

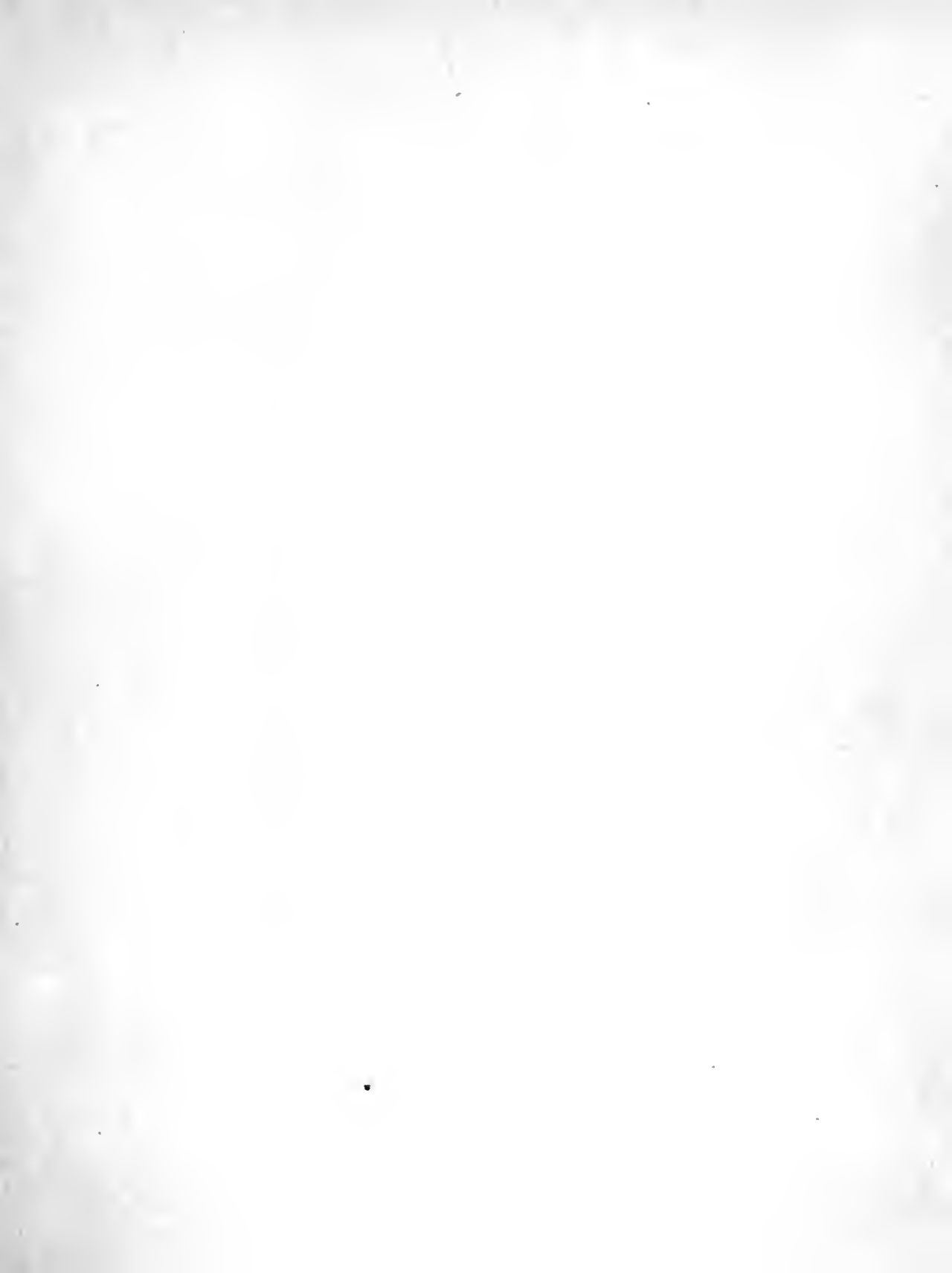
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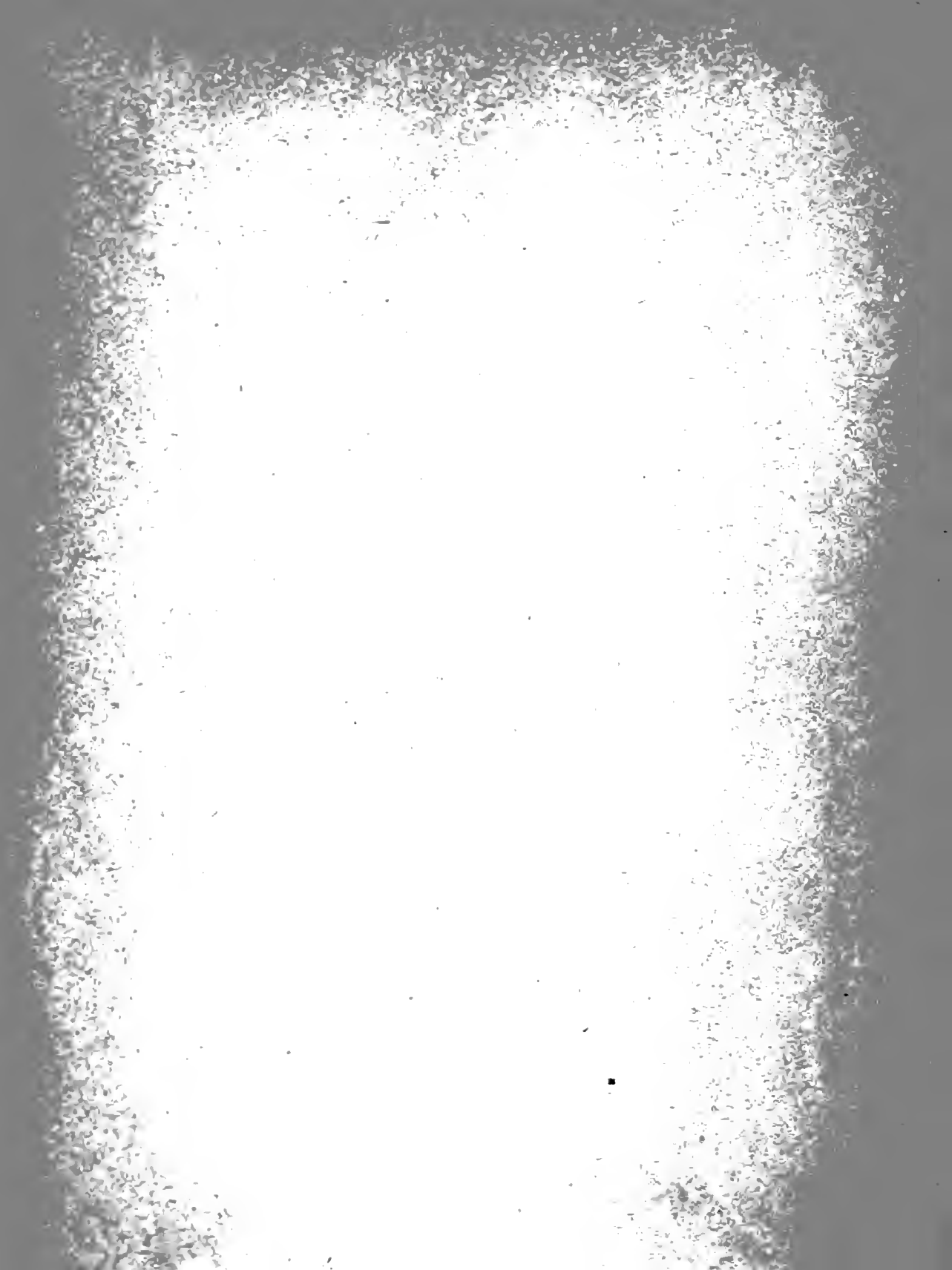


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A COMPARATIVE STUDY
OF THE
BANTU AND SEMI-BANTU LANGUAGES

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

LONDON EDINBURGH GLASGOW NEW YORK

TORONTO MELBOURNE CAPE TOWN BOMBAY

HUMPHREY MILFORD

PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY

5726c

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE
BANTU AND SEMI-BANTU
LANGUAGES

BY

SIR HARRY H. JOHNSTON

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

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25.2.72

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

1919



PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. H. JOHNSTON.

POLING,

April 1919.

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ERRATA ET ADDENDA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

- Page 696, seventh line from bottom, at the end of line an 'a' should follow 'indicate'.
- Page 698, in the list of languages, the line beginning '(238. **Olulŵmŵ**. See *Appendix*, &c.)' should read '(238. **Olulŵmŵ**. 238 a. **Ikom**. See *Appendix*)'.
- Page 705, col. 244, opp. 'Thigh', **U-naū** should be corrected to **U-naū**.
- Page 715, third line from bottom, 'Kwŵ-1bŵ' river should be spelt 'Kwō-1bŵ'.



CHAPTER I

A HISTORY OF RESEARCH INTO THE BANTU LANGUAGES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ These words of the 'Mohella' language recorded by Thomas Herbert do not seem to be met with in the first (1634) edition of his travels. They were presumably collected in 1626, but were not inserted into his book until the 1677 edition was produced. He does not give a 'vocabulary', as stated by R. N. Cust (*Modern Languages of Africa*), but a few words, such as *Coquo* (fowl), *Gumbey* (ox), *Mage* (water), *Sinzano* (needle), and *Buze* (goat).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Dr. Peters's travels took place between 1842 and 1848.

² The Rev. Dr. J. L. Krapf issued from the Tübingen University Press (Württemberg) *Vocabularies of Six East African Languages* in 1850, a *Vocabulary of 'Wakuafi'* (Masai) in 1854, and compiled in the course of many years his *Swahili-English Dictionary*, which was published in London in 1882. Although this work is of great interest to students of the origin and affinities of the Swahili dialects, its value is marred by the author's eccentric orthography and his preference for the Mombasa dialect over that of Zanzibar. He is also too ready to include as 'Swahili', words really belonging to quite different Bantu languages spoken in his time by the slaves of the Arab settlers. Krapf also collected materials for a *Nika Dictionary* which was afterwards completed under the editorship of the Rev. T. H. Sparshott (1887).

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

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

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

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

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

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

² Which, scarcely used since, now contribute to the information of the present volume, through the kindness of Bleek's ultimate successor, Dr. L. Péringuey.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER II

THE DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BANTU LANGUAGES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a variant of the Portuguese *ouro* or the English 'gold'—derived from Arabic, and usually a corruption of *dirham*¹ (*ndarama, ndalamu*).

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

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

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

¹ In its turn, no doubt, derived from the Greek *drachma*.

NOUN-ROOTS

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

Chief (-kama, -ami, -fumu,¹ -kōsi, -ini (-ene)); doctor, medicine-man (-fumu,¹ -gañga); witch, sorcerer (-lōki, -sawi, -sawa, -lemba); thief, stealer (-ibi, -iba); man (-ntu, whence Muntu = a man, Bantu = men); male (-lume); female (-ka, -kazi, -kati); body (-wili, -biri, -zimba); skin (-gōwa (-gōvi, -gōzi), -kanda); head (-tu, -twe); hair (-bele, -bili, -suki, -kisi); nose (-gulo, -pulo, -pula, -pombō, -indō); eye (-isō); ear (-tu, generally Ku-tu); lip (-lōmō); mouth (-nwa); tooth (-inō, -gegō, -soñga); tongue (-līmi, -laka); chin, beard (-devu); saliva (-te, Mate); neck (-kiñgō, -kōsi); shoulder (-bega); buttock (-takō); back, backbone (-goñgō, -uma, -tana, -busa); chest (-fuba,¹ -adi, -tulu); breast, nipple (-bele); heart (-tima—this word is sometimes used also for chest and liver); navel (-kōfu, -kuvu, -tōtō, -kundi, -kombō); belly, stomach (-vumu, -fu, -nda, -mimba); bowels (-tumbō, -da or -ra).

Arm (-bōkō, -kōnō); armpit (-apa); hand (-anda, -anja); finger or toe (-nwe, -nye, -kumu); finger-nail, and sometimes finger (-ala, -dala, -jala); penis (-bōlō); thigh (-berō); leg (-gulu, -rundō); foot-sole (-ayō); vein (-šipa, -sisa); blood (-rōpa, -gazi, -ñga, -kame or -gama); milk (-ziwa, -bele); fat, butter, oil (-futa¹); bone (-fupa and -kupa,¹ -bisi); tear (-sōzi, -ziga, -bezi); breath, life, soul (-ōnyō, -oya, -oyō); death (-fu, -fūa¹); ghost, spirit (-zimu, -limu, -banda, -dumba).

Sky, and often God and rain (-gulu or -iguru, -julu, -luñgu, -iñgu); rain (-bula, -luñgu); sun, sunlight, daylight (-juba, -ise, -sana, -lañga or -tañga); moon, moonlight, month (-ezi from -ela, -era, to be white, shining, -gondō, -suñgi); star (-ezi, -eti—perhaps from the same source as moon—and -nyenye, -ñiñi, -sonda, -tanda, -data or -jata); year (-aka, -vu); night or day (-lō or -ilō—lelō is a widespread root for 'to-day'—naku, -siku, -tuku, or -fuku); darkness (-giza, -sise, -ilima, -rima, or -zima); wind, cold (-pepō); smoke (-ōsi, -iši, -iki, -ika, -diñga); fire (-lilō, -ōtō, from -ōta, to warm, -pia, -bazu); charcoal (-kala); earth, ground, country (-si or -ti); stone (-bwe, -tadi, -ala or -bale, -manya); salt (-nyu, -ñgūa, -kele); iron, iron ore (-ela or -bela, -uma, -tadi, -londō); water (-zi, -diba or -ziba); river, stream (-geda, -gezi or -giji, -itō, -doñga); lake, broad river, sea or (-ziba, -anza or -anja, -zadi, -sabi); mountain, hill (-sōzi, -lima, -pili); river-valley (-rambō or -dambō); road, path (-dila, -gila, -handa, -bōka).

Tree, stick (-ti); dry wood, firewood (-kuni, -kūi); thorn (-iba); grass (-ani, -asi); banana-tree (-gomba, -konde); banana-fruit (-tōki, -konde, -dizi); yam (-luñgu, -ōma, -kua, -rali); wine, mead, or beer (-alwa, -lebu, -lafu or -lōfu); mushroom (-bōa); forest (-bira, -itu, -zitu).

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

Beasts of all kinds—flesh (-ama); rat (-beba, -puku, -kōsō); porcupine (-nuñgu, -gumba); elephant (-dōbō, -jōfu, -damba, -dembō); hippopotamus (-gubu, -vubu); rhinoceros (-pela, -pembele); pig (-gulu, -gulube); buffalo (-ati, -aka); giraffe (-twiga); ox, cow, cattle (-gombe or -kōmō); milch-cow or breeding-goat (-gōma); horn (-mbe, -pembe, -señgō, -iga); goat (-buzi, -budi, -peeni); dog (-bwa); cat (-paka, -simba²); leopard (-gwe, -koi, -sui); lion (-simba, -tare, -tambō); hyena (-pisi,³ -mbwi, -buñgu, -puru); monkey (-kima); baboon (-yani, -kolōbe, -pombō); ape (-zike, -sōkō).

Sorcery, fetish, religion, witchcraft, to bewitch (-lōka or -dōga, -sawa; -banda; -lemba, -kisi,

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

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

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

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

PREFIXES AND PREPREFIXES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

These were in all probability:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

abuse, insult	-tuka.
beat	-pula, -bula, -tera, -beta.
bite	-luma.
breed	-zala, -ala, -biala.
bring	-leta.
build	-luŋga, -tuŋga.
bury	-zika, -jika.
buy or sell	-gula, -suma, -teŋga, -landa.
come	-iza, -pika or -fuka.
cut, chop	-tema, -baza, -seŋga, -kata.
dance	-kina or -bina.
deny	-kana.
die	-fu, -fua, -fa (-kwa).
dig, hoe	-lima.
drink	-nyūa, -nūa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER III

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

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF READERS IN RESPECT TO THESE VOCABULARIES

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BANTU:

- | | |
|-------|--|
| Group | A. The Nyanza Languages |
| " | B. The Wunyamwezi Languages |
| " | C. The British East Africa Languages |
| " | D. The Kilimanjaro Languages |
| " | E. The Šambala Languages |
| " | F. The Zaňgian Languages |
| " | G. The Usagara-Ugwo Languages |
| " | H. The Upper Rufiji Languages |
| " | I. The Lower Rufiji-Ruvuma Languages |
| " | J. The North Ruvuma-North-east Nyasaland Languages |
| " | K. The Ukiňga Languages |
| " | L. The Taňganyika-Baňgweulu Languages |
| " | M. The North-west Nyasa Languages |
| " | N. The Yaω-Ngindω Languages |
| " | O. The Moçambique Languages |
| " | P. The South Nyasaland-Southern Rhodesia Languages |
| " | Q. The Puňgwe-Sabi Languages |
| " | R. The Mašaňgane-Roňga Languages |

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

SEMI-BANTU :

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

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

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

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

ILLUSTRATIVE VOCABULARIES OF BANTU LANGUAGES

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

GROUP A

THE NYANZA LANGUAGES

SUB-GROUP A 1 KONJŵ
1. Olu-konjŵ

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

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

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

English	1. Olu-konjw	2. Uru-nyorw	2 a. Ru-guŋgu	2 b. Ru-kywipi	2 c. Uru-torw (Ru-soŋgora and Ru-irw, <i>ŋc.</i>)	2 d. Oru-hima
Bird	Eny-wanyi; esiony- Uny-uni. Mu-isūndi	Eny-wanyi	Kiny-wani; bi-	Eny-wanyi	Eny-wanyi	Eciny-wanyi
Blood	Wmu-sasi	E-sagama. E-samaga	Mu-sagama or Mu-samaga	E-sagama	E-sagama. E-samaga	E-sagama
Body	Wmu-biri	Wmu-biri	Mu-biri	Wmu-biri	Wmu-biri	Wmu-biri
Bone	Eri-kuha; ama-	E-gufwa, I-gufa; ama-	Ki-gufwa; bi-	...	I-gufwa; ama-	I-guffa
Borassus palm	Eci-kwaga	Aka-tugu; wbu- Eki-kwaga	Ka-tugw	...	Aka-kwaga	Aka-tuga
Bow	Wbu-ta; ama-	Wbu-tta; ama-tta	Bu-ta; ma-ta	Wbū-ta	Wbu-tta	Wbu-ta
Bowels	Aman-da	Ma-ra (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...	...	...
Brains	Wb-oŋgw. Esion-cuere	Wbw-oŋgw	Bw-oŋgw	Wbw-oŋgw	Wbw-oŋgw	Ww-oŋgw
Breast (man's)	Eki-kuba	Eki-fuba	...	...	Eki-fuba	Eci-fuba
Breast (woman's)	Eri-bere; ama-	I-were; ama-	I-weri; ma-veri	I-bere	I-were	I-bere
Brother	Wmu-hara or Omw-ana-w-etu	Omw-ana-wa-idw Wmu-genzi. Wwa-nyina. Mu-nyanya. Bene (<i>pl.</i>) ¹	Mw-ana-wa-ici	Omw-ana-mau	Omw-ena-we-itw	Omw-ene-w-ēswo
Buffalo	Em-bwogw; esiom-	Em-bwogw	Em-bwogw	Em-bwogw	Em-bwogw	Em-bwogw
Bull	En-de e-nume	E-nimi, Numi	Gi-numi	...	(Ente)eci-nume	E-nimi
Buttocks	Ebi-kalerw (<i>pl.</i>), Eri-takw; ama-(<i>of beasts</i>)	Ebi-bunw	Bi-nyw (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Ebi-bunw	Ebi-bunw
Canoe	Wbw-atw; am- atw	Wbw-atw	Bw-atw; <i>pl.</i> g-atw ²	Bw-atw	Obw-atw	Wbw-atw
Cat	Aka-jaŋgw	En-jaŋgu	...	...	En-jaŋgu	En-zaŋgu
Charcoal ... ..	...	Ama-kara	...	...	Ama-kara	Ama-kara
Chief	Wmu-kama; aba-	Mu-bitw. Wmu- kamwa; aba- Wmu-nyorw. Wmu-lemi. Wmu-kuŋgu	Mu-kama	...	Wmu-kamwa	Wmu-kama. Wmu-bitw
Child	Omw-ana; ab- ana. W-lume- keke δ . Aka- mu-keke = <i>in-</i> <i>fant</i>	Omw-ana ,, om- ω jw = δ ,, mu-tw = φ	Mw-ana ,, ob'-saiza = δ ,, mu-tw = φ Mu-halw	Omw-ana	Omw-ana	Omw-ana
Cloth	Wmu-tanda. Omw-enda (<i>cotton</i>)	Wmu-tanda (<i>cotton</i>). Oru-goye (<i>bark</i>)	Ng-oyi (<i>cotton</i>). Lu-vugw (<i>bark</i>)	Ru-buku	Wmu-tanda. Oru-goye (<i>bark</i>). Oru-kwzi	Wmw-enda
Cold	Em-behw. Wmu-rombe	Em-behw	...	...	Em-behw	Em-behw
Country	Eki-taka	En-si	Ky-alw	...	En-si	En-si
Cow	En-de e-sigija	En-te e-zigija	En-te gi-za- gidya	En-te	En-te e-bugu- ma	En-te e-zigiza. N-gabe, N-gwbe. Ki-gabw

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

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

English	1. Olu-konjɔ	2. Uru-nyorɔ	2 a. Ru-gũngu	2 b. Ru-kyɔpi	2 c. Uru-torɔ (Ru-soŋgora and Ru-irɔ, &c.)	2 d. Oru-hima
Crocodile ...	En-diɔka (snake). I-hondũe	En-sambia. Em-pyɔ	Gi-nyɔnigim	...	En-sambia	En-sambia
Day	Ki-rɔ. Bu-hĩngi. Omw-esi, Omw-ise (= <i>daylight</i>)	Eki-rɔ. I-zɔba Omu-sana	Mu-ki-rɔ. Ki-rɔ; ebi-rɔ. Haŋgwe	...	Eki-rɔ, Eci-rɔ	Eky-irɔ; ebi-
Devil, evil spirit	Omu-limu; aba-	Omu-cwesi; aba- Omu-zimu; aba-	...	...	Omu-cwesi	Omu-cwesi
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Mu-kumɔ	Omu-fumu	...	...	Omu-fumu	...
Dog	Em-bwa; esiom-	Em-bwa. Eki-bwa (<i>a big dog</i>)	M-bweni	Em-bwa	Em-bwa. Eki-bwa (<i>a big dog</i>)	Em-bwa. Eki-bwa (<i>a big dog</i>)
Donkey ... ..	...	Eñ-kaina	...	...	...	...
Door	Bu-sėku. O-uyi, R-uyi; <i>pl.</i> esiony-uyi	Oru-higi; <i>pl.</i> em-pigi	Mu-zigɔ	...	Oru-higi; eny- igi	Oru-higi; eny- igi
Dream	En-dɔtɔ	En-dɔtɔ. Eki-rɔtɔ	N-dɔsiri	...	En-dɔtɔ	En-dɔtɔ
Drum	Eñ-gɔma	Eñ-gɔma	Eñ-gɔma	Eñ-gɔma	Eñ-gɔma	Eñ-gɔma
Ear	Oku-twe; ama- twe	Oku-tu; ama-tu	Ku-tu; ma-tu	Oku-tu	Oku-twe <i>or</i> Oku-tuitu	Oku-tu; ama-tu
Egg	Ere-ye; ama-yi. Eri-hui	Ei-huri; ama- huri	I-huri; ma-	...	I-huli	Ei-huri
Elephant ...	En-zɔgu; esiɔn-	Eñ-jɔjɔ	N-zuzɔ; N-jeju	N-jɔju	En-déaba, En-dæba	En-zɔzɔ
Excrement	Ama-gedzie. Ama-vezi. Ama-idzai	Ama-zi	Ma-bí	...	Ama-izi. Ama-tutorɔ	Ama-zi
Eye	Er-isɔ	Er-isɔ; ama-isɔ	R-isɔ; ma-isɔ	Er-isɔ	Er-isɔ	Er-isɔ
Face, forehead	Obu-su	Obu-sɔ	Bu-sɔ	Obu-sɔ	Obu-sɔ	Obu-sɔ
Fat	Eki-sawu. Ama-guta (<i>oil, butter</i>)	Eki-saju; ebi- Ama-gita (<i>oil, &c.</i>)	Ma-savu	...	En-sazu. Ama-vutta, Ama-futa	Eki-sadzu. Ama-zita
Father	Tata. I-se. E-sa	Tata. 'Sɔ. I-se. I-se-nyowe (<i>my</i>). I-si. I-sɔ	Tata	Tata. Baba	Tata. I-se, I-sɔ	Tata. I-se, I-sɔ
Fear	Eri-saga	Eñ-kise. Oku-tina	A-tinyiri	...	Oku-tina	Oku-tina
Finger	Omu-nwe; emē- Omu-rɔtɔ. Eki-kumɔ	Omu-kumɔ; eñ- Eki-ara; eby- (Eki-saizu = <i>thumb</i>)	Lu-galɔ. Kalɔ	Omu-kumɔ	Oru-kumɔ <i>or</i> Odu-kumɔ	Omu-kumɔ; <i>pl.</i> eñ-kumɔ. Eki-ara
Fire	Omu-rirɔ	Omu-rirɔ	Mu-irɔ	Mu-rrɔ	Omu-rrɔ	Omo-rrɔ
Fish	Eyi-swe; esi-swe. I-sui. I-sumbi; esi-	En-cui	N-tui	En-cũ	En-cũ. En-fwi	En-tchu <i>or</i> En-cũ <i>or</i> Em-fũ
Foot	Eki-sandɔ. Oku-gulu	Eki-reŋge. Eki-gere; ebi-	Ki-reŋge. Ku-gulu	E-kigere	Eki-gere; ebi-	Eki-gere; ebi-
Forest	Omu-situ. Olu-foŋge	Eki-bira	Ki-bera	...	Eki-bira	Eci-bira

English	1. Olu-konjw	2. Uru-nyorw	2 a. Ru-guñgu	2 b. Ru-kywpi	2 c. Uru-torw (Ru-songora and Ru-irw, &c.)	2 d. Oru-hima
Fowl	Eñ-gwkw ¹	Eñ-kwkw	Eñ-kwkw	Eñ-kwkw	Eñ-kwkw	Eñ-kwkw
Frog	Eki-tere	Eki-kere	...	...	...	Eki-kere
Ghost	Wmu-fimu ; aba-	Wmu-zimu ; emi-. Eki-turu	Mu-zimu	...	Wmu-zimu ; emi-. Wmu- zummw	Wmu-zimu ; emi-
Giraffe ... ..	...	N-tuiga	...	...	En-tuiga	...
Girl ... ..	...	Mu-isiki	...	...	...	...
Goat	Em-buri, Em- buli ; esiom- Em-bene q ; pl. esem-bene	Em-buzi	M-buli	Em-buzi	Em-buze. Em-penne q	Em-buzi
„ (he)	Esa-mbān (ḡ). Em-faya	Em-berabuzi, Em-paya (ḡ).	...	...	...	...
„ (she) ... ..	...	Būguma (q)	...	...	...	...
God	Ru-haṅga or Du-haṅga	Du-haṅga. ² Ka-tōnda	Ka-tonda	Ru-haṅga	Ru-haṅga ² or Du-haṅga	Lu-gaba or Nyam-haṅga
Grandparent	I-sekuru	Is-eñ-kuru. Nyin-eñ-kuru	...	...	...	...
Grass	Om-wata. Eki-suki	Om-wata. E-tete. Wbun-yansi, Wbu-yansi	Bu-sibbi. Lu-saka	...	Eki-suki. E-swojw. E-tete. Em-burara. Wbu-nyasi	Om-wata. Wbu-nyadzi
Ground	Wmu-taka	I-taka	I-taka	I-taka	I-taka. A-hansi	I-taka
Ground-nut	...	Eki-nywɔbwa	...	...	Ama-kere. Eki-nywɔbwa	Eci-nywɔbwa. Ama-kerre
Guinea-fowl	Eñ-gaṅga	Eki-tajumba	Nku-jumba	...	En-tajumba	Eci-kaṅga
Gun	Em-bundu	Wmu-gaṅgw	Mu-ḡuku	...	Wmu-gaṅgw	Em-bundu
Hair	Wlu-yuwiri ; esion-ziwiri. Se-sūere. Bu-ēya (on body)	I-swki ; ama- swki	I-swke (Bo-ya, on limbs)	I-swke	I-swke	I-swke
Hand	Eki-ganza. Eme-nūe (i. e. fingers)	Eki-ganja. Ebi-ara (= fingers). Eñ- garw, Wmu- kwkw (also lower arm)	Ki-ganja. Mu-kwkw ; mi-	Ki-ganza	Eci-ganza. Wmu-kwkw	Eci-ganza. Wmu-kwkw
Head	Wmū-twe ; eme-twe	Wmū-twe ; emi-	Mu-tue	Wmū-twe	Wmū-twe	Wmū-twe
Heart	Wmu-tūmmw. Wmu-tīma	Wmu-tīma. Wmu-tuma	Mu-tīma	Wmu-tīma	Wmu-tūmmw. Wmu-tīma	Wmu-tīma
Heel	Aka-sinzirw ; obu-	Eki-sinzirw. Eki-koṅgwijw	Ki-sinzirw	...	Eki-sinzirw	Eki-tsintsinw
Hide	Eki-ani. Eñ-gwɔba	Eki-satw. Oru-hu. Wmu- guta. Eñ-gwzi (for slinging infants on back)	Ki-satw. N-gwzi	Ru-hu. M-pirri	Eki-satw	Oru-hu ; em-pu.
Hill	Eki-cwa ; ebi-	Eki-swa. Em-barā	...	...	Oru-swzi	...
Hippopotamus	Eyi-sere ; esi-	En-jubu	M-vuvu	...	Em-vuvu. En-sere	En-zubu
Hoe	I-suka	En-fuka. Em-funi	...	...	...	...

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

English	1. Olu-konjɔ	2. Uru-nyorɔ	2 a. Ru-guŋgu	2 b. Ru-kyɔpi	2 c. Uru-torɔ (Ru-soŋgora and Ru-irɔ, &c.)	2 d. Ouru-hima
Honey ...	Ŭb-ukyi	Ŭbw-ɔki	U-ɔki	...	Ŭbw-ɔci	Ŭbw-ɔci
Horn ...	Eri-hembe; ama-	Ei-hembe; ama- Eñ-kule	Ei-hembi	...	Yi-hembe; ama- Eki-kuli	Yi-hembe; ama-
House...	Eny-umba; esiony-	En-jũ. Ka; <i>pl.</i> ama-ka. (O-mba = <i>at the</i> <i>house of</i>)	N-umba	En-ju	Eny-umba; ama- En-ju, En-zũ	En-zɔ
Hunger ...	En-zala. En-jera	En-jara	N-zala	En-jala	En-jara	En-zara
Husband ...	...	1-ba, Ba (Barɔ)	...	...	Om-gwirarɔ	...
Hyena ...	Em-piti	Em-pisi	M-pici	Em-pisi	Em-pisi, Em-pehe	Em-pidzi
Iron ...	Eky-ɔma, Ec-ɔma, M-sěke	Eki-ɔma, Ŭbu-tale. Ŭmu-siŋga	Bi-ɔma	...	Eki-ɔma	Ec-ɔma
Island...	Ŭku-itsiŋga <i>or</i> Eri-tsiŋga; ama-	Ei-ziŋga	Ki-siŋga	...	Ei-ziŋga	Eki-rwa
Ivory ...	Er-inɔ	Er-inɔ	El-inɔ la n-jejɔ	...	Er-inɔ	Omw-inu
Knee ...	Eri-rũ	Ŭku-jũ	Ku-vivi <i>or</i> Ei- vivi, Ma-vivi	...	Ŭku-ju, Ŭku-zɔ	Ŭku-zɔ
Knife ...	Ŭmu-hamba	Ŭmw-ihiu. Ŭmu-horɔ. Ŭru-gesɔ	Ki-ambi	Mu-yɔ	Ŭmu-hyɔ. Ŭmu-tambi	Ŭmũ-siũ
Lake ...	Eñ-gedze	Eny-anja	Mu-saŋga, Ny-anja	...	Eny-anza	Eny-anza
Leg ...	Ŭku-yulu. M-bũndĩ	Ŭku-guru. Ŭmu-rundi. Eki-rumbu	Ku-gulu	Ŭku-gulu	Ŭku-guru. Ŭru-guru	Ŭku-guru
Leopard ...	Eñ-gwe	Eñ-gɔ	M-ũmwa	Eñ-gwe	Eñ-gɔ	Eñ-gwe
Lion ...	En-dare; esian- dare	En-tale	N-tali. ?Simba	...	Eki-cuncu	En-tare
Lips ...	Ŭmũ-nyu; emi-nyu	Ŭmũ-nwa; eme-	Mu-mwa; mi-	Ŭmũ-nwa	Ŭmũ-nwa; emi-	Ŭmũ-nwa; eme-
Magic...	Ŭmu-ɔyi. Ŭbu-gaŋga	Ŭmu-rɔgɔ, Ŭbu-rɔgɔ. Ebiama-hanɔ	Mu-ɔgɔ	...	Ŭmu-rɔji. Ŭbu-gaŋga	Ŭmu-rɔgɔ
Maize ...	Ebi-kusa	Ebi-cori	Mi-sɔli	...	Ebi-gusa, Ebi-cɔli	Ebi-cori
Man ...	Ŭmu-ndu; aba-ndu.	Ŭmu-ntu; aba-ntu.	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Ŭmu-ntu	Ŭmu-ntu; aba-ntu	Ŭmu-ntu; aba-ntu
Man, vir. ...	Ŭmu-lume	Ŭmu-sadja	Mu-saiza	...	Om-gwirarɔ	Ŭmu-seizi; aba
Meat ...	Eny-ama	Eny-ama ¹	Eny-ama	Eny-ama	Eny-ama	Eny-ama
Medicine ...	...	Ŭmu-bazi	...	...	...	...
Milk ...	Ma-tai	Ama-ta	Ma-ta	...	Ama-te	Ama-te
Monkey ...	Eñ-gende; esion- Eñ-gema	Eñ-kende	...	...	Eñ-kende	Eñ-kyende
Moon ...	Ŭmu-gesera, Ŭkũ-esěra. Ŭkw-ezi (<i>moonlight</i>)	Ŭku-ezi. Om-wezi. En-zorɔ (<i>full moon</i>)	Mu-ezi	Ŭkw-ezi	Ŭkw-ezi	Ŭkw-ezi; am-ezi
Mother ...	Nya-nsansu. Mama	Mau. Nyɔ-kɔ. Nyina. Nya- Nya-bɔ, &c.	...	Mama. Mau	...	...
Mountain ...	Ŭbw-eruka. Eri-lambɔ. Ŭbu-rambɔ (? <i>cliff</i>)	Oru-sɔdzi	Lu-sɔzi	Ru-sɔzi	Oru-sɔzi. Ebi-rika. Oru-waŋga; em-paŋga	1-baŋga; ama- baŋga

¹ Also: Ŭmu-nɔfu, 'flesh', 'boneless meat'.

English	1. Olu-konjɔ	2. Uru-nyorɔ	2 a. Ru-guŋgu	2 b. Ru-kyɔpi	2 c. Uru-torɔ (Ru-soŋgora and Ru-irɔ, &c.)	2 d. Ōru-hima
Mouth ...	Ubw-anɔ? Bu-nɔ?	Aka-nwa	Ka-mwa	Muka-nwa	Oru-suga	Aka-nwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	Eci-ala; ebi-	E-nɔnɔ	Nɔnɔ	...	E-nɔnɔ	E-nɔnɔ
Name ...	E-rina	Ei-bara; ama-	l-bara	...	l-bara	l-zina; ama- zina
Navel... ..	Ōmu-kundi	...	...	...	...	...
Neck	Ebi-cia. Eñ-gotɔ	Ebi-tyia, Ebi-kyā (<i>pl.</i>)	Balagɔ	...	Ebi-tyia. Oru-tsia	Ebi-tsia. (Ama- raka = <i>throat</i>)
Night	E-kiro. Wa-mira	E-kiro. Ōmu-irima	Muki-ro	...	Eki-ro	Nyeki-ro <i>or</i> Nyeci-ro
Nose	Ōmu-huri; emi-. E-nindɔ	E-nyindɔ	Ny-indɔ	N-indu	Eny-indɔ	Eny-indɔ
Oil palm ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ox	En-de; esion-	En-te. E-nimi	En-te. Korwa	En-te	En-te	En-te. Eñ-gombe (<i>ancient term, nearly forgot- ten</i>)
Paddle ... ..	...	Eñ-gahi. Eñ-kasi	...	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Ōbu-abu	Ama-rwa	Bu-gemi	...	Ama-rwa	Ama-rwa
Parrot	Eñ-gusu	Eñ-kusu	...	...	Eñ-kusu	Eñ-kusu
Penis	Ei-sulu; esi- sulu	Em-bɔɔ	Em-bɔɔ	...	Em-borɔ. Eci-borɔ	Em-borɔ
Pig	Eñ-gulúwe	Em-punu	M-punu	...	Em-punu	Em-punu
Pigeon	Eri-iba?	Eri-iba; ama- iba	E-iva; ma-iva	...	Eri-iba; ama-	Eñ-kombe
Place	Aha-ndu. He-úsi	Aha-ntu. Ōwa- <i>prefix.</i> Ōmw-anya. Eki-ikarɔ	Ma-goŋgɔ	...	Aha-ntu. Ōmw-anya	Ōmw-anya
Rain	Em-bula	En-jura	N-dakali	N-jirɔ	Em-bula	En-zura
Rat	Em-beba; esiom-	Em-beba	Em-bewa	...	Em-beba	Em-beba
Rhinoceros	Eñ-kura	Eñ-kura	N-kura	...	...	Eñ-kura
River	Eki-sesa. Oru- si. Ōmū-sia. Em-basa	Eki-saru. Eky-ambu	Ki-ambu	Mu-gera	Eki-saru	Ec-ambɔ; ebi- ambɔ
Road	En-sera	Ōmu-handa. I-kute	Mu-handa	Mu-handa	Ōmu-handa. Ōmu-mpanda	Ōmu-hānda
Salt	Mu-nyu	Eki-sura	...	Ki-sura	...	...
Shame	En-sɔni	En-sɔni	N-sɔni	...	En-sɔni	En-sɔni
Sheep	Em-buri. Em- baŋgali (? ð)	En-tama. Em-paya (ð)	N-tama	En-tama	En-tama	En-tama
Shield... ..	Eñ-gabɔ	Eñ-gabɔ	Eñ-gabu	...	Eñ-gabɔ	Eñ-gabɔ
Shoulder ... ..	...	Eki-bega. I-bega	...	...	...	l-bega; ma-
Sister	Mw-ale-we-itu (i. e. <i>our vir- gin</i>). Mu-hara	Mu-nyanya. Ōwa-nyina <i>or</i> Wa-mau	Mw-ana-ma-isi	...	Ōmu-nyanya	Ōmu-nyanya
Skin	Eñ-goba. Ōmū-nyuē	Oru-hu. Ōmu-biri	Ki-satɔ. N-gɔzi	Ru-hu	Oru-hu	Oru-h'u; em-pū
Sky	Olu-bɔla. Olu-vura	Ei-guru	Ki-gulu	l-guru	Ei-guru	Aha-iguru
Slave	Mu-iru; ba-iru. Mu-sana (q)	Ōmu-iru	...	...	Ōmu-iru	Ōmu-iru
Sleep	Ōtu-lɔ	Ōbu-ru	Ku-basia	Vi-ame?	Ōtu-ru	Ōtu-ru

English	1. Olu-konjw	2. Uru-nyorw	2 a. Ru-gũngu	2 b. Ru-kywpi	2 c. Uru-torw (Ru-soŋgora and Ru-irw, &c.)	2 d. Wru-hima
Smoke ...	Wmu-ki. Wmu-eki	Wmu-ika	Mw-ika	...	Om-w-ika	Om-w-ika
Snake... ..	En-zwaka	En-jwaka	M-piri ¹	...	En-zok'	En-zwaka
Son, boy ...	Wmw-ana	Wmw-ana. Wmw-wjw. Ak-ana; wbw- ana (<i>little son</i>). Wmu-tabani	Mw-ana	Mw-ana	Wmw-ana	Wmw-ana. Wm-wzw
Song	Olu-imbw. Eri-wina (<i>dancing song</i>)	Eki-zina	Ki-zina	...	Eki-zinna	Eci-zinnu
Spear... ..	I-tũmw; ama- I-tsummw	Ei-cumw	E-fumu	I-cumu	I-cumw	Ei-cumw; ama-
Spirit, soul	Wmu-zimu. Aka-horwga	Wbw-wmezi. ² Wmu-zimu	...	...	Om-w-oyw	Wmu-zimu
Star	Eñ-gunũnw; esioñ-	Eny-inyizi. Eny-ũnyũzi	Ny-izi	Ny-ezi	Eny-inyuzi	Eny-onywzi
Stick	Om-w-igw	Om-w-igw. Eñ-kwoni. Ru-himbw (<i>a divining-rod</i>)	Mu-beri	Mw-igw	Eñ-kwoni	Eñ-kwoni
Stone	Eri-bwe; ama- Eri-gwe	Ei-bare; ama-	E-bali; ma-	Ru-beñgu	E-wie, Ei-bwe; ama- Ei-bare	Ei-bare; ama-
Stool	Eki-tumbi	En-tebe	...	...	En-tebe	En-tebe
Sun	Eri-waba. Umu-ise	I-zwaba	Zwaba	I-zwaba. Umu-sana (= <i>daylight</i>)	I-zwaba	I-zwaba
Tail	Wmu-kira	Wmu-kira	...	...	...	Wmu-kira
Tear	Wmu-soni; emi- (? = <i>shame</i>)	Ei-ziga	Ki-ziga	...	Er-izi; ama-izi	Er-izi; ama-
Testicles ...	Emi-hege (<i>pl.</i>)	Ama-gwosi (<i>pl.</i>)	Ama-gwosi	...	Ama-gwosi	Ei-gwosi; ama-
Thief	Om-w-ibi; abe-ibi. Wmu-higura	Om-w-ibi. Wmu-suma	A-iviri	...	Wmu-summa	Wmu-summa
Thigh... ..	Eki-hiñga	Eki-berw	Ki-berw	...	...	...
Thing... ..	Eki-ndu. Eñ-gañga	Eki-ntu. Ntu	Eki-ntu	Eki-ntu	Eci-ntu. Ntu	Eki-ntu. Ntu
Thorn... ..	Ere-h'wa; ama-	Ei-h'wa	I-gwa	...	Eri-h'wa	Ei-h'wa; ama- h'wa
Tobacco ...	E-taba. Ka-sinse	E-tāba	E-taba	...	E-taba	E-taba
To-day ...	Munabwiri	Dēw. Hati	Lerw	...	Hati. Derw	M-buēnu
Toe	Aka-sanwe. Eri-nw; ama-nw	Aka-gere; wbu-	Ka-kumu; eñ-kumu	...	Aka-gere	Oru-kumw; eñ- kumw
To-morrow	...	Ny-eñkya. I-jw	...	...	...	...
Tongue ...	Lu-leme	Wlu-limi. Eñ-gambw	Limi	O-rimi	Oru-rimi	W-rrimi
Tooth ...	Er-inyw, El- inw; am-enw	Er-inw	L-inw; ma-inw	...	Eci-inw; ebi-inw	Eri-inw; ama- inw
Town, village	Eki-kale. Wbu- tala. E-tieka	Oru-buga. Eki-kā	Ki-kali; bi-	...	E-kkā. O-rrembw	O-rrembw; <i>pl.</i> en-dembw
Tree	Wmũ-ti; emi-ti	Wmu-ti	Ki-sali	...	Wmu-ti. Eci-ti	Wmũ-ti
Twins	Aba-hasa	Aba-roñgw	Ba-loñgw	...	Aba-roñgw	Ama-hasa
Urine	Amā-sw	Eñ-kari	Eñ-kali	...	Eñ-kari	Eñ-karē
Vein ... ..	...	Eki-nywa (?)	...	...	...	...

¹ Cf. words for 'viper'.² Also the word Wru-wya = 'breath', allied to the East Bantu root for 'spirit', -wyw.

English	1. Olu-konjw	2. Uru-nyorw	2 a. Ru-guŋgu	2 b. Ru-kywpi	2 c. Uru-torw (Ru-soŋgora and Ru-irw, &c.)	2 d. Wru-hima
War	Orū-hi	Wbu-lemu.	Lamagw	...	Wbu-lemu.	Oru-gamba
Water ...	Ama-gedzi.	Wbw-emi	Ma-izi	Mi-jezi	Oru-gamba	Ama-izi
Well, source	Ama-si	Eñ-gezi	...	...	Ama-izi.	Ama-tuŋga
White man	Eri-ziba?	I-ziba. Eñ-gezi.	...	...	I-ziba	Ei-ziba
Wife	Wmu-juŋgu	Kituñ-gezi	Mu-zuŋgu	...	Wmu-zuŋgu	Wmu-zuŋgu
Wife	Wmu-kari; aba-	Wmu-juŋgu.	Mu-kali	...	Wmu-kazi	Wmu-kazi
Wind	Em-behw.	Wmu-kazi.	Mu-kali	...	Wmu-kazi	Wmu-kazi
Witch ¹ ...	1-huŋga	Mu-ka- (with possessive pro- noun)	Mu-yaga	...	Em-behw	Em-behw
Witchcraft	Wmu-rwi.	Em-behw.	Mu-yaga	...	Em-behw	Em-behw
Woman ...	Wmu-kumw	I-huŋga.	Mu-yaga	...	Em-behw	Em-behw
Womb ...	Wbu-rwi	Wmu-rwɔw	Mu-ɔwɔw	...	Wmu-ɔwɔw	Wmu-ɔwɔw
Wood	Wmu-kari	M-bandwa	Mu-ɔwɔw	...	Wmu-ɔwɔw	Wmu-ɔwɔw
Yam ... ..	...	I-rwɔw	...	...	...	...
Year	Ru-kwe; pl.	Wmu-kazi.	Mu-kali	...	Wmu-kazi	Wmu-kazi
Yesterday...	esiañ-kūe	En-dā	...	...	...	...
Zebra	Eki-hama	Eñ-kū	Eñ-kū	Eñ-kū	Eñ-kūē.	Eñ-ku
One ... ..	...	Eki-rali	...	...	En-sari	Eci-ra
Two	En-turege	Wmw-aka;	Omw-aka	...	Wmw-aka	Omw-aka
Three	En-tulege	emi-aka	...	...	Wmw-aka	Omw-aka
Four	En-tulege	I-jō	...	...	...	...
Five	En-tulege	En-tulege	En-tulege	...	En-tulege	En-tulege
Six	En-tulege	En-tulege	En-tulege	...	En-tulege	En-tulege
Seven... ..	En-tulege	En-tulege	En-tulege	...	En-tulege	En-tulege
Eight	En-tulege	En-tulege	En-tulege	...	En-tulege	En-tulege
Nine	En-tulege	En-tulege	En-tulege	...	En-tulege	En-tulege
Ten	En-tulege	En-tulege	En-tulege	...	En-tulege	En-tulege
Eleven ...	En-tulege	En-tulege	En-tulege	...	En-tulege	En-tulege
Twelve ...	En-tulege	En-tulege	En-tulege	...	En-tulege	En-tulege
Thirteen ...	En-tulege	En-tulege	En-tulege	...	En-tulege	En-tulege
Fourteen ...	En-tulege	En-tulege	En-tulege	...	En-tulege	En-tulege
Fifteen ...	En-tulege	En-tulege	En-tulege	...	En-tulege	En-tulege
Sixteen ...	En-tulege	En-tulege	En-tulege	...	En-tulege	En-tulege
Seventeen ...	En-tulege	En-tulege	En-tulege	...	En-tulege	En-tulege
Eighteen ...	En-tulege	En-tulege	En-tulege	...	En-tulege	En-tulege
Nineteen ...	En-tulege	En-tulege	En-tulege	...	En-tulege	En-tulege
Twenty ...	En-tulege	En-tulege	En-tulege	...	En-tulege	En-tulege
Thirty ...	En-tulege	En-tulege	En-tulege	...	En-tulege	En-tulege
Forty ...	En-tulege	En-tulege	En-tulege	...	En-tulege	En-tulege
Fifty ...	En-tulege	En-tulege	En-tulege	...	En-tulege	En-tulege
One	-guma, -yuma	-mu	-mu	-mu	-mw (Du-mw)	-mūe
Two	-bere, -were	-biri, -wiri	-biri, -wiri	-bili	-biri, -wiri	-biri
Three	-satu	-satu	-satu	-satu	-satu	-satu
Four	-ne, -nai	-nai, -nā	-nā	-nē	-nai	-nā
Five	-tanu	-tanw, -tanu	-tanw	-tanw	-tanu	-tanu
Six	Wmu-kaga	Wmu-kaga	Mu-kaga	Mu-kaga	Wmu-kaga	Wmu-kaga
Seven... ..	Wmu-sanzu	Wmu-sanju	Mu-sanju	Mu-sansu	Wmu-sanju	Wmu-sanju
Eight	Wmu-nane	Wmu-nana	Mu-nana	Mu-nani	Wmu-nana	Wmu-nana
Nine	Omw-enda	Omw-enda	Mw-enda	Mw-enda	Omw-enda	Omw-enda
Ten	Eri-kumi	I-kumi	E-kumi	I-kūmi	I-kumi	I-kumi
Eleven ...	E-kumi na ci- yuma	I-kumi n'e-mu	E-kumi n'em'	I-kuminaki-mū	I-kumi n'e-mw	I-kumi n'e-mue
Twenty ...	Ama-kumi	Ama-kumi	Ma-kumi ga-	...	Ama-kumi	Ama-kumi
Thirty ...	a-bere	a-biri	biri	...	a-wiri	a-biri
Forty ...	Ama-kumi	Ama-kumi	Ma-kumi ga-	...	Ama-kumi	Ama-kumi
Fifty ...	a-satu	a-satu	satu	...	a-satu	a-satu
...	Ama-kumi a-ne	Ama-kumi a-nā	Ma-kumi ga-nā	...	Ama-kumi	Ama-kumi a-nā
...	a-nai	a-nai	a-nai	...	a-nai	a-nai
...	Ama-kumi	Ama-kumi	Ma-kumi ga-	...	Ama-kumi	Ama-kumi
...	a-tanu	a-tanu	tanw	...	a-tanw	a-tanu

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

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

English	1. Olu-konjw	2. Uru-nyorw	2 a. Ru-guŋgu	2 b. Ru-kywopi	2 c. Uru-torw (Ru-soŋgora and Ru-irw, &c.)	2 d. Ōru-hima
Female ...	-kali, <i>humans and small mammals</i> ; -esi- yija, <i>cows</i> ; -bu- wuma, <i>cows and goats</i> ; -w- ene, <i>general</i>	-kazi. -isiki. -tw, mu-tw	...	...	-kazi. -zigise. -isiki	...
Fierce, sharp, bitter	...	-ruma (<i>verb</i>), ¹ -ruā (<i>verb root</i>)	...	...	-ruruma (<i>verb</i>)	-rruma (<i>verb</i>)
Good ...	-w.ene. -buya	-ruŋgi ²	...	...	-ruŋgi	-ruŋgi
Great ...	-kulu. -nene	-kuru. -kwɔw	...	...	-kwɔw. -kuru	-kuru. -paŋgu, -haŋgu
Little ...	-nunu. -ke	-ke. -toitw	...	...	-taitw. -titirw. -ke	-itce, -ce, -cice
Long ...	-de. -le	-raiha. -haŋgu	...	...	-raiha	...
Male ...	-lume	-saja or -saija (<i>men</i>). -wɔw (<i>children</i>). -enume (<i>oxen</i>). rumi (<i>birds</i>)	...	...	-saija	-seizi. -irumi, -wɔw (<i>children</i>). -enimi (<i>oxen</i>)
Old ...	...	-kuru (<i>mostly in verbal form</i>)	...	...	-ikuru, -kura	-ikuru
Red ...	-tuku	-tukura (<i>verbal</i>)	...	...	-nanata (<i>verb</i>)	-tukura (<i>verb</i>)
Rotten ...	...	-junda (<i>verbal</i>)	...	...	-junda (<i>verb</i>)	...
Short ...	-kuhi	-gufu. -ihi	...	...	-gufu	-guffu
Sick ...	-aluere. -kwɔni	-rwara (<i>verb</i>)	...	...	-rwaire (<i>verb</i>)	-ruara (<i>verb</i>)
White ...	-eru	-era, -ruwera	...	...	-era (<i>verb</i>)	-era, -wera (<i>verb</i>)
Above, up, on top	...	Ha-iguru. Eru-guru	...	...	Ha-iguru	Ha-iguru
Before ...	Ah-ese	Ōmu ma-isw-ga Na-mbere	...	...	Ōmu ma-sw-ga	Ōmu ma-sw-ga
Behind ...	...	Eny-uma ya	...	...	Eny-uma ya	Eny-uma ya
Below, down	Hē-nsi	Ha-nsi ya. I-fw	...	...	Ha-nsi	Ha-nsi
Far ...	...	Ha-ra	...	...	Ha-ra	Ha-ra
Here ...	E-nw	Ha-nu, Ku-nu	...	...	Ha-nw	Ha-nw
In, inside ...	Ō-mu	Ō-mu, Ōmū-da	...	...	Ō-mu	Ō-mu
Middle ...	...	Ha-gati	...	...	Ha-gati	Ha-kati
Near ...	...	Ha-ih	...	...	Ha-ih	Ha-ih
Outside ...	...	Ah-eru	...	...	Aha-iru	...
Plenty, many	-ŋgi	-iŋgi	...	...	Ōmw-eru-iŋgi	-inji
There ...	E-ria. Ha-li	Ō-ku. Ku-li. A-hw. Ha-li	...	...	Ku-li, Ha-li. Ō-ku	Ō-ku. Ku-ria
Where? ...	...	Ō-kaha?	...	...	...	...
No! ...	I-yehe!	Kwaha! Aŋga! A-a!	...	...	Kwaha! Ō-ga!	Ō-gābusē!
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, infix, or suffix</i>)	Si- (Si-ndi-, Si-wa- Si-a, Si-tu-, Si-mū-, Si-ba-)	Ti- (ti, tɔ, ta, ti- tu, ti-mu, ti-ba). -ta- (u-ta-, w-ta, a-ta-, &c.) -bu-sa (<i>cf. Swahili</i> 'Kabisā'. -bu-sa means 'in vain', 'naked')	...	...	(<i>As in</i> Uru- nyorw)	(<i>As in</i> Uru- nyorw)
			...	...	...	-bu-sē

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

English	1. Olu-konjw	2. Uru-nyorw	2 a. Ru-guñgu	2 b. Ru-kywpi	2 c. Uru-torw (Ru-soñgora and Ru-irw, &c.)	2 d. Wru-hima
To ...	Eri ¹	Wku-	Ku-	Wku-	Wku-	Wku-
„ beat ...	·tera	·tera	...	...	·tera	·tera
„ buy, sell	·awwala, ·wwala	·tunda. ·gura	...	...	·gura	·tunda
„ come ...	·asá	·ija	...	...	·ija	·iza
„ cut ...	·dura	·tema	...	...	·temera	·temera
„ dance ...	·bina, ·wina	·zina, ·n-zina	...	...	·zina	·gurúka
„ die ...	·wa, ·kuwa	·fwa	...	...	·fa	·fa. ·akaba
„ eat ...	·lia	·dia	...	...	·dia	·dia
„ give ...	·ha (·ba in com- position)	·wa, ·ha. ·gaba	...	...	·wa, ·ha	·hwa, ·wa
„ go ...	·genda	·genda. ·gya	...	...	·genda, ·ngenda	·njenda
„ kill ...	·ita	·ita	...	...	·ita	·ita
„ know ...	·kiasi	·manya	...	...	·manya	·manya
„ laugh ...	·seka	·seka	...	...	·seka	·seka
„ leave off, cease	·leka?	·leka. ·siga	...	...	·leka	·reka
„ love, want	·sima. ·yenda	·enda. ·gonza, ·gondza	...	...	·enda. ·gonza	·kunda. ·n-yenda
„ see ...	·lañgera	·bwna, ·dora	...	...	·bwna. ·rora	·bwna. ·dora. ·sobora?
„ sit, remain, abide	·ikala	·ikara	...	...	·ikala	·ikara
„ sleep ...	·rara (Eri-rara) or ·lala	·rara. ·gwnya (to pass the night), ·gwna (snore). ·niama, ·bi- yama?	...	·viyama	·rara. ·gwna	·biamá. ·rara. ·gwna
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	·emera. ·teka. ·imúka	...	...	·ema, ·emera	·ema, ·emera
„ steal ...	·iba	·iba	...	...	·iba	·iba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN OLU-KONJW²

Preprefixes are present in Olu-konjw.

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

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

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

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

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

Preprefixes are present.

Class 1. **Ōmu-** (ōmu-, mw-, m-, ŋgu-, gu-, ōgu-, ōwō-, ō-, u-, a-); 2. **Aba-** (aba-, ba-); 3. **Ōmu-** (ōmu-, ōgu-, gu-); 4. **Emi-** (emi-, e-, i-, egi-); 5. **I-, Ei-, Eri-, Ji-** (in Ruguŋgu) (eri-, di-, ri-, li-); 6. **Ama-** (ama-, a-, aga-, ga-); 7. **Eki- or Eci-** (eki-, ki-, ci-); 8. **Ebi-** (ebi-, bi-); 8 a. **Ebi-** (ebi-, bi-); 9. **En- (Em-), Eni- (Eny¹), Ŋg-, Yi-, Gi-** (en-, e-, i-, eyi-, gi-?); 10. Same as 9 (concord, en-, e-, i-, ezi-); 11. **Uru-, Ōru-, Ōdu-** (oru-, du-, ru-); 12. **Ōtu-, Utu-** (ōtu-, tu-); 13. **Aka-** (aka-, ka-); 14. **Ōbu-** (ōbu-, bu-); 15. **Ōku-** (ōku-, ku-); 16. **Aha-** (aha-, ha-); 17. **Ōmu-** (*preposition only*).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP A

THE NYANZA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

SUB-GROUP A 2 (*continued*)

2 e. Uru-karagwe (Ru-ragwe)

2 f. Uru-kerebe¹

2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja²) Ru-nyambū

SUB-GROUP A 3 NORTH TAŅGANYIKA

3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi

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

SUB-GROUP A 4 BUGANDA

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

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. ⁴ Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4 a, and Lu-soga 4 b
Adze ... ..	...	En-cañkwi	...	En-torizw. Umu-horw?	...	E-gya. Em-bajw N-solw. E-nañgazi
Animal, wild beast	E-nyama	E-namenswa. I-ri; ma-ri	...	I-nyamaswa. I-nyama. Iki-kwkw	In-yama	N-sana-fu. N-sansa. N-kwkwotw. Em-pazi En-swa. N-kuyege. Ama-guye (<i>pl.</i>) N-kwenda E-dzike, I-zike
Ant	Em-pazi. E-niañgw	...	Obw-asi. E-nyañgw	En-twzi. Uru-šiši	...	N-sana-fu. N-sansa. N-kwkwotw. Em-pazi En-swa. N-kuyege. Ama-guye (<i>pl.</i>) N-kwenda E-dzike, I-zike
Ant, white (termite)	En-swa	Wmu-swa. En-swa	En-swa	Wmu-swa. Urun-swa; in-swa	En-swa	N-kuyege. Ama-guye (<i>pl.</i>) N-kwenda E-dzike, I-zike
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	...	En-jañgwe	...	E-dzike, I-zike
Arm	Wmu-kwkw	Eñ-galw	Wku-wkwkw. Wm-kwkw, Mu-kwkw; emi-	Uku-bkwkw. Umu-kwkw	Ukw-wkwkw; ama-	Wmu-kwkw
Arrow	Omw-ambi	Omw-ambi	Ww-ambi, Wmw-abi	Umw-ambi. Ubw-eñge. Umu-tegw (<i>snare, arrow</i>)	Umw-ambi	Wmu-sale, Aka-sale. Wmu-tegw
Axe	Em-pasw. I-sembe; ama-	Wlu-sinzw. Em-bezw. En-sena	E-senya; ama-	I-suka, In- suka; ama- I-senyw	Em-pasa; <i>pl.</i> idzi-wasa? I-dzuma	Em-badzi. Em- baidi. N-ya- nzi. Em-pasa Eñ-kwbe. N-sudde (4 b) Wmu-goñgw. E-bega. Ki-dindw (4 b) Eki-twke; ebi- Gonja. M-bide. Eñ-emw (4 a). Ki-gwkw (4 b). Eri-envu; m-envu Eki-rebu. Wmu- levu (4 a). Eki-rebw (4 b) Enj-uki
Baboon	Eñ-kwwe	Eñ-kwbe	Eñ-kwbe. Eñ-kende	Em-pundu	...	Eñ-kwbe. N-sudde (4 b) Wmu-goñgw. E-bega. Ki-dindw (4 b) Eki-twke; ebi- Gonja. M-bide. Eñ-emw (4 a). Ki-gwkw (4 b). Eri-envu; m-envu Eki-rebu. Wmu- levu (4 a). Eki-rebw (4 b) Enj-uki
Back	Wmu-goñgw	Wmu-goñgw	Om-goñgw or Um-goñgw	Wmu-goñgw; emi-. Umu- goñgw; imi- goñgw; ebi- Egi-twci; ebi- Iki-twke (3 a). Um-ügwi (3 a). Iki-agara (<i>old</i> R.)	Umu-goñgw	Wmu-goñgw. E-bega. Ki-dindw (4 b) Eki-twke; ebi- Gonja. M-bide. Eñ-emw (4 a). Ki-gwkw (4 b). Eri-envu; m-envu Eki-rebu. Wmu- levu (4 a). Eki-rebw (4 b) Enj-uki
Banana	Eki-twke; ebi-	Eki-twke; ebi- Eki-hisye	Eki-twke; ebi- Eñ-gamu (<i>tree</i>)	Egi-twci; ebi- Iki-twke (3 a). Um-ügwi (3 a). Iki-agara (<i>old</i> R.)	...	Eki-twke; ebi- Gonja. M-bide. Eñ-emw (4 a). Ki-gwkw (4 b). Eri-envu; m-envu Eki-rebu. Wmu- levu (4 a). Eki-rebw (4 b) Enj-uki
Beard	Wmu-lezu	Ebi-rezu	N-dēdyu, Mu-reju	Ubu-anwa or Uby-anwa	...	Eki-rebu. Wmu- levu (4 a). Eki-rebw (4 b) Enj-uki
Bee	En-zwki; ne-nywki	En-zwki	Ny-wki	En-zwki. Uru- yuki. Uru- zuki; in-zuki. Aka-sazi (3 a)	...	Eki-rebu. Wmu- levu (4 a). Eki-rebw (4 b) Enj-uki

¹ The Ki-kerewe of German writers.

² Including the 'Ci-zinja', 'Ba-zinza', 'Ru-haya' and 'Ki-mweri'

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

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

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

English	2 e. Uru-karagwe	2 f. Uru-kerebe	2 g. Lu-ziba (Lu-sinja) Ru-nyambū	3. Urunya-ruanda and 3 a Ki-rundi (R.)	3 b. Ru-hā or Ru-tutsi, (Tusi, Ki-jiji)	4. Lu-ganda, Lu-sese 4 a, and Lu-soga 4 b
Child	Omw-ana ; aw-ana	Omw-ana. Eli-ana	Omw-ana. Um-keremeki. Um-tabari	Omw-ana. Māma	Omw-ana ; aw-ana	Omw-ana ; ab-ana. Ak-ana ; obw-ana. Aka-tō ; obu-
Cloth	Omw-enda ; emi-enda	Omw-enda	Omw-enda. Ulu-bugō	Oru-tabbi. Umw-enda	Omw-enda	N-goye. Ōlu-goye. Lu-bugō
Cold	Em-behō	Em-behō	Mu-iaga	Im-behō	Im-behō	Em-pewō. Ōbu-titi
Country	En-si	Eki-alō	En-si	Ōbu-taka. Iki- hukō, -hugō. In-si	In-si	En-si. Ebi-alō
Cow	En-te ; ama-te	...	En-te mu-kazi	Eñ-ka. Iñ-ka. Iñ-gabe. A-yimara ?	Iñ-ka ; <i>pl.</i> niñ-ka	En-te en-dusi
Crocodile	E-mamba	En-sambi	En-šambi	Iñ-gōna (3 a)	...	E-gōnya, N-gōnya
Day	Eki-lō ; evi-lō. Om-zana	Lu-naku ; <i>pl.</i> n-naku Ōmu-sana	Eki-lō. Ōmu-šana	E-zorō. Umu-si ; imi- Umu-nsi. Oru-ntaga (<i>daylight</i>)	I-zuwa. Iki-lō ; ivi-lō. Mu-ūsi	Eki-rō (4 a). Ōlu-nakō ; e-nakō. Jō. Mu-sana (= <i>daylight</i>)
Devil, evil spirit	Ōmu-zimu	Ōmu-zimu	E-mandwa	Em-band wa, Im-bandwa	I-mandwa	Lubare ; ba +, Mu-sambwa (4 a, 4 b)
Doctor (medi- cine man)	A-laguza. Um-fumu ; awa-	Ōmu-fumu. Ōmu-laguza	Umu-geñge (?) Em-fumu	Ōmu-pfumu. I-mandwa. In-daruza	Umu-fumō	Ōmu-sawō. ¹ Ōmu-gañga. Ōmu-fumu
Dog	Em-bwa ; ama-bwa	Em-bwa	Em-bwa	Em-bwa or Im-bwa	Im-bwa	Em-bwa. Ōgu-bwa ; <i>pl.</i> aga-bwa. Eñ-koidi (4 a)
Donkey	En-dōgōwe	...	En-dōgōbe	In-dōgōbe	In-dōgōwe ; <i>pl.</i> idzi-dōgō- we	En-dōgōi
Door	Ur-ugi ; inz-ugi. Ōmu-liañgō ; emi-	I-hara. I-lembo. Ōmu-liañgō	Uru-igi ; en-igi	Ōmu-riañgō. Ur-w-ugi. I-lembo	...	Ōlu-igi, Lu-gi ; <i>pl.</i> enz-igi Ōmu-liañgō. Ōmu-zigō
Dream ... ..	...	Eki-rōtō	En-dōtō	En-dōtō. In-zōzi	In-dōtō	En-dōtō
Drum	Eñ-gōma	Eñ-gōma	Eñ-gōma	Eñ-gōma, Iñ-gōma	...	Eñ-ōma. N-gōma (4 b)
Ear	Ōku-tu	Ōkū-tūi ; ama-	Uku-twi. Ili-twi ; ama- twi	Ugu-tu	Uku-twi ; ama- twi	Ōku-tu ; ama- tō. Ōku-tui (4 a)
Egg	I-hūli ; ama- huli	I-huli ; ama-	I-huli. I-ūri	E-gi ; ama-gi	Eli-gi ; ama-gi	E-gi ; ama-gi. I-gyi (4 a)
Elephant	En-sōdzō ; <i>pl.</i> nama-sōdzō	En-zōzu	En-yūdyu, En-jōju	In-zōvu. In-dayi (<i>old</i> R.)	In-sōvu	En-jōvu. En-jōbu (4 a). N-dōvu (4 b)
Excrement	Ama-zi	...	Ama-zi	Ama-zi. Ama-se	Ama-vi	Emi-zi. Ama-zi. Ama-di (4 a)
Eye	El-isō ; ama-sō	El-isō	El-isō, Ri-isō	Zi-isō or Ej-isō or Ici-ciō ; <i>pls.</i> ama-sō, ebi- ciō	Ili-nsō ; <i>pl.</i> ama-nsō ;	Er-isō ; ama-sō. D-isō. E-moni (4 a). L-isō ; ma-isō (4 b)

¹ Also, Ōmu-laguzi ; see *p.* 67.

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

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God	Ru-gaba; eñ-gaba	...	Ru-gaba. Ka-zōba. Ka-tonda	Mu-ruñgu. I-mana. Lu-haṅga	Ki-mana. Mu-luñgu	Ka-tonda. Lubare. ¹ Mu-sambwa. Ki-wumba(4 b) Jaja
Grandparent	Guku, Kaka. Tateñkulu ♂. Maweñkulu ♀	Guku, Kaka. Iseñkuru	...	Iseñkuru, Kō-kuru ♂, Nine-ñkuru ♀. Also: Waba, I-waba	...	
Grass	Evi-nyadzi	I-nansi	Bu-nyasi	I-hamba. Ubu-atsi	...	Ōmu-ddō. E-subi. E-suwi. Bu-sambu (4 a)
Ground	E-zi. Na-haṅki. I-taka	I-taka	En-si. I-taka	Ōbu-taka Iki-taka	I-zi. Kuki	I-taka, E-taka
Ground-nut	Eñ-kalaṅga	...	N-ṣorō	Eki-nyōbō. Ici-ōba. Ici-ema. Ici-anza (3 a)	...	Eki-nyōbwa. „ -ny-uwebwa (4 a). L-idō; ma-idō (4 b)
Guinea-fowl	...	Eñ-kaṅga	En-curucumbi	En-sakara. Iñ-kaṅga. In- doyi (old R.)	...	Eñ-kōfu
Gun	E-hūti	N-bunduziō	Em-bundudzi	Em-bundu. Iñ-gōhō	...	M-undu
Hair	I-zōke; evi- zōke	I-ṣōke	Uru-ṣōke; en- ṣōke. Emi-ṣaṣi, Ama-ṣaṣi	Mu-tsōtsi. Umu-satsi. Ei-ṣaṣi; ama- Ania-sunzu	Imi-sadzi. Uru-swiri	Em-viri, Ōlu-viri. I-ṣōke (4 a)
Hand	Ōmū-kōnō	Eki-ganza	Eki-ganya. Eki-batu. N-garō	Eki-ganza. Uru-ṣi	Iki-ganza. Ukō-wōkō	Eki-ganja (4 a). Eki-batu. Eki-ratu. E-kōnō
Head	Ōmū-twe; emi-	Ōmū-twe	Um-twe, Umū-twe	Ōmu-twe; emi- twe. Umu- twe; imi-twe	Umu-twe	Ōmu-twe
Heart	Om-tuma; em-tima	Ōmu-tima	Ōmu-ganya. Om-tima, Omw-irima	Ōmu-tima	Umu-tima	Ōmu-tima. E-mēmē (ster- num)
Heel	Eki-sinsinyō	Eki-sinsinyō	...	Egi-tsintsinō, Iki-tsintsinō	...	Eki-sinzirō
Hide	Ōru-hū	Eky-ahi; ebi-	Urū-hū; em-pū. Eñ-kanda	...	Iñ-kanda; idzi-	E-diba. Eki-anjō
Hill	I-waṅga; ama-	Mu-goṅgō	Aka-vaṅga. I-guru	Umu- (or Aka-) ṣōzi; pl. imi- or utu-	Umu-ṣōsyi	Ulu-ṣōzi. (Ugu-swa = ant hill)
Hippopotamus	Em-fūpū or En-supu	En-zubu	En-yubu, En-jubō	Em-vubu. In-tondōme. In-vubu (3 a). In-tōtōmye (old R.)	Im-vuvu; idzi-	Em-vubu Em-bubu (4 a)
Hoe	I-gembe?	En-fuka	I-gembe? En-fuka. Eñ-konju	In-suka. I-gembe. I-funi	I-gembe; ama-	Eñ-kumbi
Honey	Ōvu-ōki	Ōbw-ōki	Ōbu-odzi we nz-uki	Emi-tsama. Uw-ūki	Ōvu-ōki	Ōmu-bisi

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

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Horn	I-hembe	I-hembe	Y-embe; ama- embe. Em-pera	I-hembe	I-hembe	N-ombe , Ka- gombe (<i>horn as trumpet</i>). I-hembe (4 a). Ej-embe; ama- embe. L-iga; ma-iga (4 b)
House... ..	En-zu	En-zu. Owa- (<i>at the house of</i>)	N-dyu, En-zu. N-ju, N-ju	En-zw, In-zu, Aka-zu. Iny-umba (<i>hut</i>)	In-zw. Iki-banda	Eny-umba. En-ju. N-du (4 b) Em-wamba. (E-ka = <i>home</i>)
Hunger	En-zala	En-zara	En-sadzi. En-jara	E-sonji. In-zara	In-zala	En-jala. N-dala (4 b)
Husband ... ..	...	I-ba (<i>her</i>). I-ba-ni (<i>my</i>). Ba-ro (<i>thy</i>)	Ōmu-gori. Om-seidya. I-ba	Umu-gabwo	...	Ba- (<i>ba-ze = my</i> , ba-lo = <i>thy</i> , ba-we = <i>her</i>). Mu-sadja
Hyena	Em-bidzi	Namwe-birwe; Em-pisi. <i>pl.</i> naw'em- birwe	Em-pumi	Im-pyisi. In- fisi. In-dumba (<i>old R.</i>)	I-fisi	Em-pisi. Em-piti (4 b). En-tagya
Iron	E-dzōma	Eky-ōma	Eki-ōma; ebi-	Mu-cuma or Ebi-ūma. Umu-rinda (3 a)	I-combela. I-dzuma	Eki-uma. Ec-uma (4 a). Ama-tale
Island ... ..	...	I-ziŋga; ama-	Eki-ziŋga	Eci-rwa	Iki-rira	Eki-siŋga. Eki-diŋga (4 a)
Ivory... ..	...	...	...	In-zōvu	...	Ei-saŋga lie n-joŋfu
Knee	Eki-zūi	Eki-zwi	Uku-dyūi	Eki-vi. I-bvi	Iki-dzūi; ivi-zūi	E-bvivi; ama- Ōku-bwi; ama-bwi (4 a). Ki-vu; bi-vu (4 b)
Knife	Oru-išw	Ōmū-hyō, Ōmū-šiw	Ōmu-iyō, Ōmū-šw. Em-banda	En-diga. Eki-hompw. Iñ-gōta	Um-ūsō. In-tambi	Ak-ambe; ōbu-ambe
Lake	Eny-anza	En-anza	Eny-andya, Eny-anza	Eci-vō or Iki-vu. Ōru-zi	Iny-anza. Iki-taŋga. Taŋganyika	Eny-anja. En-taba
Leg	Ōku-gulu	Ōku-guru. Mu-rundi	Ōmu-rundi; emi- Ōku-guru	Ōku-guru. Umu-rundi	Uku-guru; ama-	Ōku-gulu. Ōmu-gere (4 b). Ōku-leŋge; ama- (4 a)
Leopard	En-zumura; ama-	N-dara	Eñ-gw, Eñ-goi. En-zumura	Eñ-gwe	In-dzumula; ama- N-gwe	Eñ-gw, Eñ-goi. M-para (4 b)
Lion	En-tale	En-tale	En-tale. N-ganza	En-tare	In-tali	Em-porogōma
Lips	Ōmu-nna; emi-nna	Emi-nwa	Eki-nwa; <i>pl.</i> emi-nwa	Eme-nūa	Imi-nwa (<i>pl.</i>)	Emi-nua (4 a, 4 b). Emi-mwa
Magic... ..	Emi-wadzi	Bu-lōgō. (Bu-gaŋga = <i>gunpowder</i>)	Ōbu-wazi. Ōru-gisa	Ōmu-rōzi. Ōbu-gaŋga	...	Ōbu-lōgō. Ōbu-sezi. Ōmu-sirisimbi (4 a). Ōbu-gaŋga (<i>good magic</i> , <i>gunpowder</i>)

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Maize	Ama-pō	I-liñgwa	Eki-cori	Iki-gori. Ma-nyoronyorō	...	Ka-sōli. Bi-dōmia (4 b)
Man	Ōmu-ntu; awa-ntu	Ōmu-ntu; aba-ntu.	Ōmu-ntu	Ōmu-ntu; aba-awa-	Umu-ntu; awa-ntu	Ōmu-ntu; aba-ntu.
Man, vir. ...	Om-zaidza	Ōmu-seza	...	Umu-sore. I-mana. Ōmu-gabō	...	Ōmu-saja. Mu-sada (4 b). Ōmu-zira
Meat	Eny-ama	Eny-ama	Eny-ama	Eny-ama. I-kembwa (3 a). I-tambwa (Pygmy)	Iny-ama	Eny-ama. En-salwa. N-sārua (4 a). E-mamba (4b)
Medicine ...	Ōmu-wazi	Ōmu-ti	Em-bazi	Ōmu-ti	Umu-ti	Ōbu-sahō. E-dagala
Milk	Ama-te (Ku-kama = verb)	Amā-ta	Ama-ta	Ama-ta. (Ku-kama = verb)	Ama-ta. (Ku-kama)	Ama-ta
Monkey ...	...	Eñ-kende	Eñ-kende	Eñ-kima	...	Eñ-kima. Eñ-guku (4 a). Eñ-kembō (4 b)
Moon	Ōkw-ezi	Ōkw-ezi; <i>pl.</i> am-ezi	Ōmw-ezi. Ukw-ezi; <i>pl.</i> am-ezi	Umw-ezi or Ukw-ezi	Ukw-edzi; am-edzi	Ōmw-ezi. Mw-edi (4 a). Ōgw-egabō-gabō. E-zōba
Mother ...	Mawe	Nina. Mawe. Nō-kō	Maha (<i>living</i>). Mawe (<i>dead</i>). Nina, Nyina. Nyō-kō	Māmā. Kō. Mawe. Nyō-kō. Nina or Nyina	Koiya. Mama	Ma. Nyō-kō. Nyina
Mountain ...	I-wañga	I-bañga	I-bañga, I-wañga. Uru-šōzi; en-šōzi	Mu-camō	Umu-sōsyi	Ōlu-sōdzi. Lu-sōdi (4 a).
Mouth ...	Aka-nwa	Mū-nwa	Aka-nwa; utu-nwa. Umu-lōmō	Umu-nwa	Umu-nwa; emi-nwa. Aka-nwa	Aka-mwa
Nail (offinger or toe)	En-zala; evi-ala	Ru-zara; en-zara	Em-pambō	Ec-ara. Urw-ara	...	Ōlu-ala; <i>pl.</i> enj-ala. Lu-kumō (4 b)
Name	I-dzina; ama-dzina	I-zina	I-bara	I-zina	I-dzina	Er-inya, Er-ina. I-bala (4 a)
Navel	Ōmu-kundi	Ōmu-kundi	Om-kundi	...	...	E-kundi. En-dira
Neck	Evi-dza	Ebi-kya (<i>pl.</i>). Ama-laka (<i>throat</i>)	Eñ-gōtō	E-zōsi	...	E-kōsi. Ōbu-lagō. En-siñgō. Eñ-kōtō. Bi-kie (4 a). Lu-kya. En-sikya
Night	Eki-lō. Ōmu-itumbi. (Ōmu-ilima = <i>darkness</i>)	Eki-lō. (Mw-irima = <i>darkness</i>)	Eki-lō	E-zōrō	I-dzōlō. Ubu-cugō	Eki-rō. Bu-ire (4 b). E-tumbi. (Eki-zikiza, En-zikiza = <i>darkness</i>)
Nose	Eny-indō	En-indō	En-indō, Eny-indō. Ki-ulō (<i>nostril</i>)	I-zuru	I-dzulu	Eny-indō. N-indō (4 a). Eny-endō (4 b)

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Oil palm ...	En-te ...	En-te ...	Um-šembe. En-te ...	Iñ-ka, Eñ-kā. Iñ-gora (<i>old</i> R.). ? Iñ-gombe ¹	Iñ-ka ...	En-te. (Eñ-ombe, <i>obsolete except</i> <i>for 'horn')</i>)
Ox ...	En-te ...	En-te ...	Um-šembe. En-te ...	Iñ-ka, Eñ-kā. Iñ-gora (<i>old</i> R.). ? Iñ-gombe ¹	Iñ-ka ...	En-te. (Eñ-ombe, <i>obsolete except</i> <i>for 'horn')</i>)
Paddle ...	Eñ-gahi	Eñ-gahi	Eñ-gai. Eñ-gasi	Iñ-gafi. Uru-pondw (<i>pole</i>)	I-gefi; ama-	Eñ-kasi
Palm wine, beer	Ama-rwa	Ama-rwa	Ama-rwa. Lamba	En-zwaga, In-zwaga. Uru-agwa (<i>banana beer</i>)	Ama-lwaha	Omw-eñge
Parrot ...	Ki-suku	...	...	Eñ-kurañga	...	Eñ-gusu, Ki-kusu
Penis ...	Em-borw	...	Em-borw	Em-borw	...	Em-bwōw. Mu-ñoma (4b). Wbu-sāji
Pig ...	Em-bunu	Em-bunu	Em-punu	Eñ-gurube	Iñ-gurūwe	Em-bidzi. Em-bidi (4 a, 4 b)
Pigeon ...	...	...	Ek-iba	E-numa. Aka-nūma	In-zewa	E-jiba. I-yemba (4 b). Ka-ibai; bu-ibai (4 a)
Place ...	Aha-ndi	Aha-ntu	Aa-ntu, Aha-ndu	Aha-ntu	Aha-ndi	Eki-fo. Awā-ntu. Wmu-tala
Rain ...	En-zula	En-zura	En-yura; en- dzura	Em-vura	Im-vula	Eñ-kuba. Ma-izi (4 a). Ma-di (4 b)
Rat ...	Em-bewa	Em-beba	Em-beba	Em-beba	Im-bewa; idzi-	E-mese. Em- beba (4 a). M-pube (4 b)
Rhinoceros	Em-pera	Eñ-kura	Em-pera. N-kura	Iñ-kura	Im-pera	Eñ-kula
River ...	Wmu-gera	Wmu-gera	Wmw-iga. Ka-iga; tu-iga	Ec-ambu. Umu-gezi	Umu-gesi	Wmū-ga. Mw-iga (4 a). Ki-bale (4 b)
Road ...	Wmu-handa	Wmu-handa. (Ru-koñgō = <i>cattle road</i>)	Umw-anda, Umu-handa	En-zira, In-zira	In-jira	Wlu-gudw. E-kubw. En-jira (4 b)
Salt ...	Wm-onyw	Wmw-ōnu	Um-ōnyu	Um-unyū	M-unyū	Wm-onyw
Shame ...	En-sōni	En-sōni	En-sōni	In-sōni	In-sōni	En-sōnyi. Bu-wemu
Sheep ...	En-tama	Na-balega. (N-gondu = <i>ram</i>). (Mu-tama = <i>lamb</i>)	En-tama	En-tama. Iñ-sari (<i>old</i> R.)	In-tama	En-diga, Ki-riga. En-ziga. N-tama (4 b)
Shield ...	Eñ-gaw	Eñ-gabw	Eñ-gabw	Eñ-gabw. Iñ-gaww	...	Eñ-gabw, Ga-gabw
Shoulder ...	I-wega; ama-	I-bega	I-bega	...	I-bega; ama-bega	Bega; ama- bega
Sister ...	Wmu-nyanya	...	Wm-nyanya. Aka-Iumbu	Umu-hara. Umu-siki	Umw-ışiki	Mw-anyina. Mu-hara waitu (4 a)

¹ In names of deities like Liya ñgombe.

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Skin	Eñ-kanda	Ūrū-hū. Ūmu-bili	Uru-šusu	Oru-hu. Uru-satw	Umu-wiri. Iñ-kanda	Ūlu-susu. Ūlu-guta, Du-guta. E-diba, E-diwa; ama- liwa. En-gwazi (for carrying children). Ir-iwa (4 a). Lū-ū; <i>pl.</i> em-pū (4 b)
Sky	I-guru	I-gulu	I-guru. Evi-rē	E-zuru, I-juru. Iki-rērē	I-dzulu; i-juru	E-gulu Wa-gulu. I-bānga (4 a). Yañ-gulu (4 b)
Slave	Ūmu-iru; awa-iru. Ūmu-sana	Ūmu-iru. Ūmu-zana	Ūmw-iru. Ūmu-zana; awa-	Umu-hutu; aba- Ūmu-jā; aba-ja	Umw-erw. Umu-zia	Ūmū-du. Ūmu-zana
Sleep	En-tu-lw	En-ti-lw	Ūtu-rw	E-ti-rw	...	Ūtu-lw. N-dw-lw (4 b)
Smoke	Omw-ika	Omw-ika	Ūmw-ika. Um-wši	Ūm-wtsi. Umu-ywtsi (3 a)	Umw-wdzi. Mū-si	Ūm-ūka. M-wši (4 a, 4 b)
Snake	En-zwka	En-zwka. Em-piri (viper)	En-ywka. M-piri	En-zwka	In-zwka	Ūmu-swta. N-ywka (4 b). (En-jwka = intestinal worms)
Son, boy ...	Omw-ana	Ūmw-ana. Ūmu-yanda. Ūmw-wzw. Ūmu-tabani	Umw-ana. Um-wdyw; ab-wdyw. Ūmw-wjw	Omw-ana. Umu-huñgu	Umw-ana. Mu-huñgu	Omw-ana. Ūmu-tabani. Ūmu-lenzi
Song	Sinna	Ru-embw; n-embw	Uru-dyēñgw	Ūbu-zinnu. Uru-ririmbw; <i>pl.</i> in-dirimbw	...	Ūlu-imba. Ūlu-emba
Spear	I-dzumw. Ekiw-kulia	I-kyumu	E-dzumu; ama- I-cumu	E-cumw. I-cyumu. Uru-huka; im-puka (3 a)	I-cumw	I-fumw, E-fumw; ama- E-kwba
Spirit, soul	Ūmu-zimu. Omw-oyw	Ūmw-oyw; emy-oyw	Umw-oyw	Ūmu-zimu; aba- Umu-tima	...	Omw-oyw. Ūmu-zimu
Star	Eny-enezi	En-enezi	Eny-enenyw. N-sonda	Eny-enezi, Iny-enyeri. In-zatza (3 a)	In-sonda. I-sata; ma-	Emu-nyenye
Stick	Eñ-kwni	Eñ-kwni. Eki-sanzu	Eñ-kwni	Eñ-kwni	Iñ-kwni	Ūm-ūgw. Mw-igw (4 a, 4 b)
Stomach ...	...	Oru-fww	Ūru-fwā; en-fwā	...	...	Ūlu-butw
Stone	I-wale; ama-	I-bale; ama-	I-bare; ama- Eñ-kulugusi	E-wiye, I-buye; ama-	I-liwe, I-wuye	Lu-ija. Ej-inja; ma-inja. Ki-azi (4 a). Lu-azi. I-bare. M-balebale
Stool	Eki-tebe	Eki-tebe	Eki-tebe. En-tewi	In-tebe	N-tewe	En-tebe

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Sun	I-zowa	I-zoba (Ma-laŋga- rara = <i>sun</i> rays)	I-zuwa, En-zuwa. Soba, I-zoba	E-zoba. I-zuwa	I-dzua, I-zuwa	En-juba. (Omu-sana = <i>sunlight</i>)
Tail	Omu-kira	Omu-kira	Omu-kira	Umu-lizō; imi-	...	Omu-kira
Tear ... ..	...	I-ziga; ama-	Me-ise go I-isō (<i>water of the</i> <i>eye</i>)	Omu-zige. Iri-ōsōzi (3 a). Ama-sōzi (<i>pl.</i>)	...	E-dzigga, I-ziga
Testicles ...	Ama-gōsi	Ama-gōsi	Ama-gōsi	Ama-bya	...	En-jagi. Ama- nege. Ma-i
Thief	Na-iwa; <i>pl.</i> nawa-ibi	Omw-ibi; ab-ebi	Omw-ibi	Omu-sāmbō	...	Omw-bi. Omw-ibi
Thigh	Eki-berō	Eki-berō	Eki-berō	Eki-berō	...	Eki-sambi
Thing	Eki-ntu	Eki-ntu	Eki-ntu; ebi-ntu. Idzi-ntu	Eki-ntu; ebi-ntu	Iki-ntu; ivi-ntu	Eki-ntu
Thorn ... ..	...	I-hwa; ama-	I-wa	Mō-sōbe. I-gwa (3 a)	...	Eri-gwa. I-hwa (4 a, 4 b)
Tobacco ...	I-tebe	I-papō	I-tabe	I-tabe. I-fari (<i>old R.</i>)	I-tabe	E-taba, Tabai
To-day ...	Bu-enō	Lerō	Mbu-enu. Lelō	Ogu-m-ōsi. Leru	Ugu-mu-ūsi	Lerō
Toe	Oru-kumō	...	Eki-ara	Eki-gere	...	Ka-nūlō. Aka-gere, Olu- Ki-nō (4 b)
To-morrow	Ny-edza	Omw-ire	Ny-eñkea, N-encea	Ēdjō	Edzō, H-ezō	Jō
Tongue ...	Olu-limi; en- dimi	Oru-limi. I-laka (<i>gullet</i>)	Olu-limi; ndimi	Eki-rimi	Ulu-limi	Olu-limi
Tooth	El-inō; ama-inō	Eli-inō; m-enō. I-gigō (<i>molar</i>). I-hōngō (<i>tooth gap</i>)	Il-inō; am-enō. Ri-inō	Ez-inyō, Ily-inō; am-enyō. Iri-nyō (3 a). I-señge (<i>tusk</i>)	Idy-enyō; am-enyō. Il-inyō	Er-inyō; ama-nyō. D-inō; ma-inō. Ama-sōngezō (<i>incisors</i>). Ama-gegō (<i>molars</i>)
Town, village	Oru-gō	Eki-kale. Ombu-kindō. I-kā	Oru-gō. Eki-arō	Uru-gō; iñ-gō. Eki-kali	...	Eki-buga. M-buga (4 b)
Tree	Omu-ti	Omu-ti; emi-ti	Omu-ti; imi-ti	Egi-ti; ebi-ti	Umu-ti; imi-ti. Iki-ti; ivi-ti	Omu-ti; emi-
Twins ... ..	...	Ama-roñgō	...	Ama-hāša. Ama-hōmbe. Im-pañga	...	Aba-loñgō
Urine	Eñ-kali	Eñ-kali	...	Eñ-kare. Ama-gañga (<i>animals</i>)	...	Eñ-kali
Vein	Omu-zi; emi-	Mu-sī, Mu-zī	...	Umu-tsi; imi-	...	Omu-sūwa
War	Ama-dzumu	Bu-lemu. Ku-rwana	...	Ku-ruana. Iki-terō	...	Olu-talō. Oku-lwana. Kia, Iye (4 b) Ama-dzi. Ma-di
Water	Ama-izi	Am-enzi. Otw-endzi	Ame-izi. Ama-ozī. Ame-ndzi	Ama-zi	Ama-dzi	Ama-dzi. Ma-di
Well, source	I-ziwa	I-ziba	I-ziba. Y-eñgō. En-curō	I-sōkō. I-liba	I-liwa	En-sulō. Olu-zi. Eki-diba

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White man	Ūmu-zuñgu	Omu-zuñgu	Um-wera	Ūmu-zuñgu	Umu-zuñgu	Ūmu-zuñgu. Mu-duñgu(4a)
Wife	Om-kazi; awa-	Mu-kā	Omu-kazi. Um-gori. Om-tedzi	Umu-ka (3 a). Ūmu-gore. Ūmu-geni (<i>bride</i>)	Umu-goli; awa-	Ūmu-gole. Ūmu-kazi. Ūmu-kā. Ūmu-kiala
Wind	Em-behω	Ūmu-yaga	Ūmu-yaga	Omw-iaga. Im-behω	Im-behω	Em-behω, Em-pewω. (Ūmu-yaga = a gale)
Witch	Ūmu-lōgi	Ūmu-lōgi; aba-	Ūmu-rōgi; aba-	Umu-rōzi. Umu-pfumu (<i>priest</i>). Umu- vutsi (<i>old R.</i>)	...	Ūmu-lōgω. Ūmu-sawω. Ka-bōna (<i>seer</i>) ¹
Witchcraft	Ūvu-rōgi	Ūbu-lōgi	Ūbu-rōgω	Ubu-lōzi	...	Ūbu-lōgω. Ūbu-sezi
Woman	Om-kazi	Ūmu-kazi	Ūmu-kazi. Ūmu-kā. Om-tedzi; awa-	Ūmu-gore	Umu-gore. Umu-gōligoli. Umu-kōwa	Ūmu-kazi. Mu-kadi (4 a)
Womb ... ..	...	...	...	N-dā	...	Ūlu-butω. Ūlu-lā
Wood	Oru-kwi; eñ-kwi	Ūru-kwi; eñ-kwi	Ūrū-kwi; eñ-kwi	Eñ-kū	...	En-kū. N-kwi (4 a)
Yam ... ..	...	...	Eki-ra	l-tuku	...	Eki-ra. Ki-rai (4 a)
Year	Mw-aga; emi- aka	Omw-aka; emi-	Omw-aka	Omw-aka. E-wōga	...	Omw-aka
Yesterday...	Nyeki-lō	N-egorω	Nye-igorω. Ny-edzilω. l-dyω	l-djorω	Edzωlω. Erω	Jω
Zebra... ..	E-ndorω	...	En-tulege	...	...	En-tulege
One	-mwe	-mω, -mu	-mwe, -moi	-mwe	-mwe, -mω	-mwe, -mū. N-dala (4 b)
Two	-bili, -wili	-bili	-bili, -biri	-biri, -bill, -wiri, -byili	-bili, -wili	-biri
Three... ..	-satu	-satu	-satu	-tatu or -satu	-datu, -tatu, -satu	-satu
Four	-nne	-nā	-na, -ne, -nei	-nne, -nye	-nne, -nā	-nyā, -ne (4 a), -na (4 b)
Five	-tanu	-tanu	-tanω, -sanω	-tanω, -sanω	-tanω	-tanu, -tanω
Six	Mu-kaga	Mu-kaga	Om-kaga. Mu-kage	-tandatu, -sešatu	Mu-kaga, -tandatu	Mu-kaga; (-kaga in com- position)
Seven... ..	Mu-sanzu	Mu-sanzu	Om-šanju, Mu-šanju. M-šamvω	-lindwi, -ndwi	Mu-sanzu. Mu-samvω. Ndūi	Mu-samba, Mu-samvu (-samvu in composition)
Eight	Mu-nana	Mu-nana	M-nana, Mu-nane	Umu-nane	I-nane, Mu-nane. -na-na (4 + 4)	Mu-nane. Mu-nāna, -nane
Nine	Mw-enda	Mw-enda	Mw-enda, Mu-endai	Iki-enda	Ic-enda	Mw-ende or Mw-enda, -enda

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

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Ten	I-kumi	I-kumi	I-kumi	I-cumi. Omu-roñgᵱ	I-jumi, I-cumi, I-kumi. Mu-loñgᵱ	I-kumi
Eleven ...	I-kumi ne-nᵱwe (I-kumi ne-bili = twelve)	I-kumi nᵱ-mu (I-kumi ne-bili = twelve)	I-kumi na-mwe	I-cumi na-mwe	I-cumi na-mwe	Kumi na-mu. " na n-dala (4 a, 4 b)
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi a-wili	Ma-kumi a-bili	Ma-kumi ga-bili	Ama-kumi a-bili. Imi-roñgᵱ i-wiri.	Ama-kumi awili. Imi-loñgᵱ mi-wili	Ama-kumi a-wiri
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi a-satu	Ma-kumi a-satu	Ma-kumi ga-satu	Imi-roñgᵱ i-tatu. Ama- cumi a-tatu	Ama-kumi a-tatu	Ama-kumi a-satu
Forty	Ma-kumi a-nne	Ma-kumi a-nne	Ma-kumi ga-ne	Imi-roñgᵱ i-ne	Ama-kumi a-nne	Ama-kumi a-na
Fifty	Ma-kumi a-tanᵱ	Ma-kumi a-tanᵱ	Ma-kumi ga- tanᵱ. (60 = Eñ-kagai)	Imi-roñgᵱ i-tanᵱ	Ama-kumi a-tanᵱ	Ama-kumi a-tanu
Hundred ...	I-gana	I-gana; <i>pl.</i> ma- gana	I-gana, I-sana or Ki-kumi	I-jana, I-gana	I-gana	Eki-kumi. Ki-tufu
Thousand ...	...	Ki-humbi. (Bi-humbi bi- bili = 2,000. Ki-sira = 10,000. Bi-sira bi-bili = 20,000. Ki-tabarwa = 100,000)	Lu-kumi (Eñ-kumi i-biri = 2,000. Ka-kumi = 10,000. Ka-nmpi = 100,000)	Iki-humbi. (Nzᵱvu = 10,000)	...	Eki-kumi. Ki-tufu Olu-kumi. (Aka-sirivu = 100,000. Aka-kadde = 1,000,000)
I, me, my ...	Inye. N., Ni- .n., -ni. -a-ñge	Ine, Nene. N. -ni., -n. -a-ñge	Inye, Anye. N. .n. -a-nze, -a-nje, -a-ñge	Jewe. N., Ndi- .ze, -nje. -n., -ny. -a-nje	Nzewe. N. .n. -a-nze	Nze, Nde (4 a). N., Nj, Ny. -ñge, -nze, -ndi. -n(m). -a-ñge
Thou, thee, thy	Iwe. Wu., (ᵱ)- .ku. -a-we	Iwe. (ᵱ), W. .ku. -a-we	Iwe. (ᵱ). .ku. -a-we	Wᵱwe, Wewe. U. .ku. -we. -a-we	Wewe. U. .ku. -a-we	Gwe, Iwe (4 a, b). (ᵱ), U. .ku. -we, -ᵱ
He, him, his	Uwe. Nᵱliya. A. .mu. -we	We. (ᵱ)gu. (ᵱ)nu. (ᵱ)liha. A. .mu. -e	(ᵱ)gu. We. Ye. A. .mu. -e	We. Uyu. Uwᵱ. A. .iwe. -mu. -a-ge, -a-e	Uyu. We. Ya. Yi, A. .we, -mu., -a-ge	Iye, Ye. A., Ya. .m., -mu. .ye, -e
We, us, our	Itwe. Tu. .tu. -etu	Itwe. Tu. .tu. -etu	Icwe, Ifwe. Tu. .tu. -etu	Twebwe, Twese. Tu. .twese. -tu. -a-cu	Twewe. Tu. .tu. -a-itu or -aju	Ifwe, Fwe, Fe. Tu. .tu. -fwe, -a-fwe
Ye, you, your	Imwe. Mu. .wa. -a-nyu	Imwe. Mu. .ba. -a-nu	Inywe, Ime. Mu. .wa. -enyu	Mwebwe, Mwewe. Mu. .ba. -mu, -a-nyu	Mwewe. Mu. .imwe. -wa. -a-nyu	Imwe, Mwe. Mu. .ba. -mwe, -a-mwe
They, them, their	Awᵱ. Wa. .wa. -a-wᵱ	Abᵱ. Ba. .ba. -a-bᵱ	Abᵱ, Awᵱ. Wa. .wa. -a-wᵱ	Abᵱ, Awᵱ. Ba, Wa. .bᵱ, -wᵱ. -ba. .wa, -a-bᵱ, -a-wᵱ	Awᵱ. Wadia. Wa. .wa. -a-wᵱ	Bᵱ, Babᵱ, Ibᵱ. Ba. .ba. -bᵱ, -a-bwe
All	-na(ena); -ᵱna	-ᵱna	-ᵱna. -ᵱse (Nyambū)	-se, -ese, -ᵱse	-ᵱze, -ᵱse	-ᵱna

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This, these	·nu Ha· (he-, ho-), Hō-gu, Ha-ba; Hō-gu, He-gi (He-zi); Ha-li, Ha-ge; &c.	·nu (o-nu, ba- nu; gu-nu, zi- nu; li-nu, ga- nu; ki-nu, bi- nu; e-nu, zi-nu; ru-nu; tu-nu; ka-nu; bu-nu; ku-nu; ha-nu)	·nu (gu-nu; &c.) o-gu, a-ba (a-wa); o-gu, e-dzi or e-gi; e-li or e-ri, a-ga; e-ci, e-vi; e-yi, e-zi; o-ru; &c.	·nō (with concord prefix) u-yu, a-ba (a-wa); u-yu, iyi; i-li, a-ya; i-ki, i-bi; i-yi, i-zi; u-ru; u-tu; a-ka; u-bu; u-ku; u-mu	·nō	·nō (o-nō, ba-nō; gu-nō; gi-nō; li-nō, ga-nō; ki-nō, bi-nō; e-no or i-nō, zi-nō; lu-nō; tu-nō; ka-nō; bu-nō; ku-nō; wa-nō; mu-nō; gu-nō, ga-nō).
That, those	·o-gu, -a-wa; -o-gu, -e-gi; -e-li, -a-ga; -e-ki, -e-vi; -e-gi, -e-zi; -o-ru; -o-tu; -a-ka; -o-vu; -o-ku; -a-ha; -o-mu -o-li, -wa-lia; -gu-lia, gi-lia; -e-li; &c.	o-gu, a-ba; o-gu, e-zi; e-li, a-ga; e-ki, e-bi; e-gi, e-zi; o-ru; o-tu; a-ka; o-bu; o-ku, a-ha.	o-gu-o, aw-o; o-gu-o, eji-o; eli-o, ag-o; eci-o; &c.	u-liya, ba-liya; u-liya, i-liya; &c. (also -ria, -eya) u-wō, a-bō (a-wō); &c.	·lia ·li, ·le (o-li or yo-le, ba-li; gu-li, gi-li; &c.) o-gu, a-ba or a-wa; u-gu, e-gi; e-li, a-ga; e-ki, e-bi; &c. in 4 a	Wy-o, ab-o; ogw-o, egi-o or ej-o; ely-o, ag-o; eki-o, ebi-o; ey-o, ez-io; olw-o; otw-o; ak-o; obw-o, okw-o; aw-o; &c.
Bad ...	·vi	·bi	·vi, ·bi	·bi	·bi	·bi
Black ...	·na-ligula	·iragura, ·ira- guzu, sina	·yilagula	·irabula	...	·duga (-la, -vu)
Female ...	·kazi	·kazi, ·zigiza (cows)	·kazi ·isiki	·kazi, ·jigiya	·gōle, ·kōwa	·kazi, ·wala (humans). ·pala, ·dusi (cattle). ·nsen- yi (birds)
Fierce, sharp, bitter	·lila, ·sala	...	·ōdzi, ·ōki	·rura	·kali	·kali, ·kambwe, ·kanu, ·kaŋga, ·ōgi ·luŋgi, ·ruŋgi
Good ...	·ruŋgi	·nuzi, ·zima (healthy). ·ru- ŋgi ('salted', 'seasoned'). ·nōga (tender, gentle)	·luŋgi, ·zima	·iza, ·zima	·idza	·kulu, ·nene
Great ...	·haŋgō	·kuru, ·haŋgō, ·gazi. (Kōtō = complete)	·haŋgō	·nina, ·kuru	·nini	·kulu, ·nene
Little ...	·ke	·tō, ·ke, ·norō, ·sōle	·ki, ·ŋki, ·ke, ·ntō	·toya, ·tō	...	·tōnō, ·tō, ·tiritu
Long ...	·laiŋgwa	·leha (verbal). (Ku-leha = to be long)	·la, ·rere, ·rai	·le, ·ririre	·lele, ·la	·wamvu, ·wanvu

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Male	-saidza	·seza (<i>men</i>). ·ωzω (<i>children</i>). ·nūme and ·masa (<i>cattle</i>). ·rumi (<i>birds</i>)	·seja, ·saija, ·sāija	·rume. In-fizi	·Jume. ·masa, Ki-masa	·Jume, ·nume. ·sadjā, ·sāja ·bandwa. ·lenzi. ·mpañga (<i>birds</i>)
Old	·gulusu. ·keikulu	·lame. ·gurusi. ·kekuru	·gulusi. ·kuru	·kuru, ·kecuru. ·saza	...	·kade
Red	·tukūla	·tuku	·tukura	·tukura	...	·myu- (myu-fu). ·twa-vu
Rotten	·sunza	·zunzi (-zunda)	·nafu	·bora	...	·vundu. ·bōvu
Short	·gufu	·gufu	·guvu, ·gufi	gufi	...	·mpi
Sick	·luaile	·rwere (-rwara <i>verb</i>)	·dwara	·rwara	...	·lwade
White	·dzela, ·gera	·era. ·katale	·era, ·eru. Kitare	·era	...	·eru. ·tuku
Above, up, on top	Aha-igulu	Hω-ruguru. I-gulu	He-igulu, I-guru, E-gulu	He-djuru. Ku-ruguru	I-julu	Wa-gulu. E-ñgulu
Before	Ew-iso	Ωbu-syω. Mbere (' <i>the first</i> ', ' <i>in front</i> ')	Mbele, Ha-mbele	I-mbere	I-mbere	Mberi, Wa-mberi. Muma-sω ga
Behind	Eny-uma	En-uma	Ny-uma	Iny-uma	Kuny-uma	Ny-uma
Below, down	Aha-si	I-fω. Ha-nsi	Ha-si, Aan-si	He-pfω. Ha-si, Ha-nsi	Ha-si	Wa-nsi
Far	Ha-le	Ha-ra	Ha-ii, Ha-rai	Ku-re	Ku-le	Wa-la
Here	Ahā	Ha-nω. Ku-nu. Ha-hω. Hω-ku	Aha, Haha. Kunu	Ha-nω. Aha-nyene. Aha. Inω. N-gaha	Ha-nω. Aha	Wa-nω
In, inside ...	Omu, Ωmunzu	Mu. Mundā. Mū-nū	Ωmu-, Mu. Nda. ·mω	Mω, ·mω. Mu. Mu	Mu	Mu. Munda. Mu-nω
Middle	Aha-gati	Ha-gati	...	Ha-gati	Ha-gati	Wa-kati. Mu-kati
Near	·ikale, ·ikeile	H-ehi	...	Ha-fi, Ku-fi. Bu-gufi. He-fω	...	Ku-mpi, Wa-mpi
Outside	Ah-erω	Ha-bw-eru. Ha-nza. H-esazi	En-dya. Ah'eru	Ha-nze	...	Bw-eru
Plenty, many	E-ñgω	·iñgi. Mu-nω	·ñgi. Mūnω. En-kunduguru	I-ñki, i-nši	...	·ñgi. Enyi-ñgi. Kamara (4 b)
There... ..	Ha-liya	Ω-kwω. Ha-liha	Kuli. Hōku	Ha-riya. A-hω	Ha-dia. Ahω	Wa-li. Eri. Ey-ω
Where?	N-kahi?	Ha-i?	N-ka?	He-he?	He-he?	Wa? Oye?
No!	Nga!	Pai!	Ceke! Cei! Ta-li-kω! Na-moi! (= <i>not one</i> !)	Oya! Hašui! Leka! N-takiω! N-tahω! Mambu!	N-tawe!	Nedda! Ši-
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix or suffix</i>)	Ti-	Nañgu. Ti. ·ta-	Ta-hω; Ta-, ti- Na- (<i>with sub- stantives and numerals</i>)	Si-, ·ti-, ·ta-	Ti, ta-	Si-. Te-, t-, ·ta-
To	Ωku-	Ωku-	Ωku-	Uku-	Uku-	Ωku-, Eri-
„ beat ... ..	...	·tera	·tera	·kubita. ·kōma	·kuwita	·kuba. ·komaga

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

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN URU-KARAGWE AND LU-ZIBA

Preprefixes are present.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Preprefixes present.

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

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN RU-HĀ (RU-TUTSI)

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN LU-GANDA

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. **Urunyaḡanda** and 3 a **Kirundi** are spoken west of the Kagera and Lukoki rivers, east of the Rusizi and Lake Kivu and south of the Viruḡga volcanoes, and along the north-west coast of Lake Taḡanyika, north of the Malagaḡazi river-mouth.

3 b. **Ruha** is spoken south of Karaḡwe and Businja and west of the Malagaḡazi-Nikoḡga river, to the eastward and southward of Kirundi.

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

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

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

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

GROUP A

THE NYANZA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

SUB-GROUP A 5 MASABA

5. Lu-nyara

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

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

6 a. Lu-konde of *N.W. Elgon*³

SUB-GROUP A 6 EAST VICTORIA NYANZA

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

7 a. Ki-koria⁴ (Ki-suna, Ki-tende)

English	5. Lu-nyara	5 a. Lu-waŋga, Lu-kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and 5 b Lu-siŋga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-giŋu, &c.	6 a. Lu-konde of <i>N.W. Elgon</i>	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sowa')	7 a. Ki-koria; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
Adze ...	...	...	I-wayüa	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	...	I-sölw	Isin-tsui. ? Isani	...	...	...
Ant ...	Olu-asi; am-asi. ŋi-ndaŋwe	Li-afu. Ulu-nawe. In-dukusi	Li-afu. Namu-kurondw?	...	Ki-nsanakw; bi- Ki-mönyw	...
Ant, white (termite)	I-swa; tsi-swa. Si-swa or Ki-swa; bi-swa	I-swa; tsi-swa. I-ce; ama-ce	I-swa; tsi-swa	I-gwa or N-gwa; pl. ti-swa or tin-swa	Cin-cöke (<i>pl.</i>). I-sinzi	Eri-ge Eri-geki
Ape (chimpanzi or gorilla)	Bim; yi-bim (<i>Sudanese?</i>)	...	...	...	...	...
Arm ...	Wmu-könw; emi-	Wmu-xönw	Kumu-könw; <i>pl.</i> kimi- and kama-	Gumu-xönw; <i>pl.</i> gama-	Wmön-könw; ama-	Wkön-bökön
Arrow ...	Es-esere. Um-banw	Wmu-wanw. Li-suŋgu (5 b)	Kumu-banw; kimi- Wlu-kiŋw	Gumu-wanw. Kumu; gama- Wlu-sala; eti-sala. Isi-sala; ibi-	Umu-gwe, Wmön-gü; <i>pl.</i> eme-	Wmön-gü; eme-gü
Axe ...	Yi-mbaci. H-aiwa or Y-aiyua; <i>pl.</i> tsi-aiwa	Y-aiyua; tsi-aiwa	Im-basa. I-waiyua; tsi-aiyüa	E-waiyüwa, E-yaiyüa	Igi-zire; ibi-	Ege-zire; evi-
Baboon ...	Bim. Li-sene	Di-sene. Iñ-gucl. Li-wuŋwi; ama- I-takw	Iñ-köbe	Li-xuru. ? Eñ-köbe	Eri-ñw. Li-core. Li-nyani	Eñ-göge
Back ...	Wmu-goŋgw, Wm-goŋgw; <i>pl.</i> emi-	Mu-koŋgw. Ny-uma	Kumu-goŋgw	Gumu-goŋgw; gama-	Wmön-goŋgw	Wmön-goŋgw
Banana ...	Li-temwa; ama-	Li-remwa. Li-töki (5 b)	I-tore or Li-tore; kama-tore	Li-döte; gama-döte. I-döti, E-döti; <i>pl.</i> iti-döti	Ri-gomia; ama- Eri-töki; ama-	Eri-töke; ama-
Beard ...	Wbu-nyasi (?). Bi-revu	Wbw-oya. Bi-revu, Fi-revu	Wbu-nwanwa. Bi-sala (<i>hair</i>). Ki-lefu (<i>chin</i>)	Wbu-nwanwa. Ci-refu	Wbö-ya. Wbö-reru; cin-deru. Kanye-nyöbw	Wbö-kaya, Wbö-kä; cin-

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

² The 'Ketosh' of Hobley (1902).

³ The 'Muhasa' of Hobley (1899).

⁴ The 'Ba-kulia' of German writers.

English	5. Lu-nyara	5 a. Lu-waŋga, Lu-kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and 5b Lu-siŋga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-giŋsu, &c.	6 a. Lu-konde of N.W. Elgon	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sowa')	7 a. Ki-kworia; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
Bee	In-juki; cin-juki	In-dzuxi, In-zixe, In-zuŋi	In-zuki; tin-zuki	En-juki or En-dzuci	En-juki or En-c'wke; <i>pls.</i> cin-juki, cin- c'wke	En-c'wke; cin- da
Belly	In-dā	Yin-dā	Yin-da	In-da	In-dā, En-dā; cin-da	En-da; cin-dā
Bird	Li-yoni; ama-	Ri-nwoni; ama- En-ūnyi (5 b)	Iny-ōni. Iny-enye; zin-	Iny-ōnyi; tin- Gi-siriri; bi-	Eciny-ōni, Ekiny-ōnyi; <i>pl. evi-</i>	Ekiny-ōnyi; evi-
Blood	Ama-waŋga	Ama-lasiri	Kama-lasiri	Gama-lasiri (<i>pl.</i>)	Amany-iŋga or Amainy-iŋga	Ama-sere. Amainy-iŋga
Body	Ūmu-biri	Umu-biri	Kumu-biri	Gumu-biri; gimi-	Ūmu-biri or Ūmō-vere; emi-	Ūmō-viri; emi-
Bone	Li-gumba, Li-kumba; ama-	Iŋi-kumba	Li-gumba or I-gumba	Li-gumba	Eri-gwa; ama- ywa. Eri-guha or Eri-uga. Li- ūga; ma-ūga	Eri-guha; ama-
Borassus palm	Axa-tugu	...	...	...	...	...
Bow	Ūw-iŋgu	Ubw-iŋgō. Bu-rra (R.). Wu-ta (5 b)	Ūbu-iŋgu; kim- Ūlu- iŋgō; ts-iŋgō	Bubu-iŋgu; <i>pl. gim-iŋgu</i>	Ubu-ta; ama-ta	Ūbō-ta; ama-
Bowels ...	Ama-la	Ama-la	Kama-la	Gama-la	...	...
Brains ...	Ūbw-oŋgō	Ūw-oŋgō	Bub-oŋgō. Ūbw-oŋgō	Bubw-oŋgō	Ūw-oŋgō	Ūb-oŋgō
Breast (man's)	...	...	Ki-fuba, Si-fuba	Ci-fuba	Eki-kuba; evi-	Ege-kuba; eve- Eñ-kuba; ciñ-
Breast (woman's)	Ūlu-were	Li-duru; ama- Ūdu-were(R.)	Li-bēle. Li-bele	Li-bere	Ūlu-bere; cim-	...
Brother ...	Ūmw-ana wa-ina. Ūmw-ana wefu. W-an'dae (? Ūmw-ana dae = <i>child of</i> <i>father</i>)	W-an'ta-ye. Ūmu-terwa; aba- Mw-ane-fu	W-an'da-ye. W-an'di-asi	W-an'da-ye	N-dugi-ani. Ūmw-ana mintu. Ūmō-mura ōmintu	Ūm-ura ōmwetu
Buffalo ...	Yim-bwōgō; cim-	Im-bwōkō, Im-bwōgō	Im-bwōgō	Yem-bwōgō; tim-bwōgō	Eñ-era; ciñ-era	Eñ-era; ciñ-era
Bull	Igi-ruxi	Iri (5 b). Taŋgana (5 b). I-surusu	E-ūnwa	...	Eri; <i>pl. ici-eri</i>	...
Buttocks ...	Li-dakō; ama-	Li-daxō; ama-	Kama-taxō; <i>sing. Li-taxō</i>	Gama-takō	Eny-uma	Ege-tundurū; evi-
Canoe... ..	Ūbw-arō	Ri-alō or Di- arrō; am-alō. Bw-atu (5 b)	In-debe. Li-koŋkōlō	In-dēbē	Ūbw-atō	Eri-atō; am-atō. Ūbw-atō
Cat	Yi-mondō. Li-simba	Li-simba	In-jusi. Mu-yaga	En-zusi	Igi-simba; ivi- E-kworō; ci-kworō. Igi-cugu	Ege-taŋgō; evi-
Charcoal ...	...	Am-anda (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...	...	...
Chief	Ūmw-ami	Ūmw-ami; aw-ami	Ūmw-ami. Ūmu-kuru	Ūmw-ami	Ūmw-ami; av- Ūmu-nda; ava-nda. Umw-isia, Umw-isiki	Ūmō-kama; ava-

English	5. Lu-nyara	5 a. Lu-waŋga, Lu- kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and 5b Lu-siŋga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-giŋu, &c.	6 a. Lu-konde of N.W. Elgon	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sova')	7 a. Ki-koria; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
Child	Omw-ana. Ax-ana	Omw-ana. Mu-siani ō. Mu-xana ɔ	Omw-eti. Omw-ana; bab-ana. Mu-kēxē	Omw-ana; bab-ana. Omu-cece	Omw-ana; av-ana	Omw-ana
Cloth	Yiny-aŋga	In-aŋga. Yiŋ-gubw	Iŋ-gubw. In-aŋga. Omu-gaire (bark)	Eŋ-gubw	Eŋ-gwbw; ciŋ-	Eŋ-gibw; ciŋ-
Cold ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country	Esi-alw Itsi-alw	Esi-alw (R.). Eŋi-bala, Eŋi-wala; pl. fi-	I-ɾwba. Sisi-ɾw or Kiky-alw	Ci-ɾw; bibɪ-ɾw	Eki-bala. Oro-goŋw. Ri-ɾw	Eki-bara; evi-
Cow	Iŋ-ombe; ciŋ-ombe	Eŋ-ombe; tsiŋ-ombe. E-dūasi (5 b).	Si-soŋga. In-kafu. I-xafu	Iŋ-kafu	Eŋ-ombe; ciŋ- Eŋ-kombe, C-ombe	Eŋ-ombe
Crocodile ...	I-gwena; ci-	I-gwena; tsi- I-gwina (5 b)	I-gwonya	I-gwona or Ci-gwona	E-gugbwie. Eŋ-oina; ciŋ-oina	Eŋ-oina; ciŋ-
Day	Lu-lalw; cin-dalw	In-dalw; tsi- Mu-wasw (5b). Iny-aŋw (R.)	Kumu-tixinyi. Ki-fuku. (Kumw-wsi = daylight)	Gumu-tixini	Owu-tukw. E-gorw; ama- (E-tera = day- light)	Oro-siku; cin-
Devil, evil spirit	Omu-sambwa	Omu-sambwa; emi- U-sewi (5 b)	Kumu-sambwa; kimi-	Gumu-sambwa; gimi-	Uru-swa; cin- swa	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	Umu-fumw	Umu-sanje	...	...	...
Dog	Yim-bwa	Im-bwa	Im-bwa. Gu-bwa, Gugu-bwa (= big dog)	Im-bwa; tim-bwa	E-sese; ci-sese	E-sese; ci-sese
Donkey ... ..	...	E-sikiri, E-ŋikidi, E-tikiri (5 b). Siŋiri (R.)	Li-tegere. I-sigiha. E-sigiria	I-sigiha; ti-	Eri-tegere	...
Door	Olu-iki; cin-jiki	Olu-igi. Omu-riaŋw	Lulu-tsi. Kumu-riaŋw	Gumu-riaŋw. Lulu-tsi	Ege-sie. Ege-sieri. Eki-ge; evi-ge	Ege-saku; evi-
Dream	N-dwata	Li-lorw. N-dorre (R.)	Kumu-ɾwla. O-ɾwra	Bubu-lwata	Kwamera	...
Drum	Iŋ-ɔma	Iŋ-ɔma	Eŋ-ɔma, Iŋ-gwoma	Eŋ-ɔma	Eŋ-kwunu. Eŋ-ɔma	Eke-gwoma. Em-begete
Ear	Oku-twi; amaku-twi	Oku-rui, Oxu-rui	Kuku-tu, Kuku-ru, or Uxu-ru; pl. kama-ru	Kuku-tu; Gama-tu	O-utu, Og-utu, Og-otw; ama-tw	Ogo-tui; ama-tui
Egg	Li-ki; ama-ki	Li-buyu; ama- E-gi (5 b); ama-gi	Iny-iŋga. Li-gi; kama-gi	Iny-iŋgu	Eri-gē or Eri-gina; ama-gina	Eri-ige; ama-ige
Elephant ...	In-jwfu	In-dzɔfu, In-jwfu; tsin-	In-dwfu, I-tswfu	Iŋ-giwfu. In-dzɔfu	En-jwbu	En-jwgu, En-cugu
Excrement	Ama-fwi	Ama-fwi or Ama-fi	Kama-fwi	Gama-fwi	Ama-bi, Ama-vi	Ama-vi
Eye	I-mwoni; ci-	I-mwoni; tsi- Er-isw (5 b)	I-mwoni; tsi-mwoni	D-isw; gam- esw. I-mwoni; ti-mwoni	Ir-isw; ama-	Ir-isw; ama-

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

¹ Hobley.

English	5. Lu-nyara	5 a. Lu-waŋga, Lu- kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and 5 b Lu-siŋga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-giŋu, &c.	6 a. Lu-konde of N.W. Elgon	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sowa')	7 a. Ki-kwaria; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
Hair	Li-fwiri; ama-	Di-swi; ama-su. Li-sūi (R.)	Li-cune, Li-tsune	I-zune, Li-cuni, Li-swui	E-tukia; ci-	E-tukia; ci-
Hand	Esi-kala; ebi-	Eŋi-galω; efi- U-kωω (5 b)	Ki-kωfu, Si-kωfu, Ki-kyaba, Si-amberi	Gi-gωfu; bi-	Egi-sanyi. Ωmω-kωω	Eke-sanyi. Ωmω-kωω
Head	Ωmu-twe; emi-	Ωmu-rwe; eme-rwe. Ωmu-twe (5 b)	Kumu-twe	Gumū-twe	Ωmu-twe; emi-	Ωmω-tui, Ωmω-tu
Heart	I-xωω	Umw-oyω	Kum-oyω, Gum-oyω	Gum-oyω	En-teme. Eñ-korω	Eñ-korω
Heel	Esi-sirω; ebi-	Ki-sisirω; bi-(?). Ki- sisorω (R.)	Exu-gunyu. Ngω-gunyu	Eñku-gunyu	Ye-tiŋgirω. Iki-taleŋgi	Ege-tiŋgirω. Eke-sugurω
Hide	Li-seru	...	Li-hafu	Ri-hafu	...	...
Hill ... ..	...	ŋi-kulu	Lu-kiŋgi; tsiŋ-giŋgi	Lulu-giŋgi; tiŋ-	...	...
Hippopotamus	I-fubu; ci-	I-fubu; tsi- I-fuω (R.)	I-fubu. Iñ-gidi	Di-fubu or M-fubu; <i>pls.</i> gama-, tsim-	I-fubu or Eñ-gubω	Eñ-gubω
Hoe	Im-bagu	Im-baxω	Im-bagω	Em-bagω	...	...
Honey	Ωbu-ŋi	Ωbu-ŋi	Bu-xi	Ka-mana. Bubu-ci	Ωbu-sie. Ωbω- ke. Ama-na	Ωbω-ke
Horn	Ωlu-ika; cinj-ika	Olu-ika; tsinz-ika. Yim-bega; tsim-	Ulu-ika or Lulu-iga; <i>pl.</i> tsin-jiga	Lulu-iga; <i>pl.</i> tin-jiga or tsin-tsiga	Ωru-gu-cala; <i>pl.</i> ciŋ-gu-in- jala	Ωrω-gu-cara; ciŋ-gu-cara. Ωru-tera; cin-
House... ..	Iny-umba; cin-	In-zu; tsin-zu	In-zu or I-tsu	In-tsu, In-jū. Iny-umba ¹	Eny-umba; cin-	Eny-umba
Hunger	In-jala	In-zala	In-jara, In-zala	In-jara, In-tsala	In-jala, en-jara	En-cara
Husband ... ..	...	Um-satsωwe (R.)	...	...	...	...
Hyena	Yi-ñu; ci-ñu	E-fusi, I-fisi	Namū-nyu	Namū-nyu	Iñy-añāω, Eñy-añāu	E-ñiti
Iron	Esi-ūma	Esi-bia, Eŋi-bia, Evi-wia. E-cuma (5 b)	Isi-ūma, Iki-uma. Ki-bia	Eci-uma, Kiki-ūma	Eki-uma	Eki-ōma
Island	Li-siŋga	Di-ciŋga	Lu-siŋga	Lulu-siŋga	Eri-wunju. Eki-nyorω	Eri- or Eke-giŋga
Ivory... ..	E-linω lye n-jωfu	Ir-inω de n-dzωfu. Ωlu-ika (R.). Eri-inω	Kumu-saŋga gwe n-dzωfu	Gumu-saŋga gwe n-dzωfu. I-pōkω	Ir-inω	Er-inω
Knee	Esi-xumba	Di-sikamω	Iŋi-sigamω or Iki-sigamω	Di-sikamω. Iki-sikamω	Eri-rū	Eri-tū
Knife	Li-xande	ŋi-rōdwa. Yim-balω. Mw-embe (5 b)	Kumu-banω; <i>pl.</i> kimi-	Gumu-banω; <i>pl.</i> gimi-	Umw-eyu	Ωm-oyu. Eke-gesω. Eke-kebi
Lake	Eny-anja	Iny-anza. Li-eŋga	Iny-anza. Li-tiwa	Iny-anja	Eny-anja	...
Leg	Ωxu-gulu	Ωku-gulu. Iñ-guω. ŋi-gulu (R.). ŋi-reŋgi (R.)	In-dumbu. Ki-gere	In-dumbu. Ki-gulu. Ki-genderω	Ωku-guru. Ekeny-ama	Ωkω-gorω; ama-

¹ *Hobley in his Muhasa Vocabulary.*

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

¹ *Hobley in his Mubasa Vocabulary.*

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Penis	Im-bwɔw	Ūn-dinē	In-dine	In-dine	Em-borw	Em-borw
Pig	Im-bici	Im-bidzi	Isi-kēsē. Im-bidzi	Isi-kēsē or Iki-	Eñ-kuru. Em-be-ci	...
Pigeon	Li-gugu	Di-wūzi	Li-ūzi. Na-hutu	Ri-ūzi	Eri-rumā	Eñ-guti
Place	Esi-fw. Alia	A-handu	Handu	A-ndu. Ha-	A-halia	...
Rain	I-fula	I-fūla	I-fula	I-fula	Em-bura	Em-bura
Rat	Im-beba	Im-beba	Im-beba	Im-beba	Im-beba	Em-beba
Rhinoceros ... ..	...	Ki-wew	...	...	...	...
River	Omw-aw	Ūmu-cara; imi. Omw-aw	Lu-luci	Lu-luci	Ūr-wci, Ūr-wēci; cin- doci	Ege-saka; eve- Ūm-orw; emi-orw ¹
Road	Iñ-gira	Iñ-gira, In-jira	I-tsira	Iñ-gira	Iñ-gira, En-cira	En-cira
Salt ... ..	...	Umu-nyu	...	...	...	...
Shame ... ..	...	Tsi-swani	In-swani; tsi-swani	...	...	...
Sheep	Ri-konde	Li-gese. Li-konde, Di-xande. Gonde (5 b)	I-xese or Iñ-kēsē	Li-kondi. Li-hesi	Eñ-ondi	Eriñ-ondi
Shield... ..	Iñ-gabw	Ki-kumbi (5 b). Iñ-gabw. I-humba	Ū-gabw, Iñ-gabw. Ki-tubi	Iñ-gabw	Eñ-guba	...
Shoulder ... ..	...	E-wexa	...	...	Eri-gega; ama-gega	...
Sister... ..	M-bwɔw	Mw-ana wefu. M-bwɔsw (R.). M-bwɔswa. Ūmu-xana	Mu-kana wasi. W-an'dai umu-xana. Ūmu-gwɔw	...	Nya-ruxa. Omw-iseke. Ūmɔ-subati	Ūmɔ-subati; ava-
Skin	Lisi-xɔba	Li-xɔba	Si-xɔba. Li-hafu	Ki-kɔba	Eri-kɔba. Eri-w	Eri-serw. Eri-hw
Sky	Li-kulu	Di-gulu	Li-kuru or I-gulu	Ri-kuru	Eri-guru. Eri-wba	Eri-wba
Slave ... ..	...	Umu-sumba	...	...	...	...
Sleep	Cin-dwɔw	Tsin-dwɔw	Li-ɔw	...	Eci-torw	Eci-torw
Smoke	Ūm-wsi	Li-wsi, Eli-wsi, Omw-wsi	Li-risi. Li-susi	Ri-susi	Eri-wki	Eri-wki
Snake	In-juxa	In-dzuxa, In-dzɔxa, U-jwka (5 b)	In-jwxa. In-demu	In-jwka	In-jwka	En-wɔka
Son, boy	Omw-ana	Omw-ana	Omw-ana; bab-ana. Om-soriri	Umw-ana; bab-ana	Omw-ana. Omw-ana omɔ-isia	Ūmɔ-risia
Song	Ūlu-embw	Ūlu-imbw; tsiny-imbw	Lu-emba or Lulu-imbw; tsiny-imbw	Lulu-imbw; tiny-imbw	Oru-embw; ciny-embw	Eri-vina; ama-
Spear	Li-fumw	Di-fumw. I-fumw (5 b)	Li-fumw; kama	Ri-fumw; gama	Eri-tumw	Eri-timw
Spirit, soul	...	Se-hembexw. Umw-oyw	...	...	...	...
Star	I-ñiniñini	I-ñiniñini. I-sului (planet)	In-yenyesi	In-yenzezi	Ec'i-ñeneñene, Etc. "	E-ñenañene. E-ninyōne; ci-
Stick	In-dabwɔyi	In-dawuŋi. In-dabuyi. I-ŋimbw	I-ŋimbw or Im-pimbw	Im-pimbw, Im-bimbw	Eny-imbw	Ūmɔ-nañgi. En-imbw

¹ Cf. Swahili M-tw.

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Stone	Li-kina	Ri-gina, Axa-cina	Li-bale	Di-bale, Li-wari	Eri-ena or Eri-gina	Eri-gina
Stool	Esi-sala	Ici-sala, Ki-sala	...	...	...	...
Sun	Eli-ūwa	Om-basa or Mu-basu, Mu-wasw. Eri-uba	Iny-aŋga	Iny-aŋga. (Ku-munw = sunlight)	Ōmu-basu	Ōmω-basw
Tail ... ..	...	Umu-siŋga	...	...	...	...
Tear	Li-sika	Ri-sika	Li-sika; kama-sika	Ri-sika	Eri-riga	Eri-isori
Testicles ...	Ama-neke	Ama-nege	Kama-nēgē	Gama-nēgē	Ciŋ-getia. Eki-mbia or Em-bia	Eri-nege; ama-
Thief	Omw-ibi	Omw-ifi; ave-fi	Omw-ifwi; aba-fwi	Omw-ifwi; baba-fwi	Omw-ibi	Ōmω-ivi; ava-ivi
Thigh... ..	...	Di-raŋgw	Di-raŋgw or Li-taŋgw	Di-raŋgw	Ekeny-ama. Iki-gwatu; ivi-	...
Thing... ..	Esi-ndu; ebi-ndu	Eŋi-ndu, Exi-ndu; efi-ndu	Isi-ndu or Kiki-ndu; bibi-ndu	Iki-ndu; bibi-ndu	Ege-ntu; ebi-ntu	Ege-ntu; evi-ntu
Thorn... ..	Li-wwa	Li-wwa	Li-wwa; kamā-wa. Lulu-ala	...	Eri-gwa	Eri-gwa, Eri-hua
Tobacco ...	In-daba	In-daba	I-raba	...	Tumbatw	Eri-kumbati
To-day ...	Lerw	Lerw. Bw-iri wa lerw (5 b)	Lerw (Kia-lerw). Lunw	Lerw, Rerw. Lunw	Rerw	Rerw
Toe	Ōlu-ala	Eŋi-tere. Ōlu-ala	Si-tere or Ki-tete	Iki-tere	Eki-ara; ebi-	Eki-ara, Eki-era
To-morrow	...	Iŋ-kiw (5 b)	Kumu-gamba	Gumu-gamba. L-itse	Ancw	N-kiw. Icw
Tongue ...	Ōlu-limi	Ōlu-limi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi, Lu-limu	Ōlu-meme; ci-	Oro-reme; cin-deme
Tooth... ..	Er-inw; am- enw	Ir-inw; am-inw	Ir-inw; kam-enw	Ir-inw, Ii-inw; gam-enw	Ir-inw; gam-enw	...
Town... ..	Li-dala	Ri-dala, Di-tala. Mu-gidzi (5 b)	Mw-itwxw. Ki-rimba. Lu-kala	...	Ōmu-ji; emi-	Ōmω-ji, Ōmu-gi
Tree	Ōmu-sala	Ōmu-sala. Umu-ti (5 b)	Ōmu-sala. Ki-sala. Kumwi-ti; kimi-ti. Kumu- roŋgw	Gumu-ti; gimi-ti	Umū-ti; imi-ti. Eri-tumbe or Eli-tumbe; ama-	Ōmω-ti; emi-ti
Twins... ..	Ama-xana	Ama-xwana. Ama-basa	Ba-xwana	Baba-kwana	Eki-sare; ebi-	E-sare, Eri-sare; (ci-, ama-)
Urine... ..	Ama-nyi	Mi-nyale. Ama-nyi	M-enyari-re. Am-enye	Gam-enye?	Am-enyali. Usi-nyora	Amasi-nyorw, Eŋi-nyorw
Vein ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
War	Li-ye	Li-ye, Di-ye, Li-he, I-ye	Li-ye. Bu-sowlw	Li-he, Ri-ye	Ese-gi. (Ku-rua-na = to fight)	Eri-hi; ama- (Ku-tema-na = to fight)
Water	Ama-dzi, Ama-ci	Ama-dzi, Ama-zi	Kam-edzi	Gam-edzi	Ama-ji	Ama-ci, Ama-nci
Well, source	...	Iŋc-weri

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White man	Ūmu-suñgu; aba-	Ūmu-suñgu; awa-, aba- Umw-eru (5 b)	Umu-zuñgu	Umu-zuñgu	Ūmu-suñgu	Ūmō-cuñgu
Wife	Ūmu-xasi; aba-	Ūmu-xasi; awa-	Ūmu-xasi	Umu-kazi	Ūmō-ke. Ūmu-kuñgu. Ūmu-kā	Ūmō-kare
Wind	Im-behō	I-bōhō, Im-behō. Omw-ieka	Im-beō. Li-yaga	Im-behō	Em-behō. Omw-aga	Em-behō. Ūmō-kama; eme-
Witch... ..	Ūmu-lōsi	Ūmu-lōsi	Ūmu-lōsi; aba-	Umu-lōzi	Ūmu-rōki	Ūmō-rōgi
Witchcraft	...	U-fira	Ūbu-lōsi	...	...	...
Woman	Ūmu-xana. Ūmu-xasi	Ūmu-xasi. Umu-xanō (R.)	Ūmu-xana; aba- Ūmu-xasi	Umu-kāna; aba- Umu-kazi	Ūmō-kē; awa- Ūmō-kuñgu; awa-	Ūmō-kare; awa-
Wood... ..	Ci-xūi	Tsi-xui	Tsi-xūi. Ki-sala	Tiñ-ku, Tsiñ-kū?	Ūru-kō; ciñ-kō	Ūrō-kō, Ūrō-kwe; ciñ-kwe
Yam ... ..	...	I-fukwa	Ki-kwa or Si-kwa	Ki-kwa	...	...
Year	Omw-ika	Omw-aka. Ūmw-ika	I-fula. Kumu-higō	Gumu-higō?	Omw-aka	Ūmō-ka; eme-ka
Yesterday... ..	E-kulō	E-kulō	Hi-ñgōlōbe. I-kōlōa	...	I-gorō	Mu-gōrōba
Zebra	A-pōtō. Ki-pōtō	Sirgōi, I-sirkōi. Si-sia- ma-kondō	I-sorō	I-sigiria?	En-jage; cin-	...
One	-lala, -dala	-n-dala, -dala, -lala	-twera or -terwa. -lala	-mwe. -dwera	-mu, -mō	-mō, -mwe
Two	-viri	-wiri	-biri	-wiri	-beri, -viri	-viri
Three... ..	-datu	-tarru	-taru	-datu, -ratu	-satu, -tatu	-tatu
Four	-nne	-nne	-nne	-nnā	-nye, -nne	-nne
Five	-tanō	-rranō	-ranō	-tanō	-sanō, -tanō	-tanō
Six	-tanō na (si-)lala	Sasaba. M-kaga (5 b)	Sesaba. I-sasaba	Mu-kaga	-sanō (-tanō) na i-mō	-sansaba
Seven... ..	-tanō na (bi-)wiri	N-safu. M-samvu (5 b)	Mu-safu	Mu-safu	-sanō (-tanō) na i-were (i-viri)	Mu-huñgati
Eight	-tanō na (bi-)datu	Mu-nane	Si-nane or Ki-nane	Ki-nane	-sanō na i-satu (i-tatu)	Mō-nane
Nine	-tanō na (bi-)nne	Xi-enda or Si-enda	Si-enda or Ki-enda	Ki-enda	Ki-anda	Ki-anda. K-enda
Ten	Li-xumi	E-xumi	E-xumi or Ki-kumi or Kumu-rundu	E-kumi or Ki-kumi, or Gumu-roñgō? Gumu-rundu?	I-kumi Ūmu-roñgō	I-kumi Ūmu-roñgō
Eleven	Li-xumi na n-dala	E-xumi na n-dala	Ki-kumi na -lala (or na -twera)	E-kumi na -dwera	I-kumi na i-mō	I-kumi na ō-mō. Nōi-kumi na ō-mwe
Twenty	Ama-kumi ka-wiri	Ama-xumi ka-wiri	Kama-gumi ka-bili. Kimi-rundu ki-biri	Gama-kumi ga-bili. Gimi-rundu (or Gimi-roñgō?) gi-biri	Ama-kumi a-were or Emi-roñgō i-viri	Mi-roñgō i-biri. Mi-roñgō ni i-viri

English	5. Lu-nyara	5 a. Lu-waŋga, Lu- kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and 5 b Lu-siŋga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-giŋu, &c.	6 a. Lu-konde of N.W. Elgon	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sowa')	7 a. Ki-koria; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
Thirty ...	Ama-kumi ka-datu	Ama-kumi ka-tarru	Kama-gumi ka-taru	Gama-kumi ga-datu	Ama-kumi (or Emi-roŋgō) a-tatu (i-tatu)	Mi-roŋgō i-tatu
Forty ...	Ama-kumi ka-nne	Ama-kumi ka-nne	Kama-gumi ka-nnē	Gama-kumi ga-nnā	Ama-kumi a-nye or ga-nye. Emi- roŋgō i-nye	Mi-roŋgō i-nne
Fifty ...	Ama-kumi ka-tanō	Ama-kumi ka-ranō	Kama-gumi ka-ranō	Gama-kumi ga-ranō	Ama-kumi a-tanō. Emi- roŋgō i-sanō	Mi-roŋgō i-tanō
Hundred ...	Li-kana	Li-kana or E-sa kumira or E-gana (5 b)	Li-tondō or Kimi-roŋgō ki-kumi or Kama-kumi ki-kumi	Ri-tondō? Gimi-roŋgō gi-kumi?	Emi-roŋgō i-kumi	Eri-gana
Thousand ...	Si-xumi	Ama-kana ma-xumi	Kama-tondō ki-kumi	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Ni-sie, E-sie. Na-, N- .n-, -a-ŋge	Nyeni (R.), Ni-sie, E-sie. N-, Ny- .sie. -n- -a-ŋgi, -a-nje	I-se. N- -sese. -n- -ase	Ū-sōyu? N-	Nje, Inje, Nōxi. Na-, N- .n-, -ane	Inci. Uni. N- .n-, -ane
Thou, thee, thy	E-we. U- -xu-, -xō- -a-ō	I-we, E-we. U- Ū-, -xō-, -yō	I-we. U- -ku-, -ō-wō. -ō	E-wē-wē. U-	I-we, Uwe. U- -ku-, -a-ō	A-iyē, Ūwe. U? -ku-, -e-yō, -a-ō
He, him, his	Ye. U-yu. Yi, A- -mu-, -mō- -a-e	Iye, Ye, Nū. Ū-yu. A- Ye- -mu-, -mō- -yē	Ye. Ni-ye. Yō- Ye. A-, U- -mu-, -e-we, -e	Ye? Wō-yu. A-, U-	Ye? Ere. A- -mu-, -a-ye, -a-ke	U-yu, A- -mu-, -a-ye, -e
We, us, our	E-fwe. Xō- -xu-, -e-fu, -e-fwe	I-fwe, E-fwe. Ku-, Xu- -ku-, -e-ru or -e-fū	I-fwe, Fwe. Ku- -ku-	I-fwefwe. Ku-	N-twe. Tu- -tu-, -e-tu	I-tu. Tu- -tu-, -e-tu
Ye, you, your	E-ŋwe. Mu- -ba-?. -e-ŋwe	I-nyue. Mu- -wa-?. -e-nyu	I-nywe, Mwe. Mu- -mu-, -ba- -e-nyūe	I-yēnyūē, Mu-	I-nyūe, Nwe. Mu-?. -?. -e-nu	I-nu. Mu-?. -?. -e-nu
They, them, their	A-ba. Ba- Wa- -ba-, -a-ō	A-bō. M-babō. Ba- -ba-, -wa- -a-ō, -a-bō	A-bō, Bō, Ni-bō. Ba- -ba-, -a-we	A-bōbō. Ba-	A-bō, A-ba. Ba- -ba-, -a-bō	M-baiyu. A-bō. Ba- -ba-, -a-bō, -a-ō
All ...	-ōsi	-ōsi, -ōse	-esi (for persons down to 2nd pers. plural) -ōsi (for 'them' and for all other things)	-esi, -ōsi	-onsi	...
This, these	-nō (u-nō, ba-nō; ku-nō, ki-nō, li-nō, ka-nō; si-nō, bi-nō; yi-nō,	-nō (wu-nō, ba-nō(wa-nō); gu-nō, gi-nō; &c., much as in Lu-nyara).	-nō (u-nō, ba-nō; ku-nō, ki-nō; li-nō, ka-nō; ki-nō, bi-nō; i-nō,	-nō (ōu-nō, ba-nō, &c., similar to Lu-masaba, with the slight	...	-nō (ō-nō, ava- nō; ōgō-nō, ge-nō; ri-nō, ga-nō; ke-nō, vi-nō; e-nō,

English	5. Lu-nyara	5 a. Lu-wañga, Lu-kabarasi, and Lu-rimi (R.), and 5 b Lu-siŋga	6. Lu-masaba or Lu-giŋu, &c.	6 a. Lu-konde of N.W. Elgon	7. Ki-guzii (Ki-suba or 'Kw-sowa')	7 a. Ki-koria; or Ki-suna and Ki-tende
This, these (continued)	ci-nŋ; u-nŋ; ?tu-nŋ; xa-nŋ; bu-nŋ; xu-nŋ; wa-nŋ ora-nŋ; mu-nŋ)	For the 16th class it is Ha-nŋ. Also: ŋguŋgu-nŋ; mbaba-nŋ; &c.	tsi-nŋ; lu-nŋ; ?ru-nŋ; xa-nŋ; bu-nŋ; xu-nŋ; ha-nŋ; mu-nŋ; gu-nŋ. Yŋ-nŋ, bŋba-nŋ; kwŋku-nŋ; kiŋki-nŋ, byŋbi-nŋ; tsŋtsi-nŋ; &c.)	differences of concord forms)	... .	ci-nŋ; rŋ-nŋ; ?; kenŋ; bŋ-nŋ; kŋ-nŋ; ha-nŋ)
	Uyu, aba; uku, eki; eli, aka; esi, ebi; eyi, eci; ulu; uru; axa; ubu; uxu; awa or aa; umu	Oyu or Uyu, aba (awa); ugu, egi; eli; aga; eŋi; efi; eyi, etsi; ulu; uru; axa; ubu; uxu; aha; umu	...	...	Ųyu, ava; uyu, eye; erī, aya; eke, eve; eye, eci; urŋ; ?; eke; ŋbŋ; ŋkŋ, ?	Uyu, ava, &c.
That, those	-lia (ngu-lia, ba-lia or mba-lia; ŋgu-lia, ŋki-lia; ndi-lia, ŋka-lia; nsi-lia, mbi-lia; nyi-lia, nci-lia; ndu-lia; ntu-lia?; nxa-lia; mbu-lia; nxu-lia; &c.)	-lia (u-ria, ŋgu-lia, &c.)	Uy-ŋ, ab-ŋ; ŋkŋ-ŋ, eki-ŋ; iry-ŋ, ak-ŋ; iky-ŋ; &c. Yŋ-yŋ, bŋ-bŋ; kwŋkw-ŋ, kiŋkiŋ; &c. -la or -ra (u-la, ba-la, ku-la, li-ra, &c.)	...	-ria (ŋ-ria, avaria; u-ria, e-ria; ri-ria, a-ria; ke-ria, ve-ria; e-ria, ci-ria; ru-ria; ?; ke-ria; ŋbŋ-ria; ŋko-ria; a-ria)	-ria (u-ria, avaria; gu-ria, gi-ria; ri-ria, ga-ria; ke-ria, vi-ria; &c.) or -ra (u-ra, avar-ra; gu-ra; &c.)
Bad ...	... -bi	... -bi	... -bi	... ..	... -be	... -be
Black ...	... -mari. Ra-tenyi	... -imari	... -mali	... ..	... -mwamu	... -mwam'
Female ...	... -xasi, -duasi, -iduasi	... -xassi	... -xasi	... ..	... Eñ-kari, -kari	... -kari
Fierce, sharp	...	... -lulu	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Good ...	... -lai	... -lai	... -lahi	... ..	... -uya, -ya	... -ia
Great ...	... -kali	... -kulu, -kali	... -gali, -tsŋhe	... ..	... -kuru, -nene	... -nene
Little ...	... -dudu	... -dutu, -dudu, -tutu	... -kexe, -kekke, -kece	... ..	... -ke, -ki	... -ke
Long ...	... -rambi, -lambi	... -rambi	... -lehi	... ..	... ..	... ..
Male ...	... -sŋlire, -i-saca, ye-yŋle (adult), -yŋle	... -sadza, -xŋle	... -setsa, -sinde	... ..	... -saja, -gore, -isia (children)	... -saca?, -gore, -risia (children)
Old ...	... ..	... -xŋfu	... -gore	... ..	... ..	... ..
Red ...	... ..	... Inzw-kanyŋ	... -w-esemu	... ..	... ..	... ..
Rotten ...	... -bŋla (kwa-bŋla)	... -bŋla	... -bŋla (verbal)	... ..	... -mumu	... ..
Short ...	... ..	... -i-bikiti	... -futyu, -mbi	... ..	... ..	... ..
Sick ...	... ..	... -luwala	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
White ...	... Racari	... -marira, -lafu	... -wañga	... ..	... -dabu, -rabu, -lafu	... -rabŋ
Above, up, on top	... ..	... I-kulu	... Iñ-gagi (hañ-gagi, kuñ-gagi)	... ..	... I-gorŋ	... Ke-riŋ. Ki-gorŋ
Before ...	... ..	... I-mberi	... Mu-mŋni	... ..	... ..	... ..
Behind ...	... Eny-uma	... Eny-uma	... Iny-uma	... Eny-uma	... ..	... ..

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

¹ 'Sleeping-place' is Awu-liri.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN LU-NYARA

Preprefixes present.

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

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

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

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

Preprefixes are present.

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

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

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

Preprefixes are present.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP B

THE WUNYAMWEZI LANGUAGES

8. Ki-*saši*¹ and Ki-*rori*
 9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-*sukuma*,
 Ki-*rwana*)
 9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-*sumbwa*)
 9 b. West Nyamwezi (Ki-*galaganza*, Ki-*vinza*,
 Ki-*bende*, Ki-*gala*)
 9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi (Ki-*nyanyembe*, Ki-*kwoŋgwa*,² Xi-*ximbu*,
 Ki-*naŋkwila*³)
 10. Ki-*nyaturu* or Ki-*limi*

English	8. Ki- <i>saši</i> and Ki- <i>rori</i>	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki- <i>sukuma</i>)	9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si- <i>sumbwa</i>)	9 b. West Nyamwezi	9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki- <i>nyaturu</i> (Ki- <i>limi</i>)
Adze	? I- <i>sembe</i>	Ki- <i>hendw</i> ; i-
Animal, wild beast	N- <i>dimu</i> ; ma- <i>dimu</i>	...	...	...
Ant	Pisu	...	...	I- <i>saŋgwa</i> ; ma- Ka- <i>siši</i> ; tu- <i>siši</i> . Si- <i>lamba</i> . I- <i>tini</i> ; ma- M- <i>swa</i> ; mi- <i>swa</i>	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	Šwa	Lu- <i>swa</i>	...	M- <i>swa</i> ; mi- <i>swa</i>	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)
Arm	M- <i>kwoŋw</i>	Ku- <i>wokw</i> . Lu- <i>gwoŋw</i>	Ku- <i>wokw</i>	Mu- <i>kwoŋw</i> or Ku- <i>kwoŋw</i>	Mu- <i>kwoŋw</i>
Arrow	I- <i>soŋga</i>	...	...	Mw- <i>ambi</i> ; mi- I- <i>soŋga</i> ; ma- N- <i>gwe</i> . N- <i>swomw</i> . Mu- <i>geta</i>	...
Axe	M- <i>pasa</i>	M- <i>pasa</i>	...	M- <i>basa</i> . I- <i>sembe</i>	...
Baboon	Kuku, Iñ- <i>kuku</i>	N- <i>kobe</i>	...	I- <i>guku</i> . I- <i>kove</i>	...
Back	Goŋgwa	M- <i>goŋgwa</i>	M- <i>goŋgwa</i> . Kum- <i>suna</i>	Mu- <i>goŋgwa</i> , M- <i>goŋgwa</i> . Ma- <i>uŋgwa</i>	M- <i>goŋgwa</i>
Banana	I- <i>toki</i> ; ma-	Lu- <i>toke</i> . Gonza	...	I- <i>doke</i> ; ma- (Mu- <i>gomba</i> , N- <i>sambala</i> = <i>plant</i>)	...
Beard...	N- <i>tesu</i>	Lu- <i>saku</i>	...	Ka- <i>lezu</i>	...
Bee	N- <i>suki</i>	Lu- <i>zoki</i> . I- <i>woki</i>	...	N- <i>zuki</i> ; ma- <i>yuki</i>	...
Belly, stomach, abdomen	...	N- <i>tā</i>	N- <i>dā</i>	N- <i>dā</i>	N- <i>dā</i> ; man- <i>dā</i> . Ki- <i>pū</i> ; maki- <i>pū</i>	N- <i>dā</i>
Bird	N- <i>woni</i>	N- <i>woni</i>	Kany- <i>uni</i> ; tu-	I- <i>woni</i> ; ma- Ka- <i>woni</i> ; tun-	N- <i>woni</i>
Blood...	Mi- <i>niŋga</i> (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma- <i>gazi</i>	...	Ma- <i>gazi</i>	Zagami

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

² Stern's and Meinhof's Ki-*kwoŋgwa*.

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

English	8. Ki-sasi and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-sumbwa)	9 b. West Nyamwezi	9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
Body	M-edi	Bu-gondw	...	Mu-wifi	...
Bone	I-kuha	...	...	I-guha	...
Borassus palm	...	Mu-hama	...	...	...	...
Bow	Bu-ta	Bu-ta; ma-ta	...	Mu-hetw. Wu-ta	U-ta
Bowels	Mu-la (<i>pl.</i>)	Bu-la	...	U-la. I-gombelw. Lu-ze; u-ze	...
Brains	B-ōngw	Bw-ōngw	...	V-ōngw, W-ōngw	W-añgwe
Breast (man's)	...	Ki-kuwa	Ñ-kuku	...	Ki-kuwa	...
Breast (woman's)	...	I-wele; ma-	I-wele; ma-	...	I-wele; ma-	...
Brother	Mu-zuna	Mũ-zuna. (B-ine = <i>com-</i> <i>panions: see</i> <i>p. 46</i>)	I-lumbu	Mu-suna. Mu-dugu, N-dugu. (Ki-lumbu = <i>brotherhood.</i> Wu-dugu = <i>brotherhood</i>)	I-lumbu (?)
Buffalo	Bwkw	M-bwkw?	M-bwkw	I-bwkw; ma- M-bwkw	...
Bull	Jeku; ma-yeku	N-zagamba	...	N-zagamba. Ñ-ombe m-gwsi	Ñ-ombe ñ-gwsi
Buttocks	Ma-takw	Mu-hende	...	Lu-findw; ma-lu- I-gwona	...
Canoe...	W-atw; m-atw	Ñ-galawa. W-atw, Bw-atw	...	Ñ-galawa. Vw-atw M-gwma	...
Cat	C-auñgu. Li-zañgu	Ny-aww	Kany-aw; tu-	N-yawa	Ny-au
Charcoal	I-kala; ma-kala	I-kala	I-kala	I-kala; ma-	...
Chief	Mu-fumu; ba-	Mu-na. Mw-ami. Mu-ndeva; ba-	...	M-temi. Mu-hanya; wa-	M-temi
Child	Mw-ana; b-ana. K-ana; tu-ana	Mw-ana. Mu-na. Mu-yanda	Mtw-ana (ð). Mw-ana; <i>pl.</i> v-ana <i>or</i> w-ana. K-ana. Ka-keke	Mw-ana	Mw-ana; ana. Ka-ñinya; pi-ñinya. K-ana; <i>pl.</i> pi-ana <i>or</i> tu-ana ¹
Cloth	Mw-enda	Mw-enda	...	Mw-enda. M-gutw. Bugu	I-sāā; ma-sāā
Cold	M-behw	Lu-pehw pehw	...	M-behw	M-pepw
Country	C-alw; si-alw	Si-alw; vy-alw. Li-sialw; ma-vyalw	...	C-alw; fi-alw	...
Cow	Ñ-ombe ñ-kima. Ñ-ombe n-šeki	Ñ-ombe ñ-kima	Ñ-ombe ñ-kima Ñ-ombe ñ-kwtw	Ñ-ombe ñ-kima. M-bwkwma. N-dwkwasa	...
Crocodile	Ñ-wena	Ñ-gwina	...	Ñ-gwina	...
Day	Lu-siku	Lu-siku	...	Lu-isi; n-isi. Lu-siku. (Limi = <i>daylight</i>)	U-tiku; ma-

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

English	8. Ki-sasi and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-sumbwa)	9b. West Nyamwezi	9c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
Devil, evil spirit	Kūwe. I-behō	M-sambwa ; mi-	M-gawō ; mi- I-pasa. Mu-zimu. M-sambwa	Lim-dimi. Li-tunga	M-sambwa (?)
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Mu-fumō	...	Mu-lagūzi. Mu-fumu	...
Dog	M-fwa, M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa
Donkey	M-hunda. I-dōgōwe	I-dōgōwe	I-dōgōwe	N-sōwe. N-dōgōwe	N-dōywe
Door, doorway	...	Mu-liāngō. Mu-zigō	Mu-zigō	Mu-zigō. Mu-vita	Li-gi. Mu-zigō. Mu-vita	...
Dream	Ki-rōtō ; ši-	...	...	I-ši-lōti or Ši-lōti or Ki-lōti ; fi-lōti	...
Drum	N-ōma	I-gōma (<i>dance</i>)	...	N-ōma, N-gōma	...
Ear	Ku-tu ; ma-tu	Ku-twe ; ma-twe	I-twe ; ma-twe. Ki-twe	Ku-twi. I-twi	Ki-twe ; ma-twe
Egg	I-ki ; ma-gi	...	...	I-gi, Li-gi ; ma-gi	I-yi ; ma-yi
Elephant	M-huli (-puli)	N-zōvu	...	M-huli ; ma-puli. N-zōvu	...
Excrement	...	Ma-fwi	...	...	Ma-fi	...
Eye	D-isō ; m-isō	L-isō ; m-isō	L-insō ; m-insō. Il-isō	L-isō	Li-hō ; mi-hō
Face, forehead	...	U-šu	Bu-šio	...	Vu-su, W-jšu	...
Fat	Ma-kuta	Ma-futa. Ma-savu	...	Ma-guta	...
Father	Bawa	Baba. I-sō. I-šie. I-sa-	Tata, Tate. Baba	Vava, Wawa. Tata. Wa-	Tata
Fear	B-ōwa	B-ōwa	...	V-ōva. I-timwa	...
Fire	M-ōtō	Mu-lirō	Um-ōtō. Mu-lilō	M-ōtō. Mu-lilō	M-ōtō
Fish	Ši	N-fwi	...	N-somba	...
Foot	Lu-pambala. Lu-geri	Mu-gere. N-gulu ; ma- gulu	...	Lu-geri. Lu-pambala	...
Forest	M-ōñgō	...	...	Pori. I-pōlu, I-pōlu. I-kuñgu	...
Fowl	Kōkō	N-kōkō	...	N-gōkō	...
Frog	K-ōla, Li-ōla	...	Ic-ula	...
Ghost	Mu-zimu	M-ana (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Mu-sambwa. Mu-zimu. Hōlō. Lōzō	...
Giraffe	N-twiga	N-twiga	...	N-hwiga	...
Girl	Mu-šeki	Mw-an'-ike. Mu-hala. Mw-an'-ik'ōwe	Ka-keke Ka-kōta	Mw-an'i-ke. M-hya. Mu-đi-ana. Mu-hala	...
Goat	M-buli, Puri, Pudi	M-buzi	Buzi ; ma +	M-buli. M-buzi	M-būi
„ (he)	I-gulati	N-gulati	M-buzi m-gōsia	N-gulati	N-gulati

English	8. Ki-sasi and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-sembwa)	9 b. West Nyamwezi	9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
Goat (she)...	...	M-buguma	...	...	...	N-dogosa
God	Lu-kubi. I-kulu. Mu-luŋgu (?)	Li-nze. Nze. Lu-kubi. Li-walele	Li-walele. I-dzuwa. Mu-luŋgu	Mu-luŋgu. Li-ŋguluwe. Li-uva. Li-kuve. Li-welele	Mu-ŋgu
Grandparent	...	Guku?	Guku	...	Guku δ ; wa +. Mama ϕ ; wa + Li-swa. N-dima	...
Grass	I-swa; ma-swa	I-sara	...	N-si, N-ci	...
Ground	Ma-salu	...	...	Halaŋga;	...
Ground-nut	...	M-hande	Lu-kalaŋga	...	mak +. M-hande; map. I-yova	...
Guinea-fowl	N-kaŋga	...	Haŋga; mak +	...
Gun	Mu-nducw	...	...	Mu-nduzi	...
Hair	N-zwiri, N-yuile, Zuile	Mu-sasi; mi-	Lu-nyele; i-nyele	Lun-dwili; n-dwili <i>or</i> n-zuile.	Lun-dwile; n-dwili
Hand	Ki-kanza; ϕ -	Ku-bokw. I-ganza?	Ku-wokw. I-kasa	Ku-konw. Ku-vokw. I-ganza <i>or</i> I-ganda	Mu-konw (?)
Head	Mu-twe	Mu-twe	Mu-twe	Mu-twe, M-twe	Mu-twe (?)
Heart	M-oyw	...	M-oyw. (I-tima = liver)	I-tima. M-oyw. Mw-egw	...
Heel	I- ϕ gina	...	...	I- ϕ gina <i>or</i> Ki- ϕ sinsila	...
Hide	N- ϕ ri	Lu-hu	...	I-kwa. Ka- giŋgi. ϕ ri	...
Hill	Ki-goŋgw	...	M-s ϕ si	Ki-gulu. I-tunda	...
Hippopotamus	...	N-guwu	N-gubu. N-tomombw	...	N-d ϕ mondw <i>or</i> I-tomombw	...
Hoe	N-fuka	...	I-suka. I-gembe	I-gembe; ma-
Honey	B-wki	B-w ϕ si	...	Vu-ki, Wu-ki	...
Horn	M-hembe	M-pembe	...	M-hembe; ma-pembe. Li-ega	...
House...	N-umba	N-umba. Kaya	Ny-umba. Ka-sumba ¹	N-umba. N-su; man-su. I-vanza. I-zi; ma-zi	Ny-umba
Hunger	...	In-zala	Bu-tamw	...	...	...
Husband
Hyena	...	Piti	I-fisi	...	M-biti; ma-viti. I-witi; ma- witi	...
Iron	Ki-sinza. Ci-uma	Si-wma	Si-uma. (Ny-ondw = hammer)	Ici-uma. Ki-sinza. Li-dini. Fi-s ϕ w	Ic-uma
Island	...	I-ciŋga	...	Ki- ϕ ilwa	Ki- ϕ ilwa. Ka-mwimpi	...

