

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE
BANTU AND SEMI-BANTU
LANGUAGES

BY

SIR HARRY H. JOHNSTON

G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.Sc. (Cambs.)

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

1919

The copyright of this thesis vests in the author. No quotation from it or information derived from it is to be published without full acknowledgement of the source. The thesis is to be used for private study or non-commercial research purposes only.

Published by the University of Cape Town (UCT) in terms of the non-exclusive license granted to UCT by the author.

PREFACE

THIS work on the Bantu and Semi-Bantu languages, of which the first volume is now published, was commenced about seven years ago, in pursuance of a plan determined—as related in the text—very much earlier in my life. It was already beginning to be printed in 1914, when the War broke out. The effect of the War on the Clarendon Press, as on most other printing establishments, was greatly to delay the setting up in type; at the same time, the indirect results of the War increased the material at my disposal and constrained me to write a longer and more comprehensive work than that which had been originally contemplated: for the campaigns in Africa took place for the most part in countries containing Bantu and Semi-Bantu languages, with the result that many vocabularies were supplied, and thus some languages were brought to light that were previously unknown.

It has been thought best to publish the first portion of this work on its completion. The second part, an analysis and comparison of the phonology and word-roots, and a comparative examination of the syntax of the Bantu and Semi-Bantu languages, together with the conclusions to be derived from this evidence, is also finished; but its printing and publication must await some relaxation in the present stress.

The work has grown to such dimensions that I have to economize space and paper as much as possible. Therefore I must ask to be excused from tendering in detail my thanks and obligations to my numerous helpers, both living and dead. In a way, this acknowledgement is achieved by the very full Bibliography at the end of this volume, and I trust in that not to have omitted the name of any contributor of information. Of the personages in the past whose work has prompted this comparative study of two related language families of Western and Central Africa, there are five whom I should like specially to mention in a dedicatory sense: the Rev. Sigismund Koelle, the Agent of the Church of England Missionary Society, who composed the famous *Polyglotta Africana* and other studies of African languages at Sierra Leone between 1848 and 1854; Wilhelm Heinrich Immanuel Bleek, the Librarian of the Grey Library at Capetown, the real originator of Bantu studies; Edward Steere, Bishop of Zanzibar, and author of many works on the East African Bantu; the Rev. W. H. Stapleton, of the Baptist Missionary Society on the Congo; and A. C. Madan, M.A., Student of Christ Church, Oxford, who has done so much to increase our knowledge of the East and South-central Bantu languages and of the Bantu syntax in general. It was mainly due to Mr. Madan's

intercession that the present work finally took shape and achieved publication; and I have deeply regretted the fact that he has died (August 1917) before he could see it in a completed form.

I also desire to tender my thanks to the British South Africa Company, Chartered and Limited, for the efforts made by its London Direction and its employés in South-central Africa to record hitherto quite unknown languages for the purpose of this book; and to the French Government and His Majesty's former Ambassador in Paris, Viscount Bertie of Thame, for the facilities accorded to me in 1915 to visit the camps and hospitals of the 'Senegalese' soldiers in France. This assemblage of negroes from all parts of French West and West-central Africa was a singularly fortunate circumstance, inasmuch as it enabled me not only to get an increased acquaintance with the Semi-Bantu languages, but at the same time to check the accuracy of Sigismund Koelle's invaluable vocabularies which were transcribed sixty to seventy years ago at Sierra Leone, from freed slaves arriving there from all parts of West and Central Africa.

I hope circumstances may permit of this study of the Bantu and Semi-Bantu languages being published in its entirety while I am still able to correct the proofs, and while most of my numerous helpers are alive to appreciate the results of their collaboration.

II. H. JOHNSTON.

POLING,
April 1919.

LIST OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

	PAGE
A HISTORY OF RESEARCH INTO THE BANTU LANGUAGES	1

CHAPTER II

THE DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BANTU LANGUAGES	15
---	----

CHAPTER III

ILLUSTRATIVE VOCABULARIES OF 366 BANTU AND 87 SEMI-BANTU LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS	39
---	----

THE BANTU LANGUAGES :

Group A. The Nyanza Languages	45
B. The Wunyamwezi Languages	86
C. The British East Africa Languages	98
D, E. The Kilimanjaro and Usambara Languages	113
F. The Zaïgian Languages	129
G. The Usagara-Ugogo Languages	141
H, I. The Upper Rufiji and Lower Rufiji-Ruvuma Languages	154
I (<i>cont.</i>), J, K. The Lower Rufiji-Ruvuma, North Ruvuma-North-east Nyasaland, and Ukifiga Languages	169
L. The Tañganyika-Bañgweculu Languages	184
M. The North-west Nyasa Languages	208
N, O. The Yao-Ngindwo and Moçambique Languages	221
P. The South Nyasaland Languages	236
P (<i>cont.</i>), Q. The South Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia-Puñgwe-Sabi Languages	252
Q (<i>cont.</i>), R. The Southern Rhodesia-Puñgwe-Sabi and Şeñgwe-Roñga Languages	268
R (<i>cont.</i>), S. The Şeñgwe-Roñga and Becuana-Transvaal Languages	281
S (<i>cont.</i>), T. The Becuana-Transvaal and Zulu-Kafir Languages	298
U, V. The West Central Zambezia and Western Zambezia Languages	318
V (<i>cont.</i>), W. The Western Zambezia and North-west Zambezia Languages	333
X. The South-west Africa Languages	350
Y. The Añgola Languages	366
Z. The Koñgwo or Westernmost Congoland Languages	378
AA. The South Congoland or Luba-Lunda Languages	394
AA (<i>cont.</i>), BB. The South Congoland and Upper Kwañgwo Languages	411
BB (<i>cont.</i>), CC. The Upper Kwañgwo and Kwañgwo-Kasai Languages	427
CC (<i>cont.</i>), DD. The Kwañgwo-Kasai and Central Congoland (Luañge-Lomami) Languages	439
DD (<i>cont.</i>), The Central Congoland (Luañge-Lomami) Languages	451
DD (<i>cont.</i>), Sub-group DD I. The Central Congoland and Manyema Languages	462

	PAGE
DD 1 (<i>cont.</i>), EE, FF. The Manyema, Middle Lomami, and Eliba-Lowa-Lualaba (Bulega) Languages	473
FF (<i>cont.</i>), GG, HH. The Eliba-Lowa-Lualaba, Ruwenzori-Semliki, and Upper Ituri Languages	484
HH (<i>cont.</i>), II. The Upper Ituri and Wele-Aruwimi (Ababua) Languages	496
II. The Aruwimi-Lomami Languages	509
JJ (<i>cont.</i>), KK. The Aruwimi-Lomami and North Central Congoland Languages (Sub-groups KK 1, KK 2)	520
KK (<i>cont.</i>). North Central Congoland Languages (Sub-group KK 3)	533
KK (<i>cont.</i>). North Central Congoland Languages (Sub-group KK 4)	546
LL. The Kwa-Kasai-Upper Ogowe (Teke) Languages	553
LL (<i>cont.</i>), MM. The Kwa-Kasai-Upper Ogowe (Teke) and Central Ogowe Languages	565
MM (<i>cont.</i>), NN. The Central Ogowe and Ogowe-Gaboon Languages	578
NN (<i>cont.</i>), OO. The Ogowe-Gaboon (Mpošigwe) and Spanish Guinea-West Cameroons Languages	589
OO (<i>cont.</i>). The Spanish Guinea-West Cameroons Languages (Sub-groups OO 1, OO 2, OO 3, OO 4)	604
OO (<i>cont.</i>). The Spanish Guinea-West Cameroons Languages (Sub-group OO 4 (<i>cont.</i>), OO 5)	618
OO (<i>cont.</i>), PP, QQ. The Spanish Guinea-West Cameroons (Sub-group OO 6), Mané-guba, and Middle Sañga Languages	630
RR, SS. The Faiwe or 'Faiŋ' and Kadei-Sañga-Lobai Languages	642
SS (<i>cont.</i>), TT. The Kadei-Lobai (Upper Sañga) Languages and the Ferdinandian Language and Dialects	655
 THE SEMI-BANTU LANGUAGES:	
A. The Cameroons-Cross River Languages (Sub-group A 1)	672
A (<i>cont.</i>). The Cameroons-Cross River Languages (Sub-group A 1 (<i>cont.</i>), Sub-group A 2)	698
B-G. The Northern Cross River Basin, Benue, Bani Languages	716
H, I, J. The Central Nigerian, South-west TogoLand, and South Sierra Leone Languages	732
K, L, M, N. The South Guinea, Naka, North Guinea, and Upper Gambia Languages	750

CHAPTER IV

SUPPLEMENTARY ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE FOREGOING VOCABULARIES	773
---	-----

CHAPTER V

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE BANTU AND SEMI-BANTU LANGUAGES	785
--	-----

MAPS

SKETCH MAP OF BANTU AND SEMI-BANTU AREAS	818
KEY-MAP GIVING NAMES	819

ERRATA ET ADDENDA

THE printing of the first portions of this work began in 1914, and the correction of the proofs was somewhat interfered with by the author's absence in America, and later on in France. A few errors, therefore, escaped his notice in the earlier chapters till after the printing-off had taken place; or sometimes words or phrases became erroneous on the receipt of further information from Africa.

Also, during the printing of this book, much new material has been received, dealing more especially with the **Konjō** (No. 1) and other Nyanza tongues; with **Taita** (14), **Nika** (16), **Caga** Dialects (17-17 e), **Sambala** (19), **Zigula** (20), **Swahili** (21-21 g), **Pwogorō** (28), **Kidonde** or **Kimawanda** (33 a), **North Ngindō** (55 n), **Makua** (56), **North Kuanyama** or **Humbe** (91 a), **Kuvale** (92 b), **Olundombe** (93), **Sumbi** (94 b), **Soñgō** (97), **Minuñgō** (112 a), **Hwō** (113), **Mpama** (167), **Batende** (168 a), and **Kiwumbu** (177).

It has been thought more convenient to give the mass of the addenda and corrections at the end of the Vocabularies, the greater part of which were in print before this additional information was received; and only to insert in the preliminary pages a correction of the errata in the earlier work. But readers specially interested in the languages above cited are advised in studying them not only to take note of the correction of errata here given, but of the additional information at the end of the book; and students who wish to have before their eyes, without turning to the beginning or end of the volume, as complete a conspectus of the Bantu languages as can be produced at the present time, might insert with the pen the additions to and corrections of the Vocabularies in the appropriate places.

On pages 3, 5, 6, 13, and 14, and wherever else the word occurs, for 'ᵑᵑsa' read 'ᵑᵑsa'.

On page 7, and wherever else it occurs, for 'Herero' read 'Hererō'.

At the bottom of page 14 should be added this sentence: 'and of the Semi-Bantu of Senegambia and Nigeria'.

In the foot-note to page 16 a hyphen is missing in '*Tatoga-und-Irakuleute*'.

On page 17, in line 5, insert the word 'one' after 'differing'.

On page 19, line 20, 'preprefix' must be substituted for 'prefix'. In line 34, instead of 'Class 6, its plural', substitute: 'Class 6, apart from being the plural of Class 5'. In line 37, instead of 'Classes 9 and 10 were', read 'Classes 9 and 10 are'. In line 39, instead of 'Classes 12 and 13 were', read 'Classes 12 and 13 are', and instead of 'Class 13 (Ka-) could', read 'Class 13 (Ka-) can'. In line 40, after 'Class 14 (Bu-)', change 'was' to 'is'; and in line 41, 'Class 15 was' should read 'Class 15 (Ku-) is'.

On page 20, in line 1, the words 'but was' should read 'but is'. In line 2, 'Class 16 represented' should be 'Class 16 represents'; in line 3, change 'had' and 'meant' to 'has' and 'means'; in line 4, change 'existed, were' into 'exist, are'. In line 5, for the word 'certainly' read 'first quinary and then'. In line 17, after 'No changes', insert the words 'in sense'. In line 19, after 'prepositions, and', insert the word 'perhaps'.

On page 22, line 5, instead of the words 'The Fula', read 'The Semi-Bantu, the Fula', and in line 6, after 'Wolof', strike out the following words, 'the Temne'. In the footnote, line 7, strike out 'Temne', and after 'Bantu' insert 'Semi-Bantu'. At the end of line 9, instead of 'Sudanese' read 'Sudanic'.

On page 25, in line 3, after 'fusion' insert the words 'some of'.

On page 26, line 4, instead of 'akin' read 'related'.

On page 27, in line 4, for 'dates' read 'date'. At the end of line 14, instead of 'And here' read 'And hence'. In line 25, instead of 'Africa has been a long process in unwritten history and cannot be compressed, &c.', read 'Africa has not been a long process in unwritten history and can be compressed, &c.'.

On page 29, at the end of line 5, the letter *a* should be deleted from 'defecations', which word should read 'defections'. In line 33, instead of 'Bantu languages which' read 'Bantu languages that'.

On page 30, in line 8, the first two equivalents of 'hair' should be rendered *-wele*, *-wili*, and not *-bele*, *-bili*. In line 17, among the word-roots for 'blood' should be inserted *-kila* (after *-wopa*).

On page 31 a table is given of the original 19 prefixes of the Bantu languages. It should be premised that this is the full list of prefixes with concord particles or answering pronouns. But in addition there are now known to be five or more other prefixes—locatives, or indicative of sex or honorability. These, however, are *without* concords.

On page 32, line 4, 'm- before a nasal' should read 'm- before a labial'.

On page 36, in line 9, the simple vowel system of Old Bantu should read: '—ō, ā, ē, ī, ū, and perhaps ǝ—'.

On page 39, in the Title of Chapter III, the number of Bantu languages and dialects should be enlarged from '276' to '366'; and of Semi-Bantu languages and dialects from '24' to '87'. Similarly, on page 42, in the last paragraph but one and in the footnote, the figures 276 (total number of Bantu and Semi-Bantu languages and dialects) should be changed to '366, of which about 360 are illustrated'.

On page 43, in the list of Bantu language Groups, P should stand for 'THE SOUTH NYASALAND LANGUAGES', Q for 'THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA-PUNGWE-SABI LANGUAGES', and R for 'THE ŠENĠWE-ROŦGA LANGUAGES'.

On page 44, 2nd paragraph, the Groups of the Semi-Bantu Languages should be rendered thus:

- Group A. (S-B.). The Cameroons-Cross River Languages.
- B. (S-B.). The Northern Cross River Basin Languages.
- C. (S-B.). The South-west Benue Languages.
- D. (S-B.). The Southern Benue Languages.
- E. (S-B.). The Central Benue Languages.
- F. (S-B.). The South-west Bauci Languages.
- G. (S-B.). The Central Bauci Languages.
- H. (S-B.). The Kaduna Basin (Central Nigéria) Languages.
- I. (S-B.). The Tōgōland Languages.
- J. (S-B.). The Southern Sierra Leone Languages.
- K. (S-B.). The South Guinea Languages.
- L. (S-B.). The Nalu Language.
- M. (S-B.). The North Guinea Languages.
- N. (S-B.). The Upper Gambia Language.

Page 85. In the prefixes, &c., of Lu-Masaba and Lu-konde, among the forms of the 5th prefix *Ki-* is erroneously given. It should read *Ri-*.

Page 100, col. 16, the root for 'Ear' should read *Sikirō*.

Page 100, cols. 14, 15, 16, opp. 'Fire', render the words *Mō-dō*, *Mō-tō*, *Mō-hō* as *M-ōdō*, *M-ōtō*, and *M-ōhō*.

Page 101, col. 12, opp. 'Frog', for *C-ua* read *Cua*.

Page 101, col. 14, opp. 'Foot', for *Su-aiyo* read *Lu-aiyo*.

Page 105, col. 16, opp. 'Thorn', for *D-zala-gumba* read *Dzala-gumba*.

Page 106, col. 13, opp. 'Wood', the root should be spelt *-kuni*, *-khuni*, not *-kumi*, *-khumi*.

Page 110, col. 14, opp. 'Inside', for *-a n-denji* read *-a n-denyi*.

Page 113. The alternative name of the principal Caga dialect should be *Mōsi*, not *Mōsi*.

Page 114, col. 20, opp. 'Bull', for *N-jeka* read *N-jeku*.

(Page 140. The concords of the 4th Class of prefixes in Swahili and Swahili dialects should be stated as *mi-*, *-ni*, *-i*), not (*m-*, *mū*, *i*).

Page 153, last paragraph, for 'Lake Manyasa' read 'Lake Manyara'.

Page 198, col. 17. The word *Ily-enza* should be opposite 'Egg' and not 'Ear'.

Page 228, col. 54, opp. 'Stone', for *Li-goŋga* read *Li-gaŋga*.

- Page 231, col. 54, opp. 'This, these', the demonstrative of the 16th Class should read **Apa**, not **Ūpa**.
- Page 237, col. 61 a, opp. 'Cloth', for **N-garu** read **N-saru**.
- Page 315, col. 76, opp. 'Sit, remain, &c.', instead of **-slaza** read **-slara**.
- Page 350. The beginning of 4th footnote should run: '*This language in different dialects is, &c.*'.
- Page 353, col. 92, opp. 'Fear', for **Ūn-ōma** read **Ūu-ōma**.
- Page 355. In the English column, 'Man, vir.' is missing opp. to **Ūmu-rumendu**.
- Page 359. The word for 'Nine' in col. 94 is perhaps better spelt **E-cia**, **E-cieha**; and for 'Hundred' **Ū-cita**. In col. 92 the roots for 'Hundred' may be **-tyita** and **Cita**, instead of **-ta**.
- Page 365. The last paragraph should read: '94. **Umbundu** is spoken in the **Beñguela** and **Bai-lundŵ** districts of southern **Añgŵla**, north of 14° 30' South latitude, south of the **Kuvŵ** river, and of 11° 30' South latitude; and west of the **Upper Kwanza** river.'
- Page 377. The definition of the area of the **Kisama** language (95) should be limited on the south by the **Kuvŵ** river.
- Page 410. Last paragraph, the close of the definition of the area of 108-108 a should read, 'West of the **Upper Lomami**, south of the **Lubefu**, and east of the **Sañkuru**'.
- Page 553. In list of titles for '177. **Ki-wumbŵ**' read '177. **Ki-wumbu**', and **Ki-wumbu** likewise on page 564.
- Page 606, col. 204, opp. 'Fire', the figure ¹ which refers to the footnote should be removed from **li-didi** and placed after '*a fire*', which concludes the sentence in brackets. And in the answering footnote '**Mote-mote**' the two vowels **o** should be stressed **ō**.
- Page 675, opp. 'Child', cols. 230-231, after **Ma-ñku** insert **Mu-šie** (231).
- Page 690, col. 230, 231, opp. 'Nine', the whole passage of equivalents for 'Nine' should be rendered thus:

Li-vō;ŵ.
Bŵŵ (230 b, 230 g).
Sipō (230 i).
Vua.
Šibŵ (230 c).
M-bu, Pŵŵŵ (230 j).
Bō, Bŵ (230 d).
I-ñi (230 f).
Ve, Be, Bem.
Tsiañuŵ (231).

- Page 696, seventh line from bottom, at the end of line an 'a' should follow 'indicate'.
- Page 698, in the list of languages, the line beginning '(238. **Ūlulŵŵŵ**. See *Appendix*; &c.)' should read '(238. **Ūlulŵŵŵ**. 238 a. **Ikom**. See *Appendix*)'.
- Page 705, col. 244, opp. 'Thigh', **U-nañ** should be corrected to **U-nañ**.
- Page 715, third line from bottom, '**Kwŵ-Ibŵ**' river should be spelt '**Kwō-Ibŵ**'.

- Page 5, thirteenth line from bottom of last paragraph, for 'Lewis Grant's' read 'Lewis Grout's'.
- Page 6, tenth line from bottom of last paragraph, for 'Ba-yeiyi' read 'Ba-yeiye'.
- Page 7, fifteenth line from top, for *-ti* read *-li*.
- Page 10, fifteenth line from top, for 'Sudanese' read 'Sudanic', and tenth line from bottom, for 'C. Hermann' read 'C. Herrmann'.
- Page 11, fourteenth line from top, after 'Lutheran' insert 'pastor and'.
- Page 12, twenty-first line from top, for 'Dr. Eduard Sachau' read 'P. Hendle'; and on p. 791, par. 28, instead of 'Prof.' insert 'P. Hendle, edited by'.
- Page 29, one line from bottom, for 'two hundred and seventy-six' read 'three hundred and sixty-six'.
- Page 33, three lines from top, for 'consonantal' read 'substantival'.
- Page 37, eight lines from top, after 'twenty-six' insert 'main'.
- Page 378, and again on page 803. In the summary of titles at the commencement of the **Vocabularies** on p. 378, and again in the bibliography on p. 803, **Ki-yombe** or **Ci-luañgŵ** should be numbered 102, **Ki-vili** or **Ki-vumbu** or **Lu-wumbu** (**N. Luañgŵ**) 103, and **Ki-lumbŵ** of *Muyumba* 103 a, conformably with the **Vocabularies**.
- Page 792, par. 33, delete 'preliminary *Corrigenda et*'.
- Page 798. In the paragraph numbered 76, the name 'Elmsley' should be spelt 'Elmslie'.
- Page 815, twelfth line from bottom, for 'Sengalese' read 'Senegalese'.

CHAPTER I

A HISTORY OF RESEARCH INTO THE BANTU LANGUAGES

OURSINE the range of the Semitic and Hamitic families of languages, as represented by Arabic and Amharic, the first types of African speech to attract the attention of Europeans and to be written down by them were members of the widespread BANTU group ; an association of tongues as closely interrelated as clear-cut and unmistakable in their peculiar characteristics as the Aryan, the Semitic, or the Malay families of speech. The Bantu languages of the central prolongation of Africa were of course totally unknown to the Graeco-Roman civilization of the Mediterranean, the cultured minds of which may just have been able to perceive (if they collected and collated the evidence of travellers) that beside the recognized types of Hamitic and Semitic languages of north and north-east Africa there were the tongues of the Nilotic negroes, of the Nubians, of the Tibu (Garamantes), and of the Fula and Wolof negroids on the Atlantic coast of the Sahara and along the banks of the Senegal river. And although we may assume on fairly sufficient evidence that the Arabian trading-cities of the Yaman and Hadramaut coasts had founded dépôts for commerce on the Equatorial East African littoral as early as the commencement of the Christian Era (if not before), and had likewise got into touch with the north end of Madagascar and the Komorô Islands, it is more probable that in those days—eighteen hundred to two thousand years ago—there were no Bantu-speaking negroes on the east coast of Africa. Consequently, though the merchants of south-west Arabia, who acted as important intermediaries in the Indian trade with the Roman Empire in Egypt, may have conveyed slaves from the Zaïngian coasts and islands to Egyptian slave-markets, it is doubtful whether these brought with them any Bantu syllables into the medley of tongues talked in the Mediterranean basin.

But not long after Arab and Bantu first met on the east and south-east littoral of Africa there seems to have been a greater fusion of interests between them than between Arab and Kushite (Gala and Somali). The Arabs took up the stock language of the Zaïngian group somewhere on the coast between the Païngani or Rufu river and the Ruvuma and turned it into the Swahili tongue of commerce that we know so well at the present day—the easiest and most widely spread of the Bantu languages.

When the Portuguese rounded Cape Verde and reached the mouth of the Congo during the second half of the fifteenth century, they nowhere found a native language (excepting, of course, North African Arabic) sufficiently easy of pronunciation or simple in structure to be used as a medium of instruction and intercommunication, until they reached Bantu Africa. Their missionaries soon began to learn Kiŝi-koŋgô and a little later the Mbundu speech of Aŋgôla. Kiŝi-koŋgô words are given in Pigafetta's description of the Portuguese Congo explorations published in 1591. Kiŝi-koŋgô was committed to writing and to print (in the form of a treatise on Christian doctrine) as early as 1624 by a Jesuit (Portuguese) missionary ; and a Grammar (see Bibliography in Chapter IV) by an Italian missionary was published at Rome in 1659. Kimbundu of Aŋgôla was

B

illustrated by Italian missionaries in 1642 and 1661; and a Grammar of Kimbundu (by Diaz) was printed at Lisbon in 1697. A study of Luaṅṅo and Kakoṅṅo was carried out in the eighteenth century by French missionaries, such as the Abbé Proyart.

As early as 1505, but chiefly between the middle of the sixteenth century and 1760, Portuguese soldier-explorers and missionaries put into their writings numerous phrases of two East African Bantu tongues: Karaña ('Mocaranga') and Swahili. The amount of the first-named language which can be gleaned from these early records of Portuguese expeditions in Zambezia and on the Sofala coast is considerable, and has been conveniently collected for me by Mr. R. W. Hall, the Warden of Zimbabwe. Though carelessly transcribed by these sixteenth-century Portuguese, with little regard for grammar or plural prefixes, it is nevertheless easily recognized as Karaña and as easily translated. It shows such comparatively little difference from the same tongue spoken to-day after an interval of between four hundred and one hundred and fifty years that we should be puzzled to account for the rapid formation and divergence of the two hundred and twenty-six distinct Bantu languages of present times; did we not remember that the Romance languages were not in existence in the fourth century of the Christian Era, yet were evolved with all their characteristic features by the twelfth century; and that the French and Italian of three hundred and fifty years ago are not more dissimilar from the speech of to-day than is the tongue of the Rhodesian Maṣuna from the 'Mocaranga' of Monomotapa recorded by the Portuguese sixteenth-century pioneers.

A short list of words of the Komoro Islands Swahili—the dialect of Moḥila—was written down as early as 1626 by Thomas Herbert, an English traveller who voyaged in that year round the Cape of Good Hope to Aden and thence to India, whence he returned overland through Persia, Caucasia, and Russia.¹ In the eighteenth century the Portuguese traders and officials on the Lower Zambezi took up the language of Sena and made it a kind of *lingua franca* in eastern Zambezia under the name of 'Chicunda'. [This Cikunda speech was the first Bantu language learnt by the English and Scottish missionaries who followed Livingstone, and a short manual of it was printed by the Rev. Dr. Robert Laws in 1879 or 1880.] As early as the seventeenth century, the Portuguese, with Kimbundu and Kiṣi-koṅṅo on their Atlantic coast possessions, Cikunda on the Lower Zambezi, the speech of Tete (Cinyuṅṅwe) on the Zambezi of the Cataracts, and the Citoṅga learnt by the Jesuit missionaries on the Middle Zambezi, had realized the truth about the wide range of the Bantu languages. In the eighteenth century they repeatedly referred in their writings to the similarity of speech between Aṅṅōla and Moçambique.

The Dutch explorers, following in the footsteps of the Portuguese along the West African coast, also began to interest themselves in these harmonious, easily pronounced Bantu languages. Barbot, who wrote his *Description of Guinea* about 1682 (English translation first published in 1732), gave short vocabularies of Kiṣi-koṅṅo and of a dialect of north-west Cameroons, probably Barundṳ.² Barbot was a Frenchman in the service of the French Royal Company of Africa, but he seems to have derived much of his information east of Senegal from the Dutch. In the latter half of the eighteenth century—the period of Cook, of La Pérouse, of James Bruce—greater curiosity than ever before was evinced as to the languages of non-European peoples. The Dutch occupation of Cape Colony had attracted to South Africa a number of explorers—French, German, and Scottish. The strange Hottentot speech had already been transcribed to some extent by Wilson in 1691, and between 1705 and 1713 by Pieter Kolben, the industrious and intelligent Prussian explorer of South

These words of the 'Mohella' language recorded by Thomas Herbert do not seem to be met with in the first (1634) edition of his travels. They were presumably collected in 1626, but were not inserted into his book until the 1677 edition was produced. He does not give a 'vocabulary', as stated by R. N. Cust (*Modern Languages of Africa*), but a few words, such as *Caquo* (fowl), *Gumbey* (ox), *Mage* (water), *Sinzano* (needle), and *Buze* (goat).

² As regards the words of Barundṳ said to have been collected by Barbot, I quote from Astley's *Voyages and Travels*, published in 1746. They are the first five numerals: *Mo*; *Bu*; *Malela*; *Melei*; *Malan*; and are attributed to the 'land of Ambozes' (Ambas Bay).

Africa. But the Dutch had been slow in coming into contact with the Bantu peoples of South Africa. To the tribes of stalwart, naked Bantu negroes dwelling on the south and south-east coasts they had given the name of 'Caffer', copying in this the Portuguese who had picked up 'Cafre' from the Arabic *Kafir* (a heathen). Beyond Hottentot- and Bushman-land, in the centre of southernmost Africa, the Dutch began (about 1779) to be aware that there existed a 'nation' of tall black negroes whom they called 'Beetjuaan' by some corruption of an unidentified native word which has since been perpetuated as 'Bechuana'. It was made evident by about 1806 that neither 'Beetjuaan' nor 'Caffer' spoke anything like Hottentot or Bushman; and equally clear that many of the Dutch slaves from Moçambique, Sôfala, or Añgôla could make themselves understood by these tall negroes beyond the Great Fish river or north of the Orange. In 1772 an unnamed French missionary compiled a Kakoñgô-French dictionary, and in 1776 the first vocabulary of Ƴosa (Kafir) was printed, in the work of Andrew Sparrman, a Swede. In 1804 the Portuguese Cannecattim published his *Angola Dictionary*. In 1809 Henry Salt, a pioneer diplomatist of the British Government in East Africa, wrote down vocabularies of Makua, of some Yaw dialect, and of Swahili.¹

In 1808 the notable German traveller, Heinrich Lichtenstein, had grasped and expressed the idea (in a Berlin scientific periodical) that all the southern prolongation of Africa, from the Congo coast on the north-west, to the Equator on the north-east, was probably the domain of but one language family—excepting of course the narrow band of Hottentot-Bushman speech from Cape St. Francis to Cape Frio. [Lichtenstein's *Travels in Southern Africa in 1803-6*, were published in their English translation in 1812 15.] The pioneer missionaries of South Africa soon confirmed this theory by their practical studies, and there were always at hand in those days slaves from the Portuguese East and West African possessions and from Zanzibar to confirm the idea by contributing specimens of their more northern forms of Bantu. A vocabulary of the Makua language of Moçambique was, for purposes of comparison, written down from the dictation of a negro slave in Sumatra by William Marsden, the Orientalist, somewhere about 1778. He himself was an authority on the Malay language, but he became interested in African philology, and handed his Makua vocabulary to the scientific members of Captain Tuckey's staff who accompanied that officer in 1816 in the attempt to explore the Congo from its mouth up stream. These men went there with the Bantu theory in their minds, though the comprehensive word 'Bantu' was not then suggested. They refer to the existence of this one great family across the southern third of the continent in their contributions to the *Narrative of an Expedition to explore the River Zaire* (Report on the Tuckey Expedition) published in 1818.

Adrien Balbi, in his *Atlas ethnographique du Globe*, printed at Paris in 1826, precognized the existence of one great language family over all Africa south of the Equator (exception being taken for Hottentots and Bushmen). He based this theory on the observations of Moritz Rugendas, a Bavarian artist who had travelled through eastern Brazil in the early nineteenth century and had taken down descriptions of West Africa and scraps of speech from negro slaves.² Douville,

¹ Henry Salt was sent to convey presents to the Kings of Shoa and Abyssinia in 1809, to detach Ethiopia as much as possible from French intrigues against Egypt. On his way to Somaliland round the Cape of Good Hope, he stopped at Moçambique and there wrote down short vocabularies of 'Makooa' (easily recognizable as Imakūa) and 'Monjow' (a jargon seeming like a mixture of Yaw, Gindw, and Northern Makua (Medw)). His words of 'Monjow' (re-spelt phonetically) are as follows: *Mwluñgwo* (God); *Dywwa* (sun); *Muezi* (moon); *Iwunduwa* (stars); *Muze* (earth); *Matumbi* (mountain); *Mere* (tree); *Aumba* . . . ? *Numba* (house); *Etala* (road); *Mese* (water); *Sumba* (fish); *Niyati* (ox, evidently buffalo); *Ligulawe* (pig); *Umptwa* (dog); *Itepu* (elephant or ivory); *Nyama* (flesh); *Nune* (bird); *Eyunda* (pigeon); *Mulwpuwana* (man); *Ateate* (father); *Alumbw* (brother); *Bw* (sister); *Manace* (boy); *Mutwe* (head); *Iumpw* (hair); *Makutwe* (ears); *Unwa* (mouth); *Añgonda* (war); *Okuzzi* (a bow); *Impamba* (arrows); *Lipoñgwo* (spear); *Uti* (gun); *Sete* (salt); *Jipanje* (white); *Ya-kuswera* (red); *-añgu* (my). For a description of Salt's Swahili ('Sowauli', 'Sowaiel'), see the Bibliography of Chapter IV.

² The results of his observations are said to have been published in or concurrently with his *Voyage pittoresque et descriptif, en Brésil*, ? 1824, but I cannot trace them. Rugendas dealt with the languages of Añgôla and Moçambique.

a French traveller in Añgōla (probably in the interests of the slave trade) who much later became a secretary of the Paris Geographical Society, published a book on the Congo and Añgōla in 1832; and although his records of Bantu languages are very jumbled and full of inaccuracies, still they are not as apocryphal as they were afterwards esteemed. Douville not only mentions some of the principal language groups in Añgōla and the western Congo, but realizes through Portuguese information the importance of the Luba family beyond.

In the 'forties of the nineteenth century great progress was made in Bantu studies. The (English) Baptist Mission had been established in Fernando Pô, and John Clarke, one of its missionaries, had already put down on paper information regarding the Fernandian or Bube language. He also published specimens of 209 African dialects, taken down from the slaves who were landed at the Admiralty dépôt at Fernando Pô. Although there were very few words of each language (some are more illustrated than others), yet his hearing was fairly accurate and his writing phonetically correct. His work has a certain usefulness even at the present day. At this time also the great Sigismund Koelle, like Krapf and Rebmann, a native of the kingdom of Württemberg, in southern Germany, and a clergyman of the Church of England, was employed by the Church Missionary Society to watch the interests of the freed slaves landed at Sierra Leone. He took advantage of this opportunity to collect the materials for his remarkable *Polyglotta Africana*, published by the Church Missionary Society in 1854. This work deserves the highest praise, even in comparison with philological work at the present day. It is the more remarkable, since it was compiled over sixty years ago. So far as the Bantu languages are concerned, Koelle proves to be more interesting perhaps than he ever anticipated. He placed on record not only many facts of Inner African geography which were to remain unrealized for several decades longer, but he wrote down in 1851-2 the speech of Bantu peoples who were not to be actually visited by the white man till—in some cases—the beginning of the twentieth century. Excepting here and there a few *lapsus calami* and errors due to mishearing or misunderstanding, his work is remarkably correct and also shows that many of the languages transcribed by him have changed but little in the course of sixty years. Nearly all his Bantu vocabularies are included in the scope of the present work. Koelle appreciated to the full the fact of the existence of this great family of closely-related African languages, but preferred to call it the 'South African' family. He was not sufficiently acquainted with the structure of Bantu speech to include all his Bantu vocabularies under the same heading; several of them appear as 'unclassified' languages. A few are incorrectly named, but are easily identified by their affinities and the geographical information he gives as to their position. Considering the absolute blank of the map of Africa in those days, behind the coastline, his geographical delimitations of the spheres occupied by the enormous number of languages he transcribed (due to the collation of the information he took down from the freed slaves) is remarkably accurate, and has been a great help to myself and other recent writers on the Bantu and Semi-Bantu languages in identifying and locating the forms of speech which he recorded.

Whilst Koelle was working at Sierra Leone and the Baptist missionaries at Fernando Pô and the Cameroons,¹ the American Board of Foreign Missions was despatching evangelists to settle on

¹ In referring to the work of the Baptist missionaries in early days in the Cameroons, I must specially signalize for notice and gratitude on our part the remarkable work achieved by Joseph Merrick, who under circumstances of great difficulty printed a dictionary of the Isubu tongue in 1842 and a Grammatical Note in 1854; and of Alfred Saker, who issued a grammar and vocabulary from his printing press on the Cameroons estuary, in 1855 and 1862. Merrick's work was the more remarkable in that he was a negro or mulatto who had received his education chiefly, if not entirely, in the island of Jamaica. He was one of the early recruits of the Baptist Missionary Society in its desire to establish civilized settlements for the relief of freed slaves on the coast of Equatorial West Africa. It is difficult, as one reads Merrick's dictionary of Isubu, to realize that this work was compiled so anciently as the 'forties of the last century and by one who had such slight advantages in the way of education, though he had evidently made the utmost use of the instruction given him.

the coast of the Gaboon. Here they not only made the discovery of the Gorilla, but through the linguistic zeal of the Rev. J. L. Wilson, of Messrs. Preston and Best, and in later days of the Revs. R. H. Nassau, H. M. Adams, J. Bushnell, and of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Marling, they recorded the Kelle or Kalai, the Mpoŋwe, the Beŋga, and the Paŋwe (Fang) languages of French Congo and Spanish Guinea.

At the same period also—the 'forties and early 'fifties—the German naturalist, Dr. Wilhelm Peters, of Berlin,¹ was exploring Portuguese East Africa and writing down words of the Bantu languages spoken there. And those noteworthy pioneers of East Africa, the missionaries Johann Ludwig Krapf and Johann Rebmann (both of them natives of Württemberg, and, like Koelle, in the service of the English Church Missionary Society), were revealing the Bantu languages of Equatorial East Africa from the Tana river to south-west Nyasaland, either through their travels or by the interrogation of slaves. Krapf realized the existence of the Bantu family, but called it the 'Nilotic', and later the 'Orphno-Cushitic'; very inappropriate names, considering that the Nile basin and the Kushitic (Gala-Bisharin) race barely come within the Bantu sphere, and that there exist the well-defined and quite independent families of Nilotic negro and Kushite languages.²

Missionaries of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland simultaneously were settled at Old Calabar on the eastern confines of Southern Nigeria, and were exploring the hinterland up the Cross river. Though they collected little or nothing in the way of Bantu languages, they were enabling philologists to define the limits of the Bantu family on the north-west.

In South Africa a great impetus was given in the first half of the nineteenth century to the study of languages by missionary work and by the explorations of Robert Moffat and David Livingstone. The first adequate grammar of ǀosa (Kafir)³ had been published by W. B. Boyce in 1834, and was succeeded in 1846 by a vocabulary or a short dictionary written by John Ayliffe, and Appleyard's Grammar in 1850. Then came Lewis Grant's Zulu Grammar in 1859, and a Zulu Grammar and Dictionary by the eminent Bishop Colenso. But the great event in the history of Bantu studies was the appointment in 1860 of Wilhelm Heinrich Immanuel Bleek to be Librarian of the collection of books presented by Sir George Grey as a public library to Capetown. Bleek was born in 1827 at Berlin, and was a student at Bonn University, where his attention was directed to the arrangement of South African languages and the affinities of Hottentot speech. He published a dissertation in Latin on this subject in 1851, and this attracting the attention of those who were advising the British Government in regard to the Niger expeditions, he was offered a post on the Niger in 1854 (in conjunction with Dr. W. A. Baikie); but his health prevented his taking up this appointment. Instead he accompanied Bishop Colenso to Natal, where he began to study the Zulu language. Moving to Capetown in 1856 his value was at once appreciated by one of the few great Governors who ever went out to South Africa—Sir George Grey (a man whose services to the British Empire and the world at large have never yet been sufficiently appreciated). Sir George

The Rev. Peter L. Krapf issued from the Tübingen University Press (Württemberg) *Vocabularies*

of Six East African Languages in 1850, a *Vocabulary of 'Wakuafi'* (Masai) in 1854, and compiled in the course of many years his *Swahili-English Dictionary*, which was published in London in 1882. Although this work is of great interest to students of the origin and affinities of the Swahili dialects, its value is marred by the author's eccentric orthography and his preference for the Mombasa dialect over that of Zanzibar. He is also too ready to include as 'Swahili', words really belonging to quite different Bantu languages spoken in his time by the slaves of the Arab settlers. Krapf also collected materials for a *Nika Dictionary* which was afterwards completed under the editorship of the Rev. T. H. Sparshott (1887).

Johann Rebman or Rebmann—both spellings are used by him—one of Krapf's colleagues, had compiled an interesting study of 'Ki-niassa' in 1853-5, which was not published till 1877. This was more or less the Ci-maravi dialect of the widespread Nyanja tongue. Rebmann also contributed to the above-mentioned *Nika Dictionary*.

³ As already mentioned, the Kafir language was first transcribed in print by Andrew Sparrman in 1776. Sparrman was the naturalist to Captain James Cook's second expedition to the Pacific.

Grey gave him a post as Government Interpreter at Capetown, which he enlarged into that of Librarian in 1860. As early as 1856, however, Bleek, through studying the vocabularies written down by Dr. Wilhelm Peters, had not only grasped the unity of the great language family of Central and South Africa, but had proposed as an appropriate name for it the term BANTU, a term which he derived from the well-known universal word for 'men'.¹ Bleek considered that, despite variations in pronunciation, this term was so universal and so characteristic of the languages to which it belonged in exhibiting the detachable prefix and unchangeable root, that it should preferably be selected for their universal designation, for the additional reason also of its shortness and easy pronunciation.

Bleek really laid the foundations of Bantu philology. In 1862 he published at Capetown the first volume of his *Comparative Grammar of the South African Languages*, and in 1869 the second volume (in London). He had previously brought out a handbook of Australian, African, and Polynesian philology between 1858 and 1863, and although his conclusions are too far-fetched, especially in detail, and are not borne out by a more scientific study of these African and Oceanic forms of speech, still he detected many an obscure truth or half-truth. In his scheme for the *Comparative Grammar of the South African Languages* he hampered himself by attempting to deal with Hottentot (and no doubt later on, Bushman) as well as with Bantu. As there is no affinity between the two groups other than that they are both forms of speech uttered by Africans, this was a mistake. His first volume deals only with phonology, and the second gets no farther than the nouns and their prefixes. But both volumes opened up as no other work has done, the fascinating interest of the Bantu languages to philologists, and even to the outside world. It is as easy to trace the affinities between one Bantu language and another as it is between those of the Aryan groups—perhaps easier. As a rule they are melodious languages with the phonology of Italian, and as easily pronounced. They are expressive, and compared to most other African speech families, comparatively simple and logical in their syntax. Bleek adopted an excellent system of orthography, one towards which we have somewhat reverted of late.

He made the best of the scanty material at his disposal, which was indeed small as compared with what we have before us at the present day. It consisted of Krapf's, Rebmann's, and Steere's East African vocabularies of Pw̄k̄w̄m̄w̄ (which he used very little), Kamba, Nika, Swahili, and Šambala; Yāw̄ (collected by Peters and Steere), Makua (Peters), Sena and Tete (Ci-nyūnḡwi); of Tekeza (under which term he meant the Thōnga or Rōnga language of Delagoa Bay and Amatōngaland), Sesut̄w̄, Sexlapi or Secuana; Zulu and Kafir (Ṗ̄osa); of Yeye (Ba-yeiyi), with references to Rotse or Lui, T̄w̄ka or Tōnga, Nyc̄nḡw̄, Subia, Lujazi and Ma-ponda, all derived from Livingstone's MS. vocabularies;² of Herer̄ó, Ndōnga (Ovamb̄w̄), Nan̄w̄ or Bēngucla, Ānḡola or Bunda (properly, Ki-mbundu); of Kōnḡw̄ (Kipi-kōnḡw̄); Mpōnḡwe, Kele (Dikele), Bēnga, Duala, Isubu, and Fernandian. Bleek's work, as already stated, did not get beyond the noun, its prefixes, and their concords. But it was of such an illuminating nature that its interest has prompted as many philologists to work for its completion as writers of fiction have been impelled to finish *Edwin Drood*. At any rate, the reading of his two slim volumes in 1883 inspired me with the determination to write this work now published, and to lose no opportunities for its preparation when my African travels or researches should enable me to collect material.

¹ In its fullest form with the preprefix it is *Abantu* or *Babantu*. The singular is *Umuntu* (archaically, *Gumuntu*). The root is *-ntu*, apparently meaning no more than 'object' in its essence, and deriving its precise and differing interpretations from its prefixes: thus (discounting preprefixes) *Mu-ntu* = 'a human being'; *Ba-ntu* = 'men, people'; *Ki-ntu* or *Ka-ntu* is 'a thing', and *Bi-ntu* or *Tu-ntu* 'things'; *Pa-ntu* = 'a place'; *Lu-ntu* = 'a quality' (of some kind); and *Bu-ntu* is 'humanity'.

Which, scarcely used since, now contribute to the information of the present volume, through the kindness of Bleek's ultimate successor, Dr. L. Péringuey.

Bleek divined or actually exposed many of the facts connected with the origin and structure of the Bantu languages. But from the very insufficient material at his disposal he was led into several wrong deductions. One of these—evidently a pet theory of his—was in regard to the origin of a Zulu term for God—*Umu-kuluñkulu*, which may (or may not) have been at one time the Zulu term for this concept. He realized that this word must mean either 'the great, great one', or 'the old, old one' (for *-kulu* can bear both meanings, even in the same language); and seeing the tendencies of Zulus to ancestor worship and the deification of dead-and-gone notabilities, he thought he found in this the etymology of the much more widely spread Bantu term for God—*Muluñgu*,—which he considered to be a contraction of *Umu-kuluñkulu*. As a matter of fact, the two words have no connexion. *Umu-kuluñkulu* had the interpretation and origin given to it by Bleek, but *Muluñgu* is really the rain or the sky god, and is derived from a root, *-luñgu*, which is sometimes applied to the firmament and sometimes (though rarely) to rain (see numerous instances in the East and Central African vocabularies). Bleek's other error was in regard to the *preprefixes* or articles and the *concord particles*. He noticed that the vowels preposed to the Zulu-Kafir prefixes (*umu-*, *aba-*, *ili-*, &c.) were detachable from the second syllable, the prefix proper (*mu-*, *ba-*, or *ti-*, &c.): that the preprefixes had vanished from a good many of the Bantu tongues, but seemed to recur in the concord particles; yet that these particles, though in general offering considerable resemblance to the prefix, in some cases exhibited a strange dissimilarity. Thus, for example, the concord particle of the *Ma-* prefix might be sometimes *ma-* and yet at others *ga-*, *ya-*, or *a-*. The concord particle of *Mu-* might be *gu-*, *yu-*, or *u-*. Inasmuch, therefore, as we cannot postulate for the conjoint prefix and preprefix, a mere duplication of similar syllables (we can do so in regard to the majority in such forms as *baba-*, *bubu-*, *kiki-*, *lulu-*, &c.), and cannot assume a hypothetical *munu-* for the first and third, and *mama-* for the sixth, how are we to explain the dissimilarity between the concord particle and preprefix, and the prefix itself (often that between *mu-* and *gu-*, *mi-* and *gi-*, *ma-* and *ga-*)? Bleek's attempts to do so in paragraphs 407-10, 461-5, and 536 of his second volume do not hit upon the right explanation. A step nearer in this direction was made by the Rev. F. W. Kolbe in his *Language Study based on Bantu* (London: 1888), and perhaps in earlier works dealing with the Hereró language; but it was reserved for the present writer to find the most reasonable solution of this enigma, when he studied in 1901 the archaic Bantu languages of the West Elgon district (see his *Uganda Protectorate*, vol. ii, pp. 891-2).¹

Bishop Edward Steere, who went out to East Africa as a member of the Universities' Mission in 1865, was a noteworthy pioneer in Bantu philology. He was the first to deal in a practical and intelligent manner with the Swahili language. His *Handbook* and *Exercises* were for twenty or more years after their first publication in 1875 the generally accepted means of acquiring that tongue, both for practical use and philological inquiry.² Steere also was the first to set forth clearly the features of the Yao language, of Ngindø, Dzalamø, the Nyanjembe dialect of Nyamwezi, of Šambala, and Makonde. In dealing with Ngindø and Dzalamø in 1869 he, at the same time, added a few words to our very slender knowledge of Ki-añgaziya, the language of Great Komorø. This far-outlying ancient Zañgian ('Swahili') speech, together with the closely allied dialect of Anjuan, had, as already related, not only been one of the first written of the Bantu languages (by Thomas Herbert in 1626, in its Møhila dialect), but had been studied by a Madagascar missionary named Elliott, and by Dr. Wilhelm Peters in the 'forties,³ and by Hildebrandt in the early 'seventies of the nineteenth century.

Livingston's interest in African languages waned somewhat through the pressure of other

¹ See also p. 361 of the article on the *Bantu Languages* in vol. iii of the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

² Later editions have been issued by Mr. A. C. Madan, M.A.

³ His work is included in Bleek's *Languages of Mozambique*.

cares after his first great journey across the continent. His Zambezi expedition of 1858-63 resulted—strange to say—in absolutely no additions to our knowledge of the south-east African Bantu languages; though it was eventually, through the planting of missionaries in Nyasaland, the cause of a great advance of Bantu study. Livingstone's last journeys (in which he discovered the great Lualaba-Congo, crossed and recrossed Taŋganyika, reached Lakes Mweru and Baŋgweulu, and penetrated the Manyema country into the heart of the Equatorial forest) might have helped philology but for the fact that the vocabularies and language notes which he made in the course of five years never saw the light. In common with all the rest of his scientific material they were put on one side by his literary executors and apparently have now been lost. Dr. W. A. Baikie, of Niger fame (another pioneer of British Empire whose scientific work met with insufficient appreciation from pictistic minds), collected much linguistic information dealing with the Semi-Bantu languages to the south of the River Benue, but very little of this material has been saved for our information.

In the middle of the 'seventies the Trans-African journey of Commander V. L. Cameron gave us (in all probability) the first definite illustration of the Lua (Luba) tongue, and enabled us better to understand old Portuguese records which suggested the continuity of Bantu speech across the continent. In 1877 the publication of H. M. Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent* conferred really great benefits on students of the Bantu languages; though I doubt if these were appreciated (except by Robert Needham Cust), for many years afterwards. Stanley indicated the Bantu character of the Victoria Nyanza and Taŋganyika languages, and of those along the course of the Upper and Western Congo.

Meantime French and French Swiss Protestant missionaries and those of the London Missionary Society¹ had been adding to our knowledge of the Becuana and Roŋga groups of tongues in South Africa, and the great German explorations of south-central Congoland had begun, together with the missionary settlements in Nyasaland. These last were to produce the brilliant language studies of Dr. Robert Laws, of David Ruffle-Scott, and Alexander Hetherwick, besides the work of Alexander Riddell, Dr. W. Elmslie, and J. A. Bain, and, farther to the east, the studies of the northern Makua dialects by Bishop (as he afterwards became) Chauncy Maples.

Stanley's levin-stroke through the pitchy darkness of unknown Africa had started the opening up of the Congo from its estuary eastwards. George Grenfell had commenced his career as missionary-explorer in the Cameroons, and with his noteworthy colleagues, Thomas Comber and William Holman Bentley, was exploring western Congoland and commencing to note its languages. Koŋgɔ studies had been resumed, indeed, after a blank of nearly seventy years² by Dr. Adolf Bastian, who in 1875 published his work on the Luaŋgɔ coast, which contains a good deal of interesting information regarding the western Congo and Gaboon languages.

In 1880 the Egyptologist C. R. Lepsius—the inventor likewise of the *Standard Alphabet*—preceded his *Nubische Grammatik* by a famous *Preface on the Languages of Africa*, in which occurs his definition of Bantu characteristics. But this preface, though remarkable at the period at which it was written for its extended knowledge, is based on some erroneous conceptions due to the lack of material for comparison; and Lepsius's definition of Bantu peculiarities no longer holds good, since some of these are found to be shared by other African language families.

When the last quarter of the nineteenth century opened, and with it began the tremendous movement of Europe on Africa, the time had arrived, evidently, in which some definite acknowledgement should be made of the interest offered by Negro languages to the world at large as a field of study.

¹ The Rev. John Brown's *Secwana Dictionary* (now in its enlarged 1895 edition) was first published about 1877.

² The last work on the speech of the estuarine Congo, published under the old Portuguese Roman Catholic missionary régime, was that of Father Cannecattim in 1809.

The task of tabulating all the extant information on this subject was undertaken by Robert Needham Cust, a retired Indian Civil Servant, who in 1883 published his *Modern Languages of Africa*. It does not pretend to be more than a history of linguistic research in Africa and a geographical enumeration and allocation of all the then known forms of speech in Africa from north to south, and east to west. But it is combined with the most extensive bibliography. Little attempt is made to describe the structure of these different types of speech, but evidence as to their relationships is sometimes adduced. Yet the work has been of the greatest help to students in many fields of African research, since its publication, and is still of value for the extent and correctness of its bibliography. It shows, in fact, a surprising amount of research, and personally I have seldom found any of its references wrong or misleading.

In 1882 an Italian professor of Palermo, Giacomo de Gregorio, issued a work at Turin entitled *Cenni di Glottologia Bantu*, which, however, was little more than an extended review of Bleek's published writings. In 1884 the present writer had in his book on the River Congo given a little new information regarding the Bantu languages of western Congoland. In 1885, however, in an appendix to his account of the Kilimanjaro Expedition, he advanced slightly the development of Bantu philology by the information there given, and by one or two novel deductions drawn from the work of earlier writers. During the 'eighties and 'ninties some progress was made in the enumeration and study of the tongues of south-west Congoland and of eastern and southern Añgōla, through the work of German explorers—A. E. Lux, Otto H. Schutt, Dr. Max Buchner—and of Portuguese expeditions under Serpa Pinto (1878-80) and Capello and Ivens (1878-85).

Between 1885 and 1888 the present writer investigated and wrote down ten or more of the Cameroons languages and several of the Semi-Bantu forms of speech on the border-line between the Cameroons and the Cross river region; but little of this work has been published before its appearance in this book. During the same period Mr. J. T. Last, once of the Church Missionary Society, and later, and for long, a Government servant in Zanzibar, earned our gratitude by the printing of his *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, and by studies of the Kamba and Sagara languages. Mr. Last collected his information either direct from the natives of the different countries or by interrogating far-fetched slaves and porters in Arab caravans. The bulk of his work is surprisingly accurate, considering the difficulties of its transcription. He gave much new information for fixing the East African boundaries of the Bantu sphere.

Amongst the first Bantu scholars of German South-west Africa were the missionaries or the sons of missionaries, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Hahn, Theophilus Hahn, the Rev. J. Rath, G. Viehe, Rev. F. W. Kolbe, and the Rev. H. Brincker; whose studies were published between 1857 and 1891. The extremely interesting Hereró language had been written down as early as 1857 by Dr. C. H. Hahn. Its characteristics were fully revealed by Rath, Kolbe, Brincker, and others before the German political occupation of that region.

In the 'seventies and 'eighties Primitive Methodist missionaries (coloured as well as white), such as William Luddington and Theophilus Parr, and Spanish Dominicans such as Juanola, did a great deal for the elucidation of the Bantu dialects of Fernando Pó. Much of the work of the Primitive Methodists, however, has not yet been printed, but has been lent to the present writer for his assistance.

The 'ninties of the last century witnessed a great advance in Bantu studies. The languages of the Western and Upper Congo were taken in hand scientifically by the British Baptist missionaries -- notably Dr. W. Holman Bentley, Dr. A. B. Sims,¹ the Revs. W. H. Stapleton² and George

¹ Dr. Sims did not belong to the British Baptist Mission, though in close relations of comradeship with its members.

² Stapleton's research work in regard to the tongues of the whole Congo basin might justly be described

Grenfell (though the work of this last was not revealed till after his death in 1906). Missionaries of the Congo-Balolo Mission—chiefly Messrs. Eddy, I. and F. T. McKittrick, did good work in connexion with the Luākundu and Moñgō dialects of the Lōlō language. To these workers in a field of exceptional interest must be added in the first decade of the twentieth century the Revs. John Whitehead, William Forfeitt, Lawson Forfeitt (at a later date), Robert Glennie, and John Weeks. Simultaneously, or earlier, the American missionaries were at work in southern Añgōla, where the great Héli Chatelain (of Swiss origin) dealt in a masterly way with the Mbundu language and kindred dialects, and where the Rev. Wesley M. Stover illustrated the Nanō or Umbundu of Bihé. In central Congoland, the Rev. W. M. Morrison, of the American Presbyterian Mission, gave us the first satisfactory exposition of the Luba or Lua language. George Grenfell had led the way (with Stapleton) in defining the northern limit of the Bantu family in the region of the Mubañgi basin. Franz Thonner, a Viennese explorer, followed this up, and in 1899, as well as at later dates, revealed the existence of parcels of non-Bantu speech as far south as the northern banks of the Upper Congo. Stapleton, H. M. Stanley, William Forfeitt (especially), and Vice-Consul G. Babington Michell, carried on this delimitation eastwards and showed us the existence of Sudanese tongues, like the so-called Bamañga, imbedded in areas of Bantu languages (Archdeacon Farler, of the Universities' Mission, and A. Downes Shaw, C.M.S., had earlier helped in the laying down of the northern Bantu limit in East Africa by recording the curious Mbugu of Usambara).

The agents of the London Missionary Society (notably the Revs. J. Griffiths (Ki-lcga), David Picton Jones (Guha and Mambwe), and W. G. Robertson (Bemba)) had opened up to our knowledge the western and southern Tañganyika tongues, in which direction some additional or parallel information was obtained by the present writer in 1889. French, Belgian, Dutch, and German Roman Catholic missionaries, preceded by the explorers A. Marche and the Marquis de Compiègne in the Ōgōwé basin (early 'seventies), Monseigneur Le Berre, Fathers Delorme, Dahin, and Reeb, Lejeune, Alex. Visseq, Butaye, Ém. Cambier, and, above all, De Clercq;¹ Gustave de Beerst, P. H. Trilles, Eugène Hurel, P. Schumacher, I. M. M. van der Burgt, and A. Capus and J. Calloc'h were putting down on paper at the same time and thenceforward into the twentieth century the languages of the Gaboon, of north-west and south-central Congoland, and the region between Tañganyika and the Victoria Nyanza. Paul Kollmann, a German official in East Africa, in 1899 published useful vocabularies of some of the south Victoria Nyanza languages, which were treated more scientifically at an earlier or a later date by Pères Eugène Hurel, Loupias, Dufays, Schumacher, Alex. Arnoux, Ménard, and A. Capus, and by Hermann Rehse and Hauptmann C. Hermann. I should also mention with due acknowledgements the services of Messrs. J. F. Cunningham, J. A. Meldon, S. Ormsby, and G. A. S. Northcote, of the Uganda Administration, who, between 1899 and 1909, worked at the recording of Victoria Nyanza and Albert Nyanza dialects as specified in the Bibliography following my vocabularies. Research of value amongst the (still little-known) tongues of south-east Africa was being done in the 'nineties and in the early twentieth century by the Swiss or French Protestant missionaries, Paul Berthoud (who dealt with the Ši-gwamba of the north-east Transvaal), E. Jacottet (who also gave us our first scientific account of Subia and Luyi, two languages of the Upper Zambezi), Henri Junod (Ši-roñga and its dialects and folk-lore); and by Bishop Smyth and John Matthews (Šilcñge or Cōpi), the Revs. Theodor and Paul Schwelnuss (Venda), A. H.

as enormous; only about a quarter has seen publication. A good deal of his work is incorporated in the present book. The remainder, unfortunately, is scarcely utilizable owing to accidents which attended it after his death, as we lack the English elucidation of the vocabularies, portions of which also are still missing.

¹ Bantu philology owes much to the labours of Père Auguste De Clercq in south-central Congoland (the Luba and Kanyōka languages especially), and to Père J. Calloc'h for his work on the Ifumu or eastern Teke language and the Sudanese tongues of the western and north-western basin of the Mubañgi.

Hartmann (Maşuna, Karaña), and W. A. Elliott, L.M.S. (Maşuna and Şindebele). In northern and eastern Zambezia¹ good work was being done ere the close of the nineteenth century by Father J. Torrend, S.J., in regard to the Ci-toŋga of the Central Zambezi and Cuabw of the Zambezi delta. In the opening years of the twentieth century Edwin Smith gave a distinct uplift to Bantu studies by the publication of his *Handbook of the Ita (Şukulumbwe) Speech*. The linguistic work of the Universities' Mission between 1890 and 1906 must not pass unacknowledged. In addition to the remarkable contributions to Bantu literature made by Mr. A. C. Madan, at one time a lay member of the Mission (contributions elsewhere enumerated), Archdeacon H. W. Woodward, and the Rev. W. H. Kisbey added to our knowledge of Zigula (Zanzibar coast), and the Rev. Herbert Barnes illustrated the Nyanja language of Lake Nyasa in its northern form.

As regards the actual work of Bleck—the general survey of the Bantu tongues—the first forward step since Bleck's time was taken by Father J. Torrend, S.J., in his *Comparative Grammar of the South African Bantu Languages*, originally published in 1891. But the most noteworthy advance on Bleck was made by a fellow German, Carl Meinhof, a Lutheran missionary, who had probably studied the Bantu languages for some time before his first noteworthy publication, *Grundriss einer Lautlehre der Bantusprachen*, published at Leipzig in 1899, and added to subsequently by his *Grundzüge einer vergleichenden Grammatik der Bantusprachen* ('Materials for a Comparative Grammar of the Bantu Languages'), besides many articles in German linguistic periodicals, which are referred to by me elsewhere in this work. One to whom all Bantu students must remain deeply indebted is A. Seidel, a great German philologist, whose studies of African languages have gone far outside the Bantu field (as have those of Meinhof), but who, from the early 'nineties onwards, has given to the world a series of admirable grammars or grammatical sketches, of dictionaries and vocabularies of east, south-west, and north-west Bantu languages.

Nor in any record of Bantu discovery should the modern Portuguese be left out of account. Serpa Pinto, Capello, and Ivens, in their works of the 'seventies and 'eighties of the last century had, as already related, given vocabularies of Aŋgōla and north-west Zambezia Bantu languages which have been of assistance to investigators; but in the 'nineties, Henrique de Carvalho published that really important study of the Lunda language which is referred to in the Bibliography; and various Portuguese missionaries (especially Ernesto Lecomte and Affonso Maria-Lang) subsequently wrote excellent accounts of the northern members of the Hereró group in southern Aŋgōla (Umbundu and Nyaneka).

Bishop Steere had a noteworthy linguistic successor as philologist in a lay member of the Universities' Mission, Mr. A. C. Madan, who, beginning in the 'nineties with the illustration of Swahili, has brought out during the last few years works of considerable value, not only of specific languages such as those of Northern Rhodesia (Seŋga, Bisa, Lala-Lamba, Lenje), but on the structure and phonology of the Bantu languages in general.

C. W. Hobley, almost the oldest now in seniority of service amongst the British East African officials, had in 1899 discovered the northernmost colony of the Bantu in eastern Africa—the Konde or Hasa people of North-west Elgon, and had published a short vocabulary of their language in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*. In later years he contributed much information regarding the speech of the Kavirondw Bantu and of the Basuba (Kosowa), as well as the Akamba of British East Africa.

The Luganda language² received its first efficient treatment by a member of the Church

¹ Into northernmost Zambezia (N. Rhodesia) the widespread Luba language enters, and the Bantu student was at one time mainly indebted to the missionary C. A. Swan for his knowledge of the southern Luba speech. Mr. Swan published in 1892 *Notes on the Construction of Chiluba*. But since then (1909) we have had the *Kiluba (Saŋga) Dictionary* of Emile Jenniges.

² This Sanskrit of the Bantu was, I believe, first put on paper by Stanley in the vocabularies of his

Missionary Society, P. J. Pilkington, who was killed in 1898 in the mutiny of the Sudanese soldiers. Other members of the Church Missionary Society, the Revs. Blackledge, O'Flaherty, Walker, Hattersley, Purvis, H. E. Madox, and Crabtree,¹ and Dr. A. R. Cook, from this time onwards published works on Luganda, Ru-nyorw, and on the interesting Masaba speech of West Elgon (originally discovered by Hobley). Mrs. Hildegard Hinde wrote on the Kikuyu and Kamba languages. A. C. Hollis, Secretary to the British East African Administration during the early years of the twentieth century, materially helped our comprehension of the different dialects of Swahili by illustrating them in the *Journal of the African Society*. Swahili in the later years of the nineteenth and the commencement of the twentieth century had received additional treatment (additional to the still useful works of Steere and Madan) at the hands of Père Sacleux and other French missionaries, Dr. G. C. Büttner, Carl Meinhof, A. Seidel (German philologists), and the Rev. W. E. Taylor, of the Church Missionary Society, the last-named being a leading authority on Swahili. [An excellent description of the Giryama dialect of the Nika language had at an earlier date been published by the same writer (W. E. Taylor).] An adjoining language, the Šambala, received in 1911 the amplest treatment from the point of view of scientific philology by the German missionary, Karl Roehl. In fact, with the uprise of the German power in East Africa went hand in hand an investigation of the East African languages, chiefly, but not always, by missionaries Catholic and Protestant: C. Velten (Nyamwezi, Kami, Ihehe, Swahili), Ferdinand Würtz (Pwkwow and Tikuu), Ernst Brutzer (Kamba), A. Worms and M. Klamroth (Dzalamw), Bernhard Krumm (Matumbi), Fathers Cassian Spiss and Johannes Häfliger (Sutu and Mateŋw), R. Wolff (Kiŋga), C. Schumann (Nkonde), Dr. Otto Dempwolff and Dr. Eduard Sachau (Pwgoww).

About the middle of the 'nineties, Miss Alice Werner commenced those studies of the Bantu languages which have made her subsequently so noteworthy, the more so as she writes with equal facility in German and French, as well as English, and has therefore contributed some of her most remarkable essays to French and German periodicals. Miss Werner's work in its critical insight into the structure of a language recalls that of Carl Meinhof, and of an equally great Bantu scholar, Bernhard Struck, whose illuminating articles have appeared at intervals in German and English publications during the last ten years. The Rev. W. A. Crabtree has also attracted attention as one able to deal with the Bantu languages from the general point of view of scientific philology by his essays in the *Journal of the African Society*; while from Paris have recently been issued several notable studies on the Bantu languages by Mlle L. Homburger. The most important of these is her *Étude sur la Phonétique historique du Bantou*. Another interesting French contribution to Bantu literature is from the pen of Captain Avelot. It deals with the little-known Wgowé and Gaboon languages, and is entitled *Recherches sur l'histoire des migrations dans le bassin de l'Ogoué* (see Bibliography).

In the South African field there are curious gaps in our knowledge, and much remains to be done here. Unhappily, whilst we are waiting for it to be done languages and dialects are fading out of existence in the whirlpool of race movements which is going on. The most interesting of all the South African languages—Venda of the Northern Transvaal—had still a most imperfect vocabulary until the Rev. T. Schwelnuß amplified it in a private communication for my information. The Kafir-Zulu dialects are insufficiently known, though thanks to the kindness of the Hon. R. Coryndon of Swaziland, of Lady (Florence) Phillips and their friends, the Swazi dialect has been set

Through the Dark Continent, published in 1878. Probably Burton and Speke had first shown that it was a Bantu language by their works published in 1859 and 1864. Its general character and affinities were not however made clear till the publication in 1882 of the *Outline Grammar of the Luganda Language* of the Rev. C. T. Wilson, C.M.S.

¹ For details, see Bibliography. The Rev. W. A. Crabtree has worked on the Masaba dialects, in addition to Luganda, but his material, if it has been printed, has not come under my notice.

forth in writing for the purposes of this book. The Zulu language has at last been fully exemplified in the *Zulu-English Dictionary* of A. T. Bryant; a *Kafir (ᵑᵑᵑᵑ)-English Dictionary* was published at Lovedale Mission in 1899 by the Rev. Albert Kropf; an excellent *Kafir (ᵑᵑᵑᵑ) Grammar* by I. McLaren in 1906; and an exceptionally remarkable *Wörterbuch der Sotho-Sprache (Süd-Afrika)*, by K. Endemann (Hamburg, 1911), gives us a full illustration of the Suto or Sotho speech.

Emin Pasha, when Governor of Equatoria, compiled a number of vocabularies, which, however, did not do more than assist to limit on the north the extent of the Bantu field; but when he returned to take service in German East Africa he inscribed some interesting vocabularies of the Nyanza and Ituri forest languages, which after long concealment were brought to light and published recently through the energy of Bernhard Struck. In this connexion, though of much earlier date, may be mentioned the vocabularies published by Stanley in his *Darkest Africa*, the importance of which scanty as they are—was not appreciated till within the last few years. Honourable mention should also be made of the work of Father Auguste van Acker in his *Dictionnaire Kitabwa-Français et Français-Kitabwa*, published by the Congo Museum, Tervueren; and the sumptuously produced *Notes ethnographiques . . . sur les Bushongo, &c.*, by Emil Torday and T. Athol Joyce, which includes much linguistic information. Mr. Emil Torday, within the last fifteen years, has worked hard to place before the world the remarkable culture of south-central Congoland, and incidentally has collected almost the only information we possess regarding the curious Bantu languages north-east and north-west of the Luba field, besides illustrating several dialects of Luba. His researches have even extended as far north as the Ababua language group on the northern Bantu frontier. His work, published and unpublished, appears in the vocabularies of the present book.

German work of recent years in the Kamerun Protectorate has scarcely resulted in those great gains to philological knowledge we had hoped for, seeing what has been accomplished in East and South-west Africa. The most splendid monument to Teutonic activity in this quarter lies almost outside the Kamerun region—the Monograph of Günter Tessmann on the Fang people and their languages. *Die Pañgwe* is deserving of international recognition (in common with a work by Dr. Leonhard Schulze, of earlier publication, on Namakwaland). Carl Meinhof, twenty years ago, collected and published much interesting information on the Bantu languages spoken in the basin of the Cameroons (Wuri) river (the West Kamerun or Duala group, as it might be called). Father Haarpaintner gave the first accurate account of the Yaunde speech (northern Pañwe); Fathers G. A. Adams, P. H. Skolaster, H. Nekes, E. Schuler, H. Dorsch, and Captain Lessner have contributed valuable information about the tongues of the West Kamerun group between 1898 and 1910. In addition to their published articles, I am personally indebted to the English naturalist, Mr. Geo. L. Bates, for six valuable vocabularies of the leading Pañwe or Fang dialects, and for the only vocabulary extant of the Njiem tongue, which in some way connects the Pañwe group with the corrupt Bantu languages of the Kadei-Lobai region. As regards these outlying jargons of the Upper Sañga, the Kadei, and the western bend of the great Mubañgi river, our sole information comes at present from Mr. Geo. L. Bates, from the German explorer, Strümpell, and from Dr. Outilleau, a French medical officer who explored in 1910-11 the ethnology of the Sañga and Mubañgi basins.

Dr. Freiherr von Danckelmann and Dr. E. Zintgraff, in common with Captain Lessner, already mentioned, contributed much exact geography in map-making to enable us to locate Bantu tribes and languages in the western Kamerun, especially the invaluable vocabularies of Koelle. It is largely thanks to them and to Lieutenant Hutter (who with Dr. Hoescmann travelled over the northern versant of the Cameroons river basin in 1900-4) that we have been able to fix with some precision the boundary in West Central Africa between Bantu and Semi-Bantu. Several French officials, notably the administrator Clozel, the explorer-botanist Auguste Chevalier, and the far-travelled and industrious Père Calloc'h have thrown some light on the structure of these Semi-Bantu

languages, south-west of the Central Sudan, between the Mubañgi basin and the water-parting of the Kamerun coast-lands; and Père Calloc'h and Captain M. R. Avelot have added to our knowledge of the languages spoken in French Congo and the Gaboon. German explorers have dealt (slightly) with the interesting Semi-Bantu Bali group, between the Cameroons river and the Upper Cross river basin; the English administrator and ethnologist, P. Amaury Talbot, has furnished us with full information regarding the 'almost-Bantu' tribes (chiefly the Ekoi) between the Old Calabar region and the Rumbi mountains, information which has been supplemented recently by Mr. Northcote Thomas's *Specimens of Languages from Southern Nigeria*. [In this region also the author of this book travelled extensively some twenty-six years ago, to collect vocabularies for this Comparative Study of the Bantu Languages.]

In concluding this history of the rise and progress of research into the Bantu speech family, I may perhaps be permitted to summarize my own credentials as a humble follower of the great philologists to whose memory my book is dedicated. It was the writings of Richard Burton, more especially, which first riveted my attention on this subject. I knew something in general about the Bantu languages before I set foot in Bantu Africa in the year 1882. In the spring of that year I accompanied an exploring expedition under the Earl of Mayo, which was to investigate Portuguese South-west Africa. From Añgōla I proceeded to the River Congo, and with the help of H. M. Stanley penetrated into the then almost unknown region of the Upper Congo, transcribing languages in preparation for a continuance of Bleek's unfinished Grammar. In 1884 I learnt more or less thoroughly the Swahili language at Zanzibar, and shortly afterwards studied the dialects of East Africa and Kilimanjaro. Between 1885 and 1888 I was Vice-Consul in the Kamerun and Acting Consul in the adjoining regions of Southern Nigeria, and for three years gave myself up with ever-growing interest to linguistic studies in those directions, much of the results being privately printed by the Foreign Office. Between 1889 and 1896 I wrote down vocabularies and grammatical notes of the leading languages and dialects of eastern Zambesia, Nyasaland, and south Tañganyika; and in two visits to South Africa made some acquaintance with ɔ̄osa and Zulu. From 1899 to 1901 I worked *in situ* at the Bantu languages of the Uganda Protectorate and the adjoining Congo forest. In 1904-6 and 1907 I took advantage of visits to West Africa to obtain (through correspondents or from travelling natives) additional information regarding Kamerun or Luañgō languages. I had been asked to contribute the first article on the Bantu languages to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (tenth edition, 1903), and rewrote and enlarged that article for the eleventh edition. To further my Bantu studies, I paid several visits to Germany (the goal of all students of Africa before this unhappy war broke out). But in the pursuit of my investigation of the Bantu languages I have derived nearly as much information from Paris, Brussels, and Lisbon, as from Berlin, Hamburg, and Stuttgart. I should mention also that a good deal of my work has been checked in course of preparation by reference to natives of various parts of Bantu Africa, who, when coming to England, have been good enough to visit me and supply me with information and criticism. Many of the vocabularies here printed, though compiled (in some cases before I was born) by other travellers, have thus been tested by me in England, as well as locally in Africa, and have received in consequence certain corrections, additions, and explanations.

In addition to the Bantu family, I have made some research into the North African dialects of Arabic and the Berber spoken in Southern Tunis, into Gala and Somali, the Nilotic and Masai tongues of Equatorial East Africa, the languages of the Central Sudan, of Southern Nigeria, of the Kru coast, and of the Mandiñgō peoples.

CHAPTER II

THE DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BANTU LANGUAGES

WHAT are the Bantu languages? And why should they have been preferred as a special subject of interest in philological research to a degree far exceeding that of other language families of purely African location? They constitute a very distinct type of speech which, as contrasted with others amongst the groups of negro tongues, is remarkable as a rule for the Italian melodiousness, simplicity, and frequency of its vowel sounds, and the comparative ease with which its exemplars can be acquired and spoken by Europeans. The Bantu languages are attractive to the explorer not only from the harmonious adjustment of vowels and consonants, but from the logic of their grammatical structure, which, in the majority of these tongues, provides for a wide range and a nice discrimination in the expression of ideas.

This one negro language family now covers the whole of the southern third of Africa, with the exception of very small areas in the south-west (still inhabited sparsely by Hottentot and Bushman tribes) and a few patches of the inner Congo basin. The Hottentot-Bushman region at the present day is limited to Great Namakwaland and the adjoining districts of Cape Colony and the western part of the Kalahari Desert, Kaokoland, south of the River Kunene, and undefined portions of the plains between the Upper Kunene and the Okavāngō. With this exception, and the now Europeanized portion of Cape Colony, Bantu Africa extends from Port Elizabeth and Kaffraria on the south to Fernando Pô and the vicinity of Old Calabar on the north-west, and to Lamu and the Tana river on the north-east. There are a few small enclaves of non-Bantu-speaking negroes on the north banks of the northern Congo, and patches of Hamitic, Nilotic, or unclassified tongues between the south-east corner of the Victoria Nyanza and Usambara in East Africa. But for these relics of pre-existing or invasive tongues, it might be said that the whole of this southern third of Africa contained but one indigenous speech family, the BANTU, and that it was only necessary to define the northern boundary of its range.¹

The northern boundary of the Bantu field is still a little uncertain and not easy to delineate geographically. It may be said to start on the west coast of Africa in the Bight of Biafra (due north of the island of Fernando Pô), at the mouth of the Rio del Rey in the southern portion of the Bakasi peninsula, which flanks the estuary of the Old Calabar river. From the eastern bank of the Rio del Rey the boundary is carried to the Ndiān river, and thence with zigzags to the western flanks of the Maneñguba mountains of western Kamerun; then to the junction of the Sanagá and Mbam rivers and eastwards to the Lower Kadei, and down stream to its junction with the Sañga; from this point again eastwards to the Lobai river and down that stream to near its junction with the Mubañgi. Then the border-line retreats west and south again, but once more makes for the Mubañgi

¹ We may suspect that in the Aboñgō or Akwa of the Gaboon and the other Pygmy forest negroes of the Congo basin we have vestiges of peoples only recently converted to a corrupt form of Bantu speech; but their jargon is nevertheless of Bantu type.

THE DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS

river in its lower course, crossing it above Ibeñga and extending eastwards to the Lower Moñgala, which it reaches at Likimi. Allowing for the enclave of the Sudanic Bonduñga or Ndoñga people who reach to the banks of the northern Congo at Lisala (near Bωpωω), the Bantu border-line may be said to follow the water-parting between the Moñgala-Dua basin and that of the Ebōla, and then to cut across—cast-north-eastward—to the Welc-Mubañgi, near the falls of Bañgω and the post of Jabir. Then another loop southward across the Likati and back to the Wele, after which the border-line declines south-eastwards to the Upper Aruwimi, below the confluence of the Nepωkω. Thence in little zigzags to the Lindi river, and abruptly west through the dense Congo forest back to the Congo main stream below the Lindi confluence (some distance west of Stanleyville). Next, the Congo is followed up stream past Stanleyville; and then with a western loop for the Sudanic Bamañga the Bantu frontier crosses the Lualaba-Congo once more and serpentine eastward to the extreme Upper Ituri and the south-west coast of the Albert Nyanza. The east coast of the Albert Nyanza is all Bantu as far north as Maguñgω; and thence, in a south-easterly direction, the frontier keeps close to the west bank of the Victoria Nile till it enters the Busωga country near the northern shores of Lake Victoria. Crossing the Siω river, the Bantu boundary is carried (with an eastern loop) to the north-west slopes of Mount Elgon. From this point the boundary goes south-east and then abruptly south-west to the entrance of the Nzoia river into the Victoria Nyanza. The north-eastern coast-lands of the Victoria Nyanza are excluded from the Bantu sphere, and are populated by large colonies of the Geya or Ja-luω Nilotic negroes; but from the southern entrance to Kavirondω Bay the frontier between Bantu and non-Bantu is carried south-east and south and is determined mainly by the rise of the lofty Equatorial plateaus. A great wedge of non-Bantu peoples comes from east and north, and touches the Victoria Nyanza at the head of Speke Gulf. From this point the Bantu border-line passes southwards in zigzags to the Luwamere river which flows into Lake Eyasi (throwing off eastward the Urañgi peninsula of Bantu speech) and skirting Ugωgω attains to the Usagara and Nguru hills, thence curling east and north to the Rufu river. Crossing the Rufu the northern boundary of Bantu Africa encloses a north-eastern projection to the western, southern, and eastern flanks of Kilimanjarω. From eastern Kilimanjarω the boundary-line returns coastwards, then once more describes a huge north-western loop up the valley of the Athi river to the Kikuyu country, and north again to beyond Mount Kenya and the sources of the Tana river. Along the Equatorial coast of the Indian Ocean there is a narrow strip of Bantu territory northward which includes the Swahili settlements of Witu, Lamu, and Patta,¹ and passes up the valley of the Tana river for a considerable distance. There are runaway, Swahili-speaking slaves on the Juba river, but they do not represent any ancient extension of Bantu speech in that direction. Yet it is evident that Equatorial Africa was at one time almost continuously Bantu in speech (save for the enclaves of Hamitic or Sudanic tongues such as Mbuluñge and Mbugu or the click-using Useria and Sandawi) from the east coast of the Victoria Nyanza to the Indian Ocean; and that into this Bantu sphere there came, several centuries ago, hordes of invading Nilotic Masai, Dorωbω, Nandi, and Ja-luω. These invasions reduced the area of the Bantu languages in Equatorial East Africa to islands and peninsulas.

The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba are, of course, Bantu; Zanzibar being the metropolis of

¹ South of this eastern boundary-line between the Victoria Nyanza and the Indian Ocean—a line which terminates on the sea coast at Kiuñga in about 1° 45' South latitude—there are several islands of Bantu speech—notably the *Swanyω* on Lake Natron, the *Mbugwe* on Lake Manyara, the *Wa-meru* (Caga) on Mount Meru. Within the eastern Bantu area there are small enclaves of non-Bantu speech—*Tatoga* (Nandi-Nilotic) on Speke Gulf and in eastern Unyamwezi; *Nege*, *Mbuluñge*, and *Wasi* (Kushitic-Hamite); *Sandawi* (resembling Bushman) and *Uséria* (*Wañgomwia*), between Unyamwezi and Ugωgω; and the perhaps 'Sudanic' *Mbugu* in a small enclave in northern Usambara. Besides, of course, the roving Masai and Dorωbω. A good deal of light is thrown on this complex ethnographical question in *Ueber die Sprachen der Tatoga-und Irakuleute*, by Bernhard Struck, Berlin, 1911. [In *Sonderabdruck aus 'Das Hochland der Riesenkrater'*, by Dr. Fritz Jaeger.]

the great Swahili language. The Komoro islands—at any rate the Grand Komoro, Mochila, and Johanna—come within the Bantu sphere, as their people speak ancient dialects of Swahili.

The importance of this language family to Africa at the present day and in the near future is unquestionable. Throughout Africa, north of the Bantu border-line, you meet with a bewildering number of languages widely differing from the other and mutually quite incomprehensible; and although there may exist *linguae francae* of Arabic (in its different dialects), of Pigeon-English, Creole-French, Hausa, or Portuguese, linguistic difficulties are relatively enormous, and have long delayed missionaries, traders, and representatives of Government from getting into close touch with the indigenous tribes. Moreover, most of these African languages, north of the Bantu field, are exceedingly difficult to pronounce and to acquire, whereas the leading features of the Bantu tongues are an Italian-like phonology and a relative simplicity of structure. Further, when once one Bantu language is acquired it is not very difficult to understand the structure and even the vocabulary of others. Assuming that a European knows nothing but Kisi-kongo on the west or Swahili on the east, he can go far and wide over Bantu Africa with either of these tongues to help him, so universal in form are many of the word-roots indicating the simple concepts of everyday life. One could probably select twenty-five words of everyday intercourse which were common (or almost identical in form) to all the leading Bantu languages of the Cameroons, Congo, Angola, British South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, German East Africa, and Uganda. If, say, one started (as many an early pioneer like Livingstone did) with a band of porters or canoe-men from the Zambezi, one might go far and wide to the north, west, and east, and with the slow rates of travel in pre-railway days, find one's porters accustoming themselves by degrees to the changes of dialect and language, till at length the caravan arrived at Tañganyika, the Victoria Nyanza, or the Upper Congo, with its men still able to ask their way, or to understand the drift of what was said to them. Who that in earlier days explored Equatorial East Africa or Equatorial West Africa, or the very heart of the continent, has not realized the shock and interruption in easy relations when his expedition at last left Bantu Africa and arrived in a district where the languages belonged to another family—Nilotic, Sudanic, or Nigerian? How completely at a loss he and his men felt, just as one who had more or less grasped the principles of the Romance languages of the present day, with no previous knowledge of German, would feel on entering Alsace-Lorraine or southern Germany from France or Switzerland. Though, of course, the differences would be far greater, since German, after all, is one of the many Aryan tongues and has an easily recognized community of origin and interrelationship with the Romance languages.

There is no mistaking a Bantu language for a member of any other African speech family. A momentary glance at the numerals, at a dozen word-roots with their prefixes or suffixes, determines the fact whether it is or is not a member of the Bantu family. The phonology also is as a rule distinctive, though appearances may be deceptive in the case of a few languages of the north-western part of the Bantu field. The semi-Bantu languages on this north-west borderland have a vocabulary which contains a greater or smaller amount of Bantu roots, and farther north and west there are other language families which display obvious resemblances and affinities with what may have been the Bantu mother tongue; but outside the Bantu family there is no known speech group in Africa which displays all the characteristic features of Bantu word-construction and syntax and at the same time shows unmistakable affinity in word-roots. Curiously enough, there are languages in southern Kordofan, in Nigeria, at the back of the Gold Coast, or in the Sierra Leone region, the syntax or construction of which frequently recalls the Bantu idiosyncrasy; but the word-roots of the vocabulary would be found wholly dissimilar. Or there are others, again, in West Central

Africa that exhibit a decided likeness to Bantu in their word-roots, yet in syntax and word-construction are quite unlike the Bantu.

The following propositions may be laid down to define the special or peculiar features of the Bantu languages :

(1) The vowels of the Bantu languages are always of the Italian type, and no pure Bantu language includes obscure sounds like *ō*, *a*, *æ*, and *ü*. Each syllable must end in a vowel, though in some modern dialects in eastern and western Equatorial Africa, in Congoland, and South Africa, the terminal vowel may be elided in rapid pronunciation or may be dropped, or absorbed in the terminal consonant, generally in such cases a guttural or a nasal. No two consonants can come together without an intervening vowel, except one of them be an aspirate or a nasal (*m*, *n*, *ñ*), and no consonant is doubled in pronunciation. Apparent exceptions occur to this last rule where two nasals, two *r*'s, two *d*'s, or two *t*'s, come together through the elision of a vowel or a labial, or where the ordinary aspirate, nasal, or dental is reinforced so that it sounds like a double *h*, *n*, or *t*.

(2) They are agglutinative¹ in their construction, the meaning of the root-word being defined or enlarged and the syntax formed by the addition principally of prefixes, and secondarily of suffixes added to the root; but no infixes (that is to say, no mutable syllable) is incorporated into the middle of the root-word.

(3) The root, excepting very rarely its initial vowel or consonant or its terminal vowel, is practically unchanging; though its first or penultimate vowel or consonant may be modified in pronunciation by the preceding prefix, or the last vowel of the root similarly, by the succeeding suffix. In the great majority of cases, however, the root-word remains absolutely unchanged through all syntactical combinations. It is frequently monosyllabic and very seldom of more than two syllables in its original and undervative form. But it is impossible to trace back Bantu construction to a monosyllabic basis, as some writers have attempted to do.

(4) Substantives are divided into classes or genders indicated by the pronominal particle ('prefix') which precedes the root of the fully-expressed noun.² These prefixes in an ordinary way have attributed to them, definitely, either a singular or a plural sense. With the exception of the abstract prefix *Bu-* (No. 14), no singular prefix can be used as a plural; and although the 2nd (*Ba-*), the 6th (*Mz-*), the 8th (*Bi-*), and the 12th (*Tu-*) are in some languages used in an honorific or collective sense, which causes them even to be applied like prefixes of the singular number, this use is easily traced down from a plural origin. There is a certain degree of correspondence between the singular and plural prefixes. Thus, No. 1 prefix (*Mu-*) takes invariably as a plural the 2nd *Ba-* (*Wa-*, *Vz-*, *A-*), though *Ba-* may also in the less orthodox languages serve as plural to the singular of No. 9, or to nouns which have not been endowed with or have dropped their prefix. No. 4 (*Mi-*) nearly always serves No. 3 (*Mu-*) as a plural, though it may also be used with No. 14. No. 8 (*Bi-*) is practically the only plural of No. 7 (*Ki-*). The number of prefixes common to the whole family is perhaps seventeen, though there may be two other classes, Nos. 18 and 19 (*Gu-*, sing., *Gz-*, plural) which, if they cannot be shown to be ancient variants of Nos. 3 and 6, would raise the total number to nineteen. These seventeen or nineteen pronominal particles, three of which (15, 16, and 17)

¹ 'Agglutinative' is a classifying term which has lost its value; for all languages are agglutinative in the sense that as a rule when a concept increases in complexity the word used for it enlarges in volume, the language being equally agglutinative whether the added syllables are tacked on to either end of the word or inserted in the middle. Even inflexions were originally due to additional syllables which affected and modified the root vowels by their proximity. To some extent, indeed, the Bantu languages are not strangers to inflexion. For instance, verbal roots may become 'inflected' to express changes of tense, mood, and meaning.

² In numerous Bantu languages certain classes of prefix may fall into desuetude and the root-word appear without a class-indicator. But in such case the noun's class is always present to the native's mind, and is indicated by its pronoun and its concord or adjectival particle. Class prefixes in Bantu, after all, are analogous to our 'class prefixes' 'he' and 'she' in 'he-goat', 'she-bear'.

OF THE BANTU LANGUAGES

often decay into mere prepositions, are attached as prefixes to the roots of the nouns and verbs. Other monosyllables may be used as qualifying prefixes before noun-roots—chiefly in a masculine or feminine or diminutive ('father' or 'mother' or 'child') sense; but they have no 'concord', no distinctive pronominal particle.

(5) Bantu languages are especially characterized by the principle of the *concord*. In close connexion with the prefixes are similar monosyllables associated with each class of noun, which are prefixed to the adjective or numeral in correspondence with the noun, or serve the noun in the sentence as pronoun or as pronominal particle in the verb. They combine with a vowel (most commonly *-a*) to form a genitive copula; and as an identifying suffix or prefix fuse with any interrogative, relative, collective, or demonstrative pronoun, with adverbs or prepositions which refer to the noun they represent. The forms of these concord-particles or pronouns are usually like the prefix with which they are associated; yet there is occasionally a dissimilarity showing diversity of origin.¹ From these concord-particles seem to have arisen, early in the development of the Bantu languages, 'preprefixes', or additionally demonstrative articles (answering somewhat to the English 'the'). These, when definiteness of utterance was desired, preceded the actual prefix.² In the most archaic forms of Bantu speech these preprefixes are syllables of consonant and vowel identical with the pronominal concord: thus the full form of the conjoined preprefix and prefix in Class 1 of the north-west Elgon dialects is *Gu-mu*, *Gu-* being the preprefix of *Mu-* in both Classes 1 and 3. *Ba-ba* is the full form of the 2nd Class, and *Ga-ma* of the 6th Class. But in all but the most archaic types of Bantu language, the prefix, if retained at all, is a mere vowel—*U-mu-*, *A-ba-*, *A-ma-*, *I-mi-*.

(6) With the aid of these pronominal and adjectival particles a complete 'concord' is maintained between the noun and its dependent adjectives, numerals, demonstratives, pronouns, verbs, prepositions, and (sometimes) also adverbs.

(7) Suffixes of an adjectival, locative, or prepositional sense may also be applied to nouns, and, of an adverbial and postpositional quality, to verb-roots.

(8) No sexual gender is directly recognized in the classes or categories represented by the nineteen prefixes with concord particles, or by the personal pronouns. These last make no distinction between 'he' and 'she', 'they' (feminine), and 'they' (masculine). But a distinction of sex may be conveyed to nouns and adjectives by sex-prefixes and suffixes (usually *Na-*, *Nya-*; *Se-*, *Si-*, *Sa-*; *-kasi* and *-rume*). Of the seventeen or nineteen categories of nouns, the prefixes and conCORDS of Classes 1 and 2 are chiefly reserved for human beings. Classes 3 and 4 have a great deal to do with trees, vegetables, and implements (especially of wood), and members of the body. Class 5 comprises many round things like fruits, eggs, stones, the sun, the eye, a tooth, a horn; and is also associated with gigantic objects and augmentatives. Class 6, its plural, has a collective sense and refers to liquids, assemblages of people, animals, and inanimate objects; Class 7 (plur. No. 8) indicates tools, furniture, methods, 'kinds of', 'manner of doing things or of speaking'; Classes 9 and 10 were often associated with beasts, birds, reptiles, and fish; Class 11 (*Lu-* or *Du-*) with 'long things', rivers, tongues and languages, long stretches of country or ranges of mountains. Classes 12 and 13 were usually diminutives, but Class 13 (*Ka-*) could also be given a specially feminine, tender, and finally honorific sense. Class 14 (*Bu-*) was generally the prefix of abstract qualities, answering to our English suffix '*-ness*'; Class 15 was applied specially to certain

¹ Thus, in many Bantu languages the concord-particle of the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 9th, and 10th prefixes, when it is used in a pronominal rather than adjectival sense, differs totally from the prefix. The 1st prefix is *Mu-*; its concord-particle when adjectival is *mu-*, so also may be its pronoun in the objective case; but its pronominal particles in other connexions may be *a-*, *gu-*, *yu-*, *ye-*, *u-*, *ka-*, *-kwe*, &c. The 6th prefix, *Ma-*, has an adjectival concord *ma-*, but a pronominal *ga-* (*ya-*, *a-*).

² Similar 'preprefixes' are present in the Temne language group of Sierra Leone, that West African speech family which offers such a strong analogous resemblance in its syntax to Bantu.

members of the body like ears, arms, and legs, but was mainly associated with 'doing'; things, with verbs as an infinitive, with direction as a locative—'to' or 'from'. Class 16 represented only 'place', 'here'; 'on'; or had to do with time. Class 17 meant 'in-ness', 'inside'. Classes 18 and 19, where they existed, were given the signification of 'great size', 'unusualness', 'awfulness'.

(9) Numeration in the original Bantu was certainly decimal. The root for ten—*-kumi*—is virtually common to more than nine-tenths of the Bantu languages, and so in a lesser proportion are words for 'hundred' (*-kana* or *-kama*).

(10) Demonstrative prefixes and pronouns are often preceded by a directive 'n-' (*m-* before labials) which emphasizes attention. Pronouns in the nominative case always precede the verb-root and the objective or accusative pronoun; which last likewise ordinarily takes its place before the governing verb-root.¹

(11) The root-word of the verb, free from prefixed or suffixed particles, is always the 2nd person singular of the imperative. The sense, application, and complexity of verbal roots as concepts can be modified, enlarged, affected adverbially in many ways by changing the terminal vowel and adding suffixes, some of which almost lead to a process of inflexion by the carrying back of their dominant vowel. In normal Bantu languages verb-roots end in *-a* almost invariably. The verb can be given a passive instead of an active signification by means usually of a suffix. No changes of the verb-root are attempted at the initial; but preceding the verb-root come the particles which indicate tense and mood, the pronouns, prepositions, and the syllables of negation. On the other hand, adverbial particles and occasionally particles with a relative or 'refer-back' sense are tacked on to the termination of the verb-root. Negation is most commonly conveyed by prefixial particles—*Ka-*, *Sa-*, *Ta-*, *Ki-*, *Si-*, or *Ti-* (or variants of these), but also by negative suffixes or adverbs, and sometimes (additionally) by changing the terminal *-a* of the verb-root to *-i*. With very rare exceptions, the prefix which turns the simple verb-root into an infinitive is *Ku-* (No. 15 prefix).

(12) Prepositions are used, not postpositions; the only exception to this rule being the locative *-ni* (*-nyi*, *-n*, *-ñ*) meaning 'in', which often accompanies the 17th prefix and concord, *Mu-*. Adverbs, on the other hand, when not treated as independent qualifying nouns or adjectives are suffixes, following the verb-roots or pronouns they govern. The most characteristic and widespread of the Bantu prepositions—in some cases not to be distinguished from Class prefixes—are *na-*, *ni-* (with, by, and), *-a* (of), *ku-* (to), *pa-* (at, on), and *mu-* (in).

These twelve groupings² of Bantu characteristics must be regarded as defining the features of

¹ Sometimes in a fuller form (like the French *moi*) the objective pronoun is placed *after* the verb in the corrupt north-west Bantu languages. There is also a doubtful exception in orthodox Bantu to the rule that the nominative pronoun particle shall precede the verb. This is the instance of the 2nd person plural of the imperative mood, wherein, in most Bantu languages, the pronoun particle (a very archaic one in form) *-ni*, follows the verb-root as a suffix (*Penda!* = love thou!; *Penda-ni!* = love ye!).

² C. R. Lepsius, in his introduction to his *Nubische Grammatik* (Berlin, 1880), also gave at some length twelve propositions to define the peculiar character of the Bantu language family. These for a long time were regarded as the standard by which the Bantu features were to be appraised in setting them apart from other language types. But his definitions are not in all cases accurate, adequate, or intelligible, when a complete survey of the forty-six Bantu groups is effected—an impossibility in Lepsius's day. Summarized, Lepsius's propositions were as follows:

(1) The prefixes of the nouns are the most outstanding features in the Bantu languages, and may be contrasted with the similarly characteristic suffixes of the Hamitic tongues. There are about eight different prefixes in the singular. [*Lepsius was wrong here; in his own day eleven had been computed; and even if he had argued that the three Mu- prefixes are to be counted as one—though their concords show them to be inherently different—we should still be left with nine, twelve being the probable total.*] They may be most easily compared with the genders or sex class-divisions of the Hamitic; but the Bantu prefixes have nothing to do with sex. On the other hand, they fall into classes which distinguish humanity from what is not human—animals, trees and plants, implements, constructions, and other things, especially everything that is extraordinary, outstanding. Some stress should be laid on the tendency in the prefixes to distinguish between conscient beings and inconscient things. [*This feature in Bantu is somewhat exaggerated by L.*] The meaning of these prefixes, which must once have been

nearly all the Bantu languages. But to scarcely one of them cannot some exception be quoted—solitary or unusual, it may be—if careful research is made. In the same way, though all these independent root-words, is now no longer to be traced, and this fact alone would imply that the origin of the Bantu languages goes far back into Time. [*The origin, yes; but not necessarily the migration-dispersal over Central and South Africa.*]

(2) Sex differences appear unimportant to a primitive people, and perhaps from this arises the fact that in the whole array of negro languages there is no sex discrimination. [*An incorrect and over-stated remark, in view of the indication of sex classification in the pronouns, articles, and concord particles of the Boŋwo, Bari, Masai, Musgu, and other obvious negro languages.*] Lepsius then illustrates the extent to which sex discrimination penetrates the Hamitic, especially the Kushite group of those tongues.

(3) Outside the limits of the Bantu languages, there exist no class prefixes. [*How about Temne? There are class prefixes also in other Semi-Bantu tongues not known to Lepsius, like Avatime of S.W. Togoland.*] But nominal prefixes, which have lost their original use, are found frequently in the second zone [*i.e. the Sudan and West Africa*], and are also thus characteristic for their origin. [*'Herkunft'—all this and much else in Lepsius's twelve Propositions is very vague and of no clear application to the definition of Bantu salient features.*] These nominal prefixes may be compared with the nominal suffixes in the Hamitic.

(4) Personal pronouns are prefixed to the verb-root. There are no personal suffixes in Bantu [*Lepsius has overlooked exceptions to this general rule*]. This last condition is the opposite of what occurs in the Hamitic languages wherein personal suffixes permeate the speech.

(5) In his fifth proposition Lepsius defines the principle of the concord. [*Not altogether correctly, for he lays too much stress on the 'euphonic' and 'alliteration' theory. Euphony in vowel sympathy and in initial consonants undoubtedly influences the phonetics of the concord-particles, but does not prevent them sometimes from being dissimilar to the prefixes with which they are associated.*] 'Traces of this concord or vowel harmony may be met with in certain Sudanese languages ('languages of the second zone'), sometimes in the noun, occasionally in the conjugation. In the last mentioned it is to be seen in the south Bantu. Traces of a vowel harmony, which is certainly more euphonic than anything else, since it arises from the vowel of the word-root, may nevertheless have some ancient connexion with consonantal alliteration.

(6) In the Bantu languages, owing to the predilection for prefixes, there are no postpositions, only prepositions. [*Incorrect: how about the locatives -ni, -no, -la?*] The Hamitic languages are divided in this respect: Libyan and Old Egyptian favour prepositions; Kushite languages employ only postpositions.

(7) The noun in the genitive case in the Bantu languages is placed after its governing noun, and is linked with the governing noun by a particle which is compounded from the latter's governing noun's prefix. Here again the practice is dissimilar in the two groups of Hamitic languages: Old Egyptian and Libyan follow the Bantu method; the Kushitic tongues place the genitive before the governing noun.

(8) The south Bantu languages arrange the pronouns and the verb so that the nominative comes first, then the verb, and then the object; so that the verb comes between subject and object. In the Hamitic languages it is the rule that the verb either begins the sentence or closes it, so that subject and object come into immediate contact.

(9) This word-placing in the Bantu is however modified when the object is represented by an abbreviated pronoun. This is inserted before the verb-root, but after the pronoun of the subject in the nominative case. The abbreviated pronoun representing the object in the sentence resembles [*Lepsius thinks*] an infix. In any case there is no parallel to this arrangement in Hamitic speech.

(10) It is characteristic of the Bantu languages that every syllable should end in a vowel or a nasal consonant; a difference without importance. This syllabic character tends through the isolation of the syllables to give a clearness of expression which does not exist in Hamitic speech.

(11) Associated with this feature is the fact that, in contrast to the terminal enunciation, the initial utterance of words or syllables in Bantu may be frequently strengthened, particularly by the apposition of a nasal. Such, as an initial consonant has quite a different meaning and effect to what it would have at the termination of the word or syllable. While the nasals are of no more importance than other consonants in the final syllable, they are much more potent as an initial sound if followed by another consonant; because in such case their tone element is almost equal to a syllable, probably because they are the remains of an earlier full syllable. [*Lepsius's meaning in this eleventh clause is far from clear, and the whole proposition is valueless. Perhaps he is alluding to the 'directive n', frequently referred to in the present work.*]

(12) In his last proposition Lepsius descants on the influence of tones, of intonation in ancient African forms of speech, employed as in Chinese, Burmese, Siamese, and one or more groups of West and West Central African languages. He classes intonation as among the characteristics of the Bantu tongues. [*True, it plays an important rôle in Secuana and Sesuto, and perhaps to a less degree in Zulu-Kafir. It is also an essential element in the pronunciation of Mpoŋgwe and of the Fang or Paŋwe languages of the north-west; but—as a means of discrimination between monosyllabic words—roots worn down by attrition to a common semblance it is far from being one of the distinctive features of the Bantu languages*]

points taken together constitute—with an array of numerals, pronouns, prepositions, nonn-roots, verb-roots, and syntactical features held in common—the outstanding marks that distinguish a Bantu from a non-Bantu language, it must not be supposed that any one of these qualities or distinctions is peculiar to the Bantu family. Bantu phonology may be matched in some of the Sudanic tongues, and even (to a remarkable degree) among the Papuan and Melanesian languages. The Fula, the Wolof, the Temne, some of the Nilotic tongues and the Hottentot possess the principle of the concord;¹ in the Fula, in the languages of south Kordofan, of north Togoland, of Sierra Leone, nouns are ranked in a great variety of classes independent of sexual gender, each class being marked by a special initial sound, a prefix, or a suffix. Change suffixes into prefixes—a revolution which may take place somewhat quickly in a language (as witness the difference between Tudor English and Victorian English)² in the placing of prepositions—and you would have in Fula a form of speech very reminiscent of the Bantu family. The Bantu languages, therefore, do not strike one as foreign in their origin to Negro Africa, less so, in fact, than the Fula. Probably the parent speech was a prefix-using tongue of 'West African' features spoken originally in the very heart of Africa, somewhere between the basins of the Upper Nile, the Bahr-al-g hazal, the Mubāñgi, and the Upper Benue, one of a chain of similar prefix and concord languages stretching from westernmost Africa to Kordofan. The first invasive move of the archaic Bantu seems to have been eastward, toward the Mountain Nile and the Great Lakes. The proto-Bantu folk were certainly once—many centuries ago—settled in the Nile valley north of the Albert Nyanza. One can trace their place-names still, in countries long since colonized by Nilotics or Sudanese. In this direction (the south-western part of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan) they must have remained till at least as late as three or four hundred years before Christ—late enough to have been in full possession of goats and oxen and to have received the domestic fowl³ from Egypt or Abyssinia. Then they embarked on their great career of conquering and colonizing the southern third of Africa.

¹ This principle of the concord between the class prefix or termination of substantives and the adjectives, pronouns, and verbal pronominal particles dependent on them is by no means confined to the languages of the African negro and negroid. It may, indeed, like so many other ideas, have originated in Europe or Eurasia, and have spread to Africa. The concord is present in the Aryan tongues (Iliz, *bona femina*, &c.), in the Semitic and Hamitic languages. In these last the concord of the genders extends even to the personal pronoun 'thou', which is rendered by feminine as well as masculine forms. In the Bantu, Fula, Temne, and other African 'class' languages, the classes are many and do not refer to sexual gender; in the Dravidian and certain of the Caucasus languages the categories are few, but likewise have no sexual reference. In the Aryan, Semitic, and Hamitic (and Nilotic and some Sudanese) speech families, the classes may be three—masculine, feminine, and neuter—or merely two: masculine and feminine.

² Teutonic English, like modern German and Dutch, was largely prefixal in its qualifying prepositions. Our ancestors said 'uprise', 'uplake', 'understand', 'offset', 'enfold', where we, especially during the nineteenth century, would prefer the more analytical locution of 'rise-up', 'take-up', 'set-off', 'fold-in', &c.

³ I have employed this argument several times before, and so far it has not been successfully combated; namely, that the great dispersal of the Bantu from their first common area of development in the very heart of Africa cannot have taken place *before they had received the domestic fowl* and given it a well-marked generic name—*kuku*—which, by the by, is very like the early Persian names for 'fowl'. Now the fowl was first domesticated from the wild *Gallus ferrugineus* in India (or from the allied *G. bankiva* in Burma), about four thousand years ago. [It reached China as a domestic bird about 1400 B.C.] But it was totally unknown to the ancient Egyptians, or to the Greeks before the seventh century B.C. It did not reach Mesopotamia till about seven hundred years before the Christian Era, nor Egypt till after the Persian invasion of 525 B.C. Even supposing it spread rapidly up the Nile valley as a domestic bird, it could hardly have reached Central Africa for another hundred years—if so soon. Consequently for the fowl to have become so well-established amongst the Bantu as to have received a lasting and almost universal name amongst them, much time is required between the Persian invasion and the period of the great Bantu migrations: say 300 years. Amongst those negro races which do not speak Bantu languages, though they may be living in closest proximity to the Bantu, the word for 'fowl' is quite different from the Bantu term (though this last may extend to the Semi-Bantu languages). Nor is it likely

OF THE BANTU LANGUAGES

The most archaic Bantu languages at the present day are those of Bunyoro, Bukonjo, Ruanda, Buganda, the islands of the Victoria Nyanza, and the region of the north-west slopes of Mount Elgon (Masaba). It is reasonable to suppose that after the Bantu language-type came into existence—perhaps between the Shari basin and the Bahr-al-ghazal (its nearest relations are found in the Niger and Cross river basins)—its first great concentration lay in the region of the Great Lakes, in Equatorial Africa. Here it was shut off for a while from westward extension by the dense wall of Congoland forest. Southward, down the shores of Tañganyika and thence south-west and west across the mountains and plateaus of southern Congoland to the Atlantic; eastward and south-eastward to the Indian Ocean and the Zañgian coasts; southward across the Zambezi and Mashonaland to temperate South Africa swept the Bantu invaders, armed, it may be, with novel iron weapons and led by a Hamiticized aristocracy. They progressed, no doubt, as rapidly as the Zulu or Basuto hordes overran Central Africa under the white man's observation in the nineteenth century. Here our forefathers or contemporaries have been able to testify to the spread of the Zulu clans and the Zulu tongue from the 35th to the 3rd degree of South latitude in about fifty years.

The original Bantu invaders found no empty Africa before them. We may be certain from abundant evidence that Central and South Africa have been inhabited by man for many thousands of years, and probably by some black-skinned negro—forest negro, Sudanese negro, or Congo Pygmy—for an indeterminately long period, as far south as the Zambezi river. But South Africa proper, between the high plateaus of northern Bechuanaland and the sea-coast of Cape Colony and Natal may possibly have been the domain exclusively of the Bushman and of the Hottentot hybrid down to the first Bantu invasions from across the Zambezi in (at a guess) about 700 A.C. South Africa then or earlier may have been partially depopulated from some cause—some epidemic of germ disease. Anciently—thirty, fifty thousand years ago, farther back still, perhaps—there existed in southernmost Africa a remarkable cave-dwelling type, the 'Strandlooper', whose skull bore less of a resemblance to the Bushman or the negro than to some round-headed, semi-Caucasian stock of the Mediterranean. This Strandlooper either co-existed alongside the Bushman or preceded and was followed by this specialized desert negro. In time the Strandloopers died out, leaving perhaps some traces of their presence in varied Bushman strains, and bequeathing to the Bushmen their wonderful gift of drawing and engraving, so reminiscent of the cave and rock pictures of the Solutrian and Magdalenian Cave men of Europe or the Palaeolithic and Neolithic nomads of Algeria and the Sahara.

We may imagine, however, some two thousand years ago, a South Africa beyond the Zambezi and Kunene rivers given up for a time to the dwarfish, steatopygous, yellow-skinned, click-using Bushman.

The next disturbing element may have been the Hottentot; a hybrid between negro and

that the fowl was earlier introduced into East Africa by seafaring Arabs, thus reaching the Bantu home by another route long anterior to two hundred or three hundred years before Christ. The fowl was seemingly not introduced from Java or Sumatra into Madagascar by the early Malay colonists of that island; but within the Christian Era by the Arabs; and in Madagascar it bears no native name resembling the Bantu root-word *-kuku*. It may nevertheless be argued that the fowl, like tobacco and the Brazilian *Casarca* duck, might have been introduced to the coast regions of Bantu Africa quite recently, long after all Central and South Africa had been 'Bantu-ized', and have rapidly spread over the southern third of the continent, carrying its name with it. But in that case why did not its name similarly reach the negro languages across the Bantu border-line? Tobacco and the 'Muscovy' duck are nowhere known by universal names throughout Bantu Africa, though their Portuguese names of 'Taba' or 'Tabaco', and 'Pato' may still survive here and there and be shared by Sudanic, Nilotic, Nigrian, and Bantu languages. The Bantu, it is to be noted, have, like the Aryans, remained faithful long after their dispersal to the word-roots referring to the animals, plants, implements, and abstract concepts known to them in their original home.

THE DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS

negroid and some more northern Bushman race, which seems to have migrated from Equatorial East Africa south-westwards to the Central Zambezi and thence to the Atlantic coast near Walvis Bay, and on again southwards till the Hottentots entered (what is now) Cape Colony and displaced the Bushman. Later, it may be, there came other invaders from the north-east, by sea, rather than by land, the mysterious gold-mining, stone-building, monolith and phallus-worshipping people who originated the Zimbabwe walls, temples, and emblems. These are amongst the unsolved mysteries of Africa; but the most striking of these stone cities, together with this whole impulse and procedure of gold-mining, most certainly were foreign to the Bantu arts and pursuits. The Bantu have seldom any word for gold. The tribes oldest in legendary history in South and East Africa use for gold an Arab word meaning 'moneys'. Zimbabwe and its like originally, perhaps, and certainly later, early in the Christian Era, became associated with the exploring and trading voyages of the south Arabians; and among the early writers of Islamic times there were to be gathered traditions that when the Arabs first visited the south-east coasts of Africa they found them peopled with 'Wakwak' savages, who from the brief allusions made strike one as more like Bushmen than Bantu. The arrival of the Bantu hordes (the ancestors of the Karāña, Becuana, Zulu-Kafir, Maşaṅganc, and Roṅga peoples), may have been the cause of the abandonment of the stone fortresses and mining dépôts by the sea-people whose forerunners designed or built them. After a time, however, the Arabs got into friendly relations with the Bantu colonizers, who in a much clumsier fashion imitated their mining and their stone-building. The Arabs, indeed, by their trade, their influence, and their slave-markets seem to have moulded the conquests of some early Bantu warrior-chief into that empire of the Mwenemutapa¹—Lord of the mine—which the Portuguese found still a potent state when they reached South-east Africa at the commencement of the sixteenth century.

The Bantu were quite possibly settled on the more northern coast of the Indian Ocean—the land of Zanj—at the beginning of the Christian Era. The early Arab traders from Mokha, Aden, Mokalla, and Maskat cultivated friendly relations with them. A hybrid type sprang up, the Swahili, or men of the 'Suahil' (coast-lands). With the aid of the Arab daws (sailing vessels) many of these Swahili from the land of Zanj or Zaṅg (the Persian or Arab name for Black man's country, and the origin of 'Zanzibar') colonized the Komoro islands and even reached Madagascar, supplying the Malagasy dialects with numerous Swahili words.

In the Congo basin the Bantu invaders often appeared as solitary huntsmen, boldly attacking the big wild beasts with their iron spears. Bantu culture throughout the Congo basin is closely associated with the iron spear—*Soṅgṳ*, *Koṅgṳ*, *Lioṅga*. They probably found the Congo forests peopled already with forest negroes speaking tone languages of West African type or with a still more primitive people, the Congo Pygmies. There would even seem to be portions of the innermost Congo basin which the tall Bantu have not yet penetrated and where there are only Pygmies. On the Northern Congo there still remain patches of non-Bantu territory inhabited by negroes speaking languages of an as yet unclassified type, vaguely styled 'Sudanic'. Somewhat similar to these are the Forest Lendu to the west of the Albert Nyanza.

The first great Bantu migrations undoubtedly emanated from the vicinity of the Victoria Nyanza and north Taṅganyika, and were directed round and not through the Congo forests. But in course of time, the Bantu communities founded in the region of the Albertine Nile and the Nyanzas, or farther still to the north-west between the sources of the Wele and the Aruwimi, broke through the wall of forest, and sent streams of migrants across the northern parts of Congoland to the Gaboon and the Cameroons; reaching as their final effort the island of Fernando Pô, which was not

¹ *Mwene* = 'lord', 'monarch'; *Mutapa* = 'mine', 'digging', 'excavation', in the dialects of the Lower Zambezi. This the Portuguese corrupted into *Monomotapa*.

very anciently severed from a Cameroons promontory by some volcanic rift. Such an east-to-west propulsion might, in contact with the Nigerian peoples of the Cross river and Benue basins, have created by fusion the Semi-Bantu languages; and no doubt one or two groups of such arose in this way and not very anciently. But it is more probable, taking all known facts into account, that a large section of the Semi-Bantu speech forms is either descended from sisters of the Bantu parent tongue (born in that central region north of the Benue, east of the Niger, and west of the Shari river), or has been originated by early, very early, south-westward migrations of the proto-Bantu before the great eastward move into the Nile basin and before the exact shaping of Bantu features had taken place.

One is led irresistibly to deduce from the linguistic, ethnological, and anthropological evidence before us that at some such critical period in their career the negro speakers of the early Bantu languages were brought under the influence of a semi-Caucasian race from the north or north-east. Perhaps it was a gradual drifting into Central Africa of Egyptian or Gala adventurers coming up or across the basin of the Mountain Nile; an infiltration of a superior type of man rather than a forceful invasion. Descendants of such ancient civilizers of Central Africa are undoubtedly to be seen at the present day in the Bahima, Ruhinda, Batutsi aristocracies of the Nyanza regions, the Maṅbettu and Azande 'royal' families of the Nile-Congo water-parting, the Baṣi-buṣoṅṅo of central Congoland, the Luba chieftains, and the many handsome-featured pale-skinned castes and ruling clans in so many of the Bantu peoples. Such good-looking 'negroid' types may be encountered among the Zulus, the Becuana, the Hererō, the Alunda, Baluba, Manyema, and the northern Congo riverain tribes, the Fang peoples, and the Duala of the Cameroons. Livingstone, Burton, Stanley, as well as later travellers, were all struck with the Egyptian-like features of the aristocratic families in the big Bantu states and kingdoms or among the warlike tribes of Central Africa. Similar aristocracies were noted by the pioneer missionaries and traders in southernmost Africa.

The Bantu-speaking peoples of Africa, it might be here stated, do *not* constitute a race apart from other negroes or offer any homogeneity of physical type. But on the whole they represent so much the average negro type that 'Bantu' is still in favour as a physical definition among craniologists. In reality, they are just fifty millions of negroes whose speech belongs to one of the many language families of 'negro type; only in this case the language family instead of being confined in its range to a hundred villages or two hundred square miles, is spread over the southern third of Africa—say over 3,500,000 square miles—from the Cameroons, the Northern Congo, the Nyanzas, and the Mombasa coast to Cape Colony and Natal. Bantu languages are spoken by Congo Pygmies and forest negroes of marked prognathism and stunted stature, by fuzzy-haired brown-skinned Fernandians still in the stone-and-wood age of culture, by tall-statured, handsome pale-skinned negroids with Egyptian profiles—the Bahima and Batutsi, by great, burly, coarse-featured, downright, 'West Coast' negroes like the Wanyamwezi, the Baganda, the Ovambo, and the folk of the Aṅgōla coast-lands; by tribes with the yellow skins, broad, wrinkled faces of the slit-eyed Bushmen, by the very black-skinned, large-eyed comely Atoṅa of Nyasa, the semi-Arab Swahili or Karaṅa, the stately Zulu, the mean-looking Batwa of Baṅgweulu, the Assyrian-like Baluba and Buṣoṅṅo, the simiesque Banandi of the Ituri forest or Baboṅṅo of the Gaboon, and the all-round, moderately ugly, black negroes of average stature and average negro characteristics throughout the rest of South and Central Africa.

Yet about the Bantu speech and the culture which accompanies it (ordinarily) there is a suggestion, strengthened by the association of these languages with metal-working (iron more especially), with agriculture, cultivated plants, and cattle-keeping, that adds to the impression derived from their legends, their religious beliefs, games, and weapons. It is that the Bantu language family was finally moulded by some non-negro incomers of possibly Hamitic affinities, akin at any rate in physique

THE DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS

and culture, if not in language,¹ to the dynastic Egyptians, the Galas, and perhaps most of all to those 'Ethiopians' of mixed Egyptian and Negro-Nubian stock that down to one thousand years ago inhabited the Nile basin south of Wadi Halfa and north of Kordofan. Such a race may even have been akin to the Tibu farther west, the Tibu of Fezzan, the Eastern Sahara, and the Libyan desert. We know that some of the weapons of the Central Congo are to be traced northwards to Tibu weapons and implements of ancient date.

In spite of the suggestion of Egyptian influence in the domestic animals and plants of Bantu Africa (as also of the Western Sudan) and of the Egyptian profiles among the Bahima, I cannot but think this 'Egyptian' influence over the Bantu was wrought indirectly through Gala, Ethiopian, and perhaps Tibu, through more or less Hamitic peoples influenced by Egyptian civilization of an early type. If much direct Egyptian influence had found its way to Central Africa from the Lower Nile it must surely have imported into Darkest Africa that deep attachment to Stone—for building and for worship—which emanated from the Mediterranean and south-west Asiatic peoples. But no skill in stone-quarrying, stone-carving or stone-building ever reached the Bantu, or for the matter of that, the Fula, the Mandiñgò, or the Hausa. Of all such arts the Bantu culture and languages are ignorant.

The Baganda and Banyorò legends of the incoming strangers of remote antiquity, the wandering demi-gods ('Bacwezi'—ghosts, spirits) who came with long-horned cattle, trained dogs, iron weapons, religious theories, and the elements of civilization generally, make no mention of building in stone or of building at all. The very similar Ful shepherd aristocrats of Western Africa likewise had the 'Bantu' culture, the herdsmen's craft, a simple agriculture with the hoe,² an acquaintance with iron and copper (though copper plays a very secondary rôle in Ful and Bantu thought, legend, and speech); but no notion of stone-building. With the exception of the Bube or Fernandian indigenes, no Bantu people has been found living in an age of stone implements, though there are abundant evidences to show that nearly all Negro Africa (except perhaps the innermost forests of the Congo basin) went through ages of using flaked, chipped, bored, and polished stone weapons and tools. The Bushmen and Hottentots had remained in this stage, without knowledge of metals, using stone and also horn, bone, stick, thorn, and shell. Most of the forest negroes apparently adopted—or reverted to—wood before they were introduced to the use of copper. An industry in smelting and hammering copper, in exporting copper in the ingot or in manufactured form seems to have arisen a long while—many centuries—ago in Katañga, where the copper deposits are singularly rich; and this trade in copper to have spread from south Congoland to north and west

¹ It is curious that, but for a few obvious loan-words in the east of Africa, there is absolutely no Hamitic impression or affinity about the Bantu languages. Lepsius seems to have been impressed by the complete dissimilarity between the two language families. I cannot see myself much evidence of Hamitic influence on the structure, syntax, or origin of the Nilotic negro languages and the Boñgò of the Egyptian Sudan—not such as there is for example in the Hausa and even Musgu. But one can detect in the numerals of the more eastern and south-eastern of the Nilotic tongues, and in a number of their nouns, evidence of Kushite (Gala and Somal) having long been in contact with the Nilotes, Masai, and Nandi. But one finds no such evidence in the Bantu languages, not even those of the Nyanzas, which are the most archaic. Yet in the regions where the purest Bantu speech exists you meet with these cattle-keeping aristocracies such as Bahima, Batutsi, and Ruhinda, whose physical resemblance to Galas, Somalis, even Abyssinians and Pharaonic Egyptians, is most striking. One can trace in the local folklore, religion, domestic animals, &c., the influence of the Caucasian or semi-Caucasian races of North-east Africa, but not a trace of their Hamitic languages. There is perhaps a little influence of the Nilote in the shaping of the Bantu mother language. Can the handsome negroids from the north and east who would seem to have been the leaven that stirred the Bantu dough more than two thousand years ago and who urged these Sudanic negroes to spread over and occupy the southern third of Africa have been derived from some stock like the Tibu which, though semi-Caucasian in blood, had received no language from the Asiatic Hamites?

² Though the Gala, even far inland in Equatorial East Africa, knows and uses the plough, no plough has ever been known to the Negro or the Fula.

OF THE BANTU LANGUAGES

Congoland; and southward as far as Nyasaland. Was it pre-Bantu? We have no means of telling; but there are many indications showing that the invasion of the Bantu was facilitated by the use of iron weapons, and that the working of iron ore and the fabrication of iron weapons and tools in Central and South Africa dates only from the Bantu conquest of the southern third of the continent.

The spread of the more aristocratic 'negroid' Bantu is also associated with the ancient Egyptian or Gala long-horned ox (*Bos taurus aegyptiacus*). This breed possibly had a west Asiatic origin, and it is evidently nearly related to the Indian humped ox. No trace of any wild progenitor has yet been found in its ancient habitat, Egypt and Ethiopia. It was obviously the first type of domesticated cattle in Africa. Later there entered East Africa the Indian Zebu breed, which may have also replaced the *aegyptiacus* type in southern Arabia. The Zebu, or humped type, crossed Africa from the east coast to western Congoland, the western Sudan, and western Zambezia, and travelled down the south-east coast of Africa to Zululand. The Hamites, I should say, had already introduced the long-horned *aegyptiacus* cattle to the regions south of the Victoria Nyanza. And here they were brought by that mysterious race, the Hottentot hybrid, to central South Africa and down the south-west coast to Capo Colony. At some unknown period afterwards the Bantu peoples round the Nyanzas received these long-horned cattle from the north and conveyed them in their southward migrations as far as Damaraland. Probably in all but the elevated regions of Central Africa these straight-backed, long-horned cattle died out from germ-diseases, which is why so many Bantu tribes at the opening up of Africa by the modern white man were without cattle or had adopted the humped cattle of Indian origin. Cattle, both of the *aegyptiacus* and *indicus* breeds, seem to have been introduced from Bantu Africa into Madagascar by Arab intermediaries and slave-dealers; which is why a Bantu word for 'ox' is the chief term employed in Malagasy.

One of the difficulties attending the acceptance of the theory that the 'Bantuizing' of one-third of Africa has been a long process in unwritten history and cannot be compressed within a period of about two thousand years, is the splitting up of the mother tongue into more than two hundred and twenty distinct languages, and the improbability of these languages with their marked idiosyncracies having sprung into existence in so short a period as is assigned by writers like myself. By searching Portuguese records in regard to the Kongo or Karama tongues we do not find a great difference between the speech of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and the speech of to-day; the numerals of the Bakwiri or Barundo at Ambas Bay (Cameroons) written down by some French or Dutch trader at the close of the seventeenth century are almost identical with the modern form.

But with the evolution of languages, as of species, Nature—I believe—proceeds *per saltum*, alternately with slow progression. A great jumble of events, and lot—new languages spring suddenly into existence. Those that suit the altered circumstances remain and continue their course for centuries with slow modifications. Not more marvellous would have been the rapid differentiation and specialization of the leading Bantu languages in Central and South Africa, between—let us say—the year One of the Christian Era and the twelfth century, than was the coming into existence of the Romance languages, engendered by the impact of the Goth, German, and Slav on the vulgar Latin of the decline and fall of Rome. No Romance language existed in the sixth century A.C. But, by the close of the twelfth century, Italian, Sicilian, Provençal, French, Castilian, Portuguese, and Rumanian were distinct, mutually unintelligible tongues; analytic where the parent Latin was synthetic, possessing an individual character which has not greatly altered in the slow subsequent changes. Dante's Italian of the thirteenth century would be perfectly intelligible in the streets of Florence to-day, and is not very different from the dialect spoken in Central Italy from the tenth century onwards. Yet in the sixth century no such language existed. We might almost say, judging from the Oaths of Strasbourg and other scanty evidence, that the French language was born and shaped in its essential features between the sixth and the tenth centuries. English which

THE DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS

would have been almost unintelligible to an orthodox Anglo-Saxon of 1000 A.C. was created between about 1100 and 1350.

I am disposed to agree with Lepsius in the belief that the Bantu language-type, like the parent speech of the Aryans, has taken a very, very long time to shape out of some negro speech in the heart of Africa; I am only arguing that the commencement of the sudden and rapid invasion of central and southern Africa by the Bantu cannot be referred back much earlier than the second century B.C.; and that the differentiation of the more than two hundred distinct forms of Bantu speech occurred subsequently and rapidly. Six thousand years ago the Aryan *Schwärmerei* was probably just beginning, somewhere in eastern Europe. And there were then—I suggest—but the slightest dialectal differences in tribal speech amongst the Aryan Russians to indicate that one group of clans would become the progenitors of the Aryan-speaking Asiatics—would in Asia generate the Tokhari, the Pisacha, the Sanskrit, Prakrit, and Zend languages; another tribe Aryanize the Lithuanians; yet another section (as they marched north-westward, westward, south-westward, or southward) become ancestors of the Slavs, or the Goths and Germans, the Kelts and Keltiberians, the Itali, the Dakians, Thrakians, and Greeks.

But if close resemblance in structure and syntax, if similarity of numerals and pronouns, and the possession in common of a great number of root-words of nouns and verbs, adjectives and prepositions are to be given full value as evidence of near relationship and of a recent origin from a common source, then we must regard the expansion and differentiation of the Bantu languages as a much more recent and rapid process than that which brought about the Aryanizing of all Europe and much of South-west Asia.

The map of Bantu Africa will show the main directions taken in presumed history by the different streams of Bantu migration; and an examination of the groups of Bantu languages will, after detaching true and widespread Bantu roots from their vocabularies, leave a residue which must represent the assimilated fragments of prior languages spoken by the peoples whom the Bantu armies conquered and fused with; just as in the Keltic tongues, the Armenian, Albanian, and the modern Romance dialects there are words retained from languages of utterly different affinities which were in occupation of the land when the Aryan or Aryanized invaders came with their overpowering influence. Some very slight influence of Gala (a Hamitic 'white man' speech) can be traced through the East African Bantu, about four hundred miles south of the present Gala range in East Equatorial Africa. The Sudanic tongues, the Nilotic and Masai, even the Nubian and Kordofan languages have sent words from the north—chiefly of domestic animals, wild beasts, and trade goods—circulating through northern and western Congoland, through the Nyanza Bantu, the speech of Kikuyu, Kilimanjaro, Usambara, and the coast-belt of Equatorial East Africa. The unclassified, somewhat monosyllabic tongues of the Niger delta and the Cross river have influenced the worn-down Bantu languages of the West Cameroons. The influence on Bantu of Arabic, Portuguese, English, French, and Dutch is so palpable and (excepting that of Arabic and Persian) so comparatively modern that it hardly comes within the range of philological studies. It needs no explaining. Considering how long the Arabs and the Gala Hamites have been in influential contact with the Bantu of East and South-east Africa, and how powerfully the Aryanized Persians of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries A.C. influenced the Zangian coasts and islands, it is surprising how comparatively few Arabic and Persian words have crept into Bantu speech. Swahili is by far the most Arabized of the Bantu tongues; yet except in refinements of vocabulary often ignored by the common people, it remains essentially and very typically a Bantu language. The fact that the ancient and mediæval Bantu invaders of eastern Zambezia and South-east Africa knew and cared nothing for gold till some incoming foreign people from across the seas taught them the value of that metal, is shown by the absence of any true Bantu root-word for 'gold'. The word by which 'gold' is rendered in the Zambezian and South-east African Bantu languages is—if not

a variant of the Portuguese *ouro* or the English 'gold'—derived from Arabic, and usually a corruption of *dirham* (*ndarima, ndalamu*).

Subtracting the foreign, the pre-existing elements from the modern Bantu tongues, we are left in nearly every group with a surprisingly large proportion of words traceable back to a common inheritance from Old-Bantu, from the pristine Bantu of North Equatorial Africa. Most of the deductions from this rule are due to that human love of metaphor and trope, that dislike in timid or refined minds to calling a spade a spade, a devil a devil, a urinal a urinal. Totemism, superstition, would start a practice of referring to dreaded snakes not as '*nyoka*', 'the snake', but as 'the long animal', 'the hisser', 'the colter'. The Bantu tongues have as many paraphrases for alluding shamefacedly to the genital organs or the functions of generation and defecation as the most modest speech of Europe and America. The variations of Bantu vocabularies, especially in the south, have been mainly caused by *Ellenpa*. This word—a verb in Zulu meaning 'to have shame', to be ashamed—covers the practice of not calling some common object, some beast, bird, fish, utensil, or a husband, father, brother, mother, great friend, or respected chief. The custom refers more to women's utterance than men's; unhappy Woman throughout the long history of the ascent of the human species having been regarded as unlucky, as an Eve doing the wrong thing and bringing down ill luck by offending the vague Powers of Nature and Fate. Consequently, in parts of Bantu Africa, if a woman marries a man named 'Lion', though she may continue to call her husband shyly and whisperingly by his name, she will henceforth call the real lion, the 'roarer, the slayer of beasts', the 'big cat'. Farther north, if the totem animal of the clan, or the most striking local example of divine or demoniac power is a crocodile, it might not do to be heard calling 'crocodile' (on the principle of letting sleeping dogs lie). So the crocodile—to the confusion of the inquiring philologist—is not called *Agwena* or *Agandu*, by one of its widespread Bantu names, but 'the long one', 'the sly one', 'the snapper-up', or some other roundabout nickname. Evidently, however, as with family slang in our own land, a fashion in misnomers seldom starts from the vagaries of a few fantasists; otherwise the Bantu languages would not have remained after some two thousand years of dispersal so astonishingly true to type.

Before the reader's attention is turned to the long series of illustrative vocabularies which I have thought it best to supply as a prelude to the discussion in detail of the existing Bantu languages, it might assist him or her if I outlined the most striking features of the presumed Bantu mother speech. We can, of course, only deduce these from an analysis and comparison of those Bantu languages which have preserved the greatest proportion of widely-distributed word-roots in their vocabulary, or have similarly retained archaic forms of prefix, adjective, pronoun, preposition, adverb, and verb, from their recurrence and re-emergence in so many parts of South and Central Africa, would seem to have been part of the common stock of ideas in the original Bantu centre of dispersal. I shall thus have supplied some standard of comparison by which the divergence and the degree of divergence of the modern Bantu languages may be gauged, in the outcome of their development from the parent tongue of North Equatorial Africa, two to three thousand years ago.

The following are examples of some among the many noun-roots of universal or considerable distribution in Bantu Africa; given in the shape which they probably assumed in the original language or group of dialects (the Ur-Bantu of German writers, or as I prefer to style it in English, (Old-Bantu) from which the two hundred and seventy-six Bantu languages and dialects of to-day are descended.

† In its turn, no doubt, derived from the Greek *drachma*.

THE DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS

NOUN-ROOTS

Father (Se, Sa, Si; Tata); mother (Nya, Na, Nyina; Mama); brother (-ina, -dugu, -pañgi); sister (-lumbu); maiden, virgin (-wali, -wala, -isika, -dumba); grandparent (Kaka, Kɔkɔ); child, son (-keke, -ana, Mɔna); wife (-ka, -kazi); twins (-pasa or -loŋgɔ).

Chief (-kama, -ami, -fumu,¹ -kɔsi, -ini (-ene)); doctor, medicine-man (-fumu,¹ -gaŋga); witch, sorcerer (-lɔki, -sawi, -sawa, -lemba); thief, stealer (-ibi, -iba); man (-ntu, whence Muntu = a man, Bantu = men); male (-lume); female (-ka, -kazi, -kati); body (-wili, -biri, -zimba); skin (-gɔba (-gɔvi, -gɔzi), -kanda); head (-tu, -twe); hair (-bele, -bili, -suki, -kisi); nose (-gulɔ, -pulɔ, -pula, -pombɔ, -indɔ); eye (-isɔ); ear (-tu, generally Ku-tu); lip (-lɔmɔ); mouth (-nwa); tooth (-inɔ, -gegɔ, -soŋga); tongue (-limi, -laka); chin, beard (-devu); saliva (-te, Mate); neck (-kiŋgɔ, -kɔsi); shoulder (-bega); buttock (-takɔ); back, backbone (-goŋgɔ, -uma, -tana, -busa); chest (-fuba,¹ -adi, -tulu); breast, nipple (-bele); heart (-tima—this word is sometimes used also for chest and liver); navel (-kɔfu, -kuvu, -tɔtɔ, -kundi, -kombɔ); belly, stomach (-vumu, -fu, -nda, -mimba); bowels (-tumbɔ, -da or -ra).

Arm (-bɔkɔ, -kɔnɔ); armpit (-apa); hand (-anda, -anja); finger or toe (-nwe, -nye, -kumu); finger-nail, and sometimes finger (-ala, -dala, -jala); penis (-bɔlɔ); thigh (-berɔ); leg (-gulu, -rundɔ); foot-sole (-ayɔ); vein (-sipɔ, -sisa); blood (-rɔpɔ, -gazi, -ñga, -kame or -gama); milk (-ziwa, -bele); fat, butter, oil (-futa¹); bone (-fupa and -kupa,¹ -bisi); tear (-sɔzi, -ziga, -bezi); breath, life, soul (-ɔnyɔ, -oya, -oyɔ); death (-fu, -fɔa¹); ghost, spirit (-zimu, -limu, -banda, -dumba).

Sky, and often God and rain (-gulu or -iguru, -julu, -luŋgu, -iŋgu); rain (-bula, -luŋgu); sun, sunlight, daylight (-juba, -ise, -sana, -laŋga or -taŋga); moon, moonlight, month (-ezi from -ela, -era, to be white, shining, -gondɔ, -suŋgi); star (-ezi, -eti—perhaps from the same source as moon—and -nyenye, -ñiñi, -sonda, -tanda, -data or -jata); year (-aka, -vu); night or day (-lɔ or -ilɔ—leleɔ is a widespread root for 'to-day'—naku, -siku, -tuku, or -fuku); darkness (-giza, -sise, -ilima, -rima, or -zima); wind, cold (-pepɔ); smoke (-ɔsi, -ipi, -iki, -ika, -diŋga); fire (-lilɔ, -ɔtɔ, from -ɔta, to warm, -pia, -bazu); charcoal (-kala); earth, ground, country (-si or -ti); stone (-bwe, -tadi, -ala or -bale, -manya); salt (-nyu, -ñgũa, -kele); iron, iron ore (-ela or -bela, -uma, -tadi, -londɔ); water (-zi, -diba or -ziba); river, stream (-geda, -gezi or -giji, -itɔ, -doŋga); lake, broad river, sea or (-ziba, -anza or -anja, -zadi, -sabi); mountain, hill (-sɔzi, -lima, -pili); river-valley (-rambɔ or -dambɔ); road, path (-dila, -gila, -handa, -bɔka).

Tree, stick (-ti); dry wood, firewood (-kuni, -kũi); thorn (-iba); grass (-ani, -asi); banana-trec (-gomba, -konde); banana-fruit (-tɔki, -konde, -dizi); yam (-luŋgu, -ɔma, -kua, -rali); wine, mead, or beer (-alwa, -lebu, -lafu or -lɔfu); mushroom (-bɔa); forest (-bira, -itu, -zitu).

Bee, honey (-uki); termite (-swa); fish (-swi); frog (-ula); snake (-ɔka, -piri (viper), -mamba (cobra)); crocodile (-kwena, -gandu, -mamba); egg (-ki, -landa); bird (-uni); wing, membrane (-papa); guinea-fowl (-kaŋga); francolin (-kwale); domestic fowl (-kuku).

Beasts of all kinds—flesh (-ama); rat (-beba, -puku, -kɔsɔ); porcupine (-nuŋgu, -gumba); elephant (-dɔbɔ, -jɔfu, -damba, -dembɔ); hippopotamus (-gubu, -vubu); rhinoceros (-pela, -pembele); pig (-gulu, -gulube); buffalo (-ati, -aka); giraffe (-twiga); ox, cow, cattle (-gombe or -kɔmɔ); milch-cow or breeding-goat (-gɔma); horn (-mbe, -pembe, -seŋgɔ, -iga); goat (-buzi, -budi, -peeni); dog (-bwa); cat (-paka, -simba²); leopard (-gwe, -koi, -sui); lion (-simba, -tare, -tambɔ); hyena (-pisi,³ -mbwi, -buŋgu, -puru); monkey (-kima); baobab (-yani, -kolɔbe, -pombɔ); ape (-zike, -sɔkɔ).

Sorcery, fetish, religion, witchcraft, to bewitch (-lɔka or -dɔga, -sawa; -banda; -lemba, -kisi,

¹ A marked correspondence in Bantu phonology exists between *f* and *k*, *v* and *g*, *s* and *f*, *z* and *v*: so that we find especially in the West, but also in East Africa, -*kumu* alongside -*fumu*, -*gula* alongside -*vula* and -*futa*, -*kuba* and -*fuba*, -*sia* and -*kũa*; -*zumu* corresponding to -*fumu* and -*zula* to -*vula*.

² The range in meaning of this root is considerable. Sometimes it rises to 'lion', sometimes sinks to 'genet'.

³ Query, cognate with old root for 'bone'?

-fiti); magic, medicine (*-gañga*); name (*-ina* or *-zina*, *-itw*); song, to sing (*-imba*, *-imbw*); fear, *noun and verb* (*-wga*, *-wpa*, *-tina*, *-tia*); shame (*-swoni*); hunger (*-zala*, *-ala*); sleep (*-lw*, *Tulw*, from the verb-root *-la*, *-lala*, to extend oneself); dream, *noun and verb* (*-lwta*, *-fwta*); dance, *noun and verb* (*-kina*, *-bina*); love, desire, *noun and verb* (*-penda*, *-kunda*, *-tanda*); intelligence, *and verb* 'to know' (*-manya*, *-manyi*); goodness, good (*-ema*, *-wa*, *-inw*, *-nwga*, *-nwfu*, *-swga*, *-bōte*, *-bōta*); bad, badness, excrement (*-bi*); rottenness, rotten (*-wvu*, *-ora* or *-wza*, *-vunda*); fierceness, bitterness (*-kali*); hardness (*-gumu*, *-guma*); smallness, little, young (*-tw* or *-tu*, *-doñgw*, *-ke*, *-nandi*, *-titi*, *-nini*, *-gownw*, *-ana*); greatness, large (*-kulu*—from *-kula*, to increase—*nene*); oldness (*-kulu*, *-nuna* or *-duna*, *-kuka*, *-kwta*, *-dala*); young, new (*-pya*); whiteness, white (*-ela*, *-eru*, *-twka*, *-tuba*); sickness (*-dwala*); shortness, (*-fupi*); length, distance, height, 'there' (*-le*, *-la*, *-de*, *-rere*); 'withinness', inside (*-da*, *-mu*, *-te*); 'betweenness' (*-kati*); place, 'hercness' (*-pa*, *-nw*); house (*-ndu*, *-zw*, *-zwbw*, *-dagw*, *-dabw*, *-umba*—clay-walled); home (*-ka*, *-kaya*; *-anda*, *-banda*, *-ganda*); canoe (*-atw*); paddle (*-kapi*, *-kasi*); knife (*-ele* or *-bele*, *-siū*, *-hamba*, *-pañga*, *-paka*, *-pwkw*, *-mage*); spear (*-oñga*, *-oñgw*, *-fumu*); bow (*-ta*, *-tta*); arrow (*-fwi*, *-soñga*, *-bamba*, *-ketw*, *-sala*, *-tegw*); axe (*-pasa*, *-bazw* or *-bagw*, *-zōka*, *-gembe*, *-gimbu*, *-temw*); shield (*-gabw*, *-guba*); clothing—anciently 'skin', 'pelt'—cloth, blanket (*-gubw*); door, doorway (*-kuki*, *-ugi*, *-ibi*, *-belw*, *-pitw*; *-liañgw*); drum (*-gōma*); thing, property (*-ntu*, *-ma* or *-uma*).

PREFIXES AND PREPREFIXES

The original forms of the prefixes alone and of the preprefixes combined with them were probably as follows. It should be remembered that the preprefix is virtually identical with the 'article' of Aryan and Semitic languages. It is also the concord-particle and pronoun of the class to which the prefix belongs :—

		Prefix.		Preprefix and Prefix.
Class	No.	1. Mu. (singular)	} usually reserved for human beings, and almost invariably for men and animals	Gu-mu- (Wu-mu-).
"	"	2. Ba. (plural)		Ba-ba.
"	"	3. Mu. (sing.)		Gu-mu.
"	"	4. Mi. (pl.)		Gi-mi.
"	"	5. Di, Li, or Ri. (sing., sometimes used as an augmentative)		Di-di, Ri-ri, Li-li (I-ri, E-ri).
"	"	6. Ma. (pl. and collective)		Ga-ma.
"	"	7. Ki. (sing.)		Ki-ki.
"	"	8. Bi. (pl. and collective)		Bi-bi.
"	"	9. N. (M.), N̄, Ni. (sing.)		Gi-ni, Yi-ni, In- (Im-), Iñ, Ini.
"	"	10. Zi, Gi, Ti. (pl.)		Zi-zi, Ibi, I-ti, I-ti-n.
"	"	11. Du, Lu, Ru. (sing., a good deal associated with 'length')		Du-du, Lu-lu, U-lu, Ru-ru.
"	"	12. Tu. (pl. and collective diminutive)		Tu-tu, U-tu.
"	"	13. Ka. (sing., nearly always used as a diminutive)		Ka-ka, A-ka.
"	"	14. Bu. (sing., collective, and sometimes diminutive as plural to Ka.)		Bu-bu.
"	"	15. Ku. (sing., often used as preposition meaning 'to', 'towards')		Ku-ku, U-ku.
"	"	16. Pa. (a locative, meaning 'place', 'at', 'on')		Pa-pa.
"	"	17. Mu. (a locative, meaning 'in')		Mu-mu.
"	"	18. Gu. (sing., augmentative)		? Gu-gu.
"	"	19. Ga. (pl. to Gu., augmentative)		Ga-ga.

Associated with these preprefixes and prefixes, when they assumed the rôle of demonstratives, was the 'directive *n*', a prefatory nasal which usually has the effect of 'this *is* so-and-so' when preceding a noun or a pronoun, and which may be connected with either the 9th prefix or with an old root meaning 'is', 'it is'. This initial *n*- (*ñ*- before a guttural, *m*- before a nasal) in many of the Bantu languages gives a more insistent character to personal pronouns or demonstratives, in the sense of '*this, this one*'. With the 'directive *n*' affixed, these foregoing prefixes became in their archaic forms (and in this shape reappear in numerous existing groups) as follows:—Class 1. **Ngumu**; 2. **Mba-ba**; 3. **Ngumu**; 4. **Ngimi**; 5. **Ndi-li, Ndi-di**; 6. **Nga-ma**; 7. **Nki-ki**; 8. **Mbi-bi**; 9. **Ngini, Nyi-n'**; 10. **Nzi-zi**; 11. **Ndu-lu**; 12. **Ntu-tu**; 13. **Nka-ka**; 14. **Mbu-bu**; 15. **Nku-ku**; 16. **Mpa-pa**. (No such nasalized demonstratives are traceable for Classes 17, 18, and 19).

The most archaic forms which can be deduced for the Numerals are the following :

1. **-nwe, -nye, -guma, -dala** (meaning 'finger' or 'thumb'); **-mu, -mω, -mwe, -mωsi, -mωsa.**
2. **-bali, -bele, -bili.**
3. **-tatu, -satu.**
4. **-ne, -nai.**
5. **-tanω, -sanω.**
6. **-sambω; -kaga; -sasatu, -sasaba; -tandatu or Ntatu ndatu (3+3); -tupa, -toba.**
7. **Sambω, Sambω-bali; Mpuñgati.**
8. **-nana.**
9. **-enda, Kenda; Ifuka, Ivua.**
10. **-kumi; -loñgω, Mu-loñgω; -kama.**

(Plurals of tens—twenty, thirty, &c.—were **Gama-kumi, Gimi-loñgω, &c.** In the Bantu mother language there were no special terms for 'twenty' as in the Semi-Bantu and Sudanic tongues, nor was reckoning by scores, as it is in them).

100. **Gama or Kama; Dili-gana, Eri-gana.**

The original forms of the Personal Pronouns in the Bantu mother speech were probably these :

	Mi, N, Ne, Ni. (Other modern forms like Ñgi, Ñgu, Ndi, Nze, Mbi, Mba are possibly the original pronoun N - prefixed to particles meaning 'am' or 'here'.)
me	-mi, -n-, -ni-, -ñgi.
my	-ñgu, -ñge, -m, -mi, -ni, -ne.
Thou	Gu, Gwe (We), Ku-, Wu.
thee	-ku-
thy	-kω.
He (she)	Gu, Gwe (Yu, Ye), Ka-, A.
him (her)	-mu-; -ge, -ke, -ye.
his (hers)	-kwe, -ke.
We	Tu, Su (Si), Twe, Cwe, Swe, Hwe, Fwe.
us	-tu-
our	-itu.
Ye	Nu, Nyu, Nwi (Ni), Mu, Mwe.
you	-ni, -nyu, -nu-, -mu-
your	-inyu, -inu.
They	Baba, babω.
them	-ba-, -bω.
their	-babω.

The reflexive pronoun 'self' was probably **-li-** (**-ji-, -zi-, -ri-, -i-, -e-**).

'All' was rendered by *-onse*, *-onte* or *-oñke*; and in some senses by *-ona* and *-ama*.

'Many' was *-ñgi* or *-iñgi*, *-vula* or *-bula*, *-bama*.

Adjectives were scarcely distinguishable from consonantal forms in Old-Bantu, and their more striking examples in persistence of word-root are cited with the nouns in the foregoing list. Several suffixes were probably employed in ancient as in modern Bantu to give an adjectival and adverbial sense to noun-roots, notably the widespread suffix *-fu* or *-vu*, which perhaps may be traced to an older form *-bu*, and be related to the 14th Class prefix. Adverbs were allied to nouns and pronouns, and prepositions likewise. Amongst these last, roots that are characteristically persistent and must therefore have been present in Old-Bantu are: *pa-*, on, at; *ku-*, towards, to, there; *si-* or *-nsi*, down; *-la*, *-le*, *-li*, *-di*, *-dia*, far, distant, there; *nda*, *-da*, inside; *-tei*, *-kati*, between; *-eru*, *-nja*, *-nze*, outside; *-pi*, which? where? how much?; *-no*, much, exceedingly, properly; *-mbele*, before; *-pi* or *-fupi*, near.

The adverbial particles of negation, usually when employed with the verb, were prefixed or infixes in conjunction with the nominative pronoun particle which precedes the verb-root. They were:

Ka- (becoming *-kw*, as a relative adverbial suffix); **Sa-** or **Ta-**; **Ki-**; **Si-** or **Ti-**.

The following suffixes seem to have existed in the Bantu mother speech for incorporation with the verb-root at its terminal to modify, reverse, and extend its meaning. Already, perhaps before the divergence of the main groups occurred, it was becoming customary to change the pristine *-a* of the verb-root termination into *-i* to express negation or doubt, *-e* to give a subjunctive or potential sense to the verb,¹ *-w* or *-u* to indicate other changes of meaning. But in addition to this inflexion of the terminal vowel of the verb-root, a variety of suffixes came into use which have remained in force amongst nearly all the descendants of the Old-Bantu.

These were in all probability:

(1) *-ba* or *-wa*.² probably one of the word-roots meaning 'be', and used to turn a verbal root from the active voice to the completely passive; that is to say, passive with the suggestion of an agent causing passivity. Example: *ku-leka*, to leave; *ku-lekwa*, to be abandoned (by some one).

(2) *-ka*. This particle also turns a transitive verb-root into an intransitive, but indicates passivity without an agent directly causing it. The comparison of the *-ka* suffix with the *-ba* or *-wa* passive and the ordinary transitive verb-root used in an *active* sense, might be illustrated in English by the following example: 'He cools, chills': this would be equivalent to the *active* verb in Bantu: 'He is chilly or cold': this would answer to the sense of the *-ka* suffix: 'He is cooled or chilled' (by some one or something): this would be implied by the *-ba* or *-wa* suffix. Thus if *-pasua* (a development of *-pasa*) meant 'to split' in Old-Bantu, *-pasuka* would mean 'to be in fragments', and *-pasuwa* 'to be split' (by some one).

(3) *-ga* or *-nga*. This suffix conveyed either a sense of thoroughness in action, or still more, continuity in the sense of the English participle termination *-ing*. It also inferred habitual or recurrent action. Example: *-pula*, 'beat'; *-pulaga*, 'beat thoroughly, continuously'.

(4) *-sa* (*za*, *ša*, *šia*?) was causative. Thus if *-lia* was 'to eat', *-liša* or *-liša* would be 'to cause (some one else) to eat'.

(5) *-la*, *-ila* or *-ira* and *-ia* (and *-ela* or *-era* or *-ea*, by absorption of the terminal *-a*³; also *-ina* or *-ena*) indicated doing a thing to, for, or by another person: as for example *-fa* = 'to die'; but *-fia* and *-fira* would mean 'to die for (or on behalf of) or through' another person.

(6) The vowel *u* (or in conjunction with the terminal *a*, *o*) combined with *-la* or *-ra*, expressed a sense of reversal. Thus if *-fuñga* meant 'to shut', *-fuñgula* would mean 'to open'.

¹ Examples of the change to *-i* and *-e* would be: *Ni-pañga* or *Mpañga*, 'I make'; *Ni-pañge*, 'that I make', 'let me make'; and *N-ki-pañgi*, 'I not make'.

² In the Nyanza group and some of the western Bantu languages the passive suffix is *-ibwa*.

³ *A + i* constantly resolves itself into *e* in Bantu; *a + u* into *o*. In these suffixes *l*, *r*, and *d*, *l* and *n* frequently permute; as well as *s* and *š*, *s* and *z*, *b* and *w*.

(7) *-pa* was connected perhaps with the root meaning 'place', 'location', 'at', but came to mean as a verbal suffix 'becoming', 'developing into', 'acquiring certain characters'. Thus from the adjective *-nene*, 'fat' or 'large', was made the verb *-nenepa*, 'to become fat', from *-bi* arose *-bipa*, 'to become bad'; from *-ogw* 'fear' was constructed *-ogwopa*, 'to be afraid'.

(8) *-ana* indicated reciprocal action: *Ku-penda* would mean 'to love', but *Ku-pendana*¹ 'to love one another'.

(9) *-ama* and *-ta* probably had a reflexive sense, meaning to do certain things for one's self. Thus *-ima* would be lengthened into *-imama*, 'to erect one's self'; *-pa*, 'give', became *-pata*, 'to give one's self' or 'to get'.

(10) *-ile* or *-ide* (with the variant *-ine*), perhaps also *-isi* (and, from their fusion, *-itsi*, *-idzi*, *-ije*) conveyed a sense of past or preterite action; and in fact *-ile* (*-ine*, *-ide*, *-ire*) suffixed to the verb-root has become the chief form of preterite tense throughout the Bantu languages. The alternative form *-isi* (extended into *-itse*, *-idzi*, *-ije*, &c.) has to a great extent disappeared as an independent suffix, and is only traceable with difficulty in the composition of words. Thus, assuming *-kunda* or *-gorda* to mean 'love' or 'desire' in the Old-Bantu, it would become in most of the modern Bantu languages *-kundile* in the preterite sense of 'I (Thou, he, &c.) loved', or *-gonzi* (*-gond-isi*), a form in which it actually exists in some of the Nyanza languages. More often the *-itsi* suffix united the other suffixes and verbal forms. It may really have arisen from an older combination of the *-ide* preterite with the *-sa* causative. The present form in Luganda (*-idza*) rather suggests this.

In addition to these suffixes, the Old-Bantu, like some of its descendants, probably affixed other 'prepositional', locative, adverbial particles to the verb-root after the manner of *-pa* (No. 7 in this list. In this connexion *-mu* would mean 'in', 'inwardly'; *-kw*, 'to', 'towards' (as well as from quite another root, 'not'); *-ge* (*-je*) would be interrogative 'how?'—in modern Swahili *u-ta-fanya-je* means 'how wilt thou manage it', or literally, 'thou—will—do—how?')

Probably in Old-Bantu, as in its modern descendants, the verb was conjugated by prefixed as well as suffixed particles; and these last partook of the nature of prepositions (like *ku*, 'to'; *pa*, *pw*, 'here', 'now', 'there'; *-a*, 'of'; *na*, *ni*, 'with'), adverbs and pronominal particles, related to the noun prefixes—*ka*, *ma*, *gu*, *la*, *da*, *ña*, *ñgi*—and mostly by auxiliary and abbreviated verbal nouns, such as *li* (*di*) and *ba*, meaning 'being'; *ta*, *ya*, 'doing', 'going'.

The most strikingly widespread verbal roots in the modern Bantu languages probably assumed the following forms in Old-Bantu:

abuse, insult	<i>-tuka.</i>
beat	<i>-pula, -bula, -tera, -beta.</i>
bite	<i>-luma.</i>
breed	<i>-zala, -ala, -biala.</i>
bring	<i>-leta.</i>
build	<i>-luña, -tuña.</i>
bury	<i>-zika, -jika.</i>
buy or sell	<i>-gula, -suma, -teña, -landa.</i>
come	<i>-iza, -pika or -fuka.</i>
cut, chop	<i>-tema, -baza, -seña, -kata.</i>
dance	<i>-kina or -bina.</i>
deny	<i>-kana.</i>
die	<i>-fu, -fua, -fa (-kwa).</i>
dig, hoe	<i>-lima.</i>
drink	<i>-nyũa, -nũa.</i>

¹ This was sometimes extended to *-zana*, *-ñgana* by fusion with other suffixes.

eat	-la or -da, -lia or -dia.
evacuate, defecate, rain,	-nya (this root is related to the 'mother' or feminine prefix, nya-).
give birth	
fall	-gwa, -bwa.
fear	-tia, -tina.
fight, quarrel	-rwa, -rwana.
fish, catch fish	-vuba, -luba.
give	-pa, -nika.
go	-genda, -gya (-ja, -ya), -tamba, -hamba (march, walk), -pita (pass).
heat, warm, cook	-ōta, -aka, -pi, -pika.
hunt	-winda, -wiñga.
know	-manya, -dzi, -dziwa, -jiwa, -azi.
laugh	-seka or -seba.
leave, cease	-leka, -sika.
love, want, desire	-penda, -kunda, -gonda, -funa, -tanda.
press, milk	-kama.
rot	-bora (-bwa), -bunda.
say, speak	-ti, -gamba.
see	-bōna, -lōla, -laba.
send	-tuma.
sing	-imba.
sit, remain, abide	-ikala, -sala.
sleep, extend the body,	-lala, -kōna or -gōna.
snore	
smell, stink	-nuka, -nuñka.
stand, stop, be erect	-gima, -sima.
steal	-iba.
strike, kill	-ita, -tta, -ta; -kuba, -buba, -bula.
watch, tend	-linda.
weep, cry, mourn	-lila.

The original concept of the verb in Old-Bantu was no doubt participial, of the 'verbal-noun' order, the noun of action. But these verb-roots seem in Bantu to be older than most of the nouns that do not, like the verb-roots, terminate in *-a*; as though actions were described before all but the most prominent objects. The original verb-roots were largely monosyllabic and never more than disyllabic¹ (unless onomatopoeic); but I cannot agree with some authorities who have argued that the whole of the Bantu roots, substantival and verbal, can be traced back to utterances of a single syllable. Yet they tend that way, and perhaps, in the far past of African peoples, might have been traced to an ultimate affinity with a monosyllabic parent stock, which afterwards left behind more direct and monosyllabic tone-using descendants in the regions between the Cross river and the Volta.

The simple verb-forms in Old-Bantu obviously ended in *-a* (with the exception of two or three irregular, interjectional verbs, such as *Ti*, 'say'; *Njw!* 'come!'; *Li*, 'be'; *Pi*, 'cook', and various other meanings); and the majority of the nouns formed from verbs ended in *-w* (probably from *-au*), *-i*, or *-u*. The *-e* termination of noun-roots may, like those that end in *-a*, have been very ancient and indicate independence of origin from verb-roots, or may—as so often occurs in verbal suffixes and prefixes—arise from the fusion of *a-* and *-i*.

¹ It is noteworthy that many archaic word-roots in Bantu begin with a vowel and are disyllabic such as *-ati* (buffalo), *-ōta* (heat), *-isw* (eye), *-atw* (canoe).

THE DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS

Indeed, in reconstructing the phonology of Old-Bantu, and especially of the still earlier African parents of that language family, one is led to assume a greater simplicity of vowel sounds even than exists to-day in the very Italian-like Bantu languages, and to postulate only \bar{o} , a , i , and u for the original Bantu vowel equipment. So many of the existing ω 's and unstressed o 's, as well as the e 's, can be traced back to fusions of a and u , a and i , or to the broadening of u and i .

As far as we can trace the phonology of Old-Bantu by comparing, one with another, the pronunciation of root-words in the more archaic Bantu tongues of the present day— notably the Nyanza-Taŋganyika-mid-Zambezi groups—we may surmise that *it made no use of tones or clicks* to implement its resources in differentiating sounds; and that, besides a simple vowel system— \bar{o} , \bar{a} , \bar{i} , \bar{u} , and perhaps ω —it possessed the following consonants (interesting deficiencies being also noted):—

Labials	m, b, p , possibly w .
Labial-dental	v, f . These, however, may well have been absent in the pristine days, and have arisen subsequently, just before or just after the great dispersal, principally from b .
Dental-lingual	\bar{t}, s, z . \bar{t} was doubtfully present, as a variant of t and z . \bar{D} almost certainly was absent, and is still of very uncommon occurrence compared with \bar{t} .
Lingual-alveolar	d, l, n . R is doubtful as a radical letter, though often arising recurrently from l and d , and in turn producing z .
Palatal-lingual	j . J , if it had already appeared, arose from a palatalizing of d ($d\bar{y}$, d') or g (gy); a lingualizing of y , or a hardening of z . C, \bar{z}, f were probably absent from Old-Bantu.
Palatal	y . In the primitive Bantu speech it is doubtful if y existed as a distinct pronunciation from \bar{i} and $g\bar{i}$.
Palatal-faucal	\bar{n} . This ringing nasal sound was probably heard when n preceded a guttural, and there may have been in Old-Bantu some of that general nasality of utterance which so strongly characterizes most of the negro languages of West Africa as to amount almost to a physical and racial trait—a distinction still more to be remarked in Bushman and Hottentot and in the Semi-Bantu. But the \bar{n} as an unsupported consonant (like the ng in German or in the English words 'king' and 'ringing')—so common a feature in modern Bantu—can always be traced back to a fusion between n and g or k . The guttural γ was probably absent from Old-Bantu, not having as yet arisen from the slurring of g or the faucalizing of w .
Faucal	k, g . But no x, \bar{x} , or q .
Aspirate	h was probably absent, though it was soon to arise from p, s, k , or l .

Even in the Old-Bantu home there must have been a tendency among the dialects of the mother tongue towards an abrupt and wide-ranging variation between certain consonants—a psychic disturbance, so to speak, such as must often arise in aggregated genera and species of animals and plants or full-blown human languages, when they are about to produce great variations from type. And this sudden impulse towards varied pronunciation caused transitory or permanent permutation in consonants. Yet the permuted and the previous forms of word-root must have co-existed in the same tribe as they often do at the present day. These alternations were particularly marked as between labials and dentals— v changing to z, f to s , and f to \bar{t} ; between labial and faucal— w and g, f and k, v and g ; between the lingual and the alveolar— l and d (together with r , which last is scarcely distinguishable in Old or Modern Bantu from l and d); l and n, l and r ; and between the palatalized d and f, d and z, t and s, t and c, s and f . P permuted easily to f and w , and still more readily and inexplicably to h , as soon as the great Bantu dispersal commenced. The aspirate, now so prominent

in the phonology of the majority of Bantu languages, was almost certainly absent from Old-Bantu. No root-word traced back to its most primitive form discloses the presence of *h* among the Old-Bantu consonants. The modern Bantu aspirates represent an older *ph, f, s, or k*, or the faucal gasp of a vanishing click in the pre-Bantu languages.

In conclusion, I might state that I do not share the theory of certain German philologists that we should attribute to the Old-Bantu some degree of vagueness in consonantal utterance, resulting in *γ* being the parent of the modern *g* or *w*, *v* the antecedent of *b* and *w*, *v* and *f*; *x* of *k*, and so forth.¹ The comparative study of the existing two hundred and twenty-six languages derived from Old-Bantu leads, on the contrary, to the conclusion that this mother speech of innermost Africa had broad, simple vowels, and distinct, well-defined consonants, almost limited in range to *m, b, s, z, d, t, l, n, k*, and *g*. In this respect, in the development of intermediate vowels and consonants between those of more pronounced type, the modern Bantu languages have only followed a parallel course to the Aryan, Semitic, and Hamitic languages. It may be argued that the early articulate utterances of Man were vague in sound: undecided in vowel quality, and in the influence of tongue, of teeth, nose passage, and epiglottis on consonantal out-breathings. The extraordinary Bushman language family may be pointed to as an illustration of a very primitive form of speech surviving, and offering a similar vagueness in utterance. But the Bushman dialects may quite well be, like the Bushman race, examples of speech forms that have greatly degenerated and have been much specialized by isolation in South African deserts. And the vowel sounds of Bushman and Hottentot appear to me to be simple, few, and clearly marked, except for nasality of tone. It is their clicks which often obscure the values of the consonants. But even here we have no great range of subtle consonantal sounds as in the modern languages of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. The Bushman language, no doubt, like the race that uses it, is exceedingly ancient and shows the severe attrition of long usage. The simplification of vowel and consonant values (like the sudden simplification of customs after long slavery to tradition) tends to be one of those revolutionary occurrences which accompany the birth of a new language species or a new people: for instance, the Arabic dialects of the Sudan and of East Africa—rapidly becoming two new languages—are softening the more exasperating of Arab consonants and enlarging considerably the use of broad, distinct vowels; Swahili Arabic, with the regular intercalation of vowel and consonant, is at the opposite pole to the Maghrib dialect of Morocco, which is mainly a collocation of choking consonants. One has only to compare the phonology of modern Arabic with that of the ancient Semitic tongues of Mesopotamia and Syria to realize (as also in the case of Polish and Russian, as compared to Yugo-Slav and Old Lithuanian) how languages tend as they spread, develop, and are more and more spoken, to differentiate their vowels and their consonants with ever-increasing complexity; so that at last the speech becomes unspeakable by a newer generation or unpronounceable by an invading usurper. Then one of those radical changes takes place which gives birth to some new and more harmonious jargon: Latin becomes Romance, Greek changes into Romaic, the cumbrous Anglo-Saxon is modulated into the pleasantly Frenchified English of Chaucer, which we still speak. And I should not be astonished if, during the next twenty or fifty years, several languages of Africa and Western Asia—even Armenian, Lesghian, and Albanian—were scrap-heaped, and forms of speech with simpler, more melodious phonologies were adopted in their place.

It is because the majority of the Bantu languages are so simple and clear in their phonology, so logical in their syntax that they are learnt with comparative ease by the stranger. The majority of them are much easier to master and to retain in the memory than Hausa, Ful, or Arabic. Those

¹ Still less do I agree with their 'pooling' problematic vowel sounds by the device of a heavily circumflexed *i* (?). They cannot themselves suggest how this is to be pronounced. The circumflex is a shallow and out-worn mystification.

languages will survive—certainly Hausa and Arabic will, though I doubt whether the world or even the heart of Africa will tolerate for long the innumerable plurals and countless verb intricacies of the fantastic Fulde speech—but they will not spread much beyond their present limits. Already in northern Equatorial Africa Hausa and Sudanese Arabic are giving way to the Bañgala of North Congoland as a trade and administrative language, because it is a harmonious clear-cut, easily acquired, sufficiently expressive form of speech. Swahili is carrying all before it as the trade language of the regions between Galaland and the Zambezi. Zulu-Kafir will become the second language of South Africa if its exponents are wise enough to eliminate the silly clicks which at present mar its phonology and cause the European to take up instead the ugly and stupid jargon known as 'kitchen Kafir'.

The political importance of the Bantu languages in the future will be as great as the political importance of the Indian vernaculars. This has been an additional inducement to me to study them. But it is perhaps the unwritten history of Negro Africa enshrined in their word-roots which has proved for me the strongest lure in this long-sustained work of research.

CHAPTER III

ILLUSTRATIVE VOCABULARIES OF 276 BANTU AND 24 SEMI-BANTU LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF READERS IN RESPECT TO THESE VOCABULARIES

THE orthography, both in regard to African geographical names and the rendering of African languages, is that adopted throughout the volume and explained in detail elsewhere. A summary of its principles for convenience is given here in apposition to the vocabularies.

M, b, v, p, f, and *w*, are pronounced as in English. When any of these or other sounds are aspirated, the aspiration, if pronounced and distinct, is indicated by the letter *h*¹: and where it is less emphasized, by the Greek aspirate *ʹ*. In numerous Bantu languages there is considerable indecision on the part of the individual speaker or the tribe as to the utterance of *b* and *w*, so that to the European listener the labial consonant is heard sometimes as a *b*, at others as a *w*, and occasionally as *bw* or *wh*. I have preferred to write it either *w*, *b*, *bw*, or *v*, according as the local or predominant pronunciation caught my own ear, rather than to impose accents on the *w*, which in reality give little help to the English student, who is sure to be understood by the native if he uses either a *b*, *w*, or *v*. Nevertheless this indeterminate labial is represented by several writers well qualified to hold an opinion, as *ŵ*. *Y* is used by me for the consonantal *i* (the German *j*). There is a great tendency to palatalize consonants in Bantu; that is to say, to follow them by an *i* or a *y* sound (*dy, ty, wy, ky, gy*). There is no other logical method of rendering this pronunciation than by adding the *y* to the palatalized consonant. Where, however, this palatalization (a very faint *i* or *y*) follows the terminal consonant and the employment of a *y* might mislead the eye, the effect is better given by the vertical accent ^ˆ.

G and *k* are pronounced as in English, the *g* being always as in the words 'get', 'give', 'go'. The faucal *k* (the Arabic ك) is represented by *q*. The Greek *gamma* (Γ, γ) stands for the velar *g* (the Arabic غ), which is often rendered in English by *gh* and which is pronounced like the French *r grasséyé*, or like a lower utterance of *χ*. This last—the Arabic ح and Scotch *ch*—is represented by *x*, which is to be taken as the equivalent of the Greek *χ*. This is the value of *g* and *ch* in Dutch and in many German words; but the more palatalized sound of the terminal *ch*, or *ch* before a consonant, so often heard in German in *ich* and *licht*, is represented by *ç*. *H* is pronounced as in English or German, but the strong *h* of Arabic (ح) is rendered by *h'*, or sometimes by the double *h* (*hh*). The faucal contraction of the Arabic *ain* (ع) is represented by *ʿ*; the mere elision of a vowel or consonant by the apostrophe, *'*; and the strongly marked hiatus (the Arabic *hamza*)—which is the gap in pronunciation occurring between distinct words in English (such as 'still ill')—is shown by *∩*. The nasal consonant sounding like *ng* in 'ringing' is indicated by *ñ*, or the merely nasalized consonant or vowel by *~*. *N* is pronounced as in English. When

¹ There is much aspirating of consonants in numerous groups of Bantu languages. Wherever *ph, th, dh, gh, kh, vh,* &c., are encountered in this work they must be pronounced separately and with their true values: *p-h, t-h,* &c.

it is an initial consonant preceding another consonant it is slightly vocalized, something like the pronunciation of *um* in the English word 'unto'. When it is doubled, like all other double consonants it is doubly pronounced.

The Polish or dental *l* (*ʃ*) is heard in some Bantu languages (as it is in Portuguese and Brazilian pronunciation) but not so prominently or with such etymological importance as to be worth discrimination. The ordinary Bantu *l* is alveolar, like the English. It interchanges with *r* to such an extent that little distinction can be made in transcribing certain languages, except under the circumstances mentioned below. One person may use *l*, another *r* in pronouncing the same word in the same tribe or clan. The ordinary Bantu *r* sounds very much like the *r* in the pronunciation of Germans or of educated English people. The rattled *r* of Spain or the southern half of France is present in a few Bantu tongues (such as the Nyorow dialects) and is best and most logically represented by a doubled *r*. The cerebral *r* (*ʃ*) of provincial English and of many South Asiatic tongues is virtually unknown in Bantu Africa. The velar *r* (*ʃ*) is scarcely distinguishable from *ɣ*, and should be thus expressed unless it can be shown to proceed from an older alveolar or dental consonant. *R* permutes most easily with *l* and *d*. In some languages, however, it is necessary to discriminate between *r* and *l* in writing and in pronunciation, because *r* has taken the place of *l*, as *l* may have of *d*, in the prefix forms and word-roots.

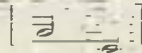
With regard to the dentals, *s* is always the upper or light hissing sound, as in the word 'hiss', or 'saint'; *z* similarly is always the lower and heavier sibilant as in 'hazard' and 'zeal'. The English *sh* and *zh* (French *ch* and *j*) are rendered by *ʃ* and *ʒ*; the English *th* in 'think' and 'bath' by *ʧ*; and *dh* (*th* in 'that' and 'bathe') by *ʤ*. *T* and *d*, when printed without aspirate, accent, or modification are to be pronounced as in English and most other languages. But the *t* in Bantu is often aspirated or pronounced explosively, somewhat as English people use the word 'utter' when they speak of 'utter astonishment'. The aspiration—as already mentioned—is indicated by the *h* or the ' following the *t*; and the explosive quality by the accent '(=t)'. The *t* in Africa on the lips of natives often glides into an *r* sound. When it is most like an *r* I spell it thus, when most like a *t* I render it by *t* (or *d*, as the case may be). I do not think it necessary, from any point of view, to discriminate further between the various slurred or eccentric pronunciations of *t* by the tongues of Africans, as these variations are—at any rate in Bantu—of no etymological importance. The *d* in Bantu is occasionally (as is the *t*) heard as though doubly pronounced, and is in such cases doubly written. The dental, alveolar, palatal, and lateral clicks in the Zulu-Kafir languages are represented respectively by *ʈ*, *ʙ*, *ʄ*, and *ʄ*.

C stands for the combination of *tʃ*, a fusion of consonants that is more conveniently represented by one symbol, the Italian *c* (as before *i* and *e*). It often results from a palatalized *k*, which in some tongues is best rendered by *ky*; and is pronounced like the English *ch* in 'church'. Similarly *j* is used for the combined sounds of *dʒ*. Where these compound consonants appear to be doubled in pronunciation they are more logically rendered by *tc* and *dj*, as they are thus pronounced. Just as the *c* comes very near *ky*, so the *j* sound is scarcely distinguishable from the palatalized *d* (*dy*). In some of the south-eastern Bantu languages there are palatalized *b*'s, *v*'s, and *p*'s, which are a source of much unnecessary fuss and complication of writing by some who have rendered them on paper. They should be written in accordance with their local pronunciation as *by*, *vy*, *py*; *bz*, *vz*, *pz*; or *bʒ*, *vʒ*, and *pʒ*.

The vowels of this phonetic alphabet are, of course, given their 'Continental' values rather than those of the eccentric English spelling which grew up in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. *O* unaccented is pronounced as *o* in 'not' or 'doll': *ō* represents the sound of *o* in 'store' or *aw* in 'gawd'; *ö* is a little deeper than the average German pronunciation of that vowel and represents the sound of the English *u* in 'hurt', or *i* in 'bird'. *A*, *a* (similarly shaped throughout, even in italics) always stands for the *a* in 'father', 'rather', 'gala'. The short

sound of this vowel (similar to the English *u* in 'but', or the *o* in 'worry'), is represented by *ā*, *a*. *Ā*, *a* is the equivalent of the English *a* in 'fat', 'gather' or the French *e* in *femme*. Unstressed *e* has the value of *e* in 'met', 'rend'. *Ē*, *ē* is the *e* in 'fête', or *a* in 'hate'. *Ĕ*, *ĕ* gives the short sound of *è* in *mère* and *e* in 'there' (really a fused diphthong between *e* and *ō*). *Ī* is the English *i* in 'hit'; *ī*, *î*, the *e* in 'cedar', and *ēē* in 'feet'. *Ū*, *ū* unstressed represents the *u* in 'pull', 'put', 'bull'; and *u*, *ū* is the *u* in 'ruler', and the *oo* in 'mood' (the French *ou*, German *u*). *Ū*, *ū* = the French *u*. The sound of *o* in 'bone' (French *au* and German *oh*) is represented by the Greek ω . I have not thought it necessary to discriminate further between the various pronunciations of the single symbol *o* (*o*, \bar{o} , ω), as to do so is quite needless for the philological understanding of my subject, and only an unnecessary puzzle to the reader's eyes. In some of the South and South Central African forms of Bantu there is a rather indeterminate vowel which varies in pronunciation between the short *u* in 'put' and the *o* in 'hope'. This is particularly observable in the Secuana group and in the tribal name 'Basut ω '; which is ordinarily rendered 'Basoth ω ' by specialists and is actually pronounced more like Sūt ω than anything else, though to some it seems more akin to Sōūth ω . There is a vacillation also between the sound of *ī* in 'pit' and *e* in 'met' in many Bantu tongues; but in such cases I prefer to write it as *ī* or *e*, according as the sound of the word struck my own ears or those of some trustworthy colleague in African philology; for in the etymology of Bantu there is considerable permutation between *e* and *i* when they are unstressed.

The stress mark is $\bar{\quad}$, and the unstress $\check{\quad}$. Neither is employed unless the pronunciation of the vowel is exceptionally deep or light. The accent or pitch of the voice is indicated by $\acute{\quad}$. This is so normally and frequently on the penultimate syllable that the accent is only employed when an exception to the prevailing rule in Bantu transfers the voice-pitch to the first, last, or other syllable than the penultimate. Monosyllables are not accented unless uttered with vehemence.

The ordinary high and low voice tones in speaking {  } are best shown by employing the accent $\acute{\quad}$ for the high tone and $\grave{\quad}$ for the low. The other tones of the speaking voice so prominent in the East Asiatic or West African languages are unrecorded in connexion with Bantu (wherein the manner of speaking more resembles the European mean than the voice production of Hottentot and Bushman, of West Africa, or Eastern Asia), and it is not necessary to provide for them in this work. The use of the high and low tones of the voice for purposes of etymological distinction is not common in Bantu and is only observable (perhaps) in the Becuana group and most markedly in the Pañwe languages of the north-west Bantu area. Even here they scarcely come within the scope of the present work, which is not so much a pronouncing dictionary as a treatise of comparative philology. In the case of the southern Nigerian tongues, the discrimination* of tones in language transcription is of great importance.¹

The conventional symbols δ and ϕ stand for 'male' and 'female'. The essential and (in nouns) virtually unchangeable root of the word is printed in heavier type where it is necessary to hold it in view; consequently the reader will regard the lighter-printed syllables as changeable excrescences on the main concept—preprefixes², prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. When there are articles or preprefixes present in a language they are usually, but not always, given in these vocabularies, so that the Bantu word takes its fullest form. But when in ordinary pronunciation the preprefix is dropped, the word is printed with only its customary class prefix (if any).

The plural forms of the nouns are separated from the singular by a semicolon and begin with

¹ A reference on this point might be made to my *Phonetic Spelling* (Cambridge University Press). The tones of the South Nigerian languages have been accurately described in Mr. Northcote Thomas's recent works (Harrison & Sons, and 'Man', R.A.I.).

² The preprefix is the vowel or syllable which precedes the actual prefix.

a minuscule letter. Frequently only the plural prefix is given, the rest of the word being the same as in the singular. When this plural prefix replaces a detachable prefix in the singular, it is followed (unless the whole word is printed) by a hyphen (-); where the plural prefix is super-imposed on the singular form of the noun (which may be the bare root-word or retain its singular prefix), the plural prefix is followed by a *plus* sign (+), unless for the reader's special convenience the whole of the plural form is printed. When it is necessary to draw special attention to the plural form of the word, which may—very rarely—differ in slight degree from the root of the singular, the abbreviation *pl.* is prefaced. The hyphen preceding or following a word means that the root form must be preceded or followed by some varying detachable prefix or suffix. Variants of what is substantially the same term are separated from one another by a comma only; quite distinct words by a full stop. Figures and letters in brackets are the distinctive number of a dialect, a peculiar word or two of which may be quoted as a variant, if it is not sufficiently distinct from the dominant type of language to be represented in a separate column. But figures may also indicate noun classes when connected with demonstrative pronouns.

As many equivalents as possible are given for the one English term or concept, provided their composition bears on the etymological connexions between the Bantu languages. Ordinarily the most commonly used word is printed first; but because the reader from a partial knowledge of any of these languages here illustrated does not recognize an equivalent of the English test word he must not be in a hurry to conclude that this equivalent does not exist; for it may be scarce, recondite, or archaic, and thus have escaped his notice. Great care has been taken to attribute to no language or dialect words the existence of which cannot be attested; but it may often be only among the wise men or old women of the tribe that the word is remembered or rightly applied. These vocabularies are intended primarily for *etymological* purposes, and do not necessarily represent the most modern and current form of speech, but all the words known to be or to have been in these Bantu languages since they first came under observation; just as English or French might be illustrated by selections from the recorded speech of the three last centuries.

The gaps in the columns mean that the author has been unable to find an equivalent native word, either because of the still very faulty nature of our records or because the concept is lacking where the language is spoken. In a very few cases the whole of the columns attributed to a form of speech may be blank. This provision of space serves a double purpose: it draws attention to the exact lacunae in our knowledge and may perchance stimulate research; and it provides the necessary room for filling up these vocabulary forms completely in course of time and in later reprints. The name of the scarcely known language or dialect at the head of the column records its attested existence as a Bantu tongue; and one object in the setting forth of these 276 languages and dialects has been to place before the reading world as complete a list of known forms of Bantu speech as possible.¹ It is probable, indeed, that scarcely one distinct Bantu language now remains unlisted in this book under some fairly accurate and locally recognizable name, even though from deficient information I may not have enumerated all its dialects. As regards naming the languages, I have got as near as I could to the local designations. Where this was not possible, or it was vexatious to set aside some name long-established in European mouths, I have chosen the term most likely to lead the inquirer to the spoken tongue or to its printed records in literature.

On referring to such for verification of my own version, a reader may chance to observe that the original European or American authority spells the word differently to its form in my book.

¹ The largest number illustrated in previous works is fifty-six. My total is approximate, as it is not always easy to decide the separation between a language and a dialect. In all about 276 forms of speech are catalogued in the following vocabularies, and about 270 are illustrated. The specimens of Semi-Bantu are additional.

In such cases I have departed from the original spelling in favour of my own phonetic system, in order not to puzzle my readers by perpetually varying methods of sound-representation; or because I knew the other author's version to be incorrect in the light of later research. It must be borne in mind that I have travelled most extensively over Bantu Africa between 1882 and 1907, and have put many orthographies to the test as regards local native pronunciation. Yet I respect other people's version of a word which may differ from my own (unless palpably an error in hearing, writing, or printing), and give, if need be, the alternate version. Similarly, should any very critical person peruse these vocabularies and find minute differences between the words here recorded and those he has been accustomed to hear pronounced in Africa, let him not too rashly conclude that I am wrong: we may both be right, but the critic may have listened to a different dialect or to a more precise or more careless speaker. Some of my own early work of the 'eighties in Bantu or Nilotic transcription was at one time hastily condemned as inaccurate by other philologists following in my tracks, and for many years I sat meekly under their rejection of my version, until fuller information came along (or previously buried work was unearthed), and I was found to have been right after all: it had merely been the case of a different dialect or a speech wrongly named, but genuine under another designation. Similarly, I have in this book resuscitated and rehabilitated the work of half-forgotten pioneers by transferring the vocabularies they had wrongly named or wrongly placed to their right titles and geographical allotment.

The Bibliography which follows these language illustrations recounts in detail the sources of my information. For convenience of classification I have arranged the Bantu languages into forty-six groups distinguished numerically by letters of the old alphabet. The formation of the groups is guided mainly by interrelationships, and a little by propinquity; their sequence is geographical, and commences in the north-east of the Bantu field with the most archaic and primitive examples of this speech family—the languages round the Edward, Albert, and Victoria Nyanzas. The course followed thence is southward and eastward down through East and East Central Africa to Zululand and Cape Colony, and back northwards into the western parts of Central Africa till the survey ends with the Island of Fernando Pô.

The following is a list of the groups for convenience of reference:

BANTU:

- | | | |
|-------|----|---|
| Group | A. | The Nyanza Languages |
| " | B. | The Wunyamwezi Languages |
| " | C. | The British East Africa Languages |
| " | D. | The Kilimanjaro Languages |
| " | E. | The Şambala Languages |
| " | F. | The Zańgian Languages |
| " | G. | The Usagara-Ugogw Languages |
| " | H. | The Upper Rufiji Languages |
| " | I. | The Lower Rufiji-Ruvuma Languages |
| " | J. | The North Ruvuma-North-east Nyasaland Languages |
| " | K. | The Ukińga Languages |
| " | L. | The Tańganyika-Bańgweculu Languages |
| " | M. | The North-west Nyasa Languages |
| " | N. | The Yaw-Ngindw Languages |
| " | O. | The Moçambique Languages |
| " | P. | The South Nyasaland-Southern Rhodesia Languages |
| " | Q. | The Puńgwe-Sabi Languages |
| " | R. | The Maşañgane-Rońga Languages |

Group	S.	The Becuana-Transvaal Languages
"	T.	The Zulu-Kafir Languages
"	U.	The West Central Zambezia Languages
"	V.	The Western Zambezia Languages
"	W.	The North-west Zambezia Languages
"	X.	The South-west Africa Languages
"	Y.	The Añgōla Languages
"	Z.	The Koñgō or Westernmost Congoland Languages
"	AA.	The South Congoland (Luba-Lunda) Languages
"	BB.	The Upper Kwañgō Languages
"	CC.	The Kwañgō-Kasai Languages
"	DD.	The Central Congoland (Luañge-Lōmami) Languages
"	EE.	The Middle Lōmami Languages
"	FF.	The Elila-Lōwa-Lualaba (Bulega) Languages
"	GG.	The Ruwenzori-Semliki Languages
"	HH.	The Upper Ituri Languages
"	II.	The Welc-Aruwimi Languages
"	JJ.	The Aruwimi-Lōmami Languages
"	KK.	The North Central Congoland Languages
"	LL.	The Kwa-Kasai-Upper Ūgōwe (Teke) Languages
"	MM.	The Central Ūgōwe Languages
"	NN.	The Ūgōwe-Gaboon Languages
"	OO.	The Spanish Guinea-West Cameroons Languages
"	PP.	The Maneñguba Languages
"	QQ.	The Middle Sanagá Languages
"	RR.	The Pañwe (Fang) Languages
"	SS.	The Kadci-Sañga-Lōbai Languages
"	TT.	The Fernandian Languages

SEMI-BANTU :

Group	A.	The Cameroons-Cross River Languages
"	B.	The Cross River-Calabar Languages
"	C.	The Benue Languages
"	D.	The Bauci Languages
"	E.	The Central Nigeria Languages.
"	F.	The Tōgōland Languages
"	G.	The Senegambian or Guinea Languages

For the convenience of readers I append in an abbreviated form the scheme of phonetic system of spelling adopted in this book.

Consonants : *m, b, v, p, f,* and *w* ; *n, d, t, s, z, r, l, j,* and *y* ; *h, g, k,* as in English ; *c* like English *ch* ; *x* like *ch* in 'loch' or in German *machen* ; *ʃ* like German *ch* in *ich, licht* (almost English *sh*) ; *ɣ* (Greek *gamma*) like *g* in modern Greek or the French *rgrasséyé* or the Arabic *ghain* ; *ʒ* = English *sh* ; *ʒ* = English *zh* or French *j* ; *ð* = English *th* in 'that', and *θ* = English *th* in 'think' ; and *ŋ* = the *ng* in 'ringing'. The dental click in Zulu-Kafir is *ǀ*, the alveolar *ǃ*, the palatal *ǁ*, and the lateral *ǂ*.

Vowels : *a* = English *a* in 'father' ; *ɑ*, the sound of *u* in 'but' ; *æ*, the sound of *a* in 'gather', 'hat' ; *e* = *e* in 'met', *ē* = *e* in 'fête', *ɛ* = *e* in 'there' ; *ɪ* = *i* in 'hit' ; *ĩ*, *ī* = *i* in 'ravine' ; *o* = *o* in 'not', *ō* = *o* in 'store', *ω* = *o* in 'bone', *ö* = *u* in 'hurt' ; *u* = *u* in 'pull', *ū* = *oo* in food', *ü* = French *u*.

ILLUSTRATIVE VOCABULARIES OF BANTU LANGUAGES

TOGETHER WITH DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHICAL ALLOTMENT OF EACH TONGUE
AND EXHIBITION OF PREFIXES AND CONCORDS

GROUP A

THE NYANZA LANGUAGES

SUB-GROUP A 1 KONJŵ
1. Olu-konjŵ

SUB-GROUP A 2 NYORŵ
2. Uru-nyorŵ
2 a. Ru-guñgu

2 b. Ru-kyŵpi
2 c. Uru-torŵ (Ru-soñgora, Ru-irŵ, &c.)
2 d. Ūru-hima

English	1. Olu-konjŵ	2. Uru-nyorŵ	2 a. Ru-guñgu	2 b. Ru-kyŵpi	2 c. Uru-torŵ (Ru-soñgora and Ru-irŵ, &c.)	2 d. Ūru-hima
Adze ...	E-suka; esi-suka	En-cwañku. Em-baizi	...	...	En-cwañku	...
Animal, wild beast	Eny-ama	Eny-ama. Eny-emera. Eki-sorŵ	Eny-ama. Ny-emera	Eny-ama	Eny-emera. Eny-ama Eñ-kura	Eny-emera. Eny-ama
Ant ...	M-bali; <i>pl.</i> esim-bali. N-sŵki	Ūru-hazi; em-pazi. Ūmu-zigya; ba-	N-kwiri	...	Em-pazzi	Em-pazzi
Ant, white (termite)	Emi-luñgulŵ (<i>pl.</i>)	En-swa. (Ki-swa = <i>a termite hillock</i>). Eñ-kubebe	N-kuyege	...	En-swa	En-swa
Ape (chim-panzi or gorilla)	Eki-tera; ebi-M-pundu	I-sike. Eki-kuya; ebi-	Eki-kuya	...	Ki-tera. Eci-kuya	Yi-siki
Arm ...	Ūku-bŵkŵ	Ūmu-kŵnŵ; emi-	Ūmu-kŵnŵ	Ūmu-kŵnŵ	Ūmu-kŵnŵ	Ūmu-kŵnŵ
Arrow ...	Ūmu-swa; emi- Eki-korŵ; ebi-	Ūmu-tegŵ; emi- Ūmu-sŵgi. E-kimara. Ūmw-ambi	Bu-sŵgi	Eñ-gŵwe	Ūmu-sŵgi	Ūmu-ambi
Axe ...	Em-basa; <i>pl.</i> esiom-	Eny-anzi. Em-pañgŵ. En-demu	M-pañgŵ	...	E-hañgu; <i>pl.</i> m-pañgu	Em-pañgŵ
Baboon ...	Eñ-gerebe; esioñ-	Eñ-kŵbe	Ki-guri; bi-	...	Eñ-kerebe. Em-pundu	Eñ-kŵbe
Back ...	Ūmu-goñgŵ	Ūmu-goñgŵ. Eki-bega	Ma-vega. Mu-goñgŵ, Ki-buni (<i>loins</i>)	Ūmu-goñgŵ	Ūmu-goñgŵ	Ūmu-goñgŵ
Banana ...	Ūbu-kamata ama-kamata	Eki-tŵke; ebi- Eñ-konje	Ki-tŵke; bi- N-gonja	Eki-tŵke	Eki-tŵke	Eci-tŵci
Beard ...	Esion-deru. (<i>one hair of</i> = Ūnu-leru)	Ūmu-leju, Ebi-reju	Mu-redu, Mu-redju. (<i>Ji-miri juñka</i> = <i>one hair of beard</i>)	Ūmu-lēdyu	Ūmu-ledyu	Ebi-rezu
Bee ...	En-zŵki; esion-ziuki	En-jŵki	K-ŵkyēē; <i>pl.</i> b-ŵkyēē.	En-jŵki	En-jŵki Em-buri	En-zŵki
Belly ...	In-da or En-da. Bu-kŵle. Olu-isira	En-da	Mu-dā	En-da	En-da	En-da

English	I. Olu-konjō	2. Uru-nyorō	2 a. Ru-guñgu	2 b. Ru-kyōpi	2 c. Uru-torō (Ru-soñgora and Ru-irō, &c.)	2 d. Uru-hima
Bird ...	Eny-onyi; esiony- Uny-uni. Mu-isūndi	Eny-onyi	Kiny-ōni; bi-	Eny-onyi	Eny-onyi	Eciny-onyi
Blood ...	Ōmu-sasi	E-sagama. E-samaga	Mu-sagama or Mu-samaga	E-sagama	E-sagama. E-samaga	E-sagama
Body ...	Ōmu-biri	Ōmu-biri	Mu-biri	Ōmu-biri	Ōmu-biri	Ōmu-biri
Bone ...	Eri-kuha; ama-	E-gufwa, I-gufa; ama-	Ki-gufwa; bi-	...	I-gufwa; ama-	I-guffa
Borassus palm	Eci-kōga	Aka-tugu; ōbu- Eki-kōga	Ka-tugō	...	Aka-kōga	Aka-tuga
Bow ...	Ōbu-ta; ama-	Ōbu-tta; ama-tta	Bu-ta; ma-ta	Ōbū-ta	Ōbu-tta	Ōbu-ta
Bowels ...	Aman-da	Ma-ra (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...	...	...
Brains ...	Ōb-ōñgō. Esion-cuere	Ōbw-ōñgō	Bw-ōñgō	Ōbw-ōñgō	Ōbw-ōñgō	Ōw-ōñgō
Breast (man's)	Eki-kuba	Eki-fuba	...	...	Eki-fuba	Eci-fuba
Breast (woman's)	Eri-bere; ama-	I-were; ama-	I-weri; ma-veri	I-bere	I-were	I-bere
Brother ...	Ōmu-hara or Omw-ana-w-etu	Omw-ana-wa-idō Ōmu-genzi. Ōwa-nyina. Mu-nyanya. B-ene (<i>pl.</i>) ¹	Mw-ana-wa-ici	Omw-ana-mau	Omw-ena-we-itō	Omw-ene-w-ēs
Buffalo ...	Em-bōgō; esiom-	Em-bōgō	Em-bōgō	Em-bōgō	Em-bōgō	Em-bōgō
Bull ...	En-de e-nume	E-nimi, Numi	Gi-numi	...	(Ente)eci-nume	E-nimi
Buttocks ...	Ebi-kalerō (<i>pl.</i>), Eri-takō; ama-(<i>of beasts</i>)	Ebi-bunō	Bi-nyō (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Ebi-bunō	Ebi-bunō
Canoe ...	Ōbw-atō; am- atō	Ōbw-atō	Bw-atō; <i>pl.</i> g-atō ²	Bw-atō	Obw-atō	Ōbw-atō
Cat ...	Aka-jañgō	En-jañgu	...	...	En-jañgu	En-zañgu
Charcoal ...	...	Ama-kara	...	...	Ama-kara	Ama-kara
Chief ...	Ōmu-kama; aba-	Mu-bitō. Ōmu- kamwa; aba- Ōmu-nyorō. Ōmu-lemi. Ōmu-kuñgu	Mu-kama	...	Ōmu-kamwa	Ōmu-kama. Ōmu-bitō
Child ...	Omw-ana; ab- ana. Ō-lume- keke ð. Aka- mu-keke = <i>in- fant</i>	Omw-ana ,, om-ōjw = ð ,, mu-tō = ♀	Mw-ana ,, ob'-saiza = ð ,, mu-tō = ♀ Mu-halō	Omw-ana	Omw-ana	Omw-ana
Cloth ...	Ōmu-tanda. Omw-enda (<i>cotton</i>)	Ōmu-tanda (<i>cotton</i>). Oru-goye (<i>bark</i>)	Ñg-oyi (<i>cotton</i>). Lu-vugō (<i>bark</i>)	Ru-buku	Ōmu-tanda. Oru-goye (<i>bark</i>). Oru-kōzi	Ōmw-enda
Cold ...	Em-behō. Ōmu-rombe	Em-behō	...	...	Em-behō	Em-behō
Country ...	Eki-taka	En-si	Ky-alō	...	En-si	En-si
Cow ...	En-de e-sigija	En-te e-zigija	En-te gi-za- gidya	En-te	En-te e-bugu- ma	En-te e-zigiza. Ñ-gabe, Ñ-gōbe. Ki-gabō

¹ B-ene is the equivalent of the B-ena (Ba-ina) further south, meaning 'kinsmen', 'brethren'.

² Perhaps this is a slurring of Gama-tō: vide Lu-masaba.

English	I. Olu-konjɔ	2. Uru-nyorɔ	2 a. Ru-guŋgu	2 b. Ru-kyɔpi	2 c. Uru-torɔ (Ru-soŋgora and Ru-irɔ, etc.)	2 d. Wru-hima
Crocodile ...	En-diɔka (snake). I-hondūe	En-sambia. En-pyɔ	Gi-nyɔnigim	...	En-sambia	En-sambia
Day ...	Ki-rɔ. Bu-hiŋgi. Omw-esi, Omw-ise (= <i>daylight</i>)	Eki-rɔ. I-zɔba Wmu-sana	Mu-ki-rɔ. Ki-rɔ; ebi-rɔ. Haŋgwe	...	Eki-rɔ, Eci-rɔ	Eky-irɔ; ebi-
Devil, evil spirit	Wmu-limu; aba-	Wmu-cwesi; aba- Wmu-zimu; aba-	...	...	Wmu-cwesi	Wmu-cwesi
Doctor (medicine man)	Mu-kumɔ	Wmu-fumu	...	...	Wmu-fumu	...
Dog ...	Em-bwa; esiom-	Em-bwa. Eki-bwa (<i>a big dog</i>)	M-bweni	Em-bwa	Em-bwa. Eki-bwa (<i>a big dog</i>)	Em-bwa. Eki-bwa (<i>a big dog</i>)
Donkey	...	Eñ-kaina	...	...	...	...
Door ...	Bu-sɛku. Wl-uyi, R-uyi; <i>pl.</i> esiony-uyi	Wru-higi; <i>pl.</i> em-pigi	Mu-zigɔ	...	Oru-higi; eny-igi	Oru-higi; eny-igi
Dream	En-dɔtɔ	En-dɔtɔ. Eki-rɔtɔ	N-dɔsiri	...	En-dɔtɔ	En-dɔtɔ
Drum ...	Eñ-gɔma	Eñ-gɔma	Eñ-gɔma	Eñ-gɔma	Eñ-gɔma	Eñ-gɔma
Ear ...	Wku-twe; ama-twe	Wku-tu; ama-tu	Ku-tu; ma-tu	Wku-tu	Wku-twe <i>or</i> Wku-tuitu	Wku-tu; ama-tu
Egg ...	Ere-ye; ama-yi. Eri-hui	Ei-huri; ama-huri	I-huri; ma-	...	I-huli	Ei-huri
Elephant	En-zɔgu; esiɔn-	Eñ-jɔjɔ	N-zuzɔ; N-jejɔ	N-jɔju	En-dɛaba, En-dɛaba	En-zɔzɔ
Excrement	Ama-gedzie. Ama-vezi. Ama-idzai	Ama-zi	Ma-bi	...	Ama-izi. Ama-tutorɔ	Ama-zi
Eye	Er-isɔ	Er-isɔ; ama-isɔ	R-isɔ; ma-isɔ	Er-isɔ	Er-isɔ	Er-isɔ
Face, forehead	Wbu-su	Wbu-sɔ	Bu-sɔ	Wbu-sɔ	Wbu-sɔ	Wbu-sɔ
Fat	Eki-sawu. Ama-guta (<i>oil, butter</i>)	Eki-saju; ebi- Ama-gita (<i>oil, etc.</i>)	Ma-savu	...	En-sazu. Ama-vutta, Ama-futa	Eki-sadzu. Ama-zita
Father	Tata. I-se. E-sa	Tata. 'Sɔ. I-se. I-se-nyɔwe (<i>my</i>). I-si. I-sɔ	Tata	Tata. Baba	Tata. I-se, I-sɔ	Tata. I-se, I-sɔ
Fear ...	Eri-saga	Eñ-kise. Wku-tina	A-tinyiri	...	Wku-tina	Wku-tina
Finger	Wmū-nwe; emē- Wmu-rɔtɔ. Eki-kumɔ	Wru-kumɔ; eñ- Eki-ara; eby- (Eki-saiza = <i>thumb</i>)	Iu-galɔ. Kalɔ	Wmu-kumɔ	Oru-kumɔ <i>or</i> Wdu-kumɔ	Wru-kumɔ; <i>pl.</i> eñ-kumɔ. Eki-ara
Fire	Wmu-rirɔ	Wmu-rirɔ	Mu-lirɔ	Mu-rrɔ	Wmu-rrɔ	Wmo-rrɔ
Fish	Eyi-swe; esi-swe. I-sui. I-sumbi; esi-	En-cui	N-tui	En-cū	En-cū. En-fwi	En-tchu <i>or</i> En-cū <i>or</i> Em-fū
Foot	Eki-sandɔ. Wku-gulu	Eki-reŋge. Eki-gere; ebi-	Ki-reŋge. Ku-gulu	E-kigere	Eki-gere; ebi-	Eki-gere; ebi-
Forest	Wmu-situ. Olu-loŋge	Eki-bira	Ki-bera	...	Eki-bira	Eci-bira

English	1. Olu-konjw	2. Uru-nyorw	2 a. Ru-gũngu	2 b. Ru-kywpi	2 c. Uru-torw (Ru-soũgora and Ru-irw, etc.)	2 d. Wru-hima
Fowl ...	Eñ-gwkw ¹	Eñ-kwkw	Eñ-kwkw	Eñ-kwkw	Eñ-kwkw	Eñ-kwkw
Frog ...	Eki-tere	Eki-kere	...	...	...	Eki-kere
Ghost ...	Wmu-limu; aba-	Wmu-zimu; emi. Eki-turu	Mu-zimu	...	Wmu-zimu; emi. Wmu- zummw	Wmu-zimu; emi-
Giraffe ...	...	N-tuiga	...	...	En-tuiga	...
Girl ...	...	Mu-isiki	...	...	...	...
Goat ...	Em-buri, Em- buli; esiom. Em-bene q; pl. esem-bene	Em-buzi	M-buli	Em-buzi	Em-buze. Em-penne q	Em-buzi
„ (he) ...	Esa-mbān (δ). Em-faya	Em-berabuzi, Em-paya (δ). Bũguma (q)	...	...	...	...
„ (she) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
God ...	Ru-haũnga or Du-haũnga	Du-haũnga. ² Ka-tũnda	Ka-tũnda	Ru-haũnga	Ru-haũnga ² or Du-haũnga	Lu-gaba or Nyam-haũnga
Grandparent	I-sekuru	Is-eñ-kuru. Nyin-eñ-kuru	...	...	...	...
Grass ...	Om-wata. Eki-suki	Om-wata. E-tete. Wbun-yansi, Wbu-yansi	Bu-sibbi. Lu-saka	...	Eki-suki. E-sojw. E-tete. Em-burara. Wbu-nyasi	Om-wata. Wbu-nyadzi
Ground ...	Wmu-taka	I-taka	I-taka	I-taka	I-taka. A-hansi	I-taka
Ground-nut	...	Eki-nywowa	...	...	Ama-kere. Eki-nywowa	Eci-nywowa. Ama-kerre
Guinea-fowl	Eñ-gaũga	Eki-tajumba	Nku-jumba	...	En-tajumba	Eci-kaũga
Gun ...	Em-bundu	Wmu-gaũgw	Mu-duku	...	Wmu-gaũgw	Em-bundu
Hair ...	Wlu-yuwiri; esion-ziwiri. Se-sũere. Wu-eya (on body)	I-soki; ama- soki	I-sowe (Bo-ya, on limbs)	I-sowe	I-sowe	I-sowe
Hand ...	Eki-ganza. Eme-nũe (i. e. fingers)	Eki-ganja. Ebi-ara (= fingers). Eñ- gara, Wmu- kwkw (also lower arm)	Ki-ganja. Mu-kwkw; mi-	Ki-ganza	Eci-ganza. Wmu-kwkw	Eci-ganza. Wmu-kwkw
Head ...	Wmũ-twe; eme-twe	Wmũ-twe; emi-	Mu-tue	Wmũ-twe	Wmũ-twe	Wmũ-twe
Heart ...	Wmu-tũmmw. Wmu-tĩma	Wmu-tima. Wmu-tuma	Mu-tima	Wmu-tima	Wmu-tummw. Wmu-tĩma	Wmu-tima
Heel ...	Aka-sinzirw; wbu-	Eki-sinzirw. Eki-koũgwijw	Ki-sinzirw	...	Eki-sinzirw	Eki-tsintsinw
Hide ...	Eki-ani. Eñ-gwoba	Eki-satw. Wru-hu. Wmu- guta. Eñ-gwzi (for slinging infants on back)	Ki-satw. N-gwzi	Ru-hu. M-pirri	Eki-satw	Wru-hu; em-pu
Hill ...	Eki-cwa; ebi-	Eki-swa. Em-bara	...	...	Oru-swzi	...
Hippopotamus	Eyi-sere; esi-	En-jubu	M-vuvu	...	Em-vuvu. En-sere	En-zubu
Hoe ...	I-suka	En-fuka. Em-funi	...	...	...	...

¹ Emin Pasha adds the word *vutte*: perhaps in error.² Ru-haũnga also means 'skull'.

English	1. Oti-konjo	2. Uri-nyoro	2 a. Ku-guŋgu	2 b. Ru-kyopi	2 c. Uru-toro (Ru-soŋgora and Ru-iro, &c.)	2 d. Uru-hima
Honey ...	Ob-ukyi	Obw-oki	U-oki	...	Obw-oci	Obw-oci
Horn ...	Eri-hembe; ama-	Ei-hembe; ama. Eñ-kule	Ei-hembi	...	Yi-hembe; ama- Eki-kuli	Yi-hembe; ama-
House...	Eny-umba; esioŋy-	En-jũ. Ka; <i>pl.</i> ama-ka. (O-mba = <i>at the house of</i>)	N-umba	En-ju	Eny-umba; ama- En-ju, En-zũ	En-zwo
Hunger ...	En-zala. En-jera	En-jara	N-zala	En-jala	En-jara	En-zara
Husband ...	...	1-ba, Ba (Baro)	...	...	Om-gwirarwo	...
Hyena ...	Em-piti	Em-pisi	M-pici	Em-pisi	Em-pisi, Em-pehe	Em-pidzi
Iron ...	Eky-oma, Ec-oma. M-sẽke	Eki-oma. Obu-tale. Omu-siŋga	Bi-oma	...	Eki-oma	Ec-oma
Island...	Oku-itsiŋga <i>or</i> Eri-tsiŋga; ama-	Ei-ziŋga	Ki-siŋga	...	Ei-ziŋga	Eki-rwa
Ivory ...	Er-inwo	Er-inwo	El-inwo la n-jejo	...	Er-inwo	Omw-inu
Knee ...	Eri-rũ	Oku-jũ	Ku-vivi <i>or</i> Ei- vivi, Ma-vivi	...	Oku-ju, Oku-zwo	Oku-zwo
Knife ...	Omu-hamba	Omw-ihiu. Omu-horwo. Uru-geswo	Ki-ambi	Mu-ywo	Omu-hywo. Omu-tambi	Omw-siũ
Lake ...	Eñ-gedze	Eny-anja	Mu-saŋga, Ny-anja	...	Eny-anza	Eny-anza
Leg ...	Oku-yulu. M-bũndũ	Oku-guru. Omu-rundi. Eki-rumbu	Ku-gulu	Oku-gulu	Oku-guru. Uru-guru	Oku-guru
Leopard ...	Eñ-gwe	Eñ-gwo	M-ũmwa	Eñ-gwe	Eñ-gwo	Eñ-gwe
Lion ...	En-dare; esian- dare	En-tale	N-tali. ?Simba	...	Eki-cuncu	En-tare
Lips ...	Omw-nyu; emi-nyu	Omw-nwa; eme-	Mu-mwa; mi-	Omw-nwa	Omw-nwa; emi-	Omw-nwa; eme-
Magic...	Omu-loyi. Obu-gaŋga	Omu-rogwo, Obu-rogwo. Ebiama-hanwo	Mu-logwo	...	Omu-rogwi. Obu-gaŋga	Omu-rogwo
Maize ...	Ebi-kusa	Ebi-cori	Mi-soli	...	Ebi-gusa, Ebi-coli	Ebi-cori
Man ...	Omu-ndu; aba-ndu.	Omu-ntu; aba-ntu.	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Omu-ntu	Omu-ntu; aba-ntu	Omu-ntu; aba-ntu
Man, vir. ...	Omu-lume	Omu-sadja	Mu-saiza	...	Om-gwirarwo	Omu-seizi;aba
Meat ...	Eny-ama	Eny-ama ¹	Eny-ama	Eny-ama	Eny-ama	Eny-ama
Medicine ...	...	Omu-bazi	...	...	...	...
Milk ...	Ma-tai	Ama-ta	Ma-ta	...	Ama-te	Ama-te
Monkey ...	Eñ-gende; esioŋ- Eñ-gema	Eñ-kende	...	...	Eñ-kende	Eñ-kyende
Moon ...	Omu-gesera, Okũ-esera. Okw-ezi (<i>moonlight</i>)	Okw-ezi. Om-wezi. En-zorwo (<i>full moon</i>)	Mu-ezi	Okw-ezi	Okw-ezi	Okw-ezi; am-ezi
Mother ...	Nya-nsansu. Mama	Mau. Nywo-kwo. Nyina. Nya, Nya-bwo, &c.	...	Mama. Mau	...	...
Mountain ...	Obw-eruka. Eri-lambwo. Obu-rambwo (? <i>cliff</i>)	Oru-sodzi	Lu-swozi	Ru-swozi	Oru-swozi. Ebi-rika. Oru-waŋga; em-paŋga	1-baŋga; ama- baŋga

¹ Also: Omu-nwofu, 'flesh', 'boneless meat'.

English	1. Olu-konjw	2. Uru-nyorw	2 a. Ru-guñgu	2 b. Ru-kywpi	2 c. Uru-torw (Ru-soñgora and Ru-irw, &c.)	2 d. Oru-hima
Mouth ...	Ubw-anw ? Bu-nw ?	Aka-nwa	Ka-mwa	Muka-nwa	Oru-suga	Aka-nwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	Eci-ala; ebi-	E-ciala	Ncw	...	E-ciala	E-nwaw
Name ...	E-rina	Ei-bara; ama-	I-bara	...	I-bara	I-zina; ama- zina
Navel...	Wmu-kundi	...	...	...	...	...
Neck ...	Ebi-cia. Eñ-gotō	Ebi-tyia, Ebi-kya (<i>pl.</i>)	Balagw	...	Ebi-tyia. Oru-tsia	Ebi-tsia. (<i>Ama- raka = throat</i>)
Night ...	E-kirw. Wa-mira	E-kirw. Wmu-irima	Muki-rw	...	Eki-rw	Nyeki-rw <i>or</i> Nyeci-rw
Nose ...	Wmu-huri; emi-. E-nindw	E-nyindw	Ny-indw	N-indu	E-ny-indw	E-ny-indw
Oil palm	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ox ...	En-de; esion-	En-te. E-nimi	En-te. Korwa	En-te	En-te	En-te. Eñ-gombe (<i>ancient term, nearly forgot- ten</i>)
Paddle	...	Eñ-gahi. Eñ-kasi	...	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Wbu-abu	Ama-rwa	Bu-gemi	...	Ama-rwa	Ama-rwa
Parrot	Eñ-gusu	Eñ-kusu	...	...	Eñ-kusu	Eñ-kusu
Penis ...	Ei-sulu; esi- sulu	Em-bwaw	Em-bwaw	...	Em-borw. Eci-borw	Em-borw
Pig	Eñ-gulūwe	Em-punu	M-punu	...	Em-punu	Em-punu
Pigeon	Eri-iba ?	Eri-iba; ama- iba	E-iva; ma-iva	...	Eri-iba; ama-	Eñ-kombe
Place ...	Aha-ndu. He-ūsi	Aha-ntu. Wwa- <i>prefix.</i> Omw-anya. Eki-ikarw	Ma-goñgw	...	Aha-ntu. Wmw-anya	Wmw-anya
Rain ...	Em-bula	En-jura	N-dakali	N-jirw	Em-bula	En-zura
Rat ...	Em-beba; esiom-	Em-beba	Em-bewa	...	Em-beba	Em-beba
Rhinoceros	Eñ-kura	Eñ-kura	N-kura	...	...	Eñ-kura
River ...	Eki-sesa. Oru- si. Wmū-sia. Em-basa	Eki-saru. Eky-ambu	Ki-ambu	Mu-gera	Eki-saru	Ec-ambw; ebi- ambw
Road	En-sera	Wmu-handa. I-kute	Mu-handa	Mu-handa	Wmu-handa. Wmu-mpanda	Wmu-hānda
Salt	Mu-nyu	Eki-sura	...	Ki-sura	...	...
Shame	En-swni	En-swni	N-swni	...	En-swni	En-swni
Sheep ...	Em-buri. Em- bañgali (? ð)	En-tama. Em-paya (ð)	N-tama	En-tama	En-tama	En-tama
Shield...	Eñ-gabw	Eñ-gabw	Eñ-gabu	...	Eñ-gabw	Eñ-gabw
Shoulder	...	Eki-bega. I-bega	...	...	...	I-bega; ma-
Sister ...	Mw-ale-we-itu (<i>i. e. our vir- gin</i>). Mu-hara	Mu-nyanya. Wwa-nyina <i>or</i> Wa-mau	Mw-ana-ma-isi	...	Wmu-nyanya	Wmu-nyanya
Skin	Eñ-gwba. Wmū-nyuē	Oru-hu. Wmu-biri	Ki-satw. N-gwzi	Ru-hu	Oru-hu	Oru-h' u; em-pū
Sky ...	Olu-bwla. Olu-vura	Ei-guru	Ki-gulu	I-guru	Ei-guru	Aha-iguru
Slave ...	Mu-iru; ba-iru. Mu-sana (♀)	Wmu-iru	...	...	Wmu-iru	Wmu-iru
Sleep ...	Wtu-lw	Wbu-ru	Ku-basia	Vi-ame ?	Wtu-ru	Wtu-ru

English	1. Olu-konjɔ	2. Uru-nyorɔ	2 a. Ru-guŋgu	2 b. Ru-kyɔpi	2 c. Uru-torɔ (Ru-soŋgora and Ru-irɔ, &c.)	2 d. Uru-hima
Smoke ...	Umu-ki, Umu-eki	Umu-ika	Mw-ika	...	Omw-ika	Omw-ika
Snake...	En-zɔka	En-jɔka	M-piri ¹	...	En-zɔka	En-zɔka
Son, boy ...	Omw-ana	Omw-ana. Omw-ɔjɔ. Ak-ana; ɔbw- ana (<i>little son</i>). Umu-tabani	Mw-ana	Mw-ana	Omw-ana	Omw-ana. Omw-ɔzɔ
Song ...	Olu-imbɔ. Eri-wina (<i>dancing song</i>)	Eki-zina	Ki-zina	...	Eki-zinna	Eci-zinnu
Spear ...	I-túmɔ; ama- I-tsummɔ	Ei-cumɔ	E-fumu	I-cumu	I-cumɔ	Ei-cumɔ; ama-
Spirit, soul	Umu-zimu. Aka-horɔga	Umw-ɔmezi. ² Umu-zimu	...	...	Omw-oyɔ	Umu-zimu
Star ...	Eñ-gunúnɔ; esiñ-	Eny-inyizi. Eny-ünzüzi	Ny-izi	Ny-ezi	Eny-inyuzi	Eny-onyɔzi
Stick ...	Omw-igɔ	Omw-igɔ. Eñ-kɔni. Ru-himbɔ (<i>a divining-rod</i>)	Mu-beri	Mw-igɔ	Eñ-kɔni	Eñ-kɔni
Stone ...	Eri-bwe; ama- Eri-gwe	Ei-bare; ama-	E-bafi; ma-	Ru-beñgu	E-wie, Ei-bwe; ama- Ei-bare	Ei-bare; ama-
Stool ...	Eki-tumbi	En-tebe	...	...	En-tebe	En-tebe
Sun ...	Eri-ɔba. Umu-ise	I-zɔba	Zɔba	I-zɔba. Umu-sana (= <i>daylight</i>)	I-zɔba	I-zɔba
Tail ...	Umu-kira	Umu-kira	...	...	...	Umu-kira
Tear ...	Umu-sɔni; emi (? = <i>shame</i>)	Ei-ziga	Ki-ziga	...	Er-izi; ama-izi	Er-izi; ama-
Testicles	Emi-hege (<i>pl.</i>)	Ama-gɔsi (<i>pl.</i>)	Ama-gɔsi	...	Ama-gɔsi	Ei-gɔsi; ama-
Thief ...	Omw-ibi; abe-ibi. Umu-higura	Omw-ibi. Umu-suma	A-iviri	...	Umu-summa	Umu-summa
Thigh ...	Eki-hiŋga	Eki-berɔ	Ki-berɔ	...	...	...
Thing ...	Eki-ndu. Eñ-gaŋga	Eki-ntu. Ntu	Eki-ntu	Eki-ntu	Eci-ntu. Ntu	Eki-ntu. Ntu
Thorn ...	Ere-h'wa; ama-	Ei-h'wa	I-gɔa	...	Eri-h'wa	Ei-h'wa; ama- h'wa
Tobacco	E-taba. Ka-sinse	E-tāba	E-taba	...	E-taba	E-taba
To-day	Munabwiri	Dērɔ. Hati	Lerɔ	...	Hati. Derɔ	M-buēnu
Toe ...	Aka-sanwe. Eri-nó; ama-nɔ	Aka-gere; ɔbu-	Ka-kumu; eñ-kumu	...	Aka-gere	Oru-kumɔ; eñ- kumɔ
To-morrow	...	Ny-eñkya. I-jɔ	...	...	...	...
Tongue	Lu-leme	Ulu-limi. Eñ-gambɔ	Limi	O-rimi	Oru-rimi	U-rrimi
Tooth	Er-inyɔ, Ei- inɔ; am-enɔ	Er-inɔ	L-inɔ; ma-inɔ	...	Eci-inɔ; ebi-inɔ	Eri-inɔ; ama- inɔ
Town, village	Eki-kale. Ubu- tala. E-tieka	Oru-buga. Eki-kā	Ki-kali; bi-	...	E-kkā. Orrembɔ	Orrembɔ; <i>pl.</i> en-dembɔ
Tree ...	Umu-ti; emi-ti	Umu-ti	Ki-sali	...	Umu-ti. Eci-ti	Umu-ti
Twins	Aba-hasa	Aba-roŋgɔ	Ba-loŋgɔ	...	Aba-roŋgɔ	Ama-hasa
Urine ...	Amā-sɔ	Eñ-kari	Eñ-kali	...	Eñ-kari	Eñ-karé
Vein ...	...	Eki-nywa (?)	...	...	...	...

¹ Cf. words for 'viper'.² Also the word Uru-ɔya = 'breath', allied to the East Bantu root for 'spirit', ɔyɔ.

English	1. Olu-konjō	2. Uru-nyorō	2 a. Ru-guñgu	2 b. Ru-kyōpi	2 c. Uru-torō (Ru-soñgora and Ru-irō, &c.)	2 d. Oru-hima
War	Orū·hi	Ūbu·lemu. Ūbw·emi	Lamagw		Ūbu·lemu. Oru·gamba	Oru·gamba
Water	Ama-gedzi. Ama·si	Ama·dzi. Eñ·gezi	Ma·izi	Mi·jezi	Ama·izi. Ama·tuñga	Ama·izi
Well, source	Eri·ziba ?	I·ziba. Eñ·gezi. Kituñ·gezi			I·ziba	Ei·ziba
White man	Ūmu·juñgu	Ūmu·juñgu. Eki·tuku	Mu·zuñgu		Ūmu·zuñgu	Ūmu·zuñgu
Wife	Ūmu·kari; aba·	Ūmu·kazi. Mu·ka· (with possessive pro- noun)	Mu·kali		Ūmu·kazi	Ūmu·kazi
Wind	Em·behō. I·huñga	Em·behō. I·huñga. Ūmu·yaga	Mu·yaga		Em·behō	Em·behō
Witch ¹	Ūmu·rōi. Ūmu·kumō	Ūmu·rōgō M·bandwa	Mu·lōgō		Ūmu·lōgō	Ūmu·lōgō
Witchcraft	Ūbu·rōi	I·rōgō				
Woman	Ūmu·kari	Ūmu·kazi.	Mu·kali		Ūmu·kazi	Ūmu·kazi
Womb		En·dā				
Wood	Ru·kwe; <i>pl.</i> esiañ·kūe	Eñ·kū	Eñ·kū	Eñ·kū	Eñ·kūE. En·sari	Eñ·kū
Yam	Eki·hama	Eki·rali			Eki·rali	Eci·ra
Year	Ūmw·aka. Eri·bōga (= <i>pl.</i> sprouting corn, new year).	Ūmw·aka; emi·aka	Ūmw·aka		Ūmw·aka	Ūmw·aka
Yesterday...		I·jō				
Zebra	En·turege	En·tulege	En·tulege		En·tulege	En·tulege
One	·guma, ·yuma	·mu	·mu	·mu	·mō (Du·mō)	·mūe
Two	·bere, ·were	·biri, ·wiri	·biri, ·wiri	·bili	·biri, ·wiri	·biri
Three	·satu	·satu	·satu	·sato	·satu	·satu
Four	·ne, ·nai	·nai, ·nā	·nā	·nē	·nai	·nā
Five	·tanu	·tanō, ·tanu	·tanō	·tanō	·tanu	·tanu
Six	Ūmu·kaga	Ūmu·kaga (<i>pl.</i> emi-)	Mu·kaga	Mu·kaga	Ūmu·kaga	Ūmu·kaga
Seven	Ūmu·sanzu	Ūmu·sanju (<i>pl.</i> emi-)	Mu·sanju	Mu·sansu	Ūmu·sanju	Ūmu·sanzu
Eight	Ūmu·nane	Ūmu·nana (<i>pl.</i> emi-)	Mu·nana	Mu·nani	Ūmu·nana	Ūmu·nana
Nine	Ūmw·enda	Ūmw·enda (<i>pl.</i> emy·enda)	Mw·enda	Mw·enda	Ūmw·enda	Ūmw·enda
Ten	Eri·kumi	I·kumi (<i>pl.</i> ama-)	E·kumi	I·kūmi	I·kumi	I·kumi
Eleven	E·kumi na ci· yuma	I·kumi n'e·mu	E·kumi n'em'	I·kuminaki·mū	I·kumi n'e·mō	I·kumi n'e·mūe
Twenty	Ama·kumi a·bere	Ama·kumi a·biri	Ma·kumi ga· biri		Ama·kumi a·wiri	Ama·kumi a·biri
Thirty	Ama·kumi a·satu	Ama·kumi a·satu	Ma·kumi ga· satu		Ama·kumi a·satu	Ama·kumi a·satu
Forty	Ama·kumi a·ne	Ama·kumi a·nā	Ma·kumi ga·nā		Ama·kumi a·nai	Ama·kumi a·nā
Fifty	Ama·kumi a·tanu	Ama·kumi a·tanu	Ma·kumi ga· tanō		Ama·kumi a·tanō	Ama·kumi a·tanu

¹ 'Witch' stands also for 'wizard', 'diviner', 'magician'. The better side of 'witchcraft' is met with under 'doctor', 'medicine man', and 'medicine'. 'Magic' may also mean 'religion', 'fetish'.

English	1. Olu-konjw	2. Uru-nyorw	2 a. Ru-guñgu	2 b. Ru-kyopi	2 c. Uru-torw (Ru-soñgora and Ru-irw, &c.)	2 d. Uru-hima
Hundred ... Thousand ...	Eri-gana Eri-gan' ne- guma	I-gana Uru-kumi (Ka-gana = 10,000)	Ki-kumi Lu-kumi	I-gana ...	I-gana ...	I-gana Ma-gana e-kumi
I, me, my ...	Ñgie, Njie. N-, Ndi- -n-. -ã-ge	Nyowe. N- -un. -n-. -a-ñge	Ñge. -a-ñgw	...	Nyowe. Ni, N- -n-. -a-ñge	Nyowe. N-, Ni. -n-. -a-nje
Thou, thee, thy	Ewe, Tami! U- -ku-. -a-yw	Wewe, W- -ku-. -a-we. w	Wewe. W- -ku-. -w	...	Wewe. W- -ku-. -a-we	Iwe. W- -ku-. -a-we
He, him, his	Oyu. A- -mu-. -a-yē	Uwe, Ye. A- -mu-. -e, -yi	Ye. A- -mu-. -widi	...	Iwe, Uwe. A- -mu-. -yi	Uwe, Oria. A-, Ya- -mu-. -ye
We, us, our	Sitwe. Tu- -tu-. -etu	Icwe, Icū. Tu- -tu-. -a-itu	Icwe. Tu- -tu-, -itu-	Itwe	Icwe. Tu- -tu-. -a-itu	Yitwe. Tu- -tu-. -a-itu
Ye, your, our	Inyūe, Inyu. Mu- -ba-. -enyu	Inyuwe. Mu- -ba-. -a-nyu	Nyuwe	...	Inyuwe. Mu- -ba-. -a-nyu	Yimwe. Mu- -ba-. -a-nyu
They, them, their	Aba. Ba- -ba-. -a-bw	Abw. Ba- -ba-. -a-bu	Bahw, Badi. Ba- -ba-. a-bw	...	Abw. Ba- -ba-. -a-bw	Abw. Ba- -wa-. -ba- -a-bw
All	-usi, wsi(ab-wsi, ey-wsi, g-wsi, esi-ūsi, ebi-ōsi, w-wsi, &c.)	-wana (b-wana, y-wana, g-wana, bi-wana, z-wana, tu-wana, bw- wana, kw-wana, h-wana)	-wana	-wana	-wana (&c.)	-wana (&c.)
This, these	Yw-yu, ba-ba; w-nw or gu-nw, gi-nw or i-nw; ri-nw, ga-nw; ki-nw, bi-nw; e-nw, si-nw; lu-nw; tu-nw; ka-nw; bu-nw; ku-nw; ha-nw	Ñgu-gu or w-nu, ba-nu; gu-nw, e-nu; di-nw or ri-nw, ga-nw; ki-nu, bi-nu; e-nu, zi-nu; ru-nu; tu-nu; ka-nu; bu-nu; ku-nu; ha-nu	-nw (with class prefix)	...	(As in Uru- nyorw; but the demonstrative answering to 'this here' is more often pre- ceded by the 'directive n': Ñgu-nu, mba- nu; ñgu-nu, ñgi-nu; ndi-nu, ñga-nu; &c.)	(Much as in Uru-nyorw). The demon- strative 'that', however, is -ria (w-ria, ba-ria; gu-ria; &c.)
That, those	Yw-lia, ba-lia; w-lia, gi-lia; ri-ria, ga-lia; ki-lia, bi-lia; e-lia or yi-lia; si-lia; lu-lia; ka-lia; bu-lia; ku-lia; ha-lia	W-nuna, ba- nuna; gu-nū- na, e-nuna; di-nūna; &c. W-li, w-linya, ba-li, ba-linya; gu-li, gu-linya; &c. W-gu, ba- li; w-gu, e-gi; e-ri, a-gw; e-ki, e-bi; e-gi, e-zi; o-ru; w-tu; a-kw; w-bu; w-ku; a-hw	-ri (with class prefix)	...	Ñgu-li, mba-li, &c. Ñgu-gu, mba-bw; Ñgu- gu, ñgi-gi; &c.	...
Bad ... Black ...	-bi, -kirw -iraūlu. G-iraguru	-bi -iragura (root of verb)	-bi	-bi	-bi -irugadju	-bi

English	1. Olu-konjw	2. Uru-nyorw	2 a. Ru-guñgu	2 b. Ru-kywopi	2 c. Uru-torw (Ru-soñgora and Ru-irw, &c.)	2 d. Wru-hima
Female	·kali, <i>humans and small mammals</i> ; ·esi-γija, <i>cows</i> ; ·bu-wuma, <i>cows and goats</i> ; ·w-wene, <i>general</i>	·kazi. ·isiki. ·taw, mu-taw			·kazi. ·zigise. ·isiki	
Fierce, sharp, bitter		·ruma (<i>verb</i>), ¹ ·ruā (<i>verb root</i>)			·ruruma (<i>verb</i>)	·ruma (<i>verb</i>)
Good ...	·w-ene. ·buya	·ruñgi ²			·ruñgi	·ruñgi
Great ...	·kulu. ·nene	·kuru. ·kwtaw			·kwtaw. ·kuru	·kuru. ·pañgu, ·hañgu
Little ...	·nunu. ·ke	·ke. ·toitaw			·taitaw. ·titiraw.	·itce, ·ce, ·cice
Long	·de, ·le	·raiha. ·hañgu			·raiha	
Male ...	·lume	·saja or ·saija (<i>men</i>). ·waw (<i>children</i>). ·enume (<i>oxen</i>). rumi (<i>birds</i>)			·saija	·seizi. ·irumi, ·waw (<i>children</i>). ·enimi (<i>oxen</i>)
Old		·kuru (<i>mostly in verbal form</i>)			·ikuru, ·kura	·ikuru
Red	·tuku	·tukura (<i>verbal</i>)			·nanata (<i>verb</i>)	·tukura (<i>verb</i>)
Rotten		·junda (<i>verbal</i>)			·junda (<i>verb</i>)	
Short ...	·kuhi	·gufu. ·ihi			·gufu	·gufu
Sick ...	·aluere. ·kwni	·rwara (<i>verb</i>)			·rwaire (<i>verb</i>)	·ruara (<i>verb</i>)
White...	·eru	·era, ·ruwera			·era (<i>verb</i>)	·era, ·wera (<i>verb</i>)
Above, up, on top		Ha-iguru. Eru-guru			Ha-iguru	Ha-iguru
Before	Ah-ese	Wmu ma-isw-ga Na-mbere			Wmu ma-sw-ga	Wmu ma-sw-ga
Behind		Eny-uma ya			Eny-uma ya	Eny-uma ya
Below, down	Hē-nsi	Ha-nsi ya. I-fw			Ha-nsi	Ha-nsi
Far		Ha-ra			Ha-ra	Ha-ra
Here ...	E-nw	Ha-nu, Ku-nu			Ha-nw	Ha-nw
In, inside ...	W-mu	W-mu, Wmūn-da			W-mu	W-mu
Middle		Ha-gati			Ha-gati	Ha-kati
Near ...		Ha-ihī			Ha-ihī	Ha-ihī
Outside		Ah-eru			Aha-iru	
Plenty, many	·ñgi	·iñgi			Wmw-eru. ·iñgi	·inji
There ...	E-ria. Ha-li	W-ku. Ku-li. A-hw. Ha-li			Ku-li, Ha-li. W-ku	W-ku. Ku-ria
Where?		Ñ-kaha?				
No!	I-yehe!	Kwaha! Añga! A-a!			Kwaha! Ñ-ga!	Ñ-gābusē!
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, infix, or suffix</i>)	Si- (Si-ndi-, Si-wa- Si-a, Si-tu-, Si-mū-, Si-ba-)	Ti- (ti, taw, ta, titu, ti-mu, ti-ba). ·ta- (u-ta-, w-ta, a-ta-, &c.) ·bu-sa (<i>cf. Swahili</i> 'Kabisā'. ·bu-sa means 'in vain', 'naked')			(As in Uru-nyorw)	(As in Uru-nyorw)
						·bu-sē

¹ Compare word for 'leopard' in Caga.² Cf. Zulu and words for 'straight', 'building'.

English	I. Olu-konjɔ	2. Uru-nyorɔ	2 a. Ru-guŋgu	2 b. Ru-kyɔpi	2 c. Uru-torɔ (Ru-soŋgora and Ru-irɔ, &c.)	2 d. Ōru-hima
To ...	Eri- ¹	Ōku-	Ku-	Ōku-	Ōku-	Ōku-
„ beat ...	·tera	·tera	...	...	·tera	·tera
„ buy, sell	·awɔla, ·wɔla	·tunda. ·gura	...	...	·gura	·tunda
„ come	·asá	·ija	...	...	·ija	·iza
„ cut	·dura	·tema	...	...	·temera	·temera
„ dance	·bina, ·wina	·zina, ·n-zina	...	...	·zina	·gurúka
„ die ...	·wa, ·kuwa	·fwa	...	...	·fa	·fa, ·akaba
„ eat	·lia	·dia	...	...	·dia	·dia
„ give	·ha (·ba <i>in com- position</i>)	·wa, ·ha. ·gaba	...	...	·wa, ·ha	·hwa, ·wa
„ go ...	·genda	·genda. ·gya	...	...	·genda, ·ngenda	·njenda
„ kill	·ita	·ita	...	...	·ita	·ita
„ know	·kiasi	·manyá	...	...	·manyá	·manyá
„ laugh	·seka	·seka	...	...	·seka	·seka
„ leave off, cease	·leka ?	·leka. ·síga	...	...	·leka	·reka
„ love, want	·sima. ·yenda	·enda. ·gonza, ·gondza	...	...	·enda. ·gonza	·kunda. ·n-yenda
„ see	·lañgera	·bɔna, ·dora	...	...	·bɔna. ·rora	·bɔna. ·dora. ·sɔbora ?
„ sit, remain, abide	·ikala	·ikara	...	...	·ikala	·ikara
„ sleep ...	·rara (Eri-rara) or ·lala	·rara. ·gɔnya (<i>to pass the night</i>), ·gɔna (<i>snore</i>). ·niama, ·bi- yama ?	...	·viyama	·rara. ·gɔna	·biama. ·rara. ·gɔna
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	·emera. ·teka. ·imúka	...	...	·ema, ·emera	·ema, ·emera
„ steal	·iba	·iba	...	...	·iba	·iba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN OLU-KONJɔ²

Preprefixes are present in Olu-konjɔ.

Class 1. Ōmu- (concord ɔmu-, yɔ-, u- ?); 2. Aba- (ba-); 3. Ōmu- (ɔmu-, gu-); 4. Emi- (emi-, gi-, yi-, i- ?); 5. Eri- (ri-); 6. Ama- (ama-, a-, ga-); 7. Eki- (ki-); 8. Ebi- (bi-); 8a.³ Ebi- (bi-); 9. E-, Eyi-, En-, Eñ-, Em-, N- (M-) (en-, e-, ey-); 10. Esi-, Esiɔ-, Esiañ-, Esion-, Esiony- (en-?, esi- ?); 11. Olu- or Ōlu-, Ōru-, Ōdu-, Ōnu- (lu-, du-); 12. Ōtu- (tu-); 13. Aka- (ka-); 14. Ōbu- (bu-); 15. Ōku- (ku-); 16. Aha- (ha-, he-); 17. Ōmu- (mu- ?).

¹ The prefix above the line is the equivalent of the infinitive 'to'. The root of the word is also the form of the 2nd person imperative.

² The concord particles are shown within brackets and commence with a minuscule and not a capital letter. The adjectival form is usually given first.

³ The 8a prefix which is given here, and which is prominent in the West Equatorial Bantu languages, is nothing but the plural prefix 8 employed in a collective or singular sense: generally with a diminutive signification.

ILLUSTRATIVE VOCABULARIES OF BANTU LANGUAGES

PREFIXES, &c., IN URU-NYORŌ, URU-TORŌ, AND ŌRU-HIMA

Preprefixes are present.

Class 1. **Ōmu**. (ōmu-, mw-, m-, ŋgu-, gu-, ōgu-, ōwō-, ō-, u-, a-); 2. **Aba**. (aba-, ba-); 3. **Ōmu** (ōmu-, ōgu-, gu-), 4. **Emi**. (emi-, e-, i-, egi-); 5. **I, Ei, Eri, Ji**. (in Ruguŋgu) (eri-, di-, ri-, li-); 6. **Ama**. (ama-, a-, aga-, ga-); 7. **Eki or Eci**. (eki-, ki-, ci-); 8. **Ebi**. (ebi-, bi-); 8 a. **Ebi**. (ebi-, bi-); 9. **En (Em), Eni (Eny')**, **Ŋg, Yi, Gi**. (en-, e-, i-, eyi-, gi-?); 10. Same as 9 (concord, en-, e-, i-, ezi-); 11. **Uru**, (**Ōru, Ōdu**. (oru-, du-, ru-)); 12. **Ōtu, Utu**. (ōtu-, tu-); 13. **Aka**. (aka-, ka-); 14. **Ōbu**. (ōbu-, bu-); 15. **Ōku**. (ōku-, ku-); 16. **Aha**. (aha-, ha-); 17. **Ōmu**. (*preposition only*).

In Uru-nyorŌ, if not in the other kindred dialects, an 'honorific' prefix **A**. would appear to be present, especially in terms or titles of address as **A-bōki!**, **A-bwōli!**, **A-cali!**, **A-dyeri!**, **A-kiki!**, **A-mōti!**, &c., &c. The **Nya**- or feminine prefix is also present.

Ru-guŋgu and **Ru-kyōpi** would seem, from the very little we know of them, to agree with Uru-nyorŌ in prefixes and concords; except that in **Ru-guŋgu** and perhaps in **Ru-kyōpi**, the preprefixes are inclined to drop out of pronunciation.

1. **ŌlukonjŌ** is spoken in the districts round the south and south-east flanks of the Ruwenzori range, and west of the Semliki river and of Lake Edward up to the Ituri basin, along the mountains of the Congo watershed southwards to the 1st degree of South latitude.

2. **UrunyorŌ** is spoken in BunyorŌ, east of Lake Albert and west of the Victoria Nile, Lake Kiōga, and the River Kafu.

2 a. **Ruguŋgu** is spoken in northern BunyorŌ, especially between FajaŌ on the Victoria Nile and Lake Albert, in the district of Maguŋgu.

2 b. **Rukyōpi** is spoken in the NyorŌ settlements along the west coast of Lake Albert.

2 c. **UruutorŌ** is spoken at the south end of Lake Albert (in Busoŋgora) and in TorŌ, namely, the northern and eastern flanks of Ruwenzori and as far east as the frontiers of the kingdom or province of Buganda.

2 d. **Ōrubima** is spoken in AŋkŌle and MpŌrŌrŌ, east of Lake Edward, west and north of the Kagera river.

GROUP A

THE NYANZA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

SUB-GROUP A 2 (*continued*)

2 e. Uru-karagwe (Ru-ragwe)

2 f. Uru-kerebe¹

2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja²) Ru-nyambū

SUB-GROUP A 3 NORTH TAÑGANYIKA

3. Urunya-ruanda and 3a Ki-rundi

3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi (Tusi³, Ki-jiji)

SUB-GROUP A 4 BUGANDA

4. Lu-ganda (*including* Lu-sese 4 a and Lu-soḡa 4 b)

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. ⁴ Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4 a, and Lu-soḡa 4 b
Adze ...	...	En-cañkwi	...	En-torizō. Umu-horō ?	...	E-gya. Em-bajō N-soḡō. E-nañgazi
Animal, wild beast	E-nyama	E-namenswa. I-ri; ma-ri	...	I-nyamaswa. I-nyama. Iki-kōkō En-tōzi.	In-yama	N-sana-fu. N-sansa. N-kōḡō. Em-pazi
Ant ...	Em-pazi. E-niañḡw	...	Ūbw-asi. E-nyañḡw	Uru-siši	...	N-sana-fu. N-sansa. N-kōḡō. Em-pazi
Ant, white (termite)	En-swa	Ūmu-swa. En-swa	En-swa	Ūmu-swa. Urun-swa; in-swa	En-swa	En-swa. N-kuyege. Ama-guye (<i>pl.</i>) N-kwenda E-dzike, I-zike
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	...	En-jañḡwe	...	E-dzike, I-zike
Arm ...	Ūmu-kōḡw	Eñ-galō	Ūku-wōkō. Ūm-kōḡw, Mu-kōḡw; emi-	Uku-bōkō. Umu-kōḡw	Ūkō-wōkō; ama-	Ūmu-kōḡw
Arrow ...	Omw-ambi	Omw-ambi	Ūw-ambi, Ūmw-abi	Umw-ambi. Ūbw-eñḡe. Umu-teḡw (<i>snares, arrow</i>)	Umw-ambi	Ūmu-sale, Aka-sale. Ūmu-teḡw
Axe ...	Em-pasō. I-sembe; ama-	Ūlu-sinzō. Em-bezō. En-sena	E-senya; ama-	I-suka, In- suka; ama- I-senyō	Em-pasa; <i>pl.</i> idzi-wasa? I-dzuma	Em-badzi. Em- baidi. N-ya- nzi. Em-pasa
Baboon ...	Eñ-kōwe	Eñ-kōbe	Eñ-kōbe. Eñ-kende	Em-pundu	...	Eñ-kōbe. N-sudde (4 b)
Back ...	Ūmu-goñḡw	Ūmu-goñḡw	Om-goñḡw or Um-goñḡw	Ūmu-goñḡw; emi-. Ūmu- goñḡw; imi- goñḡw	Ūmu-goñḡw	Ūmu-goñḡw. E-bega. Ki-dindō (4 b)
Banana ...	Eki-tōke; ebi-	Eki-tōke; ebi-. Eki-hisye	Eki-tōke; ebi-. Eñ-gamu (<i>tree</i>)	Egi-tōci; ebi-. Iki-tōke (3 a). Um-ūḡwi (3 a). Iki-agara (<i>old</i> R.)	...	Eki-tōke; ebi-. Gonja. M-bide. Eñ-emō (4 a). Ki-ḡḡw (4 b). Eri-envu; m-envu
Beard ...	Ūmu-lezu	Ebi-rezu	N-dēdyu, Mu-reju	Ubu-anwa or Uby-anwa	...	Eki-rebu. Ūmu- levu (4 a). Eki-rebō (4 b)
Bee ...	En-zōki; ne-nyōki	En-zōki	Ny-ōki	En-zōki. Uru- yuki. Uru- zuki; in-zuki. Aka-sazi (3 a)	...	Enj-uki

¹ The Ki-kerewe of German writers.

² Including the 'Ci-zinja' 'Ba-zinja', 'Ru-haya' and 'Ki-mweri' of German writers.

³ Including Stanley's 'Ki-jiji' and Last's 'Hōḡōhōḡō'.

⁴ The second or lower word is generally Ki-rundi. Ki-rundi differs mainly from Ruanda in retaining U and I as prefixes instead of Ū and E. A few words of the dialect spoken by the Batwa or Pygmies in Burundi are inserted on the authority of Father van der Burgt.

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4 a, av Lu-soga 4 b
Belly ...	En-dā ; ama-dā	En-dā. Ru-bunda	Umo-ndā. Uru-bunda ; m-bunda	E-bondw. In-dā	In-dā ; ama-da	I-bunda ; ama- Em-bunda (4 a). Wlu- butw ; em- N-da (4 b)
Bird ...	Eny-onyi	En-oni	Eny-uni. Eki-kuŋgu	Eny-oni, Iny-oni	N-zewa. Inyoni	Eny-onyi. N-oni (4 b)
Blood...	E-ságama	En-ságama. Eki-amba	E-sagama	Ama-rasw	...	Wmu-sai. Mu-sahi (4 a)
Body ...	Om-wili	N-giŋw	Umu-biri	Wmu-biri, Wmu-wiri	Umu-wiri	Wmu-biri
Bone ...	E-gufwa ; ama-	I-gufwa ; ama-	Um-gufa	E-gufwa. I-gufa (3 a)	...	E-gufwa ; ama- I-gumba ; ama- Aka-tugu. Wlu-kwama Aka-sale. Wmu-tegw. Bu-tta (4 b)
Borassuspalm	Eki-kwaga ; evi-	...	...	...	...	Aka-tugu. Wlu-kwama Aka-sale. Wmu-tegw. Bu-tta (4 b)
Bow ...	Wvu-ta ; ama-ta	Wbu-ta ; ama-tā. Wbw-kwama ; ama-	Wvu-ta, Wbu-ta	Wmu-hettw. Umu-kekerw, Umu-waŋw (3 a)	Umu-hetw	Aka-sale. Wmu-tegw. Bu-tta (4 b)
Bowels ...	Ama-dā	Ama-rā	Urū-ra ; ama-ra	In-da ; ama-da. Uru-ra ; in-da	...	Ebien-da
Brains ...	Wvw-oŋw	Wbw-oŋw	...	Wby-oŋw	...	Wbw-oŋw
Breast (man's)	Eki-fupa	Eki-fuba. Eñ-korw	Eki-fuba	Iki-tuza	...	Eki-fuba. Aka-ligy
Breast (woman's)	I-vere ; ama-	I-bere ; ma-	Ma-bere	I-were	I-wele ; ama-	I-bere ; ama-
Brother ...	Omwa-itu ; av-a-itu	...	Um-rumuna. I-lumbu, Ka-lumbu. Mu-kuru	Mw-ene-tata. Umu-saza. Umu-hara. In-suti (3 a). Umu-kuru. Umu-rumuna	Mu-sadza. Mw-ene-wē	Mu-ganda. Mwa-nyina. Mu-tabani (4 a)
Buffalo ...	Em-bwogw	Em-bwogw	Em-bwogw	Em-bwogw. Im-bwogw	...	Em-bwogw
Bull ...	E-numi	E-numi. Ki-masa	Eki-masa	Iki-masa. In-fizi	Iki-masa ; ivi-	En-te sedume En-te numi
Buttocks ...	Eki-bunu ; evi-	Eki-bunu ; cbi- Eki-takw ; cbi-	Uru-ende ; m-pende. (Nyw = anus)	Eki-bunw. Ama-takw (pl.)	...	Wmu-tulira. Ama-takw. Mu-fundw (4 a)
Canoe..	Uvw-atw	Wbw-atw ; ama-	Ubw-atw	Ubw-atw, Uby-atw	Uw-atw	Eri-atw ; am- Bw-atw. E-bamvu
Cat ...	En-zaŋgu	Ru-baka ; m-paka. En-simba	Ny-aw, Ny-amw	En-turu. I-tulw. I-jaŋwi. Akany-awu	Iny-aww	Ka-yayu. Kapa ; ba-kapa. Ka-jaŋgwa (4 a). Mu-yai (4 b)
Cattle...	Oru-gw ; ama-gw	En-te	Ki-remba	I-šw ; ma-šw Iñ-ka	Iñ-ka	En-te
Charcoal ...	...	I-kara	...	I-kara ; ama-	...	Li-anda ; am-anda
Chief ...	Eñ-kama	Mu-kama. Mu-hinda	Wmu-kama. Wmu-temi ; aba-	Wmu-tūtsi. Umw-ami ; ab-ami. Umu- tware ; aba-	Umw-ami	Wmw-ami ; ab-ami. Mu- kama (4 a). Wmu-kuŋgu

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi, (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4 a, and Lu-soga 4 b
Child ...	Omw-ana; aw-ana	Omw-ana. Eli-ana	Omw-ana. Um-keremeki. Um-tabari	Omw-ana. Māma	Omw-ana; aw-ana	Omw-ana; ab-ana. Ak-ana; obw-ana. Aka-tō; wbu-
Cloth ...	Omw-enda; emi-enda	Omw-enda	Omw-enda. Ulu-bugw	Oru-tabbi. Umw-enda	Omw-enda	N-goye, Wlu-goye. Lu-bugw
Cold ...	Em-behw	Em-behw	Mu-iaga	Im-behw	Im-behw	Em-peww. Wbu-titi
Country ...	En-si	Eki-alw	En-si	Wbu-taka. Iki- hukw, .hugw. In-si	In-si	En-si. Ebi-alw
Cow ...	En-te; ama-te		En-te mu-kazi	Eñ-ka. Iñ-ka. Iñ-gabe. A-yimara?	Iñ-ka; pl. niñ-ka	En-te en-dusi
Crocodile ...	E-mamba	En-sambi	En-sambi	Iñ-gwana (3 a)		E-gwanya, N-gwanya
Day ...	Eki-lw; ewi-lw. Om-zana	Lu-naku; pl. n-naku Wmu-sana	Eki-lw. Wmu-sana	E-zorrw. Umu-si; imi- Umu-nsi. Oru-ntaga (daylight)	I-zuwa. Iki-lw; ivi-lw. Mu-ūsi	Eki-rw (4 a). Wlu-nakw; c-nakw. Jw. Mu-sana (= <i>daylight</i>)
Devil, evil spirit ...	Wmu-zimu	Wmu-zimu	E-mandwa	Em-bandwa, Im-bandwa	I-mandwa	Lubare; ba +, Mu-sambwa (4 a, 4 b)
Doctor (medi- cine man)	A-laguzā. Um-fumu; awa-	Wmu-fumu. Wmu-laguzā	Umu-geñge (?) Em-fumu	Wmu-pfumu. I-mandwa. In-daruza	Umu-fumw	Wmu-saww. ¹ Wmu-gañga. Wmu-fumu
Dog ...	Em-bwa; ama-bwa	Em-bwa	Em-bwa	Em-bwa or Im-bwa	Im-bwa	Em-bwa. Wgu-bwa; pl. aga-bwa. Eñ-koidi (4 a)
Donkey ...	En-dwogwwe		En-dwogwbe	In-dwogwbe	In-dwogwwe; pl. idzi-dwogw- we	En-dwogoi
Door ...	Ur-ugi; inz-ugi. Wmu-lañgw; emi-	I-hara. I-lembw. Wmu-liañgw	Uru-igi; en-igi	Wmu-riañgw. Urw-ugi. I-lembw		Wlu-igi, Lu-gi; pl. enz-igi Wmu-liañgw. Wmu-zigw
Dream ...		Eki-rwtw	En-dwtw	En-dwtw. In-zwi	In-dwtw	En-dwtw
Drum ...	Eñ-gwoma	Eñ-gwoma	Eñ-gwoma	Eñ-gwoma, Iñ-gwoma		Eñ-wma. N-gwoma (4 b)
Ear ...	Wku-tu	Wkü-tūi; ama-	Uku-twi. Ili-twi; ama- twi	Ugu-tu	Uku-twi; ama- twi	Wku-tu; ama- twi (4 a)
Egg ...	I-hūli; ama- huli	I-huli; ama-	I-huli. I-ūri	E-gi; ama-gi	Eli-gi; ama-gi	E-gi; ama-gi. I-gyi (4 a)
Elephant ...	En-swdzw; pl. nama-swdzw	En-zwzu	En-yūdyu, En-jōju	In-zwvu. In-dayi (old R.)	In-swvu	En-jōvu. En-jōbu (4 a). N-dwvu (4 b)
Excrement	Ama-zi		Ama-zi	Ama-zi. Ama-se	Ama-vi	Emi-zi. Ama-zi. Ama-di (4 a)
Eye ...	El-isw; ama-sw	El-isw	El-isw, Ri-isw	Zi-isw or Ej-isw or Ici-ciw; pl. ama-sw, ebi- ciw	Ili-nsww; pl. ama-nsww;	Er-isw; ama-sw. D-isw. E-moni (4 a). L-isw; ma-isw (4 b)

¹ Also, Wmu-laguzi; see p. 67.

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4 a, and Lu-swaga 4 b
Face, fore- head	Ūvu-sō; ama-sō	Ūbu-syō		Oru-hañga		Ama-sō. Bu-enyi. Ma-isō (4 b). Eki-eni (4 a)
Fat, oil	Ama-zuta	Ama-zuta	Ama-dyuta	Uru-gimbō. Ama-vuta, Ama-futa. Ama-zigwa. Am-eñgwa (old R.)	Ama-vuta	Ama-futa. Ama-butā (4a). Ama-savu (4 b). Ūmu-zigō
Father	M-tata. I-se	Tata. I-se. I-sō	Tata. I-se. I-sō	Data, Tata. Ra. Data Šō. Se; aba-sē	Data	Kita. Sebo. Tata. Sa. Se.
Fear	Ūku-tina	Ūbu-tina	Bu-tini	Uby-ōba. Ūku-kuñga. Ūbu-tina	Uwu-tina	Tia. Ūbu-ti. En-tisa
Finger	Ūlu-kumu; eñ-kumu	Eki-ara	Eki-ara. Oru-kumu	Uru-tōki. Iki-kumwe (thumb)	Ulu-kumu. Uru-tōke. Eki-dōle; ivi-	Ūlu-nwe; <i>pl.</i> e-nwe. Ūlu- galō. Eki-ala. Ūlu-kumō (4 a). Du-ala; <i>pl.</i> nd-ala (4 b) Ūmu-lilō. Ka- wai. (Ku-ōta = to warm)
Fire	Ūmu-lilō; ama-	Ūmu-lilō (Ku-ōta = to warm oneself)	Om-riru. Um-ōtō; emi-otō	Ūmu-rirō. (Ku-ōta = to warm)	Ūmu-canwa. Ūmu-lilō	Ūmu-lilō. Ka- wai. (Ku-ōta = to warm)
Fish	En-fwi	N-fwi. En-furu	En-furu	E- <i>here</i> . Em-fū. I-fwi, Uru-fwi; in-fwi. Im- bōga (old R.)	I-vui. In-siwi	Ebie-nyanja. Em-fwi (4 a). Em-pune (4 b)
Foot	Ūgu-gulu; ama-	Ūku-guru. Eki-gere	Eki-reñge	Eki-reñge	Umu-lundi. Uku-guru	Eki-gere. Eki-reñge (4a)
Forest	Eki-tundu	Eki-tuntu. (Eki-bira = sacred grove, forest)	Eki-bira. Eci-tundu	I-šamba. Iki-bira	Hi-luñgu	Eki-bira. Lu-kōla. Ūlu-kampa
Fowl	Eñ-kōkō	Eñ-kōkō. (N-kōkōrumi = cock)	Eñ-kōkō	Eñ-kōkō. (I-sake = cock)	Iñ-kōkō. (I-kuñgulume = cock)	Eñ-kōkō. Eñ-gōkō. (Se-gwañga = cock)
Frog	Eki-kele; evi-	Aka-kere; <i>pl.</i> ama-kere	Eki-kere	Iki-keri	Iki-kere; ivi-	Eki-kere
Ghost		I-tunu	Om-simu. Ki-zimu. Om-cwezi. Ki-ntuñge	Ūmu-zimu	Ūmu-zimu; imi-	Ūmu-zimu. Mu-dimu (4 a). Omw-oyō
Giraffe	En-twiga	En-twiga	En-twiga			En-tuga
Girl	Ūmu-isiki	Ūmu-hara; aba-	Ūmu-siki, Mw-isiki	Umu-kōbya. Umu-kōbwa	Umu-kōwa	Ūmu-wala. Mu-hara (4 a). Mu-gūna (4 b)
Goat	Em-buzi; ama-	Em-buzi (<i>pl.</i> same)	Em-buzi	Em-peni, Im-pene; <i>pl.</i> ama-hene	Im-pene	Em-buzi. M-budi (4 a)
,, (he)		Em-paya. Ru-sabō.	Em-paya. Em- buzi m-seja.	I-sutwa. Iseku- rume. In-fizi. Iki-hebe (old R.)	Iñ-gulati.	
,, (she)		Bu-guma	Em-buzi mw- ešiki	Umu-guma, Uwū-guma (old R.)	In-dōgōsa	

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambũ	3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hã or Ru-tutsi, (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4 a, and Lu-soga 4 b
God	Ru-gaba; cñ-gaba	...	Ru-gaba. Ka-zōba. Ka-tonda	Mu-ruñgu. I-mana. Lu-hañga	Ki-mana. Mu-luñgu	Ka-tonda. Lubare. ¹ Mu-sambwa. Ki-wumba (4 b) Jaja
Grandparent	Guku. Kaka. Tateñkulu ♂. Maweñkulu ♀	Guku. Kaka. Iseñkuru	...	Iseñkuru. Kō-kuru ♂. Nine-ñkuru ♀. Also: Waba, I-waba	...	...
Grass	Evi-nyadzi	I-nansi	Bu-nyasi	I-hamba. Ubu-atsi	...	Wmu-ddō. E-subi, E-suwi. Bu-sambu (4 a)
Ground	E-zi. Na-hañki. I-taka	I-taka	En-si. I-taka	Wbu-taka Iki-taka	I-zi. Kuki	I-taka, E-taka
Ground-nut	Eñ-kalañga	...	N-poma	Eki-nyōbō. Ici-ōba. Ici-ema. Ici-anza (3 a)	...	Eki-nyōbwa. " ny-uwebwa (4 a). L-idō; ma-idō (4 b) Eñ-kōfu
Guinea-fowl	...	Eñ-kañga	En-curucumbi	En-sakara. Iñ-kañga. In-doyi (old R.)	...	...
Gun	E-hūti	N-bunduziō	Em-bundudzi	Em-bundu. Iñ-gōhō	...	M-undu
Hair	I-zōke; evi-zōke	I-sōke	Uru-sōke; en-sōke. E-mi-saši, A-ma-saši	Mu-tsōtsi. Umu-satsi. Ei-saši; ama- A-ma-sunzu	Imi-sadzi. Uru-swiri	Em-viri, Wlu-viri. I-sōke (4 a)
Hand	Wmū-kōnō	Eki-ganza	Eki-ganya. Eki-batu. N-garō	Eki-ganza. Uru-ši	Iki-ganza. Ukō-wōkō	Eki-ganja (4 a). Eki-batu, Eki-ratu. E-kōnō Wmu-twe
Head	Wmū-twe; emi-	Wmū-twe	Um-twe, Umū-twe	Wmu-twe; emi-twe. Umu-twe; imi-twe	Umu-twe	Wmu-twe
Heart	Om-tuma; em-tima	Wmu-tima	Wmu-ganya. Omu-tima, Omw-irima	Wmu-tima	Umu-tima	Wmu-tima. E-mēmē (ster-num)
Heel	Eki-sinsinyō	Eki-sinsinyō	...	Egi-tsintsinō, Iki-tsintsinō	...	Eki-sinzirō
Hide	Wru-hū	Eky-ahi; ebi-	Urū-hū; em-pū. Eñ-kanda	...	Iñ-kanda; idzi-	E-diba. Eki-anjō
Hill	I-wañga; ama-	Mu-goñgō	Aka-vañga. I-guru	Umu- (or Aka-) sōzi; pl. imi- or utu-	Umu-sōsyi	Ulu-sōzi. (Ugu-swa = ant hill)
Hippopotamus	Em-fūpū or En-supu	En-zubu	En-yubu, En-jubō	Em-vubu. In-tonōme. In-vubu (3 a). In-tōtōmye (old R.)	Im-vuvu; idzi-	Em-vubu Em-bubu (4 a)
Hoe	I-gembe?	En-fuka	I-gembe? En-fuka. Eñ-konju	In-suka. I-gembe. I-funi	I-gembe; ama-	Eñ-kumbi
Honey	Wvu-ōki	Wbv-ōki	Wbu-odzi we nz-uki	E-mi-tsama. Uw-ūki	Wvu-ōki	Wmu-bisi

¹ In Lu-ganda Wlu-bale also means 'skull'. Vide note 2, p. 48.

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi, (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4 a, and Lu-soga 4 b
Horn	I-hembe	I-hembe	Y-embe; ama- embe. Em-pera	I-hembe	I-hembe	N-ombe, Ka- gombe (<i>horn</i> <i>as trumpet</i>). I-hembe (4 a). Ej-embe; ama- embe. L-iga; ma-iga (4 b)
House... ..	En-zu	En-zu. Ūwa- (<i>at the house of</i>)	N-dyu, En-zu. N-jw, N-ju	En-zw, In-zu, Aka-zu. Iny-umba (<i>hut</i>)	In-zw. Iki-banda	Eny-umba. En-ju. N-du (4 b) Em-wamba. (E-ka = <i>home</i>)
Hunger	En-zala	En-zara	En-sadzi. En-jara	E-sonji. In-zara	In-zala	En-jala. N-dala (4 b)
Husband ... ..	...	I-ba (<i>her</i>). I-ba-ni (<i>my</i>). Ba-rw (<i>thy</i>)	Ūmu-gori. Om-seidyā. I-ba'	Umu-gabw	...	Ba- (ba-ze = <i>my</i> , ba-lw = <i>thy</i> , ba-wc = <i>her</i>). Mu-sadja
Hyena	Em-bidzi	Namwe-birwe; <i>pl.</i> naw'em- birwe	Em-pisi. Em-pumi	Im-pyisi. In- fisi. In-dumba (<i>old R.</i>)	I-fisi	Em-pisi. Em-piti (4 b). En-tagya
Iron	E-dzōma	Eky-ōma	Eki-ōma; ebi-	Mu-cuma or Ebi-ūma. Umu-rinda (3 a)	I-combela. I-dzuma	Fki-uma. Ec-uma (4 a). Ama-tale
Island ... ..	...	I-ziŋga; ama-	Eki-ziŋga	Eci-rwa	Iki-rira	Eki-siŋga. Eki-diŋga (4 a)
Ivory... ..	...	...	...	In-zwvu	...	Ei-saŋga lie n-jwfu
Knee	Eki-zūi	Eki-zwi	Uku-dyūi	Eki-vi. I-bvi	Iki-dzūi; ivi-zūi	E-bvivi; ama- Ūku-bwi; ama-bwi (4 a). Ki-vu; bi-vu (4 b)
Knife	Oru-išw	Ūmū-hyw, Ūmū-šiw	Ūmu-iyw, Ūmū-šw, Em-banda	En-diga. Eki-hompw. Iñ-gwta	Um-ūsw. In-tambi	Ak-ambe; wbu-ambe
Lake	Eny-anza	En-anza	Eny-andya, Eny-anza	Eci-vw or Iki-vu. Ūru-zi	Iny-anza. Iki-taŋga. Taŋganyika	Eny-anja. En-tabā
Leg	Ūku-gulu	Ūku-guru. Mu-rundi	Ūmu-rundi; emi- Ūku-guru	Ūku-guru. Umu-rundi	Uku-guru; ama-	Ūku-gulu. Ūmu-gere (4 b). ama- (4 a)
Leopard	En-zumura; ama-	N-dara	Eñ-gw. Eñ-goi. En-zumura	Eñ-gwe	In-dzumula; ama- N-gwe	Eñ-gw, Eñ-goi. M-para (4 b)
Lion	En-tale	En-tale	En-tale. N-ganza	En-tare	In-tali	Em-porogwma
Lips	Ūmu-nna; emi-nna	Emi-nwa	Eki-nwa; <i>pl.</i> emi-nwa	Eme-nūa	Imi-nwa (<i>pl.</i>)	Emi-nua (4 a, 4 b). Emi-mwa
Magic... ..	Emi-wadzi	Ūbu-lgw. (<i>Bu-gaŋga =</i> <i>gunpowder</i>)	Ūbu-wazi. Ūru-gisa	Ūmu-rwzi. Ūbu-gaŋga	...	Ūbu-lgw. Ūbu-sezi. Ūmu-sirisimbi (4 a). Ūbu-gaŋga (<i>good magic,</i> <i>gunpowder</i>)

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi, (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4 a, and Lu-soga 4 b
Maize ...	Ama-pw	I-liŋgwa	Eki-cori	Iki-gori. Ma-nyorwonyorw	...	Ka-suli. Bi-domia (4 b)
Man ...	Wmu-ntu; awa-ntu	Wmu-ntu; aba-ntu.	Wmu-ntu	Wmu-ntu; aba-awa-	Umu-ntu; awa-ntu	Wmu-ntu; aba-ntu.
Man, vir. ...	Om-zaidza	Wmu-seza	...	Umu-sore. I-mana. Wmu-gabw	...	Wmu-saja. Mu-sada (4 b). Wmu-zira
Meat ...	Eny-ama	Eny-ama	Eny-ama	Eny-ama. I-kembwa (3 a). I-tambwa (Pygmy)	Iny-ama	Eny-ama. En-salwa. N-sárua (4 a). E-mamba (4b)
Medicine ...	Wmu-wazi	Wmu-ti	Em-bazi	Wmu-ti	Umu-ti	Wbu-sahw. E-dagala Ama-ta
Milk ...	Ama-te (Ku-kama = verb)	Amā-ta	Ama-ta	Ama-ta. (Ku-kama = verb)	Ama-ta. (Ku-kama)	Eñ-kima. Eñ-guku (4 a). Eñ-kembw (4 b)
Monkey ...	...	Eñ-kende	Eñ-kende	Eñ-kima	...	Omw-ezi. Mw-edi (4 a). Wgw-egabw-gabw. E-zwba
Moon ...	Wkw-ezi	Wkw-ezi; pl. am-ezi	Wmw-ezi. Ukw-ezi; pl. am-ezi	Umw-ezi or Ukw-ezi	Ukw-edzi; am-edzi	Ma. Nyw-kw. Nyina
Mother ...	Mawe	Nina. Mawe. Nw-kw	Maha (living). Mawe (dead). Nina, Nyina. Nyw-kw	Māmā. Kw. Mawe. Nyw-kw. Nina or Nyina	Koiya. Mama	Ma. Nyw-kw. Nyina
Mountain ...	I-waŋga	I-baŋga	I-baŋga, I-waŋga. Uru-šwzi; en-šwzi	Mu-camw	Umu-swzyi	Wlu-swdzi. Lu-swidi (4 a).
Mouth ...	Aka-nwa	Mū-nwa	Aka-nwa; utu-nwa. Umu-lomw	Umu-nwa	Umu-nwa; emi-nwa. Aka-nwa	Aka-mwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	En-zala; evi-ala	Ru-zara; en-zara	Em-pambw	Ec-ara. Urw-ara	...	Wlu-ala; pl. enj-ala Lu-kumw (4 b)
Name ...	I-dzina; ama-dzina	I-zina	I-bara	I-zina	I-dzina	Er-ina. Er-ina. I-bala (4 a)
Navel ...	Wmu-kundi	Wmu-kundi	Om-kundi	...	...	E-kundi. En-dira
Neck ...	Evi-dza	Ebi-kya (pl.). Ama-laka (throat)	Eñ-gwtw	E-zwsi	...	E-kwsi. Wbu-lagw. En-siŋgw. Eñ-kwtw. Bi- kie (4 a). Lu- kya. En-sikya
Night ...	Eki-lw. Wmu-itumbi. (Wmu-ilima = darkness)	Eki-lw. (Mw-irima = darkness)	Eki-lw	E-zorw	I-dzwlw. Ubu-cugw	Eki-řw. Bu-ire (4 b). E-tumbi. (Eki-zikiza, En-zikiza = darkness)
Nose ...	Eny-indw	En-indw	En-indw, Eny-indw. Ki-ulw (nostril)	I-zuru	I-dzulu	Eny-indw. N-indw (4 a). Eny-endw (4 b)

English	2 c. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi, (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4 a, and Lu-soga 4 b
Oil palm Ox	En-te	En-te	Um-sembē. En-te	Iñ-ka, Eñ-kā. Iñ-gora (old R.). ? Iñ-gombe ¹	Iñ-ka	En-te. (Eñ-ombe, obsolete except for 'horn')
Paddle	Eñ-gahi	Eñ-gahi	Eñ-gai. Eñ-gasi	Iñ-gafi. Uru-pondw (pole)	I-gefi; ama-	Eñ-kasi
Palm wine, beer	Ama-rwa	Ama-rwa	Ama-rwa. Lamba	En-zōga, In-zōga. Uru-agwa (banana beer)	Ama-lōha	Omw-eñge
Parrot	Ki-suku			Eñ-kurañga		Eñ-gusu, Ki-kusu
Penis ...	Em-borw		Em-borw	Em-borw		Em-bōlō. Mu-nōma (4b). Ūbu-sāji
Pig	Em-bunu	Em-bunu	Em-punu	Eñ-gurube	Iñ-gurūwe	Em-bidzi. Em-bidi (4 a, 4 b)
Pigeon			Ek-iba	E-numa. Aka-nūma	In-zewa	E-jiba. I-yemba (4 b). Ka-ibai; bu-ibai (4 a)
Place ...	Aha-ndi	Aha-ntu	Aa-ntu, Aha-ndu	Aha-ntu	Aha-ndi	Eki-fw. Awā-ntu. Ūmu-tala
Rain	En-zula	En-zura	En-yura; en- dzura	Em-vura	Im-vula	Eñ-kuba. Ma-izi (4 a). Ma-di (4 b)
Rat	Em-bewa	Em-beba	Em-beba	Em-beba	Im-bewa; idzi-	E-mese. Em- beba (4 a). M-pube (4 b)
Rhinoceros	Em-pera	Eñ-kura	Em-pera. N-kura	Iñ-kura	Im-pera	Eñ-kula
River ...	Ūmu-gera	Ūmu-gera	Ūmw-iga. Ka-iga; tu-iga	Ec-ambu. Umu-gezi	Umu-gesi	Ūmū-ga. Mw-iga (4 a). Ki-bale (4 b)
Road ...	Ūmu-handa	Ūmu-handa. (Ru-koñgō = cattle road)	Umw-anda, Umu-handa	En-zira, In-zira	In-jira	Ūlu-gudw. E-kubw. En-jira (4 b)
Salt	Ūm-ōnyw	Ūmw-ōnu	Umw-ōnyu	Umw-ōnyu	M-ōnyu	Ūm-ōnyw
Shame	En-sōni	En-sōni	En-sōni	In-sōni	In-sōni	En-sōnyi. Bu-wemu
Sheep...	En-tama	Na-balega. (N-gōndu = ram). (Mu-tama = lamb)	En-tama	En-tama. Iñ-sari (old R.)	In-tama	En-diga, Ki-riga. En-ziga. N-tama (4 b)
Shield...	Eñ-gaw	Eñ-gabw	Eñ-gabw	Eñ-gabw. Iñ-gaww		Eñ-gabw, Ga-gabw
Shoulder	I-wega; ama-	I-bega	I-bega		I-bega; ama-bega	Bega; ama- bega
Sister...	Ūmu-nyanya		Ūm-nyanya. Aka-lumbu	Umu-hara. Umu-siki	Umw-isiki	Mw-anyina. Mū-hara waitu (4 a)

¹ In names of deities like Liya ñgombe.

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. Urunya-ruanda <i>and</i> 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā <i>or</i> Ru-tutsi, (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4 a, <i>and</i> Lu-soga 4 b
Skin	Eñ-kanda	Ūrū-hū. Ūmu-bili	Uru-susu	Oru-hu. Uru-satw	Umu-wiri. Iñ-kanda	Ūlu-susu. Ūlu-guta, Du-guta. E-diba, E-diwa; ama- liwa. En-gwzi (for carrying children). Ir-iwa (4 a). Lū-ū; <i>pl.</i> em-pū (4 b)
Sky	I-guru	I-gulu	I-guru. Evi-rē	E-zuru, I-juru. Iki-rērē	I-dzulu; i-juru	E-gulu Wa-gulu. I-bānga (4 a). Yañ-gulu (4 b)
Slave	Ūmu-iru; awa-iru. Ūmu-sana	Ūmu-iru. Ūmu-zana	Ūmw-iru. Ūmu-zana; awa-	Umu-hutu; aba- Ūmu-jā; aba-ja	Umw-erw. Umu-zīa	Ūmū-du. Ūmu-zana
Sleep	En-tu-lw	En-ti-lw	Ūmu-rw	E-ti-rw	...	Ūtu-lw. N-dw-lw (4 b)
Smoke	Omw-ika	Omw-ika	Ūmw-ika. Um-wōsi	Ūm-wōtsi. Umu-yōtsi (3 a)	Umw-ōdzi. Mū-si	Ūm-ūka. M-wōsi (4 a, 4 b)
Snake	En-zōka	En-zōka. Em-piri (<i>viper</i>)	En-yōka. M-piri	En-zōka	In-zōka.	Ūmu-sōta. N-yōka (4 b). (En-jōka = <i>intestinal</i> <i>worms</i>)
Son, boy ...	Omw-ana	Ūmw-ana. Ūmu-yanda. Ūmw-ōzō. Ūmu-tabani	Umw-ana. Um-wōdyw; ab-wōdyw. Ūmw-ōjw	Omw-ana. Umu-huñgu	Umw-ana. Mu-huñgu	Omw-ana. Ūmu-tabani. Ūmu-lenzi
Song	Sinna	Ru-embw; n-embw	Uru-dyeñgw	Ūbu-zinnu. Uru-ririmbw; <i>pl.</i> in-dirimbw	...	Ūlu-imba. Ūlu-emba
Spear	I-dzumw. Ekiw-kulia	I-kyumu	E-dzumw; ama- I-cumu	E-cumw. I-cyumu. Uru-huka; im-puka (3 a)	I-cumw	I-fumw, E-fumw; ama- E-kōba
Spirit, soul	Ūmu-zimu. Omw-oyw	Ūmw-oyw; emy-oyw	Ūmu-zimw	Ūmu-zimu; aba- Umu-tima	...	Omw-oyw. Ūmu-zimu
Star	Eny-enyezi	En-enezi	Eny-enyenyw. N-sonda	Eny-enyezi, Iny-enyeri. In-zatza (3 a)	In-sonda. I-sata; ma-	Emu-nyenye
Stick	Eñ-kwoni	Eñ-kwoni. Eki-sanzu	Eñ-kwoni	Eñ-kwoni	Iñ-kwoni	Ūm-ūgw. Mw-igw (4 a, 4 b)
Stomach ... ..	...	Oru-fww	Ūru-fwa; en-fwa	...	...	Ūlu-butw
Stone	I-wale; ama-	I-bale; ama-	I-bare; ama- Eñ-kulugusi	E-wiye, I-buye; I-liwe, I-wuye ama-		Lu-ija. Ej-inja; ma-inja. Ki-azi (4 a). Lu-azi. I-bare. M-balebale
Stool	Eki-tebe	Eki-tebe	Eki-tebe. En-tewi	In-tebe	N-tewe	En-tebe

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi, (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4 a, and Lu-soḡa 4 b
Sun	I-zowa	I-zoba (Ma-laṅga- rara = <i>sun</i> rays)	I-zuwa, En-zuwa. Soḡa, I-zoba	E-zoba. I-zuwa	I-dzua, I-zuwa	En-juba. (Omu-sana = <i>sunlight</i>)
Tail	Ōmu-kira	Ōmu-kira	Ōmu-kira	Umu-lizō; imi-	...	Ōmu-kira
Tear	...	I-ziga; ama-	Me-ise ḡo I-isō (<i>water of the</i> <i>eye</i>)	Omu-zige. Iri-ṡoṡzi (3 a). Ama-ṡoṡzi (<i>pl.</i>)	...	E-dzigga, I-ziga
Testicles	Ama-ḡosi	Ama-ḡosi	Ama-ḡosi	Ama-bya	...	En-jagi. Ama- nēge. Ma-i
Thief	Na-iwa; <i>pl.</i> nawa-ibi	Ōmw-ibi; ab-ebi	Ōmw-ibi	Ōmu-sāmbō	...	Ōmū-bi. Ōmw-ibi
Thigh	Eki-berō	Eki-berō	Eki-berō	Eki-berō	...	Eki-sambi
Thing	Eki-ntu	Eki-ntu	Eki-ntu; ebi-ntu Idzi-ntu	Eki-ntu; ebi-ntu	Iki-ntu; ivi-ntu	Eki-ntu
Thorn	...	I-hwa; ama-	I-wa	Mō-ṡobe. I-ḡwa (3 a)	...	Eri-ḡwa. I-hwa (4 a, 4 b)
Tobacco	I-tebe	I-papō	I-tabe	I-tabe. I-fari (<i>old</i> R.)	I-tabe	E-taba, Tabai
To-day	Bu-enō	Lerō	Mbu-enu. Lelō	Ūḡu-m-ṡisi. Leru	Ugu-mu-ūsi	Lerō
Toe	Oru-kumō	...	Eki-ara	Eki-gere	...	Ka-nūlō. Aka-gere, Ūlu- Ki-nō (4 b)
To-morrow	Ny-edza	Ōbw-ire	Ny-eñkea, N-encea	Ēdjō	Edzō, H-ezō	Jō
Tongue	Ūlu-limi; en- dimi	Oru-limi. I-laka (<i>gullet</i>)	Ūlu-limi; ndimi	Eki-rimi	Ulu-limi	Ūlu-limi
Tooth	Eli-inō; ama-inō	Eli-inō; m-enō. I-ḡiḡō (<i>molar</i>). I-hōḡō (<i>tooth gap</i>)	li-inō; am-enō. Ri-inō	Ez-inyō, Ily-inō; am-enyō. Iri-nyō (3 a). I-seṅge (<i>tusk</i>)	Idy-enyō; am-enyō. li-inyō	Er-inyō; ama-nyō. D-inō; ma-inō. Ama-ṡōṅḡeṡō (<i>incisors</i>). Ama-ḡeḡō (<i>molars</i>)
Town, village	Oru-ḡō	Eki-kale. Ūbu-kindō. I-kā	Ūru-ḡō. Eki-arō	Uru-ḡō; iñ-ḡō. Eki-kali	...	Eki-buga. M-buga (4 b)
Tree	Ōmu-ti	Ōmu-ti; emi-ti	Ōm-ti; imi-ti	Egi-ti; ebi-ti	Umu-ti; imi-ti. Iki-ti; ivi-ti	Ōmu-ti; emi-
Twins	...	Ama-roñḡō	...	Ama-ḡaṡa. Ama-hombe. Im-pañḡa	...	Aba-loñḡō
Urine	Eñ-kali	Eñ-kali	...	Eñ-kare. Ama-ḡañḡa (<i>animals'</i>)	...	Eñ-kali
Vein	Ōmu-zi; emi-	Mu-sī, Mu-zī	...	Umu-tsi; imi-	...	Ōmu-sūwa
War	Ama-dzumu	Bu-lemu. Ku-rwana	...	Ku-ruana. Iki-terō	...	Ūlu-talō. Ūku-lwana. Kia, Iye (4 b) Ama-dzi. Ma-dī
Water	Ama-izi	Am-enzi. Ūtw-endzi	Ame-izi. Ama-ozī. Ame-ndzi	Ama-zi	Ama-dzi	Ama-dzi. Ma-dī
Well, source	I-ziwa	I-ziba	I-ziba. Y-eñḡō. En-curō	I-ṡōkō. I-liba	I-liwa	En-sulō. Ūlu-zi. Eki-diba

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi, (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4 a, and Lu-soga 4 b
White man	Ōmu-zuñgu	Ōmu-zuñgu	Um-wera	Ōmu-zuñgu	Umu-zuñgu	Ōmu-zuñgu. Mu-duñgu (4 a)
Wife ...	Om-kazi; awa-	Mu-kā	Ōmu-kazi. Um-gori. Om-tedzi	Umu-ka (3 a). Ōmu-gore. Ōmu-geni (<i>bride</i>)	Umu-gwoli; awa-	Ōmu-gwole. Ōmu-kazi. Ōmu-kā. Ōmu-kiala
Wind ...	Em-behω	Ōmu-yaga	Ōmu-yaga	Ōmw-iaga. Im-behω	Im-behω	Em-behω, Em-pewω. (Ōmu-yaga = a gale)
Witch	Ōmu-lwgi	Ōmu-lwgi; aba-	Ōmu-rwgi; aba-	Umu-rwzi. Umu-pfumu (<i>priest</i>). Umu- vutsi (<i>old R.</i>)	...	Ōmu-lwgw. Ōmu-sawω. Ka-bwna (<i>seer</i>) ¹
Witchcraft	Ōvu-rwgi	Ōbu-lwgi	Ōbu-rwgow	Ubu-lwzi	...	Ōbu-lwgw. Ōbu-sezi
Woman	Om-kazi	Ōmu-kazi	Ōmu-kazi. Ōmu-kā. Om-tedzi; awa-	Ōmu-gore	Umu-gore. Umu-gwligwoli. Umu-kowa	Ōmu-kazi. Mu-kadi (4 a)
Womb	...	...	...	N-dā	...	Ōlu-butω. Ōlu-lā
Wood ...	Oru-kwi; eñ-kwi	Ōru-kwi; eñ-kwi	Ōrū-kwi; Eki-kwi	Eñ-kū	...	En-kū. N-kwi (4 a)
Yam ...	...	...	Eki-ra	I-tuku	...	Eki-ra. Ki-rai (4 a)
Year ...	Mw-aga; emi- aka	Ōmw-aka; emi-	Ōmw-aka	Ōmw-aka. E-woga	...	Ōmw-aka
Yesterday ...	Nyeki-lω	N-egorω	Nye-igorω. Ny-edzilω. I-dyω	I-djorω	Edzωlω. Erω	Jω
Zebra ...	E-ndorω	...	En-tulege	...	...	En-tulege
One	-mwe	-mω, -mu	-mwe, -moi	-mwe	-mwe, -mω	-mwe, -mū. N-dala (4 b)
Two	-bili, -wili	-bili	-bili, -biri	-biri, -bili, -wiri, -byili	-bili, -wili	-biri
Three ...	-satu	-satu	-satu	-tatu or -satu	-datu, -tatu, -satu	-satu
Four	-nne	-nā	-na, -ne, -nei	-nne, -nye	-nne, -nā	-nyā, -ne (4 a), -na (4 b)
Five	-tanu	-tanu	-tanω, -sanω	-tanω, -sanω	-tanω	-tanu, -tanω
Six	Mu-kaga	Mu-kaga	Om-kaga. Mu-kage	-tandatu, -şesatu	Mu-kaga, -tandatu	Mu-kaga; (-kaga in com- position)
Seven ...	Mu-sanzu	Mu-sanzu	Om-şanyu, Mu-şanju. M-şamvω	-lindwi, -ndwi	Mu-sanzu. Mu-samvω. Ndūi	Mu-samba, Mu-samvu (-samvu in com- position)
Eight ...	Mu-nana	Mu-nana	M-nana, Mu-nane	Umu-nane	I-nane, Mu-nane. -na-na (4 + 4)	Mu-nane. Mu-nāna, -nane
Nine ...	Mw-enda	Mw-enda	Mw-enda, Mu-enda	Iki-enda	Ic-enda	Mw-ende or Mw-enda, -enda

¹ Also the word Ōmu-laguzi from Ōku-lagula 'to prophesy', which again is derived from Ōku-laga 'to show', 'point out'.

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi, (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4a, and Lu-soga 4 b
Ten ...	I-kumi	I-kumi	I-kumi	I-cumi. Ūmu-roñgwo	I-jumi, I-curai, I-kumi. Mu-loñgwo	I-kumi
Eleven ...	I-kumi ne-mwe (I-kumi ne-bili = <i>twelve</i>)	I-kumi no-mu (I-kumi ne-bili = <i>twelve</i>)	I-kumi na-mwe	I-cumi na-mwe	I-cumi na-mwe	Kumi na-mu. " na n-dala (4 a, 4 b)
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi a-wili	Ma-kumi a-bili	Ma-kumi ga-bili	Ama-kumi a-bili. Imi-roñgwo i-wiri.	Ama-kumi awili. Imi-loñgwo mi-wili	Ama-kumi a-wiri
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi a-satu	Ma-kumi a-satu	Ma-kumi ga-satu	Imi-roñgwo i-tatu. Ama- cumi a-tatu	Ama-kumi a-tatu	Ama-kumi a-satu
Forty ...	Ma-kumi a-nne	Ma-kumi a-nne	Ma-kumi ga-ne	Imi-roñgwo i-ne	Ama-kumi a-nne	Ama-kumia-na
Fifty ...	Ma-kumi a-tanwo	Ma-kumi a-tanwo	Ma-kumi ga- tanwo. (60 = Eñ-kagai)	Imi-roñgwo i-tanwo	Ama-kumi a-tanwo	Ama-kumi a-tanu
Hundred ...	I-gana	I-gana; <i>pl.</i> ma- gana	I-gana, I-sana or Ki-kumi	I-jana, I-gana	I-gana	Eki-kumi. Ki-tufu
Thousand ...		Ki-humbi. (Bi-humbi bi- bili = 2,000. Ki-sira = 10,000. Bi-sira bi-bili = 20,000. Ki-tabarwa = 100,000)	Lu-kumi (Eñ-kumi i-biri = 2,000. Ka-kumi = 10,000. Ka-umpi = 100,000)	Iki-humbi. (Nzowu = 10,000)		Ūlu-kumi. (Aka-sirivu = 100,000. Aka-kadde = 1,000,000)
I, me, my ...	Inye. N., Ni. .n., .ni. a-ñge	Ine, Nene. N. .ni., .n. a-ñge	Inye, Anye. N. .n. a-nze, a-nje, a-ñge	Jewe. N., Ndi. .ze, .nje. .n., .ny. a-nje	Nzewe. N. .n. a-nze	Nze, Nde (4 a). N., Nj, Ny. .ñge, nze, .ndi. n(m). a-ñge
Thou, thee, thy	Iwe. Wu., Ū. .ku. a-we	Iwe. Ū., W. .ku. a-we	Iwe. Ū. .ku. a-we	Wowe, Wewe. U. .ku. we. a-we	Wewe. U. .ku. a-we	Gwe, Iwe (4 a, b). Ū., U. .ku. we, w
He, him, his	Uwe. Nwliya. A. .mu. we	We. Ūgu. Ūnu. Ūjha. A. .mu. e	Ūgu. We. Ye. A. .mu. e	We. Uyu. Uwwo. A. iwe. mu. a-ge, a-e	Uyu. We. Ya. Yi, A. we, mu, a-ge	Iye, Ye. A, Ya. .m., mu. .ye, e
We, us, our	Itwe. Tu. .tu. etu	Itwe. Tu. .tu. etu	Icwe, Ifwe. Tu. .tu. etu	Twebwe, Twese. Tu. twese. tu. a-cu	Twewe. Tu. .tu. a-itu or a-ju	Ifwe, Fwe, Fe. Tu. .tu. fwe, a-fwe
Ye, you, your	Imwe. Mu. wa. a-nyu	Imwe. Mu. ba. a-nu	Inywe, Ime. Mu. wa. enyu	Mwebwe, Mwewe. Mu. ba. mu, a-nyu	Mwewe. Mu. imwe. wa. a-nyu	Imwe, Mwe. Mu. ba. mwe, a-mwe
They, them, their	Awwo. Wa. wa. a-wwo	Abwo. Ba. ba. a-bwo	Abwo, Awwo. Wa. wa. a-wwo	Abwo, Awwo. Ba, Wa. bw, wwo. ba. wa, a-bwo, a-wwo	Awwo. Wadia. Wa. wa. a-wwo	Bwo, Babwo, Ibw. Ba. ba. bw, a-bwe
All ...	na(ena); wna	wna	wna. wse (Nyambū)	se, ese, wse	wze, wse	wna

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi, (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4a, and Lu-soga 4 b
This, these	-nu Ha- (he-, ho-), Hw-gu, Ha-ba; Hw-gu, He-gi (He-zi); Ha-li, Ha-ge; &c.	-nu (w-nu, ba- nu; gu-nu, zi- nu; li-nu, ga- nu; ki-nu, bi- nu; e-nu, zi-nu; ru-nu; tu-nu; ka-nu; bu-nu; ku-nu; ha-nu)	-nu (gu-nu; &c.) w-gu, a-ba (a-wa); w-gu, e-dzi or e-gi; c-li or e-ri, a-ga; e-ci, e-vi; c-yi, e-zi; o-ru; &c.	-nō (with concord prefix) (a-wa); u-yu, i-yi; i-li, a-ya; i-ki, i-bi; i-yi, i-zi; u-ru; u-tu; a-ka; u-bu; u-ku; u-mu	-nō	-nō (w-nō, ba-nō; gu-nō; gi-nō; li-nō, ga-nō; ki-nō, bi-nō; e-no or i-nō, zi-nō; lu-nō; tu-nō; ka-nō; bu-nō; ku-nō; wa-nō; mu-nō; gu-nō, ga-nō).
That, those	-w-gu, -a-wa; -w-gu, -e-gi; -e-li, -a-ga; -e-ki, -e-vi; -e-gi, -e-zi; -o-ru; -w-tu; -a-ka; -w-vu; -w-ku; -a-ha; -w-mu -w-li, -wa-lia; -gu-lia, gi-lia; -e-li; &c.	w-gu, a-ba; w-gu, e-zi; e-li, a-ga; e-ki, e-bi; e-gi, e-zi; o-ru; w-tu; a-ka; w-bu; w-ku, a-ha.	w-gu-w, aw-w; w-gu-w, e-ji-w; eli-w, ag-w; eci-w; &c.	u-liya, ba-liya; u-liya, i-liya; &c. (also ria, -eya) u-wō, a-bō (a-wō); &c.	-lia	-li, -le (w-li or yo-le, ha-li; gu-li, gi-li; &c.) w-gu, a-ba or a-wa; u-gu, c-gi; e-li, a-ga; c-ki, e-bi; &c. in 4 a W-y-w, ab-w; w-gw-w, egi-w or ej-w; eiy-w, ag-w; eki-w, ebi-w; ey-w, ez-w; wlv-w; otw-w; ak-w; wbw-w, wkw-w; aw-w; &c.
Bad ...	-vi	-bi	-vi, -bi	-bi	-bi	-bi
Black ...	-na-ligula	-iragura, -ira- guzu. sina	-yilagula	-irabula		-duga (-la, -vu)
Female ...	-kazi	-kazi, -zigiza (cows)	-kazi -išiki	-kazi, -jigiya	-gole. -kōwa	-kazi. -wala (humans). -pala. -dusi (cattle). -nsen- yi (birds)
Fierce, sharp, bitter	-lila. -sala		-wōdzi. -wōki	-rura	-kali	-kali. -kambwe. -kanu. -kañga. -wgi
Good ...	-ruñgi	-nuzi. -zima (healthy). -ru- ñgi ('salted', 'seasoned'). -nōga (tender, gentle)	-luñgi. -zima	-iza. -zima	-idza	-luñgi, -ruñgi
Great ...	-hañgō	-kuru. -hañgō. -gazi. (Kōtō = complete)	-hañgō	-nina. -kuru	-nini	-kulu. -nene
Little ...	-ke	-tō. -ke. -norō. -swle	-ki, -ñki, -ke. -ntō	-toya, -tō		-tōnō. -tō. -tiritu
Long ...	-laiñgwa	-leha (verbal). (Ku-leha = to be long)	-la. -rere. -rai	-le. -ririre	-lele. -la	-wamvu, -wanvu

English	Ur-u-karagwe ^{2 c.}	Ur-u-kerebe ^{2 f.}	Iu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-n-yambū ^{2 g.}	Urunya-ruanda <i>and</i> 3a Ki-rundi (R.) ³	Ru-ha <i>or</i> Ru-tutsi (Tusi, Ki-ji) ^{3 b.}	Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4a, <i>and</i> Lu-sooga 4 b ⁴
Male	-saidza	-seza (<i>men</i>), -coza (<i>children</i>), -nūme <i>and</i> -masa (<i>cattle</i>), -rumi (<i>birds</i>)	-seja, -sajja, -šajja	-rumu. In-fizi	-lume. -masa, Ki-masa	-lume, -nūme, -sajja, -šajja, -bandwa, -lenzi, -mpañga (<i>birds</i>) -kade
Old	-gulusu, -keikulu	-lame, -gurusi, -kekuru	-gulusi, -kuru	-kuru, -kecuru, -saza	...	·myu- (myu-fu), -twa, -vu
Red	-tukula	-tuku	-tukura	-tukura	...	·vundu. -bowu ·mpi
Rotten Short...	·sunza ·guŋu	·zunzi (·zunda) ·guŋu	·nafu ·guvu, -guŋ	·bora guŋu	...	·lwade
Sick ...	·lualle	·rwere (-rwaru <i>verb</i>)	·dwaru	·rwaru	...	
White	·dzela, -gera	·era. -katala	·era, eru. Kitare	·era	...	·eru. -tuku
Above, up, on top	Aha-gulu	Ho-ruguru.	He-gulu, I-guru, F-gulu	He-djuru. Ku-ruguru	I-julu	Wa-gulu. F-ṅgulu
Before	Iw-iso	(U)bu-syo Mbere (' <i>the first</i> ', ' <i>in front</i> ')	Mbele Ha-mbele	I-mbere	I-mbere	Mberi, Wa-mberi. Muma-so ga
Behind	Eny-uma	En-uma	Ny-uma	Iny-uma	Kuny-uma	Ny-uma
Below, down	Aha-si	I-fwo. Ha-nsi	Ha-si, Aan-si	He-pfo. Ha-si, Ha-nsi	Ha-si	Wa-nsi
Far	Hale	Haru	Haji, Harai	Ku-re	Kule	Wa-ja
Here	Ahā	Haru. Ku-nu Ha-ho. Ho-ku	Aha, Haha. Kunu	Haru. Aha-nyene. Aha. Ino. N-gaha	Haru. Aha	Wa-no
In, inside	Omu, (U)munzu	Mu. Munda.	(U)mu, Mu. Nda. mo	Mu. mu.	Mu. Mu	Mu. Munda.
Middle	Aha-gati	Ma-ni Ha-gati	...	Ha-gati	Ha-gati	Mu-no Wa-kati. Mu-kati
Near ...	·ikale, -ikelle	I-ehi	...	Ha-f, Ku-f. Bu-guŋ. He-fo	...	Ku-mpi, Wa-mpi Bw-eru
Outside	Ah-erw	Ha-bw-eru. Ha-nazi H-esazi	En-dya. Aheru	Ha-nze	...	
Plenty, many	E-ṅwo	·ṅgi. Mu-no	·ṅgi. Mūno. En-kunduguru	I-ṅki, i-ṅsi	...	·ṅgi. Enyi-ṅgi. Kamara (4 b)
There ...	Hajija	(U)kwō. Ha-lia	Kuli. Ho-ku	Ha-riya. Aho	Ha-dia. Aho	Wa-li. Eri. E-yō
Where? No!	N-kahi? Mga!	Ha-l? Pai!	N-ka? Ce! Ta-li-ko! Na-noi! (= <i>not one</i> !)	He-he? Oya! Hasui! Leka! N-takio! N-tahō! Mambu!	He-he? N-tawe!	Wa? Oye? Nedda! Ši.
Not (<i>with verb, as peŋa, in- ka or suffix</i>)	Ti.	Nāngu. Ti. ta.	Ta-ho; Ta, ti. Na. (<i>with sub- stantives and numerals</i>)	Si, ti, ta.	Ti. ta.	Si. Te, t, ta.
To	(U)ku-	(U)ku- tera	(U)ku- tera	(U)ku- kubita. -koma	(U)ku- kuwita	(U)ku-, Eri- kuba. -komaga
beat	...	...	...	...	...	...

GROUP A: NYANZA LANGUAGES

71

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi, (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4 . Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4 a, and Lu-soga 4 b
To	Wku-	Wku-	Wku-	Uku-	Uku-	Wku-, Eri-
„ buy, sell	-gula	-gula. -tunda	-gula, -gura	-suma (3 a). -gura	-gula	-gula. -tunda
„ come	-idza	-iza	-hika (<i>arrive</i>). -iza, -ija	-za	-za	-ja
„ cut	-zala	-tema	-tema. -sara	-ca. -tema	-tema	-sala. -tema
„ dance ...	-sana, -zana	-zina	...	-byina. -kina (<i>to sport, amuse oneself</i>)	-vina. -kina (<i>to hop about</i>)	-zina
„ die	-kaba	-fwa	-zaha	-pfa	-fa	-fa
„ eat	-dia	-lya	-la or -ria	-lya	-lia	-lya
„ give	-m-pa	-ha (-pa), -gaba	-ha (m-pa)	-ha	-ha (-pa)	-wa (-pa). -gaba
„ go ...	-genda	-genda. -za. -rōkw	-genda. -ta	-genda. -ja	-genda	-genda. -ita, -ta (<i>tambula</i> = <i>walk</i>)
„ kill	-ita	-ita. -nega	-ita	-ica	...	-tta
„ know	-manyā	-manyā	-manyā	-menya. -zi	-menya	-manyā
„ laugh	-seka	-seka	-seka	-seka	...	-seka
„ leave off, cease	-leka	-leka, -siga	-reka	-reka	-leka	-leka. -sigala (<i>to be left</i>)
„ love, want	-enda	-enda	-enda. -gonza	-kunda. -šima	-kunda. -gomba	-agala, -yagala. -enda, -yenda (<i>copulate</i>). -eraka
„ see	-dewa, -lewa	-bōna. -leba. -dora, -rora	-lōla. -reba. -bōna	-bōna. -rora. -raba	-wōnya. -lōla	-laba. -lōla (-bōn-eka = <i>be-</i> <i>come visible</i>)
„ sit, remain, abide	-ikala	-ikara	-ikala. -sitame	-igala?	-idzala	-tula. -talama
„ sleep ...	-liama	-nagira. -lala. -mama	-viyama. -nyama	-sinzira. -rara. -gōna (<i>snore</i>)	-liama	-ebaka. -lala (<i>to settle down,</i> <i>become quiet</i>)
„ stand, stop, be erect	-jemelela	-im-uka, -ime- rera, -ime- reza (<i>all from</i> <i>a root -ima</i>)	...	-hagarika	-hagalala	-ima, -imi-rira, -im-uka
„ steal	-iba	-iba. -suma	-iba	-iba	-iba	-iba, -ba. -kōna

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN URU-KARAGWE AND LU-ZIBA

Preprefixes are present.

Much as in Wru-hima, but prefix No. 2 is **Aba-** and **Awa-**, No. 8 is **Ebi-** or **Evi-**, No. 14 is **Ubu-**, **Wbu-** and **Wvu-**, No. 15 is sometimes **Wgu-**. The 1st and 3rd prefixes are sometimes abbreviated to **Wm-** and the 4th to **Em-**. The 10th prefix is sometimes **Ne-**, sometimes **Inz-**. Concord of No. 6 is **ma-**, **ya-**, **a-**, or **ga-**; of 4 **mi-**, **gi-**, **ji-**, and **zi-**; of 9 **ni-**, **i-**, **e-**, and **gi-**.

The honorific **Na-** or **Nya-** prefix is present; its plural is **Na-wa-**, **Na-ma-**.

ILLUSTRATIVE VOCABULARIES OF BANTU LANGUAGES

PREFIXES, &c., IN URU-KEREBE OR KI-KEREBE

Preprefixes are present but not so much used as in preceding languages.

Class 1. **Ūmu-** (concord, mu-, ō-, u-, gu-, a-); 2. **Aba-** (ba-); 3. **Ūmu-** (mu-, gu-); 4. **Emi-** (mi-, zi-, zy-); 5. **I, Eli-** (li-); 6. **Ama-** (ma-, a-, ga-); 7. **Eki-** (ki-, ky-); 8. **Ebi-** (bi-); 9. **En- (Em-), E-** (n-, i-, e-, gi-); 10. **En-, E-** (n-, zi-); 11. **Oru-, Ūlu-** (ru-, rw-); 12. **Ūtu-** (tu-); 13. **Aka-** (ka-); 14. **Ūbu-** (bu-); 15. **Ūku-** (ku-); 16. **Aha-** (ha-, ōwa-); 17. **Mu-** (*only as preposition*).

The honorific prefix **Na-** is present.

PREFIXES, &c., IN URUNYA-RUANDA AND IKI-RUNDI

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. **Ūmu-** or **Umu-**¹ (mu-, n-, yu-, gu-); 2. **Aba-** or **Awa-** (ba-, wa-); 3. **Ūmu-** or **Umu-** (mu-, u-, gu-); 4. **Emi-** or **Imi-** (mi-, i-, yi-); 5. **I, Ili-, Iri-, Eli-** (li-); 6. **Ama-** (ma-, a-, ya-); 7. **Eki-, Iki-, Ici-** (ki-, ci-); 8. **Ebi-, Ibi-, Ivi-** (bi-, vi-); 9. **En-, In-** (n-, i-, yi-); 10. **En-, In-, Iñg-, Ni-** (n-, i-, zi-); 11. **Uru-, Ulu-** (ru-); 12. **Utū-** (tu-); 13. **Aka-** (ka-); 14. **Ubu-, Uby-, Uwu-** (bu-, wu-)²; 15. **Uku-** (ku-); 16. **Aha-** (ha-); 17. **Mu-** (*as preposition*).

The **Nya-** (**Nya-ka**) feminine or honorific prefix is present.

PREFIXES, &c., IN RU-HĀ (RU-TUTSI)

Much like **Ruanda-Rundi**. Preprefixes **U-, I-, A-**. There is, perhaps, a trace of the original 10th prefix (**Zi-**) in the form of **Idzi-**.

PREFIXES, &c., IN LU-GANDA

Preprefixes are present; perhaps less used in **Lu-soga**.

Class 1. **Ūmu-, Ūwa-?** (mu-, u-, wō-, yō-, gu-); 2. **Aba-** (ba-); 3. **Ūmu-** (mu-, gu-); 4. **Emi-** (mi-, gi-, gy-); 5. **Eri-,³ Eli-, Ej-, E-, I-, Di-** (li-); 6. **Ama-** (ma-, a-, ga-); 7. **Eki-** (ki-); 8. **Ebi-** (bi-); 9. **En-, Eñ-** (n-, e-, i-, yi-); 10. **En- (Em-), Eñ-, Enj-, Enzi-, Zi-** (n-, e-, zi-); 11. **Ūlu-** (lu-); 12. **Ūtu-** (*little used*) (tu-); 13. **Aka-** (ka-); 14. **Ūbu-** (bu-); 15. **Ūku-** (ku-); 16. **Awa-,[?] Ūwa-** (wa-); 17. **Ūmu-?, Mu-** (? concord absent); 18. **Ugu-** (gu-); 19. **Aga-** (ga-) pl. to No. 18.

Also honorific sex prefixes, with the concords of Classes 1 and 2: **Se-, Sa-** ('father', 'male'), plural **Ba-, Se-**; and **Nya-, Na-** ('mother', 'female'). The plural of **Na-** is sometimes **Zi-na-**; more often, **Ba-na-**.

2 e. **Urukarakwe** is spoken in the western coast-lands of the Victoria Nyanza south and east of the Kagera river, and north of Emin Pasha Gulf.

2 f. **Urukerebe** is spoken on the large island of Bukerebe (Ukerewe) and the adjacent islands, and Bukerebe peninsula of the southern Victoria Nyanza, north of Speke Gulf.

2 g. **Luziba** is spoken in the Businja country on the south and south-west coasts of the Victoria Nyanza, round Emin Pasha Gulf.

3. **Urunya-ruanda** and 3 a **Kirundi** are spoken west of the Kagera and Lukoki rivers, east of the Rusizi and Lake Kivu and south of the Viruñga volcanoes, and along the north-west coast of Lake Tañganyika, north of the Malagarazi river-mouth.

3 b. **Ruha** is spoken south of Karagwe and Businja and west of the Malagarazi-Nikoñga river, to the eastward and southward of Kirundi.

4. **Luganda, Lusese** 4 a, and **Lusoga** 4 b are spoken in the kingdom or province of Buganda and the adjoining district of Busoga, to the north and north-west of the Victoria Nyanza, as well as in the Sese archipelago. The south-western limit is the lower Kagera river, the north-eastern the lower Siw river.

¹ **Ruanda** mainly differs from **Rundi** in the preprefixes, preferring the vowels **Ū** and **E** to **U** and **I**.

² The preprefix to 14 in **Rundi** is often **I-** = **Iwu**.

³ In **Lu-ganda** this **Eri-** prefix has also the force of a preposition meaning 'to', 'from', 'before' (*Rev. G. R. Blackledge*).

GROUP A

THE NYANZA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

SUB-GROUP A 5 MASABA

SUB-GROUP A 6 EAST VICTORIA NYANZA

5. Lu-nyara

5 a. Lu-waŋga (Lu-kabarasi, Lu-rimi, 'Kavirondō') and 5 b Lu-siŋga¹

6. Lu-masaba² (Lu-sokwia, Lu-gesu, Lu-giŋu)

6 a. Lu-konde of N.W. Elgon³

7. Ki-guzii (Igi-zii, Ki-siŋgiri) or Ki-suba (Kw sowa)

7 a. Ki-koria⁴ (Ki-suna, Ki-tende)

English	5. Lu-nyara	5 a. Lu-waŋga, Lu-kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and 5 b Lu-siŋga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-giŋu, &c.	6 a. Lu-konde of N.W. Elgon	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sowa')	7 a. Ki-koria; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
Adze ...	...	...	I-wayŋa	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	...	I-sɔlɔ	Isin-tsui. ? I-sani	...	...	...
Ant ...	Olu-asi; am-asi. ŋi-ndaŋwe	Li-afu. Ulu-nawe. In-dukusi	Li-afu. Namu- kurondɔ?	...	Ki-nsanakɔ; bi- Ki-mɔnyɔ	...
Ant, white (termite)	I-swa; tsi-swa. Si-swa or Ki-swa; bi-swa	I-swa; tsi-swa. I-ce; ama-ce	I-swa; tsi-swa	I-gwa or ŋ-gwa; <i>pl.</i> ti-swa or tin-swa	Cin-cɔke (<i>pl.</i>) I-sinzi	Eri-ge Eri-geki
Ape (chimpanzi or gorilla)	Bim; yi-bim (Sudanese?)	...	...	...	...	...
Arm ...	Wmu-kɔnɔ; emi-	Wmu-xɔnɔ	Kumu-kɔnɔ; <i>pl.</i> kimi- and kama-	Gumu-xɔnɔ; <i>pl.</i> gama-	Wmɔ-kɔnɔ; ama-	Wmɔ-kɔnɔ
Arrow	Es-esere. Um-banɔ	Wmu-wanɔ. Li-suŋu (5 b)	Kumu-banɔ; kimi- Wlu-kiŋɔ	Gumu-wanɔ. Kumu; gama. Wlu-sala; eti- sala. Isi-sala; ibi-	Umu-gwe, Wmɔ-gū; <i>pl.</i> eme-	Wmɔ-gū; eme-gū
Axe ...	Yi-mbaci. H-aiwa or Y-aiyua; <i>pl.</i> tsi-aiwa	Y-aiyua; tsi-aiwa	Im-basa. I-waiyua; tsi-aiyua	E-waiyua, E-yaiyua	Igi-zire; ibi-	Ege-zire; evi-
Baboon	Bim. Li-ŋene	Di-ŋene. Iŋ-guci, Li-wuŋwi; ama- I-takɔ	Iŋ-kɔbe	Li-xuru. ? Eŋ-kɔbe	Eri-ŋɔ. Li-core. Li-nyani	Eŋ-goge
Back ...	Wmu-goŋɔ, Wm-goŋɔ; <i>pl.</i> emi-	Mu-koŋɔ. Ny-uma	Kumu-goŋɔ	Gumu-goŋɔ; gama-	Wmɔ-goŋɔ	Wmɔ-goŋɔ
Banana	Li-temwa; ama-	Li-remwa. Li-tɔki (5 b)	I-tore or Li-tore; kama-tore	Li-dɔte; gama- dɔte. I-dɔti, E-dɔti; <i>pl.</i> iti-dɔti	Ri-gɔmia; ama- Eri-tɔki; ama-	Eri-tɔke; ama-
Beard...	Wbu-nyasi (?). Bi-revu	Wbw-oya. Bi-revu, Fi-revu	Wbu-nwanwa. Bi-sala (<i>hair</i>). Ki-lefu (<i>chin</i>)	Wbu-nwanwa. Ci-refu	Wbo-ya. Wɔ- reru; cin-deru. Kanye-nyɔbɔ	Wɔ-kaya, Wɔ-kā; ciŋ-

¹ Lu-siŋga or Cula, the language of the large islands off the south entrance to Kavirondō Gulf, is a dialect of Lu-waŋga much mixed with Lu-ganda and Ku-kerebe words.

² The 'Ketosh' of Hobley (1902).

³ The 'Muhasa' of Hobley (1899).

⁴ The 'Ba-kulia' of German writers.

English	5. Lu-nyara	5 a. Lu-wañga, Lu- kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and 5b Lu-siŋga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-giŋu, &c.	6 a. Lu-konde of N.W. Elgon	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sowa')	7 a. Ki-kworia; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
Bee	In-juki; cin-juki	In-dzuxi, In-zixe, In-zuŋi	In-zuki; tin-zuki	En-juki or En-dzuci	En-juki or En-c'oke; <i>pls.</i> cin-juki, cin- c'oke	En-c'oke; cin-
Belly	In-dā	Yin-dā	Yin-da	In-da	In-dā, En-dā: cin-da	En-da; cin-dā
Bird	Li-yoni; ama-	Ri-noni; ama- En-ūnyi (5 b)	Iny-ōni. Iny-enye; zin-	Iny-ōnyi; tin- Gi-siriri; bi-	Eciny-ōni, Ekiny-ōnyi; <i>pl.</i> evi-	Ekiny-ōnyi; evi-
Blood	Ama-wañga	Ama-lasiri	Kama-lasiri	Gama-lasiri (<i>pl.</i>)	Amany-iŋga or Amany-iŋga	Ama-sere. Amany-iŋga
Body	Ōmu-biri	Umu-biri	Kumu-biri	Gumu-biri; gimi-	Ōmu-biri or Ōmω-vere; emi-	Ōmω-viri; emi-
Bone	Li-gumba, Li-kumba; ama-	Iŋi-kumba	Li-gumba or I-gumba	Li-gumba	Eri-gwa; ama- ywa. Eri-guha or Eri-uga. Li- ūga; ma-ūga	Eri-guha; ama-
Borassus palm	Axa-tugu					
Bow	Ōw-iŋgu	Ubw-iŋgω. Bu-rra (R.). Wu-ta (5 b)	Ōbu-iŋgu; kim- Ōlu- iŋgω; ts-iŋgω	Bubu-iŋgu; <i>pl.</i> gim-iŋgu	Ubu-ta; ama-ta	Ōbω-ta; ama-
Bowels	Ama-la	Ama-la	Kama-la	Gama-la	Ōw-oŋgω	Ōb-oŋgω
Brains	Ōbw-oŋgω	Ōw-oŋgω	Bub-oŋgω. Ōbw-oŋgω	Bubw-oŋgω		
Breast (man's)			Ki-fuba, Si-fuba	Ci-fuba	Eki-kuba; evi-	Ege-kuba; eve- Eñ-kuba; ciñ-
Breast (woman's)	Ōlu-were	Li-duru; ama- Ōdu-were(R.)	Li-bēle. Li-bele	Li-bere	Ōlu-bere; cim-	
Brother	Omw-ana wa-ina. Omw-ana wefu. W-an'dae (?Omw-ana dae = <i>child of</i> <i>father</i>)	W-an'ta.ye. Ōmu-terwa; aba- Mw-ane-fu	W-an'da.ye. W-an'di-asi	W-an'da.ye	N-dugi-ani. Omw-ana mintu. Ōmω-mura ωmintu	Ōm-ura ωmwetu
Buffalo	Yim-bωgω; cim-	Im-bωkω, Im-bωgω	Im-bωgω	Yem-bωgω; tim-bωgω	Eñ-era; ciñ-era	Eñ-era; ciñ-era
Bull	Igi-ruxi	Iri (5 b). Taŋgana (5 b). I-surusi	E-ūnwa		Eri; <i>pl.</i> ici-eri	
Buttocks	Li-dakω; ama-	Li-daxω; ama-	Kama-taxω; <i>sing.</i> Li-taxω	Gama-takω	Eny-uma	Ege-tundurū; evi-
Canoe... ..	Ōbw-arω	Ri-alω or Di- arrω; am-alω. Bw-atu (5 b)	In-debe. Li-koŋkωlω	In-dēbē	Ōbw-atω	Eri-atω; am-atω. Ōbw-atω
Cat	Yi-mondω. Li-simba	Li-simba	In-jusi. Mu-yaga	En-zusi	Igi-simba; ivi- E-kworω; ci-kworω. Igi-cugu	Ege-taŋgω; evi-
Charcoal		Am-anda (<i>pl.</i>)				
Chief	Omw-ami	Omw-ami; aw-ami	Omw-ami. Ōmu-kuru	Ōmw-ami	Omw-ami; av- Ōmu-nda; ava-nda. Umw-isia, Umw-isiki	Ōmω-kama; ava-

English	5. Lu-nyara	5 a. Lu-wañga, Lu- kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and 5b Lu-siñga	6. Lu-masaba <i>or</i> Lu-gišu, &c.	6 a. Lu-konde <i>of N. W. Elgon</i>	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba <i>or</i> 'Kw-sowa')	7 a. Ki-koria; <i>or</i> Ki-suna <i>and</i> Ki-tende
Child ...	Omw-ana. Ax-ana	Omw-ana. Mu-siani ḍ. Mu-xana q	Omw-eti. Omw-ana; bab-ana. Mu-kēxē	Omw-ana; bab-ana. Omu-cece	Omw-ana; av-ana	Omw-ana
Cloth ...	Yiny-añga	In-añga. Yiñ-gubw	Iñ-gubw. In-añga. Omu-gaire (<i>bark</i>)	Eñ-gubw	Eñ-gwbw; ciñ-	Eñ-gibw; ciñ-
Cold ...						
Country ...	Esi-alw Itsi-alw	Esi-alw (R.). Esi-bala, Esi-wala; <i>pl. fi-</i>	I-rwba. Sisi-arw <i>or</i> Kiky-alw	Ci-arw; bibi-arw	Eki-bala. Oro-goñgw. Ri-rwra	Eki-bara; evi-
Cow ...	Iñ-ombe; ciñ-ombe	Eñ-ombe; tsiñ-ombe. E-dūasi (5 b).	Si-soñga. In-kafu. I-xafu	Iñ-kafu	Eñ-ombe; ciñ- Eñ-kombe, C-ombe	Eñ-ombe
Crocodile ...	I-gwena; ci-	I-gwena; tsi- I-gwina (5 b)	I-gwonya	I-gwona <i>or</i> Ci-gwona	E-gugbwie. Eñ-oina; ciñ-oina	Eñ-oina; ciñ-
Day ...	Lu-lalw; cin-dalw	In-dalw; tsi- Mu-wasw (5 b). Iny-añgw (R.)	Kumu-tixinyi. Ki-fuku. (Kumw-wsi = <i>daylight</i>)	Gumu-tixini	Owu-tukw. E-gorw; ama- (E-tera = <i>day- light</i>)	Oro-siku; cin-
Devil, evil spirit	Omu-sambwa	Omu-sambwa; emi- U-sewi (5 b)	Kumu-sambwa; kimi-	Gumu-sambwa; gimi-	Uru-swa; cin- swa	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)		Umu-fumw	Umu-sanje			
Dog ...	Yim-bwa	Im-bwa	Im-bwa. Gu-bwa, Gugu-bwa (= <i>big dog</i>)	Im-bwa; tim-bwa	E-sese; ci-sese	E-sese; ci-sese
Donkey ...		E-sikiri. E-sikidi, E-tikiri (5 b). Sisiri (R.)	Li-tegere. I-sigiha. E-sigiria	I-sigiha; ti-	Eri-tegere	...
Door ...	Wlu-iki; cin-jiki	Wlu-igi. Wmu-riañgw	Lulu-tsi. Kumu-riañgw	Gumu-riañgw. Lulu-tsi	Ege-sie, Ege-sieri. Eki-ge; evi-ge	Ege-saku; evi-
Dream ...	N-dwta	Li-lorw. N-dorre (R.)	Kumu-rwla. W-rwra	Bubu-lwta	Kwmera	...
Drum ...	Iñ-wma	Iñ-wma	Eñ-wma, Iñ-gwma	Eñ-wma	Eñ-kwnu. Eñ-wma	Eke-gwma. Em-begete
Ear ...	Wku-twi; amaku-twi	Wku-rui, Wxu-rui	Kuku-tu, Kuku-ru, <i>or</i> Uxu-ru; <i>pl.</i> kama-ru	Kuku-tu; Gama-tu	W-ūtaw, Wg-utu, Wg-otaw; ama-tw	Wgw-tui; ama-tui
Egg ...	Li-ki; ama-ki	Li-buyu; ama- E-gi (5 b); ama-gi	Iny-iñga. Li-gi; kama-gi	Iny-iñgu	Eri-gē <i>or</i> Eri-gina; ama-gina	Eri-ige; ama-ige
Elephant ...	In-jwfu	In-dzwfu, In-jwfu; tsin-	In-dwfu, I-twofu	Iñ-giwfu. In-dzwfu	Eñ-jwbu	Eñ-jwgu, Eñ-c'ugu
Excrement	Ama-fwi	Ama-fwi <i>or</i> Ama-fi	Kama-fwi	Gama-fwi	Ama-bi, Ama-vi	Ama-vi
Eye ...	I-mwoni; ci-	I-mwoni; tsi- Er-isw (5 b)	I-mwoni; tsi-mwoni	D-isw; gam- esw. I-mwoni; ti-mwoni	Ir-isw; ama-	Ir-isw; ama-

English	5. Lu-nyara	5 a. Lu-wañga, Lu- kabarasi. and Lu-rimi (R.), and ; bLu-siñga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-gišu, &c.	6 a. Lu-konde of N. W. Elgon	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sowa')	7 a. Ki-kwaria ; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
Face, fore- head	Mu-mwani	Mu-mwani	Mu-mwani	Bubu-sa ; gimi-siw	Wbu-siw	Wbw-siw
Fat, oil ...	Ama-futa	Ama-furra	Kimi-nawa (<i>pl.</i>) Kama-futa	Gama-futa	Ege-tinia. Ama-guta	Ege-tinia ; evi-
Father ...	Baba	Baba	Pāpā	Pāpā	...	...
Fear ...	Wmu-ti?	Wmu-rii. Bu-ruma. Di-eri (R.)	Bu-rii, Umu-rii. Kuria	Bubu-ti	Wmu-ti. I-ruka	...
Finger ...	Wlu-ala ; cin-dala	Wlu-terre ; tsin-. Wlu-ala	Udu-wala ; tsints-ala	Lulu-wala ; <i>pl.</i> inz-ala or tyin-jala	Eki-ara ; evi- or ebi-	Eki-ara ; evi- Ek-era ; evi-ara
Fire ...	Wmu-lilw	Wmu-rirw	Kumu-rirw	Gumu-lirw	Wmu-rirw, Wmw-rerw ; emi-	Wmw-rérw or Wmó-rerw ; eme-
Fish ...	Iñ-geke	Iny-eni. E-mvūa (5 b)	Iñ-eni, Iny-enye, In-yeni	Ki-neñi (<i>pl.</i> <i>same</i>)	Eki-nswe, E-nswe ; ebi-nswe, eci-nswe	E-nswe ; ci-nswe
Foot ...	Wxu-kulu ; ama-	Ci-reñge ; fi- U-gulu (5 b)	Si-kire ; bi-kire. Ki-tanda girw	Ci-gere ; bibi-	Eke-reñge. Eke-sanyi	Eke-sanyi. Eke-reñge
Forest ...	Wvu-mali	Wmu-tsurre	Kumu-roñgwaw.	Gumu-toñgwaw	Egi-saka ; ebi- Eri-nani ; ama-	Eke-saka ; eve-
Fowl ...	Iñ-goxw	Iñ-goxw. Ñ-goww (5 b). Si-menyui (<i>dim.</i>)	Iñ-goxw, Iñ-gawkw	Eñ-gawkw	Eñ-kawkw. Aciñ-gawkw ¹	Eñ-gawkw
Frog ...	Li-sere	...	...	...	...	...
Ghost ...	Eši-xienu. Wmu-sambwa	Wmu-fwa. Eši-zienu, Eši-xienu ; efi-	Li-lalu ; kama-	...	Wmu-kira. Eki-riri	Eki-riri
Giraffe ...	...	Aburu (5 b). In-zaya- mi-rumba (R.)	Cañgewa	...	...	...
Girl ...	Wmu-xana	Wmu-xana. Mu-hala (5 b).	Umu-xana	...	Om-w-iseke. Wmw-subati	Wmu-subati
Goat ...	Im-buzi	Im-buzi, Yim-buzi. Im-buri (R.)	Im-buzi, Im-buri	Em-buzi, Em-busi ; tim-busi	Em-bori, Em-buri ; cim- or acim-	Em-bori ; cim-
God (he) ...	Wlu-mbe	Eri-uwa, Edi-uba	I-kuru, Uere	Mūmū	Eri-uba. Ivi-rica. Eny- asai ; ciny-	Eri-wba
Grandparent	...	...	Kuka ; ba + Bu-nyasi	Kuka ; ba-kuka Bubu-nyasi	...	...
Grass ...	Wbu-nyasi	Wbu-nyasi. U-sui (5 b)	Bu-nyasi	Bubu-nyasi	Wbu-nyanzi. Eke-nyanse	Eke-nyañke ; <i>pl.</i> ama-
Ground ...	Li-lwba	Ri-rwba	Li-lwba	Ri-rwba. I-doi	Eri-zwba. Ege-tie ; eve-	Ege-koñgw ; eve-
Ground-nut	In-jugu. Im- bande ; cim-	Im-bande ; tsim +	Ma-yitw	...	Im-bande ; cim-	...
Guinea-fowl	Li-xañga	Ri-xañga. Li-khañga	Li-xañga. Ñ-kañga	Li-kañga	Eri-kañga ; ama-. Eñ- kañga ; ciñ-	Eñ-kañga ; ciñ-
Gun ...	Wmu-rondw	Wmu-rondw	Mundu. Kumu-rundu	Gumu-londw	Wmu-rondw. Umu-guñgw	...

¹ *Hobley.*

English	5. Lu-nyara	5a. Lu-waŋga, Lu- kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and 5b Lu-siŋga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-giŋu, &c.	6a. Lu-konde of N.W. Elgon	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sowa')	7a. Ki-kwaria; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
Hair ...	Li-fwiri; ama-	Di-swi; ama-su. Li-sūi (R.)	I.i-cune, Li-tsune	I-zune, Li-cuni, Li-swui	E-tukia; ci-	E-tukia; ci-
Hand ...	Esi-kala; ebi-	Eŋi-galw; efi- U-kwŋw (5 b)	Ki-kwfu, Si-kwfu. Ki-kyaba. Si-amberi	Gi-gwfu; bi-	Egi-sanyi. Ōmw-kwŋw	Eke-sanyi. Ōmw-kwŋw
Head ...	Ōmu-twe; emi-	Ōmu-rwe; eme-rwe. Ōmu-twe (5b)	Kumu-twe	Gumū-twe	Ōmu-twe; emi-	Ōmw-tui, Ōmw-tu
Heart ...	I-xwŋw	Umw-oyw	Kum-oyw, Gum-oyw	Gum-oyw	En-teme. Eñ-korw	Eñ-korw
Heel ...	Esi-sirw; ebi-	Ki-sisirw; bi- (?). Ki- sisorw (R.)	Exu-gunyu. Ŋw-gunyu	Eñku-gunyu	Ye-tiŋgirw. Iki-taleŋgi	Ege-tiŋgirw. Eke-sugurw
Hide ...	Li-seru		Li-hafu	Ri-hafu		
Hill ...		ŋi-kulu	Lu-kiŋgi; tsiŋ-giŋgi	Lulu-giŋgi; tiŋ-		
Hippopotamus	I-fubu; ci-	I-fubu; tsi- I-fuw (R.)	I-fubu. Iñ-gidi	Di-fubu or M-fubu; <i>pl.</i> gama-, tsim-	I-fubu or Eñ-gubw	Eñ-gubw
Hoe ...	Im-bagu	Im-baxw	Im-bagw	Em-bagw		
Honey ...	Ōbu-ŋi	Ōbu-ŋi	Bu-xi	Ka-mana. Bubu-ci	Ōbu-sie. Ōbw- ke. Ama-na	Ōbw-ke
Horn ...	Ōlu-ika; cinj-ika	Ōlu-ika; tsinz-ika. Yim-bega; tsim-	Ulu-ika or Lulu-iga; <i>pl.</i> tsin-jiga	Lulu-iga; <i>pl.</i> tin-jiga or tsin-tsiga	Ōru-gu-cala; <i>pl.</i> cin-gu-in- jala	Ōrw-gu-cara; cin-gu-cara. Ōru-tera; cin-
House...	Iny-umba; cin-	In-zu; tsin-zu	In-zu or I-tsu	In-tsu, In-jū. Iny-umba ¹	Eny-umba; cin-	Eny-umba
Hunger	In-jala	In-zala	In-jara, In-zala	In-jara, In-tsala	In-jala, en-jara	En-cara
Husband		Um-satsoww (R.)				
Hyena ...	Yi-ñu; ci-ñu	E-fusi, I-fisi	Namū-nyu	Namū-nyu	Iñy-añaw, Eny-añau	E-ñiti
Iron ...	Esi-ūma	Exi-bia, Eŋi-bia, Evi-wia. E-cuma (5 b)	Isi-ūma, Iki-uma. Ki-bia	Eci-uma, Kiki-ūma	Eki-uma	Eki-uma
Island ...	Li-siŋga	Di-ciŋga	Lu-siŋga	Lulu-siŋga	Eri-wunju. Eki-nyorw	Eri- or Eke-giŋga Er-inw
Ivory ...	E-linw lye n-jwfu	Ir-inw de n-dzwfu. Ōlu-ika (R.). Eri-inw	Kumu-saŋga gwe n-dzwfu	Gumu-saŋga gwe n-dzwfu. I-pwkw	Ir-inw	
Knee ...	Esi-xumba	Di-sikamw	Isi-sigamw or Iki-sigamw	Di-sikamw. Iki-sikamw	Eri-rū	Eri-rū
Knife ...	Li-xande	ŋi-rwdwa. Yim-balw. Mw-embe (5 b)	Kumu-banw; <i>pl.</i> kimi-	Gumu-banw; <i>pl.</i> gimim-	Umw-eyu	Ōm-oyu. Eke-gesw. Eke-kebi
Lake ...	Eny-anja	Iny-anza. Li-eŋga	Iny-anza. Li-tiwa	Iny-anja	Eny-anja	
Leg ...	Ōxu-gulu	Ōku-gulu. Iñ-guw. ŋi-gulu (R.). ŋi-reŋgi (R.)	In-dumbu. Ki-gere	In-dumbu. Ki-gulu. Ki-genderw	Ōku-guru. Ekeny-ama	Ōkw-gorw; ama-

¹ *Hobley in his Muhasa Vocabulary.*

English	5. Lu-nyara	5a. Lu-waŋga, Lu- kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and 5b Lu-siŋga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-giŋsu, &c.	6a. Lu-konde of N.W. Elgon	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sowa')	7a. Ki-kworia; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
Leopard ...	Yiñ-gwe	Iñ-gwe	Iñ-gwe ; tsiñ-gwe	Iñ-gwe ; tiñ-gwe, tyiñ-gwe	Eke-iri. Eñ-gw	Eñ-gwe
Lion ...	Li-nani	Li-nani. En-dūi (5 b)	I-talanyi. I-tolani	Li-ñu	...	...
Lips ...	Ōmū-nwa ; emī-nwa	Ōmū-nwa ; emi-	Kimi-nwa (<i>pl.</i>) (Kumū-nwa)	Gimi-nwa (<i>pl.</i>)	Emi-nua (<i>pl.</i>). Ege-kwaba ; eve-	Eke-nenevu
Magic ...	Li-łokw. Ōlu-mutana. Ōlu-muwei	Li-łogw, Di-łokw. Sirxaŋga	Li-rogw. Bu-łosi	Ri-rogw	Eri-rogw. Ōbu-kaŋga	Eri-rogw
Maize ...	Ama-dumwa	Ama-duma. Ka-duma (5 b)	Nabu-kubw	Gama-ganda	E-bandw ; ci- Ama-dumw	Erinya-mwɔmwa Eri-tumwa
Man ...	Ōmu-ndu ; awa-ndu	Ōmu-ndu. Awa-ntu ; aba-ndu	Umu-ndu ; wawa-ndu, baba-ndu	Umu-ndu ; baba-ndu	Ōmu-ntu ; aba- ava-	Ōmu-ntu ; ava-
Man, vir. ...	Ōmu-saca	Mu-saza (5 b)	M-seja	...	...	...
Meat ...	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Eny-ama
Medicine ...	...	Um-sala	Kama-lesi	Gama-lesi	...	...
Milk ...	...	Ma-weri	Kama-beri	Gama-beri	Ama-vere	Ama-vere
Monkey ...	E-xembw ; ci-embw	I-sima	E-xima	E-kima, Eñ-kima	Egi-kondw, Li-nyani	Ege-kembw. Eke-kōndw
Moon ...	Ōm-ūsi ; emi-usi	Omw-ezi. Umw-ezi (R.)	Kumw-ezi	Gumw-ezi	Ōmu-tienyi	Ōmu-eri
Mother ...	...	Mama	Mayi ; ba +	Mayi	...	...
Mountain ...	Ōlu-gulu ; ciñ-gulu	Ōlu-gulu, Ipi-gulu	Li-kulu	Ri-kulu ; gama- kulu	Egi-tunwa. Iki-lima	Eñ-guku
Mouth ...	...	Umu-nwa	...	...	Ama-nwa	Ama-nwa
Nail (of finger or toe) ...	Li-dete ; ama- or toe)	Exi-tere ; cfi- Li-tere ; ama- Di-tera (R.)	Si-tere or Ki-tere ; bi- tere	Eci-tere, Iki-tere ; ebi- bibi. Ki-teta	Eki-cara or Oru-cara	Ōro-kwɔmɔ ; ciñ-kwɔmɔ
Name ...	Eri-ta	Iri-ra ; am-era	Li-sina and Li-lina	E-sina or Ri-sina	Eri-ema. Eri-eta. M-bareŋga	Eri-ta. Eri-na
Navel ...	...	Li-khwi	...	...	...	...
Neck ...	Li-kwasi	Li-kwasi, Li-xwasi. Gwasi (5 b)	Di-kwasi	Di-kwasi, Ri-kwasi	Ebi-gwoti, Eri-gwoti	Eri-gwoti
Night ...	Es-irw ; eb-irw	Muŋ-irw. Isi-w, Eŋ-irw. (Ci-rima = darkness)	Musi-rw, Muki-rw. (Kiki-rima = darkness)	Ci-rw	Ōbu-tukw. (Eki-rima = darkness)	Ōbɔ-tiku ; amɔ
Nose ...	Am-ɔlw (<i>pl.</i>). (Ebi-ulu (<i>pl.</i>) = nostrils)	Am-ɔlw (<i>pl.</i>)	Kam-orw	Gam-ɔlw	Emi-ɔlw	...
Oil palm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ox ...	Iñ-ombe i-giruxi	Iñ-ombe. E-hei is-urusi	N-ombe e-ūnwa. I-huma. I-same. Kuhe	N-ombe, Eñ-ombe ? I-nasu. In-ti ¹	N-ombe e-eri. N-taŋgana	E-gaini ; ci-
Paddle ...	...	Iñ-gasi	...	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer ...	Omw-eñge	Omw-eñge. Ama-lua	Kama-rwa	Gama-rwa	Ama-rwa	...
Parrot ...	Iñ-gusw	Iñ-gusu. Ka-suku	Kumu-lusi	Kwasii	...	...

¹ Hobley in his *Muhasa Vocabulary*.

English	5.	5 a.	6.	6 a.	7.	7 a.
Penis ...	Im-boloo	Iu-waŋga, Lu-kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and 5 b Lu-siŋga	Lu-masaba or Lu-gisu, &c.	Lu-konde of N.W. Elgon	Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or Ki-wawa')	Ki-koria; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
Pig	Im-bici	Im-dinē Im-bidzi	In-dine Isi-kēsē. Im-bidzi	In-dine Isi-kēsē or Iki-	Em-boro Er-kuru. Em-beci	Em-boro
Pigeon	Li-gugu	Di-wūzi	Li-ūzi Na-hutu	Ri-ūzi	Eri-umā	Eñ-guti
Place ...	Aliā	A-handu	Handu	A.ndu. Ha-	A.halia	Em-bura
Rain ...	I-fula	I-fula	I-fula	I-fula	Im-bura	Em-bura
Rat	Im-beba	Im-beba	Im-beba	Im-beba	Im-beba	Em-beba
Rhinoceros	Ki-weo	Ki-weo	Lu-luci	Lu-luci	Or-woci, Or-wēci; cin-doci	Ege-saka; eve-, Om-orō; emi-orō ¹
River ...	Omw-alo	Omw-alo	Omw-alo	Lu-luci	In-gira, En-cira	En-cira
Road ...	In-gira	In-gira, In-jira	I-tsira	In-gira	In-gira, En-cira	En-cira
Salt ...	Umu-nyu	Umu-nyu	In-soni; tsi-	In-soni; tsi-	In-gira, En-cira	En-cira
Shame	Tsi-soni	Tsi-soni	Soni	Soni	In-gira, En-cira	En-cira
Sheep ...	Ki-konde	Li-gese. Li-konde, I-i-xande.	Li-xese or In-kēsē	Li-kondi. Li-hesi	Eñ-ondi	Eriñ-ondi
Shield ...	In-gaboo	Gonde (5 b) Ki-kumbi (5 b) In-gaboo. I-humba	In-gaboo, In-gaboo. Ki-tubi	In-gaboo	Eñ-guba	
Shoulder	E-wexa	E-wexa	E-wexa			
Sister ...	M-booco	Mw-ana wefu. M-bofwo (R.). M-boeswa.	Mu-kana wasi. W-an'dai umu-xana.		Eri-gega; ama-gega	
Skin	Lisi-xoba	Omu-xana	Omu-xana	Ki-koba	Nya-ruka. Omw-iseke. Omw-subati	Om-w-subati; awa-
Sky	Li-kulu	Li-xoba	Si-xoba.	Li-koba	Eri-koba. Eri-w	Eri-sero. Eri-hō
Slave ...	Cin-doolo	Di-gulu	Li-hafu	Ri-kuru	Eri-guru. Eri-waba	Eri-waba
Sleep ...	Oin-ōsi	Umu-šumba	Li-gulu			
Smoke	Omw-ōsi	Tsin-doolo	Li-wo	Ri-susi	Eci-toro	Eci-toro
Saake	In-juxa	Li-ōsi, Ili-ōsi, Omw-ōsi	Li-risi. Li-susi	Ri-susi	Eri-ōki	Eri-ōki
Son, boy	Omw-ana	In-dzuxa, In-dzōxa, U-joka (5 b) Omw-ana	In-joxa. In-demu	In-joka	In-joka	En-cōka
Song ...	Ōlu-embō	Olu-imbō; tsiny-imbō	Omw-ana; bab-ana. Om-soriri	Umw-ana; bab-ana	Omw-ana. Omw-ana	Ōmw-ō-risia
Spear ...	Li-fumoo	Di-fumoo. I-fumoo (5 b)	Li-embō or tsiny-imbō	Lulu-imbō; tiny-imbō	Omw-ō-isia Oru-embō; ciny-embō	Eri-vina; ama-
Spirit, soul		Se-hembexō. Umw-oyw	Li-fumoo; kama. Ri-fumoo; gana. Eri-tumoo	Ri-fumoo; gana. Eri-tumoo		Eri-timoo
Star ...	I-ñiniñini	I-ñiniñini. I-sului	In-yenyesi	In-yenyezi	Eci-ñeneñene, Eci-ñeneñene, Eci-ñeneñene	E-ñenañene, E-ninyōne; ci-
Stick ...	In-dabooyi	In-dawuši. In-dabuwi. I-šimbo	I-simbō or Im-pimbō	Im-pimbō, Im-bimbō	Eny-imbō	Ōmw-ō-nañgi. En-imbō

¹ Cf. Swahili M-tee.

English	5. Lu-nyara	5a. Lu-waŋga, Lu- kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and 5b Lu-siŋga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-giŋsu, &c.	6a. Lu-konde of N.W. Elgon	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sowa')	7a. Ki-kworia ; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
Stone ...	Li-kina	Ri-gina, Axa-cina	Li-bale	Di-bale, Li-wari	Eri-ena or Eri-gina	Eri-gina
Stool ...	Esi-sala	Ici-sala, Ki-sala	...	...	...	...
Sun ...	Eli-ūwa	Om-basa or Mu-basu, Mu-wasw. Eri-uba	Iny-aŋga	Iny-aŋga. (Ku-munw = sunlight)	Wmu-basu	Wmw-basw
Tail ...	...	Umu-siŋga	...	...	...	...
Tear ...	Li-sika	Ri-sika	Li-sika ; kama-sika	Ri-sika	Eri-riga	Eri-isori
Testicles ...	Ama-neke	Ama-nege	Kama-nēgē	Gama-nēgē	Ciŋ-getia. Eki-mbia or Em-bia	Eri-nege ; ama-
Thief ...	Omwi-ibi	Omwi-ifi ; ave-fi	Omwi-ifi ; aba-fwi	Umw-ifiwi ; baba-fwi	Omwi-ibi	Wmw-ivi ; awa-ivi
Thigh ...	...	Di-raŋgw	Di-raŋgw or Li-taŋgw	Di-raŋgw	Ekeny-ama. Iki-gwatu ; ivi-	...
Thing ...	Esi-ndu ; ebi-ndu	Esi-ndu, Exi-ndu ; efi-ndu	Isi-ndu or Kiki-ndu ; jibi-ndu	Iki-ndu ; bibi-ndu	Ege-ntu ; ebi-ntu	Ege-ntu ; evi-ntu
Thorn ...	Li-wwa	Li-wwa	Li-wwa ; kamā-wa. Lulu-ala	...	Eri-gwa	Eri-gwa, Eri-hūa
Tobacco ...	In-daba	In-daba	I-raba	...	Tumbatw	Eri-kumbati
To-day ...	Lerw	Lerw. Bw-iri wa lerw (5 b)	Lerw (Kia-lerw). Lunw	Lerw, Rerw. Lunw	Rerw	Rerw
Toe ...	Wlu-ala	Esi-tere. Wlu-ala	Si-tere or Ki-tete	Iki-tere	Eki-ara ; ebi-	Eki-ara, Ek-era
To-morrow ...	...	Iŋ-kiw (5 b)	Kumu-gamba	Gumu-gamba. Litse	Ancw	N-kiw. Icw
Tongue ...	Wlu-limi	Wlu-limi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi, Lu-limu	Wlu-meme ; ci-	Orw-reme ; cin-deme
Tooth ...	Er-inw ; am- enw	Ir-inw ; am-inw	Ir-inw ; kam-enw	Ir-inw, Il-inw ; gam-enw	Ir-inw ; gam-enw	...
Town ...	Li-dala	Ri-dala, Di-tala. Mu-gidzi (5 b)	Mw-itwaw. Ki-rimba. Lu-kala	...	Wmu-ji ; emi-	Wmw-ji, Wmu-gi
Tree ...	Wmu-sala	Wmu-sala. Umu-ti (5 b)	Wmu-sala. Ki-sala. Kumwi-ti ; kimi-ti. Kumu- roŋgwaw	Gumu-ti ; gimi-ti	Umū-ti ; imi-ti. Eri-tumbe or Eli-tumbe ; ama-	Wmw-ti ; emi-ti
Twins ...	Ama-xana	Ama-xwana. Ama-basa	Ba-xwana	Baba-kwana	Eki-sare ; ebi-	E-sare, Eri-sare ; (ci-, ama-)
Urine ...	Ama-nyi	Mi-nyale. Ama-nyi	M-enyari-re. Am-enye	Gam-enye ?	Am-enyali. Usi-nyora	Amasi-nyorw, Esi-nyorw
Vein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
War ...	Li-ye	Li-ye, Di-ye, Li-he, I-ye	Li-ye. Bu-swalw	Li-he, Ri-ye	Ese-gi. (Ku-rua-na = to fight)	Eri-bi ; ama- (Ku-tema-na = to fight)
Water ...	Ama-dzi, Ama-ci	Ama-dzi, Ama-zi	Kam-edzi	Gam-edzi	Ama-ji	Ama-ci, Ama-nci
Well, source ...	...	Iŋe-veri	...	...	...	...

GROUP A: NYANZA LANGUAGES

English	5. Lu-nyara	5 a. Lu-waŋga, Lu- kabarasi, Lu- Lu-rimi (R.), and 5 b Lu-siŋga	6. Lu-masaba <i>or</i> Lu-giŋu, &c.	6 a. Lu-konde <i>of N.W. Elgon</i>	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba <i>or</i> 'Kw-sowa')	7 a. Ki-koria ; <i>or</i> Ki-suna <i>and</i> Ki-tende
White man	Ūmu-suŋgu ; aba-	Ūmu-suŋgu ; awa-, aba- Umw-eru (5 b)	Umu-zuŋgu	Umu-zuŋgu	Ūmu-suŋgu	Ūmω-cuŋgu
Wife ...	Ūmu-xasi; aba-	Ūmu-xasi ; awa-	Ūmu-xasi	Umu-kazi	Ūmω-ke. Ūmu-kuŋgu. Ūmu-kā	Ūmω-kare
Wind ...	Im-behω	I-bωhω, Im-behω. Omw-ieka	Im-beω. Li-yaga	Im-behω	Em-behω. Omw-aga	Em-behω. Ūmω-kama ; eme-
Witch... Witchcraft	Ūmu-lōsi	Ūmu-lōsi U-fira	Ūmu-lōsi; aba- Ūbu-lōsi	Umu-lōzi	Ūmu-rōki	Ūmω-rōgi
Woman	Ūmu-xana. Ūmu-xasi	Ūmu-xasi. Umu-xanω (R.)	Ūmu-xana ; aba- Ūmu-xasi	Umu-kāna ; aba- Umu-kazi	Ūmω-kē ; ava- Ūmω-kuŋgu; ava-	Ūmω-kare ; ava-
Wood...	Ci-xūi	Tsi-xui	Tsi-xūi. Ki-sala	Tiñ-ku, Tciñ-kū?	Ūru-kω; ciñ-kω	Ūrω-kω, Ūrω-kwe ; ciñ-kwe
Yam		I-fukwa	Ki-kwa <i>or</i> Si-kwa	Ki-kwa		
Year	Omw-ika	Omw-aka. Ūmw-ika	I-fula. Kumu-higω	Gumu-higω?	Omw-aka	Ūmō-ka ; eme-ka
Yesterday...	E-kulω	E-kulω	Hi-ñgωlōbe. I-kwlōa		I-gorω	Mu-gwrōba
Zebra ...	A-pōtω. Ki-pōtω	Sirgwi, I-sirkwi. Si-ŋia. ma-kondω	I-sorω	I-sigiria?	En-jage ; cin-	
One ...	-lala, -dala	-n-dala, -dala, -lala	-twera <i>or</i> -terwa. -lala	-mwe. -dwerā	-mu, -mω	-mω, -mwe
Two	-viri	-wiri	-biri	-wiri	-beri, -viri	-viri
Three...	-datu	-tarru	-taru	-datu, -ratu	-satu, -tatu	-tatu
Four	-nne	-nne	-nne	-nnā	-nye, -nne	-nne
Five ...	-tanω	-rranω	-ranω	-tanω	-sanω, -tanω	-tanω
Six	-tanω na (si-)lala	Sasaba. M-kagi (5 b)	Sesaba. I-sasaba	Mu-kaga	-sanω (-tanω) na i-mω	-sansaba
Seven...	-tanω na (bi-)wiri	N-safu. M-samvu (5 b)	Mu-safu	Mu-safu	-sanω (-tanω) na i-were (i-viri)	Mu-huŋgati
Eight ...	-tanω na (bi-)datu	Mu-nane	ŋi-nane <i>or</i> Ki-nane	Ki-nane	-sanω na i-satu (i-tatu)	Mω-nane
Nine	-tanω na (bi-)nne	Xi-enda <i>or</i> ŋi-enda	Si-enda <i>or</i> Ki-enda	Ki-enda	Ki-anda	Ki-anda. K-enda
Ten	Li-xumi	E-xumi	E-xumi <i>or</i> Ki-kumi <i>or</i> Kumu-rundu	E-kumi <i>or</i> Ki-kumi, <i>or</i> Gumu-roŋgω? Gumu-rundu?	I-kumi Ūmu-roŋgω	I-kumi Ūmu-roŋgω
Eleven	Li-xumi na n-dala	E-xumi na n-dala	Ki-kumi na -lala (<i>or</i> na -twera)	E-kumi na -dwerā	I-kumi na i-mω	I-kumi na ω-mω. Nōi-kumi na o-mwe
Twenty	Ama-kumi ka-wiri	Ama-xumi ka-wiri	Kama-gumi ka-bili. Kimi-rundu ki-biri	Gama-kumi ga-bili. Gini-rundu (<i>or</i> Gimi-roŋgω?) gi-biri	Ama-kumi a-were <i>or</i> Emi-roŋgω i-viri	Mi-roŋgω i-biri. Mi-roŋgω ni i-viri

English	5. Lu-nyara	5 a. Lu-waŋga, Lu- kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and 5 b Lu-siŋga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-giŋsu, &c.	6 a. Lu-konde of N. W. Elgon	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sowa')	7 a. Ki-kworia; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
Thirty ...	Ama-kumi ka-datu	Ama-kumi ka-tarru	Kama-gumi ka-taru	Gama-kumi ga-datu	Ama-kumi (or Emi-roŋgō) a-tatu (i-tatu)	Mi-roŋgō i-tatu
Forty ...	Ama-kumi ka-nne	Ama-kumi ka-nne	Kama-gumi ka-nnē	Gama-kumi ga-nnā	Ama-kumi a-nye or ga-nye. Emi- roŋgō i-nye	Mi-roŋgō i-nne
Fifty ...	Ama-kumi ka-tanō	Ama-kumi ka-ranō	Kama-gumi ka-ranō	Gama-kumi ga-ranō	Ama-kumi a-tanō. Emi- roŋgō i-sanō	Mi-roŋgō i-tanō
Hundred ...	Li-kana	Li-kana or E-ša kumira or E-gana(5b)	Li-tondō or Kimi-roŋgō ki-kumi or Kama-kumi ki-kumi	Ri-tondō? Gimi-roŋgō gi-kumi?	Emi-roŋgō i-kumi	Eri-gana
Thousand ...	Si-xumi	Ama-kana ma-xumi	Kama-tondō ki-kumi	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Ni-sie, E-sie. Na, N. .n. -a-ŋge	Nyeni (R.), Ni-sie, E-sie. N, Ny. .sie. n. -a-ŋgi, -a-nje	I-se. N. -sese. -n. -ase	Ū-sōyu? N.	Nje, Inje, Nwxi. Na, N. .n. -ane	Inci. Uni. N. .n. -ane
Thou, thee, thy	E-we. U. -xu. -xw. -a-ŵ	I-we, E-we. U. Ū. -xw. -yŵ	I-we. U. .ku. -ŵ-wŵ. ŵ	E-wē-wē. U.	I-we, Uwe. U. -ku. -a-ŵ	A-iyē, Uwe. U. -ku. -e-yŵ, -a-ŵ
He, him, his	Ye. U-yu. Yi, A. -mu. -mŵ. -a-e	Iye, Ye, Nū. Ū-yu. A, Ye. -mu. -mŵ. -yē	Ye. Ni-ye. Yŵ. Ye. A, U. -mu. -e-we, -e	Ye? Wŵ-yu. A, U.	Ye? Ere. A. -mu. -a-ye, -a-ke	U-yu, A. -mu. -a-ye, e
We, us, our	E-fwe. Xŵ. -xu. -e-fu, -e-fwe	I-fwe, E-fwe. Ku, Xu. -ku. -e-ru or -e-fū	I-fwe, Fwe. Ku. -ku.	I-fwefwe. Ku.	N-twe. Tu. -tu. -e-tu	I-tu. Tu. -tu. -e-tu
Ye, you, your	E-ñwe. Mu. -ba.?. -e-ñwe	I-nyue. Mu. -wa.?. -e-nyu	I-nywe, Mwe. Mu. -mu. -ba. -e-nyūe	I-yēnyūe, Mu.	I-nyūe, Nwe. Mu.?. -?. -e-nu	I-nu. Mu.?. -?. -e-nu
They, them, their	A-ba. Ba, Wa. -ba. -a-ŵ	A-bŵ. M-babŵ. Ba. -ba. -wa. -a-ŵ, -a-bŵ	A-bŵ, Bŵ, Ni-bŵ. Ba. -ba. -a-we	A-bŵbŵ. Ba.	A-bŵ, A-ba. Ba. -ba. -a-bŵ	M-baiyu. A-bŵ. Ba. -ba. -a-bŵ, -a-ŵ
All ...	-ŵsi	-ŵsi, -ŵse	-esi (for persons down to 2nd pers. plural) -ŵsi (for 'them' and for all other things)	-esi, -ŵsi	-onsi	...
This, these	-nŵ (u-nŵ, ba-nŵ; ku-nŵ, ki-nŵ, li-nŵ, ka-nŵ; si-nŵ, bi-nŵ; yi-nŵ,	-nŵ (wu-nŵ, ba-nŵ(wa-nŵ); gu-nŵ, gi-nŵ; &c., much as in Lu-nyara).	-nŵ (u-nŵ, ba-nŵ; ku-nŵ, ki-nŵ; li-nŵ, ka-nŵ; ki-nŵ, bi-nŵ; i-nŵ,	-nŵ (ŵu-nŵ, ba-nŵ, &c., similar to Lu-masaba, with the slight	...	-nŵ (ŵ-nŵ, aŵ- nŵ; ŵgŵ-nŵ, ge-nŵ; ri-nŵ, ga-nŵ; ke-nŵ, vi-nŵ; e-nŵ,

English	5. Lu-nyara	5 a. Lu-wañga, Lu-kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and; b Lu-siŋga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-giŋu, &c.	6 a. Lu-konde of N.W. Elgon	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sowa')	7 a. Ki-koria; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
This, these (continued)	ci-nw; u-nw; ? tu-nw; xa-nw; bu-nw; xu-nw; wa-nw ora-nw; mu-nw)	<i>For the 16th class it is</i> Ha-nw. Also: ŋguŋgu-nw, mbaba-nw; &c.	tsi-nw; lu-nw; ? ru-nw; xa-nw; bu-nw; xu-nw; ha-nw; mu-nw; gu-nw. Yw-nw, boba-nw; kwoku-nw; kioki-nw, byo- bi-nw; tsotsi- nw; &c.)	<i>differences of concord forms)</i>	...	ci-nw; ro-nw; ?; kenw; bo-nw; kw-nw; ha-nw)
	Uyu, aba; uku, eki; eli, aka; esi, ebi; eyi, eci; ulu; uru; axa; ubu; uxu; awa or aa; umu	Oyu or Uyu, aba (awa); ugu, egi; eli; aga; eŋi; efi; eyi, etsi; ulu; uru; axa; ubu; uxu; aha; umu	...	...	Uyu, awa; uyu, eye; eri, aya; eke, eve; eye, eci; urw; ?, eke; obw; okw, ?	Uyu, awa, &c.
That, those	-lia (ngu-lia, ba- lia or mba-lia; ŋgu-lia, ŋki-lia; ndi-lia, ŋka- lia; nsi-lia, mbi-lia; nyi- lia, nci-lia; ndu-lia; ntu- lia?; nxa-lia; mbu-lia; nxu- lia; &c.)	-lia (u-ria, ŋgu-lia, &c.)	Uy-ω, ab-ω; okw-ω, eki-ω; iry-ω, ak-ω; iky-ω; &c. Yw-yw, bw-bw; kwokw-ω, kiw- kiw; &c. -la or -ra (u-la, ba-la, ku-la, li-ra, &c.)	...	-ria (ω-ria, a- ria; u-ria, e-ria; ri-ria, a-ria; ke-ria, ve-ria; e-ria, ci-ria; ru-ria; ?, ke-ria; ωbo-ria; oko-ria; a-ria)	-ria (u-ria, a- ria; gu-ria, gi-ria; ri-ria, ga-ria; ke-ria, vi-ria; &c.) or -ra (u-ra, awa-ra; gu-ra; &c.)
Bad ...	... -bi	... -bi	... -bi	...	... -be	... -be
Black ...	... -mari. Ra-tenyi	... -imari	... -mali	...	... -mwamu	... -mwam'
Female	... -xasi, -duasi, -iduasi	... -xassi	... -xasi	...	... Eñ-kari, -kari	... -kari
Fierce, sharp	...	... -lulu	...	...	...	...
Good ...	... -lai	... -lai	... -lahi	...	... -uya, -ya	... -ia
Great ...	... -kali	... -kulu, -kali	... -gali, -tsəhe	...	... -kuru, -nene	... -nene
Little ...	... -dudu	... -dutu, -dudu, -tutu	... -kexe, -kekke, -kece	...	... -ke, -ki	... -ke
Long ...	... -rambi, -lambi	... -rambi	... -lehi	...	...	...
Male ...	... -sɔlire, -i-saca, ye-ywle (<i>adult</i>), -ywle	... -sadza, -xwle	... -setsa, -sinde	...	... -saja, -gore, -isia (<i>children</i>)	... -saca?, -gore, -risia (<i>chil- dren</i>)
Old	...	... -xwfu	... -gore	...	...	...
Red	...	... Inzw-kanyw	... -w-esemu	...	...	...
Rotten	... -bɔla (kwa-bɔla)	... -bɔla	... -bɔla (<i>verbal</i>)	...	... -mumu	...
Short ...	...	... -i-bikiti	... -futyu, -mbi	...	...	...
Sick	...	... -luwala	...	...	...	...
White	... Racari	... -marira, -lafu	... -wañga	...	... -dabu, -rabu, -lafu	... -rabw
Above, up, on top	...	... I-kulu	... Iñ-gagi (hañ- gagi, kuñ- gagi)	...	... I-gorw	... Ke-riü. Ki-gorw
Before	...	... I-mberi	... Mu-mwoni	...	...	...
Behind	... Eny-uma	... Eny-uma	... Iny-uma	... Eny-uma	...	...

English	5. Lu-nyara	5 a. Lu-waŋga, Lu- kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and 5 b Lu-siŋga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-giŋu, &c.	6 a. Lu-konde of N. W. Elgon	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sowa')	7 a. Ki-kōria ; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
Below, down	...	A-si	I-mwalw	...	Anse	Hanse
Far	...	Aa-le	Ila-leyi	...		
Here ...	A-nw	Ha-nw	Ha-nw. Ku-nw.	Ha-nw	Ai-ga?	...
			Mu-nw			
In, inside ...	Mu	Mu. Mu-kari	Mu. Mu-gari.	...	Ime	Muse
			Mu-nda			
Middle	...	A-kare	-gari. Ha-gari	...		
Near ...	...	Ha-mbi	Ha-mbi	...	A-ñe na	Ne hañe, I-hañi
Outside	...	Ul-uka.	Ha-tsie.	...	I-sikw	Ki-bara
		Lu-anyi	I-bulafu			
Plenty, many	-iŋgi	-ñgi	-ñgi	...	-ñgi	...
There...	E-riā	E-ria, li-ria.	A-hw. Ha-la.	Ha-la	A-lia	...
		Wxu-ria	Ku-la. Itai			
Where ?	E-na ?	He-na ?	He-na ?	...	E-raii ?	Na-iare ? A-iyare ?
No!	Āā !	Tawi !	Tā ! Āā !	Dawe !	Yaya ! Tindi !	Āā !
			Tawe ! -busa !	...	Inci ! ?	
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	-tawe. Si. (Si, Sw., Sa., Sixu-, Simu-, Siba-, with the differ- ent pronouns)	-tawi. -ta. Si. (Si., Sw., Sa., Siku-, Simu-, Siba-)	Hi., Ha., -ka, -ta, Bu., Bula, Kula	...	Ti.	Ti.
To	Wxu-	Wxu-	Wku-	Wku-	Wku-	Wku-, Ku-
„ beat	...	-xuya	-kupa	...	...	...
„ buy, sell	-kula	-kula, -kura	-guŋa	...	-gura	...
„ come ...	-yece?.	-eja, -nie, -ija	-tsa	...	-ja, -ca	-ja
		-ndzidza, -widza				
„ cut	-xalace	-xalace, -kalaxa	-kala	...	-butura. ? tema	-vitora. -keba
„ dance ...	-xina	-gina	-kina	...	-teŋga	-vina
„ die	-fwa	-fwa	-fwa	-kwa	-kwa, -gu-kwa	-gu-kwa
„ eat	-dia, -lia	-dia	-lya	...	-lia	...
„ give	-wa (-ba)	-ha (-ba, -be)	-ha (-ba)	...	-wa	...
„ go...	-aw?	-dzia, -dza?.	-tsya. -genda	-genda	-genda. -icia	-genda
		-cenda				
„ kill	-ita	-irra	-ira	-ira, -ita	-ita	-ita
„ know	-manyā	-manyā	-manyā	-manyā	-manyā	-manyā
„ laugh	-cexa	-tsexā	-zeka	-zeka	...	...
„ leave off, cease	...	-leka	-leka	...	...	...
„ love, want	-enya	-enya. -cama	-gana	-gana	-e-tera. -mwanca, -hanca-na	-hanca-na
„ see	-lōla	lōla (-dōla). -liŋga	bōna. -lōla	-bōna	-rōra	...
„ sit, remain, abide	...	-ikala	-ikala	...	...	...
„ sleep ...	-kōna	¹ -kōna, -xōna	-gōna	-gōna	-lala	...
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	-ema	...	...	...	...
„ steal ...	-iba	-iba	-iba	...	-iba	...

¹ 'Sleeping-place' is Awu-liri.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN LU-NYARA

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. *Ūmu-* (mu, u-, yu-, űgu-); 2. *Aba-* or *Awa-* (ba); 3. *Ūmu-* (mu-, ku-, űgu-, u); 4. *Emi-*, *Imi-* (mi-, ki-, űgi-, i-); 5. *Eri-*, *Eli-*, *Li-* (li-); 6. *Ama-* (ma-?, ka-, űga-?); 7. *Esi-* (si-); 8. *Ebi-* (bi-); [8 a. *Ebi-* used in singular or collective, and slightly diminutive sense]; 9. *Yi-*, *I-*, *In-* (e-, yi-); 10. *Eci-*, *Ezi-*, *Ti-* (ci); 11. *Ūlu-* (lu-); 12. *Uru-* (ru-) plural to 13; 13. *Axa-* (xa-); 14. *Ūbu-* (bu-, mbu-); 15. *Ūxu-* (xu-); 16. ? *Aa-*, *Wa-* (a-); 17. *Mu-* (as *preposition*).

PREFIXES, &c., IN LU-WANGA, &c.

Much as in Lu-nyara; except that concord of Class 1 is sometimes *wu-* and *gu-*, that of 3 *ku-* or *gu-*, of 4 *ki-*. Class 5 is sometimes *Eti-*, *Di-*, *Ri-*. Class 7 is *Eci-*, *Ki-*, *Esi-*, *Ise-*, and in Lu-siűga *Iki-*; 8 is *Efi-*, *Ifi-*, but occasionally *Ebi-*, *Bi-*. 10 is *Tsi-*, and 16 is *Ha-*.

PREFIXES, &c., IN LU-MASABA AND LU-KONDE

Preprefixes are present.

Class 1. *Ūmu-*, *Umu-*, *Namu-* (umu-, u-, yu-); 2. *Baba-*, *Bana-* (ba-); 3. *Kumu-* or *Gumu-* (kumu- or gumu-, ku- or gu-); 4. *Kimi-* or *Gimi-* (kimi- or gimi-, ki- or gi-); 5. *Li-*, *Ki-*, or *Di-*, *Iri-* (li-, ri-); 6. *Kama-* or *Gama-* (kama- or gama-, ka- or ga-); 7. *Si-*, *Ki-*, *Ci-*, *Iki-*, *Eki-*, *Eci-*, *Kiki-* (si- or ki-, kiki-); 8. *Evi-*, *Ibi-*, *Ebi-*, *Bi-*, *Bibi-* (bi-, bibi-); [8 a. The same in a singular sense]; 9. *E-*, *I-*, *Yi-* or *Ye-*, *In-*, *Iű-*, *Iny-* (e-, i-, yi-); 10. *Tsi-*, *Ci-*, *Ti-*, *Iti-*, *Eti-*, *Etsi-* (tsi- or ti-); 11. *Udu-*, *Ulu-*, *Lulu-* (lu-); 12. ? *Ru-*; 13. *Aka-* or *Axa-* (ka-); 14. *Ūwu-*, *Ūbu-*, *Bubu-* (bu-); 15. *Ūxu-*, *Uku-*, *Kuku-* (ku-); 16. *Aha-*, *Ha-* (ha-, hu-); 17. *Ūmu-* (mu-, -mu); 18. *Gugu-* (gu-) (*pl.* *Gimi-*).

There would seem to be superimposed honorific prefix: *Na-*; *pl.* *Bana-*.

PREFIXES, &c., IN KI-GUZII AND KI-KORIA

Preprefixes are present.

Class 1. *Ūmu-*, *Ūmű-* (umu-, u-, yu-, ni-); 2. *Aba-*, *Ava-* (ba-, va-, aba-); 3. *Ūmu-*, *Ūmű-* (umu-, yu-, u-); 4. *Emi-*, *Eme-* (emi-, i-, e-, ye-); 5. *Eri-*, *Eli-* (ri-); 6. *Ama-* (ama-, a-, ga-, ya-?); 7. *Iki-*, *Eki-*, *Egi-*, *Eci-*, *Eke-*, *Ege-* (ki-, ke-); 8. *Ebi-*, *Evi-* (bi-, vi-, ve-); 8 a?; 9. *Yi-*, *Ye-*, *I-*, *E-*, *En-*, *Eű-*, *Eny-* (n-, ny'-, e-, ye-); 10. *Ci-*, *Cin-*, *Ciű-* (ny'-, ci-); 11. *Oru-*, *Ūrű-* (ru-); 12. missing; 13. *Eke-* (ke-); 14. *Ūbu-*, *Ūw-*, *Ūbű-* (bu-); 15. *Ūku-*, *Ūgu-* (ku-, gu-); 16. *Aā-*, *Aha-*; 17. ? *Mu-*, *Mű-*, *M'?*; 18?

5. *Lunyara* is spoken round Port Victoria and Berkeley Bay, immediately east of Busűga and the Siű river, on the coasts and islands of the north-north-east shores of the Victoria Nyanza, and in the Samia hills and the lower course of the Nzoia river.

5 a. *Luwaűga* is spoken in Bantu Kavirondű, the basin of the Nzoia river, southwards nearly to the Yala river. The *Lusiűga* dialect (5 b), is the language of *Lusiűga* Island, near the entrance to Kavirondű Bay. It is much mixed with *Luganda*.

6. *Lumasaba* is spoken in the region north of Kavirondű and immediately west and to some extent south of Mount Elgon; in the Masaba country of small extent, bounded on the west by the Elgumi and on the north and east by the Elgonyi-Nandi.

6 a. *Lukonde* is spoken in the northern part of the Masaba country, to the west-north-west of Mount Elgon.

7. *Kiguzii* is spoken south of Kavirondű Bay, in the Kűűűva region east of the Victoria Nyanza, from the coast belt, as far east as the ascent to the Lumbwa-Mau plateau.

7 a. *Kikoria* is spoken in the east coast region of the Victoria Nyanza south of Kűűűva and (approximately) the 1st degree of South latitude, as far as the northern limits of the *Unyamwezi* group and the eastern range of *Rukerebe*; and as far east as the steppe country of the *Tatűga* and *Dorűbű*.

