

ZULU SIMPLIFIED

A

NEW, PRACTICAL and EASY
METHOD OF LEARNING the
ZULU LANGUAGE

NEW REVISED EDITION

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ZULU

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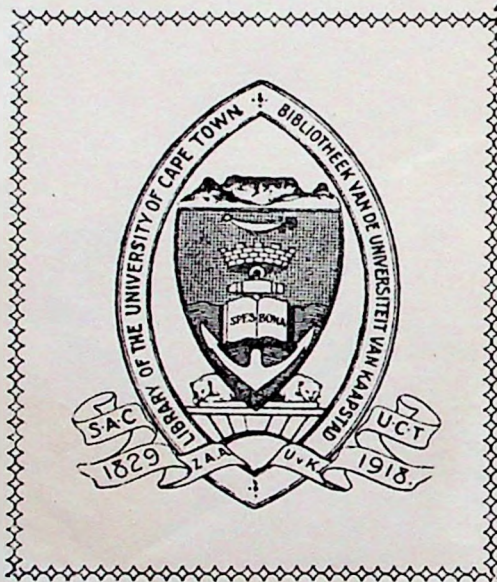
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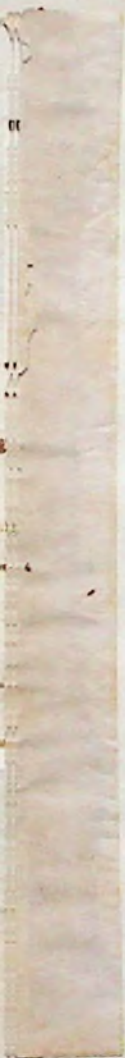
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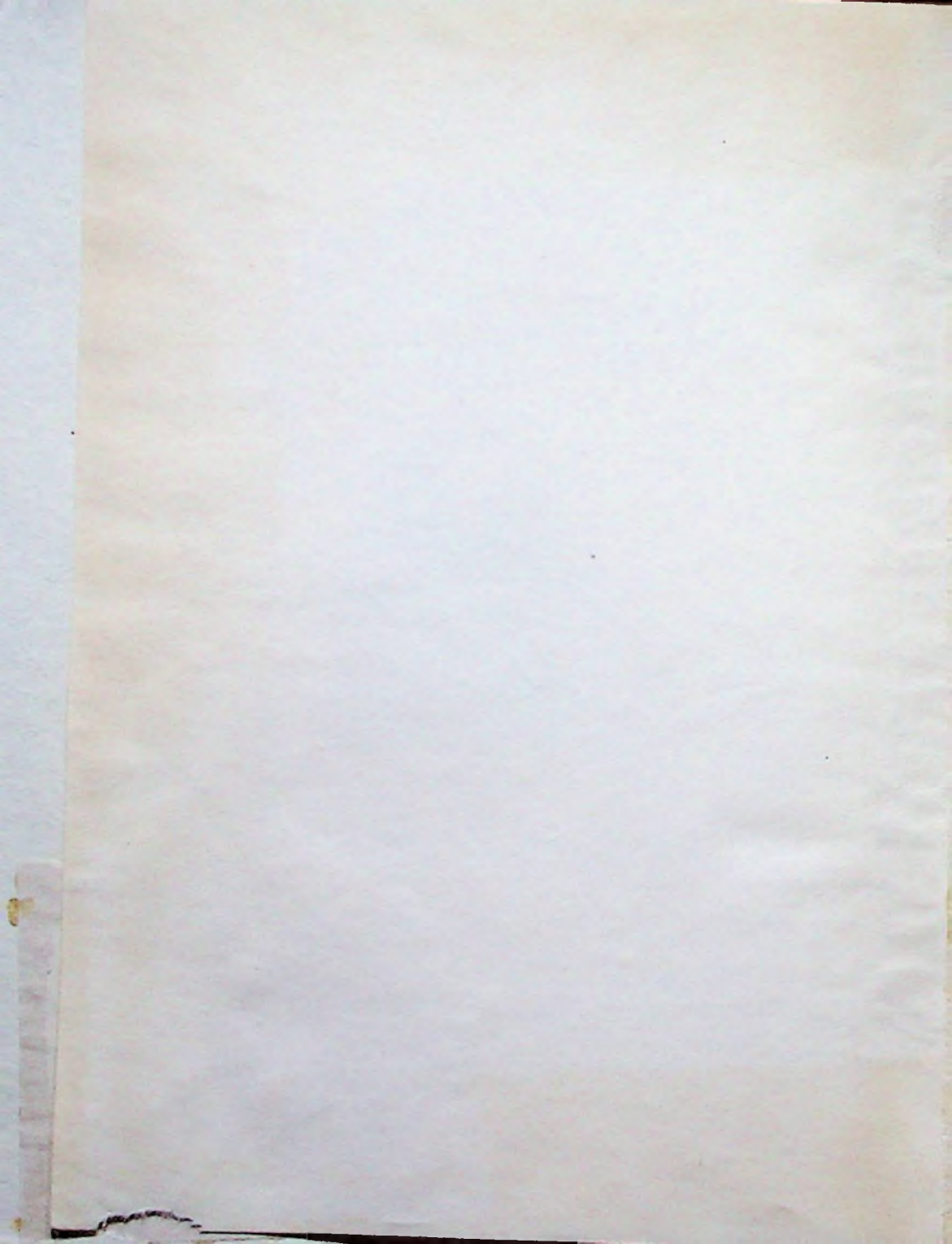
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THE READING METHOD

OF LEARNING

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Preface.

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

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Zulu Simplified.

Lesson 1.

Alphabet and Pronunciation.

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

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

Golden Rule :

2. Pronounce well and distinctly every syllable and letter.

Accentuation :

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

*Ask somebody to read the following examples several times slowly and distinctly, and repeat them slowly after him:—
cabu, ueaca, icebo, ici, emuka, qula, umqele, qaqamba, iqata,
ixolo ixeku, isixuku, inxa.

Exercise 1.

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

Ung' enzi 'luto olubi, kona ungayikwenzelwa okunjalo nawe. Koti ngalok 'ona ngako umuntu, atshaywe futi ngakona loko. Njengomuntu obuta imfuyo, unjalo umuntu *ohlonipa* unina wake. Olungileyo uyazinika *icala* kuqala. Ukupendula *kahle* kuy'apula ukutukutela. Indhlela ayijwayele umfana, kayikucezuka kuyo nalapo es'emdala. Hamb, uye entutaneni wena 'vila 'uze ufunde izindhlela zayo, *uhlakanipe!* Aina 'mroleli, na
ai

'mfundisi, na 'ukosi, kepa noko *ehlobo* izilungisela isinkwa sayo, it' ekwindhla ibute ukudhla kwayo. Nra uke wazibopa ngesitembiso, ung'epuzi ukusigewalisa.

5. For *Dividing Words into Syllables*, note that no other consonant except sometimes *m* and *n* can be the final letter of a syllable—*e.g.*, ko-na, oku-njalo, nga-loko, nga-ko, kuqa-la, ka-hle, umfa-na, umu-ntu, in-ko-si, in-dhle-la.

Lesson 2.

Personal Pronouns—Present Tense of the Indicative Verb.

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

bonga (root) praise:						<i>ngibonga</i> , I praise.
						<i>ubonga</i> , you praise.
						<i>abonga</i> , he praises.
						<i>sibonga</i> , we praise.
						<i>nibonga</i> , you praise.
						<i>babonga</i> , they praise.
Singular.			Plural.			
1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
ngi	u	u		si	ni	ba
I	you	he		we	you	they

7. Vocabulary:—

Hlupa, trouble: biza, call: lima, dig: gjima, run: tenga, buy: tshaya, strike: banaba, hold: kula, cry.

Exercise 2.

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

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

Lesson 3.

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

Class	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I.	umu, um or u	aba	umuntu, person	abantu, the people.
II.	ili or i	ama	ihashi, horse	amahashi
III.	im, in or i	izim, izin, izi	indhlu, house	izindhlu
IV.	isi	izi	isihlalo, chair	izihlalo
V.	like 1st class	ini	umkuba, custom	imikuba
VI.	ulu or u	like 3rd class	usuku, day	izinsuku
VII.	ubu or u	no plural	ubuso, face	—
VIII.	uku	no plural	ukukanya, light	—

Article.

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

Lesson 4.

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

umfana, boy (plur. abafana)	umtetimacala, judge
umntwana, child	umlungu, white man
umfokazana, poor fellow	umfazi, woman
umfundisi, teacher	umfo, brother (plur. abafu)
umunzana, respectable man	umfelokazi, widow
umapeki, cook (plur. abapeki)	umfundi, pupil
umeshayeli, driver	umhloti, inspector
umalusi, shepherd	umlini, farmer
umfiki, new comer (plur. abafiki)	

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

Lesson 5.

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

izwe, land (Plur. : amazwe)	ibuto, soldier (Plur. : amabuto)
izwi, voice (Plur. : amazwi)	itshe, stone (Plur. : amatshe)
igama, name, letter (Plur. : amagama)	ihlati, forest
ihashi, horse (Plur. : amahashi)	ifu, cloud (Plur. amafu)
ikati, cat (Plur. : amakati)	izulu, sky, heaven
iqude, cock	ilanga, sun, day
ihansi, goose	igwala, coward
idada, duck	isondo, wheel
itole, calf, colt	itambo, bone
iselesele, frog	iqanda, egg
igundane, rat	ivila, lazy person
ibubesi, lion	isango, gate
ijuba, pigeon	igeja, pick, plough
isela, thief	ipapu, lung
ikaya, home.	izinyo, tooth
itousi, drop.	ixegu, old man

18. *Foreign words in Zulu:—*

ibulukwe, trousers	} Names of articles which were originally unknown to the Natives, are taken from the English and Dutch.
ibantshi, coat	
ihembe, shirt	
isaka, sack	
ituye, tea	
ikofi, coffee	
ifastele, window	
itafula, table	

19. *Capital Letters:—*

iNgisi, an Englishman	} Nouns which are written with a capital letter in English, are likewise written with a capital in Zulu: but this letter is the first of the root and not of the prefix.
iJalimane, a German	
iZulu, a Zulu Native	
iBunu, a Dutchman	
iSulumane, an Arab	

iKafula, Kafir, word of contempt, which excites a Native to anger.

20. *Uku* is the Prefix of the *Infinitive* of verbs—*e.g.*, ukulima, to dig; ukufunda, to learn; funda ukubala amagama, learn to write the letters!

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

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

na (a) in na, *e.g.* ngina(a)malashi, I have horses.

na (e) in ne (I am with horses).

na (i) in ne, *e.g.*, une(ai)bantshi, you (or he) have a coat

na (o) in no (you with coat)

na (u) in no, *e.g.*, bano(aumntwana, they have a child.
(they with child)

23. Kona, here, *e.g.*, ukona umuntu, the person is here.

ngani, why? *e.g.*, uhleka ngani na? Why do you (does he) laugh?

na, and* (with contraction as shown in 22).

e.g., igundane ne (ai)bubesi, the rat and the lion.

Exercise 4.

24. Umfundisi nabantwana babuka ihashi. Umfana uhlupa umfazi ngani na? Abafana bafunda na? Umutwana ukala ngani na? Ihashi ligijima. Umtetimacala ubiza abantu. Umfazi unamadada namahansi. Bapi abantu na? Nitenga amageja na? Ubamba (2nd pers.) umfana ngani na? AmaNgisi atanda itiye. Ihashi litanda ukugijima. Bakona na?

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

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

Lesson 6.

25. *Nouns of Class III. with Prefix im, in, or i: Plural, izim, izin, or izi.*

Nouns of Class III. may always be easily distinguished from those of Class II. by the letter m or n after the i in sing. and izi in plural.

into, thing (plur. izinto)	inkanyezi, star (plur. izinkanyezi)
indhlu, house (izindhlu)	induku, walking stick (plur. izinduku)
inhliziyo, heart (izinhliziyo)	insizwa, young man (plur. izinsizwa)
imbali, flower (izimbali)	indhlala, way (plur. izindhlala)
indaba, story, matter	intambo, string, rope
intaba, hill	imbongolo, ass (plur. izimbongolo)
innwadi, book	inkunzi, bull
insimbi, iron, bell	inkau, monkey
ingozi, danger	ingulube, pig
indhlala, starvation	innja, dog
impande, root	inkuku, fowl
imfihlo, secret	inkukukazi, hen
imbuzi, goat	imnyoni, bird
imvu, sheep	imnyosi, bee
inkabi, ox	imnyoka, snake
inkomazi, cow	inhlanzi, fish
inkomo, cattle	indawo, place

26. *Adjectives when used predicatively* have the Prefix of the ruling noun, omitting the initial vowel in dissyllabic Prefixes, like: (u)mu, (i)li, (i)si, (i)zi; e.g., itshe lilukuni, the stone is hard; indhlu inncaue, the house is small; amatshe maningi, the stones are many.

mlhlope, white
mnyama, black, dark
bomvu, red
luhlaza, green
kulu, big, great

nzina, heavy, painful, difficult
njani, how, what sort?
e.g., Lanjani ihashi na?
Limhlope, What sort is
the horse? It is white.

ncane, small	impela,	} follow
banzi, wide, broad	completely,	
futshane, short	kakulu,	} the verb or
de, long, deep	very much	
ningi, many, much	nembala or	} really in)
lukuni, hard	mbala	
mnandi, pleasant, sweet	kuna, more than	(see 27)
hle, nice, good	kodwa, but	
bi, ugly, bad	nga, by means of (with contract-	
qoto, honest	ion) e.g., ununtu ulima nge(ai)	
dala, old	geja, the person digs with the	
tsha, young, fresh, new	pick	

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

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

Exercise 5.