¹ Ki-bende.

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

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

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Ox	N-ombe ñ-ɔsa	N-ombe.	N-ombe	N-ombe. N-ziku	Ng-ombe
Paddle	N-gyehi	I-gyefi. Lu-gahya	...	Mũ-dinhɔ. Mũ-saha	...
Palm wine, beer	...	N-sanza	...	...	Vu-geme <i>or</i> Lu-agwa <i>or</i> I-tembɔ	N-turi, N-tūi
Parrot	I-kusu	...	...	...	...
Penis	Bɔlɔ	...	...	...	...
Pig	Ka-pɔdi; ba +. N-guluwe	N-gurube	...	N-guluwe. I-tumba, I-humba, N-humba	Ku-tupa; maku-
Pigeon	N-kundu	...	...	...	...
Place	Ha-nhu	...	...	Ha-nse. Lu-andi Ha-findu (<i>dimin.</i>)	...
Rain	Pula	M-vula	...	M-bula	M-vula
Rat	Kɔsɔ	N-kɔsɔ. Ka-kɔsɔ	...	M-beva. I-kɔsɔ	...
Rhinoceros	I-pera; ma-	...	I-pela <i>or</i> M-hela	...
River	M-oŋgɔ	Ka-bwiga	...	M-ɔngɔ; mi +. Mami-oŋgɔ (<i>aug. plural</i>)	Lu-dyi; n-dyidyidi
Road	Dzira	N-zira. Lu-sese	N-zila	N-zila	...
Salt	Mũ-nũ	...	...	Mu-nyu <i>or</i> Mw-enu. Lu-kele	Mu-nyu
Shame	N-sɔni	...	N-sɔni	...
Sheep	N-hɔlɔ	N-tama. N-gondi	...	N-on-di. N-hɔlɔ	...
Shield	N-gabu	...	N-gawa	...
Shoulder	I-vega; ma-	...
Sister	I-rumbu. M-vuna	I-lumbu	...	I-lumbu	Mu-hanya?
Skin	N-kɔlɔ	Lu-hu; m-pu	...	N-gɔwɔ	...
Sky	I-kulu	I-runde	...	I-lunde	...
Slave	M-sese	M-sere	...	M-sese	Mw-anda; a-anda
Sleep	Tu-lɔ	Tu-lɔ	...	Tu-lɔ	...
Smoke	Y-ɔci. Li-ɔci	Li-onši	...	Li-ɔsi	...
Snake	Tsɔka <i>or</i> N-sɔka	...	...	N-zɔka	...
Son, boy	Mw-ana m-kɔsa	Mu-na. Mw-ana. Mw-ene. Mu-yanda	Mw-ana mu-gɔsya. K-ana ka- gɔsya. Mka-lumendu	Mw-ana. Mu-yanda	...
Song	Lu-imbɔ	Lw-imbɔ; n-imbɔ	Lu-imbɔ	Lu-imbɔ; n-imbɔ	...
Spear	I-cimu	...	...	I-cimu	...
Spirit, soul	...	Mw-eŋgeji	Mw-egɔ. M-oyɔ	...
Star	Sonda	Sonda	Sonda; ma- I-toŋgwa	Sonda	N-sonda; ma-

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Stick	Naŋga. Mu-laŋga	N-kōni	...	Fimbo. M-laŋga. Mu-raŋga	Ka-ti; pi-ti
Stone...	I-we	I-bale	...	I-vwe, I-gwe	...
Stool	N-tebe	I-teve, I-sumbi	...
Sun	Di-mi, Le-emi. Ly-uba	I-dzowa	L-emi. I-dzuwa. I-laŋgala (<i>Kibende</i>)	L-imi. Li-ūwa	Di-yua
Tail	Kila, k hila	Mu-šira	...	Mu-kila. Mu-šila	...
Tear	Di-šoji; mi- Mu-šoji; mi-	Li-nswozi	...	Li-nswozi. Mu-nswozi	...
Testicles	Ma-bolow	...	...	...	...
Thief	Mw-ibi; b-ibi	...	...	Mw-ivi	...
Thigh...	Si-tambow	Si-berow	...	I-taŋgow, I-tege	...
Thing...	Ki-nhu; ši-nhu	Ši-ntu; vi-ntu	...	Ki-nhu; ši-nhu	Ki-ntu; i-ntu (also means 'bead'). Ki- ntu; ma-ntu
Thorn	Di-ihwa; ma-	...	...	Li-hwa. Mu-ñhwa	I-guya; ma-
Tobacco	I-tumbate	...	...	I-tumbate	...
To-day	Lelow	Lerow	...	Lelow	...
Toe	Lu-ala	...	...	Ka-ala	...
To-morrow	...	I-kolow	I-gorow	...	I-golow	...
Tongue	Lu-limi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi. I-yombelow	Lu-limi; n-dimi
Tooth...	D-inow	L-inow	D-inow	L-inow	L-inow; m-inow
Town...	Kaya. M-puri	...	Lugow	Kaya	...
Tree	Mu-ti	Mu-ti; mi-ti. Limu-ti; ma- mi-ti	Mu-ti	Mu-ti	Mu-ti; mi-ti
Twins	Ma-wasa	...	...	Ma-wasa or Ma-basa	...
Urine	Mi-ne	...	...	Ma-šu. Ma-tunzi	...
Vein	Mw-anzi. I-timba	...
War	Bu-luku	Bu-lemow	Mu-kondow ¹	Wu-lugu. Li-huya. Vu-lemow	...
Water	Mi-nzi	Mi-nzi	Mi-nzi	Mi-nzi	Ma-dyi
Well, source	...	Lu-inzi	I-ziba. Lu-inzi. Lu-sokow	Lu-inzi	Lu-inzi; n-inzi. I-vimbi	...
White man	...	M-zuŋgu; ba-	Mu-zuŋgu; ba-	...	M-zuŋgu	...
Wife	M-kima. Mu-kē	Mu-goli; ba- Mu-kazi. Mu-kē	Mu-kē. Mu-kōta	M-goli	...
Wind	Im-pehō	Ka-fulow	...	Im-behō. I-guñhu. Mi-aga (<i>pl.</i>)	...
Witch	Mu-lōki; ba-	Mu-lōzi; ba-	...	Mu-lōgi, -lōji. Mu-swezi. Mu-kaŋgow. Mu-simbia	...

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Witchcraft Woman	Bu-lōki M-kima; ba- I-seki	Bu-lōzi Mu-kima; ba- Mu-kazi. Mu-seki	... M-kima. M-kōta. I-niŋga; ma-niŋga ¹	Wu-lōji M-kema, Mu-kima. Mu-kazi. Mu-ñhya. Mu-sieki	... Mu-xema; a-
Womb	N-dā
Wood...	M-hwi	Lu-kwe; ñ-kwe	...	Lu-kwi; n-hwi	...
Yam	I-tuku	...	...	I-wuliga. I-jaasi	...
Year	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	...
Yesterday...	...	Ma-zuli	...	I-gōwō	I-gōwō. Ma-zuli	...
Zebra...	N-zowe	...	...	N-dulu	...
One	Sōwō. -mō	-mwine. Sorō. -mō	Sōwō. -mwe	-mō. Sōwō	-mwe
Two	-biri, -wili	-bili	-vili, -wili	-vili, -fri	-wili, -wī
Three...	-tatu. Yatu	-satu. Yatu	-satu, -atu	-datu. Yatu	-tatu
Four	-nne	-ne	-nne	-nne	-nne
Five	-tanō. N-hanō	-tanō	-tanō. N-tanō	-tanu. N-hanu	-tanō
Six	Sati. -tandatu	Mu-kaga	Sati. M-kawaga	M-kaga. Sati. -tandatu	Mu-tandatu
Seven	M-puŋgati	Mu-sanvō	Puŋgati. M-samvu	M-puŋgati. M-samvu	Mu-puŋgati
Eight	I-nane <i>or</i> M-nane	Mu-nana	Mu-nane	M-nane	M-nana
Nine	K-enda	Si-enda	K-enda	K-enda	K-enda
Ten	I-kumi	I-kumi	I-kumi	I-kumi <i>or</i> Humi	I-kumi
Eleven	I-kumi na Iu-mō	I-kumi na sōwō	I-kumi na-mwe	I-kumi na-mō I-kumi na sōwō	I-kumi na'mwe
Twenty	Ma-kumi a-wiri <i>or</i> ya-wili	Ma-kumi ya-wili	Ma-kumi ga-wili	Ma-kumi a-vili <i>or</i> ma-wili. Hum' i-vili	Ma-kumi ma-wi
Thirty	Ma-kumi ya-tatu	Ma-kumi ya-satu	Ma-kumi ga-satu	Ma-kumi a-tatu <i>or</i> ma-tatu	Ma-kumi a-tatu
Forty	Ma-kumi ya-nne	Ma-kumi y-ane	Ma-kumi ga-nne	Ma-kumi a-nne	Ma-kumi a-nne
Fifty	Ma-kumi ya-tanō	Ma-kumi ya-tanō	Ma-kumi ga-tanō	Ma-kumi a-tanō	Ma-kumi a-tanō
Hundred	I-gana	I-gana; ma-	I-gana	I-gana	I-gana
Thousand	Ki-humbi	Si-humbi	Ki-humbi	Ki-humbi	Ki-humbi
I, me, my	Nene. N-, Ni- -n. -a-ne	Ū-ne. N-, Ni- -n. -a-ne	E-ne, U-nene. N-, Ni- -n. -a-ne, -ene	Nene. N-, Ni- -n. -a-ne	Ne. N-, Ni- -ne. -n-, -ni- -a-ne
Thou, thee, thy	...	Bebe, Wewe. U- -ku-. -a-kō	Ūwe, Ūbe, Wewe. U- -ku-. a-kō	Ewe. U- -ku-. -a-kō	Wewe. U- -ku-. -a-kō	We. U- -kō. -ku- -a-kō
He, him, his	...	U-we, U-yu. A- -mu-. -a-kwe	Uwe, U-yu. A-, Ya- -mu-. -mwe, -a-mwe	A-we? Uyu. Ya-, A- -mu-. -a-mwe, -a-kwe	Uwe. A- -mu-. a-kwe	U-yu. U- -kwe. -mu- -a-kwe

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We, us, our	...	I-swe. Tu. -tu. -iswe, .swe	I-fwe. Tu. -tu. -fwe	E-fwe. Du, Ku. -tu. -itu, -etu	I-swe. Tu. -tu. -iswe	Se. Ku. -se. -ku, -tu. -itu
Ye, you, your	...	I-ñwe or I-mwe. Mu. -ba. -iñwe	I-mwe. Mu. -ba. -enwe, -inu, -inyu	E-mwe. Mu. -wa? -enyu	I-mwe or I-ñwe. Mu. -va. -imwe, -iñwe	Nye. Mu. -anyu
They, them, their	...	Ba-bw, Waww. Ba. -a-bw	A-be. Ba. -ba. -a-bw	A-waww. Wa. -wa. -a-ww	A-vw, A-va, A-wa. Va, Wa. -va, -wa. -vw, -a-waww	A-wa. Wa, Wu. -a. -a-w
All	-wse or -ose (w-ose, y-ose, k-ose, si-ose, c-ose, h-ose, &c.)	-wana, -wanane	-onsi	-wse, -wse, -ose (wse piē = all together, entirely)	...
This, these	...	U-yu, ba-ba ; u-gu, i-yi ; i-di, a-ya ; i-ki, i-si ; i-yi, i-ci ; u-lu ; u-tu ; a-ka ; u-bu ; u-ku ; a-ha	U-yu, a-ba ; u-gu, i-gi or i-zi ; i-li, a-ya ; i-si, i-vi ; i-yi, i-zi ; u-lu ; u-tu ; a-ka ; u-bu ; u-ku ; a-ha	U-yu or alu-yu ; a-wa or wa-wa or ala-wa ; u-gu, i-yi ; i-dyi, a-ga ; &c.	U-yu, a-wa (a-va) ; u-gu, i-i ; i-li, a-ya ; i-ki, i-fi ; i-i, i-zi ; u-lu ; u-tu ; a-ka ; u-wu (u-vu) ; u-ku ; a-ha	Wasw, asw ; w-asw, asw (?) ; i-si (5), a-sa ; k-asw, y-asw ; i-si, y-asi ; w-asw (11) ; tw-asw ; ka-sw ; w-asw (14) ; kw-asw U-yu or u-yu-i, a-wa ora-wa-i ; u-lu (?), i-yi ; i-li, a-ya ; i-ki, i-yi ; i-yi, i-yi ; u-lw-i ; u-tu-i ; a-ka (?), u-pu-i (8) (u-tu-i) ; u-bu-i ; u-ku-i
That, those	...	U-yw, ba-bw ; u-gw, i-yw ; i-diw, a-hw ; i-kyw, i-siw ; i-yw, i-ciw ; u-lw ; u-tw ; a-kw ; u-bw ; u-ku ; a-hw	U-yw, a-bw ; u-gw, i-ziw ; i-liw, a-yw ; i-siw, i-vyw ; i-yw, i-ziw ; u-lw ; u-tw ; a-kw ; &c. U-ywaww, a-bwaww, u-gwaww ; &c.	U-yw, a-ww ; u-gw, &c. -dia (u-dia, wa-dia ; gu-dia, yi-dia ; di-dia, ga-dia ; &c.)	U-yw, a-ww ; u-gw, i-w ; i-lw, a-yw ; i-cw, i-fw ; i-w, i-zw u-lw ; u-tw ; a-kw ; u-ww ; u-ku ; a-hw	U-yw, a-ww ; u-lw, i-yw ; &c. U-ya, a-ya ; u-ya (or ilu-ya ?), miu- ya ; i-lyw, mu-ya ; ki-w or kiu-ya, i-yo-i or i-ya ; i-ya, i-ya ; ulu-ya ; utu-ya ; aka-ya ; mbu- ya ; uku-ya
Bad	-bi, -vi	Ku-wika ? -bi ?	-bi	-vi, -wi	...
Black	-ilawuza. -api	-iru
Female	-ñkima. -seki or -seke	-ñkima. -ikowe. -kazi. -ke. -siki	-kima. -kwa or -ñgwa	-kima or -kema	...
Fierce, sharp	-kali	...	-kali. -daici	...

English	8. Ki-sasi and Ki-rori	9. North and North-east Nyamwezi (Ki-sukuma)	9a. North-west Nyamwezi (Si-sembwa)	9b. West Nyamwezi	9c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi	10. Ki-nyaturu (Ki-limi)
Good	-soga	-soga	-soga, -noga	-soga. -fula. -isa. -iza. -awela. -anona	-ija, -dya
Great	-kuru	...	-hanya. -kulu	-ikūū, -kuu
Little	-dō (<i>young</i>), -ndō	-ndō, -dō, -tō	-dō. -keke	...
Long, high, tall	...	-le	-lele	-tali, -gulu?	-liku or -lihu	-lipa (<i>verb</i>)
Male	-gōsya	-lume, -pelume. -gōsia	-gōsia. -dume, -lume	-gōsya, -gōsi. -Ngulati	...
Old	-kuru. -kōkwe	...	-a-kale. -hanya. -namhala	...
Red	-kuli	...	-seku. -laluku. -a za	...
Rotten	-vōzu or -wōzu	...
Short	-guhi	-hihi	...	-guhi	...
Sick	-lwele	...	-lwile	...
White...	-ape	-elu	-ape	-elu. -ape	-eru
Above, up, on top	...	l-gulia, Kwi-gulia. Kwi-lunde	Ku-gulu	l-lunde	l-gulya. Hi-gulya	...
Before	Ku-mbele	Ku-mbele	Ku-mbele	Ku-mbele	-a mbele
Behind	Kum-pirimu	Kuny-uma	Kuny-uma	Kun-uma	-a ny-uma
Below, down	...	Ha-si	Ha-nsi	Ha-nsi, Pa-nsi	Ha-zi, Ha-si	Ha-ŋgi
Far	Ku-le	Ha-le	Ku-tali	Ha-li, Ki-kali. Ku-le	Ha-li
Here	Ja-ha	A-hō. H-enō. Hō Ha-ha. Aha	Hō	Ha-ha. A-hō U-ku	...
In, inside	Mu-	Mō. Mu. O-mwō	Mu-	Mumu; -mō. Mu-. M-gati, Muŋ-gati	...
Middle	Ha-kati	Ha-kati	Ha-kati	Ha-gati	...
Near	Gelagaha	...	...	...	Behe
Outside	Ha-ndze	H-eru	...	-nse or -nze (Ha-nse, Ku-nse, &c.)	...
Plenty, many	-iŋgi. M-nō	...	-iŋgi. Bū. Vu-yaga	...
There...	Ha-hō. Ku-nu, Hu-kō	...
Where?	A-hi?	...	-he?, -kō?	...
No!	Nō!	Byō! Byōwōwō!	Aōnāŋa!	Byō! Nō! Pū! Yaya!	...
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	-te-, -ta-, -ne	...	-ha-, -ka-, -k', -ñō	-ti- (-tu-), -ta-, -t'
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat	-tula	-hula	-kuba	-tula. -tina	-xūa
„ buy, sell	...	-gula	-gula	-gula	-gula	...
„ come	-soga. -iza	-iza. -suba	-iza	-iza	...
„ cut	-kata	-tema	...	-tina	...
„ dance	-kina	-tuma	-vina?	-bina, -vina	...

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

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KI-ŠAŠI AND KI-RORI

(Not yet known.)

PREFIXES, &c., IN THE NYAMWEZI GROUP

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

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

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

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu**· (mu-, u-, -yu); 2. **A**· (a-, -wa); 3. **Mu**· (mu-, u-); 4. **Mi**· (mi-, i-); 5. **I**·, **Li**· (li-, i-); 6. **Ma**· (ma-, a-); 7. **Ki**· (ki-); 8. **I**· (i-); 8 a. **Pi**¹· (pi-, p¹-); 9. **N**· (n-, nj-, i-); 10. **N**· (n-, nj-, i-); 11. **Lu**· (lu-); 12². **Tu**· (tu-); 13. **Ka**· (ka-); 14. **U**· (u-); 15. **Ku**· (ku-); 16. apparently missing; 17?².

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP C

THE BRITISH EAST AFRICA LANGUAGES

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

English	11. Kikuyu ¹ 11 a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pwokomwo or Pfwokomwo	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digwo)
Adze	Tiya. I-tanda	...	...	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-amwo	N-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Ant	Ki-gunyu; <i>pl.</i> i-gunyu. Ti-girriri. T-araku or Ti-raku. Tambw.	N-jinji. N-duti. N-guugu. N-dwagu	Dzuñgu. Zunde	Sambirw. Safu, Salafu. Ki-semberu; vi. Ki-tuku	Ma-cici (<i>pl.</i>) Ma-karakara. Kokimbirw. Safu	Tsuñgu, Tsalafu. M-fuadzi. Minyw. N-gwōñgwō
Ant, white (termite)	U-kw. Mu-būa. N-guiya	Um-ūū. M-tubu. Mu-bwa	Mi-dzwa (<i>pl.</i>)	M-zagu. Soya. J-etca. N-gumbi. Tlyeha	M-saū	Lu-tswa
Arm	U-ōkw; m-ōkw. Ku-ōkw or Gu-ōkw; m-ōkw	Mw-kōnō. Ku-ōkw	Mu-kōnō	M-kōnō	Mu-kōnō	M-kōnō, Mu-kōnō
Arrow	Mw-gue; <i>pl.</i> me-gue. Mū-gūi, Mu-gwe (11 a)	Mu-sie, Mu-ci, Mu-zyi, Mu-ji	Dzahe. Vanw	Ki-ria, Ki-rawa. I-wanw	M-wasa. M-vwi; mi-vwi	Mu-vwi, Mu-fwi, Lu-wi. C-embe. Gumba Tsoka. Mundu, Temw N-yani
Axe	I-danūa, I-tanwa, I-tsanwa; ma-	I-ōka; ma- E-añgi. Ka-ōka; tu-	Ki-berya	I-zōka	I-zōka	Tsoka. Mundu, Temw N-yani
Baboon	Nōgw or Nugu	N-guli or N-gula	Fwe	Sabao. Fwe, Fūwe	I-regeñ; ma- I-ragiñ; ma-	N-yani
Back	Mu-goñgo	Mu-oñgo	Mw-oñgw	Mu-goñgw	Mu-hoñgw; mi-	M-oñgw
Banana	I-rigw; ma-	Ma-iyu <i>pl.</i>	Dzana	I-rugw. N-dembw. I-vūnde; ma-	I-diw; ma-	I-zu. Mu-gomba (<i>tree</i>)
Beard	Rw-teru; <i>pl.</i> n-deru. Ki- reru; i-reru	Ki-ñge. Ki-aiū. Ki-ñgētwa	Ki-evu	Zombi. N-gafwa or Gafa	I-kōlw; ma-	Ci-revu, Ki-dzeru, Ci-reru
Bee	J-uki or Nj-uki	N-zuki, Ki-nyū	Ny-uci	C-ōki or Ny-uki	Ny-ōki or Nj-uki	N-uci. Ny-uci
Belly	N-dāā. Ma-ra	I-bū. I-vū	Ma-humbw	Ki-fū; vi-fū In-da	N-deu. Ki-nena	B-imba. ² Ki-nena. Tumbw or Humbw. N-da-ni
Bird	Ny-ōni	Ny-uni	Ny-uni	Ny-ōnyi	N-dege or N-deye	Ny-uni. Tsoñgw
Blood	Sakamé. N-bakame	N-bakame. N-dakami	Mu-asi	Paga, Baga. Bigati	Sakame	Mi-latsw or Mu-ladzw
Body	Mw-iri	M-wi, M-wili	Mu-ci	Mu-mbi; mi-mbi. Mu-wi; mi-wi. Mu-li; mi-li	Mw-uri; mi-	Mw-iri
Bone	I-ende; ma- I-hindi; ma-	I-vindi; ma-vindi	Mu-fufa	Indi or I-windi	Ni-windi, I-windi; ma-	M-sōza

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

English	11. Kikuyu II a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pw̄k̄w̄m̄w̄ or P̄f̄w̄k̄w̄m̄w̄	14. Taita (Ki-dabida Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Diḡw̄)
Bow ...	Ū-ttá, U-ta, U-taa (II a)	U-ta. I-tum̄w̄	U-ha; ma-ha	N-dana	Wu-ta; mawu-ta	U-ha. Tana
Bowels ...	Ma-ra	Ma-ā	Humb̄w̄	Ki-nena. Vu-la	...	Humb̄w̄; ma + . Ki-deme. I-fu
Borassus palm	...	...	...	...	Mo-rowai	Mu-gum̄w̄
Brains ...	Tomb̄w̄. Ṭi-kereriw̄; ma +, Ṭi-kerriw̄	U-w̄-ōnḡw̄	...	U-ōnḡw̄ or Ōnḡw̄. M-bōnḡw̄. Suk̄w̄	W-ōnḡw̄	Ōnḡw̄
Breast (man's)	N-gon̄w̄. I-ria; ma- Ny-ond̄w̄	Kati	Bagwi	Lagaya	M-bafu	Laga. Fua
Breast (woman's)	...	...	Wee; ma-wee	Ny-ōd̄w̄. I-wefe; ma-wefe	...	Homb̄w̄. Ere, ma-ere
Brother ...	Mu-ru. Wama-it̄w̄. Mu-rāta	Nindu. Mw-inai	N-dugu	M-run̄a. M-wan'edu. W̄ok̄w̄-etu; <i>pl.</i> ana-w̄ok̄w̄-etu	M-dw-etu. M-du	Mw-ene-hu (also cousin). N-dugu. Mu-kufu
Buffalo ...	M-b̄w̄ḡw̄	Ni-ai. M-b̄w̄	Ny-ahi	M-b̄w̄ḡw̄	M-b̄w̄ȳw̄	Ny-ahi. M-b̄w̄ḡw̄
Bull ...	N-jamba, N-degwa	N-dzaw	Sānga (<i>Gala word</i>)	N-jaw	...	N-dzaw. (N-dzagamba = a monster bull)
Buttocks ...	L̄w̄-cuz̄ē or R̄w̄-cuze. I-tina	Ki-timba. Ni-tak̄w̄	Ji-hak̄w̄; ma-hak̄w̄	Ṣimba; ma + or I-cimba	Ma-tak̄w̄	Hak̄w̄; ma- hak̄w̄. Tak̄w̄; ma-tak̄w̄
Canoe ...	Ka-harati; to-	N-galawa	M-zefe	C-omb̄w̄; vy-omb̄w̄	N-galawa	Dalu; ma + . (N-galawa)
Cat ...	Ka-ih̄w̄; c-ih̄w̄. Mo-ruaru. M-paka	M-baka	M-fuateni	Mu-nyaw̄; mi-	Mu-nyawi	Paka. Ny-au
Charcoal ...	I-kara; ma- kara	Ma-kaa	Ma-sinzi	Ma-aka	Ma-kala	Kala or Ni- kala; ma-kala
Chief ...	Mo-zamaki. Mu-tamaki	M-tumia	Hacu	M-bāā or M-zuri. M-ḡw̄si	M-fumwa. M-fumu. M-ḡw̄si	M-vieri. Mu-tumia. Mu-zere
Child ...	Mw-ana; <i>pl.</i> ci- ana or si-ana. K-ana; tw-ana. Ka-reḡw̄; to- ♀	K-ana, G-ana; tw-ana. Kaci-ci; tumi-ci	Mw-ana; wa-ana	Mw-ana. K-ana-ke. Mw-ana-ke	Mw-ana (m-dōnḡw̄); wa-ana (wa-dōnḡw̄). Kamw-ana	Mu-h̄w̄h̄w̄; a-h̄w̄h̄w̄
Cloth ...	N-gūw̄. Tama	N-gua	N-gūw̄	N-gūw̄ or N-guw̄w̄	N-gūw̄. Suke	N-gūw̄, N-guw̄w̄
Coco-nut palm	...	Mu-nabi	...	Mny-anzigi or M-yarigi	M-site	Nazi
Cold ...	Heh̄w̄ Beb̄w̄ (II a)	M-pepo, M-beb̄w̄, M-bev̄w̄	Peb̄w̄	M-beh̄w̄	M-beh̄w̄	Peh̄w̄
Country ...	Sena. P̄w̄rori. Lu-kōnḡo. Fururi	N-ti	Dzi	N-ci. I-sānga	I-sānga. N-tere	Tsi. L-al̄w̄
Cow ...	N-ombe. Mori (<i>heifer</i>)	N-ombe. M-ōma; mi-ōma	N-gombe-ke	N-ombe dyi-ke. N-ombe ya waka. Taḡw̄	N-ombe	N-ombe- <i>ce.</i> N-ombe m-bice. Ḡw̄ma
Crocodile ...	Ki-ñgānḡi	Ki-nyānḡi	N-guena	Mamba. Ki-ñgānḡa	Ki-nyāñe, Ki-nyāñ	Mamba. M-kuena

English	11. Kikuyu II a. Meru	12. Kamba	13. Pakomwo or Pfwokomwo	14. Taita (Ki-dabida- Ki-sagala)	15. Taveita	16. Nika (Giryama- Duruma-Digwo)
Date palm...	Mu-kindu	I-kindu	M-tende	M-tende; mi-tende	M-cañgara	Mu-kindwi
Day	O-tuku. (Om- <i>ozi</i> = <i>daylight</i> .) M-benia	U-tuku. Mu-benia	Dz-iku. (M-sikahi = <i>daylight</i>)	I-tuku; ma+. Lavu. I-jua; ma-jua. I-dime. I-ruba	Mu-si; mi-	Tsiku. (Mu-tsana = <i>daylight</i>)
Devil	N-goma or N-goma- ñ-goru	M-bebw. A-imwo	M-suka	M-kinya. M-bebw	Lu-huñgu	Pepwo. Kōma. M-biñgu
Doctor ... ..	...	Mu-iti	M-gañgana	M-gañga	Mu-gañga	Mu-laguzi. Mu-gañga
Dog	Hui, Gwii, or Kui, or N-giti	Sōhi. N-giti	M-bwa	Cucu. Kōci, Kōsi	N-guro. I-guro; ma- Ki-baru	M-bwa. Ka- Iubu. Kura. Kuru. Dia (<i>Digwo</i>)
Donkey	N-digiri	Iñ-goi. Mu-goi	Harre	M-cuñgu	N-jōe	N-zwoya. N-dzōwe
Door	Rigi; ma+. Mo-romoinē or Mu-rōmōw. Tōme	Mw-ōmōw. M-ōbia	Mu-jañgw	M-jañgw. M-nyañgw; mi-	M-beñge	Mu-riañgw
Dream	I-rotā. Ō-rōti. Ke-rōti; <i>pl.</i> i-	Ku-ōta. N-dōtōw	N-dōhw	Ku-lōtesw; ma- N-dōdōw	N-dōtōw	N-dōhw. Ku-lōha
Drum	Ke-hembi. Ru-imbw	N-gōma. Ki-bembi	N-gōma	Gōnda. N-gōma	N-gōma	N-gōma
Ear	Gu-tu; Ma-tu. Gō-tw; ma-tw	Ku-tu or Gu-tu	Sikiw	Ku-đu; ma-đu. Ki-sikilw; ma-	I-sikiw	Si-kirw
Egg	I-tumbi; ma-	I-tumbi, E-vaa	I-ji; ma-ji	I-gi; ma-gi	I-gi	I-gi. I-ji, I-di
Elephant ...	N-jōgu	Un-zōō	N-dzōfw	Cōvu. N-jōvu	N-zōwu, N-zōbu	N-dzōvu
Excrement	Ma-i. Rō-rua	Ma-ii	Ma-fi	Ma-vi. Saru	Ma-vi	Ma-vi
Eye	Di-zw or Ri-bw; ma. (Ki-mōne = <i>eyelid</i>)	I-bw	Dz-idzōw	I-izōw; m-esw. I-izōw; m-esw	I-izōw	Dz-itsw, Dzi-dzōw; ma-dzōw. (M-bōni = <i>pupil</i>)
Face, forehead	U-ziw or U-bio. Ru-eri	U-biw	U-sw	U-ṣu or Wu-ṣu	U-uṣw	U-sw
Fat	Ma-futa or Ma-guta. Ngorōnōw	Ma-ūta	Ma-fuha	Ma-vuta or Ma-vuda	Ma-futa	Ma-fuha
Father	Baba (<i>my</i> —). Nu. Tō-guōw (<i>thy</i> —). I-bi (<i>his</i> —, <i>father</i> <i>in general</i>); <i>pl.</i> ma-ibi	Nau. Nu. Atsa. Baba	Baba. I-si	Aba. N-deyōw. N-dee	Apa. M-papa. (Wawe-ō = <i>thy</i> —. Wawe-e = <i>his</i> —)	Baba, Aba- Abe-, Bi-
Fear	I-korora. Gu-oya. Kw-itigirra	Ku-tinye. Ku-kea	Ōga	W-ōwa. W-ōga. Ki-ture; vi-	Fōle	Ōga
Finger	Ki-ara; <i>pl.</i> ci-ara	Ki-a; <i>pl.</i> ti-a	Dōwe	C-ala; v-ala	Ki-caa, Bi-, Vi-	C-ala; <i>pl.</i> vi-ala and m-āla
Fire	Mō-aki	I-kw. Mw-adjī. J-uki	M-ōhw	Mō-dw; me-dw	Mō-tw	Mō-hw; mi-ohw

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Fish	Ki-ũnguyw̄; ci- I-kuyu; ma- N-gulũma	I-kuyu; ma-	Dswi	I-kumba. M-kuũga. N-guluma	N-guluma	Swi or Dzui. Kumba
Foot	Gw̄-nȳarere. Ru-nyarire. I-kinya. Ku-gurru, Kw̄-guru; ma-	Kũ-u or Gũ-ũ. U-nyai	Ku-guu. Cwacw̄ (<i>pl.</i>)	I-panzi. Ku-gũ. Su-aiyw̄	Ku-yu, W-atu	Gulu. Gũ. Lu-ayw̄
Forest	I-zakainē. Ki-taka. Mu-titw̄	Mi-tw̄. E-ēbu. Ki-beka	Mw-ihu	M-sidu; mi- sidu. I-saka. Ki-lemba	Ki-titw̄	Tsaka. Mu-sihu
Fowl	N-guku	N-guku	Khuku	N-guku. Ka-ũguku; du-ũguku	N-guku	Kuku
Frog	Ky-ura; ci- Ke-ũgere	Mu-ndalali. C-ua	Cuya	Kic-ũla	Ic-ura	C-ũlwa. Dz-ũlw̄. G-ula
Ghost	W̄-kuā	Mu-nyi. N-gw̄	Kw̄ma	Ki-suka. Pepw̄. N-gw̄lw̄	Ki-vuri	Kw̄ma, Mu-kw̄ma
Giraffe	N-dwiga	N-dia. N-duya	Ci-kē ...	N-diga	N-dea	Tiya, Tia
Girl	Ka-regw̄, Ki-regw̄. M-wir-etu	...	...	Mw-ana-ke	...	Ki-dzana
Goat	M-buri, M-bori	M-bũi	M-buĩ. Pēē	M-buzi or M-buri	M-buji	M-buzi. Pee. M-buzi ya-pēē
„ (he)	N-bengi	N-bengi	...	Si-tima. J-igau. Ow̄, Horw̄. Fwandi	Zeũge	N-deũge
„ (she)	Mu-gw̄ma; a-gw̄ma. Ka-harika; tw̄-harika. (K-ori = <i>kid</i>)	M-baika	...	Si-beni. Mu- gw̄ma gwa m-buzi. Mu- gw̄ma; mi- (Kam-buri = <i>kid</i>)	Mu-yw̄ma	...
God	N-gai; ma- kai	N-gai. Mu-luũgu	Mu-ũngu	Mu-luũgu	I-zuwa	Mu-luũgu
Grandparent	Guka ō. Cw̄cw̄w̄	Ume. Tsutsa	Bibi ō. Yaye ō. Zabuaje. Cauje	Ake ō. Wawa ō	...	Tsawe ō. Wawe ō. Hawe ō
Grass	N-yeki, N-yaki, N-yagi (D.). Rw̄-keũgi. Mi-rari	Ny-eki, Ny-igi. Ma-taũgu	M-āni	Ny-asi	Ny-asi. M-āni	Ny-asi. M-āni
Ground	Teri. Ūi. N-isi	I-bew̄. Pa-nti. Ndi	Dzi	Ki-lambw̄. I-saũga. N-dw̄e, N-dw̄w̄	Si. N-tere	Tsi
Ground-nut	N-jugu	N-zu	N-jugu	N-dzugu, N-jugu	...	N-dzugu
Guinea-fowl	N-kaũga	N-gaũga	Kw̄w̄	N-gaũga	N-gelele. N-gaũga	N-gaũga. Kaũga
Gun	Mwi-cinja. M-ciũga; mi-	M-ciũga. I-vuti. Mu-siũga. E-buũti	Bunduci	Bunduki	Ki-pw̄lw̄pw̄lw̄	Bundukui
Hair	N-jũere. Rw̄-cueri. En-juri	N-diku. N-zwi	Uny-wii	Sisiri. I-ridia	Ny-ui, Nj-ũi	N-dzũi. Ny-ere

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Hand	Lu-he <i>or</i> Ru-hi; <i>pl.</i> h̄e. Gw-ōkw̄	Ku-ōkw̄. N-bā	Mu-k̄om̄w̄	Mu-k̄om̄w̄. L-ui; <i>pl.</i> c-ui <i>or</i> many-ui. Ki-k̄otw̄	M-k̄om̄w̄	M-k̄om̄w̄. Gandza
Head	Mu-tūe	Mu-tūe	Ki-jwa	C-ōngw̄, v-ōngw̄	M-twi	Ki-tswa
Heart	Ŋ-gorw̄	N-dei. E-taiyu. Ŋ-ḡw̄	M-ōcw̄	Ŋ-gw̄lw̄	Ŋ-gorw̄	M-oyw̄
Heel	Ny-ariri. Soñua. Ki-tw̄gigw̄	E-jimbe. Ki-tinyw̄. Ki-dinyw̄	Ki-sikinw̄	Gimbe	Ki-siginw̄	J-imbe. Ki-sikinw̄
Hide	R-ōwa; nj-ōwa	I-kole	Ci-ñgw̄	M-roñgw̄; mi-	Ŋ-giñgw̄	Tiñgw̄, Ki-tiñgw̄ Ki-rima
Hill	Ki-rima; i-rima	Ki-ima, K-ima	Guba	Ki-lima. Ki-fumvu	N-duwi	Ki-rima
Hippopotamus	Ŋ-gūw̄	Ŋ-guw̄. Bākora	Uñ-gūū	Ŋ-gofuma. Vuw̄. Ŋ-guw̄	Ŋ-gerere	Ki-bōkw̄. Wūū. M-fu
Hoe	I-tanwa. Li-gembe (D.)	Embe	...	I-gembe	...	J-embe
Honey	Ū-ōki <i>or</i> Ū-ke	U-ki wa n-zuki	U-ci	U-ki <i>or</i> Wu-ki	Wu-ki	U-ci
Horn	Lū-hia <i>or</i> Ru-heha	M-bia	Pembe	Lu-embe; m-bembe	I-hembe, Lu-hembe	Phembe
House... ..	Ny-umba. Ka-tunw̄	Ny-umba. Ka-tunw̄	Ny-umba	Ny-umba, Kany-umba. Ki-garo. (C-anda = hut)	Ny-umba (square). I-anda (round)	N-umba. Ka-banda
Hunger	Ŋaragu	N-zaa (?)	N-dzā	N-jala, Ki-taba	N-zaa	N-dzala
Hyena	Hiti	M-biti	Fisi	M-bisi. Fisi	Ŋ-gojine. Baw̄	Fisi
Iron	Mu-saṅga. Mu-reṅga. Ki-kama. Ki-ḡera	Ki-ō	K-era	C-uma. Ki-zia; vi-zia. Ki-ria	C-uma. M-enya	C-uma
Island	Ke-cuṅga	Ki-biwa	Ki-lulu	Ki-ūwa	Ki-dara	Ci-siwa. Ki-siwa
Ivory	Lu-hia la n-jōgu. Mu-ōngw̄. Mu-gw̄ōngw̄	U-vea	Pembe	Lu-embe; pembe lwa n-dzōfu	I-jegu	Phembe ya n-dzōvu
Knee	I-rii <i>or</i> I-ru	I-yu. U-yi	Ku-hi	Ŋ-gōkorw̄	I-kuṅgurw̄	Vu-indi
Knife	Lō-hiw̄ <i>or</i> Ka-hiyu. Re-jiu (11 a)	Ka-biū, Ka-viū	Ki-su	N-dagala. Ka-handi; vi-	Ka-handi; vi-	Ci-fiū. Ki-ṣu
Lake, sea	I-ria <i>or</i> Ka-ria	I-ia. Ki-tsiwa	U-kaṅga. Rw̄-kaṅga	Ziwa. Ki-suwa	...	Ci-swa. Ziya
Leg	Mw̄-zimw̄. Ku-huru <i>or</i> Kw̄-guru	Mu-tūmw̄	Ku-guu	Ku-gū. Ki-gulu	Ku-gu, Ku-yu	Gulu, Ki-gulu. Rondw̄; ma-rondw̄. Mu-lundi
Leopard	Ŋ-gare	Ŋ-gw̄w̄. Eñ-gw̄. Iñ-gw̄	Na-dōze	Iñ-ge, Iñ-gwi, Iñ-gwa	Lu-keri	Tsūi
Lion	Mo-rw̄zi <i>or</i> Mu-rw̄bi	Mu-nyembw̄. Timba	Dzimba	Simba. Mu-nyambw̄	Simba	Tsimba. Mu-nyambw̄
Lips	Ki-rōmw̄; <i>pl.</i> i-rōmw̄	Ki-lōmw̄. I-lw̄ mw̄. M-ōmw̄w̄	Mi-yōmw̄	M-ōmw̄. Ki-ṣinikw̄; vi-	M-ōmw̄; mi-	Mi-lōmw̄. Dōmw̄
Magic... ..	Ū-rōgi	Uw-oi	Dzawi	U-cawi, Wu-sawi. Wu-gaṅga. U-sai	U-sawi. Uñ-gaṅga	U-tsai. (lōga = to bewitch)

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Maize	M-bemba	M-bemba	Ma-pemba	I-bemba. N-dembe	I-hemba	Ma-tsere
Man	Mu-ndu; <i>pl.</i> a-ndu	Mu-ndu; a-ndu	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu	Mu-ndu; wa-ndu	Mu-ndu; wa-ndu	Mu-tu; a-tu, <i>also</i> M-thu <i>and</i> Mu-thu ¹
Man, vir. ...	Mu-rume	Mu-rume. M-umiũ	Ci-umbe	M-dogume	...	Mu-lume
Meat	Ny-ama	Ny-ama. N-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	N-ama, Ny-ama
Medicine ...	Mu-baiga	Mũ-di	Dawa (<i>Arab.</i>)	Mwi-di	...	Mu-haswo
Milk	I-ria. (Ku-kama = <i>to milk</i>)	I-ya. (Ku-kama, Ku-buma = <i>to milk</i>)	Ziwa	Ma-zia, Ma-ziwa	Ma-vee. Ma-were	Ma-zia, Vi-zia. (Kama = <i>to milk</i>)
Monkey ...	N-gema, N-gima	N-beŋga. N-beo. N-gima. N-deu	Cima	N-gima. Sawan. Mw-andaru	N-gima	T'umbiri. Khima. Tshalu
Moon	Mw-eri	Mw-ei, M-buĩ	Mw-ezi	Mo-ri <i>or</i> Mw-ori; <i>pl.</i> me-ri, <i>also</i> Mw-ezi; m-ēzi	Mw-eji	Mw-ezi
Mother ...	Mai-itu. Nānā. Nyu-kwa. Nyina	Mwai-itwo	Mama. Nywo-kwo. Nina	Man <i>or</i> Mawe. Maywo. Mae	Iya. Mama. Me. Waya	Maywo. Maye, Ame. Hmama. (Nine = <i>his mother</i>)
Mountain ...	Ki-rima; i-rima	Ki-ima	Yu-goŋgo. Mu-rima; mi- Guba	Ki-fumbu; vi- Lu-goŋgo; cu-goŋgo <i>or</i> nyu-goŋgo	N-duwi	M-rima. Mu-rima
Mouth ...	Mu-romwo; mi- <i>or</i> Ka-nwa; to-	Mwo-omwo	Ka-nwa	M-lomwo; mi- M-omwu; m-emu	I-tumbu; ma- Momwo	Ka-nwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	Lu-ara; ci-ara <i>or</i> ndu-ara	N-gwa. Waa. U-gunyu	Jw-āā; ny-āā	Lu-kombe; ñ-gombe. Lo-ala; nyw- Lu-akule; cw-akule	Lu-kombwe. N-gombwe	Lu-kombe
Name	Retwā; ma+	Sietua, Dzitwa	Sari	I-zina <i>or</i> I-rina	I-zina	Dzina
Navel	Mu-konywo, Lu-lila. Ki-konya	Mu-konywo	Ci-kofu, Ci-kovvu	Mu-kuvu. M-dwocwa	M-kuju. M-kudu	Tovvu. Ki-tovvu
Neck	N-giŋwo	Ngiŋwo, Njiŋwo	Oti. Tsiŋwo	Siŋwo <i>or</i> Ciŋwo	Siŋwo. Gwōsi	Tsiŋwo
Night	O-tukkw. (N-duma = <i>darkness</i>)	U-tuku. Tu-manna. (Ki-vindu <i>or</i> Ki-biindu = <i>darkness</i>)	Siku	Ki-wo <i>or</i> Ki-ro; vi-wo	Ki-wo. Wi-ũ. Heki-u	U-siku. (Kiza = <i>darkness</i>)
Nose	Ny-urwo, Iny-urwo	Iny-ũ. In-wiyu	M-puya. (Ma-anzi = <i>nostrils</i>)	M-bula <i>or</i> M-bua	Fua. Fuwo	Pula, Phula

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

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Ox	N-degwa ; ma-tegwa	N-zao	N-gombe	N-ombe	N-ombe	N-dzaw. N-dewa ya ñ-ombe, Ri-gombe, Ka-gombe, Ki-gombe
Paddle ... ..	...	Mu-ũlwi ; mi- ...	Pāe ; ma + Tembo	I-kasia ; ma- N-jowi	...	Kafi N-gemua. Dumbu. Pombe
Parrot ... ..	...	...	Ka-suku	Ka-suku	...	...
Penis	O-rũw. Mu-sita	Kia	Ciwa	M-šufiga ; mi- ...	N-jabwo	M-bwãw. Ki-bwãw. Ki- gande-gande. U-lume
Pig	N-guruwe. N-geri	N-gũe N-gēē	N-guyuwe, Guyuwe	N-gũwe or N-guluwe	N-guwe	N-guluwe. Ki-ambwo ; vi-ambwo
Pigeon	Dutura, N-dutura	Gia. E-bũi, I-voi or I-wũi	Ci-kwe	I-riñgwo	I-beta	Jia, Giya, N-ziya
Place	Haha. Ha-ndu	Pa-andu. Va-ndu	Bfa-ntu or Fa-ntu	Ha-ndu, A-ndu, Ku-ndu	Ha-ndu	Va-tu. Ha-thu. Ku-tu
Rain	M-bura	M-bũa	M-vuya	M-vua. M-vula	M-vũa	M-vũla. Wula
Rat	M-bēa	M-bea	M-panya. N-duru. N-dezi	M-bewa. M-banya	N-gwswe	Panya. Phanya. Mu-nyau
Rhinoceros	Huria	M-bila. M-bũtsia	Pēa	M-bela	M-buria.	Pera
River	Lu-hui or R-ũi ; n-jwē, nj-ũi, ci-hũi	U-si, U-dzi, U-tsi	Dzana, Tsana	M-oda, Mw-eda, Mw-eta	M-furwo	Mu-hwo
Road	N-jira	N-sia. N-dbia	N-cia, N-jia	Cia. In-jila.	N-zia	N-jira
Salt	Mu-nyu	Mu-nyu	Mu-nyu	Ki-sereri. Mu-nyu	...	Mu-nyu. Cumvi.
Shame	Ƨoni	N-doni	Yu-dzwa, Yu-tswa	Waya	Ƨoni	Haya. I-la
Sheep	N-ondũ, N-dwromi, or N-durume. N-jamba ō	I-londu. Ng-wndũ	M-buzi. (M-buzi ndume= <i>ram.</i>) also Rē	N-gonzi. Ūsi. Bauru. N-gonde or N-ondi (<i>ram</i>)	Ƨonji. N-onji	N-gonzi. Durume ō. M-buzi ya gondzi
Shield	N-gwo or Lo-ñgwo. Ra-ñgwo (11 a)	N-gau	N-gaw. Gamba. Wante	N-gaw	N-gawwo	N-gao
Shoulder	Ki-andi	Ki-tuwo	...	Wega	...	Ki-turwo. Dzudzuri
Sister	M-oi re-tu. Mw-ari wa mai-to. Mo-rua mwai-tu	Mu-tiאיya. Mw-edu wa-nya	I-mbu. N-dugu	Umbu. Wokw-etu mbwāā. M-rũna wa wa-ka, &c.	Rumburia	N-dugu
Skin	Lu-γua ; ci-γua. R-ũa ; nj-wa	Ki-tuma. N-dawa. A-lula	Ciñgwo. Kuñu. N-gwasi	N-gwozi. M-roñgwo. N-giñgwo	Ki-konde	Kiñgwo. Gwvi. Ganda. Ki-konde
Sky	I-tũ or Ma-tũ. I-rumbi	I-tu, Mu-luñgu	Yu-wiñgu ; <i>pl.</i> wiñgu or m-biñgu	Mu-luñgu or M-luñgũ-nyi	Ma-jumbi	Mu-luñgu. M-biñgu
Slave	N-gombwo	M-kombolwa. N-đumba ; tu-đumba	Mu-huma or Mu-humwa	M-sumye or Ki-sunyi. M-zumba	M-zorwo. I-siñga	Mu-sunye

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Sleep	To-r̄ω	T̄ω-ω. Sinzizi	U-sindzizi	Di-l̄ω. Harīnga	Lu-w̄ohe. Ku-ṣinjia	U-sīngizi, U-sindzizi, Ma-lal̄ω
Smoke	N-d̄oḡω	Dzi-ūki. Su-iki. C-uci. Jaṣu	M-ωsi	M-ωsi	M-ωṣi	M-ωṣi
Snake	Mu-raru. Nyamu-yabi; <i>pl.</i> Nyamuci- yabi	En-j̄ōka	Ny-ōka	Ny-ōka or C-ōka	N-j̄ōka	N-z̄ōka. Ny-ōka
Son	Mw-ana; <i>pl.</i> ci-ana	Mw-ana	Mwana mu-yume	Mw-ana wa lume	Mw-ana wa ki-ūme	Mw-ana mu-lume
Song	N̄-ḡωcu. U-in̄ω. Li-umba. Ki-suka	W-ati. Win̄ω	Mw-imb̄ω. Wia	L-umb̄ω; <i>pl.</i> c-umb̄ω or ny-umb̄ω	Ki-vin̄ω; vi-	W-ira. Ny-imb̄ω
Spear	I-tim̄ω; ma- I-tum̄ω (II a). Ki-ronj̄ω. Mu-rama (II a)	I-tim̄u. E-tum̄ω	Fum̄ω; ma +	I-cumu or I-fumu. Lu-fu; nyu-fu	I-cum̄ω	Fum̄ω
Spirit, soul	N̄-gor̄ω. Mu-oȳω. N̄-ḡōma	N̄-ḡōa	...	N̄-ḡōl̄ω	...	R̄ōh̄ω (<i>Arabic</i>). Ḡōma
Star	N-jata	N-data	N-yōha. Ny-ezi. Ny-enyezi	N-donde. Ny-erinyeri	N-dond̄ω	Ny-enyezi
Stick	Siyare; <i>pl.</i> ma-siare. Ru-banju	N-deta. N-d̄ātā	Dzimb̄ω, Tsimb̄ω	N-data or M-zata. M-sēnge; mi- Cāngu	Ka-muti. I-sib̄ω	N-data. N̄-gōnḡω
Stone... ..	I-higa; ma-	I-bia; ma-via	I-we; ma-we	I-we. I-ḡω	I-bwe	Dzi-we. I-we
Stool	Ge-te; <i>pl.</i> i-te	...	...	...	...	Ki-ḡoḡω. Ki-hi
Sun	Li-yūa, Ri-ua; ma-. N-jua	Sua, Ūua, Jua	Dzūa	I-jūa or I-ruwa	I-zuwu	D-zūa
Tail (of an animal)	Ge-bit̄a, Ki-bit̄a. Ki-t̄ōmoi	Ki-sibe. Mw-ibi.	Mu-cia	M-k̄ōba or M-k̄ōmba. Ki-rensi	Ki-tize	M-kira. Mu-cira
Tear	Le-iz̄ōli; ma- Re-itorri; ma-itorri	Me-boyi	M-dz̄ōzi, Mu-ts̄ōzi	M-bori or Lum-bori	I-ṣoji	Ts̄ōzi
Testicles ...	Hekke or Kekke	Mē-ē	Fumbu	I-kende; ma-kende	Ma-kedi	Tende
Thief	Mw-izi; a-izi. Mw-ici; a-ici	Ki-ñgii. Ki-ñḡōēu. Mū-yi. Mū-veni	Mw-ivi	Ki-toyi. Mw-ibi. M-ṣōki. Ki-tīña	Mu-hiwi	M̄-ivi
Thigh... ..	K-er̄ω, Ki-er̄u or <i>pl.</i> ci-er̄u	Ny-ōnga. U-tambi. Kū-ū	Ki-wēω	Bara. N-d̄āmbi or N-dami	Ki-ya; vi-	Ki-ga; vi-ga. Lu-aḡω
Thing... ..	Ki-ndu or Ki-nd̄ω. <i>pl.</i> i-ndu or i-nd̄ω	Ki-ndu	Ki-ntu; vi-ntu	Ki-nd̄ω or Ki-ndu; vi-ndu	Ki-ndu	Ci-tu or Ki-tu; vi-tu
Thorn	Mw-iḡūa; mi-	Mw-iwa	Mw-iwa; mi-iwa	Mu-njwa. Mw-ia, Mw-iza	M-ṣa	Mw-iya. Kita. D-zala g-umba Kumbaku
Tobacco ...	M-bake	Ba-aki	Tumbak̄ω	Kumbaku or Kimbaku	M-batu	Kumbaku
To-day	Ūm-ūzi, Ūm- ōbi. Reū.	Mu-beny'ūū. U-munti. E-ndim̄ω. M̄-ōntu	Yēω	Leω	Yōω	Rer̄ω

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Toe	Lu-ara	Ki-a; <i>pl.</i> si-a or ci-ā	D-owe ja ku-gūū. D-owe la ci-gūū	I-nw̄, Ma-nw̄	Ki-caa kya ku-yu	C-ala
To-morrow	Ru-tsiu, Lu-ciū	U-ni. Ō-ni. Ke-ōk̄w̄	Ma-gura. Kes̄w̄	Labu or Lau. I-kes̄w̄	Yaw̄w̄	Ma-cerw̄
Tongue ...	Lu-limi or Ro-rimi	W-imi. Ka-nyūa. N-gumba	Cu-imi or Jw-imi; <i>pl.</i> ny-imi	Lumi; <i>pl.</i> c-umi or ny-umi	-lumi	U-limi or Lu-rimi; n-dimi. K̄w̄w̄
Tooth... ..	I-geḡw̄ or I-geȳw̄; <i>pl.</i> ma-	Iȳw̄. Ku-bek̄w̄	Geḡw̄; ma+	I-geḡw̄ or I-jeḡw̄	I-jēȳw̄	Dz-inw̄. Jeḡw̄
Town	Mu-jie, Mu-cīyi	Mu-dzii	Mu-dzi; mi-	Mu-zi. Kaia	Ki-oñḡw̄	Mu-dzi
Tree	Mu-ti; mi-ti	Mu-ti, M-ti	Mu-hi; mi-	Mw-iti or Mu-di	Mu-ti	Mu-hi
Twins	Ma-aza. Ma-haba, or Ma-hasa	Ma-bata	Ma-padza, M-patsa	M-asa. Ma-hega	M-aza	Ma-phatsa or Padza
Urine	Ma-ziguma. Ma-bugumu	Ma-ūmaū	Mi-kodz̄w̄	M-k̄w̄c̄w̄, U-ḡw̄co, or Ma-ḡw̄cu	M-k̄w̄z̄w̄	Ma-kodz̄w̄
Vein	Mu-kiha	Mu-kiba or Mu-kiwa	Mu-sipfa	C-uga	...	Mu-siha
War	I-tā. M-bara	Ka-ō	Vi-ha. N-kond̄w̄	Wu-da or U-ta. Kond̄w̄	N-gond̄w̄	Vi-ha. Khond̄w̄
Water	Ma-e. Ro-e, Ru-gi (11 a)	Ma-anzi	Ma-dzi	Ma-ji, Ma-ci, or Me-ji	M-bombe	Ma-dzi
Well, source, spring	Ki-bima	Ki-bima	Añga	Ki-na; vi-	...	Ci-sima
White man	Mu-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu	M-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu
Wife	Mu-ndu mu-kā	Ki-beti. Mu-k̄ō	Mu-k̄ē; wa-k̄ē	Mu-ke. Mu-ka	M-ce	Mu-ce. M-kaza. M-cethu (Diḡw̄)
Wind	Heh̄w̄. Lo-huḡw̄. Ru-huh̄w̄	M-beb̄w̄	Ru-vut̄w̄. M-pef̄w̄	M-beh̄w̄	N-guñgu. M-beh̄w̄	Peh̄w̄, Lu-veh̄w̄, Peh̄w̄. Lavut̄w̄. Mu-nyefu
Witch... ..	Mu-r̄ogi. Mu-gañga	Mu-gañga; a- Mu-oīi	Mu-dz̄awi, Mu-ts̄awi	M-sabi, M-sawi, M-sai	M-sawi	Mu-ts̄awi, Mu-dz̄ai. Mu-l̄ozi ¹
Witchcraft	U-r̄ogi	U-oīi. V-oīi	Dz̄awi	U-sabi	...	U-ts̄ai. U-gañga
Woman ...	Ka-reḡw̄; tu- (<i>virgin</i>). Mu- hiki. Mu-ndu mu-kā. Ku- gurra. (I-hu = <i>womb, preg-</i> <i>nant woman</i>)	Mu-ndu mu-kā. Mw-ēt̄u	Mu-ke	Mu-ke, M-du-mu-k̄ē, Mu-kā	M-ce	Mu-ce, Dzi-ce, Ki-ce. M-ḡw̄ma
Womb ...	I-hu. Ma-la. Mū-sii. Ny-ūñgu	Ma-a. Mē-bi. Ki-nw̄. E-bū. I-vuni	Humb̄w̄	Ki-fu	N-dā	Z-āw̄, Fi-āw̄. Mimba, Bimba
Wood (fire- wood)	Lo-kū; <i>pl.</i> ñ-gū	N-gū. E-kie. I-k̄w̄	Yu-kumi; <i>pl.</i> ñ-khūmi	M-bande. N-gūni	N-gwi	Lu-kuni. Khuni
Yam	N-guaci. Ki- kera. Ki-koa. Ge-kwa; i-koa	Ki-kwa. I-kwa. Ma-kwatsi (<i>pl.</i>)	...	I-k̄w̄. I-kajiba	Ki-likwa	Ki-razi. Ki-b̄w̄mu

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

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

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Eighty ...	Me-ruñgwo i-nana	Mioñgwo nyanya	Mi-yoñgwo mi-nane	Mi-roñgwo wu-nyanya, Œc.	Ma-kumi nane	Mi-roñgwo mi-nane
Ninety ...	Me-ruñgwo k-enda	Mi-ñgwo k-enda	Mi-yoñgwo k-enda	Mi-roñgwo ik-enda, Œc.	Ma-kumi k-enda	Mi-roñgwo cenda
Hundred ...	I-gana	I-yana; <i>pl.</i> ma-yana or m-ana	Gana; ma-	I-gana	I-ana, I-yana	Gana
Thousand ...	Giri	M-ana ma-kumi	(<i>Arabic</i>)	Ma-gana i-kumi	Ma-yana ma-kumi. Ki-hinde; vi-hindi	Ma-gana kumi
I, me, my ...	Niē. N., Ne. -nd-, -nj-, -ñg- -a-kwa	Ni-nye. N., Ni. -nye. -ni-, -n- -a-kwa	Ami, Mimi. Ni-, Ny- -ni-, -a-ñgu	Imi, Ini. N. -n-, -a-ñgu, -a-pwo, -a-pwa	Mi. N. -ni-, -a-ñgu	Mimi, Minwo. Ni-, N- -mi-, -ni-, -a-ñgu
Thou, thee, thy	Wee. U., Ū. -ku-, -a-ku	We, Ni-we. U. -we-, -ku-, -gwo, -kwo	Awe, Wewe. U., Ku- -ku-, -a-kwo	Uwe, Ūhow, Ū. Ūku, Ku, U- -ku-, -kwo, -a-kwo	We, Uwe. U., Wu- -ku-, -a-kwo	Uwe. U., Ū- -we-, -wo
He, him, his	Ū-ria, U-lia. A. -nye-, -mu- -a-ke	Uya, Uū, Miya. Yeyai. Ya, A. -m-, -mu- -a-kwe	Jeje, Cece. Ka, A- -mu-, -a-kwe	I-ye or Uwo. Ū-, U-, A- -mu-, -a-ke	Ye, Iye. E, A- -mi-, -mu- -a-kwe	Iye. Yu, U, A- -ye-, -e(ze). -mu-, -a-kwe
We, us, our	I-zwe. I-tui Tō-, Tu- -tu-, -itu	Ibie. Oibi. Tu, Ti-, I-tu. -ti-, -tu-, -itu	Swiswi. Swi- Hu- -hu-, -ehu	I-si. Di-, D-, Ti-, T- -di-, -ti-, -edu, -du	U-swi. Tu- -tu-, -etu	Siswi, Swiswi, Si-nwo, Fwi. Wu-, U-, Hu-, Fw- -swi-, -hu-, -ehu Ninwi, Mwiñwi. Mu-, Ny- -nwi-, -mu-, -m-, -enu
Ye, you, your	I-ñgui, I-nyuwe. Mu- -mu-(?). -a-nyu	I-nyui. Mu- -mu-, -inu	Nywinywi. Mu- -mu-, -enu	I-nyu. Mu- -m-, -mu- -enyu	U-nywi, U-nwi. Mu- -m-, -mu- -enyu	Ninwi, Mwiñwi. Mu-, Ny- -nwi-, -mu-, -m-, -enu
They, them, their	Aria, Wēū, Waw. Maaw-, Ma- -wa-, -ma-, -a-wo	Wa, Acwo, Andua. Asu. Ma- -wo-, -a-, -wo	Waw. Wa- -wa-, -a-wo	A-wa, A-waw. Wa-, Wi- -wa-, -wi- -a-waw, -a-vwe	Waw. Wa- -wa-, -a-waw	Aw, Anwo. Ma- -wo-, -a-, -a-wo
All ...	-ōbe or -ōse, ōse (2), y-ōse (4), m-ōse (6), y-ōse (8), ci-ōse (10), t-ōse (12), w-ōse (14), h-ōse (16), kw-ōse (15)	-onbe, -wnde	-onse, Œc. Pia	-ose. Putu	-ōse	-ōsi, -ōsini
This, these	Uyu, awa or aa; uyu, ii; riri, yaya or ama; keki, ii; ii, cici; rōrō; tōtō; kaka; uwu; kōkō; haha	Uu or uyu, aa or aya; uū, ii; ii, gaa; ki-ya, i-ya; i-ya, zi-ya or zizi; uū; tw-ii; ki-i; uū; kw-aa, wa-a, mw-aa	Hu-yu, ha-wa; Hū-ū, hi-i; Hi-di, ha-ya; hi-ci, hi-vi; hi-i, hi-zi; hu-yu; hū-ū (12), ha-ka; hū-ū; hu-ku; ha-fa; hu-mu.	U-ū, u-yu, u-hu; a-wa; u-gu, u-yu; ii; i-li; a-ya; i-ki; i-vi; Œc.	Uū, awa, Œc.	Yuyu, aa; uū, ii; riri, gaga; kiki, vivi; ii; zizi; lulu; uū; kaka; uū; kuku; haha (vava); mumu.

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This, these (continued)	...	U-yu, a-wu, u-yu, i-yu, &c.	...	U-wo or U-ywo ; a-wwo ; u-gwo or u-ywo ; i-ywo ; &c.	...	I-ye, awo, uwwo, iywo, rirwo, &c. -nwo (yu-nwo, a-nwo, u-nwo, i-nwo, &c.)
That, those	U-ria or O-ria, a-ria ; u-ria, i-ria ; ri-ria, ma-ria ; ki-ria, i-ria ; i-ria, ci-ria ; ro-ria ; to-ria ; ka-ria ; u-ria ; ku-ria ; ha-ria	Uū-ya, aā-ya, &c.	Huyu-de, hawa- de (or huyu-le, hawa-le), hūu- de, hii-de, &c.	U-lya or u-ja ; wa-lya or wa-ja ; gu-ja or yu-lya ; &c.	...	Ye, wo, yu-ya, yu-yathu, yu-yahu ; a-riat'u, a-riahu ; u-riat'u, i-riahu ; &c. Hi- (Hi-yu, Hi-a ; hi-ū, hi-i ; hi-ri, hi-ga ; hi-ki, hi-vi ; hi-i, hi-zi ; hi-lu ; hi-vwo ; &c. ; also Hi-wo, Hi-ro, &c.)
Bad ...	... -ru, -uru. -buku	-bugu. Tabisie, -vii	-suka or -zuka	-lagelage. -wasi	-wiwi	-ii
Black ...	... -iru, -wiru	-ziu, -wiu	-euzi	Ny-ilu ; -a c-ilu	-jiru	Ny-iru, -iru
Female ...	... -kā	-ka	-ke. -kwove	-ke. -awakā	-ce	ce. -te. -aci (sheep). -bice (cattle). -gōma (cattle and hu- mans)
Fierce ...	... -guruki. -ōgi (ri = sharp)	-buku	-kali	-abili or -birie. -fia	-ekahe	-siru
Good ...	... -ega, -wega. -sima	-zewo, -cewo	-ema	Ki-rani, -rani. -lōli. -ica. -boie	-edi	-dzu or -dzw
Great ...	... -nene	-nene	-kuu. Bora	-mbwaha, -bwaha	-baha	-bōmu. -nene
Little ...	... -nyinyi, -nini	-nini, Kanini	-cucu	-cace. -tini	-doñgwo	-tite. -dide. -tembe
Long, high, tall	-raia	-wasa, -atsa. -bañgau	-yeya	-lele. -laca	-eza or -weza	-re
Male ...	... -rume	-ume, -umiū	-yume	-lume. -a wōmi, -vōmi	-ume	-lume, -dume
Old ...	... -kuru, -buri. Ki-heti ♀	-ku, -nu, -tene	-zēē. -kuru	-a kala or Kale. -fwie. N-keku. -gōsi. Ki-demwo	-a kae. -a-sakaa	-kare. -kuru. -vedi ♀. -koñgwe, -koñga
Red ...	... -tune, -tuni	N-duune. M-wewo	-kundu	Ngundu, M-kundu	-ñ-kundu	-tune, -dune. -kundu
Rotten ...	... -uru or -buta	-kiwo. -kigu. -cōu, -ōu	-lafa. -wōwa	-ōla. -worie	-a kuwōa	-ōla
Short ...	... -kuhi	-kupi	-fufi	-fupi	-fuhi	-fuhi or -futi. -ivi
Sick -ruaru, -dwari. -rimwo. Mo-ruaru	Mu-wao	-cwāā, -jwaazi	-koñkwa, -koñgwo	-cwajūa	-goñgwo, -koñgwo

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White ...	-eru	-au, -eu. Mw-au, Nz-au	-kundu (?) (-zeru = <i>holy</i> , <i>pure</i>)	-nañge. -cwkwa. Mny-añge	-ewa. Dy-ewa	-eruve, -aruhe
Above, up, on top	I-guru	Ulu, yulu	Dzuu	I-gulu	Wañga	Dzulu
Before ...	M-bere. Tene	M-bēē	Usoni. Mbēē	M-bele	...	M-bere
Behind ...	Tuta	Edina	Mo-oñgoni wa. N-siñgw̄ ya	Ny-uma	Ny-uma Nga-lukw̄	Ny-uma
Below, down	Tini. Ti. Ruñgu. Cini	Pa-anti, N-tini	Dzi or Tsini	M-sañge-ni. I-si	Si	Tsini
Far ...	Ko-raiya	Ku-atsa	Kuye	Ku-lele, Kula	Hae	Kure
Here ...	Haha	Vāā	Habfa	Aha	Aha	Hiva. Haha. Vava. Hanw̄
In, inside ...	-a teni. Tēni, -ini	N-janue. N-dini ya	-ni. Ku-zimu	-a n-denji. Ko-mweni, A-mweni	N-deni	N-dani. Mu- -mw̄
Middle ...	N-gatigati or Katikati	Kati. Vw̄-kati	Kahikahi	Gati	...	Kahikahi
Near ...	-a ha-kuhi (-kubi)	Pa-kupi	Ha-fufi	Ka-vui	...	Yevi, Hehi
Outside ...	N-ja. Ku-uma. Tima	N-dza	Yawa. Nse	Si-gati	Si-gati. Some	Ndze. Ku-nze
Plenty, many	-iñgi	-iñgi. M-wita	-inji	-eñgi, -iñgi. Lw̄lilw̄li	Fwanda	-eñgi. Abau
There... ..	Ku-ria. Ha-ria	Waya. Ekūū Ku-ya	Hu-kude. Ha-bfade	Ahw̄. Alya. U-kw̄. Kulya. Aja	Hala	Hariathu. -kw̄. Vava. Hikw̄. Hahw̄. Vw̄. Kura
Where? ...	-ha?, -ka? Me-ha? Me-ku?	Na-ku?, -iba?	Ku?, kuni?	Hiyw̄? Haw̄?	Hi?	Lavi?, -hi? Hikw̄?
No!	N-di-ōta! Aca! Ko-ti-ri!	Tiw̄!	Si-oyw̄!	Iii! Haiya! Mbai!	Hai! Si!	Mbai! Ha; a! Dzi!
Not (<i>with verb</i> , <i>as prefix, in-</i> <i>fix, or suffix</i>)	Ti-, di-, -ti	Ti- (di-), -ti-, -ta- or -da-	Si-, Ku-, Ka- Ta-hu-, Ta- mu-, Ta-wa. Tō- (Tau), Te- (Tai), Ta-, <i>etc.</i>	Si, Si-, Su-, Sa-	...	Si, Si-, Zi- Kha-, Kh', Thā-, -ba
To	Kw̄-, Ku-, Gu-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	-gw̄ba. -hora	-kuna. -vwa. -kanya	-biga	-kwita	-biga	-piga
„ buy, sell	-gura	-ua. -bwa	-guya	-gula	-zora	-gula
„ come ...	-w̄ka, -ka	-uka	-dza	-ja	-za	-dza
„ cut ...	-tema. -tinda	-dila	-huna	-sinja. -dema	-tema	-tsinsa. -dema, -tema
„ dance ...	-bwiita. -ina or -wina	-soñga. -ina or -taw̄ka. -kuina	-vina	-haka	-torw̄ka	-zaziga
„ die ...	-kua	-kwa	-fwa	-fwa	-fwa	-fa
„ eat ...	-ria	-ya. lika. -uma	-ca, -ja	-jiga	-la	-rya
„ give ...	-hee. -ruta	-neñga	-bfa. -yavya	-hawa	-iñga	-va
„ go... ..	-bie, -zie, -inuka. -cera	-enda. -bi	-enda	-gala	-toñga	-enda. -hua. -enenda. -hamba, -tamba. -lāā

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To	Kw̄-, Ku-, Gu-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ kill ...	-uraga. -urra	-aa. -dila	-yaga	-laga. -sinja	-k̄w̄ma	-ulaga. -tsindza
„ know ...	-menya. -igua. -oi	-dzi. -manya. -ese	-dzi. -manya. -hambuya	-manya	-tisiwa	-manya
„ laugh ...	-beka	-beka	-dzeka	-seka	-seka	-tseka
„ leave off, cease	-tiga. -lekia	-eka, lekya	-yadza	-siga	-siya	-rica, -rega. -laca. -sia, -sika
„ love, want	-enda	-kyenda, -enda	-enda. -dzaka	-saya	-kunda, -kundie	-hendza. -kunda
„ see ...	-ōna. -rora	-ōna. -dzidza	-ōna	-ōna. -lola	-w̄ōna. -iyuwa	-ōna. -lola
„ sit, remain, abide	-ikara	-ekala	-kaa	-kala, -kata	-ikāā	-sagala, -sala. -kala
„ sleep ...	-k̄w̄ma. -cuñga	-mama. -k̄w̄ma. -likwa	-sindzia. -yala	-tuñgura	-sinzia	-lala
„ stand, stop, be erect	-rugama	-mama, -umama. -uñgema, -uñgama, -umana	-sumama	-kaa kimu-si	?-s̄w̄ma	-ima
„ steal ...	-iya	-ya. ñēa. ñgēa	-iwa	-iva	-iwa	-ia, iya

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KIKUYU AND MERU

No preprefixes.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN KAMBA

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN P̄W̄K̄W̄M̄W̄

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN TAITA

A trace of preprefixes.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN TAVEITA

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN NIKA

Class 1. **Mu, M.** (mu-, yu-, w-); 2. **A.** (a-); 3. **Mu, M.** (mu-, u-); 4. **Mi.** (mi-, i-); 5. **Ri,¹ Dzi¹** (ri-, i-); 6. **Ma.** (ma-, ga-); 7. **Ki, C', Ci.** (ki-, c'-); 8. **Vi, Z¹.** (vi-, z'-); 8 a. **Vi, Fi.** (vi-, fi-); 9. **N (M), Ny¹,** — (n- (m-), nyi-, i-); 10. **N (M), Ny¹,** — (n-, nyi-, zi-); 11. **Lu, Ru.** (lu-, ru-); 12². **U.** (u-); 13. **Ka.** (ka-); 14. **U.** (u-); 15. **Ku.** (ku-); 16. **Ha.** (ha-); 17. **Mu.** (mu-; -ni). Traces of **La-** prefix.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP D

GROUP E

THE KILIMANJARO LANGUAGES

THE USAMBARA LANGUAGES

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

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

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare ¹ -Gwenō 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dōe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama. I-ndō; ma-ndō	Ny-ama	Ny-ama, Z-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama. Kala	Ny-ama
Ant	M-bwine. Safu. Malw-ondō, N-ondō. Faafu	Ma-cici. Ma-rā. N-geni. Safu, Kōkombirō	Cuñgu. Silafu	...	Silafu. U-tilitili. U-sawa	...
Ant, white (termite)	M-sora. N-sau (17 b). Sawa (17 d). M-keni (17 c). N-kōki (17 a)	M-sau	Mu-swa	M-swa	M-swa	...
Arm	Ku-wōkō; ma- Ū-wōkō; <i>pl.</i> ma-wōkō <i>or</i> ma-ākō (17 a, b). M-kōnō	M-kōnō; mi- Ku-wōkō; ma-	Mu-kōnō; mi-	Mu-kōnō; mi-	M-kōnō	Mu-kōnō; mi-
Arrow	M-fē. M-fi. M-bale; fi-ale (17 d).	Mu-vwi; mi-	M-ūvi, Z-uvi; m-sale. (M-tegō = <i>trap-arrow</i>)	M-dali, M-sale. Hōsa; ma+. Golwa; ma+ (<i>wooden tipped</i>). Ki-gumba (<i>iron tipped</i>)	M-dali. M-sale. M-fulō	...
Axe, adze ...	Sōka; ma- sōka. Ki-aara <i>pl.</i> fi- (17 d)	Zōka; ma+. Ka-zōka; vu-	Sezō; ma+. Cōka. Hoya; ma+. Gembe; ma+. M-bajō	Hoya. U-hamba. M-kōmō. Gembe, Jembe	Hoiya. Sezō. Ki-huju. Gembe	...
Baboon	I-fiē (17 d). I-fubi <i>or</i> I-fuwe	I-suve (18 a). I-fōlōngō. Jōbō; ma+	Ny-ani	...	Ny-ani	...
Back	M-oñgō. Mu-hōngō	M-yoñgō	Mu-goñgō	Mu-goñgō	Mu-goñgō	M-goñgō
Banana	I-rūū. I-rūyū; ma- I-kundu (17) (<i>tree</i>). Nida (17 a).	Rūyū; ma-rūyū. En-didi	Huti. Tonte. Bōkō. Mu-dizi. Mu-hoyō	Huti; ma+. Tonte; ma+. Tindi; ma+ (<i>tree</i>)	Tonte; ma+. Tundwi, Tindi (= <i>tree</i>). Huti (<i>unripe</i>)	...
Beard	N-gererō. Ki-leri (17 d)	Kōlō; ma+	Dezu	N-devu; ma-devu	N-devu	...
Bee	N-juki. Suki. Siki (17 d)	N-jūki	N-yōki	N-yōki	N-yuki	...
Belly	N-dēu	N-denyi. Ki-fū	Tumbō	I-fu	Tumbō, U-tumbō. I-fu	I-nda; <i>pl.</i> zi-nda
Bird	N-dehe; fi-lehe <i>or</i> N-dēē; fi-lēē. Ki-lehe; <i>pl.</i> Ki-te; vi- (17 c).	N-deye	N-dege	N-dege	M-dege	N-dege

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

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwen 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dwe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Blood	M-samu. U-sau	Tsakame	Sakami. M-pome	P'ome	Sakame	...
Body	Ny-imbī. Mu-ili. M-bihu (17). M-bili	M-wiri; mi-	Mu-ili <i>or</i> N-wili	Mu-ili; mi-	M-wili	...
Bone	I-fūo. I-fua. I-fuha	I-yūa	Mu-vuha	Ki-vuha	Vuha; ma +	...
Bow	U-ha. Wu-da (17). U-rara (17 d)	Wu-ra	Luū-ta	U-ta	U-ta	...
Bowels	Ma-ula	...	I-fu	I-fu; ma-	Ma-fu (I-fu). Ki-ñkuñku	...
Borassuspalm	Sawerō	N-dōgō; ma +	Mu-vumō	M-bumō	M-sala? Mw-andu?	...
Brains	O-roñgō, <i>pl.</i> nyo-. (Kibō- loñgō = skull)	U-fura; ma +	Uw-oñgō	Uw-oñgō; <i>pl.</i> b-oñgō	Ubw-oñgō; <i>pl.</i> mb-oñgō	...
Breast (man's)	M-bafu; ma-. Ki-ala; ši-ala	M-bafu	Ki-fua.	Ki-fua	Ki-fuwa	...
Breast (woman's)	I-vele, I-wehe; ma-. Ki-beeta; ši- Ki-bōta; fi-bōta	Ki-kombe	Tombō; ma +. Ki-wele	Tombō	Tombō	...
Brother	N-dehe (<i>Old</i> <i>Caga</i>). Mō- nō. Wa-ma, Mw-anama. Mw-ana-n-die	M-dw-eru; <i>pl.</i> wa-dw-eru	N-dugu. Lumbu. Mu-kulu. Nw-ene-tu	N-dugu	N-dugu. M-kulu. M-vuna. Mw-en'etu	N-dugu
Buffalo	M-bōw, M-bōhō, M-bōgō	M-bōγō	M-bōgō	M-bōgō	M-bōgō	...
Bull	Sau, N-sau	N-saw, Kin-saw	N-kambaku. Tule. N-dama (<i>juv.</i>)	Kambaku. N-gombe ñ-gōsi	N-jeka. N-gulumale	N-ombe dume
Buttocks	Ma-dakō. O-rumō. Ki-sia. Ki-irarō. Ki-ruaruō. Ma-tulu	Ši-ndikō. M-bweca	Tako; ma-	...	Ma-takō	...
Canoe... ..	N-galawa, N-gilawa	...	Dalu; ma-	Dalu; ma +	M-tumbwi	...
Cat	N-kite. Paka <i>or</i> M-paka	M-nyau	M-nyaw. Conjwe	M-nyaw	M-nyau	...
Charcoal	I-kāā; ma-kāā	...	Ma-kaa	Ma-kala	...	...
Chief	Mañge, Mañgi	Mañgi; wa +. Mambō. M-gōsi; wa- M-fumwa	Z-umbe. M-fumwa	Z-umbe; ma +	Z-umbe. M-temi. M-fumwa	J-umbe
Child	M-butu. M-kōku. M-ana, M-ōna, Mw-ana, Uw-ana. K-ōna; wa- kōna	Kamw-ana; wa +. Em-dōni	Mw-ana m-kebe. Kaz- ana ka-kebe φ. Ka-zana	Mw-ana. Mw-ana m-teke	Mw-ana m-teke. M-dōdō	Mw-ana

English	17. Caga, <i>etc.</i>	18. Pare-Gwenö 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dwe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Cloth	N-guwö. Söori. N-setö ; mi- Swaari	N-guwö. Söori. N-sori	Suke, Guni	N-guwö. Guni	Suke	...
Coco-nut palm	M-site	...	Mü-nazi	M-nazi ; mi-	Nazi	...
Cold	M-behö, Bew, M-biw. Ki-sie (17 a)	M-behö	M-pehö	M-pehö	Pehu. M-pehö	...
Country	U-ruka ; ma- O-ruka ; njo-ruka. I-saŋga ; ma-	I-saŋga	Ni-si	Si	Si	...
Cow	Mbe. N-ombe N-gumbe (17 b). N-umbe (17 d). N-ube (17 c). Umbe (17 a)	Uñ-umbe. Ki-ñombe	Göma. M-buguma. Möli (<i>juv.</i>)	N-ombe mo- yele	N-ombe. M-buguma. Möli	N-ombe m-twanzi <i>or</i> M-buguma
Crocodile ...	Ki-nyañu ; si- Ki-nyañ ; fi- Ki-nyañ. Ki-nyañi	Ki-nyaña ; vi-	Mamba	Mamba. Bömö	Mamba	...
Date palm...	I-kañgaci, Y-angaji. I-härärä	I-yañgaci	Mu-sala	...	M-sala	...
Day	N-könu. N-saniñ. Suku. M-firi. N-yimö ; <i>pl.</i> m-umö	M-firi. Mu-si ; mi-si	Mu-si. Siku. (Mu-si = <i>day-</i> <i>light</i>)	Siku	Siku. M-si, (Zuwa = <i>day-</i> <i>light</i>)	...
Devil	A-sukö <i>or</i> Wu-sukö. U-sukwa. U-ketö. U-kwale. Mu-rumu ; va-, wa-, <i>or</i> ba-	Swi ; ma +	M-pepö	M-pepö	M-pepö	...
Doctor	Mw-añga, N-gaŋga	...	Mu-yaŋga	M-sañgi	...	...
Dog	I-kite ; ma- M-bara. Ki-ite ; fi-ite	Kite. I-gurö	Kuli	Kuli	Kuli. M-bwa. Si-kökö	Mbwa
Donkey	N-dzoi. I-cuñgu. I-se	Zöe, N-zöe	Jöwe. M-punda. Ki-höŋwe	N-jöwe	N-jöwa. M-punda	M-punda
Door	Mw-oñgö. Mw-añgö	Mw-añgö	Lu-uvi	M-lañgö. L-uvi ; ny-uvi	L-uvi. M-lañgö	...
Dream	I-lödia <i>or</i> Nya-lödia. J-oria. N-döwsö	N-dorö	Sözi. N-dötö	Sözi <i>or</i> N-jözi	Sözi ; ma-	...
Drum	N-göma. M-tiñgö	N-göma	N-göma	N-göma	N-göma	...
Ear	Ku-du. Ku-rui. Ku-hi (17 a)	Ku-rui. I-sikiö ; ma-sikiö	Gu-twi	Gu-twi	Gu-twe	Gw-itwe

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwenw 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dwe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Egg	Li-borw. I-barwe. I-bore. N-gwjw, In-gwjsw	I-bore	Tagi	Tagi	Tagi	...
Elephant ...	Sofu. N-dwfu, N-jwfu	N-jwfu	Tembw, N-tembw	N-thembw. Sowvu	N-tembw. Ngwgomwi	...
Excrement	Ma-rifi, Ma-difi, Ma-fi, Ma-tufi. Ki-ala, Ki- rafi, Ki-rarw	Ma-rifi, Fari	Ma-vi	...	Ma-vi	...
Eye	I-risw. R-risw	R-risw; m-esw	Z-ışw	Z-ışw or T-ışw; m-esw	Z-ışw. M-esw	L-ışw or S-ışw. M-esw
Face, forehead	Ki-amũ; ši- or fi-. Ki-saũgu; fi-	Ki-amu	C-ene; vy-ene	C-ene; vy-	U-sw	...
Fat	Ma-fuha, Ma- fura, Ma-fuda. Ka-nda. Sunya	Ma-fura	Ma-vuta	Ma-vuta	Ma-vuta. Lu-gala. N-gulunya	...
Father	Baba. Wan-de. N-dew, N-die. N-deye	N-diw. Vava. Apãã (18 a). N-diw-fw, N-die	Tate. Iřw, Iře	Tate. Isw	Tate. Isw, Ise	Tata
Fear	W-ilai. O-wu. Wu-owwu. Wu-howa	J-owwaha	Wga	U-ogga	W-ogga	...
Finger	'Nni. Kimũ-nũ. Kimu-nyw, Ki-nyw. Mu-nw	M-nywi. Fi-wla. Mu-nyu	C-ala; vy-ala	C-ala; vy-	(?) <i>pl.</i> Dwele	...
Fire	M-ohw. M-odw. Mu-rw	M-oru	Mu-otw	M-otw	M-otw	M-otw
Fish	I-kuũga	N-kuũga	Fi	Fi; mafi. Gwbw	Ny-ama ya ma-zi. M-bisi	...
Foot	Ku-dende. U-rende. U-wõõ. Nya-wayw. Nu-tufũ (<i>heel</i>)	Ku-rende. Ku-mũi; <i>pl.</i> ma-mũi	Mu-lundi. Lu-ayw. M-kõwõ	Mu-lundi	Ki-ga? Ha-za. Lw-ayw	Mu-gulu; mi-
Forest	M-sudu. N-gera. N-gorwjsw. N-gumi, N-gudu	Ki-amrw	Mu-zitu	M-zitu	M-bagu	...
Fowl	N-guku	N-guku	N-guku	N-guku	N-guku	...
Frog	N-geli. I-kura. Kilw. N-gwale. I-kilwa	I-rõme	J-ula	J-ula	J-ula	...
Ghost	Mu-rumu; va- or ba. N-giliw. Ki-rinji; ši- Ki-rise; fi- Ši-rinje; fi-	Ki-nje	M-pepw. Mu-zimu	M-zimu. Pepw	Ki-zuli. N-kaka	...

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwen 18 a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-dwe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Giraffe ...	Ny-wli, Olii. N-dia	...	N-deya	...	N-twiga	...
Girl, maiden	Mw-ali	M-bori	Mu-ndeke; wa- Ka-ndeke; vi- Ka-vele	Ka-ndeke; vi-	M-ndeke; wa-ndeke	...
Goat	M-buru, M-buri. N-daina (17b)	Im-buzi. M-buru. M-buri	M-buzi	M-buzi	M-buzi. M-peeni (20 a)	M-buzi
„ (he) ...	Olo, Oro. Horw	Oro	N-dolome. Fulata	Fulata	Fulata. Bebelu	Bulata
„ (she)	M-homa. N-golo. Sawana (17d)	M-yoma	M-balika. N-twota	Twota or M-buguma	M-buguma. N-twota. Ka-vulata	Twota or M-buguma
God	I-ruva, E-ruwa	Ruwa. Suva	Mu-luŋgu	Mu-luŋgu	M-luŋgu	Mu-luŋgu
Grandparent	Mu-eku. Babu	Kwkw	Baba ō. Wau ō. Weya	Baba ō. Wau ō	Baba ō. Wau ō. Nyw-kwe m-kulu	...
Grass	Ma-ra. Ny-asi. U-weresi (17 d)	Ny-ansi. Ma-ra	Foww. Lu-suki	Foww; ma+. Inde; ma+. M-ani. Kusi	Ny-asi. Z-ani; m-ani	...
Ground ...	Ō-rika. W-anda (17). Si. Sumbai	M-bai	Si. Lu-waŋgwa. U-loŋgw	Si	Si	...
Ground-nut	...	...	N-jugu	Sugu	N-jugu	...
Guinea-fowl	N-gaŋga. I-raña. U-furu (17b). N-gelele	Ny-aŋga. N-gelele	N-kaŋga	N-khaŋga	N-kaŋga. N-kelele	...
Gun	Wa-lebwo. Nge-bwe- bwo. Ki-pwopwwo. Ki-alwo; fi- M-bunduki (17 c).	Bwindiki	Futi	Futi	Futi	...
Hair	N-dzui, N-ji. Ma-fuli, Ma-fili	N-juj. N-zui. Seri	Fifi	Fili	Lu-vifi. (Lu-fili = one hair); Fili	Lu-nyuele; nyuele
Hand	M-konu, N-konu. U-hi. Kw-oko	U-hi; ma-hi. M-kono; mi-	Mu-kono. Ki-gasa; yasa	Gasa	M-kono. N-konde. N-gumi. Ki-fumba. Ki-gasa	Mu-kono
Head	Mu-do. N-roe. N-hoe. M-dwe; mi-	M-rwi. J-oŋgw. Mu-rue	Mu-twi	Mu-twi	Mu-twe, M-twi	Li-twe
Heart	N-gōō. (I-hima = liver)	N-gōō or En-golo	M-oyw. (I-ni = liver)	M-oyw	M-oyw. (Z-oyw = large heart)	...
Heel	Sedu, Sendu, or Ki-sendu. Ki-sinanw. U-tufw; nyu-	Tutunye	Ki-haya	Ki-haga; vi-	Ki-siginw. Ki-haga	...
Hide	N-joni, Sōni. N-doŋgw	N-joni	Lu-kiŋgw	Lu-kiŋgw. Babu	N-kiŋgw. M-kota	...
Hill	I-bici	...	Ki-lima	Ki-lima	Ka-lima. I-tunda	...
Hippopotamus	N-gerre, N-gere	N-gerere	M-vulu	Ki-boŋkhw	M-vulu. Ki-boŋkw	...

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwenö 18a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20a. Nguru 20b. Ki-döe 20c. Ki-kwere	20d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Hoe	I-ebe (17 a). L-embe	I-jembe	...	Gembe; ma+. M-gembe; mi-	...	...
Honey	V-uki, W-uki	Wu-ki	U-ki	W-öki	U-ki, U-ci. W-ö-ki	...
Horn	Ö-be; bebe. O-mbe; me-mbe. U-hembe; m-hembe. U-embe; m-bembe	U-embe	Lu-vea; <i>pl.</i> fea or feya	Lu-fea; fea	H-embe; mp-	...
Horse... ..	N-suñgu	...	Falasi	Falasi	Falasi	Farasi
House... ..	Mba, N-umba, N-uba, Ny-umba. M-bii; fi-bii. I-teñgö. M-cafö. I-toñgö	Ny-umba. I-banda. I-huru	Ny-umba. Kaya	Ny-umba. Kaya	Ny-umba. N-anda. (Z-umba = a large house)	N-anda; ma-
Hunger	N-jää. Söwö (17 d).	N-jaa	Sala	Sala	Sala, Gumbö	...
Husband	M-mi (17 a).	Em-büöñge	M-gösi. Mu-lume	M-gösi; wa-	M-gösi. M-lume	...
Hyena	I-fisi. I-fufu. Sisi. I-rabulu; ma- (17d)	I-batö	Fisi. Bau. Ma-njakö	Fisi. Bau. Ndzaku; ma-	Baw. Fisi. N-dilili. Ki-ñgugwa	...
Iron	M-inya, M-enya. Ma-ringa	M-inya	M-sömö. Ki-lama	Ki-lama	Ki-rama	J-uma
Island	I-rua. Ki-ñga. Ki-ringitia	Ki-dara	Ki-siwa. Ki-luwa	...	Ki-luwa	...
Ivory	Ö-be; <i>pl.</i> bebe. Ma-hehö. U-embe lwa şöfu. Ombe lö nj-öfu	Fegö or Gegö	N-tembö. Fea	Lu-fea. Tembö	M-pembe za n-tembö	...
Knee	Nri, N-dru, I-ndi, Ndi. I-riki. Keri (17)	N-di	Vindi. I-swi, I-zwi	Vinti; ma+	I-di; ma-di. Vindi; ma+	...
Knife	Ki-su; fi- Ki-adu. Ki-öşö. Ö-bañga. Ki-andwi	Ki-andwi	Tuni; ma+. Sime. Lu-pañga	Tuni; ma+	N-göla	...
Lake, sea	I-ruwa	...	Ziwa	Ziwa	Ziwa	...
Leg	Ku-tendu, Ku-dende. U-rende	Ku-rende	Mu-lindi	M-lundi. Ki-fumba	Ki-ga; vi-ga	Mu-gulu
Leopard	O-basi. Ny-amanru (17 a). I-rumu. N-gwe (17 d). N-gufamu	M-lula	Şui	Şuwi. Duma	Sui. Duma	...
Lion	Simba	Simba	Simba	Simba	Simba	...

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

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Nose	M-buō, M-bua	M-bua. Pula	Pula	M-phūa	M-pula	Pula; ma-hula
Ox	N-gumbe, N-ube, N-umbe, Umbe, Mbe	N-umbe	N-ombe. Γ-ombe. N-jeku. M-palala	N-ombe	N-ombe. M-palala	N-ombe
Paddle ... ..	...	...	Kafi	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Ma-lōwōti, Ma-lōwōti	Ma-lōwō. Ma-wa	M-pombe	Tembō	M-pombe	...
Parrot	Ka-suku	Ka-suku	N-kwalu	Kwalu; ma +	Ka-suku	...
Penis	M-bōlu. M-kia. U-rumbi (17d)	M-cuni <i>or</i> M-cunu	Tam-bōlō	M-bōlō	M-bōlō	M-bōlō
Pig	N-guwe, N-guwe	N-guwe	N-guluwe	N-guūwe <i>or</i> N-gumwe	N-guluwe	...
Pigeon	M-beta.	I-beta	Suwa	N-giwa	Suwa	...
Place	Wa-nda, Wa-ndra, Ha-ndu, Wa-ndu, A-ndu	Ha-ndu	Ha-ntu	Ha-ntu. Ku-ntu	Ha-ntu	...
Rain	Fuō, M-vuō, Vua	Mw-era	Fula	Fua	Fula	...
Rat	N-gyaha. M-bewa	M-bewa. N-gōswe (18 a)	N-gōswe	N-gōswe. Gule	N-gōsō. M-puku	...
Rhinoceros	Bia. M-bura	...	Falu. M-pela	Pela	M-pela	...
River	M-fōngō. M-edenyi. Mu-renyi. N-dēnyi	M-fōnyi	Mu-tō	M-tō	M-tō	...
Road	Sia, N-jia, N-jila	N-jia, En-sia	Šila	Sia	Sila	Sila
Salt	Mu-nyu. M-bala	...	Mu-nyu	Mu-nyu. Cumvi	Mu-nyu	...
Shame	Sōnu. Sōni. I-reeze (17)	I-rawā	Šōni	Šōni	Sōni	...
Sheep	C-wōndi; šī- I-wōndi; ma- J-anria; ma +. I-horima. (O-luvi = <i>lamb</i>)	M-ondō. N-onzi (18 a)	N-gōtō. Samba. N-kōsōwōlō (<i>ram</i>)	N-gōtō. Samba. Kōsōwōlō (<i>ram</i>)	N-gōlō. N-dōlōme. M-buguma ♀	...
Shield	N-gaw, N-gawō	N-gawō	N-gawō	N-gaw	N-gawō	...
Shoulder	I-veva	...	Wega, Eya; ma +, ma'eya	Wega; ma +	Wega	...
Sister	M-šigiōgō. M-šiki. M-fuama (17 d, 17 b)	Lu-mbuya	Lumbu. N-dugu mun-dele. M-vele; -vele	Lumbu	Lumbu. Zuguni	N-dugu m-twanzi. Lumbu
Skin	N-dōngō, N-rōngō, M-rōngō	N-jōni	Babu	Babu	N-kanda. N-kiōgō. M-kōta	...
Sky	E-rua. I-buci (17). Ma-fuši (17 b). Ma- rumbi (17 d). I-ruhu (17 c)	Ka-yu	Lu-wiōngu, M-biōngu, Mu-lūngu	U-laōnga	Ku-laōnga	...

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Slave	I-siŋga, I-siŋga	M-soröw <i>or</i> M-zoröw; va-zoröw	M-šumba. Mü-puna Mü-tuŋwa ♀	M-tumwa	M-tumwa. Mn-dele	M-tumwa
Sleep	Ma-döw, Ma-röw. Ru-öw (17 d), Tö-öw (17 c)	Ma-riöw (I-lāā = <i>verb</i>)	U-šisiza	...	N-toŋöw	...
Smoke	Mu-zu, M-sü	M-tsi	M-ösi	M-ösi	M-ösi	...
Snake	Šoka, N-jöka	N-jöka, Ny-öka	Ny-öka	Ny-öka	Ny-öka. (Z-öka = <i>big</i> <i>snake</i>)	...
Son	Mw-ana. M-paka. Mw-ana-ke, M-ana-w-ömi, Ki-mana. M-saŋgi (17 c)	M-bwaŋge. Mw-ana wa ki-umi	Nw-ana	Mw-ana; <i>pl.</i> yu-ana	M-bwaŋga. Mw-ana m-gösi	Mw-ana mu-lume
Song	Ki-iböw; ši- Ki-imböw; fi- Ma-fina	Oñ-gora. Lu-mböw	U-ifa; ny-ila. Imböw	Zumöw, (-imba = <i>to sing</i>)	W-ila	...
Spear	Fumöw, I-fümü. M-bera	Fumöw	Guha	Guha	Guha	...
Spirit, soul	Mu-rumu	...	Mü-zimu. M-pepöw	Pepöw. Löhw	M-zimu, M-oyöw	Mü-zimu
Star	Ny-enyeri, Ny-inyiri	N-dondöw	Lu-tondöw	Tondöw	Lu-tondöw	N-tondöw
Stick	Ki-ri, Ki-di. M-seŋge. M-büri. N-dici	M-seŋge	N-göda	N-göda	N-köme. Bañköla. Fimböw	Fimböw
Stomach	Ma-ula	...	...	I-fu; ma-	I-gu. Tumböw. Nda	...
Stone	I-we; ma-we. I-höw, Ny-ihöw; ma-höw	I-we, I-bwe	I-we. I-böw	I-we; ma-	I-we	...
Stool ... ..	...	Ki-cumbi	Ki-ti; vi-ti	Ki-ti; vi-	...	...
Sun	E-rüa, I-ruva. M-neŋgeri, N-neŋgeri; mi-. (M-üi = <i>sunshine</i>)	M-bari. Suva	Züwa	Zuwa	Zuwa	Dzua
Tail (of an animal)	N-kia. N-desi, Mw-asi, N-gasi, M-hasi. M-kuli	Mu-ñgwaši. M-sise	Mü-kila	M-kila	M-kila	...
Tear	I-soru, I-saru. M-cenyere. M-šerere	M-sori	Šözi; ma +. Zi-šözi; ma-	Šözi; ma +	Šözi	...
Testicles	M-böföw- tašimba, N-dekere (17 c). M-böföw	M-böföw	Ma-humba	Ma-humbu	Humbu	...
Thief	M-wiwi. I-laŋöw	M-raŋöw	M-bavi. N-wivi	M-bavi	M-bavi	...
Thigh	Ki-nama. Ki-söwu (17)	Ki-nama	N-oŋga. Ny-oŋga	Ki-gudi	Wamböw	...

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Thing... ..	Ki-ndu, Ki-ndö; fi-, ši-	Ki-ndö	Ki-ntu; vi-ntu. I-ntu; ma-ntu. Nyi-ntu. Ka-ntu	Ki-ntu; vi-	Ki-ntu	Ki-ntu
Thorn ...	Mw-iŋga. Mu-ša, M-ša	M-fwa	Mw-iwa. Nw-iwa	Mw-iwa	Mw-iwa	...
Tobacco ...	Mbatu	M-batu	Tumbatu	Tumbatu	Tumbatu	...
To-day ...	Lalu, U-lalu. I-nü, 'N-nu, Lu-nu	I-sanya. Yöw	Lelöw	Lelöw	Dyelöw. (Elo = now, then)	Lelöw
Toe	Ki-muyö. Ki-nu. Ki-munu. Ki-mönyö. N-ni (17 d)	M-nywe wa ku-rende	C-ala	C-ala ca m-lundi	Döle (dya Ki-ga)	...
To-morrow	N-gama. Desi (17 b, 17 d)	N-gama. Yavö. M-tondöw	Ki-loi. Lu-vi. Mu-hitu	...	Luvi. Ki-sindöw	...
Tongue ...	No-ilimi, U-lumi, O-limi, U-limi; šu-limi (17 b)	Lu-limi	Lu-limi. Lu-laka (of beasts)	U-limi	Lu-limi	Limi
Tooth... ..	I-yö. Hehö; ma+. Jéo; ma-eö	Ieyö or Gegö: pl. ma-gegö. I-yeö	Z-inöw	Z-inöw; m-enöw. (Ki-gegöw, a long front tooth, a tusk)	Z-inöw. Gegöw	Dz-inöw
Town... ..	Mu-ri. Kanie. Ki-höŋöw. Mu-ŋöw. Ki-aröw	Ki-bare. Mu-ri	Mu-zi	M-zí. Kaya	M-zí. Kaya	Mu-kaia, Kaya
Tree	N-bí; mi-hí. N-ri; pl. fi-ri. M-di; mi-di	M-ri. Mu-ti	Mu-ti	Mu-ti	M-ti. Umu-ti; pl. imi-ti	...
Twins ...	Ma-asa, M-baasa, M-hasa, M-aza	M-hasa	M-paša	Pasa	Ma-vyaza	...
Urine	Ma-ji. Ma-u-hamöw, Ma-amöw, Ma-faamöw	Ma-mañöw	Ma-közw	Ma-köza	Ma-közw	...
Vein ... ..	...	...	L-uge	M-sipi	L-uge; ny-uge. Lu-basi; m-basi	...
War	Fi-ha. N-göndu. Fi-ta. Ši-da (17)	Fira	N-köndöw. (Ma-ta = weapons)	Köndöw	N-köndöw	...
Water ...	Mu-hā. Mu-ra. Ma-riŋga	M-riŋga	Ma-zi	Ma-zi	Ama-zi?	Ma-dzi
Well, source, spring	...	...	Ki-sima.	Tekeloi	Ma-leŋgu. Ma-zi. Sima	Ki-sima
White man	M-zuŋgu. N-zuŋgu	M-zuŋgu	Mü-zuŋgu	Mü-zuŋgu	Mü-zuŋgu	Mü-zuŋgu
Wife	M-bora. M-ka, N-ka. Mw-ana-wa-ka. M-fele; wa-fele (17 c)	M-ka. Em-bora. Em-deku. M-ceku	Mu-kaza. Mu-ke	M-vyee. M-kaza	M-vyele. M-kazi. M-kaza	M-kaŋgwa

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Wind	Bēw. N-dimu. M-behō. U-tanu. M-kuma (17 c). U-ratō, Mbu-ratō (17 d)	M-kuma	Pehō	Pehō. U-hehō	M-pehō	...
Witch... ..	Mu-aŋga. A-lōa. M-sawi, N-sawi	M-sawi	M-sawi. Mu-sayi	M-sawi	M-sawi	...
Witchcraft	U-sawi	...	U-sawi. N-doywa	U-sawi. U-gaŋga	U-sawi	...
Woman	M-fēlē Mu-ka, N-ka. M-bora. M-ndu m-ka. Mu-ali (<i>virgin</i>). Mu-humba (<i>old maid</i>)	M-ndu-m-ka Lōw. Em-bora	M-vele, Mu-vyele. Mu-ndeke	M-vyele	M-vyele. M-ndeke	M-twanzi
Womb	U-rō'ō. U-nene. U-rudō (17 c)	I-lemwa	N-dā	I-fu	N-da. I-fu	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Ū-kūi, N-gwi, N-gū	N-gūi Em-pande	Lu-kuni	N-khuni	Lu-kuni	...
Yam	Ki-ya; ſi- Ki-kwa; fi-	Ki-ya	Ki-luŋgu	Ki-luŋgu	N-kudumbe	...
Year	Mw-aka, M-aka	Mw-aka	N-waka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	...
Yesterday	Wu-kōwu, U-kwau, Kau, I-wō	I-yuō	Zana. Gulō. Zuzi	Zana	Gulō. Zuzi	...
Zebra... ..	I-tikō	I-tikō	Punda	N-kulō	M-punda mi-lia	...
One	-mui, -mu, -mō	Mōsi, -mwi	Bōsi. Mwe-ŋga, -mwe	Bōsi. Mwe-ŋga; -mwe	Bōsi. Mwe-ŋga or -imwe	-mwe. Mōja
Two	-vili, -wii, -bi, -vi, -wi	-wi. Y-eri	-ili	-idi, -ili, -ii	-ili or M-bili	M-bili, -wili
Three... ..	-hahu, -rarō, -radu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu, -utatu	-tatu	-tatu
Four	-ini, -nna, -ina	-nna, -nne	-nne, -ne	-nne	-nne	-nne
Five	-hanu, -tanu, -tanō, -ranu	-tanu, -zanu	-ſanu, -ſanō	-ſanō	-ſanō	-ſanō
Six	-radahu, -ndaru, -randaru. Fi-tanu na ki-mu	Ndaru, -randaru	Mū-tandatu	M-tandatu	M-tandatu	M-tanda
Seven... ..	M-fuŋgade, Fuŋgare, Fuŋgahi. Fi-tanu na fi-wi	M-fuŋgare	Mū-fuŋgate	M-fuŋgate	M-fuŋgate	M-fuŋgati

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Eight ...	Nyanyi, Nyanya. Fi-tanu na fi-radu	Fi-nana	Mu-nane	M-nane	M-nane	M-nane
Nine ...	K-ēda, K-enda, Ky-enda. Fi-tanu na fi-ina	K-enda	K-enda	K-enda	K-enda	K-enda
Ten ...	I-kumi	I-kumi	Kumi	Kumi	Kumi. M-loŋwō	Kumi
Eleven ...	I-kumi na ki-mō	I-kumi na ki-mwi	Kumi na -ñwe	Kumi na mōsi	Kumi na imwe	Kumi na mwē,
Twenty ...	Ma-kumia-vili, or ha-wili, or ga-wi, or ma-wi, or a-wi	Ma-kumi ha-wi	Mi-loŋwō mi-ili	Mi-loŋwō mi-ili or Mi-oŋwō mi-idi	Mi-loŋwō m-idi. Mi-oŋwō mi-idi	Ma-kumi a-idi or Ma-kumi ma-idi
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ga-rarō or ha-raru, &c.	Ma-kumi ha-raru	Mi-loŋwō mi-tatu	Mi-oŋwō mi-tatu	Mi-loŋwō mi-tatu	Ma-kumi ma-tatu
Forty ...	Ma-kumi ga-nna or ha-ana, &c.	Ma-kumi ha-ana	Mi-loŋwō mi-ne	Mi-oŋwō mi-nne	Mi-loŋwō mi-nne	Ma-kumi ma-nne
Fifty ...	Ma-kumi ga-tanō, &c.	Ma-kumi ha-tanu	Mi-loŋwō mi-šanwō	Mi-oŋwō mi-šanwō	Mi-loŋwō mi-šanwō	Ma-kumi ma-šanwō
Sixty ...	Ma-kumi ga-randaru, &c.	Ma-kumi ha-randaru	Mi-loŋwō mu-tandatu	Mi-oŋwō m-tandatu	Mi-loŋwō m-tandatu	Ma-kumi m-tanda
Seventy ...	Ma-kumi m-fuŋgade, &c.	Ma-kumi ha-fuŋgare	Mi-loŋwō mu-fuŋgate	Mi-oŋwō m-fuŋgate	Mi-loŋwō m-fuŋgate	Ma-kumi m-fuŋgati
Eighty ...	Ma-kumi nyanya, &c.	Ma-kumi ha-nana	Mi-loŋwō mu-nane	Mi-oŋwō m-nane	Mi-loŋwō m-nane	Ma-kumi m-nane
Ninety ...	Ma-kumi k-enda, &c.	Ma-kumi k-enda	Mi-loŋwō k-enda	Mi-oŋwō k-enda	Mi-loŋwō k-enda	Ma-kumi k-enda
Hundred ...	Ngama (17), I-hana, Jana. Yana	I-yana	Gana	Gana	Gana	Gana
Thousand ...	Lule. Kikū. Ma-hana i-kumi	Ma-yana. i-kumi	Kulija	Ma-gana kumi	...	...
I, me, my ...	Nyinyi, Inyi. Ngi, Ng, Ni, N, Si, I. -ñgi, -ni, -ši. -a-kō, -a-kwa.	Inyi. Ni, N. -ñgi, -nji. -a-kwa	Imi. Mimi. Ni, Na. -ni, -a-ñgu	Mimi. Na, Ki. -ni, -a-ñgu	Miye. Muye (20a). Ni, N. -ni, -a-ñgu	Anye. Ni, N. -ni, -a-ñgu
Thou, thee, thy	Si-ōwō, Iō, Ewe, Iwe, Wu, Ku, Ki, Kō, Ū, U. -ku, -a-fō, -fu	Ibwe. U, Ku. -ku, -a-fō	I-we, Wewe, Wew. U. -we, -ku. -a-wō, -a-kō, -yō	Wewe. U, Ku. -ku, -a-kō	Weye. Berewe (20a). U. -ku, -a-kō	Wee. U. -ku, -a-kō
He, him, his	Ū, We, Ye, Yi-ōwu. A. -m, -n, -mu. -a-ke, -a-kwe	I-sō. A. -m, -a-kwe	Yee, Yuja. A. -mu, -yō, -ye, -a-ye, -a-kwe	Yeye. Ka, A. -mu, -m. -a-kwe	Yeye. Ayu (20a). Ha, Ka. -m, -mw. -a-kwe	Yu-la. Yu, A. -m, -mu. -a-ke

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwenö 18a. C-asu	19. Şambala	19a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20a. Nguru 20b. Ki-döe 20c. Ki-kwere	20d. Kim-rima (Lima)
We, us, our	Ise, Ese. Sö. Lö-, Lu-, Ta-, Ti-, Dö-, Du- -lu-, -du-, -ehu, -a-ru, -a-du, -a-mödu	Iswi. Tsü-, Swa- -tsu-?. -eru?	Işwi, Şwiö. Ti-, T'. -tu-, -ti-, -şwi, -esu, -etu	Swiswi. Ti- -tu-, -ti-, -etu	Suwe. Ki-, Ci-, Ti-, C- -ki-, -ti-, -etu	Tiye. Ti-, T'. -ti-, -etu
Ye, you, your	Ine, Ini. Enyi, Nyö. Mö-, Mu-. -nyi. -mu-, -a-nu	Imwe. Mu- -mu-?. -enu	Inwi, Nwiö. Mu- -nyi. -wa- -enu	Nwinwi. Mu- -wa-. -enu	Nyuwe, Nüwe. M-, Mw-, Mi-? -enu	Nyie. Mu- -enu
They, them, their	Wö. Awa. Wa-, Va- -wa-, -a-wö, -a-mwawö	Iwö. Wa- -wa-, -a-wö	Waw, Wawa. Wa- -aw. -wa- -a-we, -a-ö	Waw. Wa- -wa-, -a-ö	Wa-dya. Wa- -wa-, -a-ö	Wa-la. Wa- -wa-, -a-ö
All This, these	-öse -cu, wu, e-u, ü-ü; a-ava, a-wa; u-fu, i-fu, e-u, ü-ü, i-ü; i-i; i-li; a-ha, a-ga; i-ki; i-şi, i-fi; i-i; i-ti, i-zi, i-tsi; u-lu; ?u-tu; a-ka; u-u, u-wu; u-ku; a-wa	-öse -i-ü; a-wa; i-u; i-i; &c.	-öse U-yu; a-wa; ü-nü; i-nu; i-ji or jiji; a-ya; i-ci; i-vi; i-nü; i-zi; ü-lü; a-ka; ü-nü; ku-nu; a-ha; u-mu	-öse U-yu; a-wa; &c., much as in Şambala	-öseni; -öse Yu-nö; wa-nö; u-nö; i-nö; di-nö; ya-nö; ki-nö; vi-nö; i-nö; zi-nö; lu-nö; (? wa-nö = Class 12); ka-nö; u-nö; ku-nö; ha-nö, ha-nu, u-mu	-öte? Yu-nö or hu-yu; wa-nö or ha-wa; &c., much as in Zigula
That, those	U-lya, u-la; va-la, va-lya, wa-la; fu-la, fu-lya, u-lya; i-la; li-la; ga-la, ha-la; ki-la; şi-la, fi-la, &c. I-tö; i-vö, i-wö; i-tö; i-yö; i-lö; i-ö; i-kiö; i-fö; i-yö; i-tö; i-lö; i-tö; i-kö; i-tö; i-kö; i-ö (17b)	-u-ya; wa-ya; u-ya; i-ya; &c.	Şü-yü; şa-wa; şü-nü; şü-nu; şi-ji; şa-ya; &c. Yu-ja; wa-ja; u-ja; i-ja; ji-ya; ya-ja; ci-ya; vi-ya; &c. Şu-yu-ja, &c. U-yö; a-wö; u-wö; i-yö; i-jö; &c. Şu-yö, yuyö; şa-wö, wawö, &c.	-da (yu-da, wa-da, u-da, &c.)	Su-yö; sa-yö; &c. Yu-dya; wa-dya; u-dya; i-dya; &c. Uyu; awö; uwö; iyö; idyö; ayö; &c.	Yu-dya; wa-dya; &c.
Bad	-bi, -bicu or -wicwa. kaşa (17c)	-icwa	-wiwi. -bada. -baya	-baya	-iha	-eha
Black... .. Female	-rusa. -iü. ñgiu -ka, -kaki, -kika. -fele (17d)	-uruhe -ka	-şize, -zize M-vyele, -vyele. -ñ-gazi. -dele, -nde. -kaza. M-buguma (for certain beasts)	-zize -nde. -vyele. -buguma	-titu -vyele, -nde. - -buguma	... -ke. M-buguma and -togöta (cattle and goats). -twanzi (humans and cattle).

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwenø 18a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20a. Nguru 20b. Ki-dwø 20c. Ki-kwøe	20d. Kim-rima (Lima)
Fierce, sharp	-seŋge. -øhi. -üi. -kyai. -awi	-wawie	-kali	-kai	-kali	...
Good ...	... -sa. -ca. -nuru	-hedi. -ca	-yedi. -tana	-edi	-edi	-jomwa
Great ...	... -nene, -ñani, a-ñana, -nini. -düe	-rwe. -baha	-kulu. -gima	-kulu	-kulu	...
Little ...	... -tutu. -nywa, -nya, -nyw. -nana	-dū. -dori	-dødø. -zihi. (yke = few)	-dødø	N-dødø, -dødø. (jece = few)	-dødø
Long, high, tall	-leše. -aša, -aca	-aca	-tali. -le	-le	N-tali; -tali	-tali
Male ...	... -ūmi, ki-ūmi. -sorø, -nserø. -buŋga (?)	-umi	-gøši. -lume	-gøsi. (-dume or -lume beasts)	-gøsi. -dume	-dume, -lume. -bulata
Old ...	... Kūø. -kūü, -kū	Kya-kala	-dala. -huzu. -šakala, -šakaru	-dala. Bw-ende	-dala (also 'hard')	...
Red ...	... -ñ-gundu. l-tandara. -ñare. Kya- motø	-røtøme	...	Ca-luŋgu-lika	-kundu	-kundu, -c-kundu
Rotten ...	... -biru. -bicu	-wøa. U-boru	-vizū	-øla (-vunda= to rot)	...	...
Short ...	... -fui. -šimba	...	-gihi, -zihi	-jihi	-guhi, -gihi	...
Sick ...	... -gorø. -ndore. -løw. -saka. -ndwari (-lwaa) (17 d)	-ilua	-tamu	-tamu	-a unyønge. -a utamu; -tamu	...
White...	... -bø. -ili. -ewa. -lyi, -lya	-ewa	-zølu (light- coloured)	-a ñala	-a ku-ñala, -izaŋgala, -ñala, -ñaza	-eupe
Above, up, on top	Huye N-døw. Kaale. Døwøka	Kayu	U-laŋga. Kena	U-laŋga	Ku-laŋga	Ku-canya
Before ...	M-bele	M-øzya	Ma-zu	Ha mi-lundi ya	...	...
Behind ...	N-uma. N-ima. Ny-uma	Ny-uma	Ny-uma	Ny-uma	Ny-uma	Ny-uma
Below, down	Si. Wa-nda. Sumbai	Mbai l-ši	Hi-ši, Ha-ši. Si	Ha-si	Si	Ha-si
Far ...	... Ku-leše. Ku-aša	Kūa. Hale	Ha-le	Ha-le	Ha-le	Ku-lali
Here ...	... I-ha. E-a. I-ya	I-ha. A-ha. Kunu	A-ha	A-ha, Ha-nu	Ha-nø	...
In, inside ...	Ki-idi. Kari	Føši. Ndeni	N-dayi. Mu, u-mu, -ni	Mw-e, -i, -ni, -mø	Kun-dani	...
Middle ...	Kahikahi. Karikari	Gati	Gati	Gatigati	Ku-gati	...
Near ...	Wa-fui	Ha-fuhi	H-ehi	H-ehi	Ha-guhi	Ha-guhi
Outside ...	N-ja. Bøw. Søta. Sa	Bw-aŋga. N-ze	Se	...	l-se, Ku-se	...
Plenty, many	-iŋgi. Foi	Fanda, -jiŋki	-iŋgi	-iŋgi	-iŋgi	...
There...	... Kulya, Kula	Kuya. Hala. A-hø	A-hø, Ha-hø, U-kø, Fu-kø	Hada. U-kø. Kuda	Ku-dya, Ha-dya, U-kø	...
Where? ...	Kahe? Ku? Kwi?	Kwi? Hiø?	Hi? Hii?	Hahi? Ahi? Kuhi?	-hø? -kø? -mø?	...

English	17. Caga, &c.	18. Pare-Gwenö 18a. C-asu	19. Sambala	19 a. Bondei	20. Zigula 20 a. Nguru 20 b. Ki-döe 20 c. Ki-kwere	20 d. Kim-rima (Lima)
No!	Ötē! Öde! Ehe!	Öbe! Hai!	...	Chūū!	N-kiö! Kaka!	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix) ¹	Si, Ci. -ku. -fö. -ndi Si, Si. Hu. Ha. (17 a). Se. Sö., Sa. (17 b)?	Si. Sa. Si, Te. (T-u- Te., Tetu, Te-m., Te-ve) (18 a)	Si, Sa. (1st pers. sing.), -ku. (Nku-), -ka, -ka-ti, -ka-mu, -ka-wa, &c. Also -ke., &c. Se-, -se- (1st pers. sing.)	...	Xa. -ki- (N-ki, &c.), -ku-, -ka, -kaki, ka-ni, -ka-wa. -se- (Ne-se, u-se-), also -hi-, -ha-	...
To	l-	l-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	-kapa. -kava	-biga	-töwa	-töwa	-töwa	-töwa
„ buy, sell	-ula. -ka	-zora. -taga	-yula. taya	-gula	-gula. -taga	-gula
„ come ...	-ja, -ca, -ša	-ca	-iza	-eza. Söw! (imp.)	-iza	-za. Idzö!
„ cut ...	-wehahö. -manyia	-tema, -temia	...	-señga. -dumula. -dwise	-señga	...
„ dance ...	-šina or -fina	-fina	-vina. -seziga	-vina	-vina. -seziga	...
„ die ...	-fa. -komeka	-fwa	-fa	-fa	-fa	-fa
„ eat ...	-la, -lya	-lya, -la	-ja	-da	-dya	...
„ give ...	-neka. -pa. -niñga, -neñga. -eleka (17 b)	-neka. -iñga, -iñka	-iñka	-iñka, -eñka	-iñka	-ha or -pa
„ go... ..	-henda. -toñga. -eda (17 b)	-yenda. -toñga	-hita. -yenda. -tamba (travel)	-hita	-genda. -hita	-hita, -pita. -genda
„ kill ...	-waha	-waya	-koma	-koma	-koma	...
„ know ...	-manya. -ici, -iši	-ici. -manya	-taila	-manya	-manya	...
„ laugh ...	-seka	-şeka	-seka	-seka	-seka	...
„ leave off, cease	-leka, -lekia	-şiga	-leka	-leka	-leka	...
„ love, want	-kunda. -ori	-furie. -kunda	-kunda	-kunda	-uñga	...
„ see ...	-wöna. -luö. -lölia	-wöna, -vöna	-öna	-öna	-kaula. -wöna. -löla	...
„ sit, remain, abide	-kää	-kaa	-kala	-kala	-ikala	-kala
„ sleep ...	-ilää. -lala. -lää	-lēē. -şinzia	-lala. -göna	-göna	-göna	...
„ stand, stop, be erect	-lyika	...	-kima	-gölöka	-kimala. -gölöka	-ima
„ steal ...	-iwa	-iwa	-bawa	-bawa	-bawa	...

¹ Chiefly by suffix in the Caga group.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN THE CAGA DIALECTS

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

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

PREFIXES, &C., IN PARE-GWENŴ DIALECTS

Very slight traces of preprefixes in Old Ki-mpale.

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

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

No preprefixes.

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

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

18. **Pare-Gwenŵ** and 18 a. **Casu** dialects are spoken in the Ugwenŵ and Mpare mountains south-south-east of Kilimanjarŵ and east of the Rufu river. There is said to be a colony of Pare-speaking Bantu settlers in Sŵnyŵ, a district on the west of Natron Lake (far to the north-west of Kilimanjarŵ); but these may belong to the Šaši group.

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

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

20. **Zigula**, 20 a. **Nguru**, 20 b. **Kidŵe**, 20 c. **Kikwere**, are spoken in the Nguru and Zigula (Uzeguha) countries south and south-west of the Lower Rufu and north of the Ušagara mountains.

20 d. **Kimrima** is spoken in the coast-strip south of the Paṅgani (Rufu) river and north of the Kiṅgani river, opposite Zanzibar Island.

¹ *Johnston in Ki-gwenŵ.*

GROUP F

THE ZANGIAN LANGUAGES

21. **Swahili** (Ki-uñguja) of Zanzibar; also Ki-hadimu or Ki-kae and Ki-ñgwozi
 21 a. Ki-mvita (of Mombasa)
 21 b. Ki-amu. (21 c and 21 d. Ki-siu or Ki-wozi and Ki-pate)
- 21 e. Ki-tikūū (or Faza-Bajun)
 21 f. Ki-wibu (Ki-mrima and Kim-gaw), and
 21 g. Ki-ñgwoje of A-ñgwoše
 22. Ši-añgazija (Great Komorow I^l.) and 22 a. Xi-nzuani (Johanna I^l.)

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), &c.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki-wozi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki-ñgwoje	22. Ši-añgazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
Adze ...	Sezow; ma+. Jeca, Yeca(H)	Sezow; ma+	Sezow	...	Šoka la-pwa. Ny-embe	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	N-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Ant ...	Cuñgu. Siafu. N-gwirw	Tuñgu. Siafu	Tuñgu. Siafu	Tuñgu. Siafu	Šuñgu	...
Ant, white (termite)	M-cwa	M-twa	M-twa	Mu-twa	U-swa	...
Arm ...	M-konw; mi-	M-konw; mi-	M-konw; mi-	M-konw; mi-	M-konw; mi-	Mu-honw
Arrow ...	M-sale; mi- C-embe; vy-embe	Wanw; ma+. C-embe; vy-embe	Wanw, I-wanw; ma-wanw. C-embe; z-embe or t-embe	I-vanw; ma- C-embe; t-embe	Tsoñga; ma+. M-omba; mi-	Sembe
Axe ...	Šoka; ma+. Mu-ndu; mi-	Šoka; ma+	Šoka; ma+	Šoka; ma-	Šoka; ma+	...
Baboon ...	Ny-ani (pl. same)	Ny-ani; ma-	I-yonda or Yonda; ma+	I-yonða; ma-	Ny-ane	...
Back ...	M-goñgw; mi- Mi-oñgw (H)	Ma-uñgw	Ma-uñgw	I-uñgw; ma-	Mu-uñgw; mi- M-tana	Di-ñgw; me-ñgw
Banana ...	M-gomba; mi- (tree). N-dizi (fruit). Ma-zu	M-gomba. N-dizi	M-gomba. I-zu; ma-zu	M-sitani (tree). I-tu; ma-tu. Ki-cwvi; ti-cwvi	N-iñga. Ri-samba; ma-	...
Beard ...	N-devu	N-devu	N-devu	N-ðevu or N-ðefu	N-devu	N-devu
Bee ...	Ny-uki	Ny-uki	Ny-wki	N-wki	Ny-uki	...
Belly ...	Tumbw; ma+. Ki-vena	Tumbw; ma+	Ma-tumbw, I-cumbw; ma-	I-cumbw; ma-	Mimba. Ma-tumbw	Imba, Mimba. Fu (22 a)
Bird ...	N-dege	Ny-uni	Ny-uni	N-wni; ny-wni	Ny-uni	Ny-unyi; zi+
Blood ...	Damu (Arab.)	Damu	Damu	Damu	Damu	...
Body ...	M-wili; mi-ili	M-wili	Ki-wiliwili; zi- or ti- Mu-ili; mi-	M-vili. Tia	M-wiri	...
Bone ...	M-fupa; mi-	M-fupa	M-fupa	M-fupa	Koñgwolw; ma+	Š-iba; z-iba. Mu-bwa; mi-
Borassus palm	M-vumw, M-vuma; mi-	M-vumw	M-tapa	M-capa	Mu-vuma?	...
Bow ...	U-ta; nyu-ta or ma-ta. U-pindi; pindi	U-ta; nyu-ta. U-pindi; pindi	U-ta; nyu-ta. U-ca; nyu-ca. M-pindi	Ki-gwe; ti-gwe. Uvu-ca; mbu-ca	U-ta. U-pinde	U-tā
Bowels ...	Ma-tumbw	Ma-tumbw	...	...	...	Ma-rumbw

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

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), &c.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki-ōzi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki-ñgōje	22. Şi-añgazija 22 a. Ni-nzuani
Egg	Yayi; ma+	Yai; ma+	Ii; ma-ii	Iñgi; ma+	R-i; ma-i	...
Elephant ...	Tembo. N-dovu (H)	N-dovu	N-dovu	N-dovu	N-embō or N-embu	...
Excrement	Ma-vi	Ma-vi	Ma-vi	Cu-bi	Ma-bvi	Ma-dzi
Eye	J-icō; ma-cō. M-bōni	J-itō; ma-tō	Itō; ma-tō	Y-itō; ma-tō	R-işō; ma-şō	Dz-itşō; ma-tşō
Face, forehead	U-sō; ny-usō	U-sō; ny-usō	U-sō; ny-usō	Vu-sō; ny-usō	U-sō; ma-sō? Pa-cenye	U-sō
Fat	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-fuca. M-ori	Ma-futa	...
Father	Baba (<i>old root</i> , Şa-)	Baba	Baba	Baba. (Şō-we = <i>thy</i> <i>father</i>). I-şe, şe; ma-işe	Vava. Şa	Baba. Ba. Hala
Fear	W-ōga. U-caji. -tişa, -tişō. Ku-tya	Ku-ca	Ku-ca	Ku-cā. Ki-cō	W-ōga	...
Finger	Ki-dōle; vi-	Ki-dōle; vi- C-anda; vy-anda	C-anda; z-anda. Ki-nwe; ti-nwe	Ki-yāā or Ki-jaa; ti-jaa	J-ala; vi-ala. Li-kōmbi	Ş-ā; <i>pl.</i> m-ā
Fire	M-ōtō; mi-ōtō	M-ōtō; mi-	M-ōtō; ny-ōtō	M-ōcō; ny-ōcō	M-ōtō	M-ōrō; m-erō
Fish	Samaki (<i>Arab.</i>)	Şamaki	N-si. I-jisi; mi-jisi	I-si. I-jisi	In-sūi	Fi; zi-fi
Foot	M-guu; mi- M-guyu (H)	Gūū; ma-gūū	Gūū; ma-gūū	I-guu; ma-	Ri-ulu; ma- M-ulu	M-dūū, Mu-ndru; mi-ndru
Forest	Mw-itu; mi-itu	Mw-itu; mi-itu	Mw-itu; nyi-itu	Mw-icu; nyi-icu	Nundu	Karō. Mpā-harō
Fowl	Kuku	Kuku	Kuku	Kuku; <i>pl. same</i> or mi-kuku ¹	Uku	Kuhu
Frog	C-ura; vi-ura	C-ua; vy-ūa	C-ua; z-ua or t-ua	C-uva-c-uva; <i>pl.</i> t-uva. t-uva	Rambe; ma+. Rume	...
Ghost	Pepō. N-jōzi. Ki-vuli	Pepō	Pepō	I-buka; ma-	...	...
Giraffe	Twiga	Tiga	Tia	Civa	...	...
Girl	Ki-jana. Ki-zinda. Mw-ali	Mw-ana-mw-ali. Kij-ana	...	Kiy-ana	Ki-simana mu-kā	...
Goat	M-buzi (<i>pl.</i> <i>same</i>)	M-buzi	M-buzi, M-butū	M-butū	M-buzi	M-buzi
„ (he)	Beberu; ma+. (Kōō la m-buzi, M-farika = <i>female</i>)	Beberu	Beberu	...	...	M-buzi n-dume (M-buzi di-şe = ♀)
God	Mu-ūñgu. Mw-enyiezi- mu-ūñgu	M-ñgu	M-uñgu	M-uñgu	Mū-luñgu	M-ūñgu. M-enyizi- mgū. Mw-ezi- m-uñgu

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

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), &c.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki- ω zi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki- \tilde{n} g ω je	22. \mathfrak{S} i- \tilde{a} ngazija 22a. Xi-nzuani
Grandparent	Babu δ . Bibi ϕ . M-zēē	Babu	Babu	Bibi	\mathfrak{S} aku. Bibi	...
Grass ...	Ny-asi. U-k ω ka. Jani; ma+	Jani; ma+. Ny-asi; ma+	Yani; ma+. Ny-ika; ma+	Iy-ani; ma-. I-gugu; ma-	Mi-ani, Miny-ani (<i>pl.</i>)	...
Ground ...	In-ci	N-ti	N-ti	N-ti	In-ti	N-si
Ground-nut	N-jugu	N-dūū	N-jugu	U-t ω k ω ; t ω k ω	...	T ω bi
Guinea-fowl	Ka \tilde{n} ga	Ka \tilde{n} ga	Ka \tilde{n} ga	Ka \tilde{n} ga	N-ka \tilde{n} ga	Ka \tilde{n} ga
Gun ...	Bunduki	Bunduki	Bunduki	Bunduki	Bonduki. Mudugwe	Buduki
Hair ...	Uny-wele; ny-wele. Ny-iwili (H)	Uny-ele	Uny-ēē	Un-ēē	Ny-uiri (21 f). Ny-uli (21 g).	Uny-ele; mi-ele. Ny-ile
Hand ...	M-k ω n ω ; mi- (Ki-ganja, Ki-ta \tilde{n} ga, K ω fi = <i>palm</i>).	M-k ω n ω ; mi-	M-k ω n ω	Mu-k ω n ω . Ki-ca \tilde{n} ga	M-k ω n ω . Canja (<i>palm</i>)	Mu-k ω n ω or Mu-h ω n ω . Sanza. Pī; ma-vi
Head ...	Ki-cwa	Ki-twa; vi-twa	Ki-twa; zi-twa	Ki-twa; ti-twa	Ki-sūa (21 f). E- \mathfrak{S} wa (21 g)	Hi-tswa or \mathfrak{S} i-tswa; <i>pl.</i> zi-tswa
Heart...	M-oy ω ; mi-oy ω or ny-oy ω . M-tima. M- ω a	M-oy ω ; mi-	M-oy ω ; ny-oy ω	M-oy ω ; ny-oy ω	Mū-tima? M-oy ω	M-uy ω or M- ω
Heel ...	Ki-fund ω ca m-gūū. Ki-sigin ω	Ki-sigin ω	Ki-sikin ω ; zi- Ki-si \tilde{n} gin ω ; ti-	Ki-si \tilde{n} gin ω ; ti-	Ki-nyunyuy	Tsinz ω ni. Koruwa
Hide ...	N-g ω zi	N-g ω zi	N-g ω zi	N-g ω bi	\mathfrak{S} ambala	N-g ω zi
Hill ...	Ki-lima	Ki-lima	Ki-lima	Ki-lima	Mu-a \tilde{n} g ω ; mi-a \tilde{n} g ω . N-drima	M-ana 'xi-lima
Hippopotamus	Ki-b ω k ω or B ω k ω . T ω mond ω	Ki-b ω k ω ; vi-	Ki-b ω k ω ; zi-	Ki-b ω k ω ; ti-	Namond ω	?
Hoe ...	Jembe or Gembe	Jembe; ma-	...	I-yembe	N-yembe	...
Honey ...	Asali ya ny-uki	Asali ya ny-uki	Asali ya ny-uki	Asali ya ny- ω ki	Ansali	...
Horn ...	Pembe; ma+	Pembe	Pembe	Pembe	Lu-nya \tilde{n} ga; <i>pl.</i> nya \tilde{n} ga	Nyo \tilde{n} ga
House...	Ny-umba	Ny-umba. J-umba; ma+	Ny-umba	N-umba	Ny-umba	Dag ω or Lag ω ; ma+ (<i>stone house</i>). Ny-umba (<i>with thatched roof</i>)
Hunger ...	N-jaa	N-dāā	N-dāā	N-daa	N-yefa	...
Husband ...	M-ume; wa-ume	M-ume	M-ūme	Mu-vuli	...	Ma-rusa
Hyena ...	Fisi. Ki- \tilde{n} gubwa (<i>spotted hyena</i>)	Fisi	Sumra; ma+. \mathfrak{S} embra; ma+. Pisi; ma-	Sumurwa. Pisi; ma+	Fizi	...
Iron ...	C-uma; vy-uma	C-uma	C-uma; z-uma or t-ūma	C-uma; t-uma	C-uma	\mathfrak{S} -uma
Island ...	Ki-siwa; vi-	Ki-siwa; vi-	Ki-siwa; zi- or ti-	Ki-siwa; ti-	Ki-sirūa. E-silwa (21 g)	...

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), &c.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki-ōzi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki-ñgōje	22. Ši-añgazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
Ivory ...	Pembe.	Pembe	Pembe	Pembe	...	...
Knee ...	Gote; ma+. Futi (H)	Gōti; ma+	Ondō; ma+	I-gonjō; ma+	Lundi; ma+	Guñgunō or Guñguni
Knife ...	Ki-su; vi-su	Ki-su; vi-su	Ki-su; zi-	Ki-su; ti-su	Ki-dzu	...
Lake ...	Ziwa. Bwawa (H)	Ziwa	...	...	N-tada or T-anda	Dzia
Leg ...	M-gūū. Mu-undi	Gūū; ma+	Guu; ma-	I-gūū; ma-	Kū-ūlu; ma-ūlu. K-ōlu; m-ōlu	M-undu
Leopard ...	Cui	Tūi	Tūi	Tuvi	Suvi	...
Lion ...	Simba	Simba	Simba	Simba	Simba	...
Lips ...	Mi-ōmō (pl.). M-dōmō, M-lōmō; mi-	M-dōmō; mi-	Mu-ōmō; mi-	Mu-ōmō; mi- I-dōmō; mi+	Mu-rōmō; mi-	Dōmō; ma-lōmō
Magic ...	U-cawi. U-gañga	U-tawi. U-gañga	U-tawi. U-gañga	U-tavi. U-gañga	U-sawi? U-gañga	...
Maize ...	Mu-hindi, Ma-hindi	Mu-hindi	Buru	Buru	...	M-rama burū
Man ...	M-tu; wa-tu	M-tu; wa-tu	M-tu; wa-tu	M-cu; wa-cu	Mu-nu; wa-nu	M-tu, Mu-tu, or Mu-ntu; wa-ntu Mu-tu-m-ūme
Man, vir. ...	M-ume. (M-vulana = a young man)	M-ūme	M-ūme. M-vule	Mu-vuli	Mu-lume	...
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	N-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	Dawa (Arab.)	Dawa	Dawa	Dava	Dawa. Tiba	...
Milk ...	Ma-ziwa	Ma-ziwa	Ziwa	Tiwa	Ma-ziwa	N-zia
Monkey ...	Kima. Tumbili.	Kima. Tumbiri	Kima. Tawau or Ki-tawau	Kima. Tawau	N-kima	...
Moon ...	Mw-ezi; mi-	Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi; ni-ezi	Mw-ebi; ni-ebi	Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi or M-ezi
Mother ...	Mama. Nina (Kiñgōzi)	Mama	Mama	Mame. Inya; Mama ma-inya	Mama	Mama, Mma. Nya
Mountain ...	M-lima; mi- Ki-ñgurima (H)	M-lima; mi-	M-lima; mi-	M-lima; mi-	Mū-añgō; mi-	M-lima, Ni-lima
Mouth ...	Ki-nywa or Ka-nwa; vi-nywa, maka-nwa	Ka-nwa; ma+	Ka-nwa; ma+	Ka-nwa; ba-nwa ¹	Ka-nywa; vi-	Ha-mwa. Ši-nwa; pl. zi-nwa. Ha-nyu
Nail (of finger or toe)	Uku-cāā; ku-caa. N-yaa (Kiñgōzi)	Uku-ca	Un-yāā; n-yāā	U-dōe; ma-dōe	Ombe (21 f). Li-kōle (21 g)	Fūū; ma-fūū. Kōfu; ziñ-kōfu
Name ...	J-ina; ma+	J-ina; ma+. D.yina; ma+	Ina; ma-ina	Y-ina; ma+	S-ina	Dz-ina
Navel ...	Ki-tōvu; vi-	Ki-tōvu; vi-	Ki-tōvu; zi- Ki-cōvu; ti-	Ki-kōvu; ti-	M-toyō	Tnttu or Kōvu Siñgō
Neck ...	Šiñgō; ma+. U-kōsi	Šiñgō; ma+	Šiñgō	Miō; pl. mi-miō	Šiñgō. Lu-kōsi	...
Night ...	U-siku; siku. (Giza = dark- ness)	U-siku; ma- (Kiza = dark- ness)	U-siku; ma-	U-siku; ma- (Kiba = darkness)	U-siku. (Kiza = darkness)	Uku. (Xidza = darkness)
Nose ...	Pua. Puya (H)	Pūa	Pua	Puva	M-ula, Inti (21 f). Pula (21 g)	M-būa or Pūa

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

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

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), &c.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki-owi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki-ŋwoje	22. Si-aŋgazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
Spirit, soul	Pepw; p'epw. Hwka, Swka. Rwkw (Arab.). Mzimu; wa-	P'epw, Pepw. Mu-zimu, M-zimu ¹	...	Mu-buka	Mu-zimw	...
Star	Ny-ōta	Ny-ōta	Ny-ōta	N-ōca	N-ondwa (21f). M-tadwa (21g)	Ny-ora, Ny-urra (22a) Tsimbw
Stick	Fimbw. Goŋw. U-fitw	Fimbw	Simbw	U-simbw	...	...
Stone... ..	Ji-we; ma-we. M-bwe.	Ji-we; ma-we. Dy-iwe	I-we; ma-we	Iji-we; maji-we	Ri-we; ma-we	Buī; ma-we
Stool	Ki-ti	Ki-ti	Ki-ti	Ki-ci	Ki-ti	Xi-ri
Sun	Jua; ma+	Jua; ma+. Dyna	Yua; ma+	Yuva; ma+	N-yūa, Jua	I-dzua or Zua
Tail	M-kia; mi-kia	M-kia	M-kia	M-kiya; mi-	Ru-kira	...
Tear	Cozi; ma+	Tozi; ma+	Tozi; ma+	I-tōbi; ma-	Tsozi; ma+	Ma-tsozi (pl.)
Testicles ...	Pumbu; ma+. Tambwa	Pumbu; ma+	Kende; ma+	I-kende; ma-	...	Pumbw. Qense or Konnezi
Thief	Mw-ivi; w-evi. Mw-izi; w-ezi	Mw-ivi; w-evi	Mw-izi; w-ezi. Mw-ibi; w-ibi	Mw-ibi; v-ibi	Mu-ivi; w-evi	...
Thigh... ..	Paja or U-paja. Ki-wew	U-paja	Ki-wew; zi-wew or ti-wew	Ki-wew; ti-wew	Paja	Paja
Thing... ..	Ki-tu; vi-tu. J-ambw; m-ambw	Ki-tu; vi-tu	Ki-tu; zi-tu or ti-tu	Ki-cu; ti-cu	Ki-nu. (C-uma = <i>property</i>)	Si-ntu; zi-ntu
Thorn	Mw-iba; mi-iba	Mw-iba	Mw-iva, Mw-iva	Mw-iva	...	...
Tobacco ...	Tumbakw	Tumbakw	Tumbakw	Tumbakw	Tumbakw	...
To-day	Lew	Lew	Yew	Ew	Lelw, Rerw, Reru	Lew
Toe	Ki-dwle ca m-gūū	Ki-dwle ca gūū	C-anda ca guu. Ki-nwe ca guu	Ki-yaa ca i-gu	...	Š-aya ša m-dūū
To-morrow	Kešw U-nju (Kipemba).	Kešw	Kešw	Kešw	Ma-tsesu	...
„ the day after	Kešw-ku-twa. M-tondw	M-tondw	M-tondw	M-condw	M-tondw	...
Tongue	U-limi; n-dimi. Ki-dimi (H)	U-limi	U-limi	U-limi	Ru-rimi, Lu-rimi	U-limi; n-dimi
Tooth... ..	J-inw; m-enw	J-inw or Dy-inw; m-enw	Inw; m-enw. Y-enw or Enw; m-enw	I-enyw; m-enyw	R-inw or R-inu; m-enw	Dz-inyw; ma-nyw
Town... ..	M-ji; mi-ji. Kiji-ji; viji-ji	M-ji; mi-ji. Kiji-ji	Mu-i; mi-i. Kiji-yi	Mū-yi; mi-yi	Mu-dī (21 g).	M-ji
Tree	M-ti; mi-ti	M-ti; mi-ti	M-ti, M-ci	Mū-ci; mi-ci	Mū-ti	Mw-iri, Mu-rrw or Mo-ri; pl. mi-ri
Twins	Paca; ma+. M-siwanda (H)	Pata; ma+	Pata; pata- pata	Pata; pata- pata	Ri-paša; ma+	...
Urine... ..	M-kwōw	M-kwōw	M-koyw. Bau	Ma-nne	Mi-kwōw	Kwōw
Vein	M-šipa; mi-	M-šipa	M-šipa	M-šipa	Mū-šipa, Mū-sipe	...

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

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), &c.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki-wozi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki-ñgwoje	22. Si-angazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
War	Vi-ta	Vi-ta	Zi-ta or Ti-ta	Ti-ca	Kondw. Vi-ta	Huana
Water	Ma-ji	Ma-dyi	Ma-i	Ma-yi	Ma-zi, Ma-ji	Ma-ji or Ma-zyi. Ma-se (22 a) N-dzitso
Well, source	Ki-sima	Ki-sima	...	...	...	N-dzitso
White man	M-zuñgu	M-zuñgu	M-zuñgu	M-tuñgu	Mü-zuñgwe	...
Wife	Mw-ana, Nana (distinct from 'child', means 'mistress of household'). M-ke; wa-ke	M-ke; wa-ke	M-ke	Mu-ke	Mu-kā	Mu-haza. M-se
Wind	U-pepwo; p'epwo	U-pepwo	U-pepwo	U-pepwo	M-epwo (21 f)	M-bevwo, Peva or Pevwo M-gañga
Witch... ..	M-cawi; wa-	M-tawi	M-tawi	M-tavi	M-psawi (21 f)	M-gañga
Witchcraft	U-cawi. U-añga	U-tawi	U-tawi	U-tavi	U-sawi	...
Woman	Mw-ana-m-ke. M-ke; wa-ke	Mw-ana-m-ke	M-tu-m-ke or M-cu-m-ke	M-cu mu-ke; wa-cu-wa-ke	Mu-kā	M-rū-m-se, M-tu-m-se; pl. wa-ntu-wa-se
Womb	M-ji. Tumbw la u-zazi. Mimba	Tumbw la u-zazi	Ma-tumbw ya u-bati	I-cumbw la ku-baa	Mimba	...
Wood (fire- wood)	U-kuni; kuni	U-kuni	U-kuni	U-kuni	Ru-kuni	...
Yam	Ki-azi ki-kūū. Jimbi; ma+	Ki-azi ki-kūū	Ki-azi ki-kūū	Ki-abi ki-kūū	...	Xi-azi
Year	Mw-aka; mi-	Mw-aka; mi-	Mw-aka	Mw-aka; ni-	Mw-aka; mi-	M-sa or Mu-āha
Yesterday	Jana. Juzi (day before)	Dyana	Yana	I-yana	Dz-ana, I-jana. I-juzi (day before)	Vw-zana. Vw-zuzi
Zebra... ..	Punda mi-lia	Punda mi-lia	Punda mi-lia	Punda mi-lia	...	...
One	-mwoja. Mōsi	-mwoja. -mōsi	-mwoya. Mw-anda	-mwoya. Mw-anda	-mwoya, -mwoja. Mōzi	Monsi, Mōdze Mundzi. Mwoza, Mwoša
Two	-wili, -bili, -wiri	-bili, -wili, -pili	-bili, -wili, -pili	-bili, -vili, -pili	-biri, -viri	-bili, -ili
Three	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu	-cacu	-tatu. N-atu	-taru, -raru
Four	-nne	-nne	-nne	-nne	-ne	-nne. Nai
Five	-tanw	-tanw	-tanw	-tauw	-tanu, -lanu	-sanw, -tsanw. -dzanvu
Six	Sita (Arab.). M-tandatu	Sita	Sita	Sita	M-tandatu. Sita	N-tandaru
Seven... ..	Sabāa (Arab.). M-fuñgate	Sabāa	Saba	Saba	M-fuñgate. Sāba	M-fukari or -kare
Eight	-nane	Nane, -nane	-nane	-nane	-nane	Nane
Nine	Kenda	Kenda	Kenda	I-kenda	Kenda	Sendā, Xenda, N-šinda
Ten	Kumi. Mü-oñgwo; mi-oñgwo	Kumi	-kumi. Mu-oñgwo	-kumi	-kumi	Kumi; ma-ñgumi
Eleven	Kumi na mwoja	Kumi na mwoja	Kumi na mwoya	Kumi na mwoya	Kumi na mwozi	Kumi na mwoza

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

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

English	21. Swahili (Ki-hadimu (H), &c.)	21 a. Ki-mvita	21 b. Ki-amu 21 c. Ki-ōzi 21 d. Ki-pate	21 e. Ki-tikūū	21 f. Ki-wibu 21 g. Ki-ñgwoje	22. Ši-añgazija 22 a. Xi-nzuani
All	-ōte. Pia	-ōte	-ōte	-ōte	Pia. Apa- (Apawa?)	-onji
This, these	Hu-yu; ha-wa; hū-ū; hi-i; hi-li; ha-ya; hi-ki; hi-vi; hi-i (si-i) ¹ ; hi-zi; hū-ū; hū-ū; hu-ku; ha-pa; hu-mu	Hu-yu; ha-wa; &c.	Hu-yu, &c.	Hū-ū; ha-wa; &c.	A. (a-yo; a-wa; a-u; a-i; a-ri; a-ya; a-ci; a-vi; &c.)	-nu (u-nu, wa-nu, &c.)
That, those	Hu-yo; ha-ō; hu-ō; hi-yo; hi-lō; ha-yo; hi-cō; hi-vyo; hi-yo; hi-zo; hu-ō; hu-ō; hu-kō; ha-pō; hu-mō Yu-le; wa-le; u-le; i-le; li-le; ya-le; ki-le (ci-le); vi-le; i-le; zi-le; u-le; u-le; ku-le; pa-le; m-le	Hu-yu; ha-ō; &c.	Ho-yo, &c.	Hō-ō; ha-ō; &c.	... ... -re (l-re; wa-re; u-re; i-re; ri-re; ya-re; ci-re; vi-re; &c.)	... ... -le (u-le, wa-le, i-le, ši-le, &c.)
Bad	-baya, -bāā	-baya. -bō-vu	-ō-vu	-ō-vu	-i (Mū-i). si ñg-ema	-wii, -bi
Black	-ēusi	-eūsi	-eūsi	-eūsi	-erufi	-udu, M-udu
Female	-ke. -kōō	-ke. -a ki-ke	-ke	-ke	-kā	-še
Fierce, sharp	-kali	-kali	-kali	-kali	-kari	...
Good	-ema; -zuri. -tō	-ema	-ema	-ema	-ema	-ema
Great	Bora. -kūū. -kubwa. -nene	-kūū. -kubwa	-kūū	-kuru	-kulu	Bua-fu. Dibave
Little	-dōgō. -cace	-dōgō	-tōtō, -cōcō	-dōda. -titi	-tōtō. -pusu. -aba (<i>few</i>)	-titi. Ka, Ga- (<i>as prefix</i>). -ñkinyi
Long	-re-fu	-re-fu	-re, -re-fu	-re-fu	...	...
Male	-ume, -dume	-ume. -aki-ume	-ume	-vuli	-lume	-ūme, -dūme
Old	-kukūū. -zēē	-zee. -kukūū	-zee, -bee. -kukūū	-bee. -bima. -kukūū	-vē-re. -sē or -zee	-kūhu
Red	-ekundu	-ekundu	-ekundu	-ehundu	-eūndu	-kundu
Rotten	-ō-vu, -bō-vu	-ō-vu, -bō-vu	-ōvu	-ōvu	-bvunda	...
Short	-fupi	-fupi	-fupi	-fupi	...	...
Sick	-gonjwa. -weli	-wefe. gonjwa	-we, -dwe	-we	-lwala	-ade, mu-ade
White	-ēū-pe	-eu-pe	-eu-pe	-eu-pe	-elu-pa	-jeu. -eu
Above, up, on top	Jūū	Juu or Dyuu	Yūū	I-yūū	Julu	U-zyu or Dzu
Before	Mbele	Mbele	Mbēē	Mbēē	Mbele	Mbele
Behind	Ny-uma	Ny-uma	Ny-uma	Kwan-ima	Ny-uma	M-eñgō-ni

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

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

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN THE SWAHILI DIALECTS

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

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN ŠI-ANGAZIJA, &c.

No preprefixes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP G

THE USAGARA-UGŌGŌ LANGUAGES

23. Dzalamŋ
 23 a. Kami. 23 b. Ki-xutu.
 23 c. Ki-ruguru
 24-24 b. Kaguru (Northern Sagara)¹
- 24 c-g. Southern Sagara *dialects*¹
 25. Gŋgŋ
 26. Irañgi. 26 a. Kiumbergwe

English	23. Dzalamŋ	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. ¹ Kaguru <i>and</i> Northern Sagara	24 c-g. ¹ Southern Sagara	25. Gŋgŋ	26. Irañgi 26 a. Ki- umbergwe
Adze	Temŋ. N-hemŋ	N-hemŋ	N-temŋ. Ci-widzŋ	N-temŋ	N-temŋ	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama; <i>pl.</i> dziny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Ant	Mi-gege (<i>pl.</i>). N-humbi- humbi	Cia. Nŋonyŋ	Siafu. I-fulafu. Suñgusuñgu. N-tiñgi. Cuñgu	...	Ny-uñgu	Ny-ereri
Ant, white (termite)	Mu-swa	Geñhe; ma-geñhe	Mu-swa	...	M-mehe <i>or</i> Mu-mehe. Ki-swa; vi-swa	Mu-swa
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm	M-kŋŋŋ; mi-	Mu-kŋŋŋ; mi- M-wŋkŋ; mi-	M-kŋŋŋ; mi-	Mw-ŋkŋ	Mw-ŋkŋ; mi-	Twaliti
Arrow	M-sale?	Lu-hŋte. M-dumka	Mu-vi. I-sagi. Lu-ŋŋbeta	...	Soñga	M-ũi <i>or</i> Mw-ũi; mi-wũi
Axe	ŋŋka	Wagŋ; ma+	Ci-widzŋ. N-temŋ. Señgu	Heñguŋ	Señguŋ	C-aria, Caha
Baboon	Di-kŋkŋ	...	Ny-ani	...	Ny-ani	N-jai. Tũi
Back	M-goñguŋ; mi-	M-goñguŋ	M-goñguŋ; mi-	...	Mu-goñguŋ; mi-	Lekele
Banana	Nŋŋŋ; mi-khŋŋŋ. M-zuzu	Nŋŋŋ. (M-gomba = <i>tree</i>)	N-xŋ. (Bŋkŋ <i>or</i> Di-bŋkŋ = <i>tree</i>)	...	Tŋke; ma+. N-dizi	N-dizi
Beard	N-debvu	N-debfu	Ki-devu <i>or</i> Lu-levu	N-devu	N-devu	N-dedu
Bee	N-yuki	N-yũki	N-juki	N-zuki	N-zuki	N-yuki
Belly	Mu-nda	I-nda. Mdā. Tumbŋ	Ku-nda, Mu-nda, I-nda. I-tumbu. I-sile	Tumbŋ; ma+. I-nda; <i>pl.</i> nyi-nda, mai-nda	Tumbu; ma+. I-nda; ma-da	Guvia
Bird	N-dege; dzin-dege	N-dege	I-dege; ma-	N-dege	N-dege	Zŋdie. N-deē
Blood	M-lŋpa	M-lŋpa	Sakami; ma+	Sakami	Sakami	Sāgami
Body	M-wili	...	M-tufi	Ku-wiliwili	M-wiri <i>or</i> Ki-wiliwili	...
Bone ... ..	...	Guha	I-guha	I-fupa	I-fupa; ma-	...
Borassus palm	...	M-vuma <i>or</i> M-vumŋ	...	...	...	...
Bow	U-pinde. U-ta. Wañga	U-pinde	N-tā <i>or</i> U-ta; <i>pl.</i> mi-tā	U-pindi	Pindi. U-kunje	...