GROUP B

THE WUNYAMWEZI LANGUAGES

8. Ki-šasi¹ and Ki-rori
 9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma, Ki-rwana)
 9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Ši-šumbwa)
 9 b. West Nyamwezi (Ki-galaganza, Ki-vinza, Ki-bende, Ki-gala)
- 9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi (Ki-nyanyembe, Ki-kwoŋw,² Xi-ximbu, Ki-nañkwila³)
 10. Ki-nyaturu or Ki-limi

English	8. Ki-šasi and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Ši-šumbwa)	9 b. West Nyamwezi	9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
Adze	? I-semba	Ki-hendw; i-
Animal, wild beast	N-dimu; ma- dimu	...	...	...
Ant	...	Pisu	...	...	I-sañgwa; ma- Ka-šisi; tu-šisi. Ši-lamba. I-tini; ma- M-swa; mi-swa	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	Šwa	Lu-swa	...	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)
Arm	M-kwona	Ku-wokw. Lu-gwōw	Ku-wokw	Mu-kwōw or Ku-kwōw	Mu-kwōw
Arrow	...	I-soŋga	...	...	Mw-ambi; mi- I-soŋga; ma- N-gowe. N-swōw. Mu-geta	...
Axe	M-pasa	M-pasa	...	M-basa. I-semba	...
Baboon	...	Kuku, Iñ-kuku	N-kōbe	...	I-guku. I-kōve	...
Back	Goŋgw	M-goŋgw	M-goŋgw. Kum-suna	Mu-goŋgw, M-goŋgw. Ma-ññgw	M-goŋgw
Banana	...	I-tōki; ma-	Lu-tōke. Gonza	...	I-dōke; ma- (Mu-gomba, N-sambala = <i>plant</i>)	...
Beard	N-tesu	Lu-saku	...	Ka-lezu	...
Bee	...	N-suki	Lu-zōki. L-ōki	...	N-zuki; ma-yuki	...
Belly, stomach, abdomen	...	N-tā	N-dā	N-dā	N-dā; man-dā. Ki-pú; maki-pú	N-dā
Bird	N-ōni	N-ōni	Kany-uni; tu-	I-ōni; ma- Ka-nōni; tun-	N-nōni
Blood	Mi-niŋga (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-gazi	...	Ma-gazi	Zagami

¹ Both so far quite unrepresented by published vocabularies, but presumed to be Bantu and intermediate between the Nyamwezi and Nyanza groups. See Bernhard Struck's map accompanying his dissertation on the speech of the Tatōga and Iraku peoples in Dr. Fritz Jaeger's 'Sonderabdruck aus das Hochland der Riesenkrater'. Berlin, 1911.

² Stern's and Meinhof's Ki-kwoŋw.

³ Steere's 'Nyamwezi' and Ki-nyanyembe.

English	^L Kisipi and Kiseri	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-sumbwa)	9 b. West Nyamwezi	9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
Body	M-edi	Bu-gondw	...	Mu-wili	...
Bone	I-kuha	...	...	I-guha	...
Borassus palm	...	Mu-hama	...	...	...	...
Bow	Bu-ta	Bu-ta; ma-ta	...	Mu-hetw. Wu-ta	U-ta
Bowels	...	Mu-la (<i>pl.</i>)	Bu-la	...	U-la. I-gombelw. Lu-ze; u-ze	...
Brains	...	B-ōngw	Bw-ōngw	...	V-ōngw, W-ōngw	W-añgwe
Breast (man's)	...	Ki-kuwa	N-kuku	...	Ki-kuwa	...
Breast (woman's)	...	I-wele; ma-	I-wele; ma-	...	I-wele; ma-	...
Brother	...	Mu-zuna	Mũ-zuna. (Bine = <i>com-</i> <i>panions: see</i> <i>p. 46</i>)	I-lumbu	Mu-suna. Mu-dugu, N-dugu. (Ki-lumbu = <i>brotherhood.</i> Wu-dugu = <i>brotherhood</i>)	I-lumbu (?)
Buffalo	...	Bokw	M-bokw ?	M-bogw	I-bogw; ma- M-bogw	...
Bull	Jeku; ma-yeku	N-zagamba	...	N-zagamba. N-ombe m-gwsi	N-ombu I-gwsi
Buttocks	...	Ma-takw	Mu-hende	...	Lu-findw; ma-lu. I-gwona	...
Canoe.	W-atw; m-atw	N-galawa. W-atw, Bw-atw	...	N-galawa. Vw-atw M-gwoma	...
Cat	...	C-auñgu. Li-zangu	Ny-aww	Kany-aw; tu-	N-yawa	Ny-au
Charcoal	...	I-kala; ma-kala	I-kala	I-kala	I-kala; ma-	...
Chief	Mu-fumu; ba-	Mu-na. Mw-ami. Mu-ndeva; ba-	...	M-temi. Mu-hanya; wa-	M-temi
Child	Mw-ana; b-ana. K-ana; tu-ana	Mw-ana. Mu-na. Mu-yanda	Mtw-ana (ð). Mw-ana; <i>pl.</i> v-ana <i>or</i> w-ana. K-ana. Ka-keke	Mw-ana	Mw-ana; ana. Ka-ñinya; pi-ñinya. K-ana; <i>pl.</i> pi-ana <i>or</i> tu-ana ¹
Cloth	Mw-enda	Mw-enda	...	Mw-enda. M-gutw. Bugu	I-sāā; ma-sāā
Cold	M-behw	Lu-pehw pehw	...	M-behw	M-pepw
Country	...	C-alw; si-alw	Si-alw; vy-alw. Li-sialw; ma-vyalw	...	C-alw; fi-alw	...
Cow	N-ombe ñ-kima. N-ombe n-šeki	N-ombe ñ-kima	N-ombe ñ-kima N-ombe ñ-kwōw	N-ombe ñ-kima. M-bogwoma. N-dogwōsa	...
Crocodile	N-wena	N-gwina	...	N-gwina	...
Day	Lu-siku	Lu-siku	...	Lu-isi; n-isi. Lu-siku. (Limi = <i>daylight</i>)	U-tiku; ma-

¹ There are seemingly two plurals to 13 (Ka)—both pi- and tu-.

English	8. Ki-sasi and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-sumbwa)	9b. West Nyamwezi	9c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
Devil, evil spirit	...	Kūwe. I-beh	M-sambwa ; mi-	M-gaw; mi- I-pasa. Mu-zimu. M-sambwa	Lim-dimi. Li-tunga	M-sambwa (?)
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Mu-fum	...	Mu-lagūzi. Mu-fumu	...
Dog	M-fwa, M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa
Donkey	...	M-hunda. I-dogowe	I-dogowe	I-dogowe	N-sowe. N-dogowe	N-doywe
Door, doorway	...	Mu-liang. Mu-zig	Mu-zig	Mu-zig. Mu-vita	Li-gi. Mu-zig. Mu-vita	...
Dream	...	Ki-rotw; si-	...	...	I-si-loti or Si-loti or Ki-loti; fi-loti	...
Drum	N-oma	I-goma (<i>dance</i>)	...	N-oma, N-goma	...
Ear	...	Ku-tu; ma-tu	Ku-twe; ma-twe	I-twe; ma-twe. Ki-twe	Ku-twi. I-twi	Ki-twe; ma-twe
Egg	...	I-ki; ma-gi	...	...	I-gi, Li-gi; ma-gi	I-yi; ma-yi
Elephant	...	M-huli (-puli)	N-zovu	...	M-huli; ma-puli. N-zovu	...
Excrement	...	Ma-fwi	...	...	Ma-fi	...
Eye	...	D-isw; m-isw	L-isw; m-isw	L-insw; m-insw. Il-isw	L-isw	Li-hw; mi-hw
Face, forehead	...	U-su	Bu-si	...	Vu-su, W-ju	...
Fat	...	Ma-kuta	Ma-futa. Ma-savu	...	Ma-guta	...
Father	...	Bawa	Baba. I-sw. I-sie. I-sa.	Tata, Tate. Baba	Vava, Wawa. Tata. Wa-	Tata
Fear	...	B-owa	B-owa	...	V-owa. I-timwa	...
Fire	...	M-otw	Mu-lirw	Um-otw. Mu-lilw	M-otw. Mu-lilw	M-otw
Fish	...	Si	N-fwi	...	N-somba	...
Foot	...	Lu-pambala. Lu-geri	Mu-geri. N-gulu; ma- gulu	...	Lu-geri. Lu-pambala	...
Forest	...	M-ongw	...	...	Pori. I-polu, I-pulu. I-kungu	...
Fowl	Kokw	N-kokw	...	N-gokw	...
Frog	K-wala, Li-wala	...	Ic-ula	...
Ghost	Mu-zimu	M-ana (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Mu-sambwa. Mu-zimu. Hwlo. Lwzw	...
Giraffe	...	N-twiga	N-twiga	...	N-hwiga	...
Girl	...	Mu-seki	Mw-an'-ike. Mu-hala. Mw-an'-ik'owe	Ka-keke Ka-kwata	Mw-an'-ke. M-hya. Mu-di-ana. Mu-hala	...
Goat	M-buli, Puri, Pudi	M-buzi	Buzi; ma +	M-buli. M-buzi	M-bui
„ (he)	...	I-gulati	N-gulati	M-buzi m-gwsia	N-gulati	N-gulati

English	8. Ki-sasi and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-sembwa)	9 b. West Nyamwezi	9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
Goat (she)...	...	M-buguma	...	...	...	N-dogwsa
God	Lu-kubi. I-kulu. Mu-luñgu (?)	Li-nze. Nze. Lu-kubi. Li-walelo	Li-walelo. I-dzuwa. Mu-luñgu	Mu-luñgu. Li-ñguluwe. Li-uva. Li-kuve. Li-welelo	Mu-ñgu
Grandparent	...	Guku ?	Guku	...	Guku ð ; wa + Mama o ; wa + Li-swa. N-dima	...
Grass	I-swa ; ma-swa	I-sara	...	N-si, N-ci	...
Ground	Ma-salu	...	...	Halaña ; mak +.	...
Ground-nut	...	M-hande	Lu-kalaña	...	M-hande ; map. I-yova	...
Guinea-fowl	N-kaña	...	Haña ; mak +	...
Gun	Mu-nducw	...	...	Mu-nduzi	...
Hair	N-zwiri, N-yuile, Zuile	Mu-sasi ; mi-	Lu-nyele ; i-nyele	Lun-dwili ; n-dwili or n-zuile.	Lun-dwile ; n-dwili
Hand	Ki-kanza ; si-	Ku-bokw. I-ganza ?	Ku-wokw. I-kasa	Ku-konw. Ku-vokw. I-ganza or I-ganda	Mu-konw (?)
Head	Mu-twe	Mu-twe	Mu-twe	Mu-twe, M-twe	Mu-twe (?)
Heart	M-oyw	...	M-oyw. (I-tima = liver)	I-tima. M-oyw. Mw-egw	...
Heel	I-şigina	...	...	I-şiginw or Ki-şinsila	...
Hide	N-diri	Lu-hu	...	I-kova. Ka- giñgi. Diri	...
Hill	Ki-goñgw	...	M-sasi	Ki-gulu. I-tunda	...
Hippopotamus	...	N-guwu	N-gubu. N-tomombw	...	N-domondw or I-tomombw	...
Hoe	N-fuka	...	I-suka. I-gembe	I-gembe ; ma-
Honey	B-wiki	Bw-wşi	...	Vu-ki, Wu-ki	...
Horn	M-hembe	M-pembe	...	M-hembe ; ma-pembe. Li-ega	...
House	N-umba	N-umba. Kaya	Ny-umba. Ka-sumba ¹	N-umba. N-su ; man-su. I-vanza. I-zi ; ma-zi	Ny-umba
Hunger	...	In-zala	Bu-tamw	...	...	...
Husband
Hyena	Piti	I-fisi	...	M-biti ; ma-viti. I-witi ; ma- witi	...
Iron	Ki-sinza. Ci-uma	Si-oma	Şi-uma. (Ny-ondw = hammer)	Ici-uma. Ki-sinza. I-i-dini. Fi-solw	Ic-uma
Island	I-ciña	...	Ki-şilwa	Ki-silwa. Ka-mwimpi	...

¹ Ki-bende.

English	8. Ki-sasi and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-sumbwa)	9 b. West Nyamwezi	9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
Ivory ...		Mi-nōga. M-huli	N-kumbi		I-puli; ma-puli. Li-nōlia. M-huli	
Knee ...		I-cwi	Si-vwi; vi-		I-swi; wa-swi. I-zū	
Knife ...		Lu-su		K-ele	K-ele: ma + or tw-ele. Lu-su. K-ambi	Mu-ye; mi-ye
Lake ...			Ny-anza	Ny-anza. I-tawa	Ny-anza. Hawa. I-lambō	
Leg ...		Ku-kulu	Ku-gulu	Ku-gulu	Ku-gulu	
Leopard ...		Suwi			N-suwi	
Lion ...		N-simba	N-simba		N-simba	
Lips ...		Nōmō; mi +	Mi-lōmō (<i>pl.</i>)		Mi-lōmō (<i>pl.</i>)	
Magic ...		Bu-lōzi. Bu-kaṅga	Bu-lōzi		Vu-vina. Vu-fumu. Vu-lōgi. Vu-gaṅga ¹	
Maize ...		Dim-bukiri			Mū-dege	
Man ...		Mu-nhu; ba-nhu	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu.	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu	Mu-nhu; w-anhu	Mu-ntu; a-ntu
Man, vir.			Mu-gōṣa		Mu-lenzi. Mu-nōgu. Mu-sumba	
Meat ...		N-ama	In-ama	Ny-ama	N-ama. I-manda	
Medicine ...		Bu-kaṅga	Bu-fumu		Vu-gaṅga.	
Milk ...		Ma-bele	Ma-wele		Ma-wele. Ma-fula	
Monkey ...		N-tumbiri	N-kende		I-tumbiri. Kamy-anda. Ka-ṅkuṅga	
Moon ...		Mw-eci. Nw-ezi	Kw-ezi. Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi or Umw-edi	Mw-ezi	Mw-edi
Mother ...		Maya	Nina. Mwamayō. Mayō. Nō-kō	U-mai	Maya. Nō-kō. Nina	I-yō. Mama
Mountain ...		Lu-kulu; ṅ-kulu	Lu-kulu	M-sōzi. Mu-tanda?	Lu-gulu	
Mouth ...		Mu-lōmō	Mu-lōmō	Mu-dōmō	Mka-nwa N-zala	Un-dōmō (?)
Nail (of finger or toe)		I-noṅga	Li-ala			
Name ...		D-ina	I-gina	I-sina	L-ina or I-zina or L-inha	
Navel ...					I-nōku. I-kondō	
Neck ...		N-hiṅō	Lu-kōsi		N-hiṅō	
Night ...		Bu-ciku, Wu-siku, U-fuku. (Giti = darkness)	Bu-feku, Bu-fuku. Bu-ire. Giti		Vu-siku. (Gita or Li-zima = darkness)	U-tiku
Nose ...		N-indō	N-indō	Ny-indō. Im-puna	In-indō. M-pula	M-pula
Oil palm ...						

¹ In Central and Eastern Nyamwezi the prefix of these words is pronounced Wu-.

English	8. Ki-sasi and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-sembwa)	9 b. West Nyamwezi	9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
Ox	N-ombe n- <i>ɔ</i> sa	N-ombe. N-ziku	N-ombe	N-ombe. N-ziku	Ng-ombe
Paddle	N-gyehi	I-gyefi. Lu-gahya	...	Mū-dinhw. Mū-saha	...
Palm wine, beer	...	N-sanza	...	...	Vu-geme <i>or</i> Lu-agwa <i>or</i> I-tembɔ	N-turi, N-tūi
Parrot	...	I-kusu	...	...	...	...
Penis	Bɔwɔ	...	...	...	...
Pig	Ka-pɔdi ; ba +. N-guluwe	N-gurube	...	N-guluwe. I-tumba, I-humba, N-humba	Ku-tupa ; maku-
Pigeon	...	N-kundu	...	...	...	...
Place	Ha-nhu	...	...	Ha-nse. Lu-andi Ha-findu (<i>dimin.</i>)	...
Rain	Pula	M-vula	...	M-bula	M-vula
Rat	Kɔsɔ	M-kɔsɔ. Ka-kɔsɔ	...	M-beva. I-kɔsɔ	...
Rhinoceros	I-pera ; ma-	...	I-pela <i>or</i> M-hela	...
River	M-ɔngɔ	Ka-bwiga	...	M-ɔngɔ ; mi +. Mami-ɔngɔ (<i>aug. plural</i>)	Lu-dyi ; n-dyidiyi
Road	Dzira	N-zira. Lu-sese	N-zila	N-zila	...
Salt	Mū-nū	...	...	Mu-nyu <i>or</i> Mw-enu. Lu-kele	Mu-nyu
Shame	N-sɔni	...	N-sɔni	...
Sheep	N-hɔwɔ	N-tama. N-gondi	...	N-on-di. N-hɔwɔ	...
Shield	N-gabɔ	...	N-gawa	...
Shoulder	I-vega ; ma-	...
Sister	I-rumbu. M-vuna	I-lumbu	...	I-lumbu	Mu-hanya ?
Skin	N-kɔwɔ	Lu-hu ; m-pu	...	N-gɔwɔ	...
Sky	I-kulu	I-runde	...	I-lunde	...
Slave	M-sese	M-sere	...	M-sese	Mw-anda ; a-anda
Sleep	Tu-lɔ	Tu-lɔ	...	Tu-lɔ	...
Smoke	...	Y-ɔci. Li-ɔci	Li-ɔŋʃi	...	Li-ɔŋʃi	...
Snake	...	Tsɔka <i>or</i> N-sɔka	...	...	N-zɔka	...
Son, boy	...	Mw-ana m-kɔsa	Mu-na. Mw-ana. Mw-ene. Mu-yanda	Mw-ana mu-gɔsya. K-ana ka- gɔsya. Mka-lumendu	Mw-ana. Mu-yanda	...
Song	Lu-imbɔ	Lw-imbɔ ; n-imbɔ	Lu-imbɔ	Lu-imbɔ ; n-imbɔ	...
Spear	I-cimu	...	...	I-cimu	...
Spirit, soul	...	Mw-eŋgeji	...	...	Mw-egɔ. M-oyɔ	...
Star	ʃonda	ʃonda	Sonda ; ma- I-toŋgwa	ʃonda	N-sonda ; ma-

English	8. Ki-sasi and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-sumbwa)	9 b. West Nyamwezi	9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
Stick	Naŋga. Mu-laŋga	N-koni	...	Fimbo. M-laŋga. Mu-raŋga	Ka-ti: pi-ti
Stone...	...	I-we	I-bale	...	I-vwe, I-gwe	...
Stool	N-tebe	I-teve. I-sumbi	...
Sun	Di-mi, Le-emi. Ly-uba	I-dzowa	L-emi. I-dzuwa. I-laŋgala (Kibende)	L-imi. Li-nwa	Di-yua
Tail	Kila, k hila	Mu-pira	...	Mu-kila. Mu-sila	...
Tear	Di-swoji; mi- Mu-swoji: mi-	Li-nswozi	...	Li-nswozi. Mu-nswozi	...
Testicles	Ma-bwalo	...	...	...	...
Thief	Mw-ibi; b-ibi	...	...	Mw-ivi	...
Thigh...	...	Si-tambo	Si-berwo	...	I-taŋwo. I-tege	...
Thing...	...	Ki-nhu; si-nhu	Si-ntu: vi-ntu	...	Ki-nhu: fi-nhu	Ki-ntu; i-ntu (also means 'bead'). Ki- ntu; ma-ntu
Thorn	Di-ihwa; ma-	...	...	Li-hwa. Mu-nhwa	I-guya; ma-
Tobacco	I-tumbate	...	...	I-tumbate	...
To-day	Lelo	Lerwo	...	Lelo	...
Toe	Lu-ala	...	...	Ka-ala	...
To-morrow	I-kwalo	I-goro	...	I-gwalo	...
Tongue	Lu-limi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi. I-yombelo	Lu-limi; n-dimi
Tooth...	...	D-ino	L-ino	D-ino	L-ino	L-ino; m-ino
Town	Kaya. M-puri	...	Lugwo	Kaya	...
Tree	Mu-ti	Mu-ti; mi-ti. Limu-ti; ma- mi-ti	Mu-ti	Mu-ti	Mu-ti; mi-ti
Twins	Ma-wasa	...	...	Ma-wasa or Ma-basa	...
Urine	Mi-ne	...	...	Ma-su. Ma-tunzi	...
Vein	Mw-anzi. I-timba	...
War	Bu-luku	Bu-lemwo	Mu-kondwo ¹	Wu-lugu. Li-huya. Vu-lemwo	...
Water	Mi-nzi	Mi-nzi	Mi-nzi	Mi-nzi	Ma-dyi
Well, source	Lu-inzi	I-ziba. Lu-inzi. Lu-sokwo	Lu-inzi	Lu-inzi; n-inzi. I-vimbi	...
White man	M-zuŋgu; ba-	Mu-zuŋgu; ba-	...	M-zuŋgu	...
Wife	M-kima. Mu-kē	Mu-gwoli; ba- Mu-kazi. Mu-kē	Mu-kē. Mu-kota	M-gwoli	...
Wind	Im-peho	Ka-fulwo	...	Im-beho. I-guŋhu. Mi-aga (pl.)	...
Witch	Mu-lwoki; ba-	Mu-lwzi; ba-	...	Mu-lwgi, lwji. Mu-swezi. Mu-kaŋwo. Mu-simbia	...

¹ Ki-bende.

English	8. Ki-sasi and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-sembwa)	9 b. West Nyamwezi	9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
Witchcraft	...	Bu-łoki	Bu-łezi	...	Wu-łoji	...
Woman	M-kima; ba- I-seki	Mu-kima; ba- Mu-kazi. Mu-seki	M-kima. M-kota. I-niŋga; ma-niŋga ¹	M-kema, Mu-kima, Mu-kazi. Mu-ñhya. Mu-sieki	Mu-xema; a-
Womb	N-dā
Wood	M-hwi	Lu-kwe; ñ-kwe	...	Lu-kwi; n-hwi	...
Yam	I-tuku	...	...	Li-wuliga. I-jaasi	...
Year	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	...
Yesterday...	...	Ma-zuli	...	I-gwɔw	I-gwɔw. Ma-zuli	...
Zebra	N-zowe	...	...	N-dulu	...
One	Sɔwɔ. -mɔ	mwɔwɔ. Sɔwɔ. Sɔwɔ. -mɔ	mwɔwɔ. Sɔwɔ. Sɔwɔ. -mɔ	mwɔwɔ. Sɔwɔ. Sɔwɔ. -mɔ	-mwe
Two	-biri, -wili	-bili	-vili, -wili	-vili, -firi	-wili, -wi
Three	-tatu. Yatu	-satu. Yatu	-satu, -atu	-datu. Yatu	-tatu
Four	-nne	-ne	-nne	-nne	-nne
Five	-tanɔ. N-hanɔ	-tanɔ	-tanɔ. N-tanɔ	-tanu. N-hanu	-tanɔ
Six	Sati. -tandatu	Mu-kaga	Sati. M-kawaga	M-kaga. Sati. -tandatu	Mu-tandatu
Seven	M-puŋgati	Mu-sanvɔ	Puŋgati. M-samvu	M-puŋgati. M-samvu	Mu-puŋgati
Eight	I-nane <i>or</i> M-nane	Mu-nana	Mu-nane	M-nane	M-nana
Nine	K-enda	Si-enda	K-enda	K-enda	K-enda
Ten	I-kumi	I-kumi	I-kumi	I-kumi <i>or</i> Humi	I-kumi
Eleven	I-kumi na lu-mɔ	I-kumi na sɔwɔ	I-kumi na-mwe	I-kumi na-mɔ I-kumi na sɔwɔ	I-kumi na'mwe
Twenty	Ma-kumi a-wiri <i>or</i> ya-wili	Ma-kumi ya-wili	Ma-kumi ga-wili	Ma-kumi a-vili <i>or</i> ma-wili. Hum' i-vili	Ma-kumi ma-wi
Thirty	Ma-kumi ya-tatu	Ma-kumi ya-satu	Ma-kumi ga-satu	Ma-kumi a-tatu <i>or</i> ma-tatu	Ma-kumi a-tatu
Forty	Ma-kumi ya-nne	Ma-kumi y-ane	Ma-kumi ga-nne	Ma-kumi a-nne	Ma-kumi a-nne
Fifty	Ma-kumi ya-tanɔ	Ma-kumi ya-tanɔ	Ma-kumi ga-tanɔ	Ma-kumi a-tanɔ	Ma-kumi a-tanɔ
Hundred	I-gana	I-gana; ma-	I-gana	I-gana	I-gana
Thousand	Ki-humbi	Si-humbi	Ki-humbi	Ki-humbi	Ki-humbi
I, me, my	Nene. N-, Ni- -n. -a-ne	Ū-ne. N-, Ni- -n. -a-ne	E-ne, U-nene. N-, Ni- -n. -a-ne, -ene	Nene. N-, Ni- -n. -a-ne	Ne. N-, Ni- -ne. -n, -ni- -a-ne
Thou, thee, thy	...	Bebe, Wewe. U- -ku-. -a-kw	Ūwe, Ūbe, Wewe. U- -ku-. a-kw	Ewe. U- -ku-. -a-kw	Wewe. U- -ku-. -a-kw	We. U- -kw. -ku- -a-kw
He, him, his	...	U-we, U-yu. A- -mu-. -a-kwe	Uwe, U-yu. A-, Ya- -mu-. -mwe, -a-mwe	A-we? Uyu. Ya-, A- -mu-. -a-mwe, -a-kwe	Uwe. A- -mu-. a-kwe	U-yu. U- -kwe. -mu- -a-kwe

¹ Ki-bende.

English	8. Kisasi and Kirori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-Submbwa)	9b. West Nyamwezi	9c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
We, us, our	...	I-swe. Tu. .tu. -iswe, -swe	I-fwe. Tu. .tu. -fwe	E-fwe. Du., Ku. -tu. -itu, -etu	I-swe. Tu. .tu. -iswe	Se. Ku. -se. -ku, -tu. -itu
Ye, you, your	...	I-ñwe or I-mwe. Mu. .ba. -iñwe	I-mwe. Mu. .ba. -enwe, -inu, -inyu	E-mwe. Mu. -wa-? -enyu	I-mwe or I-ñwe. Mu. .va. -imwe, -iñwe	Nye. Mu. -a-nyu
They, them, their	...	Ba-bw, Waww. Ba. .ba. -a-bw	A-be. Ba. .ba. -a-bw	A-waww. Wa. .wa. -a-ww	A-vw, A-va, A-wa. Va., Wa. .va. -wa. -vw, -a-waww	A-wa. Wa., Wu. .a. -a-w
All	...	-ose or -ose (w-ose, y-ose, k-ose, si-ose, c-ose, h-ose, &c.)	-wna, -wnane	-onsi	-wse, -wse, -ose (wse piē = all together, entirely)	...
This, these	...	U-yu, ba-ba; u-gu, i-yi; i-di, a-ya; i-ki, i-si; i-yi, i-ci; u-lu; u-tu; a-ka; u-bu; u-ku; a-ha	U-yu, a-ba; u-gu, i-gi or i-zi; i-li, a-ya; i-si, i-vi; i-yi, i-zi; u-lu; u-tu; a-ka; u-bu; u-ku; a-ha	U-yu or alu-yu; a-wa or wa-wa or ala-wa; u-gu, i-yi; i-dyi, a-ga; &c.	U-yu, a-wa (a-va); u-gu, i-i; i-li, a-ya; i-ki, i-fi; i-i, i-zi; u-lu; u-tu; a-ka; u-wu (u-vu); u-ku; a-ha	W-asw, asw; w-asw, asw (?); i-si (5), a-sa; k-asw, y-asw; i-si, y-asi; w-asw (11); tw-asw: ka-sw; w-asw (14); kw-asw U-yu or u-yu-i, a-wa or a-wa-i; u-lu (?), i-yi; i-li, a-ya; i-ki, i-yi; i-yi, i-yi; u-lw-i; u-tu-i; a-ka (?), u-pu-i (8) (u-tu-i); u-bu-i; u-ku-i
That, those	...	U-yw, ba-bw; u-gw, i-yw; i-diw, a-hw; i-kyw, i-siw; i-yw, i-ciw; u-lw; u-tw; u- a-ku; u-bw; u-ku; a-hw	U-yw, a-bw; u-gw, i-ziw; i-liw, a-yw; i-siw, i-vyw; i-yw, i-ziw; u-lw; u-tw; a-ku; &c. U-ywnw, a-bwnw, u-gwnw; &c.	U-yw, a-ww; u-gw, &c. -dia (u-dia, wa-dia; gu-dia, yi-dia; di-dia, ga-dia; &c.)	U-yw, a-ww; u-gw, i-w; i-lw, a-yw; i-cw, i-fw; i-w, i-zw u-lw; u-tw; a-ku; u-ww; u-ku; a-hw	U-yw, a-ww; u-lw, i-yw; &c. U-ya, a-ya; u-ya (or ilu-ya ?), miu- ya; i-lyw, mu-ya; ki-w or kiu-ya, i-yo-i or i-ya; i-ya, i-ya; ulu-ya; utu-ya; aka-ya; mbu- ya; uku-ya
Bad	...	-bi, -vi	Ku-wika? .bi? -bi	-vi, -wi	...	...
Black...
Female	...	-ñkima. -seki or -seke	-ñkima. -ikowe. -kazi. -ke. -siki	-kima. -kota or -ñgota	-kima or -kema	-iru
Fierce, sharp	-kali	...	-kali. -daici	...

English	8. Ki-sasi and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-sumbwa)	9b. West Nyamwezi	9c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
Good	-swaga	-swaga	-swaga, -nɔga	-swaga. -fula. -jɔa. -iza. -awela. -anɔna	-ija, -dya
Great
Little
Long, high, tall Male	...	-le -gɔsya	...	...	...	...
Old
Red
Rotten
Short	-guhi	...	...	...	...
Sick
White	-ape	...	...	...	...
Above, up, on top	...	I-gulia, Kwi-gulia. Kwi-lunde	Ku-gulu	I-lunde	I-gulya. Hi-gulya	...
Before	...	Ku-mbele	Ku-mbele	Ku-mbele	Ku-mbele	-a mbele
Behind	...	Kum-pirimu	Kuny-uma	Kuny-uma	Kun-uma	-a ny-uma
Below, down	...	Ha-si	Ha-nsi	Ha-nsi, Pa-nsi	Ha-zi, Ha-si	Ha-ŋgi
Far	...	Ku-le	Ha-le	Ku-tali	Ha-li, Ki-kali. Ku-le	Ha-li
Here	...	Ja-ha	A-hɔ. H-enɔ. Ha-ha. Aha	Hɔ	Ha-ha. A-hɔ U-ku	...
In, inside	...	Mu-	Mɔ. Mu. ●mɔw	Mu-	Mumu; -mɔ. Mu. M-gati, Muŋ-gati	...
Middle	...	Ha-kati	Ha-kati	Ha-kati	Ha-gati	...
Near	Gelagaha	...	...	...	Behe
Outside	...	Ha-ndze	H-eru	...	...	...
Plenty, many
There
Where?
No!	Nɔ!	A-hi? Byɔ! Byɔlɔlɔ!	Aɔnaŋga!	-he?, -kɔ? Byɔ! Nɔ! Pū! Yaya!	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)
To	...	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat	-tula	-hula	-kuba	-tula. -tina	-xūa
„ buy, sell	...	-gula	-gula	-gula	-gula	...
„ come	-swaga. -iza	-iza. -suba	-iza	-iza	...
„ cut	-kata	-tema	...	-tina	...
„ dance	-kina	-tuma	-vina?	-bina, -vina	...

ILLUSTRATIVE VOCABULARIES OF BANTU LANGUAGES

English	8. Ki- <i>şaşi</i> and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Şi-sumbwa)	9 b. West Nyamwezi	9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
To	...	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
die	...	-fwa (.fwa-ga)	-fwa	...	-fwa, -fa, -ca	-kuya
eat	...	-lia	-lya	-lia	-lya	-lya
give	...	-ha	-ha (-pa). -heledza	-fumia (?)	-pa, -pela	-ha (-pa)
go	-dya (dia-ga). -ca or -ja	-zia, -dya	-iya. -yenda	-ja, -zya. -genda	-ja. -nji (Kw-inji)
kill	...	-ha-ga	-bōha	-vula-ga?	-wula-ga or -vula-ga	...
know	-manya	...	-manika, -manya. -na	-iji (Kw-iji)
laugh	...	-seka	-seka	...	-seka	...
leave off, cease	...	-leka	-leka	-leka	-leka	...
love, want	-şima. -enda	...	-tōgwa	-yanja
see	...	-liŋga	-bōna	...	-wōna or -bōna	-ōna
sit, remain, abide	...	-igesa. -ikala	-ikara, -ekala	-ikala	-ikala	-kala
sleep	-lala	-lala	-lala	-lala. -kōnya	-lala or -lāā
stand, stop, be erect	...	-ima (-ima-ga)	-ima	-ima	-ima	-ima, -imika
steal	-iwa	...

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KI-ŞAŞI AND KI-RORI

(Not yet known.)

PREFIXES, &c., IN THE NYAMWEZI GROUP

No preprefixes, except slight traces in western dialects—Ki-galaganza, Ki-bende, &c.

Class 1. **Mu, M** (m-, mu-, u-, yu-); 2. **Ba, Va, Wa** (ba-, va-, wa-); 3. **M, Mu** (m-, mu-, gu-); 4. **Mi** (m-, mi-, i-); 5. **I, Di, Li** (li-, di-); 6. **Ma** (ga-, ya-, a-); 7. **Ki, Ci, Şi, Xi, Hi** (ki-, ci-, şi-), 8. **Vi, Fi, Şi** (vi-, fi-, şi-); [8 a. i. e. the plural prefix **Fi** employed in a singular or collective sense, is dawning in Southern, Central, and Eastern Nyamwezi]; 9. **N** (n-, i-); 10. **N, Ny, Ng, N, I** (n-, n̄-, zi-, ci-); 11. **Lu** (lu-); 12. **Tu** (tu-); 13. **Ka** (ka-); 14. **Bu, Vu, Wu** (bu-, vu-, wu-); 15. **Ku** (ku-, kō-); 16. **Ha** (ha-, hō); 17. **Mu** (mu-, mō). Prefixes often superimposed—Limu, Mami, Hafi, &c.

PREFIXES, &c., IN KI-NYATURU (KI-LIMI)

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu** (mu-, u-, -yu); 2. **A** (a-, -wa); 3. **Mu** (mu-, u-); 4. **Mi** (mi-, i-); 5. **I, Li** (li-, i-); 6. **Ma** (ma-, a-); 7. **Ki** (ki-); 8. **I** (i-); 8 a. **Pi**¹ (pi-, p²-); 9. **N** (n-, nj-, i-); 10. **N** (n-, nj-, i-); 11. **Lu** (lu-); 12². **Tu** (tu-); 13. **Ka** (ka-); 14. **U** (u-); 15. **Ku** (ku-); 16. apparently missing; 17?.

¹ Used as plural to **Ka**, and also in a collective, almost singular sense, with **Tu** (12) as plural.² Used occasionally as plural to **Ka**.

8. **Kiṣaṣi** and **Kirori** are spoken in the south-east coast region of the Victoria Nyanza south of the Gaya (Ugeya) settlements and of Kulia (Bakoria), east of Bukerebe islands and peninsula, west of the Tatōga and Dorōbō steppes, and north of Speke Gulf and Busukuma.

9. **North** and **North-east Nyamwezi** are spoken in the southern coast-lands of the Victoria Nyanza as far east as the extremity of Speke Gulf; and as far south as the 5th degree of South latitude.

9a. **North-west Nyamwezi** is spoken in the western half of the south coast-lands of the Victoria Nyanza (away from the actual littoral which is occupied by Cizinja) and as far south as about 4° South latitude.

9b. **West Nyamwezi** is spoken in Western Wunyamwezi, east of the Buthindi and Malagarazi rivers and as far south as about 6° 30' South latitude. It extends to the east coast of Taṅganyika south of Ujiji and north of Kalema.

9c. **South, Central, and East Nyamwezi** are spoken in Southern, Central, and Eastern Wunyamwezi south of about 5° South latitude and north of the Katuma-Luṅwa-Mphiti rivers, approximately 7° 10' South latitude. (Does *not* extend to Ukimbu.)

10. **Kinyaturu** is spoken in Turu or Nyaturu and perhaps also in the Iramba country to the north. Nyaturu lies to the east of Wunyamwezi, west of Ugōgō, Raṅgi and Tatōga.

GROUP C

THE BRITISH EAST AFRICA LANGUAGES

11. Kikuyu dialects.¹ 11 a. Meru 13. Pw̄k̄w̄m̄w̄ 15. Taveita
 12. Kamba 14. Taita 16. Nika (Giryama-Duruma-Digw̄)

English	11. Kikuyu ¹ 11 a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pw̄k̄w̄m̄w̄ or P̄w̄k̄w̄m̄w̄	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digw̄)
Adze ...	T̄iya. I-tanda	...	...	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-amw̄	N-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Ant	Ki-gunyū; <i>pl.</i> i-gunyū. T̄i-giriri. T̄-araku or T̄i-raku. T̄ambw̄.	N-jinji. N-duti. N-gugu. N-dw̄agu	Dzuñgu. Zunde	Sambirw̄. Safu, Salafu. Ki-sembleru; <i>vi.</i> Ki-tuku	Ma-cici (<i>pl.</i>) Ma-karakara. K̄okimbirw̄. Safu	Tsuñgu, Tsalafu. M-fuadzi. Minyw̄. N-gw̄w̄ñgw̄w̄
Ant, white (termite)	U-kw̄. Mu-t̄ūa. N-guiya	Um-ūū. M-tubu. Mu-twa	Mi-dzwa (<i>pl.</i>)	M-zagu. Soya. J-etc. N-gumbi. Tlyeha	M-saū	Lu-tswa
Arm ...	U-w̄kw̄; m-w̄kw̄. Ku-w̄kw̄ or Gu-w̄kw̄; m-w̄kw̄	M-w̄kw̄w̄. Ku-w̄kw̄	Mu-kw̄w̄w̄	M-kw̄w̄w̄	Mu-kw̄w̄w̄	M-kw̄w̄w̄, Mu-kw̄w̄w̄
Arrow	Mw̄-gue; <i>pl.</i> me-gue. Mū-gūi, Mu-gwe (11 a)	Mu-sie, Mu-ci, Mu-zyi, Mu-ji	Dzahe. Vanw̄	Ki-ria, Ki-rawa. I-wanw̄	M-wasa. M-vwi; mi-vwi	Mu-vwi, Mu-fwi, Lu-wi. C-embe. Gumba
Axe ...	I-danūa, I-banwa, I-tsanw̄a; ma-	I-t̄w̄ka; ma- E-añgi. Ka-t̄w̄ka; tu-	Ki-berya	I-zw̄ka	I-zw̄ka	Tsw̄ka. Mundu, Temw̄
Baboon	Nw̄gw̄ or Nugu	N-guli or N-gula	Fwe	Sabao. Fwe, Fūwe	I-regeñ; ma- I-ragiñ; ma-	N-yani
Back ...	Mu-goñgo	Mu-oñgo	Mw̄-oñgw̄	Mu-goñgw̄	Mu-hoñgw̄; mi-	M-oñgw̄
Banana	I-rigw̄; ma-	Ma-iyu <i>pl.</i>	Dzana	I-rugw̄. N-dembw̄. I-vūnde; ma-	I-diw̄; ma-	I-zu. Mu-gomba (<i>tree</i>)
Beard ...	Rw̄-teru; <i>pl.</i> n-deru. Ki- reru; i-reru	Ki-ñge. Ki-aiū. Ki-ñgētwa	Ki-evu	Zombi. N-gafwa or Gafa	I-kw̄w̄; ma-	Ci-revu, Ki-dzeru, Ci-reru
Bee	J-uki or Nj-uki	N-zuki, Ki-nyū	Ny-uci	C-w̄ki or Ny-uki	Ny-w̄ki or Nj-uki	N-uci. Ny-uci
Belly ...	N-dāā. Ma-ra	I-bū. I-vū	Ma-humbw̄	Ki-fū; vi-fū In-da	N-deu. Ki-nena	B-imba. ² Ki-nena. Tumbw̄ or Humbw̄. N-da-ni
Bird ...	Ny-w̄ni	Ny-uni	Ny-uni	Ny-w̄nyi	N-dege or N-deye	Ny-uni. Tsoñgw̄
Blood ...	Sakamé. N-bakame	N-bakame. N-dakami	Mu-asi	Paga, Baga. Bigati	Sakame	Mi-latsw̄ or Mu-ladzw̄
Body ...	Mw-iri	M-wi, M-wili	Mu-ci	Mu-mbi; mi-mbi. Mu-wi; mi-wi. Mu-li; mi-ili	Mw-uri; mi-	Mw-iri
Bone ...	I-ende; ma- I-hindi; ma-	I-vindi; ma-vindi	Mu-fufa	Indi or I-windi	Ni-windi, I-windi; ma-	M-sw̄za

¹ This name is sometimes rendered *Ikuyu* or *Gikuyu*. For specification of dialects, see geographical definition of *Kikuyu* at close of Vocabulary.
² *Kifimba* is a dimin. of *Bimba* = little belly.

English	11. Kikuyu II a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pw̄k̄w̄m̄w̄ or P̄f̄w̄k̄w̄m̄w̄	14. Taita (Ki-dabida Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digw)
Bow ...	Ū-ttā, U-ta, U-taa (II a)	U-ta. I-tumw̄	U-ha; ma-ha	N-dana	Wu-ta; mawu-ta	U-ha. Tana
Bowels ...	Ma-ra	Ma-ā	Humbw̄	Ki-nena. Vu-la		Humbw̄; ma+. Ki-deme. I-fu Mu-gumw̄ Oñgw̄
Borassuspalm Brains ...	Tombw̄. ʽBi-kereriw̄; ma+, ʽBi-kerriw̄ N-gonw̄. I-ria; ma- Ny-ondw̄	Uw̄-oñgw̄		U-oñgw̄ or Oñgw̄. M-boñgw̄. Sukw̄ Lagaya	Mo-rowai W-oñgw̄	
Breast (man's)	N-gonw̄. I-ria; ma- Ny-ondw̄	Kati	Bagwi	Lagaya	M-bafu	Laga. Fua
Breast (woman's)			Wee; ma-wee	Ny-odw̄. I-wele; ma-wele		Hombw̄. Ere, ma-ere
Brother ...	Mu-ru. Wama-itw̄. Mu-rāta	Nindu. Mw-inai	N-dugu	M-runā. M-wan'edu. Wokw-etu; <i>pl.</i> ana-wokw-etu	M-dw-etu. M-du	Mw-ene-hu (also cousin). N-dugu. Mu-kulu Ny-ahi. M-bogw̄ N-dzaw. (N-dzagamba = a monster bull)
Buffalo ...	M-bogw̄	Ni-ni. M-bw̄	Ny-ahi	M-bogw̄	M-bogw̄	
Bull ...	N-jamba, N-degwa	N-dzaw	Saṅga (<i>Gala word</i>)	N-jaw		
Buttocks ...	Lw-cuzē or Rw-cuze. I-tina	Ki-timba. Ni-takw̄	Ji-hakw̄; ma-hakw̄	Simba; ma+ or I-cimba	Ma-takw̄	Hakw̄; ma- hakw̄. Takw̄; ma-takw̄ Dalū; ma+. (N-galawa) Paka. Ny-au
Canoe ...	Ka-harati; w- Mo-ruaru. M-paka	N-galawa	M-zefe	C-ombw̄; vy-ombw̄ Mu-nyaw; mi-	N-galawa Mu-nyawi	
Cat ...	Ka-ihw̄; c-ihw̄. M-paka	M-baka	M-fuateni	Mu-nyaw; mi-	Mu-nyawi	
Charcoal ...	I-kara; ma- kara	Ma-kaa	Ma-sinzi	Ma-aka	Ma-kala	Kala or Ni- kala; ma-kala
Chief ...	Mo-zamaki. Mu-bamaki	M-tumia	Hacu	M-bāā or M-zuri. M-gw̄si Mw-ana. K-anake. Mw-anake	M-fumwa. M-fumu. M-gw̄si Mw-ana (m-doñgw̄); wa-ana (wa-doñgw̄). Kamw-ana	M-vieri. Mu-tumia. Mu-zere Mu-hw̄hw̄; a-hw̄hw̄
Child ...	Mw-ana; <i>pl.</i> ci- ana or si-ana. K-ana; tw-ana. Ka-regw̄; w- N-guw̄.	K-ana, G-ana; tw-ana. Kaci-ci; tupi-ci	Mw-ana; wa-ana	Mw-ana; K-anake. Mw-anake	Mw-ana (m-doñgw̄); wa-ana (wa-doñgw̄). Kamw-ana	
Cloth ...	N-guw̄. Tama	N-gua	N-guw̄	N-guw̄ or N-guw̄ Mny-anzigi or M-yarigi	N-guw̄. Suke	N-guw̄, N-guw̄ Nazi
Coco-nut palm		Mu-nabi		Mny-anzigi or M-yarigi	M-site	
Cold ...	Hehw̄ Bebw̄ (II a)	M-pepo, M-bebw̄, M-bevw̄	Pebw̄	M-behw̄	M-behw̄	Pehw̄
Country ...	Sena. Pw̄rori. Lu-koñgo. Fururi	N-bi	Dzi	N-ci. I-saṅga	I-saṅga. N-tere	Tsi. L-alw̄
Cow ...	N-ombe. Mori (<i>heifer</i>)	N-ombe. M-ōma; mi-ōma	N-gombe-ke	N-ombe dyi-ke. N-ombe ya waka. Tagw̄	N-ombe	N-ombe- <i>ce.</i> N-ombe m-bice. Gw̄ma Mamba. M-kuena
Crocodile ...	Ki-ṅgaṅgi	Ki-nyaṅgi	N-guena	Mamba. Ki-ṅgaṅga	Ki-nyaṅṅe, Ki-nyaṅ	

English	11. Kikuyu 11 a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pwokomoo or Pfwokomoo	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digwa)
Date palm...	Mu-kindu	I-kindu	M-tende	M-tende; mi-tende	M-cañgara	Mu-kindwi
Day ...	O-tuku. (Om- <i>ōzi</i> = <i>daylight</i> .) M-benia	U-tuku. Mu-benia	Dz-iku. (M-sikahi = <i>daylight</i>)	I-tuku; ma+. Lavu. I-jūa; ma-jua. I-dime. I-ruba	Mu-si; mi-	Tsiku. (Mu-tsana = <i>daylight</i>)
Devil ...	N-goma or N-goma- ñ-goru	M-bebwo. A-imwo	M-suka	M-kinya. M-behwo	Lu-huñgu	Pepwo. Kwoma. M-biñgu
Doctor ...		Mu-iti	M-gañgana	M-gañga	Mu-gañga	Mu-laguzi. Mu-gañga
Dog ...	Hui, Gwii, or Kui, or N-giti	Swhi. N-giti	M-bwa	Cucu. Kwoci, Kwōsi	N-guro. I-guro; ma- Ki-baru	M-bwa. Ka- lubu. Kura. Kurwo. Dia (Digwa) N-zwoye N-dzowe Mu-riañgw
Donkey ...	N-digiri	Iñ-goi. Mu-goi	Harre	M-cuñgu	N-jwe	N-zwoya. N-dzowe Mu-riañgw
Door ...	Rigi; ma+. Mo-romoiné or Mu-romwo. Tome	Mw-omwo. M-obia	Mu-jañgw	M-jañgw. M-nyañgw; mi-	M-beñge	
Dream ...	I-rotā. Ō-roti. Ke-roti; <i>pl.</i> i-	Ku-ota. N-dotwo	N-dohwo	Ku-loteso; ma- N-dodwo	N-dotwo	N-dohwo. Ku-lōha N-goma
Drum ...	Ke-hembi. Ru-imbwo	N-goma. Ki-tembi	N-goma	Gonda. N-goma	N-goma	N-goma
Ear ...	Iu-tu; Ma-tu. Gwo-two; ma-two	Ku-tu or Gu-tu	Sikiwo	Ku-du; ma-du. Ki-sikilwo; ma-	I-sikiwo	Si-kirwo
Egg ...	I-tumbi: ma-	I-tumbi, E-vaa	I-ji; ma-ji	I-gi; ma-gi	I-gi	I-gi. I-ji, I-di
Elephant ...	N-jwgu	Un-zōwō	N-dzowfu	Cwvu. N-jwvu	N-zowwu, N-zowbu	N-dzowvu
Excrement	Ma-i. Rwo-rua	Ma-ii	Ma-fi	Ma-vi. Saru	Ma-vi	Ma-vi
Eye ...	Di-zwo or Ri-two; ma-. (Ki-mōne = <i>eyelid</i>)	I-two	Dz-idzwo	Ir-iswo; m-eswo. Iz-izwo; m-eswo	J-iswo	Dz-itstwo, Dzi-dzwo; ma-dzwo. (M-bōni = <i>pupil</i>) Usw
Face, forehead	U-ziw or U-bio. Ru-eri	U-bio	U-swo	U-eri or Wepu Gōbwa	Gōbwa	Usw
Fat ...	Ma-futa or Ma-guta. Ngorowwo	Ma-ūta	Ma-fuha	Ma-vuta or Ma-vuda	Ma-futa	Ma-fuha
Father ...	Baba (<i>my</i> —). Nu. 'Gw-guwo (<i>thy</i> —). I-bi (<i>his</i> —, <i>father</i> <i>in general</i>); <i>pl.</i> ma-ibi	Nau. Nu. Atsa. Baba	Baba. I-si	Aba. N-deywo. N-dee	Apa. M-papa. (Wawe-wo = <i>thy</i> —, Wawe-e = <i>his</i> —)	Baba, Aba, Abe, Bi-
Fear ...	I-korora. Gu-oya. Kw-itigirra	Ku-binye. Ku-kea	Ūga	W-owa. W-oga. Ki-ture; vi-	Fwle	Ūga
Finger ...	Ki-ara; <i>pl.</i> ci-ara	Ki-a; <i>pl.</i> bi-a	Dowe	C-ala; v-ala	Ki-caa, Bi-, Vi-	C-ala; <i>pl.</i> vi-ala and m-āla
Fire ...	Mwo-aki	I-kwo. Mw-adjī. J-uki	M-ohwo	Mō-dwo; me-dwo	Mō-two	Mō-hwo; mi-ohwo

English	11. Kikuyu 11 a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pw̄k̄w̄m̄w̄ or P̄f̄w̄k̄w̄m̄w̄	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digw̄)
Fish ...	Ki-uñguyw̄; ci- I-kuyu; ma- N-gulūma	I-kuyu; ma-	Dswi	I-kumba. M-kuñga. N-guluma	N-guluma	Swi or Dzui. Kumba
Foot ...	Gw̄-nyárere. Ru-nyarire. I-kinya. Ku-gurru, Kw̄-guru; ma-	Kū-u or Gū-ū. U-nyai	Ku-guu. Cwacw̄ (<i>pl.</i>)	I-panzi. Ku-gū. Su-aiyw̄	Ku-yu, W-atu	Gulu. Gū. Lu-ayw̄
Forest ...	I-zakainē. Ki-baka. Mu-titw̄	Mi-tw̄. E-ēbu. Ki-beka	Mw-ihu	M-sidu; mi- sidu. I-saka. Ki-lemba	Ki-titw̄	Tsaka. Mu-sihu
Fowl ...	N-guku	N-guku	Khuku	N-guku. Ka-ñguku; du-ñguku	N-guku	Kuku
Frog ...	Ky-ura; ci- Ke-ñgere	Mu-ndalali. C-ua	Cuya	Kic-ūla	Ic-ura	C-ulwa. Dz-ulw̄. G-ula
Ghost...	Ū-kuā	Mu-nyi. N-gw̄	Kw̄ma	Ki-suka. Pepw̄. N-gw̄w̄	Ki-vuri	Kw̄ma, Mu-kw̄ma
Giraffe ...	N-dwiga	N-dia. N-duya	Ci-kē	N-diga Mw-ana-ke	N-dea	Tiya, Tia Ki-dzana
Girl ...	Ka-regw̄, Ki-regw̄, M-wir-etu					
Goat ...	M-buri, M-bori	M-būi	M-buī. Pēē	M-buzi or M-buri	M-buji	M-buzi. Pee. M-buzi ya-pēē N-deñge
„ (he) ...	N-bengi	N-bengi		Si-tima. J-igau. Orw̄, Horw̄. Fwandi	Zeñge	
„ (she) ...	Mu-gw̄ma; a-gw̄ma. Ka-harika; tw̄-harika. (K-ori = <i>kid</i>)	M-baika		Si-beni. Mu- gw̄ma gwa m-buzi. Mu- gw̄ma; mi- (Kam-buri = <i>kid</i>)	Mu-yw̄ma	
God ...	N-gai; ma- kai	N-gai. Mu-luñgu	Mu-uñgu	Mu-luñgu	I-zuwa	Mu-luñgu
Grandparent	Guka ō. Cw̄w̄w̄	Ume. Tsutsa	Bibi? ō. Yaye ♀. Zabuaje. Cauje	Ake ō. Wawa ♀		Tsawe ō. Wawe ♀. Hawe ♀
Grass ...	N-yeki. N-yaki, N-yagi (D.). Rw̄-keñgi. Mi-rari	Ny-eki, Ny-igi. Ma-bañgu	M-āni	Ny-asi	Ny-asi. M-āni	Ny-asi. M-āni
Ground ...	Teri. Ūi. N-isi	I-bew̄. Pa-nti. Ndi	Dzi	Ki-lambw̄. I-sañga. N-dw̄e, N-dw̄w̄	Si. N-tere	Tsi
Ground-nut	N-jugu	N-zu	N-jugu	N-dzugu, N-jugu		N-dzugu
Guinea-fowl	N-kañga	N-gañga	Kw̄	N-gañga	N-gelele. N-gañga	N-gañga. Kañga
Gun ...	Mwi-cinja. M-ciñga; mi-	M-ciñga. I-vuti. Mu-siñga. E-buūti	Bunduci	Bunduki	Ki-pw̄w̄w̄w̄	Bundukui
Hair ...	N-jūere. Rw̄-cueri. En-juri	N-diku. N-zwi	Uny-wii	Sisiri. I-ridia	Ny-ui, Nj-ūi	N-dzūi. Ny-ere

English	11. Kikuyu I I a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pookomwo or Pfookomwo	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digwa)
Hand ...	Lu-he, <i>or</i> Ru-hi; <i>pl.</i> hē. Gw-ōkwō	Ku-ōkwō. N-tā	Mu-kōnō	Mu-kōnō. L-ui; <i>pl.</i> c-ūi <i>or</i> many-ūi. Ki-kōtō	M-kōnō	M-kōnō. Gandza
Head ...	Mu-tūe	Mu-tūe	Ki-jwa	C-ōngō, v-ōngō	M-twi	Ki-tswa
Heart ...	Ŋ-gorō	N-dei. E-baiyu.	M-ōcō	Ŋ-gōlō	Ŋ-gorō	M-oyō
Heel ...	Ny-ariri. Soñua. Ki-twōgigō	E-jimbe. Ki-tinyō.	Ki-sikinō	Gimbe	Ki-siginō	J-imbe. Ki-sikinō
Hide ...	R-ōwā; nj-ōwā	I-kōle	Ci-ñgō	M-roñgō; mi-	Ŋ-giñgō	Tiñgō, Ki-tiñgō
Hill ...	Ki-rima; i-rima	Ki-ima, K-ima	Guba	Ki-lima. Ki-fumvu	N-duwi	Ki-rima
Hippopotamus	Ŋ-gūw	Ŋ-guō. Bākora	Uñ-gūū	Ŋ-goluma. Vuō. Ŋ-guō	Ŋ-gerere	Ki-bōkwō. Wūū. M-fu
Hoe ...	I-tanwa. Li-gembe (D.)	Embe	...	I-gembe	...	J-embe
Honey ...	Ū-ōki <i>or</i> Ū-ke	U-ki wa n-zuki	U-ci	U-ki <i>or</i> Wu-ki	Wu-ki	U-ci
Horn ...	Lū-bia <i>or</i> Ru-heha	M-bia	Pembe	Lu-embe; m-hembe	I-hembe, Lu-hembe	Phembe
House...	Ny-umba. Ka-tunō	Ny-umba. Ka-tunō	Ny-umba	Ny-umba, Kany-umba. Ki-garo. (C-anda = hut)	Ny-umba (square). I-anda (round)	N-umba. Ka-banda
Hunger	Ŋragu	N-zaa (?)	N-dzā	N-jala, Ki-taba	N-zaa	N-dzala
Hyena	Hiti	M-biti	Fisi	M-bisi. Fisi	Ŋ-gojine. Baw	Fisi
Iron ...	Mu-saŋga. Mu-renga. Ki-kama. Ki-gēra	Ki-ō	K-era	C-uma. Ki-zia; vi-zia. Ki-ria	C-uma. M-enya	C-uma
Island	Ke-cuŋga	Ki-biwa	Ki-lulu	Ki-ūwa	Ki-dara	Ci-siwa. Ki-siwa
Ivory...	Lu-hia la n-jōgu. Mu-ōngō. Mu-gwōngō	U-vea	Pembe	Lu-embe; pembe lwa n-dzōfu	I-jegu	Phembe ya n-dzōvu
Knee ...	I-rii <i>or</i> I-ru	I-yu. U-yi	Ku-hi	Ŋ-gōkorō	I-kuñgurō	Vu-indi
Knife ...	Lō-hiō <i>or</i> Ka-hiyu. Re-jiu (I I a)	Ka-biū, Ka-viū	Ki-su	N-dagala. Ka-handi; vi-	Ka-handi; vi-	Ci-fiū. Ki-ŋu
Lake, sea ...	I-ria <i>or</i> Ka-ria	I-ia. Ki-tsiwa	U-kaŋga. Rō-kaŋga	Ziwa. Ki-suwa	...	Ci-swa. Ziya
Leg ...	Mō-zimō. Ku-huru <i>or</i> Kō-guru	Mu-tūmō	Ku-guu	Ku-gū. Ki-gulu	Ku-gu, Ku-yu	Gulu, Ki-gulu. Rondō; ma-rondō. Mu-lundi
Leopard	Ŋ-gare	Ŋ-gōw. Eñ-gō.	Na-dōze	Iñ-ge, Iñ-gwi, Iñ-gwa	Lu-keri	Tsūi
Lion ...	Mō-rōzi <i>or</i> Mu-rōbi	Mu-nyembō. Timba	Dzimba	Simba. Mu-nyambō	Simba	Tsimba. Mu-nyambō
Lips ...	Ki-rōmō; <i>pl.</i> i-rōmō	Ki-lōmō. I-lō mō. Mō-ōmō	Mi-yōmō	M-ōmō. Ki-ŋinikō; vi-	M-ōmō; mi-	Mi-lōmō. Dōmō
Magic...	Ū-rōgi	Uw-oi	Dzawi	U-cāwi, Wu-sāwi. Wu-gaŋga. U-sai	U-sāwi. Uñ-gaŋga	U-tsai. (lōga = to bewitch)

English	11. Kikuyu 11a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pw̄kw̄m̄w̄ or P̄w̄kw̄m̄w̄	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Diḡw̄)
Maize ...	M-bemba	M-bōmba	Ma-pemba	I-bemba. N-dembe	I-hemba	Ma-tsere
Man ...	Mu-ndu; <i>pl.</i> a-ndu	Mu-ndu; a-ndu	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu	Mu-ndu; wa-ndu	Mu-ndu; wa-ndu	Mu-tu; a-tu, <i>also</i> M-thu <i>and</i> Mu-thu ¹
Man, vir. ...	Mu-rume	Mu-rume. M-umiū	Ci-umbe	M-dogume	...	Mu-lume
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama. N-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	N-ama, Ny-ama
Medicine ...	Mu-taiga	Mū-di	Dawa (<i>Arab.</i>)	Mwi-di	...	Mu-hasw̄
Milk ...	I-ria. (Ku-kama = <i>to milk</i>)	I-ya. (Ku-kama, Ku-buma = <i>to milk</i>)	Ziwa	Ma-zia, Ma-ziwa	Ma-vee. Ma-were	Ma-zia, Vi-zia. (Kama = <i>to milk</i>)
Monkey ...	Ŋ-gema, Ŋ-gima	Ŋ-beŋga. N-beo. Ŋ-gima. N-deu	Cima	Ŋ-gima. Sawau. Mw-andaru	Ŋ-gima	T'umbiri. Khima. Tshalu
Moon ...	Mw-eri	Mw-ei, M-buī	Mw-ezi	Mo-ri <i>or</i> Mw-ori; <i>pl.</i> me-ri, <i>also</i> Mw-ezi; m-ēzi	Mw-eji	Mw-ezi
Mother ...	Mai-itu. Nānā. Nyu-kwa. Nyina	Mwai-itu	Mama. Nyw-kw̄. Nina	Mau <i>or</i> Mawe. Mayw̄. Mae	Iya. Mama. Me. Waya	Mayw̄. Maye, Ame- Hmama. (Nine = <i>his mother</i>)
Mountain ...	Ki-rima; i-rima	Ki-ima	Yu-goŋgo. Mu-rima; mi- Guba	Ki-fumbu; vi- Lu-goŋḡw̄; cu-goŋḡw̄ <i>or</i> nyu-goŋḡw̄	N-duwi	M-rima. Mu-rima
Mouth ...	Mu-r̄w̄m̄w̄; mi- <i>or</i> Ka-nwa; t̄w̄	Mw-̄w̄m̄w̄	Ka-nwa	M-l̄w̄m̄w̄; mi- M-̄w̄m̄w̄; m-emu	I-tumbu; ma- M̄w̄m̄w̄	Ka-nwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	Lu-ara; ci-ara <i>or</i> ndu-ara	Ŋ-gwa. Waa. U-gunyu	Jw-āā; ny-āā	Lu-kombe; ñ-gombe. Lw-ala; nyw- Lu-akule; cw-akule	Lu-kombwe. Ŋ-gombwe	Lu-kombe
Name ...	Retw̄ā; ma +	Sietua, Dzitwa	Sari	I-zina <i>or</i> I-rina	I-zina	Dzina
Navel ...	Mu-k̄w̄nyw̄. Lu-lila. Ki-k̄w̄nya	Mu-k̄w̄nyw̄	Ci-k̄w̄fu, Ci-k̄w̄vu	Mu-kuvu. M-d̄w̄cwa	M-kuju. M-kudu	T̄w̄vu. Ki-t̄w̄vu
Neck ...	Ŋ-giŋḡw̄	Ŋgiŋḡw̄, Njiŋḡw̄	Ŵti. Tsiŋw̄	Siŋḡw̄ <i>or</i> Ciŋḡw̄	Siŋḡw̄. Gw̄si	Tsiŋḡw̄
Night ...	O-tukk̄w̄. (N-duma = <i>darkness</i>)	U-tuku. Tu-manna. (Ki-vindu <i>or</i> Ki-biindu = <i>darkness</i>)	Siku	Ki-w̄ <i>or</i> Ki-r̄w̄; vi-w̄	Ki-w̄. Wi-ū. Heki-u	U-siku. (Kiza = <i>darkness</i>)
Nose ...	Ny-ur̄w̄, Iny-ur̄w̄	Iny-ū. In-wiyu	M-puya. (Ma-anzi = <i>nostrils</i>)	M-bula <i>or</i> M-bua	Fua. Fuw̄	Pula, Phula

¹ Ka-dzi-tu, *dimin.* = 'little person'.

English	11. Kikuyu II a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pwokomwo or Pfwokomwo	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digwo)
Ox	N-degwa ; ma-tegwa	N-zao	N-gombe	N-ombe	N-ombe	N-dzaw. N-dewa ya ñ-ombe, Ri-gombe, Ka-gombe, Ki-gombe
Paddle		Mu-ülwi ; mi-	Päe ; ma +	I-kasia ; ma-		Kafi
Palm wine, beer	N-jöhi		Tembw	N-jövi	Mawa	N-gemüa. Dumbu. Pombe
Parrot			Ka-suku	Ka-suku		
Penis ...	O-rüw. Mu-sita	Kia	Ciwa	M-suñga ; mi-	N-jabw	M-böwö. Ki-böwö. Ki- gande-gande. U-lume
Pig	N-guruwe. N-geri	N-güe N-gēē	N-guyuwe, Guyuwe	N-güwe or N-guluwe	N-guwe	N-guluwe. Ki-ambw ; vi-ambw
Pigeon	Dutura, N-dutura	Gia. E-büi, I-voi or I-wüi	Ci-kwe	I-riñgw	I-beta	Jia, Giya, N-ziya
Place ...	Haha. Ha-ndu	Pa-andu. Va-ndu	Bfa-ntu or Fa-ntu	Ha-ndu, A-ndu, Ku-ndu	Ha-ndu	Va-tu. Ha-thu. Ku-tu
Rain ..	M-bura	M-büa	M-vuya	M-vua. M-vula	M-vüa	M-vüla. Wula
Rat	M-bëa	M-bea	M-panya. N-duru. N-dezi	M-bewa. M-banya	N-gwswe	Panya. Phanya. Mu-nyau
Rhinoceros	Huria	M-bila. M-bütsia	Pëa	M-bela	M-buria.	Pera
River ...	Lu-hui or R-üi ; n-jöe, nj-üi, ci-hüi	U-si, U-dzi, U-tsi	Dzana, Tsana	M-öda, Mw-eda, Mw-eta	M-furw	Mu-hw
Road ...	N-jira	N-sia. N-dbia	N-cia, N-jia	Cia. In-jila.	N-zia	N-jira
Salt ...	Mu-nyu	Mu-nyu	Mu-nyu	Ki-sereri. Mu-nyu		Mu-nyu. Cumvi.
Shame	Twoni	N-dwoni	Yu-dzwa, Yu-tswa	Waya	Swoni	Haya. I-la
Sheep ...	N-ondu, N-dwromi, or N-durume. N-jamba ð	I-londu. N-gwöndu	M-buzi. (M-buzi ndume = ram.) also Rē	N-gonzi. Wsi. Bauru. N-gonde or N-ondi (ram)	Ponji. N-onji	N-gonzi. Durume ð. M-buzi ya gondzi
Shield	N-gwö or Lo-ñgw. Ra-ñgw (II a)	N-gau	N-gaw. Gamba. Wante	N-gaw	N-gaww	N-gao
Shoulder	Ki-andi	Ki-tuw		Wega		Ki-turw. Dzudzuri
Sister ...	M-oi re-tu. Mo-ari wa mai-tw. Mo-rua mwaï-tu	Mu-tiאיya. Mw-edu wa-nya	I-mbu. N-dugu	Umbu. Wökw-etu mbwää. M-rüna wa wa-ka, &c.	Rumburia	N-dugu
Skin	Lu-yüa ; ci-yua. R-üa ; nj-öa	Ki-tuma. N-dawa. A-lula	Ciñgw. Kuñu. N-gwsi	N-gwzi. M-roñgw. N-giñgw	Ki-konde	Kiñgw Gwvi Ganda. Ki-konde
Sky ...	I-tü or Ma-tü. I-rumbi	I-tu, Mu-luñgw	Yu-wiñgw ; pl. wiñgw or m-biñgw	Mu-luñgw or M-luñgw-nyi	Ma-jumbi	Mu-luñgw M-biñgw
Slave ...	N-gombw	M-kombolwa. N-ðumba ; tu-ðumba	Mu-huma or Mu-humwa	M-sumye or Ki-sunyi. M-zumba	M-zorw. I-siñga	Mu-sunye

English	11. Kikuyu H a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pakotimo or Pfokotimo	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digw)
Sleep ...	To-ro	To-w. Sinzizi	U-sindzizi	Di-lw. Hariŋga	Lu-wŋhe. Ku-ŋinjia	U-siŋgizi, U-sindzizi. Ma-lalw
Smoke ...	N-dogw	Dzi-ŋiki. Su-iki. C-uci. Jaŋu	M-ŋsi	M-ŋsi	M-ŋŋi	M-ŋŋi
Snake ...	Mu-raru. Nyamu-yabi; <i>pl.</i> Nyamuci-yabi	En-jŋka	Ny-ŋka	Ny-ŋka or C-ŋka	N-jŋka	N-zŋka. Ny-ŋka
Son ...	Mw-ana; <i>pl.</i> ci-ana	Mw-ana	Mwana mu-yume	Mw-ana wa lume	Mw-ana wa ki-ŋime	Mw-ana mu-lume
Song ...	N-gŋcu. U-inw. Li-umba. Ki-suka	W-abi. Winw	Mw-imbw. Wia	L-umbw; <i>pl.</i> c-umbw or ny-umbw	Ki-vinw; vi-	W-ira. Ny-imbw
Spear ...	I-timw; ma-. I-tumw (H a). Ki-ronjw. Mu-rama (H a)	I-timu. E-tumw	Fumw; ma+	I-cumu or I-fumu. I-u-fu; nyu-fu	I-cumw	Fumw
Spirit, soul	N-gorw. Mu-oyw. N-gŋma	N-gwa	...	N-gŋma	...	Rŋhw (Arabic). Gŋma
Star ...	N-jata	N-data	N-yŋha. Ny-ezi. Ny-enyezi	N-donde. Ny-erinyeri	N-dondw	Ny-enyezi
Stick ...	Siyare; <i>pl.</i> ma-siare. Ru-banju	N-deta. N-dätā	Dzimbw, Tsimbw	N-data or M-zata. M-seŋge; mi. Caŋgu	Ka-muti. I-sibw	N-data. N-gŋŋw
Stone ...	I-higa; ma-	I-bia; ma-via	I-we; ma-we	I-we. I-gw	I-bwe	Dzi-we. I-we
Stool ...	Ge-te; <i>pl.</i> i-te	...	...	...	...	Ki-gŋw. Ki-bi
Sun ...	Li-yŋa, Ri-ua; ma-. N-jua	Sua, ŋua, Jua	Dzŋa	I-jŋa or I-ruwa	I-zuwu	D-zŋa
Tail (of an animal)	Ge-bita, Ki-bita. Ki-tŋmoi	Ki-sibe. Mw-ibi.	Mu-cia	M-kŋba or M-komba. Ki-rensi	Ki-tize	M-kira. Mu-cira
Tear ...	Le-izŋli; ma-. Re-itorri; ma-itorri	Me-toyi	M-dzŋzi, Mu-tŋzi	M-bori or Lum-bori	I-sŋji	Tŋzi
Testicles ...	Hekke or Kekke	Mŋŋ	Fumbu	I-kende; ma-kende	Ma-kedi	Tende
Thief ...	Mw-izi; a-izi. Mw-ici; a-ici	Ki-ŋgii. Ki-ŋgŋeu. Mŋ-yi. Mŋ-veni	Mw-ivi	Ki-toyi. Mw-ibi. M-sŋki. Ki-tiŋa	Mu-hiwi	Mŋ-ivi
Thigh ...	K-erw, Ki-erw or <i>pl.</i> ci-erw	Ny-ŋga. U-tambi. Kŋ-ŋ	Ki-wŋw	Bara. N-dāmbi or N-dami	Ki-ya; vi-	Ki-ga; vi-ga. Lu-agw
Thing ...	Ki-ndu or Ki-ndw. <i>pl.</i> i-ndu or i-ndw	Ki-ndu	Ki-ntu; vi-ntu	Ki-ndw or Ki-ndu; vi-ndu	Ki-ndu	Ci-tu or Ki-tu; vi-tu
Thorn ...	Mw-igŋa; mi-	Mw-iwa	Mw-iwa; mi-iwa	Mu-njwa. Mw-ia, Mw-iza	M-ŋa	Mw-iya. Kita. D-zala g-umba
Tobacco ...	M-bake	Ba-aki	Tumbakw	Kumbaku or Kimbaku	M-batu	Kumbaku
To-day ...	Ŵm-ŋzi, Ŵm-wbi. Reŋ.	Mu-beny'ŋŋ. U-munbi. E-ndimw. Mŋ-wntu	Yŋw	Leŋ	Yŋw	Rerw

English	11. Kikuyu II a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pw̄k̄w̄m̄w̄ or P̄f̄w̄k̄w̄m̄w̄	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama Duruma-Digwa)
Toe ...	Lu-ara	Ki-a; <i>pl.</i> si-a or ci-ā	D-ōwe ja ku-gūū. D-ōwe la ci-gūū	I-nw, Ma-nw	Ki-caa kya ku-yu	C-ala
To-morrow	Ru-tsiu, Lu-ciū	U-ni. Ū-ni. Kc-ōkō	Ma-gura. Kesō	Labu or Lau. I-kešw	Yaww	Ma-cerw
Tongue ...	Lu-limi or Rw-rimi	W-imi. Ka-nyūa. N-gumba	Cu-imi or Jw-imi; <i>pl.</i> ny-imi	Lumi; <i>pl.</i> c-umi or ny-umi	-lumi	U-limi or Lu-rimi; n-dimi. Kōw
Tooth... ..	I-gegw or I-geyw; <i>pl.</i> ma-	Iyw. Ku-bekw	Gegw; ma +	I-gegw or I-jegw	I-jeyw	Dz-inw. Jegw
Town ...	Mu-jie, Mu-ciyi	Mu-dzii	Mu-dzi; mi-	Mu-zi. Kaia	Ki-ōngw	Mu-dzi
Tree ...	Mu-ti; mi-ti	Mu-ti, M-ti	Mu-hi; mi-	Mw-iti or Mu-di	Mu-ti	Mu-hi
Twins ...	Ma-aza. Ma-haba, or Ma-hasa	Ma-baba	Ma-padza, M-patsa	M-asa. Ma-hega	M-aza	Ma-phatsa or Padza
Urine ...	Ma-ziguma. Ma-bugumu	Ma-ūmaū	Mi-kodzō	M-kōcwō, U-gwōcō, or Ma-gwōcū	M-kōzwō	Ma-kodzō
Vein ...	Mu-kiha	Mu-kiba or Mu-kiwa	Mu-sipfa	C-uga	...	Mu-siha
War ...	I-tā. M-bara	Ka-ō	Vi-ha. N-kondw	Wu-da or U-ta. Kondw	N-gondw	Vi-ha. Khondw
Water ...	Ma-e. Rō-e, Ru-gi (II a)	Ma-anzi	Ma-dzi	Ma-ji, Ma-ci, or Me-ji	M-bombe	Ma-dzi
Well, source, spring	Ki-tima	Ki-tima	Añga	Ki-na; vi-	...	Ci-sima
White man	Mu-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu	M-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu
Wife ...	Mu-ndu mu-kā	Ki-beti. Mu-kē	Mu-kē; wa-kē	Mu-ke. Mu-ka	M-ce	Mu-ce. M-kaza. M-cethu (Digwa)
Wind ...	Hehō. Lō-hugō. Ru-huhō	M-bebō	Ru-vutō. M-pefō	M-behō	N-guñgu. M-behō	Pehō, Lu-vehō, Phevō. Lavutō. Mu-nyefu
Witch... ..	Mu-rōgi. Mu-gañga	Mu-gañga; a- Mu-oii	Mu-dzawi, Mu-tsawi	M-sabi, M-sawi, M-sai	M-sawi	Mu-tsawi, Mu-dzai. Mu-lōzi ¹
Witchcraft	U-rōgi	U-oii. V-oii	Dzawi	U-sabi	...	U-tsai. U-gañga
Woman ...	Ka-regw; tu- (<i>virgin</i>). Mu- hiki. Mu-ndu mu-kā. Ku- gurra. (I-hu = <i>womb, preg- nant woman</i>)	Mu-ndu mu-kā. Mw-ētū	Mu-ke	Mu-ke, M-du-mu-kē, Mu-kā	M-ce	Mu-ce, Dzi-ce, Ki-ce. M-gōma
Womb ...	I-hu. Ma-la. Mū-sii. Ny-ūñgu	Ma-a. Mē-ti. Ki-nō. E-bū. I-vuni	Humbō	Ki-fu	N-dā	Z-āw, Fi-āw. Mimba, Bimba
Wood (fire- wood)	Lō-kū; <i>pl.</i> n-gū	N-gū. E-kie.	Yu-kumi; <i>pl.</i> n-khūmi	M-bande. N-gūni	N-gwi	Lu-kuni. Khuni
Yam ...	N-guaci. Ki- kera. Ki-koa. Ge-kwa; i-koa	Ki-kwa. I-kwa. Ma-kwatsi (<i>pl.</i>)	...	I-kō. I-kajiba	Ki-likwa	Ki-razi. Ki-bōmu

¹ *Lit.* 'the whistler', from whistling being associated with witchcraft. See Zulu.

English	11. Kikuyu 11 a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pw̄k̄w̄m̄w̄ or P̄f̄w̄k̄w̄m̄w̄	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Diḡw̄)
Year ...	Mw-aka ; mi-aka. I-mera	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Ki-mū. Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka
Yesterday...	I-ra. I-ω (<i>the day before</i>)	E-ω. N-ēω. (Essω = <i>the day before</i>)	Dzana. Dzuzi (<i>day before</i>)	I-gw̄ω, I-gulω. I-juzi (<i>day before</i>)	I-wuω	Dzana
Zebra	N-jage, N-jagi	N-zai. M-buru	M-puru	Forω, Furω	Lo-itikω	Forω
One ...	E-mūē	Mondi. -mwe	Mω-dza -a dura	-mu, I-mu. M̄w̄jeri or I-mweri. M̄w̄ju or M̄w̄si	M-ωsi. -mwe; mwezu	Mweñga, -mwe. M-ωsi
Two ...	I-hiri (-iri). I-giri, Eri	Ile, -eri	-wii	-pili, -ili, -wi	Eri, -eri	H-iri, -iri
Three ...	I-zatu or I-batu	-batu or -datu	-hahu	-datu or -tatu	-tatu. N-datu and -tutu	-hahu, -tahu
Four ...	I-nya, -nna	-nnā or -nya	-ne	-na, -nya, -nē	-nne	I-nne, -ne
Five ...	I-zanω. I-banu	-tanu, -banu	-tsanω	-sanω	-sanω	Tsanω
Six ...	Sasatω. I-tandatu. -bantatu, -batatu	Tantatu, Tandatu	Handahu	-tandatu or -zandadu	Tandatu	Handahu
Seven...	Ń-gūanja, Mu-guanja	Mω-anza, Mū-onza	-fuñgahe	M-fuñgati or M-fuñgade	Fuñgata. M-fuñgate	Fuñgahe
Eight ...	Nyanya, -nana	Nyanya	-nane	-nane or -nyanya	Nane	H-nane
Nine ...	K-enda	K-enda	K-enda	K-enda, I-kenda	K-enda	C-enda
Ten ...	I-kumi	I-kumi	Kumi	I-kumi	I-kumi	Kumi. Mu-roñgω
Eleven ...	I-kumi nē mwe	I-kumi na ki-mwe	Kumi na mωdza	I-kumi na m̄w̄jeri. I-kumi na i-mweri	I-kumi na mwe. I-kumi na-mwezω	Kumi na mweñga
Twenty ...	Mi-roñgω or Me-ruñgω i-iri or Ma- kumi a-iri	Mi-oñgω ele or Mi-loñgω iri	Mi-yoñgω mi-wii	Mi-roñgω mi-ili. Mi-roñgω -iwi	Ma-kum'eeri	Mi-roñgω i-iri
Thirty ...	Mi-roñgω (Me-ruñgω) i-tatω or Ma-kumi a-tatω	Mi-oñgω or Mi-loñgω i-tatu	Mi-yoñgω mi-hahu	Mi-roñgω mi-tatu. Mi-roñgω i-dadu or Ma-kumi a-dadu	Ma-kumi ma-tutu	Mi-roñgω mi-hahu
Forty ...	Ma-kumi a-nnā or Me-ruñgω i-nna	Mi-oñgω i-nya	Mi-yoñgω m-ine	Mi-roñgω mi-ne (or i-na) or Ma-kumi mi-ne or a-na	Ma-kumi ma-nne	Mi-roñgω mi-ne. Ma-kumi ma-ne
Fifty ...	Me-ruñgω i-tanω	Mi-oñgω i-tanω	Mi-yoñgω mi-tsanω	Mi-roñgω mi-sanu, Ń ^c .	Ma-kumi ma-sanω	Mi-roñgω mi-tsanω
Sixty ...	Me-ruñgω i-tandatu (i-batatu)	Mi-oñgω bandatu	Mi-yoñgω mi-handahu	Mi-roñgω i-randadu	Ma-kumi tandatu	Mi-roñgω mi-handahu
Seventy ...	Me-ruñgω mu-gwanja	Mi-oñgω monza	Mi-yoñgω mi-fuñgahe	Mi-roñgω m-fuñgate, Ń ^c .	Ma-kumi fuñgata	Mi-roñgω mi-fuñgahe

English	11. Kikuyu IIa. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pw̄k̄om̄w̄ or P̄f̄ok̄om̄w̄	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digw̄)
This, these (continued)	...	U-yu, a-wu, u-yu, i-yu, &c.	...	U-ω or U-yw̄ ; a-wω ; u-gw̄ or u-yw̄ ; i-yw̄ ; &c.	...	I-ye, aω, uwω, iyw̄, riw̄, &c. -nw̄ (yu-nw̄, a-nw̄, u-nw̄, i nw̄, &c.) Ye-, ω-, yu-ya, yu-yathu, yu-yahu ; a-riat'u, a-riahu ; u-riat'u, i-riahu ; &c. Hi (Hi-yu, Hi-a ; hi-ū, hi-i ; hi-ri, hi-ga ; hi-ki, hi-vi ; hi-i, hi-zi ; hi-lu ; hi-vw̄ ; &c. : also Hi-ω, Hi-rω, &c.)
That, those	U-ria or (U-ria, a-ria ; u-ria, i-ria ; ri-ria, ma-ria ; ki-ria, i-ria ; i-ria, ci-ria ; rō-ria ; tō-ria ; ka-ria ; u-ria ; ku-ria ; ha-ria	Uū-ya, aā-ya, &c.	Huyu-de, hawa- de (or huyu-le, hawa-le), hūū- de, hii-de, &c.	U-lya or u-ja ; wa-lya or wa-ja ; gu-ja or yu-lya ; &c.	...	
Bad	... .. -ru, -uru. -buku	-bugu. Tabisie, -vii	-suka or -zuka	-lagelage. -wasi	-wiwi	-ii
Black ...	... .. -iru, -wiru	-ziu, -wiu	-euzi	Ny-ilu ; -a c-ilu	-jiru	Ny-iru, -iru
Female	... .. -kā	-ka	-ke. -kōve	-ke. -awakā	-ce	ce. -te. -aci (sheep). -bice (cattle). -gōma (cattle and hu- mans)
Fierce ...	... .. -guruki. -ōgi (-ri = sharp)	-buku	-kali	-abili or -birie. -fia	-ekahe	-siru
Good ...	... .. -ega, -wega. -sima	-zew, -cew	-ema	Ki-rani, -rani. -lōli. -ica. -boie	-edi	-dzu or -dzw
Great ...	... .. -nene	-nene	-kuu. Bora	-mbwaha, -bwaha	-baha	-bōmu -nene
Little ...	... .. -nyinyi, -nini	-nini, Kanini	-cucu	-cace. -tini	-doñgω	-tite, -dide. -tembe
Long, high, tall	-raia	-wasa, -atsa. -bañgau	-yeya	-lele. -laca	-eza or -weza	-re
Male	... .. -rume	-ume, -umiū	-yume	-lume. -a wōmi, -wōmi	-ume	-lume, -dume
Old	... .. -kuru, -buri. Ki-heti ♀	-ku, -nu, -tene	-zēē. -kuru	-a kala or Kale. -fwie. N-keku. -gōsi. Ki-dēmō	-a kae. -a sakaa	-kare. -kuru. -vedi ♀ -koñgwe, -koñga
Red ...	... .. -tune, -tuni	N-duune. M-wew	-kundu	Ngundu, M-kundu	-ñ-kundu	-tune, -dune. -kundu
Rotten	... .. -uru or -buta	-kiw, -kigu, -cwu, -wu	-lafa. -wowa	-ōla. -worie	-a kuwōa	-ōla
Short ...	... .. -kuhi	-kupi	-fufi	-fupi	-fuhi	-fuhi or -futi. -ivi
Sick ...	... .. -ruaru, -dwari. -rimō. Mo-ruaru	Mu-wao	-cwāā, -jwaazi	-koñkwa, -koñgω	-cwajūa	-goñgω, -koñgω

English	11. Kikuyu (11 A. Meru)	12. Kamba	13. Paskomo or Pfookomas	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Tavvita	16. Nika (Giryama- Dacunja-Diga)
White	-eru	-au, -eu. Mw-au, Nz-au	-kundu (?) (-zeru = <i>holy</i> , <i>pure</i>)	-nañge. -cokwa. Mny-añge	-ewa. Dy-ewa	-eruve, -aruhe
Above, up, on top	I-guru	Ulu, yulu	Dzuo	I-gulu	Wañga	Dzulu
Before	M-bere. Tene	M-bēē	Uswani. Mbēē	M-bele		M-bere
Behind	Tuta	Edina	Mo-ongoni wa. N-siñgwa ya	Ny-uma	Ny-uma Nga-lukw	Ny-uma
Below, down	Tini. Ti. Ruñgu. Cini	Pa-anti, N-bini	Dzi or Tsini	M-sañge-ni. I-si	Si	Tsini
Far	Ko-raiya	Ku-atsa	Kuye	Ku-lele, Kula	Hae	Kure
Here	Haha	Vāā	Habfa	Aha	Aha	Hiva. Haha. Vava. Hanw
In, inside	-a beni. Tene. -ini	N-janue. N-dini ya	-ni. Ku-zimu	-a n-denji. Ko-mweni, A-mweni	N-deni	N-dani. Mu, -mw
Middle	N-gatigati or Katikati	Kati. Vw-kati	Kahikahi	Gati		Kahikahi
Near	-a ha-kuhi (-kubi)	Pa-kupi	Ha-fufi	Ka-vui		Yevi, Hehi
Outside	N-ja. Ku-uma. Tima	N-dza	Yawa. Nse	Si-gati	Si-gati. Some	Ndze. Ku-nze
Plenty, many	-iñgi	-iñgi. M-wita	-inji	-eñgi. -iñgi. Lwllwli	Fwanda	-eñgi. Abau
There	Ku-ria. Ha-ria	Waya. Ekūū Ku-ya	Hu-kude. Ha-bfade	Ahw. Alya. U-kw. Kulya. Aja	Hala	Hariathu. kw. Vava. Hikw. Hahw. Vw. Kura
Where?	-ha?, -ka? Me-ha? Me-ku?	Na-ku?, -iba?	Ku?, kuni?	Hiyw? Haw? Hi?	Hi?	Lavi?, -hi? Hikw?
No!	N-di-ōta! Aca! Kw-ti-ri!	Tiw!	Si-oyw!	Iii! Haiya! Mbai!	Hai! Si!	Mbai! Haja! Dzi!
Not (<i>with verb</i> , <i>as prefix, in-</i> <i>fix, or suffix</i>)	Ti-, di-, ti	Ti- (di-), -ti, -ta- or -da-	Si-, Ku-, Ka- Ta-hu-, Ta- mu-, Ta-wa. Tω- (Tau), Te- (Tai), Ta-, &c.	Si, Si-, Su-, Sa-		Si, Si-, Zi- Kha-, Kh', Thā-, ta
To	Kw-, Ku-, Gu-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
beat	-gōta. -hora	-kuna. -vwa. -kanya	-biga	-kwita	-biga	-piga
buy, sell	-gura	-ua. tōwa	-guya	-gula	-zōra	-gula
come	-ōka. -ka	-uka	-dza	-ja	-za	-dza
cut	-tema. -tinda	-dila	-huna	-sinja. -dema	-tema	-tsinsa. -dema, -tema
dance	-twiita. -ina or -wina	-soñga. -ina or -taōka. -kuina	-vina	-haka	-torōka	-zaziga
die	-kua	-kwa	-fwa	-fwa	-fwa	-fa
eat	-ria	-ya. lika. -uma	-ca, -ja	-jiga	-la	-rya
give	-hee. -ruta	-neñga	-bfa. -yavya	-hawa	-iñga	-va
go	-bie, -zie, -inuka. -cera	-enda. -ti	-enda	-gala	-toñga	-enda. -hua. -enenda. -hamba. -tamba. -lāā

English	11. Kikuyu ii a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pw̄k̄w̄m̄w̄ or P̄f̄w̄k̄w̄m̄w̄	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digw̄)
To ...	Kw-, Ku-, Gu-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ kill ...	-uraga. -urra	-aa. -dila	-yaga	-laga. -sinja	-koma	-ulaga. -tsindza
„ know ...	-menya. -igua. -oi	-dzi. -manya. -ese	-dzi. -manya. -hambuya	-manya	-tisiwa	-manya
„ laugh ...	-teka	-teka	-dzeka	-seka	-seka	-teka
„ leave off, cease	-tiga. -lekia	-eka, lekya	-yadza	-siga	-siya	-rica, -rega. -laca. -sia, -sika
„ love.want	-enda	-kyenda, -enda	-enda. -dzaka	-saya	-kunda, -kundie	-hendza. -kunda
„ see ...	-ōna. -rora	-ōna. -dzidza	-ōna	-ōna. -lola	-wōna. -iyuwa	-ōna. -lola
„ sit, remain, abide	-ikara	-ekala	-kaa	-kala, -kata	-ikāā	-sagala, -sala. -kala
„ sleep ...	-koma. -cuñga	-mama. -koma. -likwa	-sindzia. -yala	-tuñgura	-sinzia	-lala
„ stand, stop, be erect	-rugama	-mama, -umama. -uñgema, -uñgama, -umana	-sumama	-kaa kimu-si	?-soma	-ima
„ steal ...	-iya	-ya. ñēa. ñgēa	-iwa	-iva	-iwa	-ia, iya

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KIKUYU AND MERU

No preprefixes.

Class 1. M̄w̄, Mu-, M' (mu-, yu-, u-, w-); 2. A- (a-); 3. M̄w̄, Mu- (mu-, u-); 4. Me-, Mi- (mi-, i-); 5. Ūi-, Ri-, Di-, I- (ri-); 6. Ma- (ma-, ya-, a-); 7. Ki-, Ke-, Ge-, Gi- (ki-); 8. I- (i-); 9. —, N-, J-, Ny- (i-, n-); 10. —, N-, Ny-, Ci- (pl. also to 1 and 7) (ci-); 11. R̄w̄, Ru-, Lu- (r̄w̄, ru-); 12. T̄w̄ (t̄w̄, tu-); 13. Ka- (ka-); 14. Ū-, U- (u-); 15. Ku-, K̄w̄ (ku-); 16. Ha- (ha-); (17. only represented by the suffix -ini).

PREFIXES, &C., IN KAMBA

Class 1. Mu-, M- (mu-, m-, yu-, u-); 2. A- (a-); 3. Mu-, M- (mu-, m-, u-); 4. Mi- (mi-, i-); 5. I- (i-, di-); 6. Ma- (ma-, ya-); 7. Ki- (ki-, ci-); 8. I-, Ūi- (i-, ic-); 9. N- (M-), —, Ny- (n-, i-); 10. N- (M-), —, Nz-, Ny- (n-, ny-, zi-, ci-); 11. U- (u-, m-); 12. Tu- (tu-); 13. Ka- (ka-); 14. U- (u-); 15. Ku- (ku-); 16. Pa-, Va-, Wa- (pa-, va-, wa-); (17. represented only by suffix -ini).

PREFIXES, &C., IN P̄W̄K̄W̄M̄W̄

Class 1. Mu-, M- (mu-, yu-, ju-); 2. Wa- (wa-); 3. Mu-, M- (mu-, u-); 4. Mi- (mi-, i-); 5. —, Dzi-, Dz- (di-); 6. Ma- (ma-, ya-); 7. Ki- (ki-, ci-); 8. Vi- (vi-); 9. N- (M-), Ny-, — (n- (m), i-, yi-); 10. Ny-, N-, — (n- (m-), zi-); 11. Yu-, U-, R̄w̄ (old form) (yu-, ju-); 12. U- (u-); 13. Ka-, K' (ka-); 14. U- (u-); 15. Ku- (ku-); 16. Fa- or Pfa- (fa-); 17. Mu- (mu-, -mu, -m̄w̄; -ni).

PREFIXES, &c., IN TAITA

A trace of preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu, M.** (mu-, u-, yu-, hu-); 2. **Wa, Va.** (wa-, va-); 3. **Mu, M.** (mu-, m-, gu-, yu-); 4. **Mi** (mi-, i-); 5. **Iri, I, Ji, Izi.** (li-, ji-, j-); 6. **Ma.** (ma-, ya-, ya-); 7. **Ki.** (ki-); 8. **Vi.** (vi-); 9. **Ny, N.** — (n-, i-); 10. **Ny, N, Nyu, Cu.** (n-, ci-?, ri-); 11. **Lu, Lw.** (lu-); 12. **Du, Di, Ru.** (?) (du-?); 13. **Ka.** (ka-); 14. **U, Wu, Vu.** (u-, vu-, yu-); 15. **Ku.** (ku-); 16. **Ha, A.** (ha-, ku-); 17. — (-ni or -nyi); and traces of a **La-** prefix in Taita and Nika.

PREFIXES, &c., IN TAVEITA

Class 1. **Mu, M.** (mu-, u-); 2. **Wa.** (wa-); 3. **Mu, M.** (mu-, u-); 4. **Mi.** (mi-, i-); 5. **I, Iji, Ni.** ? (li-); 6. **Ma.** (ma-, a-); 7. **Nki.**?, **Ki.** (ki-); 8. **Vi, Wi.** (vi-); 9. **N. (M.), Ny.** — (n-, i-); 10. **N. (M.), Ny.** — (n-, ji- or zi-); 11. **Lu.** (lu-); 12. **Tu.** (tu-); 13. **Ka.** (ka-); 14. **Wu.** (wu-, u-); 15. **Ku.** (ku-); 16. **Ha.** (ha-); 17. absent? represented by locative suffix, -ni or -ini.

PREFIXES, &c., IN NIKA

Class 1. **Mu, M.** (mu-, yu-, w-); 2. **A.** (a-); 3. **Mu, M.** (mu-, u-); 4. **Mi.** (mi-, i-); 5. **Ri,¹ Dzi.¹** (ri-, i-); 6. **Ma.** (ma-, ga-); 7. **Ki, C', Ci.** (ki-, c'-); 8. **Vi, Z'¹** (vi-, z'-); 8a. **Vi, Fi.** (vi-, fi-); 9. **N. (M.), Ny²,** — (n- (m-), nyi-, i-); 10. **N. (M.), Ny²,** — (n-, nyi-, zi-); 11. **Lu, Ru.** (lu-, ru-); 12². **U.** (u-); 13. **Ka.** (ka-); 14. **U.** (u-); 15. **Ku.** (ku-); 16. **Ha.** (ha-); 17. **Mu.** (mu-; -ni). Traces of **La-** prefix.

11. **Kikuyu** is spoken in the Kikuyu highlands, between Upper River Tana, and the Meru and Nyeri districts north-east and north-west of the northern slopes of Mount Kenya; south-west, to the vicinity of Nairobi; eastwards, to the 'Beraka country. The **Meru** dialect (11 a) is said to be markedly distinct. It is spoken in the north-east portion of the Kikuyu area. The dialects of Kikuyu proper (which — standard Kikuyu — is the Kiambu of Fort Hall) are the following, according to Capt. G. St. J. Orde-Browne: — **Nyeri** (north-west Kikuyu); **Ndia** (south-west Kikuyu); **Embu** (Cuka, Mwimbe, Emberre, 'Beraka, and Igwaji, east and south-east Kikuyu); and 11 a, **Meru**, or north-east Kikuyu.

12. **Kamba** is spoken in Ukambani, between the Tana river on the north and the Oñgolea hills near Kilimanjarō on the south. It is bounded on the west by Kikuyu and on the east by the Gala, Pwkwōmw, and Giriama tribes.

13. **Pwkwōmw** is spoken in the country along both banks of the Lower Tana, behind the coast-belt.

14. **Taita** is spoken in the Taita hills south of Ukambani, west of Giriama, east of Taveita and Kilimanjarō.

15. **Taveita** is spoken in the Taveita settlement, south-east of Kilimanjarō.

16. **Nika** is spoken in the coast country behind the Swahili fringe, from the Sabaki river on the north to beyond the Uмба river in the south.

¹ *Pl.* No. 4, **Mi.**² ? 14. *Pl. to Ka.*

GROUP D

GROUP E

THE KILIMANJARO LANGUAGES

THE USAMBARA LANGUAGES

17. Caga (Mosi or Ki-mwoci)
 17 a. Ki-siha or Sira 17 c. Ki-rombwa
 17 b. Ki-macame 17 d. Ki-meru
18. Pare-Gwenwa
 18 a. C-asu

19. Sambala
 19 a. Bondei
 20. Zigula
 20 a. Nguru
 20 b. Ki-dwe 20 c. Ki-kwere
 20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)

English	17. Caga, Mosi	18. Pare ¹ -Gwenwa 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dwe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama. I-ndw; ma-ndw	Ny-ama	Ny-ama, Z-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama. Kala	Ny-ama
Ant	M-bwine. Safu. Malw-ondw, N-ondw. Faafu	Ma-cici. Ma-rā. N- <u>geni</u> . Safu, Kwakombirw	Cuñgu. Silafu	...	Silafu. U-tilitili. U-sawa	...
Ant, white (termite)	M-sora. N-sau (17 b). Sawa (17 d). M-keni (17 c). N-kwoki (17 a)	M-sau	Mu-swa	M-swa	M-swa	...
Arm	Ku-wwakw; ma- W-wkw; <i>pl.</i> ma-wkw <i>or</i> ma-ākwa (17 a, b). M-kwaw	M-kwaw; mi- Ku-wwakw; ma-	Mu-kwaw; mi-	Mu-kwaw; mi-	M-kwaw	Mu-kwaw; mi-
Arrow	M-fē. M-fi. M-bale; fi-ale (17 d).	Mu-vwi; mi-	M-ūvi, Z-uvi; m-šale. (M-tegw = <i>trap-arrow</i>)	M-dali, M-sale. Hōsa; ma +. Golwa; ma + (<i>wooden tipped</i>). Ki-gumba (<i>iron tipped</i>)	M-dali. M-sale. M-fulw	...
Axe, adze ...	Šwaka; ma- swaka. Ki-aara <i>pl.</i> fi- (17 d)	Zwaka; ma +. Ka-zwaka; vu-	Sezw; ma +. Cwaka. Hoya; ma +. Gembe; ma +. M-bajw	Hoya. U-hamba. M-kwaw. Gembe, Jembe	Hoiya. Sezw. Ki-huju. Gembe	...
Baboon	I-fiē (17 d). I-fubi <i>or</i> I-fuwe	I-šuve (18 a). I-fwloñgw. Jwbw; ma +	Ny-ani	...	Ny-ani	...
Back	M-oñgw. Mu-hoñgw	M- <u>yoñgw</u>	Mu-goñgw	Mu-goñgw	Mu-goñgw	M-goñgw
Banana	I-rūū. I-rūyū; ma-. I-kundu (17) (<i>tree</i>). Nida (17 a).	Rūyū; ma-rūyū. En-didi	Huti. Tonte. Bwak. Mu-dizi. Mu-hoyw	Huti; ma +. Tonte; ma +. Tindi; ma + (<i>tree</i>)	Tonte; ma +. Tundwi, Tindi (= <i>tree</i>). Huti (<i>unripe</i>)	...
Beard	N-gererw. Ki-leri (17 d)	Kwaw; ma +	Dezu	N-devu; ma-devu	N-devu	...
Bee	N-juki. Šuki. Siki (17 d)	N-jūki	N-ywaki	N-ywaki	N-yuki	...
Belly	N-dēu	N-denyi. Ki-fū	Tumbw	I-fu	Tumbw, U-tumbw. I-fu	I-nda; <i>pl.</i> zi-nda N-dege
Bird	N-dehe; fi-lehe <i>or</i> N-dēē; fi-lēē. Ki-lehe; ši-. Ki-te; vi- (17 c).	N-dēye	N-dege	N-dege	M-dege	

¹ M-pale is the correct form of the name.

English	17. Caga, <i>Cac.</i>	18. Pare-Gwen 18a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dwe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Blood ...	M-samu. U-sau	Tsakame	Sakami.	P'ome	Sakame	...
Body ...	Ny-imbī. Mu-ili. M-bihu (17). M-bili	M-wiri; mi-	M-pome Mu-ili or N-wili	Mu-ili; mi-	M-wili	...
Bone ...	I-fuo. I-fua. I-fuha	I-γūa	Mu-vuha	Ki-vuha	Vuha; ma +	...
Bow ...	U-ha. Wu-da (17). U-rara (17 d)	Wu-ra	Luū-ta	U-ta	U-ta	...
Bowels ...	Ma-ula	...	I-fu	I-fu; ma-	Ma-fu (I-fu). Ki-ñkuñku	...
Borassuspalm	Sawerω	N-dωgω; ma +	Mu-vumω	M-bumω	M-sala? Mw-andu?	...
Brains ...	O-roñgω, <i>pl.</i> nyo-. (Kibω- loñgω = skull)	U-fura; ma +	Uw-oñgω	Uw-oñgω; <i>pl.</i> b-oñgω	Ubw-oñgω; <i>pl.</i> mb-oñgω	...
Breast (man's)	M-bafu; ma- Ki-ala; ši-ala	M-bafu	Ki-fua.	Ki-fua	Ki-fuwa	...
Breast (woman's)	I-vele, I-wehe; ma- Ki-beeta; ši- Ki-bwta; fi-bwta	Ki-kombe	Tombω; ma +. Ki-wele	Tombω	Tombω	...
Brother ...	N-dehe (<i>Old</i> <i>Caga</i>). Mω- nω. Wa-ma, Mw-anama. Mw-ana-n-die	M-dw-eru; <i>pl.</i> wa-dw-eru	N-dugu. Lumbu. Mu-kulu. Nw-ene-tu	N-dugu	N-dugu. M-kulu. M-vuna. Mw-en'-ctu	N-dugu
Buffalo ...	M-bωω, M-bωhω, M-bωgω	M-bωγω	M-bωgω	M-bωgω	M-bωgω	...
Bull ...	Šau, N-šau	N-saw, Kin-saω	N-kambaku. Tule. N-dama (<i>juv.</i>)	Kambaku. N-gombe ñ-gωsi	N-jeka. N-gulumale	N-ombe dume
Buttocks ...	Ma-dakω. O-rumω. Ki-sia. Ki-irarω. Ki-ruaruω. Ma-tulu	Ši-ndikω. M-bweca	Tako; ma-	...	Ma-takω	...
Canoe...	N-galawa, N-gilawa	...	Dalu; ma-	Dalu; ma +	M-tumbwi	...
Cat ...	N-kite. Paka or M-paka	M-nyau	M-nyaw. Conjwe	M-nyaw	M-nyau	...
Charcoal ...	I-kāā; ma-kāā	...	Ma-kaa	Ma-kala	...	...
Chief ...	Mañge, Mañgi	Mañgi; wa +. Mambω. M-gωsi; wa- M-fumwa	Z-umbe. M-fumwa	Z-umbe; ma +	Z-umbe. M-temi. M-fumwa	J-umbe
Child ...	M-butu. M-kōku. M-ana, M-ōna, Mw-ana, Uw-ana. K-ōna; wa- kōna	Kamw-ana; wa +. Em-dōni	Mw-ana m-kebe. Kaz- ana ka-kebe q. Ka-zana	Mw-ana. Mw-ana m-teke	Mw-ana m-teke. M-dōdω	Mw-ana

English	17. Caga, ʒ-w.	18. Pare-Gweno 18 a. Casu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dawe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Cloth ...	ʔ-guwo. Soori. ʔ-setso; mi- Swaari	ʔ-guwo. Soori. N.sori	ʔuke, Guni	ʔ-guwo. Guni	Suke	...
Coco-nut palm	M-site	...	M-nazi	M-nazi; mi- M-peho	Nazi Pehu. M-peho	...
Cold ...	M-beho, Bego, M-bio. Kisie (17 a)	...	M-peho	M-peho	M-peho	...
Country	U-ruka; ma- (U)ruka; njo-ruka. I-saŋga; ma- I-saŋga; ma- Mbe. ʔ-ombe ʔ-gumbe (17 b). N-umbe (17 d). ʔ-ube (17 c). Umbe (17 a)	U-n-umbe. Ki-nombe (17 b). N-umbe (17 d). ʔ-ube (17 c). Umbe (17 a)	Goma. M-buguma. Moli (<i>mu</i>)	ʔ-ombe mo- yelo	ʔ-ombe. M-buguma. Moli	ʔ-ombe m-twanzi or M-buguma
Crocodile ...	Kin-yanu; si- Ki-nyad; fi- Ki-nyah. Ki-nyani I-kaŋgaci. Y-aŋgaji. I-harara	Ki-nyaña; vi- Mamba Bomwo	Mamba Bomwo	Mamba Bomwo	Mamba	...
Date palm...	I-yaŋgaci	Mu-sala	Mu-sala	...	M-sala	...
Day ...	ʔ-konu. N-sanin. Suku. M-fri. N-yimo; <i>phi</i> . m-umo	M-fri. Mu-si; mi-si Mu-si. Siku. (Mu-si = <i>day</i> - <i>light</i>)	Siku Siku	Siku Siku	Siku. M-si, (Zuwa = <i>day</i> - <i>light</i>)	...
Devil ...	Asuko or Wu-suko. U-sukwa. U-keto. U-kwale. Mu-rumu; va, wa, or ba-	Swi; ma +	M-pepo	M-pepo	M-pepo	...
Doctor	Mw-aŋga, ʔ-gaŋga I-kite; ma- M-bara.	...	Mu-yaŋga	M-saŋgi	...	...
Dog ...	Ki-ite; fi-ite N-dzoi. I-cuŋgu. I-se	Kite. I-guro	Kuli	Kuli	Kuli. M-bwa. Si-koko	Mbwa
Donkey	Mw-aŋga, Mw-aŋgo I-leodia or Nya-leodia. I-oria.	Zoe, N-zoe	Jowe. M-punda. Ki-hoŋgwe Lu-uvi	N-jowe	N-jowa. M-punda	M-punda
Door ...	Mw-aŋga, Mw-aŋgo I-leodia or Nya-leodia. I-oria.	Mw-aŋgo	Lu-uvi	M-laŋgo. L-uvi; ny-uvi	L-uvi. M-laŋgo	...
Dream	Mw-aŋga, Mw-aŋgo I-leodia or Nya-leodia. I-oria.	N-doro	Sazi. N-doto	Sazi or N-jazi	Sazi; ma-	...
Drum ...	ʔ-dawso ʔ-goma. M-tiŋgo	ʔ-goma	ʔ-goma	ʔ-goma	ʔ-goma	...
Ear	Ku-du. Ku-ru. Ku-hi (17 a)	Ku-rwi. I-sikio; ma-sikio	Gut-twi	Gut-twi	Gut-twe	Gw-itwe

English	17. Caga, etc.	18. Pare-Gwena 18a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20a. Nguru 20b. Ki-doe 20c. Ki-kwere	20d. Kini-rima (Lina)
Egg	Li-borō. I-barwe. I-bore. N-gōjō, In-gōsō	I-bore	Tagi	Tagi	Tagi	...
Elephant ...	Sōfu. N-dōfu, N-jōfu	N-jōfu	Tembō, N-tembō	N-thembō. Sōvu	N-tembō. Ngōgōmi	...
Excrement	Ma-rifi. Ma-difi, Ma-fi, Ma-tufi. Ki-ala, Ki- raši, Ki-rarō	Ma-rifi, Fari	Ma-vi	...	Ma-vi	...
Eye	Ir-isō. R-isō	R-isō; m-esō	Z-išō	Z-išō or T-isō; m-esō	Z-isō. M-esō	L-isō or S-isō. M-esō
Face, forehead	Ki-amū; ši- or fi- Ki-sāngu; fi-	Ki-amu	C-ene; vy-ene	C-ene; vy-	U-sō	...
Fat	Ma-fuha, Ma- fura, Ma-fuda. Ka-nda. Sunya	Ma-fura	Ma-vuta	Ma-vuta	Ma-vuta. Lu-gala. N-gulunya	...
Father	Baba. Wan-de. N-deō, N-die. N-deye	N-diō. Vava. Apāā (18a). N-diō-fō, N-die	Tate. Išō, Iše	Tate. Isō	Tate. Isō, Ise	Tata
Fear	W-ilai. O-wu. Wu-ōwu. Wu-hōwa	J-ōwōha	Ūga	U-ōga	W-ōga	...
Finger	'Nni. Kimū-nū. Kimu-nyō, Ki-nyō. Mu-nō	M-nywi. Fi-ōla. Mu-nyu	C-ala; vy-ala	C-ala; vy-	(?) <i>pl.</i> Dole	...
Fire	M-ohō. M-ōdō. Mu-rō	M-oru	Mu-ōtō	M-otō	M-otō	M-ōtō
Fish	I-kuŋga	N-kuŋga	Fi	Fi; mafi. Gōbō	Ny-ama ya ma-zi. M-bisi	...
Foot	Ku-dende. U-rende. Ū-wōō. Nya-wayō. Nu-tufū (<i>heel</i>)	Ku-rende. Ku-mūi; <i>pl.</i> ma-mūi	Mu-lundi. Lu-ayō. M-kōnō	Mu-lundi	Mu-lundi	Ki-ga? Ha-za. Mu-gulu; mi- Lw-ayō
Forest	M-sudu. N-gera. N-gorōsō. N-gumi, N-gudu	Ki-amrō	Mu-zitu	M-zitu	M-bagu	...
Fowl	N-guku	N-guku	N-guku	N-guku	N-guku	...
Frog	N-geli. I-kura. Kilō. N-gwale. I-kilwa	I-rōme	J-ula	J-ula	J-ula	...
Ghost	Mu-rumu; va- or ba- N-giliō. Ki-rinji; ši- Ki-rise; fi- Ši-rinje; fi-	Ki-nje	M-pepō. Mu-zimu	M-zimu. Pepō	Ki-zuli. N-kaka	...

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwenw 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dwe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Giraffe ...	Ny-wli, Wlii. N-dia		N-deya		N-twiga	
Girl, maiden	Mw-ali	M-bori	Mu-ndeke; wa- Ka-ndeke; vi- Ka-vele	Ka-ndeke; vi-	M-ndeke; wa-ndeke	
Goat ...	M-buru, M-buri. N-daina (17b)	Im-buzi. M-buru. M-buri	M-buzi	M-buzi	M-buzi. M-peeni (20 a)	M-buzi
" (he) ...	Wlw, Orw. Horw	Orw	N-dwłome. Fulata	Fulata	Fulata. Bebelu	Bulata
" (she) ...	M-hwma. N-gwłw. Sawana (17d)	M-γwma	M-balika. N-twγwta	Twγwta or M-buguma	M-buguma. N-twγwta. Ka-vulata	Twγwta or M-buguma
God ...	I-ruva, E-ruwa	Ruwa.	Suva	Mu-luñgu	Mu-luñgu	Mu-luñgu
Grandparent	Mu-eku. Babu	Kwkw	Baba ō. Wau ♀. Weya	Baba ō. Wau ♀	Baba ō. Wau ♀. Nyw-kwe m-kulu	
Grass ...	Ma-ra. Ny-asi. U-weresi (17d)	Ny-ansi. Ma-ra	Fwvw. Lu-şuki	Fwvw; ma+. Inde; ma+. M-ani. Kusi	Ny-asi. Z-ani; m-ani	
Ground ...	W-rika. W-anda (17). Si. Sumbai	M-bai	Si. I.u-wańgwa. U-lońgw	Şi	Si	
Ground-nut			N-jugu	Sugu	N-jugu	
Guinea-fowl	N-gańga. I-rańa. U-furu (17b). N-gelele	Ny-ańga. N-gelele	N-kańga	N-khańga	N-kańga. N-kelele	
Gun ...	Wa-lebwlw. Nge-bwle- bwłw. Ki-pwlwłwłw. Ki-alwlw; fi- M-bunduki (17c).	Bwindiki	Futi	Futi	Futi	
Hair ...	N-dzui, N-ji. Ma-fuli, Ma-fili	N-jui. N-zui. Seri	Fili	Fili	Lu-vili. (Lu-fili = one hair); Fili	Lu-nyuele; nyuele
Hand ...	M-kwnu, N-kwnu. U-hi. Kw-wkw	U-hi; ma-hi. M-kwvw; mi-	Mu-kwvw. Ki-gasa; -γasa	Gasa	M-kwvw. N-konde. N-gumi. Ki-fumba. Ki-gasa	Mu-kwvw
Head ...	Mu-dw. N-rwe. N-hwe. M-dwe; mi- N-gōō. (I-hima = liver)	M-rwi. J-ońgw. Mu-rue	Mu-twi	Mu-twi	Mu-twe, M-twi	Li-twe
Heart ...	N-gōō. (I-hima = liver)	N-gōō or Eń-gwłw	M-oyw. (I-ni = liver)	M-oyw	M-oyw. (Z-oyw = large heart)	
Heel ...	Sedu, Sendu, or Ki-sendu. Ki-sinanw. U-tufw; nyu-	Tutunye	Ki-haya	Ki-haga; vi-	Ki-siginw. Ki-haga	
Hide ...	N-jwni, Swni. N-dońgw	N-jwni	Lu-kińgw	Lu-kińgw. Babu	N-kińgw. M-kwta	
Hill ...	I-bici		Ki-lima	Ki-lima	Ka-lima. I-tunda	
Hippopotamus	N-gerre, N-gere	N-gerere	M-vulu	Ki-bońkhw	M-vulu. Ki-bońkw	

English	17. Caga, etc.	18. Pare-Gwena 18a. C.ana	19. Sambala	19a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20a. Nguru 20b. Ki-dwe 20c. Ki-kwere	20d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Hoe ...	I-ebe (17 a). L-embe	I-jembe	...	Gembe; ma +. M-gembe; mi- W-wki	...	...
Honey ...	V-uki, W-uki	Wu-ki	U-ki	...	U-ki, U-ci. W-wki	...
Horn ...	U-be; bebe. O-mbe; me-mbe. U-hembe; m-hembe. U-embe; m-bembe	U-embe	Lu-vea; <i>pl.</i> fea or feya	Lu-fea; fea	H-embe; mp-	...
Horse ...	N-suŋgu	...	Falasi	Falasi	Falasi	Falasi
House ...	Mba, N-umba, N-uba, Ny-umba. M-bii; fi-bii. I-teŋgɔ. M-calɔ. I-toŋgɔ	Ny-umba. I-banda. I-huru	Ny-umba. Kaya	Ny-umba. Kaya	Ny-umba. N-anda. (Z-umba = a large house)	N-anda; ma-
Hunger ...	N-jāā. Sɔw (17 d).	N-jaa	Sala	Sala	Sala, Gumbɔ	...
Husband ...	M-mi (17 a).	Em-būoŋge	M-gɔsi. Mu-lume	M-gɔsi; wa-	M-gɔsi. M-lume	...
Hyena ...	I-fisi. I-fulu. Sisi. I-rabulu; ma- (17 d)	I-batɔ	Fisi. Bau. Ma-njakɔ	Fisi. Bau. Ndzaku; ma-	Baw. Fisi. N-dilili. Ki-ŋgugwa	...
Iron ...	M-inya. M-enya. Ma-ringa	M-inya	M-sɔmɔ. Ki-lama	Ki-lama	Ki-rama	J-uma
Island ...	I-rua. Ki-ŋga. Ki-riŋgitia	Ki-dara	Ki-siwa. Ki-luwa	...	Ki-luwa	...
Ivory ...	U-be; <i>pl.</i> bebe. Ma-hehɔ. U-embe lwa sɔfu. Ombe lɔ nj-ɔfu	Pegɔ or Gegɔ	N-tembɔ. Fea	Lu-fea. Tembɔ	M-pembe za n-tembɔ	...
Knee ...	Nrī, N-dru, I-ndi, Ndi. I-riki. Keri (17)	N-dī	Vindi. I-swi, I-zwi	Vinti; ma +	I-di; ma-di. Vindi; ma +	...
Knife ...	Ki-su; fi- Ki-adu. Ki-ɔsɔ. U-baŋga. Ki-andwi	Ki-andwi	Tuni; ma +. Sime. Lu-paŋga	Tuni; ma +	N-gɔla	...
Lake, sea ...	I-ruwa	...	Ziwa	Ziwa	Ziwa	...
Leg ...	Ku-tendu. Ku-dende. U-rende	Ku-rende	Mu-lindi	M-lundi. Ki-fumba	Ki-ga; vi-ga	Mu-gulu
Leopard ...	O-basi. Ny-amanru (17 a). I-rumu. N-gwe (17 d). N-gulamu	M-lula	Šui	Šuwi. Duma	Sui. Duma	...
Lion ...	Simba	Simba	Simba	Simba	Simba	...

English	17. Caga. &c.	18. Pare-Gwenō 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dōe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Lips ...	M-lōmu. M-ōmō. I-rumbu. Fi-ramu (<i>pl.</i>)	M-umu, Mi-umu	M-lōmō	M-lōmō; mi-	Mu-lōmō	...
Magic...	W-añga, N-sawi <i>or</i> Wu-sawi	U-sawi	U-sawi	U-cawi. U-gaṅga (<i>good</i>)	U-sayi	...
Maize...	Ma-hemba, Y-embe, I-mba	I-emba, Pemba, Hemba	Mu-hemba. Ma-pemba	Mam-phemba. Ku-bonda	M-pemba	...
Man ...	'Nru; va- Mu-ndu; wa- va- N-dumi, 'M-mi (<i>vir.</i> , <i>husband</i>). M-sorō (<i>warrior</i> , <i>young man</i>)	M-ndu; wa- (Em-būōṅge= <i>husband</i>)	Mu-ntu; wa- (M-gōṣi= <i>vir.</i>)	Mu-nthu, M-ntu; wa-	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	...	...	Mu-ziyi	M-ziye	...	...
Milk ...	Ma-lela, Ma- ruwa. (-kama = <i>to milk</i>)	Ma-riwa	M-ele	M-ele (-kama = <i>to milk</i>)	M-ele. (-kama = <i>to milk</i>)	...
Monkey ...	N-gima. N-gwonda. Ki-naṅgoyō; ṣi- <i>or</i> fi-	N-tumbiri. N-gōō. N-gima	N-tumbili	Tumbili	N-tumbili. N-kima	...
Moon ...	Mw-eri, M-eri, Mw-iri, Mu-ri	Mw-eri	Mw-ezi. 'Nw-ezi	Mw-ezi	Mw-edzi	Mw-edzi
Mother ...	Ma, Mau, Wa-ma. Mayō. Mae, Maye	Ma-ō. Ka-maṅō. Ma-e	Mu-lala (<i>mid- wife in Bon- dei</i>). Nyō-kwe. Nin-e	Mami. M-lala	M-nala. Mame. Nyō-kwe. Nin-e	Mama
Mountain ...	Subalō. I-fumbu. I-fufu. M-sari. U-rō; <i>pl.</i> ñkyu-rō	Fumbu	Mū-lima	Lu-gulu?	Lu-gulu; ma- M-lima. Lu-gundi (20 a)	Ki-lima
Mouth ...	Ka-na. Fi-ramu. Dumbu, Rumbu, Lumbu	Rumbu	Ka-nwa	Ka-nwa	M-lōmō	M-lōmō
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ū-ṣāā; <i>pl.</i> ṣaa. N-caa; <i>pl.</i> n-jaa. N-jaa; <i>pl.</i> ma-njaa	N-jala	Kombe; ma +. Lu-kombe; ñ-kombe	...	N-kombe	...
Name ...	Ir-ina. R-ina; <i>pl.</i> mar-ina	R-ina	Z-ina	Z-ina	Z-ina	J-ina
Navel...	Nkim-bumbucu. M-kufu, Ki-kufu, Kūū	M-kufu	Lu-kuvu	Lu-kuvu	Lu-kuvu	...
Neck ...	Siṅō, N-ziṅō	Ziṅō	Siṅō	Siṅō	Siṅō	...
Night...	Ki-ō	Ki-ō	Ki-ō. (Kiza = <i>darkness</i>)	Ki-ō. (N-gima = <i>darkness</i>)	Ki-ō	...

English	17. Caba, Eya	18. Pare-Gwenō 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dōe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Nose ...	M-buō, M-bua	M-bua. Pula	Pula	M-phūa	M-pula	Pula; ma-hula
Ox ...	N-gumbe, N-ube, N-umbe, Umbe, Mbe	N-umbe	N-ombe. F-ombe. N-jeku. M-palala	N-ombe	N-ombe. M-palala	N-ombe
Paddle ...	...	...	Kafi	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Ma-lōwti, Ma-lōwti	Ma-lōwō. Ma-wa	M-pombe	Tembō	M-pombe	...
Parrot ...	Ka-suku	Ka-suku	N-kwalu	Kwalu; ma +	Ka-suku	...
Penis ...	M-bōlu. M-kia. U-rumbi (17d)	M-cuni or M-cunu	Tam-bōlō	M-bōlō	M-bōlō	M-bōlō
Pig ...	N-guve, N-guwe	N-guwe	N-guluwe	N-guūwe or N-gumwe	N-guluwe	...
Pigeon ...	M-beta.	I-beta	Suwa	N-giwa	Suwa	...
Place ...	Wa-nda, Wa-ndra, Ha-ndu, Wa-ndu, A-ndu	Ha-ndu	Ha-ntu	Ha-ntu. Ku-ntu	Ha-ntu	...
Rain ...	Fuō, M-vuō, Vua	Mw-era	Fula	Fua	Fula	...
Rat ...	N-gyaha. M-bewa	M-bewa. N-gōswe (18 a)	N-gōswe	N-gōswe. Gule	N-gōsō. M-puku	...
Rhinoceros	Bia. M-bura	...	Falu. M-pela	Pela	M-pela	...
River ...	M-fōngō. M-edenyi. Mu-renyi. N-dēnyi	M-fōnyi	Mu-tō	M-tō	M-tō	...
Road ...	Sia, N-jia, N-jila	N-jia, En-sia	Šila	Sia	Sila	Sila
Salt ...	Mu-nyu. M-bala	...	Mu-nyu	Mu-nyu. Cumvi	Mu-nyu	...
Shame ...	Sōnu. Sōni. I-reeze (17)	I-rawā	Šōni	Šōni	Sōni	...
Sheep ...	C-wōndi; ši- I-wōndi; ma- J-anria; ma +. I-horima. (U-luvi = lamb)	M-ōndō. N-ōnzi (18 a)	N-gōtō. Samba. N-kōsōwōlō (ram)	N-gōtō. Samba. Kōsōwōlō (ram)	N-gōlō. N-dōlōme. M-buguma ♀	...
Shield ...	N-gaw, N-gawō	N-gawō	N-gawō	N-gaw	N-gawō	...
Shoulder ...	I-veva	...	Wega, Eya; ma +, ma'eya	Wega; ma +	Wega	...
Sister ...	M-šigiwō. M-šiki. M-fuama (17 d, 17 b)	Lu-mbuya	Lumbu. N-dugu mun-dele. M-vele; -vele	Lumbu	Lumbu. Zuguni	N-dugu m-twanzi. Lumbu
Skin ...	N-dōngō, N-roŋgō, M-roŋgō	N-jōni	Babu	Babu	N-kanda. N-kiŋgō. M-kōta	...
Sky ...	E-rua. I-buci (17). Ma-fuši (17 b). Ma- rumbi (17 d). I-ruhu (17 c)	Ka-yu	Lu-wiŋgu, M-biŋgu. Mu-luŋgu	U-laŋga	Ku-Jaŋga	...

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwenō 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dwe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Slave ...	I-siŋga, I-siŋga	M-sorow <i>or</i> M-zorow; va-zorow	M-šumba. Mū-puna Mū-tuñwa ♀	M-tumwa	M-tumwa. Mn-dele	M-tumwa
Sleep ...	Ma-dw, Ma-raw. Ru-ω (17 d), Tω-ω (17 c)	Ma-riw (I-lāā = <i>verb</i>)	U-šisiza	...	N-toŋw	...
Smoke	Mu-zu, M-sū	M-tsi	M-ωši	M-ωsi	M-ωsi	...
Snake	Šoka, N-jōka	N-jōka, Ny-ōka	Ny-ōka	Ny-ōka	Ny-ōka. (Z-ōka = <i>big</i> <i>snake</i>)	...
Son	Mw-ana. M-paka. Mw-ana-ke, M-ana-w-ōmi, Ki-mana. M-saŋgi (17 c)	M-bwaŋge. Mw-ana wa ki-umi	Ŋw-ana	Mw-ana; <i>pl.</i> yu-ana	M-bwaŋga. Mw-ana m-gōsi	Mw-ana mu-lume
Song ...	Ki-ibw; ši- Ki-imbw; fi- Ma-fina	Oñ-gora. Lu-mbw	U-ila; ny-ila. Imbw	Zumω, (-imba = <i>to sing</i>)	W-ila	...
Spear ...	Fumω, I-fūmū. M-berē	Fumω	Guha	Guha	Guha	...
Spirit, soul	Mu-rumu	...	Mū-zimu. M-pepō	Pepω. Lōhw	M-zimu, M-oyω	Mū-zimu
Star ...	Ny-enyeri, Ny-inyiri	N-dondw	Lu-tondω	Tondw	Lu-tondω	N-tondω
Stick ...	Ki-ri, Ki-di. M-seŋge. M-būri. N-dici	M-seŋge	Ŋ-gōda	Ŋ-gōda	Ŋ-kōme. Bañkōla. Fimbw	Fimbw
Stomach	Ma-ula	...	...	I-fu; ma-	I-gu. Tumbw. Nda	...
Stone ...	I-we; ma-we. I-hw, Ny-ihw; ma-hw	I-we, I-bwe	I-we. I-bw	I-we; ma-	I-we	...
Stool ...	...	Ki-cumbi	Ki-ti; vi-ti	Ki-ti; vi-	...	...
Sun ...	E-rūa, I-ruva. M-neŋgeri, N-neŋgeri; mi-. (M-ūi = <i>sunshine</i>)	M-bari. Suva	Zūwa	Zuwa	Zuwa	Dzua
Tail (of an animal)	Ŋ-kia. N-desi, Mw-asi, Ŋ-gasi, M-hasi. M-kuli	Mu-ŋgwaši. M-sise	Mū-kila	M-kila	M-kila	...
Tear ...	I-soru, I-satu. M-cenyere. M-šerere	M-sori	Šwzi; ma+. Zi-šwzi; ma-	Šwzi; ma+	Šwzi	...
Testicles	M-bōw- tašimba, N-dekere (17 c). M-bōw	M-bōw	Ma-humba	Ma-humbu	Humbu	...
Thief ...	M-wiwi. I-laŋw	M-raŋw	M-bavi. Ŋ-wivi	M-bavi	M-bavi	...
Thigh ...	Ki-nama. Ki-sowwu (17)	Ki-nama	N-oŋga. Ny-oŋga	Ki-gudi	Wambw	...

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwenô 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dwe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Thing... ..	Ki-ndu, Ki-ndw; fi-, ši-	Ki-ndw	Ki-ntu; vi-ntu. I-ntu; ma-ntu. Nyi-ntu. Ka-ntu	Ki-ntu; vi-	Ki-ntu	Ki-ntu
Thorn	Mw-iŋga. Mu-ša, M-ša	M-fwa	Mw-iwa. Nw-iwa	Mw-iwa	Mw-iwa	...
Tobacco	Mbatu	M-batu	Tumbatu	Tumbatu	Tumbatu	...
To-day	Lalu, U-lalu. I-nū, 'N-nu, Lu-nu	I-sanya. Yow	Lelw	Lelw	Dyelw. (Elw = now, then)	Leow
Toe	Ki-mnyw. Ki-nu. Ki-munu. Ki-monyw. N-ni (17 d)	M-nywe wa ku-rende	C-ala	C-ala ca m-lundi	Dwale (dya Ki-ga)	...
To-morrow	N-gama. Desi (17 b, 17 d)	N-gama. Yaw. M-tondow	Ki-loi. Lu-vi. Mu-hitu	...	Luvi. Ki-sindw	...
Tongue	No-ilimi, U-lumi, O-limi, U-limi; šu-limi (17 b)	Lu-limi	Lu-limi. Lu-laka (of beasts)	U-limi	Lu-limi	Limi
Tooth... ..	I-yw. Hēhw; ma+. Jēo; ma-ew	Feγw or Gegw: Z-inw pl. ma-gegw. I-yew	Z-inw	Z-inw; m-enw. (Ki-gegw, a long front tooth, a tusk)	Z-inw. Gegw	Dz-inw
Town... ..	Mu-ri. Kanie. Ki-hoŋgw. Mu-ŋgw. Ki-arw	Ki-bare. Mu-ri	Mu-zi	M-zi. Kaya	M-zi. Kaya	Mu-kaia, Kaya
Tree	N-hi; mi-hi. N-ri; pl. fi-ri. M-di; mi-di	M-ri. Mu-ti	Mu-ti	Mu-ti	M-ti. Umu-ti; pl. imi-ti	...
Twins	Ma-asa, M-baasa, M-hasa, M-aza	M-hasa	M-papa	Pasa	Ma-vyaza	...
Urine	Ma-ji. Ma-u-hamw, Ma-amw, Ma-faamw	Ma-maŋgw	Ma-kwzw	Ma-kwza	Ma-kwzw	...
Vein ... ..	...	...	L-uge	M-sipi	L-uge; ny-uge. Lu-basi; m-basi	...
War	Fi-ha. N-gondu. Fi-ta. Ši-da (17)	Fira	N-kondw. (Ma-ta = weapons)	Kondw	N-kondw	...
Water	Mu-hā. Mu-ra. Ma-riŋga	M-riŋga	Ma-zi	Ma-zi	Ama-zi?	Ma-dzi
Well, source, spring	...	...	Ki-sima.	Tekeloi	Ma-leŋgu. Ma-zi. Sima	Ki-sima
White man	M-zuŋgu. N-zuŋgu	M-zuŋgu	Mū-zuŋgu	Mū-zuŋgu	Mū-zuŋgu	Mū-zuŋgu
Wife	M-bora. M-ka, N-ka. Mw-ana-wa-ka. M-fele; wa-fele (17 c)	M-ka. Em-bora. Em-deku. M-ceku	Mu-kaza. Mu-ke	M-vyee. M-kaza	M-vyele. M-kazi. M-kaza	M-kaŋgwa

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwen 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dwe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Wind	Bēω. N-dimu. M-behω. U-tanu. M-kuma (17 c). U-ratω, Mbu-ratω (17 d)	M-kuma	Pehω	Pehω. U-hehω	M-pehω	...
Witch... ..	Mu-aŋga. A-ŋa. M-sawi, Ŋ-sawi	M-sawi	M-ŋawi. Mu-ŋayi	M-sawi	M-sawi	...
Witchcraft	U-sawi	...	U-ŋawi. N-doywa	U-sawi. U-ŋaŋga	U-sawi	...
Woman	M-fēlē Ŋ-ka. M-bora. M-ndu m-ka. Mu-ali (<i>virgin</i>). Mu-humba (<i>old maid</i>)	Mu-ka, M-ndu-m-ka Laω. Em-bora	M-vele, Mu-vyele. Mu-ndeke	M-vyele	M-vyele. M-ndeke	M-twanzi
Womb	U-rōω. U-nene. U-rudω (17 c)	I-lemwa	N-dā	I-fu	N-da. I-fu	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Ū-kūi, Ŋ-gwi, Ŋ-gū	Ŋ-gūi Em-pande	Lu-kuni	Ŋ-khuni	Lu-kuni	...
Yam	Ki-ya ; ŋi- Ki-kwa ; fi-	Ki-ya	Ki-luŋgu	Ki-luŋgu	Ŋ-kudumbe	...
Year	Mw-aka, M-aka	Mw-aka	Ŋ-waka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	...
Yesterday	Wu-kōwu, U-kwau, Kau, I-wω	I-yuω	Zana. Gulω. Zuzi	Zana	Gulω. Zuzi	...
Zebra... ..	I-tikω	I-tikω	Punda	Ŋ-kulω	M-punda mi-lia	...
One	-mui, -mu, -mω	Mōsi, -mwi	Bōsi. Mwe-ŋga, -mwe	Bōsi. Mwe-ŋga ; -mwe	Bōsi. Mwe-ŋga <i>or</i> -imwe	-mwe. Mōja
Two	-vili, -wii, -bi, -vi, -wi	-wi. Y-eri	-ili	-idi, -ili, -ii	-ili <i>or</i> M-bili	M-bili, -wili
Three	-hahu, -rarω, -radu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu, -utatu	-tatu	-tatu
Four	-ini, -nna, -ina	-nna, -nne	-nne, -ne	-nne	-nne	-nne
Five	-hanu, -tanu, -tanω, -ranu	-tanu, -zanu	-ŋanu, -ŋanω	-ŋanω	-ŋanω	-sanω
Six	-radahu, -ndaru, -randaru. Fi-tanu na ki-mu	Ndaru, -randaru	Mū-tandatu	M-tandatu	M-tandatu	M-tanda
Seven... ..	M-fuŋgade, Fuŋgare, Fuŋgahi. Fi-tanu na fi-wi	M-fuŋgare	Mū-fuŋgate	M-fuŋgate	M-fuŋgate	M-fuŋgati

English	17. Cura, &c.	18. Pare-Gwenw 18a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dwe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Eight ...	Nyanyi, Nyanya. Fi-tanu na fi-radu	Fi-nana	Mu-nane	M-nane	M-nane	M-nane
Nine ...	K-ēda, K-enda, Ky-enda. Fi-tanu na fi-ina	K-enda	K-enda	K-enda	K-enda	K-enda
Ten ...	I-kumi	I-kumi	Kumi	Kumi	Kumi. M-loŋgw	Kumi
Eleven ...	I-kumi na ki-mw	I-kumi na ki-mwi	Kumi na -ñwe	Kumi na mwosi	Kumi na imwe	Kumi na mwē
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi a-vili, or ha-wili, or ga-wi, or ma-wi, or a-wi	Ma-kumi ha-wi	Mi-loŋgw mi-ili	Mi-loŋgw mi-ili or Mi-oŋgw mi-idi	Mi-loŋgw m-idi. Mi-oŋgw mi-idi	Ma-kumi a-idi or Ma-kumi ma-idi
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ga-rarw or ha-raru. &c.	Ma-kumi ha-raru	Mi-loŋgw mi-tatu	Mi-oŋgw mi-tatu	Mi-loŋgw mi-tatu	Ma-kumi ma-tatu
Forty ...	Ma-kumi ga-nna or ha-ana, &c.	Ma-kumi ha-ana	Mi-loŋgw mi-ne	Mi-oŋgw mi-nne	Mi-loŋgw mi-nne	Ma-kumi ma-nne
Fifty ...	Ma-kumi ga-tanw, &c.	Ma-kumi ha-tanu	Mi-loŋgw mi-sanw	Mi-oŋgw mi-sanw	Mi-loŋgw mi-sanw	Ma-kumi ma-sanw
Sixty ...	Ma-kumi ga-randarw, &c.	Ma-kumi ha-randarw	Mi-loŋgw mu-tandatu	Mi-oŋgw m-tandatu	Mi-loŋgw m-tandatu	Ma-kumi m-tanda
Seventy ...	Ma-kumi m-fuŋgače, &c.	Ma-kumi ha-fuŋgare	Mi-loŋgw mu-fuŋgate	Mi-oŋgw m-fuŋgate	Mi-loŋgw m-fuŋgate	Ma-kumi m-fuŋgati
Eighty ...	Ma-kumi nyanya, &c.	Ma-kumi ha-nana	Mi-loŋgw mu-nane	Mi-oŋgw m-nane	Mi-loŋgw m-nane	Ma-kumi m-nane
Ninety ...	Ma-kumi k-enda, &c.	Ma-kumi k-enda	Mi-loŋgw k-enda	Mi-oŋgw k-enda	Mi-loŋgw k-enda	Ma-kumi k-enda
Hundred ...	Ng-gama (17), I-hana, Jana. Yana	I-yana	Gana	Gana	Gana	Gana
Thousand ...	Lule. Kikū. Ma-hana i-kumi	Ma-yana. i-kumi	Kulija	Ma-gana kumi		
I, me, my ...	Nyinyi, Inyi. Ngi, Ng, Ni, N, Si, I. -ngi. -ni, -si. -a-kw, -a-kwa.	Inyi. Ni, N. -ngi, -nji. -a-kwa	Imi. Mimi. Ni, Na. -ni. -a-ŋgu	Mimi. Na, Ki. -ni. -a-ŋgu	Miye. Muye (20 a). Ni, N. -ni. -a-ŋgu	Anye. Ni, N. -ni. -a-ŋgu
Thou, thee, thy	Si-oww, Iw, Ewe, Iwe, Wu, Ku, Ki, Kw, W, U. -ku. -a-fw, -fu	Ibwe. U, Ku. -ku. -a-fw	I-we, Wewe, Wew. U. -we. -ku. -a-ww, -a-kw, -yw	Wewe. U, Ku. -ku. -a-kw	Weye. Berewe (20 a). U. -ku. -a-kw	Wee. U. -ku. -a-kw
He, him, his	W, We, Ye, Yi-owwu. A. -m, -n, -mu. -a-ke, -a-kwe	I-sw. A. -m. -a-kwe	Yee, Yuja. A. -mu. -yw, -ye, -a-ye, -a-kwe	Yeye. Ka, A. -mu, -m. -a-kwe	Yeye. Ayu (20 a). Ha, Ka. -m, -mw. -a-kwe	Yu-la. Yu, A. -m, -mu. -a-ke

English	17. Caga, ...	18. Pare-Gwenw 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dwe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Fierce, sharp	-seŋge. -wi. -ūi. -kyai. -awi	-wawie	-kali	-kai	-kali	...
Good ...	... -sa. -ca. -nuru	-hedi. -ca	-yedi. -tana	-edi	-edi	-jomwa
Great ...	... -nene, -ñani, a-ñana, -nini. -dūe	-rwe. -baha	-kulu. -gima	-kulu	-kulu	...
Little ...	... -tutu. -nywa, -nya, -nyw. -nana	-dū. -dori	-dodw. -zihi. (yeke = few)	-dodw	N-dodw, -dodw. (.jece = few)	-dodw
Long, high, tall	-lese. -asa, -aca	-aca	-tali. -le	-le	N-tali; -tali	-tali
Male	-ūmi, ki-ūmi. -sorw, -nserw. -buŋga (?)	-umi	-gwoŋi. -lume	-gwoŋi. (-dume or -lume beasts)	-gwoŋi. -dume	-dume, -lume. -bulata
Old	Kūō. -kūū, -kū	Kya-kala	-dala. -huzu. -šakala, -šakaru	-dala. Bw-ende	-dala (also 'hard')	...
Red	-ñ-gundu. I-tandara. -ñare. Kya- motw	-rotome	...	Ca-luŋgu-lika	-kundu	-kundu, -c-kundu
Rotten	-biru. -bicu	-wowa. U-boru	-vizū	-ola (-vunda = to rot)	...	...
Short ...	... -fūi. -šimba	...	-gihi, -zihi	-jihi	-guhi, -gihi	...
Sick ...	... -gorw. -ndore. -lōw. -saka. -ndwari (-lwaa) (17 d)	... -ilua	-tamu	-tamu	-a unyongē. -a utamu; -tamu	...
White...	... -bw. -ili. -ewa. -lyi, -lya	-ewa	-zelu (light- coloured)	-a ñala	-a ku-ñala, -izaŋgala, -ñala, -ñaza	-eupe
Above, up, on top	Huye N-dw. Kayu Kaale.Dwōka	Kayu	U-laŋga. Kena	U-laŋga	Ku-laŋga	Ku-canya
Before	M-bele	M-wozya	Ma-zu	Ha mi-lundi ya	...	...
Behind	N-uma. N-ima. Ny-uma	Ny-uma	Ny-uma	Ny-uma	Ny-uma	Ny-uma
Below, down	Si. Wa-nda. Sumbai	Mbai I-ši	Si. Ha-ši. Si	Ha-si	Si	Ha-si
Far	Ku-leše. Ku-aša	Kūa. Hale	Ha-le	Ha-le	Ha-le	Ku-lali
Here	I-ha. E-a. I-ya	I-ha. A-ha. Kunu	A-ha	A-ha, Ha-nu	Ha-nw	...
In, inside	Ki-idi Kari	Fwoŋi. Ndeni	N-dayi. Mu, u-mu, -ni	Mw-e, -i, -ni, -mw	Kun-dani	...
Middle	Kahikahi. Karikari	Gati	Gati	Gatigati	Ku-gati	...
Near ...	Wa-fui	Ha-fuhi	H-ehi	H-ehi	Ha-guhi	Ha-guhi
Outside	N-ja. Bwō. Sota. Ša	Bw-aŋga. N-ze	Se	...	I-se, Ku-se	...
Plenty, many	-iŋgi. Foi	Fanda, -jiŋki	-iŋgi	-iŋgi	-iŋgi	...
There...	Kulya, Kula	Kuya. Hala. Ahw	A-hw, Ha-hw, U-kw, ŋu-kw	Hada. U-kw. Kuda	Ku-dya, Ha-dya, U-kw	...
Where?	Kahe? Ku? Kwi?	Kwi? Hiw?	Hi? Hii?	Hahi? Ahi? Kuhi?	-hw? -kw? -mw?	...

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwenwo 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dwe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
No!	Ötē! Öde! Ehe!	Öbe! Hai!	...	Chūū!	N-kio! Kaka!	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix) ¹	Si, Ci. -ku. -fw. -ndi Si, Si. Hu. Ha. (17 a). Se, Sw., Sa. (17 b)?	Si. Sa. Si, Te. (T-u- Te., Tetu, Te-m-, Te-ve) (18 a)	Si, Sa. (1st pers. sing.), -ku- (Nku-), -ka- -ka-ti, -ka-mu- -ka-wa, &c. Also -ke-, &c. Se-, -se. (1st pers. sing.)	...	Xa. -ki. (N-ki, &c.), -ku-, -ka- -kaki, ka-ni, -ka-wa. -se- (Ne-se-, u-se-), also -hi-, -ha-	...
To	I-	I-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat	-kapa. -kava	-biga	-towa	-twa	-twa	-twa
„ buy, sell	-ula. -ka	-zora. -taga	-yula. taya	-gula	-gula. -taga	-gula
„ come	-ja, -ca, -ša	-ca	-iza	-eza. Swo!	-iza	-za. Idzwo!
„ cut	-wehahw. -manyia	-tema, -temia	...	-seŋga. -dumula. -dwisa	-seŋga	...
„ dance	-šina or -fina	-fina	-vina. -seziga	-vina	-vina. -seziga	...
„ die	-fa. -kōmeka	-fwa	-fa	-fa	-fa	-fa
„ eat	-la, -lya	-lya, -la	-ja	-da	-dya	...
„ give	-neka. -pa. -niŋga, -neŋga. -eleka (17 b)	-neka. -iŋga, -iŋka	-iŋka	-iŋka, -eŋka	-iŋka	-ha or -pa
„ go ...	-henda. -toŋga. -ed● (17 b)	-yenda. -toŋga	-hita. -yenda. -tamba (travel)	-hita	-genda. -hita	-hita, -pita. -genda
„ kill	-waha	-waya	-kōma	-kōma	-kōma	...
„ know	-manyā. -ici, -iši	-ici. -manyā	-taila	-manyā	-manyā	...
„ laugh	-seka	-šeka	-seka	-seka	-seka	...
„ leave off, cease	-leka, -leka	-šiga	-leka	-leka	-leka	...
„ love, want	-kunda. -ori	-furie. -kunda	-kunda	-kunda	-uŋga	...
„ see	-wōna. -luw. -lōlia	-wōna, -vōna	-wōna	-wōna	-kaula. -wōna. -lōlia	...
„ sit, remain, abide	-kāā	-kaa	-kala	-kala	-ikala	-kala
„ sleep ...	-ilāā. -lala. -lāā	-lēē. -šinzia	-lala. -gōna	-gōna	-gōna	...
„ stand, stop, be erect	-lyika	...	-kima	-gōlōka	-kimala -gōlōka	-ima
„ steal ...	-iwa	-iwa	-bawa	-bawa	-bawa	...

¹ Chiefly by suffix in the Caga group.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN THE CAGA DIALECTS

Very slight traces of preprefixes in the 5th, 9th and 10th classes.

Class 1. **M**, **Mu**, **N** (mu-, m-, wu-, u-); 2. **Wa**, **Va** (?Ba-) (wa-, va-); 3. **M**, **Ma** (m-, mu-, fu-, u-); 4. **Mi**, **N** (17 c, 17 c) (mi-, i-); 5. **I**, **Iri**, **Ri**, — (Nyi, Ni-? 17 a) (i-); 6. **Ma** (ma-, ha-, ga-); 7. **Ki**, **Nki**, **C**, **Si** (ki-, ci-); 8. **Si**, **Fi**, **Vi** (si-, fi-, vi-); 9. **N** (**M**), **N**, **Ng**, **In** (n- (m-), i-); 10. **N** (**M**), **N**, **Ng**, **Nj**, **In**, **Su** (17 c) (ni-, ni-, si-); 11. **Lu** (**Nu** 17 a), **U**, **U** (lu-, ru-); 12. **Tu** (in 17 b /% to **Ki** and **Ka**), (tu-); 13. **Ka**, **K** (ka-); 14. **U**, **Wu**; 15. **Ku** (ku-); 16. **Wa**, **Ha**, **A** (a-, wa-); (17 and 18 absent). *Note*.—**I**, the 5th prefix is used for the verbal infinitive instead of **Ku**.

PREFIXES, &c., IN PARE-GWENGO DIALECTS

Very slight traces of preprefixes in Old Ki-mpala.

Class 1. **M**, **Mu** (mu-, m-, u-); 2. **Va**, **Wa** (va-, wa-); 3. **M**, **Mu** (mu-, m-, u-); 4. **Mi** (mi-, i-); 5. **I**, **Ri** (i-); 6. **Ma** (ha-, a-, nya-¹); 7. **Ki** (ki-, ci-); 8. **Vi**, **Fi** (vi-, fi-); 9. **N** (**M**), **N**, **En** (En-), — (n-, i-, y-); 10. **N** (**M**), **N**, **En** (En-), — (zi-, zi-, zi-, n- (m-), ny-); 11. **Lu**, **Nu** (lu-); 12. *I* wanting; 13. **Ka** (ka-); 14. **Vu**, **Wu**, **U** (wu-); 15. **Ku** (ku-); 16. **Ha** (ha-); 17. *I* (ni).

PREFIXES, &c., IN ŠAMBALA-BONDEI-ZIGULA-MRIMA

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu**, **M**, **Mu**, **Nu** (mu-, yu-); 2. **Wa** (wa-); 3. **Mu**, **M**, **Nu** (mu-, u-); 4. **Mi** (mi-, i-); 5. **Dzi**, **Zi**, **Si** (**Ti**), **Li**, — (ji-); 6. **Ma** (ma-, ya-); 7. **Ki** (ci-, ki-); 8. **Vi** (vi-); 8 a. **Vi** (vi-); 9. **N** (**M**), **Ny**, — (i-, n-, —); 10. **N** (**M**), **Ny**, —, **Zi** (20 b), (zi-); 11. **Lu** (lu-); 12. [**Tu** is absent; a prefix **Wa**, **Hwa**, **Va** takes its place as diminutive-collective and as plural to **Ku**]; 13. **Ku** (ka-); 14. **U** [*yl*, usually **Ny**, **M**]; 15. **Ku** (ku-); 16. **Ha** (ha-); 17. **Umu**, **Mu** (mu-, -i-, -yi).

17. **Caga** dialects are spoken on the flanks of Mount Kilimanjaro from Romba on the north-east to Macame on the north-west. Also the Arnga plain to the south and the outlying mountain of Meru. Perhaps also the Mbagwe people on the south shores of Lake Manyara.

18. **Pare-Gwengo** and 18 a. **Casa** dialects are spoken in the Ugweno and Mpare mountains south-south-east of Kilimanjaro and east of the Rufe river. There is said to be a colony of Pare-speaking Bantu settlers in Somyo, a district on the west of Natron Lake (far to the north-west of Kilimanjaro); but these may belong to the Šapi group.

19. **Šambala** is spoken in the mountain region of Ušambala, north of the lower Rufe or Paŋgani river.

19 a. **Bondei** is spoken in the lowlands between Ušambala and the Swahili coast-strip on the Indian Ocean, north of the Lower Rufe.

20. **Zigula**, 20 a. **Nguru**, 20 b. **Kidoo**, 20 c. **Kikwere**, are spoken in the Nguru and Zigula (Uregaha) countries south and south-west of the Lower Rufe and north of the Usagara mountains.

20 d. **Kimrima** is spoken in the coast-strip south of the Paŋgani (Rufe) river and north of the Kifugani river, opposite Zanzibar Island.

¹ *Johston in Ki-gweno.*

GROUP F

THE ZANGIAN LANGUAGES

21. Swahili (Ki-uñguja) of Zanzibar; also Ki-hadimu or Ki-kae and Ki-ñgwi
 21 a. Ki-mvita (of Mombasa)
 21 b. Kiamu. (21 c and 21 d. Ki-siu or Ki-owi and Ki-pate)

- 21 e. Ki-tikūū (or Faza-Bajun)
 21 f. Ki-wibu (Ki-mrima and Kim-gaw), and
 21 g. Ki-ñgwe of A-ñgwe
 22. Ši-añgazija (Great Komorw I^l.) and 22 a. Xi-nzuani (Johanna I^l.)

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), Šec.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki-owi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki-ñgwe	22. Ši-añgazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
Adze ...	Sezω; ma+. Jeca, Yeca(H)	Sezω; ma+	Sezω	...	Šoka la-pwa. Ny-embe	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	N-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Ant ...	Cuñgu. Siafu. N-gwirω	Tuñgu. Siafu	Tuñgu. Siafu	Tuñgu. Siafu	Šuñgu	...
Ant, white (termite)	M-cwa	M-twa	M-twa	Mu-twa	U-swa	...
Arm ...	M-kωnω; mi-	M-kωnω; mi-	M-kωnω; mi-	M-kωnω; mi-	M-kωnω; mi-	Mu-hωnω
Arrow ...	M-šale; mi- C-embe; vy-embe	Wanω; ma+. C-embe; vy-embe	Wanω, I-wanω; ma-wanω. C-embe; z-embe or t-embe	I-vanω; ma- C-embe; t-embe	Tsoñga; ma+. M-omba; mi-	Sembe
Axe ...	Šoka; ma+. Mu-ndu; mi-	Šoka; ma+	Šoka: ma+	Šoka; ma-	Šoka; ma+	...
Baboon ...	Ny-ani (pl. same)	Ny-ani; ma-	I-yonda or Yonda; ma+	I-yonda; ma-	Ny-ane	...
Back ...	M-goñgω; mi- Mi-oñgω (H)	Ma-uñgω	Ma-uñgω	I-uñgω; ma-	Mu-uñgω; mi- M-tana	Di-ñgω; me-ñgω
Banana ...	M-gomba; mi- (tree). N-dizi (fruit). Ma-zu	M-gomba. N-dizi	M-gomba. I-zu; ma-zu	M-sitani (tree). I-tu; ma-tu. Ki-cowi; ti-cowi	N-iñga. Ri-samba; ma-	...
Beard...	N-devu	N-devu	N-devu	N-đevu or N-đefu	N-devu	N-devu
Bee ...	Ny-uki	Ny-uki	Ny-uki	N-uki	Ny-uki	...
Belly ...	Tumbω; ma+. Ki-vena	Tumbω; ma+	Ma-tumbω, I-cumbω; ma-	I-cumbω; ma-	Mimba. Ma-tumbω	Imba, Mimba. Fu (22 a)
Bird ...	N-dege	Ny-uni	Ny-uni	N-ōni; ny-ōni	Ny-uni	Ny-unyi; zi+
Blood...	Damu (Arab.)	Damu	Damu	Damu	Damu	...
Body ...	M-wili; mi-ili	M-wili	Ki-wiliwili; zi- or ti- Mu-ili; mi-	M-vili. Šia	M-wiri	...
Bone ...	M-fupa; mi-	M-fupa	M-fupa	M-fupa	Koñgωlω; ma+	Š-iba; z-iba. Mu-bwa; mi-
Borassus palm	M-vumω, M-vuma; mi-	M-vumω	M-tapa	M-capa	Mu-vuma?	...
Bow ...	U-ta; nyu-ta or ma-ta. U-pindi; pindi	U-ta; nyu-ta. U-pindi; p'indi	U-ta; nyu-ta. U-ca; nyu-ca. M-pindi	Ki-gwe; ti-gwe. Uvu-ca; mbu-ca	U-ta. U-pinde	U-tā
Bowels ...	Ma-tumbω	Ma-tumbω	...	...	...	Ma-rumbω

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), &c.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki- <i>owi</i> 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki- <i>ngwoje</i>	22. Si-aŋgazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
Brains ...	Ub-oŋgō; mb-oŋgō	Ub-oŋgō	B-oŋgō; ma+	lb-oŋgō; ma-	Uw-oŋgō	...
Breast (man's)	Ki-fua; vi-fūa. M-tima. Ki-dari	Ki-fua. Ki-dari	Ki-dari; zi- <i>or</i> ti-	Ki-dari; ti-	Ki-fūa	I-fuba, Xi-fuba
Breast (woman's)	Ziwa; ma+	Titi; ma+. Wele; ma+	Ve; ma-vē. Bu-bu; ma+	I-vee; ma-vēē	Ri-wele?	Bele; ma-bele
Brother ...	N-dugu. Kaka. Dumbu (H)	N-dugu	N-dugu. M-nuna	N-dū. N- <i>ḍ</i> ugu	N-duye <i>or</i> N-dui	Mw-ana nyā. Mw-ana nyahi
Buffalo ...	Ny-ati. Bōkōw. M-būi (<i>buj-falo's horn</i>)	Ny-ati. M-bōgōw; wa-	Ny-ati	Ny-aci	Ny-ati	...
Bull ...	Fahali; ma+	N-ombe dume	Fahali	Fahali	...	Konzō; ma+
Buttocks ...	Takō; ma+	Takō; ma+	Takō; ma-	I-cakō	Ma-takō	Nzū
Canoe ...	M-tumbwi; mi- Galawa. Maṣua	M-tumbwi; mi- N-galawa	M-tumbwi; mi- N-galawa	M-cumbwi. N-galawa. Maṣua	Mu-tumbwi. Maṣua. Mu-kunu	...
Cat ...	Paka	Paka	Paka	Paka	Maka	M-paha
Charcoal ...	Ma-kaa	Ma-kaa	Ma-kaa	...	Ma-kala	...
Chief ...	Jumbe. M-falūme. M-kūū	M-faume	M-faume	M-falume	M-falūme. Mu-twaō. C-eke	...
Child ...	Mw-ana. M-tōtō	M-tōtō. Mw-ana	Mw-ana. Kij-ana	Mw-ana. Kij-ana	Mw-ana. Mu-tōtō	Mw-ana <i>or</i> M-ana m-tsa
Cloth ...	N-guō	N-guō	N-guō	N-guvō	N-guō	...
Cold ...	Baridi (<i>Arab.</i>). P'epō	Baridi. P'epō	Baridi	Baridi	M-epō	...
Country ...	In-ci. Jimbo; ma+. Ki-yambō	N-ti	N-ti	I-ti	I-ti <i>or</i> In-di	N-si
Cow ...	N-ombe m-ke. M-tamba; wa-	N-ombe m-ke. Kōw la n-ombe	Kōw la n-ombe	I-kōw la n-ombe	...	Ny-ombe n-ke <i>or</i> n- <i>ṣe</i>
Crocodile ...	Mamba. N-gwena. M-bulu	Mamba	N-gwena	N-gwena	N-gwonya	...
Date palm (wild)	M-tende	M-tende	M-cende	M-cendeci	...	...
Day ...	Siku. M-cana	Siku. M-tana	Siku	Siku	Sikō. Mū-sana	Haku? M-tsana
Devil, evil spirit	Zōka; ma-zōka. Ki-zūū	Hōka, Zōka. Zimwi; ma-	M-zuka; wa-	M-buka; wa-	...	M-subiani. Sera; ma+
Doctor (medicine man)	M-gaŋga	M-gaŋga	...	...	...	...
Dog ...	M-bwa. Huŋgwe (H)	M-bwa	M-bwa	Im-bwa. Jim-bwa; mijim-bwa	Um-bwa	M-bwa <i>or</i> M-ana 'm-bwa
Donkey	Punda	Punda	Punda	Punda	...	M-pundra
Door ...	M-laŋgō. Mw-aŋgō	M-laŋgō	M-laŋgō	M-laŋgō	M-riaŋgō	Mu-aŋgō
Dream	N-dōtō	N-dōtō	N-dōtō	N-dōcō	...	...
Drum ...	N-gōma, Gōma	N-gōma, Gōma	N-gōma, I-gōma	N-gōma. I-gōma	N-gōma	...
Ear ...	Sikiō; ma+	Sikiō, Ṣikiō	Sikizi, Sikiti	I-ṣikiō; ma-	Sikiōw; ma+. M-ṣilō (21 g)	Ṣiṣiō; ma+ Kiyō; ma+

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), &c.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki-ōzi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki-ñgōje	22. Si-añgazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
Egg ...	Yayi; ma+	Yai; ma+	Ii; ma-ii	Iñgi; ma+	R-i; ma-i	...
Elephant ...	Tembw. N-dwvu (H)	N-dwvu	N-dwvu	N-dwvu	N-embw or N-embu	...
Excrement	Ma-vi	Ma-vi	Ma-vi	Cu-bi	Ma-bvi	Ma-dzi
Eye ...	J-icw; ma-cw. M-bwani	J-itw; ma-tw	Itw; ma-tw	Y-itw; ma-tw	R-işw; ma-şw	Dz-itsw; ma-tsw
Face, forehead	U-sw; ny-usw	U-sw; ny-usw	U-sw; ny-usw	Vu-sw; ny-usw	U-sw; ma-sw? Pa-cenye	U-sw
Fat ...	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-fuca. M-ori	Ma-futa	...
Father ...	Baba (<i>old root</i> , Şa-)	Baba	Baba	Baba. (Şw-we = <i>thy</i> <i>father</i>). I-şe, -şe; ma-işe	Vava. Şa	Baba. Ba. Hala
Fear ...	W-ōga. U-caji. -tişa, -tişw. Ku-tya	Ku-ca	Ku-ca	Ku-ca. Ki-cw	W-ōga	...
Finger ...	Ki-dwle; vi-	Ki-dwle; vi- C-anda; vy-anda	C-anda; z-anda. Ki-nwe; ti-nwe	Ki-yāā or Ki-jaa; ti-jaa	J-ala; vi-ala. Li-kōmbi	Ā-ā; <i>pl.</i> m-ā
Fire ...	M-ōtw; mi-ōtw	M-ōtw; mi-	M-otw; ny-ōtw	M-ōcw; ny-ōcw	M-ōtw	M-ōrw; m-erw
Fish ...	Samaki (<i>Arab.</i>)	Şamaki	N-si. I-jisi; mi-jisi	I-si. I-jisi	ln-sūi	Fi; zi-fi
Foot ...	M-guu; mi- M-guyu (H)	Gūū; ma-gūū	Gūū; ma-gūū	I-guu; ma-	Ri-ulu; ma- M-ulu	M-dūū, Mu-ndru; mi-ndru
Forest ...	Mw-itu; mi-itu	Mw-itu; mi-itu	Mw-itu; nyi-itu	Mw-icu; nyi-icu	Nundu	Karw. Mpā-harw
Fowl ...	Kuku	Kuku	Kuku	Kuku; <i>pl. same</i> or mi-kuku ¹	Uku	Kuhu
Frog ...	C-ura; vi-ura	C-ua; vy-ūā	C-ua; z-ua or t-ua	C-uva-c-uva; <i>pl.</i> t-uva- t-uva	Rambe; ma+. Rume	...
Ghost...	Pepw. N-jwzi. Ki-vuli	Pepw	Pepw	I-tuka; ma-	...	...
Giraffe ...	Twiga	Tiga	Tia	Civa	...	...
Girl ...	Ki-jana. Ki-zinda. Mw-ali	Mw-ana-mw-ali. Kij-ana	...	Kiy-ana	Ki-simana mu-kā	...
Goat ...	M-buzi (<i>pl.</i> <i>same</i>)	M-buzi	M-buzi, M-butū	M-butū	M-buzi	M-buzi
„ (he) ...	Beberu; ma+. (Kw la m-buzi, M-farika = <i>female</i>)	Beberu	Beberu	...	...	M-buzi n-dume (M-buzi di-şe = ɸ)
God ...	Mu-ūñgu. Mw-enyiezi- mu-ūñgu	M-ñgu	M-uñgu	M-uñgu	Mū-luñgu	M-ūñgu. M-enyizi- mḡ. Mw-ezi- m-uñgu

¹ Mi-kuku is an augmentative plural, probably taking place of No. 6.

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), <i>etc.</i>)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki- <i>wazi</i> 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki- <i>ngwoje</i>	22. <i>Si-aṅgazija</i> 22 a. Xi-nzuani
Grandparent	Babu <i>♂</i> . Bibi <i>♀</i> . M-zēē	Babu	Babu	Bibi	Ṣaku. Bibi	...
Grass ...	Ny-asi. U-kōka. Jani; ma+	Jani; ma+. Ny-asi; ma+	Yani; ma+. Ny-ika; ma+	Iy-ani; ma-. I-gugu; ma-	Mi-ani, Miny-ani (<i>pl.</i>)	...
Ground ...	In-ci	N-ti	N-ti	N-ti	In-ti	N-si
Ground-nut	N-jugu	N-dūū	N-jugu	U-tōkō; tōkō	...	Tōbi
Guinea-fowl	Kaṅga	Kaṅga	Kaṅga	Kaṅga	N-kaṅga	Kaṅga
Gun ...	Bunduki	Bunduki	Bunduki	Bunduki	Bonduki. Mudugwe	Buduki
Hair ...	Uny-wele; ny-wele. Ny-iwili (H)	Uny-ele	Uny-ēē	Un-ēē	Ny-uiri (21 f). Ny-uli (21 g).	Uny-ele; mi-ele. Ny-ile
Hand ...	M-kōnō; mi- (Ki-ganja, Ki-taṅga, Kōfi = <i>palm</i>).	M-kōnō; mi-	M-kōnō	Mu-kōnō. Ki-caṅga	M-kōnō. Canja (<i>palm</i>)	Mu-kōnō <i>or</i> Mu-hōnō. Sanza. Pi: ma-vi
Head ...	Ki-cwa	Ki-twa; vi-twa	Ki-twa; zi-twa	Ki-twa; ti-twa	Ki-sūa (21 f). E-ṣwa (21 g)	Hi-tswa <i>or</i> Ṣi-tswa; <i>pl.</i> zi-tswa
Heart ...	M-oyō; mi-oyō <i>or</i> ny-oyō. M-tima. M- <i>wa</i>	M-oyō; mi-	M-oyō; ny-oyō	M-oyō; ny-oyō	Mū-tima? M-oyō	M-uyō <i>or</i> M- <i>o</i>
Heel ...	Ki-fundō ca m-gūū. Ki-siginō	Ki-siginō	Ki-ṣikinō; zi- Ki-ṣiṅginō; ti-	Ki-siṅginyō; ti-	Ki-nyunyu	Tsinzōni. Koruwa
Hide ...	N-gōzi	N-gōzi	N-gōzi	N-gōbi	Ṣambala	N-gōzi
Hill ...	Ki-lima	Ki-lima	Ki-lima	Ki-lima	Mu-aṅgō; mi-aṅgō. N-drima	M-ana 'xi-lima
Hippopotamus	Ki-bōkō <i>or</i> Bōkō. Tōmondō	Ki-bōkō; vi-	Ki-bōkō; zi-	Ki-bōkō; ti-	Namondō	?
Hoe ...	Jembe <i>or</i> Gembe	Jembe; ma-	...	I-yembe	N-yembe	...
Honey	Asali ya ny-uki	Asali ya ny-uki	Asali ya ny-uki	Asali ya ny-ōki	Ansali	...
Horn ...	Pembe; ma+	Pembe	Pembe	Pembe	Lu-nyaṅga; <i>pl.</i> nyaṅga	Nyoṅga
House ...	Ny-umba	Ny-umba. J-umba; ma+	Ny-umba	N-umba	Ny-umba	Dagō <i>or</i> Lagō; ma+ (<i>stone</i> <i>house</i>). Ny-umba (<i>with thatched</i> <i>roof</i>)
Hunger ...	N-jaa	N-dāā	N-dāā	N-daa	N-yeta	...
Husband ...	M-ume; wa-ume	M-ume	M-ūme	Mu-vuli	...	Ma-rusa
Hyena ...	Fisi. Ki-ṅgubwa (<i>spotted hyena</i>)	Fisi	Ṣumra; ma+. Ṣembra; ma+. Pisi; ma-	Ṣumurwa. Pisi; ma+	Fizi	...
Iron ...	C-uma; vy-uma	C-uma	C-uma; z-uma <i>or</i> t-ūma	C-uma; t-uma	C-uma	Ṣ-uma
Island ...	Ki-siwa; vi-	Ki-siwa; vi-	Ki-siwa; zi- <i>or</i> ti-	Ki-siwa; ti-	Ki-sirūa. E-silwa (21 g)	...

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), &c.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki- ω zi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki- η gwoje	22. \mathfrak{S} i-a η gazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
Ivory ...	Pembe. Buri	Pembe	Pembe	Pembe		
Knee ...	Gote; ma+. Futi (H)	G ω ti; ma+	Ond ω ; ma+	I-gonj ω ; ma+	Lundi; ma+	Gu η gun ω or Gu η guni
Knife ...	Ki-su; vi-su	Ki-su; vi-su	Ki-su; zi-	Ki-su; ti-su	Ki-dzu	
Lake ...	Ziwa. Bwawa (H)	Ziwa			N-tada or T-anda	Dzia
Leg ...	M-gūū. Mu-undi	Gūū; ma+	Guu; ma-	I-gūū; ma-	Kū-ūlu; ma-ūlu. K- ω lu; m- ω lu	M-undu
Leopard ...	Cui	Tūi	Tūi	Tuvi	Suvi	
Lion ...	Simba	Simba	Simba	Simba	Simba	
Lips ...	Mi- ω m ω (<i>pl.</i>). M-d ω m ω , M-l ω m ω ; mi-	M-d ω m ω ; mi-	Mu- ω m ω ; mi-	Mu- ω m ω ; mi- l-d ω m ω ; mi+	Mu-r ω m ω ; mi-	D ω m ω ; ma-l ω m ω
Magic ...	U-cawi. U-ga η ga	U-tawi. U-ga η ga	U-tawi. U-ga η ga	U-tavi. U-ga η ga	U-sawi? U-ga η ga	
Maize ...	Mu-hindi, Ma-hindi	Mu-hindi	Buru	Buru		M-rama burū
Man ...	M-tu; wa-tu	M-tu; wa-tu	M-tu; wa-tu	M-cu; wa-cu	Mu-nu; wa-nu	M-tu. Mu-tu, or Mu-ntu; wa-ntu Mu-tu-m-ūme
Man. vir. ...	M-ume. (M-vulana = <i>a young man</i>)	M-ūme	M-ūme. M-vule	Mu-vuli	Mu-lume	
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	N-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	Dawa (<i>Arab.</i>)	Dawa	Dawa	Dava	Dawa. Tiba	
Milk ...	Ma-ziwa	Ma-ziwa	Ziwa	Tiwa	Ma-ziwa	N-zia
Monkey ...	Kima. Tumbili.	Kima. Tumbiri	Kima. Tawau or Ki-tawau	Kima. Tawau	K-kima	
Moon ...	Mw-ezi; mi-	Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi; ni-ezi	Mw-ebi; ni-ebi	Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi or M-ezi
Mother ...	Mama. Nina (<i>Kiηgwozi</i>)	Mama	Mama	Mame. Inya; Mama ma-inya		Mama. Mma. Nya
Mountain ...	M-lima; mi- Ki- η gurima (H)	M-lima; mi-	M-lima; mi-	M-lima; mi-	Mū-a η g ω ; mi-	M-lima, Xi-lima
Mouth ...	Ki-nywa or Ka-nwa; vi-nywa, maka-nwa	Ka-nwa; ma+	Ka-nwa; ma+	Ka-nwa; ta-nwa ¹	Ka-nywa; vi-	Ha-mwa. \mathfrak{S} i-nwa; <i>pl.</i> zi-nwa. Ha-nyu
Nail (of finger or toe)	Uku-cāā; ku-caa. N-yaa (<i>Kiηgwozi</i>)	Uku-ca	Un-yāā; n-yāā	U-d ω e; ma-d ω e	Ombe (21 f). Li-k ω le (21 g)	Fūū; ma-fūū. K ω fu; zi η -k ω fu
Name ...	J-ina; ma+	J-ina; ma+. D-yina; ma+	Ina; ma-ina	Y-ina; ma+	S-ina	Dz-ina
Navel ...	Ki-t ω vu; vi-	Ki-t ω vu; vi-	Ki-t ω vu; zi- Ki-c ω vu; ti-	Ki-k ω vu; ti-	M-toy ω	Tuntu or K ω vu
Neck ...	\mathfrak{S} i η g ω ; ma+. U-k ω si	\mathfrak{S} i η g ω ; ma+	\mathfrak{S} i η g ω	Mi ω ; <i>pl.</i> mi-mi ω	\mathfrak{S} i η g ω . Lu-k ω si	\mathfrak{S} i η g ω
Night ...	U-siku; siku. (Giza = <i>dark-</i> <i>ness</i>)	U-siku; ma- (Kiza = <i>dark-</i> <i>ness</i>)	U-siku; ma-	U-siku; ma- (Kiba = <i>darkness</i>)	U-siku. (Kiza = <i>darkness</i>)	Uku. (Xidza = <i>darkness</i>)
Nose ...	Pua. Puya (H)	Pūa	Pua	Puva	M-ula, Inti (21 f). Pula (21 g)	M-būa or Pūa

¹ 8th prefix showing the Ka- of the sing. to be a valid 13th prefix.

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), <i>Sw.</i>)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki- <i>ōzi</i> 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki- <i>ngōje</i>	22. <i>Ši-aṅgazija</i> 22 a. Xi-nzuani
Oil palm ...	M-cikici	M-cekece	...	M-cikici	...	...
Ox ...	N-ombe	N-ombe	N-ombe	N-gombe	N-ombe	N-yombe
Paddle ...	Kasia ; ma + Kafi ; ma +	Kafi	Kasi	Kasi	Kapi? Kasia ; ma +	...
Palm wine, beer	Tembw, Thembw	Tembw	Tembw	I-cembw	...	...
Parrot ...	Kasuku	Kasuku	Dura ; ma +	Dura	...	...
Penis ...	M-bw ; mi-bw. Ume	M-bw ; mi-	M-bw. I-borw	I-vorw. I-vw	M-borw	M-bw
Pig ...	N-guruwe	N-gūuwe	N-gūuwe	N-gūuwe	N-guluwe	...
Pigeon ...	N-jiwa	N-diwa	N-diwa	N-diva	N-jiwa <i>or</i> N-siwa	...
Place ...	Ma-hali <i>or</i> Pa-hali	Ma-hali	Ma-hala	Ma-hala	Va-hali (21 g)	...
Rain ...	M-vua	M-vua	M-vua	Vua	M-vula	M-vūa
Rat ...	Panya. Buku ; ma +	Panya. Buku	Panya. Buku	Pana	Panya. Puku	Puhu
Rhinoceros	Ki-faru. Pea	Pea	Pea	Ki-faru	Mera	...
River ...	M-tw ; mi-tw	M-tw	M-tw, M-cw	Mu-cw	Mu-tw	M-rw
Road ...	N-jia	N-dia	N-dia	N-dia	N-sira	...
Salt ...	C-umvi	Mu-nyu	Mu-nyw	Mu-nyu	Mu-nyw	Mu-nyw
Shame ...	Haya (<i>Arab.</i>)	Haya	Haya	Haya	...	...
Sheep ...	Kondw. Kondw (H)	Kondw	Kondw	Hondw	Kondw. Putiputi	Gonderu
Shield	N-gaw	N-gaw	N-gaw	N-gaw	...	...
Shoulder	Bega ; ma +	Fuzi ; ma +	Fuzi ; ma +	Fubi ; ma +	Ri-bega ; ma - ?	Vihw ; ma +. Bega ; ma + (22 a)
Sister ...	Umbu ; ma +. N-dugu. Dada	Umbu ; ma +. N-dugu. Dada	Umbu. N-dugu	Umbu. Ndū	M-lumbu ; wa-	...
Skin ...	N-gwzi	Gwvi, N-gwvi, N-gwzi	N-gwzi, N-gwbi	N-gwbi	N-gwzi	N-gwzi
Sky ...	U-biṅgu <i>or</i> U-wiṅgu ; m-biṅgu	U-wiṅgu	U-wiṅgu ; m-biṅgu	U-wiṅgu	...	...
Slave ...	M-tumwa ; wa- M-twana. Mu-hadimu (<i>Arab.</i>) M-jakazi ♀	M-tumwa	M-tumwa	M-cumwa	Mu-ja ; wa-ja	M-ruma
Sleep ...	U-ziṅgizi. (Ma-lalw = <i>sleeping place</i>)	U-siṅgizi	U-sindizi	U-sindibi	U-zingizi	U-dema
Smoke ...	M-ōsi ; mi-ōsi	M-ōsi	M-ōsi ; ni-ōsi	M-ōsi ; ni-ōsi	R-ōsi	M-ōsi
Snake ...	Ny-ōka. J-ōka. (Pili = <i>venomous</i> <i>snake</i>)	Ny-ōka	Ny-ōka	N-ōka	Ny-ōka	...
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana ; wa-ana. Kij-ana ; vi-	Mw-ana	Mw-ana ; wa-ana	Mw-ana m-vuli ; va-ana, va-vuli	Mw-ana ; w-ana	Mw-ana mtu-ūme
Song ...	U-imbw ; ny-imbw	W-imbw ; ny-imbw	W-imbw	U-imbw ; ny-imbw	...	...
Spear ...	Fumw ; ma +. M-kuke ; mi- Sagai ; ma +	Fumw ; ma +. M-kuki	M-kuki. Fumw	I-fumw ; ma-	Mu-kuki	Fumw

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), &c.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki- ω zi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 c. Ki-tikũũ	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki- \tilde{n} gwoje	22. \mathcal{S} i-a \tilde{n} gazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
Spirit, soul	Pepw; p'epw. Hwoka, Swoka. Rw ω h (Arab.). Mzimu; wa-	P'epw, Pepw. Mu-zimu, M-zimu ¹	...	Mu-tuka	Mu-zimw	...
Star ...	Ny- \dot{o} ta	Ny- \dot{o} ta	Ny- \dot{o} ta	N- ω ca	N-ondwa (21f). M-tadwa (21g)	Ny-ora, Ny-urra (22a) Tsimbw
Stick ...	Fimbw. Go \tilde{n} gw. U-fitw	Fimbw	Simbw	U-simbw	...	...
Stone ...	Ji-we; ma-we. M-bwe.	Ji-we; ma-we. Dy-iwe	I-we; ma-we	Iji-we; maji-we	Ri-we; ma-we	Bu \tilde{i} ; ma-we
Stool ...	Ki-ti	Ki-ti	Ki-ti	Ki-ci	Ki-ti	\mathcal{X} i-ri
Sun ...	Jua; ma+	Jua; ma+. Dyua	Yua; ma+	Yuva; ma+	N-y \ddot{u} a, Jua	I-dzua or Zua
Tail ...	M-kia; mi-kia	M-kia	M-kia	M-kiya; mi-	Ru-kira	...
Tear ...	Cwzi; ma+	Twzi; ma+	Twzi; ma+	I-twbi; ma-	Tswzi; ma+	Ma-tswzi (pl.)
Testicles ...	Pumbu; ma+. Tambwa	Pumbu; ma+	Kende; ma+	I-kende; ma-	...	Pumbw. Qense or Konnezi
Thief ...	Mw-ivi; w-evi. Mw-izi; w-ezi	Mw-ivi; w-evi	Mw-izi; w-ezi. Mw-ibi; w-ibi	Mw-ibi; v-ibi	Mu-ivi; w-evi	...
Thigh ...	Paja or U-paja. Ki-wew	U-paja	Ki-tu; w- zi-wew or bi-wew	Ki-wew; bi-wew	Paja	Paja
Thing ...	Ki-tu; vi-tu. J-ambw; m-ambw	Ki-tu; vi-tu	Ki-tu; zi-tu or bi-tu	Ki-cu; ti-cu	Ki-nu. (C-uma = <i>property</i>)	\mathcal{S} i-ntu; zi-ntu
Thorn ...	Mw-iba; mi-iba	Mw-iba	Mw-iwa, Mw-iva	Mw-iva	...	...
Tobacco ...	Tumbakw	Tumbakw	Tumbakw	Tumbakw	Tumbakw	...
To-day ...	Lew	Lew	Yew	Ew	Lelw, Rerw, Reru	Lew
Toe ...	Ki-dwle ca m-g \ddot{u} ũ	Ki-dwle ca g \ddot{u} ũ	C-anda ca guu. Ki-nwe ca guu	Ki-yaa ca i-gu	...	\mathcal{S} -aya \mathcal{S} a m-d \ddot{u} ũ
To-morrow	Ke \mathcal{S} w U-nju (<i>Kipemba</i>).	Ke \mathcal{S} w	Ke \mathcal{S} w	Ke \mathcal{S} w	Ma-tsesu	...
„ the day after	Ke \mathcal{S} w-ku-twa. M-tondw	M-tondw	M-tondw	M-condw	M-tondw	...
Tongue ...	U-limi; n-dimi. Ki-dimi (H)	U-limi	U-limi	U-limi	Ru-rimi, Lu-rimi	U-limi; n-dimi
Tooth ...	J-inw; m-enw	J-inw or Dy-inw; m-enw	Inw; m-enw. Y-enw or Enw; m-enw	I-enw; m-enw	R-inw or R-inu; m-enw	Dz-inyw; ma-nyw
Town ...	M-ji; mi-ji. Kiji-ji; viji-ji	M-ji; mi-ji. Kiji-ji	Mu-i; mi-i. Kiji-yi	M \ddot{u} -yi; mi-yi	Mu-d \tilde{i} (21g).	M-ji
Tree ...	M-ti; mi-ti	M-ti; mi-ti	M-ti, M-ci	M \ddot{u} -ci; mi-ci	M \ddot{u} -ti	Mw-iri, Mu-rrw or Mo-ri; pl. mi-ri
Twins ...	Paca; ma+. M-siwanda (H)	Pata; ma+	Pata; pata- pata	Pata; pata- pata	Ri-pa \mathcal{S} a; ma+	...
Urine ...	M-kw ω	M-kw ω	M-koyw	Bau Ma-nne	Mi-kw ω	Kw ω w
Vein ...	M- \mathcal{S} ipa; mi-	M- \mathcal{S} ipa	M- \mathcal{S} ipa	M- \mathcal{S} ipa	M \ddot{u} - \mathcal{S} ipa, M \ddot{u} - \mathcal{S} ipe	...

¹ From -zimu, to become invisible, to be about to die.

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), &c.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki-ōzi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki-ŋwoje	22. Si-āngaziya 22 a. Xi-nzuani
War ...	Vi-ta	Vi-ta	Zi-ta or Ti-ta	Ti-ca	Kondw. Vi-ta	Huana
Water ...	Ma-ji	Ma-dyi	Ma-i	Ma-yi	Ma-zi, Ma-ji	Ma-ji or Ma-zyi. Ma-se (22 a) N-dzitsw
Well, source	Ki-sima	Ki-sima				
White man	M-zuŋgu	M-zuŋgu	M-zuŋgu	M-tuŋgu	Mū-zuŋgwe	
Wife ...	Mw-ana, Nana (distinct from 'child', means 'mistress of household'). M-ke; wa-ke	M-ke; wa-ke	M-ke	Mu-ke	Mu-kā	Mu-haŋu M-ge
Wind ...	U-pepō; p'epō	U-pepō	U-pepō	U-pepō	M-epō (21 f)	M-bevō, Peva or Pevō M-gaŋga
Witch...	M-cawi; wa-	M-tawi	M-tawi	M-tavi	M-psawi (21 f)	
Witchcraft	U-cawi. U-aŋga	U-tawi	U-tawi	U-tavi	U-sawi	
Woman ...	Mw-ana-m-ke. M-ke; wa-ke	Mw-ana-m-ke	M-tu-m-ke or M-cu-m-ke	M-cu mu-ke; wa-cu-wa-ke	Mukā	M-rū-m-se, M-tu-m-se; pl. wa-ntu-wa-se
Womb ...	M-ji. Tumbw la u-zazi. Mimba	Tumbw la u-zazi	Ma-tumbw ya u-tabi	I-cumbw la ku-baa	Mimba	
Wood (fire- wood)	U-kuni; kuni	U-kuni	U-kuni	U-kuni	Ru-kuni	
Yam ...	Ki-azi ki-kūū. Jimbi; ma +	Ki-azi ki-kūū	Ki-azi ki-kūū	Ki-abi ki-kūū		Xi-azi
Year ...	Mw-aka; mi-	Mw-aka; mi-	Mw-aka	Mw-aka; ni-	Mw-aka; mi-	M-sa or Mu-āha Vō-zana. Vō-zuzi
Yesterday	Jana. Juzi (day before)	Dyana	Yana	I-yana	Dz-ana, I-jana. I-juzi (day before)	
Zebra ...	Punda mi-lia	Punda mi-lia	Punda mi-lia	Punda mi-lia		
One ...	-mōja. Mōsi	-mōja. -mōsi	-mōya. Mw-anda	-mōya. Mw-anda	-mōdya, -mōja. Mōzi	Monsi, Mōdze Mundzi. Mōza, Mōša -bili, -ili
Two ...	-wili. -bili, -wiri	-bili. -wili, -pili	-bili. -wili, -pili	-bili. -vili, -pili	-biri. -viri	
Three ...	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu	-cacu	-tatu. N-atu	-taru, -raru
Four ...	-nne	-nne	-nne	-nne	-ne	-nne. Nai
Five ...	-tanw	-tanw	-tanw	-tanw	-tanu, -lanu	-sanw, -tsanw. -dzanvu
Six ...	Sita (Arab.). M-tandatu	Sita	Sita	Sita	M-tandatu. Sita	N-tandaru
Seven ...	Sabāa (Arab.). M-fuŋgate	Sabāa	Saba	Saba	M-fuŋgate. Sāba	M-fukari or -kare
Eight ...	-nane	Nane, -nane	-nane	-nane	-nane	Nane
Nine ...	Kenda	Kenda	Kenda	I-kenda	Kenda	Senda, Xenda, N-sinda
Ten ...	Kumi. Mū-oŋgw; mi-oŋgw	Kumi	-kumi. Mu-oŋgw	-kumi	-kumi	Kumi; ma-ŋgumi
Eleven ...	Kumi na mōja	Kumi na mōja	Kumi na mōya	Kumi na mōya	Kumi na mōzi	Kumi na mōza

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), &c.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki-ōzi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki-ñgōje	22. Ši-añgazija 22a. Xi-nzuani
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi ma-wili (-wiri). Mi-oñgō mi-wili (-wiri)	Ma-kumi wa-wili	Ma-kumi ma-wili. Mi-oñgō mi-wili	Ma-kumi ma-vili Mi-oñgō mi-vili	Ma-kumi ma-viri. Inširiri (? Arab. Išrin?)	M-eñgō m-ili or M-iñgō or Ma-ñgum' ili
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ma-tatu	Ma-kumi ma-tatu	Ma-kumi ma-tatu. Mi-ongō mi-tatu	Ma-kumi ma-cacu	Ma-kumi ma-tatu	Ma-ñgumi taru or raru or M-iñgō mi-taru Ma-ñgum' a-nne or M-iñgō mi-nne
Forty ...	Ma-kumi ma-nne	Ma-kumi ma-nne	Ma-kumi ma-nne	Ma-kumi ma-nne	Ma-kumi ma-ne	Ma-ñgum' a-nne or M-iñgō mi-nne
Fifty ...	Ma-kumi ma-tanō	Ma-kumi ma-tanō	Ma-kumi ma-tanō	Ma-kumi ma-tanō	Ma-kumi ma-lanu	Ma-ñgumi tsanō or M-iñgō mi-sanō (mi-dzanō)
Hundred ...	Mia (Arab.). Gana	Mia	Mia	Mia	Ma-kumi -kumi. Mia (Arab.)	l-jana or Šana
Thousand ...	Ki-kwi; vi-kwi. Elfu (Arab.)	Alfu	Alfu	Alfu	? Ci-kwi. Mia kumi	Š-uhi; z-uhi (z-uhi z-i 1# 2,000)
I, me, my ...	Mimi, Miye. N-, Ni. -mi. -ni. -a-ñgu	Mimi, Miye. N-, Ni-, Hu. -mi. -ni. -a-ñgu	Mimi. N-, Ni, Hu. -mi. -ni. -a-ñgu	l-mi. N-, Ni, Hu. -ni. -a-ñgu	U-mi. U-mi. N-, Ni-, Gi. ? ¹ -mi. -ni. -a-ñgu	Wa-mi. Isi, Ntsi. -ni. -a-ñgu
Thou, thee, thy	Wewe, Weye. U. -we. -ku. -a-kō. -wō, -ō	Wewe, Weye. U. -we. -ku. -a-kō	Wewe. U. -we. -ku. -a-kō	U-we. U. -we. -ku. -a-kō	U-we, Wewe. U-, Ku-? -we. -ku. -a-kō, -ō	Wa-we. U. -hu-, -wu. -a-hō
He, him, his	Yeye, Yee. A., Hu-, Yu. -m-, -mw. -a-ke, -ye; -we	Yeye. Yu., A., Hu. -ye. -m-. -a-ke	Yeye. A., Hu. -ye. -m-. -a-ke	l-ye. A., Hu. -ye. -m-. -a-ke	l-re. U-ye? Ye. A., Ka-?, U. -ye. -mu. -a-ke, -e	W-eye, Tsua or U-nu. A. -m-. -a-he
We, us, our	Siswi, Swiswi, Sisi. Tu. -swi. -tu. -etu	Siswi. Tu. -tu. -etu	Sisi. Tu. -tu. -etu	l-si. Cu. -cu. -ecu	U-fwe. Tu, Ti. -fwe, -swe. -tu. -etu	Wa-si. Tu, Ri. -tu? -a-tu
Ye, you, your	Ninyi, Nwinyi, Ninywi. Mū, M. -nyi, -nwi. -wa. -enu	Nyinywe. M., Mu. -wa. -enu	Nyinyi. M., Mu. -wa. -enu	l-ni. M-, Mu- -wa. -enyu	U-mūē. Mu. -mwe, -nwe. -wa. -enu	Wa-nyi. Mu. -wa. -a-nyu
They, them, their	Waw. Wa. -aw. -wa. -a-ō	Waw. Wa. -wa. -a-ō	Waw. Wa. -wa. -a-ō	l-w. Wa. -wa. -a-wō	Wa-re. Waw. Wa, Va. -aw, -wō. -wa. -a-ō	Waw. Tsawa. Wa. -wa. -a-hōwō

¹ According to Joaquim d'Almeida da Cunha (*Apontamentos . . . das linguas falladas pelos indigenas . . . em Moçambique*) in the Añgōse or Kiñgōje dialect the verbal pronouns are Ki-, U-, A-; Ni-, M-, A-.

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), &c.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki-ωzi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki-ñgwoje	22. Ši-añgaziya 22 a. Xi-nzuani
All	-ōte. Pia	-ōte	-ōte	-ōte	Pia. Apa- (Apawa?)	-onji
This, these	Hu-yu; ha-wa; hū-ū; hi-i; hi-li; ha-ya; hi-ki; hi-vi; hi-i (si-i) ¹ ; hi-zi; hū-ū; hū-ū; hu-ku; ha-pa; hu-mu	Hu-yu; ha-wa; &c.	Hu-yu, &c.	Hū-ū; ha-wa; &c.	A. (a-yo; a-wa; a-u; a-i; a-ri; a-ya; a-ci; a-vi; &c.)	-nu (u-nu, wa-nu, &c.)
That, those	Hu-yo; ha-ω; hu-ω; hi-yo; hi-lω; ha-yo; hi-cω; hi-vyω; hi-yo; hi-zω; hu-ω; hu-ω; hu-kω; ha-pω; hu-mω Yu-le; wa-le; u-le; i-le; li-le; ya-le; ki-le (ci-le); vi-le; i-le; zi-le; u-le; u-le; ku-le; pa-le; m-le	Hu-yu; ha-ω; &c.	Ho-yo, &c.	Hω-ω; ha-ω; &c.		
Bad	-baya, -bāā	-baya. -bω-vu	-ω-vu	-ω-vu	-i (Mū-i). si ñg-ema	-wii, -bi
Black...	-ēusi	-ēūsi	-eūsi	-eūsi	-erufi	-udu, M-udu
Female	-ke. -kωω	-ke. -a ki-ke	-ke	-ke	-kā	-še
Fierce, sharp	-kali	-kali	-kali	-kali	-kari	
Good ...	-ema; -zuri. -tω	-ema	-ema	-ema	-ema	-ema
Great ...	Bora. -kūū. -kubwa. -nene	-kūū. -kubwa	-kūū	-kuru	-kulu	Bua-fu. Dibave
Little ...	-dωgω. -cace	-dωgω	-twtω, -cωcω	-dωda. -titi	-twtω. -pusu. -aba (<i>few</i>)	-titi. Ka-, Ga- (<i>as prefix</i>). -ñkinyi
Long	-re-fu	-re-fu	-re, -re-fu	-re-fu		
Male	-ume, -dume	-ume. -aki-ume	-ume	-vuli	-lume	-ūme, -dūme
Old	-kukūū. -zēē	-zee. -kukūū	-zee, -tee. -kukūū	-tee. -bima. -kukūū	-vēre. -sē or -zee	-kūhu
Red	-ekundu	-ekundu	-ekundu	-ehundu	-eūndu	-kundu
Rotten	-ω-vu, -bω-vu	-ω-vu, -bω-vu	-ωvu	-ωvu	-bvunda	
Short ...	-fupi	-fupi	-fupi	-fupi		
Sick ...	-gonjwa. -weli	-wele. gonjwa	-we, -dwe	-we	-lwala	-ade, mu-ade
White	-eū-pe	-eu-pe	-eu-pe	-eu-pe	-elu-pa	-jeu. -eu
Above, up, on top	Jūū	Juu or Dyuu	Yūū	I-yūū	Julu	U-zyu or Dzu
Before	Mbele	Mbele	Mbēē	Mbēē	Mbele	Mbele
Behind	Ny-uma	Ny-uma	Ny-uma	Kwan-ima	Ny-uma	M-eñgω-ni

¹ s replaces h in a few Kēngwazi demonstratives; i.e. Sa- for Ha-, Si- for Hi-.

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), &c.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki- ω zi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki- η g ω je	22. \mathcal{S} i-a η gazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
Below, down	Ci-ni	Ti-ni	Ti-ni	Ti-ni	Si-ni. Pa-nsi	Won-si. M-si-ni
Far ...	M-bali	M-bali	M-bali	M-bali	Baidi	M-bali
Here ...	Hapa. Huku. Hup ω	Hapa	Hapa	Hapa	Apa	Hava (?)
In, inside ...	Nda-ni. Hu-m ω . Mū-, M. -ni. Katika	Nda-ni	Nda-ni	Nda-ni	...	-ni, -mi, -mu
Middle ...	Katikati	Katikati	Katikati	Kaci	...	...
Near ...	Karibu (<i>Arab.</i>). Pa-fupi	Pa-fupi	Pa-fupi	Pa-fupi	Pepi	Vanu
Outside ...	Nje	Nde	Nde	Nde	...	...
Plenty, many	- η ngi. Tele	- η ngi, - η ngi. Tele	- η ngi, - η ngi. Tele	- η ngi. Tele	- η ngi, - η ngi	- η ngi
There ...	Huk ω . Kule. Pale	Pale. Kule, &c.	Pale	Pale	...	Hule Tsah ω
Where?	-pi? Wa-pi?	-pi? Wa-pi?	Wa-pi?	Kwa-pi?	-pi?	...
No!	Ahāā! Si ω !	Si ω !	Si ω !	Si ω !	Ebu!	Si
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	Si. -si. Si. Hu. Ha. Ku-twa (<i>with infinitives</i>)	Si. -si. Si. Hu. Ha.	Si. -si. Si. Hu. Ha.	Si. -si. Si. Hu. Ha.	Si. Si. -si. Ku? Ka?	Si. Si. -si. Hu. Ha.
To ...	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	U-, Hu-
beat	-piga	-piga	-piga	-bika	-ilia	...
buy, sell	-nunūa. -uza	-nunūa. -uza. -uliza	-nunūa. -uza	-nunuva. -kuta	-uza	-uza
come	-ja (N-j ω ! = <i>imperative</i>)	-ja, -dya	-ya	-ya	-dya. -lawā. (J ω ! = <i>im- perative</i>)	-ija. (X ω ! = <i>imperative</i>)
cut	-kata. -cinja	-kata	-kata	-kaca	-sinša	...
dance	-ceza. -randa	-teza	-teza	-teba	-vina	...
die	-fa	-fa	-fa	-fa	-fa	-fa
eat	-la	-la	-la	-la	-ria	-la
give	-pa. -twa. -tunza	-pa	-pa	-pa	-pa	-be. -va (22 a)
go ...	-enda, enenda. -pita	-enda. -pita	-enda	-enenda	-enda, -enenda. -tembera. -ka	-enda, -senda, -inda (<i>past tense: -endre</i>)
kill	-ūa	-ūa	-ūa	-uva. -vua	-waga. -ula	-hua
know	-jua	-dyua	-yua	-yiwa	-ijiwa	-jua
laugh	-ceka	-teka	-teka	-teka	-zeka	-tešia
leave off, cease	-aca, -ata, -k ω ma ? -regea (<i>to be loose</i>)	-ata	-ata	-ata	-reka. -asa	...
love, want	-penda	-penda	-penda	-penda	-penda. -saka	-vintsa
see	-ōna	-ōna	-ōna	-vōna	-ōna	-hōna
sit, remain, abide	-kaa (-kalia = <i>remain for</i>)	-kaa	-kaa	-teti	-ikala	-kensa
sleep	-lala	-lala	-lala	-iyala	-lala	...
stand, stop, be erect	-simama. -ima	-simama	-simama	-simama	...	...
steal	-iba	-iba	-jepa	-yepa	-iwa	-iba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN THE SWAHILI DIALECTS

Virtually no traces of preprefixes, except in the 9th prefix in the Ki-uñguja and Ki-nirima dialects (21 f and g).

Class 1. **M**, **Mū**, **Mū** (21 e, 21 f) (m-, mū-, yu-, ? hu-, u); 2. **Wa**, (**Va** sometimes in 21 e and f) (wa-, va-); 3. **M**, **Mū**, **Mū** (21 f) (m-, mū-, u); 4. **Mi**, **Ny**, **Ni** (21 c, d, and e) (m-, mū-, i); 5. —, **Ji**, **J**, **Dy**, **Ri** (21 f and g), **Ni** (21 f) (li, j-, r-, ri-) (21 f); 6. **Ma** (ma-, ya); 7. **Ki**, **C'** (ki, ci-, c'-); 8. **Vi** (21, 21 a, 21 f and g), **Zi** (21 c), **Ti** (21 d and e) (vi, zi-, ti-); 9. **In** (21 and 21 f), **N** (**M**), **N**, **Ny**, — (—, n- (m-), ny-, nj-, ñg-, i); 10. **In**, **N** (**M**), **N**, **Ny** (—, zi, ny-, nj-, ñg-); 11. **U**, **Lu**, **Ru** (last two forms only in 21 f and g) (m-, u, lu, ru-); 12. (Absent throughout); 13. **Ka** (almost absent, save for slight traces—with **Vi** as plural—in Ki-uñguja and the other northern dialects, but commoner in 21 f and g); 14. **U** (plural sometimes **Ny**, but more commonly **Ma**); 15. **Ku** (ku-); 16. **Pa** (**Va** in 21 f), rarely **Wa** (pa-, va-); 17. **Mū** (mū- and -ni)—almost absent from 21 e.

PREFIXES, &C., IN ŠI-ANGAZIJA, &C.

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu**, **M** (mu-, m, u-); 2. **Wa** (wa-); 3. **Mu**, **M** (mū-, m-, u); 4. **Mi**, **Me** (mi-, i-); 5. **Dzi** (**D'**, **L'** ?), — (dz', dzi-, li); 6. **Ma** (ma-, ? a); 7. **Ši**, **Xi**, **Xi**, **Hi** (ši-, xi); 8. **Zi** (zi); 9. **N** (**M**), **N**, **Ny**, — (n-, i); 10. ? **Zin**, **N** (**M**), **N**, **Ny** (zi ?, n-); 11. (missing); 12. (missing); 13. (rare) **Ha**, **Ka** (? ha-, ka); 14. **U**, **Vw** ? (u); 15. **Hu**, **U**, ? **Gu** (? hu); 16. **Wa**, **Va** (va ?); 17. ? (? -mu ?, -mi, -ni).

21. **Swahili** is spoken in Zanzibar, Pemba, and Mafia islands, and in the coast towns between the Pañgani river, Kilwa, and Lindi; also in an adulterated form right across Africa from Unyamwēzi and Tañganyika to the Lualaba and Upper Congo. **Kihadimu** or **Kikae** is the ancient dialect of Zanzibar island and **Kiñgwi** the affected 'literary' speech.

21 a. **Kimvita** is spoken in the towns of the Mombasa coast-belt between Vañga and Malindi.

21 b. **Kiamu**, 21 c. **Kiwi**, and 21 d. **Kipate**, are spoken on the islands of Lamu and Pata, and in the Witu sultanate and the delta of the Ūzi and Tana rivers.

21 e. **Kitikū** is spoken in Faza (north of Lamu) and at all the Swahili settlements along the coast between Kwaihu and the Juba river; also north of the Juba river.

21 f. **Kiwibu** (**Kimrima** and **Kimgaw**) are spoken on the coast between the mouths of the Rufiji and the Ruvuma rivers (Cape Delgado); at Ibo and in the Kerimba islands; 21 g. **Kiñgwi** is spoken in the Swahili-Arab colonies of Añgwa (Angoxa).

22. **Siañgazi** and 22 a. **Xinzuan** are spoken in the Komorō islands (Great Komorō, Johanna, and Mōhila); with the exception, perhaps, of Mayotte.

GROUP G

THE USAGARA-UGŪGŪ LANGUAGES

23. Dzalamŵ

23 a. Kami. 23 b. Ki-xutu.

23 c. Ki-ruguru

24-24 b. Kaguru (Northern Sagara)¹

24 c-g. Southern Sagara *dialects*¹

25. Gŵgŵ

26. Irañgi. 26 a. Kiumbugwe

English	23. Dzalamŵ	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. ¹ Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24 c-g. ¹ Southern Sagara	25. Gŵgŵ	26. Irañgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
Adze ...	Temŵ. N-hemŵ	N-hemŵ	N-temŵ. Ci-widzŵ	N-temŵ	N-temŵ	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama; <i>pl.</i> dziny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Ant ...	Mi-gege (<i>pl.</i>). N-humbi- humbi	Cia. Nŵonyŵ	Siafu. I-fulafu. Suñgusuñgu. N-tiñgi. Cuñgu	...	Ny-uñgu	Ny-ereri
Ant, white (termite)	Mu-swa	Geñhe; ma-geñhe	Mu-swa	...	M-mehe <i>or</i> Mu-mehe. Ki-swa; vi-swa	Mū-swa
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm ...	M-kŵŵ; mi-	Mu-kŵŵ; mi- M-wŵkŵ; mi-	M-kŵŵ; mi-	Mw-ŵkŵ	Mw-ŵkŵ; mi-	Twaliti
Arrow ...	M-sale?	Lu-hŵte. M-dumka	Mu-vi. I-sagi. Lu-ŵbeta	...	Soñga	M-ūi <i>or</i> Mw-ūi; mi-wūi
Axe ...	Šwka	Wagŵ; ma +	Ci-widzŵ. N-temŵ. Señgŵ	Heñgŵ	Señgŵ	C-aria, Caha
Baboon ...	Di-kŵkŵ	...	Ny-ani	...	Ny-ani	N-jai. Tūi
Back ...	M-goñgŵ; mi-	M-goñgŵ	M-goñgŵ; mi-	...	Mu-goñgŵ; mi-	Lekele
Banana ...	Nhŵŵ; mi-khŵŵ. M-zuzu	Nhŵŵ. (M-gomba = <i>tree</i>)	N-xŵ. (Bŵkŵ <i>or</i> Di-bŵkŵ = <i>tree</i>)	...	Tŵke; ma +. N-dizi	N-dizi
Beard ...	N-debvŵ	N-debfu	Ki-devu <i>or</i> Lu-levu	N-devu	N-devu	N-dedu
Bee ...	N-yuki	N-yūki	N-juki	N-zuki	N-zuki	N-yuki
Belly ...	Mu-nda	I-ndā. Mdā. Tumbŵ	Ku-nda, Mu-nda, I-nda. I-tumbu. I-sile	Tumbŵ; ma +. I-nda; <i>pl.</i> nyi-nda, mai-nda	Tumbu; ma +. I-nda; ma-da	Guvia
Bird ...	N-dege; dzin-dege	N-dege	I-dege; ma-	N-dege	N-dege	Zŵdie. N-deē
Blood ...	M-lŵpa	M-lŵpa	Sakami; ma +	Sakami	Sakami	Ságami
Body ...	M-wili	...	M-tufi	Ku-wiliwili	M-wiri <i>or</i> Ki-wiliwili	...
Bone ...	...	Guha	I-guha	I-fupa	I-fupa; ma-	...
Borassus palm	...	M-vuma <i>or</i> M-vumŵ	...	...	...	...
Bow ...	U-pinde. U-ta. Wañga	U pinde	N-tā <i>or</i> U-ta; <i>pl.</i> mi-tā	U-pindi	Pindi. U-kunje	...

¹ The principal dialects of Sagara speech spoken in the hilly regions of Uluguru, Rubehŵ, and Usagara may be enumerated as follows: Northern Sagara, 24. Kaguru, 24 a. Itumba, 24 b. Kondŵa *or* Solwe; Southern Sagara, 24 c. Ziraha, 24 d. Kwenyi, 24 e. Nkwifiya, 24 f. Ndunda, 24 g. Ngwila.

English	23. Dzalamo	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gwog	26. Irañgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
Bowels ...	Tupe; ma +	Ma-tumbo	Ma-tumbu. (U.fu = <i>sto- mach of oxen</i>)	...	Ma-tumbu	...
Brains ...	U-łotw	U-boñgw	Ca-oñgw; vya-	Uw-oñgw; ma-	...	...
Breast (man's)	Mbaga. M-ha-mbaga; mi-	Ma-mbaga	Ci-fa	...	Pa-mbaga	Ki-kua
Breast (woman's)	Mipa-mbaga. Ma-tombw (<i>pl.</i>)	Tombw; ma +	I-tombw; ma-	Tombw; ma-	Ma-tombw	I-tombw; ma- Ma-jworow. Ma-susu
Brother ...	Kaka. M-kulu. M-dwđw M-zuanda. N-dugu (<i>rela- tion</i>)	N-dugu. Magati. Se-gulu	M-dugu; wa- Mw-ene-tu. M-vuna	N-dugu. M-kulu. M-dwđw wañgu. I-lumbu	N-dugu. Lumbu	Lumbu. N-dũũ
Buffalo ...	Tupa; ma +	...	M-bogw	M-bogw	M-bogw	...
Bull ...	M-nhufi. Bebelu	N-ombe n-dume. Señga m-bigalw (23 b)	N-xambaku	I-señga i-lume. N-zeku. Khambaku	N-jeku. Kambaku. ? Kabakw	M-jeku
Buttocks ...	Lu-kundu	Dakw; ma +	I-takw; ma-	Ma-dakw	I-dakw; ma-	Ma-takw
Canoe ...	M-humbwi	Mu-humbwi	I-łokw	...	...	M-tumbi
Cat ...	Nyaw	M-nyaw	Nyaw. I-tulwa	...	Nyaw	Nyaw
Charcoal ...	...	...	I-i-kala; ma-	...	Ma-kala	Ma-kala
Chief ...	N-dewa	M-dema. Jumbe. (M-dewa = <i>interpreter</i>)	Mn-dewa <i>or</i> M-gwsi	...	M-teme	M-temi. M-suñgati (26 a)
Child ...	Mw-ana. M-dwđw	Ciñ-keli; viñ- Mw-ana. Gu-ñdila; ma-undila (23 b)	C-ana; vy-ana. Ci-ali; vi- M-dwđw. C-aniki; vy-	Mw-ana. M-dwđw	Mw-ana. M-dwđw. Ki-dzererw	Mw-ana m-dudia
Cloth ...	N-guw; zi +	N-guw	Mw-enda. Lũ-ke	...	Mw-enda	Lu-enda; mi-enda <i>or</i> ny-enda. N-gwona Talala
Cold ...	Behw	M-behw. Bfega	M-behw. Ny-oba	...	M-behw	Talala
Country ...	I-si	I-si	I-si; zi-si. Ki-ruñga	...	I-si	I-si
Cow ...	N-ombe. M-buguma	N-ombe m-buguma. Señga m-twanzi (23 b)	M-buguma ya ñ-ombe	...	N-ombe. M-buguma ya ñ-ombe	N-ombe iñki
Crocodile ...	Mw-ena	M-buru	...	...	Mamba	Mamba
Day ...	Siku. Um-ñsi; imi-si	Mu-si. Siku. M-canya	I-jua. Mu-giñgw	...	K-ilw <i>or</i> C-irw. Ki-ñguru	Siku. Mu-si
Devil, evil spirit	Kuñgu <i>or</i> Di-kuñgu; ma-	I-dzimu; ma-	Isi-ntu i-kulu. I-swka; ma +. I-zimu	I-kuñga (24 c)	Mu-zimu	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	M-gañga, N-gañga, M-lagula, M-laguzi	M-gañga. M-lagutsi	M-gañga	...	Mu-gañga	Mũ-añga

English	23. Dzulama	23a. Kumi 23b. Ki-xutu 23c. Ki-ruguru	24-24b. Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Goga	26. Irañgi 26a. Ki- umbugwe
Dog	M-bwa. Ki-bwa	Im-bwa, Yum-bwa, Jim-bwa	I-bwa <i>or</i> Di-bwa. Dinyam-bwa; manyam- Suku	Mnyam-bwa. Nyaka-bwa. Di-bwa; ma-	Mnyam-bwa, Im-bwa, Di-bwa	Kuli
Donkey	N-dogowe. Ki-hoñgwe	N-dogowe; ma-	N-dogowe	N-dogowe	N-dogowe	N-dakwi
Door	Lu-ivi; ny-ivi	M-lañgw	Lu-iji; ma- M-lañgw	...	Mu-lañgw	Mu-riañgw
Dream	N-dwzi	...	N-jwzi	...	...	...
Drum	Gombw. Iñ-goma; ziñ-goma	N-goma	N-goma	...	N-goma	M:na
Ear	Gu-twi; ma-twi, gama-twi	Nghu-twe <i>or</i> Gu-twi; magu-twi	Gu-twe; ma-	I-sikidza; ma- Igu-twe; ma-	Igu-twe, Iku-tu; ma-	Ku-tu; ma-tu
Egg	Fiñga; gama +	Fiñga; ma +	I-tagi; ma-	...	I-gañkha <i>or</i> Gañga; ma +	Ya-i; ma-i
Elephant	N-hembw	N-hembw	N-thembw	...	N-zwfu <i>or</i> N-dembw	N-jwu
Excrement	Ma-vi	Ma-ve	Ma-vi	...	Ma-vi	...
Eye	S-isw; m-esw	Neñge; ma + <i>and</i> dzi- Z-isw <i>or</i> L-isw; m-esw	I-gisw; ma-gisw. D-isw; m-esw	Z-ihw; m-ehw. Iz-ihw; m-esw	Z-isw, L-isw; m-esw	R-isw; m-isw
Face, forehead	Ki-añga	Ci-hañga	Fumda? Ki-hañga?	N-dwsi; ma-dwsi	U-su. Kum-esw. M-esw ma-jeti	N-gúrirw
Fat, oil	Gama-vuta <i>or</i> Ma-vuta. U-nwñw	Ma-bvuta	Ma-futa	...	Ma-futa	Ma-kuta
Father	Tata, Thatha	Baba. Tate	Baba	Tata	Soga. Baba. Kwlori	Nani. Nanikw. M-sedia. Tata
Fear	Di-woga, Woga	...	Woga	...	Woga? Woga?	...
Finger	Ki-dwle. C-anda. Gumba	Ci-dwle; phi-dwle. Z-ala	Ki-dwle; ci-	I-dw'e	K-ala. Ki-dwle	C-ala; vy-ala
Fire	Um-õtaw	M-õtaw	M-õtaw	M-õtaw	M-õtaw. Ma-wāā	Kau. M-õtaw
Fish	Somba	Somba	I-jwka dya mē-dji	...	Comba, Somba	Somba
Foot	M-gulu; mi-	M-gulu. Lu-ayw	M-gulu; mi- I-jayw; n-jayw	...	Mu-gulu. Ki-gere	I-gulu
Forest	Di-hulw, Umu-hulw. M-bagw	Mu-hulw	M-bagu	M-bagu	M-bagu. I-saka. Mu-ceme	I-saki
Fowl	Iñ-guku <i>or</i> Iñ-huku	Nuku	N-xuxu	...	N-kuku <i>or</i> N-kuñkhu	Kuku
Frog	M-bula; mi-	Butwa; ma +	Bula; ma +	...	...	C-ura; vy-ura
Ghost	M-zimu. Kinya-mkela. Mu-luñgu; mi-	M-zimu	M-yefu. Mū-ye	...	Mu-tima?	...
Giraffe	N-hwiga	Twiga	N-dwiga	...	N-twiga	Tuia

ILLUSTRATIVE VOCABULARIES OF BANTU LANGUAGES

English	23. Dzalamwo	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gogwa	26. Irañgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
Girl	M-twanzi. Ki-goli	Ci-gole, M-w-ana ci-gole	M-dere. Ki-goli	Mu-hinza	Ki-hinza. Mu-toḡwo	Mu-hinja. Mw-ari
Goat	M-hene, M-pene	M-pheni. M-peeni (23b)	M-pēeni	M-peeni	M-peeni. M-buri. Mu-toḡwo-ta ♀ M-vulata	M-buli M-buzi mu-lume
" (he)						
God	Mu-luṅgu ; mi. Mw-uṅgu	M-vulata. (M-toḡwota = female)	Fulata. Toḡwota ♀	I-fulata, M-vulata. M-buguma. N-gadata ♀ Mu-luṅgu	Mu-luṅgu. Mu-tari	Balalo. Mu-luṅgu, M-uṅgu Baba. Mamei
Grandparent	Se-kulu	Se-kulu	Kuku. Magwōwō ; wama- (♀)		Yiya ḡ Babu ḡ	
Grass	Mi-jani (pl.)	M-gina. Ma-bagwo	Mny-ari. N-yuju		Ma-hanza	I-sambi
Ground	I-si	I-si	I-si		A-si	I-si. N-si
Ground-nut	N-zūḡi.				N-zugudu	
Guinea-fowl	N-halaṅga	N-haṅga			Kaṅga	
Gun	Bunduki	Futi	Bundiki		Bunduki	
Hair	Im-vili ; zim-	Lu-vili ; ma-vili	Lu-vili ; n-juile	Lu-vuile ; ma-vuile or m-vuile	Lu-vuile ; m-vuile. M-viri	Lu-guwati. Ny-weri
Hand	M-kōwō. Di-ganza.	Mw-ōkwō. Ganza	M-kōwō. Mw-ōkwō. I-ganji		Mw-ōkwō. Ganza or Ganya	Twaliti. Mu-kōwō
Head	Di-twi ; gama-twi	Li-twe or Di-twi	Di-twe or I-twe ; ma-twe	Mu-twe	Mu-twe	Baiti. Mu-twe
Heart	M-oyw	M-oyw	M-tima. M-oyw		Mu-toga	Kōlo. M-oyw
Heel	Ki-siginyw ; vi-	Ki-seḡyū	Ki-sinyagiro		M-katalow	Mo-mberu.
Hide	Kwembe	Li-kwembe ; ma-	N-kiṅḡw		N-ciṅḡw	N-diri
Hill	Ki-goṅḡw	I-tunda, Lu-goṅḡw or I-goṅḡw	Lu-kwilow ; ma-	I-tunda	I-tunda. Ki-goṅḡw	
Hippopotamus	Ki-boṅḡw. Tōmondow	N-hōmondow	M-tōmondow ; ma-		Tōmondow	
Hoe	Di-gembe ; ma-	Gembe ; ma +	Li-yumbe. I-sire		I-sile	I-sere
Honey	Uki, W-uki		Uki		Uci	Ūki
Horn	N-hembe	M-hembe	(? M-pombe)		Li-embe	
House	U-kaye, Kaya. C-aṅga ; vi- Ki-banda or I-wanda, N-ganda, N-anda	N-anda. Ny-umba (23 b)	N-umba, Ny-umba ; zi +. N-anda. Mu-kōla. Ki-banda	N-anda, Ny-anda. Ny-umba	N-anda. Ny-umba. Ci-banda	N-khambi. Ny-umba- culo
Hunger	N-zala	N-zala	Cumbi		N-zala.	N-jala
Husband	M-kazancw. M-bigalw	M-kasana	M-lume	M-zeterow	M-kombe M-umi	Mu-lume
Hyena	N-dula	Hōbwē. Bau. M-dula	I-fisi, I-fṣi		M-visi. Biti	Pici

English	23. Dzalamw	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24 24 b. Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gwɔw	26. Iraŋgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
Iron ...	C-uma	C-uma	C-uma. Ci-boŋgi. N-dopw	C-uma	C-uma	Iu-bvula. I-sanyeŋge
Island...	Sōlɔ <i>or</i> Di-sōlɔ; ma-					Ir-iwa
Ivory ...	N-hembe	M-hembe	N-thembw		Lu-bali	Lw-hembe
Knee ...	Vindi; ma+	Funda; ma+	Figameru		Gwɛse	K-iru (26a)
Knife ...	Mw-ele	Mage. Mw-ere	Ki-magi. Nereza		Mw-ere. Maje	L-uŋu; ny-uŋu. L-ufyu; ny-ufyu Lawa
Lake ...	Lamba		I-lamba. I-siwa		I-ramba	Lawa
Leg ...	Di-gulu. Ki-gonhw; vi-	Li-gulu; ma-	M-gulu; mi-	M-gulu; mi-	Mu-gulu; mi-	Kulu; mi-ulu. I-gulu; ma-
Leopard ...	Duma; ma+	Duma	Gui; ma+. Duma		N-sui. Duma	Suwi
Lion ...	Simba. N-gwɔwmi	Simba	Nya-lɔpala. I-simba		Simba. Nya-lɔpala. Nya-tuni	Simba
Lips ...	M-lɔmw; mi-	Mi-lɔmw (<i>pl.</i>)	M-lemw; mi-		Ma-lɔmw	Ma-lɔmw
Magic ...	U-gaŋga	U-gaŋga	U-gaŋga		U-wai	U-wai
Maize ...	Mu-hindi	Ma-hindi	I-tama <i>or</i> U-tama		Mu-hindi	Mu-hindi
Man ...	Umu-nhu, Imu-nhu. Mu-nhu; wa-nhu	Mu-nhu; wa-nhu	Mu-nhu	Mu-nhu; wa- Mu-lume	Mu-nhu <i>or</i> Mu-ntu	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu
Man, vir.	Mu-lume. M-bigalw	M-lume. M-bigalw	M-gwɛsi. M-lume		Mu-dimi. Mu-gwɛsi. M-zerew	Mu-dimi. Mu-lume
Meat ...	Iny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama		Ny-ama	
Medicine ...	I-dawa	Mu-gwɔda	Mu-ti. M-gwɔda			M-wɔda
Milk ...	Ma-bisi (?)	M-ere, m-ele (ga ñ-ombe)	M-eli; ma-eli. (Ku-kama = <i>verb</i>)		M-eri	
Monkey ...			Tumbili. Kima		Gediŋgwa	Taha
Moon ...	Mw-ezi	Mw-edzi. M-leŋge	Mw-ezi. M-leŋgi. M-luŋga		Mw-ezi. M-leŋge	M-leŋge. Mw-eri
Mother ...	Mamw	Wenye, M-wenye. Mama. (I-nyw = <i>va-</i> <i>gina</i>)	Maū, Waū. N-gina, N-yina.		Yaya <i>or</i> Yiya	Ihyw, Iyw. Mawe (26 a)
Mountain ...	Ki-lima	Goŋgw	Lu-kwilw. I-tunda; ma-		I-tunda	Lulu
Mouth ...	M-lɔmw	M-lɔmw	M-lɔmw; mi-	Mu-lɔmw, M-dɔmw	Mu-lɔmw. Ku-mwa. Ma-laka	Dida
Nail (of finger or toe)	Iñ-hombe; zi-	N-hombe	I-kombi. J-era		Kombe. Zala	Ci-riri
Name ...	Tagwa <i>or</i> Taŋgwa, Di-tagwa	Twaga	I-sina. I-tagwa	I-tagwa	I-tagwa	I-rina
Navel...	Di-kuvu	Kubfu. Ci-nena	Tudūw		Mu-kuvu	

English	23. Dzalamwo	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gugwo	26. Irañgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
Neck ...	Siñwo? U-gwosi	Siñwo	Siñwo	...	N-gwzi. Siñwo	I-kiñwo
Night ...	I-kilwo. (Dziza = darkness)	C-irwo. U-siku	Kilwo, Cilwo. (I.u-isa dark- ness)	...	K-irwo or C-iru	U-ciku. Ny-olwo. (Ki-luilya = darkness)
Nose ...	M-hula	Im-pula; zim- M-hula; zim-	M-pula; ma-	M-pula	M-pula	Saiti; ma-saiti. Pula
Oil palm	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ox ...	N-ombe	N-ombe. Señga; ma +	N-ombe. N-dafu	N-ombe. Señga; ma +. N-koñwo	N-ombe	Palala. N-dafu. N-gombe
Paddle	N-hafi	...	...	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	U-gimbi. Tembwo. N-gema	U-gema. M-baali. Tembwo	U-gema. U-gimbi	...	Ma-luswo	I-ruswo; ma- Nywo
Parrot	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penis ...	M-bwwo. Mw-azi	Temwa	...	...	...	M-bw
Pig ...	M-tumbi. In-guluwe	M-tumbi	N-gume. N-guruwe	...	N-gubi	...
Pigeon ...	N-ziwa	N-ziwa. Huwa	N-jiwa	N-dziwa	N-ziwa	...
Place ...	Ha-nhu	Ha-nhu	Ha-nhu, Ha-ntu	...	Ma-bala	Ha-ntu. Ma-hare
Rain ...	Im-vula	M-vula	M-vula	M-vula	M-vula. Twnya	M-bula
Rat ...	M-huku. M-bewa	M-bewa	M-buku	...	M-bewa	Puku
Rhinoceros	M-tupa; mi-	Faru	M-phaera; ma-	...	...	M-pera
River ...	Lu-anda	Mu-tsanda, Ci-tsanda. Lu-anda	Lu-koloñwo. Lu-anda	...	Lueñga. Kwoñwo. M-oñwo	Mu-vulwo
Road ...	N-dzila. Di-kondwo	N-zila	N-gila	...	N-zira	...
Salt ...	M-kele. Ny-humvi	Mu-nywo	Mu-nyu	...	Mw-inu	Sañgaswo
Shame ...	Ki-nyala	Ci-nyala	Soni	Soni	Soni	Soni
Sheep ...	N-hondwo	N-hwwo. N-ondorwo	N-khwwo or Xwlu	...	N-khwlu. Nkorwo	Mu-ndi
Shield...	Ki-kidwo	N-guluma	N-gula	...	N-gula	...
Shoulder	Yega; mi-ega	Yega; m-ega	Yega; ma +	...	I-wega; ma-	...
Sister ...	Lumbu. Di-lumbu	Lumbu; ma +	Lumbu	Mu-hadza; wa- Lumbu; ma +	Mw-elumbu	Lumbu. N-dugwe
Skin ...	Kwembe	Li-kwembe	Li-kwembe?	...	N-kuli	...
Sky ...	U-lañga	...	U-lañga. Vunde	...	Vunde. W-alwo	...
Slave ...	M-tumwa. M-fugwa. M-piñga q	M-fugwa. M-tumwa. M-piñga q	M-fugwa	M-fugwa. M-phañgu	Mu-lelwa. M-fugwa	M-terewa. M-rerwa. M-siñga; wa- M-tumba
Sleep ...	U-tulwo	U-tulwo. Noñwo. (N-dalwo = sleeping-place)	...	...	Sinzira	...
Smoke ...	Di-wsi	Y-wsi	M-wsi or Di-wsi	...	Di-wsi. Y-wsi	...

English	23. Dzalamw	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. Kaguru <i>and</i> Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gugw	26. Iraŋgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
Snake...	N-zwaka	Zwaka; ma + N-zwaka	Nj-waka <i>or</i> Ny-waka. Fili. Ci-hililya	...	Zwaka	Ny-waka
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana. M-hale	M-soŋgwɔw. Mw-ana. Ka-bigalw, M-bigalw	Mw-ana. C-ana. Ci-lume. Mw-aniki	Mw-ana. Mu-dimi. Ki-soŋgwɔw. K-ana; <i>pl.</i> tw-ana	Mw-ana m-lume. Ki-zererw	Mw-ana. Mu-tawana
Song ...	Lu-ila; ny-ila	Ci-gwama. Lu-imbw (?)	Lu-imbw; ma +	...	U-imbw	...
Spear ...	M-gwaha	M-gwaha	Mu-guha	...	M-gwaha. I-tari	I-jimu; ma-
Spirit, soul	Um-oyw. M-zimu. Im-behw	Um-oyw. Ki-dia Kinya-mkera	Mu-zimu	...	Mu-zimu	M-oyw
Star ...	Tondw <i>or</i> N-hondw. N-hilu	N-tondw	My-erezi; zi +	N-tondwe	Ny-eredzi. N-tondwa	N-tondwe
Stick ...	N-hwata; mi-khwata	I-bika? M-biviri	I-bike; ma- M-phandw; ma-	N-xwekw. Mu-koti	I-biki. Kwomi	M-raŋga
Stone ...	Di-bwe; ma-bwe. U-bwe; gama-bwe	I-bwe; ma-bwe	I-we <i>or</i> Di-bwe	...	I-bwe; ma-bwe	I-we; ma-we
Stool ...	Ki-gwoda	Ki-gwoda, Ci-gwoda	Ci-gwoda, Li-gwoda	...	Ki-gwoda	...
Sun ...	Di-zuwa	Dzuwa	I-jua	...	I-dzua. Mu-asw	C-owe. Mw-asw
Tail ...	M-khila	Mu-iŋgw	Mu-se	...	Mu-cira	...
Tear ...	Hwazi; ma +	Hwatsi; ma +	I-swazi; ma-	I-swazi; ma-	Wdzi	...
Testicles	Pumbu	...	...	...	...	M-bia
Thief ...	M-bavi	Mu-hizi	Mu-hiji; wa-	...	Mu-izi	...
Thigh ...	Hadza; ma +	...	I-haja	...	C-ima	...
Thing ...	Iki-nhu; ivi-nhu	Ci-nhu; vi-nhu	Ki-ntu; vi-ntu	...	Ki-ntu; vi-ntu	Ki-ntu; vi-ntu
Thorn ...	Mw-iba	Mu-iwa	M-tā; mi-wa	...	Mu-wa; mi-wa	...
Tobacco	Tumbaku	...	I-kondi	...	Konde	Tumbatu
To-day	Lelw	Lelw	Lelw	Lelw, Di-lelw, Dya-lelw	Zuari	I-sikw
Toe ...	C-anda. Gumba	Ci-dwle ca m-gulu	N-dwle dya m-gulu	...	Ki-dwle	Mēmba ra kulu
To-morrow	Imi-tondw	I-rubfi	Au-siku. I-tondw	Mi-tondw	Mi-tondw. Ci-law	Lu-vi. M-tondw
Tongue	Lu-limi; n-dimi	I-limi <i>or</i> Lu-limi (23 b)	Lu-limi; zin-dimi <i>or</i> malu-limi. Lu-laka	...	Lu-limi	Lu-wa
Tooth	J-inw, Dy-inw; m-enw	Dz-inw; m-enw, ma-zinw	Inw, D-inw; m-enw. Gegw; ma +	I-dzinw; ma-zinw <i>or</i> m-enw	Idz-inw; m-enw	L-inw; m-enw
Town, village	Kayi (?). Ki-rambw	Kaya <i>or</i> Kaye. Bu-lulu	I-kaya	...	Kaya	Kaya
Tree ...	Mū-biki, M-biki; mi- (imi-)	I-bike, Li-biki. I-bika (23 b)	I-biki; ma- Mu-ti; mi-ti	I-biki. M-gwoda	I-biki. Ki-biti	Mu-ti; mi-ti
Twins	Vi-basa (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Pasa; ma-pasa	...	Hasa; ma-hasa	...
Urine ...	Ma-kwzw	Mkwzw	...	Ma-tunzi	Ma-tunzi	...

English	23. Dzalamo	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gwaga	26. Irañgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
Vein			N-kundi	Ki-timba ; vi-	Ki-kwari ; vi-	I-sirira. Mu-kifa
War	N-hondw	N-hondw	U-khondw. Lewa	...	U-lugu. Ma-feta	Feta. M-kondw
Water	Gama-zi	Ma-tsi or Ma-zi. Lu-leñga ; ma-	Me-ji or Ma-ji	Ma-dzi. Ma-leñga	Ma-leñga	Nua. Ma-ji
Well, source	Sima or M-sima	Ci-sima	I-sima	...	...	Ki-rimoyw. Ki-riñkazw
White man	M-zuñgu	M-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu	...	Mu-zuñgu	Mu-juñgu ; wa-
Wife	Im-wehe	M-wehe ; wehe	M-ke, Mu-ke. M-cekulu	Mwe-ha; we-ha. Mwe-he. Mu-ke. M-cekulu	Mu-ke ; wa-ke. M-cekulu	Mu-ke ; wa-ke
Wind	Im-behw. Di-behw	U-behw	M-phehw	...	...	Pehw
Witch	Mu-hawi	Mu-hawi	Mu-sai, Mu-hai	...	Mu-hai. Mu-gañga	...
Witchcraft	U-hawi. U-gañga	Wu-hawi	U-sai, U-hai	...	U-hai	...
Woman	M-ke. Mw-ali. M-piñga	Mu-ke. M-piñga. M-twanzi	M-veli. Mu-ke	M-kodzi ; wa- M-piñga.	Mu-ndu-mu-ke. Mu-dala	Mu-ntu-mu-ke. Mu-iletu. Mu-hinja
Womb ... ..	...	...	I-fu. I-sambw	Nimi. I-sambw	...	Nda
Wood (fire- wood)	Lu-pekaw. N-godi	N-godi ; ziñ-godi	N-godi ; ziñ- Bilw	N-godi	...	Kui
Yam	Ki-gondw ; vi-		...	...	...	...
Year	Umw-aka ; imi-aka	Mw-aka. Ci-rimw	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka
Yesterday...	Ma-yw	I-golw	Li-gulu	Li-gulu. Di-golw	I-golw	I-ju
Zebra ... ..	...	M-hunda m-lia	M-punda. N-juwe?	...	N-dwge. Ku-rira	N-dakwa ya i-sagi
One	-moñga. Mosi. -mwe	Mosi? Mwe-ñga. -mwe	-mwe (Di-mwe). Mosi	Mose. -mwe	Mose, Bosi. -moñga	Munce. -moñga. -mwe
Two	-bili	-pili, -wiri, -ili, -bili	-idi (Ka-idi). -ili (K-eli). ele (K-ele, P-ili)	-pili. -bili. -ele	-ijete (Me-ijete, Ke-ijete)	-bili, -wiri
Three	-datu, -dathu	-datu, -tatu	-datu (Ka-datu)	-datu, -tatu	-datu (Ka-datu)	-tatu
Four	-ne	-nne, -ne	-ne (Ka-ne), -nne	-nne	-ni, -ne, -ena (Ka-ne)	-nne
Five	-thanw	-thanw, -sanw (23 b)	-sanw (Ka-sanw)	-tanw. -hanw (24 c)	-hanw (Ka-hanw)	Salia. -sanw
Six	Sita	M-tanda. M-tandatu (23 b)	M-tandatu. M-tanda (24 b)	M-tandatu	M-tandatu, -n-tandatu	I-sasatu, -sansatu
Seven... ..	Saba. M-fuñgate	M-fuñgati	M-fuñgati	M-fuñgati	M-fuñgati	M-puñgate, M-fuñgate
Eight	Nane	M-nane. M-nana	M-nana	M-nana	Mu-nane, M-nana	I-nane

English	23. Dzalamw	23 a. Kami 23b. Ki-xutu 23c. Ki-ruguru	24-24b. Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gwgw	26. Irañgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
Nine ...	Kenda	Kenda	Kenda	I-kenda	I-kenda	M-cenda. Kenda
Ten ...	M-loñgw. Mu-loñgw. Kumi	I-kumi	I-kumi	I-kumi, I-cumi	I-kumi	A-fundika. Kumi. Mu-roñgw
Eleven ...	M-loñgw na -moñga	I-kumi na -mwe	I-kumi na di-mwe	...	I-kumi nari -moñga	Kumi na mwe
Twenty ...	Mi-loñgw mi-bili. Iserini (Arab.)	Mi-loñgw mi-ili or mi-wilit	Ma-kumi ma-idi, or ma-ili, m-ele	Mi-loñgw mi-wili. Mi-loñgw mi-ili	Ma-kumi me-ijeti	Ma-kumi awiri. Mi-roñgw i-wiri
Thirty ...	Mi-loñgw mi-dathu	Mi-loñgw mi-datu	Ma-kumi ma-datu	Mi-loñgw mi-datu	Ma-kumi ma-datu	Ma-kumi a-tatu
Forty ...	Mi-loñgw mi-ne	Mi-loñgw mi-nne	Ma-kumi ma-ne	Mi-loñgw mi-nne	Ma-kumi ma-ne	Ma-kumi a-nne
Fifty ...	Mi-loñgw mi-thanw	Mi-loñgw mi-thanw	Ma-kumi ma-sanw	Mi-loñgw mi-tanw or mi-hanw	Ma-kumi ma-hanw. (Ma-kumi ma-ntadatū = 60)	A-fundika. Ka-hanw. Mi-roñgw i-sanw
Hundred ...	Mi-loñgw kumi	I-gana	I-gana	I-gana. Mi-loñgw cumi	I-gana, I-jana	Gana ; ma-gana
Thousand ...	...	...	Ki-dwale. Ma-gana ma-kumi	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Mia. Nene. Niye. N., Ni. -n., -a-ñgu	Nene or A-nie. N., Ni. -n., -n. -a-ñgu	Anie. Ni., N. -nye, -neni. -ni., -n., -a-ñgu	...	Nene. Ni., N. -ni., -n. -a-ñgu	Nene, Nanu. Ni., N., J. -n., -ni., -a-ne
Thou, thee, thy	Gw! Gwe, Gwegwe. K', Ku., U. -ku., -a-gw	Gwege, Wege, or Agwee or Egwe. U., Ku., Kw. -ku., -a-kw	Agwegwe. U. -gwe. -ku. -a-kw	...	Gwegwe, Gwe. U., Ku. -gwe. -u, -ku. -a-kw	Wewe, Wē. U. -ku. -a-kw
He, him, his	Yuyw, Heyw. Ka., K., Ye, Ya, A. -m., -mū. -a-ke, -a-ge	Yuye, Uyu. Ayu. Ka., Ya., A. -m. -a-ke, -a-kwe	Aye. Yuyu. Ka., Yu., Y., A. -yu. -m., -mw. -a-kwe.	...	Yuyu, Ayu. Yu., A., Ka., Ya. -m. mū. -a-kwe	Yeye, Iya. A. -m., -mu. -a-kwe
We, us, our	Twee, Twetwe. Tu., T'. -tu. -c-tu	Atie, Hetwe, Tete. Tu., Ti. -tu., -ti. -c-tu	Ase. Ci., C. -se. -ci., -c.	...	Sese, Se. Ci., C. -ase. -tu. -e-tu	Susu. Tu., Ti. -tu. -i-swe
Ye, you, your	Mwe or Mwemwe. M., Mū. -wa. -e-nu	Amwēē, Hemwe, Mwemwe. Mu. -wa. -e-nyu, -e-nhu	Anyie. Mu., M. -nye. -wa. -e-nu	...	Anye, Nyie. Mū., M. -nye. -wa. -e-nu	Nyunyu. M., Mū. ? -w. -i-nywe
They, them, their	Ww. Heww. Wa., W'. -wa. -a-w	Waww. Wa. -wa. -a-ww.	Waw. Wa. -aw. -wa. -a-w	...	Aww, Wa. -wa. -a-ww	Wwww. Wa. -wa. -a-w

¹ As in the northern Swahili dialects, hu-, the impersonal pronominal particle, may take the place of any pronoun in the nominative case before verbs.

English	23. Dzalamw	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gugoo	26. Iraŋgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
All This, these	·ōse ·nɔ (yu-nɔ, wa-nɔ, &c.)	·ōse ·nɔ (yu-nɔ; wa-nɔ; gu-nɔ or u-nɔ; i-nɔ; li-nɔ or di-nɔ; ga-nɔ; ci-nɔ; fi-nɔ, pfi-nɔ, or vi-nɔ; i-nɔ; zi-nɔ; lu-nɔ; u-nɔ; ku-nɔ; ha-nɔ; mu-nɔ)	·ōse A-yu; wa-wa; a-u; a-i; a-li; or u-nɔ; i-nɔ; a-ga, a-ya; a-ci; a-vi; a-i; a-zi; a-lu; a-u; a-ku; ba-ha	...	·ōse Yuyu; ha-wa; hu-ɔ; hi-i; lidi; gaga; cici; vivi; hi-i; zizi; lulu; hū-ū; kuku; ha-ha	·wzi, ·wse ·nɔ (ɔ-nɔ, ·nɔ, &c.) Hū-ū or nhū-ū; hā-wa or uhā-wa; hū-ū or nhū-ū; hi-i or nhi-i; hi-ri, &c.; ha-ya, &c.; hi-ki, hi-vi, &c.
That, those	·ɔ (He-ɔ, he-yɔ; he-wɔ; &c.)	Hu-u; hi-ci; hi-pfi; &c.	·nɔ (Yu-nɔ; wa-nɔ; &c.)	...	...	...
That, those, yonder	·dya (A-idya; aw-adya; a-ūdya; a-idya; a-didya; a-gadya; a-kidya; a-vidya; a-idya; a-zidya; a-ludya; a-ūdya; a-kudya; a-hadya)	·ja (Yu-ja or ayu-ja; wa-ja, awa-ja; &c.) ·da (23 b)	·ɔ (Yuyɔ; wawɔ; uɔ; iyɔ; didɔ; gagɔ; &c.) ·dia (yu-dia, wa-dia, &c.)	...	Yu-ria; wā-ria; U-ria; i-ria; ri-ria; ga-ria; ci-ria; vi-ria; i-ria; zi-ria; ru-ria; u-ria; ku-ria; ha-ria	U-re or uo-re; wa-re or nawa-re; u-re or ue-re; i-re or ue-re; ri-re or na-ri-re; ya-re or naya-re, &c. ¹
Bad	·i-ha. ·i-hile	·i-ha	·e-ha	·bi	·e-ha. ·bi	·e-ha, we-ha. ·kakɔ
Black	·hitu or fita	·titu	·titu	...	·titu. ·iru	·iru
Female	·ke	·ke. ·gɔle M-buguma.	·ke. ·gɔle. M-buguma	...	·cekulu, ·ce	·ke
Fierce, sharp, bitter	·kali	·kali	·khali	·kali	·kali	Adalawa. ·kare
Good	·nɔga	·nɔga. ·gɔya	·nɔga. ·swamu	·swamu	·swamu	·bɔha
Great	·kulu	·kuru	·kulu	...	·kulu	·kulu
Little	·ɔwɔw	·dɔdɔw	·dɔdɔw. ·ŋgeke	·dɔdɔw. ·ana	·dɔdɔw	·dudūa
Long	·fi-hali, ·hali. ·tali	·tali	·tali	...	·tari	·leha. ·tali
Male	·lume	·lume (dume). ·beberu	·lume. ·gɔsi	...	·lūme. ·gɔsi	·lume
Old	·kulu. ·dala. ·vyele	·vele	·gɔsi. ·dala	...	...	·wzi (M w-wzi) or ·wsi (M-wsi)
Red	·duñhwu	·duñhu	·domyɔw	...	·duñkhu. ·duñu	ere-ñkundu

¹ The latter forms are somewhat supposititious.

English	23. Dzalamw	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. Kaguru <i>and</i> Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gwgw	26. Iraŋgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
Rotten	...	...	...	...	...	...
Short ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above, up, on top	U-cana ya	U-canya	Ku-canya a. Ku-laŋga	Canya. U-laŋga	Canya, Ku-canya	M-weri. Ku-toliti?
Before	Ku-loŋgwazi ya	Ku-loŋgwazi. Ku-mwandi (23 b)	Ya-loŋgwala	Ku-mwandw	Ku-mwandi	Mbele Mhle
Behind	Ku-cugu kwa- Ki-swɔw ca	Ku-cugu, Ku-ciswɔw	Ku-nyuma	Ku-mbele. Ku-ciswɔw	Ku-mbele, Ku-nyuma, Ku-mgoŋw	Nyuma. Sigya
Below, down	Ha-si	Ha-si	Ha-si	Ha-si, Ha-nhi	Ha-si	Aha-si
Far	Ku-tali	Ku-tali	Ku-vali, Ku-hali	Ku-tali. Aku-la	Ku-tali. Pirimu	Ko-le, Ku-le. Uxu-ata
Here ...	A-ha, A-hanw. Baha	A-ha, A-hanw. Baha, Bahw	Baha	...	Ha-ha	A-ha. A-hw
In, inside ...	Mumw. Mu-na, M-ua. Mg-ati.	Mu, Mw. Muna, Mumw. M-le, M-li. Mu-gati	Mu-, nda-ni. Ku-nda-ni	...	Mu-	? Mu-. -mu, -i. M-beri
Middle	Ku-gati. Ha-gati	-gati (Ku-gati, Ha-gati)	Ha-gati	...	Ku-fanika. Ku-gati. Tu-rika	Ku-gati?
Near ...	Pehibehi	Behi	Behi	Behi	Behi. Kariasi	Behi
Outside	Ku-nze ya	Ku-nse. Ha-nse	Ku-nje	...	Ku-nze	Ki-werwi
Plenty, many	Bw-andw. -iŋgi. N-hani	-iŋgi. N-hani	Lu-ganw. - m-w	-ŋgi. -ngi	-nji (Mc-nji)	-wzi? -munw
There...	Kukw, Ku-kudya. A-hadya	A-haja, A-kuja. Bahw	Kudia. A-kunw	...	Kuria. Kukw	-wkw. Pare
Where?	A-hi? Kwahi?	Kuli-hi? Mw-ani? Kw-ani?	Hwki?	...	Li-kwi? Cili-kwi?	Ha-i?
No!	Bule!	Bule! Sibw!	Ndawa!	...	Nw! Ncina! Asima!	Nw!
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	Si-, hu-, ha- (hatu, ha-m-, ha-wa). Si-ku-	Si. Si-, hu-, ha-, &c. Iŋali	Si-. -si- Khali-	...	Si-	Si-. -si- Ku-leka
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat	..towa	..twa	..twa. ..halika	..twa. ..kopa, ..koba	..katowa. ..towa	..wma
„ buy, sell	..gula	..gula	..gula	..gula	..gula	..wla
„ come	..eza, ..iza, ..idza, ..vika	..lawa. ..iza (..izw! = some!)	..idza, ..isa. ..lawa	..idza	..za, ..zala	..ja
„ cut	..kanha	..tema	..tema. ..seŋga	...	..tema	..tema. ..kera
„ dance	...	...	..vina	...	..dawala	..vija?
„ die...	..fa	..fa	..fa	...	..fwa	...
„ eat	..ja, ..dya, ..la	..dya	..dia	...	..ria	..rya
„ give	..eŋka, ..iŋka. ..gwɔlɔla	..iŋka, ..iŋha. ..gwɔlela, ..ga	..iŋka	..ja	..swla or ..kaswla. ..pa. ..pera	..ha

English	23. Dzalamo	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gogwo	26. Irañgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ go ...	·genda. ·wola	·genda. ·ka	·luta. ·genda. ·tamba (travel)	·luta	·jenda	·eta, ·ita. ·tamanya. ·tamba (travel)
„ kill	·koma	·koma	·koma	...	·kwole, ·wola. ·neñga	·hola
„ know	·manyā. ·jua. ·tañga	·manyā	·manyā	...	·zua	·manyā. ·tañga
„ laugh	...	·seka	·seka	...	...	·seka
„ leave off, cease	·leka. ·asa	·leka	·leka	...	·reka	·reka
„ love, want	·londa	·londa. ·tawola	·enda	...	·wenda. ·saka	·enda. ·saka
„ see	·ōna. ·lola	·ōna. ·lola	·lañga	...	·wona	·wona
„ sit, remain, abide	·kala. ·sigala	·kala	·kala, ·sigala	·ikala	·kala	·ikala
„ sleep	·basa. ·wasa. ·gona	·gona	·gona. ·sisila	...	·gona	·lala
„ stand, stop be erect	·ima. ·gowlaka	·ima	·ima	...	·wima, ·ima	·ima
„ steal	·iba	·iba	·hija	...	·hidza	·iva

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KI-DZALAMŌ

Preprefixes present in a specially demonstrative or pronominal sense.

Class 1. Um-, Mu-, M-, Imu-, Im- (m, umu, yu-, y-, i-); 2. Wa-, Iwa- (wa); 3. Um-, M- (umu-, m-, u¹); 4. Imi-, Mi- (imi-, i); 5. —, Di- (di, j); 6. Gama-, Ma- (ma-, ga); 7. Iki-, Ki- (ki, c¹); 8. Ivi-, Vi- (vi, bvi); 9. In- (Im-), N- (M-), N̄-, Ny- (n-, ñ-, ny-, i); 10. Dzi-, Zi-, In- (Im-), N-, N̄-, Ny- (dzi or zi, n-, ny-); 11. Lu- (lu); 12. (wanting); 13. (wanting. Ki- replaces Ka- as diminutive); 14. U- (u); 15. Ku-, Gu- (ku); 16. Ha-, Ba- (ha, ba); 17. Mu- (mu, m).

PREFIXES, &c., IN KAMI AND XUTU

No preprefixes except in Class 3.

Class 1. Mu-, M- (m, mü, gu-, u-, ka-); 2. Wa- (wa); 3. Umu-, Mu-, M- (m-, mü-, nw-, u); 4. Mi- (mi-, y-, gi, i); 5. —, Li-, Di-, I-, Zi- (li, di, l', j'); 6. Ma- (ma-, ga, g'); 7. Ci-, Ki-, C' (ki, ci, c'); 8. Fi- or Pfi-, F' (fi, f'); 9. —, N- (M-), N̄- (—, n- (m-), ñ-, i) (*pl.* sometimes, Class 6); 10. —, Zi-, N- (M-), N̄-, Ny- (zi, z', n-, ny'-); 11. Lu- (lu) (*pl.* Classes 10, 4, and 6); 12. missing; 13. (missing, except in Xutu numerals); 14. U- (u) (*pl.* same as Class 4); 15. Ku-, Gu- (ku); 16. Ha-, Ba- (ha, ba); 17. Mu- (as preposition only).

¹ A. Worms (see Bibliography) also gives di- as a concord for the 3rd Class with a plural mi-; perhaps by confusion with the augmentatives mi- and di- (No. 5).

GROUP G: THE USAGARA-UGOGW LANGUAGES

PREFIXES, &c., IN SAGARA DIALECTS

(Slight trace of preprefixes in No. 5.)

Class 1. **Mu**, **M**. (mū, m, yu-, u-); 2. **Wa**. (wa); 3. **M**, **Mu**. (mu-, m-, u); 4. **Mi**. (mi-, i); 5. —, **I**, **Igi**, **Izi**, **Zi**, **Di**. (di, li); 6. **Ma**. (ma-, ga); 7. **Ki**, **Ci**, **C'**. (ki, ci, c'); 8. **Vi**. (vi); 9. —, **N**. (**M**), **N̄**. (n-, i) (*pl.* sometimes, Class 6); 10. **Zi**, **N**. (**M**), **N̄**, **Ny**, **S'**, **Siny'**. (zi, u); 11. **Lu**. (lu-) (*pl.* Classes 6 and 10); 12. missing; 13. missing, except in numerals; 14. **U**. (u); 15. **Ku**. (ku); 16. **Ha**, **Ba**. (ha, ba-); 17. **Mu**. (mu-).

PREFIXES, &c., IN GOGW

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu**, **M**. (mu, m, u-, yu-); 2. **Wa**. (wa); 3. **M̄**, **M**. (m-, m̄-, u); 4. **Mi**. (mi-, i-); 5. —, **I**, **Zi**, **Li**. (li, di, ri); 6. **Ma**. (ma-, ga); 7. **Ki**, **Ci**. (ki, ci); 8. **Vi**. (vi); 9. —, **N**. (**M**), **N̄**, **Ny**. (n-, i); 10. —, **N**. (**M**), **N̄**, **Ny**. (n-, zi, z'); 11. **Lu**. (lu); 12. missing; 13. (in numerals only); 14. **U**. (u); 15. **Ku**. (ku); 16. **Ha**. (ha); 17. **Mu**. (as preposition only).

PREFIXES, &c., IN IRANGI

No preprefixes except in No. 5.

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mω**, **M**. (m, mu, u-); 2. **Wa**. (wa); 3. **Mu**, **Mω**, **M**. (m-, mu-, u); 4. **Mi**. (mi, i); 5. **Iri**, **R**, **I**, — (r', ri, i); 6. **Ma**. (ma-, ya, a); 7. **Ki**, **Ci**, **C'**. (ki, c'); 8. **Vi**. (vi); 9. —, **N**. (**M**), **N̄**, **Ny**. (n-, i); 10. —, **N**. (**M**), **N̄**, **Ny**. (n-, j', ji); 11. **Lu**, **Lω**. (lu); 12. (missing); 13. **Ka**. (ka); 14. **U**. (u); 15. **Ku**, **Kω**. (ku); 16. **Ha**, **Pa**. (ha, pa); 17. **Mu**. (preposition) (-mu, -i shortened from -ni).

23. **Dzalamω** is spoken in Uzaramω, between the Upper Kiṅgani and the Lower Rufiji rivers.

23 a. **Kami**, 23 b. **Ki-xutu**, and 23 c. **Ki-ruguru** are spoken in Ukami, immediately west of the Middle Kiṅgani river, north-west of Uzaramω and south of Uzigula (Uzeguha). **Ki-xutu** is the southern dialect of Kikami and is spoken in the basin of the Upper Kidunda-Kiṅgani. **Ki-ruguru** is the speech of Uluguru, west of Uzaramω.

24-24 b. **Kaguru** and **Northern Sagara**. These dialects are spoken in northern Usagara in the basin of the Upper Wami (Rubehω), east of Ugogω and west of Uzigula, excluding Uluguru.

24 c-g. **Southern Sagara** dialects are spoken in south and south-east Usagara, south of the Upper Wami river and north of the Ruaha. The **Ngwila** dialect is probably spoken south of the Ruaha opposite the Ndunda territory.

25. **Gogω** is spoken in Ugogω, west of Usagara, east of Itumba and Unyamwezi, south of Nyaturu and Sandawi.

26. **Iraṅgi** is spoken in Iraṅgi and Buruṅgi, north of Ugogω in the north-eastern basin of the Bubu river. The **Ki-umbugwe** dialect is spoken in an isolated patch (Umbugwe) immediately south of Lake Manyaza, 3° 45' to 4° South latitude.

GROUP H

THE UPPER RUFUJI LANGUAGES

27. Hehe
28. Pwogorw and Maheñge

29. Sañgō (Rori, Safwa)
30. Bena

31. Gañgi and 31 a. Buñga

GROUP I

THE LOWER RUFUJI-RUVUMA LANGUAGES

32. Ki-matumbi

32 a. Ki-ndeñgerekw

32 b. Ki-rufiji

English	27. Hehe	28. Pwogorw and Maheñge	29. Sañgō (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gañgi 31 a. Buñga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki-ndeñgerekw
Adze ...	Nemw					M-basw ? N-desw
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama. Li-kwkw, ñkw	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama		N-yama; ma +. Li-kwkw
Ant ...	Ny-arafu. Sisina. Nya-koñgō. I-nemi; ma-temi	Salafu. Suñgu. M-ce; wam-ce. Nam-tuta				Lu-pamba; m-pamba. Lu-añgala; añgala. Meya; mi-meya Lu-nyaunyau. Li-ñeñena
Ant, white (termite)	Lu-huwa; ny-uhwa. Lu-mehe	Sua; wa-sua				
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)						
Arm ...	Li-wkw; mi-wkw	Li-wkw	Gu-vwxw, Mu-wkw or M-wkw; <i>pl.</i> ma-wkw	Mu-wkw	M-wkw	Lu-bkw
Arrow ...	Lu-dibulw. Ki-sonyw. (Mw-ifwa = <i>arrow-head</i>)	M-sale. Li-wanw	Mu-sari; mi-sari			Nn-ale (Mw-ale); <i>pl.</i> mi-ale
Axe ...	Vega. Nemw. Li-huka. Li-gimiro	Li-wagw	N-hemu; ma-temu			Li-wagw; ma-
Baboon ...	Li-puma or M-ūma. I-kabiya	E-yani				Li-yani; ma-yani
Back ...	Mu-goñgō. Lu-ñgata	N-goñgō. M-bere, Cim-bere	Mu-goñgō	M-goñgō	M-goñgō	Pa-sanja
Banana ...	Ki-kwō. I-ñwō	N-kōu; Ziñ-kōu	N-khw			N-gōbō; ma-kōbō
Beard ...	Nuza. N-defu	Lu-lefu				Lu-leu, N-deu, Ki-leu
Bee ...	N-zuki	N-juki	In-yusi			N-yuci ? U-yutsi N-dumbō
Belly ...	Li-reme or I-lemi; ma-leme. Lu-fu. U-tumbō	M-tima. U-tumbō	U-tumbu, I-tumbu	I-nda; Nyi-nda	Ku-tumbō; ma- Yi-nda; mayi-nda (31 a)	
Bird ...	N-dege, Ka-dege. Ny-uni	M-poñgō	Iny-ūni	Ny-uni; ma +	N-dege. Degi (31 a)	Ki-yuni; <i>pl.</i> i-yuni

English	27. Hehe	28. Pwogoro and Maheñge	29. Sangw (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gañgi, 31 a. Buñga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki-ndeñgereko
Blood ...	Danda	Mu-azi	...	...	...	Mw-ai, Mi-ai (Mi-azi)
Body ...	Mu-vile	N-cimba	Mu-wili. Gu-vili (<i>pl.</i> ma-vili?)	...	...	Y-ega
Bone ...	Li-zege <i>or</i> Ki-sege	Ci-fupa. Ci-hondw	...	...	...	Ki-upa
Borassuspalm	...	M-kwoma	...	...	...	N-nala; mi-lala
Bow ...	A-zima. Ki-dibulw	U-pindi	Ki-wuta	...	...	M-pinde; mi-pinde
Bowels	I-nda. Lu-tumbu; n-umbu	Vyamu-nda. Ci-seke. Lu-kutu	...	...	...	Li-tumbu
Brains	W-wswla. W-oñgõñg	W-oñg	...	...	...	Bw-õñgo
Breast (man's)	Ma-mbaga. Ki-kūa (= <i>in</i> <i>beasts</i>)	Ci-fūa	Ki-fula; fi-	...	...	Ki-uba, Paki-ūba
Breast (woman's)	I-wele, I-were; ma-wele	Ma-wele	I-wele; ma-	...	...	Ma-bele
Brother	M-nuñuna. Mw ana-kw-etu Lumbu-lie. M-loñg (a <i>relation</i>)	M-haca (<i>also</i> <i>sister</i>)	Lu-kwō. Mu-nuñūna	Mu-nūñūna; wa-	M-gwō <i>or</i> M-kulu. Mu-nuñūna (31 a)	Nuna
Buffalo	M-bwō. Sikirō ♀	Ny-ati. M-bwō	...	...	...	Nj-ati
Bull ...	Nambakwa	M-poñg	I-kida; ma- Khambaku	I-señga i-lume	I-señga i-lume. N-ombe n-dumi (31 a)	...
Buttocks	Li-dakw	Li-takw; ma-	...	...	...	M-takw
Canoe..	Ci-lyō. I-windi. Ki-pwō	W-atw, m-atw	Ru-watw	...	...	...
Cat	Li-paka. Nyau	N-kanw. Siuzi	Lu-paka; <i>pl.</i> mm-aka <i>or</i> mi-baka	M-nyaw	...	Li-yōme. Nyau
Charcoal	Kala; ma+	Ma-kala	...	...	...	...
Chief ..	Mu-twa. M-temi M-lugu	M-tua. M-koni	...	...	...	Yumbe. Jumbe. M-pindw
Child ...	Mw-ana. C-ali	Mw-ana	Mw-ana. Mw-ainji. (Mu-hinja = <i>daughter</i> . C-ana = <i>son</i>)	Mw-ana	Mw-ana. M-(wana (31 a) (<i>see Zulu</i>)	Mw-ana; b-ana. A-lau
Cloth ...	Mw-enda	N-gūw	Mw-enda	...	...	N-gubw; ma-gubw -ima
Cold ...	Iñ-gala. Sisimw	Ma-hundi	Mm-ehw <i>or</i> Mm-epw	...	...	Nima. Ki-lambw
Country	In-nyi, E-nyi	M-lima	I-nhi	...	...	...
Cow ...	M-buguma. Señga	N-g-ombe e-kolw	M-buguma	I-señga n-dala	N-ombe m-piñga. I-señga m-piñga. N-ombe m-kahanw (31 a)	...

English	27. Hehe	28. Pogoro and Mahege	29. Sangu (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gahgi, 31 a. Buha	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Kindegereka
Crocodile ...	Mamba or I-mamba; <i>pl.</i> ma-gamba	Mamba	...	...	...	N-gwena; ma-kwena
Date palm...	M-kinga	I-a-kinga	...	...	...	...
Day ...	Mu-nyi, K-draa Ki-gama, (Lu-isa = <i>dawnlight</i>)	E-juu, Li-siku, (M-luŋu go-pala = <i>day- light</i>)	Pa-munsi, Lu-siku	...	...	Li-suba or Li-tsaba
Devil, evil spirit ...	I-saaka	E-heka Lu-dewa; ma-	Lu-kwati, M-kahaba	I-funya; ma-	I-kuŋu or I-kisi, I-kaaka (31 a)	M-bepo
Doctor (medi- cine man)	M-jagaa ¹	M-gaŋga	...	...	...	N-gaŋga; ama-gaŋga ¹
Dog ...	Im-bwa, Ka-bwa, Igu-bwa; ma-	Naŋga, (M-bwawa = <i>wild dog</i>)	Xa-bwa, Im-bwa, I-kosawa ♂, M-barusi ♀	Im-bwa	Nyaka-bwa, I-gale; ma- (31 a)	M-bwa; ma-pwa, I-pumbe; ma-
Donkey ...	Dogowi	M-punda	N-dogowe	Im-dogowe	N-dogowa	M-bunda
Door ...	M-lyanŋa, Lu-izi	Molinŋe	...	...	...	N-nyanŋe; mi-lanŋa
Dream ...	N-doto or I-doto	N-doto, N-sawa	N-doto; sin-	...	...	N-doto (Ku-doto)
Drum ...	N-dusi or In-dusi	Li-gama	...	...	...	Li-sinda, Li-luŋa, N-gama
Ear ...	Li-sikiza, I-twi; ma-twi	Li-pepe, E-kutu	E-twe	I-sikiza; ma-	I-gutwe; ma-	Li-katu; ma-
Egg ...	Li-kaŋga	Li-gi	Susu; ama-susu, Li-xanza; ama-	...	...	Li-piŋga
Elephant ...	N-dembwe, N-demba	N-temba	Joŋwa, N-zovu	...	...	N-demba; ma-temba
Excrement	Ma-pl, Ma-fi	Ci-kutu, Lu-pukto, Ma-fi	...	...	...	Ma-i
Eye ...	Li-iba; m-iba	Li-taa; ma-esa	Li-iba	I-iba; m-cha	I-iba; m-cha, I-esa; m-esa (31 a)	Li-ya; m-iŋga
Face, fore- head	Uso	C-eni, Kama-esa	Kum-cha; am-cha (<i>N.</i>)	...	...	Kum-inya, Ki-buŋgi
Fat, oil ...	Ma-futa, Ma-pama	Ma-futa	Ma-futha	...	...	Ma-ŋta
Father ...	Dada, Dade, Ise, Ise	Tati, U-esa-ŋu, U-esa-ŋwe	Dada, U-hesa	Dada	Tata, Tate (31 a)	Tate; ha-tate, Ki-tati; aki-tati
Fear ...	Mu-hwehwe, I-duŋa, M-ŋta	Li-aga	...	...	...	Bw-aga
Finger ...	C-ala; fi-ala	C-ala, vi-ala	Ki-dori	...	...	Lu-kontsi, Lu-konji; fi-gontsi, (L-gumba = <i>thumb</i>)
Fire ...	M-ŋta	M-ota	M-ota	Mota	Mota	Mw-ŋta

¹ Jagaa = to heal with medicine.

English	27. Hehe	28. Fogorua and Maheŋge	29. Sahgō (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gaŋgi 31 a. Buŋga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndēngerekō
Fish ...	I-zwi.	Somba	N-swi	...	...	Omba; ma-
Foot ...	M-gulu. Lw-ahō; m-ahō <i>or</i> nz-ahō	Li-gulu. Lu-sayu	M-gulu	M-gulu	M-gulu	Lu-gulu. Lu-ayō (<i>sole</i>)
Forest ...	Li-kuŋgu. Li-hala. M-hulu. M-situ	U-puŋguti. (Lu-hōle = <i>tall forest.</i>) M-bagu	Mw-ihaka	...	...	Mw-itu. Mi-tela
Fowl ...	N-guku; Temba	N-kuku	N-guku	...	N-guku	N-guku
Frog ...	C-ura, Ki-ūla	Nama-nyōma	...	...	...	Ky-ula; <i>pl.</i> y-ula
Ghost ..	Lu-he. I-ñala. I-sōka	E-hōka; M-oyō	...	...	...	...
Giraffe ...	N-dūnduru <i>or</i> N-ūndulu	...	...	...	...	...
Girl, maiden	Mu-hinza. Mw-aruka	Mu-hiŋga. Mw-ali. M-ceŋgu	...	Mu-hinza, Ki-hinza	Ci-gōli. Mu-hinza	M-minja; ab-inja <i>or</i> a-inja M-bui
Goat ...	M-ene <i>or</i> M-ēēni. Ki-pene	M-buzi. M-ene	Im-heni; <i>pl.</i> zim-. <i>Or</i> M-peeni, M-meni	M-buzi	M-peeni. M-buhi; ma- (31 a)	M-bui
„ (he) ...	Boŋgō <i>or</i> Poŋgō	M-poŋgō	I-poŋgō	Poŋgō	I-vulata. M-buhi m-lume (31 a)	...
„ (she) ...	Lōgōta	M-buzi e-kolō	Lōgōta	M-buguma	M-buguma. M-buhi m-kahanō (31 a)	...
God ...	N-gulwi. Mu-luŋgu	M-luŋgu; <i>pl.</i> wam-luŋgu	Mu-luŋgu. N-ruī, N-gūrūi	Mu-luŋgu. N-guluwe	Mu-luŋgu	N-nuŋgu
Grandparent	Kuku. Pape	M-buzi	...	...	...	U-kulu. (M-buya = <i>grandmother</i>)
Grass ...	Li-sōli. Ma-hamba	Lu-tundhu; tundhu	...	...	...	Ma-nyei
Ground ...	N-nyi. Lu-haŋga. U-loŋgō	N-tambu. Mu-haŋga. Pa-zi	...	...	...	U-tōpi?
Ground-nut	Li-ŋgōgō. Li-ŋgalaŋga. N-zugu	Li-rawi	...	...	...	N-tesa. Li-yōbe
Guinea-fowl	Nāŋga <i>or</i> N-gaŋga; <i>pl.</i> ma-kaŋga	Khaŋga	Li-xaŋga	...	...	Li-kaŋga
Gun ...	Hute	Huti	...	...	...	Kōlōpindō
Hair ...	Fwili, Fwiri	Vuiri	Im-fuile; <i>pl.</i> <i>same or</i> zim-fuile	Lu-vuile	Lu-vuile; m-vuile	Ny-wili
Hand ...	I-ganza	Li-ōkō. Ci-gaza	Umu-wōkō; ama-. Ili- ganja; ama-	Mu-wōkō	Mu-wōkō. M-kōnō (31 a)	Lu-bōkō. Ki-ganja
Head ...	Mū-twe, Mu-tūwe	M-tui	Umu-thwe; imi-	Kumu-twe; mamu-	Kumu-twe; ma- Ci-mundila; vi- (31 a)	M-twe; mi-twe

English	27. Hetie	28. Pogororani Mahenge	29. Saiŋa (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gaŋgi (1 a. Buŋu)	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndeŋgereko
Heart...	Númbula. Mu-tima	M-oyow	...	...	...	M-oyow. M-tima
Heel ...	Ki-siŋganow	Ci-sokūnō	...	...	...	Ki-ŋginow
Hide ...	N-giŋow	Lu-kuli	N-kwembi	...	...	N-gwi. Li-kiŋow. Li-sambara Ki-tumbi
Hill ...	Lu-tanana	Ci-goŋow. Ci-dugudugu	I-tunda	...	I-tunda	Ki-boŋow. N-dowmondow
Hippopotamus	Fuw. Lumondow. I-tumondow	Huhu. N-dowmondow	...	...	...	Ki-boŋow. N-dowmondow
Hoe ...	I-gimirō	C-uka. E-huka	I-kumburu	...	...	Li-jembe ; ma-. Li-gela ; ma-. B-ūsi Li-peŋga. Lu-pembe
Honey	W-uki	N-juki	...	...	...	Ny-umba. Liy-umba. (Ki-umba = <i>nest.</i>) Mm-ambe ; mi-bambe
Horn ...	Lu-pembe	Ma-gwoli (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...	...	N-jara
House...	Ny-anda. Cuw (<i>small hut.</i>) Kai. Ny-umba. Tembe. I-jumbe	N-umba	I-tembi, Tembe. Iri-tembe	I-jumbi ; ma-	N-anda. I-heŋge ; ma- (31 a)	Ny-umba. (Ki-umba = <i>nest.</i>) Mm-ambe ; mi-bambe
Hunger	N-sala. Mu-sale	N-jala	Jeŋxa (?) In-zala	...	...	N-jara
Husband	Mny-ikwzi. Muŋ-gwzi	...	...	...	...	N-ceŋow ; a-ceŋow. Na-lume ; ana-lume N-twote
Hyena	Sakaŋga (<i>spotted.</i>) Fifi (<i>striped.</i>) N-segūmbi	M-twote (<i>spotted.</i>) M-duba, M-dula (<i>striped.</i>)	Fisi, N-fisi	...	...	N-twote
Iron ...	C-ūma ; fy-uma. Ki-uma	C-uma	C-uma or Ci-cuma	C-uma	C-uma	Kij-uma ; y-uma
Island	Ki-guŋguli	Ci-jinci. E-guŋguli	Iri-siwa	...	...	Ki-silwa
Ivory...	Lu-pembe ; m-embe	N-tembow	...	...	...	Lu-pembe ; m-bembe
Knee ...	Li-fugamilow or I-fugamirō	Lu-nūŋgūnū	...	...	...	Li-yuwa ; ma-yuwa
Knife ...	I-mage, Li-mage	Ci-mage. Ci-fimbō. Ci-himbe	Magi	...	...	Ki-imbe. Lu-embe
Lake	I-temela. Mu-tanda	Li-tanda	I-lamba. Iny-anja	...	...	Li-tanda
Leg	M-gulu, I-i-gulu	Lu-kowkōwō. Li-ondow	M-guru	...	M-gulu	Lu-gulu. Lu-koŋowu
Leopard	Ki-duma	Duma	Duma	...	...	Ki-ūbi or Ubi
Lion ...	Ny-alopala	Simba	Ny-alopala	...	...	Imba
Lips ...	M-lomow	Li-romow	...	...	...	Mu-kanow ; mi-
Magic...	U-hawi	U-gaŋga	...	...	...	(Ku-lōga = <i>to bewitch</i>)
Maize ...	Ma-zabeli or Ma-sebere	Ma-jani	Ma-jaberi	...	...	Ma-rombe

English	27. Hehe	28. Pogoro and Mahaenge	29. Saŋgo (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gaŋgi 31 a. Buŋga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndeŋgereko
Man	Mu-nu, Mu-nhu; wa-nhu, wa-nu	Mu-ndhu	Mu-nhu. Umu-nhu; aba-, awa-	Mu-nhu; wa-	Mu-nhu; wa-nhu. Mu-ndu (31 a)	Mu-ndu; ba-ndu. Mu-analume
Man, vir. ...	M-gwzi. Mu-waha	M-palu	Umu-gwzi	...	...	N-ceŋgo = husband; a-ceŋgo (<i>pl.</i>)
Meat	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	Mū-goda	M-gōta. M-tera	...	...	...	N-tela; mi- N-tende. Li-pōso Li-bele
Milk	Li-ziwa	Ma-ziwa. Ma-wele	Tu-piyō	...	...	N-dumbili. Ki-tumbili. N-jei Mw-ei. Lw-ei
Monkey ...	N-gedege or N-kedeke	Ka-biri. E-ripa	...	...	...	N-dumbili. Ki-tumbili. N-jei Mw-ei. Lw-ei
Moon	Mw-ezi. M-leŋge. M-kōmi	Mu-ezi	Mw-ezi	M-leŋge	Mw-edzi. M-leŋge (31 a)	Mw-ei. Lw-ei
Mother ...	Yōwa, Yuwe. Ngina or Nina. Nyō-kō	Maō. Unō-kō. Unō-kwe	Yuwa. Nine-sō	Yuawa	Mama. Mau (31 a)	Mau. Ki-mau. Nyo-ŋgo
Mountain ...	Ki-dunda	Lu-goŋgo; <i>pl.</i> ŋōŋgo	Dunda or Ki-dunda; vi-	...	...	Ki-tumbi. Li-tumbi; ma-tumbi N-kanō
Mouth ...	Mu-lōmō	Ci-kanūa. M-lōmō	Mu-lōmō Ru-mirō	Mu-lōmō	Mu-lōmō	N-kanō
Nail (offinger or toe)	Lu-nyōwe. Nō-nerō; tō-nerō	N-konci	...	...	...	Ki-ōbō; y-ōbō
Name	Li-tawa	L-ina. Li-tahō	I-tagwa; ma-	...	I-tagwa	L-ina; mal-ina Ki-kū
Navel	Lu-duŋgu	N-kufu. (Lu-komba = <i>string</i>)	...	...	...	Ki-kū
Neck	Siŋgo. Ki-sōgo	Siŋgo	...	...	...	Ki-koi. Iŋgo
Night	K-ilō, Pa-kilō	C-iru. Pac-iru	Pak-irō. Lu-siku	...	...	K-ilō. (Pali-bendō = <i>darkness</i>)
Nose	M-ūla	M-pula	Im-pula; zim-	M-pula	M-pula. Lu-pepela (31 a)	M-pulō; ma-pulō. Li-pulō; ma-
Ox	Gida. Seŋga. N-azō	N-koŋōlō. Masai (<i>Arab.</i>). N-ombe	N-ombe	N-ombe	l-seŋga. N-ombe (31 a)	...
Paddle ...	Mu-tera	N-kavi	Ru-xafi	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	U-gimbō	U-jimbi	...	...	...	U-wimbi
Parrot ...	Li-tui	...	...	...	...	N-gwalu; ma-kwalu
Penis	Ki-dōndō	M-bōlō	...	...	...	N-gube; ma-gube
Pig	N-gubi	N-tumbi	...	...	...	N-gube; ma-gube
Pigeon ...	N-gunda. N-siwa	N-gundi. N-ciwa, N-dziwa	...	...	...	N-dutu

English	27. Hehe	28. Pwogoro and Maheŋge	29. Saŋgw (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gaŋgi 31 a. Buŋga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndeŋgereko
Place ...	Panw. Ki-wuŋgu	Pa-kaya, U-kaya. Pantu	...	...	...	Pandu
Rain ...	N-dwanya. Ifugu. Tɔnya	I-vula	N-hwanya	...	...	Ula
Rat ...	M-buku. M-bewa. Gole. Goŋgoŋgw	M-beya, Ka-dwirw	...	...	...	Ki-puku. N-gule; ma-kule
Rhinoceros	I-mera, M-ela or Li-pera	Tupa	...	...	...	...
River ...	Ru-aha. Lu-ŋinalw. Mu-kwaga	Lu-eni. Lu-cemba	M-kwaga	...	...	Lu-kemba
Road ...	I-ŋazi, N-gazi; ma-gazi. Ka-kazi. I-kuya	N-jira	In-zila	...	...	N-dila
Salt ...	Mu-nyw	Mũ-nũ (<i>a little</i> = Tũ-nũ)	Mu-nyu	...	...	Mwi-nyw
Shame	In-ywoni	Zwoni	N-soni	...	...	Woni
Sheep...	I-ŋwɔw; ma-kwɔw. Ki-kwɔw	Nwɔw. M-fuŋgamw	N-khwɔw	...	Li-ŋondi	...
Shield...	N-gwembe	Ci-kwopa	...	...	...	Li-pende
Shoulder	Li-wega. Lu-kombe; ŋombe	Ma-wega	...	...	...	Li-pamba; ma-bamba
Sister...	Mu-haza	M-haja m-dala	Lumbu. Mu-hasa	Mu-hadza	Mu-hadza. I-lumbu (31 a)	N-numbu; a-lumbu. N-kũwe
Skin ...	Ki-gwɔya	M-papha	...	...	...	N-gwi. Lu-kanda. Kiŋgw
Sky ...	U-laŋga	M-luŋgu. Li-kusi	Iri-wiŋgu	...	U-laŋga	Ku-nani, Pa-nani
Slave ...	M-fugwa. Ma-teka. Mnya-wiŋgi. M-lelũwa	M-anda	M-fugwa. M-khami	M-lelelwa; wa-	M-fugwa. M-sutu (31 a)	Mm-anda; ab-anda
Sleep ...	Tulw	M-pwɔta. (Ku-gonja = <i>verb</i>)	...	...	...	Ki-gwɔw, Lu-gwɔw
Smoke	Ly-usi. Li-susi	Li-wsi	...	...	...	Li-oi
Snake	N-swaka	N-jwaka	Iny-ɔxa	...	...	Li-pili. N-kuya
Son, boy	M-swamu. Mame. (<i>cp.</i> swamu = <i>good</i>)	Mw-ana. M-zererw. Mu-dimi	C-ana. Mw-ana ci-lume. M-soŋgwɔw. N-dimi	Mw-ana. Ka-kwa- midzi	Ki-soŋgwɔw. Mw-ana m-lume. Mfw-ana mka-lume (31 a). Li-ziuha (31 a)	Mw-ana na-lume. Mwu-huŋgw; ba-huŋgw
Song ...	W-imbw, Lu-imbw; ny-imbw	Sambw	Lu-jimbw; n-jimbw	...	...	Lu-yimbw. Mw-ambw; mi-

English	27. Hehe	28. Pogoro and Maheñge	29. Sañgō (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gañgi 31 a. Buñga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndeñgerekō
Spear ...	Li-sala. N-goya. Mu-gōha	M-gōhō	M-harara	...	...	Ki-leñge
Spirit, soul	Numbula. Lu-he; nze-he	M-oyō. M-luñgu; wam-luñgu	...	...	...	...
Star ...	Ny-enyezi. N-sōta	N-tondō	N-tondwe. Vi-nyōta (<i>pl.</i>)	N-tondwe	N-tondwa. Nya-redzi	Lu-tondwa; n-dondwa Lu-tōw-ana Bō-kōla
Stick ...	Lu-gōda. Lu-ambō. Lu-fimbō. Lu-kwegō	Mu-humbati	I-gōda. N-kwegō	...	N-khwekō	Bō-kōla
Stone ...	Li-gañga. Li-hwahwa	Li-bue	Di-ñgañga; ma-	...	...	Lu-ala
Stool ...	Ki-gōda. Ki-degu. Ki-teñgō	Ci-gōta	...	...	...	...
Sun ...	Li-zōwa	M-jence	Li-dzūva	Li-jūa	I-dzua	Li-luba N-kila
Tail (of a mammal)	Mu-kira	Lu-cira	...	...	...	...
Tear ...	Li-hōzi <i>or</i> Lu-ihōzi; <i>pl.</i> mi-hōzi	Li-sōzi	...	...	...	Li-ōli; <i>pl.</i> m-ōli
Testicles	...	N-toñgi; zin- Kambako	...	...	...	N-doñgō
Thief ...	Mu-hizi	M-kewa. Iwa	...	...	...	Ma-jibi; ba-jibi. Mu-i; ba-i. Ny-ibi Ky-ima. Li-bandō
Thigh ...	Ki-ma. Ki-werō	Li-paja	...	...	...	Ky-ima. Li-bandō
Thing ...	Ki-nu	Ci-ndu	Xi-nhu; fi-nhu	...	...	I-libe, Ki-libe. Ki-dibe Mw-imwa
Thorn ...	Mw-ifwa <i>or</i> Mu-fwa	Lu-sonthō	...	...	...	Mw-imwa
Tobacco	Sayō. N-dyani	Tumbakō	...	...	...	Tumbakō
To-day	Na-mūnyi, Ne-ñgōni	Lerō	...	...	Lelō	L-inō
Toe ...	C-ala	C-ala	...	...	...	Li-gumba
To-morrow	Mi-lau, Imi-rau	Ci-lau	...	...	...	Ma-lau
Tongue	Lu-limi. Lumi-añgu	? Li-rimi	Lu-limi. Uru-miri?	Lu-limi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi; n-dimi
Tooth ...	L-inō. Li-gegwa	L-inō	L-inō	Iz-inō	Iz-inō. M-sōkōle (31 a)	L-inō; m-inō
Town, village	Lu-sitō. I-riñga. M-ji, Kaye	U-kaya	Mu-zi	...	Kaya, I-kaya	N-ceñgō, Tseñgō. U-kaya
Tree ...	Li-biki, Mu-biki. M-gōda	Mu-ti. M-tera. Ci-biki	I-gōda. I-piñi. Iri-piki, <i>or</i> Umu-pixi; ama-, imi-	...	M-gōda	N-tela; mi-tela. N-koñgō; mi-koñgō
Twins	Wanya-wendani	Ma-wira	...	...	...	Ma-paga

English	27. Hehe	28. Pogorow and Maheñge	29. Sañgwo (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gañgi 31 a. Buñga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndeñgerekw
Urine ...	Ma-tunzi	Ma-kwezwo	...	...	...	Ma-kwojwo, Ma-kwozwo
Vein ...	N-dera ; ma-dera	...	...	...	...	Mu-kwole ; mi-kwole. N-goleñgwole N-gondwo
War ...	Li-galu. Nondwo	M-kondua (warrior). Ma-kondwo. U-kali	...	...	...	...
Water ...	Lu-leñga	Ma-ji	Ma-leñga	Ma-leñga	Ma-reñga. Me-se (31 a)	Ma-tsi
Well, spring, source	Ki-pera	Ci-sulu. E-negu	...	...	I-sima	Ku-lose
White man	Mu-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgũ	Mu-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu	N-juñgu
Wife ...	M-dala. Mw-aha	M-dala	M-dala	Mu-kã	Mw-ehe. M-kahanwo (31 a)	N-nwawa ; pl. a-lwawa. N-yumbwo ; pl. a-yumbwo M-bepwo
Wind ...	Im-epwo. Nala. I-gudwa	M-pepwo. Li-yega	...	...	...	...
Witch ...	Mu-hawi	M-gañga	...	...	...	Mw-abi ; b-abi
Witchcraft	...	U-gañga	...	...	...	(Ku-lwoga = to bewitch)
Woman ...	M-dala. Mu-dzima	M-dala	Mu-dala. M-jima	Mu-dala ; wa-	M-piñga. M-kwdzi. M-kahanwo (31 a)	N-wawa. Ny-umbwo. Ki-lumbu (bride)
Womb ...	Kuma ¹	M-tima	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Lu-sagala ; n-sagala	M-baw. N-godi, Tu-godi	...	...	...	Ny-ancu. Anyu. N-deketu
Yam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year ...	Mw-aka	C-aka ; vy-aka	...	...	Mw-aka ; mi-	Caka, Saka, Pa-saka L-iswo
Yesterday...	Li-gowwo	Li-cu	...	...	...	...
Zebra...	Señgere	M-punda	...	...	...	...
One ...	? Moñga. -mui	-mwo. (moñga = other)	U-moñga. -mwe. -mwo	Mwosi	Mwosi. Weka (31 a)	-mwo
Two ...	-wili, -wiri	-wili	-wili (Si-wili)	Pili, -wili	-bili, -wili (Ka-bili). Sona (31 a)	-bili
Three...	-datu	-tatu	-tatu or (Si-tatu) thathu	-tatu (Ka-tatu)	-tatu (Ka-tatu). Wa-lila (31 a)	-tatu
Four ...	-tai, -tei	M-cece. -cece	-na (Wa-na, Si-na)	-tai (Ka-tai)	-ne (Ka-ne). M-cece. -dai (Ka-dai 31 a)	-n-cece, -n-cene
Five ...	-hanwo	Mwo-hanwo or -hanwo	-sanwo	-hanwo (Ka-hanwo)	-hanwo. Fundwo (31 a)	Mw-anwo
Six ...	Mu-tanda. Mu-tandatu	Mwo-hanwo na(li)-mwo	M-tanda	M-tanatwo	M-tandatu. M-tã (31 a)	Mw-anwo na (yu)-mwo
Seven...	Mu-fuñgati	Mwo-hanwo (ma)-wili	-na na-datu	M-fuñgati	M-fuñgati. M-fũ (31 a)	Mw-anwo na bili

¹ Ki-kuma = vagina.

English	27. Hehe	28. Pogoro and Mahaenge	29. Saŋgɔ (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gaŋgi 31 a. Buŋga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndeŋgereko
Eight ...	Mu-nana	Mɔ-hanɔ (ma)-tatu	M-nana	M-nana	M-nana. Mu-nana (31 a)	Mw-anɔ na tatu
Nine ...	I-gonzi, I-gonza. I-kenda	Mɔ-hanɔ m-cece	Sanɔ na wa-na (<i>or</i> si-na)	I-kenda	I-kenda. Mu-fwanɔ (31 a)	Mw-anɔ na n-cece
Ten ...	I-cumi, I-kyumi. I-funduka	Li-roŋgɔ li-mɔ. -kumi, -cumi, <i>or</i> Li-cumi	I-ɔumi <i>or</i> I-cumi	I-fundika ; ma-	I-kumi. Li-hundu ; ma- (31 a)	Noŋgɔ gu-mɔ (<i>pl.</i> mi-loŋgɔ)
Eleven ...	I-kyumi na- mui	Li-cumi na (li)-mɔ	I-ɔumi pa-canyali-mɔ			Noŋgɔ gu-mɔ na yu-mɔ
Twenty ...	Ma-cumi, Ma-kyumi ga-wili	Ma-roŋgɔ ma-wili <i>or</i> Ma-cumi ma-wili	Ama-ɔumi ga-wili <i>or</i> Simariri munhu (<i>to</i> <i>stand up one</i> <i>man !</i>)	Ma-fundika ma-wili	Mi-loŋgɔ mi-wili. Ma-hundu sɔna	Mi-loŋgɔ i-bili
Thirty ...	Ma-kyumi ga-datu	Ma-roŋgɔ ma-tatu	Simariri munhu, pa-canya i-cumi	Ma-fundika ma-tatu	Mi-loŋgɔ mi-tatu. Ma-hundu ma-lila (31 a)	Mi-loŋgɔ i-tatu
Forty ...	Ma-kyumi ga-tei	Ma-roŋgɔ m-cece	Simariri wanhu wawili	Ma-fundika ma-tai	Ma-loŋgɔ mi-ne. Ma-hundu ma-dai (31 a)	Mi-loŋgɔ in-cece
Fifty ...	Ma-kyumi ga-hanɔ	Ma-roŋgɔ mɔ-hanɔ. (Ma-roŋgɔ mɔ-hanɔ na limɔ = <i>sixty</i> , <i>and so on</i>)	Ma-cumi ga-sanɔ <i>or</i> Simariri wanhu wa-wili pa-canya icumi. (Simariri wanhu watatu = <i>sixty</i> <i>and the other</i> <i>decades on the</i> <i>same plan</i>)	Ma-fundika ma-hanɔ	Mi-loŋgɔ mi-hanɔ. mi-loŋgɔ mi-hanɔ, ma-fundɔ (31 a)	Mi-loŋgɔ i-anɔ
Hundred ...	I-gana	Ma-roŋgɔ cumi <i>or</i> Ma-cumi ma-cumi	Wafile wanhu wasanɔ (<i>there died five</i> <i>men !</i>). <i>Also</i> I-gana.	Ci-gana	Mi-loŋgɔ mi-hanɔ, mi-loŋgɔ mi-hanɔ, di-merera	
Thousand ...	Imbirima					
I, me, my ...	Nene. Ndi, N- .n, -ni. -a-ŋgu	Nene. Ne-ŋga. Na, N- (M-). .n, -ni, -m- -a-ŋgu	Y-une. Mia. Ni, Ni- .n- -a-ŋgu	Ne-ene. N, Ni- .n- -a-ŋgu	Ne-eni. Ne-ŋga (31 a). N, Na, Ni- .n, -ni- -a-ŋgu, -a-ne-ŋga	Ne-ŋga. Ni- -ni, -ny- .n' -a-ŋgu
Thou, thee, thy	Wewe. Bewe, Bee. U- .ku- -a-kɔ	Gwe-ŋga. Gwe! Gu- .gu- -a-kɔ	O-iwe, (ɔ) we. U, Gu- .gu- -a-kɔ	We-we. U, Ku-? -ku-? -a-kɔ	Gwegwe, Wewe, Gwe-nya. Ku, U, W- .ku- -a-kɔ, -a-gwe-nya	We-ŋga. We! U- -ku- -a-kɔ

English	27. Hehe	28. Pwogorw and Maheñge	29. Sañgwo (Rori and Safwá)	30. Bena	31. Gungu 31a. Buñga	32. Kĩ-matumbi 32a. Kĩ- ndengereka
He, him, his	Yuyw, Uyu. A, I. -mu. -a-kwe	A-yu. Ka-, Ga-, Yu. -mu. -a-kwe	Yuyu. Ya-, A. -mu. -a-kwe	U-yu. Ya-, Ka. -mu. ? -a-kwe	A-yu. Yu-nw, Yuyw. Ka-, Ya. -mu. -e, -a-kwe, -a-yu-nw	Yu-embe. Yu-, A. -kumu. kum', -kuñ. -a-ke
We, us, our	Hwehwe or Xwexwe. Tu. -tu. -e-tu	Twe-ñga. Tu. -tu. -c-tu	Au-se. Yu-se. Ti-, Tu. -ti. or -tu. -e-su	Xwexwe. Tu. -tu. -e-tu	Twetwe. Twe-ñga (31a). Tu. -tu. -e-tu	Twe-ñgw. Tu. -tu. -i-tu
Ye, you, your	Nyenyé, Nyenyu, Nyere. Mu. -wa. -e-nyu	Mwe-ñga. Mu. -gu—ni ¹ , acc. -enu	Yu-mwe. Mu. -wa. -e-nyu	Nyenyé. Mu. -wa. ? -enu	Mwemwe. Mwe-ñga. Mu. ? -wa. -e-nyu	Mwe-ñga, Mwe. Mu. -kwa. -inu
They, them, their	Waww, I-ww, I-wa. Wa. -wa. -aw	A-wa. Wa. -wa. -aw	Wawo. Wa-, Ba. -wa. or -ba. -aww	Aww. Wa. -wa. -aww	Awa. Wa. -wa. -aww	Bembe. Ba. -kwa. (-a-be = <i>their</i>)
All	Mbe—li (li or -ri represents 'is', 'are'). Mbe-ñ-ri = all things (Class 8). Mbe-wa-li (= all men (Class 2)	-ose-re or -wse	-ōse. -ōna	-ōse	-wse. -waha (31 a)	Omwike. -ote, -wte
This, these	U-yw, i-wa; u-gū, u-gw, i-gi; i-li, i-ri, i-gā; i-ki, i-ñi; i-yē, i-zi; u-lu; u-tu; i-ka; ūw; u-ku; i-pā	A-yu, a-wa; a-gu, a-i; a-li, a-ga; a-ci, a-vi; a-i, a-zi; a-lu; a-tu; a-ka; a-u; a-ku; a-pa; a-mu	...	...	A-yu, a-wa; c.c.	N—yu, Class 1 ² , a-ba ,, 2; m—gu ,, 3, mi—yi ,, 4; li—li ,, 5, ma—ga,, 6; ki—ci ,, 7, i—yi ,, 8; n—yi ,, 9,10; lu—lu ,, 11; tu—tu ,, 12; ka—ka ,, 13; u—u ,, 14; ku—ku ,, 15; pa—pa ,, 16
That, those	Yu-lá, wa-lá; gu-lá, gi-rá; li-rá, ga-lá; ki-rá, ñi-rá; i-rá, zi-rá; lu-lá; tu-lá; ka-lá; ū-lá; ku-rá; pa-lá	U-lia, wa-lia; gu-lia, i-lia; li-lia, ga-lia; ci-lia, vi-lia; i-lia, zi-lia; lu-lia; c.c.	...	...	-la (yu-la, wa-la; u-la; c.c.)	-nw (yu-nw, ba-nw, c.c.) -lya (yu-lya, ba-lya; gu-lya; c.c.: and yuyu-lia, baba-lia; gugu-lia, c.c.)
Bad	-anañge-fu, -w-fu. -e-ha?	-kwmu	-bi. -ke-ha	...	e-ha. -wi-pa (31 a)	-baya. -bow. Nyata

¹ The gu- particle is an infix, the -ni a suffix.² The word-root comes between, where the dash is placed.

English	27. Heha	28. Pwgorw and Maheŋge	29. Saŋgw (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gaŋgi 31 a. Buŋga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndeŋgerekw
Black ...	·titu	·titu	·titu	...	...	-m-bili, -pili, pilia
Female ...	-m-dala. ·buguma	-e-dala	-hinja	·hinza. ·dala	·kwdzi. ·kahanw (31 a)	·koŋgwe, ·goŋgwe. ·awa ·kali
Fierce, sharp, bitter	·kali	·kali-pa	·kali. ·teni	...	...	·kali
Good ...	·nw-fu. ·nw-gi	-here-pa. Nw-ga. Nama. (-swamu = <i>beautiful</i>)	·nw-fu	·nw-fu	·nwa, Ka-nwa	·nwaŋ. ·ki-bwta. Kōti
Great ...	·kumi. (-kula = <i>to become big</i>)	·kulu	·kume	...	...	·kulu
Little ...	·dwdw	·didi. ·dididi	·dwdw	...	·dwdw	·tsene, ·tsini. ·tsake. Ki-pela
Long ...	·tali	·tari	·tali	...	·tali or ·tati. ·le-fu (31 a)	·lasw (mu-lasw = u-nasw)
Male ...	·kambakwa. ·lume. ·gwi, ·kwi. ·vina, ·wina	·epalu	·ci-lume, ·dume	...	·lume, ·dumi (31 a)	·lume; ·na-lume
Old ...	·gwaww	M-kulu. ·mtua. ·waka. ·e-kwaw	...	...	...	·goi
Red ...	·duŋu	·cere	·n-duhu	...	...	·kele
Rotten ...	·gatā	·puere	...	...	...	·bwa
Short ...	·fupi	·fupi	·fufu	...	...	·ipi
Sick ...	·tamwa	·luala. (U-tami = <i>noun</i>)	...	...	...	·tamwe. ·luile
White ...	·eru. (-era = <i>to become clean, white</i>)	·eru	·bala-fu, ·ewara-fu	...	·eru, ·jeru	·ū (mw-ū, ba-ū, mi-ū, &c.). ·lya. Ku-meta
Above, up, on top	Pacanya	Pampindi, Ku-mpindi	Canya	Canya	Ku-canya. U-laŋga. Ku-mbindi (31 a)	Ku-nani, Pa-nani
Before ...	Mu- or Ku-loŋgwaw, Ku-mihw ku-	Kw-roŋgwaw, Ku-loŋgwaw	Ku-mwandi, Ku-loŋgwadzi	Ku-ntalw	Ku-mundi, Ku-mwandi (31 a)	Nuŋgi. Muŋgi
Behind ...	Ku-mbele, Pa-mbele. Ku-mgoŋgo ku-	Ku-mberi. Ci-mberembere	Ku-nyuma	Kuci-saw, Ku-mbele	Ku-mphele, Mu-mbele (31 a)	N-cngu, Ku-sugu
Below, down	Panyi. Pasi	Pazi. Pi-fuŋgw	Pa-nzi. Pa-si	Ha-si, Pa-si	Ha-ŋkhi. Ha-si. Pahi (31 a)	Pai
Far ...	Pa-tali, Ku-tali	Ku-tari	Ku-tali	Ku-tali. Pa-gi	Ku-tali. Ku-taluka (31 a)	Ku-lipite. Ku-talu
Here ...	I-pa. Paha, Baha. Kwaw	A-pa, Ha-pa	Baha	...	Hanw. Panw (31 a)	Papipi. Apa. Papw

English	27. Hebe	28. Pogor ^o and Maheñge	29. Sañg ^o (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gañgi 31 a. Buñga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndeñgereko
In, inside ...	Mu-	Mu-	Mu-	...	Mu-	Mu. Mu-lia. Mum ^o . Ndani. -bi (neg. 'not in' is -bui)
Middle	Pa-gati, Mu-gati	Pa-kati	Pa-kati pa	...	Ha-gati	...
Near	Pipi	Pa-behi	Behe	Pipi. I-palupi	Behi	P'a-pipi
Outside	Kw-ibala or Ku-iwala	Ku-nja. Ku-sa. Pa-nja	...	...	...	Pa-nyañg ^o , Pa-ntsa, P'a-nja
Plenty, many, much	Ūl ^o -fu	Vua. Tañgala	-nji	...	-ñgi	Segege. -anatsima. -iñgi. -y ^o l ^o -ka. -yai
There...	Ku-la, Pa-la. Uku	A-k ^o . Palia	Uku	...	Kula	Kulya. Palya
Where?	-iya? -i? (Ku- <i>iya</i> or kū-i? mu- <i>iya</i> or mū-i? piya or pi?)	-oci?	...	...	...	-kwaku?
No!	Ndala! Ndema!	Ndala!	...	Ndala!	...	Ntūpū
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Si. Ndá. Si. S',-si-, s' (all persons); Si-nda; Si- la (not yet)	Na. (impera- tive); -na- (not yet). -ndiri. -hera (suffixes)	Ndali	N ^o	...	-lili or -liri (neg. suffix); -bwi, -kwak ^o (32 a, 32 b); -ki-lili (rare); -ka, -na. (condi- tional and 'not yet'); -kani- (neg. verb); kana. (subj. neg. prefix)
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ki-, Ku ¹ , Kwi-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat	-t ^o wa, -t ^o wa	-k ^o wa	-th ^o wa	-t ^o wa	-t ^o wa. -tula, -hutula	-kumbwa
„ buy, sell	-hemela. -gula	-k ^o pa	-gula	...	-gula	? -pima
„ come ...	-za	-iza	-iza, -jinza	...	-idza. -bwera	-isa
„ cut	-tema	-dumula. -tema	-dumora	...	...	-tema. -piñgwa
„ dance	-heziga	-wina. samb ^o	...	...	...	-ina
„ die	-fwa	-fua, -hwa	-fwa	-ifa	-fwa, -fa	-wa
„ eat	-dakula. -lia	-dia	-lia	-lia	-lia. -memena	-lya
„ give	-pa, -pela, -pera	-pa	-pa. -pela	-pera	-gawila	-peya
„ go ...	-bera. -luta	-genda	-jenda. -ruta	-luta	-luta. -hamba (31 a)	-enda, -yenda. -buka
„ kill	-wula-ga	-k ^o ma	-ula-ga	...	...	-k ^o ma
„ know	-uzera. -kagula. -tambula. -manyi (in a negative sense only) ²	-maana. (-maani = I know not)	...	...	...	-manya. -kutañga

¹ According to Last and Meinhof the ku- prefix is often ki- in Sangw.² i. e. 'Not to know'.

English	27. Hehe	28. Pwogorw and Maheŋe	29. Saŋgŋw (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gaŋgi, 31 a. Buŋga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndeŋerekw
To ...	Ku-	Ku-	Ki-, Ku-, Kwi-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ laugh ...	·heka	·seka	·hexa	·hexa	...	·kweka
„ leave off, cease	·leka	·leka	·lexa	...	...	·leka
„ love, want	·enda. ·kera	·fira	·gana. ·naigela. ·sákura	...	...	·penda
„ see ...	·ona. ·lwera	·ona	·böna, ·wōna	...	...	·böna. ·lwa
„ sit, remain, abide	·kala	·ikaala. ·kawa. ·lifuga	·kala	·kala	·kala. ·tama	·dama, ·tama
„ sleep ...	·gona	·gonya	·igona	...	...	·gonya
„ stand, stop, be erect	·ima	·gwlwka	·imilila. ·ima,	·wima	·wima.	·yima.
„ steal ...	·hiza	·iwa	·jima ·ija	...	·gwlwka ...	·gwlwka ·yiba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KI-HEHE

Virtually no preprefixes.

Class 1. Mũ-, M· (mũ, m, ũ-, yu-, y'-); 2. Wa· (wa); 3. Mũ-, M· (mũ-, m-, gu); 4. Mi· (mi-, gi); 5. Li-, I-, — (li); 6. Ma· (ma-, ga, gI-); 7. Ki· (ki) (plural sometimes in No. 6); 8. Fi·, Vi· (fi, vi); 9. —, N· (M·), N̄·, Ny· (n-, i) (plural often in No. 6); 10. —, N· (M·), N̄·, Iny·, Ny·, Nze· (zi, z'); 11. Lu·, Nw· (lu); 12. Tu· (tu) (perhaps plural to 11 sometimes); 13. Ka· (ka); 14. U· (u); 15. Ku· (ku); 16. Pa·, Ba·, l-pa· (pa); 17. Mu· as preposition only; 18. Igu· (in one or two words like 'Igu-bwa').

PREFIXES, &c., IN Pwogorw

No traces of preprefixes except in 9th Class.

Class 1. Mu·, M· (mu, m, gu-, gw-, yu, u-, ga-); 2. Wa· (wa); 3. M·, Mu· (m-, mũ-, gu); 4. Mi· (mi-, i, y-); 5. Li·, E·, I· (li); 6. Ma· (ma-, ga); 7. Ci· (ci); 8. Vi· (vi); 9. In· (Im·), N·, — (n-, i); 10. Zin·, Zi· (zi); 11. Lu· (lu) (*pl.* Nos. 10, 4, and 6); 12. Tu· (tu); 13. Ka· (ka); 14. U· (u); 15. Ku· Gu· (ku); 16. Pa· (pa); 17. Mu· (mu-).

PREFIXES, &c., IN Saŋgŋw

Preprefixes present in some classes.

Class 1. Umu· Mu· (mu, ju-, gũ- ?); 2. Aba·, Awa·, Wa·¹ (ba, wa); 3. Umu·, Mu· (mu-, gu); 4. Imi·, Mi· (mi-, gi); 5. Iri·, Ri·, I·, Li·, Di· (ri, li); 6. Ma·, Mi· (ma-, ga); 7. Xi·, Ki· (xi, ki); 8. Fi·, Vi· (fi or vi); 9. In· (Im·), In̄·, Iny·, N·, — (n-, ji); 10. In·, &c., and perhaps in some dialects Zin· or Sin· (zi or si, n-); 11. Lu· or Ru· (lu, ru); 12. Tu· or Thu· (tu); 13. Xa· or Ka· (ka); 14. Wu·, Bu·, U· (wu or bu); 15. Ki·, Kwi·, Ku· or Gu· (ki or ku); 16. Pa· (pa); 17. Mu· (mu-).

¹ Va· according to Meinhof; which symbol means that the consonant varies between B and W.

PREFIXES, &c., IN BENA, GANGI, AND BUNGA

Slight traces of preprefixes in Nos. 9 and 10.

Class 1. **Mu**, **M**. (mu, yu-); 2. **Wa**. (wa); 3. **Mu**, **M**. (mu-, m-, gu); 4. **Mi**. (mi-, gi?); 5. **I**-, **Izi**-, **Li**. (li); 6. **Ma**. (ma-, ga?); 7. **Ki**-, **Ci**-, **C'**. (ki, ci); 8. **Vi**·? (vi?); 9. **I**-, **In**· (Im·), **N**·, **N'**·, **Ny**· (i, n-); 10. (same as 9); 11. **Lu**· (lu); 12? probably absent; 13. **Ka**· (ka); 14. **U**· (u); 15. **Ku**· (Gu·) (ku); 16. **Ha**· (ha); 17. **Mu**· (mu-).

PREFIXES, &c., IN KI-MATUMBI

Traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu**·, **M**·, **N**·, **Mm**·, **Nn**· (mu, yu-, u-); 2. **Ba**·, **Ab'**·, **Aba**·, **A**· (ba); 3. **Mu**·, **M**·, **N**·, **Nn**·, — (n-, mu-); 4. **Mi**· (mi-, i, -yi); 5. **Li**·, — (li); 6. **Ma**·, **Ama**· (ma-, ya or ga); 7. **Ki**· (ki); 8. **I**· (yi, i); 9. **N**· (**M**·), **Ny**· (n· (m-), yi, i); 10. **N**· (**M**·), **Ny**· (n· (m-), yi, i); 11. **Lu**· (lu); 12. **Tu**· (tu); 13. **Ka**· (ka); 14. **U**· (u); 15. **Ku**· (ku); 16. **Pa**· (pa); 17. **Mu**· (mu-).

27. **Hehe** is spoken in Uhehe; the country in East Africa between the 9th degree of South latitude on the south and the main stream of the Middle Ruaha on the north; between Maheñge and Upwogorw (the Upper Rufiji) on the east and the Sañgwo country on the west.

28. **Pwogorw** and **Maheñge** are spoken in the Maheñge and Pwogorw countries, south of the Lower Ruaha, west of the Rufiji-Luwegu, north of the Upper Luwegu, and east of Uhehe and the Upper Rufiji.

29. **Sañgwo** (**Rori** and **Safwa**) is spoken in the long strip of Usañgwo (a portion of which is sometimes called **Urori**). Usañgwo is bounded on the east by Uhehe and Fuagi; on the south by Ubena and the head-streams of the Great and Little Ruaha; on the west by Usafwa and the upper course of the Mpimbo river; and on the north by Ugwogw and Itumba and 6° 30' of South latitude.

30. **Bena** is spoken in Ubena and Lupembe, bounded on the north by Usañgwo, Fuagi, and Uhehe, on the west by Ukiñga and the north Nyasa mountain country, on the south by Upañgwa and 9° 30' South latitude, and on the east by Matumbi, Uhehe, and Fuagi.

31. **Gañgi** and 31 a. **Buñga** are spoken south of Upwogorw, in the basin of the Luwegu and Marañgandu affluents of the Rufiji; east of Donde and north of the Magwañgwara (**Bañgwni-Zulu**) and of the **Wazutu** or **Wasutu**.

32. **Ki-matumbi** is spoken in the coast region between the Lower Rufiji and Matandu rivers, east of the Donde and Wañgindw countries. West Matumbi (quite isolated) is spoken in a small area between the Pitw and Ruhinje (Upper Rufiji) rivers, south-east of Ubena, south-west of Maheñge-Upwogorw, between South latitudes 9° and 10°. **Kiñdeñgerekw** and **Kirufiji** are northern dialects of Matumbi very little known.

GROUP I

THE LOWER RUFUJI-RUVUMA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

33. Mwera. 33 a. Ki-donde 34. Makonde. 34 a. Mavia (Mabiha)

GROUP J

THE NORTH RUVUMA AND NORTH-EAST NYASALAND LANGUAGES

35. *Sutu* (Ma-nundi)¹ 36. Paŋgwa
35 a. Ki-mateŋw 37. *Kese or Kisi*

GROUP K

THE UKINGA LANGUAGE

38. Kiŋga

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia <i>or</i> Mabiha	35. <i>Sutu or</i> Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋw	36. Paŋgwa	37. <i>Kese or Kisi</i>	38. Kiŋga
Adze	***	?Ka-wedw	Li-vagw	***	Aka-wagw	Aka-zunu ?
Animal, wild beast	***	Ny-ama. Li-cene	Ny-ama. Ki-kwkw	I-ñhanw	***	E-ñanu; i-ñanu(-kanu)
Ant *** ***	***	N-jalahu; din-	Li-nyagwonyagw. Halaw. Hyuñgwhyuñgw	***	Di-goñgorw; ma-	Eli-dunuñgu; amā-. Eli- halasū; ama-
Ant, white (termite)	***	U-cece	Li-kere. M-ehe. Ŋg-umbi. M-keke (35 a)	***	***	Um-mehe; emi-mehe
Ape	*** ***			***		
Arm *** ***	M-kwŋw; mi-	Ku-kwŋw; ma- Uñ-kwŋw; mi-	Li-wkw <i>or</i> Ku-wkw	Ili-bwxw	Ki-wkw; fi-	Eki-vkw; ama-
Arrow ***	M-pamba	Li-hyoŋga; ma. M-umba; mi-umba	Li-hoŋga; ma-	***	Ru-cinji; n-jinji	Un-dasw; emi-lasw
Axe ... ***	Li-wagw; ma-	M-bedw; dim-bedw	Li-wagw, Li-vagw; ma-	***	Iri-wagw (<i>or</i> Di-); ma-	En-zunu
Baboon ***	***	N-yani; wa +	Li-yani <i>or</i> Li-jani	***	Di-jani	En-yani. Eli-jani. E-ñele, Li-kele
Back ... ***	***	Kum-oñgw <i>or</i> Ci-cwŋy	M-goñgw <i>or</i> Ŋ-goñgw	***	Ŋ-goñgw. Ki-wunu	Uñ-goñgw; emi-
Banana ***	***	Ŋwŋw; di +. Ŋwŋwŋw. I-ñwŋw; di-	Li-twki	***	Di-kombwe	Eñ-ōvw; iñ-ōvu. Eli- kōvw; ama-
Beard ... ***	***	Ci-leu. U-rinda. Ci-revu. Ci-dambe	Ki-njwemba. In-deu	***	Ru-refu; n-defu	Ulu-lesu
Bee *** ***	***	Ny-uci <i>or</i> Ny-uūsi	N-juki; <i>pl.</i> in-susi. Lu-yusi	In-juxi	Lu-, Du-, <i>or</i> Ru-juki; <i>pl.</i> n-juki	Ulu-juke; in-zuke
Belly ... ***	***	Ci-tumbw	Li-reme. Mu-nda. Lu-tumbw	***	Di-deme; ma- Ma-tumbw	Eli-tumbu

¹ *The correct pronunciation may be Zutu.*

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateñgwo	36. Paŋgwa	37. Kese or Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Bird ...		Ny-ehe; wany-ehe. Ny-uni; wa +	N-dege. Ki-yuni; hi-yuni (35 a)		Ki-dege; vi- or fi-	Eki-dege; isi-
Blood ...		Mi-adi (<i>pl.</i>)	Mw-azi or Mw-ahi		Mw-azi	Uñ-kisa
Body ...		Li-wimba. M-iri	Mu-vili. Higa	Umu-bili	Um-bere	Um-ana; emi-hana
Bone ...		Li-waŋgwa; ma-	Li-fupa. Li-jege		Ki-fupa	Eki-tsege; isi-tsege
Borassus palm		Mu-ŋgore	M-kwoma		M-kwoma	
Bow ...	U-pinde; ma-	U-pindi	U-pindi; <i>pl.</i> m-pindi		U-pende	Ulu-yonde; ini-
Bowels		Ci-mbende?	Ma-tumbw			Uvu-tumbw
Brains			W-oŋgw		W-oŋgw	Uvw-oŋgw
Breast (man's)		Pam-tima (<i>'near the heart'</i>). Ci-huwa	Ki-vimba. Ñ-gaŋga	Xi-fuba	Ki-fua	Eki-pambaya
Breast (woman's)		Ma-wele (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-wele	Ili-bele	Di-were; ma-	Eli-vele; ama-
Brother		N-dugu. N-uŋgu, N-uñu, N-uŋgwi. M-noŋgw; wa-loŋgw	M-doŋgo; wa-loŋgw		M-benawi, Ba-benawi	Um-atsa (<i>from the root -hatsa</i>). Un-nuna; ava-
Buffalo		Ny-ati	N-jati, Li-yati	Im-bwgw	N-jati	Em-bwgw. Ugu-bwgw
Bull ...		Ñ-ombe m-numi	Ñ-kunzi. Ñ-kambakw		Ñ-ombe li-kambakw	E-ñambakw
Buttocks		Ma-takw	Ma-takw	Ama-daxw (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-dakw; di-	Ama-dakw
Canoe...	Yi-tumbi	Ki-pepe or Li-pepe; vi- or ma- Ri-pepe (34 a)	Uatw, Hw-atu; mi-yatu		Bw-atw; ma-watw	
Cat		M-aka; wa +. M-inja (34 a)	M-lamu. Li-hyomi. M-buyali. Ka-namaŋga	Ixi-phaxa	Ka-namaŋga; tu-	En-yavu
Charcoal				Ili-xala		Eli-kala
Chief ...	Yumbe	M-kuluŋgwa. Umu (34 a)	Mu-twa. Li-kwosi		Mú-túa; aba-túa	Uñ-kuludeva. Un-twa
Child ...		Mw-anyace ¹ . N-diogw. Mw-ana. Nunu	Mw-ana; w-ana	Umw-ana	Mw-ana; ab-ana	Um-wana; av-ana. Umm-enza; ava-henza
Cloth ...	Ñ-guw		Ñ-guw or In-guwu. Ny-ura. Li-hya		Ñ-goww	Eki-lundw. Un-salwa
Cold ...		M-ehw	M-pepw, Im-bepw, Ki-pepw			E-ñala (-kala)
Country		Ci-lambw. Ri-kaya (34 a)	M-lima	Iny-hi	N-dema	Eki-luŋga. E-ñi (-ki)

¹ U-nyace = *childhood*.

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋw	36. Paŋgwa	37. Kese or Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Cow	N-ombe	N-ombe ñ-ginda. Yu-ñkoru. Li-twili	I-seŋga. In-dama ¹ (<i>heifer</i>)	N-ombe n-dara	E-seŋga. Em-buyuma
Crocodile	N-wena. Ci-rembe	Li-gwina or Liñ-gwina	...	N-gwina	...
Day	Li-dūa; ma- Mw-hi	Li-gwŋw. Li-suwa. Mu-hi. (I-mini = <i>day- light</i>)	Ulu-siku	Di-gwŋw	Eli-tsuva. (Pamu-nyi = <i>daylight</i>)
Devil, evil spirit	...	Li-hwaka; ma-	Li-hwaka; ma-	...	Di-roŋw	Um-luŋgu; emi-
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N-gaŋga; wa-gaŋga	Umu-gaŋga	...	Un-tuŋanya ²
Dog	...	Li-bwa. Nawaŋga; wa+ or Nawaŋga (14 a)	Garw. Im-bwa, Yim-bwa, Li-bwa	Im-bwa. (Axa-bwa = <i>small dog</i>)	Iri-bwa. Nyaka-wa	Em-bwa
Donkey	...	N-jowe; din-jwwe	M-bunda	...	M-bonda	Eli-gwŋwve. E-munda
Door	Lu-idi; din-jidi (<i>pl.</i>). Naŋgwa	M-lyañgw or N-diaŋgu	...	N-diaŋgw	Un-diaŋgw. Ulw-itsi
Dream	...	N-dwŋw (-lwa = <i>verb</i>)	N-dwŋw? (-lwa)	-lŋtha	Di-rwŋw	Ama-γwanasivi
Drum	N-ŋma or In-gwma; <i>pl.</i> hiñ-gwma	...	N-ōma	Eli-kule. I-neŋgela. Eñ-gatiŋga
Ear	Ku-tu; ma-tu	Ku-tu; ma-tu	Li-kutu; ma-	...	Ri-kutu	Em-bulu-ku-tu
Egg	...	Li-i; ma-i. Ka-i; tu-i	Li-kaŋga; ma- Li-humbi; ma-	Ili-xaŋha	Di-fumbi	Eli-kana
Elephant	N-dembw	N-embw, Un-embw; <i>pl.</i> in-embw	N-dembw	...	N-dembw	E-tsuŋgwa
Excrement	...	Ma-wi, Ma-vi	Ma-fi or Ma-hi. Ki-ndw-tw-hi (35 a)	...	Di-fi, Ma-fi	Ama-kwtu. Ama-daba
Eye	L-ihw; m-ehw	L-ihw; m-ehw	L-ihw; m-ihw	Il-ihw; am-ihw	Id-ihw; am-ihw	El-ihw; am-ihw
Face, fore- head	...	Kum-ehw. C-eni	Pam-ihw	...	Kuma-sw	Eki-bake (<i>fore- head</i>)
Fat, oil	...	Ma-huta or Ma-ūta	Ma-futa or Ma-huta	Ama-futha	Ma-futa	Ama-suta
Father	...	Wawa. Tata	Dadi, A-tati	...	...	U-dada; ava-dada
Fear	...	U-ōpa	W-ōga	...	Bw-ōga	Ulu-dwadw
Finger	N-gwhe	C-ala. Ci-koŋw. Yu-kōmbi (34 a)	Lu-konje, Lu-kondzi. Lu-wumba	...	Du-konji; ñ-gonji	Ulu-konze; i-ñonze
Fire	...	M-otw	M-otw	...	M-ōtw	Umw-ōtw
Fish	...	In-swi. Hiomba; di+	Somba or Homba	...	Somba	E-somba; ini-

¹ Axa-dama = *calf*.² There is possibly also the word Umu-lagutsi from the verb -lagula.

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia <i>or</i> Mabiha	35. Sutu <i>or</i> Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋɔ	36. Paŋgwa	37. Kese <i>or</i> Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Foot ...		Li-ulu ; ma-ulu. Lu-ayɔ ; dinj- Ri-dɔdɔ. Li-kambatu	Mu-gulu. Ku-guru ; ma- Lu-nyaw		Lu-ayɔ, nj-ayɔ	Ulw-ajɔ ; inz-ajɔ
Forest		Mny-itu. Nundu. Mw-itu	M-hitu. Ki-tesa. Li-sati. Li-pululu		Ma-behe	Eli-hanzi ?
Fowl ...		Ŋuku ; wa +	Ŋ-kuku	Iñ-huxu	Ŋ-guku	E-ñuku ; ini-kuku
Frog ...		C-ula ; vy-ula	Li-nyɔtɔ. Ly-ula ; m-ula (35 a). Li-uŋgula			
Ghost...			M-fuki. Ki-wuta ; i-wuta (35 a)	Limu-luŋgu. Mami-luŋgu	Mu-roŋɔ	Um-pepɔ ; ava-
Giraffe						
Girl		Na-haku ; wanama-	N-sikani			Um-enza
Goat		M-budi ; dim-budi	M-ene. M-buhi (35 a)		M-ene	Em-ene
„ (he)		Li-bebehu	Li-poŋɔ			Em-oŋɔ
„ (she)		M-budi	M-buguma.			Em-buguma
God		n-koŋgwe Nam-paŋga. Moria. Nuŋgu	Ŋ-ginda Mu-luŋgu. N-duŋgu		Mu-ruŋgu	Uñ-guluve
Grandparent		Wiwi ; wa +	Hukuru ð. M-buya. Papa ɔ			U-kuku ð. U-papa ɔ
Grass ...		W-ahi <i>or</i> Gw-ahi ¹	Many-ahi		Diny-asi	Eliny-asi
Ground			M-lima. M-sisi		Di-dɔpi	Eki-luŋga. E-ñi
Ground-nut		N-tesa <i>or</i> N-teca	Li-lawi		Di-lawi	
Guinea-fowl		Ŋaŋga	Li-cundu		Di-cundu	
Gun ...		Ri-ŋiti	Huti		N-ɔusu	
Hair ...		U-wimbɔ	N-jwiri. Li-yunzu		Di-junju	Ulu-juwili
Hand ...		M-kɔnɔ. Un-kɔnɔ ; ma-. Li-anda. Pa-ianja	Ki-wɔkɔ Ki-ganja	Ili-ganja	Ki-kɔfi	Eki-yanza. Eki-wɔkɔ
Head ...		M-twe <i>or</i> Mū-tu	M-twe. Mū-tu <i>or</i> Umū-tu	Umu-twe	Mu-tu	Un-twe
Heart ...		M-tima ; mi-	M-tima ; mi-	(Mun-tima = <i>liver</i>)	N-dumbura. (Un-tima = <i>liver</i>)	E-numbula. (Un-tima = <i>liver</i>)
Heel		Ci-hiŋginɔ Ŋyuŋgunyuŋgu	Ki-tende. Ki-hiŋgini		Ki-sekeseke	Eki-seveja ; isi-
Hide		Dabala. Ma-pɔ ; di +	Ki-kumba			

¹ *Old Bantu*: Bu-asi.

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋgwo	36. Paŋgwa	37. Kese or Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Hill		Li-ciŋga; ma- M-rima	Ka-ɗunda. Ka-tumbi; hi-tumbi (35 a)			Ulu-nyika; i-nyika
Hippopotamus		Namondɔ	N-ɗomondɔ	I-fubɔ	Domondɔ	
Hoe		Li-yembe	Li-gera; ma-			Eli-kumbulɔ
Honey		Uci	Uci		W-uki	Uvw-ɔke
Horn		Lu-pembe. Lim-embe	Li-nyerɔ. Pembe		Di-nyerɔ	Eli-palasa. Ulu-suga
House...	Ny-umba. Y-umba (<i>big</i>)	Ŋ-ande. I-nandi. N-ɗuli (34 a)	Ny-umba. Ŋ-anda	Ny-umba. Ixi-ny-umba; ifi-	Ny-umba	Eny-umba. E-saka. Eli-heve
Hunger		N-ɗala. N-ɗoba (34 a)	N-jara	In-jala	Nj-ara	En-zala
Husband		N-nume; wa-lume. M-twau (<i>thy</i>)	N-dumi, A-lumi. Ny-oŋgɔlɔ (35 a)			Uŋ-gɔsi, Uŋ-ɔsi
Hyena		Nana or Li-nana	Li-tūnūngu, Li-pundwa (<i>spotted</i>). Li-luhekalera, Li-hekera (<i>striped</i>)	I-fifi	Bondera	
Iron		Ci-tali	C-uma, S-uma (35 a)		Ki-uma	Eki-uma. Un-ɗapɔ
Island		Ki-tiŋgwe. Li-tanda	Ki-seŋgerere. Ki-lumba (35 a)		Ki-rwa	
Ivory		N-embɔ. Li-wenwa	L-inɔ la n-dembɔ		Ru-pembe	
Knee		Li-lundi	Li-fugamisɔ. Li-yugwa		Di-pefu	Eki-sugamilɔ
Knife	Ki-maye, Ci-maye	Ci-pula	Ki-pula. Ki-peni		M-pamba	Um-mage
Lake		Li-tanda	Li-tanda			Eli-lamba, E-nyanza
Leg		Ku-ūlu; ma- M-balɔ. Li-ɗɔɗɔ	Li-bondɔ. Ku-guru. Lu-weza (35 a)		Ki-rundi	Eki-lunde. Un-sōni
Leopard		Huwi, Li-huwi, Juhi	Li-huwi. In-sui		N-torɔme	Eli-duma. (Eli-bwi = <i>a chita</i>)
Lion		Himba, Li-himba. In-tumi	Li-himba. Li-bonjɔ			Eli-bonzu
Lips		Lu-yeye; ndin-jeye. Lu-lɔmɔ; di-lɔmɔ	N-ɗɔmɔ; mi-lɔmɔ	Umu-lɔmɔ; imi-	N-ɗɔmɔ; mi-	Un-ɗɔmɔ; emi-lɔmɔ
Magic		U-hiawi, U-hawi. (Ku-lɔsha = <i>to bewitch</i>)	U-cawi or U-hawi	Uwu-hawi	Wu-hawi	Uvu-hawi
Maize		Eŋ-gedia. Di-muri	Ma-rombe, Ma-lombi, Ki-lombi		Di-rombe	Ama-tsebele

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋgwo	36. Paŋgwa	37. Kese or Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Man ...	Mu-ndu ; wa-ndu	Mu-nu ; wa-nu	Mu-ndu ; wa-ndu	Umu-nhu ; aba-nhu ¹	Mu-ndu ; aba-	Umu-nu ; ava-nu
Man, vir.	M-uume ; wa-lume	M-gwozi. M-kambakwo	...	...	Uñ-gwozi ; ava-
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ny-ama	Eñy-ama
Medicine ...	M-tera	N-tela	M-tera. Ki-biki	...	N-thende	Un-tuguva. Un-tuŋaya ²
Milk	Ma-were	Lu-ziwa. Lu-visa	...	...	Ulu-kamwo. Eli-tsiva. (-kama = <i>to milk</i>)
Monkey	Ny-ima. Ci-neŋgwo	M-tumbiri or Li-tumbili	...	M-bweŋgwo	E-ñilili ; ini-kilili
Moon	Mw-edi	Mw-ezi or Mw-ehi	Umw-edzi	Mw-ezi	Umw-etsi
Mother	Hiyi ; wa-hiyi. Tuyi. Na-ñole. Ma-nyowkwe (34 a)	Mau. A-nyoŋgwo, Nyongorwo. Nyokwo. Ñina	...	...	U-juva ; ava-. (Uvanyokwo = <i>thy</i> —. Uvanyina = <i>his</i> —)
Mountain	Li-cinga. Mu-aŋgwo. Ci-cuŋgwo. Li-tumbi (34a)	Ki-dũnda. Ki-tumbi	...	Ki-dwanda	Eki-dugala
Mouth	Ka-nywa. Cika-nywa	Ñ-kanu. N-dwomwo or M-lomwo	...	...	Un-dwomwo
Nail (of finger or toe)	...	Di-ñombe (<i>pl.</i>). U-kõmbe	Lu-zipwo. Suwu ; hi-ũwu	...	Ki-ogwo	Ulu-konze, I-ñonze
Name ...	L-ina	L-ina	Li-hina	...	Di-hina ; ma-	Eli-tavwa
Navel	N-uŋgu ; di +	Lu-kufu or Ñ-kuhu	...	...	Ulu-tumbu
Neck	Li-kwoti ; (<i>pl.</i>) diñ-gwoti	Siŋgwo or Hiŋgu	I-siŋgwo	Siŋgwo	Un-siŋgwo. Eñ-gwozi
Night	C-ilwo. (Ci-hi = <i>darkness</i>)	K-ilwo or I-kilu. (Lw-ihl = <i>darkness</i>)	...	K-irwo, Pak-irwo	Ek-ilwo. (Uvu-titu = <i>darkness</i>)
Nose	M-ũla ; di +	M-eñerwo. Im-bulu (35 a)	...	...	E-meñwo (-peñwo)
Ox	Ñ-ombe	Li-boyi. Ñ-kawi. Ñ-ombe. N-tondwala	I-seŋga. In-dama	Ñ-ombe. Li-kambakwo ð	E-seŋga. Uñ-gide. Eñ-gwada
Paddle	Ñg-ahi ; in-gahi	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	...	U-alwa (<i>native beer</i>)	U-gwimbi	...	...	Uvu-gembe
Parrot	Li-kwalu	...	...	...
Penis	M-borwo	...
Pig	Ñ-guluwe ; diñ +. Im-petumwa	Ñ-guruwe or Li-gurũwi. Li-paŋgwo (<i>bush pig</i>)	...	Ñ-guruwe	Eñ-gube. Eñ-gwehe

¹ Ili-nhu = *tall fellow*. Ugu-nhu = *hulking fellow*. Aka-nhu = *little man*, in Paŋgwa.

² There is in Kiŋga the verb -lagula, which has to do with witchcraft medicine.

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋw	36. Paŋgwa	37. Kese or Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Pigeon		Li-deia	N-gunda. Li-jiwa, N-jiwa or In-ziva		N-jewa	En-uta (-tuta). Eñ-gundya
Place ...	Pa-ndu	Pa-hali. Pa-wa. Ma-hala. Pa-	Pa- Ki-kunja. U-tamu		Pa-ŋgōnw	
Rain ...		M-bula. M-nuŋgu. Mu-luŋgu (34 a)	M-vula or I-hula	Im-fula, Axa-fula	I-fura	F-sula
Rat		Li-kula. Giŋgondw	Li-panya. Li-kuli. Im-buku		Di-keŋje	Em-beva
Rhinoceros		M-ela; di + or wa +. Ci-ohw (34 a)	Ki-pembere			
River ...		Lu-hundi. Mu-tw (34 a)	Lu-kemba. Lu-si. Ma-gasi		Ru-sokw	Ulu-gasi; iñ-gasi. Eki-hulu
Road ...		N-dila. In-dira (34 a)	N-jira	In-jila. Axa-jila	N-jera or N-dera	En-zila
Salt ...		Mu-nyu	Mw-inyw. Hi-huŋgu			Umw-inyw
Shame		Li-onyi, Li-hyoni	Soni or I-honi. Li-hamu	Iny-honi		I-soni
Sheep ...		Nondw. Kondw (34 a)	M-berere or Lim-belele		Di-ñōsi, Mi-ñōsi	E-ñw
Shield ...			Ki-kopa			Eñ-gwembe
Shoulder		Li-wala; ma-	Li-vega; ma-			Eli-vega
Sister ...		Nuñūna. N-umbw	M-lumbu, N-dumbw		N-dumbu. Ba-rumbu	Um-atsa. U-mama. Un-nūna. (Vu-nōnu = sisterhood)
Skin		Mapw; di +. Y-ambala	Lu-kanda		Ki-kowa	
Sky		Li-wiŋgu. Ku-canya. Di-ūndi	Li-zuru. Ku-nani. M-biŋgu		Ku-kianya	Ku-kyanya
Slave ...	Mu-wanda; wa-	M-nōne; wa-	M-sutu; wa- M-banda; wa-			
Sleep ...		Lu-ōnw	Lu-gōnw		Ru-gōnw	E-tulw
Smoke			Ly-ōsi, Li-ōhi. Li-hyōhi	Ili-ōsi	Di-ōsi	Eli-ōsi
Snake		M-hyoŋgw; mi- In-yōka. I-piri	Li-yōka	In-jōxa	Idi-jōka. Ma-yōka	Eli-lalwe (-dalwe). Ulu-jōka; <i>pl.</i> in-zōka
Son, boy ...		M-nemba; wa- Imw-ana i-nume	Mw-ana M-soŋgorw		Mw-ana. N-soŋgorw	Un-swamba. ¹ N-dume

¹ Un-swamb'-angw = *my son*. Un-swamb-'w = *thy son*. Un-swamb-ē = *his son*. Un-swamb-itu = *our son*.
Un-swamb-inyw = *your son*. Un-swamb-avw = *their son*.

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia <i>or</i> Mabiha	35. Sutu <i>or</i> Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋgɔ	36. Paŋgwa	37. Kese <i>or</i> Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Song ...	Li-imbɔ; ma-	Lu-himɔ; di- R-imbɔ (34 a)	Lu-kimɔ. Ny-imbɔ. M-hambɔ		Uru-embɔ	Ulū-embɔ
Spear ...		M-kuci; mi- Ci-ndimbɔ. Ri-umɔ. Li-hioŋga (34 a). Mu-nya	M-kondɔ. N-kɔha		N-gɔha	Eli-gɔha; ama- Eñ-gɔha
Spirit, soul						
Star ...		Nondwa; di+. Ci-nondi (34 a)	Lu-tondwa; n-dondwa		N-dondɔ. Ru-tondɔ	Ulu-tondwe. I-nondwe
Stick ...		Ka-lawi; tu- Ci-koŋɔ. Simbɔ. I-ŋɔgɔ (34 a)	M-sagi. N-doŋga. Lu-hyatu; hyatu	Ulu-fimbɔ	N-sagi	E-sonzɔ. Un-saga. Ulu-saga
Stone ...	Li-gaŋga	Li-aŋga <i>or</i> Ri-aŋga; ma-iaŋga. Li-wia, Ma-wia (34 a)	Li-gaŋga. Ili-wu		Li-gaŋga	Eli-gaŋga
Stool ...						Eki-tamelɔ
Sun ...		Na-mayu. Ri-dūa <i>or</i> Li-dula (34 a)	Li-juwa <i>or</i> L-yuwa	Ili-dzuba	Di-juwa	Eli-tsuva
Tail (of a mammal)		In-cira, N-cira	M-kira <i>or</i> N-kila	Umu-xila		Uñ-kila
Tear ...		Mi-odi (<i>pl.</i>)	Li-hɔli; ma-	Mi-hɔdzi (<i>pl.</i>)	Li-hɔsi	Ulw-ihōtsi
Testicles		Ri-mumba			Di-toŋgɔ	
Thief ...		M-wiwi. Iñku-iwa	Mw-ivi <i>or</i> Mw-ihhi		Mu-heji; aba-	Um-etsi (-hetsi)
Thigh...		Ci-ya	M-huŋgula			
Thing...		Ci-nu; vi-nu	Ki-ndu; hi-ndu <i>or</i> vi-ndu	Iki-nhu; <i>pl.</i> ifi-nhu	Ki-ndu; fi-ndu	Eki-nu; isi-nu
Thorn...		Mw-iwa	Mw-ifa, Mw-ihha; mi-ha		Mw-ifwa	Un-tula; emi- Un-twinyɔ; emi-
Tobacco		Ūria	Li-mbakɔ. Li-hɔna		N-gambɔ. Di-hōna	E-sajɔ
To-day	Lelɔ	Lelɔ. Nerɔ	Lerɔ. Li-linu		Lerɔ, I-rerɔ	E-lelɔ
Toe		Ci-koŋɔ	Lu-konje lwa mu-gulu. Lu-gumba			Ulu-konze
To-morrow		Lu-undu	Ki-rau		Ki-rawɔ	Ki-lavɔ
Tongue		Lu-limi <i>or</i> Li-limi	Lu-limi; i-nimi		Lu-konji, N-gonji	Ulu-limi
Tooth...	L-inɔ; m-enɔ	L-inɔ	L-inɔ; m-inɔ		Ir-inɔ	Eli-inɔ
Town...		Kaya	Mu-zi. Li-kaya		A-kaya	Uvu-tseŋge. Isi-jumba, Eli-tsumbe
Tree ...	M-koŋgɔ; mi- M-tera	N-tela. I-nandi, M-nandi, Mu-landi; mi-landi	M-tera. M-koŋgɔ. Ki-biki		Di-behe. N-thende	Um-beki, Eli-beki. Un-tuyuva

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋgwa	36. Paŋgwa	37. Kese or Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Twins...	...	Ma-hā. W-ana wa ma-hā	Ma-paša or Ma-paha	...	Di-pasa ; ma-	U-nyali-pasa. Uvamwi-pasa (both in singu- lar sense)
Urine ...	...	Ma-kwedū	Ma-kwōw. I-mahi	...	Ma-kōjw	...
Vein ...	...	...	...	Umu-sipha	...	Un-sipa
War ...	...	N-ondw. Hondw	N-gondw	...	N-gondw	Uvu-tavaŋgwa
Water	...	M-edi	Ma-gasi. M-asi	...	Ama-ji	Ama-yasi
Well ...	...	...	Mw-eru wa ma-gasi. Ki-liwa	Ixi-sima	...	...
White man	M-xuŋgu	...	...	...	Mu-suŋgu	Un-suŋgu ; ava-
Wife ...	...	M-dyau (<i>thy</i>). M-mahi ; wa-	M-dala. M-bumba. Mama	...	M-gori ; ba-	Un-dala. Un-wehe
Wind ...	...	M-mepw ; di-mepw	M-puŋgw. Ki-pepw. M-hwahi	Im-hephw	M-bepu	Em-epw. Eki-swla
Witch...	...	M-hyawī	M-cawi. M-hawi. M-gaŋga	Umu-gaŋga	Mu-hawi ; ba-	Um-avi ; ava-havi
Witchcraft Woman	N-koŋgwe, Yuaŋ-koŋgwe; wa-koŋgwe	U-hyawī M-mahi ; wa- Un-koŋgwe	U-cawi M-dala. M-bumba	Umu-dala ; ava- (Mu-ki- dala = <i>little</i> <i>woman</i> ; <i>pl.</i> va-ki-dala)	Un-dara ; ba- awa-	Uvu-havi Un-dala. Um-enza ; ava-henza
Womb	...	...	Li-reme	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	...	Lu-kuni	Sagala. Handzu	...	Im-bawu	Iny-ágala (-hagala, -sagala)
Yam ...	...	...	...	...	Ki-tūū	...
Year ...	...	Mw-aka. C-aka	Mw-aka	Umw-axa	Mw-aka	Umw-aka
Yesterday...	...	Li-dw, Li-ndw	Gorw. Li-zu	...	Gorw	I-γōlō
Zebra ...	...	...	Li-punda or M-bunda	...	...	Em-unda
One ...	... -mω	-mω	-moŋga. Yu-mw	-mω, -mwi (Ji-mwi)	Ka-mw	-pamatw
Two ...	... -wili	-bili, -biri	-wili	-wili (Dzi-wili)	Tu-were	-veli
Three...	... -latu ; i-tatu	-tatu (N-atu)	-datu, -tatu	-datu (Dzi-datu)	Tu-datu	-datu
Four ...	... -xexe	N-cece. Mu-cece	m-cece or N-dzesi	-na (Dzi-na)	N-cece	-ni
Five ...	... N-g-anw, -ganw	Ny-anw, -anw. Mu-anw (34 a)	-hanw	-hanw (Dzi-)	Tu-hanw	-hanw
Six ...	... -g-anw na (gu)-mω	Ny-anw na i-mw	-hanw na moŋga	Mu-tanda	Tu-lintanda	-n-tanatu
Seven...	... -ganw na wili	Ny-anw na m-bili	-hanw na wili	Heneka mu-hana	Tu-limhanw	-lekela-ku- pamatw

English	33 a. Ki-donde Mwera	34 Mabaha Makonde Mavia or	35 Sutu or Mannudi 35 a. Ki- matengo	36 Pangwa	37 Kese or Kisi	38 Kinga
---------	-------------------------	-------------------------------------	--	--------------	--------------------	-------------

Eight ...	-gano na tatu	Nyano na n-atu	-hano na datu	Mu-nana, also Heneka k-waha (k-waha = 'over all', 'supervisor')	M-hano na n-cece	-nana
Nine	-gano na xexe	Nyano na n-cece	-hano na n-cece	Fundika mu-hana ¹ Fundika k-waha and Ma-budi	M-hano na n-cece	-buddika-ku- pamatw Ki-tsigw, also Un-devulo; pl. emi- levulo Ki-tsigw-na- pamatw
Ten	Kumi	Kumi	Kumi	Fundika k-waha and Ma-budi	Cumi ka-mw	Un-devulo; Ki-tsigw-na- pamatw
Eleven	...	Kumi na i-mw	Kumi na yi-mu	Ki-dzigw? (22 = Ki-dzigw ka-viii. 33 = Ki-dzigw ka-datu)	Cumi na ka-mw	Un-devulo; Ki-tsigw-na- pamatw
Twenty	...	Ma-kumi ma-wiri or ma-wili	Ma-kumi	Ma-kumi ka-datu)	Ma-kumi ga-were	Ki-tsigw ka-veli
Thirty	...	Ma-kumi m-eli	Ma-kumi	Ma-kumi	Ma-kumi	Ki-tsigw ka-datu
Forty ...	...	Ma-kumi n-cece	Ma-kumi n-dzese	Ma-kumi	Ma-kumi m-cece	Ki-tsigw ka-ni
Fifty ...	...	Ma-kumi nyano or mamu-ano	Ma-kumi ma-hano	Ma-kumi ma-hano	Ma-kumi m-hano	Ki-tsigw ka-hano
Hundred	...	...	...	...	Ma-kumi ga-likumi	Emi-levulo kitsigw
Thousand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Ne-yw. N. -ni, -n. -a-ngu	Mi-pa. N, Mb. -n, -gu, -ngu. -a-ngu	Ne-ga. Ne, Ni, N. -ni, -n, -a-ngu	...	Ne-ga. N, Ni. -n, -m. -a-ngu	U-ne. Ne. Nd, Nde, Ndi, Ndi. -ne. -ni. -a-ngu
Thou, thee, thy	We-yw. U. -ku. -a-ko	We-pw. We. Wara-ko. U. -ku. -a-ko	We-ga. We-we. U. -ku. -a-ko	...	We-ga. U. -ku. -a-ko	Ue. Ve. Vu, U. -ve. -ku. -y-w, -ve, -a-ko
He, him, his	A-yowa. A. -m, mu. -a-ke	Nahé. Nahie, A, I, Ya. -we. -mu, -m. -a-ke	Nahé. Nahie, A, U. -m. -a-ke, -ku. -a-ko	...	Yora. A. -mu. m. -a-ke	U-mw-ene. A, I, Ju. -m-w. -ye, -ene
We, us, our	Twe-yw(?) Tu. -tu. -etu	Wepa. Tu, Ti, T. -tu. -etu	Twe-ga. Twe-twe. Tu. -tu. -etu	...	Twe-ga. Ti. -tu. -ti? -tu. -a-ve	U-we. Vwe. Vwe-we. Tu. -tu. -a-ve or -itu

¹ Klamroth gives hana, not hano. Apparently 'hana' (Mu-hana) means 'side', 'on one side', and 'Heneka' leave out from the others.
² The peculiar numerals of Pangwa are explained by Klamroth as connected with finger notation, vide p. 192 of his 'Kurze Skizze' (Mill. Sem. Or. Schr., Vol. X).
 Mavia (34 a).

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋw	36. Paŋgwa	37. Kese or Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Ye, you, your	Mwe-yw. Mu- -wa. -enu	Mwe-pw. U-mŋe. Mu- -wa. -enu	Mwe-ŋga. Nyenye. M-, Mu.	...	Mwe-ŋga. Mu- -ba. ? -inu	U-nye. Nye. Nyenye. M-, Mu-, N- -va. -a-nye or -inyw
They, them, their	Wa-na ? Wa- -wa. -waw	Wa-naŋw. Wa-ya. Wa- -wa. -aw	We-ne. Wa- -wa. -aw	...	Ba-ra. Ba. (Wa-). -wa. -a-ww	Avene. Vene. Va- -vw. -va- -ene, -avw
All	-waha	-whe	-oha	-onha	-waha (? wosaka, ? <i>emphatic</i>)	-oni
This, these	A-yu, a-wa ; gu, a-gu, a-yi ; a-li, a-ga ; a-xi, a-yi ; a-yi, a-yi ; ? a-lu ; ? a-ka ; gu, a-vu, a-u ? ; a-ku ; ? a-pa	A-yu, -yu ; a-wa ; a-u, a-i ; a-li, a-nw ; ci-nw, vi-nw ; i-nw, di-nw ; lu-nw ; tu-nw ; ka-nw ; u-nw ; ku-nw ; pa-nw ; mu-nw	A-yu, a-wa ; a-u ; <i>ŋc.</i> -la (u-la ; wa-la ; <i>ŋc.</i>)	...	Uyu, aba (awa) ; ugu, egi ; eri, aga ; <i>ŋc.</i>	Ve, vw ; gw, gw, gyw ; lyw, yw ; kyw, syw ; jw, tsw ; lww ; tww ; kw ; vww ; kw ; pw ; mw ; gw Uju, awa ; ugu, egi ; eli, aya ; eki, isi ; eji, itsi ; ulu ; utw ; aka ; uvu ; uku ; apa ; umu ; ugu
That, those	A-yu-la, a-wa-la ; a-gu-la ; <i>ŋc.</i>	U-ya, wa-ya ; u-ya, i-ya ; li-ya, a-ya ; ci-ya, vi-ya ; i-ya, di-ya ; lu-ya ; tu-ya ; ka-ya ; u-ya ; ku-ya ; <i>ŋc.</i>	...	...	Yu-ra, ba-ra ; gu-ra, gi-ra ; re-ra, ga-ra ; <i>ŋc.</i>	Ujw-a, avw ; ugw-a, egy-w, <i>ŋc.</i> u-lya, va-lya ; gu-lya, i-lya ; <i>ŋc.</i> Juju, vava ; gugu, gegi ; <i>ŋc.</i> Jujw-a, vavw, <i>ŋc.</i> Ŋg-uju, ŋg-ava ; ŋg-ugu, ŋg-egi ; ŋg-eli, ŋg-aga ; ŋg-eki, ŋg-isi ; ŋg-eji, ŋg-itsi ; ŋg-ulu ; ŋg-utu ; ŋg-aka ; ŋg-uvu ; ŋg-uku ; ŋg-apa ; ŋg-umu ; ŋg-ugu

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋw	36. Paŋgwa	37. Kese or Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Bad	·kiwa. ·nyata	·haki	·bi-fu	·be-fu	·vivi
Black	-a na-pi, ·pi	·titw. ·yiru. ·pili	·thalamu. ·thithu, n-hithu	·titu	·titu
Female	·ñ-goŋgwe. ·mahi	·i-dala. ·m-buruba	...	·n-dara	·n-dala
Fierce, sharp	...	·kali; ·kali-pa (to be —)	·kali	·xali	...	·talamu
Good	Cihi. (Ku-nwa = to be sweet, good)	·maha	...	·nw-fu	·nwa; ·nwu
Great ...	·kulu	·kulu. Na-norw	·baha, ·waha. ·ñ-kuluŋgwa	·nw-fu	·baha; ·goroŋgw	·m-baha
Little ...	·xokw	·cigi. ·diokw	·debe. ·sokw	...	·cokw. ·nandi	·debe. Ki-sekele
Long	·lehu	·tali	...	...	·tale
Male	·na-nume. N-dume	·gwi	...	·N-gambakw	·lume, N-dume. ·gwi. ·kambaku
Old	·a taŋgu. ce-kulu, ce-kelu. Na-norw	M-gwogw	...	...	·gwogw'w. ·lala
Red	·a huwi	·duñu	...	...	·duñu
Rotten	·kata. ·wola	·vōla. ·bōfu	...	·vō-su
Short	·ipi, ·wipi	·fupi or ·yipi	·fuphi	...	·supi
Sick	·lwala. (U-lwala = a disease)	·tamu. ·rwara	...	...	·tamu
White	·a nibe, ·pe. ·nahi. ·helela (to be —)	·wara-fu. ·huhu	...	·futw	·vala-su
Above, up, on top	...	Mu-ha. Ku-canya, Pa-canya	Pa-canya. Pa-nani	...	...	Pa-kyanya. Nena, Pa-nena. ·ōni (Mw-ōni, &c.)
Before	Mw-hyu	Ku-loŋgōw. Pa-luŋgi pa-	...	...	Mbu-loŋgōlō
Behind	Ku-hye or Kw-hye. Ku-nyuma	Kum-bele. Mu-nyuma	...	...	M-bele
Below, down	...	Pahi	Pahi	Pasi, Phasi	...	Pasi
Far	Kucu. Ku-kala	Ku-tali	...	...	·vu-tale, ·tale
Here	Panw, Pana. Wopwapa, Upwapa	Kōnw, Kuni. Pa-ni. Pamba	...	·Apa	·Baha. ·Kūnw
In, inside	M-kāti. Iñ-kati	Mu-gati, M-kati, P', Pa-	...	·Mu-kati	·Umwa. ·Mu-gati
Middle	Pa-kati	Pa-kati	·Pha-gati	...	·Pa-gati, ·Ku-gati
Near	Na-nyenje	Pa-pipi	...	...	·Pipi. Kw-ipi

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋgwo	36. Paŋgwa	37. Kese or Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Outside		Pa-nji, Pa-nda	Mw-ibala. Kw-ibala. Ku-ndza Pa-ndza			Ku-nzi, Pa-nzi
Plenty, many		N-ndi, -ndi. -whe	-omehere. Vululu. -iŋgi		-iŋgi	-ōlōsu, -ōŋgōsu, -ōŋgesu
There...		Kuya. Paya. Kunwo	Ukwo, Kula, Pala		Para	Palya. Kukwo
Where ?		Kwaci ?	Kwa ? Ku ?			Ndapi ? -ku ?
No !		Itamūa !	Ŋwa ! Nale ! Ndá !		Dietu ! (-kana ! <i>to refuse</i>)	Bakwo !
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)		Hi-, Hu-, Ha-, Ha-tu, &c. -na- (<i>sub.</i>)	Na-. Sa-? -kōtōka (<i>neg. verb, to abstain from</i>), -ndeka		-ri (<i>suffix</i>). <i>No negative pre- fixes. Com- pare Ki- matumbi</i>)	Na-. Kita- -ga (<i>negative suffix for in- finitives, future, and imperative</i>). Jw-ga (<i>not only</i>)
To		Ku-	Ku-	Uxu-	Ku-	Uku-
„ beat		-kōma. -tarega	-tōwa. -puta			-tōva. -bitsula
„ buy, sell		-hyūma	-gura. -lomba. -hemela		-gura. -himera	-gula
„ come		-ida	-bwera. -hisa	-ija	-ica, -iza	-itsa
„ cut		-kañana	-tema. -hikita	-vōla. -hoŋgōla		
„ dance ...		-wina	-hina		-jumba	-kumbela
„ die		-hwa	-fwa. -hwa	-fwa. (Uxú-fwa)	-fwa	-swa
„ eat		-lya	-lya	-lya	-ra	-lya
„ give		-wiña or -winya	-pera. -pa. ¹ -hamba		-pa	-pa
„ go...		-hwena	-genda	-genda	-wōka	-beha. -vuka. -luta. -genda
„ kill		-ulaya. -lia	-kōma			-buda
„ know		-manyā. -maiya	-manyā		-manyā, -manyē ²	-manyā
„ laugh		-hyeka	-heka	-hexa		-heka
„ leave off, cease		-leka	-leka			-leka, -lekela
„ love, want		-penda	-gana. -para		-ronda	-gana, -yana
„ see		-ōna, -wōna, -lōla	-wōna. -lōra	-bōna	-rōra	-vōna. -lala
„ sit, remain, abide		-ikala or -kikala	-tama	-ixala		-tama
„ sleep ...		-lala (<i>lie down</i>)	-gōna. -gōzela	-gōna (<i>to sleep with</i>)		-gōna
„ stand, stop, be erect		-hyimila. -takaluka	-yima	-ima		-ema. -simika
„ steal ...		-iwa	-hija. -yiwa		-hedya	-hetsa

¹ Ku-nyima = *not to give*.

² -manyē-ri = *know not*. Kese has negative verbs or auxiliary verbs like Ki-matumbi.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KI-MWERA

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu, M.** (mu, m-, ũ-, yu-); 2. **Wa.** (wa); 3. **Mu, M.** (mu-, m-, gu); 4. **Mi.** (mi-, yi, i-); 5. **Li, Ji.** ? , — (li); 6. **Ma.** (ma-, ga); 7. **Ci, Xi, Ki** (?) (xi-, xi); 8. **Vi.?, I.** (yi-, i); 9. **N. (M.), N.** (n-, i); 10. same as 9; 11. **Lu.** (lu); 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. **U.** (u-, gu?, vu-?); 15. **Ku.** (ku); 16. **Pa.** (pa); 17. ?.

PREFIXES, &c., IN MAKONDE AND MAVIA

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu, M, N.** (m-, mŭ, yu-, u-); 2. **Wa.** (wa); 3. **Mu, M, N, Yu.** (34 a) (m-, mŭ-, u); 4. **Mi.** (mi-, i); 5. **Li.** (li); 6. **Ma.** (ma-, a); 7. **Ci, Ki.** (ci, ki); 8. **Vi.** (vi); 9. **N. (M.), N.** (n-, i); 10. **Lin-, Ndin-, Din.** (di, liñ-); 11. **Lu.** (lu); 12. **Tu.** (tu); 13. **Ka.** (ka); 14. **U.** (u); 15. **Ku.** (ku); 16. **Pa.** (pa); 17. **Mu.** (mu-).

PREFIXES, &c., IN SUTU-MATENGW

No preprefixes except in Nos. 9 and 10.

Class 1. **Mu, M, N.** (mu, m, yu-, u-); 2. **Wa.** (wa); 3. **Mu, M, N.** (mu-, m-, u); 4. **Mi.** (mi-, i); 5. **Li.** (li-); 6. **Ma.** (ma-, ya-); 7. **Ki.** (ki-); 8. **I, Hi, Vi.** (hi-, vi-); 9. **Yin-, In-, N. (M.), N., Ny.** — (n-, i-); 10. **I, In-, N. (M.), N., Ny., Hy.** — (i-?, zi-?); 11. **Lu.** (lu-); 12. missing in Sutu, Tu, Tw in Ma-tenḡw; 13. **Ka.** (ka-); 14. **U, Hw.** (u-); 15. **Ku.** (ku-); 16. **Pa.** (pa-); 17. **Mu.** (mu-), A-honorific.

PREFIXES, &c., IN PANGWA

Preprefixes present in full.

Class 1. **Umu.** (mu, ? gu-); 2. **Aba-, Ava-, Awa.** (ba-); 3. **Umu.** (mu-, gu); 4. **Imi.** (mi-, gi); 5. **Ili, I.?, Ji.?** (li, ji?); 6. **Ama.** (ma-, ga?); 7. **Ixi.** (xi); 8. **Ifi.** (fi); 9. **In. (Im-),** (ji, j, n-?); 10. ? **Dzi.** (dzi); 11. **Ulu.** (lu); 12. ?; 13. **Aka.** (ka); 14. **Ubu, Uwu.** (bu); 15. **Uxu.** (xu); 16. **Pa-, Pha.** (pa); 17. **Mu.?** (?); 18. **Ugu.** (gu?).

PREFIXES, &c., IN KESE

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. **Um-, Un-, Mu-, M.** (mu, ?); 2. **Aba-, Bw.** (ba); 3. **Um-, Un-, Mu-, M.** (mu, ?); 4. **Imi.** (mi-, ?); 5. **Idi-, Iri-, Di.** (ri, di); 6. **Ma.** (? Ama-) (ma-, ga?); 7. **Ki.** (ki); 8. **Fi. or Vi.** (fi or vi); 9. **In. (Im-),** —, **N.** (ji, j, n-?); 10. ? same as 9; 11. **Uru, Ru-, Du.** (ru); 12. **Tu.** (tu); 13. **Aka.** (ka); 14. **Wu, U-, Bu.** (wu?); 15. **Ku.** (ku); 16. **Pa.** (pa); 17. **Mu.**

PREFIXES, &c., IN KINGA

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. **Umu, Um-, Un-, Uñ-, U.** (um-, un-, -mw-, ju-, u-, ve); 2. **Va.** (va, vω-); 3. **Umu, Um-, Un-, Uñ.** (mu-, un-, gu, yu); 4. **Emi.** (emi-, yi, i-); 5. **Eli.** (li); 6. **Ama.** (ama-, ma-, ya); 7. **Eki.** (ki); 8. **Isi.** (si); 9. **Eni, Eny-, En. (Em-), E.** (en-, ji, i-); 10. **Ini, Iny-, Inz-, In-, E.** (n- (m-), tsi, i-); 11. **Ulu, Uru.** (lu, ru); 12. **Utu.** (tu); 13. **Aka.** (ka); 14. **Uvu.** (vu); 15. **Uku.** (ku); 16. **Pa-, Ba.** (pa, ba); 17. **Mu.** (mu-, m-, ñ); 18. **Uyu.** (yu).

Also the Nya prefix, without concord.

33. **Mwera** and 33 a. **Kidonde** are spoken in the hinterland of the Lindi coast district of German East Africa between the Mbemkuru river on the north and the Lindi or Lukuledi river on the south, and extending sporadically to the Ruvuma. To it seems to be allied the widespread but unrecorded dialect of the Wadonde, which extends from the Middle Rufiji and its Maraṅgandu affluent on the north-west to the Mbemkuru on the south.

34. **Makonde** and 34 a. **Mavia** or **Mabiha** are spoken in the coast regions of German East Africa and northern Portuguese East Africa immediately behind the Swahili sea-shore settlements; between the Mbemkuru river on the north and the Msalu or Marari.

35. **Sutu** (**Manundi**) and 35 a. **Kimateṅṅ** are spoken in the Magwaṅgwa or Aṅṅoni country of south German East Africa, north of the Portuguese frontier and Upper Ruvuma, south of Upaṅgwa and the basin of the Upper Rufiji; east of the Maraṅgandu and the Mtetesi-Muhesi. The Wamateṅṅ extend their range to the east coast of Lake Nyasa, south of the Kisi coast-belt and Ruhuhu river.

36. **Paṅgwa** is spoken in Upaṅgwa, a very mountainous tract to the north-east of Lake Nyasa; east of the Livingstone mountains and west of the Pitu river; and south of the Bena and west Matumbi countries.

37. **Kese** or **Kisi** is spoken on the north-east coast of Lake Nyasa from the northernmost point of the lake, southwards to the River Ruhuhu.

38. **Kiṅga** is spoken in Ukiṅga, north of the north end of Lake Nyasa, south of the Upper Ruaha basin, west of Ubena and east of Nkonde and Ukukwe.

GROUP L

THE TANGANYIKA-BANGWEULU LANGUAGES

39. Ka-bwari. 39 a. Ki-lega¹
 40. Guha
 41. Tabwa

42. Bemba (Ki-emba)
 43. Luŋgu
 43 a. Mambwe

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Luŋgu	43 a. Mambwe
Adze	Ke-londa	M-bajw	Ka-temw	Im-bafi	...	Ka-pasa
Animal, wild beast	N-ama <i>or</i> Ny-ama	Ny-ama	N-nama	In-nama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Ant	Lu-asi; ñ-asi	M-basi. Bu-niegene	Mu-naw. M-pazi	Im-pasi. Awa-naŋgi	Kalandu	Simu-nyemwe. Ñ-kalandu. Im-pasi U-wani
Ant, white (termite)	Mu-swa. Lu-suŋga; suŋga	N-jowa. N-swa	Bu-swa	Ulu-swa	W-wanyi	U-wani
Ape (chim- panzi <i>or</i> gorilla)	Sokw	...	N-sokw	In-sokw	...	...
Arm	Ku-bokw; ma-	Ku-bokw; ma-	Ku-bokw	Ku-wokw	I-kasa	I-kasa; ma-
Arrow	Mw-ambi; mi- Ki-keŋge. I-soma (39 a)	M-bi. M-ketw. Mu-sari; mi- N-sari; mi-sari	Mu-vwi	Mu-fwi	Umu-vwi	Mu-vwi; mi- Lu-kyetw; ñ-kyetw
Axe	M-basa. M-bwacu. I-yuka. Lu-kasu; ñ-gasu (39 a)	Ka-temw; tu-	M-bazw. M-bavi. Li-zembe	Li-sembe. I-sembe; ma-	Im-pasa	Im-pasa. M-patw. I-se; ma-se
Baboon	Ñ-gama	Twloe	Ñ-kwlwe	Korwe, Kolowe	Kolwe	Kolwe <i>or</i> Ya-kolwe
Back	Mw-oño, M-oŋgw	Ñ-goŋw <i>or</i> M-goŋw	Mu-oŋgw. Mu-sana	Mu-sana. In-uma	Mu-sana. I-tundu	Mu-sisi. I-tundu
Banana	Ki-w; <i>pl.</i> bi-w. Konde; ma+	Twka, Twke, Twki; ma+	Li-konde; ma-	Ñ-konde. Li-twee (<i>fruit</i>). I-twee (<i>wild</i>)	Konde	Ñ-konde. (<i>tree</i> = Mu- fuka) Ki-lezu
Beard... ..	Lu-levu. Ka-levu; Tu-levu = (<i>hair of</i>). N-delu (39 a)	Ka-lesi; tu-	Lu-levu. Mu-efu	Mw-efu	Ki-lezu	Ki-lezu
Bee	Nz-uki	Ny-uki, Nj-uki	N-zuki. N-zimu	Ulu-zimu. Ici-pasi	In-zimu	N-zimu
Belly	Vumu. I-kundu	Gumw	Li-vumw. (Li-bu = <i>liver</i>)	Di-fumw	In-dilwa	N-diliwa
Bird	Ka-nwani; tu-	U-nwani; mi- Ka-nwani	Ki-wani; vi-	Ki-wani. Iki-wani. Ci-pele	Ki-unyi	Ki-uni
Blood... ..	Mu-si. Ma-si (39 a)	Mi-lwa, M-lwa	Mu-lwpa	Mu-lwpa; mi-	Uw-azi	Uw-azi
Body	Mu-biri	M-bili	Mu-bili	Mu-wiri	Mw-idi	Mw-ili
Bone	Fua; ma+. Ku-ha (39 a)	Kuja <i>or</i> Kudza; ma-kuja	Li-kuza. Li-fupa	Li-fupa	I-fupa	Fupa
Borassus palm	Kokw	Belewili; ma+	Ka-bilibili	Mu-kwma	Mu-kwma	Mu-kwma

¹ Kilega, as spoken near Lake Tanganyika, is akin to Kabwari; but it is really little else than No. 144.

English	39. Ka-bwari 39a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Luŋgu	43a. Mambwe
Bow ...	Mw-eitw; mi-	Bu-ta	Bu-ta	Wu-ta, Ubu-ta	U-lapwa; ama-	U-lapwa
Bowels ...	Mi-la	Mi-la	N-da. Ma-la (Bu-la)	Ma-la	Ma-la ya limūn-dā	Ama-la
Brains ...	Ma-kā. Bw-kese (39a)	B-oŋgo	Bu-oŋgw. Tomfwe	I-tompwe	Tōmpwe	Uw-oŋgw
Breast (man's)	Ki-ari	Ki-ali	Ki-fuba. N-kulw	Ki-fuba	Ki-fūa	Ki-fua
Breast (woman's)	Bele; ma+	Bele	Li-berē; ma-	I-berē; ma-	I-edē; ma-edē	...
Brother ...	Mw-an'itu. Mu-butwa. Mu-tamba	Mw-an'etu. M-umi. Mu-kiŋgu	Ki-nsaŋga, N-dum-ya, Mw-ine, N-dum-esw, S-c.	Umū-nyina. N-dume	U-lupwa; <i>pl.</i> n-dupwa. Mw-ina	Mw-ina, Mu-nyo-
Buffalo ...	M-w. M-bw (39 a)	M-wgw	M-bw	Im-bw	Im-bw	Im-bw
Bull ...	Mu-tuŋgula (39 a)	...	...	...	...	M-pambasi
Buttocks ...	Ma-takw. Ma-kuma (39 a)	Ma-takw	Li-takw. Mu-pani. M-putu	Im-puti. Ma-takw	Ma-takw	...
Canoe... ...	Bw-atw; m-atw	Bu-atw	Bw-atw, Kabw-atw	Bw-atw	U-atw	Uw-atw
Cat ...	Ka-nyabw. Mw-era (39a)	N-yavu	Ka-mensi. Ka-paka	M-paka. Sumbwe. I-cwā	N-yau	N-yau
Charcoal ...	...	...	Li-fita	Umu-fita	...	Ma-kala
Chief ...	Mu-twale. Numbi. Mu- Iwhwe (39 a)	Kwōw	Li-kwōw. Im-fumu Mu-sumba	Im-fumu	Mw-ene; a-ene	M-fumw; a-fumw. Mw-ene
Child ...	Mw-ana. K-ana. M-alaika	Mw-ana	Mw-an-ike <i>or</i> Mw-a'ike. Mw-ina; <i>pl.</i> b-ena	Mw-ana, K-ana; <i>pl.</i> utw-ana	Mw-anā; ana	Mw-ana; ana
Cloth ...	Mw-enda. N-guw	Mw-enda	N-salu. My-enda	In-salu. Ici-rundu	In-salu	In-saru. Mw-enda. M-pepw
Cold ...	M-pekō, M-pehō	M-behō	Mu-pepō Ka-sama	Im-pepō	...	M-pepō
Country ...	Ki-balw; bi- Mu-ziu. Bu-sambw	I-nzi	Ky-alw	Ici-alw. Im-paŋga	M-paŋga	In-si. M-paŋga
Cow ...	N-ga n-gazi-ana. M-kaci wa n-ombe	N-ōme	N-gombe li-kōta	N-ombe. Kombe. In-kōta	In-ombe	N-ombe ya-ŋki. N-dama (<i>heifer</i>)
Crocodile ...	N-wēna. N-andu, N-gwenūa (39 a)	N-wena	N-hwena	In-wena	In-gwena	In-gwena
Date palm...	Ka-sue	...	Mu-tende	...	...	...
Day ...	Bu-su, Lu-su; ma-su (<i>pl.</i>). Mu-zuba (= <i>light</i>). I-lumbu; ma- (39 a)	Bu-sigi; <i>pl.</i> ma-sigi. Mw-ijuva	N-siku. Kwōba (= <i>day- light</i>)	Uwu-siku; <i>pl.</i> in-siku	W-anda; <i>pl.</i> in-anda	Mw-anda. Mu-sanya. N-saŋgalala (<i>daylight</i>)

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Luŋgu	43 a. Mambwe
Devil, evil spirit	I-dima ; ma-rima	M-kisi	N-gulu. Ki-wa	Ki-ñkala. Ici-banda. Mu-pasi. Ki-wa	Ki-wa ; vi-wa	Ki-wa
Doctor (medicine man)	Mu-fumω	...	Mu-ñaŋga	In-naŋga. Si-ñaŋga	Si-ñaŋga	Si-ñaŋga
Dog ...	Ka-bwa or Im-bwa	Kam-bwa ; tu-	Ka-bwa	Im-bwa	Sim-bwa	Sim-bwa
Donkey	Kapa. M-punda	N-geŋga	W-añkeñka ; <i>pl.</i> baw- Ka-balwa. Kikω	In-dokwe, M-pelembe	N-dokoi	N-dogωwe
Door, doorway	Ki-vi ; bi- Mw-anω (<i>doorway</i>). Mu-kinda (39 a)	N-jiañω ; mi- Ki-limba	Mu-lyaŋgω. Ki-bi. Ki-izi	Mw-inši. Ci-wi or Ici-bi	Ki-sasa	Ki-saza ; ki-sekω
Dream	Ku-ɬota. N-jwaci	K-iɬω ; bi- N-dωtω	Ki-ɬotω. Ka-ɬω	Ki-rōtω. Ulu-ɬotω	Ki-ɬotω	N-dōtω
Drum ...	N-ωma or N-gomω. Mu-lile	N-ωma	N-ωma	N-ωma	Iñ-gōma	N-gōma
Ear	Ku-tūi. I-twi	Ku-tū ; <i>pl.</i> ma-tū. Ku-tui	Ku-twi	Ku-twi	Ku-twi	Ku-tūi
Egg	I-ye. Cayi ; <i>pl.</i> m-ayi	Uji ; ma-uji. Husi	Li-yi ; ma-yi. Li-teta	Di-ni	Di-enza ; ma-	Li-ensa ; m-ensa
Elephant	N-zōvu. N-jōu (39 a)	N-yōgi	N-zōvu	In-sōfu	In-zōvu	N-zōvu
Excrement	Ma-vi. Tu-bi	Tu-ivi, Tu-bi	Tu-vi	Ama-fi	Ama-vi	...
Eye	D-isω ; m-esω	L-isω	Li-nsω	Di-nsω	Di-nsω	Li-nsω ; ma-nsω
Face, forehead	M-esω. Ki-ene	Ku-kieni, Ku-merω	Lu-kebu. M-ensω	Kum-ensω	Kuma-sω	Kuma-nsω
Fat	Ma-futa. Ma-kuta (39 a)	Ma-kita	Ma-futa	Ama-futa	Ama-futa	Ma-futa. Ma-nōna
Father	Tata. (wane). I-šō. I-ša-ke. I-a-tata. Bi-šō (<i>both these latter pls. and honorific sing.</i>)	Tata. Sω, Se, &c. ? Tutu	Tata. Ta-we = <i>my</i> ; Sω or Wi-sω = <i>thy</i> ; Se, Wi-se = <i>his</i> ; Si-twe = <i>our</i> ; Si-nwe = <i>your</i> ; Si-bω = <i>their</i>	Tata. W-isω, W-isi	...	Tata. Sω, I-si
Fear ...	Bu-ōba, B-ōba	Bw-enyω	Ki-tinω. (Ku-tina = <i>to fear</i>)	Mw-ensω	In-tete	N-tete
Finger	Mu-nwe. Mu-sai ; mi-	Nwe ; ni-nwe. M-nye	Mu-nwe	Mu-nūe. C-ala ; ifi-ala	Umū-nūe ; mi-nūe	Mu-ɬwe
Fire	Ka-ia. Tu-iya	Ka-ia	Mu-lirω	Mu-rirω	M-ōtω	M-ōtω
Fish	Swi. Me-vera (<i>pl.</i>)	Ny-ama	Li-sabi. Ki-kulu	I-sabi, Li-sawi	In-sui	N-swi
Foot	Ki-kasa. Ki-limba ; vi- I-tindi (39 a)	Ki-kasa ; bi- Ku-gu u	Ku-ulu. Ma-ulu	Lu-kasa	Iñ-gazω (<i>pl.</i>)	Lu-azω ; iñ-gazω
Forest	Ki-bila. Numbe	Mw-itu. Ki-tundu	Mw-itu	Mu-situ	Mu-situ	Lu-tala

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-empa)	43. Luŋgu	43 a. Mambwe
Fowl ...	N-gokw	N-gokw	N-kokw	Iñ-kokw	Iñ-kokw	N-kokw
Frog ...	Ki-ula		Ki-ūla	C-ula		Ki-ūla
Ghost ...	Mu-zimu; mi- Ki-kuli	N-kisi; mi- Naya; bi-nyaga	Ki-zwa. Mu-pasi; mi- (<i>ancestral spirit</i>). N-gulu (<i>evil spirit</i>)	Mu-pasi	Mu-pasi. Mu-zimu. Mu-zā	Mu-pasi
Giraffe ...			Twiga	I-ci-liama-luba		N-wiya
Girl ...	Numa	M-pakasi	Ki-nundwe. Mu-kaziyana			Ka-ki. Mu-kaziana
Goat ...	M-ūzi. M-buci (39 a)	M-uji. Buzi; ma-buzi	M-buzi	Im-buzi	Im-buzi	M-buzi
„ (he) ...			Ka-pwata. M-pumbwe			Sawe
„ (she) ...						
God ...	Ka-bezia. Firie. Ny-ambi (39 a)	Ka-bejea. M-puŋgu. Lezi ¹	Leza. Leza- ma-laŋgu	I-lesa, Li-lesa. Umu-luŋgu	I-leza	Mu-luŋgu. Leza
Grandparent	N-guku. Ba-kalukisi (<i>pl.</i>)	Ba-kuli. Ba-kote	Ba-kote. Ba-kuku Vi-kolwe. Ba-kulu	Fi-kolwa. Awa-kola. Si-kulu, So-kulu, W-iŋi-kulu		Kuku. So-kulu, Isi-kulu
Grass ...	M-ani. Lu-suku	Y-asi. bi- Ki-asi; Bi-kusi		Ki-ani. Ii-	I-sote	I-sote. Ka-sanza
Ground ...	Loba	Ma-bue	Bu-loŋgw. Ma-loba, Ma-lundw	Mu-sidi	I-vū	Mu-sili. Pa-nsi
Ground-nut	Ka-zuzu. Ka-lima (39 a)	Ka-jugūa	M-balala	Iñ-kalaŋga. In-ŋiama	M-balala	M-balala
Guinea-fowl	Kaŋga. N-gaŋga, I-laŋga (39 a)	Kaŋa	Li-kaŋga	Di-kaŋga, N-kaŋga	I-kaŋga	Kaŋga
Gun ...	Bundusi. Ke-bwvye (39 a)	Bunduki, N-gowh	M-futi. Ki-pwɔpɔwɔ. Bu-ta	M-futi	M-putu	M-putu
Hair ...	M-vūire. Suki (39 a)	Ny-uwele, N-jili	Lu-vwili. Mu-sisi	Mu-sisi	N-yele	N-yele
Hand ...	Ki-anzanza. Kw-bokw. Ki-basabasa. M-anja (39 a)	Mw-iswe; ma- Ku-bokw	Mu-nwe. Ki-zanza. Ku-bokw	Lu-pi; ma-pi	I-kufi	I-kasa
Head ...	Mu-twe	Tue	Mu-twe	Mu-tue	Mu-twe; mi-	Mu-twe. N-kotw
Heart ...	Mu-tima	N-tima	Mu-tima	Mu-tima. (Um-wew = <i>life</i>)	Mw-enzw. (I-tima = <i>liver</i>)	Mw-enzw. (I-tima = <i>liver</i>)
Heel ...	Ki-sukulu. Ka-bili-bili (39 a)	Ka-sindagōw. Ka-sindagulu	Ka-siŋginw. Ka-sinzilw	Ka-tende; utu- Ici-tende	Ki-ntunta	Ki-ntunta.
Hide ...	L-ū. Ki-sava; vi- (39 a)	Ki-leŋga. Ki-sewa	M-papa. Ki-kanda	Umu-kupw. Im-papa. Iñ-kanda		Ki-kwera. M-papa

¹ Lezi = *clouds*.

