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RE

P. Davis

SECOND EDITION.

**Zulu . . .
Simplified.**



. . . BEING . . .



A NEW, PRACTICAL, and
EASY METHOD of LEARNING

The Zulu Language.

BY

REV. F. MAYR.

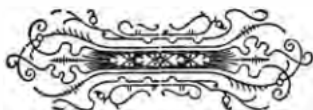
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Preface to the Second Edition.

SIX months after the first Edition of "Zulu Simplified" the writer was asked to prepare a New Edition. This second Edition is carefully corrected, and in many places augmented with new explanations, examples and exercises. It is hoped therefore that the revised and enlarged Edition will meet with still greater favour than the first.



Preface.

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

Contents.

(The Numbers refer to the Paragraphs, not to the Pages.)

Alphabet 1; Pronunciation 2; Accentuation 3; Dividing words in'o syllables 5; Article 10; Capital letters 19; Contraction of vowels 22;

Contraction of vowels 22; Elision of vowels 48; Hyphen 44; Insertion of letter: "s," 87, 88, "ng, y, l," 95, 96, 102, 103;

NOUN,

Eight Classes of Prefixes for the Nouns 9; 1st Class of Prefix 11; 2nd Class 17-19; 3rd Class 25; 4th Class 34; 5th Class 37; 6th Class 41; 7th Class 46; 8th Class 50;

Accusative 14; Genitive 56, 62, 88; Vocative 57: Locative 80-90;

Exceptional Plural of 1st Class Nouns 55; of 2nd and 3rd Class Nouns, 58, 59;

Foreign Nouns 18; Nouns of relationship 55; Days of the week 43;

ADJECTIVE,

used as a Predicate 26; used as Epithet 35; Comparative and Superlative 27; Possessive Adjectives 63, 131(3).

Numeral Adjectives 39, 40, 114-119; Cardinal Numbers, 39, 131(6); Ordinal Numbers 114-116, 131(6).

Indefinite Adjectives 41, 52;

PRONOUN,

Personal Pronoun 6; Emphatic Personal Pronoun 52; Personal pronoun ruled by a Preposition 53; Accusative of Personal Pronouns 42; Possessive Pronouns: 63-66; Relative Pronouns 69, 70; Interrogative Pronouns 70, 103-105; Demonstrative Pronouns 100-105;

VERB,

Imperative 12; negative form 47; Infinitive 20; negative form 47; Participle, active voice 67, 78; negative form 74, passive voice 91;

Indicative mood—Present 6-8, 29; negative 47; passive 91-93;

Perfect 31; negative 47; passive 91;

Past 76;

Future 30, 72; negative 47; passive 91;

Imperfect 110; negative 111; passive 112;

Potential mood, active voice 77; negative 77;

Optative mood 78; Subjunctive mood 38; negative 73;

Monosyllabic verbs and those whose roots begin with a vowel, 92, 94, 97;

Auxiliary Verb: to have 21, 48; to be 21, 94, 110, 131(7).

Derivative verbs in isa, ela, ana, eka, 106-108;

Reflexive verb 109; *Irregular* verbs 122;

Idiomatic limitation of meaning of verbs by means of the particles: Sa, ka, &c., and by means of defective verbs and other, as: Hlezi, buya, anela, &c., 125-127;

Impersonal statements such as: "It is so," "it is I," "it is not I," &c., 51, 102-105, 123;

ADVERB formed from Adjectives, Verbs, Nouns, 127; adverbs superseded by the use of certain verbs 126-128; adverbial numerals 117; adverbial ordinals 118; demonstrative adverbs 120;

PREPOSITION 32, 33, 53, 89;

CONJUNCTION 23, 38, 51, 68, 75;

INTERJECTION 98;

Idiomatic expressions in Zulu 127-129;

Translations from Zulu into English with reference to the paragraphs in the book 130:

Grammatical Paradigms 131.

Zulu Vocabulary } Containing all the words used in
English Vocabulary } the exercises.

List of some proper names of rivers, mountains, and places in Natal.

Notes upon the use of foreign words in the Zulu language.

Zulu Simplified.



Lesson 1.

Alphabet and Pronunciation.

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

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

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

Accentuation :

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

*Ask someone to read the following examples several times slowly and distinctly, and repeat them slowly after him :—
caba, ucaca, icebo, ici, cunuka, qula, umqele, qaqamba, iqata, ixolo, ixegu, 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 'mfundisi, na 'nkosi, kepa noko ehlobo izilungisela isinkwa sayo, it' ekwindhla ibute ukudhla kwayo. Nza uke wazibopa ngesitembiso, ung'epuzi ukusigcwalisa.

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

Lesson 2.

Personal Pronouns with Verb—Present Tense of the Indicative.

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

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

ubonga, you praise.

ubonga, he praises.

sibonga, we praise.

nibonga, you praise.

babonga, they praise.

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

7. Vocabulary :—

Hlupa, trouble; biza, call; lima, dig; gijima, run; tenga, buy; tshaya, strike; bamba, hold; kala, cry.

Exercise 2.

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

Ngilima, Batenga, Utenga (2nd person); Ubiza (3rd person).

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

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	imi	umkuba, custom	imikuba
VI.	ulu or u	like 3rd class	usuku, day	izinsuku
VII.	ubu or u	no plural	ubuso, face	—
VIII.	uku	„	ukukanya, light	—

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

Lesson 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 (plur. abalungu or abelungu)
umfokazana, poor fellow	umfazi, woman
umfundisi, teacher	umfo, brother (plur. abafu)
umnumzana, respectable man	umfelwakazi, widow
umpeki, cook (plur. abapeki)	umfundi, pupil
umtshayeli, driver	umhloli, inspector
umalusi, shepherd	umlimi, farmer
umfiki, new comer (plur. abafiki)	

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

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

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

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

15. Vocabulary :

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

pi, where? *upi umfana ra?*
 where is the boy?
 (litt. : he where the boy?)
nipi? where are you? (plur.)
bapi? where are they?
na? particle used as a sign of inter-
 rogation, and always coming
 last in the question; *e.g.* *upi*
umpeki na? where is the cook?

Exercise 3.

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

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

Lesson 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. : amatshc)
igama, name, letter (Plur. : amagama.)	ihlati, forest
	ifu, cloud (Plur. : amafu)

* The student will notice that many personal nouns are formed from the corresponding verb by changing the final *a* into an *i*, *e.g.* : *funda*, learn; *umfundi*, a pupil *bala*, write; *umbali*, a clerk
lima, dig; *umlimi*, a farmer *sindisa*, save; *umSindisi*, the
peka cook; *umpeki*, a cook Saviour.
fundisa, teach; *umfundisi*, a teacher

ihashi, horse (Plur. : amahashi)	izulu, sky, heaven
ikati, cat (Plur. : amakati)	ilanga, sun, day
iqude, cock	igwala, coward
ihansi, goose	isondo, wheel
idada, duck	itambo, bone
itole, calf, colt	iqanda, egg
iselesele, frog	ivila, lazy person
igundane, rat	isango, gate
ibubesi, lion	igeja, pick, plough
ijuba, pigeon	ipai-u, lung
isela, thief	izinyo, tooth
ikaya, home	ixegu, old man
itonai, drop	

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	
itiye, tea	
ikofi coffee	
ifastele, window	
itafula, table	

19. Capital Letters :—

iNgisi, an Eng ishman	} 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! *Utanda ukufunda na?* Do you (or does he) like to learn?

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

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

na [^] a in na, e.g., ngina(aa)mahashi, 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)

nau in no, *e.g.*, bano(*au*)mntwana, they have a child.
(they with child)

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

Exercise 4.

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

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

Lesson 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)
indhlu, house (izindhlu)
inhliziyo, heart (izinhliziyo)
imbali, flower (izimbali)
indaba, story, matter
intaba, hill

inkanyezi, star (plur. izinkanyezi)
induku, walking stick (plur. izinduku)
insizwa, young man (plur. izinsizwa)
indhlela, way (plur. izindhlela)
intambo, string, rope
imbongolo, ass (plur. izimbongolo)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. He is guilty (with guilt), *une-(ai)cala*.

Exercise 5.