28. Imvu imhlope. Insimbi innyama. Imbali ibomvu. Indhlu inhle. Inyoka iluhlaza. Innja inneane kakulu. Isango libanzi kakulu. Ihashi ligijima kakulu kunenkomo. Nembala umntwana ubala amagama na? Umfana mude kodwa umfazi umfutshane. Ibantshi litsha kodwa ibulukwe lidala. Ilanga likulu kakulu kunennyanga. Umfana utshaya umntwana ngenduku. Abantwana bafunda impela.

*Adverbs are formed from Adjectives by the Prefix "ka" which is put before the root of the Adjective; e.g., hle, good; kable well; bi, bad; kabi, badly; kulu, great; kakulu, greatly, very much; mnandi, pleasant; kamnandi, pleasantly. But as there are only few proper Adjectives in Zulu, so Adjectives as well as Adverbs are often expressed by the help of Verbs and Nouns; e.g., The man is strong, is in Zulu: The man is with strength. The boy runs quickly—the boy runs with to be quick, nga with Infinitive of Verb (ngokutshetsha). A learned man—a man who has learned.

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

Lesson 7.

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

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

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

32. Vocabulary:—

kuluma, speak	leta, bring
jabula }	qala, begin
tokozwa } be glad, be joyful	kataza, annoy
hleba, slander	donsa, pull
bona, see	limaza, hurt
puma, go out	buta, gather
vela, come from	tata, take
fika, arrive	ntshontsha, steal
ndiza, fly	izolo, yesterday
buya, return	nini na? when
beka, put	kutangi, the day before yesterday
faka, put on	kusasa }
tetisa, scold	ngomuso } to-morrow

tula, be silent	ngo(<i>av</i>)mhlomunye, on the day
hlala, stop	after to-morrow
hlala pansi, sit down	kade, long ago
sala, remain	namhla or namuhla, to-day
tola, get	

kude na, far away; *e.g.*, kude nendhlela, far away from the road.
 eduze na, near to; *e.g.*, eduze nendhlu, near the house.
 pakati kwa, within, *e.g.*, pakati kwehlati, within the forest.
 pezu kwa, on; pansi kwa, under; emva kwa, behind.
 ngapandhle kwa, outside of; nganeno kwa, on this side of;
 petsheya kwa, on the other side of; pambi kwa, before.
 sala kahle, remain well, good-bye (used by the one who is going
 away.) hamba kahle, go well, good-bye (used by the one who re-
 mains.) che or yebo, yes; ca or (*emphatic*) cabo, no.
 musa (Plur.: musani, do not, with Infinitive of the verb; *e.g.*,
 musa ukuhleba, do not slander.

Exercise 6.

33. Musani ukuhlupa ingane. Abafana ba-
 limile kahle. Isela lintshontshile amabantshi
 nezincwadi. Nembala utatile incwadi na? Yebo
 ngitatile incwadi. Abantu bayakufika nini na?
 Bayakufika kusasa. Eduze nendhlu zikona izinkuku.
 Niyajabula na? Siyajabula. Izwe line(*av*)zintaba.
 Abantu banezinkabi nezinkomazi nezimvu nezim-
 buzi. Faka ihembe nebulukwe nebantshi. Salani
 kahle!

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

Lesson 8.

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

34. The names of places where certain things
 (potatoes, bananas, etc.) grow belong to this class;

also names which signify the character of persons. But, besides these, there are many other nouns of Class IV.

isikova, banana field (plur. izikova)	isitsha, any vessel for eating or drinking
isimbila, mealie garden (.. izimbila)	isigqoko, hat
isidumbi, potato field (.. izidumbi)	isikumba, skin
isihlaza, sweet potato field	isicamelo, pillow
isikohlwa, forgetful person	isiko, form, shape.
isilauli, joker	isisu, stomach
isiminzi, glutton	
isilibali, slow person	
isidakwa, drunkard	
isifebe, immoral person	
isisebenzi, labourer (verb, se-benza)	
isituta, weak-minded person.	
isihlalo, anything to sit on, bench, saddle	
isinkwa, bread	
isilonda, wound	
isixatulo, shoe	
isikweleti, debt	isandhla, hand
isilwane, animal	isono, sin
isikati, time, watch	isando, hammer
isihlabati, sand	isalukazi, old woman
isiminya, truth	

} Observe that the second "i" of the Prefix is omitted in these nouns.

35. *Adjectives when used as Epithets* are put after the Noun with a contracted Prefix to distinguish them from the *Predicative Adjectives*—e.g., lihle ihashi, the horse is nice; but: ihashi e(ai)lihle, the nice horse; sikulu isivalo, the door is large; isivalo esikulu, the large door; amafastele makulu, the windows are large; amafastele amakulu, the large windows.

Exercise 7.

36. Indhlu inezivalo ezikulu namafastele amancane. Umfana o(au)mubi ulimazile umntwana nge(ai)sando. Musani ukukuluma amazwi amabi. Umuntu uletile isinkwa esimnandi. Ngibonile innyoka enkulu emnyama. Insizwa inesigqoko esinhlope nebantshi elimhlope. Izinnja zinamazinyo abukali kakulu.

The person has brought white sheep and black goats. The goats trouble the shepherd more than the sheep. We like honest labourers. Is the young man good? No, he is bad, he has stolen the white horse. Strike the nail with the hammer. Bring (sing.) the big book and the candle. Have you begun to learn? Yes, I have begun.

Lesson 9.

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

umisebenzi, work (plur. imisebenzi)	umlomo, mouth (plur. imilomo)
umkuba, custom (plur. imikuba)	umlenze, leg
umfula, river (plur. imifula)	umunwe, finger
umnyaka, year	unteto, law, precept
umhlobo, friend	umtimba, marriage. marriage
umbala, colour	party
umzimba, body	umhlabati, ground
umbila, mealies	umhlaba, earth
umuti, tree, medicine	umkati, space between heaven
umuzi, kraal, family	and earth
umoya, wind, spirit	umaudwa, line
umpofumulo, soul	umutsha, loin dress of pagan
umkonto, assegai	Zulu men
	umkumbi, ship

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

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

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

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

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

(v.) The Subjunctive with the initial Prefixes “ma, ka or a” expresses “let him do, let us do”—*e.g.*, asitandaze, let us pray; abahambe, let them go; kahlale ingcosana umfana, let the boy remain a little while.

39. Vocabulary:—

nye, one
bili, two
tatu, three

ne, four
hlanu, five
isitupa, six

isikombisa, seven
shiyangalombili, eight
shiyangalolunye, nine
ishumi, ten

Fanele, must, with Infinitive of a verb: *e.g.*, ngifanele ukutula.
I must be silent.

Exercise 8.

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

Sit down (sing.) and write well. He has written the letters very badly. The small boy will read better than (kahle kuna) the young men. You must speak the truth. Let us go to the other side of the

river. Take (sing.) the candle (and) put the coffee on the table. Shall he cook the meat now? Yes, let him cook a hen.

Lesson 10.

41. Nouns of Class VI. with Prefix *ulu* or *u*: Plural, *izim*, *izin*, *izi*.*

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

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

Nzifuna ingubo enje, I want a dress like this. Ngitongile isigqoko esinjalo, I have bought a hat like that. Ungaka umfana, the boy is as big as this. Ingaka ingane, the baby is as big as that. Utengile inkabi yodwa, he has bought an ox only. Sibonile amahashi odwa, we have seen horses only. Umuntu otile, a certain man. Abafana abahambe bodwa, the boys shall go by themselves.

42. The Accusative of Personal Pronouns is :

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

*The Prefix *izim* is used before the letters: b, f, m, p, v; *izi* before h or l, and *izin* in all the other cases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The other days are: *iSonto*, Sunday, week; *ngeSonto*, on Sunday; *umSombuluko*, Monday; *ngomSombulukö*, on Monday; *umGqibelo*, Saturday; *ngomGqibelo*, on Saturday.

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

45. Zitenge izinkomo zibe zitupa ulime ngazo (with them). Abantu abaningi bane(ai)mikuba emibi. Pezu kwentaba ikona imizi emihlanu. Izinsizwa ziyakubuya ngesonto. Umfazi ufikile ngomgqibelo. Abanye bafikile namhla, abanye bayakufika ngolwesibili. Isonto (week) linezinsuku ezisikombisa. Uhamba-pi na? Ufuna-ni na? Ngifuna umsebenzi. Nisebenza-pi na?

Where do the people come from? The women have brought plenty of firewood on Friday. What do you want? Bring (plur.) the books. They are angry (with anger). Have you (plur.) seen (it) the great ocean? How many oceans are there? There are five oceans. Where do all things come from? They come from God (ku 'Nkulunkulu). Let us love (him) God!

Lesson 11.

46. *Nouns of Class VII. with Prefix ubu or u; no Plural.* Abstract Nouns belong to this class.

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

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

a. For the *Present* put “a” (in third person sing. *ka* or *aka*) before the Prefix of the Indicative form, and change the final letter “a” into “i.” Ngibonga, I praise; angibongi, I do not praise.

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

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

d. *Imperative*: bonga, praise; ungabongi, do not praise. Plural: bongani, praise; plural: ningabongi, do not praise.

48. *I have not*, is: angina, corresponding to ngina, I have; but with *elision* of the following vowel, not with contraction like the affirmative form—*e.g.*, bane(*ai*)mali (contraction), they have money; abana'mali (elision), they have no money. Affirmative: Niyakuba ne(*ai*)mali.

You (plur.) will be with money.

Negative: Aniyikuba na 'mali.

You will not be with money.

Affirmative: Ukona, he is here.

Negative: Akako, he is not here.

Aliko, aiko, asiko | Abako, awako,

It is (they are) not here. [aziko.

The negation lets drop the final syllable *na* of *kona*, *ngena*, without; with corresponding Prefix of Noun or Pronoun—*e.g.*, umuntu o(*au*)ngena 'cala, the person who is without guilt, the guiltless person; but: umuntu akana 'cala, the person is not with guilt, the person is guiltless.

Exercise 10.

49. Angiwaboni amasela. Indhlu aina'mafastele. Asiyitandi indhlu engena 'mafastele. Abantwana abakulumi ngezwi elikulu (loud). Nino-
ishwala na? Ca, asina 'tshwala. Anifundanga
kahle. Ningafundi izinnwadi ezimbi. Badhla-ni
abantwana na? Abadhli 'luto (uluto, anything,
something). Kade ngikubizile, aufikanga ngani
na? Angibonanga abantwana abaningi. Anileta-
nga ngani isinkwa izolo na? Akana 'kaya. Auyi-
boni innyoni na? Ca, angiyiboni.

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

Lesson 12.

Nouns of Class VIII. with Prefix uku; no Plural.

50. Nouns of this Class are similar to the Infinitive of the corresponding verb.

ukukanya, light	ukuqala, beginning
ukuhlakanipa, cleverness	ukuzitoba, humility
ukuma, nature	ukutula, silence
ukudhla, food	ukutemba, hope
ukufa, death	ukupumula, rest
ukupila, life	ukupu, gift
ukuzidhla, pride	ukurokoza, joy
ukuvilapa, laziness	ukukutala, diligence

Before a vowel uku is changed into ukw: ukwazi, knowledge; ukwona, sin.

51. *Impersonal statements**—*e.g.*, “it is so,” “it is good that,” etc.—are expressed by the Prefix of Class VIII., *e.g.*:—

kunjalo, it is so; akunjalo, it is not so.

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

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

kufanele ukuba, it is becoming that.

aku 'nacala, it is not with fault = it does not matter.

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

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

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

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

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

*Observe the exception: liyana (not kuyana) it rains. }
 liyaduma, it thunders; liyanyazima, it lightens. } The word izulu, (heaven, is under-
 liyana isicoto, it hails; liyakitika, it snows } stood, therefore
 liyasa, it dawns.—But: ku'makaza, it is cold. } the Prefix li is
 kufudumele, it is warm. } used and not ku

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

boys and young men learn.

In all other cases either the Prefix of the last Noun or the Impersonal Prefix of Class VIII. is put before the Verb, *e.g.*, izinkabi namahashi ayagijima (or kuyagijima).
 oxen and horses run.

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

Singular.

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

Plural.

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

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

ku. to, from, is in few cases changed into ki, viz. { kimi, to me.
 { kiti, to us.
 { kini, to you.
 na. with: *e.g.*, nawe, with you (Sing.) nabo, with them.
 nga. by, about, for: *e.g.*, ugati, by us, about us, for us.
 njenga, as, like, *e.g.*, njengami, like me.
 kiti, to us, or from us, or at our home or from our home. Like-
 wise is kini, to (from) you, or at (from) your home. Kupi kini na?
 Where is your home?
 kubo, to (from) them, or at (from) their home. Kupi kubo na?
 Where is their home?

Exercise 11.

54. Inkomo aigijimi kahle njenge(ai)hashi.
 Funda njengaye. Kulete lapa. Akuswelekile
 ukuba ukulume nabo. Nifanele ukuhamba nati

ubabankulu, my or our grandfather: uyihlomkulu, your grandfather (plur., oyihlomkulu).
 umamemkulu, my or our grandmother: unyokomkulu, your grandmother (plur., onyokomkulu).
 ukoko, ancestor (plur., okoko); unkwenyana, son-in-law.
 udade, sister (plural, odade): umakoti, bride (plur., omakoti).