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

English	23. Dzalamo	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gwgo	26. Iraŋgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
Bowels ...	Tupe; ma +	Ma-tumbo	Ma-tumbu. (U-fu = <i>sto- mach of oxen</i>)	...	Ma-tumbu	...
Brains ...	U-ɽɽo	U-boŋgo	Ca-oŋgo; vya-	Uw-oŋgo; ma-	...	...
Breast (man's)	Mbaga. M-ha-mbaga; mi-	Ma-mbaga	Ci-fa	...	Pa-mbaga	Ki-kua
Breast (woman's)	Mipa-mbaga. Ma-tombɔ (<i>pl.</i>)	Tombɔ; ma +	l-tombɔ; ma-	Tombɔ; ma-	Ma-tombɔ	I-tombɔ; ma- Ma-jororo. Ma-susu
Brother ...	Kaka. M-kulu. M-dɔdɔ. M-zuanda. N-dugu (<i>rela- tion</i>)	N-dugu. Magati. Se-gulu	M-dugu; wa- Mw-ene-tu. M-vuna	N-dugu. M-kulu. M-dɔdɔ waŋgu. I-lumbu	N-dugu. Lumbu	Lumbu. N-dūū
Buffalo ...	Tupa; ma +	...	M-bɔgo	M-bɔgo	M-bɔgo	...
Bull ...	M-nhufi. Bebelu	N-ombe n-dume. Seŋa m-bigalɔ (23 b)	N-xambaku	I-seŋa i-lume. N-zeku. Khambaku	N-jeku. Kambaku. ? Kabakɔ	M-jeku ...
Buttocks ...	Lu-kundu	Dakɔ; ma +	l-takɔ; ma-	Ma-dakɔ	I-dakɔ; ma-	Ma-takɔ
Canoe ...	M-humbwi	Mu-humbwi	I-ɽɽɔ	...	...	M-tumbi
Cat ...	Nyao	M-nyao	Nyao. I-tulwa	...	Nyao	Nyau
Charcoal ...	...	...	Li-kala; ma-	...	Ma-kala	Ma-kala
Chief ...	N-dewa	M-dema. Jumbe. (M-dewa = <i>interpreter</i>)	Mn-dewa <i>or</i> M-gɔsi	...	M-teme	M-temi. M-suŋgati (26 a)
Child ...	Mw-ana. M-dɔdɔ	Ciŋ-keli; viŋ- Mw-ana. Gu-ũdila; ma-undila (23 b)	C-ana; vy-ana. Ci-ali; vi- M-dɔdɔ. C-aniki; vy-	Mw-ana. M-dɔdɔ	Mw-ana. M-dɔdɔ. Ki-dzererɔ	Mw-ana m-dudia
Cloth ...	N-guwo; zi +	N-guwo	Mw-enda. Lū-ke	...	Mw-enda	Lu-enda; mi-enda <i>or</i> ny-enda. N-gwana
Cold ...	Behɔ	M-behɔ. Bfega	M-behɔ. Ny-ɔba	...	M-behɔ	Talala
Country ...	I-si	I-si	I-si; zi-si. Ki-ruŋga	...	I-si	I-si
Cow ...	N-ombe. M-buguma	N-ombe m-buguma. Seŋa m-twanzi (23 b)	M-buguma ya n-ombe	...	N-ombe. M-buguma ya n-ombe	N-ombe iŋki
Crocodile ...	Mw-ena	M-buru	...	...	Mamba	Mamba
Day ...	Siku. Um-ūsi; imi-si	Mu-si. Siku. M-canya	I-juu. Mu-giŋgo	...	Kiɽɽ <i>or</i> C-irɔ. Ki-ŋguru	Siku. Mu-si
Devil, evil spirit	Kuŋgu <i>or</i> Di-kuŋgu; ma-	I-dzimu; ma-	I-si-ntu i-kulu. I-sɔka; ma +. I-zimu	I-kuŋga (24 c)	Mu-zimu	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	M-gaŋga, N-gaŋga, M-lagula, M-laguzi	M-gaŋga. M-lagutsi	M-gaŋga	...	Mu-gaŋga	Mū-aŋga

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Dog	M-bwa. Ki-bwa	Im-bwa, Yum-bwa, Jim-bwa	I-bwa <i>or</i> Di-bwa. Dinyam-bwa; manyam- Suku	Mnyam-bwa. Nyaka-bwa. Di-bwa; ma-	Mnyam-bwa, Im-bwa, Di-bwa	Kuli
Donkey	N-dɔgɔwe. Ki-hoŋgwe	N-dɔgɔwe; ma-	N-dɔgɔwe	N-dɔgɔwe	N-dɔgɔwe	N-dakwi
Door	Lu-ivi; ny-ivi	M-laŋgɔ	Lu-iji; ma- M-laŋgɔ	...	Mu-laŋgɔ	Mu-riaŋgɔ
Dream	N-dɔzi	...	N-jɔzi	...	...	...
Drum	Gombɔ. Iŋ-gɔma; ziŋ-gɔma	N-gɔma	N-gɔma	...	N-gɔma	M-ina
Ear	Gu-twi; ma-twi, gama-twi	Nghu-twe <i>or</i> Gu-twi; magu-twi	Iu-twe; ma-	I-sikidza; ma- Igu-twe; ma-	Igu-twe, Iku-tu; ma-	Ku-tu; ma-tu
Egg	Fiŋga; gama+	Fiŋga; ma+	I-tagi; ma-	...	I-gaŋkha <i>or</i> Gaŋga; ma+	Ya-i; ma-i
Elephant	N-hembɔ	N-hembɔ	N-thembɔ	...	N-zɔfu <i>or</i> N-dembɔ	N-jɔu
Excrement	Ma-vi	Ma-ve	Ma-vi	...	Ma-vi	...
Eye	S-isɔ; m-esɔ	Neŋge; ma+ <i>and</i> dzi. Z-isɔ <i>or</i> L-isɔ; m-esɔ	I-gisɔ; ma-gisɔ. D-isɔ; m-esɔ	Z-ihɔ; m-ehɔ. Iz-ihɔ; m-esɔ	Z-isɔ, L-isɔ; m-esɔ	R-isɔ; m-isɔ
Face, forehead	Ki-aŋga	Ci-haŋga	Fumda? Ki-haŋga?	N-dɔsi; ma-dɔsi	U-su. Kum-esɔ. M-esɔ ma-jeti	N-gurirɔ
Fat, oil	Gama-vuta <i>or</i> Ma-vuta. U-ɔɔɔɔ	Ma-bvuta	Ma-futa	...	Ma-futa	Ma-kuta
Father	Tata, Thatha	Baba. Tate	Baba	Tata	Sɔga. Baba. Kɔlori	Nani. Nanikɔ. M-sedia. Tata
Fear	Di-wɔga, Wɔga	...	Wɔga	...	Mɔga? Wɔga?	...
Finger	Ki-dɔle. C-anda. Gumba	Ci-dɔle; pi-dɔle. Z-ala	Ki-dɔle; ci-	I-dɔ'e	K-ala. Ki-dɔle	C-ala; vy-ala
Fire	Um-ɔtɔ	M-ɔtɔ	M-ɔtɔ	M-ɔtɔ	M-ɔtɔ. Ma-wāā	Kau. M-ɔtɔ
Fish	Somba	Somba	I-jɔka dya mē-dji	...	Comba, Somba	Somba
Foot	M-gulu; mi-	M-gulu. Lu-ayɔ	M-gulu; mi- I-jayɔ; n-jayɔ	...	Mu-gulu. Ki-gere	I-gulu
Forest	Di-hulɔ, Umu-hulɔ. M-bagɔ	Mu-hulɔ	M-bagu	M-bagu	M-bagu. I-saka. Mu-ceme	I-saki
Fowl	Iŋ-guku <i>or</i> Iŋ-huku	Nuku	N-xuxu	...	N-kuku <i>or</i> N-kuŋkhu	Kuku
Frog	M-bula; mi-	Butwa; ma+	Bula; ma+	...	...	C-ura; vy-ura
Ghost	M-zimu. Kinya-mkela. Mu-luŋgu; mi-	M-zimu	M-yefu. Mū-ye	...	Mu-tima?	...
Giraffe	N-hwiga	Twiga	N-dwiga	...	N-twiga	Tuia

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Girl	M-twanzi. Ki-gwoli	Ci-gole, Mw-ana ci-gole	M-dere. Ki-gwoli	Mu-hinza	Ki-hinza. Mu-togwo	Mu-hinja. Mw-ari
Goat	M-hene, M-pene	M-pheni. M-peeni (23 b)	M-pēeni	M-peeni	M-peeni. M-buri. Mu-togwo-ta ♀	M-buli
„ (he) ... ..	...	M-vulata. (M.togota = <i>female</i>)	Fulata. Togota ♀	I-fulata, M-vulata. M-buguma. N-gadata ♀	M-vulata	M-buzi mu-lume
God	Mu-luñgu; mi- Mw-uñgu	Mu-luñgu. M-vula (23 b) (= <i>rain</i>)	Mu-luñgu. M-balwo. C-omi	Mu-luñgu ...	Mu-luñgu. Mu-tari	Balalwo. Mu-luñgu, M-uñgu
Grandparent	Se-kulu	Se-kulu	Kuku. Magow; wama- (♀)	...	Yiya ♂, Babu ♂	Baba. Mamei
Grass	Mi-jani (<i>pl.</i>)	M-gina. Ma-bagwo	Mny-ari. N-yuju	...	Ma-hanza	I-sambi
Ground	I-si	I-si	I-si	...	A-si	I-si. N-si
Ground-nut	N-zūgū. N-halañga	...	...	...	N-zugudu	...
Guinea-fowl	N-hañga	N-hañga	...	...	Kañga	...
Gun	Bunduki	Futi	Bundiki	...	Bunduki	...
Hair	Im-vili; zim-	Lu-vili; ma-vili	Lu-vili; n-juile	Lu-vuile; ma-vuile <i>or</i> m-vuile	Lu-vuile; m-vuile. M-viri	Lu-guwati. Ny-weri
Hand	M-kowwo. Di-ganza. Ki-limbili; vi-	Mw-owwo. Ganza	M-kowwo. Mw-owwo. I-ganji	...	Mw-owwo. Ganza <i>or</i> Ganya	Twaliti. Mu-kowwo
Head	Di-twi; gama-twi	Li-twe <i>or</i> Di-twi	Di-twe <i>or</i> I-twe; ma-twe	Mu-twe	Mu-twe	Baiti. Mu-twe
Heart	M-oywo	M-oywo	M-tima. M-oywo	...	Mu-toga	Kolwo. M-oywo
Heel	Ki-siginywo; vi-	Ki-segēyu	Ki-sinyagiro	...	M-katalwo	...
Hide	Kwembe	Li-kwembe; ma-	N-kiñwo	...	N-ciñwo	Mo-mberu. N-diri
Hill	Ki-goñwo	I-tunda. Lu-goñwo <i>or</i> I-goñwo	Lu-kwilwo; ma-	I-tunda	I-tunda. Ki-goñwo	...
Hippopotamus	Ki-boñhw. Towmondwo	N-howmondwo	M-towmondwo; ma-	...	Towmondwo	...
Hoe	Di-gembe; ma-	Gembe; ma +	Li-yumbe. I-sire	...	I-sile	I-sere
Honey	Uki, W-uki	...	Uki	...	Uci	Ūki
Horn	N-hembe	M-hembe	M-pembe (? M-pombe)	...	Li-embe	...
House... ..	U-kaye, Kaya. C-añga; vi- Ki-banda <i>or</i> P-wanda, N-ganda, N-anda	N-anda. Ny-umba (23 b)	N-umba, Ny-umba; zi+. N-anda. Mu-kwala. Ki-banda	N-anda, Ny-anda. Ny-umba	N-anda. Ny-umba. Ci-banda	N-khambi. Ny-umba- culwo
Hunger	N-zala	N-zala	Cumbi	...	N-zala. M-kombe	N-jala
Husband	M-kazanwo. M-bigalwo	M-kasana	M-lume	M-zererwo	M-umi	Mu-lume
Hyena	N-dula	Hobwe. Bau. M-dula	I-fisi, I-fisi	...	M-visi. Biti	Pici

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Iron	C-uma	C-uma	C-uma, Ci-boŋgi. N-dopw	C-uma	C-uma	Lu-bvula, I-sanyeŋge
Island... ..	Sōlō <i>or</i> Di-sōlō; ma-	I-riwa
Ivory	N-hembe	M-hembe	N-thembw	...	Lu-bali	Lw-hembe
Knee	Vindi; ma+	Funda; ma+	Figameru	...	Gose	K-iru (26a)
Knife	Mw-ele	Mage. Mw-ere	Ki-magi. Nereza	...	Mw-ere. Maje	L-uṣu; ny-uṣu. L-ufyu; ny-ufyu
Lake	Lamba	...	I-lamba. I-siwa	...	I-ramba	Lawa
Leg	Di-gulu. Ki-gonhō; vi-	Li-gulu; ma-	M-gulu; mi-	M-gulu; mi-	Mu-gulu; mi-	Kulu; mi-ulu. I-gulu; ma-
Leopard ...	Duma; ma+	Duma	Gui; ma+. Duma	...	N-sui. Duma	Suwi
Lion	Simba. N-gōdōmi	Simba	Nya-lōpala. I-simba	...	Simba. Nya-lōpala. Nya-tuni	Simba
Lips	M-lōmō; mi-	Mi-lōmō (<i>pl.</i>)	M-lēmō; mi-	...	Ma-lōmō	Ma-lōmō
Magic... ..	U-gaŋga	U-gaŋga	U-gaŋga	...	U-wai	U-wai
Maize	Mu-hindi	Ma-hindi	I-tama <i>or</i> U-tama	...	Mu-hindi	Mu-hindi
Man	Umu-nhu, Imu-nhu, Mu-nhu; wa-nhu	Mu-nhu; wa-nhu	Mu-nhu	Mu-nhu; wa- Mu-lume	Mu-nhu <i>or</i> Mu-ntu	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu
Man, vir. ...	Mu-lume. M-bigalō	M-lume. M-bigalō	M-gōsi. M-lume	...	Mu-dimi. Mu-gōsi. M-zererō	Mu-dimi. Mu-lume
Meat	Iny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ny-ama	...
Medicine ...	I-dawa	Mu-gōda	Mu-ti. M-gōda	...	...	M-wōda
Milk	Ma-bisi (?)	M-ere, m-ele (ga ũ-ombe)	M-eli; ma-eli. (Ku-kama = <i>verb</i>)	...	M-eri	...
Monkey ...	...	...	Tumbili. Kima	...	Gediŋgwa	Taha
Moon	Mw-ezi	Mw-edzi. M-leŋge	Mw-ezi. M-leŋgi. M-luŋga	...	Mw-ezi. M-leŋge	M-leŋge. Mw-eri
Mother ...	Mamō	Wenye, M-wenye. Mama. (I-nyō = <i>va- gina</i>)	Maū, Waū. N-gina, N-yina.	...	Yaya <i>or</i> Yiya	Ihyō, Iyō. Mawe (26 a)
Mountain ...	Ki-lima	Gōŋw	Lu-kwilō. I-tunda; ma-	...	I-tunda	Lufu
Mouth ...	M-lōmō	M-lōmō	M-lōmō; mi-	Mu-lōmō, M-dōmō	Mu-lōmō. Ku-mwa. Ma-laka	Dida
Nail (of finger or toe)	Iñ-hombe; zi-	N-hombe	I-kombi. J-era	...	Kombe. Zala	Ci-riri
Name	Tagwa <i>or</i> Taŋgwa, Di-tagwa	Twaga	I-sina. I-tagwa	I-tagwa	I-tagwa	I-rina
Navel... ..	Di-kuvu	Kubfu. Ci-nena	Tudūw	...	Mu-kuvu	...

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Neck	Siŋwo? U-gwosi	Siŋwo	Siŋwo	...	N-gwozi. Siŋwo	I-kiŋwo
Night	I-kilwo. (Dziza = darkness)	C-irwo. U-siku	Kilwo, Cilwo. (Lu-isa dark- ness)	...	K-irwo or C-iru	U-ciku. Ny-wowo. (Ki-lulya = darkness)
Nose	M-hula	Im-pula; zim- M-hula; zim-	M-pula; ma-	M-pula	M-pula	Saiti; ma-saiti. Pula
Oil palm ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ox	N-ombe	N-ombe. Seŋga; ma+	N-ombe. N-dafu	N-ombe. Seŋga; ma+. N-koŋwo	N-ombe	Palala. N-dafu. N-gombe
Paddle	N-hafi	...	...	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	U-gimbi. Tembwo. N-gema	U-gema. M-baali, Tembwo	U-gema. U-gimbi	...	Ma-luswo	I-ruswo; ma- Nywu
Parrot ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penis	M-bwo. Mw-azi	Temua	...	...	...	M-bwo
Pig	M-tumbi. In-guluwe	M-tumbi	N-gume. N-guruwe	...	N-gubi	...
Pigeon	N-ziwa	N-ziwa. Huwa	N-jiwa	N-dziwa	N-ziwa	...
Place	Ha-nhu	Ha-nhu	Ha-nhu, Ha-ntu	...	Ma-bala	Ha-ntu. Ma-hare
Rain	Im-vula	M-vula	M-vula	M-vula	M-vula. Twnya	M-bula
Rat	M-huku. M-bewa	M-bewa	M-buku	...	M-bewa	Puku
Rhinoceros	M-tupa; mi-	Faru	M-phera; ma-	...	...	M-pera
River	Lu-anda	Mu-tsanda, Ci-tsanda. Lu-anda	Lu-koŋwo. Lu-anda	...	Lueŋga. Kwoŋwo. M-oŋwo	Mu-vulo
Road	N-dzila. Di-kondwo	N-zila	N-gila	...	N-zira	...
Salt	M-kele. Ny-humvi	Mu-nywo	Mu-nyu	...	Mw-inu	Saŋgaswo
Shame	Ki-nyala	Ci-nyala	Soni	Soni	Soni	Soni
Sheep	N-hondwo	N-hwo. N-ondorwo	N-khwo or Xwo	...	N-khwo. Nkorwo	Mu-ndi
Shield	Ki-kidwo	N-guluma	N-gula	...	N-gula	...
Shoulder	Yega; mi-ega	Yega; m-ega	Yega; ma+	...	I-wega; ma-	...
Sister	Lumbu. Di-lumbu	Lumbu; ma+	Lumbu	Mu-hadza; wa- Lumbu; ma+	Mw-elumbu	Lumbu. N-dugwe
Skin	Kwembe	Li-kwembe	Li-kwembe?	...	N-kuli	...
Sky	U-laŋga	...	U-laŋga. Vunde	...	Vunde. W-alo	...
Slave	M-tumwa. M-fugwa. M-piŋga q	M-fugwa. M-tumwa. M-piŋga q	M-fugwa	M-fugwa. M-phaŋgu	Mu-lelwa. M-fugwa	M-terewa. M-rerwa. M-siŋga; wa- M-tumba
Sleep	U-tulwo	U-tulwo. Noŋwo. (N-dalwo = sleeping-place)	Sinzira	...
Smoke	Di-osi	Y-osi	M-osi or Di-osi	...	Li-osi, Y-osi	...

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Snake... ..	N-zoka	Zoka; ma+. N-zoka	Nj-oka <i>or</i> Ny-oka. Pili. Ci-hililya	...	Zoka	Ny-oka
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana. M-hale	M-soñgwo. Mw-ana. Ka-bigalo, M-bigalo	Mw-ana. C-ana. Ci-lume. Mw-aniki	Mw-ana. Mu-dimi. Ki-soñgwo. K-ana; <i>pl.</i> tw-ana	Mw-ana m-lume. Ki-zererwo	Mw-ana. Mu-tawana
Song	Lu-ila; ny-ila	Ci-goma. Lu-imbwo (?)	Lu-imbwo; ma+	...	U-imbwo	...
Spear... ..	M-goha	M-goha	Mu-guha	...	M-goha. I-tari	I-jimu; ma-
Spirit, soul	Um-oywo. M-zimu. Im-behwo	Um-oywo. Ki-dia Kinya-mkera	Mu-zimu	...	Mu-zimu	M-oywo
Star	Tondwo <i>or</i> N-hondwo. N-hilu	N-tondwo	My-erezi; zi+	N-tondwe	Ny-eredzi. N-tondwa	N-tondwe
Stick	N-hota; mi-khota	I-bika? M-biviri	I-bike; ma- M-phandwo; ma-	N-xwekw. Mu-kwati	I-biki. Komi	M-rañga
Stone	Di-bwe; ma-bwe. U-bwe; gama-bwe	I-bwe; ma-bwe	I-we <i>or</i> Di-bwe	...	I-bwe; ma-bwe	I-we; ma-we
Stool	Ki-goda	Ki-goda, Ci-goda	Ci-goda, Li-goda	...	Ki-goda	...
Sun	Di-zuwa	Dzuwa	I-jua	...	I-dzua. Mu-aswo	C-oze. Mw-aswo
Tail	M-khila	Mu-ñgwo	Mu-se	...	Mu-cira	...
Tear	Hwozi; ma+	Hotsi; ma+	I-swozi; ma-	I-swozi; ma-	Odzi	...
Testicles	Pumbu	...	...	...	...	M-bia
Thief	M-bavi	Mu-hizi	Mu-hiji; wa-	...	Mu-izi	...
Thigh... ..	Hadza; ma+	...	I-haja	...	C-ima	...
Thing... ..	Iki-nhu; ivi-nhu	Ci-ñhu; vi-ñhu	Ki-ntu; vi-ntu	...	Ki-ntu; vi-ntu	Ki-ntu; vi-ntu
Thorn... ..	Mw-iba	Mu-iwa	M-ua; mi-wa	...	Mu-wa; mi-wa	...
Tobacco ...	Tumbaku	...	I-kondi	...	Konde	Tumbatu
To-day ...	Lelwo	Lelwo	Lelwo	Lelwo, Di-lelwo, Dya-lelwo	Zuari	I-sikwo
Toe	C-anda. Gumba	Ci-dwole ca m-gulu	N-dwole dya m-gulu	...	Ki-dwole	Memba ra kulu
To-morrow	Imi-tondwo	I-rubfi	Au-siku. I-tondwo	Mi-tondwo	Mi-tondwo. Ci-lawo	Lu-vi. M-tondwo
Tongue ...	Lu-limi; n-dimi	I-limi <i>or</i> Lu-limi (23 b)	Lu-limi; zin-dimi <i>or</i> malu-limi. Lu-laka	...	Lu-limi	Lu-wa
Tooth	J-inwo, Dy-inwo; m-enwo	Dz-inwo; m-enwo, ma-zinwo	Inwo, D-inwo; m-enwo. Gegwo; ma+	I-dzinwo; ma-zinwo <i>or</i> m-enwo	Idz-inwo; m-enwo	L-inwo; m-enwo
Town, village	Kayi (?). Ki-rambwo	Kaya <i>or</i> Kaye. Bu-lulu	I-kaya	...	Kaya	Kaya
Tree	Mu-biki, M-biki; mi- (imi-)	I-bike, Li-biki. I-bika (23 b)	I-biki; ma- Mu-ti; mi-ti	I-biki. M-goda	I-biki. Ki-bitu	Mu-ti; mi-ti
Twins	Vi-basa (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Pasa; ma-pasa	...	Hasa; ma-hasa	...
Urine	Ma-kwozo	M-kwozo	...	Ma-tunzi	Ma-tunzi	...

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Vein	N-kundi	Ki-timba ; vi-	Ki-kwari ; vi-	I-sirira. Mu-kifa
War	N-hondwo	N-hondwo	U-khondwo. Lewa	...	U-fugu. Ma-feta	Feta. M-kondwo
Water	Gama-zi	Ma-tsi or Ma-zi. Lu-leŋga ; ma	Me-ji or Ma-ji	Ma-dzi. Ma-leŋga	Ma-leŋga	Nua. Ma-ji
Well, source	Sima or M-sima	Ci-sima	I-sima	...	...	Ki-rimoywo. Ki-riŋkazwo
White man	M-zuŋgu	M-zuŋgu	Mu-zuŋgu	...	Mu-zuŋgu	Mu-juŋgu ; wa-
Wife	Im-wehe	M-wehe ; wehe	M-ke, Mu-ke. M-cekulu	Mwe-ha ; we-ha. Mwe-he. Mu-ke. M-cekulu	Mu-ke ; wa-ke. M-cekulu	Mu-ke ; wa-ke
Wind	Im-beho. Di-beho	U-beho	M-phewo	...	...	Peho
Witch	Mu-hawi	Mu-hawi	Mu-sai, Mu-hai	...	Mu-hai. Mu-gaŋga	...
Witchcraft	U-hawi. U-gaŋga	Wu-hawi	U-sai, U-hai	...	U-hai	...
Woman	M-ke. Mw-ali. M-piŋga	Mu-ke. M-piŋga. M-twanzi	M-veli. Mu-ke	M-kodzi ; wa. M-piŋga.	Mu-ndu-mu-ke. Mu-dala	Mu-ntu-mu-ke. Mu-ifetu. Mu-hinja
Womb ... ..	...	...	I-fu. I-sambwo	Nimi. I-sambwo	...	Nda
Wood (fire- wood)	Lu-pekwo. N-godi	N-godi ; ziŋ-godi	N-godi ; ziŋ- Bilwo	N-godi	...	Kui
Yam	Ki-gondwo ; vi-	...	...	...	...	...
Year	Umw-aka ; imi-aka	Mw-aka. Ci-rimwo	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka
Yesterday...	Ma-ywo	I-gowo	Li-gulu	Li-gulu. Di-gowo	I-gowo	I-jo
Zebra... ..	...	M-hunda m-lia	M-punda. N-joewe ?	...	N-doge. Ku-rira	N-dakwa ya i-sagi
One	-moŋga. Mosi. -mwe	Mosi ? Mwe-ŋga. -mwe	-mwe (Di-mwe). Mosi	Mose. -mwe	Mose, Bosi. -moŋga	Munce. -moŋga. -mwe
Two	-bili	-pili, -wiri, -ili, -bili	-idi (Ka-idi). -ili (K-eli). ele (K-ele, P-ili)	-pili. -bifi. -ele	-ijete (Me-ijete, Ke-ijete)	-bili, -wiri
Three	-datu, -dathu	-datu, -tatu	-datu (Ka-datu)	-datu, -tatu	-datu (Ka-datu)	-tatu
Four	-ne	-nne, -ne	-ne (Ka-ne), -nne	-nne	-ni, -ne, -ena (Ka-ne)	-nne
Five	-thanwo	-thanwo, -sanwo (23 b)	-sanwo (Ka-sanwo)	-tanwo. -hanwo (24 e)	-hanwo (Ka-hanwo)	Salia. -sanwo
Six	Sita	M-tanda. M-tandatu (23 b)	M-tandatu. M-tanda (24 b)	M-tandatu	M-tandatu, -n-tandatu	I-sasatu, -sansatu
Seven... ..	Saba. M-fuŋgate	M-fuŋgati	M-fuŋgati	M-fuŋgati	M-fuŋgati	M-puŋgate, M-fuŋgate
Eight	Nane	M-nane. M-nana	M-nana	M-nana	Mu-nane, M-nana	I-nane

English	23. Dzalamw	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Kiruguru	24-24 b. Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gwgw	26. Irañgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
Nine	Kenda	Kenda	Kenda	I-kenda	I-kenda	M-cenda, Kenda
Ten	M-loñgw. Mu-loñgw. Kumi	I-kumi	I-kumi	I-kumi, I-cumi	I-kumi	A-fundika. Kumi. Mu-roñgw
Eleven	M-loñgw na -moñga	I-kumi na -mwe	I-kumi na di-mwe	...	I-kumi nari -moñga	Kumi na mwe
Twenty	M-loñgw mi-bili. Işerini (Arab.)	Mi-loñgw mi-ili or mi-wili	Ma-kumi ma-idi, or ma-ili, m-ele	Mi-loñgw mi-wili. Mi-loñgw mi-ili	Ma-kumi me-ijeti	Ma-kumiawiri. Mi-roñgw i-wiri
Thirty	Mi-loñgw mi-dathu	Mi-loñgw mi-datu	Ma-kumi ma-datu	Mi-loñgw mi-datu	Ma-kumi ma-datu	Ma-kumi a-tatu
Forty	Mi-loñgw mi-ne	Mi-loñgw mi-nne	Ma-kumi ma-ne	Mi-loñgw mi-nne	Ma-kumi ma-ne	Ma-kumi a-nne
Fifty	Mi-loñgw mi-thanw	Mi-loñgw mi-thanw	Ma-kumi ma-sanw	Mi-loñgw mi-tanw or mi-hanw	Ma-kumi ma-hanw. (Ma-kumi ma-ntadatū = 60)	A-fundika. Ka-hanw. Mi-roñgw i-sanw
Hundred	Mi-loñgw kumi	I gana	I-gana	I-gana. Mi-loñgw cumi	I-gana, I-jana	Gana ; ma-gana
Thousand ... ..	...	...	Ki-dole. Ma-gana ma-kumi	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Mia. Nene. Niyē. N, ¹ Ni. -n., -a-ñgu	Nene or A-nie. N., Ni.. -m., -n.	Anie. Ni, N. -nye, -neni. -ni, -n,	...	Nene. Ni, N. -ni, -n.	Nene, Nanu. Ni, N., J. -n., -ni., -a-ne
Thou, thee, thy	Gw! Gwe, Gwegwe. K', Ku, U. -ku., -a-gw	Gwege, Wege, or Agwee or Egwe. U, Ku, Kw. -ku., -a-kw	Agwegwe. U. -gwe. -ku. -a-kw	...	Gwegwe, Gwe. U, Ku. -gwe. -u, -ku. -a-kw	Wewe, Wē. U. -ku. -a-kw
He, him, his	Yuyw, Heyw. Ka, K, Ye, Ya, A. -m., -mū. -a-ke, -a-ge	Yuye, Uyu. Ayu. Ka, Ya, A. -m. -a-ke, -a-kwe	Aye. Yuyu. Ka, Yu, Y, A. -yu. -m., -mw. -a-kwe.	...	Yuyu, Ayu. Yu, A, Ka, Ya. -m. mū. -a-kwe	Yeye, Iya. A. -m., -mu. -a-kwe
We, us, our	Twee, Twetwe. Tu, T'. -tu. -e-tu	Atie, Hetwe, Tete. Tu, Ti. -tu, -ti. -e-tu	Ase. Ci, C. -se. -ci, -c.	...	Sese, Se. Ci, C. -ase. -tu. -e-tu	Susu. Tu, Ti. -tu. -i-swe
Ye, you, your	Mwe or Mwemwe. M, Mū. -wa. -e-nu	Amwēē, Hemwe, Mwemwe. Mu. -wa. -e-nyu, -e-nhu	Anyie. Mu, M. -nye. -wa. -e-nu	...	Anye, Nyie. Mū, M. -nye. -wa. -e-nu	Nyunyu. M, Mū. ?-w. -i-nywe
They, them, their	Ww. Heww. Wa, W'. -wa. -a-w	Waww. Wa. -wa. -a-ww	Waw. Wa. -aw. -wa. -a-w	...	Aww, Wa. -wa. -a-ww	Www. Wa. -wa. -a-w

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

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

¹ The latter forms are somewhat suppositious.

English	23. Dzalamw	23 a. Kami 23 b. Ki-xutu 23 c. Ki-ruguru	24-24 b. Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gwgw	26. Irañgi 26 a. Ki- umbugwe
Rotten ... ..	...	·gata	·doda	...	·imbi	·vira
Short	·guhi	·guhi	·guhi	...	·fupi	·kuhi
Sick	·tamu	·tamu	·tamu	...	·tamwa	·lwala. ·lwaiye
White... ..	·zelu	·zeru	·eru, ·jeru	...	·eru, ·zeru, ·geru	·eru
Above, up, on top	U-cana ya	U-canya	Ku-canya. Ku-laŋga	Canya. U-laŋga	Canya, Ku-canya	M-weri. Ku-toliti?
Before	Ku-loŋwazi ya	Ku-loŋwazi. Ku-mwandi (23 b)	Ya-loŋwala	Ku-nwandw	Ku-mwandi	Mbele. Mhele
Behind	Ku-cugu kwa- Ki-swogwa ca	Ku-cugu, Ku-ciswogw	Ku-nyuma	Ku-mbele. Ku-ciswogw	Ku-mbele, Ku-nyuma, Ku-mgoŋgw	Nyuma. Sigya
Below, down	Ha-si	Ha-si	Ha-si	Ha-si, Ha-nhi	Ha-si	Aha-si
Far	Ku-tali	Ku-tali	Ku-vali, Ku-hali	Ku-tali. Aku-la	Ku-tali. Pirimu	Ko-le, Ku-le. Uxu-ata
Here	A-ha, A-hanw. Baha	A-ha, A-hanw. Baha, Bahw	Baha	...	Ha-ha	A-ha. A-hw
In, inside	Mumw. Mu-na, M-ua. Mg-ati.	Mu, Mw. Muna, Mumw. M-le, M-li. Mu-gati	Mu-, ·nda-ni. Ku-nda-ni	...	Mu-	? Mu- ·mu, ·i. M-beri
Middle	Ku-gati. Ha-gati	·gati (Ku-gati, Ha-gati)	Ha-gati	...	Ku-fanika. Ku-gati. Tu-rika	Ku-gati?
Near	Behibehi	Behi	Behi	Behi	Behi. Kariasi	Behi
Outside	Ku-nze ya	Ku-nse. Ha-nse	Ku-nje	...	Ku-nze	Ki-werwi
Plenty, many	Bw-andw. ·iñgi. N-hani	·iñgi. N-hani	Lu-ganw. ·ñgi. ·mnw	·ñgi. ·ñgi	·nji (Me-nji)	·wazi? ·munw
There	Kukw, Ku-kudya. A-hadya	A-haja, A-kuja. Bahw	Kudia. A-kunw	...	Kuria. Kukw	·okw. Pare
Where?	A-hi? Kwahi?	Kuli-hi? Mw-ani? Kw-ani?	Hwki?	...	Li-kwi? Cili-kwi?	Ha-i?
No!	Bule!	Bule! Sibw!	Ndawa!	...	Nw! Ncina! Asima!	Nw!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Si-, hu-, ha- (hatu, ha-m-, ha-wa). Si-ku-	Si. Si-, hu-, ha-, &c. Iñali	Si-. ·si- Khali-	...	Si- #	Si-. ·si- Ku-leka
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat	·towa	·twa	·twa.	·twa. ·kɔpa,	·katowa.	·oma
„ buy, sell	·gula	·gula	·halika	·kɔba	·towa	·wa
„ come	·eza, ·iza, ·idza, ·vika	·lawa. ·iza (·izw! = come!)	·idza, ·isa. ·lawa	·gula ·idza	·gula ·za, ·zala	·ja
„ cut	·kanha	·tema	·tema. ·señga	...	·tema	·tema. ·kera
„ dance ... ..	...	...	·vina	...	·dawala	·vija?
„ die	·fa	·fa	·fa	...	·fwa	...
„ eat	·ja, ·dya, ·la	·dya	·dia	...	·ria	·rya
„ give	·eñka, ·iñka. ·gɔlela	·iñka, ·iñha. ·gɔlela, ·ga	·iñka	·pa	·sɔla or ·kasɔla. ·pa. ·pera	·ha

English	23. Dzalamo	23a. Kami 23b. Ki-xutu 23c. Ki-ruguru	24-24b. Kaguru and Northern Sagara	24 c-g. Southern Sagara	25. Gogwo	26. Irañgi 26a. Ki- umbugwe
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ go	-genda. -cōla	-genda. -ka	-luta. -genda. -tamba (travel)	-luta	-jenda	-eta, -ita. -tamanya. -tamba (travel)
„ kill	-kōma	-kōma	-kōma	...	-kōpōle, -pōla. -neñga	-hōla
„ know	-manyā. -jua. -tañga	-manyā	-manyā	...	-zua	-manyā. -tañga
„ laugh ... ..	...	-seka	-seka	...	...	-seka
„ leave off, cease	-leka. -asa	-leka	-leka	...	-reka	-reka
„ love, want	-lōnda	-lōnda. -tōgōla	-ēnda	...	-wēnda. -saka	-ēnda. -saka
„ see	-ōna. -lōla	-ōna. -lōla	-lañga	...	-wōna	-ōna
„ sit, remain, abide	-kala, -sigala	-kala	-kala, -sigala	-ikala	-kala	-ikala
„ sleep	-basa, -wasa. -gōna	-gōna	-gōna. -sisila	...	-gōna	-lala
„ stand, stop be erect	-īma. -gōlōka	-īma	-īma	...	-wīma, -īma	-īma
„ steal	-ība	-ība	-hīja	...	-hīdza	-īva

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KI-DZALAMŌ

Preprefixes present in a specially demonstrative or pronominal sense.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN KAMI AND XUTU

No preprefixes except in Class 3.

Class 1. Mu-, M- (m, mŭ, gu-, u-, ka-); 2. Wa- (wa); 3. Umu-, Mu-, M- (m-, mŭ-, nw-, u); 4. Mi- (mi-, y-, gi, i); 5. —, Li-, Di-, I-, Zi- (li, di, l', j¹); 6. Ma- (ma-, ga, g¹); 7. Ci-, Ki-, C'- (ki, ci, c¹); 8. Fi- or Pfi-, F' (fi, f¹); 9. —, N- (M-), N- (—, n- (m-), ñ-, i) (*pl.* sometimes, Class 6); 10. —, Zi-, N- (M-), N-, Ny- (zi, z', n-, ny'-); 11. Lu- (lu) (*pl.* Classes 10, 4, and 6); 12. missing; 13. (missing, except in Xutu numerals); 14. U- (u) (*pl.* same as Class 4); 15. Ku-, Gu- (ku); 16. Ha-, Ba- (ha, ba); 17. Mu- (as preposition only).

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN SAGARA DIALECTS

(Slight trace of preprefixes in No. 5.)

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN GOGW

No preprefixes.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN IRANGI

No preprefixes except in No. 5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

English	27. Hehe	28. Pogorō and Maheŋe	29. Saŋgō (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gaŋgi, 31 a. Buŋga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki-ndeŋerekō
Blood... ..	Danda	Mu-azi	...	...	...	Mw-ai, Mi-ai (Mi-azi)
Body	Mu-vile	N-cimba	Mu-wili. Gu-vili (<i>pl.</i> ma-vili?)	...	...	Y-ega
Bone	Li-zege <i>or</i> Ki-sege	Ci-fupa. Ci-hondō	...	...	...	Ki-upa
Borassus palm	...	M-kōma	...	...	...	N-nala; mi-lala
Bow	A-zima. Ki-dibulō	U-pindi	Ki-wuta	...	...	M-pinde; mi-pinde
Bowels ...	I-nda. Lu-tumbu; n-umbu	Vyamu-nda. Ci-seke. Lu-kutu	...	...	...	Li-tumbu
Brains ...	W-ōsōla. W-ōŋgōŋgō	W-ōŋgō	...	...	...	Bw-ōŋgo
Breast (man's)	Ma-mbaga. Ki-kūa (= <i>in</i> <i>beasts</i>)	Ci-fūa	Ki-fula; fi-	...	...	Ki-uba, Paki-ūba
Breast (woman's)	I-wele, I-were; ma-wele	Ma-wele	I-wele; ma-	...	...	Ma-bele
Brother ...	M-nuñuna. Mw-ana-kw-etu Lumbu-lie. M-loŋgō (<i>a</i> <i>relation</i>)	M-haca (<i>also</i> <i>sister</i>)	Lu-kōlō. Mu-nuñuna	Mu-nūñuna; wa-	M-gōlō <i>or</i> M-kulu. Mu-nuñuna (31 a)	Nuna
Buffalo ...	M-bōgō. Sikirō ♀	Ny-ati. M-bōgō	...	...	...	Nj-ati
Bull	Ŋambakwa	M-poŋgō	I-kida; ma- Khambaku	I-seŋga i-lume	I-seŋga i-lume. Ŋ-ombe n-dumi (31 a)	...
Buttocks ...	Li-dakō	Li-takō; ma-	...	...	...	Ma-takō
Canoe... ..	Ci-lyō. I-windi. Ki-pōgō	W-atō, m-atō	Ru-watō	...	...	...
Cat	Li-paka. Nyau	Ŋ-kanō. Siuzi	Lu-paka; <i>pl.</i> mm-aka <i>or</i> mi-baka	M-nyaw	...	Li-yōme. Nyau
Charcoal ...	Kala; ma+	Ma-kala	...	...	...	...
Chief	Mu-twa. M-temi M-lugu	M-tua. M-koni	...	...	...	Yumbe, Jumbe. M-pindō
Child	Mw-ana. C-ali	Mw-ana	Mw-ana. Mw-aiŋsi. (Mu-hinja = <i>daughter.</i> C-ana = <i>son</i>)	Mw-ana	Mw-ana. M-fwana (31 a) (<i>see Zulu</i>)	Mw-ana; b-ana. A-lau
Cloth	Mw-enda	Ŋ-gūō	Mw-enda	...	...	Ŋ-gubō; ma-gubō -ima
Cold	Ifi-gala. Sisimō	Ma-hundi	Mm-ehō <i>or</i> Mm-epō	...	...	...
Country ...	In-nyi, E-nyi	M-lima	I-nhi	...	...	Nima. Ki-lambō
Cow	M-buguma. Seŋga	Ŋg-ombe e-kolō	M-buguma	I-seŋga n-dala	Ŋ-ombe m-piŋga. I-seŋga m-piŋga. Ŋ-ombe m-kahanō (31 a)	...

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Crocodile ...	Mamba <i>or</i> I-mamba ; <i>pl.</i> ma-pamba	Mamba	N-gwena ; ma-kwena
Date palm...	M-kindw	Lu-kindu
Day	Mu-nyi. K-irw. Ki-gwaw. (Lu-isa = <i>daylight</i>)	E-ña. Li-siku. (M-luñgu go-pala = <i>day-</i> <i>light</i>)	Pa-munsi. Lu-siku	...	...	Li-suba <i>or</i> Li-tswaba
Devil, evil spirit ...	I-swaka	E-hwaka Lu-dewa ; ma-	Lu-kwati. M-kahaba	I-funya ; ma-	I-kuñgu <i>or</i> I-kisi. I-kwaka (31 a)	M-bepw
Doctor (medi- cine man)	M-lagusi ¹	M-gañga	...	...	...	N-gañga ; ama-gañga ¹
Dog	Im-bwa, Ka-bwa. Igu-bwa ; ma-	Ñañga. (M-bwawa = <i>wild dog</i>)	Xa-bwa, Im-bwa. I-korowa ♂. M-barusi ♀	Im-bwa	Nyaka-bwa. I-galw ; ma- (31 a)	M-bwa ; ma-pwa. Li-pumbe ; ma-
Donkey ...	Dogowi	M-punda	N-dogowe	In-dogowe	N-dogowa	M-bunda
Door	M-lyañw. I-wizi	Mu-liañw	...	...	...	N-nyañw ; mi-liañw
Dream ...	N-dwtw <i>or</i> I-lwtw	N-dwtw. N-saww	N-dwtw ; sin-	...	...	N-dwtw (Ku-lota)
Drum	N-duzi <i>or</i> In-dusi	Li-gwama	...	...	...	Li-sindw. Li-luñga. N-gwama
Ear	Li-sikiza. I-twi ; ma-twi	Li-pepe. E-kutu	E-twe	I-sikidza ; ma-	I-gutwe ; ma-	Li-kutu ; ma-
Egg	Li-kañga	Li-gi	Susu ; ama-susu. Li-xanxa ; ama-	...	...	Li-piñga
Elephant ...	N-dembwe. N-dembw	N-tembw	Joñgwa. N-zwvu	...	...	N-dembw ; ma-tembw
Excrement	Ma-pi, Ma-fi	Ci-kutu. Lu-puekw. Ma-fi	...	...	...	Ma-i
Eye	L-ihw ; m-ihw	L-isw ; ma-sw	L-ihw	Iz-ihw ; m-ehw	Iz-ihw ; m-ehw. L-esw ; m-esw (31 a)	Li-yw ; m-iñw
Face, fore- head	Usw. I-palaw	C-eni. Kuma-sw	Kum-ehw ; am-ehw (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...	Kum-inyw. Ki-buñgi
Fat, oil ...	Ma-futa. Ma-pama	Ma-futa	Ma-futha	...	...	Ma-uta
Father ...	Dada, Dade. Isw. Ise	Tati. U-sw-gw. U-sw-gwe	Dada. U-hesw	Dada	Tata. Tate (31 a)	Tate ; ba-tate. Ki-tati ; aki-tati
Fear	Mu-hwehwe. I-duęga. M-lwtw	Li-ęga	...	...	...	Bw-ęga
Finger ...	C-ala ; fi-ala	C-ala, vi-ala	Ki-dori	Lu-kontsi, Lu-konji ; fi-gontsi. (Li-gumba = <i>thumb</i>)
Fire	M-otw	M-otw	M-otw	Motw	Motw	Mw-otw

¹ .lagũa = *to heal with medicine.*

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Fish	I-zwi. Somba	Somba	Ñ-swi	Omba; ma-
Foot	M-gulu. Lw-ahwo; m-ahwo or nz-ahwo	Li-gulu. Lu-sayu	M-gulu	M-gulu	M-gulu	Lu-gulu. Lu-aywo (sole)
Forest	Li-kuñgu. Li-hala. M-hulu. M-situ	U-puñguti. (Lu-hwole = tall forest.) M-bagu	Mw-ihaka	...	...	Mw-itu. Mi-tela
Fowl	Ñ-guku; Temba	Ñ-kuku	Ñ-guku	...	Ñ-guku	Ñ-guku
Frog	C-ura, Ki-ula	Nama-nyowa	...	...	...	Ky-ula; pl. y-ula
Ghost	Lu-he. I-ñala. I-soka	E-hoka; M-oywo	...	...	...	...
Giraffe	N-dünduru or N-ündulu	...	...	...	...	...
Girl, maiden	Mu-hinza. Mw-aruka	Mu-hiñga. Mw-ali. M-ceñgu	...	Mu-hinza, Ki-hinza	Ci-gwili. Mu-hinza	M-minja; ab-inja or a-inja M-bui
Goat	M-ene or M-ēēni. Ki-pene	M-buzi. M-ene	Im-heni; pl. zim-. Or M-peeni, M-meni	M-buzi	M-peeni, M-buhi; ma- (31 a)	M-minja; ab-inja or a-inja M-bui
,, (he) ...	Boñgwo or Poñgwo	M-poñgwo	I-poñgwo	Poñgwo	I-vulata. M-buhi m-lume (31 a)	...
,, (she) ...	Lwgota	M-buzi e-kolwo	Lwgota	M-buguma	M-buguma. M-buhi m-kahanwo (31 a)	...
God	Ñ-gulwi. Mu-luñgu	M-luñgu; pl. wam-luñgu	Mu-luñgu. Ñ-rui, Ñ-gürüi	Mu-luñgu. Ñ-guluwe	Mu-luñgu	N-nuñgu
Grandparent	Kuku. Pape	M-buzi	...	...	...	U-kulu. (M-buya = grandmother)
Grass	Li-soli. Ma-hamba	Lu-tundhu; tundhu	...	...	...	Ma-nyei
Ground	N-nyi. Lu-hañga. U-loñgwo	N-tambu. Mu-hañga. Pa-zi	...	...	...	U-twopi?
Ground-nut	Li-ñgwo. Li-ñgalañga. N-zugu	Li-rawi	...	...	...	N-tesa. Li-yobe
Guinea-fowl	Ñañga or Ñ-gañga; pl. ma-kañga	Khañga	Li-xañga	...	...	Li-kañga
Gun	Hute	Huti	...	...	...	Kwopindwo
Hair	Fwili, Fwiri	Vuiri	Im-fuile; pl. same or zim-fuile	Lu-vuile	Lu-vuile; m-vuile	Ny-wili
Hand	I-ganza	Li-wokwo. Ci-gaza	Umu-wokwo; ama-. Ili- ganja; ama-	Mu-wokwo	Mu-wokwo. M-konwo (31 a)	Lu-bokwo. Ki-ganja
Head	Mū-twe, Mu-tūwe	M-tui	Umu-thwe; imi-	Kumu-twe; mamu-	Kumu-twe; ma- Ci-mundila; vi- (31 a)	M-twe; mi-twe

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Heart... ..	Numbula. Mu-tima	M-oyɔ	M-oyɔ. M-tima
Heel	Ki-siñganɔ	Ci-sɔkũnɔ	Ki-ñginɔ
Hide	N-giñgɔ	Lu-kuli	N-kwembi	N-goi. Li-kiñgɔ. Li-sambara
Hill	Lu-tanana	Ci-goñgɔ. Ci-dugudugu	I-tunda	...	I-tunda	Ki-tumbi
Hippopotamus	Fuw. Lumondɔ. I-tumondɔ	Huhu. N-dɔmondɔ	...	...	...	Ki-boñgɔ. N-dɔmondɔ
Hoe	I-gimirɔ	C-uka. E-huka	I-kumburu	...	...	Li-jembe; ma-. Li-gela; ma-.
Honey	W-uki	N-juki	...	...	...	B-üsi
Horn	Lu-pembe	Ma-gɔli (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...	...	Li-peñga. Lu-pembe
House... ..	Ny-anda. Cuɔ (<i>small hut</i>). Kai. Ny-umba. Tembɛ. I-jumbe	N-umba	I-tembi, Tembɛ. Iri-tembe	I-jumbi; ma-	N-anda. I-heñge; ma- (31 a)	Ny-umba. Liy-umba. (Ki-umba = <i>nest</i> .) Min-ambe; mi-bambe
Hunger	N-sala. Mu-sale	N-jala	Jeñxa (?) In-zala	...	...	N-jara
Husband ...	Mny-ikɔzi. Muñ-gɔzi	...	...	...	...	N-ceñgɔ; a-ceñgɔ. Na-lume; ana-lume N-tote
Hyena	Sakañga (<i>spotted</i>). Fifi (<i>striped</i>). N-segũmbi	M-tote (<i>spotted</i>). M-duba, M-dula (<i>striped</i>)	Fisi, N-fisi	...	...	N-tote
Iron	C-ũma; fy-uma. Ki-uma	C-uma	C-uma <i>or</i> Ci-cuma	C-uma	C-uma	Kij-uma; y-uma
Island	Ki-guñguli	Ci-jinci. E-guñguli	Iri-siwa	...	...	Ki-silwa
Ivory... ..	Lu-pembe; m-embe	N-tembɔ	...	...	...	Lu-pembe; m-bembe
Knee	Li-fugamilɔ <i>or</i> I-fugamirɔ	Lu-nũñgũnũ	...	...	...	Li-yuwa; ma-yuwa
Knife	I-mage, Li-mage	Ci-mage. Ci-fimbɔ. Ci-himbe	Magi	...	...	Ki-imbe. Lu-embe
Lake	I-temela. Mu-tanda	Li-tanda	I-lamba. Iny-anja	...	...	Li-tanda
Leg	M-gulu, Li-gulu	Lu-kɔnɔkɔnɔ. Li-ondɔ	M-guru	...	M-gulu	Lu-gulu. Lu-kɔñgɔnu
Leopard ...	Ki-duma	Duma	Duma	...	...	Ki-ubi <i>or</i> Ubi
Lion	Ny-alopala	Simba	Ny-alopala	...	...	Imba
Lips	M-ɔmɔ	Li-rɔmɔ	...	...	...	Mu-kanɔ; mi-
Magic... ..	U-hawi	U-gañga	(Ku-ɔga = <i>to</i> <i>bewitch</i>)
Maize... ..	Ma-zabeli <i>or</i> Ma-sebere	Ma-jani	Ma-jaberi	Ma-rombe

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Man	Mu-nu, Mu-nhu; wa-nhu, wa-nu	Mu-ndhu	Mu-nhu. Umu-nhu; aba-, awa-	Mu-nhu; wa-	Mu-nhu; wa-nhu. Mu-ndu (31 a)	Mu-ndu; ba-ndu. Mu-analume
Man, vir. ...	M-gwzi. Mu-waha	M-palu	Umu-gwzi	...	...	N-ceñgwo = <i>husband</i> ; a-ceñgwo (<i>pl.</i>)
Meat	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	Mũ-gwda	M-gwta. M-tera	...	...	...	N-tela; mi- N-tende. Li-pwsw Li-bele
Milk	Li-ziwa	Ma-ziwa. Ma-wele	Tu-piywo	...	...	Li-bele
Monkey ...	N-gedege <i>or</i> N-kedeke	Ka-biri. E-ripa	...	...	...	N-dumbili. Ki-tumbili. N-jei
Moon	Mw-ezi. M-leñge. M-kwmi	Mu-ezi	Mw-ezi	M-leñge	Mw-edzi. M-leñge (31 a)	Mw-ei. Lw-ei
Mother ...	Ywawa, Yuwe. Ngina <i>or</i> Nina. Nywkw	Maw. Uwkw. Uwkw	Yuwa. Nine-sw	Yuawa	Mama. Mau (31 a)	Mau. Ki-mau. Nyo-ñgwo
Mountain ...	Ki-dunda	Lu-goñgwo; <i>pl.</i> ñoñgwo	Dunda <i>or</i> Ki-dunda; vi-	...	...	Ki-tumbi. Li-tumbi; ma-tumbi
Mouth ...	Mu-lwmwo	Ci-kanwa. M-lwmwo	Mu-lwmwo. Ru-mirwo	Mu-lwmwo	Mu-lwmwo	N-kanwo
Nail (of finger or toe)	Lu-nyowe. Nw-nerwo; tw-nerwo	N-konci	...	...	...	Ki-owbo; y-owbo
Name	Li-tawa	L-ina. Li-tahwo	I-tagwa; ma-	...	I-tagwa	L-ina; mal-ina
Navel	Lu-duñgu	N-kufu. (Lu-komba = <i>string</i>)	...	...	...	Ki-kw
Neck	Siñgwo. Ki-swgo	Siñgwo	...	...	...	Ki-koi. Iñgwo
Night	K-ilwo, Pa-kilwo	C-iru. Pac-iru	Pak-irwo. Lu-siku	...	...	K-ilwo. (Pali-bendwo = <i>darkness</i>)
Nose	M-ula	M-pula	Im-pula; zim-	M-pula	M-pula. Lu-pepela (31 a)	M-pulwo; ma-pulwo. Li-pulwo; ma- ...
Ox	Gida. Señga. N-azw	N-koñwwo. Masai (<i>Arab.</i>) N-ombe	N-ombe	N-ombe	I-señga. N-ombe (31 a)	...
Paddle ...	Mu-tera	N-kavi	Ru-xafi	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	U-gimbwo	U-jimbi	...	...	...	U-wimbi
Parrot ...	Li-tui	...	...	...	...	N-gwalu; ma-kwalu
Penis	Ki-dōndwo	M-bwwo	...	...	...	...
Pig	N-gubi	N-tumbi	N-gube; ma-gube
Pigeon ...	N-gunda. N-siwa	N-gundi. N-ciwa, N-dziwa	N-dutu

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Place	Panō. Ki-wuñgu	Pa-kaya, U-kaya. Pantu	Pandu
Rain	N-dōnya. Ifugu. Tōnya	I-vula	N-hōnya	Ula
Rat	M-buku. M-bewa. Gōle. Goñgōngō	M-beya, Ka-dwiro	...	...	...	Ki-puku. N-gule ; ma-kule
Rhinoceros	I-mera, M-ela or Li-pera	Tupa	...	...	...	...
River	Ru-aba. Lu-ñginalō. Mu-kōga	Lu-eni. Lu-cemba	M-kōga	...	...	Lu-kemba
Road	I-ñazi, N-gazi ; ma-gazi. Ka-kazi. I-kuya	N-jira	In-zila	...	...	N-dila
Salt	Mu-nyō	Mū-nū (<i>a little</i> = Tū-nū)	Mu-nyu	...	...	Mwi-nyō
Shame	In-yōni	Zōni	N-sōni	...	...	Ōni
Sheep... ..	I-ñōlō ; ma-kōlō. Ki-kōlō	Nōlō. M-fuñgamō	N-khōlō	...	Li-ñondi	...
Shield... ..	N-gwembe	Ci-kōpa	...	...	...	Li-pende
Shoulder ...	Li-wega. Lu-kombe ; ñombe	Ma-wega	...	...	...	Li-pamba ; ma-bamba
Sister... ..	Mu-haza	M-haja m-dala	Lumbu. Mu-hasa	Mu-hadza	Mu-hadza. I-lumbu (31 a)	N-numbu ; a-lumbu. N-kūwe N-goi. Lu-kanda. Kiñgō
Skin	Ki-gōlya	M-papha	...	...	...	Ku-nani, Pa-nani
Sky	U-lañga	M-luñgu. Li-kusi	Iri-wiñgu	...	U-lañga	Mm-anda ; ab-anda
Slave	M-fugwa. Ma-teka. Mnya-wiñgi. M-lelūwa	M-anda	M-fugwa. M-khami	M-lelelwa ; wa-	M-fugwa. M-sutu (31 a)	
Sleep	Tulō	M-pōōta. (Ku-gonja = <i>verb</i>)	...	...	...	Ki-gōnō, Lu-gōnō
Smoke	Ly-usi. Li-susi	Li-ōsi	...	...	...	Li-oi Li-pili.
Snake	N-sōka	N-jōka	Iny-ōxa	...	...	N-kuya
Son, boy ...	M-swamu. Mame. (<i>cp. swamu =</i> <i>good</i>)	Mw-ana. M-zererō. Mu-dimi	C-ana. Mw-ana ci-lume. M-soñgōlō. N-dimi	Mw-ana. Ka-kwa- midzi	Ki-soñgōlō. Mw-ana m-lume. Mfw-ana mka-lume (31 a). Li-ziuha (31 a)	Mw-ana na-lume. Mwu-huñgō ; ba-huñgō
Song	W-imbō, Lu-imbō ; ny-imbō	Sambō	Lu-jimbō ; n-jimbō	Lu-yimbō. Mw-ambō ; mi-

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Spear	Li-sala. N-goya. Mu-gōha	M-gōhō	M-harara	Ki-leŋge
Spirit, soul	Numbula. Lu-he; nze-he	M-oyō. M-luŋgu; wam-luŋgu
Star	Ny-enyezi. N-sōta	N-tondō	N-tondwe. Vi-nyōta (<i>pl.</i>)	N-tondwe	N-tondwa. Nya-redzi	Lu-tondwa; n-dondwa Lu-tōw-ana
Stick	Lu-gōda. Lu-ambō. Lu-fimbō. Lu-kwegō	Mu-humbati	I-gōda. N-kwegō	...	N-khwekō	Bō-kōla
Stone	Li-gaŋga. Li-hwahwa	Li-bue	Di-ŋgaŋga; ma-	...	...	Lu-ala
Stool	Ki-gōda. Ki-degu. Ki-teŋgō	Ci-gōta	...	...	...	...
Sun	Li-zōwa	M-jence	Li-dzūva	Li-jūa	I-dzua	Li-luba
Tail (of a mammal)	Mu-kira	Lu-cira	...	...	...	N-kila
Tear	Li-hōzi <i>or</i> Lu-ihōzi; <i>pl.</i> mi-hōzi	Li-sōzi	...	...	...	Li-ōli; <i>pl.</i> m-ōli
Testicles ...	...	N-toŋgi; zin- Kambako	...	...	...	N-doŋgō
Thief	Mu-hizi	M-kewa. Iwa	...	...	...	Ma-jibi; ba-jibi. Mu-i; ba-i. Ny-ibi
Thigh	Ki-ma. Ki-werō	Li-paja	...	...	...	Ky-ima. Li-bandō
Thing	Ki-nu	Ci-ndu	Xi-nhu; fi-nhu	...	...	I-libe. Ki-libe. Ki-dibe
Thorn	Mw-ifwa <i>or</i> Mu-fwa	Lu-sonthō	...	...	...	Mw-imwa
Tobacco ...	Sayō. N-dyani	Tumbakō	...	...	...	Tumbakō
To-day ...	Na-mūnyi, Ne-ŋwōni	Lerō	...	...	Lelō	L-inō
Toe	C-ala	C-ala	...	...	...	Li-gumba
To-morrow	Mi-lau, Imi-rau	Ci-lau	...	...	...	Ma-lau
Tongue ...	Lu-limi. Lumi-aŋgu	? Li-rimi	Lu-limi. Uru-miri?	Lu-limi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi; n-dimi
Tooth	L-inō. Li-gegwa	L-inō	L-inō	Iz-inō	Iz-inō. M-sōkōle (31 a)	L-inō; m-inō
Town, village	Lu-sitō. I-riŋga. M-ji, Kaye	U-kaya	Mu-zi	...	Kaya, I-kaya	N-ceŋgō, Tseŋgō. U-kaya
Tree	Li-biki, Mu-biki. M-gōda	Mu-ti. M-tera. Ci-biki	I-gōda. I-piŋi. Iri-piki, <i>or</i> Umu-pixi; ama-, imi-	...	M-gōda	N-tela; mi-tela. N-kōŋgō; mi-kōŋgō
Twins ...	Wanya-wendani	Ma-wira	Ma-paga

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Urine	Ma-tunzi	Ma-kwezø	Ma-køjw, Ma-køzø
Vein	N-dera; ma-dera	Mu-køle; mi-køle. N-gøleñgøle
War	Li-galu. Nondø	M-kondua (warrior). Ma-kondø. U-kali	...	...	...	N-gondø
Water	Lu-leñga	Ma-ji	Ma-leñga	Ma-leñga	Ma-reñga. Me-se (31 a)	Ma-tsi
Well, spring, source	Ki-pera	Ci-sulu. E-negu	...	...	I-sima	Ku-lose
White man	Mu-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgũ	Mu-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgu	N-juñgu
Wife	M-dala. Mw-aha	M-dala	M-dala	Mu-kã	Mw-ehe. M-kahanø (31 a)	N-nwawa; pl. a-lwawa. N-yumbø; pl. a-yumbø
Wind	Im-epø. Nala. I-gudwa	M-pepø. Li-yega	...	...	...	M-bepø
Witch	Mu-hawi	M-gañga	...	...	...	Mw-abi; b-abi
Witchcraft	...	U-gañga	...	...	...	(Ku-løga = to bewitch)
Woman	M-dala. Mu-dzima	M-dala	Mu-dala. M-jima	Mu-dala; wa-	M-piñga. M-kødzi. M-kahanø (31 a)	N-wawa. Ny-umbø. Ki-lumbu (bride)
Womb	Kuma ¹	M-tima	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Lu-ságala; n-sagala	M-baø. N-gødi, Tu-gødi	...	...	...	Ny-ancu. Anyu. N-deketu
Yam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year	Mw-aka	C-aka; vy-aka	...	...	Mw-aka; mi-	Caka, Saka, Pa-saka
Yesterday...	Li-gølø	Li-cu	...	...	...	L-isø
Zebra	Señgere	M-punda	...	...	...	...
One	? Moñga. -mui	-mø. (moñga = other)	U-moñga. -mwe. -mø	Møsi	Møsi. Weka (31 a)	-mø
Two	-wili, -wiri	-wili	-wili (Si-wili)	Pili, -wili	-bili, -wili (Ka-bili). Søna (31 a)	-bili
Three... ..	-datu	-tatu	-tatu or (Si-tatu) thathu	-tatu (Ka-tatu)	-tatu (Ka-tatu). Wa-lila (31 a)	-tatu
Four	-tai, -tei	M-cece. -cece	-na (Wa-na, Si-na)	-tai (Ka-tai)	-ne (Ka-ne). M-cece. -dai (Ka-dai 31 a)	-n-cece, -n-cene
Five	-hanø	Mø-hanø or -hanø	-sanø	-hanø (Ka-hanø)	-hanø. Fundø (31 a)	Mw-anø
Six	Mu-tanda. Mu-tandatu	Mø-hanø na(li)-mø	M-tanda	M-tanatø	M-tandatu. M-tã (31 a)	Mw-anø na (yu)-mø
Seven... ..	Mu-fuñgati	Mø-hanø (ma)-wili	-na na-datu	M-fuñgati	M-fuñgati. M-fũ (31 a)	Mw-anø na bili

¹ Ki-kuma = *vagina*.

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

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

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

English	27. Hehe	28. Pwogoro and Maheŋge	29. Saŋgwo (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gaŋgi 31 a. Buŋga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndeŋgereko
Black ...	·titu	·titu	·titu	...	...	-m-bili, -pili, pilia
Female ...	·m-dala. ·buguma	·e-dala	·hinja	·hiuza. ·dala	·kodzi. ·kahanwo (31 a)	·koŋgwe, ·goŋgwe. ·awa
Fierce, sharp, bitter	·kali	·kali-pa	·kali. ·teni	...	...	·kali
Good ...	·nwo-fu. ·nwo-ga	·here-pa. Nwo-ga. Nama. (-swamu = <i>beautiful</i>)	·nwo-fu	·nwo-fu	·nwo-ga, Ka-nwo-ga	·nwo-gaũ. ·ki-bota. Koti
Great ...	·komi. (·kula = <i>to become big</i>)	·kulu	·kome	...	...	·kulu
Little ...	·dodwo	·didi. ·dididi	·dodwo	...	·dodwo	·tsene, ·tsini. ·tsake. Ki-pela
Long ...	·tali	·tari	·tali	...	·tali <i>or</i> ·tati. ·le-fu (31 a)	·laswo (mu-laswo = u-naswo)
Male ...	·kambakwa. ·lume. ·gwozi, ·kwozi. ·vina, ·wina	·epalu	·ci-lume, ·dume	...	·lume, ·dumi (31 a)	·lume; ·na-lume
Old ...	·gogwo	M·kulu. ·mtua. ·toka. ·e-kwo	...	...	...	·goi
Red ...	·duŋu	·cere	·n-duhu	...	...	·kele
Rotten ...	·gatā	·puere	...	...	...	·bwo
Short ...	·fupi	·fupi	·fufu	...	...	·ipi
Sick ...	·tamwa	·luala. (U·tami = <i>noun</i>)	...	...	...	·tamwe. ·luile
White ...	·eru. (·era = <i>to become clean, white</i>)	·eru	·bala-fu, ·ewara-fu	...	·eru, ·jeru	·ũ (mw-ũ, ba-ũ, mi-ũ, etc.). ·lya. Ku-meta
Above, up, on top	Pacanya	Pampindi, Ku-mpindi	Canya	Canya	Ku-canya. U-laŋga. Ku-mbindi (31 a)	Ku-nani, Pa-nani
Before ...	Mu- <i>or</i> Ku-loŋgwo. Ku-mihwo ku-	Kwo-roŋgwo, Ku-loŋgwo	Ku-mwandi, Ku-loŋgwozi	Ku-ntalo	Ku-mundi, Ku-mwandi (31 a)	Nuŋgi. Muŋgi
Behind ...	Ku-mbele, Pa-mbele. Ku-mgoŋgo ku-	Ku-mberi. Ci-mberembere	Ku-nyuma	Kuci-sogwo, Ku-mbele	Ku-mphele, Mu-mbele (31 a)	N-cugu, Ku-sugu
Below, down	Panyi. Pasi	Pazi. Pi-fuŋgwo	Pa-nzi. Pa-si	Ha-si, Pa-si	Ha-ŋkhi. Ha-si. Pahi (31 a)	Pai
Far ...	Pa-tali, Ku-tali	Ku-tari	Ku-tali	Ku-tali. Pa-gi	Ku-tali. Ku-taluka (31 a)	Ku-lipite. Ku-talu
Here ...	I-pa. Paha, Baha. Kwo	A-pa, Ha-pa	Baha	...	Hano. Panwo (31 a)	Papipi. Apa. Papwo

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

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

English	27. Hehe	28. Pwogoro and Mahaŋge	29. Saŋgō (Rori and Safwa)	30. Bena	31. Gaŋgi, 31 a. Buŋga	32. Ki-matumbi 32 a. Ki- ndeŋgereko
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ki-, Ku-, Kwi-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ laugh ...	·heka	·seka	·hexa	·hexa	...	·kweka
„ leave off, cease	·leka	·leka	·lexa	...	...	·leka
„ love, want	·enda. ·kera	·fira	·gana. ·naigela. ·sākura	...	...	·penda
„ see ...	·ona. ·lōlera	·ona	·bōna, ·wōna	...	...	·bōna. ·lōla
„ sit, remain, abide	·kala	·ikaala. ·kawa. ·lifuga	·kala	·kala	·kala. ·tama	·dama, ·tama
„ sleep ...	·gōna	·gōnya	·igōna	...	...	·gōnya
„ stand, stop, be erect	·ima	·gōlōka	·imilila. ·ima, ·jima	·wima	·wima. ·gōlōka	·yima. ·gōlōka
„ steal ...	·hiza	·iwa	·ija	...	...	·yiba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KI-HEHE

Virtually no preprefixes.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN PŪGORŪ

No traces of preprefixes except in 9th Class.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN SAŊGŪ

Preprefixes present in some classes.

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

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

ILLUSTRATIVE VOCABULARIES OF BANTU LANGUAGES

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

Slight traces of preprefixes in Nos. 9 and 10.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN KI-MATUMBI

Traces of preprefixes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP I

THE LOWER RUFUJI-RUVUMA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

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

GROUP J

THE NORTH RUVUMA AND NORTH-EAST NYASALAND LANGUAGES

35. Sutú (Ma-nundi)¹ 36. Pañgwa
 35 a. Ki-mateñgō 37. Kese *or* Kisi

GROUP K

THE UKINGA LANGUAGE

38. Kiñga

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia <i>or</i> Mabiha	35. Sutu <i>or</i> Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateñgō	36. Pañgwa	37. Kese <i>or</i> Kisi	38. Kiñga
Adze ... ..	...	? Ka-wedō	Li-vagō	...	Aka-wagō	Aka-zunu ?
Animal, wild beast	...	Ny-ama. Li-cene	Ny-ama. Ki-kōkō	I-ñhanō	...	E-ñanu ; i-ñanu (-kanu)
Ant ... ..	...	N-jalahu ; din-	Li-nyagōnyagō. Halaw. Hynñgōhyuñgō	...	Di-goñgorō ; ma-	Eli-dunuñgu ; amā. Eli- halasū ; ama- Um-mehe ; emi-mehe
Ant, white (termite)	...	U-cece	Li-kere. M-ehe. Ñg-umbi. M-keke (35 a)	...	...	Um-mehe ; emi-mehe
Ape ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm	M-kōwō ; mi-	Ku-kōwō ; ma. Uñ-kōwō ; mi-	Li-wōkō <i>or</i> Ku-wōkō	Ili-bōxō	Ki-wōkō ; fi-	Eki-vōkō ; ama-
Arrow	M-pamba	Li-hyoñga ; ma. M-umba ; mi-umba	Li-hoñga ; ma-	...	Ru-cinji ; n-jinji	Un-dasō ; emi-lasō
Axe	Li-wagō ; ma-	M-bedō ; dim-bedō	Li-wagō, Li-vagō ; ma-	...	Iri-wagō (<i>or</i> Di-) ; ma-	En-zunu
Baboon ... ..	...	N-yani ; wa+	Li-yani <i>or</i> Li-jani	...	Di-jani	En-yani. Eli-jani. E-ñele, Li-kele
Back ... ..	...	Kum-oñgō <i>or</i> Ci-cōnyō	M-goñgō <i>or</i> Ñ-goñgō	...	Ñ-goñgō. Ki-wunu	Uñ-goñgō ; emi-
Banana ... ..	...	Ñōwō ; di+. Ñōhōwō. I-ñōwō ; di-	Li-tōki	...	Di-kombwe	Eñ-ōvu ; iñ-ōvu. Eli- kōvō ; ana-
Beard ... ..	...	Ci-leu. U-rinda. Ci-revu. Ci-dambe	Ki-njwemba. In-deu	...	Ru-refu ; n-defu	Ulu-lesu
Bee ... ..	...	Ny-uci <i>or</i> Ny-nūsi	N-juki ; <i>pl.</i> in-susi. Lu-yusi	In-juxi	Lu-, Du-, <i>or</i> Ru-juki ; <i>pl.</i> n-juki	Ulu-juke ; in-zuke
Belly ... ..	...	Ci-tumbō	Li-reme. Mu-nda. Lu-tumbō	...	Di-deme ; ma- Ma-tumbō	Eli-tumbu

¹ The correct pronunciation may be Zutu.

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateñgɔ	36. Pañgwa	37. Kese or Kisi	38. Kiñga
Bird	Ny-ehe; wany-ehe. Ny-uni; wa +	N-dege. Ki-yuni; hi-yuni (35 a)	...	Ki-dege; vi- or fi-	Eki-dege; isi-
Blood	Mi-adi (<i>pl.</i>)	Mw-azi or Mw-ahi	...	Mw-azi	Uñ-kisa
Body	Li-wimba. M-iri	Mu-vili. Higa	Umu-bili	Um-bere	Um-ana; emi-hana
Bone	Li-wañgwa; ma-	Li-fupa. Li-jege	...	Ki-fupa	Eki-tsege; isi-tsege
Borassus palm	...	Mu-ñgore	M-kɔma	...	M-kɔma	...
Bow	U-pinde; ma-	U-pindi	U-pindi; <i>pl.</i> m-pindi	...	U-pende	Ulu-yonde; ini-
Bowels	Ci-mbende?	Ma-tumbɔ	...	...	Uvu-tumbɔ
Brains	W-oñgɔ	...	W-oñgɔ	Uvw-oñgɔ
Breast (man's)	...	Pam-tima (<i>'near the heart'</i>). Ci-huwa	Ki-vimba. Ñ-gañga	Xi-fuba	Ki-fua	Eki-pambaya
Breast (woman's)	...	Ma-wele (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-wele	Ili-bele	Di-were; ma-	Eli-vele; ama-
Brother	N-dugu. N-uñgu, N-uñu, N-uñgɔni. M-noñgɔ; wa-loñgɔ	M-doñgo; wa-loñgɔ	...	M-benawi, Ba-benawi	Um-atsa (<i>from the root -hatsa</i>). Un-nūna; ava-
Buffalo	Ny-ati	N-jati, Li-yati	Im-bɔgɔ	N-jati	Em-bɔgɔ. Ugu-bɔgɔ
Bull	Ñ-ombe m-numi	Ñ-kunzi. Ñ-kambakɔ	...	Ñ-ombe li-kambakɔ	E-ñambakɔ
Buttocks	Ma-takɔ	Ma-takɔ	Ama-daxɔ (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-dakɔ; di-	Ama-dakɔ
Canoe	Yi-tumbi	Ki-pepe or Li-pepe; vi- or ma- Ri-pepe (34 a)	Uatɔ, Hw-atu; mi-yatu	...	Bw-atɔ; ma-watɔ	...
Cat	M-aka; wa +. M-inja (34 a)	M-lamu. Li-hyomi. M-buyali. Ka-namañga	Ixi-phaxa	Ka-namañga; tu-	En-yavu
Charcoal	Ili-xala	...	Eli-kala
Chief	Yumbe	M-kuluñgwa. Umu (34 a)	Mu-twa. Li-kɔsi	...	Mú-túa; aba-túa	Uñ-kuludeva. Un-twa
Child	Mw-anyace ¹ . N-diōgɔ. Mw-ana. Nunu	Mw-ana; w-ana	Umw-ana	Mw-ana; ab-ana	Um-wana; av-ana. Umm-enza; ava-henza
Cloth	Ñ-guɔ	...	Ñ-guɔ or Iñ-guwu. Ny-ura. Li-hya	...	Ñ-gɔwɔ	Eki-lundɔ. Un-salwa
Cold	M-ehɔ	M-pépɔ, Im-bepɔ, Ki-pepɔ	...	...	E-ñala (-kala)
Country	Ci-lambɔ. Ri-kaya (34 a)	M-lima	Iny-hi	N-dema	Eki-luñga. E-ñi (-ki)

¹ U-nyace = *childhood*.

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

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

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Foot	Li-ulu ; ma-ulu. Lu-ayō ; dinj- Ri-dōdō. Li-kambatu	Mu-gulu. Ku-guru ; ma- Lu-nyāō	...	Lu-ayō, nj-ayō	Ulw-ajō ; inz-ajō
Forest	Mny-itu. Nundu. Mw-itu	M-hitu. Ki-tesa. Li-sati. Li-pululu	...	Ma-behe	Eli-hanzi ?
Fowl	Nuku ; wa +	N-kuku	Iñ-huxu	N-guku	E-ñuku ; ini-kuku
Frog	C-ula ; vy-ula	Li-nyōtō. Ly-ula ; m-ula (35 a). Li-uŋgula	...	...	...
Ghost...	M-fuki. Ki-wuta ; i-wuta (35 a)	Limu-luŋgu. Mami-luŋgu	Mu-roŋgō	Um-pepō ; ava-
Giraffe
Girl	Na-haku ; wanama-	N-sikani	...	...	Um-enza
Goat	M-budi ; dim-budi	M-ene. M-buhi (35 a)	...	M-ene	Em-ene
„ (he)	Li-bebehu	Li-poŋgō	...	...	Em-oŋgō
„ (she)	M-budi	M-buguma.	...	...	Em-buguma
God	n-koŋgwe Nam-paŋga. Moria. Nuŋgu	Mu-luŋgu. N-duŋgu	...	Mu-ruŋgu	Uñ-guluve
Grandparent	...	Wiwi ; wa +	Hukuru ō. M-buya. Papa ō	...	...	U-kuku ō. U-papa ō
Grass	W-ahi or Gw-ahi ¹	Many-ahi	...	Diny-asi	Eliny-asi
Ground	M-lima. M-sisi	...	Di-dōpi	Eki-luŋga. E-ñi
Ground-nut	...	N-tesa or N-teca	Li-lawi	...	Di-rawi	...
Guinea-fowl	...	Naŋga	Li-cundu	...	Di-cundu	...
Gun	Ri-ūti	Huti	...	N-dusu	...
Hair	U-wimbō	N-jwiri. Li-yunzu	...	Di-junju	Ulu-juwili
Hand	M-kōnō. Un-kōnō ; ma-. Li-anda. Pa-ianja	Ki-wōkō. Ki-ganja	Ili-ganja	Ki-kōfi	Eki-yanza. Eki-vōkō
Head	M-twe or Mū-tu	M-twe. Mū-tu or Umū-tu	Umu-twe	Mu-tu	Un-twe
Heart...	M-tima ; mi-	M-tima ; mi-	(Mun-tima = liver)	N-dumbura. (Un-tima = liver)	E-numbula. (Un-tima = liver)
Heel	Ci-hiŋginō Nyūŋgunyuŋgu	Ki-tende. Ki-hiŋgini	...	Ki-sekeseke	Eki-seveja ; isi-
Hide	Dabala. Ma-pō ; di +	Ki-kumba

¹ Old Bantu: Bu-asi.

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Hill	Li-ciŋga ; ma- M-rima	Ka-ɗunda. Ka-tumbi ; hi-tumbi (35 a)	Ulu-nyika ; i-nyika
Hippopotamus	...	Namondɔ	N-ɗomondɔ	1-ɗubɔ	Domondɔ	...
Hoe	Li-yembe	Li-gera ; ma-	...	...	Eli-kumbulɔ
Honey	Uci	Uci	...	W-uki	Uvw-ɔke
Horn	Lu-pembe. Lim-embe	Li-nyerɔ. Pembe	...	Di-nyerɔ	Eli-palasa. Ulu-suga
House... ..	Ny-umba. Y-umba (<i>big</i>)	N-ande. 1-nandi. N-ɗuli (34 a)	Ny-umba. N-anda	Ny-umba. Ixi-ny-umba ; ifi-	Ny-umba	Eny-umba. E-saka. Eli-heve
Hunger	N-ɗala. N-ɗɔba (34 a)	N-jara	In-jala	Nj-ara	En-zala
Husband	N-nume ; wa-lume. M-twau (<i>thy</i>)	N-dumi, A-lumi. Ny-ɔŋgɔlɔ (35 a)	...	...	Uñ-gɔsi, Uñ-γɔsi
Hyena	Nana or Li-nana	Li-tinũngu, Li-pundwa (<i>spotted</i>). Li-luhekalera, Li-hekera (<i>striped</i>)	1-fifi	Bondera	...
Iron	Ci-tali	C-uma, S-uma (35 a)	...	Ki-uma	Eki-uma. Un-dapɔ
Island	Ki-tiŋgwe. Li-tanda	Ki-seŋgerere. Ki-lumba (35 a)	...	Ki-rwa	...
Ivory	N-embɔ. Li-wenwa	Li-inɔ la n-dembɔ	...	Ru-pembe	...
Knee	Li-lundi	Li-fugamiɔ. Li-yugwa	...	Di-pefu	Eki-sugamilɔ
Knife	Ki-maye, Ci-maye	Ci-pula	Ki-pula. Ki-peni	...	M-pamba	Um-mage
Lake	Li-tanda	Li-tanda	...	...	Eli-lamba, E-nyanza
Leg	Ku-ũlu ; ma- M-balɔ. Li-ɗɔɗɔ	Li-bondɔ. Ku-guru. Lu-weza (35 a)	...	Ki-rundi	Eki-lunde. Un-sɔni
Leopard	Huwi, Li-huwi, Juhi	Li-huwi. In-sui	...	N-torɔme	Eli-ɗuma. (Eli-bwi = a <i>chita</i>)
Lion	Himba, Li-himba. In-tumi	Li-himba. Li-bonjɔ	...	...	Eli-bonzu
Lips	Lu-yeye ; ndin-jeye. Lu-lɔmɔ ; di-lɔmɔ	N-ɗomɔ ; mi-lɔmɔ	Umu-lɔmɔ ; imi-	N-ɗomɔ ; mi-	Un-ɗomɔ ; emi-lɔmɔ
Magic...	U-hiawi, U-hawi. (Ku-lɔha = <i>to bewitch</i>)	U-cawi or U-hawi	Uwu-hawi	Wu-hawi	Uvu-hawi
Maize...	Eñ-gedia. Di-muri	Ma-rombe, Ma-lombi, Ki-lombi	...	Di-rombe	Ama-tsebele

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Man	Mu-ndu; wa-ndu	Mu-nu; wa-nu	Mu-ndu; wa-ndu	Umu-nhu; aba-nhu ¹	Mu-ndu; aba- ...	Umu-nu; ava-nu Uñ-gɔsi; ava-
Man, vir.	M-uume; wa-lume	M-gɔzi. M-kambakɔ	...	...	...
Meat	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ny-ama	Eny-ama
Medicine ...	M-tera	N-tela	M-tera. Ki-biki	...	N-thende	Un-tuguva. Un-tuñaya ²
Milk	Ma-were	Lu-ziwa. Lu-visa	...	...	Ulu-kamɔ. Eli-tsiva. (kama = to milk)
Monkey	Ny-ima. Ci-neñgɔ	M-tumbiri or Li-tumbili	...	M-bweñgɔ	E-ñilili; ini-killi
Moon	Mw-edi	Mw-ezi or Mw-ehi	Umw-edzi	Mw-ezi	Umw-etsi
Mother	Hiyi; wa-hiyi. Tuyi. Na-ñɔle. Ma-nyɔkwɛ (34 a)	Mau. A-nyoñgɔ, Nyoñgorɔ. Nyɔkwɔ. Ñina	...	...	U-juva; ava- (Uvanyɔkwɔ = thy —. Uvanyina = his —)
Mountain	Li-cinga. Mu-añgɔ. Ci-cuñgɔ. Li-tumbi (34a)	Ki-dũnda. Ki-tumbi	...	Ki-dɔnda	Eki-dugala
Mouth	Ka-nywa. Cika-nywa	Ñ-kanu. Ñ-dɔmɔ or M-lɔmɔ	...	...	Un-dɔmɔ
Nail (of finger or toe)	...	Di-ñombe (pl). U-kɔmbe	Lu-zipɔ. Suwu; hi-ũwu	...	Ki-ɔgɔ	Ulu-konze, I-ñonze
Name	L-ina	L-ina	Li-hina	...	Di-hina; ma-	Eli-tavwa
Navel	N-uñgu; di+	Lu-kufu or Ñ-kuhu	...	...	Ulu-tumbu
Neck	Li-kɔti; (pl.) diñ-gɔti	Siñgɔ or Hiñgɔ	1-siñgɔ	Siñgɔ	Un-siñgɔ. Eñ-gɔsi
Night	C-ilɔ. (Ci-hi = darkness)	K-ilɔ or I-kilu. (Lw-ihl = darkness)	...	K-irɔ, Pak-irɔ	Ek-ilɔ. (Uvu-titu = darkness)
Nose	M-ũla; di+	M-eñerɔ. Im-bulu (35 a)	...	...	E-meñɔ (-peñɔ)
Ox	Ñ-ombe	Li-boyi. Ñ-kawi. Ñ-ombe. N-tondɔla	1-señga. In-dama	Ñ-ombe. Li-kambakɔ †	E-señga. Uñ-gide. Eñ-gwada
Paddle	Ng-ahi; in-gahi	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	...	U-alwa (native beer)	U-gwimbi	...	...	Uvu-gembe
Parrot	Li-kwalu	...	...	...
Penis	M-borɔ	...
Pig	Ñ-guluwe; diñ+. Im-petumwa	Ñ-guruwe or Li-gurūwi. Li-paũgɔ (bush pig)	...	Ñ-guruwe	Eñ-gube. Eñ-gwehe

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

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

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Pigeon	Li-deia	N-gunda. Li-jiwa, N-jiwa or In-ziva	...	N-jewa	En-uta (-tuta). Eŋ-gundya
Place ...	Pa-ndu	Pa-hali. Pa-wa. Ma-hala. Pa-	Pa- Ki-kunja. U-tamu	...	Pa-ŋgɔnɔ	...
Rain	M-bula. M-nuŋgu. Mu-luŋgu (34 a)	M-vula or I-hula	Im-fula, Axa-fula	I-fura	E-sula
Rat	Li-kula. Giŋgondɔ	Li-panya. Li-kuli. Im-buku	...	Di-keŋje	Em-beva
Rhinoceros	...	M-ela; di+ or wa+. Ci-ɔhɔ (34 a)	Ki-pembere	...	...	...
River	Lu-bundi. Mu-tɔ (34 a)	Lu-kemba. Lu-si. Ma-gasi	...	Ru-sɔkɔ	Ulu-gasi; iŋ-gasi. Eki-hulu En-zila
Road	N-dila. In-dira (34 a)	N-jira	In-jila. Axa-jila	N-jera or N-dera	En-zila
Salt	Mu-nyu	Mw-inyɔ. Hi-huŋgu	...	...	Umw-inyɔ
Shame	Li-ɔnyi, Li-hyɔni	Sɔni or I-hɔni. Li-hamu	Iny-hɔni	...	I-sɔni
Sheep	Nondɔɔ. Kondɔ (34 a)	M-berere or Lim-belele Ki-kɔpa	...	Di-ŋɔsi, Mi-ŋɔsi	E-ŋɔɔ
Shield	Li-wala; ma-	...	...	Eŋ-gwembe Eli-vega
Shoulder	Li-wala; ma-	Li-vega; ma-	...	...	Um-atsa.
Sister	Nuŋuna. N-umbɔ	M-lumbu, N-dumbɔ	...	N-dumbu. Ba-rumbu	U-mama. Un-nuna. (Vu-nɔnu = sisterhood)
Skin	Mapɔ; di+. Y-ambala	Lu-kanda	...	Ki-kɔwa	...
Sky	Li-wiŋgu. Ku-canya. Di-undi	Li-zuru. Ku-nani. M-biŋgu	...	Ku-kianya	Ku-kyanya
Slave ...	Mu-wanda; wa-	M-nɔne; wa-	M-sutu; wa- M-banda; wa-	...	...	...
Sleep	Lu-ɔnɔ	Lu-gɔnɔ	...	Ru-gɔnɔ	E-tulɔ
Smoke	Ly-ɔsi, Li-ɔhi. Li-hyɔhi	Ili-ɔsi	Di-ɔsi	Eli-ɔsi
Snake	M-hyɔŋɔ; mi- In-yɔka. I-piri	Li-yɔka	In-jɔxa	Idi-jɔka. Ma-yɔka	Eli-lalwe (-dalwe). Ulu-jɔka; pl. in-zɔka
Son, boy	M-nemba; wa- Imw-ana i-nume	Mw-ana. M-soŋgorɔ	...	Mw-ana. N-soŋgorɔ	Un-swamba. ¹ N-dume

¹ Un-swamb'angɔ = *my son*. Un-swamb'ɔ = *thy son*. Un-swamb-ɛ = *his son*. Un-swamb-itu = *our son*.
Un-swamb-inyɔ = *your son*. Un-swamb-avɔ = *their son*.

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Song	Li-imbw; ma-	Lu-himw; di- R-imbw (34 a)	Lu-kimw. Ny-imbw. M-hambw	...	Uru-embw	Ulũ-embw
Spear	M-kuci; mi- Ci-ndimbw. Ri-umw. Li-hioŋga (34 a). Mu-nya	M-kondw. N-kwaha	...	N-gwaha	Eli-gwaha; ama- Eñ-gwaha
Spirit, soul	...	...	...	...	...	...
Star ... ..	...	Nondwa; di+. Ci-nondi (34 a)	Lu-tondwa; n-dondwa	...	N-dondw. Ru-tondw	Ulu-tondwe. I-nondwe
Stick ... ..	...	Ka-lawi; tu- Ci-koŋw. Simbw. I-ŋw (34 a)	M-sagi. N-doŋga. Lu-hyatu; hyatu	Ulu-fimbw	N-sagi	E-sonzw. Un-saga. Ulu-saga
Stone	Li-gaŋga	Li-aŋga or Ri-aŋga; ma-iaŋga. Li-wia, Ma-wia (34 a)	Li-gaŋga. Ili-wu	...	Li-gaŋga	Eli-gaŋga
Stool ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Eki-tamelw
Sun ... ..	...	Na-mayu. Ri-dũa or Li-dũla (34 a)	Li-juwa or L-yuwa	Ili-dzuba	Di-juwa	Eli-tsuva
Tail (of a mammal)	...	In-cira, N-cira	M-kira or N-kila	Umu-xila	...	Uñ-kila
Tear ... ..	...	Mi-wodi (<i>pl.</i>)	Li-hwoli; ma-	Mi-hwodzi (<i>pl.</i>)	Li-hwosi	Ulw-ihōtsi
Testicles ... ..	...	Ri-mumba	...	...	Di-toŋgw	...
Thief ... ..	...	M-wiwi. liiku-iwa	Mw-ivi or Mw-ihi	...	Mu-heji; aba-	Um-etsi (-hetsi)
Thigh ... ..	...	Ci-ya	M-huŋgula	...	...	...
Thing ... ..	...	Ci-nu; vi-nu	Ki-ndu; hi-ndu or vi-ndu	Iki-nhu; <i>pl.</i> ifi-nhu	Ki-ndu; fi-ndu	Eki-nu; isi-nu
Thorn ... ..	...	Mw-iwa	Mw-ifa, Mw-iha; mi-ha	...	Mw-ifwa	Un-tula; emi- Un-twinyw; emi-
Tobacco ... ..	...	Ōria	Li-mbakw. Li-hwona	...	N-gambw. Di-hōna	E-sajw
To-day	Lelw	Lelw. Nerw	Lerw. Li-linu	...	Lerw. I-rerw	E-lelw
Toe ... ..	...	Ci-koŋw	Lu-konje lwa mu-gufu. Lu-gumba	...	...	Ulu-konze
To-morrow	...	Lu-undu	Ki-rau	...	Ki-raww	Ki-lavw
Tongue ... ..	...	Lu-limi or Li-limi	Lu-limi; i-nimi	...	Lu-konji, N-gonji	Ulu-limi
Tooth	L-inw; m-enw	L-inw	L-inw; m-inw	...	Ir-inw	EI-inw
Town ... ..	...	Kaya	Mu-zi. Li-kaya	...	A-kaya	Uvu-tseŋge. Isi-jumba, Eli-tsumbe
Tree	M-koŋgw; mi- M-tera	N-tela. I-nandi, M-nandi, Mu-landi; mi-landi	M-tera. M-koŋgw. Ki-biki	...	Di-behe. N-thende	Um-beki. Eli-beki. Un-tuyuva

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Twins...	Ma-hā. W-ana wa ma-hā	Ma-paŋa or Ma-paha	...	Di-pasa; ma-	U-nyali-pasa. Uvamwi-pasa (both in singular sense)
Urine ... ..	...	Ma-kwedu	Ma-kwɔw. I-mahi	...	Ma-kōjɔ	...
Vein ... ..	...	...	...	Umu-sipha	...	Un-sipa
War ... ..	...	N-ondɔ. Hondɔ	N-gondɔ	...	N-gondɔ	Uvu-tavaŋgwa
Water ... ..	...	M-edi	Ma-gasi. M-asi	...	Ama-ji	Ama-yasi
Well ... ..	...	...	Mw-eru wa ma-gasi. Ki-liwa	Ixi-sima	...	...
White man	M-xuŋgu	...	...	...	Mu-suŋgu	Un-suŋgu; ava- Un-dala. Un-wehe
Wife ... ..	...	M-dyau (thy). M-mahi; wa-	M-dala. M-bumba. Mama	...	M-gori; ba-	Un-dala. Un-wehe
Wind ... ..	...	M-mepɔ; di-mepɔ	M-puŋɔ. Ki-pepɔ. M-hwahi	Im-hephɔ	M-bepu	Em-epɔ. Eki-sɔla
Witch... ..	...	M-hyawi	M-cawi. M-hawi. M-gaŋga	Umu-gaŋga	Mu-hawi; ba-	Um-avi; ava-havi
Witchcraft Woman ... ..	... N-koŋgwe, Yuaŋ-koŋgwe; wa-koŋgwe	U-hyawi M-mahi; wa- Uŋ-koŋgwe	U-cawi M-dala. M-bumba	... Umu-dala; ava. (Mu-ki- dala = little woman; pl. va-ki-dala)	... Un-dara; ba- awa-	Uvu-havi Un-dala. Um-enza; ava-henza
Womb ... ..	...	...	Li-reme	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	...	Lu-kuni	Sagala. Handzu	...	Im-bawu	Iny-ágala (-hagala, -sagala)
Yam ... ..	...	...	...	...	Ki-tūū	...
Year ... ..	...	Mw-aka. C-aka	Mw-aka	Umw-axa	Mw-aka	Umw-aka
Yesterday... ..	...	Li-dɔ, Li-ndɔ	Gorɔ. Li-zu	...	Gorɔ	I-yōlō
Zebra ... ..	...	...	Li-punda or M-bunda	...	...	Em-unda
One	·mɔ	·mɔ	·moŋga. Yu-mɔ	·mɔ. ·mwi (Ji-mwi)	Ka-mɔ	·pamatɔ
Two	·wili	·bili, ·biri	·wili	·wili (Dzi-wili)	Tu-were	·veli
Three... ..	·latu; i-tatu	·tatu (N-atu)	·datu, ·tatu	·datu (Dzi-datu)	Tu-datu	·datu
Four	·xexe	N-cece. Mu-cece	m-cece or N-dzesi	·na (Dzi-na)	N-cece	·ni
Five	N-g-anɔ, ·ganɔ	Ny-anɔ, ·anɔ. Mu-anɔ (34 a)	·hanɔ	·hanɔ (Dzi-)	Tu-hanɔ	·hānɔ
Six	-g-anɔ na (gu)-mɔ	Ny-anɔ na i-mɔ	·hanɔ na moŋga	Mu-tanda	Tu-lintanda	-n-tanatu
Seven... ..	-ganɔ na wili	Ny-anɔ na m-bili	·hanɔ na wili	Heneka mu-hana	Tu-limhanɔ	·lekela-ku- pamatɔ

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia or Mabiha	35. Sutu or Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋgwo	36. Paŋgwa	37 Kese or Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Eight	·ganw na tatu	Ny-anw na n-atu	·hanw na datu	Mu-nana, also Heneka k-owa (k-owa = 'over all', 'superior')	M-hanw na tu-tatu	·nana
Nine	·ganw na xexe	Ny-anw na n-cece	·hanw na m-cece	Fundika mu-hana ¹	M-hanw na n-cece	·budika·ku- pamatw
Ten	Kumi	Kumi	Kumi	Fundika k-owa and Ma-budi	Cwmi	Ki-tsigw, also Un-dévułw; pl. emi- lévułw
Eleven ... ..	...	Kumi na i-mw	Kumi na yi-mu	Ki-dzigw. ² (22 = Ki-dzigw ka-vili. 33 = Ki-dzigw ka-datu)	Cwmi na ka-mw	Ki-tsigw-na- pamatw
Twenty ... ..	...	Ma-kumi ma-wiri or Ma-kumi m-eli	Ma-kumi ma-wili	...	Ma-kwmi ga-were	Ki-tsigw ka-veli
Thirty ... ..	...	Ma-kumi ma-tatu	Ma-kumi ma-tatu	...	Ma-kwmi ga-datu	Ki-tsigw ka-datu
Forty ... ..	...	Ma-kumi n-cece	Ma-kumi n-dzese	...	Ma-kwmi m-cece	Ki-tsigw ka-ni
Fifty ... ..	...	Ma-kumi ny-anw or mamu-anw	Ma-kumi ma-hanw	...	Ma-kwmi m-hanw	Kitsigw ka-hanw
Hundred ... ..	...	I-gana	...	...	Ma-kwmi ga-likwmi	Emi-lévułw kitsigw
Thousand ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Ne-yw. N- ·ni-, ·n- -a-ŋgu	Mi-pa. N-, Mb- ·n-, ·gu-, ·ŋgu- ³ -a-ŋgu	Ne-ŋga. Ne-, Ni-, N- ·ni-, ·n-, -a-ŋgu	...	Ne-ŋga. N-, Ni- ·n-, ·m- -a-ŋgu	U-ne. Ne. Nd', Nde- Ndi-, Ndi- ·ne- ·ni- ·ny- ·-a-ne, -a-ŋgw
Thou, thee, thy	We-yw. U- ·ku- ·-a-kw	We-pw, We. Wara-kw. U- ·ku- ·-a-kw	We-ŋga. Wewe. Yū-we. U- ·ku- ·-a-kw	...	We-ŋga. U- ·ku- ·-a-kw	Uve. Ve. Vu-, U- ·ve- ·ku- ·yw, ·ve, -a-kw
He, him, his	A-yowa. A- ·m-, ·mū- -a-kwe	Naŋe. Nahie, Nanye. A-, I-, Ya- ·we- ·mu-, ·m- ·-a-ke	Yuyu. Mw-ene. A-, U- ·m- ·-a-ke, -ene	-a-ke, -a-jw	Ywra. A- ·mu- m- -a-ke	Umw-ene. A-, I-, Ju- ·mw-ene- ·m- ·mw- ·ye, -ene
We, us, our	Twe-yw(?) Tu- ·tu- ·-etu	We-pa. Were-tu. Tu-, Ti-, T- ·tu- ·-etu	Twe-ŋga. Twetwe. Tu- ·tu- ·-etu	...	Twe-ŋga. Ti- ·tu-?, ·ti-? -a-itu, ·itu	U-vwe. Vwe. Vwevwe. Tu- ·tu- ·-a-vwe or ·itu

¹ Klamroth gives ·hana, not ·hanw. Apparently '·hana' (Mu·hana) means 'side', 'on one side', and 'Heneka' 'leave out from the others'.

² The peculiar numerals of Paŋgwa are explained by Klamroth as connected with finger notation, vide p. 192 of his 'Kurze Skizze' (Mitt. Sem. Or. Spr., Vol. X).

³ Mavia (34 a).

English	33. Mwera 33 a. Ki-donde	34. Makonde 34 a. Mavia <i>or</i> Mabiha	35. Sutu <i>or</i> Manundi 35 a. Ki- mateŋw	36. Paŋgwa	37. Kese <i>or</i> Kisi	38. Kiŋga
Ye, you, your	Mwe-y ω . Mu- -wa- -enu	Mwe-p ω . U-m \acute{u} e. Mu- -wa- -enu	Mwe-ŋga. Nyenye. M-, Mu-	...	Mwe-ŋga. Mu- -ba-? -inu	U-nye. Nye. Nyenye. M-, Mu-, N- -va- -a-nye <i>or</i> -iny ω
They, them, their	Wa-na? Wa- -wa- -wa ω	Wa-naŋ ω . Wa-ya. Wa- -wa- -a ω	We-ne. Wa- -wa- -a ω	...	Ba-ra. Ba- (Wa-). -wa- -a-w ω	Avene. Vene. Va- -v ω . -va- -ene, -a-v ω
All	- ω ha	- ω he	-oha	-onha	- ω ha (? ω saka, ? <i>emphatic</i>)	- \bar{o} ni
This, these	A-yu, a-wa; gu, a-gu, a-yi; a-li, a-ga; a-xi, a-yi; a-yi, a-yi; ? a-lu; ? a-ka; gu, a-vu, a-u? a-ku; ? a-pa	A-yu, -yu; a-wa; a-u, a-i; a-li, a-n ω ; ci-n ω , vi-n ω ; i-n ω , di-n ω ; lu-n ω ; tu-n ω ; ka-n ω ; u-n ω ; ku-n ω ; pa-n ω ; mu-n ω	A-yu, a-wa; a-u; <i>Œc.</i> -la (u-la; wa-la; <i>Œc.</i>)	...	Uyu, aba (awa); ugu, egi; eri, aga; <i>Œc.</i>	Ve, v ω ; g $\omega\omega$, gy ω ; ly ω , y ω ; ky ω , sy ω ; j ω , ts ω ; lw ω ; tw ω ; k ω ; vw ω ; kw ω ; p ω : mw ω ; g ω Uju, ava; ugu, egi; eli, aya; eki, isi; eji, itsi; ulu; ut ω ; aka; uvu; uku; apa; umu; ugu Ujw-a, av ω ; ugw-a, egy- ^(a) , <i>Œc.</i> u-lya, va-lya; gu-lya, i-lya; <i>Œc.</i> Juju, vava; gugu, gegi; <i>Œc.</i> Jujw-a, vav ω , <i>Œc.</i> Ŋg-uju, ŋg-ava; ŋg-ugu, ŋg-egi; ŋg-eli, ŋg-aga; ŋg-eki, ŋg-isi; ŋg-eji, ŋg-itsi; ŋg-ulu; ŋg-utu; ŋg-aka; ŋg-uvu; ŋg-uku; ŋg-apa; ŋg-umu; ŋg-ugu
That, those	A-yu-la, a-wa-la; a-gu-la; <i>Œc.</i>	U-ya, wa-ya; u-ya, i-ya; li-ya, a-ya; ci-ya, vi-ya; i-ya, di-ya; lu-ya; tu-ya; ka-ya; u-ya; kn-ya; <i>Œc.</i>	...	...	Yu-ra, ba-ra; gu-ra, gi-ra; re-ra, ga-ra; <i>Œc.</i>	Uju, vava; gugu, gegi; <i>Œc.</i> Jujw-a, vav ω , <i>Œc.</i> Ŋg-uju, ŋg-ava; ŋg-ugu, ŋg-egi; ŋg-eli, ŋg-aga; ŋg-eki, ŋg-isi; ŋg-eji, ŋg-itsi; ŋg-ulu; ŋg-utu; ŋg-aka; ŋg-uvu; ŋg-uku; ŋg-apa; ŋg-umu; ŋg-ugu

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

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

¹ Ku-nyima = not to give.² -manyē-ri = know not. Kesc has negative verbs or auxiliary verbs like Ki-matumbi.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KI-MWERA

No preprefixes.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN MAKONDE AND MAVIA

No preprefixes.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN SUTU-MATENGŴ

No preprefixes except in Nos. 9 and 10.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN PANGWA

Preprefixes present in full.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN KESE

Preprefixes present.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN KINGA

Preprefixes present.

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

Also the **Nya** prefix, without concord.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP I

THE TANGANYIKA-BANGWEULU LANGUAGES

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

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

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Luŋgu	43 a. Mambwe
Adze	Ke-Ionda	M-bajɔ	Ka-temɔ	Im-bafi	...	Ka-pasa
Animal, wild beast	N-ama <i>or</i> Ny-ama	Ny-ama	N-nama	In-nama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Ant	Lu-asi; ñ-asi	M-basi. Bu-niegene	Mu-naɔ. M-pazi	Im-pasi. Awa-naŋgi	Kalandu	Simu-nyemwe. Ñ-kalandu. Im-pasi
Ant, white (termite)	Mu-swa. Lu-suŋga; suŋga	N-ɔwa. Ñ-swa	Bu-swa	Ulu-swa	W-ɔnyi	U-ɔni
Ape (chim- panzi <i>or</i> gorilla)	Sɔkɔ	...	N-sɔkɔ	In-sɔkɔ	...	...
Arm	Ku-bɔkɔ; ma-	Ku-bɔkɔ; ma-	Ku-bɔkɔ	Ku-wɔkɔ	I-kasa	I-kasa; ma-
Arrow	Mw-ambi; mi- Ki-keŋge. I-sɔma (39 a)	M-bi. M-ketɔ. Mu-sari; mi- N-sari; mi-sari	Mu-vwi	Mu-fwi	Umu-vwi	Mu-vwi; mi- Lu-kyɛtɔ; ñ-kyetɔ
Axe	M-basa. M-bwacu. I-yuka. Lu-kasu; ñ-gasu (39 a)	Ka-temɔ; tu-	M-bazɔ. M-bavi. Li-zembe	Li-sembe. I-sembe; ma-	Im-pasa	Im-pasa. M-patɔ. I-se; ma-se
Baboon	Ñ-gama	Tɔlue	Ñ-kɔlwe	Korwe, Kolowe	Kolɔe	Kolɔe <i>or</i> Ya-kolɔe
Back	Mw-oŋo, M-oŋɔ	Ñ-goŋɔ <i>or</i> M-goŋɔ	Mu-oŋɔ. Mu-sana	Mu-sana. In-uma	Mu-sana. I-tundu	Mu-sisi. I-tundu
Banana	Ki-ɔ; <i>pl.</i> bi-ɔ. Konde; ma+	Tɔka, Tɔke, Tɔki; ma+	Li-konde; ma-	Ñ-konde. Li-tɔce (<i>fruit</i>). I-tɔce (<i>wild</i>)	Konde	Ñ-konde. (<i>tree</i> = Mu- fuka)
Beard... ..	Lu-Jevu. Ka-Jevu; Tu-Jevu = (<i>hair of</i>). N-ɔefu (39 a)	Ka-lesi; tu-	Lu-Jevu. Mu-efu	Mw-efu	Ki-Jezu	Ki-Jezu
Bee	Nz-uki	Ny-uki, Nj-uki	N-zuki. N-zimu	Ulu-zimu. Ici-pasi	In-zimu	N-zimu
Belly	Vumu. I-kundu	Gumɔ	Li-vumɔ. (<i>Li-bu = liver</i>)	Di-fumɔ	In-dilwa	N-diliwa
Bird	Ka-nɔni; tu-	U-nɔni; mi- Ka-nɔni	Ki-ɔni; vi-	Ki-ɔni, Iki-ɔni. Ci-pele	Ki-unyɔ	Ki-uni
Blood	Mu-si. Ma-si (39 a)	Mi-Iɔa, M-Iɔha	Mu-Iɔpa	Mu-Iɔpa; mi-	Uw-azi	Uw-azi
Body	Mu-biri	M-bili	Mu-bili	Mu-wiri	Mw-idi	Mw-ili
Bone	Fua; ma+. Ku-ha (39 a)	Kuja <i>or</i> Kudza; ma-kuja	Li-kuza. Li-fupa	Li-fupa	I-fupa	Fupa
Borassus palm	Kɔkɔ	Belewili; ma+	Ka-bilibili	Mu-kɔma	Mu-kɔma	Mu-kɔma

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

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

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

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Luŋgu	43 a. Mambwe
Fowl	N-gōkwō	N-gōkwō	N-kōkwō	Iñ-kōkwō	Iñ-kōkwō	N-kōkwō
Frog	Ki-ula	...	Ki-ūla	C-ula	...	Ki-ūla
Ghost	Mu-zimu; mi- Ki-kuli	N-kisi; mi- Naya; bi-nyaga	Ki-zwa. Mu-pasi; mi- (ancestral spirit). N-gulu (evil spirit)	Mu-pasi	Mu-pasi. Mu-zimu. Mu-zā	Mu-pasi
Giraffe ... ..	...	...	Twiga	I-ci-liama-luba	...	N-wiya
Girl	Numa	M-pakasi	Ki-nundwe. Mu-kaziwana	...	...	Ka-ki. Mu-kaziana
Goat	M-ūzi. M-buci (39 a)	M-uji. Buzi; ma-buzi	M-buzi	Im-buzi	Im-buzi	M-buzi
„ (he) ... ..	...	...	Ka-pwata. M-pumbwe	...	...	Sawe
„ (she) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
God	Ka-bezia. Firie. Ny-ambi (39 a)	Ka-bejea. M-puŋgu. Lezi ¹	Leza. Leza. ma-laŋgu	I-lesa, Li-lesa. Umu-luŋgu	I-leza	Mu-luŋgu. Leza
Grandparent	N-guku. Ba-kalukisi (pl.)	Ba-kuli. Ba-kōte	Ba-kōte. Ba-kuku. Vi-kōlwe. Ba-kulu	Fi-kolwa. Awa-kōla. Si-kulu, So-kulu, Wi-isi-kulu	...	Kuku. So-kulu, Isi-kulu
Grass	M-ani. Lu-suku	Y-asi. Ki-asi; bi-	Bi-kusi	Ki-ani. Iŋi-	I-sote	I-sote. Ka-sanza
Ground	Lōba	Ma-bue	Bu-loŋgō. Ma-lōba, Ma-lundō	Mu-sidi	I-vū	Mu-sili. Pa-nsi
Ground-nut	Ka-zuzu. Ka-lima (39 a)	Ka-jugūa	M-balala	Iñ-kalaŋga. In-šiamā	M-balala	M-balala
Guinea-fowl	Kaŋga. N-gaŋga, I-laŋga (39 a)	Kaŋa	Li-kaŋga	Di-kaŋga, N-kaŋga	I-kaŋga	Kaŋga
Gun	Bundusi. Ke-bōvyē (39 a)	Bunduki, N-gōhō	M-futi. Ki-pōlōpōlō. Bu-ta	M-futi	M-putu	M-putu
Hair	M-vūire. Suki (39 a)	Ny-uwele, N-jili	Lu-vwili. Mu-sisi	Mu-sisi	N-yele	N-yele
Hand	Ki-anzanza. Kō-bōkwō. Ki-basabasa. M-anja (39 a)	Mw-iswe; ma- Ku-bōkwō	Mu-nwe. Ki-zanza. Ku-bōkwō	Lu-pi; ma-pi	I-kufi	I-kasa
Head	Mu-twe	Tue	Mu-twe	Mu-tue	Mu-twe; mi-	Mu-twe. N-kōtō
Heart	Mu-tima	N-tima	Mu-tima	Mu-tima. (Um-wew = life)	Mw-enzō. (I-tima = liver)	Mw-enzō. (I-tima = liver)
Heel	Ki-sukulu. Ka-bili-bili (39 a)	Ka-sindagōlō. Ka-sindagulu	Ka-siŋginō. Ka-sinzilō	Ka-tende; utu- Ici-tende	Ki-ntunta	Ki-ntunta.
Hide	L-ū. Ki-sava; vi- (39 a)	Ki-leŋga. Ki-sewa	M-papa. Ki-kanda	Umu-kupō. Im-papa. Iñ-kanda	...	Ki-kwera. M-papa

¹ Lezi = clouds.

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

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

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

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Luŋgu	43 a. Mambwe
Rain	M-vula	M-ila. M-bila	M-vula	Im-fula	Im-vula	M-vula
Rat	M-beba	Li-nde; ma-nde	M-puku	Im-puku	Ku-sulu	M-bea. Kuza
Rhinoceros ... ..	...	...	Ki-pembele	Ici-pembere	...	Tupa
River	Mw-ela	N-koŋe; <i>pl.</i> mi-koŋe. Lu-ji. Mu-tutw	Ki-ezi, Mw-ezi. Mu-mana	Mu-mana. Ic-ambeſi	L-uzi; ŋg-uzi	L-uzi.
Road	In-zila	N-yila	Ŋ-gila, N-zila	In-sila	N-zila	N-zila
Salt ... ..	...	M-kele. Mu-nyu	Mu-kele	Umu-cere. Umu-fumbw	...	Mu-silya. Mu-kyere
Shame ... ..	...	...	Bu-sɔni	In-sɔni	N-sɔni	N-sɔni
Sheep... ..	Mu-kwkw	Ŋ-kwkw	Mu-kwkw. M-fwere	Im-paŋga	M-fuele	Fwere
Shield... ..	Ŋ-gavu. Ŋ-abw (39 a)	...	Ŋ-gabw	...	...	Ki-syaŋgu
Shoulder ... ..	...	...	Ki-kwpe. Li-kombe	Uku-bea. Ici-kwpe	...	Ki-iyē
Sister... ..	Ŋ-gazi	Ŋ-gazi	Kazi-amw-ine	Iŋ-kaſi. Umw-ina Mw-inyina. Mu-viala	Kazi ya mw-ine	Kaki
Skin	Ki-reŋga	Ki-leŋga	Lu-anza; ŋg-anza	Iŋ-kanda. Ici-papa	Im-papa	Ŋ-kwa. M-papa. Mu-kwera
Sky	Ma-ũlũ. I-yubu	Gulu, Yulu. (Lezi = <i>cloud</i> , <i>God</i>)	Mu-yulu	Iŋ-kuba. I-lesa, I-leza	I-yulu. (I-kumbi = <i>clouds</i>)	I-ulu
Slave... ..	...	M-jya	Mu-zyw. Bu-kwkw. Ka-lume	Umu-sya. Ka-polo	...	Mu-zya
Sleep	Ka-lw	Tu-lw	Tu-lw. Kwona	Tu-lw, Utu-lw	Utu-lw	Tu-lw
Smoke	Mũ-si	L-iŋgi; m-iŋgi. Mw-iŋki	M-unsɩ, Ky-unsɩ	Iſ-unsɩ, C-usi	C-unsɩ	Ki-unsɩ
Snake	Nz-waka	N-ywaka	N-zwaka	In-swaka	N-zwaka	U-zwaka
Son, boy	Mw-ana	Mw-ana lume. Mw-anike	Mw-ana lume	Mw-ana- m-wa-ume. (Umw-aice = <i>boy</i>)	M-onsi. (Ak-anya; utu- = <i>boy</i>)	Mw-ana. Mw-aũkye. Mu-rumendu
Song	Lu-imw; <i>pl.</i> ny-imw	Lu-imw; <i>pl.</i> ŋg-imw. Lu-imbw	Lu-imbw	Lu-imbw; <i>pl.</i> iny-imbw	Ulu-imbw	Lu-imbw
Spear	Fumw; ma-	Simw, Fumu	Li-fumw	I-fumw	I-sumw	I-sumw
Spirit, soul ... ..	...	M-kisi	Mu-tima. Mu-pasi	Ub-umi. Umu-paſi	...	Mu-pasi
Star	Ka-ũlũ; tu-ũlũ	Ka-mbalambala Ka-ŋgemogemw	Lu-tanda	In-tanda	In-tanda	Lu-tanda
Stick	Ŋ-gwoni	Ka-bubi	Ka-pini, Ka-mama, Lu-baŋgw	Iŋ-kwta. Iŋ-kontw	N-tuwa	...
Stone... ..	Bũe. Ma-bwe	Bue <i>or</i> Di-bwe; ma-bwe	Li-bwe	Di-bwe	I-we	I-we
Stool ... ..	...	Ki-wala. Ki-hwona	Ki-pwona. Ki-tebe	Ici-puna	...	Ki-limba
Sun	Zuba	Juba, Juva	Kwba. Ka-zuba	Ka-suba	Aka-sanya	I-ransi
Tail (of an animal)	Mu-kila	M-kila	Mu-kila	Umu-cira	...	Mu-sinda

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

¹ Cf. Lu-ganda.

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Luŋgu	43 a. Mambwe
Witch ...	Mu-łozi. Mu-fumɔ	Nɔgi, M-łogi; ba-nɔgi	Mu-łozi; ba- N-łozi	Iñ-ulu, Iñ-gulu. Mu-łosi	Mu-łozi	Mu-łozi
Witchcraft	Bu-łozi. N-gisi	Bu-łogi	Bu-łozi	Wu-łosi, Ubu-łosi. Ubu-panda	Uwu-łozi	U-łozi. Uw-añga
Woman ...	M-kazi. (Numa = <i>virgin</i>)	M-bakaji. M-pakasi	Mw-anakazi	Mu-kasi. Umu-sañge	Mw-ánakayi	Mw-ánakwi
Womb ...	...	...	Ki-nyɔ. N-koñgwe (= <i>also vagina</i>). Limi (<i>foetus</i>).	Koñgwe, I-nyɔ (= <i>also vagina</i>). Li-fumɔ	...	N-diliwa
Wood (fire- wood)	N-guni	N-guni	N-kuni	Iñ-kuni	N-kwi	N-kwi. N-si
Yam ...	Ki-zumɔ. Ki-kulu	Ki-gatši	Ki-luñgwa	Ki-ruñgwa	Ki-ruñgu	U-luñgu
Year ...	Mw-aka	Ki-mula	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka
Yesterday...	Mu-kese	Bu-la-bu-sigi	Lu-kere. Ma-irɔ	Ma-irɔ a-dia	Mu-tondɔ-lia	Mu-tondɔ
Zebra...	Ki-twasi	N-damwe. N-gɔlɔ	N-galika	Ki-byɔbyɔ. M-kɔlɔtɔ	Ki-ñgalika	Li-ñka. Ki-orwa
One ...	-mwe	-mɔ	-umɔ	-mɔ	-mwi <i>or</i> -umwi	W-eñga, -oñga
Two ...	-biri	-wiri	-bili	-bidi (-wiri)	-idi	-iri
Three ...	-tatu	-tatu, -satɔ	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu
Four ...	-nne	-na	-na	-nne	-ni	-ni
Five ...	-tanɔ	-tanɔ	-sanɔ	-sanɔ	-sanɔ	-sanu
Six ...	M-tanda	N-tanda	Mu-tanda	Mu-tanda <i>or</i> Vili- mɔ-tanda	Mu-tanda	Mu-tanda
Seven ...	N-dūi	Ki-łɔwa. Mu-sambɔ	Ki-łɔba	Apa-i-nye- apa-itatu. Yi-sanɔ na viwiri	Ki-ne ru wari	Ki-ni-m-bali
Eight ...	Mu-nana	Mw-anda	Mu-anda	Ki-ne. Ko-nse- konse	Ki-nani	Ki-nani
Nine ...	Kenda	Habula. Ki-tema	Fundi	Fundi. lu-bali. Pabula	Fundi	Fundi m-bali
Ten ...	Kumi	Kumi	Li-kumi	I-kumi <i>or</i> Li-	I-kumi	I-kumi
Eleven ...	Kumi na -mwɛ	Kumi na ka-mɔ	Li-kumi na-mɔ	I-kumi na i-mɔ	Kumi na i-mwi	I-kumi na w-eñga(-oñga)
Twenty ...	Mi-łoñgɔ i-biri	Ma-kumi ga-were	Ma-kumi a-bili	Ma-kumi a-bidi	Ma-kumi a-iri	Ma-kumi ya-iri
Thirty ...	Mi-łoñgo i-tatu	Ma-kumi ga-tatu	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kumi ya-tatu
Forty ...	Mi-łoñgɔ i-nne	Ma-kūmi	Ma-kumi a-nā	Ma-kumi a-nnē	Ma-kumi a-ni	Ma-kumi a-ni
Fifty ...	Mi-łoñgɔ i-tanɔ	Ma-kumi ga-tanɔ	Ma-kumi a-sanɔ	Ma-kumi a-sanɔ	Ma-kumi a-sanɔ	Ma-kumi a-sanu
Hundred ...	Zana. Lu-kama; <i>pl.</i> ñ-kama (39 a)	Zana. Lu-kama	Ki-nunu. Li-kumi na n-zala	Mw-anda. Umw-andɔ	Mw-anda	Mw-anda
Thousand ...	Ki-nɔnɔ	?	?	Em-pɔzɔmɔ	?	?

English	39. Ka-bwari 39a. Ki-lega	40. Guba	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Lūngu	43a. Mambwe
I, me, my ...	Nene. Na, N-. -n. -a-ne	Nene. Na, N, Ni. -n, -ni. -a-ne, -a-mi	Nene. Ne, N-. -n. -ne	Ne-wō, I-ne, Ne-bō, Nine, Ne-ka. N-. -n, -ndi. -a-ndi	Nene. N-. -n. -a-ne	Nene. N-. -n. -a-ne
Thou, thee, thy	An-ūe, Ū-. -ku. -ōbe	Gūe. Ū-. -ku. -ōwe, -ōge	Wewe. We. U. -ku. -ōbe	I-we, We-bō. U. -ku. -ube, -ōbe	Wewe. U. -ku. -a-kō	Wewe. U. -ku. -a-kō
He, him, his	U-ria. Wa, A-. -m, -mw. -a-ē	Gu-jo. Wa. -mu. -ege	Ozu, Ū-lya, We-ne. U, A-. -mu. -a-kwe	Uyu. U, A-. -kwe. -mu. -a-kwe	Wi-dia. Wa. -mu. -a-kwe	We. A, Wa. -mū. -a-kwe
We, us, our	Be-twe. Tu. -tu. -etu	Be-twe. Tu. -tu. -a be-twe	Fwefwe, Fwe-bō. Tu. -tu. -etu	Fwe-bō. I-fwe. Tu. -isu. -tu. -esu	A-fwefwe. Tu. -tu. -itu	Sweswe. Tu. -tu. -itu
Ye, you, your	Be-nwe. Mu. -ba? -enu	Be-nyi. Mu. -ba?, -mu? -a be-nūe	Mwemwe, Mwe. Mu. -mu, -mi, -ba. -enu	Mwē-bō. I-mwe. Mu. -inō. -mu. -enō	Mwemwe. Mu. -mu. -inu	Mwemwe. Mu. -mu. -inu
They, them, their	Babō. Ba. -ba. -babō	Babō. Ba. -ba. -a bebō	Baba, Ba-lya. Ba. -ba. -bō	Babō, Wawō. Ba. -ba. -bō. -a-bō	Aō. A. -a. -a-ō	Ū. A. or Ya. -a, -ya. -a-ō
All	-ōse	-onze	-onse	-onse	-onsi	-ensi, onsi
This, these	Ūū, baba; ūū, ii; didi, gaga?; kiki, bibi; ɔ̄c.	Guju, baba; guju, giji; ɔ̄c.	Uzu, aba; ɔ̄c.	Uyu, aba; uwu, iyi; ili, aya; ici, ifi or iyi or iși; ulu; utu; aka; ubu; uku; apa; umu (uwu)	Wi, aa; ū; ii; ɔ̄c.	Wiwi, aa; ūū, ii; ɔ̄c.
That, those	U-lia, ba-lia; u-lia, i-lia; ɔ̄c.	Gu-lia, ba-lia; gu-lia, gi-liā; ɔ̄c.	U-lia, ba-lia; ɔ̄c.	Uyō, abō; ɔ̄c. U-lia, ba-lia; u-lya, i-ria; li-ria, a-lia; ci-ria, fi-ria; i-ria, ši-ria; lu-lia; tu-lia; ka-lia; bu-lia; ku-lia; pa-lia; mu-lia (a-lia)	Wi-dia, a-dia; ɔ̄c.	Wi-lia, a-lia; ɔ̄c.
Bad	-bi	-bi	-bi. -bi-pire	-bi	-wi	Ku-ōla
Black	-ilu	-gasuke	-a-fi. -fit-ile. -a ka-fifi	-ya-fita	-tifi	-tifi
Female	-zi-ana	-ba-kadzi	-kōta. -kazi. Mw-anakazi, Kazi-ana	Mw-anakasi, Na-kași	-ñki or -nci Mw-anaci	-ánaki

English	39. Ka-bwari 39 a. Ki-lega	40. Guha	41. Tabwa	42. Bemba (Ki-emba)	43. Luŋgu	43 a. Mambwe
Fierce, sharp	·kali?	·kali	·kali	·kali-pa	...	·kali-pa
Good	·swa. ·vaci	·soaga	·weme. ·suma ¹	·suma. ·wama	·zipa	Ku-zipa, ·zipa. ·suma
Great	·kule. ·kuru. ·ile	·kulu. ·kata ·la ·kuju	·kata. ·kulu ·kalamba	·kulu. ·kalamba	·kalamba. ·kulu	·kuru. ·kalamba. ω-m-pito
Little	·kole. ·sekase. ·keke. ·sese	·anike. ·ke. ·siw	·nini. ·nonω. ·ike	·nini	·nonω	·nonω
Long, high, tall	·le (39 a)	·la	·le. ·tari. ·le-pele	·tala. ·le-pa (<i>verb</i>)	...	·tari
Male	·lume	·ba-lume, ·lume	·lume	Mwa-lume. ·lume, ·ka-lume	·onsi	·onsi, M-onsi. ·ka-lume
Old	·koŋgwe (39 a)	·kote. ·kulu	·kotele, ·kote. (Ku-kota = <i>to be old</i>)	·kote	...	·a mpiti. ·a-kota
Red ... ..	...	·kasuke	·kasi. ·kasik-ile	·kašika. ·sata	...	·yenzu
Rotten	·bω-vu'	·bω-le	·bω-lele	·bω-la	...	·ola, Ku-ola
Short ... ..	...	·ihi	·ipi	·ipi	·ipi	·ipi
Sick ... ..	...	·lugua. ·m-isa	·lwere. Ku-toŋga. (Ku-lwala)	·lwala, ·luere	...	·luala
White... ..	·āā	·muŋge. ·muŋke	·a swe. buta	·ya wuta, ·buta. ·pemba	·tiswe	·tiswe
Above, up, on top	...	He-gulu	Ku-maŋga. Pe-yulu	Ku-mulu, Pa-mulu, &c.	...	Pa-pera, Ku-pera
Before ... ..	...	...	Pa-kyeni pa- Ku-tanzi	Ku-ntaŋsi	...	Ku-mansω?
Behind ... ..	...	Ku-nimba	Ku-kyamba. Ku-musana	Ku-nnuma, Pa-nnuma	...	Ki-sila
Below, down	...	Ha-nsi	Pa-nsi. Ku-insina	Pe-samba, Kw-isamba. Ku-ŋsi. Pa-ŋsi. P-efwe.	...	Ku-isika
Far ... ..	...	...	Ku-tali	Ku-tali	...	Ku-tari
Here	A-nω	Haha	Vapa. Kω-nu. Pa-nu. Pe-ŋka	Apa	Apa	Apa. Pa-nω
In, inside ...	Mu.	M-na	Mω-nu. Mu. ·mω	Mu. Mukati	...	Mu. ·mω
Middle ... ..	...	Ha-kati	Pa-kati	A-kati	...	Mu-kasi
Near ... ..	...	Ha-buyi	Pepi-nu. Pabw-ipi	Pepi. Kw-ipi	...	Pipi
Outside ... ..	...	Ha-nje	Pa-nze	Ku-nse, Pa-nse, Mu-nse	...	Ku-nsi
Plenty, many	·i-ŋi	·i-ŋi or ·i-nyī	·ŋgi. ·vula	·i-ŋgi	·iŋgi	·i-ŋgi
There... ..	Kuku	Ku-lia	Kω-lya	Ku-lia, Pa-lia	Kuku	Papω
Where?	I?	Hi? Kwi?	Pi? Ku-pi?	·kwi?	...	Pi?

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

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

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KABWARI AND KI-LEGA

No preprefixes.

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

Traces of -ana, diminutive suffix.

ILLUSTRATIVE VOCABULARIES OF BANTU LANGUAGES

PREFIXES, &c., IN GUHA

Virtually no preprefixes.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN TABWA

No preprefixes.

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

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN BEMBA

Preprefixes present.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN LUNGU AND MAMBWE

Preprefixes present.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP L

THE TANGANYIKA-BANGWEULU LANGUAGES (*continued*)

44 a. Bwzwa.Usi (Baūsi)
44. Bisa (Ŵisa)

44 b. Lala-Lamba
45. Fipa. 45 a. South Fipa

46. Nya-luŋgwa (Ruŋgwa)
47. Ci-na-mwaŋga

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

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

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

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

English	44 a. Bwzwa. Usi	44. Bisa (Wisa)	44 b. Lala-Lamba	45. Fipa and Ki-pimbwe 45 a. South Fipa	46. Nya-luŋgwa (Ruŋgwa)	47. Ci-na-mwaŋga
Eye	Id-insω; am-ensω	Isω, L-isω; m-esω. M-bōni	L-isω; il-insω	Il-isω; am-esω	Il-insω; am-insω
Face, forehead	...	Kum-ensω	C-insω. N-kōpe	...	...	...
Fat	Ma-futa	Ma-futa. Ci-kasa	Ma-futa	...	Ma-futa
Father	Tata. Wisi	Wata, Bata (= <i>my father</i>); Wisi. Wis-ω. Tata. Si	I-tata; <i>pl.</i> ya-tata (S.)	Tate; wa-tate	Tata, E-tata. E-yisi, Umukwa-si, Mon-si
Fear	Umw-ensω	Umw-ensω. (Ku-tina, Ku-ω-pa)	(<i>verb</i> : Ku-oyω-ha)	...	Uku-tina
Finger	Mu-nūe	Mu-nūe	Mu-nwe; imi-nwe. Ki-ara	...	Umū-nwe
Fire	Mu-lilω	Mu-lilω	Mu-rirω. M-ōthω (S.)	Um-ōtω	Umu-lirω
Fish	In-swi	In-swi. I-sawi	N-swi. I-sawi	...	In-swi
Foot	Lu-kasa: ma-	Lu-kasa. Mu-siele	I-gasa. I-kandω	...	Ili-nama
Forest	Ic-onde; ifi-onde. Mu-situ	M-paŋga. Ma-yaŋga	Mu-situ	...	...
Fowl	N-kōkω	N-kōkω. N-sumbi	N-gōkω	...	Iñ-kōkω
Frog	C-ula	C-ula. Wombe; wa+	...	...	...
Ghost...	Ikin-siŋgwa. Mu-pasi. Mu-simu	Cin-siŋgwa. Ci-wanda. Mu-pasi	Mu-zimu; mi-	Mu-zimu	Umu-zimu; imi-
Giraffe
Girl	Kam-butu. M-buli. Mw-ali	Mu-suŋgu, N-suŋgu. Mw-ali. Mu-simbi; wa-. M-oye	...	Ka-keke. Ka-kōta. Kadi-ana	Umu-kazi-ana
Goat	M-buzi	M-busi	M-buli	Im-buzi; ama-buzi	Im-buzi
„ (he)	Im-buzi iñ-gōsia. Im-buzi iñ-gōta (<i>female</i>)	...
God	Lesā m-kulu	Lesā	Leza	I-dzuwa	Leza
Grandparent	...	Kuku	Si-kulu ō. Na-kulu ♀	...	...	Yisi-kuru
Grass	Li-sani; ma-	C-ani	...	...	I-sōte
Ground	N-si, Pan-si, In-si	Mu-sili. Pan-si	In-si, I-si	...	N-si
Ground-nut	...	M-balala	N-siawa	Bu-futha	...	...
Guinea-fowl	...	Li-kaŋga; ama-	Li-kaŋga	I-kaŋga	...	...
Gun	M-futi	M-futi	Mundusi	...	...
Hair	I-sisi	Mu-sisi. I-sakō	Mu-sisi. Ma-yuiri (<i>pl.</i>)	I-nyele	I-nyele

English	44 a. Bozwa. Usi	44. Bisa (Wisa)	44 b. Lala-Lamba	45. Fipa and Ki-pimbwe 45 a. South Fipa	46. Nya-luŋgwa (Ruŋgwa)	47. Ci-na-mwaŋga
Hand	Ki-sanza; ifi-	Lu-pi; mu-pi. Ci-sanza	Ku-kwano. Ki-ganza	I-kasa	I-kasa; ma-
Head	Mu-twe	Mu-twe	Ki-twe	I-twe	Umu-twe
Heart	Mu-tima	Mu-tima. N-tiwi	Mw-enzwo. (I-tima = liver)	...	Umw-ezwo
Heel	Iki-tende	Ci-tende. Ka-sisilwo	...	...	...
Hide	Im-papa	Ci-sewa	Mu-kwa. Ki-ganda	...	...
Hill	Aka-lima; utu-	Lu-pili. Mu-tunta	Aka-piri; utu-	...	...
Hippopotamus	...	M-vũũ, M-vubu	M-vũũ	N-tomombwo. N-tomondwo. In-fũ. N-kambwe	...	...
Hoe	Lu-se; ma-se	Lu-se	...	...	...
Honey	Uw-uci	U-ũci	V-ũnci. B-uki	...	N-zimu
Horn	Ili-seŋgwo; ama- N-olwa	Lu-seŋgwo; i-seŋgwo. M-bata	Lu-hembe	...	...
House...	Nanda	Nanda. Nanda; ma +	N-umba. N-ganda	Iny-umba ?	I-ŋanda
Hunger	N-sala	N-sala	N-zala	...	...
Husband	Mu-lume	Mu-lume	...	...	...
Hyena	Iki-mbwi (old dialect). Ci-mbwi	Ci-mbwi; wa +. Ci-mbwo	I-viti. Ki-mbwi	...	M-pumpi
Iron	C-ela	C-ela	C-ele; fy-ela	Ny-ondwo	...
Island	Ki-sinziri. Ki-rumba	Ci-si. N-sumbu. Ci-tobwo	Ki-sera	...	...
Ivory...	Ny-ina n-zovu	I-nyaŋga n-sofu	Lu-hembe lwa n-zovu	...	...
Knee	Li-koŋkwo	I-kufi	...	...	I-kwokōla
Knife	Mw-ere. C-amwo. Ci-weywo	Mw-ele. Lu-weŋi. Ci-mai. Ci-pula	Mw-ere. N-kumba. Lu-kala	...	...
Lake	Ci-siwa. Mu-mana. Iny-anja	Ci-siwa. Ny-anja	Mu-mana. Ki-rambi. Ikwa. Ki-ziba	...	E-sumbi
Leg	Mu-konzwo. K-ulu	K-ulu; m-olu. Mw-endwo	Ukw-ulu	...	Ili-nama
Leopard	Iŋ-gwo	Iŋ-gwo; waŋ-gwo. M-balale. N-kense	Ka-bwima. Iŋ-gwe	...	...
Lion	N-kalamu	N-kalamu	N-simba. I-kalaŋga	...	...
Lips	Mi-rōmwo	Mu-lōmwo; mi-	Mi-rōmwo	...	...
Magic...	N-doci	U-lōsi. U-fwiti	Ubu-lōzi	...	...
Maize...	Vi-toŋga. Ma-saka	Ci-toŋga. Ma-tawa	...	...	...
Man	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu, ba-ntu	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu	Ū-ntu; ba-ntu (S.). U-nthu; ba-nthu. Mu-nu; va-nu (N.)	Umu-ntu; awa-ntu	Umu-ntu; awa-ntu

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Man, vir.	Mu-lume	Mu-kulu
Meat	N-ama	In-ama
Medicine	Mu-ti. Mu-yanda	Mu-samu. Mu-ti. Mu-ŋkwala	Un-ti
Milk	Mu-kaka	Mu-kaka. Ma-kapa (-kama = verb)	Ma-ziva	...	...
Monkey	I-sanje	N-sanje. I-tumbwili	...	...	...
Moon	Mw-ezi	Mw-esi	Umw-ezi	Umw-edi	Umw-ezi
Mother	Ya-ŋgu or Na-ŋgu. Nyina. Nyō-kō	Nyina; ba- Bama or Wama. Na. Nyō-kō or U-nō-kō	I-maŋga	U-mai	Nyina
Mountain	Ulu-pili; ma-	Lu-pili	Mw-amba. Mu-piri	...	Mw-amba
Mouth	Aka-nwa; utu-	Ka-nwa; tu-nwa	Aka-mwa	Umu-lōmō	Umu-lōmō
Nail (of finger or toe)	...	Ici-ala; ifi. Di-ala; ma-ala	I-ala; m-ala	...	...	...
Name	I-sina	I-sina	Zina	...	Zina
Navel	Mu-tōtō	Mu-tōtō. I-kombō. Mu-kōwa	Mu-sōftu	...	...
Neck	Mu-ŋkōsi	Mu-kōsi	N-siŋgō	...	N-siŋgō
Night	Bu-siku. (Im-finsi = darkness)	U-siku. (M-finsi = darkness)	Bu-siku. (N-finsi = darkness)	...	Uwu-siku. (M-finzi = darkness)
Nose	Um-ona (old). Im-punō	M-punō	C-ulu. M-ōna	Im-puna	...
Oil palm	Mu-sikisi	...	...	...	...
Ox	Iñ-ombe	N-ombe	N-ombe	...	Iñ-ombe
Paddle	Iñ-kafi	N-kafi	Mu-kiŋgi	...	...
Palm wine, beer	...	Ama-nyemō	...	...	...	Vi-m-pensya
Parrot	Cusu	...	...	...	...
Penis	Wu-kala. M-bōlō	Um-bōlō, Mu-bōlō	...	...	...
Pig	N-guluwe. N-kumba	N-kumba. N-guluwe	N-guluwe	...	Ka-pōli
Pigeon	Ici-iwa; ifi- or iv-iwa	N-kunda. C-iwa; fiwa	Ki-huli	...	...
Place	Apa. Pa-conde	Ci-fulō. Pa-	Alaha	...	...
Rain	M-vula	M-vula	...	...	...
Rat	M-bewa. Kōswe; ba+	M-bewa. Kōswe	...	...	...
Rhinoceros	...	Ici-pembele	Ci-pembele. N-kōli	...	...	...
River	Aka-nika; tu- Mu-mana.	Mu-mana. I-nika. Mu-lōnga	Mu-lōnga	...	...
Road	In-sila. N-kwakwa	N-sila. Mu-seu	N-zira	...	N-zira
Salt	Mu-keri	Mu-cele	Mi-kere	...	I-membe

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Shame	In-söni	N-söni. N-köpe	In-söni
Sheep...	Im-paŋga	M-paŋga. M-belele	M-fwere	...	Iñ-onzi
Shield	Nulu	N-gawö	...	...	...
Shoulder	Ici-fusi. Ici-pi	Ci-fusi. Ku-weya; ma-weya	...	...	Ici-weya
Sister...	N-kasi. Ini-kas'	M-ü. N-kasi. Mum-bale	...	U-witu?	N-kazi
Skin	N-kanda. Ci-kumba	Mu-köpö. Ci-wewe. Ci-pale	Ki-ganda	...	...
Sky	I-kumbi	I-ulu. M-ulu	I-yulu. Ma-fimbi (<i>pl.</i>)	I-gulu	Yulu
Slave...	Ka-pöwö; ba +. Um-üsyä; aba +	Mu-sya. Ka-lume. Ka-pöwö	Mu-za; ya-za. Un-za; aya-za	Mu-zia	...
Sleep	Utu-lö	Tu-lö. Sinsila	...	...	...
Smoke	Uw-üsi; am-ösi	Üsi	Mw-onši <i>or</i> Iki-unsi	...	...
Snake	I-söka	N-söka	...	...	In-zöka
Son, boy	Mw-ana lume	Mw-ana lume	Mw-ana mu-lumendö	Mw-ana. Mka-lumendu	Umw-ana
Song	Ulu-imbö; ny-imbö	Lu-imbö; ny-imbö	Lu-lundwa	...	...
Spear...	I-fumö	I-fumö. Mu-kondö. Mu-sumbu	I-sumö; ama-	...	...
Spirit, soul	...	Ömu-simu	Mu-pasi. Mu-simu	...	Mu-zimu; mi-	Umu-zimu
Star	N-tandala	Lu-tanda. Ka-tandala. Ka-waŋga	Lu-tanda	I-toŋgwa	N-tanda
Stick	Ici-ti. Mu-sakö	Kaci-ti. Mu-kötö	N-tuba. Ka-mama	...	N-sonzö
Stone...	I-bwe	I-we. I-hwe	Iri-bwe. Viŋga, I-finga	...	I-we; ma-we
Stool	Ici-puna <i>or</i> Iki-puna	Ci-puna	N-thebe	...	...
Sun	Ka-söwa	Ka-suwa	Limi. Aka-zua	I-dzuwa	I-lanzi
Tail (of an animal)	...	Mu-kila	Mu-cila. Ci-suka	...	...	...
Tear	Mun-sözi. Mun-sösi	Mu-sösi	Lin-sözi	...	Imin-sözi
Testicles	Ma-kandi. Ama-cende?	I-kolwa. Ma-cende	...	...	...
Thief	Pompwe; ba +	Pompwe. Mu-ŋö	Mw-ifi	...	Umu-ŋö; awa-ŋö
Thigh...	Ici-welö	Ci-welö. Ci-sö	...	...	...
Thing...	Ici-ntu; ivi-ntu	Ci-ntu; fi-ntu	Iki-ntu; ifi-ntu	...	Ici-ntu; ivi-ntu
Thorn	Mu-ŋga	Mu-ŋga	Umw-uŋga; imy-
Tobacco	Fwaka	Fwaka	N-suŋgu
To-day	Lelö	Lelö	I-rerö	...	I-lerö

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

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

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

¹ A form recorded by Stanley. Doubtful.

English	44 a. Bwazwa. Usi	44. Bisa (Wisa)	44 b. Lala-Lamba	45. Fipa and Ki-pimbwe 45 a. South Fipa	46. Nya-luŋgwa (Ruŋgwa)	47. Ci-na-mwaŋga
All	·onse	·onse	·onsi	·onsi	·onsi
This, these	...	Uwu, uyu-; awa; uwu, uyu; iyi; ili <i>or</i> idi; ā; ici; ifi <i>or</i> ivi; iyi <i>or</i> ii; isi; ulu; utu; aka; uwu; uku; apa; umu	Uwu, uyu-; awa; uwu, uyu; iyi; ili <i>or</i> idi; ā; ici; ifi <i>or</i> ivi; iyi <i>or</i> ii; isi; ulu; utu; aka; uwu; uku; apa; umu	·u <i>or</i> ·wi; ·ya; u-; yi; li; ya; ki, ci; ñ; i; zi; lu; tu; ka; bu; ku; ha; mu ·nɔ (wi-nɔ, ya-nɔ, u-nɔ, yi-nɔ, &c.)	...	A-yu-, a-wa-; a-wu-, a-yi-; a-li-, a-ya-; a-ci-, a-vi-; a-i-, a-zi-, a-lu-, a-tu-; a-ka-, a-wu-; a-ku-, a-pa-; a-mu-
That, those	...	N·gu; mba; ñ·gu; n·ji; n·di; ñ·ga; n·ci; m·vi <i>or</i> m·fi; n·ji; n·si; n·du; n·tu; ñ·ka; m·bu; ñ·ku; m·pa; m·mu Uwɔ, uyɔ; awɔ; &c. N·gɔ; m·bɔ; &c. ·nɔ (u-nɔ, ñgu-nɔ, &c.) ·dīa <i>or</i> ·lya (u-lya, ñgu-lya, mba-dīa, &c.) <i>Also: demonstratives with a negative sense: 'not this', 'not that', &c.; formed by duplicating class concord: mumu, wawa, mumu, ii, cici, lulu, &c.</i>	N·gu; mba; ñ·gu; n·ji; n·di; ñ·ga; n·ci; m·vi <i>or</i> m·fi; n·ji; n·si; n·du; n·tu; ñ·ka; m·bu; ñ·ku; m·pa; m·mu Uwɔ, uyɔ; awɔ; &c. N·gɔ; m·bɔ; &c. ·nɔ (u-nɔ, ñgu-nɔ, &c.) ·dīa <i>or</i> ·lya (u-lya, ñgu-lya, mba-dīa, &c.) <i>Also: demonstratives with a negative sense: 'not this', 'not that', &c.; formed by duplicating class concord: mumu, wawa, mumu, ii, cici, lulu, &c.</i>	Wiwi; yaya; uwu; yiyi; &c. ·lia, ·lya, ·rya (wi-lya, ya-lya, &c.) ·wɔ; ·yɔɔ; &c. ·nina, ·neya (wi-nina, ya- neya, &c.)	...	W·enyɛ w·ēɛ, wɔ·nyɛ w·ɔɔ (1), wa wɔ·nyɛ, wa wɔ·nyɛ wɔɔ (2); wɔ·nyɛ wɔɔ (3), yɔ·nyɛ yɔɔ (4); lyɔ·nyɛ lyɔɔ (5), yɔ·nyɛ yɔɔ (6); cɔ·nyɛ cɔɔ (7), vyɔ·nyɛ vyɔɔ (8); yɔ·nyɛ yɔɔ (9), ziɔ·nyɛ-ziwɔ (10); &c.
Bad	·wi, wi-pa	·wi, ·fi, ·wi-pa	·yi-fu. ·yi-ha	·bi	...
Black	·fita	·fisi, ·fita	·fi-su	...	...
Female	·ana-kasi	·kasi, ·ana-kasi	·ce	·kɔta	·ci
Fierce, sharp	...	·kali	·kali	·kali	...	...
Good	·wama	·ine. ·ne. ·wame, ·weme	·ziha	·nɔga	·cete. ·loŋgɔ. ·zima
Great	·kulu	·kulu	·kulu	...	·kuru
Little	·ike. ·nini	·ce. ·ke. ·nini	...	...	...
Long, high, tall	...	·tali	·tali	·tali	...	...
Male	·lume	·lume	·onsi, ·ɔsi (Mw·onsi)	·lume, ·dume	·onsi
Old	·kɔte. ·kalamba. ·cekulu	·ñkɔta. ·kulu. ·pema	...	...	...
Red	·kasika	·kasika. ·sweta	·kasuke	...	...
Rotten	·ɔla	·ɔla	...	...	...
Short	·ipi	·ifi, ·ipi. ·nini	·guhi (N.). ·ihi (S.)	...	...
Sick	·lwele (Ku-duara = <i>to be sick (old)</i>)	·lwele, ·lwala	·lulle (<i>verb</i>). ·lwala, ·dwala	...	·lwale
White	·a wuta, ·buta	·tuisi. ·tuwa. ·wuta, ·buta	·tiswe	...	...

English	44 a. Bw̄zwa. Usi	44. Bisa (Wisa)	44 b. Lala-Lamba	45. Fipa and Ki-pimbwe 45 a. South Fipa	46. Nya-luŋwa (Ruŋwa)	47. Ci na-mwaŋga
Above, up, on top	...	Pa-mulu, Ku-mũlu	Ku-mulu	...	.gulu. l-gulu	...
Before	Pa-ntansi	Pam-ensw̄. -ntansi	...	Ku-mbele	...
Behind	Ku-numa	Ku-numa	...	Ku-nyuma	...
Below, down	...	Pa-nsi, Ku-nsi	Pa-nsi, Ku-nsi	...	Pa-nsi	...
Far	Ku-tali	Ku-tali	Ku-tali	Ku-tali	...
Here	Kunw̄, Mpanw̄. N̄-ku, M̄-pa, &c.	Kunw̄. Panw̄	...	Panu	...
In, inside	Mu, Mwa	Mu-kati	...	...	Mu, Mwi
Middlekati	.kati	...	...	Pa-kasi
Near	Pepi	Pepi	Hihi (Pipi)	Pimpi	...
Outside	Ku-nze	Kw-isonde	...	...	...
Plenty, many	...	-inji, -iŋgi	-inji, -indyi	...	...	...
There...	M-paria, N̄-kuria, Kudia	Ku-lia, Pa-lia	...	...	...
Where?	Ku? Kwi? Kwi-la-kwi?	Ku-lipi? Kwi-la-kwi? Ku?	.kwi?	...	Li-rikwi?
No!	Yai! Iyw̄. Ta!	Iyw̄. Te! Tau. Kwk̄w̄	Yw̄! Nw̄! Ahe!	...	...
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	...	Ta. Ta-pari- Si-, Ta-u-, Ta-a-, Ta-tu, Ta-mũ-, Ta-ba- .i. (<i>with im- perative</i>)	Te. Ta-pali. Teti. (<i>all per- sons</i>) -yww̄. Si-, N̄-si, Ta-u-, Ta-a-, Ta-tu, Ta-mu-, Ta-wa-, &c.	.ta-. -ku-. -si (<i>negative verb</i>)	...	.-ta-; -ti- -sina. -si (<i>neg. of to be</i>)
To	Uku-	Ku-	Uku-	Uku-	Uku-
," beatpuma.	.pama.	.kōma	.huma. -uma	Pula
," buy, sellwula.	.sita	...	...	...
," comeisa	...	.iza	.idza	.yiza, -fika
," cuttema.	.ceka.	.sesa	...	...
," dancefina. .siana.	.kinda, cinda	.bina. .kina	...	.cina
," diefwa. .sila. .sweka	...	.fwa	.fwa	.fwa
," eatdia. .lia	...	.lya	...	.lya
," givepa. .pela	...	.ha	.pela	.pa
," go...ya. .ima. .enda. .pita	...	.ya. .hita	.pita	.ya
," killkōme-ka. .ipaya	...	...	...	.kōma
," knowisiwa, .isi	...	.manya	...	.manya
," laughseka	...	.seka	...	.seka
," leave off, ceaseleka	...	.leka	...	.leka, .reka
," love, wanttemwa. .londa. .fwaya. .funa	...	.kunda	...	.kunda. .londa
," seewōna, .wena. lōla. .laba, .lawa. .laŋga	...	.wōna (-wine = <i>preterite</i>). .lōla	...	.lōla. .laŋga-nyia
," sit, remain, abideikala	...	...	.ikala	.ikala
," sleeplala. .sinsila	...	.sendama. (-ōna = <i>snore</i>)	...	.pōne-ca
," stand, stop, be erectima. .imilila	...	.ima. .imika	.imilila	.yila, .yimi-rira
," stealiba, .iwa. .pamba. .pōka	...	.iya	...	...

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN THE BISA DIALECTS

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

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN FIPA

Preprefixes present:

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

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN NYA-LUNGWA

Preprefixes present.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN CI-NA-MWANGA

Preprefixes present.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP M

THE NORTH-WEST NYASA LANGUAGES

48. Uñgu (Ici-wuñgu) 48a. Ki-manda ¹

49. Iši-nyixa (Iši-wanda, Iši-wiwa)

50. Ici-wandia (Ici-rambia, Ici-ndali)

51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N-konde). 51 a. 'M-wamba',
Ci-söciri or Iki-kukwe

52. Ci-heñga ². 52 a. Ci-tumbuka and Ci-kamañga

53. Ci-toñga. 53 a. Ci-siska or Ci-sisya

English	48. Uñgu or Ici-wuñgu ² 48a. Ki-manda	49. Iši-nyixa	50. Ici-wandia	51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N-konde) 51 a. M-wamba	52. Ci-henga 52 a. Ci-tumbuka	53. Ci-toñga 53 a. Ci-siska or Ci-sisya
Adze	Ka-temω ; tu-	Alia-themω	Aka-themω	...	Ka-temω	Ka-temω
Animal, wild beast	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama, Kiny-ama-na	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Ant	In-suñgwa	In-dóndomi	Ici-ndundu	N-gesa. Umu-ñgulu, Mu-ñguru ; a+ and imi- Nka-nyegesi. N-sewere	Ki-ndundu ; vi-	Ny-erere. Suñgunuñgu
Ant, white (termite)	Ru-swa	Ru-swa ; ama-	Uru-swa ; ama-	Iki-ulu. Un-swa ; mi-swa. In-swa. M-bulika	...	Mu-swa
Ape ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm	Um-kōnō ; imi-	I-xōnō ; ama- Umu-ñōnō	Ici-anza	Ru-pifwa (51a). Lu-koñgi ; iñ-goñgi. Lu-ete. Lu-mōlume. Iki-bōkō ; pl. ifi-	Ka-wōkō ; pl. ma-	J-anja ; m-anja
Arrow	Umw-ambi	Li-ere ; am-ere	Umū-vwi ; imi-	Un-tipuru ; mi-	Mu-vōe	Mu-vwi
Axe	In-demω	Themω	In-themω	In-duwañga	M-bavi	Ka-temω ; tu-
Baboon	In-dumbi	Im-bwadyi	U-kōrwe ; awa-	Kaki ; ba+. M-bweñgi	M-bweñgō	Mu-ñikweri ; pl. wamu-
Back	M-goñgō or Uñ-goñgō ; imi-	Um-tenzi ; imi- Umu-sana	Um-oñgō ; imi- In-sizi	Lu-goñgō. Ro-mia ? N-sana	Mu-yoñgō. Muci-wunu	M-sana
Banana	N-gombwe	N-kombwe	N-kombwe ; ama- Iki-yindya	Ili-tōki ; ama- N-gegō. Iki-jinja. N-difu (51 a). N-diali (51 a)	Di-kombere	Dōci or Ru-dōci ; pl. ma-toci
Beard	N-devu	N-defu	Iki-refu	N-defu or Ru-refu	Mw-embe	Mw-embu
Bee	In-zuci	Ndu-zuši, N-zuši	Uru-zimu ; in-	N-dzuki or In-yuki	Ru-zimu	N-juci
Belly	In-da ; nyin-da	Ru-anda ; iny-anda	A-kati. Mu-kasi	Ru-anda. Ili-fundūbili. Mun-da. N-domborō (51 a)	N-tumbō	N-tumbō

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

² Including Ci-pōka.