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

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

Lesson 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 do 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 ayakufunda, 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
tokoza } be glad, joyful	qala, begin
jabula } be glad, 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 } to-morrow
tetisa, scold	ngomuso }
tula be silent	ngo(au)mhlomunye, on the day after.
hlala, stop	to-morrow
hlala pansu, sit down	kade, long ago
sala, remain	namhla or namuhla, to-day
tola, get	
kude na, far away from, <i>e.g.</i> , kude	eduze na, near to, <i>e.g.</i> , eduze ne
nendhlela, far away from the	ndhlu, near to the house.
road.	pezu kwa, on; pansu kwa, under;
pakati kwa, within, <i>e.g.</i> , pakati	emva kwa, behind.
kwehlali, within the forest.	petsheyi kwa, on the other side
ngapandhle kwa, outside of; nga-	of; nganeno kwa, on this side of
neno kwa, this side of.	hambi kahle, go well, good-bye
sala kahle, remain well, good-bye	(used by the one who remains).
(used by the one who is going	musa (Plur. : musani, do not, with
away).	Infinitive of the verb); <i>e.g.</i> ,
ewe, ehe, or yebo, yes; ca or (em-	musa ukhleba, do not slander.
phatic) cabo, no.	

 Exercise 6.

33. Musani ukublupa ingane. Abafana bayafunda na? Isela lintshontshile amabantshi nezincwadi. Sala ngapandhle kwendhlu. Umfana nyakubuya nini na? Untshontshile amahembe kutangi na? Uyakubuta izimbali ngomhlomunye na? Abantu bayakufika nini na? Bayakufika kusasa. Eduze nendhlu zikona izinkuku. Niyajabula na? Siyajabula. Izwe line(ai)zintaba. Abantu banezinkabi nezinkomazi nezimvu nezimbuzi. Faka ihembe nebulukwe nebantshi. Salani kahle!

When will the boy return? The day after 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 on 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 („ iziimbila)	isigqoko, hat
isidumbi, potatoe field („ izidumbi)	isikomba, skin
isihlaza, sweet potatoe field	isicamelo, pillow
isikohlwa, forgetful person	isimo, form, shape
isilauli, joker	isisu, stomach
isiminzi, glutton	isitebele, stable
isilibali, slow person	isivalo, door
isidakwa, drunkard	isibonda, pole
isifebe, immoral person	isifuba, breast, chest
isisebenzi, labourer (verb, sebenza)	isibane, candle, light
isituta, weak-minded person	isipambano, cross
isihlalo, anything to sit on, bench, saddle	isifo, sickness
isinkwa, bread	isipikili, nail
isilonda, wound	isihlutulelo, key
isicatulo, shoe	
isikweleti, debt	isandhla, hand
isilwane, animal	isando, hammer
isikati, time, watch	isono, sin
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 the relative particle *a*, which is contracted with the following vowel of the Adjectives to distinguish them from the *Predicative Adjectives*; e.g., umuntu o(au)mkulu (a person who is great)=a great person; libhe ibashi, the horse is nice; but: ibashi e(ai)libhe (the horse which is nice)=the nice horse; sikulu isivalo, the door is large; isivalo esikulu, the large door; amafastele makulu, the windows are large; amafastele amakulu (a makulu, which are large)=the large windows; indhlu inhle, the house is nice; but: indhlu e(ai)nhle (the house which is

nice)=the nice house; abantu bamnyama, the people are black; but abantu abamnyama, the black people. (See 69.)

Exercise 7.

36. Indhlu inezivalo e(ai)zikulu namafastele amancane. Musani ukukuluma amazwi amabi. Uyafuna ukusebenza na? Sebenza kahle. Umfana omncane uyagodola. Insizwa inesigqoko esimhlope nebantshi e(ai)-limhlope. Izinja zinamazinyo a(a)bukali kakulu. Kuluma ngezwi elikulu (loud)!

The person has brought white sheep and black goats. The goats trouble the shepherd more than the sheep. We like honest labourers. Is the young man good? No, he is bad, he has 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. The boy speaks very loud. Do not (*musani*) speak loud!

Lesson 9.

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

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

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

i. When there are in English two or more *consecutive Verbs* of present or future tense, the second and

following verbs take in Zulu as a rule the Subjunctive Mood, *e.g.*, hamba usebenze, go to work; bahlala nomfundisi, bafunde, balobe—they stay with the teacher, they read and write; siyakuhlala lapa, sifunde, we will remain here and learn.

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

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

iv. The Subjunctive of the Auxiliary Verb, “ukaba 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	ne, four	isikombisa, seven
bili two	hlanu, five	shiyangalombili, eight
tatu, three	isitupa, six	shiyanzalolunye, 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. Ham-bani nifake izingubo ezinhle. Abantu bafanele ukuse-benza ukuba batole imali, batenge izingubo nezinto eziningi. Umfazi utengile namhla izinkuku ezinkulu ezintatu ngemali encane (cheaply). Musa ukutenga, bayabiza (demand) imali enkulu kakulu.

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

Lesson 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 after the other
ulaka, anger	} one by one
udaka, mud	onke, all; e.g., izwe lonke, the whole land
ulimi, tongue, language	nje, like this
ulwandhle, ocean, sea	njalo, like that
unyawo, foot	ngaka, as big as this
unwele, hair (plur. izinwele)	ngako, as big as that
ubisi, milk	lapa, here; japo, there
ukuni, firewood (plur. izinkuni)	

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

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

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

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

Observe that the *Accusative of the Pronouns* is put always before the *root* of the verb; e.g., ngiyambona, I see *him*; siyalibona ihashi, we see *it*, the horse;

*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.

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; ziletani izihlalo, bring (plural) (*them*) the chairs; ngisize, help me; ngisizeni, help (plural) *me*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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; e.g., <i>hambá-ke</i> , go then; <i>nvelá-pi na?</i> where do you come from? <i>uná-ni na?</i> (you are with what?) what is the matter with you? <i>bacelá-ni na?</i> what do they ask for?
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Exercise 9.

45. Zitenge izinkomo zibe situpa ulime ngazo (with them). Umfana omubi umlimazile umntwana ngetshe. Umuntu usiletile isinkwa esimnandi. Ngiyibonile inyoka enkulu emnyama. Abantu abaningi 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? Nembala uyiletile incwadi na? Yebo ngiyiletile.

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

Lesson II.

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

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

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

a. For the *Present* put “a” (in 3rd person sing. *ka* or *aka*) before the Prefix of the Indicative form, and change the final letter *a* of the Verb into “i.” Ngibonga, I praise; angibongi, I do not praise.

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

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.

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

48. *I have not*, is : *ngina*, 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, aziko
It is (they are) not here.
- Affirmative : *Umntu onecala*
The guilty person.
- Negative : *Umntu ongena'cala.*
The guilt'ess person. (35).

Exercise 10.

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

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

Lesson 12.

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

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

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

Before a vowel *uku* is changed into *ukw*: ukwazi, knowledge; ukwona, sin; ukwesaba, fear; ukwetemba, hope.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

liyapendula, it is changing (*pendula*=turn

change) it is going to rain.

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

kufudumele, it is warm.

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

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

boys and young men learn.

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

izinkabi namahashi ayaqijima (or *kuyaqijima*),
oxen and horses run.

52. The emphatic form of the personal pronoun is :

Singular.

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

2 we tina	2 you nina	3 they bona	they Class I. bona " II. wona " III. zona " IV. zona " V. yona " VI. zona
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edwa or odwa, only, alone.

ngedwa (ngi edwa), I only or alone.

wedwa (u edwa), you " "

yedwa (yena edwa), he or she only or alone.

sodwa (si odwa), we only or alone.

nodwa (ni odwa), you " "

bodwa (bona odwa), they " "

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

Sibonile amahashi odwa, we have seen horses only.

abafana abahambe bodwa, the boys shall go alone
(by themselves).

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

ku, to, from, is in a few cases changed into ki, viz., { 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.*, ngati, by us, about us, for us.

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

kiti, to us, or from us, or at our home or from our home.
 kini, to (from) you, or at (from) your home. Kupi kini na? Where is your home?
 kubo, to (from) them, or at (from) their home. Kupi kubo na? Where is their home?

Exercise 11.

54. Inkomo aigijimi kahle njenge(ai)hashi. Funda njengaye. Kulete lapa. Akuswelekile ukuba ukulume nabo. Nifanele ukuhamba nati kusasa, siye 'kumbona uJeke. Kunjani-ke kini na? Kuhle impela. Kufanele ukuba sibahlonipe abantu abadala. Kupi kini na? Kiti kupetsheya kom Komazi. Akuko 'muntu lapa. Ngifuna ukusebenza kuwe. Ngimbizile yena uMadondo. Angikubizanga wena. Hamba wena, kuhlale yena. Ngimbizile mina uKunene, akambizanga yena. Amahashi abanawo, kodwa zona izinkomo nez mvu zikona kubo. Kuhle ukulalela, kubi ukungalaleli.