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

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

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

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

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

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

insimu, field (plur., amasimu)	inkonyana, calf (plur., amakon- yana)
indoda, man (plur., amadoda)	
indodana, son (plur., amadodana)	intombazana, girl (plur., aman- tombazana)
inkosi, sir, chief (plur., amakosi)	indodakazi, daughter (plur., ama- dodakazi)

Exercise 12.

61. Ubaba unamadodana amatatu namadodakazi amabili. Ibubesi linamandhla kunezinye izilwane zonke. Umfana usebenza ngamandhla onke. Celani ku 'yihlo ukuba anivumele ukuhamba nati. Amadoda awalimi, kulima amantombazana odwa. Umfo ka 'Ntuli akana 'bantwana. Siyabona ngamehlo. Iziinkabi zika Ngubane zifile zonke. Uyihlo uqedile ukw'aka iudhlu na? Ngibabonile oMlambo. Umame akayikuhamba nabo kusasa. Ngani na? Uyagula. Omame batengile izingubo. Hamba 'mfana. Y'ini na, 'baba? Sebenzani, 'bafana. Letani amanzi, 'mantombazana.

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

Lesson 14.

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

umntwana wo(*uan*)muntu, the child of the person.

ihashi le(*liai*)ndoda, the horse of the man.

umsila we(*uai*)mvu, the sheep's tail.

ukudhla kwe(*kuai*)ngane, the food of the baby.
 izigqoko za(*ziaa*)madoda, the hats of the men.
 imikonto ya(*ia*)bantú, the assegais of the people.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But the emphatic personal pronouns—

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

indhlu yako (i a ko), your house.
 umntwana wake (u a ke) (ka 'Xulu), his child (of Xulu).
 insimu yetu (i a itu), our field, imihlobo yenu (i a inu), your friends.
 ukugula kwake (ku a ke) his sickness (ka'baba, of my father).*

64. In order to *emphasise the Possessive Adjective and Pronoun*, the full prefix, contracted with the letter "a," forms the first syllable, and the second syllable remains unchanged. In this case it does not follow the Noun, but precedes it—*e.g.*, ngifuna eyami (a i a mi) inewadi, angifuni eyako (a i a ko), I want my (emphatic) book and not yours (emphatic). Okwetu (a uku a itu), it is ours. Izinkomo ezabo (a izi a bo), the oxen are theirs.

Exercise 13.

65. Innyama yezinkuku namaqanda azo kumnandi kakulu. Nisibonile isikumba sebubesi na? Sihle sona kuneschashi. Ezako izinwele zide kunezami. Angiboni eyako innewadi, ngibona eyami kupela (only). Kufanele ukuba abantwana bahlonipe balalele abazali babo. Sifanele ukudhla ukuba sibe namandhla okusebenza (strength to work). Fakani izingubo zenu niye 'kufunda. Uyablupeka uNdabenkulu, ifile indodakazi yake enkulu. Sitolile imali yetu.

66. The baby cries because the dog has taken its food. Many people do not like to eat fish. They do not like its flesh. His hat is new but his coat and trousers are old. Where is your father (uyihlo)? His sister has come to-day. [My, your and his in

*Further examples are given in Grammatical Paradigm (3).

connection with *umfo*, brother, and *udade*, sister, in Singular, and Plural as well, are, in Zulu irregular: *wetu*, *wenu*, *wabo*, e.g.,

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

Lesson 15.

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

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

a. *Uma*, or *inxu*, *nxu*, if.

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

b. *nakuba* or *nokuba*, *noko*, although.

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

c. *Loku* or *lokupela*, because, as.

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

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

e. *Noma*, even when.

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

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

f. Seloku, since.

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

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

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

Izinkabi ezidonsayo innqola ezika 'Mzimba.
a izidonsayo are of Mzimba.

The oxen, which pull the wagon, belong to Mzimba.

Innewadi engiyifunayo, aiko.

The book I which like, is not here.

The book, which I like, is not here.

Indaba, indoda esitsbelile yona, innandi.

The tale, the man he us has told which, is nice.

The tale, which the man has told us, is nice.

Indawo umfana ehamba kuyo inezinyoka.

Lit. The place the boy is going in which, is with snakes.

The place in which the boy is walking, has snakes.

Umuzi onabantu abanengi upetsheya kwomfula.

Lit. The kraal which is with people many, is on the other side of the river.

The kraal in which there are many people, is on the other side of the river.

Exercise 14.

70. Akuko 'muntu okw'aziyo konke. (Ukwazi, to know). Ubani (who) wena, igama lako na? Nikuluma ngobani (about whom) na? Obani enikuluma ngabo na? Siyakuhamba uma ilanga lipuma. Usitetelele izono zetu, njengokuba nati sibatetelela abas'onayo. Osebenzayo kahle uyakutola njalo imali nokudhla nako konke akufunayo. Umfana oz'alusayo izimvu uyakw'azi ukufunda innewadi. Mhla uyakuhamba wena, siyakuhamba nawe. Ang'azi, uma kuhle y'ini na. Utanda ukusebenza y'ini na? (Do you like to work or not?) Y'ini abakusolayo na? (What is it, what they find fault with?)

Obani abakulumayo nawe na? Ubani omnikile imali na? Oka 'bani umfana omncane na? Abantwana bahambile naobani na? (Nobani, with whom (singular), and naobani (Plural).

71. Observe that the *interrogative pronoun* ubani, who? has in *genitive* the prefix "ka" and *plural* "o," like personal names of people. See 55 and 56.

Who is your chief? (inkosi). Who is your father? What is your name? How old are you? (translate: How many years have you?) What do you want here? Do you want to work or not? How much (ngakanani) money do you want? (translate: which you want). When you speak with your superiors (abakulu), you must take off (susa) your hat. Pray to God (kuleka ku) when you get up (vuka) and when you go to lie down (ukulala). Where is the broom (umtshanelo) which I have given you?

Lesson 16.

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

1 Ngiyakubonga, 2 (ngiyaubonga, 3 ngiyobonga,)
 (colloquial forms of future)
 ngobonga.

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

e.g.—Ngomsiza, I will (certainly) help him. Womsiza, you must (should) help him. Wogcina amasonto ngobungewe, you must keep the Sundays holy (with holiness). Sofika konamanje, simsize, we will come at once and help him.

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

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

angibongi, I do not praise	}	Omit a and put nga be- tween the Prefix ngi and verb bongi.
1st. Per., ngingabongi, that I may not praise.		
2nd Per., ungabongi, that you may not praise.		
1st Class)		Kuhle. ukuba ningahambi
3rd Per.) angabongi		namhla lokupela lizakuna.
		It is good that you do not
2nd ,, lingabongi		go to-day, as it will rain.
3rd ,, ingabongi; etc.		

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

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

I not praising, is	:	ngingabongi
		2 : ungabongi
		3 } engabongi
		1 }
		2 : lingabongi, etc.

Exercise 15.

75. Abantwana abangalaleli abazali babo, abawugcini umteto ka 'Nkulunkulu. Ngiyomupa umntwana olambileyo ukudhla. Uma upuma wena,

nami ngopuma nawe. Ungabadeleli abantu abampofu. Ake ubuze ku 'mfana uma le 'newadi ayifundayo eka 'bani na? Asina 'kutsho, uma sizohamba nini; silinda umfo wetu; uyena oyibonile indhlela. Sebenzani kahle, ningaciti isikati. Umlungu uyabatshela abantu, ukuba bangaciti isikati, basebenze. Uma umuntu engasebenzi, akayikutola 'luto. Uma umntwana engakulumi iqiniso, kuhle, ukuba uyise amtshaye ngoswazi. Siyakujabula kakulu, mhla efika ubaba. Uma ungamteteleli umfo wenu ngenhliziyo, no Nkulunkulu akayikutetelela izonzo zako.

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

Lesson 17.

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

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

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

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

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

ngingebonge, I may not praise.
ungebonge, thou mayest not praise.
angebonge, he may not praise.
lingebonge, it may not praise.
&c.
singebonge, we may not praise.
ningebonge, you may not praise.
bangebonge, they may not praise.
angebonge, they may not praise.
zingebonge, they do not praise.
&c.

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

Present: ngangibonga, I ought to praise.

Perfect: ngangibongile, I ough to have praised

Exercise 16.

79. Uyihlo wahamba nobani na? InKosi yamlinga kanjani uAbrahame? Konje walalela y'ini? W'enzani na? Wati-ni ezincekwini zake na? Watwala-ni uIsake na? Yati-ni ingelosi kuyena?

Ulsake ungamfanisa nobani na? Ulsake singamfanisa no Jesu, umSindisi wetu. Ngani na? Mhla efayo uAbrahame wab' eneminyaka emingapi na? Izinsuku zonke zika 'Abrahame zaba iminyaka e 'likulu namashumi ay'isikombisa nanhlanu.

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

Lesson 18.

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

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

ongozini, in, from danger	emfuleni, at, to, from the river
ekudhleni, in the food, at meal	ezweni, at, to, from the land
omahashini, at, from the horses	enyonini, at, to, from the bird
	osangweni, at, to, from the gate
	ezulwini, at, to, from the sky

e.g.—Akube izinhlanzi emanzini nezinyoni emoyeni, let there be fishes in the water and birds in the air.

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

m is changed into *ny*, emlonyeni, in, to, from the mouth (umlomo)
p is changed into *tsh*, esibotshweni in, to, from band, duty
 (isibopo).

mb is changed into *ni*, emtonjeni, at, to, from the well (umtombo)
b is changed into *tsh*, ezingutsheni, in, to, from clothes (izingubo)

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

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

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

Locative	Locative
ikaya, homo, ekaya	impumulanga, east, empumalanga
ikanda, head, ekanda	intshonalanga, west, entshon-
imini, noon, emini	langa
ubusika, winter, ebusika	inyakato, north, enyakato
ubusuku, night, ebusuku	iningizimu, south, oningizimu
ihlane, desert, ehlane	ihlobo, summer, ehlobo
ulwandhile, sea, elwandhile	ukwindhla, autumn, ekwindhla
	umnyango, door, emnyango

84. A few locative forms are *irregular*, as:—
 ensimini, in, to, from the field (from insimu).
 ezinkomeni, in, to, from the cattle (from inkomo).
 entabeni, in, to, from the hill (from intaba).
 emzimbeni, in, to, from the body (from umzimba).
 ensimbini, in, to, from the iron (from insimbi).
 endhlini, in, to, from the house (indhlu).
 otshanini, in, to, from the grass (utshani).
 esifubeni, in the chest.
 egameni, in the name.
 ebumyamani, in the darkness.
 eububini, in the evil.

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

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

87. As there is no contraction with the initial vowel "e" of the Locative, the letter "s" is put in to avoid the *hiatus*—*e.g.*, *ngis' ekaya*, I am at home.

Wasuka	wahamba	ngas' emfuleni,
Lit. He started,	he went towards	the river,
igama lawo iJordanane.	Waya 'kuhlala	
the name of it,	Jordan.	He went to stay in
ehlane,	azile	ukudhla izinsuku
the desert and to abstain	from eating	days
ezi 'mashumi 'mane emini nas' ebusuku.		
forty	by day and	night.

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

Umuzi was' em Gungundhlovu, The town of Pietermaritzburg.
Izinnyoni zas' emoyeni, The birds of the (lit. of in the) air.
Isihlabati sas' ehlane, The sand of the (lit. of in the) desert.

89. To express *at, from, to a person's place* or *kraal*, the participle "kwa" is put before the proper name of the person whose place is mentioned. *Ngaya ngesonto elidhlulileyo kwa 'Madhlala*, I went last week to Madhlala's kraal. *Bayavela kwa 'Saoti*, they come from Saoti's place, kraal.

Exercise 17.

90. Izinkomo zabantu ziyahamba ensimini yombila. Abantwana baka 'Cele bayafunda esikoleni sas' ePolela. Zibeke izitsha etafuleni. Ubuhlungu bupi na? Bus' ekanda nas' esifubeni. Ipi innja yendoda na? Is' endhlini. Ningahamba ensimini. Inkosi itanda, ukuba ngiye enkantolo (court) namhla. Ipi innewadi yomfana na? Aiko endhlini. Umfana ka' Mlambo umnyama kakulu ebusweni. Intombazana ka' Ndhlovu yaqeda iminyaka emine esikoleni. Sambona umhlobo wetu kwa 'Lutuli. Ngabona abantwana besikole bedhlala ngas' emfuleni. Ku 'makaza kakulu ebusika. Innyanga iyatata ukukanya kwayo elangeni. Zisuse izitsha etafuleni. Amakosi abelungu apuza iwaine ezitsheni zegolide. Abantu abamnyama abajwayele (accustomed) ukuhlala ezihlalweni, batanda ukuhlala pansu emhlabatini. Enhliziyweni yomuntu kupuma okuhle nokubi. UNkulunkulu us' ezulwini nas' emhlabeni nas' ezindaweni zonke.

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

Lesson 19.

91. The *Passive form* of the verb is like its active form with insertion of the passive character "w" before the final vowel of the active form of the verb. The Negation of the passive form is obtained with the help of the negative prefix "a," like as in the active form (47)—*e.g.*, ngibonga, I praise; ngibongwa, I am praised; angibongwa, I am not praised.

ngabonga, I praised; ngabongwa, I was praised; angabongwa, I was not praised.
ngiyakubonga, I will praise; ngiyakubongwa, I will be praised; angiyakubongwa, I will not be praised.