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (K-camba)	43. Lunigu	43 a. Mambwe
Hill	Ki-rimbi. Iū-ūba (39 a)	Lu-gulu. Mu-tenda	Ka-pili	Ulu-piri	...	Ka-mwamba
Hippopotamus	N-uvu, N-guvu (39 a)	Ny-igi	Ki-ɔfwe. M-vubu	I-ɔfwe. Im-vuvu	In-kambwe	Ki-vūū
Hoe	Lu-kasu	Lu-kasu	Lu-kasu	Ulu-kasu	Ulu-kasu	I-se; ma-se
Honey	B-uki	B-uki	B-uki, Bu-iki	B-uci	U-gyi	Uki
Horn	Di-a; m-eya. Lu-iyā; ŋg-iyā	Lu-ega; me-ega	Li-seŋgɔ; ma-seŋgɔ. (Cf. I-seŋga, <i>ox</i>)	In-seŋgɔ	Im-pembe	Pembe. N-tandala (<i>spiral</i>) N-ganda
House...	N-zu; ma-†. N-dabu; ma-labu. Ke-sɔsɔ, M-sɔsɔ (39 a)	Sibɔ. N-dzese; ma-zese	N-sesi. N-ganda. Mu-tanda	N-anda	N-anda	N-ganda
Hunger	N-zala	Ny-ala	N-zala	In-sala	N-zala	N-zala
Husband	I-be; bai-be (39 a)	M-palume	Mu-lume	...	...	Mu-kalamba. Iya
Hyena	Ci-mbwe. Ki-mbwi	Ki-mbwi; bi-	Ki-mbwi. Lu-sumpa. Lu-pula- ŋ-kalamu	Ki-mbwi. Buya. Ci-nsokɔta. Ici-nsumpa	Ki-mbwi	Ki-mbwi. A-sugutu
Iron	Ki-uma. Ki-kale	Ki-geala, Ki-gera	Ki-ela. Mu-tapɔ	Ki-eala. U-luŋgu	Iki-eala; vi-eala	Ki-era
Island	Ki-lila. Ki-kila	Ki-lela	Ki-lira	Ki-rira. Ci-siwa	Ki-dila	Ki-lila
Ivory	Di-a <i>or</i> Li-a Iye n-zɔvu. Mu-baŋga	Me-nɔ ga n-yɔgi	L-ina lya n-zɔvu	I-dinɔ lya n-sɔfu	D-inɔ la in-zɔvu	Pembe zia n-zɔvu
Knee	U-vūi. I-lu. Ma-vui. Ma-lu	Sī; ma-sī	Li-kufi	Di-kufi <i>or</i> Li-kɔfi	Kɔ-kɔla	Ki-kɔla, Ika-
Knife	Mw-ele; mi- Ki-wabi. Lu-baw; m-bau (39 a)	Lu-hete. K-ele; tw-ele	Mu-ere	Mw-ele. Umu-pene	Mw-ele	Mw-ere
Lake	Ki-riba	N-duyi, N-gɔkɔ	Bu-biza, Ki-ziba, Ki-lambe, Y-embe, N-kɔkɔ (<i>Taŋganyika</i>)	Ici-pula	Li-emba	Lu-si. Li-emba
Leg	Kulu. Mu-indi. I-tindi (39 a)	Ku-gulu	Ku-ulu; ma-	Mu-konsɔ	Kulu	Ku-ulu. Mu-ulu
Leopard	N-we	N-ge; ŋ-gwe	Ka-mfuma	Im-bwiri	Naŋgu	I-naŋgu. Ka-mbotɔ
Lion	N-dambwe	M-tambwe	N-kalaŋga	Iŋ-kalamu	...	Ki-sama
Lips	Mi-lɔmɔ (<i>pl.</i>)	Mi-rɔmɔ (<i>pl.</i>)	Mi-lɔmɔ (<i>pl.</i>)	Mu-rɔmɔ	Mu-lɔmɔ	Mu-lɔmɔ
Magic	Bu-lɔzi. N-gisi. Bu-law	Bu-gaŋga	Bu-lɔzi	Bw-aŋga. Ubu-lɔsi	Uw-aŋga	Uw-aŋga. (Mu-lɔzi = <i>magician</i>)
Maize	Ki-saka. Ma-saŋgu. C-ebele (39 a)	Ki-saka	Ki-saŋge, Ny-aŋge	Iny-aŋge	Ki-saka	Ki-saka
Man	Mu-ndu; ba-ndu	Ndu; ba-ndu	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Mu-ntu; a-ntu	Mu-ntu; a-ntu. (Ukalamba = <i>manhood</i>)
Man, vir.	...	M-palume	Mu-lume	...	...	M-onsi. Ka-lume

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Luŋgu	43 a. Mambwe
Meat ...	N-ama	Ny-ama	Nn-ama	In-ama	Iny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	Bu-law	Mi-ti	Buñ-aŋga. Mi-ti	Umu-ti	...	Mu-lembo
Milk ...	...	Ma-bele	Ma-bere	Ulu-kama. I-šiba	...	I-ziya. (Ku-kama = <i>to milk</i>) N-kima
Monkey ...	Ka-kene	Ng-ema. N-kima	M-peñge. M-bele	Mu-penje. In-cima	Sãngye	N-kima
Moon ...	Mw-ezi	Mw-eji. Kw-ezi	Mw-ezi. Kw-ezi. (Lu-samwo = <i>moonlight</i>)	Mw-ezi. Mw-eši	...	Mw-ezi
Mother ...	...	Maju. Nywo-kw. Nana. Nina, <i>&c.</i>	Ya-ñgu. Nwo-kw. Nina. Nine-twe	Ma-ywo, Nwo-kw, Nyina. Mama. Na-	...	Ya-ñgw. Niwo-kw. Nina
Mountain ...	Mw-ala	N-tandwo. Lu-gulu- lu-kata. N-guru	Lu-pili	Lu-piri; im-piri	...	Mw-amba
Mouth ...	...	Ka-nya, Ka-nwa	Ka-nwa	Aka-nwa	...	Ka-nwa
Nail (of finger or toe) ...	Nz-ala	Lu-ala; m-ala	Li-zala, Lu-ala	W-ala, Lu-ala, Du-ala; <i>pl.</i> ñg-ala	Iñg-ala (<i>pl.</i>)	K-era; tu-era
Name ...	I-zina	Zina, S-ina	L-ina, Li-zina	I-šina, Li-zina	I-zina	Zina
Navel... Neck ...	Kwoši	N-giñwo	Mu-totwo Mu-kwoši. N-kotwo	Umu-totwo Mu-kwoši	N-kombwo N-siñgw	N-kombwo N-siñgw
Night ...	N-esũ. (Ki-rima = <i>darkness.</i>) Bu-tu; ma-tu	Bu-sigi. U-fuku. M-jwo. (Mu-fitwo = <i>darkness</i>)	Bu-siku	Bu-siku	U-siku	U-siku
Nose ...	...	J-ulu. Mu-hembe	Mũ-wna; mi-	Um-wna. (Ici-punda = <i>nostril</i>)	M-pumwo	M-pũwo
Oil palm ...	Ki-azi	Ki-gadzi	Li-toñge	Ku-imbu. Takwawa	Ki-azi	N-gazi
Ox ...	Ng-a ye-lume. N-ombe (39 a)	N-ome. (Y-analume)	N-ombe; bañ-	N-ombe	Y-onsi	Ng-ombe
Paddle ...	...	N-kai. N-gafi	Li-kafi	Umu-kafi	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Ma-lũa	Bw-arwa	Bw-arwa	Ki-bale. Mu-tondwo	N-zamba	...
Parrot ...	N-gusu	N-gusu	Ka-suku	Ki-roñgw. Mu-cence	Kusu	...
Penis ...	Mu-lua	Bōwo	Lu-totwe. Bu-kandi. ¹ Bu-kala	Bu-kala, Ici-kala	Im-bōwo	M-bōwo
Pig ...	Nulube	N-guluwe	Ka-poli. N-gulube	Ka-poli	Ka-poli	Ka-pori. Mu-ñgili
Pigeon ...	Ka-pele	N-gunda. N-jiba	N-kunda	N-kunda. Ci-pele	N-kunda	N-kunda
Place ...	Ha-ndu	A-nzi	Panu, pa-	A-pa. I-calwo. Pa-	Palia, Pa-	Pa-

¹ Ki-bola = a man with a poor penis, impotent. Lu-bola means a sting; Li-bola = a testicle.

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. K ² -lega	40. Guba	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Lungu	43 a. Mambwe
Rain ...	M-vula	M-ila. M-bila	M-vula	Im-fula	Im-vula	M-vula
Rat ...	M-beba	Li-nde; ma-nde	M-puku	Im-puku	Ku-sulu	M-bea. Kuza
Rhinoceros			Ki-pembele	Ici-pembere		Tupa
River ...	Mw-ela	N-koñe; <i>pl.</i> mi-koñe. Lu-ji.	Ki-ezi, Mw-ezi.	Mu-mana. Ic'ambeşi	L-uzi; ñg-uzi	L-uzi
Road ...	In-zila	N-yila	Ñ-gila, N-zila	In-sila	N-zila	N-zila
Salt ...		M-kele. Mu-nyu	Mu-kele	Umu-cere. Umu-fumbw		Mu-silya. Mu-kyere
Shame ...			Bu-swani	In-swani	N-swani	N-swani
Sheep ...	Mu-kwkw	Ñ-kwkw	Mu-kwkw. M-fwere	Im-pañga	M-fuele	Fwere
Shield ...	Ñ-gavu. Ñ-abw (39 a)		Ñ-gabw			Ki-syañgu
Shoulder ...			Ki-kwpe. Li-kombe	Uku-bea. Ici-kwpe		Ki-iyie
Sister ...	Ñ-gazi	Ñ-gazi	Kazi-amw-ine	Iñ-kaşi. Umw-ina Mw-inyina. Mu-viala	Kazi ya mw-ine	Kaki
Skin ...	Ki-reñga	Ki-leñga	Lu-anza; ñg-anza	Iñ-kanda. Ici-papa	Im-papa	Ñ-kwa. M-papa. Mu-kwera
Sky ...	Ma-ülü. I-yubu	Gulu, Yulu. (Lezi = <i>cloud</i> , <i>God</i>)	Mu-yulu	Iñ-kuba. I-lesa, I-leza	I-yulu. (I-kumbi = <i>clouds</i>)	I-lulu
Slave ...		M-jya	Mu-zyw. Bu-kwkw. Ka-lume	Umu-şya. Ka-polo		Mu-zya
Sleep ...	Ka-ıw	Tu-ıw	Tu-ıw. Kwana	Tu-ıw, Utu-ıw	Utu-ıw	Tu-ıw
Smoke ...	Mü-si	L-iñgi; ma-ñgi. Mw-iñki	M-unsı, Ky-unsı	Iş-unsı, C-unsı	C-unsı	Ki-unsı
Snake ...	Nz-waka	N-ywaka	N-zwaka	In-swaka	N-zwaka	U-zwaka
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana	Mw-ana lume. Mw-anike	Mw-ana lume	Mw-ana- m-wa-ume. (Umw-aice = <i>boy</i>)	M-onsı. (Ak-anya; utu- = <i>boy</i>)	Mw-ana. Mw-añkye. Mu-rumendu
Song ...	Lu-imw; <i>pl.</i> ny-imw	Lu-imw; <i>pl.</i> ñg-imw. Lu-imbw	Lu-imbw	Lu-imbw; <i>pl.</i> iny-imbw	Ulu-imbw	Lu-imbw
Spear ...	Fumw; ma-	Simw, Fumu	Li-fumw	I-fumw	I-sumw	I-sumw
Spirit, soul		M-kisi	Mu-tima. Mu-pasi	Ub-umi. Umu-paşi		Mu-pasi
Star ...	Ka-ülü; tu-ülü	Ka-mbalambala Ka-ñgemogemw	Lu-tanda	In-tanda	In-tanda	Lu-tanda
Stick ...	Ñ-gwani	Ka-bubi	Ka-pini, Ka-mama, Lu-bañgw	Iñ-kwota. Iñ-kontw	N-tuwa	
Stone ...	Büe. Ma-bwe	Bue <i>or</i> Di-bwe; ma-bwe	Li-bwe	Di-bwe	I-we	I-we
Stool ...		Ki-wala. Ki-hwona	Ki-pwona. Ki-tebe	Ici-puna		Ki-limba
Sun ...	Zuba	Juba, Juva	Kwaba. Ka-zuba	Ka-suba	Aka-sanya	I-ransi
Tail (of an animal)	Mu-kila	M-kila	Mu-kila	Umu-cira		Mu-sinda

English	39. Ka-bwari 39a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-embā)	43. Luŋgu	43a. Mambwe
Tear ...	Lu-sɔzi	Li-sɔzi; me-	Li-nsɔzi	Li-nsɔsi, Mu-nsɔzi	Li-nsɔzi	Mu-nsɔsi
Testicles ...	Bɔlɔ	Ma-uli	Ma-peke. Ma-bɔla. Li-puli; ma-	Ma-wɔlɔ. I-tɔle. I-gwampa	Ma-tulu	I-tulu
Thief ...	Mw-ivi; b-evi	Mw-ibi; b-ebi	Mw-ivi. Ki-ponda	Mu-ñɔ. Pompwe	Mu-pupu	Mu-ivi
Thigh...	I-bimbi (39a)		Li-tanta. Li-teberɔ	I-tanta. Ulu-tuŋgu	Im-pamba	Lu-tuŋɔ. M-pamba
Thing...	Ki-ndu; bi-ndu	Ki-ndu; bi-ndu	Ki-ntu, Ka-ntu	Ki-ntu; iñ-ntu. Ic-uma	Ki-ntu	Ki-uma; vi-uma
Thorn ...	Mw-iwa	Mw-iba	Mu-uŋga	M-uŋga	M-uŋga	M-uŋga
Tobacco ...	Fwaŋga	N-juŋɔ	N-suŋkɔ. Fwaŋka	M-fwaka	Fwaka	Fwaka
To-day ...	Bu-na bu-sū	Bu-legulu	Lenu, Lelɔ. N-dakai	Lelɔ	I-lelɔ	Lelɔ
Toe ...	Ki-ala	Ki-ala. Lu-nɔ; ma-nɔ	Mu-nwe	Ki-kondɔ. Ci-kumɔ	Ki-kandɔ	Kandɔ; ma +. Ki-kandɔ; vi-
To-morrow		Jɔ ¹	Lu-kere. Ma-irɔ	Ma-irɔ	Mu-tondɔ	Ka-tondɔ
Tongue ...	Lu-limi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi; in-dimi	Lu-limi
Tooth...	D-inɔ; m-enɔ	L-inɔ	L-inɔ	D-inɔ	D-inɔ	L-inɔ; m-inɔ
Town...	Lu-zi; <i>pl.</i> n-zi. M-ua (<i>for</i> M-bua); <i>pl.</i> ma-bua	N-gutu	Mu-zi. N-kutu	Mu-si	Umu-zi	Mu-zi
Tree ...	Ki-ti; bi-ti	N-ti; mi-ti	Mu-ti, Kimu-ti. Ka-sala (<i>bush</i>)	Mu-ti, Ci-ti	Mu-ti	Mu-ti
Twins ...	Ma-asa	Ma-asa	Ma-pasa. (Li-pasa = <i>twin</i>). M-pundu. (Nam-pundu = <i>mother of</i> <i>a twin</i>)	Bam-pundu	Ma-pasa	Yam-pundu
Urine ...	Mā-sɔ	Ma-sɔ	Ma-su	Ma-su	Tunzi	Ma-tunsi
Vein ...			Li-sipa	Ulu-kɔle. Umu-sipa		Lu-kɔle
War ...	Bi-ta	Bú-luba	Bu-kali	Fi-ta, Vi-ta. Iñ-kondɔ	Mú-sika	N-kondɔ. Vi-ta
Water ...	Ma-zi	M-ema. Ma-dzi, Ma-ji	M-enda. M-enzi	Am-ensi	Ma-nzi	Ma-nsi
Well ...		(Lu-ji = <i>pool</i>)	Ka-tɔbɔ. Ki-ima. Ki-lindi	I-fwe, I-tapa. Ici-sima		Ki-ziya
White man	Mu-zuŋgu	N-dzuŋgu; ba-dzuŋgu	Mu-zuŋgu	Mu-suŋgu	Mu-zuŋgu; a-	Mu-zuŋgu; a-
Wife ...	N-kazi-ana	N-kasigɔ	Mu-kazi. Mu-kɔlɔ	Mu-kā. Mu-kasi <i>or</i> kazi. Mu-kɔlɔ	Wa-ne (?)	Um-ūki
Wind ...	M-beɔ	N-yaya	Mu-ela	Im-pepɔ	Um-ūza	Um-uza

¹ Cf. Lu-ganda.

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Luŋgu	43 a. Mambwe
Witch ...	Mu-lɔzi. Mu-fumɔ	Nɔgi, M-lɔgi; ba-nɔgi	Mu-lɔzi; ba- N-dɔzi	Iñ-ulu, Iñ-gulu. Mu-lɔsi	Mu-lɔzi	Mu-lɔzi
Witchcraft	Bu-lɔzi. N-gisi	Bu-lɔgi	Bu-lɔzi	Wu-lɔsi, Ubu-lɔsi. Ubu-panda	Uwu-lɔzi	U-lɔzi. Uw-aŋga
Woman ...	M-kazi. (Numa = <i>virgin</i>)	M-bakaji. M-pakasi	Mw-anakazi	Mu-kasi. Umu-saŋge	Mw-ánakyi	Mw-ánaki
Womb ...	...	...	Ki-nyɔ. N-koŋgwe (= <i>also vagina</i>). Limi (<i>foetus</i>)	Koŋgwe, I-nyɔ (= <i>also vagina</i>). Li-fumɔ	...	N-diliwa
Wood (fire- wood)	N-guni	N-guni	N-kuni	Iñ-kuni	N-kwi	N-kwi. N-si
Yam ...	Ki-zumɔ. Ki-kulu	Ki-gatši	Ki-luŋgwa	Ki-ruŋgwa	Ki-ruŋgu	U-luŋgu
Year ...	Mw-aka	Ki-mula	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka
Yesterday...	Mu-kese	Bu-la-bu-sigi	Lu-kere. Ma-irɔ	Ma-irɔ a-dia	Mu-tonɔ-lia	Mu-tonɔ
Zebra ...	Ki-twasi	N-damwe. N-gɔwɔ	N-galika	Ki-byɔbyɔ. M-kɔlɔtɔ	Ki-ŋgalika	Li-ŋka. Ki-orwa
One ...	-mwe	-mɔ	-umɔ	-mɔ	-mwi <i>or</i> -umwi	W-eŋga, -oŋga
Two ...	-biri	-wiri	-bili	-bidi (-wiri)	-idi	-iri
Three ...	-tatu	-tatu, -satɔ	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu
Four ...	-nne	-na	-na	-nne	-ni	-ni
Five ...	-tanɔ	-tanɔ	-sanɔ	-sanɔ	-sanɔ	-sanu
Six ...	M-tanda	N-tanda	Mu-tanda	Mu-tanda <i>or</i> Vili- mɔ-tanda	Mu-tanda	Mu-tanda
Seven ...	N-dūi	Ki-lɔwa. Mu-sambɔ	Ki-lɔba	Apa-i-nye- apa-itatu. Yi-sanɔ na viwiri	Ki-ne ru wari	Ki-ni-m-bali
Eight ...	Mu-nana	Mw-anda	Mu-anda	Ki-ne. Ko-nse. konse	Ki-nani	Ki-nani
Nine ...	Kenda	Habula. Ki-tema	Fundi	Fundi. lu-bali. Pabula	Fundi	Fundi m-bali
Ten ...	Kumi	Kumi	Li-kumi	I-kumi <i>or</i> Li-	I-kumi	I-kumi
Eleven ...	Kumi na -mwē	Kumi na ka-mɔ	Li-kumi na -mɔ	I-kumi na i-mɔ	Kumi na i-mwi	I-kumi na w-eŋga(-oŋga)
Twenty ...	Mi-loŋgɔ i-biri	Ma-kumi ga-were	Ma-kumi a-bili	Ma-kumi a-bidi	Ma-kumi a-iri	Ma-kumi ya-iri
Thirty ...	Mi-loŋgo i-tatu	Ma-kumi ga-tatu	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kumi ya-tatu
Forty ...	Mi-loŋgɔ i-nne	Ma-kūmi	Ma-kumi a-nā	Ma-kumi a-nnē	Ma-kumi a-ni	Ma-kumi a-ni
Fifty ...	Mi-loŋgɔ i-tanɔ	Ma-kumi ga-tanɔ	Ma-kumi a-sanɔ	Ma-kumi a-sanɔ	Ma-kumi a-sanɔ	Ma-kumi a-sanu
Hundred ...	Zana. Lu-kama; <i>pl.</i> ñ-kama (39 a)	Zana. Lu-kama	Ki-nunu. Li-kumi na n-zala	Mw-anda. Umw-andɔ	Mw-anda	Mw-anda
Thousand ...	Ki-nɔnɔ	?	?	Em-pazamɔ	?	?

English	39. Ka-bwari 39a. Ki-lega	40. Guba	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Lungu	43a. Mambwe
I, me, my ...	Nene. Na, N- -a, -ane	Nene. Na, N, Ni- -a, -ni, -a-ne, -a-mi	Nene. Na, N- -a, -ne	Ne-wa, I-ne, Ne-ba, Nine, Ne-ka, N- -a, -ndi, -andi	Nene. N- -a, -ane	Nene. N- -a, -ane
Thou, thee, thy	An-ōo, Ū- -ku, -abe	Gūo. Ū- -ku, -owe, -ego	Wewe. We, U- -ku, -abe	I-we, We-bo, U- -ku, -abe, -abe	Wewe. U- -ku, -aka	Wewe. U- -ku, -aka
He, him, his	U-ria, Wa, A- -m-, -mw- -a-ē	Gu-ja, Wa- -mu, -ege	Oza, Ū-lya, We-ne U, A- -mu, -akwe	Uyu, U, A- -kwe, -mu, -akwe	Wi-dia, Wa- -mu, -akwe	We, A, Wa- -mū, -akwe
We, us, our	Be-twe, Tu- -tu, -etu	Be-twa, Tu- -tu, -a be-twe	Fwe-fwe, Fwe-ba, Tu- -tu, -etu	Fwe-ba, I-fwe, Tu- -tu, -tu, -esu	A-fwe-fwe, Tu- -tu, -itu	Sweswe, Tu- -tu, -itu
Ye, you, your	Be-nwe, Mu- -ba, -enn	Be-nyi, Mu- -ba, -mu, - -a be-nūe	Mwemwe, Mwe, Mu- -mu, -mi, -ba, -enu	Mwē-ba, I-mwe, Mu- -mu, -mu, -enu	Mwemwe, Mu- -mu, -inu	Mwemwe, Mu- -mu, -inu
They, them, their	Babō, Ba- -ba, -babō	Babō, Ba- -ba, -a babō	Baba, Ba-lya, Ba- -ba, -ba	Babō, Wawō, Ba- -ba, -ba, -a-bō	Aa, A- -a, -a-a	Ū, A, or Ya- -a, -ya, -a-a
All	-ōse	-onse	-onse	-onse	-onai	-ensi, onsi
This, these	Ūū, baba; ūū, ii; didi, gaga; kiki, hibi; &c.	Guja, baba; guju, giji; &c.	Uzu, aba; &c.	Uyu, aba; awa, iyi; li, aya; ici, iti or iyi or isi; ulu; utu; aka; aba; uko; epa; umu (awu)	Wi, aa; ū, ii; &c.	Wiwi, aa; ūū, ii; &c.
That, those	U-lia, ba-lia; u-lia, i-lia; &c.	Gu-lia, ba-lia; gu-lia, gi-lia; &c.	U-lia, ba-lia; &c.	Dyoo, aboo; &c. U-lia, ba-lia; u-lya, i-ria; li-ria, a-lia; ci-ria, fi-ria; i-ria, pi-ria; lu-lia; tu-lia; ka-lia; ba-lia; ku-lia; pa-lia; mu-lia (a-lia)	Wi-dia, a-dia; &c.	Wi-lia, a-lia; &c.
Bad	-bi	-bi	-bi, -bi-pire	-bi	-wi	Ka-oda
Black	-lu	-gasuko	-a-fi, -fi-ŋe, -a ka-fifi	-ya-fita	-tifi	-tifi
Female	-zi-ama	-ba-kadzi	-kota, -kazi, Mw-anakazi, Kazi-ana	Mw-anakazi, Na-kazi	-ŋki or -oci Mw-anaci	-anaki

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Lungu	43 a. Mambwe
Fierce, sharp	-kali ?	-kali	-kali	-kali-pa	...	-kali-pa
Good ...	-swa. -vaci	-sɔga	-weme. -suma ¹	-suma. -wama	-zipa	Ku-zipa, -zipa. -suma
Great ...	-kule. -kuru. -ile	-kulu. -kata -la -kuju	-kata. -kulu -kalamba	-kulu. -kalamba	-kalamba. -kulu	-kuru. -kalamba. ω-m-pito -nɔnɔ
Little ...	-kɔle. -sekase. -keke. -sese	-anike. -ke. -siɔ	-nini. -nɔnɔ. -ike	-nini	-nɔnɔ	-nɔnɔ
Long, high, tall	-le (39 a)	-la	-le. -tari. -le-pele	-tala. -le-pa (verb)	...	-tari
Male ...	-lume	-ba-lume, -lume	-lume	Mwa-ume. -lume, -ka-lume	-onsi	-onsi, M-onsi. -ka-lume
Old ...	-koŋwe (39 a)	-kɔte. -kulu	-kotele, -kɔte. (Ku-kɔta = to be old)	-kɔte	...	-a mpiti. -a-kɔta
Red ...	...	-kasuke	-kasi. -kasik-ile	-kasika. -sata	...	-yenzu
Rotten ...	-bɔ-vu	-bɔ-le	-bɔ-lele	-bɔ-la	...	-ɔla, Ku-ɔla
Short ...	...	-ihi	-ipi	-ipi	-ipi	-ipi
Sick ...	...	-lugua, -m-isa	-lwere. Ku-toŋga. (Ku-lwala)	-lwala, -luere	...	-luala
White...	-āā	-muŋge. -muŋke	-a swe. buta	-ya wuta, -buta. -pemba	-tiswe	-tiswe
Above, up, on top	...	He-gulu	Ku-maŋga. Pe-yulu	Ku-mulu, Pa-mulu, &c.	...	Pa-pera, Ku-pera
Before ...	...	...	Pa-kyeni pa- Ku-ntanzi	Ku-ntanši	...	Ku-mansɔ?
Behind ...	...	Ku-nimba	Ku-kyamba. Ku-musana	Ku-nnuma, Pa-nnuma	...	Ki-sila
Below, down	...	Ha-nsi	Pa-nsi. Ku-insina	Pe-samba, Kw-isamba. Ku-nši. Pa-nši. P-efwe.	...	Ku-isika
Far ...	...	...	Ku-tali	Ku-tali	...	Ku-tari
Here ...	A-nɔ	Haha	Vapa. Kɔ-nu. Pa-nu. Pe-ŋika	Apa	Apa	Apa. Pa-nɔ
In, inside ...	Mu-	M-na	Mɔ-nu. Mu- -mɔ	Mu. Mukati	...	Mu. -mɔ
Middle ...	...	Ha-kati	Pa-kati	A-kati	...	Mu-kasi
Near ...	...	Ha-buyi	Pepi-nu. Pabw-ipi	Pepi. Kw-ipi	...	Pipi
Outside ...	...	Ha-nje	Pa-nze	Ku-nse, Pa-nse, Mu-nse	...	Ku-nsi
Plenty, many	-i-ŋi	-i-ŋi or -i-nyi	-ŋgi. -vula	-i-ŋgi	-iŋgi	-i-ŋgi
There ...	Kuku	Ku-lia	Kɔ-lya	Ku-lia, Pa-lia	Kuku	Papɔ
Where? ...	I?	Hi? Kwi?	Pi? Ku-pi?	-kwi?	...	Pi?

¹ Bw-inɔ = adv. well! good! Ku-wama = to be good.

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Luŋgu	43 a. Mambwe
No !	Wayi!	Nabeña! Ndagile! Mm! Ngw	Abe! N-dwō. Fwō. Te. (adv.)	Lika! Iyō. Awe!	Awe	Awe!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	·si- (after pro- nominal pre- fix, Ne-si-, A-sa-, Tu-sa-, &c.)	·si-, ·zi-, ·di-, (all persons); ·ñgw, ·kw	Si-; ·si-; Ta- (Tō, Ta-tu, &c.); ·fō; ·pa, ·sile. Na-ndi- Tana—e (not yet). Te-kuti-	Te. ·si- (1st pers. sing.). Ta-u-, Tā-, Ta-tu, &c.; ·i- ·kana, ·leka-		·ta-, ·sya-; Si- ·mō (neg. pronominal suffix)
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat		·bula	·uma. ·puma	·uma. ·puma		·uma
„ buy, sell	·ula	·gula, ·ula	·ula	·gita		·kara
„ come	·vwa	·sia. ·hika	·iza. ·fika	·isa		·iza
„ cut	·tena	·kala, ·gala				·putula. ·sinda
„ dance		·keena	·kinda	·cinda		·kina. ·kiondō
„ die	·fwa	·kia	·fwa	·fwa		·fwa
„ eat	·ria	·lia	·lya	·lya		·lya
„ give	·kua (Ku-kua). ·elezia. ·wa, wele	·ha	·pa	·pa. ·pera	·pa	·pa. ·pera
„ go ...	·yata	·gia. (Gi-ile = pret.)	·ya. ·ila	·ya. ·enda (walk)		·pīta
„ kill	·wā	·niga	·ivaya	·ipaya		·kōma
„ know	·izi	·manya ·iji, ·dzi	·mana. ·izibā	·manya		·manya
„ laugh	·seka. ·seva (39 a)	·seka	·seka	·seka	·seka	·seka
„ leave off, cease		·lekela or ·leka	·leka	·leka	·leka	·leka
„ love, want	·sima	·lōgelelwa. ·tōkela. ·kunda	·temwa. ·kunda (co- pulate)	·kunda, ·temwa		·kunda
„ see	·mōna	·mōna	·mōna. (·lōla = to look)	·mōna		·lōla. ·ōna (pret. ·wene)
„ sit, remain, abide		·ikana	·ikala	·ikala		·tensi. ·ikala
„ sleep ...	·lala	·lala. ·biji	·lala	·sipula. ·lala (to lie down)		·kasula. ·lala
„ stand, stop, be erect		·jimana	·imana	·ima		·imilila
„ steal ...	·iba	·giba	·iba	·iba		·iha

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KABWARI AND KI-LEGA

No preprefixes.

Class 1. Mu-, Mw- (mu, u-); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Mu-, Mw- (mu-, m-, u); 4. Mi- (mi-, i); 5. Di-, I- (di); 6. Ma- (ma-, ga?); 7. Ki-, Ky-, C- (ki, ci); 8. Bi- (bi); 9. N-, Ny-, N- (n-, i); 10. N-, Ny-, N- (n-, i-, zi?); 11. Lu-, Lw- (lu); 12. Tu- (tu); 13. Ka-, Ke- (ka); 14. Bu-, Vu-, U- (bu, vu); 15. Ku- (ku); 16. Ha- (ha); 17. (prepositional) Mu-.

Traces of -ana, diminutive suffix.

ILLUSTRATIVE VOCABULARIES OF BANTU LANGUAGES

PREFIXES, &c., IN GUHA

Virtually no preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu**, **M** (m, wi-, u-, gu-, ju-); 2. **Ba** (ba); 3. **Mu**, **M**, **N**, **U**, — (mu-, gu); 4. **Mi** (mi, gi-, ji); 5. **Li**, — (li); 6. **Ma** (ma-, ga); 7. **Ki** (ki); 8. **Bi** (bi); 9. —, **N** (**M**), **N̄**, **Ny**, **In** (n-, gi-, ji); 10. **In**, **N** (**M**), **N̄**, **N̄g** (ji or zi); 11. **Lu**, **Lw** (lu, lw); 12. **Tu** (tu); 13. **Ka** (ka); 14. **Bu** (bu); 15. **Ku** (ku); 16. **Ha**, **A** (ha-, a); 17 (as a prepositional prefix). **Mu**.

PREFIXES, &c., IN TABWA

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mw** (mu, u-, zu-); 2. **Ba** (ba); 3. **Mu**, **Mw** (mu-, u); 4. **Mi** (mi-, i); 5. **Li** (li); 6. **Ma** (ma-, a); 7. **Ki** (ki); 8. **Bi** or **Vi** (bi, vi); 9. **N** (**M**), **N̄** (n-, i); 10. **N** (**M**), **N̄**, **N̄g** (zi-, i); 11. **Lu** (lu-); 12. **Tu** (tu); 13. **Ka** (ka); 14. **Bu** (bu); 15. **Ku** (ku); 16. **Pa** (pa); 17. **Mu** (mu). **Si**- honorific or 'male' (or 'father') prefix.

Several of the prefixes—notably **Ba**, **Ka**, **Tu**, **Ki**, **Bi** (**Vi**), **Lu**—are used in addition to others (making two prefixes in all) to qualify words—as: **Ki**-mu-ti; **Vi**-mu-ti. **Ki**- and **Vi**- are used as augmentatives. **Lu**- as the 'long' prefix, **Ka**- and **Tu**- as diminutives.

PREFIXES, &c., IN BEMBA

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. **Umu** (mu, u-, yu-); 2. **Aba**, **Awa** (ba, wa); 3. **Umu** (mu-, u-, wu); 4. **Imi** (mi-, i, yi-); 5. **Ili**, **I** (li); 6. **Ama** (ma-, a, ya-); 7. **Iki**, **Ici** (ci); 8. **Ifi** (fi); 9. **In** (**Im**), **N**, **N̄g** (n-, i); 10. **In** (**Im**), **N**, **N̄g**, **Sin** (n-, ši); 11. **Ulu**, **Du** (lu); 12. **Utu** (tu); 13. **Aka** (ka); 14. **Ubu** (bu); 15. **Uku** (ku); 16. **Apa** (pa); 17. **Mu** (mu).

PREFIXES, &c., IN LUNGU AND MAMBWE

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. **Umu**, **Mu** (mu, wi-, u-); 2. **A** or **Ya** (a); 3. **Umu**, **Mu** (mu-, u); 4. **Imi**, **Mi** (mi-, i); 5. **Di**, **Li** or **I** (li, l'-); 6. **Ama** or *even* **Yama**, **Ma** (ma-, ya-, a); 7. **Ki**, **Ci** (ki, ci); 8. **Vi** (vi); 9. **In** (**Im**), **N** (n-, i); 10. **In**, **Iñgi**, **Zin** (zi); 11. **Lu** (lu); 12. **Tu** (tu); 13. **Ka** (ka); 14. **U** (u); 15. **Ku** (ku); 16. **Pa** (pa); 17. **Mu** (mu).

Si- is used as an honorific prefix, apparently from a root meaning 'father'.

39. **Kabwari** is spoken on the north-west coast of Lake Tañganyika and is called either Mwakabwari or Kibakabwari. **Kilega** (39a), at first taken to be a related dialect, is in reality a distinct language equally related to Nos. 143, 144, which is spoken inland of the Bwari coast-belt as far north as Lake Kivu and the range of Ruanda, and as far west as the allied Elila-Lowa or Balega group (E.E.).

40. **Guha** is spoken on the west and north-west coast-belt of Lake Tañganyika from Ubwari on the north to about 6° 30' South latitude on the south and inland to the basin of the Lualaba-Congo.

41. **Tabwa** is spoken on the west and south-west lands of the Tañganyika basin, from about 6° 30' South latitude to Cameron Bay (south-west corner of Tañganyika); and inland to the vicinity of the Lualaba and the Rua or Luba domain.

42. **Bemba** or **Kiemba** is spoken in the western part of the Nyasa-Tañganyika plateau, northwards to the south-west corner of Tañganyika and to the north end of Lake Mweru and the Upper Lualaba, and southward to Lake Bañgweulu and the Cambezi river.

43. **Luñgu** is spoken at the south end of Lake Tañganyika between the Lwfu river on the west and the Kilambw on the east.

43a. **Mambwe** is spoken in the region immediately east of the south end of Lake Tañganyika, south to the Upper Saisi river and the Nyasa-Tañganyika plateau and north to Marauñgu.

GROUP L

THE TANGANYIKA-BANGWEULU LANGUAGES (*continued*)

44 a. Bwzwa. Usi (Baūsi)

44 b. Lala-Lamba

46. Nya-luŋgwa (Ruŋgwa)

44. Bisa (Wisa)

45. Fipa. 45 a. South Fipa

47. Ci-na-mwaŋga

English	44 a. Bwzwa. Usi	44. Bisa (Wisa)	44 b. Lala-Lamba	45. Fipa ¹ and Ki-pimbwe 45 a. South Fipa	46. Nya-luŋgwa (Ruŋgwa)	47. Ci-na-mwaŋga
Adze	M-basw	M-basw	M-patw	...	Im-pasa
Animal, wild beast	...	I-nama	I-nama.	...	...	...
Ant	M-pasi. Mu-nyeŋgu	Ci-weŋgele. Mu-nayu.	Kalandu	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	Mū-swa. Huweŋsi	M-pasi Mu-swa. Mu-wenŋi	...	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	I-sike	...	...
Arm	Ūkw-bwkw or Ku-wkw;	Ku-wkw; ma-	I-kasa. Uñ-kwkw	...	...
Arrow	...	Mu-fue; mi-	Mum-fwi	Iñ-kyetw; iñ-kyetw. Mu-vwi or Umu-vwi	...	...
Axe	I-sembe; ma-	I-sembe. Ka-temw. M-bawi ²	Im-pasa. M-palaŋga	...	Im-pasa
Baboon	...	Kwkw	Kwkw	...	...	...
Back	Mu-sana	Mu-sana. I-numa	In-thindi. N-goŋgw (<i>hump</i>)	M-suna. Kum-suna	In-sizi
Banana	...	Li-konde; ma-	I-twce. I-konde	In-sambala. N-dizi. Mu-konde	...	...
Beard	Mw-efu	Mw-emfu. Mw-embe	Iki-rezu. Ka-lezu; tu-	...	...
Bee	...	Iñ-simu	Lu-simu; n-	In-zimu. N-zuki	...	In-zimu
Belly	Ma-la. I-fumw	I-fumw. N-dā	In-dā	In-dā	...
Bird	N-uni or Niñ-uni	N-uni. C-uni.	C-uni	Ny-uni; uny-uni	Iny-uni
Blood	Mw-lwpa	Mu-lwpa. Ka-luwula	Bw-azi	...	Uw-azi
Body	Mu-wiri	M-wili	...	...	Umu-wiri
Bone	Li-fupa	I-fupa	...	...	...
Borassus palm
Bow	Ūwu-ta; ma-ta	U-ta, Bu-ta	Vu-lahwa. U-ta (S.)	...	...
Bowels	...	Ma-la	Ma-la	Ama-la	...	Imi-la
Brains	Tompwe	Tompwe; wa+	...	...	...
Breast (man's)	...	Ki-fua	Ci-fuwa. N-tiwi	Ki-fua	...	Ci-fuwa
Breast (woman's)	...	Li-were; ma-were	I-wele; ma-	Ama-bele (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Ma-bere

¹ (*N.*) indicates northern dialects and Ki-pimbwe; (*S.*) the southern, 45 a.

² The *w* which appears in these vocabularies is an undecided *b* verging on *w*.

English	43. Baswa. Usi	44. Bisa (Wisa)	44 b. Lala-Lamba	45. Fipa and Ki-pimbwe 45 a. South Fipa	46. Nya-luŋgwa (Ruŋgwa)	47. Ci-na-mwaŋga
Brother		Mw-ina ; we-ina	Mu-w'. (Mu-w-anji ; Mu-w-owe). Mum-bale	Mu-nina. Mu-tō. Mwi-eki (S.)	I-lumbu	Umu-nyina
Buffalo		M-bwō	Nj-ati. M-bōwō	M-bōgō		
Bull		Mu-cende	Mu-cende. Mu-ombe			
Buttocks		Ma-takō	Ma-takō	Ma-takō		
Canoe		Bu-atō	U-atō	Bw-athō		Ubw-atō
Cat		Ty-ōna	M-paka. C-ōna		U-nyaw	
Charcoal		Mi-saŋgalala	Ma-simbi	I-kala ; ama-		
Chief		M-fumō (<i>pl.</i> m-fumō)	M-fumō. Mu-sumba. Ka-loŋga	I-yūmbe. Um-wene ; aya-, aba-		Umu-fumu <i>or</i> Im-fumu
Child		K-ana ; tw-ana	Mw-ana. Ka-ice	Mw-ana	Ka-keke	Umw-ana
Cloth		In-salu	N-salu. N-guwō (<i>bark</i>)	Mw-enda ; mi-enda. N-seketa. N-sarō		Ivi-zwalō
Cold		M-pepō. Mu-tontō	M-pepō. Mu-tontō. Celele			
Country		Ci-aŋ	C-aŋ	Iky-arō		N-si. M-bali
Cow		Ŋ-ombe	Ŋ-ombe yana-kazi <i>or</i> m-pwisi	Ŋ-ombe	Ŋ-ombe ; ziŋ-ombe	Iŋ-ombe
Crocodile		Iŋ-wena	Ŋ-andu	Ŋ-gwena		
Day		Lu-siku. (Ká-sōva = <i>daylight</i>)	N-siku. Ka-suwa	Vw-anda ; <i>pl.</i> am-anda. Ci-ŋgulō		M-pindi
Devil (evil spirit)		Ki-wanda, Ci-wanda	Simwe <i>or</i> Ci-simwe. Ci-wanda	Ŋulu. Muzi-zimu. Mu-kisi		Ici-wa ; ivi-wa. Eka-nama
Doctor (medi- cine man)		Mu-laye. Mu-ŋaŋga	Si-ŋaŋga. Ŋaŋga	Iŋi-ŋaŋga ; baŋi-		Si-ŋaŋga. Si-ka-pemba
Dog		Im-bwa	Im-bwa. Mum-bulu (<i>wild</i>)	I-vwa (N.). Isim-bwa ; <i>pl.</i> yasim-bwa. Kasim-bwa ; tu-	Um-bwa ; ma-bwa	Sim-bwa
Donkey					Umō-dōgōwe	
Door		Mw-insi. Mu-liaŋgō	Ci-si ; fi-si. Ci-wi. Ci-sasa. Mu-liaŋgō			
Dream		N-cōsi. N-dōtō	Ci-lōtō. Cōsi	Ki-rōtō		
Drum		Ŋ-ōma	Ŋ-ōma	Ŋ-gōma		
Ear		Ku-twe ; ama-	Ku-twi	Ku-twi ; ama-twi	I-twe ; ama-twe	Ili-ku-twi. Ily-enza
Egg		Idi-ni ; ama-ni	I-sana. I-ni, Li-ni ; ma-ni			
Elephant		Nyi-sōfu	N-sōfu	N-zōvu. N-tirya (S.)		
Excrement		Tu-fi	Tu-fi			

English	44 a. Bukwa - Usi	44. Bisa (Wisa)	44 b. Lala-Lamba	45. Fipa and Ki-pimbwe 45a. South Fipa	46. Nya-luŋgwa (Ruŋgwa)	47. Ci-na-mwaŋga
Eye	Id-ins ω ; am-ens ω	Is ω , L-is ω ; m-es ω . M-b ω ni	L-is ω ; il-ins ω	Il-is ω ; am-es ω	Il-ins ω ; am-ins ω
Face, forehead	...	Kum-ens ω	C-ins ω . N-k ω pe	...	...	...
Fat	Ma-futa	Ma-futa. Ci-kasa	Ma-futa	...	Ma-futa
Father	Tata. Wisi	Wata, Bata (= <i>my father</i>), Wisi. Wis- ω . Tata. Si	I-tata; <i>pl.</i> ya-tata (S.)	Tate; wa-tate	Tata, E-tata. E-yisi, Umukwa-si, Mon-si
Fear	Umw-ens ω	Umw-ens ω . (Ku-tina, Ku- ω pa)	(<i>verb</i> : Ku-oy ω -ha)	...	Uku-tina
Finger	Mu-n $\dot{\text{t}}\text{e}$	Mu-n $\dot{\text{t}}\text{e}$	Mu-nwe; imi-nwe. Ki-ara	...	Um $\bar{\text{u}}$ -nwe
Fire	Mu-lil ω	Mu-lil ω	Mu-rir ω . M- $\bar{\text{o}}$ th ω (S.)	Um- $\bar{\text{o}}$ t ω	Umu-lir ω
Fish	In-swi	In-swi. I-sawi	N-swi. I-sawi	...	In-swi
Foot	Lu-kasa : ma-	Lu-kasa. Mu-siele	I-gasa. I-kand ω	...	Ili-nama
Forest	Ic-onde; ifi-onde. Mu-situ	M-paŋga. Ma-yaŋga	Mu-situ	...	...
Fowl	N-k ω k ω	N-k ω k ω . N-sumbi	N-g ω k ω	...	I $\bar{\text{n}}$ -k ω k ω
Frog	C-ula	C-ula. Wombe; wa +	...	...	...
Ghost	Ikin-siŋgwa. Mu-pasi. Mu-simu	Cin-siŋgwa. Ci-wanda. Mu-pasi	Mu-zimu; mi-	Mu-zimu	Umu-zimu; imi-
Giraffe
Girl	Kam-butu. M-buli. Mw-ali	Mu-suŋgu, N-suŋgu. Mw-ali. Mu-simbi; wa-. M-oye	...	Ka-keke. Ka-k ω ta. Kadi-ana	Umu-kazi-ana
Goat	M-buzi	M-busi	M-buli	Im-buzi; ama-buzi	Im-buzi
„ (he)	Im-buzi i $\bar{\text{n}}$ -g ω sia, Im-buzi i $\bar{\text{n}}$ -g ω ta (<i>female</i>)	...
God	Lesu m-kulu	Lesu	Leza	I-dzuwa	Leza
Grandparent	...	Kuku	Si-kulu δ . Na-kulu ϕ	...	...	Yisi-kuru
Grass	Li-sani; ma-	C-ani	...	...	I-s ω te
Ground	N-si, Pan-si, In-si	Mu-sili. Pan-si	In-si, I-si	...	N-si
Ground-nut	...	M-balala	N-siawa	Bu-futha	...	...
Guinea-fowl	...	Li-kaŋga; ama-	Li-kaŋga	I-kaŋga	...	...
Gun	M-futi	M-futi	Mundusi	...	...
Hair	I-sisi	Mu-sisi. I-sak ω	Mu-sisi. Ma-yuiri (<i>pl.</i>)	I-nyele	I-nyele

English	44 a. Bwzwa. Usi	44. Bisa (Wisa)	44 b. Lala-Lamba	45. Fipa and Ki-pimbwe 45 a. South Fipa	46. Nya-luŋwa (Ruŋwa)	47. Ci-na-mwaŋga
Hand	Ki-sanza; iŋ-	Lu-pi; mu.pi. Ci-sanza	Ku-konw. Ki-ganza	I-kasa	I-kasa; ma-
Head	Mu-twe	Mu-twe	Ki-twe	I-twe	Umu-twe
Heart	Mu-tima	Mu-tima. N-tiwi	Mw-enzw. (I-tima = liver)	...	Umw-enzw
Heel	Iki-tende	Ci-tende. Ka-sisilw	...	...	...
Hide	Im-papa	Ci-sewa	Mu-kwa. Ki-ganda	...	...
Hill	Aka-lima; utu-	Lu-pili. Mu-tunta	Aka-piri; utu-	...	...
Hippopotamus	...	M-vũũ, M-vubu	M-vũũ	N-tomombw. N-tomondw. In-fũ. N-kambwe	...	...
Hoe	Lu-se; ma-se	Lu-se	...	...	...
Honey	Uw-uci	U-uci	V-ũci. B-uki	...	N-zimu
Horn	Ili-seŋgw; ama- N-wlwa	Lu-seŋgw; i-seŋgw. M-bata	Lu-hembe	...	...
House...	...	Nanda	Nanda. Nanda; ma +	N-umba. N-ganda	Iny-umba?	I-nanda
Hunger	...	N-sala	N-sala	N-zala	...	...
Husband	...	Mu-lume	Mu-lume	...	...	...
Hyena	...	Iki-mbwi (old dialect). Ci-mbwi	Ci-mbwi; wa +. Ci-mbwlw	I-viti. Ki-mbwi	...	M-pumpi
Iron	C-ela	C-ela	C-ele; fy-ela	Ny-ondw	...
Island	...	Ki-sinziri. Ki-rumba	Ci-si. N-sumbu. Ci-twbw	Ki-sera	...	...
Ivory	Ny-ina n-zwvu	I-nyaŋga n-sofu	Lu-hembe lwa n-zwvu	...	...
Knee	Li-koŋkw	I-kufi	...	...	I-kwkōla
Knife	Mw-ere. C-amw. Ci-weyw	Mw-ele. Lu-weŋi. Ci-mai. Ci-pula	Mw-ere. N-kumba. Lu-kala	...	...
Lake	Ci-siwa. Mu-mana. Iny-anja	Ci-siwa. Ny-anja	Mu-mana. Ki-rambi. Ikwa. Ki-ziba	...	E-sumbi
Leg	Mu-konzw. K-ulu	K-ulu; m-wlu. Mw-endw	Ukw-ulu	...	Ili-nama
Leopard	...	Iñ-gw	Iñ-gw; wañ-gw. M-balale. N-kense	Ka-bwima. Iñ-gwe	...	...
Lion	N-kalamu	N-kalamu	N-simba. I-kalaŋga	...	...
Lips	...	Mi-romw	Mu-lomw; mi-	Mi-romw	...	...
Magic...	...	N-dwci	U-lwsi. U-fwiti	Ubu-lwzi	...	...
Maize...	...	Vi-toŋga. Ma-saka	Ci-toŋga. Ma-tawa	...	...	...
Man	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu, ba-ntu	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu	U-ntu; ba-ntu (S.) U-nthu; ba-nthu. Mu-nu; va-nu (N.)	Umu-ntu; awa-ntu	Umu-ntu; awa-ntu

English	44 a. Bwzwa. Usi	44. Bisa (Wisa)	44 b. Lala-Lamba	45. Fipa and Ki-pimbwe 45 a. South Fipa	46. Nya-luŋgwa (Ruŋgwa)	47. Ci-na-mwaŋga
Man, vir.	...	Mu-lume	Mu-kulu	...	...	...
Meat	N-ama	In-ama	...	...	...
Medicine	...	Mu-ti. Mu-yanda	Mu-samu. Mu-ti. Mu-ŋkwala	Un-ti	...	...
Milk	Mu-kaka	Mu-kaka. Ma-kapa (-kama = verb)	Ma-ziva	...	...
Monkey	...	I-sanje	N-sanje. I-tumbwili	...	...	...
Moon	Mw-ezi	Mw-esi	Umw-ezi	Umw-edi	Umw-ezi
Mother	...	Ya-ŋu or Na-ŋu. Nyina. Nyω-kw	Nyina; ba- Bama or Wama. Na. Nyω-kw or U-nω-kw	I-maŋga	U-mai	Nyina
Mountain	Ulu-pili; ma-	Lu-pili	Mw-amba. Mu-piri	...	Mw-amba
Mouth	...	Aka-nwa; utu-	Ka-nwa; tu-nwa	Aka-mwa	Umu-lomω	Umu-lomω
Nail (of finger or toe)	...	Ici-ala; ifi. Di-ala; ma-ala	I-ala; m-ala	...	...	...
Name	I-sina	I-sina	Zina	...	Zina
Navel...	...	Mu-tωtω	Mu-tωtω. I-kombω. Mu-kowa	Mu-sofu	...	...
Neck	Mu-ŋkωsi	Mu-kωsi	N-siŋgω	...	N-siŋgω
Night	Bu-siku. (Im-finsi = darkness)	U-siku. (M-finsi = darkness)	Bu-siku. (N-finsi = darkness)	...	Uwu-siku. (M-finzi = darkness)
Nose	Um-ona (old). Im-punω	M-punω	C-ulu. M-ωna	Im-puna	...
Oil palm	...	Mu-sikisi	...	...	...	...
Ox	...	Iñ-ombe	N-ombe	N-ombe	...	Iñ-ombe
Paddle	...	Iñ-kafi	N-kafi	Mu-kiŋgi	...	...
Palm wine, beer	...	Ama-nyemω	...	...	...	Vi-m-pensya
Parrot	...	Cusu	...	...	...	...
Penis	Wu-kala. M-bωlω	Um-bωlω, Mu-bωlω	...	...	...
Pig	...	N-guluwe. N-kumba	N-kumba. N-guluwe	N-guluwe	...	Ka-poli
Pigeon	...	Ic-iwa; if-iwa or iv-iwa	N-kunda. C-iwa; f-iwa	Ki-huli	...	...
Place	Apa. Pa-conde	Ci-fulω. Pa.	Alaha	...	...
Rain	M-vula	M-vula	...	...	...
Rat	M-bewa. Kωswe; ba +	M-bewa. Kωswe	...	...	...
Rhinoceros	...	Ici-pembele	Ci-pembele. N-koli	...	...	...
River	Aka-nika; tu- Mu-mana. Mu-roŋga	Mu-mana. I-nika. Mu-loŋga	Mu-loŋga	...	...
Road	In-sila. N-kwakwa	N-sila. Mu-seu	N-zira	...	N-zira
Salt	Mu-keri	Mu-cele	Mi-kere	...	I-membe

English	44 a. Boswa. Usi	44. Bisa (Wisa)	44 b. Lala-Lamba	45. Fipa and Ki-pimbwe 45 a. South Fipa	46. Nya-luŋgwa ? (Ruŋgwa)	47. Ci-na-mwaŋga
Shame	In-sōni	N-sōni.	...	...	In-sōni
Sheep...	...	Im-paŋga	M-paŋga. M-belele	M-fwere	...	Iñ-onzi
Shield	Ŋulu	Ŋ-gawo	...	...	...
Shoulder	Ici-fusi. Ici-pi	Ci-fusi. Ku-weya; ma-weya	...	...	Ici-weya
Sister...	...	Ŋ-kasi. Ini-kas'	M-ū. Ŋ-kasi. Mum-bale	...	U-witu ?	Ŋ-kazi
Skin	Ŋ-kanda. Ci-kumba	Mu-kōpō. Ci-wewe. Ci-pale	Ki-ganda	...	...
Sky	I-kumbi	I-ulu. M-ulu	I-yulu. Ma-fimbi (<i>pl.</i>)	I-gulu	Yulu
Slave...	...	Ka-pōlo; ba +. Um-ūsyā; aba +	Mu-sya. Ka-lume. Ka-pōlo	Mu-za; ya-za. Un-za; aya-za	Mu-zia	...
Sleep	Utu-lō	Tu-lō. Sinsila	...	...	...
Smoke	Uw-ūsi; am-ōsi	Ūsi	Mw-onši <i>or</i> Iki-unsī	...	...
Snake	I-sōka	N-sōka	...	...	In-zōka
Son, boy	Mw-ana lume	Mw-ana lume	Mw-ana mu-lumendō	Mw-ana. Mka-lumendu	Umw-ana
Song	Ulu-imbō; ny-imbō	Lu-imbō; ny-imbō	Lu-lundwa	...	...
Spear	I-fumō	I-fumō. Mu-kondō. Mu-sumbu	I-sumō; ama-	...	...
Spirit, soul	...	Ōmu-simu	Mu-pasi. Mu-simu	...	Mu-zimu; mi-	Umu-zimu
Star	N-tandala	Lu-tanda. Ka-tandala. Ka-waŋga	Lu-tanda	I-toŋgwa	N-tanda
Stick	Ici-ti. Mu-sakō	Kaci-ti. Mu-kōtō	N-tuba. Ka-mama	...	N-sonzō
Stone...	...	I-bwe	I-we. I-hwe	Iri-bwe. Viŋga, I-finga	...	I-we; ma-we
Stool	Ici-puna <i>or</i> Iki-puna	Ci-puna	N-thebe	...	...
Sun	Ka-sōwa	Ka-suwa	Limi. Aka-zua	I-dzuwa	I-lanzi
Tail (of an animal)	...	Mu-kila	Mu-cila. Ci-suka	...	...	...
Tear	Mun-sōzi. Mun-sōsi	Mu-sōsi	Lin-sōzi	...	Imin-sōzi
Testicles	...	Ma-kandi. Ama-cende ?	I-kolwa. Ma-cende	...	...	...
Thief	Pompwe; ba +	Pompwe. Mu-ŋgō	Mw-ifi	...	Umu-ŋō; awa-ŋō
Thigh...	...	Ici-welō	Ci-welō. Ci-sō	...	...	...
Thing...	...	Ici-ntu; ivi-ntu	Ci-ntu; fi-ntu	Iki-nthu; ifi-nthu	...	Ici-ntu; ivi-ntu
Thorn	...	Mu-ŋga	Mu-ŋga	...	...	Umw-uŋga; imy-
Tobacco	...	Fwaka	Fwaka	N-suŋgu	...	...
To-day	...	Lelō	Lelō	I-rerō	...	I-lerō

English	44. Bisa (Wisa)	44b. Lala-Lamba	45. Fipa and Ki-pimbwe 45a. South Fipa	46. Nya-luŋgwa (Ruŋgwa)	47. Ci-na-mwaŋga
Toe ...	Ici-kumω	Ci-kumω			
To-morrow	Ama-irω	Ma-ilω.			Mu-tondeω. (Zω = day after)
Tongue	I-rimi; ama- Ulu-limi; n-dimi	I-limi. Lu-mini. Mu-laka ¹	Lu-limi, Ulu-limi	Ulu-limi	Ulu-limi
Tooth...	Ir-inω; am-enω	Inω, Il-inω; m-enω	Il-inω; m-enω. Ili-cekω; ma-cekω	Il-inω; am-inω	
Town ...	Mu-si, Mu-ŋi	Mu-si	Un-zi; imi-zi		K-aya; tw-aya
Tree ...	Mu-ti	Ci-ti	Umu-ti or Un-thi; imi-ti. Ki-ti		Umu-ti; imi-ti
Twins	Wam-pundω	Ma-pasa. Wan-tembwa	I-hasa; ma-pasa		
Urine ...	Mi-sω	Mi-kωsω. Mi-ame	Ma-tunzi		
Vein ...	Ulu-sipa	Lu-ŋipa			
War ...	Vi-ta				
Water	M-ezi, Me-nzi	M-enda. M-enzi	Ma-nzi, Ama-nzi. Ami-nzi	Ama-ndi	Am-inzi
Well, source	Ici-sima	Mu-kalω. Ci-sima			
White man	Mu-suŋgu	Mu-suŋgu	Un-zuŋgu; va- or ba-zuŋgu		
Wife ...	Mu-kasi; awa-	Mu-kasi; wa-	Mu-kōta?	Mu-kōta.	Umu-ci
Wind ...	Mw-era	M-pepω. Ka-wesia. Ci-pupu	M-behω		Um-ūza. Mu-pera
Witch...	M-fwiti, I-fwiti	N-dōsi. M-fwiti	Mu-lōzi		
Witchcraft	Uwu-lōci	U-lōsi. U-fwiti	U-lōci		
Woman	Mu-kasi	Mw-anakasi	Mw-anace	Mw-ana mu-kōta. Mu-kadi	Umw-anaci
Womb	I-fumω	I-pafu. I-mita			Uwu-la
Wood (fire- wood)	lŋ-kuni	Ŋ-kuni	Lu-kwi; ŋ-khwi		
Yam	Di-peta, Iri-peta; ama-				
Year ...	Mw-aka	C-aka. Ci-limika	Mw-aka		Umw-aka
Yesterday...	Ama-irω	Ma-ilω	I-yulu		
Zebra	Im-bisi	Cim-bwete. C-ωlwa. Ci-ŋgōli			
One	-mω	-mω	-mwi. -oŋga	-mwe	-mwi
Two	-wiri, -wili	-wili	-biri, -yiri	-wili	-wiri
Three ...	-tatu	-tatu	-dathu, -tathu	-satu	-tatu
Four ...	-nne	-nne	-ne, -ni	-nne	-ni, -ani
Five ...	-sanω	-sanω	-thanω or -sanω	-tanω	-sanω

¹ The root of the tongue. -laka is an ancient and widespread Bantu root for 'tongue'.

English	44 a. Basgwa. Usi	44. Bisu (Wisa)	44 b. Lala-Lamba	45. Fipa and Ki-pimbwe 45 a. South Fipa	46. Nya-luŋgwa (Ruŋgwa)	47. Ci-na-mwaŋga
Six	-sanω-na-kamω. M-tanda (<i>old</i>)	-sanω-na-(ka)-mω. Mu-tanda	Mu-kaga (N.). -tandathu (S.)	M-kawaga	Mu-tanda
Seven...	...	-sanω-na-tu-wiri. M-fuŋgati (<i>old</i>)	Ci-lōwa. -sanω-na-(tu)-wili	M-puŋgate (N.). M-tanda (?)	M-samvu	Mu-nenu-la-m-bali
Eight	Sanω-na-ta-tatu. I-ci-nani, Ki-nani (<i>old</i>)	-sanω-na-(tu)-tatu	Mu-nane, -nane	Mu-nane	Ka-nani-mon-si
Nine	Sanω-na-'nne. Mw-enda (<i>old</i>)	Sanω-na-'nne	Kenda (N.). Ka-mpusyω ¹	Kenda	Mu-fundi-kam-bali
Ten	Di-kumi <i>or</i> I-ri-kumi (<i>old</i>)	I-kumi	Li-kumi, I-kumi	I-kumi	I-kumi
Eleven	Di-kumi la di-mω	I-kumi na-'mω	Li-kumi ni -mwi	...	...
Twenty	Ma-kumi a-wiri <i>or</i> ya-viri (<i>old</i>)	Ma-kumi a-wili	Ma-kumi ya-yili	Ma-kumi ga-wili	Ama-kumi ya-wiri
Thirty	Ma-kumi a-tatu <i>or</i> ya-tatu	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kumi ya-tatu	Ma-kumi ga-tatu	Ama-kumi ya-tatu
Forty	Ma-kumi a-nne	Ma-kumi a-nne	Ma-kumi ya-nne	Ma-kumi ga-nne	Ama-kumi ya-ni
Fifty	Ma-kumi a-sanω	Ma-kumi a-sanω	Ma-kumi ya-sanω	Ma-kumi ga-tanu	Ama-kumi ya-sanω
Hundred	Mw-anda. Iki-kumi (<i>old</i>)	Mw-anda	Mw-anda ; mi-anda	I-gana	Umw-anda
Thousand	Ki-rōba, Ki-rōwa	...	...	...	...
I, me, my	I-ne. Ne-wω. Ni-ne. N. -ni, n. -a-nji	Ne-wω. Ne. Ni-ne. N. -n. -a-nji, -a-ŋgi	Nene. N. -ni, -ñ. -a-ne	U-nene. N, Ni. -ni. -ene?	Nene. N. -n. -a-ne
Thou, thee, thy	...	We-wω. U. -we. -ku. -owe	We-wω, We. U. -we. -ku. -owe	We, Wewe, Ne-we. U. -ku. -a-kω	We. U. -ku? -a-kω	Wewe. U. -ku. -a-kω
He, him, his	...	I-ye, Ye. U, A. -ye. -m, -mu. -a-kwe	I-ye, Ye. U, A. -ye, -mu. -a-kwe	Ye-ne? U, A. -mu. -a-kwe	U-yu. A. -mu? -a-mwe?	We-ni, We-ŋga. A, W. Mu. (<i>impersonal</i>). -mu. -a-kwe
We, us, our	...	I-fwe, Fwe. Tu. -fwe. -tu. -esu	Fwe-wω, Fwe. Tu. -fwe, tu. -esu	Sweswe. Tu. -tu. -itu	U-sweswe. Tu. -tu. -etu	? Sweswe. Tu. -tu. -itu
Ye, you, your	...	Mwe-vω. Mu. -mwe, -mu. -enu	Mwe-wω, Mwe. Mu. -mwe. -mu. -enu	Mwemwe. Mu. -mu. -inu	Mwe. Mu. -mu? -inu	Mwemwe, Mwe. Mu. -wa. -inu
They, them, their	...	Bawω. Ba, Wa. -wω. -wa. -a-wω	Wawω (Babω), Mbω, Mba. Wa. -wω. -wa. -a-wω	Be-ne. Ya. -ya. -a-bω, -a-wω	U-wω. Wa. -wa. -a-wω	A-wω. Wa. -wa. -a-wω

¹ A form recorded by Stanley. Doubtful.

English	44 a. Baqwa. Usi	44. Bisa (Wisa)	44 b. Lala-Lamba	45. Fipa and Ki-pimbwe 45 a. South Fipa	46. Nya-luŋgwa (Ruŋgwa)	47. Ci-na-mwaŋga
All	-onse	-onse	-onsi	-onsi	-onsi
This, these	...	Uwu, uyu; awa; uwu, uyu; iyi; ili <i>or</i> idi; ā; ici; ifi <i>or</i> ivi; iyi <i>or</i> ii; isi; ulu; utu; aka; uwu; uku; apa; unu	Uwu; uyu; awa; uwu, uyu; iyi; ili <i>or</i> idi; ā; ici; ifi <i>or</i> ivi; iyi <i>or</i> ii; isi; ulu; utu; aka; uwu; uku; apa; unu	-u <i>or</i> -wi; -ya; u-; yi; li; ya; ki, ci; fi; i; zi; lu; tu; ka; bu; ku; ha; mu -nω (wi-nω, ya-nω, u-nω, yi-nω, &c.)	...	A-yu, a-wa; a-wu, a-yi; a-li, a-ya; a-ci, a-vi; a-i, a-zi, a-lu, a-tu; a-ka, a-wu; a-ku, a-pa; a-mu
That, those	...	N-gu; mba; n-gu; n-ji; n-di; n-ga; n-ci; m-vi <i>or</i> m-fi; n-ji; n-si; n-du; n-tu; n-ka; m-bu; n-ku; m-pa; m-mu Uwω, uyω; aωω; &c. N-gω; m-bω; &c. -nω (u-nω, n-gu-nω, &c.) -dia <i>or</i> -lya (u-lya, n-gu-lya, mba-dia, &c.) <i>Also: demonstratives with a negative sense: 'not this', 'not that', &c.; formed by duplicating class concord: mumu, wawa, mumu, ii, cici, lulu, &c.</i>	N-gu; mba; n-gu; n-ji; n-di; n-ga; n-ci; m-vi <i>or</i> m-fi; n-ji; n-si; n-du; n-tu; n-ka; m-bu; n-ku; m-pa; m-mu Uwω, uyω; aωω; &c. N-gω; m-bω; &c. -nω (u-nω, n-gu-nω, &c.) -dia <i>or</i> -lya (u-lya, n-gu-lya, mba-dia, &c.) <i>Also: demonstratives with a negative sense: 'not this', 'not that', &c.; formed by duplicating class concord: mumu, wawa, mumu, ii, cici, lulu, &c.</i>	Wiwi; yaya; uwu; yiyi; &c. -lia, -lya, -rya (wi-lia, ya-lya, &c.) -wω; -yaw; &c. -nina, -neya (wi-nina, ya- neya, &c.)	...	W-enye w-ēē, wω-nye w-ωω (1), wa wω-nye, wa wω-nye wωω (2); wω-nye wωω (3), yω-nye yωω (4); lyω-nye lyωω (5), yω-nye yωω (6); cω-nye cωω (7), vyω-nye vyωω (8); yω-nye yωω (9), ziω-nye-ziωω (10); &c.
Bad	...	-wi, wi-pa	-wi, -fi, -wi-pa	-yi-fu. -yi-ha	-bi	...
Black	-fita	-fisi, -fita	-fi-su	...	...
Female	...	-ana-kasi	-kasi, -ana-kasi	-ce	-kωta	-ci
Fierce, sharp	...	-kali	-kali	-kali	...	...
Good	-wama	-ine. -ne. -wame, -weme	-ziha	-nωga	-cete. -loŋgω. -zima
Great	-kulu	-kulu	-kulu	...	-kuru
Little	-ike. -nini	-ce. -ke. -nini	...	...	...
Long, high, tall	...	-tali	-tali	-tali	...	...
Male	...	-lume	-lume	-onsi, -ωsi (Mw-onsi)	-lume, -dume	-onsi
Old	...	-kωte. -kalamba. -cekulu	-n-kωta. -kulu. -pemba	...	...	...
Red	...	-kasika	-kasika. -sweta	-kasuke	...	...
Rotten	...	-ωla	-ωla	...	...	...
Short	-ipi	-ifi, -ipi. -nini	-guhi (N.). -ihi (S.)	...	...
Sick	-lwele (Ku-duara = <i>to be sick (old)</i>)	-lwele, -lwala	-luile (<i>verb</i>). -lwala, -dwala	...	-lwale
White	...	-a wuta, -buta	-tuisi. -tuwa. -wuta, -buta	-tiswe	...	...

English	44 a. Bowa. Usi	44. Bisa (Wisa)	44 b. Lala-Lamba	45. Fipa and Ki-pimbwe 45 a. South Fipa	46. Nya-luŋgwa (Ruŋgwa)	47. Ci na-mwaŋga
Above, up, on top	...	Pa-mulu, Ku-mulu	Ku-mulu	...	·gulu. I-gulu	...
Before	...	Pa-ntansi	Pam-ensw. -ntansi	...	Ku-mbele	...
Behind	...	Ku-numa	Ku-numa	...	Ku-nyuma	...
Below, down	...	Pa-nsi, Ku-nsi	Pa-nsi, Ku-nsi	...	Pa-nsi	...
Far	...	Ku-tali	Ku-tali	Ku-tali	Ku-tali	...
Here	Kunw, Mpanw. N-ku, M-pa, Etc.	Kunw. Panw	...	Panu	...
In, inside	Mu, Mwa	Mu-kati	...	...	Mu-, Mwi
Middle	...	·kati	·kati	...	...	P'a-kasi
Near	Pepi	Pepi	Hihi (Pipi)	Pimpi	...
Outside	...	Ku-nze	Kw-isonde	...	...	...
Plenty, many	...	·inji, ·iŋgi	·inji, ·indyi	...	...	...
There	M-paria, N-kuria, Kudia	Ku-lia, P'a-lia	...	...	...
Where ?	...	Ku? Kwi? Kwi-la-kwi?	Ku-lipi? Kwi-la-kwi? Ku?	·kwi?	...	Li-rikwi?
No!	...	Yai! Iyw. Ta!	Iyw. Te! Tau. Kwkw	Yw! Nw! Ahe!	...	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	...	Ta. Ta-pari. Si-, Ta-u-, Ta-a-, Ta-tu, Ta-mu-, Ta-ba- ·i (with im- perative)	Te. Ta-pali. Teti- (all per- sons) ·yww. Si-, N-si, Ta-u-, Ta-a-, Ta-tu, Ta-mu-, Ta-wa-, Etc.	·ta- ·ku- ·si (negative verb)	...	·ta-; ·ti- ·sina. ·si (neg. of to be)
To	...	Uku-	Ku-	Uku-	Uku-	Uku-
beat	...	·puma.	·pama. ·koma	·huma. ·uma	Pula	...
buy, sell	...		·wula. ·sita	...	...	...
come	...		·isa	·iza	·idza	·yiza, ·fika
cut	...		·tema. ·ceka. ·sesa	...	...	...
dance	...	·fina. ·siana.	·kinda, cinda	·bina. ·kina	...	·cina
die	...	·fwa. ·sila.	·sweka	·fwa	·fwa	·fwa
eat	...		·dia. ·lia	·lya	...	·lya
give	...		·pa. ·pela	·ha	·pela	·pa
go...	...	·ya. ·ima.	·enda. ·pita	·ya. ·hita	·pita	·ya
kill	...	·kome-ka.	·ipaya	...	...	·koma
know	...		·isiwa, ·isi	·manya	...	·manya
laugh	...		·seka	·seka	...	·seka
leave off, cease	...		·leka	·leka	...	·leka, ·reka
love, want	...	·temwa.	·londa. ·fwaya.	·kunda	...	·kunda. ·londa
see	...	·wona, ·wena.	·lola. ·laba, ·lawa. ·laŋga	·wona (-wine = preterite). ·lola	...	·lola. ·laŋga-nyia
sit, remain, abide	...		·ikala	...	·ikala	·ikala
sleep	·lala.	·sinsila	·sendama. (·ona = snore)	...	·pone-ca
stand, stop, be erect	...	·ima.	·imilila	·ima. ·imika	·imilila	·yila, ·yimi-rira
steal	·iba, ·iwa.	·pamba. ·poka	·iya	...	...

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN THE BISA DIALECTS

Preprefixes present in Bisa but nearly absent in Lala and Lamba.

Class 1. Umu-, Ūmu-, Mu- (mu, m-, wu-, yu-, gu, u-); 2. Aba-, Awa-, Wa-, Ba- (wa-, ba-); 3. Umu-, Ūmu-, Mu- (mu-, m-, wu, yu-, gu, u-); 4. Mi- (mi-, yi, ji, i-); 5. Idi-, Iri-, Ili-, Li-, I- (li); 6. Ama-, Ma- (ma-, a, ga); 7. Iki-, Ici-, Ki-, Ci- (ki, ci); 8. Ivi-, Ifi-, Fi- (vi, fi); 9. In- (Im-), N-, N- (M-), Ini-, Ni- (n-, yi-, -ji-); 10. same as 9 and with Ny- (si); 11. Ulu-, Lu- (lu-, -du-); 12. Utu-, Tu- (tu-); 13. Aka-, Ka- (ka-); 14. Uwu-, Bu-, U- (wu-, -bu-, u-); 15. Ūkω-, Ūku-, Uku-, Ku- (ku); 16. Apa-, Pa- (pa); 17. Umu-, Mu- (mu-).

PREFIXES, &C., IN FIPA

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. Umū-, Un-, Mu- (un-, -mu-, wi-, u-); 2. Ba-, Va-, Aya-, Ya- (ba-, ya-, va-); 3. Un-, Umū- (un-, wu, u-); 4. Imi- (mi-, i-, yi-); 5. I-, Ili- (li-); 6. Ama- (ma-, ya-); 7. Iki-, C' (ki-, ci-); 8. Ifi- (fi); 9. In- (Im-), I- (in- (im-), i); 10. In- (Im-) (zi-); 11. Ulu- (lu-); 12. Utu- (tu-); 13. Aka- (ka-); 14. Bu-, Vu- (bu-, vu-); 15. Uku- (ku-); 16. Ha- (ha-); 17. Mu- (mu-).

Iṣi- or Isi- is used as an honorific prefix.

PREFIXES, &C., IN NYA-LUNĠWA

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. Umu-, U- (m-, mu, u-); 2. Wa-, ?Awa- (wa); 3. Umu- (m-, mu-, ?); 4. Imi- (mi-, i?); 5. Ili-, I- (li?); 6. Ama- (ma-, ga-); 7. ?Ci-, ?Ki- (?ki, ci); 8. ?; 9. On-, Un-, In- (Im-) (n-, i?); 10. Zi- (zi); 11. Ūkω-, Ulu-? (lu?); 12. ?; 13. Ka- (ka); 14. ?; 15. Uku- (ku); 16. Apa? (pa); 17. Umu-? (mu-). -ana diminutive suffix.

PREFIXES, &C., IN CI-NA-MWANĠA

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. Umu- (mu, yu, u-); 2. Awa- (awa-, wa); 3. Umu- (mu-, uwu, u); 4. Imi- (mi-, yi); 5. Ili-, I- (ili-, li); 6. Ama- (ma-, aya, ya); 7. Ici- (ici-, ci); 8. Ivi- (ivi-, vi); 9. In- (Im-), Iñ-, Iny-, N- (m-, yi); 10. same as 9 (izi-, zi); 11. Ulu- (ulu-, lu); 12. Utu- (utu-, tu); 13. Eka-, Aka-, Ka- (aka-, ka); 14. Uwu- (uwu-, wu); 15. Uku- (uku-, ku); 16. Apa-, Pa- (apa-, pa); 17. Umu-, Mu- (mu-, mwi-, -nye, -nyi).

Si- 'father' prefix; E- honorific personal prefix; -ana diminutive suffix.

44 a. Bōzwa and Usi dialects are spoken in the region south of Lake Mweru, west of Lake Baṅweulu and north of the Luapula river. Also on the islands of Lake Baṅweulu.

44. Bisa is spoken east of Lake Baṅweulu, south of the Cambezi river and the 11th degree of South latitude, west of the Luāṅwa and south of the 13th degree of South latitude.

44 b. Lala-Lamba is spoken north of the Luusefwa-Muluṅguṣi rivers and the Butoṅga country; west of the Muciṅga mountains and the Bisa country; east and north of the Kafue watershed, south of Lake Baṅweulu, south and west of the Luapula river, as far west as the Upper Lualaba, and north to about 10° 30' South latitude.

45. Fipa is spoken on the south-eastern shores of Lake Taṅganyika south of the Luguvu river and Wukawendi; as far east as the Mkafu-Ruṅga river, the depression of Rukwa Lake and the Nyamwaṅga people, north of the Kilambo river and the Luṅgu-Mambwe peoples.

46. Nyaluṅga is spoken east of Fipa, between the Mkafu and Ruṅga rivers, north of Manda and the Rukwa depression and south and west of the Nyamwezi (Kimbu) dialects.

47. Cinamwaṅga is spoken in the middle portion of the northern part of the Nyasa-Taṅganyika plateau between the Nyika and Mambwe peoples, and between the sources of the Cambezi river and the valley of the Saisi river.

GROUP M

THE NORTH-WEST NYASA LANGUAGES

48. Uñgu (Ici-wuñgu) 48a. Ki-manda ¹ 51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N-konde). 51 a. 'M-wamba',
 49. Iši-nyixa (Iši-wanda, Iši-wiwa) Ci-söciri or Iki-kukwe
 50. Ici-wandia (Ici-rambia, Ici-ndali) 52. Ci-heñga ². 52 a. Ci-tumbuka and Ci-kamañga
 53. Ci-toñga. 53 a. Ci-siska or Ci-sisya

English	48. Uñgu or Ici-wuñgu ² 48a. Ki-manda	49. Iši-nyixa	50. Ici-wandia	51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N-konde) 51 a. M-wamba	52. Ci-henga 52 a. Ci-tumbuka	53. Ci-toñga 53 a. Ci-siska or Ci-sisya
Adze ...	Ka-temö; tu-	Alia-themö	Aka-themö	+++	Ka-temö	Ka-temö
Animal, wild beast	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama, Kiny-ama-na	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Ant	In-suñgwa	In-dóndömi	Ici-ndundu	N-gesa. Umu-ñgulu, Mu-ñguru; a + and imi-. Nka-nyegesi. N-sewere	Ki-ndundu; vi-	Ny-erere. Suñgunuñgu
Ant, white (termite)	Ru-swa	Ru-swa; ama-	Uru-swa; ama-	Iki-ulu. Un-swa; mi-swa. In-swa. M-bulika	+++	Mu-swa
Ape	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Arm	Um-köwö; imi-	I-xöwö; ama- Umu-ñöwö	Ici-anza	Ru-pifwa (51a). Lu-koñgi; iñ-goñgi. Lu-ete. Lu-mölume. Iki-bökö; pl. ifi-	Ka-wökö; pl. ma-	J-anja; m-anja
Arrow	Umw-ambi	Li-ere; am-ere	Umü-vwi; imi-	Un-tipuru; mi-	Mu-vöe	Mu-vwi
Axe ...	In-demö	Themö	In-themö	In-duwañga	M-bavi	Ka-temö; tu-
Baboon	In-dumbi	Im-bwadyi	U-körwe; awa-	Kaki; ba +. M-bweñgi	M-bweñgö	Mu-ñkweri; pl. wamu- M-sana
Back ...	M-goñgö or Uñ-goñgö; imi-	Um-tenzi; imi- Umu-sana	Um-oñgö; imi- In-sizi	Lu-goñgö. Ro-mia? N-sana	Mu-yoñgö. Muci-wunu	
Banana	N-gombwe	N-kombwe	N-kombwe; ama- Iki-yindya	Ili-töki; ama- N-gegö. Iki-jinja. N-difu (51 a). N-diali (51 a)	Di-kombere	Döci or Ru-döci; pl. ma-töci
Beard ...	N-devu	N-defu	Iki-refu	N-defu or Ru-refu	Mw-embe	Mw-embu
Bee	In-zuci	Ndu-zuši, N-zuši	Uru-zimu; in-	N-dzuki or In-yuki	Ru-zimu	N-juci
Belly ...	In-da; nyin-da	Ru-anda; iny-anda	A-kati. Mu-kasi	Ru-anda. Ili-fundúbili. Mun-da. N-domborö (51 a)	N-tumbö	N-tumbö

¹ Ki-manda is said to be no more than a dialect of Uñgu.

² Including Ci-pöka.

English	48. Uñgu <i>or</i> Ici-wuñgu 48a. Ki-manda	49. Iši-nyixa	50. Ici-wandia	51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N-konde) 51 a. M-wamba	52. Ci-heñga 52 a. Ci-tumbuka	53. Ci-toñga 53 a. Ci-siska <i>or</i> Ci-sisya
Bird ...	In-ɔni, Ic-ɔni; ivi-	Iši-yunyi; bi- I-nuni	Iki-yuni; ivi-	In-juni	Ki-yūni	Ci-yūni; vi-
Blood ...	U-landa	M-nanda	Uwu-ɣazi; amabu-ɣazi	I-rɔpa <i>or</i> Ili-	N-dɔpa	N-dɔpa
Body ...	Um-wiri	Mu-wiri <i>or</i> Mu-vili	Umu-wiri; imi-	Um-biri; imi-	M-tupi	Ru-vavu
Bone ...	I-fupa	I-fupa	I-fupa; ama-	Ru-fupa; <i>pl.</i> i-fupa <i>or</i> ama-fupa	Ci-wañgwa	Ci-wañga
Borassus palm	M-kɔma	I-xɔma; ama-	Umu-kɔma; imi-	N-kɔma; imi-	M-kɔma	Mu-vumu. Di-kama
Bow ...	Uwu-ta	Wu-dabi	Uwu-ta; ama-	Wu-pindɔ; imi-	Wu-ta	Wu-ta
Bowels ...	Uwu-la	Uwu-ra	Ama-ra	Uwu-ra	Ma-tumbɔ	...
Brains ...	Uw-oñgɔ	Uw-oñgɔ	Uw-oñgɔ	B-oñgɔ	W-oñgɔ	W-oñgɔ
Breast (man's)	Iki-fua	Iši-fua	Iki-fua	Ku- <i>or</i> Ki-pambaya	Ki-fua	...
Breast (woman's)	Ama-were	I-were; ama-	I-were; ama-	I-were; ama-	Di-were; ma-	Ma-wēē
Brother ...	Mw-an-'itu. I-lumbu	Umu-ninu. Umu-zuna. Wa-mw-inyu	Umu-zuna	U-nūguna. Umw-ina; ab-ina. Um-suma; awa-	M-nuñūna	Mu-ku-wañgu
Buffalo ...	Im-bɔɔ	Im-bɔgɔ	Im-bɔgɔ	Im-bɔgɔ. Inj-ati	Nj-ati	Nj-ati
Bull ...	In-dume	N-ɔsa	N-kambaku	N-gambaku	...	...
Buttocks ...	Ama-takɔ	Iši-duru; ivi-	Uru-tuñgu; in-	I-tañga; ma-	Di-takɔ; ma-takɔ	Ci-skuñku; vi-skuñku
Canoe...	Uw-atɔ	Uw-atɔ	Ubw-atɔ; amaby-atɔ	Bw-atɔ; mi-atɔ	W-atu	W-atu
Cat ...	I-nyaw	U-nyawu; awa- Aña-nyawu	Aka-nyawu; utu-	Niaru; wa-nyaru. Aka-ruk'a	M-buyaw. (K-ana-m-añga ? <i>little child of</i> <i>the coast</i>)	M-buyaw
Charcoal ...	...	...	...	Ama-wawɔ	...	...
Chief ...	Umw-ene; a-	Umw-ene; amw-ene	Im-fumu	Ili-fumu (<i>counsellor</i>); Mw-ara-fi-ari; aw-ara-fi-ari. Umu-twa ¹	Fumu. M-fumu; <i>pl.</i> ma-	Fumu. Akweni
Child ...	Umw-ana; aw-ana	Umw-ana. Umu-cece	Umw-ana	Umw-anike; aw-anike. Uñ-kēke. Umw-ana	Mw-ana	Mw-ana
Cloth ...	Mw-enda	Umw-enda	Umw-enda	Umw-enda; imi-	N-guwɔ	Saru
Cold ...	...	...	...	Iki-pepɔ. Ma-kute	...	...
Country ...	In-si	In-si	In-si	Iki-su; ifi-	C-aru	C-aru
Cow ...	Iñ-ombe. I-señga	N-ombe n-tiganɔ	N-ombe n-dama	N-ombe. In-dama. Iñ-gɔlombe	N-ombe yana-kazi	N-ombe yi-ntikazi
Crocodile ...	In-dɔ;ɔlɔ	N-dɔwɔrɔ	Iñ-wina	Iñ-gwina	Mñ-wina	Mu-ñɔna

¹ Ubu-twa = *lordship*. Mw-ara-fi-ari is often pronounced Mw-ana-fi-ari.

English	48. Uñgu or Ici-wuñgu 48 a. Ki-manda	49. Iši-nyixa	50. Ici-wandia	51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N-konde) 51 a. M-wamba	52. Ci-heñga 52 a. Ci-tumbuka	53. Ci-toñga 53 a. Ci-siska or Ci-sisya
Day ...	Uwu-siku. I-siku	Uw-anda; am-anda. Mu-sanya	Ubu-anda or Uby-anda	Uwu-siku. (Pa-mwasi = daylight.) In-gulila	Wu-siku. Suka	M-sana
Devil ...	Um-zimu; a- awa-	I-siwa. Umu-kwalanzi	Umu-zimu	M-basi. Ru-embe	Ci-wanda. Ki-hene	
Doctor (medi- cine man)		Umu-gañga		I-ñañga. Un-nyagw	Si-ñañga	Si-ñañga
Dog ...	Im-bwa	Im-bwa. (N-thende = bitch)	Im-bwa	Im-bwa. (Im-bwa nya-mbara = ð, Im- bwakazi = q)	N-cewe. Nyim-bwa; zim- (52 a)	Garu
Donkey ...	In-dogwe. I-siñka	I-dogwwi	Im-bunda	Im-bunda	Punda	Punda. Bori
Door ...	Ulu-igi; pl. in-iyi or in-iyi	Iši-riañgw	Umu-riañgw. Uru-tañga	Uru-igi; ny-igi	Mu-riañgw	Kwomw; ma +
Dream ...	Ki-rōtō	Iši-rōtō	Iki-rōtō	In-jōsi	Ci-rōtō	
Drum ...	In-ōma	N-thaya	In-ōma	In-ōma. Iki-mbimbi. N-diñgara	N-ōma	
Ear ...	I-twe or Iku-twe; ama-	Iku-twi	Iku-tu	Im-buru. Ku-tu	Ku-tu	Ku-tu or Gu-tu
Egg ...	I-yi; ama-yi	I-dyi; ama-dyi	Iri-enza	Ili-fumbi; ama-	Sumbi; ma-	Zia; ma +
Elephant ...	I-zwvu	I-zwvu	In-zwfu	I-swfu, N-swvu	Zwvu	N-jwvu
Excrement	Ama-vi	I-vi; ama-vi	I-mvi; ama-mvi	Ama-fi, Ama-vi	Ma-vi	Ma-vi
Eye ...	Iri-nsō; ama-	Idi-insō; am-insō	Ir-insō	Idi-sō; ama-sō. Ru-sige; i-sige	D-isō	J-isu
Face, forehead	Kum-insō	Kum-insō	Kum-insō	Kuma-sō; ama-sō. Iky-eni; ify-eni	Kuma-sō	Ci-su
Fat ...	Ama-futa	Im-pama	Ama-futa	Ama-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa
Father ...	U-tai; awa-tai	Tata. Yise		Tata; aba +. Ugu-sō; aba- Ugw-ise. Uñ-kw		
Fear ...	Uw-ōwa	Uw-ōga	Uw-ōja	W-ōga	B-ōfi, W-ōfi	W-eni-ma-nta. Ku-ōpa
Finger ...	Ul-ōwe. In-ōwe	Ur-ōwe	Ur-ōwe	Ur-ōbe, Ur-ōwe; in-we	Mu-nñe	Mu-nñe
Fire ...	Um-ōtō. Umu-lilō	Umu-rirō. Umw-ōtō	Um-ōtō	M-ōtō	M-ōtō	M-ōtō
Fish ...	In-swi	In-swi	In-swi	I-swi, In-swi. M-berere. N-gumba	Somba	Somba
Foot ...	Iki-nama. Uñ-gulu	Uru-aiyō. Ny-aiyō. Iši-nama	Iki-nama	Lu-jaijō, Ru-yayō or Ulu-jajo; pl. in-yayō, in-jajō	C-ayō; vi-ayō	Pazi; ma +

English	48. Uñgu or Ici-wuñgu 48 a. Ki-manda	49. Iši-nyixa	50. Ici-wandia	51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N-konde) 51 a. M-wamba	52. Ci-heñga 52 a. Ci-tumbuka	53. Ci-toñga 53 a. Ci-siska or Ci-sisya
Forest ...	M-situ	I-situ	Umu-situ	Ulu-siñgi	Ma-kuni	Mu-situ
Fowl ...	Iñ-guku	Iñ-guku	Iñ-guku	Iñ-guku	Kuku	Ny-wali
Frog ...				Iki-ula ; ifi- Iki-ura ; ifi-ura		
Ghost ...	Umu-zimu	Umu-zimu. Iši-nziuñguri	Umu-zimu. Iki-nsiuñguri	Un-siuka ; mi-siuka. In-siuñguru (= shadow)	Ci-wanda	Ci-wanda
Giraffe				Un-suñgu.		
Girl ...				Un-dindw-ana ; <i>pl.</i> awa-lindu-ana		
Goat ...	Im-buzi	Im-buzi	Im-buzi	Im-beni	M-buzi	M-buzi
" (he)	Li-poñgw	Ili-poñgw		M-boñgw		
" (she)	Lugwata			Im-beki		
God ...	Mu-ruñgu. U-zuwa	Umu-ruñgu, Umu-luñgu	Umu-ruñgu	M-bamba. Ki-ara	Mu-ruñgu	Mu-ruñgu
Grandparent				Mw-isukuru ð. Un-nyenya ♀		
Grass ...	I-söte	I-söre, I-söle	I-söte	Ir-isöw, Ii-isu	U-teka	U-teka
Ground ...	I-roñgw	I-töpe	Iri-oñgw	Um-fu	Doñgw	Pa-si
Ground-nut	Im-balala	Im-balala	In-siawa	I-siawara	Ru-siawa ; syawa	M-barara
Guinea-fowl	I-khañga	I-xañga	I-kañga	Ili-kañga	N-kañga	N-kañga
Gun ...	Bundusi	Bundusi	Iny-ündusi	I-ndusö ; ma-	Fuuti	Futi
Hair ...	I-nyere	In-sisi. Vu-sepe	I-sisi	In-yuwire (<i>pl.</i>)	Sisi	Sisi
Hand ...	I-yaza	Iši-anza. Umu-ñwöw ; ama-	I-kasa	Iki-anja. Iki-bököw ; ifi- Li-wököw (51 a)	Ci-manja	Ci-kufi
Head ...	Umu-twe ; imi-	I-tue	Umu-tū	Un-tu, Mu-tu ; mi-tu	Mu-tu	Mu-tu
Heart ...	Um-oyöw	Umw-aya	Um-oyöw	N-dumbura, N-dumburu	M-oyöw	Mu-tima
Heel ...	In-diñginya	Iši-hañkari	Ici-tende	Iki-tende	Ci-gunu	Ka-ñgöliñgöli
Hide ...				N-guböw. Ulu-guböwguböw. Um-papa. Iki-kanda		Cu-kumba
Hill				Ki-amba. Ki-fimba		
Hippopotamus	I-vūū	Im-vuwu	Im-vuwu	I-fuwu. I-fubu. In-dumondöw. N-gupi	Ci-gwere	Ci-gweri, Ci-bweri
Hoe ...				Li-kumbulu		
Honey ...	Uw-uci	Uhū-ūši	Uw-uci	R-uki	W-uci	Uci
Horn ...	Im-pembe	Uru-pembe	Uru-pembe	Ru-pembe ; m-bembe	Ru-señgwe	Señgwe, Li-señgwe
House ...	Iny-umba	Iny-umba. H'aya ; tw-aya	Iny-umba	Iny-umba. Ki-waga. Mw-idu (51 a)	Ny-umba ; zi +	Ny-umba

English	48. Uŋgu <i>or</i> Ici-wuŋgu 48 a. Ki-manda	49. Iṣi-nyixa	50. Ici-wandia	51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N-konde) 51 a. M-wamba	52. Ci-heŋga 52 a. Ci-tumbuka	53. Ci-toŋga 53 a. Ci-siska <i>or</i> Ci-sisya
Hunger	In-zala	In-zala	In-zala	N-jara. In-dzara	N-jara	N-ja
Husband	...	...	...	Un-dume ; aba-lume	...	...
Hyena	Im-bisi	N-zumbi	Uci-mbui	Iki-ndiŋgw. Ili-patama ; ama-	Ci-mbwe	Pundu ; a-pundu
Iron	Ic-era. Ili-cuma	Iṣij-era	Ic-era	Iki-era	C-uma	N-thali. M-porokwato
Island	In-tipa	...	Ici-intenserezia	Lu-suŋgw. Ru-syeŋgesisi	Ci-rumba	Ci-rwa
Ivory	Ru-pembe	Uru-pembe	Uru-pembe	M-bembe	Mu-nyaŋga	Mu-nyaŋga
Knee	I-kokōla	Iṣ-izwi	I-kōkora	Li-fundw	Koŋgwōw	Goŋgwōw
Knife	Ru-kamaŋga	Umu-fiū	Umu-fiū	U-magi ; mi-	Ci-maye	Ci-mayi
Lake	Ikwa	U-sumbi	U-sumbi	Sumbi. Iki-siba	...	...
Leg	Um-nūndi	Iṣi-nama	Iki-nama	Iki-rundi ; i- <i>or</i> ama-	Rundi ; ma-	C-iga ; vi-
Leopard	N-gwi	In-zowe	Un-ziera	Ili-wōle. Ili-bōle. N-jusi	Yi-ŋgw	Nya-rubwi
Lion	...	...	...	Iŋ-galamu	...	...
Lips	Mi-ŵmōw (<i>pl.</i>)	Umu-ŵmōw ; ama-	Umu-ŵmōw ; imi-	Un-ŵmōw ; mi-ŵmōw	Mu-ŵmōw	Mi-ŵmōw
Magic	Un-dwzi	Uwu-ŵzi	Uwu-ŵzi	N-dwsi	Wu-hawi. Mū-ŋkhwara	Fwiti
Maize	Ma-saka	I-saxa	Iki-rombe	Iki-rombe ; i-	N-gōma	Ciŋ-gōma
Man	Um-tu ; awa-ntu	Umu-ntu ; awa-ntu	Umu-ntu ; awa-ntu	Umu-ndu ; <i>or</i> aba-, awa-	Mu-ntu ; wa-	Mu-ntu ; wa-
Man (vir.)	...	...	Nya-mbara	Un-dume. Unnya-mbala. N-kaŋgali (51 a)	...	...
Meat	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Ny-ama	N-yama
Medicine	...	...	...	Uŋ-kōta	Mu-ŋkhwara	...
Milk	...	...	...	Iki-seŋga. Ulu-kama	...	Li-wise
Monkey	Im-bwadzi	In-tumbi	I-tumbiri	Kabukabu. Kaukau. Salila	M-buyi	Pusi
Moon	Unw-ezi	Umw-ezi	Umw-ezi	Umw-ezi	Ny-aŋga	Mw-ezi
Mother	U-mai ; awa-	U-nyina	...	Yuwa <i>or</i> Jūba. Un-nyō-kw. Un-na	...	...
Mountain	Umw-amba	I-gamba	Ici-piri	Iki-amba	Ru-piri	Piri
Mouth	Un-ŵmōw ; imi-	I-ŵmu	...	Nka-mwa	...	...
Nail (of finger or toe)	I-niŋgwa	Urú-zura	Ur-owe ; iny-owe	Ki-ara. Ur-owe (51 a). Iky-ala	Nj-owe	C-ara
Name	Ir-ina	Iz-ina	Iz-ina	Iŋ-gamu	Z-ina	Z-ina
Navel	...	...	...	Ili-tumbu	...	...
Neck	I-siŋgw	In-siŋgw	In-siŋgw	I-kwsi	Mu-kwsi. Siŋgw	Kwsi
Night	Wu-siku. (I-cisi = <i>darkness</i>)	Wu-siku. I-ṣisi	Wu-siku. I-kisi	Bu-siku. I-kilw. (Pa-kiru = <i>darkness</i>)	U-siku. (Cisi = <i>darkness</i>)	U-siku

English	48. Uñgu <i>or</i> Ici-wuñgu 48 a. Ki-manda	49. Iši-nyixa	50. Ici-wandia	51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N̄-konde) 51 a. M-wamba	52. Ci-heñga 52 a. Ci-tumbuka	53. Ci-toñga 53 a. Ci-siska <i>or</i> Ci-sisya
Nose ...	Im-pula			Im-bula		
Oil palm ...						M-sikisi
Ox ...	Iñ-ombe in-dume	Iñ-ombe	Iñ-ombe	Iñ-ombe im-fule. (Aka-gombe = <i>small ox</i>) Ru-kafi; in-gafi	N̄-ombe yana-lume	N̄-ombe
Paddle ...				Ubw-alwa (<i>beer</i>)		
Palm wine, beer						Ma-kama
Parrot ...						N̄-kulekwe
Penis ...	I-rūa	Wu-xara	Im-borω	Im-borω, Im-bōlω. Ili-sinω; ama- (51 a)	M-borω	U-ka. Toñgω
Pig ...	U-kapōdi	I-guruwe	Iñ-guruwe	Iñ-guluwi	Ki-henehene	N̄-gurūi
Pigeon ...	In-dziwa	N̄-gugu	In-tōzi	N̄-guñgu widza. N̄-gunda Bu-gōnω. Witugarω	N̄-jiwa	Khunda
Place ...	W-ōnω	Pawu-gōnω	Uwu-raru	I-fura	Pa.	C-aru
Rain ...	I-vula. In-semba	Im-vura	Im-vura		Vura	Vua
Rat ...	M-biriñga	U-kuza	U-kuza	Im-bewa	M-bewa	Ma-janca (<i>pl.</i>)
Rhinoceros				Pembele <i>or</i> Ki-pembere		
River ...	Um-bana; imi-	I-dzendze. U-sumbi	Uru-izi. U-sumbi	Uru-isi. Ulw-esi. Sumbi (51 a)	Mu-roñga	Mu-sinji
Road ...	I-zira	In-zira	In-zira	In-jira, In-dzira. Um-pulω, Um-pusω	N-tōhwa	N-tōwa
Salt ...		Li-veya		Um-unyu; imi-unyu. Iki-lambω		
Shame				I-sōni		
Sheep ...	I-ñōzi	I-ñonzi; ama-gonzi	I-nonzi	Iñ-osi	Berere	M-berere
Shield ...				Iñ-guru. Ili-tera		
Shoulder				Iki-beja		
Sister ...	I-lumbu <i>or</i> Rumbu. Umw-eñgi; awa-	I-rumbu	Umu-yemba	I-rumbu; ama-	Dumbu	Mu-sice
Skin ...	In-cimba	Iñ-gora	Iki-kōwa	Iki-kanda. Iñ-gubω	Ci-cimba	Ru-wavu; ma-
Sky ...	Ku-lulu	Kumw-anya. I-wiñgω	Kumw-anya. I-wiñgu	Kumw-anya. I-wiñgu	Kuc-anya	Mi-tambu
Slave ...	Umu-dzia; awa-			Im-pina, Um-pina		
Sleep ...	Utu-rω	Utu-rω	Utu-rω	Utu-rω	Tu-rω	Ku-ru. U-siwa
Smoke	Idi-ōsi	Iri-ōsi	Ic-usi	Ili-ōsi	I-ōsi	J-ōsi
Snake	In-zōka	In-jōxa	In-zōka	N-jōka	I-jōka	N-jōka

ILLUSTRATIVE VOCABULARIES OF BANTU LANGUAGES

English	48. Uŋgu <i>or</i> Ici-wuŋgu 48 a. Ki-manda	49. Iſi-nyiza	50. Ici-wandia	51. Iki-nyikusa (N̄-konde) 51 a. M-wamba	52. Ci-heŋga 52 a. Ci-tumbuka	53. Ci-tonga 53 a. Ci-siska <i>or</i> Ci-sisya
Son, boy ...	Umw-ana	Umw-ana	Umw-ana	Umw-ana ; ab-ana. Umw-anike ; aba- Un-dumi-ana ; aba-lumi-ana	Mw-ana. Mw-ana-lume. K-ana	Mw-ana
Song ...	Uru-imbo	Uru-imbo	Uru-imbo	Uru-imbo	Lu-imbo	Ru-sumo ; sumu
Spear ...	Lu-palala	Im-parara	Im-parara	Im-parara	Mu-kondwo	Mu-kondwo
Spirit, soul	N-tongwa.	M-pepo	Uru-tondwa	Uru-tondwa ; in-dondwa	Ny-enyezi	Ny-enyezi
Star ...	Ny-wota N-tuwa	N-disa	M-komwo	In-giri. Ki-piki	N-thoŋga	N-toŋga
Stone ...	I-ŋŋa	I-we. I-vwiga	I-bye <i>or</i> i-bwe	I-ŋ-gwewo. N̄-guro (51 a). Iki-kosa	Ri-be, Di-bwe ; ma-we	Mw-a ; mi-a
Stool ...	M-sanya.	I-zua,	I-zua	Iki-kota	Dazi	Dazi
Sun ...	Idi-uwu	I-zuwa	I-zuwa	Idi-suwa. Camba (51 a) Un-swigara ; imi- <i>or</i> wa- Um-pepe	Dazi	Dazi
Tail (of an animal)	Umw-sozi I-turu	In-sozi I-turu ; ama-	In-sozi I-turu ; ama-	Uru-tuŋgu ; in-duŋgu	Di-sozi Di-toŋwo ; ma-	Mi-sozo Ma-toŋwo
Tear ...	Umw-ivi	Umw-iwa	Umw-uŋwo	N̄-heji ; ba-heji N-dapatapa	Mu-ŋkuŋgu	Mu-ŋkuŋgu
Thigh ...	Iki-ndu	Iſi-ntu, Alfa-ntu, Ic-uma ; iw-uma	Iki-ntu	Iki-ndu ; ifi-ndu	Ci-ntu ; vi-ntu	Ci-ntu ; vi-ntu
Thing ...	I-irfwa	Idi-imviva.	Umw-uŋga	Mw-ifwa ; im-ifwa	Mu-ŋga	Mu-ŋga
Thorn ...	I-tumba Lerwo	I-tumba I-fero. Umu-san'-unwo	I-tumba I-lerwo	In-gambo Di-rinu. Umw-isiŋgu. Um-usi-ŋgu Uru-owe ; iny-owe	Hocona Lerwo	Foja Le
Tobacco	Umw-nue	Uru-sanzu ; in-sanzu	Uru-sarara	Uru-isiŋgu. Um-usi-ŋgu Uru-owe ; iny-owe	Mu-nue	Mu-nue
Toe ...	M-law	N-davi	M-dawi	Ki-labwo	Ma-cerwo	Ma-cerwo
Tomorrow	Lu-limi	Uru-miri	Uru-rimi	Uru-rimi	Ru-rimi	Ru-rimi
Tooth ...	Il-ino	Idi-ino	I-ino	I-ino, I-ino ; am-ino	D-ino ; m-ino	J-inu ; m-inyo
Town ...	K-aya ; ma+	Ink-aya	Ak-aya ; utw-aya	K-aija ; tu-aija	Mu-zi	C-are, vy-are
Tree ...	Umw-ti	I-kwi ; ama-kwi	I-komwo	Umw-piki ; imi- In-giri (51 a)	Kuni	Cimu-ti. Mu-ti
Twins	I-mbaza ; ama-	I-pasa ; ama-	I-pasa ; ama-	I-pasa ; ma-basa. Wam-basa (51 a)	Ma-pasia	W-ana na mw-oli
Urine ...	Ma-tuzi	Aman-tunzi	Ama-tunzi	Ma-tusi	Ma-tuzi	Ma-kozo
Vein ...	Ru-kole	Ru-kole ; n-gole	Ru-kole ; n-gole	Ru-kole ; n-gole	Ru-kole ; n-gole	Ru-kole ; n-gole

English	48. Uñgu <i>or</i> Ici-wuñgu 48 a. Ki-manda	49. Iši-nyixa	50. Ici-wandia	51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N-konde) 51 a. M-wamba	52. Ci-heñga 52 a. Ci-tumbuka	53. Ci-toñga 53 a. Ci-siska <i>or</i> Ci-sisya
War ...	U-luwu <i>or</i> Bu-luwu	Uwu-rugu	Uwu-rugu	Bu-ite. Uw-iti. Ki-su	N-khondw	N-khondw
Water ...	Ama-zi	Amin-zi	Amen-zi	Mi-si <i>or</i> Me-si (<i>correctly</i> Ame-si). Ma-leñga (51 a)	Ma-ji	Ma-ji
Well, source				Ik-ina ; if-ina		
White man	Um-ziuñgu ; a-ziuñgu	Umu-zuñgu	Umu-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu ; ba- <i>or</i> wa-	Mu-zuñgu ; wa- <i>or</i> ba-	Mu-zuñgu ; a- <i>or</i> wa-
Wife ...	Um-cima-ne	Um-iši	Mu-kazi	Uñ-kikuru; ba- Uñ-kazi	Mu-kazi	M-tikazi
Wind ...	Im-bepw	Im-pepw	Im-pepw	Um-berw ; imi- Im-bepw (51 a)	Mw-era	M-phepw
Witch...	Um-lwzi	Umu-rwzi	Umu-rwzi	N-dwsi ; ba-rwsi ¹ . Mu-rwsi (51 a)	Mu-hawi ; wa-	Fwiti
Witchcraft	Bu-lwzi	Uwu-lwzi	Uwu-rwzi	Bu-rwsi		
Woman	Mw-anace. Uñ-kima ; awa-	Mw-an'tanda	Mw-anakazi. Umu-kazi	N-kazi ; ba- Uñ-kikuru	Mw-anakazi	M-tikazi ; an-tikazi
Womb				I-papirw (51 a). Ubu-gwogw		
Wood (fire- wood)	Iñ-gwi	Uru-kwi	Uru-kwi	Du-babu ; <i>pl.</i> im-babu <i>or</i> im-bau	N-kuni	N-khuni
Yam ...		I-tugw	Iki-tuww	Iki-tugu. Iki-tuwu (51 a)	Ci-aww	Ci-yaw
Year ...	Umw-aka	Umw-axa	Ic-aka	Iki-enja Iki-inja	Mw-aka	Ci-limi-ka
Yesterday	Yōw		Ma-byira	Ma-jwōw, Ma-yorw	Ma-yirw	
Zebra...	M-sami	U-jiga	U-corwa	I-senzewere	Bori	C-apinda
One ...	Ka-mwi, -mwi	-wka. W-ōkw (W-ōka, Y-ōka)	-wka, w-eka. Y-ōka, iw-eka	-mw. (Ju-mw, Ku-mw)	-mw	-mōza
Two ...	-wiri	-wiri, -vili	-wiri, -vili	-beli. -wiri?	-wiri	-wī
Three ...	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu
Four ...	-ni	-nne	-nne	-na	-naye	-nai
Five ...	-sanw	Zi-fundisire	Zi-sanw	-hanw	-sanw, Tu-ñkonde	-ñ-khonde
Six ...	Tuli-ntanda ; <i>also</i> Ka-kaga	Zi-fundisire na puru wōkw	Zi-sanw na purwe iw-eka	I-hanw na ru-mw. N-tandatu	Sanw na ka-mw	Konde di ci-mōza
Seven...	M-puñgate. Ka-fuñga	Zi-fundisire na puru wa-wiri	Zi-sanw na purwe wa-wiri	I-hanw na i-wiri	Sanw na tu-wiri	Konde di vi-wī
Eight ...	M-nane. M-nana	Zi-fundisire na puru wa-tatu	Zi-sanw na purwe wa-tatu	I-hanw na i-tatu	Sanw na tu-tatu	Konde di vi-tatu
Nine ...	I-cenda. Kenda	Zi-fundisire na wa-nne	Zi-sanw na wa-nne	I-hanw na i-na	Sanw na tu-naye	Konde di vi-nai

¹ Un-nyagw = *priest in religious mysteries.*

English	48. Ungu <i>or</i> Ici-wuŋgu 48 a. Ki-manda	49. Iſi-nyixa	50. Ici-wandia	51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N-konde) 51 a. M-wamba	52. Ci-heŋga 52 a. Ci-tumbuka	53. Ci-toŋga 53 a. Ci-siska <i>or</i> Ci-sisya
Ten ...	I-kumi	I-kumi, I-ſumi	I-kumi	Mu-roŋgwa <i>or</i> M-loŋgwa; <i>pl.</i> utu-loŋgwa	Kumi	Cumi
Eleven ...	I-kumi na ka-mwe	I-kumi na puru w-oka	I-kumi na purwi iw-eka	Mu-roŋgwa na ru-nwa	Kumi na ka-mwa	M-kati ci-mwa
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi ya-wiri	Ama-kumi ga-wiri. Ama-ſumi ga-vili	Ama-kumi ga-wiri	Ma-roŋgwa ma-wiri; <i>or</i> Utu-loŋgwa tu-beli	Ma-kumi ga-wiri	Ma-cumi ya-vi
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ya-tatu	Ama-kumi ga-tatu	Ama-kumi ga-tatu	Ma-roŋgwa ma-tatu. Utu-loŋgwa tu-tatu	Ma-kumi ga-tatu	Ma-cumi ya-tatu
Forty ...	Ma-kumi ya-ni	Ama-kumi ga-nne	Ama-kumi ga-nne	Ma-roŋgwa ma-na. Utu-loŋgwa tu-na	Ma-kumi ga-naye	Ma-cumi ya-nai
Fifty ...	Ma-kumi ya-sanwa	Ama-kumi ga-fundisire	Ama-kumi ga-sanwa	Ma-roŋgwa ma-hanwa. Utu-loŋgwa tu-hanwa. (<i>sixty</i> = Utu-loŋgwa n-tandatu)	Ma-kumi ga-sanwa	Ma-cumi yaŋ-konde
Hundred ...	I-gana. Ka-gana	...	Ama-kumi geka i-kumi	Ma-roŋgwa mu-roŋgwa	Ma-kumi kumi	Ma-cumi yaŋ-konde- mi-kumuku
Thousand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Nene. N, Ni. .n. -a-ne	I-ne. Nene. —, N. .n. (-m). -a-ne	U-ne. Nene. I-ne. —, N. .n. (-m). -a-ne	U-ne. Ne. N, Ni. .ni-ne. .n. -a-ŋu -a-ŋu	I-ne. N, Ni. .ni, .n., .ndi. -a-ne	Yi-ni. N. .ndi. -a-ŋu
Thou, thee, thy	Wewe. U, W. .ku. -a-kwa	I-we. U, Yu. .ku. -a-x', -a-xwa, -a-hwa	U-we. U. .ku. -a-kwa	Ugwe. Gwe. U. -nu-ŋgwe. .ku. -a-kwa	I-we. U. .ku. -a-kwa	Yi-we. U. .ku. -a-kwa
He, him, his	Wiywa. Ayu. Y', A. .mu. -a-kwe	Wu-ywa. Uwene. A. .m, -mu. -a-kwe	Yuywa. A. .mu. -a-ce	Dyudywa, Jujwa. Jw. A. .gwe. -m, -n, .n. -a-ke, -a-kwe	Yuyu. A, Wa. .m, .mu. -a-ke	Uyu. Wa. .mu. -a-ke
We, us, our	I-sweswe. Tu. .tu. -c-tu	Sweswe, I-swe. Tu. .tu. .itu	Sweswe. Tu. .tu. .itu	Uswe. Twe. Tu. .uswe. .tu. -etu	I-se. Ti. .ti. .itu	Yi-fwe. Ti. .ti. .idu
Ye, you, your	Mwemwe <i>or</i> U-nyenye. Mu. ? -wa, .mu. -enyu	Mwemwe, I-mwe, Mwe-ka. Mu. .va. .inyu	Mwemwe. Mu. .inu	Umwe. Mwe. Mu. .umwe. -ba. -enu	I-mwe. M, Mu. .mu. .inu	Yi-mwe. Mu. .mu. .inu
They, them, their	Wawwa. Wa. -wa. -a-wwa	Wuwwa. Ava. Ba, Wa, Va. -wa. -a-wwa, -a-vwa	Wawwa. Wa. -wa. -a-wwa	Awa, Aba, Bwa, Babwa, Ba. -ba. -ba. -a-bwa	Awwa. I-wwa. Wa, Ba. (52 a). .wa, .ba. -a-wwa	Yi-wwa. Wa. -wa. -a-wwa

English	48. Uñgu <i>or</i> Ici-wuñgu 48 a. Ki-manda	49. Iši-nyixa	50. Ici-wandia	51. I-myi-kiusa (Ii-konde) 51 a. M-wamba	52. Ci-heñga 52 a. Ci-tumbuka	53. Ci-toñga 53 a. Ci-siska <i>or</i> Ci-sisya
All ...	-ōse, -onse, pie	-onti, -ont'	-onse	-ōsa	-ōse	-ōse
This, these	...	Unu, awa <i>or</i> ava; ?; ?; iri, gama; &c.	We, awa?; wu, yi; &c.	Ju-; ba-; gu-; gi-; li-; ga-; ki-; fi-; ji-; si-; ru-; tu-; ka-; bu-; ku-; pa-; mu-	Uyu, awa, aba; uwu, iyi; ili, aya; ici, ivi; iyi, izi; ulu; utu; aka; uwu; uku; apa	Uyu, awa; wuwu; &c., <i>much as in</i> Heñga- Tumbuka
That, those	...	-ra. (U-ra, wa-ra; &c.) Wu-yω (Vu-yω), wa-wω; wu-yω, yi-yω; di-lω (li-lω), ga-gω; &c. -ninω, -ni- (wu-ninω (6); vi-ni-vi (8))	-ra. (Yu-ra; wa-ra; &c.) Wω, awω; wω, iyω; liω, gω; &c.	Uju; aba; ugu; egi; ili; aga; eki; efi; eji; esi; ulu <i>or</i> uru; &c. Juju; babω; &c. -la (ju-la, ba-la (also ju-la-ju-la, ba-la-ba-la, &c.); gu-la, gi-la; &c.)	-ra <i>or</i> -wa (yu-wa, b-ā; wu-wa, yi-ra; li-ra, ya-ra; ci-ra, vi-ra; yi-ra, zi-ra; &c.) Mw-eniyu, b-enaba; w-eniwu, y-eniyi; l-enili, g-enaya; c-enici, vy-enivi; ye-niyi, z-enizi; lw-enulu; tw-enutu; k-enaka; &c. ¹	...
Bad ...	-wi. -eha	-wiwi	-wiwi	-bibi. -gasi	-hene	-heni
Black ...	...	-hiru. -iru	-tifi	-titu	-fipa	-fipa
Female ...	Ń-kima, -kima	-rindu (humanity). -an-thanda (animals)	-anakazi	-n-dindu-ana. -bwa-kazi. -gi-kuru	-anakazi	-ntikazi
Fierce... ..	...	-kali	...	-kali. -ugi	...	...
Good ...	-sōga	-inza	-iza	-nunu	-eme	-a-mampa
Great ...	...	-m-piti. -kani	-kuru	-kurumba. -ny-wamu	-kuru. -rara	-kuru
Little ...	...	-indu; -ndω	-nandi	-nandi. -nini	-dōno. -ntini	-mana-vi; -mana
Long	-tali	-tali	...	-tali	...	...
Male ...	-lume; n-dume, -dumi	-an'a-vuri. -ñωza	-rume-ndω. -anarumi. -ñ-kambaku	-n-dumi-ana. -nya-mbara. -ñ-gāmbakω	-anarume	-rumi (yi-nturume)
Old	...	...	...	-kuru, -kulu	...	...
Red ...	...	...	...	-fube-fu, kese-fu	...	...
Rotten	...	...	...	-ōlω	...	...
Short ...	...	...	...	-pimba	...	...
Sick ...	...	-puñgω	...	-bina	...	...
White... ..	...	-zeru	-swe-pu	-erω, -elu	-tuwa	-i-tuwa

¹ Also: Mw-eni-yu-ra, b-eni-ba-ra, &c.

English	48. Uñgu or Ici-wuñgu 48 a. Ki-manda	49. Iši-nyixa	50. Ici-wandia	51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N-konde) 51 a. M-wamba	52. Ci-heñga 52 a. Ci-tumbuka	53. Ci-toñga 53 a. Ci-siska or Ci-sisya
Above, up, on top	C-anya	Pamw-anya	...	Pamw-anya, Kumw-anya	Pa-hanya	Ku-hanya
Before	Ku-mbele	...	...	N-kyeni	...	...
Behind	Kun-yuma	Mw-isinda	...	N-yuma	Kun-yuma	Kun-yuma
Below, down	Pa-nsi	Pa-nsi	...	Pa-si	Pa-nsi	Pa-nsi
Far	Ku-tali	Ku-tali	...	Pa-tali	...	...
Here	...	...	...	Apa	...	...
In, inside	...	U-mu	...	U-mu. Mu-nw. Mumw	Mukati	...
Middle	...	...	...	N-kati. Pa-kati	Pa-kati	Pa-kati
Near ...	Pale-pipi	...	...	Pa-pipi	...	...
Outside	...	Kulu-vazu	...	Pa-ndja	Ku-nja	Ku-nja
Plenty	...	-inji	-enji	-iñgi	-iñgi	-nandi
There...	...	Kura. Mumw	Para	Para. -pɔ. Uku.	Para. -pɔ	Kuwā
Where?	...	Si-ni-ši?	...	Pɔ-ki?	N-ku?	...
No!	Nɔ!	Ndari!	Awe!	Mmā!	Cara! Aʒa!	Ca!
Not (<i>with verb as prefix, infix, or suffix</i>)	...	Ta-, ta-, -ti. -ndali	Ta-, ti-, -ta-	-di-, -ti- -ga-, -ka- -ñga-, -ñgi. na-, -na	-ta. -ti.; -ta -kɔ. Si. (<i>as a prefix to all persons and tenses in Tumbuka</i>). -rivie (<i>neg. verb</i>)	Reka. Kuti. -ca. Si. -livi (<i>neg. verb, 'cannot'</i>)
To	Uku-	Uxu-	Uku-	Paku-, Uku-	Ku-	Ku-
beat	-pɔla	...	...	-kɔma	...	...
buy, sell	...	-kara	-wura	-ula, -ura	-guura	-saska
come	-iza	-inza	-iza	-isa	-iza	-za
cut	...	-temera	-temera	-butira	-tema. -temera	-dumūwa
dance	...	-kwañga	-cina	-fina	-vina	-tumba
die	-wu-fa	-fwa	-fwa	-fwa	-fwa	-fwa
eat	-lia	-ria or -dia	-dia	-dia	-lia	-rya, -rya
give	-pa	-pa	-pa	-pa	-pa	-niñka
go...	-genda	-wuha. -jenda	-wuka	-wuka, -buka. -enda	-wuka	-ruta
kill	...	-gɔga	-kɔma	-gɔga. -kɔma	-kɔma	-baya
know	...	-manya	-menya	-manya	-manya	-iziwa
laugh	...	-sexa	-seka	-seka	-seka	-seka
leave off, cease	...	-leña	...	-leka	-reka	-reka
love, want	...	-kwanza	-ronda	-ronda. -gana	-penja. -temwa. -ronda	-lembe. -kumba
see	...	-lɔla, -dora. -enya	-ndora	-ñgeta. -ona	-wɔna	-ɔna?
sit, remain, abide	-kala	...	...	-tugala	-kara	-kara
sleep	...	...	...	-gɔna	...	-rā (Ku-rā)
stand, stop, be erect	-wima	-imilila	...	-ema	...	...
steal	...	-iwa, -iva	-iba	-iba. -heja	-iba	-bba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN UNGU

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. Umŭ-, Um-, Un- (umŭ, um-, u-); 2. A-, Awa- (awa-, a); 3. Umŭ-, Um-, Un- (umŭ-, um-, u); 4. Imi-, I- (imi-, yi?); 5. Idi-, Iri-, I-, Li- (li); 6. Ama- (ma-, ya?); 7. Iki-, Ic' (ki, ci); 8. ?; 9. I-, In- (Im-), N̄- (n-, i); 10. Inyi-, Nyi-, In-, Iñg- (n-, i-?, zi?); 11. Ulu-, Ru- (ru, lu); 12. Utu-, tu- (tu); 13. Ka- (ka); 14. Uwu-, Bu- (wu-); 15. Uku-, Ku- (ku); 16. Pa; 17. ?.

PREFIXES, &c., IN IȘI-NYIXA AND ICI-WANDIA

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. Umu-, Um-, U- (umu-, -m-, -mu-, wu-, u-, vu-); 2. Awa-, Aba-, Ava- (awa-, aba-, ba, va); 3. Umu-, Um-, U- (umu-, um-, wu, u-); 4. Imi- (imi-, yi); 5. Iri-, Ili-, Idi-, Izi- (li-, di); 6. Ama- (ama-, m', ga, ge, ? gama); 7. Iși-, Ici-, Iki- (și-, ki, ci); 8. Ivi-, Ivw-, Bi- (vi-, vw'-); 9. In- (Im-), Ny- (n-, yi); 10. Zi-, In-, Ny- (zi); 11. Uru-, Ulu- (lu); 12. Utu- (tu); 13. Aña-, Axa-, Aka- (ña-, xa-, ka); 14. Uwu-, Bu-, Vu- (wu-, vu); 15. Uxu-, Uku- (ku-, xu); 16. Apa- (pa); 17. Mu- (mu).

PREFIXES, &c., IN IKINYI-KIUSA (N̄-KONDE)

Preprefixes present very markedly.

Class 1. Umu-, Um-, Un- (un-, um-, umu-, -m-, -n-, ngŭ, gŭ-, ju-); 2. Aba-, Awa- (aba, ba); 3. Umu-, Um-, Un- (un-, um-, gu); 4. Imi- (imi-, egi, gi); 5. Ili-, Idi-, I- (ili-, eli-, li); 6. Ama- (ama-, ma-, aga-, ga); 7. Iki- (iki-, ki, -eki); 8. Ifi- (Ivi- ?), (ifi-, fi, -efi); 9. In (Im), Iny- (in- iñ-, iny-, i, ji, -eji); 10. I- and usually same as 9 with the addition of si as pronominal particle; 11. Ulu-, Uru-, Udu- (ulu- (uru-), lu (ru)), *pl.* I-, In-, and Nyi-; 12. Utu- (utu-, tu); 13. Aka- (aka-, ka); 14. Ubu-, Uwu- (ubu-, ub'-, bu); 15. Uku- (uku-, ku); 16. Apa- (apa-, pa); 17. Umu-, Mu- (mu-); 18. Ugu- (? ugu, gu), *pl.* Aba-.

The -ana diminutive suffix is present and a good deal used.

PREFIXES, &c., IN HENGA (TUMBUKA) AND TONGA¹

No preprefixes.

Class 1. Mu-, M- (m-, mu, u-, yu-); 2. Wa-, A-, Ba- (wa, ba); 3. Mu-, M- (mu-, m-, wu, u-); 4. Mi- (mi-, yi); 5. Ji-, J-, Di- (li); 6. Ma- (ma-, ɣa); 7. Ci-, Ki- (ci); 8. Vi- (vi); 9. —, Yi-, N- (M-) (n-, yi); 10. —, N- (M-), Zi- (zi, n-); 11. Ru-, Li- (ru, lu); 12. Tu- (tu); 13. Ka- (ka); 14. U- (u); 15. Ku- (ku); 16. Pa (pa); 17. Mu- (mu-).

¹ In the northern dialect of Tonga (Ci-siska) and in a lesser degree in Tonga itself and in Henga and Tumbuka occurs the remarkable phonetic combination (for Bantu) of sk in pronunciation. This really descends from sy and in some districts is heard as sx or zy.

48. **Uñgu** is spoken in the region immediately east of Lake Rukwa in the valley of the Soñgwe-Lupa river ; as far south and east as the Upper Soñgwe and Usafwa, as far west as Wanda and Unyixa, and as far north as Ukimbu. 48 a **Kimanda** is spoken on the north-east shore of Lake Rukwa, west of Uñgu.

49. **Işinyixa**, with its allied dialects, is spoken in the region of the Nyasa-Tañganyika plateau between Lake Rukwa and the Cambezi basin ; eastwards to Wuñgu and Urambia and westwards to the Mambwe and Fipa countries.

50. **Iciwandia** and its dialects are spoken in the eastern part of the Nyasa-Tañganyika plateau between the sources of the Cambezi and great Luañgwa river on the south and the Unyixa and Ukukwe countries on the north. Also in the mountain country of north-west Nyasaland between Bundali and the southern Soñgwe at the 10th degree of South latitude.

51. **Ikinyikusa** and 51 a **Ikikukwe** are spoken at the north end of Lake Nyasa from the Rukuru (Karoñga) river on the south-west to Langenburg and the Rumbirw river on the north-east ; and some distance northwards into the mountainous interior as far as Bundali, Porwtw, and Ukiñga. Their range includes the Ukukwe country.

52. **Ciheñga** and 52 a **Citumbuka** are spoken over a considerable portion of north-west Nyasaland from the 10th degree of South latitude in the north to the valley of the great Rukuru and lat. 11° 30' in the south. Their range as Ci-heñga in the north and east and Ci-tumbuka in the west and south extends from the west coast of Lake Nyasa on the east to the valley of the Luañgwa river (Señga country) on the west.

53. **Citoñga** and 53 a **Cisiska** are spoken in the coast-lands of west Nyasa from Usisya or Usiska (Ruarwe) Bay on the north to the small Luañgwa river in the south (latitude 12° 30' South). It is especially the language of the Bandawe district, the 'Atoñga' country.

GROUP N

THE YAŦ-ŦGINDŦ LANGUAGES

54. YaŦ

55. Ci-ŦgindŦ (North ŦgindŦ, South ŦgindŦ)

55 a. Ci-mpŦŦ

GROUP O

THE MOÇAMBIQUE LANGUAGES

56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')

56 a. Northern Makua (MetŦ or MedŦ, M-bwabe)

56 b. Lomwe (Western Makua)

57. I-cuabŦ or CuambŦ ('Quelimane')

English	54. YaŦ	55. Ci-ŦgindŦ (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpŦŦ	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and MetŦ or MedŦ	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabŦ or CuambŦ (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
Adze ...	Ka-wagŦ. SemŦ	M-bŦŦŦ (55 a)	I-basu			SemŦ
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama. Ci-kŦkŦ	Ci-ŦŦhi ; hi. Ci-kŦkŦ(55 a)	En-ama	In-ama		N-ama
Ant ...	Salaũ. Li-pipi. M-bamba	Harahu. I-pamba, M-pamba	E-tui ; <i>pl.</i> tui. E-nenele. M-zŦzŦ	E-nenele. I-talaku	Talaku. Ny-ipini	N-yerere
Ant, white (termite)	N-jece, U-cece. M-gumbi. Ci-kula. U-likwi	M-keke	O-vera	N-cere. U-ceŦe	Namara-kolŦ. U-weŦi	U-cece. Ma-gugu
Arm ...	M-kŦŦŦ	Ci-wŦkŦ ; hi-	M-ŦŦŦ ; mi-ŦŦŦ. Na-teke ; mi-teke	M-ŦŦŦ ; <i>pl.</i> mi-ŦŦŦ	Mu-ŦŦŦ ; mi-ŦŦŦ	M-ŦŦŦ
Arrow	M-pamba	M-pamba ; mi-	N-tere ; ma-	M-teri ?	N-tere ; ma-	Mu-vi
Axe ...	Li-wagŦ	Li-wagŦ Li-waw (55 a)	E-pazŦ or I-basu. Ma-inŦadu KŦle or KŦli	I-pacŦ	E-pasŦ. Ka-ŦemŦ	Bađu ; di- SemŦ
Baboon	Li-jani. M-cimbŦ	Li-yani	KŦle or KŦli	KŦle ; a-	Mn-yani	BoŦgwe
Back ...	N-goŦgo, M-goŦgo	N-goŦgo N-yima (55 a)	M-tana ; mi- M-zŦgŦ. I-duli	M-bana	M-tana	M-tana. Duni
Banana	Li-gombŦ	Li-tŦki	Nika. E-nika. (Mi-niga = <i>tree</i>)	I-nika (<i>pl. same</i>)	M-ŦŦŦ : <i>pl.</i> mi-wŦŦŦ	Ma-figwi
Beard ...	N-dēũ	Ci-njuemba. N-defu, N-dehu	E-rŦri. E-reru	E-rori	E-reru. E-bwetu	N-devu
Bee ...	N-yuci	N-juci	E-zui. E-nui ; i-nũ	I-nũ	E-nũ	Nui ; de +
Belly ...	Ci-vena. Ki-tumbŦ, Lu-tumbŦ	Lu-tumbŦ, Uru-tumbŦ	E-rugulu	Ma-rupŦ	E-rukulu	Ci-fũ ; vi-fu. Ma-subŦ. E-rugulu. Mimba

English	54. Yao	55. Ci-ñgindo (<i>North and South</i>) 55 a. Ci-mpotso	56. I-nakua (Tutungu, 'Mogombiyine')	56 a. Northern Makua and Meto or Medo	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabo or Chambo (<i>Queeniane</i>)
Bird	Ci-juni	Ci-yuni; i-yuni or hi-	Mwa-nūni; <i>pl.</i> aṣi- i-nūni	Ṣa-nūni; <i>pl.</i> a + Enūni	E-palame	Balame; de +
Blood	Mi-azi or Mi-asi	Mw-ahi, C-ahi, Mw-asi	E-pome, I-pome	I-pome	Li-kame, Mu-lova	M-lowa, Mañ-lopa
Body	Ci-wiru, Ci-llu	M-biri	E-rtutu	I-rtutu	Ka-dada	Ma-nūṅū
Bone	Li-upa	Li-hupa, Li-fupa	Ni-kuva; ma-	Ni-kuva; ma-	Li-kuwa, Ni-gokojoṅko	Ni-kuva; ma-
Borassus palm	M-laza, N-gwalaṅgwa	N-koma-ṅ-goma	M-vumo	...	M-gwarahṅwa	...
Bow	U-kunji	Wi-ta, U-pindi	Mu-ṛa; mi-	Mu-ṛa; mi-ṛa, E-nyañgara	Mu-ṛa, (U-ṛā)	U-ṛa, Wu-ṛa; miwu-ṛa
Bowels	N-dumbo	...	Ma-ṛubo	U-koṅko	Ma-ṛupo	W-oṅṅo
Brains	U-tutu, U-woṅṅo	...	(U-goggo	...	Ma-ṛochi	...
Breast (man's)	Pa-n-tima	...	E-beto, Mu-rima	Vani-rima-ni, E-kagaja	Ma-ṛochi	Zonṣe, Wan-rima-ni
Breast (woman's)	Li-wele; ma-	Li-were; ma- Ma-wela (55 a)	Ma-belle (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-pele (<i>pl.</i>)	Li-wele; mē-ēle	Wan-rima-ni Ni-berē; ma-
Brother	A-kulu, M-kuluga, M-pwa, M-pwaṅga; <i>pl.</i> aci-pwaṅga, M-loṅṅo	N-dohṅo; <i>pl.</i> ma-loṅṅo, M-nūnūna, Nūnūna (55 a)	Mu-lebale, M-ṛokoro, M-ṛogoro; a- Mu-hima (-aga = <i>nyy</i>), (A-muzi = <i>brithren</i>)	Mwa-mūnā-ka, A-mwuna	U-hande; a- Muna-munco	Rare
Buffalo	N-jati	N-jati	En-ari, I-kaḍa	In-ari	En-ari, Puṭhu	N-ari
Bull	N-ombe ja ji-lume, M-kombaku	Li-kambako, N-gombake (55 a)	I-ṅope	...	...	...
Buttocks	Li-tako; ma- W-atu; ma +, Li-galawa, Li-ṅuṅwa	Ma-tako (55 a)	Ma-kutu Mw-adia, E-kalawa; i-	Ma-kutu I-kalawa	Ma-ṛō Mw-atea	Ma-ṛao Mw-adia; mi-
Cat	C-i-ome; i-yome Ma-kala	M-buyari, Ki-miamo; f- Ci-tihi	M-kannu, Kwadu Ma-kala	Paka; a +, M-inja	Mo-hae	Paka
Charcoal	Ac-i-mwene or Mci-mwene; <i>pl.</i> wa-i-mwene, M-feṅga	M-fimo, A-mbuya, Bambo; ma-wambo (55 a)	M-bewe	Amwene, M-bewe	Ma-kala A-mwene	Li-kala; ma- Fumu, Mambo
Child	Mw-ana	Mw-ana; wa- Ak-ana; utw- Ka-keke; tu- Ki-lamba; vi- N-guwo	Mw-ana; <i>pl.</i> ana-ga (-aga = <i>nyy</i>)	Mwan-hima; <i>pl.</i> aci-hima, Mwan-gudu	Mw-ana	Mw-ana, Mu-ma
Cloth	N-gwa	...	Guo; e-gwa, (I-pida = <i>barik</i>)	I-kuo	E-kuo	Guo
Cold	M-beṛo	Ci-pwepwe	(U-ṛiṛa E-lābo	I-pico	N-a-kuḍu	...
Country	Mu-si, Ci-rambo	M-dima or N-dima	...	I-wani	E-lapo	N-zio

English	54. Yaw	55. Ci-ngindŏ (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpwotŏ	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and Metŏ or Medŏ	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabŏ or Cuambŏ (<i>'Quehmane'</i>)
Cow ...	N-ombe ja n-kŏwŏ	N-ombe ya n-kŏwŏ	E-nŏpe. Iñ-ŏpe yŏ m-tiana	I-nŏpe yŏ m-tiana	N-ombe am-tiana	N-ombe
Crocodile ...	N-gwena or N-gŏnya	M-wina. Iñ-wina	E-gŏnya	Ik-ŏnya	Eki-ŏnya. Mu-kaku	Nya-kŏkŏ; ma + Siku.
Day ...	Li-ŭwa. (Mu-ŭsi = daylight)	Li-cuwa; pl. ma-cuwa. (Mũ-ŭhi = daylight)	Ū-hiu. Ū-tana	Ni-huku. U-tana. M-cũa	Ū-hiũ; ma-hiũ. (Ū-tana = daylight)	Mu-tana. (Labŏ = daylight) M-zimu
Devil, evil spirit	Li-sŏka; ma-	Li-hŏka	Ni-sŏpa?	Ni-sŏka. M-nepa; mi-	A-nepa	M-zimu
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Juam-tela	...	M-ñaka. M-gulukana	M-ñaka	...	I-ñaña; di-
Dog ...	M-bwa	Naka-wa; pl. wakanaka-wa. Jim-bwa; im-bwa	Mwala-bwa; pl. Ela-bwa	Mwala-pwa; pl. acila-pwa	Mwana-pwa; ana-pwa. Samla	Mwana-bwa; ana-bwa
Donkey ...	M-bunda	M-bunda. N-jŏwe	Puru; a +	Puru; a +	...	...
Door ...	M-lañgŏ. Li-taŋga	N-diañgŏ, M-lyangŏ	M-kora; mi-	M-kora. N-jele. M-lakŏ	Am-lakŏ-ni. Ū-lagŏ	I-sekŏ. M-lagu. M-suw
Dream ...	Li- or Ma-sagamilŏ	Ma-hŏka. Ku-lŏta	O-lŏha	U-lŏha; ma-lŏhŏ	Ū-rŏha	Ma-tulŏ. U-rŏa
Drum ...	N-gŏma	Ma-hãmbŏ	E-gŏma	I-kŏma	E-kŏma	N-ŏma
Ear ...	Li-pikanilŏ	Li-kutu	Ni-arũ; pl. m-arũ	Ny-arũ; m-arũ	Li-narũ. M-arũ. Ni-wiwi	Ni-orũ; pl. ma-yarũ
Egg ...	Lin-danda. Li-umbi. Li-jele. Li-koñonda. Li-taji	Li-humbi	Ni-yŏce; m-ŏce	Ny-ŏce; m-ŏce	L-ŏci; m-ŏci. Ni-halaşuşŏ	N-zai; ma-zai
Elephant ...	N-dembŏ	N-dembŏ	Tebŏ or E-tebŏ	I-tepŏ	E-tepŏ. Na-kumali	Dŏu; de- or ti + Mã-ri
Excrement	Ma-i. Ma-nyi. M-cimba	Ma-hi	Ma-vi	Ma-vi	Ma-pi	Mã-ri
Eye ...	L-isŏ; m-esŏ	L-i-hu, L-i-hŏ; m-i-hŏ	N-itŏ; m-etŏ	N-itŏ; m-etŏ	L-itũ; m-etũ	N-intŏ; m-etŏ
Face, forehead	Pau-syŏ. Kum-esŏ	Ci-wuñgi	Ū-w-itŏ. E-yuji; i-	E-kŏve. W-itŏ. I-kŏwe	W-itŏ-ni. E-kŏwe	Kŏpe. Ūm-etŏ-ni
Fat ...	Ma-ũta	Ma-huta	Ma-kura	Ma-kura	Ma-kura. E-kura. Ma-lesu	Ma-kura
Father ...	A-tati. Wese (Wese-gwe = his father)	A-tati, Aka-tate	Titi	A-biti, A-biriti; pl. same. (A-tata = ancestors)	...	Baba
Fear ...	W-ŏga	...	W-ŏva	U-cukula	Ūva	Mã-ta. W-ŏva
Finger ...	C-ala; pl. iy-ala. (Ci-koñgŏ = thumb)	Ci-uwu; hi-uwu. N-gonji, Ci-añgonji; hi-	Ni-kŏkŏ. E-legwe; i-legwe	I-jisi. Ni-kŏkŏ. E-libue. (Ni-ata = thumb)	E-punu. Mu-nē; mi-nē	I-bunŏ; vi-bunŏ. I-bunwe; vi-

English	54. Yao	55. Ci-ŋindw (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpwotw	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Mozambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and Metw or Medw	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabw or Cuambw (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
Fire	M-ōtw. Li-ōtw (<i>warmth</i>)	M-ōtw	M-orw	M-orw	M-ulu. M-orw	M-otw; mi-ōtw
Fish	Somba	Li-homba, Hyomba (55 a)	E-hwba	I-hwpa	E-homba. I-twbi	Ōba
Foot	Li-sajw, Lu-sayw. Li-kau	Lu-ayw; malu- Ŋ-gonji (55 a). Li-koñw	Ny-aw; m-aw. Bi-kawi	Mw-etw	Ny-alu	Nny-alw. Mw-edw
Forest	M-sezw. Li-gonde	Mi-koñw (<i>pl.</i>). Ma-hamba. Ci-hwli (55 a)	E.tapa. E-takwa	Mw-itupi. Mu-iñi	Ū-sambene. Mu-hiru	Mw-iru. Paka. Kwkwla
Fowl	Ŋ-guku	Ŋ-guku	Mwala-ku; ela-kū. E-kū	Ila-kū	Mwana-kū. E-kū	Mwana-kū. E-kū; <i>pl.</i> re-kū
Frog	Ci-ula; y-ula. Li-ula; <i>pl.</i> m-wla. Na-sonda	Li-ñgula	Mu-rwnyi; mi-	Ma-rapi		Na-idūe; a+
Ghost	M-zimw or M-simu	Ci-wanda	M-nepa	M-nepa	M-nepa	Mu-zimw; a-zimw
Giraffe	N-jā	N-dwika. C-unju		I-tata		
Girl	Amw-ali, Mw-ali; w-ali, aci-wali	Mu-hinja. Na-wali; wakana-wali. Mu-yake; wa-		M-irao		Li-buru; ma-
Goat	M-buzi or M-busi	M-buhi or M-ene	E-buri	E-puri	E-puri. E-cehu	M-buzi
" (he)	Tonde	Li-poñgw	E-lobw-ana			
God	M-luñgu	M-bamba. M-luñgu	M-luku	M-luku	M-hale. Mu-rimu	Mu-lugw
Grandparent	M-buje; am-buje, acam-buje	Bwabu. Kaka (55 a)	Gbwui, Gwia. Tata	A-muna. A-buya		Bibi. Na-buiya
Grass	Li-nyasi	Ma-nyahi. Li-nyasi (<i>sing.</i>)	Ma-laši	Ma-nyasi	Ma-nasi	Ma-ani
Ground	Li-taka	Li-taka. Lu-kumbi. Li-dupi	O-twpe; ma-tope	I-wani	E-taya	Taka
Ground-nut	N-jama. M-tesa, N-tesa	N-jugu. Ma-rawi	Ma-nduvī	M-teša	E-lw. Ma-ndawi	Ma-ndūwi
Guinea-fowl	Ŋ-gaŋga	Li-cundu	E-kaga	I-kaka. I-kolwkw	E-kaga. E-kolwkw	Kaga
Gun	U-ti, ma-ūti	Huti	Ka-buti; i+	Ka-pwiti	Ka-puti. M-tapikw. M-bila	Futi; de+
Hair	Lu-umbw; <i>pl.</i> umbw or ma-umbu	Li-junju, Li-unju. N-juile	E-karali	I-karari	M-ehe, M-ihī	N-titi. Mu-riti
Hand	Li-gaza, Li-gasa	Li-wkwkw. Ci-ganja	Wa-sanja; e-sanja. N-tata	M-ta or M-taba; ma-	N-tata; ma-	N-dada, N-nāda, L-anda; ma-
Head	N-twi; mi-twi	N-duturu. Mu-twe, M-ūtū	Mu-rw	Mu-rru, Mu-ru	Mu-ru. Li-kuva	Mu-ru
Heart	N-tima, M-tima; mi-	M-tima. M-oyw. N-ntima	M-rima	Mu-rima or M-rima; mi-	Mu-rima	M-rima

English	54 Yaŵ	55. Ci-ŋindŵ (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpŵŵ	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and Metŵ or Medŵ	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabŵ or Cuambŵ (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
Heel	Ci-ndende	Ci-sukururŵ	E-gŵgwinŵ. E-kŵtsa; i-	I-kŵŵkŵŵŵ. E-kŵkwinyŵ	Eny-iŋgala	I-tilini. E-gugunŵ
Hide	Li-kombwa	Hi-ega?	E-kataka	N-dabala	E-sabala	...
Hill	Li-tumbi, Ka-tumbi	Ci-tumbi; hi-	Mw-agŵ	N-rima. Mw-akŵ	Namw-agŵ	...
Hippopotamus	N-dŵmondŵ	N-dŵmondŵ	Tŵmondŵ	I-pitu	Na-petu. E-pwitu	Tomŵdŵ
Hoe	Ci-leka Li-jela	...	E-hipa. Ni-ŋsādu	I-hipa	M-ŋseri	E-iba, Iba; v-iba
Honey	Ma-sega	W-uci	O-ravŵ	U-raŵ wŵ i-nūi	Ma-kalapa. I-nūi	Uci and Ui or W-uyi
Horn	M-seŋgŵ. Li-peŋga, Li-weŋgwa. Mny-aŋga	Mara or Li-mara. Li-nyelŵ (55 a)	Eny-aka	Mny-aka. Ni-peŋga; ma-	Ny-aka	Ny-aka
House...	N-yumba. Ka-jumba. Li-kŵme. Li-wasa	N-yumba. N-khati	En-upa	In-ūpa	Mpa, E-mba	N-uba, n-umba; <i>pl.</i> den-umba
Hunger	Sala	N-jara.	E-dala	I-bala	E-tala	Dala
Husband	A-sŵnŵ or M-sŵnŵgŵ	...	...	M-lŵpw-ana	Namu-ikwe	...
Hyena	Li-tunu. Li-tunuŋgu	Li-pundu	Ku-zupa; a +	Ku-jūpa; a +	Ku-zupa. E-japūa	N-tika. Nam-gudu. Nyamu-ŋgunu U-tale
Iron	Ci-pala. M-lapŵ (<i>iron ore</i>)	Li-vumbu. C-uma. Ny-eŋge	E-yūma	I-yuma	M-kŵkŵ	U-tale
Island	Ci-lwa; i-lwa. Ki-rumba; i-rumba	Ci-lwa; fi-lwa	E-kisira	N-tinji	Ŵci-lwa	Suwa
Ivory	Mny-aŋga. Li-peŋga	N-dembŵ	Miny-aga	Ny-aka nŵ tepŵ	Mu-yaka	Ny-aka
Knee	Li-ruŋgŵ, Li-luŋgŵ	Ci-yuwa; hi-yuwa	Ni-kuta; ma- Ne-gŵta. Ŵ-gŵkora	Ni-kuta; ma-	Li-kuta	Ni-bodŵ or Bondŵ; ma-
Knife	Ci-pula. Ci-maje	Ci-pura	Mw-āŵ	Mw-alŵ	M-padi. Beni	M-beni
Lake	Ny-asa. Li-tanda	Lu-ci	N-rata	N-tia; ma-tia	An-tia	...
Leg	Lu-kŵŋgŵŵ	Ci-wuru; ma- Li-gulu (55 a)	Mw-etŵ; <i>pl.</i> m-etŵ	Mw-edŵ	Mw-etu	Mw-ēdŵ. Mw-entŵ; mi-
Leopard	Ki-suwi, Ci-sui	Li-huwi or Ci-	Havara	Havara	Keregere. Severe	Nya-rugwe; ma +
Lion	Li-simba	Li-simba	Karamu	Karamu. Mu-kaŋgu; <i>pl.</i> amu-kaŋgu	Mw-atŵ	Pŵdŵgŵma. Mu-andŵe
Lips	Lu-gŵmŵ; m- M-lomŵ; mi- Lu-jemŵ	Mi-rŵmŵ	N-dere	I-yanŵ	U-lŵmŵ	Mi-rŵmŵ
Magic	U-sawi	U-hawi. Hi-hilu (55 a)	O-kwiri	U-kwiri	U-kwiri	Seŋga. Ma-le
Maize	Ci-maŋga; i-maŋga	Ci-rombe	Na-kuŵ	Na-kuŵ; ana-kuŵ	Na-hepwe	Nam-bedi. Li-vilamaŋga
Man	Mu-ndu; wa-	Mu-ndu; wa-	M-tu; a-tu	M-tu; a-tu	Mu-tu; a-tu	Mu-tu; a-tu. Mu-ntu; a-ntu

English	54. Yao	55. Ci-ŋgindoo (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpeta	56. I-makua (Tuluga, Mogambico ¹)	55 a. Northern Makua and Makua of Melo	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabo or Cuambo (Quellimane?)
Man, vir. ...	Juam-lume	Mu-lume. Ka-kombō	M-lopw-ana; a- Mu-lugw-ana	Mwam-lopw-ana. Mu-lobw-ana	M-logw-eni	Mua-mūna. Mu-lopw-ana
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ci-liwi	En-ama	In-ama	En-ama	N-ama
Medicine ...	Ci-lagu. M-tera, M-tela	...	...	M-rete	...	...
Milk ...	Li-kama. Ma-wele	Lu-kama	...	Ma-pele	...	Ma-kaka
Monkey ...	Ki-tumbiri	Li-tumbiri	Kōtō; a+	M-sapwe. Tupili	Na-karama	Kōtō or Korō
Moon ...	Mw-ezi. Li-tumba	Mw-ehi	Mw-eri	Mw-eri	Mw-eri	Mw-eri
Mother ...	A-maō. Aci-kulu-gwe	Akw-itu	Mae	Manyi	Maa	U-ma
Mountain ...	Li-tumbi. Li-ceuje	Ci-tumbi	Mw-akō	Mw-akō	Mw-agu	Mw-añgō
Mouth ...	Ka-mwa	Ka-nwa. M-lōmō, Nn-dōmō	Mw-anō. Ey-anō; iy-anō	I-yanō. Ma-lagu	Wayanūni	Mu-lōmō
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ci-kalawesa	Ci-uhu	E-kata; i-	E-kata; i-hata	E-karuka. Ma-karu (<i>pl.</i>)	Y-ala; vi-ala
Name ...	L-ina; m-ena ¹	Li-hina	N-zina	N-cina	N-sina	N-zina
Navel ...	Ci-sou	...	M-jombō. N-teku; mi-	M-teku	N-tōku	Mu-toyō. Mu-tōku
Neck ...	Lu-kōsi; ma-	Hiñgu. Li-kōlōmelō	Sikō or E-sikō. Milō	I-sikō	Li-kōhi. Na-lōkōlōkō	Ni-kōti
Night ...	C-irō, C-ilō. (Ci-pi = darkness)	K-iru, K-ilō	O-hiū	U-hiū	Ma-hiū	Ma-tiū
Nose ...	Lu-pula	M-bunō	E-pula	I-pula	E-puna	Punō
Ox ...	N-ombe ja ji-fure	N-ombe	E-ñōpe	I-ñōpe	Eñ-ombe	N-ombe ya kapadō
Paddle ...	N-gavi	...	...	...	...	N-ombō
Palm wine, beer	U-cima, U-cema. Ma-jeñga. U-kana, (Utu-lwa = sweet beer)	N-dahi	Sura	...	U-wema	Wiema. (W-alwa = beer)
Parrot ...	Na-mame; <i>pl.</i> aki+, aci+. N-gwalu, N-gwesi	Li-hekwa	E-kwia	E-kuei	Na-mame	...
Penis ...	Li-ōlō, Li-wōlō. Y-alō	M-borō	M-bōlō	...	M-pōlō	Sondō
Pig ...	Li-guluwe, Li-gōlule	Li-uluwe, Li-guluwe	E-guluwe	I-kuluwe	Guluwe	Guluwe
Pigeon ...	N-juwa. N-gunda	N-juwa, N-jiwa	E-kunda. N-zia	N-cia	N-bia	Ka-ñgaiwa. Na-nyōkō; ana-

¹ Maj-ina = respect.

English	54. YaŦ	55. Ci-ŦgindŦ (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpŦŦ	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and MetŦ or MedŦ	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabŦ or CuambŦ (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
Place ...	Ki-rambŦ. Pa. Ma-lŦ. Pa-ndu	N-dima	Ni-barŦ. Va-tu	Va-citu	E-lapŦ. Ni-burŦ	M-butŦ
Rain ...	Ula ; ma +	I-hura, Hula	E-bula. Suwa	I-pula	M-soŦkwe. E-bula	M-zogwe or Mu-tŦŦkwe
Rat ...	Li-kŦŦwe. Li-buku	M-cenje	Ni-kule ; ma- E-mede	Ni-kule ; ma-	N-silu. Ma-cili (<i>pl.</i>)	M-cilu, N-jilu ; ma-
Rhinoceros	M-bela. Ci-pembere	...	M-cŦjŦ, N-jŦjŦ	Pela	Ŧe-pembere	Pueti (<i>hippo?</i>) Ny-anja
River ...	Lu-sulŦ. Lu-jenda	M-kuka, Nn-kuka	Mu-rŦ	MŦ-lŦkŦ	Mu-hici. Ŧlu-si	
Road, path	Li-tala. Li-kondŦ	N-dira	E-pirŦ	E-pirŦ or I-pirŦ	E-tila. Em-pitŦ. Me-dala	Dila
Salt ...	N-jete	...	Ma-ka	Ma-ka	Ma-ba	Mu-inyu
Shame ...	ŦŦni	HŦni	Haya	I-ŦŦni	...	...
Sheep ...	Ŧ-gŦza. Ŧ-gondŦŦ	Berere. Li-ŦŦhi ; ma-	E-butibuti	I-kondorŦ. Putiputi	E-pila	Bira
Shield ...	Ci-kŦpa	Ci-kŦpa	...	Ici-kŦpa	...	...
Shoulder ...	Li-koyŦ	Li-wega	Ni-kata ; ma-kata. E-turi	Ni-kaba. W-eturi	N-turi. Ni-kata	E-turi ; vi-
Sister ...	Lumbu ; <i>pl. aca +</i>	M-gŦli. M-numbŦ	N-rubŦ. Mu-rŦgora	U-rŦkora. A-rŦgora	Mu-rukŦ. A-bŦŦie	M-lŦgŦ. Mu-nanti
Skin ...	Li-pende. Li-kombwa. Li-kunami	Ki-ega	E-kata-ka. Ni-kuli ; ma-	U-rapala	Ni-kada. Tebe	Li-kugu ; ma- Li-kwimba.
Sky ...	Kw-iunde. Ku-inane. Li-unde	Ku-nani. Ma-hundi	W-irimu	I-rimu. Ni-hute	Mi-rapŦ	N-drabu
Slave ...	M-kapŦŦ	M-manda ; a-wanda. M-banda ; a-wanda (55 a)	M-sare ; a-	I-pota. A-kaporŦ. M-lŦkŦ (M-lŦkw-aka) ; <i>pl. a-lŦkŦ- (a-lŦkw-aka)</i>	...	Mu-bare
Sleep ...	Lu-gŦnŦ	Lu-gŦnŦ	O-ruba. E-kŦve	I-kŦve	E-rulu	Tu-lŦ
Smoke ...	Li-ŦŦi	Li-ŦŦi	Mw-iŦi	Mw-iŦi, MŦ-iŦŦi	Mw-iŦi. E-tutu	Mw-ici or W-uji
Snake ...	Li-jŦka	Li-Ŧka, Li-jŦka	E-nŦa, E-nŦya	I-nŦa, I-nŦya	E-nŦa	NŦa ; de +
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana. (M-soŦgŦŦo, M-canda = <i>boy</i>)	Mw-ana, K-ana	Mw-ana m-lŦpw-ana	Mw-ana ; <i>pl. aŦ-ana</i>	Mw-ana m-lŦpw-ana	Mw-ana m-lŦpw-ana
Song ...	Lu-imbŦ ; ny-imbŦ. Ma-lumbŦ	Lu-imbŦ ; ny-	E-zibŦ	N-cipŦ ; ma-	...	Ny-imbŦ
Spear ...	Li-paŦga	M-kŦha	Ni-vaga. SoŦga	Ni-vaka	Li-vaka	Mw-alagu ; mi-
Spirit, soul	M-tima ?	Umi	...	M-rima ?	M-kuluba	...
Star ...	N-dondwa	Lu-tondŦ. N-dondwa (55 a)	E-tŦdwa	I-tŦtwa	Teneri	Neneri
Stick ...	Ŧ-gŦŦŦ. BokŦa. N-dindisŦ	M-bihi. M-sagi. Himbati	E-kŦpŦ. N-tale ; mi-	I-kŦpŦ. N-tondŦ	Em-wiri	N-dŦdŦ. FimbŦa

English	54. Yao	55. Ci-ñgindw (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpwaw	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and Metw or Medw	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabw or Cuambw ('Quelimane ')
Stone... ..	Li-goña. (Li-wala = rock)	Iri-we ; ma- Li-ww ; ma-u (55 a)	N-lugu ; ma-	N-luku	Lugu. Ni-bucwa	Mw-ala
Stool	Ci-tengu	Ci-tihu	E-hice	I-hice		
Sun	Li-üwa	Li-üwa, Li-cuwa	N-zua	N-cuwa	N-sua	N-zua, N-tswa Mu-ira
Tail (of an animal)	M-cila			Mw-ila		
Tear	M-swzi, Li-sosi	M-hwli ; mi-	W-unla	Mi-tori	M-swodi	M-tori
Testicles ...	Li-toñgw ; ma-toñgw. Lu-pwala	Ma-toñgw	E-kete		E-pulu	Puru
Thief	Jua-wi	M-kuñgu. Mw-ii ; w-i (55 a)	Mw-iyi ; eyi	Ww-iyia	Nim-iyia	M-bava
Thigh... ..	Ci-walw. Li-ciga	Lu-leta	I-tari. Mw-ebeli ; pl. mē-beli	M-baja. Na-tündulu	Na-tündulu	Taku ; ti-baku ; di-
Thing... ..	Ci-ndu ; i-ndu	Ci-ndu ; hi-ndu	E-tu	I-tu	E-lu	I-lobw ; vi-
Thorn	Mw-iwa	Mw-iha. Nn-ha ; mi-	Mw-iwa ; m-iwa	Mw-iwa	Mw-uva	Mu-ña
Tobacco ...	Sona	Li-hwana	Sone	Sone	Sola. Hwra	Fodia
To-day	Lelw	La-rinu, La-linw	E-lelw	Lelw	E-lelw	Dabunw, Dabuinw
Toe	Ci-ala. (Ci-koñgw = big toe)		Pitw	Ni-kwkw ; ma-	E-kwkw	I-bunw
To-morrow	Ma-lawi		M-elw	M-elw	W-seşelu	Ma-ñgwana
Tongue	Lu-rumi	Lu-lime	N-limi	N-limi	Lumi	M-lumi
Tooth... ..	L-inw. (Li-jeñgw = molar. Li-soñgw = canine)	L-inw ; mi-nw	N-innw ; m-ennw	Ninw	L-inu	L-inw
Town... ..	Mu-zi. M-tete	Mu-zi. Ci-kaya ; hi-	E-labw, E-lagw ; i-	E-lagw ; i- I-togw, E-tegw ; i-	Wa-wani	M-zinda. Mu-bi ; mi-bi
Tree	M-tera, M-tela	M-teñgw. M-bihi. Nn-toñgw. Nn-koñgw	Mu-ri. M-tali	Mw-iri ; mi-iri	M-tápiw	Mu-ri
Twins	Ma-wira	Ma-paha	M-asa	Na-vata, Ma-vata	An-asa am-bili	Ma-gwira
Urine	Ma-kwezw (verb, Ku-tunda)	Ma-kwajw	Mi-nywzw	U-ruca	U-nwsw	Mi-ruwu
Vein	M-tasi ; mi- M-sindw ; mi-		M-tiñga ; mi- N-tiga ; mi-	M-titari ; mi- N-sempfa		Mu-jiji ; me-jiji
War	N-gondw	N-gondw	E-kōtw, Kōdw	I-kōtw	E-kōtw	Kōdw
Water	M-ezi	Ma-ji. Ma-ci (55 a)	Ma-ri, Ma-zi	Ma-si, Mā-si	Ma-inji. Ma-hi	Ma-inje
Well, source	Ci-sima. U-liwa	Ci-liwa. Ci-honw		Im-parawe. I-himi. I-luşi		

English	54. YaŦ	55. Ci-ŋindŦ (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpŦŦ	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and MetŦ or MedŦ	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabŦ or CuambŦ (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
White man	M-zuñgu	M-suñgu	M-gunya; a-	A-guiñya	M-zuñgu	M-zugu; va-zuku
Wife ...	A-sŦŦŦ; <i>pl.</i> ac'a-sŦŦŦ	M-bumba. Ny-umbŦ	M-ti-ana; a- Mw-ar-aga	M-ti-ana	Mw-ar-aka	Mw-adie, Mw-ađi
Wind ...	M-bepŦ. M-buñgŦ	M-bepŦ	E-peu	I-peŦ	Li-pevŦ. E-takŦ	PevŦ
Witch...	M-sawi	M-hawi	M-kwiri. (Ŧ-lŦa = <i>to bewitch</i>)	M-kwiri	M-kwiri	M-kuri
Witchcraft Woman	U-sawi N-koñgwe; ac'a- M-bumba; aca +	U-hawi Mu-hanŦ. M-kigi; <i>pl.</i> aki-kigi. M-bumba (55 a)	U-kwiri M-ti-ana	M-ti-ana. Mw-ana-ti	M-ti-ana	Mu-i-ana. Mu-iy-ena; a-
Womb Wood (fire- wood)	Lu-kwi; ñ-gwi. Lu-sasu; sasŦ	N-dumbŦ Hänju	E-kuni	I-rukula I-kuni	E-kuni	Mu-ri
Yam ...	Li-peta. Li-jimbi	Ci-paru	Eki-razi	Ni-peta; ma-	E-telu	M-zama or Mu-tsama
Year ...	C-aka; y-aka	C-aka; y-aka	Ey-aka	Y-aka	Mny-aka	GŦle
Yesterday	L-isŦ. Li-jusi	Li-gorŦ	N-zana	M-jana, N-jana		N-zilŦ
Zebra...	M-bunda	M-bunda, M-punda	E-tugŦ	I-puta	Mu-pisi	
One ...	-mŦ	-mwe, -mŦ	MŦza	I-mŦka	MŦsa, MŦha	Mođa
Two ...	-wiri, -wili	-wiri, -vili	Bili or Peli	Pili	Pili	Bili, biri, -beli
Three ...	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu, -tarŦ	-taru	-taru	-taru
Four ...	-cece, N-cece, M-cece	N-cece. I-cece	-jeŦe	-ŦeŦi, -ceŦu	-nai	-nai
Five ...	-sanŦ	Mu-hanŦ	-tanu	-banu	-tanu	-tanu
Six ...	-sanŦ na ki-mŦ or -sanŦ ku-pambula li-mŦ	Mu-hanŦ na ci-mŦe	-tan' na mŦza	-banu na i-mŦka	-tanu na m-Ŧha	-tanu na mođa
Seven...	-sanŦ ni i-wiri or -sanŦ ku-pambula ga-wili	-hanŦ ni wili	-tan' na peli	-banu na pili	-tanu na pili	-tanu na beli
Eight ...	-sanŦ ni i-tatu or -sanŦ ku-pambula i-tatu		-tan' na taru	-banu na taru	-tanu na taru	-tanu na taru
Nine ...	-sanŦ ni m-cece or -sanŦ ku-pambula m-cece		-tan' na jeŦe	-banu na -ŦeŦi	-tanu na nai	-tanu na nai

English	54. Yao	55. Ci-ŋindw (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpwaw	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and Metw or Medw	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabw or Cuambw (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
Ten ...	Li-kumi	Kumi. Li-cira	M-łoww, Mu-łoww	Kumi. Mu-łoww	I-i-kumi. M-łoww	Kumi
Eleven ...	Li-kumi ni ki-mw	Kumi na ci-mwe	Mu-łoww na mwza	Mu-łoww na i-mwka	Li-kumi na mwaha	Kumi na mwda
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi ga-wiri (<i>also in Old Yao, Di-jira ; pl. ma-jira— teste Bleek</i>)	Ma-kumi ga-wiri. ? Ma-cira ga-wiri	M-łoww mi-ili	Ma-kumi m-eli	Ma-kumi me-eli	Ma-kum-m-edi
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ga-tatu	Ma-kumi ga-tatu	Mi-łoww mi-raru	Ma-kumi ma-raru	Ma-kumi ma-raru	Ma-kumi ma-rarw
Forty ...	Ma-kumi n-cece	Ma-kumi -ncece	Mi-łoww mi-jeŝe	Ma-kumi ma-ceŝe	Ma-kumi ma-nnai	Ma-kumi ma-nai
Fifty ...	Ma-kumi ga-sanw or m-sanw (<i>sixty = Ma-kumi m-sanw ni li-mw</i>)	Ma-kumi m-hanw	Mi-łoww mi-tanu	Ma-kumi ma-banu (<i>sixty = Ma-kumi ma-banw na ni-mwka</i>)	Ma-kumi ma-tanu	Ma-kumi ma-tanu
Hundred ...	Li-gana	Li-cira ¹ (li-mwe) ; <i>pl. ma-cira. I-gana</i>	M-łoww zene m-łoww	...	Ma-kumi m-łoww ?	Zana
Thousand ...	Mw-anda ²	...	...	...	...	Ci-kwi
I, me, my ...	Ne-ju, U-ne. N-, Ni-. -n-, -a-ŋgu	Ne-ŋga. Ni-, N-. -n-, -ni-, -a-ŋgu	Miw. Ki-. -ki- or -gi- -a-ga	Mi. Mi-nyano. Ki-. -ki-, -a-ka	Mi-a, Mi-anw. Gi-. -gi-, -ka	Mi-w. N-, Ndi-, Di- -di-, -a-ga
Thou, thee, thy	U-gwe, Gwe-ju. U-. -ku-, -a-kw	We-ŋga. U-. -ku-, -a-kw	We. W-, U-. -hu-, -wu- -a-w	U-we. We-yu. U-. -u-, -a-w	I-we, I-we-anw. W-, U-. -u-, -a-o	We-yw. U-. -u-, -a-o
He, him, his	A-ŋw, A-ŋwŋw. A-, Ju-. -m-, -mw- -a-kwe	Nwŋw? Yw? Yombe. A-. -m-, mu-, -a-ke	Wle. W-, U-. -m-, -a-we	Ywŋw. A-. -m-, -a-we	E-yw. U-. -mu-, -m-, -we	Iye-ne. U-, Ba-. -u-, -a-i
We, us, our	Uwe, Uwe-ju. Tu-. -tu-, -e-tu	Twe-ŋga. Ti-. -ti-, -i-tu	Hi-w, Hi-nyw, Hi-yanw. Ni-. -ni- (? -gi-, -ki-). -c-hu	Hi-yanw, Hi-yw. N-, Ni-. -ni-, -i-hu	Hi-yanw. Ni-. -ni-, -i-hu	I-yw. Ni-. -ni-, -e-ũ
Ye, you, your	Umwe, Umwe-ju. M-, Mu-. -wa-, -e-nũ	Mwe-ŋga. Mu-, M-. -mu-, -i-nu	Nyu, Nyu-w, Nyenyu. M-, Mu-. -hu-, -e-nyu	Nyenyu. Nyu-w. M-, Mũ-, N-. -n-, -ni- -i-nyu	Nyu-anw. Mu-. -e-nyu	Nyu-w. Mu-. -e-nyu
They, them, their	Wa-le. Aw. A-. -a-, -wa-, -a-w	We-ŋga? Wombe. Wawere? Wa-, A-. -wa-, -a-w, -a-ww	Ahwaw. A-. -wa-, -ha- -a-ya	Ya-yw. A-yw. A-, Ya-. -a-, -a-ya	A-yw. A-. -wa-, -a-e	Aw-cne. A-. -a-, -a-wa

¹ This sometimes means one hundred, and apparently sometimes merely ten.² Mw-anda in Yao means 'a great number which cannot be counted'.

English	54. Yaó	55. Ci-ñgindw (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpwáw	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and Metw or Medw	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabw or Cuambw (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
Great ...	.kuluñgwa	.kuruñgu, .kuluñgwa	.kulu-bale ; -ulu-balc. -wũ-nũa	.kulu-bale. -mulu-pale. -wu-nũa	.twkwotkw. -ulu-pale	.indimũa. -e-ũla
Little ...	.nandi	.cwkw-pe. -ncwkw	-am-kane, -kane. -yeya	.kani or -kane. -ye-wa	.nanju, -ñwonñwonw	I-ñwonw. -c-nye-wa
Long ...	.lew. -leu-pa (verb)	...	-w-rega-ma	-w-tali-wa	-cimpa	-u-la-pa
Male ...	.lume. .kambakw	.poñgw. -ana-lume. .kambakw	.lobw-ana	-m-lopw-ana	Mwa-luku ; -lopw-ana	.lobw-ana. Põgw (animals) Kalamba
Old ...	.kulu ; .kala	...	Wu-wala	-w-kalai. Ehw-tala. -ulu-pale	...	...
Red ...	.cejeu	...	-o-seria	.kwila. w-sera	...	...
Rotten	.ũwle	...	-vũnya	.unta	...	-u-vunda
Short ...	.upi, -ipi	...	.kuvi. (w)kuve-ha	.kuve-a	.ivisi. An-ivisi	...
Sick ...	.lwele, -lwala	...	-wo-reya	.reta. -we-reiya	...	.reta
White ...	.swela	.bara-fu	-o-tela	-o-tela	Yw-wela	-cēna
Above, up, on top	Canya. Pa-canya. Ku-inani. Pe-nani	Ku-nani	-va-zulu	-m-culu, va-culu	...	-va-zuru
Before, in front	Ca-mbuju, Pa-mbuw	I-mugi. Pa-luñgi	U-hwlo	Mi-hwlo	...	U-zogorw
Behind, last	-n-yuma. Ca-mbesi	In-yuma	U-duli	U-buli	...	...
Below, down	Ku-si, Pa-si. Kw-iwanda	Pa-hi	Va-ti	Va-ti	...	-va-ti
Far ...	Ku-tali-ka	Kuli-pa	(w)-tawene. Va-de	U-tai. Va-be	...	...
Here ...	Apanw	Apa	Vava. Unw. N-nw	Va	Ava. Vā !	(w)kunw, Apanw
In, inside ...	Mw-e. M-kati	M', Mu-	Mu-hina. Ne-bani. Mw-a-, -ni	Mhina ; -ni	M-, -mw-e	M-, Mu-are
Middle ...	Cisi-kati. Cili-kati	...	Iri-are	Iri-ari ya-	...	-are
Near ...	Pa-ñgulu	Pahipahi	Wa-kivi-ru	Wa-tama	...	I-kuvi
Outside ...	Ku-sā	Ku-uma, Pa-uma	U-ta (?). Va-de	Va-be	...	U-dambw
Plenty ...	.jinji	.iñgi	-njene	-inji	-n-ceni. -n-cici	-inji
There ...	Kulakula. Ku-nw	Kwra	Vale, Vavw. N-we	Vale	Uw	Apale
Where? ...	Kwa-pi?	...	Va-i? Va-yi?	Va-i?	...	U-vi?

English	54. Yaa	55. Ci-ŋgindoo (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpoota	56. I-makua (Tuloga, 'Moçambique')	56a. Northern Makua and Metsi or Meda	56b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cubus or Cuumbaa (Quilimane?)
No Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	N-gwamba! Nga-, Nge-, Ngi-, Ngu-, Ngani-, Ngana-, Ngunu-; Ngasa-, Ngisi-, Ngusu-; Ngi-kini-, Nga-kana-, Ngu-kunu-; -ka (-ga-) .ga (or .je); -kasa-, -kaja-	Lietu! Ki- (1st pers. sing.). -lietu (nega- tive suffix). Nga-: -ŋga-; Ka-, -ka-; -naka- (55 a); -tupu (neg. verb)	Iii! Āā! Atā! A-ki-, A-gi- (1st pers. sing.); Ki- or Gi- Ku-; Ka- (all per- sons); Ne-, Ni- (subj.); -na-; -hi-; -le (suffix). -na- (infix)	Kiimoo! A-ki (1st pers.); Ka-, K'; -hi- (-si-); and much as in 56	Aki-pale! A-ki	Seye! Ke! Ka-
To ,, beat ,, buy, sell ,, come ,, cut ,, dance ,, die ,, eat ,, give ,, go ,, kill ,, know ,, laugh ,, leave off, cease ,, love, want ,, see ,, sit, remain, abide ,, sleep ,, stand, stop, be erect ,, steal	Ku -menya -suma -isa or -ica -tema -wina, -ina -uwa -lia -pa -enda; -jenda; -ja -ula-ga -manya -seka -leka -nonyela. -saka -wona, -ona. -lola -tama -gōna -ima, -jima -jiwa	Ku- -puta. -menya -gura -ica -dumura -ihina -fwa, -huwa, -hwa -ria, -dia -pa. -pika. -wana -genda, -enda -kōma -manyi, -manya -heka -leka -londa. -hana -lola. -liŋga -tama -gōna. -gōwa-ka -yima -jiba	Ŧ- -mana -tumi-ha, -tuma -wa -tigila -rugunēa. -wina -kwa -ja -va-ha -foon; -eta -iva -zuela -tēa -hia -tuna; -ntuna -ona -kala-ti -rupa. -ŋwona, -kōna -eme-la -wia	U- -wata -tuma -ua -tikila -twela. -wu-ina -kwa -lia -kumi-ha; -nyā. -va-ha -weba. -rowa -wiva -cuela -bea -hia. -leha -tuna -wona -kala-ti -rupa -weme-la -wiya	U- -tuma-li, -tuma -rwa -kata, -kakata -ihina -pwa -ca -inya -foon; -kū -ipa -suwela -tea -tuna; -ŋkwela -ōna, -kōna? -bali -kwa -pa, -upa -zewa -bea -tia -dana; -funa -ōna -kala-ti -gōna -ime-la -iba	U-, Ŧ- -vaða -ŋgula -da -rema. -gwada -ceta -kwa -ja -va-a -dwa. -famba -pa, -upa -zewa -bea -tia -dana; -funa -ōna -kala-ti -gōna -ime-la -iba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN YAŌ

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu, M, Ju, A, Aci, Aca** (m, ju-, jua-, u-); 2. **Wa, A, A-ki, A-ci, A-ca** (wa-, -a-); 3. **Mu, M** (wŋ-, u-); 4. **Mi** (mi-, ji); 5. **Li** (li); 6. **Ma** (gama-, ga); 7. **Ci, Ki** (ci, ki); 8. **I** (i, yi); 9. **Ny, N (M), N̄** (ji, jan'-); 10. **Ny, N̄g, N̄, N (M)**, — (si); 11. **Lu** (lu); 12. **Tu** (tu); 13. **Ka** (ka); 14. **U** (u-, wŋ); 15. **Ku** (ku); 16. **Pa** (pa); 17. **Mu** (m-, mu-).

Also the prefix **Na**-, without concord.

The plural double prefixes **Aci, Aki, and Aca** seem to be used (together with **A-**) in both a plural and a singular sense, and always as a token of respect or politeness. **Aca-** is an honorific prefix, = 'Mr.' or 'Sir', when preceding a proper name. This particle becomes 'Ce in south-west Yaŋland. The **Ci** in these prefixes is sometimes heard as **Ki** (as also in **Ci-ŋgindŋ**), and may be nothing but the 7th singular prefix in an augmentative sense. The 'Ce or 'Ca (**Ace-, Aca-**) may be the equivalent of the 'father' prefix **Sa-, Si-, Si-** in cognate tongues. When **Aci** is employed in a singular sense in Yaŋ, its plural prefix is **Wa-i** (2 + 8), which would strengthen the supposition that **Ci = Ki** (No. 7).

PREFIXES, &c., IN CI-ŊGINDŌ AND CI-MPŌTŌ

Traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu, M, Nn** (mu, jŋ-, yu-, u-); 2. **Wa, A** (wa); 3. **Mu, M, Nn** (mu-, wu, u-); 4. **Mi** (mi-, i); 5. **Li**, — (li, ri, le-); 6. **Ma, Ama** (ma-, ga, ya); 7. **Ci** (ci-); 8. **Hi, Fi, Vi** (hi, fi, vi); 9. **In (Im-), In̄-, Iny, N, Ny, Jim** (n-, i); 10. same as 9 (hi, hy, i); 11. **Uru, Lu** (lu); 12. **Utu, Tu** (tu); 13. **Aka, Ka** (ka); 14. **U, Hu** (u); 15. **Ku** (ku); 16. **Apa** (pa); 17? **Na, Na-ka** (honorific); *pl.* **wa-ka**. **Aka** (13) is also honorific in some words. There are traces of a **La** ('time') prefix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN THE MAKUA DIALECTS: I-MAKUA, MEDŌ, LOMWE

Only faint traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu, M, A¹, Mwa, Mwala, Mwara** (possibly a contraction or slurring of 'Mw-ana') (m-, mu, mwam-, u-, ŋ-, yŋ-, ti-); 2. **A, E, Aci, Aŋi, Aŋi-mi** (a, ŋ-, ya-); 3. **Mu, M** (m-, mu-, u, wŋ-, wi-, yŋ); 4. **Mi, N** (mi-, i, ci-); 5. **Ni, N, Li²** (n, ni); 6. **Ma** (ma-, ŋ-, ŋva-, a, ya-); 7. Surviving without definite concord as **E, Eki, I, Ici, Ey, Y**; 8. **Iy, I** or absent; 9. **E** or **I, In, En, Yŋ** (i); 10. **I, E, Cŋ** (i-, ci); 11. missing; 12. missing; 13. **Ka** (without concord and treated as of Class 1 with Class 2 superimposed as plural); 14. **U, Ō** (u, wŋ-); 15. **U, Ō, Wŋ** (u, wŋ-); 16. **Va** (va-? pu, ? pi, pŋ?); 17. (plural also to 16) **M, Mu** (mu-, mŋ-, m-, ni).

-ana diminutive suffix.

Also **Na**- prefix with **A**- as plural, superadded. According to Maples, **Na**- (which is inseparable from root-word) has usually the concord of Class 1, but sometimes that of Class 5 or Class 9.

PREFIXES, &c., IN CUAMBŌ

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu, M** (mu-, m, -du, u-); 2. **A** (anciently **Va**-) (a); 3. **Mu, M** (mu-, m-, -bu-, u-); 4. **Mi** (mi-, i); 5. **Ni, N** (anciently **Li**-) (ni, ? li); 6. **Ma** (ma-?); 7. **Ei, I, Ci** (i, ci); 8. **Vi** (vi); 9. —, **N, Ny** (n-?, i?); 10. **Di, Ti, De, Re** (? de-, di); 11. missing; 12. missing; 13. missing; 14. **U, Wu** (old) (u); 15. **U, Ō** (u); 16. **Apa, Pa?**, **Va?** (pa?); 17. **M** (?).

-ana diminutive suffix.

Nya, Na- as prefix without concord: plural, **Ana, Anya**.

¹ Honorific singular prefix, derived from No. 2.

² In Lomwe the 5th prefix is usually **Li**.

54. **YaŦ** is spoken from the Middle and Upper Ruvuma river in the north to the south-east coast of Lake Nyasa, the Upper Shiré, the middle of the Shiré Highlands, and Mlanje Mountain in the south; especially along the valley of the Lujenda river as far east as the MedŦ and Lomwe countries.

55. **CiñgindŦ** is spoken chiefly inland between South latitude $8^{\circ} 30'$ and the watershed of the Middle Ruvuma river; west of the Matumbi and Mwera languages, and east of PogorŦ, Sutu, and Nindi; also in scattered colonies on the Kilwa coast: **CimpŦŦ**, in the East Nyasa coast-lands between South latitude $10^{\circ} 40'$ and $11^{\circ} 30'$; as far east as Upper Ruvuma river.

56. **Imakua** is spoken in the Moçambique district of Portuguese East Africa between the LuriŦ river on the north and the TejuñgŦ river in the south; and from the sea coast westward to the Lomwe country.

56 a. **Northern Makua** is spoken in the interior of Portuguese East Africa between the Ruvuma river on the north and the LuriŦ on the south, between the Kerimba or Mabiha country on the east and the Lujenda valley on the west.

56 b. **Lomwe** is spoken in the region west of the Makua people and east of the Lujenda valley and Lake Chilwa. The northern range of the Lomwe dialect is about 14° of South latitude, and its southern limits lie a little to the south of the 16th parallel.

57. **IcuabŦ or CuambŦ** is spoken in the coast district of Quelimane, north of the Zambezi delta, as far as the Mazemba or TejuñgŦ rivers. Inland its range reaches nearly to Mounts CiperŦni and MŦtomŦŦ and the Upper Lukugu river.

GROUP P

THE SOUTH NYASALAND LANGUAGES

58. Ci-mazarω (Ci-kunda or Ci-gunda)

58 a. Ci-podzω

59. Ci-nyuñgwi ('Tete') 59 a. Ci-sena

60. Ci-mbω (Ci-cinjiri)

61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)

61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)

English	58. Ci-mazarω (Ci-kunda)	58 a. Ci-podzω	59. Ci-nyuñgwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbω (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Adze ...	N-semω; an-semω		Paza ?	N-semω	N-sompω. Zeñga	
Animal, wild beast	N-ama; din-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama. Ci-rombω	Ny-ama. Ci-kωkω
Ant ...	N-yerere. Gugu; ma +. Nye; ma-nye. N-dωdω; mi-	N-yerere	N-yarere. Ma-gugu. Nye; ma-nye	N-tuta. N-cirafu	N-yerere. N-yanyaω. Li-ntumbu. M-dzωdzω	N-yerere. Li-ntumbwi
Ant, white (termite)	U-cenje. U-jeci; ma- N-yamu; din-yamu	U-yece	Mu-cenye. U-cenše (59 a)	Ka-lanzi	Ci-swe. In-swa. Ka-lanzi. U-lomwe	N-swa. Ci-swe. N-gumbi
Arm ...	N-gωnω; mi-	N-kωnω; mi-	M-kωnω. N-gωnω; mi-	N-cafu	M-kωnω	M-kωnω. Janja
Arrow ...	Mu-bvi; mi-	M-phina (same in plural, but -dzi = plural concord)	Mu-bvi. Mu-zeve; mi-	M-pamba	Mu-bvi. Ci-soñga. N-cetω	Mu-bvi, Mu-vi; mi-
Axe ...	M-badzω or Badω. Ka-nyimbwi?	M-badzω	M-badzω or Badω; ma-badω	Li-wagω	N-kwañgwa. Ka-temω. Goma. Ganω. Ka-nyembe. Pompwe	N-kwañgwa or Xwañgwa
Baboon ...	Boñgwe. Korω; a-korω	Boñgwi	Boñgwe; a +. Koro; a-koro	Boñgwe	N-yani	N-kwere or Mñ-kwele. M-xweri; wa-
Back ...	N-tana; mi- Ku-nduyu	Wa-korokoro. Perepere	M-sana. Ku-nduyu	Goñgω	M-sana. M-buyω	M-sana. M-buyω
Banana ...	M-figu (Portuguese)	Figu (li-); ma +	Ma-figu (pl.)	Ma-gorubwa (pl.)	N-tōci. M-lanya	N-tōci
Beard ...	N-debvυ or N-devυ	N-debvυ	N-debvυ or N-devυ	N-debvυ	N-debvυ	N-debvυ
Bee ...	N-juci or N-uji; din-ūji	N-yui, N-uzi	Ny-uci. N-uji; din-uji	Ka-luma	N-juci	N-juci
Belly ...	Ci-fū or Ji-fu. Mimba	Mimba	Ci-fū. Mimba. Ma-tumbω	Cin-tumbω	Mimba (abdomen). (Ci-pfū = stomach. Ci-nena = pubes)	Mimba
Bird ...	M-balame	M-baramē	M-balame	M-balame	M-balame	M-balame
Blood ...	Mu-lōpa	Mi-rōpa	Mu-lōpa	Ma-gasi	Mw-azi	Mw-azi
Body ...	Ma-nuñgu; pl. mama-nuñgu	Ma-nuñgω	Ma-nuñgω	Tupi	Tupi; ma +	Tupi; ma +. Ma-luñgω

English	58. Ci-mazarw (Ci-kunda)	58 a. Ci-podzwo	59. Ci-nyungwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbw (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Bone ...	Kugwɔw or Gwɔwɔ; <i>pl.</i> ma+	Gwɔwɔw	Ku-gwɔw. Gwɔwɔw	Li-gwɔw	Pfupa	Ci-fupa, Fupa
Borassuspalm	Bvumw; ma+	M-dikwa	Dikwa	Bvumw	M-vumw. M-laza	Ci-gwalañgwa
Bow ...	U-ta or U-ra; <i>pl.</i> a-ura	U-ta; ma+	U-ta, U-ra; au-ra (<i>pl.</i>)	Cima-ñganze	U-ta	Wu-ta or U-ta
Bowels ...	Ma-rumbw	...	...	...	Ma-tumbw	Ma-tumbw
Brains ...	W-oñgw or Y-oñw; dzi-	W-oñgw	W-oñgw. Y-oñw; dzi+	Tompwe	Uw-oñgw	W-oñgw, Uw-oñgw
Breast (male)	Ci-kua	...	Pa-m-tima. Didi. Ci-fua or Ci-kua	Pa-m-tima-nzi	Ci-pfua; zi-pfua	Ci-fua
Breast (female)	Bere or Bē; ma+. Tɔnyw; ma+	Bere; ma+	Bere; ma-bēre. Zuku; ma+	Li-zamwe; ma-	Bere; ma-were	Ma-wele
Brother ...	M-bali; a-bali. N-sia or N-jira; di+. M-pwa. Droñgw	M-bali	M-bali. N-sia, N-jira. M-pwa	M-bali	Njira. M-bale. M-loñgw	M-loñgw. Mpwa. M-bare, M-bale
Buffalo ...	Ny-ari or N-ari	Nz-ati	Ny-ati	Ny-ati	Nj-ati	Nj-ati or Ny-ati
Bull ...	N-ombe ya ka-pali	N-ombe mo-mbwa-na	...	...	M-poñgw	M-poñgw
Buttocks ...	Ma-rakw or Ragw; ma+	Ma-takw	Ma-takw	Ma-takw	Ma-takw. N-kwɔw	Ma-takw
Canoe ...	Mw-adia. C-ombw; vi-ombw	Mw-adia	Mw-adia. Mu-kondw. C-ombw; pi-ombw (59 a)	Bw-atw	N-galawa. Bw-atw; ma+	Bw-atw; ma+
Cat ...	M-bhaka; a-phaka	M-phaka	M-paka	M-lamu. Mw-enye	M-paka	M-paka. M-bwiyaw
Charcoal ...	Kala; ma-kala	...	...	...	K-hala. Tsimbe; ma+	Ma-kala
Chief ...	M-fumu; ma- Ji-ni; vi-ni	M-fumu	Mambw. Mu-ñinda. Fumu	M-fumu	M-fumu. Lundu. Bambw. Ci-rembwe. M-buye	M-fumu. M-kulu
Child ...	Mw-ana; ana	Mw-ana; ana	Mw-ana; ana	Mw-ana; ana, b-ana	Mw-ana. Ka-nda	Mw-ana; w-ana
Cloth ...	N-guw; diñ-guw. N-kuw; ziñ-	N-guw	N-guw; diñ-kuw or diñ-guw (<i>pl.</i>)	Li-fuka	N-garu	N-caru
Cold ...	Ci-ridu; vi-ridu (? <i>Port.</i> 'frio, freido')	...	Ci-ridu	...	Zizira. Ci-sanu	Zizila. M-pepw
Country ...	Idz-ikw; ma-ikw. N-drunda; mi-runda	T-igu	Dz-ikw; ma-ikw	N-taka	Dz-ikw; ma-ikw	J-ikw; ma-ikw
Cow ...	N-ombe; di+ ya n-sika-na or di-sika-na	N-ombe. I-siga-na	N-ombe; zi- or di- N-ombe ya n-sika-na	N-ombe; ziñ-ombe	N-ombe	N-ombe ya taji

English	58. Ci-mazarw (Ci-kunda)	58 a. a Ci-podzw	59. Ci-nyungwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbw (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mafanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Crocodile ...	N-wana; <i>pl.</i> a+ or di+	N-wana	N-wana. Nya-kwkw	N-wanantondw	N-wana	N-wana, Mñ-wana. M'amba Siku. U-sana
Day ...	Tsiku or Siku. N-tana. M-puñga	Ma-sikati	Siku	Tsiku	N-siku	Siku. U-sana
Devil ...	N-zimu	A-fti	N-dzimu. Tsa-n-dukwa N-gañga; zi+	Li-foka; ma+. Gogw	M-zimu	M-zimu; wa-zimu Si-ñañga
Doctor ...	Ñañka; ma+. Sa-penda; ma+. Mw-iyanya; a-yanya		N-gañga; zi+		Si-ñañga	Si-ñañga
Dog ...	Mw-ana-m-bwa	Mw-ana-m-bwa	Mw-ana-m-bwa; ana-m-bwa. M-bwa; zim-bwa	Im-bwa	Garu	Garu
Donkey ...	Buru; ma+					Bulu; ma+
Door, doorway	Ci-tsekw; vi- Ci-dzaow. N-suw; mi- Tulw; ma+. N-dota	N-suw. M-suw; mi-	Ci-sekw; pa- N-suw	Ci-tsekow. Ñ-kowa	Ci-tsekow; zi- Pa-koww	Ci-cekw; vi- Pa-koww
Dream ...	Tulw; ma+. N-dota	Ku-rwata	N-dota	N-dota	N-tulw; a-tulw. N-dwata. Ma-lwata	Lwata. Ku-lota
Drum ...	Iñ-wama; <i>pl.</i> diñ+	Ñ-wama	Ñ-wama; zi- or di-	Ñ-wama	Ñ-wama	Ñ-wama; zi+
Ear ...	B-arur; m-arur	Ku-tu	Ku-tu; ma+. Ba-rw; ma-rw	Li-pilikanilw	Ku-tu or Khu-tu; maku-tu	Ku-tu; ma+
Egg ...	Zai or I-dzai; <i>pl.</i> ma-zai	Zai, Li-zai; ma-	Zai; ma+	Lin-danda	Dzira; ma-zira	Zila
Elephant ...	Dwu or N-tuw; <i>pl.</i> an-tuw	N-zw	N-zwu	N-dembw. Ma-tsutame (<i>pl.</i>)	N-jwvbu. Dzimwe	N-jwvbu
Excrement	Malu-bvi	Matu-bvi	Matu-bzi	Ma-ñgwenu (?)	Tu-bzi; ma+. M-cimba D-isw, <i>etc.</i>	Tu-bi or Ma-vi D-isw
Eye ...	L-isw; m-esw. D-isw; mad-isw	D-isw; ma-sw	D-isw; ma-sw. M-bwoni	Dz-isw; ma-sw	D-isw, <i>etc.</i>	D-isw
Face ...	Kwpe; ma+. Ci-usw	Ñ-khwpe	Kope; ñ-kwpe. Ñ-kuma		Ñ-kwpe. Ci-tsw	Ma-sw. Ñ-kwpe
Fat ...	Ma-kura	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa. Nwona Tate; a-tate.	Ma-futa
Father ...	Baba; a+. <i>The honorific</i> Sa- or Se- <i>prefix</i>		Baba. <i>The honorific</i> Sa- or Se- <i>prefix</i>		Tate; a-tate. <i>Probably also</i> <i>the honorific</i> <i>Tsa- prefix.</i> <i>This is some-</i> <i>times Atsa-</i>	Tate; a-tate
Fear ...	Ma-nta. Ywpa, Gwpa	Gwpa	Ma-nta. Gwpa	Ma-nta	Ma-nta. Ci-ntente. Ci-ntewe. N-tenu. (Ku-wpa = <i>vb.</i>)	Ma-nta. (Ku-wpa = <i>vb.</i>)

English	58. Ci-mazarao (Ci-kunda)	58a. Ci-podzao	59. Ci-nyũngwi 59a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbo (Ci-chijiri)	61a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Finger	Ci-bunoo; vi-	Ci-bunoo; vi-	Mu-nwe; mi- Ci-bunuu; vi- Ca-ra; pi- (59a)	Ka-pfunya	C-a-la; dz-ala	C-a-la; vy-ala
Fire	M-ōtō; mi-ōtō	M-ōtō	M-ōtō	M-ōtō, Nan-sali	M-ōtō	M-ōtō
Fish	N-somba <i>or</i> I-somba; di- <i>or</i> yi-	N-somba	N-somba <i>or</i> I-somba; di-, yi, <i>or</i> zi-	N-somba	N-somba	N-comba
Foot	Ny-alo. Tavu; ma+	Ny-ala	Ny-alo Mw-endo. Tavu; ma+.	Mw-endo	Mw-endo. Pazi	Mw-endo. Pasi <i>or</i> Pazi
Forest	Mu-situ	M-situ	N-sayoo M-situ	N-situ	M-situ. N-kalañgō. Tengō	N-kalañgō. M-situ
Fowl ...	Mw-ana-m-kuku. N-kuku Yi-kuku; di- Sekese	Mw-ana-ñ-kuku	Mw-ana-ñ-kuku. N-kuku. Yi-kuku; di-, zi-	N-kuku. Dzoye	N-kuku	N-kuku
Frog, toad	Nya-cidwe; a+	...	Nya-cidwe; a+. Suri. Sezi; ma+	...	C-ule; a+. Nam-tusi	C-ule. Ci-dolombe
Ghost ...	M-dzukwa. N-dukuyu; ma+. Kwiri; a+. N-zimu; mi-	Dzimu	Mu-zukwa; a-zukwa. N-dukuyu. Kwiri; a+. N-zimu; mi-	...	M-dzukwa	Ci-dzodzogwa; p/, vi- M-zimu
Giraffe Girl	Mw-ali; mi-ali. Mw-ensika-na. Butu <i>or</i> Buru	...	Buru; ma+	...	M-sika-na. Nanw-ali. Ka-tsimba. Butu	Mw-ali. Butu
Goat ...	M-buzi Buru <i>or</i> M-buzi	M-buzi	M-buzi; di+	M-buzi	M-buzi. Gogō Tonde, Ci:tonde	M-buzi. Gogō Pepe. M-poñgō
" (he)	Bokō; ma+	Sa-bokō	Bokō; ma-	M-pema	M-ota. M-buzi ya koolō.	M-buzi ya taji
" (she)	M-buzi ya tsika-na	...	...	...	M-soti	...
God	Mu-luñgu <i>or</i> Mu-luñgu	Mu-luñgu	Mu-ruñgō (<i>also</i> 'rain')	M-pambe	M-lezi. M-pambe. Mu-luñgu. Ci-tita ¹	Mu-luñgu
Grandparent	M-buya	...	M-buya	...	Kholō; ma+.	Anr-buye
Grass ...	Ma-nyasi	Ma-nyasi	Mau-dzu. Ny-asi; ma+	Ma-nyazi	M-buye Mañ-dzu, U-dzu	Ma-ñju
Ground	U-kaka; ma+. N-kaka. Ma-raga (<i>pl.</i>). Taka	Ma-taka	Taka. U-kaka	N-taka	N-taka	N-taka
Ground-nut	Ma-nduwi Taka	Ma-ndini	Ma-nduwi. Dzi-ndwe; ma-	Ci-wiriñkate	N-tedza	N-teza. M-batala

¹ M-lezi, from Ku-leza, to sustain. Ci-tita = the rainbow. M-pambe = the 'exceller', also 'great rain' and 'thunder'.

English	58. Ci-mazarω (Ci-kunda)	58 a. Ci-podzω	59. Ci-nyuñgwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbω (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Guinea-fowl	Kaŋga	Kaŋga	Kaŋga	N-ɔpilo	N-kaŋga	N-kaŋga
Gun ...	M-futi	Futi	M-futi	M-otω ('fire')	M-futi	Futi
Hair ...	Sisi <i>or</i> I-titi	Sisi	Ititi Tsisi	T-sitsi	Tsitsi. M-pombe	Cici
Hand ...	Danta <i>or</i> Danta; m-anta	Dz-anja; m-anja	Dz-anja; m-anja. Da-nta; m-anta	Dz-anja; m-anja. Ka-funya	Dz-anja; m-anja	J-anja; m-anja
Head ...	Mu-ru	M-sorω	M-sorω	N-solω	Mu-tu	Mu-tu; mi-tu
Heart ...	N-drima; mi-rima	N-rrima	M-tima	M-tima	M-tima	M-tima
Heel ...	I-tiri. Ci-bili. Tavu; ma +	Ji-sondω; bi-	Ci-tiri. Ci-tende. Tavu; ma +	Cin-zoñgωnikω	Ci-tende; dzi- Ci-dende	Ci-katω; vi-
Hide ...	Tembe; ma +	...	N-tembe; ma +	...	Ci-kwapa, Ci-kwapa. N-guω (<i>of</i> <i>sheep or</i> <i>goat</i>) ¹	Ci-kwetu. N-gulu
Hill ...	Piri	...	Piri	...	Ci-tunda. Piri	Piri
Hippopotamus	Tomondω	M-vū	M-vu	Dωmondω	M-vū; am-vu. M-pāñgwe ð	M-vūū. Ci-gwele
Hoe ...	Ji-simba; vi-	...	...	...	Kasu. M-dzedze. Gω	Kasu; ma +. Ci-ñkōma
Honey ...	Uwi. Ma-sinci a n-uji	Ma-ta	Uci. Ma-sinci a n-uci	N-juci	Uci	Uci. Ma-seka
Horn ...	Ny-añka	Ny-añga	Ny-añga	Ny-añga. Nandalalala	Ny-añga	N-ciwa. Ny-añga. Li-peñga
House ...	N-umpa <i>or</i> N-umba; di-	Ny-umba	Ny-umba	Ny-umba	Ny-umba. Banja	Ny-umba. Li-banda (<i>oblong</i>)
Hunger ...	N-taia	N-daya <i>or</i> N-dā	N-jala	Ca-lemma	N-jala	N-jala
Husband ...	Mu-ombw-ana; a- Ma-muna; a +	...	Baya	...	Mwa-mūna	Wama-muna
Hyena ...	Na-ñkunu <i>or</i> Nya-ñkunω	Tika; ma +	Tika	Pesi. Lubvu	Fisi; ma +	Fisi; wa +. Fici
Iron ...	U-tali	M-para	U-tale	Dzi-fuzω	Ci-tsulω. M-pala	Ci-culω
Island ...	N-sua; di +	Pan-sua	N-sua	Ci-gunda. Ci-senjerere. Ka-luñgu	Ci-si; dzi-si. Ci-lumba	Ci-lwa; vi- Ci-rumba; vi-
Ivory ...	Ny-añga	Ny-añga	Ny-añga	N-dembω	Ny-añga ya n-jōbvū	Ny-añga ya n-jōvu
Knee ...	I-bondω; ma-	Bondω	Bondω; i-bondω	Bondω	Bondω	Ci-goñgōnω. Bombōnω
Knife ...	M-beni	M-peni	M-peni. Ci-su	M-beni. M-kalω. M-pōpō	M-peni	M-peni. Ci-pula

¹ Showing that the original sense of N-gubω (cloth) was a hide for wearing apparel.

English	58. Ci-mazarw (Ci-kunda)	58 a. Ci-podzω	59. Ci-nyuŋgwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbω (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Lake ...	Ny-ansa ; di+ or ma +	...	Tavare. Ny-ansa	...	Tamanda. Dziwe	Ny-anja
Leg ...	Mw-endω	Mw-endω	Mw-endω	Mw-endω	Mw-endω	Mw-endω
Leopard ...	Nya-lugwe	Nya-rugwe	Nya-lugwe	Ka-mbuku	Nya-lugwe	Nya-lubwe
Lion ...	N-kalamω	...	N-kalamω. M-pondorω	...	M-kāŋgω	M-kaŋgω
Lips ...	Mw-iωmω. Mi-iωmω	Mu-rōmω	Mi-rōmω	Mi-lōmω	Mi-lōmω	Mi-lōmω
Magic ...	...	Ufiti	Ma-le	Tseŋga	U-fiti. Tseŋga.	U-fiti
Maize ...	Piamaŋga	Ma-pira- maŋga ¹	Ma-pira- maŋga	Pa-maŋgwe	Ci-maŋga. Ma-ere	Ci-maŋga
Man ...	Mu-tu ; a-tu	Mu-ntu ; a-ntu	Mu-ntu ; a-ntu or wa-ntu	Mu-tu ; pl. zi a-ntu	Ka-gωlω Mu-ntu ; a-ntu	Mu-ntu ; wa-ntu
Man, vir. ...	Mu-mbw-ana. (U-swaka = manhood)	...	Mwa-muna. Mu-mbw-ana. M-swaka	Mwa-mna	Mwa-muna	Mwa-muna
Meat ...	N-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	M-nōfu. Ny-ama. N-kwiru	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	N-drombwe ; mi-rombwe	...	Ma-ŋgware. Mu-tombwe	...	Ma-ŋkwala. U-siñaŋga	Ma-ŋkwala
Milk ...	U-kaka	...	U-kaka	...	M-kaka, N-kaka. Ma-ziwa. Ma-ere or Bere. (Ku-kama = verb)	Li-kama
Monkey ...	Kωlω. N-simbu	Korω	Kolω. Pusi. N-šima. Boŋkwe	N-janjama	Pusi ; a+. N-cima	Pusi
Moon ...	Mw-eri ; mi- Dendendi ; ma +	Mw-edzi	Mw-ezi. Mw-eri	N-dende- ke-zuwe	Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi
Mother ...	Mama	...	Mama. N-dende	...	Mai ; ma- Maω	A-mai
Mountain ...	Piri	Piri	Piri	Piri	Piri ; ma +	Piri
Mouth ...	Mu-rōmω. Nga-nwa	...	Mu-rōmω	...	Ka-mwa	Ka-mwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	N-gōle. N-yaya, N-aia ; din-aia	Ky-ara	Ny-ala or N-šara ; zin- N-gore (59 a)	Ci-ka-nam-bira	Ci-kabado. Ka-dabω ; ti-	Ci-kabado
Name ...	Dz-ina	Dz-ina	Z-ina	Dz-ina	Dz-ina ; ma-ina	J-ina ; ma-ina
Navel ...	Mu-jombω ; mi- Mu-ombω ; mi-	...	...	...	M-combω. Ci-dudu	M-combω
Neck ...	Kōsi or Kōti. Ci-gogω	Kōsi	Kōsi	Ci-kōta	Kōsi, Khōsi	Khōsi

¹ Ma-pira-maŋga = sorghum of the sea coast.

English	58. Ci-mazarω (Ci-kunda)	58a. Ci-podzω	59. Ci-nyuñgwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbω (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Night ...	Ma-tiku. (Dima = <i>darkness</i>)	Ma-siku	U-siku	U-siku	U-siku. Tsiku. (M-dima = <i>darkness</i>)	U-siku. (Ci-dima = <i>darkness</i>)
Nose ...	Punω; <i>pl.</i> mi-	M-punu	Punω		M-punω	M-punω
Ox ...	N-ombe ya ka-pale	N-ombe	N-ombe ya ka-padω	N-toñga	N-ombe ya m-fule	M-fule. N-ombe
Paddle ...	N-ombω. (Ku-capa = <i>verb</i>)		N-ombω		Capa, Kapa. N-gombω	N-kafi
Palm wine, beer	W-iema. Badwa; ma+	U-cema	U-cema	N-somω	U-cema	U-cema
Parrot ...	Cin-cerekete. Lomwe	Tañgwi	N-gωwe. Si-mpie	Ci-ñkwe	Ci-ñkwe; dzi-	Ci-ñkwe; vi-
Penis ...	Sondω. M-borω; di+	M-borω	Sondω	M-bωlω	M-bωlω, M-bωle. ¹ Cende	M-bolω
Pig ...	N-kumba; mañ-	N-kumba	N-kumba	Gudani	N-kumba	N-kumba. N-guluwe
Pigeon ...	Kañga-iwa, N-khañga-iwa	J-iwa	Kañga-iwa		N-kunda. N-jiwa	N-kunda
Place ...	M-burω. Dalω; ma+	M-butω	M-butω	M-butω	M-butω. Ma-lω	M-butω. Ma-lω
Rain ...	Mu-uñgu; ² mi-uñku (<i>pl.</i>)	Mu-luñgu. ² Ana-vumba	M-vula	M-bvula	M-bvula	Vula
Rat ...	Ciū	N-ciru; ma-	Ciru	Koswe. Gudani?	Koswe; ma+. M-puku	Koswe. M-bewa Ci-pembere
Rhinoceros	Ci-pempere; vi- Dωgω. Pwele		Ci-pembere. Pueti			
River ...	D-ombasi. N-gūω; mi-gūω	Ny-anza	Ny-anja. Ci-mazi. Mu-kurω	Ny-anja	Ny-anja. M-tsinje	M-cinje
Road ...	N-sia	N-sia	N-jira	N-jira. Kw-alala. N-kwasa	N-jira	N-jila
Salt ...	Mw-enyu		Mu-iñyω		M-cele, M-cere. Ci-cere. Ci-kuñgu. Ci-dulω	M-cele
Shame ...	Ma-nyasi. Ma-nyadω		Ma-niazwi		Ma-nyazi. U-nyala	N-cōni. Ci-sōni. Ma-nyazi
Sheep ...	Bia; di+	Bia	M-bira. Bvu. (Bvu- rume = <i>ram</i>)	N-kōsa	N-kōsa. Bira	M-belele. N-kōsa
Shield ...	Dwa; ma+				Ci-kōpa. M-kupω	Ci-kōpa
Shoulder ...	Ci-turi; vi-		Pewa		Ma-nyembe. Puzi; ma+. Pewa; ma+	Pewa; ma+. Ci-kōta
Sister ...	N-roñkōriω. M-bai. N-gu. M-pwa	M-bau. Mw-ana- siga-na	Mw-ana-ñ-kazi	M-loñgω	M-loñgω; a-	M-loñgω; wa-

¹ Derived from *·bula*, to pierce; a widespread Bantu verb-root also meaning 'sting'.

² Compare root-word for God, *·luñgu*, in East African Bantu.

English	58. Ci-mazarw (Ci-kunda)	58 a. Ci-podzw	59. Ci-nyũngwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbw (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Skin ...	Kũnkũ. I-kamba	Kũngũ	Kanda. N-tembe	Kuũgu	Kuũgu. Ci-kwpa	Kuũgu. Ci-kwetu
Sky ...	Tambw; ma+	Tambw; ma+	N-tambw	Ku-dzulu	Khogwɔw. Tambw. Kumw-amba. M-nenere	Mi-tambw (pl.). M-leŋga
Slave ...	Ka-porw	...	...	...	Ka-polw. M-ntemba. M-donda. M-dza-kazi, ♀	Ka-polw. M-kwle; wa-
Sleep ...	Ji-ruw or Ci-ruw. Tu-lw	Ji-ruw	Tulw	Tulw	Tulw	Li-tulw
Smoke ...	Uci; ma+	Uci	Uci	N-tunzi	Utsi	Uci
Snake ...	N-wka	N-wa	Ny-wka	N-jwka	N-jwka. (Mamba = cobra, M-pwi = viper)	N-jwka. M-pili
Son, boy ...	Mwa-ima. Mw-ana m-ombw-ana; ana ombw-ana	Mw-ana nombw-ana	Mw-ana mwa-mũna	Mw-ana wa m-lumbw-ana	M-nyamata (youth). Mw-ana wa mwa-mũna	Mw-ana. M-nyamata
Song ...	Ny-imbw; di+	Ny-imbw	Ny-imbw; zi-	Ny-imbw	Ny-imbw	Ny-imbw. Ma-lumbw
Spear ...	Dipa. N-tũngu; a+	Mwa-rañgw	Dupa	N-kondw	N-tũngw. N-gamw	N-tũngw
Spirit, soul	Mu-uñkwa. N-zimu; a+	...	...	...	Manda; a+. M-zimu; a-zimu. M-oyw	M-zimu. M-oyw
Star, planet	N-eneri, n-neri. N-inyezi; ma+	Tondwa	N-tondwa. Ny-enyezi. Tanda	Ny-enyezi	N-yenyezi. N-dondwa. N-tanda	N-tondwa
Stick ...	Golomondw. Fimbw	N-doñga	N-gɔwɔmondw. M-simbw	N-dɔdɔ	N-dɔdɔ. N-gɔwɔmondw	N-dɔdɔ. M-simbati
Stone ...	Mw-ala; mi-	I-bwe, ma-bwe	Mw-ala	Tsañga-la-bwe	Mw-ala; mi-ala	Mw-ala; mi-
Stool ...	M-pandw; mi-	...	Panyw. Mu-panda (59 a)	...	M-pandw	M-pandw
Sun ...	Dzuwa, Zua; ma+	Zua	Zuwa, Dzuwa	Dzuwa	Dzuwa	Jua
Tail (of an animal)	N-jia; mi-jia	...	Mu-šira	...	M-cira	M-cila
Tear ...	M-sori	M-sori	Tswzi; ma+. M-swzi, N-swodzi; mi-	M-swzi	M-swzi; mi-	M-swzi; mi-
Testicles ...	Ma-jendi. M-pumba. Ci-tɔwɔw; vi-	Ma-jende	M-pumba. Ma-cende	...	M-pulumw. Ma-tɔdzɔw. Ma-cende, Ma-cenda	Ma-cende?
Thief ...	M-bava. J-iw. Wo-yanda; w-yanda	M-bava; ma-	Bava	M-bala	M-bala. M-kuũgu	M-kuũgu. Wo-kuba

ILLUSTRATIVE VOCABULARIES OF BANTU LANGUAGES

English	58. Ci-mazaro (Ci-kunda)	58a. Ci-podzwo	59. Ci-nyungwi 59a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbo (Ci-cinjiri)	61a. Ci-maanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Thigh...	Mu-rika	Mu-ndow.	Mu-ndow.	---	N-cafu	N-cafu
Thing...	Ci-ntu; vi-	Ci-ntu; pl. vi-ntu or	Ci-ntu; pl. bi-ntu or pi-ntu (59a)	Ci-ntu	Ci-ntu; dz-ntu. ti-ntu.	Ci-ntu; vi-ntu. Ka-ntu; ti-ntu.
Tobacco	Foria, Foia	Fodia	Mu-nga Fodia	Mu-nga Fodia	Mu-nga Fodia	Mu-nga Fodia (things, Cuma properly)
Today	Dam-bwino	Lero, Lero	Lero	Lero	Lero	Lero
Toe	Ci-buno or Ci-bunw	Ci-ara;	Ci-bunw	Ka-funya	C-ala, Z-ala	C-ala; vi-ala. C-ala; Lelo
To-morrow	Ma-ngwana ca tavu	Ma-ngwana	Ma-ngwana. Mu-kusa	Ma-ngwana	Ma-wa, Ma-ngwana	Mawa, Ci-kongw
Tongue	I-yumi	I-i-rumi	Ri-rimi	Lu-lime	Li-laka. Lu-lumi, Lu-lumi	Li-lime
Tooth	Dz-inw	Dz-inw;	Z-inw	Dz-inw; ma-nw.	Dz-inw; ma-idw	J-inw; ma-inw
Town, village	Mu-di	Mu-dzi	Mu-zinda. Mu-dzi	Mu-zinda (molar)	Mu-zinda. Mu-dzi; mi-	Mu-dzi, Mu-zinda
Tree ...	Mu-ri. N-tengw; mi-tengw	Mu-ti	Mu-ti; mi-ti	M-tengw	M-tengw	M-tengw
Twins	Ana-pata (pl.), Pata; ma+	Ma-pata	Anam-pasa	M-pasa	M-pasa	Wa ma-wili. Ma-wira
Urine ...	Mi-tundo. Ci-kodz	Mi-tundo	Mi-tundo	M-kodz	M-kodz	Ma-ka-kojw
Vein ...	Dzi-via; mi-via	---	Nka-konkaka. U-dzingw. Ru-zuangw	---	M-sem-pa or M-tsem-pa	---
War ...	I-kondw. Dipa; ma+	N-kondw	N-kondw	M-pamba	N-kondw	N-kondw
Water	Ma-dzi. Ma-sinje, Ma-sinke	Ma-sinje	Ma-zi	Ma-dzi	Ma-dzi	Ma-ji ¹
Well, source	M-cela	---	Mu-sera, Mu-dzera	---	Ci-sime	Ci-time
White man	M-tsunku	N-zungw	M-zungu; a-	M-zungu	M-zungu, N-zungu; a-	M-zungu; wa-
Wife ...	N-gadi, N-gadie; a-gadie	N-kazi	M-kaz'ace (= his wife)	N-kazi	N-kazi. M-tsanw; a-tsanw	M-kazi; wa-
Wind ...	M-nya. M-pepw. Pevw, Pevw,	Peww	M-pepw	M-pepw	M-pepw	M-pepw

¹ Ci-ny-ezi means dampness, moisture.

English	58. Ci-mazarω (Ci-kunda)	58 a. Ci-podzω	59. Ci-nyuŋgwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbω (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Witch ...	M-kwiri. Ku-mbasa. (Ku-lodza = <i>verb</i>)	M-kwiri	M-fiti	M-sawi	M-fiti	Wau-fiti
Witchcraft Woman ...	U-kwiri M-tsi-kana	... M-si-gana	U-fiti M-kazi	U-sawi M-kazi	U-fiti M-kazi, N-kazi; a- M-bumba. ¹ M-si-kana	U-fiti M-kazi; wa- Wam-kazi; wana-kazi. M-bumba; <i>pl.</i> acim- (= <i>a dependant</i>)
Womb ...	Budu; ma +	...	...	...	...	Mimba
Wood (fire- wood)	Kuni; di +	Kuni; ñ-kuni	N-kūni	N-kuni	N-kuni	N-kuni.
Yam ...	M-pama	...	M-pama	Ci-cece	Ci-lazi; dzi- Peta. M-pama	M-teŋgω Cim-benya; vi-
Year ...	J-aka	J-aka; pi-aka	C-aka; bz-aka, py-aka. Gore; ma-gore	Ny-aka	C-aka; dz-aka. Ma-kωnω	C-aka; vi-aka
Yesterday...	Zurω	? N-zura, ? N-zilω	Zurω	...	Dzulω	Julω.
Zebra ...	M-ziū; mi-	M-bizi	M-bizi	...	M-bidzi	Jana M-biji
One ...	Pōsi, -bōte	Pōsi, -bōzi	Pōsi, -bōdzi	Mōdzi	-mōdzi	-mōji
Two ...	Piri, -biyi. Iei, -ili, -ei, -wiri	Piri, -wiri	Piri, -wiri	-wiri	-wiri	-wili
Three ...	Raru, -tatu	-tatu	-tatu, -thatu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu
Four ...	Ci-nā, -nai	-nā	-nā, -nai	-nai	-nai	-i-nai
Five ...	-tanu, -banu, -sanu. -šanu	-sanω	-šanu	-sanu	-sanu	-sanu
Six ...	-tantatu. Tan-a-bōde	-tandatu	-tantatu	N-tanda	-sanu ndi -mōdzi	-sanu ndi i-mōji
Seven...	Ci-nomwe; -nomwe. Tan-am-biyi	-nomwe	Ci-nomwe, -nomwe		-sanu ndi -wiri	-sanu ndi -wili
Eight ...	Sere. Tan-a-taru. -šanu ndi -tatu	A-sere, -sere	Seri, Sere	-tanataru	-sanu ndi -tatu	-sanu ndi -tatu
Nine ...	Femba. Tan-a-nai	Femba	Femba, -pfemba		-sanu ndi -nai	-sanu ndi -i-nai
Ten ...	Kumi	Kumi	Kumi, Khumi	Kumi	Kumi	Kumi
Eleven ...	Kumi na pōsi or Kumi ni bōte. (Kumi na ei = <i>twelve</i>)	Kumi na bōzi	Kumi na pōsi. Kumi na m-bōdzi	M-pambu	Kumi ndi ci-mōdzi	Kumi ndi i-mōji

¹ See Yao. M-bumba means a female relation or dependant.

English	58. Ci-mazarω (Ci-kunda)	58a. Ci-podzω	59. Ci-nyuŋgwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbω (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Twenty ...	Ma-yumei. Ma-kum'ei	Ma-kumi a-wiri	Ma-kumi a-wiri. Ma-kumi ma-wiri	?	Ma-kumi a-wiri	Ma-kumi ya-wiri <i>or</i> Ma-kumi a-wili
Thirty ...	Ma-yum-a-rarω. Ma-kumi a-rarω	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kumi ma-thatu	...	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kumi ya-tatu
Forty ...	Ma-yum-a-nai. Ma-kumi a-nai	Ma-kumi a nā	Ma-kumi ma-nai	...	Ma-kumi a-nai	Ma-kumi ya-nai
Fifty ...	Ma-yum-a-tanu. Ma-kumi a-tanu. (Sixty = Ma-kumi a-tantatu. Seventy = Ma-kumi a-nomwe)	Ma-kumi a-sanω	Ma-kumi ma sanu. (Sixty = Ma-kumi ma-tantatu)	...	Ma-kumi a-sanu	Ma-kumi ya-sanu
Hundred ...	Dzana, Zana; ma +	Zana	Dzana	...	Dzana	Zana. Cila. ¹ (The Arabic numeral Mia more often employed) Kalume
Thousand ...	Ci-kwi, ji-gwi; <i>pl.</i> vi-kwi, pi-kwi	Ci-kwi; pi-kwi	C-uru; bz-uru. Ci-kwi; pi-kwi (59 a)	...	Ci-kwi (derived from No. 58)	
I, me, my ...	I-mi. Ndi., Na., N. -ndi. -a-ñka.	I-mi, I-mi wanω. Ndi. -a-ñka	I-ne. Ndi., Nd. -ndi. -a-ñgu, -a-ñga	I-ne. Ndi. -ndi. -a-ñga	I-ne. Ndi. -ndi. -a-ñga	I-ne. Ndi. -ndi. -a-ñga
Thou, thee, thy	I-we. U. -u. -a-gω, -a-kω	I-we. U. -ku. -a-kω	I-we. U. -ku.. aω	I-we. U. -ku. -a-kω	I-we. U. -ku. -a-kω	I-we. U. -ku. -a-kω
He, him, his	I-yene, I-eni. A. -m'. -ze, -a-ge	I-ye. A. -m. -a-ce	I-ye. A., Wa. -mu., -m. -a-ce	I-ye. A. -m.	I-ye, U-yu. A., Ye., -m. -a-ce	I-ye. A., Wa. -m., -mu., -a-ce
We, us, our	I-su, I-si, I-su-wanω. I. -e-su	I-fe	I-fe. Ti. -ti. -a-tu	I-fe. Ti. -ti. -a-tu	I-fe. Ti. -ti. -a-tu	I-fe. Ti. -ti. -a-tu
Ye, you, your	I-nyu. Mu., M. -e-nyu	I-mwe	I-mwe. Mu. -ni, -ku, -ni (obj.) -a-nu	I-nu. Mu. -a-nu	I-nu. Nu., Mu. -ku. -a-nu	I-mwe. Mu. -a-nu
They, them, their	A-wene. A. -a. -a-o	Aω	I-wω. A., Wa. -a., -wa. -a-o	I-wa. A. -a. -a-o	I-wω, Aω. A. -a. -a-o	Iwω, Aω. Wa. -wa. -a-o

¹ Cila (Di-cila, Li-cila) is a vague numeral for a large number, which appears in Yaw and Njindω as 'twenty' or 'hundred'. See also North Coŋgo and Fernando Pô vocabularies, p. 230.

English	58. Ci-mazarw (Ci-kunda)	58 a. Ci-podzw	59. Ci-nyuñgwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbw (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
All ...	-ōte-ne	-onse-ne	-entse. -ontse. -entsene	-onse	-onse	-onse
This, these	-uyu, -awa ; C.C. -wene-u, -wene-wa, C.C.	-uyu ; aw ; C.C.	-yu, -wa ; -yu, -yi ; -ri, -ya ; -ci, -bzi (-pi, 59 a) ; -yi, -zi ; -ru, -ri, -tu ; -ka ; -bu ; -ku ; -pa ; -mu Uyu, awa ; uyu, iyi ; C.C. -nw (u-nw, wa-nw ; u-nw, i-nw ; C.C.)	-u, -awa ; -u, ii, C.C. : and much as in Mañanja	-nw (u-nw ?, a-nw, u-nw ?, i-nw ?, li-nw, a-nw, ci-nw, zi-nw, C.C.) Uyu, -yu ; -w, awa ; uwu, -u ; iyi, -i ; -li, ili ; -w, awa ; -ci, ici ; -dzi, idzi ; -i, iyi ; -zi, izi ; -li or -lu, ili ; -ti, iti ; -ka, aka ; -bu, ubu or -wu, uwu ; -ku, uku ; -pa, -apa ; -mu, umu -mene(u-mene, a-mene, u-mene, i-mene, li-mene, C.C.) A-mene-yu ; a-mene-wa ; u-mene-u ; i-mene-i ; li-mene-li ; C.C. -mwe (u-mwe, a-mwe, C.C.)	(The same as in Mañanja, allowing for slight differ- ence in concord particles. -mwe is much in use as a demonstrative root.)
That, those	-ye (u-ye ; a-ye ; C.C.)		-yw, ww ; yw, yw ; rw, yw ; C.C. Uyw, aww ; C.C. -re (u-re ; wa-re ; u-re ; i-re ; ri-re ; ya-re ; C.C.)		Uyw ; aw ; uw ; iyw ; C.C. -ja or -dya (u-ja ; a-ja ; u-ja ; i-ja ; li-ja ; C.C.)	
Bad ...	-i-baya	-i-baya	-i-pa	-sakala	-ipa	-ipa. -bi
Black ...	-rimba. -psi-pa	-rimba	-swi-pa. -psi-pa	-da	-da. -bi	-ku-da. -bi
Female ...	-tsika-na. -seva	-siga-na	-sika-na. -seba	-kazi	-tadzi, -kazi, -m-switi. m-kwata. -kwaw	-kazi. -taji (animals)
Fierce, sharp, bitter	-gaie		-kari		-kali (-kali-pa)	-a u-kali

English	58. Ci-mazara (Ci-kunda)	58 a. Ci-podze	59. Ci-nyungwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbo (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Good	-didi	-didi	-didi	-bwino	-bwino. -koma	-bwino
Great	-n-dumu-ka	-n-dimu-ga	-kulu	-n-kulu	-kulu. -tatao. -neta. -tuta	-kulu
Little	-ñono	-ñono	-ñono	-u-ñono	-ñono. -co-pu	-ñono
Long	-o-la-pa, -o-ya-pu	...	-tari	...	-tali, -tali-ka, -tani-mpa. Ku-	-tali
Male	-m-umbw-ana. -ya m-ebw-ana. Sa- m-poŋge	-i-nombw-ana	Mwa-muna. -poŋge	M-poŋge. a-muna	-muna. -poŋge	Mwa-muna. M-poŋge
Old	-a-gai	...	-karamba	...	-kale. -kalamba	-kale
Red	-fia (o-fia)	...	-fura	...	-psya. -pyo. -fira	-a ku-fula
Rotten	-vunda	...	-bvunda	...	-ala. -bvunda	-vunda. -ala
Short	-via (o-via)	...	-fupi	...	-fupi. fupi-ka	-fupi
Sick	-o-yaña	-dwara?	-dwara. -tenda	...	-dwala	-dwala
White... ..	-cena, -jona	-cena	-cena	-yera	-era. -yera. -dembe. -mbu. -tuwa. -ndala	-yera
Above, up, on top	Pa-dzuru, Pa-duyu	...	Ku-zuru, Pa-zuru	...	Pa-mw-ambu. Ku-dzulu. Naña	Pa-mwaniba
Before	-tsogoro	...	Ku-dzogoro, Pa-tsogoro	...	Tsogolo. Pa-tsogoro. Ca-mimba. Cam-puni	-cogwalo
Behind	Kun-duya	...	Mun-būya, Kun-buya Mun-duri	...	M-buya, Pa-	-m-buya
Below, down	Pati	...	Pa-nze, Pa-ntsi. Mu-fufuntsi. Mu-nyantsi	...	-nsi, Pa-nai	-nci, Pa-nsi-po
Far	-gun-dala	...	-Ngure. Ku-tari	...	-tari, Ku-tari	Ku-tali
Here	Puna, Kuna Pana	Apa	Kuna	Kuna	Kuna. Pana. Pompa	Kuna. Apa
In, inside	Ngari, M., Mwi, Mu	...	Mu-kati	...	Mu., M'. Mionwo	Mkati. Mu
Middle	Pa-kati	...	Pa-kati	...	Pa-kati	Pa-kati
Near	-andamana	...	Pa-fupi	...	Pa-fupi	Pa-fupi

English	58. Ci-masaxos (Ci-kunda)	58 a. Ci-podzo	59. Ci-nyungwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbo (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Outside ...	Ku-dambo	...	Ku-ŋa	...	-ŋa (Pa-ŋa), Ku-ŋa	-bwalo
Plenty, many	-inji, -mw-eni	-nji pa	-inji	Ma-ere	-m-biri	-m-biri, -ny-inji, -ŋkhana
There ...	Apai, Awo, Awo, Apo, Apāñā, Uko	...	Apo, Ku-re, Uko	Apo	Apo, Uko	Apo, Uko
Where!	Ku-ti?	...	Komwo? Ku-pani?	...	Ku-ti? Pa-ti?	Ku-ti? Pa-ti?
No!	Tayu! Nyonyo!	...	Tayu! Ai!i! Kwo!	I-ai!	Iai! I-si!	Iai!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Se-, Si-, Ka- and much as in No. 59	...	Si- (all pers.), Ne-, Ka-, Nkha- (59 a); -rini, -ribe, -be, -hi; -tayu (59 a)	Si-	Si-, Sa- ¹ , N-ka-; U-ki-; -sa-; i (-tai, -te), -be, -bi, or -je (suffixes applied gener- ally to aux- iliary verbs)	(Much the same as in Mañanja)
To ...	Ko-	Ko-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ka-
beat ...	-bubudwa	...	-menya	...	-menya	-menya
buy, sell	-gura	...	-gula, -gura	-gula	-gula -suma	-gula
come ...	-da, -da	...	-dza	-dza	-dza	-ja
cut ...	-dura, -duya, -rona	...	-dula, -gwata	-dula	-dula -tema, -kakata	-dula, -tema
dance ...	-jina, -ceta	-bvina	-bvina, -bzina	-bvina	-bvina	-vina
die ...	-kwa	...	-fa	-fa	-fa	-fa
eat ...	-ya	...	-dia	-dia	-dia	-ŋya
give ...	-vasa, -pasa	...	-patsa, -pasa	-patsa	-patsa	-paca, -niñka
go ...	-nenda, -enda, -famba, -pita	...	-nenda, -yenda	-ñka	-ñka, -yenda	-yenda, -muka
kill ...	-upa	...	-pa	-pa	-pa	-pa
know ...	-dziwa	...	-ziwa, -dziva	-dzive	-dziwa	-jiwa
laugh ...	-teka	...	-seka	-seka	-seka	-seka
leave off, cease	-leka	...	-reka	...	-leka, -sia	-leka, -sia
love, want	-konda	...	-funa	-konda	-konda, -aŋja, -funa	-konda, -funa (search for)

¹ Si -ndi = not I, Si ti = not we,
 Su = not thou, Si mu = not ye,
 Sa = not he, A sa = they not.

English	58. Ci-mazarw (Ci-kunda)	58 a. Ci-podzω	59. Ci-nyuñgwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbω (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
To ...	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ see ...	-ona	...	-ōna	...	-ona. -bōna	-ona. -penya
„ sit, remain, abide	-kaia	...	-kara	...	-kala. -tsala	-kala
„ sleep ...	-gōna	...	-gōna	...	-gōna. -lala (to be worn out)	-gōna. -lala
„ stand, stop, be erect	-imea	...	-da. -ima	...	-ima	-ima
„ steal ...	-ba -iba	...	-ba	-ba	-ba	-ba. -landa

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN CI-MAZARW AND CI-PODZΩ

No preprefixes, except in Class 16.

Class 1. **Mu**, **M**. (mu-, m, u-, -yu); 2. **A**. (a-, wa); 3. **Mu**, **M**, **N**, **N̄**. (mu-, m-, u); 4. **Mi**. (mi-, i); 5. —, **D'**, **Dz'**, **Di**-, **Li**-. (li); 6. **Ma**. (ma-, a); 7. **Ji**-, **Ci**-, **Yi** (?) (ci); 8. **Vi**-, **Pi**-, **Bi**-. (vi); 9. **N**-, **Ny**-, — (n-, i); 10. **Di**-, **Din**-, **N**-, **Ny**-. (di); 11. missing?; 12. missing?; 13. **Ka**-. (ka), *pl.* **Vi**-.; 14. **U**-, **Wu**-. (u); 15. **Ku**-. (ku); 16. **Apa**-. (pa); 17. **M**-, **Mu**-. (m-, -ñ).

The **Sa**- or **Se**- (father) prefix and **Na**- (mother) prefix are present.

PREFIXES, &c., IN CI-NYUNGWWE AND CI-SENA

Slight traces in Class 9 of preprefixes in Ci-nyuñgwi.

Class 1. **Mu**-, **M**-. (**Ngu**-¹) (mu-, m, yu-, u-, ñgu-); 2. **A**-, **Wa**-. (older form, **Va**-) (**Mba**-¹) (wa, mba-); 3. **Mu**-, **M**-. (**Ngu**-¹) (u-, ñgu); 4. **Mi**-. (**Nji**-¹) (i-, yi, nji-); 5. —, **Dzi**-, **Dz'**-, **D'**-. (**Ndi**-¹) (ri, ndi-); 6. **Ma**-. (**Nga**-¹) (ya-, a, ma-?, ñga-); 7. **Ci**-. (? **Si**-. in Ci-nyuñgwe) (**Nci**-¹) (ci, nci-, nc'a); 8. **Bzi**-, **Bz'**-, **Psi**-, **Pi**-. (Ci-sena) (**Mbzi**-, **Mpi**-¹) (bzi, mbzi-, mpi-); 9. **In**-. (**Im**-), **N**-. (**M**-), **Ny**-, **I**-, — (**Nji**-¹) (i-, yi, nji-); 10. same as 9, and **Zi**-. (59), **Di**-. (59 a) (**Nzi**-, **Ndi**-.²) (zi-, di-, nz'a-); 11. **Ru**-, **Ri**-. (? **Ndu**-¹) (ru-, ndu?, ndi-); 12. **Tu**-. (**Nthu**-¹) (absent in Ci-sena, where its place is taken by **Pi**-. (8)); very little used in Ci-nyuñgwe, and then generally prefixed to the singular prefix of another Class. Concord, tu, nthu-, nth'-); 13. **Ka**-. (**Nkha**-¹) (little used in Ci-nyuñgwe and generally prefixed before the retained prefix of the word which **Ka**- turns into a diminutive. Concord, ka, ñkha-); 14. **U**-, **Bu**-. (**Mbu**-¹) (u-, bu, mbu-); 15. **Ku**-. (**Nkhu**-¹) (ku, ñkhu-); 16. **Pa**-. (**Mpha**-¹) (pa, mpha-); 17. **Mu**-. (**Nghwa**-¹) (mω-, mu-, ñghu-).

The **Sa**- or **Tsa**-. (masc., honorific) and the **Na**- or **Nya**- prefixes are present.

PREFIXES, &c., IN CI-MBΩ (CI-CINJIRI)

Traces of preprefixes in No. 9 Class.

Class 1. **Mu**-, **M**-. (mu-, m, u-); 2. **A**-, **Wa**-, ? **Ba**-² (a-, wa); 3. **Mu**-, **M**-. (mu-, m-, u); 4. **Mi**-. (mi-, i); 5. **Li**-, **Dzi**-. (li); 6. **Ma**-. (ma-, ?); 7. **Ci**-. (ci); 8. ?; 9. **In**-. (**Im**-), **N**-, **Ny**-. (i ?); 10. ? same as 9 (concord ?); 11. **Lu**-. (lu); 12. ?; 13. **Ka**-. (ka); 14. **U**-, **Bu**-. (u); 15. **Ku**-. (ku); 16. **Pa**-. (pa); 17. **Mu**-. (mu-).

¹ With nasal directive **N**-. (**M**-).

² I have heard 'Ba-' for No. 2 prefix inland, south of the Ruw, near Mount Ciperwini.

PREFIXES, &c., IN CI-MAÑANJA AND CI-NYANJA

Traces of preprefixes in Classes 16 and 17.

Class 1. **Mu, M-** (*Nga*¹) (m-, mu, u-, yu-); 2. **A, Wa-** (61 a) (a-, wa); 3. **Mo, M, N-** (*Ngũ*¹) (mu-, u, ŋgwa); 4. **Mi-** (mi-, i-, yi); 5. —, **Dzi, Dz', Di-** (li); 6. **Mo-** (*Nga*¹) (ma-, a); 7. **Ci-** (? *Nci*-) (ci); 8. **Dzi, Zi-** (zi); 9. —, **N, Ny-** (i-, yi, n-, nj-); 10. —, **N, Ny, Zin-** (zi); 11. **Lu, Li-** (scarce) (lu, li), *pl.* No. 6 superadded); 12. **Ti-** (rare except in East Nyanja) (ti); 13. **Ka-** (ka); 14. **U-** (hu); 15. **Ku-** (ku); 16. **Apa, Pa-** (*Mpa*²) (pa); 17. **Uma, Mu, M-** (mu-, m-).

The **Tsa-** or **Sa-** ('master of'—*plural, A-tsa-*) and the **Na-** (*plural, A-na-*) prefixes are present, with concords of 1st and 2nd Classes. The plural **A-** or **Wa-** (No. 2) is often used³ as an honorific prefix in a singular sense. Sometimes this is combined with **Ci-** (No. 7) and produces by fusion **Ca-** or **Ce-** (or **Ke-**). To this again may be prefixed **A-**, so that **Ace-** is a common honorific prefix. **Na-** is sometimes followed by **M-** (**N-**) and **Ka-**, producing the compound prefix **Namka** or **Nauka**.

Note also the particle **I-**, applied often to the pronominal and adverbial roots or prefixes, 'with the idea of emphasis' (*Ruffie-Scott, Mañanja Dictionary*).

58. **Cimɔzɔwɔ** is spoken on the Lower Zambesi between the Ziwe-Ziwe and Shiré confluence and the beginning of the delta.

58 a. **Cipodzɔwɔ** is spoken in the Zambezi delta between the River Mahindɔwɔ in the north and the Luabɔwɔ in the south.

59. **Cinyuñgwi** is spoken on both banks of the Lower Zambesi, west of the Ziwe-Ziwe confluence at Sena, especially at Tete and Sena, as far west as the 32° of East longitude, where it grades into Cinseñga and Cinyui, and as far north as the Mukañga country, the watershed of Lake Nyasa, where it grades into Manvi or Cipeta.

60. **Cimbɔwɔ** is spoken on the Lower Shiré and in the Macinjiri country south of the Ruɔwɔ; also along the east bank of the Lower Shiré river down to Mount Morambala.

61 a. **Cimañanja** is spoken in the Shiré Highlands and the regions of south Nyasaland where Yao does not prevail. It extends from Mount Mlanje and Lake Cilwa on the east to the Ruɔwɔ river and the west Shiré district on the south and west.

61. **Cinyanja** is spoken in the coast-lands along the east of Lake Nyasa, from about 11° 30' South latitude southwards to about 13° 30'; also on the islands of Likoma and Cisumulu; and wherever Anyanja settlements still exist among the Yao people of east Nyasaland.

¹ These forms are relics of the 'prefix plus directive nasal' which appears more prominently in Ci-nyuñgwe and in south-west and south Bantu.

² 'Almost universal before names of people'. Rev. Herbert Barnes in 'Nyanja-English Vocabulary,' 1902.

GROUP P

THE SOUTH NYASALAND LANGUAGES (*continued*)

61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)

61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)

62. Ci-nseŋga (Seŋga)

GROUP Q

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA-PUNGWE-SABI LANGUAGES

63. Ci nyai (Ci-nyau or *Lwze*) and Ci-nanswa

64. Karaña¹ *dialects* (Ci-swina, Šuna, &c.)

64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Šuna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
Adze ...	Ka-temω	...	M-bazω	...	M-bezω. Tsendω	Tsendω. M-bezω
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ci-rombω. I-muka, M-huka. Ci-kara	M-buwu, Ci-rombω. M-huka
Ant ...	Ny-erere. Li-ntumbu ; mali +. Nyanyao	Li-ntumbwi (<i>pl. same</i>)	M-pasi, M-pansi. M-nyanyau	...	Hu-nyunyū. Ru-menyū. -sweswe (ma- ; bu-)	Cu-sunji, Usūnji or Sonzi. Tsōtsa
Ant, white (termite)	N-swa, Ci-swe	...	C-usi. Mu-swe	Mu-tate ?	Mi-cenye (<i>pl.</i>). Sxwa. Mi-juru (<i>pl.</i>)	Mu-cenje. Mu-tate. I-šwa
Arm ...	M-kōnω. Dz-andya ; m-andya	Z-anja ; m-anja	Kw-anja ; m-anja	Lω-bōkω	Ru-bōkω ; <i>pl. ma-</i>	Bōkω ; ma +
Arrow ...	Mu-bvi	Mu-vi ; mi-	Mum-vwi	Gōba. Sakasa	Mu-sebe. N-gōbe. Mo-riene. Mω-vi	Um-paca ; mi- Mu-šewe. M-hatu
Axe ...	M-kwañkwa. Gōma	Xwañgwa	M-bazω. Ka-temω ; tu- Ci-temω	U-bga. I-sanu	I-šanū. Ganω. Demω. Di-inuru. Badzω. Hubya	M-behura ; ma- Baja. Santō
Baboon ...	Ń-kwere. Ny-ani. N-cimbω	M-xweri ; wa +	Kōlōe	Tede ; ma +	I-gudu. Dirω. I-bvene. Gudω	Dede. Korω ; <i>pl. zi +</i> . Pfene
Back ...	M-sana. M-buyω	M-sana	M-sana. Ku-vuli (<i>cf. shadow</i>)	M-tōtō	M-sana, Mu-sana. Ci-bunω	Mu-sana
Banana ...	N-tōci	N-toice	Ci-konde ; vi- Mumbu	...	Hōbω. Hōva	Kōbω ; ma +
Beard ...	N-debvū	N-debvū	N-devū	Dempfu	N-debvū. In-devω	M-birūtānω

¹ To this group belongs the 'Kilimanse', 'Chilimanse' of African explorers of the middle nineteenth century. Karaña is the Makalaka of Livingstone. There is considerable dialectic variation in Karaña or Karaña as well as in the local pronunciation of the principal name of the language, which was formerly Karaña and now is more often Karaña (to the Becuana peoples it is Kalaka). The principal local dialects are (besides Ci-ndau): Ci-manyika, Ci-govera, and Ci-mali. But there is not enough information to hand to separate them further.

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Suna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
Bee ...	Nj-uci	Nj-uci	N-zimwo		Iny-woci	Iny-uci
Belly ...	Ci-pfu, Ki-pfu; <i>pl.</i> -psi. Mimba; ma +	Mimba	Vumwo	Ptombu, m-ptombu	I-mimba, Dumbwo. Ci-sũ. I-nũmbũ	In-da-ne. U-tumbwo
Bird ...	M-balame	M-barame	K-woni; t-uni. C-uni	I-siri. N-ywone	I-siri	I-ciri <i>or</i> I-siri
Blood ...	Mw-azi	Mw-azi	Mu-rwpa	Ma-lwpa	Ma-rwpa	Rwpa. Mu-siya
Body ...	Tupi. Ma-runŋwo	Tupi; ma +	Mu-wiri	M-bili	Mu-biri	Mu-hũiri
Bone ...	Pfupa <i>or</i> Li-fupa	Fupa	M-fupa; mi-	Fupa; ma +	I-pfupa. Gõdwo	Gõdwo. Fupa; ma +
Borassus palm	M-vumwo	M-vumwo			M-lala	Mu-cindwi ?
Bow ...	Bu-ta, U-ta; <i>pl.</i> ma +	Wu-ta; ma +	U-ta; mau-ta	Lw-ta	Bu-ta. Bu-dade. I-dantire	Bu-ta; mbu-ta
Bowels ...	Ma-tumbwo	Ma-tumbwo	Ma-ra		Mabu-ra	Mimba. N-kumbu. Wu-ra
Brains ...	B-oŋwo	Uw-oŋwo	Tompwe. W-oŋwo		Bu-ruru. Bu-rupi. Bu-ruzwi	U-ruvi; ma-
Breast (man's)	Ci-pfua. N-tima	Ci-futa	Ki-fua	Hana <i>or</i> Gana	Ci-fuba. Hana	Si-fũa
Breast (woman's)	Bere; ma +	Ma-were (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-ziwa	Gamu; <i>pl.</i> ma +	I-zamu, I-samu. Ma-zuku (<i>pl.</i>)	Dundu. Diti; ma +
Brother ...	Sibweni. M-pwa. M-bali. N-jila <i>or</i> N-gila	M-bare. M-loŋwo	Ka-raŋwozi; vi- M-kwa. M-lisa	Nuŋgu-na. Mw-lukwo-ana	Hama, M-kõma. M-kuru. Mu-nu. Mo-rombala. U-nũũ-na	Kõma; ba +. Ne-vanji. Mu-nukuna, Mu-kuna
Buffalo ...	Nj-ati	Ny-ati <i>or</i> nj-ati	M-bwo	Parapara	Iny-ati	Iny-ati. Sawa
Bull ...	N-ombe a-ina		N-ombe i-lume		N-kõwo. I-handira. I-hõwo. I-hunzi	Mu-kõwo
Buttocks ...	Ma-takwo	Ma-takwo	Ma-takwo	Nunzi	I-batu. Ma-takwo. Dakwo	M-bata; man-bata
Canoe.. ...	Bw-atwo; ma +	Bw-atwo	W-atwo, Uw-atwo; maw-atwo	I-gwa	Bh-atwo, By-atwo. I-gwa	M-garaba; ma-garaba (Ngalawa)
Cat ...	M-paka	Cõna; wa-cõna	M-buyaw. Cõna		Une-maŋge	Cima-ŋgõbe. Paka
Charcoal ...	Kala; ma +				Ma-sahla	Ma-simbi
Chief ...	M-fumu; wa +	M-fumwo	Fumu, N-fumu. Akw-eni. A-bwana	Mambwo	Di se, Se; <i>pl.</i> ba-se. I-cinda. Mw-ene. I-hõsi. I-hõsi aŋe ♀. M-roŋwo. Mambwo	Mambwo; <i>pl.</i> maji-mambwo. Se. Mu-cinda

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Šuna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
Child ...	Mw-ana; w-ana	Mw-ana; w-ana	Ka-saza; tu- Mw-ana m-tontō. Lu-cece (ma +)		Mñw-ana; <i>pl.</i> b-ana. M-cece. Ci-bhyere	Mw-ana; ab-ana. Ši-pwere
Cloth ...	N-saru	Saru	Salu. N-yula. N-anza	N-guza	Jira. N-gubō (<i>a goatskin</i> <i>peli</i>)	Jira <i>or</i> Gira. Guvō; ma +
Cold ...			M-pepō. U-tontole	M-tutu	Im-epō. Candō	Im-epō
Country ...	Dz-ikō; ma-ikō	Z-ikō, muz-ikō	Ci-alu	In-yika. Ma-vu	Iny-iga	Iny-iga. N-ika; ma +
Cow ...	N-ombe wa m-kazi; <i>pl.</i> zi +	N-ombe ei-kazi	N-ombe ana-kazi <i>or</i> i-kazi		lñ-ombe hadzi. I-mōu (? <i>ostrich</i>)	M-gombe kazi; <i>pl.</i> m-gombe zio-kazi. Umbe kaji
Crocodile ...	N-ōna	Nñ-ōna	M-wena, N-wena	N-gwena	I-gambiŋga. I-gāgwe, I-garhwe, I-gaywe	N-gwombō; ma +. N-gwena
Day, daylight	Tsiku. Sana	Siku. M-sana	N-siku. (Ka-suwa = <i>daylight</i>)		I-zuba. M-si. Mu-si	I-zuba, Zuva; ma +. Ma-sati (<i>pl.</i>)
Devil, evil spirit	Tsōka; ma +. M-zimu; wa-	Ci-wanda; vi-	Li-šawi; ma-		Ci-bandu. C-erō (<i>spirit</i>)	Mu-caici <i>or</i> Mu-šaiši. Šawe
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Si-ñaŋga; wa +	Si-ñaŋga	N-gaŋga		I-ñaŋga	Ci-remba
Dog	Garu; wa +	Garu	Im-bwa; zim-bwa	Im-bga	M-bha. M-bōga	Im-bya. Im-bwa; mam-
Donkey					M-bizi (<i>zebra</i>)	M-boŋgorō. Bemhe
Door, door- way	Ci-tsekō, Ki-tsekō. Pa-kōmō	Kōmō	Ci-sasa. Mu-liaŋgō		I-gōni. M-kōba. M-subō. Dimba	Ruvi; ma +. Mu-suvō
Dream	N-dōta	N-dōta	C-ōzi		Rōta	Rōtō; ma +
Drum ...	N-ōma; <i>pl.</i> zi +	N-ōma	N-ōma	N-gōma	N-gōma. I-dumba	N-gōma; ma-
Ear	Ku-tu; ma +	Ku-tu; ma +	Li-twe. Kwa-tu; ma-tu	Zebe	N-zebe <i>or</i> N-zeve. I-gere. I-twi	Ku-zwa. In-dzeve
Egg	Dzira, Dzela	Dzira	I-gumbi <i>or</i> Li-; ma-	Zae; ma +	I-zai	Zanda; ma +
Elephant	N-jōbvū	N-jōbvū	N-zōvu		N-zōvu	N-jōhu; ma-
Excrement	Tu-bzi	Tu-vi	Tu-vi		Ma-tōkwō. Matu-zwi	Matu-vi
Eye	D-isō, Dz-isō; ma-sō	L-isō	R-isō; m-esō <i>or</i> m-esō	Egō; m-egō	Z-isō; m-esō	N-jisō; ma-jišō
Face, fore- head	Ci-dzō; <i>pl.</i> psi- Mma-sō. M-pumi	Kuma-sō	Kuma-nsō		Im-ōgō	Hōpe. Bu-su

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Šuna. &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
Fat, oil	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	...	Ma-futa	Ma-futa
Father	Tate, Tete, Wa-tate	A-tate	Wa-ta. Aw-isi (Aw-isi wakw). An-sw	...	U-dade. Bambw. Palea	Baba. I-se ('chief'). ¹ Se- <i>prefix</i> (or Ji?)
Fear ...	Ma-nta. Ūpa. Ki-ntente	Ma-ntha	Ku-ŵpa. U-ŵwa. Mw-ezŵ	Bw-tiha	I-hana	Kw-utwca
Finger	C-ara ; ps-ara	C-ara ; vy-ara	Mu-nŵe ; mi-	Mu-ñgwe ; me-	Mu-ñwe (Gu-nwe = <i>thumb</i>)	Ci-nŵe ; <i>pl.</i> zi-nŵe. Gu-nwe
Fire	M-ōtŵ ; mi-	M-ōtŵ	M-ōtŵ. Mu-lilŵ	M-ōtŵ	M-ōtŵ, Mw-ōtŵ, My-ōtŵ	Mo-rirŵ ; mi- M-ōtŵ
Fish	N-somba ; tsi+	N-somba	Sawi ; ma-	Lwbe	I-hōbe or yōbe	Hōbe, Howe ; ma +
Foot	Padzi. Mw-endŵ	Mw-endŵ ; <i>pl.</i> Miny-endŵ	Kw-endŵ ; mi- Ulw-ayŵ ; malw-ayŵ	Le-hwka or Le-gwka	I-gumbw. Ny-arw	Mu-reñge (or renje) ; mi- Ci-reñge
Forest	Ñ-kalañgŵ	Theñgŵ	M-saŋga	...	I-šaka. I-dzese	Guaša ; ma +. Sañgŵ. Dondŵ
Fowl	Ñ-kuku	Kuku	Kuku	...	I-huku. Hwkw	Ukw ; ma +
Frog	C-ule ; ps-ule	...	C-ule ; a +	...	I-zura. I-taca	Dafi. Mu-tawa ; ma-
Ghost ...	Ki-dzŵdŵgwa ; <i>pl.</i> psi-	M-tunzi ; mi-	Ci-nsiñgwa. Ci-wanda. Cim-vwili	Ma-rombŵ (<i>pl.</i>)	M-ñweya. Mu-dzimu. M-oyw, C-erw	Z-uñgube. Mu-dzimu
Giraffe	...	...	...	...	Xwisa, N-swiza, I-sŵma	...
Girl	Butu ; ma +	Butu ; ma +	M-buntu. M-simbi	...	Mu-sikana. M-andara. M-siga-na. Hombe	Mu-swa-na. M-handara
Goat ...	M-buzi ; zi-	M-buzi ; zi +	M-buzi ; zi +	Puzi	M-budzi	M-buji, M-busi ; ma +
„ (he)	Donde, Tonde	...	...	...	Gwŵgŵŵ. Noñgŵ. M-bŵcŵ	Gwŵkwŵŵ. Gweme
„ (she)...	M-buzi wa m-kazi	...	...	...	Nunzwi, Dumbzi. Bembza	...
God	Mu-luñgu. M-pambe. Ciñ-ta, Cuu-ta	Cui-ta	Reza, Leza (<i>thunder</i>)	Mŵ-limŵ. (Mŵ-limŵ mŵ-kuru = <i>great God</i>)	Mw-ari, M-ñwali. Mu-dzima	Ma-rure. Mu-ruñgu
Grandparent	M-buyw. A-m-buye	...	Asi-kulu	...	U-tateguru. U-buya ♀	Mum-kuru. Se-kuru. Wa-m-buya ♀
Grass ...	Mañ-dzu	U-dzu	U-šwa ; ma- U-cani. U-zu	Bw-gwa	U-swa. Bu-hwa. M-hŵva. Ru-swiswi	C-ani. Bu-swa

¹ Mu-bari = *parent*.

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Šuna, Óc.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
Ground ...	N-taka		M-ɾota. Pa-si, Pa-nsi. C-alɔ. Li-tɔ	Ma-vū	I-vū. M-sece	Ma-vū. Ny-ūa
Ground-nut	N-teza. N-tentsa; mi-	Ka-mburundzi	N-ziama	Ny-emba	N-emɔ	N-duwe. N-zuŋgɔ
Guinea-fowl	N-kaŋga; zi+ or tsi+	N-kaŋga	N-kaŋga; zi- Li-celwe		I-haŋga	Haŋga; ma-
Gun ...	M-futi; tsi+	Futi; zi+	Futi; zi+		I-pfuti	M-futi; ma+
Hair ...	Tsitsi or Tsise; ma+	Sitsi	Sisi	Vuzi; ma+.	Vuzi; ma+. Sisi	Vudzi; ma+
Hand ...	Dz-anja; m-anja	Dz-anja; m-anja	C-anzanza	Lɔ-bɔkɔ. C-aga or C-aha	Ru-bɔkɔ. C-ansa	Many-ara? (<i>fingers</i>) Ny-ara
Head ...	Mu-tu, N-tū; mi-	Mu-tu; mi-	Mu-twe, Mu-tu	I-sorɔ. M-poŋgorɔ	M-sorɔ, Mɔ-sorɔ	M-sorɔ; ma-
Heart ...	M-tima; mi-	M-tima; mi-	Mu-tima	Duŋga	M-oyɔ, Mw-oyɔ, My-oyɔ	M-oyɔ; ma+
Heel ...	Ci-tende; psi- Ci-koŋgɔnu; psi- or dzi-	Ci-tende; vi-	Ka-tende; vi-	Ci-cinɔ	Ci-tsitsinu, Ci-tsinɔ. N-hende. Ci-dondɔba	Ci-sisinindɔ; <i>pl.</i> zwi-sisinindɔ. Ci-sinindɔ; zwi-
Hide ...	Ci-kɔpa		M-kupɔ. M-papa	Lu-pasa	Debye. Palame. I-guguta. N-gubɔ I-gɔmɔ, Ci-gɔmɔ, Ka-kɔmɔ	Dehwe, N-hewe
Hill ...	Ki-dumbi; psi- M-dunda		Ka-pili		I-gɔmɔ, Ci-gɔmɔ, Ka-kɔmɔ	Duntɔ
Hippopotamus	M-vū	M-vū	M-vū, M-vūū		M-vubu. N-gwindi	M-vɔ. M-vuhu; ma+
Hoe ...	Ka-su; ma+		Kam-bwili. M-suka		I-badza	Badza
Honey	Uci or B-uci	Uici	Uci wa n-zimu. U-uci		B-uci	H-uci
Horn ...	Ny-aŋga	Ny-aŋga	Ny-aŋga. Lu-seŋgɔ		Runy-aŋga. I-sɔna	Ny-aŋga; ma+
House...	Ny-umba; zi- or tsi+	Ny-umba; zi+	N-anda; zi-	N-gomba. (Kɔ-mɔsa = <i>at home</i>)	I-mba. Umba. Iñ-umba	M-basɔ; ma- Ny-umba. Mba
Hunger	N-jala	N-jala	N-gara	M-dala	N-zara	N-jara
Husband	Mwa-muna		Mu-lume		Mu-rumi, Mɔ-rume	Mu-rume
Hyena	Fisi; wa-	Fisi; wa+	Ci-mbwe, Ci-mbwi		Ci-pere. Tika	Tika; ma+. Bere; ma+
Iron ...	Ci-sulɔ	Ci-tsuru	Ci-seŋgɔ. C-ela	Dare	I-dari, Dale. I-maŋgura	U-tare; ma- Simbi
Island...	Ci-lwa. Ci-rumba; <i>pl.</i> psi- Ny-aŋga	Ci-phɔle; vi-	Ka-ndindi; vi- N-sumbu		I-ciwi	Ci-sirgwa; zwi- Š-irwa
Ivory ...		Ny-aŋga	Miny-aŋga n-jɔvu (<i>pl.</i>)		Runy-aŋga gwe-zɔwɔ]	Runy-aŋga; ma-

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nsenga	63. Ci-nyal, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dikaleli</i> (Sona, etc.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
Knee ...	Koñgwo. Bondw; ma-ondw	Koñgwo	Koñkw. Ñ-kwkwla	Gwona; ma+	I-bvi. (-pfugama = <i>to kneel. Cp.</i> <i>E. Bantu</i>)	I-dvi; ma- Go-kwve
Knife ...	M-peni	Ci-pula. M-kalw	Ru-ezi <i>or</i> Du-ezi; ma+	M-paka	I-paŋga, Baŋga	Ci-paŋga; zi-
Lake, sea ...	Taware. Ny-anja	Ny-anja	Ci-teŋga	...	D'ibi. I-gawa. Ny-anza	Gandwa
Leg ...	Mw-endw; <i>pl.</i> ny-endw <i>or</i> mi-endw	M-sorw	Mu-konzw. Kw-endw (<i>pl.</i> mi-endw <i>or</i> m-endw)	...	Ci-dzwa. Bimbira. I-gumbw	Mu-reñge; ma- Gumbu
Leopard ...	Nya-ribwe	Nya-rubwe	I-ñgw, Ka-ñgw; <i>pl.</i> vika- <i>or</i> tu+	...	I-ñgwe. M-bada	Kamba; ma+
Lion ...	Ñ-kañgw; mi-	M-karamw	Ñ-kalamu	C-umba	Sumba. I-mondorw	Pondorw. Sumba
Lips ...	Mi-lomw	Mi-lomw	Mi-romw	Mi-lomw	Mi-romw	Ma-romw
Magic ...	U-fiti. Ma-ere	M-siñaŋga	Lwzi. U-fwiti	...	Rowa, Bu-royi, Bu-rawi. Bu-ñaŋga. Gwere	Ñinji; ma+
Maize ...	Pa-maŋga	Ci-maŋga	Vi-toŋga. M-sali	...	Ci-maŋga. Ci-bakwe	Bonore; ma+
Man ...	Mu-ntu; wa-	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu	Mu-ntu; wa-	...	Mu-nu; ba-nu	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu
Man, vir.	Mwá-mūna	...	Mwana-lume. Mu-lume	Mw-rume. Ñ-kwma-na. (Mw-sika-na, <i>young man</i>)	M-rumi. (N-zuma, <i>young man</i>). Jaya	Mu-rume
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	N-ama <i>or</i> Ny-ama	...	Iny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	Ma-ñkwarw	...	...	Mo-rimw	Mu-ti. Mu-rimw. M-šoŋga. Iny-aŋga	Mu-tombw
Milk ...	Ñ-kaka. Ma-ziwa	Ma-ziwa. M-kaka	M-kaka	...	M-kaka. (Ku-kama = <i>to milk</i>)	Mu-kaka
Monkey ...	Pusi. N-cima	Pusi. N-cima	Ma-nanca (<i>pl.</i>). N-sanji. Ceta. M-boŋgwe	...	I-šwkw	Cwkw; ma+. Korw; ji- <i>or</i> zi-
Moon ...	Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi	Ngu-ezi. (Gu-eti = <i>moonlight</i>)	Mw-edzi, Mw-ezi, Mγ-edzi	Mu-eji
Mother ...	Mai; <i>pl.</i> wa-mai. Ma-	Maye	Wa-ma. Nyina. Nyw-kw	...	Mai	Mayi
Mountain ...	Piri; ma-piri	Phiri	Lu-piri; ma+. Cilu-pili	...	I-gomw	Dundu; ma+ Šoŋgwe
Mouth ...	Ka-mwa	...	Ka-mwa; tu-	...	Mu-romw	Mu-romw
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ny-ara. Ci-kataw	Ci-kamba; vi-	C-ala; vy- Lunzi-ala; <i>pl.</i> nzi-ala.	Zala	Run-zara	Du-ara; ma+ Umwe; ma-umwe

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Suna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
Name ...	Dz-ina ; ma-ina	Dz-ina ; ma-ina	Z-ina	Sidara. Setha	I-zita	N-zima ; ma +
Navel...	M-combω ; mi-	M-combω	...	...	I-guvu, I-combω	Ci-kuvu
Neck ...	Kōsi	Khōsi	Mu-kōsi	Hulω	M-tsipā, Mu-tsiba	Hurω ; ma +
Night ...	U-siku	U-siku	U-siku. (Finzi = <i>darkness</i>)	Suku	Bu-siku. (Dima = <i>darkness</i>)	U-siku. Si-rima. Bu-siku
Nose ...	M-punω	...	M-punω	M-inā	M-inω, Binω. Pōnω	M-irω
Ox ...	N-ombe m-fule	N-ombe	N-ombe ; <i>pl. vi-</i>	N-gombe ; <i>pl. iñ-gombe</i>	N-dume. N-zombe ; zi +. N-ombe ; ziñ- <i>or</i> i-	N-ombe ; ma +
Paddle ...	M-capω	...	Kafi. (Ku-capā = <i>verb</i>)	...	Mu-capω	Kafe
Palm wine, beer	U-cema	...	W-alwa (<i>beer</i>)	...	U-carwa (<i>beer</i>)	U-cema
Parrot ...	Ci-ñkwe ; psi-ñkwe	Ci-mpse ; vi-mpse	Kōpekōpe	...	I-hweñka, Ci-weñga	Guañga ; ma +
Penis ...	M-borω	M-borω	M-horā	...	M-borω. Cam-bōkōw	M-bōlω
Pig ...	N-guluwe. N-kumba. M-dudu	N-guruwe	N-guruwe	...	Humba. N-gulūve	N-gumbi ; ma +
Pigeon ...	N-kunda. N-jiwa	N-jiwa	C-iwa ; v-iwa. N-kunda	...	N-jiba	Gora ; ma +
Place ...	Pω- (<i>in many combinations</i>). (Ma-rω = <i>a sleeping- place</i>)	Paja	C-arū. M-alω. Pa- Apa ; pω-	Panω	I-dzimba. Dunu. Bu-garω	U-garω ; ma-
Rain ...	M-bvula	M-vura	Vua. M-vula. Ma-inza. (Mi-lōci = <i>heavy ruin</i>)	M-vula	M-vura	M-vula
Rat ...	M-bwea, M-bewa. Kōswe	Kōswe	Li-rindie ; ma- M-bwewa. Kōswe	...	I-gonzω, Gōzω. M-bewa	N-gonsω ; ma +
Rhinoceros	Ci-pembere	Ci-pembele	Ci-pembele	Ci-pembere	I-nēma	Tema, N-hema
River ...	Ny-anja	M-sinje. Ny-anja	Mana <i>or</i> Ka-mana	Lo-ñgira. Ku-ezi <i>or</i> Ku-izi	Kw-izi. Rg-wizi. Ru-kōba	Mu-rambω ; mi- Ru-izi
Road ...	N-jira	N-jira	N-zira, N-jila	...	N-zira. Mu-gwagwa	N-jira. Mu-va
Salt ...	N-cere <i>or</i> M-cere	? N-cere	Mu-nyu	Mω-nyu	Mu-nyu, Mo-nju. Cayi	Mu-nyu. Mu-tomba
Shame ...	M-nyarω. Ma-nyazi	Ci-sōni	N-sōni	Ma-nyadzω	I-sōni. Ku-nyara	Ny-ōwa

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Ṣuna, Ḫ̄c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau 'Sofala')
Sheep ...	M-bira. Ṣ-kwasa. M-pwulw Ḫ̄	Eira	M-belele; vi+	Guae. Ṣ-godwḡbge	I-hwai, Gai. I-gondobhye	Bu-iji; ma+. Gundata; ma+. Hondwḡhwe
Shield...	Ci-kwapa. M-kupw		M-papa	I-ṣaŋgu	I-nwḡw, N-hwḡw	Dwḡw (N-dwḡw)
Shoulder ...	Puzi <i>or</i> Pwsi		Pewa; ma+	Pfutsi	I-pfudzi. Ma-pew. I-bipitw	Fudṣi
Sister ...	M-loŋgw <i>or</i> Mu-roŋgw	M-loŋgw; <i>pl.</i> wa-roŋgw	Mu-kwasw. M-lisa. M-loŋgwsi		I-hanzwadzi. Bali. Hama	Mu-kunda; ba- Anju-azi
Skin ...	Kuŋgu	Khuŋga	Kanda. Ntembe. Mpapa	I-w-kanda	I-ganda. I-guguta	Dwḡw; ma+
Sky ...	M-tambw	M-tambw	Mu-kumbi. Kum-ulu. Leza	diŋga (U-diŋga, W-liŋga, W-tiŋga)	I-deŋga. Gore	Ṣ-gore; ma- <i>Cf. year</i>
Slave ...	Mu-temba. Ka-porw; wa+. N-tsā-kazi ♀		Ka-polw. Mu-zīa ♀		Mu-randa. I-nabha. Mu-rombw.	Mu-batwa
Sleep ...	Tu-lw	Tu-ru	Tu-lw. (Ku-lala, <i>verb</i>)	Wpe. (w ne wpe = <i>he</i> <i>is with sleep</i>)	I-hwpe, Hōpe. Ku-bata (<i>verb</i>)	Hōpe. Ku-vata (<i>verb</i>)
Smoke ...	U-tsi, Wu-tsi	Uci	C-usi		Bu-tsi. Ci-utsi	Vu-ci, Vu-si
Snake...	N-jwka	N-jwka	N-jwka	N-ywka	Iny-wga My-ana.	Ny-wka; ma+ Mw-anaruma; ba-
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana wa mwa-mūna. N-zombwe	Mw-ana wa mwa-mūna	Mw-ana; w-ana		M-lisa-na. M-kwma-na. Mūw-ana	Mu-rumby-ana, Mu-rumbw-ana
Song ...	Ny-imbw	Ny-imbw	Ulu-imbw; nz-imbw		Ci-imbw. Ru-ombw; dzi- Ru-iyw	Ru-yw; ma+. Rgw-iyw
Soul, spirit					My-eya, Mw-eya; mw-iya	
Spear...	N-tuŋgw; tsi+	M-kondw	Fumw; ma-		I-pfumw; ma-	Mo-kondw; mi- Tuŋgw
Star ...	N-yenyezi	N-thanda	Ny-enyezi. N-tandala. Lu-tanda; <i>pl.</i> vin-	N-yerezi	Iny-enyedzi <i>or</i> N-jenezi	N-yaredzi, Ny-eredzi. Tondw
Stick ...	N-dwḡw; zi-	N-dwḡw	Kwta; viñ+. Ka-ñkwle	Su-imbw	I-swimbw. Mu-doŋgw. Pzimbw, Pswimbw	N-doŋga; ma+. Ru-ponda
Stone ...	Mw-ala; mi-ala <i>or</i> ni-ala	Mw-ara; mi-	Dz-iwe; ma-we. Mw-ala	Im-bge	I-bhye. I-bye	Bwe; ma+
Stool ...	M-pandw; mi-		Ci-limba		Ci-garw I-zuba.	
Sun ...	Dzuwa, Dzurwā, Dz-uruwa	Dzuwa	Ka-zuwa. Zua	Suba	I-zwari. Dzwa	Zuba
Tail (of an animal)	M-cira	M-cira	M-cila		Mñ-wisi, My-ise. Mu-ṣwe	Mu-swe

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Suna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
Tear ...	Dzowi; ma-sowi	M-sowi	Mū-nsowi; mi-	...	M-sodzi	Mukwiji; mi-
Testicles ...	Ma-todzwo. M-pulumwo	Ma-cende	Ma-kandi	...	Ri-cende; ma-	Ma-cende
Thief ...	M-kuŋgu. M-bara	M-kuŋgu	Pompwe; vi +	Im-bafa. I-noba	I-babva	Mu-bi; ba- Im-bava
Thigh ...	N-cafu	N-cafu	Ci-tewerwo, Ci-tawelwo. Ci-welwo	Kumba; ma +	Ci-dhla, Ci-dza Ci-tumbi	...
Thing ...	Ci-ntu; psi-ntu, bzi-ntu, Ki-ntu; psi-ntu (<i>old</i>)	Ci-ntu; vi-ntu. (C-uma = <i>property</i>)	Ki-ntu; vi- (C-uma = <i>things</i> , <i>property</i>)	I-zue; ma-zue	Ci-nu; zw-inu. C-irow	Nc-irow; <i>pl.</i> zw-irow <i>or</i> tw-irow. ŝ-uma
Thorn ...	Mū-ŋga; mi-ŋga	Mū-ŋga; mi-	Mū-ŋga	...	Mu-wa	Mu-dzūa, Mu-ndzwa
Tobacco ...	Fodia	Fodia	Fwaga	...	I-fodya	Forya, Forya, Fodya
To-day ...	Lerwo	Lerwo	Lerwo	Ekuzuinwo	Nasi	Nya-masa. Nya-masi
Toe ...	C-ara; ps-ara	C-ara; vy-ara	Ci-kumwo	...	Ciku-ŋwe, Gu-ŋwe, Mu-nwe	Mu-nue; mi-
To-morrow	Mawa	Mawa	Ma-ilwo. Mawa	Mu-ŋgwana	Ma-ŋgwana	Ma-ŋgwana
Tongue ...	Li-lime <i>or</i> Li-rume; <i>pl.</i> ma-rume	Li-rimi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi	Ru-rimi	Ru-rimi; ma-
Tooth ...	Dz-inwo; ma-nwo	Dz-inwo; ma-nwo	L-inwo	M-enwo (<i>pl.</i>)	Z-inwo; m-enwo. (Zeywo = <i>molar</i>)	N-zinwo. Dzeywo
Town ...	Mu-dzi	Mu-ji	Mu-nzi; mi-nzi	M-ša, Mw-ša. Kanye. (<i>'Kw-etu' = our town</i>)	Mu-ša. Doropa (<i>Dutch</i>)	Mu-zi; mi-
Tree ...	M-teŋwo. N-toyaŋwo; mi-	M-teŋwo	Ci-muti; vi-muti	Mw-tondwo	Mu-ti	Mu-ti. Mum-buti; mam-
Twins ...	M-pasa	Ma-pasa	Ama-pasa	...	Ma-wambe. Ma-zana	Zinya-mbire <i>or</i> Manyambire. Ma-patxia
Urine ...	M-kodzwo	M-kwjwo	M-kwzwo	...	M-tundwo	Mu-tundwo. Mu-kamwo
Vein ...	N-tsempa; mi-	...	...	...	Mu-tsiŋga	Mu-tsiŋga
War ...	N-kondwo	Kōndwo	N-kondwo	...	Gugwa. Mu-reŋga	Fumwo. Hondwo
Water ...	Ma-dzi	Ma-ji	Ma-nzi	...	M-vura. Dirira	Um-vura. Ma-ji
Well, spring	...	...	...	Ziba	I-dzime. Mu-gōdi. Giwa, Kiwa.	Dziwa
White man	M-zuŋgu; wa-	M-zuŋgu; wa-	M-sweta; a-sweta	Kiwa; ma +	M-rumbi. M-zuŋgu	Mu-zuŋgo

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Œuna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
Wife	M-kazi; wa-	M-kazi; wa-	M-kazi (called by husband 'mw-ana')	...	M-kadzi	M-kazi
Wind	M-pepŵ	Phepŵ	M-pepŵ. Ciñ-kuka	...	I-mepŵ. Mñ-wandŵ. Mñ-weya	M-pepŵ. M-bambara
Witch... .. Witchcraft	M-fiti U-fiti	Fiti	N-fwiti Ma-lŵza. U-fwiti	...	M-royi Bu-royi	Mu-rroi Bu-rroi, Wu-royi
Woman Womb	M-kazi; wa- Mimba	M-kazi; wa- Mimba	M-kazi Vumŵ	Mŵ-katsi	M-kadzi Ci-sũ. I-mimba	M-kazi Zwarŵ
Wood (fire- wood)	Ci-dziki; psi- Ci-kuni. N-kuni	Kuni	Saŋga. N-kuni	Hŵnye	I-huni	Huni
Yam Year	Ci-razi; bzi- C-aka; bz-aka	Ci-ñkumba; vi- Ci-rimika	...	...	...	...
Yesterday... Zebra... ..	Dzulŵ M-bidzi	...	Ma-ilŵ Ci-mpwete; vi- M-bwete; <i>pl. aci +</i>	...	I-zuru M-bizi	Zurŵ Buiji
One ... ..	.modzi	.mŵzi	.mŵ (Ka-mŵ)	Mŵtse, .mŵtse. .mwe ?	.ñwe (M-ñwe).	Pŵsa. ? .mwe
Two ... ..	.wiri	.wiri	.wiri (Tu-wiri)	.bili, .wili (M-bili)	.biri. Piri	Piri, .biri
Three... ..	.tatu	.tatu	.tatu	.tatu. (N-atu)	.tatu. N-atu. N-hatu	.tatŵ
Four ... ..	.nai	.nai	.ne	.nā. (I-nnā)	.nā	.nā, .ni
Five ... ..	.sanu	.sanŵ	.sanŵ	Canũ, .canu	.sanu	.canŵ, .sanŵ
Six ... ..	.sanu ndi .modzi <i>or</i> N-tanda	.sanŵ ni .mŵzi	.sanŵ na .mŵ (Ka-mŵ)	Tanatu	Tanatu, Tanhatu	Tantatŵ
Seven... ..	.sanu ndi .wiri <i>or</i> Dzimbi, Tirimbi, <i>or</i> Tsimpi	.sanŵ ni .wiri	.sanŵ na .wiri (Tu-wiri)	Œi-noŋgwe	Nomñwe <i>or</i> Ci-nomwe	Ci-nŵme <i>or</i> Œi-nŵmwe
Eight ... ..	.sanu ndi .tatu <i>or</i> Duera, Dwera	.sanŵ ni .tatu	.sanŵ na .tatu	Œŵ-sere	Tsere, Ru-sere, <i>or</i> Zere	Sere <i>or</i> Zere
Nine ... ..	.sanu ndi .nai <i>or</i> Mu-inda	.sanŵ ni .nai	.sanŵ na .nai	Fubamwe	Fumbañwe <i>or</i> Pfumbamye. Femba, Pfemba	Fumbawe <i>or</i> Fumbamwe
Ten	Kumi	Kumi	Kumi	Kume	Gumi <i>or</i> Kŵme	Gumi

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Šuna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
Eleven ...	Kumi pambu (ci)-modzi <i>or</i> Kumi ndi (ci)-modzi	Kumi n-kate (ci)-mwozi			Gumi ne i-mwe	Gumi na pōsa
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi ya-wiri <i>or</i> Ma-kum' a-viri	Ma-kumi a-wiri <i>or</i> ya-wiri	Ma-kumi a-wili	Kume m-bili	Ma-gumi <i>or</i> Ma-kumi ma-biri <i>or</i> Ma-kumi ma-yiri	Ma-gumi ma-biri
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ya-tatu	Ma-kumi ya-tatu			Ma-gumi ma-tatu	Ma-gumi ma-tatu
Forty ...	Ma-kumi ya-nai	Ma-kumi ya-nai			Ma-gumi ma-nnā	Ma-gumi ma-ni
Fifty ...	Ma-kumi ya-sanu	Ma-kumi ya-sanw			Ma-gumi ma-šanu	Ma-gumi ma-canw
Hundred ...	Dzana <i>or</i> Ki-kōndye; <i>pl. dzi-kondye</i>	Zana	Zana	I-zana	Ri-zana; ma-	Zana <i>or</i> Ri-zana
Thousand ...	Dzi-kondye kumi	Ci-kwi				Gumi re-zana. Gumi re ma-jana
I, me, my ...	I-ne. Di-, Ndi. -ndi. -ne. -a-ŋga	Ine. Ndi. -ne. -ndi. -a-ŋga	Ne-w, Ne. Ni-, N. -ni-, -n. -a-ŋgu	I-ni. Ndi. -ndi. -a-ŋgu	I-mi <i>or</i> I-ni. Ndi. -ndi. -a-ŋgu	I-nini. Di-ni. Ndi. -ndi. -a-ŋgw
Thou, thee, thy	I-we. U. -we. -ku. -a-kw	I-we. U. -we. -ku. -a-kw	We-w, We. U. -ku. -a-kw	I-we. U. -gu. -a-kw	I-we. U. -gu. -ku. -a-kw	I-wewe. U. -ku. -a-kw
He, him, his	I-ye. Wiw. A. -ye. -m. -a-ci, -a-ce	I-ye. Wa-, A. -ye. -m. -a-ce	Yw-ve <i>or</i> Iw-w, I-ye. Ye. U-, W-, A. -mu-, -m. -a-kwe	I-ye. W. -mu. -a-ke	I-ye. U-, A. -mu. -a-ke	I-we. I-ye. U. -mu. -ena
We, us, our	I-fe. Ti. -fe. -ti. -a-tu	I-fe. Ti. -fe. -ti. -a-tu	Sew, Se. Ti. -ti. -a-su	E-sw. Tw-ga. Tw-, Ti. -ti. ?	I-su. I-si. I-fe. Ti. -ti. -i-du	I-sisu. Tisu. Ti. -ti. -e-dw
Ye, you, your	I-nu. M-, Mu. -nu. -ni-, -ku. -a-nu	I-nu. Mu. -nu. ? -a-nu	Mwe-w, We. Mu. -ni. -mu. (<i>also with -ni</i> <i>suffix</i>). -a-nu	E-mwi, Ni-mwi. ? ?	I-mñwe, I-myi. Mu. -mu. -inyu	I-mwimwi. Mu. -mu. -inyu
They, them, their	A-wa, I-ww, A-ww. Wa. -wa. -wa. -a-o	Ya-wa. Wa. -wa. -wa. -a-ww	W-ve <i>or</i> A-ww, Ww. A. -a-, -wa. -a-o		I-bw <i>or</i> I-ww. Ba-, Wa. -ba., -bw	Ivw. Ba. -ba. -bw
All ...	-onse	-onse	-onse	-ose-pa	-wse <i>or</i> -ōse	-ese, Mu-esc

¹ 'Ngun-etsi enw- kara' = the moon sits down; i.e. thirty days are complete.

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Ŧuna, Ŧc.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
This, these	Uyu; awa; u-; i; iri; awa; ici; ipsi; i; izi; ili (ulu); iti; aka; ubu; uku; apa; umu. Uyω, aω; uω, iω; Ŧc.	Uyu; awa; Ŧc. (much as in Ci-peta)	<i>Firstly, the pre- fix: as U- in U-mū-, A- in A-wa (U-muntu = The, this man). Secondly:</i> Uyu, awa; uu, ii; ili, awa; ici, ivi; iyi, izi; ulu; utu; aka; uwu; uku; apa -nω (yu-nω, wa-nω; u-nω, i-nω; Ŧc.)	...	Uyu or l-ye (1), aba or i-baba (2); uyu or i-ye or i-hoyu (3), i-yi (4) or iyoyi; iri or irire or irori or iji (5), aya or i-wowa or awω (6); ice or icωce or iceciya (7), izwi or ezwi or izwωzwi or idzi or edzi or idzωdze (8); iye or iyoye (9), idzi or edzi or idzωdze or ijwji (10); uru or iruri or ugu or i-guri or i-gwgu (11); (12 and 13 apparently missing); hugu or i-gwgu (14); ugu or i-gwgu (15); papa (?) (16)	Hoya or hoyu, aba or awu; hoya or hoyu, iyω or eyi; eri or eji, aya or ωwa; eci or ecisu, edzi or ezwi; eye or eyi, edzi or eji; egω or hωgω (11), (14), (15)
That, those	·dya (u-dya, wa-dya; Ŧc.) ·mene (a-mene, Ŧc.)	...	·la (yu-la, wa-la; u-la, i-la; Ŧc.) <i>Also the n directive (ni-, ny-, na-, n-) Na-ye, na-wω; n-yu (?), n-yi; n-di, n-ga; n-ci, m-bi; n-yi, ni-zi; n-du; n-tu; n-ka; m-bu; Ŧc.</i>	...	Uyω, abω; i-bω; Ŧc. U-ya, ba-ya; o-ya, i-ya; Ŧc. Iyeu-ya, ibωba-ya; Ŧc.	...
Bad ...	·i-pa; ·bi	·i-pa	·i-pa; ·wi	...	·i-pa	ka-ṣata, ·ṣata
Black ...	Biririri, ·ku-da, ·da. Biriwiri	ya ku-da	·fi-pa	i-dema	·duna, ·nema, ·dema. ·swi-fu	·swi-pa; ·si-pi, ·si-fu
Female	·kazi	·kazi	·kazi	·katsi	·kadzi; ·hadzi	·hadzi
Fierce, sharp	·kali	...	·kali	...	·ne-ḥaṣa	...

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Šuna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
Good ...	·bw-inω	-ya bu-enω	·weme ; ·ωwama	...	·ru-rama. ·naka. ·buya	·naka. ·šone, ·pswene. (Bi-šone)
Great...	·kuru	·kuru	·kulu	...	·kuru, ·huru, ·guru	·kurω
Little ...	·ñωnω. ·ce-pa	·ce-pa	·tontω	...	·dωkω, ·diki. ·dukω-ane	·dωkω, ·duku. ·tsoŋga
Long ...	·tali	...	·tali	...	·re-fu. ·re-ba	·re-fu
Male ...	·mwa-muna. M pwoŋω or M-poŋω. ·ina	·mwa-mūna. M-pwoŋω	·lume	...	·kωnω. ·dume. ·rume. ·handira	·kωnω. ·dume
Old ...	·kale	·a kaluamba	·kale. ·ω-kota, ·kota	...	·kare. ·kuru. ·šaru	·harahwa
Red ...	·fira. ·psyu	...	·sweta	·tsuku	·tsuku. ·saba. ·pswuku	·puka
Rotten ...	·ωla, ·bvunda	...	·ωla	...	·bora	·wora
Short...	·fumpa. ·fupi	...	·fupi	...	·fupi	·pfupi
Sick ...	·duara	...	·lwala	...	·gwara	·rwara
White ...	·yera, ·yela	·yera	·tua	·ebve. ·pfene	·cena, ·jena	·cena
Above, up, on top	Pa-mw-amba	...	Kum-ulu	Mu-gwama	Pe-zugu, Pa-zuru. Pa-msorω. Gu-deŋga	Ku-msorω
Before ...	Pa-tšωgorω	...	Pa-ntanzi	Pa-mberi	Pa-mberi	Pa-mberi
Behind ...	Pa-m-buyω	...	Pa-nseli, Pa-vuli	...	Pa-šure	·sure, Ma-sure
Below, down	Pa-nsi	...	Kunya-nsi, Pa-nsi	...	Pa-si. Nya-si	Pa-si. Pa-nyasi
Far ...	Pa-tali	...	Ku-tali	...	Ku-re. Re-fu	Tambω
Here ...	Apa. Panω. Kunω. Pompa	...	Kunω. Apa	...	Nω, Panω, Panu. Pa. Papa.	Panω
In, inside ...	Mgati. Umu	...	Mkati. Mu-	...	Mkati. Mu-	Mu. Mu-kati
Middle ...	Pa-gati	...	Pa-kati	...	Mkati	Pa-kati
Near ...	Pa-fupi. Pa-fumpa	...	Pa-fupi	...	Pe-dyu. Pa-fupi	Pe-diu, Pa-hlω
Outside ...	Pa-nja, Ku-nja	...	Ku-nja	...	Gonja	Pa-nze
Plenty, many	·m-biri	...	·ny-inji	·n-cinci. Panya	·ny-ŋi	·z-iŋgi

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Šuna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
There ...	Apw. Ukw. Pompw. Ku-mene		Apw. Ukw. Ku-la, Pa-la	?	.kw. I-kwkw	A-pw. I-yw. U-kw
Where ?	Ku-ti ? Pa-ti ?		Kuni ?	Va-pi ? -pi ?	-pi ?	-pi ?
No !	Iai !		Iai ! Na-ña !		Gwete ! I-nema !	Ahina !
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	Si-; sa-; ñ-ka, ñ-ki. -je, -be, -bi		Nga. Te, t ; -liye ; -liw ; wasa ; -sa ; -ye ; -ve <i>suffixes</i>		Ha-, A- ; -sa- -si ¹ , -tw- -siŋga ; A -ti —, A -ka —, A -ña —, -rega (<i>infin.</i>)	A- (<i>and chang- ing terminal a to i</i>) ; -sa- (<i>and as in Karaña</i>)
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Kw-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat	-menya	-menya	-nyata		-rwa, -pfura, -pura	-rwa
„ buy, sell	-gura		-sita		-teŋga ; -šusa. -šambadzira	-teŋga
„ come	-dza	-za	-za		-uya, -buya	-za. -via
„ cut	-tema	-tema. -seŋga	-tenda. -tema		-tema. -ceka	-tema. -gura
„ dance ...	-bvina	-vina	-vina	-pambira	-dzana ; -tamba	-zina. -tamba
„ die	-fa	-fa	-fwa	-fa	-fa	-fa
„ eat	-dia	-lia	-lya		-dya. -la. -dhla	-rga (Ku-rga)
„ give	-niŋka ; -padza		-pa ; -pela	-pa	-pa	-pa
„ go ...	-yenda, -enda, -eŋka	-enda	-ya ; -yenda ; -pita. -luta	-venda ; -vamba. -enda ; -pinda	-hamba, -famba, -enda, -inda, -wenda	-enda, -famba
„ kill	-pā		-paya	-baya	-baya, -buraya	-uraya
„ know	-dziwa	-jiwa	-ziwa	-ziba	-dziba	-ziba, -ziwa
„ laugh	-seka		-seka		-sega	-seka
„ leave off, cease	-leka <i>or</i> -reka	-leka	-leka		-rega	-rega
„ love, want	-konda ; -anja		-temwa, -paŋgwa	-nwa, -da	-da	-nwa, -da
„ see	-wona		-lola. -wona		-bwna, -tarira	-ona, -vwna
„ sit, remain, abide	-kala. -sala		-kala	-kara, -gara (<i>pret.</i> -kere)	-gara (<i>pret.</i> -gere)	-gara
„ sleep ...	-gwna	-gwna	-lala. (-kwna = <i>snore</i>)	-bata	-bata. -rara	-vata. -rara

¹ -si- in Karaña also has the meaning of 'in the habit of' as well as a doubtful meaning approaching the negative.

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Suna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Kw-	Ku-	Ku-
„ stand, stop, beerect	-ima	-ima	-ima; -panama	...	-mira, -miriga. -sima; -simba	-sim-uka
„ steal ...	-ba	...	-pumpa	-toŋga	-ba. -tapa. -tora	-ba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN CI-PETA AND CI-CEWA

No preprefixes.

Class 1. Mu-, M- (yu-, u-, -m-, mu-); 2. Wa-, A- (wa); 3. Mu-, M-, N- (u, mu-); 4. Mi-, Ni- (mi-, i); 5. —, Di-, Dzi-, Dz-, Zi-, Li- (especially in Ci-cewa) (li, ri); 6. Ma- (ma-, ya-, a, wa); 7. Ki-, Ci-, C- (ci, ki); 8. Psi (bzi), Pfi- (old), Vi- (Ci-cewa) (psi-, vi); 9. N- (M-), N-, Ny', — (i, n-, ny-); 10. Zi- (zi); 11. (rare) Li-, Ri- (li-, ri); 12. (rare) Ti- (ti); 13. Ka- (ka); 14. U-, Wu-, Bu- (bu-, u); 15. Ku- (ku); 16. Pa- (pa); 17. Mu- (mu-, -mω).

PREFIXES, &c., IN CI-NSENGA

Slight traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. Mu-, Um-, M-, —, Si-, Asi-, Aci-, A-, Awa-, Wa- (mu-, m, yu-, u-); 2. Wa-, A-, Awa-, Aci- (wa-, a); 3. Mu-, Um-, M- (u-, -u-); 4. Mi- (i); 5. —, Li- (li); 6. Ama-, Ma- (a, wa); 7. Ci- (ci); 8. Vi- (vi); 9. N- (M-), Ny-, N-, Nj- (i); 10. same as 9; also Nz- (concord zi, ŋi); 11. Ulu-, Lu-, Du-, Ru- (lu); *plur.* Ma-lu; 12. Tu- (tu); 13. Ka- (ka); *plur.* sometimes Vi-, sometimes Tu-; 14. U- (u); 15. Ku- (ku); 16. Pa-, Apa- (pa); 17. Mu- (mu-).

The honorific prefixes are Si- and Ci- (more often preceded by A-) and also the plurals A- and Awa- used in a singular sense. There is much doubling of prefixes, Ci-mu-, Vi-mi-, Ka-mu-, Tu-a-, Vi-u-, &c.

PREFIXES, &c., IN CI-NYAI (CI-NANSWA)¹

Traces of preprefixes in Classes 9 and 14.

Class 1. Mω-, Mu-, Nu (?) (?); 2. ? (?); 3. M-, Mu-, Ngu-, Gu- (?); 4. Me-, Mi- (?); 5. —, I-, Ji-, Le- (?); 6. Ma- (?); 7. ?; 8. ?; 9. In- (Im-), Iny-, N-, — (?); 10. ?; 11. Lω-; 12. ?; 13. Ka-; 14. Ub'. U-, Bω- (?); 15. Kω-; 16. Pa-, Va-; 17. Mω-.

¹ Very uncertain. The recorded fragment of Ci-nyai has evidently been garbled by a Mwuana interpreter.

PREFIXES, &c., IN KARANA DIALECTS AND IN CI-NDAU

Virtually no preprefixes, except in concord and demonstratives.

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mu-**, **U-** (i), **Mūu**, **M̄y** (mu, u-, yu-, yu-); 2. **Ba**¹, **Wa** (aha, ba); 3. **Mu**, **Mu-**, **M̄**, **M̄u**, **M̄y** (u, yu-, uy'-); 4. **Mi**, **M'** (i, iy-); 5. **Ri**, **L**, **Ji**, or **Zi** (**Zi** is usually an augmentative), — (i', i', i', ij'-); 6. **Ma** (a, an', w'); 7. **Cl**, **Ji**² (cl-, k'); 8. **Zwi**, **Dzi** (zw', dz', izw'-) f u (?). **Swi** (swi) (*cf.* **Bu**, **Vu**, No. 14)³; 9. **N** (**M**), **I** (i, iy', ey-); 10. same as 9; and **Dzi**, **Zi**, **Dzin**, **Ji**, **Jin** (dz', ji-, idz', ij', eji); 11. **Ru**, **Rhu**, **Rg** (gu-, ru, aru-, ugu-, ur'-); 12. **Tu** (tu-, tu-); 13. **Ka** (ka-, ka-); 14. **Ba**¹, **By**, **Ehu**, **Wa**, **Vu**, **U** (bu, by-, ihu-, ubu-, uhwo-); 15. **Gu**, **Ku**, **Hu**, **U** (gu-, ugu-); 16. **Pa** (pa-); 17. **Mu** (m-, -mu).

The **Nya**-prefix is present in 'Sofala' (Ci-ndau) and so also is **Ji** as an honorific prefix: perhaps the **Nyanja Cl-** **Wa**-is occasionally an honorific prefix in the plural. The diminutive suffix **-ana** is present.

61 b. **Cipeta** is spoken west of the Upper Shire river on the south shores of Lake Nyasa as far to the north-west as the Limpopo river; thence southwards to the sources of the Ruongwe and the Ciritse-Luangwa and westwards over the Undi country almost to the north bank of the Zambezi and the vicinity of the great Luangwa confluence.

61 c. **Cicewa** is spoken in the south-west coast-lands of Lake Nyasa, south of the Nyasa-Luangwa river, north of the Limpopo and the Upper Bua and east of the great Luangwa watershed.

62. **Cinsenga** is spoken over a wide range of country, chiefly the whole eastern half of the valley of the great Luangwa river from near its sources down to its confluence with the Lunsefwa and to the Undi or Maravi country. The 'Unsenga' region (as it is called by the Ansenga) is however invaded on the east by colonies of Batumbuka and Añgoni-Zulus and on the west by Babina and Balata.

63. **Cinyai** is spoken in south central Zambezia, south of the Middle Zambezi between the Hanyani-Angwa affluent on the east and the Gwai-Sangani river on the west. On the south it grades into the Karana dialects of Matobelo- and Mapanaland; on the north into Cinsenga and Maravi. Under the name of Cinyau it is spoken at Zumbo.

64. **Karana** dialects are spoken south of the Zambezi, from near the Zambezi on the north to the Upper Sabi river, Zimbabwe, the borders of the Masangane country and the Matopo hills on the south; east to the Anglo-Portuguese frontier, westward to the range of the Nyai language and the Zambezi plains.

64 a. **Cindau** is spoken in the coast country south of the estuarine Zambezi, from about 18° 30' South latitude southwards past Fleira to the River Gorongoi in Sofala Bay. It also extends inland in patches to the mountains separating Portuguese South-East Africa from Rhodesia.

¹ There is a tendency in one or more Karana dialects to pronounce the initial *b* more dentally, more like a *v*.

² This prefix **Swi** is a diminutive.

GROUP Q¹

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA-PUNGWE-SABI LANGUAGES (*continued*)

65. Ci-teve

65 a. Ci-tombwaji or M-tombwaji

66. Roņgerw (Ba-zarutw I^{4a}.)

67. Ci-rue² ('Vatua' of Burue or Burūe)

68. Ma-ṣaņgana ('Shangaan', 'Chaņgana')

GROUP R¹

THE ṢENGWE-RONGA LANGUAGES

69. Ṣeņgwe or Gi-toņga (Southern 'Vatua' or 'Inhambane'³)

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwaji	66. Roņgerw (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rue	68. Ma-ṣaņgana	69. Ṣeņgwe (Inhambane)
Adze ...			Li-pata. N-tsaņga		N-tsaņga	Li-pada
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	Ku-pōnza	Bz-eare (<i>pl.</i>). Ny-ama	Ny-ama-zana	Ny-ama	Ny-ama. Bz-eare (<i>pl.</i>). Bara. Gi-reņgwa; ṣi- Ṣwakōle. U-gugude
Ant ...	Sundzi	Sunji	U-sunzi	Tu-tuane	U-sunje	M-uw
Ant, white (termite)						
Arm ...	Mu-vukw. M-kōnw	Bokw	Mu-ōkw	M-kōnw	Mw-ukw	Rambukulw? Bōkw, Rōkw
Arrow ...	M-seņwe, M-sēwe	M-paca	Tare	M-paca	M-kondw	Li-ṣogw. In-sebe. Tuņgi. N-gowe
Axe ...	Sandw	Buire	Ṣi-pakta	Beura	Sandw	Li-yōga. Ṣi-ṣōka. Li-cadw
Baboon ...				In-fēne	In-dede. ? Kōlw	Im-fene; jim-fene
Back ...	M-sana	Sure	Mi-sana (<i>pl.</i>)	M-sana	Me-sana (<i>pl.</i>)	Ṣi-kōse. Gi-wunu. In-deza
Ḃu-nāna ...	Kōndw; mōw	M-kōbw	M-kōbw	M-kōbw (<i>pl.</i>)	M-kōbw	Mu-kōwa. Mi-abw
Beard...	M-puņgwa	M-puņgwa	Devw	M-puņgwa	M-puņgwa	Ki-revw. Gi-lidw

¹ The reader will notice that the designations of Groups Q and R differ somewhat from those given on page 43, and corrected in Addenda et Corrigenda. The later rendering is more in accord with affinities and geographical distribution.

² The inclusion of Ci-rue in Group Q is rather problematic, as is the language or dialect itself, which may be more nearly related to No. 76 (A-ņgoni or Gaza). Many 'Vatua' or eastern Zulu words have been incorporated into No. 69 (Ṣeņgwe). Vatua merely means 'Bushmen', 'pygmies'. It is explained in the Notes.

³ Bleek's 'Inhambane'. We have here no doubt a mingling of distinct dialects, the preponderating type of language being the Gi-toņga of Inhambane.

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwji	66. Roŋgerw (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ciriŋe	68. Ma-šaŋgane	69. Šeŋgwe (Inhambane)
Bee ...	Ma-ve (<i>pl.</i>)	N-yusi	N-yuki	N-yuci	N-yuci. (Ma-ve; <i>pl.</i> = wasp)	N-kabini. L-ombe or Lombe
Belly ...	Dane	Dane	Mimba	Dane	Mimba	Gi-rumbw. Mimba. Kirre
Bird ...	Ciri	Ciri	Dziri	Ciri. Ny-wani	Ciri. Iny-wani	Nyambane, Nyanyane. In-yoni; ji+
Blood ...	Uñ-gaze	Gazi	M-lwpa	Mu-rwpa	M-lwpa	Nwba. Mu-lwpa. Kata
Body ...	M-virw	M-uiri	Mu-mire	M-uiri	Mu-bire	Gi-bili; ši- M-irri, M-irre
Bone ...	Fupa; ma+	Pondw	Fupa	Fupa; ma+	Fupa; ma+	Ki-rambw; ši- Gi-kogwaw
Borassus palm				Dekwa; ma+		
Bow ...	U-ta	U-ta	Hu-ta	U-ta	Hu-ta	Wu-lavw, Vu-lahw. Hu-rra, Wu-ra Ma-hembe
Bowels						B-oŋgw
Brains ...	U-rwbzi	U-rwbzi	U-lubzi	U-rwbzi. K'wbw	U-rubzi	
Breast (man's)			A-ana	Ci-fua	A-ana	Gi-fuba
Breast (woman's)	Diti	Diti		Diti		Tsombw; ti+
Brother	Bu-rurw	Hama	Dwani	M-kwaw	Mu-kwama	Ndi. N-dũye. Mu-loŋgw
Buffalo	Iny-ati	Ny-ati	Ny-ati	Iny-ati	Ny-ati	Nz-arri
Bull ...						Gi-kwala gya ñ-ombe
Buttocks ...	Ma-takw	Ma-takw	Ma-takw	Ma-takw	Ma-takw	Ma-tagw
Canoe, boat	Garaba	M-kumbe	Ci-ñgalabawa	M-kumbe	Galaba	Wu-arw. N-galaba
Cat	Paka	Maŋgwe	M-baka	Maŋgwe	M-baka	Gi-maŋga
Charcoal						Ma-gale
Chief ...	Mambw	Mambw	Hwosi	M-kwse	Mambw	Hwosi, E-hwosi. Pfumu. Mu-ni. (M-buzw = kingdom)
Child ...	Ci-pgere	Mu-ana	Mũ-ana-na	Mu-fana	Ci-pwerere	Mu-ana-na; ba- Gi-ana-na; <i>pl.</i> ši'-ana-na
Cloth ...	Guw	Ma-cira (<i>pl.</i>)	In-dwzw	Hia	Uñ-guw. Jira	Ma-kila. Tiñ-guw (<i>pl.</i>) Mw-enda; my- Gi-rame. Pibw
Cold ...						Li-tigw. Li-fuma. Wu-laŋga
Country	Ny-ika	Ny-ika	Ny-ika	I-zue	Ny-ika	Nombe. Tere
Cow ...	M-ombe-kazi	Gabe-kazi	Gombe a-kaji	M-kwaw	Gombe a kaji	N-gwana, Gwenya, In-gwenya
Crocodile ...	Guena. Gomombw	Guena	Uñ-gwena	Gomombw	Uñ-gwena	

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwji	66. Roŋgerw (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-ṣaŋgane	69. Seŋgwe (Inhambane)
Day, daylight	Sikw	Zua	Nyama-se	Toŋga	Zua	Gambw or Dambw. Li-cigu; ma- Mu-fukwa. Gi-kuembw In-yaŋga
Devil, evil spirit	Poŋgw	Mu-zimw	M-fukwa	Zi-tuta (? <i>pl.</i>)	Mu-luŋgw	
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	...	...	...
Dog ...	Im-bga	Im-bga	Im-bwa	In-dja	Im-bwa	Im-bwa ; <i>pl.</i> ji-mbwa
Door ...	M-suw	M-suw	Tu-vi. Mu-sua	Ci-vae	Lu-vi. Mu-suā	Lu-bati. Ki-kene. Li-dimba. Ny-aŋgwa
Dream ...	Ku-rwta	Hwpe	Ku-lwca	U-twmw	Ku-lwta	Ku-lōra (<i>verb</i>). N-dorw ; ji + Iŋ-gwma
Drum ...	Gwma	Gwma	Iŋ-gwma	Zinyu-mbuyw	Gwma	Iŋ-gwma
Ear ...	Zeve	N-zeve	Dema	N-zeve	Iŋ-gibe	N-jebe or N-zeve ; ji +. Dema. N-dejeli
Egg ...	Ma-zanda (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-zanda (<i>pl.</i>)	M-anda	Ma-phanda	Zanda	Danza, Li-anza ; m-andza
Elephant ...	Dzw	Dzw	Zw	N-jwv	Djw	Jwv, In-jwv. En-ṣolfw
Excrement	Matu-ji	Matu-bzi	Matu-bze	Mtu-bvi	Mata-bze	Ma-cimba
Eye ...	J-isw ; ma- +	J-isw ; ma-sw	Dz-isw	J-icw ; m-ecw	J-isw	L-isw or D-iṣw ; <i>pl.</i> ma-ṣw
Face, forehead	M-kwpe	Hwpe	Hwpe	U-sw	M-esw	Gwe
Fat, oil ...	...	...	Ma-futa	...	Ma-futa	Tsumbw. Ma-fura
Father ...	...	...	...	...	...	Babe. Ny-ehe
Fear ...	Ku-tia	Ku-tia	Ku-tia	Saba	Ku-tia	Ku-taba, Ku-caba
Finger ...	Bg-inw	Gw-nie	Tun-duala (<i>pl.</i>)	Mu-nūe	Ciku-nūe	Lu-tiw, Le-tiu. Ny-ala
Fire ...	Mu-rirw	Mu-rirw	Mu-rirw	Basw?	Mu-rirw	Dzirw, In-dzilw. Mu-nilw. N-delw
Fish ...	Hwe	Hwe	A-hwbe	C-andzi?	A-hwbe	In-janjé. 'Gi-canve (<i>pl.</i>) Ki-kaga ; ṣi-kaga
Foot ...	Swka	Swka	Mu-kondw	I-nyau	Lu-swka	Ci-pama. M-leŋge. Muŋ-gondw. Gi-rende
Forest ...	M-sora	Guaca	Mi-ti	Cati	Mi-ti	Ti-simbw, Ti-sinya (<i>pls.</i>). Kwati. Li-kabe. Gi-tsiŋga
Fowl ...	Hukw	Hukw	Hukw	Kukw	Hukw	Kugu

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwji	66. Roŋgerw (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-šaŋgane	69. Šeŋgwe (Inhambane)
Frog ...	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ghost ...	R'-fuba. Ce-ŋgejua. U-šinga	Ku-patika. Ce-ŋgwajw	Vuli	Kw-coiw. Ka-tiŋzinziw	M-vuli	In-zuti. Gi-kwembw
Giraffe	***	***	***	***	***	***
Girl	***	***	***	***	***	Gi-ana-na. Cy-agaja-na. Gia-gadi-ana
Goat ...	Budzi	Budzi	M-vuta ?	Budzi	Buji	Psete. Buti, M-bute. Poŋw ; ji +
" (he)	***	***	***	***	***	***
" (she)...	***	***	***	***	***	***
God	Mw-luŋw	Mw-luŋw	I-lumbe	Pe-zuiw	I-lumbe	Tilw, I-tilw. N-tsuma. Nuŋguŋgulu
Grandparent	***	***	***	***	***	***
Grass...	Mu-anje	Mw-enji	Ma-tate	M-cane	Ma-nsua	Gi-anye. Sinya. Ma-kuw. Mu-asia-na
Ground	Pa-si	Pa-si	Ma-vw	Pa-nzi	Pa-si	Ma-fu. Sawa
Ground-nut	Man-dūe	Man-zuŋw	Ma-vu	Man-duŋwmani	Ma-ndwim	Ma-ŋga ; ti +. N-yome ; ti + Maŋgera ; ji +
Guinea-fowl	Haŋga	Haŋga	Maŋgera	Paŋgeya	Hukw i maŋga	M-benye. Ki-pisa. Gi-bamw
Gun	Futi	Futi	M-vuti	Ci-bamw	M-futi	Mi-sise. Mu-duju
Hair	Vuzi	Vuzi	Ma-vudzi (<i>pl.</i>)	Zi-nue (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-vudzi (<i>pl.</i>)	Gi-anja <i>or</i> C-anja ; <i>pl.</i> ma-nja
Hand ...	Ny-ara	M-anja (<i>pl.</i>)	Ny-ala	S-anja	Ny-ala	Sokw. N-suŋw ; mi- Mu-huŋw. Mu-hugw Pala.
Head ...	M-sorw	M-sorw	Mu-solw	Khanda	Mu-sorw	Im-bilw. M-onyw ; mi- Gi-renza. Gi-cinidw
Heart...	M-oyw	M-oyw	M-oyw	Ci-ziw <i>or</i> -ciziw	M-oyw	Li-doww Gi-gonyw, Gi-gomw
Heel	Ci-kwora ga n-swaka	Ci-sisindw	Ki-rendze	Ru-nyau	Si-dimindw	M-vuw. Em-bama
Hide	***	***	***	***	***	Pata ; ma + Wu-lombe
Hill	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hippopotamus	M-vū	M-vuw	Vugw	Bwma	M-vuw	Lu-naŋga. Ti-monza (<i>pl.</i>). Kwew
Hoe ...	Uci	Uci	Pudzi	U-iombe	Suzi. Hu-uce	Ny-umba, Ny-omba
Honey	Uci	Uci	Pudzi	U-iombe	Suzi. Hu-uce	Ny-umba, Ny-omba
Horn ...	Ny-aŋga	Ny-aŋga	Bi-zua	Pondw	Ny-aŋgu	Ny-umba, Ny-omba
House...	Ny-umba	Pasw, M-pasw	Ny-umba	In-djw, In-ji	Ny-umba	Ny-umba, Ny-omba

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwji	66. Roŋgero (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-ŝaŋgane	69. Seŋgwe (Inhambane)
Hunger ... Husband ...	N-zara ...	N-zara ...	Zala ...	N-jara ...	Jala ...	In-jala Nwona. Muhoma. Mw-ama, Mw-ane M-isi. Dugu; ma + ŝi-kedzi or Gi-kete; ŝi- Gi-runzw, Gi-ruŋgw Lu-onzw. Li-naŋga la n-jwvw Dzwo. Pugumudi. Dondu; ma +
Hyena ...	Boŋgw	Boŋgw	Dukw	Pisi	Boŋgw	
Iron ...	Simbi	Simbi	Bu-tare	Simbi	U-tare	
Island ...	M-cetw	C-iwi	Me-tundw (<i>pl.</i>)	Ci-tsina	Ci-lundw	
Ivory ...	Maz-inw a zw	Iny-aŋga a zw	Ny-aŋga a jw	Pondw ra n-jw	Ny-aŋga	
Knee ...	Ma-ve (<i>pl.</i>)	I-bvi	Gwogwbi	Doyw	Gwogwbi	
Knife ...	Ci-paŋga	Ci-paŋga	Um-paŋga	C-ikw	Ci-paŋga	Mu-gala, N-kala. Mu-kwa-na
Lake ...	...	...	...	...	...	Li-tshivu, Li-civa. (Bimbi = <i>sea</i>)
Leg ...	Mu-reŋge	Mu-reŋge	Gumbw	Mu-enze	Gumbw	Neŋgi, Neŋge; mi- Ri-tandw
Leopard ...	Kamba	Kamba	Kamba	Iŋ-gwe	Kamba	Iŋ-gwe. Kamba
Lion ...	...	...	...	...	...	Bondw, Bonda
Lips ...	Mu-romw	Mu-romw	Mu-lomw	Mu-iomw	Mu-lomw	Mi-lomw or I-nomw (<i>pl.</i>)
Magic ...	...	...	Mu-loi	...	Mu-loi	M-oi or Bu-loi. Wu-ŋaŋga
Maize ...	Ma-bwore (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-bwore	Ma-fundi	Mumbw	Ma-fundi	Ma-hira. Gi-fake
Man ...	Mu-ntu?	Mu-ntu?	...	Mu-ntu; a-ntu	Mu-tu?	Mu-tu; <i>pl.</i> ba-tu
Man, vir. ...	Mw-anarume	Jaha. M-anarume	Mw-analume	Mu-esa	M-anahume	Na-nuna. Mu-ma; ba-ma
Meat ... Medicine ...	Ny-ama ...	Ny-ama ...	Ny-ama ...	Ny-ama-zane ...	Ny-ama ...	Ny-ama Mu-rende; mi-rende. Ma-kani
Milk ... Monkey ... Moon ...	Ma-tede (<i>pl.</i>) Mw-ezi	Tede Mw-edzi	Samba Mw-eje	...	Kwōw Mw-eje	Ma-pisa In-ŝogw Mw-ete. N-gima, Mu-gima
Mother ... Mountain ... Mouth ...	...	...	?A-mai Duntw	...	...	Maiji Gi-gomw; ŝi- Gi-hwfu. Li-kana. Ci-ŝwfu

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwji	66. Roñgerw (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-šangane	69. Señgwe (Inhambane)
Sleep ...	Hwpe	Hwpe	Hwpe	Toñgw	Hwpe	Bu-roñgw, Wu-roñgw
Smoke ...	Use	Ji-utsi	Mu-isi	Mu-si	Hu-isi	Mū-si, Wu-ci, Ww-zi
Snake ...	Ny-wka	Iny-wka	Ny-wka	In-hoka	Ny-wka	Iny-wka or Ny-wga
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana	Ci-pgere. Mw-ana	Mw-ana	Mu-fana	Mw-ana. Ci-pwerere	Mw-ama-na
Song ...	Ku-imba	Runy-imbw	Ku-emba	Ku-cabeia	Gwma. Humbw	Lu-simw. Ku-imbelela
Spear ...	M-kondw	M-kondw	Mu-kondw	Ci-t'ibw	Mu-kondw	Mu-kondw. Tari. Li-fumw. Klare ; ma-klare
Spirit, soul						Ci-kwembw. Li-pubw
Star ...	Ny-erezi	Ny-erezi	Ny-areje	Zinya-ezi (<i>pl.</i>)	Tondw	Jiny-eleji (<i>pl.</i>)? Ny-uladi
Stick ...	Doñga	Doñga	Gori	M-twma	Gwri	Noñga
Stone ...	Pūe	Ma-pue (<i>pl.</i>)	Bwe	I-ce	Bwe	Ri-kwe or Ri-bwe. Gi-windi ; ši-
Stool ...						
Sun ...	Zua	Zua	Zuba	Tañga	Zuba	Li-dambw. Li-ani. In-sani
Tail ...						M-rwtw
Tear ...	M-sunzi	Ma-swzi (<i>pl.</i>)	Me-swji (<i>pl.</i>)	Zinyam-bezi (<i>pl.</i>)	Me-swji (<i>pl.</i>)	Mi-swoti. Roñge ; ma +
Testicles ...	Ma-cende	Ma-cende	Ma-kendi	Ma-sende	Ma-cende	Ma-kenzi
Thief ...	Kuba	Bava	Bava	W-iaba	Bava	U-kamba. M-bafa ; ji +
Thigh ...						Tombi ; ma +
Thing ...	Ci-rw	Ji-rw	Ci-rw	U-tw	Ci-rw	Gi-lw ; ši- Ko-kare
Thorn ...	Mi-zw (<i>pl.</i>)	Mi-zua (<i>pl.</i>)	Mu-zūa	Ema-hiva (? <i>pl.</i>)	Mu-sūa	Mw-iba. Mu-zūa or -tūa ; mi-
Tobacco ...	Forga	Forga	Forga, Folya	Gwai	Fōlya (<i>Portuguese</i> ' <i>Folha</i> ')	Fwle, I-fwle
To-day ...	Inyama-se	Inyama-se	Nyama-si	Inyamu-ce	Nyama-si	Mu-hunw. Nyamu-ci, Nyamu-ca. Nyau-se
Toe ...	Ji-nw re swka	Ji-nw	Gume	Ji-nw-jā ra u-nyau	Ci-kume	Lu-tihw, Li-tiu
To-morrow						Ma-ñguane. Ji-mindu
Tongue ...	Uru-rimi	Ru-rumi	Lime	U-imi	U-lime	Lu-rime
Tooth ...	Z-inw	Z-inw	M-enw (<i>pl.</i>)	Z-iw, Z-inw	M-enw (<i>pl.</i>)	D-inw ; ma-nw. Li-kwaha ; ma-kwaha

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwaji	66. Roüngerw (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rüe	68. Ma-saüngane	69. Seigwe (Inhambane)
Town, village	M-terwapa (Dutch). Mu-zi	Dirwapa. Mu-ša	Ny-ika ba-zuüŋw ¹	Dirwapa. I-kaya	Ny-ika ya ba-zuüŋw	N-te ; mi-te. N-daüŋa
Tree ...	Mu-ti	Mbu-ti. Mu-ti	Mu-ti	M-ti	Mu-ti	Mu-šimbw. Mu-ri. N-tanda ; me-
Twins ...	Manyam-biri	Manyam-biri	Ma-hü	Ma-pacw	Manya-bire	Ma-haša, Ma-pasa
Urine ...	Tundw	Tunda	Ma-tundw	Mi-tundw	Ma-tundw	Mu-runzw. Ku-rundza (verb)
War ...	Fumw	Hwondw	Imbi	U-imbi	Imbi	Li-tuüŋa. Tsuüŋa. Ny-umpi. Ny-imbi. Iny-epe
Water ...	Kuma	M-vura	Vula	Ma-ndzi	Kuma	Ma-ti
Well, spring, source						Nambw
White man	Mu-zuüŋw	Mu-zuüŋw	Mu-zuüŋw ; ba-	Mu-iuüŋw ; a-iuüŋw	Mu-zuüŋw ; ba-	Mu-luüŋw ; ba-
Wife ...	Mu-kazi	Mu-kadzi		M-fazi		Mu-kate or G-ade. Ŋg-aja
Wind ...	Dutw	Dutw	M-pepw	M-vya	M-pepw	N-kayi. Li-pubw
Witch	M-roi	U-takati	Mu-loi	Ku-ñkui	Mu-loi	Noi, I-ñwi, Doi
Witchcraft						Wu-ñaüŋa. Bu-roi (?)
Woman	Mwana-kazi	Mw-adzi mai	Mwana-kaji	M-fazi	Mwana-kaji	Mwan-gaji. Nyamayi. Mu-gade?
Womb						
Wood (fire- wood)						Tiü-gwoni
Yam ...	M-fisore	M-fisore		Mu-karara		
Year ...	Kore	Kore	Gole	Zuia ra pe-zuiw	Gore	Mw-aga ; mi- Lembe. Mu-güa
Yesterday...						Nya-noya. Bu-nwva. Nya-tulw
Zebra...						Maüŋüa
One ...	Pwsi. -mwe	Pwsi. -mwe	Pwsa. -mwe	Mu-nyi, -nye	Pwsa. -mwe	-müe. Moyw. Mwedw, Moidw
Two ...	Piri, -wiri	Piri, -wiri	Pire, -wire	-bihi	-wire	-m-bire, -bili, -vili. -bere, -bede

¹ Lit. : 'country of the white man'.

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombōji	66. Roŋgero (Ba-zarutō)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-šaŋgane	69. Seŋgwe (Inhambane)
Three... ..	·tatō	·tatō	·tatō	·tatu	·tatō	·raru. ·tarrō, ·rarō
Four	·na	·na	Mu-na, ·nā	·ne	Mu-nā, ·na. Mu-loŋga mu-nā	·ne, ·ni, ·nā
Five	·šanō	·šanō	·šanō. Hu-bande <i>or</i> Lu-bande	·šanō	·šanō	Li-bande <i>or</i> Ru-bande. ·tanō, ·šanō
Six	Tandatō	Tandatō	Tandatō. Mamu-mwe	·šanō na me-tu (<i>or</i> mu-ntu) mu-nye	Tandatō. Mamu-mwe	Tandarō (<i>old</i>). Li-bande na li-mwedō. ·šanō-a- li-mwe. Ni-ji-mwe
Seven... ..	Ci-nōme	Ci-nōme	Ci-nomwe. Nami-vire	·šanō na a-ntō a-bihi	Nōmwe	Li-bande na ·bili. Ni-ji-m-bili
Eight	Sere	Sere	Sere. Name-tatō	·šanō na a-ntō a-tatō	Sere, I-sere. Name-tatō	Li-bande na tatu. Ni-ji-n-arō
Nine	Femba-mwe	Femba-mwe	Fumba-mwe	·šanō na a-ntō wa-ne	Fumba-mwe	Li-bande na-nā. Numu-ne. ·šanō a-mu-ne
Ten	Gume	Gume	Kue-gume	Šume	Gume	Kume <i>or</i> Li-kumi
Eleven	Gume na i-mwe	Gume na i-mwe	Sume-mu-mwe	Sume na mu-ntu mu-nye	Sume ina mu-mwe	Kumi ni i-mwe. Kumi na mwedō
Twenty	Ma-kum' a-biri	Ma-kum' a-biri	Ma-kum' a-wire	Ma-sum' a-bihi	Ma-kum' a-wire	Ma-kum' bari ¹ <i>or</i> Ma-kum' a-birre <i>or</i> Ma-kumi ma-bili
Thirty	Ma-kum' a-tatō	Ma-kum' a-tatō	Ma-kum' a-tatō	Ma-sum' a-tatō	Ma-kum' a-tatō	Ma-kumi ma-raru. Ma-kum' an-arō
Forty	Ma-kum' araŋgomu-na	Ma-kum' araŋgomu-na	Ma-kum-a-nā	Ma-sum' wa-ne	Ma-kum-a- loŋgo-mu-nā	Ma-kumi ma-nā. Mu-na-ma-na- kume
Fifty	Ma-kum' a-šanō	Ma-kum' a-šanō	Ma-kum' a-šanō	Ma-sume a-šanō	Ma-kum' a-šanō	Ru-bande la ma-kumi. Tana-mana- kume Ma-kumi li-bande ²

¹ Note the West African ·bari ('two')² Sixty = Ru-bande (Ru-pande) na ma-kumi na kumi mwedō (*Bleek*).

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwji	66. Roŋgerw (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-paŋgwe	69. Šeŋgwe (Inhambane)
Hundred ...	Zana	Zana	Zana	Zana. (ri-nye = one)	Zana	Li-zane
Thousand ...	Zana gume	Zana gume	? Lu-bande ma-zana (? 500)	Zana ŋume or Šume na ma-zana	Gumi na-ma-zana	Kume gama-zana. Ma-zana kumi
I, me, my ...	I-ni-ni, -a-ŋw	I-nini. -a-ŋw	Ki-ne. I-ne. Di-, D', Ni- -di- -a-ŋw	Mi-na. -ha-me	Mi-na, I-ne. Mi- -ni-, -n- -a-ne	Eni. Nyi- -nyi. -a-ŋgu, -a-ne
Thou, thee, thy	I-wewe. -a-kw	I-wewe. -a-kw	K-ena. -a-kw	Ue-na. -a-ka	We-na. I-we	Uwe, Iwe. U- -uwe. -a-gw
He, him, his	I-ena. U- -a-ke	I-ena. -a-kwe	Ki-na. -a-še	I-ena-iw. Yu- -a-kwe	...	Uye. Oyu. U-, A- -mu- -a-ye, -a-ge
We, us, our	Tisw, I-susu. -a-dw	Isw. -e-dw	Tisw. -e-dw	Tiw-kw. Si- -iti; -ki-ti	Ti-na. Itu	Hihī. Hi- -hi- -a-tu
Ye, you, your	... -e-nyw	Mu-ese. -e-nyw	...	Ioŋgwe. a-nu	...	Enu. Mu- -mu-, -mi- -a-nu
They, them, their	...	...	...	...	We-ŋa	Aba. Ba- -y-awe, -a-we
All ...	J-ese, -ese	-ese	-ōse	-oŋge	-oŋke	-ose? N- <i>tsabw</i> , Cabw
This, these	U	Uw	...	Yw	...	Uyu, awa; uwu, ii; ili, aya; egi, eŋi; Ōc. -yw (u-yw, ki-yw, Ōc.) -le (u-le, Ōc.)
That, those	...	-ondw	...	-ya	...	
Bad ...	Ka-šata	Ka-šata	...	-ka-biē	...	Kw-i-pa. Ka-ndigwadi. I-bi-hele
Black ...	-šipa	-šifu	-šipa	-nyama	-nyame, -nūnyame	-ntima, -nlima. Ny-ipula
Female Fierce, sharp, bitter	-kazi	-kadzi	-a sate	-faza-na	-a-sate	-a-sate
Good ...	Ka-naka	-dizi. Ka-naka	-yanā	-ce	-selya	-cambe, -camba. -i-nene

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwji	66. Roŋgerω (Ba-zarutω)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-ſaŋgane	69. Seŋgwe (Inhambane)
Great ...	-kurω	-hurω	-reba	-kuiω	-da	-lera. -de. -koŋgωω
Little ...	-dωkw	-dωkw	-dωkw-ane	-n-āna	-muny-ane	-sωgωny-ane, -muny-ane. -dωkw-ana. In-dωtω
Long ...				-te		-la-pile
Male ...	-rume	-rume	-ana rume -hume	-duna	-ndωda	-nuna. -ndωda -kalekale ; -kuramba. -cikwa. O-kumbele
Old ...						-a-favi-la -wenila
Red ...						-fupi, -fubi
Rotten ...						-dwalē
Short ...						-ſωpe ; -ſena
Sick ...						
White ...	-cena	-cena	-ſena, -cena	-cωpe	-ſωpe	
Above, up, on top						Bindi. Ba-cani
Before ...						I-mbele <i>or</i> Mbeli
Behind ...						Tagω ku-. Hw-ane
Below, down						Baba-ci. Ba-si
Far ...						Mw-ingω
Here ...			Pondωpω		Iapa	Kwaba. Kunaba
In, inside ...						I-ndāni
Middle ...						Ba-kori
Near ...						Va-fupi <i>or</i> Ba-fubi
Outside						Baba-nje
Plenty, many, much	-bea	-gωna, -bea	Anda	-bea	-iŋge	-zitere. ¹ -iŋgi
There ...	Apω	Iω	Genω	Ie	Na-paia	Abω. Aba
Where ?						Iti-pi ? Ba-pe ? B-ebi ?
No !		Ahina !				Ne ! Karú !
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, infix, or suffix</i>)	A-	A-	A-	A-		-ka- ; -si- ; -ŋga- -mwawω (<i>with nouns</i>). Gima = <i>never. Terminal -a changes to -i</i>

¹ Compare Swahili Tele.

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwji	66. Roŋgerw (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-şangane	69. Şeŋgwe (Inhambane)
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ buy, sell	...	...	-taŋga ?	...	-tanya	·beta ·teŋga, ·reŋga, <i>or</i> ·sawa
„ come	-via	-via	-ūya	-buya	-buya	·fa. ·bua, ·buya
„ cut	...	...	...	...	...	·koka. ·pila
„ dance	-tamba	-tamba	-lamba	-ajaia	-sina	·hana. ·kina, ·gina
„ die	·fa	-fa	-fa	·fa	·fa	·fa
„ eat	·rga	...	·dia	·rza ?	·lya	·la <i>or</i> ·ga
„ give	·pa	·pa	·pa	·nika	·nika	·niŋga. ·ba
„ go ...	·nenda, ·enda	·enda	·pinda	·hamba	·ambia ?	·ya. ·inda <i>or</i> ·enda
„ kill	·orai	·oraya	·gula	·buiaya	·gumia	·gubia. ·jaya. ·soŋga
„ know	·gisiva	·zuia	·ziziwa	·wiaazi ?	ea-gu-aze	·ti, ·tiba
„ laugh	·seka	·seka	·seka	·şeka	·seka	·hega, ·şeka
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	...	·dişā, ·dica. ·ciya
„ love, want	...	...	·funa. ·bziŋga	...	·funa	·funa ? ·halaja
„ see	·wna	·ona	...	·bwna	·ona	·wōna. (·keja = <i>look</i>)
„ sit, remain, abide	...	...	...	...	...	·kala
„ sleep ...	...	...	...	...	...	·lala, ·ilala. ·rwama
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	...	...	...	...	·emila, ·ema
„ steal ...	·ba	...	·ba	...	·ba	·ba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN CI-TEVE, CI-TOMBWJI, CI-RUE, RONGERW
AND MA-ŞANGANE

Preprefixes are present in Classes 9 and 11.

Class 1. Mu-, M-, A-¹ (concord, ?); 2. Ba-, A- (Ci-rūe) (ba-, a); 3. Mu-, M-, ?Gu- (?); 4. Mi-, Me- (?); 5. Ji-, Dzi-, — (ri); 6. Ma- (a); 7. Ci-, Ji-, Ki- (ci); 8. ?Bzi- (?); 9. In- (Im-), Iny-, Uñ-, N-, Ny-, — (?); 10. same as 9?, Zi- (Ci-rūe) (zi); 11. Urw-, Ulu-, Ru- (ru, lu); 12. ?missing; 13. Ka ? (Ci-rūe) (?); 14. U-, Hu-, Bγ-, Bg-, Bu- (concord probably same as prefix); 15. Ku-; 16. Pa-, Pe- (pa); 17. ? (-ni, -ne); ? 18. Gu-.

The Nya- (Inya-) prefix is present.

¹ ? A. *honorific*.

PREFIXES, &c., IN **SENGWE (INHAMBANE)**

Traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu**, **M**, **Wa**.¹ (mu-, yu, u ?); 2. **Ba**, **Wa** (ba); 3. **Mu**, **M**, **N** (wu ?); 4. **Mi** (i); 5. **Li**, **Di**, **D'**, — (li); 6. **Ma** (ma-, ya); 7. **Gi**, **Ki** (gi, ki); 8. **Ši**, **Š'** (in dialects, **Zi**, **Bzi**) (ši-); 9. **In** (**Im**), **N**, **Ny**, — (i, n-); 10. **Jin**, **Ji**.² (ji); 11. **Lu** (lu); 12. ?missing; 13. ?missing; 14. **Wu**, **Vu**, **Bu** (u-, bu); 15. **Ku**, **Hu** (**Ku**) (ku); 16. **Ba**, **Va** (pa-, ba, va-); 17. ?**Im** (-ni, -ne).

The **Nya**- prefix is present and the **-ana** dimin. suffix.

65. **Citeve** is spoken behind the Sofala coast of Portuguese South-east Africa, east of the Rhodesian frontier, between the Upper Pungwe river and the Buzi.

65 a. **Citombwi** is spoken in the region behind Sofala, about the upper waters of the Buzi and as far south as the Sabi.

66. **Roñgero** is spoken on the Bazaruto coast and islands south of the Lower Sabi river.

67. **Cirue** is spoken in the Borue country and Goroñgoza, between the Rhodesian frontier on the west and the Sofala-Zambezi coast belt.

68. **Maşañgane** is spoken between the Middle Sabi river and the Limpopo, east of the Rhodesian frontier; also in southernmost Rhodesia.

69. **Señgwe** is spoken in the coast district of Inhambane from Cape São Sebastião to Cape Corrientes.

¹ **Wa**- (1st Class), perhaps, is honorific.

² Perhaps in some dialects **Tin**-, **Ti**-.

GROUP R

THE ŠENĠWE-RONGA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

70. Čopi or Ši-tswa (Ši-leŋge, Hleŋgwe)
71. Thoŋga or Ronga¹

71 e. Ši-loi (Nwa-luŋgwo)
71 f. Ši-gwamba

GROUP S

THE BECUANA-TRANSVAAL LANGUAGES

72. Ci-venda

73. Se-sũthw

73 a. Se-pedi (Peli)

English	70. Čopi or Ši-tswa (Ši-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Ši-loi or Nwa-luŋgwo	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72 Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthw 73 a. Se-pedi
Adze ...	N-zaŋga	Ši-komu	...	...	Lu-kwea	Petlw
Animal, wild beast	Ci-hari	Ši-hari	...	Ši-hari. Ši-vanja-na	Ci-puka. Ci-dwdo. Ci-vanda	Se-credi. Se-wka. Se-bata-na Phophwlo
Ant ...	Vu-sokwoti (ants in swarms)	N-sukwoti, Bu-sukwoti	N-sukwoti	Vu-sukwoti	Lu-sunzi	
Ant, white (termite)	Mu-swa. Vu-swhaha	...	...	Mu-hlwa	Mu-cenze. Mu-tywa	Mw-swa, Vw-swa
Arm ...	Pwkwo	Bwkwo; ma +	Bwkwo; ma +	Vwkwo; ma +	Vwwo; ma +. C-anda	Le-tswxwo; ma-vwxwo, Mw-xwwo; me- Mw-kwwo; me- Mw-seme; me- Mwsevw. Mw-tswe. Mw-tsũ
Arrow ...	N-gwve, N-tsiriri. N-seve	...	Cem-beti	N-seve; mi-seve	Mu-sevhe	Mw-kwwo; me- Mw-seme; me- Mwsevw. Mw-tswe. Mw-tsũ
Axe ...	N-gwaŋgwa; ci-	Kaula; ma +	...	Ši-hlwka	M-badwo	Lw-mela. Se-lepe
Baboon ...	Fene; <i>pl.</i> tsi +. Psene or Pryene	...	...	M-fene; ti +	Tyhwohw, Thwwo	Mw-kwoni. Cwene
Back ...	N-sana	N-hlana	Mw-hlana; me-	N-hlana	Mu-tana	Mw-tlhana, Mw-hlana. Mw-kwwo. Se-hwwohwwo
Banana ...	N-komva. N-ceŋge; n-tseŋge	N-seŋge	...	N-kombva	Mu-omva	...
Beard ...	Ci-letsu	Ma-lepfu (<i>pl.</i>). In-defwo	Ma-lebvu	Ma-lebvu	N-debvũ. Lu-lebvũ, Ku-debvũ	Ma-lelu; -telu
Bee ...	Nombe; tsi- (<i>pl.</i>)	Ny-wsi	Ny-wsi	Ny-wsi; ti +	N-wci	N-wse. Le-pwka-ne
Belly ...	Mimba. Sũsũ	Khuri	...	Khwiri	Thumbu	Mw-rwpa. Lw-wala; <i>pl.</i> li-pa'la. Se-nana (abdomen)

¹ According to H. Junod, Thoŋga or Roŋga divides into the following dialects: 71 a Bila (north-east); 71 b Hlaŋganu (west); 71 c Joŋga (west central); 71 d Ši-konde (south, on Mapula river). Ši-loi 71 e, of the North-east Transvaal, is probably only a dialect of Thoŋga; and the same must be said about Ši-gwamba.

English	70. Cwipi or Si-tswana (Si-fenge, Hluŋgwa?)	71. Roŋga	71e. Si-loi or Nwa-luŋwo	71f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sutho 73 a. Se-pedi
Bird ...	Ci-nyana	Nyanya-na	...	Si-nyanya-na; swi-	Ci-nwani; zwi-	Non', Nonya-na
Blood ...	Noha	N-gati	...	N-gati	Ma-lofha	Ma-li. Le-teli
Body ...	M-idi; <i>pl.</i> mi +	M-iri	...	Mm-eri; mi +	Mu-vili	Mm-ele, Se-vele, Mw-vele
Bone ...	Rambw; ma +	Rambu; ma +	Rambw; ma +	Rambw; ma +	Šambw	Le-xwele. Le-šapw; <i>pl.</i> ma-rapw.
Borassus palm Bow ...	N-lala; mi- Vu-lasu	Ci-tamulw	...	Vu-ra	Vu-ra	Vo-ra. N-kope. Se-phetha
Bowels ...	...	Ndeu; ti-ndeu. Rumbu; ma +	...	Ma-rumbu	Ma-rumbu. Vhu-la	Vo-la. Ma-umw. Se-bw
Brains ...	W-oŋga	B-oŋgwe; ma +	...	By-oŋgw	Vhu-luvhi	Vo-wkw, Vw-bwkw
Breast (man's)	N-gaŋga; itsi +. Ci-fuba	Ši-fuba	...	Ši-fuva	Damu	Se-fexa or -phexa. Še-šuba. Se-fura; le- Peta
Breast (woman's)	Cumbu; tsi +, ti +	Bele; ma +	...	...	...	Le-tsele; ma-vele
Brother ...	Makwa. Noŋgw	Makwa. ¹ N-disa-na	...	Makwa	Mu-kwama-na, Mu-rathu	N-naka. Nw-ana (with <i>pass.</i> <i>pronoun</i>). Wa-mine. Mw-ena. Mw-xwkw. Mw-nya-ne
Buffalo ...	Ny-ahi	Ny-ari	...	Ny-ari	N-ari	N-are. Kxwkw
Bull ...	M-bwaw. Duna	N-kūzi; ti +	...	...	M-bwaw (<i>cf. root words</i> <i>for 'Buffalo'</i>)	Pwkw, Pwkw, Phwkw. Kxwkw
Buttocks ...	Ma-taku (<i>pl.</i>). Ny-oŋga; tsi-	N-caku, N-thaku	...	N-jakw; ti +	Ma-rahw or Mu-rahw	Se-bōno. Se-vūnu. Mw-raxw; me; Se-rwpa. Le-raw Mw-korw
Canoe ...	Gw-arw. Tarw	By-atu. In-cene	...	By-acw; ma +.	Guŋgwa	Mw-korw
Cat ...	W-oŋga. (Tsimba = <i>a wild cat or</i> <i>leopard</i>)	Ši-paka-na	...	Ši-kaka-fu Ši-maŋga	Ci-maŋge. Phaha	Phaxa. Se-maka. Tlwi
Charcoal ...	Khala	Khala; ma +	...	...	...	...

¹ Makw'eru = *my, lit. 'our' brother.*
Makw-enu = *thy (your) brother.*
Makw-abu = *his (their) brother.*

English	70. Coopi or Si-tswa (Si-leŋge Hleŋwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 c. Si-ŋoi or Nwa-ŋuŋgo	71 L Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	72. Se-sũthũ 73 a. Se-põdi
Chief	Li-busa (-busa = <i>to govern</i>), In-koma	Si-fuywa, Hosi, Hos-ama, Mu-fuma. (Ku-fuma = <i>to rule</i>)	...	Hosi	Khozi, N-duna	Kxoxi, Ma-sala, Mo-rena. (Lo-fuma ² = <i>riches</i>)
Child	Mũ-ana-na	Nw-ana	...	Nw-ana; va-ana	Nw-ana	Nw-ana, Mw-ana; v-ana
Cloth	Mu-enda ¹	Ma-reta, Kãpara-na	...	N-guvu; ti+	Nw-enda, Sila	Kxai, Koxwa
Cold	M-bheho, Pehwa	Si-rami	...	Si-rami	Ci-fefwa or Phepha	Phefa, Vo-ruru, (Ma-riha, Ma-rena = <i>cold season</i>)
Country	Iko; ma-iko. T-iko; ma+	T-iko	...	T-iko; ma+	Šaŋgo	Le-fatse, Naha
Cow	N-oxbe, Homa	Homa ya n-tsele, Si-fuywa? (= <i>chief</i>)	...	Homa ya n-tswale, (Homa = <i>cattle</i> ; pl. ti-homa)	Kholukadzi, Kholoma	Kxoma, (Kxãwa = <i>milk cow</i> , Kxoma, Li-vũ = <i>cattle</i>)
Crocodile ...	N-gama; ti+	...	...	N-gwenya	Ng-wena	Kwena
Day, daylight	Di-siku. (Tsikari = <i>day-time</i>)	Siku or Di-siku; ma+	...	Siku	Mu-si, Dyuvha	Mo-sẽ, Mo-ŋa, Le-tantã, Ny-ene, Nako (<i>time, season</i>)
Devil, evil spirit	N-diki, N-gulavi	...	...	...	...	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Naŋga	Naŋga; ti+	...	Naŋga	Naŋga	Naka, Mo-vei, Mw-alaŋi; va-alaŋi
Dog	Im-bywa	M-bya-na, Yim-bya	...	M-bya-na	M-bya, M-bya, M-bwa	M-pã, M-pya, Mo-tlape, Phõke
Donkey	M-boŋgala	M-boŋgala	...	...	...	...
Door, door- way	Timba	Ci-fala	...	Nu-anxwa	Vu-thi; pl. ma-ho-thi	Mo-liakõ
Dream	Ci-ŋohwa	Notwa; mi-ŋohwa	...	Notwa; mi-ŋohwa	Mu-ŋohwa; mi-	Li-ŋohwa, Ho-ŋohwa, Tora, Bo-ruka
Drum	N-gama	Mon-tinti, Danda-ne	...	N-gama	N-gama	Koma
Ear	N-dzeve, N-zeve	N-dhlebe	...	N-dleve	N-dve	Tseve
Egg	D-anda; m-anda	T-andya; m-andya	...	T-andya	Gumbã, (<i>egg-shell is</i> Ganda; ma-kanda)	Le-be, Le-kxopa, Le-ŋata, Le-cae, Le-tsae
Elephant ...	N-zufu; ti-	N-dlopfu	N-dlopfu	N-dlopfu	N-dwa	Tisa

² Mo-fum' a-hali = *Queen, lit. 'chief-female'*

English	70. Capi or Si-tswa Si-fenge Hlangwe ?!	71. Ronga	71e. Si-toi or Nua-luŋa	71f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-súthó 73 a. Se-pèdi
Excrement	Mi-cimba (<i>pl.</i>); N-dove	...	...	Ma-cimba	Ma-cimba	Le-sepa. Le-thete
Eye	D-isw ; ma-sw	T-ihlw ; ma-hlu	...	T-ihlw ; ma +	Itw, D-itw, D-isw ; m-esw, ma-tw	Le-isw ; ma-sw
Face, forehead	Kwhe ; tsi+. Ma-sw-ni. M-ombw	Bu-sw. L-isw. M-ombw	R-isw	M-ombw	Khwfe, Khwfe-ni. Ci-fatuww	Mw-xwfe. Phatw. Se-fata. Le-bala
Fat	Ma-fura or Ma-fuha	Ma-fura	...	Ma-fura	Ma-pfura	Ma-xura, Ma-fura. Vw-nwana
Father	Tati	Tata-na. Roŋw'. (Roŋw' aŋga = <i>my father,</i> <i>&c.</i>)	...	Tati-ana	Khwtisi	Rara, Hara. N-tata. Papā
Fear	Ci-tavu. Ku-tava (<i>verb</i>)	Bu-toya. N-cabu, Ku-caba	N-cabu	N-cavw	Ny-ωfhw	Mw-voifw. Tsabw
Finger	Li-tsihw (<i>pl.</i> tsi-)	Li-tihw ; tin-	...	Ri-tihw ; <i>pl.</i> tin-tihw	Mu-nwe. Gū-nwē (<i>big finger,</i> <i>thumb</i>)	Mw-nw ; me-nw Mw-nw-ana
Fire, heat...	N-dilw, N-dilu. (Ku-ōka = <i>to</i> <i>warm oneself,</i> ōka = <i>roast.</i> ōta, <i>root</i> <i>word</i>)	N-dyilw ; mi-. (M-ōtye = <i>light of fire</i>)	...	N-jilw ; mi-rilw	Mu-lilw. M-ōtw (<i>poetical</i>)	Mw-lelw, Vw-lilw. M-ollw (73 a)
Fish	Tsanzi ; tsi +	N-hlampfi ; ti +	...	N-hlampfi	Khwvhe	Xlapi
Foot	N-kondw	N-kondyw ; mi-	...	Neŋge ; mi-leŋge	Mu-lenze	Le- or I.ω-naω. Le-ōtω, Le-kōtω Se-kxwa. Mo-rū (73 a)
Forest ... ..	...	Mu-chu, Mu-thu. N-timu	...	Ši-hlahla	Daka	Se-kxwa. Mo-rū (73 a)
Fowl	N-guku	N-kuku, Huku	...	Huku	Khuhu	Kxwkw, Mw-kwkw
Frog ... ..	...	...	...	...	Ci-runzi	Se-hwkw. N-ketu. N-kōla-ne
Ghost... ..	N-guluvi. M-oya	M-oya	...	M-oya	...	Mw-limw ; me-
Giraffe ... ..	...	N-hutlwa or Huhlu	...	...	...	Thuhlw, Thutwa, Thutw
Girl	Li-kenji. Ci-kunzu. Mu-hora-na. Nya-mayi. M-biri	N-hwa-na ; wan-hwa-na	...	N-hwa-na ; ba-hwa-na	Mu-sidz-ána	Mon-tsana. Mw-nyana. Mw-ále, Nw-ale ; v-ale. Mw-thepa

English	70. Cwpi or Ši-tswa (Ši-leñge, Hleñgwe ?)	71. Roñga	71 e. Ši-loi or Nwa-luñgwo	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthw 73 a. Se-pedi
Goat ...	Poñgwo	M-buti. Šim-but-ana = kid; pl. pši-	...	M-buti	M-budzi	Puli
„ (he) ...	Ma-boñgwe	...	...	...	...	Thokw. Phokw Mw-ribi Mw-limw
„ (she)	M-beha	...	...	...	...
God ...	In-kulukumba. (N-guluvi = a departed spirit)	...	...	Ši-kwembu	Mu-dzimu	Mw-limw
Grandparent	Kokw-ani	Kokw-ana	...	Kokw-ana	Ma-khulu (pl.)	Mw-xwaxwaw. N-kxwaw ♀. Kokw, Kuku. Rra-kxwaw ♂
Grass ...	Vu-asi	By-anyi	...	By-anye	H-atsi. Fundwi; ma-hundwi (thick grass)	Vw-yañ, Vz-añ. Mw-nyane
Ground ...	Ma-fu	Mi-saba (pl.)	...	Mi-saba (pl.)	Ma-vũ	Vw-thew. Lefa-ce. Mw-bũ
Ground-nut	Tsi-numi or Ti-numi	...	...	Ma-nza (pl.)	N-duhu	T-lũũ, Tũũ, ñi + or ri +
Guinea-fowl	M-hañgela	...	...	Mañgelu	Khañga	Kxaka
Gun ...	Ci-bamu	Ši-balesa	...	Ši-bamw	Ci-bamu	Thwobõw. Mw-pwɔɔ Mw-riri
Hair ...	N-sisi	N-sisi	...	N-sisi	Ma-vudzi. Mam-wele	
Hand ...	D-anza; m-anza	Ši-papa	...	Š-andla	C-anda	Le-bwhw. Se-atla, Se-ata; pl. ti- or ri- Mw-xwaw; me-
Head ...	I-šunġu, In-šunġu	N-hlõkw; mi +	...	N-hlõkw	Thõhw	Hlõhw. Xlõkw
Heart ...	M-bilu	M-bilu	...	M-bilu	M-bilu	Pelw
Heel ...	Ci-hende	Ši-renje	...	Ši-renje; swi-	Ci-rethe	Se-rõthe
Hide ...	...	Ši-khumba. N-tehe	...	N-hlõnge	Mu-kumba	Mw-kxwapa. I.e.papa. Se-flalw Thava-na
Hill ...	Ci-dyuri	N-tyuñga	...	Ganza	Ku-tava. Mu-vhundu	
Hippopotamus	M-vulwa	M-pfubu. (Nwa-m-pfubu, honoric)	...	M-pfuvu	M-vuvu	Kuvu; ti- Ma-rwta-ne
Hoe ...	N-suka	...	...	Ši-kõmu; swi-	Dzembe; ma-lembe	Se-xõma. Mw-hõma
Honey ...	Vu-lombe	Bu-lombe	...	Vu-lombe	Vu-ci. Mu-tõli	V-wse, N-wse. Le-tlõli
Horn ...	Kehw	Li-hondw; pl. tim-hondw	...	Rim-honjw	Lu-nañga	Naka (Se-, Lw-). Le-phatw

English	70. Cwpi or Ši-tswa (Ši-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Ši-loi or Nwa-luŋwo	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthw 73 a. Se-pedi
House...	Ny-umba. Kaya (<i>home</i>). Vw-akori	Yin-dlu; ti+. Kaya	N-dyaŋwo	Yin-dhlu	N-du, Ku-du, Li-du. (Vumba = <i>clay walls of house</i>)	N-tlu; ti-. N-tw; <i>pl.</i> ma-tw. (Le-tsoŋpa, Mw-vopa = <i>clay walls of a house</i>) (-umba). Mw-akw; <i>pl.</i> ni-akw. (Hae = <i>home</i>)
Hunger	N-zala	N-dlala	N-dlala	N-dlala.	N-dala	Tlala. Le-phafu
Husband	Mw-aha-na; va-	Nuna. N-kata; ba-	...	Nuna; va+	Mũ-nna	Tota. Be-hali
Hyena	...	M-hisi	M-hisi	M-hisi	Phele	Phiri. Le-firi-tswanae
Iron	Ci-kete	N-simbi	N-simbi	N-simbi	Tsimbi. Lu-rale (<i>metal</i>). N-gwedi (<i>iron ore</i>)	Vw-rale, Vw-rala
Island	Ci-ruŋgu	...	...	Ši-hlala	Ci-taŋga-dzime	Se-keli
Ivory...	...	...	...	...	Lu-naŋga lwa n-dwu	Se-loŋpa
Knee	Dundu, Lundu; <i>pl.</i> tsi+	Tsoŋwo	...	Cwlo	Gwona. N-dõlo	Khuru. Le-ñõle. Le-twlo
Knife	Mu-kwa	Mu-kwa; mi-	...	Mu-kwana	Lu-faŋga; <i>pl.</i> phaŋga. (Ku-paŋga = <i>small knife</i> , Baŋga = <i>large knife</i>)	Mw-faka, Mw-phaka. Se-thipa
Lake	...	Tiba; ma+. (Lw-andle ¹ = <i>sea</i>)	...	Tiva	Dzivha	Le-wata. Le-tsa Le-watle ²
Leg	Neŋge	Neŋge; mi-leŋge	...	Neŋge	Gw-endw, Mw-endw	Le-kwotw. Le-otw. Mw-omw
Leopard	...	Yiŋ-gwe	Yiŋ-gwe	Yiŋ-gwe	N-gwe	N-kwe. Le-ñaaw. Le-pwxw
Lion	N-gala, Nala	N-dyau; ti+. N-gala	...	...	N-dau	Tau. Le-kakuba
Lips	N-lebete; mi-lebete	Nomw; mi-lomw	...	Nomw; mi-lomw	Mi-lomw (<i>pl.</i>)	Pwunama. Mw-lomw; me-
Magic	Vu-ñaŋga. Vu-loyi	Vu-roi	...	Swa vuŋ-gwama	Ma-dambi. Ma-liŋgw. Vu-ñaŋga	Vw-fephe. Vw-loi. (Xw-loya = <i>to bewitch</i>) ³
Maize	Ma-faki	Ši-tamu	...	Ma-vele	Ci-kwoli	Se-fela. Chake

¹ Evidently borrowed from Zulu.² Le-watle is the Šosa Ulw-andhle (-anja) = sea.³ Additional words for magic and magician, soothsayer, diviner, &c., in Se-sũthw: —Mw-kwome, Vw-loi, Mw-loi, Mw-lekw, leka, lwa, lwea.

English	70. Cwpi or Ši-tswa (Ši-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Ši-loi or Nwa-luŋgw	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sutho 73 a. Se-peḏi
Man ...	Mu-ndu ; va-ndu	Mhu-nu ; bha-nu. <i>Also</i> Mu-nhu (<i>Joŋga</i>) and Mw-hu. (<i>Dyaha</i> = <i>young man</i>)	...	Mo-nhu ; <i>pl.</i> ba-nhu	Mu-thu ; va-	Mw-thu ; va-thu
Man, vir. ...	...	Tsuna	...	Nuna	Mū-nna	Mw-nōna. Mo-nna; <i>pl. va.</i> Vw-tōna. Tōta
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ny-ama	N-ama	N-ama
Medicine ...	Vu-ñaŋga. Mu-rende	...	...	Mi-vu	Mu-re? Mu-šoŋga	Vu-re. Mw-lema. Bw-laω
Milk ...	Ma-hwa. Ma-si	N·tywamba	...	Ma-fi, Ma-si	Mu-khaha. Ma-fhi. (<i>verb</i> = -hama, -yama)	Ma-fi, Ma-fsi. Le-bese. Bele. ¹ (-xama <i>verb</i>)
Monkey ...	Kavu ; tsi +	...	...	N·kabw	...	Kxavw
Moon ...	N-cima	Hw-eti	Nhw-eti	Nhw-eti	Nw-edzi, M-edzi. (C-edza = <i>'moonlight'</i>)	Nw-eli, Kxw-eli. (Se-etsa = <i>'moonlight'</i>)
Mother ...	Mamani. (Nyω = <i>vagina</i>)	Mama-na. Nwa- (<i>with posses- sive particle</i>)	Mana	Manana	Mme	Mme. Mama
Mountain ...	Dyuri	N·haba	...	N-cava	Thava, -tava	Thava. Mw-kwω. Le-ḷoti
Mouth ...	Ci-šwfu	Nωmω ; mi +	...	Nωmω ; mi-ḷomω	Mu-ḷomω	Mω-ḷomω. Mōma. Le-hanω
Nail (of finger or toe)	C-ala ; <i>pl.</i> s-ala	...	...	N·hwala	Lun-ala ; <i>pl.</i> n-ala	Len-ala, Lω-
Name ...	T-ina ; ma +	Bitω ; ma +	...	Vitω ; ma +	Dz-ina	Le-ina. Le-bitω Mω-hūvū, Mω-khubu. Le-khuthu
Navel ...	...	Iñ-kava	...	...	Lu-khōvω ?	
Neck ...	Tamu or N-dhamu	Eñ-kōḷω. Ši-kōsi. Namu	...	N-hlana	Mu-tsiŋga	Thamω. Mω-lala
Night ...	Vu-siku. N-tema. (Pūū = <i>darkness</i>)	Bu-siku	...	Vu-siku	Vu-siku	Vω-sixω, Vω-šixω. (Le-fifi = <i>darkness</i>)
Nose ...	Tomvu ; ma +	Nhompfu, A-nonfω ; ti +	...	Ti-nhumpfu	Niŋgw	N·kω ; liñ-kω. M-mopw
Ox ...	N-ombe	Hōmu ; ti +	N·kōmu	Havi	Kholōmω (<i>with various prefixes</i> -gōmω, -kolōmω). Phulu	Kxōmω. Li-ve. Phōw

¹ The sound of thick milk falling in clots.