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

Lesson 13.

Irregular Nouns.

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

- a. All Personal Nouns of people. e.g.,
 oDambuza Dambuza and his people.
 oSiwe e, Siwewe and his people.
- b. ushelene, shilling (plur. oshelene); uu.ese, knife (plur. omese).
 ugwai, tobacco (plur. ogwai).
 ufakolweni, half-a-crown (plur. ofakolweni).
 unongqai, mounted p. lice (plur. onongqai).
 umpondwe, a pound sterling (plur. ompondwe).
 umbaimbai, cannon (plur. ombaimbai).
 ufakazi, witness (plur. ofakazi); unogwaja, rabbit (plur. onogwaja.)
- c. Names of relationship :—
 ubaba, ny or our father (plur. umbaba.)
 uname, ny or our mother (plur. omame.)

uyihlo, your father (plur. oyihlo).	unyoko, your mother (plur. onyoko).
uyise, his or their father (plur. oyise).	unina, his or their mother (plur. onina).
u ^h abakazi, my or our paternal uncle.	u ^h amekazi, my or our maternal aunt.
uyihlokazi, your paternal uncle (plur. oyihlokazi).	unyokokazi, your maternal aunt (plur. onyokokazi).
ubabamkulu, my or our grandfather	umamekulu, my or our grandmother.
uyihlomkulu, your grandfather (plur. oyihlomkulu).	unyokokulu, your grandmother (plur. onyokokulu).
ukoko, ancestor (plur. okoko).	umkwenyana, son-in-law.
udade, sister (plural, odad).	umakoti, bride (plur. omakoti).

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

imizi ka 'Teteleku, Teteleku's kraals.

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

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

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

amandhla, strength, power	amabomu, intention
amafuta, fat, grease	amanzi, water (ku 'manzi, it is wet)
amasi, sour milk	amakaza, cold (ku 'inakaza, 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. amankonyana)
indoda, man (plur. amadoda)	intombazana, girl (plur. antombazana)
indodana, son (plur. amadodana)	zana)
inkosi, sir, chief (plur. amakosi)	indodakazi, daughter (plur. amadodakazi).

Exercise 12.

61. Ubaba unamadodana amatatu namadodakazi amabili. Ibubesi linamandhla kanezinye 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. Izinkabi zika 'Ngubane zifile zonke. Uyihlo uqedile ukwaka indhlu na? Ngibabonile oMlambo. Umame akayikuhamba nabo kusasa. Ngani na? Uyagula. Onina batengile izingubo. Hamba 'mfana. Y'ini na, 'baba? Sebenzani, 'bafana. Letani amanzi, 'mantombazana.

Wipe the table. Bring firewood (plur.), boy. Is your father well (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 well (healthy) at home? Do not play boys, (but) work. How many sons and daughters has your father? There are two sons only, there are no daughters. The girl has asked the mother to allow (Subjunctive) her to play with Cele's girls. The boy is strong (with strength), but the girl is not strong. They have a very good father, He works hard (ngamandhla) (and) has no bad customs (*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 *uau*)muntu, the child of the person.
- umsindo wa(*uaa*) bantu, the noise of the people.
- ihashi le (*liai*)ndoda, the horse of the man.
- umsila we(*uai*)mvu, the sheep's tail.
- ukudhla kwe(*kuai*)ngane, the food of the baby.
- izigqoko za(*ziao*) madoda, the hats of the men.
- izinkomo ze(*ziwi*)nkosi, the cattle of the chief.
- imikonto ya (*iaa*)bantu, the assegais of the people.
- indawo yokwaka (*iu uku aka*), a place for building.

63. The *Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns* are formed in Zulu by putting the emphatic Personal Pronoun of the Noun Possessing after the Prefix of the Noun Possessed with the possessive particle "a"

between. The final syllab'le *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* (zawantombazana), their dresses (of the girls).

inyoni yayo (i a yo) (yendoda), his bird (of the man).

ukuhlabelela kwayo (ku a yo) (kwenyoni), its song (of the bird).

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

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

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

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

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

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

izinkomo zabo (za a bo), their cattle.

kuhlekuhamba kwabo, their life is good.

But the emphatic personal pronouns—

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

indhlu yako (i a ko), your house.

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) in-

* Further examples are given in Grammatical Paradigm 131(3).

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

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 today. [My, your and his in connection with umfo, brother, and udade, sister, in Singular, and Plural as well, are in Zulu, irregular: wetu, wenu, wabo, e.g.,

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

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, inxa, nxa, if.

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

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

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 lokupe'a, 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.

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

- { Izinkabi ezidonsayo inqola ezika 'Mzimba.
- ai zidonsayo are of 'Mzimba.
- { The oxen, which pull the wagon, belong to Mzimba.
- { Innwadi engiyifunayo, aiko.
- { The book I which like, is not here.
- { The book which I like is not here.
- Indaba, indoda esitshelile yona, imnandi.
- The tale, the man he us has told, is nice.
- The tale, which the man has told us, is nice.
- { Indawo umfana ahamba 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 abaningi upetsheya kwomfula.
- { Lit. The kraal which is with people many, is on the other side of the river.
- { The kraal in which there are many people, is on the other side of the river.

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

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

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

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

Uyakhamba y'ini na? Will you go or not?

Ngakanani? How much?

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

Exercise 14.

71. Akuko 'muntu okwaziyo konke. (Ukwazi, to know.) Ubani (who) wena, igama lako na? Nikuluma ngobani (about whom) na? Obani enikuluma ngabo na? Usitetelele izono zetu, njengokuba nati sibatetelela abas'onayo. Osebenzayo kahle uyakutola njalo imali nokudhla nako konke akufunayo. Umfana oz'alusayo izimvu uyakhwazi ukufunda incwadi. Mhla uyakhamba wena, siyakhamba nawe. Ang'azi, uma kuhle y'ini. Utanda ukusebenza y'ini na? Y'ini abakusolayo na? Obani abakulamayo nawe na? Ubani omnikele imali na? Oka 'bani umfana omncane na?

Who is your chief? Who is your father? What is your name? How old are you? (translate: How many years have you?) What do you want here? Do you want to work or not? How much (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 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 }

4. ngobonga.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I not praising, is :	<i>ngingabongi</i>
	2 : <i>ungabongi</i>
	3 } <i>engaboni</i>
	1 }
	2 : <i>lingabongi</i> , &c.

Exercise 15.

75. Abantwana abangalaleli abazali babo, abawugcini umteto ka 'Nkulunkulu. Ngiyomupa umntwana olambileyo ukudhla. Uma upuma wena, nami ngopuma nawe. Ungabadeleli abantu abampofu. Sebenzani kahle ningaciti isikati. Umlungu uyabatshela abantu, ukuba* bangaciti isikati, basebenze. Uma umuntu enbasebenzi akayikutola 'luto. Uma umntwana engakulumi iqiniso, kuhle, ukuba uyise amtshaye ngoswazi. Siyakujabula kakulu, mhla efikayo ubaba. Uma ungamteteleli umfo wenu ngenhliziyo, no Nkulunkulu akayikukutetelela izono zako.

The white man [nmlungu] 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 [Subjunctively only] to-morrow. Be careful [qapela] when you wash the plates not to break them [Subjunctive negative].

Lesson 17,

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

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

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

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 "
angabonga, he may praise	banga " they "
linga " it may praise	anga " " "
inga " " "	zinga " " "
singa " " "	inga " " "
unga " " "	zinga " " "
lunga " " "	
bunga " " "	
kunga " " "	

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

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

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

Present : *ngangibonga*, I ought to praise.

Perfect : *ngangibongile*, I ought to have praised.

Exercise 16.

79. Umfana wahamba nobani na? Konje umntwana walalela uyise y'ini na? Akalalelanga ngani na? Mhla efayo uyihlo wab' eneminyaka emingapi na? Ungam-tshela ukuba akangagauli ehlatini lami. Angina 'mandhla okuya lapo. Ukuceba kungelondoloze umuntu kuko (against) ukudabuka nobuhlungu nokufa. Ngasi-kuluma njalo isiminya sodwa. Ngaungibizile masinyane.

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

ezigi , in, from danger	emf eni , at, to, from the river.
ekudhleni , in the food, at meal	ezweni , " " " the land.
emahashini , at, from the horses	enyonini , " " " the bird.
	esangweni , " " " the gate.
	ezulwini , " " " the sky.