But the passive form of the perfect tense has no "l" like the active form, *e.g.*:—

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

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

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

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

lotshwa, be written (loba, write)	hletshwa, be slandered (hleba)
tunywa, be sent (tuma, send)	
botshwa, be bound (bopa, bind)	
kunyulwa, be loosened (kumula, loosen)	

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

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

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

Irregular Imperatives are:—

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

95. The Preposition “by,” after the Passive form of the verb, is expressed in Zulu by the help of inserted letters, *viz.*:—

ng before u and a.
y before i.

l before words of Class II. and VI., *e.g.* :

umfana watshaywa ng'uyise, the boy was punished by his father.
abantu bayakutunywa y'inkosi, the people will be sent by the chief
inkosi yakohliswa l'ibuto, the king was deceived by the soldier.
abantwana bayahlutshwa l'utuli, the children are troubled by the dust.

96. The same letters take the place of the Auxiliary Verb to be, ukuba, *e.g.*:—

Ng'ubani owabekwa, ng'uKristo ukuba abe inhloko yeKlesia na? Who was made the head of the Church by Christ? Kwatsho Maria: ngi y'inneckukazi yen Kosi. Mary said: I am the handmaid of the Lord. U'ivila. He is a lazy person. Ung ubani na? Who are you? Ngi ng' uFunwayo. I am Funwayo.

97. In the Conjugation of Verbs whose root begins with a vowel the Zulu makes frequent use

of *Elisions* in order to avoid the hiatus which arises from the Prefixes and the initial vowel of the root of those verbs, *e.g.* :—

ng'ala, I forbid
w'ala, he forbids
s'ala, we forbid
w'enza-ni na?
what do you do?

ng'enza, I do
w'enza, you do
l'enza, it does
s'enza, we do
n'enza, you do
b'enza, they do

ukw'enza, to do
ukw'ala, to forbid
ukw'azi, to know.

Exercise 18.

97. Umfana ka'Funwayo watshaywa ng-'unfundisi ngoba engafundanga kable. Izindhlu zabelungu ziyakiwa ngezitini nangamatshe. Abafazi abapiwanga imali, basipiwa isinkwa uje (only), mhla besebenza ku'umlungu was'e Xopo. Isela labanjwa ebusuku, lafakwa etilongweni. Abantu bayapatwa kahle ng'amaNgisi. Izinnyoni ezadhla umbila eusimini zazotshwa ng'abafana. Intombazana ibizwa ng'unina. U Vilikazi ng'umuntu owaziwayo kakulu. Indaba yako aiyikukulunywa namhla. Kulanjiwe, kuy'indhlala (51).

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

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

Au or	}	express surprise—Dear me!	maye, express compassion—O!	}	to call one —here!
hau			mina,		
mame			or		
mamo			mina bo		

suka „ —Impossible! x } express anger—
eya { confound it!

'dade wetu, word commonly used in swearing.

eh! }	I say!	ai? }	well?	maye-ba-bo!	Dear me!
po! {		ai-ko? {			

Exercise 19.

99. Au! uti siyabusa (happy) lapa na? Akuko 'nnyama, akuko 'tshwala, y'indhlala yodwa (only) nje bo. O! 'mngane, imali yako anginayo. Umuntu uya s'enza isono, inxa ew 'eqa umteto ka 'Nkulunkulu. Sibotshiwe ukuba sipume ekwonezi, singene ekulungeni. Mame! watukutela umfo ka 'Velapi; katandanga nokuba akulume nami? X! eya; w'enza-ni lapa na? Po! Kunjani namhla 'mngane? Ai! akunjani, kunjenga (like as) izolo. (51) Po-ke kunjani ku 'nyoko na? Au! angikulumi, kunjalo nje bo. Aziko kimina izinkomo; au uti nginamanga y'ini? Hau! 'bantu! ku makaza namhla. Wo! salamba y'ini mhla siya kwa 'Teteleku, kwaba mnyama emehlweni. E! Ak 'ulinge nawe pela, w'enze njengaye. Po! uti-ni wena? Ng'u bani onecala na? Hau! w'enza-ni na? Mus' ukuyitshaya ingane.

Lesson 20.

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

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

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

101. As a rule the Demonstrative Pronoun precedes its corresponding Noun, and the *initial vowel* of the noun is *elided*—*e.g.*, leli 'hashi, this horse; lo 'mfana, this boy; leso sinkwa, that bread; kuleyo 'ndawo, at that place; lawo 'matshe, those stones; pezu kwalezo 'zingubo, over those clothes.

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

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

Instead of *y'imina*, one may use the *short form* *y'imi*, *ng'uwe*, *ng'uye*, *y'iko*, and omit the final syllable *na* of the emphatic Personal Pronoun.

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

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

Ng'umupi umfana owayitata innwadi na?

Who is the boy who took the book?

Y'lipi ihashi eligijima kahle na?

Which is the horse, that runs well?

Y'ipi indhlela eya emGeni na?

Which is the road which goes to Umgeni?

Y'isipi isitsha osifumayo na?

Which is the plate which you look for?

Ng'umupi umuti owawutshala izolo na?

Which tree did you plant yesterday?

Y'ibupi ubuhlalu enibutanda kakulu na?

Which beads do you like best?

Y'ikupi okwako na?

Which is yours?

Y'iloku.

It is this.

Y'ikupi okwabo na?

Which is theirs?

Y'ilokuya.

It is that there.

Wafika nga 'sipi 'sikati na?

At what time did you arrive?

Uvela kuy 'ipi indawo na?

From what place do you come?

Exercise 20.

104. Y' ilipi izwe avela kulo ama Kula na? Y' ilelo las' eIndia. Iyipi inyoni ehlabelelayo kahle kangaka na? Y'ibapi abafana abahlupayo ihashi na? Y' ilabaya. Y' izipi izinto enizitandayo kunezinye na? Y' ikupi okuhle kunokunye na? Y' ilipi ihashi olitandayo na? Y' ipi innwadi abay'aziyo abantwana kunezinye izinnwadi na? Y' isipi isitsha leso esingagezwanga na? Lowo 'mfazi okutshelile loku, ng' ubani na? Obani abafundile kahle le 'nnwadi na? Umfana wanika lowo 'mese ku 'bani na?

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

Nifuna ihashi lini (elinjani) na?
 What sort of horse do you want?
 Bafana umfana muni (or onjani) na?
 What sort of boy do they want?
 Y'ini na?
 What is it?
 Ukukolwa y' ini na?
 What is faith?
 Y'ini loko okwenzayo na?
 What is it that you do?
 Kuswelekile y' ini ukuba bahambe na?
 Is it necessary that they go or not?
 Ukufunga kuy' ini na?
 What is swearing?

Ngasitemba-ni ku 'Nkulunkulu na? Kufanele ngani, ukuba sitembe loku na? Umuntu muni lo ofikile namhla na? Ab' azi ukufa kwenkosi yabo uma ukufa kuni. Y' izipi izingubo eniziketileyo na? Y' ilezi. Sitanda lel' izwe. Innja leyo yomuntu idhlile innyama leyo, engikuluma ngayo. Umfazi lowo uhlala kuleyo 'ndhlu. Amadoda angitshelile ngemizi leya.

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

Lesson 21.

106. *Derivative Verbs* which express a particular meaning of the verb from which they come, and which are formed by various different suffixes, such as *isa, ela, ana, eka* and *isisa*, are quite regular

in their conjugation. Their meaning may be found in any ordinary dictionary—*e.g.*, ukw'aka, to build; ngiy'aka indhlu, I build the house; ukw'akela, to build for (ngiyam'akela indhlu, I build the house for him); ukw'akisa, to make to build, or help to build (ngiyam'akisa ubaba, I help my father to build).

ukw'akelana, to build for one another,

ukw'akisisa, to build carefully.

azi,	know	bhala,	write	baza,	carve
azisa,	respect	bhalela,	write to (with acc.)	bazela,	carve for
azisisa,	know very well	bhalisa,	make to write	bazeka,	carvable
azisela,	make known to				

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

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

109. *Reflexive verbs* are formed by insertion of the particle *zi* between the prefix and root of a verb—*e.g.*, umuntu ozidhlayo akavumi ukuzibeka pansu kwomunye, a person who is proud (lit. eats himself) does not allow to put himself under another one; abantu bafanele ukuzibamba njalo uma bepuza utshwala, people must be temperate (hold themselves) always when they drink beer.

110. The *Imperfect*, I was praising (lately), and the *Past Imperfect*, I have been praising

(long ago), are Compound Tenses formed with the Auxiliary Verb, "ukuba, to be," and the Participle present of the Verb.

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

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

bengingabongi, I did not praise (lately).
ngangingabongi, I was not praising (long ago)

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

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

Exercise 21.

113. Hambani niyoteza izinkuni nina, mina angiyi ehladini. Ai-bo, mus 'ukutshaya lo 'mfana kupela mtshaye nalowaya futi. Beniyekela ni ukusibiza na? Izulu belangadumi izolo, belingani futi. Sasingasoni nyakenye (last year), siyaqala nje. Ub'utanda ukuti-ni na? Ca, bengingatandi ukutsho 'luto. Abafana babengazigezi kahle izitsha namhla. Imifula ib'ingagewali kakulu izolo, nakuba belina kangaka. Amasela ab'engena endhlini yomlungu,

kepa ab'ebaleka, ngoba izinnja bezikonkota kakulu. Uyakulumisa (he talks like) okwomuntu ofundi-leyo. Umuzi wakiti uyabonakala kahle, inxa sis'entabeni leya. Susa lez'izinnewadi, azifuneki esikoleni. Umfana uyagijimisa ibashi (makes run). Umfana uyagijimisa (runs like) okwehashi. Ufunela-ni leso 'sihlalo na? Uy'akela ubani le'ndhlu na? Yiyeke, ingane, izihambe (that it may go by itself). Umfana ub'efunela uyise ugwai. Ngishiyele (lit. leave for me=give me snuff). Ngabuyela ekaya izolo mina, kodwa bona habuyele emakaya abo namhlanje. Kuhle ukutetelelana, inxa omunye (one) ehlopile omunye (another). Ngasizibamba njalo ekudhleni nas'ekupuzeni nas'ekw'enzeni konke kweu. Siyatanda izinto ezibukekayo. Ai, 'nkosi! ngangifikile izolo nxa bengikwazi ukuti uyangifuna. Singakanani isikati sokuhlala kwako kule'izwe lase Natal na? Kwabekwa-ni pakati endhlini enkulu na? Intombazana yamecelela unina ugwai. Umfana ub'ekalela-ni na? Ng'ubani ozauhla kule'ndhlu na? Ubani lowo 'mfazi owamngenisisa uNhleko endhlini na? Lab'abantu bayatan dana. Kuhle ukusizana.

Lesson 22.

114. *Ordinals* are formed from the Cardinal numbers by the Prefix "isi" and the initial Inflex of the corresponding noun—*e.g.*, umfana wesibili (u isi bili), the second boy; indhlu yesitatu (i isi tatu), the third house; isihlalo sesine (si isi ne), the fourth chair; ubusuku bwesihlanu (bu isi hlanu), the fifth night.

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

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

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

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

ngokwesibili (nga uku isibili), secondly.
ngokwesitatu, thirdly.

See list of cardinals, ordinals, &c., pages 64 and 65; see also Nos. 39, 40, 43.

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

1st Class, boba	<i>e.g.</i> , abafana bobabili, both boys.
2nd .. oma	amabashi omashumi, all ten horses.
3rd .. zom or zon	izihlalo zonhlana, all five chairs.
4th .. zom	
5th .. yom or yon	imiti yomitatu, all three trees.
6th .. zom.	

Likewise is—we two, tina sobabili.
you three, nina nobatatu.
they four, bona bobane.

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

According to the 8 classes of nouns the list of these demonstrative adverbs runs as follows:—

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

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

Exercise 22.

121. Uyihlo unabantwana abangapi na? Ba-'sikombisa abafana, namantombazana a'situpa. Owakelene nati (our neighbour) unamashashi anahlanu; elami linye nje. Innyanga inezinsuku ezi-'mashumi matatu. Bobatatu abafo wetu bafa nyakenye (last year). Ubani olimile leyo 'nsimu yesibili na? Uyise wafika ngosuku lwesine lwale 'nnyanga edhlulileyo. Isonto (week) lesine leli lowo 'mntwana afundile. Y'ilo oweshumi umfazi ka 'Macala. Umupi umuntu obabonile abafana bentshontsha izitelo ensimini na? Ungitshelile uqobo lwake (he himself has told me). Nangu uyihlo efkile. Nanti ifu libonakala ezulwini. Nanso innyoni enhle efana nejuba. Nantiya ihashi ligijima pezulu okalweni lwentaba. Nazo izinkomo zako.

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

	Imperative.	Perfect.
<i>ukuti</i> , to say		ngite ^a
<i>ukutsho</i> , to say	yitsho	ngitshilo
ukuhlala, to sit	hlala	ngihlezi
<i>ukw'azi</i> , to know	azi	ng'azile
ukumua, to stand	yima	ngimi
ukumita, to be pregnant		ngimiti
ukusuta, to be sated	suta	ngisuti

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

124. But the expression *I am not* is translated with the short form of the emphatic personal pronoun without the final syllable *na*—*e.g.*, anisiwo amadoda, ning abafana nje, you are not men, you are only boys; akayikw'esaba, uma engesilo igwala, he will not fear, if he is not a coward; angiyikumtuma lo'mfana, nxa engesiye umfana otenbekileyo, I will not send this boy if he is not a reliable boy.