English	70. Cwipi or Si-tswa (Si-leŋge, Hleŋgwe ?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Si-loi or Nwa-luŋgwo	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthw 73 a. Se-pēdi
Paddle	***	Wombe; ma +	***	***	***	***
Palm wine, beer	Vu-adwa. Vu-cema	By-ala (beer). Bu-sura	***	Vw-cema	Mu-thwbi. Halwa	Vw-yalwa (beer)
Parrot	***	***	***	Hwkwwe. Ny-eŋga	Khwamba	***
Penis ...	Peke?	Sirow?	***	M-bolw	N-nyw?	N-twtw. N-cucu. Pwlw. Mw-sukw Kwlwve. Fariki
Pig	***	N-gulube	***	N-guluve	N-guluve	***
	Kumba. (N-guluvi = a departed spirit !)					
Pigeon	Ci-duva-ne	Tuba; ma +	***	Tuva	Li-ivha	Le-eva, Le-eba
Place ...	M-baŋgu. N-daw. N-yumw, -imu. Helw('mahali' Swah.)	M-baŋgu. Si-bati (? sleeping-)	***	N-jau	Fhe-thu	Fe-lw. Ng-alw
Rain ...	N-zuma	***	***	M-pfula	M-vula	Pula
Rat	M-beva. Konzw	M-beva. Khondlw	***	M-beva	Buku	Le-phwhw Peva; li + Phera. Tsukulu. Tsere. Le-xwfw
Rhinoceros	Ci-dawane; mu-kombw	Me-lembe	***	***	***	Phera. Tsukulu. Tsere. Le-xwfw
River ...	Nambw	Nambu. N-fula	***	Nambw	Mu-lambw	Nwka. Mw-lapw
Road ...	N-zila	N-dlela	***	N-dlela	N-dila	Tsela
Salt ...	Mu-nyu	Mu-nyu	***	Mu-nyu	Mu-nw	Le-tswai. (Mw-nyw = a relish to food)
Shame	N-gana	***	***	Ti-ŋgana	Thwni	Xloŋ, Xi-xloŋ N-ku; fi-, ma-
Sheep...	M-vuta. Hamba	Im-pfu Hamba; ti +	***	Nyim-pfu	N-gu	***
Shield...	I-caŋgu or Tlaŋgu	Si-tlaŋgu	***	Si-tlaŋgu	Ci-taŋgu	Se-phemelw. Thebe
Shoulder	Kata	Katla; ma +	***	Katla; m +	Šada	Le-ruli. Le-xetla. Le-xwpe
Sister...	Noŋgw	Makwa	***	Makwa	Khala'dzi	Mw-xwkw. Mw-rathw
Skin ...	***	N-hloŋge. N-thēē	***	N-jwvw	Lu-kanda	Le-thalw. Kwbw
Sky	N-zuma-ni	Tilw	***	Tilw	Lu-tombw	Le-xwli-mw
Slave ...	Mu-kumbi	Si-kirawa. N-hlwkw. Nanda	***	Khumbi	Phuli	Mw-rũwa; va- Le-kape, Le-kapa; ma-
Sleep ...	(Ma-lalw = place)	***	***	Vu-roŋgw	Khwfhe	Le-ithw. Bw-rwkw
Smoke	Mb-utsi. M-usi	M-usi	***	M-usi	M-utsi, V-utsi	M-wsi

English	70. Cwpi or Si-tswa (Si-leñge, Hleñgwe?)	71. Roñga	71 e. Si-loi or Nwa-luñgwo	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthw 73 a. Se-pedi
Snake Son, boy, youth	Mamba Nw-ana, Mu-fana, N-sata-na. N-jambi. Jaha. Jambi-ana. Nuna-na	Ny-oka Mu-fana; ba- Nw-ana; ba-ana. Dyaha	...	Ny-oka Nw-ana	N-owa Mu-rwa	N-owa Mo-rwa. Mw-fana
Song ...	N-embwo. N-dhandu	Li-simu; <i>pl.</i> ti-	...	Ri-simwo	Lu-imbwo	Koşa
Spear ...	Di-cari	Tlhari; ma+. Fumu	...	Tlhari	Pfumwo. N-nthi	Le-rumwo; ma- Cwza. Le-tlele
Spirit, soul Star ...	Dhlwzi Ny-eleti; tsiny-eleti	M-oya Ny-eleti	...	M-oya Ny-eleti	M-uya Na-ledzi	Mw-limwo; va- Na-leli
Stick ...	N-ciswo. Kwotoñgelwo. N-doñga	Ny-oñga; ti+. N-khabi	...	N-hoñga	Thanda	Le-re; ma-re. Mw-sema
Stone...	Diri-gwe; ma- Ci-windi	Ri-bwe, Dyi-bye; ma+	Ri-bye	Ri-bye; ma+	T-ombwo	Le-swika, Le-itswe, Le-ntswe. Le-ywe, Le-ye. Le-vze
Stool ...	...	...	...	...	Ci-dzulwo	Se-tulwo
Sun ...	D-ambu or Gambwo, T-ambu; <i>pl.</i> mad-ambu	D-ambu	Dy-ambwo	Dy-ambwo; m-ambwo	Duva, Duvha	Le-laka. Le-tsatsi, Le-caci. Le-vakwo
Tail ...	N-cila, N-kila	N-kila	...	N-cila	Mũ-cila	Mo-sela. Le-cowa. Mw-hatla
Tear ...	N-roñgwo; mi-roñgwo. N-swtsi; mi-	Ny-embeti; mi-	...	N-hlwti	Mu-twdzi; mi- or ma- <i>pl.</i>	Keleli. Mw-xokxwo
Testicles ...	Ma-kende	...	...	Ma-kende. Vu-djwoonywo	Ma-cende	Le-kata; ma- Le-sothwo; ma- Le-rete
Thief ...	M-bafa; tsi+. (Vu-kamba = <i>robbery</i>)	Si-yibi; psi- Kamba	...	Khamba	M-bava. Fobvu. Dz-iva, T-iva	Se-liva. Le-fotha. Mw-ũtswa, Mw-utswi
Thigh ...	M-leñge	Tombi, An-cumbi	...	...	...	Le-sufu. Se-rope. Le-vale; <i>pl.</i> ti-pale
Thing ...	Ci-lwo; zi- (C-uma = <i>things,</i> <i>property</i>)	N-cumu; mi-	Si-lwo; psi-lwo	Ci-lwo; psi-lwo or si-lwo. Swi-lwo	Ci-thu, Di-thu	Se-lwo. Nthwo; <i>pl.</i> ti+. Taba
Thorn ...	Mu-pā	Mu-twa	...	Mu-kwa	Mu-pfa	Le-eva. Ma-eva, Mw-tlwa; me- Mw-cwkw
Tobacco ...	Fwla, Fwawa	Fwla	...	Fwle	Fwla	Mw-cwkw

English	70. Cwpi or Ši-tswa (Ši-leŋge, Hleŋwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Ši-loi or Nwa-luŋgwa	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthw 73 a. Se-pedi
To-day	Ny-ansi	Namu-nhla		Namu-nhla	Namu-si. Naa-si	Ka-lienw. Ka-jenw. Na-se. Namw-se. Le- x waw
Toe				Ši-kujw-ana	Ci-ku-nwe. Gu-nwe	Mw-nw-ana. Mw-nw
To-morrow		Mun-duku		Mun-juku	Ma-celw	Mw-sō
Tongue	Li-dimi	Li-dyimi	Ri-rimi	Ri-rimi; tin-jimi	Lu-limi; <i>pl.</i> n-dimi	Le-leme, Lw-leme
Tooth...	D-inw; ma-nw	T-inyw; m-enyw		T-inw; m-inw	L-inw, Inw; ma-nw	Le-inw; ma-inw, me-enw
Town, village	N-ti; mi-ti	Mu-ti. N-tsindya		Mu-ti	Mu-di	Mw-tse
Tree ...	N-doŋgwa, N-doŋga. Mu-ši	Mu-ri		Mu-ri	Mu-ri	Mw- x lare; me. Le-fate, Se-fate. (Mw-re, Vo-re = <i>drug, poison</i>)
Twins	Ma-hasa			Ma-hahla	Li-fata; ma-	Ma-faxla (<i>sing.</i> Le-faxla)
Urine ...	Ma-rundw? (Ku-runda <i>verb</i>)	Mu-ronda		Mu-runja	Mu-rundw	Mw-rōtaw. Mw-tlhapw
Vein				N-siya; mi-	Lu-tsiŋga	Le-sika. Mw-thapw
War	Ny-imbi	Fumu. Mu-bañgu. Y-impi	Mw-bañgu	M-bañgwa	N-ndwa	Li-ra. Le-pheke. Xw-lwa
Water	Ma-ti	Ma-ti	Ma-ti	Ma-ti	Ma-di	Ma-etse. (Bw-liba = <i>deep water</i>)
Well, spring, source	Ci-sima			Ši-dziba (<i>also ocean, abyss</i>); <i>pl.</i> pši-dziba	Ci-sima	Se-liba. Mw-šima. Mw-tsweli
White man	Mu-tloka. N-dima	Mu-luŋgu; ba-		Mu-luŋgu; va-	Mu-luŋgu. Mu-khuwa	Le-kxwa; ma-
Wife ...	Nsi-kati. N-katsi. N-hrima. (Vu-katsi = <i>marriage</i>)	N-sati or Wan-sati, Ababa-sati, or Baba-sati		N-sati. N-kata	Mu-sadzi	Mw-xaca, Mw-xali. (Se-antw = <i>a woman who succeeds her sister as wife</i>)
Wind ...	Puhw (Li-puhw; tsi-puhw)	M-hehw, M-oya		M-oya	M-uya. Phephw	Phefw. Le-limw; li-timw
Witch	Noyi; va+	Noi. Muŋ-gwama		Noyi; va-loyi	Mu-loi	Mw-fifa, Mw-fifi. Mw-leki, Mw-lekw. Mw-loi

English	70. Cwipi or Si-tswa (Ši-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Ši-loi or N̄wa-luŋwo	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthwó 73 a. Se-pēdi
Witchcraft	Vu-loyi. Ku-loya (<i>verb</i>)	...	...	...	Vhu-loi. Vu-ñānga	Vw-loi. Towo. Ma-lowa. Hw-reba. Hw-neha
Woman	N̄-katsi (<i>bride</i>). N-satsi	Wan-sati. Em-psele	...	N-sati	Mu-sadzi, Ci-sadzi (<i>dimin.</i>)	Mw-sali
Womb	Susu. Mimba	Khuri	...	...	...	Popelwo
Wood (fire- wood)	Kuni; tsi +	Li-kunyi; ti-hunyi	...	Ri-kunyi	Lu-huni; <i>pl.</i> khuni. (Guni = <i>a big piece</i>)	Kxoñ, Łi-kxoñ, Le-xoñ
Yam	N-silu	...	...	N-hlata	Mu-rambwo	...
Year	Lembe; ma +	N̄w-aka. Lembe; ma +. M-ak'owow = <i>this year</i> (M-aka)	...	Lembe	N̄w-aha, M-aha; miñ-waha	N̄w-axa (73 a), Ny-axa; Ny-aha
Yesterday	Nya-nwova, Nya-tulwo	Towo	...	Towo	Mu-lowha	Ma-lowa, Ma-lowva-ne
Zebra...	Mañgwa. Duva	M-haŋgwa; ti +	...	Mañgwa	M-bidi	Pitse. Qwaha
One	-mweywo, -mwecwo	-ñwe	-ñwe	-ñwe	-thihi	-nye. -ñwe
Two	-m-bidi	-biri, -bidi	-beri	-beri, M-biri	-vili, -vhili, M-bili	-veli (-peli, -beli)
Three...	-raru	-raru or N-haru	-raru	-naru, -raru, N-haru	-raru, -tharu	-rarwo, -tharwo
Four	-ne	Mu-nē	-ne	Mu-ne	-na, -nna	-ne
Five	Li-handi	N-tlhanu	-tlhanu	N-tlhanu	-tanu, -thanu	-xlane
Six	(Combinations of Li-handi and the first four numerals. <i>Vide Ši-leŋge Grammar</i>)	(Combinations of N-tlhanu and the first four numerals)	-tlhanu na ñwe	(Combinations of N-tlhanu and the first four numerals)	-tanu na thihi, -tanánthihi	-ratarwo, -thatarwo. Mw-tave (<i>i.e. thumb</i>). Tselela
Seven...	"	"	...	...	Tuñgula. Thanu na m-bili	Li-supá (or Mw-supá; <i>i.e. the index finger on the hand</i>)
Eight ...	"	"	...	"	Thanu na tharu	Vw-ferá me-nw e me-veli
Nine ...	"	"	...	"	Thanu na-nna	Se-nyane Vw-ferá mw-nw o-te
Ten	-kumi	Khume	Khume	Khume	Fumi, -humi	Le-šome

ILLUSTRATIVE VOCABULARIES OF BANTU LANGUAGES

English	70. Cwipi or Si-tswa (Si-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Si-ŋoi or N'wa-ŋuŋwo	71 f. Ŗi-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthwã 73 a. Se-pedi
Eleven	Kumi ni -mweywo	Khume na -ñwe	Ma-khume ma-beri	Khume na Ŗi-ñwe	Fumi na n-thihi	Le-šome cwa xa-ñwe or xa-nye Ma-šome ale ma-veli
Twenty	Ma-kumi mam-bidi	Ma-kume ma-biri	Ma-khume ma-beri	Ma-khume ma-beri or mam-biri	Ma-humi ma-vili	Ma-šome ale ma-tharwã Ma-šome ale ma-ne Ma-šome ale ma-xlanwã Le-kxwãlõ
Thirty	Ma-kumi ma-raru	Ma-kume ma-raru	Ma-khume ma-beri	Ma-khume ma-raru	Ma-humi ma-raru	Ma-šome ale ma-tharwã Ma-šome ale ma-ne Ma-šome ale ma-xlanwã Le-kxwãlõ
Forty ...	Mu-ne wa ma-kumi	Mu-ne wa ma-kume	Ma-khume ma-beri	Mu-ne wa ma-kume	Ma-humi ma-na	Ma-šome ale ma-tharwã Ma-šome ale ma-ne Ma-šome ale ma-xlanwã Le-kxwãlõ
Fifty ...	Li-handi la ma-kumi	N-tlhanu wa ma-kume	Ma-khume ma-beri	N-tlhanu wa ma-kume	Ma-humi ma-tanu	Ma-šome ale ma-tharwã Ma-šome ale ma-ne Ma-šome ale ma-xlanwã Le-kxwãlõ
Hundred	Tsana; wa +	Dzana	Dzana	Dzana	Dzana; ma-dana	Ma-šome ale ma-tharwã Ma-šome ale ma-ne Ma-šome ale ma-xlanwã Le-kxwãlõ
Thousand ...	Kũmi da matsana	Khume da ma-dzana	Ma-khume ma-beri	Khume ra ma-dzana	Ma-dana a-fumi	Se-kete; li- Ma-na, N-na. Ke. -m., -n. ka, -eswã, -a-me We-na. W.
I, me, my ...	A-ni, Mi-na. N, Ni. -ni. a-ñgu	Mi, Mi-ne. Ndyi, Ndi, Nd', Ndzi, Ni. -ndi., -ene, -a-ñga	Ma-khume ma-beri	Me-na. Nji, Ndi, Nda. -ndi. a-ñga	N-ne. N, ? Ndi. -n., -ndi, -a-ñga	Me-na, N-na. Ke. -m., -n. ka, -eswã, -a-me We-na. W.
Thou, thee, thy	A-we. We-na. U. -ku. -aku	We. We-ne. U, Ku, W'. -ñhu. -ku. -a-ku	Ma-khume ma-beri	We-na. We-e. U. -ñhu. -ku. -a-ku	We-na. I-we, Vho-ne. U. -u. -vhw-ne, -v-w-na? -a-ku? -a-u	Me-na, N-na. Ke. -m., -n. ka, -eswã, -a-me We-na. W.
He, him, his	Yu, Ye-na. Ya, A, W. -mu. -akwe	Ye-ne. Ye. A, O, I, A-wa, I-wa. -mu., -akwe or -ake	Ma-khume ma-beri	Ye-na. Ye-ẽ. A. -mu. -ake	U. E-ne U, A. -mu. -awe -ñwe, -kwe	Me-na, N-na. Ke. -m., -n. ka, -eswã, -a-me We-na. W.
We, us, our	A-tu, Hi-na. H', Hi. -hi. -a-tu	Hi-ne. Hi. -hi., -h'. -iru, eru	Ma-khume ma-beri	Hi-na. Hẽ-ẽ. Hi, H'. -hi. -e-ru	Ri-ne. Ri. -ri. -a-Ŗu	Me-na, N-na. Ke. -m., -n. ka, -eswã, -a-me We-na. W.
Ye, you, your	A-nu, Mwi-na. Mu, M'. -mi. -a-nu	Nwi-ne. Nwi. Mi, M, Nw'. -m., -m-wã. -ñw-wã, inu, -enu	Ma-khume ma-beri	Nwe-na, Mi-na. M. -mi., -m-wã. -enu	Inwi. Ni. -ni. -a-nu	Me-na, N-na. Ke. -m., -n. ka, -eswã, -a-me We-na. W.
They, them, their	A-va. V-w-na. Na. -va. -awe	B-w-ne. B-w. Ba, B'. -ba. -a-bu	Ma-khume ma-beri	B-w-na, B-w-wã. Ba, Va. -ba. -bu	Va, Vha Vh-w-ne. Va. -va-wã, -b-w-na, -a-b-wã	Me-na, N-na. Ke. -m., -n. ka, -eswã, -a-me We-na. W.
All	-ose. Hikwe-	Hikwa. (Hikw-eru = all we; Hikwe-nu = all ye; Hikwa-bu = all they; Hikwa-wu, Hikwa-yu, S-c.)	Ma-khume ma-beri	Hikwa. -ese (in the sense of 'that is all')	-othe	Me-na, N-na. Ke. -m., -n. ka, -eswã, -a-me We-na. W.

English	70. Coopi or Si-tawa (Si-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Si-toi or Nwa-luŋgo	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sātho 73 a. Se-pēdi
This, these	Yu, va-; wu- yi, &c. A-yu-wa, a-yu; a-va-wa, a-va; a-wu, a-wu-wa; a-yi, a-yi-ya; a-di, a-di-ya; a-wu; a-ci-ya, a-ci; a-si, a-si-ya; a-yi, a-yi-ya; a-ti, a-ti-ya; a-di, a-di-ya; a-vu, a-vu-ya; a-ku, a-ku-wa	Lw-e-, lw-eyi, la-ba; la or la-wu, le, le-yi; le-dyi, la-wa; le-pi, le-pi; le-yi; le-ti; la-la; le-byi; la-ku; la-ha	Lo, lo-yi, la-ba; la-wu, le-yi; le-ri, la-ya; le-ci, le-pci; le-yi, le-ti; ra-la; lye-byi; la-ku; la-ha	Lo, ha-; la- le-; le-pi, le-swi; &c.	Uyu, aya; nyu, iyi; lli, aya; ici, izwi; &c. Ho-yu, ha-va; ho-yu, he-i; &c. Ho-yu, ha-vu; he-yu; &c.	Eoi, va-va; eoi, e-oi; le-oi, a-oi; se-oi, ce-oi; ho-oi; v-oi-oi. E-no, va-no; le-no, &c.
That, those	Aya, avo; &c. Ayu-lee (1); ava-lee (2); &c. Ayu-leyaa (1); &c.	Lw-eyu (1), la-ba (2); &c. Lwa-ya, lwa-ya-n, yu-lw-e (1), la-ba-ya, la-ba-ya-n (2), ba-la-ba, ba-la-ba (2); la, la-wu, la-wu, la-wu-ya, la-wu-ya-n, wa-ko-wu (3), &c.	Lo-ye; &c. Lu-ya, lu-yan, yu-la, yu-lo-yi (1); ba-la-ba; &c.	Lu-ya, le-ya (1); le-pi-ya (7), le-si-ya (8)	U-na-ya (1), v-ene-va (2); y-eno-i (9); &c. U-na-ya (1), v-ene-va (2); y-ene-ya (9); &c. U-na-ho-ya, u-na-ho-ya (1); v-ene-ha-va, v-ene-ha-va (2); &c. U-la, va-la; u-la, i-la; &c. Ha-o-la, ha-va-la; he-i-la (9); &c.	Eo-la, va-la; o-la, o-la; le-la, a-la; se-la, ce-la; e-la, ce-la; ho-la; v-oi-la (14) or Eo-na, va-na; &c. ne (Eo-ne; &c.)
Bad	-walu, Ku-bi-ha	Ku-bi-ha, -fani	-bi-ha	-bi-ha (<i>verb</i>), (<i>pret.</i> , -be-hile)	-vi, -vhi	-ve, -mpe
Black	-nzi, -ntima	-ntima	-ntima	-ntima	-tswu, -rema	-ntso, -tso
Female	-satsi, -katsi, -m-baha, -peole	-sati, -kati, -ati, Mi- ntpele	-sati	-sati	-kadzi, -hadzi, -sadzi	-xali, -tse-hali, -sali, -tsali
Fierce, sharp	...	...	...	-wo levu	-hali	-xale, -xala, -lila (<i>bitter</i>)
Good	-nene, -ti or -afi	-nene	...	-nene, -o saseka	-vhuya	-tie
Great	-kulu, -hombe	-kulu, -hulu, -kubamba	-kulu	-kulu, kulukamba	-hulu	-xolo, -nene (<i>quantity</i>), -o-gata
Little	N-dato, N-datw-anani	-toŋgo, -tyana-na	-toŋgo	-thoŋgo, -ncongo, -thanana	-tuku	-nyane, -nyoŋgo, -nana

English	70. Caoji or Si-tswa (Si-lelge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Ronga	71c. Si-loi or Nwa-tungu	71d. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-vvoda	73. Se-sutha 73a. Se-podi
Long, high, tall	-a-pa, -le-ha	-lan-fo, -o le-ha	-wa ku le-ha	...	-a-pfo, -ja-fu	-lele, -topo
Male	Nuna, -duna	-tune, -nuna	...	-nana	-june	-nana, -tona, -pheke, -keke, -june
Old	-kopa	-khale	...	-a khale	-lala	-kekala, -xala, -tala
Red	N-dosa, N-zosa, Psüü, -psu-ka	-a li-baŋgu	...	-o tswuka	-tswuku	-hivilu
Rotten	-ba, -mbu	-bala	...	-bala	...	-bala
Short	-fubi, -koma	-wa ku-gama, -foefui? -suh!	...	-o koma, -suh	-pfufi	-khuts-ane, -khofe, -khop-ana
Sick	-iwala, -iwali, -iwatni	-babya	...	-a vabya-ka	-iwala	-iwala, -kala
White	-dja, Ku-basa	...	...	-o basa	-cena	-o, -phepa, -cö, -twa, -sco, -tswco
Above, up, on top	Ci-tsimwi ka	A henhla	...	Henhla ka, Henhla, le henhla	Nthla ha, N-ntha, Dula	Nthla, Xo-limo
Before	Ma-so-ni ka	Ma-hlwe-n	...	Ma-hlwe-n	Phanda	Pele
Behind	N-sana ka	N-thaku ka	...	N-jako	Mu-rahü	Mu-raxo
Below, down	Ha-nsi ka	A ha-nsi ka	...	Ha-nsi ka	Fa-si-ha, Da-si-ha	Fa-se, Tla-se, Vatla-se
Far	Ku-le	Ku-ieni	...	Ku-le	Ku-le	Xo-le, Ho-le
Here	Aha-wa	Hale-n, Lä, Lomu ¹	...	Hale-nu	Hafa, Fansa, Henefa, Afa	Fa, Va, Mama, Kama, ¹ Maku ¹
In, inside ...	Ndani ka, -a-kahi ka, Mu	Nden — ka, Ma-kati — ka	...	Njen, Si-kari ka	Ngeno, Ngei, Ngomu ¹	Mo, Vo-te, -ä. Katoñ
Middle ... ..	...	Ma-kati, Si-kati	...	Si-kari	Fari, Vo-kati ha	Xare, Le-kxate, Mo-kxala
Near	Ku-fubi ka	Ku-sahi — ni	...	Ku-suhe	Tsni ¹	...
Outside	Ha-nze ka	Ha-ndle — ka	Handle	Ha-ndle	Nda	Ntle, nte, Ka-nte, Kwa-nte

¹ A trace here of Class 17; likewise in the -n and -ni suffixes.

English	70. Coopi or Si-tswa (Si-ŋeŋe, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71e. Si-ŋoi or Nwa-ŋuŋe	71f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sitho 73a. Se-pedi
Plenty, many	-ŋgi. Aada	-nyiŋgi	...	Njako. -nyiŋgi	-aŋi	Nee. Bo-ŋgata
There ...	Ahale, Ahswa- Ahi	Lahaya. Kwalaho	Kona	Lahaya	Fala, Hafala. Henefo. Hafao, Afao, Henefala	Moola, Moona, Molaa <i>(see note, p. 294)</i> Vale, Koo Kae? -fo?
Where! ...	Ha-hi?	Ka-ŋai?	Kw-dhi?	Kw-dhi?	Nga-ŋhi?	Kae? -fo?
No!	Ge!	!-hi!	...	Ehō!	Aiwa!	Nya! Ce!
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	A-bihi. A-ŋi-wa. Hiŋga. A-, Aka- Ak'-, -ŋga- -si-, -saŋga- <i>(and change of terminal a into i)</i> ; -ŋgambi- -ambi-	A-, Aka- Aku-, -ŋga- -liki-, -hiŋgi- <i>(and alteration of terminal a of verb-root to i)</i> ; -ŋga-bi- -ŋga-cuka- Si- <i>not yet</i> ; Saŋga	...	A-, -ŋga-	-si-	Ha-, Ha-a- -sa-, -sa-ka- -ka-ke- -ke-ke-, -se- <i>e-oo (not yet)</i> ; <i>(and aorist terminal a changes to -e)</i>
To ...	Ka-	Ka-	Ka-	Ka-, Ka-	U-	Ka-
" beat ...	-hima- -peka	-ba- -da	...	...	...	-tea- -khaaba- -opa- -atla- -reka
" buy, sell	-reŋga	...	...	-sava, -savisu	-reŋga	-reka
" come ...	-vaya. -ŋgona?	-ta- -buya- -pa	...	-ta	-da	-ta- -thaxa
" cut ...	-toma	-cema, Ayema	...	-peka	-cea	-tsela
" dance ...	-kina, -sinya	-kina	...	-cina	-cina	-vina, -bina
" die ...	-fa	-fa	...	-fa	-fa	-swa
" eat ...	-gya	-da	...	-dya	-la	-lya
" give ...	-nika. -ha (-pa)	-nyika. -hwa	...	-nyeka	-nea- -fa	-fa- -nea- -kata
" go ...	-enda, -tsula. -famba- -ya	-ya. -lamba, -hamba	-ya. -famba	-ya	-ya. <i>(Venda possesives -enda, in derivatives)</i>	-ya. -ea- -eta- -feta- -kita- -valaca
" kill ...	-baya (<i>old</i>), -paya	-dlaya	...	-dlaya	-vhulaha	-valaca
" know ...	-dziwa	-tiba	-tiba	-tiba	-diva	-tsava- -itse
" laugh ...	-seka	-hleka	...	-hleka	-sea	-sexa, -tscha
" leave off, cease	-leka	-tika	...	-tyika, -tyikila	-litša or -lica	-lesa

¹ In case of 'which class?'

English	70. Coipi or Si-tswana (Si-Ieŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71e. Si-ŋoi or Nwa-ŋuŋge	71f. ŋi-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sutho 73a. Se-pedi
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ko-	Ku-, Ko-	U-	Xu-
" love, want	-randa	-dyula, -randa	...	-randa, -randya, -lava	-fana	-rata
" see ...	-vona	-bona, -laba, -labisa	-bona	-vona, (-laba = search)	-vona	-vona, -vona
" sit, remain, abide	-kala	-chamisa, -thama, -tama, -sama, -sala	-tchama	-sala, -tyhama	-dzula	-pala or -xlala or -sala, -lala
" sleep ...	-ruama, -lala	-tlela, -yetlela	-tlela	-lela	-lala, -edela	-lala, -robala
" stand, stop, be erect	-ema, -emela	-yima	...	-yima	-ima	-yema, -ema, -emela
" steal ...	-pa, -kamba?	-yiba	—	-yiva	-tsa, -tewa	-utawa, -aba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN COPI, RONGA, AND DIALECTS, INCLUDING ŋI-GWAMBA

Few traces of preprefixes, except in southern dialects of ŋi-roŋga and ŋi-konde.

Class 1. Mu, Mbu, Mw, Amu (ŋi-konde), Wa (honorific) (wa, ya, u-); 2. Ba, Bha, Va, Baba (honorific), Aba (ŋi-konde) (ba, va-); 3. Mu, M, Mw, Nw, N, Amu (ŋi-konde) (wa, u-); 4. Mi (mi-, i, yi, j-); 5. Dyi, Ji, Gi (in Coipi), D', Di, Ti, T, Ri, — (dyi-, ri, gi-); 6. Ma, Ama (ma-, ya-, a); 7. Si, Ci (si, ci); 8. Pzi, Bzi, Swi, Zwi, Si (psi-, pci-, bzi-, swi-, zwi-, si); 9. In (Im-), Yin, N, Ny, N, — (n-, i, yi-); 10. Tin, Ti, Tsin, Tsi (ti, tsi); 11. Li, Ri (li, ri); 12. missing; 13. missing; 14. Bu, By, B', W', Wu, Vu (Coipi) (vu-, bu-, by-); 15. Ku, Kw, Kbu (ku); 16. Ha (?Pa in some Roŋga prepositions), Aha (ha-, pa); 17. Mu, M (scarce) (-mu, -ni, -n).

ŋi is a masculine and honorific prefix in Roŋga. Nwa is an honorific and qualitative prefix often masculine in sense, with concords of Nos. 1 and 2; Mi is a feminine prefix; the Nya or Na prefixes are present (usually masculine). Rara is a 'father' prefix, sometimes complementary to Mi, the 'mother' prefix. -nyana and -ana are diminutive suffixes. The preprefix vowel is either a, e, or i, where present.

PREFIXES, &c., IN CI-VENDA

No preprefixes.

Class 1. Mu (mu, u-, yo-, u-); 2. Va, Vha (va); 3. Mu, N (mu-, u, ya-, u-); 4. Mi (mi-, i, yi-, ye-); 5. Li, Di, I (li); 6. Ma (ma-, a); 7. Ci (ci); 8. Zwi, Bzi (zwi-, bzi); 9. —, N (i, i-); 10. —, N (often only represented by an aspiration of initial consonant of root-word); 11. Lu (lu); 12. missing; 13. missing (unless 'Ku' takes its place); 14. Vhu, Vu (vu); 15. U, Hu, 'Ku (u-, hu-, 'ku); 16. Fa, Fha, Pha (fa); 17. missing? (-mu, -ni); 18. Gu, G' (gu).

In addition there are two prefixes not easy to classify. **Ku-** (spelt by Meinhof and some missionary authorities 'Ku, and described as 'semi-nasal', but by other informants rendered simply **Ku-**) is a prefix in the singular number, used very decidedly as a diminutive, with prefixes 8, 10, and 14 as plurals. It replaces No. 13 (**Ka-**); and, but that the change from **Ku-** to **Ka-** is unprecedented in Bantu, might be taken for a modified form of 13. No. 8 is also diminutive in application. **Di-** (a variant of No. 5) and **Gu-** (? No. 18) are markedly augmentative. There is not only the diminutive suffix **-ana**; but this is often doubled **-anana**.

PREFIXES, &c., IN SE-SŪTHŌ AND SE-PĒDI

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mw-**, **Nw-** (mw, ew-, e-, w-); 2. **Va-** (va-); 3. **Mw-** (mw-, w, ō-); 4. **Me-**, **Ni-** (*rare*) (me-, e-); 5. **Le-** (le, y'-); 6. **Ma-** (ma-, a-); 7. **Se-** (se-); 8. **Ri-**, **Li-** (ri, ce-); 9. —, **N-**, **Ń-** (—, n-, e-); 10. **Li'**, **Ri'** (Di- in **Se-pēdi**) (ri-, tse-, ce-); 11. **Le-** (rarely **Lw-**) (lw-, le-); 12. missing; 13. **Xa'**, **Ha-** (almost extinct, rare in a prepositional or adverbial form); 14. **Vw-** (vw, vŋw-); 15. **Xw-**, **Hw-** (xw, hw-); 16. **Fa-**, **Va-** (fa, va-); 17. **Mw-** (-ŋ).

The **Na-** or feminine prefix is present; also the **-ana** diminutive suffix.

*Note that in the Se-sūthō of the French missionaries a more 'Seswana' complexion is given to the prefixes and concords; therefore **Xa-** takes the place of **Ha-**, **Xw-** of **Hw-**, **Vw-** becomes **Bw-**, **Vw-** becomes **Bw-**, and **Fa-**, **Ha-**.*

70. **Cwēl** is spoken on the coast of Portuguese South-east Africa between Cape Correntes and the mouth of the Limpopo.

71. **Rōnga** is spoken in Tofngaland (Delagoa Bay district), between the mouth of the Limpopo river and Lake St. Lucia—inland to the Lebombo mountains and the Komati river.

71 e. **Şilol** is spoken in the Eastern Transvaal and Portuguese East Africa, between the Lipalule and Umkomati rivers.

71 f. **Sigwamba** is spoken in Portuguese South-east Africa and the North-east Transvaal between the Limpopo and Lipalule rivers and as far north as the south-east flanks of the Zoutpansberg.

72. **Civenda** is spoken in the North and North-west Transvaal, and perhaps also immediately north of the Limpopo river in Southern Rhodesia.

73. **Sesūthō** is spoken in Basutoland and the eastern part of Orange Free State; **Sepēdi** in the west and south-west of the Transvaal.

¹ The initial consonant of the 8th and 10th prefixes in **Se-sūthō** is often spelt **L** where it is not heard as **R**; but most authorities seem to be agreed that this alveolar consonant approximates more to the Polish **L**, which is therefore used in this book. In any case the prefixed **L** or **R** is derived from an earlier **D** and that from a still earlier **Z**.

² The form **Ka-** which appears so commonly in **Se-sūthō** and in cognate tongues is really a contraction of **Kwa-** (**Ku** + a).

GROUP S

THE BECUANA-TRANSVAAL LANGUAGES (*continued*)

74. Se-cuana *Dialects*¹ 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-koalolo 74 c. Njenji or Zinzi

GROUP T

THE ZULU-KAFIR LANGUAGES

75. ɓōsa ('Kafir' *dialects*) 75 a. Zulu 75 b. Swazi 75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)²
76. Gaza-A-ŋgani (N.E. Zulu)

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-koalolo 74 c. Njenji	75. ɓōsa (<i>Kafir dialects</i>) ²	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋgani)
Aŋze ...	Petlo or Pētlu, Palō (74 b)	Isi-peŋpe.	Isam-pōto	Sa-ŋdele	Isa-ŋdele.	Kin-jenje.
Animal, wild beast	Se-coŋi Se-oku. Se-batana. Fokofofo (74 b)	Isi-ko. I-bubesi. Im-bulu	Isi-ko. Iny-amaza-ne	Si-ko; ri-ko	Iny-amaza-ne	Iny-amaza-na
Ant ...	Caswa-ne. Cagwa-ni. Si-rui (74 b)	Isa-pompoko. Im-bova-ne	Pompoko. Im-bova-ne. In-tutwane	In-tutwane. In-ŋangase	In-poko-poko. Ubo-nyoŋgo	M-bamba. In-tuta-na; izi- Mu-swa
Ant, white (termite)	Ma-tlwa. Ma-tlwa; <i>pl. me-</i> , N-tlwa. Bis-twa (74 b)	In-tlwa	hlwa. Mu-hlwa or Umu-hlwa	Umu-hlwa	Uma-hlwa	Mu-swa
Arm ...	Le-cōho; <i>pl.</i> ma-bōxo. Li-zabo. Li-zabo (74 b)	Um-kōno. Isi-kōno. I-ŋōlo	Um-kono. I-ŋalo ³	Umu-khōno. I-ŋalo	I-ŋalo, U-ŋalo	C-anja; ny-anja. I-ŋalo
Arrow ...	Ma-cwi, Ma-cu, Ma-ci. Li-ŋo (74 b)	U-tolo, I-tōlo. U-ōlo	Um-dibiŋelo	Ubu-coki	Um-coko	M-cuhl. Um-dibicoko
Axe ...	Se-ŋepē. Se-kozōbo. Chaka (74 b)	I-zembe	I-zembe. Im-bazo I-ŋulo	Li-zembe or I-zembe. Im-bazo	I-ŋoga	Li-zembe; ama-
Baboon ...	Cwene. Kxa(ŋa) (74 a). Pombwi (74 b)	Im-fene. I-ŋōlo	Im-fene. In-ziŋga. Ii-konde	Im-fene; i-i- I-ŋobiyane	In-dwaŋa	Ii-ani

¹ 74 represents the speech of the Ba-tlao, Ba-tlapiŋ (or -xlapin), Ba-rolōŋ, Ba-hurutse, Ba-waŋketsi, and Ba-kwena. 74 a stands for the Se-maŋgwato of Khama's country and the Ngani basin (Se-twana); 74 b is Si-koalolo, the 'Makalolo' trade language of the Upper Zambesi valley; and 74 c. Njenji or Zinzi, would seem to be the northernmost vestige of Cuana influence in N. Barotseland. The many Si-layi (Si-ratse) words in Si-koalolo are not given.

² The word Le-tebele in Se-ŋāthō = 'Red Kafir'.

³ The dialects include Feŋgu, Bača, and Pondo words, and the woman's speech, Hlonipa. H- after a word is an abbreviation for Hlonipa. (F.) stands for Feŋgu.

⁴ The Old Bantu root -boko for 'arm' probably exists in Zulu in the words Um-boko (elephant's trunk) and U-boko (a long staff for old men, a 'long arm').

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-kwalelo 74 c. Njenji	75. Dosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Si-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋaoni)
Back ...	Mu-tihana. Mu-kōtla. Mu-koakota (74 b)	Um-hlana. Um-vŋ. I-qōko	Um-hlana	Um-hlana. Um-hlubuka	Um-hlandhla	M-sana. Ki-ŋutu
Banana ...	Li-kondi (74 b)	...	U-kaava	U-kaava. Ii-kamaŋgwa	...	Ii-haava
Beard ...	Tedu; di-tedi	In-cēbe. In-devu; u-	I-devu; ama- Ii-levu	Ii-levu; it-	In-devu, Ii-devu	Ki-refu
Bee ...	N-ase, N-otsho; <i>pl.</i> di-+. N-tui-ya- n-otsh	Iny-ōsi	Iny-asi	Iny-ōsi; it-	Iny-asi	Luny-asi
Belly, abdo- men	M-pa Lu-bala. M-ba (74 b) Mu-hulu (74 b)	Ii-sū. Ii-nene	Ii-sū. Um-bili-ni	Ii-sū; it-	Ii-sū	Lu-su
Bird ...	N-any-ane	In-tāka, I-daka	Iay-ōni. In-taka	Iay-ōni	Iay-ōni	Ny-ani
Blood ...	Ma-ll, Ma-ll. Le-tsadi (<i>wound</i>)	I-gazi. I-bende. Ubu-bende (<i>blood of cattle</i>)	I-gazi	Ii-gati	I-gazi <i>or</i> Ii-gazi	N-gazi, I-gazi
Body ...	Mm-ele; <i>pl.</i> ma-bele. Ma-bili (74 b)	Um-zimba. Ii-bili (<i>the trunk, trunk</i>)	Um-zimba. Ii-bili. Um-bili (<i>trunk</i>)	Um-timba. Ii-bili	Um-zimba. Ii-bili	M-zimba. M-biri
Bone ...	Le-sapo; <i>pl.</i> ma-rapo	I-tamba	I-tamba. Ii-tupa (<i>small bone, finger bone</i>)	Ii-tamba	I-tamba	Ii-tamba
Borassus palm	Mu-kulwani, Mu-lala (74 b)	...	I-laka	I-lala	I-lala	Ii-lala. M-koama
Row ...	Bo-ra; <i>pl.</i> ma-ra. Le-kampha-ne Bu-ta (74 b)	Ii-apeta, Ii-peta. Ii-pamba	Um-dibityela	Ii-guba. Bo-tyakt	Um-dibityela. Ii-gubela	M-cohi
Eowels ...	Le-la; ma-la	Ama-tumba	Ama-tumbu	Ema-tumba	Ama-tumbu	Lu-tumba. M-biri-ni
Brains ...	Bo-boko	Ubu-ōpo, -ōpu	Ubu-ōpo	Ubu-ōpo. Bo-ōpo	Ubu-ōpo	U-ōpo <i>or</i> U-ōpo
Breast (man's)	Se-huba. Si-fuba (74 b)	Ii-fuba. U-gaŋa, U-kāka (F.)	Ii-fuba	Ii-fuba	Ii-fuba	Ki-fuwa. N-gaŋa
Breast (woman's)	Le-tsele; ma-bele. Li-swelli (74 b)	I-bele; <i>pl.</i> ama-	I-bele; ama-	Ii-bele <i>or</i> I-fele; ama-	I-bele; ama-	Ii-wele; ma-
Brother ...	N-kotha-ne. Mo-xotholi. Mo-nna'. Nna-ke, &c. Mu-ana-heso. Ka-iseli Mu-hufw-ani (74 b)	Um-na- (U-nina-we). (Um-na kwetu <i>our brother</i>). Um-zalwana	Um-ne. Um-kulu-we	Um-na; <i>pl.</i> bon-na. Um-zalwana. Um-fo; bon-fo, -aba-fo Um-na-kefo	Um-na, Um-ne. Um-zalw-ane	M-fo. M-tana. M-kuru. Kinini

English	74. Se-cusna 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-kulolo 74 c. Njenji	75. Dösa (Kaŋg'e dialect)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tshele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋwani)
Buffalo ...	N-at, N-are, N-ali (74 b)	Inyati	Iny-ati	Iny-atsi	Iny-ati	Ny-ati
Bull ...	PÖÖ, ¹ Pööho (74 b)	iŋ-kunzi	iŋ-kunzi	iŋ-kunzi	iŋ-kunzi	...
Buttocks ...	Le-paxo; ŋ, ma-raxo. (Le-raxo = large but- tocks)	iŋ-būna; um- Iny-ōnga, I-kafu, Im-pundu, iŋ-bini	iŋ-tibili, I-tyweba	iŋ-buna, In-tsula	iŋ-bunu	Li-takw; ma-
Canoe ...	Mo-koro	Um-kombe	Kepe (isi-), Um-kumbi	Um-khumbi	Um-koŋo, isi-kepe	M-kumbi, Li-gwamba
Cat ...	Phaze	Im-paka	Im-paka, Im-bodhla, In-dlazi	Madu, Māf'a; o-maf'a	Uŋ-kazi; oŋ-kazi	M-paka, M-lama, N-wawi
Cattle ...	Ma-tlhape, Li-kuma (74 b)	iŋ-koma, I-nomb'e ²	iŋ-k-ama	Iiŋ-koma, iŋ-ombe?	iŋ-koma	ŋ-koma
Charcoal ...	Le-xala; ma- Ma-pala (74 b)	I-ŋhile	Ama-lahle	Ema-lahle	Ama-lahle	...
Chief ...	Kxasi, (iŋ-xasi = chieftainship), Mu-rena (74 b)	iŋ-kozi, iŋ-kozi, iŋ-gosi, Uku-mkani	iŋ-kozi, iŋ-kozi, In-duna	iŋ-gosi; ama- Si-kulu	iŋ-kozi	Li-kozi, Li-duna, M-lum-ana
Child ...	Nwana; b-ana	Um-ntw-ana; aba-ntw-ana, U-ana; in-tsana, U-epa; in-tsapa	Um-ntw-ana	Umu-ŋw-ana, iŋ-gān'	Um-ntw-ana, iŋ-gane	M-tw-ana
Cloth ...	Kxni, Kubō, Si-xpalo (74 b)	iŋ-gubo (blanet), Um-nyōbo	iŋ-gubo	iŋ-gubo, Li-hiya	iŋ-gubo	Ny-ura
Cold ...	Tsi-tidi, Se-rani	godaŋa, banda, I-pepa, Ulu-sika	Ma-kaza, Ma-kazi	Ema-kafa, Ama-kati	Ma-kaza	Li-ŋwa
Country ...	Le-tšatshe, Naha (74 b)	iŋ-zwe	Ii-ŋwe	Ii-ve	Ii-ŋwe	Li-zwe
Cow ...	Kxoma e tama-xadi, Kuma e sihali (74 b)	iŋ-kōma, Imazi yeŋ-koma	iŋ-kōma	iŋ-kōma, iŋ-kom-ati	iŋ-koma-kazi, iŋ-sikazi	N-koma-kazi
Crocodile ...	Kwena	iŋ-gwenya	iŋ-gwenya	iŋ-gwenya	iŋ-gwenya	N-gwenya, iŋ-gwa ny-ama
Day ...	Le-tšatsi, Mu-tsi, Mo-tiha, Li-anzl (74 b)	U-suku; in-tsuka, I-misi, Um-hiŋ, Uku-sŋ, Um-sa, -sa	Ulu-suku, Um-hla	Ulu-suku, Um-hla	U-suku, I-taŋa	Lu-siku, M-plana
Devil, evil spirit	...	I-zabula-ve, Um-palagu	...	...	...	...

¹ Cf. M-booge, 'buffalo'.² This word is only used in the Hlonipa or woman's dialect. An interesting survival of the -ombe for 'cow', 'cattle', preserved in the Hlonipa dialect.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. S-kalalo 74 c. Njanji	75. ǀosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋwani)
Doctor (medicine man)	Naka. Naki. Ma-alahi (74 b)	Iny-aŋgi or Um. Is-ann-se. Um-nisi. U-gcixa	Iny-aŋga, Um-elapi	Iny-aŋga. Iny-aŋgi	Iny-aŋa. Is-ann-se	Nyn-aŋa
Dog	N-ca ; din-ca. M-paa. Se-heke δ	In-ja. I-be't'a (III.)	In-ja	In-ja	In-ja	Yin-ja. Kayin-ja
Donkey ...	Phike	Im-boŋgōlo	Im-boŋgōlo	...	...	Li-dŋwe
Door, doorway	Se-cwalo. Si-kwalo. Mio-yakō (74 b)	Um-nyan̄go. U-hlan̄go. Isi-vala. I-aŋgo	Isi-vala. Um-nyan̄go	Isi-vala. Um-nyan̄go	Isi-vala. Um-nyan̄go	Ki-vara. Mi-aŋgo. Li-aŋgo. N-sama
Dream ...	Toro (see 'sleep'). (Lora = to dream. Moo-leri = dreamer)	I-pupa	I-pupa. Ii-pupoo	Uku-budza. Li-budva. Uku-b'eda	...	Li-pupa. U-toŋgo
Drum	Moo-rupa. Mu-lupa (74 b)	I-gubu. (Ii-gama = a song or dance sung to drum accom- paniment)	Isi-guba. (Ii-gama = a dance to the drum)	Ii-guŋgu. Ii-tambula. Isi-gube	Ii-kuŋu	Namburu
Ear	Tsēbe. Zebe (74 b)	In-dlebe. In-jebe	In-dlebe. Uku-tu (behind the ear)	In-dhlebe	In-dlebe	N-glewe, N-jewe
Egg	Le-e ; ma-e. Li-yi (74 b)	I-çanda. I-tyanda (III.)	I-çanda or I-çanda	I-dandz'a	I-çanda	Li-çanda
Elephant ...	Tloa. Ton (74 b, c).	In-dlovu. In-ŋlovu	In-dlovu	In-dhleovu	Ii-kubu	N-ŋlofu
Excrement	Bu-bi ; ma-bl. Se-bi. Ma-sepa (pl.)	U(h)u-vi. -tu-we. Uku-nya	Um-vi (Ulu-l. Ma-simba (pl.))	Uhutu-vi. Ama-simba. Ema-simba (pl.)	Ubuu-vi	Ma-simba (pl.)
Eye	Le-ŋlha ; ma-ŋlha. L-ŋa (74 b)	Ii-ŋa ; ama-ŋa. Ii-ŋa ; am-ehla	Ii-ŋa ; am-ehla. (Um-buwa = vision)	Ii-ŋa ; am-ehla	Ii-ŋa ; am-ehla	L-ŋa ; m-ŋa
Face, fore- head	Se-ha-tlhōxa. Pata (74 b)	Uhu-ŋa. I-bunzi	Uhu-ŋa	Uhu-ŋa. I-būnti	Uhu-ŋa	U-ŋa
Fat, oil ...	Ma-fura. Ma-fula (74 b). Ma-fura (75 c)	Ama-futa. -nōna	Ama-futa. -nana	Ama-futa'a	Ama-çaboo	Ma-futa
Father ...	Hara. Rara ; pl. ba-ra. Ha-rē. Rrā. N-date (74 b)	U-ŋa. U-yise = father. U-bawa = my father. U-yihla = thy father	U-baba. U-yihla. U-yise	U-baba. Babe. U-yihla. U-yise	U-baba. U-yihla. U-yise	Bawa. Iŋa. Iŋe
Fear	Foikhō. Boiha	Uk-oyika	Ukw-esaba	Ukw-esaba	U-vala. Ku-saba	N-gwara. Ku-sawa

English	74. Se-cwana 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-kwaleba 74 c. Njenji	75. Ošsa (Kafr dialect)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	75. Gaza (A-ŋwani)
Finger ...	Mo-nwana; <i>pl. me-</i>	Um-nwe; imi-nwe. (U-bōzi, Isi-tupa = <i>thumb</i>)	Umū-nwe	Umū-nwe. (Isi-tupa = <i>thumb</i>)	Umū-nwe	Mū-nwe
Fire ...	Mo-lelo	Um-llilo. Um-basa. (Uku-ōta = <i>to warm one- self at fire</i> .) Is'ōts = <i>heat</i>	Um-llilo. (Uku-ōta = <i>to warm one- self at fire</i>)	Um-llilo	Um-llilo	M-basa
Fish ...	Tlhapu. Tapi (74 b)	In-hlanzi, In-tlanzi	In-hlanzi	In-hlanti	In-hlanzi	Sanzi; <i>pl.</i> zi-panzi
Foot ...	La-nano; di- Li-utu (74 b)	U-nyawo	U-nyawo. Um-lenze	Uu-nyawo	Uu-nyawo	Lu-nyawo
Forest ...	Se-kxwa. Ma-situ (74 b)	I-hlati	I-hlati	I-hlats'i	I-hlati	Li-hlati. M-dondo. Li-pogoro N-kuku
Fowl ...	Kuku. Kobu (74 b)	I-kūku	I-kuku	I-kuku	I-kuku	N-kuku
Frog ...	Se-xwaxwa. Sim-boatwi (74 b)	I-sele. I-popeo	I-selele. In-dhlandhla	I-sele	I-popeo	Cele. Li-curūwe
Ghost ...	Se-dimo. Dimo; hu-dimo. Hu-lomba (74 b)	Um-londe. Um-nyanya	Isi-tunzi. Ii-dhlozi	Si-yiya-ne. Um-kooba. Isi-tanti	Isi-tuhw-ano. Um-kooba	Li-šlozi
Giraffe ...	Thutiwa. Tutwa (74 b)	I-šowa. U-wohuda	In-dhlu-in-mi-ti	...	In-tudhla	...
Girl ...	Ma-setsa-na. Mo-roba. Mu-sisa-na (74 b)	In-tombi. In-šomba-šān'	In-tombi. Čikiza	In-tfombi. I-cici. In-t'ombi	In-tombi	N-tombe, N-tomba-zana
Goat ...	Puti. Puli (74 b)	Im-b'uzi. I-bōkwe	Im-buzi. Isi-buzi-kazi q	Im-butl	Im-buzi	M-buzi
" (he) ...	Phōkō	Im-poŋgo	Im-poŋgo. Isi-beva	...	...	Li-poŋgo
God ...	Mo-dimo	U-hlāŋga; <i>pl.</i> in-tlāŋga (<i>'sun'</i>). U-thipō	U-thipō	Uū-kulu-ū-kulu, Um-dimo	...	Mu-šōga
Grandparent	Hara-moo-xolea. Rra-m'moo-xolea. Kuku; <i>boo</i> + (74 b)	U-bau-m-kulu. U-ma-kale q	U-kūlu. U-kooba	Googo	...	Googo
Grass ...	Bu-yaŋu. Bu-dyaŋu. Bu-jaŋgi (74 b)	U-tyani. Iš-koata. Iš-ča	U-tyani	Ubu-tyani	Ubu-tyani	U-cani
Ground ...	Le-hatshe. M-bū. Li-fasi (74 b)	Um-hlaba. U-daka (<i>soil</i>)	Um-daka. Um-hlabati	Um-hlaba	Um-hlaba	...
Ground-nut	...	In-dhlobu	In-dhlobu	Aman-toŋgama- ne	...	Li-tabele

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-mangwato 74 b. Si-koalalo 74 c. Njenji	75. Tosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tsebele (Sin-tsebele)	76. Gara (A-ngwani)
Guinea-fowl	Kxaka	Im-paŋgele (*he runs before*)	Im-paŋgele	Im-paŋgele	I-tendele	Paŋgea. Ngera-ŋ-gera-ee
Gun	Tlhoobedō. Tsoobalo (74 b). Tsooboro (74 c)	Um-pū. Um-boobo	Isi-bamu	Isi-bamu	Um-puuba	Ki-bamu
Hair	Mo-eiri; mo- Mu-lli (74 b)	U-nwele, I-nwele	U-nwele	Lu-nwela; ti-	U-nwelo	Lu-nwele
Hand	Se-atla. (Lo-xahe = palm). Li-xahe (74 b)	Is-anthla, Is-andla	Is-andhla	I-hlanza, Is-anza, Is-andhla	Is-andhla	C-anja
Head	Tlhōxō. Tsoho (74 b)	In-llako. In-llakko. In-kanda	I-kanda. In-llakko	I-kanda. In-llakko	I-kanda. In-llakko	Li-kanda. Sokoo
Heart	Pala. Pila (74 b)	I-papu. In-lliziyoo. Um-pala	In-lliziyoo. Um-damaŋgu	In-lliziyoo	In-lliziyoo	Šizoo
Heel	Se-rēte, Se-rētē. Li-zoato (74 b)	Isi-tende	Isi-tende	Isi-tsendee	Isi-tende	Ki-tende; vi-
Hide	Le-tlalo	Isi-kumba. U-gōgo. In-llonze	Isi-kumba	Isi-kumba. Ulu-gōgo	Isi-kakoo	Ki-kumba
Hill	Tsothā. T'aba. Li-lundu (74 b)	Isi-duli. In-duli	Um-maŋgo. I-duli. In-taba	In-tsaba. In-t'aba	In-taba	Ku-ntawa. Ki-duli
Hippopotamus	Kuba	Im-vubu	Im-vubu	Im-vubu	Im-vubu	Ki-booko. Li-cuwa. Lokwece
Hoe	Mo-xoama. Mu-huma (74 b)	I-kuba. I-kaba	I-kuba	I-kuba	I-kuba	Li-cuwa. Lokwece
Honey	Din-ose. Lin-osi (74 b)	Ubusi. Ug-osi (Pondo). In-čindi	Ubusi. Ulu-ju. Iziny-osi	Iliny-osi. Ulu-ju	Iiny-osi	Uci
Horn	Lo-naka	U(lu)-pondee	U(lu)-pondee.	Ulu-pondvoo; itim-pondvoo	Ulu-pondoo	Lu-pondee
House	N-tlo; ma-tlo. Gae. Lo-gae. N-du (74 b)	In-thlu. In-dla. U-pande; in-pande, ule-pande. (I-kaya = house*)	In-dhlu. I-kaya	In-dhlu	In-dhlu. I-kaya	I-slu. N-googwa. Ku-kaya
Hunger	Tlala. Tala (74 b)	In-dlala	In-dlala	In-dlala	In-dlala	Li-paŋgo
Huband	Mo-nona. Mu-nna (74 b)	Um-yeni. In-doda	In-doda	In-dvodsa	...	N-dwela. Lis-doda
Hyena	Phiri. Thūkwī. Si-taŋgwani (74 b)	Im-pisi. In-čūka	Im-pisi. I-dela-bu-toŋgo	Im-pisi	Im-pisi	...
Iron	Cipi. Ts'ipi. Sipi (74 b)	In-tsimbi. Isi-nyiti. Isi-nēti	In-simbi	In-simbi	In-simbi	Simbi. U-tali

* Ubu-ma = dwelling. Ubu-me = condition. I-ma = abode. Um-mi = inhabitant.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-kasalo 74 c. Njenji	75. ǀǀǀa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tsebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋsoni)
Island ...	Se-tlake. Si-sali (74 b)	Isi-çiti	Isi-çingi	Isi-hleŋga	Isi-hieni	Ki-rumba
Ivory ...	Lo-naka	Ama-bamba	U-pondoo Iwe n-dhloovu	Uu-pondvo Iwe n-dhloovu	U-pondoo Iwe n-kubu	Li-zinyu Iya n-phafu
Knee ...	Le-ñõle. Li-ñgwele (74 b)	I-dolo	I-dolo	Li-d'v'alo, Li-d'alo	I-dolo	Li-doro
Knife ...	Thipa. Tipa (74 b)	Isi-coca. I-mela	U-mese	Um-ikwa. I-gadywa	Iš-çamu	Mu-kwa. M-konde
Lake, sea ...	Le-ta's. Li-sa (74 b)	I-d'ibi. I-dike. I-çweba. Isi-ziba. Uw-andle; çk. l.	I-daŋgu. Uw-andhle	Li-çibi. I-dami	I-çibi	Ki-siwa. Lu-ançe
Leg ...	Le-kutu; ma- Le-utu (74 a), Ki-utu (74 b)	Um-lenze. In-tuŋgo (shu)	Um-lenzi	Um-len'e	Um-lenzi	M-lenze
Leopard ...	Le-ñau. N-gwi (74 b)	Iñ-gwe. I-hlozi. In-dlozi	Iñ-gwe. Iñ-gwavu	Iñ-gwe	Iñ-gwe	Iñ-gwe
Lion ...	Tau	In-damoo. In-gonyama. I-bubesi	I-bubesi. Im-bube. In-gonyama	I-bubesi. Im-bube. In-gonyama	Isi-lwana	M-pondoro. Ki-rwan. M-ponoŋgo. N-gwenyama M-lamo; mi-
Lips ...	Paŋuama. Mu-lamo (74 b)	Um-lebe; imi- Isi-lebe; izi- Im-bavu	U(ŋ)debe; izi-debe. imi-lamo	U-debe. Bebebe	In-debe	M-lamo; mi-
Magic ...	Bo-loi. Toso (74 b)	Uhu-ti. (The root connected with ventriloquial whistling). Isiny-aŋgo	In-takato. (Uhu-lazi = magical whistling, ventriloquism)	Uku-loya. Um-lingo	Uhu-tagati. (Loya = to bewitch)	U-takati. U-lowi
Maize ...	Mu-idi. Mu-voyu. Se-maka (74 a). ¹ M-banyi (74 b)	Um-çomu. Um-bilo. U-tiya	Um-bila	Um-bila. Um-luŋgu	Umu-umbu	Mu-umbu. Ki-maŋga
Man ...	Mu-thu; ba-thu	Um-ntu; aba-ntu. M-fo (a mortal); aba-fo ²	Umu-ntu; aba-ntu	Umu-ntfu; aba-	Umu-ntu; aba-	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu
Male ...	Mu-nana. Mo-nna. (Bo-thu = manhood)	In-çoda. In-duna	In-çoda. -silba. In-duna	Um-duna	In-çoda	...
Meat ...	N-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	Mo-re. Mo-lemo. Se-t'ara. Mu-li-ana (74 b)	I-yeza. Ubu-ti. Isiny-aŋgo	Umu-ti. I-kubalo	Umu-tai	Umu-ti	Mu-ti

¹ Cf. Ci-maŋga of Yao.² From Um-fo (mortal), comes fem. Um-fazi (-fazi).

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-mangwato 74 b. Si-kalada 74 c. Njoni	75. Dösa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-dabele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋuani)
Milk	Mu-si, Mu-s. (-xama = <i>to milk</i>), Mu-silili, Li-bisi (74 b)	Ama-si. U-hisi. (-seŋga = <i>to milk</i>), -kama = <i>to squeeze</i> <i>teat</i>)	Ama-si. U-bisi	Ema-si. Lu-bisi	Ama-si. Lu-ŋago	Lu-lsi. Ma-si
Monkey	Kxatla. Kxaba. Njaka (74 b). Boŋji (74 b)	Iŋ-kan	Iŋ-kan	Iŋ-kan	Iŋ-kan	Li-goca-ne
Moon, moon- light	Kxw-edl. Nw-edl (74 a). Kwell (74 b)	I-nyaŋga. U-ny-zi. (Ikw-zi = <i>planet</i>)	I-nyaŋga. U-ny-zi	U-ny-zi. I-nyaŋga	I-nyaŋ	Nyaŋga
Mother	Mma. Me (74 b)	U-ma. Nyw-ko (<i>ŋy</i>). U-nina (<i>his, mother</i> <i>in general</i>), (I-nyo = <i>vagina</i>)	U-mame. U-nyw-ko. U-nina	Make. U-mame. U-nyw-ko. U-nina	U-māme. U-nyw-ko. U-nina	Mama. Nyw-ko. Nina
Mountain	Le-ncwe. Thaba	In-taba	In-taba	In-taba	In-taba	N-tawa
Mouth	Mo-lesma	Um-lesma	Um-lesma	Um-lesma	Um-lesma	M-lesma
Nail (of finger or toe)	Lo-ala	U-zipa	U-zipa	Lu-gala	Ulo-zipa	Lu-zipa
Name	Li-na. Le-hitsa. Li-bizo (74 b)	I-gama. I-bizo (<i>ŋi</i>)	I-bizo	Il-bito	I-bizo	Li-bizo
Navel	Khubu. Ma-kubu (74 b)	Iŋ-kaba. Iŋ-bono	Iŋ-kaba	Iŋ-kaba. Iŋ-bono	Iŋ-kaba	ŋ-ŋawa
Neck	Thama. Mu-lala (74 b)	In-tama	In-tama. Iŋ-jiŋga. Um-ŋala	In-tama. Um-pimbo	In-tama	N-tama. M-sunduru. Kl-ŋata U-sika
Right	Bo-sixo. Bo-si (74 b). Li-fifi (74 b)	Ubu-suku. (Ubu-fifi = <i>darkness</i>)	Ubu-suku	Ubu-suku	Ubu-suku	U-siku
Nose	ŋ-kō. ŋ-kū (74 b)	I-pumla. Um-pumla. Um-bomba (<i>the bridge</i>)	Im-pumla. Um-bomba	Im-pumla	Im-pumla	M-pumla
Ox	Kxoma. Kuma (74 b). Pala (74 b)	Iŋ-koma. Iŋ-goma. Iŋ-kabi	Iŋ-kabi. Iŋ-bapa. Iŋ-koma	Iŋ-kabi. I-ŋombe	Iŋ-kabi	ŋ-koma. Li-boya. Kawi
Paddle	Silabo (74 b)	U-pini	I-pini	Ulu-gwehla	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Bo-yalwa. Iŋ-jalwa	Ubo-tyalwa. U-tyala	Ubo-tyala	Uho-tywala. U-tyema-ne	Ubu-tyala	U-cwala. U-ŋai
Parrot ... ..	...	Iŋ-kwenene	...	Iŋ-kwe	...	...
Penis	Pōŋ. N-cuku	U(lu)-bōla. Um-tōda	U(lu)-bōla. Um-tōda	Ulu-bōla. Um-tōda	Ulu-bōla. Um-tōda	...
Pig	Kulube. Kulubi (74 b)	Iŋ-gulube. I-ŋaŋu	Iŋ-gulube. Iŋ-kototo	Iŋ-gulube. I-ŋiŋi	Iŋ-gulube	ŋ-gurawa
Pigeon	Le-eba. Le-pai. Liba (74 b)	Izuba. I-hobe	I-jaba	Li-tuba	Iŋ-kwilimbi	Li-jiwa

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-kooloto 74 c. Njenji	75. Dosa (Kafir dialect)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tsele (Sin-tsele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋwal)
Place ...	Helo; ma-helo. Xoolō. Lo-baka. Ha- (<i>prefix</i>)	In-dūwa	In-dūwa	In-dzawo	In-dawo	N-dawo. Kikuŋga
Rain ...	Pala	Im-vula	Im-vula	Im-vula	I-zulu	M-vula
Rat (sometimes large mouse)	Le-būdi. Le-kote. Peba	Im-puku. I-buzi	I-buzi. Im-puku	I-gundw-ane	I-gundw-ane	Ii-gundw-ane. M-bewa
Rhinoceros	Chukudu. Keŋinyani. Kōbaōha. Kxctloa	Um-kombe	U-peja-vo	Um-kombu	I-beja-ne. Um-kombu. Um-bofu	...
River ...	N-oka. Mo-lapo	Um-lamba. Um-fula	Um-lamba. Um-fula	Um-fula. Um-lamba	Um-lamba. Um-fula	M-fula
Road ...	Tsela. Zila (74 b). Mu-kwakwa (74 b)	In-dlela. Um-b'ndu (<i>HL</i>). Um-endo. In-tlele. Um-zila (<i>cattle or waggon track</i>)	In-dlela	Um-kaŋga. Um-gwaŋga. In-dhlela	In-dlela	N-jira
Salt ...	Le-cwai. Li-swai (7 b)	I-tyiwa. I-iyiwa. (<i>Mu-ūcu = sour, brackish, -munya = sucking; -munyu = 'moats'</i>)	Umo-nyu-za. Mu-nyu (<i>also 'acid'</i>)	Lu-tswayi. Umū-nyu	I-cwai	Ma-nyu
Shame ...	Di-tlhoŋ; ma- Ba-awaba (74 b)	In-thani. (<i>hlona = to be afraid</i>). I-hlazo	Iin-hloni. Am-hloni. I-hlazo	Ema-hloni- In-hloni. I-hlazo	In-hloni	Soti; ni-soti
Sheep ...	N-kū. N-gu (74 b)	Im-vu. I-gusa	Im-vu	Im-vu	Im-vu	Yim-vu; zim-vu
Shield ...	Thebe	I-kaka. I-kawu. I-hau	Isi-hlaŋgu. I-rau or I-yau	Isi-kaŋu. Ii-bawa. Si-hlaŋga	...	...
Shoulder ...	Le-rudi. Le-xetla. Li-heta (74 b)	I-gcalūba	I-hlombe. I-deba	Li-hlombe. Li-čebe	I-hlombe	Li-šombe
Sister ...	Kxan-tsadi. Kxai-tsadi. Kal-seli (74 b)	U-dade; o-dade	U-dade	U-dzadze	U-dade	U-dade; o-dade
Skin ...	Le-tlālō. Li-tala (74 b)	Ulo-su	Isi-kumba	Lu-gōgo	Isi-koŋo	Ki-kumba
Sky ...	Lo-xo-dimo. Li-hu-limo (74 b)	I-zulu. Isi-bagabaga	I-zulu	Li-tutu	I-zulu	Li-zuru
Slave ...	Mo-lala; ba- Le-xōba. Le-lata; ma-ŋ (<i>Mo-t'auka = servant</i>). Mu-taŋga (74 b)	I-koobaka	Ii-čobaka. Isi-čili	Si-gčili	Um-sutu. I-čifa. Ii-hoŋ	Mu-fu. M-cawa

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-mahgwato 74 b. Si-kooloko 74 c. Njenj	75. Dosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-figani)
Sleep ...	Bo-rōkō, Bo-koō (74 b)	Ubu-toŋga. Ubu-tuya	Ubu-toŋga	Ubu-t'ōŋga, Ubu-tfōŋga, Zela, U-jele	Ubu-toŋa	U-toŋga
Smoke ...	Mo-si, M-usi	Um-si, Ulu-si	Umū-si, Isi-si	In-tufu, In-tutu	In-tutu	Mu-si
Snake ...	N-ōxa, N-ōha. (Si-bidi = vipera) (74 b)	Iny-ōka. (I-mamba = python). I-fofi. I-nunu	Iny-ōka. (In-hlwatu = python). I-mamba. (I-pimbi = buff-adder)	Iny-ōka	Iny-ōga	Ny-ōka
Son, boy ...	Mo-rw', (Mo-rw-ake = my son, Mo-rw-aw = thy son)	Um-ana, Uny-ana, Um-fa-na, In-kweŋkwe	Uny-ana, In-dada-na	Um-sawa, In-dwadza-na, In-dada-na	In-dada-na, Um-fa-na	M-tw-ana, M-ta', M-fa-na
Song ...	Pina (dance, also). Kōma (drum). Bina (74 b)	I-čilo. I-ō-goma	I-gama. I-hubō. Isi-hlabelelo	I-ō-goma. Isi-hlabelelo	Isi-hlabeli, I-ō-goma	U-yimba
Spear ...	Le-rumō	Um-konta. Isi-kali, Isi-yēle	Um-konta. Isi-yeloyele. I-čača	Isi-kali	Um-konta	M-konda
Spirit, soul	M-ōa. Mu-oya, Mu-ēa Mo-dintō	Um-oya. Um-paloga	Um-oya. Um-isozi. I-dhaxi, I-toŋga	Um-koōba. M-pefumla	Um-oya. Um-pefumla	...
Star ...	Na-ladi	Ikw-ezi. Isi-kwe-ikw-ezi Iŋkany-ezi	Iŋkany-ezi. Ikw-ezi	Iŋkany-ezi	Iŋkany-ezi, In-kwe-kw-izi	Lukany-ezi
Stick ...	Tsamma. Thopa. Toba-ti	Ulu-ti. In-t'ōga. Ulu-swazi; in-tswazi	Ulu-ti	Ulu-ti. In-dvaka. In-duga	Ulu-ti, In-toŋa	N-duku. N-toŋga. Lu-swazi
Stone, bare rock	Le-ncwe; ma-ye, ma-dye. Li-jwe (74 b)	Ili-tye, Ili-ce. Ili-wa. I-tala	Ili-tye	I-gbwe. I-je, I-je. Ili-tye	Ili-tye	Li-ce
Stool ...	Si-pula (74 b)	...	Isi-hlala	Si-hlala	Isi-hlala	...
Sue ...	Le-tsatsi. Li-naxi (74 b)	I-laŋga. I-gala. I-ōta (Hl)	I-laŋga	I-laŋga. I-cisa	I-laŋa	Li-raŋga
Tail (of an animal)	Mo-xatha. Mu-hata (74 b)	Um-sila	Um-sila. I-coōba	Ili-poōba	Um-sila	Li-coōwa. M-sira
Tear, tears	Keledi. Mu-oko (74 b)	Inye-mbezi	Unye-mbezi; pl. -	Inye-mbezi	Inye-mbezi	Nye-mbezi
Testicles ...	Ma-rete (orig. le-rete). Li-leta (74 b)	Ama-sende, I-sende	Ama-sende	I-sendze; ama-	...	...
Thief ...	Le-xodu. Li-puli (74 b)	I-sela.	I-sela	Li-sela	I-sela	M-bafa
Thigh ...	Se-rope. Si-tupi (74 b)	I-taŋga	I-taŋga	I-taŋga, I-tsaŋga	...	...

English	74. Se-cusana 74 a. Se-mangwato 74 b. Si-Koboko 74 c. Njenji	75. Pōsa (Kafir dialect)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ngozi)
Thing, things, property	Se-lō, Se-ō. Di-lō, Di-ō. Si-ka (74 b). N-tō; tu-tō (74 b)	I-ntō; is-ntō. I-ni. U-t'ō	I-ntō; isi-ntō. U-ntō	I-nifō; iti-ntfō. I-nt'ō	I-ntō	I-ntō; zi-ntō
Thorn ...	Mu-twa; mi- Ma-kiwa. Mv-utwa (74 b)	I(bi)va; am-eva. Uku-eva. Um-ūga; imi-ūga. Um-kiwa-ni	Ii-iva; am-eva	Iiny-eva. Emany-eva	Ii-iva; am-eva	I-ifa; m-efa
Tobacco ...	Mo-cekō. Gwai (74 b)	I-čaba	U-gwai	Ii-gwayi. I-kwāi	U-gwai	Ii-gwayi. Ii-čoli
To-day ...	Xo-mpi yemo. Ka-yemo. Ka-cekō (74 b)	Nam-hla. Nam-hla-nje	Nam-hla	Lamo-hla	Lamu-hla	Namu-pha
Toe ...	Mo-nw-aaa	U-zw-ane; in-zw-ane; (Ulu-zw-ane; zin-zw-ane)	U-zw-ane	Ulu-zw-ane. Lu-tw-ane	U-zw-ane	Lo-zipa lwa lu-nyoo
To-morrow	Kumo-pō. Kamu-so (74 b)	Ngom-so	Ngom-so	Nge-mu-so. Ku-sasa	Umu-so	Ku-sasa
Tongue ...	Lo-leme; f. di-teme. Li-limi (74 b)	Uw-imi	U(lu)-limi. (Ii-laka = wvula, soft palate, root of tongue)	Ulu-lwimi	U-limi	Lo-limi
Tooth... ..	Le-inō; m-ēñ	I(i)inyo; am-eyo, ama-zinyo	Ii-zinyo; ama-	Ii-tinyo; ama-	I-zinyo; ama-	Ii-zinyo; ma-
Town... ..	Mo-tsē. Mu-zi (74 b)	Um-zi	Um-zi	Um-ō-ti. Webu-lumbi (i.e. the place of white men)	Um-ō-zi	Mu-zi
Tree	Se-t'are. Kwa (74 b, c). Mo-re (at a source of medicine)	Um-ti; imi-ti	Um-ō-ti	Um-ō-tsi. Ii-hlahla, Si-hlahla	Ii-hlahla	Kimu-ti
Twins	Ma-hafia	I-wele; ama-wele	Ama-pahla. Ama-wele	Ema-pahla. Ema-wele	Ama-pahla	Ii-pasa; ma-
Urine	Mo-t'apa. Mu-lutu (74 b)	Um-damo. Um-kamo. Um-tondo. Ubu-tundo	Um-tyobilaga. Um-tondo	Um-tfondva. Um-tundo	Um-tondo	M-tundo
Vein	Lu-sika; di-tsika. Mo-thapā	Um-tambo? (Um-cip'a = sine, nerve, vein)	Um-tambo	Um-tambo	Um-tambo	...
War	Di-ra. ¹ Ko-twa. ² N-twa (74 b). Tlabana (74 a)	Uku-twa. Uku-twa-ana. U-tabi. Im-fazwe. Ubu-t'a (violence)	Ii-ta. Uku-twa. Im-fazwe. Im-pi	Im-pi. Uku-twa	Ugu-twa	Yim-pi. Ku-twa

¹ The classical 'Vi-ta'.² The classical 'Ko-twa'.

English	74. Se- cnana 74 a. Se-mangwana 74 b. Si-koololo 74 c. Njenji	75. Jōsa (Kafir dialect)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋwanj)
Water ...	M-etse. M-azi (74 b)	Ama-nzi	Ama-nzi	Ema-nti. Ama-nti	Ama-nzi	Mu-nzi. Lw-anse Li-puputo
Well, source	Se-diba	Um-tomba. Ama-ze	Um-tomba	Um-jēka	---	---
White man	Se-khosa; <i>pl.</i> di-khosa. Le-khosa; ma- Mu-kuwa (74 b)	Um-lungu; abe-lungu	Um-lungu; abe-lungu	Um-lumbi; aba, abe-	Ii-kiwa	---
Wife ...	Mu-sadi. Mu-ta-wa-ka. (74 b)	Um-ka. Um-fazi	Um-ka; <i>pl.</i> om-ka. Um-fazi; <i>pl.</i> aba-fazi	Um-ka. Um-fati. Um-sikati	Um-fazi. Um-ka	M-fazi. M-fasi
Wind ...	Phebō. Mu-ya (74 b)	I-pepo. Im-bepo. Um-oya; imim-oya	Isi-pepo	Um-oya	Isi-pepo. Um-oya	M-oya; mi-oya
Witch, sor- cerer	Mu-loi. Se-hēp'e (74 a). Se-tf'adi. Mu-takhati. Mu-loyi (74 b)	I-gqwiya. Um-takati. Um-kozi. Isa-nuse (from nuka). ¹ I-piŋganisa	Um-takati. Um-kozi. Um-goma. Um-kozi-kazana	Um-loyi. Um-tsakats'i. Iny-aŋga. Um-goma	Um-tagati	M-tagati. Ny-aŋga. M-lawi
Witchcraft	Tsoa. Bo-loi. Bo-tubi. Bo-loyi (74 b)	Ubu-takato. Isi-piŋganiso	Ubu-takato	Ubu-tsakatsa. Uku-loya	Ubu-tagato. Ubu-loyo	U-takati. U-lawi
Woman ...	Mu-sali. Mo-sadi. Mu-raba. Tsali. Cadi = <i>women in general</i>	Um-fazi (<i>f. e. 'female mortal' etc.</i>). -kazi. -kazi. In-kaza-na. I-nina	Um-fazi. -kazi. I-nina	Um-sikati	Isi-faza-na. Um-fazi	M-fazi
Womb ...	Papēla. Se-bapela	Isi-zaha. (Enya = <i>vagina</i>)	Isi-sū. Isi-zaho	In-gabati. In-ilapo	Um-bali-kazi	---
Wood (fir- wood)	Lo-xoŋ; di-kxoŋ	U(lu)-k'uni; In-k'uni. I-hlati	In-kuni	Ulu-khuni; tiŋ-	In-kuni	Lu-kuni; xi-kuni
Year ...	Nw-axa; Iny-axa. Ny-axa. Mw-aha (74 b)	Umny-aka	Umny-aka	Uny-aka; imny-aka	Umny-aga	Mny-aka
Yesterday ...	Ma-abanc	I-zolo	I-zolo	I-tolo	I-zolo	I-zolo. Pe-zoro
Zebra ...	Pitse. Pisi (74 b). Kululu (74 a)	I-dawu. I-dauwa. I-dube. I-kwaxa. I-qwaya	I-dube. I-tube	I-dfuba. I-dūba	I-dube	Li-duwe
One ...	-ŋwe. mwe (74 c). N-tlha. -ŋwe (74 b)	I-nye. -nye	I-nye. -nye	I-nye. -nye	-nye	-nye. -mozi

¹ To smell out. In-gaŋga = a man of high position. Uku-kozi = to whistle, bewitch. Um-kozi = a ventriloquist. ² From Um-fa (a person, a mortal) + -azi.

English	74. So-quana 74 a. Se-mangwato 74 b. Si-Kuboko 74 c. Njenji	75. Dōsa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Si-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ḡoni)
Two	Peli, beli, bele (74 c)	-bini, -m-bini, -bili	-bili	-bili	-bili	-wili
Three	Tharo, -rara, -talo, -talo (74 b, c)	tatu	tatu	tsafu, ta'u	tatu	tatu
Four	Nne, -nē, -nem (74 c)	-ne, -nne	-ne	-ne	-ne	-nne
Five	Tlano, -tano (74 b), Keta-li-zohō (74 b) ¹ , Li-kitalizo (74 c)	-hano, -hanu	-hano	-hano	-hano	-slanu or -sano
Six	Thataro, -rataro, Ts'elata, Keta li-zohō ka-ḡwe (74 b)	-tandatu	isi-tupa ²	Si-ṭfupa, Si-tupa	-tantatu	-slanu na masi
Seven	Supa	peṭpe, -ṭabela, Iṭ-pomba	Kombisa ³ or Kombile or I-ṭōṭa	Li-sontfo, I-sōnde	Nanye	-slanu na wili
Eight	Fera (or Rōba) oṭ me-beli, or Fera 'm-eli	-boṭpe, -b'ozu, -m-boṭpe, Iṭi-pahlōḡw, Tuba 'mwem-bini	Siya-ḡgalo lom-hile ⁴	Si-pahlōḡw, Gobe-ḡ-galo- m-bili	Fica nem-bile	-slanu na tatu
Nine	Fera mo-nw-aha oṭi mo-ḡwe	I-tōba, Tuba 'mwem-nye	Siyaḡalo lu-nye ⁵	Siyaḡalo- lu-nye, Gobe-galo- lu-nye	Fica noma-nye	-slanu na nne
Ten	Samē, Le-pame, Li-pumi (74 b), sumwe (74 c)	I-pumi	I-pumi	Li-pumi	Cumi	I-cumi
Eleven	Same-cwa- ka-ḡwe	I-pumi elina-nye	I-pumi na-nye	Li-pumi-lwi- ḡḡa-nye	Cumi na nye	I-cumi na masi
Twenty	Ma-pame ale-ma-beli, Ma-pumi a ma-beli (74 b)	Ama-pumi ama-bini	Ama-pumi ama-bili	Ema-pumi la ma-bili	Ama-cumi ama-bili	Ma-cumi ma-wili
Thirty	Ma-pame ale ma-tharo	Ama-pumi ama-tatu	Ama-pumi ama-tatu	Ema-pumi la ma-tsafu	Ama-cumi ama-tatu	Ma-cumi ma-tatu
Forty	Ma-pame ale ma-nne	Ama-pumi ama-ne	Ama-pumi ama-ne	Ema-pumi la ma-ne	Ama-cumi ama-ne	Ma-cumi ma-nne
Fifty	Ma-pame ale ma-thano	Ama-pumi ama-hano	Ama-pumi ama-hano	Ema-pumi la ma-hano	Ama-cumi ama-hano	Ma-cumi ma-slano
Hundred	Le-ḡkōḡ, Li-ḡkōḡ (74 b), Ml-ḡnda (74 b)	I-ḡkulu, Ii-ḡkulu	I-ḡkulu	Li-ḡkulu	Li-ḡkulu	...
Thousand	Sikiti	I-wāka	I-ḡnūḡwa-ne	Iḡ-kuluḡw-ane	Iḡ-giti	...

¹ 'Finishes the hand'.² 'The thumb'.³ 'Point' (with index finger).⁴ Siya isi-ḡ-galo eṭim-bili = 'leaves two members' (i.e. fingers) before ten.⁵ Siya ḡ-galo oṭo-nye = 'leaves one member'.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. So-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-kaloko 74 c. Njenji	75. Dosa (Kafir dialect)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋwani)
I, me, my ...	N-na, Nk-a, N-, N-oo, K-a, K-e, K-a- -n-, -m-, -me, -ka (my)	M-ni, Mi-na, Ndi, Di, -di-, -ndi-, -m-, -ni-, -a-m	Mi-na, Ngi, Nge-, -ŋgi-, -mi, -a-mi	Mi-na, Ngi-, -mi-, -ŋgi-, -a-mi	Mi-na, Ni-, -ni-, -mi, -a-mi	Mi-na- Ngi- or Ndi-, -ŋgi-, -ndi-, mi, -a-mi
Thou, thee, thy	We-na, Ū- or Ū-na, -ko-, -xaxo, -h-aŋ (74 b)	We-na, Ku, U, -ku-, -we-ka, -ka- -a-ka	We-na, U, -ku-, -we- -a-ka	We-na, U-, -ku-, -we- -a-ka	We-na, U-, -gu-, -ka, -a-ka	We-na, U-, -ku-, -wu-, -ka- -a-ka
He, him, his	E-na, E-nt, Ye-na (74 b), E-, A-, Ū-, Ū-a-, -mo-, -axwe, -ha-i (74 b)	Ye-na, U, Ka, A-, -m-, -ye, -a-ke	Ye-na, U, E, A, Ka, -mu-, -m-, -ye-, -ke, -a-ke	Ye-na, U-, -m-, -ye, -a-ke	Ye-na, U-, -mu-, -m', -ke	Ye-na, U, A, I, -mu-, -yu or -ŋu-, -ke
We, us, our	Ro-na, Co-na, Lu-na (74 b), Ro-, Ro-, Ro-a-, -re-, -ru-na, -co-na	Ti-na, Si-, Si-, -ti-, -ti-, -etu	Ti-na, Si-, So-, -ti-, -ti-, -si-, -etu	Tsi-na, Si-, -si-, -tu-, -tu	Ti-na, Si-, -si-, -tu	Ti-na, Ti-, -ti-, -tu
Ye, you, your	Lu-na, Nye-na, Mi-na (74 b), Lo-, Lo-a-, -lo-, -lo-na, -nye-na	Ni-na, Ni-, -ni-, -nini, -ni-, -enu	Ni-na, Ni-, No-, -ni-, -ni-, -enu	Ni-na, Ni-, -ni-, -nu	Ni-na, Ni- or Li-, -li-, -laya	Ni-na, Mu-, -wan-, -nu
They, them, their	Bo-ne, Bo-na (74 b), Bo-, Bu-, -ba-, -bo-ne	Bo-na, Ba-, -ba-, -a-ba, -babu-, -bu	Bo-na, Ba-, Be-, Bo-, -ba-, -ba-, -a-ba	Bo-na, Bo-, Ba-, -ba-, -ba	Bo-na, Ba-, -ba-, -ba	Wo-na, Wa-, -wa-, -e or -wo
All ...	-tibe (a-tibe, ŋc). Kaŋ-fela (74 b)	-oŋke	-oŋk-ana, -oŋke, Ku-pela	-oŋke	-oŋke	-oŋge
This, these	E-a, e-na; ha, ba-na; a, o-na; e, e-na; ye, ye-na; a, a-na; se, se-na; tse, tse-na; ye, ye-na; tse, tse-na; lo, lo-na; ba, bo-na; xa, xo-na; fa, fa, ha, he-na. Ya or ya; ba, ba; u or wa, e, ya; le or lea, ŋc. (74 b); ani (74 b)	Lo, aba; lo, le; eli, li; esi, ezi; le, ezi; oŋu; oŋu; oŋu; apa	Lo, lona; la-ba; lo, lona; le, lona; le-li; la, lona; le-si; le-si; le, lona; lexi; loŋu; lo-bu; lo-ku	Lo, aba; lo, le; eli; ŋc	Lo, la-ba; lo, le; le-li, lo-wa; le-si, le-si; le, le-si; lo-bu; lo-bu; lo-gu	Lo-yu, lo-wa; lo-a, le-si; le-li, la-ga; le-ki, le-vi; le-si, le-si; lo-bu; lo-bu; lo-ka; lo-wu; lo-ku; lo-ŋu; lo-ŋu

1 Ngūye = emphatic 'it is he'.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-mangwato 74 b. Si-katula 74 c. Njenji	75. Tosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-figani)
Male	-nuna. -tuta (74 b)	-dōda. -duna	-o-duna. -doda. -lisa. -silisa. -ma-lume (relation)	-dfuna, -duna	-lisa. -duna	-Goda. -duna
Old	Co-hala. Su-pezi (74 b)	-dala	-dala. -guga	-dsala	-dala	-dala. -dara
Red	Kwibidu. Habidu. -fubulu (74 b)	-bomvu	-bomvu	-bavu	-buvu	-bomvu
Rotten	-bōdu. -bula. -buli	-bali-le	-bali-le	-bali-le	-bali-le	-vira. -bula
Short	Khatsh-ane. Kusw-anti (74 b)	-fupi. -fus-ane	-fupi	-fisa. -fisa. -fusa	-fity-ane	-fic-ane
Sick	-lwala. Bo-bula. -kula (74 b)	-lwelwe	-gula-ya. -gula	-gula	-gula	-gura
White	Ceu, Sev. (Chw-ana, in a feminine sense). -swou (74 b)	-mhlope. -caqaula (very like qaqaula)	-mhlope. -ndwe	-mhlope. -kanya	-mhlope	-mplope
Above, up, on top	Xo-dima. Go-dima (74 a). Hu-dima (74 b)	Fo-zūlu, Pe-zu	Pe-zulu, Pe-zu	E-tulu. Nge-tulu	Pe-zulu, Pe-zu	Pe-zuru
Before	Pelo. Pidi (74 b)	Pa-mbi, Pa-mbili, Pa-mbile	Pa-mbi, Pa-mbile. Ku-cala	Nge-mbile. E-mbile	Pa-mbile	Pa-mbele-pa- (or -kwa-)
Behind	Mo-raxō. Mu-laho (74 b)	E-mva	Ku-mava. Ngase-muva	Nge-muva	E-mva. Esi-pundu	Muva
Below, down	Kwa-tlhatse. Kwa-tasi (74 b)	Fa-ntsi. Esa-ntsi	Pa-ntsi	Ngenda-nsi, -ntsa-si	Pa-ntsi gu	Pa-si
Far	Kxakala. Hull (74 b)	Ku-de	Ku-de	E-kudze-ni. Ku-dze. Le. Ku-cane	Ka-cana	Ku-de-ni
Here	Ha-na. Fa-na. Xa-na. Kwa-na. Kwa-nu (74 b)	Apa	Lapa. Kwa-na-lapa	Lapa	Ka-na. PE. Lapa	Apa. Kwa-na. Pano-rapa
In, inside ...	Mo. -ā (suffix). Teñ. Mwshali (74 b)	Fa-kati. E- -- -ni. (-mo as a noun-root, meaning 'dwelling')	Fa-kati. E- -- -ni (suffix)	Nge-katsi. E- -- -ni	Pa-gati. E- -- -ni	Mu-kati. Mu- ; -ni. E.
Middle	Xare. Ka-hali, Fa-hali (74 b)	Fa-kati	Fa-kati	Em-katsi-ni	Pa-gati	Fa-kati

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Sikukukoo 74 c. Njenji	75. Ḷosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Siu-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋwani)
Near ...	Xa-ŋhe, Xa-ŋhl, Ha-ŋh, Ka-ŋh (74 b)	Ka-fupi	Futy-ane, E-ŋuzo	E-ŋfute, E-tuze	Futy-ane	Pa-ŋic-ane
Outside ...	Ntle, Kwa-ntle, Kwa-ndi (74 b)	-ndle, Pa-ndle, E-ndle	Ipa-ndhle	Ngapa-ndhle	Ipa-ndhle	Pa-nje or Pa-ŋle
Plenty, many	Ntsi, Ha-hulu	Ninzi	Niŋgi	Nyenti	Niŋi	-ninzi
There ...	Hoŋ, Kona, Hale, Fale, Teŋ, Teni ¹ (74 b), Fo, Mani (74 b)	Apo, Faya	Lapo, Kans, La-	Lapo, Kona	Konaapo	Lapo, Na-payn
Where? ...	Ka-e? Ka-i?	Pi-na?	Pi? U-pi-na? N-ŋyipi?	Pi? Ca?	Pi? Na-pi?	Pi? -pi?
No! ...	Nya!	Hai!	Ca! Hai! Ca-bo!	Ca! Ca-bo! ¹ (very like Ka-bo!)	Ac!	Ho! Ca!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix or suffix)	Xa-, Ha-; Se-, Si-; Sa-, -ba, -o-pe, -pe (suffixal)	A-, Ana-, Ka-; -ŋga-, -ŋge-; -ŋga-, -aŋga. Musa- (Musa-ni-) with impera- tives. Also by changing terminal -a of verb-root to -i	A-; -ŋga, -ŋge-, -ka- (not yet); -ŋga-. Also by changing terminal -a of verb-root or auxiliary verb into -i	A-; -ŋga-; -ŋge, &c. (terminal a of verb-root changes to i)	A-, Ka-; -ŋa-, -ge-; -ŋa, -ŋe, -zaŋa (neg. verb). Yaka- (Yeka-ni-) with impera- tives. Also terminal a into -i, &c.	A-, Ka-; -ŋga, -ŋwa-, -ŋwa-; -ŋga, -ŋi (in verb 'to be')
To ...	Xo-	Uka-, UK'	Uku-	Ku-	Uku-	Ku-
" beat ...	-betsa, -nata, -ōta (74 b)	-beta	-tyaya	-caya	-caya	-caya
" buy, sell	-reka, -leka	-tēnga	-teŋga	-tseŋga	-teŋa	-teŋga
" come ...	-tia, -ta (74 b)	-iza, -za	-za, -eza	-ta, -ŋika	-za	-za
" cut ...	-sexa, -seha, -pama (74 b)	-sika, -tana	-sika	-juba	-siga	-sika
" dance ...	-hina	-sina, -pina	-sina	-gidza, -gida	-gida, -sina	---
" die ...	-ŋwa	-fa, -boapa	-fa	-fa	-fa	-fa
" eat ...	-ya, -ja, -ku-ra (74 b)	-dia, -tya, -ja	-dila	-dila, -ŋikiba	-dila	-sila
" give ...	-aba, -naen, -nts'a, -fa (74 b)	-nika, -pa	-nika, -pa	-pa, -nika	-niga, -pa	-pa, -passa

¹ Rather remarkable form, related to North-West Bantu.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-mangwato 74 b. Si-kuloko 74 c. Njenji	75. Tšosa (Kafir dialect)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-tebele)	76. Gaza (A-šgani)
To ...	Xoo-	Uku-, Uk'	Uku-	Ku-	Uku-	Ku-
" go ...	-ea, -eta, -ya (74 b), -zanyaya (74 b)	-hamba, -ya, -enda (to go away to be married), (-endu, -endu = road, swift), -muka = to go away	-hamba, -ya, (-endu = a going)	-hamba, -ya, -muka	-hamba, -ya	-hamba, -ya
" kill ...	-bulana, -bulaya	-bulāla	-bulala	-bulala	-bulala	...
" know ...	-itše, -zibu (74 b)	-azi, -az'	-azi, (-manyā = to join to- gether)	-ati	-azi	-yaze, -yaza
" laugh ...	-cexa, tso'xa, -seha (74 b)	-hleka, -tleka	-hleka	-hleka	-hleka	-peka
" leave off, cease	-jessa	-yeka	-yeka	-yeka, -suka	-yega, -yego-la	-leka, -sia
" love, want	-rata, -lata (74 b)	-tanda, -enda (marry), -funa (want)	-tanda, -funa	-tsandza, -funa, -kanuka	-tanda	-tanda
" see ...	-bona, -leba	-bona	-bona	-bona, -buka	-bona, -kanela	-bona, -buka
" sit, remain, abide	-dula, -hara, -ina (74 b)	-hlala, -o-tama	-hlala	-hlala, -sala	-hlala	-pala, -plaza
" sleep ...	-robala, lobala, (ho-laa = sleeping-place)	-lala, -k'onā, -xana = more	-lala	-lala	-lala	-lala
" stand, stop, be erect	-ema	-ma, -simama, -yima, -qumama	-ma, -simama	-ma, -ema, -kaula	-ma, -ema	-yima
" steal ...	-ucwa, -uzwa	-ba, -iba, -eba	-ba, -eba	-ba	-eba	-yiba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN SE-CUANA AND SI-KOLO(L)O (74 b)

No preprefixes.

Class 1. Mo-, M-, Nw-, Mu- (74 b) (w-, m-, mw-, mu-); 2. Ba-, Be- (ba); 3. Mo-, Nw-, Mu- (74 b) (w-, m-, mw-); 4. Mo-, Mi- (74 b) (m-, e-, m-); 5. Le-, Li- (74 b) (ye-, le-); 6. Ma- (ma-, a-); 7. Se-, Si- (74 b) (se-, s-); 8. Li-, Di- (tse-, ts-, li, c'-), Bi- (in 74 b); 9. —, N- (e-, c-); 10. Li-, Di- (tse-, ts-, li, c'-, co-); 11. Lo-, Lu- (74 b) (lo-); 12. missing in Secuana but Tu- in 74 b; 13. Ka- (extinct so far)

as concord goes), **Ka**· (with *ka*- concord) in 74 b; 14. **Bω**·, **Bu**· (74 b) (*bω*, *yω*-); 15. **Xω**·, **Ku**·, **Hu**· (74 b) (*xω*, *x'*-); 16. **Ha**·, **Fa**· (rarely used in *Secuana*, present in 74 b) (*ha*, *fa*·, *xω*, *h'*-); 17. **Mω**·, **Mwa**· (-*n̄*, -*ni*, 74 b).

The **Na**- prefix is present, though not noticeably. Its plural is usually **Bω** + . The suffix diminutive **-ana** is much used and generally in a feminine sense. There is a real 'feminine' gender in *Secuana* and *Sikōlōlō*, conveyed by the **-ana** termination.

PREFIXES, &c., IN ρŌSA AND ZULU

Preprefixes present and much used.

Class 1. **Umu**·, **Um**·, **U**· (*u*-, *ω*-, *um*-, *om*-, *m*, *mu*, -*ye*, *wu*-, *n̄ku*-, -*n̄gu*); 2. **Aba**·, **Ba**·, **Abe**·, **Ω**· (*ba*, *b'*-, -*mpa*); 3. **Umu**·, **Um**·, **U**· (*u*-, *wu*, *um*-, *mu*-, *m*-, -*n̄gu*, -*n̄ku*); 4. **Imi**·, **I**· (*i*, *yi*, *mi*-, -*ntsi*); 5. **Ili**·, **I**· (*li*, *l'*-, -*nti*); 6. **Ama**· (*ma*·, *a*, *wa* (-*wa*-), *w'*-, *aŋg'*-, *ay'*-, -*n̄ka* or -*n̄ga*); 7. **Isi**·, **Is'**· (*si*, *s'*-); 8. **Izi**· (*zi*, *z*-, -*nzi*); 9. **In**· (**Im**·), **I**· (*in*·, *i*, *yi*, -*ntsi*); 10. **Izi**·, **Izin**· (*zi*, *zm*-, -*nzi*); 11. **Ulu**·, **U**· (*lu*, -*ntu*); 12. missing; 13. **Ka**· (only surviving as an adverbial prefix to numerals and roots referring to time and space or honorific titles); 14. **Ubu**· (*bu*, -*mpu*); 15. **Uku**· (*ku*); 16. **Apa**·, **Pa**·, **Pe**·, **E**· (only surviving as a prefix to prepositions or adverbs); 17. absent (concord. -*mω*, a rare suffix, and -*ini* or -*ni* locative suffix). The place of **Pa**· and **Mu**· (16 and 17) and to some extent of **Ku**· is taken by the locative particles **Ω**· and **E**·, possibly both derived from the fusion of *a* with *u* or with *i* respectively. **E**· may be an abbreviated **Pe**·, as in *Swazi* it is **We**·.

The diminutive suffix **-ana** (also **-ane**) is present, and as in Nos. 73 and 74 conveys a feminine signification.

PREFIXES, &c., IN TEBELE (SIN-DEBELE) AND SWAZI

Preprefixes present.

The prefixes are much the same in *Tebele* as in *ρōsa-Zulu*, except No. 15, which is **Gu**·, **Ugu**·, in place of **Ku**·, **Uku**·.

In *Swazi* the 5th prefix is more usually heard as **Li**· and not **I**· or **Ili**·; the full form of the 6th prefix is usually **Ema**· instead of **Ama**·; **Iti**· takes the place of **Izi**· (No. 10); **Nge**· is a locative prefix which takes the place of No. 16. The shortened locative prefix **E**· in *Zulu* (which may be derived from **Pai**·) becomes **We**· in *Swazi* in some adverbs.

In *Gaza-Ngōni* preprefixes are not so much in use as in the more western and southern dialects. The concord of Class 1 is sometimes **-yu**. In Class 2, **Wa**· or **Awa**· (concord *wa*, -*mba*) takes the place of **Aba**·; the concord of Class 6 is *ga*; the 7th prefix is **Si**·, **Ci**·, and even **Ki**· (*ci*, -*ke*); the 8th prefix is **Vi**· (*vi*), but perhaps **Zi**· in the south; Classes 12 and 13 (**Tu**·, **Ka**·) are present and much in use, probably borrowed from the indigenes. Class 16 is **Pa**· and Class 17 **Mu**· (-*mu*, -*ni*).

In *Zulu*, *Swazi*, and *Tebele* there are traces in the demonstratives and adverbs of a locative **La**· (**Lω**·, **Le**·) prefix.

In addition to the well-known *Cuana-Sūthō* languages and dialects, I have recorded the possible existence of one which, from scarcity of materials and geographical definition of locality, it is difficult to rank as an independent speech. This is known as *Njenji* or *Zinzi*, and is mentioned by Capello and Ivens. It is said to be spoken near the northern borderland of Northern Rhodesia in Eastern Barotseland. One or two travellers have suggested that it is a vestige of the *Hurutse* (*Cuana*) dialect which preceded *Sikōlōlō*. The following is all that there is to illustrate it so far:

'Elephant' = **Li-tωu**; 'fat' = **Ma-fura**; 'gun' = **Tωbōrω**; 'tree' = **Kωta**. Numerals: 1 = **-mwe**, **-mumwe**; 2 = **-bele**; 3 = **-lalω**; 4 = **-nem**; 5 = **Li-kitalizω**; 6, 7, 8, and 9 = 5 (**Li-kitalizω**) plus 1, 2, 3, 4; 10 = **Li-sumwe**; 20 = **Ma-sume-ama-bele**; 30 = **Ma-sume ama-rarω**; 40 = **Ma-sume ama-nem**.

As regards the pronouns, 'I' (before a verb) is **Na**; 'thou', **W·ena**; 'he', **Y·ena**; 'we' **Ru·na**; 'you', **Kimi·na**; 'they', **Kib·na**.

'Rotten' = **-bōrire**; 'go' = **-zamaya**; 'sit' = **-kuna**; 'stand' = **-lukema**; 'sleep' = **-lubala**; 'eat' = **-cia**.

It is probable that Capello and Ivens simply wrote down a few words of the most corrupt form of **Sikōlōlō** which had penetrated into northern Barotseland. At the same time, the form **Li-kitalizō** for 'five' is remarkable for its close correspondence with the **Keta-lizōhō** ('finishes the hand') of **Sikōlōlō** (74 b). For the present **Njenji** or **Zinzi** may be catalogued as 74 c.

74. **Secuana** dialects are spoken in Bechuanaland, north of the 28th degree of South latitude; west of the Transvaal and of the Šaši river and south of the 20th degree of South latitude. Bounded on the west approximately by the Kalahari desert and Lake Ngami. 74 b. **Sikōlōlō** is the trade language and *lingua franca* of the Upper Zambezi basin and Barotseland west of the Victoria Falls, north of Khama's country, south of the Zambezi-Kabompō confluence, and east of the 20th degree of East longitude.

75. **Ṗōsa** is spoken in eastern Cape Colony (including Pondoland) south of the Drakensberg.

75 a. **Zulu** is spoken in Natal and Zululand up as far north as Lake Santa Lucia and the Upper Pongōla river (Usutu).

75 b. **Swazi** is spoken in Swaziland.

75 c. **Tebele** is spoken in Southern Rhodesia by the Amandebelc Zulus.

76. **Gaza-Aṅṅoni** is spoken in Gazaland (south-west part of Portuguese Trans-Zambezi East Africa) and sporadically up to Lower Zambezi. Again in West and in East Nyasaland.

GROUP U

THE WEST CENTRAL ZAMBEZIA LANGUAGES

- | | |
|--|--|
| 77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)
78. Ila <i>or</i> Yila (Ci-ila, Sukulumbwe, Šala).
78a. Ci-lumbu | 79. Toŋga ('Batwaka', Twtela, N-dawe, Lima, Leya).
80. Subia (Šubia, Šubea) |
|--|--|

GROUP V

THE WESTERN ZAMBEZIA LANGUAGES

81. Yeye (Ma-kwaba, Bakhwaba)

 82. Nyeñgwo (South Luyi, 'Bampukusu')¹

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Šuku- lumbwe, Šala) 78a. Ci-lumbu	79. Toŋga (‘Batwaka’, Twtela, N-dawe, Lima, Leya) 79a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Ma-kwaba, Bakhwaba)	82. Nyeñgwo (South Luyi, 'Bampukusu')
Adze ...	M-bezwo	I-bezwo	Im-bezwo	M-bezwo	M-bewo	Mwo-eñgi
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama, Muny-ama	Muny-ama	Muny-ama; ba-	I-nywawzi; zi-	Mu-nyasia; ba-	Iz-ama
Ant ...		Mu-puka. Baši-mu-nyeu. Bumbu-swa. Bu-sulubi. Mara-jenji	Li-new; ma-. In-silibi. Ka-nyenyene	Ka-huka; bu-		
Ant, white (termite)	Mu-swa; mi- N-swa	Lu-mwoma. Mu-lanzi	C-ulu; <i>pl.</i> z-ulu. Mu-cenje. In-swa	Lu-mwoma. Mu-nanzi; <i>pl.</i> mi-		
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	Sokwe		Šogwe, Šokwe; ba+	N-zokwo; ba+		
Arm ...	Li-ansa; m-ansa. Mu-kwonw; mi-	I-taši. Mu-kwonw. Ku-bokwo	Ku-bokwo <i>or</i> Ku-bogwo; ma- Mu-kwonw (<i>fore-arm</i>)	Ku-bokwo; <i>pl.</i> ma- Ka-; tu-	Eñ-gorow. Le-okwo	Kokwo
Arrow ...	Mum-fwi <i>or</i> Mu-fwi	Mu-vhwi	Ka-lembi; tu- Mu-vwi; mi-	Mu-zwi; mi-	Kwo-w. Rū. Mwo-vi. Mwo-cu; me-	Mwo-kiri; me-
Axe ...	K-embe; tw-embe. Bu-kana. š-embe	K-embe; tw-embe. Bu-kana. I-baŋga	Ci-añkuni. K-ēmbē; tw-ēmbē. Bu-kanw	M-bezwo. In-salume	Eñ-kakara. Ka-embe	Kamwo
Baboon ...	Šokwe	Pombwo; ba+	Šogwe <i>or</i> Šokwe; ba+	I-pombwe		
Back ...	Mu-sana. I-sule	I-numa. Bu-kwome	Ku-suli; ma- I-sule. Mu-sana	Mu-sana; mi-	Mwo-šana	Mwo-oñgwo
Banana ...	Li-konde; ma-		...	I-konde; ma-		
Beard ...	Ci-lesu, Mu-lesu	Mu-levu	Ci-lezu; zi- Mu-lezu, In-dezu	Ka-lezu. N-dezu, N-dethu	In-dezwo	Mwo-levwo

¹ Livingstone's Banyenka.

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Salu- lumbwe, Sala) 78a. Ci-lumba	79. Toŋga (‘Bataka’, Tateis, N-dawe, Lima, Leya) 79 a. Ci-we	80. Sobia	81. Yeye (Ma-kooba, Bakhooba)	82. Nyeŋgwe (South Luyi, ‘Bampukupa’)
Bee	Suki, N-suci	In-zuki, Kari-samsa	In-zuki	Im-puka	...	...
Belly	Li-fumoo	I-bumba, I-fu, Ci-fu	I-da <i>or</i> Ndi-da, Bumba, I-kulu	I-vumoo; ma-	Ū-ta	Li-vumoo
Bird	Ka-yuni; (-eni (<i>pl.</i>), Ci-yuni; si-yuni	Mu-zuna, I-zune, Ka-zune (<i>dim.</i>)	Mu-yuni	Ka-zuni; ba+	M-yene <i>or</i> N-yini; zi+	E-yūnye <i>or</i> N-yunze
Blood	Wu- <i>or</i> Bu-lawa	Bu-koa	Bu-koa	Ma-laha	Ma-ropa	Ony-eŋka
Body	Mu-wili	Lu-seba, In-seba	Mu-bili	Mu-biri	Mu-biri	Mu-iri
Bone	Ci-fuwa; si- Li-fuwa	Ci-fua, Indi, Mw-indi	Ci-fūa	Ci-fuba; <i>pl.</i> ma- <i>or</i> zi-	...	Se-fupa
Borassus palm	...	Ka-lala	! Kaŋ-kuŋka	...	...	...
Bow	Wu-ta (<i>or</i> lu-ta; <i>pl.</i> ma-ta	Bu-ta	Bu-ta	Bu-ta; ma-ta	Bu-ta	Ū-ta
Bowels	Ma-la	Bu-la; ma-la	Bu-la	Mi-la	Le-koŋu	...
Brains	Ū-ŋgwe	B-ŋgwe	B-ŋgwe	Bu-lubi	...	...
Breast (man's)	C-amba; s-amba	C-amba	C-amba	Ci-zuba; zi-	Se-dzuva	...
Breast (woman's)	Li-wele	Lu-koŋo, (I-bele = <i>under</i>)	Lu-koŋo <i>or</i> Du-koŋo	...	Ze-vere; ma-vere	...
Brother	Mu-kw-esu, Mu-kw- (<i>poss.</i> <i>suffix added</i>)	Mu-cizi, Mu-kanda, Mu-nina, (Bu-nina = <i>brotherhood</i>)	Mw-anike; ba- Mu-pati-ŋgu, Mu-kul-ano ŋgu, Mw-aŋo, Mu-ce, Mu-nyina, Mu-kw-esu, S ² .	Mw-ano-ŋgu, Un-kasi	Mu-paŋga, Ma-zatu	...
Buffalo	Ny-ati	Muny-ati	Iny-ati	Iny-ati	Onj-ati, Ory-ati	Ny-ati
Bull	Mu-cende, Mu-sene	Mu-cende	Mw-enze; b-enze	...	...	...
Buttocks	Li-tako; ma-	Ma-tako	I-tako; ma-	I-tako; ma-	...	...
Canoe	Wu-ato; ma-to	Bw-ato	Buw-ato; ma-	Buw-ato; m-ato	W-oto	W-ato
Cat ... ..	...	Kaze	Baŋgoi	Ci-ŋoŋo; zi-	...	...
Charcoal	Ma-pimbi	Ma-pimbi	Ma-sizi	...	...	...
Chief, king	Mw-ame	Mw-ami	Mw-ami	Si-mwine, N-kasi, M-fumu	ŷi-kate	Foŋo
Child	Mw-anike, Mw-ana, Ka-cece	Mw-ana; b-ana, Mw-anice, Mu-gale, Ka-ŋer	Mw-ana, K-ana	Mw-ana; b-ana, Mu-hwile; ba-hwile	Nana (?), N-ana	Ma-koke

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Suku- lumbwe, Sala) 78 a. Ci-lumbu	79. Toŋga (' Batwaka ', Twtela, N-dawe, Lima. Leya) 79 a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Ma-kwaba, Bakhwaba)	82. Nyeŋwo (South Luyi, ' Bampukuŋu ')
Cloth ...	N-salū, N-guŋwō, Li-sani. Sule. Lu-kwa (<i>bark</i>)	Iñ-gubwō. I-sani. Bu-luba	I-sani. I-sila. Iñ-gubwō	I-sila. Iñ-gubwō (= <i>skin</i> , <i>covering</i>)	Le-tsera	Le-ina
Cold ...	M-peyō	Im-peyō	M-peyō	...	Om-pepō (?). Se-pipō	...
Country ...	Ci-si	In-ŋi	In-si	Iñ-kanda	Ici-se	Mw-dioŋga
Cow ...	M-pwiŋi. N-ombe	Im-pwiŋi. Iñ-ombe. (Bu-taŋga = <i>cattle</i>)	Im-pwizi iñ-gombe	N-ombe yana-kazi	N-gombe eñ-kaze, N-kombe	N-gombe
Crocodile ...	N-tali. Ci-tale. N-gwena	Ci-wena ; ba- zi-	In-tali <i>or</i> In-tale	N-gwena	...	...
Day, daylight	Siku. Li-sua. Ci-ilō, K-ilō	Bu-ŋiku. Bu-zuba, I-zuba. Mun-za	Bu-zuba. I-zuba	I-zuba ; ma-	Mw-se (?)	Mw-si (?)
Devil (evil spirit)	...	...	Mu-zimu	...	Mw-zimō ; ba-	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Mu-ŋgaŋga. Mu-sendeŋi	Muñ-gaŋga. Mu-ŋidiŋi	Mu-silisi	Si-aŋga	N-aŋga	N-aŋga
Dog ...	Mu-bwa, Ka-bwa	Mu-bwa. M-biza	Muñ-kala. Mu-bwa	M-bwa <i>or</i> Um-bwa	Om-bwa	...
Donkey	...	Im-boŋgwō	...	...	...	...
Door, door- way	Mu-liāŋwō. Ci-sasa	Ci-tendele. Mu-diaŋwō	I-kōma. Ci-jasiwō, Ci-liāŋwō, Mu-liāŋwō	Mu-diaŋwō	...	...
Dream	Ci-lōtwō	Ci-lōtwō	-lōta (<i>verb</i>)	-lōta (<i>verb</i>)	...	...
Drum ...	N-ōma	Iñ-gōma	Iñ-gōma	Iñ-gōma	...	...
Ear ...	Ku-twi	Ku-twi	Ku-twi	Ku-twi	Kw-ti, Ku-ti	Ku-tue
Egg ...	Li-i ; ma-i	I-i ; <i>pl.</i> ma-yi	I-ji	I-yi ; ma-yi	...	...
Elephant	N-sōfu	Mun-zōvu	In-zōvu	In-zōvu	On-jōvwō	N-dambi
Excrement	Ma-ŋi. Tu-ŋi	Ma-zi	Ma-ziū. Ma-zi	Tū-ūzi	...	...
Eye ...	L-iŋwō ; me-sō	D-iŋwō ; m-ensō. (Im-bōne = <i>pupil</i>)	L-iŋwō, L-iŋwō, L-iŋwō	D-iŋwō ; m-ensō	L-iŋwō ; am-eŋwō. (<i>Also</i> Le-ikleikion, <i>according to</i> <i>Livingstone</i>)	Li-tiwō
Face, forehead	Wu-ŋu	Bu-ŋu	Bu-syu	Bu-su	...	...
Fat	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ama-zi, Ama-dze. (Ma-ŋuta = <i>cream, milk</i>)	Ma-timae
Father	Tata. Iŋwō. I-ŋi	Tata. U-sō. U-ŋe, U-ŋa. (Mu-kwa = <i>father-in-law</i> <i>and many</i> <i>vague relation-</i> <i>ships</i>)	Tata. U-sō, U-ŋe, U-ŋa. W-isi. Si-	Ta-yō. I-sō, I-se. N-danda. Si-, Se-, Sa- Su-	Tati, N-tate	Tate

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Suku- lumbwe, Sala) 78 a. Ci-lumbu	79. Toŋga (‘Batoka’, Tɔtela, N-dawe, Lima, Leya) 79 a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Ma-kɔba, Bakhɔba)	82. Nyēngɔ (South Luyi, ‘Bampukuṣu’)
Fear ...	Y-ɔwa	Ku-tia (<i>verb</i>). B-ɔwa. Mam-puba	Kw-ɔan	Ku-tiya (<i>verb</i>)	...	...
Finger ...	Mu-nwe	Mu-nwe	Mu-nwi	Mu-nwe	Mū-nwē; mi-	Mɔ-nwe; me-
Fire ...	Mu-lilɔ. (-ɔta = <i>to</i> <i>warm oneself</i> <i>by fire</i>)	Mu-dilɔ	Mu-lilɔ	Mu-dilɔ	Moñ-girɔ, Mon-dirɔ, Mon-derɔ	Mbu-iji
Fish ...	Ŋ-gwi. Lun-swi	In-swi	Mu-swi. In-swi; nin-	In-swi	N-ṣwe; zin-ṣwe	E-ti
Foot ...	Cim-panta. Mw-endɔ	I-tende. Ci-fumba	Ci-tuta; zi-	I-tende	Ṣe-kondɔ	Li-kondɔ; ma-
Forest ...	Lundu. Li-lundu. Mu-sansa. Lu-saka	Mu-sanza. Ka-saka	Lu-saka. I-saka. Londe. Mu-siteo	Mu-zuka	Gɔ-mɔti. Si-te	Mɔ-thutɔ ¹
Fowl ...	Ŋ-kuku	Iñ-kuku	Iñ-kuku	Iñ-kuku. Ŋ-kɔbɔ	Ŋ-kɔku. Si-enjeṣi	Supā
Frog ...	Wombwe	Bombwe	C-ula	...	...	...
Ghost ...	Mu-simu; <i>pl.</i> mi-	Mu-zimɔ. Ṣi-kazwa. Kan-cinya	Mu-sañgu. I-banda; ma-banda (<i>cf.</i> Ru-anda)	I-saku	Mɔ-zimɔ	...
Giraffe ...	...	In-tutwa	I-tutwa	...	Om-baṣe	...
Girl ...	Mu-moye. Mu-lindu. Kam-wali	Mu-ṣimbi. Kam-wale	Mu-simbi; ba-	...	Mɔ-kana	Mon-donda
Goat ...	M-poñgɔ; <i>pl.</i> ṣi +	Im-poñgɔ	Im-poñgɔ	Im-pene	Ū-puli. M-pene	M-boñgɔ
„ (he) ...	...	M-ōñgɔ	Si-jembwe M-ōñgɔ	...	...	M-boñgɔ
„ (she) ...	...	...	Mu-donta	...	...	...
God ...	Lesā	Leza	Leza. Ku-julu	Leza	Ū-reja	Ŋy-ampi
Grandfather, grandmother	Kapa. Mu-wiṣikulu	Kaka. Ŋ-kambɔ	Si-anene, B-anene	...	...	...
Grass ...	W-isu; <i>pl.</i> m-esu. M-ani. Ci-sokwe	Bw-izu. C-ani. Mu-sembwe	K-ezu. Bw-izyu. K-ani, M-ani	Bu-izu. Ma-ne	Mɔ-dzɔdzɔ, Mɔ-ṣɔdzɔ	Mɔ-nye
Ground ...	N-ṣi	In-ṣi. Iñ-kanda. I-vhu	Iny-ika. I-ṣukɔ. N-devu	I-vu	Le-vu; mɔ-vu	Mo-mvɔ
Ground-nut	N-yemu	In-yemɔ	In-doñgɔ	N-doñgɔ <i>or</i> In-doñgɔ	Ū-yeñgora	...
Guinea-fowl	Ŋ-kañga	Iñ-kañga	Iñ-kañga	Iñ-kañga	...	...
Gun ...	Futi	In-tɔbɔlɔ	In-futi. In-tɔbɔlɔ. Ci-fwefwe	In-tɔbɔlɔ	Tu-borɔ	...
Hair (of head)	Li-susu. Mu-susu	I-susɔ. In-suki	I-ṣuṣu	In-suki	Zi-nzizi, Ṣe-ṣiṣi <i>or</i> Ṣe-ṣaiṣi	Hɔki

¹ Dr. Livingstone's spelling is followed. This is sometimes θ and sometimes 'th', without its being certain whether the writer intends θ or an aspirated t (th) to be understood.

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Suku- lumbwe, Sala 78a. Ci-lumbo)	79. Tonga (‘Batoka’, Tatela, N-dawe, Lima, Leya) 79a. Ci-we	80. Sambia	81. Yeyo (Ma-koba, Bakhoaba)	82. Nyeŋgo (South Luyi, ‘Bampukusa’)
Hand	Li-ansa. Lu-paka	I-tapi	I-janza	I-anza	Ri-anja	Se-kaha
Head	Mu-twi. Ci-twi	Mu-twi	Mu-twi	Mu-twi	Moo-poro	Moo-twe
Heart	M-oyo	M-oyo;	M-oyo	Ii-kula	Om-oyo	Moo-tima
Heel	Ci-sindi. Ka-sijilo	Ci-sindi	Ka-singi. Ci-cindinde; zi-	Ci-sizina	...	...
Hide	Ci-kanda. M-paya	I-salo. Ci-kanda	I-kanda	Ki-kabi	Eŋ-gaa. Si-kabi	Moo-komba
Hill	Ci-lundu. Lu-pili	Lu-pidi	Ci-lundu	E-bwe	Cue	Koo-bina
Hippopotamus	Fuwu or M-fuwu	Ci-vhubwe	Im-vuvu	Um-vuvu	On-vuvu. On-vuvu	N-vu
Hoe	Li-se	I-amba	...	...	Si-pamba	Li-temo
Honey	W-uci	Iw-ici. B-uci. Ka-sama	B-uci	B-uci	...	...
Horn	Lu-ica; m-eca. N-pansa	Lu-iya; m-eya. C-anza. Lu-siŋgo	I-wija. Mw-embo	Lu-gia; ma-zia. Lo-iya	Le-siŋga	Lo-ia
House... ..	N-anda, N-anda; <i>pl. same, or</i> <i>pl., ma-</i> Mu-samba	Iŋ-anda; <i>pl.</i> m-anda. (-anda = <i>roof</i>). Lo-ŋgo; <i>pl.</i> iŋ-ŋgo	Iŋ-anda; <i>pl.</i> m-anda	N-zubo; ma-	N-ju	N-ŋuo
Hunger	N-sala	In-zala	In-zala	In-zala	En-jara	...
Husband	Mu-lame. Ibe; b-ebe	Mu-lumi	...	Mu-kwa-me	A-rora	...
Hyena	Suntwe	Ka-bweŋga	Santwe; ba+	Un-tũũ; <i>pl.</i> n-tũũ	Om-poro. Um-pura	Sene
Iron	C-ela. Wu-tale	C-ela. B-tale. (In-simbi = <i>iron imple-</i> <i>ments</i>). I-bulo	Ci-bulo	In-simbi; <i>pl.</i>	O-tari. Ka-ira	Lo-onde. ŋ-tale. Lo-elo
Island	N-sumbo	Ci-lwa	Ka-ŋa. In-sumbo	Ci-ŋa; ŋ-ŋa	...	...
Ivory	Lu-ica	...	Ny-aŋga	Iny-aŋga. Ma-ziya (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...
Knee ... ..	...	I-vhwi	I-zwi. Koŋgojo	I-zwi	Li-dzi, Li-ŋa; ma-dza	Ma-nue (<i>pl.</i>)
Knife	Lu-wesi; m-beŋi	Im-pako	Ka-paŋga	In-tipa. Ka-folo	Ka-furu. E-fero	M-oko
Lake ... ..	...	I-ŋiba	I-dambwa	...	...	...
Leg	Mw-endo	Kulu. Mw-endo. I-tende	Kulu; ma-uh. Mw-endo, Mw-endi	Ma-hindi. Kulu; <i>pl.</i> ma-ulo	M-onde or M-onze	Mw-fupa

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Suku- lumbwe, Sala) 78a. Ci-lumbu	79. Toŋga (¹ Bataka ¹ , Tutela, Ndawe, Lima, Leya) 79a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Ma-kebe, Bakheba)	82. Nyeŋgo (South Luyi, ¹ Bampokupa ¹)
Leopard ...	Si-luwe; wa+	Si-luwe	Si-lwe	N-gwe	N-kue	N-boo
Lion ...	N-kalamu	Sambwa, U-sumbwa, In-davu	Ma-lavu, Mu-kalamu, N-amba	N-davu	On-tavo	N-de
Lips ...	Mu-komo; mi-	Mu-komo	Mu-komo; mi-	Mu-komo	Si-poro (<i>sing.</i>)	...
Magic ...	Wu-kozi	Bu-kozi	Bu-kozi	Ma-bibo	...	...
Maize ...	Man-cewele	Ma-papwe	Ci-pega, Ma-papwe	Mun-dale	...	...
Man ...	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu, Mu-lume, Mw-analume	Mu-ntu; ba- Mu-lumbw-ana	Mu-ntu; lu-ntu, Mwa-lumi	Mu-ntu; banta.	Omo-to; M. ava-to, Mo-rume	Mo-nto; bo-nto
Man, vir. ...	...	N-dumb-ana	...	Mu-kwa-me; ha-	...	...
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Bu-zane, Ny-ama	Iny-ama	Ny-ama	Ouy-ama, Ny-ama	Iny-ama
Medicine ...	Mu-sama, Mi-yanda (<i>pl.</i>), Wu-gaŋga, Ma-ŋga	Mu-sama (¹ <i>teve</i> ¹)	Mu-sama	Mo-sama	O-ŋga	O-ŋga
Milk ...	Mu-kupa, Ma-ndili, (-kama = <i>verb</i>)	Mu-kupa, Ma-bisi, Bw-anda, (-kama = <i>verb</i>)	Ma-kupa (-kama)	...	Ma-pata	...
Monkey ...	Sokwe, C-aŋga, M-puya	Sokwe	Ceta	I-pombwe or Um-pombwe	...	...
Moon ...	Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi	Mw-eze	Mw-ezi	Okw-ere or Ku-izi	Ku-ebi
Mother ...	Mama -ma, No-ko, Nina	Ba-ma; ma- No-ko, Ba-ina	Ba-, Ba-ma, Ku-liswi, Ba-nyo-ko, Ny-ina	Ma-yo, Mama, Nyoko, Nyina. Na-	Mā, Nyena	Nana
Mountain ...	Mu-lundu, Lu-pili	I-lundu	Ci-lundu	I-lundu	...	...
Mouth ...	Mu-komo, Ka-nwa	Mu-komo, Ka-nwa	Ka-nwa	Ku-halo or Ka-galo	Cisi-poro	Ka-nwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	Lu-ala	Lw-ala	I-gala, Li-ala, Hi-ala	I-zala	Eŋ-gara; wŋ-gara	Thala
Name ...	Li-na; me-na	I-na	li-na	I-na	...	...
Navel ...	Li-kombo	Lu-kombo	Lu-kombo	...	...	...
Neck ...	Siŋgo, Kosi	In-siŋgo, Mu-kosi	In-siŋgo, Ku-kosi	N-siŋgo	E-zoŋgo, Mo-laso	Diŋgo
Night ...	Wu-siku	Ma-siku	Bu-siku, (Mu-dima = <i>darkness</i>)	Ma-siku, (Mo-rima = <i>darkness</i>)	Ma-suko, (Mo-roma = <i>darkness</i>)	o-thiko, (Mi-lema = <i>darkness</i>)
Nose ...	Senso	In-siŋgo, (Ma-naŋgo = <i>nostrils</i>), Mu-ombombu (= <i>bridge</i>)	Im-pema, Ti-pomo (?)	I-thalo	Le-ro, Le-iro	Li-alo
Ox ...	N-ombe	Mu-sune	M-oŋgo; bo-ŋgo, Mā-sune; ba-	N-gombe	O-poro, N-gombe; zi-	N-gombe

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Suku- lumbwa, Sala) 78a. Ci-lumbu	79. Toŋga (Batoka', Tsetse, N-dawe, Lims, Leya) 79a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Ma-kaaba, Bakhoaba)	82. Nyeŋga (South Luyi, 'Bampukupu')
Paddle ...	...	Iŋ-kaŋi	In-sage, Ki-jaza	Ki-rahwa	Se-rape	Se-laba
Palm wine, beer	W-alwa	...	Bo-kandi, Bo-kaoko, Im-bote	N-zara, Ma-lavu	Ū-ara, U-kube	Ma-lawa
Parrot ...	...	...	...	N-kweŋga	...	...
Penis ...	...	In-tani, In-pala, (I-balo = <i>tutile</i>)	In-tani	In-tani	...	...
Pig ...	N-guluwe	N-gulube, Culube, Ku-ntula, (Sa-ŋkole = <i>wart-hog</i>)	M-ama, Siŋ-paŋga, Mwiŋ-giri, Iŋ-kulube	In-jili	Ū-gire (<i>wart-hog</i>)	...
Pigeon ...	N-kuliimba	Iŋ-kwidimba, In-ziba	Iŋ-kwilimba	Iŋ-kuba	...	...
Place ...	Wu-ŋe; mu-ŋe	Bu-sena, Ci-kadi-ŋe, Ku-ntu	C-ŋe, A-ŋe	Ci-baka, Ha-ntu	...	...
Rain ...	Fula, Mi-laci	Im-vala, Leza	Im-vala	Im-vala	Y-vo-va, Ū-vo-va, En-fera	M-vala
Rat ...	Koswa, M-bewa, Fuko	Si-kurwe	I-koŋa, I-koŋa, Iŋ-kuswi	Im-peba	...	...
Rhinoceros	Ci-pembele	ŋem-pele	Ci-pembele	Im-pembele	Ū-ŋagaŋe, Ū-ŋagaŋe	Le-pembele
River ...	Mu-loŋga	Mu-loŋga	Mu-loŋga	Lw-zi, Mu-loŋga; mi-	Mo-roŋka, Ka-dom', E-ke	Mu-loŋka, Li-saka
Road ...	N-sila, Mu-kwakwa	Mu-kwakwa, In-zila	In-zila, Mu-kwakwa	In-zila	N-jera	N-dera
Salt ...	Mu-nyu, Mw-nyu	Mw-nyu, Twinu (<i>dim.</i>)	...	...	Ru-tsani	...
Shame ...	N-sani	In-sani	In-sani, Bv-ame	Ku-swaba (<i>verb</i>)	...	...
Sheep ...	M-belele	I-mbelele	Im-belele	Im-belele	Ū-ki	M-berere
Shield ...	...	In-toba	In-toba	Komba	Le-ŋlebe	Tomba
Shoulder ...	Ci-fuŋi	Ci-fuŋi, I-kuŋe	Lu-ezo, Egw-ezi; ma, Ikuk	...	Ze-kwaba (<i>pl.</i>)	...
Sister ...	...	Mu-cizi, Mu-kw', Mu-kwa	Mu-cizi	N-cizi aŋga, N-cizi or U-cizi	Mo-ganya	...
Skin ...	M-paya, Ci-kanda, Li-kanda	Lu-kanda	Lu-kanda	Ci-kabi	Eŋ-gosa	...
Sky ...	I-julu, Ku-julu	I-zeulu	I-julu, Ma-jaba	I-ulu	L-era, ² L-ira	Li-ale
Slave ...	Mu-ŋa	Mu-zike	Mu-zike	Mu-hik-ana	Mu-via	M-peka
Sleep ...	Tu-ŋe	Tu-ŋe	Iŋ-onzi(-gonzi), (<i>kana = verb</i>)	...	...	...

² Cf. Lera, Leka = 'to-day' in most Bantu tongues.

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Saka- lumbwe, Sala) 78a. Ci-lumbw	79. Toŋga ('Bataka', Totela, N-dawe, Lima, Leya) 79a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Ma-kooba, Bakhooba)	82. Nyeŋgo (South Luyi, 'Bampukusu')
Smoke ...	Wu-si	Bu-si.	Bu-si	Bu-si	Mu-si	Mu-si
Snake ...	N-soka, Ci-soka	In-zoka	In-zoka	In-zoka	...	...
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana. Ma-salikwa. Mu-lombe	Mw-ana. Ka-mbezil. Ka-lombw-ana	Mw-ana mu-lombi	Mu-swigu	Mo-romb-ana. M-ana	Mo-ebese. M-ana
Song ...	Lu-imbw; ny-imbw	Lu-imbw	Lu-imbw; ny-imbw	Lu-zimbo	...	...
Spear ...	Li-suma Li-tempw	I-suma. I-yoŋga	I-suma; ma-	Mu-diŋga, Ma-ringa	Ru-nŋga or Lo-nŋga	Li-oŋga; ma-
Spirit, soul	Mu-simu	Mo-za	M-oya. Mu-simu	Mo-herbe	Um-wa	Mo-ko
Star ...	Ny-enyazi	In-toŋgwazi. (In-tanda = meteor, even- ing star)	Kany-inyazi. Iny-enyazi	Iŋ-kani	Sion-ata; ziny-ata	...
Stick ...	Lu-saka	Ka-sama. Lu-suti. Mu-saka	Ka-panda. Iŋ-koŋl. Ka-koŋl. Ci-sama	Iŋ-koŋl. In-cupa	Ka-ti. Ka-koŋe; pl. niŋ-koŋe	Thi-koŋe
Stone ...	Li-bwe	I-bwe. Mw-ala	I-bwe	I-bwe	Le-werl. Cue; ma-we	Li-we
Stool ...	Ci-una	Ci-ana	Ci-bala	...	...	...
Sun ...	Li-sua	I-zuba	I-zuba	I-zuba, (Ka-mwi = burst of sun- shine. Ka-nyuŋge = heat of sun)	Lo-ba or Li-va. (Li-ŋ = light)	Li-owa
Tail (of an animal)	Mu-cila	Mu-cila	Mu-cila	Mu-cila	...	...
Tear ...	Mu-sozi	Mu-sozi	I-sozi	Mu-nsozi.	...	...
Testicles ...	...	Ma-bwala. (conde = a bull's scrotum)	In-cendi	I-bwala; ma-	...	...
Thief ...	Mw-ifi or Mw-ipi	Mu-teu	Mu-teu	Mu-sa	...	...
Thigh ...	Li-wekw	Ci-bela	Ci-bela. Mu-ksakw	...	...	...
Thing ...	Ci-ntu, Ka-ntu	Ci-ntu; bi-ntu, ŋ-ntu. Ka-ntu	Ci-ntu; ŋ-ntu	Ci-ntu	...	...
Thorn ...	Mun-fwa	Bw-iyu; m-eya	Mu-mywa. Kam-vwa	Mu-iyu; mi-iyu	...	...
Tobacco ...	Fwaka	Tombwe	Tombwe. Pwalia	Tombwe or U-tombwe (honorigu)	Mo-tombe	...
To-day ...	Suna. N-siku i-ino	U-suna	U-sunū	Suna	...	...
Toe ...	Ka-kuma, Ci-kuma. C-onde	Ka-lukome; ci-	Mu-nwi. Ka-nwe. Ci-kuma	Ci-zala. Ci-kandw	Zena? (pl.)	...

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Seku- lumbwe, Sala) 78a. Ci-humbu	79- Tonga (‘Batoaka’, Totela, Ndawe, Lima, Leya) 79a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Ma-koba, Bakhoets)	82. Nyeŋgo (South Leyi, ‘Bampokusu’)
To-morrow	C-dlo, I-sana	O-zona	I-junza, I-jhona	I-zona	Le-ca	Pe-onda
Tongue ...	Lo-jimi, Ma-taka	Mu-laka, Lu-dimi, Lo-taka	Lu-dimi	Lu-limi	Ku-rime	Lo-dime
Tooth... ..	I-dno; m-eno	D-ino	D-ino; m-eno	D-ino; me-ino; Di-ziya; ma-	Am-eno (<i>pl.</i>)	Li-yego; ma-
Town	Mu-ŋi	Mu-ŋi	Mu-ŋi	Mu-zi	Mu-zi	Li-mba, M-ondo
Tree	Ci-samso; <i>pl.</i> , mu-	I-samso Ka-sanzŋi (<i>dim.</i>)	Ci-samso	Ci-samso	Si-te	E-pako
Twins	Ma-pesa, Ma-pundu	Ma-ŋga	Ma-ŋga, Ma-m-bili	Mam-biri	...	...
Urine	Mi-koso	Mu-npu	Ma-npu, Ma-nso	Mu-sihu	...	...
Vein	Lu-ŋinga	Ka-ŋinga	Lu-ŋinga; in-ŋinga	...	...	...
War	N-kondo	I-kondo	I-kondo	I-kondo	(Ku-rua-na = <i>to fight</i>) Am-i	...
Water ..	Ma-nŋi, Lu-ŋŋi	Me-nzi	Ma-nzi, Me-nda	Me-nzi	Am-i	Me-ya
Well	Mu-kalo	Mu-kalo	Ci-kala	...	...	...
White man	Ma-ŋuŋu or Mu-rungu	Mu-kua; (<i>pl.</i>) ma-kua	Mu-kua; <i>pl.</i> ma-kua	Mu-kua	...	...
Wife	Mu-kapi, Ma-kā	Mu-kazi, (Mw-ins-ŋga = <i>my wife</i>), Mw-ina-	Mw-anakazi, Ma-jelo	Mw-anakazi	...	...
Wind	M-peyo, Lu-wa, Mu-wa	Mu-wa, I-kuŋku	I-gūwo, I-gūo	Lu-huho	Pipa, Ma-peyo	...
Witch... ..	N-fwiti, Mu-lesi	Mu-lesi	Mu-lesi, Mu-leso?	Mu-lesi, (Ku-kowa = <i>to bewitch</i>) ...	...	...
Witchcraft	Wu-fwiti, Wu-lesi, Wu-ŋaŋga	Bu-lesi	Bu-lesi	...	...	...
Woman ...	Mw-anakapi	Mu-kai-ntu, Mu-kazi, (I-kai-ntu, <i>etc.</i>) Bu-kai-ntu = <i>woman- hood</i> .	Mw-anakazi	Mw-anakazi	Mu-kazi	Mu-kathi
Womb ... ..	...	I-zadilo	C-aba-ce-mbele	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	N-kuni	Lu-kuni	I-kuni, Ci-samso	Lu-kuni; iŋ-	...	...
Yam ... ..	...	...	Cim-bondoŋgo	Bu-idi	...	...
Year	Mw-aka; mi-	Mw-aka; mi-	Mw-aka, Mw-aga; mi-	Mu-aka	Mu-aka	Mu-aka
Yesterday... Zebra	C-dlo U-bjal	O-zona Ci-bizi	I-jilo Im-bizi	I-zona M-bizi	Oro M-bi	Li-kaloa M-bi

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Suku- lumbwe, Sala) 78a. Ci-lumbu	79. Toŋga (Batoka', Tɔtela N-dawe, Lima, Leya) 79 a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Ma-kɔba, Bakhɔba)	82. Nyeŋɔ (South Luyi, 'Bampukuŋu')
One ...	-o-mwe, -nwe	-o-mwi	-mwi	Yo-ñke. -mwe. -ñgi	(Mɔ-)keke	-moya
Two ...	-ɔ-wil-ɔ, -i-wili, -wili	-ɔ-bili, -bidi, -bili	-bili	-ɔ-bele, -bele	-viri (va-viri)	-biti, -ibi (perhaps also -ibe)
Three ...	-ɔ-tatwe, -i-tatwe, -tatu	-ɔ-tatwe, -tatwe, -tatu	-tatwe or -tatu	-ɔ-tatwe, -tatwe or -tatu	-tatɔ	-atɔ or -hatɔ
Four ...	-o-nnē, -i-nne	-ɔ-ne, -ne	-ni or -ne	-ɔ-ne, -ne	-ne	-i-nne
Five ...	-o-sanwe	-ɔ-sanwe. -sanu	-sanu or -sanwe	-ɔ-sanwe or -sanwe, or Zimane anza	Mawa ri-anja ¹	-tanu
Six ...	Mw-aya mu-nwe	Ci-sa mbomwi. Ka-kɔle (78 a)	-sanu a ka-mwi	Zimane anza ni yi-mwina (and other circumlocu- tions)	Mawa ri-anja va-raqa	-moya (begin- ning on left hand)
Seven ...	Mw-aya -ɔ-wil-ɔ	Ci-lɔba. Tu-kɔle tu-bili (78 a)	-sanu a tɔ-bili	Zimane anza ni zɔ-bele	Mawa ri-anja va-rasupi	-ibi (continuing on left hand)
Eight ...	Mw-aya -ɔ-tatwe	Lu-sele. Tu-kɔle tɔ-tatwe (78 a)	-sanu a tɔ-tatu	Zimane anza zɔ-tatwe	Mawa ri-anja va-njenisa	-hatɔ (continuing on left hand)
Nine ...	Mw-aya -o-nne	I-fuka. Tu-kɔle tɔ-ne (78 a)	-sanu a tu-ne	Zimane anza ni zɔ-ne	Mawa ri-anja va-rane	-i-nne (continuing on left hand)
Ten ...	Li-kumi	I-kumi	-kumi	I-kumi or I-kume	-kɔmiki	-tanu, also Li-kume
Eleven ...	Kumi n'o-mwe?	I-kumi dio-mwi	I-kumi a ka-mwi	I-kumi ni yo-ñke	Va-kɔmiki va-raqa	Ni-kume na ka-moya ²
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi ɔ-wil-ɔ	Ma-kumi ɔ-bili	Ma-kum' a-bili	Ma-kumi ɔ-bele	Mawa ri-anja ava-tɔ va-viri	Na ka mɔ-tanu
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ɔ-tatwe	Ma-kumi ɔ-tatwe	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kume ɔ-tatwe	Mawa ri-anja va-raqa ava-tɔ va-tatɔ	...
Forty ...	Ma-kumi o-nnē	Ma-kumi ɔ-ne	Ma-kumi ñga-nne ³	Ma-kumi ɔ-ne	...	...
Fifty ...	Ma-kumi ɔ-sanwe. (Ma-kumi mw-a-y-a mu-nwe = sixty)	Ma-kumi ɔ-sanwe. (Ma-kumi adi ci-sambomwi = sixty)	Ma-kumi a-sanu	Ma-kumi a-mane anza or Ma-kumi ɔ-sanwe	...	...
Hundred ...	Mw-anda	Mw-anda	Mw-anda	Mw-anda	...	...
Thousand ...	...	...	Mi-anda ili-kumi	...	...	...

¹ Ri-anja = hand in this strange compound. Twenty is 'hands of two men'. Thirty seems to be 'five x six'.

² 12 = Ni-kume na tu-ibi. 13 = Ni-kume na tu-atu. 16 = Na ka moya. 17 = Na ka tu-ibi.

³ According to Torrend.

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ba (Saku- lumbwe, Sala) 78 a. Ci-humbu	79. Tonga (¹ 'Batoka', Tatela, N-dawe, Lima, Leya) 79 a. Ci-we	80. Sabis	81. Yeye (Ma-kuba, Bakhuba)	82. Nyeŋgo (South Luyi, 'Bampukusu')
I, me, my ...	Ne-wa, Me, Ne. N-, Ndi. -n- -me, -a-ŋgu	O-me. Ndi-me-na. Ndi, Nda. -n-, -m- -me, -a-ŋgu	I-me, Me-bo. I-me. N- -ndi- -a-ŋgu	I-me. Ni. -ni-, -n- -me, -ŋgu	Ge-me. Ndi. Me Na-, Nd'	Ma-, N-, Na-
Thou, thee, thy	We-wa, We. O! U- -ku- -we, -u-ko	U-we. Ndi-we-na. U-, Wa- -ku- -we, -ze, -ko	U-wi, I-we, Ue-bo, Ye-bo. U- -ku-, -a-ko	I-we. U- -ku- -we, -ko	Gwe	...
He, him, his	We-wa, We. U-, A- -mu-, -we, -wa, -ŋgwe, -akwe	Wa-bo. Ngu-we-na. U-, Wa-, A- -mu-, -we, -ze, -kwe	U-we, N-gwa. U-, A- -mu-, -a-ŋgwe, -akwe	I-ye. A-di. U-, Mu-, or A- -mu-, -ye, -kwe	Mu(?) U-, O- -mu-	Mu(?). U-, Mo-
We, us, our	Swe-wa. Tu- -tu- -swe, -esu	U-swe. Ndi-swe-na. Tu-, Twa- tu- -swe, -isu	I-swe, Swe-bo. Tu- -tu- -esu	I-swe. Tu- -tu- -swe, -etu	...	...
Ye, you, your	Mwe-wa, Na. Ma- -mu- -swe, -mwe, -s-nu	U-mwe. Ndi-mwe-na. Mu-, Mwa- -mu-, -ma- -mwe, -inu	I-nwi, I-mwe, I-nye-bo. Mu- -mu- -enu	I-nywe. Mu- -mu- -nywe, -enu	...	...
They, them, their	Wa-wa. Wa- -wa-, -awe or -awe-wa, -wa, -awa	Ba-bo. M-baboo-na. Ba- -ba- -ba	Aba-, M-baboo. Ba- -ba- -aba	Ba- Ba-di. Ba- -ba- -ba	...	...
All	-onse	-onse (-a-ŋge-ana = a few, some)	-onse	-onse; oŋke; -ana ¹	...	...
This, these	Uyu, ŋguyu, aŋwa, m-bawa; uu, ŋguu; ii, njii; ii, u-dii; aya, ŋ-gaya; ici, njici; isi, njisi; ii, njii; isi, njisi; ulu, ndulu; utu, ntatu; aka, ŋgaka; wwu, mbwuu; uku, iku; apa, mpo; umu	We-zu, we-noo; baba, ba-noo; we-zu, e-zi, enu; ledi, aza, a-noo; ceci, pesi, se-noo or niebi, hie-noo; ezi, e-noo, pesi, se-noo; ledu, le-noo; tutu; ŋ-gi; kaka; boba; kaku; awa (or a-noo)	Oyu, wa-noo; aba, aba-noo; oyu, ei, ei-noo; eŋi, ei-noo, aa-noo, aya; ezi, ezi; eŋi; ezi; eŋi; utu; aka; aba; aka; aba; aka; aba; aka; awa (pa-noo); amuu, amuu-noo	Uzu or zu-noo, aba or ba-noo; ii or u-noo; ii, ŋ-gi; eŋi, aa; ici, izi; ii, izi; ulu; utu; aka; ubu; uku; aba; umu	...	-nu (o-na, &c.)

¹ -oŋke and -ana (-ena) are also used as a suffix, in the sense of 'some', 'alone', 'together'.

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Suku, Lumbwe, Sala; 78a. Ci-lumbu)	79. Tonga (‘Batoka’, Totela, N-dawe, Lims, Leyi) 79a. Ci-we	80. Sesia	81. Yeye (Ma-koba, Bakhoba)	82. Nyeŋga (South Luyi, ‘Bampukusu’)
That, these	Oy-oo, nyo-ya, aw-oo, mbaw-oo; u-oo, mbu-oo, loo, nji-oo; il-oo, ndi-oo; ŋc. U-oo, ŋu-oo, ŋa-oo, mba-oo; ŋc. U-ya, ŋu-ya, ŋa-ya, mba-ya; ŋc.	Wes-oo, bab-oo; wes-oo, eŋ-oo; ŋc. We-dia, ba-dia; we-dia, ye-dia; ŋc.	Oy-oo, a-boo; ŋc. Ou-lia, aba-lia; ŋc.	U-oo, a-boo; u-oo, iy-oo; edi-oo; ŋc. Zu-oo, ba-oo; u-oo, ji-oo or i-oo; di-oo, a-oo; ŋc. Ŋu, njiye, mba; ŋu, ŋgwooo, nji; ŋc.; ndi, ŋga; nci, nzi; nji, nzi; ndu; ntu; ŋka; mbu; ŋku; mpa, mpaho; mooha	...	-ya (o-ya, ŋc.)
Bad	-wi, -wiwi	-biabe	-bi	-hi	...	...
Black	-gaa	-gaa	-gaa (<i>verbal</i>)	-saha	-sipa	-elo
Female	-kasi, -anakapi, -pwizi, -a lu-tundu	-zazi, -tumbe, -pwizi	-kazi, -gazi, -u-pwizi	-kazi, -ma-kazi	-kazi, -kaze	-kathi, -kabi
Fierce, sharp	-kali	-kadi	-kalala	-kadi	...	...
Good	-wotu, -ino	-butu	-botu	-lotu, -dota	...	...
Great	-nene, -kulu, -kandoo	-kandoo, -kamena	-pati	-kandoo, -kulu	-hure, -kure, -ŋuri	-nine
Little	-nini, -ce, -ke	-ponta	-nini	-nini	-pece (?), -ce (?)	-nyanyoo
Long, high, tall	-lamfu, -lale, -kale (<i>time</i>)	-lamfu	-lamfu	-nde or -i-ndende, -le, -lele	...	...
Male	-lume, -analume, -n-dume	-lomb-wana? -lombi, -lume	-enzi, -a-lumi	-iŋ-kwame?	...	...
Old	-kulu, -embele, -a cindi	-cembaŋa	...	-kutukulu	-koro-mo-kame	-lobathi, -kare
Red	-fwete, -kapika	-subila	...	-subila	...	...
Rotten	-wola, -funda	-bozi	-yuma	-bolete	...	...
Short	-fwifwi	-fwafwi	...	-fohifahi	...	...
Sick	-ciswa, -lwapi	-lwapi	-ciswa	...	...	...
White	-trwa, -twite	-tuba	-tuba	-tuba	Bo-taa, -taa	-keho

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ha (Suku- lumbwe, Sala) 78 a. Ci-lumbu	79. Toŋga (‘Batoŋa’, Tatela, N-ŋawe, Lima, Leya) 79 a. Ci-we	80. Sobia	81. Yeye (Ma-kooba, Bakheba)	82. Nyeŋwe (South Luyi, ‘Bampukupu’)
Above, up, on top	Ku-julu; pa- (<i>or a-</i>) julu	-izeulu	l-julu	-e-yulu, -i-yulu	Ko-rira	...
Before ...	Ku-nembwa	Ku-mbele	A-mbele	Ha-busa	...	...
Behind ...	Peeule, Kw-isule	Mu-numa	-isule (Ku-)	Mu-isule, isule. Ku- <i>isa</i>	...	...
Below, down	Ku-npi, Pa-npi	Ku-npi, A-npi	Mu-nso, A-nsi	Ha-nsi, Ku-nsi, <i>&c.</i>	Ep-epē	Ku-ezi
Far	Ku-lamfu, Ku-lale	Sakens	Ku-le-ku-le	Ko-le, -le	-re (ukhu-re, Si-re)	Kana-le-pa
Here	Awa, M-pa, M-peca, Pa-nu, Ku-nu, <i>&c.</i>	Mu-nu, Ko-nu, A-nu	O-ku-nu, Awa	Ha-nu, Aha, Thē (?)	Ku-ni, Ku-tiri	Ko-nu
In, inside ...	Mu- Mu-kati	Mu-	Mu- Mu-kati	Mu- U-mu. Mu-mu	...	...
Middle ...	Kati	Mu-kati	Kati	Kati	Kate	...
Near	-fwifwi	A-fwafwi, Ku-fwafwi	A-fwi, A-fwifwi	Ha-fwih. Ha-	Pa-pupe, Se-pupe	Pepi
Outside ...	Pa-nse, Ko-nse, Pa-nseŋwe, <i>&c.</i>	A-nseŋwe, -nseŋwe	A-nze	Ha-nze, Ku-nze	...	...
Plenty ...	-ŋgi, Wu-ŋgi	Bw-ala, -nji, -njlnji	-iŋgi	-iŋgi	...	...
There	Ku-nu, Kulya, <i>&c.</i>	Mu-mu, Kuko, Awa	O-ko, A-nu- Pa-munya	Aha, Ha-na, <i>&c.</i>	Ko-na	Ku-na, Ko-nyika
Where? ..	Ku-hi?, <i>&c.</i>	Kwi! Ukwi!	Ku-hi? A-hi!	Ku-hi? Ha-hi? -hi?	Ko-ri?	Ko-pi-ne?
No!	Ta-wa! Kaka!	Pē!	Pē!	Nanta!	Patia!	...
Not (with verb as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Si (1st pers. sing.); Ta- (with other pronouns); Ku-, Ta- (in infinitive)	Si-, Ta- (also etc of Ku-ina = to be without, not to, not to have, a nega- tive verb)	Si-, Ta-, Ta-	Ki-, Si-, Ka- Ketē-, -sa. (Ki is a nega- tive verb. Ki mbabantu = not the men)	Ka-, se-, -pl. Pa (?)	Ka-, Se-
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-, Ku-	Ku-
.. beat ...	-ūma, -panda	-ūma	-uma	...	...	...
.. buy, sell	-ula; -ita	-ula	-ula (K’ula = buy)	...	-era, wora	-ōla
.. come ...	-isa, -sa	-eza	-eza, -bula	iza, -bula	-lyn	...
.. cut ...	-tama	-kwasala	-tama, -tanda	-temena, -tama	...	...
.. dance ...	-zana	-zana	-ziana	-zana or -tana	-imba	-kina

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Sukun- lumbwe, Saka) 78a. Ci-lumbu	79. Tonga (¹ Batoka, Tsetela, N-dawe, Lima, Leya) 79a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Na-kwaba, Bukhoba)	82. Nyeŋŋo (South Luyi, 'Bampukusa')
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-, Ku-	Ku-
die	-fwa	-fwa	-fwa	-fwa	-fa, -fu	-fa
eat	-lla	-dya	-lia	-dia	-lla	...
give	-pa	-pa	-pa	-ha	-kunda	-naba
go	-ya, -enda, -yinda	-ya, -enda, -endenda	-ya, -nda, -ndenda, -nka	-ya, -enda, -ya	-enda	-enda, -ca
kill	-jaya	-yaya	-jaya	-lhaya	-ra (?)	-ipa
know	-izi	-izi	-zihh, -izi	-izi	-daiwa, ¹ -tzire	-iva (?)
laugh	-seka	-seka	-seka	-seka	-seka	-aye
leave off, cease	-leka	-leka	-leka	-leka	-lise or -lisa	-teneka
love, want	-yanda, -suma	-funa	-yanda, (-kunda = <i>cephalate</i>)	-saka	-sene (?)	-biŋge
see	-wona, -wā	-bona	-bona	-bona	-mona, -liria (?)	-mona, -lepa
sit, remain, abide	-ikala	-kala	-kala	-kala or -kada	-sikama	-ikala
sleep	-waa (-gwa)	-waa	-waa	-lala	-raŋgara	-kindama
stand, stop, be erect	-ima, -imika	-zima	-ima	-zima (?)	-gema (?), -ima	-imana
steal	-ba, -iba	-iba	-ba (Ku-ba)	-iba	-iva, -iba	...

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN LENJE

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu-** (mu, u-, ŋu, ŋu, ŋu); 2. **Ba-** or **Ūa-** (ba or ūa, mba, mbawa); 3. **Mu-** (mu-, u-, ŋu, mba, ŋu, ŋu); 4. **Mi-** (mi-, i-, nji); 5. **Li-** (li-, ndi, ndili); 6. **Ma-** (ma-, a-, ya, ŋa, ŋaya); 7. **Ci-** (ci-, nci, nji); 8. **Si-** (si-, nji, nji); 9. **N-** (N-, N-, Ny-, — (i-, il, nji)); 10. **N-** (N-, N-, Ny-, — (ji-, nji, nji)); 11. **Lu-** (lu-, ndu, ndulu); 12. **Tu-** (tu-, ntu); 13. **Ka-** (ka-, ŋka, ŋaka); 14. **Wu-**, **Bu-** (wu-, bu-, mba, mbawa); 15. **Ku-** (ku-, ŋku); 16. **Pa-**, **A-** (pa-, a-, mpa); 17. **Mu-** (mu-). Masc. and fem. prefixes (**Si-** and **Na-**) exist but are little used.

PREFIXES, &c., IN ILA AND CI-LUMBU

No preprefixes, except in Classes 9 and 10.

Class 1. **Mu-**, **U-** (honorific) (mu, u- (o), we, ŋu, -zu); 2. **Ba-** (ba-, mba); 3. **Mu-** (mu-, u, ŋu, -u); 4. **Mi-** (mi-, i, nji, -ji); 5. **I-**, **Di-** (di-, I, ledi, ndi-); 6. **Ma-** (ma-, a-, ŋu (ŋu), -ara); 7. **Ci-** (ci-, nci-); 8. **Si-**, **Bi-** (si-, bi, nji, mbi-); 9. **In-** (**Im-**), **Ih-**, **Ih-**, **Iny-** (i, in-, ni-, -ji); 10. **In-** (**Im-**), **Ih-**, **Ih-**, **Iny-** (ji, in-, nji-); 11. **Lu-** (lu-, ndu); 12. **Tu-** (tu-, ntu); 13. **Ka-** (ka-, ŋka (ŋku)); 14. **Bu-** (bu-, mba); 15. **Ku-** (ku-, ŋku); 16. **A-** (a-, awa, ŋa); 17. **Mu-** (mu-, mo-). Also the masc. prefix **Si-**, **Se-**, or **Ōa-**, and the fem. prefix **Na-**; and the extended form of the diminutive (No. 13), **Kaŋga-**.

¹ *Doubtful.*

PREFIXES, &c., IN TONGA AND CŪWE

No preprefixes, except in Nos. 4, 9, and 10.

Class 1. **Mu**, **U-** (mu, u-, yu-, ūgu-); 2. **Ba-** (ba, mba-); 3. **Mu-** (mu-, u-, ya, ūgu); 4. **Mi-**, **Imi-** (mi-, i-, ei, nji-); 5. **I-**, **Li-** (li, ndi-, ndeli); 6. **Ma-** (ma-, a-, aya, ūga); 7. **Chi-** (ci, nci-); 8. **Zi-** (zi, mi-); 9. **In-** (**Im-**), **Iñ-**, **Iñy'** (in-, i, nji-); 10. same as 9, or **Zi-** (zi, nzi-); 11. **Lu-**, **Du-** (lu, ndu-); 12. **Tu-** (tu, ndu-); 13. **Ka-** (ka-, ūka); 14. **Bu-** (bu, mbu-); 15. **Ku-** (ku, ūka-); 16. **Pa-**, **A-** (pa-, a-, mpa); 17. **Mu-** (mu-). There is a **Si-** or 'father' prefix, and a (rarer) **Na-** or 'mother' prefix. **U-** seems to be an honorific prefix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN SUBIA

No preprefixes, except in Classes 1, 9, and 10.

Class 1. **Mu**, **U-**, **Um-** (mu, u-, ye, zu, njemu-); 2. **Ba-** (ba, mba-); 3. **Mu-** (mu-, u (u), uti, ūguma-); 4. **Mi-** (mi-, i-, li, njimi); 5. **Di-**, **I-** (di, i-, ndi-); 6. **Ma-** (ma-, a, ūga-, ūguma-); 7. **Chi-** (ci, nci-); 8. **Zi-** (zi, nzi-); 9. **In-** (**Im-**), **Iñ-**, **Iñy'** (in-, i, nji-); 10. same as 9 (zi-, nzi-); 11. **Lu-** (lu, ndu-, ndulu); 12. **Tu-** (tu, ndu-); 13. **Ka-** (ka-, ūka); 14. **Bu-** (bu-, mbu); 15. **Ku-** (ku-, ūka); 16. **Ha-** (ha, mpa-); 17. **Mu-** (mu-, mu).

The honorific male and female prefixes **Si-**, **Se-**, **S'**, and **Na-** are present. **U-** is an honorific prefix. The diminutive suffix *-zana* or *-ana* is much used.

PREFIXES, &c., IN YEYE OR MA-KŪBA AND NYENŪ

Preprefixes present sometimes, especially in Classes 1, 2, 6, and 9.

Class 1. **Ūma-**, **Moa-** (moa, u-, ?); 2. **Avu-**, **Va-**, **Ba-** (ba, va-); 3. **Om'**, **Moa-** (moa, u, ?); 4. **Me-**, **Mi-** (?); 5. **Le-**, **Li-**, **Ri-**, **Ni-** (ŕi), **Ze** (?) (li, ri-); 6. **Ana-**, **Ma-** (?); 7. **Si-**, **Se-** (?); 8. **Zi-**?; 9. **Om-**, **Om-**, **O-**, **In-**, **En-**, **Ny'** (?); 10. **Zi-**, **Zin-** (zi-); 11. **Ru-**, **Lu-**, **Le-** (lu); 12. **Tu-**, **Tu-** (tu, tu-); 13. **Ka-** (ka); 14. **Ba-**, **Wa-**, **Ū-** (?); 15. **Ūkw'**, **Ūkhu-**, **Kw-**, **Ku-** (ku-); 16. **Pa-**, **Ep-** (?); 17. ?

77. **Lenje** is spoken in Northern Rhodesia between the Lukinga mountains and Upper Kafue in the north, and the Muluŋuŋu-Lunseŋwa river in the south; bounded eastwards by the Balala, north-west by the Kaande or Southern Luba, westwards by the Ilayila and Basaia and south by the Batonga and Basaŋga.

78. **Ila** (**Yila**, **Ŷala**) and 78a. **Cilumba** are spoken in the basin of the Lower Kafue as far north as about 14° of South latitude and as far south as 16° South latitude.

79. **Toŋga** and 79a. **Ciwe** are spoken in the basin of the Central and Upper Zambezi river, mainly on the north of that river, as far east as the Lower Luŋuŋwa, and as far west as SeŶeke and the Totela or Totala country and the western bend of the Kafue (say 15° 30' South latitude).

80. **Subia** (**Subia**) is spoken in the region west of SeŶeke, between the Lituyante, Cobe, and Zambezi rivers, mainly to the south and west of the Zambezi and as far south as Pandamatela.

81. **Yeye** (**Makuba**, **Bakhuba**) is spoken in the region between the Upper Ūkavaŋga river and the shores of Lake Ngami, west of the Moremi stream, east of Ūgova.

82. **Nyenŋu** is spoken in western Northern Rhodesia, west of the Cobe or Kwando river, north and east of the Ūkavaŋga-Kwito and south of about 16° South latitude.

¹ There is little trace of preprefixes in **Nyenŋu**. The material for the study of both these tongues is exceedingly scanty and derived from Livingstone and Anderson. Their interpreters have severally imported **Secuana** and **Herero** corruptions into the form of the words.

GROUP V

THE WESTERN ZAMBEZIA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

83. Si-lūyi¹ or 'Barotse'

83 a. Si-kwaŋgwa

GROUP W

THE NORTH-WEST ZAMBEZIA LANGUAGES

84. Luena (Lu-ina) or Lubale

85. Mbunda 85 a? Ka-lulana²

86. Lujazi (Lu-imbil)³ 86 a. Ngaŋgela
86 b. Western Mbwela ('Ambwela')

87. Nkoya⁴ (Si-ŋkoya)

87 a. Mbwela

88. Kioko (Kiokwe, Jok, Ci-bokwe)

English	83. Si-lūyi or 'Barotse' ¹ 83 a. Si- kwaŋgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ? Ka-lulana	86. Lujazi ³ 86 a. Ngaŋgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kioko or Ci-bokwe
Azre	M-bea, M-bayae	...	Ka-bembe; tu-	M-baia. N-gyimbu	Ka-bembe, Ka-dembe (87 a)	...
Animal, wild beast	l-ama-na (<i>pl.</i>), Si-ama-na	Kany-ama; vatu-y-ama	Ka-hita; tu- Si-ama-na; bi-	Ka-setsa. Ka-setsa. N-citaa. Ny-ama	Si-ama-na; bi- Ny-ama (87 a)	Ny-ama
Ant ... ..	...	Li-kenyi; ma-	Tu-mweuwe (<i>pl.</i>) (85 a)	Ka-lume; tu- (86 a). N-tsiinti	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	U-twa	Ka-swa; tu-swa or vatu-swa	Mu-swa; mi-	tu-bondyi; sim +. Ma-kezi (<i>pl.</i>)	Di-sendi; ma-	...
Ape	N-joka; na-joka	...	...	Ka-mumi; ba-, tu- (86 b)	Ka-mumi	...
Arm	li-kaŋa. Ka-buaka or K-aka; m-aka	Li-waka; ma-	Li-buaka; ma-	Ka-waka or Li-buaka; ma- Li-waka* (86 a). Di-buaka (86 b)	Di-buaka. Di-buaka	U-waka; <i>pl.</i> m-aka. Mu-sē
Arrow	Umu-pa; liti-pa. U-jembe	Mu-iviwi; mi-ivwi	Mu-kili; mi- Lu-kaŋa. Mu-vi; mi-	Mu-kuŋi. Mu-kiri; mi- Mu-tyili (86 a)	Mu-vi; mi-	Mu-ivi; mi-
Axe	Si-repe. Sama. Umu-bifige	N-gimbu; ŋi-	N-gimbu; ŋi + Ci-baŋga; hi-	Gimbu; N-gyimbu. N-gemba. N-dyimbu (86 a)	Ci-baŋga; bi- Si-baŋga; bi-	Ka-sawa

¹ Also known as Lulana and Lue; as Si-kubu; and in different dialects as Si-kwaŋgwa (83 a), Si-kaama (83 b), and Si-kwandi (?) (83 c).

² The Ka-lulana of Capello and Ivons may be a dialect of Mbunda. So also may be the 'Maponda' of various early explorers, though the 'Maponda' of Livingstone seems more related to Lujazi.

³ The Balujazi of Livingstone (apparently also called Lu-imbil) and perhaps also the Maponda of the same writer. Ngaŋgela appears to be nearly the same language in its western form; so also Western Mbwela (the speech of the Ambwela or Bambwela of S. E. Angola).

⁴ Nkoya and Mbwela (which may be allied to the 'Ambwela' of Angola—86 b) only seem to differ dialectally. Other dialects of the same stock are known as Ma-pupa and Si-galu.

English	83. Si-lüyi or 'Barotse' 83a. Si- kwaŋgwa	84. Luena or Lubala	85. Mbunda 85a. !Ka-luana	86. Lujazi 86a. Ngunigela 86b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87a. Mbwela	88. Kisoko or Ci-bokwe
Baboon ...	? N-joko	Soko. Puya; va+	Buya?	Puya; ham-	Puya; ham-	...
Back ...	M-oŋgo; mi-oŋgo	Ny-ima. Jim-banda (<i>ims</i>) ¹	Mw-oŋgo; mi-	Ny-ima. M-oŋgo. Lum-pati; zi- (86a). Mwa-laŋga Hoŋgia	Ma-fube. Kiny-ima (87a)	...
Banana ...	Li-konde; ma-	Li-konde; ma-	Li-konde; ma-	Li-hondya. Hoŋgia	...	Dikondi; ma-
Beard ...	Mu-lepwo; mi-	W-ewu	Mu-jebi; min-	Mu-zi or Mun-jezi. Mu-levu (86b)	Mu-levu; mi-	U-ewo
Bee ...	M-uka; ti+	Puka; va+ ²	M-uka; ti+. Lo-puka; puka	Puka or M-puka; va+	Puka, Lu-puka (<i>pl.</i> im-puka, 87a)	Puka; ma+
Belly ...	Li-pumoa. Li-pumbu	Mu-jima or Li-ximo. Lu-fu; jilu-fu	L-imo; m-emo. Di-vumoa	Imo, Limo, or Zimo	Di-vumoa. ji-fu; ma- (87a)	Jimu; ma+
Bird ...	Ny-unyi; iti- Aka-unyi; utu-	Ka-jila; ² <i>pl.</i> tu- or vatu-	Ka-bila; tu-	Ka-zira; tu- Ka-bela; tu- Tisi Ka-sila (86a)	Ka-yone; bu- tu-	Ka-jila; tu-
Blood ...	U-nyinga. Ma-nyenga	Ma-nyinga	Li-ninga	Ma-ninga. Ma-nyenga. Sonde (86a)	Mu-keta	Ma-yinga, Ma-nyenga
Body ...	Mw-ili. L-oto or L-utu	Mu-jimba; mi-	Mu-bila; mi-	Mu-bila, Mu-bela, Mu-vila	L-utu; tiny-utu. (<i>pl.</i> Ma-ruta, 87a)	...
Bone ...	Si-fuba; i- Si-fuba	Li-fuhwa; ma-	Ci-biya; bi-	Ki-tea. Si-tea. Li-tsiba	Si-fupa; bi-	...
Bornasuspalm	...	...	...	Komo	...	...
Bow ...	U-ta; ma-ta	U-ta	Bo-ta; ma-ta	Li-khaspa. U-ta, Bo-ta, Vu-ta	Si-pando; bi-	U-ta
Bowels ...	Mu-da; mi-da	Ma-jingwa or Ma-ningwa	Mu-la; mi-la	Mi-ra, Mi-la, Li-sandya	Mu-la; mi-la	...
Brains ...	U-lui	W-oŋgo	Ki-puji ¹ (85a). W-oŋgo	Vo-oŋgo. Ma-vu (86a)	U-lui. U-ruyi (87a)	...
Breast (man's)	...	...	...	N-saka. In-tuko (86a)	...	...
Breast (woman's)	Li-ele; m-ele	Li-vele; ma-	Li-bele; ma-	Vere; ma- Li-vele (86a)	Di-bele. ji-bere	Pambo
Brother ...	M-ina (<i>younger</i>). Mu-kulu (<i>older</i>). Mw-abaŋge; abaŋge	Soŋgo. N-dumba or N-dumbwa	M-ana wa-yala. Mu-ua nana; ba+	N-kulu-utu. Mw-ana-utu. Ka-jeŋge. Yaya	Mu-kondea. Yayi	Pwato?

¹ Where one authority spells 'j', another substitutes 'z'.² Noteworthy.

English	83. Si-lūyi or 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwaŋgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ?Ka-luiana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Nḡaŋgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kwaka or Ci-bokwe
Buffalo ...	N-ota. Iny-ati, Iny-aci	N-gombe wa pasa	Ny-ati; ti +	Nḡ-ati (?Ny-ati). Pakasa. In-yati (86 a) M-onti	N-gombe	M-buaā
Bull ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buttocks ...	Ma-takoa	Ma-takoa	Ny-aŋga; ti-	Li-takoa; ma-	Ma-takoa	...
Canoe ...	Wa-tao	Wa-tao; m-atu or ma-w-atoa	W-atoa; m-atoa	W-atoa, Vu-atoa, Pw-atoa, M-birika	W-atoa; m-atoa	W-atoa
Cat ...	Si-nano	Ka-meŋi	...	M-bisi	...	...
Charcoal ...	Ma-kala	...	...	Li-nuŋu. Ma-kala	...	...
Chief, king	M-humu. Mo-lla. Mo-ywandi; pl. a-ywandi	Mw-ana-ŋ-gana; pl. vami-ana- ŋ-gana. Mw-ata. Mu-kulwa-ne	Mw-ene; ba-be-mi-ene	Mw-ene; vami-ene ¹	Mw-ene; bami-ene	Ka-lamba. Mw-ana-ŋ-gana. Ki-ŋolo. Jaka?
Child ...	Mw-ana; a-na. K-ana; tw-ana. Mw-anuke. M-patatu	Mw-ana; pl. mi-ana and v-ana. Kamba; va-kamba. Ka-nyike; va-nyike	Mw-anike; ba-anike. Ka-koke; bata-	K-anike. M-ana	Mw-ana. Wamu-kata; baba-kata. Ka-nuŋke; ba-tw'-anuŋke	M-ona. Ka-ŋeŋe
Cloth ...	Ulu-ambi. I-koabela	Li-hina	L-ina	I-naŋga	...	...
Cold ...	Om-poola. Kum-bola. Mu-beba	Ci-ŋka	Ci-sika (85 a). Li-bika	Le-bika. Ma-sika. N-tuema?	...	Cika
Country ...	Li-tuŋga. Mu-roŋga	Li-faci	Li-futi; ma-	Nonda. Ci-fute. Tyi-buti	Di-tuŋga. ji-tuŋga (87 a)	Ki-faci
Cow ...	N-gombe; tiā-	N-gombe ci-hueva; vaŋ-gombe va-ci-hueva	N-gombe; tiā-	N-gombe na-tala. N-gyindi, N-ŋyindi (86 a)	Iŋ-gombe; tiā-gombe	N-gombe
Crocodile ...	N-gandu. li-gandu. Uŋ-gandu (honoriŋic)	N-gandu	N-gandu; tū-	N-ganda	N-gandu	N-ganzu
Day, daylight	Li-ywa. li-ywa; ma-ywa. I-uji. Mw-inji	Li-neki; ¹ ma- Li-kumbi; ma- Mo-esna; mi-	Li-taŋgwa	M-ene. Li-taŋgwa	Mu-tena. Mw-ana (87 a)	...
Devil, evil spirit	Ka-munu. U-jumba	Li-hamba; ma-	Ka-ilabiŋgu	Hamba	...	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Naŋga	Cim-buki; vi-	Cim-banda; bim-	Cim-banda	...	M-buki
Dog ...	M-bwa; am-bwa	Ka-wa; va-wa	Ka-tali; tu-	Ka-turi. Ka-tali	Ka-wa; ba-tu-wa	Ka-wa; tu-wa
Donkey ...	...	Cim-bala	...	...	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

English	83. Si-bhlyi or 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwaŋgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ?Ka-luana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngaŋgela 86 b. Western Mbwele	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwele	88. Klako or Ci-bokwe
Door, door- way	Si-atita. Mu-elu	Ci-jalo. Ci-koole. Ci-gilo	Ci-falamba; bi-	Pito or Li-pito	Si-pana; bi- Si-hala	...
Dream ...	...	-eta (<i>verb</i>)	...	N-dzazi. Zonzi. N-dykasi (86 a)	...	...
Drum ...	N-guma or N-guma, in-guma; <i>pl.</i> tin-guma. Li-gama; ma-	Ci-kuvu; vi-	N-guma; tin-	N-guma; zi+	in-guma; tin-	N-guma
Ear ...	Ku-twi; ma-twi	Li-twitwi; ma-	Li-itwi; ma-	Li-twitwi and Ku-twe; also 'Teba and Zebe, mean- ing 'ear' or 'hearing'	Di-tu, ji-tu	Ku-twe
Egg ...	li-ki; ama-ki	Li-tanda; ma-	Li-bunda; ma-	Li-vunda	Di-ŋgi, Dji-ŋgi; ma-ŋgi	Unda; ma-unda
Elephant ...	N-dupu, N-dupu	N-jamba	N-jamba	Jaamba. In-yamba (86 a). Ng-yamba	N-bevu, N-dovu	N-jamba
Excrement	U-tuti. U-akoo	M-bilo. Tu-gi	Tu-bi. Bu-akoo	Tu-zi	...	...
Eye ...	Li-tso or Li-tio; <i>pl.</i> ma-iyw	Li-tso; ma-so	Li-tyo; ma-epo	Li-tyo; ma-epo. Li-tso (86 a)	Di-hoo, Dji-hoo	Di-eso; m-eso
Face, forehead	Lu-bala; ti-mala	Lu-bala	Lu-ala; ma+	Tyi-haŋga. Tyi-pala. Lu-jilo? Lu-sala	Lu-pala	...
Fat ...	Ma-ze, Ma-ati. Ma-ye. Li-suka	Ma-ji, Ma-zi	Ma-bi	Ma-zi, Ma-be. Ma-bi, Ma-ye	Ma-fata. Ma-da, Ma-de (87 a)	Ma-ji
Father ...	Tata Sa-ŋwe = ay-; I-ko-e = <i>fly</i> (Si-tu, 83 a); I-ka-e = <i>his, their</i>	I-se, I-so, I-si. Tata! Se-tu, Se-nu	Tate; ba+	Tate. N-tate. Tata. I-so. I-se	Tate	Tata
Fear ...	M-osa (?). (Ku-cila, <i>verb</i>)	W-ama	Bu-ama	W-ama! (<i>verb</i> , <i>coba</i> , <i>asa</i>). Li-ova (86 a)	Ku-tina (<i>verb</i>)	...
Finger ...	U-mo-nŋe; mi-	Mo-nwe; mi-	Mu-nye; mi-	Mu-nye	Mu-nwe	Mu-nwe; nyi-nwe (<i>pl.</i>)
Fire ...	Mu-tele or Mu-tila	Ka-hya; tu- Li-yena	K-eso. Tuiya	Tu-en, Tu-ya, Tu-ya. Tu-ima. Tu-his (86 a)	Mu-dila. Mun-jilo (87 a)	Ka-hla or Ka-gia
Fish ...	N-di; ti-ndi	I-pi; va+	I-ti; ti-ti	I-si; di-si. In-tai (86 a)	In-pi; tin-pi	Yi-pi

English	83. Si-lüyl or 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwaŋgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. 'Ka-luana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngaŋgala 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kwaŋko or Ci-bokwe
Foot	Ii-konda; ama-	Li-hinji; ma-	Ci-kanti; bi-	Ki-liata; bi- I-inde. Li-henje. Tyi-liata	Di-ulu; ma- Ka-uru; ma-	K-ulu; m-ulu. (Ka-ulu)
Forest	Ii-yuŋgu. Mu-situ	Ci-tapa; vi-	Mu-kula (85 a). Nunda; bi-	Diku-tija. Li-koŋgala. Mu-seŋge	Di-saka. Ji-saka; ma-	Mu-dita; mi-
Fowl	N-aku	Ka-sumbi. N-demba	N-sala (85 a). Li-koro-m-balo Fumbi; bi-bumbi ¹	Ki-ari. Demba. Ha-bombi. Ka-sumbi ¹	Di-buŋgwa; ba-	Ka-sumbi. Demba
Frog	Sim-batwe; im-batwe. Ib-undu	Cim-batwe; vi-	Lin-junda	Lin-dyanda. Nonga	...	...
Ghost	Si-lamba; <i>pl.</i> u-lamba	Mu-jimoo; va-	N-dumba; tin-	Mu-zimoo; ba- Mu-ku (86 a). Mu-kulu Dondo. N-duli	Mu-kipt	Mu-jimoo; a- Wa-fa
Giraffe	M-bwasi	...	...	...	...	...
Girl	Mu-kata-na; a- Uma-simpe; a-	Mw-ana-pwevoo; <i>pl.</i> v-ana, vama-pwevoo	Mum-banda; bam-	M-pusoo N-taimbe; tin-	...	Ku-amba
Goat	Um-boŋgo; am-	Pembe; va+	M-boŋgo; tin-	M-pembe	Poŋgo; bin +. M-poŋgo. Im-pondo (87 a)	Pembe or M-pembe
" (he) ... ..	...	Ci-zamba	...	Ei-yamba (86 a). Zamba	...	...
" (she) ... ..	...	Pembe wa ci-hwevoo	...	...	...	...
God	Ny-ambe	Ka-luŋga (va-tu + <i>in pl.</i>)	Ša-bezi	Ban-toŋga. Ša-bozi. Suku. Ka-luŋga	Ny-ambe	Suku ne ma-wezi
Grandparent	Nyako q	Kaka; va+. N-umba; va+	...	Kuko. Sukulu (86 a)	...	Kaka. Kuko
Grass	Um-opo or L-opo	Ci-koŋko. Mw-ila	Mw-ila	Mw-ila. Bu-amba. Vu-aŋgu (86 a)	Mw-ila, Mw-ira	Mu-aŋgu. Mu-handoo
Ground	Mu-mbu. U-mu-gu	Ma-vu	Li-bu	Li-bu; ma-voo. Li-seke (86 a)	Dim-vu	Ma-vu. Ma-toto. Ki-fuol
Ground-ant Guinea-fowl	N-doŋgo Ii-ŋaŋga; ma-	Ci-ela; vi- Kaŋga; va+	Bi-ela (<i>pl.</i>) Mu-kaŋga; mi- Bu-u-ta; ma-	Viela (<i>pl.</i>) ...	Ny-emu D-kaŋga	Ka-tabi; tu- Kaŋga; ji- U-ta
Gum	Tuboo; ti+	U-ta	...	U-ta. Vu-ta	Ši-pando. Teboroo?	...
Hair	Li-gusu. I-huki. U-amboo	Lu-kambu; ji-kambu ¹	Tii-gambu	Zii-kambu (86 a). Mi-eiŋga. N-kambu. Tii-gamboo. Iib-gamboo	Lu-huki	N-kambu
Hand	Koŋko or U-koŋko; <i>pl.</i> am-koŋko. Ii-kaa. Ii-janza	Li-woŋko	Ci-kandeku	Li-voŋko. Mum-panda	Ši-kambu ša di-buko. ² Ka-boko (87 a)	Ki-lama

¹ Noteworthy.

² Ku-kamba = back of hand.

English	83. Si-luyi or 'Barotsi' 83 a. Si- kwaŋgwa	84. Luena or Lobale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ? Ka-lulana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngaŋgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kisoko or Ci-bokwe
Head	Mu-twi. Umu-tu	Mu-twe; mi-	Muŋ-twe; mi-twe	Mu-twe	Mu-twe	Mu-twe
Heart	Mu-cima. Um-oyw	Mu-cima; mi-	M-boŋge; tim	Mu-tima ? M-boŋge, M-boŋge	Mu-tima	Pimbi. Buŋgwe
Heel	Li-aito; ma-	Kaku-kanya	Li-lamba	Sinsina. In-taintsinyo (86 a)	Sipindi; bi+. Sindineo; bi-	...
Hide	Isi-ta; i-ta. Lu-kandu, Si-tumba	Swama	Ci-konde; bi-	Ci-kanda. Cipa	Di-paro	...
Hill	Im-bela (?). Li-lonta (?). Li-lundu	Pili; ji-pili	Li-ligula	M-biribiri. Ka-punda	Pidi. M-piji	...
Hippopotamus	M-bu. Um-būn; timbu	N-gava	N-gubu; tū-	N-govu. N-guove(86a). N-gebe	Vubu; bu+	N-guva
Hoe	Ii-koŋ; ama- Ii-jamba	Li-temo	Li-temo	Li-temo	Di-kaŋo	Lu-kaŋo
Honey	Wike	W-uci	Uci (85 a). B-nki	Uki, V-utkyi. V-uci (86 a)	U-ŋi. U-ŋi	...
Horn	Lu-la or Lu-lya; tū-ia and ti-ya	Seŋgu; ji+	Li-biba	Li-beba. M-biŋa	Lu-peŋgu; ma-	...
House... ..	N-doo; hin-doo	Zuvoo; ma+	N-jaŋoo; bin-	N-jaŋoo or N-dzuvoo or N-jaŋoo, Zovu. In-dyivu(86a)	U-ra; ma-ra	N-zuo
Hunger	Li-peba	Zala	N-dala (85 a). N-jala	N-jala. Nd-yala	N-bala, N-dara	N-zala
Husband	M-bama. M-bumoi	Luŋa. U-sanda	Mu-nalame	Li-ala. Muy-ala	Baya- Fumu	...
Hyena	I-ŋwi. N-diwi (83 a). Zonda	Mu-ŋguli. Cim-buŋgu; vi-	N-gaŋa. Ki-mba. Muŋ-guli	Li-sumbo ? Mo-ŋgari. Ci-mbwe. Ka-ŋguli- ŋguli	Mu-tambwe	...
Iron	Ma-kaŋko (ŋl). Si-onde; i-onde	Ci-kuŋgu	Ci-kuba; bi-	Bo-tare, Vu-tale. Ci-kuba	S-onde; bi-onde	U-tali
Island	Si-kuli; i-	Li-tuŋgu or Ci-tuŋu	Li-seke. Li-ŋape; ma-ŋape	Ki-kulaa Tyi-ŋi	Si-kuji	...
Ivory	Ulu-ya or Lu-lya	Jim-biŋa	Ciny-ŋga; bi-	M-biŋa	...	...
Knee	Li-nūe or Li-nwi; ma-	Lūn-bali; ma-	Li-bali	Li-bure, Vuli, or Li-bwū; ma- Ny-oto (86 a)	Dj-noŋgu. Ji-nuŋgu(87 a)	...
Knife	Mu-elo; mi-	Puko; ji-puko	Muko; bi+	M-puka, Puko, or M-eko. Mukhebi	Puko; tim+	Puko; ji-

English	83. Si-finyi or 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwaŋgwa	84. Lusena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ?Ka-luina	86. Lujazi 86 a. N'gaŋgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kisukwa or Ci-bokwe
Lake ...	Si-tla or Li-isa	N-geŋge. Ci-ziwa	Li-sali, ¹ ma-	Li-tŋli. E-civa	...	Jiba; ma+
Leg ...	Ili-kondoo. Kokoolo	Mu-konoo; mi. ² Li-hinji; ma-	Mw-endo(85 a). Li-ndi	Li-hindi; ma- Mu-kela. Mu-popos. Ci-tea	Di-ulu. Ji-uru (87 a)	Ulu; ma-ulu
Leopard ...	Nŋoo; ti-ndoo	Ci-supa	N-gwe	Iŋ-gwe. Ki-pumba	Tŋwaa. Kam-pule	...
Lion ...	N-de; an-de. In-di; tin-di	...	Mu-nyime	N-dumba or Domba	Kalama	Tambwe
Lips ...	Ii-lama; ama. Mu-lama; mi-	Ma-vumbu(pl.)	Ka-ŋoo (?Ka-moo). Ka-nwa; tu-awa	Mi-lama (86 a)	Mu-vumba; mi-	Ni-vumba(pl.)
Magic ...	Mu-desti	...	N-gaŋga	Vu-aŋga	...	U-aŋga
Maize ...	Ama-pu. Ulu-boŋga. Mun-dali	Ci-vwali	Mun-dele	Li-puŋga. Ma-ŋa	Iŋ-gombe	Ki-vuale
Man ...	Mu-nu; a-nu	Mw-ihulenu. Mu-tu; va-tu. Mu-ka; va-ka.	Mu-nu; ba-nu	Mu-ntu (86 a); va-ntu. Moo-nu; ba-nu	Mu-ntu; ba-	Mu-tu; a-tu
Man (vir.) ...	Mu-lume. Ulu-lume	Luŋga; ma-luŋga	N-jara. Mu-nalume	I-sala. Y-ala	Mu-luma. Mu-rume	Lu-ŋga; ma+
Meat ...	Iny-ama. (I-ama-na = animals)	Ny-ama	Titu	M-banda (86 a). N-citoo. Titu	Ny-ama	I-tu
Medicine ...	Mu-tondoo (tree). Mu-sambo	Vi-tumba(pl.)	Bi-amba(pl.)	Bi-amba or Ii-hemba. Vum-banda	...	Yi-tumba(pl.)
Milk ...	Ulu-takaa. Ma-we	Ma-vele	Ma-yere (85 a). Mu-gwe	Ma-vire? Ma-hini. Ma-na. Ma-sia. Ma-visi (86 a)	...	...
Monkey ...	N-jaku	Puya; va+. Sokoo	Buya(?). N-ima; tiŋ-lma	Punda	...	...
Moon ...	Umw-eri. Mw-eti	Kakwe-ji; tu-	N-gonde; tiŋ-	Gonde or N-gonde. G-eri	N-gonda; ti+	U-ji. Mw-eri. Ka-kuje
Mother ...	Mawe. Nyoo-ko. Nyina	Mama. Noo-ko. Na-ye	Mama. Ba-ina	Nana. Ina (86 a). Nyoo-ko. Ba-naa. Ba-ena	Mama	Mama
Mountain ...	Li-landu	Pili	Pide(?) Lŋ-gulu	Kim-boŋgwo. M-biribiri. Tyi-punda (86 a)	Pidi	Mu-landu
Mouth ...	Ka-wa. Ka-nwa. Mu-lama	Ka-nwa	Ka-oo. Ka-nwa	Ka-mia. Ka-nwa	Mu-kanwa	Ka-noo. Ka-nua

¹ Interesting penetration southwards of the Central Sudan root-word *Cad, Sari* for 'great river', 'lake'.

² Noteworthy.

English	83. Si-luyi or 'Barotse', 83 a. Si- kwaŋgwa	84. Lusua or Lubate.	85. Mbanda 85 a. ?Ka-juana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngsŋgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kisoko or Ci-bokwe
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ndu-ala or Lu-ala; tiny-ala	Zala; ma+	C-ala; bi-ala	Ki-ala or I-ala or Tyi-ala; bi-ala	Diny-ala	Lum-bondi; <i>pl.</i> m-bondi
Name	Li-tina, Ii-tina	Li-jina; ma-	Li-bina	Li-sina	Ti-bina; ma- Ji-dina; ma-	...
Navel	Mu-kuaso	Mu-cinji	Li-kuaso	Li-timbi	...	...
Neck	Diŋgwa or N-diŋgwa	Siŋgwa, Ka-panga	Tiŋgwa; ti+	In-tsiŋgwa, Mo-sibwa	Siŋgwa, N-siŋgwa	Kata
Night	U-siku; <i>pl.</i> im-dika	U-fuku; ma- Mu-toŋga, (Mi-lima = darkness)	Bu-tiki	Bu-teki, Vu-taki, Bu-tuki (86 a), (Bu-sise = darkness)	U-siku	U-fuku
Nose	Ii-ala or Li-yulu	Mu-zulu	Li-gulu	Zuru, Li-yalo, Li-yulu	Mo-bulu, Mu-duru (87 a)	Zulu; ma+
Oil palm ... ..	...	...	...	N-dende	...	N-gasi
Ox	Ii-gombe; ti-gombe Na-tula; a+	N-gombe; va+	Pulu; ti+	N-gombe	Ii-gombe	N-gombe
Paddle	Si-raba or Si-laba	Ci-lapu	Ci-lapo	N-ganda, N-gasi; zi-gasi, Ci-kasi, Si-lapo	...	Mu-saŋgwa; mi-
Palm wine, beer	Mu-ŋopwa	W-ala	Bu-ala	W-aiwa, Bu-ala, Vu-ala	...	Ma-juvu
Parrot	Si-cikwele	Ka-loŋga	Mu-kewe	Tyi-keŋge	...	...
Penis	Ku-ŋso (<i>polite word =</i> <i>'in front'</i>)	Lama	Ku-mala (<i>polite word =</i> <i>'in front'</i>)	Li-kutu	...	...
Pig	Kulube; ti+	C-ombwa; bi-ombwa, N-gulu; va+	C-ombwa; bi-ombwa	N-guro, N-gulu, N-gala, Songe	Siŋgwe; bam+, N-gurabe (87 a)	N-gulu
Pigeon	N-kwilimba, Li-kwici, Li-kwiŋge	Ka-tela, Li-yembe	Nuti; ti+	Pomba (<i>Port.</i>), Ka-tere	Di-bombe	Ka-telya
Place	Si-lala; i-lala	Helu	Si-lala-nda	Mu-hela	...	Mu-hela; mi-
Rain	M-bula, Ni-hala (?), Hala (?)	Vula	Nyonbi	Ny-ondi, Ny-ondzi	M-vura	M-vula
Rat	M-uku	Tambi; va+	M-uku; ti+	N-tumbi	Puku	...
Rhinoceros	Se-embele	...	...	Si-kuwa, Em-pembele	Si-ŋ-kombwe, Si-ŋ-gwa (87 a)	...
River	Ib-ambai, Uma-roŋga	Kalu-tji; te-	N-doŋga; sin-	N-doŋga, Lu-ŋgeboŋga	Mu-ginbe, Mu-sindi, Lo-ŋge; tiŋg-eŋge	Lu-tji; maŋ-tji
Road	N-ŋila, N-dela, M-gonda (?)	E-ŋila; <i>pl.</i> ŋ-ŋila, Mu-kombwela	N-ŋila	N-gela, N-sira, N-gyila, Li-koŋko	Tila; bi-bila, N-dira (87 a)	...

English	83. Si-ŋŋyi or 'Barotse' 83a. Si- kwaŋgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85a. ?Ka-lulana	86. Lujazi 86a. Ngaŋgela 86b. Western Mbwele	87. Nkoya 87a. Mbwele	88. Kisoko or Ci-bokwa
Salt	Mu-ŋgwa	Mu-kele	Mu-kele	Mo-ŋgwa	...	Mu-ŋgwa
Shame	Ma-ene	Sonyi'	...	Soni, U-tsoni, N-kyamŋa (86a)	N-panti	...
Sheep	Im-belele. Ngu; li-ŋu'	Mu-kaaka; mi-	Ngu; tu-ŋu	M-paŋga. M-belele	M-belele; bi+. M-berere; ba+	M-paŋga
Shield	Si-tomba. Tebe	Lu-kepwi	M-bānda	M-bānda; sim-	...	...
Shoulder	Li-futi	Ci-fwiŋi; ma-	Ci-bili. Ci-pesaka	Kin-sinze. Tyi-tyitsi. Ci-tainzi	...	...
Sister	Manda	N-dumba or N-dumba wa pweva	M-ana-kueta. N-dakabi	N-dumbu	M-panda	Dumbo
Skin	Si-tso; itso. Lutu; tiny-utu	Ci-koava	Ci-konde	Koava. Ki-amba. Li-aka? (86a)	Mw-al. Di-para	...
Sky	l-yulu. Li-wilo. Ku-wilo	Ki-wilo. Li-ŋu; ma-	Li-ŋu	Li-ŋu. Mw-elo	...	Kalo
Slave	Nete. Mu-bika; a-	N-duŋgo; va+. Mu-kuli; mi-	N-duŋgo	N-duŋgo. Doŋgo. Mu-pika	Duŋgo; ba+. Mu-bike; ba-	...
Sleep	Tu-ŋa	Tu-ŋa	Tu-ŋa	Tu-ŋa. Ku-kossa	Tu-ŋa. Tu-ŋa	Tu-ŋa
Smoke	Iŋ-ka. Mwise	W-ŋi	Bi-bi or Wi-bi. C-ise (85a)	U-si or Mo-ŋi. Mo-zi. Bu-zi	U-ŋe. C-ŋi	...
Snake	N-yaka. Li-yaka	Li-ŋaka	Li-n-yaka	Lu-ŋaka. Ci-ŋaka	Di-yaka; ma- ji-yaka; hama-yaka	Lu-ŋaka
Son, boy	Lu-keke; <i>pl.</i> itiŋ-geke. Mw-ana. Mu-lombe. Mw-anuk-ana. Mw-anake	Mw-ana Inŋa. Mu-kweze	Mw-ana; hana	Mw-ana. Mu-kwendye. Mu-keze. Mu-neke. Mu-anēke	...	Ka-mike
Song	Ulo-simo; tin-dimo	Ku-imba. Mw-aso	Li-bina	Tyi-vala. Mu-asa	Lu-intho? -imba (<i>verb</i>)	...
Spear	Im-binji; itim-	Li-kuŋga; mi-	Li-kuŋga	Li-kuŋga. Li-lesu. Li-ŋga	Mu-diŋg. Mu-ŋinga	Mu-tumbu
Spirit, soul	Si-ywa. Um-aya	Mu-jimu. Mw-asa. Mwim-bimbi. Mu-cima	...	Mw-nyo. Ponbe. Mu-kulu	...	...
Star	Iny-ata. Nuŋ-gweti; ti+	Taŋganyika (<i>pl.</i>). Ka-hantose; tu-, va+	Ng-ŋongonati	Li-goŋgane. N-toŋgonasi, li-goŋgonati	Nyentye; ni+	Toŋgonaci

English	83. Si-ŋyi or 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwan̄gwa	84. Laena or Lubale	85. Mburda 85 a. ?Ka-ŋina	86. Lujazi 86 a. N̄gaŋgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kisoko or Ci-bokwe
Stick ...	Nwali, Lu-kanye, Li-tondo or Lu-tondo; ti-nondo	Lu-tete, Ci-tondo; vi-	Li-sokos	Ci-kans; bi- Ci-ti, Ki-ŋL Li-tale	Mu-wana	Mu-tondo
Stone ...	Li-we; ma-biwe (?)	Li-lolwa; ma-	Li-manya ¹	Li-wwe, Li-manya (86 a)	Di-maŋga, Ji-manya	Di-we
Stool ...	Si-ansa; i-ansa	Ci-twama	...	...	...	N-gwanza, Ka-baka?
Sun ...	Di-ywa, Li-yna, Di-paba, Ka-mwe	Li-kumbi; ma-	Li-taŋgwa	Mu-tanya, I-tanya, Li-taŋgwa	Mu-tena, Ji-tena	Di-taŋgwa, Mu-aiwa; mi- and Deya = sunlight, light
Tail (of an animal)	Umu-sila	Mu-kila; mi-	Mu-kila	Mu-tyila	...	...
Teste ...	Mi-ekko (pl) or Mi-otl	Li-suji	Li-zosi (85 a), Mu-sobi; mi-	Mu-sosi (pl)	Mu-boote, Mu-buti	...
Testicles ...	Ma-taba	Mam-bindu	Lim-bindu; mani-	Zim-bindu (pl)	Ma-boro	...
Thief ...	M-buyi; a+	Mw-ŋji; v-ŋji	U-kombe, Mu-ibi; be-bi	Mu-izi, Ci-peka	Mu-ibe; be-be	Mu-ŋji; mi-
Thigh ...	Si-lupi	Li-tafu	Li-tako	Ci-ten, ?N-tumba, Ci-cala	...	...
Thing ...	Si-nu; pl. i-nu	Ci-uma; vi- Ci-kumba; vi-	Li-ŋge; ² bi-ŋge	Cikanda, Tyi-mantu (86 a)	ŋ-uma; bi-uma	Ki-uma
Thorn ...	Mu-aŋga; mi-	Muŋ-gaya; mi- Muŋ-goŋga	Muŋ-gwiya; mi-	N-tsoŋga, Li-aŋgila (86 a)	Mu-hoŋgela	...
Tobacco ...	Li-kaya	Li-kanya	Li-kaya	Ma-kaya	Di-faka, Ka-fwaka	Ma-kaya
To-day ...	L-elo, Bal-elo	L-elo	L-elo	L-ora, L-elo	...	Mu-senwa
Toe ...	Mu-nwe; mi-	Mu-nwe	Li-naŋa	Mu-nye	Di-nyea, Kan-tente (87 a)	...
To-morrow	Bi-un̄a	Ha-mene	I-mene	I-mene, Mene, He-mene L-onza	...	Ha-mene
Tongue ...	U-ŋ-lesma, Lu-limi or Li-limi; pl. ma-limi	Li-limi	Li-laka, Li-limi; ma-	Rimi, Lu-lime, In-daka	Lu-dimi, Lu-jimi	Dimi
Tooth ...	Li-yew; ma-	Li-zo; ma-zo	Li-yo; ma-yo	Li-zo, Li-bo; ma-zo	Di-yewa, Ji-erwe; ma-yerwe (87 a)	Di-zo; ma-zo or ma-se
Town ...	Mu-ndi; pl. mi-ndi	Ku-imbao; ³ pl. m-embao, Limbao, N-ganda	L-imbao; m-embao	L-imbao, Mu-tse, N-keto, Im-bandya (86 a)	...	Ki-hunda

¹ Noteworthy. Related to root for 'knowledge', 'know'.² Noteworthy.³ Diminutive of L-imbao = big town.

English	83. Si-nyai or 'Barotse' 83a. Si- kwanigwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mhonda 85a. ?Ka-luana	86. Lujazi 86a. Nguŋgela 86b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87a. Mbwela	88. Kisoko or Ci-bokwe
Tree	Si-tondeu or Mu-tondeu	Ci-tondeu; vi-	Ci-ti; bi-ti	Ki-paku; bi-? Mu-ti	Si-tondeu Mu-tondeu (87a)	Mu-tondeu
Twins	Ana n-dopu	V-ana va mpasa	B-ana ba tin-buyu Ny-ana (85a)	V-ana va masa. Va n-jamba	Banam-pawwa (pl.)	...
Urine	Mu-ndu	Mu-su	Ma-pu	Ma-pu? Ma-ŋu	...	...
Vein	Mu-siŋga	Mu-sisa	Siŋga; ti+	Li-sipa	...	Caba; ma-caba
War	M-pi. I-ta	Ji-ta; ma+	Nji-ta or Nbi-ta; tinti-ta	Zi-ta, Ndi-ta	N-kondeu	...
Water	Am-ei	M-eya	M-ema	M-ema	M-ema	M-eya
Well, source	Li-kuina	Li-pima	...	Li-sima. Ci-sima. Mu-ava	...	Mu-sula; mi-
White man	Mu-nu mu-kana	Cin-dele; vin-dele	Mu-nu wa ku-baka	Cin-dere. Ci-veŋga. Ū-buka	Mu-kua	Juŋgo
Wife	Mu-kati	Pwevu. Mw-eŋga	Pwevu. Mw-endi; baw-	Mu-kenta. Ma-ŋyiva. M-puevu	Mu-kaba, Mu-kate	Pō
Wind, air ...	M-ebu	Peba. Mw-llu	Li-ndi	Ponzi. Bonde. Li-honde. Lu-hundzi	N-guŋa. N-gundu- ŋgundu	...
Witch... ..	Mu-lobi; a-lobi	N-gaŋga. Mu-lobzi	Mu-roci or Mu-lobi	N-gaŋga. Cin-banda	Mu-lobi. Mu-robe	N-gaŋa; ba+
Witchcraft	Un-lobi	U-lobzi	Bu-lobi	Vu-aŋga. Vu-banda	Bu-lobi	...
Woman	Mu-kati	Pwevu	M-banda. Mu-nakati	Mu-kena. Mu-nakazi. M-puebu. Im-puevu (86a)	M-buyama. Mu-kate	Pō; ma-pō
Womb	Li-pimena	Li-ŋma; ma- Ci-semena	Ci-kaŋa	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Ti-ŋuni	Lu-tete. Ji-kunyi	I-ti. Bi-tali (pl.)	Tyi-ti	Lu-kuni	...
Yam	N-gula	Li-sefi	Bu-kula	...	...	...
Year	Umw-aka	Mw-aka; mi-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka; mi-
Yesterday	Iŋ-gura. Bi-ŋgalwa	Zau	I-ŋau	Zawa, I-zawo. Hin-dele. Sin-dele. Ku-leŋge	...	N-zau
Zebra... ..	M-bi; tin-bi	N-gula	N-gula	N-gula Iŋ-gula	Mu-tiŋkwe	...
One	-mweya. -moya	-mwe	Mu-lika. -mwa	K-osi, K-osi, Mosi. Mu-nye. Mu-rika. -mwa, -mwa	-mwa, ūmwa	-imwe. -kasi

English	83. Si-lüyi or 'Baroisi' 83a. Si- kwaŋgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ?Ka-luiana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngaŋgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kisoko or Ci-bokwe
Two	li, .ylli or -eti	-vali	-bali	Kari, K-ali, and -bari; also -vali and -beri	-bidi, -biji	-i-adi or k-ari
Three	-atu, -yatu	-tatu	-tatu	K-ata and -tatu. -satu (86 a)	-hatu, -satu	-tatsu or -tatu
Four	-ne, -one	-wana	-wana	-wana, -vuna	-isa, -nā	-in-ūana, -in-wana, -wana
Five	-tanu	-tanu	-tanu	-tano, -tanu, -sana (86 a)	-tanu	-tano
Six	-ombamwe ¹	-tanu na li-mwe	-tana na u-mu	Sambano. -tann na omoo. Panda?	-tanu na somo	Sambano
Seven	-mbaeri ¹	-tanu na li-vali	-tanu na -bali	Sambari. -tanu na ba-bari. Panda vali?	-tanu na -bidi (or -biji)	Clubiadi
Eight	-mbatu ¹	-tanu na li-tatu	-tanu na -tatu	Nake. -tanu na ba-tatu. Tyi-nana	-tanu na -satu or -hatu	Nake
Nine	Bati ¹	-tanu na li-wana	-tanu na -wana	Iwa, Li-wa. Tyi-ela. -tanu na ba-wana	-tanu na -nā	U-vua. I-vua
Ten	Li-kumi	Li-kumi	Li-kumi	Li-kumi	Di-kumi, Dji-kumi	Kumi
Eleven	Li-kumi na mweya	Li-kumi na li-mwe	Li-kumi na -mo	Li-kumi na - omoo.	Di-kumi na -mo	Kumi si ka-manika
Twenty	Ma-kumi a-li	Ma-kumi a-vali	Ma-kumi a-bali	Ma-kumi a-beri, Ma-kumi a-vall	Ma-kumi a-bidi	Ma-kumi adi
Thirty	Ma-kumi atu	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kumi a-tato	Ma-kumi a-hatu	Ma-kumi a-tatsu
Forty	Ma-kumi a-ne	Ma-kumi a-wana	Ma-kumi a-wana	Ma-kumi a-wana, Ma-kumi a-vuna	Ma-kumi a-nā	Ma-kumi a-wana
Fifty	Ma-kumi a-tanu	Ma-kumi a-tanu ²	Ma-kumi a-tanu	Ma-kumi a-tano ²	Ma-kumi a-tanu	Ma-kumi a-tano
Hundred	Mw-anda; ni-anda	Li-kulukaji; pl. ma-	Li-kulu	Ci-ta, Tyi-ta; pl. vi-ta, bi-ta	? Mw-anda	Ki-tata
Thousand	Mw-anda ne peko	Li-kombakaji; pl. ma-	Ma-kululu	Ulukai (86 a)	...	Kulakksi

¹ These are the forms given by Livingstone and are possibly formed from other tongues. Otherwise Si-lüyi has nothing but paraphrases and metaphors connected with the fingers of the left hand to express six, seven, eight, and nine.

² Ma-kumi a-tanu na li-mwe = sixty. Ma-kumi a-tanu na ma-kumi a-vali = seventy. Ma-kumi a-tanu na ma-kumi a-tatu = eighty. Ma-kumi a-tanu na ma-kumi a-wana = ninety.

³ Ma-kumi a-sambano = sixty. Ma-kumi a-sambari = seventy. Ma-kumi nake = eighty. Ma-kumi iwa = ninety.

English	83. Si-ũyi or 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwañgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ? Ka-luana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngañgela 86 b. Western Mbwele	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwele	88. Kiookao or Ci-bokwe
I, me, my ...	Mene. Ni. -ni- -a-ñge	A-mi. Na, Ngu. -ngu-. -a-mi (ñgwa-mi)	Nji. Nj, Nja. -nji- -a-ñge	Ya-ñge, A-ñge. Di, Ki, Gi, Ngyi. -a-ñge	A-mu-wa. Ka, Na, N. -a-, m- a-mi	Ya-mi. Ng. -ñgi-? -a-mi
Thou, thee, thy	We-ne, Fi-we. U- -u-, -ku- -oo	Ūve. ? Y-oo-wa. U- -ku- -oo	Ūbe. U-, Kw- -ku- -kw-a-, -obe	I-obe, Ūve. Ku- -ove	Ūbe-wa. Wa, U- -ku- -obe	We-na. U- -ku-? -we-na?
He, him, his	O-ya. U-, A-, Wa- -mu- -a-ye-, -a-e	Hi-ye. Mu- or Mwa-, A-, Aka-, U- -mu-, -enyi (ñgu-enyi)	? Endi. A-, Na- -mu-, -mw-a- -endi	Ge, Iye, Endi. U- -mu- -ty-in-di	A-iy-ye. U-, Wi- -mu- -ye-, -ende, -anj	Mwene. U- -mu- -ye-na
We, us, our	A-ci. Tu- -tu- -etu	Y-etu, Etu (?). Tu- -tu- -etu	E-ta. Tu- -tu-	Y-etu. Etu. Tu- -tu- -etu- -ty-etu	A-twe-ba. Tu-, Twi- -tu- -etu	Ya-twa. Tu- -tu- -etu
Ye, you, your	A-nyi. Mu- -mu- -enu	Enu. Mu- -mi-, -enu (ñgu-enu) ¹	E-mi. Mu- -mu-?	Enu. Eni. Mi- -mi- -ty-eni	A-mwe-ba. Mwi, Mu- -mu- -enu	Ya-nwa. Mu- -a-nwa
They, them, their	Aa. A- -a- -a-w or -o	Va-bi-wa. Va- -va- -a-ye-, -a-va (ñgwa-va)	Baba. Ba- -ba- -a-ba	Vava. Iva. Ava. Va- -a-ba-, -a-va, -ty-ava	Baba. Ba- -ba- -a-ba	Bobe-ne. A- -o
All ...	-onje	-ose-na	-ape (li-ape, etc.)	-ase	-mwa- (ni-mwa-wa, ni-mwa-ya, etc.)	-oswa
This, these	Uyu-, na-; u- ñ; eli, an; eni, ñ; etc.	(Ūn, ava; au, ñ; etc. -noo (u-noo, ci-na, etc.)	-a, ? -ba; -o, -e; -eli, -a; eni, ebi; ei, eti; etc.	(Ūn, ava, etc. -ze (u-ze, va-ze; etc.)	(Ūwa, aha; u-na, i-na; di-na, a-na; epi, ebi; eye, ebe; lu-na, bi-na; ota; aka; hwe; kwa	...
That, those	U-na, a-na, etc. O-ya, a-ya, etc. U-ya, a-ya, etc. U-ca, a-ca, etc.	-a (aw-wa, av-wa, o-ya-wa, e-ya-wa, etc.) -ze (u-ze, va-ze; ci-ze, etc.)	-na (u-na, ha-na; etc.) -je (u-je, ha-je; etc.)	-ye (u-ya, va-ya) -ze (u-ze, va-ze; etc.)	(Ūya, ha-ya; awa, eyi; di-ya, a-ya; awa, abba; oya, abba; lu-ya, bi-ya; ku-ya, tu-ya; hwe-hi-ba; kakwa Ūya, ha-ya; o-ya, i-ya; di-ya, a-ya; ji-a, bi-a; i-ya, bi-ya; lu-yō, bi-yō, ka-yō, tu-yō; baba-ñ; kwa-ñ	...

¹ In Luena, it is worthy of remark that the suffix to the plural imperative representing the 2nd pers. plural, is not -ni, as in most Bantu languages, but -mu or -ina. Thus: Hana! = give thou! Hana-mu! = give ye.

English	85. Si-luyi or 'Barotse' 85a. Si- kwaŋgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbenda 85a. ? Ku-lujana	86. Lujazi 86a. Ngaŋgela 86b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87a. Mbwela	88. Kinoko or Ci-bokwo
Bad	-yi	-pi (Lu-pi = <i>evil</i>). -pi-ba (<i>verb</i>)	-bi	-pi, -bi, -vi, -hibe. Mus-hi	...	-ibi
Black	-ilu, -ira	-ila-va	-wūli	Ja-va. -ziyala. -bebala. -ibebala	-bi, -be	-ja
Female	-alikati, -kati	-pwevo, -huevo	-kabi	-tala. -eny-nūge. -haŋge	...	...
Fierce ... ..	...	-ten-aka	-kulu (Ba-kulu)	-kulu. -ŋ-gōla	...	...
Good	-wa. W-ina	-mw-ene. -enia. -aza	-wa	-puā. -aka. -ŋgulu. -pas	-wa-be. -ya-mpe (87a)	-bema (<i>cf. Swahili</i> -pema)
Great	-nene; -nene-ba (<i>cf. Swahili</i> -nene-pa). -kulu	-keke. -none	-e-nēnē (85a). Kama	Ci-kama. -kama. -none	-nene. -kata-mpe (87a)	...
Little	-nyonyo, -cana	-n-dende. -nyi-ke	-n-donda	-dende, -n-donda. (Kaka-dende)	-se -cece (87a)	...
Long	-le	-suku	-laja	-a laha	...	...
Male	-lume	-luŋga	-lara, -lume -a-yala (85a).	-lala. -ŋkomba. -n-dame	...	-luŋga. -demba
Old	-kulu. -kulo-bati. -a kale	...	-ku-kula-bala	Kulakulu. -a kale. -Jajalaja	...	-kulu
Red	-cu	Ci-lana or Ci-nana	Ku-beŋga	Li-tira? -veŋga	...	...
Rotten	Ko-ala	-pala	-bŋla	-vola	...	...
Short	-ibi	-ihi	-fi	-iki, -hihi	...	...
Sick	-toma	-soŋga. -viza (<i>verb</i>)	-binja	Ka-timako. Ku-vers (<i>verb</i>). -veia	...	...
White	-kena	-toma (<i>verb</i>)	Ku-toka	-u-tira. -taka. -vuku	...	Ci-toma
Above, up, on top	Ku-wila. De-ala	Ku-fi. H-ala (?)	Kw-ifu. Aka-mwa	Ko-lla. -lu	Kw-ŋwuru	...
Before	Ku-sa	Kum-esa	Ku-mala	Koma-twe. -laha. Kulū-tue	...	...
Behind	Kony-ima	Kony-ima	Kon-ima	Kon-ima	Konj-ima	...
Below, down	Ba-nji. Ku-nji	Mu-si	Ku-ibi	Ku-vanda. Kua-leba. Khu-ese. Ha-zi. Kuin-tsi	Pa-nji	...

English	83. Si-lüyl or 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwañgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. !Ka-Julana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngañgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Klako or Cibokwe
Far	Kü-le	-suku	A-le	Ku-lajaka. Ka-kolaja. -lahé. -hale	Pa-tadi	...
Here	Ba-, -ba Momo. Aba, -ba. Bano	Ha. Kuno. Hano	Kuno	Kono, Kuno	...	Haene
In, inside ...	Mu-	Mu-tulu. Mu-	Mu- Li- Mu-kati	Mu- Moo-	...	...
Middle ...	Ba-kaci	-kaci	-kati	A-kati. Mu-eci	...	...
Near	Bibe, Beebi	...	Mu-yei	Amu-yeye, Mu-hebi	...	...
Outside ...	Ba-ndé	...	A-nea	Halu-hun	...	...
Plenty, many	U-nene. I-pulu	Ci-kuma. Yulu	-ñgi	-ñgi. Naon	-ñgi	...
There	Ku-, Ku-a. Ku-ya, Kao. Uku Kuno- Ku-le	Kuze	Oku	Hana. Oko. Ku-ye	...	Haaba. Kooko
Where? ...	-bi? Ku-hini?	Kuli-hi?	Kwikoo?	Ku-ekoo? Ku-li? Kul-hi?	-kuti, -ti	...
No!	Apwe! (!). Awā!	N-duma! Ci-pwe!	Piama!	Talala! Hohué! Kuahi! We! Na-kana!	Bia!	Ka!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Ka-, Si-, -si-	Ka-, Ha- -cepi-, -ko	nwine. Also changes terminal vowel of verb- root from -a to -o	Ka-, Ke-, Si- -bi-, koo-, -ko-, -ñge	Ka- Ci-	...
To	Uku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
" beat ...	-fala	-veta	-kasa. -abala	-pupa. -veta	-kama. -puna	-lamo-na
" buy, sell	-ula	-landa	-landa	-landa	-landa	-landa
" come ...	-iya	-eja, -esa, -iza	-ija	-eza. -iya. -indya. -beta	-yeka. -idnaga	-iza
" cut ...	-batala	-teta	-batula	-teta. -batura	-tema	-kosa
" dance ...	-semba. -neñga	-kina	-kina	-kina	...	-hañgana
" die ...	-fa	-dwa	-ba	-ba -tsa	-fwa	-hama-ka
" eat ...	-lia	-iya, -lia	-lia	-ria, -lia	-dia	-dia
" give ...	-bu	-ha-na, -ha-nyina. -pañgila	-awa	-o-ya-na, -ha-na	...	-ha-na

English	83. Si-luyi or 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwaŋgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. !Ka-lulana	86. Lejazi 86 a. Ngaŋgela 86 b. Western Mhwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbweis	88. Kisaka or Ci-bokwe
To	Uku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
" go	-ta. -enda. -bita	-dya. -ya-ko. -tamb-oka	-enda. -ya	-enda. -maya, -maye. -baka ?	-enda. -yaŋga	-ya. -enda
" kill ...	-ibāā	-jiha	-ca. -bia	-tija. -tsiha, -bea. -ria ?	-puna. -bina, -diha	-jaha
" know ...	-lim-oka	-nyilŋ-ika, -taŋk-ika	-tib-oka	-biza, -ŋgi-biza ? -iziva (86 a)	-mu-ka	-nyilŋ-oka
" laugh ...	-seka	-seba	-jola	-zora. -yūla, -gōla	-hesa	-seha
" leave off, cease	-siya. -lesa	-eca. -bola. -pia	-eca	-eca -lesa	...	-ekia
" love, want	-siŋa	-zaŋga	-mba. -betola	-asa. -apa. -haka-ko, -lema	-haka	-soŋa ? -lema ?
" see ...	-mona, -ala	-mona. -tala	-bota (85 a). -mona	-tala. -mona	-mona (<i>pref.</i> -mwene)	-mona
" sit, remain, abide	-kala. -siala	-twama	-tambama	-kala, -tubama, -tumama	-ikala	-tuama
" sleep ...	-laŋga-na, -laŋga. -jala	-savala	-jala	-kosa (86 a). -lala. -sabala	-laŋga-na, -raŋga-nn	-bomba or -pomba
" stand, stop, be erect	-ima, -ima-na	-ma-nyina. -ima-na	-ima-na	-ima-na	-ima-na	-mu-kara
" steal ...	-iba or -ita, -ibu	-k-eva. -iva	-kombe. -iba	-iba, -eba. -punda	-yiba	-iya

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN LUYI

Preprefixes are present in most Classes.

Class 1. Umu-, Mu-, U- (mu, u, yu, utu); 2. A-, Aa- (a); 3. Umu-, Mu- (mu-, u); 4. Imi-, Mi- (mi-, i); 5. Ili-, Li- (li); 6. Ama-, Ma- (ma-, a); 7. Isi-, Si- (si); 8. I- (i); 9. In-, N-, In- (n-, ū, ū-); 10. Iti-, Itin- (ti); 11. Ulu-, Lu-, Ndo- (lu); 12. Utu-, Tu- (tu); 13. Aka-, Ka- (ka); 14. Uu-, U- (u); 15. Uku-, Ku- (ku); 16. Aka-, Ba-, Bi- (ba); 17. Mu- or Umu- (mu-).

There is a diminutive suffix, -k-ana or -ana; and there are traces of the feminine prefix Na-, and the masculine Si- or Sa-. To Si- there is sometimes an honorific plural, U-. U- is also an honorific prefix in singular.

PREFIXES, &c., IN LUENA

No preprefixes.

- Class 1. **Mu-**, — (mu, u, ūgə); 2. **Va-** (va); 3. **Mu-** (mu, u); 4. **Mi-** (mi, i); 5. **Li-**, — (li); 6. **Ma-** (ma, a); 7. **Ci-** (ci); 8. **Vi-** (vi); 9. **N-**, — (i); 10. **Ji-**, **Jin-** (ji); 11. **Lu-** (lu); 12. **Tu-** (tu); 13. **Ka-** (ka); 14. **U-** (u); 15. **Ku-** (? dimin.); 16. **Ha-** (ha); 17. **Mu-** (mu).

There is some trace of a diminutive suffix *-ana*.

PREFIXES, &c., IN MBUNDA, LUJAZI, NGANGELA, AND WESTERN MBWELA

- Class 1. **Mu-**, — (mu, u-); 2. **Ba-**, **Va-** (ba, va); 3. **Mu-** (mu, u); 4. **Mi-** (mi, i); 5. **Li-**, **I-**, — (li); 6. **Ma-** (ma, a); 7. **Ki-**, **Ci-**, **Si-** (ki, ci); 8. **Vi-**, **Bi-** (bi); 9. **N-**, — (n, ŋ, c); 10. **Gi-**, **Ti-**, **Di-**, **Li-** (gi, ti); 11. **Lu-** (lu); 12. **Tu-** (tu); 13. **Ka-** (ka); 14. **Bu-**, **U-**, **Vu-**, **Bu-** (bu); 15. **Ku-** (ku); 16. **A-**, **Ha-** (a, ha); 17. **Mu-** (mu).

Traces of **Sa-**, masc. prefix. *-ana* diminutive suffix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN NKOYA AND MBWELA

No preprefixes, except traces in No. 9.

- Class 1. **Mu-**, **Wa-** (mu, u, o, wu, yu); 2. **Bu-** (bu); 3. **Mu-** (u, u); 4. **Mi-** (i); 5. **Di-**, **Dji-**, **Ji-** (di, ji); 6. **Ma-** (ma, a); 7. **Si-** (si, si-); 8. **Bi-** (bi); 9. **In-** (in-), **N-**, **N-** (i, ni (87a)); 10. **Gi-**, **Gin-**, **Giny-**, **Giŋ-** (gi); 11. **Lu-** (lu) (*ŋ*, *Gi-*, *Gin-*, *Giny-*, *Giŋ-* or *Ma-*); 12. **Tu-** (tu); 13. **Ka-** (ka); 14. **U-**, **Bu-** (u, bu); 15. **Ku-** (ku); 16. **Pa-** (? pa); 17. *ŋ* **Wa-** honorific.

Traces of *-ana*, diminutive suffix. Prefixes often superimposed on others, especially in plural.

PREFIXES, &c., IN KIOKIO

No preprefixes.

- Class 1. **Mu-** (mu, u-); 2. **A-**, **Ya-**, **Ea-** (a, ha); 3. **Mu-**, **U-** (mu, u); 4. **Mi-**, **Nyi-**, **Ni-** (mi, nyi, i); 5. **Di-**, — (di); 6. **Ma-** (ma, a); 7. **Ki-**, **Ci-** (ki, ci); 8. *ŋ* **Y-**; 9. **N-** (N-), **N-**, **Ny-** (ŋ); 10. **Ji-**, **N-** (M-), — (ji); 11. **Lu-** (lu); 12. **Tu-** (tu); 13. **Ka-** (ka); 14. **U-** (?); 15. **U-**, **Ku-** (?); 16. **Ha-** (ha, hu); 17. **Mu-** (mu).

83. **Siŋyi** is spoken in Barotseland mainly to the east and west of the Upper Zambezi, south of the Kabompa confluence, and westwards to the Kwando-Cobe basin and the Lucazi or Lujazi country. Bounded south by about 16° of South latitude.

84. **Luena-Lubale** is spoken on and about the Luena river, west of the northern Zambezi main stream and between the Zambezi-Kabompa junction and the Luŋguebuŋgu; and generally in the Lubale country as far north nearly as the sources of the Zambezi.

85. **Mbunda** or **Kaluana** is spoken in the northern part of Barotseland, north of the Luena-Luampa river, east of the Kabompa, west of the 25th degree of East longitude, and south of 13° 30' South latitude (approximately); also across the Zambezi, south of the Luŋguebuŋgu as far west as the Lujazi country (Maviko).

86. **Lujazi-Ngangela** possibly ranges with some dialectal variation over a wide area of inner Aŋgela, between the south bank of the Upper Luŋguebuŋgu and the Amhwela hills and the upper course of the Kwana and sources of the Kunene, the head stream of the Kwito and the northern Kubaŋgo. It extends near to Ilibe (Lulubi).

87. **Nkoya** is spoken in eastern Barotseland, south of the Doŋwe affluent of the Kabompa and north of the 16th degree of South latitude; west of the Kafue basin and east of Mbunda and 24° 30' of East longitude. **Mbwela** is spoken immediately east of Nkoya, in the western basin of the Kafue in its great western bend north of 16° South latitude.

88. **Kioke** or **Cibetwe** is spoken across the Zambezi-Kasai water-parting, from the Upper Luŋguebuŋgu and Luena on the east, to the Upper Kwana and Kwafu on the west; as far north as about 10° South latitude, and sporadically right across Lundaland, from south-west to north-east.

GROUP X

THE SOUTH-WEST AFRICA LANGUAGES

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA SUB-GROUP.

89. *Ūci-hererwa, Ūci-mbandieru, &c.* 90. *Ūŷi-ndōŋga (Ūtyi-ambwa)* 91. *Kuanyama*

SOUTH AŦGŪLA SUB-GROUP

92. *Ūlu-nyaneka* 93. *Ndombe* 94. *Um-bundu (Nanwa)*
 92 a. *Lu-ŷkumbi* 93 a. *Ūlu-kooroka* 94 a. *Ū-viye*

English	89. <i>Ūci-hererwa</i> ¹ 89 a. <i>Ūci-mbandieru</i>	90. <i>Ūŷi-ndōŋga</i> ² (<i>Ūtyi-ambwa</i>)	91. <i>Kuanyama</i> ³	92. <i>Ūlu-nyaneka</i> ⁴ 92 a. <i>Lu-ŷkumbi</i>	93. <i>Ndombe</i> ⁵ 93 a. <i>Ūlu-kooroka</i>	94. <i>Um-bundu (Nanwa)</i> ⁶ 94 a. <i>Ū-viye</i>
Adze	<i>E-takore</i>	<i>Ūtyim-bisi</i>	<i>Ūtyim-bisi</i>	<i>Ūtyim-bisi</i>	...	<i>Ko-kōla.</i> <i>Ū-neva</i> <i>Ū-nusi</i>
Animal, wild beast	<i>Ūtyi-puka</i>	<i>Ūŷi-yamakuti</i>	<i>Ūŷi-ftakuti</i>	<i>Ūtyiny-ama</i>	...	<i>Ūn-jinje.</i> <i>Ūci-ŋgwi.</i> <i>Ūci-sonda.</i> <i>Ūŷi-guni</i>
Ant	<i>Om-buka.</i> <i>Oru-viŋgw.</i> <i>Ūmu-kerenyau.</i> <i>Ū-ŷende</i>	<i>Om-buka.</i> <i>Ūŷe-enene</i>	<i>Ūka-puka.</i> <i>Om-buka.</i> <i>Ūŷi-heene</i>	<i>Ūhi-nyinyiki</i>	...	<i>Ūva-ŷwa.</i> <i>Ūn-bunji</i>
Ant, white (termites)	<i>Ū-hwa.</i> <i>Ū-humburi</i>	<i>Ūka-xwa ;</i> <i>Ū-xwa</i>	<i>Ū-hedi ;</i> <i>ce-hedi.</i> <i>Ū-ŷi</i>	<i>Ū-fina</i>	...	...
Ape ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm	<i>Ūku-akwa.</i> <i>E-koowa</i>	<i>Ūku-akwa</i>	<i>Ūku-akwa</i>	<i>Ūlu-akwa</i>	<i>Ūku-akwa</i>	<i>Ūku-akwa</i>
Arrow	<i>Ūtyi-ku.</i> <i>Ūm-zi.</i> <i>Ū-hōŋgw.</i> <i>Ūru-hōŋgw.</i> <i>Ū-hwa.</i> <i>E-pawa</i>	<i>Ūŷi-kuti.</i> <i>Ūm-vi ;</i> <i>ŵom-vi.</i> <i>Ūn-jinja.</i> <i>Ūn-dai</i>	<i>Ūm-hōŋgw.</i> <i>Ūŷi-kuti.</i> <i>Ū-beŋgw.</i> <i>Ūn-davi</i>	<i>Ūmu-hōŋgw</i>	...	<i>U-soŋgw</i> <i>Ūci-nyomba</i>
Axe	<i>E-kava.</i> <i>Ūty-ŷke</i>	<i>E-kuya</i>	<i>E-kava</i>	<i>E-kava.</i> <i>Ūŷ-khava</i>	...	<i>Ū-neva.</i> <i>E-kava.</i> <i>Ūn-diavite.</i> <i>Ūci-dambala.</i> <i>E-kula.</i> <i>E-soma</i> <i>E-vava</i>
Baboon	<i>Ūn-dyima.</i> <i>Ūka-ima</i>	<i>Ūn-dyima</i>	<i>Ūn-hima</i>	...	...	<i>Ūny-ima</i>
Bark	<i>E-tambwa.</i> <i>Ūm-bunda.</i> <i>Ūm-ōŋgw ;</i> <i>ami</i>	<i>Ūm-bunda.</i> <i>Ūmu-ŋgoŋgw</i>	<i>Ūm-buda</i>	<i>Ūmw-ōŋgw</i> (= <i>ŷeŷe</i>). <i>Ūny-ima</i>	...	<i>E-bondise</i> <i>Ūlu-jele</i>
Banana ... ..	...	...	<i>E-hondywo</i>	...	...	...
Beard	<i>Ūru-yezu.</i> <i>Ūty-ezu.</i> <i>Ūma-nyu</i>	<i>Ūlu-yēswi.</i> <i>Ūm-bezwi</i>	<i>Ūlu-jedi.</i> <i>En-gieŷi</i>	<i>Ūnu-dyeri</i>	...	...

¹ *The speech of the 'Damara'.* The language includes Anderson's vocabulary of Eastern Herero (*Ūci-mbandieru*), in which *y* often replaces *h*, and *z* becomes *ŷ*, *h*; and also *Ūci-climba* or *N. E. Herero* and *Ūci-kuakwa* or *N. W. Herero*.

² Including *Ūŷi-kuuŋgara*.

³ *Handa, Kuamati, Humbi* are alternative names.

⁴ *This is probably the speech also known as Ngambwa, Kabale, Hai, Lindwa, Jau; and the Lu-ŷkumbi or Lu-ŷkombe of Bihe.*

⁵ *This language of the Mozambique coast belt is also styled Ūlu-ndombe, Ūlu-kwandwa, Ūlu-kuiswa.*

⁶ *This is the 'Pangela' of Koelle and the 'Beŷgwela' of other writers.*

English	89. Ōci-hererw 89 a. Ōci-mbanderu	90. Ōpi-ndōnga (Ōtyi-amba)	91. Kuanyama	92. Ōlu-nyaneke 92 a. Lu-ŋkumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Ōlu-karōka	94. Um-bundu (Nana) 94 a. Ō-viye
Bees	Ōny-nityi	Ōŋ-ŋŋi, Ony-ŋŋi	Ony-iki	Ony-iki	...	Ōlmy-ŋŋi
Belly	E-zumw. Ōp-ehuri	Ōpe-ela or Ela	E-ŋima; ama-	E-ima	...	Ōci-lena, Imw, Vimw
Bird	On-dera, -zera, Ōka-zera	On-zila	Ō-dila; ee-dilla, Ōka-yaŋgia	Otyi-ŋa, E-dla	On-jila	On-jila
Blood	Ōm-bindu, ¹ -vindu	Ōm-binswi	to-honde	Ō-honde	...	Ō-sonde
Body	Ōru-ta, Ōmu-tundu	Ōlu-tū; <i>ŋ</i> .	Ōlu-tū; omalu-tu	Ōlu-tu, E-timba	E-timba	E-timba
Bone	E-tupa	E-sipa	E-kipta	E-ŋhipa	...	E-kepa
Borassus palm	Ōmu-ŋuŋga	Ōmu-ŋuŋga	Ōmu-ŋuŋga	Ōmu-ŋuŋga	...	...
Bow	Ōŋ-ta; ama-ta	Uŋ-ta, Ōmū-ta	Ōu-ta; oma-ta	Ōŋ-khondyi, Ōtyi-tunda- ŋ-ta	...	Ō-honji
Bowels	Ōmaŋ-ra	En-jaŋja	En-jaja, Man-jaŋja	E-la; ama-la	...	Ōra-la, Ōva-na
Brains	Ōu-ruvi	Uŋ-tūi	Ōu-luvi	Ōw-ōŋgw	...	Ōw-ōŋw
Breast (man's)	Ōru-korw, Ōty-ari, Ōtyiŋ-gava	On-tuko	On-hulo	On-tulu, Ōnon-tete	...	On-ula, Ō-nete
Breast (woman's)	E-vere	On-dete, E-ŋunji, (Ō-paga = udder)	E-vele	E-vele	...	E-vele
Brother	E-rumbi, Ōmu-aŋgu; <i>ŋ</i> . or-aŋgu, Ōmu-zamunwe, Ōmu-kw'	Ōm-taŋgu, Ōmw-ayima, Ōmw-ameme, Ō-ŋeŋge	Ōmu-kulu, On-ŋeŋge	Ōmu-kulu, On-ŋeŋge	...	E-kaŋa, Hava, M-anje, E-palaŋga
Buffalo	Ōny-ati	Ōny-ati	Ōny-ati, Ōm-anta	Ōny-ati	Ōny-ati	Ōŋ-geleŋge, ? Ōny-ani, Ōn-wima
Ball	On-ŋuezu ¹	On-tsuŋwi	On-ŋuodi	On-tw'ei	...	Ōn-ūi
Buttocks	E-tako; ama- Ō-nŋew	Ō-nŋu, E-tako	E-tako; ama- Ō-nŋu	E-tako	...	E-taku
Canoe ... ..	...	...	Ōw-ata	Ōw-ata	Ōw-ata	Ōw-ata
Cat	Ōka-hwe	Ōkam-bisi	Ō-fimba, Ōkam-biŋi	Ōtyim-bisi, E-joŋo, Ōlu-simba	...	Ka-ŋeŋge
Charcoal	E-kara	E-kala	E-kala	E-kala	...	E-kala; ama-
Chief	Ōmu-ŋona, Ōm-bara	Ōmw-a, Ōmu-kanilŋa, Ōmu-yaŋba, Ōmu-ŋuŋgu	Ōmu-ŋuŋgu, E-amba	Ō-homba, (Hekulu = senhor), Ōŋ-kinyi, Mw-ene, E-ŋombe	Ō-hamba	Ō-sama, Sekulu
Child	Ōm-ana; or-ana, Ōmu-vena Ōmu-ace; or-an-ace	Ōmun-ana; an-ana	Ōka-ana; or-ana	Ōm-ana; or-ana Ōk-ana, Ōkulu-kembe	...	Ōm-ana, Ōci-sembe, Ōn-usi

¹ Noteworthy.

English	89. Oci-herero 89a. Oci-mbanderu	90. Oŋi-ndõngã (Oŋyi-ambw)	91. Kwanyama	92. Olu-nyaneke 92a. Lu-ŋkumbi	93. Ndombe 93a. Olu-kareka	94. Um-bundu (Nande) 94a. O-viye
Cloth ...	Oñ-gũũ, Oñ-guyu	Oñ-gũũ, Oñ-gagũ, E-kuũka	Oñ-gũũ, E-kuũba, On-haũga, E-lapi	Oñ-gũũ, Oñ-guwũ	...	O-naũga
Cold ...	Om-bepera, Oñ-tara-ũ	Uñ-talala	Oku-lu; oma- Omu-ni	On-talala	...	Oci-kakala, Om-hambi
Country ...	E-hi; oma-bi, Oñ-ye, Om-veze, O-kuti	O-kuti; oma-kuti	Oŋyi-loũgũ	Oŋyi-roũgũ, O-hi, E-heke	Oŋyi-loũgũ	O-feka
Cow ...	Oñ-gombe on-dendu	Oñ-gombe, On-sũĩsũĩ, Om-palzi, On-jali	Oñ-gũbe ođđi, On-jali, Omu-idi	Oñ-gombe o-ina	...	On-jindi, On-jende, Oñ-gĩndi, Oñ-gombe ĩ-kai
(Cattle) ...	Oñ-gombe	Oñ-gombe, E-yandu	Eñ-gũbe	Ovi-paka	...	...
Crocodile ...	Oñ-ũka y'am-eva, Oñ-gandũ	Oŋi-koeko jom-ẽa	Oŋi-koeko gom-eva, Oñ-gandũ	Oñ-gandũ	...	Oñ-gandũ
Day, daylight	E-yuva, Omu-tenya, Mu-huka	Omu-tenya, E-sũiku	Omu-tenya, E-ũku, Omu-ũku	E-kumbi, (Omu-tenya = daylight)	...	E-teke; ð, olo-neke, U-tanya
Devil, evil spirit ...	Oñ-dume	...	Oku-mũũgũ	Oŋyi-lulu	...	E-ũapa (Port.), Oci-lulu
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Oñ-gaũga, Omu-paũge	Oñ-gaũga	O-đufu	Oŋyi-m-banda, E-m-bumba	...	Oci-lulu Oci-m-banda
Dog ...	Om-bwa, Om-ba-na, Oka-wa	Om-bwa	Om-bwa	Om-bwa	...	Om-bwa
Door, door- way	Omu-veve	Oŋi-ẽelo; ũ-yelo, (Oñ-ĩha, Otu-ĩha = venda)	Oŋi-veve	E-pita, Om-bandi, Omu-hiũgũ	...	E-pita, U-veve, Oñ-gundi
Dream ...	Oru-rũto, On-juze	On-dyazi	On-jođi, N-diđi	On-dyoi	...	On-joĩ
Drum ...	Oñ-gama	On-tunda	Oñ-gama	Oñ-gama	...	Oñ-gama
Ear ...	Oku-tũĩ; oma-	Oku-tũĩ; oma-tũĩ	Oken-tũĩ	Oku-twi	...	E-tũĩ
Egg ...	E-i or E-yi, (Omu-hũũ)	E-yi	E-i; ama-i	E-yiyi	...	E-sũela, E-sala
Elephant ...	On-dyũũ, Oñ-dyamba, ² On-đjaha	On-dyamba	On-jaha	On-dyamba	...	On-jamba
Excrement	Otu-ze	Omatu-zi	Etu-di	...	...	A-nũũ, O-nũũ, E-tupa
Eye ...	E-ho; om-ehũ, Eso; om-esũ	Eho; om-ehũ	E-ĩpa; oma-ĩpa	E-ĩho; oma-ĩho	Iso; ama-ĩso	Iso; ova-ĩso
Face, forehead	Omu-rũũgũ	Omu-ĩũũgũ	Oci-pa'a	Oŋyi-pala	...	Oci-pala

¹ Noteworthy² Cf. the *Aemba* of Swahili.

English	89. Ōci-herero 89 a. Ōci-mbandiera	90. Ōji-ndonga (Ōyi-ambae)	91. Kuanyama	92. Ōlu-nyaneka 92 a. Lu-ǀkumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Ō'u-kasaka	94. Um-bundu (Nāna) 94 a. Ō-viye
Fat	Ōlu-zura, Ōn-dura, Ōma-be	Ōma-gazi	Ōm-adi	Ōm-ela ?	...	U-ela, Ō-seje, Ōm-asi
Father ...	Tate. I-hae; <i>pl.</i> ozai-hae. I-be. Hi- (Ō-hae-lara = <i>uncle</i>). I-oo, I-pe (<i>Eastern dia-</i> <i>lects</i>)	Ō-tate. Ō-bea. Ō-he	Ō-tate. Ō-hē; <i>pl.</i> ow-hē. Ō-hae	Tate. Hae. He	Tate. Se-| He Ha	Tate. Sae. I-sia <i>or</i> Se. (U-se-kula = <i>ancestor</i> , 'ancient')
Fear	Ō'u-soma, Ōku-tira. Ōku-ba	E-tifa	E-tika. Ōm-bada	Ōn-oma	...	U-sumba, Ōū-gwell
Finger ...	Ōmū-nwe	Ōmū-nwe	Ōmū-nwe	Ōmū-nwe	...	Ōmw-ina, Ōmw-ine
Fire	Ōmu-rira	Ōmu-llka	Ōmu-llka. Ōmu-llka	Ōlu-pia	Ōlu-pya	Ōn-ǀalu, Ōn-dila Ōn-si Ōn-bisi
Fish	Ō-hi; om-hi. E-hundy	Ō-hi	Ō-ǀi	Ō-hi	...	Ōn-si Ōn-bisi
Foot	Ōm-baze, Ōm-pabe	Ōm-pasi	Ōm-hadi	Ōm-phai	...	Ōm-ai, Ōm-ahi
Forest ...	Ōyi-hūa. E-hūa	E-hwa	E-koñhala	Ō-hika. Ōmu-hokwa	...	E-sisi. E-koñgula. U-señge
Fowl	Ōn-dyuhua. Ōn-dera, Ōn-tera	Ōn-dyuhūa	Ō-būhūa	Ō-fuffa. Ōyi-kaku	Ō-fufwa	Ō-sanje. E-kuwe. E-yuyi Ōci-vuvu Ōcim-bata. E-noñga
Frog	Ōyi-sume	E-luiya	E-luva. E-fuma	...	...	Ō-sande. E-kisi. Ōci-lula. Ōn-dell. Ōn-dumbwa
Ghost	Ōyi-ruru. Ōyim-basi	Ōm-bepa	M-bepa Ōm-aku	Ō-hande. Ōm-phepa	...	Ōn-dull
Giraffe ...	Ōm-bahe, Ōm-bape	Ōm-bahe	Ōn-duli	Ōn-duli. Ōm-bahe	...	Ōn-duli
Girl	Ōmu-kaz-ona. Ōmu-sukwa	Ōmu-kaz-ona. Ōmu-fukwa	Ōmu-fukwa. Ōmu-kad-ona	Ōmu-hikw-ena. Ōmu-kai-nthu	Ōmu-hikw-ena	U-fekwa. Ka-mwen Ō-hombwa
Goat	Ōi-gombwa	Ōji-kombwa	Ōji-kombwa	Ōi-kombwa	...	Ōn-apt. Ōci-tapi. Ō-selenge
" (he) ...	...	Ōpep-pepe	Ōsihe-pepe. Ōpi-mpedi	Ehe-pepe	...	Ō-hombwa-ǀ-kal
" (she) ...	...	...	...	...	...	Ō-hombwa-ǀ-kal
God	Mu-kuru. Ka-ruñga. Ōku-luñga	Ka-luñga. Um-bibi	Ka-luñga	Huku. Suka (92 a)	...	Suka. Ka-luñga. (Ōka-luñga = <i>spirit world</i>)
Grandparent	...	...	Tatekulu	Kaku; <i>pl.</i> awa-kuku	...	Kaku. Se-kulu, Ina-kulu
Grass	E-hoza. Ōny-ase, <i>pl.</i> E-satu	Ōm-izi; awmw-izi <i>or</i> om-ibi	E-ǀi. Ō-buluhulu	...	...	Ōw-ōñgu <i>or</i> Aw-añgu. E-suku. Ōn-jombia

English	89. Oci-herero 89a. Oci-mbandiern	90. Osi-ndonga (Otyi-ambao)	91. Kwanyama	92. Olu-nyaneka 92a. Lu-ikumbi	93. Ndombe 93a. Olu-karaka	94. Uni-bundu (Nanwe) 94a. O-viye
Ground ...	E-hi	E-vi or E-wi	E-đu	O-bi. E-beke	...	O-si
Ground-nut	...	...	Osi-fukua	On-dombe	...	Olob-gupa
Guinea-fowl	O-gaŋga	Oŋ-gaŋga	Oŋ-kaŋga	Oŋ-khaŋga	Oŋ-kaŋga	O-haŋga
Gua ...	Oci-mbari. On-dyemba	On-dyemba	Ou-ta	Ou-ta	...	U-ta; <i>pl.</i> ova-ta
Hair (of head)	On-dyise; <i>ovov.</i> On-kise	E-fufu; ama-fufu or ama-bubu	O-huiki	Olu-huki	...	Oci-fukaa. Oci-ganya. Oci-same. O-sive
Hand ...	E-ke. Eri-a. Eŋ-gaha	Oyi-kaba; ii-kaha	E-ke	Peka. Oma-ke. Olu-oka; maw-oka. Otyi-kanda	...	E-ka; ova-ka. Oci-kanda
Head ...	Otyi-uru	Omi-tse; omi-tse	Omu-twe	Omu-twe	...	U-twi. U-tŋe
Heart ...	Omu-tima	Omu-tima	Omu-tima	Omu-tima. Om-buŋga	...	U-tima. Oyi-tima
Heel ...	Otyi-pande. Omu-sē	Oŋ-isi; <i>pl.</i> i-isi	i-fiffima. O-ŋfinwa	Otyi-ŋiŋinyaw	...	Oci-sende
Hide ...	Omu-kova	Opi-pa. Opi-mbansua. Oŋ-zikwa	Opi-pa. O-dikwa. Opi-mbadwa	Otyi-kova. E-nya. Om-bandwa	...	Om-bandwa
Hill ...	Omu-rū. On-dunda	Omu-tanda. E-tani. Oku-tanda	E-ŋlu. E-tunda. Osi-vanda. Okam-punda	Oŋ-godŋa. Otyi-panda	...	E-lundu. Ow-olu. (Olu-aŋga = ridge)
Hippopotamus	On-đuŋ. Oŋ-gantu	On-dyamba. m-za (elephant of water)	Oŋ-golala	Oŋ-geve	Oŋ-geve	Oŋ-geve
Hoe ...	Otyi-ike. Otyi-vete	E-temo	E-temo	E-temo	...	E-temo
Honey ...	Oŋ-tyi or Ow-ici	Oŋ-si; ama-si	Ow-si. Ova-isi	Ow-iki	Ow-igi	Ow-iki. E-sima
Horn ...	O-nyā. On-dyemba	Oŋ-iyā	Olu-viŋga; eam-biŋga	Om-biŋga; <i>pl.</i> on-	Om-biŋga	Om-biŋga. E-pemba
House ...	On-dyūa. On-danda	On-dyua. E-tsuni. On-tanda	E-pata; O-đuŋa. E-tsali. On-banda. (E-umbaa = farm, dwelling). (On-dabaa = nest of animal)	E-pata. E-umbaa. On-dyua	...	On-jo. E-pata. E-ombe. E-kaka
Hunger ...	On-dyara	On-dyala	On-jala	On-dyala	On-jala	On-jala
Husband ...	Omo-vareke. Omo-rume-odu	Om-buŋki	Omo-valeki. Omo-nyumbaa	...	...	Veya. U-lume
Hyena ...	Om-buŋgu	Eam-buŋgu	Oŋim-buŋgu	Eŋ-galaŋga. E-hunyū. Om-buŋgu	...	Oci-malaŋka. Oci-mbuŋgu
Iron ...	Otyi-tenda	Oŋe-ela; <i>pl.</i> iye-ela	Oŋi-vela (also copper)	Otyi-vera	...	U-tali. Oci-vela. Omo-many
Island ...	E-hi-ekaa-verua	...	...	...	...	Oci-kala. Oci-fuka

English	89. Oci-hereru 89 a. Oci-mbandiera	90. Oji-ndonga (Otyi-ambwa)	91. Kuanyama	92. Olu-nyaneka 92 a. Lu-ikumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Olu-isoraka	94. Umbundu (Nana) 94 a. O-viye
Ivory	Oma-ywa. Oma-dyau	...	Om-biŋga	Om-biŋga	...	Om-biŋga
Knee	Oŋ-gora	Oŋ-gaŋa	Oŋ-gaŋa	Oŋ-gaŋa	...	Oŋ-gaŋa
Knife	Otu-viŋ	Oma-ele; uwa-	Omu-konda	Oŋ-kiŋki	Omu-akoa	Omu-aku. U-helo
Lake	Oma-vare. Otyi-rambo	E-zia	On-debe. O-sana	...	...	O-civa
Leg	Oka-rama; ama-	Oka-gulae; ama-	Oka-ŋu	Otyi-ŋala; ovi-ŋala. Oka-ŋa; amak-ŋa	Oka-gula	Oka-ŋa. Olu-mwasa
Leopard	Oŋ-gwa. Otyi-mbaruŋwe	Oŋ-gwe. E-biŋga or E-ŋiŋga	Oŋ-gwe. E-biŋga	Oŋ-gwe. Oŋ-khapi	Oŋ-gwe	Oŋ-gwe. Ka-honju. Olu-simba
Lion	Oŋ-geama. On-dumbi	O-nimo. Oŋ-gaŋi	On-hapi	Oŋ-khurika. On-dumbu	N-dumbu	O-hasi. Oŋ-guli
Lips	Omu-na; ama-na	Omu-luŋgu	Omu-luŋgu. Om-nyu	Omu-luŋgu	...	Omu-ena
Magic	Owa-gaŋga. Owa-dyal	...	Ova-ŋga	Ova-ŋga. Otyi-hamba	...	Uu-banda. Owa-ŋga. Owa-ŋga
Maize	Ovi-hoza	Oma-puŋgu	E-puŋgu	E-puŋgu	...	E-puŋgu
Man	Omu-nda; ova-nda. Omu-ramendu. Oka-nda	Omu-ntu; aa-ntu. Omu-ŋaŋga. Omu-lumentu; aa-	Omu-nhu; ova-nhu. Omu-lumenhu; ova-	Omu-nthu; ova-nthu	ŋmu-ntu; ā-ntu	Omu-nu; ama-nu. U-lume; ova-
Meat	Ony-ama. Om-bihu	Ony-ama	Om-belela	O-hitu. Otyiny-ama	...	O-situ
Medicine	Omu-ti	...	Oim-bōŋi	Omu-ti	...	Oci-hamba. E-ŋeŋe
Milk	Oma-ŋi. Oma-isi. Oma-yere. Oma-kande. (-kanda = to milk, kama = to squeeze)	Oma-hini. Omo-nsū	Oma-ŋini. (-kama = to press a leaf)	Oma-hini. Oma-vele	...	ŋ-vele or E-vele. (-kanda = to milk, -kama = to squeeze)
Monkey	On-dyima	On-dyima	On-hima	Otyin-dondi. O-tokolo. On-tyima	Oŋ-kima	O-sima
Moon	Omu-eze. Omu-ebe	Omu-ezi; pl. uwa- O-kana	O-hani	O-hanyi	O-sani	O-sai
Mother	Mama. Nyw-ko. Ina. O-cina	O-meme. O-nyo-ko. O-yina	O-meme. O-ina. O-nyw-ko	Me. Me-yw. O-nyw-ko. O-ina	Me. Nyw-ko. Ina	Mal. Nyw-hw. Ina
Mountain	On-dundu. Oka-runda	On-dundu	On-dudu. Oji-punda	Om-phunda	...	Omu-unda
Mouth	Otyi-nyw. Oka-nyw	Oka-ŋa; ama-	Ka-nyw	Omu-luŋgu	...	Omu-ena or Omu-ela
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ony-ara. On-tuŋgu	Oluŋy-ala; ama- ony-ala	Oluŋy-ala	Olu-hoŋa; ama-	...	Oluŋy-ala
Name	Ena; ama-na	E-ina or E-bina	E-ina	E-yina. On-duko	...	On-duko

English	89. Ūci-herero 89 a. Ūci-mbandieru	90. Ūci-ndoŋga (Ūyi-ambwa)	91. Kuanyama	92. Ūlu-nyanska 92 a. Lu-ūkumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Ūlu-kaacaka	94. Um-bundu (Nana) 94 a. Ū-viye
Navel... ..	Ūma-tūu. Ūn-gūa, Ūma-kūa	E-kūvū	E-kūta	Ūn-k'opa	...	Ū-hapa
Neck	Ū-sūŋwa. E-kaoti	(Ū-sūŋwa E-kaosi	Ū-sūŋwa. E-kaosi	E-kaobi	...	Ū-sūŋwa. E-kaosi
Night	Ūn-tuku. (Ūma-zema = darkness)	Ūn-siku ; <i>pl.</i> Ūma-siku, (Ūmi-lerma = darkness)	Ūka-fiku ; Ūw-fiku. (Ūmu-lautu = darkness)	En-thiki. Ūn-thiki, Ūtyin-thiki	...	Ū-teke
Nose	E-uru, E-juru	E-yulu. (Ūm-bururu = nostrils)	E-yulu	E-yulu	...	En-yuriso, En-yulu. U-pulwa
Ox	Ūn-gombe. Ūndu-ombe	Ūn-gombe. Ūn-ŋame-iana	Ūn-gūbe ; Ūn-gūbe	Ūn-gombe. Ū-hawe	Ūn-gombe	Ūn-gombe. Ū-hawe
Paddle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ūn-guso
Palm wine, beer	...	Ūma-lesva Ūm-pembe	Ūma-lesva. Ūm-hembe	Ūn-khela	...	Ūcim-bombwa
Parrot ... ..	...	...	Ū-hūl	...	...	Ūci-keŋge. Ka-ūŋwa Ū-salale
Penis	Ūm-tyiŋga or -tyeŋga. Ūmu-huku. Ūma-sepa	...	Ū-nufu	...	...	...
Pig	Ūn-gurawe, Ūm-binda	Ūm-pinda. Ūpiŋ-gulu	Ūn-gulawe. Ūpiŋ-gulu	Ūn-gulawe, Ūn-gulu	...	Ūn-gulu. Ūci-piŋya. Ūn-ŋambi. Ūn-gulawe. Ūci-ombwa
Pigeon	Ūn-guti	Ūm-bela. Ūn-guti	Ūn-kuti, Ūn-huti	E-kaŋipoŋga. Ūn-khandyava	...	Ūn-nende, Ūn-kuti
Place	Ūpo-na, Ūma-na, Ūko-na. Ūci-roŋga	Ūpo-nima, Ūko-nima. Ūpi-loŋga	Ūpo-ima, Ūko-ima, Ūmŋ-ima. Ūpi-loŋga. Ūn-tele	Ūm-phalŋu	...	...
Rain	Ūm-bura	Ūm-vula	Ū-dula	Ūm-bila	Ūm-bila	Ūm-bela. Ūn-jule
Rat	E-puku	E-puku	Ūm-huku	Ūm-phuku	Ūm-puku	Ūm-uku
Rhinoceros	Ūn-gava. Ū-heŋgava	Ūm-pelele. Ūm-panda	E-humba. E-paa	Ūm-phala	...	Ūci-manda
River	Ūn-ŋondu. Ūmu-ramba. Ūmu-roŋga	Ūmuloŋga, Ūka-loŋga. Ūmu-sima. Ūn-ŋendu	Ūmu-loŋga. Ūmu-kala	E-nyana. Ūn-ŋoŋgi	...	Ūlu-wi ; Ūn-dwi
Road, path	Ūn-dyira. Ūmu-vanda	Ūn-dylla. E-pala	Ūmu-linda. Ūn-jila	Ūmu-lila. Ūn-dylla	...	Ūn-jila
Salt	Ūma-ŋgwa	Ūmu-ŋgwa	Ūmu-ŋgwa	Ūma-ŋgwa	Ūmu-ŋgwa	Ūmu-ŋgwa. E-kaŋewa
Shame	(Ū-hani	(Ū-hani	(Ū-hani	Ū-hanyi	...	(Ū-soi
Sheep	Ūn-ŋu. Ūn-thu. Ūka-zu, Ūyi-zu	Ūn-swi, Ūn-ŋi. (Ūn-swi-gona = lamb, Ū-sana, Ū-bana = ram)	Ū-ŋi ; ee-ŋi. E-ŋana Ūny-adi	Ū-ŋi	...	Ū-mema. Ūlam-bul
Shield	Ūm-vaa	Ūpi-kaŋdekiso	Ūpi-kelelifo	...	...	Ū-tevele

English	89. Oci-herero 89 a. Oci-mbandiern	90. Osi-ndooŋa (Otyi-ambwa)	91. Kuan'yams	92. Olu-nyaneka 92 a. Lu-ŋkumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Olu-karoka	94. Um-bundu (Namo) 94 a. O-viye
Shoulder ...	Oci-tve. E-vambi	Opi-pepe	E-pepe	Otyi-pepe	...	Oci-tai. E-pepe
Sister ...	Omu-tena. E-rumbi. Omu-aŋgu	(See Brother)	O-kandē	Oia-phaŋge	...	Mu-kai. Ma-uje; ova +
Skin ...	Omu-koava	O-sipa	O-sipa. Olu-duŋi	Otyi-koava. Oin-bandwa	...	O-cipa.
Sky ...	E-yaru	E-gulu	E-ŋiŋ	E-ulu	...	Ilu. Kilu
Slave ...	Omu-twa. Omu-karere	Omu-pika	Omu-piya or Omu-pika	Omu-pika	Omu-kalaŋge	U-pika. Okam-banda
Sleep ...	Otom-batu. Oku-rara	Oom-paswi. Oku-lala	Em-efi	Otom-phaaki	...	Utole
Smoke ...	Omu-ise	Olu-isi; oma +	Omu-ifi	Omu-ihl	...	Ov-isi
Snake ...	Ony-oka	E-saka	E-saka	Ony-oka	Ony-oka	Ony-saba
Son, boy ...	Omu-zandu. Omu-ina. Omu-ace	Omw-ana; oy-ana. Omu-nsati	Omw-ana; ov-ana. Omu-mati	Omw-ana; ov-ana. Omu-liguna	...	Nuzunu. Omw-ala. Omw-ala. Okam-ala. Um-anebe. O-kwenju
Song ...	Ei-mbariru	Olu-imbo	Opi-kalalo	Otyi-imbo	...	Oci-suŋge
Speaf ...	E-ŋga	E-ŋga. E-goŋga	E-ŋga. Osi-kayua	E-ŋga. E-fua	...	On-jelia. On-deli. Oci-Jelembia.
Spirit, soul	Omu-ruru. Om-bepe. Omu-inywe. Mu-sisi	Omu-enywe. Om-bepe. Omu-sisi; aa-	Omu-enywe	E-lulu. Otyi-lulu. Om-phapo. Omw-enywe	...	Olm- baŋgululu.
Star ...	Omy-ose. Oty-ose	Omy-osi	Omy-afi	Omo-taŋgululu	...	Tandela
Stick ...	Oka-ti. Om-bani. Ora-hoŋgwe	Oka-ti; nka-ti. On-zimbo	Oka-ti. O-dimbo. (Omw-boko = staff, pole)	O- gendelo	...	U-ti. Om-bweti
Stone ...	E-ŋe	E-manya. E-we; oma-we	E-manya	E-manya	...	E-tali. E-we
Stool ...	Otyi-haveru	Osi-pundi	Opi-pundi	...	...	O-maŋgu
Son ...	E-yava	E-taŋge	E-taŋge	E-kumbi. Omu-tenya	...	E-kumbi. U-tanya. Vu-tanya. (O-nyu = heat)
Tail (of an animal)	Omu-cira	Omu-sila	Omu-sila	Omu-tyila	...	U-sene. Oci-sumba. U-cina. O-handi.
Tear ...	E-hoze; owa-	E-hozi	E-huŋi	Oi-khuka	...	E-sweena. E-swelela. A-swelela
Testicles ...	E-tani. Omw-buma	...	Em-bulu(?) E-tondwe	...	...	Oci-pumba? A-yaki
Thief ...	E-ruŋga	Omu-fusi	E-luŋga	Otyim-phulu	...	Ka-plaŋgu. Oci-mana
Thigh ...	E-tumba. E-vaŋge	Epi-payo? E-tunji	E-tunji. On-tumba	Oin-bamba?	...	Oci-kalu. Oci-nama

English	89. Oci-herero 89 a. Oci-ambandlern	90. Opi-ndonga (Otyi-ambwa)	91. Kuanyama	92. Olu-nyaneka 92 a. Lu-ñkumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Olu-karoka	94. Um-bundu (Nana) 94 a. O-viye
Thing... ..	Otyi-ina ; ovina. Oka-na. Otyi-tyuma	Opi-nima ; inima	Opi-lma ; oinima	Otyi-puka, Om-phuka. Otyi-uma ; <i>pl.</i> ovity-uma	...	Oci-ina. Olu-to. Ovome-tu
Thorn	Oka-lya ; ku-lya. Omu-ñgondwa	Oku-ēga ; amaku-ēga	Oku-lya <i>or</i> Ok-lya	E-kete	...	O-scōngwa
Tobacco	Oma-kaya	Oma-kaya, E-kaya	E-kaya	E-kaya	...	E-kaya
To-day	I-ndino	O-nena	Nena	Omu-banta	...	E-tali
Toe	Omb-nwe	Omu-nwe	Omb-nwa	Omo-nwe	...	O-mai ; ovo-mai. Omu-dne
To-morrow	Omu-huka	Oñ-gula	Moñ-gula	Mu-buka	...	Hena, Hela
Tongue	E-raka	E-jaka	E-laka	E-laka	...	E-limi. E-laka
Tooth... ..	E-yo ; ama-yo	E-yego ; ama- E-pendyo ; ama-	E-yoo ; ama-	E-yo	...	E-yu, I-yu
Town	Oñ-ganda. Otyi-hurea. Om-ze	E-gumbwa	Om-bala	E-umbwa	...	Imbu. I-tala. Om-bala
Tree	Omu-ti	Omu-ti	Omu-ti	Omu-ti	...	U-ti
Twins	Oma-paha	E-paxa ; ama-	E-gapa ; ama-	E-paha ; ama-paha	...	Oloo-jamba
Urine... ..	Oma-nyane. Oma-tata. Oma-nyina	Oma-suita	Oma-hu	Oma-hu	...	Ova-sū
Vein	Omu-sepa	Oon-sipa	Omu-fipa	...	...	E-sipa
War	Ovi-ta (8). Ovavi-ta (6). Oka-rwa	Ii-ta (8) ; <i>pl.</i> ami-ta	Oita (8). (Oku-lua = <i>to fight</i>)	Ovi-lua. Oku-lwa. Ovi-ta	...	Ovi-ta. Oci-punda. Oko-lua
Water	Oñ-eva. Oñ-iva	Oma-ēa, Oñ-esa	Oñ-eva, Oñ-iva	Oñ-eva	...	Ova-va
Well, source	Omu-sema. Ora-wi	Omu-sima. E-zia	Omu-fima. O-fliya	E-iva = <i>well</i> , <i>spring</i>	...	O-no
White man	Otyi-rumbu ; <i>pl.ovi-rumbu</i>	Opi-lumbu <i>or</i> Um-lumbu	Opi-ndile	Omo-ndeke, Otyi-ndeke	...	Oci-ndeke. Ocin-jungu. Oñ-jungu
Wife	Omu-kaze-ndu	...	Omu-ali kadi	Omu-kai. Tembwa	...	U-kai, E-tembwa
Wind	Om-bepwa. Oci-vepa	Om-bepwa. E-pepa	Om-hepwa	Om-phepwa	...	O-fela
Witch... ..	Oñ-gaŋga. Oñ-dyai	Oñ-gaŋga	Oñ-dudu. Oñ-gaŋga	Oñ-gaŋga	...	Oci-liŋga. Oñ-gaŋga
Witchcraft	Oñ-aŋga	Oñ-gaŋga. Oma-kozi. (Uñ-kozi = <i>poison</i>)	Oñ-dudu. Ova-aŋga	Oñ-aŋga	...	Ow-aŋga. (Jawa = <i>to</i> <i>bewitch</i>). Um-banda
Woman	Omu-kaze-ndu. Omu-kazana. (Omu-ari = <i>a woman in</i> <i>childbirth</i>)	Omu-kii-ntu. (Omu-ali ; ay-ali = <i>a woman in</i> <i>childbirth</i>)	Omu-ali kadi. (Omu-ali = <i>a woman in</i> <i>childbirth</i>)	Omu-kai	...	U-kai
Womb	Oñ-dumbwa	...	...	...	...	O-cuva

English	89. Oci-herero 89a. Oci-mbandiera	90. Opi-ndoŋga (Oyi-ambae)	91. Kuanyama	92. Oln-nyaneka 92a. Lu-ŋkumbi	93. Ndombe 93a. Oln-koeraka	94. Um-bandu (Nana) 94a. O-viye
Wood (fire-wood)	Ozof-gune. (Ora-küne = <i>piece of fire-wood</i>)	li-kuni; <i>pl.</i> oso-kuni	Oi-kuni. Oyi-ti	Osof-kw'i	...	Olo-hwi
Yam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Oci-akala
Year	Om-bura. Oci-onde	Om-vula. Omu-vu	Omu-dee	E-nima	...	U-nyama. U-lima
Yesterday	E-rero	O-hela	Oi-kela	Mo-ŋgula	...	Hena
Zebra	O-goru. O-hambarundu	Oi-gula	Oi-göla	Oi-gula	Oi-göla	Oi-gula
One	-mwe	-mwe. Mapi	-mwe. Kafi, Kasi	-ike. Moshi, Mopi (92 a)	Mopi	Mope, Masi, Kosi, mwe
Two	-vari. M-bari	-ali. M-ball	-ali. K-ali. M-ball	-vari. -bari (92 a)	-bali	-vati. -vari
Three	-tatu. N-datu	-tatu	-tatu. N-hatu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu
Four	-nē	-ne	-ne. Kene	Kwana ¹	Kwana	Kwana, Kuala
Five	-tano. N-dano	-tano. N-tano	-tano. N-hano	-tano	-tano	-tano
Six	Hamba-o-mwe ¹	Hamao. Xamao	N-hano na i-mwe	Pandu ¹	...	E-pandu
Seven	Hamba-m-bari ¹	Heali	N-hano na m-bali	Panduvari ¹	...	E-panduvali
Eight	Hamba-n-datu ¹	Helatu, Hetatu	N-hano na n-hatu	Tyi-nana. Ci-nane (92 a)	...	Eci-nana. Eco-lala
Nine	I-mūviū	Om-goyi, ¹ Omu-gōi	N-hano na 'nē	Tyi-ve. Ci-vaŋ (92 a)	...	Eci-a, Eci-cha
Ten	Omu-roŋga ¹	Omu-loŋga ga-mwe	Omu-loŋga u-mwe	E-kwi. E-kumi (92 a)	E-kul	E-kwi, E-kwin, E-kūi
Eleven	Omu-roŋga na-mwe	Omu-loŋga na-mwe	Omu-loŋga na i-mwe	E-kwi na rŋke	...	E-kwi la ci-mwe. E-kwin la mopi
Twenty	Omi-roŋga or Imi-roŋga vi-vari	Omi-loŋga m-bari	Omi-loŋga i-vari	Oma-kwi e-vari	...	A-kwi a-vari. A-kwin a-vari
Thirty	Omi-roŋga vi-tatu	Omi-loŋga n-datu	Omi-loŋga i-tatu	Oma-kwi e-tatu	...	A-kwi a-tatu
Forty	Omi-roŋga vi-ne	Omi-loŋga 'ne	Omi-loŋga 'nē	Oma-kwi kwana	...	A-kwi a-kwana
Fifty	Omi-roŋga vi-tano	Omi-loŋga n-tano	Omi-loŋga n-hano	Oma-kwi tano	...	A-kwi a-tano
Hundred	E-sere ri-mwe. Omi-roŋga- roŋga	E-sela li-mwe	E-fele ¹	Otyita. ¹ Ci-ta (92 a)	...	Oci-ta
Thousand	E-yuvi; ema-yuvi	E-yuvi	E-yuvi	...	...	O-huke or O-hulukai

¹ Noteworthy.

English	89. Oci-hererwa 89a. Oci-mbandiera	90. Opi-ndoŋga (Otyi-ambwa)	91. Kuanyama	92. Olu-nyaneka 92a. Lu-ŋkumbi	93. Ndombé 93a. Olu-karaka	94. U n-bundu (Nambu) 94a. U-viye
I, me, my ...	Ow-ami, Ami. Ndyi, Mbi, M-, Mb-, E-, Me. -ndyi. -ŋgu, -a-ndye	Ngae, O-ŋgame, N-game. Ndi. -nje, -ndye, -a-ndye, -a-nje	Ame. O-ndi. -i, -ndi. -a, -ŋge, -a-ŋge	Ame, Ame-ro, Ndy', Ndyi. -ndy-, -m-, -n-, -mb-, -a-ŋge	...	Ame. Ndi, Ngu. -ndi, -ŋgu, -a-ŋge
Thou, thee, thy	O-ve. U, W, ō, Mw- -ku- -ŋgu, -weye	ŋg-ŋje. O-ŋg-oya, U, -ku- -ŋje, -oye	O-ve. Ōu. -a-, -ku- -a, -weye	O-ve, O-ve-ro. U- -ku- -ave	...	O-ve. Ō- -ku- -ave
He, him, his	Eye. U, W, Au. Ma- -mu- -ŋgu, -e	O-je, O-ye. Ōgu, Ō- Ku, A- -mu- -e	O-je Ye, Ō-ku, Ku- -mu- -a, -a-je	Ae, Ōmu. U, W- -mu- -ae	...	Eye. Ō- -a-, -u- -a-u, -a-ye
We, us, our	O-ete, Ete. Tu, Ma-tu. -tu- -mba, -etu	O-tsue. Tu, -tu- -etu	O-ŋe. Tu, -tu- -etu	O-ŋ'we. Tu- -tu- -etu	...	Etu. Tu, Lu- -tu- -etu
Ye, you, your	O-ene, Ene. Ma, A-mu, Ōc- -mu- -mbu, -enu	O-na. Ne, Mā- -mā- -eni	O-nye, Nya. Ma- -mu-, -mwe- -eni	O-nwe. Mu- -mu- -enyi	...	Ene. Vu, Vwba- -vu- or -u- -ene, -ebu
They, them, their	O-va, O-wa. Ve-, Va- A-va, Ōc- -ve- -mba, -a-wa	O-yo. Ō, Ya- -ya- -aja, -a-ya	O-va. Va- -va- -ave, -a-va	Ava Va- -ve- -a-va	...	O-va. Va, Vwba-oz- -va- -ava, -aba
All	-he (Au-he, ave-he; an-he, avi-he; ari-he, ae-he; Ōc.)	-xe or -he (Au-he (1), aj-exe or a-che (2); agu-he (1), ad-exe or a-che (4); ai-he or aly-ixé (5), ag-che or ag-exe (6); api-he, a-the; ahe, a-che or ad-exe; Ōc.)	-ŋe (Au-ŋe, ar-ese; aŋ-ŋe, ad-ŋe; ali-ŋe, a-ŋe; a-ŋe, a-ŋe; a-ŋe, ad-ŋe; alu-ŋe, Ōc.)	A — ha (Ave-ha; a-mi-ha; a-li-ha; Ōc.)	...	-si, -ha, -a-si, -a-ha
This, these	-ŋgu-i, -mba; -mbu-i (3), -mbi (4); -ndi (5), -ŋga (6); -hi (7), -mbi (8); -ndyi (9), -nda (10); -ndu-i (11); -sui (12);	Ō-gu, o-yw-; o-gu, o-yi or o-xi; o-li- o-ga; o-si, o-yi; o-yi, o-xi; o-lu, o-tu; o-ka; o-u; o-ku	Ngu-ka (1), mba (2); ŋgu-ka (3), ndi; ndi, ŋgā; ai, mbi; ŋji, ŋdi; ndu; ŋka; mbū-i; ŋku-i	Ō-w-, o-w-; aw-, evl; eri, ā; etyi, evi; ey- omba; o-lu-; o-tu; -aka; aw-, aku-; apa; amu	...	U, vava, ava; U; or yu- vievie; lieli, ava; caci, vievie; yi, vievie; lulu; tuutu; kaka; yu-; kooka

English	89. Oci-herero 89 a. Oci-mbandjete	90. Osi-ndoŋga (Ovi-ambos)	91. Kuanyama	92. Olu-nyaneka 92 a. Lu-ŋkumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Olu-karaka	94. Um-bundu (Nana) 94 a. O-viye
This, these <i>(continued)</i>	ŋga (13); mbu-i (14); ŋgu-i (15); mba (16)	Ngu-i, ŋgo, ŋgu, ŋgu-ka or ŋgu-nos, &c., Mba, &c.; Ngu-i, mbi, &c.; Ndi, &c., Nga, &c.; Si, Mbi; Ndyi, &c., Nzi, mo-nzi, &c.; ndui; &c.; Mba-; Ngu-; &c.	Ngo, mbo; &c. Ngu-jaka, mbe-jaka; &c.	...	...	...
That, those	I-ŋgu-i, i-mba; &c. (1, 2) Nga, mba, &c.; (1, 2) Ngu-ini, Mh-eni (1, 2); &c. Ngu-ins, mb-ena; &c. ŋga, -mbe; -mbu, -mbi; -ndi, -ŋge; -tyi, -mbi; -ndyi, -nde; -ndu; -tu; -ko; -mbu; -ku; -pu <i>(as suffixes, almost an- swering to a definite article)</i>	...	Wi- or U-i (1), vā or ve (2); wi (3), edi or dii (4); eli or ole or li (5); aa or ē (6); esi or apesi (7), ei, ai, or li (8); ci or ī (9), edi, odedū, dii (10); lu-i (11); nka (13); ou (14); ōku (15) Uu, vā, &c. U-inya, v-enya; u-inya, d-inya or e-inya; l-inya, enya; &c.	U-na, va-na; u-na, vi-na; &c. O, ova; &c. U-na, va-na; &c.	...	U, vovva; &c. U-na, va-na; yu-na; &c.
Bad ...	-vi (m-bi), -na-vi, -runde	-na-d	-na-d	-vi	-vi	-vi
Black ...	-zoro-ndu; -zoro-nu	-lū-oc	-laula	-n-thikweil	...	-tekama
Female ...	-kaze or ŋ-gaze, -ze-ndu, -nde-ndu, kaze-ndu, nde-na	-omo-kil-ntu, -kil-ntu, -on-ŋuinsui	-kañi, -didi	-kai	...	-kai, o-maŋge, oci-venje
Fierce, sharp	-rura	-lulu	-lula	-lula	...	-lula, o-manya, -tema
Good ...	-wa, -m-bwa, -pwe	-na-wa	-wa	-wa	-wa	-wa
Great ...	-nene, -tae-nu	-nene	-nene	-nene	-nene	-nene
Little ...	-titi	-goma, -goma	-nini, -niŋgali	-tutu	...	-tite
Long ...	-re, -n-de	-le	-le	-le	...	-le-pa, sovi

English	89. Oci-bererwe 89a. Oci-mbandieru	90. Opi-ndonga (Otyi-ambwa)	91. Kwanyama	92. Olu-nyaneka 92a. Lu-ukumbi	93. Ndambe 93a. Olu-koroka	94. Um-bundu (Nana) 94a. O-viye
Male	-rume, -rume-ndu, -za-ndu, -o-dume, -tue-ru, -o-dus-ru	Omo-lume-ntu, as-lume-ntu, On-tue-sui	-lume, -o-dume	-o-dume	...	-lume
Old	-kuru	-kulu	-kulu, -kulu-pa	-kulu	...	a kuka, -ale, -koŋga, -kula, -kula -ku-suka
Red	-saana, -sara-ndu, -sa-zu, Pyŋ	Tii, -titi-gane	See, -titi-jana	-ŋ-khuku	-khuku	...
Rotten	Wora or -ora	-nje	-nje, -ŋa	-vela	...	-vela
Short	-supi	-fupi	-ŋupi	-supi	...	-kupi, -o-bumbulu
Sick	-vera, -vere	-ŋla	-vela	-veri, -vera	...	-vela, &c.
White	-vapa (om-bapa)	-taka-ŋ	-taka	-ŋ-gonga	...	-yela, (O-hela = white lime)
Above, up, on top	Koty-inuru, Kom-banda	Aks-he, Ape-he, Kom-banda	Kum-baŋa	Kom-banda, Ke-ulu	...	Kilu
Before, in front	Ku, Pu, O-hūŋga, Ko-meha, &c.	Ko-meha	Ko-meso	Ko-meha	...	Ko-vuso
Behind, last	Kom-banda	Ko-nima	Ko-nima	Ko-nyima, Oŋ-gari	...	Ko-nyima, Vo-nyima
Below, down	Ke-hi	Ke-hi; pe-vi	Ko-ŋi, Pe-du	Kom-bwela, Koo-hi, Po-hi	...	Pe-ŋi, Ko-ŋi, Vene-hi
Far	O-kokure	Kokule	Kokule	Kokule	...	Ku-pana, -pala, -palaka
Here	Mu, Ma, Opa, Po, Oku, Mba, &c.	Muka, M-paka, Ngu, Pa, Pene	Pene, Apa	Apa, Kuna, &c.	...	Opa, Apa, Pa
In, inside ...	Ma, Omu- Ma- Maukoto	Ma, Meni, O-meni	Meni or Omeni, Ma, Oma, Omū-	Ma-kati; ma, M'	...	Ma or Va, Vi, Omu, Mama, Mulo, Muna, &c.
Middle	Opo-kati	-o-kati	-o-kati	O-kati	...	Po-kati, -kati
Near	Po-pezu	Po-pepi	Po-pepi	Po-pepi	...	Ci-pepi
Outside	Pe-ndye, Pama-ndye	Po-ndye	Po-nje, Pe-enje	Ko-ndye	...	Olu-wa, O-samwa, Po-samwa
Plenty, many	-ŋgi, -eŋgi	-enyi, -inyi, -inji	-hapu	-nyūgi	...	-alwa, -alūa

English	80. Ovi-herero 89 a. (uv-mbandieru)	90. Ovi-ndoŋga (Otyi-ambwa)	91. Kwanyama	92. Ovi-nyaneka 92 a. Lu-ŋkumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Ovi-kooroka	94. Umbundu (Nana) 94 a. (i-viye
There ...	Mba. (Oku. Opu	N-koaka	Ku-nyya	Opu. (Oku. Paka. Kuna. Muna. Pana	...	Koaka. Okoo. Kula, &c.
Where?	Pe? Pi? Pu? Ku-tyine?	Peni?	Peni? Papeni?	O-pi?	...	-pi?
No!	Kako! Indé! In- Ayéé!	Awe!	Ahabúe!	Ndati! Dathi! A! Ambi!	...	Ndati! Kotoko!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Hi-, Ko-, Ka-, Ha-, A-, E-	I-, Si-, H', K', Ka-	I-, H', K', Ka-	La-, Hi- or Si-, Ha- or Sa-, Ka- -ha- -ka. La- (<i>adverbial</i>)	...	Ka-, Ha-, K', Ka-ndi-, Si- (<i>1st pers. sing.</i>) -ka. La- (<i>adverbial</i>)
To ...	Oku-	Oku-	Oku-	Oku-	...	Oku-
" beat ...	-tana. -ka	-zoŋga. -tiza	-deŋga	-veta. -hawa. -tyopa	...	-veta. -tipula. -tatnia. -papula
" buy, sell	-randa	-landa	-landa	-landa	...	-landa
" come ...	-ya	-ya. -awa. -sül	-dyä. -di. -ya	-ya. (Endyu! <i>imp.</i>). -ama	...	-iya. -enju
" cut ...	-tenda. -konda. -ka	-hoŋga	-teŋga. -teta	-tata. -hoŋga. -ka -tyoka. -sola. -leŋga -kokoala	...	-teta. -kiadala
" dance ...	-punda (<i>not as ara</i> Omu-hiva and Ovi-tyina)	-zana	-dana	-nyana	...	-cina. -pintka
" die ...	-ba	-sa. -bä. -bui	-bä, -fi	-ŋkhia	...	-fa. -taka
" eat ...	-ria	-lya	-lia	-ria	...	-fia
" give ...	-pa	-pa, -pe. -pele. -sanja	-pä, -pé. -yanja	-pa	...	-ava. -yiha
" go ...	-yenda. -iya). -pita. -hita	-inda. -enda	-enda. -lä, -i	-enda. -ya	...	-enda. -pita
" kill ...	-zipa	-zipaga	-ŋipa, -ŋipaja	-ipää	...	-yipa
" know ...	-tyiwa. -i (oku-i)	-tsua	-sivilüe. -siva. -sin. -siwa	-i (oku-i), -tyi	...	-wi. -kuniha
" laugh ...	-yora	-yola	-yöla	-yula	...	-yola

English	89. Oci-herero 89a. Oci-mbandiara	90. Osi-ndonga (Otyi-ambwa)	91. Kuanyama	92. Olu-syaneka 92a. Lu-ukumbi	93. Ndombe 93a. Olu-kwaraka	94. Um-bundu (Nanoo) 94a. O-viye
To ...	Oka-	Oku-	Oku-	Oku-		Oku-
leave off, cease	-yeka, -yesa	-esa, -siga	-efa	-yeka	...	-sia
love, want	-suvera, -zera, -houara	-hola, -leiga	-hola, (-luna = capitate, kunda = greet)	-hola, -amena	...	-sola, -yohoola
see ...	-muna	-muna	-muna, -tala	-muna	...	-muna, -lete
sit, remain, abide	-kara (<i>'sit'</i> <i>and 'be'</i>)	-kala	-kala	-kala (<i>remain, be</i>)	...	-kala (<i>be</i>), -tumana
sleep ...	-sara, (-ona = <i>more</i>)	-lala, (-gona = <i>more</i>)	-naigala, (-ona = <i>more</i>)	-lala	...	-pekela, -lala, -ona
stand, stop, be erect	-kurama, -sekama	-sikama	-fikama, -mana	-talama	...	-votoka, -talama
steal ...	-vaka	-ta, -jaka	-vaka, -ta	-vaka	...	-iva, -hwainga, -kwainga

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN HERERO¹

Prefixes present.

Class 1. Omu, U, O (oma-, mu-, u-, ŋu-); 2. Ova, Ova (ova-, va-, ve-, -wa, mba-, mba); 3. Omu (omu-, -mu-, mba-, u-); 4. Omi (ami-, vi-, -vi-, mbi-); 5. E (contraction of Eri) (e-, -i-, r'-, ndi-); 6. Oma, Ome (oma-, e-, ye-, -ya-, -a-, u-, wa-, ŋa-, ŋe-, ŋu-); 7. Otyi- or Oci- (tyi-, -ci-, -hi-); 8. Ovi- (ovi-, -vi-, mbi-); 9. O, On- (Om-), Oñ, Ony- (on- (om-), oñ-, -i-, y'-, ndyi-); 10. Ozo-, (Ozon- (Ozom-), Obo-, Obon- or Odo-, &c. (ozon-, ozom-, ze (še), zo (Šo), ŋla, ŋlu, &c.); 11. Oru- (oru-, -ru-, ŋu-); 12. Otu- (otu-, -tu-, ru-); 13. Oka- (oka-, -ke-, ŋa-, ŋu-, ku-); 14. Ova- (ova-, -u-, mba-); 15. Oku- (ku); 16. Opa- (the influence of an older Opa- is just traceable in certain words) (-pa-, -pa-, mpa-, pu-); 17. Omo- (mu-, -mo-).

Diminutive suffix, -ana.

PREFIXES, &c., IN OŠI-NDONGA AND KUANYAMA

Prefixes present.

Class 1. Omu- (omu-, gu-, ku-, mu-, u-, -mu-); 2. Ova-, Aa- (ova-, ova-, ova-, va-, va-, ja-, mba-); 3. Omu- (omu-, ogu-, mu-, mu-, u-); 4. Omi- (ami-, di, odi, odi-, mi, i-, di-, odi-, vi-); 5. E- (e-, lyi-, li-, di-, eñ-); 6. Oma- (oma-, oge-, ga-, ma-, ma-, wa-, wya-, ŋa-); 7. Osi- (osi-, ŋi-); 8. Hi-, Ohi- (hi-, -hi-, y'-, mbi-); 9a. Hi-, Ohi-, &c.; 9. O-, On- (Om-) (o-, yi-, ŋi-, i-, j-); 10. Owa-, Ee- (om (omus),

¹ A note might be inserted here on the phonology of Herero. There is great dialectal and personal variability in the pronunciation of the dental and alveolar consonants and of the combined dental alveolar. Some Ova-herero pronounce s and z, ð and t, as we do in English. Others—individuals or tribes—give the s a b sound, the z an utterance more like ð or b, and render the ð and t after n in a more velar fashion, like the Arabic ض and ط (in my phonetic spelling ð and t). Some German philologists have exaggerated these slovenly pronunciations; others, like A. Seidel, wisely ignore them and stick to s and z, ð and t. The further distinctions are of no philological value.

0), *odi* or *ni*, -*ni*, *dī*, *d'*); 11. *Ōlu-* (*olu-*, *lu-*, -*ndu-*); 12. *Ōtu-* (*tu-*) (only in *Ōpi-ndoŋga* and very rare); 13. *Ōka-* (*ka*, *akē-*); 14. *Ūu*, *Ōmu*, *Ōu*, *Ōvu* (*mu*, *u*, *huu*, -*mbu*); 15. *Ōku-* (*aku-*, *ku*, -*ŋka*); 16. (prepositional) *Ōpu*, *Ōpō*, *Ōpa*, *Apa* (*pa*, *pō-*, *pe-*, *mpa*); 17. *Ōmu-* (*mu-*, -*mo*).

In the prepositions there are traces of the -*ni* locative suffix. Dim. suffix: -*ana*, -*gana*, -*ena*.

PREFIXES, &c., IN ŌLU-NYANEKA AND ŌLU-NDOMBE

Prefixes present.

Class 1. *Ōmu-* (*omu-*, *u-*, *ow'*, *oyu-*, -*mu-*, -*mo*); 2. *Ōva-*, *A-* (*ava-*, *ova-*, *va*); 3. *Ōmu-* (*omu-*, *u*, *ow'*, *oyu*, -*mo*); 4. *Ōmi-* or *Ōvi-* (*omi-*, *vi*); 5. *E-* (*i*); 6. *Ōma-* (*a-*, *ā*, *ama-*); 7. *Ōtyi-* (*etyi-*, *ci*); 8. *Ōvi-* (*evi-*, *vi*, *i*); 9. *Ō*, *Ōu*, *Ōny-* (*u*, *yū* or *ei*, *ōn-*, *ōng-*); 10. *Ōmō* (*mō-*, *mbu*); 11. *Ōlu-* (*lu*); 12. *Ōtu-* (*tu*); 13. *Ōka-* (*ka*); 14. *Ūu*, *Ōwu-* (*omu-*, *u*, *ow'*); 15. *Ōku-* (*ku*); 16. *Apa*, *Pa*, *Ōpō* (*pa-*, *pō-*, *pu*); 17. *Mu-* (*mu-*).

In the Nyaneka prepositions there are traces of the -*ni* locative suffix.

In Nos. 92 and 94 there is a masculine or 'father' prefix, *Se-*, *He-*.

PREFIXES, &c., IN UMBUNDU (NANŌ)

Prefixes present.

Class 1. *Ōmu*, *U-* (*ŋu-*, *u-*, -*u-*, -*u-*); 2. *Ōma-*, *Va-*, *A-* (*va*, *a*); 3. *Ōmu*, *U-* (*omu*, *yu*, *u*); 4. *Ōmi-*, *Ōvi-* (*vi*, *i*); 5. *E-* or *I-* (*i*, *i*); 6. *A-* or *Ōva-* (*a*, *va*); 7. *Ōci-* (*ci*); 8. *Ōvi-* (*vi*); 9. *Ō*, *Ōu*, *Ōny-* (*i*, *yī*); 10. *Ōmō*, *Ōmō* (*vi*); 11. *Ōlu-* (*lu*); 12. *Ōtu-* (*tu*); 13. *Ōka-* (*ka*); 14. *Ūu*, *Ōwu*, *U-* (*u*, *yū*); 15. *Ōku-* (*ku*); 16. (prepositional) *Apa*, *Pa*, *Pō* (*pa-*, *pu-*, *pō*); 17. *Ōmu*, *Ōvu-* (*vu-*, *mu-*, *vu-*, -*mu*).

89. *Ōeibererō* is spoken in South-West Africa at some distance from the Atlantic coast; north of the Swakop watercourse and of 22° 30' South latitude, south of 19° 30' South latitude, and west of 20° East longitude. *Ōeibererō* probably includes the *Ōcimbandieru* and *Ōcicimba* dialects in its eastern range. In the north-west its range extends over the *Kaoko* plateau.

90. *Ōpi-ndoŋga* is spoken in *Ōvamboland* (north-east part of *Damaraland*) north of the *Ōmambava* or *Ndžira* river; south of the *Ōkavaŋgo* river and 17° 30' South latitude; eastward to *Ōŋgova* and the *Ōadana* river; and westward to the Lower *Kunene* and the vicinity of the Atlantic coast (*Ōvapanjama* and *Ōvayare*).

91. *Kuanyama* is spoken in northern *Ōvamboland* and southern *Aŋgōla*, in the region between the *Sela* mountains and *Kunene* river on the west and the *Ōkavaŋgo* (*Kubaŋgo*) river on the east. Northwards it is bounded almost by the 16° of South latitude and grades into *Nyaneka*.

92. *Ōlunyanyeka* is spoken in southern *Aŋgōla* north of 16° South latitude, west of the *Kubaŋgo* river, east of the *Sela* mountains (*Serra da Chella*), and south of 14° 30' South latitude.

93. *Ndombe* is spoken in the coastlands of southern *Aŋgōla* (the *Mossamedes* coast), between the *Sela* mountains and the sea, south of about 13° 30' South latitude as far as *Great Fish Bay* and the vicinity of the Lower *Kunene*.

94. *Umbundu* is spoken in the *Beŋuela* and *Bailundu* districts of southern *Aŋgōla*, north of 14° 30' South latitude, south of 11° 30' South latitude and east of the Upper *Kwanza* river.

GROUP Y

THE ANGOLA LANGUAGES

95. Ktsama (M-bwiyi, Sumbe, Sele, Ki-bala, Tunda)
 96. Libôlo¹ or Lu-bôlo (N-dulu, Haka)
 97. Soŋgo
 98. Kim-bundu (M-baka, M-bondô)
 98 a. Ngôla
 99. Mbamba (Mu-temu, Haŋgu)

English	95. Ktsama	96. Libôlo or Lu-bôlo	97. Soŋgo	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. Ngôla	99. Mbamba
Adze	N-gimbo. Ci-calo	...	...	Di-sawi	N-gembo	N-gimbu
Animal, wild beast	...	...	...	Ki-ama	...	...
Ant ... ..	...	...	...	Siŋkinya. Siŋi. I-nzeu. Ki-sonde	Ki-sonde. Fiŋja-soŋgo. Ki-cikinya	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	Sualala. Ki-umbeta	Ri-talamena	Ki-umba
Ape (chim- panzi)	...	...	...	Ki-ŋgana; i-	...	...
Arm	Luku-akoo	Luku-akoo	Luku-akoo	Luku-aku; m-aku (<i>pl.</i>)	? Kalo-eŋki. Fesele. Kikw-akoo	Luku-aku
Arrow	Mu-soŋgo (?)	Mu-soŋgo; mi-	Mu-fula; mi-	Ki-unda. Sessa, Mu-fula	M-soŋgo; mi-	Mu-fula
Axe	Di-kosa	Ny-aŋga	N-ŋimpu; ŋin-ŋimpu	Di-kun; ma- N-gimbu	N-gembo; ŋi+	N-gimbu; ŋi+
Back ... ..	...	...	...	D-ima or Rima. Kunda	Ri-kunda	Di-kunda
Banana ... ..	...	...	...	Ri-honjo	Ri-konjo	Di-konjo
Beard ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-ezu	Mu-ezu. U/ol-geri	Mu-ezu
Bee	Ny-eki	Luny-eki; mny-eki	Ny-eki; ŋi+	Ny-eki. Ny-iki	Ny-eki	Ny-eki; ŋi+
Belly	Di-fumoo; ma+	Li-fumoo; ma+	Dimes; tan-dimes. <i>Also</i> Di-fumoo; tu-	Ri-kuta. Di-vumoo	Di-fumoo; mu-fumoo	Di-vumoo
Bird	Nyilla; ŋi+	Kan-sela; tu-	Kan-sila; tu-	N-zilla; ŋin-zila	N-jela; ŋi+	...
Blood	May-eŋga	Ma-hapi	Ma-hapi	Masy-ŋga	Ma-hapi	Ma-hapi
Body ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-kuta	Mu-kuta	Mu-ila
Bone	Ci-foba; i-foba	Ki-foba; i-foba	Ki-fowa; bi-fowa	Ki-fuba	Ki-foba; i-foba	Kifua
Borassus palm	...	...	...	Ka-folo? Di-teba. Ri-koma	...	Ku-dina
Bow	O-ta; ma-ta	O-ta; ma-ta	Wu-ta; ma-ta	U-ta	O-ta m-soŋgo; ma-ta me-soŋgo	Uta
Bowels ... ..	...	...	...	Mi-dia. Ma-ta	Mu-ria; mi-ria	...
Brains ... ..	...	...	...	W-ŋŋoo	...	W-ŋŋwa
Breast (man's)	Tulo; ŋi+	Tu-ko; mi+	Tulo; ŋi-tulo	Tulu	Teta; ŋi-teta	Teta

¹ Koelle names this Lu-bôlo, but his geographical indications identify it with Lu-bôlo or Libôlo. Koelle's correspondence of prefixes, singular with plural, is given here, but cannot be counted on as correct.

English	95. Kisama	96. Libôlo <i>or</i> Lu-bôlo	97. Soŋgo	98. Kim-bundu	98a. Ngôla	99. Mbamba
Breast (woman's)	Di-elo; m-elo	Li-elo; m-elo	Di-bele; ma-bele	Ri-elo = <i>feet</i> ; <i>pl.</i> m-elo. Zi-homba = <i>breast</i>	Di-elo; m-elo	Ma-bele (<i>pl.</i>)
Brother ...	Kota. N-deŋge	Kota. Paŋgi a n-deŋge	Kota. Paŋgete	Ri-kota. N-deŋge	Kota. N-deŋge	Yaya. Paŋge; ψ +
Buffalo ...	...	...	...	Pakasa	...	Pakasa
Bull ...	N-gombe a zi-ala	N-ombe a li-yali	N-gombe ya n-tambe	...	Ka-pala	...
Buttocks ...	...	...	...	Ma-taku	...	...
Canoe ...	Ū-luŋgu; ma-luŋgu	Ū-loŋgu; ma-loŋgu	W-atw; ma-	U-luŋgu, N-doŋgu. W-atu	Ū-luŋgo. Kim-bôla	U-atu
Cat ...	...	...	Simba; zi- Ka-simba	Cimfa. N-gatu (<i>Port.</i>)	Cimfa	...
Charcoal ...	...	...	...	Di-kala	Di-kala	Kala; a-kala
Chief, king ...	N-kana; <i>pl.</i> piô-kana. Gana	Nana; <i>pl.</i> ni-nana	Sekulu (<i>see</i> <i>father</i>); tsi-sekula	Sôba. N-gana (<i>Mr.</i>). Mu-kula. Mu-adi M-ona; ana	Sôba. M-ani. Fumu. Mw-ene. Mu-adi M-ona; ana. N-deŋge	Fumu
Child ...	...	...	...	N-gubu (<i>large</i>). Taŋga	Ma-lele	Taŋga; ψ +
Cloth ...	...	...	...	M-bambi. N-talala	...	Hôla
Cold ...	...	...	...	N-goŋgo. I-si. Ū-si	Ko-ŋe	...
Country ...	...	...	...	N-gombe N-gandu Ki-zuwa. (<i>Di-naŋgu</i> = <i>daytime</i>)	N-gombe; ψ + N-gandu Mu-anya	...
Cow ...	N-gombe	N-ombe	N-gombe	N-gombe	N-gombe; ψ +	...
Crocodile ...	N-handwa	N-andwa	N-gandu	N-gandu	N-gandu	...
Day, daylight	Mu-anya	Mu-anya	Mu-anya	Ki-zuwa. (<i>Di-naŋgu</i> = <i>daytime</i>)	Mu-anya	...
Devil, evil spirit	...	...	...	Di-kiŋi. N-dele. Di-hamba	...	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N-gaŋga; ziŋ-gaŋga	Kim-banda; <i>pl.</i> zim-bandã	Kim-banda; zim-banda	Kim-banda	Kim-banda	...
Dog ...	N-bwa	Im-bwa	Yim-bwa; zim-	Im-bwa; zim-bwa Barra (<i>Port.</i>)	Im-bwa	Im-bwa
Donkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Door, doorway	Di-wita. Pu-mw-ela	Li-bitwa. Pu-mw-ela	Di-bitwa. Ru-mw-ela	Ri-bitwa. Mw-ela	Di-bitwa. Mw-ela; mi-ela	Ha-mw-ela
Dream ...	...	...	...	N-zoŋi	N-zoŋe	N-zoŋi (<i>iota, verb</i>)
Drum ...	N-goma; piô-	N-oma; niô-otna	N-goma; ziŋ-goma	N-goma	N-goma; ψ -	...
Ear ...	Di-tûe; ma-tûe	Li-tûe	Li-tûi; ma-tûi	Ri-tûi	Di-tûe; ma-tûe	Di-tûi
Egg ...	Di-ake; ma-yake	Li-yaki	Di-ake	Ri-aki; ma-iki	Di-yaye; ma- Ri-kake; ma-	Di-ai; m-ai
Elephant ...	N-zamba	N-zamba	N-zamba	N-zamba. N-zambi	N-tsamba	...

English	95. Kisama	96. Libŋla or Lu-baŋlu	97. Soŋgo	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. Ngŋla	99. Mbamba
Excrement	...	...	...	Tu-ŋi	...	...
Eye	D-iso; m-eso	L-iso; m-eso	L-iso; m-eso	R-iso; m-eso	D-iso; m-eso	Di-esu; m-eso
Face, fore- head	M-palo; ʒi+	Palo; ʒl. m-palo	M-palo; ʒl. bi-palo. lu-palo	Palo. Di-boma	M-palo	M-banzu. Mu-pala. Mu-esa Ma-ŋi
Fat ... ..	...	...	...	Ma-ŋi	Ma-ŋi. (neta = <i>adj.</i>)	Ma-ŋi
Father	Tate	Pal, M-foa	Papa. Se- (<i>prefix</i>)	Papali. Tate, Tata. So. Se. (Se-kula = <i>uncle</i>)	Pal. Tata	Tate. So. Se.
Fear ... ..	...	...	...	W-oma	M-oma	...
Finger	Mu-lembu; mi-lembu	Mu-nye; mi-nye	Mu-lembu; mi-	Mu-lembu	Mu-ino; m-ino	...
Fire	Tu-wia	Ti-bia	Tu-bia	Tu-pia or Tu-bia; ma+	Tu-ya; ma+	...
Fish	M-biŋi	M-biŋi; nim-biŋi	l-ŋi; ʒi-ŋi	M-biŋi	Ki-kele; i-kele	...
Foot	Ku-dema. (Di-kanda = <i>foot sole</i>)	Li-kanda	Di-kanda	Ki-nama. Ri-kanda	Ki-sende; i-sende	Ha-kanda, Hama-kanda
Forest	Mu-situ	Mu-situ	Punti; bi-punti	Ri-tutu. Mu-situ	Mu-petu	Di-hutu
Fowl	Sange; ʒi+	Sanŋi; ni-sanŋi	ʒasua; ʒi+	Sanŋi ¹ ; ʒi+	Sanje. Ki-koowa; i-koowa	...
Frog, toad	Di-sundu	Li-zundo	C-ula; y-ula or bi-ula	Kiŋ-gokolo. Ka-zundu. Di-zote	Di-sota; ma- Ri-sundo	Kiŋ-goko
Ghost ... ..	...	...	...	N-zumbi; ʒ. ʒi+. Kin-zungumbia	Ri-lulu	...
Girl	Mu-na mu-hatu; ʒl. ana a-hatu	Mu-ana mu-hetu	Kahetu; tu-hetu	Kamu-hatu. Ka-lumba. Ka-hatu	Ka-minina (<i>Port.</i>)	Kamu-keu
Goat	Homba	Homba	Homba	Homba	Homba; ʒi+. N-komba; ʒi- Homba ya di-yalu	...
" (he)	Homba a ri-ala	...	...	Ki-suta	...	...
" (she) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
God	N-zambi. Gana-n-zambi. Suku	N-dzambi. Suku	N-gana- n-zambi	N-zambi	N-tsambi a-puŋgo. (Kadunŋo = <i>heaven</i>)	N-zambi
Grandparent	Kuku	Se-yeŋi	Kuku	Kuku; ʒi-kuku	Afo. Kuko	Kukulu
Grass ... ..	...	...	...	l-aŋgu	Y-aŋgo. M-bwa; ʒim-bwa	Me-aŋgu
Ground ... ..	...	...	...	Isi. Mapo	Danda	Ma-vu
Ground-nut	N-zo; ʒin-zo	Luŋ-guba; niŋ-guba	Ki-etu; bi-etu	N-guba; ʒi+	Lu-ŋgoba; ʒi-	Lu-zu

¹ From Ku-sanda = to scratch.

English	95. Kisama	96. Libõlo or Lu-bõlu	97. Songó	98. Kin-bundu	98 a. Ngõla	99. Mbamba
Guinea-fowl	...	...	...	Haõga	...	...
Gun	0-ta; ma-ta	0-ta; ma-ta	Wa-ta; ma-ta	U-ta	0-ta; ma-ta	0-ta
Hair	M-beta ¹ ; yim-beta	Lun-tamba ¹ ; nin-tamba	Kampu; zi-kampu	N-damba; ʒi-	Jin-damba ¹ (<i>pl.</i>)	Lun-damba
Hand	Di-kanda, Di-kanda	Li-kanda or Li-kanda	Di-kanda, Bum-õko	Lu-koaku	Lukw-õko; <i>pl.</i> m-õko	...
Head	Man-twe; <i>pl.</i> min-twe	Mun-twe	Mu-twe; binu-twe	Mu-twe; mi-twe	Moo-twe	...
Heart ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-sima, M-pumbulu, (Mu-sima = <i>also liver</i>)	N-ʒundu	N-ʒundu, (Mu-cima = <i>liver</i>)
Heel	Ki-santera	Kalian-ʒesi; talian-ʒesi	Ku-dima kwa ki-nama	Ki-sende	Ka-polepole	...
Hide ... ..	...	...	...	K-ibã	...	K-ibarã
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	Ka-lundu, Kama-lundu	Ka-lundu	...
Hippopotamus	...	...	...	N-ʒuvu	N-ʒuvu	...
Hoe	Di-temo	Li-temo	Di-tampa	Ri-temu	Di-temo	...
Honey	Wu-iki	Wu-iki	W-empa	U-iki, W-emba	W-emba, M-ike	U-emba
Horn ... ..	...	...	...	M-biõga, Lum-biõga	...	N-ʒala
House	N-ʒoo; ʒin-ʒoo	In-ʒoo; nin-ʒoo	Yin-ʒoo; zin-ʒoo	In-ʒoo; ʒin-ʒoo, E-mbu, Lumbu (<i>courtyard</i>), Ki-bata	In-ʒoo; ʒi-nsoo or ʒi-nsoo, Lumbo	E-mbu
Hunger ... ..	...	...	...	N-ʒala	N-ʒala	...
Husband ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-nume	Mu-nume	...
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	Kim-bungu, N-gudi	Kim-bungu, Kima-laõka	N-gudi
Iron	Ci-kate	Fuelu (<i>Port.</i> <i>'ferro'</i>)	Bi-tampa, Wi-feru (<i>Port.</i>)	Ki-tadi, Felu (<i>Port.</i>)	Ki-tadi; <i>pl.</i> i-tari	...
Island ... ..	...	...	...	Ki-ʒaõga	Ki-ʒaõga	Ki-koõko; i-
Ivory	D-ipo da n-zamba	L-izo lia n-zamba	D-izo, &c.	Ma-ʒu a n-zamba	D-izu	...
Knee	Puna; ʒi-puna	N-ʒoõko	Puna; ʒi+	Puna, Ki-pumuna	Puna, Ki-pumuna	Puna
Knife	ʒoõko; ʒi-ʒoõko	ʒoõko; ni-ʒoõko	Mooõko; ʒi-	M-ʒoõko; ʒi+	ʒoõko; ʒi-ʒoõko	M-ʒoõko
Lake ... ..	...	...	...	(Ka-lunga = <i>sea</i>), Ki-ʒaõga = <i>lagoon</i>)	...	(Ka-lunga = <i>sea</i>)
Leg	Ki-nama; i-nama	Ki-nama	Ki-nama; bi-nama	Ki-nama; i-nama	Ki-nama; i-nama	...
Leopard	Iõ-gu; ʒiõ-gu	Iõ-gu; nin-gu	Yi-õgwe; zi-õgwe	Iõ-gu, Hiõ-gu	Iõ-gu; ʒiõ-gu	Koõlama
Lion	Hooi; ʒi+	Hooi; ni+	Hooi	Hooi; ʒi-booi	Hooi	...
Lips ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-ʒumbu	Mu-ʒumbo	...
Magic	Wu-aõga, Di-hamba	Wu-aõga, Ki-fekoõla; i-	Wuõ-gaõga, Mi-õõgu (<i>pl.</i>)	Um-banda, U-aõga	W-aõga, Ki-temba, Ki-teka	...

¹ Noteworthy.

English	95. Kisumu	96. Liboko or Lu-bulu	97. Songó	98. Kim-bundu	98a. Ngóla	99. Mbamba
Maize	Huñgwo	M-asa lei-ndeke	Ki-ndeke	M-asa	D-esa ; m-asa	Mu-ndeke
Man	Mu-ntu ; a-ntu	Mu-ntu ; a-ntu	Mu-ntu ; ba-ntu	Mu-tu ; a-tu	Mu-ntu ; a-ntu	Mu-ntu
Man (vir) ...	Di-ala ; <i>pl.</i> ana-m-ala	Di-yala ; ma-ala	Di-ala ; <i>pl.</i> bi-m-ala	Mu-lume, Mo-nume. Ri-ala ; ma-ala	Di-yala	Mu-nume
Meat	Site	Site	Situ. M-bunda	Situ. Citu	Setu ; pi-setu	...
Medicine ...	Mi-lañgwo (<i>pl.</i>)	Mi-lañgwo	Bi-hemba (<i>pl.</i>)	Um-bandu	Mi-lañgwo	...
Milk	M-ele	M-ele	Ma-bele	Lete (<i>Port.</i>)	Ka-móla. Ka-besa	M-ele
Monkey ...	Hima	Hima	Hima	Hima	Hima	Kima
Moon	M-beji	M-beji	N-gonde	Ri-éji, M-beji	M-beje, M-beze, Rieze	M-beji
Mother ...	Mama	Mayi	Mams	Manil. Mama ; <i>q</i> + Mu-lundu	Manil	Mama
Mountain ...	...	...	...	...	...	Mub-goñgwo
Mouth ...	Di-kanu ; ma-	Li-kanu	Nai-kanwa ; ma-kanwa	Ri-kanu, { Mu-zuñgu = <i>snout, beak,</i> <i>lips</i>	M-sumbo or N-sumbo	Di-kami, { Mu-lañgwo = <i>snout, beak</i>
Nail (of finger or toe)	Zu-ana ; zim-zu-ana	Lun-xo-ana ; nin-xo-ana	Yala ; bi-yala	Ki-ala	Ki-ala ; i-ala	Lun-bonde
Name ... ..	...	...	...	Ri-jina. N-uku	...	Di-jina
Navel	M-bakoo ; jim-	M-bakoo ; ni +	Mu-timpi ; mi +	N-gombo	M-bakoo ; jim-bakoo N-gombo	...
Neck	Mu-siñgwo ; <i>pl.</i> pi-siñgwo (?)	Siñgwo ; <i>pl.</i> mi +	Siñgwo. Di-koopi ; ma-koopi	Siñgu. Ri-koopi	Siñgwo. Di-konda	Kofo
Night	U-sugu	U-sugu	U-suku ; bi-oo-suku	U-suku	U-sakoo ; mo-sakoo	...
Nose	Di-zulu ; ma-	Li-zulu	Di-zunu	Ri-zunu or Ri-zulu	Di-salu or Ri-sũmo	Di-zulu
Oil palm ...	Di-ye ; ma-ye	Li-ye ; ma-ye	...	N-dende. Ri-aye ; m-aye	Di-aye ; mā-ye	Di-aye or Di-yi
Ox	N-gombe. N-tende	N-ombe	N-gombe	N-gombe, M-onde	N-gombe	N-gombe
Paddle ...	...	...	...	Hafi ; <i>q</i> + Ma-lvu.	Ki-handu	...
Palm wine, beer	...	...	...	W-alwa (<i>beer</i>)	...	...
Parrot ...	...	Ka-pagal (<i>Port.</i>)	Ka-husu ; tu-husu	Ka-kaseo	Ka-huso ; tu-huso	...
Penis ... ..	...	...	...	N-ja	...	...
Pig	N-gulu ; <i>q</i> +	N-gulo ; niñ-gulo or niñ-gulo	Ki-ombo ; bi-ombo	N-ja N-gulu. (Ki-ombo = <i>wart-hog</i> ?)	N-gulo ; <i>q</i> +. (Y-anwa = <i>wart pig</i>)	...
Pigeon ...	Di-ambe	Li-embe	Di-embe	Ri-embe	Di-ambe	Di-embe ; m-embe
Place ... ..	...	...	...	Ki-riti. Bu. Aba- Ba-ma, Ko-ma, Mu-ma	Ki-didi	...

English	95. Kisama	96. Libôlo or Lu-balu	97. Soŋgo	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. Ngôla	99. Mbamba
Rain	M-fala	M-fala	Lô-insa	M-vula	M-fala	M-vula
Rat	Di-beŋgo	Li-beŋgo	Puku; ʒi+	Ki-beŋgu, N-gelu, Puku, Mun-deŋgu	Foko; ʒi+. N-puku, Ri-beŋgu	...
River ... ..	...	...	...	Lu-iji; i-giji	Mu-gije	Hoŋga
Road ... ..	...	...	...	N-jiia	N-jiia	N-jiia
Salt	Mo-ŋgua	Mo-ŋgua	Mo-ŋgua	Mu-ŋgua	Ma-ŋgua	Mo-ŋgon
Shame ... ..	...	...	...	Sonyi	Sonye, Ki-jiŋoo	...
Sheep	M-budi	M-budi	Meme	M-budi or M-buri	M-budi	...
Shield ... ..	...	...	...	N-gubu	...	...
Shoulder ...	Ci-bewo; pl. i-bewo	Ki-bebe; i-bebe	Ki-susi; bi-susi	Ki-susi	Ki-supe, Ki-soope; i-soope	Ki-paŋga
Sister	(See brother) N-deŋge dia mu-beta	Paŋgia, N-deŋge nu-beta	Paŋge dia m-beta	Paŋge, N-deŋge	Ka-paŋge, Ka n-deŋge	...
Skin	Muŋ-goto; miŋ-goto	Muŋ-goto	Mo-kuto; mi-kuto	Kibā	Ki-konda; yi-konda	Kibadi
Sky ... ..	...	...	...	Ku ri-ku, Ki-ūlū, (Kuma = atmosphere)	...	Kulu, Hulu
Slave	Mum-bika; pl. a-wika	Mum-bika	Mu-bika; a-bika or ba-bika	Mu-bika; a-bika	M-bika; n-bika	Mu-bika; a-bika
Sleep ... ..	...	...	...	Ki-ku	Ki-ko	Tu-ku
Smoke	D-ŋi	L-ŋi	Mu-ŋi	R-ŋi	D-ŋi	Mu-ŋi
Snake	Ny-oka	Ny-oka; pl. ni+	Ny-oka; pl. zi+	Ny-oka	Ny-oka; ʒi- or ʒi-	...
Son, boy ...	Mu-na-tu; ana-tu, Mw-ana	Mo-ana; ana	Ka-yala; tu-yala, Mw-ana	Kari-ala, N-sona, Mun-zaŋgala	Ka-moo', M-sona	Kamu-yala, M-sona
Song ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-ambu	Mu-ambu	...
Spear	Mu-saŋgo; mi-	N-gaya; niŋ-gaya	Mu-fala; mi-	N-gumba, Sosa	N-gaya; ʒiŋ-	...
Spirit, soul	...	...	...	Ki-lundu, Di-bamba, Ki-ŋimbi, (Ki-anda = water spirit), Ki-tuta, N-gomba	N-zumbi, Mw-enyu	N-zumbi
Star, planet	...	...	...	Tetembwa; pl. ʒi+	...	...
Stick	M-baso; ʒi+	...	...	Mu-ŋi, M-bamba	M-bamba; ʒi+	...
Stone	Di-tadi	Li-tari	Di-tadi	Ri-tari	Di-tadi	Di-we; ma-we
Stool ... ..	...	...	...	Baŋgu	Ki-baka	...
Sun	Di-kombi	Mu-anya	Mu-anya	Kumbi, Di-kombi, (Mu-anya = sun heat)	Ri-kumbi, Mu-anya	...
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	Mu-kita	Mu-kita	...
Tear ... ..	...	...	...	Di-soŋi; ma-	...	...

English	95. Kisama	96. Libôlo or Lu-bulu	97. Soango	98. Kis-bundu	98a. Ngôla	99. Mbamba
One	Məsi	Məsi	Məsi	Məsi	Mopi	Mopi
Two	C-ade; -ade	-yati, -yali	-yade, -wade	-yadi or -yari	-ati	-ati
Three	tatu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu
Four	-wana	-wana	-wana	-wana	-wana	-wana
Five	-tanu	-tanu	-tanu	-tanu	-tanu	-tane
Six	-samana	-samana	-samana	Samanu (Ki-samanu)	Samanu	Samana
Seven	Sambu-ade	Sambu-ale	-sambu-ate	Sambu-adi or Sambu-ari. <i>Also</i> Ki-sambu-ari	Sambu-ate	Sambu-ate
Eight	Di-nake	Nake	-nake	-nake (Ki-nake)	Nake	Nake
Nine	Di-vaa	I-vaa	I-va or I-vô	Di-vûa or Ri-vûa	I-va	Di-vûa
Ten	Di-kuî	Kuyî	(Ri-)kuinyi ¹	Kuinyi (Ri-kuinyi)	Kuini	Kuinyi
Eleven	Kuî na masi	...	(Ri-)kuinyi ni-məsi	Kuinyi ni-məsi	Mope u-kuini or Mope ku-kuini	...
Twenty	Ma-ku' ya-ade	Ma-ku' ya-yali	Ma-kuny' a-wade	Ma-kuiny'-adi	Ma-kuny' a-yate	Ma-kuiny' ati
Thirty	Ma-kû' ya-tatu	Ma-kû' ya-tatu	Ma-kuny' a-tatu	Ma-kuiny' a-tatu	Ma-kûny' a-tatu	Ma-kuiny' a-tatu
Forty	Ma-kû' ya- wana	Ma-kû' ya- wana	Ma-kuny' a-wana	Ma-kuiny' a-wana	Ma-kuny' a-wana	Ma-kuiny' a-wana
Fifty	Ma-kû' ya-tanu	Ma-kû' ya-tanu	Ma-kuny' a-tana	Ma-kuiny' a-tanu	Ma-kuny' a-tanu	Ma-kuiny' a-tanu
Hundred ... ..	...	...	...	Hama	...	Kama
Thousand ... ..	...	...	...	Hulu (ancient). Hulukazi	...	...
I, me, my	Eme? Ng', Ngi. -ami	Eme? N, N. -ami	Eme? N, Ngi. -ami or -am'	Eme. Ngi. -ngi. -ami (terminal), -ami (post.)	Eme. Ng'. -ngi. -ami	Ame. Ngi, Ng, N. -a (-m). -ngi -ame
Thou, thee, thy	Eye. U. -gu. -a-ye	Eye. U. -gu. -a-ye	Eye. U. -ku. -a-ye	Eye. U. -ku. -eye. -e (terminal), -é (-a-e in old language)	Eye. U. -gu, -ku, -u. -ci	Eye. U. -ku. -ai (terminal), -ai (post.)
He, him, his	U. -mu. -é	U. -mu. -é	U, A. -mu. -é	Muene. U, A. -mu. -e (terminal), -é (post.)	Mwene. U, A. -mu. -e (?)	Yu. U, A. -mu. -enji (terminal), -enji (post.)
We, us, our	Etu. Tu. -tu. -etu	Etu. Tu. -tu. -etu	Etu. Tu. -tu. -etu	Etu or Etu. Tu. -tu. -etu	Etu. Tu. -tu. -etu	Etu, Etu. Tu. -tu. -etu

¹ Koelle writes this 'Bi-kuinyi', but the Bi- prefix must surely be a misprint for Ri.

English	95. Kisama	96. Libŏlo or Lubalu	97. Soŏgo	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. Ngŏla	99. Mbamba
Ye, you, your	Enu. i. -enu	-enu	Euu. i. -enu	Enu. Nu- -nu- -enu	Enu. Nu- -nu- -enu	Enu. Mu-, Nu- -mi- -enu
They, them, their	i. A- -s-	i. A- -s-, -ya-	i. Ba- -bu	Ene. A- -a-, -a-, -ya (terminal), -a-, -awa (post.)	Ene. A- -s- -awa	Ene. A- -s- -au (terminal), -an (post.)
All ... ..	...	...	...	-osŏ (w-osŏ, osŏ; w-osŏ, y-osŏ; ri-osŏ, w-osŏ; &c.)	...	...
This, these	A-a, ā; a-u, ā-yi; a-ri, a-sa; a-ki, ā; ā-k, ā-pi; a-lu; a-tu; a-ka; a-u; a-ku; a-pa; ? a-nu	...	...	Yu, ya or a; yo, yi; riri, mama; kiki, yiyi; yiyi, zizi; lulu, tutu; kaka; yu or ū; kuku; baba (baba); mumu Ō or yŏ, ō; yŏ or yo, ya-yo; ri-ri-ri, ama or mama; &c. Yu-nā or ū-nā; ya-nā or a-nā; yu-nā, i-nā; ri-nā, ma-nā; ki-nā, i-nā; &c. Yu, ya; yu, eyi; eri, ama; eki, eyi; eyi, aji or ezi; ulu or ulu; utu or utu; ? yu or ū or owu; aku or aku; obo or aba; umu or omu Mu-ene, ene; u-ene, y-ene; ri-ene, w-ene; ki-ene; &c.	...	Yu-
That, those	Ō-u, a-ŏ; ŏ-ti, ŏ-ye; ŏ-ri-ri, ŏ-mo; ŏ-ki-ri, ŏ-yu; ŏ-yo, ŏ-pi; ŏ-ŏ; ŏ-to; ŏ-ka; !; ŏ-ko; ŏ-po; ŏ-mo ? Au-nā, ū-ā; au-nā, ū-nā; ari-nā; ama-nā; aki-nā; &c.	...	...	Yu, ya; yu, eyi; eri, ama; eki, eyi; eyi, aji or ezi; ulu or ulu; utu or utu; ? yu or ū or owu; aku or aku; obo or aba; umu or omu Mu-ene, ene; u-ene, y-ene; ri-ene, w-ene; ki-ene; &c.	...	...
Bad	-e-wa	-moŏtu	-yi-wa	-kerela	-yi-ba	...
Black	-sikalela	-sigela	-sigelela	-sikatelela	-sikele	-bucela
Female	-hātu, -hetu	-hetu	-hetu	-hato, -kazi	-hātu, -ketu	-ketu
Fierce, sharp, bitter	...	...	...	-lula / -tu	-tu	...

English	95. Kisama	96. Libõla or Lu-bõla	97. Songõ	98. Kins-bundu	98 a. Ngõla	99. Mbamba
Good	-wawa	-wawa	-wawa	-an-bate	-waba	...
Great	-kulu	-kulu	-kulu	-o-nene, -ya-dikõta	-o-jimba, -tala, -neno	...
Little	-tolu	-tolu	-talu, <i>Also -efe</i>	-o-fele, -n-deñge	-ete, -o-jake	...
Long	-le-wa	...	-le-wa	-le-ba	-le-ba	...
Male	-di-ala	...	-di-ara	-ala, -ri-ala, -lume, -nume	-ri-ala, -lume, -ndumbe	...
Old	-kuka	-kuka	-kuka	-o-kulu	-kulu, -o-kula, -kula	...
Red ... ..	...	...	...	-kusuka, N-guiyi	-kusuka	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	-bala, -boko	...	...
Short ... ..	...	...	...	-buta	-buta, -buta	...
Sick	-lamo-kata	-gata	-kata	-hapi	-kata, -kate	...
White... ..	-zele	-zele	-zele	-zela, ¹ -dele	-sele	...
Above, up, on top	...	...	...	Bu-rilu, Ku-tandu kwa	Bu-lu	...
Before ... ..	...	...	...	Ku-poolo ya	...	...
Behind ... ..	...	...	...	Ku-rima	Ku-dima	Ku-ema
Below, down	...	...	...	Ko-gi, Bo-gi	...	...
Far ... ..	...	...	...	Ku-le-ba	...	...
Here ... ..	...	...	...	Baba, Bu. Ba., -aba, Bu-ene, Babo	Kenu	H', Ha-, Hu., He-ne
In, inside ...	...	...	...	Mu-pi	Mu	...
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-sapi. Ka, Mu-kaci	Mu-kaci	-kaci
Near ... ..	...	...	...	Bu-lukama	...	...
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	Bu-kañga ri- Kuma	...	...
Plenty, many	...	...	...	-avulu	-a-azungule	Kalu | -iñgi
There ... ..	...	...	...	Obo, &c., Bo-na, &c.	Koko	...
Where? ... ..	...	...	...	Ku-ebi?	...	Ku-ehi?
No! ... ..	...	...	...	Kana!	...	Lo! Lo-wa!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Ki-, Ka-	?Mi-, Cf. Imbahala (114)	Ki-	Ki. Ki., Ku, Ka., Ki-va, Kina, Ki-ka.	Same as 98, Ne- (in old language as adverbial negative)	Lo, Ki, Ku, Ka. (Ki- stands for 1st pers. sing. and 1st and 2nd plur.)

¹ Derived from this are Nu-ndele = the white man; -dele or -efe, white cloth.

English	95. Kisama	96. Liboko or Lu-badu	97. Soŋgø	98. Kim-bundu	98a. Ngõla	99. Mbamba
To ...	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
" beat ...	-beta	-beta	-beta	-beta, -pina	-beta	...
" buy, sell	-sumba	-somba or -sumba	-landa	-seŋga, -sumba	-sumbo	-leŋga
" come ...	-sa, -isa	-sa	-sa	-iza, -eza, (Ndooko! imperative)	-isa, -sa	...
" cut ...	-batura	Jani	-simba	-batula, -tula	-batula	...
" dance ...	-kena	-kina	-kina	-kina	...	...
" die ...	-fa, -fwo	-fo	-afø	-fwa	-fa or -fo	...
" eat ...	-dia	-li	-la	-ria	-te	...
" give ...	-wans	-bana	-hana	-bana	-be or -pe	-hana
" GO ...	-ya	-ya	-ya	-enda, -wenda, -ya, -bita	-ya	...
" kill ...	-siba	-siba	-siba	-jiba	-sepa	-jia
" know ...	...	...	...	-ija ¹	-igla	...
" laugh ...	-lala	-lala	-lala	-elala	-lala	...
" leave off, cease	...	...	...	-cha	-zumb-uka	-eca
" love, want	-sola	-zala	-sola	-zala, (Henda ² , noun)	-wa bela? -inda, -mesena	-sola
" see ...	-mutala	-mulai	-mhoŋa, -mõna	-moŋa, -taŋgilla	-muna	...
" sit, remain, abide	-sikama	-sikama	-sikama	-ala or -kala (-icala, ancient), -gala, -sikama	-pikama	...
" sleep ...	-seka	-zeka	-zeka	-zeka, -jambalala	-seka	-zeka
" stand, stop, be erect	-imana	-imana	-imana	-imana	-imana	...
" steal ...	...	...	...	-nyana	-nyana	-kaba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN THE ANGOLA LANGUAGES

No preprefixes, except slight traces in No. 9 Class.

Class 1. Mu- (mu-, m-, u-, -mu-, -yu-, -c-); 2. A-, Ba- (in Soŋgø; perhaps also in Sunbe dialect of Kisama) (a-, -a-, ya-, ba- in Soŋgø); 3. Mu- (u-, -yu-); 4. Mi- (i-, yi-; ? bi- sometimes in Soŋgø); 5. Ri-, Li-, Di- (ri-, li-, di-); 6. Ma- (ma-, m-, a-, u-, wa-); 7. Ki-, Ci- (in Mbamba and Kisama) (ki-, ci-); 8. I-, Yi-, Bi- (in Soŋgø only) (i-, ? bi- in Soŋgø); 9. In- (Im-), Yin-, I-, N- (M-), Ng-, Ny-, — (i, yi);

¹ Manyi (short for Ki-manyi?) means 'Don't know'.

² Henda = love (nbn.) in Kimbundu. Cf. Swahili.

10. Zi-, Zi-, Ši-, Tsi- (in Soŋgø), Ni- (in Libõlõ) (zi, ŋi, ŋi, ŋi in Libõlõ); 11. Lu- (lu); 12. Tu- (tu); 13. Ka- (ka); 14. U-, Wu- (in Soŋgø), U- (u, yu ?); 15. Ku- (ku); 16. (prepositional) Pa-, Pa- (Kisama and Libõlõ), Ba-, Bø-, Bu- (Kimbundu and Ngõla), Ha- (Ba-), H- (Mbamba); 17. Mu- (mu, mu).

Apparently no dimin. suffix {-ana} and no 'mother' prefix. Slight traces of 'father' prefix (Šø-).

95. **Kisama** is spoken in the coast region south of the Lower Kwanza river down to about the 12th degree of South latitude.

96. **Libõlõ** or **Lubalu** is spoken behind the Kisama, south and west of the Middle Kwanza to the verge of the Bailundo and Bibe highlands.

97. **Soŋgø** is spoken east of the Middle Kwanza, between that river and the watershed of the Kwangø, north of the Loando river and the Kloko countries, south of Malanje.

98. **Kimbundu** is spoken in west Angõla between the Atlantic coast and the high plateau on the east; between the Kwanza river on the south and the Mbirijõ or Musera river and the Middle Loge (Ndojõ) river on the north.

98a. **Ngõla** is spoken in central Angõla, north of the Kwanza river and south of the Ndojõ, especially in the Ambaka district.

99. **Mbamba** is spoken in north-eastern Angõla, north of the Upper Ndojõ and Mbirijõ rivers, between the districts of Eãkujõ, Bembe, the Zombø plateau, and the Kwangø watershed.

GROUP Z

KONGŌ OR WESTERNMOST CONGOLAND LANGUAGES

SUB-GROUP Z 1, SOUTHERN KONGŌ

100. Kipi-koŋgŋ

100 a. Ki-soroŋgŋ or Ki-sonyŋ

100 b. Ki-koŋgŋ¹

SUB-GROUP Z 2, NORTHERN KONGŌ

101. Ka-koŋgŋ²

102 a. Ki-vill or Ki-vumbu or Lu-wumbu (N. Luaŋgŋ)

102. Ki-yombe or Ci-luaŋgŋ³

103. Ki-lumbŋ of *Mayumba*⁴

English	100. Kipi-koŋgŋ 100 a. Ki-soroŋgŋ	100 b. Ki-koŋgŋ	101. Ka-koŋgŋ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaŋgŋ)	102 Ki-vill or Lu-wumbu (N. Luaŋgŋ)	103 a. Ki-lumbŋ of <i>Mayumba</i>
Adze ...	Lu-avu	Ki-nbi; bi-ubi	Ki-tali †	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Balu; <i>pl.</i> i-bulu. Belo; <i>pl.</i> yi-belo. N-koŋko; ziŋ-koŋko (100 a)	M-bisi	N-bisi	...	Balu (Ki-; <i>pl.</i> bi-)	...
Ant ...	Kin-zanzala, Kim-fwetete, N-soŋgŋanya, N-gala, M-ŋite, <i>ŋ-c.</i> N-sumi; <i>pl.</i> ziŋ-sumi	Kin-zanzala, Lu-soŋgŋanya, N-salafa, Ki-nania	Nona or Nyana; ŋ-nona, zi-nyana	...	N-sawi, Lu-nana; zi- Lu-seliŋgŋ, Lin-banza	N-nana; zi+, Seliŋgŋ, M-banza
Ant, white (termite)	Kin-swa; yin-swa, N-selele, M-pembele	M-fwila, N-selele, Lu-nau	...	...	Selele	Selele; xi+
Ape (chim- panzi)	M-poŋgi	...	...	...	Cin-penze; bi- M-puŋgu (<i>gorilla</i>), Ki-aŋgi (<i>chimpanzi</i>), N-ziku	N-zige ⁵
Arm ...	K-akŋo; <i>pl.</i> m-akŋo	K-akŋo, Kw-aŋgu, Hamba, Kanjaŋgu	K-akŋo, Ku-akŋo; <i>pl.</i> mi-akŋo, Ka-koŋko †; imi-akŋo	K-akŋo; mi-akŋo	K-akŋo; mi-akŋo	...
Arrow ...	N-zanza, Tuta or N-tuta; mi+	M-basa, Ki-tuta, N-zanza, Pantsa	M-ta; <i>pl.</i> ma-ta, Lu-bau; ziŋ-bau, Lu-sate; ziŋ-†	...	Nuanyi; mi+	...

¹ Including the dialects of the Ba-wendŋ, Ba-sundŋ, and Ba-sese. It is the language usually known as 'Bekoŋgŋ'. 100 a. the language of the A-sonyŋ or 'A-soroŋgŋ' is almost fused with Kipi-koŋgŋ.

² Some words have been inserted from the 1772 Ka-koŋgŋ (French) dictionary in MS. in the British Museum.

³ The 'Loaŋgŋ' of Adolf Bastien. It is sometimes styled Ci-loŋgŋ. It is virtually the language recorded in 1772 as Congo or Caongo by French missionaries.

⁴ Including the Ki-kama dialect of Sete Kama, the N-dumbu or Lin-dumbu of the Nyŋga basin, and perhaps Kim-pavi farther inland.

† Words marked thus are from the 1772 MS. See Bibliography.

English	100, Kipi-kongo 100 a, Ki-soroŋo	100 b, Ki-kongo	101, Ka-kongo	102, Ki-yombe (Ci-luŋo)	103, Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luŋo)	103 a, Ki-lumbo of Mayumba
Axe	Lu-nji, M-pivi	Seŋgote, Tadi ¹	Tale ¹ Ki-tall†; bi- or b'	...	Ki-tali ¹	...
Baboon	N-kewa?	...	...	...	N-yumbu; zi+	...
Bank	N-ima	N-ima	M-busa, In-busa†	...	M-busa; zi+	...
Banana	Ciba, Tiba, Tebe, Din-kondo, N-sansu, N-kewa, M-balo (varies. See note under 'penis')	Di-tiba, Din-kondo	Ki-tebe; bi-†, E-tebe; bi-tebe, Teba	Tebe, N-tebe	Ki-teba; bi-	Ki-teba
Beard	N-zewa, Zin-devu	N-zewa, N-zefa, (Ki-befa = chin)	Zin-deva, (Lu-deva = one hair; pl. bi-†)	Devu; zin+	Lefa, Lu-lefa	...
Bee	Ny-osi, Ny-ambula, M-bwiŋgina	Ny-uki, Ny-osi, N-jumbula	N-ose or In-ose; pl. bi-†	N-ose; zi+	Ni-ose; zi+	...
Belly	Vumu; ma+, Lu-kutu (stomach)	Fumu; yi-fumu, or Ki-vumu; bi-	I-vuma or Ki-vumu	I-vumu	Ki-vumu; bi- Li-sakasaka	...
Bird	Nani	Nani	Nani or I-nani; zi-nani	Nani; zi+	Nani; zi+	...
Blood	M-ŋga	M-ŋga	M-ŋga	...	M-ŋga	...
Body	Ta, Ta, I-vimbu, Di-vimbu, Nite; zi-nitu	Nitu	N-yitu or Nitu; zi+	Nitu; zi+	N-yitu; zi+	...
Bone	Visi	M-vezi, Ki-yisi, Hisi; bi+	Um-veze; im-veze, M-baze	...	N-veze; mi-	...
Borassuspalm	N-tova	Ba-ŋibu	...	...	N-goŋo; mi-	...
Bow	Ta, N-tibu, Binza; mim+, N-kaŋgi, M-fumba	Bu-ta; ma+, Nūa; ma+	Bu-ta or Ta, Lu-baa; m-baa	...	M-pita-m-bau	...
Bowels	N-dia	N-dia	Imi-lla	...	Ki-fundu; bi-	...
Brains	To-mfo or To-mfi <i>belongs to 12th Class</i>	To-mfi	To-nzu, I-bakasi?	...	To-nzu	...
Breast (man's)	Tulu or N-tulu	Tulu or N-tulu	N-tima or Um-tima	...	N-tima	...
Breast (woman's)	Di-yeni, E-yeni	Di-yeni; ma-	Bene; ma-bene, Li-bene†	...	Li-bene; ma-	...

¹ This word suggests 'stone' as well as 'iron'; and stone axes were anciently in use in West Congoland.

English	100. Kipi-koŋgo 100 a. Ki-soroŋgo	100b. Ki-koŋgo	101. Ka-koŋgo	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-lumŋo)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luŋgo)	103a. Ki-lumbo of Mayumba
Brother ...	M-paŋgi. M-bunji	Ku-ranta. M-bunji. M-butu. Paŋgi. Yaya	N-kōmba; ziŋ+	...	Yain; ma+. N-komba; zi+	...
Buffalo ...	M-pakasa	M-pakasa or M-pakasa	M-pakasa	...	M-pakasa	...
Bull ...	E-koŋgo. N-gōmbe a m-bakala	N-gombe a koŋgo or a m-bakala	N-gombe m-bakala	...	...	...
Buttocks ...	Ma-taku	Ma-taku	Ma-taku	...	N-kalulu, Ma-taku	N-kalulu. Ma-taku
Canoe, boat	N-luŋgo	N-luŋgo	Bu-ato; mi-ato. In-zaza	Ubw-ato	Bu-ato; mi-ato	Bu-ato; mi-ato
Cat ...	M-isi. M-bumba. Budi	M-bumba. M-boŋgi. Budi. Wayi	Ki-wala or Wayu; pl. bi-aya. In-zuzia†	...	Nyau; zi+. M-baku; mi-	Nyau; zi+
Charcoal ...	E-kala; ma-kala	Di-kala; ma-	Li-kala; ma-	...	Li-kala; ma-	...
Chief, king	M-fumu. N-tinu. Ny-adi. N-kaka. N-kulu-nto	Pfumu; sin+. Fumu; bam+	In-fumu or Fumu; ziŋ+	...	Fumu; zi+	Fumu; zi+
Child ...	Mw-ana. N-leke. Lekileki	Mw-ana; a-ana or b-ana	Ci-anza; pl. ibi-anza. Mw-ana; b-ana or ab-ana	Ki-leze; bi-	Mw-ana; b-ana	Mw-ana; b-ana
Cloth ...	N-lele. M-boŋgo	M-bari	Ci-kuta, Ki-kuta. Kim-vindu.† Kin-dele or M-lele; pl. bin-dele	...	Ki-tende	Ki-tende
Cold ...	Ki-ŋji. N-ji	Ki-asi	Ki-aze	...	Ki-aze	Ki-aze
Country ...	N-ŋi	N-si	I-si. In-ti†	...	Si	Si
Cow ...	N-gōmbe a n-ke-nto	N-gombe	N-gōmbe n-ce-nto	Iŋ-gombe	N-ombe n-ciento	N-ombe n-ciento
Crocodile ...	N-gandu	N-gando	N-gandu	Iŋ-gandu	Kim-balo; bin-	N-gando
Day, daylight	Lumbu. Ku-ma. Mw-ini	Ki-lumbu. Mw-ini	Bamw-ija. Lumbo; pl. u-lumbo. Bu-isi†	Ki-lumbu. Bu-isi	Ki-lumbu; bi-	...
Devil, evil spirit ...	N-kwiyi. Ki-nyumba. E-tombola. N-kadi	M-peve. N-duyi. Teke; bi-teke (idol)	N-dabi	...	Kim-bindi	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N-gaŋga	N-gaŋga; ba+	N-gaŋga; ziŋ-	Gaŋga; zi+	N-gaŋga	N-gaŋga
Dog ...	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa
Door, door- way	Ki-ela. Mw-ela. Di-vitu	Ki-falu. Di-vitu. Mw-ela. Ki-ela	E-vitu. Li-vitu; pl. ma-vitu	...	Li-vitu; ma-	...

English	100. Kĩſi-konſu 100 a. Kĩ-soroſu	100 b. Kĩ-konſu	101. Ka-konſu	102. Kĩ-yombe (Cĩ-luaſu)	103. Kĩ-vũlĩ <i>or</i> Lu-wumbu (N. Luſu)	103 a. Kĩ-lumbu <i>of</i> <i>Mayumba</i>
Dream ...	N-daji. (Ku-ſota, <i>verb</i>)	N-dwal	Luta	N-dose	N-dose; ſi-	...
Drum ...	N-goma. M-budi-kidi. M-onde; m-onde	N-duſu. N-goma	N-duſu	...	N-duſu. N-goma	...
Ear ...	Ku-tu	Ku-tu; ma+	Ku-tu	Ku-tu; ma-tu	Ku-tu; ma-tu [†]	Ku-tu
Egg ...	Di-aki	Di-ki	I-jō; ma-jō. Co; ma-co	Li-co; ma-co	Li-aki; ma-ki	...
Elephant ...	N-zau. N-zamba	N-dzau. N-dzau. N-zamba	N-dzau; zin-zau. N-zamba	...	N-zau; ſi+	N-dzau, N-ſau
Excrement	Tu-vi. Wi	Tu-ſi	Tu-vi	...	Tu-ſi	...
Eye ...	D-ſu; m-ſu	D-ſu. D-ſu; m-ſu	Li-ſu; m-ſu	Li-ſu	Li-ſu; m-ſu	Di-ſu; m-ſu
Face, forehead	M-peſu. Lu-se. Ndo-se (100 a)	Lu-se. Zizi; <i>ſi</i> . bi-zizi. M-bulu. M-bundau	Bu-su. E-su. [†] N-su. Ndun-ze. M-bulu	Tama; ma+	Kĩ-nyi; bi-nyi. M-bulu	...
Fat or oil ...	Di-aji. M-aji	Ma-ſi. N-gazi. Mun-dzũl	M-tola. Ma-nzi	...	Ma-nzi	Ma-nzi
Father ...	Tata. Kĩ-ſe. E-se. Sa. (Sa-mi = <i>my</i> , <i>Apalala</i>). (Di-se = <i>son</i>)	Se. Tata	Tata	Tata; ſi+	Tata; ba+, ma+	Tata
Fear ...	W-onſu. Vumi. M-bubu	W-onſu. Tita	Bu-beama. Bama	...	Bama	...
Finger ...	N-lumbu	N-lumbu	Cĩ-zala; bi-zala	Zala; n-zala	Lu-zala; ſi-	Lu-lumbu; ma-
Fire, heat...	Ti-ya. Lu-via. M-bazu	Tu-via. Ti-ya. M-bawu	M-bazu	lu-bazu	M-bazu; ſi-	Bāsu
Fish ...	M-biji a ma-za. M-fu	M-pfu. M-bizi	M-fu <i>or</i> Fuo	...	Fu; ſi-fu. M-bisi 'm-bu	...
Foot ...	Tambi. Kanda-ji. Kulu	Kĩ-tambi. Ja n-tambe. Ku-ſi a n-tambe	I-tambi	Iſ-kulu	K-ulu; ma-lu. Kĩ-kubi; bi-	...
Forest ...	M-ſinda	N-ſitu. Pſinda. M-ſinda. Pſ-kũkũ	M-ſitu	...	N-ſitu	...
Fowl ...	N-susu. E-yembe. E-koſu. Bata	N-dzusu. Zuzu. N-tsusu	N-susu	Tsusu; zi-tsusu	Susu	Susu

† Kĩ-tu; *M.* bi-tu = *member, limb.*

English	100. Kipi-koŋgwa 100 a. Ki-soroŋgwa	100b. Ki-koŋgwa	101. Ka-koŋgwa	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaŋgwa)	103. Ki-vill. or Lu-wumbu (N. Luaŋgwa)	103 a. Ki-lumba of Mayumba
Frog (or toad sometimes)	N-swamba	Ki-nla Huku	Dy-ula or J-ula Ki-sili	Li-zonda	Li-zundu; ma-	...
Ghost... ..	E-tombala. Ki-nyumba	Tebu. N-goto	Cim-bindi; bi-	...	Ki-dundu. N-teŋge. Kim-bindi	...
Girl	N-dumba	N-dumba	N-dumba	N-dumba; ba+	N-kumba. Ki-kambi	...
Goat	N-kombwa	Ki-saka, N-taba, N-komba	N-kombwa	li-kombwa	N-kombwa	Kombwa
" (he)	N-kombwa a kim-bakwa. Yaka	N-kombwa kaka	N-kombwa ni bakala	...	...	...
God	N-zambi. N-zambi a m-puŋgu	N-zambi	N-zambi or Un-zambi	N-zambi	N-zambi, Ni-zambi	...
Grandparent	N-kaka. N-kayi	Kaya. N-kaka. (Neŋgwa = grandmother)	Kaka	I-kaka	N-kaka	...
Grass... ..	Titi. Cici. Ny-aŋga. E-ŋinde. N-leŋge. E-diŋdya. N-soya. Mw-enze	Ny-aŋga. Sinda. Ki-titi	Titi	Ki-titi	Ki-titi	...
Ground	N-toto. N-si	N-toto	M-totu	In-toto	Si. N-toto	...
Ground-nut	N-guba. M-pinda	N-guba	Pinda	...	M-pinda; zi+	...
Guinea-fowl	N-kelele	N-kelele	Funzi	Fonzi. In-pula	Funzi	...
Gun	Ta. N-kele	Ta. N-kele. Ki-sami	N-ta; pl. m'ta	...	Ilu-ta; ma-ta	...
Hair	N-suki	Zin-suki (pl.). N-leŋgi; mi-leŋgi	M-leŋge or Im-leŋje	Suki. Um-leŋgie	N-leŋge; mi-	...
Hand	K-oko; m-oko. Kan-daji. M-banzaŋgala	M-busa. Kanda. Tanda k-oko. Nima k-oko	Kanda; ma-kanda. K-oko; pl. mi-oko	Ku-oko; mi-	Li-kanda. K-oko	Li-kanda; ma-
Head	N-tu; pl. mi-tu	N-tu; mi-tu	M-tu. Um-tu; m-tu†	M-tu; pl. im-tu	N-tu; mi-tu	N-tu; m-etu ...
Heart... ..	N-tima or N-cima. M-oya. M-bundu	M-bundu. N-tima	N-tima	Um-onyo; imi-	N-tima; mi-	...
Heel	Siŋgini, Siŋgiyi; pl. yi+	Ki-siŋgini or Ziŋgini; pl. yi- or bi+. Ndis-turu	Koda; bi-koda	Ki-koode; bi-	Ki-koabi; bi-	...
Hide	N-kanda	N-kanda	Kanda; in-kanda	...	N-kanda	...

English	100. Ki-koŋgŋ 100 a. Ki-soroŋgŋ	100 b. Ki-koŋgŋ	101. Ka-koŋgŋ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaŋgŋ)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luŋgŋ)	103 a. Ki-lumbŋ of <i>Mayumba</i>
Hill	M-oŋgŋ; mi-oŋgŋ. N-zanza, Kun-dubulu, Londŋ	M-oŋgŋ. Londŋ	...	...	Mwa' m-oŋgŋ	...
Hippopotamus	N-guvu	N-gufu	N-guvu	...	N-vubu	...
Hoe	N-seŋgŋ	Dzeŋgŋ. Lum-boma	N-seŋgŋ	Um-seŋgŋ; im-	Seŋgŋ; zi+	...
Honey	Wiki. Ny-usi	Ma-ndzi or Ma-zi. Bū-iki	N-ŋse	...	Ma-zi ma ni-ŋse	...
Horn	M-paka. M-paka. M-puŋgi	M-paka	M-paka	In-paka	Siki, Li-siki, M-budi	...
House... ..	N-zoo. Baŋgŋ. Lumbu (<i>courtyard, and great house</i>)	N-dzo. Lumbu	N-zoo; zin-zoo. Bū-ala; mala	In-zoo	N-zoo	N-dzo
Hunger	N-zala	N-satu	N-satu. N-zala	...	N-zala	...
Husband	N-kaza	Nuni. N-kama. N-kaza	Nuni; ba+	Um-nuni; ba-nuni+	Nuni; ba+	...
Hyena	Kim-buŋgŋ. M-bulu	Kim-buŋgŋ; bi-	? Ji-ŋ-gumbwa. Li-envŋ?	...	M-bene m-paki	...
Iron	Tadi. Seŋgwa	Seŋgwa. Zeŋgŋ	Lu-kanda; n-kanda. Tali, Ū-tali	Um-tali†	Bū-tali. Ny-undu	...
Island	Saŋgŋ; <i>pl.</i> i-saŋgŋ	Ki-ŋpi. Ki-saŋgŋ	Ku-ŋka	Wa-ŋgena?	Ki-tumbu	...
Ivory	M-puŋgi. M-paba	M-puŋgi	M-puŋgi	...	M-puŋgi	...
Knee	Eku-ŋgunu, Diko-ŋgunu; maku-	Ku-ma. Kif-kwoso. Kon-sogwŋ	Ku-ŋgulu. (-fukama = <i>to kneel</i>)	Liko-ŋgulu	Liko-ŋgŋlŋ	...
Knife	M-bele. N-saku	M-bele	M-bele; zin-bele	...	M-bele	...
Lake	E-yaŋgŋ or Di-yaŋgŋ; ma- Za; <i>pl.</i> bzū. Mv-anza; mi-anza	Zaŋgŋ	...	...	Li-yaŋgŋ; um- Ki-bete. (M-bu = <i>sea</i>)	...
Leg	K-ulu; ma-lu	Kulu; ma-lu	K-ulu; ma-lu	Kulu; ma-lu	Kulu; ma-lu	...
Leopard	N-gŋ	N-gŋ	N-gŋ	Iŋ-gŋ	Ki-kumbu. N-gŋ	...
Lion	N-koosi	N-koosi	Kōse; zi+	...	...	...
Lips	Bobo. Babu	Ki-bobo; bi-	Mo-mŋ; imi-mŋ	...	Ki-ili; bi-	...
Magie... ..	Ki-mpa. Kin-daki. Ū-gaŋgŋ	N-kisi. Kin-daki	N-kisi. Ma-yombe	Im-kisi	N-kisi	...
Maize... ..	Ma-sa ma m-puta	Saŋgŋ. Ma-sa. Ma-sasi. M-anya	M-anya	...	Li-anya	...

English	100. Kip-koŋgo 100 a. Ki-soroŋgo	100 b. Ki-koŋgo	101. Ka-koŋgo	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaŋgo)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luaŋgo)	103 a. Ki-lumbo of Mayumba
Man	Ōme-ntu; aba-ntu <i>(old form)</i> ; Mu-ntu; a-ntu or na-ntu. (Di-takoo = <i>young man</i>)	Mu-ntu; a-ntu or ba-ntu.	Umu-ntu † or Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Mu-ntu; aba-ntu	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu, Mu-si ¹ ; ba-si	Mu-tu; ba-tu
Man, vir. ...	E-yakala; <i>pl.</i> a-kala Nuni	Yakala; ba-yakala or ba-kala. Nuni	I-bakala or Li-bakala.	Bakala	M-bakala	Nuni; ba-nūni
Meat	Nitu. N-guni. M-biji	M-bizi, M-bisi	M-bizi	N-suni. M-bizi	M-bisi	M-bisi
Medicine ...	N-loŋgo. Nti	M-buku. Wi-joŋgo, N-loŋgo	Bu-joŋgo	...	Ki-loŋgo	Ki-loŋgo, Ci-loŋgo
Milk	Mam-yumina. Ma-yeni	Kim-bumina. Yumina. ji-ale	...	...	Ma-bene	...
Monkey ...	N-kima. N-kewo. N-zambu	N-kima. N-gondo. N-kewo	N-jima, Cima. i-kima †	Cima	N-kima; zi-	N-kima; zi+
Moon, month	N-gonde. Mi-eji or Mi-eri = <i>moonlight</i>	N-gonda. N-gonde. Mi-ese = <i>moonlight</i>	N-gonda, i-gonde. Li-soŋgi. ² Mu-eze	i-gonde. Li-soŋgi ²	N-gonde	N-gonde
Mother ...	Ngwa. Neŋgwa. Ngudi. ³ Yaya. Mama	Mā. Ngudi	Mama; zi+	i-ŋguli	Mama. Nguli	...
Mountain ...	M-oŋgo; mi-oŋgo. N-zanza	M-oŋgo	M-oŋgo	M-oŋgo	M-oŋgo	...
Mouth ...	Nwa	Nwa	Ma-nwa; mi- Umu-nu; mi-nu	Umu-nūe †	Mu-nu; mi-nu	...
Nail (of finger or toe)	Zala; n-zala	Lu-zala	N-goŋgule	i-goŋgule	Luŋ-goŋgule	...
Name	E-jina. Dizina. N-kumbu	Zina	Zina	Li-zina	Li-zina	...
Navel	N-kumba	Kumba	N-kumba	Um-kumba †	N-kumba; mi+	...
Neck, throat	N-siŋgu. (E-laka = <i>throat</i>)	N-siŋgu, jiŋgu, Hudi. Laka	Koŋtukoŋu	...	M-pufu. Ki-meno	...
Night	Faku	Faku. M-pimpa	Bu-itu	...	Ilu, Bu-itu	...
Nose	Zūnū or Lu-zūnū	M-bombo. M-boŋgi	Yila or Li-ila †; ma-yila	Li-elu; ma-yelu	Li-ilu; ma-ilu	Li-l-yelo; ma-yelo
Oil palm ...	E-ya. E-ba	Di-ba, I-ya	I-ba; ma-ba	Di-ba; ma-ba	Ba. Li-ba; ma+	...
Ox	N-gomba	N-gombe	N-gombe; zi+	...	N-gombe; zi+	...

¹ Noteworthy.² See Groups CC to KK, MM, and OO.³ Ngudi means 'womb'.

English	100. Kipi-koŋgŋ 100a. Ki-soroŋgŋ	100b. Ki-koŋgŋ	101. Ka-koŋgŋ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaŋgŋ)	103. Ki-vili or Li-wumbu (N. Luaŋgŋ)	103a. Ki-lumbŋ of Mayumba
Paddle ...	N-kafi	N-kafi	...	...	Ki-ela	...
Palm wine, beer	Ma-lavu	Ma-lavu	Ma-nyemvu	Ma-samba	Ma-lavu	...
Parrot ...	N-kusu	N-kusu	N-kuzu	...	N-kusu	...
Penis ...	Bu-tamu. M-via. Kata. (Ma-bulo, or obscene curse, M-bulo = a long rod or stick) ¹	M-viya	N-seta, M-seta	...	...	...
Pig ...	N-gulu	N-gulu	N-guluba; zi+	Ō-guluba †	N-gulu; zi+	...
Pigeon, dove	E-yembe	Di-yembe or Bembe. N-kuku	Bembe	Li-bembe	Li-bembe	...
Place ...	V-uma, K-uma (-uma = root). Cini n-dambu.	Ki-fula, Ku-uma or K-uma	Va-ma	...	Va-ma; m-uma	...
Rain ...	M-vula	M-fula, N-daka	M-vula	...	N-vula	...
Rat ...	M-puku	M-puku	M-kwete	In-puku	M-puku	...
River ...	N-kaŋka, N-radi, N-sala, Mu-anza, (N-lambu = bank)	N-dambu	Mu-ila; mi-ila or im-ila	Mu-ila, Ku-le; made, Ci-ela	Mu-ila	...
Road ...	N-ŋila	N-ŋila	N-zila; zi+	N-zila	N-zila	...
Salt ...	Mu-ŋwa	Mu-ŋwa. Kaŋgela	Mu-ŋwa	Umu-ŋwa	...	...
Shame ...	N-sani	N-sani, Lu-wuŋgu	Zi-sonye	...	Sonyi	...
Sheep ...	E-meme or Di-meme. E-baŋkalo	Meme	Meme, Li-meme; ma-meme	Li-meme	Li-meme	Li-ndomba; ma-
Shield ...	N-gubu	...	...	...	N-guba?	...
Shoulder ...	E-vemba, Di-vemba	Hemba or Gemba	Vemba; ma-	Li-vimbwa ¹	Li-vemba	...
Sister ...	N-saŋga, M-paŋgi, M-hunji	Buzi, and words for brother	N-kamba n-ce-nto	...	Yalya n-ce-nto	...
Skin ...	N-kanda	N-kanda	Um-kanda	...	N-kanda; mi+	...
Sky ...	E-zulu, Di-zulu	Yulu, Ku-daka	Ku-yilu, Yilu, M-tuti	...	Yilu, Li-lyu or Lyu	...
Slave ...	M-bunda, M-wayi	M-vika, M-bika, Ny-wayi	M-vika, ba-vika	Um-wika	N-vika; ba- N-doŋgŋ; ba-	...
Sleep ...	Tu-lu, Tu-lu	Tu-lu	...	Tu-lu; matu-lu	Tu-lu	...
Smoke ...	Mw-isi	Mu-isi	Mu-izi	...	Mu-isi	...
Snake ...	Ny-uka	Ny-uka	Ny-uka	Iny-uka	Ny-uka; zi+	...

¹ Also an unripe plantain. Then, for the same reason—its shape—M-bulo became applied to the long round rolls of Portuguese bread, and has come to mean 'bread' over much of Angola and Western Congoland, the indelicate simile having become forgotten, though the original meaning of -bulo is retained in 'curse-words'.

² Noteworthy.

English	100. Kipi-koŋgo 100 a. Ki-soroŋgo	100 b. Ki-koŋgo	101. Ka-koŋgo	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaŋgo)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luaŋgo)	103 a. Ki-lumbo of Mayumba
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana. N-jeko. N-taŋdi	N-taŋzi. N-toŋko. Mw-ans; b-ana	Mw-ans; ab-ana, ob-ana. Mw-ana bakala	Di-toŋko; <i>pl.</i> bama-toŋko	Mu-ana; b-ana. Ki-leso; bi-	...
Song ...	N-kuŋga. M-bembo	L-umbu	Lu-umbu; tu-umbu	...	L-umbu; zi+	...
Spear ...	Ed-oŋga, Di-oŋga. E-swaŋga. (N-koŋgo, 'the hunter')	Punta. Di-oŋga	Li-oŋga	Li-oŋga	Li-oŋga; m-oŋga	...
Spirit, soul	Mw-anda; mi. Lu-nzi. N-kwiya. M-oye	E-teho	M-oŋyo; mi-oŋyo	Um-oŋyo	Ki-lunzi. M-oŋyo	...
Star ...	N-tetembwa. M-bwetete. (Nyenye = <i>meteor</i>)	M-bwetete	M-bota; zim-bota	M-bwetila; zi+	M-bota; zi-	...
Stick ...	Kodi. Bata	M-pfwala. Okoo; <i>pl.</i> ma-ka- N-ka	Koko; ma-koko. N-ti	...	Li-koko. N-ti	...
Stone ...	E-tadi or Di-tadi	Di-tadi; ma-	I-manya ¹ ; ma-	Li-manja ¹ or Li-manya; ma-	Li-manya ¹	Li-manyi ¹ ; ma-
Stool ...	...	Kin-ti, Ki-ti	...	...	...	...
Sun ...	N-taŋgwa. N-tuba. Mw-ini. (N-teji = <i>sunlight</i>)	N-tuba. N-taŋgwa. Mu-ini. (M-pazi = <i>sunlight</i>)	N-taŋga. Mw-ini, Mw-inyo	Bu-ŋi	N-taŋga. (Mu-nyi = <i>sunshine</i>)	...
Tail (of an animal)	N-kila; mi-kila	N-kila	...	...	Mu-kila, Mu-cila. Ki-laŋga, Lu-kamba	Mu-cila
Tear ...	Di-saŋga	Di-saŋga	Suela	Li-suela; man-	Li-suela	...
Testicles ...	E-kata; ma-kata. M-via	Kata. Mam-pumbu (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-kata	...	...	...
Thief ...	Mw-ivi; <i>pl.</i> y-evi	Mu-ifi; b-efi	Mu-ivi	Umu-ivi; ba-bivi	Mu-ifi; b-efi	...
Thigh ...	E-tuŋgi. E-taŋgataŋga	Ki-tao. Di-baba cia-kala. Bunda. Tuŋgi	Ny-aŋn-oy-aŋn	Li-babu ⁺	Li-sũkũsũkũ	...
Thing ...	Lekwa. Ma or Ki-uma. (uma = <i>roof</i>)	Ki-ma. Ki-jeko. Di-ambu	E-saŋgala; bi. Ki-jeko; bi- ⁺ . Ki-vaku. Li-ambu	I-saŋgara. Ki-k-uma ⁺	Li-ambu. Ci-ma; bi-ma. Ki-saŋgala	...
Thorn ...	Lu-sende	...	M-sende	Lu-sende; zi-tsende	Lu-sende; zi-	...

¹ Noteworthy as akin to the root for 'knowledge', and descending from the Stone Age of Bantu culture.

English	100. Kipi-koŋgɔ 100a. Ki-soroŋgɔ	100b Ki-koŋgɔ	101. Ka-koŋgɔ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luŋgɔ)	103. Ki-wili or Lu-wumba (N: Luŋgɔ)	103a. Ki-lumba of <i>Mayumba</i>
Tobacco ...	M-fɔmɔ, N-fuama, N-suŋga	Fumu	Suŋga or I-suŋga	Suŋga	Suŋga	...
To-day ...	Unū, Wunu	Ōnū or Gunu or Uw-ŋnɔ. Lumbu. Bubu	Lumbu-aji. I-lumbu-aci	...	Būbū. Ki-lumbu-aki	...
Toe ...	N-lemba	...	N-zala lu-kukɔ	...	Lu-zala	...
To-morrow	Ū-mhaji	M-basi, Om-bazi m-ine	Jalube y-ɔnɔ	...	M-basi	...
Tongue ...	Lu-bini	Lu-dimi ; <i>pl.</i> m-dimi or zin +	Lu-limi and Lu-laka	Lu-lumi ; zin-dumi	N-daka ; zi-	...
Tooth ...	D-ɛnu ; m-ɛnɔ	D-ɛnu ; m-ɛnɔ	Li-enu ; m-enu	Li-enu ; m-enu. Li-enon ; m-enon †. Li-tandi	Li-enu	Li-enu ; m-ɛnɔ
Town ...	E-vata. M-banza	Di-vata, Wata or Gata. Bw-ala ; <i>pl.</i> mabw-ala. M-bela	N-zi. Bw-ala	Bw-ala ; m-ala	Bw-ala	...
Tree ...	N-ti, N-ci ; min-ci	N-ti ; min-ti. N-ci ; <i>pl.</i> min-ci	N-ti, m-ti ; <i>pl.</i> im-ti	Um-ti ; im-ti	N-ti ; m-ti	N-tē ; m-tē
Twins ...	N-simba	...	Baza	Ki-baza ; bi-†	Ci-basa ; bi-basa	...
Urine ...	Man-jene. Ma-suba	Ma-suba. Ma-nziema	Suba or Hiba	Ma-hiba †	Saba	...
Vein ...	Mu-anje	Mu-anji or Mu-enzi. N-dombe	N-zila	I-sila ; zi-	Lu-sila ; zi-	...
War ...	Vi-ta. N-jiŋgu	N-vita. Nwa-na ¹	N-ziŋgu, N-zeŋgu. Vi-ta or Ki-vita	Vi-ta. (Ku-nwa-na = <i>to make war</i>)	Livi-ta ; ma- Ku-nwa-na	...
Water ...	Ma-za. N-laŋgu. Di-kwaŋgu. N-sumpu	Ma-mba. M-koŋkɔ. Ma-za	N-laŋgu. Ma-zea. Ma-tonti. Mi-laŋgu	N-lāŋgu ; min-laŋgu. Ma-zi. Ma-zia	Ma-si. Ma-dia	Ma-si
Well, source	...	Kin-diŋgu	...	...	...	...
White man	Mu-ndeŋe ; mi-ndeŋe	Mu-ndeŋe ; imi-	Mu-ndeŋe ; imi-	...	Ci-bamba ; bi- Mu-ndeŋe ; mi-	...
Wife ...	N-kaza ; <i>pl.</i> a-kaji. M-vika (<i>cf. slave</i>)	N-kasa. N-kama ; a- (Kasa-mi = <i>my</i> —)	N-kazi. N-kama	Um-kazi ; ha-†	Kazi, N-kazi ; ha- N-kama ; ba-	...
Wind ...	M-peve, M-pema, M-peveŋe	M-pevi	Pemu	In-pema	M-pema. Mu-fu	...

¹ *cf. rwa-na, rwa-na = to war together, to go to war, in East Bantu.*

English	100. Kipi-koŋgo 100 a. Ki-soroŋgo	100 b. Ki-koŋgo	101. Ka-koŋgo	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luŋgo)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luŋgo)	103 a. Ki-lumba of Mayumba
Witch ...	N-daki. N-piŋgi. N-gaŋga	...	N-doci	...	N-gaŋga; si+. N-doci; si-	...
Woman ...	N-ke-nto	N-ke-nto; ba-ke-nto	Um-ce-ntu or N-ce-nta; ba-ce-ntu or aba-ce-ntu	Um-ke-nto, Um-ce-ntu; aba-ce-ntu. Kye-to; ba-kye-to	N-cie-nto; ba-	N-kie-nta; bar-
Womb ...	N-dia a m-bufi	...	...	...	Vumu	...
Wood (fire- wood)	N-kuni, Lu-kuni	Kuni, Zizi	Zizi, Kunyi	...	Lu-kunyi; si-	...
Yam ...	Kwa	M-bala a ŋ-guva. Ki-kwa. Ki-sadi	M-bala	...	Li-bunvu	...
Year ...	M-vu	Mim-vu (<i>the season</i>)	N-vu; <i>pl.</i> m-vu (<i>for mi-vu</i>)	M-vũ; mim-vũ, (<i>10th century, Im-vu-wali</i> ¹)	M-vũ	...
Yesterday...	E-zana	Zana	Jebeli. Yana	...	Zana	...
One ...	-moŋi	Bosi, -mozi, -moŋi	Mw-eka, M-vika, -ŋŋi	-eka, -eki, -ose, Bosi, -mozi	M-vimpa. Mese. Mw-eka. -eka	Mw-eta, Mos'
Two ...	-ole	-ole, -zole	-ole (Bi-ole). -ali	-ole, -ole; or -wadi. -ali	-wali. -ole	-valli
Three...	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu (bi-tatu)	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu
Four ...	-ya	-ya, -iya	-na (Bi-na). -ya, -iya	-ya or -na, -iya	-na	-nai, -iyene
Five ...	-tatu	-tatu	-tano	-tano	-tano	-tane
Six ...	-sambanu	-sambanu	-sambanu	-sambanu. Sambanon + Sambu'adi or Sambu'di	Samanu	-tani mw-eta or E-samen' Sambwali
Seven...	N-sambwali	Sambwadi. Tsambwadi	Sambuadi	Sambu'adi or Sambu'di	Sambu'ali	Sambu'ali
Eight ...	-nana	-nana	I-nana	Di-nana	Nana	Nane
Nine ...	-vva	-vva	I-vva	Di-vva	Vva	E-vva
Ten ...	-kumi	-kumi	Kumi	Di-kumi	Kumi	Kumi
Eleven ...	Kumi ye moŋi	Kumi e ki-mozi. Kumi a moŋi	Kumi-ici mw-eka	...	Kumi li mw-eka. (Kumi li wali - <i>twelve</i>)	...
Twenty ...	Ma-kum'ole	Ma-kumi m-ole	Ma-kum' m-ali or Ma-kumi m-ole	Ma-kumi m-ali	Ma-kũ' m-wali	...
Thirty ...	Ma-kum' a-tatu	Ma-kũ' ma-tatu	Ma-kũ' ma-tatu	Ma-ku' ma-tatu	Ma-kũ' ma-tatu	...
Forty...	Ma-kum' a-ya	Ma-kum' a-ya	Ma-kum' a-na	Ma-kum' a-na	Ma-kum' a-nũ	...

¹ Meaning 'two years', because at first Im-vu only stood for the six months season.

English	100. Kipi-koŋgø 100 a, Ki-sorŋgø	100 b. Ki-koŋgø	101. Ka-koŋgø	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-lunŋgø)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Lunŋgø)	103 a. Kidumba of Mayumba
Fifty ...	Lu-fuku; m-fuku, Ma-kum' a-tanu	Ma-kum' a-tanu	Ma-kum' a-tanu	Ma-kum' a-tanu	Ma-kūm' a-tanu	...
Sixty ...	Ma-kum' a-sambanu	...	...	Ma-kum' a-sambanu	...	...
Seventy ...	Lu-sambwadi	...	...	Lu-tsambwadi	...	...
Eighty ...	Lu-nana	...	...	Lu-nana	...	...
Ninety ...	Lu-ywa	...	...	Lu-ywa	...	...
Hundred ...	N-kama (M-benda = 500)	N-kama	Kama	K'ama	N-kama	...
Thousand ...	E-zunda (E-lundu = 100,000, E-fuku = 1,000,000)	Ku-laji	I-veve	Kiku-lazi †	Ki-vefe; bi- (M.)	...
I, me, my ...	Mansa Kwa-me. I', N (M.), Ngi, Ye, N. -n (-m). -a-me	Mansa Ngi, Ndi. -n (-m). -a-me	Minu. In, Ny. -n (-m). -a-mi	Mansa. Ndi, N, I. -n (-m). -a-me, -a-ma	Minu. I. -m. -a-mi	...
Thou, thee, thy	N-ge, N-geye, Kwa-ku. U, U. -a-ku. -ŋge. -a-ku	N-geye, U.	N-jei, Yei. U. -a-ku	N-geye. U. -ku. -a-ku	N-geye. U. -ku. -a-ku	...
He, him, his	Yandi, N-andi. U, U, Ke, E. -n or -m. -andi, -enji	Yandi. U. -n or -m. -andi	N-andi, N-ande. U, -andi	Yende, Yandi, N-andi. U, Ke, -n, -m. -ende, -andi	N-andi. U. -n. -andi	...
We, us, our	Y-eta, Oy-eta. Kw-eta. Tu. -tu. -etu	B-eta	B-etu. Tu, Ti. -tu	B-etu. Tu, -tu. -etu	B-esa, B-etu. Tu. -tu. -tu	...
Ye, you, your	Y-enu, Kw-enu. Nu. -nu. -enu	B-enu	B-enu. Lu, Li. -enu	B-enu. Lu, Nu, Mu. -nu. -enu	B-enu. Lu. -lu. -lu	...
They, them, their	Yau, Kw-au. Ba, Be, A, E. -ba, -a, -aba. -au	Bau	Baa. Ba, Bi. -au	Bau. Ba, -ba. -au	Bau. Ba. -ba. -au	...
All ...	-nsa, -nsa-nu	...	-nsa, -nsa-nu	-nsa	-nsa	...

† I- as a verbal or adjectival prefix = I am.

English	100. Kisi-koŋgɔ 100 a. Ki-soroŋgɔ	100 b. Ki-koŋgɔ	101. Ka-koŋgɔ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaŋgɔ)	103. Kivili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luaŋgɔ)	103 a. Ki-lumba of Mayumba
This, these	Oyu, a-ya; o-wu, emi; edi, oma; eki, eyi; efi (Sa); eyi; eji; alu; etu; —; owu; oku; ova; amu Oyu-o, owu-o; owu-na, emi-o; edi-o, om-a; eki-o, ey-o; efi-o; ey-o, e-o; &c. O-na, a-na; owu-na; emi-na; edi-na, oma-na; &c.	Yuyu, yays; wuwu, mimi; &c.	O, o-na; &c. W-a, ba-a; w-a, mi-a; li-a, ma-a; c-a, by-a; fi-a; j-a, z-a; / kw-a; tw-a; bw-a; kw-a	A-a, n-bu; a-a, a-mi; a-di, a-na; a-ki, a-bi; a-yi, a-zi; a-a; a-tu; a-bu; a-ku; a-va	Uu (wawu), haha; uli; mimi; lili, mama; cici, bibi; yiyi; zizi; lulu; tutu; bubu; kuku; fafa	...
That, those	Ndi-oyu, awa-ya; w-a-a, mi-a-mi; di-a-di, mama; ki-a-ki, y-a-yi; fi-a-fi; y-a-yi, z-a-ji; zu-a-lu, tw-a-tu; —; w-a-u; kw-a-ku; yava; mw-a-mu. Ndi-oyu, aw-awu, &c. Ndi-ona, awa-na, &c.	...	...	O-u, o-ba; o-u, o-mi; o-ki; &c. U-na (youder), ba-na; di-na, ma-na; &c. W-a-u, baba; mi-a-mi; di-a-di; &c.	A-ūū, a-baba; &c. A-ūū, aba-na; &c.	...
Bad	-am-bi ¹	ibe.	-bi	-bi	-m-bi	-m-bū
Black	-am-piuki -an-dombe (-lomba)	-n-dombe	-n-ōmbe	-n-ōmbe	-fiōta, Viū, -pindi, Pipiti.	Li-bundi
Female	-ō-ke-nto	...	-n-ce-ntu	-ō-ke-ntu	-cie-ntu	-ō-kye-ntu
Fierce, sharp	-kaŋi. -n-ŋita	...	...	...	Do-bala	...
Good	-m-bote. -n-biza. -n-wete	-m-bote, -m-ate, -botō. Tumane	-bote	...	-m-bōte	-m-bōti
Great	-a nene, am-pwena, -lŋgi, -a -kulu (much)	-nene	-nene	...	-nene, -kula	...

¹ The *a* which appears before so many Koŋgɔ adjectival or substantival roots means 'of'. The *am-* or *an-* merely the vestige of a prefix.

English	100. Kiji-konḡo 100 a. Ki-soroḡo	100 b. Ki-konḡo	101. Ka-konḡo	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-duaḡo)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumba (N. Luḡo)	103 a. Kilumba of <i>Mayumba</i>
Little ...	-an-dwela. -a-kele. -a-ke	-keke. -n-dwela	-an-tia. -jō. -in-co	-kyakyō ; -co. -nonokō. -hi-ana ana	-n-ciēciē	...
Long ...	-an-da (-la)	...	...	...	-kula	...
Male ...	E-yakala ; <i>βr.</i> -a-kala, ama-kala, am-bakala. -e-kooko	...	-bakala	...	-bakala	...
Old ...	-a-kulu. -a-nūnū	-nana. -nūnū. -ō-kulu	-nuna. -kulu	-nuna	-nuna. -kulu	...
Red ...	-am-bwaki. -laka	...	-tukula	...	-beḡa	...
Rotten ...	-a-wala	...	...	...	-bela	...
Short ...	-a-kufi	...	...	...	-kufi	...
Sick ...	-am-beva. -yela	-bela. -i-yela	-bela	...	-kienza, -cenza. -bela	...
White ...	-am-pembe. -pekepeke	-n-ḡanda. -n-lele. -m-pembe	-m-pemba	...	-m-pembe	-a-li-kenda
Above, up, on top	E-zulu. ¹ Vana. N-tanḡa. Kum-bata	...	...	Vam-bata. Vam-ōḡo	Fam-ōḡo. Fa-yilū	...
Before ...	Va-na mesa. Nō-na ntu. Ku-lase	...	...	Kun-twala	Bu-su. Ku-mesa. Kun-twala	...
Behind ...	Kun-ima	...	...	Kum-busa. Kun-ima	Kum-busa. Ku-buku	...
Below, down	Kun-ḡi	...	...	Ku-tsē. Va-tai. Ku-wanda N-dako.	Ku-si. Fa-si. Ku-wanda Ki-nanu	...
Far ...	E-n-tama. Ōva-la	E-n-seke	...	...	...	...
Here ...	Va-, Ka-, Mu. Ōmu, Ōva. Vana	Gana. Gaga	A-vava, A-va	...	Fafo, Fafa. A-kununu	...
In, inside ...	Ōma. Kati. Ngudi	Mu-na	...	Mu-nakati, Va-kati	Mu. Mu-kati	...
Middle ...	Kati	...	...	-kati	Kati. Kati-ansi	...
Near ...	Lu-kufi. Mum-bela, Mum-geḡa	...	...	N-duka. Va-mwenda.	Mu n-dambu	...
Outside ...	M-baji	...	...	Ku-ḡanda Bi-yika.	Ku-ḡanda M-papa.	...
Plenty, many, much	-ḡi	...	Wombu. Papa (<i>few,</i> <i>several</i>)	Panpin'	-ḡi	...
There ...	Ō-mo, Ō-va, Ō-ka, Mu-na, Ku-na, Ōmu-na	Ku-na. Koko	Ku-na, Va-na	...	Kū-na, Kū-nani, A-kunani	...