English	48. Uŋgu <i>or</i> Ici-wuŋgu 48a. Ki-manda	49. Iſi-nyixa	50. Ici-wandia	51. Ikinyi-kiusa (N-konde) 51 a. M-wamba	52. Ci-heŋga 52 a. Ci-tumbuka	53. Ci-toŋga 53 a. Ci-siska <i>or</i> Ci-sisya
Bird	In-ŋni, Ic-ŋni; ivi-	Iſi-yunyi; bi- I-nui	Iki-yuni; ivi-	In-juni	Ki-yūni	Ci-yūni; vi-
Blood	U-landa	M-nanda	Uwu-yazi; amabu-yazi	I-ŋpa <i>or</i> Ili-	N-dŋpa	N-dŋpa
Body	Um-wiri	Mu-wiri <i>or</i> Mu-vili	Umu-wiri; imi-	Um-biri; imi-	M-tupi	Ru-vavu
Bone	I-fupa	I-fupa	I-fupa; ama-	Ru-fupa; <i>pl.</i> i-fupa <i>or</i> ama-fupa	Ci-waŋwa	Ci-waŋga
Borassus palm	M-kŋma	I-xŋma; ama-	Umu-kŋma; imi-	N-kŋma; imi-	M-kŋma	Mu-vumu. Di-kama Wu-ta
Bow	Uwu-ta	Wu-dabi	Uwu-ta; ama-	Wu-pindŋ; imi-	Wu-ta	...
Bowels	Uwu-ia	Uwu-ra	Ama-ra	Uwu-ra	Ma-tumbŋ	...
Brains	Uw-oŋŋ	Uw-oŋŋ	Uw-oŋŋ	B-oŋŋ	W-oŋŋ	W-oŋŋ
Breast (man's)	Iki-fua	Iſi-fua	Iki-fua	Ku- <i>or</i> Ki-pambaya	Ki-fua	...
Breast (woman's)	Ama-were	I-were; ama-	I-were; ama-	I-were; ama-	Di-were; ma-	Ma-wēē
Brother	Mw-an'itu. I-lumbu	Umu-ninu. Umu-zuna. Wa-mw-inyu	Umu-zuna	U-nūguna. Umw-ina; ab-ina. Um-suma; awa-	M-nuñuna	Mu-ku-waŋgu
Buffalo	Im-bŋŋ	Im-bŋŋ	Im-bŋŋ	Im-bŋŋ. Inj-ati	Nj-ati	Nj-ati
Bull	In-dume	N-ŋsa	N-kambaku	N-gambaku	...	...
Buttocks	Ama-takŋ	Iſi-duru; ivi-	Uru-tuŋgu; in-	I-taŋga; ma-	Di-takŋ; ma-takŋ	Ci-skuñku; vi-skuñku
Canoe... ..	Uw-atŋ	Uw-atŋ	Ubw-atŋ; amaby-atŋ	Bw-atŋ; mi-atŋ	W-atu	W-atu
Cat	I-nyaw	U-nyawu; awa- Aña-nyawu	Aka-nyawu; utu-	Niaru; wa-nyaru. Aka-ruk'a	M-buyaw. (K-ana-m-aŋga <i>? little child of the coast</i>)	M-buyaw
Charcoal ... ..	...	...	...	Ama-wawŋ	...	...
Chief	Umw-ene; a-	Umw-ene; amw-ene	Im-fumu	Ili-fumu (<i>counsellor</i>); Mw-ara-fi-ari; aw-ara-fi-ari. Umu-twa ¹	Fumu. M-fumu; <i>pl.</i> ma-	Fumu. Akweni
Child	Umw-ana; aw-ana	Umw-ana. Umu-cece	Umw-ana	Umw-anike; aw-anike. Uñ-kēke. Umw-ana	Mw-ana	Mw-ana
Cloth	Mw-enda	Umw-enda	Umw-enda	Umw-enda; imi-	N-guwŋ	Saru
Cold ... ..	...	...	...	Iki-pepŋ. Ma-kute	...	...
Country	In-si	In-si	In-si	Iki-su; iñ-	C-aru	C-aru
Cow	Iñ-ombe. I-seŋga	N-ombe n-tiganŋ	N-ombe n-dama	N-ombe. In-dama. Iñ-gŋlombe	N-ombe yana-kazi	N-ombe yi-ntikazi
Crocodile	In-dŋ; ōŋ	N-dŋwōŋ	Iñ-wina	Iñ-gwina	Mñ-wina	Mu-ñŋna

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

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Day	Uwu-siku. I-siku	Uw-anda; am-anda. Mu-sanya	Ubu-anda <i>or</i> Uby-anda	Uwu-siku. (Pa-mōsi = <i>daylight</i> .) Iñ-gulila	Wu-siku. Suka	M-sana
Devil	Um-zimu; a- awa-	I-šiwa. Umu-kwalanzi	Umu-zimu	M-basi. Ru-embe	Ci-wanda. Ki-hene	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	Umu-gañga	...	I-ñañga. Un-nyagwo	Si-ñañga	Si-ñañga
Dog	Im-bwa	Im-bwa. (N-thende = <i>bitch</i>)	Im-bwa	Im-bwa. (Im-bwa nya-mbara = ō. Im- bwakazi = φ)	N-cewe. Nyim-bwa; zim- (52 a)	Garu
Donkey	In-dogwe. I-siñka	I-dogwōwi	Im-bunda	Im-bunda	Punda	Punda. Bori
Door	Ulu-igi; <i>pl.</i> iñg-iyi <i>or</i> in-iyi	Iši-riañgwo	Umu-riañgwo. Uru-tañga	Uru-igi; ny-igi	Mu-riañgwo	Kwomō; ma +
Dream	Ki-rōtō	Iši-rōtō	Iki-rōtō	In-jōsi	Ci-rōtō	Ku-rōta
Drum	Iñ-ōma	N-thaya	Iñ-ōma	Iñ-ōma. Iki-mbimbi. N-diñgara	Nōma	Nōma
Ear	I-twe <i>or</i> Iku-twe; ama-	Iku-twi	Iku-tu	Im-buru. Ku-tu	Ku-tu	Ku-tu <i>or</i> Gu-tu
Egg	I-yi; ama-yi	I-dyi; ama-dyi	Iri-enza	Ili-fumbi; ama-	Sumbi; ma-	Zia; ma +
Elephant	I-zovu	I-zovu	In-zofu	I-sōfu, N-sōvu	Zovu	N-jovu
Excrement	Ama-vi	I-vi; ama-vi	I-mvi; ama-mvi	Ama-fi. Ama-vi	Ma-vi	Ma-vi
Eye	Iri-nsō; ama-	Idi-insō; am-insō	Ir-insō	Idi-sō; ama-sō. Ru-sige; i-sige	D-isō	J-isu
Face, forehead	Kum-insō	Kum-insō	Kum-insō	Kuma-sō; ama-sō. Iky-eni; ify-eni	Kuma-sō	Ci-su
Fat	Ama-futa	Im-pama	Ama-futa	Ama-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa
Father	U-tai; awa-tai	Tata. Yise	...	Tata; aba+. Ugu-sō; aba- Ugw-ise. Uñ-kō	...	...
Fear	Uw-ōwa	Uw-ōga	Uw-ō;ga	W-ōga	B-ōfi, W-ōfi	W-eni-ma-nta. Ku-ōpa
Finger	Ul-ōwe. In-ōwe	Ru-sanzō	Ur-ōwe	Ur-ōbe, Ur-ōwe; in-we	Mu-nūe	Mu-nūe
Fire	Um-ōtō. Umu-lilō	Umu-rirō. Umw-ōtō	Um-ōtō	M-ōtō	M-ōtō	M-ōtō
Fish	In-swi	In-swi	In-swi	I-swi, In-swi. M-berere. N-gumba	Somba	Somba
Foot	Iki-nama. Uñ-gulu	Uru-aiyō. Ny-aiyō. Iši-nama	Iki-nama	Lu-jaijō, Ru-yayō <i>or</i> Ulu-jajo; <i>pl.</i> in-yayō, in-jajō	C-ayō; vi-ayō	Pazi; ma +

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Forest ...	M-situ	I-situ	Umu-situ	Ulu-siñgi	Ma-kuni	Mu-situ
Fowl ...	Iñ-guku	Iñ-guku	Iñ-guku	Iñ-guku	Kuku	Ny-oli
Frog ...	...	...	...	Iki-ula; ifi- Iki-ura; ifi-ura	...	...
Ghost ...	Umu-zimu	Umu-zimu. Iši-nziuñguri	Umu-zimu. Iki-nsiuñguri	Un-siuka; mi-siñka. In-siuñguru (= shadow)	Ci-wanda	Ci-wanda
Giraffe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girl ...	...	...	...	Un-suñgu. Un-dindw-ana; <i>pl.</i> awa-lindu-ana	...	...
Goat ...	Im-buzi	Im-buzi	Im-buzi	Im-beni	M-buzi	M-buzi
„ (he) ...	Li-poñgwo	Ili-poñgwo	...	M-boñgwo	...	...
„ (she) ...	Lugwata	...	...	Im-beki	...	...
God ...	Mu-ruñgu. U-zuwa	Umu-ruñgu, Umu-luñgu	Umu-ruñgu	M-bamba. Ki-ara	Mu-ruñgu	Mu-ruñgu
Grandparent	...	...	...	Mw-isukuru ð. Un-nyenya ø	...	...
Grass ...	I-söte	I-söre, I-söle	I-söte	Ir-isö, Il-isu	U-teka	U-teka
Ground ...	I-roñgwo	I-tope	Iri-oñgwo	Um-fu	Doñgwo	Pa-si
Ground-nut	Im-balala	Im-balala	In-siawa	I-siawara	Ru-siawa; syawa	M-barara
Guinea-fowl	I-khañga	I-xañga	I-kañga	Ili-kañga	N-kañga	N-kañga
Gun ...	Bundusi	Bundusi	Iny-ündusi	I-ndusö; ma-	Fuuti	Fnti
Hair ...	I-nyere	In-sisi. Vu-sepe	I-sisi	In-yuwire (<i>pl.</i>)	Sisi	Sisi
Hand ...	I-yaza	Iši-anza. Umu-fiwo; ama-	I-kasa	Iki-anja. Iki-bökwö; ifi- Li-wökwö (51 a)	Ci-manja	Ci-kufi
Head ...	Umu-twe; imi-	I-tue	Umu-tū	Un-tu, Mu-tu; mi-tu	Mu-tu	Mu-tu
Heart ...	Um-oyö	Umw-aya	Um-oyö	N-dumbura, N-dumburu	M-oyö	Mu-tima
Heel ...	In-diñginya	Iši-hañkari	Ici-tende	Iki-tende	Ci-gunu	Ka-ñgwoñgwo
Hide ...	...	...	...	N-gubö. Ulu-gubögubö. Um-papa. Iki-kanda	...	Cu-kumba
Hill ...	...	...	...	Ki-amba. Ki-fimba	...	...
Hippopotamus	I-vūū	Im-vuwu	Im-vuwu	I-fuwu. I-fubu. In-dumondö. N-gupi	Ci-gwere	Ci-gweri, Ci-bweri
Hoe ...	...	...	...	Li-kumbulu	...	...
Honey ...	Uw-uci	Ubū-ūši	Uw-uci	R-nki	W-uci	Uci
Horn ...	Im-pembe	Uru-pembe	Uru-pembe	Ru-pembe; m-bembe	Ru-señgwe	Señgwe, Li-señgwe
House ...	Iny-umba	Iny-umba. H'aya; tw-aya	Iny-umba	Iny-umba. Ki-waga. Mw-idu (51 a)	Ny-umba; zi+	Ny-umba

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Hunger ...	In-zala	In-zala	In-zala	N-jara. In-dzara	N-jara	N-ja
Husband	Un-dume; aba-lume
Hyena ...	Im-bisi	N-zumbi	Uci-mbui	Iki-ndiñgwo. Ili-patama; ama-	Ci-mbwe	Pundu; a-pundu
Iron ...	Ic-era. Ili-cuma	Iṣij-era	Ic-era	Iki-era	C-uma	N-thali. M-porokotwo
Island ...	In-tipa	...	Ici-ntenserezia	Lu-suñgwo. Ru-syeñgesisi	Ci-rumba	Ci-rwa
Ivory ...	Ru-pembe	Uru-pembe	Uru-pembe	M-bembe	Mu-nyaŋga	Mu-nyaŋga
Knee ...	I-kokōla	Iṣ-izwi	I-kokora	Li-fundwo	Koŋgwoŋwo	Goŋgwoŋwo
Knife ...	Ru-kamaŋga	Umu-fiū	Umu-fiū	U-magi; mi-	Ci-maye	Ci-mayi
Lake ...	Ikwa	U-sumbi	U-sumbi	Sumbi. Iki-siba	...	...
Leg ...	Um-nūndi	Iṣi-nama	Iki-nama	Iki-rundi; ivi- or ama-	Rundi; ma-	C-iga; vi-
Leopard ...	N-gwi	In-zowe	Un-ziera	Ili-wōle. Ili-bōle. N-jusi	Yi-ñgwo	Nya-rubwi
Lion ...	...	...	...	Iñ-galamu	...	...
Lips ...	Mi-ḷomwo (<i>pl.</i>)	Umu-romwo; ama-	Umu-romwo; imi-	Un-ḷomwo; mi-romwo	Mu-romwo	Mi-romwo
Magic ...	Un-ḍwozi	Uwu-rwozi	Uwu-rwozi	N-ḍwozi	Wu-hawi. Mū-ñkhwara	Fwiti
Maize ...	Ma-saka	I-saxa	Iki-rombe	Iki-rombe; ifi-	N-gōma	Ciñ-gōma
Man ...	Um-tu; awa-ntu	Umu-ntu; awa-ntu	Umu-ntu; awa-ntu	Umu-ndu; awa-ntu, awa-	Mu-ntu; wa-	Mu-ntu; wa-
Man (<i>vir.</i>)...	...	...	Nya-mbara	Un-dume. Unnya-mbala. N-kañgali (51 a)	...	...
Meat ...	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Ny-ama	N-yama
Medicine ...	...	...	...	Uñ-kōta	Mu-ñkhwara	...
Milk ...	...	...	...	Iki-seŋga. Ulu-kama	...	Li-wise
Monkey ...	Im-bwadzi	In-tumbi	I-tumbiri	Kabukabu. Kaukau. Salila	M-buyi	Pusi
Moon ...	Unw-ezi	Umw-ezi	Umw-ezi	Umw-ezi	Ny-aŋga	Mw-ezi
Mother ...	U-mai; awa-	U-nyina	...	Yuwa or Jūba. Un-nywo-kō. Un-na	...	...
Mountain ...	Umw-amba	I-gamba	Ici-piri	Iki-amba	Ru-piri	Piri
Mouth ...	Un-ḍomwo; imi-	I-ḷomu	...	Nka-mwa	...	...
Nail (of finger or toe)	I-niñgwa	Urú-zura	Ur-owe; iny-owe	Ki-ara. Ur-owe (51 a). Iky-ala	Nj-owe	C-ara
Name ...	Ir-ina	Iz-ina	Iz-ina	Iñ-gamu	Z-ina	Z-ina
Navel ...	...	...	...	Ili-tumbu	...	...
Neck ...	I-siñgwo	In-siñgwo	In-siñgwo	I-kōsi	Mu-kōsi. Siñgwo	Kōsi
Night ...	Wu-siku. (I-cisi = <i>darkness</i>)	Wu-siku. I-ṣisi	Wu-siku. I-kisi	Bu-siku. I-kilō. (Pa-kiru = <i>darkness</i>)	U-siku. (Cisi = <i>darkness</i>)	U-siku

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

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Son, boy ...	Umw-ana	Umw-ana	Umw-ana	Umw-ana ; ab-ana. Umw-anike ; aba- Un-đumi-ana ; aba-lumi-ana	Mw-ana. Mw-ana-lume. K-ana	Mw-ana
Song	Uru-imbw	Uru-imbw	Uru-imbw	Uru-imbw	Lu-imbw	Ru-sumw ; sumu
Spear	Lu-palafa	Im-parara	Im-parara	Iŋ-gwegw. N-gurw (51 a). Iki-kwsa	Mu-kondw	Mu-kōndw
Spirit, soul Star ... ..	... N-toŋgwa. Ny-wta	M-pepw Uru-zōta	... Uru-tondwa	Um-wjw ; imi- Uru-tondwa ; in-đondwa	... Ny-enyezi	... Ny-enyezi
Stick	N-tuwa	N-disa	M-komw	Iŋ-giri. Ki-piki	N-thoŋga	N-toŋga
Stone	I-fūga	I-we. I-vwiga	I-bye <i>or</i> i-bwe	Idi-bwe ; ama-	Ri-be, Di-bwe ; ma-we	Mw-ā ; mi-ā
Stool ... ..	... M-sanya. Idi-uwa	... I-zūa, I-zuva	... I-zua	Iki-kwta Idi-suwa. Camba (51 a)	... Dāzi	... Dāzi
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	Un-swigara ; imi- <i>or</i> wa- Um-pepe	...	...
Tear	Um-swzi	In-swzi	In-swzi	Iri-swzi ; ama-	Di-swzi	Mi-swzw
Testicles ...	I-turu	I-turu ; ama-	I-turu ; ama-	Uru-tuŋgu ; in-đuŋgu	Di-toŋgw ; ma-	Ma-toŋgw
Thief	Umw-ivi	Umw-iwa	Um-uŋw	N-heji ; ba-heji	Mu-ŋkhuŋgu	Mu-ŋkuŋgu
Thigh ... ..	...	...	In-saŋw. Ny-uma	N-dapatapa	...	...
Thing	Iki-ndu	Iſi-ntu, Aſa-ntu. Ic-uma ; iw-uma	Iki-ntu	Iki-ndu ; ifi-ndu	Ci-ntu ; vi-ntu	Ci-ntu ; vi-ntu
Thorn	Ir-ifwa	Idi-imviva. I-cese	Um-uŋga	Mw-ifwa ; im-ifwa	Mu-ŋga	Mu-ŋga
Tobacco ...	I-tumba	I-tumba	I-tumba	Iŋ-gambw	Hwona	Fwja
To-day ...	Lerw	I-lerw. Umu-san'-unw	I-lerw	Di-rinu. Umw-isiŋgu. Um-ŋsi-ugu	Lerw	Lē
Toe	Um-nūe	Uru-sanzu ; in-sanzu	Uru-sarara	Ur-ōwe ; iny-ōwe	Mu-nūe	...
To-morrow	M-law	N-dawi	M-dawi	Ki-labw	Ma-cerw	...
Tongue ...	Lu-limi	Uru-miri	Uru-rimi	Uru-rimi	Ru-rimi	Li-limi
Tooth	Il-inw	Idi-inw	Ir-inw	Il-inw, Ir-inw ; am-inw	D-inw ; m-inw	J-inu ; m-inyw
Town	K-aya ; ma +	Iŋk-aya	Ak-aya ; utw-aya	K-aija ; tu-aija	Mū-zi	C-arw, vy-arw
Tree	Um-ti	I-kwi ; ama-kwi	I-komw	Um-piki ; imi- Iŋ-giri (51 a)	Kuni	Cimu-ti. Mu-ti
Twins	I-mbaza ; ama-	I-pasa ; ama-	I-pasa ; ama-	I-pasa ; ma-basa. Wam-basa (51 a)	Ma-pasia	W-ana na mw-ōli
Urine	Ma-tuzi	Aman-tunzi	Ama-tunzi	Ma-tusi	Ma-tuzi	Ma-kwzw
Vein	Ru-kole ; ŋ-gole

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

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

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Ten	I-kumi	I-kumi. I-šumi	I-kumi	Mu-roñgō <i>or</i> M-loñgō; <i>pl.</i> utu-loñgō	Kumi	Cumi
Eleven ...	I-kumi na ka-mwe	I-kumi na puru w-ōka	I-kumi na purwi iw-eka	Mu-roñgō na ru-mō	Kumi na ka-mō	M-kati ci-mōza
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi ya-wiri	Ama-kumi ga-wiri. Ama-šumi ga-vili	Ama-kumi ga-wiri	Ma-roñgō ma-wiri; <i>or</i> Utu-loñgō tu-beli	Ma-kumi ga-wiri	Ma-cumi ya-vi
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ya-tatu	Ama-kumi ga-tatu	Ama-kumi ga-tatu	Ma-roñgō ma-tatu. Utu-loñgō tu-tatu	Ma-kumi ga-tatu	Ma-cumi ya-tatu
Forty	Ma-kumi ya-ni	Ama-kumi ga-nne	Ama-kumi ga-nne	Ma-roñgō ma-na. Utu-loñgō tu-na	Ma-kumi ga-naye	Ma-cumi ya-nai
Fifty	Ma-kumi ya-sanō	Ama-kumi ga-fundisire	Ama-kumi ga-sanō	Ma-roñgō ma-hanō. Utu-loñgō tu-hanō. (<i>sixty</i> = Utu-loñgō n-tandatu)	Ma-kumi ga-sanō	Ma-cumi yañ-konde
Hundred ...	I-gana. Ka-gana	...	Ama-kumi geka i-kumi	Ma-roñgō mu-roñgō	Ma-kumi kumi	Ma-cumi yañ-konde- mi-kumuku
Thousand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Nene. N-, Ni. -n. -a-ne	I-ne. Nene. —, N-. -n. (-m-). -a-ne	U-ne. Nene. I-ne. —, N-. -n. (-m-). -a-ne	U-ne. Ne. N-, Ni. -ni-ne. -n. -a-ñgu	I-ne. N-, Ni. -ni-, -n-, -ndi. -a-ne	Yi-ni. N-. -ndi. -a-ñgu
Thou, thee, thy	Wewe. U-, W-. -ku-. -a-kō	I-we. U-, Yu. -ku-. -a-x', -a-xō, -a-ñō	U-we. U-. -ku-. -a-kō	Ugwe. Gwe. U-. -nu-ñgwe. -ku-. -a-kō	I-we. U-. -ku-. -a-kō	Yi-we. U-. -ku-. -a-kō
He, him, his	Wiyō Ayu. Y', A-. -mu-. -a-kwe	Wu-yō. Uwene. A-. -m-, -mu-. -a-kwe	Yuyō. A-. -mu-. -a-ce	Dyudyō, Jujō. Jō. A-. -gwe. -m-, -n-, -ñ-. -a-ke, -a-kwe	Yuyu. A-, Wa-. -m-, -mu-. -a-ke	Uyu. Wa-. -mu-. -a-ke
We, us, our	I-sweswe. Tu-. -tu-. -e-tu	Sweswe, I-swe. Tu-. -tu-. itu	Sweswe. Tu-. -tu-. itu	Uswe. Twe. Tu-. -uswe. -tu- -etu	I-se. Ti- -ti-. itu	Yi-fwe. Ti-. -ti-. idu
Ye, you, your	Mwemwe <i>or</i> U-nyenye. Mu- ? -wa-, -mu-. -e-nyu	Mwemwe, I-mwe, Mwe-ka. Mu- -va. -inyu	Mwemwe. Mu-. -inu	Umwe. Mwe. Mu-. -umwe. -ba- -enu	I-mwe. M-, Mu-. -mu-. -inu	Yi-mwe. Mu-. -mu-. -inu
They, them, their	Wawō. Wa-. -wa-. -a-wō	Wuwō. Ava. Ba-, Wa-, Va- -wa-. -a-wō, -a-vō	Wawō. Wa-. -wa-. -a-wō	Awa, Aba, Bō, Babō, Ba-. -bō. -ba- -a-bō	Awō. I-wō. Wa-, Ba-. (52 a). -wa-, -ba- -a-wō	Yi-wō. Wa-. -wa-. -a-wō

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

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

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

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN UNGU

Preprefixes present.

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

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

Preprefixes present.

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

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

Preprefixes present very markedly.

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

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

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

No preprefixes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP N

THE YAŦ-ŦGINDŦ LANGUAGES

54. **YaŦ** 55. Ci-ŦgindŦ (North **ŦgindŦ**, South **ŦgindŦ**) 55 a. Ci-mpŦŦ

GROUP O

THE MOÇAMBIQUE LANGUAGES

56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique') 56 b. Lomwe (Western Makua)
56 a. Northern Makua (MetŦ or MedŦ, M-bwabe) 57. I-cuabŦ or CuambŦ ('Quelimane')

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

English	54. Yao	55. Ci-ŋindɔ (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpɔtɔ	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and Metɔ or Medɔ	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabɔ or Cuambɔ (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
Bird	Ci-juni	Ci-yuni; i-yuni or hi-	Mwa-nūni; <i>pl.</i> aŋi- E-nūni	Ťa-nūni; <i>pl.</i> a+. E-nūni	E-palame	Balame; de +
Blood	Mi-azi or Mi-asi	Mw-ahi, C-ahi, Mw-asi	E-pome, I-pome	I-pome	Li-kame. Mu-lɔwa	M-lɔwa. Maŋm-lɔpa
Body	Ci-wiru. Ci-ilu	M-biri	E-rutu	I-rutu	Ka-dada	Ma-nūgū
Bone	Li-upa	Li-hupa, Li-fupa	Ni-kuva; ma-	Ni-kuwa; ma-	Li-kuwa. Ni-gɔkɔjɔkɔ M-gwaraŋgwa	Ni-kuva; ma- Li-kuva; ma-
Borassus palm	M-laza. N-gwalaŋgwa	Ť-kɔma-ŋ-gɔma	M-vumɔ	...	...	...
Bow	U-kunji	Wu-ta. U-pindi	Muū-ra; mi-	Mū-ra; miū-ra. E-nyaŋgara	Mūū-ra. Ū-rā	U-ra, Wu-ra; miwu-ra
Bowels	N-dumbɔ	Ama-tumbɔ	Ma-rubɔ	...	Ma-rupɔ	...
Brains	U-tutu. U-woŋgɔ	W-oŋgɔ	Ū-gɔgɔ	U-kɔkɔ	Ma-rɔhi	W-oŋgɔ
Breast (man's)	Pa-m-tima	...	E-betɔ. Mu-rima	Vami-rima-ni. E-kagaja	...	Zonŝe. Wam-rima-ni
Breast (woman's)	Li-wele; ma-	Li-were; ma- Ma-wela (55 a)	Ma-bele (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-pele (<i>pl.</i>)	Li-wele; mɛ-ēle	Ni-bere; ma-
Brother	A-kulu. M-kulugɔ. M-pwa'. M-pwaŋga; <i>pl.</i> aci-pwaŋga. M-loŋgɔ	N-doŋgɔ; <i>pl.</i> ma-loŋgɔ. M-nuŋuna, Nuŋuna (55 a)	Mu-lebale. M-rɔkorɔ, M-rɔgorɔ; a- Mu-hima (-aga = <i>my</i>). (A-muzi = <i>brethren</i>)	Mwa-mūnā-ka. A-mwuna	Ū-hande; a- Muna-munɔ	M-bale. Rare
Buffalo	Nj-ati	Nj-ati	En-ari. I-tada	In-ari	En-ari. Pulubu	N-ari
Bull	Ť-ombe ja ji-lume. M-kombaku	Li-kambakɔ. Ť-gombake (55 a)	Iŋ-ɔpe	...	...	...
Buttocks	Li-takɔ; ma-	Ma-takɔ	Ma-kutu	Ma-kutu	Ma-rō	Ma-raɔ
Canoe	W-atu; ma +. Li-galawa. Li-guŋgwa	Uw-atu	Mw-adia. E-kalawa; i-	I-kalawa	Mw-atea	Mw-adia; mi-
Cat	Ci-ɔme; i-yɔme	M-buyari. Ki-mlamɔ; fi-	M-kanu. Kwadu	Paka; a+. M-inja	Mo-hae	Paka
Charcoal	Ma-kala	Ci-tihi	Ma-kala	Ni-kala; ma-	Ma-kala	Li-kala; ma-
Chief	Aci-mwene or Mci-mwene; <i>pl.</i> wa-i-mwene. M-teŋga	M-fumɔ. A-mbuya. Bambɔ; ma-wambɔ (55 a)	M-bewe	A-mwene. M-bewe	A-mwene	Fumu. Mambɔ
Child	Mw-ana	Mw-ana; wa- Ak-ana; utw- Ka-keke; tu- Ki-lemba; vi-	Mw-ana; <i>pl.</i> ana-ga (-aga = <i>my</i>)	Mw-an-hima; <i>pl.</i> aci-hima. Mw-an-gudu	Mw-ana	Mw-ana. Mu-ima
Cloth	Ť-guɔ	N-guɔw	Guɔ; e-guɔ. (I-pida = <i>bark</i>)	I-kuɔ	E-kuɔ	Guɔ
Cold	M-bepɔ	Ci-pwepwe	Ū-riria	I-piɔ	Na-kudu	...
Country	Mu-si. Ci-rambɔ	M-dima or N-dima	E-lābɔ	I-wani	E-lapɔ	N-zio

English	54. YaŦ	55. Ci-ŦgindŦ (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpŦŦ	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and MetŦ or MedŦ	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabŦ or CuambŦ (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
Cow	N-ombe ja Ŧ-kŦŦŦ	N-ombe ya Ŧ-kŦŦŦ	E-ŦŦŦpe. IŦ-ŦŦpe yo m-tiana	I-ŦŦŦpe yo m-tiana	N-ombe am-tiana	N-ombe
Crocodile ...	N-gwena or N-gŦnya	M-wina. IŦ-wina	E-gŦnya	Ik-Ŧnya	Eki-Ŧnya. Mu-kaku	Nya-kŦkŦ; ma + Siku.
Day	Li-Ŧwa. (Mu-Ŧsi = <i>daylight</i>)	Li-cuwa; <i>pl.</i> ma-cuwa. (MŦ-Ŧhi = <i>daylight</i>)	Ŧ-hiu. Ŧ-tana	Ni-huku. U-bana. M-cŦa	Ŧ-hiŦ; ma-hiŦ. (Ŧ-tana = <i>daylight</i>)	Mu-tana. (LabŦ = <i>daylight</i>) M-zimu
Devil, evil spirit ...	Li-sŦka; ma-	Li-hŦka	Ni-ŦŦpa?	Ni-sŦka. M-nŦpa; mi-	A-nŦpa	M-zimu
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Juam-tela	...	M-Ŧaka. M-gulukana	M-nŦpa; M-Ŧaka	...	I-ŦaŦga; di-
Dog	M-bwa	Naka-wa; <i>pl.</i> wakanaka-wa. Jim-bwa; im-bwa	Mwala-bwa; <i>pl.</i> Ela-bwa	Mwala-pwa; <i>pl.</i> acila-pwa	Mwana-pwa; ana-pwa. Samla	Mwana-bwa; ana-bwa
Donkey ...	M-bunda	M-bunda. N-jŦwe	Puru; a+	Puru; a+	...	...
Door	M-laŦgŦ. Li-taŦga	N-diaŦgŦ, M-lyaŦgŦ	M-kora; mi-	M-kora. N-jele. M-lakŦ	Am-lakŦ-ni. Ŧ-lagŦ	I-sekŦ. M-lagu. M-suŦ
Dream ...	Li- or Ma-sagamilŦ	Ma-hŦka. Ku-lŦta	O-lŦha	U-lŦha; ma-lŦhŦ	Ŧ-rŦha	Ma-tulŦ. U-rŦa
Drum	N-gŦma	Ma-haŦbŦ	E-gŦma	I-kŦma	E-kŦma	N-Ŧma
Ear	Li-pikanilŦ	Li-kutu	Ni-arŦ; <i>pl.</i> m-arŦ	Ny-arŦ; m-arŦ	Li-narŦ. M-arŦ. Ni-wiwi	Ni-orŦ; <i>pl.</i> ma-yarŦ
Egg	Li-danda. Li-umbi. Li-jele. Li-koŦonda. Li-taji	Li-humbi	Ni-yŦce; m-Ŧce	Ny-Ŧce; m-Ŧce	L-Ŧci; m-Ŧci. Ni-halaŦŦŦŦ	N-zai; ma-zai
Elephant ...	N-dembŦ	N-dembŦ	TebŦŦ or E-tebŦ	I-tepŦ	E-tepŦ. Na-kumali	DŦu; de- or ti + Mā-ri
Excrement	Ma-i. Ma-nyi. M-cimba	Ma-hi	Ma-vi	Ma-vi	Ma-pi	Mā-ri
Eye	L-isŦ; m-esŦ	L-iŦu, L-iŦŦ; m-iŦŦ	N-itŦ; m-etŦ	N-itŦ; m-etŦ	L-itŦ; m-etŦ	N-intŦ; m-etŦ
Face, forehead	Pau-syŦ. Kum-esŦ	Ci-wuŦgi	Ŧw-itŦ. E-yuji; i-	E-kŦve. W-itŦ. I-kŦwe	W-itŦ-ni. E-kŦve	KŦpe. Ŧm-etŦ-ni
Fat	Ma-Ŧta	Ma-huta	Ma-kura	Ma-kura	Ma-kura. E-kura. Ma-lesu	Ma-kura
Father ...	A-tati. Wese. (Wese-gwe = <i>his father</i>)	A-tati, Aka-tate	Titi	A-tibi, A-tiriŦi; <i>pl. same.</i> (A-tata = <i>ancestors</i>)	...	Baba
Fear	W-Ŧga	...	W-Ŧva	U-cukula	Ŧva	Mā-ta. W-Ŧva
Finger ...	C-ala; <i>pl.</i> iy-ala. (Ci-koŦgŦ = <i>thumb</i>)	Ci-uwu; hi-uwu. N-gŦnji, Ci-aŦgŦnji; hi-	Ni-kŦkŦ. E-legwe; i-legwe	I-jiŦi. Ni-kŦkŦ. E-libuc. (Ni-ata = <i>thumb</i>)	E-punu. Mu-nŦ; mi-nŦ	I-bunŦ; vi-bunŦ. I-bunwe; vi-

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Fire	M-ōtaw. Li-ōtaw (warmth)	M-ōtaw	M-oraw	M-oraw	M-ulu. M-oraw	M-otaw; mi-ōtaw
Fish	Somba	Li-homba, Hyomba (55 a)	E-hwab	I-hwopa	E-homba. I-twobi	Oba
Foot	Li-sajaw, Lu-sayaw. Li-kau	Lu-ayaw; malu- N-gonji (55 a). Li-koñaw	Ny-aw; m-aw. Bi-kawi	Mw-etaw	Ny-alu	Nny-aw. Mw-edaw
Forest	M-sezaw. Li-gonde	Mi-koñaw (pl.). Ma-hamba. Ci-hwoli (55 a)	E-tapa. E-takwa	Mw-itupi. Mu-iñi	Ō-sambene. Mu-hiru	Mw-iru. Paka. Kwkwala
Fowl	N-guku	N-guku	Mwala-ku; ela-kū. E-kū	Ia-kū	Mwana-kū. E-kū	Mwana-kū. E-kū; pl. re-kū
Frog	Ci-ula; y-ula. Li-ula; pl. m-wala. Na-sonda	Li-ñgula	Mu-rwonyi; mi-	Ma-rapi	...	Na-idūe; a+
Ghost... ..	M-zimu or M-simu	Ci-wanda	M-nepa	M-nepa	M-nepa	Mu-zimaw; a-zimaw
Giraffe	N-jā	N-dwika. C-unju	...	I-tata	...	...
Girl	Amw-ali, Mw-ali; w-ali, aci-wali	Mu-hinja. Na-wali; wakana-wali. Mu-yake; wa-	...	M-irao	...	Li-buru; ma-
Goat	M-buzi or M-busi	M-buhi or M-ene	E-buri	E-puri	E-puri. E-cehu	M-buzi
„ (he)	Tonde	Li-poñaw	E-lobw-ana	...	...	...
God	M-luñgu	M-bamba. M-luñgu	M-luku	M-luku	M-hale. Mu-rimu	Mu-lugaw
Grandparent	M-buje; am-buje, acam-buje	Bwabu. Kaka (55 a)	Gbwui, Gwia. Tata	A-muna. A-buya	...	Bibi. Na-buiya
Grass	Li-nyasi	Ma-nyahi. Li-nyasi (sing.)	Ma-laši	Ma-nyasi	Ma-nasi	Ma-ani
Ground	Li-taka	Li-taka. Lu-kumbi. Li-dupi	O-towe; ma-towe	I-wani	E-taya	Taka
Ground-nut	N-jama. M-tesa, N-tesa	N-jugu. Ma-rawi	Ma-nduvī	M-teša	E-aw. Ma-ndawi	Ma-ndūwi
Guinea-fowl	N-gaŋga	Li-cundu	E-kaga	I-kaka. I-koław	E-kaga. E-koław	Kaga
Gun	U-ti, ma-ūti	Huti	Ka-buti; i+	Ka-pwiti	Ka-puti. M-tapikaw. M-bila	Futi; de+
Hair	Lu-umbaw; pl. umbaw or ma-umbu	Li-junju, Li-unju. N-juile	E-karali	I-karari	M-ehe, M-ihī	N-titi. Mu-riti
Hand	Li-gaza, Li-gasa	Li-wokaw. Ci-ganja	Wa-sanja; e-sanja. N-tata	M-ta or M-baba; ma-	N-tata; ma-	N-dada, N-nāda, L-anda; ma-
Head	N-twi; mi-twi	N-duturu. Mu-twe, M-ūtū	Mu-rw	Mu-rru, Mu-ru	Mu-ru. Li-kuva	Mu-ru
Heart... ..	N-tima, M-tima; mi-	M-tima. M-oyaw. N-ntima	M-rima	Mu-rima or M-rima; mi-	Mu-rima	M-rima

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Heel	Ci-ndende	Ci-sukururŦ	E-ĝŦgwinŦ, E-kŦtsa; i-	I-kŦŦŦkŦŦŦ, E-kŦkwinŦŦ	Eny-iŦgala	I-tilini. E-ĝugunŦ
Hide	Li-kombwa	Hi-ega ?	E-kataka	N-dabala	E-Ŧabala	...
Hill	Li-tumbi, Ka-tumbi	Ci-tumbi; hi-	Mw-aĝŦ	N-rima, Mw-akŦ	Namw-aĝŦ	...
Hippopotamus	N-dŦmondŦ	N-dŦmondŦ	TŦmondŦ	I-pitu	Na-petu. E-pwitu	TomŦdŦŦ
Hoe	Ci-leka Li-jela	...	E-hipa. Ni-ŦŦŦdŦ	I-hipa	M-Ŧeseri	E-iba, Iba; v-iba
Honey	Ma-seĝa	W-uci	O-ravŦ	U-raŦ wŦ i-nŦi	Ma-kalapa. I-nŦi	Uci and Ui or W-uyi
Horn	M-ŦeŦĝŦ. Li-peŦĝa, Li-weŦĝwa. Mny-aŦĝa	Mara or Li-mara. Li-nyelŦ (55 a)	Eny-aka	Mny-aka. Ni-peŦĝa; ma-	Ny-aka	Ny-aka
House... ..	N-yumba. Ka-jumba. Li-kŦme. Li-wasa	N-yumba. N-khati	En-upa	In-Ŧpa	Mpa, E-mba	N-uba, n-umba; <i>pl.</i> den-umba
Hunger	Sala	N-jara.	E-dala	I-bala	E-tala	Dala
Husband	A-ŦŦŦŦ or M-ŦŦŦŦŦŦ	...	...	M-lŦpw-ana	Namu-ikwe	...
Hyena	Li-tunu. Li-tunuŦĝu	Li-pundu	Ku-zupa; a +	Ku-jŦpa; a +	Ku-zupa. E-japŦa	N-tika. Nam-ĝudu. Nyamu-Ŧĝunu
Iron	Ci-pala. M-lapŦ (<i>iron ore</i>)	Li-vumbu. C-uma. Ny-eŦĝe	E-yŦma	I-yuma	M-kŦkŦ	U-tale
Island	Ci-lwa; i-lwa. Ki-rumba; i-rumba	Ci-lwa; fi-lwa	E-kisira	N-tinji	Ŧci-lwa	Suwa
Ivory	Mny-aŦĝa. Li-peŦĝa	N-dembŦ	Miny-aga	Ny-aka nŦ tepw	Mu-yaka	Ny-aka
Knee	Li-ruŦĝŦ, Li-luŦĝŦ	Ci-yuwa; hi-yuwa	Ni-kuta; ma- Ne-ĝŦta. (Ŧ-ĝŦkora)	Ni-kuta; ma-	Li-kuta	Ni-bodŦ or BondŦ; ma-
Knife	Ci-pula. Ci-maje	Ci-pura	Mw-ŦlŦ	Mw-alŦ	M-padi. Beni	M-beni
Lake	Ny-asa. Li-tanda	Lu-ci	N-rata	N-tia; ma-tia	An-tia	...
Leg	Lu-kŦŦĝŦŦŦŦ	Ci-wuru; ma- Li-ĝulu (55 a)	Mw-etŦ; <i>pl.</i> m-etŦ	Mw-edŦ	Mw-etu	Mw-ŦdŦ. Mw-entŦ; mi-
Leopard	Ki-suwi, Ci-sui	Li-huwi or Ci-	Havara	Havara	Keregere. Severe	Nya-rugwe; ma +
Lion	Li-simba	Li-simba	Karamu	Karamu. Mu-kaŦĝu; <i>pl.</i> amu-kaŦĝu	Mw-atŦ	PŦdŦĝŦma. Mu-andŦe
Lips	Lu-ĝŦŦŦ; m- M-lŦŦŦ; mi- Lu-jemŦ	Mi-rŦŦŦŦ	N-dere	I-yanŦ	U-lŦŦŦ	Mi-rŦŦŦŦ
Magic... ..	U-sawi	U-hawi. Hi-hilu (55 a)	O-kwiri	U-kwiri	U-kwiri	SeŦĝa. Ma-le
Maize	Ci-maŦĝa; i-maŦĝa	Ci-rombe	Na-kuŦ	Na-kuŦ; ana-kuŦ	Na-hepwe	Nam-bedi. Li-vilamaŦĝa
Man	Mu-ndu; wa-	Mu-ndu; wa-	M-tu; a-tu	M-tu; a-tu	Mu-tu; a-tu	Mu-tu; a-tu. Mu-ntu; a-ntu

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Man, vir. ...	Juan-lume	Mu-lume. Ka-kombɔ	M-lɔpw-ana; a- Mu-lugw-ana	Mwam-lɔpw-ana. Mu-lɔbw-ana	M-lɔgw-eni	Mua-mūna. Mu-lɔpw-ana
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ci-liwi	En-ama	In-ama	En-ama	N-ama
Medicine ...	Ci-lagu. M-tera, M-tela	...	...	M-rete	...	...
Milk ...	Li-kama. Ma-wele	Lu-kama	...	Ma-pele	...	Ma-kaka
Monkey ...	Ki-tumbiri	Li-tumbiri	Kɔtɔ; a +	M-sapwe. Tupili	Na-karama	Kɔlɔ or Korɔ
Moon ...	Mw-ezi. Li-tumba	Mw-ehi	Mw-eri	Mw-eri	Mw-eri	Mw-eri
Mother ...	A-maɔ. Aci-kulu-gwe	Akw-itu	Mae	Manyi	Maa	U-ma
Mountain ...	Li-tumbi. Li-cenje	Ci-tumbi	Mw-akɔ	Mw-akɔ	Mw-agu	Mw-aŋgɔ
Mouth ...	Ka-mwa	Ka-nwa. M-lɔmɔ, Nn-dɔmɔ	Mw-anɔ. Ey-anɔ; iy-anɔ	I-yanɔ. Ma-lagu	Wayanūni	Mu-lɔmɔ
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ci-kalawesa	Ci-uhu	E-kata; i-	E-kata; i-haba	E-karuka. Ma-karu (<i>pl.</i>)	Y-ala; vi-ala
Name ...	L-ina; m-ena ¹	Li-hina	N-zina	N-cina	N-sina	N-zina
Navel ...	Ci-sɔu	...	M-jombɔ. N-teku; mi-	M-teku	N-tɔku	Mu-toyɔ. Mu-tɔku
Neck ...	Lu-kɔsi; ma-	Hiŋgu. Li-kɔlɔmelɔ	Sikɔ or E-sikɔ. Milɔ	l-sikɔ	Li-kɔhi. Na-lɔkɔlɔkɔ	Ni-kɔti
Night ...	C-iɔɔ, C-ilɔ. (Ci-pi = <i>darkness</i>)	K-iru, K-ilɔ	O-hiū	U-hiū	Ma-hiū	Ma-tiū
Nose ...	Lu-pula	M-bunɔ	E-pula	l-pula	E-puna	Punɔ
Ox ...	N-ombe ja ji-fure	N-ombe	E-ŋɔpe	l-ŋɔpe	Eŋ-ombe	N-ombe ya kapadɔ N-ombɔ
Paddle ...	N-gavi	...	...	...	...	N-ombɔ
Palm wine, beer	U-cima, U-cema. Ma-jeŋga. U-kana, (Utu-lwa = <i>sweet beer</i>)	N-dahi	Sura	...	U-wema	Wiema. (W-alwa = <i>beer</i>)
Parrot ...	Na-mame; <i>pl.</i> aki +, aci +, N-gwalu, N-gwesi	Li-hekwa	E-kwia	E-kuei	Na-mame	...
Penis ...	Li-ɔlɔ, Li-wɔlɔ. Y-alɔ	M-borɔ	M-bɔlɔ	...	M-pɔlɔ	Sondɔ
Pig ...	Li-guluwe, Li-gɔlule	Li-uluwe, Li-guluwe	E-guluwe	I-kuluwe	Guluwe	Guluwe
Pigeon ...	N-juwa. N-gunda	N-juwa, N-jiwa	E-kunda. N-zia	N-cia	N-bia	Ka-ŋgaiwa. Na-nyɔkɔ; ana-

¹ Maj-ina = *respect*.

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

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Stone... ..	Li-goña. (Li-wala = rock)	Iri-we; ma- Li-ww; ma-u (55 a)	N-lugu; ma-	N-luku	Lugu. Ni-bucwa	Mw-ala
Stool	Ci-tengu	Ci-tihu	E-hice	I-hice	...	...
Sun	Li-üwa	Li-üwa, Li-cuwa	N-zua	N-cuwa	N-sua	N-zua, N-tswa
Tail (of an animal)	M-cila	...	...	Mw-ila	...	Mu-ira
Tear	M-swzi, Li-swsi	M-hwli; mi-	W-unla	Mi-bori	M-swodi	M-tori
Testicles ...	Li-toñgw; ma-toñgw. Lu-pwala	Ma-toñgw	E-kete	...	E-pulu	Puru
Thief	Jua-wi	M-kuñgu. Mw-ii; w-i (55 a)	Mw-iyi; eyi	Ww-iyia	Nim-iyia	M-bava
Thigh... ..	Ci-walw. Li-ciga	Lu-leta	I-tari. Mw-ebeli; pl. mē-beli	M-baja. Na-tündulu	Na-tündulu	Taku; ti-baku; di-
Thing... ..	Ci-ndu; i-ndu	Ci-ndu; hi-ndu	E-tu	I-tu	E-lu	I-lobw; vi-
Thorn	Mw-iwa	Mw-iha. Nu-ha; mi-	Mw-iwa; m-iwa	Mw-iwa	Mw-uva	Mu-ña
Tobacco ...	Swna	Li-hwna	Swne	Swne	Swla. Hwra	Fwdia
To-day	Lelw	La-rinu, La-linw	E-lelw	Lelw	E-lelw	Dabunw, Dabuñw
Toe	Ci-ala. (Ci-koñgw = big toe)	...	Pitw	Ni-kwkw; ma-	E-kwkw	I-bunw
To-morrow	Ma-lawi	...	M-elw	M-elw	W-seşelu	Ma-ñgwana
Tongue	Lu-rumi	Lu-lime	N-limi	N-limi	Lumi	M-jumi
Tooth... ..	L-inw. (Li-jeñgw = molar, Li-soñgw = canine)	L-inw; mi-nw	N-innw; m-ennw	Ninw	L-inu	L-inw
Town... ..	Mu-zi. M-tete	Mu-zi. Ci-kaya; hi-	E-labw, E-lagw; i-	E-lagw; i- I-twgw, E-tegw; i-	Wa-wani	M-zinda. Mu-bi; mi-bi
Tree	M-tera, M-tela	M-teñgw. M-bihi. Nu-toñgw. Nu-koñgw	Mu-ri. M-tali	Mw-iri; mi-iri	M-tápikw	Mu-ri
Twins	Ma-wira	Ma-paha	M-asa	Na-vata, Ma-vata	An-asa am-bili	Ma-gwira
Urine	Ma-kwezw (verb, Ku-tunda)	Ma-kwjw	Mi-nywzw	U-ruca	U-nwsw	Mi-rudu
Vein	M-tasi; mi- M-sindw; mi-	...	M-tiñga; mi- N-tiga; mi-	M-titari; mi- N-sempfa	...	Mu-jiji; me-jiji
War	Ñ-gondw	Ñ-gondw	E-kōtw, Kōdw	I-kōtw	E-kōtw	Kōdw
Water	M-ezi	Ma-ji. Ma-ci (55 a)	Ma-ri, Ma-zi	Ma-si, Mā-si	Ma-inji. Ma-hi	Ma-inje
Well, source	Ci-sima. U-liwa	Ci-liwa. Ci-hwaw	...	Im-parawe. I-himi. I-luşi	...	...

English	54- Yaw	55- Ci-ñgindw (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpwotw	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and Metw or Medw	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabw or Cuambw (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
White man	M-zuñgu	M-suñgu	M-gunya; a-	A-guiñya	M-zuñgu	M-zugu; va-zuku
Wife	A-swnw; <i>pl.</i> ac'a-swnw	M-bumba. Ny-umbw	M-ti-ana; a- Mw-ar-aga	M-ti-ana	Mw-ar-aka	Mw-adie, Mw-adi
Wind	M-bepw. M-buñgw	M-bepw	E-peu	I-pew	Li-pepw. E-takw	Pevw
Witch... ..	M-sawi	M-hawi	M-kwiri. (U-Iwa = <i>to bewitch</i>)	M-kwiri	M-kwiri	M-kuri
Witchcraft Woman	U-sawi N-koñgwe; ac'a- M-bumba; aca+	U-hawi Mu-hanw. M-kigi; <i>pl.</i> aki-kigi. M-bumba (55 a)	U-kwiri M-ti-ana	... M-ti-ana. Mw-ana-ti	... M-ti-ana	... Mu-i-ana. Mu-iy-cna; a-
Womb ... ..	...	N-dumbw	...	I-rukula	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Lu-kwi; ñ-gwi. Lu-sasu; sasw	Hñju	E-kuni	I-kuni	E-kuni	Mu-ri
Yam	Li-peta. Li-jimbi	Ci-paru	Eki-razi	Ni-peta; ma-	E-telu	M-zama or Mu-tsama
Year	C-aka; y-aka	C-aka; y-aka	Ey-aka	Y-aka	Mny-aka	Gole
Yesterday	L-isw. Li-jusi	Li-gorw	N-zana	M-jana, N-jana	...	N-zilw
Zebra... ..	M-bunda	M-bunda, M-punda	E-tugw	I-puta	Mu-pisi	...
One	-mw	-mwe, -mw	Mwza	I-mwka	Mwza, Mwaha	Moda
Two	-wiri, -wifw	-wiri, -vili	Bili or Peli	Pili	Pili	Bili, biri, -befw
Three... ..	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu, -tarw	-taru	-taru	-taru
Four	-cece, N-cece, M-cece	N-cece. I-cece	-jeşe	-şeşi, -ceşe	-nai	-nai
Five	-sanw	Mu-hanw	-tanu	-banu	-tanu	-tanu
Six	-sanw na ki-mw or -sanw ku-pambula li-mw	Mu-hanw na ci-mwe	-tan' na mwza	-banu na i-mwka	-tanu na m-waha	-tanu na moda
Seven... ..	-sanw ni i-wiri or -sanw ku-pambula ga-wili	-hanw ni wili	-tan' na peli	-tanu na pili	-tanu na pili	-tanu na beli
Eight	-sanw ni i-tatu or -sanw ku-pambula i-tatu	...	-tan' na taru	-banu na taru	-tanu na taru	-tanu na taru
Nine	-sanw ni m-cece or -sanw ku-pambula m-cece	...	-tan' na jeşe	-banu na şeşi	-tanu na nai	-tanu na nai

English	54. Yao	55. Ci-ñgindo (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpoto	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and Metu or Medo	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabo or Cuambo ('Quelimane')
Ten	Li-kumi	Kumi. Li-cira	M-łogwo, Mu-łogwo	Kumi. Mu-łogwo	Li-kumi. M-łokwo	Kumi
Eleven ...	Li-kumi ni ki-mwo	Kumi na ci-mwoe	Mu-łogwo na mwoza	Mu-łogwo na i-mwoka	Li-kumi na mwoha	Kumi na modā
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi ga-wiri (also in Old Yao, Di-jira ; pl. ma-jira— teste Bleek)	Ma-kumi ga-wiri. ? Ma-cira ga-wiri	M-łogwo mi-ili	Ma-kumi m-ēli	Ma-kumi me-eli	Ma-kum-m-edi
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ga-tatu	Ma-kumi ga-tatu	Mi-łogwo mi-raru	Ma-kumi ma-raru	Ma-kumi ma-raru	Ma-kumi ma-rarwo
Forty	Ma-kumi n-cece	Ma-kumi -ncece	Mi-łogwo mi-ješe	Ma-kumi ma-ceše	Ma-kumi ma-nnai	Ma-kumi ma-nai
Fifty	Ma-kumi ga-sanwo or m-sanwo (sixty = Ma-kumi m-sanwo ni li-mwo)	Ma-kumi m-hanwo	Mi-łogwo mi-tanu	Ma-kumi ma-banu (sixty = Ma-kumi ma-banwo na ni-mwoka)	Ma-kumi ma-tanu	Ma-kumi ma-tanu
Hundred ...	Li-gana	Li-cira ¹ (li-mwe) ; pl. ma-cira. I-gana	M-łogwo zene m-łogwo	...	Ma-kumi m-łokwo?	Zana
Thousand ...	Mw-anda ²	...	...	...	...	Ci-kwi
I, me, my ...	Ne-ju, U-ne. N., Ni. -n., -a-ñgu	Ne-ñga. Ni, N. -n., -ni., -a-ñgu	Miwo. Ki. -ki. or .gi. -aga	Mi. Mi-nyano. Ki. -ki. -a-ka	Mi-a, Mi-anwo. Gi. -gi. -ka	Mi-wo. N., Ndi., Di. -di. -aga
Thou, thee, thy	U-gwe, Gwe-ju. U. -ku. -a-kwo	We-ñga. U. -ku. -a-kwo	We. W., U. -hu., -wu. -a-wo	U-we. We-yu. U. -u. -a-wo	I-we, I-we-anwo. W., U. -u. -a-wo	We-ywo. U. -u. -a-wo
He, him, his	A-juw, A-juwwo. A., Ju. -m., -mw. -a-kwe	Nwoñ? Ywo? Yombe. A. -m., -mu. -a-ke	(W)le. W., U. -m. -a-we	Ywoywo. A. -m. -a-we	E-ywo. U. -mu., -m. -we	Iye-ne. U., Ba. -u. -a-i
We, us, our	Uwe, Uwe-ju. Tu. -tu. -e-tu	Twe-ñga. Ti. -ti. -i-tu	Hi-wo, Hi-nywo, Hi-yanwo. Ni. -ni. (?-gi., -ki.) -e-hu	Hi-yanwo. Hi-ywo. N., Ni. -ni. -i-hu	Hi-yanwo. Ni. -ni. -i-hu	I-ywo. Ni. -ni. -e-ũ
Ye, you, your	Umwe, Umwe-ju. M., Mu. -wa. -e-nũ	Mwe-ñga. Mu, M. -mu. -i-nu	Nyu, Nyu-wo, Nyenyu. M., Mu. -hu. -e-nyu	Nyenyu. Nyu-wo. M., Mũ, N. -n., -ni. -i-nyu	Nyu-anwo. Mu. -e-nyu	Nyu-wo. Mu. -e-nyu
They, them, their	Wa-le. Awo. A. -a., -wa. -a-wo	We-ñga? Wombe. Wawere? Wa, A. -wa. -a-wo, -a-wo	Ahwo-wa. A. -wa., -ha. -a-ya	Ya-ywo. A-ywo. A., Ya. -a. -a-ya	A-ywo. A. -wa. -a-e	Aw-ene. A. -a. -a-wa

¹ This sometimes means one hundred, and apparently sometimes merely ten.

² Mw-anda in Yao means 'a great number which cannot be counted'.

English	54. YaŦ	55. Ci-ŋindŦ (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpŦŦ	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and MetŦ or MedŦ	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabŦ or CuambŦ ('Quelimane')
All	-Ŧse; -Ŧse-pe	-Ŧha	Ŧte-ne	-Ŧŋke-a	Ate-ne; -te-ne	-Ŧbe-ne
This, these	A-jŦ or ju. a-wa; a-u, a-ji; a-li, a-ga; a-ci, a-i; a-ji, a-si; a-lu; a-tu; a-ka; a-u; a-ku; o-pa; a-mu. A-juju; a-wawa; &c. Aju-nŦ, awa-nŦ; au-nŦ; &c.	U-yu, a-wa; ?, ?; i-ri, a-ga; &c.	U-la, a-la; u-la, ci-la; n-na, a-la; i-la, ci-la; uu; va-a; muu	U-la, a-la; u-la, ci-la; n-na, a-la; i-la, ci-la (? 10); ŦŦ; va-a; mŦŦ	U-yŦ, a-yŦ; u-yu; ?	U-du, a-wa; u-bu or Ŧ-bu, ?; e-ni?, a-ma?; i-ci?, i-vi?; ?; de-ne, esi?; &c.
That, those	(Ju-ele-ju; w-ele-wa; w-ele-u; j-ele-ji; &c.) A-jŦ, a-wŦ; a-Ŧ; a-jŦ; a-lyŦ; a-gŦ; &c. Aju-la, Awa-la; au-la, aji-la; ali-la, aga-la; aci-la, ai-la; aji-la, asi-la; alu-la; &c.	JŦ-la; wa-ra; ?; ?; le-ra; ga-ra; &c.	U-le; a-le; u-le; ci-le; n-ne; a-le; &c.; va-le (16); mu-le (17)	U-le; a-le; &c. YŦ-le; ya-yŦ; yŦ-le; ceci-le; une-ne; ya-le (6); ye-le; ceci-le; wŦ-we (14); vava-le (16); mŦmu-le (17). Ŧi-Ŧ-la (1); pi-a-yŦ or pi-ya-la (2); pu-yŦ-la (3); pi-ceci (4); pi-ne-na (5); pi-ya-la (6); pi-ye-la (9); pi-ceci (10); pu-wŦwu (14); pi-vava, vava-Ŧ (16); wŦw-Ŧ (15); pu-mŦmu (17).	Ŧ-le; a-la; Ŧ-le; &c.	Udu-le; awa-le; ubu-le; &c.
Bad	Expressed by 'not good'; also -bi = 'black', 'angry'.	-himu. -bi	WŦŦ-wa, &c. -Ŧ-takala	-nanara	Ŧ-warara	-takala
Black	-pilyŦŦ; -pili-la, -bi	-piri	-Ŧ-ri-pa. -Ŧ-takala	-Ŧ-ri-pa. -u-takala	-Ŧ-ri-pa	-Ŧ-ri-ba, -u-ri-pa. Ki-kŦde-le
Female	-kŦŋgwe. -kŦŦ	-dara. -kigi. -ana-wa-ke	-ti-ana	-bi-ana	-ti-ana	-i-ana; -seva
Fierce	-kali	...	...	-caca	...	...
Good	-mbŦne. -kŦta. -lumba-na	-nŦ-fu. -hali-le. -nyahl	-Ŧ-rera	-Ŧ-rera	-Ŧ-ha-pa; -Ŧ-rera	-Ŧ-kŦde-ra

English	54. Yao	55. Ci-ŋindɔ (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpɔtɔ	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and Metɔ or Medɔ	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabɔ or Cuambɔ (<i>'Quelimane'</i>)
Great	·kuluŋwa	·kuruŋgu, ·kuluŋwa	·kulu-bale ; ·ulu-bale. -wū-nūa	·kulu-bale. ·mulu-pale. -wu-nūa	·tɔkɔtɔkɔ. ·ulu-pale	·indimūa. -e-ūla
Little	·nandi	·cɔkɔ-pe. ·ncɔkɔ	·am-kane, ·kane. ·yeya	·kani or ·kane. ·ye-wa	·nanju. ·ñɔnoñɔnɔ	I-ñɔnɔ. -e-nye-wa
Long	·lew. ·leu-pa (<i>verb</i>)	...	·w-rega-ma	·w-tali-wa	·cimpa	·u-la-pa
Male	·lume. ·kambakɔ	·poŋɔ. ·ana-lume. ·kambakɔ	·lobw-ana	·m-lɔpw-ana	Mwa-luku ; ·lɔpw-ana	·lobw-ana. Pɔgɔ (<i>animals</i>) Kalamba
Old	·kulu ; ·kala	...	Wu-wala	·w-kalai. Ehɔ-tala. ·ulu-pale	...	...
Red	·cejeu	...	·o-šeria	·kwila. w-šera	...	...
Rotten	·ūwle	...	·vūnya	·unta	...	·u-vunda
Short	·upi, ·ipi	...	·kuvi. Ū-kuve-ha	·kuve-a	·ivisi. An-ivisi	...
Sick	·lwele, ·lwala	...	·wo-reya	·reta. ·we-reiya	...	·reta
White	·swela	·bara-fu	·o-tela	·o-tela	Yɔ-wela	·cɛna
Above, up, on top	Canya. Pa-canya. Ku-inani. Pe-nani	Ku-nani	·va-zulu	·m-culu, va-culu	...	·va-zuru
Before, in front	Ca-mbuju, Pa-mbujɔ	l-mugi. Pa-luŋgi	U-hɔwɔ	Mi-hɔwɔ	...	U-zogorɔ
Behind, last	·n-yuma. Ca-mbesi	ln-yuma	U-duli	U-ɓuli	...	...
Below, down	Ku-si, Pa-si. Kw-iwanda	Pa-hi	Va-ti	Va-ti	...	·va-ti
Far	Ku-tali-ka	Kuli-pa	Ū-tawene. Va-de	U-tai. Va-be	...	...
Here	Apanɔ	Apa	Vava. Unɔ. N-nɔ	Va	Ava. Vā !	Ūkunɔ, Apanɔ
In, inside ...	Mw-e. M-kati	M', Mu-	Mu-hina. Ne-bani. Mw-a-, -ni	Mhina ; -ni	M, -mw-e	M, Mu-are
Middle	Cisi-kati, Cili-kati	...	Iri-are	Iri-ari ya-	...	·are
Near	Pa-ŋigulu	Pahipahi	Wa-kivi-ru	Wa-tama	...	l-kuvi
Outside	Ku-sā	Ku-uma, Pa-uma	U-ta (?). Va-de	Va-be	...	U-dambɔ
Plenty	·jinji	·iŋgi	·njene	·inji	·n-ceni. ·n-cici	·inji
There	Kulakula. Ku-nɔ	Kɔra	Vale, Vavɔ. N-we	Vale	Uwɔ	Apale
Where?	Kwa-pi?	...	Va-i? Va-yi?	Va-i?	...	U-vi?

English	54. YaŦ	55. Ci-ŦgindŦ (North and South) 55 a. Ci-mpŦŦŦ	56. I-makua (Tulugu, 'Moçambique')	56 a. Northern Makua and MetŦ or MedŦ	56 b. Lomwe or Western Makua	57. I-cuabŦ or CuambŦ ('Quelimane ')
No Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Ŧ-gwamba! Ŧga-, Ŧge-, Ŧgi-, Ŧgu-, Ŧgani-, Ŧgunu-; Ŧgasa-, Ŧgisi-, Ŧgusu-; Ŧgi-kini-, Ŧga-kana-, Ŧgu-kunu-; -ka (-ga-) -ga (or -je); -kasa-, -kaja-	Lietu! Ki. (1st pers. sing.). -lietu (nega- tive suffix). Ŧga-; -Ŧga-; Ka-, -ka-; -naka- (55 a); -tupu (neg. verb)	Iii! Āā! Atā! A-ki-, A-gi- (1st pers. sing.); Ki- or Gi-, Ku-; Ka- (all per- sons); Ne-, Ni- (subj.); -na-; -hi-; -le (suffix). -na- (infix)	KiimŦ! A-ki (1st pers.); Ka-, K'-; -hi- (-si-); and much as in 56	Aki-pale! A-ki	Seye! Ke! Ka-
To ,, beat ,, buy, sell ,, come ,, cut ,, dance ,, die ,, eat ,, give ,, go ,, kill ,, know ,, laugh ,, leave off, cease ,, love, want ,, see ,, sit, remain, abide ,, sleep ,, stand, stop, be erect ,, steal	Ku -menya -suma -isa or -ica -tema -wina, -ina -uwa -lia -pa -enda; -jenda; -ja -ula-ga -manya -seka -leka -nonyela. -saka -wona, -ona. -lŦla -tama -gŦna -ima, -jima -jiwa	Ku- -puta. -menya -gura -ica -dumura -ihina -fwa, -huwa, -hwa -ria, -dia -pa. -pika. -wana -genda, -enda -kŦma -manyi, -manya -heka -leka -londa. -hana -lŦla. -liŦga -tama -gŦna. -gŦŦka -yima -jiba	Ŧ- -mana -tumi-ha, -tuma -wa -tigila -rugunĕa. -wina -kwa -ja -va-ha -rŦa; -eta -iva -zuela -tĕa -hia -tuna; -ntuna -ona -kala-ti -rupa. -ŦŦna, -kŦna -eme-la -wia	U- -wata -buma -ua -tikila -twela. -wu-ina -kwa -lia -kumi-ha; -nyĕa. -va-ha -weba. -rŦa -cuela -bea -hia. -leha -tuna -wŦna -kala-ti -rupa -weme-la -wiya	U- ... -tuma-li, -tuma -rwa -kata, -kakata -ihina -pwa -ca -inya -rŦa; -kĕa -ipa -suwela -tea ... -tuna; -Ŧkwela -Ŧna, -kŦna? -bali -iba	U-, Ŧ- -vada -Ŧgula ġa -rema. -gwada -ceta -kwa -ja -va-a -ġwa. -famba -pa, -upa -zewa -tea -tia -ġana; -funa -Ŧna -kala-ti -gŦna -ime-la -iba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN YAŌ

No preprefixes.

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

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

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN **CI-ŊINDŌ** AND **CI-MPŌTŌ**

Traces of preprefixes.

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

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

Only faint traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu**, **M**, **A**¹, **Mwa**, **Mwala**, **Mwara** (possibly a contraction or slurring of 'Mw-ana') (m-, mu, mwam-, u-, ō-, yō-, bi-); 2. **A**, **E**, **Aci**, **Aši**, **Aši-mi** (a, ō-, ya-); 3. **Mu**, **M** (m-, mu-, u, wō-, wi-, yō); 4. **Mi**, **N** (mi-, i, ci-); 5. **Ni**, **N**, **Li**² (n, ni); 6. **Ma** (ma-, ō-, ōva-, a, ya-); 7. Surviving without definite concord as **E**, **Eki**, **I**, **Ici**, **Ey**, **Y**; 8. **Iy**, **I** or **absent**; 9. **E** or **I**, **In**, **En**, **Yō** (i); 10. **I**, **E**, **Cō** (i-, ci); 11. missing; 12. missing; 13. **Ka** (without concord and treated as of Class 1 with Class 2 superimposed as plural); 14. **U**, **Ū** (u, wō-); 15. **U**, **Ū**, **Wō** (u, wō-); 16. **Va** (va-? pu, ? pi, pō?); 17. (plural also to 16) **M**, **Mu** (mu-, mō-, m-, -ni).

-ana diminutive suffix.

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

PREFIXES, &c., IN **CUAMBŌ**

No preprefixes.

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

-ana diminutive suffix.

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

¹ Honorific singular prefix, derived from No. 2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP P

THE SOUTH NYASALAND LANGUAGES

58. Ci-mazarω (Ci-kunda or Ci-gunda)

58 a. Ci-podzω

59. Ci-nyuŋgwi ('Tete') 59 a. Ci-sena

60. Ci-mbω (Ci-cinjiri)

61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)

61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)

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

English	58. Ci-mazarw (Ci-kunda)	58 a. Ci-podzō	59. Ci-nyuṅwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbō (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Bone	Kugōdō or Gōgōdō; <i>pl.</i> ma+	Gōgōdō	Ku-gōdō. Gōgōdō	Li-gōdō	Pfupa	Ci-fupa, Fupa
Borassus palm	Bvumō; ma+	M-dikwa	Dikwa	Bvumō	M-vumō. M-laza	Ci-gwalaṅwa
Bow	U-ta or U-ra; <i>pl.</i> aū-ra	U-ta; ma+	U-ta, U-ra; au-ra (<i>pl.</i>)	Cima-ṅganze	U-ta	Wu-ta or U-ta
Bowels ...	Ma-rumbō	...	...	...	Ma-tumbō	Ma-tumbō
Brains ...	W-oṅṅō or Y-oṅṅō; dzi-	W-oṅṅō	W-oṅṅō. Y-oṅṅō; dzi+	Tompwe	Uw-oṅṅō	W-oṅṅō, Uw-oṅṅō
Breast (male)	Ci-kua	...	Pa-m-tima. Didi. Ci-fua or Ci-kua	Pa-m-tima-nzi	Ci-pfua; zi-pfua	Ci-fua
Breast (female)	Bere or Bē; ma+. Tōnyō; ma+	Bere; ma+	Bere; ma-bēre. Zuku; ma+	Li-zamwe; ma-	Bere; ma-were	Ma-wefe
Brother ...	M-bali; a-bali. N-sia or N-jira; di+. M-pwa. Droṅṅō	M-bali	M-bali. N-sia. N-jira. M-pwa	M-bali	Njira. M-bale. M-loṅṅō	M-loṅṅō. Mpwa. M-bare, M-bale
Buffalo ...	Ny-ari or N-ari	Nz-ati	Ny-ati	Ny-ati	Nj-ati	Nj-ati or Ny-ati
Bull	N-ombe ya ka-pali	N-ombe mo-mbwa-na	...	...	M-poṅṅō	M-poṅṅō
Buttocks ...	Ma-rakō or Ragō; ma+	Ma-takō	Ma-takō	Ma-takō	Ma-takō. N-kōlō	Ma-takō
Canoe... ..	Mw-adia. C-ombō; vi-ombō	Mw-adia	Mw-adia. Mu-kondō. C-ombō; pi-ombō (59 a)	Bw-atō	N-galawa. Bw-atō; ma+	Bw-atō; ma+
Cat	M-bhaka; a-phaka	M-phaka	M-paka	M-lamu. Mw-enye	M-paka	M-paka. M-bwiyao
Charcoal ...	Kala; ma-kala	...	...	...	K-hala. Tsimbe; ma+	Ma-kala
Chief	M-fumu; ma- Ji-ni; vi-ni	M-fumu	Mambō. Mu-ṣinda. Fumu	M-fumu	M-fumu. Lundu. Bambō. Ci-rembwe. M-buye	M-fumu. M-kulu
Child	Mw-ana; ana	Mw-ana; ana	Mw-ana; ana	Mw-ana; ana, b-ana	Mw-ana. Ka-nda	Mw-ana; w-ana
Cloth	N-guō; diṅ-guō. N-kuō; ziṅ-	N-guō	N-guō; diṅ-kuō or diṅ-guō (<i>pl.</i>)	Li-fuka	N-garu	N-caru
Cold	Ci-ridu; vi-ridu (? <i>Port.</i> 'frio, freido')	...	Ci-ridu	...	Zizira. Ci-sanu	Zizila. M-pepō
Country ...	Idz-ikō; ma-ikō. N-drunda; ni-runda	T-igu	Dz-ikō; ma-ikō	N-taka	Dz-ikō; ma-ikō	J-ikō; ma-ikō
Cow	N-ombe; di+ ya n-sika-na or di-sika-na	N-ombe. I-siga-na	N-ombe; zi- or di- N-ombe ya n-sika-na	N-ombe; ziṅ-ombe	N-ombe	N-ombe ya taji

English	58. Ci-mazarω (Ci-kuuda)	58a. Ci-podzω	59. Ci-nyuŋwi 59a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbω (Ci-cinjiri)	61a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Crocodile ...	N-ɔna; <i>pl.</i> a+ <i>or</i> di+	N-ɔna	N-ɔna. Nya-kɔkω	N-ɔnantondω	N-ɔna	N-ɔna, Mũ-ɔna. M'amba
Day	Tsiku <i>or</i> Siku. N-tana. M-puñga	Ma-sikati	Siku	Tsiku	N-siku	Siku. U-sana
Devil	N-zimu	A-fiti	N-dzimu. Tsa-n-dukwa	Li-fɔka; ma+. Gogω	M-zimu	M-zimu; wa-zimu
Doctor	Nañka; ma+. Sa-penda; ma+. Mw-iyanya; a-yanya	...	N-gaŋga; zi+	...	Si-ñañga	Si-ñañga
Dog	Mw-ana-m-bwa	Mw-ana-m-bwa	Mw-ana-m-bwa; ana-m-bwa. M-bwa; zim-bwa	Im-bwa	Garu	Garu
Donkey	Buru; ma+.	...	...	...	...	Bulu; ma+.
Door, doorway	Ci-tsekω; vi- Ci-dzaw. N-suω; mi- Tulω; ma+. N-dɔta	N-suω. M-suω; mi-	Ci-sekω; pa- N-suω	Ci-tsekω. N-kɔwa	Ci-tsekω; zi- Pa-kɔmω	Ci-cekω; vi- Pa-kɔmω
Dream	Tulω; ma+. N-dɔta	Ku-rɔta	N-dota	N-dota	N-tulω; a-tulω. N-dɔta. Ma-lota	Lɔta. Ku-lota
Drum	Iñ-ɔma; <i>pl.</i> diñ+	N-ɔma	N-ɔma; zi- <i>or</i> di-	N-ɔma	N-ɔma	N-ɔma; zi+
Ear	B-aru; m-aru	Ku-tu	Ku-tu; ma+. Ba-rω; ma-rω	Li-pilikanilω	Ku-tu <i>or</i> Khu-tu; maku-tu	Ku-tu; ma+
Egg	Zai <i>or</i> I-dzai; <i>pl.</i> ma-zai	Zai, Li-zai; ma-	Zai; ma+	Lin-danda	Dzira; ma-zira	Zila
Elephant	Dɔu <i>or</i> N-tɔu; <i>pl.</i> an-tɔu	N-zɔ	N-zɔu	N-dembω. Ma-tsutame (<i>pl.</i>)	N-jɔbvυ. Dzimwe	N-jɔvυ
Excrement	Malu-bvi	Matu-bvi	Matu-bzi	Ma-ñgwenu (?)	Tu-bzi; ma+. M-cimba	Tu-bi <i>or</i> Ma-vi
Eye	L-isω; m-esω. D-isω; mad-isω	D-isω; ma-sω	D-isω; ma-sω. M-bɔni	Dz-isω; ma-sω	D-isω, &c.	D-isω
Face	Kɔpe; ma+. Ci-usω	N-khɔpe	Kope; ñ-kɔpe. N-kuma	...	N-kɔpe. Ci-tsω	Ma-sω. N-kɔpe
Fat	Ma-kura	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa. Nɔna	Ma-futa
Father	Baba; a+. <i>The honorific</i> Sa- <i>or</i> Se- <i>prefix</i>	...	Baba. <i>The honorific</i> Sa- <i>or</i> Se- <i>prefix</i>	...	Tate; a-tate. <i>Probably also</i> <i>the honorific</i> Tsa- <i>prefix.</i> <i>This is some-</i> <i>times</i> Atsa-	Tate; a-tate
Fear	Ma-nta. Yɔpa, Gɔpa	Gɔpa	Ma-nta. Gɔpa	Ma-nta	Ma-nta. Ci-ntente. Ci-ntewe. N-tenu. (Ku-ɔpa= <i>v.b.</i>)	Ma-nta. (Ku-ɔpa= <i>v.b.</i>)

English	58. Ci-mazarω (Ci-kunda)	58 a. Ci-podzω	59. Ci-nyuñgwi -59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbω (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Finger ...	Ci-bunω ; vi-	Ci-bunω ; vi-	Mu-nwe ; mi- Ci-bunu ; vi- C-ara ; pi- (59a)	Ka-pfunya	C-ala ; dz-ala	C-ala ; vy-ala
Fire ...	M-ōtω ; mi-ōtω	M-ōtω	M-ōtω	M-ōtω. Nan-sall	M-ōtω	M-ōtω
Fish ...	N-somba <i>or</i> I-somba ; di- <i>or</i> yi-	N-somba	N-somba <i>or</i> I-somba ; di-, yi, <i>or</i> zi-	N-somba	N-somba	N-comba
Foot ...	Ny-alω. Tavu ; ma+	Ny-ala	Ny-alω. Mw-endω. Tavu ; ma+. N-sayω	Mw-endω	Mw-endω. Pazi	Mw-endω. Pasi <i>or</i> Pazi
Forest ...	Mu-situ	M-situ	M-situ	N-situ	M-situ. N-kalañgω. Teñgω	N-kalañgω. M-situ
Fowl ...	Mw-ana-m-kuku. N-kuku Yi-kuku ; di- Sekese	N-kuku	Mw-ana-ñ-kuku. N-kuku. Kuku, Yi-kuku ; di-, zi-	N-kuku. Dzoye	N-kuku	N-kuku
Frog, toad	Nya-cidwe ; a+	...	Nya-cidwe ; a+. Šuri. Sezi ; ma+	...	C-ule ; a+. Nam-tusi	C-ulwe. Ci-lolombe
Ghost ...	M-dzukwa. N-dukuyu ; ma+. Kwiri ; a+. N-zimu ; mi-	Dzimu	Mu-zukwa ; a-zukwa. N-dukuyu. Kwiri ; a+. N-zimu ; mi-	...	M-dzukwa	Ci-dzωdωgwa ; <i>pl.</i> vi- M-zimu
Giraffe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girl ...	Mw-ali ; mi-ali. Mw-ensika-na. Butu <i>or</i> Buru ; ma+	...	Buru ; ma+	...	M-sika-na. Namw-ali. Ka-tsimba. Butu	Mw-ali. Butu
Goat ...	M-buzi	M-buzi	M-buzi ; di+	M-buzi	M-buzi. Gωgω	M-buzi. Gωgω
„ (he) ...	Bωkω ; ma+	Sa-bωkω	Bωkω ; ma-	M-pema	Tonde, Ci-tonde	Pepe. M-poñgω
„ (she)	M-buzi ya tsika-na	...	...	...	M-ωta. M-buzi ya kωlω. M-soti	M-buzi ya taji
God ...	Mu-luñgu <i>or</i> Mu-iuñgu	Mu-luñgu	Mu-ruñgω (<i>also</i> = 'rain')	M-pambe	M-lezi. M-pambe. Mu-luñgu. Ci-ūta ¹	Mu-luñgu
Grandparent	M-buya	...	M-buya	...	Khωlω ; ma+. M-buye	Am-buye
Grass ...	Ma-nyasi	Ma-nyasi	Mau-dzu. Ny-asi ; ma+	Ma-nyazi	Maū-dzu, U-dzu	Ma-ūju
Ground ...	U-kaka ; ma+. N-kaka. Ma-raga (<i>pl.</i>). Taka	Ma-taka	Taka. U-kaka	N-taka	N-taka	N-taka
Ground-nut	Ma-nduwi	Ma-ndūi	Ma-nduwi. Dzi-ndwe ; ma-	Ci-wiriñkate	N-tedza	N-teza. M-balala

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

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Guinea-fowl	Kaṅga	Kaṅga	Kaṅga	N-jōpilω	N-kaṅga	N-kaṅga
Gun ...	M-futi	Futi	M-futi	M-otω ('fire')	M-futi	Futi
Hair ...	Sisi <i>or</i> I-titi	Sisi	Ititi. Tsi-si	T-sitsi	Tsitsi. M-pombe	Cici
Hand ...	Ḍamba <i>or</i> Danta; m-anta	Dz-anja; m-anja	Dz-anja; m-anja. Da-nta; m-anta	Dz-anja; m-anja. Ka-funya	Dz-anja; m-anja	J-anja; m-anja
Head ...	Mu-ru	M-sorω	M-sorω	N-solω	Mu-tu	Mu-tu; mi-tu
Heart ...	N-drima; mi-rima	N-rrima	M-tima	M-tima	M-tima	M-tima
Heel ...	I-tiri. Ci-tili. Tavu; ma+	Ji-sondω; bi-	Ci-tiri. Ci-tende. Tavu; ma+	Cin-zoṅgōnikω	Ci-tende; dzi- Ci-ndende	Ci-katω; vi-
Hide ...	Tembe; ma+	...	N-tembe; ma+	...	Ci-kōpa, Ci-kwapa. N-guω (<i>of sheep or goat</i>) ¹	Ci-kwetu. N-gulu
Hill ...	Piri	...	Piri	...	Ci-tunda. Piri	Piri
Hippopotamus	Tomondω	M-vū	M-vu	Dωmondω	M-vū; am-vu. M-pāñgwe δ	M-vūū. Ci-gwele
Hoe ...	Ji-simba; vi-	...	...	...	Kasu. M-dzedze. Gωω	Kasu; ma+. Ci-ñkōma
Honey ...	Uwi. Ma-sinci a n-uji	Ma-ta	Uci. Ma-sinci a n-uci	N-juci	Uci	Uci. Ma-seka
Horn ...	Ny-añka	Ny-añga	Ny-añga	Ny-añga. Nandadalala	Ny-añga	N-ciwa. Ny-añga. Li-peñga
House ...	N-umpa <i>or</i> N-umba; di-	Ny-umba	Ny-umba	Ny-umba	Ny-umba. Banja	Ny-umba. Li-banda (<i>oblong</i>)
Hunger ...	N-taia	N-daya <i>or</i> N-dā	N-jala	Ca-tema	N-jala	N-jala
Husband ...	Mu-ombw-ana; a- Ma-muna; a+	...	Baya	...	Mwa-mūna	Wama-muna
Hyena ...	Na-ñkunu <i>or</i> Nya-ñkunω	Tika; ma+	Tika	Pesi. Lubvu	Fisi; ma+	Fisi; wa+. Fici
Iron ...	U-tali	M-para	U-tale	Dzi-fuzω	Ci-tsulω. M-pala	Ci-culω
Island ...	N-sua; di+	Pan-sua	N-sua	Ci-gunda. Ci-senjerere. Ka-Iuñgu	Ci-si; dzi-si. Ci-Iumba	Ci-lwa; vi- Ci-rumba; vi-
Ivory ...	Ny-añga	Ny-añga	Ny-añga	N-dembω	Ny-añga ya n-jōbvū	Ny-añga ya n-jōvu
Knee ...	I-bondω; ma-	Bondω	Bondω; i-bondω	Bondω	Bondω	Ci-goñōnō. Bombōnō
Knife ...	M-beni	M-peni	M-peni. Ci-su	M-beni. M-kalω. M-pōpō	M-peni	M-peni. Ci-pula

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

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Lake ...	Ny-ansa ; di+ or ma+	...	Tavare. Ny-ansa	...	Tamanda. Dziwe	Ny-anja
Leg ...	Mw-endω	Mw-endω	Mw-endω	Mw-endω	Mw-endω	Mw-endω
Leopard ...	Nya-lugwe	Nya-rugwe	Nya-lugwe	Ka-mbuku	Nya-lugwe	Nya-lubwe
Lion ...	N-kalamω	...	N-kalamω. M-pondorω	...	M-kāngω	M-kāngω
Lips ...	Mw-iωmω. Mi-iωmω	Mu-rωmω	Mi-rωmω	Mi-iωmω	Mi-iωmω	Mi-iωmω
Magic ...	...	Ufiti	Ma-le	Tseñga	U-fiti. Tseñga.	U-fiti
Maize ...	Piamañga	Ma-pira- mañga ¹	Ma-pira- mañga	Pa-mañgwe	Ma-ere Ci-mañga. Ka-gωlω	Ci-mañga
Man ...	Mu-tu ; a-tu	Mu-ntu ; a-ntu	Mu-ntu ; a-ntu or wa-ntu	Mu-tu ; pl. zi a-ntu	Mu-ntu ; a-ntu	Mu-ntu ; wa-ntu
Man, vir. ...	Mu-mbw-ana. (U-swaka = manhood)	...	Mwa-muna. Mu-mbw-ana. M-swaka	Mwa-mna	Mwa-muna	Mwa-muna
Meat ...	N-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	M-nωfu. Ny-ama. N-kwiru	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	N-drombwe ; mi-rombwe	...	Ma-ñgware. Mu-tombwe	...	Ma-ñkwala. U-siñānga	Ma-ñkwala
Milk ...	U-kaka	...	U-kaka	...	M-kaka, N-kaka. Ma-ziwa. Ma-ere or Bere. (Ku-kama = verb)	Li-kama
Monkey ...	Kωlω. N-simbu	Korω	Kolω. Pusi. N-sima. Boñkwe	N-janjama	Pusi ; a+. N-cima	Pusi
Moon ...	Mw-eri ; mi- Dendendi ; ma+	Mw-edzi	Mw-ezi. Mw-eri	N-dende- ke-zuwe	Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi
Mother ...	Mama	...	Mama. N-dende	...	Mai ; ma- Maw	A-mai
Mountain ...	Piri	Piri	Piri	Piri	Piri ; ma+ Ka-mwa	Piri
Mouth ...	Mu-rωmω. Nga-nwa	...	Mu-rωmω	...	...	Ka-mwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	N-gole. N-yaya, N-aia ; din-aia	Ky-ara	Ny-ala or N-sara ; zin- N-gore (59 a)	Ci-ka-nam-bira	Ci-kabadω. Ka-dabω ; ti-	Ci-kabadω
Name ...	Dz-ina	Dz-ina	Z-ina	Dz-ina	Dz-ina ; ma-ina	J-ina ; ma-ina
Navel ...	Mu-jombω ; mi- Mu-ombω ; mi-	...	...	...	M-combω. Ci-dudu	M-combω
Neck ...	Kωsi or Kωti. Ci-gωgω	Kωsi	Kωzi	Ci-kwta	Kωsi Khōsi	Khōsi

¹ Ma-pira-mañga = *sorghum of the sea coast.*

English	58. Ci-mazarw (Ci-kunda)	58a. Ci-podzw	59. Ci-nyuñgwi 59 a. Ci-sena	60. Ci-mbw (Ci-cinjiri)	61 a. Ci-mañanja (South Nyanja)	61. Ci-nyanja (East Nyanja)
Night	Ma-tiku. (Dima = <i>darkness</i>)	Ma-siku	U-siku	U-siku	U-siku. Tsiku. (M-dima = <i>darkness</i>)	U-siku. (Ci-dima = <i>darkness</i>)
Nose	Punw; <i>pl.</i> mi-	M-punu	Punw	...	M-punw	M-punw
Ox	N-ombe ya ka-pale	N-ombe	N-ombe ya ka-padw	N-toñga	N-ombe ya m-fule	M-fule. N-ombe
Paddle	N-ombw. (Ku-capa = <i>verb</i>)	...	N-ombw	...	Capa. Kapa. N-gombw	N-kafi
Palm wine, beer	Wiema. Badwa; ma +	U-cema	U-cema	N-somw	U-cema	U-cema
Parrot	Cin-cerekete. Lomwe	Tañgwi	N-gowe. Si-mpie Sondw	Ci-ñkwe	Ci-ñkwe; dzi-	Ci-ñkwe; vi-
Penis	Sondw. M-borw; di +	M-borw	Sondw	M-bolw	M-bolw, M-bole. ¹ Cende	M-bolw
Pig	N-kumba; mañ-	N-kumba	N-kumba	Gudani	N-kumba	N-kumba. N-guluwe
Pigeon	Kañga-iwa, N-khañga-iwa	Jiwa	Kañga-iwa	...	N-kunda. N-jiwa	N-kunda
Place	M-burw. Dalw; ma +	M-butw	M-butw	M-butw	M-butw. Ma-lw	M-butw. Ma-lw
Rain	Mu-ññgu; ² mi-ññku (<i>pl.</i>)	Mu-luñgu. ² Ana-vumba	M-vula	M-bvula	M-bvula	Vula
Rat	Ciū	N-ciru; ma-	Ciru	Koswe. Gudani?	Koswe; ma +. M-puku	Koswe. M-bewa Ci-pembere
Rhinoceros	Ci-pempere; vi- Dgw. Pwele	...	Ci-pembere. Pueti	...	...	...
River	D-ombasi. N-gūw; mi-gūw	Ny-anza	Ny-anja. Ci-mazi. Mu-kurw	Ny-anja	Ny-anja. M-tsinje	M-cinje
Road	N-sia	N-sia	N-jira	N-jira. Kw-alala. N-kwasa	N-jira	N-jila
Salt	Mw-enyu	...	Mu-ññy	...	M-cele, M-cere. Ci-cere. Ci-kuñgu. Ci-dulw	M-cele
Shame	Ma-nyasi. Ma-nyadw	...	Ma-niazwi	...	Ma-nyazi. U-nyala	N-cōni. Ci-sōni. Ma-nyazi
Sheep... ..	Bia; di +	Bia	M-bira. Bvu. (Bvu- rume = <i>ram</i>)	N-kwsa	N-kwsa. Bira	M-belele. N-kwsa
Shield... ..	Dwa; ma +	...	...	...	Ci-kōpa. M-kupw	Ci-kōpa
Shoulder	Ci-turi; vi-	...	Pewa	...	Ma-nyembe. Puzi; ma +. Pewa; ma +	Pewa; ma +. Ci-kōta
Sister... ..	N-roñkōriw. M-bai. N-gu. M-pwa	M-bau. Mw-ana- siga-na	Mw-ana-ñ-kazi	M-loñgw	M-loñgw; a-	M-loñgw; wa-

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

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

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Skin	Kūñkū. I-kamba	Kūngū	Kanda. N-tembe	Kuñgu	Kuñgu. Ci-kopa	Kuñgu. Ci-kwetu
Sky	Tambw; ma+	Tambw; ma+	N-tambw	Ku-dzulu	Khogolw. Tambw. Kumw-amba. M-nenere	Mi-tambw (<i>pl.</i>). M-leŋga
Slave	Ka-porw	...	...	...	Ka-porw. M-ntemba. M-donda. M-dza-kazi, ♀	Ka-porw. M-kole; wa-
Sleep	Ji-ruw <i>or</i> Ci-ruw. Tu-lw	Ji-ruw	Tulw	Tulw	Tulw	Li-tulw
Smoke	Uci; ma+	Uci	Uci	N-tunzi	Utsi	Uci
Snake... ..	N-waka	N-wa	Ny-waka	N-jwaka	N-jwaka. (Mamba = cobra, M-pwi = viper)	N-jwaka. M-pili
Son, boy ...	Mwa-ima. Mw-ana m-ombw-ana; ana ombw-ana	Mw-ana nombw-ana	Mw-ana mwa-mūna	Mw-ana wa m-lumbw-ana	M-nyamata (youth). Mw-ana wa mwa-mūna	Mw-ana. M-nyamata
Song	Ny-imbw; di+	Ny-imbw	Ny-imbw; zi-	Ny-imbw	Ny-imbw	Ny-imbw. Ma-lumbw
Spear	Dipa. N-tuñgu; a+	Mwa-rañgw	Dupa	N-kondw	N-tuñgw. N-gamw	N-tuñgw
Spirit, soul	Mu-uñkwa. N-zimu; a+	...	...	...	Manda; a+. M-zimu; a-zimu. M-oyw	M-zimu. M-oyw
Star, planet	N-eneri, n-neri. N-inyezi; ma+	Tondwa	N-tondowa. Ny-enyezi. Tanda	Ny-enyezi	N-yenyezi. N-dondwa. N-tanda	N-tondwa
Stick	Golomondw. Fimbw	N-doñga	N-gwomondw. M-simbw	N-dodw	N-dodw. N-gwomondw	N-dodw. M-simbati
Stone	Mw-ala; mi-	I-bwe, ma-bwe	Mw-ala	Tsañga-la-bwe	Mw-ala; mi-ala	Mw-ala; mi-
Stool	M-pandw; mi-	...	Panyw. Mu-panda (59 a)	...	M-pandw	M-pandw
Sun	Dzuwa, Zua; ma+	Zua	Zuwa, Dzuwa	Dzuwa	Dzuwa	Jua
Tail (of an animal)	N-jia; mi-jia	...	Mu-sira	...	M-cira	M-cila
Tear	M-sori	M-sori	Tsozi; ma+. M-sozi, N-sozdi; mi-	M-sozi	M-sozi; mi-	M-sozi; mi-
Testicles ...	Ma-jendi. M-pumba. Ci-twōwō; vi-	Ma-jende	M-pumba. Ma-cende	...	M-pulumw. Ma-todzw. Ma-cende, Ma-cenda	Ma-cende?
Thief	M-bava. J-iw. Wo-yanda; w-yanda	M-bava; ma-	Bava	M-bala	M-bala. M-kuñgu	M-kuñgu. Wo-kuba

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Thigh...	Mu-endω. Cafω	...	N-cafu	N-cafu
Thing	Ci-ntω; vi-	Ci-ntu; <i>pl.</i> vi-ntu <i>or</i> pi-ntu	Ci-ntu; bzi-ntu <i>or</i> pi-ntu (59 a)	Ci-ntu	Ci-ntu; dzi-ntu. Ka-ntu; ti-ntu	Ci-ntu; vi-ntu. Ka-ntu; ti-ntu. C-uma (<i>things</i> , <i>property</i>)
Thorn... ..	Mu-ñka	Mu-ñga	Mu-ñga	Mu-ñga	Mũ-ñga	Mu-ñga
Tobacco	Foria, Foiya	Fōdia	Fōdia	Fōdia	Fōdia	Fōdia
To-day	Dam-bwinω	Dam-bunω	Lelω, Lerω	Lerω	Lerω	Lerω, Lelω
Toe	Ci-bunω <i>or</i> Ji-bunω ca tavu	Ci-ara; pi-ara	Ci-bunω	Ka-funya	C-ala, Z-ala	C-ala; vi-ala. Ci-koñgω
To-morrow	Ma-ñgwana	Ma-ñgwana	Ma-ñgwana. Mu-kūša	...	Mawa, Ma-ñgwana	Mawa
Tongue	I-yumi	Li-rumi	Ri-rimi	Lu-lime	Li-laka. Lu-limi, Li-lumi	Li-lime
Tooth	Dz-inω	Dz-inω; ma-nω	Z-inω	Dz-inω; ma-nω. M-siñgω (<i>molar</i>)	Dz-inω; ma-iñω	J-inω; ma-inω
Town, village	Mu-di	Mu-dzi	M-zinda. Mu-dzi	M-zinda	M-zinda. Mũ-dzi; mi-	Mu-dzi, M-zinda
Tree	Mu-rl. N-teñgω; mi-teñgω	Mu-ti	Mu-ti; mi-ti	M-teñgω	M-teñgω	M-teñgω
Twins	Ana-pata (<i>pl.</i>). Pata; ma+	Ma-pata	Anam-pasa	M-pasa	M-pasa	Wa ma-wili. Ma-wira
Urine	Mi-rundω. Ci-kodzω	Mi-tundω	Mi-tundω	M-kodzω	M-kodzω	Ma-kōjω
Vein	Dzi-via; mi-via	...	Nka-konkaka. U-dziñgω. Ru-zuañgω	...	M-sempa <i>or</i> M-tsempa. M-dzipe	...
War	I-kondω. Dipa; ma+	N-kondω	N-kondω	M-pamba	N-kondω	N-kondω
Water	Ma-dzi. Ma-sinje, Ma-siñke	Ma-sinje	Ma-zi	Ma-dzi	Ma-dzi	Ma-ji ¹
Well, source	M-cela	...	Mu-šera, Mu-dzera	...	Ci-sime	Ci-time
White man	M-tsuñku M-dzuñku	N-zuñgω	M-zuñgu; a-	M-zuñgu	M-zuñgu, N-zuñgu; a-	M-zuñgu; wa-
Wife	N-gadi, N-gadie; a-gadie	N-kazi	M-kaz' ace (= <i>his wife</i>)	N-kazi	N-kazi. M-tsanω; a-tsanω	M-kazi; wa-
Wind	Pevω, Pepω, M-pepω. M-uya	Pewω	M-pepω	M-pepω	M-pepω	M-pepω

¹ Ci-ny-ezi means dampness, moisture.

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

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

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

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

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

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Good	-didi	-didi	-didi	-bwino	-bwino. -koma	-bwino
Great	-n-dumu-ka	-n-dimu-ga	-kulu	-n-kulu	-kulu. -tatao. -nete. -tunta	-kulu
Little	-ñwɔw	-ñwɔw	-ñwɔw	-u-ñwɔw	-ñwɔw. -ce-pa	-ñwɔw
Long	-w-la-pa, -w-ya-pa	...	-tari	...	-tali, -tali-ka, -tani-mpa. Ku-	-tali
Male	-m-umbw-ana. -ya m-ɔbw-ana. Sa- m-poŋw	-i-nombw-ana	Mwa-muna. -poŋw	M-poŋw. a-mūna	-mūna. -poŋw	Mwa-mūna. M-poŋw
Old	-a-gai	...	-karamba	...	-kale. -kalamba	-kale
Red	-fia (w-fia)	...	-fuira	...	-psyu, -pyw. -fiira	-a ku-fuila
Rotten	-vunda	...	-bvunda	...	-ɔla. -bvunda	-vunda. -ɔla
Short	-via (w-via)	...	-fupi	...	-fupi, fupi-ka	-fupi
Sick	-w-yada	-dwara?	-dwara. -tenda	...	-dwala	-dwala
White... ..	-cena, -jena	-cena	-cena	-yera	-era, -yera. -dembe. -mbu. -tuwa. -ndala	-yera
Above, up, on top	Pa-dzuru, Pa-duyu	...	Ku-zuru, Pa-zuru	...	Pa-mw-amba. Ku-dzulu. Neña	Pa-mw-amba
Before	-tsɔgorw	...	Ku-dzugorw, Pa-tsɔgorw	...	Tsɔgōlw, Pa-tsɔgorw. Ca-mimba. Cam-pumi	-cɔgɔlw
Behind	Kun-duyu	...	Mum-būyw, Kum-buyw. Mun-duri	...	M-buyw, Pa-	-m-buyw
Below, down	Pati	...	Pa-nze, Pa-ntsi. Mu-fufuntsi. Mu-nyantsi	...	-nsi, Pa-nsi	-nci, Pa-nsi-pɔ
Far	-gun-daŋa	...	Ŋ-gure. Ku-tari	...	-tari, Ku-tari	Ku-tali
Here	Funw, Kunw. Panw	Apa	Kunw	Kunw	Kunw. Panw. Pompa	Kunw. Apa
In, inside	Ŋgari. M-, Mwl-, Mu-	...	Mu-kati	...	Mu-, M'. Momwe	Mkati. Mu-
Middle	Pa-kati	...	Pa-kati	...	Pa-kati	Pa-kati
Near	-andamana	...	Pa-fupi	...	Pa-fupi	Pa-fupi

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Outside ...	Ku-dambω	...	Ku-nṣa	...	-nja (Pa-nja), Ku-nja	-bwalω
Plenty, many	-inji. -mw-eni	-nji pa	-z-inji	Ma-ere	-m-biri	-m-biri. -ny-inji. -ñ-khana
There	Apai. Awω, Avω, Apω. Apāā-ā. Ukω	...	Apω. Ku-re. Ukω	Apω	Apω. Ukω	Apω. Ukω
Where? ...	Ku-ti?	...	Komwe? Ku-pōni?	...	Ku-ti? Pa-ti?	Ku-ti? Pa-ti?
No!	Tayu! Nyonyω!	...	Tayu! Ai ai! Kwe!	I-ai!	Iai! I-si!	Iai!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Se-, Si-, Ka- and much as in No. 59	...	Si- (all pers.), Ne-, Ka-, Nkha- (59 a); -rini, -ribe, -be, -bi; -tayu (59 a)	Si-	Si-, Sa- ¹ ; N-ka-; U-ki-; -sa-; -i (-tai, -te), -be, -bi, or -je (suffixes applied gener- ally to aux- iliary verbs)	(Much the same as in Mañanja)
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	-bubudwa	...	-menya	...	-menya	-menya
„ buy, sell	-gura	...	-gula, -gura	-gula	-gula. -suma	-gula
„ come ...	-ḍa, -da	...	-ḍza	-ḍza	-ḍza	-ja
„ cut ...	-ḍura, -ḍuya. -rema	...	-ḍula. -ḍwata	-ḍula	-ḍula. -tema. -kakata	-ḍula. -tema
„ dance ...	-jina, -ceta	-bvina	-bvina, -bzina	-bvina	-bvina	-vina
„ die	-kwa	...	-fa	-fa	-fa	-fa
„ eat ...	-ya	...	-dia	-dia	-dia	-dya
„ give ...	-vasa, -pasa	...	-patsa, -pasa	-patsa	-patsa	-paca. -niñka
„ go	-nenda, -enda. -famba. -pita	...	-nenda. -yenda	-ñka	-ñka. -yenda	-yenda. -muka
„ kill ...	-upa	...	-pa	-pa	-pa	-pa
„ know ...	-ḍziwa	...	-ziwa, -ḍziva	-ḍzive	-ḍziwa	-jiwa
„ laugh ...	-teka	...	-seka	-seka	-seka	-seka
„ leave off, cease	-leka	...	-reka	...	-leka. -sia	-leka. -sia
„ love, want	-konda	...	-funa	-konda	-konda. -anja, -yanja. -funa	-konda. -funa (search for)

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

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

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN CI-MAZARΩ AND CI-PODZΩ

No preprefixes, except in Class 16.

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

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

PREFIXES, &C., IN CI-NYUÑGWE AND CI-SENA

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

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

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

PREFIXES, &C., IN CI-MBΩ (CI-CINJIRI)

Traces of preprefixes in No. 9 Class.

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

¹ With nasal directive **N**· (M·).

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

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

Traces of preprefixes in Classes 16 and 17.

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

The **Tsa.** or **Sa.** ('master of'—*plural, A-tsa.*) and the **Na.** (*plural, A-na.*) prefixes are present, with concords of 1st and 2nd Classes. The plural **A.** or **Wa.** (No. 2) is often used² as an honorific prefix in a singular sense. Sometimes this is combined with **Ci.** (No. 7) and produces by fusion **Ca.** or **Ce.** (or **Ke.**). To this again may be prefixed **A.**, so that **Ace.** is a common honorific prefix. **Na.** is sometimes followed by **M.** (**N.**) and **Ka.**, producing the compound prefix **Namka** or **Nañka**.

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

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

58 a. **Cipodzω** is spoken in the Zambezi delta between the River Mahindω in the north and the Luabω in the south.

59. **Cinyuñgwi** is spoken on both banks of the Lower Zambezi, west of the Ziwe-Ziwe confluence at Sena, especially at Tete and Sena, as far west as the 32° of East longitude, where it grades into Cineseña and Cinyai, and as far north as the Makaña country, the watershed of Lake Nyasa, where it grades into Maravi or Cipeta.

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP P

THE SOUTH NYASALAND LANGUAGES (*continued*)

61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)

61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)

62. Ci-nseŋga (Seŋga)

GROUP Q

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA-PUNGWE-SABI LANGUAGES

63. Ci-nyai (Ci-nyau or Løze) and Ci-nanswa

64. Karaña¹ dialects (Ci-swina, Šuna, Šc.)

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

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña dialects (Šuna, Šc.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
Adze	Ka-temø	...	M-bazø	...	M-bezø. Tsøndø	Tsendø. M-bezø
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ci-rombø. I-muka, M-huka. Ci-kara	M-buwu, Ci-rombø. M-huka
Ant	Ny-erere. Li-ntumbu ; mali +. Nyanyao	Li-ntumbwi (<i>pl. same</i>)	M-pasi, M-pansi. M-nyanyau	...	Hu-nyunyu. Ru-menyø. -sweswe (ma- ; bu-)	Cu-sunji, Usünji or Sonzi. Tsøtsa
Ant, white (termite)	N-swa, Ci-swe	...	C-usi. Mu-swe	Mu-tate ?	Mi-cenye (<i>pl.</i>). Sxwa. Mi-juru (<i>pl.</i>)	Mu-cenje. Mu-tate. I-šwa
Arm	M-køwø. Dz-andya ; m-andya	Z-anja ; m-anja	Kw-anja ; m-anja	Lø-bøkø	Ru-bøkø ; <i>pl. ma-</i>	Bøkø ; ma +
Arrow	Mu-bvi	Mu-vi ; mi-	Mum-vwi	Gøba. Sakasa	Mu-sebe. N-gøbe. Mo-riene. Mø-vi	Um-paca ; mi- Mu-sewe. M-hatu
Axe	M-kwañkwa. Gøma	Xwañgwa	M-bazø. Ka-temø ; tu- Ci-temø	U-bga. I-sanu	I-šanu. Ganø. Demø. Di-muru. Badzø. Hubya	M-behura ; ma- Baja. Santø
Baboon	Š-kwere. Ny-ani. N-cimbø	M-xweri ; wa +	Køwø	Tede ; ma +	I-gudu. Dirø. I-bvene. Gudø	Dede. Korø ; <i>pl. zi +.</i> Pfene
Back	M-sana. M-buyø	M-sana	M-sana. Ku-vuli (<i>cf. shadow</i>)	M-tøtø	M-šana, Mu-sana. Ci-bunø	Mu-sana
Banana	N-tøci	N-toice	Ci-konde ; vi- Mumbu	...	Høbø. Høva	Købø ; ma +
Beard	N-debvø	N-debvø	N-devø	Dempfu	N-debvø. In-devø	M-birutånø

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

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Sunā, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
Bee	Nj-uci	Nj-uci	N-zimw	...	Iny-wci	Iny-uci
Belly	Ci-pfu, Ki-pfu; <i>pl.</i> -psi. Mimba; ma +	Mimba	Vumw	Ptombu, m-ptombu	I-mimba. Dumbw. Ci-sū. I-nūmbū	In-da-ne. U-tumbw
Bird	M-balame	M-baramē	K-wni; t-uni. C-uni	I-širi. N-ywne	I-širi	I-ciri <i>or</i> I-širi
Blood	Mw-azi	Mw-azi	Mu-rwpa	Ma-łwpa	Ma-rwpa	Rwpa. Mu-siya
Body	Tupi. Ma-ruñgw	Tupi; ma +	Mu-wiri	M-bili	Mu-biri	Mu-hūiri
Bone	Pfupa <i>or</i> Li-fupa	Fupa	M-fupa; mi-	Fupa; ma +	I-pfupa. Gōdō.	Gōdō. Fupa; ma +
Borassus palm	M-vumw	M-vumw	...	...	M-lala	Mu-cindwi?
Bow	Bu-ta, U-ta; <i>pl.</i> ma +	Wu-ta; ma +	U-ta; mau-ta	Lw-ta	Bu-ta. Bu-dade. I-dantire	Bu-ta; mbu-ta
Bowels ...	Ma-tumbw	Ma-tumbw	Ma-ra	...	Mabu-ra	Mimba. N-kumbu. Wu-ra
Brains ...	B-oñgō	Uw-oñgō	Tompwe. W-oñgō	...	Bu-ruru. Bu-rupi. Bu-ruzwi	U-ruvi; ma-
Breast (man's)	Ci-pfua. N-tima	Ci-fua	Ki-fua	Hana <i>or</i> Gana	Ci-fuba. Hana	Ši-fūa
Breast (woman's)	Bere; ma +	Ma-were (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-ziwa	Gamu; <i>pl.</i> ma +	I-zamu, I-samu. Ma-zuku (<i>pl.</i>)	Dundu. Diti; ma +
Brother ...	Sibweni. M-pwa. M-bali. N-jila <i>or</i> N-gila	M-bare. M-łoñgō	Ka-rañgōzi; vi- M-kwa. M-lisa	Nuñgu-na. Mw-lukw-ana	Hama, M-kōma. M-kuru. Mu-nu. Mo-rombala. U-nūñū-na	Kōma; ba +. Ne-vanji. Mu-nukuna, Mu-kuna
Buffalo ...	Nj-ati	Ny-ati <i>or</i> nj-ati	M-bwō	Parapara	Iny-ati	Iny-ati. Sawa
Bull	N-ombe a-ina	...	N-ombe i-lume	...	N-kōnw. I-handira. I-hōnw. I-hunzi	Mu-kōnw
Buttocks ...	Ma-takw	Ma-takw	Ma-takw	Nunzi	I-batu. Ma-takw. Dakw	M-bata; man-bata
Canoe.. ...	Bw-atw; ma +	Bw-atw	W-atw, Uw-atw; maw-atw	I-gwa	Bh-atw, By-atw. I-gwa	M-garaba; ma-garaba (Ngalawa)
Cat	M-paka	Cōna; wa-cōna	M-buyaw. Cōna	...	Une-mañge	Cima-ñgōbe. Paka
Charcoal ...	Kala; ma +	...	...	...	Ma-rahla	Ma-simbi
Chief	M-fumu; wa +	M-fumw	Fumu, N-fumu. Akweni. A-bwana	Mambw	Di-se, Se; <i>pl.</i> ba-se. I-cinda. Mw-ene. I-hwsi. I-hwsi aše ♀. M-roñgō. Mambw	Mambw; <i>pl.</i> maji-mambw. Se. Mu-cinda

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

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Šuna, Š̄c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
Fat, oil ...	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	...	Ma-futa	Ma-futa
Father ...	Tate, Tete, Wa-tate	A-tate	Wa-ta. Aw-isi (Aw-isi wakω). An-sω	...	U-dade. Bambω. Palea	Baba. I-še ('chief'). ¹ Se- prefix (or Ji?)
Fear ...	Ma-nta. Ūpa. Ki-ntente	Ma-ntha	Ku-ωpa. U-ωwa. Mw-ezω	Bω-tiha	I-hana	Kω-utōca
Finger ...	C-ara ; ps-ara	C-ara ; vy-ara	Mu-nūe ; mi-	Mu-ñgōe ; me-	Mu-ñwe (Gu-nwe = <i>thumb</i>)	Ci-nūe ; <i>pl.</i> zi-nūe. Gu-nwe
Fire ...	M-ōtω ; mi-	M-ōtω	M-ōtω. Mu-lilω	M-ōtω	M-ōtω, Mw-ōtω, My-ōtω	Mo-rirω ; mi- M-ōtω
Fish ...	N-somba ; tsi †	N-somba	Sawi ; ma-	Lōbe	I-hōbe or yōbe	Hōbe, Howe ; ma +
Foot ...	Padzi. Mw-endω	Mw-endω ; <i>pl.</i> Miny-endω	Kw-endω ; mi- Ulw-ayω ; malw-ayω	Le-hōka or Le-gōka	I-gumbω. Ny-arω	Mu-reñge (or renje) ; mi-. Ci-reñge
Forest ...	Ñ-kalañgω	Theñgω	M-sañga	...	I-saka. I-dzese	Guṣa ; ma +. Sañgω. Dondω
Fowl ...	Ñ-kuku	Kuku	Kuku	...	I-huku. Hōkω	Ukω ; ma +
Frog ...	C-ule ; ps-ule	...	C-ule ; a +	...	I-zura. I-taca	Dafi. Mu-tawa ; ma-
Ghost ...	Ki-dzωdωgwa ; <i>pl.</i> psi-	M-tunzi ; mi-	Ci-nsiñgwa. Ci-wanda. Cim-vwili	Ma-rombω (<i>pl.</i>)	M-ñweya. Mu-dzimu. M-oyω, C-erω	Z-uñgube. Mu-dzimu
Giraffe ...	...	...	...	...	Xwisa, N-swiza, I-sōma	...
Girl ...	Butu ; ma +	Butu ; ma +	M-buntu. M-simbi	...	Mu-sikana. M-andara. M-siga-na. Hombe	Mu-swa-na. M-handara
Goat ...	M-buzi ; zi-	M-buzi ; zi +	M-buzi ; zi +	Puzi	M-budzi	M-buji, M-busi ; ma +
„ (he) ...	Donde, Tonde	...	...	...	Gōtōgōtō. Noñgω. M-bōcω	Gōtōkōtō. Gweme
„ (she) ...	M-buzi wa m-kazi	...	...	...	Nunzwi, Dumbzi. Bembza	...
God ...	Mu-luñgu. M-pambe. Ciū-ta, Cuu-ta	Cuū-ta	Reza, Leza (<i>thunder</i>)	Mω-limω. (Mω-limω mω-kuru = <i>great God</i>)	Mw-ari, M-ñwali. Mu-dzima	Ma-rure. Mu-ruñgu
Grandparent	M-buyω. A-m-buye	...	Asi-kulu	...	U.tateguru. M-buya ♀	Mum-kuru. Se-kuru. Wa-m-buya ♀
Grass ...	Maū-dzu	U-dzu	U-šwa ; ma- U-cani. U-zu	Bω-gōa	U-swa. Bu-hwa. M-hōva. Ru-swiswi	C-ani. Bu-swa

¹ Mu-bari = *parent*.

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Ground ...	N-taka	...	M- <i>rota</i> . Pa-si, Pa-nsi. C-al ω . Li-t ω	Ma-vū	I-vū. M-sece	Ma-vū. Ny-ūa
Ground-nut	N-teza. N-tentsa; mi-	Ka-mburundzi	N-ziama	Ny-emba	N-em ω	N-duwe. N-zuñg ω
Guinea-fowl	N-kañga; zi+ <i>or</i> tsi+	N-kañga	N-kañga; zi-. Li-celwe	...	I-hañga	Hañga; ma-
Gun ...	M-futi; tsi+	Futi; zi+	Futi; zi+	...	I-pfuti	M-futi; ma+
Hair ...	Tsitsi <i>or</i> Tsise; ma+	Sitsi	Sisi	Vuzi; ma+.	Vuzi; ma+. Sisi	Vudzi; ma+
Hand ...	Dz-anja; m-anja	Dz-anja; m-anja	C-anzanza	L ω -b ω k ω . C-aga <i>or</i> C-aha	Ru-b ω k ω . C-ansa	Many-ara? (<i>fingers</i>) Ny-ara
Head ...	Mu-tu, N-tū; mi-	Mu-tu; mi-	Mu-twe, Mu-tu	I-sor ω . M-poñgor ω	M-sor ω , M ω -sor ω	M-sor ω ; ma-
Heart ...	M-tima; mi-	M-tima; mi-	Mu-tima	Duñga	M-oy ω , Mw-oy ω , M γ -oy ω	M-oy ω ; ma+
Heel ...	Ci-tende; psi- Ci-koñg ω nu; psi- <i>or</i> dzi-	Ci-tende; vi-	Ka-tende; vi-	Ci-cin ω	Ci-tsitsinu, Ci-tsin ω . N-hende. Ci-dondōba	Ci-sisinind ω ; <i>pl.</i> zwi-sisinind ω . Ci-šinind ω ; zwi-
Hide ...	Ci-k ω pa	...	M-kup ω . M-papa	Lu-pasa	Debye. Palame. I-guguta. N-gub ω	Dehwe, N-hewe
Hill ...	Ki-dumbi; psi- M-dunda	...	Ka-pili	...	I-g ω m ω , Ci-g ω m ω , Ka-k ω m ω	Dunt ω
Hippopotamus	M-vū	M-vū	M-vū, M-vūū	...	M-vubu. N-gwindi	M-v ω . M-vuhu; ma+
Hoe ...	Ka-su; ma+	...	Kam-bwili. M-suka	...	I-badza	Badza
Honey	Uci <i>or</i> B-uci	Uici	Uci wa n-zimu. U-uci	...	B-uci	H-uci
Horn ...	Ny-añga	Ny-añga	Ny-añga. Lu-señg ω	...	Runy-añga. I-s ω na	Ny-añga; ma+
House...	Ny-umba; zi- <i>or</i> tsi+	Ny-umba; zi+	N-anda; zi-	N-gomba. (K ω -m ω sa = <i>at home</i>)	I-mba. Umba. Iñ-umba	M-bas ω ; ma- Ny-umba. Mba
Hunger	N-jala	N-jala	N-gara	M-dala	N-zara	N-jara
Husband	Mwa-muna	...	Mu-lume	...	Mu-rumi, M ω -rume	Mu-rume
Hyena	Fisi; wa-	Fisi; wa+	Ci-mbwe, Ci-mbwi	...	Ci-pere. Tika	Tika; ma+. Bere; ma+
Iron ...	Ci-sul ω	Ci-tsuru	Ci-señg ω . C-ela	Dare	I-dari, Dale. I-mañgura	U-tare; ma- Simbi
Island...	Ci-lwa. Ci-rumba; <i>pl.</i> psi-	Ci-ph ω le; vi-	Ka-ndindi; vi- N-sumbu	...	I-ciwi	Ci-sirgwa; zwi- Š-irwa
Ivory ...	Ny-añga	Ny-añga	Miny-añga n-j ω vu (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Runy-añga gwe-z ω wu]	Runy-añga; ma-

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Knee	Koŋwɔw. Bondw; ma-ondw	Koŋwɔw	Koŋkw. N-kɔkwɔla	Gɔna; ma +	I-bvi. (-pfugama = <i>to kneel. Cp.</i> <i>E. Bantu</i>)	I-dvi; ma-. Go-kɔve
Knife	M-peni	Ci-pula. M-kalw	Ru-ezi <i>or</i> Du-ezi; ma +	M-paka	I-paŋga, Baŋga	Ci-paŋga; zi-
Lake, sea ...	Taware. Ny-anja	Ny-anja	Ci-teŋga	...	D'ibi. I-gawa. Ny-anza	Gandwa
Leg	Mw-endw; <i>pl.</i> ny-endw <i>or</i> mi-endw	M-sorw	Mu-konzw. Kw-endw (<i>pl. mi-endw</i> <i>or m-endw</i>)	...	Ci-dzwa. Bimbira. I-gumbw	Mu-reŋge; ma. Gumbu
Leopard ...	Nya-ribwe	Nya-rubwe	I-ŋgw, Ka-iŋgw; <i>pl. vika- or</i> tu +	...	I-ŋgwe. M-bada	Kamba; ma +
Lion	N-kaŋgw; mi-	M-karamw	N-kalamu	C-umba	Sumba. I-mondorw	Pondorw. Sumba
Lips	Mi-ɔmw	Mi-ɔmw	Mi-rɔmw	Mi-ɔmw	Mi-rɔmw	Ma-rɔmw
Magic	U-fiti. Ma-ere	M-siŋaŋga	Lɔzi. U-fwiti	...	Rɔwa, Bu-royi, Bu-rɔwi. Bu-ŋaŋga. Gwere	Ninji; ma +
Maize	Pa-maŋga	Ci-maŋga	Vi-toŋga. M-sali	...	Ci-maŋga. Ci-bakwe	Bonore; ma +
Man	Mu-ntu; wa-	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu	Mu-ntu; wa-	...	Mu-nu; ba-nu	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu
Man, vir. ...	Mwá-mūna	...	Mwana-lume. Mu-lume	Mɔ-rume. N-kɔma-na. (Mɔ-sika-na, <i>young man</i>)	M-rumi. (N-zuma, <i>young man</i>). Jaya	Mu-rume
Meat	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	N-ama <i>or</i> Ny-ama	...	Iny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	Ma-ŋkwarw	...	...	Mo-rimw	Mu-ti. Mu-rimw. M-ɔŋga. Iny-aŋga	Mu-tombw
Milk	N-kaka. Ma-ziwa	Ma-ziwa. M-kaka	M-kaka	...	M-kaka. (Ku-kama = <i>to milk</i>)	Mu-kaka
Monkey ...	Pusi. N-cima	Pusi. N-cima	Ma-nanca (<i>pl.</i>). N-sanji. Ceta. M-boŋgwe	...	I-ɔkw	Cɔkw; ma +. Korw; ji- <i>or</i> zi-
Moon	Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi	Mw-ezi	Ŋgu-ezi. (Gu-eti = <i>moonlight</i>)	Mŋw-edzi, Mw-ezi, Mɔ-edzi	Mu-eji
Mother ...	Mai; <i>pl. wa-mai.</i> Ma-	Maye	Wa-ma. Nyina. Nyɔ-kw	...	Mai	Mayi
Mountain ...	Piri; ma-piri	Phiri	Lu-piri; ma +. Cilu-piri	...	I-gɔmw	Dundu; ma + Sɔŋwe
Mouth ...	Ka-mwa	...	Ka-mwa; tu-	...	Mu-rɔmw	Mu-rɔmw
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ny-ara. Ci-katawɔ	Ci-kamba; vi-	C-ala; vy- Lunzi-ala; <i>pl.</i> nzi-ala.	Zala	Run-zara	Du-ara; ma + Umwe; ma-umwe

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Name	Dz-ina ; ma-ina	Dz-ina ; ma-ina	Z-ina	Sidara. Setha	I-zita	N-zima ; ma +
Navel... ..	M-combω ; mi-	M-combω	I-guvu, I-combω	Ci-kuvu
Neck	Kωsi	Khωsi	Mu-kωsi	Hulω	M-tsipā, Mu-tsiba	Hurω ; ma +
Night	U-siku	U-siku	U-siku, (Finzi = <i>darkness</i>)	Suku	Bu-siku. (Dima = <i>darkness</i>)	U-siku. Si-rima. Bu-siku
Nose	M-punω	...	M-punω	M-inω	M-inω, Binω, Pωω	M-irω
Ox	N-ombe m-fule	N-ombe	N-ombe ; <i>pl. vi-</i>	N-gombe ; <i>pl. in-gombe</i>	N-dume. N-zombe ; zi +. N-ombe ; ziñ- or i-	N-ombe ; ma +
Paddle	M-capω	...	Kafi. (Ku-capa = <i>verb</i>)	...	Mu-capω	Kafe
Palm wine, beer	U-cema	...	W-alwa (<i>beer</i>)	...	U-carwa (<i>beer</i>)	U-cema
Parrot	Ci-ñkwe ; psi-ñkwe	Ci-mpse ; vi-mpse	Kopekope	...	I-hweñka, Ci-weñga	Guañga ; ma +
Penis	M-borω	M-borω	M-borω	...	M-borω, Cam-bokω	M-bωlω
Pig	N-guluwe. N-kumba. M-dudu	N-guruwe	N-guruwe	...	Humba. N-gulūve	N-gumbi ; ma +
Pigeon	N-knnda. N-jiwa	N-jiwa	C-iwa ; v-iwa. N-kunda	...	N-jiba	Gora ; ma +
Place	Pω. (<i>in many combinations</i>). (Ma-ω = <i>a sleeping- place</i>)	Paja	C-arū. M-alω. Pa. Apa ; pω.	Panω	I-dzimba. Dunu. Bu-garω	U-garω ; ma-
Rain	M-bvula	M-vura	Vua. M-vula. Ma-inza. (Mi-lōci = <i>heavy rain</i>)	M-vula	M-vura	M-vula
Rat	M-bwea, M-bewa. Kωswe	Kωswe	Li-rindie ; ma- M-bwewa. Kωswe	...	I-gonzω, Gωzω. M-bewa	N-gonsω ; ma +
Rhinoceros	Ci-pembere	Ci-pembele	Ci-pembele	Ci-pembere	I-nēma	Tema, N-hema
River	Ny-anja	M-sinje. Ny-anja	Mana or Ka-mana	Lo-ñgira. Ku-ezi or Ku-izi	Kw-izi. Rg-wizi. Ru-kōba	Mu-rambω ; mi- Ru-izi
Road	N-jira	N-jira	N-zira, N-jila	...	N-zira. Mu-gwagwa	N-jira. Mu-va
Salt	N-cere or M-cere	? N-cere	Mu-nyu	Mω-nyu	Mu-nyu, Mo-nju. Cayi	Mu-nyu. Mu-tomba
Shame	M-nyarω. Ma-nyazi	Ci-sōni	N-sōni	Ma-nyadzω	I-sōni. Ku-nyara	Ny-ōwa

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Sheep	M-bira. N-kwasa. M-poulwō ð	Bira	M-belele; vi+	Guac. N-godwɔbge	I-hwai, Gai. I-gondobhye	Bu-iji; ma+. Gundata; ma+. Hondwɔhwe
Shield... ..	Ci-kwapa. M-kupw	...	M-papa	I-šaŋgu	I-nwɔw, N-hwɔw	Dwɔw (N-dwɔw)
Shoulder ^s	Puzi <i>or</i> Pwsi	...	Pewa; ma+	Pfutsi	I-pfudzi. Ma-pew. I-bipitw	Fudŋi
Sister	M-Ioŋgw <i>or</i> Mu-roŋgw	M-Ioŋgw; <i>pl.</i> wa-roŋgw	Mu-kwasw. M-lisa. M-Ioŋgwosi	...	I-hanzwadzi. Bali. Hama	Mu-kunda; ba- Anju-azi
Skin	Kuŋgu	Khuŋga	Kanda. Ntembe. Mpapa	Lw-kanda	I-ganda. I-guguta	Dwɔw; ma+
Sky	M-tambw	M-tambw	Mu-kumbi. Kum-ulu. Leza	-diŋga (U-diŋga, Ū-liŋga, Ū-tiŋga)	I-deŋga. Gore	N-gore; ma- <i>Cf. year</i>
Slave	Mu-temba. Ka-porw; wa+. N-tsa-kazi ♀	...	Ka-polw. Mu-ziā ♀	...	Mu-randa. I-nabha. Mu-rombɔw.	Mu-batwa
Sleep	Tu-lw	Tu-ru	Tu-lw. (Ku-lala, <i>verb</i>)	Ūpe. (w ne wpe = <i>he</i> <i>is with sleep</i>)	I-hwpe, Hōpe. Ku-bata (<i>verb</i>)	Hōpe. Ku-vata (<i>verb</i>)
Smoke	U-tsi, Wu-tsi	Uci	C-usi	...	Bu-tsi. Ci-utsi	Vu-ci, Vu-si
Snake... ..	N-jwka	N-jwka	N-jwka	N-ywka	Iny-wga	Ny-wka; ma+
Son, boy	Mw-ana wa mwa-mūna. N-zombwe	Mw-ana wa mwa-mūna	Mw-ana; w-ana	...	My-ana. M-lisa-na. M-kwama-na. Mñw-ana	Mw-anaruma; ba- Mu-rumbɔ-ana, Mu-rumbw-ana
Song	Ny-imbw	Ny-imbw	Ulu-imbw; nz-imbw	...	Ci-imbw. Ru-ombw; dzi- Ru-iyw	Ru-yw; ma+. Rgw-iyw
Soul, spirit	...	...	...	...	My-eya, Mw-eya; mw-iyā	...
Spear... ..	N-tuŋgw; tsi+	M-kondw	Fumw; ma-	...	I-pfumw; ma-	Mo-kondw; mi- Tuŋgw
Star	N-yenyezi	N-thanda	Ny-enyezi. N-tandala. Lu-tanda; <i>pl.</i> vi-	N-yerezi	Iny-enyedzi <i>or</i> N-jenezi	N-yaredzi, Ny-eredzi. Tondw
Stick	N-dwɔw; zi-	N-dwɔw	Kwta; viñ+. Ka-ñkwle	Su-imbw	I-swimbw. Mu-doŋgw. Pzimbw, Pswimbw	N-doŋga; ma+. Ru-ponda
Stone	Mw-ala; mi-ala <i>or</i> ni-ala	Mw-ara; mi-	Dz-iwe; ma-we. Mw-ala	Im-bge	I-bhye. I-bye	Bwe; ma+
Stool	M-pandw; mi-	...	Ci-fimba	...	Ci-garw	...
Sun	Dzuwa, Dzurwa, Dz-uruwa	Dzuwa	Ka-zuwa. Zua	Suba	I-zuba. I-zwari. Dzwa	Zuba
Tail (of an animal)	M-cira	M-cira	M-cila	...	Mñ-wisi, My-ise. Mu-ŋwe	Mu-swe

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Tear	Dzowi; ma-sowi	M-sowi	Mũ-nsowi; mi-	...	M-sodzi	Mu-kwji; ma-
Testicles ...	Ma-todzō. M-pulumō	Ma-cende	Ma-kandi	...	Ri-cende; ma-	Ma-cende
Thief	M-kuñgu. M-bara	M-kuñgu	Pompwe; vi+	Im-bafa. I-noba	I-babva	Mu-bi; ba- Im-bava
Thigh... ..	N-cafu	N-cafu	Ci-tewerō, Ci-tawelō. Ci-welō	Kumba; ma+	Ci-dhla, Ci-dza Ci-tumbi	...
Thing... ..	Ci-ntu; psi-ntu, bzi-ntu. Ki-ntu; pfi-ntu (<i>old</i>)	Ci-ntu; vi-ntu. (C-uma = <i>property</i>)	Ki-ntu; vi- (C-uma = <i>things</i> , <i>property</i>)	l-zue; ma-zue	Ci-nu; zw-inu. C-irow	Nc-irow; <i>pl.</i> zw-irow <i>or</i> tw-irow. S-uma
Thorn... ..	Mũ-ñga; mi-ñga	Mũ-ñga; mi-	Mũ-ñga	...	Mu-wa	Mu-dzūa, Mu-ndzwa
Tobacco ...	Fōdia	Fōdia	Fwaga	...	I-fōdya	Forya, Forya, Fōldya
To-day	Lerō	Lerō	Lerō	Ekuzuinō	Nasi	Nya-masa. Nya-masi
Toe	C-ara; ps-ara	C-ara; vy-ara	Ci-kumō	...	Ciku-ñwe, Gu-ñwe, Mu-nwe	Mu-nūe; mi-
To-morrow	Mawa	Mawa	Ma-ilō. Mawa	Ma-ñgwana	Ma-ñgwana	Ma-ñgwana
Tongue	Li-lime <i>or</i> Li-rume; <i>pl.</i> ma-rume	Li-rimi	Lu-limi	Lu-limi	Ru-rimi	Ru-rimi; ma-
Tooth... ..	Dz-inō; ma-nō	Dz-inō; ma-nō	L-inō	M-enō (<i>pl.</i>)	Z-inō; m-enō. (Zeyō = <i>molar</i>)	N-zinō. Dzeyō
Town... ..	Mu-dzi	Mu-ji	Mu-nzi; mi-nzi	M-ša, Mō-ša. Kanye. ('Kwetu' = <i>our town</i>)	Mu-ša. Dorōpa (<i>Dutch</i>)	Mu-zi; mi-
Tree	M-teñgō. N-toyañgō; mi-	M-teñgō	Ci-muti; vi-muti	Mō-tondō	Mu-ti	Mu-ti. Mum-buti; mam-
Twins... ..	M-pasa	Ma-pasa	Ama-pasa	...	Ma-wambe. Ma-zana	Zinya-mbire <i>or</i> Manyambire. Ma-patxia
Urine	M-kodzō	M-kwō	M-kwō	...	M-tundō	Mu-tundō. Mu-kamō
Vein	N-tsempa; mi-	...	...	...	Mu-tsiñga	Mu-tsiñga
War	Ñ-kondō	Kōndō	Ñ-kondō	...	Gugwa. Mu-reñga	Fumō. Hondō
Water	Ma-dzi	Ma-ji	Ma-nzi	...	M-vura. Dirira	Um-vura. Ma-ji
Well, spring	...	...	...	Ziba	I-dzime. Mu-gōdi. Giwa, Kiwa.	Dziwa
White man	M-zuñgu; wa-	M-zuñgu; wa-	M-sweta; a-sweta	Kiwa; ma+	M-rumbi. M-zuñgu	Mu-zuñgō

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Wife	M-kazi; wa-	M-kazi; wa-	M-kazi (called by husband 'mw-ana')	...	M-kadzi	M-kazi
Wind	M-pepō	Phepō	M-pepō. Ciñ-kuka	...	I-mepō. Mñ-wandō. Mñ-weya	M-pepō. M-bambara
Witch... .. Witchcraft	M-fiti U-fiti	Fiti ...	N-fwiti Ma-łōza. U-fwiti	...	M-royi Bu-royi	Mu-rroi Bu-rroi, Wu-royi
Woman Womb	M-kazi; wa- Mimba	M-kazi; wa- Mimba	M-kazi Vumō	Mō-katsi ...	M-kadzi Ci-sū. I-mimba	M-kazi Zwarō
Wood (fire- wood)	Ci-dziki; psi- Ci-kuni. N-kuni	Kuni	Saŋga. N-kuni	Hōnye	I-huni	Huni
Yam Year	Ci-razi; bzi- C-aka; bz-aka	Ci-ñkumba; vi- Ci-rimika	... Ci-łimika. C-aka	...	... I-kore or Ri-kore. Mγ-aka	... Gore, Gōle
Yesterday... Zebra... ..	Dzulō M-bidzi	... ...	Ma-ilo Ci-mpwete; vi- M-bwete; <i>pl.</i> aci +	... ...	I-zuru M-bizi	Zurō Buiji
One	·modzi	·mōzi	·mō (Ka-mō)	Mōtse, ·mōtse. ·mwe?	·ñwe (M-ñwe). ·pōtsi	Pōsa. ?·mwe
Two	·wiri	·wiri	·wiri (Tu-wiri)	·bili, ·wili (M-bili)	·biri. Piri	Piri, ·biri
Three... ..	·tatu	·tatu	·tatu	·tatu. (N-atu)	·tatu. N-atu. N-hatu	·tatō
Four	·nai	·nai	·ne	·nā. (I-nnā)	·nā	·nā, ·ni
Five	·sanu	·sanō	·sanō	Canū, ·canu	·sanu	·canō, ·sanō
Six	·sanu ndi ·modzi or N-tanda	·sanō ni ·mōzi	·sanō na ·mō (Ka-mō)	Tanatu	Tanatu, Tanhatu	Tantatō
Seven... ..	·sanu ndi ·wiri or Dzimbi, Tirimbi, or Tsimpi	·sanō ni ·wiri	·sanō na ·wiri (Tu-wiri)	Ši-noŋgwe	Nomñwe or Ci-nomwe	Ci-nōme or Ši-nōmwe
Eight	·sanu ndi ·tatu or Duera, Dwere	·sanō ni ·tatu	·sanō na ·tatu	Šō-sere	Tsere, Ru-sere, or Zere	Sere or Zere
Nine	·sanu ndi ·nai or Mu-inda	·sanō ni ·nai	·sanō na ·nai	Fubamwe	Fumbañwe or Pfumbamye. Femba, Pfemba	Fumbawe or Fumbamwe
Ten	Kumi	Kumi	Kumi	Kume	Gumi or Kōme	Gumi

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Eleven ...	Kumi pambu (ci)-modzi <i>or</i> Kumi ndi (ci)-modzi	Kumi n-kate (ci)-m̄wzi	Gumi ne i-mwe	Gumi na p̄osa
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi ya-wiri <i>or</i> Ma-kum' a-viri	Ma-kumi a-wiri <i>or</i> ya-wiri	Ma-kumi a-wili	Kume m-bifi	Ma-gumi <i>or</i> Ma-kumi ma-biri <i>or</i> Ma-kumi ma-yiri	Ma-gumi ma-biri
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ya-tatu	Ma-kumi ya-tatu	...	1	Ma-gumi ma-tatu	Ma-gumi ma-tatu
Forty ...	Ma-kumi ya-nai	Ma-kumi ya-nai	...	...	Ma-gumi ma-n̄n̄a	Ma-gumi ma-ni
Fifty ...	Ma-kumi ya-sanu	Ma-kumi ya-san̄w	...	...	Ma-gumi ma-šan̄u	Ma-gumi ma-can̄w
Hundred ...	Dzana <i>or</i> Ki-kōndye; <i>pl.</i> dzi-kondye	Zana	Zana	I-zana	Ri-zana; ma-	Zana <i>or</i> Ri-zana
Thousand ...	Dzi-kondye kumi	Ci-kwi	...	...	...	Gumi re-zana. Gumi re ma-jana
I, me, my ...	I-ne. Di, Ndi. -ndi. -ne. -a-ŋga	Ine. Ndi. -ne. -ndi. -a-ŋga	Ne- <i>o</i> , Ne. Ni, N. -ni, -n. -a-ŋgu	I-ni. Ndi. -ndi. -a-ŋgu	I-mi <i>or</i> I-ni. Ndi. -ndi. -a-ŋgu	I-nini. Di-ni. Ndi. -ndi. -a-ŋw̄
Thou, thee, thy	I-we. U. -we. -ku. -a-k̄w	I-we. U. -we. -ku. -a-k̄w	We- <i>o</i> , We. U. -ku. -a-k̄w	I-we. U. -gu. -a-k̄w	I-we. U. -gu. -ku. -a-k̄w	I-wewe. U. -ku. -a-k̄w
He, him, his	I-ye. Wi- <i>o</i> . A. -ye. -m. -a-ci, -a-ce	I-ye. Wa, A. -ye. -m. -a-ce	Y <i>o</i> -ve <i>or</i> Iw- <i>o</i> , Ye. U, W, A. -mu, -m. -a-kwe	I-ye. W̄. -mu. -a-ke	I-ye. U, A. -mu. -a-ke	I-we. I-ye. U. -mu. -ena
We, us, our	I-fe. Ti. -fe. -ti. -a-tu	I-fe. Ti. -fe. -ti. -a-tu	Se- <i>o</i> , Se. Ti. -ti. -a-su	E- <i>o</i> . T <i>o</i> -ga. T <i>o</i> , Ti. -ti. ?	I-su. I-si. I-fe. Ti. -ti. -i-du	I-sisu. Tisu. Ti. -ti. -e-d̄w
Ye, you, your	I-nu. M, Mu. -nu. -ni, -ku. -a-nu	I-nu. Mu. -nu. ? -a-nu	Mwe- <i>o</i> , We. Mu. -ni. -mu. (<i>also with -ni</i> <i>suffix</i>). -a-nu	E-m̄wi, Ni-mwi. ?. ?	I-m̄we, I-m̄yi. Mu. -mu. -inyu	I-mwimwi. Mu. -mu. -inyu
They, them, their	A-wa, I-w <i>o</i> , A-w <i>o</i> . Wa. -wa. -wa. -a- <i>o</i>	Ya-wa. Wa. -wa. -wa. -a-w <i>o</i>	W̄-ve <i>or</i> A-w <i>o</i> , ? W <i>o</i> . A. -a, -wa. -a- <i>o</i>		I-b <i>o</i> <i>or</i> I-w <i>o</i> . Ba, W <i>o</i> . -ba, -b <i>o</i>	Iv <i>o</i> . Ba. -ba. -b <i>o</i>
All ...	-onse	-onse	-onse	-ose-pa	- <i>o</i> se <i>or</i> - <i>o</i> se	-ese, Mu-ese

1 'N̄gu-etsi en-*o*-kara' = *the moon sits down; i.e. thirty days are complete.*

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

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

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

¹ -si- in Karaña also has the meaning of 'in the habit of' as well as a doubtful meaning approaching the negative.

English	61 b. Ci-peta (Ma-ravi)	61 c. Ci-cewa (West Nyanja)	62. Ci-nseŋga	63. Ci-nyai, Ci-nanswa	64. Karaña <i>dialects</i> (Šuna, &c.)	64 a. Ci-ndau (Va-ndau, 'Sofala')
To „ stand, stop, be erect	Ku- ima	Ku- ima	Ku- ima; panama	Kw- ...	Ku- mira, miriga, sima; simba	Ku- sim-uka
„ steal ...	-ba	...	-punša	-toŋga	-ba, -tapa, -tora	-ba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN CI-PETA AND CI-CEWA

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu, M.** (yu-, u-, -m-, mu-); 2. **Wa, A.** (wa); 3. **Mu, M., N.** (u, mu-); 4. **Mi, Ni.** (mi-, i); 5. —, **Di, Dzi, Dz, Zi, Li.** (especially in Ci-cewa) (li, ri); 6. **Ma.** (ma-, ya-, a, wa); 7. **Ki, Ci, C.** (ci, ki); 8. **Psi (bzi), Pfi.** (old), **Vi.** (Ci-cewa) (psi-, vi); 9. **N. (M.), N., Ny',** — (i, n-, ny-); 10. **Zi** (zi); 11. (rare) **Li, Ri.** (li-, ri); 12. (rare) **Ti.** (ti); 13. **Ka.** (ka); 14. **U, Wu, Bu.** (bu-, u); 15. **Ku.** (ku); 16. **Pa.** (pa); 17. **Mu.** (mu-, -mω).

PREFIXES, &c., IN CI-NSENGA

Slight traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu, Um, M.,** —, **Si, Asi, Aci, A., Awa, Wa.** (mu-, m, yu-, u-); 2. **Wa, A., Awa, Aci.** (wa-, a); 3. **Mu, Um, M.** (u-, -u-); 4. **Mi.** (i); 5. —, **Li.** (li); 6. **Ama, Ma.** (a-, wa); 7. **Ci.** (ci); 8. **Vi.** (vi); 9. **N. (M.), Ny, N., Nj.** (i); 10. same as 9; also **Nz.** (concord zi, ŋi); 11. **Ulu, Lu, Du, Ru.** (lu); *plur.* Ma-lu; 12. **Tu.** (tu); 13. **Ka.** (ka); *plur.* sometimes Vi-, sometimes Tu-; 14. **U.** (u); 15. **Ku.** (ku); 16. **Pa, Apa.** (pa); 17. **Mu.** (mu-).

The honorific prefixes are **Si** and **Ci** (more often preceded by **A**.) and also the plurals **A** and **Awa** used in a singular sense. There is much doubling of prefixes, **Ci-mu, Vi-mi, Ka-mu, Tu-a, Vi-u, &c.**

PREFIXES, &c., IN CI-NYAI (CI-NANSWA)¹

Traces of preprefixes in Classes 9 and 14.

Class 1. **Mω, Mu, Nu?** (?); 2. ? (?); 3. **M., Mu, Ngu, Gu.** (?); 4. **Me, Mi.** (?); 5. —, **I, Ji, Le.** (?); 6. **Ma.** (?); 7. ?; 8. ?; 9. **In. (Im), Iny, N.,** — (?); 10. ?; 11. **Lω.**; 12. ?; 13. **Ka.**; 14. **Ub', U, Bω.** (?); 15. **Kω.**; 16. **Pa, Va.**; 17. **Mω.**

¹ Very uncertain. The recorded fragment of Ci-nyai has evidently been garbled by a Mwcuana interpreter.

PREFIXES, &c., IN **KARAÑA** DIALECTS AND IN **CI-NDAU**

Virtually no preprefixes, except in concords and demonstratives.

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mw**, **U** (?), **Mñu**, **Mγ** (mu, u-, ye-, yu-); 2. **Ba**¹, **Wa** (aba, ba); 3. **Mu**, **Mw**, **M**, **Mñu**, **Mγ** (u, yu-, uy'-); 4. **Mi**, **M'** (i, iyi-); 5. **Ri**, **I**, **Ji**, or **Zi** (**Zi** is usually an augmentative), — (r'-, ri, ir', ij'-); 6. **Ma** (a, aw'-, w'); 7. **Ci**, **Ji**? (ci-, ic'); 8. **Zwi**, **Dzi** (zwi, dzi, izw'-) 8a (?). **Swi** (swi) (*pl.* **Bu**, **Vu**, No. 14)²; 9. **N** (**M**), **I** (i, iy'-, eyi-); 10. same as 9; and **Dzi**, **Zi**, **Dzin**, **Ji**, **Jin** (dzi-, ji-, idz'-, ij'-, eji); 11. **Ru**, **Rhu**, **Rg** (gu-, ru, uru-, ugu-, ur'); 12. **Tu** (tω-, itω); 13. **Ka** (ka-, ikω); 14. **Bu**¹, **Bγ**, **Bhu**, **Wu**, **Vu**, **U** (bu, bγ-, ibω, ubω, uhwω); 15. **Gu**, **Ku**, **Hu**, **U** (gu-, ugω); 16. **Pa** (pa-); 17. **Mu** (m-, -mu).

The **Nya**- prefix is present in '**Sofala**' (**Ci-ndau**) and so also is **Ji**- as an honorific prefix: perhaps the **Nyanja Ci**-. **Wa**- is occasionally an honorific prefix in the plural. The diminutive suffix **-ana** is present.

61 b. **Cipeta** is spoken west of the Upper Shiré river on the south shores of Lake Nyasa as far to the north-west as the Lintipe river; thence southwards to the sources of the Ruoñgwe and the Ciritse-Luañgwe and westwards over the Undi country almost to the north bank of the Zambezi and the vicinity of the great Luañgwa confluence.

61 c. **Cicewa** is spoken in the south-west coast-lands of Lake Nyasa, south of the Nyasa-Luañgwa river, north of the Lintipe and the Upper Bua and east of the great Luañgwa watershed.

62. **Cinseña** is spoken over a wide range of country, chiefly the whole eastern half of the valley of the great Luañgwa river from near its sources down to its confluence with the Lunsefwa and to the Undi or Maravi country. The '**Unseña**' region (as it is called by the **Anseña**) is however invaded on the east by colonies of **Ba-tumbuka** and **Añgoni-Zulus** and on the west by **Babisa** and **Balata**.

63. **Cinyai** is spoken in south central Zambezia, south of the Middle Zambezi between the **Hanyani-Añgwa** affluent on the east and the **Gwai-Şaņgani** river on the west. On the south it grades into the **Karaña** dialects of **Matebele-** and **Maşunaland**; on the north into **Cinseña** and **Maravi**. Under the name of **Cinyau** it is spoken at **Zumbω**.

64. **Karaña** dialects are spoken south of the Zambezi, from near the Zambezi on the north to the Upper Sabi river, Zimbabwe, the borders of the **Maşañgane** country and the **Matōpω** hills on the south; east to the Anglo-Portuguese frontier, westward to the range of the **Nyai** language and the Zambezi plains.

64 a. **Cindau** is spoken in the coast country south of the estuarine Zambezi, from about 18° 40' South latitude southwards past Beira to the River **Goroñgōzi** in **Sofala Bay**. It also extends inland in patches to the mountains separating Portuguese South-East Africa from Rhodesia.

¹ There is a tendency in one or more **Karaña** dialects to pronounce the initial **b** more dentally, more like a **v**.

² This prefix **Swi**- is a diminutive.

GROUP Q¹

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA-PUNGWE-SABI LANGUAGES (*continued*)

65. Ci-teve
 65 a. Ci-tombɔji or M-tombɔji
 66. Roñgerɔ (Ba-zarutɔ *I^{ds.}*)
 67. Ci-rue² ('Vatua' of Burue or Burūe)
 68. Ma-ṣañgana ('Shangaan', 'Chaṅgana')

GROUP R¹

THE ṢENGWE-RONGA LANGUAGES

69. Ṣeñgwe or Gi-toñga (Southern 'Vatua' or 'Inhambane'³)

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombɔji	66. Roñgerɔ (Ba-zarutɔ)	67. Ci-rue	68. Ma-ṣañgana	69. Ṣeñgwe (Inhambane)
Adze ... ..	...	...	Li-pata. N-tsañga	...	N-tsañga	Li-pada
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	Ku-ṣonza	Bz-eare (<i>pl.</i>). Ny-ama	Ny-ama-zana	Ny-ama	Ny-ama. Bz-eare (<i>pl.</i>). Bara. Gi-reñgɔ; ṣi- Sɔkɔle. U-gugude
Ant	Sundzi	Sunji	U-sunzi	Tu-tuane	U-sunje	M-uɔ
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm	Mu-vukɔ. M-kɔnɔ	Bɔkɔ	Mu-ɔkɔ	M-kɔnɔ	Mw-ukɔ	Rambukulɔ? Bɔkɔ, Rɔkɔ
Arrow	M-señwe, M-sēwe	M-paca	Tare	M-paca	M-kondɔ	Li-ṣogɔ. In-sebe. Tuñgi. N-gowe
Axe	Sandɔ	Buire	Ṣi-ṣɔka	Beura	Sandɔ	Li-yɔga. Ṣi-ṣɔka. Li-cadɔ
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	In-fene	In-dede. ?Kɔɔ	Im-fene; jim-fene
Back	M-sana	Sure	Mi-sana (<i>pl.</i>)	M-sana	Me-sana (<i>pl.</i>)	Ṣi-kɔse. Gi-wunu. In-deza
Banana	Kɔbɔ; ma+	M-kɔbɔ	M-kɔbɔ	Ma-kɔbɔ (<i>pl.</i>)	M-kɔbɔ	Mu-kɔva. Mu-abɔ
Beard	M-puñgɔ	M-puñgɔ	Devɔ	M-puñgɔ	M-puñgɔ	Ki-revɔ. Gi-lidɔ

¹ The reader will notice that the designations of Groups Q and R differ somewhat from those given on page 43, and corrected in Addenda et Corrigenenda. The later rendering is more in accord with affinities and geographical distribution.

² The inclusion of Ci-rue in Group Q is rather problematic, as is the language or dialect itself, which may be more nearly related to No. 76 (A-ñgoni or Gaza). Many 'Vatua' or eastern Zulu words have been incorporated into No. 69 (Ṣeñgwe). Vatua merely means 'Bushmen', 'pygmies'. It is explained in the Notes.

³ Bleeck's 'Inhambane'. We have here no doubt a mingling of distinct dialects, the preponderating type of language being the Gi-toñga of Inhambane.

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwji	66. Roņgerw (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rũe	68. Ma-şangane	69. Şengwe (Inhambane)
Bee	Ma-ve (<i>pl.</i>)	N-yusi	N-yuki	N-yuci	N-yuci. (Ma-ve; <i>pl.</i> = <i>wasp</i>)	Ń-kabini. L-ombe <i>or</i> Lombe
Belly	Dane	Dane	Mimba	Dane	Mimba	Gi-rumbw. Mimba. Kirre
Bird	Ciri	Ciri	Dziri	Ciri. Ny-wani	Ciri. Iny-wani	Nyambane, Nyanyan. In-y-wani; <i>ji</i> + Nwaba.
Blood	Uñ-gaze	Gazi	M-lwpa	Mu-rwpa	M-lwpa	Mu-lwpa. Kata
Body	M-virw	M-uiri	Mu-mire	M-uiri	Mu-bire	Gi-bili; şi- M-irri, M-irre
Bone	Fupa; ma+	Pondw	Fupa	Fupa; ma+	Fupa; ma+	Ki-rambw; şi- Gi-kwgw
Borassuspalm Bow ... ..	... U-ta	... U-ta	... Hu-ta	Dekwa; ma+ U-ta	... Hu-ta	... Wu-lavw, Vu-lahw. Hu-rra, Wu-ra
Bowels ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ma-hembe
Brains	U-rwbzi	U-rwbzi	U-lubzi	U-rwbzi. K'wbw	U-rubzi	B-oņgw
Breast (man's) Breast (woman's)	... Diti	... Diti	A-ana ...	Ci-fua Diti	A-ana ...	Gi-fuba Tsombw; <i>ti</i> +
Brother	Bu-rurw	Hama	Dwani	M-kwmw	Mu-kwma	Ndi. N-dũye. Mu-loņgw
Buffalo	Iny-ati	Ny-ati	Ny-ati	Iny-ati	Ny-ati	Nz-arri
Bull ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Gi-kwla gya ñ-ombe
Buttocks	Ma-takw	Ma-takw	Ma-takw	Ma-takw	Ma-takw	Ma-tagw
Canoe, boat	Garaba	M-kumbe	Ci-ņgalabawa	M-kumbe	Galaba	Wu-arw. Ń-galaba
Cat	Paka	Maņgwe	M-baka	Maņgwe	M-baka	Gi-maņa
Charcoal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ma-gale
Chief	Mambw	Mambw	Hwasi	M-kwse	Mambw	Hwasi, E-hwasi. Pfumu. Mu-ni. (M-buzw = <i>kingdom</i>)
Child	Ci-pgere	Mu-ana	Mũ-ana-na	Mu-fana	Ci-pwerere	Mu-ana-na; ba- Gi-ana-na; <i>pl.</i> ş'-ana-na
Cloth	Guw	Ma-cira (<i>pl.</i>)	In-dwz	Hia	Uñ-guw. Jira	Ma-kila. Tiñ-guw (<i>pl.</i>) Mw-enda; my- Gi-rame. Pibw
Cold ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Li-tigw. Li-fuma.
Country	Ny-ika	Ny-ika	Ny-ika	I-zue	Ny-ika	Wu-laņa
Cow	M-ombe-kazi	Gabe-kazi	Gombe a-kaji	M-kwmw	Gombe a kaji	Nombe. Tere
Crocodile	Guena. Gomombw	Guena	Uñ-gwena	Gomombw	Uñ-gwena	Ń-gwona, Gwenya, In-gwenya

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombw̄ji	66. Roñgero (Ba-zarutw̄)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-ṣañgane	69. Señgwe (Inhambane)
Day, daylight	Sikw̄	Zua	Nyama-se	Toñga	Zua	Gambw̄ or Dambw̄. Li-cigu; ma- Mu-fukwa. Gi-kuembw̄ In-yañga
Devil, evil spirit	Poñgw̄	Mu-zimw̄	M-fukwa	Zi-tuta (? <i>pl.</i>)	Mu-luñgw̄	
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	...	...	...
Dog	Im-bga	Im-bga	Im-bwa	In-dja	Im-bwa	Im-bwa ; <i>pl.</i> ji-mbwa
Door	M-suw̄	M-suw̄	Tu-vi. Mu-sua	Ci-vae	Lu-vi. Mu-suā	Lu-bati. Ki-kene. Li-dimba. Ny-añgwa
Dream	Ku-rw̄ta	Hw̄pe	Ku-lw̄ca	U-tw̄mw̄	Ku-lw̄ta	Ku-lw̄ra (<i>verb</i>). N-dorw̄ ; ji +
Drum	Gw̄ma	Gw̄ma	Iñ-gw̄ma	Zinyu-mbuyw̄	Gw̄ma	Iñ-gw̄ma
Ear	Zeve	N-zeve	Dema	N-zeve	Iñ-gibe	N-jebe or N-zeve ; ji +. Dema. N-dejeli
Egg	Ma-zanda (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-zanda (<i>pl.</i>)	M-anda	Ma-phanda	Zanda	Danza, Li-anza ; m-andza
Elephant ...	Dzw̄w̄	Dzw̄w̄	Zw̄w̄	N-jw̄vw̄	Djw̄w̄	Jw̄vw̄, In-jw̄vw̄. En-ṣolfw̄
Excrement	Matu-ji	Matu-bzi	Matu-bze	Mtu-bvi	Mata-bze	Ma-cimba
Eye	J-isw̄ ; ma- +	J-isw̄ ; ma-sw̄	Dz-isw̄	J-icw̄ ; m-ecw̄	J-isw̄	L-isw̄ or D-isw̄ ; <i>pl.</i> ma-sw̄
Face, forehead	M-kw̄pe	Hw̄pe	Hw̄pe	U-sw̄	M-esw̄	Gw̄e
Fat, oil ... ..	...	...	Ma-futa	...	Ma-futa	Tsumbw̄. Ma-fura
Father ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Babe. Ny-ehe
Fear	Ku-tia	Ku-tia	Ku-tia	Saba	Ku-tia	Ku-tabā, Ku-cabā
Finger	Bg-inw̄	Gū-nñe	Tun-duala (<i>pl.</i>)	Mu-nñe	Ciku-nñe	Lu-tiw̄, Le-tiu. Ny-alā
Fire	Mu-rirw̄	Mu-rirw̄	Mu-rirw̄	Basw̄ ?	Mu-rirw̄	Dzirw̄, In-dzilw̄. Mu-nilw̄. N-delw̄
Fish	Hw̄e	Hw̄e	A-hw̄be	C-andzi ?	A-hw̄be	In-janjé. Ti-canve (<i>pl.</i>). Ki-kaga ; ṣi-kaga
Foot	Sw̄ka	Sw̄ka	Mu-kondw̄	I-nyau	Lu-sw̄ka	Ci-pama. M-leñge. Muñ-gondw̄. Gi-rende
Forest	M-sora	Guaca	Mi-ti	Cati	Mi-ti	Ti-simbw̄, Ti-sinya (<i>pls.</i>). Kwati. Li-kabe.
Fowl	Hukw̄	Hukw̄	Hukw̄	Kukw̄	Hukw̄	Gi-tsiñga Kugu

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwji	66. Roŋgerw (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-šangane	69. Šengwe (Inhambane)
Frog ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghost... ..	R'-fuba. Ce-ŋgejua. U-šinga	Ku-patika. Ce-ŋgwajw	Vuli ...	Kw-coiw. Ka-tišinziw	M-vuli	In-zuti. Gi-kwembw
Giraffe ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girl ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goat	Budzi	Budzi	M-vuta ?	Budzi	Buji	Gi-ana-na. Gy-agaja-na. Gia-gadi-ana Psete. Buti, M-bute. Poŋgw ; ji +
„ (he) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (she)... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
God	Mw-luŋgw	Mw-luŋgw	I-lumbe	Pe-zuiw	I-lumbe	Tilw, I-tilw. N-tsuma. Nuŋguŋgulu
Grandparent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grass... ..	Mu-anje	Mw-enji	Ma-tate	M-cane	Ma-nsua	Gi-anye. Sinya. Ma-kuw. Mu-asia-na Ma-fu. Sawa Ma-ŋga ; ti +. N-yome ; ti + Maŋgera ; ji +
Ground	Pa-si	Pa-si	Ma-vw	Pa-nzi	Pa-si	Ma-fu. Sawa
Ground-nut	Man-dūe	Man-zuŋgw	Ma-ndwim	Man-duŋgwmani	Ma-ndwim	Ma-ŋga ; ti +. N-yome ; ti + Maŋgera ; ji +
Guinea-fowl	Haŋga	Haŋga	Maŋgera	Paŋgeya	Hukw i maŋga	M-benye. Ki-pisa. Gi-bamw
Gun	Futi	Futi	M-vuti	Ci-bamw	M-futi	Mi-sise. Mu-duju Gi-anja or C-anja ; pl. ma-nja Sokw. N-suŋgw ; mi- Mu-huŋgw. Mu-hugw Pala.
Hair	Vuzi	Vuzi	Ma-vudzi (pl.)	Zi-nue (pl.)	Ma-vudzi (pl.)	Mi-sise. Mu-duju Gi-anja or C-anja ; pl. ma-nja Sokw. N-suŋgw ; mi- Mu-huŋgw. Mu-hugw Pala.
Hand	Ny-ara	M-anja (pl.)	Ny-ala	S-anja	Ny-ala	Mi-sise. Mu-duju Gi-anja or C-anja ; pl. ma-nja Sokw. N-suŋgw ; mi- Mu-huŋgw. Mu-hugw Pala.
Head	M-sorw	M-sorw	Mu-solw	Khanda	Mu-sorw	Mi-sise. Mu-duju Gi-anja or C-anja ; pl. ma-nja Sokw. N-suŋgw ; mi- Mu-huŋgw. Mu-hugw Pala.
Heart... ..	M-oyw	M-oyw	M-oyw	Ci-ziw or -ciziw	M-oyw	Im-bilw. M-onyw ; mi- Gi-renza. Gi-cinidw Li-dwaw Gi-gonyw, Gi-gomw M-vuw. Em-bama Pata ; ma + Wu-lombe
Heel	Ci-kwkora ga n-swka	Ci-sisindw	Ki-rendze	Ru-nyau	Si-dimindw	Im-bilw. M-onyw ; mi- Gi-renza. Gi-cinidw Li-dwaw Gi-gonyw, Gi-gomw M-vuw. Em-bama Pata ; ma + Wu-lombe
Hide ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hippopotamus	M-vū	M-vuw	Vugw	Bwma	M-vuw	Im-bilw. M-onyw ; mi- Gi-renza. Gi-cinidw Li-dwaw Gi-gonyw, Gi-gomw M-vuw. Em-bama Pata ; ma + Wu-lombe
Hoe ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honey	Uci	Uci	Pudzi	U-iombe	Suzi. Hu-uce	Im-bilw. M-onyw ; mi- Gi-renza. Gi-cinidw Li-dwaw Gi-gonyw, Gi-gomw M-vuw. Em-bama Pata ; ma + Wu-lombe
Horn	Ny-aŋga	Ny-aŋga	Bi-zua	Pondw	Ny-aŋgu	Lu-naŋga. Ti-monza (pl.). Kwew Ny-umba, Ny-omba
House... ..	Ny-umba	Pasw, M-pasw	Ny-umba	In-djw, In-ji	Ny-umba	Lu-naŋga. Ti-monza (pl.). Kwew Ny-umba, Ny-omba

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwji	66. Roŋgero (Ba-zaruto)	67. Ci-rŭe	68. Ma-ŝaŋgane	69. Seŋgwe (Inhambane)
Hunger ...	N-zara	N-zara	Zala	N-jara	Jala	In-jala
Husband ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nona. Muhoma. Mw-ama, Mw-ane
Hyena ...	Boŋwo	Boŋwo	Duko	Pisi	Boŋwo	M-isi. Dugu; ma+
Iron ...	Simbi	Simbi	Bu-tare	Simbi	U-tare	ŝi-kedzi or
Island ...	M-cetwo	C-iwi	Me-tundwo (pl.)	Ci-tsina	Ci-lundwo	Gi-kete; ŝi- Gi-runzw, Gi-ruŋwo
Ivory ...	Maz-inwo a zwo	Iny-aŋga a zwo	Ny-aŋga a jwo	Pondwo ra n-jwo	Ny-aŋga	Lu-onzw. Li-naŋga la n-jowwo
Knee ...	Ma-ve (pl.)	I-bvi	Gogobvi	Doywo	Gogobvi	Dzwo. Pugumudi. Dondu; ma+
Knife ...	Ci-paŋga	Ci-paŋga	Um-paŋga	C-ikwo	Ci-paŋga	Mu-gala, N-kala. Mu-kwa-na
Lake ...	...	...	...	...	...	Li-tsvu, Li-civa. (Bimbi = sea)
Leg ...	Mu-reŋge	Mu-reŋge	Gumbwo	Mu-enze	Gumbwo	Neŋgi, Neŋge; mi- Ri-tandwo
Leopard ...	Kamba	Kamba	Kamba	Iŋ-gwe	Kamba	Iŋ-gwe. Kamba
Lion ...	...	...	...	...	...	Bondwo, Bonda
Lips ...	Mu-romwo	Mu-romwo	Mu-romwo	Mu-romwo	Mu-romwo	Mi-romwo or I-romwo (pl.)
Magic ...	...	...	Mu-loi	...	Mu-loi	M-oi or Bu-loi. Wu-ŋaŋga
Maize ...	Ma-bonore (pl.)	Ma-bonore	Ma-fundi	Mumbwo	Ma-fundi	Ma-hira. Gi-fake
Man ...	Mu-ntu?	Mu-ntu?	...	Mu-ntu; a-ntu	Mu-tu?	Mu-tu; pl. ba-tu
Man, vir. ...	Mw-anarume	Jaha. M-anarume	Mw-analume	Mu-esa	M-anahume	Na-nuna. Mu-ma; ba-ma
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama-zane	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	Mu-rende; mi-rende. Ma-kani
Milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	Ma-pisa
Monkey ...	Ma-tede (pl.)	Tede	Samba	...	Kowwo	In-ŝogwo
Moon ...	Mw-ezi	Mw-edzi	Mw-eje	Iny-aŋga	Mw-eje	Mw-ete. N-gima, Mu-gima
Mother ...	...	...	? A-mai	...	...	Maiji
Mountain ...	Ma-tundwo (pl.)	Duntwo	Duntwo	Tawa	Duntwo	Gi-gomwo; ŝi- Gi-hofu.
Mouth ...	...	...	...	...	...	Li-kana. Ci-ŝofu

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwji	66. Roŋgero (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rüe	68. Ma-ſaŋgane	69. Seŋgwe (Inhambane)
Sleep	Høpe	Høpe	Høpe	Toŋgo	Høpe	Bu-roŋgo, Wu-roŋgo
Smoke	Use	Ji-utsi	Mu-isi	Mu-si	Hu-isi	Mũ-si, Wu-ci, Wø-zi
Snake	Ny-oka	Iny-oka	Ny-oka	In-hoka	Ny-oka	Iny-oka or Ny-oga
Son, boy	Mw-ana	Ci-pgere. Mw-ana	Mw-ana	Mu-fana	Mw-ana. Ci-pwerere	Mw-ama-na
Song	Ku-imba	Runy-imbw	Ku-emba	Ku-cabeia	Goma. Humbw	Lu-simw. Ku-imbelela
Spear	M-kondw	M-kondw	Mu-kondw	Ci-t'ibw	Mu-kondw	Mu-kondw. Tari. Li-fumw. Klare ; ma-klare Ci-kwembw. Li-pubw
Spirit, soul	...	...	...	...	...	Jiny-eleji (pl.)? Ny-uladi
Star	Ny-erezi	Ny-erezi	Ny-areje	Zinya-ezi (pl.)	Tondw	Noŋga
Stick	Doŋga	Doŋga	Gori	M-twoma	Gwri	Ri-kwe or Ri-bwe.
Stone	Pũe	Ma-pue (pl.)	Bwe	I-ce	Bwe	Gi-windi ; ſi-
Stool ... ..						...
Sun	Zua	Zua	Zuba	Taŋga	Zuba	Li-dambw. Li-ani. In-sani
Tail						M-rotw
Tear	M-sunzi	Ma-swzi (pl.)	Me-swji (pl.)	Zinyam-bezi (pl.)	Me-swji (pl.)	Mi-ſwiti. Røŋge ; ma +
Testicles	Ma-cende	Ma-cende	Ma-kendi	Ma-sende	Ma-cende	Ma-kenzi
Thief	Kuba	Bava	Bava	W-iaba	Bava	U-kamba. M-bafa ; ji +
Thigh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Tombi ; ma +
Thing	Ci-řw	Ji-řw	Ci-řw	U-tw	Ci-řw	Gi-řw ; ſi-. Ko-kare
Thorn	Mi-zw (pl.)	Mi-zua (pl.)	Mu-zũa	Ema-hiva (?pl.)	Mu-sũa	Mw-iba. Mu-zũa or -tũa ; mi-
Tobacco	Forga	Forga	Forga, Folya	Gwai	Følya (Portuguese 'Folha')	Føle, I-føle
To-day	Inyama-se	Inyama-se	Nyama-si	Inyamu-ce	Nyama-si	Mu-hunw. Nyamu-ci, Nyamu-ca. Nyau-se
Toe	Ji-nw re soka	Ji-nw	Gume	Ji-nw-jã ra u-nyau	Ci-kume	Lu-tihw, Li-tiu
To-morrow	...	...	...	...	...	Ma-ŋguane. Ji-mindu
Tongue	Uru-rimi	Ru-rumi	Lime	U-imi	U-lime	Lu-rime
Tooth	Z-inw	Z-inw	M-enw (pl.)	Z-iw, Z-inw	M-enw (pl.)	D-inw ; ma-nw. Li-kwaha ; ma-kwaha

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwji	66. Roŋgerw (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-šaŋgane	69. Šengwe (Inhambane)
Town, village	M-terwpa (Dutch). Mu-zi	Dirwpa. Mu-ša	Ny-ika ba-zuŋgw ¹	Dirwpa. I-kaya	Ny-ika ya ba-zuŋgw	N-te; mi-te. N-daŋga
Tree	Mu-ti	Mbu-ti. Mu-ti	Mu-ti	M-ti	Mu-ti	Mu-simbw. Mu-ri. N-tanda; me-
Twins	Manyam-biri	Manyam-biri	Ma-bā	Ma-pacw	Manya-bire	Ma-ħaša, Ma-pasa
Urine	Tundw	Tunda	Ma-tundw	Mi-tundw	Ma-tundw	Mu-runzw. Ku-rundza (verb)
War	Fumw	ħwondw	Imbi	U-imb	Imbi	Li-tuŋga. Tsuŋga. Ny-umpi. Ny-imb. Iny-epe
Water	Kuma	M-vura	Vula	Ma-ndzi	Kuma	Ma-ti
Well, spring, source	...	...	...	...	...	Nambw
White man	Mu-zuŋgw	Mu-zuŋgw	Mu-zuŋgw; ba-	Mu-iuŋgw; a-iuŋgw	Mu-zuŋgw; ba-	Mu-luŋgw; ba-
Wife	Mu-kazi	Mu-kadzi	...	M-fazi	...	Mu-kate or G-ade. Ng-aja ħ-kayi. Li-pubw
Wind	Dutw	Dutw	M-pepw	M-vya	M-pepw	Noi, I-nwi, Doi
Witch	M-roi	U-takati	Mu-loi	Ku-ŋkui	Mu-loi	Wu-ħaŋga. Bu-roi (?)
Witchcraft	...	...	...	...	...	Mwaŋ-gaji. Nyamayi. Mu-gade?
Woman	Mwana-kazi	Mw-adzi mai	Mwana-kaji	M-fazi	Mwana-kaji	...
Womb ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	...	...	...	...	...	Tiŋ-gwoni
Yam	M-fišore	M-fišore	...	Mu-karara	...	...
Year	Kore	Kore	Gole	Zuia ra pe-zuiw	Gore	Mw-aga; mi- Lembe. Mu-gūa
Yesterday...	...	...	...	...	...	Nya-noya. Bu-nova. Nya-tulw Maŋgūa
Zebra... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
One	Pwi. -mwe	Pwi. -mwe	Pwa. -mwe	Mu-nyi, -nye	Pwa. -mwe	-mūe. Moyw. Mwedw, Moidw
Two	Piri, -wiri	Piri, -wiri	Pire, -wire	-bihi	-wire	-m-bire, -bili, -vili. -bere, -bede

¹ Lit.: 'country of the white man'.