Lesson 23.

125. There are in Zulu a considerable number of *Idiomatic limitations of the meaning of verbs* expressed by means of particles such as *ka*, not yet; *sa*, still, or no longer; and *se*, now; as well as by

^aThe short form of the Perfect with omission of the syllable "il" before the final vowel "e" is frequent, particularly in monosyllabic verbs; *e.g.*, ulete-ni na? what have you brought? w'ake-ni na? where have you built? ng'ake emi Bubu, I live (have built) at the Zwaartkop; ufike nini na? when have you come? ngfike namhlanje, I have come only to-day.

means of verbs, defective and other, as *ukuti*, then; *hlezi*, continually; *buya*, return = again; *anela*, merely; *citshé*, nearly; *vama*, often; *za*, until; *bonanga*, never.

Examples.

126. (a) *Ka*, not yet—*e.g.*, asikahambi, we do not yet go; safika tina bengakafiki bonk'abanye (we came not yet coming) before all the others.
- (b) *Sa*, still (in negation: no longer)—*e.g.*, usapilile na? are you still in good health? kusalungile, it is still all right; akasayikukw'enza loku, he will no longer do this. *Sa* is changed into *se* when used before a noun, adjective or adverb—*e.g.*, ubaba usekona, my father is still alive (is still here); unina kaseko, his mother is no longer here (is dead); mhla befika abafowabo, bamfumanisa engaseko, when his brothers came they found him no longer here.
- (c) *Se*, just now, just then. Whereas *ka* and *sa* always follow the initial Prefix, the Particle *se*, just now (then) changes its position in the same way as the syllable "be" in the Imperfect (110).

sengibonga, I praise now;
 us'ubonga, you praise now;
 us'ebonga, he praises now;
 selibonga (2nd Class), it praises now.

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

- (d) *Ukuti* (lit.: to say), when; (with Infinitive or Participle), *e.g.*, bati ukufika kwabo emzini, balwa, when they arrived at the kraal, they fought; sati sifika s'ezwa umuntu ekala, when we arrived we heard somebody crying. Sengati (with Potential), *e.g.*, sengati singambona umfo wetu namhlanje, O that we may see our brother to-day.
- (e) *Hlezi* (Perfect of hlala, remain, sit), continually; (with Participle), *e.g.*, umfazi ka Fumwayo uhlezi ekuluma, the wife of Fumwayo is continually talking.
- (f) *Buya* (lit.: return), again, then, afterwards; *e.g.*, wabuya wati-ni na? what did he (or you) say then? tula-ke manje, ubuy'ukulume uma ngibuza kuwe, now be quiet, and speak again when I ask you.
- (g) *Anela* (lit.: be content with), merely, just; (with Infinitive), *e.g.*, lab'abafana b'anela ukudhlala nje, these boys merely play (do nothing but play).
- (h) *Citshe* (lit.: put out), nearly; (with Infinitive), *e.g.*, sacitsh 'ukuhamba, sati ausayikufika, we were nearly (on the point of) going on; we thought you will no longer come.
- (i) *Vama* (lit.: be abundant), often, frequently; with Infinitive, *e.g.*, lo'mfazi uyavam 'ukuhleba abantu, this woman often slanders people.
- (j) *Za* (lit.: to come), until, at last; *e.g.*, sahamba, saza safika kwa 'Mzimba, we went on until we came to uMzimba's kraal; hlala lapa ngize ngikubize futi, remain here until I call you again.

- (k) *Bonanga* (lit.: did not see), never; *e.g.*,
angibonanga (with Participle) ngibone
izwe las 'eIndia, I have never seen India
(the land of India); asibonanga sizwe le
'ndaba oyikulumayo, we have never heard
this thing (story) which you say.

Exercise 23.

127. Sisafunda. Usalele. Ikaya lake lisekude. Uma kusenjalo, asinakw'enza 'luto. Baseng'ama-doda amatsha, abakagugi. Ikanda lako lise 'buhlungu y'ini na? Ca, baba, alisafani na izolo, alise 'buhlungu kakulu namhla. Uyihlo kaseko y'ini na? Ca usekona epilile kahle nje. Ng'uye umuntu engambona izolo kwa 'Kehla na? Qabo, aku yena. Ehe! kwakung' uyena. Ehe! ng'uye impela. Ng'uwe owantshontska usheleni wami na? Qabo, aku mina. Hau! uma kunge wena, ubani omntshontshileyo na? Obaba betu bakupuka nyankenye baya emNambiti; kepa sekuzwakele izwi lokuti (the word that) bayosikupula nati, bati lihle izwe lakona (of there = that). Sengihamba mina, salani kahle nonke. Ekaya kiti kutiwa kwapela ukudhla, kwadhliwa izinkumbi. Eya! tulani! kanti nibang'umsindo ongaka lapa kwami (in my kraal). Wozani nibone izinkomo, nauziya, wo! zihle y'ini! Kazi ukusebenza lo'mfana neze (at all), l'ivila nje bo. Kepa le 'ndaba wangifihlela-ni yona izolo na?

Go to the school before the teacher comes. I will no longer do this. I let (allow you) to go out with your friend, but you must be back (return) by 4 o'clock. You must not be lazy in your work for the sake (ngenxa yokufunda) of learning. I will allow you to learn at some other time (ngensinye isikati). Do not go away (hamba), when I am not here (ngingeko). The horse is lost (lilahlekile). I am still quite well (ngisahlezi kahle impela). If

people come, tell them to remain outside till I return. Is your father better (usindile)? No sir, he is still sick; he is not yet better. Will you arrive before sunset (lingakatshoni ilanga)? Is the wagon ready to go? Are you ready to go? No I am not ready. I am ready now (se).

Lesson 24.

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

- (l) *Ke* = ever (particularly in questions). Uke walibona ibubesi na? did you ever see a lion?
- (m) *Suka* (lit: get away) = whoever; osuk 'etanda angahamba, whoever likes may go; osuk 'ecela, uyakutola, whoever asks will obtain.
- (n) *Ukuti* (lit: to say) = are many; zinti inzinkomo zakiti, the cattle of our kraal are so many (showing up the fingers); bati abafazi benkosi, the wives of the chief are so many.
- (o) *Ukuti* (lit: to say) = in that direction; waya ngapi umfo wenu na? wahamba, wati (pointing at the direction), where did your brother go to? he went in that direction.
- (p) *Ngati* (lit: said) = seem; lo'mfana ungati ulungile, this boy seems to be good; kungati ngimbona uyihlo eza ngehashi, it seems, I see your father coming on horseback.
- (q) *Njenga* (like) = according to; ng'enza nje-ngokutsho kwake, I acted according to his word.

- (r) *Ukupela* (end) = except, only; *umfundisi akasolanga 'muntu ukupela u Ndimande*, the teacher did not blame anybody except uNdimande.
- (s) Neither—nor is expressed in Zulu by two negative verbs, *akafundi futi akasebenzi*.
- (t) *Kunokuba*, rather than; *angahamba kunokuba ngimvumele ukuba ay'enze into enjalo*, he may go rather than I would allow him to do such a thing.
- (u) Each other is expressed with the derivative verb “*ana*” *laba 'bantu bayazondana (basizana, batandana)*, these persons hate (help, love) each other.
- (v) very
real
proper } is expressed with the help of double emphatic pronoun. *Nansi inncwadi eyonayona engiyifunayo*, here is the very book which I am looking for.
- (w) myself
yourself
himself
&c. } is expressed by the word “*uqobo* = substance,” and the possessive pronoun. *uqobo lwami*, myself; *uqobo lwabo*, themselves; *ihlati uqobo lwalo*, the forest itself.
- (x) *umtana*, child
umka, wife } have the possessive pronoun added—*e.g.*, *umtanake*, his child; *umtanami*, my child; *umkako*, your wife; *umka 'Xulu*, Xulu's wife.

Likewise the word expressing what a person possesses is added to the word, “*umnini*, proprietor,” *e.g.*, *umninindhlu*, proprietor of the house; *umninilo ihashi*, proprietor of (it) the horse.

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

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

Exercise 24.

Ake (please) nugipelekezele pela. Bafika emakaya abo lis' and 'ukutshona ilanga (just after). Abasebenze ensimini, and 'uba (and then) bafunde. Angibonanga ngimbona lowo 'mfazi. Soku 'sikati sini na? (What o'clock is it now?) Kuy isikati sika ten (or seshumi). Kuyakutshaya isikati sesine. (It will strike four o'clock). Kade (long time) ngihlezi kulo 'mlungu. Ngokwami (as far as I am concerned) ungavagatsha. Ngifuna lelo 'hashi nalo (also). Abafana bayakuya emasimini, uma uyise engatsho (unless the father says) ukuti abahlale endhlini. Kupi kini, mntanami? Ngitanda ukuya kona. Intombazana ifundile kakulu; isiyaz'azi (she knows now) izinto ezininginingi (very many). Uyagula kabi umfo wetu omkulu, ubulewe umkohlane. Ubani lo 'mfana os'and ukufika lapa na? Jabula nxa uhlupeka manje; ungaze (that you may not) uhlupeke ngas 'ekugeineni.

Translations from Zulu into English; literal and free.

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

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

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

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

mhlambe anamatele (38)	kwenye,	adelele	enye.
perhaps he might keep	to the one	and despise the other.	
or he will sustain	the one	and despise the other.	

Ningekonze (77)	uNkulunkulu	noMamona.	Kuloko-ke
You cannot serve	God	and mammon.	To that then
" " "	"	"	Therefore

ngiti (122)	kinina.	ningazixobisi (47)	ngokwoku hlala
I say	to you,	do not worry yourselves	about it your
I say	to you,	be not solicitous	for your

kwenu,	ukuti,	eniyakudhla (42)	nangokwomzimba wenu,
life,	to say,	what you will eat,	and about it your body,
life,	to say,	what you shall eat,	nor for your body

ukuti,	eniyakukw'embata.	Angiti
to say,	what you shall put it on.	Do I not say,
	what you shall put on.	Is not

ukuhlala kudhlula	ukudhla,	umzimba udhlula	izingubo na?
the life excels the food	the food	the body excels the clothes?	
the life more than	the food.	and the body more than	the raiment?

Bekani izinyoni (88)	zapezulu!	azihlwayeli.
Behold the birds	of in the air,	they do not sow.
	of the air,	for they neither sow.

azivuni,	azibekeli	emilindini (80)
they do not reap.	they do not lay	up into barns,
nor do they reap.	nor gather	into barns,

kanti u Yihlo (55) wenu os'ezulwini (42) uyaz'ondhla.
but your Father who is in Heaven feeds them.
and your Heavenly Father feedeth them.

Angiti nina (52)	kambe nizidhlula kakulu	zona na?
Do I not say, you,	of course, excel much them	(the birds)?
Are not you	of much more value than they?	

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

E! uNkulunkulu I say, God, Now, God,	um Dabuli the Creator the Creator	usinikile has given us has given us	konke. all. all things.
Konje So then, Therefore	akufanele (51) is it not becoming is it not fitting,	ukuba (38) simbuyisele that we should return to him that we should make some	
na 'kumbuyisela nga 'luto? with returning through something return to him.		Kepa y'ikupi (103) But which is But what is	loko (100) that it
esingambuyisela what we can return to him that we can return to him?	(53) ngako? through it? Well, Well,	Aike! Well, Well,	zintatu they are three there are three
izinto ezingabile impela asinika (42) things wonderful indeed which he gave us them; very wonderful things, which he has given us;		zoma, which elevate us	ezisipakanisa (69) which elevate us
sibe (38) that we should so that we may	amakosi isibili be kings in truth be kings indeed	pezu (32) kwomhlaba over the whole over the whole	wonke (41) world, world,
ezis'enza which make us which enable us	kambe so then	sibe ng'abantu (102), to be men, to be men,	ukuti nje. to say just these are
inngqondo yetu (63), our intellect our intellect	nenhliziyo yetu, and our heart, our heart,	nokukuluma kwetu and our speech, and our speech,	okona which which
kung' (102) is the is the	umlomo wokunye (62) mouth of the other mouth of expression of the other two.	loko kokubili (119) that both two.	Asina We are We have
'luto (48) not with anything not got anything	oluhle kunalezi (27) good more than these better than these	'zinto ezintatu three things. three things.	
Kuy'izo (102) It is those It is with	ngaloku therefore these three	esingasebenza (77) we can work wo ought to labour	ngazo with them in order
ukumbuyisela our returning to return	kwetu to him to	uNkulunkulu; God; God;	kuti ngenngqondo it says, with the intellect With the intellect
siko'we (38) we should believe we ought to believe	(53) kuye in him in him	kuti it says, with the heart with the heart	ngenhliziyo with the heart with the heart

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

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

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

njeng'elas eNatali (88) leli, (100) kungahluma (77) izinto
 like Natal this, it can grow things
 as Natal there should grow so

eziningi (128 y) ezi 'nhlobohlobo kangaka. Loko-ke kuya kuqala,
 many different kinds so much. That then comes firstly,
 many different kinds of things. It is firstly on account

ngoba izwe liy' imbanda
 because the land is a terrace,
 of the land being arranged in the form of a terrace.

lingalingene ukupakama kwalo. okona kwenz' ukuba
 it not being even its rising, which makes that
 varying in height, which causes

libe 'mimoyamoya, netshisayo nezotileyo nebandayo;
 it be different winds, hot and temperate and cold;
 different climates, hot, temperate and cold;

okwesibili, kuya ngoba umhlabati wona (52)
 the second, it comes, because the ground it is
 secondly because there are different sort of soil,

u 'nhlobo ngenhlobo, kuba y'ilolo 'hlobo (102)
 different kinds, it is each kind
 so that each kind

lunemiti yalo elufaneleyo
 is with its trees which fit it,
 has its own particular trees which are adapted to it

ecumayo (69) kulo (53). Kunjalo-ke (51)
 which increase in it (kind). It is so then
 which are adapted to it and do well in it.

abelungo ukutshala kwabo bayaketa izindawongezindawo (128 y)
 the white men their planting they choose the different places
 Now the white men choose in their planting different places

ezilungele leyo naleyo (100) 'nto. Bati (123) ezweni elingas
 which fit that and that thing. They say on the land which is
 to suit different things. So on the land which is

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

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

nopayinapu, nokova, naolenjisi, namapilikosi, namapetshisi
 pineapple, banana, orange, apricots, and peaches
 pineapple, banana, orange, apricots, and peaches

kuti kwelizotileyo ngas'enhla batshale uko'weni, nefoliji,
 it says in the temperate upwards they grow wheat, forage,
 and then in the temperate climate up-country they grow forage,

norase, namaapele nokunyo okuningi,
 barley, apples and many other (things).
 barley, apples and many other things.