¹ The E- prefix in Konḡo seems to correspond with the E- locative in the Zulu-Kafir dialects.

English	100. Kijikongo 100a, Ki-sorongo	100b, Ki-kongo	101. Ka-kongo	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaŋgo)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumba (N. Luŋgo)	103b, Kilumba of Mayumba
Where? ...	-e-yi? (Kw-eyi, V-eyi, &c.)	-kue? Ge? Mwe?	...	...	Kuni? Fani?	...
No! ...	Ve! Pete! Eē! N-gongo!	Ve! Ka!	Ve!	...	Ve! Sul!	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Ke-, Ki-, Ku-, Ka- (Ke-tu, Ke-nu, Ke-ba), &c. Koo suffix, usually follows negative verbs.	...	Ka-, -isi-, -ka-tu-, ka-di-, -ya-lu-, -si-di-, -koo (with some tenses and alteration of terminal <i>n</i> to <i>i</i>).	...	-ka-, -m-pe -ku-, -si—ka	...
To ...	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
" beat ...	-wanda. -weta. -bafana, &c.	-yeta. -zuba?	-kuba	-bula. -beta	-bala	...
" buy, sell	-samba	-samba	-samba	-samba	-samba	...
" come ...	-ku-iza	-zidi, -ziri, -siri?	-ku-iza	-kw-iza	-ku-iza	...
" cut ...	-zeŋga (many other words)	...	...	-ku-aŋga	-ciela, -tabula, -uka	...
" dance ...	-kina	-kina	-jina, -bina	-bina	-cina	...
" die ...	-fwa	-fwa	-fwa	-fwa	-fua	...
" eat ...	-dia	-dia	-lia	-dia	-lia	...
" give ...	-vana	...	-vala, -vana	...	-vana, -pana, -kaba	...
" go ...	-kw-enda (pret. -welo)	-enda (pret. -ele)	-enda	-yenda, -enda	-enda	...
" kill ...	-vonda	...	-mponda	-vonda	-vonda	...
" know ...	-zaya	...	-zaba	...	-zaba	...
" laugh ...	-seva	-seva -tsehela	-zeva	...	-sefa	...
" leave off, cease	-bika	...	...	-bika	-bika, -jembwa	...
" love, want	-zola -tonda	...	-zola	-tia, -zola	-zola	...
" see ...	-mona. -tala	-mona? -mwene	-mona, -biona	-mona. -tala	-mona. -tala	...
" sit, remain, abide	-kala	-fwenda, -voanda	-kala	-kala	-kala	...
" sleep ...	-le-lu (-lele). -lala. (-kama = snore)	-lela. -ŋ-ganya. -ŋ-gosi	-lala. -ŋ-ganya = snore)	...	-nuka	...
" stand, stop, be erect	-telama	-telama. -ŋ-gamena	-telama	...	-telama	...
" steal ...	-yiya	-laba	-iba	-iba	-iba	...

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KIŠI-KONGO AND KI-SORONGO

Preprefixes present: used very much as definite articles.

Class 1. **Ōmu, Mu, N, N, M, E (A)** (a- (e-), wa-, o-, u-, —, -n- (-m-), -yu-); 2. **A, Wa, Ya (Ba, Aba-** archaic) (ba, a (e), ya, o-); 3. **Ōmu, Mu, N, —** (—, a- (e-), wa-, u-, wu-); 4. **Emi, Mi, M' or N'** (mī-); 5. **Edi-** (especially in archaic Kōngō), **E, Di, —** (di); 6. **Ōma, Ma-** (oma-, ma-, -mo-); 7. **Eki, Ki, —** (ki); 8. **Ebi, Bi** (archaic and very rare), **Yi, I, —** (bi- (archaic), yi, y', i-); 8 a. Diminutive. **Efi, Fi-** (fi-) (plural sometimes No. 8); 9. **Eyi-** (archaic), **In (Im-), N, N', Ny, —** (i-, y', yi-); 10. **Zin (Zim-)** (archaic), **Eji, Ez', N' (M'), N, Ny, —** (z-, z', ji-); 11. **Ōtu, Lu-** (lu); 12. **Ōtu, Tu-** (tu) (usually plural to Lu-); 13. Virtually wanting, except faint traces as adverbial particle without concord; 14. **Ōbu-** (archaic), **Ōwū, U, —** (u, wu); 15. **Ōka, Ku-** (ku-); 16. **Ōva, Vw, Va-** (vo, vu); 17. **Ōmu, Mu-** (mo, mu).

PREFIXES, &c., IN KI-KONGO DIALECTS

Similar to those of Kīšī-kōngō, except that the preprefixes are less in use, that the 2nd prefix is more often **Ba**, the 8th **Bi**, the 10th (**Zi, Zin, or Šin-**) more often in use, the 14th prefix **Wa** or **Bu**, and the 16th **Ga**.

PREFIXES, &c., IN KA-KONGO, LUANGO (KI-YOMBE)

Traces of preprefixes in Ka-kōngō and Luāngō. Much more marked in eighteenth-century Luāngō.

Class 1. **Umu, Um, Mu, M, N-** (mu, o-, u-); 2. **Aba, Ba, B'** (ba); 3. **Umu, Um', Mu, M, N, N'** (mu-, u); 4. **Imi, Im, Mi, M'** (mi); 5. **Di, I, Li-** (di, li); 6. **Ma-** (ma); 7. **Ki, Ci-** (ki, ci); 8. **Bi, B', P'** (bi); 8 a. **Fi-**¹ (fi), absent in Ki-vili and Ki-lumbō; its plural is Class 8, **Bi**; 9. **In (Im-), N, N', Ny-** (yi, i); 10. **Zi, Zin-** (zi); 11. **Lu-** (lu), plural sometimes **Tu**, but more often **Zi**; 12. **Tu-** (tu), rarer in Ka-kōngō and Luāngō, appearing usually in a 'collective' sense; in Ki-vili more frequent as a plural to **Lu-**; 13. (Virtually absent, except as an honorific prefix in proper names or as an adverbial element in numerals, &c. It may also, rather than **Ki** elsewhere, be the origin of **E-**, which appears sometimes as a prefix with **Bi-** for its plural); 14. **Bu-** (bu), (with **Mi-** and **Ma-** as plurals); 15. **Ku-** (ku) (with **Mi-** usually for plural); 16. **Va, Fa-** (va, fa); 17. **Mu-** (mu).

In Ki-vili **Mwa-** (abbreviation of **Mwana**) is used as a diminutive prefix.

100. **Kiškōngō** and 100 a. **Kiśorōngō** (or **Sanyw**) are spoken in the Atlantic coast-lands mainly to the south of the Congo estuary, but including the surroundings of Boma and Banana. Their range extends northwards to the south bank of the Congo as far east as Lutete (nearly). The southern boundary, with Kimbundu, Ngola, and Mbumba, is approximately the Lower Loje and the Middle Mbiriji rivers. On the east it extends over the Zomba Plateau. It is emphatically the language of San Salvador.

100 b. **Kikōngō** is spoken to the north-east of Kiškōngō by the Basundi and Babwende tribes on the north bank of the Cataract Congo, almost as far east as Stanley Pool, as far south as the Zomba Plateau, as far east as the watershed of the Kwāngō.

101. **Kakōngō** is spoken in the Congo coast-land north of the estuary and south of the Cihāngō river. It is the dialect of Kabinda.

102. **Kiyombe** is spoken north of the Cihāngō river and of the Basundi territory within the loop of the Kwilu-Nyari river. It is the language of the Luāngō coast, south of the Kwilu river.

102 a. **Kivili** is spoken along the lower course of the Kwilu-Nyari river almost as far inland as the third range of plateau mountains. It is the dialect of the Cihāngō coast as far to the north-east as the Middle Nyāngā river.

103. **Kilumbō** is spoken in the Mayumba coast-lands and on either side of the Lower Nyāngā river. On the coast it may extend to Seie Karma, and eastwards in the interior to the watershed of the Ōgowē.

¹ *Adolf Bastian gives Fa- or Fu- as the equivalent of Fi-, perhaps by a clerical error; for these are really locatives of the 16th Class in Ki-vili-Ki-lumbō.*

GROUP AA

THE SOUTH CONGOLAND OR LUBA-LUNDA LANGUAGES

SUB-GROUP AA 1 Luba

104. West Luba *or* Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete¹ 106. Eastern Luba *or* Ki-hemba²
 104 b. Lu-silaŋge 104 c. North-west Luba *or* Moyw 107. North Luba *or* Luba-iŋkoŋgo
 105. South Luba *or* Ci-luba (Ci-samba, Ci-lubende, 108. North-east Luba *or* Lu-soŋge (Ba-soŋge)
 Ci-saŋga *of* *Kataŋga*) 105 a. Kahonde (*of* 108 a. Beneki *or* North Lu-soŋge³
Northern Rhodesia)

English	104. West Luba <i>or</i> Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-silaŋge	104 c. North-west Luba <i>or</i> Moyw	105. South Luba <i>or</i> Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba <i>or</i> Ki-hemba	107. North Luba <i>or</i> Luba-iŋkoŋgo	108. North-east Luba <i>or</i> Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
Adze	Ka-sui	Ka-sui	Ka-pasa, Basa	Ka-solwa	...	Ka-sui
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama, N-pwesi, Mu-nyini	Ny-ama, Ci-muna	Ny-ama; wa+	...	...	Ny-ama
Ant	Lu-humbe, Di-pindi, Ci-tunte	Lu-humbe, Di-pindi	Mu-nyana, Lu-pasi, Lu-kapa (105 a) Ji-pira, Mu-nyewu	...	...	Ka-soŋge- soŋge; tu-
Ant, white (termite)	Lu-sila, Mu-sansu	N-swa	Di-kena; ma- Ji-kena (105 a)	Ma-kena (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Ba-swa, Tu-swa (<i>pls.</i>)
Ape	N-sakw	N-sakw	N-sakw	N-sakwa	...	...
Arm	Di-bokw	Ci-kola, Di-bokw, (Ci-konw = <i>of a beast</i>)	Ku-vakw, Ku-bokw; ma-	...	...	M-bokw, Di-bokw
Arrow	Mu-kete, Lu-bale, N-koyi	Mu-kete	Mu-kete; <i>pl.</i> mi-	...	...	Mo-kete, Mu-giti, Mu-sidi
Axe	Ci-sui, Ci-keŋge, Ci-jonda, Ka-sul	Ka-sul, Sesu, Ci-londa	Ka-tombe, Ka-tesw (105 a)	Ka-solwa	Sokw	Ka-beŋgele; tu- Ki-londa; bi-
Baboon	N-sakw	...	Kalwe, Korwe; wa+. Pombw (105 a)	M-bala, N-kola	...	...
Back, back- bone	Ny-ima, Mw-oŋgw	Fany-sma, Ny-ima	Ny-uma, Mw-oŋgw Mu-sana (105 a)	Kum-oŋgw	Ny-uma	M-oŋgw
Banana	Di-bote, Ci-kuonde, Kaonde, Di-konde	Di-bwete, Di-konde	Di-konde	...	...	Kondi; ma+. Kanye
Beard	Mu-eyu, Mo-edu, (Lu-suki = <i>hair of</i>)	Mu-eyu	Mw-efw	...	...	Mu-ebu

¹ This is the 'Bakete' of several writers and the 'Kikete' of the Rev. D. W. Snyder.

² Kikwa of V. L. Cameron. Ki-hemba is the Ki-femba of some writers.

³ Beneki of Torday and 'Basoŋge' of other writers.

English	104 West Luba or Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-pilaŋge	104c. North-west Luba or Moyo	105. South Luba or Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-bonde	106. Eastern Luba or Ki-bemba	107. North Luba or Luna-iŋkoŋge	108. North-east Luba or Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
Bee	Luny-eka, Lu-bulubulu, Ny-aki	Luny-eka	Luny-aki, Mw-anji, Ka-soŋgwi (105 a)	...	...	Ny-aki
Belly	Di-fū, Mu-nda	Di-fū	N-da, N-difū, Ki-fameo, Ci-nena, Ki-nena	E-fu; ma-fu	Di-fū	Di-fū
Bird	Ny-anyu	Ny-anyu	N-soni; <i>pl.</i> bi-ani, Ki-ani; wi- K-ani; t-ani, Ng-sonyi (105 a)	Koo-soni; too-soni, Ki-uni; bi-	...	Ki-sonyi; bi- E-kaŋ, K-sonyi
Blood	Ma-pi	Ma-pi	Ma-si, Ma-pl, Mi-kapa	...	Ma-pi	Ma-se
Body	Mu-bidi; <i>pl.</i> nyi-bidi	Mu-bidi	N-jitu, N-gitu, Mu-wiji (105 a)	...	Mum-bidi	Mu-bidi
Bone	Mu-fuba, Mu-fufa, Mu-kuba	Mu-fuba	Ci-kupa, Ki-kupa; vi- or wi-	Ki-fupa	...	...
Borassus palm	Di-kadi? Mu-kaama?	...	Mu-kaama, M-lala	Ka-biŋbiŋ, Mu-kaama	...	...
Bow	Bu-ta	Bu-ta	Bu-ta or Vu-ta; ma-ta	Bu-ta	...	Bu-ta; ma-ta, Mbo-ta
Bowels	Di-la; ma-la	...	Mu-la; mi-la	...	...	...
Brains	Bu-oŋgo	...	W-oŋgo, B-oŋgo	Bu-oŋgo	...	B-oŋgo or E-oŋgo
Breast (man's)	Ci-adi	C-aje or Ci-ade	Ka-kudi, Moi-gitu, Ki-adi or C-adi	...	...	Ki-adi, Telu
Breast (woman's)	Di-bela	...	Di-vele	...	...	Bela; ma+
Brother	Mu-kulu, Mu-akunyi, Mu-ena; b-ena ¹	Mw-an-etu, Mu-ena; b-ena ¹	Mw-an-etu, Koro, N-kasa, Mo-loŋgo (105 a)	N-dumi, Mw-an, <i>And</i> Mw-ana <i>with possessive</i> <i>pronoun. Also</i> Mu-ina; b-ena ¹	Mu-na kwebe	...
Buffalo	M-beowa	M-boa	M-be; vam-be	M-būdi, M-bosa	...	M-beowa, Jate
Bull	Mu-lumi wa ŋp-ombe	...	...	...	...	...
Buttocks	Di-taku, Di-teŋga	Cin-kandu- ŋkundu	Di- or Ji-tako; <i>pl.</i> ma-tako	Ma-tako	...	Ma-taku
Canoe	Bu-atu	...	Bu-ata	Bu-atu	...	Bw-atu

¹ Mu-ena or Mu-ina; *pl.* b-ena = *slavesman*, but comes from root -ina = *mother*.

English	104. West Luba or Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-pilange	104 c. North-west Luba or Moyso	105. South Luba or Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba or Ki-hemba	107. North Luba or Luna-lukongo	108. Northeast Luba or Lu-sunge 108 a. Beneki
Cat	M-balabala. Kam-bipi	Ka-nyema	Ka-paka. Lu-baka; <i>ph.</i> m-paka. Ka-nyaa	Lu-baka. Ka-bele; tu-	...	...
Charcoal ...	Di-kala	...	Li-kala. ji-panga	...	...	...
Chief	Mu-kaleŋge, Mu-kelenge, N-fumu, M-fumu	M-fumu	Mu-lopwe; <i>va.</i> Mw-ani. Ki-kulwe. M-fumu	M-fumu. Mu-lahwe	Fumu. Mu-kyeleŋge	Fumu; ba+. Ki-kala; bi-
Child	Mw-ana. Ci-tendi	...	Mw-ana; v-ana, w-ana. Mu-an-uke, Mu-an-ike	...	Mw-ana; b-ana	Mw-ana mu-kinga
Cloth	Ci-lulu. Ci-lamba	E-Jamba	Ci-sanjil. Ki-lulu. Ki-sapi. N-kolwa	M-bwisin. Ki-lulu	Ki-lamba	...
Cold	Ma-pika. Ci-tetele (talala)	...	Ma-pika. -talala	Ma-pika. Ki-talala	...	Ma-pika
Country ...	Bu-lobwe	Mu-sokoo	N-tanda. C-ulu	...	M-bata. Lu-bukoo	...
Cow	N-gombe mu-kasi. ¹ N-gombi (104 a)	Ny-emo mu-nene (<i>large antelope</i>)	N-ombe mu-kaji	N-ombe ñ-kaji or ñ-kata	...	...
Crocodile ...	N-gandu. Di-kamba	Di-kamba	N-andu. Ci-well (105 a)	N-gandu	...	N-gandu
Day, daylight	Di-tuku. Di-fuku. Mu-nya	Di-ci	Di-owa. Ka-te. Lu-fuku; muku-	Lu-fuku	Di-ba. Mu-nyiaŋa	Bufukoo
Devil, evil spirit ...	Mu-kisi. Mu-paŋgi	Mu-kaki	Ki-wanda. Ka-yewela (105 a)	M-kuji. Ki-kudi; bi- Vilye	Ki-dimu; bi-	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Mu-huki. M-puka. Mun-dapi	Mu-taka	N-aŋga. Vidie. Mu-kaŋga. N-gaŋga (105 a)	Mu-kaŋga	...	N-gaŋga; <i>ph.</i> ba+
Dog	M-bwa	Mbwa	Ka-bwa. Tu-bwa. M-bwa	M-bwa	...	Im-bwa
Donkey ...	...	...	N-keŋke	Keŋka ba+	...	...
Door, door- way	Ci-bi. M-belu	...	Ci-vi; vi-vi. Kin-jilo. Ci-velu	Ki-bi; bi-bi	...	Ki-bi; bi-bi
Dream ...	Ci-löta. Di-lö	...	-löta (<i>verb</i>)	...	Di-lu	...
Drum	N-goma	N-goma	N-goma	...	...	N-goma. E-tamba
Ear	Di-tu. Di-cu	...	Ku-twi; ma-	Itwi; ma-twi	Di-cu; ma-cu	Di-ta. Di-ce (108 a)

¹ This short *a* in Lulua seems to be pronounced more like an English *u* in 'rush', i.e. 'a' at least according to the orthography of American missionaries, but their Belgian and French colleagues hear it as *u*.

English	104. West Luba or Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-silaŋge	104 c. North-west Luba or Moyu	105. South Luba or Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba or Ki-hemba	107. North Luba or Luna-läkoŋga	108. North-east Luba or Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
Egg	D-i; ma-i. Di-kala	Di-i; ma-i	Di-i; ma-i. Ji-ko (105 a)	Di-yi; ma-yi	...	Di-i; ma-i. M-eno (pl.) N-gefa
Elephant ...	N-zevu. Ka-humbu, Ka-pumbu, Ka-fumbu	Ka-fumbu	N-zevu. Fuko; wa+	N-zevu	...	N-gefa
Excrement	Tu-fl. Tu-invi	Tu-fla	Tu-yi or Wi-fw	Tu-fl	...	Tu-fl
Eye	D-iso; m-esu	D-iso; m-esu	D-iso; m-esu. J-iso, D-iso; m-esu	Isu, D-iso; m-esu	D-iso; m-esu	Isu; m-esu
Face, fore- head	M-pala. M-esu	...	M-pala. Ci-ruŋgi (105 a)	Lu-keba	M-pala	Mi-pala
Fat, oil ...	Di-inyi, Mi-inyi, Ma-nyi	Ma-nyi	Ma-futa. Ma-nyi	Ma-nyi. (-ana, afj.)	Ma-nyi	Mü-emo. M-vimu
Father ...	Tatu Ny-iso. Sa, S'	Tatu	Tata. Tada. (Ba-awa = thy father), Sa- So; Se; Si-	Isa, Sa, So, Si, Tata	Tete	Tatu
Fear	Bu-owa	...	M-oya. U-cina	...	-cina (verb)	M-eha
Finger ...	Mo-nu. Ci-ala	Mü-nü	Mu-nowe, Mu-nwa; mi- C-ala; vi-ala	Mu-nüc	Mu-lemu	Mü-nüc. Ki-ala; bi- Nyanyu Ka-dilu. Iko-dilu K-ala.
Fire	Ka-dilu. Ka-bia, Ka-fia, Ka-pia. Lu-ya	Ka-dilu. Ka-fia, Ka-pia	Mu-rira, Mu-dila; mi- Ki-ya. Ka-pia	Ka-ŋlu. Mu-ŋlu	Ma-dilu	Ka-dilu. Iko-dilu K-ala.
Fish	Mo-nyinyi. Ci-kele	Mu-nine; mi-	Di-savi, Ji-savi (105 a)	Mu-ita wa lu-wi	Yisi	In-sü; mi-si
Foot	Di-käsa	Ci-dicilu	Ci-nyantila. Lu-kasa, Lu-nya. Ci-pamba (105 a)	Mu-kaso; mi- I-kasa; ma-kasa	Di-kasa	Nd-ü; pl. ŋg-ü
Forest ...	D-itu. Mu-itu, M-eta. Di-besu	...	Di-to; ma-to. Ma-lundu. Mu-nje. N-kundwe (105 a)	Di-tu; ma-tu	Mu-tu	Mu-tamba. Du-bipi
Powl	Ci-kukue, Zela. N-gula	Ci-kukü	N-soru; va+. N-zulu; wa+	Sulu, N-zulu	...	N-solu
Frog, toad	M-bonda. Ci-ula. Lu-dimba. Ci-üa	Ci-ula. Lu-dimba	C-ula or Ki-ula; wi- Bombwe; wa+. Bw-ende	Ki-ula	...	Koŋge
Ghost	Mu-kiŋi. Mu-paŋgi. Mw-oyo	Mi-syaŋga	Mu-cima. Ki-wanda. Mu-kiŋi	...	Mw-topipi	...

English	104. West Luba or Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-silalänge	104 c. North-west Luba or Moya	105. South Luba or Ci-Juba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba or Ki-hemba	107. North Luba or Luna-ikhoŋwe	108. North-east Luba or Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
Girl	Soŋga-kasi. Mu-sika-ŋkundo	Soŋga-kasi	Mw-an-iki mu-kasi. Soŋgwa-kasi. Soŋgwa	Mu-ŋike. Mu-kazi-ana	Mun-ciki	...
Goat	M-buŋi. M-buŋi	M-buŋi	M-bepe; va+. M-buji; wa+. M-buŋi	M-buŋi	M-busi	M-buŋi. M-buji. Mu-kata
.. (he) ...	M-pumbu	Cim-paŋa	M-pumbwe. Pepe	M-pumbu	...	...
.. (she) ...	Di-pina	...	...	...	...	...
God	N-ŋidi. Mu-kulu. Mu-loba	Ka-loba	Zambi (105 a). Lesa. Mw-ine ŋa kopaŋge. Virie. Cf. <i>doctor, Vidie</i>	Vitye or I-ŋile mu-kulu. Ka-bezia m-puŋgu	N-cembi	File
Grandparent	Kaku. Ny-ŋika	...	Kaka. N-kambo	Mu-ŋi a-kulu	...	...
Grass	Di-ŋinde. Ci-suku. Bi-cici. Lu-anyi. Mu-ŋgu	Bi-ŋa. Bi-sasa. M-puŋga	Sonŋi; wi-sasa. Vi-yomba. M-ani	Ma-nyi	...	Lu-bice. Bi-sasa
Ground ...	N-ŋi. Du-loba	...	Pa-ŋsi. N-ŋi. Mu-ŋiji	N-ŋi	Lu-baka	Seŋga
Ground-nut	Ka-mbele	...	Lu-pama; pl. pama. Ny-ima (105 a)	Lu-nyumu	...	Ka-nanda; to-
Guinea-fowl	Di-kaŋgala	...	N-kaŋga	N-kaŋga	...	Kaŋga
Gun	Bu-ta. Ciŋ-gama	Ciŋ-gama	Vu-ta. Kiŋ-kwasa Ka-peso	Bu-ta	...	Putu
Hair	Lu-suki. Lu-nywaya, Lu-nyanyi	Mi-sasa. N-suki. N-yonyi	Suki. N-ŋiji. Lu-ŋwene. Mu-ŋipi	U-nyele, Nyele. Lu-nyene. Lu-suki. Mu-ŋipi	Lu-nyunyi; pl. nyunyi	Lu-nyene or Li-nyene; pl. nyene
Hand	Ci-anza or Ki-aza; bi-aza	...	Ci-kasala. Di-kasa ¹	M-baka; ma- Di-kasa	Ki-anza; bi-	Pam-baka. Di-za
Head	Mu-tu. Mu-twe	...	Mu-twi; mi-	Mu-twi; mi-twi	Mu-cwa	Mu-twe. Iŋki-cwa or Imbi-cwa
Heart	Pimbi. Di; pl. m-ē. Ny-ŋga. Mu-cima. Mw-oyya	Paci-ade	Mu-tima. Mu-cima. Mw-ee	Mu-cima. M-balā	Mu-cima	Mu-cima ŋimba; ma+
Heel	Ci-kaŋkanyi. Ci-kaŋkibu	Lu-saka	Ka-pokoso (105 a). Ka-sinsiro	Ka-sulo	...	Ki-sulu(?)
Hide	Ci-seha	...	Ci-seva. Ci-wewi	Ki-sewa	...	...

¹ Note interchange of terms for leg, hand, and foot—Di-kasa, Mu-kaso, Mu-kulu.

English	104. West Luba <i>or</i> Lulua 104 a. Lu-keto 104 b. Lu-silänge	104 c. North-west Luba <i>or</i> Moysa	105. South Luba <i>or</i> Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba <i>or</i> Ki-hemba	107. North Luba <i>or</i> Lana-lũkoŋge	108. North-east Luba <i>or</i> Lu-soŋge 108 a. Bencki
Hill	Mu-kuna. (Mu-tunda = <i>hillock</i>)	...	Lu-pidi. C-ulu. M-tumba (105 a)	Lu-pidi	Lu-puŋge	...
Hippopotamus	N-guvu, N-uvu	N-kufa. Ciŋ-gamba	C-ŋofwe <i>or</i> Ki-ŋofwe; vi-ŋofwe. J-ŋwi; vy-ŋwŋ	M-yubu	...	Fubu
Hoe	Lu-kāsu; ũ-kāsu	Lu-kaŋo	Lu-kaŋo	Lu-kaŋo	...	...
Honey	Bu-ki, Bu-iel	...	W-uki	B-uki	B-uki	...
Horn	Lu-seŋgu. M-puŋgi. Ka-ŋeiba; 10-	Lu-seŋgu	Di-seŋge. M-pembe	Lu-seŋge. Lu-hũsu; m-pusu	...	Seŋgwa
House	N-zuba, N-zuba	N-zuba	N-zuwa, Zuba, N-ziba; ma+. N-daka	Šiba; ma+. N-ganda	N-ciba	Šiba <i>or</i> Jibu. Ku-nru; ma-nru
Hunger	N-sala	...	N-jala. Lu-ilu	N-zala. Lu-ilu	N-cala	...
Husband	Mu-lumi. M-bi; <i>pl.</i> ham-bi	Ba- (<i>vir.</i>)	Mu-lume. Mu-ata	Mu-lume	Baya	...
Hyena ... ..	...	...	Muŋ-ŋaŋwe; mŋ. Ci-mbwe; vi. M-bakwe; vam-bakawe. Ki-muŋgu (<i>striped</i>)	Ki-mbwi (<i>spotted</i>). Ki-muŋgu (<i>striped</i>)	Di-kiŋu?	Mo-ŋoŋ
Iron	Ci-ama, Ci-amwe. Ci-ŋke. ¹ Ka-bandu	Fwele. N-yeka	C-ela. vi-ela. Ki-ela; wi-ela. Ki-londa	Ki-londa	...	Ki-londa
Island	Ci-saŋga	Di-ŋia. Mu-cidila	Ki- <i>or</i> Ci-saŋga; vi- <i>or</i> vi- Ci-kuji. N-zambu (105 a)	Ki-saŋga; bi-	...	...
Ivory	Mu-baŋga	...	D-ŋa; m-ena. — dia n-safa	Mu-baŋga	...	Mu-baŋga
Knee	Ci-nu	...	Di-kufi; di- Kufi <i>or</i> Kufi. Ji-muŋgu (105 a)	Di-nwi <i>or</i> Ku-awi. Di-niŋge <i>or</i> -nuŋge	...	Ku-nyũgũ
Knife	Mw-ela. K-ela	Bi-londa. K-ela. K-ela. Katu-ŋala	Lu-pete. Mw-ambi. Paŋka	Lu-pete; m-pete	...	Lu-pete. Ka-pete

¹ These words sometimes mean 'copper' likewise.

English	104. West Luba or Lulua 104 a. Lu-kote 104 b. Lu-pilange	104 c. North-west Luba or Moyso	105. South Luba or Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba or Kihemba	107. North Luba or Luna-inkoŋge	108. North-east Luba or Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
Lake	Di-piba	...	Ci-siba, ji-siwa, Ka-lunga	Ki-siwa	...	...
Leg	Mu-koŋgo, Mu-komo; nyi- (104 b)	Di-kasa, Mu-koŋgo; ni-koŋgo	Kulu; ma-ŋlu	Mu-konzo	...	Mu-koŋgo
Leopard ...	Nka-sama, Ka-sama; pl. 10	Ka-sama, M-soma	N-ge; vaŋ-ge Ki-sumpa	N-ge	...	Ni-ŋgwe, N-gwe
Lion	N-tambus	...	N-tambos; va + Boogwi (105 a)	N-kalama; N-tambos	...	N-tambos
Lips	Mu-lesma; mi-lesma, Mu-siku; pl. ni- Mu-sulen, Mu-lemu	...	Mu-lesma; mi- (Ci-lesma = <i>musule</i>), Mu-vambu (105 a)	Mu-lesma; mi- Mi-lesma	...	Mu-lesma
Magic	Bu-aŋga, Mu-poŋga, Di-alu, Di-ŋimbu, (N-fidi = <i>religion</i> ?)	M-fidi, N-dekti, Mu-hoŋgo	Mu-ci; mi-ci, N-kisi, Ku-luwi, M-aŋga (105 a)	N-kisi, Ku-luwi	...	Bu-ci
Maize	Man-va, Man-fwa, Ma-avūn, Ma-tala, Ma-saŋa	...	Ci-poŋgela, Ma-tava, Ma-visi	Ma-tava	Ma-saŋga	Ma-abela
Man	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Mu-ntu; va-ntu	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu
Man, vir ...	Mu-lumi	Mu-lumi	Mu-lume; va-lume	Mu-lume; ba-	...	...
Meat	Mu-nyinyi, Ny-ama	Mu-nyini	Mu-ita, (Ny-ama = <i>animal</i>)	Mu-ita, Mu-sunya	...	Mu-ita, Ny-ama
Medicine ...	M-aŋga, Bu-aŋga	...	Bu-kaŋga, Mu-ci	Bu-aŋga	...	Bu-aŋga
Milk	Ma-bele (-kama, <i>verb</i>)	...	Ma-veli, Ma-wisi	Ma-bele	...	Bu-ibeŋe
Monkey ...	N-kima, N-ŋindu, M-bele, N-tombalo	...	N-kima, M-paya	N-kima	...	Kima
Moon, month	Mu-eŋi, Mu-eŋi, Mu-ensi, N-gondea, K-oci, Di-keŋka	Mu-esi	N-onde, N-gondea, Mw-eŋi, Mw-eŋi, Kw-eŋi, Kw-ezi	Mw-esi	...	Mu-eŋi, Mu-esi
Mother ...	Mamu, Baba, Ny-ku, Ny-ina, Mu-viele	Baba, Mama	Lesla, Mama, N-ko, Ina, Ny-ina	Ny-ina, Ng-ina, Lesla	Mama	Ny-ina
Mountain ...	Di-landa	Mu-kusa	Ka-tumba, Lu-, Ka-pidi	L-ulu; ŋ-ulu, Lu-pidi	Lu-poŋgo	Mu-oŋgo

English	104. West Luba or Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-silaŋge	104 c. North-west Luba or Moye	105. South Luba or Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba or Ki-hemba	107. North Luba or Luna-iŋkoŋge	108. North-east Luba or Lu-songe 108 a. Beneki
Mouth ...	Mu-kana	Mu-kana. Mu-sika	Ka-nwa	U-kana; <i>ʃ</i> /ko-	Mu-suku	Kana, Mo-kana
Nail (of finger or toe)	Lu-zala, Lu-sala; <i>ʃ</i> l. ŋg-ala	Ci-ala; bi-	Di-ala; m-ŋla. Lu-ara; ŋg-ara (105 a)	Di-ala	...	Gala
Name ...	D-ina. Ci-bikidiŋa	Lu-baŋa	Li-zina; ma- Di-jina	Is-ina, Li-zina	D-ina	Is-ina
Navel ...	Mu-safa, Mu-tutu	M-safa	Mu-ny-safa. Mu-tafa. Mu-kuwi	Mu-suku	...	Mu-suka
Neck, throat	N-siŋgu	...	Mu-kuŋi; mi- Siŋgu (105 a)	N-siŋgu	Siŋgu	Siŋga, E-koŋe
Night ...	Bu-tuku, Bu-fuku	Bo-tuku	Bu-fuku. M-ŋiŋi	Bu-fuku. (M-ŋiŋi = <i>darkness</i>)	Bu-tuku	Bu-tuku
Nose ...	Di-ŋŋa, Di-lu	...	M-aru; mi-aru. M-ana; mi-ana	M-pembo. Mu-hulu (M-ŋŋa)	...	M-pembwe; ma+. M-pemba. Masa Ng-aŋi. I-bwe
Oil palm ...	N-gaji. Di-bue	D-iba	N-gaji	Lu-azi; ŋg-azi	...	Ng-aŋi. I-bwe
Ox ...	N-gombe	...	N-ombe	N-ombe	...	N-gombe
Paddle ...	Ci-ŋu, Mu-hambu	Mo-bambo	N-kaŋi. Mu-supi. Ci-lapa	Mu-subi	...	Mu-bambo. Ki-pete
Palm wine, beer	Ma-luva, Bu-alwa or M-alwa	Tu-mwemwe	Mu-luva. Mu-koŋa	Ma-lufu. M-alwa	...	Ma-lufu. M-alwa
Parrot ...	N-kusu	N-kusu	Ka-sukwa. Ka-loŋga	Ka-suka	...	Kusu
Penis ...	Lu-bala	Lu-bala	Lu-bala; m-bala. Lu-wala (105 a)	Lu-bala. Bu-kala, Ka-pana	...	...
Pig ...	Ngulube	...	Lu-peŋge. N-guruwe, N-guluwe	N-guluwe	N-gulubi	Gulube
Pigeon ...	Nku-dimba	Koku-ŋembembe	N-kunda. W-embu. Ku-ŋimba	...	Ki-cici	Ki-dimba
Place ...	Mu-aba. M-badi. Pam-bala; <i>ʃ</i> l. m-bila	...	Pa — pa. Ci-fula (105 a)	Ha- Ki-fuka	...	Pam-bala
Rain ...	N-vula	...	N-vula, M-fula	M-vula	M-vula	Pepi
Rat ...	M-puku	...	M-puku	M-puku	...	Puku
Rhinoceros	...	...	Ci-laŋgwa. Ka-kwele	M-poŋga. N-gamba	...	...
River ...	Mu-safu	Lubi-lapi	L-ŋl. Mu-kaŋa	Mu-noŋga. L-ŋl; ŋg-wi	...	...
Road ...	N-sila	ŋila	Li-sinda. N-ŋila	Di-ŋinda. N-ŋila	N-cla	ŋinda; mi-ŋinda or ma+

English	104. West Luba or Lulus 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-silaŋge	104 c. North-west Luba or Moya	105 South Luba or Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba or Ki-hemba	107. North Luba or Luna-in'koŋga	108. North-east Luba or Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
Salt	Lu-efo, Lu-eha, Mu-kele, N-gsla	Lu-epo	Mw-epo, M-cere	MU-epo, Mu-kele	Mu-kyele	Mu-ŋga
Shame	Bu-ndu, Bu-nvu	...	Bu-ndu, Wu-nvu	N-soni, Bu-nvu	Bu-ndu	Seanyi
Sheep	Mu-kaŋko, Cim-paŋga	Mu-kaŋko	Mu-kaŋko	Mu-kaŋko	Mu-kwakwa; mi-	Mu-kaŋko
Shield	N-gabu	N-gabu	N-gabu, Ci-kumba	N-gabu	...	Gabu; <i>pl.</i> m-aba
Shoulder	Di-aha, Di-afa, Di-kiya, Di-keha	Ci-heyakeya, Di-keba	Ci-pazi, Ci-vembo, Ki-peya	Ki-peya	...	Di-pampa, Ka-papa
Sister	<i>See brother</i>	...	N-yeŋga (<i>see brother</i>), Mw-aŋ, Mw-ane-ba	N-kasa, Mu-kw-etu, Mw-su', Tutu	Muŋ-gasa-na	...
Skin	Di-kaŋa, (Ci-seba = <i>hide</i> , Mu-bidi = <i>body</i>)	Mu-ŋa, Di-kaŋa, Ci-seba	Ci-kupa, Ci-kaŋa, Ci-seva	Ki-kaŋa	...	Mu-ŋake
Sky	Di-ulu	K-ulu	Kw-ulu	Yulu	...	Me-ulu
Slave	Mu-hika	Ci-fika	Mu-pika, Mu-ŋa, Mu-za	Mu-pika; ba-	...	Pika; ba-
Sleep	Tulu	...	Tulu	Tulu	Tulu	Tulu, N-tulu
Smoke	Mu-ŋsi	...	Mw-esi Bu-isi	Bu-isi	...	Mu-ŋsi
Snake	Ny-oka	...	Ny-oka, Ny-oka, Mu-lala (105 a)	Ny-oka	Ny-oka	...
Son, boy	Mw-ana mu-lala, Soŋga-lumi	...	Mw-ana, Soŋga-lumi, Ki-tutu	Mw-ana mu-lume, Mu-lumy-ana	Mw-ana-mi	...
Song	Mu-samba, (imba = <i>verb</i>)	...	Lu-imba	Lu-imba; -imba	...	...
Spear	Di-fuma, Ka-bendi	Di-fuma, Mu-lumbwa	Mu-kaŋvi, Di-fuma	Mu-kaŋwe, Di-fuma	...	Mu-lumbu
Spirit ... ..	...	...	Mu-cima, Mu-yā, Cim-vull, Mu-sambwa	Vilye	Ki-dima; bi-	...
Star	Mu-tato; nyi-	...	Ka-nliŋnye, Ka-waŋga- waŋga, Mu-nyanya	Ndu-ŋnyi or Lu-ŋnyi; <i>pl.</i> ny-ŋnyi or ŋg-ŋnyi	Mu-tato	Lu-tacota- li-keota, Lu-enyene; ny-enyene
Stick	Mu-ci; nyi-ci	Mu-tonde	Ki-ci, Ka-mama, Ko-ji; mu-ji (105 a)	Mu-komba, Ka-mama	...	Mu-komba, Mu-ci

English	104. West Luba or Lunda 104a. Lu-kete 104b. Lu-silaŋge	104c. North-west Luba or Moyso	105. South Luba or Ci-luba 105a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba or Ki-hemba	107. North Luba or Luna-tũkoŋgo	108. North-east Luba or Lu-soŋge 108a. Beneki
Stone	Di-bwe	Di-bwa	Di-bwe	Di-bwe	Di-bwe; ma- M-beki	Mi-bwe (<i>pl.</i>)
Stool	N-keasa	...	Di-tebi or Di-tewe. Ci-puna	Li-tebe. Ki-hona	...	...
Sun	D-iba; m-eba, Mu-nya	D-iba, Di-ŋba, Di-yuba, Mu-nya	Mũ-tũ, Ka-tũ	N-gũba, Li-uba; ma- Nka-nya	...	Kuba. (Ka-nya = <i>sunlight</i>)
Tail (of an animal)	Mu-kila	Lu-kaŋga, Mu-kila	Mu-kira	Mu-kila	...	Mu-kila
Tear	Ci-sonsi	li-sonsi (<i>pl.</i>)	Mu-pulo	Mu-pulo	...	Poolo
Testicles ...	Mu-sa, Mu-hesa, Ci-bodi	Ci-bodi, Mu-sa-cibude	Di-winda, Di-pudi, Jiketu (105a)	Mu-niŋgi, Mu-peke	...	Ma-kata, Mi-bũyi
Thief	Mu-ibi, Mu-ena, Mu-cima	Mu-ebi	Ng-ifi; va +, Ma-ivi	Ng-ifi	Mu-ifi; b-efi	Ng-ivi; ba+
Thigh	Ci-belu	...	Li-pwata, Di-taŋgadi, Ki-joma, Lu-kuma	Di-taŋgadi, Di-kuta	...	Lu-kindi; <i>pl.</i> kindi
Thing	Ci-ntu; bi-ntu, Ci-uma; bi-uma	...	Ci-ntu; vi-ntu or wi-ntu. (Ci-mu, Vi-mu = <i>something</i> , Ne ci-mu = <i>nothing</i>)	Ki-ntu; bi-ntu	Ki-ntu; bi-ntu	Ki-ntu; bi-ntu
Thorn	Di-eba; m-eba	...	Mu-iba; m-iba	Mu-iba	Mw-eba; mi-eba	...
Tobacco ...	Ma-kanya, Ci-bonda, N-fuaŋka	...	Fwaŋga, N-sũkũ	Fwaŋka, Mw-alo	...	Fuaŋka, Faŋka
To-day ...	Lelu	...	Lelo	Lelo di-lalo	...	Lelo-nu, Delo
Toe	Mu-ana ũ-kũsa, Mu-nu mu-nine wa di-kasa	...	Di-na; ma-na, Ci-kumũ	Di-na; ma-na, Ka-kumũ	...	Di-na; ma-nu
To-morrow	Ma-kelela, Ma-laba	Mu-nda, Ma-kelela	Ke-ŋia	Ma-laba	...	Ma-laba, Ma-lomba
Tongue ...	Lu-dimi; ũ-dimi, Diyi	...	Lu-dimi, Mu-lako	Ndo-limi; ma-limi	...	Lu-dimi, Dimi, Dyimi
Tooth	Dinu	...	D-inu; m-enu, Mu-tawa, Ki-boye	Inu; m-enu, I-ya; ma-ya	D-inyo; ma-nyo	D-inu; m-enu, Ki-yan; bi-yan
Town	Mu-soko, Di-tuŋga, Ci-menga, Ci-bunda	Di-tuŋga, Bala	Mu-je; mi-je, Mu-ŋja, Ki-bundi, Mu-ŋi	Mu-ŋi, Ki-ala	Bala	Lu-pata, Senga

English	104. West Luba or Lulua 104a. Lu-kete 104b. Lu-šilaŋge	104c. North-west Luba or Moyu	105. South Luba or Ci-luba 105a. Ka-honde	105. Eastern Luba or Ki-hemba	107. North Luba or Luna-iŋkoŋge	108. North-east Luba or Lu-šonje 108a. Beneki
Tree	Mu-ci	...	Mu-ci; mi-ci Ki-ci; wi-ci or vi-ci	Mu-ci	Mo-ci	Mu-ci
Twins... ..	Ma-basa	...	Di-asa; mo-asa. Ma-pasa (105a)	Li-basa; ma-	...	...
Urine... ..	M-enya, M-enya	M-enyi	Ma-su. Ma-sukula	...	...	Ma-sukola
Vein	Mu-ŋŋu	Di-silu	Mu-ŋŋu. Mu-kola. Mu-sipa	Mu-šilo	...	...
War	Nvi-ta, Mvi-ta	Mvi-ta	Vu-tema. Zi-ta. Bu-lwa, Bu-lwi	Livi-ta	...	N-gosi. Vi-ta
Water	M-i or Ma-i Tu-i	...	M-ema. Ma-ima. Tu-ima. Ma-nsell	M-ema. Me-ema	Ma-i	Ma-yi. M-ema. M-eme
Well, spring	...	...	Mu-pima	Ki-siwa. N-salo	...	...
White man	Mu-ena m-putu. Mu-ena ci-kuaba. Mu-kiliŋga (104a)	...	Mu-luŋgu. Mu-keleŋge	Mu-zuŋgu	...	Mo-keleŋge; ba-
Wife	Mu-kaŋi. Mu-adi. Mu-tu	Mu-kaŋi	Mu-kaŋi. Mu-koŋi	M-pi-ana. Mu-kena. Mu-kaŋi	Mu-kaŋ'. Mu-kanan	Mo-kaŋi; ba-
Wind	Lu-behele, Lu-fefela, Lu-fufu. N-vunde	Lu-fufu	Lu-fula. Ka-wepa. Mw-ela	M-pepele?	M-pepele	Senwe
Witch... ..	Mu-ena. Mu-foŋge. Mu-kaŋi	Mu-kaŋi. Mu-foŋge	N-aŋga. Mu-kaŋi. M-fwici	N-daŋi. Ki-lumbu. Mo-buki	Mu-kyenci?	...
Witchcraft	Bu-kaŋi. Mu-boŋge. (-town = verb)	...	Moy-embe. Bu-kaŋi. Bu-fwitci. Ku-kawa	Bu-lumbu. Bo-ti	...	...
Woman	Mu-kaŋi. Mu-viele. Mu-ledi. Ci-kaŋi-ana	Mu-kaŋi	Mu-kaŋi; va- or wa-	Mu-kaŋi; ba-	Mu-kaŋi	Mu-kaŋi; ba-
Womb	Di-fu. D-imi	...	Ki-fuma. D-imi	L-ami; m-emi	Di-fu	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Lu-kunyi	...	N-kuni	Lu-kuni; ŋ-kuni	...	...
Yam	Ci-sambu. Ci-mena	...	Ki-luŋgu; wi. Ki-ruŋguwa	Ki-luŋgu; bi-	...	...
Year	Ci-dima (season)	...	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mu-sipa	Ki-dima
Yesterday... ..	Ma-laba. Ma-kelela	Ma-kelela	K-esia	...	...	Ma-laba
Zebra... ..	...	...	N-galo. M-biji	N-galo	...	...

English	104. West Luba or Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-pilaŋge	104 c. North-west Luba or Moyu	105. South Luba or Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba or Kihemba	107. North Luba or Luna-iŋkoŋgo	108. North-east Luba or Lu-soŋge 108 a. Bencki
One	-mŋe, -mo. -omwe, -amu	-mwe	-mo	-ne. -mune. -mo	-ŋmŋmwe	-munŋka. -mune
Two	-bidi	-bidi	-widi, -wiŋi, -vidi	-bili or -biji	-bidi	-bidi, -bidiŋka
Three... ..	-satu. -setu (104 a)	-satu	-satu	-satu	-satu	-satu
Four	-ni. -ni (104 a)	-nai, -inai	-na, -nai. -wana	-naŋka, -nna	-inayi	-naŋka
Five	-tanu. -tena (104 a)	-tanu	-tanu	-tana	-tanu	-tana
Six	-sambomba. I-sambomba (104 a)	-sambomba	Samba. -tanu na -mo	Samba, Samomba	Sambomba	Sambomba
Seven... ..	Mw-anda mo-tekete. Mu-akunyi. Kokwiseta (104 a)	Mw-anda mo-tikote	Samba vidi. -tana na -vidi	Ki-ava. Mu-samba o-bili. Ha-bulwa mw-anda	Sambwali	Samba ka-bidi
Eight... ..	Mw-anda mu-kulu. Kokwibidi (104 a)	Mw-anda mu-kulu	Mw-anda. -tanu na -satu	Mw-anda	...	Mu-anda
Nine	Ci-tema. Kokwisamu	Ci-tema	Ci-tema, Ki-tema. -tanu na -nŋ	Ki-tema. Ha-bulwa li-kumi	...	Ki-tema
Ten	Di-kumi. Di-seŋ' (104 a)	Di-kumi	Di-kumi. Ki-kwi	li-kumi or Li-kumi	Di-saŋgi	Kumi
Eleven ...	Di-kumi ne -mwe	...	Di-kumi na -mo	Li-kumi ne -mo	Di-saŋgi yi umŋmwe	Kumi ni ka-munŋka
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi a-bidi	...	Ma-kumi a-vidi	Ma-kumi a-bili	Ma-saŋgi a-bidi	Ma-kumi a-bidiŋka
Thirty ...	...	...	Ma-kumi a-satu	Ma-kumi a-satu	...	Ma-kumi a-satuŋka
Forty... ..	...	...	Ma-kumi a-nnŋ	Ma-kumi a-nnŋ	...	Ma-kumi anaŋka
Fifty ... ..	...	...	Ma-kumi a-tana	Ma-kumi a-tana	...	...
Hundred ...	Lu-kama	Kulakase	Ci-tata. Ka-twa	Ndu-kama or Lu-kama. Ka-twa ; tu-twa	N-kama	Lu-kama
Thousand... ..	Ci-nunu	...	Ki-nunu	Ki-nunu	N-kone	Ki-nunu
I, me, my ...	Meme. N, Ny, Ndi- -n. -inyi or -anyi	...	A-mi, A-mi-wa. N, Nd, Nj- -n. -a-mi	A-nyie, A-mi. Na, N- -i, -n. -a-mi, -i-nŋ	Meme. Na, N-	Na-mi, Li-mi. Ng. -ande
Thou, thee, thy	Wewe. U- -ku. -ebi	...	Uwe, Uwewa. U- -ku, -owe	Ube. U, U- -ku- -obe	Ebe. U- -ebe	Ubi, Ube. U- -ebi

English	104. West Luba or Lulus 104 a. Lu-kele 104 b. Lu-silaŋge	104 c. North-west Luba or Moyso	105. South Luba or Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba or Kihemba	107. North Luba or Luna-iŋkoŋge	108. North-east Luba or Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
He, him, his	Yeye. U. -mu. -andi, -eye, -yenji, -ŋgi (104 a)	...	A-ye. O. -mu. -a-nji	A-ye. U, I, A. -mu. -ye. -a-e	-anci	E-na, Ande. -ē or -a-ye
We, us, our	Tweta. Twetwe, Tata, Toeta, Tu. -tu. -etu	...	A-twe, A-twe-wa. Tu. -tu. -etu	Etu. Ba-twe. Tu. -itu. -etu	...	Ge-tu. A-twi-na. Tu. -etu
Ye, you, your	Mwenso, Nosenso, Mwenwe. Nūenū. Nu. -nu. -enn	...	A-nwe, A-nwe-wa. Mu. -mi-, -enu	Inū. Ba-nwe. Nu, Mu. -imu. -enu	Nanu. Nu. -awa-	Gi-nu. A-nwe. Nu. -enu
They, them, their	Baba. Ba. -ba. -a-ba. -ba	Babwe	A-vu, A-wa. Va, Wa. -va or -wa. -a-vu, -a-wa	Baba, A-ba. Ba, I. -ba. -a-ba	-aba	Baba, A-be-na. Ba. -aba
All This, these	-onso E-ū, aba; e-ū, (Same as in e-i; e-di, ŋ; West Luba) e-ci, e-bi; e-u, e-i; e-lu; e-tu; aka; e-bu; e-ku; aba; e-mu W-a-w-a, baba; w-a-w-a, y-a-y-a; di-a-di-a, ŋ; ci-a-ci-a; &c.	...	-onso, -onse A-u, a-va; a-u, a-i; a-di, ŋ; a-ci, a-vi; a-i; a-i; a-lu, a-tu; a-ka, a-u, a-ku; a-pa	-onso no (a-no, ba-no; u-no, i-no; li-no, a-no; ki-no, bi-no; i-no, i-no; lu-no; tu-no; ku-no; bu-no; mu-no)	-onso Yau (t) An (5), e-bi (8)	-onso Yel. A-ba
That, those	A-u, aba; a-u, a-i; &c. <i>Emphatic:</i> Ka-yeu, ka-baba; ka-wowa, ka-yiyi or ka-i; ka-didi; k-ŋ; ka-cici, ka-bibi; ka-yel, ka-yiyi; ka-lulu; ka-tutu; ka-kaka; ka-bubu; ka-kuku; ka-haba; ka-mumu	...	A-w-a, a-vu; a-di-a; &c.	Yeu, baba; o-a, yeyi; li-cdi, o-a; keki, hebi; yeyi, yeyi; kaku; toetu; kaku; babu; kaku; haha; mumu -a-wo (y-wo, baba; w-wo, y-a-y-a; iy-a-ly-a, a-wo; ki-a-ki-wo, bi-a-bi-wo; &c. Ye-wa, baba; yo-ya, ye-ya; iy-e-ly-a, o-ŋ; &c.	...	...

English	104. West Luba or Lulua 104a. Lu-kete 104b. Lu-silaŋge	104c. North-west Luba or Moywa	105. South Luba or Ci-luba 105a. Ka-hondo	106. Eastern Luba or Ki-hemba	107. North Luba or Luna-lūkoŋgo	108. North-east Luba or Lu-soŋge 108a. Bencki
Bad	-bi	...	-vi, -bi, -a-tama	-bi	-bi	-bi
Black	-fika	fika	-fita	-fita	-tolulu	-fita
Female	-kapi	...	-kasi, -koti	-kapi, -koti	Baba-kapi	...
Fierce, sharp	-a cipi, -tulu	-tulu	-ele (b-w- ele), -kadi, -kadzi	-kadi	...	-bulu, Koomaŋga
Good	-impe, -cengele, -akane	...	-ya (kua), -wama, -mpe, -nya-mpe, -loŋgo	-sawa, -ja	-neŋgela, -a bwina	-ūwa, -bwa
Great	-nino, -tumba, -kulu	...	Katampe	-kata	...	-tamba, Lu-kata
Little	-kese, -kise, -iti, -nyanya, -bāle, -tekete	-nyaŋana, -kese	Pa-nene, -nene, -cece, -keka, -cucu	-kocoto, -nene, -tietie, -kese	-bende	-kiŋga, Ka-kocoto
Long, high, tall	-la	-lahwe, le	-le-pa	-o-la, -la	...	-la
Male	-lumi ¹	...	-lume	-lume ¹	-lumi	-lume, Ka-lume
Old	-kulu, -gufu, -nūnū	-kula	-kuru, -a-kala, -kota, -nunu	-nuna, -kote	...	-yaya
Red	-kunze, -kunza	-kunza	-cila	-cila	...	Ki-phula
Rotten	-bala	...	-vora, -bōla	-bala	...	...
Short	-ifi, -ihi	...	-ipi, -pepi	-ipi	...	...
Sick	-sama, -bela, -bedi	...	-ruala, -kolwa, -vela	-locle	-sama	-soŋgu
White	-take	-pembe, (Lu-pembe = chalk), -take	-take	-take	-ausu	-pembe
Above, up, on top	-ulu (m-ulu, k-ulu, he-ulu)	...	Pe-ulu, Ku-yulu	He-ulu, Mu-ulu, Ku-ulu	...	Ki-ūlū
Before	Kum-pala kwa, Ku mu-dilu	...	m-enso, Ku-mbele, Ke-lutwa, rutwi	Kum-pala kwa, Kum-eso	Kum-pala	...
Behind	Kuny-ima, Ku-nimi (toqa)	...	Ny-uma	Kuny-ema kwa, Ku-nimba	Kuny-uma	...
Below, down	Mu-nsi mwa, Pa-pi or Fa-pi, &c.	...	U-nsi, Ku-osi, Pa-pi	Pa-pi, Pa-npi	Mu-pi, Pa-pi	Pa-pi

¹ Ci-lumi, Ki-lume = *sohen marie*.

English	104. West Luba or Lulua 104a. Lu-kete 104 b, Lu-silanga	104c. North-west Luba or Moyu	105. South Luba or Ci-luba 105 a, Kashonde	106. Eastern Luba or Ki-hemba	107. North Luba or Luna-inkongwe	108. North-east Luba or Lu-songe 108 a. Beneki
Far	Mu-le, Ku-le, Ha-le	...	Le-pa, Ku-sela, Ja-npe	Ku-la	...	Ku-la-ku-la, I-bula
Here	E-ma, E-ku, Aha, Apa	...	Kuna, Muna, Pa, Pa-na, Apa, Ponkhepa	Nu, Hana, Aha	...	Apa, Anka-pa
In, inside ...	Mu, Munda mw-a-	...	Mu, Muna -ma, A-mwa	Muna, Munda, -mo	Mu, Munda	Mu, Munda
Middle ...	Mu-kasi, Ha-kasi, &c.	...	Bu-kata, -kaci, Ma-bu-kata	-kaci, Ha-kaci	Pa-kacikaci	Pa-kaci
Near	Hehi, Ma-hi, &c. Pa bu-ifi, &c. E-petwi (104a)	...	Peñka, Pepe, Pept	Ipe, Eñ, Hetí	...	...
Outside ...	Pa ny-ima, U-kwa	...	Pa-tanda, Pa-nja	Ha-nja, Ha-n-tanda	...	...
Plenty, many	-ngi, -ba-ngi, -ingi	Di-bañe	-vura, -ine, -ngi	-ngi, I-buñgi, -fala	-ka-ngi, -ngi	-ngi, -ba-ngi
There	Apa, Haha, Kwakwa, Haha, Kwakwa, &c.	...	A-kwa, Apa, Mo-ñka, A-ko	Ya-wa, Pa-ha-pa	...	Anka-pa, Kua
Where? ...	Ku-nyi? Ha-nyi? Pa-nyi? Wafe (104a)	...	Pi? Kwe?	E-hi? E-pi? Kwe?	Ku-pai?	Ku-kyuni?
No!	Wapa! Bw-ala! Na-nyi! Bi! Nasi!	...	Yw!	Yw!	Ka-nana!	Ayawa! (iñwa = yes?). Leza!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Ci- or Ki- (1st pers.), Ku- (2nd pers.), Ka- (3rd pers.), Ka-u (1st pers. pl., &c.), Mu-nyi? (Why — not?)	...	Ke-, Ka-, Ne- -ci (1st pers. sing.), N-ci, N-ca, &c. K- (Kw-), Ka, Ka - ya -no (105 a)	Ta-, Ka-, Ki- (1st pers. sing.), Ku- (2nd pers. sing.), Ka- (3rd pers. sing. and plural pronouns)	Ka-	...
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
" beat ...	-kuma, -tata	-kuma	-pama, -kupila	-hila, -fifa	-kuma	-kupila
" buy, sell	-ala, -sumba	...	-pota	...	...	-ala, -ule-ka
" come ...	-ana	-dwa	-iyn	-fwa	-iwa	-fua

English	104. West Luba <i>or</i> Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-silaŋge	104 c. North-west Luba <i>or</i> Moye	105. South Luba <i>or</i> Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba <i>or</i> Ki-bemba	107. North Luba <i>or</i> Luna-ŋkoŋgo	108. North-east Luba <i>or</i> Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
" cut	-kosa -kata. -tala	-kosa	-keta. -tema. -tenda	-ciwa. -tema. -keta	...	-ciha. -soŋg-wa (108 a)
" dance	-kasa. -saba	-kaja	-ja. -sa	-kida	-sa	-asa. -sa
" die	-fwa	...	-fwa. -fa	-fa. -afu	...	-fua
" eat	-dia	-dia	-dia. -dza	-dya	...	-dia
" give	-ha -pa <i>or</i> -fa. -amb-ika	-pa	-pa. -pana	-pa <i>or</i> -ha	...	-pana
" go	-ya -enda	-kenda	-ya. -ja. -enda. -pita	-ya. -enda	-ya	-enda
" kill	-sifa. -tapa	...	-ipaya	-ipaya. -tapa	...	-ipa
" know	-manya. -ufwa. -unva	-manya	-yuka. (-mana = <i>wisdom</i>)	-yuka	-ibiya	-ika
" laugh	-seka	-seka	-seka	-seka. -seva	...	-sepa
" leave off, cease	(-reka)-leke-la	-leke-la	-leka. -sia	-leka. -sia	...	-fuŋg-wa
" love, want	-sua	-lomba. -swa	-awa. -temwa	-lunda	-naŋga	...
" see	-mona	-ci-toka	-mona. -tala	-mona	-mona	-mona. -tala
" sit, remain, abide, be	-sala. -kala. -saka-ma	-sala. -ŋkana	-ikala	-salala. -ikala	-sika-ma. -kala. -kadi	-isalala. -kala. -pala
" sleep	-lala. (-conasa = <i>snore</i>)	-lala	-lala	-lala	-lala	-lala. (-ona = <i>snore</i>)
" stand, stop, be erect	-ima-na	-ima-na	-ima-na	-ima-na. -im-ila	-ima-na. -ima-nina	-ima-ŋgana
" steal	-iba	-aŋgata. -iba	-ivā	-iba	...	-ivwa

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN WEST LUBA (LULUA) AND IN N.W. LUBA (MOYŌ)

No preprefixes.

Class 1. Mu- (mu, u-, ye); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Mu- (mu-, u-, wou); 4. Mi-, and occasionally Nyi-, Ni- (mi-, i, yi); 5. Di- (di); 6. Ma- (ma-, m', ā, w'); 7. Ci-, Ki- (ci, ki); 8. Bi- (bi); 9. N- (M), Ny- (mu, u-, wa-, -eye); 10. N-, Ny-, Ng- (ni-, i, yi); 11. Lu- (lu); 12. Tu- (tu); 13. Ka- (ka); 14. Ba- (ba); 15. Ku- (ku); 16. Ha-, Fa-, *or* Pa- (ha, fa, pa); 17. Mu- (mu).

Diminutive suffix -ana occasionally used. Honorific prefix Sa-, especially prominent in Lu-kete.

PREFIXES, &c., IN SOUTH LUBA

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu-** (u-, -mu-, yo); 2. **Va-, Wa-** (va, wa); 3. **Mu-** (mu-, u); 4. **Mi-** (mi-, i); 5. **Di-** (di); 6. **Ma-** (a); 7. **Ci-, Ki-** (ci, ki); 8. **Wi-, Vi-** (wi, vi); 9. **N-, Ny-, N-, Ng-** — (i, yi); 10. same as 9, but nearly absent, except as plural to 11, its place being taken by 2; 11. **Lu-** (lu); 12. **Tu-** (tu); 13. **Ka-** (ka); 14. **Vu-, Bu-** (vu, bu); 15. **Ku-** (ku)¹; 16. **Pa-** (pa); 17. **Mu-** (mu).

PREFIXES, &c., IN EASTERN LUBA (KI-HEMBA)

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu-** (mu, u-, yo); 2. **Ba-** (-iba-, ba); 3. **Mu-** (mu-, u, u); 4. **Mi-** (mi-, i-, yi); 5. **Li-, I-** (li-, -ili-); 6. **Ma-** (ma-, a, -ya); 7. **Ki-** (ki-, -iki-); 8. **Bi-** (bi-, -ibi-); 9. **N- (M-), Ny-, N-, Ng-** (mi-, i-, yi); 10. same as 9; 11. **Lu-, Ndu-, Ndu-, Du-** (lu-, -lu-); 12. **Tu-** (tu, -itu-); 13. **Ka-** (ka, -ika-); 14. **Bu-** (bu, -ibu-); 15. **Ku-** (ku, -iku-); 16. **Ha-** (ha); 17. **Mu-** (mu). The -ana diminutive suffix is in use.

PREFIXES, &c., IN NORTH LUBA AND IN NORTH-EAST LUBA (LU-SOŊGE)

Traces of preprefixes in 9th Class in Lu-soŋge.

Prefixes and concords in North Luba and North-east Luba are similar to those in Eastern Luba, except that No. 5 is generally **Di-**, and there is a tendency for the u in **Mu-** and **Lu-** to become **o**. The 11th prefix is sometimes **Du-, Ndu-, Nd'** (cf. **Ng'i, Ng'**). The -ana diminutive suffix exists. No. 16 is **Pa-**.

104. West Luba, 104 a. **Lukete**, and 104 b. **Lupilsŋge** are spoken in the region east of the Upper and Middle Kwilu-Juma, north of the 8th degree of South latitude, south (more or less) of the 5th degree, and west of the Lulua river.

104 c. North-west Luba is spoken in the country between the 5th degree of South latitude and the Lower Kasai, immediately north of the Lulua language (No. 104).

105. South Luba and 105 a. **Kahonde** are spoken in **Katsŋga**, west of the Luŋra river and the 27th degree of East longitude, east of the Luhudi and 25th degree of East longitude, south of the 9th degree of South latitude, and north (more or less) of the 11th degree of South latitude. It extends however southwestward into Northern Rhodesia beyond the 13th degree of South latitude, under the name of Kaondi.

106. Eastern Luba is spoken mainly to the west of the Lusaba-Taŋganyika water-parting and of the Luvua river, and east of the Saŋkura; south of the 6th degree of South latitude, and north of the 9th degree and of Lake Mweru, the west coast of which it just reaches.

107. North Luba is spoken in the Lusamba district south of 2° 30' South latitude and north of the 7th degree of South latitude, and west of the Saŋkura.

108. North-east Luba and 108 a. **Beneki** are spoken to the north and north-east of **Lena-ŋkoŋgo** (107), to the west of the Upper **Lomami**, and south of the **Lubefu** and **Saŋkura**.

¹ **Ku-** is infinitive and prepositional, but is also a prefix with a slightly diminutive sense.

GROUP AA

THE SOUTH CONGOLAND LANGUAGES *(continued)*

SUB-GROUP AA 2.

109. Ka-nyōka¹ or Tu-nyōka 109a. Tu-wanda 109b. South-east Ka-nyōka (Ka-nyika) or Bondo

SUB-GROUP AA 3.

110. Lunda 110a. Ma-bunda² or South-east Lunda² 111. Western Lunda

GROUP BB

THE UPPER KWANGŌ LANGUAGES

112. Šinji or Sinsi³ 112a. Mi-nuŋgo
 113. Holo or Huŋgu 113a. Tembo (Ba-tembo)⁴ 113b. U-suku⁵
 114. Um-baŋgala or Im-baŋgala 114a. Yoŋgo

English	109. Ka-nyōka 109a. Tu-wanda 109b. South-east Ka-nyōka	110. Lunda 110a. Ma-bunda	111. Western Lunda	112. Šinji 112a. Mi-nuŋgo	113. Holo or Huŋgu 113a. Tembo 113b. U-suku	114. Um-baŋgala 114a. Yoŋgo
Adze	Ci-keŋge; bi-	Ka-sau; tu-	...	...	...	N-gimbo
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	Kany-ama; akany-ama. N-ama; in-ame	...	...	...	Ki-ama
Ant ... ..	...	N-zeu. I-kenyi; ma- (110a). Soŋgani; a+	...	...	...	Lun-jinji; n-jinji. Lu-sonde or Di-sonde
Ant, white (termite)	Lu-sūn; n-swa. Mu-swaswa	Mu-swaswa	...	...	...	Ka-sumuna
Ape	N-soko?	Soko	...	...	...	...
Arm	Ku-boko; ma-	Ci-kasa; ma-	Ci-gasa (? Ci-kasa)	...	...	Ku-aki. Ka-ŋgala
Arrow	Mu-kete. Ka-banza. Di-suna	Sou; q+ Ci-keŋe; i-keŋe	I-sou; yin-sou	...	...	Mu-fala; me- or mi-
Axe	Ka-sol; tu-sol' (109b)	Ci-soka. Cin-buya. I-temwa	Soka; i-soka	...	...	Li-kwa. N-gimbo
Baboon	N-soko!	M-bunji? Pelumba? M-pombo	...	...	...	...

¹ The 'Ka-nyika' of Keulle is probably a separate dialect, South-east Ka-nyōka, and may be spoken by the Bahonda and Katundus. The more northern form of the language is the 'Tu-nyōka' of some explorers. Tu-wanda seems another dialect.

² Ma-bunda or M-bunda is the name sometimes given to the Lunda spoken in northernmost Zambesia. Lua, Balum is the tribal name ordinarily given to North-west Lunda colonies between the Kwēnga and Kwilu rivers.

³ Keulle's 'Rumunda'. Probably the 'Ba-lua' above referred to.

⁴ This tribe is referred to by Emil Torday as the N-cinji or Ba-chinji.

⁵ Holo would seem to include the speech of the Huŋgu people in the north and of the Hadi and Ngudi in the south.

⁶ The dialect of the U-suku, said to be distinct from Holo.

English	109. Ka-nyaka 109 a. Tu-wanda 109 b. South-east Ka-nyaka	110. Lunda 110 a. Ma-bunda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sinji 112 a. Mi-nuŋgo	113. Hualo or Hualu 113 a. Temba 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-baŋgala 114 a. Yoŋgo
Back, back- bone	Ny-ima. Mo-piki	Iny-ima or Ny-ima. Mw-oŋa	...	...	...	...
Banana ...	Ci-beŋe; bi- Di-konde	Di-kondi or I-konde. Ci-konde; i-	Di-konde	...	...	Di-konja; ma-
Beard ...	Mu-emfu; mi-emvu	Mu-evu, Mu-ediji, Mu-ŋci. Ci-ŋuŋa (110 a)	...	...	...	Mu-evu
Bee ...	Lu-buku. Puk'. ŋim-puk' (fl., 109 a)	M-puka	Om-puj'; am-puj'	...	...	Puka. Ny-aki
Belly, sto- mach	Di-fu. Ci-fu. Di-fuma (109 a)	Ri. I-, or Di-vuma	Di-vuma	...	...	Kin-ŋunji. Vumu; ma+
Bird ...	K-anyi; tu-onyi; Ci-anyi; bi-onyi	Jila or Ka-ŋila	I-yembe	...	...	Kan-jila, Ka-jila or N-sila
Blood ...	Ma-pi	Ma-pi	Ma-pi	...	...	Ma-yiŋga
Body ...	Nieta; ma-nyeta	Mu-jimba, Mu-ŋimba. Mo-jimba	...	...	...	Mu-ila
Bone ...	Ma-kaba Ki-fwa; ifwa (109 b)	Di-fupa or I-fwaba	Di-fupa	...	...	Ki-fwa; i-fwa
Borassus palm	...	Di-fanda!	Di-ba; ma-ba ¹	...	...	N-dende; ŋin-dende Wu-ta; ma-ta
Bow ...	Bu-ta; ma-	U-ta; ma-ta. Mu-tema	Wu-ta; ma-ta	...	...	Wu-ta; ma-ta
Bowels ...	Mu-la; mi-la	Ma-ŋinwa (110 a)	...	...	...	...
Brains ...	M-boŋko	Di-oŋgo, U-oŋgo, U-hoŋgo, W-oŋgo	...	...	...	...
Breast (man's)	Ci-adi. Tula	Di-buambo	In-julu; ŋi-	...	...	Kam-bembe. Mu-jima
Breast (woman's)	Di-bele	Di-yele; ma-	Di-yele; ma-	...	...	Di-bele
Brother ...	Yawa	Mw-ana-makū. Ma-hela; a-hela (110 a)	Yai. Mw-aŋke	...	...	Yaya. Keta. Panji
Buffalo ...	M-bowa	M-buawa; a+. Ci-pakasa	...	...	...	Pakasa
Bull ...	N-ombe mw-ana mu-ŋom'	Di-af' ŋi-ombe	...	...	...	N-dembe
Buttocks ...	Ma-taku	Ma-taka Ma-handa (110 a)	...	...	...	...

¹ Is this not 'oil palm'?

English	109. Ka-nyeska 109 a. Tu-wanda 109 b. South-east Ka-nyeska	110. Lunda 110 a. Ma-bunda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sinji 112 a. Mi-nuŋgu	113. Hako or Huŋgu 113 a. Tembo 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-baŋgala 114 a. Yoŋgo
Canoe... ..	Bu-ate	Wate; ma-ate	Wate	...	...	W-ate O-luŋgu; <i>pl.</i> ma-luŋgu
Cat	Ka-boŋz'	Ka-meŋi; 10- Ka-bonso (110 a)	...	...	...	...
Charcoal ...	Ma-kala	Di-kala	...	...	...	...
Chief	Mu-kaleŋge. M-fumu. Fwani	Mw-ata. Mw-anta. Mw-ana. Mw-ene	Mw-anti-afu; <i>pl.</i> anti-afu	...	...	Ka-luŋgu? Ki-ŋgali; a-ŋgali. M-banza. Di-kata M-son'a kamba; <i>pl.</i> ban' ba kamba
Child	Mu-ana	Ci-kalaŋga. Mw-ana or M-ana; ana. K-ana; te-na	Mu-ana. Mu-kieni-pe	...	...	...
Cloth	Di-vuŋga. Ci-zaŋga	Di-veŋga. Di-sana. I-hina (110 a)	...	...	...	...
Cold	Ma-pika	Ma-pika. Talala	...	...	...	...
Country ...	...	Ganda. I-tuŋa; ma- (110 a)	...	...	...	...
Cow	N-gombe. N-ombe	N-gombe or N-ombe ma-kaji	N-ombe (or N-ompa')	...	...	N-gombe
Crocodile ...	N-ganda. U-ŋanj'; <i>pl.</i> (109 b)	N-ganja. Ci-wedi (110 a)	N-anja	...	...	N-ganda
Day, daylight	Di-fuku	Di-cika; ma-cika. Mu-ŋna	M-anya-yaŋ'	...	...	Ci-zuŋ. Mu-anya
Devil, evil spirit	Mu-kaŋa sansan'	I-kipi	Mu-lapi	...	...	N-sumbi
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N-gaŋga	N-gaŋga or N-ana	Jaŋ'; <i>pl.</i> a-jaŋ'	...	...	Kim-banda; im-banda
Dog	M-bwa. Kaka-bwa; tutu-bwa. Ka-bu. Sim-bu (109 b)	Ka-bwa; atu-wa	Ka-b'	...	...	Im-bwa; ŋom-bwa
Door, door- way	Ci-bela. Ce-ŋil'	Ci-ŋa; i-ŋa. Ce-zela (110 a)	Ci-diti. Mu-ŋiso	...	...	Li-bitu. Mu-nuŋa; mi-nuŋa -zuma (<i>verb</i>)
Dream	N-dato	Ku-iŋta (= <i>verb</i>)	...	...	...	...
Drum	N-goma. Mu-vwala	N-goma. N-oma; i+	Iŋ-am'; ŋiŋ-am'	...	...	N-g-oma; <i>pl.</i> ŋi+ Ku-twe or Ku-tu; ma-tu
Ear	Di-tu; ma-tu. Di-ti	Di-tu. I-tetu (110 a)	Di-ju; ma-ju	...	...	...
Egg	Di-i; ma-i	Di-i; ma-i. I-teta (110 a)	Di-i; me-i	...	...	Di-yaŋ
Elephant ...	N-zovu (Sin-zovu, <i>pl.</i> is 109 b)	N-zafu or N-zofu; a+	N-zav'; an-zaf'	...	...	N-zamba

English	109. Ka-nyaka 109a. Tu-wanda 109b. South-east Ka-nyaka	110. Lunda 110a. Ma-bunda	111. Western Lunda	112. Shiji 112a. Mi-nangwe	113. Hedes or Huŋgu 113a. Tembo 113b. U-suku	114. Um-hangala 114a. Yoŋgo
Excrement	Tu-vi	Di-dama. Tu-si (110a)	...	...	...	...
Eye ...	D-isa	D-isa or Isa; m-eso or m-eso. D-ise; m-ese	D-iza. M-eru	D-iso. M-ese	...	D-iso or Dy-eso; m-eso
Face, forehead	Hala. Yim-pala. Muez' (109b)	Mum-pala. I-hama or Di-tama	Mw-eso. Mu-pala	...	...	Pala; yi-pala. Ka-twetwe
Fat, oil ...	Di-sabi. Map' (109b)	Ma-nyi or Ma-ngi (110a)	...	...	...	Ma-ji
Father ...	Tata	Tat-oko. Tata	Tad-oko	...	...	Se, Se, S'. Tada
Fear ...	Mu-oyi	W-soma	...	...	...	...
Finger ...	Mu-nu. Mu-lembo. Ci-sa. (Ci-kuma- kuma and Di-kanyi = 'fat' and 'fingers')	Mu-nu; ni-nu	Mu-nyi; mi-nyi	...	...	Mu-nu. Mu-nyi; mi-nyi
Fire ...	Ci-ya; mu-hia. Ka-dila. Mu-dila. (Ka-hia = to burn, Ku-wa = to warm)	Ka-she or Ko-pl. N-ka-so	Ka-pl	...	...	Tu-hia
Fish ...	Mu-sanyi, Ka-sanyi. Op'; pl. a-yasa' (109b)	I-pl; ni-pl	N-saganyi	...	...	Ki-kele. M-bipi
Foot ...	Di-kasa	Ci-jacile; yi- Mw-endo; mi-endo or ni-endo (110a)	Ka-jajil'; cu-	...	...	Di-kanda la gi-nama. Y-alu; m-alu
Forest ...	D-itu. Mu-pit'; mi- (109b)	Di-tikita. Mu-itakita. I-sisa (110a)	Mu-peto	...	...	Mu-sita; mi- Mu-tutu; mi-
Fowl ...	N-zala. Ci-kuku (109b)	N-zala. Ka-sambe (110a)	N-zalo	...	...	Susu, Susea
Frog, toad	Cim-botofo. Ci-dimba. Di-zont, Ci-af'; bi-af' (109b)	Ci-ala; i-ala or vi-ala	Mu-zab'; mi-zab'	...	...	Li-zonda; m-
Ghost ...	...	Mu-tanda	...	...	...	...
Girl ...	Mu-an' mu-kap'	Kam-banda. Ka-gila. Ka-ukana	Yaya. Ka-uke	...	...	...
Goat ...	M-buji, M-buja, M-buzi. Om-pembe (109b)	M-pembe. Mu-sama. Nusa	M-pembe	...	...	Kombo

English	109. Ka-nyũka 109 a Tu-wanda 109 b. South-east Ka-nyũka	110. Lunda 110 a. Ma-banda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sinji 112 a. Mi-nũũge	113. Hoolo or Huũgu 113 a. Tembo 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-baũgala 114 a. Yoũgo
Goat (he) ...	M-buji o-humbu	Ci-hũũge, Ci-bũũu	...	...	...	...
.. (she)	Di-pina dia m-buji	...	...	...	...	...
God	Ma-weja, Ma-weza	N-zamba, N-zambi	Jinn-wœpi	...	...	N-sambi
Grandparent	Kaka; ba+. Mu-kulu-ha	N-gaka	Naka ũ, Segul'	...	...	Kaga
Grass	Ci-sosoo; bi-sosoo. Di-sele. Ma-sinda	Ma-suloo. Ma-tahu (110 a)	...	...	...	Mu-nũgu
Ground	Ba-laba	Divũ or Di-va. Ma-seke	...	...	...	...
Ground-nut	Ka-hindi; tu-	Ru-nyum'; si-nyum'. Nyimu	Ru-nyimo	...	...	L-onzo or L-ũnzoo; pl. j-onzoo or -onzo
Guinea-fowl	N-kaũga	Lu-kange; ji-kaũge. N-kaũga. M-baũala (110 a)	...	...	...	Kaũga
Gun	Bo-ta	U-ta	Wo-t' am-pœthoo; pl. ma-to ma-pœto	U-ta; ma-ta	...	Wo-ta
Hair	N-sũki, Suki or I-suki	Lu-suki; ji-suki. U-viji; mu-	Ru-siki; pl. se-siki	...	...	Lum-demba; jin-demba
Hand	Ci-kama; bi-	Ci-kasa; pl. i- or ma-	M-ak' (pl.)	...	...	Dikanta or Di-kunda
Head	Mo-to	Mu-twe, Mu-to; mi-	Um-œj', Im-œj'	...	...	Mu-twe; mi-twe
Heart	M-nũgi. Mu-cima	Ru-cũũ; ma+. Ru-dũũge. M-bũũ. Mu-pima	...	...	...	Piabi. Mu-cima
Heel	Ka-koũgon'	Ka-bukũso, Ka-pumuna	Ka-pœl' an-junj'	...	...	Mu-koeto, Ki-sende
Hide ... ..	...	Ci-kaũda. Batama (110 a)	...	...	...	...
Hill	Mu-yeũga, Ci-tunda	M-pidi	...	...	...	...
Hippopotamus	Cim-vurũyi. Ci-õve	N-gavu	...	...	...	N-gavu
Hoe	Lu-kaga; i-kaga	Ru-kaga. ? I-temwa	Ru-kaas'; si-kaas'	...	...	Li-temo
Honey	Bu-ka	Wo-œe, U-ci, or Wo-ki	Wo-œe	...	...	Wo-œmba
Horn	Lu-seũga. Cibi-seũge	Lu-œe (?) = foũt. Mu-seũga. Mu-seũu; ni-	...	...	...	...

English	109. Ka-nyaka 109a. To-wanda 109b. South-east Ka-nyaka	110. Lunda 110a. Ma-banda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sinja 112a. Mi-nuigo	113. Holo or Hufu 113a. Tembo 113b. U-suku	114. Um-bangala 114a. Yongo
House...	N-daka. N-subu. N-zub'. N-ganda	Ci-ata. Ci-kubso; i- Itala; ma- (110a). (N-ganda = of chief). Ci-kumbu; i-	N-zava. Ci-kombso; pl. i-kombso	...	...	Yin-gu. In-zoo; man-zu
Hunger	N-zala	N-zala	...	...	...	...
Husband	Mu-lumo. Mu-luma. Mu-ruma	I-kuŋgi; ni-kuŋgi	E-kanji	...	...	N-dombe
Hyena	...	Ci-buigo	...	...	...	...
Iron	Ci-londa	U-tadi. Ki-suka. Ma-tadi. Ci-kuŋu	Ji- (or Ci-)londso	...	...	Ki-tali; i-tali. U-tadi
Island	Ci-tamba	Di-tuigo. Ci-tutu (110a)	...	...	...	...
Ivory	Menn ma n-zavso	I-komba-kazi	Di-zeu da n-zaf'	...	...	...
Knee	Ci-na. Din'	Di-nuiguna. I-nuŋu; ma-	Di-nuŋu; ma-	...	...	Puna gi-nama (elbow of the leg)
Knife	Mi-ele. Mu-hete. Kelo	M-paka or M-paku; i-	Im-pak'; ŋim-pak'	...	...	I-pako; ŋi-pako
Lake	Di-jiba	Di-ganza. Teŋga. Ci-ŋya (110a)	...	...	...	Ki-zuŋga
Leg	Mu-halabu. Mu-koona	Mw-endo; mi-	Mw-endo	...	...	Ki-nama or Gi-nama
Leopard	Nya-mbuŋa. Koŋgala. Ci-somp' (109b)	Ci-sumpa. Ci-supa	Ci-sampe; pl. i-pumpe	...	...	Kuluama
Lion	On-tamp'; ŋin-tamp' (109b)	Tambu	N-tambu	...	...	Hagi or Kopi; pl. ŋi-
Lips	Mu-paku; mi-?	Mi-lambo (pl.). Ma-fombu (pl.) (110a)	...	...	...	Mu-vumbu
Magic	Lu-buku. Bu-koji. Bu-aŋga. N-kiŋi; pl. ŋiŋ-kiŋi (109b)	U-laji	U-ŋiŋi; aŋ-ŋiŋi. M-san'	...	...	Um-banda
Maize	Di-taba; ma-	Ka-baka	Ka-baka	...	...	Man-dele. Ma-za
Man	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Mu-ncu; a-ncu or Mu-ntu; a-ntu	Mu-ncu; a-ncu Mu-tsu; a-tsu	...	...	Mu-tu; ba-tu
Man, male, vir.	Mu-Jumi	I-kuŋgi; ni-kuŋgi. I-yala; ma- (110a)	E-kuŋji; ma-	...	...	Mu-ŋala. Di-ŋla. (N-dombe = male)

English	109. Ka-nyoaka 109 a. Tu-wanda 109 b. South-east Ka-nyoaka	110. Lunda 110 a. Ma-bunda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sinji 112 a. Mi-nuŋgo	113. Hawo or Huŋgu 113 a. Tembo 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-baŋgala 114 a. Yongo
Meat	Ny-ama, Nyinyia	M-biji, N-ama, Situ	In-ama	...	M-bunda	Koama, M-beŋi
Medicine ...	Ba-aŋga, Mi-loŋ'	M-sana, Mw-onta	M-son'	...	...	I-saba
Milk	Ma-bele	Ma-yele	Ma-yele	...	...	Ma-bele
Monkey ...	N-cima, M-bele, Ko-lumba, M-poi; pi+	M-pombes; ji-pombes	Oa-kima; aŋ-kima	...	...	Kima; pi+
Moon	Sonyi	N-gonde or N-onda	N-onda	...	...	M-beŋi, M-bezi
Mother ...	Ma, Mama	Maku, Yaya	Maku	...	...	Mama
Mountain ...	...	Mu-kanja, M-pidi	...	...	...	Muŋ-goŋgo
Mouth ...	Ma-kana	Mu-kano, Ka-awa	Mudama; mi-	...	...	Di-kanwa, Li-kanwa, Mu-kanwa, (Mu-ŋuŋgu = muzzle)
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ci-zala; bi-zala	Lun-zala or I-zala	Ru-zala (?Uru-); ŋin-zala	Lum-bondi; ŋim-bondi	...	M-bonde or Lum-bondi; ŋl. m-bondi
Name	Di-zina	Di-jina, I-zina	...	...	...	...
Navel	M-afwa, Mu-kaof'	Mu-kuvu, I-kaeva	Mu-kaeva; mi-	...	...	Mu-cimbi
Neck, throat	N-ŋiŋgu, N-kaŋi	ŋiŋgo, N-ŋiŋu	Mi-nyi, E-ŋiŋ'; ŋe-ŋiŋ'	...	...	ŋiŋgu
Night	Ba-fuku	U-cukaa, U-fuku (110 a)	W-ŋaju	U-fuku; ma-fuku	...	Ū-sugu, U-suku
Nose	Ma-nlu, Mu-ot'; mi-	Mu-zoro, Mu-zulu, Di-zuru	Mu-ŋoro	...	...	Mu-zulu, Di-zala, Di-zulu
Oil palm ...	Di-bwa	N-gaŋi	...	...	...	...
Ox	N-gombe	N-gombe	...	N-gombe	...	N-gombe; pi+
Paddle ...	...	Mu-ŋaŋgu, Ci-lape (110 a)	...	...	...	Ki-anda; i-
Palm wine, beer	Ma-luvu, Ma-lu, Ma-rwa, Ma-ra	W-alwa, M-arwa, M-ara, Ma-raŋo	...	...	...	M-alwa, Ma-luvu
Parrot ...	N-kusa, Ka-lioŋ'; tu- (109 b)	Kusa, Ci-bara (110 a)	Ka-lioŋ'; ŋl. cu- or tu-	...	...	Kos'; ŋl. pi-kos
Penis ... ..	...	Ru-ŋa or Ru-ŋa, I-ŋamoo (110 a)	...	...	...	...
Pig	N-gulube	Ci-bonda, Suinda	Ci-bonde; i-bonde, Nuli	...	...	N-gulu; pi+. N-gulu
Pigeon, dove	Di-kuci, Kaŋga-dimbe	Di-embe, I-yembi	Kaŋku-dimbe; ŋl. cu- or tu-	...	...	Bembe; ma+

English	109. Ka-nyoska 109 a. Tu-wanda 109 b. South-east Ka-nyoska	110. Lunda 110 a. Ma-banda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sinji 112 a. Mi-nuŋga	113. Hoslo or Huŋgu 113 a. Tembeo 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-baŋgala 114 a. Yoŋgo
Place	Mu-aba	Pamponi. Pulo	...	...	...	...
Rain	M-vula	Lum-vula, M-vula, M-vuala	Um-fula	...	...	Ku-noga; yi-noga. M-fula
Rat	Lukuka; <i>pl.</i> buka. Mu-landa. N-tumbi. Ci-tombi	M-puka. In-bwa. N-tunzo	N-jusa; a+	...	...	Kin-damba
River	Mu-sulu	W-ŋto, W-ita; ma. Ka-loŋa; tu-	...	...	...	Lu-ŋj
Road	N-jila. Ci-handa	N-jila. N-ŋila; i+	...	...	...	...
Salt	Mu-kele	Mo-ŋgon, Mu-ŋwa. Mu-ŋgu	Mo-ŋu	...	...	Mo-ŋgwa
Shame	Bum-vūa	U-seloye Ci-seta	...	...	...	...
Sheep	Mu-koeka	M-buri. Mu-koeka	Mu-koeka	...	...	M-boli
Shield	N-gabu	Ru-kibu, Lu-kebu	...	...	...	...
Shoulder	Ci-taŋstaŋga. Di-tantan'	Ci-kiji <i>or</i> Ci-cixi; i-	Ci-gep'; <i>pl.</i> taci-gep'	...	...	U-paŋga
Sister	Yaya-mw-aci (-anyi, -ebe, -ende = <i>my</i> , <i>thy</i> , <i>his</i> , &c.)	Mw-ana makō. Mu-hela m-banda	Yayi. Kam-banda. Ka-ŋke	...	...	Kota la mu-ketu. Panji la mu-ketu Ci-iba. Li-konda
Skin	Ci-ketu; <i>pl.</i> i-ketu	Ci-kita. I-koaya. I-tembe	Mu-ŋumba; mi-ŋumba	...	...	Ci-iba. Li-konda
Sky	Di-ŋlū	I-yulu; mu-ŋroo <i>or</i> ma-ufu. Di-ulu <i>or</i> Di-hulo; ma-	Di-wula	...	...	K-ŋalo. Di-ulu
Slave	Mu-bika	Mu-roro; a. Mu-tu	Mu-roro; a-roro. Mu-juai †	...	...	M-bika; a-bika
Sleep	Tulu	Tu-ŋo <i>or</i> Cu-ŋo	...	...	...	Tu-ŋu
Smoke	Mu-ŋsa, K-ŋsa	Mu-ŋsi; mi-ŋsi	M-ŋsi	...	...	L-ŋsi <i>or</i> D-ŋsi
Snake	Ny-ŋka	ŋ-gaka. I-heba Ka-fela	Hu-naka; a-naka	...	...	Ny-ŋka
Son, boy	Mw-ana	Mw-ana <i>or</i> M-ana; <i>pl.</i> ana. K-ana iyala. Ka-kuŋgi	Mw-an'	...	...	Mw-ana; ana
Song	Mu-sambu	Ru-ŋgo. (-ŋga = <i>to</i> <i>sing</i>), Ka-mina	...	...	...	...

English	109. Ka-nywka 109a. Tu-wanda 109b. South-east Ka-nywka	110. Lunda 110a. Ma-benda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sinji 112a. Mi-nuŋgo	113. Haka or Huŋgo 113a. Tembo 113b. U-suku	114. Um-baŋgala 114a. Yoŋgo
Spear	Di-fuma. Mu-domp' Mi-lomp'	Ka-lembele. Ci-sakaloo. I-yoŋa. Mu-rumba. Mu-zumba. Mu-kuba. Cim-pale	Mu-rombo	...	...	N-gumba. Kua; ma-kua
Spirit, soul	...	M-oya. Mw-elyo	...	...	...	...
Star	Ka-mbadimbadi	Ka-tumbaa; tu- Ka-tunda	...	...	...	Togwoci
Stick	Mu-tendeie	Mu-tonda; mi-	...	...	...	...
Stone	Di-bwe, D-wū; ma-ū	Di-yala; ma-yala. I-iala	Di-yala	...	...	Di-we; ma-we. Li-tali; ma-tali
Stool	Ci-tanda	...	...	...	...	Ki-baka
Sun	Di-iba. Mu-nyēnyi	Mu-tena or I-tena	Mu-tena	...	...	Li-kombi or Di-kumbi Mo-anya
Tail (of an animal)	Mu-kila	Mu-kila	...	...	...	...
Tear	Ma-sonji. Mim-pole (pl.)	Di-saji; ma- I-dilo; ma- (110a)	Di-saji	...	...	...
Testicles ...	...	Ma-kuba	Ma-kuta	...	...	...
Thief	Mu-ivi; b-ŋvi	I-kombe (110a). U-ji; maŋw-ji. Mu-aji	Mu-aji	...	...	Kaba
Thigh	Ci-bela. Di-faka	Di-tunda. I-kata	Di-taka	...	...	Taga; u-taga
Thing	Ci-ŋtu. Ci-baka. Bo-ŋla	Ci-ŋuma or Ci-ŋama, C-uma; y-uma	Ci-uma	Ki-uma; y-uma	...	C-ima. Ki-uma. Y-uma
Thorn	Mu-iba	Mu-ya; mi-ya. Mu-iaa; ny-iaa (110a)	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ...	Fwaka. Fwaŋka	Fenke. I-kanya. Ru-anda	Di-kanya	...	...	...
To-day	Lelu	Lelo. Lelu-wo	Lelu	...	...	Lelo
Toe	Mu-lembo	Mu-iai or Mu-uu	Mu-nyi go-co-ŋaji'	...	...	Mu-lembo
To-morrow	Mu-nci. Mo-ŋgu	Kuma-diki. Dia ma-cikw	...	...	Ha-mene	Mo-ŋgu, Mu-ŋgu
Tongue	Lu-dimi	Ru- or Lu-dimi; jn- I-dimi; ma-	Ru-dim'; jin-dim'	...	...	Limi; ma+
Tooth	D-izu	Di-zeu, I-zeu; ma-zeu	Di-zeu; ma-zeu	...	...	Li-zeu; ma-zeu
Town, village	Ci-banza. Ci-bonja. Lu-banza. N-ganda	Ula. Mu-kala; mi- or ni-	Pa ŋ-kalai	...	...	Li-bata; a-bata. Di-embo

English	109. Ka-nyeka 109 a. Tu-wanda 109 b. South-east Ka-nyeka	110. Lunda 110 a. Ma-banda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sijji 112 a. Mi-nuŋgø	113. Halu or Huŋgu 113 a. Tembo 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-baŋgala 114 a. Yoŋgu
Tree	Mu-tondu or Mu-tonda. Mo-ji' ; <i>pl.</i> me-ji' (109 b)	Mu-tondeŋ ; mi- or ni-	Mu-tondeŋ	Mu-ci ; mi-	...	Mu-ci ; me-ci. Mo-ji ; mi-ci
Twins ... ..	...	A-nyana am-pamba	...	...	...	...
Urine	Ma-sukwila	Ma-sekula. Ma-sa	...	...	...	...
Vein	Mu-jiŋa. Mu-ŋsi ; mi-	Mu-jiŋa. Mu-dimbwa	...	...	...	...
War	Di-sita. ma-sita. (Ku-rua-ra = <i>to fight</i>)	Nji-ta	Eŋpi-ta ; ŋeŋji-ta	...	...	Yi-ta or Mi-ta
Water	Mu-anza	M-ema. M-ŋzi (110 a)	Me-nyi	...	...	M-eya
Well, source	Di-jiŋa	...	...	...	...	...
White man	...	M-ona- ka-mene. Mun-ŋele	Mun-ŋele ; min-ŋele	...	...	N-juŋgu
Wife	Mu-kaja	M-banda. N-ŋdi ; an-ŋdi (110 a). Mu-adi or Mw-ari	...	...	...	...
Wind, air ...	Lu-hehe. Lu-vulu	Lu-kinda. M-pepela	Ru-kindaŋ	...	...	Fuŋji
Witch, sor- cerer	Mu-koŋi. Mu-kozu	Mu-koŋi. Mu-kozi. Mu-koya	...	...	...	...
Witchcraft	Bu-koŋi. Ba-kozu	U-koŋi	...	...	...	(<i>shown = ŋi</i> <i>bewitch</i>)
Woman	Mu-kaja, -kaza. Mw-ana-mu-kap'	Mu-kaje ; a-kaje. M-banda	Mun-banda, M-banda ; <i>pl.</i> am-banda	...	...	Mu-ketu ; ba-
Womb ... ..	...	Di-kiŋi. I-semenø	...	...	...	Ci-bu
Wood (fire- wood)	Lu-kunyi	Lu-kunyi. N-cawa (110 a)	Epi-kuŋyi	Lu-kunyi ; kuŋyi	...	Lo-hanyi ; <i>pl.</i> ŋi-hanyi
Yam	Ci-hama	Ci-tuŋgu	Ci-roŋgø ; i-roŋgø	...	...	Ki-ŋeŋgø ; i-ŋeŋgø
Year	Mu-va ; mi-	Mu-va, Mu-ve. Mw-aka	...	...	...	Mu-vu
Yesterday ...	Ma-zau ?	N-ŋaløpe. Ha-koŋi. N-ŋaløci	...	...	...	Ma-saw
Zebra	N-teala	ŋala (110 a)	...	...	...	...
One	-mu. -mwe	-mwe. -mü. -mulü	-moŋi (-moŋ')	...	...	-moŋi
Two	-bidi. -yaji. -wiŋ' (109 b)	-adi. -yedi	-yati (-yat')	...	...	-yadi

English	109. Ka-nyuka 109a. Tu-wanda 109b. South-east Ka-nyuka	110. Lunda 110a. Ma-bunda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sinji 112a. M-mūngō	113. Hebo or Huŋgō 113a. Tembo 113b. U-suku	114. Um-bāngala 114a. Yoŋgō
Three ...	-satu	-sato, -satu	-latu (-tat')	...	...	-datu
Four ...	-nai	-nyi. (Nyŋŋa). -be, -ane (110a)	-wana	...	...	-wana
Five ...	-tana	-tana, -tana	-tana	...	...	-tana
Six ...	Mu-sambanu	Sambaŋa. I-tanu ci-mu	Sambana	...	...	Samanu
Seven ...	Mu-sambibidi	Sambwari. I-tanu ni i-yedi	Sambwal'	...	...	Sambuadi
Eight ...	Mu-anda	Ci-nana. I-tanu ni i-satu	Naka	...	...	Nake
Nine ...	Ci-teme	Di-vū. I-tanu ni y-ane	I-vu	...	...	Di-vua
Ten ...	Di-kumi; ma-	Di-kumi	I-kanyi	...	...	-kumi, and also -kuni
Eleven ...	...	Di-kumi ni-mwe or ni ka-mūfi. Di-kumi ni ci-mu	...	...	...	Kun' naya maŋi
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi ya-bidi. Ma-kumi ya-yaji (109b)	Ma-kumi ma-adi or a-yedi	Ma-ku' ma-yat'	...	...	Ma-kuni yali or Ma-kumi a-yadi
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ya-satu	Ma-kumi a-satu	...	...	...	...
Forty ...	Ma-kumi ya-nai	Ma-kumi a-ne	...	...	...	...
Fifty ...	Ma-kumi ya-tanu	Ma-kumi a-tanu	...	...	...	...
Hundred ...	Ci-toto	Ci-tota. I-kidukaŋi (110a)	Ci-tota	...	...	Kama
Thousand ...	Ci-nūnū	Ka-nūna, Ka-nana or I-kombakaŋi (110a)	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Mime. Na. -ni, -a. -a-mi, -anyi, -a mime	A-mi. Ni. -ŋga. -a-mi	? ? ? -am	? ? ? -ami	...	A-mi. Ngu. ? -ame
Thou, thee, thy	Wuwa. U. -ku. -ebe, -ebu-wa	Eye. U. -ei. -ei or -eyē	? ? ? -ei	? ? ? -yena	...	A-ye. U. -ku (-gu). -a-ei

English	109. Ka-nyòka 109a. Tu-wanda 109b. South-east Ka-nyòka	110. Lunda 110a. Ma-bunda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sinji 112a. Ml-nyũgũ	113. Hebe or Heñgu 113a. Tembe 113b. U-suku	114. Um-bàngala 114a. Yóũgo
He, him, his	Yiye. U. -mu-, -imu- -ende	Endi. U. -mu- -endi or -indi	...	?	...	Mw-ene. U. ?
We, us, our	Tutu, Ba-tutu. Tu- -itu- -etu, -etuta	Ecu. Tu- -eto- or -i-gani- -etu	...	?	...	Esu. Tu- ?
Ye, you, your	Numu. Ba-nũnu. Nu- -inũ- -enu, -enũna	Ecu. Nu- or Mu- -enũ- -enũ	...	?	N-gĩngĩ. Mu-	Enu. Nu- ?
They, them, their	Baba. Ba- -iba- -a-ba	N-nu, Ana, Enc. A. i- -ene or -aa	...	?	...	Bene. Ba- ?
All	-onso. -aoo	-aoo. -e, jima	...	...	...	-aoo
This, these	Ówu, ou, and i-wu, aba; ówu, eyi; edi, ama; oci, ebi; ówu, eyi; ála; ótu; aka; abu; áku; aha; amu	-nũ | u-nũ, a-nũ; u-nũ, i-nũ; di-nũ, ?mu-nũ; (Sv.) Óhu, á; ou, ei; edi, ama; iki or lei or oci, ei; ei, eji or eji; eru or eie; etu; aka; ou; eku?	...	...	...	...
That, those	Mu-n-ówu, b-in-ába; mu-n-ówu, i-n-eyi; di-ne-di, m-in-ama; Sv. Mu-nu-waha or waha, bi-nu-ba-ha or ba-ha; Sv. Yówu, bába; yówu, yeyi; di-e-di-e, mãmã; ci-e-ci-e, bi-e-bie; yówu (9). yeyi (10); kaka; babee; kuku; háha; mumu	-di (u-di, a-di; u-di, i-di; Sv.) Y-ó, y-á; y-ou, y-ei; y-edi, y-ama?; y-oci, y-ei; y-ei, y-eyi? y-ulu; Sv. á (mu-á, á; mu-á, y-á; di-á, m-á; ci-á, y-á; Sv.) nã (u-nã, a-nã; u-nã, i-nã; Sv.)	...	...	...	...

English	109. Ka-nyoka 109 a. Tu-wanda 109 b. South-east Ka-nyoka	110. Lunda 110 a. Ma-banda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sinji 112 a. Mi-nūngw	113. Halo or Huŋgu 113 a. Tembo 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-baŋgala 114 a. Yoŋgw
Bad	-bi-ha	-impi. -ipa, -ipe. -tama	...	...	...	a-ji-nūga
Black	-fulu-la. -a buy-ele	-ujala. -diya	Mu-pete	...	...	...
Female	Di-sina, -kaja, -kaza -kaaci, -aci	-um-banda. -kaje	-m-band'	...	...	...
Fierce, sharp, bitter	-lula. -kisa	-sweza	...	...	...	...
Good	-leŋgele. -soma	-na-pe. -wa-ha	...	...	...	-wa-ha. -a m-bote
Great	-nene	-kene, -wa-kene, -nene	-kuro-mba	...	...	...
Little	-kehe. -tufu. -ceci	Nyanya. -ki, -kie-pe, -ie-pe. Ka. <i>prefix</i> , Tu. <i>prefix</i>	Kani or Kanj'	...	...	...
Long, high, tall	-je-he	Pa-le-pa. -le-hi	...	...	...	...
Male ... ..	...	-kuŋgi? -iyala	D-iala, Jito-paŋa, Juŋ'	...	...	-yala. -a dombe
Old	-nuna, -nunu. -kulu	Mu-kuru-mpi; -ci-kura. -pama. -kuru	...	...	...	-a guga. -kota, Di-kota
Red	-sunza	-sunza. -cila	...	...	...	...
Rotten	-born, -bala	-toka	...	...	...	...
Short	I-hibi, Ihi-ha	-sul-pa, Mu-sul-pa. -hi (110 a)	...	...	...	-hu-bata
Sick	-bela	-yeji (Mu-yeji). -kata	-a-gata	...	...	-kapi. -a-gata
White	-toka. -a zela	-toka	...	...	...	...
Above, up, on top	Ku-mu-tu. Mu-yulu, He-yulu	Pe-ula, He-ula, Pe-ura. Ku-lulu	...	...	...	...
Before	Ku-hala. Ci-mbedi	Ku-pala. Ku-lutwa. Ku-mbidi	...	...	...	...
Behind	Ku-ny-ima	Ku-ny-ima or Ku-ny-una	...	...	...	Ku-ema
Below, down	Ha-pa	Ku-ŋida. Pa-pi. Hama-setse	...	...	...	...
Far	Ku-le-he	Pa-le-pa, -le-hi	...	...	...	Ku-a-le-ha

English	109. Ka-nyaka 109 a. Tu-wanda 109 b. South-east Ka-nyaka	110. Lunda 110 a. Ma-bunda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sioji 112 a. Mi-nuŋgø	113. Haloøø/Huŋgu 113 a. Tembo 113 b. U-saku	114. Um-baŋgala 114 a. Yoŋgø
Here	Ha	Kuwo-ŋko. Ba. Pa-oo-pa	Papa	...	...	Hoobo. Enyaha
In, inside ...	Munda. Mu-	Mu-, Bu- Munoo, Mw-ine. Mu-ŋi-mi	...	...	...	...
Middle ...	-kaci, Ha-kaci	Pa-kasi	...	...	...	...
Near	Ha bo-dhia	Pa-sui-pa, Pa-swi-mpe	...	...	...	...
Outside ...	...	Pa-li, Pa-wa. Ha-nze	...	...	...	...
Plenty, many	Ku-vula. Bø	Kasi. -vula. -vudi. -sueja	...	...	...	...
There ... ..	...	Kuna. Kwa paŋyi. Kwawikwa	...	...	...	Hoobo. Enyoo-ho. Kooøø
Where? ...	Ku-cha?	Ku-ŋoo? Ku-ŋoo-ko? -hi?	...	...	...	...
No!	Bøtühø! Ka!	Kaŋgana! Bwato! Na-ŋ-ke! Ne-hi!	Ne!	...	...	Loø! Loø-ho!
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	Ka-, Ci-, K', Ka- -una.	Ki-, Ka- Ki- - ko. -pe (<i>suffix</i>)	...	...	...	A- -mu-
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-, Gu- muba. -bata
" beat ...	-beta. -kup-ila, -tua. -tuta	-bala. -eta	...	...	...	...
" buy, sell	-landa	-landa, -land-ŋa	...	...	...	-gumba
" come ...	-iya, -eya	-eza, -ja, -inza	...	...	...	-isa
" cut ...	-køwøla	-kacula. -ketula	...	...	...	-batura
" dance ...	-ja	-kina. -paŋga-na, -søta-na, -haha-na	...	...	...	-gina, ? -kina
" die ...	-fa	-fa	...	...	...	-fa
" eat ...	-dia	-dia	-dia	...	...	-lia
" give ...	-pa	-pana. -luka	...	...	...	-hana, -bana
" go	-enda, -inda. -ya	-ya. -wenda (<i>arrivo</i>). -enda	-ya	...	...	-ya. -enda

English	109. Ka-nyōka 109 a. Tu-wanda 109 b. South-east Ka-nyōka	110. Lunda 110 a. Ma-bunda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sinji 112 a. Mí-muŋgo	113. Haka or Huŋgu 113 a. Tembō 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-baŋgala 114 a. Yoŋgo
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-, Gu-
" kill	-zuba, -zuba-yu	-tapa	...	...	...	-ju, -sa
" know	-many-ka	-jika, -zika, -ijika, -luka	...	...	...	-ju
" laugh	-seka	-sepa, -seka	-seka	...	...	-zola
" leave off, cease	-leka (-reka)	-leka, -sia, -mwena	...	...	...	-ecela, -eca
" love, want	-kata, -kama	-sota, -keŋa	...	...	...	-zola, -waha, (Kanda = now)
" see	-tala, -tara	-mama	...	...	...	-mama
" sit, remain, abide	-pi-kata, -sala, -ikala	-kata, -sika-ma or -taka-ma	-sika-ma	...	...	-sigama
" sleep	-jala, -zeka	-lela, -kame	-lela	...	...	-sega, (-ŋwona = more), -tula Gu- or Gu-tula
" stand, stop, be erect	-ima-nakana, -jala-ma	-ima-na	-ima-na	...	...	-ma-kana, ma-gana
" steal	-iba	-iya	...	...	...	-nyanya

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KA-NYŌKA

No preprefixes, except faint trace in No. 9 and in pronouns.

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mu** (imu, mu-, u-, ye, wu-); 2. **Ba** (iba, ba); 3. **Mu**, **Mu** (imu-, mu-, u, wu); 4. **Mi**, **Me** (mi-, yi, i); 5. **Di** (idi, di-); 6. **Ma** (ima, ma-); 7. **Ci** (ici, ci-); 8. **Bi**, **I** (ibi, bi-, i); 9. **On**, **N**, **Ny** (same concords as No. 3); 10. **N**, —, **I** (and in South-east Ka-nyōka **I** and **Si**) (in Northern Ka-nyōka, same concords as No. 4; in South-eastern, **Si**); 11. **Lu** (lu, lu-); 12. **Tu** (tu, tu-, tu-); 13. **Ka** (ka, ka-, k'); 14. **Bu** (bu, bu-); 15. **Ku** (ku, ku-); 16. **Ha** (ha, ha-); 17. **Mu** (imu, mu-). ?**Nya** = female honorific prefix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN LUNDA, MA-BUNDA, AND WESTERN LUNDA

No preprefixes in Lunda or Ma-bunda. Traces in Western Lunda in Classes 1, 3, 4, and 9.

Class 1. **Mu**, —, **N** (**M**), **N** (mu, u-, yu); 2. **A** (a); 3. **Mu** (mu-, u, yu, go (111)); 4. **Mi**, **Ni**, **Nyi** (mi-, ni-, i); 5. **Di**, **I**, **E** (di, i); 6. **Ma** (ma-, a); 7. **Ci** (ci, c); 8. **I**, **Vi** (i, v); 9. **N** (**M**), **N**, **Ng**, **Ny**, —, **E**, **I**, **In** (Im-) (i, u); 10. **Zi**, **Ji** or **Si**, **So** (zi, si); 11. **Lu** or **Ku** (lu, ru); 12. **Tu**, **Cu** (tu); 13. **Ka** (ka); 14. **U**, **Wu** (u); 15. **Ku** (ku); 16. (prepositional), **Pa**-, **Bu**-, **Ha**- (110 a) (pa-, pe); 17. **Mu** (ma). Traces of the locative suffix, -ni.

PREFIXES, &c., IN UM-BANGALA AND THE UPPER KWANGŪ LANGUAGES

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu-** (ʔ mu, u-); 2. **Ba-, A-, I-** (ba); 3. **Mu-** (ʔ mu-, u); 4. **Mi-** (mi-, ʔ i); 5. **I-, Li-, Di-** (i, di); 6. **ʔA-, Ma-** (ma-, a); 7. **Cl-, Ki-, Gi-** (ʔ) (ki, ci, gi); 8. **I-, Yi-** (i); (ʔ 8 a. **Yi-**); 9. **In-** (Im-), **N-, N-, Ng-, Ny-, Yi-** (ʔ); 10. **ʔi-, ʔi-** (ʔi, ʔi); 11. **Lu-, Lu-** (lu); 12. **Tu-** (tu); 13. **Ka-** (ka); 14. **Wu-, Wo-, U-, Ū-** (u, wu)¹; 15. **Ku-, Gu-** (ku); 16. **ʔHa-** (ba, -ho).

109. **Kanyoka**, 109 a. **Tuwanda**, and 109 b. South-east **Kanyoka** are spoken in South Central Congoland as far north as the 6th degree of South latitude, as far south as the 8th degree, west to the Lulua river, east to the Upper Lomami.

110. **Lunda** and 110 a. **Mabunda** are spoken over a considerable area of South-west Congoland in the upper basins of the Lulua and Kasai, perhaps as far north as 8° or even 7° South latitude, and as far east as the sources of the Sankuru. Westwards 110 probably merges into the form styled Western Lunda about the course of the River Loova; southwards it extends to the extreme Upper Zambezi, and between the Upper Zambezi and the Luŋga or Kabompo. It has an isolated colony to the south-east of Lake Mweru.

111. Western **Lunda** is probably spoken in the region west of the Loova river and east of the Upper Kwangŋu in South-west Congoland.

112. **Simji** and 112 a. **Minuŋga** are spoken in the region of the Upper Kwangŋu, mainly to the east of that river between about 10° South latitude on the south and 8° 30' on the north. On the east they are bounded by the Kisoko and Lunda spheres.

113. **Hoolo**, 113 a. **Temba**, and 113 b. **Usuku** are spoken in the basin of the Upper Kwangŋu between the River Wamba on the east and the Kamba and Luhanda on the west, north of the River Luhanda, and south of 7° 30' South latitude.

114. **Umbaŋgala** and 114 a. **Yofŋga** are the languages of the region mainly west of the River Kwangŋu, and east of the Kwanza watershed, between about 10° South latitude on the south and the Luhanda-Luiyi rivers on the north.

¹ This prefix in the form of **U-** is (seemingly) used much in this group to indicate language. Thus, **Um-baŋgala**, **U-pindi**, **U-kwese**, **U-suku**—the speech of the **Im-baŋgala**, **Ba-pindi**, **Ba-kwese**, and **A-suku**.

GROUP BB

THE UPPER KWANGŪ LANGUAGES (*continued*)

115. U-pindi¹ or Kwese (Ki-kwese, U-kwese)

115 a. Ba-samba

GROUP CC

THE KWANGŪ-KASAI LANGUAGES

116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)²

117. Northern Yaka (Ma-yaka)³

118. Ba-mbala⁴

119. Huana (or Ba-huana)

120. Buma or Booma⁵

120 a. Ki-booma or Ba-dima (Eastern Buma)

120 b. Southern Buma

English	115. U-pindi or Kwese 115 a. Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba-mbala	119. Huana (Ba-huana)	120. Buma or Booma 120 a. Ki-booma or Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
Adze
Animal, wild beast	Situ	Biri	...
Ant	Gwenya	...	...	Bač-kiri	Mom-pfōw
Ant, white (termite)	Tumw-ena	...	...
Ape
Arm	Ku-ŋ; ma+	Yokio; pl. mi-yokio	...	Lu-ā Kw-ŋk' (120 a), Ku-ŋyŋ (120 b)
Arrow	Mu-suŋgu. Punza	...	Ki-tutu; be-tutu	Ki-tut'; bi-tut'. Li-popeo. Toru. Ki-kaf'	Le-babw
Axe	Yiku. Geku (120 b)
Baboon
Back, back- bone	M-bia. M-ŋguŋ	...	...	Ngwiy'
Banana	Titipi. Ma-twaŋi	...	Ti-cipi. Ma-pindi	Ma-tipi. Moč-kw	Ma-kō

¹ U-pindi, Pindi, or U-kwese, is said closely to resemble Um-baŋgala. From its geographical position and the similarity of name one is tempted to identify it with No. 122, the Ki-mpende, Tu-pende, Ba-pindi, Ba-bindī farther north, and east, along the course of the Kwilu-Kwŋgwa, or between the Kasai and the Luŋga. But the U-pindi of Chatelain would seem to be a dialect or language of Group BB. Torday's statements would identify it with the speech of the Ba-kwese.

² The Yaka or Ba-yaka of Torday; seemingly the true Yaka language.

³ The Yaka of Héb Chatelain.

⁴ This is the 'Southern' Ba-mbala of Emil Torday. He states that the northern dialect is mixed with Ba-yansi and Ba-huana.

⁵ The first words of the series represent probably the north or north-west type of the language, and were those collected by me in 1883. The second series of words are Mr. Torday's Ki-booma (i Ba-dima), evidently the east or north-east dialect. The last in the series are such words from Koellé's 'Ba-buma' or seem to me to belong to Buma rather than to No. 176 (Ki-mbunw). The greater part of Koellé's 'Ba-buma' is more properly classified as Ki-mbunw (176). The whole arrangement of 120 is unsatisfactory for want of full and modern information.

English	115. U-pindi <i>or</i> Kwese 115 a. Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba-mbala	119. Huana (Bahwana)	120. Buma <i>or</i> Buma 120 a. K-boma <i>or</i> Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
Beard...	N-deta	...	Gi-lef'	Ki-ji. M-fa (120 a) N-uk' (120 a). Ny-öye (120 b)
Bees	i-dom. I-funi
Belly	Mu-lä ; mi-lä	...	...	N-kum. Ny-onyi (120 a)
Bird	Ny-uni	...	Ny-uni	N-än	Ma-kila
Blood	Ny-uru
Body	Kakwa.
Bone	Ki-kuri	...	I-kuri	I-pfa	Gi-kayoru (120 b)
Borassus palm
Bow	Ba-ta	...	Ba-ta	Ba-ta	Ba-ta. Wu-ta
Bowels	Mi-da (<i>pl.</i>)	Mo-da ; me-da
Brains	I-kyan. Tana (120 a)
Breast (man's)	...	Tufi	N-tulu	Ki-ägoögo	Ki-ägoni	N-tul. N-tulo
Breast (woman's)	Li-biela ; ma-	Ma-ri	Ma-bil'	Ma-biela
Brother	Ma-kyani	...	Ma-kuni	I-ya	I-böya (120 a). M-boye
Buffalo	Bawa	...	Ny-ati (<i>or</i> N-aty)	Ny-at'	Gum'. Ny-are. N-jai (120 b)
Bull	O-ja ma-o-jai (120 b)
Buttocks	Ma-tako	N-siele	Ma-tako	Ma-ta	Ke-ta (120 b). I-wana-m-puli
Canoe...	M-varu	...	Ba-at'	W-ar'. Iw-aru. Iu-afas (120 b)
Cat	Gam-pamu. Fo-wae (120 b)
Chief	M-pfuma	M-fümü	Fema	M-fum'	Mo-ji. N-tore. N-kuma (120 b)
Child	Mw-an'	Mw-ana ; ba-ana	Mw-ana. Mw-azi- mw-azi	Mwan'. Mwa-siki- ma-siki	Mw-an' <i>or</i> Mwana
Cloth	Ma-suni. Pusi	...	Mu-tele. Ki-pusu	Ke-ka. Ki-pus'	Ke-ka. Ki-pü
Cold	Pia	...	Piö. M-pio
Country	Ki-sé
Cow	Ge-han' (120 a)
Crocodile	Ngöne. N-güna. N-ganda (120 b)

English	115. U-pindi <i>or</i> Kwese 115 a. Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba-mbala	119. Huana (Ba-huana)	120. Buna <i>or</i> Buana 120 a. Ki-buana <i>or</i> Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buna
Date palm...
Day, daylight	...	Ki-lumbu; <i>pl.</i> bi-	Taŋa	Ma-fuku (<i>pl.</i>)	Ki-lumbu; <i>pl.</i> bi-	N-kun (120 a), Mpa-wenyē
Devil, evil spirit	...	Mu-leeki	...	Mu-leeki	Wa-lua	Mu-lua (120 a), N-kira
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	N-ŋoŋi	N-gŋŋ	...	...	N-gŋŋ N-gaŋga (120 b)
Dog	M-bwa	M-vwa	M-bwa	M-bwa	N-va M-bwa
Door, door- way	...	Kia-vule	I-zuvi, Ki-anzo	To-wale	Ma-bei	Ki-pfu, Mu-mo-nzo, Ge-jubugw (120 b)
Dream	N-jūr
Drum	N-somo	Gomo	Gomo	Gom, N-goma
Ear	Ku-twi; ma-twi	Li-tsūi; ma-	N-jwe	I-ti	Li-ti; ma-ti, i-twi, Jue (120 b)
Egg	Ma-ki (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Ma-ki <i>or</i> Ma-kiri	Ma-ki	Kile; <i>pl.</i> ma-kile
Elephant	N-zoo	N-zoo	Dzooko	Joo	Zoo, N-zoo, N-jooŋo (120 b)
Excrement	...	To-ŋi	...	Du-ŋi	Ci-pi	Tsu-b'
Eye	D-isa	N-zin	M-eso (<i>pl.</i>)	M-es' (<i>pl.</i>)	D-iŋ; <i>pl.</i> m-iŋ, D-isa; m-isa (120 b)
Face, forehead	...	Dun-zu	...	...	Mbo-p'	M-bū, M-bl, N-dui, ŋu-su (120 b)
Fat	Ma-ŋi	Mole	Ma-ŋi	Mu-ŋi'	Mu-ŋi (120 a), Ma-re, Ma-ŋi
Father	Tata	Tata	Tata	Ta'	Ta, I-tŋ, Tata
Fear	B-om'	...	W-omn	Dum'	N-gwal (120 a)
Finger	Mu-kembw; mi-	Mu-ŋema; mi-	Dembe	Mo-lim'; mi-	Zala (120 a), Mi-yu
Fire	Baw	...	Baw	Tū, M-bū	Ti-ya (120 a), M-bw <i>or</i> M-bū (120 b)
Fish	M-bizi na mamba	N-ŋai	A-ŋi	M-birr'	N-ŋa (?), N-tū, N-jue (120 b)
Foot	Mu-tambi	I-tama; bi- (U-ŋi-ni-i-tama = sole of foot)	M-ŋe	...	M-iŋ, Lu-lu, Vi-tame; bi- (120 b)
Forest	Mu-pitu	...	Mi-siti	Mo-put'	Jia, Mo-put; me- r f

English	115. U-pindi or Kwese 115 a Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba-mbala	119. Huana (Ba-huana)	120. Buma or Boma 120 a. Ki-buma or Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
Fowl	Kok'	N-sulu, N-suyu	Kok', Susa	...	Gwa (120a), N-koya, N-jupa (120 b) Ma-kwam (pl.), Goya (120 b) N-jim', ba-jim. Mu-fu (120 a)
Frog, toad...	...	Kiula	...	Koto	Koto	...
Ghost...	Dopi	N-kila	Ma-fakula (pl.)	...	...
Girl	Peni	...	...	...	...
Goat	Kombo	...	Kombo	Kom', Tab'	Taba, N-taba
" (he)	Wlo wa n-tawa (120 b)
" (she)
God	N-zami	Zambi	...	N-jim', N-zambi
Grandparent	...	Kake	...	Kake	Kake	N-kaya, Naŋga ꝑ (120 b)
Grass...	Mw-aŋgo?	...	Bamba	...	A-kā, M-isiri
Ground	N-pi	Toto	M-an'	M-an'
Ground-nut	...	Gaba	...	N-zuku	N-zu	N-ta, N-tere, N-dju (120 b)
Guinea-fowl	...	Kaŋga	...	Kaŋga; a +	N-kā	N-kā
Gun	Bu-ta	...	...	Bu-ta
Hair	Gukosi, Mi-ka (pl.)	M-fu	Dupa, Ma-ka	(Mi-ka = body, hair)	N-ska, M-fu (pl.), Le-fo (120 b)
Hand	Mu-kuri, Banza	Ku-w	Koko, Pape koko	Ki-kes'; bi-kes'	I-ki khūwa, N-zala, Te-kai
Head	Mu-twe	Mu-cwe	Mu-tu	Mu-tcu	Mu-tywe, Mu-tu
Heart...	Būndu	Mu-koko	Mu-tyima	Mi-la (?)	Mu-kwal', Mu-kolu
Heel	Ki-kili
Hide	I-bana	...	...	Ka-ban
Hill	I-kuli
Hippopotamus	...	Gufu	...	Gufu	N-gab'	Gab', N-tube
Hec	Tocŋga	...	Dem	Tim	Tem
Honey	Bū-iki	...	N-uyi, Mu-le, Bu-oye (120 b)
Horn	Ki-boŋgwe	...	Lu-boŋgwe	Li-boŋg'	Kabūa, Li-sige
House...	N-zo	N-zo, I-ko	N-zo	N-zo	N-zo, N-dzo
Hunger	N-zala	...	Pai	N-dzala	Zal', N-zala
Husband	Mu-lume	...	Mu-lum'	Mu-lume
Hyena	N-duyuru
Iron	Don'	...	Dondo	N-don'	Mwa mam-firi

English	115. U-pindi or Kwese 115 a. Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba-imbala	119. Hsana (Ba-huana)	120. Buma or Boma 120 a. Ki-besma or Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
Island	Ki-seye
Ivory	Mi-é, M-fū
Knee	Li-bwa; ma-	...	...	I-bea, I-ba, Bwa; ma+. Le-bwa; <i>pl. n.</i> (120 b)
Knife	Bel'	M-biele	Pwka	Ki-pup	M-biele. Pel', M-pale
Lake	(Mu-cipi-cipi = <i>marsh</i>)	N-tai?	...
Leg	K-olu; ma-du	I-tama. K-olu; ma-lu. Mu-inū; mi-inū	Mu-kulu; mi-	K-ul'	Mi-I' (<i>pl.</i>). M-furu. Ku-lu; mi-lu (120 b)
Leopard	Tami	N-go	Koi	N-go	N-gu, N-guē
Lion	N-kūe	Tambo	...	...
Lips	I-bale; bi-	...	Pi-kop' (<i>pl.</i>)	Ki-HI', Gi-HII'
Magic	Mo-kiat, Ki-kuŋga, Hempa	Bu-ti	Kiat, Ki-luba, Dooki	N-kiť. Wu-lua	Ba-ti, Mu-ti, N-gili
Maize	Ma-ais'	...	Ma-sa	Ma-sip'	Ma-sa
Man ...	Mo-ta; a-tu	Mo-tu; ba-tu	Mu-ru; ba-ru	Mo-tu; ba-tu	Muť'; bať'. Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Mu-r'; ba-r'. Mu-ru
Man, vir.	Mu-dma; ba-lua	...	...	Ma-lūm, Mo-lume
Meat	Mu-suni?	Ny-ama	...	Mi-san'. Biri	N-tae. N-turu
Medicine	Bu-ti	...	...	Mu-ti
Milk	Ma-yene	...	Ma-ri	Ma-bil'	Ma-biele
Monkey	Kima	...	Kima	Kima	N-kima
Moon	Gonda	N-sūyi	Gonde	Gond'	Guon. N-dindurya. N-gonda (120 b)
Mother	Mama	Mame	Mei	Mma	Ma. Naā
Mountain	M-oŋga	N-kio	Mo-sele	Mo-gwot'	Mo-kumu
Mouth	Ka-nu	Mo-nwa	Ka-nu	Mo-nwa	Mo-na. M-ja
Nail (of finger or toe)	N-zala	...	...	Ko-baa; be-
Name	D-in'	J-ina
Navel	Mu-kuma	Mu-kumal	J-imba	Mu-kum'	Bemba. Mo-kume (120 b)
Neck, throat	N-sina bale	K-ota	Tsiŋgw	Mu-r'. N-kiŋgw (120 b)

English	115. U-pindi or Kwese 115 a. Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ro-mbala	119. Hosana (Ba-Imana)	120. Buma or Boma 120 a. Ki-buma or Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
Night	Pipa	M-phibi	U-fuku	Pipi	Bo-cia. A-gwépa. Piwi Byu.
Nose	Bomba	Li-yulu	Mo-zula	M-bum'	I-dzulu Mo-ba : a-ba (120 b)
Oil palm	Gazi	...	M-ba	M-ba	Güom N-kä
Ox	N-kä
Paddle	N-kabw	...	...	M-ün. Mo-lafu
Palm wine, beer	...	Mo-kana. Pusa	...	Mo-kana	Ma-l'	Küi. N-kusu
Parrot	Kusu.	...	Kusu	Mo-nyari	I-kä. M-pulu
Penis	M-boŋgt Di-kata (?)	...	In-zai	M-bia	N-gul. N-gombile
Pig	Gulu	...	Gulu. Sumba	N-gul'	Mo-piom
Pigeon	Y-embi	...	Y-embe	N-kuk	...
Place	Vula. N-gawa. M-bula (120 b)
Rain	Vula	...	N-vula	Vula	Puh'. M-puyu
Rat	Puk'	...	Puku. Sinje	M-puk'	Ki-kiv' Baha
River	Lu-iyi	Mo-keri	N-zale	Mo-kele	Kwak'	Mo-ŋŋa
Road	Jila	...	Baka	N-zil'	...
Salt	Mo-ŋgwa. Mo-kindu	...	...	...	Mo-ŋŋa
Shame	Mo-ŋŋa
Sheep	Mo-ŋŋa
Shield	Mo-ŋŋa
Shoulder	Ki-paŋga	I-sama ; bi-	Ya m-bande	Ki-m'	N-jebu' (120 b)
Sister	Paŋgi	...	Paŋgi	Paŋgi	M-boye
Skin	Mu-kanda	...	Pela	Ki-ban'	Kaban. Ki-koba. N-kobw (120 b)
Sky	Julu. Yulu	...	Zulu. N-gi	I-ŋgie. U-ŋge
Slave	Mo-hika	Uŋ-kele ; hafi-kele	Mwika	Mu-ntu ku-sam'	M-ŋya
Sleep	Ki-lu	To-ka	Tu-lu	Tol	To-al. I-dela-ana
Smoke	Mo-ŋja. Mo-zia
Snake	Ny-oka	...	Ny-oka	Ter'	M-pil'. M-pili. N-tali (120 b)
Son, boy	Mo-ŋil. Mw-ana
Song	Mo-kuŋga	...	Mo-kuŋga	Ki-sian	Fuba
Spear	N-dä. I-gua. Yüo : 170+

English	115. U-pindi or Kwese 115 a. Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba-mbala	119. Huana (Ba-huana)	120. Buma or Boma 120 a. Ki-boma or Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
Spirit, soul	...	Dopi	N-kila	...	Bün'	...
Star	Mo-nyen'	...	Mi-ete (pl.)	M-bir'	Ma-glop (pl.), Mw-ere (120 b)
Stick	Wə-le?	Mi-ti (pl.)
Stone	Di-many'; ma-manyā	...	...	E-yiri	N-kun
Stool
Sun	Taŋgə	Mo-tale	Mw-ano	Taŋg'	Bil. I-tere. N-taŋga (120 b) Mo-kila
Tail (of an animal)	...	Mo-kila	...	...	...	...
Tear	I-sia
Testicles	Tsunu	...	Ma-kata	...	Mam-pul', Ma-kara
Thief,	Möfi	...	Mw-ima	Ku-vibi	Faba. Mö-i
Thigh	Mo-kaaba	I-belu; bi-bela	...	Sandak	N-silu, Ki-belo (120 b)
Thing	Ki-kamba; yi-	...	I-lee; bi-lee	...	...	Ki-lee; be-lee. Ki-na; bi-na
Thorn
Tobacco	Ma-gaya. Fuma	Ma-ke	Ben-jia. I-kaa
To-day	Mw-ana	...	Mw-ana	Li-libu	N-welo. Babu
Toe	Zali
To-morrow	...	M-bazi	...	La-kela	M-ber'. Mo-ijua	Pi-lebo. M-bare
Tongue	Li-limi	Limi; mo-limi	Limi	Li-lim	Li-lum. Li-limu
Tooth	M-en' (pl.)	Nə-inu; m-inu	Ma-su (pl.)	M-en' (pl.)	L-inu; m-inu
Town, village	...	Ku-ri-hata	Bala	M-bo	Badia, Bala. Ma-tt'	Bala
Tree	Muti	Ma-ti	Mo-ti	Mo-ti; miti	Mo-ti; mo-ti
Twins	Bora. Ma-jia
Urine	Ma-suba, Ma-ziba
Vein	Mo-kañe (120 b)
War	N-jita	...	Gembi. Kutana	Ku-nuan'	De-ra. U-awa-na
Water	Ma-mba	Ma-dza	M-emo	Ma-se. Ma-dya	M-iv'. M-ē. M-anja (120 b)
Well
White man	Mo-gandan (old). Mo-diel' (modern)

English	115. U-pindi <i>or</i> Kwese 115 a. Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba-mbala	119. Heana (Ba-huana)	120. Bosta <i>or</i> Booma 120 a. Ki-basma <i>or</i> Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
Wife	Mu-kalu	Fuaji	Pil, ... M-pil	Mu-karu Pep', Kū-gwere
Wind	I-lu, N-gū
Witch...	Daji	Mu-leswe	Mu-konzi?	...	Ba-ngim?
Witchcraft	Du-ti	Bu-leski? Konzi?	Ba-ngit'	...
Woman	Mo-kenbe	Mu-kalu; ba- Mu-keŋ; ba-	Mo-kassoma	Mo-kat; ba-ket	Mu-karu
Womb	Ki-sita	...	I-dum
Wood (fire- wood)	Mi-daswa	W-ole, Kūn	Kū M-ŋe, N-kūi (120 b)
Yam	Kusu m-boŋwa	...	Ke-kwa; be- (120 b)
Year	Mu-vū	...	...	N-gawa
Yesterday...	...	Baji	...	...	Ma-cuk'	Bo-ŋa, Bv-ane'
One	-mo, -moŋi	-mo	-moŋi	-moŋwa	-more, -mūi
Two	'vil' <i>or</i> -bole	-buele, -ole	-ball, -hari	-bili	-pe, I-pl
Three...	-tatu	-telu	-satu, -tatu	-tatu (I-tatu)	-saru, I-sara
Four	-ya	-na	-swana	-wana	-nūi, I-niy'
Five	-tano	-tann	-lann, -tano	-tan'	-tano, -tano
Six	Siamon, Ma-sambanu	Senu	Sambanu	Bi-nin'	Samao, Ba-sennu, -samūnu (120 b)
Seven...	Ni-tseme <i>or</i> Sambwadi	N-samu	Samboeli	N-tsema	Ki-sale, Ki-saali, Ke-san
Eight...	Nan <i>or</i> Ki-nana	M-phusomo	Ki-nana	Nan	I-nana, Ke-nan
Nine	Vaa <i>or</i> Ki-vaa	Ūa	Li-bwaa	Uwa	I-va, Le-va
Ten	Kum'	Khami	Gumi, Kumi	Kum'	Jamao <i>or</i> J-umi, I-um <i>or</i> Jumu (120 a)
Eleven	Kumi na mo <i>or</i> Kumi nu n-dea	Khumi ya mo	...	...	Jamao mori, Jimu mūi (120 a)
Twenty	Ma-kumi-m-ole	Ma-kum-w-ole, M-phem-w-ole	Ma-kum' ali	Ma-kum' ole	M-s-are, Mo-pl (120 a)
Thirty	Ma-kum' a-tatu	Ma-kum' a-telu	Ma-kumi satu	Ma-kumi tatu	M-saru, Mo-sara (120 a)
Forty...	Ma-kum' a-nū	...	...	Ma-nūi

English	115. U-pindi or Kwese 115 a. Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Bo-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba-mbala	119. Huana (Ba-huana)	120. Buma or Beama 120 a. Ki-buma or Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
Fifty ...	...	...	Ma-kum' a-tanu	...	...	Mu-tana (Siamu, Moo-samen = sixty, Too-ke-san = seventy, Ma-jim ke-nan = eighty, Ma-jim le-va = ninety)
Hundred ...	...	Kama	N-khama	Kama	Kam'	N-kama
Thousand ...	...	Funda (Tatku = 10,000)	...	Funda	M-pfun'	Mu-kum (120 a)
I, me, my ...	A-mi. Ngu	Mene	Me. ? -a-me	A-mi	Min	Mie. Mo-ua. Ma. -me
Thou, thee, thy	A-ye. U. -ku. -ye	Gei	We. ? ? -awe	Ei	N-je, N-gé	N-juu. Zo. U. ? -aku
He, him, his	Mw-ene. U. -enji	Ya-ndi	Nde. ? -a-nde	Ya-ndi	Ya-a	Nde, Ya. Mu-?
We, us, our	Esu. Tu. -etu	Be-tu	Bia. ? -abt-u	Be-tu	Be-t'?	Bi-ku
Ye, you, your	Euu. Nu. -enu	Be-n'	Be-ba. ? -a-be	Be-nu	Be-a or Bia'	Be-na
They, them, their	Bene. Ba. -aba	Baa	Baa, Ba-ba. ? -a-ba	Ba-oo	?	Be-bā. I-ene. Ba-i
All ...	...	...	...	-akima	W-sūgin'?	Banza?
This, these	...	...	...	Yei	...	N-de-se, Le?
That, those	...	...	...	...	...	-na? -ne?
Bad ...	...	...	...	-kaba	Ge-g'	-bi
Black ...	...	...	-fibi	Ka-bambala	Ku-ht. Pipih	-be. Ō-letū M-piri. -pini (120 b)
Female ...	...	-kentu	-kala	...	...	Mo-kat'
Fierce, sharp	...	-kaba	-kale	-kaba. -ganyi	Pat'	Gwal

English	115. U-pindi or Kwese 115 a. Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba-mbala	119. Huana (Ba-huana)	120. Buma or Boma 120 a. Ki-boma or Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
Good	-pin'	...	-pinbo. -o-ketyi	M-pin'	-bala. -vuvo. Bue
Great	-wom-bata	...	-nene	-nene	-o-nen', nene
Little	-a-kunda. -cici. -leki	...	-mw-azi. mw-azi. Ki-jigi-jigi	-siri. A-cici. -sut'	-ke. -kie -kiera
Long, high, tall	...	-la-ta	...	-la-da	-le	-tele
Male	-kakala	...	Ba-kala. Yala. Mo-lume	-lüm'	Mo-jh', -jru
Old	-anta	...	-nunu Hu-takuna	-kutu	-niel. -kukuma. -nunu, -nuna. -kuba -kam' ; -lehle
Red	Ku-babala	-bié	Ku-balabala	...	...
Rotten
Short	-sut' ;	...
Sick	-pasi	...	-inza	Ku-bit'	-pel. O-zoyo. -biele, -biele -biele
White	-pemba. -teki	-yuki	Ka-kubuka	M-pes' ; pes'. Bon-dün'	M-bié. -sase. N-tunu
Above, up, on top	...	Yulu	...	Na vulu	Hgi	N-gle
Before
Behind	N-gū, N-wūi
Below, down	...	Kuma-pin'	...	Na ma-cla'	N-ci-n'	Ki-wei
Far	Ki-an'	...	Ku-tari	Kol	Ke-nän'
Here	Haa	...	Ha	Aha	Pē. Pipa Ones ?
In, inside
Middle	Ka-beta gano	...	Katikati	Kete-nji	...
Near	Hehei	...	...
Outside
Plenty	Vula	...	-ügi-ügi. -vula	ma-ügin	Vuo
There	Kuna	...	Ko	Kuna	Ke-nän', Kuna
Where?	Ki ?	...	Kwi ?	Vili ?	...
No?	Lo ?	...	Lo ?	Lo ?	We ?
Not (with verb as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Lo- ; le, li, la (prefixed or affixed)

English	115. U-pindi or Kwese 115 a. Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba-mbala	119. Huana (Ba-huana)	120. Buma or Buma 120 a. Ki-buma or Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
beat	-bula	-bera	-bula	-bana	-betoo, -beti
buy, sell	-suma, -tewa	...	-sum'	-suma
come	-yaka	...	-za-ko	-za	-za, -zi
cut	-bukula	...	-vaka	-tsit	-baya
dance	-cina, -kina
die	-fa, -sa, -ku
eat	-lya	-dza	...	-dya	-dya
give	-peka	-wa	-futa, -peza	-pa	-pa, -apa, (-pire <i>pret.</i>)
go	-enda	-ye	-enda	-ewe, -nda	-aya, -keye
kill	-honda	...	-jia	-pfa	-ja, -baya
know	-ntsal	...	...	-yaha	-jib, -ziba
laugh	-pika	-seba	-sea	-pia	-si, -pele
leave off, cease	-eka <i>and</i> -reka	...	...
love, want	...	-zala	...	-zala	-zorr'	-enē
see	-ana	-mōna (ikala = <i>a mat to sit</i> <i>on</i>)	...	...	-mōna
sit, remain, abide	-basi	-bwas'	...
sleep	-la, -toto	-bita	-lal'	-bira, -lela
stand, stop, be erect	-tenā	...	...	...
steal	-imbala	...	-pfaba, -iya

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN YAKA AND NORTHERN YAKA (MA-YAKA)

Class 1. Mu, Un (-u-); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Mu (u); 4. Mi-; 5. Li, Di, Nzi (?); 6. Ma- (a); 7. Ki-, I- (No. 117); 8. Bi-; 9. N- (M-, N-, Ny-, -); 10. same as 9; 11. missing; 12. Tu- (scarcely used); 13. Ka-; 14. Bu-, Boo-; 15. Ku-, Klu-; 16. Ha-; 17. missing. Possibly a -ni locative suffix.

PREFIXES IN BA-MBALA

Class 1. Mo-, Mo-; 2. Ba- (?); 3. Mo-, Mu-; 4. Mi-; 5. -; 6. Ma-; 7. Ki-; 8. Bi-; 9. -, N-; 10. -, N-; 11. Du-, Lu-; 12. - or Du-; 13. -; 14. Boo-, Bu-; 15. Ku-; 16. Ha-; 17. missing. Traces of a -ni locative suffix.

PREFIXES IN HUANA

Class 1. *Mw*, *Mu*; 2. *Ba*; 3. *Mw*, *Mu*; 4. *Me*, *Mi*; 5. *I*, —; 6. *Ma*; 7. *Gi*, *Ki*; 8. *Bi*, *Pi*; 9. *N*, *N*. —; 10. same as 9; 11. *Li*; 12. missing; 13. missing; 14. *Bw*, *Bū*; 15. *Ku*; 16. *Ha*; 17. missing. Traces of a *-ni* locative suffix.

PREFIXES IN BUMA, &c.

Class 1. *Mw*, *Mu*; 2. *Ba*, *A*; 3. *Mw*, *Mu*, *Ō*; 4. *Me*, *Mi*, *E*; 5. *I*, *Le*, —; 6. *Ma*, *A*; 7. *Ki*, *Gi*; 8. *Bi*, *Be*; 9. —, *N*, *N*; 10. same as 9; 11. —, *Li*; 12. *Tw*, *Tsu*; 13. *Ka*?; 14. *Bw*, *Bu*; 15. *Ku*, *U*, —; 16. *P*, *Pe*, *Pa*; —; —.

115. *Upindi* and 115 a. *Basamba* are spoken east of Tembo and the Kwana basin, and about as far east as the upper River Kwilu-Juma; extending south to the Lunda sphere and north to about 7° 30' South latitude.

116. *Yaka* is spoken in the basin of the Middle Kwana from north of the 7th degree of South latitude to about 5° 30' South latitude; east to the Wamba river and west to the Zombo plateau.

117. Northern *Yaka* is spoken northwards of *Yaka*, as far north as the confluence of the Rivers Wamba and Kwana, west to the water-parting between the main Congo and the Kwana, and east (with interruptions) to the Kwilu-Kwana.

118. *Bambala* is spoken over a wide stretch of country from south-west to north-east, in the region between the Wamba and the Luanje rivers, north of 7° South latitude, and south of 5° South latitude.

119. *Huana* is spoken in the region between the Lukula and Kwilu on the west and the Lubwe on the east, south of 4° 30' South latitude, and north of 5° 40' South latitude; mainly between the Kwilu and Luanje rivers.

120. *Buma*, 120 a. *Kibuma*, and 120 b. Southern *Buma* are spoken along the banks of the Kwana near its junction with the Kwilu and the Kasai; along the north bank of the Kwa-Kasai, nearly as far west as the main Congo, and as far east as the 19th degree of East longitude. Perhaps also on the Lower Lukenyé.

GROUP CC

THE KWANGŌ-KASAI LANGUAGES (*continued*)

121. Ba-yanzi¹

GROUP DD

THE CENTRAL CONGOLAND (LUANGÉ-LŌMAMI) LANGUAGES

122. Fende² 122 a. Ba-bunda

123. Tu-koŋgŋ³

124. Silele or Ō-soŋge⁴ 124 a. Ba-ŋgoŋgŋ
(Wa-ŋgoŋgŋ) 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi

125. Bu-soŋgŋ⁵ or 'Ba-kuba'

125 a. Northern Bambala

126. Lumbila (*the ancient Bu-soŋgŋ language*)

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Fende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋgŋ	124. Silele or Ō-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋgoŋgŋ 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi	125. Bu-soŋgŋ or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila or <i>ancient</i> Bu-soŋgŋ
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-am- N-ci	...	...	...	...	...
Ant ... ..	...	Bambi; <i>pl.</i> ma+	Bambi; <i>pl.</i> ma+	Phuŋgina, Phuŋgene (124 b)	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	Mi-soswoni (<i>pl.</i>)	N-senela. Mi-soswoni	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm	Ko-ā	Ma-gŋ (<i>pl.</i>)	L-w; me-	L-w; mi-w	L-wes; <i>pl.</i> mi-w	...
Arrow	A-tora	Mu-fula; mi-	Punja	Wunja. Funji (124 b)	Le-babŋ. Banji, Funji, Tu-di, Wunja	Pekwŋ
Axe ... ..	...	Ki-paŋgŋ	I-keŋge	N-gema; i+. Lo-keŋgŋ (124 a, b)	Yiku. N-gema. Lu-keŋgŋ	Eptani
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Back, back- bone	Gŋ	Kundu	Bip ⁶	Bip ⁶	Ō-koŋgŋ	Bana ⁶
Batana	N-doru	Kondŋ	Ma-kŋ' (<i>pl.</i>) Koŋgŋ	I-kondŋ; ma-	Diŋ-kondŋ. I-kano	...

¹ This 'Ba-yanzi' of Torday is also probably the type-language of the Ba-soŋgŋ, the Ma-kus, Wa-ŋguli, Ba-konde, Ba-diŋga, and Ba-ŋgodi: the more aboriginal peoples along the Lower Kasai and Luabye.

² This is the eastern and north-eastern 'Pindi', the Ba-bindi, Kim-pende, Tu-pende of Torday. The language of the Ba-bunda would seem to be a cognate dialect.

³ The Ba-koŋgŋ of some writers. No connexion, however, with the celebrated Ba-koŋgŋ west of Stanley Pool.

⁴ Also to Silele or Ō-soŋge are the dialects of the Ba-ŋgoŋgŋ or Wa-ŋgoŋgŋ, and of the Ba-ŋgendi.

⁵ Their full title seems to be Baŋi-bu-soŋgŋ. They are sometimes called 'Ba-kuba' by their southern and western neighbours. Northern Ba-mbala is classed by Mr. Torday as a Bu-soŋgŋ dialect. It really seems to be a compromise between Bu-soŋgŋ and Silele (125 and 124), with a few words of 126 (Lu-mbila).

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 B. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-kongo	124. Silele or U-soŋge 124 A. Ba-ŋoŋgo 124 B. Ba-ŋendi	125. Bu-soŋgo or "Ba-kuba" 125 A. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbala or ancient Bu-soŋgo
Beard	Ke-lee'	Ma-eva	Tenu	Delu	Delu. N-dele	...
Bee	Gansta	Ny-igi	Cŋe	J-ai, C-ai	N-cue. N-juo	...
Belly	Jam	Vumu	I-kundu	I-phuma	Kundu, I-kuna, E-phuna	E-phuna
Bird	Ke-bun	Zaji	Dzasi	Deko	Palū or N-phala. Dek'	Phula
Blood	Ma-kil	Ma-haci	Ma-kela	Ma-kila	Ma-kila, Ma-kela	...
Body ... ..	...	...	...	I-bundu, E-kaŋga	I-bundu	...
Bone	Mu-kwa	Ki-fwa	N-guri	Mu-eko. Mo-ŋko (124 A). Kulo (124 B)	I-kodi. Ba-nyoŋgo	...
Borassus palm	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bow ... ..	...	U-ta	U-ta	Bu-ta ; ma-ta	U-ta. Bu-ta	Phanuŋgo
Bowels ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brains ... ..	...	On-vwa	B-oŋgo	B-oŋgo	V-cha. I-kamba. B-oŋgo	...
Breast (man's)	Ki-tal'	Tuico	Tur'	T-oŋge (124 B). Koko. Tulu (124 A)	Tulu. Tulo	Koko
Breast (woman's)	Ma-bic	...	...	...	...	...
Brother ...	I-ya	Paŋgi	Ma-kembi	Paŋgi	Paŋgi Ma-ŋa mel	Bu-toŋga
Buffalo ...	...	Pakasa	Ny-ate	Ny-ati	Dina. Ny-ati	Gombe
Bull ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buttocks ...	A-tak	Ma-tako	Ma-sooko	Ma-sooko	Ba-sooko. Ma-sooko	Mu-sooko
Canoe ... ..	...	W-ata	Bu-ata	Bu-ata	W-ata. Bu-ata	Phula
Cat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief, king	M-fam. Bul'	Fumu	Kumu	N-kumu. Phumu (124 A)	Kemu, N-kumu	Fumo lo banji
Child	Mu-an'. Mu-ina. N-pa	M-ana	Mu-ana	Mu-ana	U-ana. Mw-ana	I-ledi
Cloth	M-pwi	Mwete	Ipe	Mon-dele. Bala. Ba-diŋga	Bu-pia. M-bala	...
Cold ... ..	...	...	...	Bu-any'	M-pia	...
Country ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow ... ..	...	...	...	...	C-ati	...
Crocodile ...	...	Gandu	Kwente or Kwete	Konde	Konde. N-kano	Lu-mbumba
Day, daylight	Etū	Suku	Bu-tu ; ma-tu	I-g-pulu. Ma-tu (124 B)	Sa. Bu-tu	...

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋgŵ	124. Silele <i>or</i> Ū-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋgoŋgŵ 124 b Ba-ŋgendi	125. Bu-soŋgŵ <i>or</i> 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila <i>or</i> <i>ancient</i> Bu-soŋgŵ
Devil, evil spirit	Ki-edya	Gaŋga	Ma-rok'	Bŵ-lŵki	Ū-lŵki. Nŵke	In-siŋga
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	...	Gombŵ	Gombŵ	...
Dog	M-bwa	Im-bwa	Pŵa	M-bwa. Bŵa-suŋgu (124 b)	M-bwa	Bondŵ
Door, door- way	Kŵ-jub	I-šidikŵ	I-kwik'	E-kum. E-kok (124 b)	Lu-kuki. I-kŵke	N-tumbi
Dream ... ..	...	Tu-lŵ	I-lŵ	To-ŋgi. Mŵto-ŋgya (124 a)	I-lŵ To-ŋgi	...
Drum	Gom	Gŵma	Kom	Gŵma	Gŵmŵ. Ŋ-gŵma	Kama buta
Ear	Cue; ma-cue	Ku-ci	I-tŵ	Tui; ma-tui	I-tūni. I-tŵ	Lŵkŵ
Egg	E-kye	D-i; me-i	Di-kiri; ma-kiri	I-kili; ma-	Ū-lŵ. Ma-kele (<i>pl.</i>)	...
Elephant	N-zŵ	Dyamba	Djok	Jŵkŵ	Jŵkŵ, N-jŵkŵ	Kamba. Bŵkŵla
Excrement	E-tib	Tu-si	Te-pi	Tŵ-bi. Te-b (124 b)	Tum-bi. Te-pi	Ma-bei (<i>pl.</i>)
Eye	D-iy'; <i>pl.</i> m-iš-	M-esŵ (<i>pl.</i>)	D-iš'	D-iši; m-iši. D-išŵ; m-išŵ (124 a). D-išŵ; m-išŵ (124 b)	D-išu, D-iši	Lu-mŵnyi
Face, fore- head	Bŵ-sii	Pala	Bu-su	Bu-su	E-loŋgi. I-tama. Lu-maŋga	I-meka
Fat, oil ...	M-ē	Ma-ji	Šadi	M-uta	Ba-ūta. N-sedi	Mŵ-api
Father ...	A-tar	Tata	I-šŵ	Tata	Apa-ŋgu. Tata	I-šŵ
Fear	B-om'	W-ŵma	Mu-tete	B-ŵmŵ	Ūma. Ci-nidi	W-alŵtŵ
Finger ...	Ki-kanje	Mū-inŵ	Neme	Mŵ-lembŵ. Nembŵ (124 b)	Pita. Neme	Soŋgŵ
Fire	M-buri	Cūa	Tia	Ka-teya. Tu. Iŵ (124 a). Ti (124 b)	Iya. Ka-tiya. Iŵ. Ti	E-yŵ
Fish	N-cu	I-šūi	Sūi	Šwi	In-ši. Sūi	...
Foot	Ke-tyi	Ki-kata	I-tampi	A-lambi; ma-lambi. Ma-tamba (124 b)	Bi-kulu (<i>pl.</i>). I-teme	Bu-nyaci
Forest ...	Ū-sirr'	I-pita	Bŵ-any'	Bŵ-any'	Ū-litu. Bŵ-anyi. Bŵ-any'	Lu-kondŵ
Fowl ... ..	...	Suswa	Kŵkŵ	Ŋ-kŵkŵ; iŋ-kŵkŵ	Kŵkŵ, Ŋ-kŵkŵ	Gwana ¹

¹ Cf. the root in Ki-bŵma 120 a.

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋgo	124. Silele or O-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋoŋgo 124 b. Ba-ŋendi	125. Ba-soŋgo or 'Ba-kaba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbala or ancient Ba-soŋgo
Frog, toad	Koy'	...	...	Yule	Ū-nonye	...
Ghost	Mo-kul'	Vumbi	Mu-ŋŋgu	Mo-osi, Mo-ep'	A-dimi	...
Girl	N-cia	...	...	...	...	...
Goat	N-taba	Kombw	Ka-medi	Budi	Buli, Būdi, Ka-medi	Bodi
" (he) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (she) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
God ... ..	...	Ma-were	Dzampi	Jambi	C-ambi, J-ambi, C-embe	Šine badi
Grandparent	M-bai	...	...	...	...	...
Grass ... ..	...	Ma-viji	Ma-wese	Ma-cici	Bi-tetu	...
Ground	M-men	Ma-vū	Ma-n'	Ma-nu	Ke-c', Ma-n'	...
Ground-snut	N-terr	In-za	Cw	Jak, N-gu	Tu-nanda (<i>pl.</i>), Cw	Seme, Soŋgo
Guinea-fowl	N-kā	Kaŋga	Kaŋga	Kaŋgala, Gala	Li-kaŋgala, N-kaŋga	Bo-Infamas
Gun ... ..	...	U-ta-petu	N-klūgoma	Bu-ta	Kiū-goma	...
Hair	Mi-ka, Mo-kambun, Mi-kun	Saŋga	Punyu	Phū	Di-ū, W-wa	Benye
Hand	Ki-kanje	Ma-gw (<i>pl.</i>)	Bi-arr'	I-kasi, I-kaŋi	Pita, I-kasi	...
Head	Mu-tue	Mu-té	N-cwe	Mo-cwe, N-cwe (124 b)	Ū-cwe, N-cwe	I-moŋgo
Heart	M-pim	M-cima	Tin'	N-tima	U-tima; mi-	...
Heel ... ..	...	Šapi a kulu	I-tinti	E-tindi, E-cinji	I-ciei, Ki-ŋge bi-kulu	...
Hide	Ke-ban	Ki-tema	Pakw	Haku, Bi-pela (<i>pl.</i>)	I-kufu, W-wkw	Kepw
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hippopotamus	N-gub'	Gavu	N-gubu	Gibu	Gwa, N-gupu	I-phalk'
Hoe	Ni-gurr ¹	Temo	I-gu	I-gu; in-agu	I-gu	...
Honey ... ..	...	W-uki	B-ūi	B-oya	Bo-we, B-oi	...
Horn ... ..	...	Piŋga	Mu-peme	I-siki	Seke, Mi-peme (<i>pl.</i>)	...
House	N-zw, Le-jal'	In-zw	M-paru	Balu	Bulu, Bula	Mo-ama
Hunger	N-jal'	Zala	Dzala	Jala	Gau-jala	Cedi
Husband ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	N-dōny'	I-tari	Lu-buri	Lu-bulu	N-sew, Mo-sanda, Le-bulu	Ewla
Island ... ..	...	...	...	...	W-ila	...
Ivory ... ..	...	Ki-pana	Yama	Mi-oŋgo	W-oŋgo, M-oŋgo	Bonjo

¹ Compare the word in M-bamba (182): O-djuru; *pl.* e-djuru.

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋw	124. Silele <i>or</i> Ū-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋgoŋw 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi	125. Bu-ŋoŋw <i>or</i> 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila <i>or</i> <i>ancient</i> Bu-ŋoŋw
Knee ...	Boñ	B-oŋw	I-moŋw	I-bwaŋgu	D-ive. Ny-uŋgudi	...
Knife ...	Biei	Pokw	I-kura	Beli. Bambu. Kala. E-londw. I-salw. Mi-cala	I-kula. I-londw	Bondw
Lake ...	Ū-sir'	...	...	...	...	...
Leg ...	K-ūn' <i>or</i> K-ūl'	Kulu	Mu-kuru	Lu-kulu; ñ-kulu. Mu-kulu; mi- Koy'	Lu-kulu	I-londw
Leopard ...	Ñ-gw	Kwɔma	Koi	Koy'	Koi	Phama
Lion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lips ...	Ka-tia ne m-ūn. Ma-kwa (<i>pl.</i>)	I-vuŋgu	I-tɔmi	Mu-nya. Yi-mbamunya ...	Ū-lɔmw. Tɔmi Ū-kaŋga. Nɔke	I-luma
Magic ...	Ñ-kerr'	Gaŋga	Nok'	...	...	...
Maize ...	A-sā	Ma-sa	Ma-yoŋw	Mi-ebele. Mam-pundi	Ba-ŋgi. Mom-bɔnw	Ma-yoŋga
Man ...	Mu-r'; ba-r'	Mu-tu	Mu-tu	Mu-tɔ; ba-tɔ. Mu-ntu; ba-ntu (124 a)	U-ntu; ba-ntu. Mu-tɔ	Mi
Man, vir.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meat ...	Mɔ-nun, N-cit'	Saba	Sutu	Nu-ŋgu Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk ...	A-biel	...	...	Ma-bele	I-bele	...
Monkey ...	Ñ-kiem	Kima	Kem; ba + Gon'	Kima	Kima	...
Moon, moon- light	Ñ-gon'	Bew	...	Ñ-gonw. Gondw	Gondw. Ñ-gonw	Mɔ- <i>phele</i>
Mother ...	Maman	Mama	Mei	Nyɔ. Yaya	Ama-ŋgw. Nyɔ	Yei
Mountain ...	M-oñ	Mu-lundu	Ñ-kwenzi	Gundu. E-limb'	Ū-kunji. Ñ-kunje	...
Mouth ...	M-ūn	Ka-nu	Num	Juyi. Mu-nya	Ūnyi-nywa. Mu-nya	...
Nail (of finger or toe)	...	Bondw	Yar'	Cala. Yala	Lu-kala. Yala	...
Name ...	J-in'; maj-in'	J-ina	Kombw, Lu-kombw	D-ina	D-ina, D-ini	Lu-kombw
Navel...	Ū-kum	...	...	M-omba	Ū-tɔtɔ	...
Neck, throat	Ke-bɔ. Me-kol	Šiŋw	I-korw	E-kɔlɔw	Kiŋw. M-oya	Kiŋga
Night ...	Le-pim. E-pip	Mu-fɔaci	Bu-tu	Piɔ. Pimpa	Li-kɔlɔ. Bu-tu	...
Nose ...	M-bom	Ki-sulu	Mi-ru	M-ulu; m-ūlū, ny-ulu	Ū-lu. M-ūlū; mi-ulu	M-ɔlɔ
Oil palm ...	M-ba	...	...	...	...	...
Ox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddle ...	...	...	...	Kai	Numbi Kapi	...
Palm wine, beer	Ma-n	Ma-tombe	Ma-na	Ma-na	Ba-na <i>or</i> Ma-na	I-ba
Parrot ...	Ñ-kūi	Kusu	Kus'	Kusu	Kusu. Šidi	...

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. To-koŋgwa	124. Silele or U-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋgeŋgwa 124 b. Ba-ŋgeudi	125. Bo-soŋgwa or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-imbala	126. Lu-imbala or ancient Ba-soŋgwa
Pentis	M-bia	I-nza	N-sun'	I-kutu	I-kutu; ba- I-koto (125 a)	I-nena
Pig	N-gul	Gulu	Guru. Sumpu (<i>wild</i>)	Sumbu	U-huka. Sumbu	Ma-bimbi (<i>pl.</i>)
Pigeon	N-kuka. N-kuru. N-di	...	...	Im-biŋgi	Ku-imbala	...
Place ... ..	...	...	...	...	I-oŋgwa	...
Rain	M-bul'	Vula	Pura	Bula	Bula	Kombi
Rat	M-pū	Di-lemu	Puk'	Phū	Puku. Pa'	Tohi
River	Ma-ki. N-cen'. N-ikwak	M-ca	Ma-sa. Dzari	Jali	Ca-li. Ma-g'	Goŋgola
Road	N-jil	Jila	Pakoo	Buka	Buka, Buko	Nito
Salt	Mo-ge. Mo-ā	...	N-sei. Gere	...	...	...
Shame	N-cuen	...	...	Bo-sanyi	Sanyi, Bo-sanyi	...
Sheep ... ..	...	Mo-koŋko	Meme	Phaŋga	Beŋgela. Paŋga	Bo-koŋko
Shield ... ..	...	...	...	Gaba	Gaa. Gaba	...
Shoulder	Piak	...	...	...	...	...
Sister	Mo-kar-am	Paŋgi	Paŋgi	Paŋgi	Manu	Phaŋgi
Skin	Kapoo	...	...	Huka	Loba. I-yebe	I-koŋe
Sky	Dū	Gasa	Duk	Dika. Yulu	Diku. Dika	Noŋgwa
Slave	Ba-rendi	Mo-hika	N-gawwa	N-gete; ha+. M-oya (124 a). Mm-ete (124 b)	Buya. N-gete	Pumbi
Sleep	O-lei	Tulo	N-cwenzi	Mo-loŋgwa. Tol	I-ko. I-toi	...
Smoke	Mo-ji	Mo-pi	Mi-niŋga	Mi-nyiŋga	O-liŋga. Nyiŋga	...
Snake	Tiey'	Ny-caga	N-cw	Joo	N-ga N-ca	...
Son, boy	Tabale	M-ana yala	Nuŋga	Mw-ana nyitu	W-ana, Mw-ana	Nuŋga
Song	N-dim	Yimba	N-cim	...	Lu-imbala. Le-ha	Cema
Spear ... ..	...	Mo-imbala	I-kuŋga	I-kuŋga	Ba-koŋga (<i>pl.</i>). Li-kuŋgu	Mo-phala
Spirit, soul	E-landii. Mo-kal	...	Mu-suŋgu	...	...	...
Star	Mi-biel (<i>pl.</i>)	Temo	Mi-ela, Mi-ete (<i>pl.</i>)	Mu-edi	Toto. Mo-ete	Cumba
Stick ... ..	...	Mu-ci	Ti	Mu-ti. N-ti	U-ti. Paŋga	Mi-te (<i>pl.</i>)
Stone	Ma-tarr' (<i>pl.</i>)	U-hwa	Boko	I-manya	Boko	I-many'
Stool ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sun	Toŋ	Kumbi	I-taŋgwa	Mo-ani. Mu-ny'	Wina. Mu-anya. Wela	Phila

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-kongo	124. Silele or Ū-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋoŋgo 124 b. Ba-ŋendi	125. Ba-soŋgo or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbala or ancient Ba-soŋgo
Tail ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-ense. Mu-ep'	...	...
Tear ... ..	...	...	...	Bi-ponyi	Bi-sani (<i>pl.</i>), Bi-sojodi (125 a)	Ma-paso (<i>pl.</i>)
Testicles ... ..	...	Ma-kutu	Ma-yutu	Ma-kutu	Ba-pami, Ma-kuta	Soŋgo
Thief	Kub	Zaŋgi	Mū-imbu	Bu-imbu	Wimbu.	...
Thigh	Ō-cler'	Kan-deŋgoŋi	Sasi mo-ti	I-luŋgu, I-kundu	Mu-ima (125 a), Ba-kundu (<i>pl.</i>), I-kūnū (125 a)	...
Thing ... ..	...	...	...	I-kiti, I-kete; bi-kete. Bo-di; ma-di	I-kiti, I-kete; bi-	...
Thorn ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	E-ka	Ma-kaya	Ma-kaya	Ma-kaya	M-poŋga, Ma-kaya	Neŋga
To-day	I-bū, Būbū	...	Ka-ŋkaina	A-lula, Ma-pele (124 b)	Undu kwani, Lala	Loŋgo
Toe ... ..	...	...	Nemo, Tem	Mu-lembe	D-ina, Nemo	...
To-morrow	Wuwu	...	...	Mw-epa	Am-penŋu	...
Tongue	Li-lim	...	Le-deme	I-nimi, I-nem	Lu-limi, I-nemo	...
Tooth	Ji; <i>pl.</i> ma-j'	...	M-in (<i>pl.</i>)	D-inu; m-inu or m-ina	Ba-ina (<i>pl.</i>), D-inu; m-inu	Mi-aŋga (<i>pl.?</i>)
Town, village	Ban	...	...	Bale; ma-le, Bula	Ula, Bala, Bale	Banji
Tree	Ō-ti or Mu-ti; <i>pl.</i> mi-ti	...	Ti	Mu-soŋge; mi-	Bi-ti (<i>pl.</i>), N-ti (125 a)	Mu-kondō
Twins ... ..	...	...	Ma-yes'	Ma-yesa	Basa, Ba-yese	Man-cari, Nyanyi
Urine ... ..	...	...	Ma-yoo	Me-nye	Ba-inyi, B-ula	Mu-ama
Vein ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
War	A-tan; ma-tan	...	Mu-ketu	Bi-ta	Bi-ta	Bu-jeme, Ki-na
Water	M-andza, Anza	...	Me-ny'	Ma-nji, Ma-ŋ'	Ba-ŋ', Ma-ŋ'	...
Well ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
White man	...	...	Yeme	Mu-toke, N-toke	Ō-aŋga, C-oke	C-oke
Wife ... ..	...	...	Gari	Mu-gide, I-ŋi (124 b)	Ō-ilemi, Mama ŋeme	Mama-ŋeme
Wind, air ...	Pele, N-fon	...	...	Mu-phephe, Fep (124 b), Fuŋga	Pelele, Mū-nū	Mu-ŋgu
Witch	Kadye	...	...	Bo-ŋeki	Ō-ŋeki, Neki	Jiŋga
Witchcraft	N-kerr'	...	...	...	...	...
Woman	Mu-kan	...	N-gata	N-gate; b-ate	Ō-linta, N-gate	...

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tokoŋgɔ	124. Silele or O-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋgoŋgɔ 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi	125. Ba-ŋgɔ or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-ambala	126. Lu-ambala or ancient Ba-ŋgɔ
Womb ...	...	...	...	...	Di-kundu	...
Wood (fire-wood)	In-p̄a	...	Kuny'	Kuayi	Kunyi. Ho-any'	N-gama
Yam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year ...	...	...	Puru	Mu-tia; mi-tia. Mi-tyi	Bala. N-ci	...
Yesterday	L̄le	...	...	Mo-ŋa	Bam-penŋu	...
Zebra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
One ...	M-bei	N-gɔp	Moci, Mɔpi (Lu-moci)	Mɔ, Mosi, Moci, K-ɔp'	Mooko	Kɔp'
Two ...	M-bue	-yali	A-pe, I-pe	pe, -phindi	Ba-pi, A-pi	Pene
Three ...	A-tala	-tatu	-satu, -i-satu	-satu. I-satu. -pat' (124 b)	-satu	-sat'
Four ...	A-nɔ	...	-i-nise	nel. I-nnei	-nei	-nnei
Five ...	A-tlen	...	-i-tana	tanu. Ni-tan' (124 b)	-tana, -ntan'	-ntan
Six ...	Ko-wob or Kawob	...	I-samon	Ŋemele. I-sambanu. I-sambanu	Ba-samala. N-sambanu	N-sambanu
Seven ...	Tsamwan	...	I-sambodi	Ŋamale. I-sambodi. I-pambol'	Sambwali. Ŋamala	Ŋamala
Eight ...	Nan	Nage	I-nana	I-nane. I-nana	Nana	In-nan
Nine ...	Vwa	Di-vwa	I-bwa	Di-bwa. I-bwa. Di-ba	Di-bwa	Di-ph
Ten ...	Kwim'	Kumi	I-saŋgi	I-saŋge, I-saŋgi. I-yumi (124 b)	D-yum	Yūny'. I-saŋge
Eleven ...	...	Kumi di ŋ-gɔp	I-saŋgi kee mɔpi	I-saŋge-mɔ. I-saŋgi la- mɔsi. I-sa-la-mɔp'	Ŋiŋgele. I-saŋgi la- mɔsi. Ki-mooko. Ŋiŋgele i-pi= twelve	...
Twenty ...	Ma-kum b̄ue	Ma-kumi yali	M̄a-sa' ma-p̄u	Ma-p' a-fa. Ma-s' a-bi (124 a). Ma-sa phindi (124 b)	Ba-saŋgi ba-pi	Ma-pa-pe
Thirty ...	...	Ma-kumi tatu	Ma-sa' ma-satu	Ma-p' a-satu. Ma-sa ma- satu	Ba-saŋgi ba-satu. Ma-s̄a ma- satu	Ma-pa pat'
Forty ...	...	...	...	Ma-pa ma-nnei. Ma-sa ma-nnei	Ba-saŋgi ba-nnei. Ma-s̄a ma-nnei	...

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋŋo	124. Silele or Ū-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋoŋŋo 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi	125. Bu-soŋŋo or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila or ancient Bu-soŋŋo
Fifty ...				Ma-sa ma-tanu	Ba-seŋgi ba-tanu. Ma-sā matanu	
Hundred ...	Ŋ-kam	Kama	Kama	Ŋ-kama	Kama (ki-mooko = one)	
Thousand ...		Kama	I-bōke	Lu-ai	Ka-nūnū	
I, me, my ...	Men. Me, Ma-	Eme	Minyi. Na-	Mini, Mimi. Mi-, Nda-, Na-, La-, Nu. -n. -a-mi, -al-em	A-mi, Le-mi. Mimi. Mi. Mi. ?	Mimi
Thou, thee, thy	Ŋ-je, Ŋ-ge	Eye	We-ne. Na-	We. We-ne. U-, Na-. -ku. -va. -a-ŋ, -ela-ŋ	-la-mi, -k-emi We, I-ywe, We-ne, U-we, We-nde. U. -ela-ŋ, -ya-ŋ, -k-ebe	Wo-ndŋ
He, him, his	Ndi, Ŋgi	Yŋ	Yandi. Nu-	Ana, Anene, Andi. A-, Nu. -n. -andi, -ana	Ku-nyu-ni? Ana. A. ? -ke-nyi	Ana
We, us, our	Bi-ū	Esue	B-itu. Tu-	B-ita, B-itu. Ta-, Tu- -tu-, -ta. -ab-itu, -ita	I-tuhu, B-ita. ? ? -a-su	B-ita
Ye, you, your	Bi-n	Enūe	B-inu. Bu-	Bu-inŋ, B-inŋ. Bua-, Bu- -nu-, -bu- -ab-inu, -inu	Nyu. Bu-inŋ. ? ? -a-bin, -a-nu?	Bu-inŋ
They, them, their	Ba	Wa-mŋ	Ba-pe. Ba-	Ba-na, Ba-nda. Ba- -ba- -a-ma, -a-ba-nda	I-ya, Ba-na, Ba-nda. Ba- -baŋ. -a-ba-nda	Ba-na
All ...	-bance?	? Tu-ca	Ba-kima	Kwami?	U-kyŋ. Kwami	Be-kima
This, these		-le	-ne (Didi-ne, &c.)	-ŋŋo. -ye. -ne	-ne	
That, those		-na	-na (Didi-na, &c.)	-nu-ŋŋo. -ena, -ina	-ku-nya	
Bad ...	-bi	Bŋ-bŋla	-bi	-bi. Bŋ-pi	-bi, -pi	Bŋ-pi
Black ...	Ū-pili, Ū-piri	-bui	-mum-puru	-duemi. -dombe	-pi. -dombe	Bu-ila
Female ...		Mu-kaŋi	-gata	-gare. -adi	-ŋ-lentŋ. -gare	-gare

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋwe	124. Silele or Ū-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋgoŋgo 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi	125. Lu-soŋgo or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-nbala	126. Lu-nbala or ancient Ba-soŋgo
Fierce, sharp, bitter	M-parr. Bal	...	...	Bi-tumba, -tumba	-o-foka	...
Good	Luŋ-kora, Loŋ-kobwā, Bo-bos- Ko-boŋ	-a boŋga	N-seka. Mi-sa	Mu-peka, Mu-sika, Pim	-o-ka, Mu-peka, Pim	Bu-seka. Pim
Great	-nin, -o-nen	(O-koama	-nen'	-gula, -nene	-o-nene, -gula	Ba-wala
Little	-ciceri, -cidi	-kabi	-kanyo	-keke	-zinci, -keke	I-leŋge
Long, high	-bo-si'	...	...	-tadi, -tal'	U-tali	...
Male	B-ŋi	-yala	-nuŋga	-nuŋga, Mo-lita, -dit'	-nuŋga, -pami	-nuŋga
Old	-nan', -kake	...	...	-koroŋgo, -koŋgula	-pulu	...
Red ... ..	...	...	...	-ucu	I-kula	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Short ... ..	...	-hiha	-ŋ-kwiy'	-kui	-kui	I-ŋedi
Sick	Bo-cal'	...	...	-o-bel'	-kanji	...
White	M-piza, tsētse	-piza	-pembe	-taka, -yema	-pembe, -yema	Ka-papa
Above, up, on top	N-dā	Ci-kosa	Lu-ku	Dika, Dika	Li-kū, Dika	Dika
Before ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behind ... ..	...	...	...	Bipa	(O-koŋgo	...
Below, down	N-ci-em	Ho-si	Lai-na	Si-na	Bā-isi, Si-na	Si-na
Far	Kala, Kwel	...	...	Kanyikanyi	Ka-tale	...
Here	Uwe-n	Haha	Kane	Kalokolo, Anene, Andane	Kukwene, Kalokolo	Aŋgo
In, inside ... ..	...	...	...	...	Li-buki	...
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Near	Bam	...	...	Bitā, Butufolu	...	...
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	...	Cuŋgula	...
Plenty, many	Kabe	...	...	Bu-ŋki	Ki-ke Bu-ŋke	Bo-ŋki
There	Cū	...	...	-kanyi	Kwene	...
Where?	N-kun?	Kunū?	Ka-ona?	Kwe?	Kūnyi?	Ekwe?
No!	Te!	De!	Kwapa!	Bi!	Ka-le! Kwapa! Bi-kwap' Bi!	Kako!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix or suffix)	...	...	Bo	Ka, K'	Pa-, Pe-	...

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋw	124. Silele or Ű-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋoŋw 124 b. Ba-ŋendi	125. Bu-soŋw or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila or ancient Bu-soŋw
To ...	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-, Kű-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	-ŋikul. -bul'	...	...	...	...	...
„ buy, sell	-sum'	-sumba	-sum'	-kaba	-kaba	-lemele
„ come...	-ya. -ce	-iza	-wuwunya	-ya, -iya	-iya	-mikwűű
„ cut ...	-cul	-batula	-batera	-batala	-batala	...
„ dance...	-kin'	-kine	-mina	-mina	-lutuni. -mina	-jita
„ die... ..	...	-fwa	-gwa	-iwa? -aműa, -anűa	-nű	-iwa
„ eat ...	-dya	-dya	-dya	-dya	-dya	-bala
„ give ...	...	-hwa	-'ma	-peke. -wake	-boi. -peke	-ma
„ go	-tyie. -yaya	-inda	-ya-ka	-ya-ka	-ya-ka. -cűkw	-ŝimela
„ kill ...	-kwa	-ŝia	-tidyak'	-nyeke. -dyakw	-ija. -nyeke	-neŋge
„ know ...	-yib	-zwela	-lura	-műna. -nama-műni. -nűkw-műne	-iba. -ma-műna	...
„ laugh ...	-ŝe	-lele	-seka	-ŝeŝe	-cika. -ŝeŝe	-iŝeŋge
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ love, want	-nol'. (N-gakun = I love)	-zela	-kucwe	-kuműka	-muka. -bunda	-naŋga
„ see... ..	-mon	...	...	...	...	...
„ sit, remain, abide	-bwai, -bwanji	...	...	...	...	...
„ sleep ...	-bum. -tul'	...	...	-tweenye. -bitama	-tweenye	...
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ steal ...	...	-ya	-imba	-ŝebe. -imbű	-ŝebe. -imbű	-nyaŋga

PREFIXES IN BA-YANZI

Class 1. Mű, Mu-, On-; 2. Ba-; 3. Mű, Mu-, On-; 4. Mi-; 5. Le-, J-, —; 6. A-, Ma-; 7. Ki-, Ke-; 8. ?; 9. N- (M), N-; 10. same as 9; 11. Li-?; 12. ?; 13. Ke-?; 14. Ű-?, Bu-; 15. Kű-, Ku-?; 16. ?.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN PENDE

Class 1. Mu-, Mű- (mu, u-); 2. Ba-, Wa- (ba); 3. Mu- (mu-, u); 4. Mi- (mi-, i); 5. I-, Di-, — (di); 6. Ma- (ma); 7. Ki- (ki); 8. ?; 9. In- (Im-), N-, N-, Ny-, — (i); 10. same as 9; 11. Lu- (lu); 12. (rare) Tu- (tu); 13. Ka- (ka); 14. Bu-, Wu-, U- (? bu); 15. Ku- (ku); 16. Ha- (ha).

PREFIXES, &c., IN 'BA-KUBA' DIALECTS (TU-KONGŌ, ŞİLELE, &c.,
BU-ŞONGŌ, AND LU-MBILA¹)

No preprefixes, except traces in No. 9.

Class 1. **Mu-**, **Mŭ-**, **U-**, **Ū-** (mu, u-); 2. **Ba-** (ba); 3. **N-**, **Mŭ-**, **Mu-**, **Ū-** (mu-, u); 4. **Mi-**, **Me-**, **Nyi-** (mi-, i); 5. **A-**, **I-**, **Di-** (di); 6. **Ma-**, **Ba-** (Bu-şoŋŋŏ) (ma, ba); 7. **I-** (?Ki-); 8. **Bi-** (bi); 9. **Iñ-**, **In-**, **N-**, **N̄-**, **Ny-** (i); 10. same as 9; 11. **Lu-**, **Le-** (lu); 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. **Bu-**, **Bŭ-**, **Ū-** (bu); 15. **Ku-** (ku); 16. ? **A-**, **Ka-**?

121. **Bayanzi** and its related dialects are spoken in the region between the Lower Kwilu and the Lukula-Luama, mainly to the south of the Lower Kasai; but also between the Kasai-Saŋkuru and the Lukenye. Perhaps also in scattered colonies on the west bank of the Congo below Bŏlŏbŏ and between Bŏlŏbŏ and the Lukenye.

122. **Pende** and 122 a. **Babunda** are spoken west and south of the Middle and Lower Kasai, between the Kasai and the Kweŋŋŏ. Eastwards its range probably goes as far south as the 7th degree of South latitude. The dialect of the Babunda is met with west of the Lŏaŋge and east of the Middle Kwilu.

123. **Tukoŋŋŏ** is spoken south of the Lower Kasai between the Rivers Kasai and Lŏaŋge north of the 6th degree of South latitude. Perhaps also north of the 8th degree of South latitude between the Middle Kasai and the Lulua.

124. **Şilele**, 124 a. **Baŋgoŋŋŏ**, and 124 b. **Baŋgwendı** dialects are apparently the speech of tribes antecedent and subject to the Başı-buşoŋŋŏ. Şilele or Ūsoŋge is spoken by the Başılele, Bieŋge and Basoŋge on both sides of the Kasai below the Lulua junction as far as the Lŏaŋge junction. Baŋgoŋŋŏ may be the same as the Waŋgoŋŋŏ farther west, and if so, is spoken between the Lukibiu and Saŋkuru in the east and the Kweŋŋŏ and Lukula in the west. Baŋgendi is limited to the country in the Buşoŋŋŏ centre, between the Lubudi and the Lukedi.

125. **Buşoŋŋŏ** and 125 a. Northern **Bambala** are spoken in the angle between the Saŋkuru and the Kasai-Lulua, more especially between the Rivers Lubudi and Lukedi, but also south of the Lukedi, to about 5° 20' South latitude.

126. **Lumbila** was formerly spoken in the same region as Buşoŋŋŏ.

¹ *Prefixes are almost lacking in Lu-mbila.*

GROUP DD (continued)

THE CENTRAL CONGOLAND (LUANGE-LŪMAMI) LANGUAGES

127. Mi-sumba²
 128. Lu-samba²
 129. South Ba-soŋgomeno dialects: To-ŋkufese,
 Bam-biŋgi, Ba-binji, Ba-luku and Ba-
 ndunjeke
 129 a. North Ba-soŋgomeno dialects: Dekese³,
 Gelu-kenye, Ba-sui, Bas-hindu, Dibeke
 (Lu-sibele)
 130. Ba-ŋkutu (Ba-ŋkufutu) 130 a. Wa-ŋkucu
 131. Ba-tetela (Suŋgu or Lu-befu dialect)
 131 a. Lu-kenye or Northern Ba-tetela

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-samba	129. South Ba-soŋgomeno	129 a. North Ba-soŋgomeno	130. Ba-ŋkutu 130 a. Wa-ŋkucu	131. Ba-tetela (Suŋgu) 131 a. Lu-kenye
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animal, beast	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ant ... ..	...	Ma-sosodi	...	...	Ma-sosodi	Sosodi
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	...	W-elen?	W-elen; <i>pl.</i> elen
Apr ... ..	...	...	...	...	I-toi	...
Arm ... ..	...	Baka	Lo	Lo	Do-wa	Lo-wa; <i>pl.</i> we-wa?
Arrow	Vunja	Mo-bwii	Li-kula	Gfula; <i>pl.</i> ma-gfula	Di-kfala	Pitu
Axe	I-sun; ma-pua	Ka-dima	Gimbu	Co; <i>pl.</i> a-co	A-coo. I-keŋge; ta-	Keŋge. Ki-paya; <i>pl.</i> wi-paya
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Back	Mo-tete	Mo-lembe	Wa-koŋgo	Ū-koŋgo	Ba-koŋgo	Ū-koŋgo
Banana	Ma-kondza	Ma-konde	Dū-kondō	Kondō; aŋ-kondō	Ba-ŋga	Li-kondō
Beard	Ny-ela	Mi-epa	Delu	Deu	Do-ledu	Lo-ledyu. Dedu
Bee ... ..	...	...	Jeju	Jenje	Begei	Jū. Jūe (131 a)
Belly	I-vu	Buma	Di-kundu	Pfanju	N-kfundu or Di-kundyu	Li-kfanju; wa-kfanju
Bird	Deke	Ka-nyinyi	Pulu	Goo-deke	Pfulu, M-fudu	Deke, Fudu
Blood	M-eŋge	Ma-pi	Ma-kita	I-kita	Mo-kita	Y-eŋge
Body ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Dimba
Bone ... ..	...	...	M-eka	W-eka	W-ika or W-eka	U-fufa. Umba
Borassia palm	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bow	Vu-ta; ma-ta	Bu-ta	Bu-ta	U-ta	Bu-ta; bi-ta	U-ta; we-ta
Bowels ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brains	I-to	B-oŋgo	W-oŋgo	W-oŋgo	B-oŋgo	Koo-cundu
Breast (man's)	Tulu	Ki-ali	I-kuli	Calu	Tulu	Tulu
Breast (woman's)	...	...	...	...	...	Di-wele
Brother	Vaŋgi	Mi-nia	Paŋgi	Paŋgi	...	Pani; <i>pl.</i> wa+
Buffalo	Jati	Mi-ba? (<i>pl.</i>)	N-yati	Jati	Jati	Jati; <i>pl.</i> wa+

¹ Mr. Torley, who collected these two vocabularies, describes them as 'Kitwa' (or the language of the Batwa, i.e. Forest Pygmies), aborigines of the Mi-sumba and Lu-samba districts.

² Dekese, Jaclima, and the vaguely known 'Ba-vumbu' may be dialects of Ba-ŋkutu (130).

³ Noteworthy plural, 4th prefix.

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-sambo	129. South Ba-songametso	129a. North Ba-songametso	130. Ba-ñkutu 130a. Wa-ñkucu	131. Ba-tetela (Sangu) 131a. Lu-kenye
Buttocks ...	Ma-sokko	Ki-tuka	Tsoke	Ma-pokko or A-pokko (<i>pls.</i>)	A-sokko (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-sokko, A-sokko (<i>pls.</i>)
Canoe... ..	Bo-atu	Bo-atu	Bi-atu (<i>pl.</i>)	W-atu	G-atu	Watu; atu
Cat	Gila	Paka	Wañgi	...	...	Paka. (<i>u-male</i>)
Charcoal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief, king	Kumu	Pumu	Fumu, Kfumu. (<i>u-kaolomba</i>)	Kfumi	Oñ-keleñge; <i>pl. +</i>	(<i>u-wañgi</i>), (<i>u-wañji</i>); <i>pl.</i> we-wañji
Child	Bayo	Mo-ana	W-ana	W-ana	W-ona; w-ana	Wana; <i>pl.</i> w-ana
Cloth	Mon-dele	Ki-lamba	Wepo	Bu-ya	Peko. Di-honda	I-tũbu. Li-honda
Cold	M-ñw	Ma-pika	Ma-pika	Pico	Pico	Peko. Cici Lu-kama
Country ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow ... ..	...	...	Sumbu = <i>fig</i>	...	...	...
Crocodile ...	Gandu	Gandu	Konde	Konde	Konde	Konde
Day, daylight	Bo-tukw	Ma-fuku	...	Lu-pũw	Lu-pu	U-cu
Devil, evil spirit	Bo-ñeki	Doçi	Wa-ñeki	(<i>u-ñeki</i>)	...	Ko-ñeki
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	N-gañga, Moñ-gañga	...	...	...
Dog	M-bwa	Bon-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa. Bwi. M-ño (130a)	M-bwa. M-pfo
Door, door- way	Ke-kuke	...	Lu-kuki	Lu-kfuki	Lu-kfuki. Lu-kuke; ñ-kuke (130a)	Lu-kuke. Lu-kfuki; <i>pl.</i> wa-
Dream	Mo-tondya	Teleo	Bi-dimu	D'doo	...	Do; <i>pl. a-ño</i>
Drum	Gama	Tumba	Goma	Goma	...	Goma
Ear	Ma-toi	Tu	Tũ	Tũ	Tũ	Tũ
Egg	Kili; ma-kili	Mo-i (<i>pl.</i>)	Ba-kili (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-kili or A-kila (<i>pls.</i>)	Bu-ki; bi-ki. O-kele; e-kele (130a)	U-kiri
Elephant ...	Jok	Gyũb (? <i>hippo</i>)	Jaoko	Jaokfu	Jobwo	Jov'. Jan
Excrement	Ma-bi	Tu-bi	To-mi	To-mi	To-m'	To-mi
Eye	D-iso; ma-so	Ma-co (<i>pl.</i>)	Ba-iso	N-en; <i>pl. bi-ju</i>	N-gu. Su; wa-ju (130a)	Su. E-iso; wa-ju
Face, forehead	Ma-so	Pala	E-ñuñgi	E-ñuñgi	E-ñuñgi, I-ñuñgi; ñ-ñuñgi (130a)	E-ñuñgi, Lunji; <i>pl.</i> dunji
Fat	Ma-kuta	Ma-nyĩ	Ba-ũta	Ba-ũta	Ba-ta	Wa-ta
Father	Tata	Tata	Tata	Papa	...	Papa
Fear	B-ama	...	...	W-ama	B-ama	W-ama
Finger ... ..	...	Lu-ala	Dembu	O-lembo	Do-ya. Lu-hita; <i>pl.</i> m-pita (130a)	Lu-hita. Sita; <i>pl. pita</i>
Fire	To-via	Ka-pia	I-ya	To-ya	Ya; <i>pl. to-ya</i>	Yo-ñgoya. In
Fish	Mi-nyu (? <i>pl.</i>)	Ki-ñipa	N-ñi	I-pe	Se. I-se; ñ-se	N-ñi or Lu-si
Foot	Ke-cinji	Kasa	Di-ksti	Kaka; <i>pl.</i> ba-kaka	Di-kaka; wa-	Lu-kulu. Di-kalu

English	127. Mi-samba	128. Lu-samba	129. South Ba-saŋgumena	129a. North Ba-saŋgumena	130. Ba-ŋkutu 130a. Wa-ŋkutu	131. Ba-tetela (Suŋu) 131a. Lu-kenye
Forest ...	Dw-ai	Tao	Wa-litu	Dyia	Boo-kunda, Ō-kunda (130a)	Ō-kunda; <i>pl.</i> e-kunda
Fowl ...	Gakoo	Kakoo	Kakoo	N-koak, Kok'	Kakoo	Kakoo
Frog, toad...	Ke-lua	Ki-ula	...	E-keka-m-pat'	L-oŋge, Ō-sepe; e- Im-pule; <i>pl.</i> dim-pule (130a)	Ō-sipi
Ghost ...	Kam-anyi- m-anyi	...	W-oŋga, Ō-saŋgadi	I-dyimu	...	Ō-laki
Girl ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goat ...	M-buli	Buji	Buli	Buji	Badi, M-badi	Badi
.. (he) ...	...	...	...	W-ame n-buje	Badi <i>or</i> M-badi ka-ume	...
.. (she)	...	...	...	W-aja n-buje	Badi ka wadyi	...
God ...	I-zambu	Bidyé mo-kulu	Ō-saŋgadi, Muluŋu, Banda ('He that makes us die')	N-yoi	...	U-nya, (Wi-nya = sun)
Grandparent	...	...	Dūi	...	...	...
Grass ...	I-to	Moo-to	Kāleŋgeleŋge	C-adya	Ō-sūi	E-reŋge, E-menja
Ground ...	Ma-bū	Tseŋga	Kete	Kete	Il-moto, N-kete	Kete
Ground-nut	Ja	Tu-mbele	Tu-nanda	Ci-ndanda	...	Doa; a-ha, Tu-nanda
Guinea-fowl	N-kaŋga	Kaŋge	Kaŋga	Lo-kaŋga	Lo-kaŋga <i>or</i> L-aŋga; n-kaŋga	L-aŋga; kaŋga
Gun ...	Kiŋ-goma	...	Kiŋ-goma	Goma	U-mbumbu	U-mumbu, Ki-oŋge; b-oŋge
Hair ...	N-vū	Baka	Pū	Ba-fū (<i>pl.</i>)	Di-fa, Di-ba (130a)	D-vu <i>or</i> B-wu
Hand ...	Ko-boko	Boko	Ba-kaci (<i>pl.</i>)	Lo	Lo-wa, Lunya, I-tambe	Lo-nya; a-nya Lo-wa
Head ...	I-tye	Mu-twe	Woo-te	Ō-twe	Moo-twe	Ō-te
Heart ...	Ki-bali	Ki-nli	Woo-tima	Culu; <i>pl.</i> ba-pulu <i>or</i> a-pul'	Boo-lakoo	U-tima; i-tima, Lu-tima
Heel ...	Ki-cinji	Ki-sulu	E-taŋgi	Cinji	E-cinji	I-siŋgriki
Hide ...	Gowoo	Mi-sila	Di-hawa	Kubu	E-koŋa, E-kutukutu	L-wawa; kowa
Hill ...	...	...	...	...	Kandi	...
Hippopotamus	Koo-boko	Boko	N-gio	Gū	Gwūwū	Goo
Hoe ...	...	...	...	...	Lūgu	...
Honey ...	...	Baki	Di-kaŋo- m-boto	Je	Gubwi	...
Horn ...	Moo-samba	Tseŋga	Seko	Ciki	Lo-seke	Lo-seke
Horse ...	Jimbe	Gibu	M-bulu	Bulu	Lo-bwulu, Hundu, L-undu, M-bandu	Lujū <i>or</i> L-udu; <i>pl.</i> wo-lū

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-sambo	129. South Ba-soŋgawene	129 a. North Ba-soŋgawene	130. Ba-ŋkutu 130 a. Wa-ŋkutu	131. Ba-tetela (Suŋu) 131 a. Lu-kenye
Hunger ...	Zala	N-gyala	N-dyala	Dyala	N-zal'	Jala
Husband ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyena ...	...	Bala	Balo	...	...	Balo
Iron ...	Talo	Tu-lima	...	Ki-ama	Bulu?	Bulu. O-tendo
Island ...	...	...	...	...	Di-kutu; wa-	...
Ivory ...	Mo-ŋga nesok'	Mi-baŋga	Ba-ŋū	Bi-nū na dyokfu	B-ŋgwa	O-waŋga or O-baŋga
Knee ...	I-lu	Du	Jae	Jue; <i>pl.</i> a-djue	Boŋgo	Jue
Knife ...	Mw-ete	Pete	Lu-kula	N-kfula	Lu-kfala; kfula Lu-kuwa; ŋ-kuwa	Lu-kfa
Lake ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lag ...	Ko-wende	Ki-limba	Lu-kulu	Bi-kulu	Lu-kulu; <i>pl.</i> i-kulu	Lu-kulu; i-kulu
Leopard ...	N-gwei	N-ge	N-koi	Koi	Koi	Koi
Lips ...	M-see	Lu-baŋga	Wa-ŋama	O-ŋama	I-pipi	O-ŋama; <i>pl.</i> e-ŋama
Magic ...	Bu-eci, Mo-eci	gaŋga	E-litu	O-kaŋga	...	W-eci
Maize ...	M-eya, Ma-bele	Bi-mpoa	Bela	Ba-wea	...	...
Man ...	Mu-tu; ha-tu	Mu-ntu; ha-ntu	Wu-ntu; ha-ntu	U-ntu; ha-ntu	U-ntu; wa-ntu	U-te; wau-tu
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	U-kaŋga; <i>pl.</i> i-kaŋga	...
Milk ...	Ma-bele	Bele	Ba-ele	Ba-ele	Bele	A-wele
Monkey ...	Kima	Kima	Kima	N-kima	...	Kima
Moon ...	Gonda	Mo-esi	Gonda	Gonda	...	Gonda
Mother ...	Bima	I-nye	Mama	M'ma	...	Yaya, Ny-ŋga
Mountain ...	N-dunda	Mo-eŋgo	Wu-ŋkuku	O-pape; <i>pl.</i> e-pape	Bu-ŋkuku	W-abe or W-ahi; <i>pl.</i> e-ahi
Mouth ...	Mama	Lu-baŋga	Wu-nya	U-nya	Bu-nwa	O-nye; <i>pl.</i> e-nye, W-ambu
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ke-bupoo	Gyala	N-kola	Kola	Ba-kola	Lu-kada or Lala
Name ...	N-kumu	...	...	N-ina	...	Lu-kumbu
Navel ...	I-kubu	Mo-nyes-ku	Wu-kala	Nifu	Toŋgo	Dyafa, O-tutu
Neck ...	Ke-baŋga	Kiŋga	Kiŋga	U-ŋgoŋi; <i>pl.</i> e-ŋgoŋi	Pūhū	Kiŋga, Koco
Night ...	N-via	Ma-sikw'	Wu-combila	U-cu; <i>pl.</i> bi-cu	Ba-ca, U-tyu	O-cu
Nose ...	Mi-calo	Dyulu	Wulu	Wulu; <i>pl.</i> bi-lu	Ba-ca, mi-cala, W-cala; wa-lu	W-wlu; w-eh. Lu-pi
Oil palm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ox ...	...	...	...	...	Lu-mba; mba	...
Paddle ...	Ku-via; ha-via	Kapi	Kapi	Kapi	N-gombe	...
Palm wine ...	Ma-tana	Ma-kofu	Ba-na	Ba-na	Ba-na	Kapi, O-cute
Parrot ...	Gajoe	Kusanē	Kusu	Kuŋ'	Kasu	A-nū O-koŋgo; e-koŋgo

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-samba	129. South Ba-soŋgomeno	129 a. North Ba-soŋgomeno	130. Ba-ŋikutu 130 a. Wa-ŋikutu	131. Ba-tetela (Suŋga) 131 a. Lu-kenye
Pent	I-katu	Lu-bako	Tuli	Tuli; <i>pl.</i> a-tuli	Lu-puŋga	Ku-toto, Lu-suku Sumbu
Pig	Goluwe	Goluwe	Kulu, Sumbu	Sumbu; <i>pl.</i> i-pumbu	Sumbu	Fanda, Ku-limba or Ku-dimba; <i>pl.</i> tuku-dimba, Gumbi; <i>pl.</i> di-gumbi
Pigeon	Ken-beŋga	...	Lu-ladi	...	Biŋga	...
Place	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rain	Bula	Gula	Bula	Bela	Gvula	Vula
Rat	Vakwo	Puku	I-di	I-dyi	E-ji, Jji	I-si, Si
River	...	Ma-ki	...	Jale	L-usi, Dy-usi; <i>pl.</i> ik-usi	A-pi; k-usi, L-usi; k-usi
Road	Jela	Gila	Baka	Baka	Baka, M-baka (130 a)	Baka
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shame	B-akwe	Tsony'	Sonyi	I-sonyi	Soyi	Sonyi
Sheep	Mu-kaku	...	Beŋgala	Paŋga	...	O-kakwo; en-kakwo
Shield	...	Gabu	...	Gua	Gwa	Gva, Gau
Shoulder	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sister	...	...	...	Paŋgi	...	Kadye, Wat-tu
Skin	...	...	Dawa	Jo	Dimba, E-kaha	Dawa, Lawa
Sky	Yolo	Gulu	Wa-luŋgu ¹	U-luŋgu	Bu-luŋgu	U-luŋgu
Slave	M-omba	Mu-pika	W-aya	Fumbi	Pfumbi	Fumbi
Sleep	...	...	Lo	I-lu	I-ŋo	Jā, So
Smoke	Mu-luŋga	M-oki	Be-dluŋga (<i>pl.</i>)	E-dluŋga	Bo-luŋga	O-dluŋga
Snake	Jaka	N-yaka	N-jaŋ	N-jo	N-jā	N-jaŋ, U-ŋyi
Son	...	...	W-ana mu-tu	Wo-ana; b-ana	...	O-napā
Song	...	...	Gemo	...	...	...
Spear	Mu-lumbu? I-tumu	Mu-lumbu	...	Yu-kfala; <i>pl.</i> kfil'	I-koŋga; a-koŋga	U-tamba, O-soŋga
Spirit, soul	...	...	E-dimwo (<i>pl.</i>), Osaŋgudi	...	...	...
Star	Jeko	Ka-yeŋge	Toto	Yo-toci; <i>pl.</i> to-toci	I-oto; t-oto	Y-oto; t-oto
Stick	Me-te	Mi-ti	Wa-tamba; be-	O-tamba; <i>pl.</i> e-	Bu-tamba, Usuŋgu; i-	U-suŋgu; <i>pl.</i> i-suŋgu
Stone	Manya	Bae; ma-bae	Manya	Bae; <i>pl.</i> ba-we	Bwe	Bwe, Du-we; wa-we
Stool	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sun	Mu-anya	Gyuba	W-ina	W-ina	Yāni	Yanyi, W-inya

¹ Compare words for 'God', 'sky', 'rain' in Eastern Bantu.

English	127. Mi-samba	128. Lu-samba	129. South Ba-soŋgomene	129 a. North Ba-soŋgomene	130. Ba-ŋkutu 130 a. Wa-ŋkucu	131. Ba-tetela (Suŋgu) 131 a. La-kenye
Wood (fire-wood)	Kony'	Konyi	...	Konyi	Kun'	L-unyi; <i>ŋi</i> kunyi
Yam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year	M-ula	...	...	Bula	...	Vula
Yesterday	...	...	...	...	...	Samba. Ki-taka
One	K-ŋpi	Moopi	...mo	K-ŋci	Moŋka. -mo	K-ŋŋi
Two	(Si)-bele	Bili	...pe	...pindi, pende. pi	Hende, He	K-endi
Three	I-satu	-satu	-satu	-satu	-satu	-satu
Four	E-nei	I-naŋka	-i-nei	e-nei	-nei	Ko-nei
Five	-tan'	I-tanu	-tanu	I-taŋ	-tanu	I-tanu
Six	I-sambau	I-sambombu	Di-samala	I-sambau	Samalu	I-sambalu
Seven	Sambandi	Ma-anda	Sabwali	Sambwali	E-samele	I-sambele
Eight	K-nana	Mo-anda mo-kulu	I-nana	I-nana	I-nano	I-nano
Nine	I-bua	Ki-tema	Li-bwa	Dy-ibu	Du-bwa	I-vasa
Ten	I-saŋgi	Kumi	Djumi	Djumi	I-ko	Kama
Eleven ... ..	...	Kumi a-moŋ'	I-saŋgi-l-omuo	Djumi na ko-mu. (Djumi la ipi = <i>tuŋtu</i>)	...	Di-kumi-l-omuo
Twenty ... ..	...	...	Oma ba-pe	Oma pi	Di-ko di-he	A-kumi a-hei
Thirty ... ..	...	...	To-saŋgi to-satu	Oma satu	Di-ko satu	...
Forty ... ..	...	...	To-saŋgi to-nei	Oma nei	Di-ko nei	...
Fifty ... ..	...	...	To-saŋgi to-tanu	Oma tanu	Di-ko tanu	...
Sixty ... ..	...	...	...	Oma sambau	...	...
Seventy ... ..	...	...	...	Ma-sambwali	...	...
Eighty ... ..	...	...	...	Ki-nana	...	...
Ninety ... ..	...	...	...	Ke-dyibu	...	...
Hundred ... ..	...	...	Kama	Ke-djum'	N-kama	...
Thousand ... ..	...	...	Gi-nunu	Kama ki-andi	...	...
I, me, my ... ..	...	A-mimi	Le-mi ? ? -a-mi	E-mi. ? ? -ki-ami	U-ma, Di-mi. N-, Mi-, M-, L-, -mb-, -mi-, -n-, -a-mi	Li-mi. N- -li-mi. -aki-mi
Thou, thee, thy	...	We	Wei	We. ? ? -ki-e, -ki-a-we	Bwe, We. O-, U- -ku- -a-we	We. — ? -we- -a-ke
He, him, his	...	...	Indi	Inde. ? ? -ki-andi	Deokoni. Nde-, A- -o-, -e- -ande	N-duŋgu. D-, Ndi- -ndi- -ak-indi
We, us, our	...	...	Ipa	I-pu. ? ? ki-a-su, -a-su	I-pu. Tu-, Tu- -tu- -a-su	Sa-, I-pu. T- ? -aki-su

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-samba	129. South Ba-soŋgamenas	129a. North Ba-soŋgamenas	130. Ba-ŋkutu 130a. Wa-ŋkutu	131. Ba-tetela (Sufiga) 131a. Lu-kenye
Ye, you, your	li-enu	li-nyu ? -ki-nyu-ŋ-nu, -a-nyu	W-enu, Nyu, Nyu. -nyu, -nyu- -a-nyu	Nyu, Nyu. ? -aki-nyu
They, them, their	Baw	Iwaw, ? ki-awaw, -waw	Baw or M-bwaw. Wa- a, -wa- -a-waw	Bwaw, Waw. ? -aki-waw
All	-ŋ-kuma	-ŋ-kefama	Kfama, Dŋ-kfama, -tse	Samma, Dŋ-kfama
This, these	U-ŋku, wa-ŋku; o-ŋku or u-ŋku, i-ŋku or wi-ŋku or e-ŋku; di-ŋku or li-ŋku; wa-ŋku or a-ŋku; ki-ŋku, di-ŋku; ke-ŋku, i-ŋku; lu-ŋku; tu-ŋku; (No. 13 absent); u-ŋku (14); pl. No. 6, wa-ŋku); (No. 15 absent, li-ŋku takes its place); li-ndaw stands for 16; lu-ŋku for 17)	-ne
That, those	U-ne, wa-ne; a-ne or u-ne, wi-ne or e-ne (4); ne (5), a-ne or wa-ne (6); ke-ne (7); no (8); nye (8a); ke-ne (9); nye (10); li-ne; tu-ne; &c. W-aku-ŋ-ne, w-aku-wa-ne; w-aku-wŋ-ne, w-aku-wi-ne or e-ne; k-aku-ke-ne (5); ya-kunye (6); ka-ku-ke-ne (7); d-akune (8); ya-kunye (8a); d-akune (9); w-aku-wa-ne (10); la-ku-lo-ne (11); m-ku-to-ne; w-aku-ŋ-ne; &c.	U-ku

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-samba	129. South Ba-songomene	129 a. North Ba-songomene	130. Ba-ikuta 130 a. Wa-ikucu	131. Ba-tetela (Sôngu) 131 a. Lu-kenye
Bad	-phi	-bi	-bi	-bi, -di-bi, -u-koles	-eñgenə
Black	-iki	-pi	-ulu, U-dima	-aju
Female	-omodu, -aja	Ka-wadyi	-wadi
Fierce	-wəko	-kulu	-buku	-kfudi
Good	Mu-fo	Mu-fo, fo	Wu-fo, fo	O-fo	Bo-fo, O-fo, -pimbo	O-lala
Great	-kata	Mo-kata	-nene	O-nene	Wa-iki, -ko	O-nene
Little	Ka-bwañgu	Ka-bwañgu	-inci	-inji	-icici, -ecike, -etake	-cice
Long	-lala	-lala	-tali	-o-tale	-bu-tale	U-tale
Male	-lām'	-pami	-pame, -ame	Ka-ume	-pami
Old	-kasa	-e-nūnū	Ko-ko-ko	Lu-keku	U-sumbi
Red	-kuin	...	-awa, A-tale	-wela
Rotten
Short
Sick	-suñgu	...	-kañgi	-banye	-kasa
White	-pio	-pio	-dapele	-wema
Above, up, on top	Li-ku	A-diku	La-diko	Lidi-ko
Before	La-tundu	...
Behind	Hisa	O-koñgo	L'o-koñgo	O-koñgo
Below, down	O-lako	La-pi	La-ntsi-na, La-ñkete	Le-se
Far	U-tali	U-tale	U-tale	I-tale
Here	Ane	l-sika	Linda	Mimbi
In, inside	Lu	...
Middle	A-ti
Near	La-nsake	...
Outside	La-nja
Plenty, many	...	-ñgi	Wuki	Uki	l-fuin	E-vula
There	Ene	U-tale	Lifiku	Lina
Where?	Du-ka!	Du-koñ?'	...	Liko?
No!	Pa!	Nako!	N-kako, N-ko! Kema!	Kema!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Pa-	...	Ha, To: ta, -ko: -ko	Ha-ko- (neg. verbal prefix)
To	Ko-	Ko-	?	?	N- or Mi-, Mbi-	?
" beat
" buy, sell
" come	-yaka	-yaka	-toeci, -ya	-oya
" cut	-hembula
" dance	-ka-mina	-mina	-kinye

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-samba	129. South Ba-songomene	129a. North Ba-songomene	130. Ba-ŋkutu 130a. Wa-ŋkucu	131. Ba-tetela (Suŋu) 131a. Lu-kenye
To ...	Ko-	Ko-	?	?	N. or Mi, Mbi-	?
die	-lowa	-a-mubwa	-a-mubwa	...
eat	-lombale	-edyā	-nja-	-o-le
give	-ndeka	-o-ndeka	-oo-samba	-koya
go	-kenda.	-kenda
kill	-dyaka	-tye	-dyaka
know	-iya	-lamena	-kfuladi	...
laugh	-tola	...	-kwena	...
leave off, cease	-tola	-ala
love, want	-koopa	-amaakopa	...	...
see	-laŋga	-naŋga
sit, remain, abide	-eŋa
sleep	-tama
stand, stop, be erect
steal	-buiba	...

PREFIXES IN MI-SUMBA AND LU-SAMBO

Class 1. Bu-, Mu-, Mo-, Mə-; 2. Ba-; 3. Mu-, Mə-; 4. Mi-, Mə-; 5. Di-, I-; 6. Ma-; 7. Ka-, Ki-; 8. ?Bi-; 9. —, N- (M-), N-, Ny-; 10. ?same as 9 or Si-; 11. Lu-; 12. Tu-, Tu-; 13. Ka-; 14. Bu-; 15. Kə-.

PREFIXES IN THE BA-SONGOMENŌ DIALECTS

Class 1. Wu-, Bu-, Mu-, Mə-, U-; 2. Ba-, A-; 3. U-, (Ō), Wu-, Wə-, M-, Ma-; 4. I-, E-, Be-, Bi-; 5. I-, Di-, Li-, N-; 6. Ba-, B-, A-, Ma-; 7. Ki-; 8. ?I-; 8a. Ya-, I-?; 9. Ny-, N-, —; 10. ?I-, same as No. 9; 11. Lu-; 12. Tu- (mre); 13. Ka-; 14. U-, Bu-; 15. ?Kə-, (Ō).

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN BA-ŊKUTU AND WA-ŊKUCU

Class 1. U- (u); 2. Ba- (130), Wa- (v', wa); 3. Bə- (130), U-, Ō-, Ō- (u, —); 4. Bi- (130), Wi-, I-, E- (wi, i); 5. Di-, I- (d', di); 6. Wa- (wa-, w'); 7. I-, E- (ki, ke-, k'); 8. Di- (di, d'); 8a. I-, Si-, M- (i, y); 9. N-, N-, I-, E- (k', ka, and d'); 10. N-, N- (i, y); 11. Də-, Lu- (l', lu); 12. Tu- (t', tu); 13. (missing as a prefix, but retained as part of root and confounded with No. 9, which has borrowed its concords k', ke, ka); 14. Bə-, Bu- (130), U- (fused with No. 1); 15. seemingly absent; replaced as infinitive 'to' by N-, Mb-, or Mi-, and as a locative represented by Li-; 16. absent, but sense represented by Lu-; 17. absent, but represented by Lu-.

A curious diminutive prefix is formed by apposing M- to the roots of words beginning with a labial consonant instead of I- (8a). This initial M turns the b that may follow into -bv- and the f into -fy-.

PREFIXES IN THE BA-TETELA DIALECTS

Class 1. Wu-, U-, Ō-; 2. Wa-, A-, Ba-; 3. Wə-, Ō-, U-; 4. We-, I-, E-; 5. Di-, Li-; 6. Wa-, A-, Ma-; 7. Ki-; 8. Wi-; 8a. Ya-, I-?; 9. N- (M-), N-, Ny-, —; 10. —, K- (for ŋg-?), I-, and sometimes Din-; 11. Lu-, Lo-, Du-; 12. Tu-; 13. Ka-; 14. U-, Ō-; 15. Li-, ?Kə-, ?Ka-; 16. La-, Mi-; 17. ?Lo-

GROUP DD: THE CENTRAL CONGOLAND LANGUAGES

127. **Misumba** is spoken in the forest-country round Lusambw on both sides of the Middle Sañkuru. It is said to be the speech of the Bush people, 'Batwa', or Pygmies.

128. **Lusambw** is spoken north-west of Lusambw, between the River Lubudi and the Sañkuru.

129. South **Basoñgomenw** dialects. These dialects are spoken on both sides of the Lower Sañkuru from about 23° 20' East longitude on the east to 21° East longitude on the west.

129 a. North **Basoñgomenw** dialects. These dialects are spoken in the vicinity of the Upper Lukenye and between the Lukenye and the northern bend of the Sañkuru, between about 23° East longitude on the east and 21° East longitude on the west. Their range may extend north of the Lukenye to the sources of the Momboyw and Lwkorw.

130. **Bañkutw** is spoken north of the Sañkuru river, between the Lubefu and Lukenye river-basins; as far west as about 22° 40' East longitude, and as far east as 23° 30' East longitude; north to about South latitude 3° and south to the Lubefu river. The Wañkucu dialect is perhaps the more eastern form.

131. **Batetela (Suñgw)** is spoken from the Sañkuru near Lusambw and the 5th degree of South latitude across the Upper Lukenye northwards to the 3rd degree of South latitude, westwards to about 23° East longitude, and eastwards almost to the Lw mami river.

GROUP DD

THE CENTRAL CONGOLAND LANGUAGES *(continued)*

132. U-lemba

133. A-kefa

SUB-GROUP DD I

THE MANYEMA LANGUAGES

134. N-kusu (South Ma-nyema)¹

135. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)²

135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)²

137. Ba-mbale³, Lu-kili (?)

English	132. U-lemba	133. A-kefa	134. N-kusu (South Ma-nyema)	135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)	136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)	137. Ba-mbale Lu-kili (?)
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	...	l-keŋge; too-	...
Animal, wild beast	...	...	...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...
Ant	U-sosodi	Ōn-kenye	l-fumba	...	Li-fumba; ba-	Bo-kalaw; bi-
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	M-swa	...	Lo-seŋge; n-seŋge	...
Ape (chimpanzi or gorilla)	...	Soli	Saka	...	...	Bw-eta; b-eta
Arm	E-weti	L-ee	Lo-anya Lo-be	Ka-bakoo	Bo-ba; be-ba	Y-ego; ba-go
Arrow	Di-kfula	Be-lele (<i>pl.</i>)	Li-kura; a-	l-kula, l-suŋu	Lo-kukoo; n-kukoo, Ō-sali; be-sali	...
Axe	Keŋge	Keŋge	Keŋge; too+	E-londa	Li-keŋge; ba-	l-sembo; too-
Baboon ... ..	...	...	M-bwabwa	...	...	...
Back, back- bone	Ō-koŋgo	Bo-koŋgo	Ō-koŋgo; e- U-vuma; i-vuma	M-ōŋgo	...	Be-ili
Banana	Di-kondō	Kondō	Ōn-kondō; a-kondō	M-ama, M-o-tende	E-kombe; bi- Li-kondō or Li-kondō; ba	Di-ondō; ba-
Beard	Dw-lecu	Dw-ii	N-dedu	Lo-teclu	Lo-lala; n-dela	Phu
Bee	F-ue	C-aha	N-zi	...	...	B-ugi
Belly	Di-kfunju	...	l-funso- Kunju; a- E-sopoo	l-kandu, N-da	Li-funso or Li-funso; ba-	N-dā
Bird	A-lekeke	Deke	l-furo, Fiula, Fila; wa-fula (<i>pl.</i>)	Ny-ani	M-pulu	N-sali
Blood	Lu-salu	Ō-kana	l-kira	...	Ba-kila	Ba-ila
Body ... ..	...	...	Yuŋgi	...	N-juuto	Bi-ndu
Bone	Wika	l-keniŋgi	U-fwa; i-fwa	...	Bo-kuwa; be-	Bo-kwa; bi-kwa

¹ This includes the dialects of the Bam-badi and perhaps of the Tu-saŋgo. Ma-nyema is also spell Ma-nyema.

² The alternative title of 'Southern Wu-soŋgōla' is given to this speech by its recorder, in the Bulletin of the Société Belge de Géographie, 1909. It is probably the speech of the semi-mythical 'Bena Kamba'.

³ The 'Ba-kusu' of W. H. Stapleton, but not the 'Lo-kusu', which is one with Li-fuma and 'Ya-kusu'.

⁴ The Ba-mbale of Consul G. B. Mitchell seems to be the Bam-badi of the Baptist missionaries and the Lo-kili of Emil Torday.

English	132. Ū-lemba	133. A-kela	134. N̄-kusu (South Ma-nyema)	135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)	136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)	137. Ba-mbwole Lu-kili (?)
Borassus palm			Tɔku; a-tɔku			
Bow	U-ta	Wu-ta	Wu-ta	Bu-ta	Ū-ta; be-ŵ-ta	
Bowels			E-sɔpɔ			
Brains	W-oŋɔ	I-luŋgi	W-oŋɔ		Oŋge; be-oŋge	B-oŋɔ
Breast (man's)	Tulu	Tulu	Tɔlɔ	Ki-ari	Lɔ-fandɔ; <i>pl.</i> m-fandɔ	Bu-tu; bi-tu
Breast (woman's)	Di-wele; a-	Di-yele	Di-ele; a-ele	Ma-bele (<i>pl.</i>)	Li-yele; ba-	
Brother	Pami	Goya	Ūna-ŋɔ; w-ana-ŋɔ. Pami. M-aŋgile. U-tu-	Mu-tamba-ne. Mu-tw-ane. Yeye	W-aŋkune; bi-aŋkune	Bu-kulu; bi- Bu-li; bi-li
Buffalo	J-ati	Bulu	M-bɔɔ	M-bɔkɔ	M-bɔlɔ	M-bɔ
Buttocks	A-sɔkɔ	Bu-fuŋga	A-kɔma		Li-sakɔ; ba-	Di-tɔkɔ; ba-
Canoe...	E-cumbicumbi	W-atu	W-atu; i-atu	(Ki-taŋgi = <i>raft</i>)	W-atu; bi-atu	Bu-atɔ; bi-
Cat						Bu-buzi; bi-
Charcoal					Li-aala; ba-	
Chief	Ū-wanji	Pfumu	M-wa-ŋkana. Kaŋɔ. A-kaŋga. Ū-lɔwe	Mu-kuŋgu	N̄-kumu. N̄-kɔlɔ	Bɔ-kɔta; be-
Child	Ūna	Ūna; b-ɔna	Ūna; w-ana. K-ana; t-ɔna	Mw-ana	Ū-ɔna; ba-ɔna	B-ɔna; b-ana
Cloth	Pekɔ	Pekɔ	E-sinda. U-kisi	N̄-gulu. I-taku	N̄-guɔ	Tulu
Cold	Cici	La-ŋkesa		M-peɔ Mu-seke	M-piɔ E-kaŋga	Phiɔ
Country			Lu-anza. W-elu			
Cow			N̄-ombe			
Crocodile ...	Konde	Konde	N̄-gwena	Mw-ena	N̄-gwene	N̄-gandu
Day, daylight	Ū-cu	I-tuku	Lu-su; <i>pl.</i> i-su. Lɔ-sɔsi	Bu-cu. Bu-entali	Ū-cɔ; be+	I-tubu; tɔ- or tu-tubu
Devil, evil spirit	Dɔka	Bɔ-lɔki	Ū-lɔki; a- Ki-somwe			Bu-limba; bi-
Doctor (medi- cine man)				Mw-ila		
Dog	M-bva	Bvɔ	M-fwa	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa
Door, door- way	Lu-kfuki	Lu-kpuki	Lu-kuke; kuke	Kibi	E-kuke; bi-	Bele
Dream	Dɔ	I-lɔ	N-dɔta		N-dɔtɔ	Sai
Drum	Gom	Gɔmɔ	N̄-gɔma	N̄-gɔma. Mu-pimpi		Di-phɔ; ma-
Ear	Tui; a-tui	Lu-tui	Twɔ; ma-twɔ	Li-cwe; ma-	Li-toi; ba-	Di-tuyi; ma-
Egg	U-kili	Bu-kili	Ū-kire; e-kire	Ye	Bɔ-kele; be-	Bu-i; bi-i
Elephant ...	Sɔfu	Jɔvu	Com	N-zɔvu	N-jɔku	Lu-kulu; kulu
Excrement	Tu-mi	Tu-mi	Tū-i		Tɔ-mū	Tɔ-bi
Eye	I-su	I-su	D-isɔ; wa-ɣiu. Cu	L-isɔ; me-isɔ	L-isɔ; ba-isɔ	D-isɔ; ba-isɔ
Face, fore- head	E-luŋgi	E-luŋgi	I-luŋgi		E-lɔŋgi; bi-	Ū-siɔ
Fat, oil	A-ba	M-bā	I-diswa; a-diswa	Ma-kuta	E-lisɔ or E-liswa; bi-	Be-ina
Father	Tapa	Apha	Yɔne or N-yɔni	Asa	I-se	Phapha
Fear	W-ɔma	O-pfɔ. Ū-f	I-oŋgi		Kima	Bɔ-ha

English	133. O-Jemba	133. A-kela	134. N-kusu (South Ma-nyema)	135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)	136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)	137. Ba-mbeale Lu-kili (?)
Finger ...	I-hita	Bu-sai	Pita, Beeo	Mu-sai	Em-pita; bi- Bo-nywe	I-saŋgala; to-
Fire ...	I-ya	Tya	I-zoo or Zu N-jo	Ka-ya	I-ya; to-ya	Yimbi, (osa)
Fish ...	Se	I-si	Lo-ee; n-ee	N-swi	N-ee	Sul
Foot ...	Di-kaka	Li-kaka	Lu-kuru, I-karu	I-sindi	Li-tindi; ba-	Di-tindi; ba-
Forest ...	O-kunda	Bo-kunda	(O)-kunda	N-sani	O-konda; be-	Gato
Fowl ...	Kakoo	Kekoo	Kakoo	Kakoo	N-kakoo	Kekoo
Frog ...	I-puli	Im-puli	...	...	Em-pale; bi-	Di-gututu; ba-
Ghost ...	O-lokpi	Doka	Di-eledi	...	...	Bi-dila w-eli (/L)
Girl ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goat ...	Buji	N-tā	M-bodi	M-bōli	M-oli	Taba
" (he) ...	O-ma-buji	N-ta mo-lume	M-paiga m-budi	...	...	Taba bo-lume
" (she) ...	O-wawa-buji	N-ta w-ali	W-ali m-budi	...	...	Taba bo-gali
God ...	Ma-tetela	Unya (yaa)	Lu-ula, Vire, U-kipt, Na-vila	...	...	Buigu
Grandparent	...	...	U-kanami, Iya p, U-kemi	...	...	...
Grass ...	Cici	Cici	Sesoo	Bi-seni	Bo-nambu; be-	To-yabu
Ground ...	Kete	Mo-ci	N-keci	Mu-seke, Ma-teke	N-yoi	Nele
Ground-nut	Tun-danda	Duku	Cuku	N-suku	...	Ka-laŋga
Guinea-fowl	N-aŋga	Aŋgala	O-koroŋga	Kaŋga	Bo-kele	Bw-ela; b-ela
Gun ...	U-kusa	Mo-kusa	Ki-woŋge	...	E-bwoŋge	Bo-bali; bi-
Hair ...	D-yoo	Di-bvu	Li-fū, Di-fū	I-kucu	L-wasa; m-pasa	Sugi
Hand ...	I-kaka	Li-kata	Lo-oo; e-oo, Lo-vo, Lani	I-sansa	Li-kusa; ba-	Y-ego; ba-go
Head ...	O-te	Bo-ca	O-twe; e-twe	Lu-kuŋga	Bo-ta; be-ta	Bu-twe; bi-
Heart ...	U-tims	U-tima, (Di-yele?)	E-diko	...	Li-sata; ba- Bo-tema	Ba-tima; bi-
Heel ...	...	Cindi	I-poro	...	Li-tina la li-tindi	Dim-bombola; ba-
Hide ...	Lewe	La-pusu	L-owa	...	I-sā	Lu-gugu; gugu
Hill ...	...	...	...	...	Bo-kondi; be-	...
Hippopotamus	Gewa	Gvoo	N-goo	N-guvu	N-guwo	N-gugu
Hoe ...	...	...	...	...	Yembe; ba+	...
Honey ...	...	...	Uki	B-aki	E-oo	Ba-saja
Horn ...	I-siki	I-seke	Seŋgwa	...	Li-seke; ba-	Di-sen; ba-
House ...	Lu-ju, W-ela	Bu-kwere	L-om', L-um', L-omu, N-dako (long), M-vulu (square), A-somwa (round)	N-dabo	Lo-ulu; m-hulu	R-elo or M-ede, N-dako
Hunger ...	Jala	Dyala	N-jala	N-zala	N-gala (? N-zala)	I-sige

English	132. O-Jemba	133. A-kela	134. N-kusa (South Ma-nyema)	135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)	136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)	137. Ba-mbale Lu-kili (?)
Husband ...	...	Mo-lume	...	...	Ome; ba-ome	...
Hyena ...	...	...	Kim-buŋu	...	...	...
Iron ...	Keŋge	Balu, Lulu	Lulu, Lu-ŋu, Lu-vulu; m-bulu	Lu-bulu	Lo-alo; m-balo	Din-ŋyandya
Island ...	...	...	Ki-siwa, Ziwa	...	E-saŋga; bi-	...
Ivory ...	Wa-nyu	M-oŋgo	U-waŋga n com	Bw-aŋga	Yino	Bi-aŋga
Knee ...	Li-ŋuŋu	Di-eŋgo	Di-ŋŋe	I-lu	Li-lwi; ba-lwi	Di-luluf; ba-
Knife ...	Lu-ŋfala	Bo-hamba	Lu-kida	Lu-bau	Lo-kula; ŋ-kula E-toko	I-lundi; tu-
Lake ...	...	...	I-juwa	...	Be-kalo; be-	...
Leg ...	I-kulu	Lu-kulu	I-jemba; bi-	Ke-keta	W-uli; ba-ŋli	...
Leopard ...	Koi	N-koi	N-goi Kom	N-gwe	N-koi	Koi
Lion ...	...	...	Tambwe	...	...	...
Lip, lips ...	O-lomo	Du-wuwa	O-lomo; e-	Mi-lomo (pl.)	Bu-lumbu; be-	Lunda-nwa; pl. nwa-nwa
Magie ...	W-eci	Kaŋga	U-saŋga (<i>trickbusiness</i>)	Wa-ŋga	Bu-kaŋga	Bu-ssandu
Malze ...	...	Ma-saŋgo	I-papo or Di-papo	Ma-saŋgo	Li-papo; bu-	...
Man ...	U-ntu	Mu-ntu	O-to or U-ntu, Wa-to or A-ntu	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu	Bo-ntu; ba-	Bo-tu; ba-tu
Man, vic. ...	...	Mo-lume	...	...	Li-kenda; ba-	...
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ny-ama	M-punda, Ny-ama Bo-kaŋga	N-ama
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	Li-yele; ba-	...
Milk ...	A-wele	Bele	...	Ma-bele	I-lami; ba-lami	...
Monkey ...	Kima	Kima	Kima	Kima	N-kema	N-gima
Moon ...	Gondo	I-suŋgi	U-edi or W-eli; e-edi or eli	Mw-eli	Saŋga	Suŋgi
Mother ...	Mbo	Bo-taŋgu	Mbo or Mbo-ni, Yiha	Ngu	Nyaŋgo, Mama	Naya
Mountain ...	Uŋ-kuku	Gunji	U-kunji or U-kundze; e-kunji	Lulu	...	N-guru
Mouth ...	Wu-nywa	Mo-rumbu	U-niwa	Ka-nwa	Bu-nywa	Bu-nwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	Kala	Lo-kala	N-kala	N-cala	Lo-kala; E-kala	Dw-ala; dala
Name ...	...	...	Y-ima	...	Lo-kombo; ŋ-kombo	L-ina
Navel ...	O-tutu	Lin-talu	...	...	Bo-toto, Li-tupi	Keke
Neck ...	Pu	Kiŋgu	Kiŋgo	Kiŋgo	N-kiŋgo	Giŋgu
Night ...	O-cu	U-cu	U-cu	Bu-cu	(Li-hima - <i>darkness</i>)	I-tubu; tu-
Nose ...	W-etu	Balo	Ulu; <i>pl.</i> ma-ulu or yulu	Mu-embe	Di-alo; ba-alo	Dyulu

English	132. U-lemba	133. A-kela	134. N-kusu (South Ma-nyema)	135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)	136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)	137. Ba-mbole Lu-kili (?)
Oil palm ...	...	...	M-bili	...	Bo-ñketa. Bo-kamba	...
Ox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddle ...	I-ja	Kapi	...	...	N-kai	Kai
Palm wine, beer	A-na	Ba-na	Wa-nua	...	Bi-na	Ba-gana
Parrot ...	E-kusu	Kusu	U-kuŋgu; e-	N-kusu	...	I-huŋgu; bi-
Penis ...	Ū-suŋga	Lu-suŋga	U-suka	...	N-suli	Lu-swa
Pig ...	Sumbu	Sumbu	Sumbu	N-galube	N-sombo	Ndi
Pigeon ...	...	...	Lu-eŋga	...	Kam-bulalo; tum-bulalo	...
Place ...	...	...	Lu-saza	...	M-beto	...
Rain ...	Vula	Bula	M-fula	M-bula	M-bula	M-bula
Rat ...	E-ji	E-jeula	I-kaosa or Li-kaosa. W-idi	M-bavu. I-ŋki (? M-buki)	M-po	Phugu
River ...	A-ŋi	Ba-ŋi	Ū-kedi; e-	Lu-ci	Lu-karaba	Futu
Road ...	Baka	Baka	Ū-kulu or U-gulu	N-zila	M-baka. Doñ-kaalo	Duli
Salt ...	...	...	Li-weha	Mu-siki	Ū-siki	...
Shame ...	Sanyi	Sani	N-sani?	...	N-sani	Ū-baŋga
Sheep ...	...	...	Ū-kaoko	Mu-kaoko	Ū-kaoko	Meme
Shield ...	E-tende	Iŋ-gao	Ū-kaoko; e-	N-gaba	N-gaba	Gaba
Shoulder ...	...	...	...	...	Ke-tuli; bi-	...
Sister ...	Ūmu-tu	Ūnaŋgoya	Amu-nta. Kaliwa, Kadiwa	Mu-tamba-ne	...	Bu-ili; be-ili
Skin ...	L-sawa	Lu-pusu	E-kaos	Ke-kaaba	Lo-kaaba	Lu-gugu
Sky ...	U-ñuŋu	Lo-la	Lo-la, Lo-a	...	Li-ka. Lo-la	Lu-la
Slave ...	Fumbi	Mu-tamba	Ū-hombo; a- Ū-fombo; a-	...	Ba-hombo; ba-	Mo-kaobe; be-kaobe
Sleep ...	I-je	I-ja	To-ŋo	Ka-ŋo	...	I-ŋo
Smoke ...	Ū-siŋga	Ū-ñda	U-diŋga	...	Ba-ñuŋga	Bu-ŋi
Snake ...	Ū-ŋayi	N-ŋaa	N-ŋaa	N-ŋaka	N-ŋo	Pfili
Son, boy ...	Ūna	B-ana (pl)	Ūnape; w-anape	Mw-ana-ne	Li-kenda	B-ana ba-ŋame
Song ...	...	...	Lu-imba; ny-imba	Lu-imba	W-emba; bi-emba	...
Spear ...	I-koŋga	Li-koŋga	U-ŋumba. Li-koŋga	I-cumŋo	Li-koŋga; ba-	Gi-ñimbi; bi-
Spirit, soul	...	...	Di-koŋ	...	...	Mo-ñimu; a-ñimu
Star ...	Y-ato	Y-oci	E-kũkũ (pl). Tato; tu-tato	Mu-palaŋga	I-ñuŋge; to-	I-sweswe; to-
Stick ...	Ū-suŋgu	Ū-suŋga	U-te; e-te. Yaŋga	...	...	Mo-sandu; br
Stone ...	Taŋgi	Taŋgi	Di-ŋwe or Di-vũe	I-we	Li-we; ba-we	I-tale; to-
Stool ...	...	...	Ki-wala; bi- Bala	...	...	...
Sun ...	Dipaŋi	U-nya	Di-ani. (Ū-nya = sunlight)	Dzaba	...	Ba-ina. Lu-ina
Tail ...	Mo-ksia	W-ela	...	...	? E-kila; bi-	Bw-ali; bi-ali
Tear ...	E-soi	Di-suli	E-pombo (pl)	Bi-suli (pl)	...	Phu (?)

English	132. O-temba	133. A-kele	134. N-kusu (South Ma-nyema)	135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)	136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)	137. Ba-mbale Lu-kili (?)
Testicles ...	Di-kefandu	Ma-kutu	A-pole (<i>pl.</i>) ¹	...	...	Di-bindi; ba-
Thief ...	Basi	...	M-biba (<i>pl.</i>)	Mw-ibi	W-lya	Bu-iba
Thigh ...	O-koŋgo	I-ya	...	...	...	Di-dasa; ba-
Thing ...	I-anja; bi-anja	...	Ntu, E-lima, I-sinde	...	Y-ema; bi-ema	Gi-ma; bi-ma
Thorn ...	...	...	E-fwa	...	Ba-keke	...
Tobacco ...	Fako	Kaya	Fwanka	Kwaŋga	N-kwaŋga	Di-aŋga
To-day ...	Ebo	W-inaone	Ebo	S-ino	Lelo	Na-wina
Toe ...	Lu-hita	O-kola	Pita	...	Ba-nywe; be-	I-aŋga; tu-
To-morrow	L-ül	Kesa	Lü-mü	O-bi, Ka-eti	...	Na-pinda
Toogee ...	Lu-limi	Lu-limu	U-lim; n-dim	Lu-limi	Lu-lame; n-dame	Lu-game; game
Tooth ...	D-inyu; a-nyu	D-inu; n-inu	D-inyo; wa-nyo	D-inyo; m-nyo	L-inyo; ba-inyo	Be-luu (<i>pl.</i>)
Town ...	Sako	E-kombe	Lu-anza	Ka-tu	Lu-ane; n-dase	Bü-i; bi-yi
Tree ...	I-suŋgu (<i>pl.</i>)	O-suŋgu	U-te; e-te	Mu-ti; mi-ti	O-te; be-te	Ba-sandu; bi-
Twins ...	Sasa	Sasa	Wa-asa (<i>pl.</i>) ¹	Ma-asa	Li-asa; b-asa	Basa
Urine ...	Lu-koju	Lu-cu	Wa-yi (<i>pl.</i>) ¹	...	...	Be-ine
Vein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
War ...	Wi-ta	Ny-lma	Vi-ta	...	I-ta	Bi-ta
Water ...	A-pi	Ma-p ¹	A-si, ¹ A-si	Ma-azi or Ma-nzi	li-äsi	Ba-dyi, A-dia
Well, source	...	...	...	...	...	...
White man	O-laŋgala	E-kuta	M-zuŋgu	...	...	Bon-dele
Wife ...	Ba-aji	Koo-wali	O-ze; wa-ze, Wadi, Wax-eni	Mu-kari	W-ali; ba-ali	Bu-gali; ba-
Wind ...	Lu-ümü	Kw-ewo	Lu-pelele	Mu-kuŋgura	Li-m-pela	I-tiera
Witch ...	Daka	...	O-loki	Mw-ila	Ba-loki	Bu-limba; bi-
Witchcraft	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woman ...	Omo-ntu	Bomu-tu	Omo-ntu; wamo-ntu	Ma-kari; mamo-kari	Wamo-ntu; bamo-ntu	Bu-sea; ba-sea
Womb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	I-ja	Kuni	I-dya (8 a), To-dya (12)	...	Lo-koni; fi-koni	N-guy ¹
Yam ...	...	...	Ki-ruŋga; vi-	...	...	...
Year ...	...	...	O-wa; e-wa	N-ko	E-keke	M-bula
Yesterday	...	Kesa	...	O-bi	Lo-i	Na-gyosi
One ...	O-mako	O-buako	O-ma, -ma, -ndo-ma, Sala, Keçi	Ke-mansi	O-ma, -ma	-moye, -mu, -itu (omo-itu)
Two ...	-hindi (A-hindi), -shi, -ahe	-pi (Ba-pi)	-pe, -fe, E-pe, A-fi, Kendi, Kiti	-bili	-bil, -a-pi	-m-bali, -ii, -ede
Three ...	-satu	-satu	-satu, -satu	-satu	-satu	-satu, -saso

¹ A-, Wa- stands for Ma- (Class 6).

English	132. U-jemba	133. A-kela	134. N-kusu (South Ma-nyema)	135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)	136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)	137. Ba-mbale Lo-kili (?)
Four	-nnel	-nnel	-nem <i>or</i> -nen	-nanji	-ne	-nnel. -ne. -nel
Five	-cans, -i-canu	-tans, I-tans	-tanu <i>or</i> -ano	-tann	-tans	-homwe, -homo. -tans
Six	Sambans	Mu-tan	Samans <i>or</i> U-pamalo	Mu-tuba	Li-sambi	Sambali. Sambamba. Li-ame. U-sambale
Seven... ..	I-sambiali	I-sambas	Sambale. I-sambi	Mu-twa na mensi	Bo-samberi	Di-ambe. Sambali. U-samede
Eight	I-nane	Nanei. Mu-amhi	E-nanem. I-nanel	Ki-nane	U-nanel	Bo-nani. -nanei
Nine	Du-bwa	Di-bwan	Di-sawa <i>or</i> Di-vwa	...	Li-bua	Di-bwa. Lu-wwa. Limbwa Di-ü. U-kama
Ten	Kama, Kum', Kumi	Vum	Vum, Vuüm (<i>pl.</i> Gumu, Um <i>or</i> Ömu), Vundu	I-kumi	Di-umu	Di-ü. U-kama
Eleven ...	Nu-makoo. (Kumi a'a-hi = twelve. Kumi satu = thirteen)	...	Vum' la-ma. Vundo-ma. (Vundu a-fa = twelve. Vund' a-estio = thirteen. Vund' a-nem = fourteen. Vund' a-tans = fifteen)	I-kumi na ke-monsi	...	Di-ü la mü. (Di-ü la be-ü = twelve)
Twenty ...	Ka-kum' a-he ¹	...	Gum' a-pe, Um' a-pe <i>or</i> Um' bi-fi	Ma-kumi ma-bili	...	Be-tu be-ü. U-kama im-bale
Thirty ...	Ka-kum' a-satu	...	Gum' a-satu <i>or</i> Öm' a-satu	Ma-kumi ma-satu	...	Be-tu be-sano
Forty	Ka-kum' a-nel	...	Gum' a-nel. Ömu a-nel	Ma-kumi ma-nanji	...	Be-tu be-ne
Fifty	Ka-kum' a-canu	...	Gum' a-tans. Ömu a-tanu	...	...	Be-tu tans
Hundred ...	Lu-kama	...	Lu-kama	Lu-kama	...	Bo-kama
Thousand...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Li-mi, ? ? -aki-mi	E-mi	Li-m, Dim, Ni-m, L-a-, M-bi- -u- -a-m, -e-m	?, N- ? -a no	Le-mu	M-boi. E-mi. Y- ? -a-mi, -yet
Thou, thee, thy	A-we, ? -ake	Bwe	We, W-a, U- -ku, -ü	U-, Ha- -a-ü	...	Age. A-he He. Ü- -a-he, -ya-ge

¹ The *Ka-* prefix in this and other plurals of *ten* may be a survival of the old full form of the 6th preprefix-and-prefix, *Gama-*.

English	132. O-lamba	133. A-kela	134. N-kusu (South Ma-nyema)	135. Bo-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)	136. Bo-kusu (North Ma-nyema)	137. Ba-mbala Lu-kili (?)
He, him, his	Anja. ? ? -a-cindi	Hende	Ndi, Yandi, Uñka. A. -u, -andi	? A, Ha. ? ? ?	Inde	Oya, Ende, Inde. A. ? -ande, -y-ate
We, us, our	Su. ?	I-su	I-su. I-o-	Tu, T-a-	...	I-su. Tu, T-a- Tw-ende. -w-ase
Ye, you, your	-a-su We-lu.	We-nu	-a-su O-je, Nyos, Nyote. Nyu.	? | Mo	...	Enu, Inu. Bi-a, O- -w-enu
They, them, their	-aki-nyu Bva. ? ? -aku-n	I-ane	-e-nyu, -a-nu Wa-ñka. Wa. ? -a-o	? ? Wa- ? ?	...	A-ha, Ba. Be-nde-, Ba- -ba, -b-waba
All	Co	Lo-mo	-amwa, -mwa	-se (Wa-se, <i>ŝ</i>)	-mwa	-tabu
This, these	-ne (O-ne, <i>ŝ</i>)	...	-ne (O-ne, <i>ŝ</i>)	...	...	-na (O-na, <i>ŝ</i>)
That, those	-ena (W-ena, <i>ŝ</i>)	...	-ñka (u-ñka, w-ñka; u-ñka, e-ñka; <i>ŝ</i>)	...	...	-kati
Bad	-bi. T-o-bi	-koko	-be, li-kisa. Kefeko	-bi	-be	-bi
Black	-jima	Gu-dima	-pi	-we-ila	-pi	-bitu, -ju -gali
Female	Kaw-adyi	-w-ali	-w-adi. -amu-ntu	-kari	Wamo-ntu, adi	-oo-pia -olo. -lau
Fierce, sharp	Li-kuks	-wulu	-ju	-kacwa	...	-oo-pia -olo. -lau
Good	-hala	Mo-kaci	-poko, -oko or -oo, Kw-oko or Kw-oko. -leko	Wa-enda. -adi	Bo-ko	-oo-pia -olo. -lau
Great	-wuki	-cale	nene	Wa-pamba	-o-fl. nene	-o-teñ
Little	-cike	Bo-sali	-a-toŋa	-cici	-ikeike	-hwehwe
Long	-tali	...	-o-la	Ki-alea	-tali	-busabusa
Male	-ume, Ka-ume	Mo-ume	-pe, A-pi	...	-ame	-jume
Old	Uo-dandu	Lu-gusu	...	...	-ala	Bo-mwa, -mwa
Red	Kilili	W-eko	...	-wama	...	W-etu. -etu (?)
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	...	-ponda	...
Short ... ..	...	...	...	-kiye	-kuwe	...
Sick ... ..	...	-cilala	...	...	-kona	Bo-ale
White ... ..	...	-w-ema	-to	Ki-ama	-pupvi	-etu
Above, up, on top	Nas-ñko	Ba-liko	Lu-nlu	Yuru	Liko	W-o-dyulu

English	132. O-lamba	133. A-kala	134. N-kusu (South Ma-nyema)	135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)	136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)	137. Ba-mboole Lu-kili (?)
Before ...	...	...	La-kavi or Lu-kavi	...	N-tondo	...
Behind ...	Lo-koŋgo	O-koŋgo	Lu-koŋgo	...	O-koŋgo	Om-bisa
Below, down	Pa-pi	Na-pi	Ha-pi or La-pi	A-pi	Se	Woo-se
Far ...	Lo-kendwo	E-tale	Ha-tanda, I-tanda	...	Bo-wo	Kalakula
Here ...	I-mwone	Kan-suki	Ane	...	Ane	Osh-wane
In inside ...	...	...	Nu	...	Tei ¹	Go-nda
Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Near ...	...	...	Ka- (?) Eni (1)	...	...	...
Outside ...	...	...	La-nza	...	Lo-ane, Yane	O-si
Plenty, many	I-fula	E-fula	-ce, -ye, -dyee, -je, -n-jiki	...	-wiki	Beye
There ...	...	...	Eŋ-ka, Yu-ka	...	...	Kula
Where? ...	Awe?	...	E-ndi?	...	...	Gu-nde?
No! ...	Kema?	Kema? E-hana?	A-laŋgi!	...	...	Eze! Ei!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix or suffix)	...	...	Pa, Ha, Pa-tu- (1st pers. plural), Ku- (? 2nd pers. sing.), -ki (suffix)	...	...	...
To ...	O, O-	O, O-	O-	Ku- or Ku-	O-, O-	Gu-, O
" beat ...	...	...	-tula or -hula	...	-sambala	...
" buy, sell	...	...	-somba	...	-somba, -teka	...
" come ...	-yaka	-yaka	-ye, -yi, -ya	...	-ye	-yoso
" cut ...	...	...	tenena	...	-n-tena	...
" dance ...	-lukumbi	-wahima	...	-katsa	...	-waniga
" die ...	-ambafu	-awa	-fwa, -fu, -fwo	-fa	-wa	-oŋwa
" eat ...	-nde	-kole	...	-tsa	-o-le	-la
" give ...	-pa	-ŋkaki	-pa, -na, -ana, -nyena	...	-ye	-pa-ge
" go ...	-kenda	-kenda	-cul, -uta	-enda (pref., ele, ill), -ka	-ca, -cua, -tamb-ola	-ka
" kill ...	-yaka	-dyaka	-saka	-anda	-o-liske	-ulua
" know ...	-behewi	-weni	-swa	...	-cha	-wena

¹ Vide North-west Bantu.

English	132. O-lemba	133. A-kela	134. N-kusu (South Ma-nyema)	135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)	136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)	137. Ca- mbode Lu-kili (?)
To ...	O-, O-	O-, O-	O-	Ku- or Ku-	O-	Gur-, O-
" laugh ...	-aca	-tala	-ala	-aka	-m-bala	-sen
" leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	...	...
" love, want	-bala-ŋa	-kala-ŋa	-penda	-kunda	-la-ŋa	-la (O-la)
" see ...	...	...	-mena (?)	...	-ena	...
" sit, remain, abide	...	...	-yala	...	-yala	...
" sleep ...	...	...	...	-lala	-etama, -kula (<i>rare</i>)	-i-la
" stand, stop, be erect	...	...	-w-ima-je	...	-ema-la	...
" steal ...	-basi	...	-ba	...	-iya	...

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN O-LEMBA AND A-KELA

Slight traces of preprefixes in No. 1 and No. 9.

Class 1. U-, O-, Bw-, Mu-, Mo- (u, u); 2. ? Ba-, Wa-; 3. O-, U-, Bw-, Bu-; 4. We-, Wl-, I-?; 5. Di-, Ll-, I-; 6. A-, Wa-, Ba-; 7. ? I-, E-; 8. Bi-; 9. —, In- (Im-), N- (M-), N-, Ny-; 10. (same as 9); 11. Lu-, Du-; 12. Tu-, T-; 13. ?; 14. Wu-, Bu-, O-; 15. ? Kw-, O-; 16. Pa-, Na-?; 17. ?; 18. La- (133).

PREFIXES, &c. IN N-KUSU

Class 1. U-, O-, Mu- (u, ŋa); 2. A-, Wa- (a, wa); 3. U-, O-, M-? (u); 4. I-, E- (i); 5. Di-, Li-, I- (li, ri, dzi); 6. Wa-, A- (a, wa); 7. Ki- (ki); 8. Bi- (bi); 9a. I- (i); 9. N- (M-), N-, Ny-, — (i); 10. same as 9; 11. Lo-, Lu- (lu); 12. Tu-, To- (tu) (plural mainly to 8a); 13. Ka- (ka); 14. Wu- (wu); 15. O-?; 16. Ha-, A-; 17. Nu-; ? 20. La- (locative).

A trace of the Na- honorific or female prefix.

PREFIXES, &c. IN BA-BILI

Class 1. Mu- (mu, u-); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Bw-, Mu-, Mo- (mu, u); 4. Mi- (mi-, i); 5. I-, Ll- (li); 6. Ma- (ma); 7. Ki-, Ke-, E- (ki); 8. Bi- (bi); 9. N- (M-), N-, Ny-, — (n i, i ?); 10. same as 9; 11. Lu- (lu); 12. ? absent; 13. Ka- (ka); 14. U-, Bw-, Bu- (bu); 15. Ku-, Koo-; 16. A-; 17. ?.

-ana diminutive suffix present but rare.

PREFIXES, &c. IN BA-KUSU

Class 1. Bw-, U-, O- (i); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Bw-, U-, O- (i); 4. Bi-, Bu- (?); 5. Li-, Yi- (li); 6. Ba- (ba); 7. Ke-, E-, Y- (?); 8. Bi- (bi); 9a. I- (i); 9. N- (M-), N-, Ny-, — (?); 10. same as 9; 11. Lo- (lu); 12. Tu-, To- (tu); 13. absent; 14. Bw-, Bu- (bu); 15. O-, O-, place taken by Lo-, Li- (?); 16. A-; 17. absent; place taken by a preposition Te-, Tei-; 20. La-.

PREFIXES, &c., IN BAMBOLE AND LU-KILI

Class 1. **Bu**, **Bu** (bu); 2. **Ba**, **Be** (ba); 3. **Mu**, **Bu**, **Bu** (mu, bu); 4. **Bi**, **Be**; 5. **I**, **Di** (di); 6. **Ma**, **Ba** (ba); 7. **Gi** (gi); 8. **Bi** (bi); 9. **I** (i); 9. **N** (**M**), **N**, **Ny**, — (?); 10. same as 9; 11. **Do**, **De** (du); 12. **To** (tu); 13. absent; 14. **Bu**, **Bu** (bu); 15. **Gu**, **Ge**, (u) (gu, u); 16. **Wa**, **Wo** (?); 17. —.

Traces of **Na**-honorific or female prefix.

132. **Olemba** is spoken on either side of the 3rd degree of South latitude, westward to about the 22nd degree of East longitude and the sources of the River Lulaka; eastward across the River Labele almost to the Lomami.

133. **Akela** is spoken north of the Olemba, westward to the River Lulaka, eastward and north-eastward to the River Lomela or Dumbi.

134. **Nkusu** is spoken in western Manyema, south of 4° South latitude and north of 5° 40' South latitude; on the Lomami river and between the Lomami and the vicinity of the Lualaba-Congo. Southwards it grades into Batetela and the Luba dialects.

135. **Babili** is spoken on both sides of the Lomami to the vicinity of the Upper Juapa on the west between South latitude 1° 40' and 3°.

136. **Bakusu** is spoken north and east of Babili by the Bakusu, Babanza, and ? Banyumbiri tribes between the Lualaba-Congo and the Lomami; south of the non-Bantu wedge of the Bamaŋga and of about 0° 30' South latitude.

137. **Bambole** is spoken in the region south of the Labaye river and the Lokela and Topoko countries between the Lower Lomami and the Lualaba-Congo; mainly on the Lomami and westward to the 'Moŋgo' countries eastward and southward to the Bakumu and the Lokusu, as far south perhaps as 1° of South latitude.

GROUP DD: SUB-GROUP DD 1

THE MANYEMA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

138. Mo-jeke¹

GROUP EE

THE MIDDLE LOMAMI LANGUAGES

139. Ki-tumba²

GROUP FF

THE ELILA-LŌWA-LUALABA (BULEGA) LANGUAGES

140. Nyaŋgwe (South-west Ki-lega)³

141. Genya⁴

142. M-baŋgobaŋgwe (*or* North-west Ki-lega)⁵

143. South-east Ki-lega⁶

English	138. Mo-jeke	139 Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140, Nyaŋgwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141, Genya	142. M-baŋgwa- baŋgwe (North-west Ki-lega)	143- South-east Ki-lega
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	N-sabwa	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	...	...	...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Ant ... ..	...	Coŋge-coŋge	Ka-zima; to-	i-bali	Lom-bazi; m-bazi	...
Ant, white (termite)	E-jeŋge; bi-	Du-tsoa	...	Ny-enje, N-soŋgina	Mu-swa; mi-swa	...
Ape (chim- panzè or gorilla)	...	...	Soko	...	...	Soko
Arm	E-wa; bi-	Ko-boko; ma-	Mu-gombe; mi-	Ko-boko; m-oko, Ka-baka	Ō-boko; ma-	U-bōko
Arrow	Lō-kula; ha-	Ku-mana, Di-soma; ma-	Ma-suŋgu; mi-	Mu-poko; me-	Mu-vi; mi-vi	I-soma; ma-
Axe	Li-pali; ba-	Ceba; ma+	I-saka; ma-	C-onda; be-onda	Temwa; ma+	...
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Back ... ..	...	Ba-ara	Ma-tuli	...	...	...
Banana	E-kuluŋŋū; bi-	Konda; ma+, N-daso	Gama; ma+	I-konda; ma- Mu-saba, Mama	E-cika, Lo-gonde; ma-	Lo-onda; ma-onda

¹ Mo-jeke, only known from a fragmentary note or two written down by the Rev. W. H. Stapleton, is perhaps the Ba-ŋga of other explorers to the west of Tzupoko and of the Luamini near its confluence with the Congo.

² Torday's 'Kitwa' ('Bush language') of Middle Luamini, and Stanley's 'West Ma-nyema'. In reality this is less a separate group language than an outlying language of the Luba type.

³ Nyaŋgwe is the speech of the country round Nyaŋgwe and Kasokga and the 'Ki-rega' of Torday and perhaps the Ba-zimba of earlier explorers and the Wa-ŋgobella farther south.

⁴ The Enya, Ba-enya of some writers; the 'Ba-zimba' of others. H. M. Stanley's 'Ba-regga'.

⁵ The M-baŋgobaŋgwe of the Rev. W. H. Stapleton; perhaps the 'West Ki-lega' of German writers; but not the M-baŋgubaŋgwe of Carl Meinhof.

⁶ The M-baŋgubaŋgwe of Bernhard Struch and Carl Meinhof; and H. M. Stanley's 'East Ma-nyema'.

English	138. Mao-Jeka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyangwe, (South-west Ki-Jega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋgo- baŋgo (North-west Ki-Jega)	143. South-east Ki-Jega
Beard	I-kiapuŋga; tu-	Ma-afu; mi-	Ka-zelu	N-jelu. N-julu	A-jevu; to-	A-lefu
Bee ... ..	...	Dzuki	B-uke	...	...	...
Belly	Kan-da-kan-da or Ka-la-kan-da	Simu; ma-	Zim	Mo-oso; me- Be-so	Boŋgo; ma+	Mun-da
Bird	I-pufu; to-	Kany-unyi; tu-	Kaz-wani; to-	Kay-wani; to- Koko-imbiri	Ko-wani; to-	K-wani. Any-wani; tany-wani
Blood	Balami	Ma-baŋgi	Mi-kira	Ma-kiu, Mo-kiya	Mu-juha	...
Body	Koo-umba	Dimba; ma+	Kam-pita-pita	O-kooba (11)	Mo-bili; mi-	...
Bone	K-oso	Mu-ipa; mi-	Genegene	Ka-kua; to-	Mu-fuga; mi-	I-fupa
Borassus palm	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bow ... ..	...	Bu-ta; ma-	Ka-siri	Mo-fulu; me- Mo-pulu	Bu-ta	Bu-ta
Bowels	...	...	...	I-lla; ma-lla	...	...
Brains ... ..	...	Lu-bombo	Bw-ŋge	Bw-ŋgo; be- Mo-soŋgo; me-	B-ŋgo	...
Breast (man's)	...	Kuri	Ki-ali	Ba-kuku; ma-	Bu-titi?	I-bezu
Breast (woman's)	...	...	...	M-bele	Bu-titi?	I-bele; ma-bele
Brother ... ..	...	Mo-kweta; ba- Mo-ta-ane; ba-	Duku; ba-ŋuku	Mu-koala ma-tu. Ma-na tata. Mu-nako. M-eyu	Mu-ina; ba-ina	Mu-ina
Buffalo ... ..	...	Boso	Gombe (?)	M-bulo	M-bogo	M-bogo
Buttocks ... ..	...	Ma-tako	Ma-tako	Ma-tako	E-faka; bi-	...
Canoe ... ..	...	Bw-utu; ma-	Ma-lala	Wato; m-ateo	Bw-utu; ma+	...
Cat ... ..	...	Ka-bere; <i>pl.</i> tuba-bere	Paka	Mo-sika. M-pū	A-nano; to-	...
Charcoal ... ..	...	...	...	...	Kaala; ma+	...
Chief ... ..	...	Kimi	Fumu	Mo-koala. Mo-koala. Mo-mbele	Koala; ma+	...
Child ... ..	...	Mw-ana. M-ana-ne	Ka-ŋge; to-	M-ana; b-ana. Mo-ana	Mw-ana; ba-	Mw-ana; b-ana
Cloth ... ..	...	Ki-ramba	Sulu	N-tala	A-pombo; to-	Ki-lamba. N-guo
Cold ... ..	...	Ma-pika	Poo	Ka-lee M-poo	E-gazi	Ma-sika. I-ganji
Country ... ..	...	Lu-komwa; komwa. Mu-ŋge	...	Se. Ce-ee. Kanda. O-kita. N-ki	M-ola	Ki-bala
Cow ... ..	...	N-gombe	...	...	...	...
Crocodile ... ..	...	N-andu	Gandu	N-gwena. N-ghwena	N-gandu	...
Day, daylight	...	Bu-teo; ma+	Kindi	Lu-ba. Bu-ta. U-tu-ku-ka	Bu-fuku; ma-	Mu-fuko
Devil, evil spirit ... ..	...	Doyi	...	...	...	Lu-ndsh. Ma-tima- fulu
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	Mo-ŋaŋga; baŋ-	...	...	...

English	138. Mw-leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyangwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋgo- baŋgo (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
Dog	Bosa	M-bwa	N-gha	M-bwa	M-bwa, A-bwa; to-bwa
Door, door- way	...	Kili	Ki-be	Ci-ya, Mw-laŋgo	E-belo; bi- Koti; ma+	...
Dream	Ki-ruto; bi-	Ki-ruto	N-jali	E-leta; bi-	...
Drum	Kaŋ-goma; tu-	Goma	...	...	...
Ear	Gwi; ma+	Ma-tii (<i>pl.</i>)	I-tu; ma-tu	to-tul; ma-	Ku-twi; ma+
Egg	U-maŋi	Yeys; me+	I-ye; ma-ye	Gi; ma+	I-gi; ma-
Elephant	Joi	Buŋgu	N-ju	Zovu; ma+	N-zofu
Excrement	...	Tu-bi	Tu-bi	To-bi	To-vi	...
Eye	N-cw; ma-cw	L-iso	L-iso; ma-	Y-iso; me-iso	D-iso; m-csw
Face, forehead	...	Pima; ma+	M-csw	Candi, Candi; bi+	Lo-cbw; ŋ-cbw	...
Fat, oil	Me-tta	Ma-kit'	Ma-kata, Ma-lla, Ko-nama; me-	Ma-ŋni, Ma-nyani	Ma-futa
Father	Cw, U-tata	Tata	Tata; ba+, I-cw; ba+, Sw	Sw-be (<i>thy father</i>)	...
Fear	B-cwba	B-cwma	Tina, Bo-cw	Tina	...
Finger	Mu-rime; mi- Mu-sani; mi-	Ki-ruto	Mo-cwwe; me- Nume	Mu-nŋa; mi-	M-sayi; mi- Mu-cwwe; mi-
Fire	Ka-pla	Ka-ya	Ka-ya; to-ya, Ka-sa	Mw-leka; mi-	Mŋ-lla, Tu-ya
Fish	Cie sa ma-af	...	M-fi, N-fe	Ka-cw; to-	...
Foot	Lu-asw; <i>pl.</i> di-asw, ¹ Di-hulu; ma-	I-sinzi	I-tindi	Ci-ahi; bi-ahi	Mu-gulu; mi-
Forest	Mu-to; mi-	Mw-se	(i)-konda or Mw-konda	To; ma-to	...
Fowl	Gwoko	Kwok'	N-kwoko	Zogwoko	Sawo, N-jogwoko &
Frog	Ki-ran	Ki-ŋla	Ke-taketoke	E-batogwoko; bi-	...
Ghost	Doi	...	...	...	A-lundi, Ka-lundi; to-
Girl	Mw-saka	...	...
Goat	Bore <i>and perhaps</i> M-buzi	Pene	M-bwale, M-buri	M-buzi	M-buzi
" (he)	...	Bore ya mo-rume	Pene-na mo-lume	...	...	...
" (she)...	...	Bore ya mo-kari	Pene-na mo-kuli	...	...	...
God	Duba (<i>sw</i>)	Ka-laka	...	...	N-goŋgoko
Grandparent
Grass	Lu-bisi	Ma-yan	To-maŋgata, Ka-luŋga- luŋga	Eny-enye; bi-	...
Ground	Cie, Mun-cie	I-tete	N-cwke	Vu; ma-vu	...
Ground-nut	...	Jims	Ka-lima	...	...	Bi-hama (?)
Guinea-fowl	...	Kaŋga	Kaŋga	N-kaŋga	Kaŋga; ma+	Ziba

¹ This plural is according to Torday. If accurate it is an interesting survival of the 10th.

English	136. Moo-laka	139. Ki-tumbha (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyangwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋga- baŋga (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
Hair Hair (of head)	...	Butu J-uiri Suki	Ki-tuli Zuri	N-kooba N-gbwe. O-pu; m-pu. M-bi	E-booŋge Jivi; ma+	In-zwi
Hand	Boko; ma+	I-kasi	I-kasa. ka-boko	E-gazagaza	E-ganda
Head	I-tne	Moo-cwe	Mu-cwe; mi-	Mu-twi
Heart	Coba	Moo-tima	Moo-tema; me-	O-laŋga; ma+. Mun-tima; mi-	...
Heel	Ki-tsuru; bi+	W-inzi	M-paa. Ny-ama I-tindi	A-sanyoo; tu-	...
Hide	Moo-coko; mi- Ki-sewa; bi-	Gwzi	O-kooba	Famisa	...
Hill	Mu-kuna	...	Moo-konde	Mu-tanda; mi-	Mu-goŋga
Hippopotamus	...	Fibu	Ki-boko (Swahili)	N-guba	N-goboo	N-gufwa
Hoe	Y-ombe; ma+	Lu-oso; ŋ-guso	...
Honey	Me-ita juki	Du-būke	Boo-ake; ma-	B-oki	...
Horn	Lu-ceŋwa	Pembe	I-seke; ma-	Lu-ega; ŋ/ zi-eba	...
House	Ki-biri; bi- N-dabu	Ny-umba (Swahili)	D-umba or L-omba or Lu-omba; ma+	Y-ende; bi-ende	Y-ende; bi-ende
Hunger	Zala	Zala	N-jala	Zala	...
Husband	Moo-rume	...	M-ame; ba-ame. A-mo-ami	Moo-lume; ba-	...
Hyena	Moo-cet; mi- Ki-mbwi	Pisi	...	Ki-mbwi	Ki-mbwi
Iron	Ki-ronda	Ki-uma	Cea. Ce-ya	I-gela; bi-	Iu-tale, Ky-uma
Island	C-eya; b-eya. Ki-titi. Moo-saŋga	...	...
Ivory	Moo-uo a ŋ-jo	Pembe	Moo-lamba; me- Pembe	Y-ino	...
Knee	Nūi; ma+	I-zu	I-lu. I-boŋga	N-gomba	I-zu; ma-zu
Knife	Lu-pete; ŋ/ pete. Lu-bahu	Moo-ete	Kn-busa. O-boo	Lw-ehete; m-behete	Lw-ete
Lake	Lu-cl. Ki-siwa	...	Ce-liba. Ce-diba	I-twaka; bi-	Ki-ziba. Lu-gi
Leg	I-uru; ma-uru	Mu-gulu; mi-	Ka-ee; ma-ee	O-gulu; ma-	...
Leopard	Goi. Iŋ-gwe	Goi	N-goo. Keŋge	Moo-hela; me-	Niŋ-gwe
Lion	N-dambwe	...	...	...	N-dambwe
Lips	Du-ŋ	Mu-lemo	Mu-tutu or Bo-tutu; me- or mi-	Mu-lemo; mi-	Mu-lemo
Magic	Boo-aŋga	Boo-waŋga	Ci-kooba. Moo-te	Boo-gaŋga	Boo-aŋga M-isi

English	138. Moo-Jeka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyaŋgwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋgo- baŋgo (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
Maize	Ma-popeo	Ma-bela	Ka-kuta; too-	l-saka; bi-	l-saja
Man	Mu-nu or Mu-ndu; ba-nu or ba-ndu	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Ma-toe; ba-toe	Mu-ndu; ba-ndu	Mu-ndu; ba-ndu
Man, vir.	Ma-orume	...	M-ome, Mo-sombe	Genda; ba+	...
Meat	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama, Mu-samba	M-boga
Medicine	Mo-to	Bo-yaŋga, Bo-guŋga	Labu
Milk	Ma-fwere	Ma-belo	Ma-bi	Ma-bele	...
Monkey	Kima	Bei	M-pegema	N-gema	...
Moon	Ka-pacu, Suŋgi	Mw-esi	W-eli; m-eli	Mw-ezi; mi-	Mw-aŋgo, Suŋgi
Mother	Nai, Nene	Mali	Ina, Nina; ba+, Mina, Bamina	Yaya	...
Mountain	Mo-kusa, N-gulu	Mu-lakon	Ke-wana	...	N-gulu
Mouth	Lu-oo	Ka-nūe	Ka-na; too-na	Mwa-nwa	Ka-nwa; tu-
Nail (of finger or toe)	Kara	Lu-ala	N-jā, O-yā	Lu-ala; u-sala	...
Name	D-ina	Z-ina	L-ina	Z-ina; ma+	...
Navel	Mo-cuku; mi-	l-tutu	Mo-toto; me-	Mu-suku	...
Neck	Koosa	l-koosi	l-koote	Sūgo	A-sūgo; tu-
Night	Bo-tūi; ma+	Kindi	U-tagwaira, Bo-tu, I-fue	Mo-zimbo = darkness	Mu-fuku, (Ni-kunyi = darkness)
Nose	Mo-pembe; mi-	Mw-ende	Mo-hembe	Mo-hembe	Mu-embe
Oil palm	Ce-kaŋga, M-bu	Bu; ma-be	...
Ox	N-gombe	...	...	...	...
Paddle	Lu-kapi; N, ŋ-gali	Kapi	N-kafi	...	N-gafi
Palm wine, beer	Ma-ŋi	Ma-kū	Ma-nā	Ma-ŋvu	...
Parrot	Gucu	Kusu	...	...	N-gusu
Penis	Mo-rua; mi-	Sooka	l-Cundi	Bo-oli	...
Pig	Gurūwe	Guru	N-sombeo	N-gulube; ba+	N-gulube
Pigeon	Kuti; ma+	Ki-riŋga	...	Ks-ŋgulimba; too	...
Place	Ce-a, A-sima	E-vuka; bi-	...
Rain	Bira	Bula	M-būa	Vula	M-bula, M-sula
Rat	Buku	Bawu	M-pako	M-baku	...
River	Ma-ŋi Lu-ci	Ma-zi	l-yaŋa, l-kiŋgi	Mu-gezi	...
Road, path	N-jāa, Sila	Zia	M-buka, ŋ-geya	Sinda or Senda	N-zila, l-sinda; ma-
Salt	Mo-siki	...	Mo-to; mi-to	Mu-ŋgwa	Mu-nyu
Shame	Bo-ndie	...	N-soni	Bu-vu	...
Sheep	Mu-akoo; mi-	Buli	Mo-kuŋa, Meme	Mo-kuŋo; mi-	N-kuŋo

English	138. Mo-Jeka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyangwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋgo- baŋgo (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
Shield	Gabe	Gabu	Ba-wa ; ma-wa	N-gabo	...
Shoulder	Ce-tuli	Gembe ; ma +	...
Sister	Mo-kara ; ba-kara	Duku-zala	...	...	...
Skin	Ki-laba	Pusu	O-kooba ; me-	I-seba	Ki-seba
Sky	Pa-suru	Yulu	Ki-oo	Wa-yulu	...
Slave	Mo-pika ; ba-	Mo-koobe	Mo-koobe ; ba-	Mo-kooba ; ba-	...
Sleep	Jana (? more)	Tso-ko	To-oo	...	...
Smoke	Mo-ki	Mo-ki	Mo-ose, Mu-ki	Mo-epi	Ma-pi
Snake	Piri	Ny-oka	Ny-oka	Ny-oka	N-joka
Sea, boy	Mw-ana ; bw-ana	Mw-ana na mo-lume	M-anuke ; b-anuke, Mo-ombi Ng-embu (pl.)	Genda ; ma + (see word for 'man' in 136)	...
Song	Lo-embu ; ny-embu	...
Spear	Cora ; ma +	I-sumu	I-tumoo	Foma ; ma +	Fumo
Spirit, soul
Star	Kan-jekejeke, Kan-gamina ; to-oo	Kellkeni	(i)-kenikeni ; i- Kendikendi	A-kanikonni	Kan-gamina ; to-
Stick	Mu-ti ; mi-ti	Mu-ti	Ka-te ; to-te, Ce-ti	...	...
Stone	Vũe ; ma-vũe	Ma-ko (pl.)	Yu-we ; ma-we	Bue ; ma-bue	Mo-goði
Stool	Ki-bara	...	Ki-tumbi	...	Ki-kala
Sun	Duba Jawa	Mo-oo	Lu-ba, Iowa	...	Jaba, Mu-niaya
Tail (of an animal)	...	Mo-kira	Mo-kol	Mo-kie	Mo-ela (?)	...
Tear	Mo-poro ; mi-	Di-sazi	...	...	...
Testicles	Via	Ma-kiti	...	...	...
Thief	Gifi	Mo-ibi	Mo-ibi	W-iba	...
Thigh	Lu-bunda	Ki-bunda	...	...	...
Thing	Ki-oo ; bi-oo	I-dya	I-sima ; to- Ce-sima ; bi-	En-daibi ¹	...
Thorn	Mo-ke ; me-	Mo-ba ; mi-ba	...
Tobacco	Fi-aŋka	Kw-aŋga	L-aŋga ; m-aŋga	Faŋgo ; ma +	...
To-day	D-ino	Lelo	Mo-oo bo-to	Lelo	...
Toe	Di-nā ; ma-nā	Mo-oo ; mi-oo	Mo-nyo	Mu-nwe	...
To-morrow	...	Bo-nambo	Lo-bi	M-pendu	...	...
Tongue	Du-rimi ; rimi	Lo-lame	Ce-ami ; bi-ami	Lu-limi	Lu-limi
Tooth	D-inyo ; ma-nyo	D-inyo ; m-inyo	Li-inyo ; ma-	Y-ino	Ino ; m-eno
Town	Lo-anda	Mo-ero	Mo-taŋga, (Ka-taŋga = village)	M-ola ; mi-ola	...
Tree	Mu-ti ; mi-ti	Mu-ti	Ka-te ; to-te, Ki-ti ; bi-ti	Mu-ti ; mi-	Mu-ti ; mi-ti
Twins	Pamba	M-ūsa	Ma-asa	Asa ; ma-asa	...
Urine	Ma-ekuro	Ma-oo	...	...	...
Vein	Ka-sali ; to- Mo-ali ; me-	...	...

¹ This is according to Stapleton; but it seems a very unaccountable word for 'thing' and may be due to a misunderstanding. En-daibi rather resembles the word for 'goat' in Lu-busese (146) and may mean 'property'.

English	138. Moojeka	139. Kitumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyaŋgwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋgwe- baŋgwe (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
War	Lu-ozzi ; ŋg-ozzi	Bi-ta	Bi-ta	Loŋg-ozzi. (-loŋ = to fight)	...
Water	Ma-ji	Ma-ze	Ma-ali. Ma-i	M-ema	M-ema
Well, source
White man	...	Moo-zuŋgu. I-celele	Moo-zuŋgu	Moo-soŋgwe	...	...
Wife	Moo-kare ; ba-	Moo-kazi	Moo-kali	Mw-aji ; ba-aji	...
Wind	Lu-paa	Lum-pamba	Moo-fafo	Moo-behe	...
Witch	Doi	Kundu	Moo-bosoi	N-doozi	...
Witchcraft	(-loŋ = to bewitch)	...	...
Woman	Moo-kare ; ba-	Moo-kazi	Amoo-kali ; lamo-kali	Mw-aji ; ba-aji	Mu-azi ; b-azi
Womb
Wood (fire- wood)	...	Tu-pia	Ka-ya	(ŋ-koni ; ŋ-koni	Loo-tete ; n-dete	...
Yam
Yam	Ki-paa ; bi-	...	...	Y-olwaŋ	...
Yesterday	Bu-enda	...
Zebra
One	-moo. -messa. -ido-moo. -aŋka	-moi. Ka-mu	-moo. -moaje	-moo. Yo-moo	-mwe
Two	-biri	-biri	-be. -ibi	-bili	-bili
Three	-satu	-satu	-sato	-satu	-satu
Four	-ne. -naci	-nel	-nā. -inyā	...	-ne
Five	-tatu	-tatu	-tato. Ko-bosoo	-satu	-satu
Six	Cambomba. Mu-tuba	Mu-tuba. Mu-taa	Mu-tuba	Mu-tuba	Mu-tuba
Seven	Cambobiri. Mu-samboo	Moo-taa ka-mu	Moo-comwendi	...	M-sambwa
Eight	Moo-anda or Mu-handa	Tokoŋo biri	Co-nana	...	Mw-eŋge
Nine	Ki-tema	Ka-mu bula	Ū-bwa, ? A-bwa	...	Tumbia
Ten	Di-kumi. I-kumi	Ki-kumi	Kumi. I-kama	...	Fumi and Ni-kumi
Eleven	Di-kumi o-aki mu-aŋka. I-kumi na mundo-moo	Ki-kumi na -moi	...	...	I-kumi na -mwe
Twenty	Ma-kumi abi-biri or a-wiri	Ma-kumi ma-biri	Kama ibe. Bo-lumbo	...	Iliŋga
Thirty	Ma-kumi a-satu	Ma-kumi ma-satu	Kama i-sato	...	...
Forty	Ma-kumi a-nē	Ma-kumi ma-neci	Kama inā	...	...

English	138. Mo-leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyaŋgwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋgwa- baŋgwa (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
Fifty	Ma-kumi a-tano	Ma-kumi ma-tanu	Kama i-tano	...	...
Hundred	Ma-kumi a-tano ma-kumi a-tano	Kombi	E-koī. Kama i-kumi	...	Lo-kama
Thousand	A-nūnū	...	...	...
I, me, my	Mie, Ū-na. N-a. -kia-nyī	Innē. ?	Nē. N-a, N- -a-ne	Mimi	Mime. Ni- ?
Thou, thee, thy	E-ba (?) A- -ki-sabe	We. ?	Ū-w-e. W-, Ū- -a-be	...	U- -ku- -mu- ?
He, him, his	Rea (?). Ū-vea (?). Ka, -ki-al	Ū-we. ?	We, Ū-na. A, U, W-a- -ande	i-ye	Ye (?). Yu- -mu- ?
We, us, our	Ū-na. Tōā-, Tu- -kia-tu	I-su. ?	Base. Tu-, Tō-, Ti- -ite	...	Tu- -tu- ?
Ye, you, your	Ba-nu. N-a -kia-nu	I-nywe. ?	Ba-ne. Be-, Bi- -ina	...	? -anu ?
They, them, their	Ba-o. Ba- -a-ba	Bāba. ? -eja (?) -zeja (?)	Ba. Ba-, B- -a-ba	...	? Ba- ?
All	Concoi	-a-nse	-ase	-5se	...
This, these	-kiani	-na (wo-na), Ūc.	-ne (a-ne, ba-ne; Ūc.)	...	...
That, those	-za (o-za), Ūc.	Ū-na or Ū-wa, ba-na or ba; mo-na or Ū-wa, e-na or e-ya; e-na or e-ya (No. 5), na-na or n-ā; ci-na or e-ya (7), bi-na or bi-a (8); e-na or e-ya (9), e-na or e-ya (10); o-na or o-wa (11); te-na or i-na (12); ka-na, k-ā (13); o-na, o-wa (14); ko-na, k-ā (15); a-ba or o-ba (16); o-ma (17)	...	...

English	138. Mo-Jeka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyaŋgwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋgo- baŋgo (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
Bad	-bi	...	-bea	-bi, Ioo-bi	...
Black	-tukulu	-tururu	...	-liŋga (Koo-)	E-fitafita	...
Female	ya mo-kari	-kazi, -kuli	-kali	-aji	...
Fierce, sharp	...	-wumu	-biboo	...	...	...
Good	-ene	-sowa	-fwa	Jegela	...
Great	-ima	-nene	-ema	-ata	...
Little	-nini	-keke	-a-ŋgaa	-keke	...
Long	-rai	-lai	-eya, -ŋ	-ja	...
Male	ya mo-rume	-jume	-a m-same	-jume, -olo	...
Old	-kuru	-kuŋgu	-kulu, -ka-kusi	-nunū, -olo	...
Red	-piriri	-wina	...	...	...
Rotten	-bala	...
Short	-olulu	-hehwe	-uhi
Sick	Bu-coŋga	-sambi	-kombwa	-bela	...
White	I-celele	-weŋga	-fofoka	-lisaka	...
Above, up, on top	...	Pa-poru	Iŋ-gulu	Kia na	Lo-yalo	...
Before, in front	Pela-	...	...	Busa na	Mu-busu	...
Behind, last	Ya-saŋga	Ku-wara	Mo-koŋgo	Ma-ili na	Mo-goŋgo	...
Below, down	...	Pa-ŋai	Lan-tse, U-se	A-se, Ku-se	Ha-se	A-si
Far	Ku-rae	Kule	Kbea or Kbaea	Hala	...
Here	O)w-ŋpā	Gige	Abu, O)w-o, O)na, A-bu-na, Koooa	K-haha	...
In, inside	Mu, Musimu	Nu, No, Nomba-zari	Mu	Mu, Mu-	...
Middle	-zari?	Katikati ya	...	...
Near
Outside	Kwa-nja a mo-ba-nja	Za	...
Plenty, many	...	Ba-ŋgi, -ŋgi	I-biŋgi	-bua	-ŋgi, Bo-ŋgi	...
There	Ku-rai	Baba	O-wa, Ku, Koowa	...	Hu
Where?	Pe-naso?	Lini?	Yani?	...	...
No }	Nya!	Kiro! Tihu!	...	...	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, su- fix, or suffix)	-to; -te; -ta; -tokoo; teko (so-to = you not, bi-to = they not)	...	-siki

English	138. Moo-leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyangwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-bahge- bahge (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
To	Ka-, Ka-	Ku- or Okoo-	Ka- or U-	U-, Ku-, Lu-	Ku-, U-
" beat	-lubia	-sebela	...
" buy, sell	-owa	-yala, -lo-yala	...
" come	a-bi	-zua	-la, -e, -ika	-vwaya	-buya
" cut	-buka	-kala	-sofigo
" dance	-mina	...	-sambwa	-semba	...
" die	-kia, -kwa	-wakwa	-kwa	-fa	-fwa
" eat	-rea	-dya	-ā, -ānga	-lia	-lia
" give	-pa	-pele-le	-ake-aa	-hee (-pele)	...
" go	-ende, -enda	-ende	-enda, -ya, -aa	-yena-nga, -ena-nga	-enda, -sumu-ka
" kill	-lipa	-ite, -wuite	-iya	-haga	...
" know	-manya	-menye	-eba	-yoka	...
" laugh	-seka	-seka	-segn	-sea
" leave off, cease	-eka	...	...
" love, want	...	-ruŋga	-ekuzwa	-emaa, -ema	-kwanya, -hsanya	...
" see	-mama	-matia	-wita, -woma
" sit, remain, abide	-ikā	-kana	-sama
" sleep	-tulu	-lama	-lala, -o-yona (<i>snore</i>)	-sama
" stand, stop, be erect	-ima-na	-ema-na	...
" steal	iba	-iba	-yiba	...

PREFIXES IN MOO-LEKA

The only evident prefixes in the few words of Moo-leka, collected by the Rev. W. H. Stapleton, are: Li- = 5; Pa- = 6; I- = 8a; Tu- = 12; and Ka- = 15.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KI-TUMBA

Class 1. Mu-, Moo- (mu, u-); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Mu-, Moo- (mu, u); 4. Mi- (mi-, i); 5. Di-, N- (di); 6. Ma- (ma-, a); 7. Ki- (ki); 8. Bi- (bi); 9. N- (N-), Ny-, - (n, i); 10. same as 9, and apparently also Di-, Din- (n, i, ? si, s?); 11. Lu-, Du- (lu); 12. Tu- (tu); 13. Ka- (ka); 14. Eo-, Bu- (bu); 15. Ku-, Koo- (ku); 16. Pa- (? concord); 17. Mu- (mu).

-ane diminutive suffix present, but rare.

PREFIXES, &c., IN NYANGWE

Class 1. Mu-, Moo- (mu, u-); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Mu-, Moo- (mu, u); 4. Mi- (mi-, i); 5. I-, Di-, - (i); 6. Ma- (ma-, a); 7. Ki- (ki); 8. Bi- (bi); 9. N- (N-), Ny-, - (?); 10. same as 9; 11. Lu- (lu); 12. Tu-, Too- (tu); 13. Ka- (ka); 14. Bu- (bu); 15. Koo-, Ooko-, Ku- (ku); 16. Ba- (ba); 17. Nu-, Noo-; 20. La-

PREFIXES, &c., IN GENYA

Class 1. **Ma-** (ma, u-); 2. **Ba-** (ba); 3. **U-**, **Ma-** (ma, u); 4. **Me-**, **Be-** (me, e); 5. **Yi-**, **I-** (i); 6. **Ma-** (ma, a); 7. **Ch-**, **Co-**, **C'**, **Ki-**, **Ke-** (ci, ki); 8. **Bi-**, **Be-** (bi); 8 a. **I-** (i); 9. —, **N-** (**M-**), **N-**, **Ny-** (e); 10. same as 9; 11. **Ō-** (o); 12. **To-** (to, t-); 13. **Ka-** (ka); 14. **U-**, **Bu-**, **Bo-** (bu); 15. **Ka-**, **ʔKa-** (ka, ka); 16. **A-**, **Ō-**, **Bo-** (-bu); 17. **Ma-** (ma).
-ana diminutive suffix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN M-BANGWOBANGW AND SOUTH-EAST KI-LEGA

Class 1. **Mu-**, **M-** (mu, u-, yu-, ye-); 2. **Ba-** (ba); 3. **Mu-**, **Ma-** (mu, u); 4. **Mi-** (mi, i); 5. —, **I-**, **Di-**, **Yi-** (i); 6. **Ma-** (ma, a); 7. **E-**, **Ch-**, **Y-**, **Ki-**, **I-** (ʔe, ʔki, ʔci); 8. **Bi-** (bi); 9. **In-**, **N-** (**M-**), **N-**, **Ny-** (i); 10. same as 9, also **Ng-**, **Zi-** (i); 11. **Lo-**, **Lu-** (lu); 12. **To-**, **Tu-** (tu); 13. **A-**, **K'** (ʔka, ʔa); 14. **Bo-**, **Bu-** (bu); 15. **Ō-**, **Ku-**, **ʔLo-** (o, ku); 16. **Ha-**, **A-** (i); 17. **Mu-**, **Mu-** (mu).

138. **Muloka** is probably spoken west and north-west of the Bambali speech and south and west of Tupaiko; but our knowledge of its range is exceedingly slight and based on a few notes collected by the late Rev. W. H. Stapleton, which furnish the above indications.

139. **Kitumba** is spoken on the Middle Lomami river from about 4° South latitude northwards to about 3° South latitude, and eastward to the River Lueki and the vicinity of the Lualaba-Congo.

140. **Nyaŋwe** is spoken by the Bazimba and other tribes on the Lualaba-Congo and in Central Manyema between about South latitude 4° and about 5° 40' on the northernmost range of the Luba dialects in the Lualaba basin. Eastwards it merges into south-east Kilega and Gaha (Bajic).

141. **Genya** is spoken by a river-dwelling tribe, the Bagenya or Baenya, which ranges along the stream of the great Lualaba-Congo or its banks (living often in canoes), from the vicinity of Nyaŋwe and Kasoŋgo in the south to the Stanley Falls and Lindi river on the north.

142. **Mbaŋgobaŋge** is spoken in the region of the Lualaba-Congo (perhaps on both banks) between the confluence of the Elila on the south, and the Loŋwa on the north; being bounded on the west by the proximity of the Lomami, and on the east by the highland of Bolega.

143. South-east **Kilega** is spoken in south-east Manyema, west of the Bageha and Kabwari highlands, and east of the Lualaba-Congo, between the Lulindi on the north and Luama or Lubamba river on the south (say 4° 40' South latitude).

GROUP FF

THE ELILA-LŌWA-LUALABA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

144. North-east Ki-lega or 'Ba-lega'¹

144 a. Ki-tembwa

GROUP GG

THE RUWENZORI-SEMLIKI LANGUAGES

145. Ku-amba

146. Lubu-sese² or Lu-bira

147. Ki-vamba³

GROUP HH

THE UPPER ITURI LANGUAGES

148. Li-huku⁴

148 a. Ba-mbuttu⁵

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (* Ba-lega ?) 144a. Ki-tembwa	145. Ku-amba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148 a. Ba-mbuttu
Adze	M-bwacu	...	...	Di-nũkuye	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama and Ny-awa	...	...	Ce-kiri	...	...
Ant	Jaŋ	Ba-njakwa (pl.)	Du-ũgulu	Hoŋta	Li-tanda; ma- Lega	...
Ant, white (termite)	Mu-swa, Mu-tule, Noũge	Ba-mbiri kwata (pl.)	...	...	...	...
Ape (chim- panzee or go- rilla)	Saokwa	Eki-tera; ebi-	...	M-pundu	N-guli	...
Arm	U-baokwa, Ku-baokwa	Ki-baokwa	Ma-kanda (pl.), Galagala	K-oka, Bu-lende	E-kondwa; de-	...
Arrow	I-swana; ma-	Ku-doo	Mala	Bi-mara (pl.)	Mw-ambe; ni-ambe	...
Axe	Ke-londa; bi- l-yuku, l-yuka; pl. ma-uku	Koŋka	Loŋka, Koũgo	N-suka	A-ũbaka; ba-	Ngbaka; ma-
Baboon ... ..	...	A-bura; ba-	Jaokwa or Yokwa	N-koŋka	U-gbara	...
Back	M-oũgo	M-biri	M-bele	M-goũgo	Mu-koũgo	Bu-koũgo

¹ This is the 'Regga' of the Rev. Griffiths of the London Missionary Society (see Last's 'Polyglotta Africana Orientalis'), and the 'Ba-lega' of Belgian and German travellers. I have added a few words collected by myself in the vicinity of Lake Edward in 1900 from a Lega porter. I surmise that the language of the Batembwa, far to the south-west of Lake Edward, is a dialect of Ki-lega.

² This language is Emin Pasha's 'Wa-wira', the 'Ba-sese' of other explorers, and the Lubu-sese, Ba-vira, and Babu-sese of Stanley. The tribe is also called Wambushu by Stuhlmann and others.

³ This language is not, as Bernhard Struck supposes, a true form or variant of Ku-amba, but a hotchpotch of Ku-amba, Ru-nyora, Lu-ganda and other tongues, taken down from an interpreter by Emin Pasha in 1892. I give it for what it is worth, in case this jargon really exists for trade purposes.

⁴ This includes my 'Li-bvanuma' (Uganda Protectorate) and the 'Ba-nyari' and 'Wa-ssoungora' of Emin Pasha and Bernhard Struck.

⁵ The speech of the Pygmies of Hamili and Avakubi, the 'Ba-mbuttu' of Consul G. B. Mitchell.

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (* Ba-lega *) 144a. Ki-tembo	145. Ku-āmba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148 a. Ba-mbuttu
Banana ...	I-onde; ma-	Bebe or Gbebe	Didi. Bulu. N-deri	Mu-konde; mi-	E-bago	...
Beard ...	Lo-telu; n-delu. N-delu. (Lu-kacu n-delu = a hair of beard)	N-deru	N-delu	Ki-rero	Bo-jelu	...
Bee ...	Nj-aki	Nj-aki	Va-baŋgo (pl.)	...	Li-boko	...
Belly ...	Ikundu	Soho	Soho	I-tundu. Ki-hā	Bu-ra or Bā-a	Bū-a
Bird ...	K-soni; t-mi. Kany-ami; tony-ami	M-buru	M-bulu	Ny-uni	N-oli; ban-oli. N-uli	Ina-ci
Blood ...	Ma-si	Ma-gira	Ma-gila	Sagana	Me-niko	...
Body ...	Lo-kovu (f. skin). Mu-bili or Ki-bili	K-azō	M-boko	Mu-viri	N-dutu	...
Bone ...	Mu-kuba; mi-	Eā-kūe	N-kua	Ma-kūe (pl.)	Lū-w	...
Borassuspalm	...	Tugu	...	...	Di-tugu	...
Bow ...	Bu-ta	Taba	Ma-ŋi	Bu-tā	Bu-bi	...
Bowels ...	Me-salo (pl.) Ma-la (pl.)	...	...	...	...	...
Brains ...	Bo-kese. Vi-ubu? (pl.)	B-oŋgo	D-oŋgo	Vu-goŋgo	Eā-goro	...
Breast (man's)	Ki-ari	...	...	M-banda	...	...
Breast (woman's)	I-bele; ma-	Bere; ma+	Bele	I-were; ma-	Li-bele; ma-	...
Brother ...	Mw-ina. Mu-butwa. Mu-tamba	Mu-ki-mindi ama	Va-ŋkyi- sa-mā. Mi-kima- mama. Namarō	Mw-ana wa-mā	Mw-an' i-anā. Mw-ana' dem. Ma-minya	Kaka. Uku. Mw-ana i-ana ma-niya
Buffalo ...	N-boko	N-jare	N-sale	M-bogo	N-jare	...
Ball ...	...	Mu-ci ku-āke	Nomi	Numi	...	...
Buttocks ...	Ma-kuma (pl.)	Saketa	...	...	Ma-ŋbu (pl.)	...
Canoe ...	Bw-ato	Mu-liŋga	Bw-ato. Zabo	...	Boŋgo	...
Cat ...	Mw-era	N-jaŋgwa; ba+	...	...	En-jaŋgwa	I-siki
Charcoal ...	Ma-kala	...	...	...	...	...
Chief, king ...	Mu-ŋohwe. Ke-koŋga. Numbi	Salie	N-kama	Mu-kama	Maga	...
Child ...	Mw-ana	M-ŋce-ako	M-eki	Mu-kerembe	Mw-ana	...
Cloth ...	N-guva	En-joŋgo. Lu-ale	Ki-buga. Boŋgo	...	Lu-buga. Na-ruta	Na-ruta
Cold ...	M-peko	...	...	Mu-rumbi	...	...
Country ...	Ki-bara. Mu-ci a bu-sambu. Mo-seŋge	Ki-aru	N-kuŋgu. Para	Bo-taka	Kuŋgu. Ki-aru	Ki-kara
Cow ...	M-kaci wa- ā-gombe	En-te; ban-te	En-te	En-te	Bo-te	...
Crocodile ...	N-gandu. N-gwēnwa	Em-peya	N-gonde	M-pko	Jene; ba+	...

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (*Ba-lega*) 144a. Ki-femba	145. Ku-amba	146. Luba-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-bhuku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148a. Ba-mbuttu
Day, daylight	Lu-su; ma-su. I-lumba. Juwa	Ki-ha	Mamu-ane	Ki-re. Va-kere	Na-butu, Namu-sati	Namu-sati
Devil, evil spirit	...	Mu-limo; ha-	...	...	M-tu-waji; ha-	Ca-be; <i>pl.</i> ba-be
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dog	Im-bwa	M-bwa	M-būa	M-bwa	Em-va. (Su em-va = g)	Im-va <i>or</i> Im-fa; ham-fa
Door, doorway	Ki-bi. Mu-kinga	Ki-kuku. M-pame	Pumi	M-liāngwa (<i>cf. Swahili</i>)	Li-kuse	...
Dream	N-jaci. Pa-kata ¹	N-doti	N-doti	Ku-rota (<i>verb</i>)	Di-ruta	...
Drum	I-tumba. N-gama	Ki-rombe	Ki-lembe	N-goma. N-gaija	E-hiba	...
Ear	I-twi; ma- Kuswe; ma+	Ki-toi	Ki-toi	Ku-tūe	U-cwe; ma-cwe	Ba-cwi (<i>pl.</i>)
Egg	C-ayi; m-ayi	Li-ko; ma-ko	Le-ke; ma-	Ma-hadi (<i>pl.</i>)	Mo-kiri; ni-	...
Elephant ...	N-jau	M-būngu	M-būngu	N-dsoogu	A-njau; ha+	...
Excrement	Tu-bi	Tu-i	...	...	Mu-tara	...
Eye	I-iso; m-iso	Iso	Iso	Li-iso	L-iso; m-iso	B-iso (<i>pl.</i>)
Face, fore- head	Ki-ni. M-hala	Kc-iso	B-iso	Al-iso	M-esu	...
Fat	Ma-kuta	Ma-zuta, Mu-mano	Ma-mano	Bi-sabo (No. 8a)	M-ena	Ma-jita
Father	Tata; ba+. I-pō, I-ga-we; bi- I-ga-ke; bi-	...	Baha	Tata	A-to; ba-to	A-to; ba-to
Fear	B-saba	B-soko	Ki-boko	...	...	...
Finger	Mu-sai; mi- Mu-nwe	M-buka. Ki-boko	...	Vi-ara (<i>pl.</i>)	Beŋgbe; ba-kbeŋgbe	...
Fire	Tu-ya, Tu-dja (?), Mu-riro	Mu-sa	Mu-sa	Mu-iro	Gyara	Dya, Gya
Fish	Me-vera (?), Sū (?)	Sū	U-ligi. Ba-ūsū (<i>pl.</i>). Māma	I-sui	Siwe	...
Foot	Ki-limba; vi- I-tindi	Ke-gu	Bata, Gwata, Su-bu-gwata	Ki-ganja (?)	E-gbata; de-gbata	I-tindi
Forest	Tu-ti (<i>pl.</i>). Numbe	Ma-biri (<i>pl.</i>)	Hala	Ma-biri	M-eli	...
Fowl	N-goko. Ki-kwasa	Koko	Bu-koko, Bu-koko-ki. Koŋgo	N-koko, Va-guma (<i>hen</i>) ²	Kuba <i>or</i> Kaba	Koko
Frog, toad	Ki-ula	...	Ba-gheku (<i>pl.</i>)	Ki-guende	...	...
Ghost	Ki-kuli	Mu-limo	Ka-tema	Ka-tema	A-beri	...
Girl ... ..	...	...	M-seka	Mu-iseke	...	...
Goat	M-buel	Meme	N-daima, ² ? Meme	M-buli	Meme	Meme
" (he) ... ..	...	N-tali sa meme	M-paya	N-tali ya m-buli. ² (Va-guma-ya m-buli = g)	M-pai wa meme	...

¹ According to Stanley.² Note resemblance to North-east Bantu word for breeding-cow, goat, &c.³ See word for 'thing' in No. 142 (M-būngwabuŋgo).

English	144. North-east Kilega (<i>'</i> Ba-Jega <i>'</i>) 144a. Ki-tembo	145. Ku-amba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyasi, Li-bvanuana)	148a. Ba-mbuttu
God	Firie. Ny-ambi	Nya-mwaŋga	...	...	A-kuri	A-subel
Grandparent	N-guku. Yiyi = ō, Mwamakulu yaji = ʔ	...	...	...	...	...
Grass	Lu-suku. Santu	Ka-samere	M-bodaa. Sulu	Bu-sulu	I-fuga	...
Ground ... ..	...	Dada	...	...	E-taka	...
Ground-nut	Ka-lima	Ki-she; bi-	...	...	Jagare	...
Guinea-fowl	N-gaŋgi. Ilaŋgi	Kaŋga	...	...	Wa-ŋga	...
Gun	Ke-bovye	Mu-gaŋga	Mu-gaŋga	M-bunda	Mu-gaŋga	...
Hair	Suki. N-weli. Lu-lucu	Sika-ma	Ki-sima	I-saka	N-duri	Ndi; bu-ndi
Hand	Caŋga. Ke-buoka. Ki-basabasa. (Ke-ka. Ke-ka-si = ʔ)	Ke-gu	Ganda; ma+	N-garu	I-gbata; di-	I-konda; di-
Head	Mu-twi <i>or</i> Mu-swe	Mu-wa	Mu-ba	Mu-twe	Mu-ka; ni-ka	...
Heart	Mu-tima	Mu-tema	Kavo-lima	Mu-tema	Mu-tuma; ni-	...
Heel	Ka-bilibili	Ki-tindi	Ki-simbira	Ka-tihgere	E-tindihindi	...
Hide	Ki-saba; vi- Ki-swa; vi-	...	C-ani <i>or</i> Ky-ani. M-buru	C-ani	...	...
Hill	Ki-rimbi lu-ŋba. N-gaŋga	...	Bimba	Kena	...	...
Hippopotamus	N-guvu	M-bembwa	Bembula	N-sere	N-dũba	...
Hoe	Lu-kasu; ŋ-gasu	...	...	...	...	...
Honey	B-aki	N-joaki	Ki-dzaŋgali	V-aki	Li-baka	...
Horn	Lu-lya; ŋg-lya. Mu-lya	N-deka	M-beka	I-hembe; ma-	Li-bakara	...
Horse	N-dabu; mu-labu. Ka-tanda. Kende. Ke-sasa <i>or</i> M-sasa	N-daboo	N-tabo	Ny-umba	E-kara; di- Sauga	I-ka
Hunger	N-jala	Es-jā	N-dzala	N-jera	Tara	...
Husband	Ibe; ba-ibe Mu-lume	...	M-luka	Mu-sese; va-	...	Ō-gūi; bo-gūi
Hyena	Ki-mbwi	Em-piti	M-piti. U-su	M-piti	Mu-piti; ni-	...
Iron	Ki-kale. Mu-bamba	N-gūa	N-kondoo	Ki-soma	U-kō. I-doko	I-doko
Island	Ki-kila	Tuli	I-siŋga	Mu-saŋgwe	E-joaba; di-	...
Ivory	Mu-baŋga	M-nyoo	...	...	Denu	...
Knee	I-lu; ma-lu	Meko-lu (<i>l.ʔ</i>)	Kuli	Kuru	Lu-lu	...
Knife	Lu-bau; m-bau. Ki-nsu. Ki-wabi	M-bakoo	M-bakoo	Mu-hio; ʔ. ma-	Mw-ambe	...

English	144. North-east Ki-legu (‘Basilega’) 144a. Ki-tambo	145. Ku-amba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-yamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148 a. Bo-mbattu
Lake	Ki-riba	...	...	Ny-anza, Ma-liteo	...	...
Leg	Mu-ndi	Ke-gu	Mu-ende	N-same	Mu-tindi; ma-	...
Leopard	16-gwe	N-goe	M-poŋgo, Uŋ-gwi	N-goe	Kw-cyn	...
Lion	N-dambwe	...	Sillo	...	...	...
Lip, lips	Mo-lesma; me-	Na-neoko	Gua-neoko, Gu-bona	...	Munu; ba-munu	...
Magic	N-gisi	Lemba	Ki-hara	Bu-kumu (?)	Ma-madi	...
Malze	1-saŋgu; ma- I-bela; me- Ce-bele	N-kusa	Ki-dzabala	Vo-kuua	Mukusa	...
Man	Mu-ndu; ba-ndu	Nba or Npa; pl. ba-aba	...	...	Mu-mbi; ba-mbi	Mu-mbi; ba-mbi
Man, vir. ... ..	...	...	M-lako	...	Mu-gbu; ba-gbu	(O-gūi; bo-gūi)
Meat	Ny-ama, Mu-sana	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Bu-to	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk ... ..	...	...	...	Ma-titi	...	...
Monkey ... ..	...	A-bula	N-kende	N-kuŋga	Mu-boomu	U-bom
Moon	Mw-aŋgo	Saŋge	Saŋge	Mu-epi	U-ri, I-tu	I-tu
Mother	Yeyi?	...	Mama	Ma, Mai, Nya-wana	Inna	Inna
Mountain	N-gulu	Cusia	M-bala, Bimba	Mu-ona	Tudu; ba+	...
Mouth	Ka-nywa	Nako	Nako	Mu-nwa	I-moni	I-moni
Nail (of finger or toe)	Lu-cala; n-jala	Ki-kulu	Yesi-ke-boko (bones of the fingers)	Ki-kuru	N-dara	...
Name ... ..	...	D-isa	...	Linya (?)	Li-yoo	...
Navel ... ..	...	...	Kubu	Mu-kunde	I-vovi	...
Neck ... ..	...	Di-ka (8 a)	Koto	Vikin, N-koto	E-miro	...
Night	Bu-tū; ma-tū. (I-kunye = darkness)	Ki-ria	Ma-killye (pl.)	M-kira	Bu-si	...
Nose	Mu-wemba	L-ula	L-ula or R-uru	Mu-hure	L-ulu	U-mou
Oil palm ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ox	N-gombe	En-te	En-te	En-te	...	...
Paddle	N-gafi	...	...	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Mu-saŋgi	Mw-eŋge	...	...	N-gaku	...
Parrot	N-kusa	Eŋ-kou	...	...	Mu-gaga; ni- Aku?	...
Penis ... ..	...	N-tone	...	...	Bima	...
Pig ... ..	...	N-goya	Kuluma	N-pama, Eŋ-gere	N-emba	...
Pigeon ... ..	...	Ki-bimba; bi-	...	...	A-liba; ba-	...
Place ... ..	...	Anja	Kayu	Hano	Mu-ndende	...
Rain	Vula	M-bura	M-bura	M-bura	U-gbara	...
Rat ... ..	...	M-bahu; ba+	Bell	M-beba	Bebe; ba+	...

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (* Ba-dega) 144 a. Ki-tembo	145. Ku-ŕimba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-hira)	147. ' Ki-vamba '	148. Li-hulen (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148 a. Ba-ambutu
River ...	Lu-ehi Ka-ehi (small), Am-ema	Ki-tamba ; bi-	M-cipeda, Loka, N-tohgoro Purupuru	Ki-gona, Kookani	Dei	...
Road ...	N-zira	Ki-anda	Lio. Sa Mi-dende	Ci-handa	Mugi ; ni-gi	...
Salt ...	Mu-ngwa	...	Mu-kwa, Gakoi	Ki-sura	M-kwe	...
Shame ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep ...	Mu-kaoko	En-tama	N-tama	N-tama	Butama	...
Shield ...	...	N-gaba	Savala	N-gaba	Kobe	...
Shoulder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sister ...	...	Mw-ana bu-kali	Likam (?)	Mw-ana wa mai	M-sala ; ba-sala	Dada, Aya
Skin ...	...	Ki-kaaba	N-tega, N-gufa, M-buru	Ki-kaaba	Em-bamba	Uaba (?)
Sky ...	I-yaba	Kaba	Kava, U-guru	I-guru	Busi	...
Slave ...	...	...	N-gele	Mu-sasa ; va-	Gbayn	...
Sleep ...	...	To-ro	To-lo	N-daŕigale	To-ro	...
Smoke ...	Mu-zi	Ma-kiri	Ma-kiri	Mu-ika	Wei	...
Snake ...	...	N-jaka	N-dzaka	N-jaka	Eli	...
Son, boy ...	Mu-kaa	M-ike	M-iki	Mw-ana, (Vu-sasa = youth)	Mw-ana, U-gŕi	...
Song ...	...	M-bina	Bina	Mu-vina (?)	Rumba ; ba +	...
Spear ...	Fuma	Kuŕga	Kuŕga	I-timma	U-weo ; mo-weo	...
Spirit, soul	Mu-eco, Mu-tima	...	...	Ka-tama	...	...
Star, planet	Ka-ŕgumina (?)	N-salia	N-dzato, N-zoga, Taŕgataŕga	I-sali	N-data	Lan-data
Stick ...	Mu-ti	Mw-igoo, Ka-mi	M-ego	Mu-igoo	En-tube ¹	...
Stone ...	Di-bwe ; ma-bwe	Tare	Tale	I-vale	Li-bara ; ma- Li-kavi ; ma-	...
Stool ...	Ki-bala ; vi-	...	M-bata	Ki-tebe	En-tube (?) ²	...
Sun ...	Mu-minya, (Mi-sawa = sunlight)	M-ane	Mu-ŕna	M-sana	L-eba	Epa
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	Kuruaŕga	Mu-kira	...	...
Tear ...	...	Lubeiso (* water of the eye)	Li-ba-ma-ise (* water of the eye)	Ma-liga (fl.)	Li-sall	...
Testicles ...	...	Baka	...	...	Ba-goro	...
Thief ...	...	Suma	Ma-kiba	Mu-soma	N-diba	...
Thigh ...	I-bimbi	...	Ki-bele	Ki-vero	...	...
Thing ...	...	K-ema ; b-ema	...	Ny-aŕka	Ema ; d-ema	...
Thorn ...	...	E-kŕe	N-kŕa	Ma-va (fl.)	W-abo	...
Tobacco ...	...	M-bagi	M-base, Taba	Mu-vagi, Ka-saji, Ki-gobi	M-bagi	...

¹ As the most primitive stools are made out of branching sticks, the word-root -tebe or -tube might be interchangeable for both concepts.

English	144. North-east Ki-legu (* Ba-legu *) 144a. Ki-tembo	145. Ku-amba	146. Luhu-ese (Lo-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-buku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148a. Ba-mbutta
To-day ...	...	Lera	...	...	Ye	Na-piā
Toe ...	...	Buga ke-gu	M-buka-gbata	Ki-gere	Beŋge wa m-tindi	...
To-morrow	...	...	Ma-ksalu	Mu-ŋkē	Ka-liha	Kope
Tongue ...	Lu-limi	Daka	Daka	Ki-remi	Ku-dada; ma- Bi-tala (pl.)	Ne-dada; pl. bi-dada
Tooth ...	...	M-nyo (pl.)	Ma-nyo (pl.)	M-enu (pl.)	L-enu; m-enu	M-enu (pl.), Bi-nangaka (pl.)
Town, village	...	Ki-kari	Ma-asi	Many-amba (?)	Ke-kate	...
Tree ...	Mu-tyo (f), Mu-ti	Me-ri	M-ete (pl.), A-pobaw	Mu-ti; mi-ti	Bo-ti; ma-ti, M-kakaru	M-kakaru
Twins ...	...	Ba-roŋgo (pl.)	Dukakwbe	Va-roŋgo (pl.)	Ma-wiro	...
Urine ...	...	Ma-nyi	Ma-nyi	M-kali	Ma-tere	...
Vein ...	Mu-te; me-te	...	...	...	...	...
War ...	Bi-ta	Bo-lemu	Di-da (pl.)	Ku-rua-na	Di-te (pl.)	...
Water ...	Ma-ci	Liba	Liba	Ma-si	Ma-liba	Ma-ipo
Well, source	...	...	...	...	...	Iko
White man	Mu-yaŋgu	N-juŋgu	...	...	Mu-juŋgu	...
Wife ...	...	N-kari, N-kalu; ba-	M-kali	Mu-kali	Mu-ri; bo-li, (bo-li bo-dem = my wives)	...
Wind ...	...	Heya	Sumbu	M-poga or M-puira	Yeo	...
Witch ...	...	Mu-lemba	Ki-hara	Mu-kumbe	Ma-madi	...
Witchcraft	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woman ...	Mu-kazi; ba-	N-kari	M-kali	Mu-kali	Mu-ri, Mu-li; bo-li	Mo-ri or Moi; bo-ri
Womb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	...	Mu-sa	Ku-buna-mu-sa, Ban	...	Tiŋbe	...
Yam ...	...	Ki-rali; bi-	...	...	1-sōū; di-sōū	...
Year ...	...	Ki-rubali	Mu-aka	Mu-aga	Ki-anda	Mu-aru? Ka-laŋga
Yesterday...	...	Uma	...	...	Na-ko-be	Kope, Bo-doso
Zebra ...	...	Mu-sala	N-tulege	...	...	...
One ...	-mo	muti, -muti	N-gilini or Bu-igiri	Ki-moi	1-ŋana or Li-ŋana	Mu-ŋa, Mu-gano?
Two ...	-biri	-bare	-bali or -bala	-viri	-wiri, Ka-wiri, Di-wiri	Bi-pe, Ba-poni
Three ...	-satua	-saru	-sato or -sare, -sala	-satu	Di-letu, -letu, -rato	B-atu
Four ...	-na	-ine	-nne, -ine or -ini	-nai	Gena	Ba-gena or Ba-geni
Five ...	-tano	-tano	-tano, -boko	-tano	-boko (i.e. the fist)	-boko
Six ...	Mu-tuwa	M-kaga	Ma-dya, Ki-boko bari	Mu-kaga (?)	Ma-dia	Ma-dianika (?)
Seven...	Mu-sambu	N-sambu	Laludu, Luludu	Mu-sanjo	Ma-ŋaneka or Ma-dyanika	Ma-nanika
Eight ...	Mu-anda	Nane	Lala	M-nana	Ba-gina	Ma-dyina

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (¹ Ila-lega ²) 144a. Ki-tembo	145. Ku-amba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-buku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148a. Ba-ambutu
Nine ...	Ki-tema	Subi	Subia, Suobya	Mu-inda	Ba-gina m-gonso	Vagano-gono
Ten ...	I-kumi	Kumi	I-kooni <i>or</i> I-kumi	I-kumi	Mine. Digi. -mene. Kum' (?) Itso (?)	Bakobakob
Eleven ...	Kumi na -mo	Kumi na sasi muti. (Kumi na muru-bari = <i>twelve</i>)	Koemi guli bi-moo. (Koemi guli bali = <i>twelve</i>)	...	Mini la li-igana; <i>or</i> Baitoda. (Bakumba = <i>twelve</i>) ¹	...
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi a-wiri	Bwes'i muti	Koemi <i>or</i> Kumi bali	...	Ba-mene ba-wiri	...
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi a-satu	Bwes'i muti na muru-kumi	Koemi <i>or</i> Kumi i-sala <i>or</i> i-sato	...	Ba-mene ba-ratu	...
Forty ...	Ma-kumi a-nā	Bwebare	...	...	Ba-mene gina	...
Fifty ...	Ma-kumi a-tano	Bwebare na sasi kumi. (Bwesaru = <i>sixty</i> , Bweine = <i>eighty</i>)	...	...	Ba-mene bokoa, (Ba-mene ba-gina na mu-gonso = <i>ninety</i>)	...
Hundred ...	Lu-kama	Bwetano	I-gana <i>or</i> I-gama	Ki-kumi	Radi	...
Thousand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	?	E-me. Ni, N- -ni. -a-mu	...	...	E-me. Ma, Mi. -n-, -na-, -ni- -de-m	I-mi. ? ? -e-mi, -ise-me
Thou, thee, thy	?	U-we. U, U- -ku. -a-u	...	...	Gwa, U-we. Gwaŋga. W, U-, Ya- -na-, -na- -e-ŋwe	U-we, U-we U-we, U-we ? ? -so, -don-gu
He, him, his	?	Mend-le. Ye, A-, Mu- -m-, -mu- -a-ke	...	...	U-we, Wə, Eŋge. A, I- -wa-, -m- -tenl -a-ndeni, -da-mu	Wa. U, -mu- -a-na. -oŋge <i>or</i> -ŋge
We, us, our	?	Be-su. Ki, Bi-ki. -ki. -a-sū. -ndi a-sū	...	...	U-sū, I-sū. Ka- -si- -do-ŋo. -do-ŋū	I-sa. ? ? -inde-su

¹ Digi di-letu = *thirteen*; Digi-gina = *fourteen*; Digi bokoa = *fifteen*; Digi mu-dia = *sixteen*, and so on with Digi for ten, until twenty is reached.

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (* Ba-lega) 144a. Ki-temba	145. Ku-amba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-haku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanema)	148a. Ba-mbuttu
Ye, you, your	? ? ? -nu	Miyaa. Ba-, Bu- -ba- -ni (?), -a-nü, ndi a-nü	...	...	[-ni. Nwe, N-, Na- -ni- -nawe, -nini, -do-nne, -dama-nini	l-nu. ? ? -inde-nu
They, them, their	? ? ? -a-bu	Baa. Ba- -ba- -baba, -ndi baba, -ndi a-bu	...	...	Ba-ba. Ba- -ba- -do-a, -da-ba	A-ba ? ? -anda-ba
All This, these	... ...	Pöne Mu-sindi. Ndi-	-ese ...	... ...	-bon -töyu (<i>postfix</i>) (Class 1), -teba ? (2); -taü (Class 3), -teyi? (Class 4); etc.	Bu-bamit ...
That, those	...	Mend-ie (Class 1), Mend-ula (Class 3)	...	...	-teyo (Class 1), -teba? (2); -taü (3), -teyi? (4); etc.	...
Bad ... ..	...	-axinani	-kokörula	...	-bibi, -bebi	...
Black ... ..	...	-ma-tanu	-dote	...	-nangbo	...
Female ... ..	...	-kali, -ä-kali	-kall	...	-kwili, -muli	-moi
Pierce, sharp, bitter	-baögo	...	...	...	...	...
Good	-jumbi	Mu-boöga	...	...	-saido	-hidu
Great	-kulu	-zarezare	...	...	-kuru	...
Little	-ke	M-ike. Mi-kisäsi	...	...	-p-dambu, -büda	-bede
Long	-je	...	...	...	fa, U-ta, Ebu-ta	-ta
Male ... ..	...	N-tuli. Kw-ake. -anne	...	...	Su. M-pai. Joma. -gule	...
Old ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Red ... ..	...	...	-koöfana	Ki-tukwere	...	...
Rotten ... ..	...	-hala	...	...	...	...
Short ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick	-dwala	...	M-bölo	A-ruere	...	...
White ... ..	...	-ebua	-kuka	Ki-rirebe	-satu	Bu-tu
Above, up, on top	...	...	...	...	-ku (a-ku, i-ku)	A-ku
Before ... ..	...	...	...	...	Ba-pe	Ba-pe. Pende

English	144. North-east Ki-legu (* Ila-legu?) 144a. Ki-temba	145. Ku-amba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bica)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-buku (Li-nyari, Li-bwanama)	148a. Ba-mbuttu
Behind	Am-bid	Am-bisi
Below, down	Ku-si	...	...	...	Le-si, Ke-si	Ke-si
Far	-daŋga	Mo-daŋga
Here	Mew	Kunoo	Ese	Kanna	A-kabu
In, inside	Ka	...	...	O?	Ma-tei
Middle
Near	Tinene	Tinene
Outside
Plenty, many	...	-madie, Ma-madi	...	...	-boja	-a-naŋga
There	Koi	...	...	Iyo	Kibū
Where?	Kibu	A-kibū
No!	Nikumia! Kiki!	...	...	Nini?	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	...	Ki- (1st pers.), Ka- (2nd pers.), Ka- (3rd pers.), Ki-ki- (1st pers. pl.), Bo-ku- (2nd pers. pl.), Ia-ka- (3rd pers. pl.), -mbe (suffix)- (Ku-ni-pesi) -mbe = Not- thou me give not: i.e. Thou didst not give me)	...	...	-si-	...
To ...	Ku-	Ku-	?	Ku-	Ku-	?
" beat	-binda	...	...	-benda	-bubuo, būbūi
" buy, sell	...	-tanda	...	...	-kora	...
" come	-bika	-bika	-vū (pret. vn-ese)	-kasa, -kawa	-ika or -aka
" cut	-zomba	...	...	-tene-ra	...
" dance	-n-hina	...	...	-būuo	...
" die ...	-kwa	-wa	-kwa	...	-gbou, -go	-au
" eat	-lia, -lia-ga	...	...	-ja, -dya	-dya, -dyadya
" give	-pa (pret. -pesi)	...	...	-inje or -inyo	-injuya
" go	-ya, -eŋ	...	...	-ua	-sa
" kill	-būla	...	...	-tenda	-isa
" know ...	-luŋga?	-via	...	...	-ora	...
...	-mbira	...

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (* Ba-lega) 144a. Ki-temba	145. Ku-amba	146. Ludu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanoma)	148a. Ba-mbuttu
To	Ku-	Ku-	?	Ku-	Ku-	?
" laugh ...	-saba	-tevi-eki, -tevia	...	...	-saba-ka	...
" leave off, cease	-aga?	...	...	...	...	...
" love, want	-ika	-kaba (? Ki-kaba), -kunda	...	...	-kunda	...
" see ...	...	-tanga, -tangi	...	...	...	...
" sit, remain, abide	...	...	...	...	-ida	-ida
" sleep ...	...	-lala, -lali	...	...	...	...
" stand, stop, be erect	...	...	...	...	-mama-ni	-mama-ni
" steal ...	...	-soma	...	...	-buba-mu	...

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN NORTH-EAST KI-LEGA

Class 1. Mu, M- (mu, u-); 2. Ba- (ba-); 3. Ma- (mu-, u-); 4. Mi- (mi-, i-); 5. I-, Li-, — (li-); 6. Ma-, Am- (?) ; 7. Ki-, Ke- (?ki); 8. Vi- (vi-); 9. In-, N- (M-), N-, Ny-, — (?); 10. same as 9, and also Ng-; 11. Lu-, Lo- (lu-); 12. Tu-, To- (tu-); 13. Ka-, K' (ka); 14. Bu- (bu-); 15. U-, Ku-, Ko- (ku); 16. ?; 17. ?.

PREFIXES, &C., IN KU-AMBA, LUDU-SESE, AND KI-VAMBA

Slight traces of preprefixes in Classes 7, 8, and 9.

Class 1. Mu-, U-?, A- (mu, u-, ye); 2. Ba-, Va- (ba, va); 3. Mu- (mu-, u-); 4. Mi- (mi-, i-); 5. Li-, —, Di- (li-); 6. Ma-, Ama-? (ma, ?); 7. Eki-, Ki- (ki); 8. Ebi-, Bi-, Vi- (bi, vi); 8a. Bi-, Vi-; 9. En- (Em-), Eñ-, N- (M-), N-, Ny- (?); 10. same as 9; 11. Lu- (lu-); 12. absent? or Di-?; 13. Ka- (rare); 14. Bu-, Vu-, Vo- (bu, vu); 15. Ku-, Ko- (ku); 16. ? (Va- in Ki-vamba); 17. Ka-

PREFIXES, &C., IN LI-HUKU AND BA-MBUTTU

Traces of preprefixes in Class 9.

Class 1. Mu-, U-, M-, A-, — (mu, ye, yu-); 2. Ba-, Bo- (ba, bo); 3. Mu-, Bu-, U- (u-); 4. Ni- (i-); 5. Li-, Di-, I- (li-); 6. Ma-, Ba-, Bi- (? Ba-) (ka); 7. Ki- (rare); 8. ? missing; 8a. (?) E-, I- (e); 9. En- (Em-), Eñ-, In- (Im-), N-, N' (e, ?); 10. same as 9; 11. Lu-, Ru-, ? Ne-; 12. Du-?, Di- (di) ?; 13. Ka-

¹ There is a prominent Class in Li-huku with a diminutive sense: sing. E- or I-; plural Di-. The question arises: is this No. 7 with the Bi- plural changed to Di- (as in Wa-ñkucu, No. 230); or is the singular prefix E- or I- a form of Ba- with the customary 12 (Tu-) as plural, weakened to Di-? Apparently Tu- can become Ti- and Li- in Nos. 149-50, and Ti-, Di-, De- in Nos. 230-232.

(ka) rare; 14. **Bu-** (bu); 15. ?**U-**, **Ku-** (?); 16. **A-**, **Ba-** ? (la, le, fa ?) (place taken generally by **La-**); 17. ?; 19. ? (as singular) **Ga-** (in **Ga-be**; **ʒ**, **ba-be** = devil); 20. ? **La-**.

Traces of **Na-** feminine prefix.

144. North-east **Kilega** and **Kitembo** are spoken in Bulega and Butembo, the hill or plateau country west of the Lake Kivu basin, north of the Lulindi river and east of the Bukari or Mbañgo-bañgo flat country, and south of the River Lowa (about 1° South latitude).

145. **Kuamba** is spoken on the northern, north-eastern, and western flanks of Ruwenzori mountain, and westward almost to the Semliki river.

146. **Lubusese** is spoken on the extreme Upper Ituri, and immediately west of the Ituri towards the Anderi and Epulu rivers, and about the Kiso goldfields.

147. **Kivamba** is said to be spoken in the region of the Middle and Lower Semliki west of Kuamba and of Korjo (vocabulary No. 1). It may be only a trade or interpreters' jargon.

148. **Libuku** is spoken on the west bank of the Lower Semliki near to the south end of Lake Albert, and thence north-westward to the Ituri river and along the Ituri down stream, between the Balesa on the north and the Mbaba on the south.

148 a. **Bambettu** is spoken in the Avakubi district on the north side of the Ituri, between its confluence with the Epulu and with the Nepoko. A 'Pygmies' language.

GROUP HH

THE UPPER ITURI LANGUAGES (*continued*)

149. Ba-kiokwa, Ba-kwa or Ba-lese

150. Ki-bira or Ba-kumu¹

GROUP II

THE WELE-ARUWIMI (ABABUA) LANGUAGES

151. Ababua-Mo-beŋge (Central and South Central dialects)² 151 a. Hōma or Northern Ababua³

152. Ba-bati or Mo-bali (Western Ababua)⁴

153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)⁵

154. Abobwa (North-eastern Ababua)⁶

English	149. Ba-kiokwa, Ba-kwa or Ba-lese	150. Ki-bira or Ba-kumu	151. Ababua- Mo-beŋge 151 a. Hōma or Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati or Mo-bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Abobwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Adze	Gbuŋga	...	Baa	...
Animal, wild beast	Name
Ant	Oŋ-giho; baf-	...	N-kaali; ba+	...
Ant, white (termite)	A-kaŋa (151 a)	...	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi)	...	Kika; ba+	...	...	...	...
Arm	En-rika, E-baka; ti-baka (pl.), M-bomba	I-ba, E-ba, E-baku; pl. E-baku. Bēka (151 a)	E-ba, E-baka	...	...
Arrow ...	Mu-kwari, A-pi	N-ŋa, A-pi	Baŋga, E-baka; be-	...	Ba-bura (pl.), E-aga	...
Axe	E-rika; pl. na-	Baŋga, Gbuŋga, Maŋwa (151 a)	...	Mu-gumbi (pl.)	...
Baboon	Sika	Baku (151 a)	...	...	...
Back, back- bone	...	Ny-ene, N-gōŋga	Goŋga or N-gōŋga, Guŋga (151 a)	...	N-gōŋga	N-gōŋga
Banana ...	Ma-saba (pl.), I-baki	I-buka, E-baka	Baga, E-baku; pl. li- li-baku. Mo-kandi; mi-	E-baku; pl. E-baku. I-konda	Baga, A-didi; ba-	...
Beard	N-dela	Bandi, N-dela, Nūri (151 a)	...	N-dela	...
Bee	Ma-pasi (pl.), Sizi (pl.)	N-ŋaka (151 a)	...	...	...

¹ Johnston's Ki-bira (Uganda Protectorate); Stanley's Ba-bira ('In Darkest Africa'); and G. B. Mitchell's Ba-kumu.

² The 'Mo-beŋge' of Franz Thonner (On Congo & Ubaŋgi), and perhaps the 'Ba-ŋgba' of Stapleton. The speech of the Ba-ŋga, Baya, Babeŋge, Balauia, Baganji and western Ba-ŋga tribes. Ababua is sometimes spelt Ababwa.

³ Hōma or Hōma (151 a) has only recently been discovered. It is virtually an independent language of the Wele-Aruwimi group, spoken north of Tambura in the Bahr-al-Ghazal. See Note at close of Vocabularies.

⁴ The Mo-bali of Monodin of Franz Thonner comes nearer to the Bwela language (KK) than to Ababua. Ba-bati is perhaps the 'Mo-bali' of William Forfeith. It is also equivalent to the Dundusana of Franz Thonner.

⁵ This is the Ba-lese of some explorers. It is the Ba-bale of Stapleton and G. B. Mitchell, and Stanley's I-ndekara or Pygmy language. It is probably the speech of the Mabeja, Magboro, Baŋga, Bawalya, Baganji, Lo-bali, Papele, and Babali tribes.

⁶ This is possibly the dialect of the Bwopenber, Bahali, Baduda, and eastern Bati tribes.

English	149. Ba-kiokwa, Ba-kwa or Ba-lesé	150. Ki-bira or Ba-kumu	151. Ahabua- Mo-beñge 151 a. Höma or Northern Ahabua	152. Ba-bati or Mo-bali (Western Ahabua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ahabua)	154. Aboobwa (North-eastern Ahabua)
Belly ... ..	...	Saoh'a. Tsootso. Sookto	Saopoo or Opoo. Sapoo (151 a)	Sapoo	Saopoo; ho+	Saopoo
Bird	N-diya. M-babu (? M-bubu)	M-bu?	M-bul. N-wala. M-buru (151 a)	...	Ban-ori (pl). Sum-bulu (pl). Bem-bili	Um-bul. Bam-buba (pl)
Blood ... ..	...	Ma-kié	Ma-zila. Bu-garrum (151 a)	...	Man-zela	...
Body ... ..	...	M-bulu	Ö-tega; me-	...	Natoo; ha+	...
Bone ... ..	...	Eö-kuoo	Ö-kuwa; me- Kue. Koo (151 a)	...	Ku-kuwo	...
Bow ... ..	...	Mañge	M-bañge Torro (151 a)	...	...	N-taoo; min-
Bowels ... ..	...	...	Mo-lamba; me- Li-mbari (151 a)	...	N-sapoo	...
Brains ... ..	...	Eb-oñgo	Bo-koñgo; ma- B-oñgo-p (151 a)	...	...	Eko-loñgo; be-
Breast (man's)	...	E-kuha	E-kuha. Kuba-k (151 a)	M-potu	...	...
Breast (woman's)	...	Bero	Li-bale, Li-bene; ma- Ö-kboé; me- Ma-rungoma (151 a)	Li-kuku	...	Le-kbu; ma-
Brother	Ba-ruku, A-yapa	Ma-nema. Mo-tu mo-kü	N-deko. Judi; ha+. Mo-akbee. Na-mam (151 a)	...	Dadi-mw-ami. Sunja ka-ma. Mi-si. N-koole	Mi-mama niü-moole
Buffalo	Nz-ari; ha+	Ngwende?	Nz-äle; ha+. N-zal (151 a)	...	Tibi; be+	...
Buttocks ... ..	...	E-kbalata	Ma-soñgo (pl). Le-hoñgo; ma-	...	De-soñgo wa; ma-	...
Canoe, boat	Kuku. Kañgi	Koko	Ku-rumba. E-lumba. Ew-atu; ma+	Lumba. G-atu	Bw-ato. Ga-loñgo; ba+	...
Cat ... ..	...	...	Dandala. Boñgo (151 a)	...	...	...
Charcoal ... ..	...	...	Le-kala	...	Li-kalaga	...
Chief, king	...	...	Kumu; ha+. Nagwa (151 a)	M-bel. Kumu	Kumu; ha+	...
Child ... ..	...	M-ike, M-iki; bam-iki	M-ä. Öm-ä; ba- M-inik (151 a)	M-ä. M-ana	Am-äsi; be-äsi or M-äsi; be-äsi	M-mi; ba-mi
Cloth	Boñgo. Naf-gombe	Boñgo, Poñgo	Ramba. N-gombe. To-rup. Tu-rup (151 a)	...	N-gombe	...
Cold ... ..	...	...	Piao, Poo. Bo-zis (151 a)	...	Bodi	...
Country	Im-banda	In-zi. Er-du	Le-tina; ma-	...	Un-ji	...
Cow	I-kuma. Nz-ari	Iñ-ki. N-to. N-kale	...	...	U-kali?	...

English	149. Ba-kiokwa, Ba-kwa or Ba-lese	150. Ki-bira or Ba-kumu	151. Ababua- Mo-heŋge 151 a. Bōma or Northern Ababus	152. Ba-bati or Mo-bali (Western Ababus)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababus)	154. Abebwa (North-eastern Ababus)
Crocodile ...	...	Ko-ja	Gondi. Mo-laŋga; me- N-gwandl (151 a)	N-diki	Zene; ba+	...
Day, daylight	...	I-lie	B-iti	...	Toku	...
Devil, evil spirit	...	I-umbu	E-lemba	...	Un-jili; bi-jili	Sumū
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	Bāi. Mali or Muli (151 a)	...	...	...
Dog	I-bu	M-baa, M-bwa	M-ve. M-baa. Um-ba (151 a)	...	Um-va; bam-va	N-ve, Um-ve
Door, door- way	...	Ko-kuku	Ō-pume; be- Boame, Bōm (151 a)	Ka-sika	Ō-pumu; <i>pl.</i> ko-	...
Dream ...	...	...	Ō-huma. Wau (151 a)	...	Ō-togoo	...
Drum ... ..	...	A-lende	Sembe. Geeya (151 a)	Mo-ŋuŋu	...	...
Ear	Ki-tu, Ki-toi	Ki-toi, Ti-kū (<i>pl.</i>)	E-teu. Tan-k (151 a)	Li-toi	Ma-tewa. Ku-toi; ama-	E-teu; ma-teu. Ko-tan; ma-
Egg ... ..	...	Le-ke	Le-o; mo-o. Ma-keema (<i>pl.</i>) (151 a)	Ma-ŋga (<i>pl.</i>)	D-ese; m-ese	...
Elephant ...	M-buŋu. Uku	M-buŋu	Buŋu. M-boŋgo (151 a)	M-boŋgo	M-buŋu or M-boŋgo	...
Excrement	...	Dū-ū	Ba-titi. Bata-i	...	Tu-i. Bo	...
Eye	Mbuk-esu. Koi	Isu, Eoo	L-isa. L-ihoo; m-ihoo. Ru-sul (151 a)	L-isa	L-ihoo, L-isa, D-isa; m-isa. D-iso; mo-po	Li-va; m-va
Face, fore- head	...	L-eso	Bata. E-tonda. Tunda-k (151 a)	B-oso	...	Ko-tonda; m-
Fat, oil ...	...	Kamba	Neol. Wa-ina. Pa-tamut (151 a)	...	Li-natia; mo- N-suku	...
Father ...	Aupa. Aipa	Abe	Aba. A-manu (151 a)	...	Abba, Abo	Abba
Fear	Ma-piraŋga	Mu-baŋga	B-aŋga. B-aŋga-p (151 a)	...	Mba-tia	...
Finger ..	Bakan-zigu. Kerro	N-jaga. N-zika	I-sin. N-sen. Ō-heu; ma- Mini (151 a)	N-sen	I-ben. Kberigbe	...
Fire	Mu-sa	N-sē. I-sē. I-kala	Bo-gu. I-kegu. Le-ta; ma-ta. Tsu-ogus (151 a)	Me-ka	Ri-ta. Su-ku, So-ku; <i>pl.</i> bi-eku	Bo-gu
Fish	N-su. M-buŋgi	Sū	I-si. Em-baŋge. Ō-hi; ba-hi. Ilo-s (<i>pl.</i>) (151 a)	...	Ia-hi (<i>pl.</i>) Un-si; hion-si	...
Foot	I-tindi	I-tindi. Kipe. Bata	I-tindi. Le-tinda. Goru-p. (151 a)	I-kaka	Ako-guru (<i>sing.</i>) ma-guru (<i>pl.</i>) Ko-tindi; ma-	Ji-kata. Tindi

English	149. Ba-kiakwa, Ba-kwa or Ba-lesé	150. Ki-bira or Ba-kumu	151. Ababua- Mu-béngé (S. a. Hóna or Northern Ababua)	152. Ba-bati or Mo-bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Ababwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Forest	...	Nkba. Pala; ba-pala	Ba-su Para	...	N-galo; koo- (? koo zing. or pl.?)	...
Fowl	Indumbi. Koko	Koko	Ku. Dungo (151 a)	Koko	Koko	...
Frog, toad	...	...	Bodo. Khookhoko. Kuda-k (151 a)	...	Lombu; bo+	...
Ghost	...	N-kete	Duma	...	...	...
Giraffe	...	...	Lu-mbadi (151 a)	...	...	...
Goat	Sa-maŋa. Meme	Meme	Meme	Meme	Meme	Meme
God (he)	A-pabai	...	...	...	...	...
God	...	N-kete	Ala? Mo-rum (151 a)	...	A-zapana	M-bali. Kunji
Grandparent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grass	...	N-sobe	Bo-gu. Eŋ-gbindi. Soru (151 a)	...	M-boŋgo	...
Ground	...	Dodo	Dodi. Dodes Tandu-k (151 a)	...	Dodo	...
Ground-nut	...	E-kona	Gube. Guro (151 a)	...	...	...
Guinea-fowl	...	Kaŋga	Kaŋge. Khookhoko. Kaŋga (151 a)	...	Ko-mbasa	...
Gun	...	...	Gundu. Ba-bali; ma-	...	M-baŋga; pl. ko-baŋga	...
Hair	...	Ki-samo	Tu-ati, Tu-ate. Le-tuwatowa. Sa-moru (151 a)	Tu-ati. N-suo	Ali-sala; pl. sala. Sala; ba-sala	Tw-ete, Tu-ate
Hand	E-ka. Kun-zika. E-kaki	N-jaga. E-kako	E-ba. Li-konjo. M-bumu. N-gbaha. M-anza (151 a)	...	Ka-begi. Ba; ma-ba. Ku-baku; mo-boko. Le-kamba	E-ba; pl. ma-ba. Im-base
Head	M-w. Ma-boŋgo	M-w	M-ai. M-wa. M-oro (151 a)	M-wa	Mo-ru. Mo-lu; pl. akumi-li	Im-m-ai
Heart	...	E-ghondo	Mo-lemu. Bu-kali (151 a)	...	Mo-kama	...
Heel	...	E-woko	Sige. Le-tindi. Tindi-li (151 a)	...	Li-tindi	...
Hide	Koko. Koko	M-bugo	E-dipa	...	E-dipa. On-senze; kor-	...
Hill	I-bika. M-ambu	M-ambu	Mo-amba; mo- Guŋgora (151 a)	...	Li-guŋgu. Gomba	...
Hippopotamus	...	A-sanda	Dupa. Duppa (151 a)	...	Dupa; ba+	...
Hoe	...	...	Ye-mbe; ba+ Mu-ruga (151 a)	...	Li-gembe; ma-	Koŋga; ba+

English	140 Ba-kleakwa, Ba-kwa or Ba-leso	150, Ki-bira or Ba-kumu	151- Ababus- Moo-beñge 151 a, Höma or Northern Ababua	152, Ba-bnti or Moo-bali (Western Ababus)	153- Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154- Ababwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Honey ...	...	Baki	N)-oi. Ba-reli (151 a)	...	Ba-liye; kuba-liye	...
Horn ...	...	En-dika	Liñ-geka. Pabgu-m (151 a)	...	Le-pakala	...
House ...	In-du, Ku-rumbo	Bañ-gwari. En-du, N-daba	N-gbale. N-dap (151 a)	E-sika	In-du, N-dabu	N-bali
Hunger ...	...	N-zè	Jale, N-zihala	...	N-zala	...
Husband ...	...	M-oako; ba-iaoko	...	M-omoo	...	M-bali; ba-bali
Hyena ...	M-dondate	En-bombè	E-gul. Dili (151 a)	...	Kico	...
Iron ...	...	Mondo, N-gua	Gwe. I-bonda; bi- M-bali (151 a)	...	I-woti	Ba-gbwe, I-wuwo
Island ...	...	...	I-lala; bi- O-kbañga, Mu-num (151 a)	...	I-sañga; bi- Le-pakala	...
Ivory ...	...	...	E-dibe, K-bali Gwe, Diboñgw N-gua	...	Ko-lulu; mo- M-bako	...
Knee ...	...	Mw-aku	M-bao. M-baku (151 a)	...	E-buoto	...
Knife ...	N-gwa, Tambi	M-bago, N-gua	Le-gbuto	...	Ako-gulu; ß, ma- or Ko-gula	...
Lake ...	...	...	Ba, E-bele, E-be, E-goko; be- Gorok (151 a)	E-be, E-nama	Bu ka-bui, Lole; bu+	...
Leg ...	...	En-diñgo	Kopi, I-kopi, Kopu-k (151 a)	...	...	...
Leopard ...	Ma-pirañga, ¹ Ma-piloñgo	Ma-biañga (ß), ¹ M-oli	Boyn-k (151 a)	...	...	...
Lion ...	...	...	De-gbwe, E-ulu; be- Liñ-gaka, Noka (151 a)	...	M-bucuki, N-penze; koo-senze	...
Lips ...	Pasa nyako ²	Mu-tutu, E-bumbo	E-bui, K-bahu, Li-mbari (151 a)	...	...	...
Magic ...	...	E-Imba	M-ana, Bamu, Li-koake; ma- Mu-tu; ba-tu, Moo-tu Mu-tu (151 a), Mu-ndu (151 a)	...	E-tipopi, Li-tikopi; ma- Umme-tu; ß, beme-tu, Mu-tu; ba-to	Mu-rea, Mu-ko; ba-ko M-bali; ba-bali
Maize ...	...	Mu-gusa, Tegibera	Bapu-k (151 a)	Mu-maa	Mu-mbi; ba-mbi	...
Man ...	Moo-ku, Mos-gu	M-ka, M-kwa, M-gba; ß, ba-gba	I-ai, N-gai, E-hu, Ny-ama (151 a)	...	N-gai, E-seku, In-sinj	N-ame
Man, vir. ...	...	Moo-ko; ba-iaoko	Kbahu, Mu-g' (151 a)	...	...	...
Meat ...	Nimbu, Kupa	A-bore, Ny-ama	Li-bele	...	Li-beli	...
Medicine ...	...	...	Kema	...	Pombali; bu+	...
Milk ...	? Kupa	...	Gondi, Tamba, Timba (151 a)	...	Timba, Senze, Sinji	Tembe
Monkey ...	...	Tepè; ba-tepè	...	...	...	...
Moon, month	Suñgi, Barugwuru	Suñgi, Am-élu	...	...	...	...

¹ Meaning 'jaw, terror'.² 'Twins of the mouth'.

English	149. Ba-kiakwa, Ba-kwa or Ba-lesé	150. Ki-bira or Ba-kumu	151. Ababua- Mo-beñge 151 a. Hōma or Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati or Mo-bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Aboobwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Mother ...	Ioima, Eimū	Amae. Ama. Adyi	Ama. Ama-uo (151 a)	...	Ammā	Ammā; <i>pl.</i> tamma
Mountain ...	M-ambu. I-biko	M-amba. Kupa. Ekbubu	Gaŋgale. Tali (151 a)	...	Li-guŋgu	A-guŋgala
Mouth ...	Me-dari. Nyoko	Afe naga. Ape, ...	O-nosa. M-bakoo (151 a)	Mio-nakoo	U-naku or O-naku; <i>pl.</i> ku-naku	I-nno; <i>pl.</i> ta-nno
Nail (of finger or toe)	...	Koale	In-saku. Khal; ma+. Ka-u-zagali (151 a)	...	Li-mara; ma- Koo-kwara; ma-	...
Name ...	...	Ino	Li-na; ma-na	...	D-ŋa; m-ena	...
Navel ...	...	...	Li-kubu. O-kboto. Kuva (151 a)	...	Le-kbu	...
Neck, throat	...	Kiŋgo	Kiŋgu. Cuŋgu-k (151 a)	Kiŋgu. Duli	Siŋgo	...
Night ...	...	Kih'wa	Biti. Rupa-k (151 a)	...	...	...
Nose ...	Erra. M-bembe-rwa	Erra or Etu. Lolu	Soŋgu. Hoŋgo. Yō (151 a)	J-ala. Nānga	Hoŋgo. Li-mila; ba- Meŋa; ba+	Soŋgo
Oil palm ...	...	...	O-m-bahu	...	N-baŋga	...
Ox ...	...	N-te	E-tūi	...	...	...
Paddle ...	...	...	Kapi. Naŋga	Kafi	M-pombo	...
Palm wine, beer	...	Li-ba	M-ana Ma-nam (151 a)	...	Ma-kana	...
Parrot ...	...	A-kuakwa	Ma-turu?	...	...	...
Penis ...	...	N-teni	Ma-ŋgali. Hoŋgone. Tenya (151 a)	...	Sese	...
Fig ...	...	N-zala	Gwe. N-beya. Bazu (151 a)	...	ŋ-goya	...
Pigeon ...	...	M-babu?	Sassa. O-kikila. Bukbuk (151 a)	...	Gugu; ba+	...
Place ...	...	Ladu	Bege	...	O-sewo	...
Rain ...	M-bua, M-bu	M-bua, M-bura. M-buo	M-bwe. Ma-nale. Du-bari (151 a)	M-bua	Ma-nezi. M-bulo	...
Rat ...	...	M-babu	Babu. Kbeku. N-zadi (151 a)	...	Bi-ili	...
River ...	A-ŋ	Iba, Li-bu	Iba. Le-nene. Du-bari (151 a)	...	Li-titi; me- Pa-ruba (<i>at the water</i>)	...
Road ...	A-pende. N-zi	A-ŋ. A-bi	O-hambi. ¹ Pesi, Bent. Pens (151 a)	Pesi. N-see	Hambi. A-pe	...
Salt ...	Kua. Ma-bwari	Kua	N-kwe. O-kba. Mo-ku (151 a)	N-kwe. Mo-ku	N-kwo	...

¹ O-hambi = 'road'. Cf. Hambo = 'walk' in Zulu and Nyanja.

English	149. Ba-klakwa, Ba-kwa or Ba-tese	150. Ka-hira or Ba-kumu	151. Ababus- Mo-beŋge 151 a. Höma or Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati or Ma-bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Abobwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Shame ...	...	...	Sonyi. Hōni	...	Suoi	...
Sheep ...	...	M-bali	Kondolo ¹	...	...	...
Shield ...	...	...	N-guba	N-guba	N-gubo	...
Shoulder ...	...	...	Em-beka, Em-bega, Bugu-g (151 a)	...	En-tulu	...
Sister ...	...	Mo-ŋu ŋ-ke	Gwandam (151 a)	...	A-yaya	Mi-mama mo-ke
Skin ...	...	Lo-ho	E-dipa, Ba-rakak (151 a)	...	On-senze	...
Sky ...	Ikū	Kupa, Kuba	Kagu, Ny-ŋgot (151 a)	Di-ko	Li-galiki	Kugu
Slave ...	...	N-koobe; ha-koobe	Ma-ŋgel, Mo-lama	...	A-moya; ba-	M-ane, Ba-maŋge (pl.)
Sleep ...	To-ro, Ba-laŋgi	To-ro	(-lala, verb), U-lala-ba (151 a)	...	To-ro	...
Smoke ...	...	Ma-ki	Mo-linga, O-kili, Kuli (151 a)	Ma-diŋga	Mi-sili	...
Snake ...	...	En-zeka	N-za, N-joa N-gamu (151 a)	...	Ny-ekakoa	...
Son, boy ...	...	M-iko, M-iki, Mo-ku	M-ool, Ōmi; ba-nami, M-ani-k, M-ili-k (151 a)	...	Am-ŋi un-ŋa, Mu-koobe, M-i; be-i, Nara-bembe- leka	M-mi mmo-ro
Song ...	...	L-imbo	Ba-limba (pl.), L-embo; m-	...	D-imbe; m-embe	...
Spear ...	Ikūnga, Mu-rupa	Ikūnga	Le-kuŋga or E-koŋga, Kuŋwa-ŋ (151 a)	E-koŋga, Li-kongwa	Ikūnga, D-oŋga, M-aŋga	...
Spirit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Star ...	Bibi or Pasi	Ba-rereŋwa (pl.), N-tondo	Ba-yūŋgi (pl.), Le-toŋgela, N-yūŋgoti (151 a)	...	An-toŋgera, B-ana, m-bembeleka	Yūŋge; pl. ma- + or bi- +
Stick ...	M-bembe, M-beketi	Lenda	Ba-ŋ, M-mundu (151 a)	...	M-ban	...
Stone ...	I-tari, Mu-kuku	I-tē, E-tōe or Tali	Le-buŋgo; ma- Tē, Ma-buk (151 a)	E-bakoa	Li-baku, Li-tali	...
Stool ...	M-bata	M-butu	Li-kak (151 a)	M-bata	Pumburu	...
Sun ...	Kupa, M-ani	M-ani, M-ane	M-ool, M-ani-k (151 a)	Bulu	He-bwahi, M-ani	M-ōni
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	N-kunda, Kbaya; ma-yaya, Kus (151 a)	...	Li-ŋya; ma-ŋya	...
Tear ...	...	Li-besa; pl. ma-	Gamu, Bu-sum (151 a)	...	...	...

¹ A Swahili word.

English	140. Ba-kiokwa, Ba-kwa or Ba-iese	150. Ki-bira or Ba-kumu	151. Ababua- Mo-beŋge 151 a. Höma or Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati or Mo-bali (Western Ababua)	155. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Ababwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Testicles ...	...	Beta	Kumbu (151 a)	...	...	...
Thief ...	...	E-kubu	Kuba. Oku-kuba; ba-kuba. Kuba-k (151 a)	...	We-kibe	...
Thigh ...	...	...	M-pañji. E-bele. Kū (151 a)	E-be	...	...
Thing ...	...	Ki-to	Y-eli. Toma (<i>pl.</i>)	...	E-kinbi; bi-	...
Thorn ...	...	N-kwo	Kho-una; ma +. Kwa-k (151 a)	...	Ō-moko	...
Tobacco ...	...	Taba	Kamaŋga. Jaba. Taba	...	N-baŋgu	...
To-day ...	...	N-dende. M-belinde. B-nindō	Ve. Mo-newe. Ki-mina-k (151 a)	Makamoko	Ma-momu. Ma-mome	Na-manina
Toe ...	...	...	Mi-sūme. Ō-hen	...	Kbeŋge	...
To-morrow	...	Kakelapa	I-yu. Ni-ryā (151 a)	Puma	Be-puma	Nisā
Tongue ...	l-daka	l-daka. E-lemi	E-dada. E-leme. Dada-k (151 a)	E-lemi	Limi. Li-sasa or Di-sasa	l-dede
Tooth ...	M-inyo (<i>pl.</i>)	N-inyo; <i>pl.</i> m-ins or m-inyo. Eh-gegwa	M-in. Kb-inyo; <i>pl.</i> m-inyo. Nunor (151 a)	K-in; <i>pl.</i> m-ins	M-inyo. Aku-inja; <i>pl.</i> ma-inja. Le-enza; ma-	K-ins; m-ins. lō-gagu
Town, village	...	N-ji. Kumbu?	Ngi. Ō-ŋgi; me-	Ngi. N-gandu	Ō-ji; ko-ji	Ngi. Mo-ŋgi?
Tree ...	Baa. M-i	M-i. M-ō	Baa. Ōm-baho	Me-le	M-paho. N-baŋga	...
Twins ...	Pass	Ba-leu	Ba-biye. Mali-aha	...	Ō-wasa; ba-wasa	...
Urine ...	...	Ma-nye	M-ene	...	...	...
Vein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
War ...	...	Bi-wo	Ō-kando; m-	...	N-kando; ko-kando	...
Water ...	L-iba. Akko	Iba. L-iba	L-iba. Lu-ba. Du-bare (151 a)	Mo-ŋgo	Ru-ba. D-iba. L-iba	L-iba
Well, source	...	N-tugu	Dadu-k (151 a)	...	M-pū	...
White man	...	Mo-zuŋgu	Mo-zuŋgu	...	...	...
Wife ...	...	N-kali. N-ke; ba-ke	Kai. Ō-bali; ba-kai, ba-kali	...	N-kali; ho-	N-ka; <i>pl.</i> ba-kaba
Wind, air ...	...	Em-pepo	Pepe. Ō-pipeo. Ma-mbo (151 a)	...	M-bumbo	...
Witch ...	...	Mu-mba	E-lemba. Moo-baga	...	Mo-boŋga	...
Witchcraft	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woman ...	Kali	N-kali; ba- N-ke; ba-ke	Kai. N-kā. Ō-kali; ba- Karri (151 a)	N-kā. M-adi	Ma-ttu. Ū-kali; <i>pl.</i> ho-kali	N-ka; ba-kaba

English	149. Ba-klakwa, Ba-kwa or Ba-leso	150. Ki-bira or Ba-kumu	151 Ababun- Mo-befge 151 a. Hema or Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati or Mo-bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Abobwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Womb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Ka-kala	N-kukoe	Suki-ti. Om-onha; me-onha	De-gu (? pl.). E-kaant	Mu-na; mo-na	...
Yam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year ...	...	Mw-aka	...	...	...	...
Yesterday ...	...	Kake-lapa	O-bi. Na-keli- yana-ko (151 a)	...	O-puma. Mamu-sa	...
Zebra ...	...	...	Ba-gani (pl.)	...	...	...
One ...	Kadi	Moti, Kadi	I-moti. I-juu. E-mu (151 a). -mota (151 a)	Moto. -moto. -motsi, -moji	U-dju. -moti	Moti, I-moti
Two ...	I-bari	I-bari, E-bare. -be	-bali. I-bari (151 a)	-bali. I-bau	I-bari, -bali	-bale
Three ...	Saro	I-saro, E-saru. -sū	-sala. I-saru (151 a)	-salo. -satu	I-kara. Si-salo. -haru	-salo
Four ...	Zinna	Sina. Gena	I-kwaŋgani (same as 151 a)	E-kwaŋgana. -kwaŋgana or -ne ¹	I-kwaŋgenya. -zina	-kwaŋga
Five ...	I-tano	I-tano, E-tanu. Man-burja	Bumoti. Bundu. E-salu. I-beomota (151 a)	O-beomoti. E-bumoti. -tane	Bu-moti. -buku	Bumoti (i. e. hand one)
Six ...	Mu-taba	Mu-taba	Mu-taba. A-de-su-moti or E-be	Sa-salu. A-da-nso- moti	I-dju. Madya a-noti	A-da nisi moti
Seven ...	Ki-tana (? 3 + 4)	Sambu	Sambu ¹ A-de-su-mi- bali	E-ta-e-bali. A-da-nso-bali. N-sambu ¹	Bumutti na i-bali, Madi an-bali	A-da misi mi-bale
Eight ...	Ki-bbe	Mo-nane	Mw-ambi. ¹ A-de-su-mi- salo	ŋ-kwaŋgana. A-da-nso-salu. Mo-nana ¹	Bo-mutti na i-hara. Madi an-pala	A-da misi mi-salu
Nine ...	E-dalo	I-bu?	I-vwa. ¹ A-de-su- ŋ-kwaŋgana	O-beomoti. ŋ-kwaŋgana. A-da-nso- e-kwaŋgana I-fu ¹	Bumutti i-kwaŋgana. Madi a-zina	A-da misi mi-kwaŋga
Ten ...	Mu-kka ¹	Mu-kka or Maka or Boku	Jumi. ¹ I-pa. Di-kwo. Mu-tuka. Ma-boko (151 a)	Ma-bea. Ba-tete	Ma-bea. E-diŋgu i-moti. Ba-pibali (= two hands)	Ma-bea or A-beti. (Ma-bea = hands)
Eleven ...	...	...	Jumi na moti	...	...	...
Twenty ...	Mu-kko i-bali	Boku i-be. ! Mu-kko i-bari	Mi-tuku. ¹ mi-bali. Ma-pa ma-bali. Motto- mu-ndu (151 a) ¹	Ma-bea i-bali	Ma-bea i-bari. A-mo-diŋgu ma-bali	Mu-tu nisi moti (1 one mot)

¹ These, together with I-vwa, 'nine', and Jumi, 'ten', are probably importations from the 'trade' language Ba-ŋgala.

² Probably = 'man' (see *Man, var.*); or it may be a contraction of Mu-tuka.

³ Momo-mo-ndu is

151 a evidently means 'one man'.

English	149. Ba-kiakwa, Ba-kwa or Ba-lese	150. Ki-bira or Ba-kumu	151. Ababua Mo-buŋge 151 a. Höma or Northern Ababua	152 Ba-bali or Mo-bali (Western Ababua)	153- Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154 Ababwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Thirty	Mi-tuku mi-sala	...	Amo-diŋgu ma-kareo	...
Forty	Mi-tuku mi-ne ¹	...	Amo-diŋgu-ma- kwaŋgunya	...
Fifty	Baku imam-banja	Mi-tuku mi-tanoa. ¹ (Mi-tuku mo-toaba = <i>sixty</i> . ² Mi-tuku -samba = <i>seventy</i> . ³ Mi-tuku mu-ambi = <i>eighty</i> . ⁴ Mi-tuku li-bwa = <i>ninety</i> . ⁵)	...	Amo-diŋgu baku	Ba-tu ba-si bunoti
Hundred	Kama	...	...	...
Thousand	Funda	...	...	...
I, me, my	E-mi. Ni, -ni, -a-ni, -i-nye, -a-mu	MI. E-me. N, Na, ? -ŋu-mi	i-bai ? ? ?	I-mi, E-me. ? ? ? -injika-mi, -ambaka-mi	M-mi or E-mi. ? ii. -ŋa-me, -ŋa-mi
Thou, thee, thy	? ? ? -a-ku	O-wa. O. -ka. -a-ku	We. ? ? ?	Ye. ? ? ?	U-wa, Na-a. ? ? -injika-ku	Uwei. ? ? -a-ŋ?, -ŋa
He, him, his	...	Ye. A. -a-ke	Ye. ? ?	O-dwa. ? ?	E-yl. ? ?	? ? -ŋe
We, us, our	...	B-eru. Bi. -a-su	Ne? ? ?	...	I-ŋo-su, Iu-su. ? -injika-su	Ia-su. ? -ŋa-su or -ŋa-si
Ye, you, your	...	B-inu. Bu. -a-ru	B-inu. ? ?	...	I-bu-nū. ? -injika-nu	Ia-nu. ? -ŋa-nū
They, them, their	...	A-ba. Ba. -a-ba	...	...	Ba-ku. ? -kuko-ŋ	Bū. ? -ŋa-ba
All	-bubu	Ba-su. B-ūwe	Ba-ansu	-bubumani	A-zu
This, these
That, those
Bad	-a-jedi	Ka-buŋgi. Ea-je. Beny-ee	-bi	Wo-i	...

¹ ? Borrowed from Ba-ŋgala.

English	149. Ba-klokwwa, Ba-kwa or Ba-leso	150. Ki-bira or Ba-kumu	151. Ababua- Ma-beŋge 151 a. Hōma or Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati or Ma-bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Ababwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Black	M-ɔpi, -ɔpi	-finda	We-gi	...
Female	-ɔ-ka	-kali	-adi	-fi-kadi	-ke, -kaya
Force, sharp	-pwepwe	...	...	...
Good	-anja, -a-nanja, -nzanza	-nja, Kw-ansi	-bomu	-anja	-nzanza
Great	Ū-pi, -gi, deŋge, Ki-u (151 a)	...	-meni	...
Little	-kede, -kidi	-keke	-deka, inji-deka, -keleke	-kede?
Long, high, tall	...	-ɔ-adanda	M-ana, On-da	...	All-kuŋgu, D-koŋgu	ha ko-atu
Male	M-ulu, Ma-leso	...	Umme-tu, -metu	-moro, Moroya
Old	N-dele, M-bo	...	N-kele	...
Red	-gandu	-kwete	...	...
Rotten	-pasa, -rumbi (151 a)	...	-pasa	...
Short	-a-bibi	-kuŋu, -dindika (151 a)	...	-a-bili, -gbititi	...
Sick	-wowa, -kumu (151 a)	...	M-bele	...
White	-pembe, Bu-lū, -gbell (151 a), -pwapwapa (151 a)	-pu	-a-kwala, -kwara	-a-baba
Above, up, on top	...	-ge-gu	Ku-gu, Lu-la, Ūli-kele, Ku-gur' (151 a)	...	Li-gulu, Kodi-gole	Koo-gu, Nako-gu
Before	Mu-asa	Paha, Kum-bul (151 a)	...	M-asa	M-bo, M-bele
Behind	M-busa	Kum-bus' (151 a)	...	Akum-biso	N-tinda
Below, down	...	Ka-ulu	A-pi, Wa-be, Kawa-be	...	Awa-si	Si, Na-si
Far	-daŋga	De-ele, A-daŋga (151 a)	...	A-be (?), B-owo	Bwa, I-bele
Here	Wandi	Awa, Be-be, Koo (151 a)	...	Kūmā, Ū-wa	Hap-oi
In, inside	Na, ?M, Ka (151 a)	...	Ka	Munani?
Middle	Ka-nindeli (151 a)	...	...	...
Near	A-bibi wa	A-buli (151 a)	...	A-bibi	I-kudu, Kabwa (i.e. 'not far')
Outside	Ū-beŋge, Koo-witise (151 a)	...	N-genzi	...

English	140. Ba-kiokwa, Ba-kwa or Ba-lese	150. Ki-bira or Ba-kumu	151. Ababua- Ma-beŋge 151 a. Hōma or Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati or Ma-bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Abobwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Plenty, many	...	Asi A-āguāgbu	Ba-butu. Hii. N-sia	Ba-keko	Me-ni, Me nini.-buyi	Ba-si
There	Geyeo. Diakoo (151 a)	...	...	Uoo-ni ? Mumoo-ni
Where?	Teni ? Dioo ? (151 a)	...	...	...
No!	Tiba ! Kwaka !	Kaki !	...	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	...	Ki, -ke	-ba	...	...	Ka-
To ...	?	? Ku-	(a)- Ku-	?	Ku-	?
" beat	-beta	-n-tumi. -tuwa	...	-mama	-β-koba
" buy, sell	...	-sumba	-peŋgi. -homba	-sumba (a-sumbia)	-somba	-sumba
" come	-bika	-bia. -eka. -duna (151 a)	-dnuu	-dika, -jika	-do
" cut	-tona	-tesasa ?	-tona	...
" dance	-yāŋgō. -bina (151 a)	-nabue	-wina	...
" die	-a-ku, -ku	-kba, -kua (151 a)	...	-ku, -okwu	-kwa
" eat	-dia	-ya. -min (151 a)	-ya	-la	-ya
" give	-pa	-pa. -pam (151 a)	...	-wa, Indigi (7/10/6)	-pa
" go	-ga	-gea	-sunka !	-inde. -male	-so or -gea
" kill	-mōo. -tumis (151 a)	-booma ?	-mōo or -mōbo	...
" know	-liba. -bis' (151 a)	...	-dibe	...
" laugh	-toti. -teba	-i-sebo	-tebe	...
" leave off, cease
" love, want	...	-kunda	-baa	...	-kunda	-naza
" see	-wena	...	-ene	...
" sit, remain, abide	...	-ika	-diya. -kana (151 a)	...	-ikiliki. -dike	-lie
" sleep	-nā. -Julu (151 a)	...	...	...
" stand, stop, be erect	...	-mama	-ama. -sigina (151 a)	-mema	-imala	-waama
" steal	-weba. -baku (151 a)	-iba	-ibe	...

PREFIXES IN BA-KIOKWA AND KI-BIRA

Class 1. A-, Mu-, Mōo, M-, N-; 2. Ba-; 3. Mu-, A-; 4. ?; 5. I-, E-, Li-, Ni-; 6. Ma-; 7. Ki-; 8. ōa. ? E-, I-; 9. In-, En-, Eā-, Ny-, N-; 10. same as 9; 11. Lo-; 12. Ti- (?); 13. ?Ka-; 14. Ba-; 15. ?Ku-; 16. Wa-, A-; 17. β.

Perhaps also the Sa- masculine prefix.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN THE ABABUA DIALECTS

Vestiges of preprefixes.

Class 1. Um, Un, M, Ū, O, A. (ʔ mu-, nyu-, u-); 2. Ba, Bao (ba); 3. Maa, Ū- (ʔ mu, ʔ u); 4. Me, Mi (?); 5. Ali, Li, Le, Ri, De, E, Ki, Kbi, Kb' (ʔ li); 6. Ma, Ama, Ba, Maa, Wa; 7. I, E, Sa-? (see words for 'fire')¹; 8. Bi, Be (bi); 9. In, (Im-), N, (M-), N-; 10. (apparently missing, place taken by 15 in a plural sense); 11. ʔ Ū-; 12. ʔ Li, ʔ Ta; 13. Ka, Ga (Ga- has pl. Ba-); 14. ʔ; 15. (very prominently in use) Aka, Akaa, Ku, Kaa, Gu (ku)²; 16. ʔ Fa, A, Awa, Kawa, Wa (ʔ pa); 17. Mu, M (mu, -ni). [The prefixes in Hōma, 151a, are uncertainly defined, but resemble those of the other Ababua speech forms, except in showing no trace of preprefixes. Suffixial consonants are often attached to the noun-roots, apparently without any purpose in syntax.]

149. *Bakicikwa* or *Bakwa* is spoken in a narrow belt running north-east and south-west up the valley of the Upper Ituri to the sources of the Wele.

150. *Kibira* or *Bakama* is spoken north of the Looza river in the north-east corner of the Congo basin, west of the Bakonjo, south of the non-Bantu Damaŋga, Mbaba, and Walumŋga.

151. *Ababua-Maabeŋge* is spoken in the region between the Aruwimi, the Rubi-Itimbiri, and the Upper Likati: broadly, between the Aruwimi and the Wele, the south bank of which it just reaches in its northward range (Bakafŋga). Westward it extends to the Cimbi affluent of the Itimbiri and to the source of the Likati; eastward to Buta on the Rubi. It is invaded on the south by a north-eastern loop of Ngombe speech (KK). 151a. *Hōma* is widely separated from the rest of the group. It is found far to the north of the Wele river in the Bahr-al-Ghazal region, more especially in the basin of the Upper Suŋ river, between Tembura and Wau (Tembura is in longitude 27° 36' East and in latitude 5° 35' North).

152. *Babati* or *Maobali* is spoken west of Ababua-Maabeŋge in the regions of Dandusana and Manveda, down the valleys of the Daa-Libokoa and the Yaowa rivers, between the Ngombe dialects of the south (Group KK) and the non-Bantu Moŋgwandi on the north.

153. *Babuli* is spoken in the Middle Aruwimi basin and between the Aruwimi and the Middle Likati, ranging on the north as far as the water-parting between the Aruwimi and the Itimbiri-Rubi.

154. *Ababwa* is spoken in the region of the Basmokandi river chiefly, and between the Basmokandi and Wele on the north and the Aruwimi basin on the south.

Note on No. 151a. Since the vocabulary of this language was put into print a little further information has been received. The name of 151a, the northernmost Bantu language, seems to some Europeans to be pronounced as Huma or Hōma, Homma or Hamma, which suggests some connexion with the Huma or Hima tribal name in East Equatorial Africa. According to my latest informant, the Hōma speech does not extend very far north of Tembura, and the tribe seems to have migrated northwards comparatively recently from the Nile-Congo water-parting and the sources of the Sob river.

¹ Sa- may also be equivalent to the Sa- masculine prefix, but it is a rather mysterious prefix of no clear analogies. See prefixes in Group II of the Semi-Bantu.

² The place of the 16th prefix as plural in 9 and 11 is taken by Aka, Akaa, Ku, Kaa; seemingly the 15th prefix used in a plural sense.