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwji	66. Roŋgerw (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-ŝaŋgane	69. Seŋgwe (Inhambane)
Three... ..	-tatw	-tatw	-tatw	-tatu	-tatw	-raru. -tarw, -rarw
Four	-na	-na	Mu-na, -nā	-ne	Mu-nā, -na. Mu-ŝoŋga mu-nā	-ne, -ni, -nā
Five	-ŝanw	-ŝanw	-ŝanw. Hu-bande <i>or</i> Lu-bande	-ŝanw	-ŝanw	Li-bande <i>or</i> Ru-bande. -tanw, -ŝanw
Six	Tandatw	Tandatw	Tandatw. Mamu-mwe	-ŝanw na me-tu (<i>or</i> mu-ntu) mu-nye	Tandatw. Mamu-mwe	Tandarw (<i>old</i>). Li-bande na li-mwedw. -ŝanw-a- li-mwe. Ni-ji-mwe
Seven... ..	Ci-nome	Ci-nome	Ci-nomwe. Nami-vire	-ŝanw na a-ntw a-bihi	Nomwe	Li-bande na -bili. Ni-ji-m-bili
Eight... ..	Sere	Sere	Sere. Name-tatw	-ŝanw na a-ntw a-tatw	Sere, I-sere. Name-tatw	Li-bande na tatu. Ni-ji-n-arw
Nine	Femba-mwe	Femba-mwe	Fumba-mwe	-ŝanw na a-ntw wa-ne	Fumba-mwe	Li-bande na-nā. Numu-ne. -ŝanw a-mu-ne
Ten	Gume	Gume	Kue-gume	ŝume	Gume	Kume <i>or</i> Li-kumi
Eleven ...	Gume na i-mwe	Gume na i-mwe	Sume-mu-mwe	ŝume na mu-ntu mu-nye	Sume ina mu-mwe	Kumi ni i-mwe. Kumi na mwedw
Twenty ...	Ma-kum' a-biri	Ma-kum' a-biri	Ma-kum' a-wire	Ma-ŝum' a-bihi	Ma-kum' a-wire	Ma-kum' bari ¹ <i>or</i> Ma-kum' a-birre <i>or</i> Ma-kumi ma-bili
Thirty ...	Ma-kum' a-tatw	Ma-kum' a-tatw	Ma-kum' a-tatw	Ma-ŝum' a-tatw	Ma-kum' a-tatw	Ma-kumi ma-raru. Ma-kum' an-arw
Forty	Ma-kum' araŋgomu-na	Ma-kum' araŋgomu-na	Ma-kum-a-nā	Ma-ŝum' wa-ne	Ma-kum-a- loŋw-mu-nā	Ma-kumi ma-nā. Mu-na-ma-na- kume
Fifty	Ma-kum' a-ŝanw	Ma-kum' a-ŝanw	Ma-kum' a-ŝanw	Ma-ŝume a-ŝanw	Ma-kum' a-ŝanw	Ru-bande la ma-kumi. Tana-mana- kume Ma-kumi li-bande ²

¹ Note the West African -bari ('two')² Sixty = Ru-bande (Ru-pande) na ma-kumi na kumi mwedw (Bleek).

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwji	66. Roŋgerw (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rũe	68. Ma-šangane	69. Šeŋgwe (Inhambane)
Hundred ...	Zana	Zana	Zana	Zana. (ri-nye = one)	Zana	Li-zane
Thousand ...	Zana gume	Zana gume	? Lu-bande ma-zana (? 500)	Zana šume or Šume na ma-zana	Gumi na-ma-zana	Kume gama-zana. Ma-zana kumi
I, me, my ...	I-ninw. -a-ŋw	I-nini. -a-ŋw	Ki-ne. I-ne. Di-, D', Ni- .di. -a-ŋw	Mi-na. -ha-me	Mi-na, I-ne. Mi. -ni-, -n.	Eni. Nyi. -nyi. -a-ŋgu, -a-ne
Thou, thee, thy	I-wewe. -a-kw	I-wewe. -a-kw	K-ena. -a-kw	Ue-na. -a-kw	We-na. I-we	Uwe, Iwe. U. -uwe. -a-gw
He, him, his	I-ena. U. -a-ke	I-ena. -a-kwe	Ki-na. -a-še	I-ena-iw. Yu. -a-kwe	...	Uye. Oyu. U, A. -mu. -a-ye, -a-ge
We, us, our	Tisw, I-susu. -a-dw	Isw. -e-dw	Tisw. -e-dw	Tiw-kw. Si. -iti; -ki-ti	Ti-na. Itu	Hihī. Hi. -hi-. -a-tu
Ye, you, your	... -e-nyw	Mu-ese. -e-nyw	...	Ioŋgwe. a-nu	...	Enu. Mu. -mu-, -mi- -a-nu
They, them, their	...	...	...	...	We-ña	Aba. Ba. -y-awe, -a-we
All	J-ese, ese	-ese	-ōse	-oŋge	-oŋke	-oše? N-tsabw, Cabw
This, these	U	Uw	...	Yw	...	Uyu, awa; uwu, ii; ili, aya; egi, eši; &c. -yw (u-yw, ki-yw, &c.) -le (u-le, &c.)
That, those	...	-ondw	...	-ya	...	
Bad	Ka-šata	Ka-šata	...	-ka-biē	...	Kw-i-pa. Ka-ndigwadi. I-bi-hele
Black	-šipa	-sifw	-sipa	-nyama	-nyame, -nūnyame	-ntima, -nlima. Ny-ipula
Female	-kazi	-kadzi	-a sate	-faza-na	-a-sate	-a-sate
Fierce, sharp, bitter	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good	Ka-naka	-dizi. Ka-naka	-yanā	-ce	-selya	-cambe, -camba. -i-nene

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwji	66. Roŋgero (Ba-zaruto)	67. Ci-rūe	68. Ma-ŝaŋgane	69. Seŋgwe (Inhambane)
Great	-kurō	-hurō	-reba	-kuiō	-da	-lera. -de. -koŋgolo
Little	-dōkw	-dōkw	-dōkw-ane	-n-āna	-muny-ane	-sogony-ane, -muny-ane. -dōkw-ana. In-doto
Long ... ..	...	...	...	-te	...	-la-pile
Male	-rume	-rume	-ana rume -hume	-duna	-ndōda	-nuna. -ndōda
Old ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	-kalekale; -kuramba. -cikwa. O-kumbele
Red ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	-a-favi-la
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	-wenila
Short ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	-fupi, -fubi
Sick ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	-dwalē
White	-cena	-cena	-ŝena, -cena	-cōpe	-ŝope	-ŝope; -ŝena
Above, up, on top	...	...	...	...	...	Bindi.
Before ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ba-cani I-mbele <i>or</i> Mbeli
Behind ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Tago kur. Hw-ane
Below, down	...	...	...	...	...	Baba-ci. Ba-si
Far ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Mw-ingo
Here ... ..	...	...	Pondōpo	...	Iapa	Kwaba. Kunaba
In, inside ...	...	...	...	...	...	I-ndāni
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ba-kori
Near ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Va-fupi <i>or</i> Ba-fubi
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Baba-nje
Plenty, many, much	-bea	-gōna, -bea	Anda	-bea	-iŋge	-zitere. ¹ -iŋgi
There	Apo	Iō	Geno	Ie	Na-paia	Abō. Aba
Where? ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Iti-pi? Ba-pe? B-ebi?
No! ... ..	...	Ahina!	...	...	...	Ne! Karú!
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	A-	A-	A-	A-	...	-ka-; -si-; -ŋga- -mwalo (<i>with nouns</i>). Gima = <i>never. Ter- minal -a changes to -i</i>

¹ Compare Swahili Tele.

English	65. Ci-teve	65 a. Ci-tombwji	66. Roŋgerw (Ba-zarutw)	67. Ci-rue	68. Ma-šangane	69. Šengwe (Inhambane)
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	...	...	...	...	...	..beta
„ buy, sell	...	...	..taŋga?	...	..tanya	..teŋga, ..reŋga, <i>or</i> ..šawa
„ come ...	..via	..via	..ūya	..buya	..buya	..ta. ..bua, ..buya
„ cut ...	...	...	...	...	...	..koka. ..pila
„ dance ...	..tamba	..tamba	..lamba	..ajaja	..sina	..hana. ..kina, ..gina
„ die ...	..fa	..fa	..fa	..fa	..fa	..fa
„ eat ...	..rga	... ..	..dia	..rza?	..lya	..la <i>or</i> ..ga
„ give ...	..pa	..pa	..pa	..nika	..nika	..niŋga. ..ba
„ go ... ..	..nenda, ..enda	..enda	..pinda	..hamba	..ambia?	..ya. ..inda <i>or</i> ..enda
„ kill ...	..orai	..oraya	..gula	..buiaya	..gumia	..gubia. ..jaya. ..soŋga
„ know ...	..gisiva	..zuia	..ziziwa	..wiaazi?	ea-gu-aze	..ti, ..tiba
„ laugh ...	..seka	..seka	..seka	..seka	..seka	..hega, ..seka
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	...	..diša, ..dica. ..ciya
„ love, want	...	...	..funa. ..bziŋga	...	..funa	..funa? ..halaja
„ see ...	..wona	..wona	...	..bwona	..ona	..wona. (..keja = <i>look</i>)
„ sit, remain, abide	...	...	...	...	...	..kala
„ sleep ...	...	...	...	...	...	..lala, ..ilala. ..rwama
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	...	...	...	...	..emila, ..ema
„ steal ...	..ba	...	..ba	...	..ba	..ba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN CI-TEVE, CI-TOMBWJI, CI-RUE, RONGERW
AND MA-ŠANGANE

Preprefixes are present in Classes 9 and 11.

Class 1. Mu-, M-, A-¹ (concord, ?); 2. Ba-, A- (Ci-rue) (ba-, a); 3. Mu-, M-, ?Gu- (?); 4. Mi-, Me- (?); 5. Ji-, Dzi-, — (ri); 6. Ma- (a); 7. Ci-, Ji-, Ki- (ci); 8. ?Bzi- (?); 9. In- (Im-), Iny-, Uñ-, N-, Ny-, — (?); 10. same as 9?, Zi- (Ci-rue) (zi); 11. Urw-, Ulu-, Ru- (ru, lu); 12. ? missing; 13. Ka ? (Ci-rue) (?); 14. U-, Hu-, Bγ-, Bg-, Bu- (concord probably same as prefix); 15. Ku-; 16. Pa-, Pe- (pa); 17. ? (-ni, -ne); ? 18. Gu-.

The Nya- (Inya-) prefix is present.

¹ ? A- *honorific*.

PREFIXES, &c., IN **SENGWE (INHAMBANE)**

Traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu**, **M**, **Wa**¹ (mu-, yu, u[?]); 2. **Ba**, **Wa** (ba); 3. **Mu**, **M**, **N** (wu[?]); 4. **Mi** (i); 5. **Li**, **Di**, **D'**, — (li); 6. **Ma** (ma-, ya); 7. **Gi**, **Ki** (gi, ki); 8. **Si**, **S'** (in dialects, **Zi**, **Bzi**) (si-); 9. **In** (**Im**-), **N**, **Ny**, — (i, n-); 10. **Jin**, **Ji**² (ji); 11. **Lu** (lu); 12. ?missing; 13. ?missing; 14. **Wu**, **Vu** (u-, bu); 15. **Ku**, **Hu** (**Ku**-) (ku); 16. **Ba**, **Va** (pa-, ba, va-); 17. ?**Im** (-ni, -ne).

The **Nya**- prefix is present and the **-ana** dimin. suffix.

65. **Citeve** is spoken behind the Sofala coast of Portuguese South-east Africa, east of the Rhodesian frontier, between the Upper Puñgwe river and the Buzi ω .

65 a. **Citomb ω ji** is spoken in the region behind Sofala, about the upper waters of the Buzi ω and as far south as the Sabi.

66. **Roñger ω** is spoken on the Bazarut ω coast and islands south of the Lower Sabi river.

67. **Cir \bar{u} e** is spoken in the B ω r \bar{u} e country and Goroñg ω za, between the Rhodesian frontier on the west and the Sofala-Zambezi coast belt.

68. **Ma \mathring{s} a \mathring{n} gane** is spoken between the Middle Sabi river and the Limp ω p ω , east of the Rhodesian frontier; also in southernmost Rhodesia.

69. **Señgwe** is spoken in the coast district of Inhambane from Cape São Sebastião to Cape Corrientes.

¹ **Wa**- (1st Class), perhaps, is honorific.

² Perhaps in some dialects **Tin**-, **Ti**-.

GROUP R

THE ŠENGWE-RONGA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

70. **Cwpi** or Ši-tswa (Ši-leŋge, Hleŋgwe)
71. **Thoŋga** or Ronga¹

71 e. Ši-loi (Nwa-luŋgwo)
71 f. Ši-gwamba

GROUP S

THE BECUANA-TRANSVAAL LANGUAGES

72. Ci-venda

73. Se-sũthw

73 a. Se-pèdi (Peli)

English	70. Cwpi or Ši-tswa (Ši-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Ši-loi or Nwa-luŋgwo	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72 Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthw 73 a. Se-pèdi
Adze	N-zaŋga	Ši-komu	...	...	Lu-kwea	Petlw
Animal, wild beast	Ci-hari	Ši-hari	...	Ši-hari. Ši-vanja-na	Ci-puka. Ci-dwwo. Ci-vanda	Se-cedi. Se-wka. Se-bata-na
Ant	Vu-sokwoti (<i>ants in swarms</i>)	N-sukwoti, Bu-sukwoti	N-sukwoti	Vu-sukwoti	Lu-sunzi	Phophw
Ant, white (termite)	Mu-swa. Vu-swahaha	...	...	Mu-hlwa	Mu-cenze. Mu-tywa	Mw-swa, Vw-swa
Arm	Pwk	Bwk; ma +	Bwk; ma +	Vwk; ma +	Vw; ma +. C-anda	Le-tswxw; ma-vwxw. Mw-xw; me- Mw-kwo; me- Mw-seme; me- Mw-sevw. Mw-tswe. Mw-tsũ
Arrow	N-gwve, N-tsiri. N-seve	...	Cem-beti	N-seve; mi-seve	Mu-sevhe	Mw-tlhana, Mw-hlana. Mw-kwtw. Se-hw hwlw
Axe	N-gwaŋgwa; ci-	Kaula; ma +	...	Ši-hlwa	M-badw	Lw-mela. Se-lepe
Baboon	Fene; <i>pl.</i> tsi +. Psene or Pryene	...	...	M-fene; ti +	Tyhw, Thw	Mw-kwoni. Cwene
Back	N-sana	N-hlana	Mw-hlana; me-	N-hlana	Mu-tana	Mw-tlhana, Mw-hlana. Mw-kwtw. Se-hw hwlw
Banana	N-komva. N-ceŋge; n-tseŋge	N-seŋge	...	N-kombva	Mu-omva	...
Beard... ..	Ci-letsu	Ma-lepfu (<i>pl.</i>) In-defw	Ma-lebvũ	Ma-lebvũ	N-debvũ. Lu-lebvũ, Ku-debvũ	Ma-lelu; -telu
Bee	Nombe; tsi- (<i>pl.</i>)	Ny-wsi	Ny-wsi	Ny-wsi; ti +	N-wci	N-wse. Le-pwka-ne
Belly	Mimba. Sũsũ	Khuri	...	Khwiri	Thumbu	Mw-rwpa. Lw-wala; <i>pl.</i> li-pa!a. Se-nana (<i>abdomen</i>)

¹ According to H. Junod, Thoŋga or Roŋga divides into the following dialects: 71 a Bila (north-east); 71 b Hlaŋganu (west); 71 c Joŋga (west central); 71 d Ši-konde (south, on Maputa river). Ši-loi 71 e, of the North-east Transvaal, is probably only a dialect of Thoŋga; and the same must be said about Ši-gwamba.

English	70. Cwipi or Si-tswa (Si-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71e. Si-loi or Nwa-luŋw	71f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthw 73 a. Se-pedi
Bird	Ci-nyana	Nyanya-na	...	Si-nyanya-na; swi-	Ci-nwoni; zwi-	Non', Nonya-na
Blood	Nwaha	N-gati	...	N-gati	Ma-lofha	Ma-li. Le-teli
Body	M-idi; <i>pl.</i> mi+	M-iri	...	Mm-eri; mi+	Mu-vili	Mm-ele, Se-vele, Mw-vele
Bone	Rambw; ma+	Rambu; ma+	Rambw; ma+	Rambw; ma+	Sambw	Le-xwele. Le-sapw; <i>pl.</i> ma-rapw.
Borassus palm	N-lala; mi-	...	...	...	...	...
Bow	Vu-lasu	Ci-tamulw	...	Vu-ra	Vu-ra	Vo-ra. N-kope. Se-phetha
Bowels ... ..	...	Ndeu; ti-ndeü. Rumbu; ma+	...	Ma-rumbu	Ma-rumbu. Vhu-la	Vw-la. Ma-umw. Se-bw
Brains	W-oŋga	B-oŋgwe; ma+	...	By-oŋw	Vhu-luvhi	Vw-wkw, Vw-bwkw
Breast (man's)	N-gaŋga; itsi+. Ci-fuba	Si-fuba	...	Si-fuva	Damu	Se-fexa or -phexa. Se-xuba. Se-fura; le- Peta
Breast (woman's)	Cumbu; tsi+, ti+	Bele; ma+	...	...	...	Le-tsele; ma-vele
Brother	Makwa. Noŋw	Makwa. ¹ N-disa-na	...	Makwa	Mu-kwama-na. Mu-rathu	N-naka. Nw-ana (with poss. pronoun). Wa-mine. Mw-ena. Mw-xwkw. Mw-nyane
Buffalo	Ny-ahi	Ny-ari	...	Ny-ari	N-ari	N-are. Kxwolumw
Bull	M-bwawa. Duna	N-kūzi; ti+	...	...	M-bwkw (cf. root words for 'Buffalo')	Pwkw, Pwkw, Phwkw. Kxwkwkw
Buttocks	Ma-taku (<i>pl.</i>). Ny-oŋga; tsi-	N-caku, N-thaku	...	N-jakw; ti+	Ma-rahw or Mu-rahw	Se-bōno, Se-vūnu. Mw-raxw; me; Se-rwpa. Le-raw Mw-korw
Canoe... ..	Gw-aru. Tarw	By-atu. In-cene	...	By-acw; ma+. Si-kaka-fu	Guŋgwa	Mw-korw
Cat	W-oŋga. (Tsimba = a wild cat or leopard)	Si-paka-na	...	Si-maŋga	Ci-maŋge. Phaha	Phaxa. Se-maka. Tlwi
Charcoal	Khala	Khala; ma+	...	...	...	...

¹ Makw'eru = *my*, lit. 'our' brother.
Makw-enu = *thy* (your) brother.
Makw-abu = *his* (their) brother.

English	70. Copi or Si-tswa (Si-leŋge Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Si-loi or Nwa-luŋgo	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sutho 73 a. Se-pẽdi
Chief	Li-busω (·busa = to govern). In-kōma	Si-fuyω. Hosi. Hos-ana. Mu-fumω. (Ku-fuma = to rule)	...	Hosi	Khosi. N-duna	Kxosi. Ma-sale. Mω-rena. (Le-fumω ¹ = riches)
Child	Mū-ana-na	Nw-ana	...	Nw-ana; va-ana	Nw-ana	Nw-ana, Mw-ana; v-ana
Cloth	Mu-enda?	Ma-rotω. Kāpura-na	...	N-guvu; ti+	Nw-enda. Sila	Kxai. Kovω
Cold	M-behω, Pehω	Si-rami	...	Si-rami	Ci-fefω or Phephω	Phefω. Vω-ruru. (Ma-riha, Ma-rexa = cold season)
Country	Ikω; ma-ikω. T-ikω; ma+	T-ikω	...	T-ikω; ma+	Saŋgω	Le-fatse. Naha
Cow	N-ombe. Homu	Homu ya n-tsele. Si-fuyω? (= chief)	...	Homω ya n-tsele. (Homω = cattle; pl. ti-homω)	Khulukadzi. Kholomω	Kxomω. (Kxañwa = milk cow. Kxomω, Li-vē=cattle)
Crocodile ...	N-gōna; tsi+	...	...	N-gwenya	Ng-wena	Kwena
Day, daylight	Di-siku. (Tsikari = day-time)	Siku or Di-siku; ma+	...	Siku	Mu-si. Dyuvha	Mω-sē. Mω-hla. Le-tsatsi. Ny-ene. Nakω (time, season)
Devil, evil spirit	N-diki. N-guluvi	...	...	...	...	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Naŋga	Naŋga; ti+	...	Naŋga	Naŋga	Naka. Mω-vei. Mw-alafi; va-alafi
Dog	Im-bywa	M-bya-na. Yim-bya	...	M-bya-na	M-bya. M-bya, M-bwa	M-pza, M-pya. Mω-tlape. Phēke
Donkey	M-boŋgōlω	M-boŋgōlω	...	...	...	...
Door, door- way	Timba	Ci-falω	...	Nn-anzwa	Vω-thi; pl. ma-hω-thi	Mω-liakω
Dream	Ci-lōhω	Nofω; mi-lorω	...	Norω; mi-lorω	Mu-lorω; mi-	Li-loro, Hω-lora. Torω. Bω-rōkω
Drum	N-gōma	Mun-tinti. Danda-ne	...	N-gōma	N-gōma	Kōma
Ear	N-dzeve, N-zeve	N-dhlebe	...	N-dleve	N-deve	Tseve
Egg	D-anda; m-anda	T-andya; m-andya	...	T-andya	Gumbā. (egg-shell is Ganda; ma-kanda)	Le-he. Le-kxopa. Le-ñata. Le-cae, Le-tsae
Elephant ...	N-zofu; tsi-	N-dlōpfu	N-dlōpfu	N-dlōpfu	N-dōu	Tlōu

¹ Mω-fum' a-hali = Queen, lit. 'chief—female.'

English	70. Cwopi or Si-tswa (Si-Ieŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Si-loi or Nwa-luŋgwo	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũtho 73 a. Se-pedi
Excrement	Mi-cimba (<i>pl.</i>), N-dowe	...	...	Ma-cimba	Ma-cimba	Le-sepa. Le-thete
Eye	D-iswo; ma-swo	T-ihlw; ma-hlu	...	T-ihlw; ma +	Itwo, D-itwo, D-iswo; m-eswo, ma-two	Le-iswo; ma-swo
Face, forehead	Kwohe; tsi +. Ma-swo-ni. M-ombwo	Bu-swo. L-iswo. M-ombwo	R-iswo	M-ombwo	Khwofe, Khwofe-ni. Ci-fatuwo	Mwo-xwofe. Phatwo. Se-fata. Le-bala Ma-xura, Ma-fura. Vwo-nwana
Fat	Ma-fura or Ma-fuha	Ma-fura	...	Ma-fura	Ma-pfura	Ma-xura, Ma-fura. Vwo-nwana
Father	Tati	Tata-na. Roŋw' (Roŋw' aŋga = <i>my father,</i> <i>&c.</i>)	...	Tati-ana	Khwoŋtsi	Rara, Hara. N-tata. Papā
Fear	Ci-tavu. Ku-tava (<i>verb</i>)	Bu-toya. N-cabu, Ku-caba	N-cabu	N-cavwo	Ny-wofhw	Mwo-voifwo. Tsabwo
Finger	Li-tsihw (<i>pl.</i> tsi-)	Li-tihwo; tin-	...	Ri-tihwo; <i>pl.</i> tin-tihwo	Mu-nwe. Gũ-nwē (<i>big finger,</i> <i>thumb</i>)	Mwo-nwo; me-nwo Mwo-nw-ana
Fire, heat...	N-dilwo, N-dilu. (Ku-woka = <i>to</i> <i>warm oneself.</i> woka = <i>roast.</i> wota, <i>root</i> <i>word</i>)	N-dyilwo; mi- (M-ōtye = <i>light of fire</i>)	...	N-jilwo; mi-rilwo	Mu-lilwo. M-ōto (<i>poetical</i>)	Mwo-lelwo, Vwo-lilwo. M-ollwo (73 a)
Fish	Tsanzi; tsi +	N-hlampfi; ti +	...	N-hlampfi	Khwovhe	Xlapi
Foot	N-kondwo	N-kondywo; mi-	...	Neŋge; mi-leŋge	Mu-lenze	Le- or Lwo-nawo. Le-woŋwo, Le-kwoŋwo Se-kxwa. Mo-rũ (73 a)
Forest ... ..	...	Mu-chu, Mu-thu. N-timu	...	Si-hlahla	Daka	Se-kxwa. Mo-rũ (73 a)
Fowl	N-guku	N-kuku, Huku	...	Huku	Khuhu	Kxwoxwo, Mwo-kwoxwo
Frog ... ..	...	...	...	...	Ci-runzi	Se-hwohwo. N-ketu. N-kwala-ne
Ghost... ..	N-guluvi. M-oya	M-oya	...	M-oya	...	Mwo-limwo; me-
Giraffe ... ..	...	N-hutlwa or Huhlu	...	...	...	Thuhlw, Thutwa, Thutwo
Girl	Li-kenji. Ci-kunzu. Mu-hora-na. Nya-mayi. M-biri	N-hwa-na; wan-hwa-na	...	N-hwa-na; ba-hwa-na	Mu-sidz-ana	Mon-tsana. Mwo-nyana. Mw-ale, Nw-ale; v-ale. Mwo-thepa

English	70. Cɔpi or Ši-tswa (Ši-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Ši-loi or Nwa-luŋgɔ	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthó 73 a. Se-pèdi
Goat	Poŋgɔ	M-butɪ. Šim-but-ana = <i>kid</i> ; <i>pl.</i> pši-	...	M-butɪ	M-budzi	Puli
„ (he) ...	Ma-boŋgwe	...	...	...	...	Thɔkwɔ, Phɔkwɔ
„ (she)	M-beha	...	...	...	...	Mɔ-riβi
God	In-kulukumba. (N-guluvi = <i>a departed spirit</i>)	...	...	Ši-kwembu	Mu-dzimu	Mɔ-limɔ
Grandparent	Kɔkw-ani	Kɔkw-ana	...	Kɔkw-ana	Ma-khulu (<i>pl.</i>)	Mɔ-xɔlɔxɔlɔ. N-kxɔnɔ ♀. Kɔkwɔ, Kuku. Rra-kxɔlɔ ♂
Grass	Vu-asi	By-anyi	...	By-anye	H-atsi. Fundwi; ma-hundwi (<i>thick grass</i>)	Vɔ-yañ, Vɔ-añ. Mɔ-nyane
Ground ...	Ma-fu	Mi-saba (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Mi-saba (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-vũ	Vɔ-theɔ. Lefa-ce. Mɔ-bũ
Ground-nut	Tsi-numi or Ti-numi	...	...	Ma-nza (<i>pl.</i>)	N-duhu	T-lũũ, Tũũ, ñi + or ri +
Guinea-fowl	M-haŋgela	...	...	Maŋgelu	Khaŋga	Kxaka
Gun	Ci-bamu	Ši-balesa	...	Ši-bamɔ	Ci-bamu	Tihɔbɔlɔ. Mɔ-pɔpɔ
Hair	N-sisi	N-sisi	...	N-sisi	Ma-vudzi. Mam-wele	Mɔ-riri
Hand	D-anza; m-anza	Ši-papa	...	Š-andla	C-anda	Le-bɔhɔ. Se-atla, Se-ata; <i>pl.</i> ñi- or ri- Mɔ-xɔnɔ; me-
Head	I-suŋgu, In-suŋgu	N-hlɔkwɔ; mi +	...	N-hlɔkwɔ	Thòhó	Hlɔhɔ. Xlɔkwɔ
Heart	M-bilu	M-bilu	...	M-bilu	M-bilu	Pelɔ
Heel	Ci-hende	Ši-renje	...	Ši-renje; swi-	Ci-rethe	Se-rèthe
Hide ... ..	...	Ši-khumba. N-tehe	...	N-hlɔŋge	Mu-kumba	Mɔ-kxɔpa. Le-papa. Se-flalɔ
Hill	Ci-dyuri	N-tyuŋga	...	Ganza	Ku-tava. Mu-vhundu	Thava-na
Hippopotamus	M-vulwa	M-pfubu. (Nwa-m-pfubu, <i>honorific</i>)	...	M-pfuvu	M-vuvu	Kuvu; ñi- Ma-ɔta-ne
Hoe	N-suka	...	...	Ši-kɔmu; swi-	Dzembe; ma-lembe	Se-xɔma. Mɔ-hɔma
Honey ...	Vu-lombe	Bu-lombe	...	Vu-lombe	Vu-ci. Mu-tòli	V-ɔse. N-ɔse. Le-tlɔli
Horn	Kehɔ	Li-hondɔ; <i>pl.</i> tim-hondɔ	...	Rim-honjɔ	Lu-naŋga	Naka (Se, Lɔ). Le-phɔtɔ

English	70. Cwpi or Si-tswa (Si-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Si-loi or Nwa-luŋgwo	71 f. Şi-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthwó 73 a. Se-pēdi
House... ..	Ny-umba. Kaya (<i>home</i>). Vw-akori	Yin-dlu; ti+. Kaya	N-dyaŋgwo	Yin-dhlu	N-du, Ku-du, Li-du. (Vumba = <i>clay walls of house</i>)	N-tlu; ti- N-tw; <i>pl.</i> ma-tw. (Le-tswopa, Mw-vwopa = <i>clay walls of a house</i>) (-umba). Mw-akw; <i>pl.</i> ni-akw. (Hae = <i>home</i>)
Hunger ...	N-zala	N-dlala	N-dlala	N-dlala.	N-dala	Tlala. Le-phafu
Husband ...	Mw-aha-na; va-	Nuna. N-kata; ba-	...	Nuna; va+	Mũ-nna	Twata. Bw-hali
Hyena ...	...	M-hisi	M-hisi	M-hisi	Phele	Phiri. Le-firi-tswane
Iron	Ci-kete	N-simbi	N-simbi	N-simbi	Tsimbi. Lu-rale (<i>metal</i>). N-gwedi (<i>iron ore</i>)	Vw-rale, Vw-rala
Island ...	Ci-ruŋgu	...	...	Şi-hlala	Ci-taŋga-dzime	Se-keli
Ivory... ..	...	...	...	...	Lu-naŋga Iwa n-dwu	Se-lwopa
Knee	Dundu, Lundu; <i>pl.</i> tsi+	Tswlw	...	Cwlw	Gwona. N-dõlw	Khuru. Le-ñõle. Le-twlw
Knife	Mu-kwa	Mu-kwa; mi-	...	Mu-kwana	Lu-faŋga; <i>pl.</i> phaŋga. (Ku-paŋga = <i>small knife</i> , Baŋga = <i>large knife</i>)	Mw-faka, Mw-phaka. Se-thipa
Lake ... ..	...	Tiba; ma+. (Lw-andle ¹ = <i>sea</i>)	...	Tiva	Dzivha	Le-wata. Le-tsa Le-watle ²
Leg	Neŋge	Neŋge; mi-leŋge	...	Neŋge	Gw-endw, Mw-endw	Le-kwtw. Le-wtw. Mw-omw
Leopard ...	...	Yiŋ-gwe	Yiŋ-gwe	Yiŋ-gwe	N-gwe	N-kwe. Le-ñaw. Le-pwxw
Lion	N-gala, Nala	N-dyau; ti+. N-gala	...	...	N-dau	Tau. Le-kakuba
Lips	N-lebete; mi-lebete	Nomw; mi-lomw	...	Nomw; mi-lomw	Mi-lomw (<i>pl.</i>)	Pwunama. Mw-lomw; me-
Magic... ..	Vu-ñaŋga. Vu-loyi	Vu-roi	...	Swa vuŋ-gwoma	Ma-dambi. Ma-liŋgwo. Vu-ñaŋga	Vw-fephe. Vw-loi. (Xw-loya = <i>to bewitch</i>) ³
Maize... ..	Ma-faki	Şi-tamu	...	Ma-vele	Ci-kwli	Se-fela. Chake

¹ Evidently borrowed from Zulu.² Le-watle is the Dõsa Ulw-andhle (-anja) = sea.³ Additional words for magic and magician, soothsayer, diviner, &c., in Se-sũthwó:—Mw-kome, Vw-loi, Mw-loi, Mw-lekw, leka, lwa, lwea.

English	70. Cōpi or Ši-tswa (Ši-leñge, Hleñgwe?)	71. Roñga	71 e. Ši-loi or Nwa-luñgwo	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthwō 73 a. Se-pēdi
Man	Mu-ndu; va-ndu	Mhu-nu; bha-nu. <i>Also</i> Mu-nhu (<i>Joñga</i>) and Mw-hu. (<i>Dyaha</i> = <i>young man</i>)	...	Mo-nhu; <i>pl.</i> ba-nhu	Mu-thu; va-	Mw-thu; va-thu
Man, vir. ...	...	Tsuna	...	Nuna	Mũ-nna	Mw-nōna. Mo-nna; <i>pl. va.</i> Vw-tōna. Tōta N-ama Vu-re. Mw-lemā. Bw-law
Meat	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ny-ama	N-ama	N-ama
Medicine ...	Vu-ñiñga. Mu-rende	...	...	Mi-vu	Mu-re? Mu-šoñga	Vu-re. Mw-lemā. Bw-law
Milk	Ma-hwa. Ma-si	N-tywamba	...	Ma-fi, Ma-si	Mu-khaha. Ma-fhi. (<i>verb</i> = hama, -yama)	Ma-fi, Ma-fsi. Le-bese. Bele. ¹ (-xama <i>verb</i>)
Monkey ...	Kavu; tsi+	...	...	N-kabw	...	Kxavw
Moon	N-cima	Hw-eti	Nhw-eti	Nhw-eti	Nw-edzi, M-edzi. (C-edza = 'moonlight')	Nw-eli, Kxw-eli. (Se-etsa = 'moonlight')
Mother ...	Mamani. (Nyw = <i>vagina</i>)	Mama-na. Nwa- (<i>with posses- sive particle</i>)	Mana	Manana	Mme	Mme. Mama
Mountain ...	Dyuri	N-haba	...	N-cava	Thava, -tava	Thava. Mw-kwōw. Le-lōti
Mouth ...	Ci-šwfu	Nwōw; mi+	...	Nwōw; mi-lōwō	Mu-lōwō	Mw-lōwō. Mōma. Le-hanw
Nail (of finger or toe)	C-ala; <i>pl.</i> s-ala	...	...	N-hwala	Lun-ala; <i>pl.</i> n-ala	Len-ala, Lw-
Name	T-ina; ma+	Bitw; ma+	...	Vitw; ma+	Dz-ina	Le-ina. Le-bitw
Navel ... ..	...	lñ-kava	...	...	Lu-khwōw?	Mw-hũvũ, Mw-khubu. Le-khuthu
Neck	Tamu or N-dhamu	Eñ-kōlō. Ši-kōsi. Namu	...	N-hlana	Mu-tsiñga	Thamw. Mw-lala
Night	Vu-siku. N-tema. (Pũũ = <i>darkness</i>)	Bu-siku	...	Vu-siku	Vu-siku	Vw-sixw, Vw-sixw. (Le-fifi = <i>darkness</i>)
Nose	Tomvu; ma+	Nhompfu, A-nonfō; ti+	...	Ti-nhumpfu	Niñgō	N-kw; liñ-kw. M-mōpw
Ox	N-ombe	Hōmu; ti+	N-kōmu	Havi	Kholōwō (<i>with various prefixes</i> -gōwōw, -kolōwō). Phulu	Kxōwō. Li-ve. Phōw

¹ The sound of thick milk falling in clots.

English	70. C̣opi or Si-tswa (Si-leñge, Hleñgwe?)	71. Roñga	71 e. Si-loi or N̄wa-luñg̣o	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sutḥo 73 a. Se-pedi
Paddle ...	...	Wombe; ma+	...	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Vu-adwa. Vu-cema	By-ala (beer). Bu-sura	...	Ṿo-cema	Mu-tḥobi. Halwa	Ṿo-yalwa (beer)
Parrot ...	...	...	...	Ḥokwe. Ny-eñga	Khwamba	...
Penis ...	Peke?	Sịṛo?	...	Ṃ-boḷo	Ṇ-nỵo?	Ṇ-ṭoṭo. Ṇ-cucu. P̣oḷo. Ṃo-suḳo
Pig ...	Kumba. (Ṇ-guluvi = a departed spirit!)	Ṇ-gulube	...	Ṇ-guluve	Ṇ-guluve	Ḳoḷowe. Fariki
Pigeon ...	Ci-duva-ne	Tuba; ma+	...	Tuva	Li-ivha	Le-eva, Le-eba
Place ...	Ṃ-bañgu. Ṇ-dạo. Ṇ-yuṃo, -imu. Heḷo ('mahali' Swah.)	Ṃ-bañgu. Sị-bati (? sleeping-)	...	Ṇ-jau	Fhe-thu	Fc̣-ḷo. Ṇg̣-aḷo
Rain ...	Ṇ-zuma	...	...	Ṃ-pfula	Ṃ-vula	Pula
Rat ...	Ṃ-beva. Konẓo	Ṃ-be va. Khonḍḷo	...	Ṃ-beva	Buku	Le-pḥoḥo Peva; li+
Rhinoceros	Ci-dawane; mu-komḅo	Me-lembe	...	...	...	Phera. Tsukulu. Tsere. Le-x̣of̣o
River ...	Namḅo	Nambu. Ṇ-fula	...	Namḅo	Mu-lamḅo	Ṇoka. Ṃo-lap̣o
Road ...	Ṇ-zila	Ṇ-dlela	...	Ṇ-dlela	Ṇ-dila	Tsela
Salt ...	Mu-nyu	Mu-nyu	...	Mu-nyu	Mu-ṇo	Le-tswai. (Ṃo-nỵo = a relish to food)
Shame ...	Ṇ-gana	...	...	Ti-ñgana	Tḥoni	X̣loñ, ʔi-x̣loñ
Sheep ...	Ṃ-vuta. Hamba	Im-pfu Hamba; ti+	...	Nyim-pfu	Ṇ-gu	Ṇ-ku; fi-, ma-
Shield ...	I-cañgu or Tlañgu	Sị-tlhañgu	...	Sị-tlhañgu	Ci-tañgu	Se-phemelo. Thebe
Shoulder ...	Kata	Katla; ma+	...	Katla; m+	ʃada	Le-ruli. Le-x̣etla. Le-x̣ope
Sister ...	Noñg̣o	Makwa	...	Makwa	Khala'dzi	Ṃo-x̣oḷo. Ṃo-ratḥo
Skin ...	...	Ṇ-bloñge. Ṇ-tḥẹe	...	Ṇ-j̣oṿo	Lu-kanda	Le-thaḷo. Ḳoḅo
Sky ...	Ṇ-zuma-ni	Tiḷo	...	Tiḷo	Lu-tomḅo	Le-x̣oli-ṃo
Slave ...	Mu-kumbi	Sị-kirawa. Ṇ-hḷoḳo. Nanda	...	Khumbi	Phuli	Ṃo-ṛiwa; va- Le-kape, Le-kapa; ma-
Sleep ...	(Ma-laḷo = place)	...	...	Vu-roñg̣o	Kḥofhe	Le-itḥo. Ḅo-ṛoḳo
Smoke ...	Mb-utsi. M-usi	M-usi	...	M-usi	M-utsi, V-utsi	Ṃ-ʋ̣si

English	70. Cwapi or Si-tswa (Si-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Ši-loi or Nwa-luŋgwo	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-siŋthó 73 a. Se-pèdi
Snake ...	Mamba	Ny-oka	...	Ny-oka	N-owa	N-oxa
Son, boy, youth	Nw-ana, Mu-fana, N-sata-na. N-jambi. Jaha. Jambi-ana. Nuna-na	Mu-fana; ba- Nw-ana; ba-ana. Dyaha	...	Nw-ana	Mu-rwa	Mo-rwa. Mw-fana
Song ...	N-embw. N-dhandu	Li-simu; <i>pl.</i> ti-	...	Ri-simw	Lu-imbw	Kwša
Spear ...	Di-carl	Tlhari; ma+. Fumu	...	Tlhari	Pfumw. N-nthi	Le-rumw; ma- Cwza. Le-tlele
Spirit, soul	Dhlwzi	M-oya	...	M-oya	M-uya	Mw-limw; va-
Star ...	Ny-eleti; tsiny-eleti	Ny-eleti	...	Ny-eleti	Na-ledzi	Na-leli
Stick ...	N-cisw. Kwtoŋgelw. N-doŋga	Ny-oŋga; ti+. N-khabi	...	N-hoŋga	Thanda	Le-re; ma-re. Mw-sema
Stone ...	Diri-gwe; ma- Ci-windi	Ri-bwe, Dyi-bye; ma+	Ri-bye	Ri-bye; ma+	T-ombw	Le-swika, Le-itswe, Le-ntswwe. Le-ywe, Le-ye. Le-vze
Stool ...	...	...	...	...	Ci-dzulw	Se-tulw
Sun ...	D-ambu or Gambw, T-ambu; <i>pl.</i> mad-ambu	D-ambu	Dy-ambw	Dy-ambw; m-ambw	Duva, Duvha	Le-laka. Le-tsatsi, Le-caci. Le-vakw
Tail ...	N-cila, N-kila	N-kila	...	N-cila	Mū-cila	Mo-sela. Le-cwva. Mw-hatla
Tear ...	N-roŋgwo; mi-roŋgwo. N-swtsi; mi-	Ny-embeti; mi-	...	N-hlwti	Mu-twdzi; mi- or ma- <i>pl.</i>	Keleli. Mw-xokxw
Testicles ...	Ma-kende	...	...	Ma-kende. Vu-djwonyw	Ma-cende	Le-kata; ma- Le-sothw; ma- Le-rete
Thief ...	M-bafa; tsi+. (Vu-kamba = robbery)	Ši-yibi; pši- Kamba	...	Khamba	M-bava. Fobvu. Dz-iva, T-iva	Se-liva. Le-fotha. Mw-ūtswa, Mw-utswi
Thigh ...	M-leŋge	Tombi, An-cumbi	...	...	...	Le-sufu. Se-rōpe. Le-vale; <i>pl.</i> ŋi-pale
Thing ...	Ci-lw; zi- (C-uma = things, property)	N-cumu; mi-	Ši-lw; pši-lw	Ci-lw; pši-lw or ši-lw. Swi-lw	Ci-thu, Di-thu	Se-lw. Nthw; <i>pl.</i> ŋi+. Taba
Thorn ...	Mu-pā	Mu-twa	...	Mu-kwa	Mu-pfa	Le-eva. Ma-eva, Mw-tlwa; me-
Tobacco ...	Fwla, Fwowa	Fwla	...	Fwle	Fwla	Mw-cwkw

English	70. Cwpi or Ši-tswa (Si-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Ši-loi or Nwa-luŋgwe	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthw 73 a. Se-pedi
To-day ...	Ny-ansi	Namu-nhla	...	Namu-nhla	Namu-si. Naa-si	Ka-lienw. Ka-jenw. Na-se. Namw-se. Le-xonw
Toe ... ..	...	...	...	Ši-kujw-ana	Ci-ku-nwe. Gu-nwe	Mw-nw-ana. Mw-nw
To-morrow ...	...	Mun-duku	...	Mun-juku	Ma-celw	Mw-sõ
Tongue ...	Li-dimi	Li-dyimi	Ri-rimi	Ri-rimi; tin-jimi	Lu-limi; <i>pl.</i> n-dimi	Le-leme, Lw-leme
Tooth... ..	D-inw; ma-nw	T-inyw; m-enyw	...	T-inw; m-inw	L-inw, Inw; ma-nw	Le-inw; ma-inw, me-enw
Town, village	N-ti; mi-ti	Mu-ti. N-tsindya	...	Mu-ti	Mu-di	Mw-tse
Tree	N-doŋgwe, N-doŋga. Mu-ši	Mu-fi	...	Mu-ri	Mu-ri	Mw-xlare; me- Le-fate, Se-fate. (Mw-re, Vo-re = <i>drug, poison</i>)
Twins	Ma-hasa	...	...	Ma-hahla	Li-fata; ma-	Ma-faxla (<i>sing.</i> Le-faxla)
Urine	Ma-rundw? (Ku-runda <i>verb</i>)	Mu-ronda	...	Mu-runja	Mu-rundw	Mw-rõtwe. Mw-tihapw
Vein ... ..	...	...	...	N-siya; mi-	Lu-tsiŋga	Le-sika. Mw-thapw
War	Ny-imbwi	Fumu. Mu-baŋgu. Y-impi	Mw-baŋgu	M-baŋgwe	N-ndwa	Ši-ra. Le-pheke. Xw-lwa
Water	Ma-ti	Ma-ti	Ma-ti	Ma-ti	Ma-di	Ma-etse. (Bw-liba = <i>deep water</i>)
Well, spring, source	Ci-sima	...	...	Ši-dziba (<i>also ocean, abyss</i>); <i>pl.</i> psi-dziba	Ci-sima	Se-liba. Mw-sima. Mw-tsweli
White man	Mu-tlõka. N-dima	Mu-luŋgu; ba-	...	Mu-luŋgu; va-	Mu-luŋgu. Mu-khuwa	Le-kxwa; ma-
Wife	Nsi-kati. N-katsi. N-hrima. (Vu-katsi = <i>marriage</i>)	N-sati or Wan-sati, Ababa-sati, or Baba-sati	...	N-sati. N-kata	Mu-sadzi	Mw-xaca, Mw-xali. (Se-antw = <i>a woman who succeeds her sister as wife</i>)
Wind	Puhw (Li-puhw; tsi-puhw)	M-hehw, M-oya	...	M-oya	M-uya. Phephw	Phefw. Le-limw; fi-timw
Witch	Noyi; va+	Noi. Muŋ-gõma	...	Noyi; va-loyi	Mu-loi	Mw-fifa, Mw-fifi. Mw-leki, Mw-lekw. Mw-loi

English	70. Cwpi or Ši-tswa (Ši-leñge, Hleñgwe?)	71. Roñga	71 e Ši-loi or Nwa-luñgwo	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthwó 73 a. Se-pědi
Witchcraft	Vu-loyi. Ku-loya (<i>verb</i>)	...	...	...	Vhu-loi. Vu-ñañga	Vw-loi. Towo. Ma-łowa. Hw-reba. Hw-neha
Woman ...	N-katsi (<i>bride</i>). N-satsi	Wan-sati. Em-psele	...	N-sati	Mu-sadzi, Ci-sadzi (<i>dimin.</i>)	Mw-sali
Womb ...	Susu. Mimba	Khuri	...	...	...	Popelwo
Wood (fire-wood)	Kuni; tsi+	Li-kunyi; ti-hunyi	...	Ri-kunyi	Lu-huni; <i>pl.</i> khuni. (Guni = <i>a big piece</i>)	Kxoñ, Łi-kxoñ, Le-xoñ
Yam ...	N-silu	...	...	N-hlata	Mu-rambwo	...
Year ...	Lembe; ma+	Nw-aka. Lembe; ma+. M-ak'owwo = <i>this year</i> (M-aka)	...	Lembe	Nw-aha, M-aha; miñ-waha	Nw-axa (73 a), Ny-axa, Ny-aha
Yesterday	Nya-nwva, Nya-tulwo	Towo	...	Towo	Mu-łowha	Ma-łowa, Ma-łowa-ne
Zebra ...	Mañgwa. Duva	M-hañgwa; ti+	...	Mañgwa	M-bidi	Pitse. Qwaha
One ...	-mweywo, -mwecwo	-ñwe	-ñwe	-ñwe	-thihi	-nye. -ñwe
Two ...	-m-bidi	-bifi, -bidi	-beri	-beri, M-biri	-vili, -vhili, M-bili	-veli (-peli, -beli)
Three ...	-raru	-raru or N-haru	-raru	-naru, -raru, N-haru	-raru, -tharu	-rarwo, -tharwo
Four ...	-ne	Mu-nē	-ne	Mu-ne	-na, -nna	-ne
Five ...	Li-handi	N-tlhanu	-thlanu	N-thlanu	-tanu, -thanu	-xlanwo
Six ...	(Combinations of Li-handi and the first four numerals. <i>Vide Ši-leñge Grammar</i>)	(Combinations of N-tlhanu and the first four numerals)	-thlanu na ñwe	(Combinations of N-thlanu and the first four numerals)	-tanu na thihi, -tanánthihi	-ratarwo, -thatarwo. Mw-tave (<i>i.e. thumb</i>). Tselela
Seven ...	"	"	...	"	Tuñgula. Thanu na m-bili	Li-šupa (or Mw-šupa; <i>i.e. the index finger on the hand</i>)
Eight ...	"	"	...	"	Thanu na tharu	Vw-fera me-nwo me-veli
Nine ...	"	"	...	"	Thanu na-nna	Se-nyane Vw-fera mw-nwo o-te
Ten ...	-kumi	Khume	Khume	Khume	Fumi, -humi	Le-šome

English	70. Cwipi or Si-tswa (Si-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Si-loi or Nwa-luŋgwe	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sutho 73 a. Se-pēdi
Eleven ...	Kumi ni -mweyω	Khume na -fiwe	...	Khume na ši-fiwe	Fumi na n-thihi	Le-šome cwa xa-fiwe or xa-nye
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi mam-bidi	Ma-kume ma-biri	Ma-khume ma-beri	Ma-khume ma-beri or mam-biri	Ma-humi ma-vili	Ma-šome ale ma-veli
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ma-raru	Ma-kume ma-raru	...	Ma-kume ma-raru	Ma-humi ma-raru	Ma-šome ale ma-tharω
Forty ...	Mu-ne wa ma-kumi	Mu-ne wa ma-kume	...	Mu-ne wa ma-kume	Ma-humi ma-na	Ma-šome ale ma-ne
Fifty ...	Li-handi la ma-kumi	N-tlhanu wa ma-kume	...	N-tlhanu wa ma-kume	Ma-humi ma-tanu	Ma-šome ale ma-xlanω
Hundred ...	Tsana; wa +	Dzana	Dzana	Dzana	Dana; ma-dana	Le-kxωlō
Thousand ...	Kūmi da ma-tsana	Khume da ma-dzana	...	Khume ra ma-dzana	Ma-dana a-fumi	Se-kete; li-
I, me, my ...	A-ni. Mi-na. N-, Ni- -ni. -a-ŋgu	Mi. Mi-ne. Ndyi-. Ndi-, Nd', Ndzi-, Ni- -ndi. -ene, -a-ŋga	Mi-na. Me-e. Nri-. -nri. -a-ŋga	Me-na. Nji-, Ndi-, Nda- -ndi. -a-ŋga	N-ne. N-, ? Ndi- -n-. -ndi, -a-ŋga	Me-na, N-na. Ke- -m-, -n- ka, -esω, -a-me
Thou, thee, thy	A-we. We-na. U. -ku. -a-ku	We. We-ne. U, Ku, W'. -ŋhu. -ku. -a-ku	We-na. We-e. U. -ŋhu. -ku. -a-ku	We-na, Vω-na. U. -u, -ku. -vω-na? -a-ku?	I-we, Vhω-ne. U. -u. -vhω-ne, -a-u	We-na. U. -xω. -enō, -xωxω, -xω
He, him, his	Yu. Ye-na. Ya, A-, ω- -mu. -a-kwe	Ye-ne. Ye. A, O, I, A-wa-, I-wa- -mu. -a-kwe or -a-ke	Ye-na. Yē-ē. A. -mu. -a-ke	Ye-na. ω- -mu? -ŋω, -ŋwe, -kwe	E-ne. U, A. -mu. -a-we	Ye-na. A-, ω- -mω. -xwe, -xaxwe
We, us, our	A-tu. Hi-na. H', Hi- -hi. -a-tu	Hi-ne. Hi. Hi. -hi, -h'. -iru, -eru	Hi-na. Hē-ē. Hi, H'. -hi. -e-ru	Hi-na. Hi. -he. -eru	Ri-ne. Ri. -ri. -a-šu	Re-na. Re- -re. -re-na, -rō-na, -ecω, -esω
Ye, you, your	A-nu. Mwi-na. Mu, M'. -mi. -a-nu	Nwi-ne. Nwi. Mi, M-, Nw- -m, -mω. -ŋwω, -inu, -enu	Nwe-na. Nwē-ē	Nwe-na, Mi-na. M. -mi, -mω. -enu	Inwi. Ni. -ni. -a-nu	Lω-na, Le-na. Nye-na. Le- -le. -le-na, -lō-na, -enω ω-na. Bω-na.
They, them, their	A-va. Vω-na. Na. -va. -a-we	Bω-ne. Bω. Ba-, B'. -ba. -a-bu	Bω-na. Bωω. Ba-, Va. -ba. -bu	Bω-na. Ba-, Va-, Be- -ba. -bω, -vω	Va, Vha Vhω-ne. Va. -va. -a-vω	Va, Ba. -va-, -ba. -vω-na, -bω-na, -a-vω, -a-bω
All ...	-ωse. Hikwe-	Hikwa- (Hikw-eru = all we; Hikwe-nu = all ye; Hikwa-bu = all they; Hikwa-wu, Hikwa-yu, c.c.)	Hikwa- -eše (in the sense of 'that is all')	Hikwa-	-othe	-oxlē

English	70. Cwpi or Ši-tswa (Ši-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Ši-loi or Nwa-luŋwo	71 f. Ši-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-suthó 73 a. Se-pēdi
This, these	Yu, va; wu, yi, Šc. A-yu-wa, a-yu; a-va-wa, a-va; a-wu, a-wu-wa; a-yi, a-yi-ya; a-di, a-di-ya; a-wa; a-ci-ya, a-ci; a-si, a-si-ya; a-yi, a-yi-ya; a-tsi, a-tsi-ya; a-li, a-li-ya; a-vu, a-vu-ya; a-ku, a-ku-wa	Lw-e, lw-eyi, la-ba; lw or lw-wu, le, le-yi; le-dyi, la-wa; le-ši, le-psi; le-yi; le-ti; lw-lu; le-byi; lw-ku; la-ha	Lw, lw-yi, la-ba; lw-wu, le-yi; le-ri, la-ya; le-ci, le-psi; le-yi, le-ti; rw-lw; lye-byi; lw-ku; la-ha	Lw, ba; la, le; le-ši. le-swi; Šc.	Uyu, ava; uyu, -iyi; ili, aya; ici, izwi; Šc. Ho-yu, ha-va; ho-yu, he-i; Šc. Ho-yu, ha-vw; he-yw; Šc.	Ew, va-w; w-w, e-w; le-w, a-w; se-w, ce-w; lw-w; vzw-w. E-nw, va-nw; le-nw, Šc.
That, those	Ayw, avw; Šc. Ayu-lee (1); ava-lee (2); Šc. Ayu-leyaa (1); Šc.	Lw-eyw (1), la-bw (2); Šc. Lwa-ya, lwa-ya-n, ye-lw-e (1), la-ba-ya, la-ba-ya-n (2), bw-la-ba, bw-la-bw (2); lw, lw-wu, lw-ww, lw-wu-ya, lw-wu-ya-n, ww-lw-wu (3), Šc.	Lo-ye; Šc. Lu-ya, lu-yan, yw-lw, yw-lo-yi (1); ba-la-ba; Šc.	Lu-ya, le-ya (1); le-šiya (7), le-swiya (8)	W-nw-yu (1), v-ene-va (2); y-ene-i (9); Šc. W-nw-yw (1), v-ene-vw (2); y-ene-yw (9); Šc. W-nw-hw-yu, w-nw-ho-yw (1); v-ene-ha-va, v-ene-ha-vw (2); Šc. U-la, va-la; u-la, i-la; Šc. Hw-u-la, ha-va-la; he-i-la (9); Šc.	Ew-la, va-la; ō-la, e-la; le-la, a-la; se-la, ce-la; e-la, ce-la; lw-la; vzw-la (14) or Ew-na, va-na; Šc. -ne (Ew-ne; Šc.)
Bad	-walu. Ku-bi-ha	Ku-bi-ha. -fani	-bi-ha	-bi-ha (<i>verb</i>). (<i>pret.</i> , -be-hile)	-vi, -vhi	-ve, -mpe
Black... ..	-nzi. -ntima	-ntima	-ntima	-ntima	-tswu. -rema	-ntsw. -tsw
Female	-satsi. -katsi. -m-baha. -psele	-sati. -kati, -ati. Mi. -ntšele	-sati	-sati	-kadzi, -hadzi, -sadzi	-xali. -tse-hali. -sali. -tsali
Fierce, sharp	...	...	...	-ww lewa	-hali	-xale, -xala. -lila (<i>bitter</i>)
Good	-nene. -ti or -ati	-nene	...	-nene. -w saseka	-vhuya	-tle
Great	-kulu. -hombe	-kulu, -hulu. -kulumba	-kulu	-kulu. kulukumba	-hulu	xwkw. -nene (<i>quantity</i>). -ñ-gata
Little	N-dwtw, N-dwtw-anani	-toŋw. -tyana-na	-toŋw	-thoŋw, -ncōŋw. -thanana	-tuku	-nyane. -nyeŋge. -nana

English	70. Cwpi or Si-tswa (Si-leñge, Hleñgwe?)	71. Roñga	71 c. Si-loi or Nwa-luñgwo	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũthwõ 73 a. Se-pedi
Long, high, tall	.la-pa. .le-ha	.lan-fo. -o le-ha	-wa kw le-ha	...	.la-pfu, .la-fu	.lele, .tõpw
Male	Nuna, .duna	.tune, .nuna	...	.nuna	.lume	.nõna. .tõna. .pheke, .keke. .lume
Old ... ..	.kwõsa	.khale	...	-a khale	.lala	.kekõwõ, .xõwõ. .tala .hivilu
Red	N-dõwõ, N-zõwõ. Psũũ, .psu-ka	-a li-buñgu	...	-õ tswuka	.tswuku	
Rotten ... ..	.bõ, .mbõ	.bõla	...	.bõla	...	.bõlu
Short ... ..	.fuhĩ. .kwõma	-wa ku-gõma. .fuefui? .suhĩ?	...	-õ kwõma. .suhẽ	.pfufi	.khuts-ane, .khõfe. .khup-ana
Sick ... ..	.lwala, .lwali, .lwatsi	.babya	...	-a vabya-ka	.lwala	.lwala. .kwõla
White... ..	.djaa. Ku-basa	...	...	-õ basa	.cena	.eu, .phepa. .cõ, .tõa. .sewõ, .tswewõ
Above, up, on top	Ci-tsimwi ka	A henhla	...	Henhla ka-, Henhla, le henhla	Nthla ha, N-ntha. Dulu	Nthla. Xõ-limõ
Before	Ma-sõ-ni ka	Ma-hlwe-n	...	Ma-hlwe-n	Phanda	Pele
Behind	N-sana ka	N-thaku ka	...	N-jakõ	Mu-rahũ	Mõ-raxõ
Below, down	Ha-nsi ka	A ha-nsi ka-	...	Ha-nsi ka	Fa-si-ha- Da-si-ha-	Fa-se. Tla-se, Vatla-se Xõ-le, Hõ-le
Far	Ku-le	Ku-le-ni	...	Ku-le	Ku-le	Xõ-le, Hõ-le
Here	Aha-wa	Hale-n. Lã. Lõmu ¹	...	Hale-nu	Hafa. Fanõ. Henefa. Afa	Fa, Va. Mõna. ¹ Kamõ. ¹ Mõklu ¹
In, inside ...	Ndani ka. -a-kahi ka. Mu-	Nden — ka. Ma-kafi — ka	...	Njen. Si-kari ka	Ngenõ. Ngei. Ngõmu ¹	Mõ. Võ-te. .ñ. Kateñ
Middle ... ..	...	Ma-kafi, Si-kafi	...	Si-kari	Fari. Vu-kati ha	Xare, Le-kxate. Mõ-kxala
Near	Ku-fuhi ka	Ku-suhi — ni	...	.Kõ-suhe	Tsini ¹	...
Outside	Ha-nze ka	Ha-ndle — ka	Ha-ndle	Ha-ndle	Nda	Ntle, nte. Ka-nte, Kwa-nte

¹ A trace here of Class 17; likewise in the -n and -ni suffixes.

English	70. Cwipi or Si-tswa (Si-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Si-loi or Nwa-luŋgwa	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũtho 73 a. Se-pedi
Plenty, many	-ŋgi. Anda	-nyĩngi	...	N-jalwa. -nyĩngi	-nzi	Nce. Bo-ŋgata
There	Ahale, Ahawa. Ahi	Lahaya. Kwolahwa	Kwona	Lahaya	Fala, Hafala. Henefwa. Hafwa, Afwa, Henefala	Mwola, Mwowa, Mwolaã (see note, p. 294). Vale. Kowa
Where? ...	Ha-hi?	Kw-ini?	Kw-ihhi?	Kw-ihhi?	Nga-fhi?	Kãe? -fe? ¹
No!	Ge!	I-hi!	...	Ehẽ!	Aiwa!	Nya! Ce!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	A-hihi. A-yi-wa. Hiŋga. A-, Aka, Ak', -ŋga, -si-, saŋga. (and change of terminal a into i); -ŋgambi, -ambi.	A-, Aka, Aku-, -ŋga, -liki-, -hiŋgi- (and alteration of terminal a of verb-root to i); -ŋga-bi-, -ŋga-cuke-, Si- not yet), Saŋga-	...	A-, -ŋga-	-si-	Ha-, Ha-a- -sa-, -sa-ka-, -ka-ke-, -ke-ke-, -se-; -e-swa (not yet); (and aorist terminal -a changes to -e)
To	Ku-	Ku-	Kwa-	Ku-, Kw-	U-	Xwa-
„ beat ...	-hima. -peka	-ba. -da	...	...	...	-tea. -khoba. -wpa. -wla -reka
„ buy, sell	-reŋga	...	...	-sava, -savisa	-reŋga	-reka
„ come ...	-vuya. -ŋgona!	-ta. -buya. -pfa	...	-ta	-da	-tla. -tloxã
„ cut ...	-tema	-cema, -tyema	...	-seka	-cea	-tsela
„ dance ...	-kina, -sinya	-kina	...	-cina	-cina	-vina, -bina
„ die ...	-fa	-fa	...	-fa	-fa	-swa
„ eat ...	-gya	-da	...	-dya	-la	-lya
„ give ...	-nika. -ha (-pa),	-nyika. -hwa	...	-nyeka	-nea. -fa	-fa. -nea. -kata
„ go	-enda. -tsula. -famba. -ya	-ya. -famba, -hamba	-ya. -famba	-ya	-ya. (Venda possesses -enda, in derivatives)	-ya. -ea. -eta. -feta. -kita
„ kill ...	-baya (old), -paya	-dlaya	...	-dlaya	-vhulaha	-vulaea
„ know ...	-dziva	-tiba	-tiba	-tiba	-diva	-tseva. -itse
„ laugh ...	-seka	-hleka	..	-hleka	-sea	-sexa, -tseha
„ leave off, cease	-leka	-tika	...	-tyika, -tyikila	-litša or -lica	-lesa

¹ In sense of 'which place?'

English	70. Cwpi or Si-tswa (Si-leŋge, Hleŋgwe?)	71. Roŋga	71 e. Si-loi or Nwa-luŋgwo	71 f. Si-gwamba	72. Ci-venda	73. Se-sũtho 73 a. Se-pedi
To	Ku-	Ku-	Kw-	Ku-, Kw-	U-	Xw-
„ love, want	-randa	-dyula. -randa	...	-randa, -randya. -lava	-funa	-rata
„ see ...	-vona	-bona. -laba, -labisa	-bona	-vona. (-laba = search)	-vona	-vona, -vona
„ sit, remain, abide	-kala	-chamisa. -thama, -tama. -sama. -sala	-tchama	-sala. -tyhama	-dzula	-sala or -xlala or -sala. -lula
„ sleep ...	-ruama. -lala	-tlela, -yetlela	-tlela	-elela	-lala. -edela	-lala. -robala
„ stand, stop, be erect	-ema. -emela	-yima	...	-yima	-ima	-yema, -ema, -emela
„ steal ...	-pa. -kamba?	-yiba	...	-yiva	-tsa, -tswa	-utswa. -uba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN CŴPI, RŴNGA, AND DIALECTS, INCLUDING
SI-GWAMBA

Few traces of preprefixes, except in southern dialects of Si-roŋga and Si-konde.

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mhu**, **Mw**, **Amu** (Si-konde), **Wa** (honorific) (mu, yu-, u-); 2. **Ba**, **Bha**, **Va**, **Baba** (honorific), **Aba** (Si-konde) (ba, va-); 3. **Mu**, **M**, **Mw**, **Nw**, **N**, **Amu** (Si-konde) (wu, u-); 4. **Mi** (mi-, i, yi-, j'-); 5. **Dyi**, **Ji**, **Gi** (in Cwpi), **D'**, **Di**, **Ti**, **T**, **Ri**, — (dyi-, ri, gi-); 6. **Ma**, **Ama** (ma-, ya-, a); 7. **Si**, **Ci** (si, ci); 8. **Pzi**, **Bzi**, **Swi**, **Zwi**, **Si** (psi-, pci-, bzi-, swi-, zwi-, si); 9. **In** (Im-), **Yin**, **N**, **Ny**, **N'**, — (n-, i, yi-); 10. **Tin**, **Ti**, **Tsin**, **Tsi** (ti, tsi); 11. **Li**, **Ri** (li, ri); 12. missing; 13. missing; 14. **Bu**, **By**, **B'**, **W'**, **Wu**, **Vu** (Cwpi) (vu-, bu, by-); 15. **Ku**, **Kw**, **Khu** (ku); 16. **Ha** (? Pa- in some Roŋga prepositions), **Aha** (ha-, pa); 17. **Mu**, **M** (scarce) (-mu, -ni, -n).

Si is a masculine and honorific prefix in Roŋga. **Nwa** is an honorific and qualitative prefix often masculine in sense, with concords of Nos. 1 and 2; **Mi** is a feminine prefix; the **Nya** or **Na** prefixes are present (usually masculine). **Rara** is a 'father' prefix, sometimes complementary to **Mi**, the 'mother' prefix. **-nyana** and **-ana** are diminutive suffixes. The preprefix vowel is either **a**, **e**, or **i**, where present.

PREFIXES, &c., IN CI-VENDA

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu** (mu, u-, yu-, w-); 2. **Va**, **Vha** (va); 3. **Mu**, **N** (mu-, u, yu-, w-); 4. **Mi** (mi-, i, yi-, ye-); 5. **Li**, **Di**, **I** (li); 6. **Ma** (ma-, a); 7. **Ci** (ci); 8. **Zwi**, **Bzi** (zwi-, bzi); 9. —, **N** (i, ? n-); 10. —, **N** (often only represented by an aspiration of initial consonant of root-word); 11. **Lu** (lu); 12. missing; 13. missing (unless 'Ku' takes its place); 14. **Vhu**, **Vu** (vu); 15. **U**, **Hu**, 'Ku' (u-, hu, 'ku); 16. **Fa**, **Fha**, **Pha** (fa); 17. missing (? -mu, -ni); 18. **Gu**, **G'** (? gu).

In addition there are two prefixes not easy to classify. **Ku** (spelt by Meinhof and some missionary authorities 'Ku, and described as 'semi-nasal', but by other informants rendered simply **Ku**) is a prefix in the singular number, used very decidedly as a diminutive, with prefixes 8, 10, and 14 as plurals. It replaces No. 13 (**Ka**); and, but that the change from **Ku** to **Ka** is unprecedented in Bantu, might be taken for a modified form of 13. No. 8 is also diminutive in application. **Di** (a variant of No. 5) and **Gu** (? No. 18) are markedly augmentative. There is not only the diminutive suffix **-ana**; but this is often doubled **-anana**.

PREFIXES, &c., IN SE-SŪTHŌ AND SE-PĒDI

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mω**, **Nω** (mω, eω-, e-, ω); 2. **Va** (va-); 3. **Mω** (mω-, ω, ō-); 4. **Me**, **Ni** (*rare*) (me-, e); 5. **Le** (le, y'-); 6. **Ma** (ma-, a); 7. **Se** (se); 8. **Ri**, **Li** (ri, ce-); 9. —, **N**, **N̄** (—, n-, e); 10. **Li**¹, **Ri** (? **Di** in Se-pēdi) (ri-, tse, ce-); 11. **Le** (rarely **Lω**) (lω-, le); 12. missing; 13. **Xa**², **Ha** (almost extinct, rare in a prepositional or adverbial form); 14. **Vω** (vω, vꞤω-); 15. **Xω**, **Hω** (xω, hω); 16. **Fa**, **Va** (fa, va-); 17. **Mω** (-ñ).

The **Na**- or feminine prefix is present; also the **-ana** diminutive suffix.

*Note that in the Se-sūthō of the French missionaries a more 'Secuana' complexion is given to the prefixes and concords; therefore **Xa** takes the place of **Ha**, **Xω** of **Hω**, **Va** becomes **Ba**, **Vω** becomes **Bω**, and **Fa**, **Ha**.*

70. **Copi** is spoken on the coast of Portuguese South-east Africa between Cape Correntes and the mouth of the Limpopo.

71. **Roŋga** is spoken in Toŋgaland (Delagoa Bay district), between the mouth of the Limpopo river and Lake St. Lucia—inland to the Lōbombō mountains and the Komati river.

71 e. **Šilo** is spoken in the Eastern Transvaal and Portuguese East Africa, between the Lupalule and Umkōmati rivers.

71 f. **Šigwamba** is spoken in Portuguese South-east Africa and the North-east Transvaal between the Limpopo and Lupalule rivers and as far north as the south-east flanks of the Zoutspansberg.

72. **Civenda** is spoken in the North and North-west Transvaal, and perhaps also immediately north of the Limpopo river in Southern Rhodesia.

73. **Sesūthō** is spoken in Basutoland and the eastern part of Orange Free State; **Sepēdi** in the west and south-west of the Transvaal.

¹ The initial consonant of the 8th and 10th prefixes in **Sesūthō** is often spelt **L** where it is not heard as **R**; but most authorities seem to be agreed that this alveolar consonant approximates more to the Polish **Ł**, which is therefore used in this book. In any case the prefixed **L** or **R** is derived from an earlier **D** and that from a still earlier **Z**.

² The form **Ka** which appears so commonly in **Se-sūthō** and in cognate tongues is really a contraction of **Kwa** (Ku + a).

GROUP S

THE BECUANA-TRANSVAAL LANGUAGES (*continued*)

74. Se-cuana *Dialects*¹ 74 a. Se-maṅgwato 74 b. Si-koolo 74 c. Njenji or Zinzi

GROUP T

THE ZULU-KAFIR LANGUAGES

75. ṛōsa ('*Kafir*' dialects) 75 a. Zulu 75 b. Swazi 75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)²
76. Gaza-A-ṅwoni (*N.E. Zulu*)

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maṅgwato 74 b. Si-koolo 74 c. Njenji	75. ṛōsa (<i>Kafir</i> dialects) ³	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ṅwoni)
Adze	Petlo or Pētlu. Palō (74 b)	Isi-peṅpe.	Isam-pōto	Sa-ñcele	Isa-ñceli.	Kin-jenje.
Animal, wild beast	Se-cedi. Se-ōka. Se-batana. Fōlofōlo (74 b)	Isi-Iō. I-bubesi. Im-bulu	Isi-Iō. Iny-amaza-ne	Si-Iō; zi-Iō	Iny-amaza-ne	Iny-amaza-na
Ant	Cōswa-ne, Cōswa-ni. Si-rui (74 b)	Isa-pompōlo. Im-bōva-ne	Pompōlo. Im-bōva-ne. In-tutw-ane	In-tfutfwane. Itin-čangose	Izim-pōlompōlo. Ubu-nyoṅwo	M-bamba. In-tuta-na; izi- Mu-swa
Ant, white (termite)	Mu-tlwa, Mō-tlwa; <i>pl.</i> me- N-thlwa. Bu-twa (74 b)	In-tlwa	-hlwa. Mu-hlwa or Umu-hlwa	Umū-hlwa	Umu-hlwa	Mu-swa
Arm	Le-cōho; <i>pl.</i> ma-bōxo. Li-zōho. Li-sōfo (74 b)	Um-kōno. Isi-kono. In-galo	Um-kōno. In-galo ⁴	Umu-khōno. In-galo	In-galo, U-galu	C-anja; ny-anja. In-galo
Arrow	Mō-cwi, Mō-cu, Mō-ci. Li-sō (74 b)	U-toḥo, I-tōlo. U-dalo	Um-čibiselō	Ubu-cōki	Um-cōko	M-cōhi. Um-čibicōlo
Axe	Se-lēpē. Se-kxōbo. Chaka (74 b)	I-zembe	I-zembe. Im-bazō. I-gaulō	Li-zembe or I-zembe. Im-bazō	I-hlōga	Li-zembe; ama-
Baboon	Cwene. Kxatla (74 a). Pombwi (74 b)	Im-fene. In-gōlo	Im-fene. In-ziṅga. Ili-konde	Im-fene; iti+. In-gōbiyane	In-dwaṅu	Li-ani

¹ 74 represents the speech of the Ba-tlarō, Ba-tlapiṅ (or -xlapīṅ), Ba-ṛoloṅ, Ba-hurutse, Ba-waṅketsi, and Ba-kwena. 74 a stands for the Se-maṅgwato of Khama's country and the Ngami basin (Se-twana); 74 b is Si-koolo, the 'Makōlo' trade language of the Upper Zambezi valley; and 74 c, Njenji or Zinzi, would seem to be the northernmost vestige of Cuana influence in N. Bartotseland. The many Si-luyi (Si-rotse) words in Si-koolo are not given.

² The word Le-tevele in Se-sūthō = 'Red Kafir'.

³ The dialects include Feṅgu, Baca, and Pondō words, and the woman's speech, Hlōnipa. HI- after a word is an abbreviation for Hlōnipa. (F.) stands for Feṅgu.

⁴ The Old Bantu root -bōko for 'arm' probably exists in Zulu in the words Um-bōko (elephant's trunk) and Ulu-bōko (a long staff for old men, a 'long arm').

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwatɔ 74 b. Si-kɔwɔwɔ 74 c. Njenji	75. Ṗōsa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋgɔni)
Back	Mu-tlhana. Mu-kōtla. Mu-kɔkɔtɔ (74 b)	Um-hlana. Um-vā. I-qōlɔ	Um-hlana	Um-hlana. Um-hlubulɔ	Um-hlandhla	M-sana. Ki-ñutu
Banana ...	Li-kondi (74 b)	...	U-kova	U-kova. Iñ-kamaŋgɔ	...	Li-hova
Beard... ..	Tedu ; di-tedii	In-cēbe. In-devu ; u-	I-levu ; ama- Isi-levu	Isi-levu ; iti-	In-devu, Isi-devu	Ki-refu
Bee	N-ɔse, N-ɔtshe ; pl. di-+. N-tsi-ya- n-ɔtsi	Iny-ōsi	Iny-ɔsi	Iny-ōsi ; iti-	Iny-ɔsi	Luny-ɔsi
Belly, abdo- men	M-pa Lɔ-bala. M-ba (74 b). Mu-hɔlu (74 b)	Isi-sū. Isi-nene	Isi-sū. Um-bili-ni	Isi-sū ; iti-	Isi-sū	Lu-su
Bird	N-ɔny-ane	In-tāka, I-daka	Iny-ōni. In-taka	Iny-ōni	Iny-ōni	Ny-ɔni
Blood	Ma-di, Ma-li. Le-tsadi (wound)	I-gazi. I-bende. Ubu-bende (blood of cattle)	I-gazi	Iñ-gati	I-gazi or Iñ-gazi	Ñ-gazi, I-gazi
Body	Mm-ele ; pl. me-bele. Mu-bili (74 b)	Um-zimba. Isi-bili (the trunk, torso)	Um-zimba. Isi-bili, Um-bili (trunk)	Um-timba. Isi-bili	Um-zimba. Isi-bili	M-zimba. M-biri
Bone	Le-sapɔ ; pl. ma-rapɔ	I-tāmbɔ	I-tāmbɔ. Isi-tupa (small bone, finger bone)	Li-tsambɔ	I-tāmbɔ	Li-tambu
Borassus palm	Mu-kulwani, Mu-lala (74 b)	...	I-laka	I-lala	I-lala	Li-lala. M-kɔma
Bow	Bɔ-ra ; pl. ma-ra. Le-kampha-ne. Bu-ta (74 b)	Is-apeta, Isi-peta. Iñ-pumbu	Um-dibityelɔ	Ili-gubu. Bu-tyɔki	Um-dibityelɔ. Iñ-gɔbelɔ	M-cɔhi
Bowels ...	Le-la ; ma-la	Ama-tumbu	Ama-tumbu	Ema-tfumbu	Ama-tumbu	Lu-tumbɔ. M-biri-ni
Brains ...	Bɔ-bɔkɔ	Ubu-ɔpɔ, -ɔpu	Ubu-ɔpɔ	Ubu-ɔpɔ. Bu-ɔpɔ	Ubu-ɔpɔ	U-ɔpɔ or U-ɔpɔ
Breast (man's)	Se-huba. Si-fuba (74 b)	Isi-fuba. U-gaŋga, U-kāka (F.)	Isi-fuba	Isi-fuba	Isi-fuba	Ki-fuwa. Ñ-gaŋga
Breast (woman's)	Le-tsele ; ma-bele. Li-sweli (74 b)	I-bēle ; pl. ama-	I-bele ; ama-	Li-bele or I-fele ; ama-	I-bele ; ama-	Li-wele ; ma-
Brother ...	N-kxɔwɔ-ne. Mɔ-xɔwɔli. Mo-nna', 'Nna-ke, &c. Mw-ana-hesɔ. Ka-iseli. Mu-hulw-ani (74 b)	Um-na. (U-nina-we). (Um-na kwetu = our brother). Um-zalw-ana	Um-ne. Um-kulu-we	Um-na ; pl. bom-na. Um-zalw-ane. Um-fɔ ; bom-fɔ, -aba-fɔ. Um-na-ketfu	Um-na, Um-ne. Um-zalw-ane	M-fɔ. M-tana. M-kuru. Ki-nini

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-mangwatω 74 b. Si-kωωλω 74 c. Njenji	75. Pōsa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ñgōni)
Buffalo ...	N-at', N-are. N-ali (74 b)	Iny-ati	Iny-ati	Iny-atsi	Iny-ati	Ny-ati
Bull ...	Pōō. ¹ Pōhω (74 b)	Iñ-kunzi	Iñ-kunzi	Iñ-kunt'i	Iñ-kunzi	...
Buttocks ...	Le-saxω: pl. ma-raxω. (Lω-raxω = large but- tocks)	Izi-būnω; um- Iny-oñga. I-kafu. Im-pundu. Izi-bini	Izi-tibili. I-tyweba	Iti-bunω. In-tsula	Izi-bunu	Li-takω; ma-
Canoe... ..	Mω-korω	Um-kombe	Kepe (Isi-). Um-kumbi	Um-khumbi	Um-kωωω. Isi-kepe	M-kumbi. Li-gwamba
Cat	Phaxe	Im-paka	Im-paka. Im-bōdhla. In-dlōzi	Madu, Māt'u; ω-maf'u	Uñ-kazi; oñ-kazi	M-paka. M-lamu. N-wawi N-kωωω
Cattle... ..	Ma-tlhape. Li-kumω (74 b)	Iñ-kōmω. I-nomb'e ²	Iziñ-kōmω	Itiñ-kōmω. Iñ-ombe?	Iñ-kōmω	N-kōmω
Charcoal ...	Le-xala; ma- Ma-sala (74 b)	I-lāhle	Ama-lahle	Ema-lahle	Ama-lahle	...
Chief	Kxōsi. (Bω-xōsi = chieftainship). Mu-rena (74 b)	Iñ-kōsi, Iñ-kōs', Iñ-gōs'. Uku-mkani	Iñ-kōzi, In-kōs'. In-duna	Iñ-gōsi; ama- Si-kulu	Iñ-kōzi	Li-kōzi. Li-duna. M-lum-zana
Child	Nw-ana; b-ana	Um-ntw-ana; aba-ntw-ana. U-sana; in-tsana. U-sapω; in-tsapω	Um-ntw-ana	Umn-tfw-ana. Iñ-gān'	Um-ntw-ana. Iñ-gane	M-tw-ana
Cloth	Kxai. Kubō. Si-apalω (74 b)	Iñ-gubω (blanket). Um-nyōbe	Iñ-gubω	Iñ-gubω. Li-hiya	Iñ-gubω	Ny-ura
Cold	Tsi-didi. Se-rami	gōdōla. -banda. I-pepω. Ubu-sika	Ma-kaza. Ma-kazi	Ema-kata. Ama-kati	Ma-kaza	Li-qwa
Country ...	Le-hātshe. Naha (74 b)	Ili-zwe	Ili-zwe	Ili-ve	Ili-zwe	Li-zwe
Cow	Kxōmω e nama-xadi. Kumω e sihali (74 b)	Iñ-kōmω. Imazi yeñ-kōmω	Iñ-kōmω	Iñ-kōmω. Iñ-kom-ati	Iñ-kōmω-kazi. In-sikazi	N-kōmω-kazi
Crocodile ...	Kwena	Iñ-gwenya	Iñ-gwenya	Iñ-gwenya	Iñ-gwenya	N-gwenya. Iñ-gwa ny-ama
Day	Le-tsatsi. Mu-tsi Mω-tlha. Li-zazi (74 b)	U-suku; in-tsukω. I-mini. Um-hlā. Uku-sā. Um-sω. -sa	U(lu)-suku. Umu-hla	Ulu-suku. Umū-hla	U-suku. I-Jaña	Lu-siku. M-šlana
Devil, evil spirit	...	I-zabula-ne. Um-šalωgu	...	...	...	...

¹ Cf. M-bōgω, 'buffalo'.

² This word is only used in the Hlōnipa or woman's dialect. An interesting survival of the -ombe for 'cow', 'cattle', preserved in the Hlōnipa dialect.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-kwalōw 74 c. Njenji	75. Ṗōsa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋwoni)
Doctor (medicine man)	Naka, Naki. Mw-alahi (74 b)	Iny-aŋgi or Um- Is-anu-se. Um-nisi. U-gcixa	Iny-aŋga, Um-elapi	Iny-aŋga. Iny-aŋgi	Iny-aŋa. Is-anu-se	Ny-aŋga
Dog	N-ca ; din-ca. M-psa. Se-heke †	In-ja. I-bet'a (Hl.)	In-ja	In-ja	In-ja	Yin-ja. Kayin-ja
Donkey ...	Phike	Im-boŋgōlō	Im-boŋgōlō	...	...	Li-duwe
Door, doorway	Se-cwalō. Si-kwalō. Mw-yakō (74 b)	Um-nyaŋgō, U-hlaŋgō. Isi-valō. I-sāŋgō	Isi-valō. Um-nyaŋgō	Isi-valō. Um-nyaŋgō	Isi-valō. Um-nyaŋgō	Ki-varō. Mi-aŋgō, Li-saŋgō. M-samō
Dream ...	Torō (see 'sleep'). (Lora = to dream. Mw-lori = dreamer)	I-pupa	I-pupa. Ili-pupō	Uku-budza. Li-budvō. Uku-b'ōda	...	Li-pupa. U-tōngō
Drum	Mw-rōpa. Mu-lupa (74 b)	I-gubu. (Iŋ-gōma = a song or dance sung to drum accom- paniment)	Isi-gubu. (Iŋ-gōma = a dance to the drum)	Iŋ-guŋgu. Iŋ-tumbula. Isi-gube	Iŋ-kuŋu	Numburu
Ear	Tsēbe. Zebe (74 b)	In-dlēbe, In-jlebe	In-dlebe. Uku-tu (behind the ear)	In-dhlebe	In-dlebe	N-šlewe, N-jewe
Egg	Le-e ; ma-e. Li-yi (74 b)	I-çanda. I-tyanda (Hl.)	I-çanda or I-çanda	I-çandz'a	I-çanda	Li-çanda
Elephant ...	Tlōu. Tōu (74 b, c).	In-dlōvu, In-jlōvu	In-dlōvu	In-dhlōvu	Iŋ-kubu	N-šlōfu
Excrement	Bu-bi ; ma-bi. Se-bi. Ma-sepa (pl.)	U(lu)tu-vi, -tu-we. Uku-nya	Utu-vi (Ulu-). Ma-simba (pl.)	Ubutu-vi. Ama-simba, Ema-simba (pl.)	Ubutu-vi	Ma-simba (pl.)
Eye	Le-itlhw ; ma-itlhw. Li-itō (74 b)	Il-isō ; ama-sō. Il-ihlō ; am-ehlō	Il-isō ; am-ehlō. (Um-bōnō = vision)	Il-isō ; am-ehlō	Il-ihlō ; am-ehlō	L-isō ; m-esō
Face, forehead	Se-ha-tlhōxō. Pata (74 b)	Ubu-sō. I-bunzi	Ubu-sō	Ubu-sō. I-būnti	Ubu-sō	U-sō
Fat, oil ...	Ma-hura. Ma-fula (74 b). Ma-fura (75 c)	Ama-futa. ·nōnō	Ama-futa. ·nona	Ama-futs'a	Ama-čōbō	Ma-futa
Father ...	Hara, Rara ; pl. ba-ra. Ha-rē. Rrā. N-date (74 b)	U-sō, U-yise = father. U-bawō = my father. U-yihlō = thy father	U-baba. U-yihlō. U-yise	U-baba, Babe. U-yihlō. U-yise	U-baba. U-yihlō. U-yise	Bawa. Isō, Ise
Fear	Poihō. Boiha	Uk'oyika	Ukw-esaba	Ukw-esaba	U-valō. Ku-saba	Ŋ-gwara. Ku-sawa

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-kwalo 74 c. Njenji	75. ḶḶosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋwani)
Finger ...	Mo-nw-ana ; <i>pl.</i> me-	Um-nwe ; imi-nwe. (U-bōnzi, Isi-tupa = <i>thumb</i>)	Umū-nwe	Umū-nwe. (Isi-tupa = <i>thumb</i>)	Umū-nwe	Mū-nwe
Fire ...	Mw-lelo	Um-lilo. Um-basw. (Uku-ōta = <i>to warm.</i> Is'ōta = <i>heat</i>)	Um-lilo. (Uku-ōta = <i>to warm one- self at fire</i>)	Um-lilo	Um-lilo	M-basw
Fish ...	Tlhapi. Tapi (74 b)	In-hlanzi, In-tlanzi	In-hlanzi	In-hlanti	In-hlanzi	Sanzi ; <i>pl.</i> zi-sanzi
Foot ...	Lw-nao ; di- Li-utu (74 b)	U-nyawo	U-nyawo. Um-lenze	Ulu-nyawo	Ulu-nyawo	Lu-nyaw
Forest ...	Se-kxwa. Mu-situ (74 b)	I-hlati	I-hlati	I-hlats'i	I-hlati	Li-slati. M-dondw. Li-pogoro N-kuku
Fowl ...	Kuku. Kwoho (74 b)	Iñ-kuku	Iñ-kuku	Iñ-kuku	Iñ-kuku	N-kuku
Frog ...	Se-xwaxwa. Sim-botwi (74 b)	I-sele. I-popo	I-selesele. In-dhlandhla	I-sele	I-popo	Cule. Li-curūwe
Ghost ...	Se-dimw, Dimw ; bo-dimw. Bu-lombw (74 b)	Um-londe. Um-nyanya	Isi-tunzi. Ili-dhlwzi	Si-yiya-ne. Um-kobw. Isi-tunti	Isi-tuhw-ane. Um-kobw	Li-slozi
Giraffe ...	Thutlwa. Tutwa (74 b)	I-cowa. U-nohuda	In-dhlu-la-mi-ti	...	In-tudhla	...
Girl ...	Mw-setsa-na. Mw-roba. Mu-sisa-na (74 b)	In-tombi. In-domba-zān'	In-tombi. Çikiza	In-tfombi. I-cici. In-t'ombi	In-tombi	N-tombe, N-tomba-zana
Goat ...	Pudi. Puli (74 b)	Im-b'uzi. I-bōkwe	Im-buzi. Isi-buzi-kazi ♀ Im-poŋgw. Isi-beva	Im-buti	Im-buzi	M-buzi
„ (he) ...	Phōkō	Im-poŋgw	Im-poŋgw. Isi-beva	...	...	Li-poŋgw
God ...	Mw-dimw	U-hlāngā ; <i>pl.</i> in-tlāngā (<i>'sun'</i>). U-thipw	U-tipw	Uñ-kulu-ñ-kulu, Mu-kulu mu-ñcanti, Um-kulule	Um-limw	Mu-luŋgu
Grandparent	Hara-mw-xwlo. Rra-m'mw-xwlo. Kuku ; bo + (74 b)	U-bau-m-kulu. U-ma-kale ♀	U-kūlu. U-kwkw	Gogw	...	Gogw
Grass ...	Bo-yañu, Bu-dyañu. Bu-jwañgi (74 b)	U-tyani. In-kwta. Iñ-ca	U-tyani	Ubu-tyani	Ubu-tyani	U-cani
Ground ...	Le-hatshe. M-bū. Li-fasi (74 b)	Um-hlaba. U-daka (<i>soil</i>)	Um-daka. Um-hlabati	Um-hlaba	Um-hlaba	...
Ground-nut	...	In-dhlubu	In-dhlubu	Aman-toŋgama- ne	...	Li-tabele

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maṅgwato 74 b. Si-kwalo 74 c. Njenji	75. Ṗosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ṅwani)
Guinea-fowl	Kxaka	Im-paṅgele (<i>'he runs before'</i>)	Im-paṅgele	Im-paṅgele	I-tendele	Paṅgea. ṅgera-ṅ-gera-ne
Gun	Tlḥobwō. Tḥobwō (74 b). Tḥōrō (74 c)	Um-pū. Um-bḥobw	Isi-bamu	Isi-bamu	Um-pḥobw	Ki-bamu
Hair	Mo-riri; me- Mu-jili (74 b)	U-nwele, I-nwēle	U-nwele	Lu-nwele; ti-	U-nwele	Lu-nwele
Hand	Se-atla. (Lo-xḥe = <i>palm</i>). Li-zḥḥw (74 b)	Is-anthla, Is-andla	Is-andhla	I-hlānza, Is-ānza, Is-andhla	Is-andhla	C-anja
Head	Tlḥōxō. Tḥḥw (74 b)	In-tḥokw. Iṅ-kḥokw. Iṅ-kanda	I-kanda. In-hḥokw	I-kanda. In-hḥokw	I-kanda. In-hḥokw	Li-kanda. Ṗokw
Heart	Pelw. Pilu (74 b)	I-papu. In-tḥiziyw. Um-pelw	In-hliziyw. Um-damaṅgu	In-hlitiyw	In-hliziyw	Ṗiziyw
Heel	Ṗe-rēte, Se-rētē. Li-zḥḥw (74 b)	Isi-tende	Isi-tende	Isi-tsendse	Isi-tende	Ki-tende; vi-
Hide	Le-tlalw	Isi-kumba. U-gōgw. In-hlonze	Isi-kumba	Isi-kumba. Ulu-gōgw	Isi-kḥokw	Ki-kumba
Hill	Tḥotā. T'aba. Li-lundu (74 b)	Isi-duli, In-duli	Um-maṅgw. I-duli. In-taba	In-tsaba. In'taba	In-taba	Ka-ntawa. Ki-duli
Hippopotamus	Kubu	Im-vubu	Im-vubu	Im-vubu	Im-vubu	Ki-bḥokw
Hoe	Mo-xḥama. Mu-huma (74 b)	I-kuba. I-kaba	I-kuba	I-kuba	I-kuba	Li-ḥuwa. Li-kwece
Honey	Din-ḥse. Lin-ḥzi (74 b)	Ub-usi. Ug-uzi (<i>Pondw</i>). Iṅ-dḥndi	Ub-usi. U-uju. Iziny-ḥsi	Itiny-ḥsi. Ulu-ju	Iny-ḥsi	Uci
Horn	Lo-naka	U(lu)-pondw	U(lu)-pondw.	Ulu-pondvḥ; itim-pondvḥ	Ulu-pondw	Lu-pondw
House	N-tḥw; ma-tḥw. Gae, Le-gae. N-du (74 b)	In-thlu, In-dlu. U-pande; iṅ-pande, ulu-pande. (I-kaya = <i>home</i> ')	In-dhlu. I-kaya	In-dhlu	In-dhlu. I-kaya	I-Ṗlu. ṅ-goṅgwe. Ku-kaya
Hunger	Tlala, Tala (74 b)	In-dlala	In-dlala	In-dlala	In-dlala	Li-paṅgw
Husband	Mo-nḥna. Mu-nna (74 b)	Um-yeni. In-doda	In-doda	In-dvḥdsa	...	N-dwela. Lin-doda
Hyena	Phiri. Thḥkw. Si-tuṅgwani (74 b)	Im-pisi. In-dḥka	Im-pisi. I-dela-bu-toṅgw	Im-pisi	Im-pisi	...
Iron	Cipi, Ts'ipi. Sipi (74 b)	In-tsimbi. Isi-nyiti, Izi-nciti	In-simbi	In-simbi	In-simbi	Simbi. U-tali

¹ Ubu-mḥ = *dwelling*. Ubu-me = *condition*. I-mḥ = *abode*. Um-mi = *inhabitant*.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maṅwatō 74 b. Si-kwōlō 74 c. Njenji	75. Ṗōsa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ṅwōni)
Island ...	Se-tl'ake. Si-wōli (74 b)	Isi-ḩiti	Isi-ḩiṅgi	Isi-hleṅga	Isi-hleni	Ki-rumba
Ivory ...	Lō-naka	Ama-bamba	U-pondō lwe n-dhlōvu	Ulu-pondvō lwe n-dhlōvu	U-pondō lwe n-kubu	Li-zinyō lya n-šlōfu
Knee ...	Le-ṅōle. Li-ṅwele (74 b)	I-dōlō	I-dōlō	Li-dv'ōlō, Li-d'ōlō	I-dōlō	Li-dorō
Knife ...	Thipa. Tipa (74 b)	Isi-cece. I-mēla	U-mese	Umṅ-kwa. I-gōdywa	Iṅ-ḩamu	Mu-kwa. M-kondō
Lake, sea ...	Le-ts'a. Li-sa (74 b)	I-d'ibi. I-dike. I-ḩweba. Isi-ziba. Ulw-andle; <i>pl. i-</i>	I-daṅgu. Ulw-andhle	Li-ḩibi. I-dami	I-ḩibi	Ki-siwa. Lu-anṣe
Leg ...	Le-kutu; ma- Le-utu (74 a), Ki-utu (74 b)	Um-lenze. In-tuṅṅō (<i>shin</i>)	Um-lenzi	Um-lent'e	Um-lenzi	M-lenze
Leopard ...	Le-ṅāū. ṅ-gwi (74 b)	Iṅ-gwe. I-hlōzi, In-dlōzi	Iṅ-gwe. Iṅ-gwavu	Iṅ-gwe	Iṅ-gwe	Iṅ-gwe
Lion ...	Tau	In-damse. Iṅ-gōnyama. I-bubesi	I-bubesi. Im-bube. Iṅ-gōnyama	I-bubesi, Im-bube. Iṅ-gōnyama	Isi-lwana	M-pondorō. Ki-rwani. M-pōzoṅṅō. ṅ-gwenyama M-lōmō; mi-
Lips ...	Pōṅnama. Mu-lōmō (74 b)	Um-lebe; imi- Isi-lebe; izi- Im-bōvu	U(lu)-debe; izin-debe. Imi-lōmō	U-debe. Bebebe	In-debe	M-lōmō; mi-
Magic ...	Bō-loi. Tōw (74 b)	Ubu-ti. (<i>The root -lōza connected with ventriloquial whistling</i>). Isiny-aṅṅō	In-takatō. (Ubu-lōzi = <i>magical whistling, ventriloquism</i>)	Uku-loya. Um-liṅṅō	Ubu-tagati. (Loya = <i>to bewitch</i>)	U-takati. U-lōwi
Maize ...	Mm-idi. Mō-vōpu. Se-maka (74 a). ¹ M-bōnyi (74 b)	Um-bōna. Um-bilō. U-tiya	Um-bila	Um-bila. Um-luṅgu	Umu-mbu	Mu-mbu. Ki-maṅga
Man ...	Mū-thu; ba-thū	Um-ntu; aba-ntu. M-fō (<i>a mortal</i>); aba-fō ²	Umu-ntu; aba-ntu	Umu-ntfu; aba-	Umu-ntu; aba-	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu
Male ...	Mō-nōna, Mō-nna. (Bō-thō = <i>manhood</i>)	In-dōda. In-duna	In-dōda. -silisa. In-duna	Um-duna	In-dōda	...
Meat ...	N-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Iny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	Mo-re. Mō-lemō. Se-tl'are. Mu-li-ana (74 b)	I-yeza. Ubu-ti. Isi-ny-aṅṅō	Umu-ti. I-kubalō	Umu-tsi	Umu-ti	Mu-ti

¹ Cf. Ci-maṅga of Yao.² From Um-fō (*mortal*), comes fem. Um-fazi (-fazi).

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maṅgwatṵ 74 b. Si-kṵṵṵṵ 74 c. Njenji	75. Ṷosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ṅṵṵṵ)
Milk	Ma-si, Ma-s'. (-xama = to milk). Mu-silili, Li-bisi (74 b)	Ama-si. U-bisi. (-seṅga = to milk). -kama = to squeeze teat)	Ama-si. U-bisi	Ema-si. Lu-bisi	Ama-si. Lu-dagṵ	Lu-isi. Ma-si
Monkey	Kxatla. Kxabṵ. N-jṵkṵ (74 b). Bonji (74 b)	Iṅ-kau	Iṅ-kau	Iṅ-kau	Iṅ-kau	Li-gṵca-ne
Moon, moon- light	Kxw-edi. ṅw-edi (74 a). Kweli (74 b)	I-nyaṅga. Uny-ezi. (Ikw-ezi = planet)	I-nyaṅga. Uny-ezi	Ulny-ezi. I-nyaṅga	I-nyaṅa	Nyaṅga
Mother	Mma. Me (74 b)	U-ma. Nyṵ-kṵ (thy). U-nina (his, mother in general). (I-nyṵ = vagina)	U-mame. U-nyṵ-kṵ. U-nina	Make. U-mame. U-nyṵ-kṵ. U-nina	U-māme. U-nyṵ-kṵ. U-nina	Mama. Nyṵ-kṵ. Nina
Mountain	Le-ncwe. Thaba	In-taba	In-taba	In-tsaba	In-taba	N-tawa
Mouth	Mṵ-lṵmṵ	Um-lṵmṵ	Um-lṵmṵ	Um-lṵmṵ	Um-lṵmṵ	M-lṵmṵ
Nail (of finger or toe)	Lṵn-ala	U-zipṵ	U-zipṵ	Lu-galṵ	Ulu-zipṵ	Lu-zipṵ
Name	Li-ina. Le-bitṵ. Li-bizṵ (74 b)	I-gama. I-bizṵ (Hl.)	I-bizṵ	Ili-bitṵ	I-bizṵ	Li-bizṵ
Navel... ..	Khubu. Mu-kubu (74 b)	Iṅ-kaba. Isi-bonṵ	Iṅ-kaba	Iṅ-kaba. Isi-bonṵ	Iṅ-kaba	ṅ-ṵawa
Neck	Thamṵ. Mu-lala (74 b)	In-tamṵ	In-tamṵ. Isi-jiṅṵ. Um-ṵala	In-tsamṵ. Um-pṵmbṵ	In-tamṵ	N-tamu. M-sundurṵ. Ki-ṅatṵ U-siku
Night	Bṵ-sixṵ. Bṵ-siu (74 b). Li-fifi (74 b)	Ubu-suku. (Ubu-fifi = darkness)	Ubu-suku	Ubu-suku	Ubu-suku	U-siku
Nose	ṅ-kṵ. ṅ-kṵ (74 b)	I-pumṵ, Um-pumṵ. Um-bombṵ (the bridge)	Im-pṵmulṵ. Um-bombṵ	Im-p'umulṵ	Im-pumulṵ	M-pumulṵ
Ox	Kxṵmṵ. Kumṵ (74 b). Pulu (74 b)	Iṅ-kṵmṵ. Iṅ-gṵmṵ. Iṅ-kabi	Iṅ-kabi. Im-baṵ. Iṅ-kṵmṵ	Iṅ-kabi. I-ṅombe	Iṅ-kabi	ṅ-kṵmṵ. Li-boya. Kawi
Paddle	Si-labṵ (74 b)	U-pini	I-pini	Ulu-gwehla	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Bṵ-yalwa, Bu-jalwa	Ubu-tyalwa, U-tyala	Ubu-tyala	Ubu-tywala. Bu-fyema-ne	Ubu-tyala	U-cwala. U-gai
Parrot ... ..	...	Isi-kwenene	...	Isi-kwe	...	...
Penis	Pṵlṵ. N-cuku	U(lu)-bṵlṵ. U-m-tonṵ	U(lu)-bṵlṵ. U-m-tonṵ	Ulu-bṵlṵ. U-m-tṵṵ	Ulu-bṵlṵ. U-m-tonṵ	...
Pig	Kulube. Kulubi (74 b)	Iṅ-gulube. I-haṅgu	Iṅ-gulube. Iṅ-kṵṵṵṵ	Iṅ-gulube. I-ṅnji	Iṅ-gulube	ṅ-guruwe
Pigeon	Le-eba. Le-pṵi. Liba (74 b)	I-zuba. I-hṵbe	I-juba	Li-tuba	Iṅ-kwilimbi	Li-jiwa

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maṅgwato 74 b. Si-koolo 74 c. Njenji	75. Ṗosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ṅwani)
Place	Helw; ma-helw. Xwlo. Lw-baka. Ha- (<i>prefix</i>)	In-dāwō	In-dāwō	In-dzawō	In-dawō	N-dawō. Ki-kuṅga
Rain	Pula	Im-vula	Im-vula	Im-vula	I-zulu	M-vula
Rat(sometimes large mouse)	Le-būdi. Le-kote. Peba	Im-pūku. I-buzi	I-buzi. Im-puku	I-gundw-ane	I-gundw-ane	Li-gundw-ane. M-bewa
Rhinoceros	Chukudu. Keṅinyani. Kōbaōba. Kxētloa	Um-kombe	U-peja-ne	Um-kombō	I-beja-ne. Um-kombō. Um-hwfu	...
River	N-waka. Mw-lapw	Um-lambō. Um-fula	Um-lambō. Um-fula	Um-fula. Um-lambō	Um-lambō. Um-fula	M-fula
Road	Tsela. Zila (74 b). Mu-kwakwa (74 b)	In-dlela. Um-b'udu (<i>Ill.</i>). Um-endō. In-tlele. Um-zila (<i>cattle or waggon track</i>)	In-dlela	Um-kaṅwō. Um-gwaṅwō. In-dhlela	In-dlela	N-jira
Salt	Le-cwai. Li-swai (7 b)	I-tyuwa. I-tyiwa. (Mu-ñcu = <i>sour, brackish.</i> -munya = <i>sucking</i> ; -munyu = <i>'sweets'</i>)	Umu-nyu-sa. Mu-nyu (<i>also 'acid'</i>)	Lu-tswayi. Umū-nyu	I-cwai	Mu-nyu
Shame	Di-tlhoṅ; ma- Bu-swaba (74 b)	In-tlōni. (-hlōna = <i>to be afraid</i>). I-hlazō	Izin-hlōni, Ama-hlōni. I-hlazō	Ema-hlōni. In-hlōni. I-hlazō	In-hlōni	Swani; zi-swani
Sheep... ..	N-kū. N-gu (74 b)	Im-vu. I-guṣa	Im-vu	Im-vu	Im-vu	Yim-vu; zim-vu
Shield... ..	Thebe	I-k'aka. I-kawu. I-hau	Isi-hlaṅgu. I-rau <i>or</i> I-yau	Isi-kapu, Ili-hawu. Si-hlaṅga	...	...
Shoulder ...	Le-rudi. Le-xetla. Li-heta (74 b)	I-gcalāba	I-hlombe. I-ḥeba	Li-hlombe. Li-ḥebe	I-hlombe	Li-ṣombe
Sister... ..	Kxan-tsadi, Kxai-tsadi. Kai-seli (74 b)	U-dade; w-dade	U-dade	U-dzadze	U-dade	U-dade; w-dade
Skin	Le-tlalō. Li-talō (74 b)	Ulū-su	Isi-kumba	Lu-gōgō	Isi-kōkō	Ki-kumba
Sky	Le-xo-dimō. Li-hu-limō (74 b)	I-zulu. Isi-bagabaga	I-zulu	Li-tulu	I-zulu	Li-zuru
Slave... ..	Mw-lala: ba- Le-xōba. Le-lata; ma-ḡ. (Mo-tl'aṅka = <i>servant</i>), Mu-taṅga (74 b)	I-kōbōka	Iṅ-ḡōbōka. Isi-ḡili	Si-ḡili	Um-sutu. I-ciṅa. Li-hōli	Mu-fu. M-cawa

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maṅgwatṵ 74 b. Si-kṵṵṵṵ 74 c. Njenji	75. ṵosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ṅṵṵni)
Sleep	Bṵ-rṵkṵ. Bu-lṵkṵ (74 b)	Ubu-toṅṵṵ. Ubu-tuyṵ	Ubu-toṅṵṵ	Ubu-t'ṵṅṵṵ, Ubu-tfṵṅṵṵ. Zela. U-lele	Ubu-toṅṵṵ	U-toṅṵṵ
Smoke	Mṵ-si, M-usi	Um-si. Ulu-si	Umṵ-si. Isi-si	In-tfutu. In-tut'u	In-tutu	Mu-si
Snake	N-ṵxa, N-ṵha. (Si-bidi = <i>viper</i>) (74 b)	Iny-ṵka. (I-mamba = <i>python</i>). I-fṵli. I-nunu	Iny-ṵka. (In-hlwatu = <i>python</i>). I-mamba. (I-pimbi = <i>puff-adder</i>)	Iny-ṵka	Iny-ṵga	Ny-ṵka
Son, boy	Mo-rw'. (Mo-rw-ake = <i>my son</i> . Mo-rw-aw = <i>thy son</i>)	Um-ana, Uny-ana, Um-fa-na. In-kweṅkwe	Uny-ana. In-dṵṵda-na	Um-sawa. In-dvṵṵza-na. In-dṵṵda-na	In-dṵṵda-na. Um-fa-na	M-tw-ana. M-ta'. M-fa-na
Song	Pina (<i>dance, also</i>). Kṵma (<i>drum</i>). Binṵ (74 b)	I-ṵṵṵ. In-gṵma	I-gama. I-hubṵ Isi-hlabeleṵ	In-gṵma. Isi-hlabeleṵ	Isi-hlabele. In-gṵma	U-yimṵṵ
Spear	Le-rumṵ	Um-kontṵ. Isi-kali, Isi-yṵle	Um-kontṵ. Isi-yṵleṵṵ. I-ṵaṵa	Isi-kali	Um-kontṵ	M-kondṵ
Spirit, soul	M-ṵa. Mw-eya, Mw-ṵa. Mṵ-dimṵ	Um-oya. Um-ṵṵṵṵṵ	Um-oya. Um-lṵzi. I-dhlṵzi. I-toṅṵṵ	Um-kṵṵṵ. M-pefumṵṵ	Um-oya. Um-pefumṵṵṵ	...
Star	Na-ledi	Ikw-ezi. In-kwe-ṅkw-ezi Inkany-esi	Inkany-ezi. Ikw-ezi	Inkany-eti	Inkany-ezi, In-kwe-kw-izi	Lukany-ezi
Stick	Tsamma. Thupa. Tṵba-ni	Ulu-ti. In-t'ṵṅṵṵ. Ulu-swazi; in-tswazi	Ulu-ti	Ulu-ti. In-dvuku. In-dugu	Ulu-ti. In-toṅṵṵ	N-ṵuku. N-toṅṵṵ. Lu-swazi
Stone, bare rock	Le-ncwe; ma-ye, ma-dye. Li-jwe (74 b)	Ili-tye, Ili-ce. Ili-wa. I-tala	Ili-tye	I-gbwe. I-je, I-je. Ili-tye	Ili-tye	Li-ce
Stool	Si-pula (74 b)	...	Isi-hlalṵ	Si-hlalṵ	Isi-hlalṵ	...
Sun	Le-tsatsi. Li-zazi (74 b)	I-laṅṵa. I-gala. Is-ṵta (HL)	I-laṅṵa	I-laṅṵa. I-cisa	I-laṅṵa	Li-raṅṵa
Tail (of an animal)	Mṵ-xatla. Mu-hata (74 b)	Um-sila	Um-sila. I-cṵba	Ili-ṵba	Um-sila	Li-cṵwa. M-sira
Tear, tears	Keledi. Mw-ṵkṵṵ (74 b)	Inye-mbezi	Unye-mbezi; <i>pl. i-</i>	Inye-mbeti	Inye-mbezi	Nye-mbezi
Testicles	Ma-rete (<i>sing. le-rete</i>). Li-leta (74 b)	Ama-sende, I-sende	Ama-sende	I-sendze; ama-	...	...
Thief	Le-xṵdu. Li-ṵṵli (74 b)	I-sela. Ny-ṵṅṵṵza	I-sela	Li-sela	I-sela	M-bafa
Thigh... ..	Se-rṵpe. Si-lupi (74 b)	I-taṅṵa	I-taṅṵa	I-taṅṵa, I-tsaṅṵa	...	...

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maṅgwatᵱ 74 b. Si-kᵱᵱᵱᵱᵱ 74 c. Njenji	75. ᵱōsa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ṅᵱᵱᵱᵱᵱ)
Thing, things, property	Se-lᵱ, Se-ᵱ. Di-lᵱ, Di-ᵱ. Si-ka (74 b). N-tᵱ; tu-tᵱ (74 b)	I-ntᵱ; izi-ntᵱ. I-ni. U-t'ᵱ	I-ntᵱ; izi-ntᵱ. Ulu-tᵱ	I-ntᵱᵱ; iti-ntᵱᵱ. I-nt'ᵱ	I-ntᵱ	I-ntᵱ; zi-ntᵱ
Thorn ...	Mu-tlwa; mi- Mū-klwa. Mw-utwa (74 b)	I(li)va; am-eva. Ukw-eva. Um-ṅga; imi-ṅga. Um-kiwa-ni	Ili-iva; am-eva	Iliny-eva. Emany-eva	Ii-iva; am-eva	I-ifa; m-efa
Tobacco ...	Mᵱ-ᵱᵱᵱ. Gwai (74 b)	I-ᵱuba	U-gwai	Ili-gwayi. I-kwāi	U-gwai	Ii-gwayi. Li-ᵱᵱi
To-day ...	Xo-mpi yenᵱ. Ka-yenᵱ. Ka-cekᵱ (74 b)	Nam-hla. Nam-hla-nje	Namu-hla	Lᵱmu-hla	Lamu-hla	Namu-ᵱla
Toe ...	Mo-nw-ana	U-zw-ane; in-zw-ane. (Ulu-zw-ane; Izin-zw-ane)	U-zw-ane	Ulu-zw-ane. Lu-tw-ane	U-zw-ane	Lu-zipᵱ lwa lu-nyᵱ
To-morrow	Kamᵱ-ᵱᵱ. Kamu-sᵱ (74 b)	ṅgom-sᵱ	ṅᵱomu-sᵱ	ṅge-mu-sᵱ. Ku-sasa	Umu-sᵱ	Ku-sasa
Tongue ...	Lᵱ-leme; ᵱl. di-teme. Li-limi (74 b)	Ulw-imi	U(lu)-limi. (Ili-laka = uvula, soft palate, root of tongue)	Ulu-lwimi	U-limi	Lu-limi
Tooth... ..	Le-inᵱ; m-enᵱ	I(li)z-inyᵱ; am-enyᵱ, ama-zinyᵱ	Ili-zinyᵱ; ama-	Li-tinyᵱ; ama-	I-zinyᵱ; ama-	Li-zinyᵱ; ma-
Town... ..	Mᵱ-tsᵱ. Mu-zi (74 b)	Um-zi	Umū-zi	Umū-ti. Webalumbi (i. e. the place of white men)	Umū-zi	Mu-zi
Tree	Se-tl'are. Kᵱᵱa (74 b, c). Mo-re (as a source of medicine)	Um-ti; imi-ti	Umū-ti	Umū-tsi. Isi-hlahla, Si-hlᵱᵱa	Isi-hlahla	Kimu-ti
Twins	Ma-hatla	I-wele; ama-wele	Ama-pahla. Ama-wele	Ema-pahla. Ema-wele	Ama-pahla	Li-paᵱa; ma-
Urine	Mᵱ-tl'apᵱ. Mu-lutu (74 b)	Um-ᵱamᵱ. Um-kamᵱ. Um-tondᵱ. Ubu-tundᵱ	Um-tyᵱbiṅᵱ. Um-tondᵱ	Um-tfondvᵱ. Um-tundᵱ	Um-tondᵱ	M-tundᵱ
Vein	Lu-sika; di-tsika. Mu-thapᵱ	Um-tambᵱ? (Um-sip'a = sinᵱ, nerve, vein)	Um-tāmbᵱ	Um-tsambᵱ	Um-tambᵱ	...
War	Di-ra. ¹ Xᵱ-lwa. ² N-twā (74 b). Tl'abanᵱ (74 a)	Uku-lwa, Uku-lw-ana. U-tabī. Im-fazwe. Ubu-t'a (violence)	Izi-ta, Uku-lwa. Im-fazwe. Im-pi	Im-pi. Uku-lwa	Ugu-lwa	Yim-pi. Ku-lwa

¹ The classical 'Vi-ta'.² The classical 'Ku-rwa'.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-mangwatō 74 b. Si-kōlōlō 74 c. Njenji	75. Ṗṣa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ṅwani)
Water ...	M-etse. M-ezi (74 b)	Ama-nzi	Ama-nzi	Ema-nti. Ama-nti	Ama-nzi	Ma-nzi. Lw-anṣe
Well, source	Se-diba	Um-tombō. Ama-ze	Um-tombō	Um-jēlō	...	Li-puputō
White man	Se-khōa; <i>pl.</i> di-khōa. Le-khōa; ma- Mu-kuwa (74 b)	Um-luṅgu; abe-luṅgu	Um-luṅgu; abe-luṅgu	Um-lumbi; aba-, abe-	Ii-kiwa	...
Wife	Mō-sadi. Mu-ta-wa-kā (74 b)	Um-ka. Um-fazi	Um-ka; <i>pl.</i> om-ka. Um-fazi; <i>pl.</i> aba-fazi	Um-ka. Um-fati. Um-sikati	Um-fazi. Um-ka	M-fazi, M-fasi
Wind	Phehō. Mo-ya (74 b)	I-pepō. Im-bepō. Um-oya; imim-oya	Isi-pepō	Um-oya	Isi-pepō. Um-oya	M-oya; mi-oya
Witch, sor- cerer	Mō-loi. Se-hēp'e (74 a). Se-tl'ōdi. Mō-takhatl. Mu-loyi (74 b)	I-gcwiya. Um-takati. Um-lōzi. Isa-nuse (<i>from-nuka</i>). ¹ I-piṅganisa	Um-takati. Um-lōzi. Um-gōma. Um-lōzi-kazana	Um-loyi. Um-tsakats'i. Iny-aṅga. Um-gōma	Um-tagati	M-tagati. Ny-aṅga. M-lōwi
Witchcraft	Tōō. Bō-loi. Bō-tubi, Bu-loyi (74 b)	Ubu-takatō. Isi-piṅganisō	Ubu-takatō	Ubu-tsakatsō. Uku-loya	Ubu-tagatō. Ubu-loyō	U-takati. U-lōwi
Woman ...	Mu-sali, Mō-sadi. Mō-rōba. Tsali, Cadi = <i>women in general</i>	Um-fazi (<i>i. e. 'female mortal'</i>). ² -kazi. Iṅ-kaza-na. I-nina	Um-fazi. -kazi. I-nina	Um-sikati	Isi-faza-na. Um-fazi	M-fazi
Womb ...	Fōpēlō. Se-bōpelō	Isi-zalō. (Enya = <i>vagina</i>)	Isi-sū. Isi-zalō	Iṅ-gōbōti. In-hlapō	Um-hali-kazi	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Lō-xoṅ; di-kxoṅ	U(lu)-k'uni; Iṅ-k'uni. I-hlati	Iṅ-kuni	Ulu-khuni; tiṅ-	Iṅ-kuni	Lu-kuni; ziṅ-kuni
Year	ṅw-āxa; liny-axa. Ny-axa. Mw-aha (74 b)	Umny-aka	Umny-aka	Uny-aka; iminy-aka	Umny-aga	Mny-aka
Yesterday...	Ma-abane	I-zōlō	I-zōlō	I-tōlō	I-zōlō	I-zōlō. Pe-zōrō
Zebra	Pitse. Pizi (74 b). Kululu (74 a)	I-dawu, I-dauwa. I-dube. I-kwaxa. I-ḡwaya	I-dube, I-tube	I-dfuba, I-dūba	I-dube	Li-duwe
One	ṅwe. -mwe (74 c). N-tlha. ṅgwe (74 b)	I-nye, -nye	I-nye, -nye	I-nye, -nye	-nye	-nye. -mōzi

¹ To smell out. Iṅ-gaṅga = a man of high position. Uku-lōza = to whistle, bewitch. Um-lōzi = a ventriloquist.

gaṅga = bold, exalted. Ukuny-aṅga = to bewitch.
² From Um-fō (a person, a mortal) + -azi.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-kwolo 74 c. Njenji	75. Pōsa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋgōni)
Two	Peli. -beli. -bele (74 c)	-bini, -m-bini, -bili	·bili	·bili	·bili	·wili
Three	Tharō, -rarō. -talō, -lalō (74 b, c)	-tatu	·tatu	·tsatfu. tat'u	·tatu	·tatu
Four	Nne. -nē. -nem (74 c)	-ne, -nne	·ne	·ne	·ne	·nne
Five	Tlanō, -tanō (74 b). Keta-li-zōhō (74 b) ¹ . Li-kitalizō (74 c)	·hlanu, ·tlanu	·hlanu	·hlanu	·hlanu	·šlanu or ·sanō
Six	Thatarō. -ratarō. Tš'elega. Keta li-zōhō ka-ŋgwe (74 b)	-tandatu	Isi-tupa ²	Si-tfupa, Si-tupa	·tantatu	·šlanu na mōzi
Seven	Supa	·peŋpe. ·pabela. Iŋ-pomba	Kombisa ³ or Kombile or I-ŋkōta	Li-sontfō. I-sōndō	Nōnye	·šlanu na wili
Eight	Fera (or Rōba) ele me-beli, or Fera 'in-eli	·bōpō. ·b'ōzō. -m-bōpō. Isi-pōhloŋgō. Tōba 'mnwem-bini	Šiya-ŋgalō lom-bile ⁴	Si-pōhloŋgō. Gōbe-ŋ-galō- ni-bili	Fida nem-bile	·šlanu na tatu
Nine	Fera mo-nw-ana ōli mo-ŋwe	I-tōba. Tōba 'mnwem-nye	Šiyagalō lu-nye ⁵	Šiyagalō- lu-nye. Gōbe-galō- lu-nye	Fida nōmu-nye	·šlanu na nne
Ten	Šōmē, Le-šōme. Li-šumi (74 b). -sumwe (74 c)	I-šumi	I-šumi	Li-šumi	Cumi	I-cumi
Eleven	Šōme-cwa- ka-ŋwe	I-šumi elina-nye	I-šumi na-nye	Li-šumi-lwi- ŋga-nye	Cumi na nye	I-cumi na mōzi
Twenty	Ma-šōme ale-ma-beli. Ma-šumi a ma-beli (74 b)	Ama-šumi ama-bini	Ama-šumi ama-bili	Ema-šumi la ma-bili	Ama-cumi ama-bili	Ma-cumi ma-wili
Thirty	Ma-šōme ale ma-tharō	Ama-šumi ama-tatu	Ama-šumi ama-tatu	Ema-šumi la ma-tsatfu	Ama-cumi ama-tatu	Ma-cumi ma-tatu
Forty	Ma-šōme ale ma-nne	Ama-šumi amā-ne	Ama-šumi ama-ne	Ema-šumi la ma-ne	Ama-cumi ama-ne	Ma-cumi ma-nne
Fifty	Ma-šōme ale ma-thanō	Ama-šumi ama-tlanu	Ama-šumi ama-hlanu	Ema-šumi la ma-hlanu	Ama-cumi ama-hlanu	Ma-cumi ma-šlanō
Hundred	Le-kxōlō. Li-kōlō (74 b). Mi-anda (74 b)	I-kūlu, Ili-kulu	I-kulu	Li-kulu	Li-kulu	...
Thousand	Sikiti	I-wāka	I-kuluŋgwa-ne	Iŋ-kuluŋgwa-ne	Isi-giti	...

¹ 'Finishes the hand'.² 'The thumb'.³ 'Point' (with index finger).⁴ Šiya iziŋ-galō ezim-bili = 'leaves two members' (i. e. fingers) before ten.⁵ Šiya ŋ-galō ōlu-nye = 'leaves one member'.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maṅgwato 74 b. Si-kwōkwō 74 c. Njenji	75. Ḷosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ṅwani)
I, me, my ...	N-na, Nk-a. N., N-ṵ, K-e-a, K-e-, K-a- -n-, -m-, -me, -ka (<i>my</i>)	M-nā, Mi-na. Ndi., Di. -di-, -ndi- -m, -mi, -a-m	Mi-na. Ngi., Nge- -ṅgi-, -mi- -a-mi	Mi-na. Ngi- -mi, -ṅgi- -a-mi	Mi-na. Ni- -ṅi-, -mi- -a-mi	Mi-nne. Ngi. or Ndi- -ṅgi-, -ndi- -mi, -a-mi
Thou, thee, thy	We-na. Ṷ. or Ṷa- -xṵ-, -xaxṵ, -h-au (74 b)	We-na. Ku, U. -ku-, -we-, ku, -kṵ-, -a-kṵ	We-na. U- -ku-, -we- -a-kṵ	We-nu. U- -ku-, -we- -a-kṵ	We-na. U- -gu-, -kṵ- -a-kṵ	We-na. U- -ku-, -wu, -kṵ-, -a-kṵ
He, him, his	E-na, E-nē. Ye-na (74 b). E-, A-, Ṷ-, Ṷ-a- -mṵ-, -xaxwe, -ha-i (74 b)	Ye-na. U, Ka-, A- -m-, -ye- -a-ke	Ye-na. U-, E-, A-, Ku- -mu-, -m- -ye, ¹ -ke- -a-ke	Ye-na. U- -m-, -ye- -a-ke	Ye-na. U- -mu-, -m'. -ke	Ye-na. U-, A-, I- -mu-, -yu or -ṅgu, -ke
We, us, our	Rṵ-na, Cṵ-na. Lu-na (74 b). Re-, Rṵ-, Re-a- -re-, -rṵ-na, -cṵ-na	Ti-na. Siti, Si- -ti, -ti- -etu	Ti-na. Si-, Sṵ- -ti, -iti, -si- -etu	Tsi-na. Si- -si- -tfu, -tu	Ti-na. Si- -si- -itu	Ti-ni. Ti- -ti- -itu
Ye, you, your	Lṵ-na, Nye-na. Mi-na (74 b). Lṵ-, Lṵ-a- -lṵ-, -lṵ-na, -nye-na	Ni-na. Ni- -ni-, -nini, -ni- -enu	Ni-na. Ni-, Nṵ- -ni-, -ini- -enu	Ni-na. Ni- -ni- -nu	Ni-na. Ni. or Li- -li- -inyu	Ni-na. Mu- -wani- -inu
They, them, their	Bṵ-ne. Bṵ-na (74 b). Bṵ-, Ba- -ba-, -bṵ-ne	Bṵ-na. Ba- -ba-, -a-bṵ, -babṵ, -bṵ	Bṵ-na. Ba-, Be-, Bṵ- -ba-, -bṵ- -a-bṵ	Bṵ-na. Bṵ-, Ba- -ba- -bṵ	Bṵ-na. Ba- -ba- -bṵ	Wṵ-na. Wa- -wa-, -ṵ or -wṵ
All ...	-tlhe (ṵ-tlhe, Ḷc.). Kau-fela (74 b)	-oṅke	-oṅk-ana, -oṅke. Ku-pela	-oṅke	-oṅke	-oṅge
This, these	E-ṵ, e-nṵ; ba, ba-nṵ; ṵ, ṵ-nṵ; e, e-nṵ; ye, ye-nṵ; a, a-nṵ; se, se-nṵ; tse, tse-nṵ; ye, ye-nṵ; tse, tse-nṵ; lṵ, lṵ-nṵ; bṵ, bṵ-nṵ; xṵ, xṵ-nṵ; fa, fṵ, ha, he-nṵ. Ya or yṵ; ba, baṵ; u or wu, e, yṵ; le or leṵ, Ḷc. (74 b); -ani (74 b)	Lṵ, aba; lṵ, le; eli, lā; esi, ezi; le, ezi; ṵlu; ṵbu; ṵku; apa	Lṵ, lṵna; la-ba; lṵ, lṵna; le, lena; le-li; la, lana; le-si; le-zi; le, lena; le-zi; lṵ-lu; lṵ-bu; lṵ-ku	Lṵ, aba; lṵ, le; eli; Ḷc.	Lṵ, la-ba; lṵ, le; le-li, la-wa; le-si, le-zi; le, le-zi; lṵ-lu; lṵ-bu; lṵ-gu	Lṵ-yu, la-wa; lṵ-u, le-i; le-li, la-ga; le-ki, le-vi; le-i, le-zi; lṵ-lu; lu-tu; la-ka; lṵ-wu; lṵ-ku; la-pa; lṵ-mu

¹ Ngūye = emphatic 'it is he'.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-kwōlō 74 c. Njenji	75. Ḷosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋwani)
That, those	E-ω, ba-ω; ω-ω, ey-ω; ye-ω, a-ω; ᄒc. ω-le, ba-le; ω-le, e-le; ye-le, a-le; ᄒc. -ali (74 b)	Lō-wō, Lō-wa; ab-ω, aba-ya; lō-wō, lō-wa; le-yō, le-ya; el-ω, eli-ya; la-wō, la-waya; es-ω, esi-ya; ez-ω, ezi-ya; le-yō, le-ya; ez-ω, ezi-ya; ωk-ω, ōlu-ya; ωb-ω, ōbu-ya; ωk-ω, ōku-ya; ap-ω With N direc- tive:—Nku, -ŋkō; -ba, -bō. Ngu, -ŋgō; -ŋtsi, -ntsw; -li or -lō, -ŋga or -ŋgō; -si or -sw, -zi or -zō; -lu or -lō; -bu or -bō; -ku or -kō	Lō-wa, lō-wō; la-bō; lō-wō; le-yō; le-lō; la-wō; la-wa; le-sō; ᄒc. Lōya or lō-wa-ya; la-ba-ya; ᄒc. With N direc- tive:—Ngu, -ŋgō; -mpa, ᄒc.; -ŋku, -ntsi; -nti; -ŋka; -si; -zi; -ntsi; -zi; -lu -ntu; -mpu; -ku	Lō-wa; e-lō; ᄒc.	L-ōwō, l-abō; l-ōwō, le-yō; le-lō, l-awō; le-sō, le-zō; le-yō, le-zō; lō-lō; lō-bō; lō-kō Lō-wa-ya; la-ba-ya; ᄒc. With N direc- tive:—ŋu, -mpa; -ŋku, -nsi; -nti, -ŋka; -nsi, -nzi; -nsi, -nzi; -ntu; -mpu; -ŋku	Lōyani or Lōya; La-wa-yani, La-wa-ya; ᄒc.
Bad	-ike-pō. (Xō-ike-pa = to be bad). Ma-swe (74 b)	-bi	-bi	-bi	-bi	-wi
Black	-ncō. -nsu (74 b)	-mnyama	-mnyama	-mnyama.	-mnyama	-mnyama
Female	-cadi. -nama-xadi. -hali (74 b)	-kaza-na. -kazi. -m-azi. -fazi	-si-faza-na. -si-kazi. -kazi	-n-sikati	-sifaza-na. -sikazi	-ifazi. -isikazi
Fierce, sharp	-xale. Bō-xale. -hali (74 b)	Gcala. -kali. (Uku-lōla = to sharpen). -bazi	Nō-laka. -kali	Nō-lunya	Lō-laka. Lu-hlanya	-kali
Good	-lemō. -nde (74 b)	-hle. -m nandi. (Uku-luŋga = to be good). Cf. Luganda	-hle. Fanele. -luŋga, -luŋgi-le	-nhle. -luŋgi-le	-luŋa, -luŋi-le. -m-nandi	-sle
Great	-gōlō, -xōlō. -hulu (74 b). -tuna (74 b)	-nene, -kulu	-kulu	-kulu	-kulu	-kuru
Little	-nye. -nyenyani, -nyani (74 b)	-ŋdīndi. -ŋciny-ane. -eŋde	-ŋdidi	-ŋca-ne. -ŋca-ne	-ndidi	-nyani
Long, high, tall	-telele	-da; -de; -de-pa	-de	-de	-de	-de

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwatɔ 74 b. Si-kɔwɔwɔ 74 c. Njenji	75. ɔɔsa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋɔni)
Male	·nuna. ·tuna (74 b)	·dɔda. ·duna	·n-duna. ·dɔda. ·lisa, ·silisa. ·ma-lume (relation)	·dfuna, ·duna	·lisa. ·duna	·dɔda. ·duna
Old	Cɔ-hala. Su-pezi (74 b)	·dala	·dala. ·guga	·dsala	·dala	·dala, ·dara
Red	Kwibidu. Hubidu. ·fubelu (74 b)	·bomvu	·bomvu	·bɔvu	·bomvu	·bomvu
Rotten	·bɔdu. ·bɔla, ·bɔli-li	·bɔli-le	·bɔli-le	·bɔli-le	·bɔli-le	·vira. ·bɔla
Short	Khutsh-ane. Kusw-ani (74 b)	·fupi. ·fus-ane	·fupi	·fisa, ·fica. ·duze	·fity-ane	·fic-ane
Sick	·lwala. Bɔ-bɔla. ·kula (74 b)	·lwelwe	·gula.yɔ, ·gula	·gula	·gula	·gura
White	Ceu, Seu. (Chw-ana, in a feminine like sense). ·sweu (74 b)	·mhlɔpe. ·qaqaula (very like qaqaula)	·mhlɔpe. ·ndwe	·mhlɔpe. ·kanya	·mhlɔpe	·mɕlɔpe
Above, up, on top	Xɔ-dimɔ. Gɔ-dimɔ (74 a). Hu-limɔ (74 b)	P'e-zūlu, Pe-zu	Pe-zulu, Pe-zu	E-tulu. Nge-tulu	Pe-zulu, Pe-zu	Pe-zuru
Before	Pele. Pidi (74 b)	Pa-mbi, Pa-mbili, Pa-mbile	Pa-mbi, Pa-mbile. Ku-çala	Nge-mbile. E-mbile	Pa-mbile	Pa-mbele-pa- (or -kwa-)
Behind	Mɔ-raxɔ. Mu-lahɔ (74 b)	E-mva	Ka-muva. Nɔgase-muva	Nge-muva	E-mva. Esi-pundu	Muva
Below, down	Kwa-tlhat's'e. Kwa-tasi (74 b)	Pa-ntsi. Eza-ntsi	Pa-ntsi	Nɔgenda-nsi, -ntsa-si	Pa-nsi gu	Pa-si
Far	Kxakala. Huli (74 b)	Ku-de	Ku-de	E-kudze-ni. Ku-dze. Le. Ka-cane	Ka-cana	Ku-de-ni
Here	Ha-nɔ, Fa-nɔ, Xɔ-na. Kwa-nɔ. Kwa-nu (74 b)	Apa	Lapa. Kɔ-na-lapa	Lapa	Kɔ-na. Pā. Lapa	Apa. Kɔ-na. Pone-rapa
In, inside	Mɔ. ·ñ (suffix). Teñ. Mwahali (74 b)	Pa-kati. E. — ni. (-mɔ as a noun-root, meaning 'dwelling')	Pa-kati. E. — ni (suffix)	Nge-katsi. E. — ni	Pa-gati. E. — ni	Mu-kati. Mu.; ni. E.
Middle	Xare. Ka-hali, Fa-hali (74 b)	Pa-kati	Pa-kati	Em-katsi-ni	Pa-gati	Pa-kati

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-maŋgwato 74 b. Si-kwolo 74 c. Njenji	75. Dosa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ŋwoni)
Near	Xa-ũhe, Xa-ũhi. Ha-ufi, Ka-ufi (74 b)	Ku-fupi	Futy-ane. E-duze	E-dfute. E-tuze	Futy-ane	Pa-fic-ane
Outside ...	Ntle. Kwa-ntle. Kwa-ndi (74 b)	I-ndle, Pa-ndle, E-ndle	Ipa-ndhle	Ngapa-ndhle	Ipa-ndhle	Pa-nje or Pa-nšle
Plenty, many	Ntsi. Ha-hulu	Ninzi	Niŋgi	Nyenti	Niñi	-ninzi
There... ..	Hoñ, Xona. Hale, Fale. Teñ, Teni ¹ (74 b). Fw. Mani (74 b)	Apw. Paya	Lapw. Kona. La.	Lapw. Kona	Konapw	Lapw. Na-paya
Where? ...	Ka-e? Ka-i?	Pi-na?	Pi? U-pi-na? N-pyipi?	Pi?	Pi? Na-pi?	Pi? ; -pi?
No!	Nya!	Hai!	Ca! Hai! Caḅw!	Ca! Ca-ḅw! (very like Ka-ḅw!)	Aci!	Nw! Ca!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix or suffix)	Xa-, Ha-; Se-, Si-; Sa-; -ba, -ḅ-pe, -pe (suffixes)	A-, Ana-, Ka-; -ŋga-, -ŋge-; -ŋga-, -aŋga. Musa- (Musa-ni-) with impera- tives. Also by changing terminal -a of verb-root to -i	A-; -ŋga-; -ŋge-, -ka- (not yet); -ŋga-. Also by changing terminal -a of verb-root or auxiliary verb into -i	A-; -ŋga-; -ŋge, &c. (terminal a of verb-root changes to i)	A-, Ka-; -ña-, -ge-; -ña-, -ñe, -zaña (neg. verb). Yaka- (Yeka-ni-) with impera- tives. Also terminal a into -i, &c.	A-, Ka-; -ŋga-; -ñw-, -ŋw-; -ŋga. -si (in verb 'to be')
To	Xw-	Uku-, Uk'	Uku-	Ku-	Uku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	-betsa. -nata. -ḅta (74 b)	-beta	-tyaya	-caya	-caya	-caya
„ buy, sell	-reka, -leka	-tēŋga	-teŋga	-tseŋga	-teña	-teŋga
„ come ...	-tla, -ta (74 b)	-iza, -za	-za, -eza	-ta. -fika	-za	-za
„ cut ...	-sexa, -seha. -puma (74 b)	-sika. -tena	-sika	-juba	-siga	-sika
„ dance ...	-bina	-sina, -pina	-sina	-gidza. -gida	-gida. -sina	...
„ die... ..	-šwa	-fa. -ḅwpa	-fa	-fa	-fa	-fa
„ eat ...	-ya, -ja. -ku-ra (74 b)	-dla, -tya, -ja	-dhla	-dhla. -ñkiba	-dhla	-šla
„ give ...	-aba. -naea. -nts'a. -fa (74 b)	-nika. -pa	-nika. -pa	-pa. -nika	-niga. -pa	-pa, -pasa

¹ Rather remarkable form, related to North-West Bantu.

English	74. Se-cuana 74 a. Se-mangwatw 74 b. Si-kwōlwō 74 c. Njenji	75. Ḷōsa (Kafir dialects)	75 a. Zulu	75 b. Swazi	75 c. Tebele (Sin-debele)	76. Gaza (A-ṅwōni)
To	Xw-	Uku-, Uk'	Uku-	Ku-	Uku-	Ku-
„ go	-ea, -eta. -ya (74 b). -zamaya (74 b)	-hamba. -ya. -enda (to go away to be married). (-endu, endw = road, swift). -muka = to go away	-hamba. -ya. (-endw = a going)	-hamba. -ya. -muka	-hamba. -ya	-hamba. -ya
„ kill ...	-bwlaea, -bwlaya	-bulāla	-bulala	-bulala	-bulala	...
„ know ...	-itse. -ziba (74 b)	-azi, -az'	-azi. (-manya = to join to- gether)	-ati	-azi	-yaze, -yeza
„ laugh ...	-cexa, tse xa. -seha (74 b)	-hleka, -tleka	-hleka	-hleka	-hlega	-ṣeka
„ leave off, cease	-lesa	-yeka	-yeka	-yeka. -suka	-yega, -yege-la	-leka. -sia
„ love, want	-rata, -lata (74 b)	-tanda. -enda (marry). -funa (want)	-tanda. -funa	-tsandza. -funa. -kanuka	-tanda	-tanda
„ see... ..	bōna. -leba	-bona	-bona	-bona. -buka	-bōna. -kaṅela	-bōna. -buka
„ sit, remain, abide	-dula. -hara. -ina (74 b)	-hlala. -w-tama	-hlala	-hlala. -sala	-hlala	-ṣala, -ṣlaza
„ sleep ...	-rwbala, lw̄bala. (lw̄-laω = sleeping-place)	-lala. -k'onā, -xōna = snore	-lala	-lala	-lala	-lala
„ stand, stop, be erect	-ema	-ma. -simama. -yima. -ṣumama	-ma. -simama	-ma, -ema. -kaula	-ma, -ema	-yima
„ steal ...	-ucwa, -uzwa	-ba, -iba, -eba	-ba, -eba	-ba	-eba	-yiba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN SE-CUANA AND SI-KW̄LW̄LW̄ (74 b)

No preprefixes.

Class 1. M̄w-, M-, N̄w-, Mu- (74 b) (w-, ω-, mω, eω); 2. Ba-, Be- (ba); 3. M̄w-, N̄w-, Mu- (74 b) (w-, ω, mω-); 4. Me-, Mi- (74 b) (me-, e, ea-); 5. Le-, Li- (74 b) (ye-, le); 6. Ma- (ma-, a); 7. Se-, Si- (74 b) (se, s-); 8. Li-, Di- (tse-, ts-, li, c'-), Bi- (in 74 b); 9. —, N- (e, c-); 10. Li-, Di- (tse-, ts-, li, c'-, cω-); 11. Lw-, Lu- (74 b) (lw); 12. missing in Secuana but Tu- in 74 b; 13. Xa- (extinct so far

as concord goes), **Ka**· (with *ka*- concord) in 74 b; 14. **Bw**·, **Bu**· (74 b) (*bw*, *yw*-); 15. **Xw**·, **Ku**·, **Hu**· (74 b) (*xw*, *x'*-); 16. **Ha**·, **Fa**· (rarely used in *Secuana*, present in 74 b) (*ha*, *fa*·, *xw*, *h'*-); 17. **Mw**·, **Mwa**· (-*n̄*, -*ni*, 74 b).

The **Na**- prefix is present, though not noticeably. Its plural is usually **Bw**+. The suffix diminutive **-ana** is much used and generally in a feminine sense. There is a real 'feminine' gender in *Secuana* and **Sikwkw**, conveyed by the **-ana** termination.

PREFIXES, &c., IN ǀŌSA AND ZULU

Preprefixes present and much used.

Class 1. **Umu**·, **Um**·, **U**· (*u*-, *w*-, *um*-, *om*-, *m*, *mu*, -*ye*, *wu*-, *n̄ku*-, -*n̄gu*); 2. **Aba**·, **Ba**·, **Abe**·, **Ō**· (*ba*, *b'*·, -*mpa*); 3. **Umu**·, **Um**·, **U**· (*u*-, *wu*, *um*-, *mu*-, *m*-, -*n̄gu*, -*n̄ku*); 4. **Imi**·, **I**· (*i*, *yi*, *mi*-, -*ntsi*); 5. **Ili**·, **I**· (*li*, *l'*·, -*nti*); 6. **Ama**· (*ma*·, *a*, *wa* (-*wa*-), *w'*·, *aŋg'*·, *ay'*·, -*n̄ka* or -*n̄ga*); 7. **Isi**·, **Is'**· (*si*, *s'*-); 8. **Izi**· (*zi*, *z*·, -*nzi*); 9. **In**· (**Im**·), **I**· (*in*-, *i*, *yi*, -*ntsi*); 10. **Izi**·, **Izin**· (*zi*, *zin*-, -*nzi*); 11. **Ulu**·, **U**· (*lu*, -*ntu*); 12. missing; 13. **Ka**· (only surviving as an adverbial prefix to numerals and roots referring to time and space or honorific titles); 14. **Ubu**· (*bu*, -*mpu*); 15. **Uku**· (*ku*); 16. **Apa**·, **Pa**·, **Pe**·, **E**· (only surviving as a prefix to prepositions or adverbs); 17. absent (concord, -*mω*, a rare suffix, and -*ini* or -*ni* locative suffix). The place of **Pa**· and **Mu**· (16 and 17) and to some extent of **Ku**· is taken by the locative particles **Ō**· and **E**·, possibly both derived from the fusion of *a* with *u* or with *i* respectively. **E**· may be an abbreviated **Pe**·, as in *Swazi* it is **We**·.

The diminutive suffix **-ana** (also **-ane**) is present, and as in Nos. 73 and 74 conveys a feminine signification.

PREFIXES, &c., IN TEBELE (SIN-DEBELE) AND SWAZI

Preprefixes present.

The prefixes are much the same in *Tebele* as in ǀŌsa-Zulu, except No. 15, which is **Gu**·, **Ugu**·, in place of **Ku**·, **Uku**·.

In *Swazi* the 5th prefix is more usually heard as **Li**· and not **I**· or **Ili**·; the full form of the 6th prefix is usually **Ema**· instead of **Ama**·; **Iti**· takes the place of **Izi**· (No. 10); **Nge**· is a locative prefix which takes the place of No. 16. The shortened locative prefix **E**· in *Zulu* (which may be derived from **Pai**·) becomes **We**· in *Swazi* in some adverbs.

In *Gaza-Ngoni* preprefixes are not so much in use as in the more western and southern dialects. The concord of Class 1 is sometimes -*yu*. In Class 2, **Wa**· or **Awa**· (concord *wa*, -*mba*) takes the place of **Aba**·; the concord of Class 6 is *ga*; the 7th prefix is **Si**·, **Ci**·, and even **Ki**· (*ci*, -*ke*); the 8th prefix is **Vi**· (*vi*), but perhaps **Zi**· in the south; Classes 12 and 13 (**Tu**·, **Ka**·) are present and much in use, probably borrowed from the indigenes. Class 16 is **Pa**· and Class 17 **Mu**· (-*mu*, -*ni*).

In *Zulu*, *Swazi*, and *Tebele* there are traces in the demonstratives and adverbs of a locative **La**· (**Lw**·, **Le**·) prefix.

In addition to the well-known *Cuana-Sùthw* languages and dialects, I have recorded the possible existence of one which, from scarcity of materials and geographical definition of locality, it is difficult to rank as an independent speech. This is known as **Njenj̄** or **Zinzi**, and is mentioned by Capello and Ivens. It is said to be spoken near the northern borderland of Northern Rhodesia in Eastern Barotseland. One or two travellers have suggested that it is a vestige of the **Hurutse** (*Cuana*) dialect which preceded **Sikwkw**. The following is all that there is to illustrate it so far:

'Elephant' = **Li-twu**; 'fat' = **Ma-fura**; 'gun' = **Twbōrw**; 'tree' = **Kwta**. Numerals: 1 = **-mwe**, **-mumwe**; 2 = **-bele**; 3 = **-lalw**; 4 = **-nem**; 5 = **Li-kitalizw**; 6, 7, 8, and 9 = 5 (**Li-kitalizw**) plus 1, 2, 3, 4; 10 = **Li-sumwe**; 20 = **Ma-sume-ama-bele**; 30 = **Ma-sume ama-rarw**; 40 = **Ma-sume ama-nem**.

As regards the pronouns, 'I' (before a verb) is **Na**; 'thou', **W-ena**; 'he', **Y-ena**; 'we' **Ru-na**; 'you', **Klmi-na**; 'they', **Kibw-na**.

'Rotten' = **-bwarire**; 'go' = **-zamaya**; 'sit' = **-kuna**; 'stand' = **-lukema**; 'sleep' = **-lubala**; 'eat' = **-cia**.

It is probable that Capello and Ivens simply wrote down a few words of the most corrupt form of **Sikwōwō** which had penetrated into northern Barotseland. At the same time, the form **Li-kitalizō** for 'five' is remarkable for its close correspondence with the **Keta-lizōhō** ('finishes the hand') of **Sikwōwō** (74 b). For the present **Njenji** or **Zinzi** may be catalogued as 74 c.

74. **Secuana** dialects are spoken in Bechuanaland, north of the 28th degree of South latitude; west of the Transvaal and of the **Šaši** river and south of the 20th degree of South latitude. Bounded on the west approximately by the Kalahari desert and Lake **Ngami**. 74 b. **Sikwōwō** is the trade language and *lingua franca* of the Upper Zambezi basin and Barotseland west of the Victoria Falls, north of Khama's country, south of the Zambezi-Kabompō confluence, and east of the 20th degree of East longitude.

75. **Ṗōsa** is spoken in eastern Cape Colony (including Pondoland) south of the Drakensberg.

75 a. **Zulu** is spoken in Natal and Zululand up as far north as Lake Santa Lucia and the Upper Pongōla river (Usutu).

75 b. **Swazi** is spoken in Swaziland.

75 c. **Tebele** is spoken in Southern Rhodesia by the Amandebele Zulus.

76. **Gaza-Aṅṅoni** is spoken in Gazaland (south-west part of Portuguese Trans-Zambezi East Africa) and sporadically up to Lower Zambezi. Again in West and in East Nyasaland.

GROUP U

THE WEST CENTRAL ZAMBEZIA LANGUAGES

- | | |
|---|---|
| 77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)
78. Ila or Yila (Ci-ila, Šukulumbwe, Šala).
78a. Ci-lumbu | 79. Toŋga ('Batōka', Tōtela, N-dawe, Lima, Leya).
80. Subia (Šubia, Šubea) |
|---|---|

GROUP V

THE WESTERN ZAMBEZIA LANGUAGES

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 81. Yeye (Ma-kōba, Bakhōba) | 82. Nyeŋgō (South Luyi, 'Bampukusu') ¹ |
|-----------------------------|---|

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Suku- lumbwe, Šala) 78 a. Ci-lumbu	79. Toŋga ('Batōka', Tōtela, N-dawe, Lima, Leya) 79 a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Ma-kōba, Bakhōba)	82. Nyeŋgō (South Luyi, 'Bampukusu')
Adze	M-bezō	I-bezō	Im-bezō	M-bezō	M-beō	Mō-eŋgi
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama, Muny-ama	Muny-ama	Muny-ama; ba-	I-nyōlōzi; zi-	Mu-nyasia; ba-	Iz-ama
Ant ... ..	...	Mu-puka. Baši-mu-nyeu. Bumbu-swa. Bu-sulubi. Mara-jenji	Li-neō; ma- In-silibi. Ka-nyenyene	Ka-huka; bu-	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	Mu-swa; mi- N-swa	Lu-mōma. Mu-lanži	C-ulu; <i>pl.</i> z-ulu. Mu-cenje. In-swa	Lu-mōma. Mu-nanzi; <i>pl.</i> mi-	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	Sokwe	...	Šogwe, Sōkwe; ba+	N-zōkō; ba+	...	...
Arm	Li-ansa; m-ansa. Mu-kōnō; mi-	I-taši. Mū-kōnō. Ku-bōkō	Ku-bōkō or Ku-bōgō; ma- Mu-kōnō (<i>fore-arm</i>)	Ku-bōkō; <i>pl.</i> ma- Ka-; tu-	Eñ-gorō. Le-ōkō	Kōkō
Arrow	Mum-fwi or Mu-fwi	Mu-vhwi	Ka-lembi; tu- Mu-vwi; mi-	Mu-zwi; mi-	Kō-ō. Rū. Mō-vi. Mō-cu; me-	Mō-kiri; me-
Axe	K-embe; tw-embe. C-embe; <i>pl.</i> š-embe	K-embe; tw-embe. Bu-kana. I-baŋga	Ci-aŋkuni. K-ēmbē; tw-ēmbē. Bu-kanō	M-bezō. In-salume	Eñ-kakara. Ka-embe	Kamō
Baboon	Sōkwe	Pombō; ba+	Šogwe or Sōkwe; ba+	I-pombwe	...	...
Back	Mu-sana. I-sule	I-numa. Bu-kōme	Ku-suli; ma- I-sule. Mu-sana	Mu-sana; mi-	Mō-šana	M-ōngō
Banana	Li-konde; ma-	...	...	I-konde; ma-	...	...
Beard	Ci-lesu, Mu-lesu	Mu-levu	Ci-lezu; zi- Mu-lezu, In-dezu	Ka-lezu. N-dezu, N-dethu	In-dezō	Mō-levō

¹ Livingstone's Banyenka.