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

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

82. No suffix is added to proper names of places, as :
en Daka, at, from, to the Sunday's River (in Daka).
em Tshezi, " " " the Bushman's River (um Tshezi).
em Bubu, " " " Zwartkop (im Bubu).
e Lovu, " " " Richmond (u Lovu).

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

Locative.	Locative.
ikaya , home, ekaya	impilanga , east, empilanga
ikanda , head, ekanda	intshonalanga , west, entshonalanga
imini , noon, emini	inyakato , north, enyakato .
ubusika , winter, ebusika	iningizimu , south, eningizimu

Locative.
 ubusuku, night, ebusuku
 ihlane, desert, ehlane
 ulwandhle, sea, elwandhle
 and olwandhle.

Locative.
 ihlobo, summer, ehlobo
 ukwindhla, autumn, ekwindhla
 umnyango, door, emnyango

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

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

86. The Infinitive of the Verb, when put into the Locative form has always the initial letter e and suffix *eni* without changing the final consonants b, m, p, e.g., ekulobeni, in the writing; ekukulumeni, in speaking; ekufundeni, in learning, reading; ekuhambeni, in going; ekupeni, in giving (ukupi, 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 waya ngas' emfuleni, igama Lit. He started, he went towards the river, the name lawo iJordan. Waya 'kuhlala ehlane, of it, Jordan. He went to stay in the desert and to eya 'kuzila ukudhla izinsuku ezi mashumi 'mane emini abstain from eating days forty by day nas' ebusuku. 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' emGungundhlovu, The town of Pietermaritzburg.

Isihlabati sas' ehlane, The sand of the desert.

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

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. Ipiinja yendoda na? Is' endhlini Ningahamba ensimini. Inkosi itanda, ukuba ngiye enkantolo (court) namhla. Ipi incwadi 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. Inyanga iyatata ukukanya kwayo elangeni. Zisuse izitsha etafuleni. Amakosi abelungu apuza iwaine ezitsheni zegolide. Abantu abamnyama abajwayele (accustomed) ukuhlala ezihlalweni, batanda ukuhlala pansi emhlabatini. Enhliziyweni yomuntu kupuma okuhle nokubi. UNkulunkulu us' ezulweni nas' emhlabeni nas' ezindaweni zonke. Sipakuhamba ekupumeni kwelanga.

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 in the night? I will not allow that other boys come and sleep in your house. Pour water into the tub. Knock at the door. Shut the gate of the cattle-kraal, lest the oxen go out in the night. Put the

saddle on the horse. Remove the ticks from the horse. You may work in the garden. Come home from your work at noon. Go to the wagon and bring my goods (impahla yami). Have you seen (any) people working on the road? Does the man know the road which goes (oya) to Umgeni? I want that you go with me (and) put me in the way which goes (eya) to Manzini's kraal. Watch the cattle, that they may not (funa, 38) go in the garden.

Lesson 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," as in the active form (47) *e.g.* :

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

Negative :

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

But the passive form of the perfect tense has no "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.* :—

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

93. In case the final or penultimate syllable of the verb has the consonant b, m, or p they are changed into tsh,

ny, or nj, like as it was shown in 81; e.g.:

lotshwa, be written (loba, write)	hlatshelwa, be sung (hlabelela, sing)
kunyulwa, be loosened (kumula, loosen)	banjwa, be caught (bamba, catch)
botshwa, be bound (bopa, bind)	hlutshwa, be troubled (hluja, trouble)
tunywa, be sent (tuma, send)	elatsywa, be cured (elapa, cure)
hlelshwa, be slandered (hleba)	

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

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

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

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

Irregular Imperatives are:—

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

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

y before i.

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

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

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

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, and the letters *u* and *i* change to *w* and *y*. inkomo yomile (i omile),

the cow is thirsty. wenzile (u enzile) you (or he) has done, *e.g.* :—ngiy'aka (ngiya aka), I build; ngiy'enza (ngiya enza), I do; ngiyab'azi (ngiya ba zi) I know them; ngikwen'zile (ngi ku enzile), I have done it.

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

Exercise 18.

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

When you are tempted to do wrong (okubi) remember the eye of God is upon you. If you do wrong you will be punished by God. Forgive if you like to be forgiven. The new house there was built by the brother of the man whom we saw yesterday. The horse was stolen in the night. Bind your goods (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 (yini na) ?

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

Au or	} Oh !
hau	
weh	} express surprise—Dear me !
mame	
mamo	
suka	„ —Impossible !

maye, expresses compassion—O!

mina, }
or } to call one—here!
mina bo }

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

Halala! Hail! welcome! Bayete! Hail!

'dade wetu, word commonly used in swearing.

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

ehe! right! just so! yebo! indeed!

Exercise 19.

99. Au! uti siyabusa (happy) lapa na? Akuko 'nyama, aku!o 'tshwala, y'indhlala yodwa (only) nje bo. O! 'mngane, imali yako anginayo. Mame! watukutela umfo ka 'Velapi; katandanga nokuba akulume nami? X! eya! wenza-ni lapa na? Po! Kunjani namhla 'mngane? Ai! akunjani, kunjenga (like) 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, wenze njengaye. Po! uti-ni wena? Ng'ubani onecala na? Hau! wenza-ni na? Mus' ukuyi-tshaya ingane. Sangena kwa 'Zidumo, sahlala pansi, sakuleka sati: Bayete! 'Silo! 'Ndabezita!*

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	lolu	lezi	lolo	lezo
7	lobu		lobo	
8	loku		loko	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

103. Likewise is the interrogative expression: Who is it? Which is it? expressed by the particles *yi* and

ng; and the word *pi* with the prefix of the Noun between, e.g. :

Ng'umupi umfana owayitata incwadi na?

Who is the boy, who took the book?

Y'ilipi ihashi eligijima kahle na?

Which is the horse, that runs well?

Iyipi indhlela eya emGeni na?

Which is the road which goes to Umgeni?

Y'isipi isitsha osifunayo na?

Which is the plate which you look for?

Ng'umupi umuti owawutshala izolo na?

Which tree did you plant yesterday?

Y'ibupi ubuhlalu enibutanda kakulu na?

Which beads do you like best?

Y'ikupi okwako na?

Which is yours?

Y'iloku.

It is this.

Y'ikupi okwabo na?

Which is theirs?

Y'ilokuya.

It is that there.

Wafika nga 'sipi 'sikati na?

At what time did you arrive?

Uvela kuy 'ipi indawo na?

From what place do you come?

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

Nifuna ihashi lini (elinjani) na?

What sort of horse do you want?

Bafuna umfana muni (onjani) na?

What sort of boy do they want?

Y'ini 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?

Exercise 20.

105. Y'ilipi izwe avela kulo amaKula 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 iha-hi olitandayo na? Iy' ipi incwadi abay'aziyo abantwana kunezinye izincwadi na? Y' isipi isitsha leso esingangezanga na? Lowo 'mfazi okutshelile loku, ung'ubani na? Obani abafundile kahle le 'ncwadi na? Umfana wanika lowo 'mese ubani na? Umuntu uyas' enza isono inxa eweqa umteto ka 'Nkulunkulu. Sibotshiwe ukuba sipume ekwonezi, singene ekulungeni.

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

This child has not seen his father. The man of whom the people speak has gone to that kraal over there (lowaya). These oxen are very nice and fat. Those dogs have eaten all the bones which you saw here yesterday. Whose house is this? In which house is the old sick man? Put a new door in that house. Take this book and give it to your father. What will you charge for (nga) building this house? What will you build it with (ngani, with what)? What is this? Is this thing yours (eyako)? Whose wagon is that? Whose oxen are those? Which is the way to (eya) iXopo? This way is right (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., *ukwaka*, to build; *ngiy'ka indhlu*, I build the house; *ukwakela*, to build for (*ngiyamakela indhlu*, I build the house for him); *ukwakisa*, to make to build, or help to build (*ngiyamakisa ubaba*, I help my father to build); *puza*, drink; *puzisa*, cause to drink; *ngipuzise amanzi*, give me water that I may drink.

ukwakelana, to build for one another,

ukwakisisa, to build carefully.

azi, know

azisa, make known,
respect.

azisisa, know very well

azisela, make known to.

azana, know one another.

loba, write

lobela, write to (with acc.)

lobisa, make to write

lobelana, write each other.

baza, carve

bazela, carve for

bazeka, carvable

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

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

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

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

	Imperfect.		Past-Imperfect.	
	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
	bengibonga	besibonga	ngangibonga	sasibonga
	ub'u	beni	wa'u	nani
	ub'e	bebe	wab'e	babe
2nd Class	beli	ab'e	li	ab'e
3rd Class	ib'i	bezi	yai	zazi
4th Class	besi	"	sasi	"