GROUP JJ

THE ARUWIMI-LŌMAMI LANGUAGES

155. Kele (Lo-kele)

155 a. Li-foma or Lo-kusu¹

155 b. To-poke or To-foke

155 c. Tu-rumbu (Ba-rumbu)

156. Bisia or Bo-baŋga²

157. Sokeo (or Lo-sokeo) or He-so³

English	155. Kele (Lo-kele)	155 a. Li-foma (Lo-kusu)	155 b. To-poke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia or Bo-baŋga	157. Sokeo or He-so
Adze	Li-bea. Fali	Li-bea	I-kebe; to-	Bora	Ny-aŋga. I-kebe; to-	Papa. Di-hondoko
Animal, wild beast	...	...	...	Nama	Nama	...
Ant	Li-oŋgo	...	...	...	Ny-onyoko	Li-oŋga. I-kei. Tana Kusa
Ant, white (termite)	Ba-kusa (pl.)	M-balala	M-balala	Šolila	...	Kusa
Ape (chim- panzi or go- rilla)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm	Bo-samba	Bo-samba	Baha	Bo-so; bā-so	Lo-wa. Pamba	Li-pindi or Li-findi
Arrow	Lo-eŋga	Lo-keke	Lo-keke	Lo-keke	...	I-fenja. Lo-eŋga? Li-takho
Axe	Sundu	Sonda	I-dema; to-	I-komba	E-enda	Li-takho
Bamboo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Back, back- bone	Bo-koŋga	...	...	M-bisa	Ma-Jeke. Li-bele	Mo-koŋga or Ma-oŋga
Banana	Lo-saba. I-lele; to-	Bo-saba. Li-konda	Lo-saba	Di-aku; ba-	...	Faka. Li-bea; ha- A-mbe. Di-homba; ha-
Beard	Lo-le	Lo-le	Lo-le	Lo-le	Lo-le	Lo-le
Bee	In-dūe. Bon-doi-n-doi	...	...	...	...	Wawa. A-keŋgeŋge
Belly	Šala. Li-saŋga	Šala. Li-nani	Šala. Lo-ko	Šala or Lo-šala	Šala or Šapa	N-dū. E-laŋga
Bird	N-oli	N-oli	In-ele; to-	N-oli	M-bulu	N-oli
Blood	Ba-kila	Ba-kila	Ba-ineka	N-gela	Ma-kila	N-gela. (O-maha = to bleed)
Body	B-inda	Lo-komba. Ba-inda (pl.)	B-inda	Lo-komba	W-eŋge	N-dato
Bone	I-kwa	I-kba	I-kba; to-kba	Yu-wa; t-awa	Ma-kwa or Lo-kwa	Li-hwa
Borassus palm	...	Buma	...	...	...	He-sandu
Bow	Lo-keko	Lo-keko	Lo-keko	Lo-keko	Wa-tali	Lo-keko
Bowels	Bi-ŋla	N-duka	E-laŋga	Lo-šala	...	Bi-ma bi n-dū. E-laŋga
Brains	B-oŋgoŋga	B-oŋga	B-oŋga	Bo-oŋga	B-oŋga. I-bulubulu	B-onda

¹ Ya-kusu of Stapleton.

² This may be identical with a 'Bo-aŋga', people near the west side of the Luamini-Congo confluence.

³ The Ba-so or Bo-sokeo of some explorers. He-so seems the most correct and wide-spread name.

English	155. Kele (Lo-kele)	155 a. Li-foama (Lo-kuna)	155 b. Tu-pake	155 c. Tu-rumba	156. Bisa or Bo-baŋga	157. Soko or He-ko
Breast (man's)	Bo-kuku	Bo-kuku	...	Bo-kuku	Mo-kwato	He-tele
Breast (woman's)	Ba-yele (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...	...	Li-wele; ma-	...
Brother ...	Lo-kele. Bo-sala. E-tuŋgani	E-tuŋgani. Bo-sala	Bo-koan. Bo-kulu. Bo-hala. Bo-li	E-tuŋgani. Bo-sala	M-aŋgwete. M-aŋwa	Ma-niŋga. M-bake
Buffalo ...	N-gomba	M-bowlo	M-balo	M-boko ¹	...	N-dale ¹
Buttocks ...	Ba-soŋga (<i>pl.</i>) (Li- <i>sing.</i>)	Ba-soŋga. Ba-tan	Li-nyoko; ba-	Ba-soŋga	Ma-zunze. (Wi-keke = <i>one buttock</i>)	Mi-kakulu
Canoe ...	W-ato	W-atu	...	W-ata; bi-ata	W-ata. I-ho	Bw-ato
Cat ...	Faka Mo-gomba	Faka	...	Pan	...	Kondoko
Charcoal ...	Di-hala	Li-ala	...	Li-ala	...	...
Chief ...	Bo-kota. Li-foka. Mo-tofi	Bo-kata	...	Bo-kota	Komo or Li-komo	Kami
Child ...	W-ana; b-ana. (S-ana ¹ = <i>small child</i>)	W-ana	...	W-ana; ba-ana	M-ana; b-ana	M-ana
Cloth ...	E-sinda	E-sinda. E-lamba	...	Tulu	E-singa. Bi-lamba	Tulu
Cold ...	Bo-hafia	Bo-plapia	...	Ballo	Fio	Fio
Country ...	Ye-se	Lo-la. N-ee. Keŋge	...	Keŋge	Mo-ki	N-gemba
Cow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crocodile ...	N-gonde	N-gonde	N-gonde	N-gonde	...	Mo-laŋga
Day, daylight	Li-se	Bo-see	...	Lo-m-see; <i>pl.</i> mb-see	Li-she; <i>pl.</i> ma-she	Bo-see
Devil, evil spirit	Bo-limo	...	...	...	...	M-wenda mo-be
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	Kaŋga	...	...	...	Ne-baha
Dog ...	Ng-bwa	Ng-ba	Ng-ba	Ng-ba	M-ba	M-bwa
Door, door- way	Bo-ilo	Bo-ilo	...	E-tutu	...	He-tutu or Ke-tutu
Dream ...	Saki	Saki	...	Sema	...	Sema
Drum ...	Li-soŋgo. Lim-bulu. Lo-kali	...	...	...	Mo-ŋguŋgu. Wi-lembe	Mo-ŋgu
Ear ...	Li-toi	Li-toi	Li-toi	Li-toi	Li-toi	Li-toi
Egg ...	Li-kei	Li-ke	Li-ke	Li-ke	...	Mo-kei
Elephant ...	N-jaka	N-djaka	...	Balo	M-boŋgo	Soko
Excrement	To-i	To-yi	To-bi	To-bi	...	To-bi
Eye ...	Li-so	Li-so	Li-so	Li-so	Li-su; ma-su	Li-so
Face, forehead	B-omba	Bw-omba	B-omba	B-omba	E-loŋgi	Bo-sio
Fat, oil ...	Lo-nuku. (Ba-ita or B-ita = <i>oil</i>)	Li-ana. Lo-nuka. (Ba-ita, B-ila, M-ita = <i>oil</i>)	Ba-ina	Ba-ina or Ba-ina	...	Bo-nuku. Ha-ina
Father ...	Sa-ŋgo	Sa-ŋgo. I-see	Phapha. I-see	I-see	...	I-see I-see

¹ Noteworthy form.

English	155. Kele (Lo-kele)	155 a. Li-foama (Lu-kusu)	155 b. To-pake	155 c. Tu-rumba	156. Bisia or Bo-baŋga	157. Saka or He-sa
Fear	Aŋga	Bo-wa	...	Bo-wa	...	Aŋga
Finger	I-saŋgakala	I-saŋgakala ; to-	...	I-nekele ; to-	Mo-sa, Mo	I-nekele ; to-
Fire	Bo-sa	Bo-sa	...	I-imbe ¹	Mi-sa	I-yohe
Fish	Swi	Swi	...	Suwe	Ncu	Swi
Foot	I-tindi	I-tendi	...	I-tindi	...	I-tindindi
Forest	Lo-konda	Lo-konda, Soŋgi ; to-soŋgi	...	Lo-konda	...	Ha-to or Xi-to
Fowl	Kuko	Kuko	...	Kuko	Kuko	Kuko
Frog	Li-toke	Li-toke, Li-ima, I-toke	...	Li-toke	...	Li-ka
Ghost	Bo-limo	Mo-limo	...	...	Mo-dili	Mw-enda
Girl	Bo-seka	Kunde, N-galuma	...	Bo-seka	Mo-seka	Mo-seka
Goat	M-buli	M-buli	...	Meme	...	Meme
... (he) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
God ... ..	...	Mo-to-nda- use (the man in the sky)	...	...	...	...
Grandparent	Boyu kuru	Buyu guru	...	...	...	...
Grass	Cwiŋgi, Baŋgala	Cwiŋgi	...	Cwiŋgi	...	Biŋgi
Ground	Ny-ele	Ny-ele	...	N-ele	...	M-būa
Ground-nut	...	...	...	...	M-boŋgo	...
Guinea-fowl	Bo-kele	...	...	Bo-kele	...	Li-sana
Gun	Bo-bale	Bo-bale	...	Bo-bali	...	M-bau
Hair	Swe	Lo-swe	...	Lo-swe	Swe	N-wele
Hand	Iiŋ-gasa, Bo-samba ²	Iiŋ-gasa, Bo-samba ²	...	Bo-sa, Li-yinja	...	Iiŋ-findi, Xe-watala
Head	Bo-ta	Bo-ta	...	Bo-cwe	Mu-tu	Mo-toi
Heart	Bo-tema	Bo-tema	...	Bo-tema	N-dima loke	Mo-tema
Heel	Kama ya I-tindi	I-tindi	...	Kama	...	E-tuŋgi
Hide	Lo-komba	...	...	...	E-komba	...
Hill	L-oŋgo	L-oŋgo	...	L-oŋgo	...	...
Hippopotamus	N-gu N-guhu, N-guya	N-gū	...	N-gu	...	N-guo
Hoe	W-embe, Sendo	Y-embe	I-jema ; to-	Lembe	I-jema ; to-	Lo-koŋgo
Honey	W-e, Bo-yi	W-eti	...	Bo-e	...	Bo-he
Horn	Ii-seke or Lo-seka	Lo-kan	...	Ii-seke	...	Lo-kaka
House	N-daka, Bo-keŋga	N-daku	...	M-bele	N-dako	M-bele
Hunger	E-si ; to-sie, I-sibe	I-siye	...	Semba	N-zala	Semba
Husband	Bo-loame	Bo-loame	...	Bo-loami	Ū-peli	Mo-toammi
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	Y-eto ; bi-eto, Li-bidi, Li-tuka	Y-eto	...	L-eto	...	Mu-hā

¹ Noteworthy: see 137.² This may thus be an old Bantu root for 'five' and explain the words for 6, 7, and 8 in many tongues of the centre and west: i. e. Sambo-uwe, Sambo-beri, &c.

English	155. Kele (Lo-kele)	155 a. Li-foama (Lo-kusu)	155 b. To-pake	155 c. To-rumbu	156. Bisia or Bo-haŋga	157. Soeka or He-so
Island ...	Bo-saŋga or I-saŋga. Li-yeto	Bo-saŋga	...	Bo-saŋga	...	Mo-saŋga
Ivory ...	Bo-fanda	...	...	...	...	Mw-oŋga
Knee ...	Li-lwi or Li-uli	Li-yoŋga (?)	...	Di-oŋga	Ma-uli (pl.)	Li-lwi
Knife ...	K-embe	K-embe	...	K-embe	...	He-laka
Lake ...	...	...	...	...	...	Xe-lia
Leg ...	Li-koala	Bo-koala	...	Bo-koala	Mw-ende	Mo-kele
Leopard ...	N-goi	N-goi	...	Koi	Paŋge	Koi
Lion ...	...	I-kakala	...	...	...	...
Lip, lips ...	Ve-lele	Lo-membe. I-mwamwa. Bo-noko	...	E-kbekbebu	...	Xe-hulu
Magic ...	Yanda	L-isa	...	Bo-te ¹	Mo-sisa	Feŋga Li-andu
Maize ...	Ma-ŋwindi or Li-ŋondi ba-ŋondi	Bo-lia. Li-ŋbndi	...	Li-kakasi	N-doŋga. Ma-sa	Ma-foŋga
Man ...	Bo-to; ba-tu	Bo-tu; ba-tu	...	Bo-to; ba-tu	Mu-tu	Mo-ito
Man, vir. ...	I-seŋgi. Bo-foame	Bo-foame	...	Weŋgeŋga	Ŵ-peli. N-ziaŋga	M-ŋŋŋami
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Winyo	...	Nama	...	Nama
Medicine ...	L-isa. Bo-ti ¹	L-isa. Bo-kakasi	...	Bo-te ¹	Mo-sisa. M-ŋŋŋo	Bo-me
Milk ...	Bo-ete	Bo-ete. (ti-hama = the milk)	...	Li-ŋami	...	Xa-mele
Monkey ...	N-gema	N-gema	...	N-ge	...	N-gema
Moon, month	Soŋge. Tweŋga	Teŋgu. Suŋgi. Mu-ete	...	Soŋge. Bon-depa	E-wunda. N-diba	N-geŋgi. X-eli
Mother ...	Nya-ŋga	Nya-ŋga. I-yaya	Yaya	Na-ŋga	Yaya	I-yo
Mountain ...	Lo-oŋga	L-oŋga	...	L-oŋga	...	Xe-tikolo
Mouth ...	Bo-naku	Ŵ-noko	...	Bo-noko	Mo-noko	Mo-nwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	Lo-ala	Lo-ala	...	Lo-ala; n-dala	...	E-hoho
Name ...	L-ina	L-ina	...	D-ina	...	L-ina
Navel ...	K-oko	Ko-oko	...	Ko-oko	Mo-oko	Li-toŋgu
Neck, throat	Kiŋga	...	...	N-giŋga	Kiŋga	N-geŋga
Night ...	Bo-ikho	...	...	...	...	Bo-tiho
Nose ...	Bo-wase	Bo-wase. Bo-aba	...	Li-ola	Ma-ola	Li-elo
Oil palm ...	Li-toko	Li-toko	...	Lo-bila	...	Xe-bila; m-bila
Ox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddle ...	Kai	Kai	...	Kai	...	Naŋga
Palm wine, beer	Bo-ana	Bo-ana	...	...	...	Xa-ana
Parrot ...	Kombi	...	...	...	...	Kombe
Penis ...	N-soŋge (?) Bo-soŋga (?)	Sombu (?). Bo-lumba (?)	...	V-ombu	Mo-suŋga	Lo-uka
Pig ...	N-dei	...	...	N-dei	...	N-dei
Pigeon ...	E-kuku	E-kuku	...	Koko. Ei-koala	...	Xe-ŋga

¹ 'Essence of tree'.

English	155. Kele (<i>Lio-kele</i>)	155 a. Li-fanna (<i>Lio-knan</i>)	155 b. Tu-puoke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia or Bo-baŋga	157. Soko or He-so
Place	E-lela	E-lela, E-seke	...	E-lela	...	I-siŋgani
Rain	M-bula	M-bula	...	M-bula	...	M-bula
Rat	Li-kuta	Li-ayi; ba-	...	Li-kutu	...	Li-tuma
River	Li-yandi	Li-yande	...	Li-bande	...	Li-baŋgi
Road	M-baka	M-baka	...	N-dole	...	N-dole
Salt	Bo-kwa	Bo-kha	...	Bo-kha	...	Ma-hwa
Shame	Sani	Sani	...	...	E-sani	Xa-isisio
Sheep	Bo-kooko	Bo-kooko	...	...	Meme	Meme
Shield	N-guha	N-guwa	...	...	N-guwa	N-guma
Shoulder	Li-tokoeto Li-totoho	Li-kelekele	...	...	Li-kookoeto	Li-kelekele
Sister	Bu-edo or Bu-elo	...	...	...	M-aŋgo m-sali	Mo-edo, Mw-eŋga I-nana
Skin	Lo-komba	Lo-kofo	...	...	I-i-komba	Lo-teto
Sky	Use	Bo-use, Li-kofo	...	...	N-dilikofo	Lo-bula
Slave	Bo-kaas, Bo-leme	Bo-kuwa, Bo-lemi	...	...	Mo-tuke	Mo-tuki
Sleep	I-ŋo	To-ŋo, I-ŋalaka	...	...	I-ko	I-ko
Smoke	Bo-ŋiŋa	Bo-ŋiŋa, Bo-ŋidi	...	...	Mi-ŋiŋo	Mo-ŋyi
Snake	N-ŋo	N-ŋo, N-ŋo	...	...	N-zo	Fele, Mo-fele, I-ŋiŋo
Son, boy	Wa-ineŋge	B-ana	...	W-ana, Wa-ineŋge	M-ana, Mw-eŋga	M-ana w-ŋame
Song	Bw-elo or Bo-heli	Bw-elo	...	...	Lo-embu	L-ombu
Spear	Li-koŋga	Li-koŋga, Bo-telo	...	...	Li-koŋgo	Li-koŋga
Spirit, soul	Bo-ŋime	...	...	...	Mo-ndii	...
Star	I-ŋoŋe	Tala, I-ŋoŋe	...	...	...	Lo-totofo
Stick ... ..	...	...	...	...	Mo-te	Mo-te
Stone	Li-tale	Li-tali, Li-ansa	...	...	...	Mo-halo
Stool ... ..	...	Teli, Li-yuŋga	...	...	...	...
Sun	Di-tele, Li-ŋa ŋa use (i.e. eye of the day)	Li-tele	...	...	M-oi, E-belemu	Lo-ŋo, Lo-ŋwa, So-yaba, Li-ŋo ŋi bo-ase
Tail (of an animal)	Bo-kali	Bo-kili	...	...	Wi-pepe, Li-ŋwelo	Mo-bala
Tear	I-fo; to-fo	...	...	...	...	...
Testicles	Li-hindi, Mi-kekele	...	...	...	Ma-pependa	Me-kei me mo-ŋadame
Thief	Wa-wia or W-ŋya	W-ŋyi	...	...	Iwa	Bo-ŋa
Thigh	Y-elo	...	...	...	E-belo; wi-welo	...
Thing	Y-eka	S-eka; bi-eka, Y-eto; bi-eto. (Bi-yeŋgo = things, pro- perty)	...	...	Ema	N-ema

English	155. Kele (Lo-kele)	155 a. Li-fama (Lo-fama)	155 b. Too-poke	155 c. Tu-ramba	156. Bisia or Bo-baŋga	157. Seka or He-ko
Thorn ...	Keke	Bu-keke or Bo-kele	...	...	...	I-keke
Tobacco ...	Li-aŋga	Li-aŋga	...	Li-aŋga	Li-yaŋga	Li-aŋga
To-day ...	Li-ŋ-se	Li-ŋ-se Le-ŋ-se	...	...	Keke	Homboi
Toe ...	I-saŋgakala	I-saŋgakala	...	...	Ma-se mo-suŋga	I-nekeli
To-morrow	...	E-leŋga, Li-leŋga	...	...	E-konda	Kesekese
Tongue ...	Lo-lame, Lo-dei | n-dei	Lo-lame	...	...	Mi-halemso	Lo-lame
Tooth ...	L-inyo	L-inyo	...	...	L-ina; ma-ina, (Li-geke = ma-ŋ)	L-ina
Town, village	Bo-keŋge	Bo-keŋge	...	...	Mo-ke	Bo-keŋge
Tree ...	I-sandu	I-sandu	...	...	Mo-te	Mo-te
Twins ...	Ba-asa	B-asa	...	...	...	Ha-asa
Urine ...	Ba-inye	B-inye	...	...	Ma-ina	Ha-inye
Vein ...	I-sali	I-sali	...	Bo-tata	...	Mo-sila
War ...	Bi-ta	Bi-ta	Bi-ta	...	...	Bi-ta
Water ...	Ba-lia	Ba-lia	...	...	Ma-lia	Ha-lye
Well, source	...	...	...	...	...	...
White man	...	Li-foka	...	...	M-ŋgita mi-si	...
Wife ...	W-ali	W-ali Bu-ali	...	...	...	Mo-hali
Wind, air ...	Lo-fafo	Eci-aka	...	...	Mo-ŋli	Li-fafole
Witch ...	Bo-laki	N-laki	...	...	A-zandi-wa	Mo-laki
Witchcraft	Li-iso	Li-iso	...	...	...	...
Woman ...	Bo-to-m-ali	Bo-to-m-ali	...	...	M-sali	Mo-tohali
Womb ...	...	Di-emi	...	...	Li-ŋ-gundu	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Si-wala	I-yala; to-	...	...	Kula	N-goi
Yam ...	Bo-soŋgi	...	...	...	W-ise	Dim-biti
Year ...	...	...	...	...	...	He-hwa (<i>'falling river'</i>), He-laŋga (<i>'planting season'</i>)
Yesterday ...	Yo-ŋ-se, Da-luma	Be-leŋge	...	...	...	Mo-m-hali, Lu-hama
One ...	-o-mwita, -o-mwi	I A-sawa, -ŋwa	...	...	-kikima	-omwi, -moi
Two ...	-bale	-o-pi	...	...	-wali, I-wali	-bale or -ete
Three ...	-sata	-satu	...	...	-satu, I-satu, i-sala	-sasa
Four ...	-nei	ne	...	...	-ne, I-ne	Mo-keleka or Me-lāa
Five ...	Bo-omwi	-tano	...	...	-tano, I-tano	Ho-mo, Ho-moi, -balu
Six ...	Li-ambi	Li-ambi	...	...	Mo-kekima	M-balamoi, O-lumbo me-lia

English	155. Kele (Lŭ-kelo)	155 a. Li-fama (Lŭ-kusu)	155 b. Tu-pedto	155 c. Tu-rumba	155. Bisia or Bo-baŋga	157. Sakto or He-so
Seven... ..	Bo-sambali	Bo-samberi	...	...	Na-i-wali	M-balto hele or Ō-lumbo i-saso
Eight	Bo-nanei	Ō-nanei	...	...	Na-i-satu	Ō-limbo-ŋa- howele or Ō-lumbo i-eli
Nine	Li-bwa	Li-bwa	...	...	Na-i-ne	Ō-limbo-ŋa- a-moi or Ō-lumbo a-moi
Ten	Li-ū	Di-ūmū	...	...	Li-um', Li-oma, Mo-hei	Labo, Mo-tuku
Eleven	Li-ū la o-mwito	...	...	...	Li-oma na mo-kikima	Labo la o-mwi. (Bo-koko huomoi = fifteen)
Twenty	Li-tinda ; ba-tinda	...	...	...	Li-um' i-wali	Li-fefe ; pl. ha-fefe or ba-fefe
Thirty	Li-ū i-satu	...	...	...	Mi-hei mi-satu	Li-fefe la labo or Me-tuku mi-saso
Forty... ..	Ba-tinda ba m-bale	...	...	...	Mi-hei mi-ne	Ba-fefe ba-hele or Ha-fefe ha-hele. Me-tuku me-lea or Ha-tinda ha-ela
Fifty	Li-ū buomwi	...	...	...	Mi-hei mi-tanu	Ba-fefe la labo. Ha-tinda la la-ba. Me-tuku huomoi
Hundred ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Mo-kama
Thousand ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Koto
I, me, my	I-mi. I. ? -i-mi	...	..	...	Mbai. ? -mba. ?	Ŋwo, ?Ōwe. N, M, Le. ?
Thou, thee, thy	Ae. Ō. ? -ae	...	..	...	Ōwe. ? ? ?	Ōhe. Ō. -a-ha, -a-ba, -aba
He, him, his	Inde. A. ? -inde, -au	...	..	...	Inde. ? ? ?	He, Xe. E, A. -mea- -a-be

English	155. Kele (Lo-kele)	155 a. Li-Isama (Lo-Isama)	155 b. To-poke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia or Bo-baŋga	157. Soko or He-so
We, us, our	i-su Tu- ? -a-su	...	...	...	i-su. ? ? ?	E-so. Tu-, Tu- -lu- -su- -a-lsu
Ye, you, your	i-ba. Bo- ? -a-nu	...	...	...	i-wa. ? ? ?	E-ba. Bo- -la. -anu
They, them, their	i-ya. Ba- ? -au	...	...	...	...	Bo. Be-, Ba- ? -au
All	-totina	-totina	Ū-pe. Kba	...	-szo	-pe. -fo. -kwato
This, these	O-ya, e-ba; e-bo, e-be; e-li, e-ba; e-ye, e-bi; e-si (Ba); e-ye, e-bi; e-la; e-la; e-wu ? ; ?	...	...	...	...	Ū-ma, wa-ne; o-ne, e-ne; i-ne, ha-ne; e-ne, bi-ne; e-ne, i-ne; o-ne; to-ne; o-ne
That, those	O-na, ba-na; o-na, e-na; li-na, ba-na; e-na, bi-na; si-na; e-na, hi-na; lo-na; to-na; wu-na!	...	...	...	...	Ū-ha, a-wa; o-ma, e-ma; i-ha, a-ha; e-ya, i-ba; e-la, i-la; e-la; o-la; o-ba
Bad	-be	-bi	...	...	-be	-be
Black	-indu	-indu	...	...	-piti (Ū-yinda = to darken)	-enabona
Female	Bo-to-m-ali	-bo-to-m-ali	...	...	M-ali	M-ito-bali
Fierce, sharp	-boto	...	...	...	...	-e-telu
Good	-laŋ	-laŋ	...	...	...	-ali
Great	-fi	-fi	...	...	-suŋu	-nene
Little	-keke	-o-ke	...	...	...	-kekeke. -kei. -ende
Long, high, tall	-sa	...	...	...	-lai	-sa
Male	Bo-Isame	lele. -y-eto. -Isame. Bo-he	...	...	-o-peli	M-Isame or -Itokami
Old	-i-nūnū	Bo-wa. -abe	...	...	...	-hahalo
Red	-o-telu	-o-telu	...	...	...	-mendo
Rotten	-fonda	...	...	...	...	-fofa
Short	-uwe	-abe	...	...	-kwe	-fo. Bo-ūfū

English	155. Kele (Lō-kele)	155 a. Li-fōmā (Lō-kusu)	155 b. Tō-pōke	155 c. Tū-rambu	156. Bisia or Bō-bāŋa	157. Sokio or He-soo
Sick	-aka. -ela. Lohō	-ela. Lohō	...	...	-e-komwana	-o-kaka. -bo-hale
White... ..	-tanō	-a-fembe	...	...	...	-kwakwa
Above, up, on top	Oli-koolō	Oli-kekolō	...	...	La mo-teŋge	Li-koolō
Before	Ō-so	N-da a-pō	Pelō	...	...	Ka-feleō
Behind	Ōm-bisa ya-	Li-ili a-	M-būse	...	M-būse	M-bisa e-
Below, down	Ō-se ya. Se	N-da se	...	...	-taŋgi. Lam-būme	Sese-
Far	E-sika	...	...	...	Li-hell	He-sika
Here	Yamaya. Ōma. Ani	...	...	...	...	He-ela. Ane. Bo-ine
In, inside ...	N-da	N-da	...	...	...	La. Lates. -te
Middle	A-tei. A-titeni	A-titeni	Ha-te	...	...	...
Near ... ..	...	...	...	...	Mwa li-hele	...
Outside	Lō-ūsa	...	...	...	...	Lō-hea
Plenty	-ike	Wi-ke. Lō	...	...	Suŋgu	Kwa-ike
There	Ō-na. Ō-namona	...	...	...	...	E-lea. Hoiyo
Where?	-anima? -dye?	...	...	...	...	-hai? -mbi?
No! ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	So!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	I-; -ti; -tya- (ca), -ka-; Aŋgō. -ka, ke, kō	...	...	...	...	Ndi-, -ti-, -ta
To	Ō-	Ō-	Ō-	?	?	Ō-
" heat	-oma	-ma, -ma-ka	-ma-ka	...	...	-naŋga
" buy, sell	-somba	-somba	...	...	-somba or -somba-kō	-somba, -samba
" come	-ya	-ya	...	...	-za, -za-ka	-iwa
" cut	-tena. -sookala	-tena, -tena-ka	...	...	-tena	-tena
" dance	-ina	-ina	...	...	-wina	-bina
" die	-siŋga	-wa, -wa-ka	...	...	...	-hūa
" eat	-la	-la	...	...	...	-lea
" give	-fa	-fa, -fa-ka	...	...	Ha-kō	-kalia
" go	-kende	-kende. -kende-he	...	...	...	-ken
" kill	-ola	-ola	...	...	-ala- -ta	-bōla

English	155. Kele (Lo-kele)	155a. Li-poma (Lo-kusa)	155b. Tu-poke	155c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia or Ro-buiga	157. Sokio or He-so
To	o-	o-	o-	?	?	o-
" know ...	-lua	-lwa, -lwa-ka ¹	...	...	...	-lumbela
" laugh ...	-seke	-seke, -sekeke	-seke	...	...	-ala
" leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	-de, -deko	...
" love, want	-lembe	-lembe, -nenda, -saka	...	...	-bala	-kunda
" see ...	-ene	-tene	...	...	-deŋga	-cua
" sit, remain, abide	-yala, -ŋ-gala	-yala	-yala	...	-bata	-yala
" sleep ...	-kulame	-kwa-lŋgala, -kulama	...	...	...	...
" stand, stop, be erect	-ema-la	-ema-la	...	...	-ma-la	-ema-la
" steal ...	-wia	-iya	...	...	-yiwa	-yiba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN THE KELE LANGUAGE AND DIALECTS
(LI-POMA AND TU-RUMBU)

Class 1. *Ba-* (ba, ? mo, u, o); 2. *Ba-* (ba); 3. *Ba-*, *U-*, *o-* (u, ba); 4. *Be-*, *Bi-* (be, i); 5. *Li-*, *Di-* (li); 6. *Ba-*, *Ma-* (ba, ma, ?); 7. *E-*, ? *Wi-*, *We-* (e, ye); 8. *Bi-* (bi); 8a. *I-* or *Si-* (si); 9. *N-*, *Ng-*, *N-*, — (e); 10. same as 9 (but concord i, bi); 11. *Lo-* (lo); 12. *To-* (to); 13. perhaps traceable as *Sa-* in *Sa-na*, 'little child', *Seka*, 'little thing'; 14. *W-*, *Bo-*, *o-*, *U-* (bo, u, plural *Bi-*); 15. *o-*, *Ko-* (?); 16. wanting or represented by No. 20, *Da-*, *La-*, *L'*; 17. wanting (-ni ?); 20. *Da-*, *La-*, *L'*.

PREFIXES, &c., IN BISIA

Class 1. *Mo-* (mo, o); 2. *Ba-*, *Wa-* ? (?); 3. *Mo-* (mo, o); 4. *Mi-*, *Me-* (mi, e); 5. *Li-* (li); 6. *Ma-*, *Wa-* (ma); 7. *E-* (e, ye); 8. *Wi-*, *Bi-* (wi, bi); 8a. ? *Wi-*, *I-* (i); 9. *N-* (*M-*), *Mb-*, *N-*, — (e); 10. same as 9 (concord e, si); 11. *Lo-* (lo, lu); 12. *To-* (to); 13. wanting; 14. *Wo-*, *Bo-* (wo); 15. *o-*, *Ko-* ? (?); 16. wanting; replaced by No. 20; 17. wanting or present as *Mwa-*; 20. *La-*, *L'* (?).

PREFIXES, &c., IN SOKIO

Class 1. *Mo-* (mo, o, mo, om); 2. *Ba-*, *Wa-* (ba, wa, aw¹); 3. *Mo-* (mo, o, om¹); 4. *Me-* (me, em); 5. *Li-*, *Di-* (li); 6. *Ba-*, *Ha-*, ? *Xa-*² (ha); 7. *He-*, *Xe-* (ye, e); 8. *Bi-* (bi); 8a. *I-* (i); 9. *N-*, *N-*, *Ny-*, — (e, en, el); 10. same as 9 (but concord i, in³); 11. *Lo-* (lo, lu); 12. *To-* (to, ot¹); 13. ? *Xa-*, *Ha-*; 14. *U-*, *Bo-* (bo); 15. *o-*, *Li-*, *Ho-*; 16. *He-* ?; 17. wanting ?; 20. *La-*³.

¹ We here enter a region where the *-ga* suffix (-ka, -ko, -ko) is often applied to the verbal root to give the sense of 'doing thoroughly'.

² In He-so *Ma-* becomes *Ba-* and then *Ha-* or even *Xa-*.

³ *La-* as a locative or 'time' prefix often takes the place of No. 16, and also appears as a dual or a plural prefix in one or more instances. Thus *La-ba* = *Ba-*, 'hand', pluralized, and means 'both hands' or 'ten'.

Note. In the **Kele** dialects and other North Congoland languages appears the **W**, **Wl**, **We** singular prefix, which is more prominent in **Lolo** farther to the west and south-west. This takes a **Bi**-plural and may be only a variant of No. 14 with No. 4 (**Mi** = **Bb**) as plural. Or it may be conceivably a form of No. 8 a or of No. 3 or even of No. 7 according as one identifies the **Bi**-plural with No. 4 or No. 8 Class.

155. **Kele** is spoken south of the main Congo river immediately east of the Lomami junction, north of the **Topoke** and **Bamboli**.

155 a. **Lifoma** is spoken in the region immediately north and west of the Lualaba-Congo in the neighbourhood of the Stanley Falls; and north of the non-Bantu wedge of the **Bamaŋga** and **Wapai**.

155 b. **Topoke** is spoken on both sides of the Lower Lomami, south of the **Bakele** people, and exactly under the equator.

155 c. **Turumba** is spoken on the north and south banks of the Congo west of the Lomami confluence, extending farther east on the north bank and farther west on the south bank.

156. **Bista** or **Bobaŋga**. The locality of this language is to-day on the south bank of the Lower Aruwimi river, and may extend thence to the Lomami at its confluence with the Congo; and also from the Lomami confluence across to Stanley Falls.

157. **Sukoa** or **Hesoo** is spoken on the west bank of the Lower Aruwimi and on the north bank of the Congo between the Aruwimi confluence and that of the **Imbiri**.

GROUP JJ

THE ARUWIMI-LŌMAMI LANGUAGES (*continued*)

158. Li-kaŋgana

GROUP KK

THE NORTH CENTRAL CONGOLAND LANGUAGES

SUB-GROUP KK 1 NĠOMBE.

159. A-buja or Buja (A-baluki, Bo-maŋgi)¹

160. Li-foŋo (U-poto)

159 a. Bwela (I-riŋgi or I-liŋgi, Mamoi)²

161. NĠombe (Li-nĠombe) *dialects*³

SUB-GROUP KK 2 LŌLŌ.

162. LŌlŌ or Moŋgo *dialects*⁴

English	158. Li-kaŋgana	159. A-buja or Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-riŋgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-foŋo (U-poto)	161. NĠombe and <i>dialects</i>	162. LŌlŌ or Moŋgo <i>dialects</i>
Adze	Li-bau	Li-bau	N-gwa. L-iswa Wela
Animal, wild beast	...	Eny-ama	Eny-ama	Ny-ama	M-uni	
Ant	Sombi	I-sombi	N-sombi	I-sombi. Mo-siaku	Ji-fumba ; ba-
Ant, white (termite)	...	A-pumbūyi	A-pumbūyi	Mo-sele	Gwalala	N-senza. N-seja
Ape	Mo-kumbuso	Mo-kumbuso	Mo-kumbuso	Mo-kumbuso ; mi-	E-koŋo (<i>chimpanzi</i>). N-gombe (<i>gorilla</i>)
Arm	I-boko or Bo-boko	Lu-boko or Le-boko ; ma-	E-waku ; ma-	E-ba	Lo-wuko
Arrow	Li-koŋa	Di-koŋa	Mo-banje ; m-banje	Mo-de ; <i>pl.</i> n-de	Ji-kula ; ba- M-basi
Axe	E-fanda	Li-tō ; <i>pl.</i> ma-tō	I-koŋo -anda	E-pondoo	Y-anda. I-saswa
Baboon	E-ja (<i>mandrill</i> baboon)
Back	Mo-kundu	Mo-kundu ; mi- Bo-kōte	Mo-kundu ; mi- M-buse	Mo-koŋgo ; mi-	A-feka
Banana	Li-kemba	Di-konda	ŋi-gunda. Di-konda	Bu-le	N-gunda. N-tera. Li-konda ; ba- ŋi-koŋo ; ba-
Beard	Dolo-le	Dolo-le	Lo-le	Ehwe	Lo-le
Bee	Eo-whe ; <i>pl.</i> ba-whe	N-juo. O-paki	Tōngē. Paki	N-juo. B-wi	Mo-pake ; <i>pl.</i> pake	Lo-juo

¹ Probably Abo-uja originally.

² See 'La langue Mamoi' (of Irŋgi) in the *Bulletin d. l. Soc. Roy. Belge de Géographie, Brussels, 1906.*

³ Including the Ma-ŋinza of Fr. Thonner and the Ma-ŋinza of the Northern Congo, and the Bonjo, Dongo, and Ba-loŋgo of Lower Mubaŋgi.

⁴ Moŋgo, Lo-nĠundu, Lo-tsakani.

English	158. Li-kaŋgana	159. A-buja or Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-lūgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-fotea (U-poto)	161. Ngombe and dialects	162. Loala or Mongoo dialects
Belly	Li-buma	N-cōpa, Li-buma, Mo-tine	Li-uma or L-uma; <i>pl.</i> m-umu. Joopa	Soopa	Bo-tama, M-bonda, Ji-kunja, N-zaku-n-da, I-tumu
Bird	M-puru	I-furu or M-puru	I-fulu	M-bulu	I-fulu I-loko
Blood	Ma-kile	Ma-kile	Ma-kile	Ma-ka	Bo-loŋgo ¹
Body	Lo-lopa	Lo-lopa, -lofa	Lo-oke; <i>pl.</i> m-beke	Mo-kuku	Ji-ŋgi; <i>pl.</i> bi-ŋgi
Bone	Mo-kūa	Mo-kūa	Mo-kūa	Mo-kūa	W-ese
Borassus palm	...	Em-buma	Em-buma	Mum-buma	...	...
Bow	Lo-koaka	Li-tiŋgbo	Lo-koaka	Li-tambu	Bo-ŋgaŋga
Bowels	N-tsole	Mo-so	Mo-soopa	Be-soaba or Be-sofo
Brains	O-boŋgo	Bo-ŋgaŋgo, O-boŋgo	Bo-ŋgaŋgo	B-ŋgo	Wo-ŋgaŋgo
Breast (man's)	N-talo	N-talo	Bu-pa or Pupa. B-anju	N-talo
Breast (woman's)	...	Di-bele	Di-wele or Li-bele	Di-wele	Li-kuku	...
Brother	Mu-tamba	Mu-tamba, Mo-tine	Mo-tu-m-ala, Mw-akuni	Mo-ŋiŋga, M-bake	Bo-tu-m-ala, Bo-kuni, M-ale
Buffalo	En-jale	En-jale or N-zali	N-jali	N-zali	N-gomba
Buttocks	Ma-ŋanda	Mu-būndoo, Li-ŋanda	Ma-sooko	Ma-keleŋge	Bo-sooko, (Bo-taka = nakedness)
Canoe	W-atu	W-atu	W-atu	Bw-ata, N-dalu	W-atu or Bw-atu; <i>pl.</i> bi-atu
Cat	Kondoaka	O-kondoaka	Kondoaka	Kwondoaka	N-gu-in-paŋga
Charcoal	Ma-lala	M-ala	W-ala; <i>pl.</i> be-ala
Chief	E-ŋkuma	E-kuma	Mo-kunji	Kuma, En-ju, Mo-nene	Bo-kulaka, M-paka, N-koala
Child	Bw-ana; b-ana	Oŋ-wana; b-ana	Oŋw-ana; b-ana	Oŋm-ana; b-ana	Mw-ana, Oŋm-ana, En-ana; b-ana	Bo-naja, B-ana; <i>pl.</i> b-ana
Cloth	E-senja	E-senja, E-sinza, Mo-kaba	E-tawa or E-tau	E-senza	E-ta
Cold	M-pio	Pio	M-pio
Country	Em-baka	Em-baka	M-baka	N-gandu	E-se, N-si
Cow	N-zali	N-zale, E-ŋ-gombe	E-bakolimba ¹	N-jale, Mo-ya	...	...
Crocodile	E-koali ¹	E-koali, N-koali, E-ŋ-gandu	N-gonde	N-gonde	N-koji, N-gonde, I-wawa
Date palm	Mu-toko	Mu-toko	Mu-toko	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

English	158. Li-kaŋana	159. A-buja or Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-hūgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-footo (U-poto)	161. Ngombe and dialects	162. Lulua or Moŋgo dialect
Day, daylight	...	Bu-tu	Wi-sa. Mubu-tu	U-tu	Bu-su	Bo-kaloa. Kaloa. Lu-ka
Devil, evil spirit	...	En-dwaki	Mo-limba	Li-kundu	Keta	Ji-dwaka. Bo-fici
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N-guŋga	N-kaŋga	N-guŋga; bu +	Bo-guŋga; bu.
Dog	M-bwa	M-bwa. En-gaŋganya	En-bonda, ¹ E-burūnda N-guŋginya	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa
Door, door- way	...	E-kureka	E-kukereke	E-kakeleke	Gbuku	E-ŋanke. Wi-su
Dream	Di-fofo	Di-fofo	Li-fofo	N-joti	Ji-fofo
Drum	N-gomo	En-damba	Moŋ-gutu. N-gomo. En-damba	Moŋ-guŋgu; ni- N-damba or En-damba	N-gomo
Ear	Di-toi	Di-toi	Li-toi	Li-toi	Ji-toi
Egg	Ey-ala; bi-	ly-ala; bi- N-kiŋ	Ey-ala; bi- Moŋ-ke	Li-to	Bo-keli
Elephant	En-damba	En-damba	M-buŋgu	M-buŋgo	Njaka. Toi. N'amba
Excrement	...	Tofo-bi	Luto-bi; <i>pl.</i> tofo-bi ¹	Toi	Lo-bi	N-kwa
Eye	Li-isa	Di-isa ¹ ; <i>pl.</i> mam-isa, bam-isa	L-isa	L-isa	J-isa
Face, forehead	...	Bubu-ŋa	Bubu-ŋa	E-ŋeŋe	Bo-ŋu	E-juŋgi. Bo-lima. Bo-kala
Fat, oil	Mum-uta	Mum-uta or Mam-uta	M-uta. M-poŋgo	M-uta. M-ūni	M-poŋgo. Bo-uta. Bo-suku
Father	i-ŋe. Ū-ŋe	Wawa ¹	Ha-ŋga, Sa-ŋga	Sa-ŋga	Sa-ŋga	I-ŋe. Fafa
Fear	Moŋ-guŋgama	Ma-samba	Aŋga	B-aŋga	B-aŋga
Finger	Mu-sai	Min-sala. Mu-sai. N-sala	Mo-sai	Mo-sape	Bo-sai
Fire	Mw-isa	Mw-eisa	Mo-sa. Mo-fuŋga ¹	Mo-su. Mo-ka	I-ŋa
Fish	En-cu	En-cu	N-su	Sū	N-sū
Foot	Di-tambi	Li-tambi, Li-tamba	Li-tambi	E-bota. I-ŋiŋi. Tindi	Ji-ŋaka. I-tamba; bu-
Forest	Mo-konda	Mu-kunda	Di-amba. L-amba	E-ŋika	N-gonda or Kunda
Fowl	Eŋ-koŋa	Eŋ-koŋa	N-koŋa	Koŋa. N-doŋga	N-susu. (-ŋ-koŋa in compound words)
Frog	Moŋ-bimba. Li-nuku	Li-nuki	Liŋ-gboŋa	Kōkōkō
Ghost	Mo-lima	Eŋ-keta	Mo-lima	Mw-amba	Bo-kaŋi. Bo-jimu

¹ Noteworthy.

English	148. Liksūgana	159. A-buja or Buja	159a. Bwela (L-hūgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-fata (U-pata)	161. Ngombe and dialects	162. Loko or Mōngw dialects
Girl, maiden	Mo-seka	Mo-seka	Ji-paku, I-maciko
Goat	Meme	Meme, En-taba	E-kambedi, ¹ En-taba	N-tawa	Kambeli, Gambili, N-kambeli	N-ta, N-taba
" (he)	Im-bako
God	Eš-keta	Li-banja	A-koŋgo	A-koŋgo, Li-banja	N-sakomba, Li-yanza
Grandparent	Ō-tata	...	...	N-kaoko
Grass	En-jani	In-jani	N-đuŋguluŋga, I-embo	Mo-soa, In-jani	Bo-ŋa, I-ŋeŋe
Ground	Mum-bondoa	Mum-bondoa, Yw	N-cal, N-ci	Kbata, Se	Lo-sali, N-si, Kiji
Ground-nut	...	Eš-guba	Eš-guba, N-soka	N-gua	Eš-guba	Bo-saku
Guinea-fowl	...	Li-boŋgo	Li-boŋgo	Li-boŋgo	E-we	Liš-keme
Gun	Em-bā	Em-ban	M-ban	M-ban	M-ban
Half	In-sui	In-sūi	Mo-swe; n-swe	Mo-swi, N-sue	Babu, N-tsoali
Hand	Li-kanja	Di-kanja, Li-kanza	E-woko, Li-kata; mu-	E-be, Damba	Lo-waka, Ji-kata
Head	Mumo-ta	Mumo-ta	Mo-ta	Mo-la	Bo-ta, Bo-en
Heart	Mu-tema	Mu-tema	Mo-tema	Mo-tema	Bo-ŋoko, Bo-tema (stomach)
Heel	Li-tindi	Li-tindi	Li-tindi	Li-ŋiŋi	Ji-moŋu
Hide	Lo-pusu	Di-pusu	Lo-fansa, E-kata
Hill	M-ono	E-kapa	N-keka, N-goŋgo
Hippopotamus	...	Eš-guba	Eš-gūu, N-gubu	N-gubu	N-gubu	N-gubu
Hoe	E-kboŋgo; hi-kboŋgo	N-gasa	Ip-palo	N-koŋgo	Koŋgo	L-oŋgo, I-kaso, E-fese
Honey	M-buli	Em-pule	B-w-e, M-buli	Paki	W-eyo, M-paku
Horn	N-jeka	Iš-kaka	M-e-eka or N-jeka	Mon-jeka	Ji-seke, Bo-koala
House	Bo-wala; pl. ha-ŋa	N-dako	En-dako	N-dako	N-dako, Mo-aja, E-isi	I-lombe, Ji-dako, Jin-đuŋga, (J-umba = a nest, a den), La-uli, Lo-ula
Hunger	En-jala	En-jala	N-jala	N-ja	Lo-kamba
Husband	Pete	Mo-ŋami	Mo-ŋami, Ōm-ŋi	M-ami; ba-mi	Bo-saka, Bo-ami, Li-ala
Hyena	Eš-koī (Leopard)	Eš-koī	Eš-kōi	Eš-koī	...
Iron	E-bende	Ō-pita, N-kōti	E-wonca	E-benda	M-boko, N-gama

¹ Noteworthy.

English	158. Li-kaŋgana	159. A-buja or Buja	159 a. Bwela (Li-ŋŋŋt, Mamoi)	160. Li-fwato (U-poto)	161. Ngombe and dialect	162. Loolo or Moŋgo dialects
Island	E-saŋga	E-saŋga	Mo-saŋga	Mo-saŋga	E-saŋgo
Ivory	N-golo	Em-pembe	Moŋ-galu	Li-keku	Bo-oŋgo
Knee	Li-boŋgo	Li-boŋgo	Li-boŋgo	Duli, Ludi; <i>pl.</i> m-uli	Ji-boŋgo, I-oŋgo
Knife	E-būni	E-buni	E-feka, J-ende	N-gwa, Emba, I-baka	I-vaka, I-kula
Lake	Em-banje	Bu-lŋka	Li-tanda	Li-bale	...
Leg	E-koŋo	Lo-koŋo, E-kōŋo	E-kulu; ma- I-kaŋu	E-ka; ma-ka, Li-be, E-nama	Lo-koŋo
Leopard ...	Koi	Sua. (Sua <i>also in pl.</i>)	E-bua, Hūa, Eŋ-koi	N-koi	Ūa	N-koi
Lion	N-koŋi
Lips	E-teke	Eŋ-gundi, E-taka	E-teke	...	Bo-bebu or Lo-bebu
Magic	E-kaŋga	Eŋ-gaŋga	Li-kundu; ma- W-ete, E-kaŋga	Demba; ma- Bo-le	Jiŋ-kunda, Dw-ete; b-ite
Maize	Ma-pombi	Mun-deŋga, Ma-saŋga	Ma-pati, Mun-deŋga	N-doŋgo	Ma-saŋgu
Man ...	Mo-ita, Ha-ita	Ūmo-ta, Umo-ta, Mo-ta, Ba-ta, Bahu-tu	Ūmo-ta; <i>pl.</i> aba-ta	Mo-ta; ba-ta	Mo-ta; ba-ta	Bo-ntu; ba-ntu
Man, vir.	Fele, Lo-lele	Ū-lele; <i>pl.</i> n-jele	Dw-ele; m-ela, Ma-komi, Ūmili	Ma-mi, Ba-mi, Ma-lele	Bo-saka, Bo-mi; ba- M-pami, Li-ala
Neat	Ey-ama	Ey-ama	Ny-ama	N-ūni	Ny-ama, Bo-suni, Wanyu, E-fete
Medicine	Bo-le	W-ete; ma-te	Bo-le, M-panje
Milk	Ma-bele	Ma-bele	Bo-cie
Monkey	Eŋ-kema	Eŋ-kuna	N-kema	Mo-gali	N-kema
Moon	En-soŋgo	En-soŋgo	N-gende	Saŋgo	W-aji
Mother	Nya-ŋgo	Nya-ŋgo	Na-ŋgo	Nya-ŋgo, Ngoya
Mountain	Li-tali	E-koŋa	...	Bo-kunji
Mouth	Mo-nōko	Mo-nako	Mo-nako	Bo-mwa, Bo-lumbo
Nail (of finger or toe)	...	Ey-ala	Ey-ala; bi-ala or bi-jala (<i>pl.</i>)	Ey-ala	En-dende	Lo-koŋa
Name	Dir-ina	Dir-ina	I-ina	Kombe	J-ina
Navel	Liŋ-godu	Li-toŋu	Dupa	Bo-tonga, Bo-taja, Lo-koŋa
Neck, throat	...	N-kiŋgo	E-kiŋgo, Li-kōti	N-kiŋgu	Deŋ	N-kiŋgo
Night	Bo-bu-tu	Bubu-ta	U-tu	Bu-tu	Bo-esa, Wi-ka, Bo-ta; <i>pl.</i> bi-ta, Wijima

English	158. Li-kaingana	159. A-buja or Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-lhigi, Mamoi)	160. Li-fateso (U-pateso)	161. Ngombe and dialects	162. Loko or Moingoo dialects
Nose	Li-solo	Li-jalo	J-solo; m-solo. Jaŋga	Daŋga, Naŋga	J-solo
Oil palm	Di-leba	Di-leba. M-bila	Di-leba. M-bila	Li-bia; ma-bia	J-iba, L-ia
Ox	Eñ-gombi lo-lele	...	...	...	...
Paddle	N-kai	N-kai, E-kafi	N-kai, Lu-kañka
Palm wine, beer	...	Mam-ana	Mam-anna	M-ana	M-ana	Ba-lako
Parrot	Eñ-kooso	Eñ-kooso	N-kooso	Kukufu	N-kooso
Penis	En-saka	En-saka	Mu-aiŋa	En-saka	Bo-soi
Pig	En-combo	En-combo. N-gonya	Liŋ-goŋgo	Liŋ-goŋgo	N-sombo
Pigeon, dove	...	Ma-kuŋguli	Ma-kuŋgulu	Em-papo	E-dwa	M-pakakuku. Bo-sese
Place	Om-abe	Bo	M-pali	Doŋgo	Bo-kaku, L-soko
Rain	M-bula	Em-bula	M-bula	M-hua. Kama, Goma	M-bula
Rat	Em-po	M-po. Em-babu	M-po	M-babu	M-po
River	Ma-keli	Ma-keli. M-banze	Bo-liko	Bo-liko	N-tandu. N-dzali, Lo-si
Road	Em-pali	Em-bali	N-jela	N-jea	M-baka
Salt	Mo-kwa, Mo-nate	Mo-kba	Mo-kwa	Bo-kwa
Shame	Ma-tsoni	N-sani	Sani	N-sanyi
Sheep	Em-bata	Em-bata	M-pata	Bata	M-pate. (Jim-van = lamb)
Shield	Eñ-guba	Eñ-guba	N-gña	N-guba	N-guwa
Shoulder	Li-tukotoko	Li-tukotoko. E-defese	Li-beke	Li-kekotoko	Ji-soko E-abu
Sister	Ma-tu-mw-ali	Ma-tu-mw-ali	Mw-akuno mon-taka	Mw-an'-aŋgo. N-gene	N-ka-aa
Skin	Lo-poso	Lo-lopso	Lo-pusu	Di-pusu	Lo-faso
Sky	Di-kaba	Wi sa	Li-kalo	Bu-se	J-iko. Lala
Slave	Li-buri; ma-buri. Mo-buri	Ma-mbo	Mo-buli	Bo-kwala. Bo-kanju
Sleep	Im-poŋgiri	I-ŋa	Toŋgo	Hye	Bo-dala
Smoke	Li-tumbu	Li-tumbu	Ma-liŋga	Ma-didi	Bo-jiŋga
Snake	En-ja	En-ja. Ny-saka	N-ja	N-ja	N-ja. Ny-take
Sea, boy	Oñ-ana	Oñw-ana	Mw-ana di-ele	Mw-ana m-omi	B-ana wa-jende
Song	L-embe	Lo-embu; ðl. nj-embu	Lo-emba	Y-emba	N-sau. Nj-emba
Spear	Li-koŋgo	Li-koŋgo	Li-koŋgo	Li-koŋgo. Nana	Ji-koŋgo
Spirit, soul	Ma-himo	Mw-emba	Ji-deka (evil). E-him (soul). Bo-jim. Bo-nina

English	158. Li-ksāngana	159. A-buja or Buja	159a. Bwela (I-tāngi, Mamol)	160. Li-foto (U-poto)	161. Ngombe and <i>dialects</i>	162. Lala or Moŋgo <i>dialects</i>
Star	Nj-oto	Nj-ōto, Enj-oto	Mony-oto	Monj-oto	B-oci, L-oci, N-soŋgi ¹
Stick	M-pimbo	Em-pimbo	M-o-to	M-o-le	Bu-leŋga, N-ganja, Bo-tamba
Stone	Di-tale	D-tale	Li-tali	Li-tai	E-kanje, E-keli
Stool	Eŋ-gende	N-guŋga, M-bata	E-buŋga
Sun	D-isa la wi-sa, Momo-i	D-isa la wi-sa (= eye of the sky), Iy-ane	L-isa la u-tu	M-o-dika bu-sa ²	J-eva
Tail (of an animal)	M-o-sese	M-o-kombo	Baŋ-guŋgo
Tear	Em-pisali	Em-pisali	M-pisali	Mom-bisali; <i>pl.</i> m-bisali	Lo-fisaji
Testicles	Iŋ-gunde	M-puka, Liŋ-gundu	M-puma, M-puka	M-o-dika; n-jika	...
Thief	Iba	Iba; ba-iba	Mw-ibi	...	W-ibi
Thigh	E-fero	...	E-nama	E-felo, Li-foŋgo
Thing	Mu-sanu	Mu-sanu	Y-ina or Iy-ema; <i>pl.</i> to-ma. <i>Also</i> Bu-ina; ma-ina	Eka	Y-amba; bi-amba
Thorn	Mun-jube	Mun-jube	M-o-keke	Mom-jube	Ji-beke
Tobacco	Li-aŋga	M-aŋga (<i>pl.</i>)	Di-aŋga	Di-aŋga	Ji-aŋga
To-day	Ja-ŋne	Ja-ŋne	U-tu-ŋ-kū, Bo-bo-yuko	Bu-sa ebo, Fadefade	Lo-swena, Lo-swe
Toe	N-sei	N-oci, N-sala	Mw-se, N-sei	Mw-sapi	Bo-sai wa-kaka
To-morrow	U-tu a loi	En-dindi	Baŋ-kesa, L-obi, L-same
Tongue	Lo-lemi	Lo-lemu, Lo-lemi	Lo-lemo	Y-emi; <i>pl.</i> b-emi, Lo-lemi, E-lemi	Lo-lemo, Lo-laka (<i>language</i>)
Tooth	Di-ina	Li-ina; <i>pl.</i> mam-ina or bam-ina, Li-keko	L-ina, D-ina	D-ina	J-ina; b-ina, D-ina; <i>pl.</i> b-ini
Town, village	...	Lo-bala	Ba-bala, M-baku	M-baku, Li-kutu	E-ganda, E-leko	Boda; bi-la, Lo-la, L-oci
Tree	Mu-ete; <i>pl.</i> nj-ete	Iy-ete; <i>pl.</i> nj-ete or inj-ete	Mw-ete or Nw-ete; <i>pl.</i> mi-te	Mw-ete	Ba-tamba, (Bo-te = <i>medicine</i>)
Twins	Mu-pasa	Mu-pasa	Mu-pasa	Mu-pasa	Basa (<i>sing.</i> j-asa)
Urine	Mam-inyi	Mam-inye	Mam-inyi	...	Ji-salo

¹ *Akin to 'moon'.*² *Possibly an indelcent jest in answer to a venustious interrogation, since the phrase means: 'scrotum of the sky'.*

English	148. Li-kañgana	150. A-buja <i>or</i> Buja	150 a. Bwela (I-liñgi, Mamoi)	150. Li-fotoo (U-potoo)	151. Ngombe <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i>	152. Loko <i>or</i> Wongoo <i>dialects</i>
Vein ... ..	...	...	N-sisa	Mu-sisa	Moo-sisa	Bo-sisa
War ... ..	...	E-tumba	E-tumba	E-ta <i>or</i> I-ta	Ebi-ta	E-tumba
Water ... ..	...	Ma-limba	Ma-limba	Ma-i	Ma-diba, M-oñgoo	Ba-si
Well, source	...	...	...	...	...	E-cima, E-tōkoo
White man	...	Mun-dele	Mun-dele	Mon-dele	Mon-dele	Nien-dele <i>or</i> Bon-dele
Wife ... ..	...	Nw-ali	Oñw-ali, Mw-edi	Mw-ali <i>or</i> Nw-ali	Mw-ali	Waji, W-asi; b-aji, b-asi
Wind, air...	...	Mo-pju	E-pūipūi, Ma-pioo, E-we	E-poipoi	Pooa	Bom-pompa, Bo-fofaki, E-fofoi
Witch, sor- cerer	...	Eñ-keta	N-gaŋga, Eñ-keta	Mo-temba, N-kañga	Mo-emba	Bo-loki
Women ...	Mw-ali; ba-ali	Oñw-ali; b-ali	Oñ-adi; <i>pl.</i> ab-adi, Oñw-ali, Mun-taka	Mon-taka; ban-taka, Koom-ali	Mw-ali; b-ali, Em-adi	Bom-too <i>or</i> Bom-ato; <i>pl.</i> bim-ato
Womb ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	I-fumu, L-ōto
Wood (fire- wood)	...	Iñ-kani	E-kani	Ya-koo, N-kani	Lo-sa; <i>pl.</i> bo-sa	Loñ-kani, N-kanyi
Yam ... ..	...	O-benja	O-beñke; ba-	N-gama, Benju; ba +	Ya-ma	O-beñke; <i>pl.</i> ba-beñke, W-aji
Year ... ..	...	E-rañga	E-rañga	E-rañga; <i>pl.</i> I-rañga	Yañga	E-jiñgi, ? Bi-deko
Yesterday...	...	...	...	Bu-ta wa loi	Bu-sa oñi	L-abi
One	-moi	-ci (o-cl), E-moi	E-mooci, -oti, E-moi, -o-cl	-oko, -mooko	-mooci	-atoo, -moñkoole
Two	I-yelo, -le	-wa, I-bale	I-ba, I-bale	-wale	-bae	Ba-pe, -a-pe, -fo, -fi, -bare
Three	I-saso	-atoo, I-sato	I-hato	-atoo	-sato	-satu
Four	Mekeleka	-nei, -nne	-nei, -nne	-nei	-nei	-no, -nei
Five	Hamao	-tano	I-tano	-tano	-tano	-tano
Six	I-samānoo	-sāmano	Hāmāno, In-samāno	Samāno	Samāno	Bo-towa
Seven	Samba	Samba, In-samba	Hamba, In-sambu	N-samba	Samba, N-samba	Tsamba, N-camba
Eight	Mo-nanai	Mo-nanai, Mu-ambi	Mo-nana, Mu-ambi	Mo-nanai	Bomw-ambi, Mu-ambi	Mo-wamhi
Nine	Li-bwa	Li-bwa	I-bwa, Di-bwa	Li-bwa	Di-bwa	I-boi, I-bwa
Ten	Naa-hoo	Li-moo	Dooni, Jumi, Li-ko	Joomi	Dooni, Bo-tete, Bo-etete	Jumi, Jumoo, N-tuku, Lo-tuku <i>or</i> Tuku, N-gulu

English	158. Li-kaŋgana	159. A-baja or Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-liŋgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-foto (U-puta)	161. Ngombe and dialects	162. Loza or Moŋge dialects
Eleven ...	Naa-be na moi. (Naa-be na i-yete = twelve)	Li-sama na o-ci. (Li-sama na a-wa = twelve)	Jumi na e-maci or Jume r'-tati. (Jume n-bali = twelve)	Jumi la maakos. (Jumi la-wale = twelve, Ma-kados-moi = fifteen)	Ba-tete. ne'-maci. (Ba-tete na i-bao = twelve)	Jumi l'-sama. (Jumi la-pe = twelve)
Twenty ...	Li-tinda	Ma-hei. Di-tinda	E-kata or Ma-ka ma-bale	Li-cinda	Ma-ka ma-bae	La-tuku lo-pe or Tuku i-pe. N-tuku i-fe. Bi-gulu 'pe Tuku i-satu. N-tuku i-satu. Bi-gulu bi-satu
Thirty ...	Li-tinda na naa-be	Ma-hei na li-sama. N-ju-mi-sato	E-kata na dumi. N-ju-mi-satu	Li-cinda la jumi	Li-ka na dumi	Tuku i-satu. N-tuku i-satu. Bi-gulu bi-satu
Forty ...	A-tinda ha-ele	Mi-hei mi-wa	I-kata i-be	Ma-cinda ma-wale	Ma-ka ma-bae	Tuku i-ke
Fifty ...	A-tinda ha-ele na naa-be	Mi-hei mi-wa na li-sama	I-kata i-be na dumi	Ma-cinda ma-wale la jumi	Ma-ka ma-bae na dumi	Tuku i-tanu
Hundred ...	A-tinda hama	Moŋ-gerja	I-kata i-tama Ma-kama	Lon-tuko	Ma-ka ma-tano	Boŋ-kama
Thousand ...	...	...	...	...	...	N-kato. (E-puta = 10,000)
I, me, my ...	Ŋga. N-, Nj. ? ŋga, i, je. (oboi = my father)	Mba. ? -mbai. -mbai	Mbi. ? ? -mbi -a-mbi	Ŋgā. N- ? -ŋga -a-ŋga	Mbi. N-, Na- ? -ni, mbi	E-mi. N-, Nd-, Nja- -n- or -m- -ka-m' or -ka-mi
Thou, thee, thy	Ŋhe. ? ? -she. -i-she, -u-he	I-ya, Ŋwe. Ŋ- ? -we. -i-ya	We. ? -we. -a-we	A-ŋ. Ŋ-, Ka- ? -ka- -a-ŋ	We. Ŋ- ? -we	We. Ŋ- -ka- -ke or -ka-we
He, him, his	Ha. Nd- ? -le-be	Nde. A- ? -nde	Nde. Ka- ? -a-nde	Inde. Ka-, A- -ma- -i-nde	I-ya. A- -ma- -nde	Ende. Au. A-, E- -ja- -ka-nde or ka-
We, us, our	Esu. To- ? -esu	Su, Isu. E- ? -su	Ha. ? ? -ahu	Isu. T-, To- -to- -isu	Isu. Bo- -bo- -su	Isu, Itsu. To- or Co- -to- -i-Isu
Ye, you, your	Enu. Ba- ? -enu	Na, Inu. Ba-ni. Kō- ? -ne	Nuni, Ba-ni. ? ? -a-nuni	Inu. Ka-, K- -ka- -inu	Inu. Ŋba- ? -nū	Inyu. Ba- or La- -le- -ki-nyu
They, them, their	Bo. Ba- ? bū	Bo. Ba- ? -bū	Bo. Ba- ? -a-bu	I-fo. Be-, Ba- -wa- -i-fo	I-be. Ba- -ba- -bū	I-ya. Ba- -la-, -ya- -ki-ya
All ...	...	-ba	-ba or -ne-ba	-esiba	-susu	-amuna. ma. -maka. Mumu

English	158. Li-kaŋgana	159. A-buja or Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-lŋgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-fotoo (U-potoo)	161. Ngombe and dialects	162. Laba or Moŋgo dialects
This, these	Yo-ko, ha-ku; mu-ku, ni-ki; li-ki, ma-ko; ye-ke, bi-ki; i-ki; ye-ke, i-ki; lu-ku; tu-ku, u-ku; Ōc.	Oyo, baba; mama, mimi; lidi, mama; yeye, bibi; fiki (3 a); yeye, jiji; fu-ku; tu-ku; hoŋo; Ōc.	-ne (o-ne, ba-ne; bo-ne; bo-ne; ji-ne, ma-ne; e-ne, bina; i-ne (3 a); e-ne, i-ne; lo-ne; to-ne; bo-ne)
That, those	na (yo-na, ba-na; Ōc.)	na (yo-na, ba-na; Ōc.) naŋo (yo-naŋo, ba-naŋo; mo-naŋo, ni-naŋo; Ōc.)	ŋko, -ni or -nyi (o-ŋko, ba-ŋko; Ōc. (o-ni, ba-ni; Ōc.)
Bad	-be	-be	be. -mposombi
Black	-indu	-hindu	-yeyo Lam-pinda
Female	Mw-ali, B-ali, Ōc.	Ōtw-adi; p/ Atw-adi	Mon-taka, Kom-ali	Mw-ali, B-ali	Bom-oto, -moto
Fierce, sharp, bitter
Good	Bw-ali	-eame	-endam	-adamu	-pele	-oci. -bōō. E-meŋgo
Great	-nene	-nene	-ene
Little	-keke. -toto	-kekeke	-sisi. -saji
Long, high, tall	-lal	-yai	-tali
Male	-dwele. -lemi	-ami	-jende. -londa
Old	-nunu	-baŋga	-ŋonja. -kata
Red	-ŋgala	...	-susu
Rotten	-lata
Short	-kwe	-kūe	-yuwe
Sick	-yanka	-kona	-koŋo. -kana
White	-tani	-gweci	-jambu. -fufa. M-pembe
Above, up, on top	Li-koŋo	Di-ko	Ō j-ko
Before	Ō-so	Ba-so	N-da ju-so
Behind	Ōm-buse c	N-gōŋo c	N-da afeka-a. Bamba
Below, down	Ōn-ci	Na-se	n-da n-ci
Far	E-simba	Ba-hali	E-si
Here	Ana, Nuni	Jano	Ana. Endo
In, inside	Ō	Ō	N-da
Middle	Ō-te. La-te	Ta-te	N-datei

English	158. Li-kangana	159. A-buja or Buja	159A. Bwela (I-lindi, Mamoi)	160. Li-futao (U-pato)	161. Ngombe and dialects	162. Lala or Mongoo dialects
Near ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	N-suhgama, M-bali. Tu-cl
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	O-ka san	E-ndendo	N-da-n-za An-za
Plenty, many	A-fulu	-jika	-jike	-jika, Lo-samoa	-ombe	A-ka, B-aka, -fala, -ke
There ... ..	...	...	...	...	o	ka, A-ku, E-ko, M-pene
Where? ... ..	...	...	...	A-ju?	Ja?	N-ka?
No! ... ..	...	...	...	La-ka!	Pope!	Nyonyo! Fo!
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	-ci, -ti	-ci, -keti, -kiti, te, -te- ti (<i>suffix</i>)		ci, -ta, te	-ta, -t', -li, -ti or -ci	N-ka, F.; -fa (-pa), -ci (<i>first pers. sing. only</i>), -n-ta; Ta, T; -ke (<i>suffix at end of verb</i>)
To	!	Ko-!, O-	O-	O-	O- or —	Jo-
" beat ... ..	...	...	...	-bete	-bema	-kunda
" buy, sell	-somba	somba, -sombe-a	-beda	-ungu, -ung-isa, -samba	-ngedzeke, -ngedza, -samba	-somba, -samba, -teka
" come ... ..	...	...	...	-ya	-dua	-ya
" cut ... ..	...	...	...	-tena	-lena	-tena
" dance	-baha	-ina-wafiga	-abwe	-oina, ina	-aka (-akadea), -bua	-bina
" die ... ..	...	...	...	-wa	-gwa	-bwa
" eat ... ..	...	...	...	-le	-ya	-le
" give	-asi	-heke, (-het = gave)	-pa, (-pi = gave)	-fa	-pa (-pi)	-ka, -kaya
" go ... ..	...	...	...	-ke	-ke	-kenda, -con, -sacala, -yali
" kill	-bua-ka	-wa-ka	-wae	-oma	-waka, -waa	-bama
" know ... ..	...	...	...	-ewa	-jeba	-lea
" laugh	-ala	-seke-ke	-heke	-seke	-seke-ke	-seka, -butsala
" leave off, cease	...	...	...	-eca	-pika	-jika, -cika, (-leka = to go by)
" love, want	-kunj	-bala	-yonde	-akala, -kala	-pala-ke, -pala	-tomba (<i>worry</i>), -langa, -liota
" see ... ..	...	...	...	-ene	-ene	-lena

English	148. Li-kangana	159. A-buja or Buja	159a. Bwela (I-liŋgi, Mamol)	160. Li-footo (U-poto)	161. Ngombe and dialects	162. Lolo or Moŋgo dialects
To ?		Ko-ŋ, Ū-	Ū-	Ū-	Ū- or —	Ju-
" sit, remain, abide	-ika	-dia	-yala, -cikala
" steep	-toŋgo	-hwe	-bo-lala, -le-tama, -oŋgama, (-kōla — more)
" stand, stop, be erect	-sibwa	-aŋgo	-ema-la, -ema-la
" steal	-iba	-iba	-yia

PREFIXES IN LI-KANGANA

Class 1. Mu-, Meo-, Bo-; 2. Ba-; 3. ?; 4. ?; 5. Li-; 6. Ha-, A-; 7. E-; 8. Bi-; 9. —, N. (M.); 10. same as 9; 11. ?; 12. ?; 13. wanting; 14. W-, Bo-; 15. ?; 16. ?

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN A-BUJA AND BWELA

Preprefixes present occasionally.

Class 1. Oiw-, Ūmo-, Ūmo-, Ū-, Mu-, Meo- (mo, o); 2. Buba-, Aba-, Ba- (ba); 3. Mo-, Mu-; 4. Me-, Mi-, ? Nji-?; 5. Di-, Dili-, Didi-, Lidi-, Li-; 6. Ma-, Mam-, Bam-, Ba-; 7. E-; 8. Bi-, I-; 8a. I-; 9. In-, Iŋ-, En- (Em-), Eny-, N. (e, ny, en); 10. same as 9 (concord i, n), and also Nj-; 11. Do-, Lo-, Lu-, Ū-; 12. To- (sometimes pl. to Lo-); 13. wanting; 14. Bu-, Bo-, Buba-, Ūb-, Ū-, U-; 15. ?; 16. ?

PREFIXES, &c., IN LI-FOOTŌ AND N-GOMBE

Slight traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. Mo-, Mu-, Ūm-, Em-, A-, Ūw- (mo, yu, u); 2. Ba- (ba, wa); 3. Mo-, Mu-, Ūw- (mo); 4. Mi- (mi); 5. Li-, Di- (li); 6. Ma- (ma); 7. E- (e, ye); 8. Bi-, I- (bi, i); 8a. I- (i); 9. In-, En-, N. (M-), N-, Ny- (ye, e, n); 10. same as 9 (concord n, i); 11. Lo-, Lu- (lo); 12. To-, Le- (to); 13. wanting; 14. Bu-, U- (bu); 15. Ū-, Ju-; 16. —, A-; 17. missing. Represented by 20. La- or Da- and by suffix -te.

There is apparently an honorific prefix A- in First Class.

PREFIXES, &c., IN LŌLŌ, LUN-KUNDU, MONGŌ, &c.

Class 1. Bo-, W-, Ū-, M-, A- (o, wu, bo); 2. Ba- (ba, la); 3. Bo-, W- (bo); 4. Be-, Bi- (be, bi); 5. Ji-, Li-, I- (ji); 6. Ba- (ba, ma); 7. E-, ? Ji- (e); 8. Bi- (bi); 8a. I- (i); 9. N- (M-), N-, In- (Im-) (e); 10. same as 9 (concord n, i); 11. Lo- (lo); 12. To- (to); 13. missing; 14. W-, Wo-, Bo- (wo) (M. Bi-?); 15. Ju- (ju, ku); 16. —, A-; 17. place taken by Nda- and suffix -te; 20. La-, Nda-

¹ The peculiar Class W. (U- before consonant), with its plural Bi-. This may be a form of 3, pl. Bi- (Mi-), or of 14; the Bi- plural representing No. 4 (Mi-). Or the W- may be a perversion of either 7 or 13, with the customary 3 plural. See Kolo. But this is a less probable supposition. Also note Ju- for Ku- (15) in Lolo and in some N-gombe dialects.

148. **Likaŋgana** is spoken in a small area on the north bank of the northern Congo between Bumba on the east and Upoto on the west. Chiefly round the post of Debo.

149. **Abuja** is spoken along the Lower Rubi (Itimbiri) river down to its junction with the northern Congo, and between the Lower Rubi and the Moŋua, along the north bank of the Congo; inland to the confines of the Ababua dialects.

149A. **Bwela** is spoken to the north of the northern Congo in the basin of the Lower Moŋgala, north of the Motima-Moŋgimbo stream; west of East longitude $21^{\circ} 20'$, east of East longitude 20° , south of North latitude 3° .

150. **Lifoto** (**Upoto**) is spoken in the immediate surroundings of Bopoto, on the north bank of the northern Congo, west of Lisali, east of Biamaŋgi.

151. **Ngombe** dialects are spoken over a considerable area of northern Congoland: between the Luloŋgo-Lopori river on the south and the north bank of the northern Congo on the north; between East longitude 22° on the east and the vicinity of New Antwerp on the west. Also north of the main Congo, between the Moŋgala river and the limits of the Saŋga basin in the basin of the Lower Mubaŋgi. Also scattered colonies in the Lower Basira basin.

152. **Lulo** or **Moŋgo** dialects are spoken in a large part of North-central Congoland, roughly defined as the area lying between the Lower Luanami on the east and the Basira-Congo confluence and the east shores of Lake Leopold II in the west. The northern limit of Lulo is probably the main course of the Luloŋgo-Lopori river. Southward it extends its dialects to the Momboro affluent of the Basira river and to the Lomela. It is generally styled Lulo in the north, Loutsakani in the south-west, Moŋgo in the east, and Luŋkundu in the south.

GROUP KK

NORTH CENTRAL CONGOLAND LANGUAGES (*continued*)

163. **Joobo**
 SUB-GROUP KK 3 **NGALA**
 164. **Ngala dialects** (Boo-lookl, Ma-ngala, Lu-bala (M-bala), and Loi of Lower Mubangi)
 165. **Saŋga dialects**¹
 166. **Baŋgi dialects** (Looboo-baŋgi, Lao-nunoo, Lao-moye, Irebu)
 167. **Mpama or Boo-kote**² 167 a. I-koko
 168. **Seŋgele** 168 a. Ba-tende

English	163. Joobo	164. Ngala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. Mpama or Boo-kote 167 a. I-koko	168. Seŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
Adze	N-gwa	...	N-gwa	...	N-kweti
Animal, wild beast	...	Ny-ama	...	E-dwele	...	Ny-ama
Ant	N-sombi, Mun-somhi; mi-	...	Lo-sŋaŋgwo	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	N-doŋge, A-pumbwe; pl. ba- Mun-sellja; mi-	...	Lo-selele	...	...
Ape	N-gundu, Mo-kumbuso	...	E-sumbu	...	...
Arm	Li-buko (or Lo-, I-); pl. ma	E-ba	Lo-buko	Lo-buko; ma-buko	Lo-buso
Arrow	Li-kula, Lu-koko; pl. ŋ-koko	...	Li-kula, Li-kora	...	...
Axe	I-koko; pl. wo, E-koko; pl. bi-	...	E-zumbi, Zombi, Li-koba	...	...
Back	Mo-kundu, Mo-kia	...	M-bisa, Mo-kundu	...	...
Banana	Li-konda, E-tabi; bi- Mekā	...	Lo-komas	Baŋ-kanda (pl.), Lo-komas; ŋ-komas (167 a)	Iŋ-ko
Beard	L-oli; pl. nj-oli	E-sama	L-ole, Sali	...	L-ole
Bee	Nj-ŋi or Mun-ŋi	...	Nz-ŋi, Lonz-ŋi	...	...
Belly	Li-bumoo	Moi ³	Lo-bobo, Moi, Mwe, Li-nene, E-bombo	...	...
Bird	M-pulu, Ng-ŋi, Mo-leki; mi-leki	...	Mo-leke, A-nŋi	N-deke, M-pulu (167 a)	M-fulu

¹ The speech of the Lower Saŋga river—of the Ba-saŋga, Bam-pondo, Ba-sinde, Ba-nbū, Ketiene, Ba-būga, and Ya-dūga tribes. See Bull. Soc. d'Ethnographie de Paris, Jan. 1914, article by M. L. Douet.

² Apparently this is also the speech of the Bulla, Titu, Inpala, and Waŋgala (Baŋgala) tribes. See 'Les Waŋgala', by Lt. Engel, in 'La Revue Congolaise', vol. 1, 1910.

³ Noteworthy.

English	163. Jaoša	164. Ngala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. Mpama or Uo-koto 167 a. I-koko	168. Seŋgete 168 a. Ba-tende
Blood	Ma-kila. Ma-loŋga. ¹ I-kila <i>(a drop; pl. tu-kila)</i>	B-šo	Ma-loŋga ¹	...	...
Body	Nj-oto	...	Nz-ōta	...	Bi-ōge
Bone	Ma-kua or Maŋ-kua	E-vese	Lo-kwa. Li-fa	...	Lo-kwa
Borassia palm	...	M-bama or Mo-lebu	...	Mw-lebo, Li-lebo	...	...
Bow	Di-tiŋgbu; mo- Lo-basi; <i>pl. m-basi</i>	...	Moŋ-gaŋge. Le-kuta	...	...
Bowels	Mon-ša. Mon-šoi	...	Mon-šoše ¹	...	...
Brains	Boŋ-goŋge	...	Boŋ-goŋge	...	...
Breast (man's)	...	N-guba. N-tulu	Mon-donde ¹	N-tole	...	N-tole
Breast (woman's)	...	Li-bele	...	Li-bele	...	...
Brother	N-dege or N-deko. ¹ N-kaja. Mo-to-m-šo. Mo-jini	...	Mo-yebi. Mo-lini. N-kana. On-degu ¹	...	M-paka. Nana. Wa-kune
Buffalo	Nj-ale or N-gomba	...	N-gomba	...	Ny-ate
Bull
Buttocks	Ma-šoše; hi- E-luka; bi-	...	Bo-kōtō. U-koti. Li-nyoko	...	...
Canoe	Bw-ato; m-ato	Bw-āto	Bw-ata. Lo-ŋgwe. Bw-ēngwe	Bw-ato	W-ato
Cat	Kondoko. N-koi-m-pamba. Lo-wali	...	Ngam-paŋge	Bo-maŋga	Di-šoše
Charcoal	Ma-lala	...	Bw-ala	...	W-ala
Chief ...	Mo-kuma	Mo-naŋga. Mo-konji. Mo-lombi	...	Mo-konzi, Mo-kunji. Mo-bali, E-bali	Mo-kondi? N-kuma	N-kuma
Child	Mw-ana	Mo-ina <i>(also Mw-āna)</i>	Mw-ana	N-gana	W-ana; bana
Cloth	E-lamba	...	E-lamba. Le-puta	E-šoše (167 a)	E-senda
Cold	M-pio	Mio-pēū	M-pio. M-buŋge	...	Em-pio-m-pio
Country ...	Mo-kwatu	E-kufa. N-se. M-buka. Y-ese; <i>pl. bi-ese</i>	...	E-se. Mon-ce, N-ci	N-ce. E-še (167 a)	E-se; bi-se
Cow	N-gomba e mw-ene	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

English	163. Jeebo	164. Ngala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgɪ dialects	167. Mpama or Ba-kote 167 a. I-koko	168. Seŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
Crocodile	N-koli ¹	...	N-koli, N-gonde	Bamba, ¹ N-koli, N-konde	...
Day, daylight	Bu-sa	Bu-tu; <i>pl.</i> mutu, Mo-koko	...	Bu-sa, Bu-isa (<i>pl.</i> mi-sa, m-asa), Mu-koli	Bo-ina	Lo-sko, Bo-tso
Devil, evil spirit	...	N-doki	...	E-rinu; bi-	...	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	N-gaŋga	...	N-gaŋga, Mu-ko	N-kaŋga	N-kaŋga
Dog	M-bwa	...	M-bwa, E-beŋga ¹	M-bwa	M-wa
Door, door- way	...	E-jibeli, E-kukeroke	...	E-kuti, Ma-yi	...	...
Dream	N-saki, Di-rato	...	Li-koto, N-doli	...	N-zoli, Di-rato
Drum	N-gomo, Mo-kuka	...	Lo-gomo, Mo-kuka, E-gende	...	...
Ear	Li-toi	Li-lili	Li-toi	...	Li-toi; <i>pl.</i> bi-ata
Egg	Mu-kei, Yala; <i>pl.</i> to-yara	...	Li-kei	...	Bo-kile; <i>pl.</i> bi-
Elephant	N-jaku, Bokoko	N-jaku	N-zoku	D-zoku	N-zou
Excrement	...	Eto-bi; huto-bi	...	Nyei, Batu-bi	...	...
Eye	J-in	M-iso (<i>pl.</i>)	L-iso	Li-ya	L-iso; <i>pl.</i> b-eso
Face	E-loŋgi, E-leŋge	Bo-laŋga	E-loŋgi, Bo-oo	...	...
Fat, oil	M-poŋga, M-ali	...	M-ali, Lo-totō, N-ali	...	Bo-ina
Father ...	Tata	A-ŋga; <i>pl.</i> ba-ŋga	Tata, Tayo	Sa-ŋga, Mo-kinzi	Papa, Sa-ŋga	Papa
Fear	J-ika, Mu-goŋgama, N-someo	...	B-ōŋga, Lo-bali	...	Bo-mo
Finger	Mo-sai, N-sai, E-sē	Bi-ŋga ¹ (<i>pl.</i>)	Mo-sai, N-sai	...	Bo-sai
Fire	Mw-eya	...	M-eya	Twe; ma-twe	Twe
Fish	N-sa	...	N-sa	N-se	...
Foot	Li-tambi	Tindi	Li-kaka	Li-kaka; ma-	...
Forest	J-amba, N-jete	...	Z-amba	Liā; ma+	...
Fowl	N-susu, Koko	...	N-coso ¹	N-koko	N-koko
Frog	Kokoko, Li-Juka	...	E-koko, E-kōkōkō	...	...
Ghost	E-hiru; bi- Mo-himo	...	E-limo, Mo-kundwa	...	...
Girl, maiden	...	N-gonde	...	E-leŋge, Bokoli	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

English	163. Jaohe	164. Ngala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. Mpama or Bo-koete 167 a. I-koŋko	168. Seŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
Goat	N-taba. N-kambi ¹	...	M-budi. M-bali. N-taba	...	N-taba
" (he)	Lim-boko	...	...
God	N-ŋoŋgo. Li-banza	...	Ny-ambe	Ny-ambe	Waŋgi
Grandparent	...	N-koŋko	...	N-koŋkō. N-kekene	...	...
Grass	N-kiŋga. Y-embu; bi-embu. Di-titi; ma ^a	...	Bi-sōbe	...	Bi-koŋko
Ground	Mo-koŋko	Mo-mbi. N-tatua. Mo-kili	N-tatua	N-ce. Mo-kili	N-ae	M-batu
Ground-nut	...	N-guba. N-jaoko	...	Loŋ-zoko	...	N-zoko
Guinea-fowl	...	Liŋ-keme	...	Li-keme	...	Lo-kaŋga; <i>pl.</i> u-kaŋga
Gun	Bondaki. E-bau	...	Bo-ta	...	Bo-ta
Hair	Mun-swi	Šue	Lo-swe. Mo-oŋgi	...	Di-ibu
Hand	Lo-boko Li-kata	Di-nda ¹	Li-kanza. Li-kata. Li-kaka	I-kata; ma-	Lo-boko
Head	Mo-tu	...	Mu-tu; mu-tu	Mo-tu; me-tu	...
Heart	Mo-tema	Mo-lima	Mo-koŋko	Mo-koŋko	...
Heel	Li-findi	E-kata	E-tindi	...	...
Hide	E-kuta	...	E-koŋko. Li-koŋko	...	...
Hill	N-ŋoŋgo	...	Mo-buŋgete. N-kaka	...	...
Hippopotamus	...	N-gubu	...	N-gubu	...	N-gubu
Hoe	N-koŋgo	...	Lo-koŋgo	Lo-koŋgo	...
Honey	B-oi. A-poli	...	M-pako. Zoko. Bo-i. Bw-i	...	...
Horn	Li-seke	...	Li-seke. N-cemba	...	...
House	N-daku	E-boko	N-dako	Iŋ-gomba. Bada. I-tumba (167 a)	Lo-wulu; <i>pl.</i> m-bulu
Hunger	N-jala	...	N-zala	...	N-zala
Husband	Mo-bali. Mo-ŋoi	...	Mo-bali	Mo-lami	...
Hyena	M-buŋgulu	...	N-gumbulu	...	...
Iron	E-buni. E-bende	...	N-zonda. E-yeli. M-pindi. E-ŋpi	...	I-ye. E-pekō
Island	Yaŋga	...	E-ŋga. E-sika	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

English	163. Juba	164. Ngala	165. Saŋga <i>dialects</i>	166. Baŋgi <i>dialects</i>	167. Mpama or Bo-kote 167a. I-kaŋka	168. Seŋgele 168a. Ba-tende
Ivory	Moŋ-gembe, Mo-nzoa, Mu-ŋgala	...	Mo-nzoa	...	...
Knee	Li-boŋga	Boŋga	I-boloŋga or Li-	...	...
Knife	M-biele	...	Bo-tale, M-bieli	...	N-gala, Em-fell
Lake	E-bale	...	Eliha, Li-beke	...	I-beke
Leg	Lo-kulu, E-koŋa	...	Li-kulu, Lo-kaŋa	Lo-kaŋa	...
Leopard	N-koi	...	N-goi	Koi	N-koi
Lion	N-kaŋi, N-kaŋa	...	...
Lips	E-teke, E-take	...	Le-bahu or Le-	...	...
Magic	Bo-gaŋga	...	N-dema, N-demwa	E-teka (<i>idol</i>) (167a)	...
Maize	Ma-saŋga, Mun-denge	...	Li-saŋga	...	...
Man	Mo-tu; ba-tu	Mo-tu; ba-tu	Mo-ta; ba-ta	Mo-ta; ba-ta, Mo-ntu; ba-ntu. Ta	Mo-ta; ba-ta	Bo-ta; ba-ta
Male, husband	...	Mo-ŋoi, Du-ele; <i>pl.</i> m-ele, Mi-jeŋga	...	Mo-bali, Bu-ele; m-pele	Bo-kaŋa, Mv-ele	W-ele
Meat	Ny-ama	...	E-bwele	...	Ny-ama
Medicine	Mo-nŋa	Y-ŋa	Mo-nŋ	Mo-to	Bo-ŋa
Milk	Ma-bele, (ama = <i>to</i> <i>milk</i>)	...	Ma-bele	...	...
Monkey	N-kema	...	N-kema	N-kema	...
Moon	Šanja	Saŋge	E-yeli, N-ŋaŋa, N-ŋaŋi	N-ŋaŋa	E-pale, I-on-zali
Mother	Ny-ŋa	Ngŋa, N-goi	Ny-ŋa, Ma-boti N-keka	Ngŋa, Ny-ŋa	Ny-ŋa
Mountain	E-kaba, N-keka	...	...	...	...
Mouth	Ma-ŋaŋa	...	Ma-nwa, Ma-nya	Ma-nya; mi-	Ma-nya
Nail (of finger or toe)	...	Lo-ŋwala	E-ladi	Lo-zali, Lo-jara	...	...
Name	Kombe	N-kumba, N-kemba	D-ina	E-ŋa or L-ina, N-kemba	D-ina, L-ina, N-kemba	D-ina; b-ena
Navel	Mo-tolu	...	Mo-tŋa	...	...
Neck, throat	...	N-kiŋga	Kiga, Kiŋga, Gudu	N-kiŋga	...	...
Night	Bo-ta	...	Mo-kaŋa, M-paŋa	Bo-ta, (Mo-ilina = <i>darkness</i>)	I-kaŋa, Bo-tika; bo- (M-pita-ama = <i>darkness</i>)
Nose	J-ŋa, J-uru	M-ŋa	N-ŋa, M-ŋa; <i>pl.</i> mi-ŋa	M-ŋa; mi-ŋa	B-ŋa

English	163. Jaboa	164. Ngala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. Mpama or Bw-koote 167 a. I-kooko	168. Seŋgele 168a. Ba-tende
Oil palm	E-bila, Di-lebo	...	Li-bila, Mo-bira	E-soŋgo	I-ba
Ox	N-gombw	...	...
Paddle	N-kai	...	N-kai	...	...
Palm wine, beer	...	M-aŋga	...	Ma-saŋga	...	N-suka
Parrot	N-kusu	...	N-kusu	...	...
Penis	Lo-soka, (I.I-boka = vagina)	...	Nyama, Li-kota, N-soka	...	...
Pig	N-guluba	...	N-gulu, N-gumbili, N-gombele, N-goya	Sambu	...
Pigeon	E-beŋga, Mu-kuruŋguli	...	E-beŋga, Em-pompa	...	...
Place	Y-uma, Ma-be	...	Noŋgo, E-pasa	M-anda	N-die, N-geŋgo
Rain	M-bula	...	N-gawa, M-bula	...	M-bula
Rat	M-po	...	M-puku, M-po	...	M-po
River	Lo-i, Mu-keli	...	N-zali, E-bale	Mo-llha	N-zalo
Road	N-jila	...	N-zala	...	...
Salt	Mo-kwa	...	M-poŋgwa, Mo-kwa	...	Bo-kwa
Shame	N-soni	...	N-soni, Bo-bölu	...	...
Sheep	M-pati	...	M-bata	...	M-bata
Shield	N-guba	...	N-guba	...	Lo-bw
Shoulder	Li-totoko	Kwö	Li-beki, E-babo	...	...
Sister	N-kaja	...	N-kana, Mo-yebi	N-kana	...
Skin	Lum-pū, E-kutu ; bi-	Kata	I-kuta, E-teke, Lo-poso	...	Lo-poso
Sky ...	Di-ka, Bu-sa	Li-kala, Bo-lobw	N-göe	Ey-ulo, I-kuru, Li-kabo	I-kooko, Li-ko	Di-ka
Slave	M-omba	...	Mon-tamba, Bo-pika	...	...
Sleep	M-poŋgi, I-lo	...	N-goli, Ti-ka, Lo-kutu	...	Tama
Smoke	N-jombele	...	N-dumbele, Mi-lliga, Mi-ja, Mi-sa	...	...
Snake	N-je	...	Mu-gwema, Mo-seme	Dzwa, N-zo (167 a)	...
Son, boy	Mw-ana du-ete or I-eli	Mw-ana, Neke	Mw-ana or bw-ete	E-leŋge	...
Song	Lo-embu	L-embw	Lo-yembw	...	...
Spear	Li-koŋgo	E-koŋgo	Li-koŋgo	...	Bo-siki
Spirit, soul	...	Mo-lima	...	E-timo, Mo-kundwa (spectre)	Mo-timo	E-timo

English	163. Juba	164. Ngala	165. Saŋga <i>dialects</i>	166. Baŋgi <i>dialects</i>	167. Mpana or Bo-kate 167 a. I-kaka	168. Seŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
Star	Mw-ajekakaa. Ny-otaa	Mu-eti; mi-eti	Mo-tō; <i>pl.</i> mi-ōtō	Mo-otaa; mi-	E-otaa; bi-otaa. ʔW-otaa
Stick	M-wete; mi-	...	Mw-ete. Mo-tohgo	...	Bo-te
Stone	Li-bwa	...	Li-bwa. M-bāa	...	...
Stool	N-gande	...	E-killi. N-gweude	N-gwende	M-bata
Sun	Dj-nyaka. Mo-l. Mw-ese	Buse	N-demba. Li-kaŋga. Bu-sa	...	Bo-tia. W-ane; bi-ane
Tail (of an animal)	...	N-gili	...	Mon-casi	...	...
Tear	Mun-jadi or N-jull	...	Mu-ōaōli	...	...
Testicles	Lim-pulu; mo- M-paka	...	Mo-maŋga. (Lo-baŋga = <i>ring</i>). Ma-kata. N-koba	...	...
Thief	Mw-ibi	...	Mu-ibi	...	Wu-bi
Thigh	E-bela. E-bela	E-bela	...	...
Thing	E-ke; bi-ke. E-akaa	Dakoo	E-akaa. Zambi	Y-omba	V-omba
Thorn	J-aba; m-sba	...	Li-aa. Lo-sende	...	N-sende
Tobacco	Li-kaia	...	Le-kaya	...	...
To-day ...	Miaman ¹	Lala. Lila	...	Lelo. Cacawa. Bo-sa-bō lala	Lo-ye. Lila	Lo-aa. Lo-sia
Toe	Ma-sai. N-sie	...	Mo-sai	...	Bo-sai
To-morrow	...	Lo-bi. Yana ¹	...	Lo-bi	...	Lo-bi
Tongue	Lo-lemo	E-lemi	Lo-lemu. Li-limu	Lo-lemu; n-nemut	...
Tooth	J-inu	M-ina (<i>pl.</i>)	L-ina; m-ina (E-kekū = <i>molar</i>)	L-ina	L-inya; b-enya
Town	M-baka	Mo-siŋge	E-tuka. E-kaŋga. Li-banda. M-boka	E-tuka	E-tuka. N-aa
Tree	Mw-ete. Mo-kaakaa	...	Mw-ete	Mo-te	...
Twins	M-asa. (J-asa <i>ring</i>).	...	Boō-keta. N-kumu. N-gubamba. M-peya	...	...
Urine	Ma-i or M-inya	...	M-inya	...	...
Veil	Mun-sisa	...	Mon-cisa	...	...
War	E-tamba	...	Le-tamba	...	...

¹ *Noteworthy: compare Swahili jana.*

English	103. Johbo	104. Ngala	105. Saŋga dialects	106. Baŋgi dialects	107. Mpama or Bo-koote 107 a. I-kooko	108. Seŋgele 108 a. Ba-tende
Water	Ma-i	...	Ma-i	Ma-i	Lo-si
Well, source	...	Li-liba; <i>pl.</i> ma-	...	Li-liba	...	...
White man	...	Mun-dele	...	Mon-dele	Mon-dele	Bon-dele
Wife	Mw-ali; <i>ball.</i> Nw-asi; <i>basal</i>	...	Mw-asi or Mw-asi	...	I-laka
Wind	Lo-li; <i>pl.</i> n-jele	...	M-buŋge	...	...
Witch	Mw-koŋi	...	Mw-koŋi	...	N-kaŋga
Witchcraft	Bo-lōki	...	...
Woman	Mun-taka	Mw-ŋtu, Mo-itu	Mw-ene; <i>pl.</i> b-ene, N-ŋōndō	N-ŋainto	W-ete; <i>betō</i>
Womb	Kuku; <i>pl.</i> ba +	...	Moi	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	...	Lo-kol. N-kū	...	Lo-kanru. N-koni	...	...
Yam	F-keke	...	N-ŋoma; <i>pl.</i> m-oma	M-oma	E-wa, Di-ika; ba-ika
Year ...	Ya-ŋga; bi-aŋga?	Koale; <i>pl.</i> ba +, Mo-bu; <i>pl.</i> ni-bu	Mw-aka ¹ ; m-aka	Mi-vu, Mo-bu, E-boŋgo	Ū-bilko, I-leko	Bo-tia; <i>be-tia</i>
Yesterday	Lo-bi	...	Mi-koale, Bu-sa-boo-llki, Lo-bi	...	...
One ...	-moŋi	-awī, -mo	...	-moŋko, -eko	-mo	-no
Two	-bale	...	-bali	-ipe	-pele
Three	-satu, -atu	...	-satu	-satu	-sato
Four	-nei	...	-nē, -nei, -nezi	...	-nei
Five	-tana	...	-tano	...	-tano
Six	Mo-toŋa	...	Mo-tuŋa	...	Bi-samalo
Seven	N-sambu	...	N-sambu, N-cambu	...	N-zomu
Eight	Mwambi	...	Mw-ambi	...	Mw-ambi, N-zombale
Nine	Li-bwa	...	Li-bwa	...	I-we, I-wa
Ten	Li-kō, Jumu, Mo-kaŋgu, ² Mo-tugu	...	Zomo, Zomu (<i>pl.</i> m-omu) Li-kwa; <i>pl.</i> ma-kwa, Bo? Yu, N-yu	...	Di-omu, N-zomu, Bo
Eleven	Jumu na -awī	...	Zomo na -eko	...	Di-zomu or Zomu na -mo

¹ Noteworthy, but probably borrowed from Swahili.² Mo-kaŋgu = 'a tying up'.

English	163. Juba	164. Ngala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. M-pama or Bo-kote 167a. I-koeko	168. Seŋgele 168a. Bu-tende
Twenty ...	...	Mi-kaŋgu mi-bale, Mi-tagu mi-bale	...	Ma-kwa bale	...	Bo-pele. N-zombale
Thirty ...	...	Mi-kaŋgu mi-satu	...	Bw-eli; pl. m-eli	...	Bo-satu
Forty ...	...	Mi-kaŋgu mi-nei	...	Yu-mi-nezi or N-yu-mi-nei	...	Bo-nei
Fifty ...	...	Mi-kaŋgu mi-tana	...	Yu-mi-tana. N-yu-mi-tana. (Sixty = N-yu-mo-toba. Seventy = N-yu-n-camba. Eighty = Loasi; pl. n-dwasi. Ninety = Mu-bwa)	...	Bo-tana, (Sixty = Bo-samalea, Seventy = Bo la n-zommu Eighty = Bo la n-zombale. Ninety = Bo-wa)
Hundred ...	...	Mu-kama	...	Mu-kama	...	? Bo-kama. ? N-kaamu
Thousand ...	...	N-kofo	...	N-kuta or Funda	...	N-kofo
I, me, my ...	...	Ngai. Na. -n. -a ngai	? ? ? imū	Ngaye, Ngai. Na. -n, -n. -ngai	? ? ? -ni, -ofika-ni	? N. ? ?
Thou, thee, thy	Ōgwe ? ? -we	We, Yo. Ō. -ka, -sa, -an	Yie. ? ? ?	Yowu, I-yo, Yo. Ō. -ka. -yo	N-ki? ? ? ? ? -ŋ-ki, -aka (n-aka, l-aka, unw-aka, &c.)	A-wu. ? ? ?
He, him, his	...	Yo, Ye. A. -mo. -andi	...	Yeye. A. -mo. -yeye	Ma. A. -mo. ?	Nde. ? ? ?
We, us, our	Iso? Ba-sa? ? -ka. -abu-sa, sa	B-iū, B-iso, Tu. -tu. -ab-in	? ? -ka. -ba-ti	B-isa. Lo. -lo. -b-iso	Totu. To. -tu, -lo. -yaliyo	Sa. ? ? ?
Ye, you, your	...	B-inū. Bo. -bo. -a b-inu	...	B-inu or Ba-ya. Bo. -bo. -b-inu	...	Nyo. ? ? ?
They, them, their	? Ba. ? ?	Ba-ŋgo. Ba. -ba. -a ba-ŋgo	...	Ba-ŋgo. Ba. -ba. -ba-ŋgo	Ba-ŋgo. Ba. -ba. ?	...
All ...	...	-osa	...	-n-coki. -onco	...	N-sako

English	163. Jaoza	164. Ngala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. M-pama or Ba-kate 167 a. I-kukoo	168. Seŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
This, these	...	Yoywa, babu; mama, mimi; jiji, mama; yeye (7), bibi; yeye (9); yiyi (10); lulu; totot; ; babu	...	Oyo, ba-ye; moye, mi-ye; li-ye, ma-ye; o-ye, bi-ye; e-ye, li-ye; ba-ye; /to-ye; ba-ye	-ne (o-ne, ba-ne; mo-ne, me-ne; e-ne, i-ne, ma-ne; e-ne, bi-ne; e-ne, i-ne; ba-ne; ba-ne; o-ne -ika (o-ika, ba-ika; &c.)	-ne
That, those	...	-na (yo-na, ba-na; mo-na; mi-na; &c.) -nawo (yo-nawo, ba-nawo; &c.)	...	-na (o-na, ba-na; mo-na; &c.) -nya (o-nya, ba-nya; &c.)	-ni (o-ni, ba-ni; mo-ni, me-ni; &c.)	-ni
Bad	-bi	-be, Di-kaya, keti	-be	-be	-be
Black	-indu, -pipi	...	-a yindoo	...	...
Female	Mu-ntaka	...	Mw-ana, -ene	...	W-eta
Fierce, sharp	...	-ageŋge	...	-ŋ-gala, -ŋ-gali-ŋ-gali	...	...
Good	-lalu, -lamu	-yoŋgo	-lalu	-bata	-dilo
Great	-nene	...	-ne	...	-nene
Little	-ti, -ke	...	-ke, M-bale	...	-nie, -nlo, -sa
Long, high, tall	...	-lali, -sanda	...	-sanda	...	-lale, -saŋga
Male	-lele	...	liw-elo, -ele, -pele	...	W-elo
Old	-nūnū, -nūna	-koke	-kali, -kala, -kotwa	...	...
Red	-so	...	-mondoo	...	...
Short	-koo	...	-kuse	...	...
Sick	-o-kana	-koma	-kooŋo	...	...
White	-tani	...	M-pumpu, Ey-ŋgo	...	W-ŋ
Above, up, on top	...	Oli-kalo	Koni, Pōpōki	Li-kalo	Ūni, Ū-li-ko	Di-ko
Before	O-ba bwa	...	Ūmabo-so mo, Ūm-iso ma	O-ba	...
Behind	Ūmo-kia mwa	...	Ūm-bisa e	Ū-m-bia	...
Below, down	...	On-se	Sesi	On-ce e	N-ce	Soko
Far	Esi	Mo-sika	Mo-sika, Lo-kōkō	...	Enil, Ba-talo

English	163. Jaboa	164. Ngala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. M-pama or Ba-koete 167 a. I-koete	168. Seŋgele 168a. Ba-tende
Here ...	Ōnaml	Wawa Uni	...	Awa. Weni	Ane	Ane. Anii, Ōnl
In, inside	Ō. Ōn-ti	Moo	Ō. Ombe. Ō-moi-mo	Uba. N-tei	Ō-ko
Middle	Ō n-ta n-ti	Moo-sikati	Ntan-tel, N-tei	N-tei, Ō n-tei	Ō-ko
Near	Penepene	...	Kwi. Be-leme	...	...
Outside	Ō di-banda	...	Ndanda	...	...
Plenty	-iki	...	Bo-yike. Bo-puli	-ike	Seke. Sampa. Bā
There	Ō mol. Wana. Ōwaa	...	Ōŋoo. Aŋgani. Ani	Ōkoo. Ōnl	Ōku
Where?	Wai?	...	Wani? Nkw!	...	Nkwani?
No! ...	Pa?	Bitu! Wē!	...	Te! Nyes! Ōni!	...	...
Not (with verb as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	...	Soo, Koo, I. Ako-. -ka, -nya, -wē	Ka. -e	Te, Nga. -te, N-ta. -ka, -ko, -e-to	-ke, -ye	N-ta, N-te, N-ta. -ye
To ...	?	Noo-, Lu- -bete	?Ō- -kalane. -kuta	Noo-, -- -bete, -bola, -kuta -somba	?Ō- ...	M- or N- -pa-ka
" buy, sell	...	-umba	...	-somba	...	...
" come ...	-doo	-ya, -ya-ka	-doo	-ya	-ya-ka, -ya, -mwa, -ma	-ya-ka, -ya
" cut	-tena	...	-kete	...	-beke
" dance	-bina	-hina, -bine	-bina, -sana	...	-yeko
" die	-wa	...	-wa	...	-wa
" eat	-ja	-ya	-je	...	-je-ke
" give ...	-pa-oo	-pa. -pe-oo	...	-pe	-ka-pe-je	-pa
" go	-kende	-de, -kade	-ke, -kende-je	-kende	-kende. -sa
" kill	-booma	...	-booma	...	-dia-ka
" know	-soba, -yeba	...	-yoba	(-anya = window)	...
" laugh	-seke, -seka	-musē	-zeke	...	...
" leave off, cease	...	-leme. -tika	...	-tika. (leka = to pass, go by)	-tika	-tika. (leka = pass)
" love, want	...	-jiŋga	...	-jiŋga	...	-laŋga. -konda
" see	-sene, -ene	...	-boŋa. -yene. -keka	...	-yeno

English	163. Jobo	164. Ngala	165. Sañga dialects	166. Bañgi dialects	167. M-pama or Bo-kote 167 a. I-koko	168. Señgele 168 a. Ba-tende
To ?		Nee, Lu-	? 0-	Noo, —	? 0-	M- or N-
" sit, remain, abide	...	-jaha	...	-zaha	...	-yaha
" sleep	-le-ka	-baka-ma	-tutu-ma	...	-tama
" stand, stop, be erect	...	-tel-wa.	...	-teme	...	-yemala
" steal	-iba, -siha	...	-yiba	...	-su-ka

PREFIXES IN JOBO

Class 1. Mo-; 2. Ba-; 3. Mo-; 4. ?; 5. Di-; 6. ?; 7. Y-; 8. Bi-; 9. ?; 10. ?; 11. ?; 12. ?
13. probably missing; 14. Bu-; 15. ?

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN NGALA

Class 1. Mo-, Mu-, Nw-, N-, A-, — (mo, yoo); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Mo- (mo, ma); 4. Mi- (? Nji-
(mi)); 5. Li-, Ji-, Di- (ji, li); 6. Ma- (ma-); 7. E-, Ye- (e, ye); 8. Bi- (bi); 8 a. I- (rare); 9. N- (M-),
Ny-, Nj- (ye, e); 10. N- (M-), Nj-, Ng', Nz' (yi, n); 11. Lo-, Lu- (lo); 12. To- (rare); 13. missing;
14. Bo-, Bu- (bu); 15. 0- (Lo- in infinitives); 16. —, Wa-, A-, P'; 17. missing.

PREFIXES IN SANGA DIALECTS

Class 1. Mu-; 2. Ba-; 3. Mo-; 4. Mi-; 5. Di-, Li-; 6. Ma-; 7. E-; 8. Bi-; 9. N- (M-), N-;
10. same as 9; 11. ? Lo-; 12. ?; 13. missing; 14. Bu-.

PREFIXES, &c., IN BANGI

Class 1. Mo-, Mu-, A- (mo, yoo); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Mo- (mo); 4. Mi- (mi); 5. Li-, Le-, Zi-, Z'-
(li); 6. Ma- (ma); 7. E- (e, ye); 8. Bi- (bi); 9. N- (M-), Ny-, Ng-, Nz- (e, i); 10. same as 9, but
with concord li- or di-; 11. Lo- (lo); 12. missing; 13. missing; 14. Bo-, U- (bo); 15. 0-; 16. A-
Wa-; 17. missing.

PREFIXES, &c., IN M-PAMA

Class 1. Ng-, Bo-, Mo-, Mu- (oo, amw-, mu); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Mo-, ? (oo, mo); 4. Me- (me);
5. I-, Di- (i i', e, i); 6. Ma- (ma); 7. E- (e); 8. Bi- (bi); 9. In- (Im-) (e); 10. same as 9 (concord i);
11. Lo- (? lo); 12 and 13. missing; 14. Bo- (bo); 15. 0- (o); 16. A-.

PREFIXES, &c., IN SENGELE

Class 1. W-, Du-, Bo- (oo); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Bo-; 4. Bi-; 5. Di-; 6. Ba-; 7. I-; 8. Bi-, Be-;
8 a. ?; 9. N- (M-), Ny-; 10. same as 9; 11. Lo-; 12. ? U- (? to Lo-); 13. missing; 14. W-, Bo-;
15. ?; 16. A-.

163. **Joboa** is spoken between the Lower Luloŋgo river and the Lower Busira (Juapa) behind, eastwards of the riverain tribes, and west of the Bahola.

164. **Ngala** is spoken as a trade language over much of northern Congoland; but in various dialects it is indigenous to the north-west course of the Congo. It is spoken on the north and south banks of that river between about 21° East longitude and the confluence of the Busira, on the east bank of the Lower Mubaŋgi, and on the lower courses of the Luloŋgos and Busira.

165. **Saŋga** dialects. These dialects are spoken between the west bank of the Lower Mubaŋgi and the Likuala river, across the basin of the Lower Saŋga down to the Saŋga-Likuala confluence with the Congo. Their northern boundary is probably the confluence of the Jā and Saŋga rivers.

166. **Baŋgi** and dialects are spoken in riverside settlements along the eastern or southern side of the west-equatorial Congo, between Irebu, near the outlet of Lake Ntomba and the Kwa mouth of the Kasai; also at a few places on the opposite western bank of the Congo. The Lonumo and Lomoyo dialects inland, east of the riverain Bahaŋgi and bordering on the watershed of the Mfimi and Lake Leopold II, are seemingly closely akin to Baŋgi.

167. **Npama** and 167 a. **Ikoko** are spoken immediately east of the Baŋgi settlements along the east shore of the western Congo, and thence north-eastward to Lake Ntomba. **Ikoko** is the speech of the west and north shores of Lake Ntomba.

168. **Seŋele** and 168 a. **Batende** are spoken in the region of western Congoland, south-east of the east bank of the main Congo, behind the riverain populations of Butende and Npama and Bolia, south of Lake Ntomba as far as the west shores of Lake Leopold II and the bank of the River Mfimi. **Batende** is spoken between Seŋele and the Loloŋbo-Yombi stretch of riverain lands along the Congo.

English	169. Wadla	170. N-tomba	171. I-mwama	172. Lesa	173. Sakata (Eo-bai)	174. Batete (I-paŋga, A-cite)
Island
Ivory
Knee
Knife
Lake
Leg
Leopard
Lion
Lips
Magic
Maize	N-kisi	...	...
Man	Ma-ta; ba-ta	...	...	...	...
Man, vir.	...	Mw-ete	...	...	...	...
Meat
Medicine	Mo-wuŋge	...	...
Milk
Monkey
Moon	N-congi	...	E-bali	...	...
Mother	Ngeya- Nys-ŋga	...	...	...	...
Mountain
Mouth
Nail (of finger or toe)
Name	L-ina	...	...	...	...
Navel
Neck, throat
Night	Mo-ŋima = <i>darkness</i>	...	...	...	...
Nose
Oil palm
Ox
Paddle
Palm wine, beer	...	Ma-ana	...	Ma-saŋga	...	...
Parrot
Penis
Pig
Pigeon
Place
Rain	M-vula	...	...
Rat
River
Road
Salt
Shame
Sheep
Shield
Shoulder
Sister
Skin
Sky
Slave	Ma-ŋondeli	...	...	...	...
Sleep
Smoke
Snake
Son, boy	E-leŋge	...	...	...	...
Song

English	169. Wadia	170. N-tomba	171. I-mama	172. Lesu	173. Sakata (Du-bai)	174. Batele (I-paiga, A-citu)
Spear
Spirit, soul	...	Mo-hima, Ho-moi	...	E-ti or Ke-ti, E-li, Ka-kala Ny-ene	...	...
Star
Stick
Stone
Stool
Sun	N-ae (<i>sun- light</i>)	...	...	I-tai	...	...
Tail (of an animal)
Tear
Testicles
Thief
Thigh
Thing
Thorn
Tobacco
To-day
Toe
To-morrow
Tongue
Tooth
Town, village
Tree
Twins
Urine
Vein
War
Water	Ma-i	...	...	...	...
Well, source
White man
Wife
Wind	Pepe	...	...
Witch
Witchcraft
Woman
Womb	I-kundu	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)
Yam
Year	M-vula	...	...
Yesterday
Zebra
One	-mo	...	E-ma	...	...
Two	-pe	...	I-pe	...	...
Three	-ato, -yato	...	I-sa, -sau	...	...
Four	-nei	...	I-ne	...	...
Five	-tana	...	Wi-tia, Wi-tian	...	...
Six	Ma-toaba	...	E-sambo	...	...
Seven	N-cambo	...	Assau	...	...
Eight	Ma-ambi	...	Nans	...	...

English	169. Wadia	170. N-tomba	171. I-mama	172. Less	173. Sakata (Bo-bai)	174. Batete (I-paŋga, A-citu)
Little
Long
Male
Old
Red
Rotten
Short
Sick
White
Above, up, on top
Before
Behind
Below, down
Far
Here
In, inside
Middle
Near	Belebele	...	...	...	...
Outside
Plenty, many
There
Where?
No!
Not (with verb as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	...	-ta-	...	...	...	...
To ...	?	Ku-	?	?	?	?
beat
buy, sell
come
cut
dance
die
eat
give	-kapa	...	...	...	...
go	-kenda	...	...	...	...
kill
know	-ebu	...	...	...	...
laugh
leave off, cease	...	-leka (<i>pass by</i>)	...	...	...	...
love, want
see
sit, remain, abide
sleep
stand, stop, be erect
steal

PREFIXES IN N-TOMBA

Class 1. Mo-; 2. Ba-; 3. Mo-; 4. Me-; 5. Li, I-; 6. Ma-; 7. E-; 8. Bi-; 9. N-(M-), Ny-;
10. ?; 11. ?; 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. Ba-; 15. ?; 16. ?

PREFIXES IN LESA

Class 1. Mo-, Mo-; 2. Ba-; 3. Mo-, Mu-; 4. Me-, Mi-; 5. I-; 6. Ma-; 7. Ke-¹, E-; 8. Bi-, Be-;
9. N-(M-), Ny-, —; 10. ?; 11. ?; 12. ?; 13. Ka-¹; 14. ?; 15. ?; 16. ?

169. *Wadia* is spoken on the south-west coasts of Lake Leopold II and on the north bank of the Mfimi-Lukenye.

170. *Ntomba* is spoken in the country on the north-east side of Lake Leopold II. Perhaps also between Lake Mantumba and the Kiri or Lutoi river flowing into the north end of Lake Leopold II.

171. *Imoma* is spoken east of the area occupied by the Bantomba or Batumba, between the Kiri and Lukoro rivers.

172. *Lesu* is spoken south-east of the Ntomba territory of Lake Leopold II and north of the Lower Lukenye river and south of the Lukoro.

173. *Sakata* (*Bebai*) is spoken between the Lower Lukenye (north bank) and the eastern arm of Lake Leopold II, south-west of the Ntomba, and west of the Lesu.

174. *Batete* (*Ipaŋga, Acitu*). These dialects are spoken in the region east of Lesu and north of the Lukenye river, between the Lukenye and the Lukoro.

¹ *Noteworthy.*

GROUP LL

THE KWA-KASAI-UPPER ω G ω WE (TEKE)¹ LANGUAGES

175. I-fumu or I-furu (East Teke)²

176. Ki-mbunoo or Badi (South-east Teke)³

177. Ki-wumbaa or E-wumu (South Teke)⁴

178. I-teo or Teke proper (South-west Teke)⁵

179. Nteye or West Teke⁶

180. Mu-tsaya or North Teke⁷

English	175. I-fumu or I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbunoo or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbaa or E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-teo or Teke proper (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Adze	I-i-kweru	...	...	I-i-kwirí	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ny-ama	...	...
Ant	N-kami; ba + N-dani	I-kami; ma-	...	N-kaña	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	N-siele	...	...	N-tsele. In-tswa	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	M-buni; ha +, Ksookoo	...	...	N-sali? Ksookoo?	...	...
Arm	Kw-ō; <i>pl.</i> mi-ō, My-ñ, My-aga	Ku-ō; mi-ō, Ku-ōk'	...	Kū-ō; <i>pl.</i> mi-ō	Ku-ōyō	K-ak'
Arrow	I-tami; <i>pl.</i> hi-	Mum-buru, Le-baze; m-baze	...	I-tami. N-tsoñ	Le-bazi; <i>pl.</i> m-bazi	Le-banzi; <i>pl.</i> m-banzi
Axe	I-kū; bi-	E-kūñ, Ke-kūñ	...	I-kūñ. Um-fumfwā	Ke-ka; be-	Ke-kaoboo; be-
Baboon	Ksookoo?	...	...	Ksookoo?	...	...
Back, back- bone	M-bia, I-bū, Mu-ōwō	Mu-ōgwā	...	M-bia, U-ōgwō, I-būñ	...	...
Banana	Ke; <i>pl.</i> ma +, Toro; ma +	Iñ-kū; mu-	...	Toro. Lū-ko, Mu-bimō. ⁸ Koiñ-toro	...	...
Beard	N-delo	N-detu	...	N-delo	...	...
Bee	N-ugi; ba +	N-uki	...	N-ūe. H-ubi. Im-pimpi	Ny-uki	Ny-uk'
Belly, sto- mach	Bali; ma +, Mw-e, Jumu	N-dumō	...	Mi-la. I-la	Mo-l; mi-ei	Mu-ei; ⁹ mi-ei
Bird	N-uni; ha +, I-fila; ¹⁰ bi-	N-uni	...	N-uni	N-uni	Ny-neni

¹ This word is also spelt *Tege* by the French missionaries.

² Also known as Iñguluñgulo, Ba-bama, Ba-nfumo, Ba-nfuñgumu, and Ki-mfumu.

³ Koellé's 'Ba-buma', the 'Teke' of Johnston's 'River Congo', the A-mbali, Ki-bali or Teke of W. H. Stapleton and other Baptist missionaries, and the I-sibana of the French missionaries.

⁴ Also known as Ba-umbaa, Ki-wumbaa, Nsandi, and Ki-sese.

⁵ I-dali or Ba-lali, I-tio or Ki-teke of some writers; perhaps also the 'Western Ba-yaka' of others.

⁶ Koellé's Nteye or Ba-nteye; perhaps also the speech of the Ba-kamba, Ba-bembo, Ba-kunyi, and Ba-cañgi.

⁷ Koellé's Mu-tsaya. The speech perhaps of the Ba-rumbaa and Ba-ñkoro.

⁸ The reader will encounter a nasalized m (ñ) in the spelling of the Teke tongues, especially South-west Teke. This sounds like *m* rapidly pronounced. Koellé's \bar{m} = \bar{m} .

⁹ Noteworthy.

English	175. I-fumu or I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbanua or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu or E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-teso or Teke proper (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mutsaya (North Teke)
Blood ...	Ma-kila	Ma-kira	...	A-kila	Ma-kila	Ma-kele
Body ...	Ny-uru; ma+	Ny-uru	...	N-uru	...	...
Bone ...	Mu-wel; mi-	L-ifa; ma- Mu-wesio	...	Pfa	Mo-weszi; mi-	Mo-wese
Borassus palm	Noho	Mu-liwo	...	U-jibi	...	...
Bow ...	Bu-ta; ma-ta. Bu-tpatsa	M-pia, Lim-pia (?), Bu-ta	...	U-ta	Bu-ta	Bu-ta
Bowels ...	Mida	...	...	Mida	...	...
Brains ...	Bw-ee	...	...	Bw-ee	...	...
Breast (man's)	N-tulu. Bu-tulu	N-tulo; ma+	...	N-tulu	Bu-tulo, N-tulo	Tulu; ma+
Breast (woman's)	Byene; ma+	Li-biela	...	Biene	Biela; ma+	Bala; ma+
Brother ...	Nana. Ya. Mw-anege. M-bwe	Mw-ama. Nana	...	Yaa. M-bwe. Ma-tela	Wumu-katu. Mw-ateye	Ma-kot'. N-gebe
Buffalo ...	M-paa. M-pazaga	M-paa. Paseya	...	M-paa	M-paseya	Pasega
Buttocks ...	Tao; ma+	...	...	A-tao	...	...
Canoe ...	B-oro; ma+. Kumu. Swa. Bw-aru	Bw-ata. M-fata; <i>pl.</i> ma+	...	Bu-aru	M-bu; ma+	Kuro; ma+
Cat ...	N-ganiu. Bu-ma	N-ganyu	...	N-ganiu	Ke-wai	N-jut'; ba+
Charcoal ...	Kala	Ke-bilu; bi-	...	Kala	Ke-biri; bi-	Ki-biti; bi-
Chief, king	M-fumu; ba+. N-sani. Mu-koogo	M-fumoo	M-fumu	Pira. Mu-kura	M-pfumu; ba+	Kok'; ba-kok'. Koko; ma-
Child ...	Mw-ana	Mw-ana	...	Mw-ana. Mu-bia	...	...
Cloth ...	I-ko	Wi-ko	...	Li-baa. I-ko	...	...
Cold ...	M-pio	M-fula. Sendoo	...	M-pio. U-dzili	M-pio	Pio
Country ...	N-sie	N-ci	...	N-tse	...	...
Cow ...	Ma-kal' a i-gome	...	...	N-goico. N-gomi	...	N-gome
Crocodile ...	N-wone. N-gatu	N-gwene, N-gatu	...	N-wone. Li-soico	N-gani	N-gana
Day, daylight	Tsu. Tangu	I-puu	...	Tsu	Mu-i	Mu-i
Devil, evil spirit	N-guwini	N-kita	...	U-oo	N-gwakumbi	Ma-kuyi
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N-gu. M-aagu (big medicine man)	N-gu	...	N-gu. Im-bu	N-gu; hu-ga	N-gauga; ba+
Dog ...	M-bwa. Ngan-tali	M-bwa. M-fa	...	M-bwa. Li-kibu. Ngan-talo. N-wele. <i>Sw.</i>	M-pfa	M-pfa
Door, door- way	I-dzuba	I-ju. Ke-jubugo	...	I-dzuba. I-bvuu	Ki-jwika. Mu-nyu-andzo	Ke-tsibika

English	175. I-fumu or I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbunoo or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu or E-wumuu (South Teke)	178. I-teu or Teke proper (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Dream ...	N-zodi. (Inora = verb)	N-dole	...	N-zodi. (Inora = verb)	...	...
Drum ...	...	N-gama, N-ama	...	N-ama	N-tama	N-ama
Ear ...	Tawi; ma+	Li-eti; ma- Jue; ma+	...	Tawi; a-tawi	Jüe; ma-jue	Jui; ma-jui, Ku-tu; ma-tu
Egg ...	Bi; ma+	I-ke. Bi	...	Bi; ma+	Be; ma-be	Bi
Elephant ...	N-zö	N-jöo, N-jagoo, N-joyo	...	N-zooa. Ngam-puli	N-tsayo, N-tsago	N-jakoo
Excrement	Tsi-bi	Ci-bi	...	Tsi-bi	...	...
Eye ...	Da-ü; <i>pl.</i> m-ü	Ipu	...	Da-ü; <i>pl.</i> m-ü	J-üo; m-üo	Dj-üo; m-üo
Face, fore- head	M-bwi. M-bwiü. Bu-su	N-su. M-bi	...	U-su	Bu-su, M-boyo	Bo-su, M-boyo
Fat, oil ...	Ma-li. N-salu	Ma-le	...	Ma-li	Ma-ri	Ma-da
Father ...	Tara. I-bunu	Tara	Tata	Tara	Tata	Tata
Fear ...	Bw-oo; bw-oooa. Bw-oooo	Bw-oooa	...	Bu-üoo	...	...
Finger ...	Mu-liema. Korigi	Mu-liema	...	U-liüu	Mo-lemi; me-	Mo-lemü; me-
Fire ...	M-bä	M-bä	...	M-bäü	M-bä	M-bä
Fish ...	N-ewi	N-ewi, N-jüo	...	N-tswi	N-jue; ha+	Jui
Foot ...	Ku-lu; midu	I-tä. Yi-taue; <i>pl.</i> bi-	...	I-täü, M-bi-a-kulu	Li-tami; <i>pl.</i> n-tami	Ki-tama; bi-tama
Forest ...	Mu-suru. I-jwa. Li-ké	M-suru	...	I-susuru. Mu-suru	Swak'; ma+	Mu-sutu; me-
Fowl ...	N-suyu	N-susu. Jupo	...	N-tswiü. N-tsusu	N-jusu	Djuzu
Frog, toad	Dzugi. Mo-nyala	Koroa. Ge-wüyo. Mo-nyala	...	Dzüo	Ke-wuga. Mo-nyala	Ke-wuga. Le-koao
Ghost ...	Mu-pfu	Mu-fu	...	Mu-kwi. Mu-pfu	...	Mo-pfo
Girl, maiden	Mo-kayu. Mu-siga	...	...	I-kikeo	...	...
Goat ...	N-tabu	N-tabu	...	N-tabu. Mam-büü	N-tawa	Kombo
„ (he) ...	Mu-lum'. n-tabu	Bu	...	...	...	...
God ...	N-zami	N-jambi	...	N-dzama. M-poo	N-jami	N-jama
Grandparent	N-kaga	Kaga	...	N-kaa	N-kaya or N-aga	Kaka
Grass ...	Lye; ma+. Mudie. Li-sini	N-coao	...	A-He. Koo	...	...
Ground ...	N-sie	...	N-ci	N-tsie. N-toro	...	...

English	175. I-funa or I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbumba or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumba or E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-tewa or Teke proper (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Ground-nut	Pi. Li-yu; <i>pl.</i> n-ju	N-jũũ. Le-jũ; n-ju	...	N-gu. Pi	Le-pena; m-pena	Le-weno; peno
Guinea-fowl	N-kã	N-kãã	...	N-gwali (?) ¹	...	...
Gun	Bu-ta	Wa-ta	...	U-ta	Bu-ta	Bu-ta
Hair	Li-fu; m-fũ	M-fũ. Le-fu; m-go	...	M-fu	Le-fu; m-pfu	Le-fu; pfũ
Hand	I-kẽ. My-ã. Kw-ã	I-kẽẽ. E-kei. Ye-ke; <i>pl.</i> be-ke	...	Kũ-ã. I-keo	N-jaza. Ke-kai; be-kai	Ke-kai
Head	Mu-cwe	Mu-cwi	...	Mu-tawe	Mu-tsũ; me-	Mu-tsũ; mi-
Heart	Mu-kaaba. Mu-tima	Mu-kaaba	...	Mu-kaaba	...	...
Heel	I-tami	E-cena. Mu-kañi	...	I-tsinao	M-boini; ma+	Ke-kiñka; bi-
Hide	N-kaaba. I-bula	N-kaaba; ma+	...	I-bana. I-kaaba. N-kaaba	Ny-etu. Mu-kaawa	Mu-kana
Hill	I-kiñkiga	N-kiũ	...	N-kiũ	...	...
Hippopotamus	M-vubu	M-vubu. I-kara	...	N-vubu. Li-mpua	...	...
Hoe	Temã; ma+	Temã; ma+	...	Temã. I-piri	Temã	Tem'
Honey	N-ã. Mu-ñi; ß-ã	N-yũ	...	Bu-bi	Moñ-kusi	...
Horn	M-siemã; ma+	...	...	N-siñã. I-ñi	...	...
House	N-zã	N-zã	...	N-zã	N-dzã	N-dzã
Hunger	N-zala	N-zala	...	N-zala	...	...
Husband	Lumi. Mu-lumi	Mu-lume	...	Bala. N-tywakiri	...	...
Hyena ... ..	...	I-bubi	...	M-bulu. I-bubi	...	...
Iron	Bw-elo	M-putã. Ki-tali	...	Bu-elo	Ki-tali; bi-	Ki-tele; bi-
Island ... ..	...	E-ñia	...	Siñã. Liñ-gumi	...	...
Ivory	N-ãle ma n-zã. M-peme	In-pemã. J-in' in-ñyã	...	N-tsinao. M-puka-ma-lu	N-ñie ma n-jaya	Pfu a n-juka
Knee	Bwã; ma+	Bwã; ma+	...	Bwã	Bwã; ma+	Le-bwã; ma-
Knife	M-biele	M-biele	...	M-biele	M-bieri	M-biere
Lake	I-dzia	...	...	I-dzia	...	...
Leg	Mu-wini	Mu-ã; mi-ã. Ku-ã; mi-ã	...	Ku-lu. Mu-wini	Ku-ã; mi-ã	Ku-ã; mi-ã
Leopard	N-go	N-go	...	N-go. Kuru	N-go	N-go
Lion	N-kwe. N-gombulu	M-kwe. Le-kaga	...	N-kwe	N-kosi	Ge-kumu; be-
Lips	I-bali; bi-	I-bale	...	I-bali	...	...
Magic	I-ã. Im-ñri. ² I-ãgo	Bu-ti	...	Im-pã. I-kibi. I-kumã	Bu-ti	Bi-ñã

¹ Obviously the word for 'francolin'.² Cf. Bemba, Nyasa Groups L and P.

English	175. I-fumu or I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbuna or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu or E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-teso or Teke <i>proper</i> (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Maize...	Sa; ma+	Ma-saa (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Saa. Am-bua	Sa. N-kini	Le-kini; ba-kini
Man ...	M-buru; ba-ru	M-buru, M-buru; <i>pl.</i> ba-ru, ba-tu	...	M-buru; <i>pl.</i> ba-ru	Moat'; ba-t'	Mu-t'. Ba-t'
Male, husband	Balaga, I-bünü, I-buru	...	...	Balu, Bali	Balaya; ba+	Le-balaka; <i>pl.</i> ba-
Meat ...	Tsoo	M-bizi	...	Tsoo. U-suni	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	Bo-ñgä, Li-bua, Mw-emo	...	...	U-ti. U-miña. N-gili	Bu-ti	Be-loña
Milk ...	Bi-éna	Ma-biele	...	Bielea. (<i>kanoo = nyé</i>)	Ma-biele	Ma-biele
Monkey ...	N-kima	N-kima	...	N-kima. Kokoo. N-keno	N-kima	Kema; ba+
Moon, moon- light	N-awi. N-gani	N-ciü. N-jul	...	N-tawi. In-tiere. M-elo	N-jui	Jui
Mother ...	Mama. Ngu	Ngu. Mama	...	Mäa. Nguü	Mama. Ngü	Mama. Ngü
Mountain ...	N-kiga, N-kia	...	...	N-kiü	...	...
Mouth ...	Mu-nwa; mi-	Mu-nwa, Mo-nywa	...	Mu-nwa	Mo-nyua; me-	Mo-nyua; mo-
Nail (of finger or toe)	Li-yala	Li-j-ara, Linyala	...	Li-yala	Kim-fete; bi-	Le-y-ala; ny-ala
Name ...	N-kumi	N-kumoo	...	N-kuñi	...	...
Navel ...	Mu-kumi	Mo-kumo	...	U-i-kuñi	Mo-kuma; me-	Mo-kaumo
Neck, throat	N-kiü. B-ali	N-ki; ma+	...	N-kiü	Kotoo; ma+.	Le-ki; ma-ki
Night ...	M-pibi	M-piba, Piwi	...	M-pibi	Bo-tsuxoo; ma-	Ilo-juku
Nose ...	Y-ulo; ma-	A-gulu, Y-ulo	...	Y-ulo	Y-ilo	Y-ulo
Oil palm ...	Ba	N-jama; ma+	...	Ba	Ba; ma-ba	Ba
Ox ...	N-geme	...	...	N-gomi	...	...
Paddle ...	N-ké; ma+	...	...	N-kéé	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Ma-lu	Ma-lafu	...	Ma-lu	...	...
Parrot ...	Ngali-koi	N-kesu	...	N-kuñi. N-gocoko	N-kesu	Kuiru
Penis ...	...	M-pulu	...	M-pulu Um-vi	...	...
Pig ...	N-guñgi	N-gumbili. N-gulebe	...	N-gulu. N-guya	N-guwile	N-guele
Pigeon ...	Iñ-kuñi	I-zuzu. Ke-jejure	...	Iñ-kube	Ke-jejura	Le-bemo
Place ...	M-bua	M-bwira	...	I-kuma. M-büo	...	...
Rain ...	M-vula. N-gawa	M-fula. N-gawa	...	M-vula. N-gawa	M-pfula	M-pfola
Rat ...	M-pü. M-pugu	I-kuba; <i>pl.</i> bi- kina; ma+	...	M-püa. Im-pi	M-puku; ba+	Puku; ba+
River ...	N-zali	N-jare	...	N-zale. Li-ü	...	...

English	175. I-fumu or I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbana or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu or E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-teo or Teko <i>proper</i> (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Road	N-kula	N-jia	...	N-kula.	...	...
Salt	Mu-ŋgwa. Mu-sege	Mu-ŋgwa	...	Mu-sienos U-ŋgwa. Mu-sho. U-nanos	Mo-ŋgwa	Mo-ŋgwa
Shame	N-sani. E-pfuru. I-ŋe	...	...	N-tsoene. U-pfuro	...	...
Sheep	I-meŋe. In-damli. In-ŋoŋe	Li-meme; ma-	...	I-meŋa	Le-meme	Le-meme
Shield ... ..	...	...	...	M-yuba	...	...
Shoulder	I-samuga. I-samuŋa	Viso. N-djebes. Ki-samuŋo	...	I-samiso. I-wall	Ki-sameŋa; bi-	Ki-samaŋa; bi-
Sister	Nana. N-kele. Mu-bara	N-kere	...	N-kole. Mu-bara	N-kele	Mo-koŋ', Mu-keat'
Skin	I-bana. N-koŋe	I-bana. N-koŋe	...	I-bana. Mu-dguli	Ny-etu. Mo-koŋe	Mo-kana
Sky	Y-ulu	N-zulu. Y-ulu	Y-ulu	Y-ulu. I-dzi	...	...
Slave	Mu-kere; ba. Mw-ŋe	Mu-intu	...	U-kere. Mu-tswa. N-taŋa	Mu-t'; ba-t'	Mu-t'; ba-t'
Sleep	Tu-ŋe	...	...	Tu-ŋe	...	...
Smoke	Yŋi	Mo-kuma. I-uhl	...	Mo-yŋes	Yuki; ma+	I-yuki; ma-
Snake	N-tali	N-tare	...	N-tali (<i>the long</i>)	N-tare; ba+	Tade; ba+
Son, boy	Ma-ana; b-ana	Mw-ana	...	Mw-ana a-lumi	Mw-ana balaya	Mw-ana le-balaka
Song	I-kumu	...	...	I-kuŋa. M-piŋe	...	...
Spear	Yuo	Li-zŋe	...	Yuo. Luo. I-yoŋe	Yuo	Yuo
Spirit, soul	N-kira. Ki-ba. Mu-pfu	M-koŋe. Mu-pfu	...	Mu-pfu. Piŋ. I-koŋe	...	...
Star	N-ŋeŋeŋe	M-pulumwero	...	N-ŋeŋe. N-ŋeŋe	...	...
Stick	Mu-kana. Li-kanu	Mom-pa	...	N-koŋe. Mu-kana. Kiŋ. Li-swŋe	Mom-piŋa; mcm-pa	Mo-ti
Stone	Me; ma-me	I-tare. Le-me; ma-	...	Mŋe N-kŋe	Maya; ma+	Le-maya; ŋe-
Stool	M-bara; ma+	Le-buga; ma-	...	M-bara. N-koŋe	N-tare	...
Sun, sunshine	Tali. Mu-tali	Ma-tere. Tere; mi-	...	Tali. Tiri. U-mŋi. Li-ŋe	Tari	Mŋi
Tail	Mu-kila	...	...	Mu-kila	...	...
Tear	N-ŋe	...	...	N-tŋe. N-tŋe	...	...

English	175. I-fumu or I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbuna or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu or E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-tea or Teke proper (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Testicles ...	...	Ma-kara	...	Kara. I-ñhi a-kara. (I-bū = <i>acrotum</i>)	...	...
Thief ...	Mw-ibi	...	...	M-ibi. Puba	...	...
Thigh ...	I-bela	Ki-bela; bi-	...	I-bela. I-boomi	Ii-bela; ma-	Ki-bela; bi-
Thing ...	I-aa. I-logos. N-daa	Ki-aa; bi-aa	...	I-aa. I-ka	...	...
Thorn ...	Li-syene	...	...	Li-siela. Li-siene	...	...
Tobacco ...	Ma-kē	Ma-kaya	...	A-kee (<i>pl.</i>) M-fwama. Fumu	...	...
Today ...	Lo-bu	Bu-bu. Lo	Leri	Leli. Bu-ll. Lo-ba. Tsūññ	Lo	Lulo
Toe ...	Mo-lyema	Mo-diam'	...	Mu-lina. Ngu-kumi	Liny-ala	Mo-kaam' a-kulo
Tomorrow	M-bali. Bu-kyā	Mu-sua, Mo-suga	...	M-bali. U-ka	M-bade	M-bade
Tongue ...	Li-limu	Li-limu	...	Li-limi	limi; ma+	Li-limu; n-dimu
Tooth ...	De-inu; <i>pl.</i> m-inu	M-inu (<i>pl.</i>)	...	De-inu, (M-baa = <i>incisor.</i> Laa = <i>molar</i>)	j-ina; ma+	j-eni; m-eni
Town, village	Bala. M-pū. (Ma-bvula = <i>large town</i>)	M-pooko; ma+	...	Ula. M-pū. M-bē	Bu-la; ma-la. Bu-bala	Bala
Tree ...	Mu-ti. Li-were. N-sargi (<i>st.</i>)	Mu-ti	...	Mu-ti. N-tsara. I-suno	Mu-ti; me-ti	Mo-ti
Twins ...	Ba-mbu	...	...	Ba-mbu (<i>pl.</i>) Añ-kira (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...
Urine ...	M-yē	Ma-guba	...	M-ñ. A-suba	...	...
Vein ...	Mu-si, Mu-sigi	Mo-kañe; me-	...	U-sii. Tia. Mu-sinu	Mu-sia	Tiri, Titi; <i>pl.</i> ba+
War ...	M-vulu	Bi-ta	...	Bi-ta. M-vulu	Bi-ta	Bi-ta
Water ...	Ma-dza	Ma-nya, A-nja, Ma-nja	...	A-dza. M-ñ	Ma-dza	Ma-ja
Well, source	N-pulu, I-tsini	...	...	I-dzia. Yoo	...	...
White man	Mu-welo. Mun-dele. Lim-puru	Mon-dele	...	Un-dele. Mu-bie. Mu-bii. Lim-puru	Ke-bumi; be-	Ke-bama; be-
Wife ...	Mu-kali	Mu-kali. Bali. Mii-kulu	...	Mu-kali. U-bala	...	...

English	175. I-fumu or I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbumu or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu or E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-tee or Teke proper (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Wind	Mu-fula	M-fula	...	M-pele. M-fula	...	...
Witch	Mu-Isigi	Mu-Isi, Mu-Isheo	...	Mu-Isaa. N-gaa	...	...
Witchcraft	I-Isigo	...	...	U-Ishebe	...	...
Woman	Mu-koo. Mu-kaya	Mu-karu	...	Mu-koo. U-kenlinge	Mu-kap' ; pl. ba-	Mu-keat' ; pl. ba-
Womb	Bali. Jumu	...	...	I-bū. I-kila	...	...
Wood, fire- wood	Li-kwi	N-kūi	...	N-kwi	Ke-futu ; be-	Le-kūi ; kai
Yam	I-kwa. M-puni. N-kubi. N-gwali	Ke-kwa ; ba-	...	I-kwa	Ke-kwa ; be-	M-bala
Year	Mu-bvu	Mu-vu. M-vula	Mu-vu. Mi-vu	Mu-bvu	...	...
Yesterday...	Ma-tsiu. Ma-tsiqa	Ma-cū	...	A-tsiu	Ma-tsiqa	Ma-jeka
One	-mo	-mo	...	-mo	-mo (Ke-mo)	-mo (Mu-mo)
Two	-wele, -yele	-bule	...	-ma-ōli, -ōli	-ele (Ii-ēle)	-bōle, -boal'
Three	-teru	-tiru	...	-tira	-tetu (Ii-tetu)	-tetu
Four	-naa	-ane	...	-naa	-nā (Ii-nā)	-nā
Five	-tana	-tana	...	-tana	-tani (Ii-tani)	-tan'
Six	Sieno or Syomeno	Sien	...	Sieno	-samini (Ii-)	Jam
Seven	N-samo	N-sambu	...	N-taaha	N-dzani	T-sām'
Eight	M-pwama	M-pwama	...	M-pwama	M-pwama	Pwama
Nine	Bwa	Bwa	...	Bwa	Vua	Vua
Ten	Kumi	Kumi	...	Kfumi	Kumi	Kum'
Eleven	Kumi mo. (Kum' a-wele = twelve.) Kum' a-teru = thirteen)	Kumi na-mo. (Kumi na-zole = twelve.) Kumi na-tiru = thirteen)	...	Kfumi ye i-mo. (Kfumi' a-yoli = twelve)	Kumi fare-mo. (Kumi na-bi-ēle = twelve)	Kumi' mo-mo. (Kum' na-baal' = twelve)
Twenty	Ma-ku m-wele	Ma-kumi m-ole	...	A-ku m-ōli	Ma-kumi mo-alu	Ma-kum' mo-āl'
Thirty	Ma-ku ma-teru	Ma-kumi* ma-tiru	...	A-kwa-i-tiru	...	...
Forty	Ma-kuma-naa	Ma-kumi ma-ane	...	A-kwa-i-nā	...	...
Fifty	Ma-ku ma-tanu (Li-ku a-samo = seventy.) Li-ku m-pwama = eighty. Mu-bwa = ninety)	Ma-kumi ma-tanu	...	A-kwa a-tanu. (A-kwa aieno = sixty.) Li-ku an-taama = seventy. Li-ku m-pwama = eighty. U-bwa = ninety)	...	...

English	175. I-funua or I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbunua or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu or E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-teu or Teke proper (South-west Teke)	179- Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Hundred ...	N-kama or Muñ-kama	M-kama	...	N-kama	...	...
Thousand...	Pfana	Funda	...	Pfana, Mu-bumí	...	...
10,000 ...	Ki-ai or Ki-asi	...	...	N-kuru	...	...
20,000 ...	Bi-ai or Bi-asi by-ete	...	...	...	...	...
100,000 ...	Mu-kõ or Mu-kõgo	...	...	...	...	...
200,000 ...	Mi-kõ mu-ete or Mu-bũna	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Me, E, N, -me	Me, Mmē, ? ?	...	Me, E, N (M), -me	Me, N, -me	Me, N, -me
Thou, thee, thy	We, A, -we u-we	Nje, ? ?	Nze, ? -u-nze	We, A, -we	We, ? -we	We, ? -we
He, him, his	Nde, A, -nde	Nde, ? ?	...	Nde, A, Ya, -nde	...	...
We, us, our	B-iũ, Li, -b-iũ ?	B-iũ, ? ?	B-a ? ? Ju, -ab-eti	B-iũ, Li, ? -biũ	...	...
Ye, you, your	Be, Le, -be	Bē, ? ?	...	Be, Le, -be	...	...
They, them, their	Ba, Ba, -ba	Ba, ? ?	...	Ba, Ba, -ba	...	...
All ...	ei or ēnta, (Mwai, bwel; Ki-ei, bwel; Sv.), -tsinn	-nna (bo-nna, Sv.)	...	-yā, -we	...	...
This, these	U, wu, ba; u, mi, li, yi, ma; ki, bi (118 a); yi, li (No. 11); ba (No. 14)	U, wu; ba; Sv.	...	Wu or awu, ba; wu, mi; li, ma; ki, bi; yi, yi; li; ba or i-bu	...	...
That, those	-na (wu-na, ba-na; Sv.) U-nde or mu-nde, haba; u-nde, mu-nde, mimio; lila, mama; kikio, bibio; yiyu; lila; baba U-nde, u-ba; u-nde, u-myā; u-ba, u-ma; u-kyā, u-byā; u-yā; u-le; u-ba	-na, Sv.	...	-ā (wa-ā, ba-ā; Sv.) Nde; u-ba; u-nde; i-mio; u-le; u-ma; u-kyā; u-yā; i-yā; lila; u-ba; ka	...	...

English	175. I-fumu or I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbunoo or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu or E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-tea or Teke proper (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tssaya (North Teke)
Bad	-bi	-be.	-bi	-bi	-be	-mbi
Black	pi, -u-pini	-mbe pini, -piri	...	pi, -pini, -u-domo	-pina	-pini
Female	-kayu, -kali	-kari	...	-kali	-pina	...
Fierce	mpuru	...	...	Ya-mpuru	...	...
Good	-bwe, -pye	-epfe, -bwe	...	-bwe	-vu	-u-boto
Great	-nene, -kula, -kulu	-nene, -nūnū	...	-kasa, -a-kuni	-nene	-nini
Little	-keke	-ekiage, -u-keñke, -keke	...	-keke	Ki-keye, Ki-kege	-kia
Long	-la	...	...	-la	...	...
Male	-balaga, -lumi	-lume	...	-u-lumi, -baloo	-lumi, -balaya, -ntsulu	Le-balaga; m-bakala
Old	-kulu, -nunu	-nūnū, -elame	...	-kulu, -nuni, -yele	-nūnū	-kulo
Red	-bye	-be, -bie	...	Mu-swens, -yibe, -bie	...	...
Rotten	-beleo	...	...	...	...	...
Short	-pifi	...	...	-ipi	...	...
Sick	-bielo, -lu, -mbefo	-bielo	...	Ya-lua, -lu, -bielo	-lu	-bele
White	-elo, -mwe-elo, -tsitse	N-tanu, N-danu	...	-tsitso, -pepe, -mi-elo, -bie	-foya	-fuofo
Above, up, on top	Ku-yulu	...	Ku-yulu	Mu-yulu	...	...
Before	N-kula, M-bali, Ngia ya-	...	...	Kufi-kula	...	...
Behind	M-bia, M-pili	...	...	M-bia	...	...
Below, down	Ku-nsi-na	...	...	Ku-nsi-na	...	...
Far	La	...	...	Ku-ula, Ku-ncia, N-dā, Yalā	...	...
Here	Ku, Kuni, Na	Awu, Kuna	...	Na, Kani	...	...
In, inside ...	Mu, Ku-nsa	Mu, Muna	Mu-	Mu, Ku	...	...
Middle	Kari, Ku-kari	...	...	Kari, Karakari	...	...

English	175. I-furu or I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbuna or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu or E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-tew or Teke proper (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Near	Bene. Bezene	...	...	Beni-beni. Bena. Iku. Ibu	...	...
Outside ...	Nzi, Ku-nzi	...	...	Nzi. Ku-nzio	...	...
Plenty, many	Ki-ole. E-vula, -lala	K-ihgi	...	Leo N-dia. Yaboo	...	...
There	Uña, Uko, Ubo	Awña. Uko	...	Nana. Kwña. No. (Uko)	...	...
Where? ...	Nani? Muni? Kuni?	Ande?	...	Nani?	...	...
No!	Pele!	Ve! We!	...	We! Ambo!	...	...
Not (with verb as prefix, in- fix or suffix)	We-, Ke-, Ka- -we-, -ka-, -wa	...	Ka-, Ku-	Ka-, Ka- -wa-, -we-, -ka	Ga-, Pa-	Ga-
To	U-	Wu-, U-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
" beat ...	-bera	...	...	-bera	-buda	...
" buy, sell	-suma, -fuma	-luma	...	-suma	-tsuma	-juma
" come ...	-ya	-za	...	-ya	-ziri (? za-)	-jide (? ja-)
" cut ...	-sira	-cira	...	-sira	...	...
" dance ...	-kina	-kina	...	-kina	-kina	-kina
" die ...	-kwa	-kua, -lwa	...	-kwa, -lwa	-kua	-pi
" eat ...	-dza	-ja	...	-dza (li)	-ji	-ji
" give ...	-wa, -yaa	-pa, -va-na	...	-wa	-pa	-nyaku
" go	-ye, -yene	A-ye (a-yene)	...	-ye (yene)	-jeni	-jene
" kill ...	-jwa, -djwa	...	...	-dza	-juba	-juba
" know ...	-yaba	-saba	...	-yaba	...	...
" laugh ...	-sebe, -pebo	-ceba	...	-sebo	-jeba	-jeba
" leave off, cease	-kwanao, -bia	...	...	-sa, -yelo	...	...
" love, want	-dzi, -dzia	-nji	...	-dzia	-jia	-jia
" see ...	-maba	...	...	-maba	-maba	-mana
" sit, remain, abide	-kala	...	...	-bwa, -sila	...	...
" sleep ...	-la, -lali	-lala	...	-la	-lada	-adete (? -dada)
" stand, stop, be erect	-temane	...	...	-temo	-temane	-temane
" steal ...	-tura	...	...	-tura	...	...

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN THE TEKE LANGUAGES

Slight traces of preprefixes in Classes 1, 2, 3, 9, and 14.

Class 1. **Wumu** (rare), **Wu**, **U**, **Ū** (181, 182), **Mu**, **Mu**, —, **Mbu**, **Ba**, **Aba**¹ (u, wu, mu, nde, a); 2. **Ba**, **A** (182) (ba); 3. **Mu**, **Um**, **Um**, **Ū** (178), **Mu**, **Mo**, **U**, **Ū** (181, 182) (u, wu, nde, a, ma); 4. **Mi**, **I** (178), **E** (181, 182) (mi, i, -wi) (plural to 15 and occasionally to 5); 5. **Li**, —, **I**, **Dzi**, **Dji**, **Ji**, **Le** (179 and 180) (yi, li); 6. **Ma**, **A** (178), **Ba** (180, rare) (ma) (**Ma** is sometimes used not in a plural sense but as an augmentative prefix in the singular in 175 and 178); 7. **I**, **Ki**, **E**, **Ke**, **Ge**,² **Yi**, **Pe** (181) (ki, i); 8. **Bi**, **Be**, **E** (181) (bi); 8 a. **I**, ? **Wi** (plural **Bi**) (i); 9. **N**, (**M**), **Ny**, **In** (178) (yi, n (m)); 10. same as 9 (but only used as plural to 11, the plural of 9 being No. 6); 11. **Li**, **Le**, **Lu** (181, 182) (li); 12. missing; 13. missing; 14. **Bu**, **Wu**, **Ibu**, **U**, (**Ū**) (181, 182) (bu, b²); 15. **Ku** (plural **Mi**), **U** (ar-infinitive) (k², ku, u); 16. **Na**, **A**, **B**, ? **Mpa** (na); 17. **Mu** (mu)

175. **Ifumu** is spoken to the west of the main Congo below the confluence of the Likuala, between the Likuala-Kwila and Lefini rivers, and as far west as the Aekuya country and the sources of the Mpama-Alima.

176. **Kimbumu** is spoken perhaps on both sides of the Congo between the Kwa confluence and Stanley Pool, but is mainly confined to the east bank. It extends east of the Congo to the Kwaŋgo river and to the Mfini and along the Kwa estuary of the Kasai system, as far north as South latitude 2° 46', as far south as Kimpokwa on Stanley Pool and South latitude 4° 30'.

177. **Kiwumbu** is spoken between the south shores of Stanley Pool, the rise of the Zombo plateau, and the watershed of the Lower Kwaŋgo south of South latitude 4° 30'.

178. **Iteso** is spoken mainly to the north and west of the Congo, on the north shores and islands of Stanley Pool, between the Lefini river on the north and the Kefika river on the south, and inland westwards to the Upper Niadi.

179. **Nteye** is spoken north and west of the Upper Niadi as far west as the Luete-Kwila.

180. **Mutsaya** is spoken between the western sources of the Mpama and Alima, and the Upper Ōgowe and the sources of the Nyaŋga and Luete.

¹ **Aba** or **Ba** (really plural prefix No. 2) is employed in the singular sense with No. 1 concords as an honorific prefix of respect to chiefs, parents, etc. **Nga**, **Ngan** is another honorific prefix, chiefly used in mock respect before the names of beasts. It also means 'Mr.', 'Master', and is equivalent to the Aŋgola **Ngana**.

² The **Ge** in No. 176 is probably due to Habuwa influence, but **Ge** is common in Nos. 181, 182.

GROUP LL (continued)

THE KWA-KASAI-UPPER ŌGŌWE (TEKE) LANGUAGES

181. Bam-bete¹ or North-east Teke

182. Lim-bamba² or M-bamba

GROUP MM

THE CENTRAL ŌGŌWE LANGUAGES

183. Western Kōta³ (Ba-kōta, Ō-kōta, &c.)

185. Kōta or Eastern Ba-kōta³ (Caka, Li-pake)

184. Ma-pāngō-A-sira⁴

186. Kele or Baŋ-gōmō⁵ (Ba-ŋwe)

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western Ō-kōta, Ō-pōba, &c.	184. Ma-pāngō- A-sira	185. Kōta or Eastern Ba-kōta (Caka, Li-pake)	186. Kele or Baŋ-gōmō
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	Kw-etu	...	Pake; ba- Y-ondō; r-ondō
Animal, beast	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ny-ama	...	TŪ. Tytyl. An-ama
Ant ... ..	...	...	...	Du-saluŋgu; pl. tsaluŋgu	...	Ŷigwe
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	Du-seleli; pl. tceleli	...	Se-leke; ba+. Mi-aya I-Ŷieba
Ape ... ..	...	...	...	N-teyl	...	Kuba N-giba, N-gida
Arm	Ku-Ŷya	Ku-Ŷya. N-tula	...	G-ogu; pl. m-ogu	Bok ⁶ ; ma+. In-samba; ma-	M-bō; ma+. I-pamba; ma-
Arrow	Le-basi; m-basi	Lu-base or La-wase; m-base	...	Dī-kōngu; ma-	Lum-basi; pl. m-basi	Dē-kāŋō A-Ŷokwe; bi- M-banjiga
Axe	G-ōtō; pl. ōtō	Ke-kōō; e-	...	Pivi; ma+	W-undu; be-findu	Y-ondō; r-ondō Vi-onji; pl. l-onji A-diaka; hi- A-Ŷeke; be-
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	Taegi	...	

¹ The 'Bambete' of Koelle; probably locally known as Limbete.

² Ō-bamba of some French writers.

³ 'Okota de l'Ouest' of Captain Ardat—also known as Mo-pōba, Ō-pōba, and Ya-limboŋgo. This language may be only a mixture, a hotchpotch of Ō-kōta (187) and Kele (186) with other dialects; or it may be an intermediate speech. In the hope of ampler information I retain its place in these columns. It has not much affinity with Eastern Kōta (185).

⁴ The 'A-Ŷaŋgo', 'A-Ŷira', and 'A-pōno' of Paul du Chaillu; the 'E-sira' and 'A-Ŷaŋgo' of French missionaries; probably a blend of two dialects called Li-pāngō and Li-sira.

⁵ The 'Undaza' of Koelle and the 'Ndassa' of Ardat.

⁶ Ba-kalai, Di-kele, A-kell, and Baŋwe of some writers; the correct local names may be Di-kele and Liŋ-gōmō.

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western O-kota, O-geho. <i>Év.</i>	184. Ma-angwa- A-pira	185. Kotsa or Eastern Ba-kota (Coke, Li-pake)	186. Kele or Ban-gombi
Back ... ..	...	...	...	N-djima	...	N-kōō, Pipe. N-kala
Banana ... ..	...	...	...	Di-gondi; ma-	...	Di-tōtō. A-kōndō; be-
Beard ... ..	...	...	...	Gi-edu; bi-	...	J-edu, J-ēli. Di-edu
Bee	Ny-ōye	Iu-ak; a+	...	Ny-asi	Mwany-ōnū	De-palo; ma- Lony-ūi. Bi-ōju; m-ōju
Belly	Mo-oi; me-oi	Mū-ōo; mi-ōo	...	Di-fumu; ma-	M-oi; mi-oi	Mo-nyi. M-ūi; mi-ūi. De-bumu. (A-wūi = stomach)
Bird	Ny-ōe; a+	Iny-ōe	...	Ny-onyi	Ny-ōdi	Vi-n-ōni, Ye-n-ōne; <i>pl.</i> be-n-
Blood	A-kila, Ma-kila	A-kala	...	Ma-laŋgu	Mo-pu; me-	Di- or Ma-kiba or Ma-kida or Le-kila
Body ... ..	...	...	...	De-yuru; n-yuru	...	Ny-ūli, Ny-aka, Ny-ūtu
Bone	Fe-pi; e-pi	Ke-eze; e-eze	...	Gi-visi; bi-	Ipi; bey-ipi	A-vepa, A-ssa, A-yesa; be- N-tū; <i>pl.</i> ma- Lo-ōngwa
Bow	Bu-ta; a-ta	Ū-ta; a-ta	...	Gi-vita; <i>pl.</i> bi-vita	...	Mi-ebe, Mi-edu
Bowels ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-sofu; mi-	...	Bi-ōūe
Brains ... ..	...	...	...	R-ōnju	...	Tora, Toko, Todro
Breast (man's)	N-tōfu; m-tōfu	N-tōfo; a+	...	Tulu	Tulu; ma+	N-tōti
Breast (woman's)	Biele; s-biele	Biele; a+	...	Di-beni; ma-	I-bele; ma+	Di-bebe Li-bedre
Brother	O-kula, O-kutū, Mo-atiyi	O-kula, Mo-atrya	...	Mu-ana-ōgū	N-dōmū, Mo-ana mama	M-anyaŋwa, N-dōmū. Mu-dā Ni-mela, Ni-maŋgo
Buffalo	N-jae	M-paseya	...	Pagasa	Ny-aj'	Ny-nyi, Ny-ate
Bull ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ny-ate g-gopisāwe
Buttocks ... ..	...	...	...	Di-ŋgu; ma-	...	M-aba, Di-bombi; ma-
Cane	Bu-ŋa; a+	Bu-ata; a+	...	Gi-lindi; bi- Bw-alu; m-atu	Bw-alu	B-āle or B-ati; <i>pl.</i> m-ūli. A-ŋōjī, A-jende; be-

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lim-bumba	183. Western O-koota, O-sheo, &c.	184. Ma-anigwa- A-pira	185. Koota or Eastern Ba-koota (Caka, Li-pake)	186. Kala or Bai-gomwa
Cat	Te-wae; be-	Ka-wai; e-wai	...	N-cuci	Mai; ma-mai	Ny-ame
Charcoal ...	Le-kala	Kala	...	Di-gala; ma-	Ekalaga; ma-	Di-aba, Di-aya, Di-ala
Chief, king	N-kumu; <i>pl.</i> ai-kumu	...	Boga, E-n'ai	Mu-dumba; mi- Fuma	Kumu. Kum am-buka	A-booty, A-booto, N-gawe, Oga, Kuma, M-pumu
Child	Mo-ana	Mo-ana	N-kenyenge, E-lohie	Mw-ana; b-ana	Mo-ana	M-ana, Mi-ana; <i>pl.</i> t-ana, Ny-ani N-damba, N-kombe, N-godye or N-godye
Clott ... ..	...	...	...	N-goi	...	De-yehye, Di-v'bi, N-jeme
Cold	Wa-amini	Mi-koolo	...	Gi-oci, Yi-wle	Poo	N-jeme
Country ... ..	...	...	...	Iu-lohgo; ma-	...	Si, Ki-jiki, Penje
Cow ... ..	...	...	...	Di-busi di pagasa	Ny-aj' (<i>buffalo</i>)	Ny-ate (<i>buffalo</i>)
Crocodile ...	N-gandoo	N-gandoo	...	N-gandu	N-gandi	N-ganji, N-gande
Day, daylight	Mu-i	Mi-e	...	Cafu, Sufu	Mo-yu	A-su, N-da, N-t'ne; ma+
Devil, evil spirit	Mo-k'ei	Ke-je	...	Mu-kuku; mi-	N-jumbi	N-k'iki, N-gale
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N-ga'nga; ba+	A-yawate; ba-	...	N-ga'nga	...	N-ga, N-ga'na
Dog	M-bwa	M-bwa	...	Bwendi, Moufi	M-bwandi	M-bia
Door, door- way	Ge-diwigi, O-ny'lanjo	Ku-jiwek', N-jela <i>[pa/b]</i>	...	Di-gugi	A-kaja; be-	Di-asaka
Dream	Lu-otwa	Lu-otwa	...	N-dasi	...	N-deme, Bo-etyi
Drum	N-g'omwa; a+	N-g'oma; a+	...	Mo-ombu	N-g'omwa	An-jum', An-dumu; be-
Ear	Le-j'ue; ma-j'ue	T'ue; a-t'ue	Di-oi	I-aru; m-aru, Di-ru; ma-ru	E-loi; ma-	Gw-ale, Wole or Ore; <i>pl.</i> ba-ore
Egg	Le-be; a-be	Be; a-be	...	Di-ki; a-ki	De-bi; ma-bi	Di-aki; mi-ki (or Di-ake)
Elephant ...	N-jau	N-jo'yo	...	N-tsau	N-jo'ku	N-ju'ki, In-pok, N-zake
Excrement	...	...	...	Ma-rufi	...	Bo-pika
Eye	D-isu; m-isu	D-iz'; m-iz'	D-iwa; ma-wa	Di-isa, D-isu; m-isu	D-izwa; ma-dizwa	D-isi; m-isi

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Telke)	182. Lins-hamba	183. Western O-koata, O-petso, &c.	184. Ma-paŋgwe- A-sira	185. Koata or Eastern Ba-koata (Caka, Li-sake)	186. Kele or Baŋ-gomo
Face, forehead	Ge-lia; <i>pl.</i> be-lia. Bu-pu	Bu-su; a+. M-pa; am-pa	...	U-su; m-esu	Bu-pu; ma+	A-sili. Ba-se. La-bale in ba-pe
Fat	Ma-li	Ma-le	...	M-asi. Di-voŋga	Ma-di	Ma-li. Mo-ale De-woŋe
Father	Tata	Tata	Sa-ŋwe. N-tata	Tata. Tai	Tata	Ata. Sa-ŋwe. Sa-waŋ. Siawe. Si-oŋ
Fear ... ..	...	...	...	W-ama	...	Nyeŋ
Finger	O-liemi; e-liemi	O-liemi; e-liemi	...	Mu-lemba; mi-	Mu-lembe	I-osa. Vi-na. Vi-na; <i>pl.</i> I-aa
Fire	M-bā	M-bā	Di-yu; mo-ya	Ru-bi or Ru-vi	Mu-nyos. Mu-nyoŋ	D-ū; <i>pl.</i> m-ū. Vō-in. Yē-dya. E-ya. Ye-jo
Fish	N-juo	N-juo	...	Gi-sonji; bi-	E-sūi; ba-sūi	Siē; ba-siē
Foot	Le-tam'. N-jina le-tam'	Len-tami	...	Di-tambi; ma-	E-tambi; ma-	Di-bō. Le-bō
Forest	Suaya	Suaya; a+	...	Mu-siru; mi-	Suaka; ma+	Penja; ma+
Fowl	N-joŋo	N-joŋo	Šusu	Koko, Koaku	Šusu	Kuba
Frog, toad...	G-ōyo; b-ōyo	Ko-weyo	...	Mu-lupa (i)	Moŋ-nyala. A-wago	N-koŋko. N-koŋe. Yan-koŋo
Ghost ... ..	...	...	...	Gi-cucu; bi-	...	M-bilityi
Girl	Ma-ana o-kaŋu	Ma-ana o-kaŋ'	...	Numba	N-gondo; <i>pl.</i> ba+	N-dembi. De-sesa
Goat	N-tawa	N-tawa	Taba	E-tawa. Taba	Taba; bi+	Am-buli. M-buli
" (he)	O-kam' a n-tawa	...	...	Dim-boku di taba	...	Am-boda. Am-potu
God	N-jambi	N-jambe	...	Ny-ambi	In-jambi	N-sambi. An-yambia
Grandparent	N-kaya	N-kaga	...	Kaga	Kōgō	M-bamba. Mame ŋ
Grass ... ..	...	...	...	Di-siŋga	...	Bi-ša
Ground ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-tamba	...	Bu-sapaka. A-ŋpika. Penje. Si
Groundnut	Len-jo; n-jo	Penda. M-penda	...	Fenda. Di-winda; pinda	...	Lan-ben'a. Penda
Guinea-fowl	...	...	...	Kaŋga	...	N-kaŋa
Gun	Bu-ta; a-ta	...	...	Bu-ta	In-padi; ma-	N-jali. N-sale
Hair	Len-pfu; m-pfu	Len-pu; m-pū	...	Naŋga. Di-maŋga	Le-sui; <i>pl.</i> sūi	La-pot. S-oyya. Šio. Loŋgo

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lio-bamba	183. Western U-kuta, U-seba, &c.	184. Ma-paŋgwa- A-sira	185. Kuta or Eastern Ba-kuta (Caka, Li-sake)	186. Kele or Baŋ-gama
Hand	Re-kai (? Fe-kai)	Nef-kai	Di-koaka	Di-kaka; ma-	E-kaka; ma-	Di-konji, Di-konju, M-ba. Yaba
Head	Ma-jue; ma-	U-tūe; e-tūe	Ma-lu, Mo-ru	Mu-ru; mi-	M-wa; mi-wa	Lo-ŋgōkō, Mō-lie
Heart ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-rima	...	N-lema; me-
Heel	M-biaa le-tamu	...	...	Gi-soŋgani; bi-	...	Di-tyili, Le-tindi
Hide ... ..	...	...	...	Gi-kata; bi-	...	A-konda; be-
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-koŋgu	...	M-beka
Hippopotamus	...	...	...	M-faba	...	N-gubi
Hoe	Fe-piem; be-	U-juyu; e-	...	...	E-pembe; ma-	A-pianje; bi- Pa; ma-pā
Honey	Bu-ŋye	U-kaana bu-ok'	...	Bu-ya, li-ŋi	B-ŋi	Bi-ŋia, N-kaama
Horn ... ..	...	...	...	Di-wala; ma-	...	N-laka; ma-
House	N-ja; a+	N-ja; a-	N-daka	N-dagu	N-daka	M-baŋe, A-ŋaŋwe, A-ŋaŋwe, A-ruŋwe, A-lawaŋ, N-dabe
Hunger ... ..	...	...	...	N-zala	...	N-zyaba
Husband ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-lumi; ba-	...	Mo-duma, Mo-kaama
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	Bi-talu	Ke-piem; e-	...	Du-banja Bu-dilu; ma-	A-djei; bi-djei	Mi-ŋga, Joŋba, Yaba, Du-banja / A-ŋaŋge
Island ... ..	...	...	...	Ny-dŋi	...	A-ŋaŋge
Ivory	D-ŋi le n-juu	Paŋgu n-jōyo	...	Faŋgi	Bua; ba+	Seba; ma+, Sieba
Knee	Le-bōo; a-	Bōo; a+	...	Di-kotulu	I-boŋge	Di-bōŋ, Le-bōŋ
Knife	Baya; a+	M-biele	...	M-beŋi	M-beŋi	Saka, Sakwe, Pā; ma-pā
Lake ... ..	...	...	...	Gi-diba, D-aŋge; m-aŋge	...	A-iba, De-jaŋge
Leg	Ku-ōlo; mi-ele	Kōlo; a+	...	Kw-eru, Gy-eru; bi-	Kōlu; ma+	Koŋwe, N-koti, N-koŋro, N-koŋo
Leopard	N-go	N-go	N-jego	Magema	N-gol	N-je, N-sie
Lion	Ge-baŋwe; e-	Ke-baŋwe; baŋwe	...	...	...	Nina
Lips ... ..	...	...	...	Gi-basu; bi-	...	A-bai, A-lai; be-
Magic	U-te; ma-ta	Ke-lea; e-lea, Nga-te	...	Gi-limba	...	Bi-ŋi, Ke-remba; ma-
Maize	Lu-samu; a+	Lu-samu; a+	...	Du-wutu; putu	E-aŋgu; ma-	Paŋye; ŋi, wa+, M-paŋye; be+

English	181. Ham-bete (North-east Tseke)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western O-koona, O-peba, &c.	184. Ma-gaŋga- A-pira	185. Koota or Eastern Ba-koona (Ciske, Li-sake)	186. Kele or Baŋ-gootwa
Man ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-tu; ba-tu	...	Mu-tyi; ba-tyi
Man, vir. ...	Baleya; a-baleya	Baleya; a-baleya	Di-baka, I-bake	Mu-humi, Di-bagala; ba-	I-baka; ma-	Mon-duma, Mo-koona, N-kami, Mem-bon Titi.
Meat	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Mu-soni.	Ny-ama	An-ama, N-soni
Medicine ...	Ma-te	O-te; a-te	...	Bi-loŋgu	Mu-ŋli; u-ŋli	Bi-aŋa, M-aŋ, Be-kayi
Milk	Ma-biele	Ma-nyadiwa	...	Ma-beni	Mo-nyajiba	Ma-nyadiba
Monkey ...	N-keŋa	N-keŋa	...	Kari	Jema, Teema	Klema
Moon	N-gondwa	N-gontwa	N-sungi	Saŋgi or Cuŋgi	N-gondzi	N-gaŋje, A-luma, M-ŋli
Mother ...	N-gōyo	N-gōyo	Maki? Mwa-ŋgi? (Maki-ami = my --)	Nyuya, ŋgui, Yayi	Mama	Nya-ŋwe, Mia-wen, Nyōŋwa
Mountain ...	...	...	...	Mu-koŋgu	...	M-beka
Mouth ...	Mo-nyūa; me-nyūa	Ū-nyūa; e-nyūa	N-ŋumbe	Mo-na or Mu-na	Mo-ŋumba; me-	Gw-ana or Wo-ana; ŋl. mi-
Nail (of finger or toe)	Pen-tali; en-tali	Ken-tale; en-tale	...	Dw-ala; mi-ala or ny-ala	Ny-ala; mi+	Ary-ala; beny- Ny-ada
Name ... ..	...	...	...	Dina; m-ina	...	Dina
Navel	O-kama; e-	Toŋge; a+	...	Mu-gumbu; mi-	l-toŋgi; ma-	Di-tōi, Le-tōde
Neck	N-kiŋwa, M-bisaŋki (i.e. back of head)	N-ki, M-bis' otūe; ŋl. en-bisa me-tūe	...	N-geri	Jiŋgu	Kiŋe, A-mineke, Di-ŋle
Night	Len-piwi; m-piwi	M-pipi	...	Di-beti	Piŋji	M-puma, M-bulye, Ba-ŋa
Nose	Yalo; a-yalo	Yalo; a-yalo	Di-olo	M-baso or M-basa	Jalo; ma+	Di-oi, Di-oju, Di-adyu, N-komba
Oil palm ...	M-bē, Ma-ba	Ū-ba	...	Samba, M-bari	Le-bila; ma-	Dim-bila, Di-lende
Ox ... ..	...	...	...	Pagasa	...	Ny-ŋie
Paddle ...	...	...	...	Kafi	...	Laŋ-gape, N-tambila, Lō-kapi
Palm wine	...	...	...	Ma-lamu, Du-syeli	...	Ma-bak, De-tutu Ma-duma
Parrot ...	N-koŋa	N-koŋa	...	Kusu	Kusu	Kupe, Kosa
Penis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pig	Geŋ-gua; e-	N-goweŋe; a-	...	N-gulu, N-guyi	N-gueya; ba+	N-goya

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Toko)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western O-kota, O-peba, &c.	184. Ma-saŋgo- A-pira	185. Kata of Eastern Ba-kota (Coke, Li-sake)	186. Kele of Ba-goma
Pigeon ...	Ge-didura; be-	Ke-didura; didura	...	Ma-iŋga	...	Di-pepika, Lam-baya, M-beŋa, Meŋga
Place ...	...	...	...	M-bura	...	W-ŋambe
Rain ...	M-bula	N-gawa, M-bula	...	M-fula	M-bula	M-buda, M-bula, M-būba, M-buya
Rat ...	M-pōyo	M-pōyo	...	Gi-buyi; bi-	Pak; bu-pak	Pa, N-kobi
River ...	...	...	N-ga, Li-banye	Rembo; Mo-kobi; mi-	...	N-ga, Sulu, A-biala
Road ...	...	...	...	N-ŋila	...	N-jeba
Salt ...	O-ŋwa	Wo-ŋwa	Vi-ŋga	Kebu	Le-dze	Ma-kiemba
Shame ...	...	...	...	Gi-soni	...	Šōni
Sheep ...	Le-meme, Ny-ama	...	...	Di-dombi	N-gombe; ŋi, ba+	An-dōmōki, Dombe
Shield ...	...	...	...	My-aŋga	...	N-gaba
Shoulder ...	Pe-ŋamora; be-	Dura; a-dura	...	...	E-dak; ma-	A-bekō; be-
Sister ...	N-kele	N-kele	...	Ketu	Mo-kolu, Mo-ŋaji	Kali, Kade
Skin ...	O-kaya; a-	O-kaya; a-	...	Gi-kata	Mo-kaŋga; mi-	A-konda; be-
Sky ...	Yalo	Yalo	...	Yulu	E-kolu	Tebe Dowa
Slave ...	O-yeya; ba-eya	O-yeya; a-yeya	...	Mo-viga; ba-	Mo-yeka; ba-	N-saka, I-saka
Sleep ...	...	...	...	Cy-ŋu	...	Vi-bō, A-lō
Smoke ...	Yōyi	Yōge	...	Mu-ci-ŋu-vi	E-butsuk; ma-	Vi-ŋie, Y-ŋia
Snake ...	N-tali	N-tale	...	Nuga	Tade; be-	Ny-ōŋ, Ny-ō; mi-nyō
Son, boy ...	Ma-ana; b-ana	Mio-ana; b-ana	...	Mw-ana di-bagala	Mv-ana m-ate; ŋi b-ana w-ate	Mi-ana, Mi-ala
Song ...	...	...	...	Dw-ŋmbu; ny-ŋmbu	...	ŋā, D-ya; b-ia
Spear ...	Yūa; a-	Yūa	...	Di-koŋgu; ma-	I-koŋgo; ma-	Di-kōŋ, Le-koŋa
Spirit, soul	...	...	...	Di-nyunyi	...	De-ŋina, A-vaŋina, N-ŋinŋi
Star ...	...	...	...	Bu-ŋeli, M-bweŋla	...	Vi-ŋeli, Vi-ŋedi
Stick ...	O-te bajān	O-fumbe; a-	...	Gi-koŋa	...	Sumbok; me+, I-ŋi, A-kaki
Stone ...	Kele; ma+	Kele; a+	...	Di-mani	E-manya; ma-	Di-kōki, Le-koke
Stool ...	Ku-ŋga	Ku-ŋga	...	Gi-pō	E-sua; ma-	Di-ŋawa; ma-
Sun ...	N-taŋgu	Ny-aŋga, Mū-e	Mo-sa	Dyūmbi	Sunji, E-tadi	Di-ŋaba, Vi-ŋa

English	181. Ham-bete (North-east Tsetse)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western O-kota, O-peba, &c.	184. Ma-sanga- A-pira	185. Kofa or Eastern Ii-kota (Caka, Li-pake)	186. Kele or Ba-gama
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	Mu-gila; mi-	...	N-konji, N-konda
Tear ...	...	...	...	Ma-caŋga (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Men-zadie
Testicles ...	...	...	...	Mi-kani	...	...
Thief ...	...	...	...	Mu-dagici; mi-	...	Yibe.
Thigh ...	Pe-bele; e-bele	Ke-bele	...	Di-bela	N-ama; be +	N-jibi M-bébé, M-bédre, De-bele
Thing ...	...	...	...	Gi-vava; bi-	...	A-lombi, M-to, N-daka
Thorn ...	...	...	...	Du-cendi; <i>pl.</i> cendi	...	Di-gombika, Di-sombuka
Tobacco ...	...	...	...	Talaku	...	Talakwe
To-day ...	Loowe, Loobo	Loowe	...	Nemuni	Looko	Bo. Bu-sibe
Toe ...	O-liemi ma-kusale	O-liemi u-kusale	...	Mu-tembu di-kunda	Mo-tembu	Vi-na, Yi-na
To-morrow	O-pūya	O-pūya	...	Mu-gesa	Yana ¹	Na-kwalin, Na-kwade
Tongue ...	N-kū ma-nyūa; <i>pl.</i> ū-kū ma-nyūa	Le-liemi; <i>pl.</i> liemi	...	Du-liimi; u-dimi	Le-liimi; ma-	La-bem. La-wem; <i>pl.</i> yem
Tooth ...	D-ina; m-ina	D-ini; m-ini	Mam-ina (<i>pl.</i>)	Bal. D-ina; m-ina	D-ini; m-ini	Di-paa. Di-suŋa; ma-
Town ...	M-pūya; u +	M-pūya; u-	...	D-umbu; m-umbu	M-boga	A-konda, A-kōdo, A-kondi, M-bake
Tree ...	O-te; e-te	O-te; e-te	...	Mu-ri; mi-ri	Mweli; mi-	Jeli. Yi-ere; <i>pl.</i> bi-eli
Twins ...	...	...	...	Ma-vasa	...	Mu-pū
Urine ...	...	...	...	Ma-suba	...	Me-nzadie, Ny-ŋiba
Vein ...	O-kaŋa; e-kaŋa	O-ndji; e-ndji	...	Mw-anji	Mo-siza; me-	N-ŋisa; me-
War ...	Bi-ta; e-ta	E-ta	...	Mu-ciŋgu	Le-badi	Di-bali, Le-bale, Di-luma
Water ...	Anja	Anja	Ma-diva, Ma-ŋwo	Ma-mba	Ma-ŋgu	Ma-diha, Ma-ŋge
Well ...	...	...	...	Di-tégila; ma-	...	De-dyake
White man	Ge-bamba; be-	Ka-bami; e-	...	Mu-taŋani	Mw-atāngadi; mi-	N-taŋga; mi-
Wife ...	...	...	...	Mu-gaci; ba-	...	My-ade, A-vala
Wind ...	...	...	...	Pūnga	...	Mo-mlade
Witch ...	...	...	...	N-gaŋga	...	M-pūnga
Witchcraft	...	...	...	Ma-gaŋga	...	N-ŋeki A-ŋeki

¹ Noteworthy. Cf. East African word for 'yesterday', Jana.

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western (U-kota, U-pebo, &c.)	184. Ma-ssingw- A-pira	185. Kata of Eastern Ba-kota (Caka, Li-pake)	186. Kala of Dai-gamoo
Woman ...	U-kasu; ba-kasu	U-kas'; ba-kas'	Mu-afu. Mo-dani (<i>my</i>). Mo-adye	Mu-getu; ba-	Mo-afu; ba-afu	Memi-ale. Mi-ali. Momi-adi. Ny-ende
Womb ...						Di-hum
Wood (fire- wood)	N-kwe	Le-koye; ñ-koye		Mi-sanju. Bi-saca	Kŋi	Ve-ia. An-jika. Ke-dya. Le-ja. Ye-ja
Yam ...	Pe-kua; be-	Ke-kua; e-		M-bala	A-kua; be-	Dy-oma; ba-oma
Year ...				Ge-lima; bi-		M-bū. M-pama
Yesterday	A-jiya	A-jiya		Ma-siga	M-bisa-yana	Ngabwama. N-koye
One ...	-mo	-mas' (Ke-mas')	-ma. pa-ko, M-pako	-masi	-oko	Vi-wōtō, -wōtō. -poko
Two ...	-ōle, -yōle	-ele (Bi-ēle)	-yale, M-bali, -bali	-bel	-jole	-ba (Bi-ba). -bale
Three ...	-tatu	tate, -tatu	-atu, -tata, N-pako, N-oko	-rero, -reru	-satu	-lali, -rue
Four ...	-na	-ya	-nai, -na	I-ssana, I-na	-nai	-nai, -naya
Five ...	-tanu	-tan'	I-tano, -ta	I-rano, -ranu	-tan'	-tani, -tane
Six ...	-samunu	-tan' ke-mas	Be-nai' Mo-taba or (U-taba)	Samano, Syamaru	-tan' maso	-tani na yi-wōtō
Seven ...	-sambuale	-tan' bi-ēle, &c.	Napo. ¹ Cambu	Kambu ¹ masi? I-na-gwi-reru	-tan' mi-wōle	-tani na bi-ba
Eight ...	-nana		Mw-ambi. Pwombu. E-nana	Kambu bel. Gi-ssana	-tan' mi-satu	-tani na bi-lali
Nine ...	Bua		Buka. ¹ Li-hwa	Kambu i-rero (also Kambu masi in some dialects)	-tan' mi-nai	-tani na bi-nai
Ten ...	Kumi	Kumi	Jima. N-sima. ¹ Jumi	I-gūni or Di-gumi	-kum'	Di-omū. Di-ūm
Eleven ...				Di-gumi ne masi		Di-om' na yi-wōtō
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi mo-ale	Mo-kama ²		Ma-gumi ma-bel	Ma-kum' tōŋŋa	Ma-bomō ma-bū. Ma-ku ma-bū
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi na-tatu			Ma-gumi ma-reru		Ma-bom' ma-tali

¹ Noteworthy.² According to Kotte.

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western Oo-kots, O-paba, &c.	184. Ma-paŋga- A-pira	185. Kuta or Eastern Ba-kota (Caka, Li-pake)	186. Kele or Ba-gomo
Forty	Ma-kumi ma-nā	...	...	Ma-gumi ma-nā	...	Ma-bom' ma-nai
Fifty	Ma-kumi ma-tani	...	...	Ma-gumi ma-ranu	...	Ma-bom' ma-tani
Hundred ... ..	...	...	...	Kama	...	ŋ-kama; <i>ŋi</i> , mū-kama
Thousand ... ..	...	...	...	(English word)	...	N-tāen' (English)
I, me, my ...	Me. N, Me, M. ? -me	Memi. Mi, Me- ? -s-me	...	Me-nu, Ni-? ? -a-mi	? ? ? -a-mi	Me-ni. Me- -me- -a-me
Thou, thee, thy	We. ? -a-we	We. ? -a-we	...	N-dyaa. U. -a-gu	? ? -a-wo	We-ni. Gwe, We- -gwe, -agwe, -oye, -od-ye
He, him, his	...	...	...	Yandi. A. -a-ndi	...	Ye-ni, Je-ni, Ye. A. -ye, -ci
We, us, our	...	...	...	Y-etu. Du. -e-tu	...	Be-pe. ? -be-pe, -a-ŋi
Ye, you, your	...	...	...	Y-enu. Nu- -enu	...	Be-gwe, Be-ba. ? -be-we, -be-gwe, -a-ni
They, them, their	...	...	...	Y-au. Be- -au	...	Bō-ni, Bōba ? -bō, -a-bi
All ... ..	...	...	...	-cu	...	N-tuta. -e-pe. -e-pe
This, these	...	...	...	i, baba; i, mimi; didi, mama; gigi, bivi; &c. -nu (<i>adver-</i> <i>bi-ally</i>)	...	Wō, ba; wī, mī; di, ma; i, yi, bi; vi(ŋa); nyl, nyl; lō, la (11); lō, la (12); bi(14)
That, those	...	...	...	-nā (? wu-nā, ba-nā; wu-nā, mi-nā; di-nā, ma-nā; gi-nā, hi-nā; &c.)	...	-ti (-ti, ba-ti); wu-ti, mi-ti; di-ti; &c.) -nō- (wu-nō, ba-nō-ba; wu-nō-wo, mi-nō-wo; di-nō-di; ma-nō-wo; yi-nō-yi, bi-nō-bi; &c.) -ne (wu-ne, &c.)
Bad	-be	-be	-m-bi	-dubi, -bi	...	-m-be

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western Ō-kota, Ō-peba, 5%	184. Ma-saŋgo- A-sira	185. Kuta or Eastern Ba-kota (Caka, Li-sake)	186. Kele or Baŋ-gama
Black	-pina	-pio	-plo -bindabinda	-fyə	-yindi	Vinji, Viš. -inde, -yinti
Female ... ..	...	...	...	-gaci, -getə	-atu (Mo-atu)	-ale, -ade
Fierce... ..	...	...	...	-böga	...	-woła, -nyana
Good	-bwe	-böta	-bwe	-a-böte	-bwe	M-beŋ', M-behe
Great	-nene	-ŋulo, -nene	Ge-boto, -nene	-neni	-neni	-nene
Little	-kižye	-kleye	-eci-neni, -ijibe	-gegi	-te	Višivisali, -sali, -šadye
Long ... ..	...	...	...	-nega	...	-laba
Male	(Ō-šom'), Ōla	(Ō-šom')	...	-lum	-e-saŋwe	-a-dom', -šaiŋwe, -a-jamba
Old	-košo, -nūna	-biya	...	-vunda	-duna ¹	Teši, N-tala, -tašo
Red ... ..	...	...	...	-beŋge	...	M-bei
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	-böli	...	-böbö, -bele
Short ... ..	...	...	...	-gufi	...	Wobie, N-ubye
Sick	-biele (Ge-bigle)	(Ō-biele)	...	-beli	A-bele	-tata, -a-gūa, A-yaka
White... ..	-pfara	-bā	-pumapūm, -pupupu	-faga	-pfū	Pumi, -pumu, -puma Pe tūbe, -laba
Above, up, on top	...	...	...	Gu yulu	...	Pe boše
Before ... ..	...	...	...	Gu usu	...	Pe piše, Piše ti
Behind ... ..	...	...	...	Gu n-cima	...	Si, Pe-gi
Below, down	...	...	...	Gu ci	...	Vi-taba, Ba
Far ... ..	...	...	...	-taya	...	Vā, Pe, Woni, Koma
Here ... ..	...	...	...	Gu ru	...	Puŋwe, Pe, Pe fene
In, inside ...	...	...	...	Gu gari	...	Tema, Pe teme
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	Gu tina	...	Kunakuna
Near ... ..	...	...	...	Bele	...	Pe nsene
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	Gu kana	...	Pe m-babe

¹ Noteworthy. Cf. Zulu word *in-duna*.

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Tseke)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western O-kwata, (a)-seho, &c.	184. Ma-pangwa- Apira	185. Kwata or Eastern Ba-kwata (Caka, Li-sake)	186. Kele or Ba-pangwa
Plenty, many	...	...	...	M-bili	...	De-bule. M-bende. Bi-deli
There... ..	...	...	...	Gu-na	...	Vani. M-bu-wa. Vanava
Where? ... ..	...	...	...	Gu?	...	Vi?
No!	Pa-! Pa-! -pe!	Pa-! -pe!	...	Nesi!	Nde-	Awa? Ana! Bya!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	...	...	...	Sa-	...	Tyi, Te- Da-
To	Go-, Pa-	U-	Gu-?	?	?	-, Pe-
" beat	-beta	-beta	...	-dimba	-bulaya	-tyiba. -bida
" buy, sell	-juama	-poma	...	-sumba	-sumba	-somba. -boom
" come	-ja, ji	-ya	...	-ruga	-ya	-a-ja. -jome
" cut	-kumōya	-baga	...	-tabula	-jitewa	-kata. -kuere
" dance	-kena	-kina	...	-gina	-bina	-jumba. -yimbi
" die... ..	-kūa	-kūa	...	-fa	-wa	-gwa
" eat	-ja, je	-ja	...	-ya	-ja	-dia
" give	-yū	-nyaya	...	-vega	-kawa	-be or -ve or -ye
" go... ..	-jena (?)	-ya	...	-enda	-je	-kiō. -ben. -kiame
" kill	-bama	-bama	...	-bōka	-buma	-jota -ju. -diola
" know ... ..	...	...	...	-yaba	...	-veka. -yeka
" laugh	-sewa	-sewa	...	-sieva	-pie	-jaba. -yoro, -yimē
" leave off, cease	...	...	...	-sisa	...	-dyōlō
" love, want	-tuanu	-tuano	...	-ronda, -romba	-tonde	-lika. -lyela
" see... ..	-mōna	-mōna	...	-laba	-yeni	-diā, -diāñ. -nska
" sit, remain, abide	-bunjina	-jina	...	-ca-gala	...	-jene. -jis
" sleep	-lala	-tolu	...	-lambema	-naŋga	-diya, -dima
" stand, stop, be erect	-temina	-temina	...	-cema, -re-cema	-dunda	-baba. -salara. -lama. lala
" steal ... ..	...	...	...	-daja	...	-tebe. -terani. -tebele
						-jiba

PREFIXES IN BAM-BETE AND LIM-BAMBA

Class 1. *Ō*, *Mō*; 2. *Ba*, *A*; 3. *Mō*, *Mō*, *Ō*, *Wō*; 4. *Mō*, *Mi*, *E*; 5. *Le*, *Di*, —; 6. *A*, *Mā*; 7. *Ge*, *Ke*, *Pō*, *G'*; 8. *Be*, *E*, —; 9. *N* (*M*), *Iny*, *Ny* (plural to 9, No. 6); 10. same as 9, plural to 11; 11. *La*, *Le*, *Lu*; 12. ?missing; 13. ?missing, ?present in Lim-bamba (see word for 'White man'); 14. *Bu*, *Wu*, *Ō*; 15. *Ku* (in nouns, *ſ*, *Mi*), *Go*, *Pō*, *Ō* in prepositions; 16. ?

A seems to be an honorific prefix.

PREFIXES IN WESTERN AND EASTERN KŌTA

Those of Western *Kōta* are but little known and may be like those of *Ōkande* (187).

Those of Eastern *Kōta* are as follows:

Class 1. *Mu*; 2. *Ba*; 3. *Mō*, *M'*; 4. *Mi*; 5. *E*, *I*, *De*, *Di*; 6. *Mā*; 7. —, *A*; 8. *Bi*, *Be*; 9. *In*, *Ny*; 10. —, *N*, *Ny*; 11. *La*, *Le*; 12 and 13. missing; 14. *Bō*; 15. ?

Mwa is either a diminutive or an honorific prefix.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN MA-SANGŌ-A-SIRA

Class 1. *Mu*, *Mw*, *Mō* (*mu*, ?*u*, ?*wu*); 2. *Ba*, ?*Ya* (*ba*, *be*, ?*ya*); 3. *Mu*, *Mō*, *Mw*, — (*mu*, ?*u*, ?*wu*); 4. *Mi*, ?*Me* (*mi*); 5. *Di*, — (*di*); 6. *Mā*, *A*, ?*Ba* (*mā*); 7. *Gi*, *Ge* (*gi*); 8. *Bi* (*bi*, *vī*); 8a. ?; 9. *N*, *Ny*, — (*n*, *i*); 10. ?same as 9; 11. *Du* (*du*); 12. *Rō*, *Ru*; 13. missing; 14. *Bu*; 15. *Gu*; 16. missing.

PREFIXES, &c., IN KELE

Class 1. *Mu*, *M*, *My*, *Mi* (usually *Mi*), — (*gu*, *ngō*, *wō*, *f*, *ye*, *a*, —); 2. *Ba* (*ba*, *mba*); 3. —, *Mō*, *Gu*, *Wu* (*wu*, *wi*, *gw'*); 4. *Mi*, *Me* (*mi*); 5. *Di*, *I*, *Li*, *E*, *De*, *Re*, *Le* (*di*); 6. *Mā*, *Ba* (rare) (*mā*); 7. *A*, *W'*, *Yl*, *J'* (*yā*, *j'*, *uj'*, *gi*); 8. *Bi* (*bi*, *mī*); 8a. *Vi*, *Y'* (*vi*, *nvī*); 9. *N* (*M*), *Ny*, *In* (*ny*); 10. same as 9, plural to 11 only (*nyl*, *n'*); 11. *La*, *Lō*, *L'*, *Le* (*lō*, *lō*, *lā*); 12. *R'*, *Lo*, *L'*, *Lō*, *La* (*lō*, *lō*, *lā*); 13. missing; 14. *Bi* (*bi*, *mī*); 15. Almost absent, except in word for 'ear' (*ſ*, No. 6); lingers as preposition and in adverbs *Gu*, *Wō*; 16. prepositional only, *Pe*, *Va* (*va*)

181. *Bambete* is spoken north and east of the Upper *Ōgowe* as far north as about 0° 30' South latitude.

182. *Limbamba* is spoken in east *Bambete* and west and south of the Upper *Likoma*.

183. Western *Ōkōta* is spoken west of the Upper *Ōgowe* in the southern *Gabon* region, and north of the *Nyūnga* basin, east of the *Ngūnye* watershed.

184. *Māsuŋgō-Apira* is spoken in southern *Gabon* north of South latitude 2°, between the Upper and Middle *Ōgowe* and the vicinity of the Atlantic coast behind the *Nkōmi-Galon* territory.

185. *Bakōta* is spoken east of the *Ivinda*, *Lōmō*, and *Ōgowe*, north of about 0° 30' South latitude, west of the Upper *Likuala* and *Ōpa* rivers, and south of 0° 45' North latitude.

186. *Kele* is spoken south of the River *Ōgowe*, over a long but narrow area of the southern *Gabon*, between the vicinity of the coast in the *Nkōmi* country and the sources of the *Ngūnye* and *Nyūnga* rivers; also immediately south of the Middle *Ōgowe*.

GROUP MM

THE CENTRAL ƱGƱWE LANGUAGES (*continued*)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 187. Ʊ-kande-I-gogw ¹ (Finji, I-vea, Šibe and other Lower ƱgƱwe dialects)
187 a. M-pɔvi | 188. Ba-boŋgw (Akwa, Waka) ²
189. Li-duma (A-duma, N-duma, I-vili)
190. N-jabi or N-javi |
|---|---|

GROUP NN

THE ƱGƱWE-GABOON LANGUAGES

 191. N-koŋmi-Galɔa³

 192. O-ruŋgu⁴

English	187. Ʊ-kande, &c. 187 a. M-pɔvi	188. Ba-boŋgw (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-koŋmi- Galɔa	192. O-ruŋgu
Adze	E-siri	...	E-tokoli. Kute; ha+	Pake; ha+	...	...
Animal, wild beast	...	...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	...
Ant	E-sui. E-sunu. Ma-fal (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Konda; ha+. N-gambi; ha+. Kidi; ha+	N-gambi	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	Mi-segedi.	...	Ceriri; ha+	Ceriri; ha+	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	E-kuu N-gina, N-gia	...	Kula; ha+. E-bubu; bi-	N-jiya	...	...
Arm	Ʊ-gogw; M-ogw (<i>pl.</i>)	...	F-ayw; <i>pl.</i> mi-ayw	I-gogw or Gogw	Ʊ-gogw or H-ayw; mi-ayw	Ʊ-yw; a-yw
Arrow ...	Man-banjei (<i>pl.</i>). Ge-koŋgw; e-koŋgw	...	Ho-ta; ma+	Li-koŋgw; ma-	...	U-ŋul ⁵ ; ma-
Axe	E-siri	...	Pibi; ma+. Kute; ha+	Pivi; ma+	E-remi; bi-	E-remi; bi-
Baboon ...	Cege	...	N-cege. Im-būdi; bi-?	...	...	...
Back, back- bone	N-gina	...	M-bisa; ma+	...	Ny-uma	...
Banana ...	Ma-tšə. Di-kondw; ma- (187 a). Ʊ-kondō	Mom-buŋgei. Di-ondi	I-ko or Li-ko; <i>pl.</i> ma-ko. Cudi. M-bala or Pali	Li-ka	...	...

¹ Also known as Mi-ogw, Ba-fabi or Ba-pɔvi and A-duaŋgi. M-pɔvi or Li-pɔvi seems to be a distinct dialect.

² The speech of the ƱgƱwe Pygmies; probably a jumble of different languages and dialects.

³ The 'Aɔyumba' also, of Capt. Avelot, and sometimes styled 'I-vili'; but the actual I-vili of the ƱgƱwe estuary seems to be identical with No. 185. The more southern 'I-vili' is a Kōŋgw language, 103.

⁴ Sometimes called Sekiani. There is much doubt as to the continued existence of the Sekiani dialect, or as to whether this name—a term employed of the Mpoŋgw—is not identical with the Ba-pike of Corisco and the Muni (cont.). Some writers class 'A-ɔyumba' as a dialect of O-ruŋgu.

English	187. O-kande, &c. 187 a. M-pavi	188. Ba-boŋga (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-kooni- Galoa	192. O-ruigu
Beard... ..	Ge-lelu, Gy-edu, Yi-edu (187 a), Ka-idu, K-edu	...	N-dzedi; bi+	N-deru, Dedu	E-tūe	...
Bee	Ny-ogi	...	N-yūgi; ba+	...	O-nembe	O-nembe; mi-
Belly	E-buyi; ma-	...	M-oyi; mi-oyi, E-buru, E-vundu	M-onyi; mi-onyi	I-bum'; ma-bum'	I-bumu; am-
Bird	Ny-ani, Ny-oyi	...	Ny-odi; ba+	N-yori; ba+	Ny-ore	Ny-odi
Blood... ..	Tcina, N-gina	...	Li-kila; ma+	...	Ma-kila	N-tcina
Body	Ji-ola, Mo-kuba, Otō; dy-ōtō	...	Ny-uta; ma+	Ni-ota	O-icava	...
Bone	Ge-pa; o-pa	...	I-viai; bi+	Ge-viai; bi-	E-wizi; we-	Epa
Bow	Iu-ta; bi-ata	...	E-vata; bi- Mu-tata; mi- Mu-naye	Bu-ta; ma-ta	Le-pamba	E-gamba
Bowels	Mi-ya	...	Mu-aka; mi-	Mu-aya, Mu-sapa; mi-	...	...
Brains ... ..	...	...	B-onjo	B-onjo	...	...
Breast (man's)	Tosoa, M-boma	...	Tulu; ma+ō,	Tulu	Tulu; ma-	N-tosoa; a+
Breast (woman's)	E-bene; ma-	...	Li-bela; ma-ɔ	...	Le-befe; ma-	Im-bwene; am-bwene
Brother	Mwana-yie; ana-yie	...	Mu-kula; ba- Mu-goge; ba-	Mw-ana-ŋu; b-ana-ba-ŋu	Mo-aŋgia	Mo-aŋgia, N-aŋgia
Buffalo	N-jaama	...	Ny-ari	Pagasi	...	Ny-are
Bull ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ny-are yo-nomi
Buttocks	Kanda	...	Li-taū; ma- E-badi; bi-	Li-tagu; ma-	...	...
Canoe... ..	B-oŋga	Bo-yela	M-buŋgu; ma+	Gi-lindi; bi-	N-wara; mi-	Ow-ara
Cat	N-jaoci	...	Mu-kaŋga; mi-	Mu-kaŋga, N-juci	...	Ny-ami
Charcoal	E-gaa; ma-	...	Li-kala; ma-	...	Im-bere	E-niŋgela, Im-bere; am-
Chief	M-oga, PaL Kumu (187 a)	Mo-lombi	Kemu; ba-	Kamu; ba+	Oga, N-ee	O-ha, O-ya
Child	M-wana; ana- M-ana-fici	...	N-gebe; ba+, Mu-ana; b-ana	Mw-ana	W-ana, Mo-nwanto	Mw-a', Mw-a-ŋga, Iwawano
Cloth	N-goi	...	J-anda	N-goi	N-goi, M-bate; mi+	N-goi, O-kande; e-
Cold	E-sodi, Sodi	...	Piū	pa, Mu-pū, Mo-so	Keyi, I-feu	N-keyi
Country	Bo-moŋga	...	Cenŋe; ma+	Teeŋe	...	...
Cow	Jaama, N-jaama a mo-gadi	Goŋgwe	Ny-are wa mu-kadi	...	Ny-are	Ny-are
Crocodile	N-ganda	...	N-gandu	N-gandu	N-ganda, N-anda	N-anda

English	187. O-kande, &c. 187 a. M-pavi	188. Ba-boŋgo (Akwa)	189. Liduma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-kooni- Gakot	192. O-rinŋu
Day, daylight	I-aya	...	Li-cuga; ma- M-ül	Li-cuga	...	O-manda
Devil, evil spirit	...	...	Bu-si I-diŋgi. Muŋ-gala. N-goi	...	...	I-bambu
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N-gaŋga	...	N-gaŋga; ba+ Ma-bugi; ba-	N-gaŋga	O-yaŋga; a-	N-kaŋga; a+
Dog	M-fa In-jwa	Bwendi, Bwandi	M-bwande; ba+	M-vun	M-beat, M-bea; <i>pl.</i> bam-ban	M-bwa
Door, door- way	O-kake	...	N-gugi. E-dibugu	Timbi	E-nunsoo; be- O-nyun; e-	E-huge; a- Om-pumbata
Dream	N-dweli	...	N-dweli; ma+	N-döti; ma+	...	...
Drum	Aŋ-gama	...	N-dwaŋga	N-dwaŋga	N-gom'	N-gama
Ear	M-bali. A-ru (<i>pl.</i>). I-ato; me-tü (187 a). E-ato; m-ato	Di-aru	Li-cui; ma-	I-tugwe	I-tue; a-tue	O-royi; a-
Egg	I-ge; ma- Ea-ke; ma-ke	...	Li-kei; ma-	Li-kei; ma-	Le-keye; ma-, a-	E-ke, E-ke; a-ke
Elephant ...	N-jaŋku	...	N-jaŋku; ba+	...	N-jaŋgo, N-döxa	N-tsaŋgo
Excrement	To-bi	...	Maci-bi. Si-mbu; <i>pl.</i> bi-mbu	Maci-bi	...	...
Eye	Isoo; m-isoa. In-tsoa, In-coo. In-oo. D-isoa m-isoa (187 a)	D-isoa (?)	D-isoa; m-isoa	D-isoa; m-isoa	In-jue; an-jue. In-coo; m-coo	In-tsoa; an-tsoa
Face, fore- head	O-zoo; dyoo-zoo. O-zoo; dyoo-zoo	...	Bu-ŋu; ma+	Mbu-ŋu	U-ne jüü	M-bombu. Bo-ŋu. O-zoo A-hali
Fat, oil ...	Mi-ssande (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Ma-di (<i>pl.</i>)	E-voŋga. Me-di	A-hare. A-ŋali	A-hali
Father	Tetta, Teta, Tetē	...	Tata	Tata	Ririsa. Tata	Rera
Fear	W-simo	...	Bomo; ma+	Bomo	...	...
Finger	Mio-savi. Mon-pelci. Ni-oŋgo- (187 a)	Ma-lomē (<i>pl.</i>)	Mu-lembo; mi-	Mio-ŋevi	O-memo; i-memo. Ny-oŋgon'	O-memo; e-
Fire	Bi-bu, I-bea. Sutoa. I-ko (187 a)	E-sakoo. I-sakoo. Runi	M-bao. M-bago	M-bao	O-ŋanti, E-hanyi. O-xanti	O-tioni. E-kooni
Fish ... ..	...	...	Cü. In-zaŋga	Cü; ba+	N-jue; ba+	N-tsoo
Foot	W-inhe. E-kaka (187 a). E-tamba; ma-	Di-bombu. I-tambi; ma-	Li-fambi	Di-tembi; ma-	Ny-uma- in-tsooa. In-tsooa. N-ŋu	Y-ulo; me- Li-tambe; ma-
Forest	Pindi	...	Pindi; ma+	Swaga	Hiya, Higs	I-ya

English	187. O-kande, &c. (187 a. M-puvi)	188. Ba-boŋga (Akwa)	189. Li-duma &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-kaami- Galon	192. O-ruŋga
Fowl	Coozo, Susu or Nsozo, Suzo (187 a)	Kuba	Kuba, Cucu Dzuzu	-cusu, -koko; ma +	N-jogoni or N-doxoni	N-tsoŋon'
Frog, toad	Mu-nyāā; mi-	...	Li-koŋo; ma-	Li-koŋo; ma-	E-roŋge; bi- Un-yala	Un-yala, E-roŋge
Ghost ... ..	...	...	Mu-kui; mi-	Mu-keyi; mi-	...	...
Girl	Tombo, Mu-an'eŋge	...	...	M-boi	Wana w-inta	Nw-añ wata
Goat	Kaba, Taba, E-tava (187 a)	Em-koŋi, E-tava	Laba, Taba	Tava	M-boŋi	M-boŋi
" (he) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	M-boŋi yu m-pena
God	Ma-nyambi, Mu-aŋga	...	N-jambi	Ma-nyāmbi	An-yambe	An-yambe
Grandparent	Koko	...	Koko; ba +, N-gaga	Kaga	...	Rere; ye-rere & Nongue ♀
Grass	E-siŋga	...	E-siŋga; bi- Si-mbu; bi-	Bi-siŋga	...	...
Ground	E-bou	...	Toto, Ceŋge	Toto	M-penda	M-benda
Ground-nut	Benda, Penda	...	...	Pinda	Benda	...
Guinea-fowl	Kaŋga	...	Kaŋga	Kaŋga	...	...
Gun	Oru-jali, Bo-ta; bi-ta	...	N-jari	Bu-ta; ma-ta	N-jare	N-jare
Hair	Cooze, Soze (187 a)	N-cuye	Li-dzugi; mi-	Sugi, O-sugi, E-cugi	...	E-tue
Hand	Ng-aga, Mu-sabi, E-gandaka; ma- Di-kaka	Kaka, Mu-emba	Li-kaka	Lo-kaka; mo-	U-xa; u-xa, Ny-ama y-ula	Le-kaka; ma- M-bisa; ma + N-gama ha-ba
Head	Mu-jwe, Mu-ŋa, Mu-ewe; mi-	Ti-tata, Mu-ru	Mu-cwe	Mu-ŋwe	Un-aji, E-wonjo	E-bonju, E-bontso
Heart	Mu-tema; mi-	...	Mu-tema; mi-	Mu-tina	...	...
Heel ... ..	...	...	Li-kitiyi	Kitigi	...	...
Hide	Mu-ŋbō; mi-	...	Mu-kanja	Mu-kanda	...	...
Hill	Mu-koŋi; mi-	...	I-kudi	Mu-kuri	...	O-kuba
Hippopotamus	N-gubu	...	N-gubu	N-guvu	...	...
Hoe ... ..	...	...	Li-ŋuŋu	...	E-pembe; bi-	E-pembe
Honey	Ombō	...	B-ūi	B-ūi	O-nembe, O-lembe	A-niŋga mo-nembe
Horn	E-simbo; ma-	...	Cembo; ma +	Cembo	...	...
House	N-daka, N-daku, A-iba, E-ba; je-ba	Mi-kula, Doŋgū, Sobu	Jo, N-jo	N-ŋa, N-djō; pl. man-jō	N-ayo, N-axo	N-ago
Hunger	N-jāi	...	N-jala	N-jala	...	...
Husband	Mu-moŋa, M-ome	Bagala	Mu-lumi; ba- Li-bala	Mu-moŋa	...	...
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	Mu-zaga; mi-	...	I-tali; bi-	Gi-tali; bi-	Mu-aŋga, O-ba	Fmi-aŋga

English	187. O-kanda, &c. 187 a. M-pavi	188. Ila-boŋgo (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-koimi- Galon	192. O-rūngu
Island ...	Naŋge	...	N-dubi; ma +	Neŋgi	...	...
Ivory ...	Ceba. Fuŋge	...	Puŋgi. N-ceba	Fuŋgi	Ma-sewa	Ina- nyl-n-tsaago
Knee ...	E-boŋgo; ma-	...	Li-boŋgo; ma-	Li-boŋgo	Le-boŋgo; ma-	Im-puwa; a-
Knife ...	Ve-kuma, C-uma	M-beidi	M-bēdi; ma +	M-beri; ma +	Faka, N-kuata; mi +	Soaka. O-kwara
Lake ...	Ge-iba	...	Lidi-saŋa; ma +	Gillwa; bi-	...	...
Leg ...	I-kaŋa, O-kaŋa; ma-	...	Enama; bi-	I-gaŋa; ma-gaŋa. Gula; mi-tu	O-gaŋa H-ala; mi-ka	Oho-ala; a-
Leopard ...	N-jego	Hoŋ-gonja	E-banda, ? E-babi, N-jego N-goi	N-jego; ba +	...	Nje-hma
Lion ...	...	...	...	...	...	N-icila
Lip, lips ...	M-ambu; mi-	...	E-veŋgi; bi-	Gi-beri; bi-	...	...
Magic ...	Ge-cucuku; e-	...	E-veva; bi-	Gi-himba; bi-	O-joŋgo; mi-	M-oda
Maize ...	Poto	...	Putu	Putu	A-ŋa	A-sa
Man ...	Mo-tu? M-ama; ama,	Si-tu; ba-tu	Mo-tu; ba-tu	Mu-tu; ho-tu	O-naxa; a-axa	...
Man, vir. ...	Mo-mene. Mo-kome. Mo-moga; a-moga	Mo-mum. Bagala	Li-bala, Ma-lumi, Li-bagala; ba-bagala	Mo-moga	O-ŋame, O-nami; a-	Nu-nami
Meat ...	M-uma, Mo-sōi	Be-saibe	Bala, Ny-ama	Mo-ama; mi-	I-bera, N-toŋa	E-were
Medicine ...	Ma-gaŋa	...	Mo-ti	Bi-joŋgu	A-hunju, Ma-joŋgu	A-re, A-hunju, Ma-joŋgu
Milk ...	O-baba	...	Ma-bela	Ma-bene	...	A-menu
Monkey ...	Kema	...	Kema	...	Kema; ba +	N-kema
Moon ...	Gondei, N-gonde. O-doŋga, N-ŋuŋgi	Suŋgi	N-suŋgi, Cuŋgi	Suŋgi	Ogy-eli, Oxw-eli; pl. a.	Ow-ere, Oho-ere
Mother ...	Ngiya, I-ya, Mi-bota. Iye	I-ya	Go, Ngu, Mama	Mama	Ngwe	N-gie, N-gūe
Mountain ...	Mo-kadi; mi-	...	E-kadi; bi-	Ma-kari	...	...
Mouth ...	O-ana, Mo-nya, M-ata; mi-ana (187 a)	Mu-na	Mu-nywa	Mu-nu	Oho-ana, Ogy-ana; e-	Oho-ata; e-
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ata; di-ata	...	Liny-ara; many-	Ni-adia	Liny-ara; many-	Iiny-ara
Name ...	Ina	...	Kumbo; ma +	D-ina; mi-ina	...	...
Navel ...	Mo-toŋgu; mi-	...	Mu-toŋgu; mi-	Mu-kumba	N-tora; mi-	O-rora; a-
Neck ...	Ge-meno	...	Kiŋgu	Li-kiŋgu	Keŋgo; ma-	N-gore, I-puŋgo
Night ...	E-biti, Piti	...	Pipi; ma +, P-andu; ba +	Pipi	Ogy-era, Pepe	Oho-ara
Nose ...	O-pomba; di-	Mo-komba	Jala, Liy-ulu	M-baŋa	Om-pomba; i-	Om-pomba; pl. e-
Oil palm ...	E-kadi	...	M-ba; mi- Li-ba	Mu-ba	M-bila	M-bila
Ox ...	N-dyama	...	Ny-are	Pagasa	Ny-are	...

English	187. O-kande, &c. 187a. M-pavi	188. Ba-boŋgao (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-kami- Galun	192. O-rŋgu
Paddle	Vo-kabi, Kavi	...	I-kapi, Li-kapi	Li-kavi	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Ma-gesadi, Ma-duku	...	Malu ma li-ba, Ma-laku	M-ala	M-imbo	...
Parrot ...	N-gwozo, N-gosu	...	Kusu; ba+	...	N-gowo	N-guso
Penis ...	...	...	Mu-bŋmbu, Mu-amin', Mu-wiriin'	...	...	...
Pig ...	N-gada, N-gweya	...	Mo-gabele; mi-	N-gweiya	N-goya	N-gaa
Pigeon ...	M-enga	...	M-beŋga	M-biŋga	I-beambe	E-beambe; ma-
Place ...	Ge-diŋŋa	...	E-diŋga; bi-	Ge-biti; bi-	...	...
Rain ...	Bula, Bua, M-buwa	...	M-bula, Bula	Fula, M-vula	...	M-pŋla
Rat ...	Taŋga	...	N-gasi, Puga	Mun-daŋga; mi-	Poya	M-poya
River ...	M-bene, Bei, M-obi; my-obi	...	Li-bani, Mu-hovi; mi-	N-cali	M-bene	...
Road ...	N-djea	...	N-jels; ma+	N-ŋla	...	...
Salt ...	I-naŋga, Vi-aŋga	...	E-tumbu	Mo-ŋgwa	I-zaŋga	E-zaŋga
Shame ...	Tedi	...	Bu-kutu	Tceni	...	...
Sheep ...	Dombo, En-dombo	...	Dombo, N-dombo	Li-dombe	En-tombe, I-dombe; a-	E-dombe
Shield ...	My-aŋga	...	N-guba	My-aŋga	...	...
Shoulder ...	...	...	E-kuku; bi-	...	I-koŋko; bi-	O-beya
Sister ...	Kadi	...	Kedi; ba+	Keri; ba-	...	Mo-aŋgin mw-ata O-kuba E-wanda Gihmama?
Skin ...	Mo-gobo	...	Mu-kanja; mi-	Mo-kanda	Gbanda; bi-banda	O-saga; pl. m- N-siga; a-siga
Sky ...	Oba	...	Yulu	Yulu	...	Gihmama?
Slave ...	Mo-vega; a-	...	Mu-vega; ba-	Mo-viga; ba-	Šaka; a-	O-saga; pl. m- N-siga; a-siga
Sleep ...	Vi-yõ	...	So-ko	Te-ko	...	...
Smoke ...	Mo-tutu	...	Mu-tutu	Mu-tutu	Mo-tutu	O-tutu
Snake ...	Ny-ogo	...	Tadi; ba+	Tari	Tare; ba-	O-mamba
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana m-samo-ga	...	Mu-ana, N-gebe, Li-bala	Mw-ana	...	Mu-a, Nu-ana Mw-a-ŋgo; pl. m-a-ŋgo. Nw-a-ŋgo ŋu-nomi
Song ...	L-embu; m-imbo	...	L-imbu; m-imbu	...	...	...
Spear ...	Goŋga, E-koŋgo; ma-	...	I-koŋgo; ma-	Li-koŋgo	De-koŋgo; ma-	E-koŋgo; a-
Spirit, soul	Ge-dinadina; a-	...	I-diŋgi	Gi-ŋiŋgi; bi-	...	...
Star ...	O-laŋga, M-laŋga; mi-naŋga	N-egi or N-eci	M-bulala	Fwella	I-gogeni	...
Stick ...	Pende	...	Taŋga, Mu-paŋgo	...	N-šumbuk'	E-rere
Stone ...	E-tae; ma-tae	...	Mu-ti; mi-ti Li-manya; ma-	Li-manya	I-dae or E-dae; ma-dae	A-dae (pl.)

English	187. O-kande, <i>Sec.</i> 187 a. M-povl	188. Ba-boŋgw (Akwa)	189. Li-dama, <i>Sec.</i>	190. N-jabi	191. N-komi- Galwa	192. O-rungu
Stool	Ge-boŋgw; e-	...	Kuaŋga; ma+	Gi-boŋgw	I-boŋgw	E-wuŋgw
Sun, sunlight	Kombe <i>or</i> A-kombe. O-manda	E-ipo, E-imejo, Di-umbl	Li-tadi. M-ŋi	Di-tati	N-kombe. Jowa. Moo-entye	Oŋw-eyi. Dsoawa
Tail	Mu-konda; mi	...	Mu-kela	Mu-kila	...	...
Tear	Ké-iba (<i>i.e.</i> little water)	...	Li-caŋga	Li-caŋga	...	...
Testicles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thief	Mu-awil	...	Mu-ibi	Mu-yivi; ba-	...	...
Thigh	Geyo	...	E-nama; bi-	...	E-nama; bi-	E-boben'; am-
Thing	S-ama; y-ama	...	E-ela; b-ela. S-ina; b-ina. Di-amba; m-amba	Gi-nati; bi-	...	...
Thorn	Cende	...	Cen-dula	Cendē	...	...
Tobacco	Takw	M-baka	E-vala	Gi-vala	Takw	...
To-day	Dwa	...	Lwalo.	Lwalo	...	Neta
Toe	Mu-sabi a a-kada	...	Mu-lemba	...	O-meto li-tambe	O-meto O-tsoo
To-morrow	Menē	...	M-badi	M-bari	...	M-ene
Tongue	O-meni; di-	...	Li-limi	Li-limi	Le-lemi; ma-	O-nuni; ma-
Tooth	Ino; o-ino. Mam-ino (<i>pl.</i>)	...	D-inyu; m-inyu	J-ino; m-ino	Tainu; <i>pl.</i> m-inyu. I-no; a-nto	Inu; a-nu
Town or vil- lage	Kala. M-baka	E-koŋi	Bala; ma+	Bu-la; ma-la	N-kala Ma-deke	N-kala
Tree	E-teŋi. Ge-tete; e-	Ka-nanya	Mu-ti; mi-ti	Mu-ti	E-rere <i>or</i> Kire; bi-	E-rere
Twins	Mu-vasa	...	Li-vasa; ma-	Li-vasa	...	...
Urine	M-inye	...	Mu-saba	Ma-sava	...	...
Vein	Mu-kaŋgi; m-	...	Mu-sili	Mu-sili	Mu-sile; mi-	Ekuŋi
War	Mu-geŋye; mi-	...	Li-badi	Mu-jiŋga	Le-bade	E-huŋbe
Water	Mu-iba. M-ŋgi. I-maŋga. Ma-iba. Ma-iba (187 a)	Ma-ŋba	M-amba	M-amba	A-niŋga A-nyeŋga	A-niŋga
Well, source, spring	Ge-toŋa; e-	...	Li-teruga; ma-	Li-teho; ma-	...	...
White man	Ge-baroba; e-	...	Mu-taŋgani	Gi-hamba; bi-	N-taŋgani	O-taŋgani
Wife	Mu-wanta. Mo-ŋdi; a-	Mu-kaŋa. Mu-nto	Mu-kadi	Mu-kari	...	...
Wind	Ge-pepe. Pejei	...	Li-vaga	Mu-punya	...	...
Witch	N-ŋaŋga	...	N-ŋaŋga	N-ŋaŋga	...	...
Witchcraft	Ma-ŋaŋga	...	...	...	...	...
Woman	Mu-wanta. Mo-gebo; a-	Mu-yetu; ba-yetu. Kaŋa	Mu-kaŋa; ba- Mu-kadi; ba-	Mu-gapa	W-into. Mu-anto; anto	Mw-atu. Nw-atu; <i>pl.</i> awatu
Womb ... ..	...	...	N-ŋimi	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Koni. E-zaka. E-saka. Cakadi	Bi-saŋa (<i>pl.</i>)	Kunyi	Bi-saŋa (<i>pl.</i>). Mi-saŋa (<i>pl.</i>)	Koni	...
Yam	M-baa	...	E-kua; bi-	Bi-bala	...	M-oŋga
Year	Ge-ema; ema	...	I-ŋi; bi-ŋi	Gi-lima; bi-	...	...

English	187, Ɔ-Ɔande, Ɔ- 187 a. M-pavi	188, Ba-boŋgo (Akwa)	189, Li-duma, Ɔ- Ɔ	190, N-jabi	191, N-kumi- Galun	192, O-rũŋu
Yesterday	Ko-daei	...	Pipi? M-badi	M-bari	Jawo	Jawo
One	Moti, M-poko	Boko, Mwa, Moi	Mo : -mwa	Mo	Mori	Mori
Two	-bali, -bani, -bade	Wuma, ¹ -bei	-yele, -ole	-ali	M-bani	M-bani
Three	-lato, -tato, -caro	Mo-tadi, -tato	tato	-tatu, -natu	-raro, N-taro	-raro, N-taru, -jaro
Four	-na, -nai	Koŋgo, ¹ Ji-maboŋgo ¹	-na	-na	-nai	-nai
Five	-ta, -tai, -tani	Moŋgabi, ¹ Jio ¹	-tano	-tani	-tani	-tani, N-tani
Six	Mo-taba, Mo-roba	Di-ata, ¹ Samuna	Samon, ¹ Samenu	E-samuna	Rũ, (O-roba Roŋgenon ¹ , O-roŋgeno	O-rowa
Seven	Napa, Cambe	Menjeiba, ¹ Mi-samona, ? N-sima	Sambo, Cambo	Sambo	Roŋgenon ¹ , (O-roŋgeno	O-roŋgenon ¹ , O-roŋwana, O-roŋum ¹
Eight	Ge-dara	Kaku n-jeba ¹	Pumbo, Pomba	Pombo	A-nani, E-nani	E-nani
Nine	E-tae na e-nai, Buka	Mo-ŋkanysala ¹ n-suna	Li-bwa	Wa or U-wa	Eroŋguma, Eroŋgumi	Li-ŋgumi, Senbami, Eroŋgumi
Ten	Jema, Jima, N-jima	Mo-ŋka- mo-koi, M-bata ? N-suna	Li-kumi	Gumi	I-gume, I-xumi	I-gumi, I-xumi, E-humina
Eleven	E-djima moti, N-jima na ge-vō	...	Li-kumi na mo	Ma-gumi na -mo	...	...
Twenty	N-jima di-bae	...	Ma-kumi n-ole	Ma-gumi n-ole	...	...
Thirty	N-jima di-tato	...	Ma-kumi na-tao	Ma-gumi na-tatu	...	...
Forty	N-jima di-nai	...	Ma-kumi na-nā	Ma-gumi na-nā	...	...
Fifty	N-jima di-tai	...	Ma-kumi na-tano	Ma-gumi na-tanu	...	...
Hundred	Mo-kama	...	Mo-kama	Mu-kama	...	...
Thousand	(English word)	...	Mo-kama li-kumi	(English word)	...	...
I, me, my ...	Mō. Na, -a-me	...	Me. Me, -a-me	Me. Me, -a-me	...	...
Thou, thee, thy	Ewe. (U). -ō	...	We. We, -a-we, -au	We. We, -a-we	...	...

¹ Peculiar: cf. 'seven' and 'eight' in No. 1044.

English	187. O-kande, &c. 187 a. M-povi	188. Ba-boŋgo (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-kooni- Galwa	192. O-ruŋgu
He, him, his	Aŋgo. A- .edi	...	Nde. A- -a-nde	Nde. A- -a-nde	...	...
We, us, our	WEE. Tō- -s-ŋō	...	B-esu B-esu li- -ab-esu	Be-su. ? -a be-su	...	...
Ye, you, your	Ane Nō- -a-tō	...	B-enu B-enu li- -ab-enu	Be-nu. ? -a be-nu	...	...
They, them, their	Aŋgo. Ā- -nō	...	Ba. Ba- -a-bō	Bea. Ba- -a-bō	...	...
All	-ecō, Mw-ecō	...	-osi	-usi	...	...
This, these	e- (Ō-e-ve, ac; i, i ge-e-ge (No. 7), e-e-e (No. 8)	...	-yu, -ba; -yu, -mi; -li, -ma; -si, -hi; -pi; -i, -li; -bu	-ni (preceded and followed by pronoun particle)	...	...
That, those	ene, ne (Ō-ene, a-ne; ge-ene (No. 7), e-ene (No. 8); &c.	...	Yu-ou-yu, ba-ni-ba; yu-nu-yu, yi-ni-yi; li-ni-li, ma-ni-na; si-ni-si, bi-ni-bi; &c. -na (Yu-na, Ba-na; &c.	-na (preceded by pronoun particle)	...	...
Bad	E-peka. E-be-vani	...	-bi	-bo-bi	-mbe	Si-lombea
Black	I-jelo. Vyō	...	-vinda	-pinda	-nombe. -byabyabyo	M-piri Nombe atu
Female	-getō. -gadi	-yetu. -kaŋō	-kaso. -kadi -kala. -kari (warlike). -kali (fruitful)	-gaŋu. -kari	-anto. -into	...
Fierce, sharp	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good	Gw-anagwe. E-nyepa-ni	Mo-pōba	-bwe	-bweri	-mbia, -m-bieñbia	M-bia. A-niwa
Great	Gō-heko -voni	A-bato	-nene, Bu-nene	-neni	M-poko. -nene	M-poko. -nene
Little	I-dyetele. Gēgēgēgē	...	-keve. Pesa.	-kege	-kore	Ny-aŋgo. -kero
Long	toŋgo	...	-la, Bo-la	-la	...	...
Male	-mome	...	-lumi. -bala (Mu-lumi, Li-bala)	-lumi	-nōmi	-nōmi. -m-pata
Old	-pai	...	-nunu	-butu	-a-femi	-noŋgu
Red	-cō	...	-beŋge	-beŋge	-tenatena	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	-balo	-balo	...	...
Short	-sōp	...	-kubi	-kuvi	...	...

English	187. O-kande, &c. 187 a. M-povi	188. Ba-boŋgo (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-komi- Gaba	192. O-rūŋu
Sick ...	-bei	...	N-gaŋgi -bedu	-beru	O-jōyo	N-kani
White... ..	E-pumapum? -vembō	...	-fuka. -pu	-fuka	Pupu	Kele
Above, up, on top	Va ŋ-gōŋgo	...	Fu yeala	Gu yulu	...	...
Before ...	Va m-bene	...	B-umu, Fuli, Fu buŋu	Gu buuu	...	...
Behind ...	Va ŋ-gima	...	Fu m-bisa	Gu m-bisa	...	...
Below, down	Va tei-ŋu	...	Cina	Gu taŋe	...	...
Far	Gu toŋgo-ŋi	...	N-jaŋga	Gu yala	...	...
Here	Eva	...	Guni	Guni	...	...
In inside ...	Va kace	...	Fu cwa. Fu	Gu kati	...	...
Middle ...	Va kacekace	...	Kate	va kati a kati	...	...
Near	Va pe va pe	...	Paŋga. Tuga	Bele	...	...
Outside ...	Va m-badi	...	Fu m-badi ¹	Gu m-basi	...	...
Plenty, many	Piŋgo	...	Kuna, Nj-aku	Biri	...	...
There	Vane	...	Yāna	Guna	...	...
Where? ...	Goni	...	Guni?	Guni?	...	...
No!	Ae!	...	Aya!	Ae!	...	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, im- fix or suffix)	Kaka. Ka-	...	Ka. -ve	A. -ve	Pa-	He- (Te)
To	! Go	?	E-	Li?	?	E-
" beat ...	-bumon	...	-funja	-bula	-piwa	-stwo
" buy, sell	-somba	...	-samba	-samba	-kala	-koda
" come ...	-viga	...	-ya	-ya	-bia	-bien?
" cut	-keca	...	-kese	-kese	-jere	-sele
" dance ...	-gina	...	-kena	-kina	-jina	-jina
" die	-gwa	...	-kua	-kwa	-juwa	-juwe
" eat	-ca	...	-ja	-ja	-nya	-nye
" give ...	-ica	...	-vè	-ve	pa	-apa
" go	-kec	...	-yende	-yende	-beatn	-kenda
" kill	-yaa	...	-bama	-bama	-juwe	-joni
" know ...	-menya	...	-yaba	-yava	...	...
" laugh ...	-seka	...	-sebe	-seve	-juwa	-juwa, -sewa
" leave off, cease	-cika	...	-nyaga	-nyaga	...	...
" love, want	-nyōŋgo. -buta	...	-tondo	-tondō, -saga	-tondo	-tonda
" see	-ena	...	-manu	-mōnō	-jene	-jens
" sit, remain, abide	-digāā	...	-sala	-dyagala	-duana	-duana
" sleep ...	-bōga	...	-salo	-lase	-lewa	-dewe
" stand, stop, be erect	-teima	...	-temina	-temene	Kumuna	Kumana
" steal ...	-iswa	...	-iba (e-iba)	-yiva	...	...

¹ Compare with M-bali, 'far', in East Africa.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN **Ū-KANDE-I-ŠOGŪ**

Class 1. **Mu, Mo-** (mo, ?); 2. **A-** (a); 3. **Moo-** (mo, ?); 4. **Mi-** (mi); 5. **E, I, Li, Di-** (187 a) (e, di); 6. **Ma-** (ma); 7. **Ge, Yi** (187 a) (ge); 8. **E, Bi-** (plural to **Bo-**) (e, ?bi); 8a. **Vi, Ve-** (? **I, Bi-** (187 a) (vi)); 9. **In-**, **N, N, Ny-**, —; 10. **Di, Dy', Ji-** (di); 11. **Ū-** (u); 12. (scarcely recognized) **Too-**; 13. perhaps present in a few words as **Ka, Ke, or A-**; 14. **Bo-** (? **Bi-**, 14th or 8th Class) (bo); 15. **Go, ?Ū-** (go); 16. **Va-**; 17. traces of **ni-**.
? **A-** honorific.

PREFIXES IN **BA-BONGŪ** (Pygmy language)

Not very clear.

Class 1. **Moo, Mo-, Mu-**; 2. **Ba-**; 3. **Mo-, Mu-**; 4. **Mi-**; 5. **Di, I-**; 6. **Ma-**; 7. ?; 8. **Bi-, Be-**; 8a. ?; 9. **Ni-, Em- (En-)**; 10. ?; 11. ?; 12. ?; 13. **Ka-** (in one word); 14. **Bo-**.
There is an unclassified sing. prefix **Ti-** in one or two words.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN **LIDUMA, &c., AND N-JABI**

Class 1. **Mu, Moo, N-** (mu, yu, ?bu, u, a); 2. **Ba-** (ba); 3. **M', Mu-** (mu, yu); 4. **Mi-** (mi, yi); 5. —, **Li, I, Di, Le, E** (l, i); 6. **Ma-** (ma); 7. **E, I, G', Fe-** (si), **Gi-** (in N-jabi), with concord **gi**; 8. **Bi-** (bi); 8a. **Si-** (? **Bi-**) (concord **si**); 9. **N-** (**M-**), **N, Ny-, In-** (**Im-**) (concord **i**); 10. virtually absent; 11. absent, but perhaps lingering in a few words as **Ū-**; 12. absent or present in one or two words as **Soo-** (Liduma), **Too-** (N-jabi); 13. absent; 14. **Bo-, Bu-** (bu); 15. **Poo, Gu-** (yo, gu, bo) (plural **Mi-**); 16. Such very slight vestiges there are of 16 point to **Pa-** being its form in Liduma, **Va-** in N-jabi.

PREFIXES, &c., IN **ORUNGU AND N-KŪMI-GALŪA**

Slight traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. **Moo, Ū-, Nu, Nw', N-** (nu, nu); 2. **A-, Awa-** (wa, a); 3. **Ogu-, Ūhoo-, Nw-, Ūwe-, Ū-** (Ūa); 4. **Mi-, Emi-, E-** (mi); 5. **Le-, Li-, Tai-, I-, E-** (li?); 6. **A-, Am-** (ma); 7. **E-** (si); 8. **Bi-** (bi); 9. **In-, Iny-, N-** (**M-**), **N-, Ny-** (?); 10. same as 9; 11. **Le-, Ū-** (l); 12. and 13. ? absent; 14. **Ū-** (?); 15. **Hoo-, Ūh', H-** (plural **Mi-**); 16. ?.
There are traces of **A-** as an honorific prefix.

187. **Ūkande, &c.**, and 187a. **Mpavi** are spoken on both banks of the **Ngūnye** in its middle course, and in the country lying between the Middle **Ngūnye** and the Upper **Ūgowe**.

188. **Babongso or Akwa** is spoken in scattered forest communities south of the River **Ūgowe**, between Lake **Ūnaŋwe** on the west and the **Leoko** affluent of the Middle **Ūgowe** on the east.

189. **Liduma, &c.**, are spoken on the north side of the Lower **Ūgowe** immediately east of **Ūrungu**, but over a good deal of the Lower and Middle **Ūgowe**, as a trade language. Its original home area is much restricted by **Paŋwe** immigration.

190. **Njabi or Njavi** is spoken between the Upper **Ngūnye**, the Upper **Nyaŋa**, and the **Lalo-****Lombo** affluent of the Middle **Ūgowe**.

191. **Nkomi-Galwa**. The **Nkomi** people inhabit the coast district south of the **Ūgowe** delta and north of the **Nyaŋa** river; the **Galwa** the northern bank of the **Ūgowe** (chiefly), above its junction with the **Ngūnye** and west of the **Ūloko** river. The **Ivili** tribe, said to speak virtually the same language, are a connecting link and inhabit the banks of the **Ngūnye**, near its junction with the **Ūgowe**.

192. **Ūrungu** is spoken in the **Ūgowe** delta chiefly to the north of that river in its lower course, and between the **Ūgowe** and the south shore of the **Gaboon** inlet.

GROUP NN

THE OGOWE-GABOON (MPONGWE) LANGUAGES *(continued)*

193. M-poŋgwe¹

GROUP OO

THE SPANISH GUINEA-WEST CAMEROONS LANGUAGES

OO: BEMGA SUB-GROUP

194. **Seke-Bulu** (Seki-ani)²

195. **Beŋga** or **Bi-eŋga** (Mbuša-mbutu)³

196. **N-gumbi** or **Kombe** (Northern Beŋga)⁴

197. **Ba-laŋgi** of *Great Bataŋga*⁵

198. **Naka** or **Ba-puku** (South Ba-nôhwe)⁶

English	193. M-poŋgwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Beŋga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Adze	M-enda, M-paŋku	Pakwe; ma+	Baku; ma+	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama or Ny-ama; pl. ny-ama, Vugina or E-vugina, N-kambe	...	Titu	...	...	...
Ant	N-tyuna, N-ŋena, Ny-ōna, Ū-kwoŋŋ- kwoŋŋ	Di-njaluku; me-	Haku, Kedi	...	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	N-tyelele	My-anya	Ny-elele	...	...	...
Ape (chimpan- zee) or gorilla)	N-tyigwa, N-tyina	N-gilō	N-giya (gorilla), Kwiya (chimpanzee)	...	...	Kwiya
Arm	Ū-gō	Ū-bwa; me-bwa, Di-ar ⁷ ; m-ar ⁷ ; La-ŋwepij ⁸	E-nō; be-nō	...	...	E-nwa
Arrow	Ū-zoŋgō; pl.	Di-kona; me-	l-koŋgwa; me-	...	...	...
Axe	E-rem ⁹	Wi-pel; jō-pel, Dyako; bi-dyako	Ū-bōki; me-bōki	...	...	E-nwa, Jaba
Baboon	N-tyege	N-eki; bi-seki	...	...	...	...

¹ According to the French missionaries, M-poŋgwe is a foreign name introduced mistakenly by the Portuguese. The real original tribal name of this people seems to have been Ū-buka; pl. A-buka.

² This is the 'Basoko' of Koelle, which the French and American missionaries also call 'Seke' and 'Sekiani'. With it is associated the Bulu dialect—scarcely distinguishable from Seke, but quite distinct from the 'Bulu' language (219).

³ The 'Mbuša-Mbutu' of some explorers, and the 'Ūkota' of a recent missionary student.

⁴ The dialect spoken at Nkwere, on or near the Bataŋga coast.

⁵ The Ba-laŋgi of Adolf Bastian.

⁶ See the article by the Rev. Father C. A. Adams (*Die Fanoko und Bapuku in Kamerun*) in 'Anthropos' for 1907.

⁷ This harshness of form and these compressed syllables are not characteristic of the Seke tongue, but appear in Koelle's lists, and are due to Koelle's idiosyncrasy. He seemed to hear—and to write down—all tongues as though they were very rapidly pronounced and much clipped.

English	193. M-pongwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Batiga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Back ...	Ny-uma, ¹ Ū-koŋgō, N-tagu	N-jime	M-hukwa	...	...	...
Bassna ...	l-tōtō, l-kōndō	Di-kondō; me-	E-kōi; be-kōi	...	...	Ba-koobe or Bi-koobe; <i>pl.</i> ba- Ba-kooba (<i>be</i>)
Beard ...	Edehu	Dio-jeh; me-	N-jedu	...	...	Ny-asa
Bee ...	Ny-awwe	U-dō, Ny-ayū	Ny-oyi	...	...	Ny-awwe
Felly ...	l-wumu, E-fu	Di-bumu; me-	l-hahu; ma-	...	...	l-wuhu
Bird ...	Ny-ōni, <i>ny-ani pl. in a general sense</i>	Vi-nōnu; ci-	l-aōni; <i>pl.</i> lu-	...	...	N-ōni
Blood ...	N-tyina	Me-kiya	Ma-kiya	...	...	Makla
Body ...	Ū-kuwa; <i>pl. l-</i>	Ny-ucu	Ny-ulu	...	...	Ny-ulu
Bone ...	E-pa	E-wesa, <i>l-yesa; pl.</i> bi-wesa bi-yesa	E-vehe; be-	...	...	...
Bow ...	E-landina	N-te; mi-te	E-pambō; be-	...	...	...
Bowels ...	l-sage	Vi-vu; ci-vu	Mw-eya; miya	...	...	...
Brains ...	l-pungu, l-puŋju	V-ōngwe	B-ōngu; mi-	...	...	...
Breast (man's)	E-gara, N-tama, Nge	Li-beji or lī-beel; ma-	N-goŋga	...	...	Bu-aŋga
Breast (woman's)	l-wene; am-bene, l-wenle	Di-medi; ma-	Di-bē; ma-bē	...	...	...
Brother ...	Ū-wōngwe Ū-wa rere, (N-ōgō = <i>friend</i>)	M-bonle, N-dembi, M-ōno-yaya	Mw-ana-dyae	...	...	Mw-ana-dya, ¹ N-dami; ba+
Buffalo ...	Ny-are	N-jame, N-juōma	Ny-ati	...	...	...
Bull ...	Ny-are-nami	N-juōma we saŋwe	...	...	...	...
Buttocks ...	l-ra; <i>pl.</i> ra- E-tina	Me-hambu (<i>pl.</i>)	l-kaode; ma-	...	...	...
Canoe ...	E-lende, Ūw-ara; am-ara	W-aci, W-aj; mew-aci, l-lenji; bi-lenji	Bw-ala; mi-ala, E-lende; be-	...	...	Ba-ala; mi-ala, Kuŋga, B-ope, l-yeŋge, Ū-beŋgi
Cat ...	Ū-siŋgi	Pusu (<i>English</i>)	Pwesi (<i>English</i>)	...	...	Siŋgi
Charcoal ...	luy-ana, Am-ala, Am-ana	lī-ala-ku	M-ala, l-kala-ndo	...	...	...
Chief ...	Ūga; a-ga, N-gōwe, E-lami, E-nami	N-tulu; ha-tulu, Bo-cu; bi-bo-cu	U-paŋgiyi, U-palo	...	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

English	193. M-pouŋwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Bengu	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Child	E-rambe, Onw-a; aw-a, Onw-ō, Onw-ana; <i>pl.</i> aw-ana, av-ana	M-ana e-sike, M-ōba; b-ōba	M-wa, ² Mw-ana; <i>pl.</i> l-ana, Ea-embe	...	...	Mw-ana; b-ana
Cloth	0-lamba, 0-namba, N-goi	U-kanā; me- N-goya	U-namba, N-goi	...	...	0-namba
Cold	l-fwi, Keta, Zuere	l-wama, Daku	l-vvu	...	...	...
Country	N-tye, l-loŋa	Nji	He, E-hiki, E-tomba	...	...	E-tomba
Cow	Nyare, ¹ Vugina (<i>cañic</i>)	N-juōma, N-jome	Ny-ati	...	...	Any-aka
Crocodile	N-andō	N-ganji	N-gando	N-gando	...	...
Day, daylight	0-hwanda; i- N-tyūgu, 0-w-ōja	M-andō, U-ō; me-ō	Bu-hwa; <i>pl.</i> lwi	...	...	Bu-wa
Devil, evil spirit	N-kinda, 0-kukwe, 0ny-ambe	U-nyambe	...	...	...	N-kuku
Doctor (medi- cine man)	0-gāŋa; a-	N-gāŋa	...	...	...	...
Dog	M-bwa	M-bue	M-bwa	M-bwa	...	M-bwa
Door, door- way	l-guge; a-	E-dibike; <i>pl.</i> be- Di-bei	Di-ombi or j-ōmbe; m-ambe	...	...	...
Dream	Ny-lina	Di-ōtō; Dy-ōtō; m-ōtō	N-ōtō	...	...	...
Drum	N-gōma	N-gōma	N-gōma	...	...	...
Ear	0-rei; a-roi	L-ō; m-ō	Di-tō; ma-tō	...	...	l-ō, Ito; ma-ō
Egg	l-ki	Li-ke; mi-ke	Di-ke; ma-ke	...	...	l-ō; ma-ō
Elephant	N-jōgu	N-jōku	N-jōku	ŋōku	...	N-jōku
Excrement	A-i	Bi-ayō	Lu-bi	...	...	...
Eye	l-ntyō	D-lai; mi-lai	D-ihō; m-ihō	D-iso; m-iso	...	Di-hō; m-hō
Face, forehead	0-zio, 0-zō, M-bana, E-ēni; y-ēni	0-su; m-esa, M-ōtamba	Bu-hō; <i>pl.</i> m-ōhō	...	...	Bu-hō
Fat, oil	A-gali	M-utō ² Di-vamto	Ma-vule or Vula, Ma-vōngō	...	...	Ma-teya
Father	Rera, Tā	Tata, Sa-ōgwe; be+	Payā, Ba-payā, Ha-ōgwe, Ha-ōgo	...	...	Payā
Fear	l-baba, l-tia, ² A-kete	We-bō	Dy-ōngō; m-ōngō	...	...	...

¹ Cf. East African Buguma.² From Ma-futa.³ Noteworthy.

English	193. M-pòŋwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Beŋga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puka)
Finger ...	Ū-menu	Vinyelā; <i>pl.</i> <i>ch. or jinyelā</i>	U-penja; me-	Mo-na; mi-na	...	Ū-penja ¹
Fire ...	Ū-gwōl; i-kaŋi. Ōw-ēl; <i>pl.</i> iŋi-ēl. M-pyu, M-pla (-peja = to burn)	Wi-ōnu, Vy-ōnu	V-ēa, V-eya; l-ēa. Y-ōnu; he-ōnu. Di-yō; mi-yō	W-ēa; <i>pl.</i> l-ēa	...	V-eya
Fish ...	E-vere. N-tyuwe. E-vuna	Mo-ambi; mi-	E-jaka; be-jaka	...	...	Yaka. Hawi
Foot ...	N-tyaxio. I-ēve. I-tamba (<i>of a boat</i>)	N-gadi. Di-ba; me-	I-tambi; ma-	...	...	A-tambi
Forest ...	I-ga. Ū-seke	E-liko; me-	E-iki; be-	...	...	Yiki
Fowl ...	Jagōŋi	N-guba	Kuba. Jagōŋi	Kuba	...	Keuba
Frog, toad...	Roŋge	Ny-ambe. Y-ōōa	J-ōnda, Dy-ōnda; m-ōnda	...	...	E-ōōa
Ghost...	I-bambo. A-nimwa. I-ninla	U-veŋwa	I-lina	...	...	...
Girl ...	I-zyali. I-gesa	Mo-ana ma m-āra. Di-sesa	I-toŋwa; ma-	...	...	...
Goat ...	M-buŋi	I-tabo	M-budi. Tomba	Taba	...	N-taba. Bull
" (he)	E-kaŋombe je m-buŋi	I-tabo saŋgūe	Mami wa tomba. M-bud' a tomba	...	...	...
God ...	Any-ambia	Any-ambe	Any-ambye	...	...	Nj-ambi Loba
Grandparent	Ū-bogwe	Mame. Ngo. M-bamba	M-bamba	...	...	...
Grass...	Ū-ave. Iay-ani; <i>pl.</i> am-ani, am-anli	By-ani	Be-havu	...	...	Ū-ave
Ground ...	N-tye. Ō-ēl	Di-sei	He	...	...	I-gi. Ū-tindi
Ground-nut	M-benda	M-benda	M-benda	...	...	M-benda
Guinea-fowl	I-rondo; a-	Kaŋa	Kaŋga	...	...	...
Gun ...	N-jali	N-jiale	N-jali	...	...	N-gadi
Hair (of head)	Ō-rue; <i>pl.</i> i-tuē, sō-tue	Di-nyawōŋ; <i>pl.</i> i-ŋwōŋ or nyūŋō	Ho-we	...	...	Ny-awe, Ho-we
Hand ...	I-gandw; n- N-tyōme. I-ēve ¹	Mo-ayilā, Li-konju; me-	I-kada; ma-	E-bō; ma-bō	...	I-kanja I-hadu; ma-

¹ Noteworthy.

English	193. M-pongwe	194. Seke-Balu	195. Beŋga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-paku)
Head	E-wonja, I-punju	Mō-te; mi-	Mō-la; mī-ola.	Mō-la; me-la	Mō-la	Mō-la; mī-ola
Heart	N-kondi. N-tyonda. Ū-rena	Temō; mi-	Mō-ŋepō; mi-	U-ŋema; me-	...	U-ŋema
Heel	N-tumbu	N-gikili; meŋ-gikili. N-ŋi-de-bō; <i>pl.</i> n-ŋi-me-bō	E-kikindi; be-	...	...	...
Hide	E-banda	N-konda	Konda	...	...	...
Hill	Nomba	M-bekō	U-koŋdi	...	...	N-waŋdi
Hippopotamus	N-gūwū; <i>pl.</i> i+	N-gubu	N-gubu	...	...	...
Hoe	Om-boga; im-boga	...	...	...	...	...
Honey	Ū-lembe. On-lembe	N-koŋa. U-ŋa	E-oyi	...	...	E-oi
Horn	Meŋgo; ¹ i+. M-pondo; ¹ <i>pl.</i> i+. O-reru	Sembwe	I-bomba; ma-	...	...	...
House	N-ago; si+. E-xiga. E-lumba ¹	Toŋō; ma+	N-dabō; ma+	M-badi	...	N-dabu. I-peŋga
Hunger	N-jana	N-ŋā	N-ŋā	...	...	N-jala
Husband	Ū-nōmi	Dōmu; be-	Mōmi. U-bai; im-	...	...	...
Hyena ... ..	...	...	? N-ŋō	...	...	...
Iron	Ūw-aŋga. Ūgw-aŋga	Yōbu. Di-bom'; me-bom'	E-kei; be-	...	...	E-sel; be-sel
Island	Neŋge	I-neŋge; bi-	Neŋge	...	...	...
Ivory	M-puŋji. E-gege	Sewō. Sebō; me+	U-baŋgō; me-	...	...	Me-baŋgō
Knee	I-vurva; am-puva. I-koŋō; a-	Di-boŋō; me-	E-ko; be-ko. I-boŋgō; ma-	...	...	Di-boŋgō; ma-
Knife	N-jeli. Swaka. ² Bomba. Ū-landa	Siaka. Saka. Ū-kuata	Pawa	...	...	Pa. Haka
Lake	M-beni. Ny-aŋga. E-liwa	I-taku; bi-	M-aŋga (<i>sea</i>). E-tima; be-	...	...	...
Leg	Ū-gōla. Ū-koŋō	U-koŋa; me-	E-ko; be-	...	...	Om-bendi
Leopard	N-jegō	N-jevi	Gi. Ngi. N-ŋō?	...	...	I-ŋō
Lips	Ū-lumbu	Mi-numbo. Di-toke; me-	E-ŋbu; be-	...	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.² All these words—Paka, Paka, Swaka, &c.—are probably derived from the Portuguese 'Faca', a common trade word for 'knife'.

English	193. M-pongwé	194. Seke-Dulu	195. Boroga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-paka)
Magie... ..	M-onda. M-biri. M-bwiri. E-temba. I-bomba. I-daka. N-kinda; si-kinda. I-paga	I-lok'; bi-lok'. I-temba; bi-	E-temba; be-	...	...	...
Maize... ..	M-hé	M-pōju; mi-	Pofi	...	...	...
Man	Ō-ma. Ō-naga; a- Ō-wa. ¹ Kadin	Moo; ba-moo. M-badomū; be-mbadomū	Moo-ta; ba-ta. Mo-mo; ba-mo. Mami; me-sami	Moo-ta; ba-ta. Mo-mo; b-amo	Moo-ta; ba-ta	Moo-ta; ba-ta
Man, vir. ...	Ō-nome	..	...	...	...	Ō-Jembe
Meat	Ō-gonli. E-vere. E-were ²	Ny-ama. Sottu	U-tane; me-	...	...	...
Medicine ...	N-aŋgō, N-gaŋgō; si-	M-aŋa; bi-m-aŋa	Si-aŋga; me-aŋga	...	...	...
Milk	Am-be niŋgō	Me-ŋoŋo- dukwe	Ma-nyāngō	...	...	...
Monkey ...	N-kema. Ii-genda	N-gemō	Kema	Tyema	...	Kema
Moon	Ōgw-eli. I-laŋga. N-kōma	N-daŋa, Ndaŋ'	N-gūndi. Ōkw-eli	N-gonde	N-gonde	N-gōnde
Mother ...	Ngo. Ngwe; pl. iŋwe. Iya	Yaye. Naŋgwe	Gwai. Dyae. Naŋgwe	...	...	Ina
Mountain ...	Nomba	Beko; mi-beko	E-kaŋdi	...	...	...
Mouth ...	Ōgw-ana	Numbu; mi-	U-dumbu	...	...	U-dumbu
Nail (offinger or toe)	Ōw-era; sifo-ora. If-ara	Di-nyā; me-nyā	Ny-anda	...	...	...
Name	Ina; a-na (I-beta = to name)	D-inō; m-inō	D-ina; m-ina	...	...	...
Navel	I-rorō	Di-ōbu; m-ōbu	I-tadu; ma-	...	...	I-tōdu
Neck	Ōm-pele	N-gini. Kumbakumbe	I-bolu; ma-	...	...	Singō
Night	Ōgw-era. M-piri	U-cū; me-cū	B-ulu; mi-ulu. I-vititi (darkness)	...	...	Bulu. In-vititi
Nose	Ōm-pomba	Dy-oyu; m-oyu	Vi-ja; bi-ja	N-ju; m-ū	...	M-pomba
Oil palm ...	Ō-yila; pl. m-bila	Lim-bilo; m-bilo	M-bila. Iya; bi-ya	...	...	I-lende
Ox	Ny-are	N-dyōmō	Ny-ati	...	...	Any-aka
Paddle ...	N-kabi	Kape; me-	Kapi	...	...	Kapi

¹ The universal Bantu root for 'person', 'man', is represented in Mpongwé by the word E-ntuntu, 'multitude', 'people'.

² Probably this root really means 'fish'; see Nos. 3, 394, 51, 144, 193, &c.

English	193. M-pôngwe	194. Sêke-Bulu	195. Bênga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Badaŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Palm wine, beer	Me-aiho I-tutu A-lugu	Sâmba	Hâmba	...	...	...
Parrot ...	N-gwoyo	N-gosu	Koaho	...	...	Koaho
Penis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pig ...	N-gowa; xi+ (Añ-goŋwe = boar)	N-goyu	N-gowa	...	...	N-gweya
Pigeon ...	Meŋga. I-bembe	M-benyoñ ¹	M-beŋga. I-bemba	...	...	Beŋga
Place ...	M-bora. I-boku	Behe	I-boko; lu- Hani	...	...	...
Rain ...	Nôga. Niŋga (O-gula = rain-storm)	M-büyoo	M-bwia, M-bwiya. Buka; m-caku	...	...	M-baya
Rat ...	M-pogo, M-beko. N-tori	M-bô	E-tali. M-pogo- Koo	...	...	I-huka
River ...	O-ôvi, O-luhwi; i-	L-uhu	Vi-hu; i-hoo. M-abi; mi-abi	...	...	Vi-ko. M-ôpi; mi-ôpi
Road, path	M-pônko, M-pônoo	N-je	N-jeu. Pete	...	...	N-jeya
Salt ...	E-ânga, Y-ânga	Me-kembo	Vi-ânga; I-ânga	...	...	Vi-ânga
Shame ...	N-tyôni. A-sal	N-dyônu	I-houl	...	...	I-hôni
Sheep ...	I-dômbe	I-dombe; me-	U-dombe	Meo-dombe; me-	...	Dômbe
Shield ...	N-guwa	Sika	...	...	...	...
Shoulder ...	E-womba. O-bega; i-bega. I-voaga; am-bago	I-i-beko; mi-	I-beko; mi-	...	...	I-beki
Sister ...	Oñw-ôŋwe. ² E-ombi; y-ombi	N-dzike, N-jike. Kodu	I-luku; mi-	...	...	...
Skin ...	E-banda	N-kondoo; mi- I-kôndô	U-keubo; me-	...	...	Kônda
Sky ...	O-rowa; i-tawa and si-tawa	Loôba or Di-ôbô	O-ba	...	...	Loôba
Slave ...	O-paka. I-niva	Sikoo, Sakoo; mi-	M-bwedi. Uh-aka; me-	...	...	U-kome
Sleep ...	A-ntyô vi-nô. Nana. ¹ Vi-nô	Vi-dô	Vi-yô	...	...	...
Smoke ...	O-tutu	W-idi, V-idi	I-tutu	...	...	I-tuta
Snake ...	Oñ-wamba; I-mamba. ¹ (E-gaga = trail of a ser- pent)	Ny-ewe	M-bamba	E-duba; be-	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.² See in Nos. 32, 33, 34 words for 'woman', 'female'.

English	193. M-potlwe	194. Seko-Bulu	195. Benga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Son, boy ...	Oŋ-wō nemi. Onw-ana o-nemi	Mo-ana (<i>absolute</i>), Mo-nas; ba-na	Mo-ana. Mu-amaŋa; lab-ama	...	...	...
Song ...	I-dyemba. O-yemba; <i>pl.</i> i-dyemba (-dyemba = <i>verb</i>). Ow-embao; <i>pl.</i> si-dyemba	Dyembi	Vi-embao; I-embao	...	...	...
Spear ...	I-goŋga E-vaŋga	Li-koŋga; me-	I-koŋga; ma-	...	...	I-koŋgō
Spirit, soul	I-niŋa or Nisa. I-bamba. E-vindina. Iŋ-kinda. Ouy-ambe	Di-dina; me-	I-lina; ma-	...	...	E-wabala
Star ...	I-gegan	Cin-jaŋaŋa (<i>pl.</i>)	Ny-nyet. I-gegan. Nyetele	Nyetele	...	N-naŋga; me-naŋga
Stick ...	N-koŋu. N-toŋga. O-toŋga. M-pava	I-sumpu; ni-sumpu. Y-eti; by-eti	Paha	...	...	...
Stone ...	I-dao	Di-tare, Di-tadi; me-	E-lale	I-lali; ma-lali	...	I-lali
Stool ...	E-pai, E-piŋ	I-boŋu; bi-	E-boŋga; be-	...	...	...
Sun, sunlight	N-kombe. Oŋgwei	Di-aba, Dy-aba	Di-aba or J-aba; m-aba	...	...	Vi-oi. Daba
Tail (of an animal)	O-kwende	Konju	U-papa; me-	...	...	...
Tear ...	I-tyani; an-tyani	Mi-mba-idiŋe	Me-nyoŋga-diba	...	...	...
Testicles ...	...	...	Me-boŋga	...	...	...
Thief ...	O-fe	W-ibo	Mu-ebi; mihi	...	...	...
Thigh ...	I-vevane	I-baŋe; ma- I-beyi	E-byabya; be-	...	...	E-biŋbiŋ
Thing ...	E-a; <i>pl.</i> ya. E-aŋa; <i>pl.</i> y-aŋa. E-aŋa; y-aŋa. O-saŋa. Iŋ-kwe	Iya; b-ya	Vi-lalomba; be- E-lomba; be-	...	...	...
Thorn ...	I-zenda	I-njoluku; me-	I-ya; bi-ya	...	...	...
Tobacco ...	Taka	Talakwe	Tabaku	...	...	...
To-day ...	N-ŋiŋ	M-ŋiŋa or E-mokō	Obo-hwa	...	...	Bu-wa
Toe ...	O-mena wō golu	Vi-nyeiŋ or Vi-nyi. Vi-na kolu	U-penja mwa e-ka	...	...	O-penja
To-morrow	Mele	Nu-pake	O-vake	...	...	Vase. Vwase Dem'; <i>pl.</i> yem'
Tongue ...	O-leme, O-nema; i- O-miŋe	Di-demi; mo-demi	Yemi; b-yemi	...	...	...

English	193. M-pouŋwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Benga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Badaŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puko)
Tooth... ..	Ino ; a-nō. I-gego ; a-	Di-soŋu ; me-soŋu	Di-boŋga ; ma-	Ij-aŋga ; in-aŋga	...	Di-yaŋga or Di-koŋga ; pl. ma- M-baka
Town, village	N-kala	Di-adi ; m-adi	M-baka	...	...	M-baka
Tree	E-rere ; pl. rere	Y-eteŋ ; bi-eteŋ.	Ele ; b-elo	E-buŋgu ; be-	...	Y-elo
Twins	I-vaza ; pl. am-paza	Me-vāse	Ma-vaha	...	...	...
Urine	A-naemia. A-nyinyinla	Ma-sanda	Ma-hanja	...	...	...
Vein	Ū-ganji	L-nyo ; mi+. L-yoŋ ¹ ; mi-l-yoŋ ²	U-hiha ; me-hiba	...	...	...
War	I-gōvi ¹	I-bale or Di-bade	E-duka ; be-	...	...	...
Water	A-niŋgo. E-liwa (body of)	Me-duka	M-iba, Ma-iba	M-ēba	...	M-iba ; ma-diba
Well, source	...	Di-bweel	I-daŋgo ; ma-	...	...	N-seba ; me-seba Naŋge
White man	Taŋgani. Ū-geŋgilla ; i-	N-taŋgane ; me-	U-taŋgani ; me-	...	...	Naŋge
Wife	Ūw-ante	Mw-adi	Mw-ada ; pl. b-aja. Mw-aja-a- diba	...	...	N-ditu ; b-itu. Mw-ayo ; b-ayo
Wind	Ūm-puŋga.	M-puŋga	U-pupe	...	...	U-pupe
Witch... ..	N-tyeni ; pl. i+. Iny-amba. Ū-ŋoŋge ; a-	M-gaŋa	N-gaŋa	...	...	...
Witchcraft	...	Me-gaŋa	Ma-gaŋa	...	...	...
Woman	Ūw-ante ; pl. ante and aw-ante. Ūm-ante	Mw-adi ; bob-adi. Mw-are ; bob-are	Mw-aja ; b-aja	Mw-ada ; bu-ada	...	Mw-ayo ; b-ayo
Womb, foetus	I-wuma. In-yeme ; am-eme	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Ū-gani ; pl. i-koni. i-koni	Wi-ōnu ; c-ōnu. Cakaki	E-hite	...	...	...
Yam	Moŋgo ² ; pl. pi+. E-gwa	Y-oma ; bi-oma. Y-oma	Y-oma ; be-oma	...	...	M-bā
Year	Ūm-puma	Puma	Di-puma. Me-puma	...	...	M-bū
Yesterday	Jau	E-juke. Cuke	Va-ike	...	...	Va-iku. Vw-ase
One	-mōri	-wōte	pōkō, I-ōkō -ōkō	E-wōke. -wōke	Ge-vōha. -vōha	-pōke. -ōke
Two	M-bani. -vani. -hwani-anl	-ba. -iba	I-bale. -bale	-ba	I-bare	Be-ba. -ba

¹ Nwa = to fight. Cf. Old Bantu Ruu, Ruana.² Cf. Luganda Lu-monda.

English	193. M-pougwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Benga	196. N-gumbi, or Kombe	197. Bo-Itang'i	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Three	-tyarw, -tara, -rarw	taɔ', -tasi, -tati	I-jala, -jala	-jala	-raro	He-lala, -lala
Four	-nai	-nei	I-nai, -nai	-nai	I-nai	-nai
Five	-tyani, -tani	-tani	I-tanao, -tanao	-tanao	I-tanao	-tanao
Six	(U-rwana	-tan-ai-wōte	U-taba	Mu-taba	I-tanao na ge-vaha	N-taba
Seven	O-rōgenu, -rōgenu	-tan-o-bā	Hambwedi	Mu-taba na -boko	I-tanao ni i-hare	Embwedi
Eight	-nanaɔ	-tan-ebi-taj'	Lugw-ambi	E-bwaa	I-tanao na faro	(Ow-ambi
Nine	I-nōgami	-tan-ebi-nei	I-bwaa	E-bwaa na -boko	I-tanao na i-nai	I-bwaa
Ten	I-gami	Dy-ōm-u	N-dyama, J-ama; <i>pl.</i> ma-ba	Dy-am', J-am'	Ndi-ōm'	J-om'
Eleven	I-gami na mōri	Dy-ōm-u nai wōte	J-ama na -ōkō	...	...	...
Twenty	A-gami m-bani	Me-bum me-ba, Ma-baa me-bū	Ma-baa ma-bala	...	...	A-bom' aa-ba
Thirty	A-gami n-tyarw	Ma-baa or Me-bum me-taj'	Ma-baa ma-lala	...	...	A-bom' a-lala
Forty	A-gami nai	Me-bum me-nai	Ma-bu ma-nai	...	...	A-bom' a-nai
Fifty	A-gami tyani	Me-bum me-tani	Ma-bu ma-tanao	...	...	A-bom' a-tanao
Hundred	N-kama	N-kama	Kama	...	...	E-bweya
Thousand	Ii-kama I-gami, N-tajen (<i>English</i>)	(<i>English word</i>)	Tajen (<i>English</i>)	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Mi, Mie, Mi, -mi- -a-m, -a-mi	M-be, M-bi, Mi, ?	M-bi (M-ba, M-bu), Mbi, ?	Umba, Mbi, ?	...	M-ba, I, -m-ba, -a-nai, -a-me
Thou, thee, thy	A-we, Ūma, Ūwa, Ū, Ū, ?	Wā, Ū, ?	Ū, Ūve, Ū, ?	Ūve, Ū, ?	...	Ūve, Ūwe, Ū, -awe, -ōve, -owe
He, him, his	Ye, E, ?	Nyō, E, ?	Mō, A, ?	Mō, A, ?	...	Mō, Mō, A, -mō, -yo, -a-yu
We, us, our	A-zu-wa, A-zwe, A-zu-eme ?	-iy-ene Yesē, Ci, ?	Hwe, Hw, ?	We, Hw, ?	...	We, Hw, ?
	-a-zia, -zia	-iy-esi	-hwe, -hū	-eya-hu		-a-hu

English	193. M-poungwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Benga	196. N-gnmbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puka)
Ye, you, your	A-nuwe, Nū- <i>mo</i> . A-nu-e. ? -nuwe, -a-ni	Yenē. !a- ? -i-yeni	Nyeni, I-nyeni, I-nyeni. Inyi. Ŵ- ? -inyi, -nyu	Ŵ- ? -eya-nu	...	Nyūwe. Ŵ- -nywe, -a-nu, -a-nyu
They, them, their	Waa. Wi- ! -na	Bo. Be- ! -iya-ne	Bō. Ba- ! -bō, -bū	Ba. Ba- ! -eya-ba	...	Bo, Bō. Ba- -ba- -a-ba
All	-wā, -du. A-ntūtū ¹	-ese	-hepi, -epi	-epi	...	Yēē, Yehē, -ehē
This, these	Wi-nō (1); winō (2); wi-nō (3); yi-nō (4); ny-nō (5); ni-nō (6); si-nō (7); yi-nō (8); yi-nō (9); si-nō or pi-nō (10)	-kō (mwa-kō, be-ko; mwa-kō, me-kō; &c.)	Eka-mu, eka-ba; eka-mu, eka-me; eka-di. eka-ma; eka-e, aka-be; eka-ri; eka-ne, eka-di (10); eka-ko (12); eka-bo (14)	-te-ka (-teka-mu, -teka-ba; -teka-mu, -teka-me; -teka-di, -teka-ma; -teka-e, -teka-be; -teka-vi, -teka-ne, -teka-di; -teka-ko; -teka-bo)	...	Eka-yi, eka-ba; eka-mu, eka-me; ka-di, ka-ma; &c.
That, those	Me-wi-nō, &c. Wō-nō; yō-nō; ny-ōnō, mō-ōnō; &c.; or wi, yi; wi, yi; nyō, mō; jō, yō; yō, jō. Me-wi-nō or Me-wō-nō (1, 2, and 3); me-yi-nō or me-yō-nō; me-ny-nō or me-nyō-nō, me-mi-nō or me-mō-nō; &c.	na (<i>adverbially</i>) jō (mwa-jō, be-jō; &c.)	Mu-ne, ekama-ne; ba-ne, eka ba-ne; mu-ne, eka, &c.; me-ne, eka, &c.; di-ne, &c.; ma-ne, &c.; e-ne, &c.; be-ne; vi-ne; ya-ne (9); di-ne (10); ba-ne (12); ba-ne Teka-mu, &c. (Te- prefixed)	na (<i>adverbially</i>) te-ka-ne (-teka-mu-ne, teka-be-ne; &c.)	...	...
Bad	-mbe, -ve, -we	-be	-he	-heba	...	-be
Black	-nōmbe, -vi, -pindi	-windō, -vindo	-vindo	-vinda	...	-vindo
Female	-ante (Ŵ-ante; ante; Iny-ante; am-ante; E-ante; Ny-ante)	-m-āre, -adi	Mw-aje; b-aje Mw-adi; me-adi	-ade	...	-ditu

¹ See words for 'man'.

English	193. M-potšgwe	194. Seko-Bulu	195. Beŋga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puka)
Fierce, sharp	-mbendi, ¹ -nani, -ta, -sinda	-nyana	-malŋ-ga	...	...	...
Good	-m-bin, -vis, M-pa	-yeŋwa, -emba, -mba	-amu, -r-amu	-andi, Mv-asa	...	-yam, 'bw-am'
Great	M-pala, E-volu	-neni	-nene	-nene	...	-nene
Little	-aŋgo	-e-sike, -sike	-hale, E-hŋli	-hŋle	...	-hŋle
Long	-n-da, -la	-sevŋ	-bw-aba	-bw-aba	...	-aba, -bw-aba, -awe, -bw-awe
Male	-name	Saŋgwe	Mo-ma; ba-ma, Mo-mi; mŋ-am	-mami	...	-lombe
Old	E-luŋu, M-bala	N-tŋdu	-vyo	-todu	...	-viovio
Red	-tenatena	-daŋedaba	-veyu	-leya	...	E-naŋgo
Rotten	-bŋna (svrŋ, -bana)	-bo	-bŋdu	...	...	...
Short	-epo, -pe	-ŋgwe	-vave	-vave	...	-vva, Bu-ŋve
Sick	Ū-beli, -jŋgŋ	-yŋka, -beli	-daki	-daki	...	-daka
White	-pupa, M-pomba	-pupa	-tana (Ba-tana)	-veletete	...	-velete
Above, up, on top	Banda, Gvi-gaŋu, [g-ŋu, Gara	E-koyu	Ūba	...	...	...
Before, in front	Gv-bosa, Ana	E-mole	Ū-baha	...	...	...
Behind, after	Ny-uma, Via	E-njime	Ū-mbuhwa	...	...	...
Below, down	Taŋl, Gv-nye	E-nji	Ū-he	...	...	...
Far	Bo, A-pai	Bo	Bo, Yavi-deŋga	...	...	...
Here	Vel, Vena, Vena, Gum', Gum, Gum	Vanu	Ū-kava	Ū-na-ka-va	...	...
In, inside ...	Va, Gv, Gare, Dye	Daci	Ū-haŋgane	...	...	...

English	193. M-pongwe	194. Seke-Budu	195. Beiga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Middle ...	Ga. V _h or V _o . G _o gare, E-gare	Palaŋga-ni	ʘ-tema	...	...	...
Near ...	Vundu. Piere. Baraba. Sugi	Kanō	Piele. Baka	...	...	...
Outside ...	Vuguvugu. G _o -l-gara	E-sene	ʘka-soni	U-heŋge	...	...
Plenty, many	Poolu. -eŋge. Ny-eŋge Bunla	-buya	l-ite, -ite	-iŋge	...	Y-eŋge. -ite
There ...	Vaya. Vo. Vama. Guga. Guaŋa	E-ŋaka	ʘv-one. ʘka-soni. ʘka-vani	ʘ-ka-one	...	...
Where?	Gwi? Veni?	E-ve?	ʘ-ve?	ʘ-vele?	...	ʘ-wale
No?	Bo! Nyawe! Ziele! Zie!	Nyawe!	Nyawe! Haŋga!	Ebe! Aŋga!	...	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Pa. ¹ (with verbs); A. (with impera- tives and in- finitives); -to- (past and sub- junctive neg. particle); -re- (employed with past tenses); -gū or -gō (neg. verb)	Taa, Sa, Ta-	ʘ. -a, -u, -ha, -ni	...	...	...
To ...	G _o -, Yi-	E-?	ʘ-, I-, Ka-	?	?	I- ¹
.. beat ...	-baala	-be	-bama	...	...	-dipa
.. buy, sell	-kola	-ombu	-hamba	...	...	-kamba
.. come ...	-bie, -bia ²	-wiwi	-vu-ka, (Pō = im- perative)	-viya	...	-via
.. cut ...	-tana. -nema	-kōla. -tenō	-lena	...	...	...
.. dance ...	-jola. -dyina	-embe, -yemba	-yemba	...	...	-yemba
.. die ...	-juwa	-wuema. -we	-wa	-wa	...	...

¹ Pa is only negative when placed before the verb-root. After the verb it merely means 'much', 'entirely'. Negation is usually expressed in Mpongwe by stressing the first vowel of the verb-root; and if the negation is to be emphasized -a is added in the verb-root.

² Compare infinitive prefix in North Congoland, Nyanza, and Semi-Bantu languages, Li, Eri.

³ Cf. Swahili -fika, 'arrive'.

English	195. M-pôngwe	194. Seke-Bula	195. Benga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-paku)
To	Gw-, Yi-	E-	Ū-, I-, Ka-	ʃ	ʒ	I-
" eat ...	-nye, -nya	-ja, -dye	-ja, -ja-ka	-dya	...	-da
" give ...	-pé, -pa, -kawa	-wema	-veke	-ve	...	-veke
" go	-ke, -kenda, -ge, -kenda-ga	-kema	-keke, -landa, -tambwa ² (walk)	-vala	...	-wala, -itema
" kill ...	-jama, -ta (<i>hand</i>)	-yó, -yókwa	-wea	...	...	-weyak'
" know ...	-mia, -avowa	-dembo	-yowa, -yowa-ka	...	...	-jua
" laugh ...	-jónla, -seva, (<i>hee = noun</i>)	-wia, -yake-ma	-yó	...	...	-iyú
" leave off, cease	-tiga, -riga ³	-cika	-dika	-dika	...	-dika
" love, want	-tonda, -bela, -jomba (<i>marry, copu- late: cf. Swahili</i>)	-diñ', -koŋu, -konó, -bele	-tondó	-vaha	...	-wak', -tōndwa
" see ...	-pona (<i>vanna</i>), -jena, -dyena, (<i>-bon-wa = to be seen</i>)	-yena	-yene	...	...	-yombwa
" sit, remain, abide	-are	-diya, -nima	-jadi, -diya-ka	-diya	...	...
" sleep ...	-nana	-tegi-ba, -wika, -vika, -ŋgala, -dā	-yā	...	...	-itondi, -vió
" stand, stop, be erect	-kumana, -kumanla	-tema	-teme	...	...	-iteme
" steal ...	-jufa	-yiba	-yiba	...	...	-yiba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN M-PONGWE

There are distinct traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. Ūm', Ū-, Ōw', Ōw-, Ōŋ-, Ōŋ- (w, w', om, u, ye, e); 2. A-, Aw', Awa-, Wa- (a, wa, yi, w, wi); 3. Ūga-, Ū-, Ōw-, Ōŋw- (wi, u, om, u); 4. I-, Im-, Im- (i, yi); 5. I-, Iny- (ny, i); 6. A-, Am-, (am, m', ma, mi); 7. E-, Eŋ- (e, e', e, ŋ, ŋ'); 8. -, Y-, Ny- (y, y', nyi); 8 a. (relics of V1); 9. N-, N-, Ny-, (yi, y', ny, n, m); 10. St-, Ši-, I- (st, št, p', i); 11. Ū- (*pl. Ši-*) (w', wi, ow', u); 12. Almost missing, but lingers as Or', Orw-; 13. missing, perhaps represented in 'Ka-die', meaning

¹ Compare infinitive prefix in North Congoland, Nyanza, and Semi-Bantu languages, Li-, Eri-

² Cf. Zulu -hamba.

³ The older form seems to be -riga, now the imperative of -tiga. -riga is also used as a negative in the same sense as -teka in East Central Africa.

* some one', or in the preposition and adverbial particle **Ga**, meaning 'like', 'as'; 14. **Ow** (*pl.* No. 6) (*ow*, *wi*, *w'*, *o*); 15. **O**, **Ogu**, **Ga**, **Gu** (used only as a preposition); 16. **Va** (used only as preposition); 17. missing.

A seems to be an honorific prefix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN SEKE-BULU (SEKLANI)

Class 1. **Mo**, **M**, **N**, — (*mu*, *o*); 2. **B'** (**Ba**), **Ba** (*bu*); 3. **U**, **M'**, **N'**, — (*mu*, *u*); 4. **Me**, **Mi** (*me*); 5. **Di**, **Li**, **I** (*li*); 6. **Ma**, **Mi**, **Ma** (*ma*); 7. **E**, **I**, **Y** (*e*, *yo*); 8. **Bi**, **Be** (*bi*); 8a. **Vi**, **Wi** (*vi*); 9. **N'**, — (*li*, *n*); 10. **N'** (?); 11. **Di**, **Li**, **I**, **La**? (*pl.* **N**, **Ma**, —, **Mi**) (*di*); 12. **Ji**, **Cl** (*pl.* to 8a) (*ci*); 13. missing; 14. **W**, **O**, **U** (*pl.* **Me**) (*u*); 15. **U**, **O** (used only as a preposition); 16. **Va**, **E** (used only as prepositions)¹; 17. traces of **ni**.

PREFIXES IN BENGA, NGUMBI, BALANGI, AND NAKA

Class 1. **M**, **Mu**, **M**, **U**; 2. **Ba**, **Bo**; 3. **U**, **Oko**, **N**, **N'**, **Mw**, **Mo**; 4. **Me**, **Mi**; 5. **I**, **J'**, **I'**, **Di**; 6. **Ma**, **Ma**; 7. **E**, **I**, **Y**, **A**; 8. **Be**; 8a. **I**, **Vi**, **Ve**, **We**; 9. **N** (**M**), **Ny**, **N'**, — (concord of No. 9, *ya*); 10. **N** (**M**), **Ny**, **N'** (concord of No. 10) is ordinarily *di*, but also *i* in Benga, and *ja* in Naka; 11. missing; 12. **Lo**, **Li**, **L'**, **Oto**; 13. missing; 14. **Obo**, **Bu**, **Bo** (*pl.* **Me**); 15. **O**, **U**, **Oko**; 16. missing, except for slight traces in adverbs, such as **Ha**, **Va**, **Pa**, **P'**; 17. traces of **ne**, **ni**.

193. **Mpoŋgwe** is spoken in the north peninsula of the Gaboon and on the south side of the Gaboon estuary, and along a narrow coast-belt southwards to the estuary of the **Ogowe**.

194. **Seke-Bulu** is spoken in the interior immediately behind the **Mpoŋgwe** and northwards to the **Muni** river. Is nearly extinct now.

195. **Belga** is spoken in a very narrow coast-belt between the **Denito** river of Spanish Guinea on the north and **Corisco Bay** on the south.

196. **Ngumbi** or **Kombe** is spoken in a very narrow coast-belt between the **Denito** and **Campo** rivers.

197. **Balaŋgi** is spoken in the coast-belt between the **Campo** and **Kribi** rivers (Great **Balaŋga**).

198. **Naka** or **Bapuku** is spoken in Little **Balaŋga** between the **Kribi** and **Nyūn** rivers.

¹ **E** as a locative prefix answers exactly to **E** in the same position in the **Kafo** Group 75-75 c.

GROUP OO

THE SPANISH GUINEA-WEST CAMEROONS LANGUAGES

(continued)

OO 1 BEMGA SUB-GROUP

OO 2 NYOW SUB-GROUP

OO 3 LOWER SANAGÁ SUB-GROUP

OO 4 DUALA SUB-GROUP

OO 1 BEMGA SUB-GROUP

199. Ba-nôhoo (Ba-nôoko, Ma-limba)

OO 2 NYOW SUB-GROUP

200. Ma-bea or Ma-gbea

200 a. N-gumba (M-vumba)

OO 3 LOWER SANAGÁ SUB-GROUP

201. Ba-siki (B-imbí, Ba-nek')

202. Ba-kookoo (Yaba-kalaki)

203. Ba-sá (M-bele, M-vela)

OO 4 DUALA SUB-GROUP

204. Duala

204 a. Wuri

English	199. Ba-nôhoo	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kookoo, etc.	203. Ba-sá	204. Duala 204 a. Wuri
Adze ... ..	...	Tuñ' ; bi+	...	...	...	E-wundu; be-
Animal, wild beast	Titoo	Titoo	Tit'	...	M-beba -sák'	Ny-ama
Ant	Kedi	Tsiri; bu + Swana; bi+	...	...	...	Sana, Saa Kiri Séleke
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	...	ʃuluk'	Séleke
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	Kwla	Gwa, Yua; be-gwa, N-je; bon-je	...	...	I-nyé	E-waki
Arm	I-noo; mi-noo	M-bôa; ma-bôa	Waa	...	Wô	E-nama; be-nama
Arrow	M-pambwe	M-pa; bim-pa	...	...	N-kef'	N-kefi
Axe	I-vondoo	Toñ' ; bi-ton'	...	...	Hüt'	E-wündoo
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Somboa, E-somboa
Back	N-hoñgwa, N-gooñga	Kôañ', N-kuoñ' ; mi +	...	...	M-bus'	M-bosa, M-oñgwa, Ma-oñgwa (204 a)
Banana, plan- tain	E-hondi, Di-huba, Uñ-kooade	N-gô ; bin-goo	...	...	M-pyüre	Di-kabe, Mw-cle (204 a)
Beard	Di-helu	N-g-eli	...	...	Ma-yé	Ma-seru, Di-seda
Bee	Nj-oi, ny-oi	Ny-oi ; bu +	...	...	Ny-üli	N-dombi
Belly	Daha, E-huhu	Ma-aa or M-ö	...	...	Di-büm'	Di-büm'
Bird	In-ani; / yon-ani or kon-ani	N-ani; bin-ani, Nu-ani	...	...	In-uni; / bin-uni	In-ooño; kon-ani
Blood	Ma-hia	Ma-cie	...	...	Ma-ke	Ma-ya
Body	Nj-ooño	Ny-öli, Nw-öli	...	...	M-kuba	Mu-kuba, Ny-cle'
Bone	E-wühe	Zia; bi-gia, Y-je; b-je	...	...	I-si; bi-si	E-wese; be-

¹ *Also = flesh.*

English	195. Ba-nōhō	200. Ma-ben 200 a, N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kakō, <i>etc.</i>	203. Ba-ōñ	204. Duala 204 a. Wuri
Bow ... ..	...	M-banji	...	...	M-paŋ'	M-baŋja. Di-puŋga. Pambu
Bowels ...	Mw-ɛja; mi-ɛja	N-ja; min-ja	...	...	...	Mo-ɛa; mi-ɛa
Brains ...	B-ōñgu	B-ōñ, Bo-ñ, Bo-ōñ	...	...	Bo-ñ	B-ōñgu
Breast (man's)	Ba-haŋga	Fure, Pfarue	...	...	...	Bw-aŋga
Breast (woman's)	Di-bē; ma-bē	Bel'; ma-bel'	...	...	Di-bē, Di-bell; ma-bē	Di-bē; ma-
Brother ...	...	Mi-ōñ wa-ñ; <i>ɸ</i> . bomi-ōñ ba-ñ. Mu-ñ-ta, Mu-ñ-ya	...	...	Ma-yañ	Mu-na inyi. N-ɛwani
Buffalo ...	Ny-aka	Ny-ari; bony-ari	...	...	Ny-et'	Ny-ati. M-bādi
Bell ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buttocks ...	...	Bi-na	...	...	Bi-e bi-na	Ma-kandi
Canoe	Kuŋga. B-ōle	Bi-ali; m-ali. Fuŋga	...	...	Wa	Bo-ɔ. Kuŋga
Cat	Siŋgi	Siŋgi	...	...	Siŋ'. Kala	Siŋgi
Charcoal ...	Di-handa	D-a; m-ē	...	...	...	...
Chief, king ...	M-poko	Pfuma; bo+	...	...	M-hon'	Saŋwe. M-buñ
Child	Mu-na	Mi-ōñ; bomi-ōñ. Mu-ñ; bo-añ	M-ōñ'	...	M-an'; bo-n'	Mu-na; bana. Mw-eige. Ma-ntu
Cloth	N-namba. Di-bōti	N-dele; hin-ɛle. Bu-ōri	...	...	Li-bat'	Di-watu
Cold	Di-weñ	W-oll. Yi-oo, Y-ohoo	...	...	...	N-gu
Country ...	E-tomba	Kā; ma-kā. N-tsinɔi	N-kōni	...	...	E-kombo. E-kumbu
Cow, cattle	Nj-aka	Ny-aga. Yi-mbi; biyi-mbi	...	...	Ny-aya	Ny-aka. (E-embe;' be-embe = cattle)
Crocodile ...	N-ganda	N-gande; bo+. N-gan' N-gandu	...	...	N-ganda	N-gandu. Mi-aŋgada. Wu-mbe. Mo-mbe
Day, daylight	Dō-a. Hū	Mō-a. D-oo; bim-ōo. Fu; mafū	A-oo	...	...	Bu-nya; mi-nya. Sū <i>or</i> Sūi
Devil, evil spirit	N-weŋwa	M-pfundi	...	...	...	Mu-ŋgi
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N-gaŋga	N-gaŋgañ	...	...	...	...

¹ Note the -embe, -mbe root (B-ombe).

English	199. Ba-nôho	200. Ma-bee 200 a. N-gomba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kuaka, Grc.	203. Ba-sê	204. Duala 204 a. Wari
Dog	M-bô	M-pl; hom-pi or ham-pl. M-bi; hom-bi. Pfus; hu + (200 a)	M-bû	—	M-hiô	M-bô
Door, doorway	J-ombe; m-ombe	E-bô; me-be or M-be; mim-be. J-ombe; m-ombe	..	..	..	J-ombe. Mi-una
Dream	..	N-dama	..	..	..	N-doti
Drum	N-gômwo	M-fuli; mim-fuli. N-duambô. N-gomi	..	..	N-ku	N-gomwo. E-limbi
Ear	I-toi	A-lôa, Luo; ma-lôa, ma-lua. Lô; ma-lô	..	..	Li-wwo; ma-wwo	T-ti. I-toi
Egg	..	Ki; ma-ki	..	..	..	Mw-ei; mi-ei
Elephant	N-jou	Jûe; bo-jûe. Sûe; bo-pûe. N-gûe; bon-gue. N-gua; bon-gua	N-sôg' N-zôk'	..	N-jûka	N-jo
Excrement	Lu-bi	Ma-bui, -bwie	..	..	..	Lu-bi
Eye	D-iso; m-iso	J-i, Dzi; m-i	D-is'; m-is'	..	J-is', K-is' or C-is'; pl. m-is'	D-iso; m-iso
Face, fore- head	Ba-ho	M-pôambe (? M-pô)	..	..	su	Ba-wo; m-wo M-bombô (204 a)
Fat, oil	Di-ula; ma- Ma-ule. Ma-voôgwô	Ma-wañ. Ma-wure	..	..	..	Di-wongi. M-ata
Father	Ha-ôgwé	Ta. So-n	..	I-tâ, I-ta-ôga	Maryi(?)	Tete, Tite. Ti. Sa-ôga; hu + B-ôgwô Jabe Mû-ni. Mune; mi-ni, mi-se
Fear	J-ôngwa. E-puma	Funde	..	..	..	..
Finger	I-penja, I-penda; pl. a-pendé. (Kumu = thumb)	Zine; bi-zine. Zina; be + (200 a)	Nu; a-nu	..	Nenô	..
Fire	Vw-en (pl.). V-el (heat)	Û-de, Û-en	N-zoân'	N-ounga	Il-ê, H-in, I-yê	W-ên. (I-didi = great heat); (M-ôte-ô = to kindle a fire)
Fish	Huwe	Fô, Fu; ho-fô	..	..	Kugi	Suf

¹ Mote-mote = lightning.

English	199. Ba-nôhwe	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kaaka, &c.	203. Ba-sâ	204. Duala 204 a. Wuri
Foot	Y-ôngwe; bi-ôngwe	N-kô; ma-kô. Buô; ma + (200 a)	...	...	Kowa	Mw-ende. I-tânga. (E-tambi = a hoof; a shoe)
Forest	E-hihi	Jihi	...	...	...	E-idi. I-yiri; bi-yiri
Fowl	Kaba	Pfua, Pfo; bo-pfo. Pfan; ba-pfaa	Pfo; bo-pfo	Kâ	Kab', Kop'	Wuba
Frog, toad	N-hoŋgu	N-kongwe; mi +	...	...	...	Mu-koŋge
Ghost	N-dima	M-fue; mi-m-fue	...	...	...	E-dima; be-
Girl	N-hahi. I-toŋwe	M-bâ; bom-bâ. Zie; ma-zie (200 a)	...	...	...	N-gondole
Goat	Tomba. Taba	To; bi-to. Kyele; be-kyele (200 a)	Kamad'	...	Kembe	M-hari or M-bodi
" (he)	...	...	...	...	...	I-sela. Tutu
God	Any-ambi	N-ambi	...	...	Ngi	Luba. Ny-ambe M-bambe
Grandparent	M-bamba	Soŋ na nyaŋ. M-bamba; ba +	...	...	...	M-bambe
Grass	Me-boŋgwe, Me-boŋgo	Mwô-huŋgu	...	...	...	E-wuru, Bi-ulu
Ground	Vwa-he	Mene. Si. Tsi	...	...	Min-jaya	Mi-aŋaru. Mi-aŋadi (204 a). Wa-si. Si
Ground-nut	...	Wônde. Wûnde	...	...	...	Mu-tôbe; /, na-
Guinea-fowl	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gun	N-gadi	Ny-embô; bi +	...	...	N-gari	N-gari
Hair	Howe	M-vnaŋ	...	...	...	Ngo
Hand	Yi-ta or I-nœ; bi-nœ. Di-hadu; m-adu	M-hôn; ma. M-bô; ma-bô. mam-bea	W-œ or L-œ; m-œ	...	W-ô; m-ô	Di-ô; mi-â. Kala (204 a)
Head	Mwôke	N-to; mi-to	Mû; me-mû	...	A; m-ô	Mu-lopœ Mu-lemu
Heart	N-lemu	Lema; mi-lemu. N-lima; mi +	...	...	...	...
Heel	E-tiŋgitiŋgi	Cindi. Tandi	...	...	...	Tindi, E-tindi
Hide	N-hôbo	Kuri; bi +	...	...	...	E-yœba. I-to
Hill	N-hadi	N-kadi	...	...	...	Mu-duŋgo
Hippopotamus	...	E-jondi. M-wu; bim-wu	E-jondi	...	N-gubi	N-guba
Hoe	Di-baw	...	...	...	...	Di-baw
Honey ... ..	...	N-kwana	...	...	U-we	Bo-mbe

English	190. Ba-nóbe	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kooka, etc.	203. Ba-sá	204. Dunla 204 a. Wuri
Horn ...	...	Nia; mi-nla	...	...	Toñ	Toñgu. (Mo-seba = trumpet)
House ...	N-daboo; ma + (J-umbu = nest)	N-daa; man-daa; N-taa; N-doo'ta; N-daboo; ma + (200 a)	N-dab; man-dab	...	N-daboo; ma +	N-daboo, (D-umbu = nest) M-baa = home
Hunger ...	N-jala	N-za	...	...	N-jala	N-jal
Husband ...	M-ami	M-u-nũ; bu-nũ	Pam	Pam	M-u-loom. Mun-dum; ba-lum	M-oma
Hyena ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ...	E-hei	Ky-ee, Ki-hē	...	...	...	E-ye
Island ...	V-enda; / h-enda	Oi-nde; bi-nde	...	...	...	E-yundi
Ivory ...	M-baũgo	Šaa or n-šue Šia	...	...	...	M-baũgo
Knee ...	Di-boũgo	Boũ; ma-boũ	...	...	...	Di-boũgo
Knife ...	Haka	M-fuma, N-fuma; mi +. Kioñ; bi-kioñ (200 a)	...	...	...	Di-wendi or -windi
Lake, sea ...	...	Ma-ñ	O-šaa	...	...	Mu-nja, Mwanja (204 a)
Leg ...	M-bende	N-kũ; ma-kũ	...	...	...	Di-babe
Leopard ...	N-jē	N-ze; bon-ze	...	...	...	N-ju
Lion ...	N-gia	N-šaa; han-šaa	...	...	...	N-gila
Lip, lips ...	E-popa	Ja-numbi	...	...	...	E-popa. E-papa; be- I-saũgo; lo-saũgo. Bw-aũga. Di-šue. E-kali. (N-dooki = a man under the influence of drink or drugs, or deaf, i.e. bewitched)
Magic, religion ...	...	N-gañ	...	...	...	M-basi Moo-taa; ba-ta
Maize ...	M-bahi	M-puri	...	...	...	M-basi
Man ...	Mo-to; ba-to	Mo-ri; bō-ri. Mō-ta; bō-ta (200 a)	Mo-t'; bō-t'	...	...	Moo-taa; ba-ta
Man, vir. ...	M-ama, M-ami, E-hebe	Mō-ra; bō-ra. Mo-rom; bo-rom. Ma-nom; bo-nom	Pam	Pam	...	M-ame; / mi-ame. M-ami; b-ami. (Nya = a per- son, individual, 'one')
Meat ...	Tito. N-hami; / me-hami	Min-puni	Tit'	...	...	Ny-ama

English	199. Ba-nōhω	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kōkω, &c.	203. Ba-sā	204. Duala 204 a. Wuri
Medicine	Mi-aŋga	Bi-aŋga; m-aŋga	Li-kañ			Mi-aŋga
Milk	Man-joŋgω	Ma-nyañ				Ma-nyoŋgω. Ngω-diba
Monkey	Kema	Cema, Kima; bω +				Kema. Mω-sau
Moon, month	N-gōnde	N-gonde. N-guon	N-gon	Mu-ndwa	E-ba. Suñ	N-gonde (<i>new moon</i>). M-ōdi; mi-ōdi. (Mw-ese = <i>light</i>)
Mother	N-jaŋgwe. Ine. Hoŋgwe	Yā		Yana		Inyi. Nyaŋgω. Yeye
Mountain	N-hōdi	N-kōli, N-kuli; mi +. M-biω; mi +				Mu-duŋgω
Mouth	N-nūmbū; me-	Numbi; mi +				Mu-dumbu
Nail (of finger or toe)	N-janda	Ny-ā; bi +				Ny-andi
Name	D-ina	J-ina; m-ina. Dz-ina (200a)				D-ina; m-ina
Navel	I-tōdu	Twōli; ma +				Mu-tori
Neck, throat	Di-bōlu	Ciuñ				Ny-iŋgω, Ny-uŋgu
Night	Bulu. (I-titi = <i>darkness</i>)	Bvuli; bi +				Buru, Bulu
Nose	M-pemba; me-	D-ūlū; m-ūlū. D-ur'; m-ur' (200 a)	Dy-ū; m-ū		J-ul'; m-ūl'	M-pemba
Oil palm	I-lende	Lendi; ma +	Li-en'			I-lendi. M-bia
Ox	Ny-aka	Ny-aga				Ny-aka
Paddle	Kapi	N-gabi				Pāi
Palm wine, beer	E-hōna	Ma-nyūa				Ma-ū
Parrot	Kōhω	Koi; bω-koi. Kuhi				N-gusu
Penis	E-loŋgi?	Dūe				? Bω-endi. Y-ōkω
Pig	N-gwea	N-gō; boŋ-gō. N-gū; baŋ-gu				N-gwa
Pigeon		Peba, Piba				M-beŋga
Place	Di-bōhω	Nōm'				W-uma
Rain	M-būwa	M-fua, m-vwa. M-pfuω				M-būa
Rat	Kō	Kω; bω-kω. Min-tuli; bōn-tuli				Pūi
River	Mu-nja	N-jūa, Jiω				Mu-nja. Mω-ōpi; ¹ mi-
Road	N-jea	N-zie; ma +	N-seu			N-gea. E-bōkω

¹Cf. Fernandian words for 'water'.

English	199. Ba-nôhœ	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-sili	202. Ba-koaka, etc.	203. Ba-sâ	204. Duala 204 a. Wuri
Salt	Vi-aîga	Ma-kinba	...	...	...	W-aîga
Shame	I-hwani	Šwani	...	...	...	I-swan. Be-sôho
Sheep	N-dombe	N-dombe; me +. Tosha	N-goîngœ; me +	...	N-tumba	Mu-doîngi; mi-
Shield	N-guba	...	...	...	...	N-guba. E-kaî
Shoulder	Di-behe	Bja; mu +	...	...	...	Di-kata
Sister	Kaji	Kali; be- Kal; be-kal	...	...	...	N-doms. Ari
Skin ... ..	...	Konde	...	...	...	E-yobœ
Sky ... ..	...	Bvua, Gûa, Bwua	...	...	...	Dî-bube, Dî-bube. Mo-i
Slave	N-kumu	Lûa; ba-dûa	...	...	...	Mu-ka. Mu-kum', Mu-kom'; ba-
Sleep	Vîyô	Gwere. Gûa	...	...	...	I-yô
Smoke ... ..	...	Zîlele	...	...	...	Mu-tutu, E-tutu
Snake	M-bamba	Ny-waî	...	...	...	Pe (<i>adder</i>). (Nyama- gbwawa = <i>the long animal</i>). M-bamba. M-ôsa. (M-bôsa = <i>python</i>)
Son, boy	'Na	...	...	...	...	Mu-na. Mo-ntu; ba-ntu
Song	Vi-ombœ; <i>pl.</i> vo-ombœ	Gya; bi-gya. J-ia; b-ia	...	...	...	Mw-ênge. E-loîngi; be-
Spear	Di-hôîngœ	Kwan'; ma +	...	...	...	Joîngœ
Spirit, soul	E-didi	Ziîji	...	...	...	Mu-dî. Mu-kuku
Star	N-nânîga; me-	Yaku; bi +	...	N-giîngitœ	N-giîngitœ (?)	N-geîgeti. N-giîngiti
Stick	J-îki	M-fumbi	E-tun'	...	...	E-bûngœ
Stone	I-iale	Kœa; ma-kœa. Kœa	E-gû; ma-gû	...	L-â; m-â	Dari, I-dâli
Stool	Konda	Kunda	...	...	...	E-bambu; be-
Sun ... ..	...	D-îa. (N-îa-dîa = <i>head of the day</i>)	...	...	N-jamu	Lûba. Wî, I-ve. Liwalliwa. M-ombi
Tail (of an animal)	M-papa	N-kundi; mi +	...	...	...	M-ûndœ. Mu-unda
Tear ... ..	...	Man-pali (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...	...	Mu-sori; mi- Mu-sôdi
Testicles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Di-windi; ma-
Thief	Mw-îbi	N-jîa; be-jîa. M-firi; be-firi	...	...	...	J-îba. Mu-îbedi; ba-îbedi

English	199. Ba-nôha	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-koaka, <i>Sw.</i>	203. Ba-sâ	204. Duala 204 a. Wuri
Thigh ...	Di-bebele	...	...	...	...	Di-bebe.
Thing ...	E-lomba; be-lomba	Sa; b-sâ	Y-om'	...	...	I-toŋga (<i>Aib</i>) Y-ama; be-ma. D-amba; m-ambes N-geŋgele Tabako W-eŋge. Bo (204 a)
Thorn ...	N-kwadiba	Gûs; ma-gûa	...	...	...	N-geŋgele
Tobacco ...	...	N-daku	...	...	...	Tabako
To-day ...	V-êŋge	Du-wali	...	...	...	W-eŋge. Bo (204 a)
Toe ...	...	Zi-ne ô-ko. Zi-na ô-kû (200 a)	...	...	...	Mu-ne
To-morrow ...	...	Na-mene	...	...	...	Kiere
Tongue ...	...	Jimi <i>or</i> Gimi	...	...	...	Leme; yeme. E-yemi; <i>ho-yemi (pl)</i>
Tooth ...	Di-boŋga; ma- (ma-woŋga)	Je; ma-je. Gia; ma-gia	E-suŋ; ma-	...	A-soŋ; ma-soŋ	I-suŋga; ma-
Town, village	M-baha	Kwarê. Kulê	M-bag'	...	...	Mû-adi' M-baa (204 a)
Tree ...	Y-ete; b-ete	Le <i>or</i> Li; bi-lê	E-li; be-li	...	B-ê	Bw-ete; m-ete
Twins ...	...	Wûa; ma+	...	...	...	Di-wasa; ma-wasa
Urine ...	Men-jedi	Man-gale	...	...	...	Mi-sanji
Vein ...	Ma-yia	N-ala; nu+	...	...	...	Mo-sisa; mi-
War ...	E-dûa	Bani, Ma-fambala	...	...	...	Bi-la; bw-amba. E-weŋge, E-wenji
Water ...	Ma-diba	Ma-jûa, Ma-jiba. Ma-je	Man-dib'	Min-dim'	Ma-lif' <i>or</i> -lib'	Ma-diba
Well, source	...	Doŋ; nu-doi	...	...	...	E-bûa; be-
White man	N-taŋgani	N-taŋan'. N-taŋgani	...	...	...	Mo-kara
Wife ...	N-j, N-ja. (N-ja-mi = <i>my wife</i>)	M-ora	...	Mo-taka	Mo-tawa	Mu-tee. Mu-nja
Wind, air ...	...	M-peba, M-pebe	...	...	...	N-gô. M-ari, Mo-ûdi
Witch, wizard	...	Jimbô; bo+. N-gaŋgân	...	...	...	N-gambi; ba+. Mu-lemba. E-wasa
Witchcraft	...	...	...	...	...	Bw-sôŋga
Woman ...	N-ditô; b-itô. M-w-adi	M-ôra; b-ôra. M-ura; b-ura	Mun-dâ; bun-dâ	N-ga	Mo-tawa. Mo-tea; bo-tea	Mu-tu; b-tu
Womb ...	...	...	...	...	...	Demî. E-sari
Wood (fire- wood)	Me-dadi	...	...	...	...	W-sa
Yam ...	Y-wata; bi-wata. Di-bâ; ma-bâ	Nu-ûkwa. N-guon; bi+	...	...	...	Mo-sum'. M-bû

* Cf. *Western Zambesian languages*.

English	199. Ba-nôhwe	200. Ma-bee 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-teska, &c.	203. Ba-sâ	204. Duala 204 a. Wuri
Year ...	M-bû	M-vû; mim-vu, M-fû	...	...	...	M-bu
Yesterday ...	...	Nakungo	...	...	...	Klere ni-tumbi
One ...	-ôho, N-ôho, Pôho	Vure, Vude, M-fudi	Pok'	Wada, Yada	Yata, Yaça, Pok'	E-wô. (Mô, &c.)
Two ...	-ba	-ba	-ba	-ba (li-ba)	-ba	-ba (Ee-ba, &c.)
Three ...	-lalu	-laf', -lali	-lalç	-la	-ya or -â	-lalu (Ee-lalu, &c.)
Four ...	-nai	-na, -nâ	-na	-na	-nai, -nei, -ena	-nei (li-ne, &c.), -nai (Ee-tanu, &c.)
Five ...	-tanw	-tan'	-tan'	-tan'	-tan'	-tanu (Ee-tanu, &c.)
Six ...	N-tesba	N-tesa, N-tna	Samen'	Zam'	Sama	Mu-tesba, N-tesba
Seven ...	Hembwedi	Hembwedi	Zambes	N-sambwa	Sambok'	Sâmba
Eight ...	L-ombi	L-ombi	Mu-am'	Mu-om'	Lu-em' or Gu-em'	L-ombi or Lo-ambi
Nine ...	Dî-bûa	E-bûa, Li-pfua di-byua	E-bû	Be	Be	Dî-bua, I-bûa
Ten ...	J-om'	Womi or Wûm', Bom'	D-am'	J-am'	Cum', J-am'	D-am', Di-om'
Eleven ...	J-om na j-ôho	Bom na vure. Bom na m-fudi	...	...	J-am boye-ada. (J-am boye-ba = twelve)	D-am ne wô. (D-am na be-ba = twelve)
Twenty ...	Ma-bee mu-bû	Ma-wom mu-ba	...	M-amâ	M-amâ. (M-ama boye ada = twenty- one)	M-a-a-ba. (M-a-a-ba ne wô = twenty- one)
Thirty ...	Ma-bee ma-lalu	Ma-wom ma-lal	...	...	M-am-â-â	M-a-a-lalu
Forty ...	Ma-bee ma-nai	Ma-wom ma-na	...	M-am-a-na	M-am-a-na	M-a-a-ne
Fifty ...	Ma-bee ma-tana	Ma-wom ma-tan	...	...	M-am-a-tan	M-a-a-tan'
Sixty ...	Ma-bee a-toba	...	...	...	M-am-a-sama	M-am-a-toba
Seventy ...	Ma-bee hembwedi	...	...	...	M-a-sambok	M-a-sâmba
Eighty ...	Ma-bee l-ombi	...	...	...	M-a-lu-em	M-a-l-ombi
Ninety ...	Ma-bee di-bûa	...	...	...	M-a-bee	M-a-li-bûa
Hundred ...	E-bwêa	Bwia, Bwêa	...	...	M-huyo	E-ghwes
Thousand ...	...	Fure, Pfude	...	...	...	I-kuri; <i>fl.</i> lo-iculi
I, me, my ...	M-ba N-ss, + -m-ba, -a-mi	Ma or Ne. Ma, Me. -ma- -a-â	...	Mi, Ma. ? ? -ma	...	M-ba. N-a. ? -m-ba, -a-mi or -a-mi'

English	199A Ba-nōho	200. Ma-bea 200A. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kaoko, &c.	203. Ba-sī	204. Duala 204B, Wuri
Thou, thee, they	Ō-a. Ō. -w-a- -ōŋwō	We or Gwe. We. -we. -ō	...	Ōa. Ō. ? -w-a	...	W-a. Ō. ? -w-a, -a-ŋwō. -ŋwō
He, him, his	Mō. A. ? -ma, -a-mu	A. or Nyo. A., Nyo. ? -ū	...	Nyo. Yu., A. ? -nye, -we	...	Mō. A. ? -ma, -a-n
We, us, our	Wo. I. ? -we, -a-hu	Vi-de, VI. Fi. ? -ze	...	Be-he. Fi., Bi. ? -be-he	...	Bi-sō. Di. ? -bi-sō, -a-su
Ye, you, your	Nywe ? ? -nywe, -a-nyu	Bi. Bi. ? -i-n	...	Nyo. ? ? -nye	...	I-nyo, Bi-nyo. Ō. ? -bi-nyo, -a-nyu
They, them, their	Bō. Ba. ? -bō, -a-bu	Ba. Ba. ? -bō	...	Ba. Ba. ? ?	...	Ba-bō. Ba. ? -babō, -babu
All	-yehē	-b-ehē.	...	...	...	-ee
This, these	Tō-mu, te-ba; te-mū, te-mō; te-dī, te-mā; tē-ē, te-be; te-vī (8a); te-nī, te-; te-wa (12); te-bo (14); he-no (15); o-wa (16)	-gīna, ha-gīna; Nyi &c. (These demon- stratives are of 200A)	...	...	...	-nu, -ba; -mu, -ni; -dī, -ma; -e, -bi, i (8a); -ni, -i; -lu (11); -lu (12); -bu; Ō- (15); -wa (16) No-nu, ba-nu; mu-nu, mi-ni; di-na, ma-nu; ye-ni, be-ni; yi-n' (8a); ni-n' (9), yin' (10); lu-n' (11); lu-n' (12); bu-n' (14); wan' (16) or wa-nu
That, those	...	-na (nyi-na), ba-na; nyi-na, mi-na; yi-na, ma-na; yi-na, bi-na; yi-na) (9 and 10) -ni (nyi-ni, bi-ni; &c.)	...	...	...	Nu-ne; lu-ne; mu-ne; mi-ne; di-ne; ma-ne; yi-ne, bi-ne; yi-ne (8a); ni-ne (9); yi-ne (10); lu-ne (11); lu-ne (12); ba-ne (14); a-ne, a-ne (15); wa-ne (16) -nēē (yonder); (nu-nēē, ba-nēē, &c.)

English	199. Ba-nôho	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumbe	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kooko, &c.	203. Ba-sâ	204. Duala 204 a. Wari
Bad	-be-vi, -be, Ba-be	Bi-wo. A-buta	A-bû	...	Ajin-be	Ba-be
Black	Vyôvyô, Wewiô. -vinda	Zô, Na-zua, Na-zii	Jaŋga	...	N-Jaŋga	-indu, -windu
Female	-ditu, -b-itu, -mw-adi	M-al'	...	...	...	M-ôdi ni-ôdi. Mu-tu b-itu Kwainya
Fierce, sharp, bitter	-vadu	-j-uli	...	...	...	...
Good	Bw-am'. -yam'. Bw-ambe	M-pâ, M-bwa, -ngun	M-boñ	...	-l-am'	Bw-am', -am'. Jôdi ndene. -kulu -kuru sadi. l-suna, -suna. Tiki-tiki Iw-aba. -te
Great	nene	-neni	...	...	...	M-ami, M-ame. Tutu
Little	-hadi, -hato	N-geŋge. -fina. -tua, ¹ -tua-ga	E-toga. tigi	...	...	...
Long, high, tall	Y-avi. Ba-aba	-ja	...	...	...	...
Male	M-ama. N-lemi (<i>avungé</i>)	N-gum' mi-gum'. Soñ; ho-soñ	...	...	...	...
Old	N-tadu	N-tuli	...	...	...	-dun'. -kwoñ
Red	l-behima. -behibehi	Na-bi, -bi	E-ve	...	Kwojob	Mu-naŋga
Rotten	-bwala	-buô	...	...	...	-ba, -boru
Short	Ba-huwei	-pfulôho	...	...	...	-ûti
Sick	-daha	-tara, -bê	...	...	...	-bua
White	-veleka. -velele	-bambala	-veletete	...	-puba	-saŋga
Above, up, on top	-laba, (l)laba	Pe bwua. Pe peli bwua	...	...	...	A-ka, Bu-ka. (l)mon' Moi Sele. Bosso, (l)-bussa. Ponda M-busa, (l)u-busa
Before	Baba, (l) baba	Pe sue	...	...	...	...
Behind	(l) m-bua. (l) beñ. Oñ-hongô	Pe fihe	...	...	...	...
Below, down	Voa-be. (l)be	Pe si	...	...	...	-a-si, Wa-si
Far	Vaba	...	...	...	...	l-tum

¹ Noteworthy.

English	199. Ba-nôhwa	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kooko, &c.	203. Ba-sâ	204. Duala 204 a. Wuri
Here ...	Ôwa. Ôhama	We. Wâ	...	...	...	Wani, Ô-wani
In, inside ...	Ô-teni. Ô. Ô-hê	Pe tu Pe lu-are	A. A-te	...	...	Ô-tin', Ô-tetia', Ô.
Middle ...	Haŋga-ne. Ô-haŋga-ne	-tima. Pabala	...	...	...	Tetin. Pulisene
Near ...	Beibeî na	Bebe	...	...	...	Bebe. Pe
Outside ...	Mw-eŋge	Pe dende	...	...	...	Be-sina, E-bakta, Ô-bakta
Plenty, many	Bo-hitw	Bvôa, bwûbwû. M-fûi	...	...	...	Jita, Gita Ii
There ...	Ô-na. Ô-wane	Wû. Pe	...	...	...	Une, Ône, Wone
Where?	Ô-wewe?	Ôpe-nye? Pe!	...	...	...	Se? Ô-we? U-ndi?
No!	Bah!	N-zê! Te!	...	...	...	Kem' ¹ Si!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	-ima-; -â-; -i-	-pohele. -a-...-le. -digi-	Te	...	...	Se. Si. Te, Titi
To ...	i-	?	Ô-	?	?	?
" beat ...	-dipa, -tiba	...	...	...	...	-dipa
" buy, sell	-hamba, -hambie	-jaga	...	...	...	-anda, -ganda
" come ...	...	-nze, -nzi	...	...	...	-poi. -wa. -ya. Tô!
" cut ...	...	-tia	...	...	...	-ke
" dance ...	...	-gimbo	-ŋ-gand'	...	...	-es
" die ...	...	-yô. -gû	...	...	...	-wo
" eat ...	-da	-di, -da	...	...	...	-da
" give ...	-bwe-dé. -bala	-le. -kie	...	...	...	-bala
" go ...	-la	-ke. -kandâ	-ke (-kene, -kenek' ¹)	...	...	-ala. -Ite!
" kill ...	...	-gu. -ŋe	-lilîha	...	...	-bwa, -bwen
" know ...	-bia	-paûa, -sahele, -saûle	...	...	...	-bi, -bia
" laugh ...	-yo	-jo	...	...	...	-yô, -yôlw

¹ There is only a slight trace of an infinitive prefix in Duala. It is Ô- (No. 15).

English	199. Ba-nôho	200. Ma-bea 200a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kakoa, <i>etc.</i>	203. Ba-sā	204. Duala 204a. Wari
To	I-		ô-	?	?	?)
" leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	...	-dia
" love, want	-tôndô	-kwâli	-somo	...	...	-tôndô
" see	...	-nyina	-ên	...	...	-ene -ombwa
" sit, remain, abide	...	-jje -jja	...	...	...	-ja -jai
" asleep	-ywo -vywo	-gwo -jâ	...	...	...	naŋga
" stand, stop, be erect	...	-tiwa	...	...	...	-teme
" steal	-hiba	-ju -jio	...	...	...	-iba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN BA-NÔHO

Class 1. *Mô*, *Mu*, *M*, *N* (o, u, -mo-, nu); 2. *B'*, *Bo* (ba, b'); 3. *N*, *N*, *M*, *Mw* (mu, mo); 4. *Me*, *Mi* (me, mi); 5. *I*, *Di*, *J*, *D'* (di, i'); 6. *Ma*, *M'* (ma, m); 7. *E*, *Y'* (e, y'); 8. *Be*, *Bi* (be, bi); 8a. *L*, *Vi*, *V* (vi) (*pl.* *ô*); *Vo*, *Lu* or *Lo*; 9. —, *N* (e, y, ni); 10. *N*, — (i-, y); 11. missing?; 12. *Vo*, *ô*, *Lu*, *Lo*, *L* (vo, lo, l'); 13. missing; 14. *Bo*, *Bw* (bo) (*pl.* No. 4); 15. *ô* (bu, u), as preposition only; 16. *Wa*, *Va*, as preposition only.

The *ni* locative suffix is apparently present.

PREFIXES, &c., IN MA-BEA AND N-GUMBA

Class 1. *Mô*, *Mu*, *N* (*M*-), — (m, ŋw, nye, nyi); 2. *Bo*, *Ba* (bo, ba); 3. — (m, ŋw, nyi); 4. *Me*, *Mi* (m', mi); 5. *A*, *D'*, *J*, *Dzi* (yi, y'); 6. *Ma* (ma); 7. *Ji*, *Gi*, *Ki* (rare). — (yi, yo, m, ŋw); 8. *Bi* (bi); 9. *N*, — (n, yi, m); 10. same as 9, but virtually absent; 11, 12, and 13 missing; but 13, is probably represented by the indefinite pronominal prefix (without concord) *Ka*, meaning 'such a one'; 14. *Bo* (very little used); 15. *Wu* (only adverbial); 16. *Wa*, *We* (200a. *Po*, *ôp'*, *Pa*, fairly frequent in an adverbial sense).

Mwa is used as a diminutive prefix and *-tua*, *-atua* as a diminutive suffix.

PREFIXES IN BA-SIKI AND BA-KÔKÔ

Class 1. *Mô*, —; 2. *Ba*?, *Bo*?; 3. —; 4. *Me*; 5. *Li*?; 6. *Ma*?; 7. —; 8. *Bi*?; 9. —; 10. —; 11. ?*Li*?; 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. ?; 15. ?.

PREFIXES IN BASĀ

Class 1. *Mô*?; 2. *Bo*?; 3. ?; 4. *Mi*?; 5. *Di*, *Li*, *L'*, *J'*, *C'*, *K'*, *A*?; 6. *Ma*?; 7. *I*, *E*?; 8. *Bi*?; 9. *N*, —; 10. *N*, —; 11, 12, and 13. missing; 14. *Bo*?; 15. *Wô* (rare).

PREFIXES, &c., IN DUALA

Class 1. *Mô*, *Mu*, — (o, u, -mo-, nu); 2. *Ba*, *B'* (ba, b'); 3. *Mu*, *Mô* (mu, mo, m'); 4. *Mi* (mi, m'); 5. *Di*, *I*, *J*, *D'*, *L'* (ji, di, yi, nyi); 6. *Ma* (ma, m'); 7. *E*, *I* (yi, yo, e); 8. *Bi* (be, bi);

¹ There is only a slight trace of an infinitive prefix in Duala. It is *ô* (No. 15).

8 a. I (i, y); 9. N₁ — (y, n); 10. N₂ — (i, y); 11. **Lo** (with **Ma** as plural) (lo, lu); 12. **Lo**, **Lu** (lo, lu); 13. missing; 14. **Bu**, **Bo** (bu, bu, b); 15. O, U, as preposition only; 16. **Wa**, **Wa**, in place-name only and in prepositions, but with concord **wu** or **wa**.

The **-ni** locative suffix is apparently present in **n**.

199. **Banohu** is spoken in the coast-belt across the estuary of the Sanagá, between the Nyofé river and the estuary of the Duala ('Cameroons') or Wuri river.

200. **Mabea** and 200 a. **Ngumba** are spoken in the region immediately behind the Batañga coast, from the Kribi to the Benbe; also in the separate dialect, **Ngumba**, farther inland, between the Kribi and the Nyofé rivers (partly a Pygmy population).

201. **Basiki** is spoken under various names (**Basiki**, **Bimbi**, **Banek**) eastward of **Ngumba** and **Mabea**, and northward to beyond the Nyofé river.

202. **Bakoko** is spoken in the region of South-west Cameroons, between the Lower Sanagá and Nyofé rivers, and between the Sanagá and the Dibamba. The range of the **Bakoko** dialects extends eastward till it merges into the **Mvele-Faig** and the **Bali** languages of the **Mbam** and **Upper Sanagá**.

203. **Basa** is spoken in the districts south of the Duala and Wuri people, as far south and east as the Dibamba river and the Sanagá.

204. **Duala** and 204 a. **Wuri** are spoken on the south shores of the 'Cameroons' or Duala estuary, and on both banks of the Wuri or Duala river as far east as the town of Yabañ and the confluence of the **Ngam** and the Wuri rivers.

GROUP OO

THE SPANISH GUINEA-WEST CAMEROONS LANGUAGES

(continued)

OO 4 DUALA SUB-GROUP

205. I-subu (Bi-mbia)

206. Ba-kwiri-Bam-bokeo

OO 5 RUMPI SUB-GROUP

207. Ba-rondoo-Ba-luē or West Ba-kundu

(Includes dialect of Ba-kasi peninsula.

Styled for brevity Ba-rondoo-Ba-luē)

208. N-gooloo-Ba-taŋga¹

209. Ba-kundu (of the East)

210. Ba-rombi-M-boŋge

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bokeo	207. Ba-rondoo- Ba-luē	208. N-gooloo- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
Adze ... ..	...	E-unda; be-	...	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	...	...	...	...	...
Ant	I-tanda; be-	I-tanda; we- Sama. Joa. Sian	I-son ¹	...	Nooŋ	Ki
Ant, white (termite)	...	Di-wuse; ma-	...	...	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	E-waki	E-waki	E-waka	...	E-waki	E-waki
Arm	Pambo	M-ō; we-ō. M-ōko. Fambo	Ma-kun ¹ . Ma-kunye ¹	M-ōko. Di-toŋgo	Mu-kō; mi-	M-ōni; meni
Arrow	Pambu. Ma-wanja	Ma-wanja. I-kaka	Kati	E-pali; be-	N-kyet ²	M-hanja
Axe	E-onda; p-onda	Y-onda; bi-onda. E-ānda; be-	Hfwisndi or Hfuidi	Di-yoka; ma-	Ey-unda	N-dondi
Baboon	Sombo	...	...	...	Sombo	...
Back, back- bone	M-busa	Ma-oŋgo	M-bis ¹	...	M-biss	M-bun ¹
Banana	E-wale	E-gbwie, E-gbule; pl. we-gbwie. M-ba. M-kō. Di-kō; ma-kō	Kondi	...	E-dudi. Di-kele; ma-kele	Kondi
Beard	N-jatu	N-jeli	Di-jei	...	N-jeru	N-jedi
Bee	Ny-ao	Ny-ao.	U-yu	Ny-oi	N-dombi	Bo-yu
Belly	Li-wuŋga. Di-bum	Li-wuŋga	Di-bum ¹	M-ēa	N-geŋge. M-ēa	Di-bum ¹ ; ma-
Bird	I-nōni; lo-ōni	I-nōni; be-nōni; also yu-nōni and lo-nōni	Fi-non ¹ ; pl. u-nun ¹	I-ao; do-ao	I-nō; lu-nō	Fi-non ¹ ; u-non ¹

¹ Koelle's 'Ma-rundoo'.

² Noteworthy; see East African Bantu.

³ Noteworthy.

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Ham-bokoe	207. Ba-rondow- Ba-luē	208. N-golow- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombli- M-hoŋge
Blood ...	Ma-kin	Ma-ija, Ma-cia	Ma-ki	Ma-kin	Ma-kin	Ma-ki
Body ...	Ny-awo	Ny-ua, Mo-kita, Mo-kutu	Kwaku	...	Ny-uro	Mo-kū; me-
Bone ...	E-wese; be-wese	Ese; wese	Ki-fes'; / li-fes'	Esi; b-esi	E-ese; be-ese	N-kōko
Borassus palm						
Bow ...	M-banja, Li-kōsi	I-kasi	M-bwendi	Bo-ro; ma-ro	M-banji	N-gōlo
Bowels ...	E-buŋga; /i-	E-buŋga	...	...	...	...
Brains ...	W-oŋgo	B-oŋgo, Bo-oŋgo	Bo-ā	...	B-oŋgo	Di-ombi
Breast (man's)	Mu-kaŋga	E-kaoko, Mu-kaŋga, Li-emb	...	I-kambekombe; do-kembe- kembe	Bo-kaŋga	...
Breast (woman's)	Li-bē, Li-vē	Li-bē	Di-bē	Di-bē; ma-bē	I-bē; ma-bē	Di-betu; ma-
Brother ...	Ma-nlañ bwa-mi	Yeye, Mw-anima, Mu-mana	Iw-aru	Wu-ana bwa mu-tina, Wu-ana bwa mu-titi	N-ana iya	M-bombo
Buffalo ...	N-atē	Ny-atē; ny-adi	Ny-eti	...	Ny-ati	Béambē
Buttocks ...	I-kanda	I-fute, M-bondoo	Ma-kendi (/ /)	...	Ma-kandi	M-ānū
Canoe ...	W-ōlo, B-ōlo; / m-ōlo	Bw-ahu, Iw-ao	Uw-ā	W-aru; m-aru	W-aru	M-bati
Cat ...	Māmbala	Māmbala	A-ñwa	A-wambara; ba- Pindi sa m-oya	Šingī	M-biō
Charcoal ...	Findi	...	...	...	...	...
Chief ...	Saŋgo	Tate	M-di	Mo-ñ; ba-di	E-yaŋgi, M-foani	M-bōle; la-bōle
Child ...	Mw-ana; b-ana, Mo-keŋge; mi-	W-ana; b-ana, Mu-keŋge; mi- Mu-kutu; hu-	M-an'; b-ōn' or b-oin'	...	N-ana; b-ana	Mw-an'; b-an'
Cloth ...	Li-watu	Li-watu	Di-batu	...	E-papi	Di-bati
Cold ...	N-goi, E-aime	Yo-lulu, Di-wōo	...	N-ali, Na-raka	I-wa	...
Country ...	E-kumbu	I-kami, E-wimbe	E-kom'	...	E-kombo	E-kami
Cow, cattle	Ny-aka	Ny-aka, E-embī; be-ombi	Ny-aka	Ny-aka	Ny-aka	Ey-aja; be-ny-
Crocodile ...	N-gandu	N-gandu, N-dasanja	N-gande	N-gandoo	N-gandu	N-gaŋge
Day, daylight	Sū; / lu-nya, (Mu-ese = daylight)	Su; ma-su, Wu-nya, Šonjo	Di-ōfi	U-ese (i. e. day- light)	bu-nya; mō-nya, Wi-nya	Di-kaoko
Devil, evil spirit	M-ōŋgi	M-ōŋgi	N-gū	...	E-kali	Bu-eli
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N-gaŋga	N-gaŋga	...	Mo-wura ma- do	...	...
Dog ...	N-bwa	N-bwa	M-bia	M-fo	M-bwa	N-joŋgi
Door, door- way	J-ombi	Li-ohwa, Di-ohi, E-kaowa	Ma-nn; mi-na	Di-kaowa, Muna	Li-kaoba	Di-ombe

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Ba-mbaaka	207. Ba-rondoo- Ba-Juú	208. N-golo- Ba-taúga	209. Ba-kandu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boúge
Dream ...	N-dóto	N-dóto.	N-dem ¹	...	N-dóto	Mi-kessa
Drum ...	I-limbi. N-gama	Jimbi. N-gama. Mo-lemba	N-gom ¹	N-gama	N-gama	N-gami
Ear ...	Li-tu	Li-tu	Di-úin	Di-toi; ma-toi	Li-tú	Ma-ti (<i>pl.</i>)
Egg ...	Mo-ké; mi-ké	N-wen; <i>pl.</i> mi-éi	C-ari-guf ² ; bi-ari-guf ²	Di-ke; ma-ké	Mu-ke; mi-	Mu-ki; me-ki
Elephant ...	N-jóko	N-jo	N-jok	N-jóko; ma-	N-jóko	N-jeku
Excrement	Mo-wa	Mo-wa. I-ka	Di-bi	...	Leon	Do-bi
Eye ...	Ly-iso; m-iso	Ly-iso	D-ia ¹ ; m-ia ¹	D-iso; m-iso	D-iso	D-iso; m-iso
Face, forehead	Bo-iso; mabo-iso. M-bombo	Bo-iso	Su	Bo-iso; ma-iso. Di-bonja	Bo-iso; ma-iso	Bo-iso
Fat, oil ...	Ma-woúgi. M-ula	Ma-woúso. Mo-úja. Mo-vuja	Di-foú	Mo-woú	Di-wé	Ma-úla
Father ...	Tata So-úgo, Sa-úgo	Ta-te. Sese	Tata	Sese	Tata. Sa-úgo	...
Fear ...	W-oúgo	M-boúbi	W-ou	...	W-oúgo	li-oúgi
Finger ...	Mw-ini	Mu-nye. J-ansa; be-ansa. ¹ I-ni; lo-ni	Mi-ou	I-ne; do-ne	Mu-nye; mi-nye	Mu-ni; mi-ni
Fire ...	Wen. Mo-ya	Mu-nya	Fy-ni	Mo-ya	Mw-éa	Wie
Fish ...	Sui	(Nyama)	Titi	N-dóndi	(Nyama). Dondi	Súu
Foot ...	Fata	Li-taúga. (I-tambi; <i>pl.</i> yu-tambi = aba)	Di-kú	Di-kora	Mu-pá	Di-bamba
Forest ...	W-aúga. Y-iri. Li-kumba	Li-kumba	Peú	Mu-riki; me-	N-díko; <i>pl.</i> mi-diki	Peú ¹
Fowl ...	Kuba	Uba. Y-uba	Kuf ¹	Kuba	Kuba	Kú
Frog ...	I-tóúko; lo-	Li-kuwe; ma- Mo-nyica	...	Di-saúgi. Mo-kawí	Mu-koúgo	...
Ghost ...	E-limu; we-	Mo-limu. E-mo; be-mo	N-gú	...	Mu-dimu; mi-	Di-woúgi
Girl, maiden	N-gondeli	N-góndeo	...	...	N-gonde-ka- Bamú. N-gondeki	...
Goat ...	M-boú	M-boú	Peúge ²	I-ke; do-ke	M-boú	Peúge ²
" (he) ...	E-tutuwe (<i>3 num.</i>). E-kpa, E-gpo; be-gpo	Y-akwo	...	E-gbu; be-gbu	E-sele	...
God ...	Léba	O-basi. Léba	A-wasi	O-wase	O-wasi	A-basi
Grandparent	M-bamba. M-bambe	M-bamba. M-bambe	...	...	...	...

¹ Also D-ansa; *pl.* wi-ansa. }-ansa usually stands for 'thumb'.

² Noteworthy.

English	205. L-sube	206. Ba-krwiri- Ba-mboke	207. Ba-rondoo- Ba-luē	208. N-gole- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
Grass... ..	E-wule; be-wule	E-wule	Bi-paba	...	E-ru	N-jambu
Ground	Mu-nyabgala, Si	Ma-nya. Si U-se; <i>pl.</i> i-se	Si-m-se	...	Mu-nyere	N-dawo
Ground-nut	Ma-tawi ¹ (<i>pl.</i>)	...	N-gondi wa yoŋ	...	N-gōndoo ja baye	...
Guinea-fowl	Kpai	E-krwai. Kaŋge	Fi-krwa; u-krwa	...	...	N-guru
Gun	Mu-komba	Mu-komba	Mu-kumba	Mu-kumba	Mu-kumba	Mu-kumba
Hair	Sawa	Sawa	Di	Ny-uŋga	Ny-uŋga	Ny-ŋ
Hand	Li-kā. i-wuŋga	Li-ā. Li-wumbi	Di-kā	Li-koŋga ¹	Di-koŋga ¹ Di-koŋga; ma-	Rikā. M-burika. Kunja
Head	Mu-ŋopa	Mu-ŋopa. Mi-ro; mi-ro	M-ō; mi-ō	Mo-ro; mi-ro	Mu-ro	M-ō; mo-u
Heart... ..	Mu-ŋema	Mw-ema. Li-wunduundu	Mw-em ¹ ; mi-em ¹	...	Mu-ŋema	M-bama
Heel	Tindi. E-tindere	E-tindere	N-keko	E-tinde; be-	Di-bō	M-ba
Hide	E-kebo	Ey-awa. M-awa	...	...	E-kebo	...
Hill	Mu-koŋli	Mu-ŋli or Mu-ri	...	...	Mu-ruŋga	...
Hippopotamus	N-gawa	N-gawa	N-jeke ma-kumba. N-jeke ma-lp ¹	...	N-gaba	...
Hoe	Li-bāko	Li-bāko. Si-saka. Mw-ā	...	Yoŋgu; re-yoŋgu	Di-bāko. Ny-uŋgu	Ny-uŋgu
Honey	B-ombu. Bo-wu	Bo. Wu	Uy-ū	N-yoi	B-ombu	Ma-ū
Horn	Mu-sewa	Mu-sewa. Ma-seba	Toŋ	...	Toŋga	N-koŋ
House... ..	N-dawu	N-dawu. M-baa. (L-ambu = nest)	N-dā	N-dawo; man-dawo	N-dābo	N-dā
Hanger	N-ja	N-ja	N-jā	...	N-jā	N-je
Husband ... ..	...	M-ama	...	M-anya	Ma-nyare	...
Hyena ... ..	...	...	Kim-jop; bi-jop	...	...	N-saka
Iron	E-ke	E-ke. E-yeki	Keŋ	E-keko	E-ke	N-keko
Island	E-yondi	E-yondi	Ki-bok; bi-bok	...	...	...
Ivory	Mw-aŋga ma n-jeke	M-onda ma n-jeke	M-ia mi n-jeke	Di-ŋga ru n-jok ¹	Ma-aŋga. ŋga la n-jōko	...
Knee	Li-ŋgaŋga	Li-ŋgaŋga	Di-boŋ; ma-	Li-waŋga; ma-	Di-boŋga	Di-nū
Knife	Li-wendi	Li-wendi	D-endi; ma-endi	Di-rendi; ma-	E-endi or Di-	I-koŋga; do-
Lake, sea	Mw-anja	Mw-anja	...	...	...	...
Leg	Mw-ende	Mw-ende	M-bwendi	Ma-faŋga; me-	...	N-koŋ. M-ŋi

¹ Noteworthy.

English	205. I-saba	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-boko	207. Ba-ronde- Ba-lua	208. N-gulu- Ba-taiga	209. Ba-kunda	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
Leopard ...	N-jō	N-goo	N-je	N-kō	N-jō	Y-aŋge; be-aŋgu
Lion ...	...	M-baŋgo	...	...	N-gila	...
Lips ...	Mu-lumbu	Mu-umbu	Bwegbwe	...	E-popo	N-bōte
Magic, religion	Li-emba	Li-emba	Lembe	N-dooŋu; ma + (<i>idol, fetish</i>), Ba-remba	Rooŋo	Di-lamba
Maize ...	M-basi	...	M-gbwi	N-gū	N-gwi	M-kpwi
Man ...	Mōtu; ba-tu	Mō-to; ba-tu or wa-tu	Muti; bu-ti. M-ŋi; b-ŋi. M-ŋin	Moo-to; bu-to	Mū-to Mī-ana; bi-ana	Moo-ti; bu-ti
Man, vtr. ...	M-un-ana; bu-	M-uny-ana; <i>pl.</i> wa-	...	...	Mu-nyare	...
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Titi	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Titi
Medicine ...	M-ŋe	Bwe. Y-ooŋo	...	Ma-tē	...	...
Milk ...	Ma-nyoŋgo	...	...	Ma-bē	Ma-nyoŋgo	...
Monkey ...	Kema	Ema. Mo-sako	Kūl	Kēma	Yema	Keet
Moon ...	Ngw-ende	Ngw-endi	Suŋ	N-gōnda	N-gōndi	N-gōndi
Mother ...	Yeya	Jeje. Iya	...	Iya	Iya	...
Mountain ...	Phako	Phako or Fako	N-kaoko	...	Mu-ri Mo-kali	N-kaoko
Mouth ...	Mu-lumba	Wana	N-dumbi	M-ombo; m-ombo	Mu-mba	(u)-wan
Nail (of finger or toe)	N-ganda	N-ganda	Ci-a; bi-a	K-sana; be-	N-gandi	N-ganda
Name ...	D-ina	L-ina	D-iŋ	...	D-ina	D-ine
Navel ...	N-juŋgu. Mo-tōli	N-juŋgu	...	Di-taŋgu; ma-	Mo-toro	...
Neck, throat	Koti	Li-wa. Y-iŋgu	N-kiŋ	Di-bōlu. Kiŋgo	I-bwaro	Di-bōlu
Night ...	W-ū	W-ū or E-w-ā	N-guku	Burū	Bu-ti	N-kaoko
Nose ...	M-bemba	Mu-hembe, Mu-phembe. Mu-onbe	Di-ū. Nd-ū	Mo-fiki; mo-	M-pemba. Doo	E-lamba
Oil palm ...	Li-ende. M-bia	Li-a; mi-a. M-bia (<i>fruit</i> of)	Lindi, Di-lindi	Di-a; mi-a	Lendi	M-bū (?), Di-seŋ
Ox ...	Ny-aka	Ny-aka	Ny-aka	...	Ny-aka	Ny-ā
Paddle ...	Phaki	Faki, Paki, Epaki	...	...	Kapi	...
Palm wine, beer	...	M-imba	M-ō ma Hindi	...	...	M-aki wa m-bū
Parrot ...	N-goso	Oso, Koso	N-gōŋ	Koso	Kosi	Ma-keya
Penis ...	Yeoko	Yeoko	N-suk	...	...	Nūnū
Pig ...	N-gū	N-gua	N-gū	N-gwa	N-gua	N-gū
Pigeon ...	M-beŋga	M-beŋga	M-beŋga	Sire; ba-sire	M-beŋga	M-beŋga
Place ...	E-ki.	E-kiŋ	Fomi, Fom'	...	W-ama or Ōw-ama	Yeke
Rain ...	M-bū	M-bū	L-of	M-bū	M-bimba	M-bū
Rat ...	E-tuli. E-turo	E-tu. E-teta	Pū	Po	Pō	Pō

English	205. I-subu	206. Bakwiri- Ham-bokko	207. Ba-rondoo- Ba-luó	208. N-gooloo- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
River	Mw-anja, Mo-sophi, M-omboo	Mw-anja, M-ooó	M-bū	..	Mw-anja, Mw-andya	Ma-lep'
Road	N-ja	N-ja	N-je	..	N-ja	N-jaŋgu
Salt	Y-aŋga, M-aŋga (salt water)	I-kwa	..	E-kaa; ru-kaa	..	..
Shame	I-soni	I-sōni	..	..	..	..
Sheep	Mo-koŋgo; me-	Mo-koŋgo; me- Mo-koŋgu; mi-	M-koŋgo; mi-	Mu-roŋki, E-soka; be-	Mo-koŋgi	M-bwebi
Shield	N-guba	N-guba	..	..	..	..
Shoulder	Li-kata	Li-kata, M-ata; mi-ata	..	E-tufi; be-	..	..
Sister	N-domani	N-domani, Yeye	Bw-aru	..	N-ana-ya	N-jaŋgo
Skin	E-yowoo	E-yowoo	Kakoo	N-gowoo	E-koboo	M-akita
Sky	Looha	Loowa	Loŋ-gundi	Roowa	..	Doobi
Slave	Mo-kaami	Mu-taŋga; ba- Mo-kaami, Mo-fa; ba-fa	..	Mo-fa; ba-fa	Ma-pā; ba-pā	..
Sleep	I-yō	I-joó, I-jo	F-iŋ; u-ŋ	..	I-yō	Bo-jo
Smoke	Yu-tutu (pl)	Yu-tutu (pl)	F-deti; u-deti	Mo-tutu	Mu-tutu	M-baŋgo- waŋge
Snake	Ny-ama- gbwawa	Gbwawa	Ny-ō	Iny-ō; many-ō	Ny-ō	Ny-ō
Son, boy	Mu-kutu; ba-kutu	Mw-ana or Wana; b-ana	M-ān'; pl b-ōn' or b-ōn'	Wu-ana; b-ana	N-ana	Mw-an'
Song	Mu-keŋge	Mu-sakoo, (Embl = sing!)	N-gom'	..	Mu-kōni	Do-tūn
Spear	Di-koŋgo	Jo-ŋgo; ma-ŋgo, Li-ŋgo, Soko	Di-koŋ'	Di-koŋgo	Di-ŋgo, Di-koŋgo	Tuba
Spirit, soul	M-adi	E-ŋgo, E-limo	..	..	..	Bw-eri
Star, planet	I-sowoo	Sombi, I-sombi	F-asaasu; u-	..	N-gōŋgete	E-ŋgo; be-
Stick	Eli; ba-li, Mu-timbo ¹	E-yi; we-yi, E-boŋgo	M-bwendi	Mo-te; me-te	Mw-ere	Mo-timbu'
Stone	Li-lali; ma-	Li-yal; ma- Di-ya	Di-kok'	W-ale; m-ale	Irari	Di-rari
Stool ... ..	..	M-bokoo	..	E-wuŋgu; be-	Kunda	..
Sun	Mo-bokoo; mi-	Mo-bokoo, E-bwei	F-yaŋa	Ma-sonji	Koba	Di-nyāā
Tail (of an animal)	Mu-kondoo	Mo-onda	..	..	M-ūnda	..
Tear	Li-sōli	..	Mi-sis'	..	Rus	Ma-ji
Testicles	Li-windi; ma-	Li-windi	Ny-aŋga	..	..	Pungu
Thief	I-awa	Li-ba	W-ŋ'; pl ŋgw-ŋ'	..	W-ipi, N-ipe	M-gbwala

¹ Cf. *Sowhli Fimbo*.

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-baako	207. Ba-rondar- Ba-lue	208. N-guloo- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kunda	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
Thigh... ..	Li-bebe	Libebe, Li-yebi. (I-tuŋga = <i>hip</i>)	...	E-ŋafa; be-	...	...
Thing... ..	Y-ema; b-ema	Y-ema; w-ema	Di-ambi; m-ambi	...	Cuma	Di-am'
Thorn... ..	N-jenje	N-jenje	Ki-doo; bi-doo	...	Senje	Di-penyi
Tobacco ...	Tŋko	Tŋko	Tŋko	...	N-wenyi	Tabŋko
To-day ...	Wana-bo-nya	Ya-wana. Yabon'	Di-ŋle	E-awū	Nina	Di-ŋli
Toe	Mwini	J-otto ya li-taŋga	...	I-ne ali-ko <i>pl. dō-ne ra ma-ko</i>	Mu-nā	Mo-ni; me-ni
To-morrow	Kŋkŋ	Mw-elo	...	E-āna ¹	Yana ¹	...
Tongue ...	Jeme, Dyeme; <i>pl. m-eme</i>	Jeme	Fi-dem'; u-dem'	Wu-emi; m-emi	Yeme, Leme	Di-būma
Tooth ...	Li-suŋga	Li-suŋga	Di-soŋ; ma-	Di-soŋga; ma-	Suŋga; ma+	Di-suŋ
Town, village	M-baaka. Mo-kindi	M-besa	M-bok	Mo-ki; me-ki	Mo-ki. Mu-kindi	Mu-lamba. M-bō
Tree	Y-eli; w-eli	Bwē'; ma-ē'	K-e; b-ē	Ba-le; ma-le	Bw-ere; mi-ere. Bu-ma	Mo-tu; me-tu
Twine ...	Ma-ise	Mo-wasa?	Di-fasi; ma-	...	Ma-asa	Pwaki
Urine	Mi-nyali	Mi-nyāli	Ma-sanji	...	...	Sasa
Vein	Ma-sisa; mi-	Mo-sisa	...	Ma-sisa; me-	...	...
War	Bida	Bi-a. Ma-ŋgo	W-ara	Bi-ra	N-jama. Eo-ra	N-jam
Water ...	Ma-liwa	Ma-liwa. M-asa	Ma-lef	Ma-liwa	Ma-riha, Ma-liba	Ma-top
Well, source	...	...	...	...	...	...
White man	Mu-kala	M-boŋge	Mu-kafu. Mu-karara	Ma-karara; ba-	Mu-karara	Mu-karara
Wife	Mo-nja	Mu-nya. Ma-lana	N-tā	...	N-ara-na	Mw-āma
Wind	N-gōō. Mu-li. N-goi	N-gō. N-didi. E-wili	Pupe	...	N-guŋgu	Di-ŋgobi
Witch ...	Mu-lamba. I-lamba; wa-	Mu-lamba. Li-amba	Lembe	...	Bo-remba	E-lamba; be-
Witchcraft	N-gūmbi	N-guŋga	...	...	Robo	...
Woman ...	Mw-aitu	Mw-aitu; h-aitu. Mu-lana; ba-	N-tā; ba-tā	W-ara-na; ba-	N-ara-na; ba-	Mw-awo; ba-awo
Womb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	L-ali	V-odi, J-ali; bi-ali	...	...	Yuri	...
Yam	M-bā	E-otto; be-otto. I-otto. Iy-otto. M-ba. Ma-sua	Ki-yu; bi-yu	E-wo; be-wo	E-ko	Di-tŋ
Year	M-bu; me-m-bu	Mw-ū	M-ū; mi-ū	...	R-tu; ma-tu	Di-koke; ma-
Yesterday...	Mw-elo	Mw-elo	...	E-āna mu-su	Yana, Jana	...

¹ See also 'yesterday', noteworthy.

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-iewiri- Bam-boko	207. Ba-rondoo- Ba-luē	208. N-gaio- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
One	Y-oko, -ōko	I-yō. Foko, -mo, -bo, M-oko, Boko	Mw-ā. C-ā	E-ōko	E-ōko	C-a. -mō, -ō
Two	-ba. -wai	-ba. -wa. -bake	M-ā	-wa	-ba. -be	-ba. -beke
Three	-yan	-yan. -lalu	Mi-a	-aro	-aru. -lalu	-lalu, -ā
Four	-ni, -ni, -nei	-ni, -nei	Mi-ne	-ni	-ni	-ni
Five	-tanu	-tanu, -ta'	Mi-tan'	-tā, -tan'	-tā	-tanu
Six	Mu-taba	Mu-tawa	Bi-sama	Be-tariok (5+1)	-tare oko. -tan' bey-oko	Mu-tuwa
Seven	Samba	Li-samba	N-jambwa	Be-taniwa (5+2)	-ana bebe. -tanna bebe	Samba
Eight	L-ōmbi	W-ambi	Mw-ambi	Be-tan'awearo	-tana-we-raru. N-ambe	Mu-tuwa beko (6+2)
Nine	Li-buka ¹	Li-būa, Li-buka	Di-bū	Be-tan'abini	-tana wi-ni, -tanna be-ne	Di-wū, Di-bū
Ten	I-sāka. I-ŋami	Li-umi, Di-ŋmi, Diy-ŋmo. Mini ¹	L-um'	Ro-ndaro	Lu-ndaru. Do-ndaru. Lo-ndalo	Di-um'
Eleven	I-sāka na y-oko, (I-sāka na we-ba = twelve)	Li-umi na i-yō	L-um ni c-ā	Ro-ndaro-ne-ōk'	Lu-ndaru- ney-ōko	Di-bum' ne fō
Twenty	Dō. M-āwal. (Dō ne y-oko = twenty-one)	M-baŋgi. Mu-aya. Dō	M-u mw-a	Dū (?)	Dō or Dū (pl. m-ū). (Dū ne y-oko = twenty-one)	Di-ti
Thirty	I-sāka lalu	Sai y-āu. Saki lalu	...	...	Du na. lu-ndaru	Di-ti na di-ŋm'
Forty	M-wani	M-ansi. Mini mi-ne	...	...	M-ū-ma-ŋa	Ma-ti ma-bā
Fifty	Sakitānu	M-ātanoo or Mini me-tā. Saki tē	...	...	M-ū-ma-ŋa na lu-ndaru	Ma-ti na di-ŋm'
Sixty	M-u-mu-taba	Mini mu-taba	...	...	M-u-m-āru	...
Seventy	M-usamba	Mini samba	...	...	M-u-ma-aru na lu-ndaru	...
Eighty	M-u-l-ombi	Mini w-ambi	...	...	M-u-m-āol	...
Ninety	M-u-li-buka	Mini li-būa	...	...	M-u-m-āni na lu-ndaru	...
Hundred	E-ghwen	E-ghu. E-wake	M-boko	...	M-u-m-āta	Ma-ti ma-tanu
Thousand	I-kali	I-kū; pl. lu-ko	...	...	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

English	205. I-sutu	206. Ba-kwiri- Ham-bekeo	207. Ba-rodia- Ba-luē	208. N-gwala- Ba-tānga	209. Ba-kunda	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
I, me, my ...	M-ba. N-a. -a-mi	M-baa. N-a. -m-ba, -a-mi	Me-nū. Me, M-a, N. -me, -cū	M-ba. N, N-a. -a-m-ba	Mi. M-ba. N-a, N. -m-ba, -ya-m-ba, -cū	Me-nic. ? -ya-n
Thou, thee, thy	Wa. Ū. -a-ŋgw	Wa. Ū. -a-ŋgw	We-nū. Wa. -f, -v'	A-we. ? -we, -a-we	Uwe, Ū-we. Ū. -we, -ya-we, -c-abe	We. ? -cū
He, him, his	Ū-nō. A. -c-ni	Ū-nō, Mō. A. -c-ni	Nyenū. A. -ŋyenc, -cū	...	Mō. A. -cū, -ca-moa, -c	Ta-we. ? -ye
We, us, our	I-sa. I. -a-su	I-sa. Di, I. -a-su	Be-se. Bi-g, Sa. -is	...	I-se, I-sa, I-si. Di. -i-sō, -i-sō, -ca-su	Ba-lu. ? -yeŋ
Ye, you, your	I-nyo. E. -a-nyu	I-nyo. Lo, E. -a-nyu	Biba. Ba. -a-we-ni, -iŋ	...	I-nyo. Ba. -i-nyō, -i-nyu, -ca-nyu	Ba-mun. ? ?
They, them, their	A-ŋa. Wa. -wa, -a-wa	A-ŋa, Ba-ŋa. Bāba. Wa, Ba. -wa, -ba, -ba-ba, -a-bu	Be-nū. Ba. -a-ba, -ba-ū	...	Be, Ba-nu or Bō. Ba. -bō, -ya-bō	Yeri. ? ?
All	-ase, -ese, v-ese (1 and 2); m-ase, m-ase (3 and 4); y-ase or j-ase, be-ase (7 and 8)	-ase, -ese	-akakpa	...	Mu-sūsū	-se
This, these	-nu (mo-nu, o-nu, ba-nu; &c.) -ni (di-ni, ma-ni)	-nu (mo-nu, o-nu, ba-nu; &c.) -ni (di-ni, ma-ni; &c.) -ŋgi, -ŋga, -ŋgu (u-ŋgu (1), ba-ŋga (2); mu-ŋgu (3), ? mi-ŋgi (4); di-ŋgi (5), ma-ŋga (6); ji-ŋgi (7), bi-ŋgi (8); wa-ŋga (16)	Ū-nu, ba-nu or ba-cu; mu-cu, mi-cu; di-ni, ma-ni; ki-cu or e-ni, be-ni and ba-cu; c-ni (9 and 10); ro-cu (12); ba-cu (14); a-u or e-cu or wa-ni (16) -ca (o-ca, ba-ca; &c.)	...	-ca (o-ca, ba-ca; &c.)	Mso (1 and 3), Ba (2); -ki (7); -m-bi (8); -m (9 and 10); -m-ba (14) Ta. ¹
That, those	-ne (o-ne, ba-ne; &c.)	-nia (yonder); (a-nia, 16)	-wara (yonder) (o-wara, ba-wara, &c.)	...	-ne	...

¹ Cf. demonstratives in No. 199.

English	207. I-saba	206. Ba-kwiri- Ba-mbakwa	207. Ba-ronde- Ba-luë	208. Ng-galar- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210 Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
Bad	Ba-be	Ba-wa	be	...	E-baki	A-be, -be
Black	-inda	-inda, Mw-inda	...	-n-daka	-inda	...
Female	Nmw-ali	Mw-ali, -ale	Mw-ara	...	Mw-ari, N-are	Nw-an'
Fierce, sharp, bitter	-kambi	-ambi	...	...	...	...
Good	-lali, Bw-ama	Bw-ama, -lõ, Mw-si	-lam	-rali, -s-deti	-lõli, -rõro, Bw-am	-lam
Great	-ndene, -kole	-ndene, kulu	-nin'	-nene	-kõli, nene	-toko
Little	-sali, -sone	-sali, -tõn, Tu	-toko	-titi	-titi, -tũ	M-bri
Long	Gbwawa	-wawi, -wawa, Mw-te	...	...	-tumbi	...
Male	M-ume; b-sme	M-ume	-lum	...	-m-ume	N-dom, -lum
Old	-duni	-luni or -dun', -dunã, ¹ -uni, -una	...	-tina	-tina	...
Red	-ten	-ten	...	...	-tonda	...
Rotten	-bõ	-bõ	...	...	-sundu	...
Short	-kutu	-utu	...	...	-tũl	...
Sick	-õkn	-õka, -wõka	...	-y-ambe	-õka, Ny-ambe	...
White	-tann, -fembe	M-bami	-bõ	Fufaka	-saŋga	N-dora
Above, up, on top	Õl-manyu	Wulu	...	...	Õlwan'	...
Before ... ..	...	...	...	...	N-gwere	...
Behind ... ..	...	M-busa	...	...	M-bisa, Om-bisa	...
Below, down	Wa-si, Õ-si	Wa-si, Õ-si	...	...	Õ-si, Õ-se	...
Far ... ..	...	Fafafõ!	...	...	Tũmbi	...
Here ... ..	...	...	Afa	...	Afa, Waŋga	Wa
In, inside ...	Õ-teni	I-itiŋ, Õ-titiŋ. (õ)	...	...	Õti, õ	...
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	...	W-atiati	...
Near ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	...	Õ-wõka, We-bõka	...
Plenty, many	Li-bõa	Salsal, I-saŋgi ²	Diõgan'	...	Di-bõa	Dõ, -õu
There ... ..	...	Õ-ne, õ-ten', Ania (yonder)	Uwa	...	Iya, Õno	Ta

¹ Noteworthy.² Cf. word for 'ten'.

English	205. I-saba	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-boko	207. Ba-ronde- Ba-luŋ	208. N-gale- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
Where? ...	(a)-niŋga?	(a)-niŋga	A-fe?	...	Weko?	...
No! ...	Kam!	Kam!	Awe!	...	Uwe?	...
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	Sa, Ku, Si (usually as an enclitic)	Sa, Ku, Si (-sa-, -ku-, -si- -sa- = present, -si- = past, -ku- = future) Sēē.	ta- (n-ta-ne = I not see, I see not)	-sa, -sa	Baba! N! Saku! Suku, Keke- -sa	...
To ...	?	Li-	?	?	(a)-	?
" beat ...	-tia	-tia	...	-abi, -aba	-aba	...
" buy, sell	-yanda	-anda, -manda	-bā	-andi, -gawi	-anda	...
" come ...	-pō	-ja	-lea	-rako, -dako	-pako, -rōkō, -iya	...
" cut ...	-ke	...	-siki	-gotti	-lena	...
" dance ...	-sa	-sa	-sak'	-saka	-saka	...
" die ...	-wa	-wa	-wa	-veri, -va	-wedi, -wa	...
" eat ...	-da	-ja	-die	-daka	-ja, -ra	...
" give ...	-bala	-wala, -bala	-ba, -boŋ	-nyeri	-nye, -boko	...
" go ...	-ala	-kende, -lende ¹	-ke	-sowi, -juwi	-kenda, -kendi	...
" kill ...	-gbi, -gha	-owa	-owa	-boro	-bora	...
" know ...	-bla	-bia	ɿ	...	-iyu, -ijo	...
" laugh ...	-yō	...	-oō	-aji, -asi	-rō, -porō	...
" leave off, cease	-dia	-lia	...	...	-nyara	...
" love, want	-liŋgana	-liŋgana, -liŋgi	-tondi, -toŋ	-diŋgi	-liŋgi, -liŋga, -saka	...
" see ...	-obāmo	-ene, -eni, -oŋgo	-ne	-eni	-nene, -ene, -eni	...
" sit, remain, abide	ja or -dyā	-dyā	...	-jumami	-pindi, -sumame	...
" sleep ...	-ko-iyō, -oaniga	-naŋga	...	-naŋge	-naŋga	...
" stand, stop, be erect	-teme	-teme	...	-ūwe	-te	...
" steal ...	-iba	-iba	-ni'	...	-wiba, -wibe, -iba, -ipa	...

¹ Noteworthy, cf. Nyanja (51).

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN ISUBU AND BAKWIRI

Class 1. **Mu, Mo, W** (u, u, mo, a); 2. **Ba, Wa** (ba, wa); 3. **Mu, Mo, Mw** (mu); 4. **Mi, Me** (mi); 5. **Li, Di, L', J', I** (di, li); 6. **Ma** (ma, m'-); 7. **E, J, Dy** (y, ji); 8. **Bi, Be, Wi, We** (bi, wi); 9. **I** (i); 10. **N, N'** (e); 11. **N, N'**, — (l); 12. missing; 13. **Lo, O, Yu** (lo); 14. missing; 15. **Bu, Bo, Wu, W** (bu); 16. **U**, **U** (preposition only); 17. **Wa, A**.

There are traces of the -ni locative suffix in a few adverbs and of the -ans diminutive suffix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN BARONDŌ-BALUÉ AND WEST BAKUNDU

Class 1. **Mu, Mo, N, Wu** (u, ye, u); 2. **Ba** (ba); 3. **Mu, Mo** (mu); 4. **Mi, Me** (mi); 5. **Li, Di, I** (di); 6. **Ma** (ma); 7. **Ki, Ci, K'** (ki, ci); 8. **Bi, Be** (bi, be); 9. **Fi, I** (i, fi); 10. **N, N'**, — (e); 11. **N, N', Nge** (n, i); 12. ?missing; 13. **Ro, Do, U** (ro, ru, u); 14. missing; 15. **Bu, Bo** (bu); 16. **U** (preposition); 17. **Fa, Wa** (as preposition).

Traces of -ana, diminutive suffix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN N-GŌLŌ-BATANGA AND EAST BAKUNDU

Class 1. **Mu, Mo, M, N** (bu, mu, n, u); 2. **Ba, Bu, Bo** (ba); 3. **Mu, M** (mu); 4. **Mi, Me** (mi); 5. **Di** (di); 6. **Ma** (ma); 7. **E** (e); 8. **Be** (be); 9. **Fi** (fi); 10. **N, Ng** (ji, i, c', k'); 11. **N, Ng**, — (i); 12. **Wo** (?); 13. **U** (u, ru); 14. missing; 15. **Bw, Bo, U** (bu) (scarce); 16. **U** (as preposition); 17. **Fa** (?).

Traces of -ana suffix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN BAROMBI-M-BONGE

Same as in N-golŌ-Ba-tanga, &c., but 7 = **E** (concord ki-); and 9. **Fi** has as plural 12 **Do** (do).

205. **Isubu** is spoken in West Cameroons, on the Biafra peninsula, and in the estuary region between the Lower Moŋgo river and the sea-coast at Man-of-War Bay, near Victoria.

206. **Bakwiri-Bamboko** is spoken on the sea-coast and mountain slopes of the great Cameroons volcano, as far north as the Upper Meme river, as far east as the Moŋgo. On the south the tribes are known as Bakwiri, on the north as Bamboko.

207. **BarondŌ-Balué** (West Bakundu) is spoken in the coast region between the Lower Meme river and the Rio del Rey estuary, as far north as the Ndiaŋ river, including on the west the lower portion of the Bakasi peninsula.

208. **NgolŌ-Bataŋga** is spoken in the hills and mountains of the Rumpi or Rambo region, between North latitudes 4° 50' and 5° 20', as far west as the Ndiaŋ river ('the Bantu frontier'), and east to the Adya-laki river. This is the northernmost of the Bantu tongues.

209. **Bakundu** or **East Bakundu** is spoken in the region between the Upper Moŋgo river and the Upper Meme river, and southwards to the Bakwiri and Duala confines.

210. **Barombi-Mbonge** is spoken in the region south of the Rumpi Mountains, chiefly to the west of the Upper Meme river, and south to the confines of the Bamboko and Bakundu.

GROUP OO

THE SPANISH GUINEA-WEST CAMEROONS LANGUAGES (*continued*)

OO 6 MOSO SUB-GROUP

211. Boŋkeñ

212. Abo

GROUP PP

THE MANENGUBA LANGUAGES

213. Ba-luñ¹ 213a. Ba-fo

214. N-kōsi or Ba-kōsi²

215. Bañ-gaite³

GROUP QQ

THE MIDDLE SANAGÁ LANGUAGES

216. Ba-ti (Ba-ceŋga)

English	211. Boŋkeñ	212. Abo	213- Ba-luñ 213a. Ba-fo	214. Ba-kōsi (N-halemœ)	215. Bañ-gaite (N-gôteñ)	216. Ba-ti
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	E-hon, E-hun	...	...
Animal, wild beast	...	...	Ny-am ⁴	Ny-am ⁴	...	...
Ant ... ..	...	...	...	Pupu, Sia	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	Si	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	...	E-wake (gorilla)	...	...
Arm	E-nō	E-nō, I-kāā	E-kā	E-ke ; mo-ke	E-kā ; me-kā, E-kaā re-kā ⁴	...
Arrow	E-banji	M-banj	...	...	Mo-añgum	...
Axe	E-wondœ	Fane	O-hon	E-hon	O-hon	...
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	Somb	...	...
Back, back- bone	M-busa	M-bus ⁴	M-bus ⁴	M-ba, Nkū	M-ba	...
Banana	Ma-dudi (pl)	Ki-dudi	De-kot, De-kō	E-tom ; i- Ny-ake	...	...
Beard	Nj-elu, Ma-set	Ma-yēē	N-jer ⁴ , H-ōlœ	N-seru	...	...
Bee	Ny-abœ	Iny-œœ	E-kœœ	E-dū, Nny-a	E-giœ	...
Belly	Fusu	E-bum	E-bom, E-bum, Di-bum, Me-a ; m-ā	A-bum ; mo-bum or me-bum, E-bel	E-bum	...
Bird	Nō	F-non	De-non, Ru-non (213a) ?pl.	E-non, Me-non, E-dnon, I-dnon ; me-dnon ⁴	E-nōn	...

¹ Me-loñ of Kotte.

² N-halemœ of Kotte.

³ N-gôteñ of Kotte.

⁴ The 'leg of the hand'.

⁵ This very un-Bantu collocation of d and n (as well as other inharmonious combinations of consonants) is recorded of N-kosi by our most recent authority, Heinrich Dorck. It is absent from Kotte's transcription.

English	211. Boñkōñ	212. Abw	213. Ba-ñuñ 213 a. Ba-fo	214. Ba-kōsi (N-halemas)	215. [ba-gañte (N-gōteñ)]	216. Ba-ti
Blood...	Ma-keya	Ma-ke	Me-ki	Me-kei. A-ki; me-ki	Me-ke	...
Body ...	N-kuba, Ny-ula	Mu-tē	Ny-ol, N-yū	Y-ōi	...	...
Bone ...	E-yese; be-	Kifes'	E-hoi	E-hoi, E-hit; i-hit, ē-hit	E-heig	...
Bow ...	N-kefi	N-kefi	...	E-le; me-le	...	lā-gara
Bowels ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brains ...	B-ōñ	Bu-sate	...	B-ōñ	...	...
Breast (man's)	Toto	Toto	Tōi	Tel, Tal, Tōi	Tōi	U-añgu
Breast (woman's)	E-be; ma-be	E-bē	E-bē	A-bi; me-bi	E-bē	...
Brother ...	M-ana-an	M-an' i-nye	Mo-anyañ, Mo-anyoñ	Mo-anya or Mu-an-ne	M-ana n-pā, M-ana n-sada	...
Buffalo ...	N-gole	N-golani	...	N-sib	...	...
Buttocks ...	Ma-soso	Ma-kin'	...	A-susu; me-	...	...
Canoe, boat	Bw-alu	...	Ba-ala	Ba-le	Bu-al	...
Cat ...	Siñkala, Siñge	Siñ	Siñ	Señ	Siñ	...
Charcoal ...	...	...	Kañalet	A-kañte; me-	E-posa	...
Chief, king	M-boñ	N-foñ	...	...	...	A-vumu
Child ...	M-ana; b-ana	M-ani; b-ani	Mu-āñ; b-āñ	Mu-āñ; b-āñ	...	...
Cloth ...	Bata	l-bata	E-bat'	A-bat', N-kañba	...	...
Cold ...	...	N-go	A-ha, Ha-te	A-ha	A-ha	...
Country ...	Doñ	A-loñ	...	A-loñ	...	...
Cow ...	Ny-ak', M-foñ	Ny-aka, Ny-aga	Ny-aka	Ny-ā, Ny-ak	Ny-aka	...
Crocodile ...	N-kombe, N-gandu	N-kom'	N-gandō	N-gwampa, N-gan	...	M-babe
Day, daylight	Bu-an	Kel	Mo-ti, Bw-iny', m-iny'	Boi-sale, Bu-in, E-pūn, Sū	Mo-te	...
Devil, evil spirit	...	...	E-kadi; be-	E-kale	...	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	N-gam-pōi	...	A-beme-puad	...
Dog ...	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bua	Mo-a, M-bwo; m-bie	M-bwa	lu-bwa
Door, door- way	Ku-baka	Ku-waka	Ko-wañ, Di-kob', E-ko	E-kañwa	E-kañwa	...
Dream ...	N-dōte	N-demi	...	...	...	...
Drum ...	E-limbe	N-tek	N-gam	N-tea	N-gom	...
Ear ...	l-ato; m-ato	E-wac	E-to	E-tu; me-tu	E-to	...
Egg ...	Ke; ma-ke	Ke	E-ki	A-ki; me-ki	E-ke	...
Elephant ...	N-jōku	N-jok'	N-pan	N-pan or N-siox	N-juu	In-sūñ, N-ju
Excrement	Duku	E-be	...	A-bū; me-bū	...	...
Eye ...	D-iso	D-isū	D-ij, Dī, D-ek	De-ix; ð, me-ix	D-i, D-is'	Añ-gisoa (pl. same)

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Aboz	213. Ba-Juñ 213 a. Ba-fu	214. Ba-içösi (N-halemöe)	215. Bañ-gaüte (N-göteñ)	216. Ba-ti
Face, fore- head	Bo-öso, Bo-öso	Su	E-öso, M-öso, Bo-öso	E-öso, M-öso, M-bom	E-öyoo, M-bom	Wu-öso
Fat, oil ...	Fön, Di-hoñ, Ma-li	I-fön	M-öl	M-öl, A-hoñ	M-öl	...
Father ...	...	Tata	Tate, Ta ¹	Tete, Tite, Tä, Sa-ö, So-ö	Ta	...
Fear ...	I-öñ	W-öñ	...	Boñ	...	...
Finger ..	I-öso, N-gan	Nyoo	M-öo, Fi-mwe; lo- Bo-mwe; ma-mwe	E-müi, E-bmwe	Mo-e	E-möeso; mo-
Fire ...	Ya	Fö	M-öo, M-öl	M-ö	...	I-draa; mo- I-jea
Fish ...	M-bebu	Titi	N-don	N-ton, Sü	N-don	Cui
Foot ...	Kölo, Di-kölo	Ko	E-kü, E-küi, E-ka, Mu-fend', N-fen'	E-ku, A-koola d'-ekä	E-ko	...
Forest ...	Penje	Penye	E-hö	E-hin; i- N-sañ m'e-hin	E-hö	...
Fowl ...	Kuba, Lo-kakoo	Kuba	Kub	Kub	Kub	N-goo
Frog, toad	...	...	M-pon, Ma-kä	M-pon, E-bud	M-bon	...
Ghost ...	Nkuku	Ki-dim'; bi-	...	E-deñedeñ, N-gü	...	...
Girl ...	...	...	Bo-kon'; ma- Fi-kond'; lo- Mo-an me-at	N-gön, Mo-an me-at; b-am bebe-at	Mo-an me-at	Ii-gonda
Goat ...	M-hodi	Kembe	M-bud', M-bot', M-pot'	M-pot', M-bod', Tün	M-bot'	Um-bui, M-buni
.. (he) ...	...	...	E-tör m-pot	E-pale-m-pot.	E-pale-m-bot'	...
God ...	Laba-ö-gönde	Lö-ögon'	Ny-amä, Ew-öb', Boy-öb'	Ny-amä, Di-öb', E-kale; i-kale	Mo-nyamä	...
Grandparent	...	...	Tampä, ² Mu-lina; mi-	Tete-m-pea	Tampa	...
Grass ...	Bi-sä	Bi-sä	...	N-kakoo; be +	...	...
Ground ...	Minya, N-pa	Me-se, I-si	...	A-se, N-dob	...	N-zi
Ground-nut	N-gond'aha-yoñ	N-gon ba-yoñ	Gandoo, N-don, N-gisi	N-don	N-don	...
Guinea-fowl	...	...	Kaŋg'	M-bembe, N-gwa	...	...
Gun ...	N-gadi	N-gale	N-konta	N-komba or N-kumbe	N-komba	...