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Bee	Suki, N-suci	In-zuki. Kan-sama	In-zuki	Im-puka
Belly	Li-fumō	I-bumbu. I-fu, Ci-fu	I-da <i>or</i> Ndi-da. Bumba. I-kulu	I-vumō; ma-	Ū-ra	Li-vomō
Bird	Ka-yuni; t-uni (<i>pl.</i>). Ci-yuni; ṣi-yuni	Mu-zune, I-zune, Ka-zune (<i>dim.</i>)	Mu-yuni	Ka-zuni; ba+	M-yene <i>or</i> N-yini; zi+	E-yūnye <i>or</i> N-yunze
Blood	Wu- (<i>or</i> Bu-)lōwa	Bu-lōa	Bu-lōa	Ma-laha	Ma-rōpa	Ony-eŋka
Body	Mu-wili	Lu-seba. In-seba	Mu-bili	Mu-biri	Mu-biri	Mō-iri
Bone	Ci-fuwa; ṣi- Li-fuwa	Ci-fua. Indi. Mw-indi	Ci-fūa	Ci-fuha; <i>pl.</i> ma- <i>or</i> zi-	...	Se-fōpa
Borassus palm	...	Ka-lafa	? Kañ-kuñka	...	...	...
Bow	Wu-ta (<i>or</i> Bu-ta; <i>pl.</i> ma-ta	Bu-ta	Bu-ta	Bu-ta; ma-ta	Bō-ta	Ū-ta
Bowels	Ma-la	Bu-la; ma-la	Bu-la	Mi-la	Le-kōpu	...
Brains	Ū-oŋgō	B-oŋgō	B-oŋgō	Bu-lubi	...	...
Breast (man's)	C-amba; ṣ-amba	C-amba	C-amba	Ci-zuba; zi-	Se-dzuva	...
Breast (woman's)	Li-wele	Lu-kōlō. (I-bele = <i>udder</i>)	Lu-kōlō <i>or</i> Du-kōlō	...	Ze-vere; ma-vere	...
Brother	Mu-kw-esu. Mu-kw- (<i>poss.</i> <i>suffix added</i>)	Mu-cizi. Mu-kandō. Mu-nina. (Bu-nina = <i>brotherhood</i>)	Mw-anike; ba- Mu-pati-aŋgu. Mu-kul-anō aŋgu. Mw-a-lō, Mu-ce, Mu-nyina, Mu-kw-esu. &c.	Mw-anc-aŋgu. Uñ-kōsi	Mō-paŋga. Mō-z-atu	...
Buffalo	Ny-ati	Muny-ati	Iny-ati	Iny-ati	Onj-ati, Ony-ati	Ny-ati
Bull	Mu-cende. Mu-sune	Mu-cende	Mw-enze; b-enze	...	...	...
Buttocks	Li-takō; ma-	Ma-takō	I-takō; ma-	I-takō; ma-	...	...
Canoe	Wu-atō; m-atō	Bw-atō	Buw-atō; ma-	Buw-atō; m-atō	W-ōtu	W-atō
Cat ... ..	...	Kaze	Maŋgoi	Ci-nōnō; zi-	...	...
Charcoal	Ma-ṣimbi	Ma-ṣimbi	Ma-sizi	...	...	...
Chief, king	Mw-ame	Mw-ami	Mw-ami	Si-mwine. N-kōsi. M-fumu	Ṣi-kate	Fōmō
Child	Mw-anike. Mw-ana. Ka-cece	Mw-ana; b-ana. Mw-anice. Mu-zale. Ka-ṣō	Mw-ana, K-ana	Mw-ana; b-ana. Mu-hwile; ba-hwile	Nana (?). M-ōna	Mō-keke

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Cloth	N-salū, N-guwō, Li-sani. Sule. Lu-kwa (<i>bark</i>)	Iñ-gubwō. I-sani. Bu-luba	I-sani. I-sila. Iñ-gubwō	I-sila. Iñ-gubwō (= <i>skin</i> , <i>covering</i>)	Le-tsera	Le-ina
Cold	M-peyō	Im-peyō	M-peyō	...	Om-pepō (?). Se-pipō	...
Country	Ci-si	In-ši	In-si	Iñ-kanda	Ici-se	Mw-dioñga
Cow	M-pwiši. N-ombe	Im-pwiši. Iñ-ombe. (Bu-tañga = <i>cattle</i>)	Im-pwizi iñ-gombe	N-ombe yana-kazi	N-gombe eñ-kaze, N-kombe	N-gombe
Crocodile ...	N-tali. Ci-tale. N-gwena	Ci-wena; ba- zi-	In-tali <i>or</i> In-tale	N-gwena	...	...
Day, daylight	Šiku. Li-sua. C-ilō, K-ilō	Bu-šiku. Bu-zuba, I-zuba. Mun-za	Bu-zuba. I-zuba	I-zuba; ma-	Mw-se (?)	Mw-si (?)
Devil (evil spirit)	...	...	Mu-zimu	...	Mw-zimō; ba-	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Mu-ñgañga. Mu-sendeši	Muñ-gañga. Mu-šidiši	Mu-silisi	Si-añga	N-añga	N-añga
Dog	Mu-bwa, Ka-bwa	Mu-bwa. M-biza	Muñ-kala. Mu-bwa	M-bwa <i>or</i> Um-bwa	Om-bwa	...
Donkey ... ..	...	Im-boñgōwō	...	...	...	...
Door, door- way	Mu-liañgō. Ci-sasa	Ci-tendele. Mu-diañgō	I-kwama. Ci-jasiwō. Ci-liañgō, Mu-liañgō	Mu-diañgō	...	...
Dream	Ci-łōwō	Ci-łōwō	łōta (<i>verb</i>)	łōta (<i>verb</i>)	...	...
Drum	N-ōma	Iñ-gōma	Iñ-gōma	Iñ-gōma	...	...
Ear	Ku-twi	Ku-twi	Ku-twi	Ku-twi	Kw-ti, Ku-ti	Ku-tue
Egg	Li-i; ma-i	I-i; <i>pl.</i> ma-yi	I-ji	I-yi; ma-yi	...	...
Elephant ...	N-sofu	Mun-zōvu	In-zōvu	In-zōvu	On-jōwō	N-dambi
Excrement	Ma-ši. Tu-ši	Ma-zi	Ma-zi	Tū-ūzi	...	...
Eye	L-išō; me-sō	D-insō; m-ensō. (Im-bōne = <i>pupil</i>)	L-išō, L-insō	D-insō; m-ensō	L-išō; am-ešō. (<i>Also</i> Le-ikleikion, <i>according to</i> <i>Livingstone</i>)	Li-biō
Face, forehead	Wu-šu	Bu-šu	Bu-syu	Bu-su	...	...
Fat	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ma-futa	Ama-zi, Ama-dze. (Ma-šuta = <i>cream, milk</i>)	Ma-bimae
Father	Tata. I-sō. I-ši	Tata. U-sō. U-se, U-ša. (Mu-kwa = <i>father-in-law</i> <i>and many</i> <i>vague relation-</i> <i>ships</i>)	Tata. U-sō, U-se, U-ša. W-isi. Si-	Ta-yō. I-sō, I-se. N-danda. Si-, Se-, Sa-, Su-	Tati, N-tate	Tate

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Fear	Y-ōwa	Ku-tia (<i>verb</i>). B-ōwa. Mam-puba	Kw-iōa	Ku-tiya (<i>verb</i>)
Finger	Mu-nwe	Mu-nwe	Mu-nwi	Mu-nwe	Mū-nwē; mi-	Mō-nwe; me-
Fire	Mu-lilō. (-ōta = <i>to warm oneself by fire</i>)	Mu-dilō	Mu-lilō	Mu-dilō	Moŋ-girō, mi- Mon-dirō, Mon-derō	Mbu-iji
Fish	N-gwi. Lun-swi	In-swi	Mu-swi. In-swi; nin-	In-swi	N-ṣwe; zin-ṣwe	E-ti
Foot	Cim-panta. Mw-endō	I-tende. Ci-fumba	Ci-tuta; zi-	I-tende	Ṣe-kondō	Li-kondō; ma-
Forest	Lundu, Li-lundu. Mu-sansa. Lu-saka	Mu-sanza. Ka-saka	Lu-saka. I-ṣaka. Londe. Mu-siteo	Mu-zuka	Gō-mōti. Si-te	Mō-thutō ¹
Fowl	N-kuku	Iñ-kuku	Iñ-kuku	Iñ-kuku. N-kōbō	N-kōku. Si-enjeṣi	Ṣuṣūa
Frog	Wombwe	Bombwe	C-ula	...	...	...
Ghost	Mu-ṣimu; <i>pl.</i> mi-	Mu-zimō. Ṣi-kazwa. Kan-cinya	Mu-saŋgu. I-banda; ma-banda (<i>cf. Ru-anda</i>)	I-saku	Mō-zimō	...
Giraffe ... ..	...	In-tutwa	I-tutwa	...	Om-base	...
Girl	Mu-moye. Mu-lindu. Kam-wali	Mu-ṣimbi. Kamw-ale	Mu-ṣimbi; ba-	...	Mō-kana	Mon-donda
Goat	M-poŋgō; <i>pl.</i> ṣi+	Im-poŋgō	Im-poŋgō	Im-pene	Ū-puli. M-pene	M-boŋgō
„ (he) ... ..	...	M-ōŋgō	Si-jembwe M-ōŋgō.	...	...	M-boŋgō
„ (she) ... ..	...	...	Mu-donta	...	...	...
God	Lesā	Leza	Leza. Ku-julu	Leza	Ū-reja	Ny-ampi
Grandfather, grandmother	Kapa. Mu-wiṣikulu	Kaka. N-kambō	Si-anene, B-anene	...	...	...
Grass	W-isu; <i>pl.</i> m-esu. M-ani. Ci-ṣokwe	Bw-izu. C-ani. Mu-ṣeme	K-ezu. Bw-izyu. K-ani, M-ani	Bu-izu. Ma-ne	Mō-dzōdzō, Mō-ṣodzō	Mō-nye
Ground	N-ṣi	In-ṣi. Iñ-kanda.	Iny-ika. I-ṣukō. N-devu	I-vu	Le-vu; mō-vu	Mō-mvō
Ground-nut	N-yemu	In-yemō	In-doŋgō	N-doŋgō <i>or</i> In-doŋgō	Ū-yeŋgora	...
Guinea-fowl	N-kaŋga	Iñ-kaŋga	Iñ-kaŋga	Iñ-kaŋga	...	...
Gun	Futi	In-tōbōlō	In-futi. In-tōbōlō. Ci-fwefwe	In-tōbōlō	Tu-borō	...
Hair (of head)	Li-susu, Mu-susu	I-susō. In-suki	I-ṣuṣu	In-suki	Zi-nzizi, Ṣe-ṣiṣi <i>or</i> Ṣe-ṣaiṣi	Hōki

¹ Dr. Livingstone's spelling is followed. This is sometimes *θ* and sometimes 'th', without its being certain whether the writer intends *t* or an aspirated *t* (th) to be understood.

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Hand	Li-ansa. Lu-paka	I-taŋi	I-jaŋza	I-anza	Ri-anja	Se-kaha
Head	Mu-twi. Ci-twi	Mu-twi	Mu-twi	Mu-twi	Mw-ŋorw	Mw-twe
Heart	M-oyw	M-ɔzw; mi-ɔzw	M-oyw	Iñ-kulw	Ūm-oyw	Mw-tima
Heel	Ci-sindi. Ka-ŋŋilw	Ci-ŋŋindi	Ka-ŋŋiŋi. Ci-cindinde; zi-	Ci-sizina	...	...
Hide	Ci-kanda. M-paya	I-salw. Ci-kanda	I-kanda	Ki-kabi	Eñ-gɔw. Si-kabi	Mw-komba
Hill	Ci-Jundu. Lu-pili	Lu-pidi	Ci-Jundu	E-bwe	Cwe	Kw-tina
Hippopotamus	Fuwu <i>or</i> M-fuwu	Ci-vhubwe	Im-vuvu	Um-vuvu	On-vɔvɔw, On-vuvu	N-vu
Hoe	Li-se	I-amba	...	...	Si-pamba	Li-temw
Honey	W-uci	Bw-ici, B-uci. Kan-sama	B-uci	B-uci	...	...
Horn	Lu-ica; m-eca. N-ŋansa	Lu-ya; m-eya. C-anza. Lu-seŋgw	Lw-ija. Mw-embw	Lu-zia; ma-zia. Lo-ya	Le-siŋga	Li-ia
House... ..	N-anda, N-anda; <i>pl. same, or</i> ŋi-, ma- Mu-sumba	Iñ-anda; <i>pl.</i> m-ānda. (-anda = <i>roof</i>). L-ɔŋgw; <i>pl.</i> iŋ-ɔŋgw	Iŋg-anda; <i>pl.</i> m-anda	N-zubw; ma-	N-ju	N-duw
Hunger	N-sala	In-zala	In-zala	In-zala	En-jara	...
Husband	Mu-lume. Ibe; bebe	Mu-lumi	...	Mu-kwa-me	A-rora	...
Hyena	Suntwe	Ka-bweŋga	Suntwe; ba- +	Un-tūū; <i>pl.</i> n-tūū	Om-porw, Um-puru	Sene
Iron	C-ela. Wu-tale	C-ela. Bu-tale. (In-ŋimbi = <i>iron imple-</i> <i>ments</i>). I-bulw	Ci-bulw	In-ŋimbi; zi-	O-tari. Ka-ira	Lw-ondw. Ū-tale. Lw-elw
Island	N-sumbw	Ci-Iwa	Ka-sūa. In-sumbw	Ci-da; zi-da	...	...
Ivory... ..	Lu-ica	...	Ny-aŋga	Iny-aŋga. Ma-ziya (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...
Knee ... ..	...	I-vhwi	I-zwi. Koŋgwɔw	I-zwi	Li-dzi, Li-dza; ma-dza	Ma-nue (<i>pl.</i>)
Knife	Lu-weŋi; m-beŋi	Im-pɔkw	Ka-paŋgá	In-tipa. Ka-fɔlw	Ka-furū. E-ferw	M-ɔkw
Lake ... ..	...	I-ziɓa	I-dambwa	...	...	...
Leg	Mw-endw	K-ulu. Mw-endw, I-tende	K-ulu; ma-ulu. Mw-endw, Mw-endi	Mu-hindi. K-ulu; <i>pl.</i> ma-ulu	M-onɔw <i>or</i> M-onzɔw	Mw-fupa

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Leopard ...	Si-luwe; wa +	Si-luwe	Si-lwe	Ŋ-gwe	Ŋ-kue	N-ḅw
Lion ...	Ŋ-kalamu	Ṣumbwa, U-ṣumbwa. In-davu	Mu-lavu. Mu-kalamu. N-emba	N-davu	On-tavw	N-de
Lips ...	Mu-lwḁw; mi-	Mu-lwḁw	Mu-lwḁw; mi-	Mi-lwḁw	Si-porw (<i>sing.</i>)	...
Magic ...	Wu-lwṣi	Bu-lwṣi	Bu-lwṣi	Ma-bibw	...	...
Maize ...	Man-cewele	Ma-pwḁwe	Ci-pwḁga. Ma-pwḁwe	Mun-dale	...	...
Man ...	Mu-ntu; wa-ntu. Mu-lume, Mw-analume	Mu-ntu; ba- Mu-lombw-ana	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu. Mwa-lumi	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu.	Ūmw-tw; <i>pl.</i> ava-tw. Mw-rume	Mw-nw; ba-nw
Man, vir. ...	...	N-dumb-ana	...	Mu-kwa-me; ba-	...	...
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Bu-zane. Ny-ama	Iny-ama	Ny-ama	Ony-ama, Ny-ama	Iny-ama
Medicine ...	Mu-samw. Mi-yanda (<i>pl.</i>). Wu-gaṅga, M-aṅga	Mu-samw ('tree')	Mu-samu	Mu-samw	Ū-aṅga	Ū-aṅga
Milk ...	Ma-kupa. Ma-ndili. (-kama = <i>verb</i>)	Mu-kupa. Ma-biṣi. Bw-anda. (-kama = <i>verb</i>)	Ma-kupa (-kama)	...	Ma-ṣuta	...
Monkey ...	Ṣwkwe. C-aṅga. M-puya	Ṣwkwe	Ceta	I-pombwe <i>or</i> Ūm-pombwe	...	...
Moon ...	Mw-eṣi	Mw-ezi	Mw-eze	Mw-ezi	Ūkw-ere <i>or</i> Ku-izi	Ku-ebi
Mother ...	Mama. -ma. Nw-kw. Nina	Ba-ma; ma- Nw-kw. Ba-ina	Ba. Ba-ma. Ku-liswi. Ba-nyw-kw. Ny-ina	Ma-yw. Mama. Nyw-kw. Nyina. Na-	Mā. Nyena	Nana
Mountain ...	Mu-lundu. Lu-pili	I-lundu	Ci-lundu	I-lundu	...	...
Mouth ...	Mu-lwḁw. Ka-nwa	Mu-lwḁw. Ka-nwa	Ka-nwa	Ka-hwḁw <i>or</i> Ka-gwḁw	Cisi-porw	Ka-nwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	Lu-ala	Lw-ala	I-gala. Li-ala, Ili-ala	I-zala	Eṅ-gara; zeṅ-gara	Thala
Name ...	L-ina; m-ena	Iz-ina	Iz-ina	Iz-ina	...	...
Navel ...	Li-kombw	Lu-kombw	Lu-kombw	...	...	...
Neck ...	Siṅgw. Kwṣi	In-siṅgw. Mu-kwṣi	In-siṅgw. Kuṅ-kwṣi	N-siṅgw	E-zoṅgw. Mw-lwḁw	Diṅgw
Night ...	Wu-ṣiku	Ma-ṣiku	Bu-ṣiku. (Mu-dima = <i>darkness</i>)	Ma-ṣiku. (Mo-rima = <i>darkness</i>)	Ma-sukw. (Mw-rema = <i>darkness</i>)	Ū-thikw. (Mi-lemā = <i>darkness</i>)
Nose ...	Ṣwnw	I-naṅgw. (Ma-naṅgw = <i>nostrils</i> . Mu-ombombw = <i>bridge</i>)	Im-pemw. Ti-ṣwnw (?)	I-thwḁw	Le-rw, Le-irw	Li-ḁw
Ox ...	Ŋ-ombe	Mu-sune	M-oṅgw; bo-ṅgw. Mū-sune; ba-	Ŋ-gombe	Ū-porw. Ŋ-gombe; ziṅ-	Ŋ-gombe

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Paddle	Iñ-kaŋi	In-søge. Ki-jazw	Ki-rahw	Se-rapw	Se-labw
Palm wine, beer	W-alwa	...	Bu-kandi. Bu-kwkw. Im-bwte	N-zaru. Ma-løvw	W-ara. U-kube	Ma-løvw
Parrot ...	...	...	...	N-kwewga	...	...
Penis ...	...	In-twni. Im-pala. (I-bwkw = <i>testicle</i>)	In-twni	In-twni	...	...
Pig ...	N-guluwe	N-gulube, Culube. Ku-ntula. (Sa-ñkwle = <i>wart-hog</i>)	M-uma. Sici-poŋgw. Mwiñ-giri. Iñ-kulube	In-jili	Oñ-gire (<i>wart-hog</i>)	...
Pigeon ...	N-kulimba	Iñ-kwidimba. In-ziba	Iñ-kwilimba	Iñ-kuba	...	...
Place ...	Wu-lw; ma-lw	Bu-sena. Cikadi-lw. Ku-ntu	C-ilw. A-lia	Ci-baka. Ha-ntu	...	...
Rain ...	Fula. Mi-lwci	Im-vula. Leza	Im-vula	Im-vula	Yw-vora, W-vora. En-fera	M-vula
Rat ...	Kwsw. M-bewa. Fukw	ŋi-kwsw	I-kwsw, I-kwsw. Iñ-kuswi	Im-peba	...	...
Rhinoceros	Ci-pembele	ŋem-pela	Ci-pembele	Im-pembele	On-søgwjw, W-ŋwgdzw	Le-pembele
River ...	Mu-loŋga	Mu-loŋga	Mu-loŋga	Lw-izi. Mu-loŋga; mi-	Mo-roŋka. Ka-dom'. E-klw	Mw-loŋka. Li-wka
Road ...	N-ŋila. Mu-kwakwa	Mu-kwakwa. In-zila	In-zila. Mu-kwakwa	In-zila	N-jera	N-dera
Salt ...	Mu-nyu, Mw-inyu	Mw-inw. Tw-inw (<i>dim.</i>)	...	...	Ru-tswai	...
Shame ...	N-swni	In-swni	In-swni. Bw-eme	Ku-swaba (<i>verb</i>)	...	...
Sheep ...	M-belele	I-mbelele	Im-belele	Im-belele	Uñ-kū	M-berere
Shield ...	...	In-twkw	In-twkw	Komba	Le-klēbe	Tomba
Shoulder ...	Ci-fuŋi	Ci-funzi. I-kukw	Lu-ew. Egw-eziw; ma- Ikukw	...	Ze-kwaba (<i>pl.</i>)	...
Sister ...	...	Mu-cizi. Mu-kw', Mu-kwa	Mu-cizi	N-cizi aŋgu. N-cizi <i>or</i> Un-cizi	Mw-ganya	...
Skin ...	M-paya. Ci-kanda, Li-kanda	Lu-kanda	Lu-kanda	Ci-kabi	Eñ-gwkw	...
Sky ...	I-julu. Ku-julu	I-zeulu	I-julu. Ma-jwba	I-ulu	L-erw, ¹ L-iru	Li-wkw
Slave ...	Mu-ŋa	Mu-zike	Mu-zike	Mw-hik-ana	Mw-via	M-peka
Sleep ...	Tu-lw	Tu-lw	Iñ-onzi(-gonzi). (-kwana = <i>verb</i>)	...	...	...

¹ Cf. Lerw, Lelw = 'to-day' in most Bantu tongues.

English	77. Lenje (Upper Kafue)	78. Ila (Suku- lumbwe, Sala) 78 a. Ci-lumbu	79. Toŋga (' Batōka ', Tōtela, N-dawe, Lima, Leya) 79 a. Ci-we	80. Subia	81. Yeye (Ma-kōba, Bakhōba)	82. Nyeŋgō (South Luyi, Bampukuṣu')
Smoke ...	Wu-ṣi	Bu-ṣi. I-ṣi	Bu-si	Bu-si	Mu-si	Mu-si
Snake ...	N-sōka, Ci-sōka	In-zōka	In-zōka	In-zōka	...	...
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana. Mu-sañkwa. Mu-lombe	Mw-ana. Ka-mbezi. Ka-lombw-ana	Mw-ana mu-lombi	Mu-swizu	Mo-romb-ana. M-ōna	Mō-ebese. ? M-ōna
Song	Lu-imbō; ny-imbō	Lu-imbō	Lu-imbō; iny-imbō	Lu-zimbō	...	...
Spear	Li-sumō Li-tempō	I-sumō. I-yoŋga	I-sumō; ma-	Mu-diŋga, Mō-riŋga	Ru-aŋga or Lō-aŋga	Li-oŋga; ma-
Spirit, soul	Mu-ṣimu	Mō-za	M-oya. Mu-ṣimu	Mō-hōba	Ōm-ōa	Mō-kō
Star	Ny-enyeṣi	In-toŋwezi. (In-tanda = <i>meteor, even- ing star</i>)	Kany-inyezi. Iny-enyezi	Iñ-kani	Sienj-ata; ziny-ata	...
Stick	Lu-sakō	Ka-samō. Lu-suti. Mu-sakō	Ka-pondō. Iñ-kōli. Ka-kōli. Ci-samu	Iñ-kōli. In-cupa	Ka-ti. Ka-kōne; <i>pl. ziñ-kōne</i>	Thi-kōne
Stone	Li-bwe	I-bwe. Mw-ala	I-bwe	I-bwe	Le-weri. Cue; ma-we	Li-we
Stool	Ci-una	Ci-una	Ci-bula	...	...	...
Sun	Li-sua	I-zuba	I-zuba	I-zuba. (Ka-mwi = <i>burst of sun- shine.</i> Ka-nyaŋge = <i>heat of sun</i>)	Le-ba or Li-va. (Li-ē = <i>light</i>)	Li-ōwa
Tail (of an animal)	Mu-cila	Mu-cila	Mu-cila	Mu-cila	...	...
Tear	Mu-sōṣi	Mu-sōzi.	I-sōzi.	Mu-nsōzi.	...	...
Testicles ...	...	Ma-bōlō. (-cende = <i>a bull's scrotum</i>)	In-cendi	I-bōlō; ma-	...	...
Thief	Mw-ifi or Mw-ipi	Mu-teu	Mu-teō	Mu-sa	...	...
Thigh	Li-wekō	Ci-belō	Ci-belō. Mu-kasōlō	...	...	...
Thing	Ci-ntu, Ka-ntu	Ci-ntu; bi-ntu, ṣi-ntu. Ka-ntu	Ci-ntu; zi-ntu	Ci-ntu	...	...
Thorn	Mum-fwa	Bw-iya; m-eya	Mu-mvwa. Kam-vwa	Mu-iya; mi-ya	...	...
Tobacco ...	Fwaka	Tombwe	Tombwe. Pōlia	Tombwe or U-tombwe (<i>honorific</i>)	Mō-tombe	...
To-day ...	Sunō. N-ṣiku i-nō	U-sunu	U-sūnū	Sunō	...	...
Toe	Ka-kumō, Ci-kumō. C-ōndō	Ka-lulōme; ci-	Mu-nwi. Ka-nwe. Ci-kumō	Ci-zala. Ci-kandō	Z-ena? (<i>pl.</i>)	...

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To-morrow	C-ilō. I-sōna	Ū-zōna	I-junza. I-jhōna	I-zōna	Le-ca	Pe-onda
Tongue ...	Lu-jimi. Mu-laka	Mu-laka. Lu-dimi. Lu-laka	Lu-dimi	Lu-limi	Ru-rime	Lō-lime
Tooth... ..	L-inō ; in-enō	D-inō	D-inō ; in-enō	D-inō ; me-inō. Di-ziya ; ma-	Am-enō (<i>pl.</i>)	Li-yegō ; ma-
Town	Mu-ṣi	Mu-nzi	Mu-nzi	Mō-zi	Mō-zi	Li-mbō. M-onde
Tree	Ci-samō ; ṣi- mu-	I-samō. Ka-sanzi (<i>dim.</i>)	Ci-samō	Ci-samō	Si-te	E-ṣakō
Twins	Ma-pasa. Ma-pundu	Ma-ŋga	Ma-iŋga. Ma-m-bili	Mam-biri	...	...
Urine	Mi-kōsō	Mu-nṣu	Ma-nṣu, Ma-nsiō	Mu-sihu	...	...
Vein	Lu-ṣiŋga	Ka-ṣiŋga	Lu-ṣiŋga ; in-ṣiŋga	...	...	...
War	Ŋ-kondō	Iŋ-kondō	Iŋ-kondō	Iŋ-kondō	(Kō-rua-na = <i>to fight</i>)	...
Water	Ma-nṣi. Lu-iŋṣi	Me-nzi	Ma-nzi. Me-nda	Me-nzi	Am-i	Me-yō
Well	Mu-kalō	Mu-kalō	Ci-kala	...	...	...
White man	Mu-luŋgu <i>or</i> Mu-ruŋgu	Mu-kua ; (<i>pl.</i>) ma-kua	Mu-kua ; <i>pl.</i> ma-kua	Mu-kuwa	...	...
Wife	Mu-kaṣi. Mu-kā	Mu-kazi. (Mw-ina-ŋgu = <i>my wife</i>). Mw-ina-	Mw-anakazi. Ma-lelō	Mw-anakazi	...	...
Wind	M-peyō, Lu-wō. Mu-wō	Mu-wō. I-kuŋku	I-gūwō, I-gūwō	Lu-huhō	Pipō. Mō-pōpō	...
Witch... ..	N-fwiti. Mu-lōṣi	Mu-lōzi	Mu-lōzi. Mu-lōwō ?	Mu-lōzi. (Ku-lōwa = <i>to bewitch</i>)	...	...
Witchcraft	Wu-fwiti, Wu-lōṣi, Wuŋ-gaŋga	Bu-lōzi	Bu-lōzi	...	...	...
Woman	Mw-anakaṣi	Mu-kai-ntu. Mu-kazi. (I-kai-ntu, <i>ṣc.</i> Bu-kai-ntu = <i>woman- hood</i>).	Mw-anakazi	Mw-anakazi	Mō-kazi	Mō-kathi
Womb ... ..	...	I-zadilō	C-aba-ce-mbele	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Ŋ-kuni	Lu-kuni	Iŋ-kuni. Ci-samō	Lu-kuni ; iŋ-	...	...
Yam ... ..	...	...	Cim-bondoŋgō	Bu-idi	...	...
Year	Mw-aka ; mi-	Mw-aka ; mi-	Mw-aka, Mw-aga ; imi-	Mu-aka	Mō-aka	Mō-aka
Yesterday...	C-ilō	Ū-zōna	I-jilu	I-zōna	Oro	Li-kōlōa
Zebra	U-biṣi	Ci-bizi	Im-bizi	M-bizi	M-bī	M-bī

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One	-o-mwe, -nwe	-o-mwi	-mwi	Yo-ñke. -mwe. -ñgi	(Mō-)keke	-moya
Two	-ω-wil-ω, -i-wili, -wili	-ω-bili, -bidi, -bili	-bili	-ω-bele, -bele	-viri (va-viri)	-biti, -ibi (perhaps also -ibe)
Three	-o-tatwe, -i-tatwe, -tatu	-o-tatwe, -tatwe, -tatu	-tatwe or -tatu	-ω-tatwe, -tatwe or -tatu	-tatw	-atw or -hatw
Four	-o-nnē, -i-nne	-o-ne, -ne	-ni or -ne	-ω-ne, -ne	-ne	-i-nne
Five	-o-sanwe	-ω-sanwe. -sanu	-sanu or -sanwe	-ω-sanwe or -sanwe, or Zimane anza	Mawa ri-anja ¹	-tanu
Six	Mw-aya mu-nwe	Ci-sa mbomwi. Ka-kōle (78 a)	-sanu a ka-mwi	Zimane anza ni yi-mwina (and other circumlocu- tions)	Mawa ri-anja va-raqa	-moya (begin- ning on left hand)
Seven... ..	Mw-aya -ω-wil-ω	Ci-lōba. Tu-kōle tu-bili (78 a)	-sanu a tō-bili	Zimane anza ni zō-bele	Mawa ri-anja va-rasupi	-ibi (continuing on left hand)
Eight... ..	Mw-aya -ω-tatwe	Lu-sele. Tu-kōle tō-tatwe (78 a)	-sanu a tō-tatu	Zimane anza zō-tatwe	Mawa ri-anja va-njenisa	-hatw (continuing on left hand)
Nine	Mw-aya -o-nne	I-fuka. Tu-kōle tō-ne (78 a)	-sanu a tu-ne	Zimane anza ni zō-ne	Mawa ri-anja va-rane	-i-nne (continuing on left hand)
Ten	Li-kumi	I-kumi	-kumi	I-kumi or I-kume	-kōmiki	-tanu, also Li-kume
Eleven ...	Kumi n'o-mwe?	I-kumi dio-mwi	I-kumi a ka-mwi	I-kumi ni yo-ñke	Va-kōmiki va-raqa	Ni-kume na ka-moya ²
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi ω-wil-ω	Ma-kumi ω-bili	Ma-kum' a-bili	Ma-kumi ω-bele	Mawa ri-anja ava-tō va-viri	Na ka mō-tanu
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ω-tatwe	Ma-kumi ω-tatwe	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kume ω-tatwe	Mawa ri-anja va-raqa ava-tō va-tatw	...
Forty	Ma-kumi o-nnē	Ma-kumi ω-ne	Ma-kumi ñga-nne ³	Ma-kumi ω-ne	...	...
Fifty	Ma-kumi ω-sanwe. (Ma-kumi mw-a-y-a mu-nwe = sixty)	Ma-kumi ω-sanwe. (Ma-kumi adi ci-sambomwi = sixty)	Ma-kumi a-sanu	Ma-kumi a-mane anza or Ma-kumi ω-sanwe	...	...
Hundred ...	Mw-anda	Mw-anda	Mw-anda	Mw-anda	...	...
Thousand ...	...	...	Mi-anda ili-kumi	...	...	...

¹ Ri-anja = hand in this strange compound. Twenty is 'hands of two men'. Thirty seems to be 'five x six'.

² 12 = Ni-kume na tu-ibi. 13 = Ni-kume na tu-atu. 16 = Na ka moya. 17 = Na ka tu-ibi.

³ According to Torrend.

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I, me, my ...	Ne-wō. Me, Ne. N-, Ndi. -n- -me, -a-ñgu	Ō-me. Ndi-me-na. Ndi-, Nda- -n-, -m- -me, -a-ñgu	I-me, Me-bō. I-me. N- -ndi. -a-ñgu	I-me. Ni- -ni-, -n- -me, -ñgu	Ge-me. Ndi. Me. Na-, Nd’-	Ma-, N-, Na-
Thou, thee, thy	We-wō. We. Ō! U- -ku- -we, -u-kō	U-we. Ndi-iwe-na. U-, Wa- -ku- -we, -ze, -kō	U-wi, I-we, Ue-bō, Ye-bō. U- -ku-, -a-kō	I-we. U- -ku- -we, -kō	Gwe	...
He, him, his	We-wō. We. U-, A- -mu-, -we, -wō, -ñgwe, -a-kwe	Wa-ŵ. Ŋgu-we-na. U-, Wa-, A- -mu-, -we, -ze, -kwe	U-we, Ŋ-gwe. U-, A- -mu-, -ñ-gūe, -a-kwe	I-ye. A-di. U-, Mu-, or A- -mu- -ye, -kwe	Mu (?). U-, Ō- -mō-	Mu (?). U-, Mō-
We, us, our	Swe-wō. Tu- -tu- -swe, -esu	U-swe. Ndi-swe-na. Tu-, Twa- -tu- -swe, -isu	I-swe, Swe-bō. Tu- -tu- -esu	I-swe. Tu- -tu- -swe, -etu	...	...
Ye, you, your	Mwe-wō. Nw. Mu- -mu- -nwe, -mwe. -a-nu	U-mwe. Ndi-mwe-na. Mu-, Mwa- -mu-, -ma- -mwe, -inu	I-nwi, I-mwe. I-nyne-bō. Mu- -mu- -enu	I-nywe. Mu- -mu- -nywe, -enu	...	...
They, them, their	Wa-wō. Wa- -wa-, -awe or -awe-wō, -wō, -aw-ō	Ba-ŵ. M-bōbō-na. Ba- -ba- -ba- -bō	Abō. M-babō. Ba- -ba- -abō	Bō. Ba-di. Ba- -ba- -bō	...	...
All	-onse	-onse. (-o-ñge-ana = <i>a few, some</i>)	-onse	-onse; oñke; -ona ¹	...	...
This, these	Uyu, ñguyu, aŵa, m-bawa; uu, ñguu; ii, njii; ili, n-dili; aya, ñ-gaya; ici, njici; iši, njisi; ii, njii; iši, njisi; ulu, ndulu; utu, ntutu; aka, ñgaka; uwu, mbuwu; uku, ñku; apa, mpō; umu	We-zu, we-nō; baba, ba-nō; we-zu, e-zi, enō; ledi, aza, a-nō; ceci, seši, se-nō or biebi, bie-nō; ezi, e-nō, seši, se-nō; lōlu, lō-nō; tōtu; Šc.; kaka; bobu; kōku; awa (or a-nō)	Oyu, ōu-nō; aba, aba-nō; oyu, ei, ei-nō; eli, eli-nō, aa-nō, aya; eci, ezi; ei; ezi; ōlu; ōtu; aka; ōbu; ōku; awa (pa-nō); ōmu, ōmu-nō	Uzu or zu-nō, aba or ba-nō; ūū or u-nō, ii, Šc.; edi, aa; ici, izi; ii, izi; ulu; utu; aka; ubu; uku; aba; umu	...	-nu (ō-nu, Šc.)

¹ -oñke and -ona (-ena) are also used as a suffix, in the sense of ‘some’, ‘alone’, ‘together’.

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That, those	Oy- ω , ny ω -y ω , aw- ω , mbaw- ω ; u- ω , mbu- ω , i- ω , nji- ω ; il- ω , ndi- ω ; <i>Ōc.</i> U-n ω , ŋgu-n ω , w \bar{a} -n ω , mba-n ω ; <i>Ōc.</i> U-lya, ŋgu-lya, w \bar{a} -lya, mba-lya; <i>Ōc.</i>	Wez- ω , bab- ω ; wez- ω , e \bar{z} - ω ; <i>Ōc.</i> We-dia, ba-dia; we-dia, ye-dia; <i>Ōc.</i>	Oy- ω , a-b ω ; <i>Ōc.</i> Ūu-lia, aba-lia; <i>Ōc.</i>	U-z ω , a-b ω ; u-z ω , iy- ω ; edi- ω ; <i>Ōc.</i> Zu-na, ba-na; u-na, ji-na <i>or</i> i-na; di-na, a-na; <i>Ōc.</i> Ŋgu, njiye, mba; ŋgu, ŋg ω w ω , nji; <i>Ōc.</i> ; ndi, ŋga; nci, nzi; nji, nzi; ndu; ntu; ŋka; mbu; ŋku; mpa, mpah ω ; m ω m ω	...	-ya (ω -ya, <i>Ōc.</i>)
Bad	-wi, -wiwi	-biabe	-bi	-bi	...	...
Black	-sia	-sia	-sia (<i>verbal</i>)	-seha	-sipa	-el ω
Female	-kasi, -anakasi. -pwizi. -a lu-tundu	-zazi. -tumbe. -pwizi	-kazi. -ziazzi. -m-pwizi	-kazi. -ina-kazi	-kazi, -kaze	-kathi. -kabi
Fierce, sharp	-kali	-kadi	-kalala	-kadi	...	...
Good	-wotu. -ine	-b ω tu	-botu	-l ω tu, -d ω tu	...	...
Great	-nene. -kulu. -kand ω	-kand ω . -k ω mena	-pati	-kand ω . -kulu	-hure, -kure, -tʼuri	-nine
Little	-nini. -ce, -ke	-ŋont ω	-nini	-nini	-sece (?), -ce (?)	-ny ω ny ω
Long, high, tall	-lamfu. -lale, -kale (<i>time</i>)	-lamfu	-lamfu	-nde <i>or</i> -i-ndende. -le, -lele	...	...
Male	-lume, -analume, -n-dume	-lomb-wana? -lombi. -lume	-enzi. -a-lumi	-iŋ-kwame?	...	...
Old	-kulu. -cembele. -a cindi	-cembala	...	-kulukulu	-kor ω -m ω -k ω me	-l ω bathi. -kare
Red	-fwete. -kaŋika	-subila	...	-subila	...	...
Rotten	-w ω la. -funda	-b ω zi	-yuma	-b ω lete	...	...
Short	-fwifwi	-fwafwi	...	-f ω hif ω hi	...	...
Sick	-ciswa. -lwaŋi	-lwaŋi	-ciswa
White	-tuwa. -twite	-tuba	-tuba	-tuba	B ω -t ω a, -t ω a	-keh ω

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Above, up, on top	Ku-julu; pa- (or a-) julu	-i-zeulu	l-julu	-e-yulu, -i-yulu	Kw-rira	...
Before ...	Ku-nembw	Ku-mbele	A-mbele	Ha-busw
Behind ...	P-esule, Kw-isule	Mu-numa	-isule (Ku-)	Mu-isule, -isule. Ku-icw	...	...
Below, down	Ku-nşi, Pa-nşi	Ku-nşi, A-nşi	Mu-nse. A-nşi	Ha-nşi, &c.	Ep-eşe	Ku-ezi
Far	Ku-lamfu, Ku-lale	Sakene	Ku-le-ku-le	Ku-le, -le	-re. (Wkhu-re, Si-re)	Kwona-le-pa
Here	Awa. M-pa. M-pece. Pa-nw, Ku-nw, &c.	Mw-nw, Kw-nw, A-nw	O-ku-nw. Awa	Ha-nw. Aha. The(?)	Ku-ni. Ku-tiri	Kw-nw
In, inside ...	Mu- Mu-kati	Mu-	Mu- Mu-kati	Mu- U-mw. Mwmw	...	...
Middle ...	Kati	Mu-kati	Kati	Kati	Kate	...
Near	-fwifwi	A-fwafwi, Ku-fwafwi	A-fwi, A-fwifwi	Ha-fwahi.	Ha- Pa-pupe, Se-pupe	Pepi
Outside ...	Pa-nse, Ku-nse. Pa-nseñgwe, &c.	A-nseñgwe, -nseñgwe	A-nze	Ha-nze, Ku-nze	...	...
Plenty	-ñgi, Wu-ñgi	Bw-ala. -nji, -njinji	-iñgi	-iñgi	...	...
There	Ku-nw, Kulyw, &c.	Mwmw. Kkwk. Aw	O-kw. A-nw. Pa-munya	Ahw. Ha-na, &c.	Kw-na	Kw-na. Kw-nyikw
Where? ..	Ku-li?, &c.	Kwi? Ukwi?	Ku-li? A-li?	Ku-hi? Ha-hi? -hi?	Ko-ri?	Ku-pi-ne?
No!	Ta-wa! Kaka!	Pē!	Pē!	Nanta!	Patlw!	...
Not (with verb as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Şi (1st pers. sing.); Ta- (with other pronouns); Ku-, Ta- (in infinitive)	Şi-, Ta- (also use of Ku-ina= to be without, not to, not to have, a nega- tive verb)	Şi-, Tw-, Ta-	Ki-, Si-, Ka- Keti. -sa. (Ki is a nega- tive verb. Ki mbabantu = not the men)	Ka-. -se-, -şi-. Pa.(?)	Ka-, Se-
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	.Ku-	Kw-, Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	-ūma.	-ūma	-uma	...	...	...
„ buy, sell	-panda -ula; şita	-ula	-ula (K'ula = buy)	...	-wra, wora	-ōla
„ come ...	-isa, -sa	-eza	-eza. -bōla	-iza. -bōla	-iya	...
„ cut ...	-tema	-kwsōla	-tema. tenda	-temena, -tema
„ dance ...	-şana	-zana	-ziana	-zana or -bana	-imba	-kina

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To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Kw-, Ku-	Ku-
„ die	·fwa	·fwa	·fwa	·fwa	·fa, ·fu	·fa
„ eat	·lia	·dya	·lia	·dia	·lia	...
„ give	·pa	·pa	·pa	·ha	·kunda	·nata
„ go... ..	·ya. ·enda, ·yinda	·ya. ·enda, ·endenda. ·ila	·ya. ·nda, ·ndenda. ·nika	·enda. ·ya	·enda	·enda. ·ea
„ kill	·jaya	·yaya	·jaya	·ihaya	·ra (?)	·ipa
„ know	·şi	·izi	·ziba. ·izi	·izi	·daivw. ¹ ·tzire	·iva (?)
„ laugh	·seka	·seka	·seka	·seka	·seka	·aye
„ leave off, cease	·leka	·leka	·leka	·leka	·lişe or ·lişa	·teneka
„ love,want	·yanda. ·suma	·funa	·yanda. (·kunda = copulate)	·saka	·sene (?)	·tiñge
„ see	·wona. ·ewa	·bwna	·bwna	·bwna	·mwona. ·liaia (?)	·mwona. ·lepa
„ sit, remain, abide	·ikala	·kala	·kala	·kala or ·kada	·sikama	·ikala
„ sleep	·wna (-gwna)	·wna	·wna	·lala	·rañgara	·kindama
„ stand, stop, be erect	·ima, ·imika	·zima	·ima	·zima (?)	·gema (?). ·ima	·imana
„ steal	·ba, ·iba	·iba	·ba (Ku-ba)	·iba	·iva, ·iba	...

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN LENJE

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu-** (mu, u-, uyu, ñgu, ñguyu); 2. **Ba-** or **Ŵa-** (ba or wa, mba, mbawa); 3. **Mu-** (mu-, u-, uu, mbu, ñgu, ñguyu); 4. **Mi-** (mi-, i-, nji); 5. **Li-** (li-, ndi, ndili); 6. **Ma-** (ma-, a-, ya, ñga, ñgaya); 7. **Ci-** (ci-, nci, njici); 8. **Şi-** (şi-, nşi, njşi); 9. **N-** (**M-**), **N-**, **Ny-**, — (i-, ii, nji); 10. **N-** (**M-**), **N-**, **Ny-**, — (şi-, nşi, njşi); 11. **Lu-** (lu-, ndu, ndulu); 12. **Tu-** (tu-, ntu); 13. **Ka-** (ka-, ñka, ñgaka); 14. **Wu-**, **Bu-** (wu-, bu-, mbu, mbuwu); 15. **Ku-** (ku-, ñku); 16. **Pa-**, **A-** (pa-, a-, mpa); 17. **Mu-** (mu). Masc. and fem. prefixes (**Şi-** and **Na-**) exist but are little used.

PREFIXES, &c., IN ILA AND CI-LUMBU

No preprefixes, except in Classes 9 and 10.

Class 1. **Mu-**, **U-** (honorific) (mu, u- (w), we, ñgu, -zu); 2. **Ba-** (ba-, mba); 3. **Mu-** (mu-, u, ñgu, -zu); 4. **Mi-** (mi-, i, nji, -zi); 5. **I-**, **Di-** (di-, I, ledi, ndi-); 6. **Ma-** (ma-, a-, ñga (ñgu), -aza); 7. **Ci-** (ci, nci-); 8. **Şi-**, **Bi-** (şi-, bi, nşi, mbi-); 9. **In-** (**Im-**), **Iñ-**, **Iñg-**, **Iny-** (i, in-, ni-, -zi); 10. **In-** (**Im-**), **Iñ-**, **Iñg-**, **Iny-** (şi, in-, nşi-); 11. **Lu-** (lu-, ndu); 12. **Tu-** (tu-, ntu); 13. **Ka-** (ka-, ñka (ñku)); 14. **Bu-** (bu-, mbu); 15. **Ku-** (ku-, ñku); 16. **A-** (a-, awa, ñga); 17. **Mu-** (mu-, mw). Also the masc. prefix **Şi-**, **Şe-**, or **Şa-**, and the fem. prefix **Na-**; and the extended form of the diminutive (No. 13), **Kañga-**.

¹ Doubtful.

PREFIXES, &c., IN TONGA AND Ci-WE

No preprefixes, except in Nos. 4, 9, and 10.

Class 1. **Mu**, **U** (mu, u-, yu-, ŋgu-); 2. **Ba** (ba, mba-); 3. **Mu** (mu-, u-, -yu, ŋgu); 4. **Mi**, **Imi** (mi-, ei, nji-); 5. **I**, **Li** (li, ndi-, -ndeli); 6. **Ma** (ma-, a-, aya, ŋga); 7. **Ci** (ci, nci-); 8. **Zi** (zi, nzi-); 9. **In** (**Im**), **Iñ**, **Iny'** (n-, i, nji-); 10. same as 9, *or* **Zi** (zi, nzi-); 11. **Lu**, **Du** (lu, ndu-); 12. **Tu** (tu, ntu-); 13. **Ka** (ka-, ŋka); 14. **Bu** (bu, mbu-); 15. **Ku** (ku, ŋku-); 16. **Pa**, **A** (pa-, a-, mpa); 17. **Mu** (mu-). There is a **Si**- or 'father' prefix, and a (rarer) **Na**- or 'mother' prefix. **U** seems to be an honorific prefix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN SUBIA

No preprefixes, except in Classes 1, 9, and 10.

Class 1. **Mu**, **U**, **Um** (mu, u-, ye, zu, njumu-); 2. **Ba** (ba, mba-); 3. **Mu** (mu-, u (ω), uu, ŋgumu-); 4. **Mi** (mi-, i-, ii, njimi); 5. **Di**, **I** (di, l', ndi-); 6. **Ma** (ma-, a, ŋga-, ŋgama-); 7. **Ci** (ci, nci-); 8. **Zi** (zi, nzi-); 9. **In** (**Im**), **Iñ**, **Iny'** (in-, i, nji-); 10. same as 9 (zi-, nzi); 11. **Lu** (lu, ndu-, ndulu); 12. **Tu** (tu, ntu-); 13. **Ka** (ka-, ŋka); 14. **Bu** (bu-, mbu); 15. **Ku** (ku-, ŋku); 16. **Ha** (ha, mpa-); 17. **Mu** (mu-, -mω).

The honorific male and female prefixes **Si**-, **Se**-, **S'**-, and **Na**- are present. **U** is an honorific prefix. The diminutive suffix **-zana** *or* **-ana** is much used.

PREFIXES, &c., IN YEYE OR MA-KΩBA AND NYENGΩ¹

Preprefixes present sometimes, especially in Classes 1, 2, 6, and 9.

Class 1. **Ωmω**, **Mω**, (mω, u-, ?); 2. **Ava**-, **Va**-, **Ba** (ba, va-); 3. **Om'**-, **Mω** (mω-, u, ?); 4. **Me**-, **Mi** (?) (?); 5. **Le**-, **Li**-, **Ri**-, **Ni** (82), **Ze** (?) (li, ri-); 6. **Ama**-, **Ma** (?) (?); 7. **Si**-, **Se** (?) (?); 8. **Zi** (?); 9. **On**-, **Om**-, **O**-, **In**-, **En**-, **Ny'** (?) (?); 10. **Zi**-, **Zin** (zi-); 11. **Ru**-, **Lu**-, **Lω** (lu); 12. **Tu**-, **Tω** (tu, tω-); 13. **Ka** (ka); 14. **Bω**-, **Wω**-, **Ω** (?) (?); 15. **Ωkw'**-, **Ωkhu**-, **Kω**-, **Ku** (ku-); 16. **Pa**-, **Ep** (?) (?); 17. ?

77. **Lenje** is spoken in Northern Rhodesia between the Lukiŋga mountains and Upper Kafue in the north, and the Muluŋguije-Lunsefwa river in the south; bounded eastwards by the Balala, north-west by the Kaonde or Southern Luba, westwards by the Bayila and Basala and south by the Batoŋga and Baseŋga.

78. **Ila** (**Yila**, **Sala**) and 78 a. **Cilumbu** are spoken in the basin of the Lower Kafue as far north as about 14° of South latitude and as far south as 16° South latitude.

79. **Toŋga** and 79 a. **Ciwe** are spoken in the basin of the Central and Upper Zambezi river, mainly on the north of that river, as far east as the Lower Luaŋgwa, and as far west as Seŋeke and the Totela or Tutala country and the western bend of the Kafue (say 15° 30' South latitude).

80. **Subia** (**Subia**) is spoken in the region west of Seŋeke, between the Linyante, Cωbe, and Zambezi rivers, mainly to the south and west of the Zambezi and as far south as Pandamateŋka.

81. **Yeye** (**Makωba**, **Bakhωba**) is spoken in the region between the Upper Ωkavaŋgω river and the shores of Lake Ŋgami, west of the Moremi stream, east of Oŋgowa.

82. **Nyeŋgω** is spoken in western Northern Rhodesia, west of the Cωbe or Kwando river, north and east of the Ωkavaŋgω-Kwitω and south of about 16° South latitude.

¹ There is little trace of preprefixes in **Nyeŋgω**. The material for the study of both these tongues is exceedingly scanty and derived from Livingstone and Andersson. Their interpreters have severally imported **Secuana** and **Hererω** corruptions into the form of the words.

GROUP V

THE WESTERN ZAMBEZIA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

83. Si-lūyi¹ or 'Barotse'

83 a. Si-kwaṅgwa

GROUP W

THE NORTH-WEST ZAMBEZIA LANGUAGES

84. Luena (Lu-ina) or Lubale

85. Mbunda 85 a? Ka-luiana²

86. Lujazi (Lu-imbi)³ 86 a. Ngaṅgela
86 b. Western Mbwela ('Ambwela')

87. Nkoya⁴ (Si-ṅkoya)

87 a. Mbwela

88. Kiōkō (Kiōkwe, Jok, Ci-bokwe)

English	83. Si-lūyi or 'Barotse' ¹ 83 a. Si- kwaṅgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ? Ka-luiana	86. Lujazi ³ 86 a. Ngaṅgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kiōkō or Ci-bokwe
Adze	M-beṵ, M-bayṵ	...	Ka-tembe; tu-	M-baiṵ. N-gyimbu	Ka-tembe, Ka-dembe (87 a)	...
Animal, wild beast	I-ama-na (<i>pl.</i>), Si-ama-na	Kany-ama; vatuny-ama	Ka-hitu; tu- Ṣi-ama-na; bi-	Ka-setṵ, Ka-sitṵ. N-citṵ. Ny-ama	Ṣi-ama-na; bi- Ny-ama (87 a)	Ny-ama
Ant ... ..	...	Li-kenyi; ma-	Tu-mwemwe (<i>pl.</i>) (85 a)	Ka-lume; tu- (86 a). N-tsintsi	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	U-twa	Ka-swa; tu-swa or vatu-swa	Mu-ṣwa; mi-	Im-bundi; tu- zim+. Ma-kezi (<i>pl.</i>)	Di-ṣendi; ma-	...
Ape	N-ṵokṵ; an-ṵokṵ	...	...	Ka-mumi; ba-, tu- (86 b)	Ka-mumi	...
Arm	Ili-kāā. Kṵ-bṵkṵ or K-ṵkṵ; m-ṵkṵ	Li-wṵkṵ; ma-	Li-bṵkṵ; ma-	Ku-vṵkṵ or Li-bṵkṵ; ma- Li-vṵkṵ (86 a). Dzi-bṵkṵ (86 b)	Di-bṵkṵ. Dzi-bṵkṵ	U-wṵkṵ; <i>pl.</i> m-ṵkṵ. Mṵ-sē
Arrow	Umu-ṣṵ; imi-ṣṵ. U-lembe	Mw-ivwi; mi-ivwi	Mu-kili; mi- Lu-kuṣa. Mu-vi; mi-	Mu-kuri, Mu-kiri; mi- Mu-tyili (86 a)	Mu-vi; mi-	Mu-ivi; mi-
Axe	Si-repe. Samṵ. Umu-biṅge	N-gimbu; ṣiṅ-	N-gimbu; ṣi+. Ci-baṅga; bi-	Gimṵ, N-gyimbu, N-gembṵ. N-dyimbu (86 a)	Ci-baṅga; bi- Ṣi-baṅga; bi-	Ka-sawṵ

¹ Also known as Luiana and Lue; as Si-kubu; and in different dialects as Si-kwaṅgwa (83 a), Si-kōma (83 b), and Si-kwandi (?) (83 c).

² The Ka-luiana of Capello and Ivens may be a dialect of Mbunda. So also may be the 'Maponda' of various early explorers, though the 'Maponda' of Livingstone seems more related to Lujazi.

³ The Balojazi of Livingstone (apparently also called Lu-imbi) and perhaps also the Maponda of the same writer. Ngaṅgela appears to be nearly the same language in its western form; so also Western Mbwela (the speech of the Ambwela or Bambwela of S. E. Aṅgōla).

⁴ Nkoya and Mbwela (which may be allied to the 'Ambwela' of Aṅgōla—86 b) only seem to differ dialectally. Other dialects of the same stock are known as Ma-ṣasa and Si-galu.

English	83. Si-lūyi or 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwaṅgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ? Ka-luiana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngaṅgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kiokw or Ci-bokwe
Baboon ...	? N-jokw	Sokw.	Buya?	Puya; bam-	Puya; bam-	...
Back ...	M-oṅw; mi-oṅw	Puya; va+ Ny-ima. Jim-bunda (loins) ¹	Mw-oṅw; mi-	Ny-ima. M-oṅw. Lum-pati; zi- (86 a). Mwa-laṅga	Ma-fute. Kuny-ima (87 a)	...
Banana ...	Li-konde; ma-	Li-konde; ma-	Li-konde; ma-	Li-hondyo. Hoṅgia	...	Dikondi; ma-
Beard ...	Mu-lep; mi-	W-evu	Mu-jebi; min-	Mu-ezi or Mun-jezi. Mu-levu (86 b)	Mu-levu; mi-	U-evw
Bee ...	M-uka; ti+	Puka; va+ ²	M-uka; ti+. Lu-puka; puka	Puka or M-puka; va+	Puka, Lu-puka (pl. im-puka, 87 a)	Puka; ma+
Belly ...	Li-pumw. Li-pumbu	Mu-jimu or Li-zimw. Lu-fu; jilu-fu	L-imw; m-emw. Di-vumw	Imw, Limw, or Zimw	Di-vumw. Ji-fu; ma- (87 a)	Jimu; ma+
Bird ...	Ny-unyi; iti- Aka-unyi; utu-	Ka-jila; ² pl. tu- or vatu-	Ka-bila; tu-	Ka-zlra; tu- Ka-bela; tu- Tisi. Ka-zila (86 a)	Ka-ywone; ba- tu-	Ka-jila; tu-
Blood ...	U-nyiṅga. Ma-nyeṅga	Ma-nyiṅga	Li-niṅga	Ma-niṅga. Ma-nyeṅga. Sonde (86 a)	Mu-keba	Ma-yiṅga, Ma-nyeṅga
Body ...	Mw-ili. L-wtō or L-ntu.	Mu-jimba; mi-	Mu-bila; mi-	Mu-bila, Mw-bela, Mu-vila	L-utu; tiny-utu. (pl. Ma-rutu, 87 a)	...
Bone ...	Si-fōba; i- Si-fuba	Li-fuhwa; ma-	Ci-biya; bi-	Ki-tea, Si-tea. Li-tsiha	Si-fupa; bi-	...
Borassus palm	...	...	...	Kome	...	...
Bow ...	U-ta; ma-ta.	U-ta	Bu-ta; ma-ta.	Li-khōpu. U-ta, Bw-ta, Vu-ta	Si-pandw; bi-	U-ta
Bowels ...	Mu-la; mi-la	Ma-jiṅgwa or Ma-ziṅgwa	Mu-la; mi-la	Mi-ra, Mi-la. Li-sandya	Mu-la; mi-la	...
Brains ...	U-lui	W-oṅw	Ki-puji ² (85 a). W-oṅw	Vu-oṅw. Ma-vu (86 a)	U-lui. U-ruyi (87 a)	...
Breast (man's)	...	...	...	N-sōka. In-tulw (86 a)	...	...
Breast (woman's)	Li-ele; m-ele	Li-vele; ma-	Li-bele; ma-	Vere; ma- Li-vele (86 a)	Dj-bele, Ji-bere	Pambw
Brother ...	M-ina (younger). Mu-kulu (elder). Mw-abaṅge; abaṅge	Sōṅw. N-dumba or N-dumbwa	M-ana wa-yala. Mu-na nana; ba+	N-kulu-ntu. Mw-ana-etw. Ka-leṅge. Yaya	Mu-kondw. Yayi	Pwetw?

¹ Where one authority spells 'j', another substitutes 'z'.² Noteworthy.

English	83. Si-lūyi or 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwaṅgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ?Ka-luiana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngaṅgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kiokwo or Ci-bokwe
Buffalo ...	N-otω. Iny-ati, Iny-aci	N-gombe wa pasa	Ny-ati; ti +	Ng-ati (? Ny-ati). Pakasa. In-yati (86 a)	N-gombe	M-buaṅ
Bull ... ..	...	...	...	M-onti	...	...
Buttocks ...	Ma-takω	Ma-takω	Ny-oṅga; ti-	Li-takω; ma-	Ma-takω	...
Canoe... ..	W-atω	W-atω; m-atu or ma-w-atω	W-atω; m-atω	W-atω, Vu-atω, Bw-atω. M-birika	W-atω, m-atω	W-atω
Cat	Si-nōnō	Ka-meṣi	...	M-bisi	...	...
Charcoal ...	Ma-kala	...	...	Li-nuṅgu. Ma-kala	...	...
Chief, king	M-bumu. Mω-lia. Mu-ywandi; <i>pl.</i> a-ywandi	Mw-ana-ṅ-gana; <i>pl.</i> vami-ana- ṅ-gana. Mw-ata. Mu-kulwa-ne	Mw-ene; ba-be-mi-ene	Mw-ene; vami-ene ¹	Mw-ene; bami-ene	Ka-lamba. Mw-ana-ṅ-gana. Ki-lōlō. Jaka?
Child	Mw-ana; a-na. K-ana; tw-ana. Mw-anuke. M-pututu	Mw-ana; <i>pl.</i> mi-ana and v-ana. Kemba; va-kemba. Ka-nyike; va-nyike	Mw-anike; ba-anike. Ka-keke; batu-	K-anike. M-ōna	Mw-ana. Wamu-kata; baba-kata. Ka-nuṅke; ba-tw'-anuṅke	M-ōna. Ka-leṅge
Cloth	Ulu-ambi. I-kōbela	Li-hina	L-ina	I-naṅga	...	...
Cold	Om-pōlō, Kum-bōla. Mu-bebō	Ci-ṣika	Ci-sika (85 a). Li-bika	Le-bika. Ma-sika. N-tuema?	...	Cika
Country ...	Li-tuṅga. Mu-roṅga	Li-fuci	Li-futi; ma-	Nonda. Ci-fute, Tyi-huti	Di-tuṅga. Ji-tuṅga (87 a)	Ki-fuci
Cow	N-gombe; tiṅ-	N-gombe ci-huevō; vaṅ-gombe va-ci-huevō	N-gombe; tiṅ-	N-gombe na-tōla. N-gyindi, N-dyindi (86 a)	Iṅ-gombe; tiṅ-gombe	N-gombe
Crocodile ...	N-gandu, Iṅ-gandu, Uṅ-gandu (<i>honorific</i>)	N-gandu	N-gandu; tiṅ-	N-gandō	N-gandu	N-ganzu
Day, daylight	Li-ywa, Ili-ywa; ma-ywa. I-nji, Mw-inji	Li-neki; ¹ ma- Li-kumbi; ma- Mu-sana; mi-	Li-taṅgwa	M-ene. Li-taṅgwa	Mu-tena. Mw-ana (87 a)	...
Devil, evil spirit	Ka-munu. U-lumba	Li-hamba; ma-	Ka-ilabiṅgu	Hamba	...	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Naṅga	Cim-buki; vi-	Cim-banda; bim-	Cim-banda	...	M-buki
Dog	M-bwa; am-bwa	Ka-wa; vatu-wa	Ka-tali; tu-	Ka-tari, Ka-tali	Ka-wa; ba-tu-wa	Ka-wa; tu-wa
Donkey	Cim-bulu

¹ *Noteworthy.*

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Door, door- way	Si-atitw. Mw-elu	Ci-jwɔw. Ci-kwɔw. Ci-zilw	Ci-ŋalamba ; bi-	Pitw or Li-pitw	Si-pana ; bi- Si-hala	...
Dream ...	...	-lɔta (<i>verb</i>)	...	N-dzɔzi. Zonzi. N-dyiwasi (86 a)	...	...
Drum ...	N-goma or N-guma, In-goma ; <i>pl.</i> tiŋ-goma. Li-uma ; ma-	Ci-kuvu ; vi-	N-goma ; tiŋ-	N-goma ; zi+	In-goma ; tiŋ-	N-goma
Ear ...	Ku-twi ; ma-twi	Li-twitwi ; ma-	Li-itwi ; ma-	Li-twitwi and Ku-twe ; also Teba and Zebe, mean- ing 'ear' or 'hearing'	Di-tu, Ji-tu	Ku-twe
Egg ...	Ili-ki ; ama-ki	Li-landa ; ma-	Li-bunda ; ma-	Li-vunda	Di-ŋgi, Dji-ŋgi ; ma-ŋgi	Unda ; ma-unda
Elephant ...	N-dɔpu, N-dupu	N-jamba	N-jamba	Jamba. In-yamba (86 a). Ng-yamba	N-tɔvu, N-dɔvu	N-jamba
Excrement	U-tuti. U-tɔkwɔ	M-bilw. Tu-zɪ	Tu-ti. Bu-lɔkwɔ	Tu-zɪ	...	...
Eye ...	Li-itw or Li-tiɔ ; <i>pl.</i> m-iyw	L-isw ; ma-sw	L-iɔw ; m-eɔw	L-iɔw ; m-eɔw. L-isw (86 a)	Di-hw, Dji-hw	Di-esw ; m-esw
Face, forehead	Lu-bala ; ti-mala	Lu-hwɔw	Lu-ala ; ma+	Tyi-haŋga. Tyi-pala. Lu-jilw? Lu-wɔw	Lu-pala	...
Fat ...	Ma-ze, Ma-ati. Ma-iyɛ. Li-suzw	Ma-ji, Ma-zi	Ma-ti	Ma-zi, Ma-tɛ. Ma-bi, Ma-yɛ	Ma-futa. Ma-dɛ, Ma-dɛ (87 a)	Ma-ji
Father ...	Tate. Sa-ŋgwe = <i>my</i> — ; I-tɔ-e = <i>thy</i> (Si-tɔ, 83 a) ; I-ta-e = <i>his, their</i>	I-se, I-sw, I-si. Tata ! Se-tu, Se-nu	Tate ; ba+	Tate, N-tate. Tata. I-sw, I-se	Tate	Tata
Fear ...	M-wa (?). (Ku-cila, <i>verb</i>)	W-woma	Bu-woma	W-woma ? (<i>verb</i> , wɔba, wa). Li-wɔva (86 a)	Ku-tina (<i>verb</i>)	...
Finger ...	Um-wa-nɛ ; mi-	Mū-nwe ; mi-	Mu-nyɛ ; mi-	Mu-nyɛ	Mu-nwe	Mu-nwe ; nyi-nwe (<i>pl.</i>)
Fire ...	Mu-lelɔw or Mu-lilɔw	Ka-hya ; tu- Li-yena	K-ese. Tu-iyɛ	Tu-ca, Tu-ya, To-ya. Tu-ima. Tu-hia (86 a)	Mu-dilw. Mun-jilw (87 a)	Ka-hia or Ka-gia
Fish ...	N-di ; ti-ndi	I-ɔi ; va+	I-ti ; ti-ti	I-si ; di-si. In-tsi (86 a)	In-ɔi ; tin-ɔi	Yi-ɔi

English	83. Si-lūyi or 'Barotse', 83 a. Si- kwaŋgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ? Ka-lufana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngaŋgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kiokw or Ci-bokwe
Foot	Ili-kondw; ama-	Li-hinji; ma-	Ci-kanti; bi-	Ki-liatw; bi- L-inde. Li-henje. Tyi-liatw	Di-ulu; ma- Ka-uru; ma-	K-ulu; m-olu. (Ka-ulu?)
Forest	Ili-yuŋgu. Mu-situ	Ci-tapa; vi-	Mu-kula (85 a). Nuuda; ti-	Diku-tija. Li-koŋgola. Mu-seŋge	Di-saka, Ji-saka; ma-	Mu-ditw; mi-
Fowl	N-uku	Ka-sumbi. N-demba	N-zoww (85 a). Li-koro-m-boww Fumbi; bi-tumbi ¹	Ki-ari. Demba. Ha-tombi. Ka-sumbi ¹	Di-huŋgwa; ba-	Ka-sumbi. Demba
Frog	Sim-bowtwe; im-bowtwe. Ii-undu	Cim-bowtwe; vi-	Lin-junda	Lin-dyunda. Noŋga	...	...
Ghost	Si-lumba; <i>pl.</i> u-lumba ¹	Mu-jimw; va-	N-ɖumba; tin-	Mu-zimw; ba- Mu-ku (86 a). Mu-kulu	Mu-kiŋi	Mu-jimw; a- Wa-fa
Giraffe	M-bwaŋi	...	...	Dondo. N-duli	...	...
Girl	Mu-kata-na; a- Umu-simpe; a-	Mw-ana-pwevw; <i>pl.</i> v-ana, vama-pwevw	Mum-banda; bam-	M-puebw; N-tsimbe; tin-	...	Ku-emba
Goat	Um-boŋgw; am-	Pembe; va+	M-boŋgw; tim-	M-pembe	Poŋgw; tim+. M-poŋgw, Im-pondw (87 a)	Pembe or M-pembe
„ (he) ... ..	...	Ci-zamba	...	Ej-yamba (86 a). Zamba	...	...
„ (she) ... ..	...	Pembe wa ci-hwevw	...	...	...	...
God	Ny-ambe	Ka-luŋga (va-tu + <i>in pl.</i>)	Ša-bwzi	Ban-toŋga. Ša-bozi. Suku. Ka-luŋga	Ny-ambe	Suku ne ma-wezi
Grandparent	Nyakw ɸ	Kaka; va+. N-umba; va+	...	Kukw. Sukulu (86 a)	...	Kaka. Kukw
Grass	Um-oww or L-owpu	Ci-kokw. Mw-ila	Mw-ila	Mu-ila. Bu-ambw. Vu-aŋgu (86 a)	Mw-ila, Mw-ira	Mu-aŋgu. Mu-handw
Ground	Mu-mbu. Umū-pu.	Ma-vū	Li-bu	Li-bu; ma-vw. Li-seke (86 a)	Dim-vu	Ma-vu. Ma-toww. Ki-fuci
Ground-nut	N-doŋgw	Ci-elu; vi-	Bi-elu (<i>pl.</i>)	Vi-elu (<i>pl.</i>)	Ny-emu	Ka-tabi; tu-
Guinea-fowl	Ili-ŋaŋga; ma-	Kaŋga; va+	Mu-kaŋga; mi-	...	Di-kaŋga	Kaŋga; ji-
Gun	Tuboww; ti+	U-ta	Bu-ū-ta; ma-	U-ta, Vu-ta	Ši-pandw. Towborw?	U-ta
Hair	Li-suŋu. Ii-huki. U-ambw	Lu-kambu; ji-kambu ¹	Tiŋ-gambu	Ziŋ-kambu (86 a). Mi-siŋga. N-kambw, Tiŋ-gambw, Iiŋ-gambw	Lu-huki	N-kambw
Hand	Kokw or U-kokw; <i>pl.</i> am-oww. Ii-kaa. Ii-janza	Li-wokw	Ci-kandeku	Li-wokw. Mum-panda	Ši-kamba ŋa. di-bokw. ² Ka-bokw (87 a)	Ki-lama

¹ Noteworthy. ² Ku-kamba = back of hand.

English	83. Si-lūyi <i>or</i> 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwaŋgwa	84. Luena <i>or</i> Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ? Ka-lulana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngaŋgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kiokw <i>or</i> Ci-bokwe
Head	Mu-twi. Um-w-tu	Mu-twe ; mi-	Muū-twe ; mi-twe	Mu-twe	Mu-twe	Mu-twe
Heart	Mw-cima. Um-oyw	Mu-cima ; mi-	M-boŋge ; tim-	Mu-tima ?. M-boŋge, M-buŋge	Mu-tima	Pimbi. Buŋgwe
Heel	Li-sitw ; ma-	Kaku-kunya	Li-lumba	Sinsinw. In-tsintsinyw (86 a)	Si-sindi ; ti+. Si-sindinw ; ti-	...
Hide	Isi-tw ; i-tw. Lu-kundu. Si-tumba	Swama	Ci-konde ; bi-	Ci-kanda. Cipa	Di-sarw	...
Hill	Im-bwala (?). Li-lonta (?). Li-lundu	Pili ; ji-pili	Liŋ-gulu	M-biribiri. Ka-punda	Pidi, M-piji	...
Hippopotamus	M-bu, Um-būu ; ti-mbu	N-guvu	N-gubu ; tiŋ-	N-govvu. N-gueve (86a). N-gebe	Vubu ; ban +	N-guvu
Hoe	Ili-kaŋw ; ama- Ili-jamba	Li-temw	Li-temw	Li-temw	Di-kaŋw	Lu-kaŋu
Honey	W-ike	W-uci	Uci (85 a). B-uki	Uki, V-utkyi. V-uci (86 a)	U-si, U-ji	...
Horn	Lu-ia <i>or</i> Lu-ya ; tilu-ia <i>and</i> tin-ya	Seŋgu ; ji +	Li-tiba	Li-teba. M-biŋga	Lu-seŋgw ; ma-	...
House... ..	N-dw ; itin-dw	Zuvw ; ma +	N-joŋw ; tin-	N-juŋw <i>or</i> N-dzuvw <i>or</i> N-joŋw, Zovw. In-dyivw (86a)	U-ra ; ma-ra	N-zuw
Hunger	Li-sebw	Zala	N-dala (85 a). N-jala	N-jala, Nd-yala	N-bala, N-dara	N-zala
Husband	M-bumu. M-bumoi	Luŋga. U-sanda	Mu-nalume	Li-ala, Muy-ala	Baya- Fumu	...
Hyena	I-siwi. N-diwi (83 a). Zondw	Mu-ŋguli. Cim-buŋgu ; vi-	N-gaŋga. Ki-mbō. Muŋ-guli	Li-ŋumbw ? Mo-ŋgari. Ci-mbwe. Ka-ŋguli- ŋguli	Mu-tambwe	...
Iron	Ma-kaŋkw (<i>pl.</i>). Si-ondw ; i-ondw	Ci-kuŋgu	Ci-kubw ; bi-	Bu-tare, Vu-tale. Ci-kōbw	Si-ondw ; bi-ondw	U-tali
Island	Si-kuli ; i-	Li-tuŋgu <i>or</i> Ci-tuŋu	Li-seke. Li-ŋōpe ; ma-ŋōpe	Ki-kōlw. Tyi-lūi	Si-kuji	...
Ivory	Ulu-ya <i>or</i> Lu-ya	Jim-biŋga	Ciny-aŋga ; bi-	M-biŋga	...	...
Knee	Li-niē <i>or</i> Li-nwi ; ma-	Lim-buli ; ma-	Li-buli	Li-bure, Vuli, <i>or</i> Li-bwū ; ma- Ny-olw (86 a)	Di-noŋgw. Ji-nuŋgw (87 a)	...
Knife	Mu-ele ; mi-	Pōkw ; ji-pōkw	Mōkw ; ti +	M-pōka, Pōkw, <i>or</i> M-ōkw. Mu-khebi	Pōkw ; tim +	Pōkw ; ji-

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Lake	Si-tia or Li-isa	N-geṅge. Ci-ziva	Li-ṣali; ¹ ma-	Li-tāli. E-civa	...	Jiba; ma+
Leg	Ili-kondw. Kwōlōw	Mu-kōnw; mi- ² Li-hinji; ma-	Mw-endw(85 a). Li-indi	Li-hindi; ma- Mu-kela. Mu-pōpw. Ci-tea	Di-ulu. Ji-uru (87 a)	Ulu; ma-nūlu
Leopard	Ndō; ti-ndō	Ci-supā	N-gwe	Iñ-gwe. Ki-ṣumba	Tōwō. Kam-pulu	...
Lion	N-de; an-de. In-di; tin-di	...	Mu-nyime	N-dumba or Domba	Kalamō	Tambwe
Lips	Ili-lōmw; ama- Mu-lōmw; mi-	Ma-vumbu(<i>pl.</i>)	Ka-nō (?Ka-mō). Ka-nwa; tu-nwa	Mi-lōmw (86 a)	Mu-vumbō; mi-	Ni-vumbō(<i>pl.</i>)
Magic... ..	Mu-lōti	...	N-gaṅga	Vu-aṅga	...	U-aṅga
Maize... ..	Ama-pu. Ulu-hōṅga. Mun-dali	Ci-vwali	Mun-dele	Li-puṅṅō. Ma-ṣa	Diñ-gombe	Ki-vuale
Man	Mu-nu; a-nu	Mw-ihulenu. Mu-tu; va-tu. Mu-ka; va-ka.	Mu-nu; ba-nu	Mu-ntu (86 a); va-ntu. Mō-nu; ba-nu	Mu-ntu; ba-	Mu-tu; a-tu
Man (vir.)...	Mu-lume. Ulu-lume	Luṅga; ma-luṅga	N-jara. Mu-nalume	I-ala, Y-ala	Mu-luma, Mu-rume	Lu-ṅga; ma+
Meat	Iny-ama. (I-ama-na = <i>animals</i>)	Ny-ama	Ṭitu	M-bunda (86 a). N-citō, Ṭitu	Ny-ama	I-fū
Medicine	Mu-tondō (<i>tree</i>). Mu-sambō	Vi-tumbu (<i>pl.</i>)	Bi-emba (<i>pl.</i>)	Bi-emba or Bi-hemba. Vum-banda	...	Yi-tumbō (<i>pl.</i>)
Milk	Ulu-takō. Ma-we	Ma-vele	Ma-yere (85 a). Ma-ṣwe	Ma-vere? Ma-hini. Ma-na, Ma-ṣia. Ma-ṣisi (86 a)	...	...
Monkey	N-jōkw	Puya; va+. Sōkw	Buya(?). N-ima; tiñ-ima	Pundō	...	...
Moon	Umw-ezi. Mw-eti	Kakw-eji; tu-	N-gonde; tiñ-	Gonde or N-gonde. G-ezi	N-gonda; ti+	U-ji, Mw-eji. Ka-kuje
Mother	Mawe. Nyō-kō. Nyina	Mama. Nō-kō. Na-ye	Mamai. Ba-ina	Nana. Ina (86 a). Nyō-kō. Ba-naa. Ba-ena	Mama	Mama
Mountain	Li-lundu	Pili	Pide(?) Liñ-gulu	Kim-boṅṅō. M-biribiri. Tyi-punda (86 a)	Pidi	Mu-lundu
Mouth	Ka-wa, Ka-nwa. Mu-lōmw	Ka-nwa	Ka-nō. Ka-nwa	Ka-mia, Ka-nwa	Mu-kanwa	Ka-nuō, Ka-nūa

¹ Interesting penetration southwards of the Central Sudan root-word Cad, Ṣari for 'great river', 'lake'.

² Noteworthy.

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Nail (of finger or toe)	Ndu-ala or Lu-ala; tiny-ala	Zala; ma +	C-ala; bi-ala	Ki-ala or J-ala or Tyi-ala; bi-ala	Diny-ala	Lum-bondi; <i>pl.</i> m-bondi
Name	Li-tina, Ili-tina	Li-jina; ma-	Li-bina	Li-zina	Ti-bina; ma- Ji-dina; ma-	...
Navel	Mu-kōwō	Mu-cinji.	Li-kōwō	Li-timbi	...	...
Neck	Diñgō or N-diñgō	Siñgō. Ka-paṅga	Tiñgō; ti +	In-tsiñgō. Mo-ribo	Siñgō, N-siñgō	Kōta
Night	U-siku; <i>pl.</i> itin-diku	U-fuku; ma- Mu-toṅga. (Mi-lima = <i>darkness</i>)	Bu-biki	Bu-teki, Vu-tsiki, Bu-tuki (86 a). (Bu-sise = <i>darkness</i>)	U-siku	U-fuku
Nose	Ili-wōwō or Li-yulu	Mu-zulu	Li-zulu	Zurō. Li-yōwō, Li-yulu	Mu-bulu, Mu-duru (87 a)	Zulu; ma +
Oil palm ... ..	...	...	...	N-dende	...	N-gaši
Ox	Iñ-gombe; tiñ-gombe. Na-tula; a +	N-gombe; va +	Pulu; ti +	N-gombe	Iñ-gombe	N-gombe
Paddle	Si-rabō or Si-labō	Ci-lapu	Ci-lapō	N-ganda. N-gasi; ziñ-gasi. Ci-kasi. Si-lapō	...	Mu-sañgō; mi-
Palm wine, beer	Ma-lōpō	W-ala	Bu-ala	W-alwa. Bu-ala, Vu-ala	...	Ma-luvu
Parrot	Si-cikwele	Ka-loṅga	Mu-kewe	Tyi-keñge	...	...
Penis	Ku-ūsō (<i>polite word</i> = 'in front')	Lōmō	Ku-mala (<i>polite word</i> = 'in front')	Li-kutu	...	...
Pig	Kulube; ti +	C-ombō; bi-ombō. N-gulu; va +	C-ombō; bi-ombō	N-gurō, N-gulu. N-gala. Soṅge	Siñgwe; bam +. N-gurube (87 a)	N-gulu
Pigeon	N-kwilimba. Li-kwici. Li-kwiñge	Ka-tela. Li-yembe	Nuti; ti +	Pomba (?Port). Ka-tere	Di-bembe	Ka-telya
Place	Si-lalō; i-lalō	Helu	Si-lala-nda	Mu-hela	...	Mu-hela; mi-
Rain	M-bula. Ni-hōla (?), Hōla (?)	Vula	Nyontbi	Ny-on-di, Ny-on-dzi	M-vura	M-vula
Rat	M-uku	Tumbi; va +	M-uku; ti +	N-tumbi	Puku	...
Rhinoceros	Se-embele	...	...	Si-kōwō. Em-pembele	Siñ-kombwe. Si-lañgwa (87 a)	...
River	Ili-ambai. Umu-roṅga	Kalu-iji; tu-	N-doṅga; tin-	N-doṅga. Lu-ñgeboṅgō	Mu-sinbe, Mu-sindi. Lu-eñge; tiñg-eñge	Lu-iji; malu-iji
Road	N-dila, N-dela. M-gondō (?)	E-jila; <i>pl.</i> ji-jila. Mu-kombwela	N-gila	N-gela, N-zira, N-gyila. Li-koñkō	Tila; tin-bila. N-dira (87 a)	...

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Salt	Mu-ñgwa	Mu-kefe	Mu-kefe	Mo-ñgwa	...	Mu-ñgwa
Shame	Ma-ene	Sonyi	...	Sonyi, U-tsoni, N-kyuámua (86 a)	N-soni	...
Sheep	Im-befeŋe. Ngu; li-ñgu ¹	Mu-kwo; mi-	Ngu; ti-ñgu	M-paŋga. M-befeŋe	M-befeŋe; ti+. M-berere; ba+	M-paŋga
Shield	Si-tomba. Tebe	Lu-kepwi	M-bānda	M-bānda; zim-	...	...
Shoulder	Li-futi	Ci-fwiji; ma-	Ci-bifi. Ci-peoka	Kin-sinze. Tyi-tyitsi. Ci-tsindzi	...	...
Sister	Manda	N-dumbu <i>or</i> N-dumba wa pwevo	M-ana-kuetwo. N-dokabi	N-dumbu	M-panda	Dumbo
Skin	Si-two; i-two. L-utu; tiny-utu	Ci-kova	Ci-konde	Kova. Ki-lambo. Li-aka? (86 a)	Mw-ai. Di-šarwo	...
Sky	I-vulu. Li-wilwo, Ku-wilu	Ki-vilu. Li-lu; ma-	Li-lu	Li-lwo. Mw-elwo	...	Kwo
Slave	Ñete. Mu-bika; a-	N-duñgwo; va+. Mu-kuli; mi-	N-duñgwo	N-duñgwo, Doñgwo. Mu-pika	Duñgwo; ba+. Mu-bike; ba-	...
Sleep	Tu-lwo	Tu-lwo	Tu-lwo	Tu-lwo. Ku-kosa	Tu-rwo, Tu-lwo	Tu-lwo
Smoke	Iñ-kwo. Mw-ise	Wi-isi	Bi-bi <i>or</i> Wi-bi. C-ise (85 a)	U-si <i>or</i> Mu-isi, Mu-ezi, Bu-ezi	U-iše. C-uši	...
Snake	N-yoka, Li-yoka	Li-noka	Lin-yoka	Lu-noka. Ci-noka	Di-yoka; ma- Ji-yoka; bama-yoka	Lu-loka
Son, boy	Lu-keke; <i>pl.</i> itiñ-geke. Mw-ana. Mu-lombe. Mw-anuk-ana. Mw-anuke	Mw-ana luñga. Mu-kweze	Mw-ana; bana	Mw-ana. Mu-kwendye. Mu-keze. Mu-neke, Mu-anēke	...	Ka-mike
Song	Ulu-simwo; tin-dimwo	Ku-imba. Mw-aswo	Li-bina	Tyi-vala. Mu-asa	Lu-imbwo? -imba (<i>verb</i>)	...
Spear	Im-binji; itim-	Li-kuñga; ma-	Li-kuñga	Li-kuñga. Li-lesu. Li-oñga	Mu-diñga, Mu-jiñga	Mu-lumbu
Spirit, soul	Si-ywa. Um-oya	Mu-jimu. Mw-owwo. Mwim-bimbi. Mu-cima	...	Mw-nywo. Ponte. Mu-kulu	...	...
Star	Iny-ata. Nuñ-gweti; ti+	Tañganyika (<i>pl.</i>). Ka-honose; tu-, va+	Ng-oñgwoñbi	Li-goñgwo. N-toñgwoñsi, Li-goñgwoñdzi	Nyenyē; ti+	Toñgwoñci

¹ A Ma-kwoŋwo word.

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Stick	Nwoli. Lu-kōnye. Isi-tondō <i>or</i> Lu-tondō; ti-nondō	Lu-tete. Ci-tondō; vi-	Li-ṣōkō	Ci-kōne; bi- Ci-ti, Ki-ti. Li-tafe	Mu-wana	Mu-tondō
Stone	Li-we; ma-biwe (?)	Li-lolwa; ma-	Li-manyā ¹	Li-vwe. Li-manyā (86 a)	Di-maṅga. Ji-manyā	Di-we
Stool	Si-unō; i-unō	Ci-twamō	...	...	...	N-gwanza. Ka-baka?
Sun	Ili-ywa, Li-yua. Ili-ṣōba. Ka-mwe	Li-kumbi; ma-	Li-taṅgwa	Mu-tanya. I-tanya. Li-taṅgwa	Mu-tena. Ji-tena	Di-taṅgūa. Mu-alwa; mi- <i>and</i> D-eya = <i>sunlight, light</i>
Tail (of an animal)	Umu-sila	Mu-kila; mi-	Mu-kila	Mu-tyila	...	...
Tear	Mi-ōkō (<i>pl.</i>) <i>or</i> Mi-ōti	Li-ṣōji	Li-zōsi (85 a). Mu-ṣōbi; mi-	Ma-ṣōzi (<i>pl.</i>)	Mu-hōte, Mu-hōti	...
Testicles ...	Ma-tuba	Mam-bindu	Lim-bindu; mam-	Zim-bindu (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-borō	...
Thief	M-buyi; a+	Mw-iji; v-eji	U-kombe. Mu-ibi; be-ti	Mu-izi. Ci-paka	Mu-ite; b-ete	Mu-iji; mi-
Thigh	Si-lupi	Li-tafu	Li-takō	Ci-tea. ? N-tumba. Ci-cala	...	...
Thing... ..	Si-nu; <i>pl.</i> i-nu	Ci-uma; vi- Ci-kumba; vi-	Li-iṅge; ² bili-iṅge	Ci-kanda. Tyi-mantu (86 a)	Ṣ-uma; bi-uma	Ki-uma
Thorn	Mu-uṅga; mi-	Muṅ-gaya; mi- Muṅ-goṅga	Muṅ-gwiya; mi-	N-tsoṅga. Li-aṅgia (86a)	Mu-hoṅgela	...
Tobacco ...	Li-kaya	Li-kanya	Li-kaya	Ma-kaya	Di-faka, Ka-fwaka	Ma-kaya
To-day	L-elō, Ba-elō	L-elō	L-elō	L-erō, L-elō	...	Mu-ṣōnō
Toe	Mu-nwe; mi-	Mu-nwe	Li-naṣa	Mu-nye	Di-nyēṣa. Kan-tente (87 a)	...
To-morrow	Bi-unda	Ha-mene	I-mene	I-mene, Mene, He-mene L-onza	...	Ha-mene
Tongue	Ulu-leme, Lu-limi <i>or</i> Li-limi; <i>pl.</i> ma-limi	Li-limi	Li-laka. Li-limi; ma-	Rimi, Lō-lime. In-daka	Lu-dimi, Lu-jiimi	Dimi
Tooth... ..	Li-yew; ma-	Li-zō; ma-zō	Li-yō; ma-yō	Li-zō, Li-tō; ma-zō	Di-yewō. Ji-erwe; ma-yerwe (87 a)	Di-zō; ma-zō <i>or</i> ma-se
Town... ..	Mu-ndi; <i>pl.</i> mi-ndi	Ku-imbō; ³ <i>pl.</i> m-embō. L-imbō. N-ganda	L-imbō; m-embō	L-imbō. Mō-tse. N-ketō. Im-bandya (86 a)	...	Ki-hunda

¹ Noteworthy. Related to root for 'knowledge', 'know'.² Noteworthy.³ Diminutive of L-imbō = big town.

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Tree	Si-tonḁ or Mu-tonḁ	Ci-tonḁ; vi-	Ci-ti; bi-ti	Ki-sakw; bi-? Mu-ti	Si-tonḁ. Mu-tonḁ (87 a)	Mu-tonḁ
Twins	Ana n-dḁpu	V-ana va mpasa	B-ana ba. tim-buyu Ny-ana (85 a)	V-ana va masa. Va n-jamba	Bamam-paswa (pl.)	...
Urine	Mu-ndḁ	Ma-su	Ma-su	Ma-susu? Ma-sū	...	...
Vein	Mu-siŋga	Mu-ṣisa	Ṭiŋga; ti+	Li-sipa	...	Caha; ma-caha
War	M-pi. I-ta	Ji-ta; ma+	Nji-ta or Nbi-ta; tinti-ta	Zin-ta, Ndzi-ta	N-kondḁ	...
Water	Am-ei	M-eya	? M-ema	M-ema	M-ema	M-eya
Well, source	Li-kwina	Li-ṣima	...	Li-sima. Ci-simḁ. Mu-ava	...	Mu-sulḁ; mi-
White man	Mu-nu mu-kenu	Cin-dele; vin-dele	Mu-nu wa ku-ḁoka	Cin-dere. Ci-veŋga. Ū-buka	Mu-kua	Juŋḁ
Wife	Mu-kati	Pwevḁ. Mw-eŋga	Pwevḁ. Mw-endi; bamw-	Mu-kentu. Maŋ-gyivu. M-puevḁ	Mu-kaba, Mu-kate	Pḁ
Wind, air ...	M-ebḁ	Pehḁ. Mw-llu	Li-undi	Ponzi. Bonde. Li-honde. Lu-hundzi	N-ḁuṣa. N-gundu- ŋgundu	...
Witch... ..	Mu-lḁti; a-lḁti	N-ḁaŋga. Mu-lḁzi	Mu-roci or Mu-lḁbi	N-ḁaŋga. Cim-banda	Mu-lḁbi. Mu-roḁe	N-ḁaŋga; ba+
Witchcraft	Uu-lḁti	U-lḁzi	Bu-lḁbi	Vu-aŋga. Vum-banda	Bu-lḁbi	...
Woman	Mu-kati	Pwevḁ	M-banda. Mu-nakabi	Mu-kenḁ. Mḁ-nḁkazi. M-puebḁ. Im-puevḁ (86 a)	M-buyama. Mu-kate	Pḁ; ma-pḁ
Womb	Li-ṣimenḁ	Li-jimḁ; ma- Ci-semenḁ	Ci-kaza	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Ti-ŋuni	Lu-tete. Ji-kunyi	I-ti. Bi-tali (pl.)	Tyi-ti	Lu-kuni	...
Yam	N-gulu	Li-sefi	Bu-kḁla	...	...	...
Year	Umw-aka	Mw-aka; mi-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mw-aka; mi-
Yesterday	Iŋ-gorḁ. Biŋ-gḁlwa	Zau	I-lḁ	Zawa, I-zaw. Hin-dele, Sin-dele. Ka-leŋge	...	N-zau
Zebra... ..	M-bi; tim-bi	N-gḁḁ	N-gḁḁ	N-gḁḁ Iŋ-gḁḁ	Mu-tiŋkwe	...
One	-mweya. -moyḁ	-mwe	Mḁ-lika. -mḁ	K-ḁsi, K-ḁsi, Mḁsi. Mḁ-nye. Mḁ-rika. -ḁmḁ, -mḁ	-mḁ, Ūmḁ	-imwe. -kaṣi

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Two	-ili, -yili or -eri	-vali	-bali	K-ari, K-ali, and -bari ; also -vali and -beri	-bidi, -biji	-i-adi or k-ari
Three	-atu, -yatu	-tatu	-tatu	K-atŋ and -tatu. -satu (86 a)	-hatu. -satu	-tatsu or -tatu
Four	-ne, -nne	-wanā	-wana	-wana, -vuane	-ina, -nā	-in-ūana, -in-wana, -wana -tanŋ
Five	-tanu	-tanu	-tanu	-tanŋ, -tanu. -sanŋ (86 a)	-tanu	-tanŋ
Six	-ombŋmwe ¹	-tanu na li-mwe	-tana na u-mu	Sambanŋ. -tanu na ŋmŋ. Pandu?	-tanu na ŋmŋ	Sambanŋ
Seven... ..	-mbaeri ¹	-tanu na li-vali	-tanu na -bali	Sambari. -tanū na ba-bari. Pandu vali?	-tanu na -bidi (or -biji)	Cimbiadi
Eight	-mbatu ¹	-tanu na li-tatu	-tanu na -tatu	Nake. -tanu na ba-tatu. Tyi-nana	-tanu na -satu or -hatu	Nake
Nine	Bati ¹	-tanu na li-wa-na	-tanu na -wana	Iwa, L-iwa. Tyi-ela. -tanu na ba-wana	-tanu na -nā	U-vua. I-vŋa
Ten	Li-kumi	Li-kumi	Li-kumi	Li-kumi	Di-kumi, Dji-kumi	Kumi
Eleven ...	Li-kumi na mweya	Li-kumi na li-mwe	Li-kumi na -mŋ	Li-kumi na -ŋmŋ. Kŋ-ŋmŋ	Di-kumi na -mŋ	Kumi ni ka-manika
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi a-ifi	Ma-kumi a-vali	Ma-kumi a-bali	Ma-kumi a-bari, Ma-kumi a-vali	Ma-kumi a-bidi	Ma-kumi adi
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi atu	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kumi a-tatu	Ma-kumi a-tatŋ	Ma-kumi a-hatu	Ma-kumi a-tatsu
Forty	Ma-kumi a-ne	Ma-kumi a-wanā	Ma-kumi a-wana	Ma-kumi a-wana, Ma-kumi a-vuana	Ma-kumi a-nā	Ma-kumi a-wana
Fifty	Ma-kumi a-tanu	Ma-kumi a-tanu ²	Ma-kumi a-tanu	Ma-kumi a-tanŋ ³	Ma-kumi a-tanu	Ma-kumi a-tanŋ
Hundred ...	Mw-anda ; mi-anda	Li-kufukaji ; pl. ma-	Li-kufu	Ci-ta, Tyi-ta ; pl. vi-ta, bi-ta	? Mw-anda	Ki-tŋta
Thousand ...	Mw-anda ne sekŋ	Li-kombakaji ; pl. ma-	Ma-kululu	Uiukai (86 a)	...	Kulakaŋi

¹ These are the forms given by Livingstone and are possibly formed from other tongues. Otherwise Si-lūyi has nothing but paraphrases and metaphors connected with the fingers of the left hand to express six, seven, eight, and nine.

² Ma-kumi a-tanu na li-mwe = sixty. Ma-kumi a-tanu na ma-kumi a-vali = seventy. Ma-kumi a-tanu na ma-kumi a-tatu = eighty. Ma-kumi a-tanu na ma-kumi a-wana = ninety.

³ Ma-kumi a-sambanŋ = sixty. Ma-kumi a-sambari = seventy. Ma-kumi a-nake = eighty. Ma-kumi iwa = ninety.

English	83. Si-lūyi or 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwaṅgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ? Ka-luiana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngaṅgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kiokw or Ci-bokwe
I, me, my ...	Mene. Ni. -ni. -a-ṅge	A-mi. Na, Ngu. -ṅgu. -a-mi (ṅgwa-mi)	Nji. Nj, Nja. -nji. -a-ṅge	Ya-ṅge, A-ṅge. Di, Ki, Gi, Ngyi. ? -a-ṅge	A-mu-wa. Ka, Na, N. -n, -m. a-mi	Ya-mi. ṅg. -ṅgi-? -a-mi
Thou, thee, thy	We-ne. Fi-we. U. -u, -ku. -we	Uve. ? Y-ṳwṳ. U. -ku. -we	Ube. U, Kw. -ku. -kw-a, -we	I-ṳbe. Uve. Ku. -we	Ube-wa. Wa, U. -ku. -we	We-na. U. -ku-? -we-na?
He, him, his	O-yṳ. U, A, Wa. -mu. -a-ye, -a-e	Iki-ye. Mu- or Mwa, A, Aka, U. -mu. -enyi (ṅgw-enyi)	? Endi. A, Na. -mu, -mw-a. -endi	Ge, Iye, Endi. U. -mu. -ty-indi	A-ye. U, Wi. -mu. -ye, -ende, -anji	Mwene. U. -mu. -ye-na
We, us, our	A-ci. Tu. -tu. -etu	Y-etu, Etu (?). Tu. -tu. -etu	E-tu. Tu. -tu.	Y-etu. Etu. Tu. -tu. -etṳ, -ty-etu	A-twe-ba. Tu, Twi. -tu. -e-tu	Ya-twe. Tu. -tu. -e-tu
Ye, you, your	A-nyi. Mu. -mu. -enu	Enu. Mu. -mi. -enu (ṅgw-enu) ¹	E-ni. Mu. -mu-?	Enu. Eni. Mi. -mi. -ty-eni	A-mwe-ba. Mwi, Mu. -mu. -e-nu	Ya-nwe. Mu. -a-nwe
They, them, their	Aṳ. A. -a. -a-ṳ or -ṳ	Va-ki-vṳ. Va. -va. -a-ve, -a-vṳ (ṅgwa-vṳ)	Babṳ. Ba. -ba. -a-bṳ	Vava. Iva. Avṳ. Va. -a-bṳ, -a-vṳ, -ty-avṳ	Babṳ. Ba. -ba. -a-bṳ	Bṳbe-ne. A. -ṳ
All	-onje	-ṳse-na	-ṳse (B-ṳse, ṳc.)	-ṳse	-mwa- (ni-mwa-wṳ, ri-mwa-yṳ, ṳc.)	-ṳṳṳ
This, these	Uyu, aa; u, ii; eli, aa; esi, ii; ṳc.	Uu, ava; uu, ii; ṳc. -nṳ (u-nṳ, ci-nṳ, ṳc.)	-ṳ, ? -ba; -ṳ, -e; -eli, -a; eci, ebi; ei, eti; ṳc.	Uu, ava, ṳc.	Uwṳ, aba; u-nṳ, i-nṳ; di-nṳ, a-nṳ; esi, ebi; eye, ebe; lu-nṳ, ti-nṳ; ṳṳ; aka; bwe; kwe	...
That, those	U-nṳ, a-nṳ, ṳc. Oy-ṳ. a-ṳ, ṳc. U-ya, a-ya, ṳc. U-ca, a-ca, ṳc.	-ṳ (ṳw-ṳ, av-ṳ, ṳcy-ṳ, evi-ṳ, ṳc.) -ze (u-ze, va-ze; ci-ze, ṳc.)	-nṳ (u-nṳ, ba-nṳ; ṳc.) -je (u-je, ba-je; ṳc.)	-ye (u-ye, va-ye) -ze (u-ze, va-ze; ṳc.)	Uyṳ, ba-ya; ṳwṳ, eyi; diyṳ, ayṳ; ṳṳṳ, ṳbiṳ; oyṳ, ṳṳṳ; lu-ya, ti-ya; ka-ya, tu-ya; bwe-hi-bṳ; kṳkwa Uyṳ, ba-ya; o-ya, i-ya; di-ya, a-ya; ṳi-a, bi-a; i-ya, ti-ya; lu-yṳ, ti-yṳ, ka-yṳ, tu-yṳ; bwebw-ā; kw-ā	...

¹ In Luena, it is worthy of remark that the suffix to the plural imperative representing the 2nd pers. plural, is not -ni, as in most Bantu languages, but -nu or -inu. Thus: Hana! = give thou! Han-enu! = give ye.

English	83. Si-lūyi or 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwañgwa	84. Luena or Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ? Ka-luiana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngañgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Klōkō or Ci-bokwe
Bad	-yi	-pi (Lu-pi = <i>evil</i>). -pi-ba (<i>verb</i>)	-bi	-pi, -bi, -vi, -bibe. Mua-hi	...	-ibi
Black	-ilu, -iru	-ila-va	-wūi	-la-va. -zi-va-la. -tebala. -ibebala	-bi, -be	-la
Female	-alikati. -kati	-pwevω, -huevω	-kabi	-tōla. -eny-añge. -hañge	...	...
Fierce... ..	...	-ten-uka	-kalu (Bu-kalu)	-kalu. -ñ-gōla	...	...
Good	-wa. W-inω	-mw-ene. -enia. -aza	-wa	-pua. -uka. -ñgulu. -paw	-wa-he. -ya-mpe (87 a)	-bema (<i>cf. Swahili</i> -pema)
Great	-nene; -nene-ba (<i>cf. Swahili</i> -nene-pa). -kulu	-keke. -nene	-e-nēnē (85 a). Kama	Ca-kama. -kama. -nene	-nene. -kata-mpe (87 a)	...
Little	-nyonyω. -cana	-n-dende. -nyi-ke	-n-dondω	-dende, -n-dondω. (Kaka-dende)	-se. -cece (87 a)	...
Long	-le	-suku	-laja	-a laha	...	...
Male	-lume	-luñga	-iara, -a-yala (85 a). -lume	-iala. -ñkomba. -n-dume	...	-luñga. -demba
Old	-kulu. -kōlō-bati. -a kale	...	-ku-kula-bala	Kulukulu. -a kale. -lajalaja	...	-kulu
Red	-cu	Ci-lana or Ci-nana	Ku-beñga	Li-tira ? -veñga	...	...
Rotten	Kō-ōla	-pōla	-bōla	-vōla	...	...
Short	-ibi	ihī	-ii	-iki, -hihi	...	...
Sick	-tōma	-soñgō. -viza (<i>verb</i>)	-binja	Ka-timōkō. Ku-vera (<i>verb</i>), -vela	...	...
White... ..	-kena	-tōma (<i>verb</i>)	Ku-tōka	-u-tira. -tōka. -vuka	...	Ci-tōma
Above, up, on top	Ku-wilu. Be-ulu	Ka-li. H-elu (?)	Kw-ilu. Aka-mwa	Ko-ilō, -ilu	Kw-iwuru	...
Before	Ku-sō	Kum-esō	Ku-mala	Kōnu-twe. -luha. Kulū-tue	...	...
Behind	Kuny-ima	Kuny-ima	Kun-ima	Kōn-ima	Kunj-ima	...
Below, down	Ba-nji, Ku-nji	Mu-si	Ku-iti	Ku-vanda. Kua-lebu. Khu-ese. Ha-zi. Ku-in-tsi	Pa-nji	...

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Far	Kū-le	-suku	A-le	Ku-lajakw. Ka-kwajaja. -lahe. -hale	Pa-tadi	...
Here	Ba-. -bω. Mωmω. Aba, &c. Banω	Ha. Kunω. Hanω	Kunω	Kωnω, Kunω	...	Haene
In, inside ...	Mu-	Mu-tulu. Mu-	Mu. Li. Mu-kati	Mu. Mω-	...	...
Middle ...	Ba-kaci	-kaci	-kati	A-kati. Mu-ceci	...	...
Near	Bibe, Beebi	...	Mu-yei	Amu-yeye, Mu-hehi	...	...
Outside ...	Ba-nde	...	A-nca	Halu-huu	...	...
Plenty, many	U-nene. I-pulu	Ci-kuma. Vulu	-ṅgi	-iṅgi. Nana	-iṅgi	...
There	Ku-. Kw-a. Ku-ya. Kω. Uku. Kunω. Ku-le	Kuze	Ūku	Hana. Ūkω. Ku-ye	...	Hωhω. Kωkω
Where? ...	-bi? Ku-bini?	Kuli-hi?	Kw-ikw?	Ku-ekw? Ku-li? Kuli-hi?	-kuti, -ti	...
No!	Apwe!(?). Awā!	N-duma! Ci-pwe!	Piama!	Talala! Hωhué! Kuahi! We! Na-kana!	Biω!	Ka!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Ka-, Si-, -si-	Ka-, Ha- -ceṣi-. -kω	-nwine. Also changes terminal vowel of verb- root from -a to -e	Ka-, Ke-, Si-, -bi-, -kece-, -kω, -ṅge	Ka- Ci-	...
To	Uku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	-fula	-veta	-kasa. -nbalia	-pupa. -veta	-kama. -puma	-lωmω-na
„ buy, sell	-ula	-landa	-landa	-landa	-landa	-landa
„ come ...	-iya	-eja, -eza, -iza	-ija	-eza. -iya. -indya. -heta	-yeka. -idaṅga	-iza
„ cut ...	-batula	-teta	-batula	-heta. -batura	-tema	-kωsa
„ dance ...	-ṣemba. -neṅga	-kina	-kina	-kina	...	-haṅgana
„ die ...	-fa	-fwa	-ba	-ba	-fwa	-lωmω-ka
„ eat ...	-lia	-lya, -lia	-lia	-tsa -ria, -lia	-dia	-dia
„ give ...	-ba	-ha-na, -ha-nyina. -paṅgila	-awa	-a-va-na, -ha-na	...	-ha-na

English	83. Si-lūyi <i>or</i> 'Barotse' 83 a. Si- kwañgwa	84. Luena <i>or</i> Lubale	85. Mbunda 85 a. ? Ka-luiana	86. Lujazi 86 a. Ngañgela 86 b. Western Mbwela	87. Nkoya 87 a. Mbwela	88. Kiwo <i>or</i> Ci-bokwe
To	Uku- -ta.	Ku- -iya.	Ku- -enda.	Ku- -enda.	Ku- -enda.	Ku- -ya.
„ go	-enda. -bita	-ya-kw. -tamb-uka	-ya	-maya, -maye. -boka ?	-yañga	-enda
„ kill ...	-ibāā	-jiha	-ca. -bia	-tija, -tsiha, -bea. -ria ?	-puna. -biha, -diha	-jaha
„ know ...	-lim-uka	-nyĩng-ika. -tañk-iza	-tib-uka	-biza, -ñgi-biza ? -iziva (86 a)	-mu-ka	-nyĩng-ika
„ laugh ...	-seka	-seha	-jwala	-zora. -yōla, -gōla	-hesa	-seha
„ leave off, cease	-siya. -lesa	-eca. -hōla. -sia	-eca	-eca. -lesa	...	-ekia
„ love, want	-siñga	-zañga	-mba. -betela	-asa, -aša. -baka-kw. -lema	-haka	-sōna ? -lema ?
„ see ...	-mōna. -ala	-mōna. -tala	-bōna (85 a). -mōna	-tala. -mōna	-mōna (<i>pret.</i> -mwene)	-mōna
„ sit, remain, abide	-ikala. -siala	-twama	-tumbama	-ikala, -kala. -tubama, -tumama	-ikala	-tuama
„ sleep ...	-lañga-na, -lañga. -lala	-savala	-lala	-kōsa (86 a). -lala. -šabala	-lañga-na, -rañga-na	-bomba <i>or</i> -pomba
„ stand, stop, be erect	-ima, -ima-na	-ma-nyina. -ima-na	-ima-na	-ima-na	-ima-na	-ma-kana
„ steal ...	-iba <i>or</i> -ita, -iba	-k-eva. -iva	-kombe. -iba	-iba, -eba. -punda	-yiba	-iya

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN LUYI

Preprefixes are present in most Classes.

Class 1. Umu-, Mu-, U- (mu, u-, uyu, utw); 2. A-, Aa- (a); 3. Umu-, Mu- (mu-, u); 4. Imi-, Mi- (mi-, i); 5. Ili-, Li- (li); 6. Ama-, Ma- (ma-, a); 7. Isi-, Si- (si); 8. I- (i); 9. In-, N-, Iñ- (i-, ti, t'-); 10. Iti-, Itin- (ti); 11. Ulu-, Lu-, Ndu- (lu); 12. Utu-, Tu- (tu); 13. Aka-, Ka- (ka); 14. Uu-, U- (u); 15. Uku-, Ku- (ku); 16. Aba-, Ba-, Bi- (ba); 17. Mu- *or* Umu- (mu-).

There is a diminutive suffix, -k-ana *or* -ana; and there are traces of the feminine prefix Na-, and the masculine Ši- *or* Ša-. To Ši- there is sometimes an honorific plural, U-. U- is also an honorific prefix in singular.

PREFIXES, &c., IN LUENA

No preprefixes.

- Class 1. **Mu-**, — (mu, u-, ?ñgu); 2. **Va-** (va); 3. **Mu-** (mu-, u); 4. **Mi-** (mi-, i); 5. **Li-**, — (li); 6. **Ma-** (ma-, a); 7. **Ci-** (ci); 8. **Vi-** (vi); 9. **N-**, — (i); 10. **Ji-**, **Jin-** (ji); 11. **Lu-** (lu); 12. **Tu-** (tu); 13. **Ka-** (ka); 14. **U-** (u); 15. **Ku-** (? dimin.); 16. **Ha-** (ha); 17. **Mu-** (mu).

There is some trace of a diminutive suffix **-ana**.

PREFIXES, &c., IN MBUNDA, LUJAZI, NGANGELA, AND WESTERN MBWELA

- Class 1. **Mu-**, — (mu, u-); 2. **Ba-**, **Va-** (ba, va); 3. **Mu-** (mu-, u); 4. **Mi-** (mi-, i); 5. **Li-**, **I-**, — (li); 6. **Ma-** (ma-, a); 7. **Ki-**, **Ci-**, **Si-**? (ki, ci); 8. **Vi-**, **Bi-** (bi); 9. **N-**, — (n-, i, e); 10. **Ti-**, **Ti-**, **Di-**, **Li-** (ti, ti); 11. **Lu-** (lu); 12. **Tu-** (tu); 13. **Ka-** (ka); 14. **Bu-**, **U-**, **Vu-**, **Bw-** (bu); 15. **Ku-** (ku); 16. **A-**, **Ha-** (a, ha); 17. **Mu-** (mu).

Traces of **Sa-**, masc. prefix. **-ana** diminutive suffix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN NKOYA AND MBWELA

No preprefixes, except traces in No. 9.

- Class 1. **Mu-**, **Wa-** (mu, u-, ω, wu, yω); 2. **Ba-** (ba); 3. **Mu-** (ω, u); 4. **Mi-** (i); 5. **Di-**, **Dji-**, **Ji-** (di, ji); 6. **Ma-** (ma-, a); 7. **Si-** (ši, š'-); 8. **Bi-** (bi); 9. **In-** (**Im-**), **N-**, **N-** (i, mi (87a)); 10. **Ti-**, **Tin-**, **Tiny-**, **Tiñg-** (ti); 11. **Lu-** (lu) (*pl. Ti-, Tin-, Tiny-, Tiñg' or Ma-*); 12. **Tu-** (tu); 13. **Ka-** (ka); 14. **U-**, **Bu-** (u, bu); 15. **Ku-** (ku); 16. **Pa-** (? pa); 17. **?**. **?Wa-** honorific.

Traces of **-ana**, diminutive suffix. Prefixes often superimposed on others, especially in plural.

PREFIXES, &c., IN KIŌKŌ

No preprefixes.

- Class 1. **Mu-** (mu, u-); 2. **A-**, **Ya-**, **Ba-** (a, ?ba); 3. **Mu-**, **U-** (mu-, u); 4. **Mi-**, **Nyi-**, **Ni-** (mi-, nyi, i); 5. **Di-**, — (di); 6. **Ma-** (ma-, a); 7. **Ki-**, **Ci-** (ki, ci); 8. **?Yi-**; 9. **N-** (**M-**), **N-**, **Ny-** (?); 10. **Ji-**, **N-** (**M-**), — (ji); 11. **Lu-** (lu); 12. **Tu-** (tu); 13. **Ka-** (ka); 14. **U-** (?); 15. **U-**, **Ku-** (?); 16. **Ha-** (ha, hω); 17. **Mu-** (mu).

83. **Silūyi** is spoken in Barotseland mainly to the east and west of the Upper Zambezi, south of the Kabompō confluence, and westwards to the Kwandō-Cōbe basin and the Lucazi or Lujazi country. Bounded south by about 16° of South latitude.

84. **Luena-Lubale** is spoken on and about the Luena river, west of the northern Zambezi main stream and between the Zambezi-Kabompō junction and the Luñgwebuñgu; and generally in the Lubale country as far north nearly as the sources of the Zambezi.

85. **Mbunda** or **Kaluiana** is spoken in the northern part of Barotseland, north of the Luena-Luampa river, east of the Kabompō, west of the 25th degree of East longitude, and south of 13° 50' South latitude (approximately); also across the Zambezi, south of the Luñgwebuñgu as far west as the Lujazi country (Mavikō).

86. **Lujazi-Ngañgela** possibly ranges with some dialectal variation over a wide area of inner Añgōla, between the south bank of the Upper Luñgwebuñgu and the Ambwela hills and the upper course of the Kwanza and sources of the Kuncene, the head stream of the Kwitō and the northern Kubañgō. It extends near to Bihe (Luimbi).

87. **Nkoya** is spoken in eastern Parotseland, south of the Doñgwe affluent of the Kabompō and north of the 16th degree of South latitude; west of the Kafue basin and east of Mbunda and 24° 30' of East longitude. **Mbwela** is spoken immediately east of Nkoya, in the western basin of the Kafue in its great western bend north of 16° South latitude.

88. **Kiōkō** or **Cibōkwe** is spoken across the Zambezi-Kasai water-parting, from the Upper Luñgwebuñgu and Luena on the east, to the Upper Kwanza and Kwañgō on the west: as far north as about 10° South latitude, and sporadically right across Lundaland, from south-west to north-east.

GROUP X

THE SOUTH-WEST AFRICA LANGUAGES

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA SUB-GROUP.

89. ʘci-hererɔ, ʘci-mbandieru, &c. 90. ʘʃi-ndoŋga (ʘtyi-ambɔ) 91. Kuanyama

SOUTH AŊGŌLA SUB-GROUP

92. ʘlu-nyaneka 93. Ndombe 94. Um-bundu (Nanɔ)
92 a. Lu-ŋkumbi 93 a. ʘlu-kɔrɔka 94 a. ʘ-viye

English	89. ʘci-hererɔ ¹ 89 a. ʘci-mbandieru	90. ʘʃi-ndoŋga ² (ʘtyi-ambɔ)	91. Kuanyama ³	92. ʘlu-nyaneka ⁴ 92 a. Lu-ŋkumbi	93. Ndombe ⁵ 93 a. ʘlu-kɔrɔka	94. Um-bundu (Nanɔ) ⁶ 94 a. ʘ-viye
Adze	E-tɔkore	ʘtyim-bisi	ʘtyim-bisi	ʘtyim-bisi	...	Kɔ-kōla. ʘ-nevɔ
Animal, wild beast	ʘtyi-puka	ʘʃi-yamakuti	ʘʃi-ŋtukuti	ʘtyiny-ama	...	ʘ-nusi
Ant	Om-buka. Oru-viŋɔ. ʘmu-kerenyeu. On-ðende	Om-buka. ʘʃe-enene	ʘka-puka. Om-huka. ʘʃi-henene	ʘhi-nyinyiki	...	Olun-jinje. ʘci-ŋgwi. ʘci-sonde. Oŋ-guni
Ant, white (termite)	ʘ-hwa. O-humburi	ʘka-xwa ; ūū-xwa	ʘ-hedi ; ee-hedi. ʘ-fa	ʘ-fūa	...	E-swa. ʘva-swa. Om-bunji
Ape ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm	ʘku-ɔkɔ. E-kɔnɔ	ʘku-ɔkɔ	ʘku-ɔkɔ	ʘku-ɔkɔ	ʘku-ɔkɔ	ʘkw-ɔkɔ
Arrow	ʘtyi-ku. ʘmū-zi. ʘ-hoŋɔ, ʘru-hoŋɔ. ʘ-heɔ. E-pɔva	ʘʃi-kuti. Om-vi ; om-vi. On-jinja. On-dai	ʘmu-hoŋɔ. ʘʃi-kuti. ʘ-heŋɔ. On-davi	ʘmu-hoŋɔ	...	U-soŋɔ ʘci-nyomba
Axe	E-kuva. ʘty-ike	E-kuya	E-kuva	E-kuva. Oŋ-khava	...	ʘ-nevɔ. E-kuva. On-diavite. ʘci-dambala. E-kula. E-sɔmɔ
Baboon	On-dyima. Oka-ima	On-dyima	On-hima	...	...	E-vovɔ
Back	E-tambɔ. Om-bunda. ʘm-oŋɔ ; omi-	Om-bunda. ʘmu-ŋgoŋɔ	Om-buda	ʘmw-oŋɔ (= loins). Ony-ima	...	Ony-ima
Banana ... ..	...	...	E-hondyɔ	...	...	E-hondyɔ
Beard	Oru-yezu, ʘty-ezu. ʘma-inya	ʘlu-yēswi. ʘom-beswi	Olun-jedi. Eŋ-giedi	Onon-dyeri	...	ʘlon-jele

¹ The speech of the 'Damarā'. The language includes Andersson's vocabulary of Eastern Hererɔ (ʘci-mbandieru), in which ʃ often replaces h, and z becomes ð, t; and also ʘci-cimba or N.E. Hererɔ and ʘci-kaɔkɔ or N.W. Hererɔ.

² Including ʘʃi-kuaŋgara.

³ Handa, Kuamati, Humbi are alternative names.

⁴ This is probably the speech also known as Nɔgambue, Kubale, Hai, Lindɔ, Jau; and the Lu-ŋkumbi or Lu-ŋkombe of Bihe.

⁵ This language of the Mossamedes coast-belt is also styled ʘlu-ndombe, ʘlu-kwandɔ, ʘlu-kuisɔ.

⁶ This is the 'Paŋgela' of Koelle and the 'Beŋguela' of other writers.

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Bee	Ūny-nityi	Oñg-uši, Ony-uši	Ony-iki	Ony-iki	...	Ūluny-ihī
Belly	E-zumō, Ūp-ehuri	Ūpe-ela or Ela	E-ñimō ; oma-	E-imō	...	Ūci-lena. Imō, Vimō
Bird	On-dera, -zera, Ūka-zera	On-zila	Ū-dila ; ee-dila. Ūka-yañgia	Otyi-ila. E-ila	On-jila	On-jila
Blood	Om-bindu, ¹ -vindu	Om-binswi	Ū-honde	Ū-honde	...	Ū-sonde
Body	Oru-tu. Omu-tundu	Ūlu-tū ; <i>pl.</i> otu-tu	Ūlu-tū ; omalu-tu	Ūlu-tu. E-timba	E-timba	E-timba
Bone	E-tupa	E-sipa	E-kiya	Eñ-kiya	...	E-kepa
Borassus palm	Ūmu-ruñga	Ūmu-luñga	Ūmu-luñga	Ūmu-luñga	...	...
Bow	Ūū-ta ; ōmaū-ta	Ūū-ta ; Ūmū-ta	Ūu-ta ; ōma-ta	Oñ-khondyi. Ūtyi-lunda- ū-ta	...	Ū-honji
Bowels ...	Ūmaū-ra	En-janja	En-jaja. Man-janja	E-la ; ōma-la	...	Ūva-la, Ūva-na
Brains ...	Ūu-ruvi	Ūu-lūi	Ūu-luvi	Ūw-ōñgō	...	Ūw-ōñō
Breast (man's)	Ūru-korō. Oty-ari. Ūtyiñ-gava	On-tulō	On-hulō	On-tulu. Onon-t'ete	...	On-ūlō. Ū-nete
Breast (woman's)	E-vere	On-dete. E-gunji. (Ū-sagō = <i>udder</i>)	E-vele	E-vele	...	E-vele
Brother ...	E-rumbi. Omu-añgu ; <i>pl.</i> ōv-añgu. Ūmu-zamumwe. Ūmu-kw'-	On-tañgu. Omw-ayima. Omw-ameme. On-deñge	Ūmu-kulu. On-deñge	Omu-kulu. On-deñge	...	E-kōta. Huva. M-anje. E-palañga
Buffalo ...	Ūny-ati	Ūny-ati	Ony-ati. Ūm-anta	Ony-ati	Ony-ati	Oñ-gelēñge. ? Ūny-ani. On-wima
Bull	On-duezu ¹	On-tsuēswi.	On-huedi	On-tw'ei	...	Ūn-ūi
Buttocks ...	E-takō ; oma- Ū-nūsō	Ū-nūfu. E-takō	E-takō ; oma- Ū-nfu	E-takō	...	E-taku
Canoe ... ..	...	...	Ūvu-atō	Ūw-atō	Ūw-atō	Ūw-atō
Cat	Ūka-hwe	Ūkam-bisi	Ū-fimba. Ūkam-bişi	Ūtyim-bisi. E-lōlō. Ūlu-simba	...	Ka-leñge
Charcoal ...	E-kara	E-kala	E-kala	E-kala	...	E-kala ; oma-
Chief	Ūmu-hōna. Om-bara	Ūmw-a. Ūmu-kanilūa. Ūmu-yamba. Ūmu-şuñgu	Ūmu-huñgu. E-amba	Ū-homba. (Hekulu = <i>senhor</i>). Oñ-kinyi. Mw-ene. E-lombe	Ū-hamba	Ū-sōma. Sekulu
Child	Ūm-una ; ōv-ana. Ūmu-vena Ūmu-ace ; ōvan-ace	Ūmun-ōna ; aan-ōna	Ūka-ana ; ōun-ōna	Ūm-ōna ; ōv-ana Ūk-ana. Ūkalu-kembe	...	Ūm-ōna. Ūci-sembe. Ūn-usi

¹ *Noteworthy.*

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Cloth	Ūn-gūū, Ūn-guyu	Ūn-gūω, Ūn-gugω. E-kuŋka	Ūn-gūω. E-kunha. On-haŋga. E-lapi	Ūn-guω, Ūn-guωω	...	Ū-naŋga
Cold	Om-bepera. Ū-tara-zu	Ū-talala	Ūku-fu; ωma- Ūmu-ni	On-talala	...	Ūci-kakala. Om-bambi
Country	E-hi; ωma-hi. Ū-ye. Oru-veze. Ū-kuti	Ū-kuti; ωma-kuti	Ūtyi-loŋgω	Ūtyi-roŋgω. Ū-hi. E-heke	Ūtyi-loŋgω	Ū-feka
Cow	Ūn-gombe on-dendu	Ūn-gombe. On-sūinsūi. On-puizi. On-jali	Ūn-gōbe oḍidi. On-jali. Ūmu-idi	Ūn-gombe o-ina	...	On-jindi, On-jende, Ūn-gindi. Ūn-gombe iŋ-kai
(Cattle)	Ūzoŋ-gombe	Ūn-gombe. En-yanda	Eeŋ-gōbe	Ūvi-pakω	...	...
Crocodile	Ony-ōka y'om-eva. Ūn-gandu	Ūſi-kōkω ſom-ea	Ūſi-kōkω ſom-eva. Ūn-gandu	Ūn-gandu	...	Ūn-gandu
Day, daylight	E-yuva. Ūmu-tenya. Mu-huka	Ūmu-tenya. E-suiku	Ūmu-tenya. E-fiku, Ūu-fiku	E-kumbi. (Ūmu-tenya = <i>daylight</i>)	...	E-teke; <i>pl.</i> ωω-neke. U-tanya
Devil, evil spirit	On-dume	...	Ūkua-muŋgu	Ūtyi-lulu	...	E-liapu (<i>Port.</i>), Ūci-lulu
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Ūn-gaŋga. Ūmu-paŋge	Ūn-gaŋga	Ū-dudu	Ūtyim-banda. Ūmu-bumba	...	Ūcim-banda
Dog	Om-bwa. Om-bω-na, Ūka-wa	Om-bwa	Om-bwa	Om-bwa	...	Om-bwa
Door, door- way	Ūmu-verω	Ūſi-eelω; ii-yelω. (Ūlū-ihω, Ūtu-ihω = <i>window</i>)	Ūſi-velω	E-pitω. Om-bundi. Ūmu-hiŋgω	...	E-pitω. U-velω. Ūn-gundi
Dream	Oru-rōtω. On-jōze	On-dyōzi	On-jōdi, N-diōdi	On-dyoi	...	On-joi
Drum	Ūn-gōma	On-tunda	Ūn-gōma	Ūn-gōma	...	Ūn-ōma
Ear	Ūku-tūi; ωma-	Ūku-tsūi; ωma-tsūi	Ūku-tūi	Ūku-twi	...	E-tūi
Egg	E-i <i>or</i> E-yi. (Ūmu-hūi	E-yi	E-i; ωma-i	E-yiyi	...	E-saela, E-sala
Elephant	On-dyōū. On-dyamba. ² On-djōhu	On-dyamba	On-jaba	On-dyamba	...	On-jamba
Excrement	Ūtu-ze	Ūmatu-zi	Etu-di	...	...	A-niŋa. Ū-nine. E-tupa
Eye	E-hω; om-ehω. Eſω; om-eſω	Ehω; om-ehω	E-iſω; ωma-iſω	E-ihω; ωma-ihω	Iſω; ωma-iſω	Iſω; owa-sω
Face, forehead	Ūmu-ruŋgu	Ūmu-luŋgu	Ūci-pa'a	Ūtyi-pala	...	Ūci-pala

¹ *Noteworthy*² *Cf. the tembω of Swahili.*

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Fat	Ūka-zura. On-dura. Ūma-be	Ūma-gazi	Ūma-adi	Omu-lela ?	...	U-lela. O-senje. Ūm-asi
Father	Tate. l-hω; <i>pl.</i> ωzwi-hω. l-he. Hi- (Ū-hω-kuru = <i>uncle</i>). l-ſω, l-ſe (<i>Eastern dia-</i> <i>lects</i>)	Ū-tate. Ū-hω. Ū-he	Ū-tate. Ū-hē; <i>pl.</i> ωω-hē. Ū-hω	Tate. Hω. He	Tate. Se-? He. Hω	Tate. Sω. l-sia <i>or</i> Se. (U-se-kulu = <i>ancestor</i> , <i>'ancient'</i>)
Fear	Ūū-ōma. Ūku-fira. Ūku-ta	E-tila	E-tilω. Ūum-bada	Ūn-ōma	...	U-sumba, Ūŋ-gweli
Finger	Omū-nwe	Ūmū-nwe	Ūmū-nwe	Ūmū-nwe	...	Om-w-ina, Om-w-ine
Fire	Ūmu-rirω	Ūmu-lilω	Ūmu-lilω, Ūmu-ḍilω	Ūtu-pia	Ūtu-pya	On-dalu, On-dilu
Fish	Ū-hi; ωzω-hi. E-hundyu	Ū-hi	Ū-ſi	Ū-hi	...	Olu-si. Om-bisi
Foot	Om-baze, Om-paḑe	Om-pasi	Ūm-hadi	Om-phai	...	Ūm-ai, Ūm-ahi
Forest	Ūlyi-hūa, E-hūa	E-hwa	E-koñhōla	Ū-hika. Ūmu-hōkω	...	E-sisi. E-koŋgōla. U-seŋge
Fowl	Ūn-dyuhua. On-dera, On-tera	On-dyuhūa	Ū-hūhūa	Ū-fufūa. Ūtyi-kuku	Ū-fufwa	Ū-sanje. E-kuwe. E-yuyi. Ūci-vuvu
Frog	Ūtyi-sume	E-luiya	E-luva. E-fuma	...	...	Ūcim-bōtω. E-noŋga
Ghost... ..	Ūtyi-ruru. Ūtyim-bōsi	Om-bepω	M-hepω. Ūm-uku	Ū-hande. Om-phepω	...	Ū-sande. E-kisi. Ūci-lulu. On-deli. On-dumbω
Giraffe	Om-bahe, Om-baḑe	Om-baḑe	On-duli	On-duli. Om-bahe	...	On-duli
Girl	Ūmu-kaz-ōna. Ūmu-sukω	Ūmu-kaz-ōna. Ūmu-fukω	Ūmu-fukω. Ūmu-kad-ōna	Ūmu-hikw-ena. Ūmu-kai-nthu	Ūmu-hikw-ena	U-fekω. Ka-mōsu
Goat	Ūŋ-gombω	Ūſi-kombω	Ūſi-kombω	Ūŋ-khombω	...	Ū-hombω
„ (he) ... ..	...	Ūſee-pepe	Ūſihe-pepe. Ūſi-mpedi	Ehe-pepe	...	Ūn-upi. Ūci-tupi. Ū-seleŋge
„ (she)... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ū-hombω-iñ-kai
God	Mu-kuru. Ka-ruŋga. Ūka-luŋga	Ka-luŋga. Um-tibi	Ka-luŋga	Huku. Sukω (92 a)	...	Suku. Ka-luŋga. (Ūka-luŋga = <i>spirit world</i>)
Grandparent	...	...	Tatekulu	Kuku; <i>pl.</i> ωvω-kuku	...	Kuku. Se-kulu, Ina-kulu
Grass... ..	E-hōzu. Ūny-ase, <i>ſ.c.</i> E-ſōtu	Ūmu-izi; ωωmw-izi <i>or</i> ōmu-ibi	E-idi. Ū-ḥuluḥulu	Ūw-ōŋgu <i>or</i> Aw-aŋgu. E-suku. On-jombia

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Ground ...	E-hi	E-vi <i>or</i> E-wi	E-đu	Ū-hi. E-heke	...	Ū-si
Ground-nut	Ūſi-fukua	On-dombe	...	Oloŋ-gupa
Guinea-fowl	Oŋ-gaŋga	Oŋ-gaŋga	Oŋ-kaŋga	Oŋ-khaŋga	Oŋ-kaŋga	Ū-haŋga
Gun	Ūcim-bari. On-dyembŵ	On-dyembŵ	Ūu-ta	Ūu-ta	...	U-ta; <i>pl.</i> ŵŵ-ta
Hair (of head)	On-dyise; ŵzon. Oŋ-kise	E-fufu; ŵma-fufu <i>or</i> ŵma-tubu	Ū-huiki	Ūlu-đuki	...	Ūci-fukŵ. Ūciŋ-gŵnya. Ūci-same. Ū-sive
Hand	E-ke. Eri-a. Eŋ-gaha	Ūſi-kaha; ii-kaha	E-ke	Peke. Ūma-ke. Ūku-ŵkŵ; maw-ŵkŵ. Ūtyi-kanda	...	E-ka; ŵva-ka. Ūci-kanda
Head	Ūtyi-uru	Ūmū-tse; ŵmi-tse	Ūmu-twe	Ūmu-twe	...	U-twi, U-tŵe
Heart	Ūmu-tima	Ūmu-tima	Ūmu-tima	Ūmu-tima. Om-buŋga	...	U-tima. Ūvi-tima
Heel	Ūtyi-paŋde. Ūmu-sē	Ūſi-isi; <i>pl.</i> i-isi	I-fiffima. Ū-fifinwa	Ūtyi-hiŋginyŵ	...	Ūci-sende
Hide	Ūmu-kŵva	Ūſi-pa. Ūſi-mbansua. Oŋ-zikwa	Ūſi-pa. Ū-dikwa. Ūſi-mbadwa	Ūtyi-kŵva. E-inya. Om-bandwa	...	Om-bandwa
Hill	Omu-rū. On-dunda	Ūmu-tunda. E-tuni. Ūka-lunda	E-filu. E-tunda. Ūſi-vanda. Ūkam-punda	Oŋ-goŋgŵ. Ūtyi-punda	...	E-lundu. Ūw-ulu. (Ūlu-aŋgŵ = <i>ridge</i>)
Hippopotamus	On-dūū. Oŋ-gantu	On-dyamba- m-ēa (<i>elephant of water</i>)	Oŋ-gŵŵla	Oŋ-geve	Oŋ-geve	Oŋ-geve
Hoe	Ūtyi-ike. Ūtyi-vete	E-temŵ	E-temŵ	E-temŵ	...	E-temŵ
Honey	Ūū-tyi <i>or</i> Ūw-ici	Ūū-ſi; ŵmaū-ſi	Ūu-ſi, Ūvu-iſi	Ūw-iki	Ūw-igi	Ūw-iki. E-sima
Horn	Ū-nyā. On-dyembŵ	Ūn-iyā	Ūlu-viŋga; eem-biŋga	Om-biŋga; <i>pl. on-</i>	Om-biŋga	Om-biŋga. E-pamba
House	On-dyūŵ. On-danda	On-dyūŵ. E-tsuali. On-tanda	E-pata? O-đuđa. E-tuali. On-handa. (E-umbŵ = <i>farm, dwelling</i>). (On-dabŵ = <i>nest of animal</i>)	E-pata. E-umbŵ. On-dyūŵ	...	On-jŵ. E-pata. E-lombe. E-kaka
Hunger ...	On-dyara	On-dyala	On-jala	On-dyala	On-jala	On-jala
Husband ...	Ūmu-vareke. Ūmu-rume-ndu	Om-buſiki	Ūmu-valeki. Ūmu-nyumbŵ	...	...	Veya. U-lume
Hyena ...	Om-buŋgu	Em-buŋgu	Ūſim-buŋgu	Eŋ-galaŋga. E-hunyu. Om-buŋgu	...	Ūci-malaŋka. Ūcim-buŋgu
Iron	Ūtyi-tenda	Ūſe-ela; <i>pl.</i> iye-ela	Ūſi-vela (<i>also copper</i>)	Ūtyi-vera	...	U-tali. Ūci-vela. Ūŵ-manya
Island ...	E-hi-ekŵ-verua	Ūci-kŵŵ. Ūci-fuka

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Ivory	Ūma-yō. Ūon-dyōu	...	Om-biŋga	Om-biŋga	...	Om-biŋga
Knee	Ūñ-gorō	Ūñ-gōlō	Ūñ-gōlō	Ūñ-gōlō	...	Ūñ-gōlō
Knife	Oru-viō	Ūmu-ele; ωω-	Ūmu-konda	Ūñ-khiki	Ūm-ōkō	Ūm-ōku. U-helō Ūc-iva
Lake	Ūmu-vare. Ūtyi-rambō	E-zia	On-dōbe. Ū-ſana	...	...	Ūc-iva
Leg	Ūku-rama; ōma-	Ūku-gulō; ōma-	Ūku-ūlu	Otyi-kalō; ovi-kalō. Ūk-ulō; ōmak-ulō	Ūku-gulu	Ūk-ulu. Olu-mwasa
Leopard	Ūñ-gwe. Ūtyi-mbaruŋgwe	Ūñ-gwe. E-hiŋga or E-ſiŋga	Ūñ-gwe. E-hiŋga	Ūñ-gwe. Ūñ-khapi	Ūñ-gwe	Ūñ-gwe. Ka-honju. Ūlu-simba
Lion	Ūñ-geama. On-dumbi	Ū-nime. Ūñ-gōſi	On-hōſi	Ūñ-khurika. On-dumbu	N-dumbu	Ū-hōsi. Ūñ-guli
Lips	Ūmu-na; ōmi-na	Ūmu-luŋgu	Ūmu-luŋgu. Om-unyu	Ūmu-luŋgu	...	Ūm-ena
Magic	Ūuñ-gaŋga. Oun-dyai	...	Ūvu-aŋga	Ūu-aŋga. Ūtyi-hemba	...	Um-banda. Ūw-ikila. Ūw-aŋga
Maize	Ūvi-hōzu	Ūma-puŋgu	E-puŋgu	E-puŋgu	...	E-puŋgu
Man	Ūmu-ndu; ōva-ndu. Ūmu-rumendu. Ūka-ndu	Ūmu-ntu; aa-ntu. Ūmu-ſuŋgu. Ūmu-lumentu; aa-	Ūmu-nhu; ōva-nhu. Ūmu-lumenhu; ōva-	Ūmu-nthu; ōva-nthu	Ūmu-ntu; ā-ntu	Ūmu-nu; ōmā-nu. U-lume; ōva-
Meat	Ūny-ama. Om-bihu	Ūny-ama	Om-belela	Ū-hitu. Ūtyiny-ama	...	Ū-situ
Medicine	Ūmu-ti	...	Oim-bōdi	Ūmu-ti	...	Ūci-hemba. E-ſeŋge
Milk	Ūma-ihī, Ūma-isi. Ūma-yere. Ūma-kande. (-kanda = to milk, -kama = to squeeze)	Ūma-ŋini. Ūmo-nsūi	Ūma-ſini. (-kama = to press a teat)	Ūma-hini. Ūma-vele	...	A-vele or E-vele. (-kanda = to milk, -kama = to wring)
Monkey	On-dyima	On-dyima	On-hima	Ūtyin-dondi. Ū-tōkōlō. On-tyima	Ūñ-kima	Ū-sima
Moon	Omū-eze, Ūmū-ete	Ūmu-ezi; pl. ωω- Ūkana	Ū-hani	Ū-hanyi	Ū-sani	Ū-sai
Mother	Mama. Nyō-kō. Ina. Ūc-ina	Ū-meme. Ū-nyō-kō. Ū-yina	Ū-meme. Ū-ina. Ū-nyō-kō	Me. Me-yō. Ū-nyō-kō. Ū-ina	Me. Nyō-kō. Ina	Mai. Nyō-hō. Ina
Mountain	On-dundu. Ūka-runda	On-dundu	On-dudu. Ūſi-punda	Om-phunda	...	Ūm-unda
Mouth	Ūtyi-nyō. Ūka-nyō	Ūka-na; ōma-	Ka-nya	Ūmu-luŋgu	...	Ūm-ena or Ūm-ela
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ūny-ara. On-tuŋgō	Ūluny-ala; pl. ōny-ala	Ūluny-ala	Ūlu-hōka; ōnō-	...	Ūlunj-ala
Name	Ena; ōma-na	Ez-ina or E-tina	E-đina	En-yina. On-dukō	...	On-dukō

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Navel	Ūmu-tūū. Ōñ-gūa, Ōmu-kūa	E-kūvū	E-kōtō	Ōñ-k'ōpa	...	Ū-hōpa
Neck	Ū-seŋgō. Eñ-kōti	Ū-siŋgō. E-kōsi	Ū-fiŋgō. E-kōfi	E-kōhi	...	Ū-siŋgō. E-kōsi
Night	Ūñ-tuku. (Ūmu-zema = darkness)	Ūñ-siku; <i>pl.</i> ōma-siku. (Ūmi-lema = darkness)	Ūka-fiku; ōw-fiku. (Ūnu-laulu = darkness)	En-thiki. Ūun-thiki, Ūtyin-thiki	...	U-teke
Nose	E-uru, E-juru	E-yulu. (Ōm-bururu = <i>nostrils</i>)	E-yulu	E-yulu	...	En-yunō, En-yulu. U-pōlō Ōñ-gombe. Ū-sōwe
Ox	Ōñ-gombe. Ōndu-ombe	Ōñ-gombe. Ōn-dume-tana	Ōñ-gōbe; eēñ-gōbe	Ōñ-gombe. Ū-hōwe	Ōñ-gombe	Ōñ-gasō Ūcim-bombō
Paddle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	...	Ūma-lōvu. Ōm-pembe	Ūma-lōđu. Ōm-hembe	Ōñ-khela	...	Ūci-keŋge. Ka-lōŋgō Ū-sōlōle
Parrot ... ..	...	...	Ū-hūi	...	...	...
Penis	Ōru-tyiŋgō <i>or</i> -tyeŋgō. Ūmu-huku. Ūmu-sepa	...	Ū-nufu	...	...	Ū-sōlōle
Pig	Ōñ-guruve. Ōm-binda	Ōm-pinda. Ūšiñ-gulu	Ōñ-guluve. Ūšiñ-gulu	Ōñ-guluve. Ōñ-gulu	...	Ōñ-gulu. Ūci-pinyō. Ōn-dumbi. Ōñ-guluve. Ūci-ombō
Pigeon	Ōñ-guti	Ōm-bōlō Ōñ-guti	Ōñ-kuti, Ōn-huti	E-kutipōŋgō. Ōñ-khundyuva	...	Ū-nende. Ū-kuti
Place	Ūpō-na, Ūmō-na, Ūkō-na. Ūci-roŋgō	Ūpō-nima, Ūkō-nima. Ūši-loŋgō	Ūpō-ima, Ūkō-ima, Ūmō-ima. Ūši-loŋgō. Ōn-tele	Ōm-phaŋgu	...	...
Rain	Ōm-bura	Ōm-vula	Ū-đula	Ōm-bila	Ōm-bila	Ōm-bela. Ōn-jule
Rat	E-puku	E-puku	Ōm-huku	Ōm-phuku	Ōm-puku	Ūm-uku
Rhinoceros	Ōñ-gava. Ū-heŋgava	Ōm-pelele. Ōm-panda	E-humba. E-šōa	Ōm-phala	...	Ūci-manda
River	Ōn-đuđu. Ōmu-ramba. Ōmu-roŋga	Ūmu-loŋga. Ōka-loŋga. Ūmu-sima. Ōn-dendu	Ūmu-loŋga. Ūmu-lōla	E-nyana. Ōn-doŋgi	...	Ūlu-wi; ōlon-dwi
Road, path	Ōn-dyira. Ūmu-vanda	Ōn-dyila. E-pōla	Ūmu-linda. Ōn-jila	Ūmu-lila. Ōn-dyila	...	Ōn-jila
Salt	Ūmō-ŋgwa	Ūmuo-ŋgwa	Ūmō-ŋgwa	Ōmu-ŋgwa	Ūmu-ŋgwa	Ūmō-ŋgwa. E-kelewa
Shame	Ū-hōni	Ū-hōni	Ū-hōni	Ū-hōnyi	...	Ū-soi
Sheep	Ōn-đu, Ōn-thu. Ūka-zu, Ūtyi-zu	Ōn-swi, Ōn-ti. (Ōn-swi-gōna = <i>lamb</i> , Ū-sōna, Ū-tōna = <i>ram</i>)	Ū-đu; ee-đu. E-fōna. Ōny-đu	Ōñ-gi	...	Ū-meme. Ūlum-buli
Shield	Ōru-vāw	Ūši-kandekisō	Ūši-keelelifō	Ū-tevele

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Shoulder ...	Ūci-tuve. E-vambi	Ūſi-pepe	E-pepe	Ūtyi-pepe	...	Ūci-tai. E-pepe
Sister ...	Ūmu-tena. E-rumbi. Ūmu-aŋgu	(See Brother)	Ū-kandē	Om-phaŋge	...	Mu-kai. M-anje; ova +
Skin ...	Ūmu-kɔva	Ū-ſipa	Ū-ſipa. Ūlu-ɗuɗi	Ūtyi-kɔva. Om-bandwa	...	Ū-cipa.
Sky ...	E-yuru	E-gulu	E-ūlū	E-ulu	...	Ilu. Kilu
Slave ...	Ūmu-twa. Ūmu-karere	Om-pika	Ūmu-piya or Ūmu-pika	Om-pika	Ūmu-kalaŋw	U-pika. Ūkam-banda
Sleep ...	Ūzɔm-bɔtu. Ūku-rara	Ūom-pɔswi. Ūku-lala	Em-ɔfi	Ūtum-phɔki	...	Utu-lɔ
Smoke ...	Ūmu-ise	Ūlu-isi; oma +	Ūmu-ifi	Ūmu-ih	...	Ūw-isi
Snake ...	Ūny-ɔka	E-ɔka	E-ɔka	Ūny-ɔka	Ūny-ɔka	Ūny-ɔha
Son, boy ...	Ūmu-zandu. Ūm-ūna. Ūmu-ace	Ūmw-ana; ɔy-ana. Ūmu-mati	Ūm-ɔna; ɔv-ana. Ūmu-mati	Ūm-ɔna; ɔv-ana. Ūmu-iŋɔna	...	Nuŋunu. Ūm-ɔla, Ūm-ala, Ūkam-ɔla. Um-anehe. Ū-kwenju
Song ...	Ei-mbarirw	Ūlu-imbw	Ūſi-kɔlɔw	Ūtyi-imbw	...	Ūci-suŋw
Spear ...	E-ŋga	E-ɔŋga, E-goŋga	E-ɔŋga. Ūſi-kayūa	E-ɔŋga, E-fuw	...	Ūn-jelia, Ūn-deli. Ūci-lelembia.
Spirit, soul	Ūmu-ruru. Om-bepw. Ūmu-inyw. Mu-sisi	Ūmu-enyw. Om-bepw. Ūmu-sisi; aa-	Ūmw-enyw	E-lulu, Ūtyi-lulu. Om-phepw. Ūmw-enyw	...	Ūlum- buŋgululu.
Star ...	Ūny-ɔse, Ūty-ɔse	Ūny-ɔsi	Ūny-ɔfi	Ūnon-tuŋgululu	...	Tandela
Stick ...	Ūka-ti. Om-bani. Oru-hoŋgwe	Ūka-ti; ūka-ti. Ūn-zimbw	Ūka-ti. Ū-dimbw. (Ūm-bɔlɔ = staff, pole)	Ūn-gendelw	...	U-ti. Om-bweti
Stone ...	E-ɔe	E-manya. E-we; oma-we	E-manya	E-manya	...	E-tali. E-we
Stool ...	Ūtyi-haverw	Ūſi-pundi	Ūſi-pundi	...	...	Ū-maŋgu
Sun ...	E-yuva	E-taŋw	E-taŋw	E-kumbi. Ūmu-tenya	...	E-kumbi. U-tanya, Vu-tanya. (Ū-ny = heat)
Tail (of an animal)	Ūmu-cira	Ūmu-ſila	Ūmu-ſila	Ūmu-tyila	...	U-sese. Ūci-sumba. U-cina. Ū-handi.
Tear ...	E-hɔze; oma-	E-ŋwzi	E-hɔɗi	Ūn-khuka	...	E-swenena, E-swelela, A-suelela
Testicles ...	E-tɔni. Ūm-buma	...	Em-bulu (?) E-tonɗw	...	...	Ūci-pumbu? A-yaki
Thief ...	E-ruŋga	Ūmu-fusi	E-luŋga	Ūtyim-phulu	...	Ka-piaŋgu. Ūci-munu
Thigh ...	E-tumbw. E-vaŋw	Eſi-payw? E-tunji	E-tunji. Ūn-tumba	Om-bambw?	...	Ūci-kalu. Ūci-nama

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Thing... ..	Ūtyi-ina ; ov-ina. Ūka-na. Ūtyi-tyuma	Ūſi-nima ; ii-nima	Ūſi-ima ; oin-ima	Ūtyi-puka, Om-phuka. Ūtyi-uma ; <i>pl.</i> ovity-uma	...	Ūci-ina. Ūlu-tω. Ūnωme-tu
Thorn	Ūku-iyā ; ku-iyā. Ūmu-ŋgondω	Ūku-ēga ; omaku-ēga	Ūku-iyā <i>or</i> Ūk-iyā	E-kete	...	Ū-soŋgω
Tobacco	Ūma-kaya	Oma-kaya, E-kaya	E-kaya	E-kaya	...	E-kaya
To-day	I-ndinω	Ū-nena	Nena	Ūmu-hōnω	...	E-tali
Toe	Ūmū-nwe	Ūmu-nwe	Ūmū-nwe	Ūmu-nwe	...	Ū-mai ; ωbω-mai. Ūmu-ine
To-morrow	Ūmu-huka	Oñ-gula	Moñ-gula	Mu-huka	...	Hena, Hela
Tongue	E-raka	E-laka	E-laka	E-laka	...	E-limi. E-laka
Tooth... ..	E-yω ; ōma-yω	E-yegω ; ōma- E-ſendyω ; ōma-	E-yωω ; ōma-	E-yω	...	E-yu, I-yu
Town... ..	Oñ-ganda. Ūtyi-hurω. Oru-ze	E-gumbω	Om-bala	E-umbω	...	Imbω. I-tula. Om-bala
Tree	Ūmu-ti	Ūmu-ti	Ūmu-ti	Ūmu-ti	...	U-ti
Twins	Ūma-paha	E-paxa ; ōma-	E-paxa ; ōma-	E-paha ; ōma-paha	...	Olon-jamba
Urine	Ūma-nyune. Ūma-tata. Ūma-nyina	Ūma-suita	Ūma-hu	Ūma-hu	...	Ūva-sū
Vein	Ūmu-sepa	Ūon-sipa	Ūmu-fipa	...	...	E-sipa
War	Ūvi-ta (8), Ūmavi-ta (6). Ūku-rwa	li-ta (8) ; <i>pl.</i> ōmi-ta	Oi-ta (8). (Ūku-luā = <i>to fight</i>)	Ūvi-lūa. Ūku-lwa. Ūvi-ta	...	Ūci-punda. Ūku-lua
Water	Ūm-eva. Ūn-iva	Ūma-ēa, Ūm-eva Ūn-iva	Ūm-eva, Ūn-iva	Ūm-eva	...	Ūva-va
Well, source	Ūmu-sema. Oru-wi	Ūmu-sima. E-zia	Ūmu-fima. Ū-fifiya	E-iva = <i>well,</i> <i>spring</i>	...	Ū-nω
White man	Ūtyi-rumbu ; <i>pl.</i> ŵvi-rumbu	Ūſi-lumbu <i>or</i> Um-lumbu	Ūſi-ndile	Ūmu-ndele, Ūtyi-ndele	...	Ūci-ndele. Ūcin-juŋgu. On-juŋgu
Wife	Ūmu-kaze-ndu	...	Ūmu-ali kaḍi	Ūmu-kai. Tembω	...	U-kai, E-tembω
Wind	Om-bepω, Ūci-vepω	Ūm-bepω. E-pepω	Ūm-hepω	Om-phepω	...	Ū-fela
Witch... ..	Oñ-gaŋga. On-dyai	Oñ-gaŋga	Ū-dudu. Oñ-gaŋga	Oñ-gaŋga	...	Ūci-liaŋgu. Oñ-gaŋga
Witchcraft	Ūū-aŋga	Ūū-gaŋga. Ūma-lōzi. (Ūū-lōzi = <i>poison</i>)	Ūū-dudu. Ūvu-aŋga	Ūū-aŋga	...	Ūw-aŋga. (lōwa = <i>to</i> <i>bewitch</i>). Um-banda
Woman	Ūmu-kaze-ndu. Ūmu-kazōna. (Ūmu-ari = <i>a woman in</i> <i>childbirth</i>)	Ūmu-kii-ntu. (Ūmu-ali ; aay-ali = <i>a woman in</i> <i>childbirth</i>)	Ūmu-ali kaḍi. (Ūmu-āli = <i>a woman in</i> <i>childbirth</i>)	Ūmu-kai	...	U-kai
Womb	On-dumbω	Ū-cuva

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Wood (fire-wood)	Ūzoñ-gune. (Oru-kūne = <i>piece of fire-wood</i>)	li-kuni; <i>pl.</i> ōō-kuni	Oi-kuni. Ūſi-ti	Onoñ-kw'i	...	Ūlo-hwi
Yam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ūcisi-akala
Year	Om-bura. Ūci-ondō	Om-vula. Omu-vō	Ūmu-dō	E-nima	...	U-nyamō. U-lima
Yesterday	E-rerō	Ū-hela	Oñ-kela	Mo-ñgulō	...	Hena
Zebra	Oñ-gorō. Ū-hambarundu	Oñ-gōlō	Oñ-gōlō	Oñ-gōlō	Oñ-gōlō	Oñ-gōlō
One	-mwe	-mwe. Maſi	-mwe. Kafi, Kasi	-ike. Mōhi. Mōſi (92 a)	Mōſi	Mōſe, Mōſi, Kōſi. -mwe
Two	-vari. M-bari	-ali. M-bali	-ali. K-ali. M-bali	-vari. -bari (92 a)	-bali	-vali, -vari
Three	-tatu. N-datu	-tatu	-tatu. N-hatu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu
Four	-nē	-ne	-ne, Kene	Kwana ¹	Kwana	Kwana, Kuala
Five	-tanō. N-danō	-tanō. N-tanō	-tanō. N-hanō	-tanō	-tanu	-tanu, -talō
Six	Hambō-ū-mwe ¹	Hamanō, Xamanō	N-hanō na i-mwe	Pandu ¹	...	E-pandu
Seven	Hambō-m-bari ¹	Heali	N-hanō na m-bali	Panduvari	...	E-panduvali
Eight	Hambō-n-datu ¹	Helatu, Hetatu	N-hanō na n-hatu	Tyi-nana. Ci-nane (92 a)	...	Eci-nana. Ece-lala
Nine	I-mūviū	Om-goyi, ¹ Ūmu-gōi	N-hanō na 'nē	Tyi-ve. Ci-vōa (92 a)	...	Eci-a, Eci-eha
Ten	Ūmu-roñgō ¹	Ūmu-loñgō gu-mwe	Ūmu-loñgō u-mwe	E-kwi. E-kumi (92 a)	E-kui	E-kwi, E-kwin, E-kūi
Eleven ...	Ūmu-roñgō na-mwe	Ūmu-loñgō na-mwe	Ūmu-loñgō na i-mwe	E-kwi na r-ike	...	E-kwi la ci-mwe. E-kwin la mōſi
Twenty ...	Ūmi-roñgō <i>or</i> Imi-roñgō vi-vari	Ūmi-loñgō m-bari	Ūmi-loñgō i-vali	Ūma-kwi e-vari	...	A-kwi a-vali. A-kwin a-vari
Thirty ...	Ūmi-roñgō vi-tatu	Ūmi-loñgō n-datu	Ūmi-loñgō i-tatu	Ūma-kwi e-tatu	...	A-kwi a-tatu
Forty	Ūmi-roñgō vi-ne	Ūmi-loñgō 'ne	Ūmi-loñgō 'nē	Ūma-kwi kwana	...	A-kwi a-kwana
Fifty	Ūmi-roñgō vi-tanō	Ūmi-loñgō n-tanō	Ūmi-loñgō n-hanō	Ūma-kwi tanō	...	A-kwi a-tanō
Hundred ...	E-sere ri-mwe. Ūmi-roñgō- roñgō	E-sele li-mwe	E-fele ¹	Ūtyi-ta. ¹ Ci-ta (92 a)	...	Ūci-ta
Thousand ...	E-yōvi; ōma-yōvi	E-yōvi	E-yōwi	Ū-huke <i>or</i> Ū-hulukai

¹ *Noteworthy.*

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I, me, my ...	Ūw-ami, Ami. Ndyi, Mbi, M-, Mb-, E-, Me. -ndyi. -ŋgu, -a-ndye	Ŋgae, O-ŋgame, Ŋ-game. Ndi. -nje-, -ndye, -a-ndye, -a-nje	Ame. O-ndi. -i-, -ndi- -e-, -ŋge, -a-ŋge	Ame, Ame-vw. Ndyi ¹ , Ndyi- -ndy-, -m-, -n-, -mb- -a-ŋge	...	Ame. Ndi, Ŋgu- -ndi-, -ŋgu- -a-ŋge
Thou, thee, thy	Ū-ve. U-, W-, Ū-, Mw- -ku- -ŋgu, -wye	Ŋg-wje. Ōng-oye. U- -ku- -wje, -oye	Ūve. Ūu- -u-, -ku- -w, -wye	Ūve, Ūve-vw. U- -ku- -wve	...	Ūve. Ū- -ku- -wve
He, him, his	Eye. Ū-, W-, Au-, Ma- -mu- -ŋgua, -e	Ū-je, O-ye. Ūgu-, Ū-, Ku-, A- -e	O-je. Ye-, Ū-ku-, Ku- -mu- -a-, -a-je	Ae. Ūmu. U-, W- -mu- -ae	...	Eye. Ū- -w-, -u- -ae, -a-ye
We, us, our	Ū-ete, Ete. Tu-, Ma-tu- -tu- -mbu, -etu	O-tsue. Tu- -tu- -etu	O-ſie. Tu- -tu- -etu	Ōn-t'we. Tu- -tu- -etu	...	Etu. Tu-, Lu- -tu- -etu
Ye, you, your	Ū-ene, Ene. Mu-, A-mu-, Ūc. -mbu, -enu	Ū-ne. Ne, Mū- -mū- -eni	O-nye, Nye. Mu- -mu-, -mwe- -eni	O-nwe. Mu- -mu- -enyi	...	Ene. Vu-, Vwɔw- -vu- or -u- -ene, -wɔw
They, them, their	Ū-vw, Ū-wɔ. Ve-, Va-, A-va-, Ūc. -ve- -mba, -a-wɔ	O-yw. Ū-, Ya- -ya- -ajw, -a-yw	Ū-vw. Va- -va- -wve, -a-vw	Ava. Va- -ve- -a-vw	...	Ūvw. Va-, Vwɔba-na- -va- -avw, -wɔw
All	-he (Au-he, ave-he; au-he, avi-he; ari-he, ae-he; Ūc.)	-xe or -he (Au-he (1), aj-exe or a-ehe (2); agu-he (3), ad-exe or az-ehe (4); ali-he or aly-ixe (5), ag-ehe or ag-exe (6); aſ-ihe, a-ihe; ai-he, az-ehe or ad-exe; Ūc.)	-ſe (Au-ſe, av-eſe; aū-ſe, ad-iſe; ali-ſe, a-eſe; aſ-iſe, a-iſe; a-iſe, ad-iſe; alu-ſe, Ūc.)	A — hw (Ave-hw; a-mi-hw; a-li-hw; Ūc.)	...	-si, -ha, -w-si, -w-ha
This, these	-ŋgu-i, -mba; -mbu-i (3), -mbi (4); -ndi (5), -ŋga (6); -hi (7), -mbi (8); -ndyi (9), -nda (10); -ndu-i (11); -sui (12);	Ū-gu-, o-yw-; o-gu, o-yi or o-zi; w-li- w-ga; w-ſi, w-yi; w-yi, w-zi; w-lu, w-tu-; w-ka; w-u; w-ku	Ŋgw-ka (1), mba (2); ŋgw-ka (3), ndi; ndi, ŋgā; ſi, mbi; ŋji, ŋdi; ndu; ŋka; mbū-i; ŋku-i	Ūw-, wva-; wv-, evi; eri, ā; etyi, evi; ey- ombu; wlu-; wtu; aka; ow-; wku-; apa; wmu	...	U-, vava, ava; U- or yu- vievie; lielie, ava; ceci, vievie; yi, vievie; luolu; tuotu; kaka; yu-; kwoku

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This, these (continued)	·ŋga (13); ·mbu-i (14); ·ŋgu-i (15); ·mba (16)	Ŭgu-i, ŋgō, ŋgu, ŋgu-ka or ŋgu-nō, &c., Mba, &c.; Ŭgu-i, mbi, &c.; Ndi, &c., Ŭga, &c.; Si, Mbi; Ndyi, &c., Nzi, ωō-nzi, &c.; ndui; &c.; Mbu-; Ŭgu-; &c.	Ŭgō, mbō; &c. Ŭgui-jaka, mbe-jaka; &c.
That, those	l-ŋgu-i, i-mba; &c. (1, 2) Ŭgō, mbō, &c.; (1, 2) Ŭgu-ini, Mb-eni (1, 2); &c. Ŭgu-ina, mb-ena; &c. ·ŋgu, -mbe; ·mbu, -mbi; ·ndi, -ŋge; ·tyi, -mbi; ·ndyi, -nde; ·ndu; ·tu; ·ke; ·mbu; ·ku; ·pu (as suffixes, almost an- swering to a definite article)	...	W-i or U-i (1), avā or ve(2); w-i (3), edi or dii (4); eli or ole or li (5), aa or ē (6); eši or ωseši (7), ei, ai, or ii (8); ei or ī (9), edi, ōdedii, dii (10); lu-i(11); aka (13); ωu (14); ωku (15) Ŭō, vō, &c. U-inya, v-nya; u-inya, d-inya or e-inya; l-inya, nya; &c.	U-nō, va-nō; u-nō, vi nō; &c. Ŭ, ωvō; &c. U-na, va-na; &c.	...	U-, vōvō; &c. U-na, va-na; yu-na; &c.
Bad	·vi (m-bi). ·na-vi. ·runde	·na-i	·na-i	·vi	·vi	·vi
Black	·zoro-ndu; ·zorō-zu	·lūū-ze	·lāula	·n-thikōvei	...	·tekama
Female	·kaze or ·ŋ-gaze. ·ze-ndu, ·nde-ndu, kaze-ndu. ·nde-ma	·ōmu-kii-ntu, ·kii-ntu. ·on-suinsui	·kađi. ·didi	·kai	...	·kai. ω-maŋge. ōci-venje
Fierce, sharp	·rura	·lulu	·lula	·lula	...	·lula. ω-manya. ·tema ·wa
Good	·wa, ·m-bwa. ·pwe	·na-wa	·wa	·wa	·wa	·wa
Great	·nene. ·tue-zu	·nene	·nene	·nene	·nene	·nene
Little	·titi	·sōna. ·gōna	·nini. ·niŋgōli	·tutu	...	·titō
Long	·re. ·n-de	·le	·le	·le	...	·le-pa. sōvi

English	89. Ūci-hererw 89 a. Ūci-mbandieru	90. Ūſi-ndoŋga (Ūtyi-ambw)	91. Kuanyama	92. Ūlu-nyaneka 92 a. Lu-ŋkumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Ūlu-kwɔka	94. Um-bundu (Nanw) 94 a. Ū-viye
Male	·rume, ·rume-ndu. ·za-ndu. ·n-dume. ·tue-zu, ·n-due-zu	Ūmu-lume-ntu; aa-lume-ntu. On-tue-sui	·lume, ·n-dume	·n-dume	...	·lume
Old	·kuru	·kulu	·kulu, ·kulu-pa	·kulu	...	a kuka. ·ale. ·koŋgɔ. ·kula, ·kulu ·ku-suka
Red	·saɔna. ·sera-ndu, ·sa-zu. Pyū	Tii. ·titi-gane	See. ·titi-jana	·ŋ-khuku	·khuhu	...
Rotten	Wora or ·ora	·nje	·nje. ·ōla	·vɔla	...	·vɔla
Short	·supi	·fupi	·ŋupi	·supi	...	·hupi. ·m-bumbulu
Sick	·vera, ·vere	·āla	·vela	·veri, ·vera	...	·vela, &c.
White	·vapa (om-bapa)	·tɔke-le	·tɔka	·ŋ-goŋga	...	·yela. (Ū-hela = white lime)
Above, up, on top	Kɔty-iuru. Kom-banda	Aku-he. Ape-he. Kom-banda	Kom-baɔa	Kom-banda. Ke-ulu	...	Kilu
Before, in front	Ku. Pu. Ū-hūŋga. Kɔ-mehw, &c.	Kɔ-mehw	Kɔ-mesw	Kɔmehw	...	Kɔ-vasw
Behind, last	Kom-bunda	Kɔ-nima	Kɔ-nima	Kɔ-nyima. Oŋ-gari	...	Kɔ-nyima, Vɔ-nyima
Below, down	Ke-hi	Kɔ-hi; pe-vi	Kɔ-ſi. Pe-ɔu	Kom-bwelw. Kɔ-hi, Pɔ-hi	...	Pɔ-si, Kɔ-si, Veme-hi
Far	Ū-kɔkure	Kɔkule	Kɔkule	Kɔkule	...	Ku-pana, ·pala. ·palakw
Here	Mu, Mɔ. Ūpu, Pɔ. Ūku. Mba, &c.	Muka. M-paka. Ŋgu. Pɔ. Pene	Pene. Apa	Apa, Kunw, &c.	...	Ūpɔ. Apa. Pa
In, inside ...	Mu, Ūmu, Mɔ. Mɔukɔtɔ	Mɔ. Meni, Ū-meni	Meni or Ūmeni. Mɔ, Ūmɔ, Ūmū-	Mɔ-kati; -mɔ, M'	...	Mu or Vu. Vi. Ūmu, Mɔmɔ, Mulw, Muna, &c.
Middle ...	Ūpɔ-kati	-ɔ-kati	-ɔ-kati	Ū-kati	...	Pɔ-kati, ·kati
Near	Pɔ-pezu	Pɔ-pepi	Pɔ-pepi	Pɔ-pepi	...	Ci-pepi
Outside ...	Pe-ndye Pɔma-ndye	Po-ndye	Po-ŋje, Pe-enje	Ko-ndye	...	Ūlu-wa. Ū-samwa, Pɔ-samwa
Plenty, many	·iŋgi, ·eŋgi	·enyi, ·inyi, ·inji	·hapu	·ny-iŋgi	...	·alwa, ·alūa

English	89. Oci-hererō 89 a. Oci-mbandieru	90. Oṣi-ndoṅga (Otyi-ambō)	91. Kuanyama	92. Olu-nyaneka 92 a. Lu-ṅkumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Olu-kōwōka	94. Um-bundu (Nanō) 94 a. O-viye
There	Mba. Oku. Opu	N-kōka	Ku-inya	Opo. Oku. Paka. Kuna, Muna, Pana O-pi?	...	Kōkōw, Oko. Kulō, &c.
Where? ...	Pe? Pi? Pu? Ku-tyine?	Peni?	Peni? Papeni?	O-pi?	...	-pi?
No!	Kakō! Indé! In- Ayēē!	Awe!	Ahahūe!	Ndati! Dathi! A! Ambi!	...	Ndati! Kōtōkō!
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	Hi-, Kō-, Ka-, Ha-, A-, E-	I-, Si-, H', K', Ka.	I-, H', K'. Ka.	La-, Hi- or Si-, Ha- or Sa-, Ka- -ha- -kō. La- (<i>adverbial</i>)	...	Ka-, Ha-, K', Ka-ndi-, Si- (<i>1st pers. sing.</i>), -kō. La- (<i>adverbial</i>)
To	Oku-	Oku-	Oku-	Oku-	...	Oku-
„ beat ...	-tōna. -ka	-zeṅga. -tiza	-deṅga	-veta. -hōva. -tyōpa	...	-veta. -tipula. -tatula. -papula
„ buy, sell	-randa	-landa	-landa	-landa	...	-landa
„ come ...	-ya	-ya. -swa. -sūi	-dyā. -dī. -ya	-ya. (Endyu! <i>imp.</i>). -ama	...	-iya. -enju
„ cut ...	-tenda. -konda. -ka	-hoṅga	-teṅga. -teta	-teta. -hoṅga. -ka -tyōka. -sōla. -leṅga. -kōkōla	...	-teta. -kindōla
„ dance ...	-punda (<i>nouns are Omu-hiva and On-tyina</i>)	-zana	-dana	-nyana	...	-cina. -piluka
„ die ...	-ṭa	-sa. -būa. -bui	-fiā, -fi	-ṅkhia	...	-fa. -taka
„ eat ...	-ria	-lya	-lia	-ria	...	-lia
„ give ...	-pa	-pa, -pe. -pele. -sanja	-pā, -pē. -yanja	-pa	...	-ava. -yiha
„ go	-yenda. -i(ya). -pita, -hita	-inda. -enda	-enda. -iā, i	-enda. -ya	...	-enda. -pita
„ kill ...	-zipa	-zipaga	-ḍipaa, -ḍipaja	-ipāā	...	-yipa
„ know ...	-tyiwa. -i (oku-ī)	-tsuea	-šivilūe. -šiva, -sia, -šywa	-i (oku-ī), -tyi	...	-wi. -kuniha
„ laugh ...	-yora	-yōla	-yōla	-yōla	...	-yōla

English	89. Ūci-hererō 89 a. Ūci-mbandieru	90. Ūṣi-ndoṅga (Ūtyi-ambō)	91. Kuanyama	92. Ūlu-nyaneka 92 a. Lu-ṅkumbi	93. Ndombe 93 a. Ūlu-kōrōka	94. Um-bundu (Nanō) 94 a. Ū-viye
To	Ūku-	Ūku-	Ūku-	Ūku-		Ūku-
„ leave off, cease	·yeka, ·yesa	·esa. ·siga	·efa	·yeka	...	·sia
„ love, want	·suvera. ·zera. ·hōwra	·hōla. ·leṅga	·hōla. (·luma = <i>copulate</i> , ·kunda = <i>greet</i>)	·hōla. ·amena	...	·sōla. ·yoṅṅōla
„ see ...	·muna	·mōna	·mōna. ·tala	·mōna	...	·mōna. ·lete
„ sit, remain, abide	·kara (' <i>sit</i> ' and ' <i>be</i> ')	·kala	·kala	·kala (<i>remain, be</i>)	...	·kala (<i>be</i>). ·tumana
„ sleep ...	·rara. (·ōna = <i>snore</i>)	·lala. (·gōna = <i>snore</i>)	·naṅgala. (·ōna = <i>snore</i>)	·lala	...	·pekela. ·lala. ·ōna
„ stand, stop, be erect	·kurama. ·sekama	? ·sikama	·fikama. ·mana	·talama	...	·vōtōka. ·talama
„ steal ...	·vaka	·ta. ·iaka	·vaka. ·ta	·vaka	...	·iva. ·hwaṅga, ·kwaṅga

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN HERERŪ¹

Prefixes present.