Grammatical Paradigms.

1 Personal Pronouns (6, 9) 2 Emphatic Personal Pronouns (52)

Singular.			Plural			Singular.			Plural		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
ngi	u	u	si	ni	ba	mina	wena	yena	tina	nina	bona
I	you	he	we	you	they	I	you	he	we	you	they
Class	1	u			ba			yena			bona
"	2	li			a			lona			wona
"	3	i			zi			yona			yona
"	4	si			zi			sona			zona
"	5	u			i			wona			zona
"	6	lu			zi			lona			zona
"	7	bu			—			bona			—
"	8	ku			—			kona			—

3. Possessive Adjectives (63).

Class	1	2	3	3		
	my	your	his	its		
1	wami	wako	wake	walo		2
2	lami	lako	lake	layo		3
3	yami	yako	yake	yaso		4
4	sami	sako	sake	sawo		5
5	wami	wako	wake	walo		6
6	lwami	lwako	lwake	lwabo		7
7	bwami	bwako	bwake	bwako		8
8	kwami	kwako	kwake	kwalo		2

	our	your	their		their	
1	betu	benu	babo	1	bawo	2
2	etu	enu	abo	2	azo	3
3	zetu	zenu	zabo	3	yazo	4
4	zetu	zenu	zabo	4	zayo	5
5	yetu	yenu	yabo	5	yazo	6
6	zetu	zenu	zabo	6	—	7
7	—	—	—		—	8
8	—	—	—		—	

4. Demonstrative Pronouns (100-105).

Class	Singular.		
1	this, lo	that, lowo	that one there, lowaya
2	leli	lelo	leliya
3	le	leyo	leya
4	lesi	leso	lesiya
5	lo	lowo	lowaya
6	lolu	lolo	loluya
7	lobu	lobo	lobuya
8	loku	loko	lokuya

Class	Plural.		
1	these, laba	those, labo	those ones there, labaya
2	lawu	lawo	lawaya
3	lezi	lezo	leziya
4	—	—	—
5	leya	leyo	leya
6	lezi	lezo	leziya
	—	—	—

5 Cardinal Numbers (39) Ordinals (43). Adverbial Numerals (117)

1 nye	ukuqala, first	once, kanye
2 bili	isibili, second	twice, kabili
3 tatu	isitatu, third	three times, katatu
4 ne	isine, fourth	four times, kane
5 hlani	isihlani, fifth	five times, kahlanu
6 isitupa	isitupa, sixth	10 times, kal'ishumi
7 isikombisa	isikombisa	100 times, ka'ikulu
8 shiyangalombili	isishiyangalombili	
9 shiyangalolunye	isishiyangalolunye	Adverbial Ordinals (118)
10 ishumi	ishumi	firstly, ngokwokuqala
11 ishumi nanye	umuvo	secondly, ngokwesibili
12 ishumi nambili	umuvo wesibili	thirdly, ngokwesitatu
13 ishumi nantatu	umuvo wesitatu	fourthly, ngokwesine
14 ishumi nane	umuvo wesine	
15 ishumi nanhlanu		
16 ishumi nasitupa		

17	„	nasikombisa		
18	„	nashiyangalombili		
19	„	nashiyangalolunye		
20		amashumi	amabili	
21	„	„	nanye	
22	„	„	nambili	
30	amashumi	amatatu		
40	„	amane		
50	„	amahlanu		
60	„	ay'isitupa		
70	„	ay'isikombisa		
80	„	ashiyangalombili		
90	„	ashiyangalolunye		
98	„	„	nashiyangalombili	
100	ikulu			
104	ikulu	nane		
200	amakulu	amabili		
1.000	inkulungwane			
1893,	inkulungwane	namakulu	ashiyangalombili	namashumi
		ashiya-ngololunye	nashiyangalombili	
10.000	itshe			
100.000	isigidi			

6. Ukubonga. to praise.

	Imperative.		
Positive.	Negative	Passive	Negative.
bonga, bongani;	ungabongi, ningabongi	bongwa	ungabongwa.
	Infinitive.		
ukubonga.	ukungabongi	ukubongwa.	ukungabongwa.
	Indicative.		
	Positive.	Negative.	
Present, ngibonga.	ngiyabonga.	angibongi, participle,	ninga-
		bongi.	
Perfect, ngibongile.		angibongile, angibonganga.	
Past, ngabonga.		angabonga.	
Imperfect, bengibonga.		bengingabongi.	
Past Imperfect, ngangibonga.		ngangingabongi.	
Future, ngiyakubonga.		angiyikubonga.	
Ineffective, bengiyakubonga.		bengingayikubonga.	
(or Conditional)			
	Potential.		
Present, ngingabonga		ngingebonge.	
Perfect, bengingabonga		bengingebonge.	
	Optative.		
Present, ngangabonga.		ngangingabongi.	
Perfect, ngangibongile.		ngangingabonganga.	
	Subjunctive.		
Present, ngibongo.		ngingabongi.	

7. Ukuba, to be.

Positive.
yiba, yibani.

ukuba.

Imperative.

Negative.
ungabi, ningabi.

Infinitive.

ukungabi.

Indicative.

Present, ngiba.

Perfect, ngibe.

Past, ngaba.

Future, ngiyakuba, ngoba.

Ineffective, bengiyakuba.

angibi, part: ngingabi.

angibanga.

angaba.

angiyikuba.

bengingayikuba.

Potential.

Present, ngingaba.

Imperfect, bengingaba.

Past Imperfect, ngangingaba.

ngingebe.

bengingebe.

ngangingebe.

Optative.

Present, ngangiba.

Perfect, ngangibe.

ngingebe.

ngangingabanga.

Subjunctive.

Present, ngibe.

ngingabi.

ZULU INDEX.

Abbreviations used in both Indexes.

n.—noun; pron.—pronoun; adv.—adverb; conj.—conjunction; adj.—adjective; v.—verb; prep.—preposition; int.—interjection; contr.—contraction; d.v.—derivative verb; inf.—infinitive; pass.—passive; part.—participle; subj.—subjunctive; irr. v.—irregular verb; trans. v.—transitive verb; ref. v.—reflexive verb; pl.—plural.

A

ai, adv. well; ai-ke, well then.
ai-bo! int. don't do it! out of that!
aka, v. build; owakelene, neighbour; d.v. akela, build for.
ake, particle, please (with Subj.)
alusa, v. herd.
ando (is) n. hammer.
au! int. dear me!
azi, v. know; pass. aziwa, known

B

ba, v. be.
baba (u), n. my father.
baleka, v. run away.
bali (in), n. flower.
bamba, hold, catch.
zibamba, ref. v. hold oneself
—be temperate.
banga, v. make; bang'umsindo, make a noise.
bani (u), pron. who; pl. obani.
bantshi (i), n. coat.
banzi, adj. wide.
beka, v. put.
bi, adj. bad.
bila (um), n. mealies.
bili, adj. two.
biza, v. call, demand.
bo! int. it is a fact; I say!
bouvu, adj. red.
bona, v. see; d.v. bonakala, is visible.
bopa, v. bind.
bubesi (i), n. lion.

buka, look at; d.v. bukekayo, nice looking.
bukali, adj. sharp.
bulala, v. kill; pass. perfect, bulewe.
bulukwe (i) n. trousers.
busa, v. be happy.
buya, v. return; d. v. buyela, return to.
buzi, v. enquire at (ku).
buzi (in), n. goat.

C

ca (adv.), no.
cala (i), n. guilt; necala, guilty.
cela, v. ask (ku); d.v. celela, ask for.
cita, v. waste.

D

daba (in), n. affair, matter.
dada (i), n. duck.
dala, adj. old.
dala, v. create.
dawo (in), n. place.
de, adj. tall.
delela, v. despise.
dhla, v. eat; dhla (uku), n. food.
dhlala, v. play.
dhlala (in), n. famine.
dhlu (in), house.
dhlula, v. pass; perf. dhlulile, past—last.
dodakazi (in), n. daughter.
dodana (in), n. son.
duku (in), n. stick.
duma, v. thunder; liduma (izulu)

E

e! int. I say!
 eduze, prep. near to (na with
 contr.)
 ehe, yes.
 enza, v. do.
 eqa, v. transgress.
 esaba, v. fear.
 eya! int. do you hear me.

F

fa, v. die.
 faka, v. put on, put in.
 fakazi (u), n. witness.
 fana, v. be similar to (na with
 contr.) d.v. fanisa, compare
 with (na with contr.)
 fana (um), n. boy.
 fanele, v. must; (with inf.)
 fastele (i), n. window.
 fazi (um), woman, wife.
 filelela, v. hide for.
 fika, v. come; n. fiki (um) new-
 comer.
 fo (um), n. brother, stranger.
 fokazana (um), n. poor fellow.
 fu (i), n. cloud.
 fuba (isi), n. chest.
 fula (um), n. river.
 funa, v. look for, want.
 d.v. funoka, be wanted.
 d.v. funela, look on behalf
 of another.
 funa, conj. lest (with Subj.)
 funa, v. learn, read.
 fundisi (um), n. teacher.
 futi, adv. also, again.
 futshane, adj. short.

G

gama (i), n. letter of the alpha-
 bet, name.
 gcina, v. keep; n. gcina (uku),
 end.
 gewala, v. be full.
 geja (i), n. plough.
 gelosi (in), n. angel.
 geza, v. wash.
 gijima, v. run; d.v. gijimisa,
 make run.
 golide (i), n. gold.
 qibelo (um), n. Saturday.
 gqoko (isi), n. hat.
 gubo (in), n. cloth.

guga, v. grow old.
 gula, v. be sick.
 gwayi (u), n. tobacco.

H

hamba, v. go.
 hansi, (i), n. goose.
 hashi (i), n. horse.
 hau! int. dear me!
 hembe (i), n. shirt.
 hlaba (um), n. earth.
 hlabati (um), n. ground floor.
 hlabelela, v. sing.
 hlala, v. stay, sit, live; n. hlalo
 (isi), chair.
 hlalu, adj. five.
 hlali (i), n. forest.
 hle, adj. nice, good; adv. kahle.
 hliziyo (in), n. heart.
 hloba (um), n. friend.
 hlonipa, v. honour.
 hlope, adj. white.
 hlungu (ubu), n. pain.
 hlupa, v. trouble; d.v. hlupeka,
 to be in trouble.

I

inpela, adv. thoroughly, indeed.
 India (i), n. India.
 inxa, adv. when (with part.)
 izolo, adv. yesterday.

J

jabula, v. be glad.
 juba (i), n. dove.
 jwayele (perf. of jwayela), v.
 accustomed.

K

ka, sign of Genitive for personal
 nouns.
 kabi (in), n. ox.
 kade, adv. some time ago.
 kahle, adv. well.
 kakulu, adv. very, used to form
 the Superlative of Adjectives.
 kala, v. cry; d.v. kalela, cry for.
 kalo (u for ulu), n. ridge of hill.
 kanda (i), n. head.
 kangaka, adv. so much.
 kanjani, adv. how.
 kanti, adv. in fact.

kantolo (in), n. court.
 kanya (uku), n. light.
 kati (isi), n. time.
 kaya (i), home; locative, ekaya.
 kaza (ama), n. (pl. only) cold.
 ke, particle, then.
 kepa, conj. but.
 keta, v. choose.
 kodwa, conj. but.
 kole (isi), n. school.
 Komazi (um), n. Umkomaas river
 komazi (in), n. cow.
 komo (in), n. cattle.
 kona, adj. here.
 kona, adv. here, there.
 konje? adv. well then? is it
 true then?
 konkwa, v. bark.
 kosi (in), n. lord, chief, master.
 ku, prep. at, to, from.
 kuba (um), n. custom.
 kude, adj. far away.
 kuhlane (um), n. fever.
 kuku (in), n. fowl.
 Kula (i), n. an Indian.
 kula, adj. big.
 kulu (i), adv. hundred.
 luluma, v. speak.
 kumba (isi), n. skin.
 kumbi (in), n. locust.
 kuma, more than (to form the
 Comparative of adj.)
 kuni (u from uku), n. firewood.
 kupela, adv. only.
 kupuka, v. go up.
 kupula, v. bring up; take up.
 kusasa, adv. to-morrow.
 kwa, prep. at the place of so
 and so.