¹ Ewem-ta = my father. Ewoñ-ta = thy father.² Poss. pronoun precedes this and other relationship words.

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abo	213. Ba-juñ 213a. Ba-fa	214. Ba-kósi (N-halemsae)	215. Bañ-gaũte (N-gõteñ)	216. Ba-ti
Hair ...	Sigt. Nyõ	Kisi	Nyũũ or Ny-ũũ	Nyũũ. E-aif	Nyũũ	...
Hand ...	N-kũ. Di-kã	Kã	Di-kã. E-kã. M-pas' e-ka. M-pa e-ka	N-sik-me-kã. M-ba-i-ka. E-ka; me-ka	M-ba e-ka	O-mbõ; e-mbõ
Head ...	Mõ-ko, Mõ-ko	M-õ	Mu-ko, N-tũ	Lo or N-ko	N-ko	O-gbwe; e-gbwe
Heart ...	Nema	...	Mu-lem; mi-	N-lem	...	O-tema
Heel ...	E-bõ, Di-bõõ	I-bõ	M-bus' e-ka	A-tin or Tin' e-ku; me-tin' me-ku	B-oñ re m-ba e-ka	...
Hide ...	...	...	...	N-gob, E-kob	...	...
Hill ...	...	...	...	E-kañe; i-	...	...
Hippopotamus	N-kube	N-gũ	...	...	...	...
Hoe ...	...	...	Gi-oñ	Ji-oñ, Ju-ũ; b-ũũ	Gi-oñ	...
Honey ...	B-ombõ	B-om	...	E-ju	...	...
Horn ...	Toñ	...	...	A-seb; me-	...	E-toñge
House ...	N-dã. Fande	N-daũ	N-dab	N-dab. E-kula. (Di-ãd; m-ãd = home, vil- lage)	N-dab	Ye-andze; be-andze
Hunger ...	N-jala	...	N-jã, N-je	N-ãã, N-se	...	...
Husband ...	M-lumõ; ba-	...	...	...	...	A-fu; ma-fu
Hyena ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ...	Kũ	Ki	E-ke	E-kei, E-ki	E-kõ	...
Island ...	E-yondi	Fenye	...	...	...	...
Ivory ...	Sõña	I-soñ	E-soñ. Di-soñ-a-pau. M-buñg' a-se	A-ge-n-pau	Gi-ge E-ge-n-tso	Zabarañge
Knee ...	Boñ	E-boñ	E-boñ de-ka	A-bubõ; me- A-buboñ; me-buboñ	E-boñ re kea	...
Knife ...	Lende	Len	E-hã. Di-land'	A-len; ma-len. Pã	E-len. Pã	...
Lake ...	Mw-anji	Mw-anye	...	...	...	...
Leg ...	E-nama. Sinõ. E-ku; mõ-kũ	I-nama	E-ke	E-ku; me-ku	A-kuã	...
Leopard ...	N-jõ	N-ji	N-gõ	N-ge, N-gua	N-gõ	Uñ-ge
Lion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lips ...	E-kõõ; be- E-kala; be- Mu-lumbõ	Ki-pupa; bi-pupa	...	E-bebe; A. e-bebe	...	...
Magic, fetish	...	...	Me-jam	E-lem. E-kale. A-hõn. N-kum	E-lem	...
Maize ...	...	...	N-gũ	N-goũ	N-goo	Im-basa
Man ...	Mõ-ko, Mu-ko; ba-ko	Mu-ti; ba-ti	Mu-t'; ba-t'. M-õ; bũ. M-om-an. Ma-ñ-gi-om	M-ot'; ba-t', bã. Ma-ñ-gi-om; ba-re-gi-om. M-ot' a nyõñ, Ma-nyõñ	Mw-an-j-om, Ma-ñ-gi-om	Mu-ko; ba-ko

English	211. Bañkeñ	212. Aba	213. Ba-ññ 213a. Ba-fo	214. Ba-kōsi (N-halemoe)	215. Bañ-gañte (N-gōteñ)	216. Ba-ñ
Nau, vir. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meat ...	M-bamba	Titi	Ny-am	Nyam	Nyam	...
Medicine ...	...	...	Bi-añ	Gi-s, dō-e. Dw-el (<i>tree</i>)	Egi-añ <i>or</i> Bi-ā	...
Milk ...	Ma-mwa	...	E-bē	A-bi	Me-dimbe. E-hoñ	...
Monkey ...	Kēma. Koon; <i>pl.</i> moo-koon	Sé	Kiem, Kem	Kem. A-kaon; me-	Kiem	...
Moon, month	Mw-edi	Mw-ē, Mw-ei	N-gwan	N-gwan, N-gon	N-jeon, N-gōu	Ū-ŕē, Ū-bē
Mother ...	An	Inye	Ne ¹	Nya <i>or</i> Nyañ. Nyū-ē. Ne	Nē	...
Mountain ...	N-kodi. M-kuri	N-kuko	Fi-kol; loo-kol	M-bō	...	...
Mouth ...	Numbu	N-dūm	Mu-diūm. N-ā, N-gol. Nyoo	N-gear ¹ <i>or</i> N-ōl	N-ŕōl	...
Nail (of finger or toe)	N-yanda. N-gan ¹	Bo-yā (<i>pl.</i>)	N-yan ¹	N-yane	Nu-yan ¹	...
Name ...	D-ina	J-ō	D-in	D-in; m-in	...	...
Navel ...	...	...	E-toñ	Mū-ī; <i>pl.</i> mī. A-toñ; me-	E-toñ	...
Neck, throat	Klōa	Kiñ	Kiñ. E-bōl	N-kañ <i>or</i> N-keñ. A-koñl, A-bōl; me-bōl	Kieñ. Bo-ai	...
Night ...	Bo-ye	N-goge	N-ko	E-hlnte. N-kū. Bo-ihñrñ. Ba-in-e-hina. E-pū	N-ko	...
Nose ...	J-ala. N-jōka	J-oi	Di-aa; m-aa	D-aa <i>or</i> D-ā; mō- D-ī; mī	Di-aa	...
Oil palm ...	Kaña lende	Kiy-enki y-ē. (C-ēñki-y-ē)	D-ē	D-ī; mī	D-ī	...
Ox ...	Ny-ak ¹ . M-foñ	Ny-aga	Ny-ak ¹	N-yak ¹ . N-juñ ny-ak ¹	...	...
Paddle ...	Paku	...	...	Pake	...	...
Palm wine, beer	...	...	...	Mim	...	...
Parrot ...	N-kūsi. N-gosoo	N-gos ¹	Koi. Koij	Koi. Kat	Koi	Iō-kusa
Penis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pig ...	N-gwen	N-goo	N-goo	N-gū	N-goo	...
Pigeon ...	M-beñga	M-beñga	M-beñg ¹	N-gol. M-beñga	...	...
Place ...	M-bokeo	M-boke	...	H-ām	...	...
Rain ...	M-bala	Lō	M-pa	M-bu	M-ba	...
Rat ...	Pō	Pō	Pō. Sul'pō. Kō	Pō. Kū	Pō	...

¹ Ewem-ne = my mother.

English	211. Boukeñ	212. Abo	213. Ba-tuñ 213a. Ba-fo	214. Ba-kösi (N-halemoe)	215. Esi-gaite (N-göteñ)	216. Ba-ti
River ...	Mw-anji, N-gula, Mou-dana	Mw-anye	...	E-dib	...	...
Road ...	N-gis, M-lunji	N-gie	N-yi	N-si	...	...
Salt ...	...	...	N-kuu	N-kuu, N-kué	N-kuu	...
Shame ...	...	...	...	A-sun or E-sun; me-	...	...
Sheep ...	Dama, Ton	...	M-pot, Mu-oñg'; mi, Mu-loñgi; mi-	M-bat, E-tiöxa	M-bat	Ge-humba; bi-tumba
Shield ...	...	...	...	...	...	O-kumba
Shoulder ...	...	...	E-kembel	E-koñ; me-koñ, E-kexal; i-	M-böckä	...
Sister ...	M-ana mw-aya	M-anye	Mw-anyañ mo-at	Mw-annya, mo-at	M-anya mo-ara, Kare	...
Skin ...	Kofo	Kofo	E-koñ, E-koñop	N-gob	N-gob	...
Sky ...	Ba-belala	Ba-be	Di-ob	Di-ob	...	...
Slave ...	...	...	N-lam, N-tañ, Mo-tañ; ba-	N-tañ; ba-tañ	M-baya	Im-bace
Sleep ...	Ifo	Fifo	...	Ky-ö	...	...
Smoke ...	Mw-ä	Ny-ombe	Me-tuf'	Mo-atu, Mu-entu	Me-tuf'	...
Snake ...	N-yö	...	...	Ny-ö	...	...
Son, boy ...	M-ana	M-ana; ba-on'	Mo-an-de-m, Mo-an- mo-añ-gi-om, Mo-an	Mo-an mo-añ-gi-om; ba-n-ba-regi-om, Mo-an; bañ N-kañge, (kama = <i>to</i> <i>sing</i>)	Mo-an-de-m, Mo-an	...
Song ...	Loñ	W-oñgi	...	N-kañge, (kama = <i>to</i> <i>sing</i>)	...	...
Spear ...	Koñ	E-koñ	E-koñ, F-toñ; ba- E-ko	A-koñ; me-koñ	E-koñ	...
Spirit, soul	N-kaku	Ke-dim'	...	E-dim', E-kalo	...	...
Star ...	Soñ	Soñ	N-giñgi	Tintina, N-tinti	...	...
Stick ...	N-tumba, M-tumbu, Boña	M-bwen	N-tuñ, M-poñ	N-toñ	N-toñ	...
Stone ...	Dañ	I-koñ	E-la	A-la; me-de or A-ññ; meda	E-ñ	I-tane; a-tane
Stool ...	...	...	E-ti	A-ti; me-ti	E-te	...
Sun ...	Yö	Fiyaña	E-yä, E-ton-di-ob	E-nyal, E-tonde	E-nyä	In-güna
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	N-koñ	...	...
Tear ...	M-ödi (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...	A-od; me-	...	...
Testicles ...	...	...	...	A-bin; me-bin	...	...
Thief ...	I-yeba	W-ive	Mu-wib; ba- N-jib	N-jib	...	...

English	211. Bokkeñ	212. Aba	213. Ba-ñuñ 213 a. Ba-foa	214. Ba-kösi (N-halemaoc)	215. Bañ-gañte (N-göteñ)	216. Ba-ti
Thigh... ..	...	...	E-kompä. Pipen-ekä	E-peñ; me-	Ana me kua	...
Thing... ..	E-lomba	Kake ¹	...	ŷi-om; hi-em. Di-am; m-am. A-kan; me- A-jö; me-jö	...	...
Thorn ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ...	Yakö	Takö	...	...	...	...
To-day ...	I-sana	Len	Ger	Ge', ŷi	Ge'	...
Toe	I-ñö	N-yö	M-öo	Em-ñi	M-öo	...
To-morrow ...	...	...	Soba	Soba	Geän	...
Tongue ...	Demi. Dim	Ki-lem'; bi-lem'	Egi-em'	Egi-em'	Ege-am'	...
Tooth... ..	Suñgö; ma- Di-soña; ma-soña	I-soñ; ma-soñ	E-soñ	A-soñ; me-son	E-gioñ	...
Town, village	N-koñ	N-koñ. M-böke	Mu-ki, N-ki, M-bouk'	M-ba. Di-äd. M-bon. N-koñ	M-bok'	...
Tree	E-yeli or Ew-eli	Ke; be	Bu-el', Bw-ed', Hi-on	Bu-el' or Bw-el'; m-el'	Bu-el'	Bu-ete; ma-ete
Twins	M-äsa	Ma-fas'	...	...	...	...
Urine ... ..	...	...	...	Me-sen	...	...
Vein ... ..	...	...	N-pik	N-pei or N-el	N-kod'	...
War	Ba-kakö	Wa-la	N-sum	N-rom	N-jum	...
Water	Ma-ndiya	Ma-lebe	Ma-di. Me-dib	Mi-re	Me-dib, E-dib	Ma-dän
Well, source	...	...	...	...	...	...
White man	N-kala	N-kala	N-kala	N-kala; beñ-kala	N-kara	Nasala (<i>Arab.</i>)
Wife	Mw-ayw	Mu-tan	Mo-alañ; b-älañ	...	...	Ü-kotw; bu-
Wind, air ...	Pupe	Pupe	...	Fema	...	...
Witch... ..	Bw-aña (?)	M-bö	...	Lem. N-gañiloñge	...	...
Witchcraft	Bw-aña	...	...	E-lem or A-lem	...	...
Woman	Mw-ayw	Mu-tan	Mo-at, Mu-rän or Mo-älañ	Mo-at or Mu-ad; bebe-at, beb-ad	Mw-äd	Ü-kudu, Ü-kutw; bu-
Womb ... ..	...	...	...	Diem	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	...	...	E-pidemu	Hi-on; I-un	I-yon; I-on	...
Yam	Ma-kaa (<i>pl.</i>)	U-käa	Knad. Kotok	Katö	Kud	...
Year	M-buñja	M-ö	...	Mw-e; mi-s	...	...
Yesterday...	...	...	Gian	Gian	Suaba	...
One	E-yuga. Ü-wö, -hö	-kyä, -ca	E-ok, E-ha, E-fo N-hok. -moe	N-hö, -ha, Pö, Pox	E-ha. Pog	Ü-mösi

¹ ? Survival of *Ka-* prefix.

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abe	213. Ba-lañ 213 a. Ba-fœ	214. Ba-kösi (N-halamœ)	215. Bañ-guñte (N-göteñ)	216. Ba-ti
Two ...	·bã	·ba	·ba, ·be	·ba, ·m-ba	·ba	·ba (-baba)
Three...	·alu, ·alu	·la, ·ã	·la, ·lal, Jan	·le, ·la	·lan, ·lal	·tað¹
Four ...	·na, ·ne	·naru, ·na	·ni, ·nin	·n-ni, ·ni	·nin, ·ni	·ne
Five ...	·tan¹, ·tanw	·tanu	·tãn¹	·n-tẽ, ·tan¹	·tan¹	·tanw
Six ...	Bi-sama, Mu-taeba	M-itu, Bi-sama	Mu-taeb, Mu-ta, N-toh, Tiw (213 x)	N-to, N-taeb	N-toe	Ba-lataw, ·lataw¹
Seven...	Samba	N-jambwe	Tsiambeny¹, Samba	Siampfa, Siamba, Samba	Samba or N-jamba	Ba-lataw- o-mösi
Eight ...	W-amhi, Bw-amhi, L-ombe	Mw-am¹	W-am¹, W-om¹, Wu-am¹	Wu-ãm¹, W-am¹	Wu-am¹	Belemön¹
Nine ...	Bãa, Di-bwa	Ki-bõ	De-bũ, Di-buk, A-bog	A-bãa, A-bũ; me-bũ	A-bog	Belemãñ- o-mösi
Ten ...	J-œ, D-um	E-bom	Di-ũm, di-om, Dj-œm, M-bom	Di-om, J-œm; m-ũm	Dj-œm	Ba-bõt¹
Eleven ...	...	...	Di-œm ã-hok	Di-œm maũ-hõ, J-œm n¹ e-ba (twelve)	Di-œm ni pog	...
Twenty ...	M-u-ma-ba, M-u-a-ba	M-u-ma-ba	M-œ-ma-ba, M-bom mi-be	M-œ-ma-ba, M-œm m-ba or e-ba	M-œmba	...
Thirty ...	M-u-m-ãlu	M-u-m-ã	M-œ-ma-lal, M-bom mi-lan	M-ũm a-la	...	...
Forty...	...	...	M-œ-ma-ni, M-bom m-ãin	M-ũm ni	...	...
Fifty ...	...	...	M-u-ma-tan, M-bom mi-tan	M-ũm n-tãn, (M-ũ-ãgw-œm = eighty)	...	...
Hundred ...	Ba-keya, E-bũka	M-baoka	M-ã-di-ũm, M-baokol, M-buki (213 a)	M-bõka, M-bõkal	...	...
Thousand...	Kuri	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Wañ, N- ·a-me	Mue, Me- ·me, ·yeñ	Mi, Ng N- ·ye-me, ·ewe and ·œw-m¹	Me, Men, N, Me- ·om, ·œm¹	?	...
Thou, thee, thy	Ù, Ù- ·yẽẽ, ·oũ	Wa, Oñwa, Ù- ·wa, ·yeñ	Ùe, Ù, E, ·œ-œ, ·we, ·œ-wa, ·œ-oñ, œw-oñ	Ùe, E-mœn, E, Ù, ·œœ, ·wœ, ·õ, ·oñ	?	...
He, him, his	Yei, A- ·œñ	Nyei, A- ·nye, ·ye, ·e	Mõ, A- ·ye-ba, ·œ-mœ	Mœ, Mœ-œñ, Bœœ, A, E, ·i or ·ẽ	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

² The possessive pronouns in these three languages (211, 214, 215) precede the noun and carry its concord at an initial. Thus: ejem, awem, adoũ, nuũ, abwed, aden, ejab.

English	211. Boŋkeŋ	212. Abo	213. Ba-luŋ 213 a. Ba-fo	214. Ba-kōsi (N-halamae)	215. Baŋ-gnāte (N-gōteŋ)	216. Uo-ti
We, us, our	Ba-sa Ba-sa- -āā	Ba-se. Sa- -bis, -wes', -b-is'	Se. Si. -ya-se, -e-se	Se. Se-ben. Se. -ed	...	...
Ye, you, your	Yie. Ba- -a-bu	Nyle. Be- -i-eŋ	Nye. Nni. -ya-nye, -e-nye	Nyi. Nyi-ben. Nyi. -nyi, -en	...	...
They, them, their	Bawo. Ba- -bōō, -ec	Bō. Ba- -beŋ	Bō. Ba- -ya-be, -e-bō	Bō. Be-n. Be- -ab	...	...
All	-sle. Bo-sle	so. Bo-so	---	E-siaŋ	...	...
This, these	Wō- (1), ba-; ye- (7), be- (8)	Nu- (1), ba-; ki- (7), hi- (8); ōc.	---	-in (An-in, ab-en; mū-in, me-n; ej-in, abe-n; an-in, ej-in; abo-in (14)) -ēda (Aw-ēda, ab-ēda; mu-ēda, m-ēda; ōc.) ine, -ene (As-ine, ab-ene; muine, m-ine; ōc.)	...	...
That, those	Wō-ne, ba-ne; yi-ne (7), hi-ne (8); ōc.	So. A-nu- (1), a-ōa; a-ki (7), a-bi (8)	---	---	...	...
Bad	-be	-be	-boŋōō (<i>i. e.</i> <i>not good</i>)	-bebe. -baŋōō. (-oo = <i>not</i>)	e-boŋaka. (-aka = <i>not</i>)	Timi
Black ... ..	...	...	-a-gafin. -e-lama. -c-fla	-hina. -n-dibel	-alam	-gi. -amu
Female	Mw-adi. Mw-are; ha-are	Mw-āā	-at' (Mw-at)	-at (Mw-at; bebe-at). -ad (Mu-ad)	-ad (Mu-ad)	-koto
Fierce, sharp	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good	-banya. -amō	Laam, -am	-boŋe	-boŋ	-baŋ	Noo-bala, -bala
Great	N-yiti	-nin	-nen, -hāc. A-pae	-ya. -kōla	-duna. -ha (-pa, -m-pā)	-ōgama
Little	-titi	-toko (Ki-toko)	-tige. -teke, -sat, -cal	M-ōni. -sada	-sad	...
Long, high, tall	...	...	...	Ja. (Ja-be = <i>to be long</i>)	...	...
Mal	N-om. M-ama; ha-	-lom	Mu-aŋ-gi-om. Ngi-om. -tor'	Mu-aŋ-gi-om; gi. hare-gi-om. Nje-om. -dem. -tor. -pale	Mu-aŋ-gi-om. -dem. Nje-om. Wan- -pale	...

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abo	213. Ba-luñ 213 a. Ba-fo	214. Ba-kóñi (N-balemsae)	215. Bañ-gante (N-goteñ)	216. Ba-ti
Old ... ..	...	...	-jani, -dyun	-n-jun	*-jhoama	...
Red ... ..	...	...	-tunn	*yexa (verb)	...	-lamu
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	*ba or -bõ	...	...
Short ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick ... ..	...	...	-gulak	-kuloñ. -kaama. -kula. -wula	*wũl	...
White	-pumbwa	-pupe	-ga-pũ. -peva. -pewa	-pũwa. -paba	*pupa, *pup'	-pfumamu
Above, up, on top	...	...	...	Mu-in	...	...
Before ... ..	...	...	...	A-sũ	...	...
Behind ... ..	...	...	Om-bus? Am-bi	A m-bũ	...	...
Below, down	...	...	U-se. A-se	A-se	...	...
Far ... ..	...	i-tum	...	E-tun. Pib	...	...
Here	Wan. Nana. Wãñ	Añ	Fan. Fa	Hen. Hene We. Awe	...	...
In, inside ...	Tete	Tete. E-ya	Faten. Ten. A-ten	Atũ. Onc	...	...
Middle ... ..	...	...	Ten, U-ten	Atinte	...	...
Near ... ..	...	Beatbe	...	Bomben	...	...
Outside ... ..	...	...	U-bok. E-bok	...	...	...
Plenty, many	Kaakoi	N-gañ	Kem. Keñ	Hiñ	...	...
There	Unẽnẽ	Iyn	...	Owe. Oñ. Onc. Awa-da. Ahe	...	...
Where?	Wee?	Fo? N-ye?	Fafe?	He? O?	...	...
No! ... ..	...	...	Ka? Ka? Si! Si!	Kem!	...	...
Not (with verb, -ti, -ta as prefix, in- te, or suffix)	...	Totea. -ta	...-oo, -oo (suffix), -ka (suffix), Koo? Ka-	...-oo, -oo, -ko, -ka, -da, -sa (suffixes); also by changing initial pro- noun to a negative pro- noun or by differently ac- centing the verbal root	*aka, -ãñ, -ka (suffix)	...

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abo	213. Ba-luñ 213a. Ba-fo	214. Ba-kösi (N-halemo)	215. Bañ-gante (N-göteñ)	216. Ba-ti
To ...	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ
" heat ...	...	...	-lan (luere = <i>preterite</i>)	-lana	-lun	...
" buy, sell	-somba	-wen	-giane, -soma	-giano, -jana, -soma	-giane, -jane, -soma	...
" come ...	-mbëë, -mbää, -wana	-finl, -koo, -fom	-page, -pa, -peri (<i>pres.</i>)	-ha, -pa, -pax	-pere	...
" cut ...	-leña	-köö	-kuale	-kuale	-seale	...
" dance ...	...	-sak'	-sac	-sä	-pan	...
" die ...	-wää	-wöö	-gün	-güa	-güs	...
" eat ...	-ja	-ja	-da (-dere = <i>preterite</i>)	-dia	-da	...
" give ...	-in-bisi	Boñ	-ba (-ba)	-ba, -be, -baxa	-ba	...
" go ...	-kë	-kë	-guk, -nsu	-ngu	-ke	...
" kill ...	...	...	-gu	-kuale	-gus	...
" know ...	-mbombo	-yi	...	-bi	...	...
" laugh ...	-nöö	-wöiö	-wuu	-gus, -wuo	-güoo	...
" leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	...	...
" love, want	-tonda, -tendie	-diñ, -toñ	-diña	-dia, -deña	-deño	...
" see ...	...	...	-toñe	-toñ	-tö	...
" sit, remain, abide	...	...	-diä	-diä	-diä	...
" sleep ...	...	...	-næ	-næ, -näa, -kuna kyoo	-näne	...
" stand, stop, be erect	...	...	-tewi	...	-temi	...
" steal ...	-iwa	-iba	...	-jiba	...	...

PREFIXES IN BONKEN AND ABO

Class 1. M', Mo-, Mo-, N-, Mu-, —; 2. Ba-, B'; 3. Mu-, M', —; 4. Mi-; 5. Di-, I-, E-, —; 6. Ma-, Mo-; 7. E-, Ke-, Ki- (Ki- frequent in Abo); 8. Bi-, Be-; 8a. Fi- (Abo), I- (Boñkeñ); 9. N-, N-, Ny-, Nji-, Iny-; 10. same as 9; 11. Lo-, Lo-, Wo- (or 12?); 13. missing; 14. Bō-, Bo-; 15. ʔKu- (in nouns), ʔO-, U- (infinitives and adverbs); 16. Wo-, Wa-, Fe- (only present in adverbs).

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN THE MA-NENGUBA LANGUAGES
(BA-LUN, N-KOSI, BAN-GANTE)

Traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. Mo-, Mu-, N- (mo, ni, an, aw', ew', a, ü); 2. Be-, Ba- (be, ab'); 3. Mu-, N-, Ngw' (mo, emu-, mu-, n); 4. Mi-, M- (mi, me); 5. A-, E-, Di-, De- (d', do, re, ad'); 6. Me-, Mo- (me, m'); 7. E-, Ji-, Gi-, Egi-, Ege-, Dxi- (the three last forms rare) (j-, ej', e); 8. E-, I-, Bi- (rare) (be, e, b'); 8a. Hi-, Iy-,

F- (in Ba-Iaŋ) : 9. —, **N-** (**M-**), **Ny-**, **N-** (j-, ej-, an, e) ; 10. same as 9 ; 11. missing or represented by **Li-** ; 12. **Lo-**, **Lu-** (rare, except in Ba-Iaŋ, *Ń*, to *Ńa*) ; 13. missing ; 14. **Bo-**, **Bu-**, **Bi-** (**Boo-** is a diminutive in Ba-Iaŋ) (ba, ah', h') ; 15. **O-** (in adverbial compounds only) ; 16. (in adverbial compounds only) **Ho-**, **Wo-**, **Aw-**, **Ūw-**.

Traces of the *-ni* locative suffix in the form of *-n*.

PREFIXES IN BA-TI

Traces of preprefixes in Classes 9 and 10.

Class 1. **Moo-**, **Ū-** ; 2. **Ba-** ; 3. **Ū-**, **Ō-** ; 4. **E-** ; 5. **A-**, **I-**, **E-** ; 6. **Ma-**, **A-**, **Moo-** ; 7. **Ge-**, **Ye-**, **E-** ; 8. **Bi-**, **Be-** ; 9. **In-** (**Im-**), **N-** (**M-**), **Aŋg'**, **Uñ-** ; 10. same as 9 ; 11, 12, 13, not observed ; 14. **Bo-**, **Wu-**, **U-** ; 15, 16, and 17, not observed.

Apparently an honorific **A-** singular prefix is present.

211. **Boŋkeñ** is spoken between the head streams of the Dibombe river (an affluent of the Wari-Duala) and the south-west slopes of the Manenguba Mountains, east of the Moŋgo basin, and south to the confines of Duala-Wuri.

212. **Aboo** is spoken between Boŋkeñ and the Moŋgo river.

213. **Baluñ** is spoken in the Baluñ country, north of the Aboo, east and south of the Barombi. The *Bufo* dialect is north of Baluñ and west of the western encampment of Manenguba Mountains.

214. **Bakösi** is spoken in the country north-west of Boŋkeñ and eastwards to the south-west flanks of the Manenguba Mountains.

215. **Baŋgañte** is spoken east and north-east of Boŋkeñ to the limits of Bamum ; and southwards to the Inabu-Wari river.

216. **Bati** is spoken both sides of the Lower Mbam river and thence southwards and eastwards to the north bank of the Sanagá. Also across the Sanagá till it confines with the Yaunde-Mvele branch of the Faŋg group.

GROUP RR

THE PANWE OR 'FANG' LANGUAGES

217. Yaūnde or Eūndu¹
 218. Pañwe or 'Fañg'²
 218 a. Ma-kē

219. Bulu 219 a. N-tum
 220. N-jiem, N-dzem or Zimu (Zamam)
 220 a. Ma-kā

GROUP SS

THE KADEI-SANGA-LŌBAI LANGUAGES³

221. M-bimu

222. Gundi or Ba-gundu

English	217. Yaūnde or Eūndu	218. Pañwe 218 a. Ma-kē ⁴	219. Bulu 219 a. N-tum	220. N-jiem or Zimu 220 a. Ma-kā	221. M-bimu	222. Gundi or Ba-gundu
Adze	N-gwak	M-bar. A-wel	...	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Zit; mi-zit	Cit, Tsit	Tsit	...	...	...
Ant	E-son. E-kukum	E-son. Sigi, Seki, M-bebe, Fom, Kam, E-son (218 a)	E-son	...	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	Sigibem	...	...	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	Wā, Wō, Ŋgi	Wāgha, Waha, Wōō; be-wōō. Ŋji; be-ŋj. Ŋ-gi, Ndyina	Wōō; be-wōō. Ŋji; be-ŋj	Gwa; be-gwa. Ŋje; be-ŋje	...	...
Arm	E-nam; bi-nam. W-ua; m-ua	W-ō; m-ō	W-ō; m-ō	M-bōa; ma-bōa	M-bōa	Mo-kpapa
Arrow ... ..	...	E-be or I-be; bi-be	E-bae; bi-bae	Bahele; bi-bahele	...	...
Axe	(ű-vōn; le-vōn or a-vōn	(ű-vōn; a-vōn	O-vōn; a-vōn. (ű-vōn	Toš; bi-toš	...	...
Baboon ... ..	...	E-lūghe. E-sēghe, I-sēke	...	...	...	...
Back	M-vūs ⁵	M-vūs ⁵	M-vūs ⁵	Koañ	...	...

¹ The Yaūnde of Rev. Father Haarpaintner and of R. F. Nehes are evidently two different dialects. That of the last-named is virtually Bulu. Yaūnde is written Eūndu by G. Tasmann, and E-wōndō by others. Under Yaūnde are included the E-ton, M-vele, and Ba-ne (Be-ne) dialects.

² Under Pañwe or 'Fañg' (also pronounced Mfañ, Pañwe, Pañgwa, Pañwañ) are included the ű-siēts, ű-kak, Mw-ai, and Mw-kuk dialects. Ma-kē would seem to be quite a distinct dialect in the southernmost part of the range of this language.

³ Chiefly of the Upper Sanga basin above the Jā confluence.

⁴ The last word in each series is usually of the Ma-kē dialect.

English	217. Yaŋde or Eūdu	218. Paŋwe 218a. Ma-kē	219. Bulu 219a. N.ŋum	220. N.ŋem or Zimu 220a. Ma-kē	221. M-bim	222. Gundi or Bo-gundu
Banana ...	O-cue	A-nzul; me-nzul. A-tota; me-tota. I-kond; bi-kond	A-joe; me-joe	Nzō; bi-nzō	Konda	...
Beard ...	Zel	N-zel	Zel	N-ze	...	...
Bee ...	M-fafōn (<i>pl.</i> <i>same</i>)	M-voŋom, Vufon. W-ŋi	M-vo'om	...	...	...
Belly ...	A-bum; me-bum	A-bum; me-bum. I-vas. Ū-saŋ	A-bum; me-	M-ae	M-on	Li-puma
Bird ...	O-ŋion	O-ŋon; a-ŋon	O-ŋon; a-ŋon	ŋon; bi-ŋon	...	...
Blood ...	Ma-ki	Me-ki	Me-ci	Me-cio	...	...
Body ...	Ny-ol; mey-ol	Ny-ŋl; me+	Ny-ŋl; me+	Ny-ŋl	...	...
Bone ...	E-fes, Hi-ves; bi-fes	E-ves or E-vo	E-ves; bi-ves	Jibe; bi-jibe	...	...
Bow ...	M-fan; mi+	M-būŋ; mi+	M-fan; mi+	M-pan; mi+	...	...
Bowels ...	Nye; mi-nye	Mi-ys	...	...	...	...
Brains ...	...	B-ae	B-al	Bo-nde	...	...
Breast (man's)	N-kuk'; mi+	Tūi	Tōe	Bil	...	...
Breast (woman's)	A-bē; me-bē	A-bel; me-bēl or me-bēl	A-be; me-be	E-bel; me-bel	...	...
Brother ...	N-dom; ben-dom. M-anyaŋ; <i>pl.</i> habe-nyaŋ. Ma-zaŋ; habe-zaŋ	Mo-ne-nyaŋ; hobe-nyaŋ. N-dama. N-ŋōn	Mo-ne-nyaŋ; hobe-nyaŋ. N-dama	Mo-ye; bo-ye	...	...
Buffalo ...	Ny-at (<i>pl.</i> <i>same</i>)	Ny-at; bony-at	Ny-at; bony-at	Zōmō; ¹ bi-zōmō	Jōmu ¹	Dz-ate
Buttocks ...	Me-kan	Me-kan. A-kan (<i>sing.</i>); N-ŋen	Me-kan	Me-bōa	...	...
Canoe ...	E-faŋga	Bi-al; m-al. Be-ā. E-ŋen	Bi-al; m-al	Bi-ā	...	...
Cat ...	E-siŋga; bi-	N-siŋ'	E-siŋgi	...	...	...
Charcoal ...	D-ag; m-ag	Fire (? Fi-re). Me-l (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...	...	...
Chief ...	N-ti; be-ti. Kukuma	Kuma; be+	Kum; be-kum. N-kukume; mi+	...	...	...
Child ...	M-ōŋgō; h-ōŋgō. M-ān (<i>pl.</i>) bōn	Mō-n; bo-n. M-ōna. M-ōnō	Mō-n; bō-n	Mō-an; bo-an	Keke	Mo-āsini
Cloth ...	E-wōmen. Zi	E-ta; bi-ta	E-tōp; bi-tōp. N-gomsa	Kaŋ; mi-kan	...	...
Cold ...	A-veh. E-faē	A-ŋe. A-ŋē	...	...	...	...
Country ...	Si. Nam	A-yōŋ; me-	A-yōŋ; me-	Kul; bi-kul	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

English	217. Yaunde or Eundu	218. Pañwe 218 a. Ma-kē	219. Bulu 219 a. N-tum	220. Njilem or Zimu 220 a. Ma-kā	221. M-himu	222. Gundi or Ba-gundu
Cow	Kay-aga; bi-	Ny-ar ^o	...	...	...	...
Crocodile ...	N-gan	N-gan; be+	N-gan; beñ-gan	...	Gandi	Gandu
Day	Amo-a, Am-so	A-ññ M-u (<i>pl.</i> <i>samo</i>). Amo-sa	M-a. Me-lu (<i>pl.</i>)	M-a-ho; mimō-hō	...	...
Devil, evil spirit ... ..	...	Koon, A-kōm	...	...	...	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	M-bebala	N-gañ. Ngon-gañ	...	...	...	...
Dog	M-ññ, M-funñ	M-vu; be+. N-vu	M-vū	M-pie; om-pie	...	...
Door, door- way	M-bē	M-be; mi+	M-be; mi+	E-be; me-be	...	...
Dream	Bi-yiyem	N-dam; me+	E-yeyem; bi- E-yiyem; bi-	Bi-him (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...
Drum	N-gom, N-kāl, M-bē	N-kal; mi+	N-kal; mi+. M-bae; mi+	Kal; bi-kal, N-kom; me+	...	...
Ear	A-lee; me-lee	A-lee; me-lee	A-lee; me-lee	Egwale; me-	A-lee	Yeeko
Egg	A-ki; me-ki	A-ki; me-ki	A-ci; me-ci	E-ci; me-ci	...	...
Elephant ...	Sōg, N-sok	N-zok; be+. N-zoy, N-zox	Zok; be-zok	N-zoo; me+	Joko	Joku
Excrement ...	...	A-bi; <i>pl.</i> me-bi	Me-bi	Bi-pihe	...	...
Eye	D-is; m-is. J-is; m-is	J-is; m-is. Dy-ñt; m-ñt	D-is; m-is	D-ñhō; m-ñhō, D-is; m-is (220 a)	M-i (<i>pl.</i>)	D-lee; m-lee
Face, forehead	A-su; me-su	A-su; me-su	A-su; me-su	M-pōm	...	...
Fat, oil	A-voñ; Um-buan	A-voñ; me-voñ. M-bon	A-voñ; me-	Me-gwa ¹	...	...
Father	Tara, I-suo, I-sia	Tara, Tata, E-sa, I-sa, Tare, Tyita, (Jañ = my father)	Tara, E-sa A-tat ¹	...	So-ñgue, Mo-so-ñgue	Apa
Fear	A-marra	W-ññ	W-ññ	B-aa	...	...
Fioger	Ō-nyu; le-nyu (s-nyu)	Ō-nyu; a-nyu	Ō-nyu; o-nyu. Ō-nū	J-ine; bi-jine, Nyina; be+ (220 a)	...	...
Fire	N-ññ, N-ññ	N-ññ. N-ññ. E-sik	N-ññ. E-sik	Dalore, Sihe, Kada (220 a)	Bumara	Pōe
Fish	Gnap	Kas	Kas	Su; o-su	Baha	I-su
Foot	A-kol; me-kol	A-be; me-be. A-kal; me-kule	A-be; me-be	E-be; me-be. E-kō; me-kō	A-bañ, A-bon	Li-tindi
Forest	A-fan; me-fan	A-fan; me-fan	A-fan; me-	Kōm	Diki	E-bele, Gedan
Fowl	Kop, Kup, Kub	Kū; be-kū. (Kūlo = hen)	Kup; be+	Kuō; o-kuō	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

English	217. Yaŋnde or Eũndu	218. Pañwe 218 a. Ma-kē	219. Bulu 219 a. N-tam	220. N-jiem or Zimu 220 a. Ma-kū	221. M-bimu	222. Grundi or Ba-gundu
Frog	Iŋ-goŋgo. N-koŋgo	A-kahe; ha- N-koŋge; mi+. N-kōna	...	...	...	...
Ghost... ..	Kōn; be+	Kōn; be-kōn	Kōn; bi-kōn	N-dim; mi+	...	...
Girl, maiden	N-gou'	M-ōn mi-ōga. N-gōn	...	...	Mu-mim	Mu-amai-m-otoo
Goat	Kabat	Kaba; be+	Kabat; be+. Kabada	Tap; bi-tap	...	...
.. (be) ...	E-kele	Neme kaba	E-kele	...	...	...
God	Samba. Iny-amba	N-zām. Any-ām	Zambe	...	...	...
Grandparent	M-vamba	M-vām	...	...	...	...
Grass	E-log; bi-log (pl.)	Ō-but. Vi-oo; Al-oo	Ō-but. E-jilik	A-ko'oo	...	...
Ground	Nam. Si	Si. Ma-cok	Si	E-baa	...	...
Ground-nut	A-wōnda	Ō-wōno	Ō-wōnda	W-ōn	...	...
Guinea-fowl	...	N-kan; miŋ-kan	...	...	...	...
Gun	N-gal	N-zall; me+	...	...	...	...
Hair	I-sil; bi-sil	E-sil. M-viot	E-sil. Me-vule	M-pua	...	...
Hand	W-oo; m-oo W-ō; m-ō	Ku; ma-kū. W-oo; m-oo A-kule; me-kule	W-oo; m-oo A-kule w-oo	M-boo; me-boo	A-koŋj	Li-tandu
Head	N-oo; mi-oo	N-tō; mi-n-tō. N-oo, N-ō	N-tō; mi-tō	L-ō; mi-l-ō. N-oo; mi-oo	N-oo; mi-oo	Mu-oo
Heart... ..	Nem; mi-nem	N-lem; mi-n-lem	N-lem; mi+ (mi-lem)	Lem; mi+	...	...
Heel	E-tindi; bi-tindi	E-tainōge, E-tyinigi	E-timikeli; bi-	N-tin e-bō	...	Li-tindi
Hide	E-kob; bi-kob	E-kō	A-ŋgeteŋ	...	...	...
Hill	N-kaal	Ō-kukur. N-ka Ō-kwi	...	...	...	...
Hippopotamus	N-gub	N-gup; be+. N-sok-a-me-jim	N-gup; be+	...	Dzimati	N-gube
Hoe	E-bak; bi-bak	E-bak	...	...	...	...
Honey	W-oo	W-i. W-ūi, Y-ūwi	W-oo. W-ūi	Kwan	...	B-oi
Horn	Toŋ	N-lak; mi-n-lak. M-baŋ	N-lak; mi+	N-tō; mi-tō	...	...
House... ..	N-dā; me+. E-bem; bi-bem	N-dā; men-dā. E-tūda. (Ny-anda = roof)	N-dāp; men-dāp	M-ber'; mi+. N-jah (220 a)	Joo	N-daabu
Hunger	Ōn-zaŋ	Ōn-zaŋ. N-ze	Ō-zan. Zee	N-oo	...	...
Husband ...	N-nom; bi-yom. Nom, Ō-nome. Fam, Pfam	No, Nom. Fam	Fam, Pfam	Mu-dom (220 a)	...	...

English	217. Yaŋnde or Eŋdu	218. Paŋwe 218 a. Ma-kō	219. Bulu 219 a. N-tum	220. N-jiem or Zimu 220 a. Ma-kū	221. M-bian	222. Gundi or Ba-gundu
Hyena ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ...	l-kye	E-ki, I-ki; bi-ki	E-cē	N-kuho	Gunjo	E-dala
Island ...	E-siga	E-siga, E-bul, E-nyin	E-kot	...	...	...
Ivory ...	M-baŋ; mi+	M-baŋ n-zok	M-baŋ zok	N-tō nzō	...	...
Knee ...	A-boŋ; me-boŋ	A-boŋ; me-boŋ	A-boŋ; me-	E-bwa; me-	...	...
Knife ...	Ō-keŋ; k-keŋ	O-keŋ; s-keŋ	O-keŋ; a-	Cio, E-ha; me-	...	...
Lake ...	Ma-ŋg' (za)	E-liba (Ō-swi)	(Ō)-suŋ	...	...	...
Leg ...	M-bian; mi+	A-bwa; me-bwa, M-fe; min-fe, E-nam	A-bwa; me-bwa	E-bwa; me-bwa	Kwa	Mo-vende
Leopard ...	Se	N-ze; ben-ze	Ze; be-ze	N-kwe; ōō-kwe	...	...
Lion ...	E-ŋgwem; bi-	...	...	...	...	...
Lips ...	E-yā	I-ya or E-ya; bi-ya	E-yae; bi-yae	...	...	...
Magic ...	N-gaŋ, Bi-aŋ	N-gwal, N-gir; meŋ-gir	N-gwel	E-lem	...	...
Maize ...	E-fun	Fōn	Fōn	M-pihe	Sudo	Bala
Man ...	Mō-t; hō-t	Mō-t; hō-t, Mō-t; hō-t	Mō-t; hō-t	Mō-r; hō-r, Mō-t; hō-t (220 a)	Mo-ru; ha-ru	Mumo-fo
" (vir.) ...	Nom, Ō-nome; be-yom, Fam	Fam; be-fam, Ki	Fam; be-fam	Mo-rom; ho-rom	...	...
Meat ...	Zit	M-via, Tyit, E-nam (a leg of meat)	M-vian, Bidi	M-pebe	Tit	...
Medicine ...	Me-bala	Bi-aŋ	...	...	...	...
Milk ...	Me-nyañ, Me-bē	Me-nyañ, A-bi	...	...	...	...
Monkey ...	Kwa	Kwe; be-kwe	Kwa; be+	Com; ō-com	...	...
Moon ...	N-gwan, N-gon	N-gon, N-dugi, Mi-ŋo, Mi-el	N-gon	M-pakoa; mi+, N-gonde (220 a)	Bakūa	M-wali
Mother ...	Nya, Nywa	Nya, Nāne, Nya, I-nyō	Nāna, Nyie	...	Mo-ŋgwe	I-nya
Mountain ...	N-kol; mi+	N-kol	N-kōl; min-kōl	E-cū; me-	...	...
Mouth ...	A-nyū; me-nyu	A-nyū, A-nū, A-nū	...	...	Numba	E-non
Nail (of finger or toe)	Zi-e; bi-e	Ze, j-e; bi-e	J-ae; bi-ae	N-ya; bi+	...	...
Name ...	Di-ae	J-ū; m-ū, J-ina	J-ae; m-ae	Di-e; mi-e	...	...
Navel ...	D-op; m-op	D-ōl; m-ōl	...	...	...	...

English	217. Yaŋde or Eŋdu	218. Paŋwe 218a. Ma-kē	219. Bulu 219a. N-tam	220. N-ŋem or Zimu 220a. Ma-kū	221. M-bimu	222. Gundi or Ba-gundu
Neck, throat	N-kiū	Kiū	Ciū	Ciū	...	...
Night ...	A-lū	A-lu; me-lu	A-lu; me-lu	E-lu; me-lu	...	...
Nose ...	J-ŋe; m-ŋe. Z-ŋe; m-ŋe. N-tume. J-oi	J-ŋ. J-ūl. M-ū. N-dzū. M-byok	J-ŋe; m-ŋe	D-ŋe; m-ŋe (220a)	D-ŋe	L-ŋe
Oil palm ...	A-len; me-len	A-len; me-len	A-len; me-len	E-len; me-len	...	...
Ox ...	Ny-ŋa	Ny-ŋr. Ny-at	...	...	...	...
Paddle ...	lū-kab	Kap. A-kap	...	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Me-yoŋ	Me-yok. Ma-yoŋ	Me-yok	Me-nyo	...	...
Parrot ...	Kus	Kōs	Kōs	Kōs	...	...
Penis ...	M-vel	N-kōn; miū-kōn. N-kūn. M-vel	N-kōn. N-sot; mi+	Jō	Gūki	Joka
Pig ...	N-ŋe	N-ŋū; be+	N-ŋe; be+	N-kō; ŋō-kō	...	...
Pigeon, dove	Ū-beŋ. Ū-bōŋ	Ū-beŋ; a-beŋ. (Ū-bōŋ)	Ū-beŋ; a-beŋ	Dudūa	...	...
Place ...	V-om	V-om (<i>pl.</i> m-om)	V-om	...	...	...
Rain ...	M-voŋ	M-veŋ. M-voŋ	M-veŋ	M-pie	...	...
Rat ...	E-đu; bi-đu. Ū-hoŋŋe; le-hoŋŋe. Kōsi	E-đu; bi-đu. Fo	E-đu; bi-đu	N-sau; mi+	...	...
River ...	Ū-sū	Ū-sū; a-sū	Ū-sūe; a-sūe. Ū-sū	E-diba; me-diba	Diba	E-ika
Road ...	Sen. Zen; me-zen	N-zen	Zen. M-vaŋe	N-ze; me-ze	Dzi	Gamonon
Salt ...	L-ŋū	Ūŋe. E-ūka	E-ūka	...	...	...
Shame ...	Ū-sōn	Ū-son	...	...	...	...
Sheep ...	N-tomba. In-tomba. N-tamba; mi.	N-tōme; mi+. N-tuma. N-dōmōki	N-tomba; mi+	N-teu; mi+	...	...
Shield ...	...	N-ŋūb	...	...	...	...
Shoulder ...	E-tūl	E-tūl or E-tul. A-bau	...	...	...	...
Sister ...	Kŋi; be+	Kal; be-kal (and bu-kal)	Kal; be-kal	Kal; ō-kal	...	...
Skin ...	E-ŋabō	E-kō; bi-kō	E-kōp; bi-	Kōnō; bi+. N-kōrō	...	...
Sky ...	Yop	Yō	Yōp. Jōp	Kō. Jōa	...	...
Slave ...	E-tuga; bi-tuga. Ū-lō; be-lō	N-ŋugfa. N-tobe	...	...	...	...
Sleep ...	Ū-yō	Ū-ya. I-bom	Ū-ya	...	...	V-ŋe
Smoke ...	Ū-tŋida	Ū-tita. Ū-tata	Ū-tita	Dudum	...	...

English	217. Yaunde or Eundu	218. Paiwe 218 a. Ma-kē	219. Bulu 219 a. N-tum	220. N-jem or Zimu 220 a. Ma-kā	221. M-bimu	222. Gundi or Ba gundu
Snake ...	Ny-ō	Ny-ō; beuy-ō. (N-vōm = <i>python</i>)	Ny-ō; be-+. (A-kpwēē = <i>viper</i>)	...	...	...
Son, boy ...	Mu-an; bu-an	M-on fam	M-on fam. M-oue; b-oue	...	Mu-ā?	Mu-a-mu-ē
Song ...	Zi-a; bi-a	Z-ā; bi-ā	ji-a; bi-a	...	...	...
Spear ...	A-koñ	A-koñ; me-koñ	A-koñ; me-	E-kōa; me-	...	...
Spirit, soul	N-sisim	N-sisim. Kūn	...	...	...	...
Star ...	O-titile; 'le-titile or a-titile	O-tētē; a-tētē	O-tete; a-	...	...	...
Stick ...	Eñ-geñ; bi-geñ. In-tum	O-lē; a-lē	O-le; a-le	...	...	...
Stone ...	A-kok; me-kok. N-gōk; me+. A-goge. In-kok	A-kok; me+. A-kōx	A-kok; me-. A-kōe; me-	Kogwa (220 a)	...	...
Stool ...	I-tuo	E-bañ. E-tu. Kwa	...	...	...	...
Sun ...	N-lu-dzob	Jō. Dyō	Jōp	Dō	Yo	Mu-sosa
Tail (of an animal)	In-gem	N-gem, N-giem	...	...	...	...
Tear ...	Bege; bi-bege	Mi-ge (<i>pl.</i>)	Di-ñi; <i>pl.</i> ma-ñi	...	...	...
Testicles ...	...	M-bañ mi a-bin. A-bēni	Mu-bañ. A-bin	E-bin	Mom-ban	Ma-pindi
Thief ...	M-fadi; bo-fadi	N-jū. A-zū. N-jib	N-yuwup; mi+	...	...	...
Thigh ...	A-bē	A-bi	...	...	...	...
Thing ...	Dz-am; m-am. Dz-om; <i>pl.</i> by-am	Z-ōm; bi-ōm. J-am; bi-ūm. Dz-am; m-ām	Jō; a-jō. J-om; bi-om. J-am; m-am	Ša; bi-ša	...	...
Thorn ...	...	E-yo; bi-yo	E-yo; bi-yo	...	...	...
Tobacco ...	Tā	Taga	Ta'a	N-tola	...	...
To-day ...	A-nā	E-mū. E-im	Den	Mō-hō	...	...
Toe ...	O-nyu; a-nyu	O-nyu a-bo	O-nyu a-bo	J-lis e-bo	...	...
To-morrow	O-kidi	Kirie. Kidie. O-zan	...	...	...	...
Tongue ...	O-yem	Dem; a-yem. Dem; me-dem	O-yem; a-yem	Jem; bi+	Dem	Lemi
Tooth ...	A-soñ; ma- A-suñ	A-soñ; me-suñ. Fō. (I-kek = <i>molar</i>)	A-soñ; me-soñ	E-je; me-je. Jie; me-jie (220 a)	M-ize (<i>pl.</i>)	Mi-aon (<i>pl.</i>)
Town, village	Z-al; m-al	N-lam; mi+. J-al; m-al	N-lame; mi+. J-al; m-al	Kwar	Dali	Dzapa
Tree ...	I-je. Hi-je; bi-je. E-li	E-āē; bi-āē. I-ji. N-kum	E-je; bi-je. N-kumba	Le; bi-je	Le	E-baka

English	217. Yaunde or Eundu	218. Pañwe 218 a. Ma-kē	219. Bulu 219 a. N-tum	220. N-jiem or Zimu 220 a. Ma-kā	221. M-bimu	222. Gundi or Ba-gundu
Twins ...	M-byas	M-bias; mi+	...	...	...	...
Urine ...	Me-nyulako	Me-nyōtōk, Me-nyōgela	Me-nyalok	Memi-bele	...	M-inye
Vein ...	N-sis; mi-sis	N-sis	...	...	...	...
War ...	Bi-tā	A-hal; me-hai	Ū-ban; a-ban	Dom	...	...
Water ...	Me-ndib', Ma-ndim	Me-jim	Me-ndim, Me-ndip	Me-diba, Me-jiba (220 a)	Ma-bibe	Ma-iko
Well, source	E-tam	A-bōle Ō-tof	E-tam	...	...	...
White man	N-tānge, N-tānga; <i>pl.</i> mi+	N-tāna	N-tāgan	...	...	...
Wife ...	N-ga, N-gal; <i>pl.</i> be-ya, be-yal	N-gal; be-yal or ha-yal	N-gal; be-yal	Mi-al	...	...
Wind, air...	E-wandu; bi-	E-vañele, E-vull	E-vuñala, M-fep	...	...	...
Witch, sor- cerer	N-geñgan, M-hibyañ	E-vūs; bi-vūs. N-gaña. Yem	E-vū; bi-vū. Yem; be-yem	Lem	A-lembo	A-lembo? Li-kundu!
Witchcraft Woman ...	N-gañ Mi-niñga; bi-niñga	Me-bi-ñ Me-nege; be-nege. (Mō-nōgō). M-niñga; be-niñga	Mi-niñga; bi-niñga	...	M-ōma; <i>pl.</i> h-ōma. M-ada (220 a)	...
Womb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	E-sig. N-dean	Ū-kala. E-sik. L-ū	L-ū	...	Guda	Lo-ya
Yam ...	E-kado; bi-	A-moñge	A-ndia; me-ndia	Ō-pw	...	...
Year ...	M-bū	M-bō; mim-bū	M-bu; mi+	M-pu	...	...
Yesterday...	Añ-goge	Añ-goge	...	...	...	...
One ...	-da, a. -fok, M-pok	-fō, -ori (fori, m-bori, a-ori, e-ori, o-ori)	-fok, -jie	Ngw-ar, -wōd (220 a)	-worw	E-moti
Two ...	-bū	-be	-baē	-m-ba, -be	-ba	-bae
Three ...	-jala	-ja	-ja	-lē, -lal (220 a)	-lali	-jale
Four ...	-nyl, -nyi	-ne	-nyin	-na, -ne	-na, -ne	-nnai
Five ...	-tann	-tan	-tan	-ten, -tan (220 a)	-tano	-tano
Six ...	-samena	-sam	Samaa, -samen	-tobō, -tob	-tan-e-worw	-tana-i moti
Seven ...	-sambwala, Zañga	Zañgbwal, N-zañgwāl	Zañgbwal	-ten a bā, Tebel (220 a)	-tan-e-bā	-tana-i pas
Eight ...	Mu-som	Nw-am, Ō-wam	Ngw-om	ten a lē, Mi-em (220 a)	-tan-e-lali	-tana-i lala
Nine ...	E-bū	E-būl	E-bul	ten a na, Bilē (220 a)	-tan-e-nā	-tan-i-nai

English	217. Yaŋinde or Eändu	218. Paŋwe 218 a. Ma-kē	219. Bulu 219 a. N-tum	220. N-jiem or Zimu 220 a. Ma-kā	221. M-bimu	222. Gundi or Ba-gundu
Ten	A-wūom. A-vwom	A-wom or A-gum	A-wom	Kam (me-kam = lent). Dom (220 a)	Kama	E-bafe
Eleven	A-wūam ci zi-a	A-wom a fok	A-wom a fok	Kam le gw-ar	Kamane woro	E-bafe iŋge-maoti
Twenty	Me-wuom m-bē	Me-gum. Me-wom me-be	Me-wom me-bāe	Me-kam me-bā	Kamubā	Motopē
Thirty	Ne-wuom me-lā	Me-gum. Me-wom me-lā	Me-wom me-lā	Me-kam me-lē	...	...
Forty	Me-wuom me-nyl	Me-wom me-nē	Me-wom me-nyin	Me-kam me-sā	...	...
Fifty	Me-wuom me-tan	Me-wom me-tan	Me-wom me-tan	Me-kam me-ten	...	...
Hundred	N-tet	N-kama	N-tet	...	...	...
Thousand ... ..	...	...	A-kutu (<i>pl.</i> ba-kutu)	...	...	...
I, me, my	Ma, Me, Me, -ma, -a-m, -o-m	Me-ne, Ma, Mō, Ma., Me. -am, mi	Ma, Ma, Ma, -am	Me, Ma, -wom	Bill (? M-bill), Ma, ?	E-mi, Na, ?
Thou, thee, thy	Ūa. Ū. -wa, -ōe	W-em, We, Wō. Wa- -we, -a, -ys	Wō. Ū. -wa, -ūe	Gō, Gwo, Gō, -go, -go	Ya ūni ? ?	We- ? ?
He, him, his	Nyl. A. -nye, -e, -ō-e	E-nye, Nye, A. -nye, -a, -ya	Nye. A. -nye, -ē	Nye, ? -nye, -wē	Ye ika ? ?	Woda (?) ? ?
We, us, our	B-ja. B-i. -b-ia, -a-n, -wan	B-je. B-ie. -ā, -a-za, -waha	B-je. B-i. -ō-ŋe, -a-ŋ, -a-ŋan	B-ina. B-i. -ge?	...	...
Ye, you, your	Mi-na, Mi-ne Mi- -mi-na, -a-nan, -wa-nan	Mi-ne, Mi-ne- -ena, -ina	Mi-ne, Mi-e. Mi-, E- -onen	Mi. ? -yin?	...	...
They, them, their	Ba, Ba. Bo. -ba, -a-ba, -o-ba	M-bō, E-bōa, Bē. Ba- -e-ba, -an, -bōa, -as	Bo, Be. Ba- -ap	Bē. Be- -bo?	...	Ba. ? ?
All	-se (be-se, <i>Ōc.</i>)	-se, -sō (be-se, <i>Ōc.</i>), -sese	-sa, -se'e (be-se, <i>Ōc.</i>), -ese	-bu-ba (bebe-be, <i>Ōc.</i>)	...	...
This, these	-nyu, -ba; -nyu, -mi; -di, -ma; -zi, -bi; -nyl, -di (10), and -nyl; -wi, -li (11?); -wi (12)	Ē (<i>before</i> <i>nouns</i>). <i>After</i> <i>nouns</i> : for <i>greater predi-</i> <i>tion</i> , -nyl, -ba; yu, -mi; -di, -ma; -ji, -bi; -nyl, di (10); -yu (11)	...	...	...	...

English	217. Yaunde or Eundu	218. Panwe 218a. Ma-kē	219. Bulu 219a. N-tum	220. N-jiem or Zimu 220a. Ma-kē	221. M-binu	222. Gundi or Ba-gundu
This, these (continued)		-ne, -na (nyi-ne, di-na, &c.) E. (before word-root). -e-le, -e (suffix)				
That, those	-li (-ayo-li, -ba-li; -nyu-li, -mi-li; -di-li; -ci-li; &c.)	-aye-le, ba-le; we-le, mi-ele; di-ele, ma-le; ji-ele, bi-ele; ny-clē; w-ele; &c. -ayat, 'that', in Ma-kē and south-west Faṅg	-le	-le	...	...
Bad	-be	-a-be. -bi	-bebe	-bi-wa	...	E-be
Black	-dibi. -windi, -hindi	-e-vine. N-pat	-e-vindi. N-pat	A-jujum	Bindoa ¹	Puopo
Female	-niŋga- -gal -ga	N-gal. E-kōma.	-ŋ-gal	-m-al	...	...
Fierce, sharp, bitter	-a-vol. -a-je	n-joŋ. a-yok. A-vol	...	...	...	...
Good	-m-bembe. -m-boŋ	-m-vē. -m-beŋ, -m-boŋ	-m-vae -m-beŋ, a-beŋ. -m-boŋ	-m-bia	...	E-nyani
Great	-nen. -ōt (m-ōt, b-ōt, &c.); -bin	-nen. -nden	-nen	E-pō	-boya	...
Little	-tok. -be-āt. -b-ōt -ān (m-ān, b-ān)	-tok, N-tok. -a-vetyaŋ	-tok. -tyetyoe	-tita. E-to'obō	Ma-mona. -huo	-dindi
Long, high, tall	-yab	-a-ya. -u-le	-a-yap	-jaha	...	...
Male	Nom. -jom	-fam. Nom; pl. be-yūm. E-sā; he-sā. I-a	Nom; be-yom	N-jom; miu-jom	...	...
Old	-som	-tūl, -tal. Nom; mi-om	...	...	...	...
Red	E-vēle	Ō-sūge. Na-cōx. N-tsok. E-tyekale	E-vēlē	...	...	...

¹ In this group the adjectives often precede the noun.

English	217. Yaunde or Eundu	218. Paiwe 218 a. Maké	219. Bulu 219 a. N-tum	220. N-jiem or Zima 220 a. Maké	221. M-bimu	222. Gundi or U-gundo
Rotten ...	-a-tek	E-bol. -bié	...	...	...	...
Short ...	-etan	-kul E-thūn	...	...	...	...
Sick ...	-kwan (i-kwan-an)	-kon	...	...	...	-dzaipeké
White ...	-fum, -a-fum	E-fumele. -a-fūm, -fum	E-fumele	E-pum	Pandaya	Pé
Above, up, on top	A-yep	O-ya, Yó. E-fa e-yé	A-yob	...	A-ku	Lika
Before ...	O-su	A-su. E-fa a-pū	O-sū	...	...	...
Behind ...	Am-fas, Am-fū	M-vūs. N-jin. E-m-vūs. N-fin	Am-vūs	...	...	...
Below, down	A-si	E-si. E-fa a-si. Se	A-si	...	...	I-sé
Far ...	O-yab	O-ya, O-ya	O-yab	...	Di-aha	Nia-igai
Here ...	Ha, Hala	Va. Ece	Va. Nne. A-va, Ane	We	...	M-miki
In, inside ...	I-te, I-tere. A. mū	I-ti. Te. E. E-ti. Wi. We. E n-zañ	E-te. Mu, mu. E-tere. E. -en	Toñole?	...	...
Middle ...	A-sañ	N-zan, En-zañ	...	...	...	...
Near ...	Babe, Bebe. A-be	Bi. Bibi. A-be	Bebe	...	...	...
Outside ...	A-nseñ, Nye	A-tan. E nseñ	A-nseñ. A-sa?	...	...	...
Plenty, many	A-bū. Z-iū	A-bū, A-būi	A-bui	E-bū	Busya	E-keni
There ...	Abā, Hali, We	Vale. Te	Vale, Vale	...	...	...
Where? ...	He, A-he?	Vi? E-ve?	Vē	N-kohe?	...	...
No! ...	Kwa! Kokwa!	Kokwa! A-haū!	Kwa, Kokwa! Momo!	He-e!	...	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Iki, iki. -siki, -yiki. Te, T', Be-	Ses', -si. -dia, Ke (imperative prefix)	Si (negative verb). -ki, -kik	-aya, -aka	Ya	A-

English	217. Yaunde or Eundu	218. Paŋwe 218a. Ma-kē	219. Bulu 219a. N-tum	220. N-jlom or Zimu 220a. Ma-kā	221. M-bimou	222. Gendi or Ba-gandu
To ...	N--an, A-, E-	Ū-, Ō-, E-	A-, Zu-, O-	?	?	?
" beat ...	-yit	-yire, -yire	-hom	...	...	...
" buy, sell	-kus	-gum	-kus	...	...	...
" come ...	-su, -su (N-an-an)	-izu, -sō -nzu-ka	-zu	-saye	...	-via-ka
" cut ...	-kige, -tsik	-kige or -kiy'	-tyhi, -ciyi'	...	...	...
" dance ...	-dzem	-zem	-jem	-bule	...	...
" die ...	-wū	-wu	-wu	-je	...	...
" eat ...	-di	-ji	-di	-de	-diou	...
" give ...	-ve, -va-ga? -ha	-ve, -va-gs	-ve -va'a	-ajō	...	...
" go ...	-ke (N-ken)	-ke, -wala, -yena	-ke	-ta	...	...
" kill ...	-wac	-yū, -yū, -wi, -y'wi	-wōe, -yū	-jō	...	...
" know ...	-yem	-yema	-yem	-yōa	...	...
" laugh ...	-wue (M-wū-an)	-wa, -nyeke	-wac	-nju	...	...
" leave off, cense	-lik	-lige	-lik'	...	...	...
" love, want	-diŋg (N-diŋg-an= to love), -yi	-nyēre, -nyeiye -nyege or -nyeeye, -yi	-nye:e, -yi	-kwale, -kwale	...	...
" see ...	-yen (N-yen-an)	-yen, -deke	-yen	-be	...	...
" sit, remain, abide	-tōbō, -ligi, -taŋ	-tūs, -taba	-tōbō	...	...	...
" sleep ...	-yō (more a noun)	-yō, -i-hom, -yō	-yō	-ja	-dziagō	-via
" stand, stop, be erect	-tele, -tebe	-tebe	-tebō	...	...	...
" steal ...	-dzib	-zu	-wup	-jiba	...	...

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN YAÜNDE

Class 1. Mō-, Mī-, M', N', Ū- (m, nyw, w); 2. Be-, Babe-, Bī- Bō-, B' (be, ba); 3. N-, - (nyu, m); 4. Mī- (mī); 5. A-, D', Z', J' (d', di); 6. Me-, M', Mō-, A- (ma, me, m'); 7. E-, Hī-, - (zi, xi, dzi); 8. Bī- (bī); 9a. Vī- (vī); 9. N- (M), - (nyī, yī); 10. N- (M), - (Le- (pl. to 11) (concord di); 11. Ū- (pl. Le- and A-) (ō); 12. Lō-, L' (rare); 13. absent; 14. (almost absent) Bō-, Bī-, Wū-, Ū-; 15. Ū-, A-; 16. Hā-, Vā-, Wē-; 17. Mū- (preposition and suffix) (-mu, -n).

PREFIXES, &c., IN PANWE AND BULU

Similar to Yaunde, but the 1st prefix is occasionally Me- and Mō; the 2nd prefix is sometimes Ba- and Bōbe-; the concord of No. 3 is usually yu; prefix No. 7 is sometimes Ji-, and there is no Le- prefix (10) plural to Ū- (11). The plural to Ū- (11) is A-, probably No. 6 (Ma-). There are traces in Paŋwe and Bulu of 8a as Vī-, with plural Lō- (12). In connexion with No. 17 there is a suffix -en.

PREFIXES IN N.JIEM

Like those of Pañwe, but often dropped or wanting. E- usually stands for Di- (5). Ū- seems to be plural to No. 9.

PREFIXES IN M-BIMU, GUNDI, PANDE AND BONGIRI, AND KAKA,

Pygmy dialects of Upper Sañga, &c.

Class 1. Mu-, Mi-, Mo-, M'-; 2. ?Bo-, Ba-; 3. Mo-, M'-; 4. Mi-; 5. Li-, Di-; 6. M', Ma-; 7. E-; 8. ?; 8a. Vi-; 9. N-, -; 10. N-, -; 11. Lo-?; 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. Bu-, Bo-; 15. Ū-

217. Yañde is spoken in the hinterland of West Cameroons immediately south of the Sanagá river; between the Sanagá and the Nyof, and eastward to about the 14° of East longitude (vicinity of Kadel river basin).

218. Pañwe and 218a. Makē are spoken in the Gaboon and Spanish Guinea; as far south as the Central Ogoŵe, east to the Ivindo, north to the Benito and Campos rivers. Makē is the southernmost dialect of Pañ.

219. Bulu and 219a. Ntam are spoken in the more western parts of South Cameroons, between the Nyof river and the Campos.

220. Njiem and 220a. Makā are spoken in the region between the Jā river and Upper Ivindo affluents on the south and the 4th degree of North latitude on the north; west of the Bumba river and the 15th degree of East longitude, and east of the 13th degree of East longitude. The Makā language, more or less allied, is the speech of a region to the north of the Njiem people, between the Upper Jā and the Nyof rivers.

221. Mbimu is spoken between the Upper Bumba river and the Kadel, immediately east of the Njiem or Njima country.

222. Gundi is spoken in the region east and south of Mbimu, between the Bumba, Jā, and Sañga rivers.

GROUP SS (continued)

THE KADEI-LŌBAI (UPPER SANGA) LANGUAGES

223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ŋgiri

224. Ba-yaŋga or Ba-yaka¹

224 a. Ba-koŋgwa (Nyemele) 224 b. Ba-kota

225. Kaka of Saka

225 a. Kaka of Ngore

GROUP TT

THE FERNANDIAN DIALECTS

226. Fernandian or Bube²

226 a. Eastern and Southern Bube

226 b. South Western Bube

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ŋgiri	224. Ba-yaŋga, &c. 224 a. Ba-koŋgwa, &c. 224 b. Ba-kota	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Adze	Jaba	...	Roa
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	N-aba, He-saci	N-ama, M-bela	M-bela; im-bela
Ant	Ho-ause	Se-abeo	N-cula; i-cula, M-bi
Ant, white (termite)	I-cwa	N-cua	N-ca, Ia-cwa
Ape (chimpanzi or gorilla)
Arm	Boo, Booo	U-bu; ma-bu, E-bu	M-bu	Lu-bu; ma-bu	Lo-bu; ma-bu	Lo-bô; ma-bô
Arrow	Dolo	Mu-na or Bū-na; <i>pl.</i> bi-na	Mu-na; bi-na	M-pia? Mi-na (<i>pl.</i>)
Axe	E-au; hi-au	R-aa	R-aa
Baboon	M-baŋa
Back	Koŋg'	H'na, E-hina, I-ana	...	E-hina, H-na, Mu-tende
Banana	Li-konda, Ndo	Gonda	Gonda, Kuonda	Bu-kaŋe; bi- -kōba	E-kaŋe; bo-	Mu-kaŋi; bi-kaŋi
Beard	Njeri	I-sedu	E-sedu, M-bela, Ma-aba	E-sedu
Bee	Nyai	Luny-ai; <i>pl.</i> n-ai	Nen-ai, Lo-pasela	Luny-ai; n-ai, A-hūhū
Belly	Moi, Bumu	Mo-ye', Moi	...	Ba-la, Ba-ela	Ba-la	Bu-la, E-toke
Bird	N-on	Si-sōdi; to-	Si-radi; to-	Si-nyodi; to-
Blood	Mi-kaŋ	Ba-ana	Ba-ana	Ma-la
Body	Moi	Ūb-uta, Ko-lōta	Ko-lōta, Mu-ya	Mu-ja; me-ja

¹ Pygmies' dialects of Upper Sanga and Lobai, known as: Ba-yaŋga or Ba-yaka; Ba-koŋgwa (Nyemele) 224 a, and Ba-kota 224 b. Ba-yaŋga is spoken in the district of Niumba.

² The first column represents the dialect of the north-west and north-east parts of the island of Fernando Pô. A list of the Fernandian tribes or clans is printed after the geographical delimitation of the language.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ŋigiri	224. Ba-yaŋga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koŋgo, &c. 224 b. Ba-kaŋa	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Bone	Uha	Mu-ŋa	Mu-ŋha; mū-ŋha
Borassus palm	(Mu-tende = wild date)
Bow	Bu-ndua	...	M-pira	M-pira
Bowels	Bo-ela	Ma-ŋka	Ma-ŋka
Brains	Takô	Takô	Takô
Breast (man's)	Temu	E-aca	E-aka	E-aka
Breast (woman's)	Di-bele; ba- or ma-bele	Eri-bele; ma-	M-bele
Brother	Tu-ŋi, Wi-ŋi; bi-ŋi Bo-ŋi, Mu-ndanye	Ōm-ēdda; im-ēdda Mu-ndanye	Mu-ndanye
Buffalo	M-bakoo	M-bakoo	N-yaamu or Jamon ¹	M-bakoo?	N-kaamu? M-bakoo?	Im-bakoo
Bull	N-koopo	Dome akoo	N-dome m-bakoo
Buttocks	De-sini	Mu-baŋa; me-	De-sini, Mo-baŋa
Canoe	B-ato; bew-ato	Bw-ato; bi-ŋto	Bw-ato
Cat	In-jipa, Bo-attu	Inipā	(English word), N-cimba ² (wild)
Charcoal
Chief	I-bira, Bila	Bo-tuka; ba- Kukeriku	Mu-tuku; ba-	...
Child	M-ŋga, Ma-bakoolo (pl.), Lenge	E-ŋge	Mo-ina, Mu-ntere	B-ola, B-ola, S-ola-i; t-ola-i	Ōm-ola; ab-ola, Mo-dale, Kom-ola	M-ona; b-ona
Cloth	Kandage	Lūa	...	Semba; bi-semba
Cold	Ōlho	Ōlho, Coŋa	Ōlho
Country	B-oba, I-ci; bi-ci	I-ci	I-ci, E-ce; i-ci E-dia, Cae
Cow	Baŋa	M-bakoo, N-kadi 'akoo, Gōpo, Hauko, N-koopo kadi	Kari akoo, N-gōpo, N-gaŋa? Ōko kaka-ŋa, M-bakoo kan-ola	Kadi 'akoo, ² M-bakoo
Crocodile ...	Gandu	Gandu	Kandi	...	...	...
Day, daylight	Bo-hooku	E-ŋo, I-lue; bi-lue	E-ŋo; bi-lue, E-live
Devil, evil spirit	Ma-ŋo	Iŋ-koŋa, Ma-sa la-be, Ma-luo	Ma-rimo; ba-
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Bo-yanimo	...

¹ Noteworthy.² Noteworthy. The far-spread-simba root.³ Nyona is 'calf', a word which, as 'nyuna', reappears in many forms of Eastern and Southern Bantu.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Ho-ŋgiri	224. Ba-yaŋga, <i>etc.</i> 224 a. Ba-koŋga, <i>etc.</i> 224 b. Ba-koŋa	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Babe of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Babe of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Babe of South-west Fernando Pô
Dog ... ..	...	...	M-bie	Im-pna ; i-pwa	M-bua, M-pwa ; i-buā	O-bwa, M-bwa
Door, door- way	...	...	Numu-me	Eri-be, E-di-be	Eri-be, Lu-tamba, N-dene	Lu-tamba
Dream ... ..	...	...	...	N-sebi	...	N-semia
Drum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ear	Li-tui, Li-ten	Li-lui, Li-loye ; <i>pl.</i> ma-loye	N-gom Tao <i>or</i> Loo ; <i>pl.</i> a-lo	Lu-ta ; ba-tu	Lô tō ; ma-tō	Lu-ta ; ma-ta
Egg ... ..	...	...	N-je	Ba-hēu	Ma-ye ; ma-ya	Mu-ju ; mi-ju
Elephant ...	Jaoko	Jaoko	Jaoko <i>or</i> N-jaogu	...	...	...
Excrement	...	...	...	To-m	Go-re, To-m	To-m
Eye	L-ia ; m-ia, M-iso	Dz-ia ; m-iso	M-isi, M-ihī (<i>pl.</i>)	N-ōko, In-cooko	Jaoko, N-cooko ; <i>pl.</i> i-cooko	N-cooko ; i-cooko
Face, fore- head	...	...	...	Ba-so A-pudu	Ba-so, M-pudu	Ba-so, Ri-poco
Fat, oil ...	...	...	M-nta	T-ita, B-ita	B-ita, M-ita, Nammō	Ma-a, M-ita
Father ...	Siaŋga, N-dā	Tao	Sa-ŋga <i>or</i> Sa-ŋga	O-hoye, Ba, I-ntā ; bi-nta	Ma-tē, O-moye ; a-hoye, E-ntā, I-yē	I-je, Cemo
Fear ... ..	...	...	...	Sā, Saŋa	Sasa	Mu-sari, Saŋa
Finger ...	...	...	Mu-numba, Mu-an	Bō-ne ; bō-ne, Ebi-dale (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-nye, Mū-nye ; me-nye, Bū-tue ; be-tue ¹	Mu-nye ; mi-nye
Fire	Mu-nya, Mo-ya	Mo-ya	Dū, Dite, Ba-mara	Ba-ssa ; bi-ssa, Si-ssa, Ba-rupa	Ma-ssa ; me-ssa, Ma-sā	Ma-ssa, Oro
Fish	W-ŋe	ŋe	Bā-ā, Sansa (225 a)	In-cūa	N-cae, ŋuē	N-cwe ; i-cwe
Foot	Tindi, Li-kaka	Tendi, Tindi ; ma-tindi, Kulo	A-ba, Kol'	Di-kōta ; aba-kōta, E-ā-ā, R-āna	D-ānala <i>or</i> D-āla ; m-āla	Rāla, Ri-āla ; m-āla, Ma-ssa
Forest ...	Pendzie	N-dina	Diku	Bu-saka, Ba-bucia	Bu-saka, Omu-ambua	Mw-ambua
Fowl ... ..	...	...	Kube	I-ā-kū, I-ā-kua	N-koē, (Mu-ti-ŋe = <i>cock</i>)	N-koē
Frog ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	A-tete, E-tete ; bi-tete
Ghost ... ..	...	...	...	...	Dupe, Ma-rimo	Mw-ē, Ma-rimo

¹ This word is printed in the Spanish vocabularies ' Bu-tue ; *pl.* be-tue'. I cannot help thinking the n is a misprint for u.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ñgiri	224. Ba-yañga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koñgwa, &c. 224 b. Ba-kwata	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Giraffe	***	***	***	***	***	***
Girl, maiden	M-añge-ma- móm-wli	Mo-ina mo-itu	***	Wa-ita. Ob-w'adi	M-wa-mu-adi. M-wa-ka-hwa	M-wa- mw-ara-nna. (Bi-wa = virgin)
Goat ...	***	***	Sam	Im-pwadi	M-bori. M-pwede	M-bori; bam-bori
" (he)	***	***	***	In-twáw-bwadi	Dóm 'e-bori	N-kôtw 'bori
God	***	***	***	Dupē. Pwáw	Ka-dupe. Kube. Lupe, Rube. Pwawe	***
Grandparent	***	***	***	Bw-ywá, Bw-lwá	I-ye-wá	I-ye-wá, I-ye-wá. Nye-wá
Grass ...	***	***	***	Si-lelikwa	Si-lela	Lw-kw'w; i-kw'w
Ground	***	***	***	B-wá	M-óba. Tu-twkw	M-óba
Ground-nut	***	***	***	***	***	***
Guinea-fowl	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gun	***	***	N-gal	E-tata	E-tata	E-tata; bi-
Hair ...	***	***	Burru	Bu-supá. Ebi-supá. E-sila	E-sila; bi-sila	Bi-sie, Bi-sil
Hand ...	Li-tandw. Dzeli	Danda	A-kuñgi	E-wála. E-dia. Ri-ala; ba-ala	E-kwáw. Di-bacw. Di-ala. E-lewá. Me-nye ('fingers')	Ri-bacw; ma-
Head ...	Mw-tu	Mw-swakw	Tw	E-twe. A-sila	E-cue	E-twe; i-twe
Heart ...	***	***	***	E-teba	E-tema. Bu-teba	E-tema; bi-
Heel	***	***	***	***	***	N-konda-konda
Hide	***	***	***	I-sapu-sapu	***	Mu-tata. Lwáw. Swá E-hulô
Hill	***	***	***	W-hinta	***	***
Hippopotamus	N-gubu	N-gubu	Kimati	***	***	***
Hoe ...	***	***	***	***	***	***
Honey	***	***	Ny-ui	Bw-e	Bw-ē	Bw-e
Horn ...	***	***	***	B-ēa	***	Lu-bwáw, Ri-bolw; ¹ ma-
House...	N-dakw	Mā. Fuma	Tu	In-jwbw	N-cibw, E-cwbw. Cwbw, N-cwbw; pl. i-cwbw	N-cwbw. Luba
Hunger	***	***	***	N-cala	E-hwáw. N-cala. Bw-cine	N-cala

¹ See roots for penis

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ŋgiri	224. Ba-yaŋga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koŋgo, &c. 224 b. Ba-kuta	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Husband ...	...	...	...	Bo-bal, Bo-ba	M-ome, M-om-anno	M-ome
Hyena ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ...	Balio, M-buto	Konjo, Lese, Yabe	...	E-sh'u	Kuanye, A-behu, He-haha, Mo-kusu, E-an	Lu-nda; ma-nda (pl.)
Island ...	...	...	...	E-tula; bi-tula	E-cula; be-	Di-tula or E-tula
Ivory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Knee ...	...	...	Boŋg'	E-dū	Idūkaŋo, Idū	I-lu
Knife ...	...	...	Kamba	L-oba; ŋ-koba and i-oba	I-sake, Lo-haba, E-co, Se-da; pl. tyu-ēda or d-da	E-jo; bi-jo
Lake, sea ...	...	...	...	Ōb-itte	E-ko, E-riha	E-riha
Leg ...	Mu-nde	Mu-ponda, Ōllo	Tiŋhe, Bei	Ōli-salo, E-paso; bi-paso	Lu-pula, Mu-iso	Mu-eso
Leopard ...	...	...	N-gol	...	...	...
Lion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lips ...	...	...	...	I-bebe	I-bebe, Mu-ŋhe; mi-ŋhe	Mu-ēē; mi-ēē
Magic ...	...	...	...	...	...	Romo
Maize ...	Soko?	...	...	...	...	...
Man ...	M-a, Mo-peli	Mo-tu, Mo-to	Mu-li	B-ubi, Bo-ia, Ubu-cu; be-cu	Mo-ye; bo-ye, Ōmome-cu; abohe-cu, Ōmo-co; aba-co	Mo-cu, Mu-cu; bu-cu
Man, vir. ...	Mo-peli, Mo-pe	Mu-tu pai, Paye	M-bam	Bo-ye; ba-ye	M-ome, N-ome	M-ome, M-am-anno; b-om-anno
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Titi, Ny-ama	N-aba, N-ama	N-kelūpl, N-ama	Bu-nyus
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk ...	...	...	...	Di-bele; a-bele	A-wele, A-beli, Di-bele	Ma-beli
Monkey ...	...	...	Ny-omu	Hima	Bea, Mo-oma, N-cupu	...
Moon ...	H-ŋi, Bo-tu	Ō-li	N-gonda, Kundi	D-ŋa, B-ŋa, E-lombō	Mo-looko, Er-cha, Di-ŋa, Di-wā, E-leba, Bo-ŋa ¹	E-lombō, (M-ŋja = moonlight)

¹ *Bo-ŋa* and related words may be equivalent to *Mu-ela* = the 'brilliant', the 'shining white', of which *Mu-ŋi* is an inflection.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ŋgiri	224. Ba-yaŋga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koŋga, &c. 224 b. Ba-koŋa	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngove	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Mother ...	Mo-ŋgwe. Naŋgwe	Ngũ, ŋgwe	Niaŋga. Nyanŋwe (225 a)	Emmi, Ō-mi, Ō-bedl, Ō-heri	Enũ. Nyē. Ō-meri; i-meri	Nyē, Nyama. Bu-eri
Mountain ...	...	...	Kyeki	Ō-basa, E-hũga, E-ha	Ka-basa. E-goba. Lu-edl, E-ŋba; bi-ŋba	E-bulo. Ō-masa, E-masa
Mouth ...	M-ŋka	Moo-ninã, Mu-nyoũ, Mu-nyo	Numbu	Bo-the, Bu-aka	Mu-aka, U-ana. Mu-ē	Anoa, Wanao
Nail (of finger or toe)	...	...	N-jibwa	Bi-ŋh'e (<i>pl.</i>), E-ida	I-pehe, I-eri; bi-eri	I-eri; bi-eri
Name ...	...	...	...	L-ira, Ila	Ila	Er-ina; ¹ m-ina
Navel ...	...	...	...	Coŋka	ŋoŋka	Ō-tendu, Ceku
Neck ...	...	...	N-giŋg'	Iŋka, Iŋga, E-huka	Huka. Nka. Ō-pehe, Ri-la	E-huka. N-ka
Night ...	...	...	...	Bō-cio	Mu-cio, Bo-cio. Mi-rima (<i>darkness</i>)	Bo-cio, Bo-ci
Nose ...	Bo-aŋga	Mi-oũ, Mi-ŋ	Dũ or Joi	Bo-mpa, Bo-ompa; bi-mpa. Di-keka	Mu-mpa or Ōbo-mpa; <i>pl.</i> i-be-mpa. Esi-mpa (<i>dim.</i>)	Mu-lumba
Oil palm ...	...	...	...	Bitã. Ō-bila, U-bila, Ka-bila	Ō-bila, Bo-bila; mu-bila	Bo-bila; ma-bila. (<i>Mu-tende =</i> <i>wild date</i>)
Ox ...	...	...	...	Iŋ-koŋpa, E-koŋpa. Hwaŋka	M-baka. Ōka. N-koŋpa. Si-niŋã (<i>dim.</i>), I-buŋle	M-baka
Paddle ...	...	...	...	Kape	N-kapi; I-kapi	N-kapi
Palm wine, beer	...	...	...	B-ahũ, M-ahũ, T-ape	B-ahũ, M-ahũ	M-ahũ
Parrot ...	...	...	...	Iŋ-ko, I-ko	Eŋ-ka	Lo-koŋpa; <i>pl.</i> bi-koŋpa ²
Penis ...	Ii-bia, Lo-koŋpa, -kutu (223 a)	E-koŋ. E-koŋka (224 a)	Mon-paka	Nini?	Ku-amba?	...
Pig ...	...	...	Bara	A-sulu, E-soko	E-sulu	E-sulu; bi-sulu
Pigeon ...	...	...	...	E-leka	E-leka, Beka	Bekabeka
Place ...	...	...	...	Ō-mo	Ō-laka	Ō-laka

¹ Noteworthy as a very archaic form.² Note eccentric plural.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ŋgiri	224. Ba-yaŋga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koŋgo, &c. 224 b. Ba-kaota	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngere	225. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Rain ... ..	...	...	Bio	L-sala. M-pala (<i>idom</i>)	L-tia. M-pala	N-koala
Rat ... ..	...	...	...	Ū-bica; a-bica	Mŭ-wica; me-ŋa. I-vatsa. Iŭ-koala	M-ba. Sim-ba
River	N-daaba	Kindi. D-ŋ ma-ye	Kto. Me-duga	I-tapa. Ū-rie	Die. Di. Ai-tapa	U-re. O-re
Road	N-gila. N-dzia	D-zila	N-gia. N-se (225 a)	E-tele	N-tele. E-tale. N-kē	M-ukē
Salt ... ..	...	...	Kaa	Bo-ŋ. Bo-utaha	Ke-sal. Bo-hā. Naa	Sōko. Naa. Ma-nāa. (E-nāa = sea water)
Shame ... ..	...	...	...	E-cōom	Šuom	Cōom. Cōm. Cōh
Sheep ... ..	...	...	Hola	In-cōda. N-cela	N-cora. N-pela. Šoru	N-cala
Shield ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	N-koaba. N-kuba. A-koabi E-onoo
Shoulder ... ..	...	...	...	Bu-ababa; bi- lata	...	E-onoo
Sister ... ..	...	...	...	Bo-ita; be-eta. Bo-w-ata. Ebw-eta	Mo-ada; ab-eda	Mu-danye
Skin ... ..	...	...	...	L-ceta	Mu-tata	Saba. Mu-tata
Sky ... ..	...	...	...	Lu-bakoo	Noo'la. Ūmo-cia ¹	Mo-akaa. Lu-bakoo
Slave ... ..	...	...	Bala	Si-bala	Ši-bese. Mo-taki. M-pimbi	M-pimbi
Sleep	Dū-ŋa	Doŋgi (-lala = verb)	A-diŋgo	Tu-ŋa. Tu-ŋa	Tu-ŋa Tu-riŋye. Ūt-a	Uŋ-ŋa
Smoke ... ..	...	...	...	Bu-idi	E-di	M-wiri
Snake ... ..	...	...	Ny-ŋŋe	N-wa	Ei-wa. Babba ² M-bamba	...
Son, boy	M-aŋga m-peli	Ma-ŋ. Mo-ina wa-pai	Mo-ina m-ŋ	A-ŋci. Kam-cala, ³ Keb-cala, Ūb-cala	Kom-cala. M-cala. M-ana. S-ana (<i>diac.</i>)	M-ana m-sama-mo
Song ... ..	...	...	J-embī	Ši-ana (<i>i. e.</i> <i>little mouth</i>)	Bi-ŋ	Si-ana

¹ Compare words for 'moon'.² Compare Nyama ghawa of Gabon.³ Noteworthy. Does it stand for Kwana-(Gum)-ana or Ka-muana?

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ögiri	224. Ba-yaŋga, &c. 224 a. Bo-koŋga, &c. 224 b. Ba-kata	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngove	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Spear ... ..	...	...	Kū	E-cika; bi-	Mo-cika, Mo-ŋka; me-	Me-cika; <i>pl.</i> be-cika. (-suma (<i>cf.</i> -fuma) = to cut with a spear)
Spirit, soul	...	...	...	Mo-ribo; ba-ribo. Bo-we. M-ō	Mo-rima. Bo-e. M-ō	Mw-e. Mo-ima. Mo-ya
Star ... ..	...	...	...	In-caco, N-caca	Mu-takasok. N-dasi. M-ence	Mu-taka. Cuc'
Stick ... ..	...	...	...	Bo-ta, S-ā	S-ahaŋ; tw-ahaŋ	M-ote
Stone ... ..	...	...	Kogu	I-tē	A-ti; ba-tē. Di-te; ma-te. M-ōlo	Di-tē; ma-tē
Stool ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	E-upa
Sun	M-ū, M-ūe	Dadi	D-ō. Yeso (225 a)	E-tahi	N-tai. Ei-tagi. Mo-saka	Ri-tahi
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	M-eko, E-eko; b-iko	...	Mw-ela
Tear ... ..	...	...	...	Be-ela	...	Me-ela
Testicles ...	Li-baŋga; ma- Jan-ba-kutu	Ma-pindi	A-pindi	...	...	...
Thief ... ..	...	...	...	Huba. Mo-ūbe; be-ūbe	M-pele. Mo-bbe. Lu-ba. M-be	Huba, N-hube
Thigh	Bele	...	...	E-pasa. E-ūba	I-bebela	L-ā. E-bebela. Lo-ba
Thing ... ..	...	...	...	E-koke. A-koala. Si-koali	E-koŋe. E-koŋa	L-ama. L-aka. I-koŋi. E-koŋa
Thorn ... ..	...	...	...	Lo-ri	Mu-tende	Mo-ri. Lo-ri
Tobacco ...	...	...	Ka	L-aceya	La-acēa	Si-bak
To-day ... ..	...	...	...	Lila. Rau	Dele	Juro. Rau. Rō
Toe ... ..	...	...	Mu-nu-kaŋ	Bo-ēsu. Bo-nesu	Mu-nye; me-	Mu-nye mwa mu-ala
To-morrow	...	...	...	U-badi	O-badi	I-mbi to e-laho
Tongue ...	E-lemu	Lemi, E-lemi	Gieme or Jem	Lo-bebo; i-bebo	Lo-bebo	Lu-bela. Lu-talo
Tooth	M-boka (<i>pl.</i>). M-ino	M-ino (<i>pl.</i>)	Me-die (<i>pl.</i>). Su (225 a)	Be-tlo (<i>pl.</i>). Di-elo; be-elo	R-elo; m-elo. m-eno	R-eno; m-eno
Town	M-boka. Li-nde	M-boka. Laŋgo	Jari. Ndē	E-ka; bi-ria. E-ci. Lu-baw	Lu-luo. E-ria; bi-ria. En-co. En-je	E-co. Kia

English	323. Pande 223a. Bo-ŋgiri ¹	324. Ba-yaŋga, &c. 224a. Ba-koŋga, &c. 224b. Ba-koŋta	325. Kaka 225a. Kaka of Nyere	326. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	326a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	326b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Tree	Moŋ-gaŋko	Me-ŋŋ, Mu-le, Duma	Jo-o-ti	Bu-te	Bu-te, Mo-te; bu-ti, mu-ti	Bu-te, Bu-te; ha-te
Twins ... ..	...	...	...	Be-boko	...	Be-boko
Urine	M-nye, M-ime	M-nye, Mam-boŋ	Au-india	Ba-nyera	Ma-nyera	Ma-nyera
Vein ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Mo-nyŋ
War ... ..	...	...	...	Bi-ta	Bi-la, Di-ŋpo	Bi-ta
Water	Me	Ma-ye	Mo-diŋa, Me-dugu	Bo-ape, (Riba = dow)	M-ŋpe; b-ŋpe, M-ŋpe, Te-bele; m-ele	Mo-ŋpe
Well, source	...	...	...	...	Riba	Ri-hanyo
White man	...	...	...	Bu-kara; ha-	Mu-kara; ha- Ai-pepŋa	...
Wife ... ..	...	...	M-eri	W-ari, W-aiŋa, Ow-ari, Bo-rima	Ma-niŋa, Woo-odi, Ma-aiŋa, Mo-ŋre	Mw-ara-na, Mw-adi
Wind ... ..	...	...	Papala	N-dudu n-dudu	En-rudu	Mu-ŋoke
Witch ... ..	...	...	...	Bu-aya-rimo	Bo-gŋa	Ba-larimo
Witchcraft	A-Jemba?	A-Jemba	...	...	...	Romo
Woman	Moom-ŋŋ	Mo-ita, M-aitu	Mi-mia, M-eri (225a)	Bu-aiŋa; b-aiŋa, W-adi, Aw-aiŋa, S-adi, Mo-ita; ha-	Mu-aiŋa; bu-ŋa, Ōmu-ahala; ab-ahala, Mu-kadi; ab-adi, Mo-ŋki	Mw-ara-na; ba-ara-na
Womb ... ..	...	...	...	Bo-la; mu-la	Rome	Rome, Bu-la
Wood, fire- wood	Koŋti	Mo-de, Koŋti, Bo-taŋge	...	Lo-om	...	Lo-ŋŋa
Yam ... ..	...	...	...	Bi-ŋa, S-ŋa; bi-ŋa	ŋo-ŋa; bi-ŋa	Sŋ-ŋi; bi-ŋi
Year ... ..	...	...	...	Co-ko? Li-ŋ; m-ŋ	Lo-ŋ, Lu-ŋ; m-ŋ, Duda?	Lw-ŋ; m-ŋ
Yesterday ...	...	...	...	M-padi	M-padi	I-mbi to- pwasa
One	-mo, -gbe (223a) ¹	-moŋti	-wato, -wate	Bo-ti, -ŋi, -no, -ti	En-nye, -ŋi, Je, -de, -nye, Ne	ŋi, -de
Two	-bale, -ŋeŋi (223a)	-bui, -baye	-ba	-ba, -pa (E-pa)	-pa, ba (E-pa, Mem-ba, A-pa, N-ba, &c.)	-im-ba, -ba

¹ The numerals of 223a are altogether Sudaic.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ŋgiri	224. Ba-yaŋga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koŋgo, &c. 224 b. Ba-kota	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngoro	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Three	-ato. -ata. Ba-ta (223 a)	-sato. -satu. -nato	-lali or -tati	-ta (Be-ta, Me-ta, Ti-ta)	-ta, -ca (De-ta, Me-ta, A-ta, U-ta, N-ca, &c.)	-ta
Four	-ne. -na. Ba-nã (223 a)	-na. -nai	-nã. -inni (225 a)	-le	-ele, -le, -ene. -m (a-m, o-m). (Bi-ele, Mi-ene, Mi-elo, Co-ene, Bi-le, N-ne)	-e-ni, -ne
Five	-tana. Vua. Jeg (223 a)	Vua. Bana, Tana. Siŋga	-tani, -tan	-ta	-ta, -ta (Me-ta, bi-ta, to-ta, N-co, &c.)	-ta, -ca
Six	-amana. Jegbe (223 a)	Vua na moti. Siŋga moti (224 a)	-tanewate	Dahah or Rahah	Nasile or Asi-la. Raha, Naha	-na mu-li (ta understood)
Seven	-ta-mo-bali. Jegbwi (223 a)	Vua na (ba)-bal. Siŋga (bi)-baye. (Ma)-nai (na)-satu	-tanebã. -tan yote-te-ba	Dahah la-ni (Ra-la-ni). bi-ta la i-ba	Ato-ba, Na-to-pa. Naha- men-ba. Daha la bote. Na me-pa. (Bi)-ele ke-to-ta	-na main-ba
Eight	-ta-mo-sato. Jeg-ba-ta (223 a)	Vuã na (mi)-sato. Siŋga (ba)-nato. (Ma)-nai (na)-nai	-tane-bi-lali. -tan yote-tati	Da 'lai-ba. bi-ta la bi-tã	E-tela. Ma-ni. Naha me-tã	-na me-tã
Nine	-tan-a mawate. Jeg-ba-na (223 a)	Vũe na (ba)-na. Siŋga (ba)-na. (Ma)-nai (na)-tano	-tanenã. -tan yote-nai	A-ni na bi-eñ. Bi-ta la bi-ele	Lacw-ene or Lã-cwele. Naha-mi-ene. M-aha-liñ, A-ni na bi-ene	*Na-ni
Ten	Buapã. Bupe (223 a)	Jum. Kamon. Jaka. Bupe	Kamon. Kamu (225 a)	Bieñ. Biã	Le-enya, De-nyo. Le-eta. Bia, Mio, Ma. Li-ã. Di-on, Ni-on	Miema, Miemya or Mia. R-enya
Eleven	Buape momoya. Bupe jegbe (223 a)	...	Kamu ni-wate	Bie la ni. Bieñ la ni	Mieo la ne	Mia mu-li ¹

¹ Twelve is Mia na main-ba.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ŋgiri	224. Ha-yaŋga, &c. 224 a. Ba-koŋga, &c. 224 b. Ba-koŋta	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Fifteen ...	...	...	Kamu ni tan	Ū, Bi-ewo or Bi-eyu. (Ū na mu-li = sixteen)	Ew. Ū. Mi-e-ew or Bi-oya (Ū-w in counting). (Bi-eyu ū-w-n) = sixteen	Mi-ew or Ū. (Eya also = fifteen. Ū mu-li = sixteen)
Twenty ...	Dzazu. Bope-bope (223 a)	Ma-kupe. Ma-bope	Kamon-bā. Kamu-ba	E-ci. I-ci	Di-cila; pl. ama-cila (twenty)	Di-cila. (An-cila = twenty)
Thirty ...	...	...	Kamu-tati	Bo-ra-pa (twice fifteen). R-w-dra-pa. I-ci la hieŋ	Di-cila hico	Di-cila mio
Forty ...	...	...	Kamu-ni	Ū-ci ha a-pa. Ba-ci ū-pa	Ama-cila me ma-bā	An-cila ma-ba
Fifty ...	...	...	Kamu-tan'	Ū-ci ha hieŋ	Ama-cila ma-bā la hico	An-cila ma-ba la mio
Hundred ...	...	...	Gomat, Goma (pl. te-goma)	Ū-eda	Mu-era or Ma-eda; pl. m-era	Mu-era
Thousand ...	...	...	...	Bi-eda bleŋ	...	...
					Ū-eda Ū = 1,500. Ū-eda cila = 2,000. B-eda cila a-pa = 4,000'	

⁶ The numerals in the Fernandian dialects are sufficiently peculiar and interesting for it to be worth while to append a special note in situ in order to comment on them in immediate sequence to their appearance. The root-word for 'one' can be traced back to *-nye* or *-ne*, which is also the term for 'finger' in Fernandian, as well as in some other forms of Bantu. 'Two' is expressed by *-pa* or *-ba*, as in many Bantu languages of Central Congo-land, of North Congo-land, and of the Cameroons. 'Four' has a misleading resemblance to 'one', but is of course derived from the Old Bantu root *-ne* or *-ni* (in Fernandian phonology it will be noted that *n*, *l*, *r*, and *d* constantly permute, like *m* and *b*). But there is also a form for 'four'—*-m*—which is puzzling, unless, as happens in other cases in Fernandian, the *m* is derived from an *n*. The root for 'five'—*-ta*—is probably a contraction of *-tau*, *-tana*. *tan* is met with in some Cameroons dialects. *T*, in Fernandian, is easily palatalized into *ty* and *e*, and therefore *ta* ('five') frequently becomes *-cila* and *-co*. *Daha*, *Naha*, *Rahsh*, &c., for 'six' is quite possibly a softening and contraction of a root *-ntanda*, *-ntandatu* (derived anciently from *n-tatu-n-tatu*, 3+3), which is not only frequently used for 'six' in East and South African Bantu, but makes its appearance in some of the Semi-Bantu languages of the Cameroons hinterland. The explanation of *Nasi* or *Azi*, together with *Natu-ba*, *Natu-ta*, *Nacu-ene* is that they and other Fernandian words for 'six', 'seven', 'eight', and 'nine' are formed by adding 'one', 'two', 'three', and 'four' to 'five', in the sense of 'and one' (*na-ŋi-le*), 'and two' (*na-to-ba*). The forms succeeding to 'six' are also dealt with as in so many Bantu languages which make use of the term *zambwe* in various forms; that is to say, using a word for 'seven', 'eight', and 'nine', which might be translated 'the second six', 'the third six', 'the fourth six'. Besides these terms for the numerals between six and ten there are peculiar words like *E-Aca* for 'eight' (which may, however, be a corruption of *E-nena*—4+4—and *Lacw-ene* for 'nine'. *Lacw-ene*, at first baffling, is merely 'and four' (five and four), *Lu*—and, *cu*—the conjunct of *Tu* (12th prefix), and *-ene* = four. *Maha-lu* for 'nine', in the same dialect—Eastern Bube—is also a teaser. *Ilu*, the second part of it, may be a survival of an old form, *Lin*, for 'ten' (contracted from *Li-kumi*) and *Maha* be one of those primitive terms occasionally used in Bantu to express 'nine'—'one from ten', &c. The words for 'ten' in Fernandian are also enigmatic in appearance. There are traces of a form *Li-u* (already mentioned) which may descend from the archaic *Li-kumi*. Eastern Bube also possesses the form *Di-ou*, *Ni-on*, *nyo*, which, with the substitution of *n* for *m*, may be a contraction of the mainland *Di-om* (*Di-kumi*). But 'ten' is more frequently expressed in Fernandian by a form *Bio*, *Mio*, which seems to find its fullest expression in the South-west Fernandian *Miema* or *Miemya*, and the root of which is *-emu* or *-emyu*. Of this, *nyo*, *nyo* may be a variant. The form *Lo-cia*, in East Fernandian, may be nothing but '— and five', the first 'five' being

English	223. Pande 223 a. Na-ŋgiri	224. Ba-yaŋga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koŋga, &c. 224 b. In-koŋa	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
I, me, my ...	Nei, Nge? Na, Nga. ?	A-me. Ma. ?	Mé. Mi. -m, -mbe	Na, Nnē. N-ke, Na, N, M, K. -ne, -le, -na, -na, -m, -a-m	Nye. N, Nke, K., Nka. -nye, -m, -a-nye	I-nye, Na, N', Ne. N, Ka, K'. -nye, -ka, -m, -nye, -nyi
Thou, thee, thy	We, A-ho. ?	Ōfe. ?	Wa. ?	Ūe, Ūa, Ū, Ba, Ūh, Ūe. -oo, -aa, -a, -a-o	Wē. Ū, U. -ue, -bee, -a-o	We, A-hwa. Ū, U, B'. -a, -a-hwe, -mwa, -mwe
He, him, his	Wu-ende. ?	...	Yu. A. ?	Bee, Ke. A, E. -la, -boŋ, -bo, -a-i	Ōho, Mo. A. -ole, -ma, -ari	Ūho. A, E. -mo, -a-be, -mi, -mo
We, us, our	...	...	Da. ?	Tue, To-la. Tee, Toh, Tu. -tu-e, -ta-la, -le, -au, -a-u	To-e. Tu, To. -cu-e, -a-u	A-cu-e, Tu-e, Tu. -cu-ŋu, -cu
Ye, you, your	...	...	Mu. ?	Lu-e, Lu-la. Lu Lu, Lo, Loŋ, Noŋ, -lu-e, -a-nū	Lo-e. Lo, Lu. -lu-e, -a-nyo, -a-nyo	Noo, A-bu-e, In. Lu-e, Mu-e. Nūe, Nu. -a-nyo, -a-nyo
They, them, their	...	...	We-ne. ?	Ba, Ba-le. Ba, Be, Bah. -ba, -ba-la, -a-ba	Ba, Be. Be, Bale, Ba-lo. -be, -a-ba	Aba-le, Ababa. Ba, Be. -ba, -ba

understood: just as in most Fernandian dialects 'six', 'seven', 'eight', and 'nine' are expressed by '— and one', '— and two', &c.

The emphatically quinary nature of Fernandian computation is shown in the distinct term for 'fifteen'—Ū, *Eo*. In fuller forms this is *Eo* and *Bi-eyu*, *Bi-ewo*, *Bi-ewu*, *Mi-ewu*. Possibly the *Eo* is a final contraction of *-e-ŋo*, the root for 'five', derived from *-tan*; and the preliminary *Bi-* (abbreviation of *Bieu*, *Miema*, 'ten') reduces the common expression for 'fifteen' to $10+5$. *Eo* again becomes *La-ŋ* ('and fifteen') in further calculations. Thus fifty-five is *Ama-cila ma-ba la-ŋ*, i. e. 'two twenties and fifteen' (*la = and, ŋ = fifteen*). 'Sixteen' is *Ū-nye* ($15+1$); or *Ū-i-ŋe*, *Ū-ŋe*, *Ū-de*, according to the various concord prefixes placed in front of 'one' ('one' being *-nye*, *-le*, *-de*). 'Seventeen' is *Ū-me-ba* ($15+2$), and so on up to *Di-cila*, 'twenty' (a word shortened in North-west Fernandian to *E-ci*, *l-ci*). *Di-cila* possesses a most interesting resemblance to the *-cila* and *-jila* of *Ngindo* and *Yao* (*Nos*, 55 and 54), to the *Li-tinda*, *-cinda* of North Congoland, and the *-vinda* of some Semi-Bantu languages of the Cameroonian hinterland. As in these tongues, the calculations of the Bube speech after twenty are in scores preferably to tens. Thus 'forty' is 'twice twenty'. In North-west Fernandian we have an interesting exception in regard to 'thirty', which instead of being rendered by 'twenty plus ten' is *Ba-ra-pa*, which probably stands for 'fifteen-twice' (*Ba* in such a case being an abbreviated plural of *Ū*, 'fifteen').

The *Di-* prefix of *Di-cila*, 'twenty', is usually detached from the root and applied to the noun thus enumerated. For instance, 'one knife' is *S-edda sesi-le*; 'two knives' is *tyu-edda to-ba*; 'nineteen knives' is *tyu-edda ŋ-ŋe* (i. e. 'knives fifteen-four'): but 'twenty knives' is *Di-edda* (or *D-edda*) *cila*. 'Nineteen yams' ('yams fifteen-four') is *Ebi-ŋe a bi-le*, but 'twenty yams' is *Di-ŋe cila*. 'Twenty fingers' is not *Ma-cila me-nye*, as it might be by analogy, but *Di-nye e-cila*; 'twenty teeth' (*-ina* or *-ila*) is not *Ma-cila me-ŋe* or *m-ŋe*, but *R-ŋe* or *D-ŋe cila*. This *Di-* prefix is continued in enumeration till one hundred is reached; it is then replaced by *No*, *O*, *Ma-* or *M-*. Thus 'hundred yams' (*-olu*) is *M'-olu* (*Ma-olu*) *-era*, 'yams-hundred'; 'hundred knives' is *M-ed'-era* (*Ma-ed'-era*). Attention should also be drawn to the words for 'thousands' in East Fernandian, which seem to indicate that the *D'*, *Di-* prefix may be an augmentative of the singular number.

There should be noticed in connexion with the more archaic dialect of North-west Fernandian, transcribed by Clark in the forties of the last century, the retention of the *Ka-* prefix in forming ordinal numbers. *Ka-ne*, 'once', *Ka-ŋe*, 'twice', *Ka-he-ta*, 'thrice'.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ŋgiri	224. Bo-yaŋga, &c. 224 a. Bo-koŋga, &c. 224 b. Bo-kota	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-west Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
All ... ..	...	...	-ese (j-ese, &c.)	Ama, -ama, ¹ Ka-be	-ama. Ma-la. Ku-ma ¹	-ela, M-ela, M-ala- -ma.
This, these	...	...	...	O-lo, bu-di or a-; oo, i-le; i, a- or aba-; e-, bi-le; so-; e-, i-le; la-; to-; o	<i>Preprefixes and prefixes are used before the nouns or de- monstratives:</i> Olo, aba; o-oo, ome; iri, ama; e- e-; e-; i-; o-oo, o-oo; esi, isi; &c., fol- lowed by -icu or -ici, -akeke or -ake, for 'this'; and -icu, -ici, owaci or o-oo for 'that'	...
That, those	...	...	...	O-le, ba-lo; o-ŋ, i-; o- a-oo; a- bi-le; si-le; e-o, i-oo; o- to-le	<i>Also as separate demonstra- tives:</i> La-mo, la- a-oo, a- o-le, o- o-oo, i- Mo (he), ba- (they)	...
Bad	-e-be	-be	-bea- (An-yoŋ = not good)	-be, La-be, Ka-be	M-mō, En-mō, -sasa	-mi
Black	-elu	Bo-yundu	A-yndoo	Will-wila	-cece, mo-cece, -fo	...
Female	-m-ali	-mo-tu, -m-aktu	-mia	-adi (Kadi), -aino	Kari (<i>prefix</i>), -ahua (<i>suffix</i>), (m-ahua, m-ahua, h-ahua, e-ahua, k-ahua, &c.)	...
Fierce, sharp	...	...	...	Bo-kaoo, -kaoo, -ah', -ax'	...	...

¹ Noteworthy. Cf. 162, 230, 27, 134, 136, 129, 131, &c.

English	223. Pande 223a. Bo-ŋgiri	224. Ba-yaŋga, &c. 224a. Bo-koŋga, &c. 224b. Ba-kuata	225. Kaka 225a. Kaka of Nyere	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pó	226a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pó	226b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pó
Good	-jaya	-nyoŋga	-mute, -nyoŋga	Bu-e-bu-e, -we, -ye, -e	a (with pre- ceding con- cord and sometimes doubled: thus Mu-ŋ-mu-ŋ, se-se, &c.)	...
Great ... ..	...	...	...	Oto	...	...
Little ... ..	...	...	...	-kanta, Si-kanta, -kaka	-ici, -kakaa, -isi	-isi
Long ... ..	...	...	...	B-ata, -nta	...	-ta, M-nta
Male	-peli	-pai	...	-abe (Ba-abe, B-abe, Ni-abe, K-abe), Di-ala ¹	-ame, Doame (prefixed), -me-co (affixed) (ame-co, s-ame-co, k-ame-co)	...
Old ... ..	...	...	...	-kolu, -luna ²	...	-luna, ³ -cici, -cili, N-kato
Red ... ..	...	...	-tenate	-walatola	...	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	-boi	...	...
Short ... ..	...	...	...	-ntu, Si-ntu	-xendu	-huntu
Sick ... ..	...	-kosa	...	-dopa, A-lwadi ³	...	-kodi
White	M-co-pu, -pu	Bu-pumbu	A-pumon	Bo-tóta, Bo-hutitü	-hata, E-hata	Mu-úta
Above, up, on top	Li-kala, Li-ba (223a)	...	...	Oho-ha, Pwā	Omo-ha, M-wala, -būa	M-bua
Before ... ..	...	...	...	Oho-sa	Oho-sa	...
Behind ... ..	...	...	...	M-pwa, E-ha, U-ai	E-nanyeha, M-ata-m, Ma-hata-m	...
Below, down	Ene, Bonda (223a)	...	...	U-hina, I-lace	O-rie, -ata, O-ci	O-ci
Far	E-handa, Mo-sika (223a)	Mo-sika, M-boli	A-dia	O-reka	Ha-ta, Xa-ta, O-tá	...
Here	Wuande	...	...	Halo	A-xa, Xala, O-hā	...
In, inside ...	...	...	...	Ba? Di, Bwila	Buhila, Di, O-būa	A-rima, Bua

¹ Noteworthy: cf. word for 'male', 'man', -yala, -bakala, in West Congo and Angola.² Cf. East Bantu.³ Cf. -duna in Zulu.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ŋgiri	224. Ba-yaŋga, B- 224 a. Ba-koŋga, B- 224 b. Ba-kaŋa	225- Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Baba of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Baba of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Baba of South-west Fernando Pô
Middle ...	...	...	...	Bo-telo, Bwila	Ūbo-telo, Ūbo-aci	Ūbo-aci
Near ...	...	...	...	Keple	Ko-piō, Bho	Beō, Bia
Outside ...	...	...	...	Ū-hita	Ū-hita, Ūmū-akala	Ūbo-lombwan
Plenty, many	M-boŋa	...	...	Bike	ŷkeŋke, A-mōte, ika, L-ama	Bo-hi
There ...	...	...	...	Hali, H'oo	Hali, Ale, Kooke, Kale, Kanke	...
Where?	...	...	...	Keŋi?	Ku? Kao? Kaxe?	...
No!	...	...	...	Ehe!	Hatsi! Hehe!	Ehe!
Not (with verb as prefix, im- fix or suffix)	Kakka. De	we. Pala(?)	A. Ke. A.	Bw-e, Lu-e (imperative), ta-, ci-, te-, Te-, Aci-, Li-	Te! Aci. Bw-e (sing.), Lu-e (pl.), (e- in impera- tive), La-	ci-, ta- (-da-, -ca-), i- (-ŋa-, di-), e- Li-, La-
To ...	?	?	?	Ū-?, Ala- -apa	A-, Ū- -teta	E-, Ala-, Aŷ- -apa, -mba, -teta
" beat ...	...	...	...	-ola (-wēla, -ola)	-ola	-ola -ronda, -raanda
" buy, sell	...	...	...	-pēla, -pa, -pwa, -pū	-pala	-pūlo
" cut ...	...	...	...	-palo	-bala	-m-bala
" dance ...	...	...	...	-bila, -bia-ŋa	-bila, -bina	-bina
" die ...	...	...	-gwa	-hwa	-xu	-hu, -hwa
" eat ...	-dzia-ki	-yama, N-die	-afe, -di	-da	-rā	-ra
" give ...	...	...	-yori	-apa	-vala	-mba
" go ...	...	...	...	-hela, -kela, -cila, -eka, -beka	-hela, -eda, -enda	-eda, -enda, -bela
" kill ...	...	...	...	-ala, -oda, (-udi = pret.)	-oribi	-hōin
" know ...	...	...	...	-am, -lam	-lam	-am, -an, -anya ¹

¹ Cf. the -manya of the East Bantu.

English	223. Pande 223a. Do-ŋigiri	224. Ba-yaŋgu, &c. 224a. Bu-koŋgu, &c. 224b. Ba-koŋa	225. Kaka 225a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernanda P ¹	226a. Bube of East and South Fernanda P ²	226b. Bube of South-west Fernanda P ³
To	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	(0-ʔ, Ala- itaa	A-, Ū- -taŋ	E-, Ala-, Ale- -taŋa
" laugh	-ya- ta	...	...	- cia
" leave off, cease
" love, want	-ra- -hūa	-ŋaha- -xori- -xōō	-hōdi, -hora
" see	-ela	-esa, -ela	-ena
" sit, remain, abide	-pe- -kaha	...	-pe- -ica
" sleep	Jala- -doŋgi	-di- go	-ta- ta	-ta- ta	-ta- ta
" stand, stop, be erect	-mi	...	-ema
steal	-abi	-iba	-hubi

PREFIXES IN PANDE, BA-YAKA, KAKA

Much defaced, often wanting.

Class 1. Mo-, M¹; 2. ʔ; 3. Mo-, Mu-, —; 4. Mi-, Me-, —; 5. Li-, —; 6. Ma-, Me-; 7. ʔ; 8. ʔ;
9. N- (M-), —; 10. ʔTe,¹ N- (M-), —; 11. ʔ; 12. ʔ; 13. ʔ; 14. Bu-.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN FERNANDIAN

Preprefixes are present, especially in regard to Classes 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6.

Class 1. Umu-, Ūmu-, Mo-, Ubu-, Ūbu-, Bu-, Ū- (mu, hu, bu, u, k', n-, nye); 2. Abu-, Ab¹-,
Ba-, Be-, Be-, A- (ʔ) (ba, ba, ba); 3. Ūma-, Ūmu-, Mu-, Ū-, Bu-, Bu- (mu, bu); 4. Emi-, Eme-,
Me-, Mi-, Be-, Bi- (ma, be, mi); 5. Di-, Ri-, Eri-, Ei-, I-, Re- (r², d², re, de, di); 6. Ama-, Ma-, Mo-,
Ba-, A- (a, aba, ama); 7. E-, J- (rare), He-, Xe- (e, k'); 8. Ebi-, Bi-, Ebe-, Be-, I- (bi)²; 8a. Esi-,
isi-, S¹-, Si-, Bi² (si, s¹, x); 9. E-, In- (Im-), N-, N¹- (p, n¹, k'); 10. I-, N¹-, N²- (i, n); 11. Ūla-, Ūla-,
Lu-, Lu- (pl. I-, N¹-, N²-, Ma-) (u, l, lu); 12. Ūta-, Ūta-, Te-, Tu-, Tyu-, Co-, Cu- (ta, tu-, tyu, cu);
13. Ka-, Kō-, Ke³ (not used as a diminutive and has no concord of its own, but generally uses that of
Class 1. Is rather honorific or feminine in signification; also adverbial); 14. Ūbe-, Ūbū-, Bw-, Ū-
(bu) (often confounded with Nos. 1 and 3, but has No. 5 (Ma-) as plural); 15. persists in Ū- as preposition,

¹ Te-goma = 'hundreds'.

² Bi- (8 or 8a) is sometimes used in a singular and slightly diminutive sense, as in Bi-oto, 'a virgin'.

³ There are a masculine and a feminine prefix in Fernandian, which last may be connected with No. 13. Kō- for masculine and Ke- for feminine. But Kō- is superimposed on a retained prefix, whereas Ke- is used as sole prefix before the root, though sometimes there are indications that it represents a doubled ʔ prefix, viz.: Kah², derived from Kaka-, Kak¹-, Kah²-. Kām¹-, Kōmō-, may be a retention of the archaic Guma form of Class 1.

'to', &c., and in **Ka-** as adverbial prefix): 16. **Xa-, Ha-, A-** in prepositions only; 17. probably represented by **Ūmu-, Ūbu-, Bu-** in certain prepositions and locatives, and as a terminal suffix in one or two phrases, such as **Ari-mu**, 'he is within'. **La-** (20) is present in a few words as a locative.

The **-ana** diminutive suffix exists in Fernandian as **-ana, -ale**; chiefly in connexion with words for 'woman', 'female'.

223. **Pande** is spoken north and south of the 4° of North latitude, between the Upper Saŋga and the head-streams of the Lobai (Mubaŋgi basin). 223a. **Boŋgiri** between the Upper Saŋga and the Kadei.

224. **Bayaiŋga, 224a. Bukoŋga, and 224b. Bakota** are spoken between the Middle Saŋga and the Mubaŋgi basin, south of the head-streams of the Lobai; and on both sides of the Lower Lobai, chiefly to the south.

225. **Kaka** is spoken in separated colonies of Kaka people between the eastern basin of the Kadei and the south-west basin of the Lobai, and on the Middle Saŋga river; also on the Ngore plateau.¹

226. **Bube** of North-west and North-east Fernando Pô is spoken in the northern parts of Fernando Pô² Island.

226a. **Bube** of East and South Fernando Pô is spoken in the eastern and southern parts of Fernando Pô Island.

226b. **Bube** of South-west Fernando Pô is spoken in the west and south-west of Fernando Pô Island, in the San Carlos (George Bay) district.

FERNANDIAN TRIBES OR CLANS

North-west to North-east: Palapala, Botoŋa, Basopa, Basite, Basipa, Kehola, Bani, Basuta, Isakato, Bakake, Oribala, Bahé.

South-east and South: Belilga, Harikuru, Boloko, Banapá, Biapá, Bepepe, Boho, Buepe, Ureka.

South-west: Tokoko, Hateti, Tapa, Somosoma, Malu, Busika, Babana, Bioko, Lusite, Sibula, Manabe, Betsi, Western Boloko, Western Isakato (Isakato), Óloikoopa.

¹ See *Strümpell and Struck* on p. 448 of the 42nd volume (1910) of the *Berlin Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*.

² It may chance that in this volume, or its successor, Fernando Pô is spelt Fernando Poo. The last is more correct and is sometimes the modern Spanish spelling, though Fernando Pô is preferable because more usual. The earliest form of the name was Fernão (Fernam) do Pôo or Fovo ('Ferdinand of the people'), that being the name of the legendary Portuguese mariner who first sighted the island, c. 1470.

THE SEMI-BANTU LANGUAGES

GROUP A

THE CAMEROONS-CROSS RIVER LANGUAGES

SUB-GROUP A 1 CAMEROON BORDERLAND

227. Ekoi or Ejam ¹				230. Mbudikum ²		
227 a. Akwa ²	227 b. Eafeñ	227 c.		230 a. Ba-hom	230 b. Ba-yoñ	230 c. Ba-ti
Injò or Itun				230 d. Ba-kum	230 e. Ba-gha	
228. The Nde or Atam <i>dialects</i> ³				230 f. Ba-li or Ba-lu	230 g. Ba-mum	
228 a. Akparaboñ	228 b. Agbaragba			230 h. Moo-menya	230 i. Ba-plah	
229. Nki (Ba-ki) ⁴				230 j. Ba-yam	231. Ngoala	
229 a. U-sikom	229 b. Dama	229 c.		232. Nsò or Nsò (Ba-nsò) ⁵	233. Mbe	
Gayi	229 d. Yakoroo	229 e.		234. Manyañ (A-nyañ , Ba-nyañ) ⁷		
Alege				234 a. Koñguañ		

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injò	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ , etc.	229. Nki 229 a. U-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama , etc.	230, 231. Mbudikum and <i>dialects</i> 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngoala	232. Nsò or Nsò 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koñguañ
Adze ... ..	...	N-kpatañ	...	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-am ; u+ , N-sun	Iny-am	Ka-ny-am	...	...	...
Ant	N-sinñ ; u- , N-ke ; a-ke , M-fap , M-fanuti , U-siyoga (227 c)	Mu-ñkò ; ali- , N-kò ; e-kò , N-kwòk , A-nyiyò	...	E-icoo , Ko-mkañket	...	Be-siñe (<i>pl.</i>)

¹ **Ekoi** is the Old Calabar or Efik name for this language. Its real local appellation is **Ejam**, **Ezam**, or **Ejyam**.

² 227 a. **Akwa** is also pronounced **Akpa** or **Akpwa**. It has no near relationship with the **Kwa** or **Kwò** language of the Ibibio country to the west of the Cross River estuary (No. 2452). No. 227 b is the **Eafeñ** of Koelle. There are two distinct tones in the **Ekoi** group of dialects, 'being the low, and' the high tone. I have not thought it necessary, however, to insert these marks, except where they seem to affect the etymology. Moreover, there is considerable local variation in their use, and, as a general rule, they are not of much importance in philological comparisons.

³ Included in this column are the **Ekamtulufa**, the **Udom**, and the **Mbefoñ** (**Be-fun**) of Koelle, which are **Nde** dialects. The name **Nde** is spelt **Inde** by Mr. E. Deyrell. **Atam** is the author's recorded name for this language in general, but **Atam** would seem to be a nickname for one of the **Nde** tribes, meaning 'sheep', 'sheep people'. Another of my names for this language in 1887-8 was 'Western **Nki**'. The **Akparaboñ** and **Agbaragba** of Mr. Northcott Thomas appear to be only dialects of **Nde**. Where their words are the same as those of **Nde** in general, they are not cited.

⁴ This is the **Nki** of Koelle and the 'Eastern **Nki**' of Johnston of 1887-8, the **Ba-ki** of E. Dayrell, and the **U-sikom** of Northcott Thomas. Its northern dialects, **Dama**, **Gayi**, and **Yakoroo**, extend its range to the verge of the Muni country. The **Alege** of Koelle is almost a separate language, yet sufficiently near to be included as a dialect of **Nki**, though its location and existence at the present day are very uncertain.

⁵ This is in the main the language I have heard called locally **Mbudikum**, though a similar name, **Mburukem**, is also, according to Koelle, applied to the **Ndob** language (237), which is spoken on the eastern side of the **Mbudikum** country. **Mbudikum** in general seems to be closely allied to **Ba-hom** (230 a) and to the other numerous dialects ranging from 230 b to 230 j, information as to which is almost wholly derived from Koelle, with rectifications and additions from recent German research. **Ngoala** (231) appears to be a distinct language, and this also is derived from Koelle's 'Polyglotta Africana'. The **Bamum** dialect or language (230 g) is virtually identical with **Ba-nyañgi** of German explorers.

⁶ **Nsò** and **Mbe** are mainly derived from Koelle, with a few modern rectifications by the author.

⁷ **Manyañ** is of my own local collection (1887-8), with a few additions from German sources. Koelle's **Koñguañ** appears to be little more than a dialect of **Manyañ**.

English	227. Ekei or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eufeā 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparabō, etc.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, etc.	230, 231. Mbudikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwan	232. Nsō or Npō 233. Mbe	234. Manyān 234 a. Konguan
Ant, white (termitte)	N-kuñ; a-	---	---	---	---	---
Aps (chimpanzi or gorilla)	N-sam; a- N-yip	N-sam. Beeñ; bañi-lā (p/), A-sagana-po	Ke-sam	A-pu, E-pfu	---	---
Arm ...	O-bō; a-bō	E-bō, Ko-bua, Bo-buo O-bō (228 a)	Bo-bua; a- Ku-bua (229 c) Ō-būre; a- (229 e)	O-pu, Ō-puyā, A-pō; a-bō, M-bō, Pm or M-bua, Pu	Koi, A-bō (233)	Ō-bō, A-wuo; am-wo
Arrow ...	M-bōm; a- N-keñ; a- E-dylin. A-nyare, O-yuk (227 c)	Ne-bau; a- E-nik. N-kañkañ (228 a)	Bo-je, Bo-re, Ū-sia; e-sia, De-bā (229 c)	E-kiet; mu-kiet. Ket; ō-ket. M-fo. A-tin	Mo-a	N-gutsku, N-keñ
Axe ...	E-fuk; a-fuk. E-fok (227 a)	Ne-fog; a- Mum-fok. Be-tem (228 a)	De-ka; a-ka. De-ka (229 c)	N-ja. N-zāb. N-jañ, N-jam	N-jam. Jam (233)	Di-teyo. Ne-ty; ke-
Baboon ...	N-yōk; p/, o-yōk or a-wōk	---	---	---	---	---
Back, back- bone	N-jim; a- N-jem	N-dyam, In-jem, Mun-sam, In-sam (228 a), N-jam (228 b)	E-sem	N-kañci or Kañce	---	N-sam
Banana ...	N-suri; a- E-gōise or E-kaene	Ege-gama, E-gom, Mun-kom, E-kummi, Ō-kna (228 a)	Ke-ñkwa	Kindō, Kondoñ	---	E-kwa, Ō-gua
Beard... ..	N-geg, Nu-e-yat (227 a), N-jañ, Biwe	Munu-ranyu, A-je, N-se (228 a)	Ke-te	Me-dxa, M-dan, Mun-cu	---	Da-miok
Bee	N-kon; a-kon. Ō-tu (227 c)	N-kon, E-kañba, Mun-kañba, Ō-gūi (228 a)	Bo-kuan, E-kuñ (229 e)	Ke-pak. Nyū, N-tu, Nu, Ne, N-waja (230 a), Ede (230 i), Nuhñ (231), Du	Me-syu, Joog or Jou (233)	Bi-tū, Bi-ty
Belly	Ū-sa, O-ya; a-ya. A-wa; a-a	N-na; a-na. Ma-na, Bō-la (228 a)	E-fā, De-fet, Li-fuñ, Lo-foñ (229 b, c), Li-koñ (229 d), De-fō (229 e)	I-vam, Bum, Bañ, Pfam, E-vuñ (231)	Bum, Fu-bum (233)	Bēnie or Mi-nie; ma-

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafuñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, &c.	229. Nki 229 a. O-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, &c.	230, 231. Mbudikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nso or Nso 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Kunguan
Bird	I-non ; a-non	I-non. Be-sog (227 a). I-nōnon (228 a)	Da-ñwom. Ka-narōñ. Ka-lerwa. A-nyeen (229 c)	E-sañ. Mu-soñ ; mi- (230 a). E-siñ (231). Mu-señ (230 i). Mu-siñ (230)	Si-nun ; me- Fu-nan (233)	Si-nen ; ð. ke-nen, He-nam or Se-nam ; ð. ke-nam
Blood	Ai-yuñ or A-uñ	A-noñ, Ma-noñ. Nuñ (228 a)	Ba-loñ. Ba-roñ. Ma-rō (229 c)	Me-ce, E-tsi. N-dze. Ni-tso (230 a). N-tsi, N-tse, Nsi Ne-di. NB (230 a)	Me-psi. A-nam (233)	E-mwi. Ma-nuñ
Body	Biji. Begyē	Beji. Mu-ne. Be-ki (228 a)	Be-kō	Ne-di. NB (230 a)	...	M-wiya
Bone	E-kip ; a- E-kup, E-kab	E-keb ; a- E-kap or Me-kap. E-kakap (228 a)	Ke-ko. O-kewi (229 c)	E-kwe ; m-kwe. An-kwe (230 i). N-ke. A-yea, Gwa, Gū, Kuan	Ke-wur ; e-wur. A-wu (233)	E-gup ; be-gup. E-yap
Borassus palm	O-bi ; a-bi	...	...	...	...	...
Bow	O-ik ; a-ik. I-niri	E-neg ; a- Bo-lek (228 a). In-tanik	Kaji ; boji. Bo-re. U-rop (229 c)	Ma-ñwak. O-gua (230 h). Nuñ-keñ (230 j). Roñ-keñ (231). Gom, Goñ. Wu-añ	Ke-nte	N-keñ ; ba-keñ
Bowels ... ..	...	Bō-la (228 a)	...	...	...	...
Brains	A-ron	He-di. Be-rebere. A-ron. Ba-flak (228 a)	Bu-boñ	...	...	Ke-nō (ð.)
Breast (man's)	N-gañ	N-gañ ; a-gañ. Ne-tem. E-kpope (228 a)	Ka-keem. A-keb. A-kam	Ni-tu. A-tsoorontso (231). N-teo. E'poñ-twō. Ta-kupa. Ne-pu. E-kañ. N-kia	Ke-kañ. I-gō (233)	Be-wat ; ba-wat
Breast (woman's)	E-be ; a-be. M-bidge	Ne-ben ; a- Mo-ben ; be-ben	Bo-bei ; a-bei. Le-bi (229 c)	M-be. M-buñ. M-busa (231). M-boñ. M-būn	Wu-in. I-ban (233)	De-bar ; be-bu. De-bor ; am-ae

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafēñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparabōñ, etc.	229 Nki 229 a. O-sūkon 229 b, c, d, e Dama, etc.	230, 231. Mbudi-kum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nōō or Npō 232. Mbe	234. Manyāñ 234 a. Kōngwāñ
Brother ...	M-ōñi-se-mā. M-ōñi-nyen- l-ne-nūm; N. ab-ōñi- a-nyen- a-de-e-rum	Mō-an-nā. M-anye-oo-mā. Mō-nye-n-tā. Nī-nyen (228 a)	N-jle, W-an-nā.	Mu-m-o-ga. ¹ M-fuda (230 b). Mu-mi-eta, N-dia, M-ferā, M-ō-teja (230 a). M-fare, N-dia, N-diu (231)	A-fur, Ngawa, I-ñ (232)	Mō-meyi. Mō-mā. Kō-nessa
Buffalo ...	M-fuñ; w-fuñ. M-fō	M-fōñ, M-fan, Mum-fōñ, Ka-ni-ny-am (228 a)	Ka-ni-ny-am	Nam-net. Ny-at, Ny-ed	I-poñ (232)	M-poñ
Bull ...	N-dam-n-fōñ	N-ñ-oru-fōñ	Ō-je-n-poñ. Ku-medā (229 c)	N-dami, N-dom-fōñ. Fuora	N-dam-boñ	Nam-poñ
Buttocks ...	N-dip; o-rip. M-nye-n-dep. Ō-tā	Nop, Mu-nop. E-tā. Ō-kū (228 a)	Bo-nam	Ba-pci. Sita	...	Ba-nere' or Ba-net
Canoe ...	O-kpwi or O-kpwēē	E-gba. Ō-kpwi. O-kpe (228 a)	O-kpe	N-tro; E-puñ (230 j). Ke-kom. Ka-kōñ. A-pōñ (231)	Ge-kōmi; e-	A-ñi; ba-
Cat ...	A-ñgwa. Mw-ambara	E-kandem. O-ña (228 a)	E-wa. O-ña	U-wangop. E-cua, Mō-nyūgub. Mō-nyawa	Ny-ñga- o-kōñgu	Mō-inynena. Mō-nyi-jañ
Charcoal ...	N-jire	N-jireñj	E-tsewe	N-ke. N-rie. Ke-mu. Ke-ke	Ge-kalseñ; e- De-kinyit (232). De-kiyo (232)	N-kiri; ba-
Chief, king	N-tai; a-	N-ton; a-ton. N-tun. Mun-tun, Mō-nen (228 a)	Ō-tō; ba-tō. O-ñi; a- (229 e)	E-fō; me-fō. E-fā (231). Fuon	Fōñ; a-ñon. Kum. M-ba (232)	M-fō; ba-fō
Child ...	M-on; ab-on. M-ani. M-ana (227 b)	M-ō; b-ōn. M-wa, Mō-an, Mō-anse; ab-ōñke	Wu-an; bi-an. Wō-āsoñ	Me-ekl. M-on; b-on. Mu-mbun (230 a). Ngwan. Mu-ñke. Mō-ñku (231)	...	M-ōñkwen; ab-ōñkwen
Cloth ...	E-fō; m-fō	E-gan. N-bō. E-fō (228 a)	Ke-de; be-de	N-wā. N-ji	M-pñm	E-woru. N-den

¹ Other words for brother: M-fala, M-faru, N-sase, N-jinjia (231).

English	227. EkoI or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injõ	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparabõñ, Év.	229. Nki 229 a. O-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, Év.	230, 231. Mbudikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nso or Npõ 232. Mbe	234. Manyan 234 a. Kõgwan
Cold	E-dyak E-kena	E-miaa	Ko-kon	A-fue A-fum. I-fuomoo Lu-ñfi. Pe-tem (230 a)	E-ju I-fo (232)	EkwanaI
Country ...	M-fam; oo-fam, Ba-tek (227 b)	M-fam or M-pam	O-sie	Lu-ñfi. Pe-tem (230 a)	...	...
Cow	M-foñ. N-kaa-m-foñ	M-foñ. M-poñ	M-poñ. A-pi (229 e)	O-hõ. O-fo. M-foñ. M-fañ. N-tinera. Ny-ia. E-fañ (231)	Am-boñ	M-poñ
Crocodile ...	E-fa-i-nyip. N-yp. N-jab; a-jab	N-yah M-gbanep. N-gbalep (228 b)	E-kuri (and 229 e)	E-kap. N-gañ (230 j)	N-gal	N-goñ
Day, daylight	E-ye. O-fa; m-fa. O-faa; m-fen (227 a)	E-fen E-faa. O-ha. E-paa; be-paa E-pü (228 a)	E-paa. Bo-run. E-ca	Din; or Diej. N-sü (230 a). No-fan (231). N-ca (230 b-f)	E-tu. Sul. I-taa-tang (231)	Ny-or; bany-or. N-gapi
Devil, evil spirit	A-koobaisi. A-rem (227 a)	A-kwane. A-kwõ. Ba-koosaa (228 a)	O-lom. Ba-rem (A.)	N-dem. N-dop. E-pfama (230 a). Ny-awoo. Sü. M-beeket N-gañ. N-jañ-a-fo (231). N-gañga; bañga. N-ga-fu-lab	...	De-wu. N-zã
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	N-ghawa; a- N-jom	O-ne-oo-kin. O-ni-wa-kie. O-ni-o-je (229 e)	N-gañ. N-jañ-a-fo (231). N-gañga; bañga. N-ga-fu-lab	N-gãfo-m-sib	N-gañ; ba-yañ
Dog	N-jõ; o-jõ. M-biõ; o-biõ (227 a)	N-wõ; a-wõ. Moo-dyoo. Uñ-gwõ (228 a)	Ka-bi. O-kuakũe (229 e)	M-oo. M-vo. M-vu (230 a, 230 b, 230 j). Mo-ngu (231). Ma-ndr (230 b)	Bi. Bog	Mũ
Door, door- way	M-ha; o-ba. O-keri. N-dawe	M-haa; a- O-kageri (228 a)	Li-fi; bi-fi. O-keri. Di-ji (229 e)	O-wi-ndã. N-zindie (230 a). Yuza. Kõõ. N-gonte (230 b). U-xoti-b-dab	Ke-san; o-san. Su. A-wuya nab (232)	M-bi-ny-õp. De-kok; ba-
Dream ...	N-deni. E-yoo	Nanan. A-maranju Nod (228 a)	A-bap	N-ila. N-joañjũ	...	Ke-nõ (A.)

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafen 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparabōh, Ov.	229. Nki 229 a. O-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, Ov.	230, 231. Mbudikum and dialects: 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngcala	232. Nsō or Ngū 233. Mbe	234. Manyān 234 a. Kōnguan
Drum	E-kpiri or E-kpera; /k. E-kpiri or E-kpera. O-kam; ō-kam or a-kam	E-gbere. N-kam. E-turri (228 a)	E-kam. Ke-lō. E-doā. Ke-doā (229 e).	E-tā. E-tum. N-keom. N-ka. N-keat	N-jum. N-jimbia. N-gom (233)	N-kō, N-kū
Ear	O-tuñ; a- O-toñ; a- (227 a)	E-tuñ; a- A-toñ; ne- N-toñ; mu- O-rūf (228 a)	Bo-toñ; a-toñ. Ke-joñ; a-joñ (229 e)	E-toñ; mu- A-toñ-orōw (231). N-tud. A-tot	Ke-tor; e-tor. A-toñe (233)	Tu; ba-tu
Egg	E-ji; a-ji E-gyi (227 a)	E-ji. I-ji. Ba-ki; mo-ki. E-ki (228 a)	A-tse. E-cukwa. E-ci. A-ji (229 e)	M-bum-gup. M-bō (231). M-bua. M-bum. M-boñ. E-poh (230 j)	Wam. A-bom (233)	Di-ci; ba-ci. De-ki; ba-ki
Elephant ...	N-jok; ā-jok. N-gyok (227 a)	N-jog. Mun-jok. In-sok (228 a)	E-pun. E-sōō (229 e)	E-so. N-suen (230 h). N-oen. I-zeeñ (230 j)	Ke-tam. E-pan (233)	N-sō, N-sok
Excrement	A-biñ or A-buñ. O-sam (227 b)	A-biñ. Ba-biñ. M-buñ (228 a)	A-buñ	N-zet, N-za	...	Ke-pi (234)
Eye	E-yit; /k. am-it. Am-ut or Am-ure (227 b)	Am-at; nem-at. Mam-err or Mam-et. M-et (228 a). Em-err (228 b)	De-ji or De-ci; a-ji. E-zī; a-zī (229 e)	I-tsof. Nj-tset. M-tsek or Nj-tsegw; /k. (m- L-i. Li-tā. Dā-ta. T-se; /k. m-i, m-ē, mim-a. N-dī (231)	E-γō (233)	Ny-err, Ny-et or Ny-es; /k. m-ak or am-ā
Face, fore- head	O-ci; a-ci. O-si; a-si. M-būk	A-si-am-a. E-siwe-n-biri. Beri. B-ōso (228 a). N-don. Don	B-man; ba-pu. M-bua; ba+	E-se. E-ge. E-ju. N-jujem. Sa. N-ja. Jents. Mem-a	E-pi. E-jeji (233)	Begi
Fat oil ...	A-fom. A-fañ. A-ku	A-ku. Me-yiñ. Me-aji. A-fom. Ba-nnof (228 a)	Ba-kot or Ba-kud. E-fañ. Ma-fam or Ba-fuam	Mu-hā. E-fut (231). N-gud. N-gaat	Me-ñgura. Mu-guf (233)	Ba-ō. Ba-wat

English	227. Ekoí or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injé	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboi, etc.	229. Nki 229 a. O-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, etc.	230, 231. Mboðikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngona	232. Nsò or Nsò 232 Mbo	234. Manyàn 234 a. Konguan
Father ...	N-se; a-se. N-tā	N-tā. N-aš. Npō	A-tā. Mo-nci. A-je (229 c)	O-ga. Tena. Taya. Teta. Babu. Tara. Tora (231)	Tata. M-ba (232)	E-ta.
Fear ...	E-fup	U-fum. A-komakoma. A-komakom. Bo-tik (228 a)	Ke-fup	...	...	Ba-té
Finger ...	Mene. I-niri. Inira or E-nidi	In-niri bō. Ni-ra-wa; a+. Inyi. Nyen. Nini (228 a)	Ka-fa-gi-boñe. E-lam-bōe. (229 e)	Tuopoa; ma+. N-tupu (230 a). Supu. Mu-nsiepō. Sibō. Simba. Tumba. A-buembu	Wau-ke-wō. I-fai (232)	Ne-noñ; ke-noñ
Fire ...	N-gun; a-gun	N-gan. Gun. Muñ-kut. Muñ-kūt (228 a)	O-kūa; e-kūa. Kere (229 c)	Mok'. Mo-ya. Mō. Mū	Vūi. E-yūit (232)	N-gw
Fish ...	N-si; a-si	Ny-a-n-eb. Mu-nyam. N-si (228 a)	Ka-kore; e- E-kūū (229 e)	M-babesō. E-gu (231). N-za. Su. N-gaw. N-šš	Su (232). Zoo	N-si. I-si
Foot ...	E-kat e-jare; a-kat a-jare	N-sapa-je-gā. N-jeme-ne-jā. E-ra-we-n-jā. E-tā. Mu-ka. Ba-kū (228 a)	E-kab; be. A-be-bi-kā. E-som-de-be. a) tem-de-be	La-n-kwō. Lañku. N-jam-kwō. La-rekut. Cka. N-ceñka. M-fakwe. N-zi-kue	N-jim-kawo. Mu-mkawo. I-gum-a-ya. Ike-ya (232)	E-karr or E-kut. De-ya-re-ka. N-sameka
Forest ...	E-ekūi; a- E-kweya (227 a). E-fam (227 b)	E-kułube. E-konugbe. E-kanakwa. E-kūkus (228 a)	Le-kān. De-kān. Ke-šib (229 e)	M-bata. A-knob. Ma-kop. Kūñb. Zi-kob	Ke-rin; e-rin. I-ba (232)	E-buy. E-wey. E-be
Fowl ...	N-kok; a-kok	N-kog. Ma-ñkok. N-kok (228 a)	E-kūa. O-kūū (229 e)	N-gop. N-gubus. N-gub. Mo-ūgōr. Kakalokwa (231)	N-gub	N-kok
Frog, toad	E-sañ; a-sañ or o-sañ	Eg-bajutu. E-jinañken	Ke-npu-a-wōñ. O-tutoñ	Te-tō. T-tah. Sun. Sañgan	Ke-sañ. Ke-usa-uc-ūgan	Ma-usaō (A)

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nda or Atam 228 a. b. Akparaboñ, etc.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, etc.	230, 231. Ibadikum and dialects 230 a to 230 i 231. Nguala	232. Nsō or Nsō 233. Mbe	234 Mányañ 234 a. Konguañ
Ghost... ..	N-ki-ba-nsi; a. N-ki-ma-nse. A-kwō. N-je (227 b)	A-kwane. A-kwō. E-kum. Ū-tentem (228 a)	B-see	M-pfani; mo-	...	M-ae-fū
Girl, maiden	M-aniñkas	M-a-ma-ñko; ab-ā abo-ñko	W-ano-nyinyi; bo-an-ma- nyinyi. Wu-soñ	M-a-mi-ndyūi. M-on-ñe-ñgue. M-e-m-ñgue	W-an-o-wūi. Va-yei (233)	M-ñgwe; bo-wa-gole.
Goat	M-būi, M-bee, M-be	Mum-būi. M-bun. M-būi (228 a)	E-ba, E-bū. O-bi (229 e)	Mfā. Mdzā. M-bi, M-vi, M-pi. Momfu (231). V-nduñ	Būi. N-dōñ (233)	Men, Man. Ngoman
" (he) ...	Num-im-būi; a-rum-o-būi. Nim-in-bee; a-on-o-bee. E-koñka	Egbeñ	Ote-bo-kinu. Apije (229 e)	Mpop. Mefor. Nde-am- biñka	...	E-pūe-man
God	Ū-basi or A-wasi. N-dam. E-buro a-kpabi	E-sōwō. O-sōwō. M-bata ¹	Bohoñ. E-buro- akpabi. Ūlim (229 e)	Esi. Ndekob. Nūekar (231)	A-nyoi. Nūyo (233)	N-taū. N-dam
Grandparent	Ite-mise ō. Ite-muñyen ꝑ	...	A-talien ō. Ū-kiñka- nyūñi ꝑ	N-dumban ō (231). N-dubara. Tereteta. N-dūñgwe. N-duma ō. N-dzi. Ma-fuket ō ²	Tata ō. Yeye ꝑ	Ji-ñgw or Eta-ñgw. Ma-ñgw ꝑ
Grass... ..	A-wañ. A-ñgnōga (227 a). Nje. Ajia (227 b)	N-yan. A-wen. Ma-kukwo. Ba-kukwō (228 a)	A-san	Ma-ge. Nwtm	...	Babe
Ground ...	N-si; a-si. N-si	Naisi	E-si	E-ca. N-ca	...	Mak
Ground-nut	M-bañgnñ-ifu. E-furre (227 b). N-ñūi	M-ñri; a-ñri	M-bantsam. M-ñri	Pira or Pira. Ba-yan or M-biañ. Menzo	Biren	N-joresi. Ny-ikesi
Guinea-fowl	Ikwa. Oyeñ (227 b)	Nyafut. E-nyūñ. E-ññ (228 a)	Kekañ	Sañga; ma+	...	M-oñkō; b-oñkō;
Gua	N-gun; a-gun	N-gun. Ū-kwa. Mu-ñkut (228 a)	Ū-kua; e-	Kañ. Na-kañ. Di-kañ	Eyūit (233)	Ngw; ba-ñgw

¹ Compare word for 'rain' in Northwest Bantu.² Also Teta-yñ-gura ō, Nina-ñ-gura ꝑ (230).

English	227. Ekoï or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injô	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, ov.	229. Nki 229 a. (U-alkom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, ov.	230, 231. Mbndikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Nguala	232. N86 or N85 232. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Kofguañ
Hair	Nyū. A-myob. Inū (227 b)	Nyū, Nā, A-lū, Mu-nū. Ndi (228 a)	Egi. Eji	Noñ- (or Nuñ-jtwa. N-yuh. Nyotas. Nye	Nuñ. Nyosa (232)	Bamok. Emano
Hand	O-bō; a-bō	Njeme-bua. E-bā. Erah-a-bua. Obook. Ho-bō	E-som-de-koa. E-tem-de-koa	O-kpoo; m-bua. Atere-pa. La-ra-pa. La-m-bua. Duñ-bua. Dabba- hare-pu	Njiny-ke-wō. Kewō. Ike-ba. Nji-wa-bwa (232)	Dija-a-bō. Nsama-wua. Dekā-ba-wua
Head	E-ci, E-ai; n-ci or a-ci	E-gi. E-ri. I-si	De-pi; a-gi. Nigi (229 c)	E-twa: me-twa. I-ta. E-twa. Tu. A-tu. E-ta; ba-ta, ov.	Ke-ta. Ke-tuk. A-tat. A-toya (232)	N-ti; ha-ti
Heart	Mbĩngi; ov. M-buñi	Nimimi. No-tim. E-kon. O-waiga. N-ti (228 a)	De-fent	E-tsanet. E-tse	...	N-tev
Heel	N-dop or N-dip-e-kat. Nip; a-up. N-jem	Newa-ne-jā. I-si-e-tā. O-koa. N-dip-a-le-gō. E-tigi (228 a)	Ke-kū-ke-kā. E-kom-i-je	Tsi-kwō. Nzi-kue (230 j). N-dihe-kuār (231). N-tañ-kuñ. Korkut. Ajuku	Jir-kuwo. E-ji-ba-yoo	Di-jā-a-kak. N-ā-re-ka | ma+
Hide	N-gu; -o-gu	...	...	...	...	...
Hill	E-gūli a- I-gaa; ō-	E-guñ	Kakas	...	...	...
Hippopotamus	N-jok-a-ya. Ny-ō-ōb	N-jō-a-nap. N-jok-a-lep. In-sok-a-ya (228 a)	E-sua-kate	N-sexe. N-āguatt	...	...
Hoe	E-yoñ; a-yoñ	E-ra; a-ra	De-ben; e-ben. O-kuñ	A-sōt. Sō-fa	Ke-sō; yo-sō. A-soo (232)	E-no; mo-no
Honey	A-ku-o-koñ. A-tyu-o-koñ	A-kuñ-koñ. A-koñ. A-ku-moñ. Ba-ko-o-gol (228 a)	Ba-kuñ-bo-kuñ. Am-ō-kuñ (229 c)	M-ica. N-daa (231). N-dū. E-lā (230 b-g)	E-ndu. Mo-rut-e-jōa	Ba-werr. Ba-wore
Horn	I-nyek; a- I-miek. U-fe. I-bañ (227 b)	N-tāñ N-gwep (228 a)	O-tūñ	N-dō. N-tuñ (230 a)	...	M-bañ; ba-bañ
House	N-ju; o-ju. N-gyoo o-gyoo	N-ju; a-ju. Mun-ju or In-ju	Ki-se; bi-se. U-su (229 c). Ma-ju (ov) (229 c). U-sale (229 b). U-gom (229 d)	N-dā. N-dab. N-die. N-dat. N-dar (231)	N-daw'. N-dab (232)	E-karr. E-kot; le-

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeh 227 c. Iajō	228. Nde or Aiam 228 a, b. Akparabon, etc.	229. Nki 229 a. O-aikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, etc.	230, 231, Mbuokam and dialects 230 a to 230 j. 231. Ngoola	232. Nsō or Npō 233. Mbe	234. Manyān 234 a. Kōngnān
Hunger ...	N-jaō, N-gyae	N-jañ. Mun-coñ. In-soñ (228 a)	E-soñ	N-cie. N-xi	...	N-gae
Husband ...	Num. Nim. Nimama (227 a). E-bai (227 a)	Ma-nuñ	O-nincen	Nombi; pe-mbi (230 j). M-bañā; be + (230 d)	N-dumen. M-bañā (233)	...
Hyena ...	...	N-wō	...	...	...	...
Iron ...	E-sene; a-sene. E-tuna; or. O-kuñga. U-kwa	E-kuñā. O-kuñga. A-kōā. Mu-kuñā	U-kuñā	E-tin. E-tū. E-tun. Tena. Tin. A-tiā (231)	E-ga. A-tā (233)	E-se; be-se
Island ...	I-suo; a- E-kurr' (227 b)	N-waiā. E-tun-a-hir	Kañ-pukpō	Zam	...	...
Ivory ...	I-bañ; a-bañ. Am-ñ-in-jok	Ne-m-in-en-jok. Ne-m-an-en-jog. Mu-ñka-mo-jok. E-lā-in-sok	Bo-panñ-o-pā	Mu-soñ-o-sus. Zu-zrañ (230 j). Soñ-ween or -sue	Sombe or Mbe. A-soñ-o-pam (233)	Ia-bañ-a-sok. M-bañ-o-sok
Knee ...	E-roñ; a- E-duñ. E-luñ	E-roñ; a- E-duñduñ	Le-loñ; a- De-roñ. A-roñ (229 c)	Ni-tson. N-kwiye (230 a). E-karote (230 i). Tukua, Toko. Tukog (230 b-g). Kuetō	N-dūl-ze-wa. E-tue (233)	De-nen or Nenan; ð/ ma-
Knife ...	I-timī. I-tima. M-sonitoma (227 b). N-gat. Ii-tamer; n-tame	E-bamba. N-tame. M-an-terā. Mu-klet (228 a)	Ngbe; ma+. kañgbe (a/m.); a-gañpe	M-pō. Me-nūl. Mo-ini. Me-nyl. Mo-nyl. N-naula	Pfa. Fibeī (233)	N-garr. N-gat. N-ga; boñga
Lake, sea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leg ...	E-kañ; a- I-cōme. I-sōma	E-tā; a-ta. O-tā. Mu-koo. O-ku (228 a)	Ke-kā; be-kā. Bo-nam'. De-je (229 c)	U-kwō. Kū. A-kuar (231). N-kōñ. N-kut. Koo N-kwei; na-ñguī. N-gue-a-ab. N-yañgob. N-khoo. N-ganya. N-ganya	Pfen. A-yō (233)	E-kak
Leopard ...	M-gbe; ogbe	N-gbe. N-gbwa. N-koi (228 a). Muñ-kon	E-gbañ. E-gba (229 c)	N-kwei; na-ñguī. N-gue-a-ab. N-yañgob. N-khoo. N-ganya. N-ganya	Ea. A-ton (233)	N-kwō

English	227. Ekoí or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eaféú 227 c. Injé	228. Nde or Atam 228 a. b. Akparabóñ, &c.	229. Nki 229 a. Ó-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, &c.	230, 231. Mbudikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsó or Npó 232. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Konguanñ
Lion	N-ki ; w-ki	Nog	E-ji	A-ndúí. E-wara. Gbai. A-gbwanñ U-ku-m-có. E-gña (230 a)	Buru	N-key
Lip, lips ...	E-kpaye-nyi	E-kpat-a-nyá. E-kpa-am-a-nyá	Ke-be-a-tem	U-ku-m-có. E-gña (230 a)	...	Baba-ye-nta
Magie	Ó-je. O-ye. E-bú. O-ki-e-nnon. N-joñ	N-je. Baya-m-fe. Bo-ca-wa-nyum. E-kpaba	Bo-je. E-kpabi	N-ga. N-gañka. A-fo (230 a, 231)	Si-bsehi	D-bú. N-jeop
Malte	N-cam, N-cam. I-ñgúí	E-gú. M-bukpa (228 a)	Ma-ákaróñ	E-sañ, Gí-sañ. N-gafat, N-gbafen. Gtáfu	Bo-ñe. E-kúí	N-júí, N-cú
Man	Ne; a-ne. Ni; a-ní (227 a)	N-ne; a-ne. Mu-ne; ba- Mo-nine (228 a)	O-net; ba-net. U-ndí; he-ndí' (229 b). O-neje (229 e)	Nye; /, p-w. E-ma; e-pa. Mu-a; bo-a. M-on; b-on	...	M-ú; bo-ú
Man, vir. ...	Num; e-rum. Nim; a-om	Ma-muñ; aba-	O-ninceñ; ba. U-ñí (229 b). O-nyoce (229 c)	Mu-bañá; bem +, Mum-bá; pam-bá. Um-bañ (231)	M-bañá (233). N-dum (232)	M-baya-num; ba-waya-num
Meat	Nyam	Nyam	Kay-am	M-pap. Ny-am. N-jab	Nyam	Ny-á
Medicine ...	N-jañ	...	Bo-kiá. O-je; mo-je (229 e)	A-fo (231). Pfula. Fulap. Fí-deb. Fu-ñgañ	E-fo-a-pib. E-fo-ga-pib. U-fu (233)	Ba-we
Milk	A-yip-e-be	E-newe-ben	Am-anhi (229 e)	N-ki-m-bua. M-boñ. M-bun	Wáin	Am-ae
Monkey ...	M-buk; w-buk	M-bog. Mum-pok. M-puk (228 a)	E-fuó. E-fugwa. M-buk	N-ka. N-kaí. N-kañ. N-kawañ	Kan; me +	N-soñ-nya. N-sek
Moon	M-í; am-í. Ny-am-ú-só	M-í. Bo-fen. Ó-feñ (228 a)	O-duyakwa. O-tunkwa (or wakwa). O-tes. Kó-ñ (229 e)	Ma-ñu Mu-a (230 i). M-a. Nu. M-ot. Ny-soí. Gmñat. Sañ (231)	Núí. E-ññay (233)	N-tañ
Mother ...	Nyen; a+	Nus	Bo-né. Mu-né. E-ne (229 e)	Miá. Ma, Maya. Niná, Nā. Mūa (231)	Nā. N-gob (233)	Mā

¹ An interesting survival of the Ma-ntu; ba-ntu root.

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafei 227 c. Injō	228. Nds or Atam 228 a, b, Akparabōñ, etc.	229. Nki 229 a. Ō-sikom 229 b, c, d, e, Dama, etc.	230, 231. Mbadikam and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō or Nsō 233. Mbe	234. Manyāñ 234 a. Konguañ
Mountain ...	N-dandan; a- Erōrōdō; a-	E-gua. M-kpap (228 a)	Ka-ko	N-kwō	...	N-je
Mouth ...	Nyō; o-nyō. E-jam	N-nyō; a-nyō	Ō-tsom; a- Ō-nyā; a-nyu (229 e)	N-co. N-ju. N-ca. N-jañ. N-sud. A-tsura (231)	Sa. E-tōñ (233)	Nu, Nyū; ma+
Nail (of finger or toe)	A-nyare. E-miare (227 a). E-ngare (227 b). E-more	Nghamaya; a- E-kpai. I-ny. E-ngwawari (228 a)	Ke-ñka-re-fab. Ke-fwa. Ke-ñ. Ke-mña. Ka-fa (229 e)	N-kop. N-kib (230 f). N-ka-bō (230 h). N-kewa (230 h). A-nyō (231)	Ke-ri; e-ri. De-yen	De-nyō; ke-nyō. Ne-nyā; ma-nyā
Name ...	M-bañ. M-bañ. M-bañ	M-bñ. M-pi (228 a)	A-bañ. Le-jeñ	Di-ca. N-en. Li-ñ E-toñ. A-toñ. Tū	...	N-yen
Navel ...	E-tañ. N-tetuañ. E-ci. A-ya	Ne-toñ; a-	N-kom	E-toñ. A-toñ. Tū	Toñ	De-toñ; ba-
Neck ...	N-tuñ. E-muñ	N-jame-men. E-men. N-koñ; a-	E-som. O-dom (229 e). Ke-toñ; be- Ki-tuñ (229 b). Si-coñ (229 c). Ō-mere (229 d)	N-toñ. Mi. N-gan-mñ. N-ñam. N-ñam. Lōt	Ke-rōte; e-rōte. A-dō (233)	E-moy. E-mug. E-me. E-mūe
Night ...	A-tu	E-nñkon. I-nokun. Bo-re-bo-ñ	Bo-dzu. Bo-ju. Bo-cu. Ma-tñ (229 e)	E-sun-ca. Tsa. E-tsoh. Nyum. Tidag. Sui. E-gue	E-ta. I-to-a-ñ (233)	Be-ti. Bi-ti
Nose ...	Mi. Nyf; a-nyf. N-nñ; a-nñ	N-tañ-mñ. Mñ. Mā-mñ	N-dzoñ; ba- N-jom. Li-dra (229 b). Ni-ññ (229 c). Li-jeñ (229 c)	Me-ca. Kondi. Konji. Dji. Le. E-gaye (231). A-tsi. N-koñ-e-tse	Juñ. E-tsoñ (233)	Nyuen; ma+
Oil palm ...	E-bi. Ō-bi. M-bi	E-bi	Bo-yeb; ba- Ke-sō E-kñ. Gi-lebi (229 e)	I-ta. E-tō. Tua. N-tuñ. E-ti. N-ten	M-bañ. I-yab (233)	N-geop; ba- E-mwl
Paddle Palm wine, beer	E-kafi; a- Ō-kem. A-mñ. Makñ	...	...	...	...	...
	...	A-mñ-m-ande	Ō-kor-ō	Me-tñ. N-dñ	...	...

English	227. Ekoï or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injô	228. Nds or Atam 228 a, b. Akparabon, ôc.	229. Nki 229 a. O-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, ôc.	230, 231. Mbudikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsô or Nsô 233. Mbe	234. Manyah 234 a. Konguô
Parrot ...	E-gut, E-kañ; a- E-wot; a-wot	E-gurukoôko	E-kako	Moñ-kuañ, Ma-kwan. Kwakot	...	N-goñ; bo+. Ke-ôguk
Penis ...	N-tene, N-tini. N-dâ; ô-dâ	E-si. Mo-si. Me-nsi. I-nsi	Bô-te	I-kot, Ne-kut. Ket. Kern	...	N-dam
Pig ...	N-gumi, N-game, N-gume, N-wume	N-gumu, N-game. Muñ-kuyuk. A-kuk (228 a)	E-kurog. A-kuk. Ke-ran (229 c)	N-xana. N-gena (230 a). Sembañ (231). Kum. Ngum (230 d). N-ñle. N-ge	...	N-dyul. U-ôgüi
Pigeon ...	Tômôm. Ibfa. E-we; he-we	Bebineñga. N-pun. Toñtoñ. Bebeñ (228 a)	Ke-kua; be- E-gurakuku	Tatu. Kakut. Pura. Gbeñgbeñ	Ke-ben; e-ben	E-wuñso
Place ...	E-ji; be-ji. E-gyi	E-ñbe. M-gam. E-tik. E-bam (228 a)	Ke-keñ	M-bâ	...	E-tok
Rain ...	M-bata. I-wanta (227 c)	A-net. N-ana. M-bata. A-lop	Ômes. Ke-fañ. Ommü	M-boñ, M-boñ. M-bôe	Wu. Mbañ (233)	Ba-nya: Ma-nep, Ma-lep
Rat ...	M-be; ô-be	M-be. O-pep. M-pep (228 a)	E-fob	Ceñkwô. Jo-ku. M-bah. M-bâ. Mu-foza (231)	Jeñkun	M-beye. M-bnap
River ...	A-ya. A-a (227 a)	A-ya. Mu-ya. Ba-ya (228 a)	Ba-ña	Mi-ancia	...	...
Road ...	M-bâ; ô-ba	M-bâ. Mu-nen. Na-nññ (228 a)	Bo-koñ	Mi-anse. Ma-nja. Ma-nyi	...	M-beyumbi
Salt ...	A-kañ	A-kañ	Ba-nô. Mo-nu (229 a)	E-ki (231). N-ke. N-ji. N-gûa. N-guañ. N-gbañ	ji-ñbañ. Fu-ñgûan (233)	N-gañ
Shame ...	N-sou	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep ...	N-jôbñi. N-jam-bñi. N-gyôin-bwe. N-jombe	M-bun. Bore. O-won-m-bñi	E-tam-e-bu. Bu-me-bu. O-ja (229 c) I-tame-wa	N-jinju. M-vinzi. N-psi. N-ñet. N-je. Ke-kum. Mon-juar (231)	N-je. N-juç (233). Keya	A-yoñ

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeh 227 c. Injō	226. Nde or Atam 226 a, b. Akparabō, <i>ŋ</i> ¹	229. Nki 229 a. U-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, <i>ŋ</i> ¹	230, 231. Mbudikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngeola	232. Nsō or Nsō 233. Mbo	234. Manyān 234 a. Kōngunū
Shield... ..	E-nok, E-beta	...	...	...	...	...
Shoulder ...	E-faū; a-	E-fanawos	Ke-keem; be, Ke-gbō (229 c)	N-kumba (231). Kamba, Kamba, Kambot. M-baa	M-be. M-baanbo (233)	Ne-ūker; ma-ūker
Sister... ..	Mo-n-inyene- ana. Mo-n-inyen- i-ŋ-kae	Mo-anna- yo-ŋka. Ni-nyen (228 a). Mw-ona-jaña. Ma-nye-nwanna	N-je	Mo-antaga- mi-n-jei, N-dia-yiŋgue, M-fala, M-fera. M-fuda. N-tigi. N-dzasia	Fur. Waa. N-sawa (233)	Mu-meya, Mo-maŋgode
Skin	N-gū; o-gu. Biji	N-gw. N-kwabeji, Beki (228 a)	Eny-am-bekō. Ō-kūe (229 c)	N-gup, N-gob, N-gowe. N-guba. Bū (230 b). E-paar (231)	Juwan	N-kwō-mw-ŋē. N-kuob; ha +
Sky	N-gurubu. ¹ Ō-wasi. N-guriga, E-bonta	E-sawoa. Ne-bu	Do-buū	Li-hā. Ke-ŋba. Ni-kob. Ke-pat	M-bū	De-bū. A-wazi
Slave	N-suū; a- N-ka-suū <i>ŋ</i>	N-ŋō; a-ŋō. N-jop	Ō-ua; ba-ua	N-koat (231). N-kuū. N-gbae. Kuū. A-poo (231)	N-gban; be-gbaa. I-fei (233)	N-sam; ha-sam
Sleep	E-ywe. E-ŋō	Na-nō. E-ŋō	Ō-bop	I-lok, Ni-lok	...	Ke-nō
Smoke ...	A-tuk. A-tuyūngu	E-titeg, A-titik. N-kut, N-ku	E-lukwa. A-ŋū (229 c)	N-tye-m-ok. N-te or N-se (230 a). N-dī, N-dzindzi, N-juji, N-dindi. N-dam-m-ū	Ko-aji. N-dī (233)	Ma-ōnge, E-yūngu (234 a)
Snake ...	Ny-ō; ŋny-ō	Nny-ō. Ny-ō	E-ŋ. Ō-ŋi	N-ū. Ny-ō. N-ok (230 a). N-ō (231)	Yō, Jō	Ny-ō
Sea, boy ...	M-on-oc-num. M-oni	M-onse; ab-onse. M-ō. M-ōnō. M-ō-num. M-on (228 a)	W-ason; ba-ason, W-ana-nioca. Nū (229 c)	Me-embaā. Mu-ina. M-wa. Mo-a (231). Mo-kūa; po-kūa. Mo-ŋke. Ma-ŋke; ŋō. pe-ŋke, ba-ŋke	W-an-o-ndumen. Vo-an; v-ān (233)	M-ō; b-ō

¹ See words for 'God' in Nos. 9 c, 30, 38, 70, *ŋ*¹.

English	227. Ekoé or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, etc.	229. Nki 229 a. ()sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, etc.	230, 231. Mbudikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nso or Nso 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Konguanñ
Song	E-kon	E-se. A-konakon. E-kon (228 a)	Ū-kwas	N-dyooop	...	De-kwo
Spent	E-döp, E-röp	Ne-koñ. E-koñ; ne- E-dop (228 a)	Ke-bia; be-bia. Ke-bie. Le-kö (229 c)	Li-kwoñ; mor. A-koñ, Koñ. M-fae N-dem	Koñ. U-yañ, U-gañ (233)	De-koñ; ha-
Spirit, soul Star	E-yam E-goma-mofuk. I-runandu. N-dunandu	A-kwane Ne-kpwa. E-dirandu. In-dunandu (228 a)	...	Ne-kpwa Sañ; me-sañ	...	N-dañ-swa Ne-mbe; ma-mbe
Stick	E-ti; a-ti. N-tam (227 a)	Ma-biti (<i>dimin.</i>). E-te. I-tiñ. Ba-tanwa (<i>pl.</i>)	Ku-ji; bu-ji. Ke-ci	E-ce. U-wet. E-tia. M-bañ	M-bañ. Fi-set (233)	E-nok. N-tam
Stone	E-tai, E-fae	E-tan; ne-tan. N-dinda (228 a)	Bo-ka; a-ka. Ū-ka (229 c)	Loñ; mu- N-gwa (230 a). N-doñe (230 d). Ū. Ū-wā (230 e). A-yu (230 i)	Tei. Teñ. E-tai (233)	N-to; ha-te. N-tae (234 a)
Stool	E-bari	E-tetji	Ke-ji; be-ji	A-leñ, E-rañ, Ū-kūa	Ge-tunf; e-	E-nōyo
Sun, sunlight	E-yu. N-jiñ, In-jué, N-juji	N-jon, N-juñ. In-ññ (228 a)	E-so, Ke-so. E-pñi (229 e)	N-am or Ny-am, N-am or Ny-am. N-gam. Mi-nob (230 j). Mu-nō (233)	Sñ. A-jiñ (233)	M-ok. Mm-w (234 a)
Tail (of an animal)	I-ki; ñ-ki	...	...	...	...	...
Tear	A-bubi. A-yip-am-at	Am-emñ. Am-ññ. E-rin. Ba-bedok (228 a)	Ba-ti (<i>pl.</i>)	E-se-nak	...	Ba-nyu-mak
Testicles ...	N-dā. Mu-ññā (<i>pl.</i>)	M-fun. Bo-pen. Mo-raafen	De-fri	M-bañtsu. N-ca-um	...	Amu-yere-pen
Thief	Ū-ta; a-ta. Ny-añgaju	A-ju. Ni-aju. Moo-gjek (228 a)	Ka-ji	N-coñ	...	A-yap
Thigh	Ū-ta	E-neme; a-	Bo-nñm; a- Le-kuku (229 c)	A-pi. E-biñ. Ba, Bi, A-pe. A-tog	Ke-bel. E-tam (233)	A-naka; m-

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafon 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparabon, etc.	229. Ndi 229 a. O-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, etc.	230, 231. Mbudikam (230) <i>dialects</i> 230 a to 230 c 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō or Npō 233. Mbe	234. Manyan 234 a. Koguan
Thing... ..	N-um; mbi-m. Ny-om; mbi-em	E-ja. Ny-um, E-jum	C-um	E-ya, E-yo	...	E-nye
Thorn... ..	Ejoŋg, E-yoŋg, E-zoŋg	E-je. E-joŋg. I-jejoŋg. In-sen (228 a)	Ke-woŋ	N-joŋ	...	...
Tobacco ...	A-wene. O-nŋwana	E-taba	E-ru	N-deba. Daba	...	N-sei
To-day ...	E-gye. E-e	Ene. Ele. E-dei (228 a)	Bo-run, Bu-rōn	Dia. Ny-ŋe. N-de. N-deo. N-sŋe. N-tŋe. N-jiwe, N-kie	N-dan. I-kōō (233)	E-coŋ, E-jaŋ
Toe	I-niri-e-kat. I-nar'-a-kat. I-nen-e-kat	I-ni-gi-ta. Ni-ye-ta. E-nyi. I-nye. Me-nimbi-o-ku (228 a)	Ka-fa-ge-gā; a-fa-egā. Ka-fa-a-ka	N-twō-ma-kwō. Mo-tō-kue. Seo-ku. Ta-ku. N-taŋka. Si-ŋku. Mu-ŋe-koar (231). Mo-ŋkut ¹	I-fei-wo-ye (233)	Ne-noŋ-a-kak. Ke-noŋ
To-morrow	Ō-jo	E-wana	Lenje fu-roŋ	E-zō. Fu-ruwi. ŋ-kondab. M-fomŋ. Fomsu. N-dzadzwa	Ke-boŋŋ. Dupa. N-ŋoŋ (233)	M-hamra
Tongue ...	E-rem. E-be. E-dibi, E-ribe	Ne-riwe. E-siwi. Ni-nibi. A-meminyea. E-debi (228 a)	Ka-babon; a- Nebe (229 c)	E-dxum. A-ndio (231). Lam, Lem, Lim N-deŋ. A-ŋō	Ke-ndemi; a- I-nemi (233)	De-ley; ba- De-ruy
Tooth... ..	E-ŋ; am-ŋ or am-ŋm or am-ŋŋ	Nem-en; am- Am-an. Mo-ŋ (228 a)	Bo-sioŋ; a- Ō-siom, Bo-paŋ. Ō-ŋaŋ (229 c)	Le soŋ. De-soŋ; me- N-soŋ, N-sen	Soŋ. A-soŋ (233)	Ne-yan; ama-n
Town or vil- lage	M-fam; ō-fam. E-tig	E-ja-be; a- A-ji-be. M-pam	Ō-ŋle; e-ŋle. A-yubŋl (229 c)	E-ŋ, E-ya. Ntaŋ. Ny-ŋ. N-ŋoŋ. Lāk. N-tek. M-bo	N-gā	E-tok; be- Mo-tok (234 a)
Tree	E-ti; a-ti	N-te; be-te. E-ti. I-te; be-te. E-riŋ; be-	Ke-tsi; be-tsi. Ō-ŋl; e-ŋl (229 c)	E-tya, E-txō; me-txa or me-tyō. A-tiy. E-tee (230 a). N-to, Tū	Ke-ji; e-ji. A-pet (233)	E-nok. E-nog; me-

¹ All mostly meaning 'child (or "little one") of foot'.

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparabōñ, etc.	229. Nki 229 a. O-eikom 229 b, c, d, e. Damā, etc.	230, 231. Mbodikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngoula	232. Nsō or Nsō 232. Mbe	234. Maoyañ 234 a. Konguañ
Twins ...	A-bom-ō-fot. A-ya-pele	A-wen-aba. A-ja-fene. A-ññ (228 a)	A-fañ	Mo-fak (p/)	...	Be-fak (p/)
Urine ...	A-fiyi. A-fugi	A-fuwaa, A-fuyaa. M-pabi (228 a)	Ba-sa	N-cince	...	Ba-ce
Vein ...	Bi-jab; a- N-dyip (227 a)	E-niye; a-	E-je. E-ru (229 c)	E-sik (231), N-gaū (230 b) Ua-kūl (230 j), N-zi	Faū. E-ni (232)	N-đen; ba-đen.
War ...	E-nog, E-nok; be-nok. Be-ta. Ebe-ta	Be-ta. Be-ra	Be-ti. Wu-ese (229 c)	N-cu. N-tso (231), Ma-pfet (230 j), A-pit, Bit, A-bad (230 b-c)	Yira. Bit (232)	De-nu or No-nu; ma-
Water ...	A-yip	A-nob, A-nep, A-lep, A-lap. Ma-mai (228 a)	O-moa, O-mū. N-bua (229 b). A-mu (229 c)	In-tse. N-job (230 a), N-ci, N-pi, N-ke. N-jab, N-jib (230 b-c), N-ki (231)	Men-ji v. Mi-nib (232)	Ny-en. Ma-nep. Ma-nya (234 a)
Well, source, spring	...	...	...	...	...	...
White man	O-kara, O-karera	M-barāne. Ma-kara	O-ne-piñet. O-kara	Pañ-mukwō. Me-kara. Mun-bañket	N-to	...
Wife ...	N-kaene. Mo-kama	N-ka-waña. Mun-koma. Ma-ñka, Mo-ñkat	O-ninye-a-gi	Mu-dyūñ. Meo-vie (230 a)	...	N-gūñō
Wind ...	M-fap	M-fep, N-pep	A-fa	Fo-fot	...	M-buye
Witch ...	N-je. N-ye. O-ye	E-kpagba. B-ōce. E-je	B-ose	N-gaṅga	...	De-bū
Witchcraft	...	B-ose	A-kpabi	N-gū	...	...
Woman ...	Neñ-kai; ana-kai. Niñ-kai	Ma-ñka; aba-ka. Mun-kare. Angō-kai	O-nyinyi; ba- O-ninye (229 c). O-nyinye; a- U-ñinje (229 b)	Mi-ndyūñ; pi- Me-avie; pe-avie. Me-ṅwe, Me-ṅbi, Me-ṅua, Me-ṅui, Mu-ṅui; p/s, pe-wūe, be-ṅue, pe-ṅbe. U-ṅwe (231)	Wū; a-wū. Mo-ṅe; bo-ṅe (232)	N-gore or N-gūñō; ba- N-ga; p/s. ba-ga
Womb ...	O-ya. A-wa	...	...	N-remi	...	...

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparabōñ, &c.	229. Nki 229 a. ŋ-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, &c.	230, 231. Mbudkam and alabete 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō or Nsō 232. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koñgwañ
Wood (fire- wood)	N-kun	N-kon. E-kul. Uñ-kūñ (228 a)	Ka-kon or E-kun. E-kueñ (229 c)	N-koe, N-jūe. Kuin. N-kueñ. N-kpi.	Me-ka. Nka. I-wan (232)	Ke-yūe
Yam	E-yu; a-yu. E-w; be-yew	E-nu; be-nu. E-ia. Be-da (228 a)	Be-rea. Ber-ūñ (229 c)	Ko; n-ko. I-yok. A-yo. A-zo. E-zu. Kue	...	E-nyaya; me-
Year	E-yā; n-yā	N-yā. E-yū	De-ja	N-gu	E-yōñ, Yōñ. M-boñ (232)	Mie; ba-mie
Yesterday	E-nyane, E-nyāre	E-nyā	Lenje	E-zō	...	E-yū
One	-t, -it (j-it, s-t, ma-t, s-t, wo-t, gy-t, mi-t, and ba-t). -err, -err (227 b)	Jji. Yyi. E-gi. Yu-t. ly-it. -bañ, -jañ	-boñe (Ka-boñe, lū-boñe, &c.). -nyl, -inye, -en, -ken, -kin (229 b, c, d)	-mo, -mō, -ma. Yiu, N-yin, N-ef	Mwan. Fog (232)	-mō, -mot
Two	-bae, -wal	-ba, -fal, -bal, -fen, -pen	-fe (ha-fe, E-fe, &c.). -fue (229 c). -ha (229 d)	-m-ban, -m-bū, -m-bē. -pā, -bia, -piat (231). -piari	ba, -bāñ. -be (232)	-pe, -pal, -pen
Three	-sa	-sa, -sa, -rā	-jat, -ciat (Ka-ciat, Be-ciat, &c.). I-kiā (229 b). I-el (229 c). I-jiā (229 d). E-je (229 e)	-t-tet, -n-tat, -tod, -tat, -tet, -ter	-tar. -tat (232)	-ra, -iat
Four	-ni, -ne, -nyie, -me	-nē, -unc, -le	-nyi, -ñi, -ine, -inde (229 b). -ene (229 e)	-kon, -gbo, -kwa (Li-kwa). Gba, Koa (230 f). Gboc (230 h)	Gbc. I-kne (232)	-nywi, -ni
Five	-ron, -don	-ron, -run	-tañe. -dion (229 b). -ñan (229 c). -dam (229 d). -jañ (229 e)	-ta, -tea (231). -kie (230 h). -tan, -tie, -tae (230 i)	-tan	-te, -tai

English	227. Ekol or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Esteh 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akpatatoh, &c.	229. Nsi 229 a. U sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, &c.	230, 231 Mhodikun and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō or Nsō 233. Mbe	234. Manya 234 a. Konguali
Six	Esessa, -sakesa. Esakesa. Asakesa. Nsakanza	Be-saya-be-sa. A-sa-a-sa. Be-ra-be-ra	Nyajjat. Diaken (229 b). E-jeje (229 c)	N-toyaa. N-luya (231). N-tuhā, N-tu, I-ntu. N-taaa. n-tawra, n-tokoo	N-tuūfu	Be-tanda. -tandat (234 a)
Seven... ..	E-ni-ga-sā, I-ni-ga-sa, U-ni-gan-sa, &c.	A-simma, A-samma. Be-ne-be-ra	Ga-ja-ga-nyi. Ka-cha-ga- inye. Tanifuen (229 c). E-janefe (229 c)	Kwafet. Gustat. Sambia. Samba	Samba	Tanda-a-mō. Tanda-ra-mot
Eight	-niy, -ni. E-ni-ya-ni	Me-na-ga be-ne. A-ne-da-ne, Be-ne-be-ne. E-ā-gc-le	Nyi-rin-nyi. Ni-rin-nyi. E-nene (229 c). I-dini. Danci (229 c)	Li-fā, E-fō, E-hom. Fooma. I-fom. Foomi. M-fam. I-fama	Woami	Be-enen. Be-nyenen. Me-nan
Nine	E-doo-ne-ni. E-doo-ne-nyie. E-ran-e-ni	A-jima wa-wa. A-gima wa-baa. Be-ne-be-run. E-run-be-ne	Ka-tāñ-kā-yi. Ka-tā-kā-nyi. A-tāñ-ga-nyi. E-janene (229 c)	Li-vōna. Baaa. Sipō. Yun. Siba. M-bu, Bā. I-fī. Ye. Tsināna (231)	Bōō	Nenen-a-mō. Nina-ra-mot
Ten	O-fō, Bō-fō	Wu-waa, Wa-waa, Wu-baa. O-fō	Degha, Legba. Ekpa. Lā-hua (229 b). Li-fua (229 c). Ri-hua (229 d). De-kūe (229 c)	Li-gam. Cam. Ka-yom. Gom. U-wom. Wum. Gumi. E-vua (231)	Vum. N-gom. Wum (233)	Būū
Eleven	O-fō-na-jāt. Bō-fō-ya-gy-it	Wu-ba-ka-yiyi. O-fō-la-yu-t. Wu-wa-ka-āji. (Wu-wa-ka- weba = 'twelve')	Degha le-ken. Ekpa re-dēn (or ne-ken). Dekpa dō- boñe	N-oo-gwi-maa. li-gam. N-oo-wi-mō. Saa-wi-maa. Gom-oo-nyin	N-gom-mōan	Būū se e-mō
Fifteen	Ne-ka	Ne-kaa. Le-kaa = 'fif- teen'	(Enyi = 'fif- teen')	Camci. ¹ N-tsere (231)	...	(De-ku = 'fif- teen')

¹ Cakpa = 'twelve'; Capte = 'thirteen'; Camkwa = 'fourteen'; Cahtā = 'fifteen'; in Ba-yōū (230 b).

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Esafu 227 c. Injō	228. Mde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparabōn, etc.	229. Nki 229 a. O-sikhom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, etc.	230, 231. Mbuddum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Nguala	232. Nsō or Nsō 232. Mbe	234. Manyān 234 a. Kongual
Twenty ...	E-sam. E-ti (227 a)	N-sam. E-sam. Na-tan, Ne-ten. Ne-ka-ka- we-run	Bo-jam or Bu-jam; /b/ ba-jem, a-jam. Le-ti. Le-cl. Di-ai (229 b, c, d). Lō-zi (229 e)	Mo-yem-a-bia. N-gom-mi-mba. Ba-ōgom. Baŋ-gumba. Gumba. N-gumba- me-mba. Piri-vwa (231)	M-pfumba or M-vumba	E-sō. E-sā
Thirty ...	E-sam' no-fō. E-ti abo-fō. E-sam ni-na- wō-fō	Na-tan or Ne-tan. Ka-wu-ba. E-ram- (or N-cam) ō-fō	Bo-jam dekpo	Mo-yem-tet. Tet-a-gom. N-gum-me-tad	...	E-sō ne e-biū
Forty ...	N-sam e-bae. A-ti a-bae. E-sam ni- a-bai	E-tan a-ba. E-tan be-fai	Bo-jem ba-fō	Mo-yem- ō-kwa. Kwa-ō-gom. N-gumkwā	...	Be-sō be-pe
Fifty ...	N-sam e-bae no-fō, etc.	E-tan a-ba- wu-ba. E-ram be-fai- na-fō	Bo-jem ba-fe dekpo	Taŋgom. N-gum me-tan	...	Be-sō be-pe na hiū
Hundred ...	N-gao. N-sam e-ron. (Lo-god = 'five hun- dred')	E-tan a-run. E-ram e-run. (E-goro = 'two hun- dred')	Bo-jem be-taŋe. (E-got, E-gor = 'two hundred')	N-ka. N-kū. N-kumba	...	Be-sō be-tē
Thousand...	Lo-god e-bae. N-gan' a-fō	E-goro be-run	E-got e-taŋe	N-dambo	...	...
I, me, my ...	Me. N, Ng, Nga, ? -m, -ām, -ōgam, -eya-ma or -ama, -jaŋa	Me. N, M. ? -m, -meme, -aŋga, -a-mma	Me. Me, M'. -mi. ¹ -ji (-aji, -iji), -ña, -ya-ña	Mō, Mō, Me, N, Nga. ? -a, -hu, -a-ma, -ya, -yaŋge	Me. Ma (233). N, Ma. ? -om, -wom	Me. Me, N. ? -me, -ya
Thou, thee, thy	Te. Wē, Yē. O, Bō. -ca, -a, -wa, -ba, -ja	U-wē, Wō. Be- -a, -eye, -eya	Wō. ō. -a, -ma, -wai, -ye	U-wō, O, Ō. A- -wa, -u, -ca, -a-ya, -ya, -yn	?	U-wō. Wī. Wī, Ō. -aŋ, -ye
He, him, his	Te. Wē, Yē. Yō. A- ? -eje, -e	U-wē, Ye. A, Ba. -mo- ¹ -eye, -o-yn	Nyi. O, Nyi, Nyō. ? -ya, -ye	E-gia, O, E. ? ? mbfi, -a-yi	?	Dyi. A- ? -ji
We, us, our	Wu-t, U-d, U-t. Ne, E, Bi, I. -ra, -i-ra	Wu-rr. Sō (228 a). Be. -jera, -y-urra	Be. Be-ss. Be. -wē, -be	O-puk (230, 230 a, b, l, j). Ba (230 b to g). Por (231). O). -a-puk	?	Be-ss. E. -ye-t

¹ Note remarkable infx.

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 h. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparabon, etc.	229. Nki 229 a. O-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, etc.	230, 231. Mbadikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Nguala	232. Nso or Nso 233. Mbe	234. Manyan 234 a. Konguan
Ye, you, your	Wu-n, U-n, Wu-er (227 b), ŋ-, Be- -na (-i-na, -e-na), etc.	Wu-n, Nyō (228 a). Abe- -iya, -o-ya	Ee-n. Be, N. -ben	Pū, M-puō. ŋ, Ō, I. -pū, -m-puō	?	Bō-eka, N. -y-eka
They, them, their	A-bō, A. -a-bō	A-bō, Bō. A. -bere, -a-bede	M-be. A. -m-be, -gam-be	Pope, Ō, E. A. -pop	?	Ba. A. -a-ba
All	Kpekwe. Sūi	Papa. Bokbok (228 a)	Gaikañ	N-team. Mōmōmō	...	Mañka or Mañkom
This, these	-nyō, -mba or -aba; -nyi, -mbi; -ñj, -ma; -mñ, -mi; -mi, -ma; -mbi, -ma. -nyō-gō, -ba-gō; etc.	Wu-fa; ba-fa; wo-fa; etc.	...	?-ene. -e	...	-ene (W-ene), -en
That, those	Anyō or -o-nyo, -aba; -anyi, -abi; -ñj, anyi; -añ, -ami; -ami, -ama; -abi, -ama; -ama, -ama	-fai (Wu-fai, etc.)	...	...	...	-en-ō-ne
Bad	-beb. -bi. -abi	-bibi. E-re-nop	Ke-nyūwa, -bibi (229 c)	-pabu (231). -būe, -biy, -be, -piū	-bir	Si-a-ñli. -wi. -pere. -ga-leg
Black	-nyare	-ñgyara. -nyaka. -jirra (228 a)	-ji. -cu. E-re-ñi (229 c)	-sia (231). -ñi, -ñisi, -ñiñked, -ñiñkēd, -san, -fan	-pñin	E-tigiñ
Female	-ñe. -kai, -kae	-ñka. -ñkani. -waka	-nyinā, -nyinyi, -ninyi	-gūe, -yīngūe. N-ñi. -eñgūa, -eñgwe, -eñgbe	-wūi	-gōle. -ñgōñ
Fierce, sharp	-abi. Ō-gban. -e-fop, -eki (227 a)	...	...	...	...	...

English	227. Ekoi <i>or</i> Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Efeñ 227 c. Iajö	228. Nde <i>or</i> Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, etc.	229. Nki 229 a. ()-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, etc.	230, 231. Mbodikum <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i> 230 a (<i>to</i> 230) 231. Ngwala	232. Nsö <i>or</i> Nsö 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Kongwañ
Good	-nog. -nop. -nawe. -ninö	-naww. -nop	-nyä. -ññe (229 c)	-poñ. -boñ. -pü (230 f). -pañe (230 i)	-boñ	-s-löñ. -leg. -ruñ. -ruñ
Great	-ññ. -tikpa. -kpatim	-ntakpa. -ñkuru. -e-tum	-kole. -eri. -kani (229 c)	-yee. -iya. -äga. -göye. -wöye. -gukwö. -neñ -no (231)	-kwon	-jek. -wawwa. -gwogwa
Little	-jje. -vök. -mon. -bonne	-titoñ. -onse. -sei	-nyon. -nyin. -nwan. -bogbo (229 c)	-gebe (231). -jicok. -kelö. -piset. -njeñ. -ñka. -yat. -kuñti	-par	-name. -ndu
Long, high	-dam. -dandam. -öörödö	...	-tanatañ. -tañ	-sisa. -min	...	...
Male	-ndü. -ndüñ. -num. -nim (227 a)	-num. -ñña. -nye	-nji. -iyen. -O-tep. -I-tam	-mbañ. -mbaññ (231). -ndum. -n-du. -n-dö. -nduml. -nke. -ñkña	-dumen. -dum	-nä. -num. -haya-num (<i>pl.</i> a-waya- a-num)
Old	-kü. -tim	-kakun	-ben. -kasi (229 c)	-lün. -ran. -ren. -ranta. -juñ. -ru. -dü (231)	-dun. -nun (233)	-kok
Red	-küiküñ. -koekoe	...	...	-bañ	...	-tepe
Rotten	E-sak. E-äñ. E-sää. E-kpö. -hawe	...	...	...	...	-pö
Short	Ngpuk	...	...	...	...	...
Sick	-mañö. -mañge	-yayañ	-luom. -ññä (229 c)	-zazañ (231). -jañ. -dyañ. -yayä. -doñ	-yar. -nyoro-huñ (233)	-me. -neme
White... ..	-bare. -bara. -bät	-bara. -bia (228 a)	-je. -slet. -puru (229 c)	-fufu. -fuh. -fufok (231). -bubub. -fob. -fo. -buket. -bañ	-fur	Telepu, -dere. -pepep. -papap

English	227. Ekoï or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparsboñ, etc.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, etc.	230, 231. Mbulikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō or Nsō 233. Mbe	234. Manyaa 234 a. Konguanñ
Above, up, on top	-ōsō, K'-ōsō	...	...	...	...	...
Before ...	...	...	...	N-ksu	...	...
Behind ...	-mba-o-jim (pl. o-ba-o-jim)	...	...	...	...	...
Below, down	Ka ō-sere, K'ō-sere	...	...	Ma-si	...	...
Far ...	A-kuri, N dam-o-mba, -ba-nda	...	...	Taale	...	...
Here ...	M-fā, Nga	M-fū	Nyin	E-tsa, Woi	...	Fa, Fafa
In, inside ...	Ke-etim, Ka- Ka-etim, Kō-tem	E-tiñ	...	N-tyum, Ma	...	...
Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Near ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outside ...	N-jim-ere, N-yim-o-tañ, Ere	...	...	...	...	...
Plenty, many	A-ti (Ū-ti, N-ti, E-ti) A-wege, -ñim (227 a)	E-pusun, E-tinoti (228 a)	Čuō	A-iza, -iyam, Titi	...	-jō (a-jō, be-jō, ba-jō, ke-jō)
There ...	N-gō, A-fō	Ga, Walsi (228 a)	Koso	E-tse, Ba	...	A-wū
Where? ...	-fan? Jen? Gyen (<i>why?</i>)	...	...	-hu?	...	-fa?
No! ...	Mensa! Ee! Cañ!	Ihí!	Eh! Mm'!	Ōō! ñ-kapí!	...	Ke! Ncañ! Ke-i-aya-me! Si-; -ga-, -pe-, -pue-, -bugo
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, infix, or suffix</i>)	-ka-, -kai-, -mō	-ga-, -gō-, -ge-, -de-, -da-, -re	Ke-; -e-, -re (229 c)	-tsi-, -ma-, -ka-, -ga-, -ta-, -daya-, Ma-, Mā-; -ke-, -uba-, -ke-bo	Eo-	
To ...	E-um or -m ¹	ŪŪ-	Ū Koi-	Ū	Ū	Ū
" beat ...	-tem	-mowa	-men	-gwa- bu, -gbuma- -lap, -di- do	-yer, -poñ (233)	-ren, -den
" buy, sell	-nam, -gori or -guri	-gogo, -gura	-menda, -sia	-tsosa, -fue- -fi, -joñl-, -yona, -juema- -feni, -fema	-jun, -pfeni, -poñ (233)	-kuf, -kuh, -ti

¹ E- is the infinitive prefix and is reinforced by a suffix -um or -m. Example: 'to buy' = E-gorim.

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a. b. Akparsboñ, Év.	229. Nki 229 a. (U-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, Év.	230, 231. Mbudikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō or Npō 232. Mbe	234. Manyāñ 234 a. Kōnguañ
To	É- um or -m	/ (U)-	ƐKoo-	/	/	/
„ come ...	-ba	-ba	-ni (229 e)	ta. -nta. -tna. -foa. -fa. -toma. -fu	-wūi. -ye (232)	-tna. -tuyə
„ cut ...	-kemi, -gbut. -bōk	-kewe	-ket	-ka. -gaa, -gba. -gbama -neñkiar. -pia. -biñpia. -nyenbin. -banban. -tsa	-gwar'. -wara (232)	-kou
„ dance ...	-ben, -mben. -bin	-binebin	-nera. -e. -nō (229 e)	-neñkiar. -pia. -biñpia. -nyenbin. -banban. -tsa	-bin	-wan. -ben
„ die... ..	-kpo	-kwō, -gbo	-gbo. -kūe (229 e)	-ku. -kwe. -gbā. -kuñ. -gñam	-gbo. -ku (232)	-wn. -gu. -ūgu
„ eat ...	-di, -yi	-inyum	...	-jōe. -tsō	...	-nye
„ give ...	-kare. -ūka	-āki, -kea	-kia. -ke (229 e)	-ka. -bena	-pfo	-ewu. -kañ. -ncie
„ go	-ji, -nji, -nye. -fap	-buk. -fi. -mū	-ja. -fi. -reō (229 e)	-ga, -gwa, -gō, -gua. -waa. -gora	-ndaa, -da. -ye (232)	-roñ. -doñ. -wura
„ kill ...	-jūñ, -yūñ	-wū. -nyūññ, -yūñ	-jōe	...	-toñ. -tañ	...
„ know ...	-muñe. -meñge	-mai	-nyiri	-sa. -yō	...	-mandeññ. -reññ. -deññ
„ laugh ...	-āwe, -ywe	-yoyoñ	-janeja, -joo, -juon	-wūa, -ñgñe. -gwie, -gūñ. -gaa. -ge. -gati	-pie. -tsa (232)	-wacñan. -we
„ leave off, cease	-mays	...	...	...	...	...
„ love, want	-koru. -kol. -wōma	-korw	-jiañ	-koññ. -poññ. -puna. -taññ. -kaññ	-gboñ	-koññ. -kwat. -kwak
„ see... ..	-yen	-ye. -rō	-de, -le, -re, -reme (229 e)	-tsa. -yaa. -zaa. -yaon. -ñom. -yana. -juana. -juen. -dieni	-yen. -pñeni. -pō (232) -fei	-gu

English	227. Ekoí or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injó	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparabon, &c.	229. Nki 229 a. O-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, &c.	230, 231. Mbadikama and dialekt. 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nde or Npõ 233. Mbe	234. Man yañ 234 a. Konguañ
To	E-um or -m	? O-	? Ko-	?	?	?
" sit, remain, abide	-noñe	-jon	-kuma, -jime (229 e)	-noñnoñ.	-tuom, -jiwa (233)	-wuere
" sleep ...	-je, -yu	-noñwa, -ññ	-depare, -lombale, -resi (229 e)	-de. -ñim, -lema, -lia -jije. -ja, -tona, -ten, -ti, -jeni, -kema, -tsia	-nem, -beñt, -nõka -agwci (233)	-were
" stand, stop, be erect	-yeme	-yiml	-him	-ja, -tona, -ten, -ti, -jeni, -kema, -tsia	-sama-sci (233)	-tu
" steal ...	-ju	-jap	...	-zu	...	-yop

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN EKOI AND DIALECTS

Slight traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. Mo-, M-, N-, N-, Ne-, Ni- (wo, u, n-); 2. A-, Ana- (aba, ab', ba, a); 3. (of doubtful identity) Mi-, Mo- (?), Nyi- (?), O-, N-, A-, E- (wu, e, n-); 4. Mi-?, M', Mbi-, N- (of doubtful identity) (?); 5. E-, I-, ?Nji- (?); 6. A-, Am-, M', Ma-, Mi- (a) (often used in a singular or collective sense); 7. E- (e, ji); 8. traces of Be- (ebe, be, ob', bi); 8 a. Fi-, Iñ-, Bi- (ñ, bi, b'-); 9. N- (M-), Ny-, N-, E- (n, nj); 10. O-, On-, N- (M-), Ny' (?nj); 11, 12, 13, 14. missing, or 11 and 14 may be reduced to O- with A- for plural; 15. preserved in prepositions and locatives as K-, Ku-, Gõ-; 16. as with 15, Fa-, fa-. (There is great confusion among the prefixes of 227 and dialects 227 a, b, c: most of them are reduced to single vowels, and it is only by their concords they can be, to some extent, identified with the Bantu classes.)

PREFIXES, &c., IN ATAM OR NDE AND AKPARABON

Traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. Mu-, M', Mo-, Mum-, U-, N- (-mo-, o, u, n-); 2. A-, Aba-, Abw-, Be-, All- (ab', aba, be); 3. Mo-, Mu-, O-, O- (?); 4. Me- (rare) (me?); 5. Ne-, Ni-, E-, I- (ne); 6. A-, Ma-, Ba-, Mu-, Mo-, Me- (a, ma); 7. E-, ?Ege-, Eke- (e); 8. Be- (be); 8 a. Be- (be); 9. N- (M-), N-, In-, Ny-, E-, A- (n, e); 10. same as 9, also Ne-; 11, 12, 13. missing; 14. Bw- (bw); 15. O- (?o-); 16. (prepositional only) Fa- (fa).

A Na- prefix seems to be present. In some dialects there is an inexplicable plural prefix All-, plural to No, t, Mu-. Nde- (228) also seems to make use of suffixes (such as -ññ) in place of prefixes, to indicate plural.

PREFIXES, &c., IN NKI (INCLUDING O-SIKOM, &c., AND A-LEGE 229 e).

Class 1. O-, O-, U-, Wu- (u, wu); 2. Ba-, B' (ba); 3. O-; 4. ?E-; 5. De-, Le-, Ni-, L', E- (de, ti); 6. A-, Ba-, B', Ma- (a, ma); 7. Ke-, Ki-, E-, I- (ke); 8. Be-, Bi- (be); 9. N- (M-); 10. same as 9; 11. ?Li-; 12. missing; 13. Ka- (ka) (p/s. Bw- and E-); 14. Bw- (bw) (both singular and plural, when in singular takes No. 6 for its plural); 15. ?Kw- (as preposition); 20. Da-.

PREFIXES, &c., IN MBUDIKUM, BALI, AND BAMUM DIALECTS;
IN NGUALA; ALSO IN MANYAN AND KONGUAN

Traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. *Mu, Mo, Me, M, Ma, N, N, A, E* (mi); 2. *Ba, Ab, Bu, Bi, Pa, Pe, P', Poo* (ba, bu, pi); 3. *Ma, Mo, U* (232); *O, Ō, N* (u, ō-?); 4. *Mi* (mi, i); 5. *Ll, Le, ? De, Di, Ej', E, I, A, Ni, Ne* (de, le); 6. *Ma, Mo, Mi, Mwa, Amu, Mu, Ba* (ma-); 7. *Ki, Ke, Gi, He, E, Ji, J', Yl, Ye* (?); 8. *Bi, Be, Ye* (be); 8 a. *Pfu, Fu, Fi, Vi, Si, Se, He* (?) (*pl.* in *Ke, De, Di, Ti*); 9. *N* (N), *N, Ny* (i, n); 10. same as 9, perhaps also *Bi*; 11. *U* (?), *Ro, Do* (?) (*pl. Ma*); 12. *Ti, Di, De, Ke* (concord sometimes *re* in No. 231) (plural in No. 8 a); 13. ? missing; 14. *Bo, Bi, Be, Mi, ? Bu* (bu) (plural in No. 6 *Ma, Ba*); 15. *U, Wu, Ku* (?) (*pl. Bu, Be*); 16. *Pe* (?), *-Ja, -taa, Ba* (?); 20. *La*.

There is a *Na*-prefix with no very definite meaning used frequently as a plural to nouns of Class 1. The *La*-prefix (No. 20) is present, but is confused with No. 5. The forms cited as No. 13 may really belong to Class 22 (*Ti, Te*).

PREFIXES, &c., IN NSŌ AND MBE (232, 233)

Class 1. —, *M', U, Wu* (?); 2. *Be, A, Va* (233) (a, ba-); 3. ? *U* (?); 4. ? *Mi* (?); 5. *De, E, I, Ji* (?); 6. *Me, A, Mi, Mu* (?); 7. *Ke, Ge, A* (?); 8. *E, ? Bi* (?); 8 a. *Si* (232), *Fi, Fu* (233); 9. *N, N, En, Nyi, Ny'* (?); 10. missing or same as 9.

227. *Ekoi* (locally called *Ejam, Esam, or Eja-jam*) is spoken in a variety of distinct dialects across the coast region east of the Cross River (Calabar) estuary, north-eastwards to the south bank of the Upper Cross River. Its range includes the *Itan or Injō* country (227 c), and extends westwards along the south bank of the Upper Cross River from the *Bali* confluence on the east to 8° 40' East longitude, and to the North *Ōban Hills*. The *Akwa* dialect (227 a) is almost disconnected in area, and is spoken in the country east of Old Calabar and *Akayōn*, between the Rivers *Akwa* and *Akpayafé*, south of the *Ōban Hills*. Nos. 227 b and 227 c are spoken on or near the Upper Cross River.

228. The *Adam or Nde* and the *Akparabōn* (228 a) countries are side by side, north of the Upper Cross River and north-west of *Itan* (which is part of the *Ekoi* domain). They are bounded to the north-east by *Booki* and west by *Ukele* (229). *Nde* is perhaps spoken south of the Cross River as well.

229. *Nki* is spoken in the 'Booki' country lying to the north of the Upper Cross River, west of the *Oyi* river, east of the *Itan* and *Akparabōn* countries, and of the 8° 45' East longitude. South of the 6° 45' of North latitude *Ōsikom* (229 a), a dialect of *Nki*, is spoken in the southernmost part of the *Booki* country. *Dama, Gayi, Yakorwa* (229 b, c, d) extend on the north to the *Munji* country. *Alege* 229 e seems to be a north-western dialect of *Nki*.

230, 231. The area over which the *Mbudikum-Bali-Bamum* language (230) and *Nguala* (231) are spoken is of considerable size. A portion of it is known as 'Bekom' or 'Babom'. It stretches north to the basin of the *Karsena-Allah* and *Benne* rivers, and eastwards to the River *Nan* (Cameroons), and further to the banks of the *Mbam* river. Its northern boundary seems to extend to 6° 40' South latitude, and its southern to 6° South latitude. Its north-western extension is to the *Manyu* sources and 10° East longitude.

232. The *Bansō* or *Bangō* tribe (in Koelle's time (and perhaps now) inhabited the mountainous region north-west of *Bamun*, between 6° and 6° 30' North latitude and 10° 30' to 11° 30' East longitude. *Mbe* (233) is recorded by Koelle as the language of the *Bambe*, and was probably spoken in the south-east portion of the *Bansō* country.

234. The *Manyan* (*Anyan, Banyan*) people inhabit the region south and north of the *Manyu* or head-stream of the Upper Cross River, which rises in 6° 40' North latitude and 10° East longitude. From the sources of the *Manyu* the *Manyan* language extends as far west as the confluence of the *Bali* with the Cross River (6° 20' East longitude), and for some distance north of the *Manyu* stream. *Kōnguan* (234a) is located near the *Manyu* banks.

GROUP A (continued)

THE CAMEROONS-CROSS RIVER LANGUAGES

SUB-GROUP A 1 (continued) CAMEROONS BORDERLAND

235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)
 236. Ba-fat
 237. N-dob or M-bürükem 237 a. Tumu
 [238. Olulomō. See Appendix to Vocabularies]

SUB-GROUP A 2 WESTERN CROSS RIVER

- [239. Ukele 239 a. N-kōdō 239 b. O-kpato
 240-240 c. The E-diba-E-kuri-N-kōkōle
 dialects

SUB-GROUP A 2 (continued)

241. Akunakuna or Uguguna 241. Esōpōi-
 Arun. See Appendix to Vocabularies]
 242. Uyaŋga
 244. Kōrōp or O-dodōp 244 a. O-kōyoŋ or
 O-kōyoŋ
 245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio dialects (Kwō)
 246. Uwet

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fat	237. N-dob or M-bürükem 237 a. Tumu	241. Uyaŋga	244. Kōrōp or O-dodōp 244 a. O-kōyoŋ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
Adze	Ne-hok	Fu-tsen	...	...	...	E-kuri
Animal, wild beast	...	...	...	...	...	U-nam
Ant ... ..	...	...	...	Ō-kokkoj; bō	E-kanakan; bu-	Iyoŋ. E-bū. Nuene N-kakāt. E-bū
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	E-dja; bo-ja	E-teŋge; bu-	N-simba. E-dumatam (246)
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	...	E-yun; bo-um	E-tum; bu- Ke-nō (244 a)	U-bok. O-bok (245 a) Kō-bō (246)
Arm	E-jaŋ. E-nama. E-neka	Jak, Jlak; bi-	Sosa; bi+. Sa. Jūn-sos (237 a)	O-bō; bu-hō	U-bō; i-bū. I-buō (244 a)	U-bok. O-bok (245 a) Kō-bō (246)
Arrow ... ..	...	Pfuŋgen; di-	Saŋ; bi-saŋ	Gana; ba+	Ka-tai; bu-tai. Ubu-tai (244 a)	I-daŋ. Di-bit (246)
Axe	Ne-hok. Ne-hog	Fu-tsen	Soŋ	I-fe; bo-fe	Cūin; i-cūn. Yun (244 a)	E-kuri. I-bei (246)
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	E-yum	Kō-nū; nu-nū	E-bok. E-dumatam (246)
Back, back- bone	...	...	...	E-ram; bo-	I-nam; nu- Nyim (244 a)	E-dem. E-dem (246)
Banana	Ne-konj	...	...	Gama. Bo-gama	Lo-ndōŋi; ka- Ukom (244 a)	M-borō ² U-kon
Beard ... ..	...	...	...	Do-fem; da-	A-ruksinyan. Sun-ko-nek (244 a)	E-bom; n-bom. Bo-bun (246)
Bee	Moi	Ru; bo-ru	Du; nyo-du	E-yuŋkōna	Soi	Ō-kwōk

¹ It is impossible to illustrate fully every individual Semi-Bantu language of the Cross River district. To do so would exhaust the space at my command. I have, therefore, selected those which were most important or peculiar for separate treatment in these columns, and have briefly described Nos. 238 to 242 in an appendix to this group of vocabularies. But in the Analysis of the next volume full use is made of the material I possess concerning Nos. 238-242.

² See roots for 'poni' in No. 100 and in Analysis of preceding volume.

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob or M-bürükem 237a. Tumu	243. Uyanga	244. Köröp or O-dodöp 244a. O-köyoñ	245. Eñk 245a. Ibibia 246. Uwet
Belly, stomach	Tana	De-bum; ma-	Jum; bi-jum	Di-fa; da-fu	Bu-gun; / ko-mpön. Bö-ün (244 a)	I-dibi, I-dep (245 a), De-pü (246)
Bird	E-nani	Pfu-nyi; de-nyi	Kile, Nyi-tug	O-dön; ba-dön	I-ot; mu-ntot. I-tot (244 a)	I-nuen, Be-non (246)
Blood	Ma-uoñ	M-bwab	M-pfawb, M-fa	Boi; la-bül	Mu-ñket; / mu-ñkioñwi, Nye (244 a)	I-yip, O-miara, O-bara (245 a), Koo-wae (246)
Body ... ..	...	...	...	E-kpa; ba-kpa	Beeket, Beket (244 a)	I-tem, Suñt (246)
Bone	Yuhu	Ku-wob; bu-	Wa-ob; bu-ob	E-yam; bö-	Ku-wi; bu-wi, Kwa (244 a)	O-kpö, Ke-kup (246)
Bow ... ..	...	Puom; bu+	Le; hi-le, ye-le	E-ran; bo-	U-nik; ni-näkt, U-nik (244 a)	U-tiga, U-tika, Kune (246)
Brains ... ..	...	...	...	Di-jön; ta-wön	Mu-nbop, M-bum (244 a)	M-fune, M-fre, M-pondua (246)
Breast (man's)	E-sas, E-ton	Kaša; be+	Kama; bi+	E-tin; ba-tin	I-kañ; mu- E-sinkae (244 a)	I-kpa be-sit, Ke-tinkun (246)
Breast (woman's)	Ma-rumbw (/)	De-be; me-be	Nylon; bi+ or me+	...	...	E-ba
Brother ...	Sö-fen, Em-bena	M-ana	N-gini, N-guni, N-sie (237 a)	A-pöñjñ	A-mñkai; to-muñkai, N-wen-nande (244 a)	E-yen-eka, N-ditö, Eñ-kayo- ken-u-tem (246)
Buffalo ...	Mi-are, Ny-are	...	N-jom, N-dzum	...	...	E-ditim
Bull	Mu-nom	N-deso-pöñ	N-dom-jie, Dimdum (237 a)	...	...	A-yara-e-nañ
Buttocks ...	...	...	...	O-fukpai; da-	Cabidisien	E-tak
Canoe ... ..	...	Ke-koni; be-	Ji; be-ji	O-kpuga; ba-	U-wan; na- U-an (244 a)	U-bom, Kokpoi (246)
Cat	Em-bom	Nyawo; be+	Tegbemi	A-nwa; ba-	A-nwa; na-	A-ñgwa, A-wa (246)
Charcoal ...	Yanag	Fu-ñgarak; de	Siäga; be+	...	...	U-kañ; ñ-kañ, I-kañ (246)
Chief, king	Mu-nen, Mu-te-mak, Paba	N-kum; bu+	M-bann; hi- N-gbe	O-for; ba-forde	O-bon; bo- O-bon (244 a)	O-boñ; ni-boñ, O-böt (246)
Child	Mu-ru-m-ata, Mu-ana, M-ona	M-amo, M-anon	Mo-an; bo-an	Göe; ju-öe	Ku-e-en; kw-ana-be-n, Gwen (244 a)	E-yen, E-jen (245 a), N-ditö, (N-ditö = children), E-ñ (246)
Cloth ... ..	...	M-pande	Pele; be+	Dö-ba; de-ba	E-ta; i-ta, E-ta (244 a)	O-foñ, Kisö (246)
Cold	E-tanan	Föke	M-beb, Fu-tug	Pyawe; la-pyawe	Bis!	Tuop

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fat	237. N-dob or M-būrükem 237 a. Tuma	243. Uyanga	244. Köröp or O-dödöp 244 a. Oköyön	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
Country ...	...	...	...	Wunta; bo+	Lu-se; ni-se	I-düt; me-idüt, ¹ N-tan. De-san (245). Dödöp (246) U-man-e-nañ. (E-nañ = sattie). E-am (245) Fion, Fium. I-yuñ (246) U-sen. Ti (246)
Cow ...	Miars	M-poñ; be+	N-jie, N-jom	E-böm; bo-	E-wum; bu- A-am, E-am (244 a)	U-man-e-nañ. (E-nañ = sattie). E-am (245) Fion, Fium. I-yuñ (246) U-sen. Ti (246)
Crocodile ...	Em-bap	N-gan	N-ga; be+	E-tagaram; bo-	Ku-uñ; bi-uñ. Dyon (244 a)	Fion, Fium. I-yuñ (246) U-sen. Ti (246)
Day, daylight	O-ya. Nā-pōp	Mo-t	Nu-ramu	Ti; ba-ti	De-akwe; i-akwe. Dewe (244 a)	U-sen. Ti (246)
Devil, evil spirit	Mā-kuku	...	N-dam	...	E-rüt; bo-	E-kpo. I-dem A-nditeme
Doctor (medi- cine man)	E-mūane	Ma-mbare; bo-	Ta-mburī; bi- Te-m-buli; ba-m- (237 a)	...	...	A-nditeme
Dog ...	Eanū	...	...	A-pia; bo-pia	E-bia; bo- E-bwa (244 a)	E-būa, E-bwa. E-kwa (246) E-nyia-u-sañ. De-ma (246)
Door, door- way	Nik. M-bili	Ke-sima; be- Ju-ne; mo-ju-ma-na	Numbi; be+. Nan-nie (237 a)	I-tam; bo-tem	I-tum; mu- In-wañ-e-nūō (244 a)	E-nyia-u-sañ. De-ma (246)
Dream ...	...	...	...	I-tamafī	Iu-ran; i-	N-dap
Drum ...	E-āgom, I-ūkom. I-kakos	Ke-kom; bo-	K-gum; be+. Dan (237 a)	Lo-gbo; do-gbo. I-fun; bo-fun (244 a)	Lo-wam; ni- I-kōma; mu- I-bin; m-bin (244 a)	E-kōmō. I-bit. M-bombō
Ear ...	Ma-rū	Ti; me-ti	I-nya; bi-ya. E-ya; ma-ya (237 a)	O-ruñ; di-ruñ	Lo-ruñ; i- I-nuñ (244 a)	U-toñ. Korō (246)
Egg ...	Vi-onne or Y-ōōō	Dī-ek; mī-ek	N-ge. M-ō (237 a)	E-danti; ba-	E-sien; bu- E-kiñ-a-non (244 a)	N-sen. E-noñken (246)
Elephant ...	Mi-šek, Mi-šok	N-jok	Ten; bi-ten	I-dī; bo-dī	E-nyi; bō- E-nye (244 a); ōl. bu-nye	E-nen. I-nl (246)
Excrement	...	...	...	De-fin; da-	U-sien; ne-	I-fōō
Eye ...	Ni-š'	Jit; mi-t	Jet; be-jet. J-od; m-od (237 a)	Cien; de-ciena	Ne-en; de- N-yeñ (244 a)	Eoy-in. Tsi-in (246)
Face, fore- head	Bu-se. Ne-pog	Ju. Nū-ju	Me-t. Be-bpa. E-pu (237 a)	Lu-dī; ba-dī	Du-nyō; i- Du-nūō (244 a)	I-sa. Du-dī (246)
Fat, oil ...	Mo-rak	M-ō-wa	M-ō-wu. Ma-wu	Ba-dī	Mu-ne; ne-oe. Noye (244 a)	I-sek. I-kpoñ. A-dan or A-ran. Bo-nom (246)
Father ...	I-so	Ta	Kie, Jie. Tite	Ai-itā; bo-	O-mara; bo- Tete (244 a). A-mena; be-mena (244 a)	E-te; me-te. A-ta (246)
Fear ...	...	...	...	E-bera; bo-	Bu-diem	N-dik

¹ The short *a*, especially before a terminal consonant, is often pronounced *ü* in Efik.

English	235. Indiki (Banyim)	236. So-fat	237. N-dob or M-bürükem 237a. Tumu	241. Uyange	244. Köröp or O-dodöp 244a. O-köyöñ	245. Esk 245a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
Finger ...	He-namc, He-nöñö; tu-nöñö ¹	Flak-fe-flak; ti-ak-re-viak	N-gua; bu+; Mo-nägu; bo-	Edadoi; bo-	Dö-nö; mo-nöñal, Nuö-ni-buö (244a)	Nnen-o-kut, Nnen-o-bok, Eti-nanoi (246), Nnen (245a)
Fire ...	Hii	Diä	E-waa	Däün; di-jüün	Di-ün; ni-	I-kañ, Du-gun (246)
Fish ...	Mi-sü	N-en	N-ki, N-gisä	Idüdi; bo-föhi	E-kwem; bu- I-sañkime (244a)	U-jak, I-yak, E-reñ-ko-ma (246)
Foot ...	Ne-hana, Mo-kora	De-bare-kü, N-gie-ku	Nyekü	O-bön; c-	I-wän-i-krat, Ke-krat (242a)	O-krat; i-krat, Kibi (246), U-kut (245a)
Forest ...	En-hom	N-jan	M-bog	E-tam; bo-	U-rem, U-ñum (242a)	A-kañ, Ko-tum (246)
Fowl ...	Mi-akko, Mi-oyu, Kogorok	N-tsak	Nyi	O-döñ; da-	U-nen; no- (and 242a)	U-nen, Ko-nen (246)
Frog, toad	Nyiano, Tafora	Ke-tanä; be-	Sañ; bi+	I-kpöpö; bo-	A-nsañ; na-	I-kwot
Ghost ...	...	...	...	Ü-bije; ha-	O-käni; ha-	E-kpo
Girl, maiden	M-omä-mu-ant	Ma-moa mo-ñge	M-oo-a-yip, M-oo-am-lep	...	...	E-yen-a-ñwan
Goat ...	Müñ, I-müñ	Pok; be-pok	Pog; be-pog, N-kile	E-fon	E-bua (and 241a)	E-but, E-bot, Bu-din (246)
" (he) ...	E-baeb, Hiak	N-di-pok	E-ä, Dem-pog	O-bare	I-ak; mün-	O-kpö-e-bot
God ...	U-mban	N-jiembok	A-wari, N-sob	O-wase; bo-	Ö-basi, E-oo (242a)	A-basi, Ö-basi (246)
Grandparent	E-sa-nü ö, E-nya-nü g	M-bam ö	M-bewa ö	...	...	E-te-e-ta ö, E-ka, N-kam g
Grass ...	...	...	...	I-jeen; ba-gween	Ka-ran; bo- I-yañ (241a)	I-koñ, Di-kañ (246)
Ground ...	...	...	...	E-toyi; bo-	E-ke, De-san (241a)	I-soñ, N-tan, Dodop (246)
Ground-nut	Mo-tobä, Ma-tobä	Ke-nän; be-	Suñgat; be+	A-fokpa; ba-	M-bansañ	M-bansañ
Guinea-fowl	...	...	...	...	...	N-sañkut, N-ñon
Gun ...	Eñgar ²	M-pañ; be+	M-bañ; be+	Däün; di-juun	Di-ün (and 241a)	I-kañ, Du-gun (246)
Hair ...	Tula, E-hueñ	Tioñ, Nyön	Nyö, Nyuañ (237a)	Diñ; bo+	Nin, Sun (244a)	I-çet, I-ret, Tan (246)
Hand ...	Ne-kara; ma-kañ, mo-kañ	De-ram-le-jiak	De-ma-saa	La-giada; ba-ñada	U-bö; i- I-buö (244a)	O-bok, Kö-bö (246)
Head ...	Mo-ra	N-ta; mo-ta	Mu; be-mu	De-äa; da-	Di-o-mo; no-ma, De-noo (244a)	I-buñ, I-ñunt, De-dä (246), I-bot, I-gwot (245a)

¹ Noteworthy for the prefix.² Probably, after many borrowings, from the Portuguese Espingarda.

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. Nadob <i>or</i> M-bürükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyaŋga	244. Köröp <i>or</i> O-dödöp 244 a. O-köyoŋ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwel
Heart... ..	...	...	...	E-iaŋgan ; bio	E-rumsin ; mū-nsin, E-sin (244 a)	E-sit. Ū-ti. De-tensu (246). E-sep, E-tit (245 a)
Heel	E-lindini	N-gande-kū	N-ginkōn. Tontōn	La-batse-ccen	Kan-ku-wan	N-ditiŋ-u-koŋ. N-ditiŋ-i-kpnt
Hide	Yof	...	...	I-yum ; ho-wōm	Ku-up ; i-yup	Ikpa
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	...	Ke-bin (244 a)	A-kamba- o-but. Bi-kun (246)
Hippopotamus	...	...	...	...	I-santem	I-santim. I-am (246)
Hoe	Joŋgor. Ikowe	Fu-koŋ ; de-	Koŋ	...	E-kori	U-dok. I-sōsok (246)
Honey	Mo-rō ma-mōl	Mo-wa-mo-ru. Mo-rut-e-jaŋ	Nye-dū	E-dame- e-yuŋkōna	Mūne. Noye-in-sue (244 a)	Aran-o-kwōk. ho-nom- ka-kwo (246)
Horn ... ..	...	...	...	Du-bi	Du-yik ; u-	N-duk
House... ..	M-em	Nā ; be-nā	Nie ; be-nie	E-riŋ ; ho-rrō	E-ōŋ ; 3-ōŋ. E-nuō (244 a)	U-fok. E-rō (246). Ū-sōŋ, O-fok (245 a)
Hanger ... ..	...	...	...	Ho-jō. Pa-byā	Mu-ŋwo	Bioŋ
Husband ...	Mo-reme-n-tu ; pe-	...	...	...	O-dum-o-nde	E-be. U-ber. Ū-dum. U-duŋkam (246)
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	E-leoŋ	Ke-ntine. Ka-fin	Li-ni	A-am ; bi-am	Ka-pūpū	U-kwak. O-kwōtha (246)
Island ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	I-suo
Ivory... ..	Ū-paŋ	Me-joŋ mon-jok	Mi-nten <i>or</i> Ti-nten	De-jeŋ	Du-yik-d-enyi. De-nen (244 a)	N-duk-e-nen. Di-ninya (246)
Knee	Iŋ-gand. Ni-se	Ko-ru. Do-ru ; me-ru	Du ; be-du <i>or</i> me-du	De-buŋ ; da-	Do-rum ; no- De-dun (244 a)	E-dōŋ. Di-tun (246)
Knife	Em-bamba	Pfa-njam ; di-	Tetoŋ ; bi+	E-gwol ; ho-gwol	E-riŋ ; bu- I-se (244 a)	I-kwā. Faka. ¹ E-mane (246)
Lake ... ..	...	...	...	...	O-kpa	I-nyaŋ. O-kpa (246)
Leg	Mo-gora. Em-bene	Ku ; mo-ku	Ko. A-ku ; mo-ku	O-bōn ; di-	U-wan ; i- I-yon (244 a)	U-kuŋ. Kō-on (246)
Leopard ...	Mo-ka	N-gon ; be+	Ny-ambog. N-guad (237 a)	E-kpe ; ho-kpe	E-kwe ; bō- E-we (244 a)	E-kpe. I-kpe (246)
Lion ... ..	...	Pa-yanyaŋ	Bo-log	...	...	...
Lips ... ..	...	...	...	...	Bi-uŋ-bi-nwa	I-pok-i-nus. Doma (246)

¹ Portuguese.

English	235. Indiki (Ia-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob or M-bürükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyaŋga	244. Köröp or O-dodöp 244 a. O-köyön	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
Magie ...	Bu-kanyi	M-bura	N-lim; be-lim. M-bali (237 a). Te-ndañ	E-yüna; bo-wuna	I-rut; me-rut. Kikkon. De-kan (244 a)	I-fot. I-dion. Boo-kan (246)
Maize ...	En-basak. N-gafon	N-gbafon	Gwami	Añ-sam, Ara-sam	N-kwi	I-bokpot
Man ...	Mu-ru; ba-ru (!)	...	Mu-m; bu-m	Gwu-nda. O-tu; ba-tu	O-ne. O-nen (244 a)	O-wa. O-nut; ð. be-at (246)
Man, vir. ...	Me-reme-n-tu; pe-	Mou-baŋa; bo-	N-dob; bu- or ba-	O-dur; ba-dur. (O-tu ma-dur; ba-tie-ma-dur)	E-rum. U-dum (244 a)	E-ren. U-dum (246). I-ŋen (245 a)
Meat ...	Meny-am	Bu-nyañ. Bi-en	Ny-am	E-ren; ba-ren	Kiap; i-kiap. De-mu (244 a)	U-nam. O-buk. De-mu (246)
Medicine ...	Manyi ¹	M-bura	M-buri, M-buli	...	...	I-bok
Milk ...	Ma-pen	Me-nyime- me-bi	Mi-nyön	Ma-bum, Mi-bum	Mo-mbal, Ni-ambal (244 a)	Mo-n-e-ba. Ba-bei-mu-n (246)
Monkey ...	Um-bap ²	N-kan; be+	Jiwe; be+. Kad (237 a)	Šö; bu-šö	O-bin; bo-. E-ok (244 a)	E-bok. E-ko (246)
Moon ...	Mu-ali	N-jen	Ny-üi, N-üi	E-bi; bo-bi	U-ye; ka-ye. U-ei (244 a)	O-šön. E-wu (246)
Mother ...	Ama. Inya	Nä. Nyun	Maö, Moñ	Jagaasu (or Jaga); w+ E-kpun; bo-	Ama; h-ama. Nä (244 a)	E-ka; me-ka. A-yo (246)
Mountain ...	...	...	...	...	Y-üün; mi-ünm. Ke-bin (244 a)	O-but. Bi-kun (246)
Mouth ...	Mu-ni	N-dum; mo-	Num; be+	E-ba; bo-ba	I-wa; mu- I-ŋwa (244 a)	I-nea. Doma (246)
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ye-rere	N-ga	N-gaŋgwa	E-bie; bo-bie	Ko-not; bu- Ke-naot (244 a)	M-bara. Ki-meri (246)
Name ...	...	...	...	Du-üm	Di-in; ni-in	E-nyia
Navel ...	Ni-ta	N-gom	Ngi; be+	De-yum; da-wum	Dü-üp; nü-üp	E-kop
Neck, throat	E-men. Yot	Ke-mora; be- N-je-ke-mora	N-geñ. N-keñ. E-gulok (237 a)	Di-je	Kw-öt; bi-öt. Kwot (244 a)	I-toñ. Di-get (246)
Night ...	Na-puru. (E-pinepin = darkness)	Tu	Gboñ	De-yin; i-yin	Del. N-dei (244 a)	O-kineyo. Be-ti (246)
Nose ...	I-ŋon. N-ŋon	N-ködiñ; ma- -ka-ma-diñ	Ja; be-ja	O-ŋaa	I-kyün; mi-nyün. I-un (244 a)	I-bua. I-gwo (245 a). Suan (246)
Oil palm ...	Ne-piri	De-ten; me-ten	Sa; bi-sa. E-sa; ye-sa (237 a)	...	De-de (244 a)	E-yup. N-ten. Kidi (246)
Paddle ...	...	...	...	E-dam; bo-	E-kafi; bu-kafi	U-deñ. E-dam (246)
Palm wine, beer	Ma-luk	...	...	E-tara; bo-	N-ten. Nok (244 a)	Mu-n-ten. Bora (246)
Parrot ...	Mi-öŋ	Kpagbot; be+	Kuot; be+	Bi-cam; bo-	I-rum. mu-dum. I-dim (244 a)	I-nim. Bi-tim (246)

¹ Cf. Bantu word for 'know', 'knowledge'.

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob or M-bürükem 237 a. Tomu	243. Uyaŋa	244. Köröp or O-dodöp 244 a. O-köyön	245. Erik 245 a. Ibibbia 246. Uweŋ
Penis	I-nik	...	...	Lo-ŋaam ; la- ...	Lo-num ; i- I-nyenye ; mu-	E-kepörö E-dī
Pig	Me-kūñef (<i>pl.</i>)	Ngī ; be+	N-guyañ. N-juañ, N-juyañ (237 a)	...	...	...
Pigeon ... ..	...	Kuku ; ha+	Pi ; be-pi	I-kpeyi	I-ākwan ; mu-	Tōmtōm
Place ... ..	...	...	...	Ii-jeem	O-icwum	E-biet
Rain	Me-nif	M-ŋoo	M-pfuo.	Bōm	Mi-nul	E-dim.
Rat	Em-boñ Sane	Ke-mbak	M-fu (237 a) Pok ; ha-pok. Pu ; bo-pu (237 a)	I-kpi	Nat (244 a) E-kpi	Mo-ñ (246) E-ku
River ... ..	...	...	...	Ii-jaam ; la- E-jawali	O-kpa-ne-pa. U-nan (244 a)	I-nyañ. A-kpa. O-kpa (246) U-suñ
Road ... ..	...	...	...	I-tōen ; be-tōen	E-nen	...
Salt	Sek	Ke-kon	Kon	...	I-nok	I-nuñ. E-ŋoo (246) M-fero (245 a) Bat M-bōm
Shame ... ..	...	...	...	O-kpi	I-ton	E-roñ. E-ram (246)
Sheep	En-tomba, N-domba. I-git	N-ju. Fok	N-joñgañ, Mu-pun (237 a)	E-raam ; be-	E-nani ; bu- (and 244 a)	E-ram (246)
Shield ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	O-tu
Shoulder ...	Yəpore	Ke-ankōñ ; be- Ke-ajāt ; be-	Lalu. Ku-ŋo ; be+	...	Ku-ūp ; u-juṅp	A-fara. Ke-baŋs (246)
Sister	Mo-ñē. Em-bena	M-ana-nya- mo-ñge	N-gini-ŋ-lep	A-pōdigō- mō-yen ; <i>pl.</i> a-podigō- ba-yen	N-wan-a-ntuen a-tetondo (244 a)	E-yen-e-ka. E-ŋ-kayo Kun-weñ (246)
Skin	Mi-ora. Yəpə	N-gū	Kuat. Ku-anyu (237 a)	I-yum	Ku-ūp ; u-juṅp. Dū-ŋpeke (244 a)	I-kpa. I-kpok. Ke-kpei (246)
Sky	U-mbañ	De-ba	Be-ŋoo. ji-baxi (237 a)	Dwo-foru-e-kpai	O-basi. E-ŋ (244 a)	E-nyoñ. Dū-but (246)
Slave	Mo-teka, Mu-tya	N-ghān ; be-ghān	Soñ ; ha+. Teñ ; ba+ (237 a)	U-yem ; ba-yem	Ū-wan ; ba- U-sixa (244 a)	Ū-fu ; i-fu. U-yum (246)
Sleep ... ..	...	...	...	Lo-taam ; de-taam	Do-ŋau	I-dap
Smoke	M-ci	Fu-euru	Širi	U-gwēen ; bo-gwēen	Kwo-tan	N-suñ-i-kañ. Du-gen (246)
Snake	M-añ	Nyu	Ny-a ; be+	Šō ; ha-šōa	E-nuñ ; bu- Enū (244 a)	U-ruk-i-kott (<i>rope in bush</i>) Yō (246)
Son, boy ...	M-ōns. Mu-ana ; be-ōns, p-ōns, bara	Mam-ōña ; ha-	Mo-an-dob ; be-an-ba-dob	Gwo-tu-ma-dur ; <i>pl.</i> pema-tu- ma-dur	Kwenōñ-ne- e-rum	E-yen-e-ren. En-u-dum (246)
Song ... ..	...	...	...	Lo-gwawene ; be-ŋwa- ru-wene	Kō-coñ	I-kuwē
Spear	Ne-kuñgo	De-koñ ; mo-	Koñ ; mo+	Ba-won (<i>pl.</i>)	Ū-sam ; n-sam. Ū-kōt (244 a)	E-ŋuat. Bō-gōa (246)

English	233. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	235. Ba-fat	237. N-dob or M-bürükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyaŋga	244. Kōrōp or O-dodōp 244a. O-kōyōñ	245. Eñk 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
Spirit, soul	...	...	...	...	I-ken	U-keñ. U-wem. I-guom (246) N-tan-ŋa-o-ñiñ (<i>'sand of moon'</i>). E-kuñkune (246) E-ta
Star ... ..	...	...	...	E-kuwūkōni	I-yuyane; ma- I-korañpad (244 a)	N-tan-ŋa-o-ñiñ (<i>'sand of moon'</i>). E-kuñkune (246) E-ta
Stick	E-riare	Ilo-weti; ma-keñi	N-tog; bi-tog	E-di; ba-di	Lu-tūna	E-ta
Stone	Mō-gō	De-kom; mo-	N-guwa	A-ran; ña-ran	U-nan; na-nan (<i>used 244 a</i>)	I-tiat. Kō-ran (246) I-fin.
Stool	I-yog	Ke-ñgbak; be-	N-geñtan; ñi+	...	A-kepa	A-katak (246) U-tin. O-ñlo (245 a). E-kopkati (246)
Sun	M-ñtō	M-ot	Na-rog	Da-ññ; ña-ññ	Lo-ken. N-tan (244 a)	U-tin. O-ñlo (245 a). E-kopkati (246)
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	Du-an; di-an	De-ken	I-sim
Tear ... ..	...	...	...	E-sen	Ma-ñjan (p.), Ñia-nyen (244 a)	Mo-ñ-e-yet. Ba-enyeni (246)
Testicles ... ..	...	...	...	Da-tat (p.)	Ma-ñji-kan	...
Thief ... ..	...	...	...	O-ñ; ba-u	O-ju	Inō; me-ññ
Thigh	U-ambene	Be; me-be	Si; be-si or me-pi	O-rök; da-	U-nañ; na-	I-fuxi. I-ñyi N-kepo. I-sa. Be-et (246)
Thing ... ..	...	...	...	Be-bie	Bien. O-bu-ñnu (244 a)	Be-et (246)
Thorn ... ..	...	...	...	Fūyi; da-fuya	Ke-igwe	N-kuñin
Tobacco	Taba	...	...	O-wawana	O-wana	U-ñwoñ
To-day	Ni-ōfen	Ma-tap	Dō	I-tidi	N-deigwi. Nene (244 a)	M-ñn. A-tane (246) Nuen-e-ko
Toe	He-ñññ; tu-	I-ak-fo-ññ; ñi-ak-tu-mo-ku	N-guwa-mo-ko	E-ñññ-ñ-ññ	Da-ñññ-ñ-ññ ñññ-ñññ-ñññ-ñññ	Nuen-e-ko
To-morrow	Po-ña	Ne-man	E-ñim	U-gweddi	Di-yeñ-ñ-ññ. Di-ene (244 a)	M-kepoñ. Ko-ñi (246)
Tongue	Ne-pomp	De-rim; me-	De-suog; bi+. De-ma (237 a)	Lata	Dara	E-deme. De-ñ (246)
Teeth	N-ññ; ma-ññ or me-ññ	De-ñññ; ma-	M-ññ; beñ-ññ. E-ññ; m-ññ (237 a)	Le-ñññ; la-	Ne-nen. De-ñññ (244 a)	E-ñet. E-nyan (246)
Town, village	No-k	Ran; bu-ran	Mi; be-mi	Wanta; ba+	Lu-se; ni-se. O-yin (244 a)	O-bio. Du-pat (246)
Tree	Pu-ñle	Ke-ññ; be-ññ	N-gat; bi+	E-ññ; ju-ññ	Kō-ññ; be-ññ. Ke-ññ (244 a); ñ. be-	E-tō. E-ta. Ke-ññ (246) M-ñññ
Twins ... ..	...	...	...	O-keotaga; ba-	...	M-ñññ
Urine ... ..	...	...	...	Biyam; da-biyama	O-ñññ-ñññ-ñññ mi-ñññ	I-kin
Vein	E-ñññ	N-ññ; me-ññ	N-dek. N-ññ	...	...	O-ññ. I-tup (246)
War	Bide. Bi-rea	Wi	U-wet; bu-wet	De-ñññ-ñññ-ñññ	E-nok	E-koñ
Water	Ma-ññ	Me-ññ	M-ññ	Bōm	Mi-ññ. Ñal (244 a)	Mo-ñ. Mu-ñ (246)

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fat	237. N-dob or M-bürükem 237 a. Tuma	243. Uyanga	244. Köröp or O-dodöp 244 a. O-köyoñ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibia 246. Uwet
Well, source	...	...	...	...	Drye; abe-dryi (244 a)	I-dim. E-kut (246)
White man	U-men. Mu-kāsa	N-kaat; be-	Mu-m-pañ; bu-m-pañ	O-dña; kü-ra	A-mbutō-ne	Ma-kara
Wife ... ..	...	...	...	O-iyen; da-yen	A-tun-ō-mi; ba-tun-be-mi	N-wan
Wind ... ..	...	...	...	E-fan; bu-	E-bep (and 244 a)	O-fim. E-beb (246)
Witch... ..	...	...	...	U-tan; w-	Bu-sa; bu-sa	A-bia-i-dioñ, -i-fot
Witchcraft	...	...	...	...	Kiñkon (244 a)	I-dioñ. I-fot. Ku-tan (246)
Woman ...	Mu-anda. Mo-rw	Mo-ñge; bo-ñge	M-lep; bi-yep or bu-yep	O-iyen; ba-	O-ne-a-tan; a-ne-ba-tun. N-wen-o-tsen (244 a)	N-wan; i-ban. N-wonwan; i-ban (245 a). Wañ (246)
Womb ...	...	...	...	De-din; da-	E-sien; mun-	I-dihī
Wood (fire- wood)	Hu-ēñi	Di-wen	Wun. N-galwun	I-bid; bu-	Ke-met; i-	I-fa
Yam	Be-sulak (pl.). Po-niaga (pl.)	Ke-dien; be-	Jian; be-jian or ye-tsan	E-tan; bo-tun	Ka-raia; bo-ria	Bia
Year ... ..	...	...	...	E-fen; bo-	Di-et; ni- Dūe (244 a)	I-sūa. Tu (246)
Yesterday...	Na-nekala	Noñku	Deñ. A-doñ	Cinidi	Di-yen	M-kpoñ
One	-moñi	-fog	M-bw. M-bog	-köni	-niñ. U-nde (244 a)	-kiet, -tiet. Um-buni (246). Ke. Tiet (245 a)
Two	-fent, -fande. -fare	-be	-be	-ban (Ba-ban)	-wan. A-ññ (244 a)	-iba. Bō-wan (246)
Three... ..	-larw, -lar'	-rā	-lō	-rāā	-nāñ (and 244 a)	-ita. Bo-daat (246)
Four	-niş'	Ke-nyi	-ni	-dayi, -dal'	-nal (and 244 a)	-i-nañ. Bo-nne (246)
Five	-lān	-tan (Ke-tan)	San, San	-ruon	-neñ (and 244 a)	-i-tion. Bu-raon (246)
Six	-Jendara, -tandara†	Tā-fog	Sadu, Sorw	-ruon-na-köni	Ka-sāsa. (i-nen-o-nde 244 a)	-i-tieklet. Bu-ron e-bani (246)
Seven... ..	-Jenduru-na-m. -venderu-na-m	Tā-be	Sambe. Sambe	-ruon-na-ban	Bu-nai na bu-nan. O-nen-a-an (244 a)	I-tiaba. Bu-ruon e-bawan (246)
Eight... ..	-namate	Ta-rā	Neni	-ruon-na-rna	Cañga-cañga- nai. O-nen-nāñ (244 a)	I-ti-a-ita. Bo-rune. bu-daat (246)

† Noteworthy.

‡ Noteworthy. Cf. East Bantu.

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob or M-bürükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyañga	244. Köröp or O-dodöp 244 a. O-köyoñ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibbles 246. Uwet
Nine	I-ba	Ta-nyi	Tani	-ruon-na-dai	Bu-nañ na ba-nai. O-nen-a-nai (244 a)	U-sük-kiet. O-nö-kiet. Bu-rime- ba-nno (246) Duop. Ban-jap
Ten	Yuar, Johar, Bibear, Bahara, ¹ Tade ¹	N-tet, N-tat ¹	Wäm, Wuom	Cüüp	Diä, Siö (244 a)	Duope kiet. Duop-y-et kiet (245). (E-fut = <i>ff</i> + <i>teen</i> ; Bu-nian = <i>fiteen</i> (246)) E-dip. De-nap (246)
Eleven ...	Bahara na bu-meti. Yuar-on- u-met. (Bani = <i>ff</i> + <i>teen</i>)	...	Wum-lä-m-ba	Cump-a-ton-te köñl	Diä na bu-uni	Duope kiet. Duop-y-et kiet (245). (E-fut = <i>ff</i> + <i>teen</i> ; Bu-nian = <i>fiteen</i> (246)) E-dip. De-nap (246)
Twenty ...	Hit, Hint, Rina; me-rina, Ti-tade	Me-fat-me-be	M-am-be	De-daap	Da-kaanu. De-de (244 a)	E-dip. De-nap (246)
Thirty ...	Hit-lobu-ga- johar	?	?	De-daap te cüüp	Da-kaanu na diä	E-dipe duop
Forty ...	Me-rina- a-fande. Ti-tade- fande	?	?	De-daap ba-han	Da-kaanu na-wan	E-dip-a-ba or Aba
Fifty ...	Me-rina (or Ti-tade) a-fande-lobu- ga-johar	?	?	De-daap ba-han te cüüp	Da-kaanu na-wan na diä	E-dip-a-ba-ye- duop
Hundred ...	Me-rina a-tan. I-birrelin	?	?	Ile-daap ba-rüon	De-kaanu- deneñ	I-kie
Thousand ...	...	...	...	Dogö	...	...
I, me, my ...	Me. Ba, Mi. -a-nyim	Me. N. -añ	Me. Me, N. -nem, -nam	A-am. ? -aam	Mi. ? -e-ni	A-mi, Mi. N. -mi, -okim, -okimmo
Thou, thee, thy	?	?	?	A-wök. ? -o, -ök	Ngu. ? -ngu	A-fo, A-fü. O, E, U, A. ? -fo, -fi, -o-kua, -o-kuomo
He, him, his	?	?	?	A-me. ? -a-me	Möñ. ? -mön	E-nye, I-mö. E, O, A, I. -e-sie, -nye, -eke, -eye, -i-mö
We, us, our	?	?	?	A-far. ? -a-fani	I-ban. ? -ban	Nyin. I. -nyin, -e-ke- nyin

¹ Noteworthy. See Nos. 152, 161, and 219.² All of these mean 'Five-times'.

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob or M-hürükem 237 a. Tama	243. Uyaŋga	244. Kōrōp or O-dodōp 244 a. O-kōyoŋ	245. Eŋk 245 a. Ibibia 246. Uwet
Ye, you, your	?	?	?	A-fe.	Mbe. -m-bun	M-bufoa, M-bufu. E, I. -m-būfoa, E-ke-m-bufu
They, them, their	?	?	?	A-fe	Mbe. -mbe	Mō. E, I. -mō
All	?	?	?	Kukwiya	I-bun?	Kpuprū. O-duri. Fafap E-mi (pl. mō-e-mi)
This, these	?	?	?	-ama, -amanl	-kwu, -ki	O-ru, O-ka (pl. mō-o-ru, mō-o-ka)
That, those	?	?	?	-ama?	-kwō, -kō	
Bad	-piape. -pepe	-buwe	-bewe	-ginsi	-be	-diok
Black	-gegan	-fin, -fine	-ira, -yirog	-fōna /fōna-fōn <i>(in pl.)</i>	-m-bin	-bit, -bite. (abu-bit = blackness)
Female	-mū-anda, -mū-ant, -anda, -ant	-mō-ūge	-nyibi, -nyip. -lep	-ba	-man	-man
Fierce, sharp	...	...	...	-ira	...	-ko. -dat
Good	-es'	-ū	-loū	-eŋēn	-nom	E-ti. -fon
Great	-patok	-tū	-dore. -tū	-fara	-kaŋgi	A-kamba. A-kwa. -kpu. Fūfoa
Little	-tchitop	-tsak (E-nyetsak)	-sōdi. -kwat (237 a)	-papak pare, -pare	-diami	-kpri. -tip. -tuk
Long ... ..	...	...	...	-were	-yiri	-yum. -nioŋ. -nyan
Male	-nda, -mē-lame-n-dā. -nom	N-di. -ōña (moña, ba-boña)	N-dom, N-dim, N-dob	-tara	-dam, -rum	A-yara (pl. ny-ara). -e-ren. -o-kpe
Old	-rūn	-runn	-gbog. -yusoma. -dōŋŋe	-tama, -tama	-nam	-kani
Red ... ..	...	...	...	-kpen	-n-dun	-ū-duot. -dūūt
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	-fama	-wan	-kpe. -tagha

English	235. Indiki (Iha-nyim)	236. Ba-fet	237. N-dob or M-bürükem 237 a. Tunu	243. Uyanga	244. Köröp or O-dodöp 244 a. Oköyön	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 245. Uwet
Short ...	...	...	...	...	...	I-bia, -muk, -puk -dōbō, -rōbō
Sick ...	-nuna	-tsokw	-kuan̄kan̄	-him, -ñ-game	-maka	-ña
White ...	-nanañ, -nañanañ	-pup, -poww	-feww	-kula (O)w-kula, Class 1; bada-kula, Class 2)	-m-but, -m-butl	-ña
Above, up, on top	...	...	...	A-turo-fūit. -fure	E-juh	Ke-eyön
Before	...	...	...	...	...	Ke-isu
Behind	...	...	...	U-ruk-a-tam	O-de	Ke-edem
Below, down	...	...	...	E-wū	Kanan-ka-buke	Ke-idak
Far	...	...	...	U-jomi-wi-la	A-nyiri-nin	A-nyan
Here	...	...	...	Añ	Mandi	Mi, Ken Ke-a-it
In, inside	...	...	...	U-lan	O-retiñ	Ke-a-fot
Middle	...	...	...	...	...	E-kpere
Near	...	...	...	...	...	Ke-añgwa
Outside	...	...	...	Le-bom	O-rutuñ	U-wak, E-diwak, E-kese
Plenty, many	...	...	...	O-yam-o-yam	A-njawa	U-wak, E-diwak, E-kese
There	...	...	...	E-ena	Mandia	Doo, Duo
Where?	...	...	...	N-daena?	Mañ?	Mōñ, Ke-mōñ?
No!	...	Ma!	...	Ee!	N-koñgani!	ñ!
Not (with verb as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	-se-	Ma-, -ma	-ki-, -be-, -ki-, -ka (237 a)	-ma-, -mun- (and stress on syllables of verb-root)	-kamenì- -mbiri	Ku-, ke- -ña, -ña
To ...	?	?	?	?	?	E-di-
beat ...	-tumbok	-böga	-bö	...	...	-mia, -teak
buy, sell	-nondn, -nañeni	-dara, -kawa	-homa, -ho- -kie-	...	...	-dep
come ...	...	-jiñ	-yiv	-wu, -ni-wu	-kwi	-di
cut ...	-pulen	-kper	-kue-	-jañga	-yieñ	-kpi
dance ...	-pin	-gwins	-guan	-ñkuju	-joikwajo	-nek
die ...	-wa	-gue	-yi-, -yu (237 a)	-bi (-ni-bi)	-kwa	-kpa
eat ...	...	-di	-ji	-ji (-ni-ji)	-dia	-dia
give ...	-hä	-boñka	-donsa-ma, -fe-ma (237 a)	-ñgen	-jañ	-nñ, -yak
go ...	-auru	-ke	-ka-ma	-tonga, (-tuñ = wuf)	-këku	-ka, -suañ
kill ...	-dandō	-gun	-wu-, -gü-	-mbana	-kun	-wuf

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob or N-bürükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyaŋga	244. Köröp or O-dodöp 244 a. O-köyön	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 245. Uwet
To ...	?	?	?	?	?	Edi-
„ know ...	...	...	...	-pen	-ndō	-fok. -difoŋe. bure -ak
„ laugh ...	hion. -nonok	goŋoŋ	-pa-	-kparana	-sek	-sida. -kpoŋ. -sio -ma kut
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	...	-sida. -kpoŋ. -sio -ma kut
„ love, want	-ap	-giri	-sa (-so-ma)	-kpara	...	-ma kut
„ see ...	-sien	-ge	-ye (-ye-ma), -yina	-firi, -gesebe	-niñ	-ma kut
„ sit, remain, abide	-notnan	-korā	-non	...	...	-tle. -kubō
„ sleep ...	-fianen	-dā	-den, -die	-ŋwama	-irat	-de
„ stand, stop, be erect	-tomp	-pe	-li (-li-ma = <i>to stand</i>)	...	...	-da
„ steal ...	...	...	...	-ŋebba	-juju	-yip. -fal

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN INDIKI (BA-NYIM)

Traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. Um-, Mu-, Mw-, M-, Mi-, Me- (*m-, ma-*); 2. ?Pe-, ?Pee-, ?Ba-; 3. U-, Um-, Mw- (?); 4. ?; 5. Ne-, Ni- (?); 6. Ma-, Mw-, Mu- (*a, ma-*); 7. ?Ye-, I- (?); 8. Be-; 9 a. Bi-?, Vi-, Y- (?); 9. In-, En- (*Em-*), N- (*pl. sometimes Ma-*); 10. ?Ti-, ?sant as 9; 11. ?; 12. Tu-, Tw- (*pl. to 13*); 13. He-, H- (?); 14. Bu-, Bw-, ?Pu- (*bu-*); 15. ?Hu-.

There is a Na- prefix, applicable to periods of time.

PREFIXES, &c., IN BAFUT, NDOB, AND TUMU (236, 237, 237 a)

Class 1. Mo-, Mw-, Ma-, — (*m-, ma-*); 2. Bo-, Be-, Ba- (chiefly in 237, 237 a) (*ba, ba-*); 3. (nearly absent and confused with 9 and 1 and 6) N- (*pl. Ma-, Me-, Mw-*), M-, Mw- (?); 4. (confused with 6) Me- (*ma-*); 5. De-, Di-, E-, Ji-, J-, E- (almost absent from 237) (*de-*); 6. Me-, Mi-, Ma-, Mw- (*me-*); 7. Ji-, Ke-, I- (absent from 237) (*ke-*); 8. Bi-, Be- (very common in 237), Ye- (237 a); 8 a. Pfo-, Fu-, Fi-, Vi- (in 236 only: *pl. No. 12*); 9. N- (*M-, E-* (?)); 10. ?; 11. Ro-, Dō-, Ndu- (*pl. in 6, absent from 237* (?)); 12. Di-, De- (*de-*); 13. ?Ka- (one instance in 236, *Ka-ñn* = 'iron'); 14. Bw-, Bu-, Bō- (*sing. and pl.*; much confused with No. 2) (*bo-*); 15. Ku- (in a few nouns: *pl. Bu-, Wu-, U-* (237) (?)).

?A: as honorific prefix in 236.

PREFIXES IN OLULOMO (238, 238 a)

Class 1. O-, U-; 2. A-, Ba-; 3. ?; 4. Mi- (also with *sing. sense*) I-; 5. E-, I-, D-, Re-, Di-; 6. ?Man-, M-, Ma- (with *singular sense*); 7. Ke-; 8. Bi-, Be-, E-; 9. En-; 10. ?E-, O-; 11. Rw-, Da-; 12. ?Je-, Da-, Ra- ?; 13. missing ?; 14. Bu-; 15. Kw-, Ku-. The Da- or Ra- plural prefixes may be No. 20, or may be outside the Bantu scheme. There is a Ja- *sing.* prefix difficult of assignment to any Bantu class (unless it be No. 15); and the correspondence of these prefixes in singular and plural is uncertain.

Won- ('child') is used as a diminutive prefix.

PREFIXES IN UKELE-NKÓDŌ (239, 239a)

Class 1. W-, U-, Ō-, A-; 2. A-, Ba-; 3. ?; 4. ?; 5. Le-, De-, Li-, E-, I-, Ji-; 6. Ma- (rare, usually Ba-); 7. Ki-; 8. Be-; 9. N- (M-); 10. ?; 11. Ndo-, Lo-, Lu-; 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. Bo-, Bō-; 15. Ka-, Ko-. In Okpōtō (239b) prefixes are less used to distinguish singular from plural. So far as I can distinguish them they are: Kō- (*pl. O-*), I-, A-, Ke-, Ki-, Be-, Li-, Le-, E-, Ō-, U-, La-, Lo-, Ba- (= Bantu Ma-), Ka-

PREFIXES IN EDIBA-EKURI-N-KOKŌLE (220-240c)

Class 1. Ō-, Ō-, U-; 2. A-, Wa-, Okpo-, Ō-, U-; 3-?; 4. absent; 5. E-, I-, Li-, Le-; 6. ? Wa-; 7. Ke-; 8. ? absent; 9. N-, Nya-; 10. N-, Na-, Nye-, also Ti-; 11. Lo-, Lu-; 12. ? Li-, Di-; 13. Ka-; 14. Bo- (*sing.*), Bu-, Bo- (*pl.*); 15. Ko-, Ku-

Also singular prefixes Ho-, Hu-, Hi-; Gwo-, Gw-; Nya-; and plural prefixes Okpo-, Ō-, U-; La-, Li-, Di-; Na-, Nye- difficult of assignment to any Bantu class.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN AKUNAKUNA DIALECTS (241-241c)

Class 1. Ō-, Wa- (gu); 2. A-, Ba-, Be-, Bo- (ba); 3. A-, Ō-, U-; 4. Mi-, M'-; 5. I-, E-; 6. Ma-, Me-, Mo-; 7. ?; 8. ? Be-; 9. N-; 10. ?; 11. ?; 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. Bo-; 15. ?; ? 20. Nda-

PREFIXES IN EDIBA-ESŌPON-ARUN (242-242b)

Class 1. Ō-, Ō-; 2. A-; 3. Ō-; 4. Mi-, I-, E-; 5. E-, I-, De-, Le-; 6. Mi-, Ma-, Me-; 7. Ik-, Ō'-, Ij-, Ke-, Ki-, Ge-; 8. Ip'-; 9. ?; 10. Is'-, N-; 11. ?; 12. ?; 13. ? Ka-. Other classes apparently unrepresented. There is a plural prefix K'- difficult of assignment, and in fact the exact identification of the cited prefixes with the Bantu classes is not guaranteed. Apparently suffixes (especially -wa) can be used to form plurals.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN UYANGA (243)

It is not possible to arrange the Uyangá prefixes to correspond with the Bantu classes. I can only catalogue them thus, premising that the first two categories seem to correspond with Bantu Classes 1 and 2:—*sing.* A-, Mō-, Ō-, Ō-, U-; *pl.* Ba-, Bo-; *sing.* Li-, I-, E-; *pl.* Bo-, Bu-, Bō-, Ba-; *sing.* De-, Di-, Du-, Ō-, Ō-; *pl.* Da-, Di-, Ta-; *sing.* Lu-, Lo-, —; *pl.* La-, De-; *sing.* G-, E-; *pl.* Ja-; *sing.* Ō-, Du-; *pl.* Di-, Di-; *sing.* La-; *pl.* Ba-, Da-; *sing.* Mi-; *pl.* Ma-; *sing.* Bi-; *pl.* Bo-. There are concords, often disyllabic—ake, bibu, bohe, bupa, vbe, oo, a, ba, u, a, mi, le, da, lu, oha, oja, but their application to their respective prefixes is not certain enough for me to place them.

PREFIXES, &c., IN KORŌP AND ŌKŌYON (244, 244a)

Class 1. Ō-, Ō-, U-, Kw-, A-, Mu- (u, ne); 2. Ba-, Be-, Bu-, Bo-, Pa- (ba-, bo-); 3. U-; 4. I-, Mi- (*? sing.*); 5. De-, Ne-, I- (de); 6. Ba-, Ahe-, A-, Mu-, Ma-, Mi- (? ma); 7. Ke-, Ko-, E- (ko-, e); 8. Be-, Bu-, Bi-, I- (be); 8a. ? Bi-; 9. N- (M-), I- (? n-, i-); 10. N- (M-), Ni-, Na-, Ne-, No-, De-?, Di-?, Da-?; 11. Lu-, Du-, Di-, Do- (lu) (*pl.* U-, Ku-, I-, N-, Ni-, Mu-); 12. ?; 13. Ka- (ka) (*pl.* Ba-); 14. Ba-, Bi-, U- (ba) (*pl.* Ka-, Ba-); 15. Ku-, Ko- (ku) (*pl.* Bu-, Bi-, I-, Mu-); 16. (locative) Ma-; 17. (as suffix only) -tin, -tūn, -n'. Prefixes A- (*sing.*) and Na- (*pl.*), Mu- (*sing.*) and Ne- (*pl.*) are difficult to classify. In any case the assignments to Bantu classes are arbitrary and not always convincing. The prefixes in Ōkōyōn are: Ō-, Ō-, A-, —; *pl.* Ahe-, Be-; Ō-, E-, U-; *pl.* Ba-; —; *pl.* De-; I-; *pl.* N-, M-; Du-; *pl.* I-; Ke-; *pl.* Be-, Bo-

PREFIXES IN EFIK AND IBIBIO

The prefixes in Efik may be set forth as follows:—

Substantiva!—E. (*sing.*): *pl.* **Me, I**; A. (*sing.*): *pl.* **M, I** (*sing.*): *pl.* **Me or Mō or M or N**; **Ō, U** (*sing.*): *pl.* **I, N**; **Edi** (*sing.*): *pl.* **Ndi**. Other prefixes implying abstract qualities, action, agency, &c., are: **Edi, Eri, Andi** (*pl. mendi*), **Mba** (answering to the Bantu **Be**), and **Eki, Mbi, and Mbo**.

PREFIXES IN UWET (246)

The ascertainable prefixes in Uwet are the following, nearly all of the singular number. There are, no doubt, other plural prefixes than **Ba** and **M**, but they have not been recorded: **Di, De, E, I, Ki, Ke, Kō, Ku, Ō, Ū, U, Dō, Da, Bi, Bō, Bu, M, N**; **M** (*pl.*), **Ba** (*pl.*), **Be** (*pl.*).

The following summary of languages Nos. 238, 238 a, 239, 239 a, 239 b, 240-240 c, 241-241 c, and 242-242 b may be given here:—

OLULUMŌ OR OKUNI (238), IKOM (238 a)

OlulumŌ is spoken in two slightly differing forms in a very small area (**Ikom-Ōkuni**) on the Upper Cross River, a little south of 6° North latitude, and of the **Akparaboŋ** country. Its numerals are: **Winn** = 'one'; **A-fa** = 'two'; **A-tai** = 'three'; **Anna** = 'four'; **A-tan** = 'five'; **A-titan** = 'six'; **Jū** = 'ten'; **Ho-kurō** = 'fifteen'; **Ke-ten** = 'twenty'. **Kō-bō**; *pl.* **i-bō** = 'arm'; **E-lalō**; **i-lalō** = 'axe'; **Ke-tet** = 'beard'; **Kō-kōnā** = 'bee'; **De-yu** = 'belly'; **Dōngō** = 'bow'; **Ke-kubō** = 'bone'; **Ma-fulō** = 'hyacinth'; **E-furu** = 'buffalo'; **Ke-ŋā** = 'buttocks'; **Ko-kak** = 'canoe'; **O-kum** = 'chief'; **E-fom, E-foŋ** = 'cow'; **Dema** = 'door'; **E-ci** = 'egg'; **E-nyi** = 'elephant'; **Ma-la** = 'fat'; **Dō-kua** = 'fire'; **Ke-kat** = 'foot'; **E-kōk** = 'fowl'; **E-hu** = 'goat'; **E-burasa-kpabi** = 'god'; **De-lō** = 'hair'; **Ke-tu** = 'head'; **E-timō** = 'heart'; **E-tō** = 'house'; **Ke-man** = 'iron'; **Ū-pu** = 'leg'; **Ū-ni** = 'man'; **Kō-fe** = 'moon'; **Ke-kul** = 'mountain'; **E-tiwō** = 'penis'; **A-kuk** = 'pig'; **Ō-yalō** = 'rain'; **Ma-ya** = 'river'; **E-tima** = 'road'; **Dō-ŋa** = 'sleep'; **O-didore** = 'star'; **Roŋi** = 'sun'; **M-bum** = 'thing'; **De-mile** = 'tongue'; **Da-salō** = 'tooth'; **Ke-frō** = 'town'; **A-yafle** = 'twins'; **De-ku** = 'war'; **Ōse** = 'witchcraft'. Other roots are given in the Analyses in Vol. II.

UKELE-NKŌDŌ (239-239 a)

These two allied languages or dialects are spoken on the northernmost reach of the Cross River, between the **Nda** and the **Esoŋoŋ** languages, and extend northwards to **Nki** and **Akaja**. Their numerals are: **-von (van)** = 'one'; **-fa** = 'two'; **-tia, -tat** = 'three'; **-na** = 'four'; **Ku-bok** = 'five'; **Borani** = 'six'; **Be-nam-be-tian** = 'seven'; **Be-na-be-na** = 'eight'; **Salejop** or **i-sa-la-jop** = 'nine'; **Jop** = 'ten'; **N-dalop** or **Kwalop** = 'twenty'. Noteworthy roots are: **Ke-bok** = 'arm'; **E-me** or **Ieme** = 'belly'; **B-eyi** = 'blood'; **M-foŋ** = 'ox' or 'buffalo'; **Ū-varr** = 'chief'; **W-an** = 'child'; **Ko-zalo** (from **-zalo**, 'firmament') = 'day'; **Le-baa** = 'dog'; **M-biem** or **Bo-nyi** = 'elephant'; **Jici** or **A-ŋen** = 'eye'; **Dede** = 'father'; **Nōna** = 'finger'; **Le-bal** = 'goat'; **Ki-talo** or **Le-jeletō** = 'hair'; **De-tō** = 'head'; **Goon** or **A-gwun** = 'house'; **Ū-bukpa** = 'leg'; **Nbe** = 'leopard'; **Ū-ŋol** or **O-ŋok** = 'man'; **E-tuma** or **Lituma** = 'moon'; **A-de** or **Ba-kana** = 'mother'; **I-jul** = 'nose'; **Lawe** = 'sun'; **Ba-dryi** = 'water'; **Ba-naba** = 'woman'.

OKPŌTŌ (239 b)

This is the 'Okpoto II' of its discoverer, Mr. Northcote Thomas. It is allied somewhat closely to Ukele-Nkōdō, though a distinct language. Its geographical position is isolated and interesting, namely, an enclave some distance to the north-west of the northern Cross River, in the northern range of the Ibo tongues, and not far from Igara. It has no affinities with Igara or Ibo, and probably represents the relics of an ancient extension of Sub-Group A1 of the Semi-Bantu languages towards the Lower Niger. Its relationship with Ukele and other Cross River speech-forms is obvious. Its numerals are: *Kano* or *O-gūa* or *-gu* = 'one'; *-va*, *-ba* = 'two'; *-ka* (*-sa*) = 'three'; *-na* = 'four'; *Ko-bwō* = 'five'; *B'rans* = 'six'; *B'reba* = 'seven'; *Bw-esa* = 'eight'; *Ka-beji* = 'nine'; *Jō* = 'ten'. Noteworthy word-roots are: *Kō-bō* = 'arm'; *Ka-sa* = 'arrow'; *A-gba* = 'banana'; *Kō-tōtō* = 'bee'; *Leme* = 'belly'; *Ke-nōa* = 'bird'; *De-nyi* = 'blood'; *Ka-bw* = 'bow'; *Li-be* = 'breast'; *Li-gwe* = 'day'; *E-bwa* = 'dog'; *Ki-gba-lesna* = 'door'; *La-jira* = 'egg'; *Dzen* = 'eye'; *Le-be* or *Ba-ne* = 'fat'; 'oil'; *Arā* = 'father'; *Ka-nwa* = 'finger'; *Ko-kō* = 'fowl'; *E-bili* = 'goat'; *Lā-me rekā* = 'hand'; *Le-ta* = 'head'; *E-māra* = 'house'; *Le-dū* = 'knee'; *Kōta* = 'leg'; *A-nw* (*pl. ba-na*) = 'man'; *W-adu* = 'male'; *Le-koko* = 'moon'; *Aka* = 'mother'; *I-koro* = 'finger nail'; *E-dza* = 'nose'; *Ba-nyn-duba* = 'river'; *De-nū* = 'salt'; *Dkol* = 'snake'; *Le-tatal* = 'stone'; *Lowe* = 'sun'; *Leda* = 'tongue'; *Le-tar* = 'tooth'; *Ba-ni* = 'water'; *E-lagwa* (*pl. i-i*) = 'woman'.

EDIBA-EKURI-NKŌKŌLE (240-240 c)

These languages are spoken over a rather wide stretch of country between the Oban hills (especially the western half of these uplands) and the Cross River at its western bend (Ediba). The Ekuri-Nkōkōle territory lies between the Esopoŋ-Arun languages on the north and the Akunakuna and Uwet on the south, and on the borders of Uyaŋga. There are, seemingly, four very distinct speech-forms—Ediba (240), Nkpāni (240 a), Ugep (240 b), and Nkōkōle¹ (240 c). The numerals are: *Gwen* (240) or *Sin* or *Wana* (240 a), *jsna* (240 b) or *gani* (240 c) = 'one'; *-va*, *pa*, *pu*, or *-wa* = 'two'; *tat*, *titi*, *tele*, or *cili* = 'three'; *na* or *nla* = 'four'; *-wwo*, *tene*, *teen*, or *-teu* = 'five'; *ten-awana*, *tin-a-gani* = 'six'; *Sō*, *Ja*, *jō* = 'ten'; *Ne-utwa*, *Leaa*, *Le-yap*, or *Le-nan* = 'twenty'. Noteworthy word-roots are: *E-dum* (*pl. o-dum*) = 'ape'; *Ō-bō* = 'arm'; *Le-buk* (*pl. la-buk*) = 'armpit'; *I-ban* = 'axe'; *Lam*, *Ke-fat* = 'back'; *Ekwom*, *nanta*, *ke-njon* = 'banana'; *Ehom* = 'beard'; *Okwuŋkwana*, *N-kokani* (240 a), and *E-totoiyw* (240) = 'bee'; *Deene*, *Ko-fat*, *U-tu* = 'belly'; *Bi-yōnō*, *I-nōn*, *Ko-nōn* (*pl. la-nōn*) = 'bird'; *Ka-ji* (*pl. wa-ji*) = 'blood'; *O-veba*, *Koywa*, *U-nek* = 'bow'; *Ka-juok* = 'brains'; *Le-kontu* (*pl. la-ji*), *Le-be* = 'breast', *ḍ* and *g*; *Gwo-ban* (*pl. bu-*) = 'brother'; *U-tō* = 'buffalo'; *La-galiba* = 'buttocks'; *E-kepok* = 'canoe'; *O-vai*, *O-gban* = 'chief'; *Gwa-gwani*, *Go-gurru* (*pl. bo-*) = 'child'; *E-om* = 'cow'; *I-taran* = 'crocodile'; *Le-je*, *Higu* = 'day'; *E-ja*, *E-fa* = 'dog'; *Le-kuma*, *E-koma*, *I-tan* = 'drum'; *Go-tū*, *O-tō* = 'ear'; *Y-wat*, *I-nyn-bale* = 'elephant'; *La-bl* (240 c) = 'excrescent'; *Si-ena*, *J-en*, *Je* (*pl. n-ye*) = 'eye'; *Ki-gemi* (240 a) = 'fat'; *Ata*, *Woi* = 'father'; *E-nōn*, *I-nōnai* = 'finger'; *I-bale* = 'fish'; *Bi-xoxw*, *Hanon* = 'fowl'; *E-bu*, *U-ŋan*, *I-ŋen* = 'goat'; *Li* (240 c) = 'hair'; *E-ba-kon* (240 c) = 'hand'; *Le-tu* = 'head'; *Le-kondul* = 'heart' (240 c); *Boto*, *E-kokon*, *Ōkwuŋkwana* = 'honey'; *Li-bije* (*pl. la-*) (240 c) = 'horn'; *E-tō*, *E-tw* = 'house'; *E-lama* (240 c) = 'iron'; *Le-dudan*, *N-dandan* = 'knee'; *Ko-ven*, *Kō-fe*, *Ho-on* = 'leg'; *U-dannan* (240 c) = 'man (vir)'; *O-nwa*, *O-nan* = 'man (person)'; *Le-ba* (240 c) = 'milk'; *Aiya* (240, 240 c), *Mma* (240 a, b) = 'mother'; *E-khon* (*pl. hu-*) (240 c) = 'mountain'; *E-ma* (240 c) = 'mouth'; *Le-ka*, *Li-kil* = 'neck'; *Jōnu*, *Zuma*, *Nyama* = 'nose'; *O-kpwa* (240 c) = 'penis'; *Kumba* (240) = 'pig'; *Ada*, *wada* (240 c) = 'river'; *U-nō*, *Yōnuŋ* = 'salt'; *Ō-lam* = 'sheep'; *E-caŋkpa* (240 c) = 'skin'; *Li-gi* (240 c) = 'sky'; *U-tek* (240 c), *Ō-fall* (240 b) = 'slave'; *N-diamw* (240 c) = 'sleep'; *Ripi* (240 c) = 'smoke'; *Yod* (240 a), *Duō* (240 c) =

¹ They might really to be classed as four distinct languages. Ediba and Nkōkōle are the most divergent.

'snake'; I-zek (240), O-kon (240 c) = 'spear'; Le-tū (240 b), Hoo-ta (240 c) = 'stone'; Kio-tiak (240 c) = 'thigh'; Bo-jam (240 c) (*pl.* nkpo-jam) = 'thing'; Le-liak (240 c), E-men (240), Lo-dā (240 a) = 'tongue'; Le-gā (240 a), Lala (240 c) = 'tooth'; Ke-ti (240), He-ci (240 c) = 'tree'; Lo-ni (240 b), Luji (240 c) = 'water'; U-fefe (240 c) = 'wind'; Gwa (240), Yanen (240 b), Ha-nan (240 c) = 'woman'; Le-gal (240 c) = 'womb'.

THE AKUNAKUNA OR OGUGUNA DIALECTS¹ (241, 241 a to 241 c)

These are spoken in a narrow strip of country chiefly on the right bank of the Lower Cross River, between Umon and Akunakuna, west of Uwet and Ekuri, south of Ediba. They are four in number: Akunakuna (241), Abisi (241 a), Umon and Ikw-Morut (241 b), and Akpet (241 c). The first three are fairly closely related; Akpet (241 c) is very aberrant and really a distinct language. It is impossible to illustrate each dialect here; further information must be sought in Mr. Northcote Thomas's *Specimens of Languages from Southern Nigeria* and in the Analyses of my second volume. The numerals are: Jeñ or Peni (241), E-nol (241 a), Wuni (241 b), and -megoï (241 c) = 'one'; -fal, -pon (241 c) = 'two'; -tat, -gat (241 c) = 'three'; -na, -nal = 'four'; U-bok, Ku-bō, I-yō (241 c) = 'five'; Ō-bara-gon, Ō-were-wuni, I-yanacl (241 c) = 'six'; Ō-war'-i-fai, I-ya-ne-pā (241 c) = 'seven'; Ō-bari-t-at (&c.), I-ya-ne-gat (241 c) = 'eight'; U-fuedzop, U-mu-we-dzeni, I-ya-ne-nal (241 c) = 'nine'; = Jop, Sop, Diop, Sēbē, Jo (241 c) = 'ten'; Jin = 'fifteen'; E-nop, De-nup, U-nū (241 c) = 'twenty'. The word-roots in Akunakuna and Umon have often a distinctly 'Bantu' complexion. This is much less observable in Akpet (241 c), which has, no doubt, been much mixed with the Niger Delta languages. The following are noteworthy examples: E-nop = 'ape'; Gō-bō, Ō-bō = 'arm'; A-dā = 'heard'; O-dōñ (241), E-rai (241 c) = 'bee'; I-me, Ge-tō, U-ghwe = 'belly'; Ō-som, Ō-ne = 'body'; O-dā = 'bone'; I-bei = 'breast'; E-dem = 'buffalo'; U-zut, Ō-siet = 'canoe'; Ō-non = 'chief'; U-rori (241) = 'child'; E-fom = 'cow'; Jep, Dyep = 'crocodile'; E-bia = 'dog'; Sari, Cari, Sere = 'egg'; E-nyi, I-ni = 'elephant'; A-bi = 'excrement'; I-nōñ = 'finger'; O-gon, Do-gon = 'fire'; E-gōwa, I-kōwa (the West Bantu *kuba*) = 'fowl' (241, 241 a); I-kōgō, I-gō, E-hō (241, 241 a, 241 c) = 'fowl'; E-ban, E-ven = 'goat'; Sin, I-sen = 'hair'; E-tō, De-toi = 'head'; A-don (241 a, b), E-cempia (241 c) = 'heart'; Dō, I-duna E-gō (241 c) = 'house'; I-rā, De-du = 'knee'; U-kpwama = 'lip'; Ō-som (*pl.* a-som), O-ne, O-nōñ = 'man'; O-ran = 'man (vir)'; E-fuk = 'monkey'; Ō-fe, Ge-fe = 'moon'; Akaka, Akam = 'mother'; Ama, Gama = 'mouth'; E-fat = 'penis'; E-zi, I-pl, E-ndi = 'pig'; I-pa = 'place'; Bu-nō, Ō-nok = 'salt'; I-da, Ri-dai = 'sleep'; Jok = 'make'; W-am (*pl.* h-am), Gw-an = 'son'; E-gugun (241 b) = 'star'; E-tan, E-taa = 'stone'; Dōweï (241 b) = 'sun'; Ō-fen = 'thing'; Ō-meo, Do-men = 'tongue'; San = 'tooth'; I-se, Ge-so, I-je = 'tree'; Ma-ni (241), U-nal (241 c) = 'water'; O-negwa, O-nugwa = 'woman'.

ESOPON-ARUN (ADUN)² (242, 242 a, 242 b)

Mr. Northcote Thomas (*Specimens of Languages from Southern Nigeria*) divides this speech into six dialects or principal types (or, if Ndaja-nawe be further subdivided, then into eight): Aplapum, Oderiga, Ndajanawe, Wakande, Igbo-i-maban, and Agiga. I think it is sufficient discrimination to consider 242 to include all the Esopon-Arun dialects as yet recorded, and 242 a and 242 b the more aberrant southern speech, Igbo-i-maban and Asiga. Esopon-Arun covers a fairly large section of the Cross River bend between Ukele on the north-east and Ekuri-Ediba on the south-east. The numerals assume forms like these: Wune, Wuni = 'one'; A-fā, Afō = 'two'; A-tan, A-tū = 'three'; A-nebum, A-nebwa, Ana, Anañ = 'four'; A-zien, -cen, -sen, Te, Tenō = 'five'; A-zadani, Sadeni, Tenōwea, A-tenawōñ = 'six'; A-zenafa, Tegafo, Te-na-fo = 'seven'; A-zenatan, Te-ga-to, A-te-ga-ta = 'eight'; A-puwawune, Xawani, O-rōvōvene, Te-ga-nōa, E-magabuzō = 'nine'.

¹ These are the same as Kollé's 'Akunakuna'.

² Cf. Ibo Ō-kukwa, O-kuka.

³ Nearly identical with Kollé's 'O-kam'.

Jop, Jō, E-bawo (242b) = 'ten'; Ji = 'fifteen'; E-rop, Le-hop = 'twenty'. The noteworthy noun-roots are: Ū-bok, Ke-bok, E-gbegbeye = 'arm'; Ō-gōnaci, Ū-bube = 'arrow'; E-bre = 'axe'; N-am, N-am = 'back'; E-gwōmwa = 'banana'; A-dai = 'beard'; E-wot, E-fara, Ke-vok, Ka-vog (242b) = 'belly'; I-sise, I-pe, Ai-yi = 'blood'; O-yuk, Ke-yuk = 'bow'; U-rurun = 'brains'; E-hsi, Le-bap (242a) = 'breast'; N-wōān = 'brother'; E-wot = 'buttocks'; Ū-fat, Ū-vara = 'chief'; N-w-a-ſw-a, Wege (242b) = 'child'; E-bam = 'cow'; I-jep = 'crocodile'; E-wu = 'day'; E-gbwa, E-pfa, E-va = 'dog'; Ema, Lomal, Ō-kegero = 'door'; E-bin = 'drum'; E-nyie = 'elephant'; I-tienet, Dien, Den = 'eye'; I-yak = 'fat'; I-nōnō, E-āwoñ = 'finger'; E-kpwun = 'fire'; I-non (N. mi-non) = 'fowl'; E-fu, I-vuñ = 'goat'; A-kpō, Sōnw, Som, I-sisa, I-zisara = 'hair'; E-soi = 'head'; E-tia = 'heart'; M-pi = 'horn'; Ō-tyom, O-xom, O-com, E-ā (242b) = 'house'; M-baya = 'iron'; E-dudumi, Ke-dudun = 'knee'; O-fuk, O-buk, Ke-fe = 'leg'; Ha-mtok = 'magic'; O-noñ = 'man'; O-juno = 'man (vir)'; E-fu = 'monkey'; I-pi, I-phia, O-fe = 'moon'; Ema = 'mouth'; I-gugura, Le-kop = 'neck'; Ke-rū, I-ruñwe, I-ruwa, Ge-hama = 'night'; Jon, Keñ, I-soñ, Ū-hum = 'nose'; Ō-nom = 'penis'; E-kumba = 'pig'; O-raña, Le-haña = 'river'; E-den, E-ten = 'road'; I-jok = 'snake'; O-zup, O-kon, N-kpa = 'spear'; E-gugun = 'star'; E-ñ, Ke-tat = 'stone'; Ū-yei, E-kegera, Lezi = 'sun'; O-rüp = 'thief'; O-ā = 'thing'; E-ā, E-dak, Le-ā = 'tongue'; E-sē, E-ca, A-sa, A-ra = 'tooth'; I-ci = 'tree'; A-si = 'water'; Ū-fam = 'wind'; O-tān = 'witch'; N-kwanōñ, Gwanō = 'woman'; ſ-maſip = 'all'; Ū-mana = 'female'; Mama = 'here'; Ganā = 'there'.

235. Indiki is spoken in the eastern basin of the Dsala ('Cameroons', Inūbu-Wuri) river; between the confluence of the Inūbu and the Mukumbi on the west, and the vicinity of the Wanjam and Mbam rivers on the east; south of the Mum plateau and north of the Sanagá watershed. The eastern part of Indiki country is sometimes known as Banyin (Koelle's Peayin and Peain).

236. Bafut (Mfut, Bofut) is the language of a small area of north-west Cameroons bisected by 10° East longitude, north of 6° North latitude, and around the sources of the Imba affluent of the Katsena-Allah river. Bofut borders on the Bali country.

237. Ndob or M-būrākem of Koelle's transcription may still be spoken in the little-explored region north-north-east of the Bamun plateau and north of the River Mbū (an affluent of the Mbam), between the countries of Mambila and Ndamēgle, and to the east of Mbudikum.

243. Uyañga is spoken in the Uyañga country in the eastern part of the Ūhan district and the north-eastern watershed of the Calabar, Kwa, and Ikpan rivers.

244. Kōrōp is spoken by the Ōdōdōp people in the south-east part of the Ūhan hill country up to the political boundary of Cameroons territory (the Akwayafe river). The Ōkōyōñ dialect (244a) is met with between the Ikpan river on the east and the left bank of the Cross river on the west, south of Ūwet and Umon, and north of Ešik (Old Calabar).

245. Ešik language is the speech of the Old Calabar settlements on the east side of the estuary of the Cross and Calabar rivers, as far east as the Ikpan river, as far west as the Cross river. The Ibiñko dialects (245a) are spoken on the opposite west side of the Cross river estuary up to the Kwa-Iba river. Uwet (246) is spoken in a small tract of country north of Ōkōyōñ, between Akunakuna and the Kwa river.

GROUPS B-G

THE NORTHERN CROSS RIVER BASIN, BENUE, BAUCI LANGUAGES

GROUP B: NORTHERN CROSS RIVER BASIN
 247. Yala (Ikkum) 247 a. Northern Yala
 247 b. Agala (North-west Yala)¹

GROUP C: SOUTH-WEST BENUE
 248. Munsi or Tivi²

GROUP D: SOUTHERN BENUE
 249. Afudu

GROUP E: CENTRAL BENUE
 250. Boritsai or Aftai³
 251. Mbarike

GROUP F: SOUTH-WEST BAUCI
 252. Burum

GROUP G: CENTRAL BAUCI
 253. Jarawa⁴

English	247. Yala (Ikkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munsi or Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsai or Aftai ³ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
Adze ... ..	...	l-swun	...	...	...	Kwat
Animal, wild beast	...	l-nyam	...	...	Ny-ama, N-ama	...
Ant ... ..	...	Non	...	...	...	Turakli
Ant, white (termite)	E-gā	...	...	...	...	Nañ
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	N-pam	...	...	...	...	Go-sunsun
Arm	Wə-bō, A-bō	Wuere, A-wua, A-wo	Koñ, Ekoñ	Gabu, U-pañ, Gj-rabu, Gu-joo; a-joo (251) Ge-heben, Le-bu (251)	...	Bog (K.), Mei-bog, Bugu (M.); ɔ, bukiya
Arrow	O-bari, O-yi	l-vana; a-	...	...	...	Mo-n or Mo-n (K.), Mo-na (M.) M-bib (K.)
Axe	Li-gō, Lə-gō	l-jambe ⁵	E-tuā	Gj-soa (stone axe), Le-kar (251)	...	M-bib (K.)
Baboon ... ..	...	l-jompa, M-bagu	...	A-bago	...	?Go-sunsun
Back	l-si	Jimi, l-jame; a-	...	...	...	Gata la nyū (M.)
Banana	Wə-būn, Wə-bwō, A-gbā (247 b)	...	...	...	...	Ta-kwat, A-yaba
Beard	l-jemi	...	...	...	...	Liri

¹ Koellé's Yala.

² This is Koellé's Tiwi. Tivi is the correct name, though Munsi is the wide-spread outside designation. The people and language also go by the names of Miji, Bepi, Mbiji, and Gbala.

³ An alternative name for this tribe is, or was, Aftai. Other neighbours called them Difā.

⁴ Koellé's 'Diarawa'; Migard's 'Jara'. Koellé's vocabulary was transcribed nearly seventy years ago and was incomplete. To amplify it, and above all to check its accuracy, I asked Mr. Biemann, of the Nigerian Administration, to compile a new vocabulary of Jarawa. Where the two versions differ (they agree surprisingly), I have put (K.) for Koellé's version and (M.) for Modern. Mr. Biemann thinks there are two dialects: Bununa and Zuñgu-

⁵ Cf. Bantu roots for 'hoe'?

English	247. Yala (Iñkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Mungwi or Tivi	249. Afeḍu	250. Dorifḍu or Afteñ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
Bee	lāngu, l-ḍu E-āwa	l-yōyas	Jiḍ	N-ḍyur; ba 7. l-wok (251)	...	Mi (K.), Nyi (M.)
Belly	Dl-pū, Le-pū	l-yaye, l-yawe, Yaba	A-bū	Ke-mbar. Le-pū (251)	...	Vum (K.), Tudi (M.)
Bird	Wo-ñbana. A-bwana (247 b). Agbana (247 b)	l-nyḍm	Ki-nyen	E-nenon. l-noñ (251)	...	Ni-al, Nyi-al, Ny-el; <i>pl.</i> ny-elbi
Blood	Yiyi, Yeyi	A-wambḍe or A-mbe	E-ñem	Ba-yañ (<i>pl.</i>), A-nyin (251)	Mi	Kil (K., M.) ¹
Body	Wo-kpiyḍ	Yuru, Yel ¹	...	Yor (251)	l-bek, Ki-bek	Yidi; <i>pl.</i> ² yid-ḍu
Bone	O-kuḍbḍ, Gbaku (247 b)	l-kuḍe or Kḍbe; <i>n</i> ±	Kḍkḍ	l-kaw', l-kaw', A-kup (251)	...	M-ḍb (K.), Mu-ḍp (M.)
Borassus palm	...	...	...	...	...	Kaḍ
Bow	Wo-ta, O-ta, N-talek (247 a)	Da, Ta, N-da; <i>pl.</i> ba-da, ma-ta, mba-da	...	Kaḍi, li-ta (251)	...	Tāg (K.), Teāk, Teark (M.)
Bowels	...	...	...	...	...	Ba-tudi (M.)
Brains	Li-wū	...	...	...	...	Bōgo-la- mu-di
Breast (man's)	O-gōtu	U-huan; āhan (= <i>stbx.</i>), Vaḍgile (= <i>stbx.</i>)	N-kā	Ke-ḍuñ, U-top	...	Jigle or Kigi (K.), Ki-gell (M.), Kun
Breast (woman's)	Ammo, Ame	l-tumbḍ	l-ban	Gi-me, A-bian (251)	...	Ki-bur or Ki-bori (K., M.)
Brother	Ḍ-yiñ, Ḍ-ni	Wo-an-waas ² , Wo-an-gwan ¹	Wo-an-noye ²	U-ma, l-nyam (251)	Gwa; bi-gwa	Yam ma-ññ (K.), (Yam ma-gab = "sister"), Ny-um (M.)
Buffalo	Yeye	...	En-tam	l-ḍab, l-ḍak (251)	...	N-dak-zum (M.)
Bull	Ḍ-ba-yena	Nom-bwa	N-tam-niom	E-meni-fur, l-ḍak- tuser (251)	...	Bit-ḍ-dag
Buttocks	A-taku	...	...	...	...	Taggi
Canoë	Wo-wu	Tḍ; ḍc-tḍ	...	...	Gwa-ḍuñ	Ge-rgi (K.), li-riḍ (M.)
Cat	Ḍ-kandem	Jōḍge, Ny-am-to-fa, A-ḍambusu; mba-	A-ta	Ge-ranp, M-bakiakḍ (251)	...	Mos-ḍ (K.), Mūs (M.)
Charcoal	l-bi	l-kā; a-kā	Ka-ntente	l-gipiñ, Go-ñan (251)	...	Kal (K., M.) ¹
Chief, king	O-suwale, Ḍ-juñle	Tḍḍ, Tḍḍ	Musḍ	U-ḍen, l-kuor (251)	Paḍḍ	He-reñan (K.), Reñgan (M.)

¹ Dants affinisities marked.

² Child of father.

³ Child of mother-only.

English	247. Yala (Ilakum) 247a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munsi or Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsü or Asteñ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
Child	O-yi. On'	N-giriki Woo-an, W-an; <i>pl.</i> ofoo-v	Woo-ane	I-duñ, M-ba, M-bar (251)	Ne. Hwe	M-un (<i>K., M.</i>)
Cloth	Ô-pa; Tô-pa	I-boro. Bente. Kondu	...	...	I-rugu or Rugum	Bente. Logod (<i>K.</i>). Ma-tax. Lugut (<i>M.</i>) (the second word may mean 'bark cloth')
Cold	sis. sōsia	Ô-hu. I-ndohore	...	O-rurun. E-jimpar (251)	...	I-fwal; ma-fwal (<i>K.</i>). Yui (<i>M.</i>)
Country	Opu-ôle	...	...	...	Cap. Kipama (i. e. kingdom)	Zai
Cow	Yana. Yena	Baa	En-tam	In-dañ. In-dak' (251)	...	N-dag. N-dak
Crocodile ...	Yije-yenyi. ¹ E-kū (247 b)	A-mbe; vu-mbe	Kōsa	I-kur	...	Gan'
Day, daylight	N-ce. N-ci	I-yañge. A-tetan	E-ji-habe	Wu-ru. O-su-ru-fa. O-su-ro-tañ (251)	N-pol	Mi-mes (<i>K.</i>). Mo-s (<i>M.</i>)
Devil, evil spirit	W-ōsa. E-ya	Bakuwa. I-jop. O-kumbaa	...	O-nyōtsü. Le-tsu (251)	Vu-vwel	G-gilen (<i>K.</i>). Koxal (<i>M.</i>). Guñba (' <i>jin</i> ' ' <i>whistling</i> ')
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Oy-aši. I-yi-a-tse. O-nyata (247 b).	Woo-ru-kombaa. Or-tuele	Mu-sō	O-nyingha. O-ndu-la-pien (251).	...	Bo-mi-buama. lu-kbor
Dog	O-kukwa. E-wō (247 b). I-owō	I-wa	N-degbo	I-baa. O-pu (251)	...	Mi-fo (<i>K.</i>). M-voa; m-voa-bi (<i>M.</i>)
Door, door- way	O-kageri. O-pugeri. Olo-gwopfo (247 b)	Handa. O-ghada	Naa-n-ta (i. e. 'mouth-house')	U-pū. N-ju-gu-sok (251)	...	Kal-ku-n-da or Ku-n-da (<i>K.</i>). Gwal-kun-da (<i>M.</i>)
Dream	Wu-notra	...	...	...	...	Lōd (<i>K.</i>). Lōt (<i>M.</i>) ²
Drum	E-je. O-girigba. I-ma (247 b)	Gbada. Gañga	N-tañ	Guya. Gi-ben O-tañ. O-papom (251)	...	N-gaam (<i>K.</i>). Gañga (<i>M.</i>) ²
Ear	Wō-rō. A-ō	Tōyo. Itōy; a- Ngwa	Ku-tō	A-tū. A-toñ (251)	...	Ki-t (<i>K.</i>). Ki-di; i-tig (<i>M.</i>)
Egg	I-ju-gu. Le-ju. A-ji. Azi (247 b)	I-ji; a-ji. Gi-ke	E-ge	E-tse. A-ki (251)	...	Ki' ²

¹ Leopard of the water.² Bantu affinities marked.

English	247. Yala (Inkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Mungli or Tivi	249. Afoda	250. Beritsh or Aftsh 251. Mbarike	252. Barum	253. Jarawa
Elephant ...	I-nyi. E-nyuñ. O-dagba (247 b)	Nōlo. I-nōre	E-foan	I-ndr. I-nji	...	N-zagu ¹
Excrement	E-mi	...	...	...	...	Sip
Eye ...	E-kiptiri, Ik-peri. E-yi (247 b)	I-šie; a-šie	E-ji	E-ŋt. A-yip (251)	Yia	Mo-s or Me-s (K.), Mu-ssi; M. mu-ssi-s (M.)
Face, forehead	I-royi, I-ici	E-širē, I-šiyi M. I-šī-v. Juru or I-ent; a-tsal	E-jiō	Gi-tawer. Ko-tsur (251)	I-yet	Kun-mu-su (K., M.), Kun-dum. Ba-mu-ssu (M.)
Fat, oil ...	O-ku, I-je. I-pfo, Yanao	N-geyam	E-mai	Ba-nyl. Ge-ndup (251)	...	Ja-mai
Father ...	A-da N-da	Tete or Tiri	E-ši	I-ji, I-jez I-tse (251)	Da; bi-da	Tada (K.), Tet; M. tati-a (M.)
Fear ...	O-ri	M-cla, Cie-v	...	...	...	...
Flager	O-yi-ko-bō, A-ik-a-wō	I-hō-wue; a-hō-wuō, Wu-ŋara	Me-taŋa (M.)	I-foñ-no-bū. E-kin-a-juō (251)	...	M-far-bog (K.), M-an-buge (M.) ²
Fire ...	O-la, O-la	Wu-su, U-su	I-go	U-la. O-rua (251)	Kya	Bes. Bas
Fish ...	O-yeho	E-sū	E-bi	E-tšē. I-wak (251)	Bi-tok (M.)	N-ši, N-ji
Foot ...	Wu-pisi. A-dabikbō (247 b), O-kusiegbo, A-patugbo	I-ji-mo-ŋu- a-hale. I-kue-ŋu- a-hale	...	I-tsuñ-ŋo-suñ. Gi-suñ. A-fien (251)	Kwara	Ta-kos. N-ot-kos (K.), Kox-de; M. kox-di-s (M.)
Forest ...	A-kol-okpa	Toŋbo. I-kor	E-fū	Gi-tani. Ko-tur (251)	I-hai	Zum. U-zum (K.), Ku-rimi (M.)
Fowl ...	U-gū, O-gū	Kōye. Key	Šie	I-aun. Go-kun, Gu-kun (251)	...	N-gub (K.), Kat; kat-ba, Kink; kink-ba (M.)
Frog, toad...	O-kirifo, I-kiriku (247 a), I-taru (247 b)	Toŋgw. Šiōho; a-sōho	N-tamsu	N-gara. Ko-nfēñ. O-sañ. Lu-kum (251)	...	Log-forat (K.), Dōlok (M.); dolok-ba
Ghost ...	O-buši	...	...	...	...	Guŋgba-ma- welbo (M.)
Giraffe ...	...	...	...	...	...	Rakumio-ma- zum
Girl ...	...	Wo-an-kuas	Wo-aŋbe	I-duñ-a-kan. M-ba-o-nda (251)	...	M-un-galap, M-un-ma- ŋgalap (K.), Yarinya (M.), Bu-dusuwa (M.)

¹ Nantu affinities marked.² Both these words constitute a periphrase, 'male (of) hand', 'child (of) hand'.

English	247. Yala (Iñkam) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munsi or Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsü or Añleñ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
Goat	Jewa. U-gbeu (247 b)	I-vo. E-kgabe	Bese	E-meñ. Wu-on (251)	...	M-pil (K.), M-bil (M.)
" (he)	O-pi	Gbere. Igbewe	...	...	...	Bit-ñ-kil (K.), Nuñ (M.)
God	O-sō-wō. O-wō	A-onda. An-wundō	Ibū	I-kpi. Ō-papuñ (251)	Dagwi	Kogol, Koyel
Grandparent	A-dōku ð. O-kōku ꝑ	Tere-tamon ð. N-go-tamon ꝑ	Me-ubadia ð. Wo-be-ō-sōku ꝑ	O-nyokan ð. E-nyenokan ꝑ. I-eneke ð (251). I-yaniya ꝑ (251)	...	Kaya (K.), Kuggi, Kāxen (M.)
Grass	A-si	Taobo	...	...	...	Vñ
Ground	A-je	I-neya	...	...	...	N-zñl
Ground-nut	E-vi	I-he; a-be	...	E-pñ. Eñ (251)	...	N-zog (K.), Gu-je (M.)
Guinea-fowl	I-fe	...	...	...	...	Guñ; ð. gan-ha
Gun	O-la	Burka. Ci-biriga	...	...	...	M-bindura (Arabic) (K.), Bindiga (M.)
Hair (of head)	Iñ-guēro, N-ere. Ny-erefa (247 a). N-jire-nu (247 b)	I-je. Cire	Me-ntan (?)	Wu-sen. N-dyukin (251)	...	Nyōñ (K., M.)
Hand	E-tu-a-bō. Wo-bō (247 a). A-ik'-a-bō (247 b). Ōku-pi-a-bō	U-we; a-we. I-jima-wue. I-kuewe. Ku-wue. Gara	N-tsam-koñ. M-be-ya-koñ	I-tsug-ño-bñ. Gi-suñ-ga-bñ E-sisi-ma-mō, Gos-ga-w-ñ (251)	Vwo	Mo-d-huru. M-e-huru (K.), Bugge (M.)
Head	Ii-fu, Le-fu, Le-fu. E-fu (247 b)	E-ñku. Tiyō	E-guñ	Gi-ñku. Le-zu (251)	...	Mo-t (K.), Mo-ñi; ð. mu-ti-a (M.)
Heart	Di-kpōtu. A-ge (247 a). I-kbōtu (247 b)	E-pim. I-guma; a- N-gwa	...	...	...	Bññ (M.)
Head	Ō-tulikpas. Ō-tsiri-gbo	I-kis	Ka-schí-jisū	Gi-ruñ-gō-sun. Gu-tu-ñen (251)	...	Ta-kwot- kwōde (-la ð. suff.)
Hide ... ..	...	U-rea	...	...	...	N-gup
Hill	E-kiō. Ōce	...	...	...	Ra-hwol	Din
Hippopotamus	I-njō-a-ya	...	...	...	...	...
Hoe	Ny-aro	N-dōhale	Ka-tar	Ō-hun. I-ru (251)	...	Nget (K.), Dom (M.); dom-ba
Honey	Yanō	Tsalie	...	...	N-si-puk	Mu-rog-ñi (K.), Nyi (M.)
Horn	Le-ji	...	...	...	...	N-jop
Horse	Wō-nya	N-yenya; ve+	...	Ge-kirnya. Ō-kākam (251)	...	Pucas (Arabic)

English	247. Yala (Ikkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b, Agala	248. Mangsi or Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsā or Aftēū 251. Mbarike	252. Barum	253. Jarawa
House...	Li-na, Li-na, Opu-nu (247 a), Wo-ale (247 a), U-āū (247 b)	I-yob or i-yowaa; n- Siū	N-tō	A-tsu, Gi-kpi, Ku-sok (251)	Lā; nīlā	N-dū (K., M.); N. n-da-ba, Balli; balle (M.)
Hunger ...	Lemmo	Je	...	...	...	N-zal (M.)
Husband ...	...	...	...	...	...	Bit; bit-bit
Hyena ...	...	...	...	...	...	Vu-muot, N-guūgi (M.)
Iron ...	O-kaŋge, Wo-hjeñ (247 a)	I-yōyo (<i>per- haps meaning 'property'</i>)	Ka-na	A-nañ, A-ser	...	U-vaal, U-val (K.), Piñ-vuol (M.)
Island ...	A-ŋakolokpa	...	...	...	...	Tudu (<i>Hansa</i>)
Ivory ...	Ai-yin-inyi	Nyi ke ny-orō	I-jien-foan	Gi-dun-i-ndr. A-nyia-ninji (251)	...	Mi-n-zugur, Mi-n-zayu
Knee ...	U-nawa	I-na, I-nyu; a-au, a-nyu, N-guba	E-noñe, Nlon	Gi-tanu, Ki-ouñ, Go-tijin (251)	...	Ko-ñal (K.), Ko-ñgetti (M.)
Knife ...	O-yiaka	I-hō; a-hō. I-pom	N-tesia, Ne-usko	Gi-mañ, Go-sum (251)	...	Bāg (K.), Bāk (M.), Seūgat (M.)
Lake ...	...	...	...	...	Gw-oreh, I-reb	Kidbin (M.)
Leg ...	I-kpo, Le-kheo	N-guahale; a-ŋahale. I-ŋe	Jiañ, Diañ	Gu-ōenn or Gō-sun, Go-fien; o-fien (251)	...	Kus, Koo (K.), Buñgi; bañgi-a (M.)
Leopard ...	Yeje	Any-am; mbany-am	Bi	I-sa, I-jū (251)	...	M-bid (K.), N-bit; n-bit-a (M.)
Lion ...	O-dōmu	Beya, Gbasor	...	I-tanu	...	N-zum (<i>'forest'</i>)
Lips ...	E-kpo	...	...	...	...	N-gap-kum-ni
Magie...	Ob-asi, E-jibi (247 b)	E-tsaf or Tsa-v. A-gapi, O-komba	M-beto	Gi-hā, O-tse, Wa-gisi (251)	...	Bur (K.), Mo-ŋgos (M.)
Maize...	I-gū	Ku-leke, Ku-riki	Agahafi	Bagba, M-begba (251)	...	Gu-guren, Gu-ŋuron
Man ...	O-sa, O-se, O-ŋe, O-retse (247 b)	Wo-ro, Wu-ru, Or; <i>pl.</i> mbā, O-ru; <i>pl.</i> yuru	Mu-nyuar	Ma-nyl, A-ndea (251)	Mw-ād; bi-mad	Mo-m; bo-m, Bo-ma, Bo-m (K.), Bo; bu-baba (M.)
Man, vir. ...	O-ŋorre, O-ŋura, O-nyira, Owu-ru (247 a)	Numusū, Nom, Nom-sorō	? Mu-nyuar	U-nyalam, U-rom (251)	...	Bit, Bit-na
Meat ...	E-be	Iny-am, Iny-om	Ny-na	I-bi, I-bie (251)	...	Ny-am
Medicine ...	O-ji	I-jiyi, I-jik	M-beto	O-kam, A-ji (251)	...	Bar (K., M.)
Milk ...	A-me	A-tumba	...	E-mie	...	Ki-bur (K., M.)
Monkey ...	Yaka, Yeka, Eka	I-kale	I-je	Ba-itpi or Geditpi, I-koop (251)	...	Ny-ōa (K.), Ny-ū (M.)

English	247. Yala (Ikkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munsi or Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsū or Aftenē 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
Moon, month	Ōw-iyā. U-yā, O-ya	Wu-elo, W-iri	Ewō-er, Ewū-e	U-fo. U-ān (251)	...	Lean (K.), ¹ Leñ (M.)
Mother ...	Ene	Ngō. (Ngw-ān = my mother)	Nō. Noye	E-nyen, E-nyera. I-ya (251)	Neñ ; hi-neñ	Ngā (K.), Ngi ; ŋga-ya (M.)
Mountain ...	U-ku	...	...	...	Ka-ku	Kwan ; kwan-ba
Mouth ...	Ōko-nū (247 b)	Dzua, Itsōn, Ijōn. A-gjō	A-kuan	Ō-ou. N-jō (251)	...	Kun ; kun-ni
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ō-ku, Uku	I-kuwule ; a-	Ka-ŋie	A-gbaŋip. Ge-fop. E-kin (251)	...	Nyāi (K.), ¹ Rāxa (M.)
Name ...	Le-yi, Li-yi	Tina	...	...	...	Lok ; lōke-a (M.)
Navel ...	U-dō	I-jombu ; a-	Sō	U-ku. U-kuom (251)	...	Toā (K.), Tuñgi ; toñge-a (M.)
Neck, throat	Ō-kō	I-goñgō. I-kore	Ka-mar-soñ	Gi-tu. Juan. Ō-juan (251)	...	Mo-tmel. Nōjamel (K.), Deggi ; dōke-a (M.)
Night ...	Ō-tū. Ō-te (247 b)	Tawa. Ime	Fwōje	U-tō-ki-kam. U-tu. Ō-ti-tāñ (251)	Ōw-alak	Dog (K.), ¹ Dūk (M.)
Nose ...	Le-ān (247 b)	E-ññga ; a-ññga	I-jion	Geñ. Ruan (251)	...	Nuñal (K.), Dugeli (M.)
Oil palm ...	Le-ri	...	E-ñ	Ō-dāñ. Ge-tō	...	Kwakwa (M.)
Ox ...	Ō-bal-yōne	M-turu	...	In-dāñ. In-dak (251)	...	N-dag. N-dak
Paddle ...	...	...	...	...	...	Filaffe (Hausa)
Palm wine, beer	E-mmō-yeni	M-sorom	...	...	...	Bammī
Parrot ...	Ō-kpōpō. I-ko	I-kañke	...	...	...	A-ku (M.), Kelala (K.)
Penis ...	A-pi	...	...	...	...	Sugi (M.), ²
Pig ...	A-ku. Ō-kōme (247 b)	Swam or I-swam ; M. we-swam. I-gu	E-ter	Gi-sum. Ō-jik (251)	I-zn	Gurusunu
Pigeon ...	Wañban	I-koñgō ; a- Kuñgum	N-totahūe	I-gesu. G-kuar (251)	...	Kurugdog
Place ...	E-beoma	He-ni	...	...	...	Ēn ; ban-bale
Rain ...	Ō-wō. Li-wō	Wura. Wola. U-famu. A-wundō	Bi	E-ble. U-fe. U-paan. U-fam (251)	...	M-ful (K.), ¹ M-vul (M.)
Rat ...	I-fu	I-hiewe	Fi-wū	I-sur. I-tsuñ (251)	...	M-bah (K.), ¹ M-bap (M.)

¹ Bantu affinities marked.

English	247, Yala (Ikum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248, Munsi or Tivi	249, Afodu	250, Beritsü or Aftēh 251 Mbarike	252, Barum	253, Jarawa
River ...	Lifa, Lifoa O-kbofu	M-paŋku	...	...	Rod	Boi; boi-bala
Road ...	O-kpola, (O-piloku (247 b)	Bw-unda	...	...	Gwoñ	Jar; jar-ba
Salt ...	O-ma	Gbalé	N-koa	Bu-nma, Lu-ŋwan (251)	N-vwasa	U-zañ, Sañ
Shame ...	...	...	...	...	...	N-zun ¹
Sheep ...	O-byierō, O-nyerw (247 b), O-miōdu ¹ (247 b)	Yoŋga	...	I-tē, O-tañ	Vyel	N-zur (K., M.)
Shield ...	...	...	...	...	...	Toñ
Shoulder ...	E-ŋaba	I-vandey; a-	N-tabe	Gi-bag, O-kadyw (251)	...	Mu-d-bog (K.), Kun-ku-bi (M.)
Sister ...	O-yinem- o-nya	Jaa-wa-mē, Wa-an-wa-ns- ekwas ¹	...	U-ma kō, O-ndi-yam (251)	Polgwā; k+	N-yami (M.), Y-am-ma- ŋ-gaŋp (K.)
Skin ...	O-kplye, Wogba	I-kua-ye; a-kua-wa, I-kua-wu-wo	N-guantl	Kogbu, Kupa (251)	...	N-gob, ¹ N-gup
Sky ...	O-kpōwō	A-ondō, A-wundō	I-bu	I-kpl, O-papūn (251)	...	Tōnduñl (K.), Dēn (M.)
Slave ...	O-ŋe, O-pe	Gban, Bwān	M-ŋan, E-kiwen	O-pi, U-ŋsi, M-bahai (251)	...	Blag (K.), ¹ Beak; beak-ba (M.)
Sleep ...	Wa-la	Yoŋgō	...	...	I-dem	Tuln (K., M.)
Smoke ...	N-gwōia, N-wala (247 b)	N-yin, M-yim, Mim	E-nyam	Bu-sañ, A-kisñ (251)	...	I-yal (K.), Yel (M.)
Snake ...	Yagwa, Yeyña	I-yō	Ny-am-ny-ñ	I-bi-naje, U-ŋō (251)	Gwom	I-yog (K.), ¹ Yook (M.)
Son, boy ...	O-yene-o- ñgorrō, O-pe (247 b)	W-an-ŋ-ya, W-an-nomsō; ñ, on-nomsō	W-an-nc	I-duñ, M-ha-o-rom (251)	Hwe	Mu-n-bit, Mu-n-na-gab
Song ...	E-je	ŋam	...	...	...	N-gei
Spear ...	O-kpa	I-waŋgō; a- A-kwagi Dagi; n+	E-ŋñ	U-tōp, O-ti (251)	...	Kwañ (K.), Kwañ (M.)
Star ...	Nyinyi-ye-ñ-wō	...	...	...	...	Jakjak
Stick ...	O-kpañi	Kuon, I-kon, A-ga; mba-ga	Ka-tay	U-tsu, O-tōti, (O-kum (251)	...	N-gun-bog, Gagan, Jedan (M.)
Stone ...	Le-eō, Le-ŋō, E-ŋō (247 b), Le-ki	I-wuen; a-	E-ŋsi	Glew; u-ŋa A-kone (251)	...	Tal (K., M.), Gas
Stool ...	Gbarañi	I-kone-ye	...	...	...	Bu-ñol (K.), Bu-ŋgul (M.)
Sun ...	Yenō	I-yaŋge, Yanga	I-juu	W-u-ŋa, U-zer (251)	...	Me-s (K.), Mu-s (M.)

¹ *Dantu affinitas marked.*

English	247. Yala (Irkam) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munsi or Tivi	249. Afula	250. Boritsā or Aftōh 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	...	...	N-din (M.)
Tear	A-geji	...	...	...	...	Mi-rin (M.)
Testicles ...	U-para	...	...	...	...	Joni (M.)
Thief	O-boyi	Fifi	...	...	...	N-gib; ŋgib-lu
Thigh	I-taku	Name-ye; <i>pl.</i> a-nam	Ma-tō (<i>pl.</i>)	Gu-ka. Gu-ā (<i>251</i>)	...	N-ge-kas (K.) Sudoli (M.)
Thing	Ō-ja	Kwa. I-nyare-y; <i>pl.</i> i-nyare-y	...	...	Y-om	Gi-r; gi-r-bibi. (Gi-rū = <i>thing my</i>)
Thorn	U-je	...	...	...	...	Katanaba
Tobacco ...	E-tabu	Tabu	...	...	...	Tabu
To-day	N-ee	Yana, N-yan	E-pi-wa-tso	I-yene. E-nyika (<i>251</i>)	Yumu	Len (K.) Lin (M.)
Toe	O-yi kana, A-ikan (<i>247 b</i>)	I-hō; o-bō	Me-tāna-jiañ (<i>pl.</i>)	I-foñ-nesun. E-ki-ne-ſon (<i>251</i>)	...	M-far-kas (K.) Mu-a-koxde. (M.)
To-morrow	...	Bwiri. A-gbea	E-pinto	Kōhū. U-tšior (<i>251</i>)	...	Lih (K.) Lip (M.)
Tongue	Uba-leñyi, Ugbo-ſenyi	Nombora; <i>24</i>	Nyūam	Ō-mlen. Ō-ja (<i>251</i>)	...	Las (K.) Lisi (M.)
Tooth	A-yin, A-yina. A-nura (<i>247 b</i>)	I-nyea. I-nyik; <i>pl.</i> a-nye, a-nyl	E-ja	Ō-ſun. Gi-ſun. A-nyl (<i>251</i>)	...	M-in (K., M.) (M-in-ma-bari = 'two teeth')
Town, village	Ōpo-ſile. Ō-gera	I-yaye. Tuwe	...	Ge-han. A-ſaraña. Lo-konte (<i>251</i>)	...	Lia. Lana
Tree	Ō-ſi. Ō-ji (<i>247 b</i>)	Tawa. Kōñ. Kun. I-kom	E-kūan. Ka-tay	E-keji. Ō-ji. Ō-ſi. Go-tete. Go-tuku	...	N-gun
Twins	A-yapele	...	...	...	...	...
Urine	Y-evl	...	...	...	...	Saŋgat
Vein	O-nyipi	I-gbale	...	I-leg. I-ndop (<i>251</i>)	...	Sar (K.) Kip (M.)
War	Le-wū	Noŋgo. Yoŋgo. I-tiwā	...	U-mā. Lo-kar (<i>251</i>)	...	Lko (K.) Leo (M.)
Water	Yenyi, Yeŋgi	N-golum. N-gerem. Girimi. M-gerim. M-ger	A-ŋgat	Be-mum. A-mpiet (<i>251</i>)	N-ſi	Mu-rog (K.) Bin. Jam (M.)
Well, source	...	...	...	...	...	Jar-bin
White man	Ō-kara	O-ru-nyan; <i>pl.</i> p-oru be-nyān. A-kunakuna	...	...	...	Bo-mo-bo-ñal (M.)
Wife	O-nyam	Kuasa	...	...	Ha or Hwa; bi-ha	Mām

¹ A much changed version of the Bantu Ki-ntu (Ki-tu, Gi-tu, Gi-ſi, Gi-ſi').

English	247. Yala (Ikkum) 247 n. Northern Yala 247 h. Agala	248. Munsi or Tivi	249. Afulu	250. Borisa or Afta	251. Mbarike	252. Barum	253. Jarawa
Wind, air ...	Ō-wū	...	...	...	...	...	Guñ
Witch, wizard	Ōbu-ſee	Kombu	...	...	...	...	Ō-m' a-dak. Po-m-mo-ŋgos Mo-ŋgos
Witchcraft	...	U-kombo	...	...	...	...	Mam.
Woman ...	Ō-nyā, Ō-nyā	Kuasa (or Kasel) † pl. ba-asa (ba-as-ef)	Gbe, Ngbe, Epe	A-kan, A-ka, A-ko-wō-nyi. Ō-nda (251)	Hwa	...	Mam-ŋa (K.). Mam; mam-ba (M.)
Womb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	E-wu, Ō-jōta	Kōnu, E-kuōnu U-ŋu	E-kuān	E-hon	...	...	N-guā (K., M.)
Yam ...	M-bama. I-ŋi (247 b)	Iyōya	Ka-ŋio	I-sun. I-kir (251)	...	...	Beŋg (K.). Beak (M.)
Year ...	Le-yi	...	...	...	...	...	Biañ
Yesterday...	...	Ny-ŋi, Ny-ŋa. Dūe	E-ŋiŋi	I-tshā. E-rie	...	...	Ma-nyūna (K.). Me-nā (W., K.)
One ...	Ō-sie Ō-kpāhe (247 a). E-he (247 b)	Mama, Mōm	Ka-dō, -dō	Ō-en. N-dzō, N-jō (251)	Hwak, niñ	...	Mō (K.). Mōk (M.)
Two ...	E-kpa, E-pa	Hare, Hara, Har	M-befet, Be-fai, -fai	A-ŋē, -fa. I-fan, -fan (251)	-ba (in-ba, bi-ba)	...	Gberi, -bari
Three...	E-ta	Tare, Tar	I-tari, Be-tori, -tse, -tar	A-tē. I-tar (251)	-tat	...	Tat
Four ...	E-ne	Nyin, Nyi	-nyi	E-ŋgie. I-ŋjie (251)	-nas'	...	I-ye, -kes' (K.). Yin, Nin (M.)
Five ...	E-ruwō, -rowa, -lō	-tan	-juen, -tuen	Ō-toñ. I-tsoñ (251)	-tunū	...	Toñan (K.). Tōni (M.)
Six ...	E-rivi, E-riyi	A-taratar, Tan kar-mōm	E-nyin-fae	Ō-toñ-ŋi-en. Tsoñ-ŋjō (251)	N-timū	...	Toñ-sar-mō. Tōn-sal-mōk
Seven...	A-rapā, E-ŋapā, A-rōpā	Tan-kar-u-hare	Ke-nyi-tse, Ke-nyi-ka-tar	Ō-toñ-u-fa. Tsoñ-u-fa	Ii-tama	...	Toñ-sar-bari, Tōn-sal-bari
Eight ...	A-ratā, E-latā, A-rōtā	Tan-kar-u-tare. Nyinyi	E-nyi. E-nhi	Ō-toñ-u-ta. Tsoñ-u-tar	?	...	Kisen (K.). Kescin (M.)
Nine ...	A-rani, E-lani, A-rane	Tan-kar-u-nyin	Ke-nyi-juen, Ke-nyi-ka-tuen	Ō-toñ-ne-ŋgie. Tsoñ-anjie (251)	?	...	Kes-toñan (K.). Kes-tōn (M.)
Ten ...	I-gwa E-digw (247 b)	Puōkar. ² Puō, Pūe, Pawe	Doñ. N-doñ	Kur. A-riyor. Yom (251)	-kuru, Ri-kuru	...	Lum

¹ Kar or Kārā in these formations means 'again', 'twice'.² Puōkar, given as 'ten' in one dialect may be 'five-twice', Puō being an alternative root for 'five' and kar = 'two'.

English	247. Yala (Inkam) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munzi or Tivi	249. Afofa	250. Boritsa or Afiti 251. Mbarike	252. Barum	253. Jarawa
Eleven ...	I-gwo-lo-pi	Paškar-o-mom	N-doš-a-dš	Kurgien. Yom-be-n-tsō (251)	?	Lum-kui-mök. Lum-ko-mō
Fifteen ...	I-gwe-le-rōwa	Paškar-o-hare = 'twelve'	...	Yom-be-fa = 'twelve' in 251	Ša-bi-ba = 'twelve'	Lum-kui-bari, Lum-ko-bari = 'twelve'
Twenty ...	Ō-fu, Ō-fu, Ō-fofu, Ō-gu-rofu (247 b)	I-kundu	Mu-nyuar (i.e. 'man')	Ō-kam. U-rom (3' man') (251)	?	Hanyamök (M.). Lumbari (A.)
Thirty ...	Ō-fu-si-gwo	I-kundu-koto- bše. I-kundu-bri- sabi-puwe. I-kundu-gbi- pave-puwe	...	...	...	Hanya-mök- na-lum
Forty ...	E-fu e-pa	A-kundu-hara or A-kundu- har	...	...	...	Hanya-baci
Fifty ...	E-fu e-pa si-gwo	A-kundu-hara. Karo-bwe	...	...	...	Hanya-bari- na-lum
Hundred ...	E-fu e-ruwa	A-kundu-tan	...	...	Naga	Zaŋga-mök
Thousand ...	E-šigu-šbarō	?	...	...	...	Zambar-mök
I, me, my ...	A-mi. —, N- me, -um, -m -en	Me. Ka-ma. Mon. M, Ma. -mi, -ma, -m	Me (?). N, M, Me.	Me (?) Mi (251). Ma, Mi, Me, Mu, N, M. -šum, -um, -nam	Me, Ma. Me. -m, me, mi	Me, Mi. Me, N. -šam, -mam, -šam
Thou, thee, thy	A-wō. Ō- -a, -a-wō, -wō	Wa. Ka-wa. Ka-nwa. Ū- -u, -we, -w	?	?	Hwa. -a, -mō	Wā. -bu, -mu, -š, -du, -o-š
He, him, his	A-nu. —, A, E. -nu, -e-yin	Na. Ka-nu. Ngu. A. -un, -na	?	?	Ye. A. -be, -e	Yi. -bi, -mi, -i
We, us, our	A-lima. Le- -šō, -šō	Se. Ka-se. Se. -si, -se, -a-se	...	...	Wod. -od	Su. -su, -a-su
Ye, you, your	A-luwa. -a-luwa, -i-wa	Ne. Ka-ne. Ne. -ne, -e-ne, -en	...	...	V-in. N. -yin	Wōn. Wōn. -bo-n, -wa, -še-n
They, them, their	A-wa. -wa, -a-me	Ve. Ka-ve. M-ha. Ve, I, M-ha. -ve, -av	...	...	V-en. Bī, A- -en	Ya. -be, -ya, -šō
All ...	Kpakpa	Ci	...	...	-mwa	Pōt

English	247. Yala (Iñkum) 247a. Northern Yala 247b. Agala	248. Munsi or Tivi	249. Afafe	250. Boritsö or Aftaŋ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
This, these	Jama, -ma	N-gana or ñ-gan, n-ban (Classer 1 and 2); ñ-gin, ñ-gan; kin, n-bin; man; n-bun; kun, ñ-gaa. (Note: the n termination sometimes sounds as -nu or -ne)	...	...	...	Mimi, mimin-; hibi, bibin. ?-H
That, those	...	ñ-gura, n-bara (Classer 1 and 2); ñ-gira, ñ-gara; kira, n-bira; mara; n-bura; kura, ñgata	...	...	...	Makom; baku, -aku, -daka with class concord. (The demonstra- tives in Jarawa usually precede the noun, which also takes a class prefix)
Bad	-sini, -duabi-	l-də-ga (i. e. 'good-not')	...	-bi (Yo-bi), -wi (Te-wi) (251)	...	-bib' (i-bib, ma-bib, &c., in pl.), Bigin (M.)
Black	-nobi, -jo-nobi, -lo-babi	-yili, -yele, -yeri	-jāo	-ehr, -tuhir (251)	...	-pen (Ma-pen) (K.), -tasan (K.), Pini (M.)
Female	-nys	-kuse, -kase, M-byan-	-gbe	-a-kowa, -kan, -onda (251)	-tasal (F)	Mamam, -galap (K.), -mame, -mam, Mo-n-mam -da yorot
Fierce, sharp, bitter	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good	-si, -jo-nasi, -lo-kaku, -kura	-ide, -kebe, -tamine, Tarara	-nieñkw	-a-rar, -nyañ	-naka	-buat (K.), -bodden (M.)
Great	-jo-nasi, -lo-kaku, -kura	-kebe, -tamine, Tarara	-sō	-gege, -goge	...	-gul' (Ma-gulu) (K.), Ma-jin (M.)
Little	-kinyen / -ji-jum / -pinye, -le-pinye (247b)	-kereke, -nyō	-tā	-pirena, -gerañ, -tiritinyin (251)	...	-gab (Ma-gab) (K., M.)
Long, high, tall	...	Cā	...	...	...	-zari, -zar
Male	-bun, O-bn	-nomsa, -numusa, Nom, Nām	Niom	-i-far, -lam, Co-joñ, -u-far, -tupir, -rom (251)	...	Bit

¹ Adjectives sometimes precede the noun in Jarawa, sometimes follow in plural, when they take the concord.

English	247. Yala (Inkam) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munsi of Tivi	249. Afuda	250. Boritsè of Aftèù 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
Old	-kuru, -nyn-kuru	-yōro	-duāñko. -kūc	-hum, -bahun. -kian, -jian (251)	...	Gōs (<i>M.</i>)
Red	-gowa	...	...	...	...	Baŋg?
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Rumu
Short ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Dik. n-dik (Man-dik)
Sick	-knye	-yoro-wum. -gbaŋge. -wānge. -aŋge	-ban	-sum. -kpi	...	-kwōnan
White... ..	-jenere. -fiere	-pəpə	-na	-taa. -titzen (251)	...	-fa (Ma-fa) (<i>K.</i>). -fubi (Ma-fubi) (<i>M.</i>).
Above, up, on top ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Dēn
Before ... ..	...	Hemen	...	...	l-kwoa	Dūmi
Behind ... ..	...	Ngu-sara	...	...	l-gwoñ	Ta-kwuñ
Below, down	Li-ese?	...	...	...	...	Tak
Far ... ..	...	Ungu-ca	...	...	...	Da-nōt
Here	Mama. Mu	Ne. Ungu-heni. Haha. Ha!	...	...	...	Buda-i
In, inside ...	-se? solu	Ša ('on'), Ga. lyā	...	...	Ń. Jin	Debe
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Bin-sogge
Near ... ..	...	...	...	...	Bayat	Da-tū. Tu-buda-i
Outside ... ..	...	Dū	...	...	...	N-sax
Plenty, many	Ń-nəbi	-kiki	...	...	Pyak	Nda-bilin
There	Auu	Šara. Rā	...	...	...	Padaku
Where? ... ..	...	Hana? Ci? Ungu hana?	...	...	...	Yebon?
No!	Aminni!	Ga! Ń	Ń	...	...	N-bin! Ma!
Not (<i>with verb,</i> <i>as prefix, in-</i> <i>fix, or suffix</i>)	-ne, -ai (<i>adver-</i> <i>bial</i>)	-ga, -oga. -guga. De- (<i>equivalent to</i> <i>'leave off' and</i> <i>to Jeka in</i> <i>Bantu</i>)	-ko	-gaa. -we (251) or -mbe	...	-sə (<i>K.</i>), -ars, -dara, -šara. -sin. Ka (<i>adverbial</i>)
To	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń	Be-
" beat	-gwō	-gbede, -gbidye	-vyu	-oru -bienu (251)	...	-wala, -wala
" buy, sell	-ra	-giam. -tō, -tea	-kan. -səy	-taa. -nemi. -jap. -sā (251)	...	-kar

English	247. Yala (Ikkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munsi or Tivi	249. Afadu	250. Boritsé or Asteñ 251. Mberike	252. Barum	253. Jarawa
To ...		ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	Be-
" come ...	-wa	-va, -von	-nai	-gesé, -giwa (251)	-ra, -ve	-yu
" cut ...	-sap	-gbere, -tondo	-dāe	-kay, -yeri (251)	-yer	-kas', -kasa
" dance ...	-jije, -jeje	-vina, -āgudu, -mara	-kombā, -sekwa	-taŋgu-na, -kawō, -kama	...	-bin, -binō (K.), -taŋgu (M.)
" die ...	-ku, -pinkū	-gba, -pō	-gi	-ku	-ku	-wū
" eat ...	-de, -re	-ya	-ji	-ji -ji (251)	-ri	-li, -lin
" give ...	-ji, -jiju	-na	-fa	-nam, -ja (251)	...	-pa, -pan, -pani
" go ...	-sa, -so, -gaga, -gaja (247 b)	-dzende (travel), -dza, -ja, -yem, -yom, -biri	-na	-se	-wa, -bi	-be (M.), -biā (K.)
" kill ...	-gbw	...	-kna	-boñ, -wūan	...	-wat (K.), -wul (M.)
" know ...	-je	-fwā	...	-tee	-teg	-dāl
" laugh ...	-kesese, -seje	-se	-naki	...	...	-wal, -woal
" leave off, cease	...	-de	...	...	-tig	-nū
" love, want	...	-rumu, -saf, -sō	-nu	-rum, -finañ (251)	-simi	-dayi (K.), -yeden (M.)
" see ...	-nu, -mo	-āge, -nege, -niŋga	-dōkō, -dōji	-sañ, -di (251)	-di	-sin, -sene
" sit, remain, abide	-siha	-tamanya	-sae	-yamu, -soa (251)	...	-dōk, -dag (M.), -rañ (K.)
" sleep ...	-gba, -gbwala	-yaww	-dakara, -niene	-nā, -niŋa (251), -nari	-idem, -vwū	-noñ-tulu, -noñ, -Nawō (M.), -āgor
" stand, stop, be erect	-jiale	-tile, -kile	...	-yayi, -tetum (251)	-sogo	-jañ (K.), -jema (M.)
" steal ...	...	-iv	...	...	...	-paka-gib

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN YALA (247-247 b)

(These are found in their fullest forms in the Ikkum dialect, No. 247.)

Class 1. Wō, Ww, Ō, Ū, U, A- (nyō, o); 2. fA- (a, ba); 3. Wō, Ww, Ō, Ū- (?); 4. ?I-, ?E- (?); 5. L-, Le-, Di-, E-, I- (de, le); 6. fA- (?); 7. ?; 8. absent; 9. N-, L-, E- (?); 10. ?; 11. Ūlu- (?); 12, 13. absent; 14. Ūba-, Ūgba-, Ūba- (?); 15. Ūku- (?); 16. Ūpu-

PREFIXES, SUFFIXES, &C., IN MUNSI OR TIVI (248)

(Munsi, like the not far distant Jarawa (255), has—we may assume—in comparatively recent times, lost the use of prefixes to a considerable extent, and has developed a system of tacking the abbreviated prefix—sometimes a consonant only—on to the end of the noun-root. In some cases this class suffix is used in addition to the class prefix.)

Class 1. **Wu, Or¹, A, —, U, Ngu** (a, un, ŋu); 2. **Be, Ve, Mba, U, Y**; -v, -av (ve); 3. **Wu, U** (ʔ); 4. **ʔI** (ʔ); 5. **I** (i, ŋi); 6. **A, M**; -m (ŋa, ma); 7. **I²**; -γ (li, y, -eye); 8. **I**; -v (mbi, i, -v); 9. **I** (i); 10. same as 9; 11, 12, 13. absent; 14. -v (mbu); 15. -γ (ku, -γ); 16. **Ha** (prepositional only). *Sa* also takes the place of the Bantu *Pa*.

A diminutive prefix is **Wan** ('child'); plural **Onov** ('children').

PREFIXES IN AFUDU (249)

Class 1. **Wə, Mu**; 2. **Be**; 3. [?]**Me**; 4. [?]; 5. [?]**Ji, I**; 6. [?]; 7. **E, A**; 8. [?]; 8a. **Fi**; 9. **N** (**M**), **Ny**; 10. [?]; 11. **Lu**; 12. [?]**Ke**; 13. **Ka**.

PREFIXES IN BORITSU OR APTEN (250)

Class 1. **U, Ū, Ū, A**; 2. **Ba, Be**; 3. [?]; 4. [?]; 5. [?]; 6. **Ma, M, Ba**; 7. **Gi, Ge, Ke**; 8. **Be**; 9. **In**; 10. [?]**In**; 11, 12, 13. missing; 14. **Wa, Ba**; 15. **Gu**; 16?

PREFIXES IN MBARIKE (251)

Class 1. **A, ʔU**; 2. **A**; 3. [?]**Gu**; 4. [?]; 5. **Le**; 6. [?]**A**; 7. **I, E**; 8. [?]; 9. **In, N, Ny**; 10. **In, N**; 11. **Lu**; 12, 13, 14. missing; 15. **Ku, Ku, Gu, Gə**.

PREFIXES IN BURUM (252)

Class 1. [?]**M, Mw** (rare); 2. **Bi**; 3. [?]**Gwə**; 4. [?]**I, Ni**; 5. **Rə, I**; 6. [?]; 7. [?]**I**; 8. **Bi**; 9. **N, Ny**; 10. [?]; 14. **Vu, Bw**; [?]20. **Ra**.

(The identification of the little known prefixes in Burum with the Bantu classes is very hazardous.)

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN JARAWA (255)

The prefixes and concords (the concord is present) in Jarawa are not easily discerned in the scanty information which we still have of the syntax of this interesting Semi-Bantu language. But though they now (even more than in Koelle's transcription of more than sixty years ago) seem fused with the root-ward, they are detachable in some instances, and their former freedom of use may be presumed. As Mr. Bieneman points out (1916), Jarawa has, since the British conquest of Bani and Nigeria, generally been enormously influenced by Hausa and Fulā, and under this influence (as has occurred in Munsi) the prefixes have tended to become—or to give way to—suffixes. The following list is somewhat of a guess at the original prefixes of Jarawa, say of a hundred years ago, or as it was spoken in Koelle's time (1850), together with a recital of such plural suffixes and concords as Mr. Bieneman has made known (1916):

¹ From *Oru* = 'man'.

² In Koelle's rendering of the 'Tivi' language there seem to be traces of *Gá* as a No. 7 prefix.

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mu**, **Mo**, **Mu**, **Mi** (mi); 2. **Ba**, **Bō**, **Bu** (ba, bi); 3. ?**U**, ?**Su** (?gu, ?gu); 4. ?; 5. ?absent; 6. **Ma** (**Ma** is also used in the singular as a collective and an abstract prefix) (ma, ya, ga); 7. **Gi**, **Ki** (?); 8. **Bi** (bi, bibi); 9. **N**, **M**, **Ny**; 10. absent, or represented by suffix **-ni**; 11, 12. absent; 13. **Ka** (?); 14. **Bō**, **Bu**, **Bu** (?ba); 15. ?**Ku**, ?**Gu** (?); 16. **Pa** (locative and prepositional only); 17. absent; 18. **Ta**, **Da**; honorific prefix (! Class) **He**.

Suffixes:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
-an, -al	-ba, -baba, -bale
	-ya, -ca, -a, -ga
	-bi, -bibi
	-ni
	-na

When a much more extended and minute study has been made of the southern parts of British Northern Nigeria, especially between the Benue river, the Gongola, the Bauci mountains, and the Garara river, it is quite likely that other Semi-Bantu languages may be brought to light, more or less submerged under the non-Bantu **Juku**, **Gbari**, **Igbira**, **Basa-komi (Nupe)**, or **Hausa**. As it is, we are puzzled by the Bantu roots in substantives and numerals which we find in **Kora**, **Ham (Dzalam, Dzaba)**, and **Yagua**—forms of speech vaguely located north of the Benue, east of the Garara, and west of Bauci, but the general character of these languages, as indicated by their phonology, preponderance of word-roots, and syntax (though they make use of substantival prefixes indicating singular and plural) removes them from inclusion in the Semi-Bantu family. The easiest explanation that at present offers itself is to suppose that at a remote period all the region between the southern Benue basin, the watershed of Lake Chad, and the Middle Niger was covered with Semi-Bantu languages, and that, although these have been overwhelmed and in most cases obliterated by Sudanic, Saharan, and Nilotic invasions, they have been partially absorbed and many of their word-roots adopted by the later comers.

Dialect 247 of **Yala-Ikum**—is spoken on the Upper Cross River in a small area, on the bend of the river north-west of Ikum (about latitude 6° and East longitude 8° 40'). Dialect 247 a, Northern **Yala**, is found much farther north, and over a larger patch of country near the Eweyon-Aiya river, 8° 30' to 6° 45' North latitude and 8° 30' to 8° 45' East longitude. Dialect 247 b—**Agala**—is still further removed from Ikum on the Cross River, being met with north-west of the northern Cross River under latitude 6° 30' and East longitude 7° 55'.

248. **Munji**. This language—'Dtua-tivi', originally, perhaps, of North Benue origin—is spoken over a considerable area of the South Benue basin, west of the Katsena-Altah river, from about 7° North latitude on the south to the Benue river bank on the north. Either now, or in earlier times, its range extended a short distance north of the Benue. The eastern neighbours of the Munji or Tivi are the **Juku** and **Afudu**; the western are the **Igara** and **Akpoto**.

249. **Afudu** is—or was—the language of a small country south of the Beabe river, east of the Munji region, and south of the **Juku** country.

250. **Boritsū** or **Aften** is—or was—spoken to the north of the Middle Benue, south of the Bauci mountain country, close to the **Juku** territory on the Benue. 251. **Mbarike** is—or was some seventy years ago—spoken to the north or north-east of Boritsū, yet not far from the Benue river or the Bauci country. The town of **Yakaba** was said to be about one hundred miles north to north-east of the **Mbarike** district.

252. **Burum** would seem to be the speech of the southern Bauci people in an area near to but north of the Benue river and farther east than **Mbarike**.

253. **Jarawa** seems to be spoken in several dialects in the central and south-east part of the Bauci mountain country in British Nigeria, some distance north of the Benue river bank, and yet south of **Yakaba**.

GROUP H

THE CENTRAL NIGERIAN LANGUAGES

254. Gurmana

255. Kamuku

256. Bása

GROUP I

THE SOUTH-WEST TÓGÓLAND LANGUAGES

257. Lefana

258. Santrokofi *or* Balé

259. Avatime (Kedea)

260. Nyaŋbe-Tafi

GROUP J

THE SOUTH SIERRA LEONE LANGUAGES

261. Bulom (*or* North Bulom)

262. Mampa¹ *and* Krim (*or* South Bulom)

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi <i>or</i> Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyaŋbe-Tafi	261. Bulom ¹ 262. Mampa- Krim
Adze	Bi-nammi	A-guba; ʃi-guba	...	...	Ka-wōe; bo-wōe (260)	...
Animal, wild beast	Bi-nimi	...	Le-na, Lá-na; e- E-busa; be-busa	Boke; ba-boke	Ō-ga <i>or</i> A-ga; ʃi, ba-ga <i>or</i> na-ga	Voos, N-vis, Wis
Ant	Yi-mans	...	...	...	Ō-ŋni; i- Ka-gawi; ku-gawi (260)	I-ŋaŋ
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	...	Baba; ʃi, b'-baba	...
Ape (chimpanzi or gorilla)	Wamwa (? <i>hahwa</i>)	...	...	...	Vuga	I-tiŋ (?)
Arm	I-nigya <i>or</i> Nija, Yana	Ō-ya; ye-ya, Do-nje, U-ragbam (256), Suŋgurami, A-mbala (256)	Ō-nubso	Kō-ne; a-ne	Ō-ŋla; i-ŋla, Ō-hae; ba- (260)	U-kant; si-kant
Arrow	I-ra	A-gamba; ʃi-gamba, E-ŋla; a-ŋla (256)	Le-hurabi; a- E-tuta	...	Ō-tre; i-tre	Sor. Kē (262)
Axe	Ti-yapa, Ci-taka	A-sawa; ʃi- A-guba; se-	Ō-lōmā	Kafe; n-	Ka-wōe; ku- (260)	Bera, Ghere (262)
Baboon	Wamwa	...	...	Kiso; ba-kusa	Ō-daaŋi; ba-	I-tiŋ; si-tiŋ
Back, back- bone	A-bōso	...	Ka-ku; ba- Ka-mma	Ka-ma; ʃi, m'-ma	Kede; ku-de, Ke-de; be-de <i>or</i> bu-de (260)	Wiliŋ, Kok, U-ŋkweŋ

¹ Also spelt by Koelle Mampūa. Bulom is also pronounced Bulom and Bulōm.

English	254. Garniana	255. Kamuku 256. Basa	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofa or Balé	259. Avantime (Kofen) 260. Nyangba-Tafé	261. Budom 262. Nampa- Krim
Banana ...	Bi-wusu. A-yaba	...	Ō-bedié; le- Ō-krastra; le-	Bleca; ba-bleca	Ko-fati. Blali (260)	Polob. Santunir. Banna
Beard ...	Bi-guri	...	...	Ō-kusu; si-	Ō-tami; i-	U-sá
Bee ...	Ti-acin	Bi-son; e-son. E-sai (256)	...	...	Ō-bu; be-bu	U-dá; si- Iai-ko. Ko-fo (262)
Belly ...	A-faba	Ma-je; a-je. A-mé (256)	Ka-hwa	Ka-fatu; si-	Li-pa; e-pa. E-yame, E-yeme (260)	Kur, Kun. Dó-tílo. (Puma = a silly full)
Bird ...	A-nunu	E-nono; mo- U-nunu; a-nunu (256)	...	Ka-nálo; ba-	Ka-dzo; ku-dzo	I-vé; si-vé. Wep (262)
Blood ...	Mi-hio	Mi-hié. Ma-he (256)	N-ko	N-fo	Dzasi. Dziosu, Joosi (250)	N-koil. Ma-sen
Body ...	To-aba	...	...	Si-ta, Su-ta or Di-si-ta	I-sú; ki-sú	Dial
Bone ...	U-pa	Ō-ungu; a- Ō-ungu (256)	Kubi	Di-kufi; a-kufi	Li-had; a- Ko-hwa; a-	Pá. Bák. PáK (262)
Bow ...	Wa-ta	Ō-ta; ye-ta (and 256)	Ko-ta; ata	...	Ka-nya; ba-nya	Kéró. Ken. To-guke Kanne
Bowels ...	...	...	...	...	Ō-yawí; i-	...
Brains ...	Rimha	...	...	...	Li-tokpekumu	...
Breast (man's)	Ma-sabw	A-úbe; ji-úbe. A-gbá (256)	Kayi	N-to	Ka-ko; ko-	Kite, Ket; ti+. I-kei
Breast (woman's)	? Mu-sabw. ? A-fareba	Le-nwe; a- A-saba; je-saba	Le-nyi; a-nyi	Le-nye; a-	Li-maa; a- Ke-mó; a-mó (260)	Uma; si-ma Ka-mó, M'ma
Brother ...	Bo-tu dannwaba	Ho-ja. Bu-yena. Ba-tagu Be-hangu (256)	O-ñwa; ba-ñwa	(Virtually the same word as 'child')	Ō-nemi; be- A-dzya (260)	Pintre, Pentse
Buffalo ...	Bi-haci	...	...	...	...	Ták, Yik
Bull ...	...	Bi-na bi-taali	...	...	...	I-sar i-pagan. I-ná payan (262)
Buttocks ...	Si-blye. A-mbi	...	...	...	Ki-má; bi-má. Ki-pi (260)	U-tot. Purre
Canoe ...	Hata	Ō-hata; a-	...	...	Ō-hu; i-hu	Wom; ji-wom
Cat ...	Ky-ñwa	Ki-ñwa; mo- I-bele; ni-bale (256)	A-nó	A-ko	A-noba. A-jramoe (260)	Mūs. Yari
Charcoal ...	...	Bo-roema; mo- I-hila; u-hila (256)	A-hwe	...	Si-hón. Te-hóe (260)	I-sai. Niñkar. Niñgá
Chief, king	Bo-gwomma	Bo-guama; a-guama	...	Ō-ka; ba-ka	Ō-kusi; be- (Ku-kusi = kingdom)	Su-koona. Bé

English	254. Gurmans	255. Kamuku 256. Eása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokosé // Balé	259. Avatine (Kodesa) 260. Nyangbo-Tañ	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
Child	Bāā ; (ʔ) aā, a-bāā. Ba-bukeda (<i>infant</i>)	I-bāa ; mo-bāa. Bāa. Yān, Yawe (256)	O-nam ; ba-nam	O-bi ; ba-bi	O-nuvāa ; ba- A-nuvāa (260). Eyi ; b-eyi	U-hiant. Ta. Ka-hant (262). Wu-sā ʔ Ku-tū
Cloth	So-kumbā	I-mbieta. A-kua. Tū-gūne (256)	Kō-dī ; a-dī	Dā-bula ; a-	Ko-sa ; ba-sā. (Ku-nyimo-sa = <i>man's cloth</i> , Ku-dze-sa = <i>woman's cloth</i>)	Ku-tū
Cold ... ..	...	Yarwa. Ilem (256)	Yō	Nyenene. Le-wa-fa	Ko-bloa	Wo-bosol bōel. -hōa (262)
Country ...	Cēnge	...	Ko-ñanōmī	...	Ke-se ; ku-se. Tiai (260)	U-pok
Cow, cattle	Bi-tawā	Bi-na ; e-na. bu-nā ; i-na (256)	...	...	Li-gume ; e-	I-nar ; ʔi. si-nar. I-nar-ō-lakan
Crocodile ...	Mu-vu	U-bā ; i-bā. A-vō ; ji-vō (256)	...	Leñke ; ba-leñke	O-le ; i-le. E-deke ; be- (260)	Kiñ I-kī
Day, daylight	O-hū	O-hōhō. N-nana (256)	Li-mei ; e-mei	Di-yl ; a-yl. Ka-le ; i-le (<i>daylight</i>)	Ke-le. Ke-li ; be-li (260, 259). Li-wae. Ki-wūi ; e- (260). Ke-mu-ze (<i>daylight</i>)	Pal ; li-pal. N-dōe. Yi-pale
Devil, evil spirit	...	...	...	Di-ti ; a-ti	ŋi-bu ; ba-ba. ŋu-lekpo (260)	Titti. U-pōmai
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	Baka ; a-aka. Do-togu (256)	...	Koo-fa. Fa-bla-te	Ŋi-waa-ne-te ; ba-	No-randa. Na-nalams-po (262)
Dog	Ā-wā	A-wa ; pi-wa. I-wawa ; pi- (256)	Wewe ; ba +	Wewwae ; ba +	Ka-drōbi ; ku- E-bu ; be-bu (260)	Tumoi, Tunwo, Tuñbe
Door, door- way	A-gwor-i-šo. Bi-bāngana	I-yeta ; mo- Ŋ-gha. U-mo-duba (256)	Ka-yaku ; kō	...	Ŋ-pupae ; i-	Bet-ō-fōmfōl. U-fōmfōl
Dream ...	Wo-rabā	Wo-labaa	...	...	Ku-lela	Seana. Sōna
Drum	Li-yoma	Ŋ-gānga. I-gānga (256)	...	Li-bi ; a-bi	Li-vu ; e-vu	I-bimbi
Ear	Ā-tabbi	Ŋ-tombe ; a- Ŋ-jebi (256)	Kō-tu ; a-tu	Ko-takoa ; a-	Ku-tu ; ba-tu	Nūl. Ta-nye ; nye (262)
Egg	A-ñgi	Le-ñge ; a-ñge. Re-nje ; a-nje (256)	...	...	Li-dze ; e-dze	Pil ; ti-pil. ʔi-pel. Ta-pwen (262)
Elephant ...	Bi-ni	O-giwa ; a- U-dagba ; a- (256)	A-tu ; ba tu	Tā ; ba-tā	Noyi ; be-nyi	I-pī. Piē. Pep. Pepe (262)
Excrement	Tuñ	Tuñ	...	M-bi	Simi	...

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bāsa	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofor Bale	259. Avatima (Kedea) 260. Nyangbo-Tad	261. Balom 262. Mampa- Krim
Eye	Ripe; a-pe	Ligle; a-pie. Epl (256)	Le-numi; a-	Ni-ma; a-ma	Ki-ābi; E-ābi. Ke-āhu; ha- (260)	Fol, Hol, Te-an
Face, forehead	Fhuaka	60-buseka. I-tana. Fus'ga (256)	A-nami; le-	Ka-ta; n-tu	A-ka-na-ke-tu (260)	Fol, Kutefole. Tuhole (262)
Fat, oil ...	Ma-nibi	Ma-newe. Mupimi (256)	Le-mui	N-ib	Ka-ma. Ke-wia (260)	Li-yā, N-kwi, N-gwe. Ma-cuema, Mudeni (262)
Father ... ..	...	Baba. Ada (256)	A-ti; ba-ti	Tete; ba-tete. (Te-mi, Te-ni (260), Eate-ni = father-my)	0-ka; ba-ka. A-ka (260)	Apa. Bā. Papa. Yapa (262)
Fear	Yāsa	...	...	...	Li-fu. Ki-fu (260)	Wei
Finger	Cl-vwawwa	I-bubwa; mo- Bu-fuā; ifā (256)	Le-nami; a-	Le-nebi	Ki-ndabi; bi- Ke-wae; a- (260)	U-sū; si-sū, Ku-sū; nu-sū
Fire	0-ra	0la	...	0-to; se-to	Ki-fu; bi-fu	Dyom. Janyā. Jande (262)
Fish	Ka-suwa	Bi-rega; mo- Bi-gama; I-gama (256)	...	...	L-ka; a-ka	Yū; i-yū or si-sū Susi
Foot	U-vuna	Punde-ta-sea. Ufuna (256)	0-gba; le-gba	...	0-ki; i-ki	Peā. Bañ. B'eñ
Forest	A-yiel	0-riaba; i- A-mbe (256)	...	Le-pw; a-pw	Li-āofa. Ki-futu (260)	Tea Tefol
Fowl	Wa-ruma	Wai-āroma; Alma; ɣ-alma (255)	E-ko	Ko-ko; ba- +	0-ko-ko; i-	I-sok
Frog ... ..	...	U-kunda. 0-rigwa; a- 0-kutu; a- (256)	Le-patru; ha-	...	A-ka-ka	Bom
Ghost	Ku-rewa	...	...	Kpi; ba-kpi	0-fofoe; ba-	Pamul, Pamoi
Girl, maiden	...	Ihobuta; mo- Yawo (256)	...	...	Ko-si. Ka-dze-bi. Ke-bik; ba-bik (260)	Wanta. Wantiā. Wu-an-tatce. Wu-an-dale (262)
Goat	Bi-yee	Bi-ya; i-ya. Bi-eyo; i-eyo (256)	E-se; be-se	Tie; ba-tie	0-mū; ho-mū. E-pija; be-pija (260)	I-kulū. B'ilū
" (he) ... ..	...	0-rugu; a- U-pi; i-pi (256)	Ke-tukpa. E-se-0-jani	Ka-tukpa	Ka-tukpa. E-pija-aye; be-	O-yañk; pi-
" (she) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
God	Tura. 0-hu (H. 'su')	0-bō	A-ya	Ya; ha-ya. Diti	Mawu	Fol ('sū')

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Baa	257. Lufana	258. Santrokad or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedes) 260. Nyaŋgba-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
Grandparent	...	Iu-ja-to-gun. Bo-ŋgūa. Kaka (256)	Nana	Wawa; ba-wann	O-sie; be-sie ō. Taitai or Dzaze ō. A-sude ō. E-dzi ō (260)	Yum ō. Ba-om. Lām p. Teta ō
Grass ...	Ti-naba	...	...	Sefa. O-fafa	O-ŋogbe. Li-hūi (260)	U-pūe
Ground ...	Ceŋge	...	Ka-lee. Ke-se	Ke-so; o-so	Ke-se	Gbum
Ground-nut	Gwo-ŋje	A-gojia; ŋi- I-gasi; ŋ-gopi	...	Le-kotsowa; a-	Li-zi; a-zi	U-kantr. Ka-kente
Guinea-fowl	Ku-rēga	...	...	...	A-tonu; i-	...
Gun ...	Bindiga (Arabi)	Bundeya. Budeŋga (256)	Ka-ta; a-ta	O-kūma	O-tū; ōtū	Piŋkar
Hair ...	Wu-ŋru	A-ŋindē; to- ŋi-ŋinje (256)	Le-ŋneme	Sesa. Si-ŋuni	Ku-pi; si-pi. Ku-ya; si-ya (260). Bo-sē; to-sē (260)	I-dirū. E-de. I-zemeū
Hand ...	Ki-pyena	A-ba-o-tara. O-tara; a- U-ala (256)	Kō-nu; e-nu	Ke-ne; a-ne	Ka-ŋlakpa. Ka-ŋla (260)	Pia. Ka-ŋakotsok. Pia-jok (262)
Head ...	Wa-bihi	U-hie; ma-hie. O-hihyu (256)	Ku-li; e-li	Di-si; a-si	Li-takpa. Ke-takpa; hu- (260)	Bul. Bol; ŋ-bol. Bon
Heart ...	Byi-huna	...	...	O-tu; si-tu	O-na; ŋ-na. I-dzi (260)	Gbōl. U-bōl. Ku-kwen
Heel ...	Daduge. Ti-ira (2)	Ki-taŋ-ku; ma- O-gukuri (256)	...	...	Ka-klise	Beotaŋ. I-binteŋa (262)
Hide ...	...	...	...	...	Ku-pi; si-pi. Ke-plekpa. Ke-plukpa. Bo-pi; be-pi (260)	...
Hill ...	...	...	...	Ka-bokate; ¹ m-	Ka-tokpa; ku- Pi-aba; ba+ (260)	Kik. Roŋ. Yi-woŋ
Hippopotamus	ŋ-ni-ma-ni	...	...	...	Tsi-menyi. To-menyi (260)	...
Hoe ...	...	E-sawa; a- I-guwe (256)	Le-ŋwami; a-	Le-ŋwake; a-	Li-ba; a-ba. Ka-pā; hu-pā (260)	Kara; ŋ-kam
Honey	A-fukufuka	Tu-som. Ma-ya-ŋūi (256)	...	Ia-būa	Ki-bu; bi-bu	Sila. Ma-cūc. Ma-seru. Dōsule
Horn ...	I-ha	...	Li-se; e-se	...	Li-nū; a-	...

¹ Cf. 'mountain'. Ka is a diminutive prefix.

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kainuku 256. Bāsa	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kodea) 260. Nyaŋgba-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
Horse ...	Bidiakwa	Bí-rakwa. Bu-dakwa; í- (256)	...	...	...	Sēe
House ...	U-mwātu. Kwago	Ō-ubana; a- Ō-umomō; pe- Gi-tā (255)	Ō-to; le-to	Le-yo; a-yo. Ka-fa; u-fa	Ke-pe; ka-pe. Ō-pā; Ba-pā; ba- (260). Ke-pī (260) Ba-pe (260)	Kil. Box. Baki (262)
Hunger ...	Ni-murra. Yi-mwana?	...	...	Ko-ka	Ku-we. Ba-pe (260)	N-rik
Husband ...	...	...	Ō-jā, Ō-jam	Ō-sa; ba-sa	Ō-nyime; be-	Peakan, Pukan, Puyan
Hyena ...	Ka-ruwā ¹	...	Ke-giti; be-giti	...	A-gūdu	...
Iron ...	Ka-umama	Bi-loomā; yi- Ō-sambule (256)	...	A-boosa	Ō-la; ba-la	N-ta, I-ta, E-ta
Island ...	Ō-mana	...	...	...	*Wu-kpō	...
Ivory ...	A-ni-bi-ni	Li-ne-le-giwa. E-ni-a-dagba (256)	...	...	Li-nyira; a-	Riū
Knee ...	We-nuu	Ō-ŋu; a- (Ō-ŋu-laŋgu). Ō-lule; a-lle (256)	Le-ŋkō	Dí-kunci; a-	Li-klamase	N-ŋūk, I-ŋūk. To-ŋkandō. Le-hot
Knife ...	E-yifun	Y-epō; mo-epō. E-gupī; uŋ-gupī (256)	Ke-wi; ku-wi. Ō-sika, Ka-sānkali; mu-	Ka-pami; a-	I-be	Kin; le-kin. Balma
Lake, sea ...	...	...	...	Li-kpō; a-	Li-vō; a-vō. A-ŋu (260)	U-pai
Leg ...	Wu-to. Ka-pini	Ō-buna; e- Tu-awa (256)	...	Ku-ti; a-ti. Ko-kpa; ŋ-kpa	Li-kli-pabi	Liŋk. U-beŋ, Baŋ. E-ŋmō
Leopard ...	Ku-nama	U-gabi; a- U-gebi; a- (256)	Kpene	Ō-kiti; ba-	Ō-sisi. Ō-ŋga; ba- (260)	U-gbo; i-gbo. Yentop
Lion ...	...	I-zaki; mo- Bu-zaki; a- (256)	Ō-bine; ba-	...	A-dzata; ba-	Sonta, I-sonda, ŋonda
Lip, lips ...	Mu-saru	...	...	...	Ke-nugu-plekpa. Ō-lugbupī (260)	...
Magic, religion	Wu-nubō	Bu-hia; a-hia	...	A-fia	Ō-hū; i- Ō-hū; ba-hū	Sina. I-ŋon (262)
Maize ...	Mu-soro	Li-masara. A-kalaba (256)	Ō-ufa	...	Li-debi	N-kaŋ-ntol
Man ...	Bu-to	Ō-gabu; a- Bu-tu (256)	Ō-na, Ō-nabi. U-ŋrūl; be-	Ō-ti; ba-ti. Ō-suoto; ba-	Ō-nō; ba-nō. A-nō (260)	Nō; <i>pl.</i> a-nō. Pō, Peakan; ² <i>pl.</i> a-pō

¹ In the near-by Gburi language Hyena is Bussil. Cf. the Bantu Fial.² A-nyia = 'people' in Bulom, and A-nēnā = 'people' in Krim.