Class 1. Ūmu-, Ū-, Ū- (ōmu-, -mu-, u-, ṅgu-); 2. Ūva-, Ūw- (ōva-, -va-, ve-, -wō, mba-, mbu); 3. Ūmu- (ōmu-, -ōu-, mbu-, u-); 4. Ūmi- (ōmi-, ōvi-, -vi-, mbi-); 5. E- (contraction of Eri-) (e-, -ri-, r', ndi-); 6. Ūma-, Ūme- (ōma-, e-, ye-, -ya-, -a-, ō-, wa-, ṅga-, ṅge-, ṅgu); 7. Ūtyi- or Ūci- (tyi-, -ci-, -hi); 8. Ūvi- (ōvi-, -vi-, mbi-); 9. Ū-, On- (Om-), Ūṅ-, Ony- (on- (om-), ōṅ-, -i-, y', ndyi-); 10. Ūzō-, Ūzōn- (Ūzōm-), Ūtō-, Ūtōn- or Ūḏō-, &c. (ōzōn-, ōzōm-, ze (ḏe), zō (ḏō), nḏa, nḏu, &c.); 11. Ūru- (ōru-, -ru-, ndu-); 12. Ūtu- (ōtu-, -tu-, su-); 13. Ūka- (ōka-, -ke-, ṅga-, ṅgu-, ku-); 14. Ūu- (ōu-, -u-, mbu-); 15. Ūku- (ku); 16. Ūpu- (the influence of an older Ūpa- is just traceable in certain words) (-pa-, -pō, mpa-, pu-); 17. Ūmō- (mu-, -mō).

Diminutive suffix, ·ōna.

PREFIXES, &c., IN ŪṢI-NDONGA AND KUANYAMA

Prefixes present.

Class 1. Ūmu- (ōmu-, gu-, ku-, ōu-, u-, mu-); 2. Ūva-, Aa- (ōva-, ōma-, ōve-, ava-, aa-, ja-, mba-); 3. Ūmu- (ōmu-, ōgu-, mu-, ōu-, u-); 4. Ūmi- (ōmi-, ḏi, ḏdi, ndi-, mi, i-, di-, ḏḏi-, vi-); 5. E- (e-, lyi-, li-, ol-, eli-); 6. Ūma- (ōma-, ōge-, ga-, ma, ōa-, ōe-, ōyō-, aa-); 7. Ūṣi- (ōṣi-, ṣi-); 8. Ii-, Ūi- (ii-, hii, y', mbi-); 9. Ū-, On- (Om-) (oi-, yi-, nji, i-, j-); 10. Ūw-, Ee- (ōon (ōom),

¹ A note might be inserted here on the phonology of Hererō. There is great dialectal and personal variability in the pronunciation of the dental and alveolar consonants and of the combined dental alveolars. Some Ūva-hererō pronounce s and z, ḏ and t, as we do in English. Others—individuals or tribes—give the s a b sound, the z an utterance more like ḏ or t, and render the ḏ and t after n in a more velar fashion, like the Arabic ض and ط (in my phonetic spelling ḏ and t). Some German philologists have exaggerated these slovenly pronunciations; others, like A. Seidel, wisely ignore them and stick to s and z, ḏ and t. The further distinctions are of no philological value.

oi, *odi or zi*, -nzi, di, d'); 11. *Ōlu*. (*olu*-, *lu*-, -*ndu*-); 12. *Ōtu*. (*tu*) (only in *Ōši-ndoŋga* and very rare); 13. *Ōka*. (*ka*, *okē*-); 14. *Uu*-, *Ōmu*-, *Ōu*-, *Ōvu*-. (*uu*-, *u*-, *huu*-, -*mbu*); 15. *Ōku*-. (*oku*-, *ku*-, -*ŋku*); 16. (prepositional) *Ōpu*-, *Ōpō*-, *Ōpa*-, *Apa*-. (*pa*, *pō*-, *pe*-, *mpa*); 17. *Ōmu*-. (*mu*-, -*mō*).

In the prepositions there are traces of the *-ni* locative suffix. Dim. suffix: *-ōna*, *-gōna*, *-ena*.

PREFIXES, &c., IN *ŌLU-NYANEKA* AND *ŌLU-NDOMBE*

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. *Ōmu*-. (*omu*-, *u*-, *ōw'*-, *oyō*-, -*mu*-, -*ōō*); 2. *Ōva*-, *A*-. (*ava*-, *ōva*-, *va*); 3. *Ōmu*-. (*omu*-, *u*-, *ōw*-, *oyō*-, -*ōō*); 4. *Ōmī* or *Ōvī*-. (*omi*-, *vi*); 5. *E*-. (*ri*); 6. *Ōma*-. (*a*-, *ā*-, *ōma*-); 7. *Ōtyi*-. (*etyi*-, *ci*); 8. *Ōvi*-. (*evi*-, *ōvi*-, *i*); 9. *Ō*-, *Ōn*-, *Ōny*-. (*i*-, *yei or ei*-, *ōñ*-, *ōñg*-); 10. *Ōnō*-. (*mb*-, *mbu*); 11. *Ōlu*-. (*lu*); 12. *Ōtu*-. (*tu*); 13. *Ōka*-. (*ka*); 14. *Ōu*-, *Ōwu*-. (*omu*-, *u*-, *ōw'*-); 15. *Ōku*-. (*ku*); 16. *Apa*-, *Pa*-, *Ōpō*-. (*pa*-, *pō*-, *pu*); 17. *Mu*-. (*mu*-).

In the *Nyaneka* prepositions there are traces of the *-ni* locative suffix.

In Nos. 92 and 94 there is a masculine or 'father' prefix, *Se*-, *He*-.

PREFIXES, &c., IN *UMBUNDU (NANŌ)*

Preprefixes present.

Class 1. *Ōmu*-, *U*-. (*ngu*-, *u*-, -*u*-, -*ō*-); 2. *Ōma*-, *Va*-, *A*-. (*va*-, *a*); 3. *Ōmu*-, *U*-. (*omu*-, *yu*-, *u*); 4. *Ōmī*-, *Ōvī*-. (*vi*-, *i*); 5. *E* or *I*-. (*li*-, *i*); 6. *A* or *Ōva*-. (*a*-, *va*); 7. *Ōci*-. (*ci*); 8. *Ōvi*-. (*vi*); 9. *Ō*-, *Ōn*-, *Ōny*-. (*i*-, *yi*); 10. *Ōlō*-, *Ōtō*-. (*vi*); 11. *Ōlu*-. (*lu*); 12. *Ōtu*-. (*tu*); 13. *Ōka*-. (*ka*); 14. *Ōu*-, *Ōw*-, *U*-. (*u*-, *yu*); 15. *Ōku*-. (*ku*); 16. (prepositional) *Apa*-, *Pa*-, *Pō*-. (*pa*-, *pu*-, *pō*); 17. *Ōmu*-, *Ōvu*-. (*vu*-, *mu*-, *vō*-, -*mō*).

89. *Ōcihererō* is spoken in South-West Africa at some distance from the Atlantic coast; north of the Swakop watercourse and of 22° 30' South latitude, south of 19° 30' South latitude, and west of 20° East longitude. *Ōcihererō* probably includes the *Ōcimbandieru* and *Ōcicimba* dialects in its eastern range. In the north-west its range extends over the *Kaōkō* plateau.

90. *Ōšindoŋga* is spoken in *Ōvambōland* (north-east part of *Damaraland*) north of the *Ōmura* river and *Ndzira* river; south of the *Ōkavaŋgō* river and 17° 30' South latitude; eastward to *Ōñgōwa* and the *Sōdana* river; and westward to the Lower *Kunene* and the vicinity of the Atlantic coast (*Ōvapanyama* and *Ōvayare*).

91. *Kuanyama* is spoken in northern *Ōvambōland* and southern *Aŋgōla*, in the region between the *Sela* mountains and *Kunene* river on the west and the *Ōkavaŋgō* (*Kubaŋgō*) river on the east. Northwards it is bounded almost by the 16° of South latitude and grades into *Nyaneka*.

92. *Ōlunyanyeka* is spoken in southern *Aŋgōla* north of 16° South latitude, west of the *Kubaŋgō* river, east of the *Sela* mountains (*Serra da Chella*), and south of 14° 30' South latitude.

93. *Ndombe* is spoken in the coast-lands of southern *Aŋgōla* (the *Mossamedes* coast), between the *Sela* mountains and the sea, south of about 13° 30' South latitude as far as *Great Fish Bay* and the vicinity of the Lower *Kunene*.

94. *Umbundu* is spoken in the *Beŋuela* and *Bailundō* districts of southern *Aŋgōla*, north of 14° 30' South latitude, south of 11° 30' South latitude and east of the Upper *Kwanza* river.

GROUP Y

THE ANĠOLA LANGUAGES

95. Kisama (M-bwiyi, Sumbe, Sele, Ki-bala, Tunda)

96. Libōlo¹ or Lu-bōlu (N-dulu, Haka)

97. Soṅḡo

98. Kim-bundu (M-baka, M-bondō)

98 a. Ngōla

99. Mbamba (Mu-temu, Haṅgu)

English	95. Kisama	96. Libōlo or Lu-bōlu	97. Soṅḡo	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. Ngōla	99. Mbamba
Adze	N-gimbō. Ci-calō	...	...	Di-suwi	N-gembō	N-gimbu
Animal, wild beast	...	...	...	Ki-ama	...	...
Ant ... ..	...	...	...	Sisikinya. Sinji. Ji-nzeu. Ki-sonde	Ki-sonde. Finja-soṅḡō. Ki-cikinya	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	Sualala.	Ri-talamena	Ki-umba
Ape (chim- panzi)	...	...	...	Ki-umbua	...	...
Arm	Luku-akō	Luku-akō	Luku-akō	Ki-ṅgana; i-	...	...
Arrow	Mu-saṅḡō (?)	Mu-soṅḡō; mi-	Mu-fula; mi-	Luku-aku; m-aku (<i>pl.</i>)	? Kalō-eṅiki. Pōsele. Kikw-akō	Luku-aku
Axe	Di-kōa	Ny-aṅga	N-jimpu; zin-simpu	Ri-unda. Sōsa. Mu-fula	M-soṅḡō; mi-	Mu-fula
Back ... ..	...	...	...	Di-kua; ma- N-gimbu	N-gembō; zi+	N-gimbu; zi+
Banana ... ..	...	...	...	D-ima or R-ima. Kunda	Ri-kunda	Di-kunda
Beard ... ..	...	...	...	Ri-honjō	Ri-konjō	Di-konjō
Bee	Ny-eki	Luny-eki; niny-eki	Ny-ōki; zi+	Mu-ezu	Mw-ezō. Wloṅ-geri	Mu-evu
Belly	Di-fumō; ma+	Li-fumō; ma+	Dimō; ma-dimō. Also Di-fumō; ma-	Ny-uki, Ny-iki	Ny-ōki	Ny-uki; zi+
Bird	Di-fumō; ma+	Li-fumō; ma+	Dimō; ma-dimō. Also Di-fumō; ma-	Ri-kutu. Di-vumō	Di-fumō; ma-fumō	Di-vumu
Blood	N-ṣila; ṣi+	Kan-sela; tu-n-	Kan-sila; tu-n-	N-zila; zin-zila	N-jela; ṣi+	...
Body	May-eṅga	Ma-ḥaṣi	Ma-ḥaṣi	Many-iṅga	Ma-ḥaṣi	Ma-ḥaṣi
Bone ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-kutu	Mu-kutō	Mu-ila
Borassus palm	Ci-fōba; i-fōba	Ki-fōba; i-fōba	Ki-fōwa; bi-fōwa	Ki-fuba	Ki-fōba; i-fōba	Ki-fua
Bow ... ..	...	...	...	Ka-lōlō? Di-teba. Ri-kōma	...	Ka-dima
Bowels	U-ta; ma-ta	U-ta; ma-ta	Wu-ta; mau-ta	U-ta	U-ta m-soṅḡō; ma-ta me-soṅḡō	U-ta
Brains ... ..	...	...	...	Mi-dia. Ma-la	Mu-ria; mi-ria	...
Breast (man's)	Tulō; ṣi+	Tu-lō; mi+	Tulō; zi-tulō	W-ōṅḡō Tulu	...	W-ōṅḡwa Teta

¹ Koelle names this Lu-bālō; but his geographical indications identify it with Lu-bōlu or Libōlo. Koelle's correspondence of prefixes, singular with plural, is given here, but cannot be counted on as correct.

English	95. Kisama	96. Libõlw or Lu-bõlu	97. Soõgw	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. Ngõla	99. Mbamba
Breast (woman's)	Di-ele; m-ele	Li-ele; m-ele	Di-bele; ma-bele	Ri-ele = <i>teat</i> ; <i>pl. m-ele.</i> Zi-homba = <i>breasts</i>	Di-ele; m-ele	Ma-bele (<i>pl.</i>)
Brother ...	Kõta. N-deõge	Kõta. Paõgi a n-deõge	Kõta. Paõgete	Ri-kõta. N-deõge	Kõta. N-deõge	Yaya. Paõge; zi +
Buffalo ...	...	...	...	Pakasa	...	Pakasa
Bull ...	N-gombe a ri-ala	N-ombe a li-yali	N-gombe ya n-tumbe	...	Ka-palu	...
Buttocks ...	...	...	...	Ma-taku	...	...
Canoe... ..	Õ-luõngu; ma-luõngu	Õ-loõngu; ma-loõngu	W-atõ; ma-	U-luõngu, N-doõngu. W-atu	Õ-luõgw. Kim-bõla	U-atu
Cat ... ..	...	...	Simba; zi- Ka-simba	Cimfa. N-gatu (<i>Port.</i>)	Cimfa	...
Charcoal ...	...	...	...	Di-kala	Di-kala	Kala; a-kala
Chief, king...	N-kana; <i>pl.</i> siõ-kana. Gana	Nana; <i>pl.</i> ni-ñana	Sekulu (<i>see</i> <i>father</i>); tsi-sekulu	Sõba. N-gana (<i>Mr.</i>). Mu-kulu. Mu-adi	Sõba. M-ani. Fumu. Mw-ene. Mu-adi	Fumu
Child ... ..	...	...	...	M-õna; ana	M-õna; ana. N-deõge	...
Cloth ... ..	...	...	...	N-gubu (<i>large</i>). Taõga	Mu-lele	Taõga; zi +
Cold ... ..	...	...	...	M-bambi. N-talala	...	Hõla
Country ...	...	...	...	N-goõgw. I-si, Õ-si	Kõ-se	...
Cow	N-gombe	N-ombe	N-gombe	N-gombe	N-gombe; zin +	...
Crocodile ...	N-kandõ	N-andõ	N-gandu	N-gandu	N-gandu	...
Day, daylight	Mulu-anya	Mulu-anya	Mu-anya	Ki-zuwa. (<i>Di-naõngu =</i> <i>daytime</i>)	Mu-anya	...
Devil, evil spirit	...	...	...	Di-kiõsi. N-dele. Di-hamba	...	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N-gaõga; siõ-gaõga	Kim-banda; <i>pl.</i> yim-bandã	Kim-banda; bim-banda	Kim-banda	Kim-banda	...
Dog	M-bwa	Im-bwa	Yim-bwa; zim-	Im-bwa; zim-bwa Burru (<i>Port.</i>)	Im-bwa	Im-bwa
Donkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Door, doorway	Di-witõ. Pu-mw-elõ	Li-bitõ. Pu-mw-elõ	Di-bitõ. Bu-mw-elõ	Ri-bitu. Mw-elu	Di-bitõ. Mw-elõ; mi-elõ	Ha-mw-elu
Dream ... ..	...	...	...	N-zõji	N-zõje	N-zõji (-kõta, <i>verb</i>)
Drum	N-gõma; siõ-	N-õma; niõ-õma	N-gõma; ziõ-gõma	N-gõma	N-gõma; zi-	...
Ear	Di-tõe; ma-tõe	Li-tõe	Li-tõ; ma-tõi	Ri-tõi	Di-tõe; ma-tõe	Di-tõi
Egg	Di-ake; ma-yake	Li-yaki	Di-ake	Ri-aki; ma-iaki	Di-yaye; ma- Ri-kake; ma-	Di-ai; m-ai
Elephant ...	N-zamba	N-zamba	N-zamba	N-zamba, N-zambi	N-tsamba	...

English	95. Kisama	96. Libõlõ or Lu-bwãlu	97. Soñgõ	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. Ñgõla	99. Mbamba
Excrement	...	...	...	Tu-ji	...	...
Eye	D-isõw; m-esõw	L-isõw; m-esõw	L-isõw; m-esõw	R-isõw; m-esu	D-isõw; m-esõw	Di-esu; m-esu
Face, fore- head	M-põlõw; ði+	Põlõw; <i>pl.</i> m-põlõw	M-põlõw; <i>pl.</i> bi-põlõw. Bu-põlõw	Põlõw. Di-bõmõw	M-põlõw	M-bunzu. Mu-pala. Mu-esu
Fat ... ..	...	...	...	Ma-ji	Ma-ji. (-neta = <i>adj.</i>)	Ma-ji
Father ...	Tate	Pai. M-fõwa	Papa. Se- (<i>prefix</i>)	Papai-i. Tate, Tata. Sõ. Se. (Se-kulu = <i>uncle</i>)	Pai. Tata	Tate. Sõ. Se-
Fear ... ..	...	...	...	W-õma	M-õma	...
Finger ...	Mu-lembu; mi-lembu	Mu-nye; mi-nye	Mu-lembu; mi-	Mu-lembu	Mu-inõw; m-inõw	...
Fire	Tu-wia	Ti-bia	Tu-bia	Tu-pia <i>or</i> Tu-bia; ma+	Tu-ya; ma+	...
Fish	M-biði	M-biði; nim-biði	l-ði; zi-ði	M-biji	Ki-kele; i-kele	...
Foot	Ku-dema. (Di-kanda = <i>foot sole</i>)	Li-kunda	Di-kunda	Ki-nama. Ri-kanda	Ki-sende; i-sende	Ha-kanda, Hama-kanda
Forest ...	Mu-ðitu	Mu-situ	Punti; bi-punti	Ri-tutu. Mu-ðitu	Mu-ðetu	Di-hutu
Fowl	Sanşe; ði+	Sanði; ni-sanði	Şõsua; zi+	Sanji ¹ ; ji+	Sanje. Ki-kõwa; i-kõwa	...
Frog, toad	Di-sundu	Li-zundõw	C-ula; y-ula <i>or</i> bi-ula	Kiñ-gõlõlõ. Ka-zundu. Di-zõte	Di-sõtõw; ma-. Ri-sundõw	Kiñ-gõlõw
Ghost ... ..	...	...	...	N-zumbi; <i>pl.</i> zi+. Kin-zunzumbia	Ki-lulu	...
Girl	Mu-na mu-hatu; <i>pl.</i> ana a-hatu	Mu-ana mu-hetu	Kahetu; tu-hetu	Kamu-hatu. Ka-lumba. Ka-hatu	Ka-minina (<i>Port.</i>)	Kamu-ketu
Goat	Hombõw	Hombõw	Hombõw	Hombõw	Hombõw; ði+. N-kombõw; ðiñ-	...
„ (he) ...	Hombõw a ri-ala	...	...	Ki-sutõw	Hombõw ya di-yalu	...
„ (she)	...	...	...	...	...	...
God	N-zambi. Gana-n-zambi. Suku	N-dzambi. Suku	N-gana- n-zambi	N-zambi	N-tsambi a-puñgõ. (Ka-luñga = <i>heaven</i>)	N-zamti
Grandparent	Kuku	Se-yeði	Kuku	Kuku; zi-kuku	Afõ. Kukõw	Kukulu
Grass ... ..	...	...	...	l-añgu	Y-añgõ. M-bwa; zim-bwa	Mu-añgu
Ground ...	...	...	...	Iði. Mapõ	Dunda	Ma-vu
Ground-nut	N-zõw; ðin-zõw	Luñ-guba; niñ-guba	Ki-elu; bi-elu	N-guba; zi+	Lu-ñgõbwa; zi-	Lun-zu

¹ From Ku-sanda = to scratch.

English	95. Kisama	96. Libŏlu or Lu-bŏlu	97. Songŏ	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. Ŋgŏla	99. Mbamba
Guinea-fowl	...	...	...	Haŋga	...	...
Gun	Ū-ta; ma-ta	Ū-ta; ma-ta	Wu-ta; mau-ta	U-ta	Ū-ta; ma-ta	Ū-ta
Hair	M-beta ¹ ; šim-beta	Lun-temba ¹ ; nin-temba	Kampu; zi-kampu	N-demba; ži-	Jin-demba ¹ (<i>pl.</i>)	Lun-demba
Hand	Di-kunda, Di-kanda	Li-kunda or Li-kanda	Di-kunda. Bum-ŏkŏ	Lu-kuaku	Lukw-ŏkŏ; <i>pl.</i> m-ŏkŏ	...
Head	Mun-tue; <i>pl.</i> min-twe	Mun-tue	Mu-twe; bimu-twe	Mu-twe; mi-twe	Mŏ-twe	...
Heart ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-šima. M-pumbulu. (Mu-šima = <i>also liver</i>)	N-žundu	N-žundu. (Mu-cima = <i>liver</i>)
Heel	Ki-santera	Kalian-šesi; tulian-šesi	Ku-dima kwa ki-nama	Ki-sende	Ka-pŏlepŏle	...
Hide ... ..	...	...	...	K-i-bā	...	K-i-bari
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	Ka-lundu, Kamu-lundu	Ka-lundu	...
Hippopotamus	...	...	...	N-guvu	N-guvŏ	...
Hoe	Di-temŏ	Li-temŏ	Di-tampa	Ri-temu	Di-temŏ	...
Honey	Wu-iki	Wu-iki	W-empa	U-iki. W-emba	W-emba. M-ike	U-emba
Horn ... ..	...	...	...	M-biŋga, Lum-biŋga	...	N-gela
House	N-zŏ; šin-zŏ	In-zŏ; nin-zŏ	Yin-zŏ; zin-zŏ	In-zŏ; žin-zŏ. E-mbu. Lumbu (<i>courtyard</i>). Ri-bata	In-sŏ; ši-nŏŏ or žin-nŏŏ. Lumbŏ	E-mbu
Hunger ... ..	...	...	...	N-zala	N-zala	...
Husband ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-nume	Mu-lume	...
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	Kim-buŋgu. N-gudi	Kim-buŋgŏ. Kima-laŋka	N-gudi
Iron	Ci-kate	Fuelu (<i>Port.</i> <i>'ferro'</i>)	Bi-tampa Wi-feru (<i>Port.</i>)	Ki-tadi. Felu (<i>Port.</i>)	Ki-tadi; <i>pl.</i> i-tari	...
Island ... ..	...	...	...	Ki-saŋga	Ki-saŋga	Ki-kŏŏŏ; i-
Ivory	D-išŏ da n-zamba	L-izŏ lia n-zamba	D-izŏ, &c.	Ma-žŏ a n-zamba	D-izu	...
Knee	Puna; ši-puna	N-gŏŏŏ	Puna; ši+	Puna, Ki-pumuna	Puna, Ki-pŏmuna	Puna
Knife	Pŏkŏ; ši-pŏkŏ	Pŏkŏ; ni-pŏkŏ	Mŏkŏ; ši-	M-pŏkŏ; ži+	Pŏkŏ; ži-pŏkŏ	M-pŏkŏ
Lake ... ..	...	...	...	(Ka-lunga = <i>sea</i> . Ri-zaŋga = <i>lagoon</i>)	...	(Ka-luŋga = <i>sea</i>)
Leg	Ki-nama; i-nama	Ki-nama	Ki-nama; bi-nama	Ki-nama; i-nama	Ki-nama; i-nama	...
Leopard	In-gŏ; šiŋ-gŏ	lŋ-gŏ; niŋ-gŏ	Yi-ŋgwe; zi-ŋgwe	In-gŏ, Hiŋ-gŏ	In-gŏ; šiŋ-gŏ	Kŏlama
Lion	Hŏsi; ši+	Hŏsi; ni+	Hoisi	Hŏžŏ; ži-hŏžŏ	Hŏši	...
Lips ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-zumbu	Mu-zumbŏ	...
Magic	Wu-aŋga. Di-hamba	Wu-aŋga. Ki-fekŏla; i-	Wuŋ-gaŋga. Mi-loŋgŏ (<i>pl.</i>)	Um-banda. U-aŋga	W-aŋga. Ki-lemba. Ki-teka	...

¹ Noteworthy.

English	95. Kisama	96. Libōlō or Lu-bw̄lu	97. Soṅḡw̄	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. Nḡōla	99. Mbamba
Maize	Huṅḡw̄	M-asa lei-ndelee	Ki-ndelee	M-asa	D-esa ; m-asa	Mu-ndelee
Man	Mu-ntu ; a-ntu	Mu-ntu ; a-ntu	Mu-ntu ; ba-ntu	Mu-tu ; a-tu	Mu-ntu ; a-ntu	Mu-ntu
Man (vir.) ...	Di-ala ; <i>pl.</i> ana-m-ala	Di-yala ; ma-ala	Di-ala ; <i>pl.</i> bi-m-ala	Mu-lume, Mu-nume. Ri-ala ; ma-ala	Di-yala	Mu-nume
Meat	Situ	Situ	Situ. M-bunda	Situ. Citu	Setu ; ṡi-ṡetu	...
Medicine ...	Mi-laṅḡw̄ (<i>pl.</i>)	Mi-loṅḡw̄	Bi-hemba (<i>pl.</i>)	Um-banda	Mi-loṅḡw̄	...
Milk	M-ele	M-ele	Ma-bele	Lete (<i>Port.</i>)	Ka-mōla. Ka-besa	M-ele
Monkey ...	Hima	Hima	Hima	Hima	Hima	Kima
Moon	M-beṡi	M-beṡi	N-gonde	Ri-eji, M-beji	M-beṡe, M-beze, Ri-eze	M-beji
Mother ...	Mama	Mayi	Mama	Manii. Mama ; ṡi +	Mani	Mama
Mountain ...	...	...	...	Mu-lundu	...	Muṅ-goṅḡw̄
Mouth ...	Di-kanu ; ma-	Li-kanw̄	Ndi-kanwa ; ma-kanwa	Ri-kanu. (Mu-zuṅgu = <i>snout, beak,</i> <i>lips</i>)	M-ṡumbw̄ or N-ṡumbw̄	Di-kami. (Mu-luṅgu = <i>snout, beak</i>)
Nail (of finger or toe)	Zu-ana ; ṡin-zu-ana	Lun-zw̄-ana ; nin-zw̄-ana	Yala ; bi-yala	Ki-ala	Ki-ala ; i-ala	Lum-bonde
Name ... ..	...	...	...	Ri-jina. N-duku	...	Di-jina
Navel	M-bakw̄ ; ṡim-	M-bakw̄ ; ni +	Mu-timpi ; mi +	N-gombw̄	M-bakw̄ ; ṡim-bakw̄. N-gombw̄	...
Neck	Mu-ṡiṅḡw̄ ; <i>pl.</i> ṡi-ṡiṅḡw̄ (?)	ṡiṅḡw̄ ; <i>pl.</i> mi +	ṡiṅḡw̄. Di-kw̄ṡi ; ma-kw̄ṡi	ṡiṅgu. Ri-kw̄ṡi	ṡiṅḡw̄. Di-konda	Kw̄ṡw̄
Night	Ū-sugu	Ū-soḡu	Ū-suku ; bi-ŵ-suku	U-suku	Ū-sakw̄ ; mŵ-sakw̄	...
Nose	Di-zw̄lu ; ma-	Li-zulw̄	Di-zunu	Ri-zunu or Ri-zulu	Di-zw̄lu or Ri-sūnw̄	Di-zulu
Oil palm ...	Di-ye ; ma-ye	Li-ye ; ma-ye	...	N-dende. Ri-aye ; m-aye	Di-aye ; mā-ye	Di-aye or Di-yi
Ox	N-gombe. N-tende	N-ombe	N-gombe	N-gombe, M-onde	N-gombe	N-gombe
Paddle ...	...	...	...	Hafi ; ṡi +	Ki-handu	...
Palm wine, beer	...	...	...	Ma-luvu. W-alwa (<i>beer</i>)	...	...
Parrot ...	...	Ka-pagai (<i>Port.</i>)	Ka-husu ; tu-husu	Ka-kw̄ṡw̄	Ka-hw̄ṡw̄ ; tu-hw̄ṡw̄	...
Penis ... ..	...	...	...	N-ja	...	...
Pig	N-gw̄lu ; ṡi +	N-gulw̄ ; niṅ-gulw̄ or miṅ-gulw̄	Ki-ombw̄ ; bi-ombw̄	N-gulu. (Ki-ombw̄ = <i>wart-hog?</i>)	N-gw̄ṡw̄ ; ṡi +. (Y-anw̄ = <i>bush pig</i>)	...
Pigeon ...	Di-ambe	Li-embe	Di-embe	Ri-embe	Di-ambe	Di-embe ; m-embe
Place ... ..	...	...	...	Ki-riri. Bu. Aba- Ba-ma, Ku-ma, Mu-ma	Ki-didi	...

English	95. Kisama	96. Libŏlo or Lu-bŏlu	97. Songŵ	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. Ngŏla	99. Mbamba
Rain	M-fula	M-fula	Lŭ-insa	M-vula	M-fŵla	M-vula
Rat	Di-beñgŵ	Li-beñgŵ	Puku; ſi +	Ri-beñgu. N-gelu. Puku. Mun-doñgŵ	Pŵkŵ; ſi +. N-puku. Ri-beñgu	...
River ... ..	...	...	...	Lu-iji; ñ-giji	Mu-gije	Hoñga
Road ... ..	...	...	...	N-jila	N-jila	N-jila
Salt	Mo-ñgua	Mo-ñgua	Mo-ñgua	Mu-ñgua	Ma-ñgua	Mo-ñgua
Shame ... ..	...	...	...	Sŵnyi	Sŵnye. Ri-jinŵ	...
Sheep... ..	M-budi	M-bŵli	Meme	M-budi or M-buri	M-budi	...
Shield... ..	...	...	...	N-gubu	...	...
Shoulder ...	Ci-bewŵ; <i>pl.</i> i-bewŵ	Ki-bebe; i-bebe.	Ki-suſi; bi-suſi	Ki-suſi	Ki-suse, Ki-sŵſe; i-sŵſe	Ki-pañga
Sister... ..	(<i>See brother</i>) N-deñge dia mu-hetu	Pañgia. N-deñge mu-hetu	Pañge dia m-hetu	Pañge. N-deñge	Ka-pañge. Ka n-deñge	...
Skin	Muñ-gotŵ; miñ-gotŵ	Muñ-gotŵ	Mu-kutŵ; mi-kutŵ	K-ibā	Ki-konda; yi-konda	K-ibadi
Sky ... ..	...	...	...	Ku ri-lu. Ri-ŭlŭ. (Kuma = <i>atmosphere</i>)	...	Kulu, Hulu
Slave	Mum-bika; <i>pl.</i> a-wika	Mum-bika	Mu-bika; a-bika or ba-bika	Mu-bika; a-bika	M-bika; a-bika	Mu-hika; a-hika
Sleep ... ..	...	...	...	Ki-lu	Ki-lŵ	Tu-lu
Smoke	D-iſi	L-iſi	Mu-iſi	R-iſi	D-iſi	Mu-iſi
Snake... ..	Ny-ŵka	Ny-ŵka; <i>pl.</i> ni +	Ny-ŵka; <i>pl.</i> zi +	Ny-ŵka	Ny-ŵka; ſi- or zi-	...
Son, boy ...	Mu-na-tu; ana-tu. Mw-ana	Mu-ana; ana	Ka-yala; tu-yala. Mw-ana	Kari-ala. M-ŵna. Mun-zañgala	Ka-mŵs'. M-ŵna	Kamu-yala. M-ŵna
Song ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-ĩmbu	Mu-ĩmbŵ	...
Spear	Mu-sañgŵ; mi-	N-gaya; niñ-gaya	Mu-fula; mi-	N-gumba. Sŵsa	N-gaya; ziñ-	...
Spirit, soul	...	...	...	Ki-lundu. Di-bamba. Ki-ſimbi. (Ki-anda = <i>water spirit</i>). Ki-tuta. N-gombŵ	N-zumbi. Mw-enyu	N-zumbi
Star, planet	...	...	...	Tetembwa; <i>pl.</i> zi +	...	...
Stick	M-basŵ; ſi +	...	...	Mu-si. M-bamba	M-bamba; zi +	...
Stone	Di-tadi	Li-tari	Di-tadi	Ri-tari	Di-tadi.	Di-we; ma-we
Stool ... ..	...	...	...	Bañgu	Ki-baka	...
Sun	Di-kombi	Mu-anya	Mu-anya	Kumbi, Di-kumbi. (Mu-anya = <i>sun heat</i>)	Ri-kumbi. Mu-anya	...
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	Mu-kila	Mu-kila	...
Tear ... ..	...	...	...	Di-sŵſi; ma-	...	...

English	95. Kisama	96. Libŏlŏ or Lu-bŏlu	97. Songŏ	98. Kim-bundu	98a. Ŋgŏla	99. Mbamba
One	Mŏsi	Mŏsi	Mŏsi	Mŏsi	Mŏŏi	Mŏŏi
Two	C-ade; -ade	-yati, -yali	-yade, -wade	-yadi or -yari	-ati	-ati
Three	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu	-tatu
Four	-wana	-wana	-wana	-wana	-wana	-wana
Five	-tanu	-tanu	-tanu	-tanu	-tanu	-tanu
Six	-samana	-samana	-samana	Samanu (Ki-samanu)	Samanu	Samanu
Seven... ..	Sambŏ-ade	Sambŏ-ale	-sambŏ-ate	Sambu-adi or Sambu-ari. <i>Also</i> Ri-sambu-ari	Sambŏ-ate	Sambŏ-ate
Eight	Di-nake	Nake	-nake	-nake (Ri-nake)	Nake	Nake
Nine	Di-vŏa	l-vŏa	l-vŏ or l-vŏ	Di-vŏa or Ri-vŏa	l-vŏa	Di-vŏa
Ten	Di-kuiñ	Kuyiñ	(Ri-)kuinyi ¹	Kuinyi (Ri-)kuinyi)	Kuini	Kuinyi
Eleven	Kuiñ nu mŏsi	...	(Ri-)kuinyi ni-mŏŏi	Kuinyi ni mŏŏi	Mŏŏe u-kuini or Mŏŏe ku-kuini	...
Twenty	Ma-ku' ya-ade	Ma-ku' ya-yali	Ma-kuny' a-wade	Ma-kuiny'-adi	Ma-kuny' a-yate	Ma-kuiny' ati
Thirty	Ma-kŏ' ya-tatu	Ma-kŏ' ya-tatu	Ma-kuny' a-tatu	Ma-kuiny' a-tatu	Ma-kŏny' a-tatu	Ma-kuiny' a-tatu
Forty	Ma-kŏ' ya- wana	Ma-kŏ' ya- wana	Ma-kuny' a-wana	Ma-kuiny' a-wana	Ma-kuny' a-wana	Ma-kuiny' a-wana
Fifty	Ma-kŏ' ya-tanu	Ma-kŏ' ya-tanu	Ma-kuny' a-tanu	Ma-kuiny' a-tanu	Ma-kuny' a-tanu	Ma-kuiny' a-tanu
Hundred ... ..	...	...	...	Hama	...	Kama
Thousand... ..	...	...	...	Hulu (<i>ancient</i>). Hulukazi	...	...
I, me, my	Eme? Ŋg', Ŋgi. -ami	Eme? N, Ŋ. -ami	Eme? N, Ŋgi. -ami or -am'	Eme. Ŋgi. -ŋgi. -ami (<i>terminal</i>), -ami (<i>poss.</i>)	Eme. Ŋg'. -ŋgi. -ami	Ame. Ŋgi, Ŋg, N. -n. (-m-). -ŋgi. -ame
Thou, thee, thy	Eye. U. -gu. -a-ye	Eye. U. -gu. -a-ye	Eye. U. -ku. -a-ye	Eye U. -ku. -eye, -e, (<i>terminal</i>), -é (-a-e in old language)	Eye. U. -gŏ-, -ku-, -u. -éi	Eye. U. -ku. -ai (<i>terminal</i>), -ai (<i>poss.</i>)
He, him, his	?. U. -mu. -é	?. U. -mu. -é	?. U, A. -mu. -é	Muene. U, A. -mu. -e (<i>terminal</i>), -é (<i>poss.</i>)	Mwene. U, A. -mu. -e (?)	Yu. U, A. -mu. -enji (<i>terminal</i>), -enji (<i>poss.</i>)
We, us, our	Etu. Tu. -tu. -etu	Esu. Tu. -tu. -etu	Etu. Tu. -tu. -etu	Esu or Etu. Tu. -tu. -etu	Esu. Tu. -tu. -etu	Esu, Etu. Tu. -tu. -etu

¹ Koelle writes this 'Bi-kuinyi', but the Bi- prefix must surely be a misprint for Ri-.

English	95. Kisama	96. Libōlō or Lu-bwlu	97. Soṅṅw	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. Ngōla	99. Mbamba
Ye, you, your	Enu. ?. -enu	-enu	Enu. ?. -enu	Enu. Nu. -nu. -enu	Enu. Nu. -nu. -enu	Enu. Mu, Nu. -mi. -enu
They, them, their	?. A- -a	?. A- -a, -ya	?. Ba- -ba	Ene. A- -a, -a, -ya (terminal), -ā, -āwa (poss.)	Ene. A- -a- -awa	Ene. A- -a- -au (terminal), -an (poss.)
All ... ..	...	...	...	-wsw (w-wsw, wsw; w-wsw, y-wsw; ri-wsw, w-wsw; &c.)	...	...
This, these	A-u, ā; a-u, ā-yi; a-ri, a-ma; a-ki, a-i; a-i, a-ṣi; a-lu; a-tu; a-ka; a-u; a-ku; a-pa; ? a-mu	...	...	Yu, ya or a; yu, yii; riri, mama; kiki, yiyi; yiyi, zizi; lulu, tutu; kaka; yu or ūū; kuku; baba (baba); mumu Ō or yō, ō; yō or yw, ywyw; riwriw, mw or mwmw; &c. Yu-nā or ū-nā, ya-nā or a-nā; yu-nā, i-nā; ri-nā, ma-nā; ki-nā, i-nā; &c. Yu, ya; yu, eyi; eri, ama; eki, eyi; eyi, eji or ezi; ulu or wlu; utu or wtu; ? yu or uwu or wuwu?; uku or wku; wbu or aba; umu or wmu Mu-ene, ene; u-ene, y-ene; ri-ene, w-ene; ki-ene; &c.	...	Yu-
That, those	Ū-u, a-w; w-u, w-yw; w-riw, w-mw; w-kiw, w-yw; w-yw; w-ṣiw; w-lw; w-tw; w-kw; ?; w-kw; w-pw; w-mw? Au-nā, ān-ā; au-nā, ai-nā; ari-nā; ama-nā; aki-nā; &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Bad	-e-wa	-mwtu	-yi-wa	-kerela	-yi-ba	...
Black	-sikalela	-sigela	-sigelela	-ṣikatela	-sikele	-buiela
Female	-hatu, -hetu	-hetu	-hetu	-hatw. -kazi	-hatu, -ketu	-ketu
Fierce, sharp, bitter	...	...	...	-lula? -tu	-tu	...

English	95. Kisama	96. Libŏlŏ or Lu-bŏlu	97. Songŏ	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. Ngŏla	99. Mbamba
Good	-wawa	-wawa	-wawa	-am-bŏte	-waba	...
Great	-kŏlu	-kŏlu	-kulu	-ŏ-nene. -ya-dikŏta	-n-jimba. -tala. -nene	...
Little	-tŏlu	-tŏlu	-tŏlu. <i>Also</i> -fele	-ŏ-fele. -n-deŋge	-tete. -ŏ-jŏke	...
Long	-le-wa	...	-le-wa	-le-ba	-le-ba	...
Male	-di-ala	...	-di-ara	-ala, ri-ala; -lume, -nume	-ri-ala. -lume. -ndumbe	...
Old	-kŏka	-kuka	-kuka	-ŏ-kulu	-kulu. -ŏ-kŏlŏ. -kŏta	...
Red ... ..	...	...	...	-kusuka. N-guiyi	-kusuka	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	-bŏla, -bŏlŏ	...	...
Short ... ..	...	...	...	-buta	-butŏ, -butu	...
Sick	-lamŏ-kata	-gata	-kata	-haŏi	-kata, -kate	...
White... ..	-zele	-zele	-zele	-zela, ¹ -dele	-sele	...
Above, up, on top	...	...	...	Bu-rilu. Ku-tandu kwa	Bu-lu	...
Before ... ..	...	...	...	Ku-pŏlŏ ya	...	...
Behind ... ..	...	...	...	Ku-rima	Ku-dima	Ku-ema
Below, down	...	...	...	Kŏ-ŏi. Bŏ-ŏi	...	...
Far ... ..	...	...	...	Kua-le-ba	...	...
Here ... ..	...	...	...	Baba. Bu. Ba- -aba. Bu-ene. Bŏbŏ	Kunu	H', Ha-, Hu- He-ne
In, inside ...	...	...	...	Mŏ-ŏi	Mu	...
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	Mua-ŏaŏi. Ka, Mu-kaci	Mu-kaci	-kaci
Near ... ..	...	...	...	Bua-lukama	...	...
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	Bu-kaŋga ria- Kuma	...	...
Plenty, many	...	...	...	-avulu	-a-nzuŋgule	Kalu? -iŋgi
There ... ..	...	...	...	Obŏ, &c. Bu-na, &c.	Kŏkŏ	...
Where? ... ..	...	...	...	Ku-ebi?	...	Ku-ehi?
No! ... ..	...	...	...	Kana!	...	Lŏ! Lŏwa!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Ki-, Ka-	?Mi-. Cf. Imbaŋgala (114)	Ki-	Ki. Ki-, Ku-, Ka-, Ki-tu, Ki-nu, Ki-kā.	Same as 98. Ne. (in old language as adverbial negative)	Lŏ-, Ki-, Ku-, Ka-. (Ki- stands for 1st pers. sing. and 1st and 2nd plur.)

¹ Derived from this are Mu-ndele = the white man; -dele or -lele, white cloth.

English	95. Kisama	96. Libõlõ or Lu-bõlu	97. Soṅṅõ	98. Kim-bundu	98 a. Ngõla	99. Mbamba
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	-beta	-beta	-beta	-beta. -sina	-beta	...
„ buy, sell	-sumba	-sombõ or -sumbõ	-landa	-seṅga. -sumba	-sumbõ	-leṅga
„ come ...	-sa, -isa	-sa	-sa	-iza, -eza. (Ndõkõ! <i>imperative</i>)	-isa, -sa	...
„ cut ...	-batura	-lani	-simba	-batula. -tula	-batula	...
„ dance ...	-kena	-kina	-kina	-kina	...	...
„ die... ..	-fõ, -afõ	-fõ	-afõ	-fwa	-fa or -fõ	...
„ eat ...	-dia	-li	-la	-ria	-te	...
„ give ...	-wana	-bana	-bana	-bana	-be or -pe	-hana
„ go... ..	-ya	-ya	-ya	-enda, -wenda. -ya. -bita	-ya	...
„ kill ...	-siba	-siba	-siba	-jiba	-sepa	-jia
„ know ...	...	...	...	-ijia ¹	-izia	...
„ laugh ...	-lela	-lela	-lela	-elela	-lela	...
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	-eha	-zumb-uka	-eca
„ love, want	-sõlõ	-zala	-sõlõ	-zõla. (Henda ² , <i>noun</i>)	-wa bela? -inda. -mesena	-sõla
„ see ...	-mutala	-mulai	-mhõna, -mõna	-mõna. -taṅgilila	-mõna	...
„ sit, remain, abide	-sikama	-sikama	-sikama	-ala or -kala (-icala, <i>ancient</i>). -šala. -sikama	-šikama	...
„ sleep ...	-seka	-zeka	-zeka	-zeka. -lambalala	-seka	-zeka
„ stand, stop, be erect	-imana	-imana	-imana	-imana	-imana	...
„ steal ...	...	...	...	-nyana	-nyana	-kaba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN THE ANGÕLA LANGUAGES

No preprefixes, except slight traces in No. 9 Class.

Class 1. Mu. (mu-, m-, u-, -mu-, -yu-, -c̄); 2. A-, Ba. (in Soṅṅõ; perhaps also in Sumbe dialect of Kisama) (a-, -a-, ya-, ba? in Soṅṅõ); 3. Mu. (u-, -yu); 4. Mi. (i-, yi?; ? bi- sometimes in Soṅṅõ); 5. Ri-, Li-, Di. (ri, li, di); 6. Ma. (ma, m', a-, u', wa); 7. Ki-, Ci. (in Mbamba and Kisama) (ki, ci); 8. I-, Yi-, Bi. (in Soṅṅõ only) (i, ? bi in Soṅṅõ); 9. In. (Im-), Yin-, I-, N. (M-), Ng-, Ny-, — (i, yi);

¹ Manyi (short for Ki-manyi?) means 'Don't know'.

² Henda = love (subs.) in Kimbundu. Cf. Swahili.

10. **Zi**, **Zi**, **Si**, **Tsi** (in **Soṅḡw**), **Ni** (in **Libōlō**) (*zi, zi, si, ?ni* in **Libōlō**); 11. **Lu** (lu); 12. **Tu** (tu); 13. **Ka** (ka); 14. **U**, **Wu** (in **Soṅḡw**), **Ū** (u, yu ?); 15. **Ku** (ku); 16. (prepositional) **Pa**, **Pu** (**Kisama** and **Libōlō**), **Ba**, **Ew**, **Bu** (**Kimundu** and **Ngōla**), **Ha** (**Ba**), **H'** (**Mbamba**); 17. **Mu** (mu, mō).

Apparently no dimin. suffix (-ana) and no 'mother' prefix. Slight traces of 'father' prefix (Se-).

95. **Kisama** is spoken in the coast region south of the Lower Kwanza river down to about the 12th degree of South latitude.

96. **Libōlō** or **Lubwlu** is spoken behind the Kisama, south and west of the Middle Kwanza to the verge of the Bailundō and Bihe highlands.

97. **Soṅḡw** is spoken east of the Middle Kwanza, between that river and the watershed of the Kwaṅḡw, north of the Lōandō river and the Kiōkō countries, south of Malanje.

98. **Kimundu** is spoken in west Aṅḡōla between the Atlantic coast and the high plateau on the east; between the Kwanza river on the south and the Mbiriji or Musera river and the Middle Loge (Ndōje) river on the north.

98 a. **Ngōla** is spoken in central Aṅḡōla, north of the Kwanza river and south of the Ndōji, especially in the Ambaka district.

99. **Mbamba** is spoken in north-eastern Aṅḡōla, north of the Upper Ndōji and Mbiriji rivers, between the districts of Eṅkōji, Bembe, the Zombō plateau, and the Kwaṅḡw watershed.

GROUP Z

KONGŌ OR WESTERNMOST CONGOLAND LANGUAGES

SUB-GROUP Z 1, SOUTHERN KONGŌ

100. Kiṣi-koṅgŵ

100 a. Ki-soroṅgŵ or Ki-sŵnyŵ

100 b. Ki-koṅgŵ¹

SUB-GROUP Z 2, NORTHERN KONGŌ

101. Ka-koṅgŵ²

102. Ki-yombe or Ci-luaṅgŵ³

102 a. Ki-vili or Ki-vumbu or Lu-wumbu (N. Luaṅgu)

103. Ki-lumbŵ of *Mayumba*⁴

English	100. Kiṣi-koṅgŵ 100 a. Ki-soroṅgŵ	100 b. Ki-koṅgŵ	101. Ka-koṅgŵ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaṅgŵ)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luaṅgu)	103 a. Ki-lumbŵ of <i>Mayumba</i>
Adze	Lu-avu	Ki-ubi; bi-ubi	Ki-tali †	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Bulu; <i>pl.</i> i-bulu. Belŵ; <i>pl.</i> yi-belŵ. N-kŵkŵ; ziñ-kŵkŵ (100 a)	M-bisi	N-bisi	...	Bulu (Ki-; <i>pl.</i> bi-)	...
Ant	Kin-zanzala. Kim-fwetete. N-soṅgŵnya, N-zulu, M-fite, &c. N-sumi; <i>pl.</i> zin-sumi	Kin-zanzala. Lu-soṅgŵnya. N-salafu. Ki-nŵnia	Nŵna or Nyŵna; zi-nŵna, zi-nyŵna	...	N-sŵsi. Lu-nŵna; zi- Lu-seliṅgŵ. Lim-bunzu	N-nŵna; zi+. Seliṅgŵ. M-bunzu
Ant, white (termite)	Kin-swa; yin-swa. N-selele. M-pembele	M-fwila. N-selele. Lu-nsu	...	...	Selele	Selele; zi+
Ape (chim- panzi)	M-poṅgi	...	...	...	Cim-penze; bi- M-puṅgu (gorilla). Ki-aṅgi (chimpanzi). N-ziku	N-zige?
Arm	K-ŵkŵ; <i>pl.</i> m-ŵkŵ	K-ŵkŵ. Kw-aṅgu. Hamba. Kanjaṅgu	K-ŵkŵ, Ku-akŵ; <i>pl.</i> mi-akŵ. Ku-kŵkŵ †; imi-ŵkŵ	K-ŵkŵ; mi-ŵkŵ	K'-ŵkŵ; mi-ŵkŵ	...
Arrow	N-zanza. Tŵta or N-tŵta; mi+	M-basa. Ki-tŵta. N-zanza. Puntsa	M-ta; <i>pl.</i> ma-ta. Lu-bau; zin-bau. In-sŵtŵ; zin-†	...	Nuanyi; mi+	...

¹ Including the dialects of the Ba-bwendi, Ba-sundi, and Ba-sese. It is the language usually known as 'Bakoṅgŵ'. 100 a. the language of the A-sŵnyŵ or 'A-soroṅgŵ' is almost fused with Kiṣi-Koṅgŵ.

² Some words have been inserted from the 1772 Ka-koṅgŵ (French) dictionary in MS. in the British Museum.

³ The 'Loaṅgu' of Adolf Bastian. It is sometimes styled Ci-loṅgŵ. It is virtually the language recorded in 1772 as Congo or Cacongo by French missionaries.

⁴ Including the Ki-kama dialect of Sete Kama, the N-dumbu or Lin-dumbu of the Nyaṅga basin, and perhaps Kim-pŵvi farther inland.

† Words marked thus are from the 1772 MS. See Bibliography.

English	100. Ki-pi-koŋŋ 100a. Ki-soroŋŋ	100b. Ki-koŋŋ	101. Ka-koŋŋ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaŋŋ)	103. Ki-vili <i>or</i> Lu-wumbu (N. Luaŋŋ)	103a. Ki-lumbŋ <i>of</i> <i>Mayumba</i>
Axe	Lu-aji. M-pivi	Seŋgele. Tadi ¹	Tale. ¹ Ki-tali †; bi- <i>or</i> b'-	...	Ki-tali ¹	...
Baboon	N-kewŋ ?	...	...	...	N-yumbu; zi +	...
Back	N-ima	N-ima	M-busa. In-busa †	...	M-busa; zi +	...
Banana	Ciba, Tiba, Tebe. Diŋ-kondŋ. N-sansu. N-kewa. M-bŋŋŋ (unripe. See note under 'penis')	Di-tiba. Diŋ-kondŋ	Ki-tebe; bi- †. E-tebe; bi-tebe. Teba	Tebe, N-tebe	Ki-teba; bi-	Ki-teba
Beard... ..	N-zevŋ. Zin-devu	N-zevŋ, N-zefŋ. (Ki-befŋ = <i>chin</i>)	Zin-devŋ. (Lu-levŋ = <i>one hair; pl.</i> bi- †)	Devŋ; zin +	Lefŋ, Lu-lefŋ	...
Bee	Ny-ŋsi. Ny-umbula. M-bwiŋgina	Ny-uki. Ny-ŋsi. N-jumbula	N-ŋse <i>or</i> In-ŋse; <i>pl.</i> bi- †	N-ŋse; zi +	Ni-ŋse; zi +	...
Belly	Vumu; ma +. Lu-kutu (stomach)	Fumu; yi-fumu. <i>or</i> Ki-vumu; bi-	l-vumŋ <i>or</i> Ki-vumu	l-vumu	Ki-vumu; bi- Li-sakasaka	...
Bird	Nuni	Nuni	Nuni <i>or</i> l-nuni; zi-nūni	Nuni; zi +	Nuni; zi +	...
Blood... ..	M-eŋga	M-eŋga	M-eŋga	...	M-eŋga	...
Body	Tŋ. Ta. E-vimbu, Di-vimbu. Nitu; zi-nitu	Nitu	N-yitu <i>or</i> Nitu; zi +	Nitu; zi +	N-yitu; zi +	...
Bone	Viŋi	M-vezi, Ki-yisi. Hisi; bi +	Um-vese; im-vese. M-beze	...	N-vese; mi-	...
Borassuspalm	N-teva	Ba-dibu	...	...	N-goŋŋŋ; mi-	...
Bow	Ta. N-tibu. Binza; mim +. N-kaŋgi. M-fumba	Bu-ta; ma +. Nūa; ma +	Bu-ta <i>or</i> Ta. Lu-baŋŋ; m-baŋŋ	...	M-pita-m-bau	...
Bowels	N-dia	N-dia	Imi-lia	...	Ki-fundu; bi-	...
Brains	To-mfŋ <i>or</i> To-mfi <i>belongs to</i> <i>12th Class</i>	To-mfi	To-nzu. l-bakasi ?	...	To-nzŋ	...
Breast (man's)	Tulu <i>or</i> N-tulu	Tulu <i>or</i> N-tulu	N-tima <i>or</i> Um-tima	...	N-tima	...
Breast (woman's)	Di-yeni, E-yeni	Di-yeni; ma-	Bene; ma-bene. Li-bene †	...	Li-bene; ma-	...

¹ This word suggests 'stone' as well as 'iron'; and stone axes were anciently in use in West Congoland.

English	100. Ki-koñgɔ 100 a. Ki-soroñgɔ	100b. Ki-koñgɔ	101. Ka-koñgɔ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luañgɔ)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luañgɔ)	103a. Ki-Jumbɔ of Mayumba
Brother ...	M-pañgi. M-bunji	Ku-runtu. M-bunji. M-buta. Pañgi. Yaya	N-kõmba; ziñ +	...	Yaia; ma +. N-komba; zi +	...
Buffalo ...	M-pakasa	M-pɔsɔ or M-pɔkasa	M-pakasa	...	M-pakasa	...
Bull ...	E-kɔkɔ. N-gõmbe a m-bakala	N-gombe a kɔkɔ or a m-bakala	N-gombe mba-kala	...	...	...
Buttocks ...	Ma-taku	Ma-takɔ	Ma-taku	...	N-kalulu. Ma-taka	N-kalulu. Ma-taku
Canoe, boat	N-luñgu	N-luñgu	Bu-atɔ; mi-atɔ. In-zaza	Ubw-atɔ	Bu-atɔ; mi-atɔ	Bu-atɔ; mi-atɔ
Cat ...	M-isi. M-bumba. Budi	M-bumba. M-boñgi. Budi. Wayi	Ki-waia or Waya; <i>pl.</i> bi-aya. In-zuzia †	...	Nyau; zi +. M-baku; mi-	Nyau; zi +
Charcoal ...	E-kala; ma-kala	Di-kala; ma-	Li-kala; ma-	...	Li-kala; ma-	...
Chief, king	M-fumu. N-tinu. Ny-adi. N-kaka. N-kulu-ntu	Pfumɔ; zim +. Fumu; bam +	In-fumu or Fumɔ; zin +	...	Fumu; zi +	Fumu; zi +
Child ...	Mw-ana. N-leke. Lekileki	Mw-ana; a-ana or b-ana	Ci-anza; <i>pl.</i> ibi-anza. Mw-ana; b-ana or ab-ana	Ki-leze; bi-	Mu-ana; b-ana	Mu-ana; b-ana
Cloth ...	N-lele. M-boñgɔ	M-bari	Ciñ-kutu, Kiñ-kutu. Kim-vindu. † Kin-dele or M-lele; <i>pl.</i> bin-dele	...	Ki-tende	Ki-tende
Cold ...	Ki-ɔji. N-jiji	Ki-ɔsi	Ki-ɔze	...	Ki-ɔse	Ki-ɔse
Country ...	N-si	N-si	I-si. In-ti +	...	Si	Si
Cow ...	N-gõmbe a ñ-ke-ntɔ	N-gombe	N-gõmbe ñ-ce-ntɔ	Iñ-gombe	N-ombe n-ci-entɔ	N-ombe n-ci-entɔ
Crocodile ...	N-gandu	N-gandɔ	N-gandu	Iñ-gandu	Kim-bɔlɔ; bim-	N-gandɔ
Day, daylight	Lumbu. Ku-ma. Mw-ini	Ki-lumbu. Mw-ini	Bumw-ija. Lumbɔ; <i>pl.</i> u-lumbɔ. Bu-isi †	Ki-lombu. Bu-isi	Ki-lumbu; bi-	...
Devil, evil spirit ...	N-kwiyi. Ki-nyumba. E-tombola. N-kadi	M-peve. N-duyi. Teke; bi-teke (<i>idol</i>)	N-dubi	...	Kim-bindi	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N-gañga	N-gañga; ba +	N-gañga; ziñ- or ziñ-	Gañga; zi +	N-gañga	N-gañga
Dog ...	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa
Door, door- way	Ki-elɔ. Mw-elɔ. Di-vitu	Kia-fulu. Di-vitu. Mu-elɔ. Ki-elɔ	E-vitu, Li-vitu; <i>pl.</i> ma-vitu	...	Li-vitu; ma-	...

English	100. Kĩši-koñgŵ 100 a. Ki-soroñgŵ	100 b. Ki-koñgŵ	101. Ka-koñgŵ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luañgŵ)	103. Ki-vili <i>or</i> Lu-wumbu (N. Luañgŵ)	103 a. Ki-lumbŵ <i>of</i> <i>Mayumba</i>
Dream ...	N-dŵji. (Ku-lŵta, <i>verb</i>)	N-dŵsi	Lŵta	N-dŵse	N-dŵse ; zi-	...
Drum ...	N-gŵma. M-budi-kidi. M-ondŵ ; mi-ondŵ	N-duñgu. N-gŵma	N-duñgu	...	N-duñgu. N-gŵma	...
Ear ...	Ku-tu	Ku-tu ; ma +	Ku-tu	Ku-tu ; ma-tu	Ku-tu ; ma-tu ¹	Ku-tu
Egg ...	Di-aki	Di-ki	I-jŵ ; ma-jŵ. Cŵ ; ma-cŵ	Li-cŵ ; ma-cŵ	Li-aki ; ma-ki	...
Elephant ...	N-zau. N-zamba	N-dzawu, N-dzau. N-zamba	N-dzaũ ; zin-zaũ. N-zamba	...	N-zaw ; zi +	N-dzau, N-jau
Excrement	Tu-vi. Wi	Tũ-fi	Tu-vi	...	Tu-fi	...
Eye ...	D-isu ; m-esu	D-izŵ, D-isu ; m-esŵ	Li-esu ; m-esu	Li-esu	Li-esŵ ; m-esŵ	Di-esŵ ; m-esŵ
Face, forehead	M-pŵŵ. Lu-se. Ndŵ-se (100 a)	Lu-ze. Zizi ; <i>pl.</i> bi-zizi. M-bulu. M-bundzu	Bu-su, B'su.† N-su. Ndun-ze. M-bulu	Tama ; ma +	Ki-nyi ; bi-nyi. M-bulu	...
Fat or oil ...	Di-aji, M-aji	Ma-ſi. N-gazi. Mun-dzũ	M-tŵla. Ma-nzi	...	Ma-nzi	Ma-nzi
Father ...	Tata. Ki-sē, E-se. Sa. (Sa-mi = <i>my</i> , <i>Mpalabala</i>). (Di-se = <i>aunt</i>)	Se. Tata	Tata	Tata ; zi +	Tata ; ba +, ma +	Tata
Fear ...	W-oñga. Vumi. M-bubu	B-oñga. Tita	Bu-bŵma. Bŵma	...	Bŵma	...
Finger ...	N-lembŵ	N-lembŵ	Ci-zala ; bi-zala	Zala ; n-zala	Lu-zala ; zi-	Lu-lembŵ ; ma-
Fire, heat...	Ti-ya. Tu-via. M-bazu	Tu-via. Ti-ya. M-bawu	M-bazu	In-bazu	M-bazu ; zi-	Bāsŵ
Fish ...	M-biji a ma-za. M-fu	M-pfu. M-bizi	M-fu <i>or</i> Fŵŵ	...	Fu ; zi-fu. M-bisi 'm-bu	...
Foot ...	Tambi. Kanda-ji. K-ulu	Ki-tambi. Ja n-tambe. Ku-nji a n-tambe	I-tambi	Iñ-kulu	K-ulu ; ma-lu. Ki-kŵbi ; bi-	...
Forest ...	M-finda	N-zitu. Pñda, M-finda. N-kuñku	M-situ	...	N-situ	...
Fowl ...	N-susu. E-yembe. E-kŵkŵ. Buta	N-dzuza. Zuzu, N-tsusu	N-susu	Tsusu ; zi-tsusu	Susu	Susu

¹ Ki-tu ; *pl.* bi-tu = *member, limb.*

English	100. Ki-koñgɔ 100 a. Ki-soroñgɔ	100 b. Ki-koñgɔ	101. Ka-koñgɔ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luañgɔ)	103. Ki-vili <i>or</i> Lu-wumbu (N. Luañgɔ)	103 a. Ki-lumbɔ <i>of</i> <i>Mayumba</i>
Frog (or toad sometimes)	N-swamba	Ki-ula. Huku	Dy-ula <i>or</i> J-ula. Ki-sili	Li-zondu	Li-zundu; ma-	...
Ghost... ..	E-tombɔla. Ki-nyumba	Tebɔ. N-gɔtɔ	Cim-bindi; bi-	...	Ki-dundu. N-teñgɔ. Kim-bindi	...
Girl	N-dumba	N-dumba	N-dumba	N-dumba; ba +	N-kumba. Ki-kumbi	...
Goat	N-kombɔ	Ki-saka, N-taba. N-kombɔ	N-kombɔ	lñ-kombɔ	N-kombɔ	Kombɔ
„ (he)	N-kombɔ a kim-bɔkɔ. Vaka	N-kombɔ kɔkɔ	N-kombɔ ai bakala	...	...	...
God	N-zambi. N-zambi a m-puñgu	N-zambi	N-zambi <i>or</i> Un-zambi	N-zambi	N-zambi, Ni-ambi	...
Grandparent	N-kaka. N-kayi	Kaya. N-kaka. (Neñgwa = <i>grandmother</i>)	Kaka	I-kaka	N-kaka	...
Grass... ..	Titi. Cici. Ny-añga. E-sinde. N-leñge. E-diadya. N-soya. Mw-enze	Ny-añga. Sinda. Ki-titi	Titi	Ki-titi	Ki-titi	...
Ground	N-tɔtɔ. N-si	N-tɔtɔ	M-tɔtu	In-tɔtɔ	Si. N-tɔtɔ	...
Ground-nut	N-guba. M-pinda	N-guba	Pinda	...	M-pinda; zi +	...
Guinea-fowl	N-kelele	N-kelele	Funzi	Fonzi. In-pulu	Funzi	...
Gun	Ta. N-kele	Ta. N-kele. Ki-sami	N-ta; <i>pl.</i> m'ta	...	Bu-ta; ma-ta	...
Hair	N-suki	Zin-suki (<i>pl.</i>). N-leñgi; min-leñgi	M-leñge <i>or</i> Im-leñje	Suki. Um-leñgie	N-leñge; mi-	...
Hand	K-ɔkɔ; m-ɔkɔ. Kan-daji. M-banzañgala	M-busa. Kanda. Tandɔ k-ɔkɔ. Nima k-ɔkɔ	Kanda; ma-kanda. K-ɔkɔ; <i>pl.</i> mi-ɔkɔ	Ku-akɔ; mi-	Li-kanda. K-ɔkɔ	Li-kanda; ma-
Head	N-tu; <i>pl.</i> min-tu	N-tu; min-tu	M-tu. Um-tu; m-tu†	M-tu; <i>pl.</i> im-tu	N-tu; mi-tu	N-tū; me-tū ...
Heart... ..	N-tima <i>or</i> N-cima. M-oyɔ. M-bundu	M-bundu. N-tima	N-tima	Um-ɔnyɔ; imi-	N-tima; mi-	...
Heel	Siñgini, Siñgiyi; <i>pl.</i> yi +	Ki-siñgini <i>or</i> Ziñgini; <i>pl.</i> yi- <i>or</i> bi +. Ndia-turu	Kōda; bi-kōda	Ki-kōde; bi-	Ki-kōbi; bi-	...
Hide	N-kanda	N-kanda	Kanda; in-kanda	...	N-kanda	...

English	100. Kiſi-koŋŵ 100 a. Ki-soroŋŵ	100 b. Ki-koŋŵ	101. Ka-koŋŵ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaŋŵ)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luaŋŵ)	103 a. Ki-lumbŵ of Mayumba
Hill	M-oŋŵ ; mi-oŋŵ. N-zanza. Kun-dubulu. Londe	M-oŋŵ. Londi	...	...	Mwa' m-oŋŵ	...
Hippopotamus	N-guvu	N-gufu	N-guvu	...	N-vubu	...
Hoe	N-seŋŵ	Dzeŋŵ. Lum-bŵama	N-seŋŵ	Um-seŋŵ ; im-	Seŋŵ ; zi +	...
Honey	W-iki. Ny-usi	Ma-ndzi or Ma-zi. Bū-iki	N-ŵse	...	Ma-nzi ma ni-ŵse	...
Horn	M-paka. M-pŵka. M-puŋgi	M-paka	M-pŵka	In-pŵka	Siki, Li-siki. M-budi	...
House... ..	N-zŵ. Baŋga. L-umbu (courtyard, and great house)	N-dzŵ. L-umbu	N-zŵ ; zin-zŵ. Bu-ala ; m-ala	In-zŵ	N-zŵ	N-dzŵ
Hunger	N-zala	N-satu	N-satu. N-zala	...	N-zala	...
Husband	N-kaza	Nuni. N-kama. N-kaza	Nuni ; ba +	Um-nuni ; ba-nuni †	Nuni ; ba +	...
Hyena	Kim-buŋgu. M-bulu	Kim-buŋgu ; bi-	? Ji-ñ-gumbwa. Li-envŵ ?	...	M-bene m-paki	...
Iron	Tadi. Seŋgwa	Seŋgwa. Zeŋŵ	Lu-kanda ; n-kanda. Tali, Ŵ-tali	Um-tali †	Bū-tali. Ny-undu	...
Island	Saŋga ; <i>pl.</i> i-saŋga	Ki-ūpi. Ki-saŋga	Ku-ñka	Wa-ñgena ?	Ki-tumbu	...
Ivory	M-puŋgi. M-pŵba	M-puŋgi	M-puŋgi	...	M-puŋgi	...
Knee	Eku-ŋgunu, Diku-ŋgunu ; maku-	Ku-ma. Kiñ-kŵŵŵ. Kon-sŵŵŵŵ	Ku-ñgulu. (fukama = to kneel)	Liko-ñgulu	Likū-ñgūlū	...
Knife	M-bele. N-saku	M-bele	M-bele ; zim-bele	...	M-bele	...
Lake	E-yaŋga or Di-yaŋga ; ma- Za ; <i>pl.</i> i-zā. Mw-anza ; mi-anza	Zaŋga	...	...	Li-yaŋga ; ma- Ki-bete. (M-bu = sea)	...
Leg	K-ulu ; ma-lu	K-ulu ; ma-lu	K-ulu ; ma-lu	K-ulu ; ma-lu	K-ulu ; ma-lu	...
Leopard	N-gŵ	N-gŵ	N-gŵ	In-gŵ	Ki-kumbu. N-gŵ	...
Lion	N-kŵsi	N-kŵsi	Kŵse ; ziñ +	...	...	...
Lips	Bŵbŵ. Babu	Ki-bŵbŵ ; bi-	Mŵ-nŵ ; imi-nŵ	...	Ki-lili ; bi-	...
Magic... ..	Ki-mpa. Kin-dŵki. Uñ-gaŋga	N-kisi. Kin-dŵki	N-kisi. Ma-yombŵ	Im-kisi	N-kisi	...
Maize... ..	Ma-sa ma m-putŵ	Saŋgu. Ma-sa. Ma-sasi. M-anya	M-anya	...	Li-anya	...

English	100. Kipi-kōngw 100 a. Ki-sorōngw	100 b. Ki-kōngw	101. Ka-kōngw	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaṅgw)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luaṅgw)	103 a. Ki-lumbw of <i>Mayumba</i>
Man	Ōmu-ntu ; aba-ntu (<i>old form</i>). Mu-ntu ; a-ntu or wa-ntu. (Di-tōkw = <i>young man</i>)	Mu-ntu ; a-ntu or ba-ntu	Umu-ntu † or Mu-ntu ; ba-ntu	Mu-ntu ; aba-ntu	Mu-ntu ; ba-ntu. Mu-si ¹ ; ba-si	Mw-tw ; ba-tw
Man, vir. ...	E-yakala ; <i>pl.</i> a-kala. Nuni	Yakala ; ba-yakala or ba-kala. Nuni	I-bakala or Li-bakala	Bakala	M-bakala	Nuni ; ba-nūni
Meat	Nitu. N-guni. M-biji	M-bizi, M-bisi	M-bizi	N-suni. M-bizi	M-bisi	M-bisi
Medicine ...	N-loṅgw. Nti	M-buku. Wi-loṅgw, N-loṅgw	Bu-loṅgw	...	Ki-loṅgw	Ki-loṅgw, Ci-loṅgw
Milk	Mam-vumina. Ma-yeni	Kim-bumina. Vumina. Ji-ale	...	...	Ma-bene	...
Monkey ...	N-kima. N-keww. N-zambu	N-kima. N-gondw. N-keww	N-jima, Cima. Iṅ-kima †	Cima	N-kima ; zi-	N-kima ; zi+
Moon, month	N-gōnde. Mi-eji or Mi-ezi = <i>moonlight</i>	N-gonda, N-gonde. Mi-ese = <i>moonlight</i>	N-gonda, Iṅ-gonde. Li-soṅgi. ² Mu-eze	Iṅ-gonde. Li-soṅgi ²	N-gonde	N-gonde
Mother ...	Ngwa, Neṅwa. Ngudi. ³ Yaya. Mama	Mā. Ngudi	Mama ; zi+	I-ṅguli	Mama. Nguli	...
Mountain ...	M-oṅgw ; mi-oṅgw. N-zanza	M-oṅgw	M-oṅgu	M-oṅgw	M-oṅgw	...
Mouth ...	Nwa	Nwa	Mu-nwa ; mi- Umu-nu ; imi-nu	Umu-nūe †	Mu-nu ; mi-nu	...
Nail (of finger or toe)	Zala ; n-zala	Lu-zala	N-goṅgulu	I-goṅgwōw	Luṅ-goṅgwōw	...
Name	E-jina. Di-zina. N-kumbu	Zina	Zina	Li-zina	Li-zina	...
Navel... ..	N-kumba	Kumba	N-kumba	Um-komba †	N-kumba ; mi+	...
Neck, throat	N-siṅgu. (E-laka = <i>throat</i>)	N-kiṅgu, N-siṅgu, Jiṅgu. Hudi. Laka	Kwōtūkwōtu	...	M-pufu. Ki-menw	...
Night	Fuku	Fuku. M-pimpa	Bu-ilu	...	Ilu, Bu-ilu	...
Nose	Zūnū or Lu-zūnū	M-bombw. M-boṅgi	Yilu or Li-ilu † ; ma-yilu	Li-elu ; ma-yelu	Li-ilu ; ma-ilu	Li-yelw ; ma-yelw
Oil palm ...	E-ya. E-ba	Di-ba, I-ya	I-ba ; ma-ba	Di-ba ; ma-ba	Ba, Li-ba ; ma+	...
Ox	N-gōmbe	N-gombe	N-gōmbe ; zi+	...	N-gombe ; zi+	...

¹ Noteworthy.² See Groups CC to KK, MM, and OO.³ Ngudi means 'womb'.

English	100. Kiṣi-koṅṅw 100a. Ki-soroṅṅw	100b. Ki-koṅṅw	101. Ka-koṅṅw	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaṅṅw)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luaṅṅw)	103a. Ki-lumbw of <i>Mayumba</i>
Paddle ...	N-kafi	N-kafi	...	...	Ki-ela	...
Palm wine, beer	Ma-lavu	Ma-lafu	Ma-nyemvu	Ma-samba	Ma-lafu	...
Parrot ...	N-kusu	N-kusu	N-kuzu	...	N-kusu	...
Penis	Bu-tamu. M-via. Kata. (Ma-bwɔw, an obscene curse. M-bwɔw = a long pod or husk) ¹	M-viya	N-seta, M-seta	...	...	...
Pig	N-gulu	N-gulu	N-gulubu ; zi +	Iṅ-gulubu †	N-gulu ; zi +	...
Pigeon, dove	E-yembe	Di-yembe or Bembe. N-kuku	Bembe	Li-bembe	Li-bembe	...
Place	V-uma, K-uma (-uma = root). Cini n-dambu.	Ki-fulu. Ku-ma or K-uma	Va-ma	...	Va-ma ; m-ūma	...
Rain	M-vula	M-fula. N-dwaka	M-vula	...	N-vula	...
Rat	M-puku	M-puku	M-kwete	In-puku	M-puku	...
River	N-kwkw. N-zadi. N-safu. Mw-anza. (N-lambu = bank)	N-dambu	Mu-ila ; mi-ila or im-ila	Mu-ila. Ku-le ; ma-le. Ci-elu	Mu-ila	...
Road	N-jila	N-jila	N-zila ; zi +	N-zila	N-zila	...
Salt	Mu-ṅgwa	Mu-ṅgwa. Keṅele	Mu-ṅgwa	Umu-ṅgwa	...	...
Shame	N-sɔni	N-sɔni. Lu-wuṅgu	Zi-sɔnye	...	Sɔnyi	...
Sheep	E-meme or Di-meme. E-bwkwɔw	Meme	Meme, Li-meme ; ma-meme	Li-meme	Li-meme	Li-ndomba ; ma-
Shield	N-gubu	...	...	...	N-guba ?	...
Shoulder ...	E-vembw. Di-vembua	Hembw or Gembw	Vembw ; ma-	Li-vimbwa ²	Li-vembw	...
Sister	N-saṅga. M-paṅgi. M-bunji	Buzi, and words for brother	N-kōmba n-ce-ntw	...	Yaiya n-ce-ntw	...
Skin	N-kanda	N-kanda	Um-kanda	...	N-kanda ; mi +	...
Sky	E-zulu. Di-zulu.	Yulu. Kun-dakw	Ku-yilu, Yilu. M-tuti	...	Yilū, Li-lyu or Lyu	...
Slave	M-bundu. M-wayi	M-vika, M-bika. ṅg-wayi	M-vika ; ba-vika	Um-wika	N-vika ; ba- N-doṅṅw ; ba-	...
Sleep	Tu-lu, Tɔ-lu	Tu-lw	...	Tu-lu ; matu-lu	Tɔ-lw	...
Smoke	Mw-isi	Mu-isi	Mu-izi	...	Mū-isi	...
Snake	Ny-ɔka	Ny-ɔka	Ny-ɔka	Iny-ɔka	Ny-ɔka ; zi +	...

¹ Also an unripe plantain. Then, for the same reason—its shape—M-bwɔw became applied to the long round rolls of Portuguese bread, and has come to mean 'bread' over much of Aṅgola and Western Congoland, the indelicate simile having become forgotten, though the original meaning of bwɔw is retained in 'curse-words'.

² Noteworthy.

English	100. Kisi-koŋw 100 a. Ki-soroŋw	100 b. Ki-koŋw	101. Ka-koŋw	102. Ki-yombe (Ki-luaŋw)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luangw)	103 a. Ki-lumbw of Mayumba
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana. N-leke. N-taūdi	N-taūzi. N-tokw. Mw-ana ; b-ana	Mw-ana ; ab-ana, ob-ana. Mw-ana bakala	Di-tokw ; <i>pl.</i> bama-tokw	Mu-ana ; b-ana. Ki-lese ; bi-	...
Song	N-kuŋga. M-bembw	L-umbu	Lu-umbu ; tu-umbu	...	L-umbu ; zi +	...
Spear	Edi-oŋga, Di-oŋga. E-swaŋga. (N-koŋw, 'the hunter')	Puntsa. Di-oŋga	Li-oŋga	Li-oŋga	Li-oŋga ; m-oŋga	...
Spirit, soul	Mw-anda ; mi. Lu-nzi. N-kwiya. M-oyw	E-tebw	M-woŋyw ; mi-woŋyw	Um-woŋyw	Ki-lunzi. M-woŋyw	...
Star	N-tetembwa. M-bwetete. (Nyenye = <i>meteor</i>)	M-bwetete	M-bwata ; zim-bwata	M-bwētifa ; zi +	M-bōta ; zi-	...
Stick	Kodi. Bwata	M-pfwala. Okw ; <i>pl.</i> ma-kw. N-kau	Kokw ; ma-kokw. N-ti	...	Li-kokw. N-ti	...
Stone	E-tadi or Di-tadi	Di-tadi ; ma-	I-manya ¹ ; ma-	Li-manja ¹ or Li-manya ; ma-	Li-manya ¹	Li-mānyi ¹ ; ma-
Stool ... ..	...	Kin-ti, Ki-ti	...	...	...	...
Sun	N-taŋgwa. N-tuba. Mw-ini. (N-teji = <i>sunlight</i>)	N-tuba. N-taŋgwa. Mu-ini. (M-pwzi = <i>sunlight</i>)	N-taŋgu. Mw-ini, Mw-inyw	Bu-isi	N-taŋgu. (Mu-nyi = <i>sunshine</i>)	...
Tail (of an animal)	N-kila ; miñ-kila	N-kila	...	...	Mu-kila, Mu-cila. Ki-laŋga, Lu-kamba	Mu-cila
Tear	Din-saŋga	Din-saŋga	Suela	Lin-suela ; man-	Li-suela	...
Testicles ...	E-kata ; ma-kata. M-via	Kata. Man-pumbu (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-kata	...	...	...
Thief	Mw-ivi ; <i>pl.</i> y-evi	Mu-ifi ; b-efi	Mu-ivi	Umu-ivi ; ba-bivi	Mu-ifi ; b-efi	...
Thigh	E-tuŋgi. E-taŋgataŋga	Ki-tw. Di-bubu dia-kulu. Bunda. Tuŋgi	Ny-uñu-ny-uñu	Li-bubu †	Li-sūkūsūkū	...
Thing	Lekwa. Ma or Ki-uma. (-uma = <i>root</i>)	Ki-ma. Ki-lekw. Di-ambu	E-saŋgala ; bi. Ki-lekw ; bi- ¹ . Ki-vaku. Li-ambu	I-saŋgara. Ki-k-uma †	Li-ambu. Ci-ma ; bi-ma. Ki-saŋgala	...
Thorn	Lu-sende	...	M-sende	Lu-sende ; zi-tsende	Lu-sende ; zi-	...

¹ Noteworthy as akin to the root for 'knowledge', and descending from the Stone Age of Bantu culture.

English	100. Kiſi-koñgŵ 100 a. Ki-soroñgŵ	100 b. Ki-koñgŵ	101. Ka-koñgŵ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luañgŵ)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luañgŵ)	103 a. Ki-lumbŵ of <i>Mayumba</i>
Tobacco ...	M-fŵmŵ, N-fuama, N-suñga	Fumu	Suñga or l-soñga	Suñga	Suñga	...
To-day ...	Unū, Wunu	Ūnū or Gunu or Ow-ūnŵ. Lumbu. Bubu	Lumbu-aji. l-lumbu-aci	...	Būbū. Ki-lumbu-aki	...
Toe ...	N-lembŵ	...	N-zala lu-kukŵ	...	Lu-zala	...
To-morrow	Ŵ-mbaji	M-basi, Om-bazi m-ine	Jalube y-ŵnŵ	...	M-basi	...
Tongue ...	Lu-bini	Lu-dimi; <i>pl.</i> tu-dimi or zin +	Lu-limi and Lu-laka	Lu-lumi; zin-dumi	N-daka; zi-	...
Tooth... ..	D-inu; m-enŵ	D-inu; m-enŵ	Li-enu; m-enu	Li-enŵ; m-enŵ. Li-enon; m-enon †. Li-tandi	Li-enŵ	Li-enŵ; m-ēnŵ
Town... ..	E-vata. M-banza	Di-vata, Wata or Gata. Bw-ala; <i>pl.</i> mabw-ala. M-bela	N-zi. Bw-ala	Bu-ala; m-ala	Bu-ala	...
Tree	N-ti, N-ci; min-ci	N-ti; min-ti. N-ci; <i>pl.</i> min-ci	N-ti, m-ti; <i>pl.</i> im-ti	Um-ti; im-ti	N-ti; mi-ti	N-tē; me-tē
Twins	N-simba	...	Baza	Ki-baza; bi-†	Ci-basa; bi-basa	...
Urine... ..	Man-jene. Ma-suba	Ma-suba. Ma-nziena	Suba or Hiba	Ma-hiba †	Suba	...
Vein	Mu-anje	Mu-anji or Mu-enzi. N-dombe	N-zila	l-sila; zi-	Lu-sila; zi-	...
War	Vi-ta. N-jiñgu	N-vita. Nwa-na ¹	N-ziñgu, N-zeñgu. Vi-ta or Ki-vita	Vi-ta. (Ku-nwa-na = to make war)	Livi-ta; ma- Ku-nua-na	...
Water	Ma-za. N-lañgu. Di-kwañgu. N-sumpu	Ma-mba. M-kŵkŵ. Ma-za	N-lañgu. Ma-zea. Ma-tonti. Mi-lañgu	N-lañgu; min-lañgu. Ma-zi, Ma-zia	Ma-si. Ma-dia	Ma-si
Well, source	...	Kin-diñga	...	...	...	...
White man	Mu-ndeŵe; mi-ndeŵe	Mu-ndeŵe; imi-	Mu-ndeŵe; imi-	...	Ci-bamba; bi- Mu-ndeŵe; mi-	...
Wife	N-kaza; <i>pl.</i> a-kaji. M-vika (<i>cf. slave</i>)	N-kasa. N-kama; a- (Kasa-mi = my —)	N-kazi. N-kama	Um-kazi; ba-†	Kazi, N-kazi; ba- N-kama; ba-	...
Wind	M-peve, M-pemŵ, M-pevelŵ	M-pevi	Pemu	In-pemŵ	M-pemŵ. Mu-fu	...

¹ Cf. -rua-na, -rwa-na = to war together, to go to war, in East Bantu.

English	100. Kiṣi-koṅṅw 100 a. Ki-soroṅṅw	100 b. Ki-koṅṅw	101. Ka-koṅṅw	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaṅṅw)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luaṅṅw)	103 a. Ki-lumbw of <i>Mayumba</i>
Witch ...	N-dw̄ki. N-siṅgi. N-gaṅga	...	N-dw̄ci	...	N-gaṅga; zi+. N-dw̄cie; zi-	...
Woman ...	N-ke-ntw̄	N-ke-ntw̄; ba-ke-ntw̄	Um-ce-ntu or N-ce-ntu; ba-ce-ntu or aba-ce-ntu	Um-ke-ntw̄, Um-ce-ntu; aba-ce-ntu. Kye-tw̄; ba-kye-tw̄	N-cie-ntw̄; ba-	N-kie-ntw̄; bw̄-
Womb ...	N-dia a m-butī	...	...	...	Vumu	...
Wood (fire- wood)	N-kuni, Lu-kuni	Kuni. Zizi	Zizi. Kunyi	...	Lu-kunyi; zi-	...
Yam ...	Kwa	M-bala a ñ-guvu. Ki-kwa. Ki-sadi	M-bala	...	Li-bunvu	...
Year ...	M-vu	Mim-vu (<i>the seasons</i>)	N-vu; <i>pl.</i> m-vu (<i>for mi-vu</i>)	M-vū; mim-vū. (18th century, Im-vu-wali ¹)	M-vū	...
Yesterday...	E-zw̄nw̄	Zw̄nw̄	Jebeli. Yw̄nw̄	...	Zw̄nw̄	...
One ...	·m̄w̄ṣi	Bw̄zi, ·m̄w̄zi, ·m̄w̄ṣi	Mw-eka, M-vika. ·w̄ṣi	·eka, ·eki, ·w̄se, Bw̄si, ·m̄w̄si	M-vimpa. Mese. Mw-eka. ·eka	Mw-eta, Mos'-
Two ...	·w̄le	·w̄le, ·zw̄le	·w̄le (Bi-w̄le). ·ali	·w̄le, ·ōle; or ·wadi. ·ali	·wali. ·ōle	·wali
Three...	·tatu	·tatu	·tatu (Bi-tatu)	·tatu	·tatu	·tatw̄
Four ...	·ya	·ya, ·iya	·na (Bi-na). ·ya, ·nya	·ya or ·na, ·nya	·na	·nai, ·iyene
Five ...	·tanu	·tanu	·tanw̄	·tanw̄	·tanu	·tane
Six ...	·sambanu	·sambanu	·sambanu	·sambanu.	Samanu	·tani mw-eta or E-samen'
Seven...	N-sambwadi	Sambw̄dia. Tsambw̄adi	Sambuali	Sambu'adi or Sambu'di	Sambuāli	Sambwali
Eight ...	·nana	·nana	I-nana	Di-nana	Nana	Nane
Nine ...	·vwa	·vwa	I-vūa	Di-vūa	Vūa	E-vūa
Ten ...	·kumi	·kumi	Kumi	Di-kumi	Kumi	Kw̄mi
Eleven ...	Kumi ye m̄w̄ṣi	Kumi e ki-m̄w̄zi. Kumi a m̄w̄ṣi	Kumi-ici mw-eka	...	Kumi li mw-eka. (Kumi li wali = <i>twelve</i>)	...
Twenty ...	Ma-kum'w̄le	Ma-kumi m-w̄le	Ma-kum' m-ali or Ma-kumi m-ōle	Ma-kumi m-uāli	Ma-kū' m-wali	...
Thirty ...	Ma-kum' a-tatu	Ma-kū' ma-tatu	Ma-kū' ma-tatu	Ma-ku' ma-tatu	Ma-kū' ma-tatu	...
Forty...	Ma-kum' a-ya	Ma-kum' a-ya	Ma-kum' a-na	Ma-kum' a-na	Ma-kum' a-nā	...

¹ Meaning 'two years', because at first Im-vu only stood for the six months season.

English	100. Kipi-koñgɔ 100a. Ki-soroñgɔ	100b. Ki-koñgɔ	101. Ka-koñgɔ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luañgɔ)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luañgɔ)	103a. Ki-lumbɔ of Mayumba
Fifty	Lu-fuku; m-fuku. Ma-kum' a-tanu	Ma-kum' a-tanu	Ma-kum' a-tanu	Ma-kum' a-tanu	Ma-kūm' a-tanu	...
Sixty	Ma-kum' a-sambanu	...	...	Ma-kum' a-sambanu	...	...
Seventy	Lu-sambwadi	...	...	Lu-tsambwadi	...	...
Eighty	Lu-nana	...	...	Lu-nana	...	...
Ninety	Lu-vwa	...	...	Lu-vua	...	...
Hundred	N-kama. (M-bondɔ = 500)	N-kama	Kama	K'ama	N-kama	...
Thousand	E-zunda. (E-lundu = 100,000, E-fuku = 1,000,000)	Ku-laji	l-veve	Kiku-lazi †	Ki-vefe; bi- (<i>pl.</i>)	...
I, me, my	Mɔnɔ. Kwa-me. I- ¹ , N. (M.), Ngi-, Ya-, N. -n. (-m.). -a-me	Mɔnɔ Ngi-, Ndi. -n. (-m.). -a-me	Minü. In-, Ny-. -n. (-m.). -a-mi	Menɔ. Ndi-, N-, I-. -n. (-m.). -a-me, -a-ma	Minu. I-. -m-. -a-mi	...
Thou, thee, thy	N-ge, N-geye, Kwa-ku. Ū-, U-. -a-ku-. -ñge. -a-ku	N-geye. U-. -a-ku	N-jei, Yei. U-. -a-ku	? N-geye. U-. -ku-. -a-ku	N-geye. U-. -ku-. -a-ku	...
He, him, his	Yandi, Kw-andi. Ū-, U-, Ke-, E-. -n. or -m-. -andi, -enji	Yandi. U-. -n. or -m-. -andi	N-andi, N-ande. U-. -andi	Yende, Yandi, N-andi. U-, Ka-. -n-, -m-. -ende, -andi	N-andi. U-. -n-. -andi	...
We, us, our	Y-etɔ, Ūy-etɔ. Kw-etɔ. Tu-. -tu-. -etu	B-etɔ	B-efu. Tu-, Ti-. -itu	B-etu. Tu-. -tu-. -etu	B-esɔ, B-efɔ. Tu-. -tu-. -itu	...
Ye, you, your	Y-enɔ, Kw-enɔ. Nu-. -nu-. -e-nɔ	B-enɔ	B-enu. Lu-, Li-. -enu	B-enu. Lu-, Nu-, Mu-. -mu-. -enu	B-enɔ. Lu-. -lu-. -inu	...
They, them, their	Yau, Kw-au. Ba-, Be-, A-, E-. -ba-, -a-, -aba-. -au	Baü	Baɔ. Ba-, Bi-. -au	Baü. Ba-. -ba-. -aü	Bau. Ba-. -ba-. -au	...
All	-nɔɔ, -nɔɔ-nɔ	...	-nɔɔ, -ɔnɔɔ	-ɔɔɔ	-ɔsɔ	...

¹ I- as a verbal or adjectival prefix = I am.

English	100. Kiṣi-koṅṅw 100a. Ki-soroṅṅw	100 b. Ki-koṅṅw	101. Ka-koṅṅw	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaṅṅw)	103. Ki-vili <i>or</i> Lu-wumbu (N. Luaṅṅw)	103 a. Ki-lumbw <i>of</i> <i>Mayumba</i>
This, these	Uyu, a-ya ; o-wu, emi ; edi, oma ; eki, eyi ; efi (8a) ; eyi, eji ; oḷu ; oṭu ; — ; owu ; oku ; owa ; omu. Uy-ω, ow-ω ; ow-ω, emi-ω ; edi-ω, om-ω ; eki-ω, ey-ω ; efi-ω ; ey-ω, ez-ω ; &c. U-na, a-na ; owu-na, emi-na ; edi-na, oma-na ; &c.	Yuyu, yaya ; wuwu, mimi ; &c.	U, o-na ; &c. W-au, ba-u ; w-au, mi-au ; li-au, ma-u ; c-au, by-au ; fi-au ; j-au, z-au ; ?lw-au ; tw-au ; bw-au ; kw-au	A-u, a-ba ; a-u, a-mi ; a-di, a-ma ; a-ki, a-bi ; a-yi, a-zi ; a-lu ; a-tu ; a-bu ; a-ku ; a-va	Uū (wōwō), baba ; uū, mimi ; lili, mama ; cici, bibbi ; yi-yi, zizi ; lulu ; tutu ; bubu ; kuku ; fafa	...
That, those	Ndi-oyu, awa-ya ; w-a-u, mi-a-mi ; di-a-di, mama ; ki-a-ki, y-a-yi ; fi-a-fi ; y-a-yi, z-a-ji ; zu-a-lu, tw-a-tu ; — ; w-a-u ; kw-a-ku ; vava ; mw-a-mu. Ndi-oyw, aw-ōwō, &c. Ndi-ōna, awa-na, &c.	...	...	U-u, o-ba ; o-u, o-mi ; o-ki ; &c. U-na (<i>yonder</i>), ba-na ; di-na, ma-na ; &c. W-a-u, baba ; mi-a-mi ; di-a-di ; &c.	A-ūū, a-baba ; &c. Aū-na, aba-na ; &c.	...
Bad	-am-bi ¹	-ibe. -am-bi	-bi	-bi	-m-bi	-m-bē
Black	-am-piuki. -an-dombe (-lomba)	-n-dombe	-n-ōmbe	-n-ōmbe	-fiōta. Viū. -pindi. Pipiti.	Li-bundi
Female	-ñ-ke-ntō	...	-n-ce-ntu	-ñ-ke-ntō	-cie-ntō	-ñ-kye-ntu
Fierce, sharp	-kaṣi. -n-ṣita	...	...	...	Bu-balu	...
Good	a m-bōte. -a-biza. -a-wete	-m-bōte, -m-ōte. -bōtō. Tōmane	-bōte	...	-m-bōte	-m-bōti
Great	-a nene. am-pwena. -iṅgi. -a -kulu (<i>much</i>)	-nene	-nene	...	-nene. -kula	...

¹ The -a which appears before so many Koṅṅw adjectival or substantive roots means 'of'. The -m- or -n- is merely the vestige of a prefix.

English	100. Ki-ki-kōngŵ 100 a. Ki-sorōngŵ	100 b. Ki-kōngŵ	101. Ka-kōngŵ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaṅŵ)	103. Ki-vili <i>or</i> Lu-wumbu (N. Luaṅŵ)	103 a. Ki-lumbŵ <i>of</i> <i>Mayumba</i>
Little ...	-an-dwelŵ. -a-kete. -aṅ-ke	-keke. -n-dwelŵ	-an-tiŵ. -jō. -in-cŵ	-kyŵkyŵ ; -cŵ. -nenekŵ. -hi-ana. -ana	-n-ciēciē	...
Long ...	-an-da (-la)	...	...	...	-kula	...
Male ...	E-yakala ; <i>pls.</i> a-kala, ama-kala, am-bakala. -e-kŵkŵ	...	-bakala	...	-bakala	...
Old ...	-aṅ-kulu. -a-nūnū	-nuna, -nūnū. -ñ-kulu	-nunu. -kulu	-nunu	-nunu. -kulu	...
Red ...	-am-bwaki. -lŵka	...	-tukula	...	-beṅga	...
Rotten ...	-a-wŵla	...	...	...	-bŵla	...
Short ...	-aṅ-kufi	...	...	...	-kufi	...
Sick ...	-am-bevŵ. -yela	-bela. -i-yela	-bela	...	-kienzw, -cenzŵ. -bela	...
White ...	-am-pembe. -pekepeke	-n-ndundu. -n-lele. -m-pembe	-m-pemba	...	-m-pembe	-a-li-kenda
Above, up, on top	E-zulu. ¹ Vana. N-tandu. Kum-bata	...	...	Vam-bata. Vam-oṅŵ	Fam-oṅŵ. Fa-yilū	...
Before ...	Va-na mesŵ. Kū-na ntu. Ku-lŵse	...	...	Kun-twala	Bu-su. Ku-mesŵ. Kun-twala	...
Behind ...	Kun-ima	...	...	Kum-busa. Kun-ima	Kum-busa. Ku-buku	...
Below, down	Kun-ṣi	...	...	Ku-tsē, Va-tsi. Ku-wanda	Ku-si. Fa-si. Ku-wanda	...
Far ...	E-n-tama. Ūva-la	E-n-seke	...	N-dakŵ.	Ki-nanu	...
Here ...	Va-, Ku-, Mu- Ūmu, Ūva. Vana	Gana. Gaga	A-vava, A-va	...	Fŵfŵ, Fafa. A-kununu	...
In, inside ...	Ūmu. Kati. Ngudi	Mu-na	...	Mu-nakati, Va-kati	Mu. Mu-kati	...
Middle ...	Kati	...	...	-kati	Kati, Kati-ansi	...
Near ...	Lu-kufi. Mum-bela, Muṅ-geṅga	...	...	N-duka. Va-mwenda.	Mu n-dambu	...
Outside ...	M-baji	...	...	Ku-ṅganda	Ku-ṅganda	...
Plenty, many, much	-iṅgi	...	Wombu. Papa (<i>few,</i> <i>several</i>)	Bi-yika. Panpin'	M-papa. -iṅgi	...
There ...	Ū-mŵ, Ū-vŵ, Ū-kŵ, Mu-na, Ku-na, Ūmu-na	Ku-na. Kŵkŵ	Ku-na, Va-na	...	Kū-na, Kū-nani, A-kunani	...

¹ The E- prefix in Kōngŵ seems to correspond with the E- locative in the Zulu-Kafir dialects.

English	100. Kipi-koŋᵛ 100 a. Ki-soroŋᵛ	100 b. Ki-koŋᵛ	101. Ka-koŋᵛ	102. Ki-yombe (Ci-luaŋᵛ)	103. Ki-vili or Lu-wumbu (N. Luaŋᵛ)	103 a. Ki-lumbᵛ of <i>Mayumba</i>
Where ? ...	-e-yi? (Kw-eyi, V-eyi, &c.)	·kue? Ge? Mwe?	...	...	Kuni? Fani?	...
No! ...	Ve! Pele! Eē! N-goŋᵛ!	Ve! Ka!	Ve!	...	Ve! Sui!	...
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	Ke, Ki, Ku, Ka- (Ke-tu, Ke-nu, Ke-ba), &c. ·kᵛ suffix, usually follows negative verbs.	...	Ka- ·isi- ·ka-tu-, ·ka-di- ·sya-la-, ·si-di- ·kᵛ (<i>with some tenses and alteration of terminal a to i</i>).	...	·kᵛ, -m-pe. ·ku- ·si—kᵛ	...
To ...	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	·wanda. ·weta. ·bafuna, &c.	·yeta. ·zuba?	·kuba	·bula. ·beta	·bula	...
„ buy, sell	·sumba	·sumba	·sumba	·sumba	·sumba	...
„ come ...	·kw-iza	·zidi, ·ziri, ·siri?	·ku-iza	·kw-iza	·ku-iza	...
„ cut ...	·zeŋᵛa (<i>many other words</i>)	...	...	·ku-aŋᵛa	·ciela. ·tabula. ·uka	...
„ dance ...	·kina	·kina	·jina, ·bina	·bina	·cina	...
„ die ...	·fwa	·fwa	·fwa	·fwa	·fua	...
„ eat ...	·dia	·dia	·lia	·dia	·lia	...
„ give ...	·vana	...	·vala, ·vana	...	·vana, ·pana. ·kaba	...
„ go ...	·kw-enda (<i>pret. -wele</i>)	·enda (<i>pret. -ele</i>)	·enda	·yenda, ·enda	·enda	...
„ kill ...	·vonda	...	·mponda	·vonda	·vonda	...
„ know ...	·zaya	...	·zaba	...	·zaba	...
„ laugh ...	·seva	·seva. ·tsehela	·zeva	...	·sefa	...
„ leave off, cease	·bika	...	...	·bika	·bika. ·lembwa	...
„ love, want	·zᵛla. ·tonda	...	·zᵛla	·tia. ·zᵛla	·zᵛla	...
„ see ...	·mᵛna. ·tala	·mᵛna? ·mwene	·mᵛna, ·bᵛna	·mᵛna.	·mᵛna.	...
„ sit, remain, abide	·kala	·fwenda, ·vᵛanda	·kala	·kala	·kala	...
„ sleep ...	·le-ka (·lele). ·lala. (·kᵛna = <i>snore</i>)	·lela. ·ñ-gᵛnya. ·ñ-gᵛsi	·lala. (·ñ-gᵛnya = <i>snore</i>)	...	·nuka	..
„ stand, stop, be erect	·telama	·telama. ·ñgamena	·telama	...	·telama	...
„ steal ...	·yiya	·laba	·iba	·iba	·iba	...

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KIŠI-KONGŌ AND KI-SORONGŌ

Preprefixes present: used very much as definite articles.

Class 1. **Ōmu-, Mu-, Ń-, N-, M-, E-** (A-) (a- (e-), wa-, ō-, u-, —, -n- (-m-), -yu); 2. **A-, Wa-, Ya-** (Ba-, *Aba-* archaic) (ba, a (e-), ya-, ō-); 3. **Ōmu-, Mu-, N-, —** (—, a- (e-), wa-, u-, wu-); 4. **Emi-, Mi-, M'-** or **N-** (mi-); 5. **Edi-** (especially in archaic **Koñgŏ**), **E-, Di-, —** (di); 6. **Ōma-, Ma-** (ōma-, ma-, -mō); 7. **Eki-, Ki-, —** (ki); 8. **Ebi-, Bi-** (archaic and very rare), **Yi-, I-, —** (bi- (archaic), yi-, y'-, i-); 8 a. Diminutive. **Efi-, Fi-** (fi-) (plural sometimes No. 8); 9. **Eyi-** (archaic), **In- (Im-), N-, Ń-, Ny-, —** (i-, y'-, yi-); 10. **Zin- (Zim-)** (archaic), **Eji-, Ez', N- (M-), Ń-, Ny-, —** (zi-, z'-, ji-); 11. **Ōlu-, Lu-** (lu); 12. **Ōtu-, Tu-** (tu) (usually plural to **Lu-**); 13. Virtually wanting, except faint traces as adverbial particle without concord; 14. **Ōbu-** (archaic), **Ōwū-, U-, —** (u, wu); 15. **Ōku-, Ku-** (ku-); 16. **Ōva-, Vō-, Va-** (vō, va); 17. **Ōmu-, Mu-** (mō, mu).

PREFIXES, &c., IN KI-KONGŌ DIALECTS

Similar to those of **Kiši-koñgŏ**, except that the preprefixes are less in use, that the 2nd prefix is more often **Ba-**, the 8th **Bi-**, the 10th (**Zi-, Zin-,** or **Šin-**) more often in use, the 14th prefix **Wu-** or **Bu-**, and the 16th **Ga-**.

PREFIXES, &c., IN KA-KONGŌ, LUANGŌ (KI-YOMBE)

Traces of preprefixes in **Ka-koñgŏ** and **Luañgŏ**. Much more marked in eighteenth-century **Luañgŏ**.

Class 1. **Umu-, Um-, Mu-, M-, N-** (mu, ō-, u-); 2. **Aba-, Ba-, B'-** (ba); 3. **Umu-, Um', Mu-, M-, N-, Ń-** (mu-, u); 4. **Imi-, Im-, Mi-, M'-** (mi); 5. **Di-, I-, Li-** (di, li); 6. **Ma-** (ma); 7. **Ki-, Ci-** (ki, ci); 8. **Bi-, B', P'-** (bi); 8 a. **Fi-¹** (fi), absent in **Ki-vili** and **Ki-lumbŏ**; its plural is Class 8, **Bi-**; 9. **In- (Im-), N-, Ń-, Ny-** (yi, i); 10. **Zi-, Zin-** (zi); 11. **Lu-** (lu), plural sometimes **Tu-**, but more often **Zi-**; 12. **Tu-** (tu), rarer in **Ka-koñgŏ** and **Luañgŏ**, appearing usually in a 'collective' sense; in **Ki-vili** more frequent as a plural to **Lu-**; 13. (Virtually absent, except as an honorific prefix in proper names or as an adverbial element in numerals, &c. It may also, rather than **Ki-** elsewhere, be the origin of **E-**, which appears sometimes as a prefix with **Bi-** for its plural); 14. **Bu-** (bu), (with **Mi-** and **Ma-** as plurals); 15. **Ku-** (ku) (with **Mi-** usually for plural); 16. **Va-, Fa-** (va, fa); 17. **Mu-** (mu).

In **Ki-vili** **Mwa-** (abbreviation of **Mw-ana**) is used as a diminutive prefix.

100. **Kišikoñgŏ** and 100 a. **Kišoroñgŏ** (or **Sonyŏ**) are spoken in the Atlantic coast-lands mainly to the south of the Congo estuary, but including the surroundings of **Bōma** and **Banana**. Their range extends northwards to the south bank of the Congo as far east as **Lutete** (nearly). The southern boundary, with **Kimbundu**, **Ngōla**, and **Mbamba**, is approximately the Lower **Lōje** and the Middle **Mbiriji** rivers. On the east it extends over the **Zombŏ Plateau**. It is emphatically the language of **San Salvador**.

100 b. **Kikoñgŏ** is spoken to the north-east of **Kišikoñgŏ** by the **Basundi** and **Babwende** tribes on the north bank of the **Cataract Congo**, almost as far east as **Stanley Pool**, as far south as the **Zombŏ Plateau**, as far east as the watershed of the **Kwañgŏ**.

101. **Kakoñgŏ** is spoken in the Congo coast-land north of the estuary and south of the **Ciluañgŏ** river. It is the dialect of **Kabinda**.

102. **Kiyombe** is spoken north of the **Ciluañgŏ** river and of the **Basundi** territory within the loop of the **Kwilu-Nyari** river. It is the language of the **Luañgŏ** coast, south of the **Kwilu** river.

102 a. **Kivili** is spoken along the lower course of the **Kwilu-Nyari** river almost as far inland as the third range of plateau mountains. It is the dialect of the **Ciloñgŏ** coast as far to the north-east as the Middle **Nyañga** river.

103. **Kilumbŏ** is spoken in the **Mayumba** coast-lands and on either side of the Lower **Nyañga** river. On the coast it may extend to **Sete Kama**, and eastwards in the interior to the watershed of the **Ōgŏwe**.

¹ *Adolf Bastian gives Fa- or Fu- as the equivalent of Fi-, perhaps by a clerical error; for these are really locatives of the 16th Class in Ki-vili-Ki-lumbŏ.*

English	104. West Luba <i>or</i> Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-sifañge	104 c. North-west Luba <i>or</i> Moyω	105. South Luba <i>or</i> Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba <i>or</i> Ki-hemba	107. North Luba <i>or</i> Luna-iñkoñgω	108. North-east Luba <i>or</i> Lu-soñge 108 a. Beneki
Bee	Luny-eke. Lu-bulubulu. Ny-ωki	Luny-eke	Luny-uki. Mw-anji. Ka-soñgwi (105 a)	...	...	Ny-uki
Belly	Di-fū. Mu-nda	Di-fū	N-da. N-difū. Ki-fumω. Ci-nena, Ki-nena	E-fu; ma-fu	Di-fū	Di-fū
Bird	Ny-unyu	Ny-unyu	N-ōni; <i>pl.</i> bi-ōni. Ki-ōni; wi- K-ōni; t-ōni. Ng-ōnyi (105 a)	Kω-ōni; tω-ōni. Ki-uni; bi-	...	Ki-ōnyi; bi- E-kafi. K-ōnyi
Blood	Ma-ši	Ma-ši	Ma-si, Ma-si. Mi-lōpa	...	Ma-ši	Ma-se
Body	Mu-bidi; <i>pl.</i> ny-bidi	Mu-bidi	N-jitu, N-gitu. Mu-wiji (105 a)	...	Mum-bidi	Mu-bidi
Bone	Mu-fuba, Mu-fufa. Mu-kuha	Mu-fuba	Ci-kupa, Ki-kupa; vi- <i>or</i> wi-	Ki-fupa	...	...
Borassus palm	Di-kadi? Mu-kōma?	...	Mu-kōma. M-lala	Ka-bilibili. Mu-kōma	...	...
Bow	Bu-ta	Bu-ta	Bu-ta <i>or</i> Vu-ta; ma-ta	Bu-ta	...	Bu-ta; ma-ta. Mbu-ta
Bowels	Di-la; ma-la	...	Mu-la; mi-la	...	...	...
Brains	Bu-oñgω	...	W-oñgω, B-oñgω	Bu-oñgω	...	B-oñω <i>or</i> B-oñgω
Breast (man's)	Ci-adi	C-aje <i>or</i> Ci-ade	Ka-kudi. Muñ-gitu. Ki-adi <i>or</i> C-adi	...	...	Ki-adi. Tulu
Breast (woman's)	Di-bele	...	Di-vefe	...	...	Bele; ma+
Brother	Mu-kufu. Mu-akunyi. Mu-ena; b-ena ¹	Mw-an-etu. Mu-ena; b-ena ¹	Mw-an-etu. Korω. N-kasa. Mω-loñgω (105 a)	N-dumi. Mw-au. <i>And</i> Mw-ana <i>with possessive</i> <i>pronoun. Also</i> Mu-ina; b-ena ¹	Mu-na kwebe	...
Buffalo	M-bωwω	M-bωa	M-bω; vam-bω	M-būdi. M-bωω	...	M-bωwω. Jate
Bull	Mu-lumi wa ñg-ombe	...	...	...	...	...
Buttocks	Di-taku. Di-teñga	Cin-kundu. ñkundu	Di- <i>or</i> Ji-takω; <i>pl.</i> ma-takω	Ma-takω	...	Ma-taku
Canoe..	Bu-atu	...	Bu-atω	Bu-atu	...	Bw-atu

¹ Mu-ena *or* Mu-ina; *pl.* b-ena = *clansman*, but comes from root -ina = *mother*.

English	104. West Luba or Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-šilaŋge	104 c. North-west Luba or Moyɔ	105. South Luba or Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba or Ki-hemba	107. North Luba or Luna-iŋkoŋɔ	108. North-east Luba or Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
Cat	M-balabala. Kam-biši	Ka-nyema	Ka-paka. Lu-baka; <i>pl.</i> m-paka. Ka-nyau	Lu-baka. Ka-bele; tu-	...	...
Charcoal ...	Di-kala	...	Li-kala. Ji-šaŋga	...	...	...
Chief	Mu-kaleŋge, Mu-keleŋge. N-fumu, M-fumu	M-fumu	Mu-lopwe; va- Mw-ani. Ki-kolwe. M-fumu	M-fumu. Mu-lohwe	Fumu. Mu-kyeleŋge	Fumɔ; ba+. Ki-lɔlɔ; bi-
Child	Mw-ana. Ci-tendi	...	Mw-ana; v-ana, w-ana. Mu-an-uke, Mu-an-ike	...	Mw-ana; b-ana	Mw-ana mu-kiŋga
Cloth	Ci-lulu. Ci-lamba	E-lamba	Ci-sanji. Ki-lulu. Ki-sapi. N-kolwa	M-bwisia. Ki-lulu	Ki-lamba	...
Cold	Ma-šika. Ci-telele (-talala)	...	Ma-šika. -talala	Ma-šika. Ki-talala	...	Ma-šika
Country ...	Bu-lɔbɔ	Mu-sɔkɔ	N-tanda. C-alu	...	M-bata. Lɔ-bɔkɔ	...
Cow	N-gombe mu-kāši. ¹ N-gombi (104 a)	Ny-emɔ mu-nene (‘large ante- lope’)	N-ombe mu-kaji	N-ombe n-kaji or n-kota	...	...
Crocodile ...	N-gandu. Di-kamba	Di-kamba	N-andu. Ci-weli (105 a)	N-gandu	...	N-gandɔ
Day, daylight	Di-tuku, Di-fuku. Mu-nya	Di-ci	Di-ūwa. Ka-te. Lu-fuku; malu-	Lu-fuku	Di-ba. Mu-nyiŋya	Bu-fukɔ
Devil, evil spirit ...	Mu-kiši. Mu-šaŋgi	Mɔ-lɔki	Ki-wanda. Ka-yewela (105 a)	M-kuji, Ki-kūdi; bi- Vilye	Ki-dimu; bi-	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Mu-huki. M-puka. Mun-dapi	Mu-tɔka	N-aŋga. Vidie. Mu-kaŋga. N-gaŋga (105 a)	Mu-kaŋga	...	N-gaŋga; <i>pl.</i> ba+
Dog	M-bwa	Mbwa	Ka-bwa, Tu-bwa, M-bwa	M-bwa	...	Im-bwa
Donkey ...	...	...	N-keŋke	Keŋka ba+	...	...
Door, door- way	Ci-bi. M-belu	...	Ci-vi; vi-vi. Kin-jilo. Ci-velu	Ki-bi; bi-bi	...	Ki-bi; bi-bi
Dream ...	Ci-lɔta. Di-lū	...	-lɔta (<i>verb</i>)	...	Di-lu	...
Drum	N-gɔma	N-gɔma	N-gɔma	...	...	N-gɔma. E-tumba Di-tu. Di-ce (108 a)
Ear	Di-tu, Di-cu	...	Ku-twi; ma-	I-twi; ma-twi	Di-cu; ma-cu	...

¹ This short a in Lulua seems to be pronounced more like an English u in ‘rush’, i.e. ‘a’; at least according to the orthography of American missionaries, but their Belgian and French colleagues hear it as a.

English	104. West Luba <i>or</i> Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-šilaŋge	104 c. North-west Luba <i>or</i> Moywo	105. South Luba <i>or</i> Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba <i>or</i> Ki-hemba	107. North Luba <i>or</i> Luna-iŋkoŋgwo	108. North-east Luba <i>or</i> Lu-songe 108 a. Beneki
Egg	D-ĩ; ma-i. Di-kela	Di-i; ma-i	Di-i; ma-i. Ji-ke (105 a)	Di-yi; ma-yi	...	Di-i; ma-i. M-enwo (<i>pl.</i>)
Elephant ...	N-zevu. Ka-humbu, Ka-pumbu, Ka-fumbu	Ka-fumbu	N-zowfu. Pwwo; wa+	N-zowvu	...	N-gefu
Excrement	Tu-fi. Tu-invi	Tu-fita	Tu-vi <i>or</i> Wi-fwi	Tu-fi	...	Tu-fi
Eye	D-isu; m-esu	D-iswo; m-eswo	D-inswo; m-enswo. J-iswo, D-iswo; m-eswo	Isu, D-isu; m-esu	D-iswo; m-eswo	Iswo; m-eswo
Face, fore- head	M-pāla. M-esu	...	M-pala. Ci-ruŋgi (105 a)	Lu-kebw	M-pala	Mi-pala
Fat, oil ...	Di-inyi, Mi-inyi. Ma-nyi	Ma-nyi	Ma-futa. Ma-nyi	Ma-nyi. (-nuna, <i>adj.</i>)	Ma-nyi	Mū-emwo. M-vimu
Father ...	Tatu. Ny-isu. Ša-, Š'	Tatu	Tata, Tada. (Ba-uwe = <i>thy father</i>). Sa. Šw-; Se-, Ši-	Ise-, Sa-, Šw-, Ši- Tata	Tete	Tatu
Fear	Bu-owa	...	M-oywo. U-cina	...	-cina (<i>verb</i>)	M-ohwo
Finger ...	Mu-nu. Ci-ala	Mū-nū	Mu-nowe, Mu-ndwa; mi- C-ala; vi-ala	Mu-nūe	Mu-lemu	Mū-nūe. Ki-ala; bi- Nyunyū
Fire	Ka-dilu. Ka-hia. Ka-fia. Ka-pia. Lu-ya	Ka-dilu. Ka-fia, Ka-pia	Mu-rirwo, Mu-dilwo; mi- Ki-uya. Ka-pia	Ka-ālu. Mu-jilwo	Mu-dilu	Ka-dilu. Iŋka-dilu K-alo.
Fish	Mu-nyinyi. Ci-kele	Mu-nine; mi-	Di-savi, Ji-sawi (105 a)	Mw-ita wa lu-wi	Yiši	In-sū; min-si
Foot	Di-kāsa	Ci-dicilu	Ci-nyantilwo. Lu-kasa. Lu-aywo. Ci-pamba (105 a)	Mu-kwwo; mi- I-kasa; ma-kasa	Di-kasa	Nd-ūi; <i>pl.</i> ŋg-ūi
Forest ...	D-itu. Mu-itu, M-etu. Di-besu	...	Di-two; ma-two. Mu-lundu. Mu-nje. N-kundwe (105 a)	Di-tu; ma-tu	Mu-tu	Mu-tamba. Du-biši
Fowl	Ci-kukue. Zwla. N-gwwo	Ci-kukūe	N-sorwo; wa+. N-zwwo; wa+	Šwwo, N-zwwo	...	N-swwo
Frog, toad	M-bondwo. Ci-ula. Lu-dimba. Ci-lūa	Ci-ula. Lu-dimba	C-ula <i>or</i> Ki-ula; wi- Bombwe; wa+. Bw-ende	Ki-ula	...	Koŋge
Ghost	Mu-kiši. Mu-šāŋgi. Mw-oywo	Mi-syaŋga	Mu-cima. Ki-wanda. Mu-kiši	...	Mw-wošiši	...

English	104. West Luba <i>or</i> Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-šilaŋge	104 c. North-west Luba <i>or</i> Moyw	105. South Luba <i>or</i> Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba <i>or</i> Ki-hemba	107. North Luba <i>or</i> Luna-iñkoŋw	108. North-east Luba <i>or</i> Lu-songe 108 a. Beneki
Girl	Soŋga-kaši. Mu-šika-ñkunde	Soŋga-kaši	Mw-an-iki mu-kasi. Soŋwa-kasi. Soŋwa	Mu-jike. Mu-kazi-ana	Mun-ciki	...
Goat	M-buši, M-buiši	M-buši	M-buse; va +. M-buji; wa +. M-buzi	M-buzi	M-busi	M-buši. M-buiji. Mu-kata
„ (he) ...	M-pumbu	Cim-paña	M-pumbwe. Pepe	M-pumbu	...	...
„ (she) ...	Di-sina	...	...	...	...	...
God	N-ŋdi. Mu-kulu. Mu-łow	Ka-luña	Zambi (105 a). Leza. Mw-ine ŋa kopaŋge. Virie. <i>Cf.</i> <i>doctor, Vidie</i>	Vilye <i>or</i> 1-file mu-kulu. Ka-bezia m-puŋgu	N-cembi	File
Grandparent	Kaku. Ny-iñka	...	Kaka. N-kambw	Mu-ši a-kulu	...	...
Grass	Di-šinde. Ci-suku. Bi-cici. Lu-anyi. Mu-aŋgu	Bi-łw. Bi-sosa. M-puŋga	Sonũ; wi-sow. Vi-yombw. M-ani	Ma-nyi	...	Lu-bice. Bi-sow
Ground ...	N-ši. Bu-łow	...	Pa-nsi, N-si. Mu-šiji	N-si	Łw-łowk	Seŋga
Ground-nut	Ka-mbele	...	Lu-sama; <i>pl.</i> sama. Ny-imu (105 a)	Lu-nyumu	...	Ka-nanda; tu-
Guinea-fowl	Di-kaŋgala	...	N-kaŋga	N-kaŋga	...	Kaŋga
Gun	Bu-ta. Ciñ-goma	Ciñ-oma	Vu-ta. Kiñ-kwasa Ka-pesw	Bu-ta	...	Putu
Hair	Lu-suki. Lu-nyonyw, Lu-nyonyi	Mi-osa. N-suki. N-yonyi	Suki. N-jiŋi. Lu-ñwene. Mu-šiši	U-nyele, Nyele. Lu-nyuene. Lu-suki. Mu-šiši	Lu-nyunyi; <i>pl.</i> nyunyi	Lu-nyene <i>or</i> Li-nyuene; <i>pl.</i> nyene
Hand	Ci-anza <i>or</i> Ki-aza; bi-aza	...	Ci-kasala. Di-kasa ¹	M-łowk; ma- Di-kasa	Ki-anca; bi-	Pam-łowk. Di-nza
Head	Mu-tu, Mu-twe	...	Mu-twi; mi-	Mu-twi; mi-twi	Mu-cwe	Mw-twe. Iñki-cwa <i>or</i> Imbi-cwa
Heart	Pimbi. D-i; <i>pl.</i> m-ē. Ny-iñga. Mu-cima. Mw-oyw	Paci-ade	Mu-tima, Mu-cima. Mw-ew	Mu-cima. M-balā	Mu-cima	Mw-cima Šimba; ma +
Heel	Ci-kaŋkanyi. Ci-keñkibu	Lu-saka	Ka-łowksw (105 a). Ka-sinsirw	Ka-sulw	...	Ki-sulu(?)
Hide	Ci-seba	...	Ci-seva. Ci-wewi	Ki-sewa

¹ Note interchange of terms for leg, hand, and foot—Di-kasa, Mu-łowk, Mu-kłow.

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Hill	Mu-kuna. (Mu-tunda = <i>hillock</i>)	...	Lu-pidi. C-ulu. M-tumba (105 a)	Lu-pidi	Lu-puŋɔ	...
Hippopotamus	N-guvu, N-uvu	N-kufu. Ciŋ-gamba	C-ɔfwe <i>or</i> Ki-ɔfwe; vi-ɔfwe. J-ɔvi; vy-ɔvwi	M-vubu	...	Fubu
Hoe	Lu-kāsu; fi-kāsu	Lu-kasu	Lu-kasu	Lu-kasu	...	...
Honey	Bu-iki, Bu-ici	...	W-uki	B-uki	B-uki	...
Horn	Lu-seŋgu. M-puŋgi. Ka-seiba; tu-	Lu-seŋgu	Di-seŋɔ. M-pembe	Lu-seŋɔ. Lu-hūsu; m-pusu	...	Seŋwa
House... ..	N-subu, N-zubɔ	N-zubu	N-zuɔɔ, Zubɔ, N-zibɔ; ma+. N-dakɔ	Sibɔ; ma+. N-ganda	N-cibɔ	Sibɔ <i>or</i> Jibu. Ku-nzu; ma-nzu
Hunger	N-sala	...	N-jala. Lu-ilu	N-zala. Lu-ilu	N-cala	...
Husband	Mu-lumi. M-bi; <i>pl.</i> bam-bi	Ba. (<i>vir.</i>)	Mu-lume. Mu-ata	Mu-lume	Baya	...
Hyena ... ..	...	...	Muŋ-gɔlwe; mi- Ci-mbwe; vi- M-bɔkwe; vam-bɔkɔwe. Ki-muŋgu (<i>striped</i>)	Ki-mbwi (<i>spotted</i>). Ki-muŋgu (<i>striped</i>)	Di-kitu?	Mɔ-seɔ
Iron	Ci-ama, Ci-amwe. Ci-fike. ¹ Ka-banda	Fwele. N-yeka	C-ela; vi-ela. Ki-ela; wi-ela. Ki-londa	Ki-londa	...	Ki-londa
Island... ..	Ci-saŋga	Di-sia. Mu-cidila	Ki- <i>or</i> Ci-saŋga; vi- <i>or</i> wi- Ci-kuji. N-zumbu (105 a)	Ki-saŋga; bi-	...	...
Ivory	Mu-baŋga	...	D-iŋɔ; m-enɔ. — dia n-sɔfu	Mu-baŋga	...	Mu-baŋga
Knee	Ci-nu	...	Di-kufi; di- Kufi <i>or</i> Kɔfi. Ji-nuŋgu (105 a)	Di-nwi <i>or</i> Ku-nwi. Di-niŋɔ <i>or</i> -nuŋɔ	...	Ku-nyūŋgū
Knife	Mw-ele, K-ele	Bi-londa. K-ele, K-ela. Katu-sɔla	Lu-pete. Mw-ambi. Pɔkɔ	Lu-pete; m-pete	...	Lu-pete. Ka-pete

¹ These words sometimes mean 'copper' likewise.

English	104. West Luba or Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-silaŋge	104 c. North-west Luba or Moyɔ	105. South Luba or Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba or Ki-hemba	107. North Luba or Luna-iŋkoŋɔ	108. North-east Luba or Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
Lake	Di-siba	...	Ci-siba, Ji-siwa. Ka-luŋga	Ki-siwa	...	...
Leg	Mu-kɔwɔ. Mu-kɔwɔ; nyi- (104 b)	Di-kasa. Mu-kɔwɔ; mi-kɔwɔ	K-ulu; ma-ulu	Mu-konzɔ	...	Mu-kɔwɔ
Leopard ...	Nka-sama, Ka-sama; <i>pl.</i> tu-	Ka-sama. M-ɔma	N-ge; vaŋ-ge. Ki-sumpa	N-ge	...	Ni-ŋwe, N-ge
Lion	N-tambue	...	N-tambɔ; va+. Bɔgwi (105 a)	N-kalamɔ. N-tambɔ	...	N-tambɔ
Lips	Mu-lɔmɔ; mi-lɔmɔ. Mu-siku; <i>pl.</i> ni- Mu-suku. Mu-lemu	...	Mu-lɔmɔ; mi- (Ci-lɔmɔ = <i>muzzle</i>). Mu-vumbu (105 a)	Mu-lɔmɔ; mi- Mi-lɔmɔ	...	Mu-lɔmɔ
Magic	Bu-aŋga. Mu-poŋɔ. Di-alu. Di-jimbu. (N-fidi = <i>religion</i> ?)	M-fidi. N-dɔki. Mu-hoŋɔ	Mu-ci; mi-ci. N-kisi. Ka-luwi. M-aŋga (105 a)	N-kisi. Ka-luwi	...	Bu-ci
Maize	Man-va, Mam-fwa, Ma-avua. Ma-tala. Ma-suaŋa	...	Ci-poŋgela. Ma-tava. Ma-visi	Ma-tawa	Ma-saŋgu	Ma-abela
Man	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Mu-ntu; va-ntu	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu
Man, vir. ...	Mu-lumi	Mu-lumi	Mu-lume; va-lume	Mu-lume; ba-	...	...
Meat	Mu-nyinyi. Ny-ama	Mu-nyini	Mw-ita. (Ny-ama = <i>animal</i>)	Mu-ita. Mu-sunya	...	Mu-ita. Ny-ama
Medicine ...	M-aŋga, Bu-aŋga	...	Bu-kaŋga. Mu-ci	Bu-aŋga	...	Bu-aŋga
Milk	Ma-bele. (kama, <i>verb</i>)	...	Ma-veli. Ma-wisi	Ma-bele	...	Bu-ibele
Monkey ...	N-kima. N-findu. M-bele, N-tombɔwɔ	...	N-kima. M-puya	N-kima	...	Kima
Moon, month	Mu-eŋi, Mu-ezi. Mu-ensi. N-gondɔ. K-ɔci. Di-keŋka	Mu-esi	N-ondɔ, N-gondɔ. Mw-eji, Mw-ezi. Kw-eji, Kw-ezi	Mw-esi	...	Mu-eji, Mu-esi
Mother ...	Mamu. Baba. Nyɔ-ku. Ny-ina. Mu-viele	Baba. Mama	Lɔwɔ. Mama. Nɔ-kɔ. Ina, Ny-ina	Ny-ina. N-ɔ-ina. Lɔwɔ	Mama	Ny-ina
Mountain ...	Di-lunda	Mu-kuŋa	Ka-tumba. Lu-, Ka-pidi	L-ulu; ŋ-ulu. Lu-pidi	Lu-poŋɔ	Mu-eŋge

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Mouth ...	Mu-kana	Mu-kana. Mu-siku	Ka-nwa	U-kanu; <i>pl.</i> ku-	Mu-suku	Kanu, Mɔ-kanɔ
Nail (of finger or toe)	Lu-zala, Lu-ala; <i>pl.</i> ŋg-ala	Ci-ala; bi-	Di-ala; m-āla. Lu-ara; ŋg-ara (105 a)	Di-ala	...	Gala
Name ...	D-ina. Ci-bikidilu	Lu-bɔiɔ	Li-zina; ma- Di-jina	Iɕ-ina, Li-zina	D-ina	Iɕ-ina
Navel ...	Mu-ɔfɔ. Mu-tutu	M-ɔfɔ	Muny-ɔfu. Mu-tɔtɔ. Mu-kuwi	Mu-suku	...	Mu-sukɔ
Neck, throat	N-siŋgu	...	Mu-kɔsi; mi- Siŋɔ (105 a)	N-siŋgu	Siŋgu	Siŋɔ. E-kɔɕe
Night ...	Bu-tuku. Bu-fuku	Bɔ-tuku	Bu-fuku. M-fiŋsi	Bu-fuku. (M-fiŋsi = darkness)	Bu-tuku	Bu-tuku
Nose ...	Di-ūlū, Di-lu	...	M-uru; mi-uru. M-ɔna; mi-ona	M-pembe. Mu-hulu (M-ūlu)	...	M-pembwe; ma + M-pemba. Masa ŋg-azi. I-bwe
Oil palm ...	N-gaji. Di-bue	D-iba	N-gaji	Lu-azi; ŋg-azi	...	N-gombe Mu-bambɔ. Ki-pete
Ox ...	N-gombe	...	N-ombe	N-ombe	...	N-gombe
Paddle ...	Ci-hu. Mu-bambu	Mɔ-bambɔ	N-kafi. Mu-supi. Ci-lapɔ	Mu-suhi	...	Mu-bambɔ. Ki-pete
Palm wine, beer	Ma-luvu. Bu-alwa or M-alwa	Tu-mwemwe	Ma-luwa. Muŋ-koyɔ	Ma-lafu. M-alwa	...	Ma-lufu. M-alua
Parrot ...	N-kusu	N-kusu	Ka-sukwa. Ka-loŋɔ	Ka-sukɔ	...	Kusu
Penis ...	Lu-bɔla	Lu-bɔlɔ	Lu-bɔlɔ; m-bɔlɔ. Luwɔlɔ (105 a)	Lu-bɔlɔ. Bu-kala. Ka-pɔnɔ	...	...
Pig ...	N-gulube	...	Lu-peŋge. N-guruwe, N-guluwe	N-guluwe	N-gulubi	Gulube
Pigeon ...	Nku-dimba	Kuku-diembembe	N-kunda. W-embɔ. Ku-jimba	...	Ki-cici	Ki-dimba
Place ...	Mu-aba. M-badi. Pam-balɔ; <i>pl.</i> m-bālɔ	...	Pa — pɔ. Ci-fulɔ (105 a)	Ha- Ki-fukɔ	...	Pam-balɔ
Rain ...	N-vula	...	N-vula, M-fula	M-vula	M-vula	Peɕi
Rat ...	M-puku	...	M-puku	M-puku	...	Puku
Rhinoceros	...	...	Ci-laŋwa. Ka-kwele	M-poŋɔ. N-gamba	...	...
River ...	Mu-sulu	Lubi-laɕi	L-ūi. Mu-kɔla	Mu-noŋga. L-ūi; ŋg-wi
Road ...	N-sila	ɕila	Li-sinda. N-jila	Di-sinda. N-jila	N-cila	Siŋda; mi-sinda or ma +

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Salt	Lu-efw, Lu-ehw. Mu-kele. N-gala	Lu-epw	Mw-epw. M-cere	Mū-epw. Mu-kele	Mu-kyele	Mu-ŋgua
Shame	Bu-ndu. Bu-nvu	...	Bu-mfu, Wu-mvu	N-soni. Bu-mvu	Bu-ndu	Sonyi
Sheep	Mu-kwkw. Cim-paŋga	Mu-kwkw	Mu-kwkw	Mu-kwkw	Mu-kwakwa; mi-	Mw-kwkw
Shield... ..	N-gabu	N-gabu	N-gabw. Ci-kumba	N-gabw	...	Gabw; <i>pl.</i> m-abw
Shoulder	Di-aha, Di-afa, Di-kiya, Di-keha	Ci-keyakeya. Di-keba	Ci-puzi. Ci-vembw. Ki-peya	Ki-peya	...	Di-pampa. Ka-papa
Sister	<i>See brother</i>	...	N-yeŋga (<i>see brother</i>). Mw-aũ. Mw-ane-bw	N-kasa. Mu-kw-etu. Mw-au'. Tutu	Muŋ-gasa-na	...
Skin	Di-kwba. (Ci-seba = <i>hide</i> , Mu-bidi = <i>body</i>)	Mu-ša. Di-kwba. Ci-seba	Ci-kupa. Ci-kwa. Ci-seva	Ki-kowa	...	Mu-ŋoke
Sky	Di-ulu	K-ulu	Kw-iuru	Yulu	...	Me-ulu
Slave	Mu-hika	Ci-fika	Mu-pika. Mu-šia, Mu-za	Mu-pika; ba-	...	Pika; ba+
Sleep	Tulu	...	Tulw	Tulw	Tulu	Tulw, N-tulw
Smoke	Mu-iŋši	...	Mw-esi Bu-iŋši	Bu-iŋši	...	Mw-ši
Snake... ..	Ny-wka	...	Ny-wka, Nj-wka. Mu-lwkw (105 a)	Ny-wka	Ny-wka	...
Son, boy	Mw-ana mu-lela. Soŋga-lumi	...	Mw-ana. Soŋgwa-lumi. Ki-tutu	Mw-ana mō-lume. Mu-lumy-ana	Mw-ana-mi	...
Song	Mu-samba. (-imba = <i>verb</i>)	...	Lu-imbw	Lu-imbw; ŋ-imbw	...	...
Spear... ..	Di-fuma. Ka-bendi	Di-fuma. Mu-lumbw	Mu-kwvi. Di-fumu	Mu-kowe. Di-fumu	...	Mu-lumbu
Spirit... ..	...	...	Mu-cima. Mu-yā. Cim-vuli. Mu-sambwa	Vilye	Ki-dimu; bi-	...
Star	Mu-twtw; nyi-	...	Ka-niŋnye. Ka-waŋga- waŋga. Mu-nyanya	Ndu-ēnyi <i>or</i> Lu-ēnyi; <i>pl.</i> ny-ēnyi <i>or</i> ŋg-enyi	Mu-twtw	In-twtw. Iŋ-kota. Lu-enyene; ny-enyene
Stick	Mu-ci; nyi-ci	Mu-tondw	Ki-ci. Ka-mama. Kw-ji; ma-ji (105 a)	Mu-kombw. Ka-mama	...	Mu-kombw. Mw-ci

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Stone	Di-bwe	Di-bwa	Di-bwe	Di-bwe.	Di-bwe; ma- M-beki	Mi-bwe (<i>pl.</i>)
Stool	N-kuasa	...	Di-tebi <i>or</i> Di-tewe. Ci-puna	Li-tebe. Ki-hɔna
Sun	D-iba; m-eba. Mu-nya	D-iba. Di-ūba, Di-yuba. Mu-nya	Di-ūva. Mū-tē, Ka-tē	N-gūba. Li-uba; ma- Nka-enya	...	Kuba. (Ka-nya = <i>sunlight</i>)
Tail (of an animal)	Mu-kila	Lu-kaŋga. Mu-kila	Mu-kira	Mu-kila	...	Mu-kila
Tear	Cin-sonši	Bi-sonši (<i>pl.</i>)	Mu-pɔlɔ	Mu-pɔlɔ	...	Pɔlɔ
Testicles ...	Mu-sa. Mu-hesa. Ci-budi	Ci-budi. Mu-sa-cibude	Di-windu. Di-pudi. Ji-kutu (105 a)	Mu-niŋgi. Mu-peke	...	Ma-kata. Mi-būyi
Thief	Mu-ibi. Mu-ena. Mu-cima	Mu-ebi	Ng-ifi; va+. Mu-ivl	Ng-ifi	Mu-ifi; b-efi	Ng-ivi; ba+
Thigh	Ci-belu	...	Li-pwata. Di-taŋgadi. Ki-jɔma. Lu-kuma	Di-taŋgadi. Di-kuta	...	Lu-kindi; <i>pl.</i> kindi
Thing	Ci-ntu; bi-ntu. Ci-uma; bi-uma	...	Ci-ntu; vi-ntu <i>or</i> wi-ntu. (Ci-mɔ, Vi-mɔ = <i>something</i> , Ne ci-mɔ = <i>nothing</i>)	Ki-ntu; bi-ntu	Ki-ntu; bi-ntu	Ki-ntu; bi-ntu
Thorn	Di-eba; m-eba	...	Mw-iba; m-iba	Mu-iba	Mw-eba; mi-eba	...
Tobacco ...	Ma-kanya. Ci-bonda. N-fuaŋka	...	Fwaŋga. N-suŋkɔ	Fwaŋka. Mw-alɔ	...	Fuaŋka, Faŋka
To-day ...	Lelu	...	Lelɔ	Lelɔ dia-lelɔ	...	Lelɔ-nɔ. Delɔ
Toe	Mu-ana ñ-kāsa. Mu-nu mu-nine wa di-kasa	...	Di-na; ma-na. Ci-kumɔ	Di-na; ma-na. Ka-kumɔ	...	Di-nu; ma-nu
To-morrow	Ma-kelela. Ma-laba	Mu-nda. Ma-kalela	Ke-šia	Ma-lɔba	...	Ma-lɔba. Ma-lomba
Tongue ...	Lu-dimi; n-dimi. Diyi	...	Lu-dimi. Mu-lakɔ	Ndɔ-limi; ma-limi	...	Lu-dimi. Dimi, Dyimi
Tooth	D-inu	...	D-inɔ; m-enɔ. Mu-tɔwa. Ki-buye	Inu; m-enu. l-yɔ; ma-yɔ	D-inyɔ; ma-nyɔ	D-inɔ; m-enɔ. Ki-yau; bi-yau
Town	Mu-sɔkɔ. Di-tuŋga. Ci-meŋga. Ci-hunda	Di-tuŋga. Bula	Mu-je; mi-je. Mu-njia. Ki-bundi. Mu-zi	Mu-ši. Ki-alu	Bula	Lu-pata. Seŋga

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Tree	Mu-ci	...	Mu-ci; mi-ci. Ki-ci; wi-ci or vi-ci	Mu-ci	Mu-ci	Mu-ci
Twins... ..	Ma-hasa	...	Di-asa; ma-asa. Ma-pasa (105 a)	Li-hasa; ma-
Urine	M-nya, M-enyu	M-enyi	Ma-su. Ma-sukula	...	...	Ma-sukula
Vein	Mu-jilu	Di-silu	Mu-jilu. Mu-kwala. Mu-sipa	Mu-zilwo	...	...
War	Nvi-ta, Mvi-ta	Mvi-ta	Vu-lemwo. Zi-ta. Bu-lwa, Bu-lwi	Livi-ta	...	N-gosi. Vi-ta
Water	M-i or Ma-i. Tu-i	...	M-ema, Ma-ima, Tu-ima. Ma-nseli	M-ema. Me-ema	Ma-i	Ma-yi. M-ema. M-eme
Well, spring	...	...	Mu-sima	Ki-siwa. N-sulwo	...	...
White man	Mu-ena m-putu. Mu-ena ci-kuabwo. Mu-kiliñga (104 a)	...	Mu-luñgu. Mu-kelenge	Mu-zuñgu	...	Mwo-kelenge; ba-
Wife	Mu-kasi. Mu-adi. Mu-tu	Mu-kasi	Mu-kaji. Mu-kodi	M-pi-ana. Mu-kena. Mu-kasi	Mu-kas'. Mu-kaasa	Mwo-kasi; ba-
Wind	Lu-behele, Lu-fefela. Lu-fufu. N-vunde	Lu-fufu	Lu-fula. Ka-weša. Mw-ela	M-pepele?	M-pepele	Senwe
Witch... ..	Mu-ena. Mu-foñgwo. Mu-lwosi	Mu-lwosi. Mu-foñgwo	N-añga. Mu-lwosi. M-fwici	N-dwozi. Ki-lumbu. Mu-buki	Mu-kyenci?	...
Witchcraft	Bu-lwosi. Mu-hoñgwo, (-lowa = verb)	...	Mny-embe. Bu-lwosi. Bu-fwitci. Ku-lowa	Bu-lumbu. Bu-ti	...	...
Woman	Mu-kasi. Mu-viefe. Mu-ledi. Ci-kasi-ana	Mu-kasi	Mu-kaji; va- or wa-	Mu-kasi; ba-	Mu-kasi	Mwo-kasi; ba-
Womb	Di-fu. D-imi	...	Ki-fumwo. D-imi	L-imi; m-emi	Di-fu	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Lu-kunyi	...	N-kuni	Lu-kuni; ñ-kuni	...	...
Yam	Ci-sambu. Ci-mena	...	Ki-luñgu; wi- Ki-rungwa	Ki-luñgu; bi-	...	...
Year	Ci-dimu (season)	...	Mw-aka	Mw-aka	Mu-sipwo	Ki-dimwo
Yesterday... ..	Ma-laba. Ma-kefela	Ma-kalela	K-esia	...	...	Ma-lwaba
Zebra... ..	...	...	N-gwwo. M-biji	N-gwwo	...	...

English	104. West Luba <i>or</i> Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-silaŋge	104 c. North-west Luba <i>or</i> Moyɔ	105. South Luba <i>or</i> Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba <i>or</i> Ki-hemba	107. North Luba <i>or</i> Luna-iŋkoŋɔ	108. North-east Luba <i>or</i> Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
One	-mūe, -mɔ. -omwe, -umu	-mwe	-mɔ	-ne. -mune. -mɔ	-ūmɔūmwe	-muneŋka. -mune
Two	-bidi	-bidi	-widi, -wiji, -vidi	-bili <i>or</i> -biji	-bidi	-bidi, -bidiŋka
Three... ..	-satu. -setu (104 a)	-satu	-satu	-satu	-satu	-satu
Four	-ni. -nai (104 a)	-nai, -inai	-na, -nai. -wana	-naŋka, -nnā	-inayi	-naŋka
Five	-tanu. -tenɔ (104 a)	-tanu	-tanu	-tanɔ	-tanu	-tanɔ
Six	-sambombɔ. l-sembombɔ (104 a)	-sambombɔ	Samba. -tanu na -mɔ	Samba, Samombɔ	Sambɔmɔ	Sambombɔ
Seven... ..	Mw-anda mu-tekete. Mw-akunyi. Kɔkwisetɔ (104 a)	Mw-anda mu-tikete	Samba vidi. -tana na -vidi	Ki-lɔva. Mu-sambɔ ɔ-bili. Ha-bulwa mw-anda	Sambwali	Sambɔ ka-bidi
Eight	Mw-anda mu-kulu. Kɔkwibidi (104 a)	Mw-anda mu-kulu	Mw-anda. -tanu na -satu	Mw-anda	...	Mu-anda
Nine	Ci-tema. Kɔkwiwɔmu	Ci-tema	Ci-tema, Ki-tema. -tanu na -nā	Ki-tema. Ha-bulwa li-kumi	...	Ki-tema
Ten	Di-kumi. Di-seŋi' (104 a)	Di-kumi	Di-kumi. Ki-kwi	li-kumi <i>or</i> Li-kumi	Di-saŋgi	Kumi
Eleven ...	Di-kumi ne -mwe	...	Di-kumi na -mɔ	Li-kumi ne -mɔ	Di-saŋgi yi umɔūmwe	Kumi ni ka-muneŋka
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi a-bidi	...	Ma-kumi a-vidi	Ma-kumi a-bili	Ma-saŋgi a-bidi	Ma-kumi a-bidiŋka
Thirty ...	...	...	Ma-kumi a-satu	Ma-kumi a-satu	...	Ma-kumi a-satuŋka
Forty... ..	...	...	Ma-kumi a-nnā	Ma-kumi a-nnā	...	Ma-kumi anaŋka
Fifty ... ..	...	...	Ma-kumi a-tanɔ	Ma-kumi a-tanɔ	...	...
Hundred ...	Lu-kama	Kulakaŋe	Ci-tɔta. Ka-twa	Ndu-kama <i>or</i> Lu-kama. Ka-twa ; tu-twa	N-kama	Lu-kama
Thousand ...	Ci-nunu	...	Ka-nunu	Ka-nunu	N-kɔne	Ki-nunu
I, me, my ...	Meme. N-, Ny-, Ndi. -n- -inyi <i>or</i> -a-nyi	...	A-mi, A-mi-wa. N-, Nd-, Nj- -n- -a-mi	A-nyie, A-mi. Na-, N- -i-, -n- -a-mi, -ā-ndi	Meme. Na-, N-	Na-mi, Li-mi. Nŋ- -ande
Thou, thee, thy	Wewe. U- -ku- -ebi	...	Uve, Uwewa. U- -ku-, -ɔve-	Ube. U-, U- -ku- -ɔbe	Ebe. U- -ebe	Ubi, Ube. U- -ɔbi

English	104. West Luba <i>or</i> Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-šilaŋge	104 c. North-west Luba <i>or</i> Moyw	105. South Luba <i>or</i> Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba <i>or</i> Ki-hemba	107. North Luba <i>or</i> Luna-iñkoŋw	108. North-east Luba <i>or</i> Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
He, him, his	Yeye. U. -mu. -andi, -eye, -yenji, -eŋgi (104 a)	...	A-ye. Ū. -mu. -a-nji	A-ye. U, I, A. -mu. -ye. -ae	-anci	E-na, Ande. -ē <i>or</i> -a-ye
We, us, our	Twetw, Twetwe, Twtw, Tuetu. Tu. -tu. -etu	...	A-twe, A-twe-wa. Tu. -tu. -etu	Etu. Ba-twe. Tu. -itu. -etu	...	Ge-tu. A-twi-na. Tu. -etu
Ye, you, your	Mwenw, Nŋw, Mwenwe. Nūenū. Nu. -nu. -enu	...	A-nwe, A-nwe-wa. Mu. -mi-, -enu	Inū. Ba-nwe. Nu, Mu. -imu. -enu	Nŋnu. Nu. -nwa-	Gj-nu. A-nwe. Nu. -enu
They, them, their	Bwbw. Ba. -ba. -a-bw. -bw	Bwbwe	A-vw, A-ww. Va, Wa. -va <i>or</i> -wa. -a-vw, -a-ww	Babw, A-bw. Ba, I. -ba. -a-bw	-abw	Babw. A-be-na. Ba. -abw
All This, these	-onsw E-ū, aba; e-ū, e-i; e-di, ā; e-ci, e-bi; e-u, e-i; e-lu; e-tu; aka; e-bu; e-ku; aha; e-mu W-a-w-a, baba; w-a-w-a, y-a-y-a; di-a-di-a, ā; ci-a-ci-a; &c.	... (Same as in West Luba)	-onsw, -onse A-u, a-va; a-u, a-i; a-di, ā; a-ei, a-vi; a-i; ai; a-lu, a-tu; a-ka, a-u, a-ku; a-pa	-wsw -nw (u-nw, ba-nw; u-nw, i-nw; li-nw, a-nw; ki-nw, bi-nw; i-nw, i-nw; lu-nw; tu-nw; ka-nw; bu-nw; ku-nw; ha-nw; mu-nw)	-wsw Ywu (1) Aa (6), e-bi (8)	-wsw Yei. A-ba
That, those	A-u, aba; a-u, a-i; &c. <i>Emphatic:</i> Ka-yeu, ka-baba; ka-www, ka-yiyi <i>or</i> ka-i; ka-didi; k-ā; ka-cici, ka-bibi; ka-yei, ka-yiyi; ka-lulu; ka-tutu; ka-kaka; ka-bubu; ka-kuku; ka-haha; ka-mumu	...	A-w-a, a-vw; a-di-a; &c.	Yeu, baba; w-u, yeyi; li-e-li, wa; keki, bebi; yeyi, yeyi; lolu; totu; kaka; bwbu; kwku; haha; mwmu -a-w (y-aw, bwbw; w-aw, y-a-y-w; ly-a-ly-w, a-w; ki-a-ki-w, bi-a-bi-w; &c. Ye-wa, bāba; yo-ya, ye-ya; ly-e-ly-a, w-ā; &c.	...	... ..

English	104. West Luba or Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-silange	104 c. North-west Luba or Moyɔ	105. South Luba or Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba or Ki-hemba	107. North Luba or Luna-iñkoñgɔ	108. North-east Luba or Lu-soñge 108 a. Beneki
Bad	-bi	...	-vi, -bi. -a-tama	-bi	-bi	-bi
Black	-fika	-fika	-fita	-fita	-tululu	-fita
Female	-kaši	...	-kasi. -kɔta	-kaši. -kɔta	Baba-kaši	...
Fierce, sharp	-a ciši. -lulu	-lulu	-ele (Bw- <i>ele</i>). -kadl, -kadzi	-kadi	...	-bulu. Kɔmañga
Good	-impe. -leñgele, -akane	...	-ya (kua). -wama. -mpe, -nya-mpe. -loñgɔ	-ɔwa. -ija	-neñgela. -a bw-inu	-ūwa. -bwa
Great	-nīne. -tumba. -kulu	...	Katampe	-kata	...	-tuabɔ, Bu-kata
Little	-kese, -kise. -iti. nyanya. -bāle. -tekete	-nyañana, -kese	Pa-nene, -nene. -cece, -keke. -cucu	-kɔɔtɔ. -nene. -tietie. -kese	-bende	-kiñga. Ka-kɔtɔ
Long, high, tall	-le	-lahwe. le	-le-pa	-ɔ-la, -la	...	-la
Male	-lumi ¹	...	-lume	-lume ¹	-lumi	-lume, Ka-lume
Old	-kulu, -gufu. -nūnū	-kulu	-kuru. -a-kala. -kɔta. -nunu	-nunu. -kɔte	...	-yaya
Red	-kunze, -kunza	-kunza	-cila	-cila	...	Ki-phula
Rotten	-bɔla	...	-vora, -bɔla	-bɔla	...	...
Short	-ifi, -ihi	...	-ipi, -pepi	-ipi	...	...
Sick	-sama. -bela, -bedi	...	-ruala. -kɔlwa. -vela	-luele	-sama	-suñgu
White... ..	-tɔke	-pembe. (Lu-pembe = <i>chalk</i>). -tɔke	-tɔka	-tɔka	-susu	-pembe
Above, up, on top	-ulu (m-ulu, k-ulu, he-ulu)	...	Pe-ulu. Ku-yulu	He-ulu, Mu-ilu, Ku-ilu	...	Ki-ūlū
Before	Kum-pala kua. Ku mu-dilu	...	-m-ensɔ. Ku-mbele. Ku-lutwe, -rutwi	Kum-pala kwa. Kum-esɔ	Kum-pala	...
Behind	Kuny-ima. Ku-nimi (104 a)	...	Ny-uma	Kuny-ema kwa. Ku-nimba	Kuny-uma	...
Below, down	Mu-nši mwa. Pa-ši or Fa-ši, &c.	...	U-nsi, Ku-nsi. Pa-ši	Pa-ši, Pa-nši	Mu-ši, Pa-ši	Pa-ši

¹ Ci-lumi, Ki-lume = *semen maris*.