L

lala, v. lie down; Perfect: lele,
 be asleep.
 lalela, v. obey.
 lamba, v. be hungry; Pass.
 lanjwa (97)
 lambile (yo), adj. hungry.
 langa (i), n. sun.
 lapa, adv. here.
 leta, v. bring.
 lima, v. dig, plough.
 limaza, v. hurt.
 linda, trans. v. wait for.
 linga, v. try.
 loba, v. write.
 loku, pron. this.

londoloza, trans. v. take care of.
 luhlaza, adj. green.
 lunga (uku), n. good life.
 lungu (um), white man.
 lwane (isi), n. animal.

M

mali (i), n. money.
 mame (u), n. my mother.
 mame! int. dear me!
 manje, adv. now.
 mese (u), n. knife; pl. omese.
 mla, adv. on the day when (with
 part).
 mmandi, adj. sweet.
 muyama, adj. black.
 mopfu, adj. poor.
 musa! v. do not! (with inf.)

N

na, particle of interrogation.
 na, conj. and, with (with contr.)
 na, v. rain: lina (izulu), it rains.
 Nambiti (um), n. Ladysmith.
 namhla, adv. to-day; namhlan-
 je, adv. this very day.
 Natal (i), n. Natal—iBotwe.
 neane, adj. small.
 neeku (in), n. confidential
 servant.
 newadi (in), n. book, letter
 communication.
 ndhla (ama), n. (pl. only)
 strength.
 ne, adv. four.
 nembala, adv. really.
 neze, adv. not at all.
 ng, instead of v. "is" before
 nouns.
 ng, to express "by" in passive
 forms.
 nga, prep. for, with, from (with
 contr.)
 nga (ama) n. (pl. only) lie.
 ngaka, adj. so big.
 ngakanani, adj. how long.
 ngane (um), n. friend.
 ngane (in), n. baby.
 ngani, adv. why.
 ngapi, adj. how many.
 ngena, v. go in; d.v. ngenisa,
 bring in.
 ngenu, adj. without (with Eli-
 sion).

Ngesi (i), n. Englishman.
 ngoba, conj. because (with part.)
 ni, pron. what (follows the verb).
 ni, adj. what sort of.
 nika, trans. v. give.
 nino (u), n. his mother.
 ningi, adj. many.
 nina (u), n. his mother.
 verb.

nja (in), n. dog.
 njalo, adj. thus, so; adv. always.
 njani, adj. how.
 nje, adv. only, just.
 njenga, adv. like as (with contr.)
 njengokuba, adv. like as.
 Nkulunkulu (u), n. God.
 nkwa (isi), n. bread.
 nokuba, conj. even that, though
 (with part.)
 ntanami (um), n. my child.
 (123 x.)

ntombazana (in), n. girl; pl.
 ama.

ntshontsha, v. steal.
 ntu (umu), n. person: plural
 people; akuko 'muntu, t'ere
 is nobody.

ntwana (um), n. child.
 nwele (u from ulu), n. hair.
 nyaka (um), n. year.
 nyakenye, adv. last year.
 nyama (in), n. meat.
 nyanga (in), n. moon, month.
 nye, adj. one, another.

nyoka (in), n. snake.
 nyoko (un), n. your mother.
 nyoni (in), n. bird.
 nxa—inxa, conj. when (with
 part).

nzi (ama), n. (pl. only) water.
 amanzi okupuzwa, drinking water.

O

odwa, adj. only.
 ona, v. offend.
 ona (ukw), n. sin: ono (is).
 n. sin.
 onke, adj. all.

P

pa, trans. v. give, pass. piwa.
 pansi, adv. down: prep. pansi
 kwa.

pakati, adverb inside: prep.
 pakati kwa.

pata, v. treat; pata kahle, treat
 well.

pela, adv. then.

pela, v. come to an end.

pelekezela, v. accompany.

petsheya, prep. on the other
 side of (kwa).

pezu, prep. on, upon (kwa with
 contr.)

pi, pron. which.

pi, adv. where.

pila, v. live; perf. pilile, be in
 good health.

po! int. How is it!

puma, v. go out, come out.

ilanga lipuma, the sun rises.

puza, v. drink.

Q

qabo, no.

qala, trans. v. begin.

qanda (i), n. egg.

qeda, trans. v. finish.

qed'uba, adv. as soon as.

qiniso (i), n. truth.

qobo (u from ulu), n. substance,
 thing itself: oqobo lwami—
 I wake; myself, himself.

S

sala, v. remain: sala kahle!
 good bye!

sango (i), n. gate.

sebenza, v. work; n. umsebenzi,
 work.

sela (i), n. thief.

sheleni (u), n. shilling: pl.
 osheleni.

shiyela, v. leave for.

Sibili (otwe), n. Tuesday.

sika (ubu), n. winter: in winter,
 ekusika.

sikombisa, adj. seven.

simbi (in), n. iron.

simu (in), n. field: pl. amasimu.

Sindisi (um), n. Saviour.

sindo (um), n. noise.

sizana, d.v. (from siza), help
 one another.

sizwa (in), n. young man.

so (i), n. eye: pl. amehlo.

so (ubu), n. face.

sola, v. blame.

sonta, v. attend at Divine Service. sonto (i), n. Sunday, week.

suku (u from ulu), n. day.

suku (ubu), n. night.

susu, v. remove.

swazi (u from ulu), n. switch.

swelekile, adj. necessary.

T

taba (in), n. hill.

tafula (i), n. table.

takati (um), n. witch.

tanda, v. like; d.v. tandana, like each other.

tata, v. take.

tatu, adj. three.

telo (isi), n. fruit.

temba, n. hope in (ku).

tenga, v. buy.

tetelela, v. forgive; d.v. tetelelana, forgive one another.

tetimacala (um), n. judge.

teto (um), n. precept.

teza, v. cut wood.

ti, irreg. v. say, say to (ku).

tilongo (i), n. gaol.

tini (isi), n. brick.

tiye (i), n. tea.

to (in), n. thing.

to (u from ulu), n. anything.

tofa, v. get.

tsha, adj. new, young.

tsha (isi), n. plate.

tshaya, v. strike, beat, punish.

tsho (i), n. stone.

tshela, trans. v. tell.

tsho, irreg. v. say.

tshona, sink down; ilanga litshona, the sun sets.

tshwala (u from ubu), beer.

tukutela, v. be angry.

tula, v. be quiet, keep silence.

twala, v. carry.

U

ukuba, conj. that, in order that (with subj.)

ukuti, conj. that, namely.

uma, conj. when, if (with part).

V

vagatsha, v. take a walk.

valo (isi), n. door.

vela, v. come from (ku).

vila (i), n. lazy person.

vu (in), n. sheep.

vumela, trans. v. allow.

W

waine (i), n. wine.

wo! int. oh!

X

xotsha, v. drive away.

Y

ya, v. go.

yebo, yes.

yeka, v. leave off.

d.v. yekela, omit.

yihlo (u), n. your father.

y'ini na? what is it? or not?

or what?

Z

za, v. come; imperative, woza.

zali (um), n. parent.

zi (umu), n. kraal.

zinyo (i), n. tooth.

zulu (i), n. heaven, sky.

zwakele, adj. is heard.

zwe (i), n. land.

zwi (i), n. word.

ENGLISH INDEX.

A

all, adj. onke. *e.g.*, all things
izinto zonke; we all, (tina)
sonke (41).
allow, v. vumela (trans. v.)
although, conj. noma (with
part).
always, adv. njalo, ngesikati
sonke.
and, conj. na (with contr.), *e.g.*,
umfazi nomtwana, the wo-
man and the child.
angry, adj. with anger, nolaka,
e.g., he is angry, unolaka.
annoy, v. blupa.
ask, v. cela (ku), buza (trans. v.)
at once, adv. konamanje.
attention pay, v. lalela, qapela.
away, adj. not here, ngeko.

B

baby, n. ngane (in).
bad, adj. bi; badly, adv. kabi.
because, conj. ngoba (with part).
before, prep. panibi (kwa).
begin, v. qala.
big, adj. kulu.
bind, v. bopa.
black, adj. myama.
blame, v. sola.
bone, n. itambo (i).
book, n. innewadi (in).
boy, n. umfana (um).
bread, n. isinkwa (isi).
break, v. bulala.
bring, v. leta.
brother, n. umfo (um).
build, v. aka.
but, conj. kodwa, kepa.
buy, v. tenga.
by, prep. (agent), *e.g.*, he will
be punished by his father.
uyakutshaywa ng'uyise.

C

call, v. biza.
candle, n. isibane (isi).
car, n. ikati (i).
cannot, v. I am not with, *e.g.*,
I can not go, anginaku
'hamba.
careful be, v. qapela.
carry, v. twala.
cattle, n. inkomo (in).
cattle-kraal, n. isibaya (isi).
charge, v. biza.
chief, n. inkosi (in).
child, n. umntwana (um).
clothes, n. izingubo (izin).
coat, n. ibantshi (i).
cock, n. iqude (i).
coffee, n. ikofi (i).
cold, n. amakaza (pl. only).
it is cold, kumakaza.
come, v. fika; go home; v.
goduka, come from, v. vela.
cook, n. umpeki (um).
cook, v. peka.
cry, v. kala.
custom, n. umkuba (um).

D

daughter, n. indodakazi (in).
day after to-morrow, adv. ngo-
mhlomunye.
destroy, v. bulala.
dig, v. lima.
do, v. enza.
dog, n. innja (in).
do not, v. musa (with inf.), *e.g.*,
do not go, musa ukuhamba.
door, n. isivalo.

E

easily, adv. kalula.
eat, v. dhla.
egg, n. iganda (i).
evening in the, adv. kusihlwa
eye, n. iso (pl. amehlo)

F

fat, adj. kulupele.
 father, my, our: ubaba; your,
 uyihlo; his, their: uyise.
 fellow poor, n. umfokazana
 (um).
 field, n. insimu; (pl. amasimu).
 find out, v. fumanisa.
 finish, v. qeda.
 firewood, n. ukuni (u from ulu).
 fish, n. inhlanzi (in).
 five, adj. hlanu.
 flesh, n. innyama (in).
 flower, n. imbali (im).
 food, n. ukudhla.
 forgive, v. tetelela.
 Friday, n. oLwesihlanu.
 from, prep. ku.

G

garden, n. insimu; in the gar-
 den, ensimini.
 gate, n. isango (isi).
 girl, n. intombazana (in).
 give, v. nika (trans. v.)
 go, v. hamba, ya.
 goat, n. imbuzi (im).
 God, n. uNkulunkulu (u).
 gold, n. igolide (i).
 good, adj. hle; good bye, sala
 kahle.
 good be, v. lunga.
 goods, n. impahla (im).
 go out, v. puma.
 guilty, adj. with guilt; necala
 guiltless; adj. without guilt,
 engena 'cala.

H

hammer, n. isando (isi).
 hat, n. isigqoko (isi).
 he, pron. u. *e.g.*, ubiza, he calls
 emph. pron. yena.
 healthy, adj. pilile.
 hen, n. inkukukazi (in).
 here, adj. kona, *e.g.*, he is
 here; ukona, here. adv.
 lapa.
 him, pron. m; *e.g.*, I see him,
 ngiyambona, emph. pron.
 yena.
 hold, v. bamba.

home, at, to our: kisi; your,
 kini; their, kubo.
 honest, adj. qoto.
 house, n. indala (i).
 how, adj. njani.

I

I, pron. ngi, *e.g.*, I look for,
 ngifuna, emp. pron. mina.
 if, conj. uma (with part).
 iron, n. insimbi (i).
 it, pron. ku; *e.g.*, it is good,
 kuhle; emph. pron. kona,
 lona, yona & (52).

K

knock at the door, v. nqonqota.
 know, v. azi.
 kraal, n. umuzi (umu).

L

labourer, n. isisebenzi (isi).
 laugh at, v. hleka (trans. v.)
 learn, funda.
 lest, conj. funa (with subj.)
 letter, n. (of the alphabet).
 igama (i), of communica-
 tion), innwadi (in).
 like, v. tanda.
 look for, v. funa.
 love, v. tanda.

M

man, n. indoda (in); (pl. ama-
 dododa).
 man respectable, n. umnunzana
 (u).
 man, young, n. insizwa (in).
 man white, n. umlungu (um).
 many, adj. ningi.
 how many, adj. ngaki, ngapi.
 master, n. inkosi (in).
 me, pron. ngi; *e.g.*, he sees me,
 ungibona, emph. pron. mina.
 meat, n. innyama (in).
 mind, v. bheka.
 money, n. imali (i).
 morning, in the; adv. ekuseni.
 much, adj. ningi.
 must, v. fanele (with inf.); *e.g.*,
 ufanele ukuhamba, you must
 go.

N

nail, n. isipikili (isi).
 now, adj. tsha.
 nice, adj. hle.
 night, n. ubusuku (ubu).
 no, ca.
 noon at, adv. emini.
 now, adv. manje.

O

obey, v. lalela.
 ocean, n. ulwandhle (ulw).
 old, adj. dala.
 on, prep. pezu (kwa).
 once at, adv. konamanje.
 only, adj. odwa, edwa (41).
 other, adj. nye.
 ox, n. inkabi (in).

P

pay attention, v. lalela, qapela.
 people, n. abantu (aba).
 person, n. umuntu (umu).
 place, n. indawo (in).
 plate, n. isitsha (isi).
 play, n. dhala.
 plenty, adj. ningi.
 plough, v. lima.
 pour, v. tela.
 punish, v. tshaya.
 put, v. beka; put in, v. faka.