English	254. Germana	255. Kamuku 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyangbar-Tafi	261. Fulom 262. Mampa- Krim
Man, vir. ...	...	I-reje; mo-reje	O-nana; ba- U-noñku; ba-	...	O-nyime; ba- A-nonye; la- (260)	No-pagan (-pok-an). Nō-puyan (262)
Meat ...	Sunda	U-zambasa. O-sunda (256)	...	Sina	Ki-dza; bi-dza. Ke-dzya (260)	Vis, N-vis
Medicine ...	...	O-niwu, O-nibu. Nabi (256)	Ku-voa	Ko-fa	Ku-waa; ba- Ho-waa (260)	Un-rom
Milk ...	...	Ma-saba. A-saba (256)	...	Nyeta	Ku-mwani	Mmo. Nōmo
Monkey ...	...	U-wama; a- Bo-mu; a+ (256)	Ka-dzi; ba-dzi	...	Ke-tse; ku-tse. A-dōzi; ba-dōzi (260)	Kil. Kool. Kok I-pañ. Yi-pañ (262)
Moon ...	Wu-penna	O-piana. U-pena (256)	...	Ku-wente; a-wente	O-dzidzi; ba-	I-pañ. Yi-pañ (262)
Mother ...	...	Bia. Am (256)	Nā. U-ni	Mā; masa-ne. O-ya; ba-ya	O-ne; be-ne. E-li; he-li	Yā. Yem
Mountain ...	A-pēma	...	...	Ku-bokate	Li-ta; e-ta	I-roñ
Mouth ...	...	O-nu; mo-nu	Ke-nye; e-nye	Ka-nya; n-nyā	O-naga; i- O-ŋgbu, O-nugbu (260)	Nyen; <i>pl. ii +</i>
Nail (of finger or toe)	A-sari	U-saŋŋ. U-sūl (256)	Le-dō; a-dō	O-nefo; se-nefo	Ki-ŋloŋfu; bi- Ke-ŋmo (260)	Sentañ. I-santañ. Ku-sukula
Name ...	Yi-ziyi	...	...	...	Li-nyi; e-nyi. Ki-nyi (260)	I-ŋi. I-ŋel. Le-mue U-pūk; si-
Navel ...	...	Li-owu, Li-ebu; a- U-ebi (256)	...	...	Ki-vōkpō; bi-	U-pūk; si-
Neck, throat	Dwasa	A-ba; pi-ba. Bi-laga. I-ŋu. U-lefo (256)	...	Ō-mu; si-mu	Ō-ŋe; i-ŋe. Ō-ŋi; i-ŋi (260)	Tsi-mek. Tu-mak. Ko-rob. B'olohol. Ku-lemen. Bo-welē
Night ...	W-uci	A-gita. U-gita (256)	U-se	Ka-ce; o-ce	E-lesi. E-ŋi (260)	Culu. Col. J-ol. U-rtil (<i>darkness</i>). Kule (262)
Nose ...	...	E-mo; mo-mo. Ny-tana (256)	E-ñu	O-ñu; si-ñu	Li-nyo; a-nyo. Ke-nyōtō (260)	Min. U-min; pi-min. Kimen (262)
Oil palm ...	Ku-kwande	Bi-aiwa; mo- Bi-gua; i- (256)	...	Ō-wawa; se-	Ku-ŋē; ba-ŋē. Ō-dōti; i-dōti (260)	Wā. Npā
Ox ...	Ii-nāā	...	...	Nancwi	Li-gume	Nar. I-nar
Paddle ...	...	...	...	...	Ō-si; i-si	Lata
Palm wine, beer	Bammi	...	...	Le-ŋe; a-ŋe	Ku-da; ba-da. Bu-nu, Bu-lu (260)	Mūi. M-kalem

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bān	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi or Bulé	259. Avatime (Kodes) 260. Nyangbo-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
Parrot ...	Yayarluba	Hi-lesi; mo- Ō-kalai; a- (256)	...	...	A-ko	U-pal. Fabwe
Penis ...	Bi-tata	...	Le-gō; n-gō	Le-sokusokoo	O-ya'wi; i- Bo-nyonye; ba- (260)	...
Pig ...	Gursunu	N-gurusunu; a- i-kam; pi-kam (256)	...	Lo-prakwo; a-	Ō-ha; i-ha	Pyr. I-pēr. Pio Pō
Pigeon ...	Bi-lya	Tetebara. Lo-kuku (256)	...	...	Ō-tutu	Pō
Place ...	Peripami	...	Ke-ad	Ka-kō	O-kō; i-kō	Yin
Rain ...	E-siru	A-pile. A-pila (256)	O-nantu	K-antu	Dzeni. Suba (260)	Porr, Pō. Hoo. Yi-pūō (262) U-bel
Rat ...	Bi-sa	Ko-llawa. U-kusa; je- (256)	Ke-si; be-si	Ka-fusa; m- Kpofa; ba+	Ke-džē; ko- or bu- Bofoa; b'bofoa. Ō-ve; be-ve (260)	U-bel
River ...	U-nari	...	Ke-tu	Ō-koale; se- Ka-koale; ō- (small stream)	Ō-nipe; i- Ke-likokpa (260)	Sat, Hlai
Road ...	U-wayn	...	U-lu; bi-lu	Ō-suku; si-	Ku-džē; be-džē. Li-deke; e- Ni-dzo; e-dzo (260)	Nā, Naho. Nai
Salt ...	...	Ma-ndē. Ma-ni (256)	M-ā	M-bā	Ku-mō. Bo-mže (260)	I-hil. I-hiel, I-hie N-lap Loŋkōbe. Naŋgube
Shame ...	...	...	...	Si-nunso	Kuye	N-lap
Sheep ...	Ta-mai	Bi-tama; i- Ō-gufo; a-	Ko-fama, Ko-hoenu; ba-	Fwos; ba+	Ō-wesi; i- Ō-baŋi; bo-	Loŋkōbe. Naŋgube
Shield ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoulder ...	...	A-tutu; si- U-tutu (256)	Lo-mampa	Ni-musi	Li-ŋkōdō	Petuk, Patsok Wantim
Sister ...	Hi-yababa	Bo-ja. Bu-yena (256)	Ō-ŋwa-hlōkū	...	Ō-nemi-dzo. A-da; ba-da (260)	...
Skin ...	U-duba	U-waba; a- To-awa (256)	...	Kakū. Kokō	Ke-piekpa	Korr. Kō
Sky ...	A-zuba	...	Ka-to; kō-to	Ka-to; n-to	Li-fū. Ō-ŋusoso (260)	Tukē. Foi. Haela (261)
Slave ...	...	Bo-ŋlama. Bi-ŋama (256)	Ō-buene; ba-	Ō-loŋko; ba-	Ō-dōkō	Wōke; a-wōke
Sleep ...	Ma-rabu	Le-ji	...	...	Si-dā. Te-dā (260)	Lāi
Smoke ...	Mi-jiya	Mo-hie. In-pkoo (256)	U-yō	...	Ku-nyo	I-ŋimi. I-ŋemi
Snake ...	Ō-hwa	A-hūa; se- Ō-hūa; a- (256)	Ko-lakpi; ba-	...	O-ŋinga; ba- E-bija; be-	Kir, Ker. Koe. Kem

English	254 Gurmana	255 Kamuku 256. Basa	257. Lefana	258 Santrokofi or Bale	259. Avatime (Kedeu) 260. Nyan'gbo-Tafi	261, Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
Son, boy ...	Ban	I-waw; moa. Baa. Yawe (256)	...	...	O-bi-nyime	Träk, Trä. Trü-mode. Tasmo
Song ...	Wa-raŋga	...	...	O-sa	I-dzi-zaza	Tun
Spear ...	M-aŋi	Le-la; a-la. E-sanu; n-sanu (256)	...	...	Ku-kä; bu-kä. A-kplö; ba-kplö (260)	Sooda. Bal. Sor; si-sor
Spirit, soul	Hi-rüŋice	...	...	...	Ku-ye	Loñ, Wendoñ
Star, planet	Ma-rüŋani	...	Ka-yabi	Le-wentrebi; a-	Li-ññi; a-ññi	U-ññi
Stick ...	A-ŋgwä. Oö	E-guoc; ŋi. U-kuta; pe. M-bala (256)	...	...	O-se; ise	U-tok
Stone ...	Wu-tari	O-tale; a- O-tai (-36)	A-tabi	Di-fua; a-	Li-klä; a-	Pö, Pep
Stool ...	...	A-ube; yi. A-segba; pe-	I-bökü; e-bökü	...	A-blega. Ke-gbo; bu-gbo (260)	Com. Tant
Sun ...	O-hü	O-höbö. U-ana (256)	O-hwe	Ku-ñ; a-ñ	Li-waa. Ki-wüi; bu- (260)	Pal, Le-pal. De-pande (262)
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	...	O-pi; i-pi. Ka-se; ku-	U-dam
Tear ...	A-raba	...	...	...	Ku-be; be-be	...
Testicles ...	A-bura	...	...	...	Li-pösi; a- Ke-kpotsa; a- (260)	...
Thief ...	Bu-zambwi	...	U-yuné	Yu; ba-ya	O-ze; be-ze	Duino
Thigh ...	Wu-ta	I-ñta; mo-uta. I-ñte (256)	...	...	...	Latañ
Thing ...	I-ri	...	...	Ke-sa; a-sa	Ki-äa; hi-äa. Ke-äa; ho-äa (260)	I-rik. Din. Ye-riñ. Y-inda. Lana. Y-ena (262)
Thorn ...	I-mbi	...	...	...	Ki-bu; bi-bu	...
Tobacco ...	Taba	...	...	...	...	...
To-day ...	Hyare	Bebe. Hwaigana (256)	O-möe	Mie	O-möna. O-ba (260)	I-nañ
Toe ...	Ma-vwaŋwa	I-bababana. Bu-faäfunu (256)	...	Le-kpe-bi	Ki-klibi	U-wem; si-wem
To-morrow	...	Bei. Bei	...	Ka-se. O-lesu	Ki-vae	Gbeñ
Tongue ...	Wu-riatu	Ä-lä; ð-lä. Ratu (256)	U-nyemi; le-	O-kpla-kumi; se-	Ki-nemi; hi- Ki-neke; e- (260)	Li-mellä; ti-mellä. Mu-lä. Ma-län. Di-nyele (262)
Tooth ...	O-ni	Li-nye; a-nye. A-nyi Li-ñie; a-ñie. Li-ke; ð. e-ni (256)	...	Le-nye; a-nye	Li-ne; e-ne. Ki-ne; e-ne (260)	I-cañ; n-cañ. Ke-cañ

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Basa	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi Bala	259. Avatime (Kofea) 260. Nyangba-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Nampa- Krim
Town, village	Wa-cufa	Wa-jeha; u- O-sogba (256)	O-ma; le-ma	A-krawa, O-ka	O-ma; i-ma, Köwe, Ba-ka (260)	Turt, Ter, Trir (262)
Tree	Oso or Oö; pl. ö-w	O-wawe; n-wawa, O-öö; ye-ö	Ku-ji; e-ji	Ko-wawa	O-se; i-se, O-si; i-si (260)	Rum, Tok, Ku-tok, U-tok; n-tok
Twins	A-pyasa	...	...	Tate; ba-tate	Tu-iawa	...
Urine	Gu-masu	...	...	...	Ku-tö, Ba-tö	...
Vein ... ..	...	Bi-ndasa; ye- Bi-ni; i-ni (256)	...	...	...	U-nyüt; pl. Nyit
War	Wigasa	A-glasa	...	...	Ki-gü; bi-gü	U-pem, Cö
Water	Ma-ni	Ma-ni	N-tu, O-nantu	N-tü	Ku-ni, Bu-ni, Bu-li; pl. be-ni, be-li (260)	Me-n, Ma-n
Well, source	...	...	...	...	A-hulika	...
White man	Bature (Hausa)	Bature, A-tameni (256)	...	Blo-fa; ba-blofa	...	Puta-na (Portugal- man)
Wife	Bu-rifi	...	U-looku, Lo-kodi	U-saika	O-dze, E-dzini; be- Y-öfi (260)	La, Lakan, Nama
Wind	O-huga	...	...	Ko-fefa	Li-wö; a-wö, Ke-le (260)	Heü
Witch	U-nübü	...	...	Sé; ba-sé	A-dze, O-hül-jeté; be- (260)	Serina
Woman	Buo, ?Boba	Bea; na, Bika (256)	U-looku, U-ledi	O-saika	O-dze; ba-dze	La, Lak, Lakan, Nama (Na = person, ma = female); pl. a-ma, Nemamö (260)
Womb, fetus	...	...	...	Lemo	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	E-w	Ye-ö, E-öho (256)	Ko-ceni; e-ceni	...	O-nyi; nyi, O-nye (260)	U-tok
Yam	Ma-gapa	I-gana; ma- I-gene (256)	Li-lü	O-si; si-si	Ki-kü; bi-kü	I-di, A-nei
Year	M-wiya	...	...	Le-le; a-le	Li-ga; a-ga	Nei
Yesterday ...	...	Na-hada, Nu-enebi (256)	...	Ko-sa	Ki-voa, Ki-vü (260)	Cenca
One	Buka, M-buka	Ha, nde, -nül Hi (256)	U-ñwi, -ñwi, -ödi	-ñ, O-ñul, Kusi	-le, -li (260)	-bul, -bul

English	254. Gurumana	255. Kamukha 256. Basa	257. Lefana	258. Santrokwaŋ or Bale	259. Avatime (KeGea) 260 Nyangba-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Msampa- Krim
Two	E-ribu. rebu	Wu-lē, -lō, -lū. Ye-wī (256)	E-nyō, -nyō	Ū-nyō	'wa. -ba (260)	-tiŋ, -tēŋ, -tsiŋ. -triŋ (262)
Three	-tatu	Tato. Tatū (256)	E-te, -te	Ū-tie	-ta. -tata or E-tā (260)	-rā
Four	-nsipi	Nasi. Nasi (256)	I-ne, -ne	Ū-na	-nē. -e-lē (260)	-hiol, -hyil
Five	-twa (A-twa)	Tā. Tāŋ. Tana (256). Tin. Jen. Ji (256)	E-lā, -lō	Ū-nō	-tā. -ti (260)	-nan, -mōn. -men (262)
Six	Cenibi	Tanūi. Jibi	E-kū, -kū	Ū-kuō	-giō. Huko (260)	Membul, Menbul (262). Manbol
Seven	Tandari ¹ (<i>old form of</i> <i>'five' plus</i> <i>'two'</i>)	Tandale. Jendye	Mate	Koōusi (<i>i. e. Kuō +</i> <i>kusi</i>) ' <i>five</i> <i>plus one</i> '	Ghoŋe. Gene, Gegene (260)	Menstsiŋ. Mentrin (262). Mantōŋ (262)
Eight	Tandata ¹	Tandat or Tandata. Ndatū (256)	Manē	Ū-nē	Gō'wa. Asē (260)	Menora. Menra
Nine	Tandapi	Tandapi	La-loŋwi (<i>i. e. 'five'</i> <i>pluralized</i> <i>minus 'one'</i> , <i>'ten less one'</i>)	Nāsi (<i>i. e.</i> Ū-ne + kusi)	Gō'tole. E-ŋita, E-hitā (260)	Menahiol, Menhyal
Ten	U-pwa. Bu. Pu	Ū-pa. Ū-pwa (256)	Le-vu. La-lōŋ	Le-fasi	Li-ōfō. Ke-fō (260)	Wōaŋ, Wan, Waŋ
Eleven	U-pwa-m-bake	Ū-pa-m-nde. (Ū-pa-m-liē = <i>twelve</i>)	Le-vu-m-ŋwi	Le-fasi o-ŋwi	Li-ōfō ni oŋe. Ke-fō u tadi	Wan nimbul. Waŋ ne bul
Twenty	Ba-rebu	Ū-paliē. Wapi (256)	A-vla	A-fasi a-nyō	A-vi ta 'wa. A-ŋi ta ba (260)	U-toŋ, Ton. Kōŋe (261). Kōŋe, Kōŋōŋe (261, 262)
Thirty	Putatu	...	Avlate	A-fasi-a-tie	A-vitatē. A-fatā (260)	Tan-nu-wan
Forty	Punepi	...	Aviane	A-fasi-a-na	A-vi te nē. A-fa ta lē (260)	Ti-tan or Tan-nu-tan
Fifty	Patna	...	Liti	A-fasi-a-nō	A-vi te tē or A-ŋti. Hatu (260)	Ti-tan-u-waŋ
Hundred	U-si. Tadi	...	!	Kō-lafa	I-hatu ti 'wa. Ū-hōtu (260)	Kōŋe-a-nyā- men
Thousand	Tadi u-pwa	...	!	Ka-kpe	A-vi tawa	...

¹ It would seem as if Tandari might be a combination of lost forms of 'five' and 'two' of more Bantu complexion, as similarly Tandatu and Tandapi of 'five + three', 'five + four'.

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Hāsa	257. Lofans	258. Santrokof or Balé	259. Avatime (Keden) 260. Nyangbo-Taf	261. Belou 262. Mampā- Krim
I, me, my ...	Ga-ni, Mi, Ma, Mu, -ni	Mi. Mō. -ni. Ma (256). N, I.	A-ni. M, N, Le, Li, -ni. Mi, Mina ¹	A-mi. Le, Ni, N, K, -ni, -ni, ni	Me. E. Me, M, E, I. -me. Me ¹	Yā. Me. Yā, Me, A. -me, -mie, -nda, -am, -m (262)
Thou, thee, thy	Ga-bu. I. -po-, -pō ² . -bu	?	A-wa. A. ?	A-fa. Fa. -fo ² (-jefu). -fa	Wa, Wō. Wa. -wa. Wa ¹	Mu. Mo. Hom (262). Ma, M ¹ , N. ? -mo, -mou, -mae
He, him, his	Bo-ki. Ba, Wa. ? -ba	?	A-ān. O, U, ? -ān. Nana-	No. A. -no ² . -na, -na	Ye. A, E, I. ? -ye. Ye ¹	Wou. Wō. U, Wō, O. ? -wo, -we
We, us, our	Ga-tu. Ga-tu. ? -tu	?	A-bu. Bo. ? -bu. Bura-	A-wa. Boo-, Bu, Mu. -wa. -wa (la, le-wa; &c.)	Blo ² . Ku, Kū. ? -blo, -lu. Blo-	Hi. Hē. E, I, Yl, He. ? -hē, -n (262)
Ye, you, your	Ga-ki. Na, N. ? -tāi ?	...	A-mi. Be. -mi. ? Bira-	A-ye. Bie, Bi, Mi. -ye. -ee (le-ye, &c.)	Mio or W. wana. Mi, Naa. ? -mie, -wona, Mio, W. wana-	Nga. Na. Nāna, ? Naa. ? -nā, -mu (262)
They, them, their	A-kie. ? -ga ?, -baba	...	A-ma. Ba. ? -ma. Bura-	Mā. Bo-, Ba. -ma. -mā (le-ma, &c.)	Bale. Ba. Be, E, Ba. ? -ba, -bale, -ale. Ba, Bal ³	Pe. Nga. Nā. Na, Na. ? -ā, -na
All	Ca	...	-se	-ludu	-pete -kura (260)	Buleā, -leā
This, these	na (ba-na, &c.)	...	-mō, -me (ō-mō, ba-mō or ba-me; ko-mō, le-mō; eme; &c.)	-wa, -ba; -se; -le; ya; &c. (<i>pronominal particles suf- fixed to nouns</i>)	-cia (o-cia, ba-cia; &c.) -le (a-le, bade; &c.) (260)	-tre, -ka, -to -to-wonna, -to-ṅunna, -mān, -nō, -on (262)
That, those	-re (ba-re, &c.) (<i>The demon- stratives in Gurmana follow the sub- stantive</i>)	...	-ne (ō-ne, ba-ne; &c.)	-ān (<i>with pro- nominal par- ticle prefixed</i>)	-kōlo (a-kōlo, ba-kōlo; &c.) -lete (a-lete, ba-lete; &c.) (260)	-le
Bad	-mugu	-lewō (i-jewō). -jipyu (256)	-bie	...	-zizi -zimizi (260)	Baā. Worra, Wōri
Black	-giri	-giri, I-pi (256)	-ān	...	Kpēpi, Kpiki	-ti

¹ Possessive pronouns precede the noun they govern in Nos. 257, 259, and 260.² Note infx pronouns for objective.³ There is some indication that Blo is a contraction of Balō, and that the real root of the 1st person plural is Awa, proceeding from an earlier -daa.

English	254. Garmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bāsa	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedeu) 260. Nyangba-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
Female ...	-bwa, ? Buba	Buba. Buta. Ea (256)	Jedi (Ku-jedi, ḡc.)	-sañku	-dzo. -ji (260)	-lakan. -mā. -maso (262)
Fierce, sharp, bitter	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good ...	-jemi	-sem (i-sem). -peme (256)	...	Biele, Biele	-pe. Gba (260)	Keleñ. -kalañ. -kene (262)
Great ...	-tata	-da. I-gembi (256)	...	Kpālekpāle. -ble	-bidi	-bomu. Bā
Little ...	-keda (Ki-keda)	I-jimi. Jike (256)	-sō	Pimpi, -bibi, -dibi	-sisami	-kit. -tun. -pama. -jōn -will. -sul
Long ...	...	...	-no	...	-dze. Gblama-dza (260)	-Pa. -pakan
Male ...	-bōrl	-tuali	-jani (Kō-jani, ḡc.)	...	-nyime. -nyie (260)	-ben. Bena
Old ...	...	Kuji. -onye (256)	...	-be	Kuku, -keku. Koko. Taiti (260)	-ga
Red ...	...	...	...	...	Zarā. -zā (260)	...
Rotten ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Short ...	...	...	...	Kuñku	Kpekpeni nyā. (Ho-nyā = sickness)	-tun -nākil, -nak
Sick ...	...	Ma-goma. Ba-goma (256)	-hwyēñ	...	Pititi. Hoshaa (260)	Diate, -Jinte
White ...	-cenje	-jene. -jenje (256)	-fnara	-fatutu	...	...
Above, up, on top	...	...	E-li (<i>i. e.</i> 'head')	...	Ni—awa. Ne—aba (260)	A-tuk, E-tuk
Before ...	...	...	...	Ka-tu	Ni—anume. -elu (260)	I-bol
Behind ...	...	...	Ka-ma	Ka-ma	-ede	Weliā
Below, down	...	...	Ka-lō	Ka-lō	Kese, -se. -si (260)	A-lō
Far ...	...	...	...	(i)-dzage	Cō	Lewil
Here ...	Pana	...	Me. Meñke	M-fō	Ni. I-cia, I-kyā. Ba. Manō (260)	Hā. Kā. Kō
In, inside ...	...	...	Kemō	Kame	-me. Ni. Ti. Kā. Ne. -mō (260)	A-yī. Kō. Ku. Lē

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bana	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kodea) 260. Nyañgbo-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
Middle ...	...	...	...	...	Ku-si, -me, Ni--kusi, Ne - pi (260) Peani	A-yiñ. Te-yñ
Near ...	...	...	...	...	Keo	Tent
Outside ...	...	...	Lelo	Siofo	Keo Oñwe-nea. Ni - si or I - sũ (260)	Foe
Plenty, many	E.kwoje	...	...	Pa (M-pa). Kpi	Giegle. Kpañ. Gefe (260)	A-kpiba. Fuba. -gbir. -tokwi
There ...	Pare	...	...	N-fa, M-fa	I-kió, I-kióó. Nikió. I-ko (260)	Kal. Kut-tokol
Where? ...	...	...	...	Fe? Fole?	Foo? Ni-fo?	Loo? Do?
No! ...	Awa!	...	...	...	(0)	Gbere! Be! Má!
Not (with verb, or prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	-za-; -ci	-ba, -ma-nda (256)	-ta- (Ja-). -te- (-le-)	Ta, Tañ. -la-	-li, -bi-; Ki- Bi, Ma- (nega- tive verb, 'is not', in 260)	Yon. Be. Cin. -ñ, Cñ. -ke. -ñ. N-, Ke- (262)
To ...	?	?	(No infinitive prefix)	W-, Ka-	Ku-, Te- (260)	Hali-
beat ...	...	-hun-go. -dewe (256)	-bo	...	-kusi	-buñ. -sunfa
buy, sell	-dun	-sa -sañga (256)	-yo	-susu, -susu. -ya	-da	-pin. -wuñgul. -woñola. -teyña
come ...	-asi	-hali. -hali-gz. -gule (256)	...	-wa	-ba	-hun. -moi. -wi (262)
cut ...	...	-kisp. -jaña (256)	...	-budi, -bare	-yawí. -pá. -ya (260)	Keb. -ket. -beti
dance ...	...	-jula-go. -teheba (256)	-tó	...	-yoo	-yē
die ...	di	-uó. -wũ (256)	-kpũ	-kpi	-tse	-wu. (Di-wũ = death)
ent ...	-ri	-lewa. -ya (256)	-di	-le. -a-sa	-ña. -ta (260)	-lyo
give ...	-pasa, Pönu	-pua. -peni (256)	-to. -ya	-ta	-ko	-kũ
go ...	-bari	-guo. -glo (256)	-tro. -se	...	-tra. -ga. -dze (260)	-kon. -ko. -köni
kill ...	-kwane	-pilan. -pila	...	-tó	-ye. -yi (260)	-dyi. -di
know ...	-ya, -ya-sa	...	...	...	-te. -nyí (260)	-pi

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bāsa	257. Lefana	258. Santrokasi or Bale	259. Avatime (Keda) 260. Nyaŋgbe-Taŋ	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
To	?	?	(No infinitive prefix)	Ō-, Ku-	Ku-, Te- (260)	Häll-
" laugh ...	-ratu	-hūgs	-mū	-mū	-mōe	-mam
" leave off, cease	...	...	...	-die	...	-hinka
" love, want	-robi	-kura-gi, -kula-ni (256)	-thwi, -yō	-ba, -bombo	-dime, -dema, -da (260)	-mar, -mara, -yō
" see ...	...	-hianan, -hēki (256)	-nū	-nya	-mō, -di	-kē, -di, -ka
" sit, remain, abide	...	-nokala, -gege (256)	...	...	-zō, -di	-cōō, -jala
" sleep ...	...	-hundō, -leji, -huŋgwa, -weje (256)	-te (lie down)	-joo-zī	-ōō-sida, -dō-teda (260)	-lōl, -lōl, -hine, -lō (262)
" stand, stop, be erect	...	-isaŋgō, -sika-ni (256)	-nye	...	-le, -kedu (260)	-som
" steal ...	-zumbi	...	...	-yu	-zudu	-dū

PREFIXES IN GURMANA, KAMUKU, AND BĀSA (254, 255, 256)

Singular prefixes.

A-, B-, Byi, Bu-; Ba-, Bā-, Bō-; Ō-, U-, Wu-,
Wō-; E-, I-, Yi-, Ye-; Ti-, Ci-, Tu-, Tō-; Le-,
Li-, Re-; Ki-, Gi-, Ye-; Ka-; Ku-, Kō-; Ma-, Ba-
or A-; Mō- or Mu-; Mi-; Nyi-; Na-; Pa- (locative
in Gurmana); Su-, Sō-.

(A- is plural to Ō-, U-, Wu-; to E-; to Mō-, Mu-; to Le-, Li-, Re-; to Bā-, Bā-, and Bō-.

Si-, Se-, Ji-, and Tō- are plural to A- when A- is a singular prefix.

E-, I-, Ye-, and Mō- are plural to Bi-, Byi-, and Bu-.

Ri- is plural to Yi- in the singular.

Ye-, I-, Se-, Si-, and Mu- are plurals to Ō-, U-, Wu-.

Mō-, N-, N-, Uŋ-, and Si- are plurals to E- and I- in the singular.

Mō- is plural to Ki-, Gi-, and Ye- in the singular.)

Concord particles are present in Gurmana, Kamuku, and Bāsa, but their forms are little known.

Plural prefixes.

Si-, Se-, Ji-; Tō-; E-, I-, Ye-; Mō-,
Mu-; Ri-; Sa-; A-; N- (M-), N-, Uŋ-

Kamball and Gwari or Gbari, are languages spoken respectively to the west and east-south-east of Gurmana, Kamuku, and Bāsa, and offer considerable affinity in numerals and some word-roots, and in pronouns slightly resemble Nos. 254-256, and equally the Bantu (except in the 1st and 2nd person plural), but apparently they do not make use of prefixes—at any rate for determining singular and plural, and cannot be classed as Semi-Bantu, though they have certainly absorbed some ancient Bantu elements in their speech.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN LEFANA (257)

Class 1. (*sing.*) **Ū, Ō, U, A, E** (a, u, n, ŋu); 2. (*pl.*) **Ba, Be** (a, bu, be, e, ma); 3. (*sing.*) **Ku, Kaw, Ke** (ku, kw, kō); 4. (*pl.*) **E** (e, a); 5. (*sing.*) **Lī, Le, L, Ō** (le); 6. (*pl.*) **E, A, Ba** (a); 7. (*sing.*) **Kō, E** (e, a); 8. **Be** (be); 9. ?; 10. (*pl.*) **La, Le, Li** (li); 11. (*sing.*) **Ū, Ō, U** (u) (*pl.* No. 10); 12. (*pl.*) **Ku, Kaw, Kō**; 13. (*sing.*) **Ka, K** (ka, ke) (*pl.* No. 2); 14. missing; 15. **Ku, Kaw** (*Kutso*).

Class 3—**Ku, Kaw, &c.**—seems to fuse with Class 15, and both classes are connected more especially with *trees or the members of man's body*. Classes 1 and 2 in all these Togoland languages are chiefly connected with mankind and 'anthropomorphized' beasts.

PREFIXES, &c., IN SANTROKOFI (258)

Class 1. **Ū, —** (*wa*); 2. **Ba, B'** (ba); 3. **Ū, Ō, Ō'** (*wa*); 4. **Sī, Se, E** (se, e) (a plural and also an abstract prefix); 5. **Dī, Nī, Le** (le, nī); 6. **A** (*ya, a*); 7. **Ku, Kaw, Kō** (*ku*) (a singular prefix, with plural No. 6 **A**); 8. ?; 9 and 10. **N, M, N'** (be) (singular and plural, especially to No. 13); 11. ?; 12. missing; 13. **Ka** (*ka*) (this, as a diminutive, is singular, with a plural in No. 10—**N, &c.**; as a plural prefix it is plural perhaps to No. 7); 14. ?; 15. **Ku³, Kaw, Kō** (*ku*).

PREFIXES, CONCORDS, AND SUFFIXES IN AVATIME AND NYANGBŪ-TAFI

(259-260)

Class 1. **Ū, Ō, Na, A, —** (u, a, ye; -ŋa, -ŋu, -e); 2. **Ba, Be, Ma** (ba, be; -ba, -be); 3. **Ū, Ō** (ŋ, ŋu, lu; -na, -nō); 4. **I, E** (i, le; -ne); 5. **Lī, Le** (lī; -le); 6. **A, E** (a, la; -na); 7. **Kl, Ke, E, Ka** (ki; -ye, -e); 8. **Bl, Be** (bi; -be, -me); 9. — (*pl.* Classes 2 and 10); 10. **Sī, Tī, Te** (in No. 260) (*pl.* to 9 and 15) (concord and suffixes: si, ti; -se, -te); 11. missing; 12. **Ku** (*pl.* to 13) (*ku, u; -ko*); 13. **Ka, Ke** (*ka, a; -e*); 14. **Ba, Bu** (*ba*) (absent in Avatime; both singular and plural in Nyaŋgbū-Tafi); 15. **Ku** (*ku, a; -u*); 16. ? **Fa** (*-awa, -aba*); 17. ? **Nī, Ne** (*-me, -ni*).

-bi is a diminutive suffix.

The arrangement of correspondence between singular and plural prefixes differs sometimes in Avatime and Nyaŋgbū-Tafi. In both tongues much use is made of suffixes in addition to prefixes.

There is an interesting feature in Avatime, which may also occur in other Togoland languages. Where two associated nouns come together to form a compound, such as 'fowl's egg', 'king's stool', 'medicine man', there is fusion on these lines: The prefix of the second noun is placed *first*, then the root-word of the first noun, then the root-word of the second. Thus: 'medicine man' is Ū-wa-wa-nete; *pl.* ba-wa-wa-nete: from Ku-wa-wa, 'medicine', and Ū-nete, 'owner'. 'Fowl's egg' is Lī-kukw-dze; *pl.* a-kukw-dze: from Ū-kukw, 'fowl', and Lī-dze, 'egg'. 'King's stool' is Lī-kusi-gba: from Ū-kusi, 'king', and Lī-gba, 'stool'.

In addition to Avatime, Nyaŋgbū-Tafi, Santrokofi, and Lefana, there would seem to be two other languages in North-east Togoland which come near to qualifying as Semi-Bantu. They are named Basari and Camba. In word-roots they offer little similarity to the four mentioned (Nos. 259, 260, 258, and 257) languages of South-west Togoland. Basari and Camba are spoken in the north-east parts of Togoland between North latitudes 8° 50' and 9° 30', between the sources of the Oti river and those of its tributary the Mo.

In their prefixes Basari and Camba offer considerable resemblances to the languages of South-west

¹ No. 15—**Ku, Kaw, &c.**—is the infinitival prefix in languages 258 and 259. There is no discernible infinitival prefix in 257. Ū is also employed in that sense in 258. Te is the usual infinitival prefix in 260.

Togoland. They are: *Ō*: *ſ*. *Bē*: *Kē*: *ſ*. *Bī*: *Kē*: *ſ*. *E*: *Ū* or *Bu*: *ſ*. *Ō*: *Ū* or *Bu*: *ſ*. *Me* or *E* or *I*: *De* or *Dī*: *ſ*. *A*: *Ge*, *Dē*: *ſ*. *Mō*: *N*: *ſ*. *I* or *E*: *Kō* or *Gō*: *ſ*. *Te*, &c.

In their pronouns they are Semi-Bantu. The simple roots are: *Ma*, *N*, 'I, me'; *Se*, *E*, 'Thou, thee'; *Ū*, 'He, him'; *Tem*, *De*, *Te*, 'We, us'; *Nim*, *Nem*, *Ne*, 'Ye, you'; *Be*, 'They, them'.

The numerals are: *-ha*, 'one'; *-le*, 'two'; *-ta*, 'three'; *-na*, 'four'; *-mos*, *-mō*, 'five'; *-lu* or *Lohe*, 'six'; *Bēllē* or *Lole*, 'seven'; *Bini* or *Ni*, 'eight'; *Bōwa* or *Ōŭwa*, 'nine'; *Sala* or *Bāl*, 'ten'. *Umoŋgu* or *-ōko* is 'twenty'.

But a variety of suffixes are also used additionally to indicate the singular and plural senses of the noun; and there is a tendency to employ as well inflectional changes in the root-word—a very un-Bantu feature. When more is known about *Basari* and *Camba* the preponderating evidence may be in favour of their being classed as Semi-Bantu languages; and in such cases their geographical position is of interest, as it helps to bridge over the interval between the Semi-Bantu of the Kaduna basin (Central Nigeria) and those of the Togoland group.

PREFIXES, &c., IN BULOM (261)

Class 1. —, ? *U*, ? *Ū* (*ŷ*, *ŷ*, *wa*, *-no*); 2. *A* (*a*, *pe*); 3. ? *Uŋ* (rare), *U* (*u*, *ŷ*); 4. *I* (*i*); 5. *Dī*, *Lī**, *E*, *I*, *Yī* (*i*, *ŷ*); 6. *Mā**, *A* (*a*); 7. absent; 8. absent; 9. *N*, *I* (*n*, *i*); 10. *Ti*, *ſi*, *Si* (this is the commonest plural prefix, but it is not certain that *Ti*- and *ſi*- (*Si*-) may not represent distinct classes) (*so*, *si*, *i*); *N*, *ŷ* (*n*, *m*); 11. *Lō**, *Ū*, *Ū* (*u*, *ŷ*); 12. *Tu**, *Tō** (a singular prefix); 13. missing; 14. ? *Wō**; 15. *Ku**, *Kō* (used only as plural); 16. (prepositional) *Ha*, *Hō*. *-pomo* is a diminutive suffix. *-mo* is a suffix meaning 'person', 'agent'. *La* and *Pō* are respectively female and male prefixes.

The prefixes marked with an asterisk are now inseparable from the noun-root in *Bulom*, though a little more detachable in *Mampa-Krim*. In modern *Bulom*, prefixes, especially in the singular number, are gradually passing out of use. The one most commonly retained to indicate plural is *Ti*, *ſi*. The concords were formerly much in use. They are a good deal dropped now, especially adjectively. The assignment of the prefixes and concords to Bantu classes is very hazardous, but there may be some affinities.

PREFIXES, &c., IN MAMPA AND KRIM (SOUTH BULOM) (262)

Class 1. *Ū*, *Ū*, ? *Wō* (*ŷ*, *wa*, *-no*); 2. *A* (*a*); 3. ?; 4. *I*; 5. *Lō**, *De*, *Dī*, *I*, *Yī* (*i*); 6. *Mā*, *Mū* (sing., collective, and plural) (*i*); 7. missing; 8. missing; 9. ? *Yī* (*i*); 10. *ſi*, *Ti* (*si*, *i*); 11. *Lō**, *Nō**; 12. *Tu**, *Tō** (singular); 13. *Kō* (*i*); 14. ?; 15. *Ku* (*i*); 16. (prepositional) ? *Ha*; 20. ? *Tu*.

Prefixes marked * are not (usually) detachable from the word-root and have become part of it. In the most modern form of South *Bulom*, as in the nearly extinct northern dialect, prefixes are increasingly disused or are becoming fused with the word-root and their sense forgotten. The vocabularies here given of Northern and Southern *Bulom* (derived mainly from Nylander (1814) and Koelle (*écœur* 1850)), though checked by the author at Sierra Leone in 1904 and 1907, and by the collections of Northcote Thomas in 1915-16, will strike the student of present-day Sierra Leone as old-fashioned. But for purposes of comparison I have naturally desired to preserve the older speech of a hundred to fifty years ago.

Mention should be made here of the *Kisi* language on the north-eastern borders of the Sierra Leone Protectorate and about the sources of the Niger. It has numerous similarities in word-roots with *Bulom*, and had no doubt anciently a Semi-Bantu basis. But it has been so overlaid with non-Bantu features, and has departed so considerably from Bantu standards in its word-roots and syntax, that it cannot be classed logically as a Semi-Bantu language.

254. **Kurmana** or **Gurmana** (Curumani, Kurmani are variants of the name) is spoken on the banks of the River Kaduna, between Zungeru and Gusso, ten miles to the north of Kuta.

255. **Kamuku** is spoken east of the Middle Niger, between the Lower Kaduna and the Lower Man-yara rivers, east-north-east of Raba, and along the north bank of the Lower Kaduna. **Basa** (256) is apparently spoken to the east of the Lower Kaduna, not far from Kamuku.

257. **Lefana** is spoken in the Lefana villages of the Bueme district, a small area of a few square miles in South-west Togoland, east of the Lower Volta river.

258. **Santrokofi** or **Balé** is spoken in the south-west of Togoland between the Volta river and the Akpassi highlands, in the south part of the Bueme district.

259. **Avatime** is the 'foreign' name of a speech—Kedea or Kedeame—native to the western part of South Togoland, at an average distance of eighty miles from the sea-coast, on the east of the River Volta. The Avatime people, like those speaking languages Nos. 257, 258, and 260, are said to have migrated to their present site from the western bank of the Volta river. **Nyanigbo** and **Tafi** (260) are two closely allied dialects—one language—spoken on the south-east of the Avatime area. All these Togoland Semi-Bantu languages are limited to a small region of South-west Togoland, generally called Bwem or Bweme, between the first and second hill ranges beyond the coast-plain east of the River Volta.

261. **North Bulom** is said to be nearly extinct now. Its locality a hundred and even fifty years ago was the Sierra Leone peninsula and the opposite coast territory north of the Rokel estuary. It passed gradually into South Bulom (Mampa, Krim) (262) along the Sierra Leone south coast as far eastwards as the Sherbro river and islands where 'Krim' is no doubt still spoken. Mampa seems to be the name farther inland.

GROUP K

THE SOUTH GUINEA LANGUAGES

263. Temne

264. Baga

265. Landama

GROUP L

THE NALU LANGUAGE

266. Nalu

GROUP M

THE NORTH GUINEA LANGUAGES

SUB-GROUP M 1: THE JEEA LANGUAGES

267. Biafada

268. Pajade

SUB-GROUP M 2: THE BISAGO-BOLAMA LANGUAGES

269. Kanyöp or Manjakoo

270. Pepel or Bisaco

SUB-GROUP M 3 continued

271. Sarar or Sadal

272. Boola (Bolama, Juän or Jua)

SUB-GROUP M 3: THE DYÖLA LANGUAGES

273. Dyöla or Fulup 273 a. Fulup of Fönyi

273 b. Filham (or Jöla or Esux)

GROUP N

THE UPPER GAMBIA LANGUAGE

274. Könyägi

English	263. Temne ¹ 264. Baga 265. Landama	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyöp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadal 272. Boola	273. Fulup (Dyöla) 273 a. Fönyi 273 b. Filham	274. Könyägi.
Adze	A-tso; e-to	M-feben	...	...	Fo-nir. E-dumandī (273 a)	Ra-züh
Animal, wild beast	U-sem; tra-sem	...	...	...	Fo-ökureñ	...
Ant	Ka-ñk; tr-añk. Ka-k. K-en; o-en. Ka-ñfi	...	...	...	E-taba. E-tafa; bu- E-nyora (biting)	Fa-uwiri
Ant, white (termite)	Ka-milimūi; tra-	...	...	...	Iu-lol	I-nan
Ape (chimpanzi or gorilla)	Ra-woto; tra- U-fuka	...	...	...	E-gō, E-gom	N-nanamba
Arm	A-joñk; ma- Ke-tsa; ma-tsa (263, 265). Ta-man; ma-man (264). Da-kande (265)	N-dafañ	Gu-buda. Ko-beda (268). Ko-ññke (268)	Ka-ñg (269). Ki-nyine, Ke-ñyan, Ka-ñyen (270-272). N-gont; ñgi-ñgont (271)	Ka-nyen, Ga-nyen; gw. E-gudum, E-kudul. Ka-ban	I-nil

¹ This is also written Timne and Tisan; but Temne is the most correct. Landama (265) is also written Landama.

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landama	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Fajade	269. Kanyöp 270. Pöpel 271. Sarar or Sadai 272. Bala	273. Fulup (Dyöla) 273 a. Fönyi 273 b. Filham	274. Könyägi
Arrow ...	A-senw; ma- Ke-balma; ta- (264, 265)	N-kiam; a-	Bu-meda; ma- Pi-saf (268)	Pu-nañin (269). Ö-bañile. Pi-sañ. Ö-meri (272)	Ka-tañ; u-tañ. E-dyöñku. E-mera	U-ñwari
Axe ...	Ka-bap; tra- or ta- A-bera Ta-munt	N-wöfän	A-dira; ma- Pa-kuse (268)	Bu-tebe. Pu-tewa, Pu-tebi	Pi-ned; gu. Fu-nib; ku- Fu-mañen ku- (or Hu-mañen)	Ra-züñ
Baboon ...	Ka-rumbu (or duerbu); tra- Ra-woto	...	...	...	P-nyara. E-narä	I-yañ ¹
Back, back- bone	Ka-mut; tra-	...	...	...	Bu-sol. Ba-lemuk (273 a). Fu-möbum (273 a) Hu-niwo	Wi-ampenn ²
Banana ...	A-pöf A-pöñöt; e- A-bana ²	...	...	...	Fu-nana (or Hu-)	Banane
Beard ...	K-ek; c-ek	...	...	...	Fu-tempa. Hu-lemf. E-söfa	U-wakawe
Bee ...	Ka-mai; tra- Da-me; so- (265)	Ma-om; ba-ome	Gu-njira; wa-sire. Ku-ju (268)	Ö-söwö. U-ööp	Yad; fad. H-ady', F-adyä. Ba-lem-puy-	N-wäzu
Belly ...	K-ör; tr-or or i-sor or j-or	Me-lax; a-lax	Ba-yu. Wa-yu; ba- Pa-kout (268)	Pi-pas (269). Pö-pöb (270). K-en; i-ben (271). Ka-yiñ (272)	Fad; kad. Far, Har	I-doñk
Bird ...	A-bamp; e-	Ma-fur; ba-fure	Gu-usudu; wa- U-nöune (268)	Ö-kas	F-nakeita; ba- E-kinu. E-kindu. Di-sudu. Ba-ñta	Sere or Sire
Blood ...	Ma-cir. Ma-tsir	A-nyak	Bo-gana. Pö-nade (268)	Pi-nyak	Ha-sim or Fu-sim Enil	Wa-zat
Body ...	A-der; ma-	...	...	...	Enil	Im-bama
Bone ...	Ka-bant; tra- or ta-	Mo-xol; a-	Bu-jeda; ma- Pe-jere (268)	Ko-mox; i- (270). Pu-maa Pu-mw (271-2)	Ga-wol. (K-wol (273 a) (or u-wol). E-gaka, Hu-gak	I-ty' ²
Bow ...	A-bastra; e- A-banta (264). A-bontsira (265)	M-ñiri; a-	Bu-ñadu; ma- Pö-ñade (268)	Ka-ñaja (269). Ke-ñani, Ka-ñane (270, 271). Ga-kori (272)	Fu-ñagen; ku- Hu-ñaden	N-gaa

¹ The term 'al vowel in Könyägi is sometimes so faint that it is best rendered by a small letter above the line.

² bana, banana is a widespread word in the Guinea coast regions for 'banana', and it was here that the west European word 'banana' originated, through the Portuguese.

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landoma	266. Nala	267. Bisfada 268. Pajade	269. Kaoyöp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar <i>or</i> Sadat 272. Bola	271. Fulup (Dyöla) 273a. Fönyi 273b. Pilham	274. Könyögi
Bowels ...	Ku-mpa; no-	...	...	...	Mu-hlaw. M-lam. Ka-fes <i>or</i> Ka-hes. Har	Bëë
Brains ...	Ma-fit	...	...	...	Mu-ñof. Ma-kuku	Se-ful
Breast (man's)	A-kapatr. A-kabats; ya- (265). A-kawata (264)	Ma-ñalo; abu-ñalo	Wu-senyi; ma- Pa-kede (268)	Bi-jenj (269). Bi-jus (270). Bu-gätj (271). Bi-jinj (272)	Bu-sus; a- Bu-sus. Ba-geñ. Ba-giñ. Ba-gän	I-ñak
Breast (woman's)	Ka-lont. Da-sa <i>or</i> Ka-sa; ma-sa	M-ben; a-ben	A-bill; ma-bill. Pebr (268)	Pi-al (269). P-el; m-el (270). P-al; mi-al (271)	P-el; gw-el. K-ihl. K-ll. Ka-läm	I-bol; wa-wil
Brother ...	U-wautr; a- Wo-an-tu-baki. Wo-an-tsi-baki (264). Ü-bagi (265)	N-wöke. M-foñ	N-ködo. Ma-ide. Ninda. U-jase. U-peare (268)	Tu-mäki (269). A-simaka. Tse-maga. A-dze, A-ton. A-tsa (270, 271, 272).	A-ti. A-tumba	A-ceron
Buffalo ...	U-ban; tra-	...	...	...	E-dakol (273a)	I-dyöko
Bull ...	U-nä-u-runi. Tura (265)	Ma-pimbe kole	Tura	U-kaa. Ökal	Fa-muna. Fi-jin; gu-jin	I-si
Buttocks ...	A-sä; e-sa	...	...	...	E-baty'; si-baty'. E-bat; si- Fu-tut (273a)	Ö-tü
Canoe, boat	A-bil	M-bafe	B-regi; sa- Ku-ñuñ (268)	B-ræne (270). Bo-tian. Bi-ten. Bu-tsen (272)	Bo-sana; u-	Kulu
Cat ...	A-yari. N-yari; e- <i>or</i> ma- (264, 265)	...	Ja-ñguma	U-ndäll	E-ñañguma; si- E-schæ; si- Ka-ñufak	Ya-ñgwan
Charcoal ...	K-ontr. K-onts (<i>M.</i> j-onts) (265). K-unt; i-unt (263)	N-jeñk; a-jeñk	Nya; ge-nya. Ma-nyae (268)	Ki-jöi. Ka-juar; i- Il (272)	Ba-gek. Fu-geg; ku- Fu-met; gu- Hu-tek. Hu-met	Wa-työnu
Chief, king	U-bä; a- Ü-bë; a-	M-fem; be-	U-yama; bi-yama. Fa-ñkama (268)	Da-rkuan (269). N-ñlei; ba- (270). Na-sio; ba-sio (271, 272)	A-sanum; ku- Ü-wi. E-i. A-ta. O-yl. A-ka, A-ya	A-sañgal
Child ...	W-an; a-wut (<i>M.</i>). Wa-bet; a-fet. Ba-fet; a-fet (264). W-an-fet; m-an-a-fet (265)	...	Nambi, Numbe, Num	Na-mpa, Ba-jañ (269). Na-mpw (271). A-bok. A-buk (270, 272)	E-nyu. A-nyil. Di-nyil. Mu-nyil	Fo-ttaf; u-tab

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landoma	266. Nala	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyöp 270. Popel 271. Sarar or Safal 272. Bala	273. Fulup (Dyöla) 273 a. Fönyi 273 b. Fülham	274. Könyägi
Cloth	Kofo. Ta-foto (265)	Ke-kiidi	Lope; ba+. Ku-lata (268)	O-kata; äge- Om-pan. U-kata. Ba-lafat (271)	Ka-ful, Ka-hul	A-tciid
Cold	O-trañk, O-tsañk, N-tsañk (264)	Ja-jax	...	...	Ja-wi, Jebi. Hu-tonta, Ni-tont. Noñk E-suk. Dyögi. Bu-kin	U-dyi
Country	A-tof. A-ntof	...	...	...	E-suk. Dyögi. Bu-kin	U-ñal
Cow	U-nä (-bera = female). Wa-na, A-na; tse- (264, 265)	Ma-pimbe	N-nara; gu. Ku-na (268)	U-yet (269). O-yil. Wu-let, Wu-it (270-2)	E-be; s-be. E-be-yaro	A-süvel, A-zvel; <i>ñ</i> . vü-zavel
Crocodile	A-kiwi; na-ya- A-futo (264)	Ma-fek; ba-feke	Ja-syi; lu+. Fa-tema (268)	O-teke, O-tiñk	Y-on; s-on. Y-ö; s-on. Y-on	Ny-ñund
Day, daylight	A-rai; ma- Ra-sok. Ro-yañ; ta- Da-yañ (265). Di-ñ (264)	Mi-yakat	Nga-bu-nari. Pu-dyade (268)	Pu-nag. Pe-nak	Fu-nak (Hu-). Bo-radob. Ba-lal	U-löbu
Devil, evil spirit	U-krifñ. A-roñsoñ. O-kerñ	M-banjoñ	N-aria. Na-ntene (268)	U-jai (269). Mu-ñkers (270). U-gawe (271, 272)	E-wats. A-nay- A-mmahl; ku- Bo-gun (273 a)	Süntöñ
Doctor (medi- cine man)	U-bealomba. I-wur-a-tsor; <i>ñ</i> . a- (264). Ö-jara; a- (265)	Milet; be-let	U-jarona; bi- U-jande-burö	Na-pene (269). Na-pena (271, 272). Ni-ñkanya; bö- (270)	A-sontona. A-jifa; ku- A-lax; u-	Vi-lö, Vi-lesa
Dog	A-tran; e- A-dzan. A-talen; ya- (265)	Ma-bet; ba-beto	Gi-sadu. ji-bä (268)	U-bas (269). O-bol (270). U-böz, Ö-burñ (271, 272)	En; s-ten. E-dyaba, E-jaba. E-nai	I-wi
Door, door- way	Ka-rare. Ka-suñga (264). Ro-kañ	Medem; a-	Gu-mpuru. Ka-njide (268)	Pu-jaman (269, 273). Pu-lumö (270). Bu-diñi (271)	Ka-mbil. Ka-dyuñkurñ Ga-negen; u- Ge-nanom; u-	Ra-ñgatyeri
Dream	Ma-re	...	...	...	E-suhut, Seüt	N-dakerebu
Drum	A-bitifñ. Keleñ. Dundu (264, 265)	Danduñ. Ma-tambe	Dañe; ma+. Pa-dañe (268)	Ki-joñgar. O-ñdagin. On-dañk (270). Ka-mombuloñ (271). Ka-mumbulu. On-doñga (272)	E-if. Bu-gad, Bu-gar. Ba-han. Fi-ñum	I-ñgañ

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landamma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Fajada	269. Kanyöp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadai 272. Bola	273. Fulop (Dyöla) 273 a. Fönyl 273 b. Fühäm	274. Könyägi
Ear	A-lañs; e- A-rañs, A-leñs; ya- (264, 265)	Mi-neau	Go-nufa; ma-nufa. Ku-nafe (268)	Ka-bat (269). Ke-bara; e- (270). Ke-wät; i-bät (271). Ka-badz; e- (272)	Go-nas; gu- Kös; w-ös (or Ka-was). E-dyän	A-näf
Egg	Ka-mes; e-	Mi-nylri	Nä-nya. Ma-nino (267)	N-jenye. Pu-nene, Pu-nian	Keh. Fe; ke	I-nin; wa-nin
Elephant ...	U-rañk. Wa-rañk (265). A-bañ; i-e- (264)	Ma-rebe; be-	I-yöya; gu- Wei-wat (268)	U-loñga (269). U-yaoga (270). U-loñk (271, 272)	E-nab; pi- E-nyaba	I-nyi
Excrement	E-nin	...	...	...	Wa-t. Ma-sau	Wa-hint
Eye	Ba-for; e- Da-for; ya- (265)	N-kiet	A-gira; ma- Ma-sa (268)	Ki-kaal (269). Pe-kil; e-kil (270). Pu-gas; go-gas (271). Pu-kas or Pu-kas (272)	Gi-pil; go-pil. Ji-kil; ku-kil (273 b). Di-kil (273 a)	I-ñgrr; wi-ñgrr
Face, fore- head	D-er; e-er. A-buñ; e- Ta-gbuñ; ma- (264, 265). Ke-roñ (264), Ku-ruñ; i-e- (265)	Mu-hol; a-hol	Lugu. Luyu To-sa (268). Bo-jamu (267). Pu-jiñ (268)	Ki-kas (269). Ma-ñkil (270). Pi-juk; i-juk	Bo-hi. Ha-kil. Fi-rin; go-rin (273 b)	Yi-ka; wa-ka
Fat, oil ...	Ma-toa	...	Dyna. Ma-kam (268)	Mi-ñkir (270). O-gera. U-kara	Mi-ta or Mi-t'. Mu-tön (273 a). Ba-dik	Wa-gu
Father	U-kas. O-kom, Pa. Bapa, Papa	Baba	Baba. Wade. Ape. Pape (268)	A-sin (269). A-si (271). A-hil (270). Papa, Paba	A-mpa. Ppap. A-mal. A-tuba. A-fapa	Rmüh'; wa-rmüh'
Fear	Ne-sa	...	...	...	Ka-kall. Mu-kall	De-wuyä
Finger	A-sul; ma- Ta-gen; ma- (264). Ta-lar; ma- (265)	N-te; u-te	A-karu; ma- Ko-nyit (268)	I'u-kanye (269). Pu-konj; ikonj. Pu-kön (271, 272)	Fu-siñk; ku- Fi-sex; gu- Hu-sik	Fu-mbak; pi- wu-mbaki
Fire	N-antr. N-ants, N-ents (264, 265)	Het; a-metoa	Furu. Nakas (268)	M-burüa (269). Buto (270). Buduo (271). Budö (272)	Ya-mban; sa-	Wa-ddöx
Fish	Ka-lap. A-lup; ya- (265)	Ma-leñ; ba-leñe	Yess; wa +. I-sañ (268)	O-rük (270). O-tap (271, 272)	E-wol. E-vol. E-ol; pi-	I-gis

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landama	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyöp 270. Fepel 271. Sarar or Sadai 272. Bala	273. Fulup (Dyöla) 273 a. Fönyi 273 b. Föham	274. Könyägi
Foot ...	Ko-tak, Ko-trak; tra, Ke-tara Ko-tsege (265). A-ni; ma-ni	N-gbañ-ga-fan	Fo-gurañ- ka-gall, M-am-pi-nyawe (268)	Ka-pein (271), Wi-pent (272)	Köt, Ga-hanum, Ke-kenum	I-vaire; wa-pari
Forest ...	A-gboñkwo, Ka-baki (264), A-kantsa (265), A-pes	N-koñ	Kida; fo-kida, Pu-nyu (268)	Pu-leke (270), Pu-taf, Pu-tsats (271, 272)	E-bemba, Ke-ramba; u, Go-reñ	Fök
Fowl ...	A-tökö, A-trösö- A-tsogoo, A-tsöyoo	Ma-tkoo	A-jüa; ma-süa, Pa-jafe (268)	U-gog (269), O-gaka (270), U-gok; fgu-gok (271, 272)	E-xulol; su- E-mandyuk, E-keleö	Fa-yaiñ, Fa-yainy'
Frog, toad	A-tral, A-tsal, A-rutro, A-fintal	Mi-sok	Teti, Pa-tagoo (268)	U-faroo (271), Ö-böpal (272)	E-hol, E-fol; pi-	For
Ghost ...	A-mogbula	...	...	...	Boy-ik, Bü-ik, A-purepiñ	A-nañgwölle
Girl ...	U-borkoo; a- U-fane, Ba-fet-i-rani (264), Wo-ntsal (265)	N-gamin-i-fai	Ni-nda; ma-da, Wo-njao (268)	Na-mpall or Na-mpole; ba- Ni-mpile; ho- (270)	A-suñgüta, Be-jut; su- E-jain; ba-	A-rreg
Goat ...	W-ir; ö-ir	Me-ñ; be-fo	N-dahn; gu- Wo-ndafe (268)	U-pe, ö-pe, Ö-pei (269-72)	E-jamen; si- E-dyamen	E-nañgal
" (he) ...	Ka-yañk; u- Si-rombi (264)	Mo-fim-be-bar	Gu-nraba, Pa-tabe (268)	O-röu; ñge-röu, U-düöa	Fa-jehel; gu- Hu-dikel (or Fu-), Hu-sañ	Ö-tána
God ...	Kuru (263, 264), Kanü (265)	Ma-balañ, Mi-yagat	Gu-dana, Ko-dañ	Bste, Bursel, Ghate, Ghadzi	At-e-mit (or E-mits) (i.e. 'chief of sky')	N-wunoo
Grandparent	U-ka-s-o-bom ö, U-kara-u- bom ö, Mama, Ta-nüñ (264), Ü-tem (265)	Ma-ñkere ö, Mama ö	Mama	A-tiam, A-tem, A-temu, A-bewoo ö (271)	Ampa ö, Inya ö, Fafan ö, Dyahan ö, A-nofäno	R-rmuiba
Grass ...	Ke-ren	...	...	...	Mu-kaoo, Mu-git (273 a)	I-dü
Ground ...	A-tof	...	...	...	E-tama, M-öf, Yi-ökam	I-ñgä
Ground-nut	A-kand, Ta-kan; ma- (264), Ku-juñ (265)	N-kañlima	N-tia, Ma-ñkooli (268)	O-lek, O-liak, O-piat, O-pets	Fu-kiu; ku- Ba-dyañgata	...
Guinea-fowl	A-cem	...	...	...	Fu-süa	Sel, Sei

English	263. Tswana 264. Baga 265. Landana	266. Nata	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyöp 270. Peçel 271. Sarar or Sadai 272. Bala	273. Falup (Dyöla) 273 a. Fönyi 273 b. Filham	274. Könyügi
Gun	A-pihkar (Portuguese)	M-hügar	Gu-fuügara. Ke-di (268)	Pu-ügara (269). Ke-üari, Ka-üane	E-fumbeü, E-pumbeü	...
Hair	Ra-fon. Ka-fon; se-fon (265)	Mi-lean; a-lean	Gu-mboel; wel Pa-saj (268)	O-el (269). O-yela; Eg-ele (270). W-el, Wu-el (271, 272)	K-al; w-al. W-al (273 a)	l-mmü
Hand	Ku-tro, Ko-tsa, Ke-dza. A-talaü. Ka-fon; se- Da-bump; te- (265, 265)	N-tegafan. N-te; a-te	Ge-ntafu. Ka-tajawe (268)	Ü-naüen (270). U-naüi (272)	Bu-lefej (or -lefe). Ka-neü; u-neü	l-rinya; wa-
Head	Ra-bömp; te- Da-bump; se- (265, 265)	N-ki; a-ki	Bu-öfa or Wu-öfa; ma-gafa (267). Pö-fa (268)	Ba-hen (269). B-ene; e-hene (270). Bu-gon, Bu-kaon; i- (271, 272)	Fu-kaon; go- Fu-ka, Hu-ka	Aä-gavu; wi+
Heart	Ko-but	...	...	...	E-koük. E-sigira. Fu-ny' Ka-ny'	lty-endye
Heel	Ra-botka. Da-benta; se- (264)	N-ügeton; a- ü-jokotaa	E-tendye, E-tenje; ma-renye. Ka-da-h-ka-dnä (268)	Fu-ponnye (269). Fu-pon, Fu-sönyi (271, 272)	Fu-ton; ku- Hu-tond	l-tak; wa-rak
Hide	A-reka	...	...	...	Ka-föngol. Ka-baü	...
Hill	Ka-öen; tra-	...	...	...	Bu-reb. Hu-rit. Hu-tint, E-tinti	...
Hippopotamus	U-ka; tra- A-nuna (265)	...	...	...	E-kaü	l-mwü
Hoe	Ka-trala. Ka-tsala; ts. ts-, tu- or tra- Da-ha; sa-ba	N-jakot; a-jokotaa	Jalo; ba+. Ka-jama (268)	O-kobaröl (269). Bu-boüka, Hu-mboüga, M-buüku (270-272)	Ka-dyandä. Ge-jantä. E-bara; si- (273 b)	l-guba
Honey	Ra-mal. Ma-sä	...	Li-a. Ti-ye (268)	Pu-nöwö	Mö-kum, Mu-kum	Wa-dedji
Horn	Ka-len	...	...	...	Ka-sin. Ka-sin. Hu-sin	O-miri; wa-
Horse	A-see	Ma-reba	N-duegwa	Um-pulinj. O-sumpulet	E-pliü	...
House	A-set; e- De-nde; se-nde (264). Ku-la; tsela (265)	N-kuk; a-kuküa	Sadi; ba+. Pade (268)	Ka-ta (269). (271, 272). Ke-tax (270). Ka-kab (270). Ka-gup (271)	E-lup. E-lap. E-luf; si- Yaü; a-ü. Fu-baük. Fu-tefe. Ka-limbisi	A-tyeri

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landmann	266. Nalu	267. Biefada 268. Fajade	269. Kanyöp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadai 272. Bala	273. a Fulup (Dyöla) 273 a. Föuyi 273 b. Fiham	274. Könyägi
Hunger ...	Der	Ba-wome	...	...	Ba-ter, Ba-tyar	I-nde
Husband ...	Ö-wos ; a-	...	...	...	A-in. A-tan (273 a)	A-zanü
Hyena ...	A-sutugu	...	...	...	E-mundana. E-samaí	I-ndé
Iron ...	Ka-tru. A-fatr. A-fata	M-faj	Bu-jamel. Tu-poi (268)	Bu-bual (271). Bu-poi (272)	Ma-nyi. Ma-nyí. Mu-lap ⁶	Di-gürä
Island ...	A-yel ; ma-	...	...	...	E-tama. E-tuta	...
Ivory ...	E-trañku. Da-sik ; ya-	...	Bu-sede gwe yoya	Pe-nyi-nyoya	Ka-ñü. Ka-nyü. Ka-tenyab	B-eyi
Kace ...	Ka-wu ; tra- Da-buñ ; se- (265)	M-foobax ; a-	E-gomo ; ma- Pañ (268)	Pi-juhul (269). Pu-huba. Pu-juje (270). Pu-juhul (272)	Fu-juh. Hu-duhl. Fu-dyür. E-joñkum ; su- (273 b)	I-kwo
Knife ...	A-tis (263, 265). K-amp ; ts-amp (264)	Ma-tudü	Ke-rani ; mssa- Pa-jaše (268)	Wa-mbanji (269). O-mbandj, U-mban ; ñgi-, ñge- (270-272)	Ge-wa ; we-wa. E-wunyum	I-tcarr
Lake, sea ...	A-toñka	...	...	...	Ka-tok. Fu-moit. Ho-imp	...
Leg ...	A-ññk ; ma- Ta-rank. Ka-tok ; ta- Ke-tseg ; se- (265)	N-wat ; a-wat	Go-rañka ; ma- Kore (268)	Pi-wat (269). Pu-tsema ; i- (270). K-öt ; i-öt (271). K-o-hats (272)	K-ot. K-öt. Ga-tu ; go-ta. Ke-keñnum (273 b)	I-muv ; wa-guv
Leopard ...	U-sip. A-sip ; te- A-tumbala. Ö-kadngantun (265)	Me-nyambele	Njesanu ; go-sann. Na-mbarañ (268)	U-wat (269). Wu-ot. Wu-öts (271, 272). Ö-siñka (270)	E-samaí, E-sama. Ji-gaj (273 b)	I-zañ
Lion ...	A-soñala. A-yari. Ö-lemobagi (265)	Ma-ñinuk	Ji-gadama ; nya- Jadama (268)	U-leññ. U-ji mo-gur	Ji-ñan. Ji-ñera. E-ñeñ. Dyi-mükör	I-wizan
Lips ...	Ka-sañ ; tra-	...	...	...	Fu-plitam. Fu-bitam. Fu-tam. Hu-bila	Wa-a
Magie, fetish	K-orösu. Ma-bani. A-jiñ. E-butu (264)	Nyint	Bi-sani ; so-san. Ka-ndanyini (268)	Pe-hol. Ka-suog	Ba-bon. Ba-kin	A-yawi
Maizé ...	Ka-mañka-foñ. Ka-ñkabe (264). Ke-bahu (265)	N-kafulon	N-tubanyö	Bu-magi. Bu-maja	Ba-sita. Ho-sit	...

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landama	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyöp 270. Fepel 271. Sarar <i>or</i> Sadai 272. Beala	273. Fulup (Dyöla) 273a. Fönyl 273b. Filham	274. Könyägi
Man	Wu-ni; a-fam I-fim; a-fim. Fum; a+	Nyie	U-sa; b-sa U-sia (268)	N-ent (269). Nyl-ent; bi-ent <i>or</i> ba-ent. Ny-entz (272)	An; ba-kan. A-nine, A-neine; <i>pl.</i> k-ine, we-ine	An; wi-ana
Man, vir. ...	U-runi; a- I-ruguni; a- (264)	La-ukiale; ba-	...	...	A-ina	Fa-ean
Meat	U-gem. A-peam	Mo-nak	Ny-ari. Ny-use (268)	O-yemants. Wu-iamat. Wu-yamadz	E-ia. E-leu	Fa-iyar
Medicine ...	A-trol. A-dzöl, A-tsar. A-jöl (264, 265)	Mi-nient	Bi-sani. Bu-rö (268)	Bona (270). Bu-gö (271). Bu-kase (272)	Bu-bun, Bu-bon	Wi-ia, Vi-ia
Milk	Ma-nensa. ¹ Ma-ga. Ma-mbr (265)	Ben	Ma-ana. Ma-mbr (268)	Mi-ntaü. Mu-ntou	Mi-br, Mi-hl. Mi-ñ (273 b)	Wa-ambila
Monkey ...	Ka-yek. Wa-kar; tsa-kar (264, 265)	M-fasak; a-fasake	Gi-degwa. Ju-pura (268)	O-satra (270). U-gon, O-kon (271, 272)	Hu-dol. Fu-löf	I-än; wa-jän
Moon, month	N-of; y-of. N-wof (265)	M-bilan	Wu-iamta. Fa (268)	Pu-R (269, 270). Pu-ñat (271). Peli (272)	Hu-bleu. Fu-lö. Fi-en. Fu-lheñ	U-lepera
Mother ...	U-kara. Ya. Bou. Nä. Maña (264). Mama (265)	Nya	Nä. Noä. Nie, Nae (267, 268)	A-nen (269). Nana <i>and</i> A-ni (270). Ne (271). Ni (272)	I-nya. Jä. Dyä. Dyai, Dä	Amma, Namma. Namäx (= <i>thy</i> <i>mother</i>)
Mountain ...	A-roñ; ma-	...	...	...	Hu-city. Fu-sil	I-kuña
Mouth ...	Ke-suñ. Ka-sun; ta- <i>or</i> te-. Ke-suñ; tse- Go-suñ; tse- (264, 265)	Mi-suñ; a-suñ	Musu, ma+. Pi-mes (268)	N-tä (269). Mo-ntun; itun (270). Mo-ntum; itum (271). Mi-ntuñk (272)	Bu-tum; u-tum	Wa-a'
Nail (of finger or toe)	A-santak <i>or</i> Santsk. A-sants; ya-sants	N-wneñ; a-	Ga-ñkaru; nya- Karu (267). Kw-fodu (268)	Ka-ñkware (269). Ki-nyere; i- (270). Pu-nyere, E-nyeri	Ga-ñrox; o-rox. K-öd; w-ör (273 b). A-hor. Kor (273 a)	Wo-kañem
Name	N-es; m-es	...	...	...	Ka-dya. Ka-res	...
Navel... ..	Ku-bont; tra- <i>or</i> tse- Ke-bont; tse- (265)	Mi-lab; a-lab	Wu-röñö. Pa-dumpe (268)	Pu-ñsuntoñ. Pu-sinden. Pe-santan	Fu-xulet; gu- E-kumpulot Ku-kusulot	I-tamvul

¹ Cp. with 263, and with Bantu words for 'suck', 'fat'.

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landama	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Fajada	269. Kanyōp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadal 272. Bala	273. Falup (Dyōla) 273a. Fōnyi 273 b. Pilham	274. Kōnyōgi
Neck, throat	Ka-dim; tra- or. tu-; Ka-dim; te- (265); Ka-rim; te- (264); Ka-sok; te- (264); A-mira; ya- (265)	Mi-suar	Ndurañoo; ma-lañoo (267); Un-tañ (268); E-rafa (267); Fa-je (268)	Pu-ñgōngi (269); Ke-tsus (270); Ketut; Ka-dudz (271, 272); Ku-ñara (270); Ka-ñot, Ga-ñots (271, 272)	Bu-lamox. E-kondot; sus. E-kondor	I-gin ¹
Night	Tra-trāk. Tsa-tsak. Tsa-yetsāk. Ū-bi (263)	Fot	Wo-djana. Pa-dyene (268)	Bu-ram (269); Bu-rim, Bu-dem, Bu-dam (270- 272); U-sōjen (272)	Fax, Fūk, Hūk. Bu-iti (darkness). E-dim (darkness)	Gu-mōd, Gu-mōd
Nose	A-sot. Tsa-sut; ma- (Ama-kal = nostrils 263)	Mi-nyeni; a-	Ga-ñjai; nye-sini. Nya-sin (268)	Bies (269); Bi-hi; hi (270); Bi-iz; iz (271, 272)	E-nyēnda, E-ñinda, E-nyunda	I-tyca
Oil palm ...	A-komp	Ma-si; asi	Be-sinji; sa- Be-nij (268)	Be-klam (270); Be-klam, Be-keēm	Ka-bekel, E-bekel. Ny-it; w-it	A-gwonna
Ox	U-nū	...	...	...	E-be; pi-be. Hu-kat, Fu-kat	I-ni
Paddle ...	A-lala	...	...	...	E-ōn, E-ven. E-bondoko	M-hanj
Palm wine, beer	Ma-komp	...	...	...	Bu-ñuk	A-ciri
Parrot ...	A-pal. A-karō. E-bayebaye	Ma-baka; be-bakne	Joga. Ku-joi (268)	On-simna. U-semane. Un-simana	E-kekora; bu-	?
Penis	Ma-rual	...	...	...	E-foñt, E-huot	I-pōt
Pig	A-sop; te- tra-, te-	...	Ya-mali. Kasi; ma-hasi. Señ (268)	Ōn-kumbe (270); Kumba (272); U-ñfek (271)	E-kumba, E-furka, E-purgon (Portuguese 'porco')	I-mpaya. Fasin
Pigeon ...	Ka-fop. A-pogi. A-bugara; ya- (265)	Ma-far; be-far	A-bale; ma- Pa-pōle (268)	Ō-bale (270); U-balap (271, 272)	E-leh. Ka-labal, Ka-lhabān; u- E-pañkon	Fāk. Fāyo
Place	D-er	...	...	...	Tin. Tan. Fulaba	I-guac

¹ Properly I-gin - ɣ representing the Russian vowel in which is like a throaty ɣ or the Welsh ɣ in ty ('house').

English	263. Tembe 264. Baga 265. Landama	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyöp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadai 272. Bala	273. Fulup (Dyöla) 273a. Fönyi 275 b. Filham	274. Könyägi
Rain	K-om ; ts-öm. Ko-am. Tsa-fan (265)	N-tak	Gu-sita. Ba-luru. Pa-tiö (268)	O-hlo-wura (270). Wi-bal ; ägn-šo-wal (271). Uwo-hal (272). Po-ti ; i-ti, mu-nti	E-lub, Ka-lup. Mu-mel. E-mits (<i>ibid</i>)	Er-rébi
Rat	W-er ; o-er	...	Fiall ; ba +. Fear (268)	O-yars. Wo-yat. U-yadz	Fu-ja ; gu- E-toku, Ba-taku Hu-dyunta	I-nañ
River	Ra-bon ; tra-	...	...	...	Ka-toök, Dya-tok. Fu-löi. Fu-te	U-öbe. U-öwa
Road	R-öñ ; s-öñ. Ka-bia	...	...	...	Bu-tin. Bu-rufi	A-ägäo
Salt	M-er	A-woj	A-köli. Ma-köre (268)	Pu-nam (269, 271, 272). Pu-tehal (270)	Mu-sis	Wa-niri
Shame	Ma-lap	...	...	...	Nyi-su. Nyi-nyekwo	U-sufra. U-sufanax
Sheep	Ko-öame ; tra- Ko-öngöame (264). A-gnögasia (265)	Ki-ögasia	Gu-mpalela. ji-pöde	U-pobabw (269). Om-palalö (270)	E-saha, Saya ; ji +	I-fe
Shield	Ka-binta	...	...	...	E-baögai. Ka-baüga	Di-ekwo
Shoulder	A-kañkela. Ke-bantsa ; le- (265). Ke-gbäta (264)	N-tafe ; a-tafaan	Ga-mbahl ; ny-afahl. Ka-pe (268)	Pu-ögama (269). Ki-sak, Ke-jak (270, 271). Pu-gaüga ; go- (272)	Ka-band. Ca-ban ; Ö-ban	A-öküs
Sister	U-wontr. Wo-an-tu- bera (264). Ö-bagi (265)	...	(same as 'brother')	(same as 'brother')	A-lina, A-linaa. A-ti, A-li	...
Skin	A-zeka. A-der. D-lp ; i-lp or sedis	N-toökot	Nya-du ; ba- Ko-ndar (268)	Ka-tel (269, 271, 272). Ke-tila (270)	Ga-foi ; gu-pol. Ka-puögol, u- Ka-bañ	A-ögäa*
Sky	Ka-rant. A-riana. Kuru (264). Kanu (265)	Ma-halañ	Gu-dana. Ko-dañ	M-bitakala. Gbata. Bo-rsei	Set. E-mit. Bu-tuna	Wo-mu
Slave	Ö-tar, U-trar ; o-tsar. I-tsar	M-böl ; be-böl	U-lssa ; bi- U-samp (268)	A-gare (269). Ni-njok ; ba-jök (270). Na-juok (271, 272)	A-mikel, A-megel ; u-	A-rrambe
Sleep	Ma-re. Ko-dira	...	...	...	Ka-ñet	Ö-kwod

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landama	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyöp 270. Pepel 271. Sacar or Sadai 272. Bala	273. Fulap (Dyöla) 273 a. Fönyi 273 b. Filham	274. Könyägi
Smoke ...	Kima, A-kima	Mu-roxat	Fu-dju, Ku-ji (268)	O-ru, U-dä	Fa-kod, Ha-kor	U-tyityi
Snake ...	A-bok, A-buk; ɣ-	Mi-sia; be-sise Me-la	Wu-lina; ma- Pe-rinne (268)	U-köputat (269). O-magena; äge (270). O-pula (271, 272)	E-wela; pi- Fu-lan, Hu-lan	Lo-nöö
Son, boy ...	Wu-an-runi; a-wut-aruni. Ba-fet; a-fet (264). Wu-ufet; ma-nafet (265)	Me-lafu; be- Me-la	Nimba-wani; ¹ ba +, Nise (268)	Na-pat ² (269). Na-but, ba-bat (271). Na-fan (272). Ni-npos bü-pos (270)	A-nyol; ka- A-nyel; u- A-mbaj; ka-	Fu-tax
Song ...	Aden; ma-	...	...	...	Ka-kideñ, E-kin, Ka-koegñ	U-yñ
Spear ...	A-kor. Ke-gbasa; ise- (265)	Ma-gbasa; a-gbasa	Ta-mbadi; ba +, Sori (268)	O-tale; äge- (270). Bi-ian (271, 272)	Ka-bai; o- E-bai; se-	Sori
Spirit, soul	Nu-mpul; yu-mpul	...	...	...	Bu-inum Ya-lun (273 a)	...
Star ...	K-on; tros	...	...	...	Bu-ot Yut. E-dyañeñe- nora	Ä-kwöla
Stick ...	Ka-ntr. Ka-trak, Ka-tsak, Ke-tsega. Ke-manduk; ise-	N-kijga	Wu-dakoo; ma- Pu-lakoo	O-ñol (270). Pu-don (271). Pu-ambena (272)	E-got; si- Fu-nuk	Lioke; wa-dakoo
Stone ...	A-sar; ma- or yu-	Me-lak; a-	A-yañgs; ma- Pe-añke (268)	Pu-lag, Pu-lak	E-wal; se- E-wöñum. E-ñäkin. E-lañkin; pi- Yi-ñkam	Itaka; wa-raka
Stool ...	Ka-wañ	...	Tudyu; ma-rudyu. Tiñki (268)	Pu-rsori. Pu-tsare	E-joñkot Fu-nak. E-lakam. E-ñonum	Tiñgi
Sun ...	A-retr. A-nei. Det; set (264). Ke-teñ (265)	Miyakab	Wu-näri. Pu-dyade (268)	Bu-nar (269). Ö-nöe (270). Ö-nuar. Ö-nor (271, 272)	Bu-nax. Ti-nak. Ti-tai (273 b). Bali	U-ohwe
Tail (of an animal)	Kä-leña	...	...	...	Fu-foi. Hu-wet. Hu-lity-	Sowi
Tear ...	Nan-trar	...	...	...	Mu-bea. Mu-kulam (273 a)	O-ägwanoo

¹ Also Numbé or Numbi.² Also Ba-jañ, A-bok, and A-buk.

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landama	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyöp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar <i>or</i> Sadai 272. Bala	273. Fulup (Dyöla) 273 a. Fönyi 273 b. Piham	274. Könyägi
Testicles ...	K-oñkal; tra-	...	...	...	Bakikit, Se-kikit (273 a), Ti-kikör	I-gampa
Thief ...	U-kei	...	...	...	A-ku; kuku, A-bunta	A-lé
Thigh ...	A-lañk	...	A-raga, Bu-laya, Pa-tañ-ka-nyi (268)	Bu-mbañi (269), Pi-söwö (270), Pu-gūwä, Pu-gaba (271, 272)	Fu-boñ (Ilu-)	In-bavu
Thing ...	Tr-éi, Ka-ku, Ye-tr (A.)	...	...	...	Wax, Waf, En-äa (273 a)	I-nyö
Thorn ...	Ka-bañk; tra-	...	...	...	Bu-gub, Ba-deñkun, Ka-dind, E-giäk	U-dampan
Tobacco ...	A-taha	...	...	...	Sambai	Da-vugä
To-day ...	Te-noñ, Me-gu, A-nañ	Ke-sok	Le, Tö (268)	N-tä	Dat, Dyät, Dars	Dol
Toe ...	Ä-sal, Ta-lar	N-gben-gbes	A-kanu-be- gurañka; ma- Ko-nyite- kore (268)	Bi-pen deköt, Pa-konj pu-tsema, Pa-kon-i-got	Fu-sink ke- keduum, Hu-sik	Wa-pare
To-morrow	A-nina, A-ñina, Ni-nañ	Bai	N-kudi, Ku-mpie (268)	Fan	Ka-dyum, Ka-dyom, Ga-jem	A-tyan
Tongue ...	Ra-mer; tra- <i>or</i> tu- Da-mir; se- (265)	Mi-lembe; a-	Wa-dema; ma- Pu-leme (268)	Priamé (269), Pe-remte; i- (270), Pa-ndiamant (271), Pa-ndemut (272)	Fu-rerup; gu- Hu-letumf (273 b)	Ñiña, Dlña
Tooth ...	Ra-sek; e- Da-sik; ya- (265)	M-fet; a-fet	A-kede, A-jede; ma- Ma-nye (268)	I-römagi (269), Pi-nyi (270), Pu-ñiñ (271), Pu-nyi (272)	Hu-ñiñ, Fu-ñiñ; gu- Ke-ñiñ; u-ñiñ (273 b), Ka-nyin	Beyi
Town, village	Ka-petr <i>or</i> Ka-pet; tu- Ke-rare; tse- (264), Dadi; se-radi (265)	...	Da-re; ma- Ya-re (268)	Me-dz (270), U-sak (271, 272)	Ka-lol; u- Ji-lol (= <i>village</i>), E-sak, E-puk ^o	Wo-ñiñ
Tree ...	Na-ntr; yi-ntr. N-ti; n-ti Ke-nts; tse-nts (264), Ke-tog; ya-tog (265)	N-ti; n-ti	Bu-ri; ma-ri, Fi-s (268)	Bu-kö (269), Bo-ma; yi-ansa (270), Bu-mol (271, 272)	Fu-bad, Bu-bat, Bu-böre, Bu-unnokö	A-ttay

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landama	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajaje	269. Kanyōp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadai 272. Beala	273. Fulup (Dyōla) 273a. Fōnyi 273b. Fiham	274. Kōnyāgi
Twins ...	Ka-bari; ʔm ¹	...	...	...	Ku-luba. Ma-luba	U-cep
Urine ...	Ma sōte	...	...	...	Ma-sur, Mo-sur	i-tya
Vein ...	Ko-nta; no-nta. Da-nta; se-fanta (265)	Ma-nar; abe-	Bu-su, Wu-su; wa- Ka-wia (268)	Ki-nan; i-nan (270). Ka-ntan; -ntan (271)	Ka-kil; u- Ga-pil; w-	Ngān; β/ vi-ōkara
War ...	Ka-ciaf. Defā; se-defā (265)	M-bakar	A-gaba; ma- Pa-se (268)	Fu-rseka (270). O-yōt, Ū-gut (271, 272)	Ū-toya, Fu-tik, Ho-tik	N-wūt
Water ...	Ma-nt, Ma-ntr, Ma-nts. Na-mun or Da-mun (264, 265)	Nūal	Ma-mbia. Ma-mba (268)	M-leg (269). Mo-nsoḡ (270). M-el (271, 272)	Ma-hinda. Ma-mel	Wa-ikā
Well, source	Ka-lamp	...	...	...	E-bila. E-koib	Ka-cemna; wa +
White man	U-pata. Ū-fare. Ū-tabu; a-	Ngie-wūse	...	...	Ē-lulum, A-lūā	Arwiāfu
Wife ...	Ū-rant; a-	...	...	...	A-sek, A-sex	A-svel
Wind, air ...	A-fef	...	...	...	E-befo. E-risi	I-zala
Witch... Witchcraft	U-ser; a- Ra-ser	...	...	...	A-sai A-sai	A-yawi A-yawi
Woman ...	Bom; a-fam or a-bom. U-bera; a- I-rani; a- (254). Ū-rant (265)	Nyent La-mfai; be-fai	U-nall; bi-nall. U-jafe (268)	N-at (269). Ni-as; b-as (270). Ny-at; b-at (271). Ny-adz (272)	A-nara or A-nare; ware or kare. Kara	A-svel
Womb ...	Ka-fantr-ka- poru	...	...	...	Ho-hikum	...
Wood (fire- wood)	E-tok, Ke-tok. Ya-tog. Ko-lapot	N-wombāi	Ma-tima-be- huru. Ma-4 (268)	I-mol	U-yad, Wi-yad	Wa-doywa
Yam ...	A-kul. A-nei. De-tsak; ye-tsak (265)	N-kiap	Wu-laju. Ma-raju (268)	Ki-tok, Ka-tox	E-kama. Ku-kis, E-kis	I-yōka
Year ...	Ka-ren	...	...	...	Ka-dyanda. E-mit	Bōna
Yesterday...	Di-s, Di-sa. Ka-nmaya	Ne-fot	Waye. Paki (268)	Ta-gal, Ta-kae. Mo-nta (270)	Fo-ken, Hu-ken	Yino

¹ Noteworthy.

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landöania	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyöp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadai 272. Bala	273. Fulap (Dyöla) 273 a. Fönyi 273 b. Filham	274. Könyägi
One	-in (p-in, ñ-in, i-in, etc., with concord)	-dendeg. -dū	-nama, -kani, -gani, -ini (268)	-öle, -loñ (ö-loñ), -lalañ, -lala	-anö, Ya-nör, -nod, -nori, -nori	Di-añga, -añga
Two	-rañ, -reñ, -parañ (264)	-bele	-bihe, -be, -äge, -ruñke, -mäe (268)	-taba, -pugas (270), -tab (271), -taw (272)	-luba, -gaba, -gawa, or -kaba, -gopten	Wa-xi, -xi, -ki
Three	-sas	-at (pat)	-yo, -jea, -lyea, -jea, -majea (268)	-ku-ant or -ant (269), -jint (270), -yent (271), -a-yents (272)	-egi, -saji, -höyi, -fögi, -foateñ	-rar (Wa-rar)
Four	-ñile, -ñle, -bere (264), -ñgele (265)	-nam (bi-nam)	-nehñ, -ne, -mane (268)	-baker, -bakr, -hagr	-bakir, -baxed, -baregen	-näy* (Wa-)
Five	-amät, -tsamat, -tsamat (264), -tsamot (265), -tsan' (in com- pauition 265)	-tedū, -tedū	Gu-bida (see 'arm', 'hand'), Koo-beda (268), -ka, -ka (268)	Ka-nyan, -nyene, -nyen, -nya	-tox, -tok, -tak, -togen, -ona-ñu-tok	lu-bit or -bidi
Six	-amät-ro-kin, De-kin (264), Ge-tsan-tin (265)	Tedu-te-dendeg	M-pagi, M-padyi, N-kaine (268)	Pagi, Paji, Paj, Pai	Hu-tok di-ano, Fu-tak-mori, Fo-toriano	Bidi-gi-riao or M-bidgiriäo
Seven	-amät-de-rañ, De-perañ (264), Ge-tsan-te- marañ (265)	Tedu-te-bele	Fñ-ganyi, N-podyi, ñ-gani, Ka-mae (268)	Paji-ne-pla, Jand (270), Paji-na- puloñ, Pagi-na-pula	Hu-tok-di-luba, Fo-tore-gabä, etc.	Bidi-go-a-xi
Eight	-amat-re-sas, De-sas (264), Ge-tsan-te- ma-sas (265)	Tedu-te-pat	Wase, Ka-mu-jeon (268)	Kuss, Ba-kari, Bafrei (271), Bäkirei (272)	Fu-tak-si-saji, Hu-tok-di- höyi, Fo-toriföyi	M-bid-go-a-rar
Nine	-amät-ro- ñañle, De-pañere (264), Tsan-te- ma-ñgele (265)	Tedu-te-binam	Læruba, Ka-ma-ne (268)	Kuñs-ne-plö, Ka-nyangala (271, 272)	Fu-tak-si- bakir, Hu-tödi-ku- bakir, Fo-töci-bakir	M-bid-go-a-nar
Ten	-o-fat, -o-fatr, -o-fats (264), Pü (265)	Tebele (i. e. 'twice five')	Wa-pöhe, Papo (268)	U-nya-nawöl (269), Disi-nyane (270), I-nyän (271), I-nyen (272)	Si-bañko, Nyen, U-nyen, Ku-ñen	I-pöyo or Fuko or Pogo
Eleven	-o-fat, -o-fatr-p-in, Pü-ani-tin (265)	Tebele-ntem- dendeg, Tebele-ota- bele = 'five/ten'	Wa-pöhe-ña- nana, Ngapa-kani (268)	De-keoa (272)	I-nyen-di- a-nor, (Kwat = 'fifteen', Iu-tiäken = 'fifteen')	Pogo-gi-riao

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landama	266. Nalu	267. Blafada 268. Pafado	269. Kanyöp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadai 272. Bula	273. Fulup (Dyöla) 273a. Fönyi 273b. Filham	274. Könyägi
Twenty ...	Ka-gba, Ke-gba. Kare-kuma- rañ (264). Pä-ma-rañ (265)	Tebeie ka-mbele	Wa-pöhw wa- ruñke. Pape mañie (268)	Mu-ram (271)	Kabanan, ¹ Ö-yi, A-n (i. e. ‘walañ man’ or simply ‘a man’)	A-ne-bam (i. e. ‘one walañ man’)
Thirty ...	Ka-gba-tr-o- fatr	...	...	...	Kabanna-dy- u-nyen	A-fukw a-rar
Forty ...	Tea-gba-tr-o- rañ	...	...	...	Kabanan-buka- si-gaba	A-fukw a-nere
Fifty ...	Tea-gba-tr-o- rañ tr-o-fatr	...	...	...	Kabanan-ko- gaba-dy-a-nyen	A-fukw i-mbit
Hundred ...	Kemo kin	...	...	...	Kabanan-bu- kana-ñ-tok	Kémö
Thousand ...	A-wul	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	I. Mina. Minañ In, I. -mi- ¹ -a-mi	Mi, Mini. Ni, N. -mäm, ñgunmen	Ma, Me. Ma- (268), Me- (268). -jimu, gamu (267), -ma, -me	Ngä, Nji, Nji. Gi, Ngä, Yi- -ñä, -nam (271, 272), -ni (270), -ji (269)	Indye, Njeni. I, Ni, -ni, -om	A-mi. Nyä, Ma. -e-mi, -momo
Thou, thee, thy	Ma, Muno, Munoñ. Ma- -mu- ² -mu, -kamu	?	?	?	Añ. U, Na. ?	Wudyö. ? Wu. -yid’, -ubu
He, him, his	O, Kano, Kanoñ. O. -ka- ¹ -oi	...	...	...	Uma, Yö. Akila. A, Na. ?	Ai. ? A. ?
We, us, our	So, Šyā, Šyāñ. So- -su- ² -a-sa	...	...	...	-oyw, -oi, -w U-ñ, O-ñ. O-ñal Di, Du, U- ? -o-dali, -o-ñi, -o-ñi	-nai, ? Bano. ? -fu
Ye, you, your	No, Nyā, Nyanñ. No- -nu- ¹ -a-nu	...	...	...	Buku. Bukurul Miñ, Moyñ. Dyi, Dyo- ? -ñ Kakila, Buko.	Uña. ? ? ? -gun
They, them, their	No, Nañ. Na- -na- ² -a-nañ	...	...	...	Ka- ? -ññi, -ñi	Ale. ? -e

¹ From Kaba-nyen = ‘twice ten’.² These infixal pronouns in the objective are also used terminally.³ These (ordinarily) terminal pronouns may be sometimes used infixally.

English	263. Temaé 264. Baga 265. Landooma	266. Nalu	267. Blafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyöp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadai 272. Bala	273. Fulup (Dyöla) 273 a. Fönyi 273 b. Filham	274. Köuyägi
All	be Ramañ. -señk	...	...	...	Pe, Fe. Pöps. Pös	Fop
This, these	-we (u-we); -ne (a-ne) (Classes 1 and 2); -e (añ-e, cy-e, ü-e, -an-e, -äk-e, ar-e, ap-e, atre-e, ats-e; &c.) Owe-añ; añ-e-añ (Classes 1 and 2)	...	...	...	A-we, A-hüs, bukake; ya-ye; sa-se; dya-dye; fa-fe; ka-ke; ba-be; &c. Au or Ahü, bukaka; ya-yu; &c.	U-mi
That, those	Ke-, -añ, -añ (ow-oh, añ-añ; &c.) ci (owa-ci, ka-ci, ya-ci, ma-ci; &c.) Konowoh; ñ. ßañañ (1 and 2)	...	...	...	Awa or A-hus; bukaka; yaya; sasa; &c. A-ñme, A-umu. A-ñma; bu-kakum- buka, bu-kakum- buku, bu-kakum- buka; yayuye, -u, -a; sasunse, u, -a, kakunke, u, -a, wawume, u, -a; &c. (The principle is to affix a changing vowel (-e for near, -u for middle dis- tance, and -a for far) to the pronominal- plus-demon- strative par- ticles. The ac- tual pronomi- nal concord is also used for 'this', 'these')	Gedi or Xedi
Bad	-detsa, -letsa, -law	-e-jiäk	-yale, -ira, -a-ira (268)	-nonora, -titi, -nursi, -arat	-dakut, -fut, -nyenyi, -ññi	-wona

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landama	266. Nalu	267. Blafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyöp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadai 272. Bala	273. Fulup (Dyöla) 273a. Fönyl 273b. Filham	274. Könyägi
Black	-bi	-bala, -balax	Ba-ñigile (267). Bai-nde (268)	-jene. -jin	Hlen. Henam. -nyoget	N-baak
Female	-bera. -rani	-ifai	-pula?	-pale. -nyadz	-ar. -are	-zulla
Fierce, sharp	-bañ	...	...	...	-balus. -nyä	-pombak
Good	-tesa, -ntesa	-a kon	Dub-ile. -ya (267). Wa-nde (268)	-nora. -wara	Dyadyak. Dadak. -ware. -soñsuñ. -süm. -dyabi	Nyiwök
Great	-bana. -bnüera. -baki (265)	-a tibel	Lamaye (267). Ne-nde (268)	-dem. -dembe. -magi. -ran	-jaloo. Kahak. -kalökälö. -amök	-naik
Little	-löi. -feto	-a önyax	Halage. -nentiti (268)	-tiañk. -tiere. -teügëtsi	-tita. -bihun. -temtem. -teme (273 b)	Fatady', -tody'
Long	-bol. -böli	...	...	...	-bak. -momök	-noñk
Male	-rani	-kole, -kiele	-bi?	-ba. -yint	-ine. -en	Fa-can. -con
Old	-baki. -wüon	-a wok	Balibi (267). Ka-fo-nde (268)	-tate. -rpañ	-falen. -fnan. -hinä	A-yerr
Red	-yim	...	...	...	-duñk	N-bantak
Rotten	-lei	...	...	...	-popot. -fufut	N-gallak
Short	-gbutr	...	...	...	-totog. -tog	N-waaná
Sick	-tru. -trüi	-a kulónax	Rawo- Kerö (268)	-mage. -maki	-sumete. -dyurs	U-rös
White	-fera. M-fera	-a wüin, -wüne	Fasi-ile. Fasi-nde (268)	-fasi. -faj	-hit. -äta. -tumpuy'. -far. -tien	N-yerrk
Above, up, on top	Ro-kom	...	...	...	Fa. Fatiel	Ga-mbin
Before	-kadl. Ro-di-ka	...	...	...	Bu-dyulen. Bu-hi	Ka-ñinäkwa
Behind	Ro-rarab	...	...	...	Bu-lemuk. Bu-sol	Ka-müni
Below, down	Ro-rats	...	...	...	Tentam. De-lam. De-tam	Gödd'
Far	Rañ. Ro-yañ. Ö-böi	...	...	...	Läli. Lülii	Nyñka. -nan
Here	Ana. No	...	...	...	Tate	Da-nyari

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landoma	266. Nain	267. Bialada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyōp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar Sadat 272. Bala	273. Fulup (Dyōla) 273 a. Fōnyl 273 b. Filham	274. Kōnyāgi
In, inside ...	Ka, Rō, Ro.	...	...	...	Nen. Nende. Hinde. Di	Ta-nūri
Middle ...	Ka-troñ	...	...	...	Dy'-ellōga. Dy'-etul	Fa-gant
Near ...	(i)-fatsi	...	...	...	Nōnok. Loñ	Dyu-kafo
Outside ...	Ko-ru	...	...	...	Ti-nyere. Ti-cā	l-perr
Plenty, many	Jai. Gbatl	...	...	...	Dupodupō. Pūs. Nūr	Ndyehōni
There ...	De, Re. Ro. Dia, Rin	...	...	...	Baba. Baba. To. Bo	Godī, Xedī
Where? ...	Reke? Re? -ja? -ōñā?	...	...	...	Babai, -ai (Tai?, Bai?)	Ne?
No! ...	Amom! De!	...	...	...	Hani! Se!	Baba!
Not (with verb as prefix, in- fix or suffix)	Ce. -ki. -he, -de. Kapi- (neg. verb, 'not to —')	-ja-	-ma- Gal- (?). Ka- (268)	Ma- Mu- Mbarp-	-ut, -at, -et (-at most commonly). Dyakum, Zakum, Kum	āh
To ...	Tra-, Truka-	?	!	?	Ka-	?
" beat ...	-not.	-mat	fumu.	-kōwa.	-tek.	...
" buy, sell	-sap -wal. -ligila. (264). -tila (263)	-waya	Nafu- ¹ Gandr. Kante- (268)	-tuja -nemate. -gantri. -awe. -wel -wap	-goteñ -nom. -nogulo -nonom	...
" come ...	-der. -mbek	-yine	Legi. -perede (268)	-bei. -bia. -ribe. -bande	-jankō. -bile. -rindi. -riñ	...
" cut ...	-sap. -gbek	-hōgu	Rufu- (268). -buma, -jaba (267)	-te. -fal	-mine. -pit. -fitik. -faren	...
" dance ...	-pisa. -tōmw	-kame	-gama. -pe. Kamede (268)	-gei. -ke	-bombom. -fum. -bum. -kak. -yakōñ	...
" die ...	-fi	-rufe	Neme- Sadi- (268)	-gnte. -ketse. -kerse. -jat	-kers. -ket. -fur	...

¹ The verb-roots in 267 and 268 seem to be conjoined with infixes rather than prefixes.

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landoma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajado	269. Kanyöp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar of Sadal 272. Bala	273. Falup (Dyöla) 273a. Fönyi 273b. Filham	274. Könyägi
To ...	Fr-, Traka-	?	?	?	Ka-	?
" eat ...	-di	-teri	Yaha-	-re	-rie.	?
" give ...	-sö, -sö	-die	Jam- (268) Näni. Nüka- (268)	-de -waha. -tenda	-teny' -ali. -sene. -sen. -dyi	-dami
" go ...	-kw, -kaone, -äkw	-köhe	-bawo. -perade (268)	-pia. -gia. -giya	-kac. -lanyo. -dau. -dau	-döfo
" kill ...	-dif	-ra	Damu. Damem- (268)	-foö	-müx. -ruk. -müle	...
" know ...	-trara	...	...	...	-huse. -dyam. -maman. -gak	-etabu, etab
" laugh ...	-sel	-giyu	Dasi-	-ge -je	-renken, -bebet, -ber. -delhu, -hlu	...
" leave off, cease	-tral, -trei	...	...	...	-fata. -kät. -was	-tavireke
" love, want	-bötr, -böter	-jëobe	Daki-	-ñako	-böli. -fany'. -manc. -mañöf	-tabu
" see ...	-nañk	-kö	Le. Jene- (268)	-uene. -yeal. -wen	-jufox -juye. -dyuk	...
" sit, remain, abide	-yira	-öhe, -nyöhe	Die. Jede- (268)	-tuare. -sori. -tsö. -tef	-lakoo. -rökö. -kin	-danya
" sleep ...	-dira, -ndira, -fenta	-dewe. -awete, -wete	Dand- Danche- Data- Daso (268)	-pende -ñonte	-futa. -fiot. -fita. -mori	...
" stand, stop, be erect	-tsuma, -ntsema	-tote	Nyanye- Nyenyoo	...	-dyume. -hitte. -jundam. -hino	...
" steal ...	-kein	...	...	...	-kuet. -bot	...

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN TEMNE, BAGA, AND LANDOMA (263-265)

Class I. (singular) *Öwaa*, *Waa*, *Ö*, *U* (*öka*, *oo*, *ka*, *ko*, &c.); 2. (plural) *Aña*, *Nä*, *A* (*aña*, *ña*, *ä*, *n*); 3. (singular) *A* (*aña*, *ñi*, &c.); 4. (plural) *Ya*, *Y*, *Ye*, *E* (*eye*, *yi*, *e*); 5. (*ö* or 20 singular) *Ara*, *Ro*, *Rä*, *Dä*, *D'*, *R'*, *Ata*, *Ta*,¹ *T'* (*ara*, *da*, *ta*, *ä*, *di*, *ti*); 6. (plural, collective,

¹ *Ta* was regarded by the Rev. C. F. Schlenker as an independent prefix in Temne, with *Ma* for plural. But it would seem only to be an alternative form of *Da* and *Ra*. It is more commonly met with in Baga (264), while *Da* is the form preferred in Landoma.

abstract) **Ama-, Ma-, Man-, M'** (ama-, am', ma, ma, mia); 7. (1 or 13 singular) **Aka-, Ko-, Kā-, K', Ke-** (aka-, ka-, ak', ki); 8. (plural) **E-, Eye-, Ey'** (eye-, ey', e-, y', yi); 9. (singular) **Ana-, Na-, N-, N'** (ana-, an-, n', n', ni); 10. (plural) **Atra-, Tra-, Trā-, To-, Tu-, Tsu-, Tso-, Co-, C', Se-, S', Š'** (atra-, tra-, trā-, tr-, t-, t', s', &c.); 11. (singular, but also mainly prepositional and demonstrative in sense of 'to', 'at') **Ru-, Rō-** (?); 12. (absent or fused in No. 10); 13. (prepositional only—'in', 'at'—or fused in No. 7) **Ka-** (?); 14. (**Ū-**?, **Ūwō-**?) (ō-, ōwō-, wō); 15. (locative) **Ū-, Od-** (ōd-, d', w-); 16. (plural, collective; *not* a locative) **Apa-, Pa-, P'** (apa-, ap', p', pi).

In addition there are traces of a singular number prefix **Ba-**, which is usually reserved for words connected with children. **Na-** is an honorific feminine prefix meaning 'mother', or 'mistress', 'lady'. **Pa-** similarly is a respectful masculine prefix equivalent to 'father' or 'sir'. The 4th prefix, especially in the form **Ya-**, has often a dual rather than a plural sense, indicating two objects rather than an indefinite number.

PREFIXES, &c., IN NALU (256)

(There are traces of the concord in numerals and adjectives).

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
M-	Be-, A-
Me-	A-, Be-
Na-	Ba-, Be-, Abu-, Abe-
Mi-	A-
Nō-, Mū-	A-
N-, N', Ny-	A-
Ki-, Ke-?	?
Ba-	
La- (or Lam-) (feminine)	

(Nalu also employs suffixial vowels—**a**, **e**—to lengthen the noun-root in the plural, additionally to the plural prefix.)

PREFIXES, &c., IN BIAFADA AND PAJADE¹ (267, 268)

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural (Biafada only).</i>
Wō-, Wu-, U- (u) (human beings mainly)	Bi-, Ba- (bi)
Gu-, Gun-, Ga-	Wa-, Ma-, Bō-, Pō-
	Ba- (ba)
Bu-, Bō-, Wu-, Wō-, Fu-, Fō-, Pu-, Pō-	Ma- (pa, ma), Man-
Pl- (268)	
A-, E-; Pa-, Fa- (268)	Ma- (pa, ma)
N-, N', Ny-, I-, —	Ma-, Gu-
Bu-, Wu-, Bi-, Be- (bi), Pl- (268)	Sa-
Gi-	Ma- (ma)
N-, Ni-, Nin-, Ny' (ni)	Ma-, Maa-, Ba-
Ke-, Ka- (ka) (268)	
Gam-, Gan-, N- (M.)	Nya-, Nye-
Ji-, Ju-	Nya-
Ndu-, Lu- (uru, bu)	Ma-
Ku-, Kō- (268)	?
La- (268)	?
Nin- (diminutive?)	Ma-

¹ The plural prefixes of Pajade are not given by Koelle and are quite uncertain. **Pa-** is the commonest singular prefix in Pajade.

PREFIXES, &c., IN KANYŌP,¹ MANJAKŌ, PEPEL, SARAR (SADAL) AND BŌLA (269-272)

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Wu, U, Ū, A-	Gu, N-gū, Ngi, Nge-
N, Na, Nyl, Ne- (na, ni)	Ba- (ba), Bt, Be-
Ki (269, 270), Ke, Ka, Ga- (ka)	I- (i), E-
B', Ba-, Bu, Bi-, Pa-, Pu-, Be-, Pe-, Pi-, Wi, U-	I, E, Ge-, Moñ-, Moñ-, Mi-
Mu, Moñ-, Muñ-, Min-	I-
Li, Ni, Nin (270)	Bō-, Be-
Ku- (270)	I-
Ba- (269)	?

PREFIXES, &c., IN DYŌLA (FULUP) (273-273 b)

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
A-, An-, Ō- (a, u, um). (This is the 'human being', 'intelligent' class)	Ku- (ka), Buka (ku), Ba- (ba), and Vu- (va)
Yi-, Y', E-, I- (e, ei, i-)	Si-, Su- (si, su), or Ši-, Š' (š, šu)
Dyi-, Ji- (dyu-, ju)	Ku-, K' (ku, k-)
Fa-, Fa-, Fi-, F', Hu-, H' (fu, hu)	Ku-, Gu-, Kae, K' (ku, k-)
Nyi-, Nyu- (nyu)	Ku- (ku, k-)
Ka-, K', Ga-, Ge- (ka-, ga-, a, ku, gu)	U, ū-, W- (? Gu- in some dialects) (u, vu)
Bu-, Ba-, B', Bi- (bu, bu)	U, Vu- (u, vu)
Ma-, Ma-, M', Mi-, Mo- (mu, ma)	Vu-, U-
(locative) Ti-, Ta-, T' (ti, ta, tu)	
(? locative, rare) Fa-, Ha-	

Notes: Ku- in the first plural class varies occasionally as Ki- and Ka-. Buka- is only applied to the plural for 'man'; Ba- is only applied to words meaning or connected with 'children'. Ka- in the sixth singular class is used as the infinitive prefix in verbs. Fa- (or Ha-) of the tenth singular class is rarely used, but seems to answer to the Bantu Pa- as a locative.

PREFIXES, &c., IN KONYĀGI (274)

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. —, A-	2. Wi- (wi), Vū-, Vī-
5. I- (di), Yi-, R', Li-, De-, Di-, Di-	6. Wa- (wa), Wa-, Wi- (wi)
7. Ya-	
9. N-, ŋ-	
13. ? Ka-	
14. Ō-, Ū-, Ō-, Wu-, U- (cf. No. 6)	14. Wu-, U-
15. Gu-	16. Se-?
16. Fa-, Fu- (cf. 14) (sometimes locative)	
20. R', Ra-, Lo-, Da-	

There is not much obvious resemblance here to the Bantu prefixes, though I have used the Bantu numbers for their classification. No. 16, Fa-, Fu-, seems often associated with 'male', 'masculinity', and may be a version of the Pa- or 'father' prefix, a form very common in Pajado (268). No. 5 seems to correspond with the 5th Bantu prefix (Di-, Li-), and No. 6 (Wa-) certainly answers to the Bantu Ma-

¹ Note: the plural prefixes of 269 are very uncertain.

263. The **Tenne** language is spread over the western and central parts of the Sierra Leone Protectorate, and extends westward over a little of French Guinea. The **Baga** or **Kalun** language (264) is—or was—spoken on the coast of French Guinea opposite the Los Islands, north-west of the Sierra Leone boundaries. **Landoma** (265) is the dominant language on the coast of French Guinea between the River Poñgo and the River Nunez or Kakande, and extends a little north of the Kakande.

266. **Nalu** is spoken north-west of Landoma and south of the estuary of the Rio Grande in the southern part of Portuguese Guinea.

267. **Biafada** and the allied **Fajade** (268) language were—in Koelle's time, sixty years ago—spoken in the southern part of Portuguese Guinea, north of Nalu, and on both banks of the Rio Grande from near the coast to a distance of about ninety miles inland.

269. **Kanyöp** or **Manjaku** is spoken in the coast region of Portuguese Guinea along the banks of the estuary of the Jeba river. 270. **Popel** is the language of **Bissau** island, opposite the north shore of the Jeba estuary. 271. **Sarar** or **Sadal** is spoken on the coast north-west of Bissau, and between the estuaries of the Cacheo and Jeba. 272. **Bala** is the language of **Bolama** and neighbouring islands of the Bissagos archipelago.

273. **Fulup** or **Dyöla** in at least three—possibly four or five—dialects, is spoken over a considerable area of French and Portuguese Guinea, from the estuaries of the Gambia and the Casamance on the north-west to the middle course of the Rivers Cacheo and Jeba on the south-east, and behind languages 267-272. The southernmost dialect, called by Koelle **Filham**, extends south of the Jeba river to Rio Grande. **Dyöla** or **Jöla** is scarcely a native name, but a Maudöngo nickname given to all the Fulup peoples and those which speak Semi-Bantu languages 267 to 273 b.

274. **Könyägi** is spoken within the south-eastern basin of the Upper Gambia river, near the country of **Fuladugu**; especially in the district of **Yukuñgu**, through which flows the River Lant, which joins the **Bañguk**. The **Bañguk** enters the **Inere**, and that, apparently, joins the Upper Gambia.

CHAPTER IV

SUPPLEMENTARY ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

TO THE FOREGOING VOCABULARIES

LUKONJO (1).

On page 46, in column 1, insert opposite 'Brother', *Mu-genzi, Mw-ene*. On page 48, in column 1, opposite 'God', *Nya-mu-baaga*; and opposite 'Heart', *Umu-tema, Umu-diba*. On page 49, in column 1, *Eñ-ketsi* as a second equivalent for 'Lake'; and *Eñ-kā*; *ama-* as a second rendering of 'House'. On page 50, column 1, the equivalent of 'Name' should read *Eñ-ina*, and *I-tuñke* should be inserted as a third equivalent for 'Night'; *Ki-sukera* should be added to the words meaning 'River', *I-kute* and *En-penda* be inserted opposite 'Road', and *Umu-hembu* opposite 'Sheep'. On page 52, column 1, insert *Ama-iza* among the words for 'Water'; *-wuma* as an alternative root for 'One' (with a footnote as follows: *Perhaps related to -kuma, Eñ-kuma, meaning 'some'*); *Ndatu* as an alternative root for 'six', and *Ama-lesmi-odata* for 'sixty'. On page 53, column 1, a second rendering of 'Thousand' is *Ngamagana*; *-nyl-* is an alternative form for the objective infix, 'me'; *Ni-we*, a third equivalent of the substantive pronoun, 'Thou', and *-a-wu* of 'Thy'; *Mu-* is a second nominative verbal particle for 'He', *-we* a second possessive terminal, 'His', *Ni-bea*, as well as *Aba*, stands for 'They' (substantival), and *-a-bū* for 'Their'. *-woye*, in the same column, is a second equivalent for 'All', and *Wu-*, *Umu-* for the demonstrative 'This' in the 1st Class of substantives. On page 54, column 1, insert *-tseba* among renderings of 'Good', and *-kera* opposite 'White'. Insert *Hewulu* and *Eriti* opposite 'Above', *Enyuma* opposite 'Behind', *Hali* opposite 'Far', *Ha-katikali* opposite 'Middle', *Ha-kuhi* opposite 'Near', *Ahandi* opposite 'Outside', *-nene* opposite 'Plenty', and *Ha-nemu* and *Okwo* opposite 'There'.

On page 54 the negative particles of *Olu-konjo* in column 1 require restating:

Si- (*Siñdi, Siwa* or *Su-* or *Swa, Si-a, Si-tu, Si-mu, Si-ba*); *Sosa-*, *Sosa-* (before 2nd pers. sing. of imperative); *-ta-* (in past, future, and subjunctive tenses); *Ereko-* (negative prefix for infinitive). *-ndila* (= negative verb 'not to do').

There should be also added the following verb-roots in column 1 on page 55:

-aba, 'go'; *ta*, 'kill'; *-kanza, -ganza*, 'love'; *-lañkera, -bōna* or *-bona*, 'see'; *-wonye*, 'sleep'; *-ema, -ema-na*, 'stand'.

On page 55 the prefixes and concords of *Olu-konjo* require restating in accordance with our fuller knowledge of the language at the present time (1919):

Class 1. *Umu-* (*umu-, -mu-, umu-, yu, yu, u-*); 2. *Aha-* (*aha-, -ba-, ba-*); 3. *Uma-* (*u- or umu-, gu or ku*); 4. *Eñi-* (*eñi-, eñi-, yi, yi, i-*); 5. *Eñ-* (*ñi, ñi*); 6. *Ama-* (*ama-, a-, nwa-, ga*); 7. *Eki-* (*eki, ki*); 8. *Ebi-* (*ebi-, bi*); 9. *Ebi-* (*ebi-, bi*); 10. *E-*, *Eyi-*, *En-*, *Eñ-*, *Em-*, *N-* (*N-*) (*en-, e-, eyi-, yi*); 11. *Esi-*, *Esiñ-*, *Esiñ-*, *Esiñ-* (*en-, esiñ-, isi-*); 12. *Ulu-* or *Uru-*, *Udu-*, *Umu-* (*ulu-, ru-, lu, du*); 13. *Utu-* (*utu-, tu*); 14. *Aku-* (*aku-, ku*); 15. *Ubu-* (*ubu-, umu-, bu*); 16. *Oku-* (*oku-, ku*); 17. *Umu-* (*umu-, mu*).

URUNYORO (2).

On page 54, column 2, there should be added to the negative verbal inflexes of *Uru-nyora*, *-duku* or *-ruku*.

LUGANDA (4-a b).

On page 63, column 4, opposite 'Night', the *Lu-soga* equivalent of 'darkness' should read *Eki-zikiza* or *Eñ-dikiza*. On page 65, column 3 b, the first word for 'Stone' should read *li-we*. On the same page, in column 4, add *l-wendi* (4 b) to the equivalents for 'Sky'; *Omw-ika* (4 b) opposite 'Spirit, soul'; and *I-bale* opposite 'Stone'. On page 66, column 4, *Ama-di* (4 b) should be inserted opposite 'Water'. On page 70, column 4, opposite 'Here' insert *Pana* (4 b), in addition to *Wama*.

On page 70, also, the following additions should be made to the negative particles of columns 2 f, 3, 3 b, and 4-a b: in column 2 f (*Uru-kerebe*): *Ti-ga*; *Tika-* ('not yet'); *-bula* (negative verb). In column 3: *Nti, Nti-*; *-hall-*; *Wi-, Wui-* (2nd pers. sing. and plural, imperative). In column 3 b: *Nti-*. In column 4-a b: *-kwo*; *Ti-, Ta-, Te-* (4 b); *Eziñ-* (4 b).

On page 71 the following verb-roots should be added in column 4-a b: opposite 'come', *-aba* (4 b); opposite 'know', *-ibi* (4 b); opposite 'love', *-yenda* (4 b); opposite 'see', *-bana, -bōna, -boina* (prot.) (4 b).

On page 72 some additions should be made to the *Lu-ganda* prefixes. To the name 'LU-GANDA'

should be added **LU-SESE** and **LU-SOGA**. Among the prefixes of the 5th Class should be inserted **Iri** (2a), and of the 16th Class **Pa-** (4 b).

The plural form of the **Se-, Sa-** 'father' prefix should be rendered: **Ba-se**, instead of **Ba-, Se-**. It should further be noted that **Ka-** is also classed as an honorific prefix, and that there are traces of an honorific **Ki-**.

LUWANGA, &c. (5-5 b).

On page 75, column 5 a, an alternative word for 'Doctor' is **Omu-mali**. On page 76, column 5 a, **Omu-kafo** should be added to the equivalents of 'Father', and **Nya-saye** as another word for 'God'. On page 80, column 5 a, add **Amakuluwa** as meaning 'Things' in plural. Page 83, column 5 a, insert **Jahl** as an alternative root for 'Good' and **ikulundu** for 'Great'. Page 84, column 5, add to the negative particles, **-ta, -kata** (neither); in column 5 a add **-tawe, -nga, -kata** (neither), **Oxu-butu** ('to be without'); in column 6 add **-k'**, make **-ka** an infix **-ka-**, and delete **-ta**. In columns 7 and 7 a add to the negative prefix **Ti-, -ti-** as an infix. On page 85, in the list of **Lu-nyara** prefixes, &c., make the objective infix concord of Class 3 **-ku-** and not **ku-**. On the same page, correct the statement of the 5th Class prefixes in **Lu-masaba, &c.**, by changing the spelling of **Ki-** to **Ri-**. Add to the **Ki-gozii** prefixes of Class 8 the form **Eve-**.

NYAMWEZI (9-9 c).

On page 95, column 9, insert these negative particles: **-ka-** (**ka-, -k'**); **-ñu-**; **-tali-** (not yet).

KIKUYU, KAMBA, TAITA, NIKA, &c. (11, 12, 14, 16).

After some words in **Kikuyu** (column 11) appears a capital **D** in brackets. This—**it** should be explained—stands for '**Dhaico**', a discarded name for the **Nyeri** dialect.

On page 98, column 14, insert opposite 'Ade', **Cezo**; opposite 'Ant', **Ci-viri**; opposite 'Arm', **M-koatu**; opposite 'Arrow', **I-vanao**; and supply missing figure 2 to second foot-note. On page 99 insert opposite 'Breast (man's)', **Legu**; opposite 'Brother', **M-bari**; opposite 'Country', **N-dooe**. On page 100, column 11, note that the plural prefix of **O-tuku**, 'Day', is **ma-**, and insert as a further root for 'Day', **Hingoo**; give **Mu-ñinjiri** as the **Kikuyu** equivalent for 'Doctor', and **Ibe** for 'Father (his)'. On the same page, in column 14, add **M-zuka** to the words meaning 'Devil', and **Kici** to the words for 'Door'.

On page 101, in column 14, add **Ngonde** as an additional word for 'Fish', and spell the word for 'Frog', **Ki-cula**. In the same column, insert **Mu-al** as a second word for 'Girl', and **Vava** as another rendering of **Wawa**, 'Grandmother'. In column 15, **I-cura** is the more correct spelling of the term for 'Frog'; while **Gula** is the better spelling of 'Frog' in column 16. On page 102, column 14, add the following words: opposite 'Hippopotamus', **I-buico**; opposite 'Husband', **Miwa, Miyeo, Mumi** (i.e. 'Husband—my,—thy,—her'); opposite 'Hyena', **I-kutu**; opposite 'Knee', **Ki-tembelu**; opposite 'Lake', **I-riva**. In column 16 the word for 'Heel' should read **Jimbe**. On page 103, column 14, add **Moriwa** to the words for 'Water', and **Mw-eri** to the words for 'Moon'; in column 15, **Tu-manna**, 'Night', should read **Tumanna**. On page 104, column 14, add a second rendering of 'Shoulder', **I-wege**. On page 105, column 11, add **Ka-hi** as a second word for 'Son', and **U-ndu**; **ma-o-ndu** as a further word for 'Thing'. In column 14 insert **I-ywe** as an alternative equivalent of 'Stone'; and **Ki-fumbi** as the rendering of 'Stool'; also **Mw-ñngwa** for 'Thorn' and **Lina** for 'To-day'. Page 106, column 11, add **I-tura** to the words for 'Town'. In column 14, **Ki-gonjo** should be added to the words for 'Yam', **M-baca** to the words for 'Tree', **Cuga** for 'Vein' should be noted as a *nyara* with a singular in **L-uga**, and **Soko** should be instanced as a second word for 'Well'. Page 107, column 15, the equivalents of 'One' should read: **M-wazi, mwe, Mwezi**. In column 14, **-randadu** should be inserted as an additional form for 'Six'. Page 108, column 11, **Ni-** and **Nin-** should be added to the nominative verbal pronouns of the 1st person singular. In column 14, **-ñ-** infix pronoun should be added to the forms for 'Me'; and **Okoo** be given as an additional substantive pronoun, 'He'. In column 12, **Ito-** may be inserted as an alternative nominative form of 'We' with the verb. On page 109, column 11, an additional demonstrative root should be given: **-cilo** (**u-cila, a-cilo, &c.**). Page 110, column 11, the root for the adverb, 'behind', should be spelt **Tuba**, and another form for 'In, inside' should be added **Ti-ñi**. On the same page the negative particles of **Kikuyu** (11), of **Taita** (14), of **Taveta** (15), and of **Nika** (16) require to be re-stated. Those for No. 11 should run: **Ti-, -di-, -ti-, -dika-, -dina-** (preterite); **Tiga-** (infinitive). For No. 14: **Si-, Su-, Sa-, -sake-, Nde-, -anduangi** (verbal suffix); **-ga-, Kande-** ('not yet'). And for 14a: **Si-, Ndu-, Nde-, Ndi-, -sa-** (past conditional); **-ya** (suffix to present). For No. 15: **Si-, Taa-, Tu-, Tatu-, &c.** For No. 16: **Si-, Si-, S'-; -si-; Khu-, Khu-, Kahu-, Tha-, -ta-; Si-dza, Ka-taa, Si-ga.** Also in column 12 the negative particle **-di-** should be represented thus as an infix and the adverbial **Ta-** be added; and in column 13 the negative infix **-dza-** should be added as 'employed with the Infinitive'.

On page 111, **Re-** and **Li-** should be added to the **Kikuyu** prefixes of the 5th Class, **un-** should be given as an adjectival concord for the 3rd Class, and the concords of Class 10 should be rendered **anj,** et. Also it should be noted that the 2nd prefix in **Kikuyu** is occasionally rendered **Wa-** and **Ma-**. In the **Kamba** prefixes, &c., **Dzi-, Si-** should be added to those of the 5th Class, **Ci-, Si-** to those of the 8th Class, and **tai** to the concords of the 10th Class. Also in this paragraph dealing with **Kamba** the second of each of the concords should not be followed by a hyphen, as it is not used solely prefixally, but mainly

as an *infix* and objective pronoun—a distinction which, from oversight of either printer or author, is often lacking in the earlier vocabularies of this work. On page 112, the *Taita* prefixes, &c., require some alterations and additions. *gu-* should be substituted for *u-* as a concord of Class 1, and *Si-* should be added as an honorific prefix. The form *Ru-* should be inserted among the forms of the 11th prefix in *Pookomoo*.

CAGA, SAMBALA, ZIGULA, &c. (17, 19, 20).

On page 113, in column 17, the word *Mu-gare* (17 b) should be inserted opposite 'Banana'; and *N-deye* (17 d) opposite 'Bird'. In column 19, *I-simisi* may be added as an equivalent of 'Ant', and similarly *M-simisi* in the 19a and 20 columns; *Ny-ani* also, for 'Baboon' in the 19a column. On page 114, column 19, *Nw-ana* should stand for 'Child' as well as *Nw-ana*. On page 115, column 17, *N-ombe* (17 b) opposite 'Day'; *Ny-imo* should be spelt thus and not *N-yimo*. In column 19a, *N-ombe ya m-kala* should be added to the words for 'Cow'; and *Zuwa* opposite 'Day' for 'daylight'. In column 20, *M-gaŋga* should be inserted opposite 'Doctor'. On page 116, column 19, insert *Waya* opposite 'Fear', and *N-onda* as an additional word for 'Fish'. In column 19a two other equivalents of 'Fish' should be given: *Sofi* and *Zafi*. In column 20, *M-eso* should be spelt *m-eso*, as it is the plural of *Ziso*; further, the variant *Di-iso*; *m-eso* should be inserted. Similarly, in column 20d, *M-eso* should be spelt *m-eso*, as being the plural form only. On page 117, column 17, *M-boro* (17 b), 'Bullet', might be added to the words for 'Gun'; and *Fi*, also *I-fo* (both of dialect 17 b) to the words meaning 'Hair'. In column 19, opposite 'Grass', *Lu-fawa* might replace *Fawa*; and opposite 'Hair' might be inserted the additional form, *Lu-zwili*; *swili*. On page 118, opposite 'Iron' in column 17, the word *Ky-uma* might be given, for its local meaning of 'Brass'. In columns 19 and 20 insert *Gembe*; *ma-* opposite 'Hoe', and in column 19, *Lu-vea* opposite 'Ivory'. In column 20, it might be noted opposite 'Leg' that *Iki-ga*; *iv-ga* is an alternative rendering showing the retention of the preprefix. On page 119, column 17, the plural form *W-emi*, meaning 'Men', 'People', might be added to the terms for 'Man'; and *Nel* (17 b) opposite 'Medicine'. In column 19, opposite 'Monkey', the additional word *N-kima*, should be given; in column 19a, *N-kombe* for 'Nail'; and in column 20, opposite 'Man', the alternative plural *swant'u*. On page 120, column 17, add *Mu-ra* (17 b) to the terms for 'River', and *I-ruwu* (17 b) to those for 'Sky'. On page 121, column 19, insert the alternative *Ma-humbu* opposite 'Testicles', and *Ki-ga* opposite 'Thigh'. In column 19a, note that *Nw-ana* and *M-bwaŋga* are additional terms for 'Sun'; and in column 20 that *m-lla* is the plural of *W-lla*, 'Song'.

On page 124, column 17, add *-oyu* as another terminal pronoun meaning 'Him', 'His'; and in column 20, note that *Ne-* and *Ki-, K-* are additional nominative verbal pronouns for the 1st person singular, and *Ku-* for the 2nd person singular. On page 125, column 18-18 a, see that the correct forms of the nominative verbal pronoun for the 1st person plural are rendered respectively as *To-* and *Se-*. In Column 20, the correct demonstrative, 'These' for the 2nd Class is *awa-na*, with the preprefix. In column 17, page 126, add *-dōu* (17 b) to the terms for 'Little'.

On page 127 the negatives require re-statement. 'No!' in 17 b is *Hade!* 'Not (with verb), &c.', in the *Caga* dialects (column 17) should be rendered: *-ku-, -da-, -ndi-, -la* (suffixes); *-le-* (*infix* for subjunctive); *-ci* (negative verb, 'is not'). And in connexion with this correction the footnote on the same page should run: '*Chiefly by suffix in the Caga group; the preprefixal forms Si-, Si-, Ha-, Ha- were recorded by the author in 1884 in the Moshi dialect, and similar particles were suggested by a German writer for 17 b, but both alike lack confirmation.*' *Si* and *ci* are negative verbs equivalent to 'is not'. In column 18 there should be added to the negative particles the *infixes* *-isi-, -esi-* applied to all persons, and the *infix -si-* used only with the subjunctive. In column 19 the negative particles should be thus rendered: *Si-, Sa-* (1st pers. sing.), *Nku* or *Kau-, Nka-, Nka-ti-, Nka-mu-, Nka-wa-*; *-ka-*; *Se-, Nko-, Nka-*; *-so-, -se-, -si-* or *-pi-*; *Ka-* (in passive infinitives only). The negatives in *Bondei* (19 a) are: *Nki-, Nku-, Nka-, &c.*; *-li-, -hu-, -ha-, &c.*; *Hi-* or *Ki-, Hu-* or *Ku-, Ha-* or *Ka-, &c.*; *Nka-* (sub.); *-kasa-, -so-, -ka-, -nase-*; *Nkusa-* (infinitives). The negative particles in 20d are much like those in No. 20, but they further include these forms for the past tense: *Nahi-, Nahu-, Naha-, Nahaki-, &c.*

On page 128, the following additions and corrections are required in the statement of prefixes and concords. In those of the *Caga* dialects, add *lu* as an additional concord for Class 11, and these words: 'but *-ā* or *-ny*', suffix stands for *-ni*, the particle associated with Class 17'. The first concord given for Class 10 in *Pare-Gwena* should be *xi*, not *si*. The 'Prefixes, &c.', in *Sambala-Bondei-Zigula-Mrima* should bear these additions: 'No preprefixes, except in *Zigula*, where they are prominently in use.' To the prefixes of Class 1 should be added *Umu-* (20); 19 those of Class 2, *Awa-* (20); of Class 4, *Imi-* (20); of Class 7, *Iki-* (20); of Classes 9 and 10, *Nyi-* (also noting that *Zi-* is amongst the 10th Class prefixes in No. 20, as well as in 20 b). Add to the prefixes of Class 12, *Yu-* (19 a). Further, it should be noted that the *Wə-, Hwə-, Va-* diminutive-collective prefix apparently only acts as plural to *Ka-* in *Sambala*, that the plural to *U-* (14) is *Nyi*, not *Ny-*; and that there seems to exist a *Ta-* prefix in *Sambala*, used perhaps in an honorific sense.

On the same page (128), in the geographical definitions of the *Caga* area it should be understood that the range of these dialects extends to *Useri* and *Mamba*, as well as *Rombo* in the north-east, and to *Kibodoto*, as well as *Macame* on the north-west.

SWAHILI (21-22 g).

On page 129, the words 'and Ki-sela' should be added after Ki-pate to the dialects enumerated as 21 c and 21 d; and a footnote should be given to Ki-sazi to the effect that 'Ki-sazi frequently uses *c* for *t* and *s* for *z*, thus differing from Ki-amu. Ki-sazi approximates to Ki-tikum, but there is not space to record all its variations from the Ki-amu standard.' In column 21 (Swahili) insert the Nguzi word *M-vi* opposite 'Arrow'; and in column 21 b, the word *I-tu*, opposite 'Banana', as belonging to dialect 21 d. On page 130, insert *N-aci* in column 21 e opposite 'Buffalo' as a variant on *Ny-aci*. On page 131, column 22, *S-aya* should be given as another term for 'Finger'. On page 132, column 21 a, opposite 'Grandparent', insert *Nana* (g); and in column 21 b, opposite 'Grass', *Guba* (21 c). On page 133, column 21, opposite 'Leg', insert additionally *-guru*; in column 21 b, opposite 'Man', *M-ca* (Siu); in column 21 e, opposite 'Milk', *I-tiva*; and opposite 'Nail', *I-dawe*; *ma-*. On page 134, column 21 b, add *Fungwa* to the words for 'Pigeon'. On page 136, column 21 b, opposite 'War', insert *Kondeo* (21 d). On page 138, column 21 f, opposite 'That, those', insert *Ha-ya*, &c., with reference to the footnote below. On page 139, column 21 (Swahili), add *-si*, *-sipw*, *-sije* to the negative particles after *Ha*, &c. In column 21 f, add negative prefixes *Ha-*, *Ha-*. In column 21 b, opposite 'To know', add the roots *-isi*, *-jaw*, and in column 22, opposite 'To go', the roots *-andru* for the past tense of *-inda*, and *-induta* as a variant on the simple root 'go'.

On page 140, the following corrections are needed in the prefixes and concords: An addition should be made to the prefixes of Class 5 —, *I* (21 e); while the concords for Class 5 in all the dialects should be stated as *(H, I', j', r', ri* (21 f)). The 5th Class prefixes in *Sh-angazija*, &c., should read: *Dzi*, *Di*, *D'*, *L'*; and *Gs-* be given as an additional form of the 15th prefix.

In the geographical definitions on page 140 of the area in which No. 21 (Swahili) is spoken the word 'Nyasa' should be inserted after *Uyamaenzi*; and 'or Ki-ngavi' after *Ki-ngosi*. *Sela* should follow 'Pata' as one of the islands on which the dialect 21 d is spoken; also 'Pata' is best spelt *Pata*, though very variously pronounced. The phrase '21 f Ki-wibu (Ki-mrima and Ki-ngao) are . . . ' should read '21 f Ki-wibu (and ? Ki-ngao) is . . . '.

USAGARA-UGOGO LANGUAGES (23-26).

On page 141, in the list of languages of Group G, the name of 26 a is better rendered *Ki-umbugwe*. On page 146, column 26, opposite 'Fifty', *A-fundika* should read *A-fundika-a-sano*. On page 150, column 23, opposite 'That, those', the first rendering should read 'as preceded by *He-*'. In column 26 on the same page, opposite 'Long', *Jaha* should be printed *-le-ha*, and a hyphen is missing before *-erikundu* ('Red'). On page 151, the negative particles of Nos. 23, 23 a-c, 24-24 b-g should be re-stated. Those of 23 are: *Si-* or *Hi-*, *Hu-*, *Ha-*, *Hatu-*, &c.; *Si-ku-*, *Si-* (for all persons); *Kulema-* (for infinitives); *-hale* and *-bae* (negative verbs). Those of 23 a-c are *Si-*, *Hu-*, *Hu-*, &c.; *-si-* (all persons); *Jeka-* (subj.); *-hale* (neg. verb); *Si-*, *hali* (adverbial). Those of 24-24 g are: *Si-*; *-si-*; *-si-nati-*, *-si-ka-*, *-si-ka-*, *-si-ka-*; *Khal-*; *Jeka-*.

On page 153, in the clause dealing with the locality of the Northern Sagara dialects should read thus: '24-24 b. The *Kaguru*, *Itamba*, and *Kondeo* dialects are spoke in Northern Usagara, &c.' In the clause on the same page dealing with *Irañgi*, 'Lake Manyasa' should be spelt 'Lake Manyara'.

POGORO (28).

In the pages beginning 154, and in the column 28 dealing with the Pogoro or Mabeñge language, the following additional words should be inserted: 'Adze', *Li-tendese*; 'White Ant', *Hañgu*; 'Esbnon', *Ni-yani*; 'Banana', *Li-tosi*; 'Pearl', *N-deu*; 'Bird', *M-boñgo*; 'Blood', *M-ahi*; 'Body', *Mw-ili*; 'Borassus Palm', *M-humo*; 'Breast (man's)', *Citivi*; 'Brother', *M-hwaca*; 'Cloth', *Lu-pande*; 'Crocodile', *N-gwena*; 'Dog', *Nana*; 'Dream', *M-pata*; 'Egg', *Ndi-gi*; *ma-gi*; 'Face', *Ceno*; 'Forest', *Li-tapalo*; 'Frog', *C-ula*; 'Girl', *M-hinja*; 'He-goat', *M-kambako*; 'Grandparent', delete *M-buzi* and insert *Mau*; 'Hide', *M-bapa*; 'Iron', *Debi*; 'Island', *Lu-banyu*; 'Knee', *Nuñuno*; 'Leopard', *Ci-hawi*; 'Lion', *Li-himba*; 'Maize', *Li-lombe*; 'Medicine', *M-koñgo*; 'Nail', *N-gonji*; 'Name', *Li-hina*; 'Navel', *Kavu*; 'Nose', *M-buñ*; 'Parrot', *Li-kwala*; 'Pig', *N-guruwe*; 'Rhinoceros', *M-bela*; 'Salt', *Cañstanya*; 'Sheep', *Funyaño*; 'Shield', *N-guo*; 'Shoulder', *Li-wega*; *ma-*; 'Sister', *Mw-aca*; 'Skin', *Li-papala*; 'Sky', *Ku-abindi*; 'Slave', *M-manda*; 'Sleep', *M-bota*; 'Spear', *M-gaha*; 'Stool', *Ki-telu*; 'Sun', *Li-cuwa*; 'Tail', *M-sisa*; *ma-*; 'Thief', *Mw-ivi*; 'Thigh', *Li-wondø*; 'Thorn', *Li-somi*; 'Toe', *Ci-dole*; 'Tongue', *Lu-lina*; 'Tree', *M-koñgo*; 'Vein', *N-dandamba*; 'Water', *Ma-ci*; 'Wind', *Ma-liti* (pl.); 'Wich', *M-hawi*; 'Witchcraft', *U-hawi*; 'Wood', *N-duñgo*; 'Yam', *Ci-yawa*.

SANGU, KIMATUMBI &c. (29-32).

On page 155, column 29, opposite 'Bowels', insert *Lu-da*; *n-da*. And in the same column, opposite 'Country', substitute *Idayi* for the word incorrectly spelt. On page 158, column 32, opposite 'House', correct the spelling of *M-mambe* to *M-mambe*. On page 160, column 27, opposite 'Slave', add (pl.) to *Ma-teka*. On page 168, in the prefixes, &c., of *Bena*, *Gañgi*, and *Buñga*, add to Class 16 *Pa-* (31 a). To the prefixes, &c., of *Kimatumbi*, add *Kina*, *Ki-*, honorific.

KIMAWANDA-KIDONDE (33 a).

On page 169, at top, add the words 'or *Ki-mawanda*' to '33 a, *Ki-donde*', and place these words after *Ki-donde* throughout the vocabulary at the head of column 33.

Further, beginning on page 169, supplement the words given in the Mwera column (33) by the following, all of which apply to the Ki-donde or Ki-mawanda dialect of Mwera (33a):

'Adze', *Sobigote* (35 a);¹ 'Ant', *M-hyako*; 'White Ant', *U-mebe*; 'Arrow', *M-ende*; 'Raboon', *Ny-ahu*; 'Banana', *N-bawwa*; 'Beard', *N-deva*; 'Bee', *N-dzuki*; 'Belly', *Lu-tuba*; 'Bird', *N-dege*; 'Blood', *M-kepa*; 'Body', *M-wili*; 'Borassus Palm', *M-fama*; 'Bow', *U-pindi*; 'Bewels', *Ma-tuba*; 'Brains', *U-jata*; 'Breast (man's)', *Ki-fua*; 'Breast (woman's)', *Tombaa*; 'Brother', *N-dugu*; 'Buffalo', *Ny-ati*; 'Dull', *N-hufi*; 'Buttocks', *Li-takoo*; 'Cat', *Nyaa*; 'Charcoal', *Ma-kala*; 'Chief', *Yumbe*; 'Cold', *Beha*; 'Country', *M-hasa*; 'Cow', *Holawati*; 'Crocodile', *Mamba*; 'Day', *Ma-ya*; 'Devil', *M-zuka*; 'Doctor', *M-gaiga*; 'Dog', *Galu*; 'Door', *Nanta*; 'Dream', *Jeta*; 'Drum', *N-goma*; 'Ear', *Gu-tu*; 'Egg', *Finga*; 'Elephant', *N-tamba*; 'Eye', *S-iso*; *m-eso*; 'Face', *Ki-banga*; 'Fat', *Ma-futa*; 'Father', *Tati*; 'Fear', *W-aga*; 'Finger', *Kabutu*; *vi*; 'Fire', *M-oto*; 'Fish', *Somba*; 'Foot', *Lu-aya*; 'Forest', *Muhua*; 'Food', *N-buku*; 'Frog', *Kibula*; 'Goat', *M-buzi*; 'He-goat', *Behelu*; 'God', *M-juuga*; 'Grandparent', *Sukufu*; 'Grass', *Lu-bihi*; and *Miyani*; 'Ground', *Si*; 'Ground-nut', *Sugu*; 'Guinea-fowl', *N-kaaga*; 'Gun', *Bunduki*; 'Hair', *M-fwili*; 'Hand', *Lu-wahoo*; 'Head', *Mutu*; 'Heart', *M-oya*; 'Heel', *Ki-saganhu*; 'Hide', *Kupoo*; 'Hill', *Ki-dunda*; 'Hippopotamus', *N-homontoo*; 'Hoe', *Gembe*; 'Honey', *Uki*; 'Horn', *Peto*; *ma*; 'House', *Nanda*; 'Hyena', *N-tote*; 'Iron', *Fy-anta*; 'Island', *Tinghi*; 'Knee', *Findi*; *ma*; 'Knife', *M-were*; 'Lake', *Lamba*; *ma*; 'Leg', *M-guu*; 'Leopard', *Dema*; 'Lion', *Simba*; 'Lips', *M-iasoo*; 'Magic', *U-hawi*; 'Maize', *Mulombe*; 'Man', *M-unhu*; 'Medicine', *Mi-ti*; 'Milk', *Ma-ziva*; 'Monkey', *Ka-lipa*; 'Moon', *Mw-etsi*; 'Mother', *Nama*; 'Mountain', *Dunta*; 'Mouth', *Dufula*; 'Nail', *N-kombe*; 'Navel', *Lu-kufu*; 'Neck', *U-gaasi*; 'Night', *I-kilo*; 'Nose', *M-pula*; 'Ox', *N-ombe*; 'Paddle', *Kafi*; 'Palm wine', *U-gimbi*; 'Parrot', *N-kwala*; 'Pig', *N-guruwe*; 'Pigeon', *Huwa*; 'Rat', *M-juugu*; 'Rat', *M-pewa*; 'Rhinoceros', *Tupa*; 'River', *Lu-kemba*; 'Road', *N-dzila*; 'Salt', *M-keere*; 'Shame', *Kinyala*; 'Sheep', *N-gondoo*; 'Shield', *Ki-kepa*; 'Shoulder', *Yega*; 'Sister', *Lumba*; 'Skin', *Ki-gaa*; 'Sky', *U-janga*; 'Slave', *Mu-wanda*; 'Smoke', *Jeast*; 'Snake', *N-zaka*; 'Son, boy', *Mw-ana*; 'Spear', *M-gaha*; 'Spirit', *M-oyoo*; 'Star', *N-tondwe*; 'Stick', *Li-biki*; 'Stone', *Di-bwa*; 'Stool', *Ki-godu*; 'Sun', *Taruwa*; 'Tail', *M-kila*; 'Tears', *Ma-hotisi*; 'Thief', *Mu-ifi*; 'Thigh', *Patsa*; 'Thing', *Ki-ru*; 'Thorn', *Dubi*; 'Tobacco', *Tumbaku*; 'To-morrow', *Ma-ya*; 'Tongue', *Lu-jimi*; 'Tooth', *Li-tsino*; 'Town', *Kai*; 'Tree', *Di-biki*; 'Twins', *Ma-wila*; 'Vein', *Nu-tsitsi*; 'War', *N-konda*; 'Water', *Ma-tsi*; 'Well', *Ki-situa* and *Lu-wanta*; 'Wife', *M-wehe*; 'Wind', *Beha*; 'Witch', *M-hawi*; 'Woman', *M-wehe*; 'Wood', *Di-biki*; 'Yam', *J-omba*; 'Year', *Mw-aka*; 'Zebra', *M-kanda*; 'One', *masi*; 'Two', *pill*; 'Four', *ane*; 'Five', *Tana*; 'Ten', *Tanatanu*; 'Twenty', *Mi-joogo mi-bili*; 'I', 1st pronoun singular, *He-ni*; 'Thou', *He-gwe*; 'We', *He-twe*; 'Ye', *He-mwe*; demonstrative suffixes, first position, *niwe*, *waha*; second position, *-dya*. Adjective roots: 'Bad', *lama*; 'black', *titi*; 'Female', *m-wehe*; 'Fierce', *kali*; 'Good', *-naga*; 'Little', *dsidi*; 'Long', *-tali*; 'Male', *-bigala*; 'Red', *-ntuhhu*; 'Rotten', *-ala*; 'Short', *-fupi*; 'Sick', *itamu*; 'White', *-ntseru*. Adverbs: 'Above', *M-hindi*; 'Below', *Lo-ngodzi*; 'Behind', *Ku-mgoboo*; 'Below', *Ha-ntse*; 'Far', *Ku-tali*; 'Here', *Ka-bzhi*; 'In, inside', *M-nanda*; 'Middle', *Kati-kati*; 'Near', *Behi*; 'Outside', *Ha-ntse*; 'Plenty', *Ba-ntoo*; 'There', *Ha-dya*; 'Where?', *Kw-ahi?*; 'No!', *Tubule!* The only or the principal negative particle is *Ta-*. Among the verb-roots are: 'Beat', *-taa*; 'Buy or sell', *-gula*; 'Come', *-itsa*; 'Cut', *-shwila*; 'Dance', *-yowela*; 'Die', *-fu*; 'Eat', *-dya*; 'Give', *-gote-ia*; 'Go', *-cola*; 'Kill', *-kama*; 'Know', *hili-ka*; 'Laugh', *-aka*; 'Leave off', *-deka*; 'Love', *-kol-ela*; 'See', *-ona*; 'Sit', &c., *-kaa*; 'Sleep', *-asa*; 'Stand', *-wima*; 'Steal', *-eba*.

On page 182, at the commencement, read 'Prefixes and Concrets in Ki-mwera and Ki-donde'. Insert *Di, J* (33a) in the prefixes of Class 5; *F* (33a) in those of Class 8; *Ma-* (33a) in Class 16; and at the end of the clause substitute '17. *M-* (33a) for '17.'

MAKONDE (34).

On page 178, column 34, opposite 'We, us, our', the second substantive pronoun should be printed thus: *We-re-tu*. On page 181, column 35, opposite 'Not', &c., insert *Andi-* (negative prefix). On page 182, add to the prefixes of *Makonde* and *Mavia*, *Gw-* in Class 14, and *Na-*, honorific. Add to the prefixes of *Pafungwa*, *Ji-* in Class 9.

TANGANYIKA-BANGWEULU LANGUAGES (39-43a).

On page 193, column 42, opposite 'Two', insert a third form, *-bali*; and opposite 'Nine', remove the full stop that wrongly follows *Fundi*, which should read *Fundi lu-bali*. On same page, in column 34, opposite 'Two', insert *-wari*, and similarly in column 43 a, *-ball*.

On page 195, add to the prefixes, &c., in *Kabwari*: *Ba-, Bi-* are honorific prefixes in the singular. On page 196, in the *Luŋgu* and *Mambwe* prefixes, insert a hyphen after *Ama-* and *Yama-* of the 6th Class. In the clause on the same page dealing with the geographical definition of *Kabwari*, the last words should read: '*Ba-ŋega* Group (FF)'

¹ Theoretically (33a) should follow each of these citations so that, inserted in the column, they might be distinguished from the words of Mwera (33).

On page 206, the infinitive prefix given in column 24b should be *Uku-*. On page 208, column 32, the word for 'Arrow' should read *Mu-vwa*. On page 213, column 52, opposite 'Palm wine', insert *Mu-kama*. On page 217, column 49, in the last but one word for 'That', the figure (1) should follow *Wu-nina* in brackets.

NGINDO (55).

On page 221, at the top, the figure 1 should be supplied to 'North Ngindo' and refer to this footnote: 'North Ngindo (indicated in column by 'N') is the Ki-gindo or Ki-maningwe of Archbishop Woodward, and is spoken north of the Kuvuma river.'

Also, beginning on this page 221, a number of words should be inserted in column 55, representing additions to our knowledge of North Ngindo. Theoretically, all such words should be followed by an (N) in brackets, to indicate that they belong to the northern type of Ci-ngindo. This distinguishing mark can be omitted here: 'Adze', *Ki-kotama*; 'Arm', *Lu-wakwa*; *ma-bukwa*; 'Breast (man's)', *Ki-tivi*; 'Brother', *M-an'ita*; 'Charcoal', *Ma-kala*; 'Cold', *Ma-riri*; 'Country', *Ki-tamba*; 'Crocodile', *Li-wamba*; 'Day', *Li-tanwa*; 'Devil', *M-bepa*; 'Doctor', *M-tela*; 'Drum', *Nōma*; 'Face', *Ku-miha*; 'Fat', *Ki-vung'i*; 'Fear', *Bwaga*; 'Finger', *Lu-konja*; *Ngonja*; 'Fire', *Ma-ota*; 'Foot', *Lu-ajo*; 'Forest', *M-hitu*; 'Frog', *Jula*; 'Gal', *Mw-ikige*; 'God', *M-nnngu*; 'Grandparent', *A-hukulu*; 'Guinea-fowl', *Li-kaaga*; 'Heart', *M-ajaw*; 'Heel', *Ki-hlūngingwa*; 'Hide', *Li-mbendera*; 'Hoe', *Li-jembe*; 'Horn', *Lu-pembe*; 'Hyena', *N-tote*; 'Knee', *Li-jugwa*; 'Kuse', *Ki-himbi*; 'Lake', *Li-hwa*; 'Leg', *Lu-koongwa*; 'Lion', *Li-himba*; 'Maise', *Li-tombe*; 'Medicine', *M-tela*; 'Milk', *Ma-wele*; 'Monkey', *Li-lipa*; 'Mountain', *Uhu-vuko*; 'Nail', *C-uwo*; *yawo*; 'Navel', *N-huku*; 'Neck', *N-tandala*; 'Nose', *M-bulwa*; 'Palm wine', *U-gimbi*; 'Parrot', *Li-kwala*; 'Place', *Ki-rive*; 'Rat', *Li-kule*; 'Rhinoceros', *M-hera*; 'River', *Lu-kemba*; 'Salt', *Mw-inywa*; 'Skin', *Li-mbendera*; 'Sleep', *Ndu-gama*; 'Tail', *M-kila*; 'Tears', *Ma-n-jesi*; 'Thigh', *Li-bondwa*; 'Thing', *Ki-tama*; 'Tobacco', *Ni-mbaku*; 'To-morrow', *Ma-lawa*; 'Town', *M-hali*; 'Twins', *Ma-vila*; 'Vein', *N-dandamba*; 'White man', *M-nungwa*; 'Wife', *Mw-aka-aga*; 'Wind', *M-puga*; 'Yam', *Li-jawa*; 'Yesterday', *Li-osa*. In the pronouns, Northern Ngindo has the peculiar forms of *Awawa* for 'He' and *Kiniki* for 'Ye'. In the adjective-roots, 'Bad' is *-bakala*; 'Female', *-kall*; 'Good', *-halala*; 'Great', *-kura*; 'Long', *-tandaman*; 'Old', *-makewa*; 'Red', *-kare*; 'Rotten', *-wala*; 'Short', *-jipi*; 'Sick', *-tamwe*; 'White', *-hulla*. As regards adverbs: 'Here' is *Pambana*; 'Middle', *M-gati* and *-na-kati*; 'Outside', *-nja*; 'Plenty', *-jroka*; 'There', *Papalya*; 'Where?' *Ku?* In verb-roots 'Buy or sell' is *-hema-la*; 'Cut', *-hikita*; 'Go', *-jenda*; 'Love', *-jupa*.

YAO (54).

On page 233, column 34, opposite 'Not', &c., the particle *-ka-* near the bottom of the series should be represented as an infix. On page 234, in the list of Yao prefixes, &c., the words beginning 'Also the prefix *Na-*' should conclude: 'with concord of Class 1.'

MAKUA (56).

In the vocabularies beginning page 221, a few words should be added or corrections made in the columns of the Makua languages.

On page 221, column 56, opposite *Axe*, the third word should read *In-gadu*. On the same page, column 57, insert *li-selela*, opposite 'Adze'; opposite 'Arrow', *Mu-upa*; opposite 'Belly', *N-tukwa*. On page 222, column 58 a, opposite 'Ball', insert *li-hōpe-li-pwana*; opposite 'Country', *li-lapo*; opposite 'Cold', *li-peo*. Page 225, opposite 'Doctor', add *Gūm-ete* to *M-inka*; opposite 'Dream' insert *li-ora*. Page 224, opposite 'Foot', add *M-nyani*; opposite 'Girl', *M-nati*; opposite 'Grandparent', *A-pwisa*; opposite 'Ground', *li-taya*. Page 225, opposite 'Heel', *li-kaatwa*; opposite 'Island', *li-erumba*; opposite 'Lips', *N-jaku*; *ma-*. Page 226, opposite 'Palm wine', *U-boka*; opposite 'Penis', *M-dama*. Page 227, opposite 'Rat', *Tora*; opposite 'Skin', *Ni-kull*. Page 228, opposite 'Testicles', *li-kabe*; opposite 'Thigh', *Na-ki-tonderwa*; opposite 'To-morrow', *M-rōta*; opposite 'Town', *li-wani*; opposite 'Vein', *M-bitari*; opposite 'Well', *li-hima*. Page 229, opposite 'Wife', *A-bwa*; opposite 'Witchcraft', *U-kwiri*.

On page 246, at close of footnote, insert 'and' before 'p. 230'. On page 275, column 67, opposite 'Know', put *-wia*, *-zi* in place of incorrect statement. In column 69, add *-siva* opposite 'Know'.

SECUANA DIALECTS (74-74 c).

Page 317, to the paragraph headed '74' dealing with the geographical area of the Secuana dialects, add: '74 c. Njenji, North-eastern Barotseland'.

WESTERN AND NORTH-WEST ZAMBEZIA LANGUAGES (83-88).

Page 333 and onwards, in column 83 (*Si-lūyi*, &c.), insert this additional information: 'Arrow', *Selo*; 'Baboon', *Pombwe*; 'Breast (man's)', *Sati*; 'Ball', *N-gundi*; 'Cold', *Seŋgi*; 'Cow', *N-gombe no huti*; 'Grandparent', *Kaku*; 'Hair', *Teŋki*; 'Hide', *M-waye*; 'Milk', *M-enji*; 'Female' (p. 246), *li-hi*.

Column 85 (*Mbanda*): insert opposite 'Adze', *M-baywa*; 'Arm', *Mu-konwa*; 'Baboon', *M-puya*; 'Breast (man's)', *Ha-mbuligi*; 'Brother', *M-bwembwa*; 'Charcoal', *Ma-nungu*; 'Child', *Ci-kakwa*; 'Face', *Loŋo*; 'Forest', *Ma-nendi*; 'Fowl', *Sumbi*; 'Grandparent', *ŋu-kulu*; 'Hide', *Ci-lambu*; 'Hill', *Ka-lundu*; 'Island', *Mu-cali*; 'Mother', *Ba-nana*; 'Ox', *Ci-watwa*; 'Shame', *Li-yena*.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA LANGUAGES (HUMBE, 91a; KUVALE, 92b; NDOMBE, 93; SUNBI, 94 b).

Page 350 and onwards:

Column 91 a. Insert (also above in title) 91 a Humbe. Also in column 91, insert the following words of the Humbe dialect (North Kaanyama) 91 a: 'Ade', On-phiva; 'Ant', O-nyonene; 'Ant, white', O-hendi; 'Arm', On-khava; 'Aso', On-khava; 'Baboon', On-tyima; 'Back', On-bunda; 'Beard', On-ndyeti; 'Breat (man's)', On-thada; 'Brother', Omu-naike; 'ava-', 'Cat', O-ese; 'Child', On-ona; 'eyana; 'Eye', E-iso; 'Finger', Omu-pia; 'Foot', On-phandi; 'Forest', O-fika; 'Fowl', O-usua; 'ano-usua; 'Frog', E-ama; 'Ghost', On-dole; 'Gleade', On-base; 'Girl', Omu-fika; 'God', Suku; 'Grandparent', Se-kulu; 'Grass', E-hodi; 'Ground', O-fi; 'Hand', En-khava; 'Heel', Otyi-nyinike; 'Hill', E-koñkise; 'Hippopotamus', Ofi; 'island', E-tumba; 'Knife', O-mako; 'Lake', E-tala; 'Lion', On-ki-yama; 'Man (vir)', Omu-lume; 'Medicine', Omu-hamba; 'Moon', O-hami; 'Finger-nail', O-nyana; 'Name', E-ama; 'anna-mima; 'Neck', Omu-mimo; 'Paddle', On-phalulo; 'Parrot', Otyi-piti; 'Rain', On-bula; 'Road', On-dila; 'Sleep', Omu-pukhi; 'Song', Otyi-ndimba; 'Spirit', O-handi; 'Star', On-bungulu; 'Thigh', E-tumba; 'To-morrow', Omu-mhai; 'Urine', Omu-su; 'Wife', 'Woman', Omu-ri-kandi; 'Year', E-mima; 'Yesterday', O-khilla.

'One', mosi, ndeke; 'Four', Kwana; 'Nine', Tyindiye; 'Ten', Tyi-kumi; 'Eleven', Ekumi n'on-dike; 'Twenty', Ama-kumi e-vari.

'He', Oe; 'We', On-thu; 'Ye', Onne.

'All', ise.

'Fierce', kala-ri; 'Great', do; 'Red', -kusu; 'White', hekuke.

'Behind', Ka-mima; 'Here', O-papa; 'Plenty', hepa; 'These', Olo-kuna; 'No', Hal; 'Not (with verb)', Hi.

'Dance', -mama; 'Know', -tyindi; 'Leave off, cease', -mana.

The remainder of the Humbe vocabulary is almost identical with Kaanyama (91).

Humbe is spoken in the Humbe territory, north of the Middle Kunene, along the Kafulavari stream.

In the list of languages on page 350, and afterwards at the top of column 92, insert '92 b. Kuvale, Kubale'; in the column of 92 enter the following words, attributed to 92 b: 'Ade', Mi-urisa; 'Ant', On-dira; 'Ant, white', O-hendi; 'Arm', Oka-hako; 'Arrow', On-teta; 'Baboon', Oka-ka On-cima; 'Back', E-tamba; 'Banana', Echondio; 'Beard', Jonjori; 'Belly', E-uma; 'Bird', Oci-dira; 'Blood', Omu-lai; 'Bone', E-cipa; 'Bow', Kofge; 'Bowels', Yo-njanja; 'Brains', O-moi; 'Breat (man's)', Olu-koko; 'Brother', E-lumbi, Mu-haina; 'Canoe', Oka-ato; 'Cat', Omu-biti; 'Child', On-dole; 'Day', Omu-nyuku; 'Dream', On-dyondi; 'Excitement', E-tudi; 'ama; 'Fire', Mu-riro; 'Fish', On-panda; 'Foot', On-padi; 'Forest', Mu-sita; 'Frog', Ci-mbato; 'Girl', Mu-kadana; 'Grass', V-nango (pl.); 'Hair', Jo-bidi; 'Heel', Oci-ai; 'Hide', Ci-ala; 'Honey', On-ci; 'Horn', On-peto; 'House', On-joo; 'Husband', Omu-dia; 'Island', Ci-udi; 'Ivory', On-piti; 'Knife', O-mako; 'Lake', E-diva; 'Leopard', On-baladi; 'Magic', U-odi; 'Man, vir', Omu-din; 'Medicine', Mi-foaga; 'Milk', O-mala; 'Monkey', Ci-ntato; 'Mountain', Oci-fia; 'Finger-nail', Lu-nyana; 'Neck', O-singa; 'Night', U-tulke; 'Oil-palm', Mu-lunga; 'Paddle', Lu-vale; 'Palm-ware', Omu-fofa, Bo-duña; 'Parrot', E-kerie; 'Penis', Titi; 'Pig', Ci-ngulo; 'Place', Omu-tumba, Posa, Poshika; 'Rain', On-hira; 'Road', On-gira; 'Sheep', On-ji; 'Shield', Ci-akulilo; 'Sister', Mu-haina; 'Sleep', E-pocil; 'Smoke', Mu-eti; 'Snake', Ony-aka; 'Son', On-dole; 'Spirit', O-handi; 'Star', Ony-ase; 'Stick', On-buoti; 'Stone', Ewe; 'Stool', Ci-pandi; 'Sun', E-tanga; 'Tear', Ma-bodi (pl.); 'Testicles', Ma-tondo; 'Thigh', E-tumba; 'To-day', Dina; 'Toe', Mu-nwe wa-padi; 'Tooth', E-ywa; 'Town', Ci-jonga; 'Twins', Jo-mbakwa (pl.); 'Vein', Mu-sipa; 'War', O-u-ala, Ovi-ta; 'Water', M-va; 'Well', O-nyombu, E-tata, Ci-simo; 'Wife', Mu-kopua; 'Witch', Mu-kodi; 'Woman', Ci-kumba; 'Yam', U-nyanga.

'One', mosi, mosi; 'Six', E-panda; 'Nine', Omu-avi; 'Ten', E-kanyi; 'Twenty', Ma-kunyi a-vari.

'He', Oe; 'We', O-twe; 'Ye', Owo-onwe; 'They', Ovu.

'All', A-abe.

'This, these', E-nga (1); On-bena (2); 'That, those', E-nga (ny) (1); On-be-nya (2).

'Black', -dwa; 'Female', -kadi; 'Little', -nunu; 'Long', -la, -laala; 'Male', -dii; 'Old', -kulu-pa; 'Red', -sai; 'Sick', -vela; 'White', -pembai.

'Before', A-ko; 'Behind', Ke-tambo; 'Far', Ka-hale; 'Here', P-eeun; 'Plenty', Cakaka; 'There', P-ee-nya.

'Dance', -dama; 'Die', -ena; 'Kill', -jaka; 'Know', -no-ngon-oka; 'Leave off, cease', -pfa, -hula, -nyima; 'Love', -yeva; 'Stand', -riera.

In Kuvale, prefixes—especially in the O- form—are sometimes dropped. The 1st and 3rd prefixes are therefore usually Mu-, and the 2nd Mi-, the 6th Ma-, the 7th Ci- and Ke-, the 8th Vi-. There is a Y- or Jo- prefix, which may be Na, to. Na, ti is usually Lu-, ti is Ofi- and U-, and in one word, Bo-, ti is Ko-. The O-, O- prefix is always retained before the 9th prefix (On-, O-).

The area in which Lu-kuvale is spoken seems to be the region on either side of the 15° South latitude between the Upper Kunene and the Upper Kubaŋga.

OLUNDOMBE, NDOMBE (93).

The following words of this scarcely known tongue have recently been transcribed to me (see p. 350 *et seq.*):

'Adze', *Ci-sele*; *vi-*; 'Ant', *Ōlo-njĩnjĩ*; *Ń. wolo-*; 'Ant, white', *E-keke*; *Ń. hu-*; 'Arm', *Ōko-kusoku*; *Ń. wbu-*; 'Axe', *Ōn-daihidĩ*; 'Baboon', *Ō-pima*; *wbu-*; 'Back', *Ōny-ima*; 'Banana', *E-bondio*; *Ń. uba-*.

From these it may be deduced that the 6th prefix is *Ba-*, *Ōba-*, *Ōbu-*; the 7th *Ci-*; the 8th *Vi-*; the 10th *Ōb-*, *Ōlu-*.

SUMBI (94 b).

On page 350 and onwards the following words should be inserted in column 94. Sumbi (94 b) is the dialect of the Novo Redondo coast district of Central Aŋgola, immediately south of the Kuva river. It represents the northernmost extension of the South Aŋgola Sub-group of Group X:

'Adze', *Di-sua*; *a-*; 'Arm', *Ku-aka*; *Ń. aka*; 'Arrow', *Duinda*; *Ń. a-duinda*; 'Baboon', *Pompō*; *Ń. ci-pompō*; 'Belly', *Ei-vuma*; 'Bone', *Ki-hiba*; *i-*; 'Bow', *Ki-nyima*; *Ń. u-nyima*; 'Bowels', *Midia*; 'Brains', *U-ōngō*; 'Breast (man's)', *E-tulua*; 'Brother', *Yaaja*; 'Buffalo', *Ō-noceli*; 'Cassia', *U-juŋgu*; *mo-juŋgu*; 'Child', *U-manthe*; *a-*; 'Cloth', *Ei-taŋga*; *w-*; 'Country', *Ōmbala*; 'Day', *Eskumbi*; 'Doctor', *Ki-winda*; *i-*; 'Door', *Ō-pita*; *a-*; 'Dream', *Ōn-jeŋi*; 'Dream', *Ōn-gōma*; 'Ear', *Ōku-tũ*; *a-tũ*; 'Egg', *Ei-yaki*; 'Elephant', *U-samba*; 'Eye', *U-su*; *a-wasu*; 'Face', *Ōm-bombō*; 'Father', *Sō*; *a-sō*; 'Fear', *U-keke*; 'Fire', *Ōn-pia*; 'Fish', *Belela*; *om-belela*; 'Forest', *Mu-keleŋe*; 'Fowl', *Yuanwa*; 'Frog', *Ki-mbooto*; *in-*; 'Ghost', *Ki-tulu*; 'Girl', *Mu-keta*; 'Ground', *Ō-saka* (also *Bu-tata*); 'Hair', *Ō-jiŋga*; 'Hand', *Ō-keke*; *a-*; 'Heel', *Ki-sende*; 'Hide', *Ō-handa*; 'Hill', *Ki-tuba*; 'Hippopotamus', *Ōn-guva*; 'Husband', *U-ejami*; 'Hyena', *Ki-mbaŋgu*; 'Iron', *Ki-keke*; 'Island', *Ki-saŋga*; 'Leopard', *Hoŋga*; 'Maize', *Ō-mama*; 'Monkey', *Ka-kuku*; 'Moon', *Ō-dji*; 'Nounsals', *Ku-lunda*; 'Name', *Ōn-tulua*; 'Nose', *Ei-nunu*; 'Palm wine', *A-lwa*, *W-alwa*; 'Pigeon', *Ō-embe*; 'Rain', *Ōm-vulu*; 'Rat', *E-piŋgu*; 'River', *M-blaga*; 'Salt', *U-ŋwa*; 'Shame', *Ō-sanyi*; 'Sheep', *M-budi*; 'Skin', *Handa*; 'Sky', *Ei-ŋa*; 'Smoke', *Di-ji*; 'Snake', *Iny-ŋa*; 'Son', *M-ona*; 'Song', *Ōkoimba*; 'Spear', *Ei-duinda*; 'Spirit', *Ki-lulu*; 'Star', *Ō-tetembwa*; 'Stone', *Ei-dati*; 'Tail', *Ō-kila*; 'Tear', *A-sena* (*Ń.*); 'Testicles', *Ki-puru*; *i-*; 'Thigh', *Ki-huba*; 'Thing', *i-tele*; 'Thorn', *Ō-minya*; 'Tobacco', *A-kanya*; 'Tooth', *Ei-ŋa*; 'Tree', *Kisaba*; 'Vein', *Isiba*; 'War', *E-ta*; 'Water', *M-ema*; 'Well', *U-tabu*; 'Wind', *Pefe*; 'Woman', *Ukani*; *a-*; 'Firewood', *Ō-yinyi*; 'Yam', *Ō-dihŋe*; 'Year', *I-dima*; 'Yesterday', *Maha*.

'One', *Mopi*; 'Two', *-badi*; 'Six', *Ei-pandu*; 'Seven', *Ei-pandu-badi*; 'Eight', *Ei-kinana*; 'Nine', *Ei-kin*; 'Ten', *Ei-kwin*, *Ei-kwiŋku*; 'Twenty', *A-kwin ya-badi*; 'Hundred', *Ei-keta*, *E-keta*.

'I', *Emo*; 'Thou', *Eye*; 'He', *E*; 'Ye', *B-enu*.

'All', *-naka* (*Ń.*).

'Bad', *-bi*; 'Female', *-kianyĩ*; 'Fierce', *-kema*; 'Good', *-nã*; 'Long', *-sami*; 'Old', *-lakana*; 'White', *-seba*.

'Before', *Ko-mesu*; 'Below', *M-oti*; 'Far', *A-pala*; 'Here', *Paoba*; 'Inside', *Mumu*; 'Middle', *Bu-kati*; 'Near', *Pepi*, *Kiki*; 'Outside', *Bu-samwa*; 'Penty', *Ki-haka*; 'Where?', *Yupi*; 'Not', *Sō*.

'To beat', *Ku-papa*; 'cut', *keotota*; 'dance', *tama-ka*; 'die', *-nahi*; 'eat', *-dia*; 'give', *-ku-ka*; 'go', *-enda-ka*; 'kill', *tama*; 'know', *-tena*; 'love', *-zale*; 'sit, remain', &c., *-tumara*; 'stand', *-atema*; 'steal', *-nyana*.

The prefixes in Sumbi differ chiefly from those of Umbundu (94) in the disuse of preprefixes. The 1st prefix is *U-* and *Mu-*; the 2nd *A-*; the 3rd *U-*, *Ō-*; the 4th is *Mi-*; the 5th *Ei-*, *Di-*; the 6th is *A-*, *Ō-*, *M-*; the 7th is *Ki-*; the 8th *I-*; the 9th *I-*, *Iny-*, *N-*; (10th *Ei-*); the 13th *Ka-*; the 14th *U-*; and the 16th *Bu-*.

The locality of Sumbi is the coast district of Middle Aŋgola about Novo Redondo.

SONGŌ (97).

Page 366 *et seq.* Insert in column 97 the following additional words of Songŋo:

'Ant', *Ci-membe*; *hi-*; 'Ant, white', *Kenene*; *ma-kenene*; 'Axe', *N-zimbu*; 'Back', *Kunda*; *ma+*; 'Banana', *Konda*; *ma+*; 'Beard', *Mu-epi*; *mi-*; 'Bee', *Ny-iki*; 'Belly', *Timba*; 'Bird', *Ka-ŋila*; 'Body', *Mulla*; 'Bone', *Ki-kin*; *bi-*; 'Bee', *Ō-ji*; *zi-ŋ-ji*; 'Bowels', *Ō-la*; *ma-la*; 'Brains', *U-ōngō*; 'Brother', *Paŋge*; 'Buffalo', *Pakasa*; 'Bunocks', *Takō*; *mu+*; 'Charcoal', *Kala*; 'Child', *M-ana*; *b-ana*; 'Cloth', *Taŋga*; *zi+*; 'Cold', *U-talala*; 'Dream', *N-zoŋi*, *Hoi*; 'Ear', *Ku-tũ*; 'Excrement', *Fu-ji*; *ma+*; 'Eye', *Di-su*; 'Face', *M-pala*; 'Father', *Tata*; 'Fear', *U-ema*; 'Finger', *Mu-nyi*; 'Fire', *Tu-ŋa*; 'Fish', *Ō-ŋi*; 'Foot', *Ci-nama*; *bi-*; 'Frog', *K-ula*; *Ci-mbōto*; 'Ghost', *N-zumbi*; 'Girl', *Mu-keni*; *ba-*; 'Goat', *Kombo*; 'He goat', *Ki-tũ*, *Sutu*; 'Grass', *Mv-aŋgu*; *mi-*; 'Ground', *Ma-vũ*; 'Guinea fowl', *Kaŋga*; 'Hair', *Lu-ŋgonia*, *Bi-mbita*

(*pa*); 'Heart', *N-zanda*; 'Heel', *Ka-sende*; *tu-*; 'Hide', *E-pati*; *ma-*; 'Hill', *Uma-lunda*; *ni-*; 'Hippopotamus', *N-guvu*; 'Honey', *U-isi*; 'Horn', *Ku-lomba*, *M-binga*; 'House', *On-zoo*; *ma-zoo*; 'Hunger', *N-zala*; 'Husband', *Ma-lala*; *ba-er-ima-*; 'Hyena', *Si-nguli*; *ibi-*; 'Iron', *U-tali*; 'Island', *Ci-koko*; 'Ivory', *U-zoo*; 'Knee', *N-galoo*; 'Lake', *Mu-nguli*; *ni-*; 'Lip', *Ka-nia*; *ma+*; 'Magic', *U-singa*; 'Milk', *Lu-muti*; 'Monkey', *Kima*; 'Nail', *Ci-ngala*; 'Night', *U-giki*; 'Nose', *M-bimbi*; 'Oil palm', *Di-yi*; *ma-*; 'Os', *N-dumbe*; 'Paddle', *Ki-bando*; 'Palm wine', *U-sia*; 'Pig', *N-gulu*; 'Pigeon', *Bembe*; 'Place', *Ki-didi*; 'Rain', *Mvuni*; 'River', *Lu-zi*; *ma+*; 'Road', *N-ila*, *Ci-kooka*; 'Shoulder', *Panza*; 'Sister', *Yaya*; 'Sky', *Kila*; 'Smoke', *Sisi*; 'Son', *M-sua*; 'Song', *Zompa*; *si+*; 'Spear', *N-gumba*; 'Spirit', *Ma-enyo*; *ni-*; 'Star', *Teta-wa*; 'Stick', *Mu-ti*; 'Stone', *N-tanti*; 'Sun', *Kumbi*; 'Tail', *Mucila*; 'Tear', *Sopi*; 'Testicles', *Lu-mbessa*; *zi-*; 'Thief', *Kaba*; *zi-*; 'Thing', *I-uma*, *b-ema*; 'Thorn', *Mu-a*; *ni-ya*; 'To-day', *Lina*; 'Toe', *Mu-oyi*; 'To-morrow', *Kila*; 'Tongue', *Lu-laka*; 'Tooth', *U-zoo*; *ma-zoo*; 'Town', *M-bonge*; 'Vein', *Mu-siya*; 'White man', *Tanga*; 'Wife', *Mu-keta*; 'Wind', *Puji*; 'Witch', *N-ganga*; 'Woman', *Mu-keno*; 'Firewood', *Lu-kahyi*; 'Yam', *Mu-tombo*; 'Year', *Mu-nyama*.
'One', *M-bessi*; 'Two', *-bali*; 'Six', *Sambano*; 'Seven', *Sambuadi*; 'Eight', *Naniki*; 'Nine', *Uw-vira*; 'Ten', *Kubi*; 'Twenty', *Ma-kuihi a-badi*; 'Hundred', *Kama*; 'Thousand', *Kulakasi*.

'I', *Iai*; 'Thou', *Iba*; 'He', *Mwene*; 'We', *Ita*; 'They', *Bene*.

'All', *-osoo*.

'Black', *sikalele*, *-nakana*; 'Female', *kenu*; 'Fierce', *-laka*; 'Little', *-teki*; 'Male', *-adumbe*, *-ala*; 'Old', *-o-kulu*; 'Red', *Kubhaga*; 'Rotten', *-bulo*; 'Short', *Ita*; 'Sick', *-hiza*; 'White', *-koda*.

'Above', *Mila*; 'Before', *Ku-lute*, *Ku-pala*; 'Behind', *Hima*; 'Below', *U-pi*, *Soo-pi*; 'Far', *Kuti*; 'Here', *Uwa*, *Hohoo*; 'In', *Mama*; 'Middle', *U-kati*; 'Plenty', *Janda*; 'Where?', *Ku-yi*, *U-ihl*.

'No!', *Kaon*; 'Not', *Ki*, *Ka*, *-ka*.

'Beat', *wita*; 'buy', *-mana*; 'come', *-ya*; 'die', *-fua*; 'go', *enda*; 'kill', *-jiya*; 'know', *-ajila*; 'leave off', *-ehela*, *-tusula*; 'love', *-yola*; 'sit, remain', *-tumama*, *-sala*, *-tunga*; 'sleep', *-kosa*; 'stand', *-mama*; 'steal', *-nyana*.

In its prefixes, *Songo* differs from the other *Angola* languages by occasionally retaining preprefixes (Classes 1, 3, 4, and 9); its and prefix is *Ba-*; 5th is often absent; 8th always *B-*; 9th sometimes *On-* and *U-*; and 10th *He-*, *U-*, *U-*.

The following words should be added to the *Kimbundu* and *Ngola* vocabularies from page 308 onwards:

Column 98 a, opposite 'Spin', *N-dele*; *zi-*; opposite 'Horn', *N-gela*; 'Lake', *Di-safiga*; 'Nose', *Dj-zoo*; 'Road', *Ki-kooka*; 'Here', *Boboo*; 'In, inside', (also in column 98) *Mumu*; 'Mid-Ge', *Bu-kaasi*; 'Near', *Ku-zakama*; 'Where?' *Buebi*; 'Sit', *-tunga*.

MUNUNGU (112 a).

Page 411 *et seq.*, insert the following vocabulary of *Munungu*:

'Adre', *Noo*; *zi+*; 'Ant', *Juji*; *zi+*; 'Ant, white', *Ma-sua*; 'Arm', *Ka-boko*; 'Arrow', *Ki-haneku*; *Selu*; *zi+*, *Mofala*; 'Axe', *Nelo*, *Noo*, *Kassu*; *tu-*; 'Baboon', *Ci-sungu*; *-*; 'Back', *Ny-ima*; 'Banana', *Di-konde*; *ma-*; 'Beard', *Ma-eru*; 'Bee', *Puka*; 'Belly', *Mimo*; 'Bird', *Ka-ila*; 'Blood', *Ma-nyinga*; 'Body', *Puyoo*; 'Bone', *Ki-fua*; *hi-*; 'Bow', *Honji*; *zi+*; 'Bowels', *Li-ira*; *ma-ila*; 'Breast (man's)', *Tulu*; 'Breast (woman's)', *Biele*; 'Brother', *Poo*; 'Canoe', *U-afa*; 'Chief', *Soba*; 'Child', *M-essa*; *b-ana*; 'Cloth', *Di-ina*; 'Cold', *Sika*; 'Country', *i-ji*; 'Cow', *N-gombe*; 'Crocodile', *N-gandu*; 'Doctor', *Kimbunda*; 'Door', *Pitu*; 'Ear', *Kuti*; 'Elephant', *N-zamba*; 'Excrement', *Tuji*; *hi+*; 'Finger', *Mu-nyi*; 'Fire', *Kaya*; 'Fish', *Jidwo*; *zi-*; 'Fowl', *Kasa*, *Susa*, *N-tamba*, *Ka-zombe*; 'Gant', *Kombo*; 'He goat', *Ki-sutu*; 'God', *N-zambi*; 'Grandparent', *Kuku*; 'House', *N-zoo*; 'Hunger', *Mu-yata*; *ba-*; 'Hyena', *Ki-nguli*; *hi-*; 'Island', *Ci-koko*; 'Ivory', *U-zoo*; 'Knee', *N-galoo*; 'Knife', *Fofo*; 'Leopard', *Kunda*; 'Lion', *Kooji*; 'Kazi', 'Lip', *Mu-zumbu*; *ni-*; 'Man', *Mu-tu*; *ba-tu*; 'Mat', *i-foi*, *Sifu*; 'Mound', *M-bez*; 'Mother', *Mama*; 'Nose', *M-bimbi*; 'Parrot', *Kusu*; 'Pig', *N-gulu*; 'Pigeon', *Di-embo*; 'Sheep', *M-budi*; 'Shoulder', *Hihl*; *ma+*; 'Sky', *Hoo*; 'Slave', *Ma-ika*; *ba-*; 'Sleep', *Kutu*; 'Son', *Mu-zungala*; 'Spear', *Katapi*; 'Spirit', *N-zumbi*, *Ma-nyu*; 'Stone', *Di-we*; 'Sun', *Kumbi*; 'Thief', *Mu-yu*; 'Thorn', *Mu-ntonto*; 'To-day', *Lulu*; 'To-morrow', *Mu-ngu*; 'Tongue', *Dini*; 'Tooth', *Di-ju* or *Di-zu*; 'Tree', *Ma-ii* or *Ma-tondo*; 'Urine', *Ma-su*; 'Vein', *Mu-pia*; 'Water', *Mama*; 'Witch', *N-deji*; 'Woman', *Mu-kata*; *ba-*.

'One', *Mooi*; 'Two', *-yadi*; 'Three', *-tantu*; 'Four', *wana*; 'Six', *Samato*; 'Seven', *Sambuuli*; 'Eight', *Nake*; 'Nine', *Di-vu*; 'Ten', *Kuini*; 'Hundred', *Kama*.

'I', *Ini*; 'Thou', *Ibe*; 'He', *Mwene*; 'We', *Itu*; 'Ye', *Ino*; 'They', *Bene*.

'All', *-osoo*.

'Black', *-bayila*; 'Little', *-teke*; 'Short', *-embwo*; 'Sick', *-bata*; 'White', *-jila*.

'Below', *Hagi*; 'Here', *Baba*; 'Middle', *Hi-kati*; 'Plenty', *Balanta*.

*Dance', **kina**.

(The rest of the Minuŋgu vocabulary is almost identical with either Umbaŋgala (114) or Ngola (982).)

Noteworthy among Minuŋgu prefixes are No. 2, **Ba-**; No. 3, **Bi-**; No. 9, **Ji-**; and No. 16, **Ho-**, **Hi-**.

HOLO (113).

Page 411 of *ey*, insert following words of Holo in column 113:

'Ant', **Njiriji**; **gi+**; 'Ant, white', **Jumba**; 'Axe', **N-gimbu**; 'He-goat', **Ki-tui**; 'Guinea fowl', **Kaŋga**; 'Hair', **Ki-robita**; **bi-**; or **Ziŋ-gōnyo** (*pl.*); 'Head', **Mu-twe**; 'Sheep', **Memo**; 'Song', **Zomba**; 'Star', **Namasi**; 'Stone', **Tandi**; 'Sun', **Taŋga**; 'Tear', **Di-bibi**; **ma-**; 'Thief', **Kaba**; 'Thorn', **Mu-saŋgi**; 'War', **Bitu**; 'Water', **Meyo**; 'Wind', **Pusi**; 'Witch', **Mu-kozi**; **ba-**; 'Woman', **Muketu**; **ha-**; 'Firewood', **Lu-kuyi**, **Lu-kuni**; 'Yam', **Bi-sari** (*pl.*); 'Year', **Mu-vū**.

MPAMA (167).

Page 133 of *ey*, insert the following words of Mpama in column 167:

'Acre', **N-gwa**; 'Ant', **U-sieme**; **mi-sieme**; 'Ant, white', **Un-ciele**; **n-ciele**; 'Ape', **E-sumbu**; **bi-**; 'Arrow', **I-kula**; **ma-**; 'Axe', **Z-ŋimbi**; **m-ombi**; 'Back', **N-iŋu**; 'Banana', **Un-tela**; 'Beard', **Om-pali**; *pl.* **m-pali**; 'Bee', **Un-zoi**; **n-zoi**; 'Belly', **M-oi**; **mi-oi**; 'Bird', **Ny-odi**; 'Blood', **A-ŋoŋe** or **Ma-ŋoŋe** or **Ma-duka**; 'Body', **Ny-oto**; 'Bone', **U-kwa**; **ŋ-kwa**; 'Borassus palm', **I-bebo**; **ni-**; 'Bow', **U-naŋa**; **ni-**; 'Bowels', **Un-cobu**; **n-cobu**; 'Brains', **Ō-ŋoko**; 'Breast (man's)', **N-ŋalo**; 'Breast (woman's)', **A-bele**; **ma-**; 'Brother', **Ō-yebi**; *a. or* **U-dimi**; **a-**; 'Buffalo', **E-koŋoŋga** or **E-koŋonzo**; **bi-**; 'Buttocks', **Di-ŋe**; **mi-**; 'Cat', **N-gambala**; 'Charcoal', **Zaka**; **ma-ka**; 'Chief', **U-kondi**; **ba-**; 'Child', **Mw-ana**; 'Cloth', **E-ŋomba**; 'Cold', **M-ŋe**; 'Cow', **N-gombu**; 'Day', **Ō-su**; **a-ŋo**; 'Devil', **E-ŋimo**; **bi-**; 'Door', **E-ŋibako**; 'Dream', **N-dooti**; 'Dram', **Ō-kaale**; *pl.* **ŋ-kaale**; 'Ear', **I-toi**; **ni-**; 'Egg', **U-ŋe**; **ŋ-ka**; 'Elephant', **Un-cimba**; **ni-**; 'Excrement', **Ny-ei**; 'Eye', **L-iŋe**; 'Face', **E-ŋoŋi**, **M-batata**; 'Fat', **M-uta**; 'Fear', **Ō-bulu**; 'Finger', **Un-zali**; 'Fish', **N-cu**; 'Forest', **Z-amba**; **m-amba**; 'Fowl', **N-coso**; 'Frog', **E-koŋoko**; 'Ghost', **N-jeŋi**; 'Girl', **Mw-a-ŋw-ale**; **ba-b-ali** or **Un-dende**; **ni-dende**; 'Goat', **M-bali**; 'He-goat', **Mw-a-ŋw-ale**; **ba-mpeli**; 'Grandparent', **Ny-ŋikoko**; 'Grass', **E-ŋobe**; 'Ground', **N-ŋoto**; 'Groundnut', **N-zaka**; 'Guinea-fowl', **L-ŋeme**; 'Gun', **M-bā**; 'Hair', **Un-cwe**; 'Hand', **I-kaŋa**; **a-**; 'Head', **Mu-tu**; **mi-uta**; 'Heel', **E-ŋindi**; 'Hide', **I-koŋko**; **a-**; 'Hill', **U-koŋo**; **ni-**; 'Hippopotamus', **N-gubu**; 'Honey', **Bw-eyi**; **ni-eyi**; 'Horn', **I-ŋeko**; **ni- or a-**; 'House', **Un-gumbe**; **bi- or N-dako**; 'Hunger', **Nzala**; 'Husband', **Bw-ete**; **ba-ŋele**; 'Hyena', **Ō-bwa**; **ma-**; 'Iron', **Un-koso**; **ŋ-koso**; 'Island', **E-ŋoko**; **bi-**; 'Ivory', **M-ŋzo**; 'Knee', **I-ŋoŋe**; 'Knife', **Ō-tali**; **a-**; 'Lake', **E-ŋiba**; 'Leopard', **N-ŋoi**; 'Lion', **N-koŋi**; 'Lip', **E-ŋeka**; 'Magic', **A-ŋemwi**; 'Maize', **I-ŋaŋa**; 'Meat', **Ō-ŋeni**; **n-ŋeni**; 'Medicine', **U-ŋo**; **ni-**; 'Milk', **Ma-ŋa-a-bele**; 'Moon', **E-yeli** or **U-ŋoŋe**; 'Mountain', **U-koŋo**; **ni-**; 'Nail (finger)', **E-ŋeŋe**; **bi-**; 'Name', **Un-ŋlu**; 'Neck', **N-ŋiŋe**; 'Night', **E-ko or Ō-yi**; **ni-yi**; 'Oil palm', **I-bila**; 'Ox', **E-koŋoŋga**; 'Puddle', **N-kaŋi**; 'Palm wine', **A-ŋeko**; 'Parrot', **Ō-kombi** or **N-koŋo**; 'Penis', **I-koŋe**; 'Pig', **N-goya**; 'Pigeon', **E-ŋeŋga**; 'Rain', **M-pali**; 'Rat', **M-ŋe**; 'River', **E-bale**; 'Road', **N-za**; 'Salt', **E-ŋeke**; 'Shame', **N-tei**; 'Sheep', **M-bata**; 'Shield', **I-yembe**; 'Shoulder', **I-beke**; 'Sister', **U-nyāŋu** or **E-bunani**; 'Skin', **I-koŋo**; 'Slave', **Un-tamba**; 'Sleep', **E-ŋe**; 'Smoke', **N-dumbela**; 'Snake', **U-ŋeme**; 'Son, boy', **Mw-a-ŋw-ale**; 'Song', **Ya-yembo**; 'Spear', **Ō-koŋo**; 'Spirit', **U-ŋimo**; 'Star', **U-ŋambi**; **ni-**; 'Stick', **Mw-ete**; 'Stone', **I-kenzeke**; 'Stool', **E-koŋeŋe**; 'Sun', **I-kaŋga**; 'Tail', **Z-ela**; **m-ela**; 'Tear', **I-kaŋwi**; 'Testicles', **Lo-baŋga**; **ma-**; 'Thief', **U-yibi**; **ba-**; 'Thigh', **E-bele**; 'Thing', **Ena**; **bi-ena**; 'Thorn', **I-ŋe**; 'Tobacco', **I-kaŋa**; 'Toe', **Un-ŋali**; 'To-morrow', **Loŋi**; 'Tongue', **Ō-ŋema**; 'Tooth', **D-ŋe**; 'Town', **J-ŋe**; **ni-ŋe**; 'Tree', **Mw-ete**; 'Twins', **Ō-ŋima**; **a-**; 'Urine', **M-ŋya**; 'Vein', **Un-cisa**; 'War', **E-tumba**; 'Well', **I-ŋiba**; 'White man', **Un-dele**; 'Wife', **Mw-asi**; 'Wind', **Mw-embu**; 'Witch', **U-koŋi**; **ba-**; 'Woman', **Mw-a-ŋw-ale**; **ni-pomba**; 'Yam', **E-sundu**; 'Year', **E-ŋe**; **ni-ŋe**; 'Yesterday', **Loŋi**.

'One', **Baŋko**, **ŋoko**; 'Two', **ŋale**; 'Four', **ŋ-nei**; 'Five', **-tano**; 'Six', **Sameno**; 'Seven', **Un-rabale**; 'Eight', **U-nanali**; 'Nine', **I-bwa**; 'Ten', **Zomu**; 'Twenty', **Ma-kwa-bale**; 'Thirty', **Bw-eli**; 'Forty', **N-yumi-nei**; 'Fifty', **N-yumi-tano**; 'Hundred', **Mo-ŋkama**; 'Thousand', **N-koŋo**.

'I', **Ngai**; 'Thou', **Kau**; 'He', **Waŋga**; 'We', **Baŋga**; 'Ye', **Benu**; 'They', **Baŋga**.

Aŋ, **kima**, **enta**.

'Back', **-yinda**; 'Pierce', **-abole**; 'Good', **-alamu**; 'Great', **nene**; 'Little', **jiki**, **aini**; 'Long', **-sanda**; 'Male', **-bwele**; 'Old', **-hike**, **kunde**, **koŋoto**; 'Red', **-teli**; 'Rotten', **-boko**; 'Short', **-kuku**, **-kwekwe**; 'Sick', **-koŋo**; 'White', **-fumba**.

'Above', **I-koŋe**; 'Behind', **Ō-n-cima**; 'Below', **Ō-n-kwa**; 'Far', **U-sika**; 'Here', **Wabu**; 'In, inside', **Ō-moi**; 'Middle', **Lontei**; 'Near', **Ō-pepe**; 'Outside', **Lo-pale**; 'Plenty', **N-duka**; 'These', **Wana**; 'Where?', **Wani?**; 'No', **Te**; **Pili**; 'Not', **-te**, **-ŋe**.

'Beat', **-kuta**; 'buy', **-somba**, **-teke**; 'cut', **-zeke**; 'dance', **-sana**; 'die', **-wa-ka**; 'eat', **-je**;

'give', -pe; 'go', tamboda; 'kill', -bama; 'know', -yeba; 'love', -jĩnga; 'see', -yene; 'sit', -zala; 'sleep', -kalo; 'stand', -tame; 'steal', -yibi.

Besides the prefixes already given for this Mpama group of dialects (167-167 a), the following forms should be added for Mpama:

Class 1, U, Ū (with a concord -yosi); 2, A; 3, U, M, Mw.; 4, Mi, I (with concord mi); 5, Z, A, E, Lĩ (with a concord di); 6, A, Mĩ; 8, Be; 9, N; 11, Ū, U, Lu; 14, Bw, Ū; 16, Wa (La takes the place of No, 17, Mu).

SENGELE (168) and BA-TENDE (168 a):

Page 533 of *seg.*, insert following words in column 168:

'Ant', Le-nyama; nyoama; 'Ant, white', Ke-steli; be; 'Ape', Ke-dja; be; 'Arm', Koko; *pl.* m-eke; 'Arrow', Ekula; ma; 'Axe', Kokie; be; 'Back', Mo-ongo; m-ongo; 'Banana', Lu-kama; 'Beard', Lala; 'Bee', Le-nyuki; 'Belly', Ekuni; ma; 'Bird', Ny-onyi; 'Blood', Ma-kila; 'Body', Bĩ; 'Bone', Le-kwa; 'Borassia palm', Etebe; 'Bow', Bu-ta; 'Bowels', Mo-saba; me; 'Brain', Bu-nyiligi; 'Brother', Mbosi; 'Buffalo', Nyati; 'Buttocks', Ke-kesi; be; 'Cane', Wati; 'Cat', Ngambala; 'Charcoal', E-kala; 'Chief', N-kami; 'Cloth', Koko; 'Cold', Mpe; 'Country', Keso; 'Crocodile', Ngama; 'Day', Daa; 'Devil', Maku; 'Dog', Mw-a; 'Door', Ke-waka; 'Dream', Njaji; 'Drum', N-kal'ankala; 'Ear', E-twa; 'Egg', E-kole; 'Excrement', Tibi; 'Eye', Di-si; mi-si; 'Face', Kedwa; E-bolo; 'Fat', Mala; 'Father', Tata; 'Fear', Bokko; 'Finger', Leyala; njala; 'Fire', Mba; 'Fish', Ncu; 'Foot', Ke-tama; 'Forest', Dia; ma; +; 'Fowl', Nwasa; 'Frog', Ki-eko; 'Goat', Nketa; 'Gird', Ke-yeyaji; Ke-makati; be; 'God', Njame; 'Grandparent', Nkaka; 'Grass', Ntana; 'Groundnut', Le-yoko; njoko; 'Guinea-fowl', Nka; 'Hair', Mũ; 'Hand', Ke-kanyi; 'Head', Moku; 'Heart', Moko; 'Heel', Ke-kiiki; 'Hide', Ke-kaba; 'Hill', E-kalo; ma; 'Hippopotamus', Nguwe; 'Hoe', E-tami; 'Honey', Ba-aki; 'Horn', E-ake; 'House', Nzai; 'Husband', Makami; ba; 'Iron', Ke-peke; 'Island', Ke-sanga; 'Ivory', Mfua; 'Knife', Ebe; 'Leg', Mbe; 'Leopard', Ngao; 'Lion', N-kasi; 'Lip', Ke-lele; bi; 'Magic', Ke-lenemi; 'Man', Mw-ota; *pl.* ba-te; 'Meat', Nuka; 'Medicine', Mwame; mi; 'Milk', Mpi e mabele; 'Monkey', Nkema; 'Moon', Ngoma; 'Mother', N-goni; ba-ngo; 'Mountain', E-kalo; 'Nail', Ki-ukuti; 'Navel', Mo-kole; 'Neck', Nke; 'Night', E-tika; 'Nose', E-yuko; 'Oil palm', E-ka; 'Ox', Nyati; 'Paddle', Nka; 'Palm wine', Mana; 'Pansy', E-kata; 'Pig', N-cõmi; 'Pigeon', N-kaba; 'Place', M-bute; 'Rat', M-puko; 'Road', M-bie; 'Salt', Mw-a; 'Shame', Bo-kuti; 'Shield', N-guba; 'Shoulder', E-peke; 'Sister', M-paka; 'Skin', Le-paso; 'Sky', E-yuko; 'Slave', Mo-duk; 'Sleep', Talo; 'Smoke', Mi-dia; 'Snake', N-tale; 'Sor', Mo-diti; 'Song', N-xiame; 'Spear', E-kõ; 'Spirit', Mo-dini; 'Star', Mw-ota; mi-ete; 'Stone', N-kwõla; 'Stool', M-bata; 'Sun', Vuua; 'Tail', Ma-kala; 'Tear', Yata; 'Testicles', Le-ba; me-ba; 'Thief', Mo-suki; ba; 'Thigh', Ke-belo; 'Thing', Kĩ; bĩ; 'Thorn', N-ciene; 'Tobacco', E-kã; 'To-day', Noma; 'Tomorrow', M-bale; 'Tongue', Le-lame; n-deme; 'Tooth', Di-tue; mi-tue; 'Town', Bala; M-baka; 'Tree', Mo-te; 'Twins', N-kata; 'Urine', M-a; 'Vein', Mo-tu; mi; 'War', Bi-ta; 'Water', M-pila; 'Well', E-subi; 'Wife', Mo-kale; 'Wind', Mo-pobe; 'Witch', Mo-kaki; 'Witchcraft', E-kuti; 'Woman', Mo-kati; 'Year', ? Mw-aka; 'Yesterday', M-bale.

'One', m-ati; 'Two', Yu-ele; 'Three', s-ati; 'Four', ni; 'Five', -tani; 'Six', E-siani; 'Eight', E-nana; 'Nine', E-wa; 'Ten', Di-emi; 'Twenty', Mw-abi; 'Thirty', Mo-sati; 'Forty', Mo-ai; 'Fifty', Mo-tani; 'Hundred', N-kama.

'I', Me; 'Thou', Yie; 'We', Bete; 'Ye', Meni; 'They', Ba.

'All', m-õ.

'Black', -m-pini; 'Female', kati; 'Fierce', -m-poto; 'Good', -we; 'Great', -diti; 'Little', jite; 'Long', -jĩ; 'Male', -diti; 'Old', -kalo, -nana; 'Red', -ale; 'Rotten', -panu; 'Short', -kwo; 'Sick', -kale; 'White', -ese.

'Above', O-ige; 'Behind', O-akate; 'Below', O-ikili; 'Far', E-bõbõ; 'Here', Kani; 'In', O-osi; 'Middle', O-ketis, O-ketialie; 'Near', Belebete; 'Outside', O-nea; 'Plenty', Kabakaba; 'Veli; 'These', Wani; 'Where', Kõni?

'No', We; 'Not', In -ka, -we.

'Bent', -bala; 'buy', -sana, -teke; 'cut', -sile; 'dance', -kena; 'die', -kwa; 'go', -pe; 'know', -yeba; 'leave off', -sile; 'love', -kwona; 'see', -mana; 'sit', -kala, -wa; 'sleep', -kalo; 'stand', -yiseke; 'steal', -su-ka.

The Batende prefixes, which are additional or different from those of Sengele, are:

Class 1, Un, —, Mw, Mo- (concord ya, u); 3, Mw; 4, Me; 5, E, I (concord di, i); 6, Ma, A; 7, Ke, Kĩ; 11, Le; 14, U (ba, bi); 15, Ū; 16, Wa.

¹ Most of these words and particulars refer to the Tende dialect of Sengele (168 a), which may turn out to be a distinct language.

² Note similar vowel change in roots for 'arm', -kwa, -eke; 'man', -õta, -tu; 'leg', -õta, -ele; &c.

On page 545, at the end of the last paragraph, should be added the words 'east and north-east of Bulobob, latitude 2°-2° 30' South, longitude 16° 30'-17° East'.

KI-WUMBU (177).

On page 553 *et seq.*, insert following information:

'Adze', Temi; 'Ant', In-zanzala; 'Ant, white', Lu-mpe; 'Arm', Koko; 'Arrow', Ki-toma; bi-; 'Axe', Ki-tadi; bi-; 'Back', N-gōdi; ma +; 'Beard', Ki-leva; 'Bee', N-uki; 'Belly', Ki-vuma; 'Bird', N-uni or Balaka; 'Blood', Ma-kila; 'Body', N-itu; 'Bone', Ma-fwa (*pl.*); 'Brains', Tomfi; 'Breast (man's)', N-tulu; 'Brother', M-boyoo; 'Canoe', Bw-ata; 'Cat', N-gamanya, M-buma; 'Child', Mw-ana; b-ana; 'Clot', N-jele; 'Cold', Mo-didi; 'Cow', N-gombe; 'Crotch-dle', N-gōne; 'Day', Tiū; 'Derd', Mo-fū, Balagoo; 'Doctor', N-gaŋga; 'Door', Mw-ela or Ki-vi; 'Dream', N-zodi; 'Drum', N-gomoo; 'Ear', E-ti, ma-ti; 'Egg', Ke; 'Elephant', N-zako; 'Eye', D-isi; m-isi; 'Face', Lu-duŋgi; ma-duŋgi; 'Fear', B-oma; 'Finger', N-jemba; m-; 'Fire', M-bi; 'Fish', M-bidi; 'Flea', Kulu; ni-lu; 'Forest', Taŋga; 'Fowl', N-susu; 'Frog', Koko; 'Ghost', M-pele; 'Goat', N-taba; 'Grandparent', N-kaka; 'Grass', Ma-ŋe; 'Ground', N-toto; 'Hair', M-fumfu; 'Head', Mu-nswi; 'Heart', Mu-koko; 'Hoe', Siŋgini; bi +; 'Hide', Swama; 'Hill', Hama; *pl.* ma-lama; 'Hippopotamus', M-vubu; 'Hoe', Temi; 'Honey', Bo-tugi; ma-puka; 'Horn', M-paka; 'Iron', Ki-ŋgwi; 'Island', Ki-ŋdi; 'Ivory', M-puŋgi; 'Knee', Boŋgo; 'Knife', M-bale; 'Lake', Zaŋga; 'Leg', Kulu; 'Leopard', N-ga; 'Lion', N-kasi; 'Male husband', Ba-kala, Balaga; 'Meat', M-bizi; 'Medicine', B-ŋgoo; 'Milk', Ma-beni; 'Monkey', N-kawa; 'Moon', N-suŋgi; 'Mother', Yaya, N-puŋgi; 'Mountain', Lama; 'Mouth', Mu-tūa; 'Nail', Zala; 'Name', N-kamba; 'Neck', Mo-widi; 'Night', M-pimpa; 'Nose', M-bomba; 'Oil palm', Ma-di-ma-ŋ-gazi (-ŋ-gazi is the root); 'Paddle', N-kafi; 'Palm wine', Ma-lava; 'Pig', N-gulu; 'Pigeon', Wembe; 'Place', Ki-ladi; 'Rain', M-vula; 'Rat', M-puku; 'River', N-zadi; 'Road', N-zila; 'Salt', Mu-ŋgwa; 'Shade', N-sani; 'Sheep', Meme; 'Shoulder', Ki-sama; 'Skin', N-itu; 'Sky', Tuti; 'Sleep', Tonzu, Bi-mina; 'Smoke', Mw-isi; 'Snake', N-tadi; 'Son', Mw-ana-bale; 'Song', N-kuŋga; 'Spear', Yo; ma-yo; 'Spirit', Duma; ma +; 'Star', M-bwetete; 'Stone', Tadi; ma +; 'Sun', Tedi; 'Tail', Mu-kila; 'Tear', Bā; 'Thief', Mw-ivi; mi-vi; 'Thigh', Ma-ta, Ma-taku (*pl.*); 'Thing', Bi-lu; 'Thorn', N-alene; 'To-day', Lelo; 'Toe', Mu-jemba; 'Tongue', Lu-dimi; 'Tooth', D-itu; m-itu; 'Town', Bula; ma +; 'Tree', N-ti; 'Twins', Ba-mbu; 'Urine', Ma-suba; 'Vein', Mw-anzi; 'War', Bi-ta; 'Water', Ma-dia; 'Well', Ite; bi-ŋe; 'White man', Mun-dele; 'Wife', Mu-kadi; 'Wind', M-pira; 'Witch', Mu-kowi; 'Witchcraft', Bw-aŋga-bwa-laka; 'Woman', Mu-kantu; 'Wood', N-kuni; 'Yam', Kwa; bi-kwa; l-ala; bi-; 'Year', Mu-mvu; 'Yesterday', Ma-bi.

'One', Mosi; 'Two', -ole, -ole; 'Three', -tutu; 'Four', -na; 'Five', -tann; 'Six', -sina; 'Seven', N-sama; 'Eight', M-pwōmo; 'Nine', Bwa; 'Ten', Kumi; 'Eleven', Kumi ye mosi; 'Twenty', Maku-male; 'Thirty', Maku-ma-tata; etc.; 'Hundred', N-kumu; 'Thousand', Funda. 'I', Me; 'He', Nde; 'We', Beta; 'Ye', Abena; 'They', Yau.

'All', onsi.

Demonstratives are (1) the pronominal particles and (2) the suffix -na, preceded by concord.

'Black', pina.

'Behind', Ku-maŋgōdi; 'Below', Yansi; 'Far', Kule; 'In', Mana; 'Middle', Kati; 'Plenty', also; 'These', Kuna; 'Where?', Akumi; 'No!', Ke!

'To', U.

'Beat', -beta; 'buy', -sama, -leka; 'come', -ya; 'cut', -tita; 'dance', kina; 'die', -ŋ; 'eat', -dia; 'give', -wa; 'go', -wena; 'kill', -dusa; 'know', -yebu; 'laugh', -seva; 'leave off', -sisa, -yekesa, -yeka; 'love', -zola; 'see', -muna; 'sit', -kala, -bwa; 'sleep', -tonza; 'stand', -telama, -sapi; 'steal', -yiba.

The prefixes of Ki-wumbu seem to agree with those given on page 564 for the group of Teke tongues. The 5th prefix, often missing altogether, is occasionally E-; the 'singular' application of 8 (8 a Bi-) seems to be present in a few words. The 16th prefix is apparently Ya- and Wa-. The 15th, when used as an infinitive, is U.

The correct spelling of the language name appears to be Kiwumbu (the root being -wumbu).

CHAPTER V

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE BANTU AND SEMI-BANTU LANGUAGES¹

1. OLU-KONJO.

Sir Harry Johnston in *The Uganda Protectorate*, vol. II, p. 897 and p. 959 et seq. Also, under the name of 'Kikondjo', in *Mitteilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen*, vol. XIII, Berlin, 1910 (p. 133 of last section), in an article by Bernhard Struck, setting forth the vocabularies collected by Emin Pasha in Central Africa in 1891-2. In this the spelling of the words is often misleading through the unnecessary doubling of consonants. A few words have evidently been misheard by the great traveller. He has also written down a form of Lu-konjo spoken in the south-west of the area over which that language extends, and which is somewhat mixed with the Lega and Bira dialects of the Congo Forest borderland. The best rendering of Konjo is the translation of St. Mark's Gospel published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1914.

2. URUNYORO.

The first vocabulary of Uru-nyoro proper appears (in all probability) in Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*, 1878, vol. II, p. 484, wherein it is called 'Interior Unyoro'. The same language may also have been further illustrated by Emin Pasha in the *Zeitschrift* of the Berlin Ethnological Society in the early 'eighties, but I cannot trace this (in any case) unimportant fragment. The first definite illustrations of this important Bantu language were published almost concurrently in 1902; namely, the vocabulary of Drungoro in Sir Harry Johnston's *Uganda Protectorate* (vol. II, p. 897 and p. 959 et seq.), and *An Elementary Lu-nyoro Grammar*, by H. E. Maddox, London, S.P.C.K., 1902. The last-named is more applicable to the Urutoro dialect (see below).

2 a. RUGUNGU.

This northernmost dialect of the Nyoro sub-group is probably first alluded to in the works of Sir Samuel Baker and F. W. Felkin, but it was never illustrated by any series of words until a vocabulary of it was compiled by Mr. J. F. Cunningham in 1907. This has been revised and added to by an educated Muganda in 1912.

2 b. RUKYUPI.

This is the Nyoro dialect spoken on the west or south-west coast of Lake Albert Nyanza and on the verge of the Congo (Ituri) Forest. It is Stanley's Ru-kobe, and is illustrated by a brief and imperfect vocabulary opposite p. 442, vol. II of *In Darkest Africa*. It was briefly referred to also by Dr. Stuhlmann in *Mit Emin Pascha ins Herz von Afrika* (Berlin, 1894), and probably in his later valuable contributions to East Equatorial African ethnology. The present writer has collected a little information about it, including evidence that the correct pronunciation of the name of the dialect is probably Kyupi.

2 c. URU-TORO, RU-SONGORA, and RU-IRU.

Except for a few words in Stuhlmann's book, these dialects of the Nyoro species were first illustrated in Sir Harry Johnston's *Uganda Protectorate*, vol. II, p. 969 et seq., and so far no further illustrations have appeared, though a good deal of the Nyoro speech illustrated by the Rev. H. E. Maddox (see above) is really Uru-toro.

2 d. URU-HIMA (of Añkole).

This Nyoro dialect is also first illustrated in Sir Harry Johnston's *Uganda Protectorate*, vol. II, p. 969 et seq. A few words, besides an excellent description of the Hima aristocracy, appear in an article by Major J. A. Melton in the *Journal of the African Society*, Jan. 1907, p. 136. There is also an article

¹ This Bibliography does not pretend to be completely exhaustive. It is limited by the author's own researches, and he will be glad to receive further information as to important sources of information which he has overlooked. References to the languages and dialects herein enumerated may occur in many works not mentioned, but where they have been known to the author, yet not mentioned in this list, they have seemed to him not worth inclusion if they provided no definite information as to the locality, structure, or relationships of the speech. He does not also refer to work which is not original; that is to say, illustrations of any of these languages in the works of Bleek, Torrend, Meinhof, Wersee, Johnston, Struck, Madan, &c., which are so many times repeated words and passages glossed and quoted from the original published research of others.

on the Ba-hima, with a few words of their language, by the Rev. J. Roscoe, in the June issue of the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, 1907, p. 93 et seq.

2 e. RU-KARAGWE.

This southernmost dialect of Nyoro, though first alluded to by Speke and Stanley, was not illustrated by lists of words until the publication of *The Victoria Nyanza* (London, 1899) by Lieutenant Paul Kollmann, p. 211 et seq.

2 f. URU-KEREBE.

Under the name of Ki-kerewe in Paul Kollmann's *Victoria Nyanza*, p. 211 et seq. Also, and much better, in the *Mittheilungen d. Seminars f. Oriental. Sprachen*, vol. xii, Berlin, 1909, p. 1 of the last African section. Here is an excellent 'Essai de Grammaire' of Ru-kerewe or Ki-kerewe, by Eugène Hurel, followed by a vocabulary. There is also an allusion to this language in *Anthropos*, No. vi, 1911, p. 62, by the same writer (the Rev. Father Eugène Hurel); and additional information concerning language and people may be found in a most informative article by the same author (*Religion et vie domestique des Bakéréos*) in vol. vi *Anthropos*, 1911 (p. 52 et seq.).

2 g. RU-ZIBA, (LU-SINJA, RU-ZINZA, RU-NYAMBU, LU-SASI?, RU-RORI?)

This group of dialects of the south-west coast-lands¹ of the Victoria Nyanza, the affinities of which are almost divided between the Nyoro, Uganda, and Ruanda species, was first illustrated by Stanley in *Through the Dark Continent*, p. 485 under the name of Ki-nyambu. Under the same name there is a short vocabulary on p. 160 of J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. The next illustration appears in Paul Kollmann's *Victoria Nyanza*, p. 214 et seq. But by far the best treatment is in three articles by Hermann Rehe in vol. iii of *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen*, Berlin, 1912-13; and one article on the Basiza in the same periodical for 1914.

3. URUNYA-RUANDA and Ki-RUNDI (3 a).

The first published vocabulary of this language appeared in Sir Harry Johnston's *Uganda Protectorate*, p. 569 et seq. Its most complete illustration is at the hands of Père Eugène Hurel (*Manuel de la Langue Kirurwanda*, p. 1 et seq. of the African section, vol. xiv of the *Mitt. d. Seminars f. Oriental. Sprachen*, 1911). But there are many references to the Ruanda speech, which give interesting word-roots, in *Anthropos*, No. iv, 1909, p. 847 (Père Félix Dufrays); No. v, 1910 (Père P. Schumacher), p. 870; 1911, No. vii, pp. 456, 529, and 820 (Père Alex. Arnoux); and 1913, No. viii, pp. 110, 754 (Arnoux, *Le Culte de la Société sacrée des Imwawo au Ruanda*).

With the Ruanda language must be associated the closely-allied dialect Ki-rundi (3 a). This is effectively illustrated by Père J. M. M. van der Burgt on p. 1 et seq. of the 5th vol. (African Studies) of the *Mitt. d. Seminars f. Oriental. Sprachen*, Berlin, 1902, and the *Grammaire de la Langue Kirundi*, by Père A. Ménard (1910), and *Dictionnaire Français-Kirundi, Kirundi-Français*, by the same author, 1912.

3 b. RU-HA, -TUTSI, or -TUSI. Probably nearly identical with Ki-jiiji.

The Raha, Tutsi, or Tusi speech was first illustrated on p. 154 of Mr. J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, published by the S.P.C.K., London, in 1885. Subsequently in Paul Kollmann's *Victoria Nyanza* (p. 211 et seq.), in *Anthropos*, iii, 1908, p. 1, by Père Loupias. The Ki-jiiji dialect is represented by a few words in Sir H. M. Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent* (1878).

4. LU-GANDA, together with LU-SESE 4 a, and LU-SOGA 4 b.

The character of this classical Bantu language was first revealed in philology in a brief vocabulary by H. M. Stanley in his *Through the Dark Continent*, p. 486, in 1878. In 1882 appeared the *Outline Grammar of the Lu-ganda Language*, by the Rev. C. T. Wilson, C.M.S. (London, S.P.C.K.). In 1885 was printed a short Ganda vocabulary on p. 173 of J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. In 1899 (London, S.P.C.K.) was published the *Lu-ganda-English and English-Lu-ganda Vocabulary*, by the late P. J. Pilkington, C.M.S. And in the same year, 1899, came out a short vocabulary, p. 211 et seq., in Paul Kollmann's *Victoria Nyanza*. In 1902 also was published (London, S.P.C.K.) *The Elements of Lu-ganda Grammar, together with Exercises and Vocabulary*, by a missionary of the Church Missionary Society in Uganda (an important work). In 1902 a vocabulary and brief study of the Lu-ganda language was given in Sir Harry Johnston's *Uganda Protectorate*, pp. 897-8 and p. 980 et seq. In 1902 was published (London, S.P.C.K.) the *Lu-ganda-English and English-Lu-ganda Vocabulary of the Rev. G. R. Blackledge*, and about the same time (undated) the fragmentary *Collections of a Lexicon in Lu-ganda and English, &c.*, by the Rev. Philip O'Flaherty. Subsequently to these dates a good deal of Anglican Church literature had been published, chiefly by the S.P.C.K., in the Lu-ganda language. A full bibliography of works on Luganda down to 1908 is given by Miss Alice Werner in the *Journal of the African Society*, 1908.

4 b. LU-SOGA is little more than a dialect of Lu-ganda.

Like Lu-sese (for which our only authority so far is the vocabulary published by Sir Harry Johnston in his *Uganda Protectorate*), it has been comparatively little studied by the missionaries because it was naturally more convenient that their works should be printed in the standard dialect of Luganda. Apart

¹ And, according to Oscar Reumann, the south-east coast-lands likewise, the Sesi, and Rori territories.

from Sir Harry Johnston's vocabulary of Lu-soga, these are some words to be obtained in the article on the *Bazoga-Batamba* by Father M. A. Condon, of the Mill Hill Mission, published in *Anthropos* for 1910, p. 934. And there is the Gospel of St. Mark, translated into Lu-soga by a missionary of the Church Missionary Society in 1896, and of St. John in 1899 (B. and F. B. Soc.).

5. LU-NYARA and 5 a. LU-WANGA (Lakabarsi, Lurimi, and Lusifa).

These dialects of the Kavironda sub-group are for the most part solely illustrated by Sir Harry Johnston's vocabularies in his *Uganda Protectorate*, and the vocabulary of the Luwanga (Lurimi) published by Mr. C. W. Hobley in 1902 (*Eastern Uganda*, &c., see below). The first writer to record a definite specimen of 'Banta' Kavironda (Kisisa dialect) was Mr. C. W. Hobley in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland* for May, 1899 (p. 140). Lu-hanga or Luwanga (5 a) is now well illustrated by the translation of St. Luke's Gospel, B. and F. B. Soc., 1916.

6. The remarkable MASABA or West ELGON sub-group was first signalled (perhaps without an understanding of its importance) by Mr. C. W. Hobley in the same number of the Anthropological Institute's Journal already referred to, under the name of Mhassa. But the true features of the Lu-gisa (Lu-sokwia, Masaba) and Lu-konde dialects of this Masaba group were first shown by Sir Harry Johnston in his *Uganda Protectorate*. Shortly afterwards, Mr. C. W. Hobley published (in 1902), through the Royal Anthropological Institute, his *Eastern Uganda: an Ethnological Survey*, in which he gave a short vocabulary of 'Ketash', the southernmost Masaba dialect. Subsequently a *Grammar of Lu-masaba* (nearly an identical dialect with Sir Harry Johnston's Lu-sokwia or Lu-gisa), by the Rev. J. B. Purvis, C.M.S., was published by the S.P.C.K. in 1907; and reading-books and hymns in this language by missionaries of the C.M.S. were either printed locally about 1907 or published by the S.P.C.K. in the same year. The present writer has also an additional vocabulary of Lu-gisa in manuscript by Mr. S. Omsby; and a few words collected by Mr. J. H. Briberg. In 1910 the British and Foreign Bible Society published a translation of the Gospels in Lu-masaba.

7. The KI-GUZII or KI-SUBA-KI-KORIA sub-group was first illustrated by Sir Harry Johnston in the *Uganda Protectorate* under the name of 'Igizi'. Soon afterwards, in 1902, Mr. C. W. Hobley's *Eastern Uganda* was printed by the Royal Anthropological Institute and contained a vocabulary of 'Kosova', a dialect of Ki-guzii. Subsequently vocabularies in manuscript of the Ki-guzii (Ki-suba) and 7 a the Ki-koria languages (in the Ki-suna and Ki-tende dialects) were furnished to the author by Mr. G. A. S. Northcote, at the suggestion of Mr. Hobley. References to Kikoria, under the name of 'Bakalla', occur in the writings of Bernhard Struck ('On the Tatoga and Iraku languages', &c.) in the *Sonderabdruck aus 'Das Hochland der Riesenkrauter'*, by Dr. Fritz Jaeger, Berlin, 1911; and in the *Völkerstämme im Norden Deutsch-Ostafrikas*, by Captain Max Weiss, Berlin, 1910.

8. The KI-SASI sub-group (LU-SASI / RU-RORI).

The principal examples of this group—if it be a separate group—Ki-rori and Ki-sasi, of the south-east coast-lands of the Victoria Nyanza, north of Busukuma and east of Bukerobe islands and peninsulas, are utterly unknown to us; except in so far that Oscar Baumann in his *Durch Masailand zur Nilquelle* (Berlin, 1894, p. 126) declares Kiagi to be a mere dialect of Lusinja or Luziba, that Hobley, in his *Eastern Uganda*, thinks their speech a member of the Nyamwezi group, and that Weiss, Kollmann, and Bernhard Struck aver explicitly that the Sasi and Rori tribes are Bantu, though resembling the Nilotes of their vicinity in physique, manners, and customs.

9. NYAMWEZI languages or dialects:

Firstly, the typical Nyamwezi speech of the north and north-east—Ki-sukuma-Kirwana, and in addition 9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-sumbwa); 9 b. West Nyamwezi (Ki-galagana or Garaganja, Ni-vinza, Ki-bende, and Ki-gala); 9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi (Ki-nyanyembe, Ki-konoŋgo, perhaps Ni-ximbu or Si-gimbu, and Ki-ũnkwiŋa).

In the *Mitt. aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten* of 1910 Bernhard Struck published a most useful article and map on the geographical distribution of the Nyamwezi dialects. This summary gives a detailed bibliography of books and articles on this group of languages or dialects.

The most important of these authorities (some of whose vocabularies are precious, though small) are the following: *Collections for a Handbook of the Nyamwezi as Spoken at Uvanyembe*, by Bishop Steere, London, S.P.C.K., 1882; the Galagana, Sumbwa, and Sukuma vocabularies in *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, J. T. Last, C.M.S., London, 1885; *Eine Kinyamwezi-Grammatik*, by R. Stern, published in the *Mitt. d. Sen. f. Ost. Afr.*, Berlin, 1906 (based on the Kikonoŋgo dialect); *Grammatik der Kinyamwezi* (especially of Kinyanyembe), by C. Voltes, Göttingen, 1900. Also, the vocabularies at the end of vol. II of H. M. Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*, London, 1878, and the vocabulary of Kisukuma at the end of *British Central Africa* (Sir Harry Johnston, London, 1897); *Contes, Chants et Proverbes des Batamwa*, a *Grammaire de Shi-sumbwa*, both by Père A. Capus, in the *Zelt. f. Afr. u. Ost. Afr.*, vols III and IV, and a *Shi-sumbwa-French Dictionary*, also by Père A. Capus, printed at Saint-Cloud, Paris, 1901; besides J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, give us some understanding of the north-western Sumbwa dialect—almost a separate language of the Nyamwezi group; *Grundriss der Kinyamwezi*, by A. Seidel, as an appendix to a book by C. W. Werther, *Die mittleren Hochländer des nördlichen Deutsch-Ost-Afrika*,

Berlin, 1898, treats more of the general features of the Nyanzei group; but *Das Kivukuma*, Grammatical Sketch and Vocabulary, &c., by A. Seidel, Berlin, 1894, gives a specific account of the north-eastern dialects; and Kivukuma more especially is the subject of a lengthy and authoritative treatise by Captain C. Herrmann in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, Berlin, 1898. There are a few words of Kibende in the article on *La Musique chez les Nègres du Tanganyika* in *Anthropos*, vol. VIII (1913).

10. **KI-NYATURU** or **KI-LIMI** was first mentioned in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, but the short vocabulary given is not accurate and fails to exhibit the peculiar features of this tongue. These have been effectively shown in *Abriss einer Grammatik der Kinyaturu-Sprache*, by Wilhelm Schregel, in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. XVI, Berlin, 1913. We still lack a sufficient vocabulary.

11. KIKUYU.

A great many works have been written on the interesting Kikuyu people, but their language, in two or more dialects, has not yet been treated exhaustively. My material has been derived from my own studies (a vocabulary was published in my *Uganda Protectorate*): the *Notes on the Kikuyu and Kamba Tribes*, by H. R. Tate, in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, June 1904, p. 130; the *English-Kikuyu Vocabulary*, by A. W. McGregor, S.P.C.K., 1904; the *Kamba and Kikuyu Vocabularies*, by Mrs. Hinde, Cambridge University Press, 1904; and the translation of St. Luke, by the B. and F. B. Soc., 1915.

An *English-Kikuyu Handbook*, by Father A. Hémery, is said to have been published in London by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. in 1903 (I have not seen this); and *With a Prehistoric People*, by Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Routledge (London, 1910) contains a glossary of Kikuyu words dealing with medicine, warfare, and special practices.

The **KI-MBE** or **KI-BAICU** dialects of Northern Kikuyu were illustrated by a few words in T. Wakefield's remarkable article on the geography of Equatorial East Africa (p. 319) *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, vol. XI, 1879. Trifling though this reference is, the paper in which it is to be found was one of the most noteworthy anticipations of geographical discovery in Africa ever made by an intelligent interrogator of Arabs and negro porters.

12. The **KAMBA** language was first revealed by Krapf in his vocabularies, but was not treated with any effective accuracy until the publication in 1885 of a series of East African vocabularies, including Kamba, by the Rev. A. Downes Shaw, C.M.S., printed by the Church Missionary Society. A useful, unpretentious, but accurate vocabulary of Kf-kamba was written by Mr. Stuart Wait, of the Ngelani Mission, British East Africa, and published in 1900 by Kelker, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States. In 1885, however, a short *Grammar of the Kamba Language* was written by Mr. J. T. Last (London, S.P.C.K.), who also illustrated the language in his *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. In 1904 Mrs. Hinde combined with her work on the Ki-kuyu language two quite distinct Kamba dialects (Cambridge University Press). Some light is thrown on the Kamba language by Mr. C. W. Hobley in his admirable treatise on *The Akamba and other East African Tribes* (Cambridge University Press, 1910). The most important contribution to the study of Ki-Kamba, however, is in the *Handbook* of that language by Ernst Bruter in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Orient. Sprach.*, Berlin, 1906. A short vocabulary of Kamba is also given in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, June 1904, p. 139, by H. R. Tate.

13. **PŪ(KŪ)MŪ** or **PFO(KŪ)OMŪ** appears first in print in the *Six Vocabularies of East African Languages* published by Krapf at Tübingen in 1850. A few words were given by the Rev. Charles New in an appendix to his *East Africa* (London, 1873), and by Dr. Fischer in the Berlin *Zeitschrift für Ethnologische Gesellschaft*, 1878. The first serious treatment of the Tannaland language was by Ferdinand Wartz, *Wörterbuch des Ki-taita und des Kipokomo* in *Zeitschrift für africanische und oceanische Sprachen*, Berlin, 1895, followed by *Grammatik des Pokomo* in the 1896 volume of the same periodical. Since then Miss Alice Werner has placed at my disposal a valuable vocabulary and elementary grammar of Pokomo in manuscript, compiled by her in 1912-13.

14. The **TAITA** dialects were amongst the vocabularies in the appendix to the Rev. Charles New's book on East Africa, published in 1873; but the Taita language or group of dialects received no effective illustration until its inclusion in the *Pocket Vocabulary of East African Languages*, by the Rev. A. Downes Shaw (C.M.S., 1883). A *Vocabulary of French-Swahili-Taita*, by Père Hémery, was published at Zanibar in 1901; and a short vocabulary of 'Taita' appears in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, June 1904, p. 130, by H. R. Tate. But the most important work on the subject is the separate vocabularies and grammatical notes of Mr. V. Verbi and Miss Austin (of the C.M.S.) on the Ki-dabida and Ki-sagala dialects, supplied to me in MS. by Miss Alice Werner; likewise the article by Archdeacon H. W. Woodward, Ki-taita or Ki-sighau, in vol. IV of the *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen*, Berlin, 1914. Moreover, since much of this work was written, I have received a full vocabulary of Ki-sighau (-siyau) in MS. from Archdeacon Woodward.

15. The **TAVEITA** language was first illustrated by Sir Harry Johnston in his *Kilimanjaro Expedition*, 1886. Besides my own material, I have received in manuscript from the Rev. A. R. Steggall, of the C.M.S., a vocabulary of Taveita.

16. The **NIKA-GIRYAMA-DIGŪ** dialects were first illustrated by Ewald in the *Zeitschrift der*

Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft in 1846. They are next represented by a short vocabulary (one of six East African languages) published by Krapf at Tübingen in 1850, and in 1873 by New's vocabulary. The more modern and accurate illustrations of this group of East Coast dialects are to be found (under the head of 'Kinyika') in the *Pocket Vocabulary of East African Languages* of the Rev. A. Downes Shaw; under the titles 'Digo' and 'Nika' in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Orient. Sprach.*, Berlin, 1905 (Carl Meinhof); but more effectually in the *Nika-English Dictionary*,¹ compiled by the Rev. T. H. Sparshott from the manuscripts left behind by Krapf and Rehnmann (published, S.P.C.K., in 1887); and the *Giryama Vocabulary and Collections*, by the Rev. W. E. Taylor, both works published by the S.P.C.K. in 1887 and 1891 respectively.

17. CAGA.

(Caga is the best general name for the Bantu speech of Mt. Kilimanjaro, the main dialects of which may be enumerated further as 17. *Musi*, 17 a. *Ki-siha* or *Sira*, 17 b. *Ki-muceme*, 17 c. *Ki-rombu*, and 17 d. *Ki-meru*.)

Sources of information are: Vocabulary at the close of the *Kilimanjaro Expedition*, by H. H. Johnston, London, 1885; *Uebersicht der grammatischen Elemente des Kichaga*, by A. Seidel, *Zeits. f. Afrk. u. Ocean. Spr.*, Berlin, 1895; *Märchen und Rätsel der Wanadachama*, by E. Ovie, *Zeits. f. Afrk. u. Ocean. Spr.*, Berlin, 1897; *Das Kisiha* (a partial study of the Kisiha dialect of the Sira people, W. Kilimanjaro), by H. A. Fokken, *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. viii, Berlin, 1905; *Wörterverzeichnis aus dem Ki-Dschaga und Pare*, collected on Baron von der Decken's expedition.

Vocabularies of most of the above dialects, together with Ki-meru of the adjoining mountain of Meru, have been collected for me by the Rev. A. R. Steggsall, and others were transmitted through Mr. A. C. Hollis, formerly Secretary to the British East African Administration.

18. PARE-GWENO, 18 a. C-ASU.

My authorities are vocabulary and notes collected by Sir H. H. Johnston and published in his *Kilimanjaro Expedition*, 1885, and an important MS. vocabulary obtained through Mr. A. C. Hollis. Also scattered notes in the works of Krapf and von der Decken; and in the *Zeitschrift für Afrikanische Sprachen*, Berlin, 1887-8. *Sanyo*, an isolated Bantu dialect spoken on the north-west coast of Lake Natron, in the north-eastern part of German East Africa, is said by Struck to be a dialect of Pare.² In 1909, in the xth vol. of *Archiv für das Studium deutscher Kolonialsprachen*, there was published (Berlin, Georg Reimer) a *Grammatik des Chasi in Deutsch-Ostafrika* (Pare-Gebirge), by Ernst Kots, which one may presume to be an illustration of the Kipare language from internal evidence, though, as too often occurs in German linguistic works, there is no clue given to fix the geographical area with precision.

19. SAMBALA.

Collections for a Handbook of the Shambala Language, by Bishop Steere, Zanzibar, 1867; *Versuch einer systematischen Grammatik der Shambalaspache*, by Karl Roehl, vol. II of the publications of the Hamburg Kolonialinstitut, 1911 (an important treatise). There is also an interesting article on this and allied languages (*Notes on the Shambala Language*), by Miss A. Werner, in the *Journal of the African Society*, 1906, and Archdeacon Woodward has supplied me with a full vocabulary of the eastern form of the language.

19 a. BONDEI.

A few notes on this language were given in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* for February, 1896, by the Rev. Godfrey Dale. Grammatical notes and vocabularies have been published by the Rev. (Archdeacon) H. W. Woodward, through the Universities' Mission, Zanzibar, 1882, and a short vocabulary is given in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. Bondoi is also treated by Carl Meinhof in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, Berlin, 1906, vol. ix; but my conclusive information is an MS. vocabulary compiled by Archdeacon Woodward in 1916.

20. ZIGULA and 20 a. NGURU.

Vocabularies have been published by J. T. Last in his *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*; by H. M. Stanley in *Through the Dark Continent*; and in 1902 Archdeacon H. W. Woodward published the *Collections for a Handbook of the Zigula Language*, through the Universities' Mission, and sent me in 1917 a MS. vocabulary; in 1906 a *Zigula-English Dictionary* was issued by the Rev. W. H. Kisbey (Universities' Mission) through the S.P.C.K. Zigula is also treated by Carl Meinhof in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. ix, Berlin, 1906.

A vocabulary of the Nguru dialect appears in Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*.

20 b. KIM-RIMA (LIMA).

Very little is recorded of this eastern (coast) dialect of Zigula. What there is (besides a few scattered words collected by the author) is given in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, under the heading of *Lima*. Kimrimu (*lit.* 'the language of the mainland') is quite distinct from Swahili, though it is sometimes classed as a Swahili dialect.

¹ The 'Rehmann MS.' referred to by R. N. Cust in the 2nd vol. of his *Modern Languages of Africa*.

² I cannot find the reference to this opinion of Struck. If I remember it might be stated that according to native tradition this Bantu colony on the shores of Lake Natron was founded by refugees from the Pare mountains.

21. **SWAHILI** (KI-UNGUJA, KI-HADIMU, KI-NGOZI), 21 a. KI-MVITA, 21 b-d. KI-AMU, &c., 21 e. KI-TIKUU, 21 f. KI-WIBU, and 21 g. KI-NGOJI.

The modern literature dealing with the Swahili language is so considerable that it would be impossible to give a full list of the works here; those however will be quoted which contain material specially germane to the purpose of this book:

A vocabulary of twelve words of Swahili was collected by the English traveller Thomas Herbert, who made a voyage to India and Persia, via the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, and the Komoros in 1626-30. The fullest edition of his travels was published in 1677; the first in 1634; but I have not been able to trace these words in either edition of his book; unless the allusion is to the words he gives of the Mohila language (see p. 2). Henry Salt in 1809 recorded twenty-eight more words (of the Kigunya or Kikikū dialect) very incorrectly; but a longer vocabulary appeared in the *Journal of the Geographical Society of Bombay* in 1844. The first work, however, which attempted to deal with the language in a modern and accurate manner was that of Bishop Steere (*Handbook to Swahili*, S.P.C.K., London, 1875), though Swahili had been studied elaborately in its Mombasa dialect by Krapf and Rehman much earlier, and Krapf in 1850 had printed a fairly long vocabulary in his collection of *Six East African Languages*, &c., published at Tübingen (Württemberg) 1850.

Krapf's great *Swahili-English Dictionary* (London, Trübner and Co., 1882) is a mine of information on this important language, but its practical value is a little spoilt by the perverse orthography adopted, and by Krapf's South German inability to distinguish between the upper and lower consonants. For etymological purposes, however, and the recording of rare and obsolete words, this is a work of lasting importance.

Since the attention drawn to the political affairs of East Africa, and the great development of missionary work which commenced in the 'eighties of the last century, innumerable grammars and dictionaries of Swahili have been published in English, French, and German. The best of these are the following:

A Handbook of the Swahili Language, fourth edition, by A. C. Madan, M.A., London, S.P.C.K., 1894; *English-Swahili Dictionary*, by A. C. Madan, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1894; *The Groundwork of the Swahili Language and African Aphorisms*, by the Rev. W. E. Taylor, M.A. (Mr. Taylor's well-known studies of Swahili deal more particularly with the Mombasa dialect, and with the Ki-unguzi or poetical language of Swahili literature); the *Linguistische Studien in Ost-Afrika*, No. 1, Swahili, by C. Meinhold; *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. vii, 1904, Berlin; and in the same volume the *Hundert Swahili-Rätsel* (hundred Swahili riddles), by C. Velten; also in the Swahili *Mittheilung und Dictionar zu Waswahili; Vocabulary of English Words and Sentences translated into Six Dialects of Swahili*, by A. C. Hollis (printed as a supplement to the *Journal of the African Society*, London, 1908).¹ Mr. A. C. Hollis has also supplied the present writer with a good deal of information on Swahili dialects in MS. In 1909 the *Grammaire des Dialectes Swahilis*, by the Rev. Father Ch. Sacleux (Paris, Procure des PP. du Saint-Esprit). This, however, is confined in its range chiefly to the dialects of the Equatorial Coast and of Zanzibar, and the opposite mainland, and does not mention the important dialects of Ki-wibu and Ki-unguzi. In 1915, through the Cambridge University Press, Captain C. H. Stigand published his *Dialect in Swahili*, which has much the same range as Père Sacleux's work, only treats more fully of Ki-unguzi. There are references to (but no illustration of, here or elsewhere) the ancient dialect of Zanzibar (Ki-hadimu) in the *Grammaire* of Père Sacleux, and in the earliest works of Bishop Steere. Miss A. Werner has subsequently illustrated Ki-hadimu in the (1915) *Journal of the African Society* and privately to the author. A little information regarding the southern dialect of Ki-wibu (Cape Delgado) is to be obtained in Bleek's *Languages of Mosambique*, London, 1855. The information therein is chiefly derived from the journals of Dr. Wilhelm Peters, of the Berlin Academy. An imperfect vocabulary of Ki-wibu is given in Daniel J. Rankin's *Arab Tales, &c., translated into Yagula* (Makua). Allusions to the rarely mentioned Ki-unguzi or Ki-unguzi of Abgoje (Angosa, between Mozambique and Quelimane) are to be found in *Apostamentos para o Estudo das Linguas falladas pelos indigenas . . . de Mozambique*, by Joaquim d'Almeida da Cunha (Lisboa, 1886); also in the geographical writings of Consul H. E. O'Neill, referred to under the heading of *Makua*.²

22. **KOMORO** (SI-ANGAZIJA, 22 a. HINZUANI).

The dialects of the Komoro Islands (probably three in number) are little else than an ancient and corrupted form of Swahili. They remain to this day very insufficiently studied. The principal materials available (of any value) are a short vocabulary ('Anzuani or Hinzua') published by Last in his *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, and vocabularies of the same dialect of Johanna Island, by J. M. Hildebrandt, in the *Zeit. für Ethnologie*, 1875, p. 89. In 1869 Bishop Steere published a short vocabulary of the Angazija dialect of Great Komoro. A few words of these Komoro dialects under the name of 'Anzuani' can be gleaned from Bleek's *Languages of Mosambique*. A further bibliography (including a reference

¹ The Kikikū, Bajoi, or Kigunya dialect was earlier illustrated by Ferdinand Wurtz in the *Zeit. f. afr. u. asia. Spr.* of Berlin for 1856, where fairly long vocabularies of both Pokomo and Tikū are printed from the papers of this deceased missionary. Ki-tikū, however, is most correctly transcribed by Mr. A. C. Hollis in the above-described vocabularies published by the African Society of London.

² A further bibliography of Swahili is given by Miss Alice Werner in the *Catalogue of Linguistic Works in the Journal of the African Society*, April 1908. Miss Werner's work on Ki-hadimu, referred to above, is based on the researches of Miss Abdy, of the Universities' Mission.

to the brief vocabulary collected by Herbert in 1626, see p. 2) is given in the second volume of R. N. Cust's *Modern Languages of Africa*. The best addition, so far, to our knowledge of the Komoro dialects generally is that given under the heading of *An Unpublished Vocabulary of the Komoro Language*, by Bernhard Struck, in the *Journal of the African Society*, July 1903. Cust alludes to an early MS. vocabulary of Hinzuani by a (? Madagascar) missionary, 'Elliott' (presumably of the London Missionary Society). I have not been able to trace this.

23. DZALAMU or ZARAMU.

A short *Vocabulary of Zaramo* was published by Bishop Steere in 1865. A résumé of the features of this interesting language is given by Meinhof in the 10th vol. of the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, Berlin, 1907. This reviews the work of A. Wornas (*Grundzüge der Grammatik des Kiararumo . . . Zeitschr. für Afr. und orient. Spr.*, vol. III, 1897, and *Wörterverzeichnis der Sprache von Usaramo*, vol. IV of the same, 1898), and of Maass and Seidel (*Beiträge zur Kenntnis des Kiararumo, Zeitschr. f. Afr. u. or. Spr.*, vol. III). But the most important contribution to our knowledge of Dzalamo is the series of transcripts of Dzalamo superstitions, beliefs, and folklore by M. Klamroth, and notes on pronunciation (Otto Dempwulf) in vols. I and II of the *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen* (Berlin, 1911-12).

23 a. KAMI.

Ki-kami is well described by C. Veltin in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. III, Berlin, 1900. A vocabulary is given in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, in which also appears the only illustration I can find of 23 b. **Kixuta**. 23 c. **Ki-ruguru** is more amply set forth in the appendices to C. W. Werther's *Die mittleren Hochländer des nördlichen Deutsch-Ost-Afrika*, Berlin, 1898.

24. Northern SAGARA (KAGURU).

We come here to a group of closely allied dialects, better described perhaps under the general name of Sagara, from Usagara, the hilly region of German East Africa in which they are spoken. The chief dialects are **Kaguru** (24), **Itumba** (24 a), **Kondoa or Solwe** (24 b), **Ziraha** (24 c), **Kwenyi** (24 d), **Nkwifira** (24 e), and **Ndunda** (24 f). All these are briefly illustrated in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. The northernmost dialect, Kaguru, is more fully exhibited in a *Grammar of the Kaguru Language*, by J. T. Last, S.P.C.K., 1886, though unfortunately this work is marred by numerous press errors. A few words of Kaguru ('Sagara') are given in Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*.

25. GÓGÓ.

Ki-gogo, often alluded to in the works of the earlier East African explorers, was perhaps first illustrated in Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*. John Clark, of the Universities' Mission, published a *Vocabulary* in 1877 through the S.P.C.K. There are two short vocabularies of Gogo in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. Otherwise, our information is scanty, except such as can be derived from a translation of the New Testament into Ki-gogo, published in 1879 by the British and Foreign Bible Society of London. Gogo is also alluded to in the *Durch Masailand* of Oscar Baumana, and in *Die mittleren Hochländer des nördlichen Deutsch Ost-Afrika* by Bernhard Struck.

26. IRANGI.

There is a short vocabulary of Irangi in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*; and there are a few references to Irangi words in an article on the Warangi by Leut. Baumstark in the *Mitt. v. Forschungstrainenden, &c., aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten*, Berlin, 1900. Last's translation, however, seems to include numerous non-Bantu words of adjoining tongues. My chief information about this interesting speech is derived from A. Seidel's *Grammar and Vocabulary* appended to Werther's *Die mittleren Hochländer des nördlichen Deutsch Ost-Afrika*.

27. HEHE (KI-HEHE).

The first illustration of Ki-hehe was probably the short vocabulary given in *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, by J. T. Last, but the first authoritative treatment of the language was by C. Veltin, *Die Sprache der Wakeke* in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprach.*, Berlin, 1899. There is also a pretty full vocabulary of Hehe by Father Cassian Spiess in the *Mitt. des Sem. für Orient. Spr.*, vol. III, K. F.-W.-University, Berlin, 1900.

28. PÓGORU or KI-PÓGÓLU.

There is an excellent treatise on this language by Prof. Dr. Eduard Sachau in the sixth vol. of the *Archiv für das Studium deutscher Kolonialsprachen*, Berlin, 1907; I also possess a MS. vocabulary by Archdeacon Woodward.

29. SANGO or RORI.

This language is singularly little illustrated, considering its interest and its political importance. A fragmentary vocabulary was given under the name of Kiri in Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*, vol. II. A short vocabulary (with some additional words on p. 225) appears under the name of 'Sango or Lori' in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. But it is better illustrated in Carl Meinhof's *Grundriss einer Lautlehre der Bantusprachen*, p. 133-48 (Leipzig, 1899).

30. BENA.

A short vocabulary of Bena appears in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*.

31. **GANGI.**

There is a short vocabulary of Gāngi (p. 93) in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*.

31 a. **BUNGA.**

A short vocabulary of Buŋga appears in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis* (p. 139). Buŋga would seem to be a Zululid jargon of the Aŋgoni raiders, which contains other incongruous and non-Bantu elements. It is vaguely alluded to as such in the treatise on Kiŋgoni by Father Cassian Spiess in vol. vii of the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprach.*, Berlin, 1904.

32. **KI-MATUMBI.**

A full vocabulary, almost a dictionary, of this language, by Bernhard Krumm, is given in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprach.*, vol. xvi, Berlin, 1913. Also *Grundriss einer Grammatik des Kinatumbi*, by Bernhard Krumm, *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. xv, Berlin, 1912.

33. **NWERA** and 33 a. **KIDONDE** or **KI-MAWANDA.**

A *Skizze der Grammatik des Ki-nwera in Deutsch-Ostafrika*, by R. von Sowa, appeared in the *Zeitschrift für afrikanische und ozeanische Sprachen*, vol. ii, 1896 (Berlin). This is the only extant account I can find and it is so tantalizingly brief. Such very slight references to Kidonde as I can glean from the writings of English and German explorers suggest its close connexion with Ki-nwera. It is seemingly the same language or dialect as Kinawanda; and of this I possess a full vocabulary, drawn up by Archdeacon Woodward in 1916. This arrived too late for inclusion in the vocabulary columns, but its main features are treated in the preliminary *Corrigenda et Addenda*.

34. **MAKONDE** and 34 a. **MAVIA** or **NABIA.**

Makonde was first illustrated by Bishop Steere in *Collections for a Handbook of the Makonde Language, Zanzibar*, 1876. Last gives a short vocabulary in his *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. There are vocabularies of Ki-makonde and Ki-mavia in *Apontamentos para o Estudo das Línguas falladas, &c., da Província Portuguesa de Moçambique, &c.*, by Joaquim d'Almeida da Cunha, vol. i, Lourenço, Imprensa Nacional, 1886. But some of the information contained in this convenient transcript is derived (with acknowledgements) from the various papers by Consul H. E. O'Neill, published on pp. 403-4 in the 1883 volume of the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society*.

35. **SUTU** or **MANUNDI (NINDI)** and 35 a. **KI-MATENGU.**

A fairly comprehensive vocabulary (but no grammar) of this language is given under the name of Kisutu by Cassian Spiess in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprach.*, vol. vii, Berlin, 1904. [The grammar preceding the vocabulary deals only with 'Kiŋgoni', the Zulu dialect of the country.] Kinatengū is represented by a pretty full vocabulary in the *Kinatengū-Wörterbuch* of Father Johannes Häfliger, published in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprach.*, vol. xii, Berlin, 1909.

36. **PANGWA.**

Ki-Pangwa is described by M. Klamath in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprach.*, vol. x, 1907, pp. 183-192.

37. **KESE** or **KISI.**

Illustrated by a vocabulary in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*, Second Edition, London, 1904.

38. **KINGA.**

Grammatik der Kiŋga-Sprache, by R. Wolff, vol. ii, *Archiv für das Studium deutscher Kolonial-sprachen*, Berlin, 1905.

39. **KABWARI** or **UBWARI** or **KIBA-KABWARI** and 39 a. **Eastern KI-LEGA.**¹

Kibakabwari is represented by a vocabulary in Sir Harry Johnston's *Uganda Protectorate*; Eastern Kilega by an incomplete vocabulary in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*.

40. **GUHA.**

A short vocabulary of Guha is given by Stanley in vol. ii *Through the Dark Continent*. A much fuller vocabulary was published by Sir Harry Johnston in his *British Central Africa*. A more complete MS. vocabulary, however, was compiled by the Rev. A. Jones, of the London Missionary Society, Tanganyika, about 1889.

41. **TABWA (MARUNGU).**

The first hint of this language of South-west Tanganyika may be derived from Stanley's vocabulary of Marungu in vol. ii of *Through the Dark Continent*, but Tabwa is one of the best illustrated of all the Bantu Languages in *Essai de Grammaire Tabwa*, by Gustave de Beerst, in *Zelt. f. afrik. u. ocean. Sprach.*, Berlin, 1896, and most of all by the *Dictionnaire Kibawa-Français et Français-Kibawa*, by the Rev. Fr. Auguste van Acker, published by the Congo Museum, Tervueren (Brussels), 1907.

43. **BEMBA (KI-BEMBA, KI-WEMBA, KI-EMBA).**

I think the earliest illustration of this important language consists of a brief vocabulary (Bemba) on

¹ South Kilega is dealt with briefly under the name of East Mazyema by Stanley in his *Through the Dark Continent*, and also by a MS. vocabulary compiled by Emil Torday. Western Kilega, by Stanley, under the name of 'Bategga'. See pp. 181, 473, 484.

p. 131 in Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. Much fuller treatment is given in Sir Harry Johnston's two vocabularies (Ki-wemba and Ki-emba) in *British Central Africa, 1897*. Bemba has been exhaustively dealt with in *An Introductory Handbook to the Language of the Bemba People*, by W. G. Robertson, L.M.S., published by the London Missionary Society, 1904, and by a *Grammar of the Bemba Language as spoken in North-east Rhodesia*, by the Rev. Fr. Schoeffer, Oxford University Press, 1907.

43. LUNGU or ULUNGU.

This language is doubtfully illustrated by a few words under the name of Marungu, Uruigu, &c., in Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*, but the only vocabulary extant of any completeness or correctness is that given by Sir Harry Johnston in *British Central Africa*.

43a. MAMBWE.

A vocabulary of Ki-mambwe is given in Johnston's *British Central Africa*, but the language is more effectively illustrated in *Outlines of Ki-mambwe Grammar*, with vocabularies, &c., appended, by the Rev. David Pictou Jones, L.M.S., published by the London Missionary Society in 1893.

44. BOZWA or USI.

Beyond references to its being a distinct tongue in the works of Girard and other early explorers of Lake Bangweulu and the Luapula, there is no literature exhibiting its characteristics. It would seem to be no more than a dialect of Bisa from references by recent travellers in the Bangweulu region.

44a. BISA or WISA.

The first definite vocabulary of Bisa which I can find is that in Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*. Another vocabulary was published in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. The first vocabulary of any fullness appeared in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*. Since then a much more effective illustration of the language was contributed by Mr. A. C. Madan, M.A., *A Short Introduction to the Wisa Dialect of North-east Rhodesia*, Oxford University Press, 1906. Bisa words are also given in the work immediately named below.

44b. LALA-LAMBA.

The Lala-Lamba dialects have been treated very fully in two works by Mr. A. C. Madan—*A Lala-Lamba Handbook* and *A Lala-Lamba Dictionary*—both published by the Oxford University Press in 1908 and 1913 respectively.

45. FIPA.

A few words of the interesting Fipa language are given in my *British Central Africa*, but such material as we have for the study of Fipa is due to the industry of Bernhard Struck, who published a vocabulary of the Fipa language in the *Journal of the African Society*, October 1908, and also in *Anthropos* for 1911, p. 951.

45. NYALUNGWA or RUNGWA.

This language is spoken to the north of Lake Kukwa in the valley of the Rungwa river. It is illustrated by a short vocabulary in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*.

47. CINA-MWANGA.

This speech of the northern edge of the Nyasa-Tafuganyika plateau may be studied in the *Translation of the Gospel of St. Luke* issued by the B. and F. B. Soc. in 1903.

48. UNGU or WUNGU, 48a. KI-MANDA.

There is a short vocabulary of Ungu in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, and a much fuller one in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*. Ki-manda, according to Bernhard Struck and Dr. Filleborn, would seem to be a dialect of Wungu.

49. ISI-NYIKA and the allied Nyasa-Tafuganyika dialects known as Ipi-wanda and Ipi-wiwa are represented by a vocabulary in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*, and Isi-nyika is more fully illustrated in the *Translation of the New Testament*, B. and F. B. Soc., 1913.

50. ICI-WANDIA (ICI-RAMBIA, ICI-NDALI).

A vocabulary of Wandia is likewise given in *British Central Africa*.

51. NKONDE or NYIKIUSA. 51a. MWAMBA¹, IKI-KUKWE or CI-SOCIRI.

These dialects of the North Nyasa mountains and coast were first transcribed in a little 'Mwamba' vocabulary compiled by the Rev. J. A. Fain, and printed at Livingstonia (Nyasa-land) in 1891. But they were made better known, as regards published material, by a vocabulary in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*. Nkonde, under the incorrect name of 'Konde', was treated very fully by C. Schumann in *Grundriss einer Grammatik der Konde-sprache*, in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprach.*, vol. ii, Berlin, 1899. It is also illustrated by Menhof in his *Grundriss einer Lautlehre der Bantusprachen* (Leipzig, 1899). Under the name of Ci-sociri Miss Werner has contributed some words to 51 a.

52. HENGA and 52a. TUMBUKA (CI-KAMANGA).

Ci-henga, and the closely allied Ci-tumbuka, are represented by a vocabulary of Ci-henga in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*, and in *Notes on the Tumbuka Language and a Table of*

¹ Mwamba and -sociri simply mean 'mountain', and may refer to the Awa-kukwe people in the mountains immediately north of Lake Nyasa.

Concordia, &c., of the Tumbuka Language, by Dr. W. L. Elmslie, of the Livingstonia Mission, Aberdeen, 1891. The language of the nearly extinct Wa-kamaŋga (or Aba-kamaŋga), a former ruling caste among the Batumbuka would appear to have been nearly identical with Ci-tumbuka. See for this an article on the *Kamaŋga Tribe of Lake Nyasa*, by Andrew Nkonjera, in the *Journal of the African Society*, April 1911.

53. CI-TONGA ('ATONGA') and 53a. CI-SISKA.

This speech of the west coast of Lake Nyasa, which has many interesting features, is still imperfectly illustrated. There is a vocabulary of it in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*, and a *Tentative Translation of the Gospel of St. Mark*, published at Livingstonia (Nyasaland), in 1890, by the Livingstonia Mission.

54. YAO.

A few words of some mongrel dialect of Yao ('Monjoe') were written down about 1809 by Henry Salt when he visited Moçambique on his way to Soba (Ethiopia).

A vocabulary of the Yao language, under the name of Muntu, was given in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*, and was attributed by him to the 'Veiso'. It represents the eastern form of the Yao language where it impinges on the Lomwe or Makua dialects, but is very near to the Nyasaland speech. Bishop Edward Steere published, through the S.P.C.K. in 1871, *Collections for a Handbook of the Yao Language*. Next in time, probably, followed *An Introductory Handbook of the Yao Language*, by the Rev. Alexander Hetherwick (London, S.P.C.K., 1889). A vocabulary of Yao (like Mr. Hetherwick's, the south-western type of the language) is given in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa Protectorate*. There is also a short vocabulary of this language in *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, by J. T. Last.

55. NGINDO, North and South.

The southern dialect of Ci-ŋindo is illustrated by a vocabulary in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*. A very short vocabulary under this name in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*; possibly illustrates the northern form of this language. Archdeacon H. W. Woodward in 1916-17 compiled a vocabulary of Ki-maŋinga, which is apparently identical with northern Ŋindo. Although this arrived too late for the vocabularies it is given in the addenda.

55a. CI-MPOTŌ.

This half-way speech, intermediate between Yao and Ŋindo, has been made known to us by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in its translation of the *Psalm and Prayer Book* (B. and F. B. Soc., undated).

56. I-MAKUA.

A few words of Makua (incorrectly transcribed) appear in the work of Henry Salt describing his journey in 1809-10 to Abyssinia via Cape Town, Moçambique, and Somaliland. But the Makua language was not effectively illustrated till it appeared as 'Matatan' in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana* (1854), and next under the name of Mosambique in *The Languages of Mosambique, a Compilation*, published in 1856 (London, Harrison & Sons), by Dr. W. H. I. Bleek, who derived much of his information from the MSS. of Dr. Wilhelm Peters, of the Berlin Academy. Short vocabularies of Makua and Lomwe appeared in the geographical papers of Consul Henry Edward O'Neill, published on p. 209 of the *Royal Geographical Society's Proceedings* in 1882, and on p. 648 of the volume for 1884. In 1879, Bishop (as he afterwards became) Chauncy Maples had published, through the S.P.C.K., *Collections for a Handbook of the Makua Language* (see below). In 1886, Mr. Daniel J. Rankin published, through the S.P.C.K., London, *Arab Tales Translated from Swahili into the Tugulu¹ Dialect of the Makua Language; together with comparative vocabularies of three dialects of Makua, and with a short English-Tugulu, and Mbwabe vocabulary* (London, S.P.C.K., 1887). An accurate vocabulary of Moçambique Makua was published in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*, and a certain amount of additional information concerning Makua in MS. is in the possession of the author.

56a. Northern MAKUA (MEDŌ, &c.).

The northern dialects of Makua, Mbwabe, Meda, and Masasi were first recorded under the name of Neto in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*, and long afterwards—but imperfectly—in the writings of O'Neill and D. J. Rankin (*Arab Tales, &c.*, which gives comparative vocabularies). Bishop Chauncy Maples, *Collections for a Handbook of the Makua Language*, really illustrated Northern and not Southern Makua. In J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis* there are a few words of these northern dialects, under the general name of 'Makua'. I owe my latest information of 56a to a full vocabulary contributed by Archdeacon Woodward.

56b. LOMWE (or Western MAKUA).

A few words of Lomwe were given in the geographical papers by Consul H. E. O'Neill, already referred to. It has only been treated, however, at any length, in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*, and in a very interesting paper by Miss Alice Werner in the *Journal of the African Society*, vol. 1, 1902 (*Vocabulary of Lomwe*).

¹ Tugulu is equivalent to my Tumbuka, to Southern Makua as contrasted with Meda or Northern Makua.

57. **CUABO** or **CUAMBO** (the language of Quelimane).

Ci-cuamba, under the name of Kiriman, is amongst the vocabularies in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*. A certain number of words of this language, under the name of 'Quelimane', appears in Bleek's *Languages of Mozambique*. A vocabulary of Ci-cuamba is given in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*. Some further information regarding this interesting language can be derived from *Contes en Chwabo ou Langues de Quelimane, &c.*, by Fr. J. Torrend, in *Zeits. f. afrih. u. asian. Spr.*, Berlin, 1895 and 1896.

58. **CI-MAZARO** and **CI-KUNDA**.

An *English-Tshigwa* vocabulary was compiled and printed by Dr. Robert Laws, of the Livingstonia Mission, somewhere about 1880 (there is no date or place of publication on the copy in the author's possession). A vocabulary of Ci-mazaru appears in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa Protectorate*.

58 a. **CI-PODZO**.

A vocabulary in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa Protectorate*.

59. **CI-NYUNGWI (TETE)** and 59 a. **SENA**.

Ci-nyungwi and Ci-sena vocabularies, under the names of 'Tette' and 'Sena', appear amongst Bleek's *Languages of Mozambique*. A vocabulary of Ci-sena (Ci-nyungwi) is given in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa Protectorate*. Also a *Praktische Grammatik der Bantu-Sprache von Tete, eines Dialekt des Unter-Saabels, mit Varianten der Sena-Sprache*, is given by Fr. Alexander v. d. Mohl in *Mitth. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. vii, Berlin, 1904; and fables in the same dialect (under the misleading title of 'Kaffrisch'), by the same author, are published in vol. viii of the same periodical. An *Introductory Grammar of the Sena Language spoken on the Lower Zambesi*, by W. G. Anderson, was published in London by the S.P.C.K. in 1897.

60. **CI-MBO** or **CI-CINJIRI**.

The Ci-mbo language is illustrated by a vocabulary in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*. It is said to be the same as the Cicinjiri dialect of the Macinjiri who inhabit the eastern part of the Lower Shire basin between Mounts Ciperwai and Morambala.

61 a. **MANANJA**.

Ci-mañanja, or the south-eastern form of Nyanja, was probably first illustrated in a *Grammar of the Chi-nyanja Language*, by Alexander Riddell, of the Livingstonia Mission, Edinburgh, 1880, but this form of the great Nyanja speech was to receive a magnificent treatment in *A Cyclopaedic Dictionary of the Mang'anja Language, Spoken in British Central Africa*, by the Rev. David Clement (Ruffale) Scott, Edinburgh, 1892. There is a comparative vocabulary of this language in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*. Mañanja has also been dealt with from a practical point of view, by R. Caldwell in *Chi-nyanja Simplified*, published by the Zambesi Industrial Mission, London, about 1896 (though called 'Chi-nyanja', this language is really the Mañanja dialect.)

61. **CI-NYANJA**.

The Ci-nyanja proper of Lake Nyasa is spoken nowadays more particularly on the east coast of the lake and on its islands (Likoma, &c.). It was partially dealt with in *A Table of Concord, &c., of the Chi-nyanja Language*, by the Rev. Dr. Robert Laws, Edinburgh, 1885. Soon afterwards began to follow the numerous publications of the Universities' Mission from its Nyasaland centre on the island of Likoma. Of these the more important are *A Vocabulary of English-Chi-nyanja, &c., as Spoken at Likoma*, London, S.P.C.K., 1895; *The Chi-nyanja Exercise Book* (Likoma dialect), London, S.P.C.K., 1898; *Nyanja-English Vocabulary, Enlarged and Revised*, by the Rev. Herbert Baines, U.M.C.A., London, S.P.C.K., 1902.

61 b. **CI-PETA** or **CI-MARAVI**.

This is the south-western form of Nyanja, more or less identical with the old term Maravi, and probably first illustrated by a vocabulary under the name of Marawi in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*; also as Maravi in Bleek's *Languages of Mozambique*. It is also the speech of the *Dictionary of the Kikusa Language*, by the Rev. John Rehman, compiled in 1853-5, but not published by the Church Missionary Society until 1877; and the 'Ci-nyanja' ('Ci-cipeta') of Sir Harry Johnston's vocabularies in *British Central Africa*. (N.B. The spelling of Rehman's name in most of his printed works is without a second terminal *n*.)

61 c. **CI-CEWA**.

Ci-cewa (or Cawa), the form of Ci-nyanja spoken on the south-west coast of Lake Nyasa, is illustrated by a vocabulary in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*.

62. **SENGA** or **NSENGA**.

An imperfect vocabulary of Ci-senga appears in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*. This language was not properly made known until the publication of the *Senga Handbook, &c.*, by A. C. Madan, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1905.

63. **NYAI, NYAU, NANSWA**, or **LOZE**.

This interesting speech is very imperfectly known. The author's knowledge of it is derived from

a short MS. vocabulary furnished by Miss Alice Werner, which was possibly copied from material printed by the African Society.

64. **KARANA** (CI-SWINA, SUNA, MAŠONA, GOMBO, KALANGA, KALAKA, ŠANGWE, &c.)

The Karana speech of South Central Zambezia is probably the earliest recorded of all Bantu languages, words of it appearing in Portuguese records of East African exploration as early as 1505, and thence onwards to about 1760. These words have been carefully gleaned from such records by K. N. Hall, the Warden of Zimbabwe, and transmitted to me in MS. in 1907, together with a comparison between them and modern Ci-karāna. The difference between ancient and modern is comparatively slight, showing no great change in the language. Karana was probably the 'Chilimanse' language of Eastern Zambezia, recorded by mid-nineteenth century explorers, such as Andersson and Chapman.

My information of the modern language of 'Monomotapa' is derived principally from the following works: *A Dictionary and Notes of the Grammar of the Mashona Language, &c.*, London, S.P.C.K., 1911; *Dictionary of the Tshona and Shona Languages, &c.*, by W. A. Elliott, L.M.S., London, 1897; and *Matabele and Makalaka Vocabulary, &c.*, by M. E. Weale, Cape Town, 1895. Elliott, in his above-mentioned dictionary, refers also to the Rev. A. M. Hartmann's *Dictionary and Grammar of Mashona* (the Gomoa dialect). The most recent work (Bulawayo, 1915) is Mr. C. S. Louw's *Manual of Chikaranga*. 64 a. **NDAU** or **SOPALA**.

Ci-ndutu, spoken by the Vandau, appears amongst Bleek's *Languages of Mozambique* under the name of 'Sofala'. A note on the *Pronunciation and Orthography of the Ci-ndau Language* was published by Professor Daniel Jones, M.A., University of London, 1911. Vocabulary of Ci-ndau and 'Vandau' in MS. have been kindly furnished to the author by Senhor Luciano Lane through the Mozambique Company. The above-mentioned *Dictionary and Notes of the . . . Mashona Language* (S.P.C.K., 1911) deals with the eastern form of Karana and contains many Cindau words; as also does the *Manual* of Mr. Louw.

65. **CI-TEVE**.

A vocabulary of Ci-teve, a language of the Upper Paŋgwe river, has been furnished me in MS. by the Mozambique Company.

65 a. **CI-TOMBOJI**

My knowledge of this language is based, together with that of 66. **RONGERO**, 67. Northern **VATUA** or **CI-RUE**, and 68. **MA-SANGANA**, only on MS. vocabularies furnished me by the Portuguese officials of the Company of Mozambique.

66. **ŠENGWE**.

Šengwe appears first in Koelle's 'Nyambane', and next as 'Inhambane' in Bleek's *Languages of Mozambique*. It has been more accurately illustrated under the name of Šengwe and 'Vana of Moribane' by the Portuguese officials of the Mozambique Company (MS.), and under the name of Gileŋga, appears in a *Translation of the New Testament*, by the American Bible Society, New York, 1905.

70. **COPI** (or **ŠI-LENGE**, **HLENGWE**, or **SITSWA**).

Vocabulary with a Short Grammar of Xilenge; The Language of the People commonly called Chopi, &c., by Bishop Smyth and John Matthews, London, S.P.C.K., 1902. There are also references to this language in the works of Henri A. Junod. And *A Gospel Picture-book and Translated Passages of the Book of Common Prayer and of the New Testament*, published in 1897, 1898, and 1902, by the S.P.C.K., London, contain slight illustrations of the Šitswa, and Ši-lenŋe dialects of Copi.

71. **THONGA** or **RONGA** (**ŠI-RONGA**), **BILA** (71 a), **HLANGANU** (71 b), **JONGA** (71 c) and **ŠI-KONDE** (71 d).

This is Bleek's 'Lourenço Marques' language. It has received ample illustration in grammar by Henri A. Junod, *Grammaire Ronga, &c. (with vocabularies)*, Lausanne, 1896. A vocabulary of Ši-ronŋa, derived from the works of a native missionary was published by E. W. Smith-Delacour in 1893, but it is misleading and incorrect. The Ši-puŋsa variety of Ronŋa is illustrated by a selection of passages from the New Testament published in 1904 by the S.P.C.K.

71 e. **ŠI-LOI** or **NUALUNGO**.

Briefly referred to (often under the name of Joŋga) in the writings of Henri A. Junod.

71 f. **ŠI-GWAMBA** or **ŠI-HLENGWE**.

This speech of the 'Knob-nosed Kafirs' is briefly and imperfectly illustrated in the *Leçons de Šegwamba*, by Paul Berthoud, Lausanne, 1883; and the same writer contributed a Grammatical Note on Gwamba to the 16th vol. of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. A *Translation of the Gospel of St. Luke* was published in 1892 in Ši-gwamba by the British and Foreign Bible Society, London. But my vocabulary is derived principally from a MS. compiled for this book by a South African official, and forwarded through Lady Phillips.

72. **VENDA**.

Ci-venda, the most interesting language of South Africa, is still very little known to us. The only works extant which treat of it being *Das Tŋ-venda*, by Carl Meinhof, Leipzig, 1901; *Die Verba dei Tŋ-venda*, by Paul Schwelmus, *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sp.*, vol. vii, 1904; an article on the *Ilavanda: a*

Sketch of their History and Customs, by the Rev. E. Gottsching, *Journal of the R.A.I.*, 1905; and *The Bo-wards of the Spalankas*, by K. Weismann, translated by Leo Wintihal, *The African World*, London, 1908. I have relied chiefly on a MS. vocabulary by the Rev. Theodor Schwelless, supplied through the kind services of Lady Phillips.

73. SE-SÚTHŌ, 73 a. SE-PĒDĪ (PELI).

The Western Transvaal language of Se-pēdī is very imperfectly known, partly because it is passed over in favour of its modern development, Se-súthō. It is represented by a New Testament published in London in 1800 by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and by similar works of translation of German missionaries, the results of which have been summarized by Carl Meinhof in his *Des Nil-wards* already referred to, and also in his other works on the subject of the Bantu languages. Se-súthō is the language of the compound tribe of 'Basuto', and is little else than a western form of Se-pēdī, but owing to the political prominence of the people speaking this dialect, it has received far more attention than the parent speech. The French missionary, Casalis, published a *Grammar* in 1821, Frédox a *Grammatical Note* in 1853, and Endemann a *Grammar* in 1876, and Mabile a *Vocabulary* in French about the same time, and finally a *Swato-English Dictionary* (Morija, 1911). The rest of the modern literature illustrating Se-súthō is little else than translations of the Bible, with the exception of two books of the highest rank—the *Wörterbuch der Sütho-Sprache (Süd-Afrika)*, by K. Endemann, Harburg, 1911, and *A Practical Method to learn Sesuto*, by E. Jacottet (Morija, 1906). The *Wörterbuch* is one of the four or five really great works on the Bantu languages. The Si-kolokala dialect of Se-súthō carried by Basuto into Northern Rhodesia, and frequently alluded to by Livingstone and subsequent travellers as the dominant language in Northern Rhodesia, has in modern times departed so widely from súthō and Cuana standards as to be almost an independent tongue. It is catalogued by me in the following paragraph.

74. SE-CUANA, (SE-XLAPIN, SE-ROLON, &c.), 74 a. SE-MANGWATŌ, 74 b. SI-KŌLŌLŌ, 74 c. NJENJI, ZINZI.

Se-cuana words, more or less imperfectly transcribed, occur in the works of Lichtenstein and other South African pioneers early in the nineteenth century. Archbell published a *Grammar* in 1837, and there are *Vocabularies* and *Grammatical Notes* by Pélissier and Livingstone in the Gray Library at Cape Town. In the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* for 1849 appears a short vocabulary, and another was published by a missionary named Brown in 1876. The language in its various dialects is much dealt with by Bleek in his general works on the Bantu tongues; but Se-cuana was not treated satisfactorily until the publication of *Notes towards a Soana Grammar*, by Archbishop William Crisp, London, S.P.C.K., 1900, and the *Soana Dictionary*, by the Rev. John Brown, published by the London Missionary Society in 1895. The tones of Se-cuana are well illustrated in a work by a Cuana native author: *A Soana Reader*, by David Jones, M.A., and Solomon Tshokidisa Phaaqe (University of London Press, 1916). Mr. Plaatje (the Cuana author referred to) has also given us an important piece of work in modest form: *Soana Proverbs, with Literal Translations, &c.* (Kegan Paul, French, Tribner), 1916. The dialects of Se-cuana other than the standard form (more or less Se-xlapin) have received scarcely any attention by philologists and would probably prove to be interesting in their divergences. I have gathered up a few words of the northernmost dialect, Se-mangwato, which is virtually the same as Setswana of Lake Ngami. Si-kolokala, the language of general intercourse in the Western Zambezi basin has recently been well illustrated by Dr. Stanley Coeyer's *Sikololo Grammar and Vocabulary* (London, 1917), and Stirke and Thomas's *Sikololo Phrase Book* (London, 1915) and *Comparative Vocabulary* (1916). The words in Njenji (74 c) are mainly derived from Capoia and Ivens.

75. JOŌSA ('Kafir', usually spelt Xosa in South Africa).

The first vocabulary of Joŋosa appears in the work of Andrew Sparrman (a Swede), published in 1776. His list of Joŋosa numerals, nouns, adjectives, and verbs, though short, is not only accurate, but differs little from the forms of these words as used to-day. Other vocabularies of Joŋosa appeared in the works of Lichtenstein, Barrow, and other South African pioneers of the early nineteenth century. The earliest *Grammar* is probably that of W. B. Boyce (a Wesleyan missionary), published at Graham's Town in 1834, and singularly modern in orthography and treatment (it is interesting to note Boyce's acknowledgements to Theophilus Shepstone, destined to become, more than forty years afterwards, famous for his being the agent appointed to annex the Transvaal). John Ayliff printed a *Vocabulary* in 1826; the Rev. John W. Appleyard a *Grammar* at King William's Town in 1850; Baobatz a *Grammar* in 1862; Davis a *Dictionary* in 1873; and Roberts a *Grammatical Note* in 1874. The Rev. J. Torrend, afterwards celebrated for his *Comparative Grammar of the South African Bantu*, printed an *Outline of the Kossakafir Grammar* in 1886. The best modern treatment of this speech has been the *Kafir-English Dictionary*, by the Rev. Albert Kropf, published at Lovedale, South Africa, in 1899, and a *Grammar of the Kafir Language*, by J. McLaren, London, 1906. Scarcely any literature is known to me at present which deals with the divergent dialects of Joŋosa, such as Isi-ponda, Isi-baca, Fohgu, &c.; but there is a fairly long vocabulary of Isi-ponda (differing very little from Isi-joŋosa) in the *Zeitschrift für Afrikanische Sprachen*, Berlin, 1899, by Bachmann, added to by Beste.

¹ *The Kafir Language; comprising a Sketch of its History, &c., and a Grammar.*

The wretched hodge-podge of speech known as Kitchen Kafir (Isi-kula) is described by Otto Trapp in *Anthropos*, 1908.

75 a. **ZULU.**

The Zulu language in reality differs no more from Zòsa than Scots from Southern English—if indeed as much. But political developments have given this form of Kafir speech a great importance. Schröder published a *Grammar of Zulu* in 1850 in Norwegian-Danish. The American missionary, Lewis Groot, published a *Grammar of the Zulu Language* in 1859, after referring to the language in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* in 1848. The great Bishop Colenso¹ produced a *Grammatical Note* in 1859 and a *Dictionary* in 1861. Other dictionaries before and since were published by Dohse (whose work was of importance, since he attempted to discriminate between the aristocratic Ukukulama dialect and the Isi-kula or speech of the plebeians) and by Perrin. The Rev. Charles Roberts brought out a short but useful *Zulu Dictionary* in 1880. The veteran missionary Groot produced a revised edition of his *Grammar of Zulu* under the title *The Isi-zulu*, London, 1893. The Rev. Charles Roberts published a *Zulu Manual or Vade Mecum*, London, 1906. But the most modern and the best of dictionaries dealing with the Zulu language is that by Alfred T. Bryant (*Zulu-English Dictionary*), published in Natal in 1905, a work of exceptional merit.

Other useful sources of philological information are: the *Isi-zulu Vocabulary and Phrase Book*, by Samuel Gibbs, Natal, 1885 and 1890; and *Some Zulu Customs and Folklore*, by Miss L. H. Samuelsen, London: the Church Printing Company, 1912.

75 b. The **SWAZI** dialect of Zulu—almost an independent language—though often alluded to in the works of African travellers and missionaries, remained absolutely unillustrated on paper (so far as I am aware) until, through the kindness of Mr. R. Coryndon, Commissioner of Swaziland,² a MS. vocabulary was compiled and sent to me by Mr. A. G. Marwick. Later, an even fuller vocabulary was compiled by another South African official, and forwarded to me by Lady Phillips.

75 c. **TEBELE (SIN-DEBELE).**

This dialect of the Matabele (Amandebele) Zulus was probably first set down on paper by Mr. M. E. Weale in a small book published at Cape Town in 1897 (*Matabele and Matabelese Vocabularies*). It has later been illustrated in the *Dictionary of the Tsele and Shona Languages*, by W. A. Elliott, of the London Missionary Society, London, David Nutt, 1897. An even better treatment has been given in the *Shindebele Dictionary*, by the Rev. J. O'Neill, S.J. (London, 1913).

76. **GAZA-NGONI.**

The Zulu dialect spoken by the Abangoni of Nyasaland is considered to resemble somewhat closely the Zulu speech of Gazaland, south of the Lower Zambezi, and east of the Limpopo, and both together constitute virtually a separate language and not a mere dialect of the parent speech. The Ngoni language was first illustrated by Dr. W. A. Elmsley in his *Table of Concord, &c., of the Ngoni Language*, published at Aberdeen in 1891. Dr. Elmsley also published at the same time an *Introductory Grammar of the Ngoni Language, as Spoken in West Nyasaland*. The Ngoni dialect of East Nyasaland has been treated with great fullness and accuracy under the name of *KiNgoni* by Bishop Cassian Spiss (Apostolic Vicar for South Zambar) in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. vii, Berlin, 1904. Some information regarding the Gaza dialect has been sent me in MS. by the officials of the Mozambique Company. Slight references to Gaza and to the Ngoni dialect of East Nyasaland may be met with in the *Travels of Captain Elton*.

77. **LENJE.**

This language of the Upper Kafue basin has but one authority at the present time, and that a most conclusive one. It is fully described in the *Lenje Handbook, &c.*, by A. C. Madan, M.A., published by the Oxford University Press in 1908.

78. **ILA.**

The speech of the Ba-ila or Shukulumbwe people of Northern Rhodesia is solely but completely illustrated in *A Handbook of the Ila Language*, by the Rev. Edwin W. Smith, published by the Oxford University Press in 1907.

79. **TONGA** (of Central Zambezia).

Chi-tōnga, under the name of Batoka, received—like so many other Bantu tongues of South-Central Africa—an early illustration by Livingstone, whose MS. vocabulary in the Grey Library at Cape Town has recently been copied and made available by Dr. Péringuey. The speech was next illustrated, to some extent, by the Rev. Fr. J. Torrend in his *Comparative Grammar of the South African Bantu Languages* (London, 1891). But I do not think it was competently set forth until a MS. vocabulary was compiled by an official, C. F. Molyneux, of the British South Africa Company and sent to me for the purposes of this work. The same official, assisted by Mr. F. V. Worthington, similarly illustrated and located the

¹ Colenso's *Zulu-English Dictionary* stamped its fourth, authorized edition, published at Pietermaritzburg, in 1906.

² Now Governor of Uganda.

Chi-we and Chi-totela dialects. Lastly, in 1915, their colleague, Mr. A. W. Griffin, published, through the Oxford University Press, a *Chiloŋga Vocabulary of the Zambezi Valley*.

30. SUBIA.

This is the Shoboa or Marshobea of Livingstone and other early explorers of South-Central Africa, and is represented in Livingstone's MS. vocabularies compiled about 1841. It received no further illustration, however, until the *Études sur les Langues du Haut-Zambèze: Grammaire Soubiya et Luyi* was published by the Rev. E. Jacottet at Paris in 1896 (Ernest Leroux). This only makes a slender contribution towards the vocabulary, and the lack has been kindly supplied for me by British South Africa Company's officials (F. V. Worthington and C. F. Molyneux) in a MS. vocabulary in my possession.

31. YEYE (MAK(Ō)BA, BAKUBA).

This scarcely known language of Luyi affinities found by Livingstone as the speech of the lake-dwellers on Lake Ngami and the swamps of the Lower Okavango was illustrated briefly by him in his MS. vocabularies, first as 'Bakhoba' and next as 'Bayeyi'. It is probable that he recorded a jumble of dialects, in part Yeye or Khaba (Kuba, Kubu, and Mpukusu), in part an outlying form of Hereto or Kuanyama. Anderson, in *Lake Ngami* (1854), and in a paper published in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* (1856), supplied another version of Yeye.

32. NYENGO—Livingstone's 'Banyŋko'—the speech of the Bampukuzi and the peoples west of the Upper Zambezi, may in reality be a southern dialect of Luyi. It is so far represented only by Livingstone's MS. vocabulary in the archives of the Grey Library at Cape Town, now made accessible by Dr. Péringuey's efforts.¹

33. SI-LUYI.

This important—but now nearly extinct—language of Barotseland was often referred to by Livingstone and others, and received its first illustration in his 1852-5 MS. vocabularies in the Grey Library. But there was little to indicate the true character of this somewhat peculiar Bantu tongue till the publication of the interesting *Grammatical Sketch*, by E. Jacottet, already referred to in connexion with Subia (Paris, 1896). M. Jacottet, in the third part of his *Études sur les Langues du Haut-Zambèze* (Paris, 1901), published Luyi legends and folk-lore translated word for word into French. Vocabulary material, chiefly illustrative of the Sikwafŋgo dialect, has been sent me by Mr. Thomas, of the Barotseland National School, and by Mr. J. H. Kenney, of the British South Africa Company's Administration. Si-Luyi is also dealt with in A. W. Thomas's and D. E. C. Stirke's *Comparative Vocabulary of Sikololo-Silui-Simbunda* (London, 1916).

34. LUENA (or LUINA, LUBALE).

This language of the Luena river, a western affluent of the Upper Zambezi, is quite distinct from Luyi, with which it has sometimes been confounded through an alternative name for Luyi being Luiana. Under the name of Luina it was illustrated in one of Livingstone's MS. vocabularies (which I have not seen), and to be in the archives of the Grey Library at Cape Town, but presumably unknown to Bantu students. The character of this language remained a matter for speculation until an article on Luena, by the Rev. W. A. Crabtree, appeared in the *Journal of the African Society* for 1912. The information there given was, no doubt, partly obtained from a missionary named Schindler, who translated into Luena the *Gospel according to St. Matthew*. This work, subjected to analysis by the Rev. Robert Glennie, of the Baptist Missionary Society, already enabled me, through the kind help of Mr. Glennie, to obtain some idea of the structure of Luena; but my vocabulary of this little-known language was made much more comprehensive by MS. lists of words compiled by Mr. Walter Fisher, of Kalene Hill, Northern Rhodesia, forwarded through the British South Africa Company.

35. SIMBUNDA (?MWE, MA-SASA, LU-VIKŌ), 35a. KALUJANA (of the region between the Kabonga and the Upper Kafue and Northern Zambezi, the Lukoma district of North-west Barotseland).

This Mbunda language is apparently allied to the speech described by the Portuguese travellers, Capello and Ivens, under the name of 'Kalujana'. They give a short vocabulary of this language in their *Journey to the Territories of Yacca*, London, 1882. Simbunda has since been amply illustrated in MS. vocabularies supplied to the author by Mr. A. W. Thomas, of the Barotseland Administration, and in his published *Comparative Vocabulary of Sikololo-Silui-Simbunda* (London, 1916).

36. LUJAZI or MA-PONDA. N-GANGELA (85a). A-MBWELA (85b).

Lujazi and Ma-ponda (virtually one language) were first illustrated in Livingstone's MS. vocabularies about 1841 (now in the Grey Library at Cape Town). N-gangela is briefly illustrated in the works of Capello and Ivens and of Serpa Pinto; references by Serpa Pinto to the Ambwela (Ambuello) language would make it out to be a dialect of the Lujazi tongue (see *How I crossed Africa*, Serpa Pinto, London, 1881). I have recently received (through the kind offices of Mr. W. J. B. Chapman) a fairly full vocabulary by the Rev. Father Keeling of Northern N-gangela, and another of the Lu-dambi (85c) dialect from the Upper Kwana.

¹ This has been circulated in typescript and includes short vocabularies of 'Bayeyi', 'Bashuba', 'Babozzi', 'Mazonda', 'Borotse', 'Batoka', 'Banyenka', and 'Secwana': all with a Secwana *façade*, yet tolerably accurate.

87. **NKOYA.**

For my knowledge of **Nkoya** and 87 a. **Mbwela** I am indebted to MS. vocabularies and notes supplied by the Rev. E. W. Smith (Chaplain to the Forces), the author of the well known *His Handbook*.

88. **KIOKŌ** or **KIOKWE.**

This is illustrated by a fairly accurate vocabulary in the *Territories of Yacca* book just referred to, by Capello and Ivens, an English translation of which was published in 1882. Dr. R. N. Cust mentions the existence of a MS. vocabulary of **Kiooko** by the German traveller Büchner. It is somewhat better rendered by Héli Chatelein in *Bantu Notes and Vocabularies*, No. 5, *Journal of the American Geographical Society*, Washington, 1894. **Kiooko** is obviously nearly related to **Luana**. It is the 'Jok' of E. Torday, who has also furnished some words used by me.

89. **HÉRERO.**

Oyi- or **Oci-héremo** receives mention of a few words of illustration in the earliest travels of Francis Galton and Andersson, but it was probably not set forth efficiently until the *Grammar and Vocabulary (Grundzüge einer Grammatik des Herero, &c.)* published by the Rev. Dr. C. Hugo Hahn in 1857, and the information which he and other German missionaries gave to Bleek for the latter's *Comparative Grammar of the South African Languages*. There is said to be an early vocabulary in MS. by the Rev. J. Rath, in the archives of the Grey Library, Cape Town. The most efficient treatment which this important language had received, up till recent times, was in the *English-Herero Dictionary*, by the Rev. F. W. Kolbe, published at Cape Town in 1883. This work utilized the MS. vocabulary or dictionary by the Rev. J. Rath, already mentioned, and a *Herero-English Vocabulary*, by the Rev. H. Brincker. The Rev. P. H. Brincker, of the Rhenish Missionary Society, wrote numerous articles on **Héremo**, chiefly in the *Zeits. f. Afr. u. Oc. Spr.*, of Berlin. He further treated of **Héremo** in its relation to other members of the group in his *Lehrbuch des Osthottentottens* (1891). Additional information on **Héremo** is given in vol. xvi of the *Lehrbücher des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen*, by G. Viehe, published at Berlin in 1897 (*Grammatik der Ostherero*), and also in an admirable little book, the *Praktische Grammatik des Nama, Oyi-herero, &c.*, by A. Seidel, published at Leipzig about the same time.

90. **NDONGA** or **AMBO.**

Oyi-ndonga or **Oyi-ambu** of Ovamboland is said by Cust to have been illustrated in a *Grammar* by Theophilus Hahn in 1883, but I have not seen this work. A short *Vocabulary and Grammatical Notes* were published by Buttner in the *Zeitschrift of the German Geographical Society* in 1881. There is said to be a MS. vocabulary, by G. H. Hahn, in the Grey Library at Cape Town. For practical purposes, however, we have no more and no better illustration of the speech of Ovamboland than the *Grammar and Vocabulary* of this language by A. Seidel in the *Praktische Grammatiken des Nama, Oyi-Herero, &c.*, published at Leipzig (A. Artleben) in the latter part of the nineteenth century (no date in my copy). A good deal of information concerning **Ošindonga** is given in P. H. Brincker's *Lehrbuch des Osthottentottens*, described below.

91. **KUANYAMA.** 91 a. **HUMBE.**

The language of North Ovamboland and the regions immediately north of the Middle **Kuene** was first adequately described in an excellent treatise by the missionary P. H. Brincker, *Lehrbuch des Osthottentottens*, published at Stuttgart and Berlin in 1891: this work is of special value in the comparative study of the Bantu tongues. **Kuanyama** is also illustrated by the British and Foreign Bible Society's translation of the *Gospel according to St. Luke*, published in 1894. Examples of this language are also given in *Sprachproben aus Deutsch-Süd-Afrika*, by P. H. Brincker, in which the author also cites the **Ndōnga** and **Héremo** languages. Under the name of 'Humba', **Kuanyama** was earliest represented by a short vocabulary in Capello and Ivens's *Travels to the Territories of Yacca*. My own vocabulary has been considerably enriched by a MS. contribution from the Rev. Father Keeling, of the Huambo Mission, Southern **Angōla**. 91 a. **Humbe** is represented by a MS. vocabulary contributed by Mr. W. J. B. Chapman, which arrived too late for insertion.

92. **NYANEKA.**

This speech of the **Huila** highlands in Central South **Angōla** is efficiently treated by a *Dictionário Portuguez-Olanyaneka*, by the missionary fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Spirit and Sacred Heart of Mary, published at **Huila** in Southern **Angōla** in 1896, and by *Ensaio de Grammatica Nyaneka*, by Afonso Maria Lang, published at Lisbon in 1906.

92 a. **LUNKUMBI.** 92 b. **KUVALE.**

The **Lunkumbi** speech of South-eastern **Bailundo**, instanced by Capello and Ivens in their *Journey to the Territories of Yacca*, seems to be very near **Nyaneka**, from the few words printed by those writers. **Kuvale** or **Kubale**, of the Upper **Kuene**, is represented by a MS. sent by Mr. W. J. B. Chapman, which arrived too late for inclusion in this edition in the body of this work. (See p. 779.)

93. **NDOMBE** or **KWANDŌ.** 93 a. **KORŌKA.**¹

This speech of the **Mossamedes** coast, spoken by the **Andombe**, **Akwandō**, and **Akoroka** tribes

¹ Mr. W. J. B. Chapman, of Southern **Angōla**, asserts that the true **Korōka** tongue is non-Bantu (**Emhama**) and not a dialect of **Ndombe**.

(also by the Akubele and the Akuiso), is as yet scarcely illustrated. I travelled through this region in 1882, and gathered then that Olundombe was very similar to Olunyaneka, but the vocabulary written by me was lost, only a few words being preserved in another note-book. A little more information, has been received from Mr. W. J. B. Chapman. (See p. 779.)

94. **NANGO** or **UMBUNDU**, 94a. **OVVIYE**. 94b. **SUMBI**.

This speech of Benguela and of the highlands to the east, has received considerable illustration from comparatively early times. The Hungarian traveller and slave-trader, Ladislav Magyar, illustrated Umbundu ('Nango') by short vocabularies in the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* in 1843, and in his *Reisen*, published in 1859. Within the same period the missionary Rath compiled a MS. vocabulary, said to be in the Grey Library at Cape Town, and W. H. L. Bleek himself took down a list of words from a Nango slave in Cape Town. Serpa Pinto, in his *How I crossed Africa* (London, 1881) gave a short vocabulary of Umbundu. A vocabulary also appears in the *Travels of Ivens and Capello* already referred to, published in 1883. But this language remained but little known, as regard details of grammar, until the publication of the *Umbundu Grammar and Vocabulary*, respectively by the Rev. Wesley M. Stover and the Revs. W. H. Sanders and W. E. Fay (Boston, U.S.A., 1885). The excellent *Grammatica do Umbundu* and the *Methodo Practico da Lingua Umbundu*, by J. Pereira do Nascimento and Ernesto Le. Curto, were published in 1894 and 1897 by the Lisbon Society of Geography. An important and interesting specimen of this language in its coast dialect, under the name of Pangela, was given by Sigismund Koelle in his *Polyglotta Africana* (London, 1854). For Sumbi, see p. 780.

95. **KISAMA** or **MBWIYI**.

Excepting a few words cited by Héli Chatelain in his writings on Kimbundu and cognate dialects, the only illustration we have at present of Kisama is that given by Koelle in his *Polyglotta Africana*.

96. **LIBÓLÓ** or **LUBÓLÓ** or **LUBALÓ**.

Similarly, Koelle up to the present is our only authority on Libóla.

97. **SONGÓ**.

Koelle likewise is the principal authority for Songó, the dialect of the south-eastern portion of the Kimbundu field (Middle and Eastern Kwanza basin); but a short *Vocabulary* is said to have been published by the German traveller Lux, at Loanda, in 1881 (which I have not seen); and, since the greater part of this volume was printed, I have received a full vocabulary of modern Songó through the intermediary of Mr. W. J. B. Chapman, which confirms Koelle and supplies more information. (See p. 780.)

98. **KIMBUNDU** (**MBAKA**, **NBONDÓ**), and the language of Loanda).

Kimbundu, under the incorrect name of Bunda, is one of the earliest illustrated of Bantu languages, its features having been set forth in a short *Grammar* by Pedro Diaz, C. J., printed at Lisbon in 1607, and earlier still in religious pamphlets and catechisms by the Italian Jesuit missionaries, Di Conco and Paconio, in 1622-3 and in 1661-4. Its next illustration was in a *Dictionary and Grammar* by the Capuchin missionary, Bernardo Maria de Cannocattini, published at Lisbon in 1804 and 1805, and republished at Liebon in 1859.¹ Livingstone compiled a MS. vocabulary in 1855, which I have not seen. A short *Vocabulary* by the German explorer Lux was printed at Loanda in 1880, and a vocabulary appeared (together with one of Umbundu) by Hale in a report of the *United States Naval Expedition to South-west Africa* in 1846. Souza-e-Oliveira and Castro-Franco published a *Grammar* at Loanda in 1864. No really complete dictionary of this interesting speech has as yet been published, though several are said to have been written by Portuguese (such as Senhor Joaquim d'Almeida da Cunha) or educated natives of Angóla (such as Senhor Sebastião de Jesus) and to be still in MS. awaiting publication. My vocabulary, derived from nearly all the modern sources, is fairly complete. The great authority on Kimbundu is—and will remain for a considerable time—that distinguished Swiss missionary, the late Dr. Héli Chatelain. Dr. Chatelain published, through the American Folklore Society (Houghton, Mifflin and Co., Boston and New York) in 1894 *Folk-tales of Angóla: Fifty Tales, with Kimbundu Text and Literal English Translation, &c.*, besides a vocabulary of Kimbundu given in the *Zeits. f. afr. u. o. Spr.*, Berlin, 1888, and his *Grammatica Elementar de Kimbundu*, published at Geneva in 1889. He also included illustrations of Kimbundu in his *Bantu Notes and Vocabularies*, No. ii (*American Geographical Society Journal*, 1894). He mentions that an educated native, J. D. Cordeiro de Matta, published three works on Kimbundu, at Liebon, in 1891, 1892, and 1893. But I have not been able to see these.² My fullest information on Kimbundu has been received in MS. from the Rev. H. Willey (see below).

98a. **NGÓLA**.

The more archaic dialect of Ngóla or Eastern Kimbundu was first illustrated by Koelle under that name in the *Polyglotta Africana*. Allusions to it may be met with here and there in the writings of Héli Chatelain, and in the vocabularies published by Serpa Pinto in the Appendix to his *How I crossed Africa*

¹ Héli Chatelain, in his *Folk-Tales of Angóla*, pp. 23-4, gives a bibliography of Kimbundu, and mentions that Cannocattini's work is characterized by incorrectness, confused spelling, and erroneous renderings of words.

² There is a long vocabulary of Kimbundu in vol. II of *From Benguela to the Territories of Yacca*, by Capello and Ivens, but it is full of misprints and inaccuracies, due to its being in reality the unacknowledged and uncorrected work of a Brazilian traveller named Datta.

(London, 1881). My records of Kimbundu and Ngôla have quite recently been enriched by vocabularies contributed by the Rev. H. Withey, of Bishop Hartzell's Mission to Alôôla.

99. MBAMBA.

The north-eastern form of Kimbundu, generally known as Kimbamba, is illustrated by a short vocabulary in the *Bemerkungen über die Sammlung von Mbamba-Wörtern und über das Mbamba-Volk*, published in the *Zeits. f. afr. u. o. Spr.*, Berlin, 1889.

100. KISI-KONGÓ.

The most important dialect of the Kongo tongue—that which radiates from São Salvador as a centre—was perhaps the first of the Bantu languages to be studied and set forth in a paper. The earliest description of the speech was (after translating its title into English) the celebrated *Certain Rules to Facilitate the Difficulties of the Congo Language*, usually known as Brusciotto's Grammar, and issued at Rome in 1659. This work, however, is said to have been preceded by a treatise in Kisi-kongo on Christian doctrine by a Jesuit father named Jorge, printed at Lisbon in 1624. A copy of Brusciotto's *Grammatical Rules* actually found its way to the library of the British Museum, where it was identified by H. Gestan Guinness, of the Livingstone Inland Mission. Mr. Guinness, with the assistance of Mr. James Mew, B.A., and Mr. Henry Craven, effected a translation from the original Latin into English, and republished Brusciotto's *Grammar* in an accessible form in London (Hodder and Stoughton) in 1882. The so-called MS. 'Dictionary of the Congo Language', dated 1772, discovered by the late R. N. Cust in the library of the British Museum, is not a treatise of Kongo at all, but of the Luânô dialect of Kakongo, and is mentioned under that heading. Short and incorrect vocabularies of Kisi-kongo were printed in the works of Barbot and Merolla in the course of the eighteenth century. In 1808 the Portuguese missionary, Carneacatin, published at Lisbon a dictionary in Latin, Portuguese, Kimbundu, and Kongo (the Kisalongo dialect). An extensive vocabulary (spelt, unfortunately, according to the uncouth English orthography of the times) appears in the records of Capt. Tockey's expedition to the Congo in 1816 (this was the Boma dialect). Under the name of 'Mimboma' the standard Kongo language is illustrated in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*. The other early nineteenth-century vocabularies in the works of Oldendorp, Clarke, Douville, and Kilham, are too fragmentary and incorrect to be worth consultation. The language never received proper treatment on a scientific basis until the publication, in 1882, of a *Grammar of the Kongo Language*, by H. Gestan Guinness, and in 1883 the *English-Kongo and Kongo-English Dictionary*, by Henry Craven and John Barfield. Both of these, especially the last-named, are works the value of which was not appreciated either then or in later times. The remarkable publications of the late Dr. W. Holman Bentley, of the Baptist Missionary Society, overshadowed the earlier work of the pioneers of the Livingstone Inland Missionary Society. Dr. Bentley published a *Dictionary and Grammar of the Kongo Language* in 1886, and a *Dictionary and Grammar of the Kongo Language* (on a much larger scale) in 1887. The last-named is a classic, but it takes the dialect of São Salvador as its standard, and is a little inclined to ignore variations and archaic terms which, to a philologist, are of greater interest. The Rev. W. Stapleton dealt with Kongo of a generalised type in his *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages*, printed at Yakum in 1903. The *Grammaire Flote et Dictionnaire*, by the Rev. Father Visseg (1889), represents the Kisalongo ('Mussuroôgo' or Sanyo) dialect of the coast region of the Congo estuary.

100 a. KI-KONGÓ.

The speech of the Ba-kongo, of the eastern part of the Congo catenact region up to Stanley Pool (Kisundi, Kibwendi, Kisee, &c.), is not at present effectively illustrated, to the extent that all its phases may be compared with the less archaic dialects of São Salvador, Boma, and Sanyo. It is to some extent represented by the 'Mussuranda' dialect recorded by Koelle in *Polyglotta Africana*. The language of the Ba-kongo, of the vicinity of Stanley Pool, answers to the vocabulary in Stapleton's *Comparative Handbook*. Some words also have been obtained by me from the papers by missionary authors published in *Anthropos*, and in the *Proceedings of the Royal Belgian Society of Geography*; besides notes collected by myself at Stanley Pool in 1883. I have also used the Ossunde or Sundi dialect given in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*. In 1901 the Rev. Father R. Butayo published a *Grammaire Kikongo* (and in 1910 a *Kikongo-Swahili-French and Flemish Dictionary*) which more or less represents Kibwendi and the speech of Léopoldville, south-west of Stanley Pool.

101. KAKONGÓ.

In 1772 a remarkable *Kakongo-French Dictionary* was written by an unknown French missionary, who may possibly have been the Abbé Proyard. This author, in his *Histoire du Loango*, published at Paris in 1776, gives a short vocabulary of Kakongo; but the MS. dictionary of 1772 is a remarkable compilation. It is written in a beautifully clear hand in eighteenth-century French, but with the Kakongo words spelt after the phonetic system of to-day. The author has quite grasped the principle of the prefixes. A copy of this work, without author's name, came into the possession of the Grenville library, and thus passed into the keeping of the British Museum, where it is dated 1772, and numbered MS. 35779, *Congo Dictionary*. But it illustrates northern Kakongo, not Kikongo. In the nineteenth century Oldendorp and the editor of the *Narratives of Tuckey's Expedition to the Congo* published fragmentary lists of words of Kakongo. A vocabulary called 'Kabenda' in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana* supplies a good illustration

of Kakaŋga, were it not that this great writer and linguist got curiously muddled over some of the prefixes, which he turned into suffixes by some error of transcription. Stanley gives a short vocabulary of Kakaŋga in his *Through the Dark Continent*, published in 1878. Dr. Adolf Bastian, in his work on the Luanga-Coast, published in 1875, supplies a few more words and numerals. I have been additionally helped by vocabularies collected for me by the captains of the Elder Dempster Line of steamers to the West Coast of Africa, and a reference to the *Dictionnaire Français-Fiote, dialecte du Kakaŋga*, Mission de Landana, 1892.

101 a. KI-YOMBE or LUANGŪ.

This northern dialect of Kakaŋga is the language mainly represented by the 1772 MS. dictionary described above. It first appeared in print in the name of Nyombe in Koolle's *Polyglotta Africana*; and has been effectively illustrated, more than half a century later, in the *Grammaire du Kiyombe*, by Père Auguste Le Clercq in the 1907 and 1908 volumes of *Anthropos* (under the name of Kiyombe).

102. KIVILI.

The only material for the study of this North Luanga dialect of Kakaŋga is that provided in the *Dictionnaire Vili-Français*, by Père Marichelle, Curé de Loango, published at Loango (French Congo Coast) in 1902, and the *Dictionnaire Français-Vili* (Loango, 1912), and *Méthode pratique pour l'Étude du Dialecte Vili* (Loango, 1913), by the same author.

103. KILUMBŪ. The language of Kama (SETE KAMA) and Mayumba (French Congo Coast).

The existence of this northernmost Kakaŋga language, sometimes attributed to a tribe called Mayumba, was noted by the missionary J. R. Wilson (see R. N. Cust's *Modern Languages of Africa*, vol. II), but I have seen no specimen of it, save the short vocabulary ('Bafoti-Mayumba') contained in the first volume of Günter Texmann's *Die Pongwe* (Berlin, 1913), which seems to indicate that it is scarcely more than a dialect of Kivili; though traders on the coast have informed me differently.

104. LUBA. 104a. LU-KETE, 104 b. LU-SILANGE.

The widespread, beautiful Luba speech was probably first mentioned in history by Douville, the eccentric Secretary of the Paris Geographical Society in the first half of the nineteenth century. Douville makes references to the Baluba in his work on his half fictitious journeys in West Africa, published in 1831. The first record of their language was given by Commander V. L. Cameron, in the appendices to his *Across Africa*. He recorded a short vocabulary. Stanley gives a vocabulary of 'Kura' in his *Through the Dark Continent*. The Luba language was briefly illustrated in *Comparative Vocabularies*, published by Büchner in the early eighties (which I have not seen). It was illustrated briefly and not incorrectly in Wislmann's works, but it received no authoritative treatment until the *Grammaire de la Langue des Bena-Lulua*, by Père Aug. Le Clercq, published at Brussels in 1897; and the excellent *Baluba-Lulua Grammar and Dictionary*, by the Rev. W. M. Morrison, printed by the American Tract Society, New York, about 1906. See also *Les Bena-Lulua*, by R. P. Vervaecke in *La Revue Congolaise* for 1910. Some light on the western Silange dialects of Luba (104 b) have been thrown by the researches of Mr. Emil Torday, whose work in MS. is at present in my possession and is incorporated in this book. Words of the Lukete dialect have been supplied to me by the Rev. Robert Glennie, and from a little book, *Kikete Primer*, by the Rev. D. W. Snyder (Kasii, 1895). Père Aug. Le Clercq has also written on the Bakete, but I cannot trace his articles.

104 c. North-western LUBA or MOYO.

My authority for this speech is entirely the work in MS. of the Rev. Robert Glennie, of the Baptist Missionary Society.

105. CI-LUBA or South LUBA.

This speech of Kakaŋga and southernmost CongoLand is to some extent identical with the 'Rua' vocabularies of Cameroon. But it was not effectively illustrated till the *Notes on the Grammatical Construction of Chiluba*, by C. A. Swan, was published by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co., about 1892. A much fuller vocabulary is given in the *Dictionnaire Français-Kiluba*, by Emile Jenniges, published at Brussels in 1909.

106. East LUBA or KI-HEMBA.

The Eastern Luba dialects were not well known until the publication, in 1912-13 at Brussels, of I. Vandermeulen's *Grammaire de la Langue Kiluba-Hemba and Vocabulaire Kiluba-Hemba-Français*, &c. Previously they were only represented by the Rua vocabularies of Stanley (*Through the Dark Continent*) and Last (*Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*), and by some words collected for me by Mr. Emil Torday and by Consul George Babington Michell in 1907.

107. North LUBA or LUNA-INKONGŪ.

Almost the only illustration of this dialect is that given in the translation of the *Gospel of St. Matthew*, by the American Inkongŋ Mission, published at Inkongŋ, on the River Sankalu, in 1905.

108. North-east LUBA or LUSONGE, 108 a. BENEKI or North LUSONGE (both alike usually named 'Ba-soŋge').

My information regarding these dialects is derived almost entirely from MS. vocabularies compiled by Mr. Emil Torday, except for a few words supplied by Mr. G. Babington Michell.

109. KANYŪKA or TUNYŪKA, 109a. TUWANDA, 109b. South-east KANYŪKA (KANYIKA).

This language was first recorded, in its south-eastern form, under the name of 'Kanyika' in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*. After a long interval of time it was next treated of by Père Auguste Le Clercq, who published at Vanves, Paris, in 1900, *Éléments de la Langue Kanyika*, and at the same place, in 1901, *Vocabulaire Français-Kanyika*. The same writer contributed in 1909 to *Anthropos, Légendes des Bena-Kanyika*, with a French translation.

110. LUNDA, 110a. MA-BUNDA, 111. KU-UNDA.

A western dialect of Lunda (111. Ru-unda) was illustrated in one of Koelle's vocabularies in his *Polyglotta Africana*. It strikes me as correct, though terminal vowels are a little too often clipped. It is obviously a distinct language from the wide-spread Lunda of the South Central Congo and Northern Zambia. The more classical type of the language—true Lunda—was treated in *Méthode pratique pour parler la Lingua da Lunda* by Henrique de Carvalho, Lisbon, 1889, and also in his later work, a volume of his scientific Report on the Portuguese Expedition to the Mwata Yanvo. A short vocabulary of Lunda is also given in *From Benguela to the Territory of Yacca*, vol. II, by Capello and Ivete, London, 1884, and a longer and better vocabulary by Héli Chatelain in his *Bantu Notes and Vocabularies*, No. II, *Journal of the American Geographical Society*, Washington, 1894. Lastly, I have to acknowledge much help in regard to the south-eastern form of Lunda (Ma-bunda 110a) in a MS. vocabulary compiled by Mr. Walter Fisher, of the Northern Rhodesia Administration.

112. ŠINJI or SINJI and MI-NUNGU 112a are alluded to here and there by Héli Chatelain in letters addressed to me a short time before his death, with a few words in illustration. They are said to have been represented among the short vocabularies compiled by the German traveller Büchner, but I have not been able to see these, and for all practical purposes these two dialects, like 113 HŪLŪ and TEMBU or BATEMBA,¹ remained unknown until 1917. There were references to them and to kindred tongues in the *Travels of Schütt*, published in 1881, which showed that they were Bantu and belonged probably to the group in which I have placed them. Since my vocabularies were printed, lists of words in Mi-nungu and Hala have been forwarded by Mr. W. J. B. Chapman. (See pp. 781, 782.)

114. UMBANGALA or IMBANGŪLA, 114a. YONGŪ.

This language of the Upper Kwaŋgo river, in the district of Kasanjī, is chiefly made known to us by a short vocabulary published by Héli Chatelain in the *Zeits. f. afr. Spr.*, Berlin, 1889; secondly, in his *Bantu Notes and Vocabularies* (*Journal Amer. Geog. Soc.*, 1894); and further by notes in a private letter addressed to me by the author. But Umbangala is undoubtedly the same as the 'Kasandsh' of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*. Further references to this speech, under the name of 'Gala', may be identified through the bibliography of Cust's *Modern Languages of Africa*. Yongu 114a would seem to be a northern dialect of Umbangala.

115. U-PINDI or KWESI (KIKWESI, UKWESI), 115a. U-SAMBA.

These dialects of the Central Kwaŋgo-Kwilu region are said to resemble Umbangala. All we know of them is through the references contained in the writings of Henrique de Carvalho and of Héli Chatelain, who gives one or two words and the pronouns. From references made by Mr. Emil Torday in his writings and maps (notably the *Ethnology of the South-western Congo Free State*, Royal Anthropological Institute, 1907) it is permissible to identify with this speech the Bakwese of the Upper Kwilu.

116. YAKA (BAYAKA).

The only record of this language which I can find is that contributed by Mr. Emil Torday to the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland* (*Notes on the Ethnography of the Ba-yaka*), vol. xxxvi, 1906.

117. Northern YAKA ('MATAKA').

This dialect was written down by the late Héli Chatelain in Part III of his *Bantu Notes and Vocabularies*, *Journal of American Geographical Society*, Washington, 1894; but it would seem to be much more akin to the Kimbundu language of the Teke group than the language styled Ba-yaka by Mr. Torday.

118. BAMBALA.

Such slight knowledge as we possess of the language spoken by the Bambala people we owe to Mr. Emil Torday, whose information on their language appears in his *Notes on the Ethnography of the Bambala*, in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, vol. xxxv, 1905.

119. HUANA.

Similarly, Mr. Emil Torday is at present our only authority on the language of the Bahoana, in his article on the ethnography of that people in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, vol. xxxvi, 1906.

¹ Locative* references to HŪLŪ and HŪŪŪ, HADI and NĠUDI, USOKA and TEMBU occur (in regard to HŪLŪ) in the *Journals* of George Grenfell (see my *George Grenfell and the Congo*), and in Héli Chatelain's writings, among others his *Folk-Tales of Angola*.

120. **BUMA** or **BUMA (BABUMA)**, 120a. **KIBOMA** or **BADIMA** (Eastern **BUMA**), 120b. Southern **BUMA** or **BABUMA**.

The language of the still little-known Babuma of the Kwa-Kasai was first written down to some extent by myself (see vocabulary in my *River Congo*, last edition, published in 1895), and was probably the north-western of the three dialects. It is true that a language called 'Babuma' is among the vocabularies in Kordé's *Polyglotta Africana*. The slave who spoke it obviously came from the region near the confluence of the Kwa-Kasai and the main Congo; but the language he spoke resembles greatly an eastern dialect of the Teke group, more or less akin to Kimbano. Nevertheless, it may stand as the southern dialect of Buma. Mr. Torday, in 1907, kindly collected a vocabulary for me of the Buma speech farther east on the Kwa-Kasai (possibly the 'Badima' language). This is so far the only illustration we have of the eastern Buma dialects. Our knowledge of this language is perling and unsatisfactory at present.

121. **BAYANZI**.

Yanzi is said in some of the north-west Congo languages to mean 'bush', and in others 'sea'. 'Bayanzi' may mean 'the people of the bush', as compared to those that have conquered a place on the river banks; or if 'sea' be the true etymology, the 'restless people'. The name 'Bayanzi' was, in Stanley's earlier travels, applied by some misunderstanding to the riverain Babangi people, but it seems to be better fitted to the little-known tribes on either bank of the Lower Kasai, and between the Lower Kasai and the Lukenyé. Emil Torday's MS. vocabulary is so far the only illustration I have of this most corrupt Bantu speech; and, according to the same important authority, 'Bayanzi' must stand as the general name for the speech of the Basongo, Badinga, Makisa, Barigadi, Bakonde, and Wangull tribes of the Lower Kasai.

122. **PENDE (KIMPENDE, TUPENDE)**, 122a. **BABUNDA**.

My only authority for this speech at present is Torday's short MS. vocabulary in my possession; together with his references to the Babunda in his and Joyce's monarchical *Notes ethnographiques sur les peuples communément appelés Bakuba, &c.* (see below); also his *Ethnology of the South-west Congo Free State*, published in 1906 by the R.A.I.

123. **TUKONGO**.

Similarly, my scanty knowledge of the speech of the Ba-koŋgo or Tu-koŋgo is due to Torday, though there are references to this language in the writings of Chatelain and Wislmann.

124. **SILELE** or **WSONGE**, 124a. **BANGONGO (WANGONGO)**, 124b. **BANGENDI**.

A MS. vocabulary supplied to the author by Emil Torday, and references in work mentioned below.

125. **BUSONGO** or **'BAKUBA'**, 125a. Northern **BAMBALA**.

I have MS. vocabularies of two forms of Busongo, collected by Emil Torday, and this language and dialect are treated of in his share of the *Notes ethnographiques sur les peuples communément appelés Bakuba, ainsi que sur les . . . Bushongo*, by Emil Torday and T. A. Joyce, published by the Musée du Congo Belge, 1911.

126. **LUMBILA**.

This supposed archaic dialect of the Basongo is illustrated in MS. vocabularies by Emil Torday, and in the important work just referred to issued by the Congo Museum.

127. **MISUMBA**, 128. **LUSAMBO** (under the name of 'Kivwa' or languages of the Batwa).

129. South **BASONGOMENO** and 129a. North **BASONGOMENO** dialects (**DIBELE**, &c.)

MS. vocabularies collected by Emil Torday.

130. **BANKUTU**, 130a. **WANKUCU** or Eastern **BANKUTU**.

This language, besides a MS. vocabulary by Emil Torday, is illustrated in *Esquisse de la Langue des Wankulu*, by Père Flor van Hove, in *Anthropos* for 1911.

131. **BATETELA (SUNGU)** and 131a. **LU-KENYE** or Northern **BATETELA**.

MS. vocabularies by Emil Torday.

132. **OLEMBA**, 133. **AKELA**.

MS. vocabularies by Emil Torday.

134. **NKUSU** or South **MANYEMA** (or **MBADI** and **TOSANGO**).

Under the name of Kikusi this language has a brief illustration in Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*. Under the names of Kusu and Nyema it is briefly illustrated in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. Its fullest illustration so far, under the name of Manyema, is in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*.

135. **BABILI** (North-west **MANYEMA**).

This language of the region between the Lualaba-Congo and west of the Lower Lomami river is illustrated in the Bulletin of the *Société Belge de Géographie*, 1909.

136. **BAKUSU** (North **MANYEMA**).

This language is only illustrated so far by MS. notes compiled by the late Rev. W. H. Stapleton.

137. **BAMBÖLE** or **BAMBOLI** (or **LUKILI**).

My information of this speech of the Lower Lomami is due to a short vocabulary of Bamböle collected for me by Mr. George Babington Michell, formerly Vice-Consul at Stanley Falls, and now H.B.M. Consul at Paza.¹ The more southern Lukili dialect (137 a) of this language is represented by a MS. vocabulary collected by Emil Torday.

138. **MOLEKA**.

A scarcely known language, to be located somewhere about the Lower Lomami and the north-east bend of the Luabala-Congo, not far from the Lomami confluence (perhaps east of that point), is only represented by a few words collected by W. H. Stapleton, barely sufficient to show its peculiarities.

139. **KITUMBA** ('Kitwa of Middle Lomami').

This speech was first illustrated by Stanley in his *Through the Dark Continent* under the name of 'West Manyema'. The remainder of my material is derived from a MS. collected by Mr. Emil Torday and styled 'Kitwa' (Dwarf or Bush people language) of the Middle Lomami. Other evidence ascribes to it the name of Kitumba.

140. **NYANGWE** or South-west **KILEGA** (? **WANGÖBELIG**), : **BAZIMBA**.

This language, spoken on the Luabala river at and near Nyangwe, and sometimes attributed to the Bazimba people, is styled 'Kirega' by Torday, whose MS. vocabulary is my only source of information, besides scanty references to the works of Belgian explorers.

141. **GENYA** (**ENYA**, **BAGENYA**, or **ZIMBA**).

This speech of the river-frequenting, canoe-dwelling folk on the Luabala-Congo was first illustrated under the name of 'Baregga' by Stanley in his *Through the Dark Continent*. After a long interval of time it was transcribed by the Rev. W. H. Stapleton in two MS. vocabularies in my possession.

142. **NBANGÖ** or **BANGÖ-BANGÖ** or North-west **KILEGA**.

This speech of a now almost extinct tribe, said to have occupied the region between the Luabala, Ella, and Lova rivers, in the north-western part of the so-called 'Bulega' country, is illustrated by a MS. vocabulary collected by the late Rev. W. H. Stapleton.

143. South-east **KILEGA**.

This is the language illustrated under the name of East Manyema in Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*. It is also the Mbaŋgu-baŋgu of Bernhard Struck and Carl Meinhof in Struck's *Linguistische Vorträge*, pp. 95-112, African section of *Mitt. d. Seminars f. Orient. Sprachen*, &c., vol. xvi, Berlin, 1913.

144. North-east **KILEGA** or '**BALEGA**'.

This is the 'Regga' of the Rev. I. Griffith's contribution to J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, p. 203; together with additions and amendments made by myself near the Balega country in 1900. Ki-tembö (144 a) is probably a northern dialect.

145. **KUAMBA** (**BA-AMBA**).

The only faithful illustration I know of, dealing with the actual speech of the Ba-amba on the banks of Mount Ruwenzori, is that supplied by me in my work on the *Uganda Protectorate*.

146. **LUBUSESE** or **LUVIRA** (**BASESE**, **LUBIRA**, **LUSESE**, **WAWIRA**, **WASUMBURU**).

Under the names of 'Babira' and 'Babusese' this speech received a short illustration in Stanley's *In Darkest Africa*. Under the name of 'Wawira' it has a better illustration in Emin Pasha's vocabularies published in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprach.*, vol. xiii, Berlin, 1910.

147. **KIVAMBA** (or **BAŊANDE**).

This is stated by Emin Pasha to have been the language of the western Ba-amba or Baŋande of the Middle Semliki river. Under the name of Kivamba, its only illustration is the vocabulary of Emin Pasha in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. xiii, Berlin, 1910. But it is clear to the present writer that the speech recorded through the intermediary of an interpreter is more like some jargon or compromise, and contains numerous Luganda or Ranyoro words.

148. **LIHUKU** (or **LIBVANUMA**).

This speech of the north-west Semliki was also first mentioned by Dr. Fr. Stuhlmann in his reports of the journey with Emin Pasha; but it was first illustrated in my work on the *Uganda Protectorate* under the name of Libvanuma. A vocabulary was compiled in 1892 by Emin Pasha under the name of 'Wasögoro', and has been published, with the rest of Emin Pasha's vocabularies, in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprach.*, vol. xiii, Berlin, 1910. This language is also the Banyari of Bernhard Struck.

148 a. **BAMBUTTU**.

This Pygmy speech of Bamili and the Nepoko river and the Ituri, is almost a dialect of the aforementioned Libaku. My authority for it is a MS. vocabulary collected for me by Mr. G. B. Michell in 1907.

¹ Mr. G. B. Michell, besides his studies of Bantu languages between 1906-9, is the author (earlier) of papers on the Berber dialects of Morocco; and notably of a treatise on the intrusive Sudaic (?) language of the Bahaman, near Stanley Falls, not yet published.

149. **BAKIOKWA** (or **BAKWA**), **BALFSE**.

A short vocabulary is given in Stanley's *In Darkest Africa*.

150. **KIBIRA** or **BAKUMU**.

Under the name of 'Bahira' a few words of this speech was given in Stanley's *In Darkest Africa*. A longer vocabulary of Kibira appears in Sir Harry Johnston's *Uganda Protectorate*. A further vocabulary in MS., under the name of 'Bakamu',¹ has been supplied to me by Mr. G. B. Michell.

151. **ABABUA-MUBENGE** (Central and South Central dialects). 151 a. **HOMA** or Northern **ABABUA**.

The first illustration of the interesting Ababua speech, the northernmost group of the Bantu languages of Central Africa, was probably written down by Emil Torday, who furnished me with a MS. vocabulary in 1907. But I have derived further information on the subject of the central group of the Ababua dialects from the works of Frans Thonner, *De Congo à l'Ubangi*, Brussels, 1910. Under the name of **Baŋba**, the late W. H. Stapleton compiled a vocabulary in MS. of the South-central Ababua speech. 151 a. **HOMA**, of the southern Bahr-el-Ghazal, is based on a vocabulary collected for me in 1916 by Major Cuthbert Christy, R.A.M.C., and further notes forwarded by officers in the Sudan service.

152. Western **ABABUA** ('**BABATI**', '**MUBATI**') or **DUNDUSANA**.

This is the Dundesana of Frans Thonner in his *De Congo à l'Ubangi*; the babati of Stapleton and Grenfell.

153. South-eastern **ABABUA** ('**BABALE**').

Under the names of Balesa and Indekaru this language is briefly illustrated in Stanley's *In Darkest Africa*. It is the Babale of W. H. Stapleton and G. B. Michell, both of whom compiled short MS. vocabularies, which are in my possession.

154. **ABOBWA** (or North-eastern **ABABUA**).

My only authority for this is a short vocabulary in MS. compiled for me by Mr. G. B. Michell in 1907.

155. **KELE** (or **LOKELE**).

The Kele language is treated somewhat fully in the *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages*, by the late Rev. W. H. Stapleton, of the Baptist Missionary Society, London (1902). I am also indebted to his colleague, the Rev. William Forfeitt, for further MS. information on this subject. The Kele language is one of the elements in the *Falulema Vocabulary*, by Dr. A. Sims, printed at Harley House, London, E., 1887. A short vocabulary of Lokele was furnished to me in MS. by Vice-Consul G. B. Michell. There is also a *Note on the Kele Verb*, by the Rev. W. H. Stapleton, in the *Journal of the African Society* for 1906.

155 a. **LIFOMA** or **LOKUSU** (**YAKUSU**).

This is represented by some words in Sims's *Falulema Vocabulary* of 1887, and is also illustrated in MS. notes of the Rev. W. H. Stapleton.

155 b. **TOFOKE** or **TOFOKE**.

A few words of this language occur in Stapleton's MS. vocabularies, and still fewer in an article on the Tofoke by Emil Torday in the 1911 volume of the *Proceedings of the Anthropological Society of Vienna*.

155 c. **TURUMBU** or **BARUMBU**.

Represented by a few words in the *Falulema Vocabulary* of Dr. Sims, and also in MS. notes of the Rev. W. H. Stapleton. Under the name of Warumbi or Warumbul, an allusion to these same people is made in an article by Dr. Joseph Maes in *Anthropos* for 1909, though very little information is given in this regarding their language.

156. **BISIA** or **BOBANGA**.

Represented by a short MS. vocabulary furnished to me by the Rev. Robert Glennie, B.M.S.

157. **SOJKO** (**LOSOJKO**), **HESO**, **BASO**.

This well-marked speech of the north-east bend of the Congo is one of the elements in Dr. Sims's *Falulema Vocabulary*. It was first treated authoritatively by the Rev. W. H. Stapleton in his *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages*. I am indebted for further information regarding it to the Rev. Robert Glennie and the Rev. D. Christy Davies, also of the Baptist Missionary Society, as well as to MS. notes of the Rev. W. H. Stapleton, lent me by his widow.

158. **LIKANGALA**.

Represented by a few words collected by the Rev. William Forfeitt, Baptist Missionary Society.

159. **ABUJA** or **BUJA** (**ABALUKI**, **BOMANGI**).

Represented by three vocabularies in my *Uganda Protectorate*. Also by short collections of words

¹ Bakumu is, no doubt, a Bantu appellation which has been conferred on both Bantu and non-Bantu tribes near the confluence of the Congo and Lindi rivers in the neighborhood of Stanley Falls. But it is best used as the distinguishing name of that remarkable non-Bantu speech which is the southernmost point of the Sudanic wedge thrust into the heart of the Congo basin from the Bahr-el-Ghazal.

transcribed by Franz Thöner in *Dans la grande Forêt de l'Afrique Centrale* (Brussels, 1899), and MS. notes by the Rev. William Forfeitt.

150 a. **BWELA (IRINGI, ILINGI, MAMOI).**

Under the name of Ilingi this speech is illustrated in my *Uganda Protectorate*. Under the name of Mamoi there are a few words of Bwela given in the *Bulletin of the Royal Belgian Society of Geography*, Brussels, 1905. A few words also have been supplied to me by the Rev. William Forfeitt.

160. **LIFOTU (UPOTU).**

Under the name of 'Puto' this language of the northern Congo was illustrated by Stapleton in his *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages*. Under the name of 'Upoto' a vocabulary of it appears in my *Uganda Protectorate*. It has also been transcribed in MS. by the Rev. William Forfeitt, and in various small primers and translations issued on the northern Congo by the Baptist Missionary Society.

161. **NGOMBE (BONJU), DONGU, BALONGU** of the Lower Mubangi; **MAGINZA** of the Northern Congo, &c.).

The Ngombe dialects were first set down on paper by the Rev. W. H. Stapleton in his *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages*. They were illustrated subsequently (very slightly) by Franz Thöner in his *Dans la grande Forêt de l'Afrique Centrale*, Brussels, 1899, and his *De Congo à l'Ubangi*, Brussels, 1910. I have some additional information also from the Rev. William Forfeitt.

162. **LOLO** and dialects (**MONGU, LUNKUNDU, 162 a. LOTSAKANI**).

The widespread Lolo language was first transcribed by the missionaries of the American Congo-Balolo Mission in translations of portions of the Gospels. In 1893-7 appeared *A Guide to the Luluanza Language* (by J. and F. T. McKittrick, probably), published at Harley House, London, E. Lolo is also amongst the languages dealt with by Mr. Stapleton in his *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages*. This *Handbook* also makes an allusion to the westernmost dialect, Lotsakani, but the only information regarding this of any value has been contributed in MS. by the Baptist Missionary Society. A few words of Lolo dialects appear in Franz Thöner's works, already mentioned, and I have been furnished with other information on this subject by the Rev. William Forfeitt. The Rev. Robert Glennie, B.M.S., has sent me the notes on the Lotsakani (westernmost dialect of Lolo), compiled by the Rev. R. D. Darby.

163. **JOBO.**

This virtually unknown language to the south of the Ngombe belt on the northern Congo is only recorded by a translation of the Lord's Prayer, published by the Rev. Holman Bentley in an appendix to his book on the Congo, published in 1900.

164. **NGALA** and dialects (**BOLOKI, MANGALA, LUBALA**, of Lower Mubangi, &c.).

This is to a great extent the conventionalised 'Badjala' of the Belgian Congo, and as such was well illustrated by *Suggestions for a Grammar of Bangala*, by the Rev. W. H. Stapleton, published at Yuku in 1903 (Baptist Missionary Society). It is nearly identical also with the 'Kihangi' of Dr. A. Sims, printed in 1886. Under the name of 'Malgala' a vocabulary of this language is given in my *Uganda Protectorate*. It is one of the nine languages of Stapleton's *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages*. Under the name 'Buloki' it has been copiously illustrated by the Rev. J. H. Weeks, of the Baptist Missionary Society (MS. furnished to author); and Père Cambier has written one or more works on it which I have not seen, and *La Langue Congolaise* (Brussels, 1891).

165. **SANGA (BABINGA, BAMBU, BASINDE, BASANGA, BAMPONDE, &c.).**

The Bantu dialects of the Lower Sanga, between its junction with the Ja and the region of its confluence with the main Congo, are very little known. They are represented chiefly by a few words of the Babinga dialect of the Sanga Pygmies, given by M. L. Douet in the *Bulletin of the Ethnographical Society of Paris*, January 1912. Under the name of 'Ketiene', a speech of the Sanga-Likwala estuary, I have gathered a few more words from the translation of the Lord's Prayer by the Baptist Missionary Society. But I have since learnt that Ketiene = Batende language (168 a).

166. **BANGI (LOBUBANGI, LONUNU, IREBU).**

This is the 'Kiyanni' of Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*, and of the present writer's *River Congo: from its Mouth to Bahrda*. The language was known as 'Yanzi' until the spreading of its more correct name of Bangi or Bobangi by the Baptist missionaries. The most complete and important illustration of this language of the western Congo is given in the *Grammar and Dictionary of the Bobangi Language*, by John Whitehead, B.M.S., published by the Baptist Missionary Society in 1899. It is also, together with Ngala, the 'Kihangi' of Dr. A. Sims's vocabulary, 1886, and has its share of illustration in W. H. Stapleton's *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages*. A few words of its Irebu variant are scattered about the Rev. George Grenfell's diaries and note-books.

167. **MPAMA** or **BOKOTE (INJULU, WANGATA).**

A few words of Wangata are given by Lieutenant Engel in *La Revue Congolaise*, vol. i, 1910; but Mpama has been illustrated since this work was in print by a vocabulary compiled by the Rev. A. R. Stonelake, B.M.S., 1918. See pp. 782, 783.

168. **SENGELE, 168 a. BATENDE.**

No. 168 is represented by a MS. vocabulary compiled by the Rev. Robert Glennie, of the Baptist

Missionary Society, and by allusions in the article on the Waägata in *La Revue Congolaise*, vol. i, 1910. The 'Batende' or Ketiense language has been illustrated (1918) in a vocabulary by the Rev. A. R. Stone-lake, B.M.S. See for both 168 and 169 a pp. 783, 784.

169. **WADIA**, 170. **NTOMBA**, 171. **INOMA**, 172. **LESA**, 173. **SAKATA**, 174. **BATETE**

I gather from various allusions in the *Proceedings of the Royal Belgian Geographical Society* at Brussels, and in the private communications made to me by the Baptist Missionary Society at London, that these are definite dialects or languages of the region all round Lake Leopold II, and on the north side of the River M'ini-Lakenye; but so far the only specimens of their words which have come to hand are those given in two articles on the Lesa tribe by M. Baeyens in *La Revue Congolaise*, nos. 5 and 6, 1914; and a short vocabulary of Ntomba compiled for me by the Rev. R. Glennie.

175. **IFUMU** or **IFURU** (**INGULUNGULU**, **BABOMA**, **BANFUMO**, **BANFUNGUNU**, **KIMFUNU**).

The Eastern Teke dialects.

There is scarcely any other illustration at present of the eastern group of Teke dialects, except the *Vocabulaire Français-Ifumu (Bateke)* (with grammatical sketch), by the Rev. Father J. Calloc's, Paris, Paul Geuthner, 1911; and the *Gospel of St. Mark* translated into 'Chumbisi Bateke', by Mr. Ellington, of the American Baptist Missionary Union, 1905.

176. **KIMBUNO** (South-east **TEKE**), **BADI** or **AMBALI** (Ibi-bāna of the French missionaries).

This is none other than the 'Bahuma' language given in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*, and it is the principal source of my vocabulary of 'Kiteke' given in my *River Congo, from its Mouth to Bôlôô* (1883). It is also the 'Teke' of Stapleton's MS. vocabularies.

177. **KIWUMBU** or **EWUMU** or **KIWIUMBU** (South **TEKE**).

Illustrated by a translation of the Lord's Prayer in Bentley's work on the *River Congo*, and by a short vocabulary translated by Rev. John Howell, B.M.S., in 1918. See p. 784.

178. **ITEO** or **TEKE** proper (**ILALI** or **BALALI**, or South-west **TEKE**).

This is the language of Dr. A. Sima's *A Vocabulary of the Kiteke (Balio)*, &c. (two vols.), published by Hædder and Stoughton in 1886, and Gilbert and Rivington, 1888 (London).

179. **NTEFE** or **BANTEFE** (West **TEKE**).

This dialect is the 'Niere' of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*.

180. **MUTSAYA** (or North **TEKE**).

See vocabulary in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*.

181. **MBETE** (**BAMBETE**, **BUMBETE**, **LI-MBETE** or North-east **TEKE**).

This is the 'Bumbete' of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*.

182. **LI-MBAMBA** or **MBAMBA**.

The 'Nbanba' of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*, and the 'Limbamba' and 'Obamba' of French explorers.

183. Western **KUTA** (**BAKUTA**, **OKUTA**, **MOSEBO**, **YALIMBONGO**).

Under these names, and especially as 'Okota de l'Ouest', this speech is slightly illustrated in Capt. M. R. Avelot's article on *Recherches sur l'histoire des migrations dans le Bassin de L'Ogooué* in the *Bulletin de Géographie Historique et Descriptive*, Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1905.

184. **ASIRA** or **MASANGO** (**APONO**, **ESIRA**, &c.).

Besides a brief vocabulary in *A Journey to Ashangoland* (London, 1867), by Paul du Chaillu, the existence of this group of Gaboon dialects receives a very slight illustration in Capt. Avelot's article above referred to. I really knew little of this important language until, in 1915-16, Père André Naponda-Walker, a priest serving in the Gaboon, wrote down a vocabulary for me at the instance of Monseigneur Alexandre Le Roy, Bishop of Alinda.

185. **KUTA** or Eastern **BAKUTA** (**KAKE**, **LI-SAKE**).

This is the 'Okota de l'Est' and the 'Néassa' of Capt. M. R. Avelot (*vide supra*), and apparently identical with the 'Undam' of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*, and the eastern location of Bakota people indicated on Avelot's maps.

186. **KELE** or **BA-KALAI** (**DI-KELE**, **LINGOMO**, **BANGWE**, &c.).

This speech was first transcribed in the *Grammar of the Bakale Language, with Vocabularies*, written by Messrs. Weston and Best, missionaries of the American Mission to the Gaboon, and published at New York in 1854, edited by the Rev. J. L. Wilson; though Koelle published, almost simultaneously, a vocabulary of 'Nkele' in his *Polyglotta Africana*. Under the name of 'Bakala' a few words are given by Paul du Chaillu in his *Journey to Ashangoland*, and in *L'Afrique Equatoriale-Océania*, by the Marquis de Coppiégné (Paris, 1875); and also in Capt. Avelot's article in the *Bulletin de Géographie Historique* already mentioned. But in 1916 I obtained an additional vocabulary from Père Raponda-Walker above referred to. Another useful source of information is the translations of *St. John* and *St. Matthew*, published by the B. and F. B. Soc. in 1879 and 1910.

187. OKANDE (OKANDA, SIBE, ISOGO, APINJI, &c.), 187a. MPOVI.

See vocabulary contributed by Alfred Marche (Okanda) to Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*; and the few words given in De Compiègne's work on 'Okanda' (cited above), and in Avelot's article (*supra*).

There is likewise a vocabulary of *Isaga* in the same work. *Mpovi* is illustrated by a brief vocabulary in a *Journey to Ashangoland* (Paul du Chaillu). I have however (1916) received a full vocabulary of Okande from Père Raponda-Walker.

188. BABONGO (AKWA, WAKA).

See Marche's vocabulary 'Ukoa or Mbongo' in Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*, and Avelot's article; also P. du Chaillu's *Journey to Ashangoland*.

189. LI-DUMA (NDUMU).

See *Essai de Grammaire Doussa*, by the Rev. Fr. Antoine Reeb, Paris, 1895, and *Vocabulaire Aduma-Français* and *Vocabulaire Français-Aduma*, by Father P. Dahn, Kempten, Bavaria, 1895.

190. NJAVI or NJABI (sometimes styled a dialect of LI-DUMA).

There are allusions to this group of dialects in Avelot's article (*supra*), and there is a short vocabulary in Paul du Chaillu's *Journey to Ashangoland*. My chief material, however, is a vocabulary supplied by Père Raponda-Walker.

191. NKOMI-GALOA.

Allusions to this speech are found in the above-mentioned writings of De Compiègne and Capt. M. R. Avelot. There is also a short vocabulary styled 'Okande-Galwa' (Galwa seems nearer the pronunciation) in the first volume of Günter Tessmann's *Die Fangwe* (Berlin, 1913); and there are words of 'Commi' (Nkomi) in P. du Chaillu's *Journey to Ashangoland*. But the best source is obviously the translation of the New Testament into Galoa, published by the B. and F. B. Soc. in 1907 (the translation was made in Paris).

192. ORUNGU (A.DYUMBA, IVILI).

There is a vocabulary of Orungu in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*. Other dialects of this language are alluded to briefly in the writings of De Compiègne and Avelot.

193. MPONGWE.

In 1842 the Rev. J. L. Wilson published in New York vocabularies of the Mpongwe language, of which a second edition was brought out also at New York, in 1879. A *Grammar* of Mpongwe in French was published in 1875 by the Roman Catholic missionaries of the Gaboon, and 1877 and 1881 a Dictionary, in two parts, *French-Mpongwe* and *Mpongwe-French*. A vocabulary of Mpongwe is also given as a means of comparison in the *Grammar of the Babelo Language*, by Messrs. Preston and Best, of the American Mission already referred to.

194. SEKE-BULU or SEKIANI (MBUSA-MBULU).

The dialects on the coast north of Mpongwe, which are not 'Fang' in affinities, are comparatively little known. They are represented, to some extent, by the Seke vocabulary (Baséke), which appears in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*. This (fortunately) has been checked and supplemented by a vocabulary supplied to me (1916) by Père Raponda-Walker.

195. BENGA or BIENGA (CORISCO).

A brief vocabulary of Benga was given by Clarke in his *Specimens of Dialects* (243 *Short Vocabularies of Languages of Africa*) published in 1847. The language, however, received no adequate treatment until the publication of a *Grammar* by the American missionary James L. Mackey at New York in 1855. This was republished in a revised form by the Rev. R. H. Nassau, through the American Tract Society, New York, 1892. The Rev. R. H. Nassau also gave a number of Benga animal names in his *Where Animals Talk* (London, Duckworth and Co., 1915). A few words of Benga and a *Discussion of the Benga Verb*, by Carl Meinhof, appeared in the *Zeitschrift für Afrikanische Sprachen*, Berlin, 1887-8. A full vocabulary of Benga (sometimes called 'Okota') was sent me in 1916 by Père Raponda-Walker. A translation of the New Testament into Benga was published in New York in 1881 by the American Bible Society.

196. NGUMBI or KOMBE, 197. BALANGI, 198. NAKA or BATANGA (BAPUKU).

These languages of the narrow coast strip between Spanish Guinea and the vicinity of the Duala country of the Cameroons are mentioned by various German writers on the ethnology of the Gaboon and Kamerun, from the publication of Dr. Bastian's *Langskarte* in 1875 onwards. Dr. Bastian gives a few words of Balangi sufficient to place it in its relationships. Other information has enabled me to identify the Benga ('Nlouwi') vocabulary in Günter Tessmann's *Die Fangwe* as representing the Ngumbi or Kombe of other writers. A few words of Kombe are given by Dr. R. H. Nassau in his book *Where Animals Talk*. Information concerning Bapuku (a dialect of the Naka or 'Little Bataŋga' speech) is given by the Rev. Fr. G. A. Adams in the volume of *Anthropos* for 1907. A fragmentary but precious vocabulary of Naka or Bataŋga, by the Rev. J. R. Wilson, was published in vol. 1 (p. 131) of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* (Boston, 1842).

199. BANGHO (MALIMBA).

A *Grammatical Sketch* and a *Vocabulary* of Bangho, by the Rev. Fr. G. A. Adams, appears in the

10th vol. of *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.* (Berlin, 1907). A short vocabulary of 'Belega-Banokou' is given in Günter Tessenmann's *Die Pangwe* (Berlin, 1913); and an allusion, supported by a few words, appears in Carl Meinhof's interesting article *Die Sprachverhältnisse in Kamerun* in the *Zeit. f. Afrikanische u. Ozeanische Sprachen* (Berlin, 1895).

202. **MABEA** or **MAGBEA** and 2008. **NGUMBA**.

I possess a MS. vocabulary of Mabea, contributed by Mr. G. L. Bates. Short vocabularies of Mabea and Ngumba appear in Günter Tessenmann's *Die Pangwe*, and there is an allusion to Mabea in Carl Meinhof's article above cited. But a really important illustration of Ngumba occurs under the heading of *Die Ngumbasprache*, by P. H. Skolaster and H. Nekes in *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. xiii (Berlin, 1910).

203. **BASIKI** (**BIMBI, BANĒK**).

A short vocabulary of this language appears in Günter Tessenmann's *Die Pangwe*.

204. **BAK(ə)K(ə)** (**YABAKALAKI**).

There is a very brief illustration of this speech, by E. Schaler, in *Zeitschrift f. Afrikanische u. Ozeanische Sprachen* (Berlin, 1897).

205. **BASA** or **MVELA**.

The main illustration I have of this said-to-be ancient speech immediately south of the Duala regions is a vocabulary of my own collecting in 1887. There is a short vocabulary in Günter Tessenmann's *Die Pangwe*.

206. **DUALA**, 2042. **WURI**.

This, which is one of the earliest known languages of Group OO, was first illustrated by the great missionary, Alfred Saker, in his *Grammatical Elements of the Duala Language, with Vocabulary, &c.*, published at the Cameroons (Baptist Missionary Society) in 1825, and, shortly afterwards, by a vocabulary ('Diwala') in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana* (1856). A *Vocabulary of the Duala Language, for the use of Missionaries and others*, presumably by Saker, was published at the Mission Press, Cameroons, 1862. In addition, there are numerous references to Duala, as compared with other Bantu languages, in the works of Prof. Carl Meinhof, notably his *Grundzüge einer vergleichenden Grammatik der Bantusprachen*, his article on *Die Sprachverhältnisse in Kamerun*, and his contributions in the first volume of the *Zeitschrift f. Afr. u. Ozean. Sprach.*, Parts II and IV (the second article is mainly by Dr. E. Zimgraff). In the African section of vol. v, 1902, of the *Mitt. Sem. Or. Sprach.*, *Duala-Märchen*, by Wilhelm Lederbogen, supplies some recondite words and useful examples of syntax. But I also rely for my information and opinions concerning Duala and Wuri on my own MS. vocabularies, collected *in situ* between 1886 and 1888.

207. **ISUBU** (**BIMBIA**).

The very distinct Isuba language has been imperfectly studied of late years. My sources for it are principally my own collection of words taken down between 1886 and 1888, checked by vol. i of Joseph Merrick's remarkable *Dictionary of Isubu*, printed in 1842.² In addition, there is a vocabulary in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*. A *Grammatical Note* was published by the Baptist missionary, Joseph Merrick, in 1844; and there are other short (and, I might add, untrustworthy) vocabularies specified in Cusi's *Modern Languages of Africa*.

208. **BAKWIRI** or **BAKWILI, BAMBOK(ə)**.

I have collected copious vocabularies and notes of this language between 1886 and 1888. In addition, a short vocabulary was published by the Baptist Missionary Society in 1876; and a fairly good account of the language is given by A. Seidel in *Beiträge zur Kolonialpolitik und Kolonialwirtschaft*, vol. iii, Berlin, 1901-2, p. 193 et seq. Allusions to Bakwili are contained in an article by Count Kogonizaki, in the *Journal of the African Society* for July 1903, and in the *Mitteilungen von Forschungsreisenden und Gelehrten aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten*, edited by Dr. Freiherr von Danckelmann, Berlin, 1903.

209. **BALUE** or **W. BAKUNDU, BARONDO-BAKASI**.

My material in chief of my own collecting *in situ*, in the years 1886-8. Some additional information may be derived from Oberleutnant Lessner's '*Die Balua oder Ruwapherge und ihre Bewohner*' in *Glossar*, 1904 (Braunschweig), and also from articles and maps in the *Mitteilungen von Forschungsreisenden, &c., aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten* (edited by Dr. Freiherr von Danckelmann), Berlin, 1903.

210. **NGÖL(ə)-BATANGA** (Koelle's 'Murundo').

Koelle's vocabulary of 'Murundo' (*Polyglotta Africana*) is my chief source for this interesting northernmost Bantu speech, together with material of my own collected in 1886-8, which enabled me to locate the language transcribed by Koelle as 'Murundo'; and further evidence, geographical and linguistic, in addition to the article by Lessner in *Glossar*, 1904 (above mentioned), and the maps, &c., in the *Mitt. v. Forsch. aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten*, Berlin, 1903, and the same work for the year 1908.

² *A Dictionary of the Isubu Tongue* (in two volumes). This work, as far as I am concerned, is only known through its first volume in the British Museum Library.

209. **BAKUNDU** (of the East).

C. H. Richardson, a Baptist missionary, published at Berlin, in 1887, through the *Zeitschrift* of the German Ethnological Society, a Note on Bakundu. But I possess considerable material of my own collecting. There is a short vocabulary on pp. 202-3 of *Mittheilungen von Forschungsreisenden, etc., aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten*, by Dr. von Dänckelmann, Berlin, 1898; and in addition, an allusion to this speech is made in the fourth part of vol. 1 of the *Zeits. f. Afrik. u. Ocean. Sprach.*, in the article of Count Rogozinski in the *Journal of the African Society* for July 1902, and in the above-mentioned article by Oberleutnant Lessner. There is further a vocabulary and brief syntax, by Herr Bufe, in the *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen*, Berlin, 1910.

210. **BAROMBI-MBONGE**.

Vocabularies of my own transcription between 1886 and 1888, and allusions in the writings of Count Rogozinski; also references in the maps and articles of the Kamerun regions contained in the 1898 and 1903 volumes of the *Mitt. v. Forsch. u. d. Deutsch. Schutzgeb.*, already instanced.

211. **BONKEN**, 212. **ABO**.

A short vocabulary of Abo or Abu is said to have been printed by Alfred Saker, the Baptist missionary pioneer in the Cameroons, about 1854, but I have not seen it. My only sources for Bonken and chief material for Abo are of my own collection in the Cameroons, besides information supplied to me subsequently by a native linguist, Beba Bell. Also a few sentences of Abo in MS. contributed by the late Rev. J. J. Fuller (Baptist Mission). A short vocabulary of Abo is given in Prof. Meinhof's *Die Sprachverhältnisse in Kamerun* (see below). There are references to Bonken in the preliminary geographical information of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*.

213. **BALUM** (Melu of Koelle), 213a. **BAFO**.

Besides Koelle's 'Melu' vocabulary (*Polyglotta Africana*), which I have traced to this region, there is a short but valuable vocabulary of Balu and Bafu on pp. 202-3 in the *Mitt. v. Forsch. u. d. Deutsch. Schutzgeb.*, above mentioned, Berlin, 1898. Also references (geographical) in the volume of the same publication for 1903; and vocabularies and some syntax by the missionary Bufe in *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen*, Berlin, 1910.

214. **ŊKŊSI** or **BAKŊSI** (Nbeleme of Koelle).

This Nbeleme vocabulary of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana* I have traced to the Jakosi people east of the River Mofo in West Kamerun. This identification has been confirmed by the fairly full vocabulary of Ŋkosi, given (with grammatical notes) by the missionary H. Dorsch in the *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen* (Ernst Vohsen, Berlin) for 1911.

215. **BANGANTE** (Ngoteŋ of Koelle).

The Ngoteŋ of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana* is the speech of the Baŋgante and neighbouring tribes of the region immediately south-west of the Manenguba mountains in West Kamerun. The means of identification (besides my own researches in 1887) are to be found in the various articles on the Kamerun hinterland in the volumes cited of the *Mitt. v. Forsch. u. d. Deutschen Schutzgebieten*.

216. **BATI** (Bacŋga).

Our only means of realising the features of this particularly interesting speech are contained in the article by Prof. Carl Meinhof, *Die Sprachverhältnisse in Kamerun* in the *Zeitschrift für Afrikanische und Oceanische Sprachen*, Berlin, 1895; and in the commencement of Günter Tesmann's *Die Pangwe*, Berlin, 1913.

217. **YAUNDE** or **EUNDU**.

Yaunde (Jaunde or Eundu) was first brought to notice by a brief vocabulary in Carl Meinhof's *Die Sprachverhältnisse in Kamerun* (*Zeitschrift f. Afrik. u. Ocean. Sprachen*, Berlin, 1895). The first thorough description was given in *Grammatik der Yaunde-Sprache (Kamerun)*, by P. Max Haarpaintner in *Anthropos* for 1909 (pp. 684 and 919 et seq.). Also *Die Sprache der Jaunde in Kamerun*, by P. Herrmann Neke, Berlin, 1913; and the valuable information regarding Yaunde in the first volume of Günter Tesmann's *Die Pangwe*. There are comparisons with Ngumba (Mibu) in P. Neke's preface to Skolaster's article on Ngumba above referred to.

218. **PANGWE** or **FANG**, 218a. **NAKÉ**.

The Rev. J. R. Wilson published a brief vocabulary of Pangwe (Fan) in vol. 1 of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*. A short vocabulary was also contributed by Marche to Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*. In 1881, the Rev. R. H. Nassau, M.D., published a *Faŋwe Primer and Vocabulary*, which had been compiled by the Rev. H. M. Adams, of the A.B.C.F.M. Gaboon Mission, who died in August 1856, which material was revised in 1878 by the Rev. J. Bushnell, and prepared for publication by Mr. Nassau. In 1887, Mr. Robert Curt published a *Pangwe-Spanish Vocabulary of the Fan Language*, the dialect of Spanish Guinea, which had been compiled by Señor Amado Osorio Zabala (S.P.C.K., London, 1887). In 1894, the Rev. A. W. Marling issued in London a *Premier Livre de Lecture Pahouin*, and at the same time a translation of the *Gospel of St. Matthew* into the same language. His widow, Mrs. Arthur Marling, issued in 1902 a privately printed volume, which is *The Story of the Bible*, translated into the Pangwe language. Its title is *Milim ulen Anyawe*. My chief sources of information, how-

ever, for the Fangwe language are (beside the above-mentioned Adams-Bushnell *Primer*) the *Dictionnaire Français-Fang, &c.* by the Rev. Fr. Lejeune, published at Paris in 1892, and a MS. vocabulary compiled for me by Mr. G. L. Bates, of the Ja river, S.E. Cameroons. There is also an article on the Fangwe language by Günther Tessmann (*Sprichwörter der Fangwe, Westafrika*) in *Anthropos* for 1913; and much valuable information on the same subject is given in that author's remarkable monograph, *Die Fangwe*, published in the same year.

219. **BULU**, 219 a. **NTUM**.

A MS. vocabulary collected for me by Mr. G. L. Bates, gives probably the Ntum dialect of Bulu. I have also used a vocabulary in Günther Tessmann's *Die Fangwe*; and a translation of the Gospels into Bulu, published by the B. and F. B. Soc. in 1896.

220. **NJIMA**, **NJIEN** or **ZIMU**, 220 a. **MAKA**.

My only source of information is a MS. vocabulary collected for me by Mr. G. L. Bates, long resident in the Cameroons interior, and a noteworthy contributor to our knowledge of its zoology. Though there is no vocabulary, there are useful references to Njima or Ndiem in Tessmann's *Die Fangwe*. This language is also alluded to in connexion with the next group by Dr. Ouailléau in the work cited below. He calls No. 220 Ndzimu, and notes that it is a kind of connecting link between the 'Fang' languages and those of the Saŋga and Lobai Pygmies.

221. **MBIMU**, 222. **GUMDI**, 223. **PANDE** or **LI-NDZALI**, 223 a. **BONGIRI**, 224. **BAYANGA** or **BAYAKA**, 224 a. **BUKONGO** or **NYEMELE**, 224 b. **BAKOTA**, 225. **KAKA** of Salou, and 225 a. **KAKA** of Ngore.

These scarcely known languages of the Upper Saŋga basin and the Lobai have been revealed to us in an article by Dr. Ouailléau, *Notes sur les Langues des Pygmées de la Saŋga, notes de dix vocabulaires*, which appeared in the *Revue d'Ethnographie et de Sociologie*, Paris, 1914, p. 75 et seq. But the existence of these tongues and the northern form of Kaka (of Ngore) are interestingly confirmed by an important dissertation on the unclassified languages of the Adamawa-Cameroons borderland: *Wörterverzeichnis der Haidensprachen Adamawas*, in vol. xli (1910) of the Berlin *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*.

226. **FERNANDIAN** or **BUBE** (also styled **EDIYA**).

The Northern dialect of the Bantu language of Fernando Pó (often called Banapa, Bateti or Bani) attracted attention early because of the temporary British occupation of the island in connexion with the slave trade and the settlement there of Baptist missionaries. In 1821 there was printed by the Baptist Mission in London an 'Adeoyah' vocabulary, prepared by the Rev. John Clarke. In 1828 a vocabulary was included in the *Report on the Niger Expedition*, by Capt. Allen and H. Thomson. The Rev. John Clarke published at Berwick-on-Tweed, in 1848, *An Introduction to the Fernandian Tongue*, which has been almost the only information on the subject at the disposal of most philologists until quite recently. A short vocabulary of Ediya appears in *Specimens of Dialects*, by the Rev. John Clarke, published in London in 1849. W. H. J. Bleek deals with Fernandian in his incomplete *Comparative Grammar of the South African Languages*, but had, of course, only Clarke's material before him. I collected a little information at Fernando Pó in 1885-8. In 1887-8 there appeared by Oskar Baumann in the *Zeitschrift für Afrikanische Sprachen*, Berlin, an article *Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Bube-Sprache*, and a further contribution by the Rev. Father José Martínez y Sanz, S. J. (see below). In 1890 was published at Madrid, by the Rev. Fr. Joaquín Juanola, *Primer Paso a la Lengua Bubi* (also styled *Gramática de la Lengua Bubi, Fernando Pó*). This work deals firstly with the northern dialect, and subsequently with that of the east and west.

226 a. Eastern **FERNANDIAN**.

The group of dialects (Bulaka, Ureka, &c.) of the eastern and southern parts of the island of Fernando Pó, associated chiefly with the region round the Bay of Concepcion, is illustrated in the above-mentioned work by Joaquín Juanola, and also in an article by the Rev. Father José Martínez y Sanz, S. J., in the first volume of the *Zeitschrift für Afrikanische Sprachen*, Berlin, 1887-8 (p. 138 et seq.)—*Vocabulaire des Banapa-Dialectes*. A little information concerning South-western Fernandian can be derived from the works of J. Clarke (*An Introduction to the Fernandian Tongue and Specimens of Dialects, &c.*). Some reference to this form of the Fernandian language is made in the published and manuscript vocabularies of Theophilus Parr and William Luddington, as described in the next paragraph.

226 b. South-west **FERNANDIAN**.

This last of the three divisions of the Bube language is so far scarcely known in philological circles. In 1861, the Rev. Theophilus Parr, M.A., assisted by William Luddington, published a short *Dictionary of the San Carlos or south-western dialect of Bube at 'George's Bay'* (the considerable inlet on the south-west side of Fernando Pó Island, known to the Spaniards as San Carlos Bay). The same writers (Parr and Luddington) also compiled in MS. much additional information regarding this form of the Bube language, which the first-named kindly placed at my disposal when I was writing *George Grenfell and the Congo*. From this dictionary and grammar in MS. I have derived much information for the present work.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND AUTHORITIES FOR THE SEMI-BANTU LANGUAGES

interesting suggestions as to the affinities of the Bantu with the Semi-Bantu languages will be found in Bernhard Struck's two articles on the *Linguistic Bibliography of Northern Nigeria* in vol. xi of the *African Society's Journal*, and, most of all, in his two admirable articles in the *Zeitschrift für Kolonial-sprachen*, vol. ii (Berlin, 1912).

There are a few notes on Niger languages in the appendix to Dr. W. B. Baikie's *Narrative of an Exploring Voyage up the Rivers Kwana and Binue* (1850); but Baikie's much fuller vocabularies sent home in 1866 have miserably and unaccountably disappeared (vide Curt's *Modern Languages of Africa*).

Although I do not regard the South Kordofan languages as being Semi-Bantu, full information regarding them is now attainable in the writings of Mrs. Brenda Seligman, especially those published in vol. i of the *Zeitschrift für Kolonial-sprachen* (Berlin, 1911), and in the article *Zu den neuen Sprachen von Süd-Kordofan*, by Ferdinand Bork, in vol. iii of that publication. Mrs. Seligman and her husband, Professor C. G. Seligman, of the University of London, have published in English scientific periodicals further information on the prefix-using languages of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, and have kindly placed MS. notes at my disposal.

The Languages of West Africa (especially vol. ii), by Mr. F. W. H. Migeod, throws a little light on the Nigerian Semi-Bantu languages and the Nigerian relationships of Bantu.

But to leave generalities, the following are the works that have supplied me with the information I have been able to put together in this book:

For the Camerooni-Cross river groups I have relied, firstly, on my own vocabularies of Mbudikum and Bahom (230, 230A), of Manyah and Mbe (234, 235), of Ekoi (Ejam) (227), Akuna-kuna (241), Atam (238), and Nki (229), written down during my travels in those regions between 1885 and 1888; and secondly, on the vocabularies of Ngwala (231), Bayoh (230B), Bati (230C), Bakum (230D), Mamenya (230E), Papsali (230I), and Payam (230J), Bagba (230C), Ball (Balu) (230F), Bamum (Bamom) (230G), Bafat (Mfut) (236), Ndob or Mburukem (237), Tumu (237A), and Nso or Nso (232) in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*, most of which have been checked by long subsequent German research, and their localities identified. Koelle's vocabulary of 'Pevin' (Ba-nyim) has since been identified with the Indiki language of the southern Manohgaba country, and this interesting form of Semi-Bantu has been further illustrated by Dr. Hoemann's *Ans dem Schutzgebiete Kamerun in der Mitt. v. Forschungsreisenden, &c., u. d. Deutschen Schutzgebieten* (Berlin, 1903), which treats of the Indiki or Banyim speech. This last-mentioned work, compiled by Dr. Freiherr v. Danckelmann, contains additionally maps, which are of great utility in locating the area occupied by Bantu and Semi-Bantu languages in the Cameroons. Captain Franz Hutter, in his *Wanderungen, &c., im Nord-Ituriland von Kamerun* (Braunschweig, 1902), deals to some extent with the Ball language (230F), and another dialect of this group, Banyahgi (which seems to be a variant of Bamum, 230G), is described in E. Rufe's *Die Dialekte in ihrem Verhältnisse zu den Dialekten des Nordgebietes der Station Bombe* (*Zeitschrift für Kolonial-sprachen, &c.*, Berlin, 1910). I have derived increased information regarding Ekoi and Akwa (227, 227A) from the work of Mr. P. Amaury Talbot, much of it published in his *In the Shadow of the Bush* (London, 1912). Mr. Talbot has also kindly supplied me with MS. vocabularies of Ekoi, Kwa (227A), Korop (244), Ekuri-Nkokole (240-240C), Uyaŋga (243), and Eŋk (245).

His colleague in Southern Nigeria, Mr. E. Dayrell, sent me vocabularies of Injo (227C), Olatama (238), Nde (228A), Akparaboh (228A), Agbaragba (228B), Nki (229), Iŋkum-Yala (247).

I have also found particularly useful as regards the study of the Cross River Semi-Bantu, Mr. Northcote Thomas's *Specimens of Languages from Southern Nigeria* (London, 1914). From this I have derived my only information regarding the Nki dialects (Osikom, Dama, Gayi, Yakoru, 229A to 229D), Ukele-Nkōdō (239, 239A), and Okpatu (239C), and much additional knowledge of Ekuri (240), Nkpasal (240A), Ugep (240B), Nkokole (240C), the Akunakuna (241), Abini (241A), Umon (241B), Akpet (241C), Ediba-Esopon-Arun dialects (242A to 242B), Yala-Iŋkum (247-247B), and the Nde and Nki dialects (Nos. 228A to 229A to 247D).

My information regarding Eŋk, Ibibio (245, 245A), and the allied Kwō dialect, as well as of Uwet (246) and Okoyoh (244A) has been chiefly obtained from the Rev. Hugh Goldie's *Dictionary of the Eŋk Language* (Glasgow, 1874). Of nearly all these Cross River-Camerooni languages and dialects I had, however, transcribed vocabularies during my travels in this region in 1885-8, besides further incorporating the vocabularies of Ekamtulu (228), Udom (228), Mbaton (228), Alege (229C), Okam (242), and Anah (245) in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*.

My vocabularies of Munsi (Tivi) 248 are derived from a MS. compilation supplied to me by Lieut. Hetley, W.A.F.F., of Southern Nigeria, and from Koelle's 'Tivi' vocabulary in the *Polyglotta Africana* (the two agree very closely; but Hetley's vocabulary is of to-day, and Koelle's of sixty odd years ago). I have also added a few words from the Munsi vocabulary in Northcote Thomas's *Specimens of Languages from Southern Nigeria* (London, 1914), and have derived considerable enlightenment as to the syntax of the language from an article on 'Munsi or Tivi' in the *Journal of the African Society* (1916), by Mr. A. H. Judd.

Such fragmentary information as I have concerning the Semi-Bantu languages in the Benue basin proceeds from Koelle's *P. A.* vocabularies of **Boritsa** (**Afitōñ**) (250), **Mbarike** (251), and **Afudu** (249), though there are some helpful geographical indications concerning these in Struck's writings above cited. **Barum** (252) is illustrated by the *Gospel of St. Mark's* translation (B. F. Bible Society).

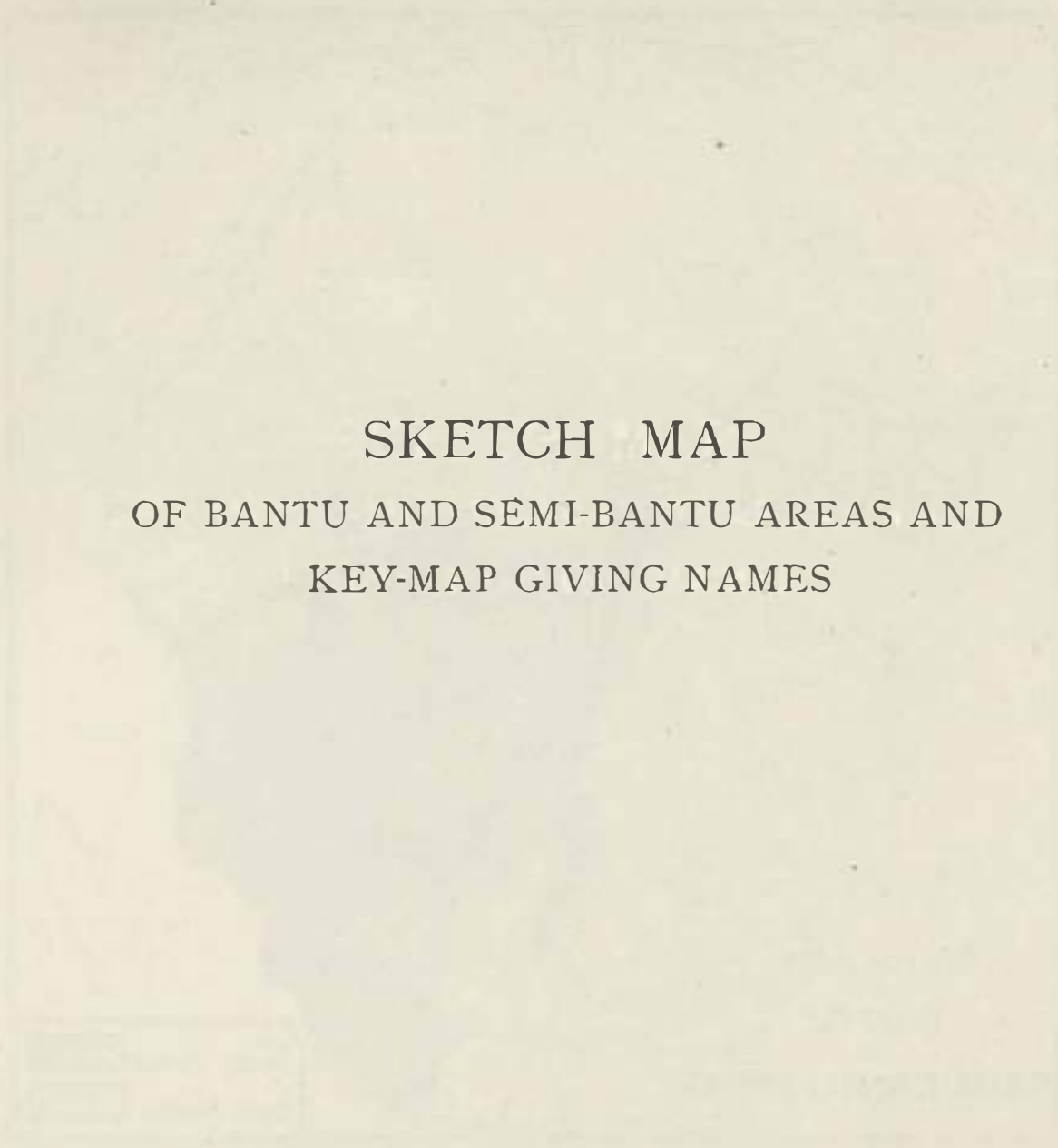
As regards the Nigerian Semi-Bantu, I have obtained my first information of **Kamuku** (255), **Basā** (256), and **Jarawa** (253) from Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*, but the vocabulary of **Gurmana** (254) or **Kurmana** was supplied to me by the Rev. W. P. Low, C.M.S. There are allusions to the Nigerian Semi-Bantu in Strümpell's and Struck's *Wörterverzeichnis der Heiden Sprachen Adamawas*, in vol. xlii (1916) of the Berlin *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*; which, besides, by its vocabularies assists in determining the geographical location in the North-east Cameroons of Bantu, Semi-Bantu, and Sudanic speech-forms. As regards **Jarawa** of Hauci, I received in 1916, through the kind offices of Resident F. Beckles Gull a fairly full vocabulary, compiled by Mr. J. A. J. Bienenman, of the Nigerian Education Department.

My illustrations of the Semi-Bantu languages of Togoland (the Bwom country) are derived in the main from the following authorities:

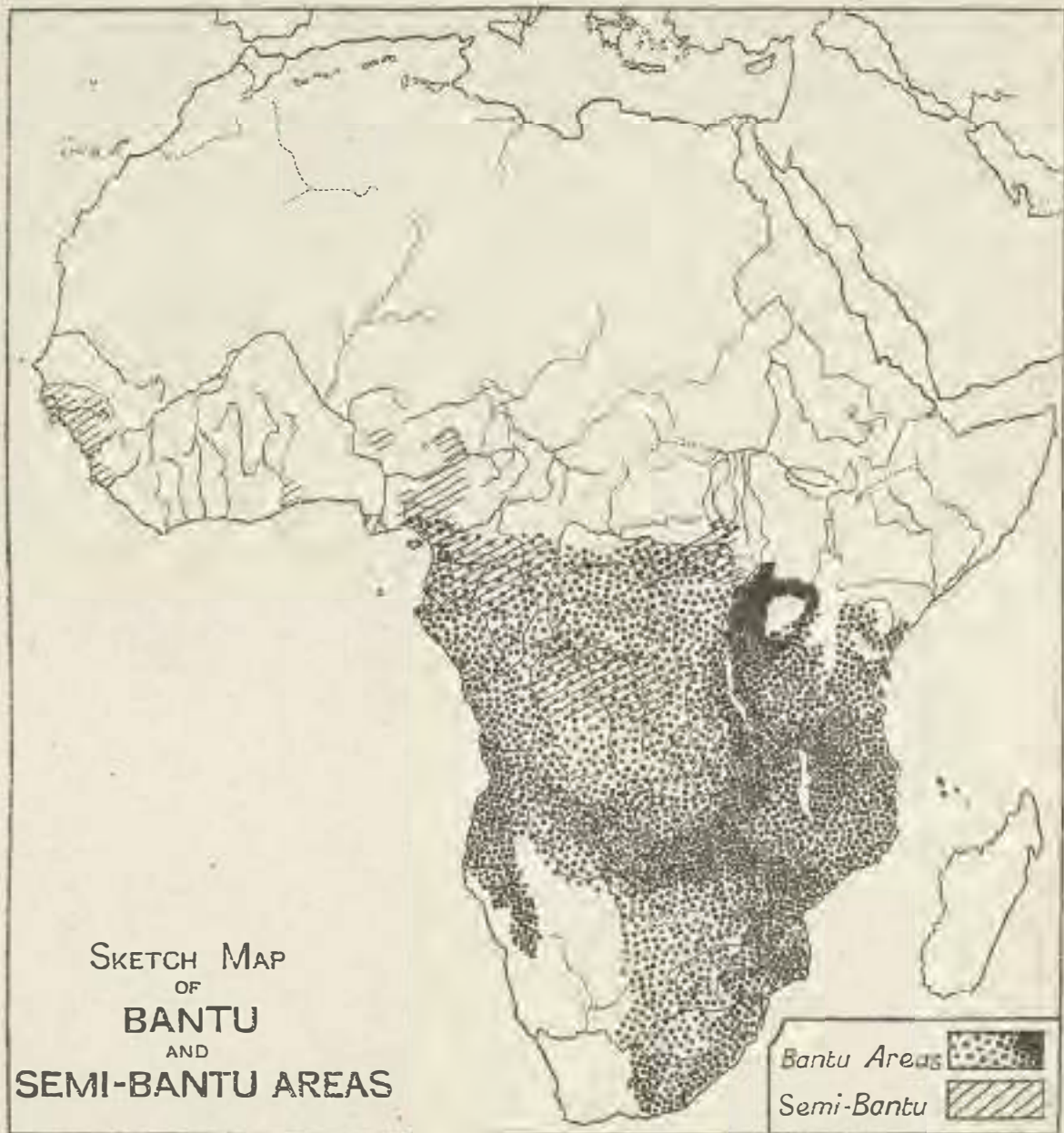
Avatime (259) and **Nyañgbe-Tafi** (260): *Einiges über Geschichte, &c., des Avatimevolkes in Togo*, by E. Funke, in *Zeit. f. Kolonial Sprachen* (vol. i, 1911); *Versuch einer Grammatik der Avatimesprache*, by E. Funke, in the *Mitt. des Seminars f. Orient. Sprachen* (vol. xii, Berlin, 1903); *Deutsch-Avatime-Wörterverzeichnis* and *Die Nyañgbe-Tafisprache*, by E. Funke, in the same vol. xii, 1910; **Lefana** (257): *Die Lefana-Sprache in Togo*, by D. Westermann, also in vol. xii of the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Orient. Sprachen*; **Santrokofi** (258): *Die Santrokofi-Sprache*, by E. Funke, in vol. xiv (1911) of this great compendium of Asiatic and African languages. The **Basari** and **Camba** languages of North-east Togoland are briefly illustrated by vocabularies in vol. xi of the *Mitt. v. Forsch. u. Gelehrten u. d. Deutschen Schutzgebieten* (Berlin, 1898), by Graf von Zuch (*Vermischte Notizen über Togo*, &c.).


For my knowledge of the Senegambian (**Nalu** (265), **Biafada** (267), **Pajade** (268), **Konyop-Manjuko** (269), **Pepel** (270), **Sarar** or **Sadal** (271), and **Bala** (272) groups of Semi-Bantu speech-forms, and for **Temne** (263), **Landaama** (264), and **Baga** (265), I was formerly obliged to rely almost exclusively on Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*, with the addition of the *Grammar* (London, C.M.S., 1864) and the *Dictionary* (London, C.M.S., 1880) of the *Temne Language*, by the Rev. C. F. Schlenker, C.M.S., and on a few travel notes of my own collected at Sierra Leone in 1907. But in the autumn of 1915 I was invited to visit the camps of the Senegalese troops in France, and there not only obtained a copy of the Rev. Fr. Ed. Wintz's *Dictionnaire Français-Dyola*¹ (preceded by a *Grammatical Essay*), published in Paris in 1909; but was enabled to write down from the mouths of the Senegambian soldiers the **Dyola** or **Fulup** language in three dialects, as well as recording, for the first time, the **Konyagi** (274) of the Upper Gambia basin. My knowledge of the northern and western dialects of **Temne** is derived almost entirely from Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana* (**Landaama** (264) and **Baga** (265)). I owe also to Koelle much of my scanty knowledge of **Bulom** (261) and **Mampa** (262), supplemented by a little note-taking in West Africa in 1907, and by the very poor work of the Rev. G. R. Nylander (*Grammar of the Bulom Language*), published in London (C.M.S.) in 1814. But further information is now given on **Temne**, **Bulom**, and **Mampa-Krim** (Southern Bulom) in the works of Mr. Northcote Thomas, *Specimens of Languages from Sierra Leone*, 3 vols. (including a *Temne Dictionary and Grammar*, published in London, Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 1916).

¹ The *Felup* or *Fulup* of other writers (No. 273).



SKETCH MAP
OF BANTU AND SEMI-BANTU AREAS AND
KEY-MAP GIVING NAMES





PRINTED IN ENGLAND
AT THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS