupuza, drink water.

O

odwa, adj. only.
 ona, v. offend.
 ona (ukw), n. sin; ono (is), n. sin
 onke, adj. all.

P

pa, trans. v. give, pass, piwa.
 pakati, adv. inside; prep. pakati kwa.
 pansi, adv. down; prep. pansi kwa.
 pata, v. treat; pata kahle, treat well.
 pela, adv. then.
 pela, v. come to an end.
 pelekezela, v. accompany.
 petsheya, prep. on the other side of (kwa).
 pezu, prep. on, upon (kwa with contr.)
 pi, pron. which.
 pi, adv. where.
 pila, v. live; perf. pilile, be in good health.
 po! int. how is it!
 puma, v. go out, come out.
 ilanga lipuma, the sun rises.
 puza, v. drink.

Q

qabo, no.
qala, trans. v. begin.
qanda (i), n. egg.
qeda, trans. v. finish.
qed' uba, adv. as soon as.
qiniso (i), n. truth.
qobo (u from ulu), n. substance, thing
itself; uqobo lwami—lwake; my-
self, himself.

S

sala, v. remain; sala kahle! good
bye!
sango (i), n. gate.
sebenza, v. work; n. umsebenzi, work.
sela (i), n. thief.
shelene (u), n. shilling; pl. oshelene.
shiyela, v. leave for.
Sibili (olwe), n. Tuesday.
sika (ubu), n. winter; in winter,
ebusika.
sikombisa, adj. seven.
simbi (in), n. iron.
simu (in), n. field; pl. amasimu.
Sindisi (um), n. Saviour.
sindo (um), n. noise.
sizana, d.v. (from siza), help one
another.
sizwa (in), n. young man.
so (i), n. eye; pl. amehlo.
so (ubu), n. face.
sola, v. blame.
sonta, v. attend at Divine Service.
sonto (i), n. Sunday, week.
suku (u from ulu), n. day.
suku (ubu), n. night.
susa, v. remove.
swazi (u from ulu), n. switch.
swelekile, adj. necessary.

T

taba (in), n. hill.
tafula (i), n. table.
takati (um), n. witch.
tanda, v. love like; d.v. tandana, like
each other.
tata, v. take.
tatu, adj. three.
telo (isi), n. fruit.
tenga, v. buy.
tetelela, v. forgive; d.v. tetelelana,
forgive one another.
tetimacala (um), n. judge.
teto (um), n. precept.
teza, v. cut wood, gather wood.
ti, irreg. v. say, say to (ku).
tilongo (i), n. gaol.
tini (isi), n. brick.
tiye (i), n. tea.
to (in), n. thing.

to (u from ulu), n. anything.
tola, v. get.
tombazana (in.), n. girl; pl. ama.
tsha, adj. new, young.
tsha (isi), n. plate, vessel.
tshaya, v. strike, beat, punish.
tsho (i), n. stone.
tshela, trans. v. tell.
tsho, irreg. v. say.
tshona, sink down; ilanga litshona,
the sun sets.
tshwala (u from ubu), beer.
tukutela, v. be angry.
tula, v. be quiet, keep silence.
tuma, v. send.
twala, v. carry.

U

ukuba, conj. that, in order that (with
subj).
ukuti, conj. that, namely.
uma, conj. when, if (with part).

V

vagatsha, v. take a walk.
valo (isi), n. door.
vela, v. come from (ku).
vila (i), n. lazy person.
vu (im), n. sheep.
vumela, trans. v. allow.

W

waine (i), n. wine.
wo! int. Oh!

X

xotsha, v. drive away.

Y

ya, v. go.
yebo, yes.
yeka, v. leave off.
d.v. yekela, omit.
yihlo (u), n. your father.
y'imi na? what is it? or not? or
what?
yise (u), n. his father (or their father)

Z

za, v. come; imperative, woza.
zali (um), n. parent.
zi (umu), n. kraal.
zinyo (i), n. tooth.
zulu (i), n. heaven, sky.
zwakele, adj. is heard.
zwe (i), n. land.
zwi (i), n. word. ngezwi elikulu, loud.

English Vocabulary.

(Containing all the words used in the Exercises).

A

all, adj. onke, *e.g.*, all things, izinto zonke; we all, (tina) sonke (41).
 allow, v. vumela (trans. v.)
 although, conj., noma (with part), nokuba.
 always, adv. njalo, ngesikati sonke.
 and, conj., na (with contr), *e.g.*, umfazi nomntwana, the woman and the child.
 angry, adj., with anger, nolaka, *e.g.*, he is angry, unolaka.
 annoy, v. hlupa.
 any thing (not), 'luto.
 ask, v. cela (ku), buza (trans. v.)
 at once, adv., konamanje.
 attention pay, v. lalela, qapela.
 away, adj., not here, ngeko.

B

baby, n. ingane (in).
 bad, adj., bi; badly, adv. kabi.
 because, conj., ngoba (with part).
 before, prep., pambi (kwa).
 begin, v. qala.
 big, adj. kulu.
 bind, v. bopa.
 black, adj. mnyama.
 blame, v. sola.
 bone, n. itambo (ili).
 book, n. incwadi (in).
 boy, n. umfana (um).
 bread, n. isinkwa (isi).
 break, v. bulala.
 bring, v. leta.
 broom, n. umtshanelo (um, pl. imi).
 brother, n. umzalwane (um), umfo (u), wetu, wenu, etc.
 build, v. aka.
 but, conj. kodwa, kepa.
 buy, v. tenga.
 by, prep. (agent), *e.g.*, he will be punished by his father, uyakutshaywa ng'uyise.

C

call, v. biza.
 candle, n. isibane (isi).
 cat, n. ikati (ili).
 cannot, v. I am not with, *e.g.*, I can not go, anginaku 'hamba.
 careful be, v. qapela.
 carry, v. twala.
 cattle, n. inkomo (in).
 cattle-kraal, n. isibaya (isi).
 charge, v. biza.
 chicken, n. inkuku (in).
 chief, n. inkosi (in, pl. ama).
 child, n. umntwana (um).
 clothes, n. izingubo (izin).

coat, n. ibantahi (ili).
 cock, n. igude (ili).
 coffee, n. ikofi (ili).
 cold, n. amakaza (pl. only).
 it is cold, kumakaza.
 come, v. fika; come home, v. goduka
 come from, v. vela.
 come back, v. buyela.
 come near, v. sondela.
 cook, n. umpeki (um).
 cook, v. peka.
 cry, v. kala.
 custom, n. umkuba (um, pl. imi).

D

daughter, n. indodakazi (in, pl. ama)
 day after to-morrow, adv. ngomhlo-munye.
 destroy, v. bulala.
 dig, v. lima.
 do, v. enza.
 dog, n.inja (in).
 do not, v. musa (with inf.), *e.g.*, do not go, musa ukuhamba.
 door, n. isivalo (isi).

E

easily, adv. kalula.
 eat, v. dhla.
 egg, n. iganda (ili).
 evening in the, adv. kushlwa.
 eye, n. iso (pl. amehlo).

F

fat, adj. kulupele.
 father, my, our: ubaba; your, uyihlo.
 his, their: uyise (pl. o).
 fellow poor, n. umfokazana (um).
 field, n. insimu; (pl. amasimu)
 find out, v. fumanisa.
 finish, v. qeda.
 firewood, n. ukuni (ulu).
 fish, n. inhlanzi (in).
 five, adj. hlanu.
 flesh, n. inyama (in).
 flower, n. imbali (im).
 food, n. ukudhla (uku).
 forgive, v. tetelela.
 Friday, n. olweziHlanu.
 from, prep. ku.
 full, adj. gcwele.

G

garden, n. insimu (in, pl. ama); in the garden, ensimini.
 gate, n. isango (ili).
 gather, v. (firewood) teza (izinkuni).
 get for, v. funela.
 get (receive), v. tola.
 girl, n. intombazana (in). (pl. amantombazana)

give, v. nika (trans. v.)
 go, v. hamba, ya.
 goat, n. umbuzi (im).
 God, n. uNkulunkulu (u, pl. o).
 gold, n. igolide (ili).
 good, adj. hle ; good bye, sala kable.
 good be, v. lunga.
 goods, n. impahla (im).
 go out, v. puma.
 guilty, adj. with guilt ; necala guiltless ;
 adj. without guilt, ngena 'cala.

H

hammer, n. isando (isi).
 hat, n. isigqoko (isi).
 he, pron. u. *e.g.*, ubiza, he calls ;
 emph. pron. yena.
 healthy, adj. pilile.
 hen, n. inkukukazi (in).
 here, adj. kona, *e.g.*, he is here ;
 ukona, here, adv. lapa.
 him, pron. m ; *e.g.*, I see him, ngiyam-
 bona ; emph. pron. yena.
 hold, v. bamba.
 home, at, to our : kiti ; your, kini ;
 their, kubo.
 honest, adj. qoto.
 house, n. indhlu (in).
 how, adj. njani.

I

I, pron. ngi, *e.g.*, I look for, ngifuna
 emph. pron. mina.
 if, conj. uma (with part).
 iron, n. insimbi (in).
 it, pron. ku ; *e.g.*, it is good, kuhle ;
 emph. pron. kona, lona, yona & (52)

K

knock at the door, v. nqonqota.
 know, v. azi.
 kraal, n. umuzi (umu, pl. imi).

L

labourer, n. isisebenzi (isi).
 last, adj. dhulileyo.
 laugh at, v. hleka (trans. v.)
 learn, funda.
 lest, conj. funa (with subj.)
 letter, n. (of the alphabet), igama (ili)
 (of communication), incwadi (in).
 like, v. tanda.
 look for, v. funa.
 love, v. tanda.

M

man, n. indoda (in) ; (pl. amadoda).
 man respectable, n. umnumzana (um).
 man young, n. insizwa (in)

man white, n. umlungu (um, pl. abe).
 many, adj. ningi.
 how many, adj. ngaki, ngapi.
 master, n, inkosi (in, pl. ama).
 me, pron. ngi ; *e.g.*, he sees me, uya-
 ngibona, emph. pron. mina.
 meat, n. inyama (in).
 mind, v. bheka.
 money, n. imali (i).
 morning, in the ; adv. ekuseni.
 much, adj. ningi.
 how much, adj. ngakanani.
 must, v. fanele (with inf.) ; *e.g.*,
 ufanele ukuhamba, you must go.

N

nail, n. isipikili (isi).
 new, adj. tsha.
 nice, adj. hle.
 night, n. ubusuku (ubu).
 no, ca.
 noon at, adv. emini.
 now, adv. manje.

O

obey, v. lalela.
 ocean, n. ulwandle (ulu).
 old, adj. dala.
 on, prep. pezu (kwa).
 once at, adv. konamanje.
 only, adj. odwa, edwa (41).
 other, adj. nye.
 ox, n. inkabi (in).

P

pay attention, v. lalela, qapela.
 people, n. abantu (aba).
 person, n. umuntu (umu).
 place, n. indawo (in)
 plate, n. isitsha (isi)
 play, n. dhlala.
 plenty, adj. ningi.
 plough, v. lima.
 pour, v. tela
 punish, v. tshaya.
 put, v. beka ; put in, v. faka.

R

rain, v. na ; it rains, liyana.
 really, adv. nembala.
 remain, v. hlala, sala.
 remember, v. kumbula.
 remove, v. susa.
 return, v. buya.
 right, adj.—good, lungile.
 rise, v. puma ; the sun rises, ilanga
 liyapuma.
 river, n. umfula (um, pl. imi).
 road, n. umgwaqo. (um, pl. imi).
 run away, v. baleka.

S

saddle, n. isihlalo (isi).
 school, n. isokole (isi).
 see, v. bona.
 sell, v. tengisa.
 sheep, n. imvu (im)
 shepherd, n. umalusi (um).
 shirt, n. ihembe (ili).
 shut, v. vala.
 sick, be, v. gula; sick, adj. gulayo.
 side on the other, prep. petsheya
 (kwa). on this side of, nganeno
 (kwa).
 sister, n. udade (u, pl. o).
 sit, v. hlala; sit down, hlala si.
 sleep, v. lala.
 small, adj. ncane.
 some thing, n. into (in).
 son, n. indodana (in); (pl. ama).
 sorry, adj.—with sorrow, nosazi.
 speak, v. kuluma.
 stay, v.i. hlala.
 steal, v. ntshontsha.
 street, n. umgwago (um, pl. imi).
 strike, v. tshaya.
 strong, adj.—with strength, nama-
 ndhla.
 sun, n. ilanga (ili).
 surprised be, v. mangala.

T

table, n. itafula (ili).
 take, v. tata.
 than, adv. kuna (with contr.); e.g.,
 the boy is bigger than the woman,
 umfana umkulu kunomfazi.
 tea, n. itiyi (ili).
 teacher, n. umfundisi (um).
 tell, v. tahela (trans. v.)
 tempt, v. yenga.
 that, pron. lowo, lelo (100).
 that, conj.—in order that, ukuba
 (with subj.)
 that, conj.—namely, ukuti.
 that yonder, pron. lowaya, leliya (100).
 there, adj. kona; e.g., there are
 people, bakona abantu.
 there yonder, adv. lapaya.
 they, pron. ba; e.g., they go,
 bahamba; emph. pron. bona,
 wona, yona (52).
 thing, n. into (in).
 this, pron. lo, leli (100).
 tick, n. ikizane (ili).
 to-day, adv. namhla.
 to-morrow, adv. kusasa.
 trouble, v. hlupa.
 trousers, v. ibulukwe (ili).
 truth, n. isiminya (isi).
 tub, n. umpongolo (um, pl. imi).
 two, adj. bili.

U

under, prep. pansi (kwa).
 upon, prep. pezu (kwa).
 us, pron. si; e.g., he sees us, uya-
 bona; emph. pron. tina.

V

very, adv. kakulu; very much,
 kakulu.

W

wagon, n. inqola (in).
 want, v. funa.
 warm, adj. fudumele.
 wash, v. geza.
 watch, v. linda.
 water, n. amanzi (pl. only).
 way, n. indhlela (in).
 we, pron. si; e.g., we see, sibonai
 emph. pron. tina.
 Wednesday, n. olwesiTatu.
 week, n. isinto (ili).
 well, adv. kahle.
 what? pron. ni? (put after the verb);
 e.g., ufuna-ni na? what do you
 want?
 when? adv. nini? (put after verb).
 when, conj. uma (with part).
 where? adv. pi? e.g., where is he
 upi?
 which? pron. pi? e.g., ku y ipi
 indhlu? in which house?
 white, adj. mhlope, white man, n.
 umlungu (um).
 who? pron. ubani? whose, ka 'bani?
 to whom, ku 'bani; pl., obani.
 why? adv. ngani na?
 window, n. ifastele (ili).
 winter, n. ubusika (ubu); in winter,
 ebusika.
 wipe, v. sula.
 with, prep.—by means of; nga (with
 contr.)—in company, na (with
 contr.)
 woman, n. umfazi (um).
 word, n. izwi (ili).
 work, v. sebenza; n. work, umsebenzi
 (um, pl. imi).
 write, v. loba.
 wrong, adj. bi.

Y

yellow, adj. bomvu, mdubu.
 yes, yebo.
 yesterday, adv. izolo.
 you, pron. u (plur. ni); emph. pron.
 wena (plur. nina).
 young man, n. insizwa (in).

List of some of the Rivers, Mountains and Places in Natal.

A.—RIVERS.

Buffalo River, umZinyati (um).
 Bushman's River, umTshezi (um).
 Elands River, i Newadi (i).
 Klip River, umNambiti (um).
 Lions River, iMpofanyana (i).
 Mooi River, i Mpofane (i).
 Sunday's River, in Daka (in).
 Tongaat River, uTongati (u).

B.—MOUNTAINS.

Biggarsberg, amaNkamane (ama).
 Botha's Hill, iBota; at Botha's Hill,
 kwa 'Bota.
 Cathkin Peak, um Dedele (um).
 Drakensberg, uKahlamba (u from
 ulu).
 Elandskop, isiNyambuti (isi).
 Erskine Mt., uMasenda (u).
 Giant's Head, umPonsirau (um)
 Gilboa Mt., umPumulonja (um)
 Kranskop, uNtunjambili (u).
 Lang's Nek, amaJuba (ama); at
 Lang's Nek, emaJuba.
 Noodsberg, uZwati; at Noodsberg,
 oZwatini (u from ulu).
 One Tree Hill, imVngatsha (im).
 Otto's Bluff, iKwela; at Otto's Bluff,
 kwa 'Kwela.
 Pakado's Peak, inTanyana (in)
 Spion Kop, inGolo (in).
 Spitz Kop, in Tweka (in).
 Table Mountain, umKambati (um).
 at Table Mountain, emKambati.
 Zwaartkop, imBubu (im).
 at Zwaarkop, emBubu.

C.—PLACES.

LOCATIVE:

Bluff, isiBubulungu.
 Boston, inHloesana.
 Camperdown, iCibi, eCibini.
 Colenso, isiKepe, esiKepeni.
 Durban, iTeku, eTekwini.
 Estcourt, umTshezi, emTshezi.
 Greytown, umGungundhlovana,
 emGungundhlovana.
 Howick, uNoqaza, kwa 'Noqaza.
 Ladysmith, umNambiti, emNambiti.
 New-Hanover, umTshwati,
 emTshwati.
 Pietermaritzburg, umGungundhlovu,
 emGungundhlovu.
 Port Shepstone, iSaide, eSaide.
 Richmond, iLovu, eLovu.
 Stanger, uDukuza, kwa 'Dukuza.
 Stuartstown, iXopo, eXopo.
 Thornbush-Junction, inSangu, emSam-
 gwini.
 Verulam, iPikinini, ePikinini.
 Weenen, uNombamba,
 kwaNombamba.
 Weston, imPofane, emPofane.

Note upon the use of Foreign Words in the Zulu Language.

1. No foreign word ought to be used without necessity.

2. Foreign words ought to be used with one of the eight prefixes.

3. The zulufied word ought to have the same prefix as the Zulu word expressing that class of things; *e.g.*, iVerb has the prefix i (ili) because it belongs to the class of amazwi (izwi).

4. The foreign words ought to be changed as little as possible when used in Zulu in order to be recognised easily.

5. The foreign word ought to be written as it is pronounced, with the necessary changes of some letters; *e.g.*, uAlfonses (not Alphonse) as there are in Zulu no letters like 'ph' with the sound of an 'f,' i'Tshaina (not China).

6. Foreign words ought to be taken from the English with the English pronunciation; but in cases where the English pronunciation changes the appearance of the word too much, it ought not to be written according to the English pronunciation; *e.g.*, iAustralia (not iOstrelia), iTurkia (not iTorki). In such cases it is better to adhere to the original form and pronunciation of the word.

7. No final vowel ought to be added to the zulufied word when there is none in the original form of the word; *e.g.*, uRichard (not uRitsharde), u David (not uDavide) as there is no difficulty for the Natives to pronounce such words without a final vowel. Besides this the final vowel changes in most cases the original appearance and accent of the words. Thus one cannot say that the language is benefitted but rather harmed by these final vowels.

8. All foreign words accented otherwise than on the penultimate ought to have their accent marked, *e.g.*, uDámian, il'Amérika.

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