	Imperfect.		Past-Imperfect.	
	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
5th Class	ub'ubonga	ib'ibonga	waubonga	yaibonga
6th Class	belu „	bezi „	lwalu „	zazi „
7th Class	bebu „	„	bwabu „	„
8th Class	beku „	„	kwaku „	„

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

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 ehlatini. Ai-bo, mus'ukutshaya lo'mfana kupela mtshaye nalowaya futi. Beniyekele-ni ukusibiza na? Izulu belingadumi izolo, belingani futi. Sasingasonti nyakenye (last year), siyaqala nje. Ub'utanda nkuti-ni na? Ca, bengigatandi ukutsho'luto. Abafana babengazigezi kahle izitsha namhla. Imifula ib'ingagcwele kakulu izolo, nakuba belina kangaka. Amaela ab'engena endhlini yomlungu, kepa ab'ebaleka, ngoba izinja bezikonkota kakulu. Ukulumisa (he talks like) okwomuntu ofunduleyo. Umuzi wakiti uyabonakala kahle, inxa sis'entabeni leya. Susa lez'izincwadi, azifuneki esikoleni. Umfana ugijimisa ihashi (makes run). Umfana ugijimisa (runs like) okwehashi. Ufunela-ni leso'sihlalo na? Uy'akela ubani le'ndhlu na? Yiyeke ingane, izihambele (that it may go by itself). Umfana ub'efunela uyise ugwai. Ngishiyele (lit., leave for me=give me snuff). Ngabuyela ekaya izolo mina, kodwa bona babuyele emakaya abo namhlanje Kuhle ukutetelelana, inxa omunye (one) ehlopile omunye (another). Ngasizikuza njalo eku-dhlini nas'ekupuzeni nas'ekwenzeni konke kwetu. Siyatanda izinto ezibukekayo. Singakanani isikati sokuhlala kwako kulel'izwe las'eNatal na? Kwabekwa-

ni pakati endhlini enkulu na? Intombazana yamcelela unina ugwai. Umfana ub'ekalela-ni na? Ng'ubani ozauhla kule'ndhlu na? Ubani lowo 'mfazi owamngenisisa uNhleko endhlini na? Lab'abantu bayatandana. 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., inyanga yokuqala, the month of the beginning; i.e., the first month; unyaka wokuqala, the first year.

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

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

ngokwesibili (nga uku isibili), secondly.

ngokwesitatu, (nga uku isitatu) thirdly.

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

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

1st Class,	boba	e.g., abafana bobabili, both boys.
2nd	„ oma	amahashi omashumi, all ten horses,
3rd	„ zom or zon	izihlalo zonhlanu, 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:—

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

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

Exercise 22.

121. Uyihlo unabantwana abangapi na? Ba'sikom-bisa abafana, namantombazana a'situpa. Owakelene nati (our neighbour) unamashashi amahlanu; elami linye nje. Inyanga inezinsuku ezi'mashumi 'matatu. Bobatatu abafu wetu bafa nyakenye (last year). Uyise wafika ngosuku lwesine lwale 'nyanga edhlulileyo. Isonto (week) lesine leli lowo 'mntwana efundile. Y'ilo oweshumi umfazi ka 'Macala. Umupi umuntu obabonile abafana bentshontsha izitelo ensimini na? Ungitshelile uqobolwake (he himself has told me). Nangu uyihlo efikile. Nanti ifu libonakala ezulwini. Nanso inyani 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.

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

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

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

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

Lesson 23.

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

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

tive and other, as : *ukuti*, then ; *hlezi*, continually ; *buya*, return=again ; *anela*, merely ; *citsha*, 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 ; akasayikukwenza loku, he will no longer do this. *Sa* is changed into *se* when used before a noun, adjective or adverb ; e.g., ubaba usekona, my father is still alive (is still here) ; unina kaseko, his mother is no longer here (is dead) ; mhla befika abafo wabo, bamfumanisa engaseko, when his brothers came they found him no longer here.
- c. Se*, just now, just then. Whereas *ka* and *sa* always follow the initial Prefix, the Particle *se*, just now (then) changes its position in the same way as the syllable "be" of the Auxiliary Verb "ukuba, to be" in the Imperfect (110)
- sengibonga, I praise now ;
 us'ubonga, you praise now ;
 us'ebonga, he praises now ;
 selibonga (2nd Class), it praises now.

The following vowel "u" is contracted with the "se" into "so" ; e.g., Loku kwavela nini 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 'Funwayo uhlezi

- ekuluma, the wife of Funwayo 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. *Citsha* (lit.: put out), nearly; (with Infinitive); e.g., sacitsh' ukuhamba, sati ausayikufika, we were nearly (on the point of) going on; we thought you will no longer come.
- i. *Vama* (lit.: be abundant), often, frequently (with Infinitive); e.g., lo'mfazi uyavam' ukuhleba abantu, this woman often slanders people.
- j. *Za* (lit.: come), until, at last; e.g., sahamba, saza safika kwa 'Mzimba, we went on until we came to Mzimba's kraal; hlala lapa ngize ngikubize futi, remain here until I call you again.
- k. *Bonanga* (lit.: did not see)=never (with Participle) e.g. angibonanga ngibona izwe las' eIndia, I have never seen India (the land of India); asibonanga sizwa le 'ndaba oyikulumayo, we have never heard this thing (story), which you say.

Excercise 23.

127. Sisafunda. Usalele. Ikaya lake lisekude. Uma kusenjalo, asinakwenza 'luto. Baseng'amadoda 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 owantshontsha ushelene wami na? Qabo, aku mina. Hau! uma kunge wena, ubani omntshontshileyo na? Obaba betu bakupuka nyakenye 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, nanziya, wo! zihle y'ini! K'azi ukusebenza lo'mfana neze (at all), l'ivila nje bo. Kepa le'ndaba wangifihlela-ni yona izolo na?

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

Lesson 24.

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

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

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

Likewise the word expressing what a person possesses is added to the word. "umnini, proprietor," e.g., umninindhlu, proprietor of the house; umninito 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' eMzimkulu nas' eCapane napi napi.

Exercise 24.

129. Ake (please) ungipelekezele 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) ungav' gatsha. 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 umkuhlanc. Ubani lo 'mfana os'and' ukufika lapa na? Jabula nxa uhlupeka manje; ungaze (that you may not) uhlupeke ngas' ekugcineni.

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

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

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

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

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

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

nNkulunkulu noMamona.	Kuloko-ke	ngiti (122)	kinina
serve God and mammon.	To that then	I say	to you,
,, ,, ,, ,,	Therefore	I say	to you,

ningazixobisi (47)	ngokwoku hlala	kwenu,	ukuti,
do not worry yourselves	about it your	life,	to say,
be not solicitous	for your	life,	

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

eniyakukwembata. Angiti ukuhlala kudhlula ukudhla,
 what you shall put it on. Do I not say, the life excels the food.
 what you shall put on. Is not the life more than the food

nomzimba udhlula izingubo na? Bekani izinyoni (88) zapezulu ;
 the body excels the clothes? See the birds of in the air,
 and the body more than the raiment? Behold the birds of the air,

azihlwayeli, azivuni, azibekeli emilindini (80)
 they do not sow, they do not reap, they do not lay up into barns,
 for they neither sow, nor do they reap, nor gather into barns,

kanti u Yihlo (55) wenu os'ezulwini (42) uyaz'ondhla. Angiti nina (52)
 but your Father who is in Heaven feeds them. Do I not say, you,
 and your Heavenly Father feedeth them. Are not you

kambe nizidhlula kakulu zona na?
 of course, excel much them (the birds)?
 of much more value than they?

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

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

fanele (l51) ukuba (38) simbuyisele na 'kumbuyisela nga 'luto?
 becoming that we should return to him with returning through something?
 fitting, that we should make some return to him.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

simbonge.
 we should praise him.
 we ought to praise him.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

okuningi.
other (things).
other things.

131. Grammatical Paradigms.

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

Singular.			Plural.			Singular.			Plural.		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
ngi	u	u	si	ni	ba	mina	wena	yena	tina	nina	bona
I	you	he	we	you	they	I	you	he	we	you	they
		(it)									

Class 1	u	ba	yena	bona
" 2	li	a	lona	wona
" 3	i	zi	yona	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	1 walo	2
2	lami	lako	lake	2 layo	3
3	yami	yako	yake	3 yaso	4
4	sami	sako	sake	4 sawo	5
5	wami	wako	wake	5 walo	6
6	lwami	lwako	lwake	6 lwabo	7
7	bwami	bwako	bwake	7 bwako	8
8	kwami	kwako	kwake	8 kwalo	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	lawa	lawo	lawaya
3	lezi	lezo	leziya
4	"	"	"
5	leya	leyo	leya
6	lezi	lezo	leziya
	—	—	—
	—	—	—

5 Cardinal Numbers (39). Ordinals (43).

1 nye	ukuqala, first
2 bili	isibili, second
3 tatu	isitatu, third
4 ne	isine, fourth
5 hlanu	isihlanu, fifth
6 isitupa	isitupa, sixth
7 isikombisa	isikombisa
8 shiyangalombili	isishiyangalombili
9 shiyangalolunye	isishiyangalolunye
10 ishumi	ishumi
11 ishumi nanye	umuvo
12 ishumi nambili	umuvo wesibili
13 ishumi nantatu	umuvo wesitatu
14 ishumi nane	umuvo wesine
15 ishumi nanhlanu	
16 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	

Adverbial Numerals (117).

once, kanye
twice, kabili
three times, katatu
four times, kane
five times, kahlanu
10 times, kal 'ishumi
100 times, kal 'ikulu

Adverbial Ordinals (118)

firstly, ngokwokuqala
secondly, ngokwesibili
thirdly, ngokwesitatu
fourthly, ngokwesine

1899, inkulungwane namakulu ashiyangalombili namashumi ashiyangalolunye nashiyangalolunye

10,000 itshe
100,000 isigidi

6. Ukubonga, to praise.

Imperative.

Positive.	Negative.	Passive (Positive).	Negative.
bonga, bongani;	ungabongi, ningabongi.	bongwa,	ungabongwa.

Infinitive.

ukubonga.	ukungabongi.	ukubongwa.	ukungabongwa.
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Indicative.

	Positive.	Negative.
Present,	ngibonga, ngiyabonga.	angibongi, participle, ngingabongi.
Perfect,	ngibongile.	angibongile, angibonganga.
Past,	ngabonga.	angabonga.
Imperfect	bengibonga.	bengingabongi.
Past Imperfect,	ngangibonga.	ngangingabongi.
Future,	ngiyakubonga.	angiyikubonga.
Ineffective, bengiyakubonga.		bengingayikubonga.
(or Conditional)		

Potential.

Present,	ngingabonga.	ngingebonge.
Perfect,	bengingabonga	bengingebonge.

Optative.

Present,	ngangibonga.	ngangingabongi.
Perfect,	ngangibongile.	ngangingabonganga.

Subjunctive.

Present,	ngibonge.	ngingabongi.
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7. Synoptic table for a Verb (Active Voice).

Praise, bongwa. To praise, ukubonga. Not to praise, ukungabongi.

I praise, ngiyabonga or ngibonga.

I do *not* praise, angibongi.

Do I praise, ngiyabonga *na* ?

Now I praise, sengibonga.

I *still* praise, ngisabonga.

I do not *yet* praise, angikabongi.

Until I praise, ngize ngibonge.

I *can* praise, ngiyakwazi ukubonga,
or nginamandhla okubonga.

I *may* praise, ngingabonga.

I *must* praise, ngifanele ukubonga.

I *ought* to praise, ngangibonga.

I *cannot* praise, angikwazi ukubonga, or angina'mandhla okubonga, or ngingebonge.

I *will* (*shall*) praise, ngiyakubonga, or ngobonga.

I *will not* praise, augiyikubonga.

I *did not* praise, angibonganga.

I *have* praised, ngibongile.

I *have not* praised, angibongile.

Let me praise, angibonge, or mangibonge, or kangibonge.

I *should* praise, benyiyakubonga.

I *should have* praised, ngangibongile.

8. Ukuba, to be.

	Positive.	Imperative.	Negative.
	yiba, yibani.		ungabi, ningabi.
	ukuba.	Infinitive.	ukungabi.
		Indicative.	
Present,	ngiba.		angibi, part: ngingabi.
Perfect,	ngibe.		angibanga.
Past,	ngaba.		angaba.
Future,	ngiyakuba, ngoba.		angiyikuba.
Ineffective,	bengiyakuba.		bengingayikuba.
		Potential.	
Present	ngingaba.		ngingebe.
Imperfect,	bengingaba.		bengingebe.
Past Imperfect,	ngangingaba.		ngangingebe.
		Optative.	
Present,	ngangiba.		ngingebe.
Perfect,	ngangibe.		ngangingabanga.
		Subjunctive.	
Present,	ngibe.		ngingabi.

Zulu Vocabulary.

(Containing all the words used in the Exercises)

Abbreviations used in both Vocabularies.

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

A

ai, adv. well; ai-ke, well then.
ai-bo! int. don't do it! out of that!
aka, v. di-ld; owakelene, neighbour;
d.v. akela, build for.
ake, particle, please (with Subj.)
uzi, v. nd . n. umalusini shepherd.
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. n away.
bali (im), n. flower.
bamba, hold, catch.
banga, v. make; bang' ndo, make
a noise.
bani (u), pron. who; pl. obani.
bani (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!
bonvu, adj.
bona, v. e; 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. ph' ect, bulewe.
bukukwe (i) n. as' rs.
busa, v. be happy.
buta, v. gather.
buya, v. re'w; d.v. buyela, re' to.
buza, v. enq' at (ku).
buzi (im), n. goat.

C

ca (adv.), no.
cala (i), n. guilt; necala, guilty. nge
na'cala, guiltless.
ceba, v. be rich.
cela, v. ask (ku); d.v. celela, ask for.
cita, v. waste.

D

daba (in), n. affair, mat' r.
dabuka, v. be'w' wful.
dada (i), n. duck.
dala, adj. old.
dala, v. create.
dawo (in) n. place.
de, adj. tall.
delela, v. despise.
dhlá, v. eat; dhlak') n. food.
dhlala, v. play.
dhlala (in), n. famine.
dhlulu (in), house.
dhlula, v. pass; perf. dhlil' e, past—
last.
dodakazi (in), n. daughter.
dodana (in), n. n.
d' u (in), n. stick.
duma, v. th' der; liduma (izulu).

E

e! int. 'y!
e' e, prep. nesto (na with contr.)
ehe, yes.
enza, v. do.
eqa, v. transgress.
esaba, v. fear.
etemba, v. hope' m or in (ku).
eya! int. do you hear me.

F

fa, v. die. ukufa, (uku) death.
faka, v. put on, put in.
fakazi (u), n. witness.

fana, v. be similar to (na with contr.)

d.v. fanisa, compare with (na „

fana (um), n. boy

fanele, v. must; (with inf.)

fastele (i), n. window.

fazi (um), woman, wife.

fhlela, v. hide for.

fika, v. come; n. fiki (um) newcomer.

fo (um), n. 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. funeka, be wanted.

d.v. funela, look on behalf of another.

funa, conj. lest (with Subj.)

funda, v. learn, read.

fundisi (um), n. teacher.

futi, adv. also, again.

futshane, adj. short.

G

gama (i), n. letter of the alphabet, name

gaula, v. cut.

gcina, v. keep; n. gcina (uku), end.

gcwala, v. be full.

geja (i), n. plough.

geiosi (in), n. angel.

geza, v. wash.

gijima, v. run; d.v. gijimisa, make run

goide (i), n. gold.

Gqibelo (um), n. Saturday.

gqoko (isi), n. hat.

gubo (in), n. cloth.

guga, v. grow old.

guia, v. be sick.

gwai (u), n. tobacco.

gwele, adj. full.

H

hamba, v. go.

hansi (i), n. goose.

hashi (i), n. horse.

hau! int. dear me!

bembe (i), n. shirt.

hlaba (um) pars h.

hlabeti (um), n. ground, floor.

hlabelela, v. sing.

hlala, v. stay, sit, live; n. hlalo (isi), chair.

hlalu, adj. five.

hlazi (i), n. forest.

hle, adj. nice, good; adv. kahle.

hliziyo (in), n. heart.

hlobo (um) n. friend.

hlonipa, v. honour.

hlungu (ubu), n. pain.

hlupe, v. trouble; d.v. hlupeka, to be in trouble.

I

impela, adv. thoroughly, indeer¹.

India (i), n. India.

inxax, adv. when (with part.)

izolo, adv. yesterday.

J

jabula, v. be glad.

juba (i), n. dove.

jwayele (perf. of jwayela), v. accused.

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) u. school.

Komazi (um), n. Umkomas river.

komazi (in), n. cow.

komo (in), n. cattle.

kona, adj. here.

kona, adv. here, there.

konje? adv. well then? is it true then

konkota, v. mark.

kosi (in), n. lord, chief, master.

ku, prep. at, to, from.

kuba (um), n. custom.

kude, adj. far away.

kuhlane (um), n. fever.

kuku (in), n. fowl.

Kula (i), n. an Indian

kuleka, v. salute, worship.

kulu, adj. big.

kulu (i), adj. hundred.

kuluma, v. speak.

kumba (isi) n. skin.

kumbi (in), n. locust.

kuna, more than (to form the Comparative of adj.)

kuni (u from ulu), n. firewood.

kupela, adv. only.

kupuka, v. go up.

kupula, v. bring up; take up.

kusasa, adv. to-morrow.

kutangi, adv. the day before yesterday

kuzi (ukuzi) ref. v. be temperate (restrain oneself).

kwa, prep. at the place of so and so.

L

lala, v. lie down; Perfect: lele, be asleep.
 lalela, v. obey.
 lamba, v. be hungry; Pass. lanjwa (97)
 lambile (yo), adj. hungry.
 langa (i), n. sun.
 lapa, adv. here.
 lapo, adv. there.
 leta, v. bring.
 lima, v. dig, plough.
 limaza, v. hurt.
 linda, trans v. wait for.
 linga, v. try.
 loba, v. write.
 loku, pron. this.
 londolozu, trans. v. take care of, protect.
 luhlaza, adj. green.
 lunga (uku), n. good life.
 lungu (um), white man (plr. abelungu)
 lwane (isi), n. animal.

M

mali (i), n. money.
 mame (u), n. my mother.
 mame! int. dear me!
 manje, adv. now.
 masinye, adv. at once.
 mese (u), n. knife; pl. omese.
 mhla, adv. on the day when (with part)
 mhlope, adj., white.
 minya (isi) n. truth.
 mmandi, adj. sweet.
 ntwana (um) n. child.
 mpofu, adj. poor.
 musa! v. do not! (with inf.)

N

na, particle of interrogation.
 na, conj. and, with (with contr.)
 na, v. rain; liyana (izulu), it rains.
 Nambiti (um) n. Ladysmith.
 namhla, adv. to-day; namhlanje, adv. this very day.
 Natal (i), n. Natal—iBotwe.
 ncane, adj. small.
 nceku (i), n. confidential servant.
 ncwadi (i), n. book, letter communication.
 ndhla (ama), n. (pl. only) strength.
 ne, adj. four.
 nembala, adv. really.
 neze, adv. not at all.
 ng, instead of v. "is" before nouns.
 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 (i), n. baby.
 ngani, adv. why.
 ngapandhle kwa, outside of.
 ngapi, adj. how many.

ngena, v. go in; d.v. ngenisa, bring in
 ngena, adj. without (with Elision).
 Ngisi (i), n. Englishman.
 ngoba, conj. because (with part.)
 ngomhlomunye, on the day after tomorrow.
 ni, pron. what (follows the verb).
 ni, adj. what sort of.
 ..ika, trans. v. give.
 nina (u), n. his mother.
 ningi, adj. many.
 nini, adv. when (follows the verb).
 nja (i), 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; (128 x.)
 ntombazana (in), n. girl; pl. ama.
 ntshontsha, v. steal.
 nto (umu), n. person; pl. people;
 akuko 'muntu, there is nobody.
 ntwana (um), n. child.
 nwele (u from ulu), n. hair.
 nyaka (u), n. year.
 nyakenye, adv. last year.
 nyama (i), n. meat.
 mnyama, adj. black.
 nyanga (i), n. moon, month'
 nye, adj. one, another.
 nyoka (i), n. snake.
 nyoko (u), n. your mother.
 nyoni (i), n. bird.
 nxa—inxa, conj. when (with part).
 nzi (ama), n. (pl. only), water.
 amanzi okupuza, drink water.

O

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

P

pa, trans. v. give, pass, piwa.
 pakati, adv. inside; prep. pakati kwa.
 pansi, adv. down; prep. pansi kwa.
 pata, v. treat; pata kahle, treat well.
 pela, adv. then.
 pela, v. come to an end.
 pelekezela, v. accompany.
 petsheya, prep. on the other side of (kwa).
 pezu, prep. on, upon (kwa with conti).
 pi, pron. which.
 pi, adv. where.
 pila, v. live; perf. pilile, be in good health.
 po! int. how is it!
 puma, v. go out, come out.
 ilanga lipuma, the sun rises.
 puza, v. drink.

Q

qabo, no.
qala, trans. v. begin.
qanda (i), n. egg.
qeda, trans. v. finish.
qed' uba, adv. as soon as.
qiniso (i), n. truth.
qobo (u from ulu), n. substance, thing
itself; uqobo lwami—lwake; my-
self, himself.

S

sala, v. remain; sala kable! good
bye!
sango (i), n. gate.
sebenza, v. work; n. umsebenzi, work.
sela (i), n. thief.
shelene (u), n. shilling; pl. oshelene.
shiyela, v. leave for.
Sibili (olwe), n. Tuesday.
sika (ubu), n. winter; in winter,
ebusika.
sikombisa, adj. seven.
simbi (in), n. iron.
simu (in), n. field; pl. amasimu.
Sindisi (um), n. Saviour.
sindo (um), n. noise.
sizana, d.v. (from siza), help one
another.
sizwa (in), n. young man.
so (i), n. eye; pl. amehlo.
so (ubu), n. face.
sola, v. blame.
sonta, v. attend at Divine Service.
sonto (i), n. Sunday, week.
suku (u from ulu), n. day.
suku (ubu), n. night.
susa, v. remove.
swazi (u from ulu), n. switch.
swelekile, adj. necessary.

T

taba (in), n. hill.
tafula (i), n. table.
takati (um), n. witch.
tanda, v. like; d.v. tandana, like each
other.
tata, v. take.
tatu, adj. three.
telo (isi), n. fruit.
tenga, v. buy.
tetelela, v. forgive; d.v. tetelelana,
forgive one another.
tetimacala (um), n. judge.
teto (um), n. precept.
teza, v. cut wood.
ti, irreg. v. say, say to (ku).
tilongo (i), n. gaol.
tini (isi), n. brick.
tiye (i), n. tea.
to (in), n. thing.

to (u from ulu), n. anything.
tola, v. get.
tsha, adj. new, young.
tsha (isi), n. plate.
tshaya, v. strike, beat, punish.
tshe (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.
tutna, v. send.
twala, v. carry.

U

ukuba, conj. that, in order that (with
subj).
ukuti, conj. that, namely.
uma, conj. when, if (with part).

V

vagatsha, v. take a walk.
valo (isi), n. door.
vela, v. come from (ku).
vila (i), n. lazy person.
vu (im), n. sheep.
vumela, trans. v. allow.

W

waine (i), n. wine.
wo! int. Oh!

X

xotsha, v. drive away.

Y

ya, v. go.
yebo, yes.
yeka, v. leave off.
d.v. yekela, omit.
yihlo (u), n. your father.
y'ini na? what is it? or not? or
what?
yise (u), n. his father (or their father)

Z

za, v. come; imperative, woza.
zali (um), n. parent.
zi (umu), n. kraal.
zinyo (i), n. tooth.
zulu (i), n. heaven, sky.
zwakele, adj. is heard.
zwe (i), n. land.
zwi (i), n. word. ngezwi elikulu, loud.

English Vocabulary.

(Containing all the words used in the Exercises).

A

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

B

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

C

call, v. biza.
 candle, n. isibane (isi).
 cat, n. ikati (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.
 chicken, n. inkuku (in).
 chief, n. inkosi (in).
 child, n. umntwana (um).
 clothes, n. izingubo (izin).

coat, n. ibantshi (i).
 cock, n. igude (i).
 coffee, n. ikofi (i).
 cold, n. amakaza (pl. only).
 it is cold, kumakaza.
 come, v. fika; come 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. ngomhlo-munye.
 destroy, v. bu'ala.
 dig, v. lima.
 do, v. enza.
 dog, n.inja (i).
 do not, v. musa (with inf.), *e.g.*, do not go, musa nkuhamba.
 door, n. isivalo.

E

easily, adv. kalula.
 eat, v. dhla.
 egg, n. iqanda (i).
 evening in the, adv. kusibhwa.
 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.
 five, adj. hlanu.
 flesh, n. inyama (i).
 flower, n. imbali (im).
 food, n. ukudhla.
 forgive, v. tetelela.
 Friday, n. olweSihlanu.
 from, prep. ku.