R

rain, v. na; it rains, liyana.
 really, adv. nembala.
 remain, v. hlala, sala.
 remember, v. kumbula.
 remove, v. susa.
 return, v. buya.
 right, adj.—good, lungile.
 rise, v. puma; the sun rises,
 ilanga livapuma.
 river, n. umfula (um).
 road, n. indhlela (in); run away,
 v. baleka.

S

saddle, n. isihlalo (isi).
 see, v. bona.
 sheep, n. imvu (im).
 shepherd, n. umalusi (um).

shirt, n. ihembo (i).
 shut, v. vala.
 sick, be, v. gula; sick, adj.
 gulayo.
 side to the other, prep. petsheya
 (kwa).
 sister, n. udade (u).
 sit, v. hlala; sit down, hlala
 pausi.
 sleep, v. lala.
 small, adj. ncane.
 son, n. indodana (in); (pl. ama).
 sorry, adj.—with sorrow, nosizi.
 speak, v. kuluma.
 steal, v. ntshontsha.
 strike, v. tshaya.
 strong, adj.—with strength, na-
 mandhla.
 sun, n. ilanga (i).
 surprised be, v. mangala.

T

table, n. itafula (i).
 take, v. tata.
 than, adv. kuna (with contr.);
e.g., the boy is bigger than
 the woman, umfana mkulu
 kunomfazi.
 tea, n. itiye (i).
 teacher, n. umfundisi (um).
 tell, v. tshela (trans. v.)
 tempt, v. yenga.
 that, pron. lowa, lelo (10).
 that, conj.—in order that, uku-
 ba (with subj.)
 that, conj.—namely, ukuti.
 that yonder, pron. lowaya,
 leliya (100).
 there, adj. kona; *e.g.*, there are
 people, bakona abantu.
 there yonder, adv. lapaya.
 they, pron. ba; *e.g.*, they go,
 bahamba; emp. pron. bona,
 wona, yona (52).
 thing, n. into (in).
 this, pron. lo, leli (100).
 tick, n. ikizano (i).
 to-day, adv. namhla.
 to-morrow, adv. kusasa.
 trouble, v. hlupa.
 trousers, v. ibulukwe (i).
 truth, n. isiminyanya (isi).
 tub, n. umpongolo (um).
 two, adj. bili.

U

under, prep. pansi (kwa).
 upon, prep. pezu (kwa).
 us, pron. si; *e.g.*, he sees us,
 uyasibona; emph. pron.
 tina.

V

very, adv. kakulu; very much,
 kakulu.

W

wagon, n. innqola (in).
 want, v. funa.
 warm, adj. fudumele.
 wash, v. geza.
 water, n. amanzi (ama, pl. only).
 we, pron. si; *e.g.*, we see,
 sibona; emph. pron. tina.
 well, adv. kahle.
 what? pron. ni? (put after the
 verb; *e.g.*, ufuna-ni na?
 what do you want?
 when? adv. nini? (put after
 verb).
 when, conj. uma (with part).
 where? adv. pi? *e.g.*, where is
 he? upi?

which? pron. pi? *e.g.*, ku y ipi
 indlulu? in which house?

white, adj. mhlope. white man,
 n. umlungu (um).

who? pron. ubani? whose, ka
 'bani: to whom, ku 'bani;
 pl. obani.

why? adv. ngani na?

window, n. ifastele (i).

winter, n. ubusika (ubu); in
 winter, ebusika.

wipe, v. sula.

with, prep.—by means of; nga
 (with contr.)—in company,
 na (with contr.)

woman, n. umfazi (um).

word, n. izwi (i).

work, v. sebenza; n. work, um-
 sebenzi (um).

write, v. loba.

wrong, adj. bi.

Y

yellow, adj. bomvu.

yes, yebo.

yesterday, adv. izolo.

you, pron. u (plur. ni); emph.
 pron. wena (plur. nina).

young man, n. insiwa (in).

**List of Some Proper Names of Rivers, Mountains
and Places in Natal.**

A.—RIVERS.

Tugela, uTugela (u from ulu).
Klip River, umNambiti (um).
Sunday's River, in Daka (in).
Buffalo River, umZinyati (um).
Bushman's River, umTshezi
(um).
Mooi River, imPafane (im).
Unkomaas, umKomazi (um).
Elands River, in Newadi (in).
Umzimkulu, umZimkulu (um).
Tongaat River, uTongati (u).
Lions River, imPafanyana (im).

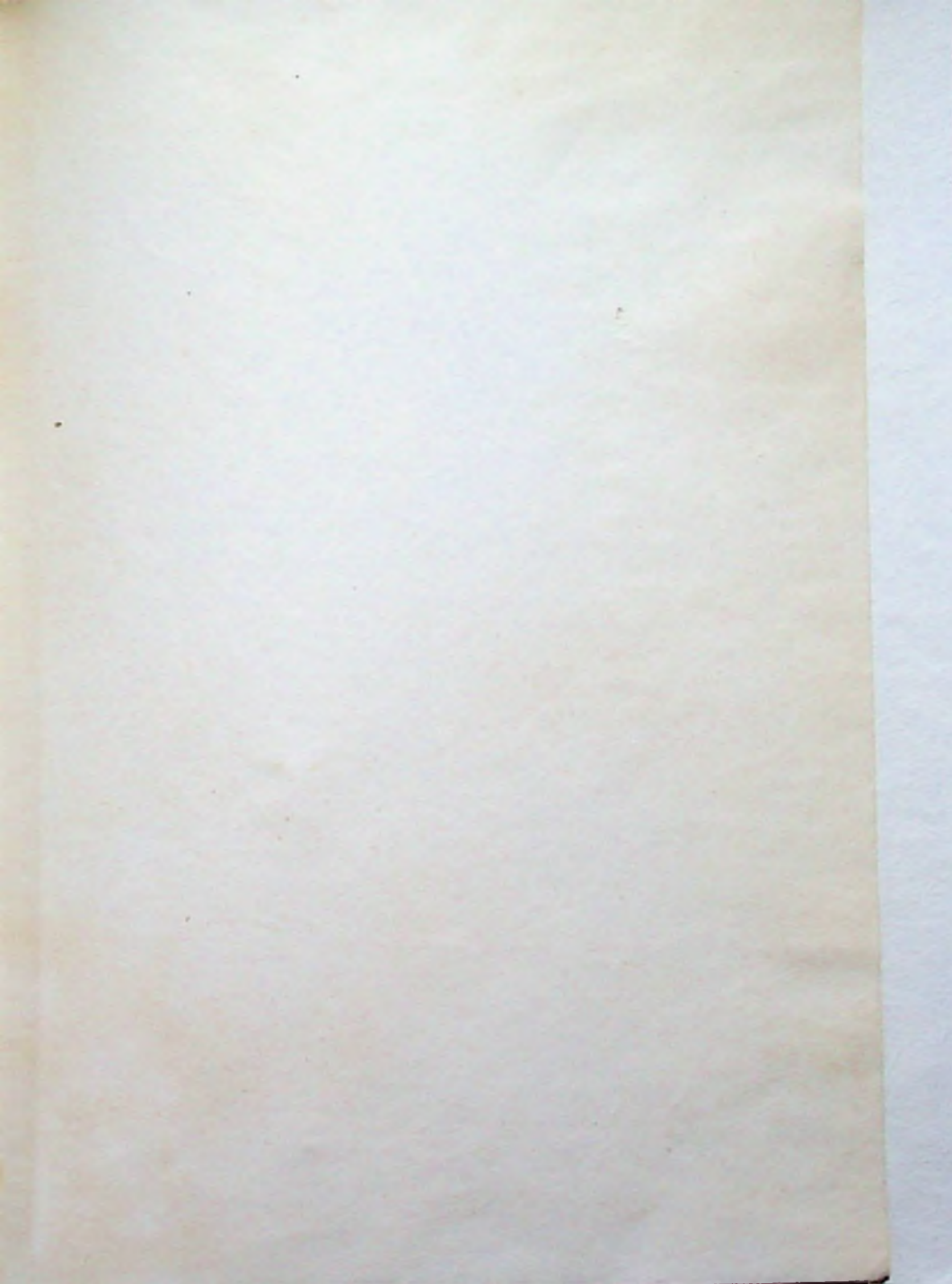
B.—MOUNTAINS.

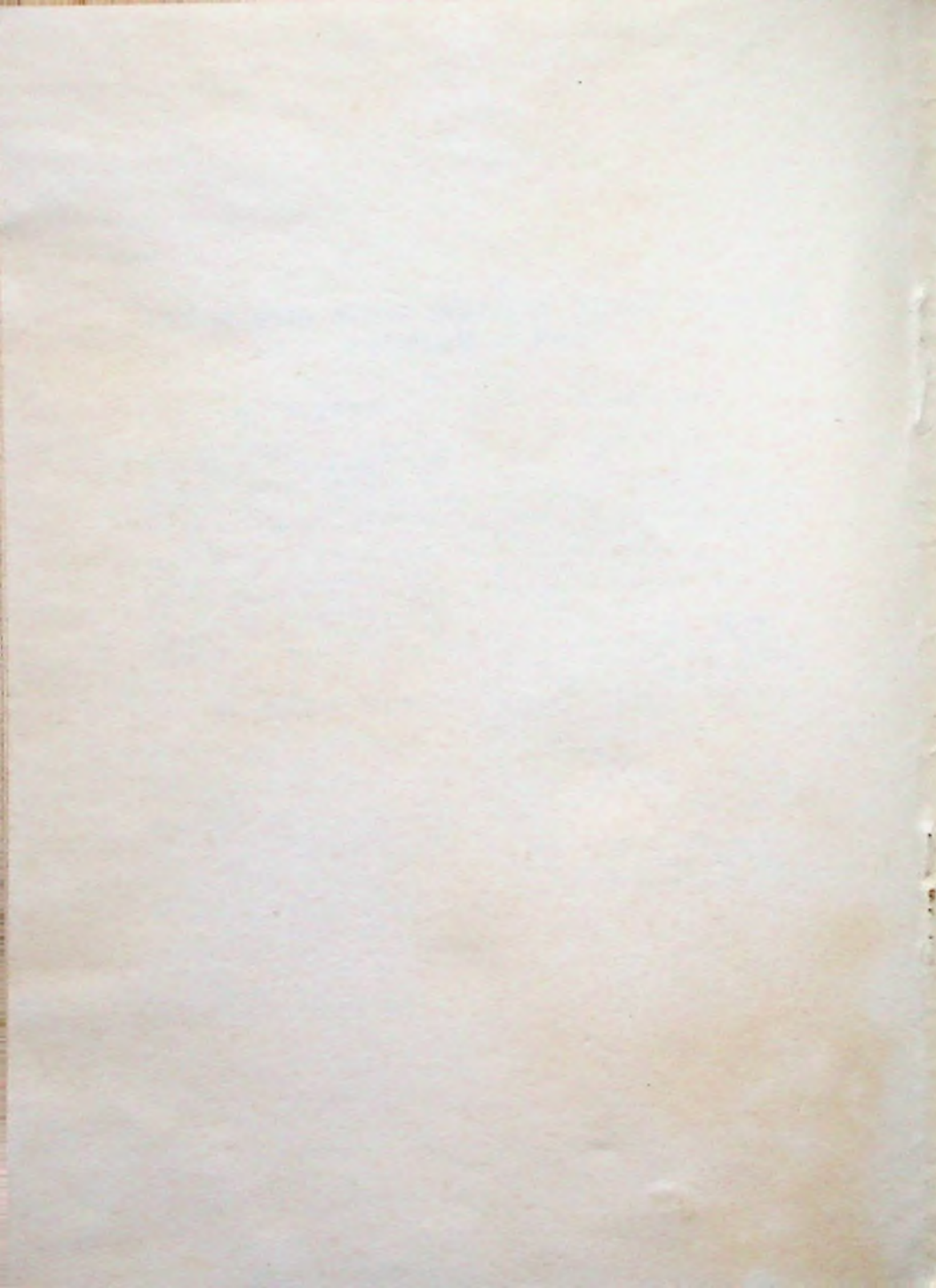
Drakensberg, uKahlamba
(u from ulu).
Biggarsberg, amaNkamane
(ama).
Kranskop, unTunjambili (un).
Elandskop, isiNyambutu (isi).
Zwartkop, imBubu (im).
Otto's Bluff, iKwela (i).
Botha's Hill, iBota (i).
Noodsberg, uZwati (u from ulu),
at Noodsberg, oZwatini.
Table Mountain, umKambati
(um). at Table Mountain,
emKambatini.
Spitz Kop, inTweka (in).

C.—PLACES.

LOCATIVE :

Durban, iTeku, eTekwini.
Port Shepstone, iSaide, eSaide.
Langs Nek, amaJuba, emaJuba.
Pietermaritzburg, umGungun-
dhlovu, emG.
Richmond, iLovu, eLovu.
Thornbush-Junction, inSangu,
enSangwini.
Suarstown, iXobo, eXobo.
Canperdown, iCibi, eCibini.
Howick, uNoqaza, kwa 'Noqaza.
New-Hanover, umTshwati.
Greytown, umGungundhlovu.
Estcourt, umTshezi, emTshezi.
Weenen, uNombamba, oNom-
bamba.
Colenso, isiKepe, esiKepeni.
Weston, imPofane, emPofane.
Ladysmith, imNambiti, emNam-
biti.
Dundee, iDandi, eDandi.
Verulam, iPikinini, ePikinini.
Stanger, uDukuza, kwa 'Dukuza





2 JUNE 1947