G

garden, n. insimu; in the garden, ensimini.
 gate, n. isango (i).
 girl, n. intombazana (in). (pl. amantombazana)

give, v. nika (trans. v.)
 go, v. hamba, ya.
 goat, n. umbuzi (im).
 God, n. uNkulunkulu (u).
 gold, n. igolide (i).
 good, adj. hle; good bye, sala kahle.
 good be, v. lungu.
 goods, n. impahla (im).
 go out, v. puma.
 guilty, adj. with guilt; necala guiltless; adj. without guilt, ngena 'cala.

H

hammer, n. isando (isi).
 hat, n. isigqoko (isi).
 he, pron. u. e.g., ubiza, he calls; emph. pron. yena.
 healthy, adj. pilile.
 hen, n. inkukukazi (in).
 here, adj. kona, e.g., he is here; ukona, here, adv. lapa.
 him, pron. m; e.g., I see him, ngiyambona; emph. pron. yena.
 hold, v. bamba.
 home, at, to our: kiti; your, kini; their, kubo.
 honest, adj. qoto.
 house, n. indhlu (in).
 how, adj. njani.

I

I, pron. ngi, e.g., I look for, ngifuna
 emph. pron. mina.
 if, conj. uma (with part).
 iron, n. insimbi (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 communication), incwadi (i).
 like, v. tanda.
 look for, v. funa.
 love, v. tanda.

M

man, n. indoda (in); (pl. amadoda).
 man respectable, n. umnumzana (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, uya-
 ngibona, emph. pron. mina.
 meat, n. inyama (i).
 mind, v. bheka.
 money, n. imali (i).
 morning, in the; adv. ekuseni.
 much, adj. ningi.
 how much, adj. ngakanani.
 must, v. fanele (with inf.); e.g.,
 ufanele ukuhamba, you must go.

N

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

O

obey, v. lalela.
 ocean, n. ulwandle (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. dhlala.
 plenty, adj. zingzi.
 plough, v. lima.
 pour, v. felâ.
 punish, v. tshaya.
 put, v. beka; put in, v. faka.

R

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

S

- saddle, n. isihlalo (isi).
 see, v. bona.
 sheep, n. imvu (im).
 shepherd, n. umalusi (um).
 shirt, n. ihembe (i).
 shut, v. vala.
 sick, be, v. gula; sick, adj. gulayo.
 side on the other, prep. peshaya
 (kwa). on this side of, nganeno
 (kwa).
 sister, n. udade (u).
 sit, v. hlala; sit down, hlala pansi.
 sleep, ~~ni~~ n.
 small, adj. ncane.
 son, n. indodana (in); (pl. ama).
 sorry, adj.—with sorrow, nosizi.
 speak, v. kuluma.
 steal, v. ntabontsha.
 strike, v. tshaya.
 strong, adj.—with strength, nama-
 ndhla.
 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. itiyi (i).
 teacher, n. umfundisi (um).
 tell, v. tsha (trans. v.)
 tempt, v. yenga.
 that, pron. lowo, lelo (100).
 that, conj.—in order that, ukuba
 (with subj.)
 that, conj.—namely, ukuti.
 that yonder, pron. lowaya, leliya (100).
 there, adj. kona; e.g., there are
 people, bakona abantu.
 there yonder, adv. lapaya.
 they, pron. ba; e.g., they go,
 bahamba; emph. pron. bona,
 wona, yona (52).
 thing, n. into (in).
 this, pron. lo, leli (100).
 tick, n. ikizane (i).
 today, adv. namhla.
 to-morrow, adv. kusasa.
 trouble, v. hlupa.
 trousers, v. ibulukwe (i).
 truth, n. isiminya (isi).
 tub, n. umpongolo (um).
 two, adj. bini.

U

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

V

- very, adv. kakulu; very much,
 kakulu.

W

- wagon, n. inqola (i).
 want, v. funa.
 warm, adj. fudumele.
 wash, v. geza.
 watch, v. linda.
 water, n. amanzi (pl. only).
 way, n. indhlela (in).
 we, pron. si; e.g., we see, 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
 indhlu? in which house?
 white, adj. mhlope, ~~whitan~~ n.
 umlungu (um).
 who? pron. ubani? whose, ka 'bani;
 to whom, ku 'bani; pl. obani.
 why? adv. ngani na?
 window, n. ifastela (i).
 winter, n. ubusika (ubu); in winter,
 ebuaka.
 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, umsebenzi
 (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, n, n: insizwa (in).

List of some of the Rivers, Mountains and Places in Natal.

A.—RIVERS.

uMalo River, Zinyani (um).
 Bushman's River, umTshezi (um).
 Elands River, i Ncwadi (i).
 Klip River, Nambiti (um).
 Lions River, iMpofanyana (i).
 Mooi River, i Mpofane (i).
 Sunday's River, in Daka (in).
 Tongaat River, uTongati (u).

B.—MOUNTAINS.

Biggarsberg, amaNkamane (ama).
 Botha's Hill, iBos ; at Botha's Hill,
 kwa 'Bota.
 Cathkin Peak, Dedele (i).
 Drakensberg, uKahlamba (u from
 ulu).
 Elandskop, isiNyambutu (isi).
 Erskine Mt., uMasenda (u).
 Giant's Head, umPonsirau (um).
 Gilboa Mt., umPumulonja (um).
 Kranskop, uNtambibili (u).
 Lang's Nek, amaJuba (ama) ; at
 Lang's Nek, amaJuba.
 Noodsberg, uZwati ; at Noodsberg,
 oZwatini (u from ulu).
 One Tree Hill, imVugatsha (im).
 Otto's Bluff, iKwela ; at Otto's Bluff,
 kwa 'Kwela.
 Pakado's Peak, inTanyana (in).
 Spion Kop, inGolo (in).
 Spitz Kop, inTweka (in).
 Table Mountain, umKambati (um).
 at Table Mountain, emKambatini.
 Zwaarkop, imBubu (im).
 at Zwaarkop, emBubu.

C.—PLACES.

LOCATIVE:

Camperdown, iCibi, eCibini.
 Colenso, isiKepe, esiKepeni.
 Durban, iTeku, eTekwini.
 Esau, umTshezi, emTshezi.
 Grey's, umGungundhlovana,
 emGungundhlovana.
 Howick, uNoqaza, kwa 'Noqaza.
 Ladysmith, umNambiti, emNambiti.
 New-Hanover, umTshwati,
 emTshwati.
 Pietermaritzburg, umGungundhlovu,
 emGungundhlovu.
 Port Shepstone, iSaide, eSaide.
 Richmond, uLovu, eKwazi.
 Stanger, uDun, kwa iNtambibili.
 Stuart's, wa, iXopo, eXopo.
 Thornbush-Junction, inSangu, enSan-
 gwini.
 Verulam, iPikinini, ePikinini.
 Weenen, uNombamba,
 kwaNombamba.
 Weston, imPofane, emPofane.

Notes upon the use of Foreign Words in the Zulu Language.

1. No foreign word ought to be used without necessity.

2. Foreign words ought to be used with one of the eight prefixes.

3. The zuluified word ought to have the same prefix as the Zulu word expressing that class of things; *e.g.*, iVerb has the prefix i (ili) because it belongs to the class of amazwi (izwi).

4. The foreign words ought to be changed as little as possible when used in Zulu in order to be recognised easily.

5. The foreign word ought to be written as it is pronounced with the necessary changes of some letters; *e.g.*, uAlfonses (not uAlphonse) as there are in Zulu no letters like 'ph' with the sound of an 'f,' iTshaina (not iChina).

6. Foreign words ought to be taken from the English with the English pronunciation; but in cases where the English pronunciation changes the appearance of the word too much, it ought not to be written according to the English pronunciation; *e.g.*, iAustralia (not iOstrelia), iTurkia (not iTorki). In such cases it is better to adhere to the original form and pronunciation of the word.

7. No final vowel ought to be added to the zuluified word when there is none in the original form of the word; *e.g.*, uRitshard (not uRitsharde), uDavid (not uDavide) as there is no difficulty for the Natives to pronounce such words without a final vowel. Besides this the final vowel changes in most cases the original appearance and accent of the words. Thus one cannot say that the language is benefited but rather harmed by these final vowels.

8. All foreign words accented otherwise than on the penultimate ought to have their accent marked, *e.g.*, uDámian, il'Amérika.

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