English	104. West Luba or Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-silaŋge	104 c. North-west Luba or Moyω	105. South Luba or Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba or Ki-hemba	107. North Luba or Luna-iŋkoŋgω	108. North-east Luba or Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
Far	Mu-le, Ku-le, Ha-le	...	Le-pa. Ku-lele. -la-mpe	Ku-la	...	Ku-la-ku-la. I-bula
Here	E-mu. E-ku. Aha, Apa	...	Kunω, Mūnω. Pω. Pa-nω. Apa. Poŋkhepa	Nū. Hanω. Aha	...	Apa, Anka-pa
In, inside ...	Mu-. Munda mw-a-	...	Mu- Munω. -mω. A-mwa	Munω. Munda. -mω	Mu- Munda	Mu- Munda
Middle ...	Muŋ-kaŋi. Haŋ-kaŋi, &c.	...	Bu-kata, -kaci. Mu-bu-kata	-kaci, Ha-kaci	Pa-kacikaci	Pa-kaci
Near	Hehi, Mū-ihī, &c. Fa bu-ifi, &c. E-pefwi(104a)	...	Peŋka. Pepe, Pepi	Ipe, Efi, Heti	...	...
Outside ...	Fa ny-ima. U-kwa	...	Pan-tanda. Pan-ja	Ha-nja. Han-tanda	...	...
Plenty, many	-ŋgi, -bu-ŋgi, -iŋgi	Di-baŋe	-vura. -ine. -ŋgi	-ŋgi, 1-buŋgi. -fula	-ku-ŋgi, -ŋgi	-ŋgi, -ba-ŋgi
There... ..	Apo. Haha, Kwakwa, Hωhω, Kwωkwω, &c.	...	A-kw-a, Apa. Mo-ŋka. A-kω	Ya-wa. Pa-ha-pa	...	Aŋka-pω. Kua
Where? ...	Ku-nyi? Ha-nyi? Pa-nyi? Wafe (104 a)	...	Pi? Kwe?	E-hi? E-pi? Kwe?	Ku-pai?	Ku-kyuni?
No!	Waŋa! Bw-ala! Na-nyi! Bi! Naŋi!	...	Yω!	Yω!	Ka-nana!	Ayωω! (ωω = yes!). Leza!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Ci- or Ki- (1st pers.). Ku- (2nd pers.). Ka- (3rd pers.). Ka-tu (1st pers. pl., &c.). Mu-nyi? (Why — not?)	...	Ke-, Ka-, Ne- -ci- (1st pers. sing.), N-ci, N-ca, &c. K'-(Kω-), Ka- Ke — yω. -ne (105 a)	Ta-, Ke-; Ki- (1st pers. sing.). Ku- (2nd pers. sing.). Ka- K'-(Kω-), Ka- (3rd pers. sing. and plural pronouns)	Ka-	...
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	-kuma. -tuta	-kuma	-puma. -kupila	-hila, -fila	-kuma	-kupila
„ buy, sell	-ula. -sumba	...	-pōta	...	...	-ula. -ule-ka
„ come ...	-lua	-dwa	-iya	-fwa	-lwa	-fūa

English	104. West Luba <i>or</i> Lulua 104 a. Lu-kete 104 b. Lu-šilaŋge	104 c. North-west Luba <i>or</i> Moyω	105. South Luba <i>or</i> Ci-luba 105 a. Ka-honde	106. Eastern Luba <i>or</i> Ki-hemba	107. North Luba <i>or</i> Luna-iñkoŋw	108. North-east Luba <i>or</i> Lu-soŋge 108 a. Beneki
To ...	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ cut ...	·kōsa. ·kata. ·taha	·kōsa	·keta. ·tema. ·tenda	·ciwa. ·tema. ·keta	...	·ciba. ·soŋg-ωla (108 a)
„ dance ...	·kaša. ·saba	·kaja	·ja, ·za	·kinda	·sa	·asa, ·za
„ die ...	·fwa	...	·fwa, ·fa	·fa. ·afu	...	·fua
„ eat ...	·dia	·dia	·dia. ·dza	·dya	...	·dia
„ give ...	·ha. ·pa <i>or</i> ·fa. ·amb-ika	·pa	·pa, ·pana	·pa <i>or</i> ·ha	...	·pana
„ go ...	·ya. ·enda	·kenda	·ya. ·ja. ·enda. ·pita	·ya. ·enda	·ya	·enda
„ kill ...	·šifa. ·tapa	...	·ipaya	·ipaya. ·tapa	...	·ipa
„ know ...	·manya. ·ufwa, ·unva	·manya	·yuka. (·manω = <i>wisdom</i>)	·yuka	·ibiya	·ūka
„ laugh ...	·seka	·šeka	·seka	·seka. ·seva	...	·sepa
„ leave off, cease	(·reka)·leke-la	·leke-la	·leka. ·šia	·leka. ·šia	...	·fuŋg-ula
„ love, want	·sūa	·lomba. ·swā	·swa. ·temwa	·lunda	·naŋga	...
„ see ...	·mōna	·ci-tōka	·mōna. ·tala	·mōna	·mōna	·mōna. ·tala
„ sit, remain, abide, be	·sala, ·ikala. ·isaka-ma	·sala. ·ñkana	·ikala	·salala. ·ikala	·sika-ma. ·kala. ·kadi	·šalala. ·kala. ·šala
„ sleep ...	·lala. (·ωnōna = <i>snore</i>)	·lala	·lala	·lala	·lala	·lala. (·ωna = <i>snore</i>)
„ stand, stop, be erect	·ima-na	·ima-na	·ima-na	·ima-na. ·im-ila	·ima-na. ·ima-nina	·ima-ñgana
„ steal ...	·iba	·aŋgata. ·iba	·ivā	·iba	...	·ivwa

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN WEST LUBA (LULUA) AND IN N.W. LUBA (MOYω)

No preprefixes.

Class 1. Mu· (mu, u-, ye); 2. Ba· (ba); 3. Mu· (mu-, u-, wōu); 4. Mi·, and occasionally Nyi·, Ni· (mi-, i, yi); 5. Di· (di); 6. Ma· (ma-, m', ā, w'-); 7. Ci·, Ki· (ci, ki); 8. Bi· (bi); 9. N· (M·), Ny· (mu, u-, we-, -eye); 10. N·, Ny·, Ng· (mi-, i, yi); 11. Lu· (lu); 12. Tu· (tu); 13. Ka· (ka); 14. Bu· (bu); 15. Ku· (ku); 16. Ha·, Fa·, *or* Pa· (ha, fa, pa); 17. Mu· (mu).

Diminutive suffix *-ana* occasionally used. Honorific prefix *ša-*, especially prominent in Lu-kete.

PREFIXES, &c., IN SOUTH LUBA

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu**· (u-, -mu-, ye); 2. **Va**·, **Wa**· (va, wa); 3. **Mu**· (mu-, u); 4. **Mi**· (mi-, i); 5. **Di**· (di); 6. **Ma**· (a); 7. **Ci**·, **Ki**· (ci, ki); 8. **Wi**·, **Vi**· (wi, vi); 9. **N**·, **Ny**·, **N̄**·, **Ng**·, — (i, yi); 10. same as 9, but nearly absent, except as plural to 11, its place being taken by 2; 11. **Lu**· (lu); 12. **Tu**· (tu); 13. **Ka**· (ka); 14. **Vu**·, **Bu**· (vu, bu); 15. **Ku**· (ku)¹; 16. **Pa**· (pa); 17. **Mu**· (mu).

PREFIXES, &c., IN EASTERN LUBA (KI-HEMBA)

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu**· (mu, u-, ye); 2. **Ba**· (-iba-, ba); 3. **Mu**· (mu-, iu, u); 4. **Mi**· (mi-, i-, yi); 5. **Li**·, **I**· (li-, -ili-); 6. **Ma**· (ma-, a, -ya); 7. **Ki**· (ki-, -iki-); 8. **Bi**· (bi, -ibi-); 9. **N**· (**M**·), **Ny**·, **N̄**·, **Ng**· (mi- i-, yi); 10. same as 9; 11. **Lu**·, **Ndu**·, **Ndω**·, **Du**· (lu-, -ilu-); 12. **Tu**· (tu, -itu-); 13. **Ka**· (ka, -ika-); 14. **Bu**· (bu, -ibu-); 15. **Ku**· (ku, -iku-); 16. **Ha**· (ha); 17. **Mu**· (mu). The **-ana** diminutive suffix is in use.

PREFIXES, &c., IN NORTH LUBA AND IN NORTH-EAST LUBA (LU-SONGE)

Traces of preprefixes in 9th Class in Lu-songe.

Prefixes and concords in North Luba and North-east Luba are similar to those in Eastern Luba, except that No. 5 is generally **Di**·, and there is a tendency for the u in **Mu**· and **Lu**· to become ω. The 11th prefix is sometimes **Du**·, **Ndu**·, **Nd'**· (*pl.* **Nḡi**·, **Ng'**·). The **-ana** diminutive suffix exists. No. 16 is **Pa**·.

104. West Luba, 104 a. **Lukete**, and 104 b. **Lusilañge** are spoken in the region east of the Upper and Middle Kwilu-Juma, north of the 8th degree of South latitude, south (more or less) of the 5th degree, and west of the Lulua river.

104 c. North-west Luba is spoken in the country between the 5th degree of South latitude and the Lower Kasai, immediately north of the Lulua language (No. 104).

105. South Luba and 105 a. **Kahonde** are spoken in Katañga, west of the Lufira river and the 27th degree of East longitude, east of the Lubudi and 25th degree of East longitude, south of the 9th degree of South latitude, and north (more or less) of the 11th degree of South latitude. It extends however southwestward into Northern Rhodesia beyond the 13th degree of South latitude, under the name of Kaondi.

106. Eastern Luba is spoken mainly to the west of the Lualaba-Tañganyika water-parting and of the Luvua river, and east of the Sañkuru; south of the 6th degree of South latitude, and north of the 9th degree and of Lake Mweru, the west coast of which it just reaches.

107. North Luba is spoken in the Lusambø district south of 4° 30' South latitude and north of the 7th degree of South latitude, and west of the Sañkuru.

108. North-east Luba and 108 a. **Beneki** are spoken to the north and north-east of Luna-iñkoñgω (107), to the west of the Upper Lomami, and south of the Lubefu and Sañkuru.

¹ **Ku**· is infinitive and prepositional, but is also a prefix with a slightly diminutive sense.

GROUP AA

THE SOUTH CONGOLAND LANGUAGES (*continued*)

SUB-GROUP AA 2.

109. Ka-nyōka¹ or Tu-nyōka 109a. Tu-wanda 109b. South-east Ka-nyōka (Ka-nyika) or Bondw

SUB-GROUP AA 3.

110. Lunda 110a. Ma-bunda² or South-east Lunda³ 111. Western Lunda

GROUP BB

THE UPPER KWANGŌ LANGUAGES

112. Šinji or Sinsi⁴ 112a. Mi-nuñgŵ
 113. Hŵŵ or Huñgu 113a. Tembŵ (Ba-tembŵ)⁵ 113b. U-suku⁶
 114. Um-bañgala or Im-bañgŵala 114a. Yoñgŵ

English	109. Ka-nyōka 109a. Tu-wanda 109b. South-east Ka-nyōka	110. Lunda 110a. Ma-bunda	111. Western Lunda	112. Šinji 112a. Mi-nuñgŵ	113. Hŵŵ or Huñgu 113a. Tembŵ 113b. U-suku	114. Um-bañgala 114a. Yoñgŵ
Adze	Ci-keñge; bi-	Ka-sau; tu-	...	...	...	N-gimbŵ
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama.	Kany-ama; akany-ama. N-ama; in-ame	...	...	...	Ki-ama
Ant ... ..	...	N-zeŵ. I-kenyi; ma- (110a). Soñgani; a+	...	...	...	Lun-jinji; n-jinji. Lu-sonde or Di-sonde
Ant, white (termite)	Lu-sūa; n-swa.	Mu-swaswa	...	...	...	Ka-sumuna
Ape	N-sŵkŵ?	Sŵkŵ	...	...	...	...
Arm	Ku-bŵkŵ; ma-	Ci-kasa; ma-	Ci-gasa (? Ci-kasa)	...	...	Ku-aku. Ka-legela
Arrow	Mu-kete. Ka-banza. Di-suna	Seu; zi+ Ci-keñe; i-keñe	I-seu; šin-seu	...	...	Mu-fula; me- or mi-
Axe	Ka-sol'; tu-sol' (109b)	Ci-sŵka. Cim-buya. I-temwa	Sŵka; i-sŵka	...	...	Li-kwa. N-gimbŵ
Baboon	N-sŵkŵ?	M-bunji? Pelumba? M-pombŵ	...	...	...	...

¹ The 'Ka-nyika' of Koelle is probably a separate dialect, South-east Ka-nyōka, and may be spoken by the Babondw and Kalundue. The more northern form of the language is the 'Tu-nyōka' of some explorers. Tu-wanda seems another dialect.

² Ma-bunda or M-bunda is the name sometimes given to the Lunda spoken in northernmost Zambezia. Lua, Ba-lua is the tribal name ordinarily given to North-west Lunda colonies between the Kweñgŵ and Kwilu rivers.

³ Koelle's 'Ruunda'. Probably the 'Ba-lua' above referred to.

⁴ This tribe is referred to by Emil Torday as the A-cinji or Ba-chinji.

⁵ Hŵŵ would seem to include the speech of the Huñgu people in the north and of the Hadi and Ngudi in the south.

⁶ The dialect of the A-suku, said to be distinct from Hŵŵ.

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Back, back- bone	Ny-ima. Mu-ṣiki	Iny-ima <i>or</i> Ny-ima. Mw-oṅṅō
Banana ...	Ci-bōte; bi- Di-konde	Di-kondi <i>or</i> I-konde. Ci-konde; i-	Di-konde	Di-konjō; ma-
Beard ...	Mū-emfu; mi-emvu	Mu-evu, Mu-ediji, Mu-ēci. Ci-zuṅṅu (110 a)	...	...	...	Mu-evu
Bee ...	Lu-huku. Puk'. Ṣim-puk' (<i>pl.</i> , 109 a)	M-puka	Om-puj'; am-puj'	...	...	Puka. Ny-ōki
Belly, sto- mach	Di-fū. Ci-fūe. Di-fumō (109 a)	Ri-. I-, <i>or</i> Di-vumō	Di-vumō	...	...	Kin-dunji. Vumu; ma +
Bird ...	K-ōnyi; tu-ōnyi. Ci-ōnyi; bi-ōnyi	Jila <i>or</i> Ka-zila	I-yembe	...	...	Kan-jila, Ka-jila <i>or</i> N-sila
Blood ...	Ma-ṣi	Ma-ṣi	Ma-ṣi	...	...	Ma-yiṅga
Body ...	Nieta; ma-nyeta	Mu-jimba, Mu-zimba. Mu-jumba	...	...	...	Mu-ila
Bone ...	Mu-kuha. Ki-fwa; i-fwa (109 b)	Di-fupa <i>or</i> I-fwaha	Di-fupa	...	...	Ki-fwa; i-fwa
Borassus palm	...	Di-fanda?	Di-ba; ma-ba ¹	...	...	N-dende; ṣin-dende Wō-ta; ma-ta
Bow ...	Bu-ta; ma-	U-ta; mau-ta. Mu-lemō	Wu-ta; ma-ta	...	...	...
Bowels ...	Mu-la; mi-la	Ma-zinwa (110 a)	...	...	...	...
Brains ...	M-boṅṅō	Di-oṅṅō, U-oṅṅō, U-hoṅṅō, W-oṅṅō	...	...	...	...
Breast (man's)	Ci-adi. Tulō	Di-buambō	In-julu; ṣi-	...	...	Kam-bembe. Mu-jima
Breast (woman's)	Di-bele	Di-yele; ma-	Di-yele; ma-	...	...	Di-bele
Brother ...	Yawa	Mw-ana-makū. Mu-hela; a-hela (110 a)	Yal. Mw-añke	...	...	Yaya. Kōta. Panji Pakasa
Buffalo ...	M-bōwa	M-buawō; a +. Ci-pakasa	...	...	...	...
Bull ...	N-ombe mw-ana mu-lōm'	Di-al' uñ-ombe	N-dombe
Buttocks ...	Ma-taku	Ma-takō. Ma-handa (110 a)

¹ Is this not 'oil palm'?

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Canoe... ..	Bu-atō	W-atō; m-atu	W-atō	W-atu Ū-luŋgu; <i>pl.</i> ma-luŋgu
Cat	Ka-boñz'	Ka-meši; tu- Ka-bonsō (110a)
Charcoal ...	Ma-kala	Di-kala	...	...	...	...
Chief	Mu-kaleñge. M-fumu. Fwani	Mw-ata. Mw-anta. Mw-ana. Mw-ene	Mw-anti-afō; <i>pl.</i> anti-afō	...	...	Ka-luŋga? Ki-ñgōli; a-ñgōli. M-banza. Di-kōta M-ōn'akemba; <i>pl.</i> b-an' ba kēmba
Child	Mu-ana	Ci-kalaŋga. Mw-ana <i>or</i> M-ōna; ana. K-ana; tu-na	Mu-ana. Mu-kieni-pe	...	...	...
Cloth	Di-vuŋga. Ci-zaŋga	Di-vuŋga. Di-suna. I-hina (110 a)	...	...	...	...
Cold	Ma-šika	Ma-šika. Talala	...	...	...	...
Country ... ..	...	Ganda. I-tuŋa; ma- (110a)	...	...	...	...
Cow	N-gombe. N-ombe	N-gombe <i>or</i> N-ombe mu-kaji	N-ombe (<i>or</i> N-ompa?)	...	...	N-gombe
Crocodile ...	N-gandu. U-ñanj'; ši- (109 b)	N-ganju. Ci-wedi (110a)	N-anju	...	...	N-gandu
Day, daylight	Di-fuku	Di-cikō; ma-cikō. Mu-āna	M-ōnya-ya'	...	...	Ci-zūa. Mō-anya
Devil, evil spirit	Mu-kōka sansan'	I-kiši	Mu-laši	...	...	N-sumbi
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N-gaŋga	N-gaŋga <i>or</i> N-aña	Jal'; <i>pl.</i> a-jal'	...	...	Kim-banda; im-banda
Dog	M-bwa. Kaka-bwa; tutu-bwa. Ka-bu, Sim-bu (109 b)	Ka-bwa; atū-wa	Ka-b'	...	...	Im-bwa; zom-bwa
Door, door- way	Ci-belō. Ceñ-šil'	Ci-īa; i-īa. Ce-zelu (110 a)	Ci-diti. Mu-jisō	...	...	Li-bitu. Mu-nūa; mi-nūa -zuma (<i>verb</i>)
Dream	N-dōtō	Ku-lōta (= <i>verb</i>)	...	...	...	...
Drum	N-gōma. Mu-vwala	N-gōma, N-ōma; i+	Iñ-am'; šiñ-am'	...	...	N-gōma; <i>pl.</i> ši +
Ear	Di-tu; ma-tu. Di-ti	Di-cu. I-telu (110 a)	Di-ju; ma-ju	...	...	Ku-twe <i>or</i> Ku-tu; ma-tu
Egg	Di-i; ma-i	Di-i; ma-i. I-teta (110 a)	D-ī; me-ī	Di-yai
Elephant ...	N-zōvu (Sim-zōvu, <i>pl.</i> <i>in</i> 109 b)	N-zafu <i>or</i> N-zōfu; a+	N-zav'; an-zaf'	N-zamba

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Excrement	Tu-vi	Di-dama. Tu-zī (110a)
Eye	D-isu	D-isō or Isu; m-esō or ma-sō. D-ise; m-ēse	D-izu. M-ezu	D-isō. M-ēsō	...	D-isō or Dy-esō; m-esō
Face, forehead	Hala. Yim-pala. Muez' (109 b)	Mum-pala. I-hama or Di-tama	Mw-esu. Mu-pala	...	...	Pala; ši-pala. Ka-twetwe
Fat, oil ...	Di-sabi. Mas' (109 b)	Ma-nyi or Ma-nzi (110a)	...	...	...	Ma-ji
Father ...	Tata	Tāt-ukō. Tata	Tad-okō	...	...	Ša, Še, Š'. Tada
Fear	Mu-ōyi	W-ōma	...	...	...	...
Finger ...	Mu-nu. Mu-lembō. Ci-ala. (Ci-kumu- kumu and Di-kōnyi = 'fist' and 'fingers')	Mū-nu; ni-nu	Mu-nyi; mi-nyi	...	...	Mu-nūe. Mu-nyi; mi-nyi
Fire	Cū-īya; ma-hia. Ka-dīlu, Mu-dīlu. (Ku-hia = to burn, Ku-ōta = to warm)	Ka-sūe or Ke-ši. N-kasō	Ka-ši	...	...	Tu-hia
Fish	Mu-sanyi, Ka-sanyi. O-s'; pl. a-yañs' (109 b)	I-ši; ai-ši	N-saganyi	...	...	Ki-kele. M-biši
Foot	Di-kasa	Ci-jacile; yi- Mw-endō; mi-endō or ni-endō (110a)	Ka-jajil'; cu-	...	...	Di-kanda la gi-nama. Y-alu; m-alu
Forest ...	D-itu. Mu-sit'; mi- (109 b)	Di-tikita, Mu-itakita. I-sañā (110a)	Mu-šetō	...	...	Mu-situ; mi- Mu-tutu; mi-
Fowl	N-zōla. Ci-kuku (109 b)	N-zōlō. Ka-sumbe (110a)	N-zōlō	...	...	Susu, Susōa
Frog, toad	Cim-bōtōtō. Ci-dimba. Di-zont', Ci-ōl'; bi-ōl' (109 b)	Ci-ōla; i-ula or vi-ula	Mu-zab'; mi-zab'	...	...	Li-zōndu; ma-
Ghost... ..	...	Mu-tanda	...	...	...	...
Girl	Mw-an', mu-kaš'	Kam-banda. Ka-silu. Ka-ñkana	Yaya. Ka-ñke
Goat	M-buji, M-buja, M-buzi. Om-pembe (109 b)	M-pembe. Mu-sema. Nōñā	M-pembe	Kombō

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Goat (he) ...	M-buji ŵ-humbu	Ci-huñgŵ. Ci-buñu
,, (she)	Di-sina dia m-buji
God	Ma-weja, Ma-weza	N-zamba, N-zambi	Jina-wŵeſi	N-sambi
Grandparent	Kaka; ba +. Mu-kulu-ha	N-gaka	Naka ō. Segul'	...	...	Kugu
Grass	Ci-sŵŵ; bi-sŵŵ. Di-sele. Ma-šinda	Ma-sukŵ. Ma-tahu (110 a)	...	...	...	Mu-añgu
Ground	Bu-laba	Di-vū or Di-vŵ. Ma-seke	...	...	...	...
Ground-nut	Ka-bindī; tu-	Ru-nyum'; ši-nyum'. Nyimu	Ru-nyimŵ	...	...	L-ŵnzŵ or L-ūnzŵ; <i>pl.</i> š-ondzŵ or j-onzŵ
Guinea-fowl	N-kañga	Lu-kange; ji-kañge. N-kañga. M-bañala (110 a)	...	...	...	Kañga
Gun	Bu-ta	U-ta	Wu-t' am-pŵthŵ; <i>pl.</i> ma-tŵ ma-putŵ	U-ta; ma-ta	...	Wŵ-ta
Hair	N-suiki, Suki or I-suki	Lu-suki; ji-suki. U-viji; mau-	Ru-siki; <i>pl.</i> se-šiki	...	...	Lun-demba; šin-demba
Hand	Ci-kama; bi-	Ci-kasa; <i>pl.</i> i- or ma-	M-ŵk' (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...	Di-kanta or Di-kunda
Head	Mu-tu	Mu-twe, Mu-tŵ; mi-	Um-ŵj', lm-ej'	...	...	Mŵ-twe; mi-twe
Heart	M-uñgi. Mu-cima	Ru-cuñu; ma +. Ru-duñgŵ. M-buñu. Mu-šima	...	...	...	Pimbi. Mu-cima
Heel	Ka-koñgon'	Ka-bukunŵ. Ka-pumuna	Ka-pŵl' an-junj'	...	...	Mu-kŵtŵ. Ki-sende
Hide ... ..	...	Ci-kanda. Batama (110 a)	...	...	...	...
Hill	Mu-yeñga. Ci-tunda	M-pidi	...	...	...	...
Hippopotamus	Cim-vurūyi. Ci-ōve	N-guvu	...	...	...	N-guvu
Hoe	Lu-kaſu; i-kaſu	Ru-kaſu. ?l-temwa	Ru-kaſ'; šiñ-kaſ'	...	...	Li-temŵ
Honey	Bu-ika	Wū-ce, U-ci, or Wŵ-ki	Wŵ-ce	Wu-emba
Horn	Lu-señgŵ. Cibi-señge	Lu-se (?) = <i>point.</i> Mu-señgŵ. Mu-señu; ni-

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House... ..	N-dakō. N-subu, N-zub'. N-ganda	Ci-ōta. Ci-kubō; i- I-tala; ma- (110 a). (N-ganda = of chief). Ci-kumbu; i-	N-zavō. Ci-kombō; pl. i-kombō	Yin-zu, In-zō; man-zu
Hunger ...	N-zala	N-zala	...	...	...	...
Husband ...	Mu-lume, Mu-luma, Mu-ruma	I-kuñgi; ai-kuñgi	E-kunji	...	...	N-dombe
Hyena ...	...	Ci-buñgō	...	...	...	...
Iron ...	Ci-londa	U-tadi. Ki-suka. Maū-tadi. Ci-kuñu	Ji. (or Ci-)londō	...	...	Ki-tali; i-tali. U-tadi
Island ...	Ci-tamba	Di-tuñgō. Ci-tutu (110 a)	...	...	...	...
Ivory ...	M-enu ma n-zōvō	I-komba-kazī	Di-zeū da n-zaf'	...	...	...
Knee ...	Ci-na. Din'	Di-nuñguna. I-nuñu; ma-	Di-nuñu; ma-	...	...	Puna gi-nama (elbow of the leg)
Knife ...	Mū-ele, Mu-hele. Kele	M-paka or M-pōku; i-	Im-pak'; šim-pak'	...	...	Li-pōkō; ši-pōkō
Lake ...	Di-jiba	Di-zanza. Teñga. Ci-zīya (110 a)	...	...	...	Ki-zañga
Leg ...	Mu-halabu. Mu-kōna	Mw-endō; mi-	Mw-endō	...	...	Ki-nama or Gi-nama
Leopard ...	Nya-mañga. Kōñgōlō. Ci-somp' (109 b)	Ci-sumpa, Ci-supā	Ci-šumpe; pl. i-šumpe	...	...	Kulōama
Lion ...	On-tamp'; šin-tamp' (109 b)	Tambu	N-tambu	...	...	Hōši or Kōši; pl. ši +
Lips ...	Mu-šuku; mi-?	Mi-lambō (pl.). Ma-fumbu (pl.) (110 a)	...	...	...	Mu-vumbu
Magic... ..	Lu-buku. Bu-lōji. Bū-añga. N-kiši; pl. šin-kiši (109 b)	U-laji	Uñ-giši; añ-giši. M-ōn'	...	...	Um-banda
Maize... ..	Di-taba; ma-	Ka-baka	Ka-baka	...	...	Mun-dele. Ma-za
Man ...	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Mu-ncu; a-ncu or Mu-ntu; a-ntu.	Mu-ncu; a-ncu	Mu-tsu; a-tsu	...	Mu-tu; ba-tu
Man, male, vir.	Mu-lumi	I-kuñgi; ai-kuñgi. I-yala; ma- (110 a)	E-kunji; ma-	Mu-iala, Di-ala. (N-dombe = male)

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Meat	Ny-ama. Nyinyia	M-biji. N-ama. Situ	In-ama	...	M-bunda	Kōma. M-beši
Medicine ...	Bu-añga. Mi-loñ'	M-ōnō, Mw-ōnō	M-ōn'	I-saba
Milk	Ma-bele	Ma-yele	Ma-yele	...	...	Ma-bele
Monkey ...	N-cima. M-bele. Ku-lumba. M-poi; ši +	M-pombō; ji-pombō	Oñ-kima; añ-kima	...	...	Kima; ši +
Moon	Sōnyi	N-gonde or N-ondō	N-ondō	...	...	M-beši, M-beži
Mother ...	Ma, Mama	Maku. Yaya	Maku	...	...	Mama
Mountain ...	...	Mu-kanju. M-pidi	...	...	...	Muñ-goñgō
Mouth ...	Mu-kana	Mu-kanō. Ka-nwa	Mu-lamō; mi-	...	...	Di-kanwa, Li-kanwa, Mu-kanwa. (Mu-luñgu = muzzle) M-bonde or Lum-bondi; pl. m-bondi
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ci-zala; bi-zala	Lun-zala or I-zala	Ru-zala (? Uru-); šin-zala	Lum-bondi; zim-bondi	...	M-bonde or Lum-bondi; pl. m-bondi
Name	Di-zina	Di-jina, I-zina	...	...	...	...
Navel	M-ōfwa. Mu-kōf'	Mu-kuvu, I-kōvu	Mu-kōvō; mi-	...	...	Mu-cimbi
Neck, throat	N-siñgu. N-kōši	Siñgō. N-siñu	Mi-nyi. E-siñ'; še-siñ'	...	...	Siñgu
Night	Bu-fuku	U-cukō. U-fuku (110 a)	W-ōju	U-fuku; ma-fuku	...	Ō-sōgu, U-suku
Nose	Ma-ulu. Mū-ol'; mi-	Mu-zurō, Mu-zulu, Di-zuru	Mu-šorō	...	...	Mu-zulu, Di-zōlō, Di-zulu
Oil palm ...	Di-bwa	N-gazi	...	...	...	...
Ox	N-gombe	N-gombe	...	N-gombe	...	N-gombe; ži +
Paddle ...	...	Mu-sañgu. Ci-lapu (110 a)	...	...	...	Ki-andō; i-
Palm wine, beer	Ma-luvu. Ma-lu. Ma-rwa, Ma-ra	W-alwa. M-ara. M-ara. Ma-rafō	...	...	...	M-alwa. Ma-luvu
Parrot ...	N-kusu. Ka-lioñ'; tu- (109 b)	Kusō. Ci-bara (110 a)	Ka-loñ'; pl. cu- or tu-	...	...	Kōs'; pl. ši-kōs'
Penis ... ..	...	Ru-ja or Ru-ža. I-lōmō (110 a)	...	...	...	...
Pig	N-gulube	Ci-bonda. Suinda	Ci-bonde; i-bonde. Nuli	...	...	N-gōlu; ši +. N-gulu
Pigeon, dove	Di-kuci. Kañgu-dimbe	Di-embe, I-yembi	Kañku-dimbe; pl. cu- or tu-	Bembe; ma +

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Place	Mu-aba	Pampuni. Pōwō
Rain	M-vula	Lum-vula, M-vula, M-vuala	Um-fula	Ku-nōga ; yi-nōga. M-fula
Rat	Lukuka ; <i>pl.</i> huka. Mu-landa. N-tumbi, Ci-tombi	M-pukō. Im-bwa. N-tunzō	N-jusō ; a +	...	...	Kin-demba
River	Mu-sulu	W-itō, W-ita ; ma- Ka-loña ; tu-	...	...	...	Lu-iji
Road	N-jila. Ci-hunda	N-jila, N-zila ; i +	...	...	...	...
Salt	Mu-kele	Mo-ñgua, Mu-ñwa. Mu-ñgu	Mo-ñu	...	...	Mo-ñgwa
Shame	Bum-vūa	U-seinye. Ci-ṣeta	...	...	...	...
Sheep... ..	Mu-kōkō	M-buri. Mu-kōkō	Mu-kōkō	...	...	M-bōli
Shield... ..	N-gabu	Ru-kibō, Lu-kebu	...	...	...	...
Shoulder ...	Ci-tañgatañga. Di-tantan'	Ci-kiji <i>or</i> Ci-cizi ; i-	Ci-geṣ' ; <i>pl.</i> tuci-geṣ'	...	...	U-pañga
Sister... ..	Yaya-mw-aci (-anyi, -ebe, -ende = <i>my,</i> <i>thy, his, &c.</i>)	Mw-ana makū. Mu-hela m-banda	Yayi. Kam-banda. Ka-ñke	...	...	Kōta la mu-ketu. Panji la mu-ketu
Skin	Ci-ketu ; <i>pl.</i> i-ketu	Ci-kita. I-kōva. I-tembe	Mu-ṣiumba ; mi-ṣiumba	...	...	Ciba. Li-konda
Sky	Di-ūlū	I-yulu ; mu-ūrō <i>or</i> ma-ulu. Di-ulu <i>or</i> Di-hulō ; ma-	Di-wulō	...	...	K-ōwō. Di-ulu
Slave... ..	Mu-hika	Mu-rurō ; a- Mu-tu	Mō-rorō ; a-rorō. Mu-juei ♀	...	...	M-bika ; a-bika
Sleep	Tulu	Tu-lō <i>or</i> Cu-lō	...	...	...	Tu-lu
Smoke	Mu-ṣa, K-ṣa	Mu-ṣi ; mi-ṣi	M-ṣi	...	...	L-ṣi <i>or</i> D-ṣi
Snake	Ny-ōka	N-gaka. I-bōbō. Ka-fela	Hō-naka ; a-naka	...	...	Ny-ōka
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana	Mw-ana <i>or</i> M-ōna ; <i>pl.</i> ana. K-ana i-yala. Ka-kuñgi	Mw-an'	Mw-ana ; ana
Song	Mu-sambō	Ru-añgō. (-añga = <i>to</i> <i>sing</i>). Ka-mina

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Spear	Di-fuma. Mu-domp', Mi-lomp'	Ka-lembele. Ci-sōkwō. I-yōña. Mu-rumba. Mu-zumbō. Mu-kuba. Cim-pale	Mu-rombō	N-gumba. Kua; ma-kua
Spirit, soul	...	M-oyō. Mw-einye	...	...	...	...
Star	Ka-mbadimbadi	Ka-tumbō; tu- Ka-tundō	...	...	...	Tōgōnōci
Stick	Mu-tendele	Mu-tondō; mi-	...	...	...	...
Stone	Di-bwe, Di-ū; ma-ū	Di-yala; ma-yala. I-lōla	Di-yala	...	...	Di-we; ma-we. Li-tali; ma-tali Ki-baka
Stool	Ci-tanda	...	...	...	...	Li-kombi or Di-kumbi. Mu-anya
Sun	D-iba. Mu-nyēnyi	Mu-tena or I-tena	Mu-tena	...	...	...
Tail (of an animal)	Mu-kila	Mu-kila	...	...	...	...
Tear	Ma-sonji. Mim-pōle (<i>pl.</i>)	Di-sōji; ma- I-dilō; ma- (110 a)	Di-sōji	...	...	...
Testicles ...	...	Ma-kutō	Ma-kutu	...	...	...
Thief	Mu-ivi; b-ēvi	I-kombe (110 a). U-iji; maūw-iji. Mu-eji	Mu-eji	...	...	Kaba
Thigh	Ci-bela. Di-taka	Di-tundō. I-kata	Di-taka	...	...	Taga; a-taga
Thing	Ci-ntu. Ci-haka. Bu-ālu	Ci-ōuma or Ci-ōma, C-uma; y-uma	Ci-uma	Ki-uma; y-uma	...	C-ima. Ki-uma, Y-uma
Thorn	Mū-iba	Mu-ya; mi-ya. Mw-iña; ny-iña (110 a)	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ...	Fwaka, Fwañka	Fēñke. I-kanya. Ru-anda	Di-kanya	...	...	...
To-day	Lelu	Lelō. Lelu-nō	Lelu	...	...	Lelō
Toe	Mu-lembō	Mu-ini or Mu-nu	Mu-nyi gō-cu-jajil'	...	...	Mu-lembō
To-morrow	Mu-nci. Mo-ñgu	Kuma-diki. Dia ma-cikō	...	...	Ha-mene	Mo-ñgu, Mu-ñgu
Tongue	Lu-dimi	Ru- or Lu-dimi; jin- I-dimi; ma-	Ru-dim'; šin-dim'	...	...	Limi; ma+
Tooth	D-inu	Di-zeu, I-zeu; ma-zeu	Di-zeu; ma-zeu	...	...	Li-zu; ma-zu
Town, village	Ci-bunza. Ci-bonja. Lu-banza. N-ganda	Ula. Mu-kala; mi- or ni-	Pa ñ-kalai	Li-bata; a-bata. Di-embō

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Tree	Mu-tondō <i>or</i> Mu-tonda. Mo-ji'; <i>pl.</i> me-j' (109 b)	Mu-tondō; mi- <i>or</i> ni-	Mu-tondō	Mu-ci; mi-	...	Mu-ci; me-ci. Mō-ji; mi-ci
Twins ... ..	...	A-nyana am-pamba	...	...	...	...
Urine	Ma-sukwila	Ma-sekula. Ma-sa	...	...	...	...
Vein	Mu-jila. Mu-ōsi; mi-	Mu-jila. Mun-dimbwa	...	...	...	...
War	Di-ṣita, ma-ṣita. (Ku-rua-na, Ku-lua-na = <i>to fight</i>)	Nji-ta	Eṅṣi-ta; ṣeṅṣi-ta	...	...	Yi-ta <i>or</i> Mi-ta
Water	Mu-anza	M-ema. M-ezi (110 a)	Me-nyi	...	...	M-eya
Well, source	Di-jiba	...	...	...	...	...
White man	...	M-ōna. ku-mene. Mun-dele	Mun-dele; min-dele	...	...	N-juṅgu
Wife	Mu-kaja	M-banda. N-ōdi; aṅ-ōdi (110 a). Mu-adi <i>or</i> Mw-ari	...	...	...	...
Wind, air... ..	Lu-hehe. Lu-vulu	Lu-kindō. M-pepela	Ru-kindō	...	...	Funji
Witch, sor- cerer	Mu-lōjl, Mu-lōzu	Mu-laji. Mu-lōzi. Muṅ-koya	...	...	...	...
Witchcraft	Bu-lōji, Bu-lōzu	U-lōji	...	...	...	(-lōwa = <i>to bewitch</i>)
Woman	Mu-kaja, -kaza. Mw-ana-mu-kaṣ'	Mu-kaje; a-kaje. M-banda	Mum-banda, M-banda; <i>pl.</i> am-banda	...	...	Mu-ketu; ba-
Womb ... ..	...	Di-kiṣi. I-semenō	...	...	...	Ci-bū
Wood (fire- wood)	Lu-kunyi	Lu-kunyi. N-cawa (110 a)	Eṣiṅ-kunyi	Lu-kunyi; kunyi	...	Lō-hōnyi; <i>pl.</i> ṣi-hōnyi
Yam	Ci-hama	Ci-luṅgu	Ci-roṅṅō; i-roṅṅō	...	...	Ki-lieṅṅō; i-lieṅṅō
Year	Mu-vu; mi-	Mu-vō, Mu-ve. Mw-aka	...	...	...	Mū-vū
Yesterday... ..	Ma-zau?	N-gōlōṣe. Ha-lōṣi. N-galōci	...	...	...	Ma-saw
Zebra... ..	N-tōlō	Nala (110 a)	...	...	...	...
One	-mu. -mwe	-mwe. -mū. -muiṅi	-mōṣi (-mōṣ')	...	...	-mōṣi
Two	-bidi. -yaji, -wij' (109 b)	-adi, -yedi	-yati (-yat')	...	...	-yadi

English	109. Ka-nyōka 109 a. Tu-wanda 109 b. South-east Ka-nyōka	110. Lunda 110 a. Ma-bunda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sinji 112 a. Mi-nuñgō	113. Hōlō or Huñgu 113 a. Tembō 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-bañgala 114 a. Yoñgō
Three	-satu	-satō, -satu	-tatu (-tat')	...	...	-tatu
Four	-nai	-nyī. (Nyiñu). -ne, -a-ne (110 a)	-wana	...	...	-wana
Five	-tanu	-tanō, -tanu	-tanu	...	...	-tanu
Six	Mu-sambanu	Sambañō. I-tanu ci-mu	Sambanō	...	...	Samanu
Seven	Mu-sambibidi	Sambwari. I-tanu ni i-yedi	Sambwal'	...	...	Sambuadi
Eight	Mu-anda	Ci-nana. I-tanu ni i-satu	Naka	...	...	Nake
Nine	Ci-teme	Di-vū. I-tanu ni y-ane	I-vu	...	...	Di-vua
Ten	Di-kumi; ma-	Di-kumi	I-kunyi	...	...	-kumi, and also -kuni
Eleven ... ..	...	Di-kumi ni-mwe or ni ka-muiñi. Di-kumi ni ci-mu	...	...	...	Kun' naya mōši
Twenty	Ma-kumi ya-bidi. Ma-kumi ya-yaji (109 b)	Ma-kumi ma-adi or a-yedi	Ma-ku'ma-yat'	...	...	Ma-kuni yali or Ma-kumi a-yadi
Thirty	Ma-kumi ya-satu	Ma-kumi a-satu	...	...	...	...
Forty	Ma-kumi ya-nai	Ma-kumi a-ne	...	...	...	...
Fifty	Ma-kumi ya-tanu	Ma-kumi a-tanu	...	...	...	...
Hundred	Ci-tōtō	Ci-tōta. I-kulukazi (110 a)	Ci-tōta	...	...	Kama
Thousand	Ci-nūnū	Ka-nūnō, Ka-nana or I-kombakazi (110 a)	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Mime. Na. -ni-, -n- -a-mi, -anyi, -a mime	A-mi. Ni- -ñgu. -a-mi	? ? ? -am	? ? ? -ami	...	A-mi. Ngu. ? -ame
Thou, thee, thy	Wuwu. U- -ku- -ebe, ēbu-wa	Eye. U- -ei- -ei or -eyē	? ? ? -ēi	? ? ? -yena	...	A-ye. U- -ku- (-gu-). -a-ēi

English	109. Ka-nyōka 109 a. Tu-wanda 109 b. South-east Ka-nyōka	110. Lunda 110 a. Ma-bunda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sinji 112 a. Mi-nuñgō	113. Hōlō or Huñgu 113 a. Tembō 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-bañgala 114 a. Yōngō
He, him, his	Yiye. U-. -mu-, -imu-. -ende	Endi. U-. -nu-. -endi or -indi	...	? ? ? -yeni	...	Mw-ene. U-. ? -enji
We, us, our	Tutu, Ba-tutu. Tu-. -itu-. -e-tu, -e-tuta	Ecu. Tu-. -etu- or -ñ-gani-. -etu	...	? ? ? ? -etu	...	Esu. Tu-. ? -etu
Ye, you, your	Nunu, Ba-nūnu. Nu-. -inū-. -enu, -enūna	Enu. Nu- or Mu-. -enū-. -enū	...	? ? ? -enu	N-giñgi. Mu-	Enu. Nu-. ? -enu
They, them, their	Babō. Ba-. -iba-. -a-bō	N-au, Ana, Ene. A-. -i-. -ene or -aō	...	? ? ? ? -abō	...	Bene. Ba-. ? -abō
All	-onsō, -ōsō	-ōsō. -e-jīma	...	...	...	-ōsō
This, these	Ōwu, ōu, and ā-wu, aba; ōwu, eyi; edi, āma; eci, ebi; ōwu, eyi; ōlu; ōtu; aka; ōbu; ōku; aha; ōmu	-nū (u-nu, a-nu; u-nū, i-nū; di-nū, ? ma-nū; &c.) Ōu, ā; ōu, ei; edi, ama; iki or ici or eci, ei; ei, eji or ezi; eru or elu; etu; aka; ōu; eku?	...	...	...	...
That, those	Mu-n-ōwu, b-in-āba; mu-n-ōwu, i-n-eyi; di-ne-di, m-in-ama; &c. Mu-nu-w-aha or w-aha, bi-na-ba-ha or ba-ha; &c. Yōwu, bāba; yōwu, yeyi; di-e-di-e, māmā; ci-e-ci-e, bi-e-bi-e; yōwu (9), yeyi (10); lōlō; tōtō; kakā; bōbō; kuku; hāha; mumu	-di (u-di, a-di; u-di, i-di; &c.) Y-ō, y-ā; y-u, y-ei; y-edi, y-ama?; y-oci, y-ei; y-ei, y-ezi?; y-ulu; &c. -ā (mu-ā, ā; mu-ā, y-ā; di-ā, m-ā; ci-ā, y-ā; &c.) -nā (u-nā, a-nā; u-nā, i-nā; &c.)	...	...	...	...

English	109. Ka-nyōka 109 a. Tu-wanda 109 b. South-east Ka-nyōka	110. Lunda 110 a. Ma-bunda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sinji 112 a. Mi-nuñgō	113. Hōlō or Huñgu 113 a. Tembō 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-bañgala 114 a. Yoñgō
Bad	-bi-ha	-impi. -i-pa, -i-pe. -tama	...	...	...	a-jinūga
Black	-fulu-la. -a buy-ele	-ujala.	Mu-šete	...	...	...
Female	Di-sina, -kaja, -kaza -kaci, -aci	-um-banda. -kaje	-m-band'	...	...	...
Fierce, sharp, bitter	-lula. -kisa	-sweza	...	...	...	...
Good	-leñgele. -sema	-na-pe. -wa-ha	...	...	...	-wa-ha. -a m-bōte
Great	-nene	-kene, -wa-kene, -i-nene	-kuro-mba	...	...	...
Little	-kehe. -tōfu. -ceci	Nyanya. -ki, -kie-pe, -ie-pe. Ka- prefix. Tu- prefix	Kani or Kanj'	...	...	...
Long, high, tall	-le-he	Pa-le-pa. -le-hi	...	...	...	...
Male ... ..	...	-kuñgi? -i-yala	D-iala, Jim-pañā, Juon'	...	...	-yala. -n-dombe
Old	-nuna, -nunu. -kulu	Mu-kuru-mpi; -ci-kurō. -pama. -kuru	...	...	...	-a guga. -kōta, Di-kōta
Red	-sunza	-sunza. -cila	...	...	...	...
Rotten	-bora, -bōla	-tōka	...	...	...	...
Short	I-hihi, Ihi-ha	-sui-pa, Mu-sui-pa. -ihi (110 a)	...	...	...	-ha-buta
Sick	-bela	-yeji (Mu-yeji). -kata	-a-gata	...	...	-kaši. -a-gata
White	-tōka. -a zela	-tōka	...	...	...	...
Above, up, on top	Ku-mu-tu. Mu-yulu, He-yulu	Pe-ulō, He-ulō, Pe-urō. Ku-lulu	...	...	...	...
Before	Ku-hala. Cia-mbedi	Ku-pōlō. Ku-lutwe. Ku-mbidi	...	...	...	...
Behind	Ku-ny-ima	Ku-ny-ima or Ku-ny-una	...	...	...	Ku-ema
Below, down	Ha-ša	Ku-iāda. Pa-ši. Hama-setse	...	...	...	...
Far	Ku-le-he	Pa-le-pa. -le-hi	...	...	...	Ku-a-le-ha

English	109. Ka-nyōka 109 a. Tu-wanda 109 b. South-east Ka-nyōka	110. Lunda 110 a. Ma-bunda	111. Western Lunda	112. Sinji 112 a. Mi-nuñgō	113. Hwōw or Huñgu 113 a. Tembō 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-baṅgala 114 a. Yoñgō
Here	Ha	Kunō-ūkō. Bu. Pa-na-pa	Papa	...	...	Hwōw. Enyaha
In, inside ...	Munda. Mu-	Mu-, Bu. Mumō. Mw-ine. Mu-ṣi-ni	...	...	...	...
Middle ...	·kaci, Ha-kaci	Pa-kaṣi	...	...	...	...
Near	Ha bū-ihia	Pa-sui-pa, Pa-swi-mpe	...	...	...	...
Outside ...	...	P-ōli, P-ōla. Ha-nze	...	...	...	...
Plenty, many	Ku-vula. Bē	Kaṣi. -vula. -vūdi. -sueja	...	...	...	...
There ... ..	...	Kuna. Kwa paūyi. Kwawikwa	...	...	...	Hwōw. Enyō-hō. Kōkō
Where ? ...	Ku-eha ?	Ku-iṣō ? Ku-i-sa-kō ? -hi ?	...	...	...	...
No !	Būtūhū ! Ka !	Kaṅgana ! Bwate ! Na-li-ke ! Ne-hi !	Ne !	...	...	Lō ! Lō-hō !
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Ka-, Ci-, K'-, Ka- -una.	Ki-, Ka- Ki — kō. -pe (suffix)	...	...	...	A- ·mu-
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-, Gu-
„ beat ...	·beta. ·kuṣ-ila. ·tua. ·tuta	·bala. ·eta	...	...	...	·muba. ·bata
„ buy, sell	·landa	·landa, ·land-iṣa	...	...	...	·sumba
„ come ...	·iya, ·eya	·eza, ·ja, ·inza	...	...	...	·isa
„ cut ...	·kōṣōla	·kacula. ·ketula	...	...	...	·batura
„ dance ...	·ja	·kina. ·paṅga-na, ·seña-na, ·haña-na	...	...	...	·gina, ? ·kina
„ die ...	·fua	·fwa	...	...	...	·fa
„ eat ...	·dia	·dia	·dia	...	...	·lia
„ give ...	·pa	·pana. ·iñka	...	...	...	·hana, ·bana
„ go	·enda, ·inda, ·ya	·ya. ·wenda (arrive). ·enda	·ya	...	...	·ya. ·enda

English	109. Ka-nyōka 109 a. Tu-wanda 109 b. South-east Ka-nyōka	110. Lunda 110a. Ma-bunda	III. Western Lunda	112. Sinji 112 a. Mi-nuñgŵ	113. Hōlō or Huñgu 113 a. Tembŵ 113 b. U-suku	114. Um-baŋgala 114 a. Yoŋgŵ
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-, Gu-
„ kill ...	-zuha, -zuha-ya	-tapa	...	...	...	-jia, -sia -jia
„ know ...	-many-ika	-jika, -zika. -ijika. -iluka	...	...	...	-jia
„ laugh ...	-seka	-sepa, -seha	-seka	...	...	-zōla
„ leave off, cease	-leka (-reka)	-leka. -sia. -mwena	...	...	...	-ecele, -eca
„ love, want	-kata. -kama	-sota. -keña	...	...	...	-zōla. -waha. (Kenda = noun) -mwona
„ see ...	-tala, -tara	-mwona	...	...	...	-mwona
„ sit, remain, abide	-ši-kata. -šala, -ikala	-kala. -sika-ma or -taka-ma	-sika-ma	...	...	-sigama
„ sleep ...	-lala. -zeka	-lela. -kame	-elela	...	...	-sega. (-ngwona = snore). -tulu Gŵ- or Gu-tulŵ) -ma-kana, ma-gana -nyanya
„ stand, stop, be erect	-ima-nakana. -jala-ma	-ima-na	-ima-na	...	...	-ma-kana, ma-gana
„ steal ...	-iba	-iya	...	...	...	-nyanya

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KA-NYŌKA

No preprefixes, except faint trace in No. 9 and in pronouns.

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mō** (imu, mu-, u-, ye, wu-); 2. **Ba** (iba, ba); 3. **Mu**, **Mō** (imu-, mu-, u, wu); 4. **Mi**, **Me** (mi-, iyi, i); 5. **Di** (idi, di-); 6. **Ma** (ima, ma-); 7. **Ci** (ici, ci-); 8. **Bi**, **I** (ibi, bi, i); 9. **On**, **N**, **Ny** (same concords as No. 3); 10. **N**, —, **I** (and in South-east Ka-nyōka **I** and **Ši**) (in Northern Ka-nyōka, same concords as No. 4; in South-eastern, **Ši**); 11. **Lu** (ilu, lu-); 12. **Tu** (itu, tu-, tō-); 13. **Ka** (ika, ka-, k'); 14. **Bu** (ibu, bu-); 15. **Ku** (iku, ku-); 16. **Ha** (iha, ha-); 17. **Mu** (imu, mu-). ?**Nya** = female honorific prefix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN LUNDA, MA-BUNDA, AND WESTERN LUNDA

No preprefixes in Lunda or Ma-bunda. Traces in Western Lunda in Classes 1, 3, 4, and 9.

Class 1. **Mu**, —, **N** (**M**), **N** (mu, u-, yu); 2. **A** (a); 3. **Mu** (mu-, u, yu, gŵ (111)); 4. **Mi**, **Ni**, **Nyi** (mi-, ni-, i); 5. **Di**, **I**, **E** (di, li); 6. **Ma** (ma-, a); 7. **Ci** (ki, ci); 8. **I**, **Vi** (rare) (i); 9. **N** (**M**), **N**, **Ng**, **Ny**, —, **E**, **I**, **In** (**Im**) (i, u); 10. **Zi**, **Ji** or **Ši**, **Še** (zi, ši); 11. **Lu** or **Ku** (lu, ru); 12. **Tu**, **Cu** (tu); 13. **Ka** (ka); 14. **U**, **Wu** (u); 15. **Ku** (ku); 16. (prepositional), **Pa**, **Bu**, **Ha** (110 a) (pa, -pe); 17. **Mu** (mu). Traces of the locative suffix, -ni.

PREFIXES, &c., IN UM-BANGALA AND THE UPPER KWANGŌ LANGUAGES

No preprefixes.

Class 1. **Mu** (? mu, u-); 2. **Ba**, **A**, **I** (ba); 3. **Mu** (? mu-, u); 4. **Mi** (mi-, ?i); 5. **I**, **Li**, **Di** (li, di); 6. ? **A**, **Ma** (ma-, a); 7. **Ci**, **Ki**, **Gi** (?) (ki, ci, gi); 8. **I**, **Yi** (i); (? 8a. **Yi**); 9. **In** (Im-), **N**, **N**, **Ng**, **Ny**, **Yi** (?); 10. **Si**, **Zi** (ši, zi); 11. **Lu**, **Lw** (lu); 12. **Tu** (tu); 13. **Ka** (ka); 14. **Wu**, **Ww**, **U**, **Ū** (u, wu)¹; 15. **Ku**, **Gu** (ku); 16. ? **Ha** (ha, -hŵ).

109. **Kanyōka**, 109 a. **Tuwanda**, and 109 b. South-east **Kanyōka** are spoken in South Central Congoland as far north as the 6th degree of South latitude, as far south as the 8th degree, west to the Lulua river, east to the Upper Lomami.

110. **Lunda** and 110 a. **Mabunda** are spoken over a considerable area of South-west Congoland in the upper basins of the Lulua and Kasai, perhaps as far north as 8° or even 7° South latitude, and as far east as the sources of the Sañkuru. Westwards 110 probably merges into the form styled Western Lunda about the course of the River Lwvua; southwards it extends to the extreme Upper Zambezi, and between the Upper Zambezi and the Luṅga or Kabompō. It has an isolated colony to the south-east of Lake Mweru.

111. Western **Lunda** is probably spoken in the region west of the Lwvua river and east of the Upper Kwaṅgō in South-west Congoland.

112. **Sinji** and 112 a. **Minuṅgō** are spoken in the region of the Upper Kwaṅgō, mainly to the east of that river between about 10° South latitude on the south and 8° 30' on the north. On the east they are bounded by the Kiōkō and Lunda spheres.

113. **Hōw**, 113 a. **Tembō**, and 113 b. **Usuku** are spoken in the basin of the Upper Kwaṅgō between the River Wamba on the east and the Kambu and Luhanda on the west, north of the River Luhanda, and south of 7° 30' South latitude.

114. **Umbaṅgala** and 114 a. **Yoṅgō** are the languages of the region mainly west of the River Kwaṅgō, and east of the Kwanza watershed, between about 10° South latitude on the south and the Luhanda-Luiyi rivers on the north.

¹ *This prefix in the form of U is (seemingly) used much in this group to indicate language. Thus, Um-baṅgala, U-pindi, U-kwese, U-suku—the speech of the Im-baṅgala, Ba-pindi, Ba-kwese, and A-suku.*

GROUP BB

THE UPPER KWANGŪ LANGUAGES (*continued*)

115. U-pindi¹ or Kwese (Ki-kwese, U-kwese)

115 a. Ba-samba

GROUP CC

THE KWANGŪ-KASAI LANGUAGES

116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)²

117. Northern Yaka (Ma-ŷaka)³

118. Ba-ambala⁴

119. Huana (*or* Ba-huana)

120. Buma *or* Bōma⁵

120 a. Ki-bōma *or* Ba-dima (Eastern Buma)

120 b. Southern Buma

English	115. U-pindi <i>or</i> Kwese 115 a. Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba-ambala	119. Huana (Ba-huana)	120. Buma <i>or</i> Bōma 120 a. Ki-bōma <i>or</i> Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
Adze	Situ ...	Biri ...	...
Animal, wild beast
Ant	Gwenya	...	...	Bañ-kiri	Mom-pfōrō
Ant, white (termite)	Tumw-ena	...	...
Ape
Arm	Ku-ω; ma +	Yōkō; <i>pl.</i> mi-yōkō	...	Lu-ā. Kw-ōk' (120 a). Ku-ōyō (120 b)
Arrow	Mu-suñgu. Punza	...	Ki-tutu; be-tutu	Ki-tut'; bi-tut'. Li-pōpō. Toru. Ki-kaf'	Le-bōbō
Axe	Yiku. Geku (120 b)
Baboon
Back, back- bone	M-bia. M-uñguω	...	...	Ngwiy'
Banana	Titipi. Ma-twaši	...	Ti-cipi. Mō-pindi	Ma-tipi. Moñ-kō	Ma-kō

¹ U-pindi, Pindi, *or* U-kwese, is said closely to resemble Um-bañgala. From its geographical position and the similarity of name one is tempted to identify it with No. 122, the Ki-mpende, Tu-pende, Ba-pindi, Ba-bindu farther north, and east, along the course of the Kwilu-Kweñgō, *or* between the Kasai and the Luanje. But the U-pindi of Chatelain would seem to be a dialect *or* language of Group BB. Torday's statements would identify it with the speech of the Ba-kwese.

² The Yaka *or* Ba-yaka of Torday; seemingly the true Yaka language.

³ The Yaka of Héli Chatelain.

⁴ This is the 'Southern' Ba-ambala of Emil Torday. He states that the northern dialect is mixed with Ba-yanzi and Ba-huana.

⁵ The first words of the series represent probably the north *or* north-west type of the language, and were those collected by me in 1883. The second series of words are Mr. Torday's Ki-bōma (? Ba-dima), evidently the east *or* north-east dialect. The last in the series are such words from Koelle's 'Ba-buma' as seem to me to belong to Buma rather than to No. 176 (Ki-mbunō). The greater part of Koelle's 'Ba-buma' is more properly classified as Ki-mbunō (176). The whole arrangement of 120 is unsatisfactory for want of full and modern information.

English	115. U-pindi <i>or</i> Kwese 115 a. Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba-mbala	119. Huana (Ba-huana)	120. Buma <i>or</i> Boma 120 a. Ki-boma <i>or</i> Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
Beard...	N-delu	...	Gi-lef'	Ki-li. M-fw (120 a) N-uk' (120 a). Ny-ōye (120 b)
Bee	Ny-ōye (120 b)
Belly	Mu-lā ; mi-lā	...	...	I-dom. I-funi
Bird	Ny-uni	...	Ny-uni	N-ün	N-kum. Ny-onyi (120 a)
Blood	Ma-kila
Body	Ny-uru
Bone	Ki-kuri	...	I-kuri	I-pfa	Kokwa. Gi-kwoyoro (120 b)
Borassus palm
Bow	Bō-ta	...	Bu-ta	Bō-ta	Bō-ta. Wu-ta
Bowels	Mi-la (<i>pl.</i>)	Mō-la ; me-la
Brains	I-kyan. Tuna (120 a)
Breast (man's)	...	Tuli	N-tulu	Ki-ngoṅṅw	Kiñ-gōni	N-tul. N-tulw
Breast (woman's)	Li-bielu ; ma-	Ma-ri	Ma-bil'	Ma-biela
Brother	Ma-kyani	...	Ma-kuni	I-ya	I-bōya (120 a). M-boye
Buffalo	Bawa	...	Ny-ati (<i>or</i> N-atiyi)	Ny-at'	Gum'. Ny-are. N-jal (120 b)
Bull	Ū-lw ma-n-jai (120 b)
Buttocks	Ma-takw	N-siele	Ma-takw	Ma-tw	Ke-tw (120 b). I-wana-m-puli
Canoe...	M-varu	...	Bō-at'	W-ar'. Bw-arw. Bu-atw (120 b)
Cat	Gam-pamu. Ge-wae (120 b)
Chief	M-pfumw	M-fūmū	Fumu	M-fum'	Mō-jū. N-tore. N-kumw (120 b)
Child	Mw-an'	Mw-ana ; ba-ana	Mw-ana. Mw-azi- mw-azi	Mw-an'. Mwa-siki- ma-siki	Mw-an' <i>or</i> Mw-ana
Cloth	Ma-suni. Puṣi	...	Mō-lele. Ki-pusu	Ke-kw. Ki-pus'	Ke-kw. Ki-piū
Cold	Piw	...	Piē. M-piō
Country	Ki-sē
Cow	Ge-ban' (120 a)
Crocodile	Ngōne. N-gānw. N-gandw (120 b)

English	115. U-pindi <i>or</i> Kwese 115 a. Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba-mbala	119. Huana (Ba-huana)	120. Buma <i>or</i> Bōma 120 a. Ki-bōma <i>or</i> Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
Date palm...
Day, daylight	...	Ki-lumbu; <i>pl.</i> bi-	Tsūa	Ma-fuku (<i>pl.</i>)	Ki-lumbu; <i>pl.</i> bi-	N-kuu (120 a). Mpa-wenye
Devil, evil spirit	...	Mō-lōki	...	Mō-lōki	Wu-lua	Mō-luō (120 a). N-kira
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	N-dōji	N-gāā	...	...	N-gā. N-gaṅga (120 b)
Dog	M-bwa	M-vwa	M-bwa	M-bwa	N-va. M-bwa
Door, door- way	...	Kia-vule	I-zuvi. Ki-anzō	Tō-wale	Ma-bei	Ki-pfu. Mu-mo-nzō. Ge-jubugō (120 b)
Dream	N-jūr'
Drum	N-omō	Gomō	Gomō	Gom, N-goma
Ear	Ku-twi; ma-twi	Li-tsūi; ma-	N-jwe	I-ti	Li-ti; ma-ti. I-twi. Jue (120 b)
Egg	Ma-ki (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Ma-ki <i>or</i> Ma-kiri	Ma-ki	Kile; <i>pl.</i> ma-kile
Elephant	N-zaō	N-zōō	Dzōkwō	Jō	Zō, N-zō. N-jōgō (120 b)
Excrement	...	Tu-fi	...	Du-ji	Ci-pi	Tsu-b'
Eye	D-isu	N-ziu	M-esō (<i>pl.</i>)	M-es' (<i>pl.</i>)	D-iū; <i>pl.</i> m-iu. D-iṣu; m-iṣu (120 b)
Face, forehead	...	Bun-zu	...	...	Mbu-ṣ'	M-bū. M-bi. N-ḍui.
Fat	Ma-ji	Ma-le	Ma-ji	Mō-lil'	Bu-su (120 b) M-ōlā (120 a). Ma-re, Ma-li
Father	Tata	Tara	Tata	Ta'	Ta, I-tā, Tata
Fear	B-om'	...	W-ōma	Dum'	N-gwal (120 a)
Finger	Mu-lembo; mi-	Mu-liemu; mi-	Dembe	Mō-lim'; mi-	Zala (120 a). Mi-yō
Fire	Baō	...	Baō	Tū. M-bā	Ti-ya (120 a). M-bō <i>or</i> M-bā (120 b)
Fish	M-bizi na mamba	N-sui	A-ṣi	M-birr'	N-ōa (?). N-tū. N-jue (120 b)
Foot	Mu-tambi	I-tama; bi- (Un-si-ni-i-tama = sole of foot)	M-ile	...	M-iḷ. Lu-lu. Yi-tame; bi- (120 b)
Forest	Mu-ṣitu	...	Mi-siti	Mō-ṣut'	Jia. Mō-ṣut; me- F f

English	115. U-pindi <i>or</i> Kwese 115 a Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba- <i>mbala</i>	119. Huana (Ba-huana)	120. Buma <i>or</i> Boma 120 a. Ki-boma <i>or</i> Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
Fowl	Kok'	N-sniu, N-suyu	Kok'. Susu	...	Gwa (120 a). N-koyō. N-juša (120 b) Ma-kwam (<i>pl.</i>). Goyō (120 b) N-jim' ; ban-jim. Mu-fu (120 a)
Frog, toad...	...	Ki-ula	...	Kotō	Kotō	...
Ghost...	Dōši	N-kifa	Ma-fakulu (<i>pl.</i>)	...	N-jim' ; ban-jim. Mu-fu (120 a)
Girl	Peni	...	...	...	...
Goat	Kombō	...	Kombō	Kom'. Tab'	Taba, N-taba
„ (he)	Ūō wa n-tawa (120 b)
„ (she)
God	N-zami	Zambi	...	N-jim'. N-zambi
Grandparent	...	Kake	...	Kake	Kake	N-kaŷa. Naŷga q (120 b)
Grass	Mw-aŷgō?	...	Bamba	...	A-kā. M-iširi
Ground	N-ši	Tōtō	M-an'	M-an'
Ground-nut	...	Guba	...	N-zuku	N-zu	N-ta, N-tere. N-dju (120 b)
Guinea-fowl	...	Kaŷga	...	Kaŷga ; a +	N-kā	N-kā
Gun	Bu-ta	...	...	Bō-ta
Hair	Gōkōsi. Mi-ka (<i>pl.</i>)	M-fu	Dupu. Ma-ka	(Mi-ka = <i>body</i> , <i>hair</i>)	N-šio. M-fu (<i>pl.</i>). Le-fō (120 b)
Hand	Mu-kuri. Banza	Ku-ō	Kōkō. Pape kōkō	Ki-kes' ; bi-keš'	I-ki khēnwa. N-zala. Fe-kai
Head	Mu-twe	Mu-cwe	Mu-tu	Mu-tciu	Mu-tywe. Mu-tu
Heart	Būndu	Mu-kōlō	Mu-tyima	Mi-la (?)	Mō-kwal'. Mu-kōlu
Heel	Ki-kili
Hide	I-bana	...	...	Ka-ban
Hill	I-kuli
Hippopotamus	...	Gufu	...	Gufu	N-gub'	Gub'. N-tōbe
Hoe	Tseŷga	...	Demō	Tim	Tem
Honey	Bū-iki	...	N-uyi. Ma-le. Bu-oye (120 b)
Horn	Ki-boŷgwe	...	Lu-boŷgō	Li-boŷg'	Kabūa. Li-sige
House...	N-zō	N-zō. I-kō	N-zō	N-zō	N-zō, N-dzō
Hunger	N-zala	...	Pai	N-dzala	Zal', N-zala
Husband	Mu-lume	...	Mō-lum'	Mō-lume
Hyena	N-duyuru
Iron	Don'	...	Dondō	N-don'	Mwa mum-firi

English	115. U-pindi or Kwese 115 a. Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba-mbala	119. Huana (Ba-huana)	120. Buma or Boma 120 a. Ki-boma or Ba-dima 120 b. Southern Buma
Island	Ki-seye
Ivory	Mi-ë, M-fū
Knee	Li-buō; ma-	...	...	I-bōa, I-bō, Buō; ma+. Le-buō; <i>pl. a.</i> (120 b).
Knife	Bel'	M-biele	Pōkō	Ki-pup	M-biele. Pel', M-pale
Lake	(Mu-cipi-cipi = <i>marsh</i>)	N-tsi?	...
Leg	K-ulu; ma-lu	l-tame. K-ulu; ma-lu. Mu-inū; mi-inū	Mu-kulu; mi-	K-ul'	Mi-l' (<i>pl.</i>). M-furu. Ku-lō; mi-lō (120 b)
Leopard	Tami	N-gō	Koi	N-gō	N-gō, N-guē
Lion	N-kūe	Tambō	...	...
Lips	l-bōle; bi-	...	Pi-kop' (<i>pl.</i>)	Ki-lil', Gi-lili
Magic...	Mu-kisi, Ki-kuŋga. Hempa	Bu-ti	Kisi. Ki-luba. Dōki	N-kit'. Wu-lua	Bō-ti. Mu-ti. N-gli
Maize...	Ma-sis'	...	Ma-sa	Ma-sis'	Ma-sa
Man ...	Mu-tu; a-tu	Mu-tu; ba-tu	Mu-ru; ba-ru	Mu-tu; ba-tu	Mu-t'; bat'. Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Mu-r'; ba-r'. Mu-ru
Man, vir.	Mu-luō; ba-luō	...	...	Mō-lūm, Mō-lume
Meat	Mu-suni?	Ny-ama	...	Mi-sun'. Biri	N-tse. N-turu
Medicine	Bu-ti	...	...	Mu-ti
Milk	Ma-yene	...	Ma-ri	Ma-bil'	Ma-biele
Monkey	Kima	...	Kima	Kima	N-kima
Moon	Gondō	N-sūyi	Gonde	Gond'	Guon. N-dinduyō. N-gondō (120 b)
Mother	Mama	Mame	Mei	Mma	Ma. Nnā
Mountain	M-oŋga	N-kiō	Mō-sele	Mō-šwel'	Mō-kumu
Mouth	Ka-ru	Mu-nwa	Ka-ru	Mō-nwa	Mō-na. M-ia
Nail (of finger or toe)	N-zala	...	...	Ke-baa; be-
Name...	D-in'	J-ina
Navel...	Mu-kuma	Mu-kumi	J-imba	Mu-kum'	Bemba. Mō-kume (120 b)
Neck, throat	N-sina bōle	K-ōta	Tsiŋgō	Mu-r'. N-kiŋgō (120 b)

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Night	Pipa	M-phibi	Ō-fuku	Pipi	Bō-ō. A-swēsu. Piwi Bvu.
Nose	Bombō	Li-yulu	Mō-zulu	M-bum'	I-dzulu Mō-ba; a-ba (120 b)
Oil palm	Gazi	...	M-ba	M-ba	Gūom N-kā M-ān. Ma-lafu
Ox	Kūi. N-kusu
Paddle	N-kabō	...	...	I-kā.
Palm wine, beer	...	Ma-kana. Pusa	...	Ma-kana	Ma-l'	M-pulu Gwal <i>or</i> N-gul'. N-gombile
Parrot	Kusu. M-boŋgi	...	Kusu	Mō-nyari	Mō-siom
Penis	Di-kata (?)	...	In-zai	M-bia	...
Pig	Gulu	...	Gulu. Sumbu	N-gul'	Vula. N-gawa. M-bula (120 b)
Pigeon	Y-embī	...	Y-embe	N-kuk	Puh'. M-puyū
Place	Ki-kiv' Bōha Mo-ŋgūa
Rain	Vula	...	M-vula	Vula	...
Rat	Puk'	...	Puku. Sinje	M-puk'	...
River	Lu-iyi	Mō-keri	N-zale	Mō-kele	Kwak'	...
Road	Jila	...	Bōka	N-zil'	...
Salt	Mo-ŋgwa. Mō-kindu	...	...	...	...
Shame	Mom-pfula Beŋgel
Sheep
Shield
Shoulder	Ki-paŋga	I-sama; bi-	Ya m-bande	Ki-m'	N-jebō? (120 b)
Sister	Paŋgi	...	Paŋgi	Paŋgi	M-boye
Skin	Mu-kanda	...	Pela	Ki-ban'	Kaban. Ki-kōbō. N-kōbō (120 b)
Sky	Julu, Yulu	...	Zulu. N-gi	I-ŋgie, U-ŋgē
Slave	Mō-hika	Uŋ-kele; baŋ-kele	Mw-ika	Mu-ntu ku-sum'	M-iyā
Sleep	Ki-lu	Tō-lō	Tu-lu	Tol	Tō-al. I-jela-aza
Smoke	Mō-jia, Mu-zia
Snake	Ny-ōka	...	Ny-ōka	Ter'	M-pil', M-pili. N-tali (120 b)
Son, boy	Mō-jil. Mw-ana
Song	Mō-kuŋga	...	Mō-kuŋgō	Ki-sian	Fuba
Spear	N-dā. I-zua. Yuō; ma +

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Spirit, soul	...	Dosi	Ŋ-kila	...	Būn'	...
Star	Mō-nyen'	...	Mi-etō (<i>pl.</i>)	M-bir'	Ma-siop (<i>pl.</i>), Mw-ere (120 b)
Stick	Wō-le?	Mi-ti (<i>pl.</i>)
Stone	Di-many'; ma-manyā	...	...	E-yiri	Ŋ-kun
Stool
Sun	Taṅgō	Mu-tale	Mw-anō	Taṅg'	Bil. ... I-tere. Ŋ-taṅgu (120 b) Mō-kila
Tail (of an animal)	...	Mu-kila	...	...	...	...
Tear	I-sia
Testicles	Tsumu	...	Ma-kata	...	Mam-pul'. Ma-kara
Thief	Mū-ifi	...	Mw-ima	Ku-vibi	Fuba. Mū-i
Thigh	Mō-kōba	I-belu; bi-belu	...	Sanduk	N-silu. Ki-belō (120 b) Ki-lōa; be-lōa. Ki-na; bi-na
Thing	Ki-kumba; yi-	...	I-lō; bi-lō	...	...	...
Thorn
Tobacco	Ma-gaya. Fuma	Ma-ke	Ben-jia. I-kaa
To-day	Mw-ana	...	Mw-ana	Li-libu	N-wele. Bubu
Toe	Zali
To-morrow	...	M-bazi	...	La-kela	M-ber'. Mo-ijua	Pi-lebō. M-bare
Tongue	Li-limi	Limi; ma-limi	Limi	Li-lim	Li-lum. Li-limu
Tooth	M-en' (<i>pl.</i>)	Nz-inu; m-inu	Ma-zu (<i>pl.</i>)	M-en' (<i>pl.</i>)	L-inu; m-inu
Town, village	...	Ku-ri-hata	Bula	M-bō	Bōdla, Bōla. Ma-tt'	Bōla
Tree	Mu-ti	Mu-ti	Mu-ti	Mō-ti; mi-ti	Mō-ti; mu-ti
Twins	Bora. Ma-jia
Urine	Ma-suba, Ma-ziba
Vein	Mō-kañe (120 b)
War	N-jita	...	Gembi. Ku-tana	Ku-nuan'	Be-ra. U-nwa-na
Water	Ma-mba	Ma-dza	M-emō	Ma-ss'. Ma-dya	M-iv'. M-ē. M-anja (120b)
Well
White man	Moṅ-gandun (old). Mon-diel' (modern)

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Wife	Mu-kalu	...	Pil, ...	Mō-karu
Wind	Funji	M-pil	Pep'. Kiñ-gwere
Witch...	Dōji	Mu-lōwe	Mu-konzi?	...	I-lu. N-gā
Witchcraft	Bu-ti	Bu-lōki? Konzi?	Ba-ñgit'	Ba-ñgim?
Woman	Mō-kentō	Mu-kalu; ba- Mu-keū; ba-	Mō-kōsōma	Mō-kat; ba-ket	Mu-karu
Womb	Ki-sita	...	I-dum
Wood (fire- wood)	Mi-dōnō	W-ōle. Kūn	Kui M-fē. N-kūi (120 b)
Yam	Kusu m-boñgō	...	Ke-kwa; be- (120 b)
Year	Mu-vū	...	...	N-gawa
Yesterday...	...	Baji	...	...	Ma-cuk'	Bō-šō. Bw-ane
One	·mō. ·mōši	·mō	·mōši	·mōmō	·more. ·mūi
Two	·vil' <i>or</i> ·bōle	·buōle, ·ōle	·bali, ·bari	·bili	·pe. I-pi
Three...	·tatu	·telu	·satu, ·tatu	·tatu (? tutu)	·saru. I-sera
Four	·ya	·na	·gwana	·wana	·nni. I-niy'
Five	·tanō	·tanu	·lanu, ·tanō	·tan'	·tanō, ·tanu
Six	Siamon. Ma-sambanu	Senu	Sambanu	Bi-nin'	Šamō. Ba-semun. ·samūnu (120 b)
Seven...	Ni-tseme <i>or</i> Sambwadi	N-samu	Sambōeli	N-tsema	Ki-sale, Ki-saali. Ke-san
Eight	Nan <i>or</i> Ki-nana	M-phuōmō	Ki-nana	Nan	I-nana, Ke-nan
Nine	Vōa <i>or</i> Ki-vōa	Ūa	Li-bwōa	Uwa	I-va. Le-vva
Ten	Kum'	Khumi	Gumi, Kumi	Kum'	Jōmō <i>or</i> J-umi. Ji-um <i>or</i> Jimu (120 a)
Eleven	Kumi na mō <i>or</i> Kumi nu n-dō	Khumi ya mō	...	...	Jōmō mori. Jimu mūi (120 a)
Twenty	Ma-kumi-m-ōle	Ma-kum-w-ōle. M-phem-w-ōle	Ma-kum' ali	Ma-kum' ōle	Mw-are. Mō-pi (120 a)
Thirty	Ma-kum' a-tatu	Ma-kum' a-telu	Ma-kumi satu	Ma-kumi tatu	M-saru. Mō-sera (120 a)
Forty...	Ma-kum' a-nā	Mu-nni

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Fifty	Ma-kum' a-tanu	Mu-tanŵ. (Siamŵ, Mŵ-samen = <i>sixty</i> . Tōke-san = <i>seventy</i> . Ma-jim ke-nan = <i>eighty</i> . Ma-jim le-vva = <i>ninety</i>)
Hundred ...	...	Kama	N-khama	Kama	Kam'	N-kama
Thousand ...	...	Funda. (Tsuku = 10,000)	...	Funda	M-pfun'	Mu-kum (120a)
I, me, my ...	A-mi. Ngu-	Mene	Me. ? -a-me	A-mi	Min	Mie. Mŵ-na. Ma. -me
Thou, thee, thy	A-ye. U. -ku. -iye	Gei	We. ? -awe	Ei	N-je, N-gē	N-juŵ. Zŵ. U. ? -aku
He, him, his	Mw-ene. U. -enji	Ya-ndi	Nde. ? -a-nde	Ya-ndi	Ya-n	Nde, Ya. Mu-?
We, us, our	Esu. Tu. -etu	Be-tu	Bī-u. ? -abī-u	Be-tu	Be-t'?	Bi-iu
Ye, you, your	Enu. Nu. -enu	Be-n'	Be-bŵ. ? -a-be	Be-nu	Be-n <i>or</i> Bī-n'	Be-na
They, them, their	Bene. Ba. -abŵ	Baŵ	Bŵ, Ba-bŵ. ? -a-bŵ	Ba-ŵ	?	Be-bā. I-ene. Ba-?
All ...	...	-ŵŵ	...	-akima	W-añgin'?	Banza?
This, these	...	...	...	Yei	...	N-de-se, Le?
That, those	...	...	...	...	...	-na? -ne?
Bad ...	...	...	...	-kabu	Ge-s'	-bi
Black	-fibi	Ku-bumbula	Ku-hit. Pipili	-be. (ŵ)letūū. M-piri. -pini (120 b)
Female	-kentu	-kalu	Mŵ-kar'
Fierce, sharp	...	-kabu	-kale	-kabu. -ganyi	Put'	Gwal

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Good	·pim'	...	·pimbō. -ō-ketyi	M-pim'	·bōlō. -vuvē. Bue
Great	·wom-bata	...	·nene	·nene	·ō-nen', ·nene
Little	·a-kunda. ·cici. ·leki	...	·mw-azi. mw-azi. Ki-jigi-jigi	·siri. A-cici. ·šut'	·ke, ·kie ·kieye
Long, high, tall	...	·la-ha	...	·in-da	·le	·tele
Male	·kakala	...	Ba-kala. Yala. Mō-lume	·lūm'	Mō-jil', ·jiru
Old	·nuta	...	·nunū Bu-takuna	·kutu	·niel. ·kukuma. ·nunū, ·nuna. ·kōbō ·kam'; ·lebile
Red	Ku-babala	·biē	Ku-balabala	...	...
Rotten
Short	·šut'?	...
Sick	·paši	...	·inza	Ku-bil'	·pel. O-zoyō. ·biele, ·bielō
White	·pemba. ·tōki	·vuki	Ku-kubuka	M-pes'; pez'. Bon-dūn'	M-biē. ·sase. N-tunū
Above, up, on top	...	Yulu	...	Na v-ulu	Ŋgi	Ŋ-gie
Before
Behind	Ŋ-gūi, Ŋ-wūi
Below, down	...	Kuma-šin'	...	Na ma-ci-n'	N-ci-n'	Ki-ōsi
Far	Ki-an'	...	Ku-tari	Kōl	Ke-nān'
Here	Haa	...	Ha	Aha	Pē. Pipa Onse?
In, inside
Middle	Ka-teta gana	...	Katikati	Kete-nji	...
Near	Heihei	...	...
Outside
Plenty	Vula	...	·iŋgi-iŋgi. ·vula	ma-ŋgi-n	Vō
There	Kuna	...	Kō	Kuna	Ke-nān'. Kuna
Where?	Ki?	...	Kwi?	Vili?	...
No!	Lō!	...	Lō!	Lō!	We!
Not (<i>with verb as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	Lō; le, li, la (<i>prefixed or affixed</i>)

English	115. U.pindi <i>or</i> Kwese 115 a. Ba-samba	116. Yaka (Ba-yaka)	117. Northern Yaka	118. Ba-mbala	119. Huana (Ba-buana)	120. Buma <i>or</i> Bōma 120 a. Ki-bōma <i>or</i> Ba-dima 120b. Southern Buma
To	Ku-					
„ beat	-bula	-bera	-bula	-bana	-betw, -beti
„ buy, sell	-suma, -tewa	...	-sum'	-suma
„ come	-yaka	...	-za-kw	-za	-za, -zi
„ cut	-bukula	...	-vuka	-tsit	-baya
„ dance	-cina, -kina
„ die	-fa. -sa. -ku
„ eat	-lya	-dza	...	-dya	-dya
„ give	-peka	-wa	-futa, -peza	-pa	-pa, -apa. (-pire <i>pret.</i>)
„ go	-enda	-ye	-enda	-cwe. -nda	-laya. -keye
„ kill	-honda	...	-jia	-pfa	-ja. -baya
„ know	-ntsai	...	...	-yaba	-jib, -ziba
„ laugh	-sika	-seba	-sea	-sia	-si. -sele
„ leave off, cease	-eka <i>and</i> -reka	...	...
„ love, want	...	-zōla	...	-zōla	-zorr'	-enē
„ see	-ōna	-mōna	...	...	-mōna
„ sit, remain, abide	(ikala = <i>a mat to sit</i> <i>on</i>)	-baši	-bwaš'	...
„ sleep	-la. -tōlō	-bita	-lal'	-bira. -lela
„ stand, stop, be erect	-tenūa	...	...	...
„ steal	-imbula	...	-pfuba. -iya

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN YAKA AND NORTHERN YAKA (MA-YAKA)

Class 1. Mu-, Un- (-u-); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Mu- (u); 4. Mi-; 5. Li-, Di-, Nzi-(?); 6. Ma- (a); 7. Ki-, I- (No. 117); 8. Bi-; 9. N- (M-), N-, Ny-, —; 10. same as 9; 11. missing; 12. Tu- (scarcely used); 13. Ka-; 14. Bu-, Bw-; 15. Ku-, Khu-; 16. Ha-; 17. missing. Possibly a -ni locative suffix.

PREFIXES IN BA-MBALA

Class 1. Mō-, Mu-; 2. Ba-(?); 3. Mō-, Mu-; 4. Mi-; 5. —; 6. Ma-; 7. Ki-; 8. Bi-; 9. —, N-; 10. —, N-; 11. Du-, Lu-; 12. — *or* Du-; 13. —; 14. Bw-, Bu-; 15. Ku-; 16. Ha-; 17. missing. Traces of a -ni locative suffix.

PREFIXES IN HUANA

Class 1. **Mω**, **Mu**; 2. **Ba**; 3. **Mω**, **Mu**; 4. **Me**, **Mi**; 5. **I**, —; 6. **Ma**; 7. **Gi**, **Ki**; 8. **Bi**, **Pi**; 9. **N**, **N̄**, —; 10. same as 9; 11. **Li**; 12. missing; 13. missing; 14. **Bω**, **Bū**; 15. **Ku**; 16. **Ha**; 17. missing. Traces of a **-ni** locative suffix.

PREFIXES IN BUMA, &c.

Class 1. **Mω**, **Mu**; 2. **Ba**, **A**; 3. **Mω**, **Mu**, **Ω**; 4. **Me**, **Mi**, **E**; 5. **I**, **Le**, —; 6. **Ma**, **A**; 7. **Ki**, **Gi**; 8. **Bi**, **Be**; 9. —, **N**, **N̄**; 10. same as 9; 11. —, **Li**; 12. **Tω**, **Tsu**; 13. **Ka**?; 14. **Bω**, **Bu**; 15. **Ku**, **U**, —; 16. **P'**, **Pe**, **Pa**; —; —.

115. **Upindi** and 115 a. **Basamba** are spoken east of Tembω and the Kwañgω basin, and about as far east as the upper River Kwilu-Juma; extending south to the Lunda sphere and north to about 7° 30' South latitude.

116. **Yaka** is spoken in the basin of the Middle Kwañgω from north of the 7th degree of South latitude to about 5° 30' South latitude; east to the Wamba river and west to the Zombω plateau.

117. Northern **Yaka** is spoken northwards of Yaka, as far north as the confluence of the Rivers Wamba and Kwañgω, west to the water-parting between the main Congo and the Kwañgω, and east (with interruptions) to the Kwilu-Kweñgω.

118. **Bambala** is spoken over a wide stretch of country from south-west to north-east, in the region between the Wamba and the Luanje rivers, north of 7° South latitude, and south of 5° South latitude.

119. **Huana** is spoken in the region between the Lukula and Kwilu on the west and the Lubwe on the east, south of 4° 30' South latitude, and north of 5° 40' South latitude; mainly between the Kwilu and Luanje rivers.

120. **Buma**, 120 a. **Kibōma**, and 120 b. Southern **Buma** are spoken along the banks of the Kwañgω near its junction with the Kwilu and the Kasai; along the north bank of the Kwa-Kasai, nearly as far west as the main Congo, and as far east as the 19th degree of East longitude. Perhaps also on the Lower Lukenye.

GROUP CC

THE KWANGŌ-KASAI LANGUAGES (*continued*)

121. Ba-yanzi¹

GROUP DD

THE CENTRAL CONGOLAND (LUANGŌ-LŌMAMI) LANGUAGES

122. Pende² 122 a. Ba-bunda

123. Tu-koŋgŵ³

124. Šilele or Ō-soŋge⁴ 124 a. Ba-ŋgoŋgŵ
(Wa-ŋgoŋgŵ) 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi

125. Bu-šoŋgŵ⁵ or 'Ba-kuba'

125 a. Northern Bambala

126. Lumbila (*the ancient Bu-šoŋgŵ language*)

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋgŵ	124. Šilele or Ō-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋgoŋgŵ 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi	125. Bu-šoŋgŵ or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila or ancient Bu-šoŋgŵ
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-am. N-ci	...	...	...	...	...
Ant ... ..	...	Bambi; <i>pl.</i> ma+	Bambi; <i>pl.</i> ma+	Phuŋgina, Phuŋgene (124 b)	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	Mi-sŵsŵni (<i>pl.</i>)	N-šenela. Mi-sŵsŵni	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm	Kŵ-ā	Ma-gŵ (<i>pl.</i>)	L-ŵ; me- Punja	L-ŵ; mi-ŵ Wunja.	L-ŵŵ; <i>pl.</i> mi-ŵ Le-bŵbŵ.	...
Arrow	A-toru	Mu-fula; mi-		Funji (124 b)	Bunji, Funji. Tu-di. Wunja	Pekŵŵ
Axe ... ..	...	Ki-paŋgu	I-keŋge	N-gema; i+. Lu-keŋgu (124 a, b)	Yiku. N-gema. Lu-keŋgu	Ephani
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Back, back- bone	Gö	Kundu	Biš'	Biš'	Ō-koŋgŵ	Buna
Banana	N-doru	Kondŵ	Ma-kō' (<i>pl.</i>) Koŋgŵ	I-kondŵ; ma-	Diŋ-kondŵ. I-kŵnŵ	...

¹ This 'Ba-yanzi' of Torday is also probably the type-language of the Ba-soŋgŵ, the Ma-kua, Wa-ŋguli, Ba-konde, Ba-diŋga, and Ba-ŋgodi: the more aboriginal peoples along the Lower Kasai and Luanje.

² This is the eastern and north-eastern 'Pindi', the Ba-bindī, Kim-pende, Tu-pende of Torday. The language of the Ba-bunda would seem to be a cognate dialect.

³ The Ba-koŋgŵ of some writers. No connexion, however, with the celebrated Ba-koŋgŵ west of Stanley Pool.

⁴ Akin to Šilele or Ō-soŋge are the dialects of the Ba-ŋgoŋgŵ or Wa-ŋgoŋgŵ, and of the Ba-ŋgendi.

⁵ Their full title seems to be Baši-bušoŋgŵ. They are sometimes called 'Ba-kuba' by their southern and western neighbours. Northern Ba-mbala is classed by Mr. Torday as a Bu-šoŋgŵ dialect. It really seems to be a compromise between Bu-šoŋgŵ and Šilele (125 and 124), with a few words of 126 (Lu-mbila).

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋwo	124. Silele <i>or</i> Ū-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋoŋwo 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi	125. Bu-soŋwo <i>or</i> 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila <i>or</i> <i>ancient</i> Bu-soŋwo
Beard	Ke-lec'	Mu-evu	Tenu	Delu	Delu. N-dele	...
Bee	Ganuta	Ny-igi	Cūe	J-ni, C-ui	N-cue. N-jue	...
Belly	Jum	Vumu	I-kundu	I-phumu	Kundu, I-kuna, E-phuna	E-phuna
Bird	Ke-bun	Zaji	Dzasi	Deke	Pulū <i>or</i> N-phula. Dek'	Phula
Blood	Ma-kil	Ma-haci	Ma-kela	Ma-kila	Ma-kila, Ma-kela	...
Body ... ..	...	...	...	I-bundu. E-kaŋga	I-bundu	...
Bone	Mω-kwa	Ki-fwa	Ŋ-guri	Mu-eke. Mo-ika (124 a). Kule (124 b)	I-kodi. Ba-nyoŋwo	...
Borassus palm	...	U-ta ...	U-ta ...	Bu-ta ; ma-ta	U-ta, ... Bu-ta	Phanuŋgu
Bow ... ..	...	On-vwa	B-oŋwo	B-oŋwo	Y-eba- li-kambu. B-oŋwo	...
Bowels ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brains ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breast (man's)	Ki-tul'	Tulω	Tur'	T-oŋge (124 b). Kōkω. Tulu (124 a)	Tulu. Tōlō	Kōkω
Breast (woman's)	Ma-bie	...	...	...	...	...
Brother ...	I-ya	Paŋgi	Mω-kembi	Paŋgi	Paŋgi. M-ona mei	Bu-toŋga
Buffalo ...	...	Pakasa	Ny-ate	Ny-ati	Dina. Ny-ati	Gombe
Bull ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buttocks ...	A-tak	Ma-takω	Ma-sōkω	Ma-sōkω	Ba-sōkω, Ma-sōkω	Ma-sōkω
Canoe ... ..	...	W-atω	Bu-atω	Bu-atu	W-atu. Bu-atω	Phula
Cat ... ..	...	Fumu	Kumu	Ŋ-kumu. Phumu (124 a)	Pak' Kumu, Ŋ-kumu	...
Chief, king	M-fum. Bul'	Fumu	Kumu	Ŋ-kumu. Phumu (124 a)	Kumu, Ŋ-kumu	Fumω lō banji
Child	Mω-an'. Mv-ina. N-pō	M-ona	Mω-ana	Mω-ana	Ū-ana. Mw-ana	I-ledi
Cloth	M-pwi	Mω-lele	I-pe	Mon-dele. Bala. Ba-diŋga	Bu-sia. M-bala	...
Cold ... ..	...	...	...	Bō-any'	M-piō	...
Country ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow ... ..	...	...	...	...	C-ati	...
Crocodile ...	...	Gandu	Kwente <i>or</i> Kwete	Konde	Konde. Ŋ-kōnω	Lu-mbumba
Day, daylight	Elū	Suku	Bu-tu ; ma-tu	Lu-sulu. Mω-tu (124 b)	Su. Bu-tu	...

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-kōngŏ	124. Silele <i>or</i> Ū-songe 124 a. Ba-ṅōngŏ 124 b. Ba-ṅendi	125. Bu-songŏ <i>or</i> 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila <i>or</i> <i>ancient</i> Bu-songŏ
Devil, evil spirit	Ki-edya	Gaṅga	Ma-rok'	Bŏ-lŏki	Ū-lŏki. Nŏke	In-siṅga
Doctor (medicine man)	...	...	...	Gombŏ	Gombŏ	...
Dog	M-bwa	Im-bwa	Pŏa	M-bwa. Bŏa-suṅgu (124 b)	M-bwa	Bondŏ
Door, doorway	Kŏ-jub	I-ṣidikŏ	I-kwik'	E-kum.	Lu-kuki.	N-tumbi
Dream ... ..	...	Tu-lŏ	I-lŏ	E-kok (124 b) To-ṅi. Mŏto-ṅya (124 a)	I-kŏke I-lŏ To-ṅi	...
Drum	Gom	Gŏma	Kom	Gŏma	Gŏmŏ. ṅ-gŏma	Kama buta
Ear	Cue; ma-cue	Ku-ci	I-tŏ	Tui; ma-tui	I-tūni. I-tŏ	Lŏkŏ
Egg	E-kye	D-i; me-i	Di-kiri; ma-kiri	I-kili; ma-	Ū-lŏ. Ma-kele (<i>pl.</i>)	...
Elephant ...	N-zŏ	Dyamba	Djok	Jŏkŏ	Jŏkŏ, N-jŏkŏ	Kamba. Bŏkŏla
Excrement	E-tib	Tu-si	Te-pi	Tŏ-bi. Te-b (124 b)	Tum-bi. Te-pi	Ma-bei (<i>pl.</i>)
Eye	D-iy'; <i>pl.</i> m-iṣ-	M-eṣŏ (<i>pl.</i>)	D-iṣ'	D-iṣi; m-iṣi. D-iṣŏ; m-iṣŏ (124 a). D-iṣŏ; m-iṣŏ (124 b)	D-isu, D-iṣi	Lu-mŏnyi
Face, forehead	Bŏ-sū	Pala	Bu-su	Bu-su	E-lŏṅi. I-tama. Lu-maṅga	I-meka
Fat, oil ...	M-ē	Ma-ji	Sadi	M-uta	Ba-ūta. N-ṣedi	Mŏ-api
Father	A-tar	Tata	I-ṣŏ	Tata	Apa-ṅgu. Tata	I-ṣŏ
Fear	B-om'	W-ŏma	Mu-tete	B-ŏmŏ	Ūma. Ci-nidi	W-alŏtŏ
Finger	Ki-kanje	Mū-inŏ	Neme	Mŏ-lembŏ. Nembŏ (124 b)	Pita. Neme	Ṣŏngŏ
Fire	M-buri	Cūa	Tia	Ka-teya. Tu. Iŏ (124 a). Ti (124 b)	Iya. Ka-tiya. Iŏ. Ti	E-yŏ
Fish	N-cu	I-sūi	Sūi	Ṣwi	In-ṣi. Sūi	...
Foot	Ke-tyi	Ki-kata	I-tampi	A-lambi; ma-lambi. Ma-tamba (124 b)	Bi-kulu (<i>pl.</i>). I-teme	Bu-nyaci
Forest	Ū-sirr'	I-ṣitu	Bŏ-any'	Bŏ-any'	Ū-litu. Bŏ-anyi. Bŏ-any'	Lu-kondŏ
Fowl ... ..	...	Suswa	Kŏkŏ	ṅ-kŏkŏ; iṅ-kŏkŏ	Kŏkŏ, ṅ-kŏkŏ	Gwana ¹

¹ Cf. the root in Ki-bŏma 120 a.

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋgɔ	124. Silele or Ū-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋgoŋgɔ 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi	125. Bu-soŋgɔ or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila or ancient Bu-soŋgɔ
Frog, toad	Koy'	...	...	Yule	Ū-nonye	...
Ghost	Mɔ-kul'	Vumbi	Mu-suŋgu	Mɔ-esi, Mɔ-es'	A-dimi	...
Girl	N-cia	...	...	...	...	...
Goat	N-taba	Kombɔ	Ka-medi	Budi	Buli, Būdi, Ka-medi	Bɔdi
„ (he) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (she) ...	...	...	...	...	...	Sine bɔdi
God ... ..	...	Ma-weze	Dzampi	Jambi	C-ambi, J-ambi, C-embe	...
Grandparent	M-bai	...	...	...	...	...
Grass ... ..	...	Ma-viji	Ma-wese	Ma-cici	Bi-tete	...
Ground	M-men	Ma-vū	Ma-n'	Ma-nu	Ke-c' Ma-n'	...
Ground-nut	N-terr	In-zu	Cɔ	Jak. Ŋ-gu	Tu-nanda (<i>pl.</i>), Cɔ	Seme. Soŋgɔ
Guinea-fowl	N-kā	Kaŋga	Kaŋga	Kaŋgala. Gala	Li-kaŋgala. Ŋ-kaŋga	Bo-intɔmɔ
Gun ... ..	...	U-ta-putu	Ŋ-kiŋgɔma	Bu-ta	Kiŋ-gɔma	...
Hair	Mi-ka. Mɔ-kambun. Mi-kun	Saŋga	Punyu	Phū	Kiŋ-gɔma Di-ū. W-ɔa	Benye
Hand	Ki-kanje	Ma-gɔ (<i>pl.</i>)	Bi-arr'	I-kasi, I-kaŋi	Pita. I-kasi	...
Head	Mu-tue	Mu-tɔ	N-cwe	Mɔ-cwe. N-cwe (124 b)	Ū-tcwe. N-cwe	I-moŋgɔ
Heart	M-pim	M-cima	Tim'	N-tima	U-tima; mi-	...
Heel ... ..	...	Šaŋi a kulu	I-tinti	E-tindi, E-cinji	I-cici. Ki-ŋge bi-kulu	...
Hide	Ke-ban	Ki-lemā	Pɔkɔ	Huku. Bi-šɛlɔ (<i>pl.</i>)	I-kufu. Wɔkɔ	Kɔpɔ
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hippopotamus	N-gub'	Guvu	Ŋ-gubu	Gibɔ	Giɔ. Ŋ-gupu	I-phalk'
Hoe	Ni-gurr ¹	Temɔ	I-šu	I-šu; ma-ŋu	I-ŋu	...
Honey ... ..	...	W-uki	B-ūi	B-oya	Bɔ-we. B-oi	...
Horn ... ..	...	Piŋga	Mu-šeme	I-siki	Šeke. Mi-šeme (<i>pl.</i>)	...
House	N-zɔ. Le-lal'	In-zɔ	M-puru	Bulu	Bulu. Bula	Mɔ-ama
Hunger	N-jal'	Zala	Dzala	Jala	Gan-jala	Cedi
Husband ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	...	N-sew	...
Iron	N-dōny'	I-tari	Lu-buri	Lu-bulu	Mu-sanda. Le-bɔlɔ	Bɔlɔ
Island ... ..	...	...	...	...	W-ila	...
Ivory ... ..	...	Ki-pana	Yama	Mi-oŋgɔ	W-oŋgɔ, M-oŋgɔ	Bonjɔ

¹ Compare the word in M-bamba (182): O-djuru; *pl.* e-djuru.

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋw	124. Silele or Ō-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋgoŋw 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi	125. Bu-soŋw or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila or ancient Bu-soŋw
Knee	Boñ	B-oŋw	I-moŋw	I-bwaŋgu	D-ive. Ny-uŋgudi	...
Knife	Biei	Pokw	I-kura	Beli. Bambu. Kala. E-londw. I-salw. Mi-cala	I-kula. I-londw	Bondw
Lake	Ō-sir'	...	...	...	...	...
Leg	K-ūn' or K-ūl'	Kulu ...	Mu-kuru	Lu-kulu; ñ-kulu. Mu-kulu; mi- Koy'	Lu-kulu	I-londw
Leopard	Ŋ-gw	Kwɔwma	Koi	...	Koi	Phama
Lion ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lips	Ka-tia ne m-ūn. Ma-kwa (<i>pl.</i>)	I-vuŋgu	I-tɔmi	Mu-nya. Yi-mba mu-nya	Ō-lɔmw. Tɔmi	I-luma
Magic	Ŋ-kerr'	Gaŋga	Nok'	...	Ō-kaŋga. Nɔke	...
Maize	A-sā	Ma-sa	Ma-yoŋw	Mi-ebele. Mam-pundi	Ba-ŋgi. Mom-bɔnw	Ma-yoŋga
Man	Mu-r'; bar'	Mu-tu	Mu-tu	Mu-tɔ; ba-tɔ. Mu-ntu; ba-ntu (124 a)	U-ntu; ba-ntu. Mu-tɔ	Mi
Man, vir. ... ..	...	...	...	Nu-ŋgu	...	...
Meat	Mɔ-nun, N-cit'	Saba ...	Sutu ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk	A-biel	...	...	Ma-bele	I-bele	...
Monkey	Ŋ-kiem	Kima	Kem; ba + Gon'	Kima	Kima	...
Moon, moon- light	Ŋ-gon'	Bew	...	Ŋ-gonw. Gondw	Gondw. Ŋ-gɔnw	Mɔ- <i>phele</i>
Mother	Mwa	Mama	Mei	Nyɔ. Yaya	Ama-ŋwɔ. Nyɔ	Yei
Mountain	M-oñ	Mu-lundu	Ŋ-kwenzi	Gundu. E-limb'	Ō-kunji. Ŋ-kunje	...
Mouth	M-ūn	Ka-nu	Num	Juyi. Mu-nya	Ōnyi-nyɔa. Mu-nya	...
Nail (of finger or toe) ... ..	...	Bondw	Yar'	Cala. Yala	Lu-kala. Yala	...
Name	J-in'; maj-in'	J-ina	Kombw, Lu-kombw	D-ina	D-ina, D-ini	Le-kɔmw
Navel	Ō-kum	...	...	M-omba	Ō-tɔw	...
Neck, throat	Ke-bɔ. Me-kol	Ŋiŋw	I-korw	E-kwɔwɔ	Kiŋw. M-oya	Kiŋga
Night	Le-pim. E-pip	Mu-fwaci	Bu-tu	Piɔ. Pimpa	Li-kwɔw. Bu-tu	...
Nose	M-bom	Ki-sulu	Mi-ru	M-ulu; m-ūlū, ny-ulu	Ō-lu. M-ūlū; mi-ulu	M-ɔw
Oil palm	M-ba	...	...	...	...	...
Ox ... ..	...	...	...	...	Numbi	...
Paddle ... ..	...	...	...	Kai	Kapi	...
Palm wine, beer	Ma-n	Ma-tombe	Ma-na	Ma-na	Ba-na or Ma-na	I-ba
Parrot	Ŋ-kūi	Kusu	Kus'	Kusu	Kusu. Ŋidi	...

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koṅṅo	124. Silele <i>or</i> U-soṅge 124 a. Ba-ṅgoṅṅo 124 b. Ba-ṅgendi	125. Bu-ṣoṅṅo <i>or</i> 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila <i>or</i> <i>ancient</i> Bu-ṣoṅṅo
Penis	M-bia	I-nza	N-sun'	I-kutu	I-kutu; ba- I-koṭo (125 a)	I-nena
Pig	ṅ-gul	Gulu	Guru. Sumpu (<i>wild</i>)	Sumbu	U-huka. Sumbu	Ma-bimbi (<i>pl.</i>)
Pigeon	ṅ-kuka. ṅ-kuru. N-di	...	...	Im-biṅgi	Ku-limba	...
Place ... ..	...	...	...	...	B-oṅṅo	...
Rain	M-bul'	Vula	Pura	Bula	Bula	Kombi
Rat	M-pū	Di-lemā	Puk'	Phū	Puku. Pw'	Tōbi
River	Mw-kil. N-cen'. ṅ-kwak	M-ea	Ma-sa. Dzari	Jali	C-ali. Ma-ṣ'	Goṅṅola
Road	N-jil	Jila	Pokw	Boka	Boka, Bokw	Nitw
Salt	Mw-ṣe. Mo-ñ	...	N-ṣei. Gere	...	...	...
Shame	N-cuen	...	...	Bw-ṣonyi	Ṣonyi, Bw-ṣonyi	...
Sheep ... ..	...	Mw-koṅṅo	Meme	Phaṅga	Beṅgela. Paṅga	Bw-koṅṅo
Shield ... ..	...	...	...	Guba	Gaw. Guba	...
Shoulder	Piak	...	...	...	...	...
Sister	Mw-kar-am	Paṅgi	Paṅgi	Paṅgi	Manu	Phaṅgi
Skin	Kapw	...	...	Huku	Lwba. I-yobe	I-koṭe
Sky	Dū. On-dye	Gwasa	Duk	Dikw. Yulu	Diku. Dika	Noṅṅo
Slave	Bu-rendi	Mw-hika	ṅ-gwwo	ṅ-gete; ba+. M-oya (124 a). Mw-ete (124 b)	Buya. ṅ-gete	Pumbi
Sleep	O-lel	Tulw	N-cwenzi	Mu-loṅṅya. Tol	I-lw. I-toi	...
Smoke	Mw-ji	Mu-ṣi	Mi-niṅga	Mi-nyiṅga	W-liṅga. Nyiṅga	...
Snake	Tiey'	Ny-waga	N-co	Jw	N-ṣa. N-ca	...
Son, boy	Tabale	M-wana yala	Nuṅga	Mw-ana nyitu	W-ana, Mw-ana	Nuṅga
Song	N-dim	Yimba	N-cim	...	Lu-imbw. Le-ba	Cema
Spear ... ..	...	Mu-lumbu	I-kuṅga	I-kuṅga	Ba-koṅga (<i>pl.</i>). Li-kuṅgu	Mwophala
Spirit, soul	E-Iendöi. Mw-kul	...	Mu-suṅgu	...	...	...
Star	Mi-biel (<i>pl.</i>)	Temw	Mi-ele, Mi-ete (<i>pls.</i>)	Mw-edi	Totw. Mw-ele	Cumba
Stick ... ..	...	Mu-ci	Ti	Mu-ti. N-ti	U-ti. Paṅga	Mi-te (? <i>pl.</i>)
Stone	Ma-tarr' (<i>pl.</i>)	U-hwa	Bokw	I-manyā	Bokw	I-many'
Stool ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sun	Toñ	Kumbi	I-taṅgwa	Mw-ani. Mu-ny'	Wina. Mu-anya. W-ela	Phila

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋŋŋ	124. Silele or Ō-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋgoŋŋŋ 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi	125. Bu-soŋŋŋ or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila or ancient Bu-soŋŋŋ
Tail ... ..	...	...	...	Mŋ-ense, Mŋ-es'	...	...
Tear ... ..	...	...	...	Bi-ŋŋsonyi	Bi-soni (<i>pl.</i>), Bi-ŋŋodi (125 a)	Ma-ŋŋŋŋ (<i>pl.</i>)
Testicles ... ..	...	Ma-kutu	Ma-yutu	Ma-kutu	Ba-pŋmi. Ma-kuta	Soŋŋŋ
Thief	Kub	Zaŋgi	Mū-imbū	Bu-imbū	W-imbŋ. Mu-ima (125 a)	...
Thigh... ..	Ō-cier'	Kan-deŋŋŋŋŋ	Sŋsi mŋ-ti	I-luŋgu. I-kundu	Ba-kundu (<i>pl.</i>), I-kūnū (125 a)	...
Thing... ..	...	...	...	I-kiŋi, I-kete; bi-kete. Bu-di; ma-di	I-kiŋi, I-kete; bi-	...
Thorn ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	E-kiā	Ma-kāya	Ma-kāya	Ma-kāya	M-poŋga. Ma-kāya	Neŋga
To-day	I-bū, Būbū	...	Ka-ŋkaina	A-lulu. Ma-pele (124 b)	U-ndu kwani. Lŋŋŋ	Lŋŋŋ
Toe ... ..	...	...	Neme. Tem	Mu-lembŋ	D-ina. Neme	...
To-morrow	Wuwu	...	...	Mw-eŋa	Am-penŋu	...
Tongue	Li-lim	...	Le-deme	I-nimi, I-nem	Lu-limi. I-neme	...
Tooth... ..	Ji; <i>pl.</i> ma-j'	...	M-in (<i>pl.</i>)	D-inu; m-inu or m-inŋ	Ba-inŋ (<i>pl.</i>), D-inu; m-inu	Mi-aŋga (<i>pl.?</i>)
Town, village	Bŋa	...	...	Bŋle; ma-le. Bula	Ula, Bula, Bŋle	Banji
Tree	On-ti or Mŋ-ti; <i>pl.</i> mi-ti	...	Ti	Mu-soŋŋŋ; mi-	Bi-ti (<i>pl.</i>), N-ti (125 a)	Mŋ-kondŋ
Twins ... ..	...	...	Ma-yes'	Ma-yeŋa	Basa. Ba-yeŋe	Man-cari. Nyŋnyi
Urine ... ..	...	...	Ma-yŋ	Me-nye	Ba-inyi. B-ula	Mŋ-ama
Vein ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
War	A-tan; ma-tan	...	Mu-ketu	Bi-ta	Bi-ta	Bu-leme. Ki-na
Water	M-andza, Anza	...	Me-ny'	Ma-nji. Ma-ŋ'	Ba-ŋ', Ma-ŋ'	...
Well ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
White man	...	...	Yeme	Mŋ-tŋke, N-tŋke	Ō-suŋgu. C-ŋke	C-ŋke
Wife ... ..	...	...	Gari	Mŋ-side. I-ŋi (124 b)	Ō-liemi. Mama ŋeme	Mama-ŋeme
Wind, air ...	Pele. N-fun	...	...	Mŋ-phephe. Pep (124 b). Fuŋga	Pelele. Mū-nū	Mu-ŋgu
Witch	Kedye	...	...	Bŋ-lŋki	Ō-lŋki. Nŋki	Jiŋga
Witchcraft	N-kerr'	...	...	...	...	...
Woman	Mŋ-kan	...	N-gata	N-gate; b-ate	Ō-lintu. N-gate	...

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋgɔ	124. Silele <i>or</i> Ū-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋgoŋgɔ 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi	125. Bu-soŋgɔ <i>or</i> 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila <i>or</i> <i>ancient</i> Bu-soŋgɔ
Womb ...	...	...	...	...	Di-kundu	...
Wood (fire-wood)	In-šia	...	Kuny'	Kunyi	Kunyi. Bo-any'	N-gama
Yam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year ...	...	...	Puru	Mu-tia; mi-tia. Mi-tyi	Bula. N-ci	...
Yesterday	Lūe	...	...	Mw-eša	Bam-penšu	...
Zebra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
One ...	M-bei	N-gɔʃ	Mɔci, Mɔʃi (Lu-mɔci)	Mɔ, Mɔʃi, Mɔci. K-ɔʃ'	Mɔkɔ	Kɔʃ'
Two ...	M-bue	-yali	A-pe, I-pe	pe. -phindi	Ba-pi, A-pi	Pene
Three...	A-tala	-tatu	-satu, -i-satu	-satu. I-satu. -sat' (124 b)	-satu	-sat'
Four ...	A-nɔ	...	-i-nine	-nei. I-nnei	-nei	-nnei
Five ...	A-tien	...	-i-tanɔ	-tanu. Ni-tan' (124 b)	-tanɔ, -ntan'	-ntan
Six ...	Kɔ-wob <i>or</i> Kɔwob	...	I-samon	Šemele. I-sambanu. I-šambanu	Ba-samalu. N-sambanu	N-sambanu
Seven...	Tsamwan	...	I-sambɔdi	Šamale. I-sambɔdi. I-šambol'	Sambwali. Šamala	Šamala
Eight ...	Nan	Nage	I-nana	I-nane. I-nana	Nana	In-nan
Nine ...	Vwa	Di-vɔa	I-bɔa	Di-būe. I-bwa. Di-bɔ	Di-bwa	Di-ph
Ten ...	Kwim'	Kumi	I-saŋgi	I-šeŋge, I-saŋgi. I-yumi (124 b)	D-yum	Yūny'. I-šeŋge
Eleven ...	...	Kumi di ŋ-gɔʃ	I-saŋgi kete mɔʃi	I-šeŋge-mɔ. I-saŋgi la- mɔʃi. I-sa-la-mɔʃ'	Siŋgele. I-saŋgi la mɔʃi. Ki-mɔkɔ. Siŋgele i-pi= <i>twelve</i>	...
Twenty ...	Ma-kum būe	Ma-kumi yali	Ma-sa' ma-pē	Ma-s' a-fu. Ma-s' a-bi (124 a). Ma-sa -phindi (124 b)	Ba-seŋgi ba-pi	Maša-pe
Thirty ...	...	Ma-kumi tatu	Ma-sa' ma-satu	Ma-s' a-satu. Ma-sa ma- satu	Ba-seŋgi ba-satu. Ma-sā ma- satu	Ma-ša šat'
Forty ...	...	...	...	Ma-sa ma-nei. Ma-sa ma-nnei	Ba-seŋgi ba-nei. Ma-sā ma-nnei	...

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋw	124. Silele or Ō-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋoŋw 124 b. Ba-ŋendi	125. Bu-soŋw or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila or ancient Bu-soŋw
Fifty ... ..	...	...	...	Ma-sa ma-tanu	Ba-seŋgi ba-tanu. Ma-sā matanu	...
Hundred ...	N-kam	Kama	Kama	N-kama	Kama (ki-mokw = one)	...
Thousand ...	...	Kulagaŋi	l-boke	Lu-ai	Ka-nūnū	...
I, me, my ...	Men. Me, Ma-	Eme	Minyi. Na-	Mini, Mimi. Mi-, Nda-, Na-, La-, Nu- -n- -a-mi, -al-em	A-mi, Le-mi. Mimi. Mi- ? -la-mi, -k-emi	Mimi
Thou, thee, thy	N-je, N-ge	Eye	We-ne. Na-	We. We-ne. U-, Na- . -ku- -va. -a-ŋ, -ela-ŋ	We, I-ywe, We-ne, U-we, We-nde. U- -ela-ŋ, -ya-ŋ, -k-ebe	Wo-ndw
He, him, his	Ndi, Ngi	Yw	Yandi. Nu-	Ana, Anene, Andi. A-, Nu- -n- -andi, -ana	Ku-nyu-ni? Ana. A- ? -ke-nyi	Ana
We, us, our	Bi-ū	Esue	B-itu. Tu-	B-ita, B-itu. Ta-, Tu- -tu-, -ta- -ab-itu, -ita	l-tuhu, B-ita. ? ? -a-su	B-ita
Ye, you, your	Bi-n	Enūe	B-inu. Bu-	Bu-inw, B-inw. Bua-, Bu- -nu-, -bu- -ab-inu, -inu	Nyu. Bu-inw. ? ? -a-bin, -a-nu?	Bu-inw
They, them, their	Ba	Wa-mw	Ba-pe. Ba-	Ba-na, Ba-nda. Ba- -ba- -a-ma, -a-ba-nda	I-ya, Ba-na, Ba-nda. Ba- -ba-ŋ. -a-ba-nda	Ba-na
All	-bance?	? Tu-ca	Ba-kima	Kwami?	U-kyw. Kwami	Be-kima
This, these	...	-le	-ne (Didi-ne, &c.)	-ŋw. -ye. -ne	-ne	...
That, those	...	-na	-na (Didi-na, &c.)	-nu-ŋw. -ena, -ina	-ku-nya	...
Bad	-bi	Bw-bwla	-bi	-bi. Bw-pi	-bi, -pi	Bw-pi
Black	Ō-pili, Ō-piri	-bui	-mum-puru	-duemi. -dombe	-pfi. -dombe	Bu-ila
Female ... ..	...	Mu-kaŋi	-gata	-gare. -adi	-w-lentw. -gare	-gare

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋw	124. Silele or Ū-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋoŋw 124 b. Ba-ŋendi	125. Bu-soŋw or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila or ancient Bu-soŋw
Fierce, sharp, bitter	M-purr. Bul	...	...	Bi-tumba, .tumba	-w-foka	...
Good	Loŋ-korw, Loŋ-kobw. Bo-bwa. Kw-boŋ	-a boŋa	N-seke. Mi-sw	Mu-seka, Mu-ŋika. Pim	-w-ŭ. Mu-seka. Pim	Bu-seke. Pim
Great... ..	-nin, -w-nen	Ū-kwama	-nen'	-gwłw. -nene	-w-nene. -gwłw	Ba-włwł
Little	-ciceri. -cidi	-kabi	-kanyw	-keke	-cinci. -keke	I-leŋge
Long, high	-bw-al'	...	...	-tadi, -tal'	U-tali	...
Male	B-āl	-yala	-nuŋga	-nuŋgu. Mw-litw. -dit'	-nuŋgu. -pami.	-nuŋgu
Old	-nun'. -kake	...	...	-koroŋw, -koŋgwłw	-pulu	...
Red ... ..	...	...	...	-cucu	I-kula	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Short... ..	...	-hiha	-ŋ-kwiy'	-kui	-kui	I-ledi
Sick	Bo-cal'	...	...	-w-bel'	-kanji	...
White	M-piw. -tsētse	-pezw	-pembe	-twe. -yema	-pembe. -yema	Ka-šwšw
Above, up, on top	N-dū	Ci-kwasa	Lu-ku	Dika, Dikw	Li-kū. Dikw	Dika
Before ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behind ... ..	...	...	...	Biša	Ū-koŋw	...
Below, down	N-ci-em	Hw-si	I-si-na	Ši-na	Bū-isi. Ši-na	Ši-na
Far	Kwla. Kwel	...	...	Kanyikanyi	Ku-tale	...
Here	Uwe-n	Haha	Kane	Kwłkwłw. Anene. Andane	Kukwene. Kwłkwłw	Aŋgw
In, inside ... ..	...	...	...	...	Li-buki	...
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Near	Bam	...	...	Bitw. Bututwlu	...	...
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	...	Cuŋgula	...
Plenty, many	Kwobe	...	...	Bu-iki	Ki-ke. Bu-ike	Bu-iki
There... ..	Cū	...	...	-kanyi	Kwene	...
Where?	N-kun?	Kunū?	Ka-ona?	Kwe?	Kūinyi?	Ekwe?
No!	Te! Lw-gami!	Dw!	Kwapa!	Bi!	Ka-le! Kwapa! Bi-kwap'! Bi!	Kakw!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix or suffix)	...	...	Bw	Ka, K'	Pa-, Pe-	...

English	121. Ba-yanzi	122. Pende 122 a. Ba-bunda	123. Tu-koŋŵ	124. Silele or Ű-soŋge 124 a. Ba-ŋgoŋŵ 124 b. Ba-ŋgendi	125. Bu-soŋŵ or 'Ba-kuba' 125 a. Northern Ba-mbala	126. Lu-mbila or ancient Bu-soŋŵ
To	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-, Kw-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat	·ñkul. ·bul'	...	...	...	...	...
„ buy, sell	·sum'	·sumba	·sum'	·kaba	·kaba	·lemele
„ come	·ya. ·ce	·iza	·wuwunya	·ya, ·iya	·iya	·mikŵŵ
„ cut	·cul	·batula	·batera	·batala	·batala	...
„ dance	·kin'	·kine	·mina	·mina	·lutuni. ·mina	·jita
„ die... ..	...	·fwa	·gwa	·iwa? ·amŵa, ·anŵa	·nŵ	·iwa
„ eat	·dya	·dya	·dya	·dya	·dya	·bala
„ give ... ..	...	·hwa	·ma	·peke. ·wake	·boi. ·peke	·ma
„ go	·tyie. ·yaya	·inda	·ya-ka	·ya-ka	·ya-ka. ·cŵkŵ	·simela
„ kill	·kwa	·sia	·tidyak'	·nyeke. ·dyakŵ	·ija. ·nyeke	·neŋge
„ know	·yib	·zwela	·lura	·mŵna. ·nama-mŵni. ·nŵlo-mŵne	·iba. ·ma-mŵna	...
„ laugh	·se	·lele	·seka	·seŵe	·cika. ·seŵe	·iseŋge
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ love, want	·nol'. (N-gakun = I love)	·zela	·kucwe	·kumūka	·muka. ·bunda	·naŋga
„ see... ..	·mon	...	...	...	...	...
„ sit, remain, abide	·bwai, ·bwanji	...	...	...	...	...
„ sleep	·bum. ·tul'	...	...	·tweenye. ·bitama	·tweenye	...
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ steal ... ..	...	·ya	·imba	·sebe. ·imbŵ	·sebe. ·imbŵ	·nyaŋga

PREFIXES IN BA-YANZI

Class 1. Mŵ, Mu-, On-; 2. Ba-; 3. Mŵ, Mu-, On-; 4. Mi-; 5. Le-, J-, —; 6. A-, Ma-; 7. Ki-, Ke-; 8. ?; 9. N- (M-), N-; 10. same as 9; 11. Li-?; 12. ?; 13. Ke-?; 14. Ű-?, Bu-; 15. Kw-, Ku-?; 16. ?.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN PENDE

Class 1. Mu-, Mŵ- (mu-, u-); 2. Ba-, Wa- (ba); 3. Mu- (mu-, u); 4. Mi- (mi-, i); 5. I-, Di-, — (di); 6. Ma- (ma); 7. Ki- (ki); 8. ?; 9. In- (Im-), N-, N-, Ny-, — (i); 10. same as 9; 11. Lu- (lu); 12. (rare) Tu- (tu); 13. Ka- (ka); 14. Bu-, Wu-, U- (? bu); 15. Ku- (ku); 16. Ha- (ha).

PREFIXES, &c., IN 'BA-KUBA' DIALECTS (TU-KONGŌ, ŠILELE, &c.,
BU-ŠONGŌ, AND LU-MBILA¹)

No preprefixes, except traces in No. 9.

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mw**, **U**, **Ū** (mu, u-); 2. **Ba** (ba); 3. **N**, **Mw**, **Mu**, **Ū** (mu-, u); 4. **Mi**, **Me**, **Nyi** (mi-, i); 5. **A**, **I**, **Di** (di); 6. **Ma**, **Ba** (Bu-šoŋgŏ) (ma, ba); 7. **I** (? **KI**); 8. **Bi** (bi); 9. **Iñ**, **In**, **N**, **N**, **Ny** (i); 10. same as 9; 11. **Lu**, **Le** (lu); 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. **Bu**, **Bw**, **Ū** (bu); 15. **Ku** (ku); 16. ? **A**, **Ka**?

121. **Bayanzi** and its related dialects are spoken in the region between the Lower Kwilu and the Lukula-Luama, mainly to the south of the Lower Kasai; but also between the Kasai-Sañkuru and the Lukenye. Perhaps also in scattered colonies on the west bank of the Congo below Bŏlŏbŏ and between Bŏlŏbŏ and the Lukenye.

122. **Pende** and 122 a. **Babunda** are spoken west and south of the Middle and Lower Kasai, between the Kasai and the Kweŋgŏ. Eastwards its range probably goes as far south as the 7th degree of South latitude. The dialect of the Babunda is met with west of the Lŏaŋge and east of the Middle Kwilu.

123. **Tukoŋgŏ** is spoken south of the Lower Kasai between the Rivers Kasai and Lŏaŋge north of the 6th degree of South latitude. Perhaps also north of the 8th degree of South latitude between the Middle Kasai and the Lulua.

124. **Šilele**, 124 a. **Baŋgoŋgŏ**, and 124 b. **Baŋgwend**i dialects are apparently the speech of tribes antecedent and subject to the Baši-bušoŋgŏ. Šilele or Ūšoŋge is spoken by the Bašilele, Bieŋge and Basoŋge on both sides of the Kasai below the Lulua junction as far as the Lŏaŋge junction. Baŋgoŋgŏ may be the same as the Waŋgoŋgŏ farther west, and if so, is spoken between the Lukibiu and Sañkuru in the east and the Kweŋgŏ and Lukula in the west. Baŋgendi is limited to the country in the Bušoŋgŏ centre, between the Lubudi and the Lukedi.

125. **Bušoŋgŏ** and 125 a. Northern **Bambala** are spoken in the angle between the Sañkuru and the Kasai-Lulua, more especially between the Rivers Lubudi and Lukedi, but also south of the Lukedi, to about 5° 20' South latitude.

126. **Lumbila** was formerly spoken in the same region as Bušoŋgŏ.

¹ *Prefixes are almost lacking in Lu-mbila.*

GROUP DD (continued)

THE CENTRAL CONGOLAND (LUANGE-LŪMAMI) LANGUAGES

127. Mi-sumba¹
 128. Lu-sambw¹
 129. South Ba-soŋwōmenw dialects: To-ñkufuse, Bam-biŋgi, Ba-binji, Ba-luku and Ba-dunjeke
 129 a. North Ba-soŋwōmenw dialects: Dekese², Gelu-kenye, Ba-sui, Bw-hindu, Dibele (Lu-sibele)
 130. Ba-ñkutu (Ba-ñkpfutu) 130a. Wa-ñkucu
 131. Ba-tetela (Suŋgu or Lu-befu dialect)
 131 a. Lu-kenye or Northern Ba-tetela

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-sambw	129. South Ba-soŋwōmenw	129 a. North Ba-soŋwōmenw	130. Ba-ñkutu 130 a. Wa-ñkucu	131. Ba-tetela (Suŋgu) 131 a. Lu-kenye
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animal, beast	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ant ... ..	...	Mw-sonsodi	...	...	Mw-sonsodi	Swsodi
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	...	W-elea?	W-elea; <i>pl.</i> elea
Ape ... ..	...	...	...	...	I-toi	...
Arm ... ..	...	Bokw	L-w	L-w	Dw-ww	Lw-ww; <i>pl.</i> we-ww ³
Arrow	Vunja	Mw-bwüi	Li-kula	Gfula; <i>pl.</i> ma-gfula	Di-kfula	Pitu
Axe	I-šua; ma-šua	Ka-dima	Ginbu	Cw; <i>pl.</i> a-cw	A-cwa. I-kenge; tu-	Keŋge. Ki-paya; <i>pl.</i> wi-paya
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Back	Mw-tete	Mw-lembe	Ww-koŋgw	Ww-koŋgw	Bw-koŋgw	Ww-koŋgw
Banana	Ma-kondza	Ma-konde	Diñ-kondw	Kondw; añ-kondw	Ba-ñgw	Li-kondw
Beard	Ny-elu	Mi-epw	Delu	Desu	Dw-ledu	Lw-ledyu. Dedu
Bee ... ..	...	...	Jeju	Jenje	Bw-gwi	Jü. Jüe (131 a)
Belly	I-vu	Bumu	Di-kundu	Pfunju	Ñ-kfundu or Di-kundyu	Li-kfunju; wa-kfunju
Bird	Deke	Ka-nyinyi	Pulu	Gon-deke	Pfulu, M-fudu	Deke. Fudu
Blood	M-eŋge	Ma-ši	Ma-kila	I-kila	Mw-kila	Ye-ŋga
Body ... ..	...	...	...	I-kwle	...	Dimba
Bone ... ..	...	...	M-eka	W-eka	W-ika or W-eka	U-fufa. Umba
Borassuspalm	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bow	Vu-ta; ma-ta	Bu-ta	Bu-ta	U-ta	Bu-ta; bi-ta	U-ta; we-ta
Bowels ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brains	I-tw	B-oŋgw	W-oŋgw	W-oŋgw	B-oŋgw	Kw-cundu
Breast (man's)	Tulu	Ki-ali	I-kuli	Culu	Tulu	Tulu
Breast (woman's)	...	...	...	...	...	Di-wele
Brother	Vaŋgi	Mi-niw	Paŋgi	Paŋgi	...	Pami; <i>pl.</i> wa +
Buffalo	Jati	Mi-bw? (<i>pl.</i>)	N-yati	Jati	Jati	Jati; <i>pl.</i> wa +

¹ Mr. Torday, who collected these two vocabularies, describes them as 'Kitwa' (or the language of the Batwa, i.e. Forest Pygmies), aborigines of the Mi-sumba and Lu-sambw districts.

² Dekese, Jaelimba, and the vaguely known 'Ba-vumbu' may be dialects of Ba-ñkutu (130).

³ Noteworthy plural, 4th prefix.

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-sambw	129. South Ba-songwomenw	129 a. North Ba-songwomenw	130. Ba-ñkutu 130 a. Wa-ñkucu	131. Ba-tetela (Suñgu) 131 a. Lu-kenye
Buttocks ...	Ma-sokw	Ki-tuka	Tcokw	Ma-sokw <i>or</i> A-sokw (<i>pls.</i>)	A-sokw (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-sokw, A-sokw (<i>pls.</i>)
Canoe... ..	Bw-atu	Bw-atu	Bi-atu (<i>pl.</i>)	W-atu	Gw-atu	W-atu; atu
Cat	Gila	Paka	Wañgi	...	...	Paka. W-mole
Charcoal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief, king	Kumu	Pumu	Fumu, Kfumw. W-kwombwa	Kfumi	Oñ-kelenge; <i>pl. e+</i>	W-wañgi, W-wañji; <i>pl.</i> we-wañji
Child	Bayw	Mw-ana	W-ana	W-ana	W-wana; w-ana	Wna; <i>pl.</i> w-ana
Cloth	Mon-dele	Ki-lambw	Wepw	Bu-şa	Pekw. Di-hondw	I-tühu. Li-hondw
Cold	M-fw	Ma-şika	Ma-şika	Piw	Piw	Pehw. Cici Lu-komw
Country ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow ... ..	...	...	Sumbu = <i>pig</i>	...	...	...
Crocodile ...	Gandu	Gandu	Konde	Konde	Konde	Konde
Day, daylight	Bw-tukw	Ma-fuku	...	Lu-şiw	Lu-şu	U-cu
Devil, evil spirit	Bw-løki	Dwşi	Wa-løki	W-løki	...	Kw-løki
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	N-gaņa, Moñ-gaņa	...	...	...
Dog	M-bwa	Bom-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa. Bwi. M-fw (130 a)	M-bwa. M-pfw
Door, door- way	Ke-kuke	...	Lu-kuki	Lu-kfuki	Lu-kfuki. Lu-kuke; ñ-kuke (130 a)	Lu-kuke. Lu-kfuki; <i>pl.</i> wa-
Dream	Mw-tondya	Tøw	Bi-dimu	D'dw	...	Dw; <i>pl. a-lw</i>
Drum	Gøma	Tumba	Gøma	Gømw	...	Gømw
Ear	Ma-toi	Tu	Tüi	Tüi	Tüi	Tüi
Egg	Kili; ma-kili	Me-i (<i>pl.</i>)	Ba-kili (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-kili <i>or</i> A-kila (<i>pls.</i>)	Bu-ki; bi-ki. W-kele; e-kele (130 a)	U-kiri
Elephant ...	Jok	Gyüb (? <i>hippo</i>)	Jøk	Jøkfu	Jobvw	Jov'. Jau
Excrement	Ma-bi	Tu-bi	Tu-mi	Tu-mi	Tu-m'	Tu-mi
Eye	D-isw; ma-sw	Ma-cw (<i>pl.</i>)	Ba-şu	N-cu; <i>pl. b-şu</i>	N-şu. Şu; wa-şu (130 a)	Su. E-isw; wa-şw
Face, forehead	Ma-sw	Pala	E-luñgi	E-loñgi	E-luñgi, I-luñgi; n-duñgi (130 a)	E-luñgi, Lunji; <i>pl.</i> dunji
Fat	Ma-kuta	Ma-nyi	Ba-ñta	Ba-ñta	Ba-ta	Wa-ta
Father	Tata	Tata	Tata	Papa	...	Papa
Fear	B-ømw	...	...	W-øma	B-øma	W-øma
Finger ... ..	...	Lu-ala	Dembu	W-lembw	Bw-se. Lu-hita; <i>pl.</i> m-pita (130 a)	Lu-hita. Şita; <i>pl. pita</i>
Fire	Tø-via	Ka-pia	I-ya	To-ya	Ya; <i>pl. to-ya</i>	Yo-ñgoya. Ia
Fish	Mi-nyu (? <i>pl.</i>)	Ki-şipa	N-şi	I-şe	Şe, I-şe; ñ-se	N-şi <i>or</i> Lu-si
Foot	Ke-cinji	Kasa	Di-kati	Kaka; <i>pl.</i> ba-kaka	Di-kaka; wa-	Lu-kulu. Di-kaka

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-sambw	129. South Ba-soŋgomenw	129 a. North Ba-soŋgomenw	130. Ba-ŋkutu 130 a. Wa-ŋkucu	131. Ba-tetela (Suŋgu) 131 a. Lu-kenye
Forest ...	Bw-ai	Tw	Ww-litu	Dyia	Bw-kunda, W-kunda (130 a)	W-kunda; <i>pl.</i> e-kunda
Fowl	Gwkw	Kwkw	Kwkw	N-kwk, Kok'	Kwkw	Kwkw
Frog, toad...	Ke-lwa	Ki-ula	...	E-kela-m-put'	L-oŋge. W-sepe; e- Im-pule; <i>pl.</i> dim-pule (130a)	W-sipi
Ghost	Kam-unyi- m-unyi	...	W-oŋga. W-saŋgudi	I-dyimu	...	W-lwki
Girl ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goat	M-bwli	Buji	Buli	Buji	Budi, M-budi	Budi
" (he) ...	...	...	...	W-ome n-buje	Budi <i>or</i> M-budi ka-ume	...
" (she)	...	...	...	W-aja n-buje	Budi ka-wadyi	...
God	I-zambu	Bidye m-w-kulu	W-saŋgudi, Muluŋgu. Banda (' <i>He that makes us die</i> ') Dui	N-yoi	...	U-nya, (Wi-nya = <i>sun</i>)
Grandparent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grass	I-tw	Mw-tw	Ka-leŋgeleŋge	C-adya	W-sui	E-reŋge. E-menja
Ground ...	Ma-bu	Tseŋga	Kete	Kete	Ba-mwtw. N-kete	Kete
Ground-nut	Jw	Tu-mbele	Tu-nanda	Ci-ndanda	...	Dwa; a-lwa. Tu-nanda
Guinea-fowl	N-kaŋga	Kaŋge	Kaŋga	Lw-kaŋga	Lu-kaŋga <i>or</i> L-aŋga; n-kaŋga	L-aŋga; kaŋga
Gun	Kiŋ-gwma	...	Kiŋ-gwma	Gwma	U-mbumbu	U-mumbu. Ki-oŋge; b-oŋge
Hair	N-vu	Baka	Pu	Ba-fu (<i>pl.</i>)	Di-fu. Di-bw (130 a)	D-vu <i>or</i> B-wu
Hand	Kw-bwkw	Bwkw	Ba-kaci (<i>pl.</i>)	L-w	Lw-ww. Lunya. I-tambe	Lu-nya; a-nya Lw-ww
Head	I-tyue	Mu-twe	Ww-te	Ww-twe	Mw-twe	Ww-te
Heart	Ki-bali	Ki-ali	Ww-tima	Culu; <i>pl.</i> ba-sulu <i>or</i> a-sul'	Bw-lwkw	U-tima; i-tima. Lu-tima
Heel	Ki-cinji	Ki-sulu	E-tsiŋgi	Cinji	E-cinji	I-siŋgiriki
Hide	Gwvw	Mi-sila	Di-hwva	Kubu	E-kwaha. E-kutukutu	L-wva; kwva
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	...	Kundi	...
Hippopotamus	Kw-bwkw	Bwkw	N-giw	Giū	Gwiwū	Guw
Hoe ... ..	...	...	...	...	Luŋgu	...
Honey ...	...	B-uki	Di-kwlv- m-bwlv	Je	Gubwi	...
Horn	Mw-sembo	Tseŋgw	Seke	Ciki	Lu-seke	Lu-seke
House... ..	Jimbo	Gibu	M-bulu	Bulu	Lu-bwulu. Hundu. L-undu. M-bundu	Lujū <i>or</i> L-udu; <i>pl.</i> we-lū

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-sambw	129. South Ba-soŋgomenw	129 a. North Ba-soŋgomenw	130. Ba-ñkutu 130 a. Wa-ñkucu	131. Ba-tetela (Suñgu) 131 a. Lu-kenye
Hunger ...	Zala	N-gyala	N-dyala	Dyala	N-zal'	Jala
Husband ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyena ...	...	Bala	Bwlo	...	...	Bulu
Iron ...	Twlo	Tu-lima	...	Ki-amu	Bulu?	Bulu. W-tendw
Island ...	...	...	...	...	Di-kutu; wa-	...
Ivory ...	M-oŋga n-sok'	Mi-baŋga	Ba-inū	Bi-nū na dyokfu	B-oŋgwa	W-waŋga or W-baŋga
Knee ...	I-lu	Dii	Jwe	Jūe; <i>pl.</i> a-djūe	Boŋgw	Jūe
Knife ...	Mw-ele	Pete	Lu-kula	N-kfula	Lu-kfula; kfula. Lu-kuwa; ñ-kuwa	Lu-kfa
Lake ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leg ...	Kw-wende	Ki-limba	Lu-kulu	Bi-kulu	Lu-kulu; <i>pl.</i> i-kulu	Lu-kulu; i-kulu
Leopard ...	N-gwei	N-ge	N-koi	Koi	Koi	Koi
Lips ...	M-wa	Lu-baŋga	W-wlwmw	W-lwmw	I-pipi	W-lwmw; <i>pl.</i> e-lwmw
Magic ...	Bu-eci, Mw-eci	-gaŋga	E-limu	W-kaŋga	...	W-eci
Maize ...	M-eya. Ma-bele	Bi-mpwa	Bela	Ba-wea	...	...
Man ...	Mu-tu; ba-tu	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Wu-ntu; ba-ntu	U-ntu; ba-ntu	U-ntu; wa-ntu	U-tu; wau-tu
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-oma	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	U-kaŋga; <i>pl.</i> i-kaŋga	...
Milk ...	Ma-bele	Bele	Ba-ele	Ba-ele	Bele	A-wele
Monkey ...	Kima	Kima	Kima	N-kima	...	Kima
Moon ...	Gondw	Mw-esi	Gondw	Gondw	...	Gondw
Mother ...	Mmw	I-nyw	Mama	M'ma	...	Yaya.
Mountain ...	N-dundu	Mw-eŋge	Wu-ñkuku	W-pwpe; <i>pl.</i> e-pwpe	Bu-ñkuku	Nyu-ŋgu W-ahe or W-ahi; <i>pl.</i> e-ahi
Mouth ...	M-mwa	Lu-baŋga	Wu-nya	U-nya	Bu-nwa	W-nyw; <i>pl.</i> e-nyw. W-umbu
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ke-bwsw	Gyala	N-kwla	Kwla	Bw-kwla	Lu-kala or L-ala
Name ...	N-kumu	...	...	N-ina	...	Lu-kumbu
Navel ...	I-kubu	Mw-nyw-kw	W-wkwlw	Nifu	Toŋgw	Dyefu.
Neck ...	Ke-boŋgw	Kiŋgw	Kiŋgu	U-ŋgwji; <i>pl.</i> e-ŋgwji	Pūhū	W-tutu Kiŋgu. Kwece
Night ...	N-viw	Ma-šikw!	Wu-combila	U-cu; <i>pl.</i> bi-cu	Bw-cw. U-tyu	W-cu
Nose ...	Mi-wlw	Dyulu	Wulu	W-ulu; <i>pl.</i> bi-lu	Bwlo; mi-wlw. W-wlw; we-lw	W-wlu; w-elu. Lu-ši
Oil palm ...	...	...	...	...	Lu-mba; mba	...
Ox ...	...	...	...	...	N-gombe	...
Paddle ...	Ka-via; to-via	Kapi	Kapi	Kapi	...	Kapi. W-cute
Palm wine	Ma-tana	Ma-lwfu	Ba-na	Ba-na	Ba-na	A-nū
Parrot ...	Gwfw	Kusuē	Kusu	Kuŋ'	Kusu	W-koŋgw; e-koŋgw

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Penis	I-kwtu	Lu-bw̄w	Tuli	Tuli; <i>pl.</i> a-tuli	Lu-ṣuṅga	Ka-tw̄w. Lu-suka
Pig	Gw̄wwe	Gufuwe	Kulu. Sumbu	Ṣumbu; <i>pl.</i> i-ṣumbu	Sumbu	Sumbu
Pigeon	Kem-beṅga	...	Lw̄-ṽw̄di	...	Biṅga	Panda. Ku-limba <i>or</i> Ku-dimba; <i>pl.</i> tuku-dimba. Gumbi; <i>pl.</i> diṅ-gumbi
Place ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rain	Bula	Gula	Bula	Bula	Gvula	Vula
Rat	Vw̄kw	Puku	I-di	I-dyi	E-ji. Jiji	I-si, Si
River ... ..	...	Ma-ki	...	Jale	L-uṣi, Dy-uṣi; <i>pl.</i> ṅk-uṣi	A-ṣi; k-uṣi. L-uṣi; k-uṣi
Road	Jela	Gila	Bw̄ka	Bw̄ka	Bw̄ka, M-buka (130 a)	Bw̄ka
Salt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shame	B-w̄kwe	Tṣony'	Sṽnyi	I-ṣonyi	Ṣoyi	Sṽnyi
Sheep... ..	Mw̄-kw̄kw	...	Beṅgela	Paṅga	...	W̄-kw̄kw; eṅ-kw̄kw
Shield... ..	...	Gabu	...	Gua	Gwa	Gvua. Gau
Shoulder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sister... ..	...	...	...	Paṅgi	...	Kadye. Wat-tu
Skin ... ..	...	...	Dw̄wa	Jw̄	Dimba. E-kw̄ha	Dw̄w, Lw̄wa
Sky	Yw̄w	Gulu	Wu-luṅgu ¹	U-luṅgu	Bu-luṅgu	U-luṅgu
Slave	M-ombw	Mw̄-pika	W-eya	Fumbi	Pfumbe	Fumbi
Sleep ... ..	...	...	Lw̄	I-lw̄	I-dw̄	Jā. Sw̄
Smoke	Mw̄-iṅga	M-w̄ki	Be-diṅga (<i>pl.</i>)	E-djiṅga	Bw̄-jiṅga	W̄-diṅga
Snake	Jw̄ka	N-yw̄ka	N-jw̄a	N-jw̄	N-jā	N-jw̄a. U-lūyi
Son ... ..	...	...	W-ana mu-tu	Ww̄-ana; b-ana	...	W̄napā
Song ... ..	...	...	Gw̄mw	...	...	...
Spear... ..	Mw̄-lumbu? I-tumu	Mw̄-lumbu	...	Yu-kfula; <i>pl.</i> kfil'	I-koṅga; a-koṅga	U-tamba. W̄-soṅgw
Spirit, soul	...	...	E-dimw (<i>pl.</i>). (Osaṅgudi	...	...	...
Star	Jekw	Ka-yeṅge	T-w̄w	Yw̄-tw̄ci; <i>pl.</i> tw̄-tw̄ci	I-w̄ta; t-w̄w	Y-w̄w; t-w̄w
Stick	Me-te	Mi-ti	Wu-tamba; be-	W̄-tamba; <i>pl.</i> e-	Bu-tamba. Usuṅgu; i-	U-suṅgu; <i>pl.</i> i-suṅgu
Stone... ..	Manya	Bw̄e; ma-bw̄e	Manya	Bw̄e; <i>pl.</i> ba-we	Bwe	Bwe. Du-we; wa-we
Stool ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sun	Mw̄-anye	Gyuba	W-ina	W-ina	Yāni	Yanyi. W-inya

¹ Compare words for 'God', 'sky', 'rain' in Eastern Bantu.

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-sambw	129. South Ba-soŋgomenw	129 a. North Ba-soŋgomenw	130. Ba-ŋkutu 130 a. Wa-ŋkucu	131. Ba-tetela (Suŋgu) 131 a. Lu-kenye
Wood (fire-wood)	Kony'	Kwɔnyi	...	Kunyi	Kun'	L-unyi; <i>pl.</i> kunyi
Yam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year	M-ula	...	...	Bula	...	Vula
Yesterday	...	...	...	...	...	Sumba. Ki-tuka
One	K-wɔsi	Mwɔsi	-wɔw	K-ɔci	Mwɔkw. -mw	K-onji
Two	(Si)-bele	Bili	-pe	-pindi, -pende. -pi	Hende, He	K-endi
Three	I-satu	-satu	-satu	-satu	-satu	-satu
Four	E-nei	I-naŋka	-i-nei	e-nnei	-nei	Kw-nei
Five	-tan'	I-tanu	-tanu	I-taũ	-tanu	I-tanu
Six	I-sambau	I-sambombw	Bi-samalu	I-sambanu	Samalu	I-sambalu
Seven	Sambwadi	Mu-anda	Sabwali	Sambwali	E-samele	I-sambele
Eight	Ki-nana	Mw-anda mw-kulu	I-nana	I-nana	I-nane	I-nane
Nine	I-bwa	Ki-tema	Li-bwa	Dy-ibu	Du-bwa	I-vwa
Ten	I-saŋgi	Kumi	Djumi	Djumi	I-kw	Kama
Eleven ... ..	...	Kumi a-mwɔs'	I-saŋgi-l-wɔw	Djumi na ke-mu. (Djumi la i-pi = <i>twelve</i>)	...	Di-kumi-l-wɔw
Twenty ... ..	...	...	Wma ba-pe	Wma pi	Di-kw di-he	A-kumi a-hei
Thirty ... ..	...	...	Tw-saŋgi tw-satu	Wma satu	Di-kw satu	...
Forty ... ..	...	...	Tw-saŋgi tw-nei	Wma nei	Di-kw nei	...
Fifty ... ..	...	...	Tw-saŋgi tw-tanu	Wma tanu	Di-kw tanu	...
Sixty ... ..	...	...	...	Wma sambanu	...	...
Seventy ... ..	...	...	...	Ka-sambwali	...	...
Eighty ... ..	...	...	...	Ki-nana	...	...
Ninety ... ..	...	...	...	Ke-dyibu	...	...
Hundred ... ..	...	...	Kama	Ke-djum'	Ŋ-kama	...
Thousand ... ..	...	...	Ci-nunu	Kama ki-andi	...	...
I, me, my ... ..	...	A-mimi	Le-mi ? ? -a-mi	E-mi. ? ? -ki-ami	U-mw, Di-mi. N., Mi., M., L., -mb-, -mi-, -n., -a-mi	Li-mi. N., -li-mi., -aki-mi
Thou, thee, thy	...	We	Wei	We. ? ? -ki-e, -kia-we	We, We. W., U., -ku., -a-we	We. — ? -we., -a-ke
He, him, his	...	...	Indi	Inde. ? ? -ki-andi	Dwkwani. Nde., A., -u-, -w., -ande	N-duŋgu. D., Ndi., -ndi., -ak-indi
We, us, our	...	...	Iɔu	Iɔu. ? ? kia-su, -a-su	I-su. Tɔw, Tu., -tɔw., -a-su	Sɔw. I-su. T'. ? -aki-su

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-sambw	129. South Ba-soṅgomenw	129 a. North Ba-soṅgomenw	130. Ba-ṅkutu 130 a. Wa-ṅkucu	131. Ba-tetela (Suṅgu) 131 a. Lu-kenye
Ye, you, your	B-enu	l-nyu. ? -kia-nyu,-a-nu, -a-nyu	W-enu, Nyu, Nyw. -nyu, -nyw. -a-nyu	Nyu. Ny. ? -aki-nyu
They, them, their	Baw	Iw. ? ? ki-aww, -ww	Baw or M-bvw. Wa. -a, -wa. -a-ww	Bw. Ww. ? -aki-w
All	-ṅ-kuma	-ṅ-kfumw	Kfumw, Dū-kfumu. -tse	Sammw. Du-kfumu
This, these	U-ṅku, wa-ṅku; o-ṅku or u-ṅku, i-ṅku or wi-ṅku or e-ṅku; di-ṅku or li-ṅku; wa-ṅku or a-ṅku; ki-ṅku, di-ṅku; ke-ṅku, i-ṅku; lu-ṅku; tu-ṅku; (No. 13 absent); u-ṅku (14; <i>pl.</i> No. 6, wa-ṅku); (No. 15 absent, li-ṅku takes its <i>place</i> ; li-ndw <i>stands for</i> 16; lu-ṅku for 17)	-ne
That, those	U-ne, wa-ne; w-ne, or u-ne, wi-ne or e-ne (4); -ne (5), a-ne or wa-ne (6); ke-ne (7); ne (8); nye (8 a); ke-ne (9); nye (10); lū-ne; tu-ne; <i>etc.</i> W-aku-ū-ne, w-aku-wa-ne; w-aku-wō-ne, -w-aku-wi-ne or -e-ne; k-aku-ke-ne (5); ya-kunye (6); ka-ku-ke-ne (7); d-akune (8); y-akunye (8 a); d-akune (9); w-aku-wa-ne (10); la-ku-lw-ne (11); ta-ku-tw-ne; w-aku-ū-ne; <i>etc.</i>	U-ku

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Bad	-phi	-bi	-bi	-bi. -dɔ-bi. -a-kɔwɔ	-eṅgenw
Black	-fiki	-pi	-culu. U-dima	-uju
Female	-ɔmu-tu. -aja	Ka-wadyi	-wadi
Fierce...	-wɔkɔ	-kulu	-bulu	-kfudi
Good	Mu-lɔ	Mu-lɔ, -lɔ	Wɔ-lɔ, -lɔ	W-lɔ	Bɔ-lɔ, W-lɔ, -pimbw	W-lɔwɔ
Great	-kata	Moñ-kata	-nene	W-nene	Wu-iki, -ke	W-nene
Little	Ka-bwaṅgu	Ka-bwaṅgu	-inci	-inji	-icici, -ecike, -etsike	-cice
Long	-lala	-lala	-tali	-ɔ-tale	-bu-tale	U-tale
Male	-lüm'	-pami	-pame. -ɔme	Ka-üme	-pami
Old	-kasa	-e-nünü	Kɔwɔ-mɔ	Lu-kuku	U-sumbi
Red	-kula	...	-lɔwa. A-tele	-wela
Rotten
Short
Sick	-suṅgu	...	-kaṅgi	-banye	-kɔna
White...	-piw	-piw	-dapele	-wema
Above, up, on top	Li-ku	A-diku	La-dikɔ	Lidi-kɔ
Before	Lan-tundu	...
Behind	Bija	W-konḡw	L'ɔ-konḡw	W-konḡw
Below, down	W-lɔkɔ	La-ši	La-nṡi-na. La-ñkete	Le-se
Far	U-tali	U-tale	U-tale	l-tale
Here	Ane	l-šika	Lindɔ	Mimbi
In, inside	Lu	...
Middle	A-ti
Near	La-nsuke	...
Outside	La-nja
Plenty, many	...	-ṅgi	Wuki	Uki	l-fula	E-vula
There	Ene	U-tale	Liñku	Lina
Where?	Dɔ-ka?	Dɔ-kom'?	...	Liku?
No!	Pa!	Nakō!	N-kakɔ, N-kɔ! Kema!	Kema!
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Pa-	...	Ha-, Tɔ-; -ta- -kɔ-; -ke	Ha-lɔ- (neg. verbal prefix)
To	Kɔ-	Kɔ-	?	?	N- or Mi-, Mbi-	?
„ beat
„ buy, sell
„ come	-yaka	-yaka	-tɔci. -ya	-ɔya
„ cut
„ dance	-ka-mina	-mina	-hembula -kinye

English	127. Mi-sumba	128. Lu-sambw	129. South Ba-soŋwmenw	129 a. North Ba-soŋwmenw	130. Ba-ŋkutu 130 a. Wa-ŋkucu	131. Ba-tetela (Suŋgu) 131 a. Lu-kenye
To	Kw-	Kw-	?	?	N. or Mi, Mbi-	?
„ die	·lowa	-a-mubwa	-a-mbubwa	...
„ eat	·dombwale	·odya	·nja. ·le	-w-le
„ give	·ndeka	-o-ndeka	-on-samba	·koya
„ go...	·kenda.	·kende
„ kill	·dyaka	·kfuladi	·dyaka
„ know	·iya	·lamenw	·kwenā	...
„ laugh	·tola	...	·tola	·wla
„ leave off, cease
„ love,want	·kopa	-amwkwpa	·laŋga	·naŋga
„ see	·eŋa
„ sit, remain, abide
„ sleep	·tama
„ stand,stop, be erect
„ steal	·buiba	...

PREFIXES IN MI-SUMBA AND LU-SAMBW

Class 1. Bu-, Mu-, Mo-, Mw-; 2. Ba-; 3. Mu-, Mw-; 4. Mi-, Me-; 5. Di-, I-; 6. Ma-; 7. Ke-, Ki-; 8. ?Bi-; 9. —, N. (M-), N-, Ny-; 10. ?same as 9 or Si-; 11. Lu-; 12. Tu-, Tw-; 13. Ka-; 14. Bu-, Vu-; 15. Kw-.

PREFIXES IN THE BA-SONGWOMENW DIALECTS

Class 1. Wu-, Bu-, Mu-, Mw-, U-; 2. Ba-, A-; 3. U-, W-, Wu-, Ww-, M-, Mu-; 4. I-, E-, Be-, Bi-; 5. I-, Di-, Li-, N-; 6. Ba-, B-, A-, Ma-; 7. Ki-; 8. ?I-; 8 a. Yw-, I-?; 9. Ny-, N-, —; 10. ?I-, same as No. 9; 11. Lu-; 12. Tu- (rare); 13. Ka-; 14. U-, Bu-; 15. ?Kw-, W-.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN BA-ŊKUTU AND WA-ŊKUCU

Class 1. U- (u); 2. Ba- (130), Wa- (v', wa); 3. Bw- (130), U-, O-, W- (u, —); 4. Bi- (130), Wi-, I-, E- (wi, i); 5. Di-, I- (d', di); 6. Wa- (wa-, w'-); 7. I-, E- (ki, ke-, k'); 8. Di- (di, d'); 8 a. I-, Si-, M- (i, y); 9. N-, N-, I-, E- (k', ka, and d'); 10. N-, N- (i, y); 11. Dw-, Lu- (l', lu); 12. Tu- (t', tu); 13. (missing as a prefix, but retained as part of root and confounded with No. 9, which has borrowed its concords k', ke, ka); 14. Bw-, Bu- (130), U- (fused with No. 1); 15. seemingly absent; replaced as infinitive 'to' by N-, Mb-, or Mi-, and as a locative represented by Li-; 16. absent, but sense represented by La-; 17. absent, but represented by Lu-.

A curious diminutive prefix is formed by apposing M- to the roots of words beginning with a labial consonant instead of I- (8 a). This initial M turns the b that may follow into -bv- and the f into -fy-.

PREFIXES IN THE BA-TETELA DIALECTS

Class 1. Wu-, U-, W-; 2. Wa-, A-, Ba-; 3. Ww-, W-, U-; 4. We-, I-, E-; 5. Di-, Li-; 6. Wa-, A-, Ma-; 7. Ki-; 8. Wi-; 8 a. Yw-, I-?; 9. N. (M-), N-, Ny-, —; 10. —, K- (for Ng-?), I-, and sometimes Din-; 11. Lu-, Lw-, Du-; 12. Tu-; 13. Ka-; 14. U-, W-; 15. Li-, ?Kw-, ?Ku-; 16. La-, Mi-; 17. ?Lu-.

127. **Misumba** is spoken in the forest-country round Lusambw on both sides of the Middle Sañkuru. It is said to be the speech of the Bush people, 'Batwa', or Pygmies.

128. **Lusambw** is spoken north-west of Lusambw, between the River Lubudi and the Sañkuru.

129. South **Basoñgomenw** dialects. These dialects are spoken on both sides of the Lower Sañkuru from about 23° 20' East longitude on the east to 21° East longitude on the west.

129a. North **Basoñgomenw** dialects. These dialects are spoken in the vicinity of the Upper Lukenye and between the Lukenye and the northern bend of the Sañkuru, between about 23° East longitude on the east and 21° East longitude on the west. Their range may extend north of the Lukenye to the sources of the Momboyw and Lwkorw.

130. **Bañkutw** is spoken north of the Sañkuru river, between the Lubefu and Lukenye river-basins; as far west as about 22° 40' East longitude, and as far east as 23° 30' East longitude; north to about South latitude 3° and south to the Lubefu river. The Wañkucu dialect is perhaps the more eastern form.

131. **Batetela (Suñgw)** is spoken from the Sañkuru near Lusambw and the 5th degree of South latitude across the Upper Lukenye northwards to the 3rd degree of South latitude, westwards to about 23° East longitude, and eastwards almost to the Lwami river.

GROUP DD

THE CENTRAL CONGOLAND LANGUAGES (*continued*)

132. ω -lemba

133. A-kela

SUB-GROUP DD I

THE MANYEMA LANGUAGES

134. N-kusu (South Ma-nyema)¹

135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)²

136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)³

137. Ba-mbwole⁴, Lu-kili (?)

English	132. ω -lemba	133. A-kela	134. N-kusu (South Ma-nyema)	135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)	136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)	137. Ba-mbwole Lu-kili (?)
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	...	I-keŋge; t ω - Ny-ama	...
Animal, wild beast	...	...	...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...
Ant	ω -s ω s ω di	Oñ-kenye	I-fumba	...	Li-fumba; ba-	B ω -kala ω ; bi-
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	M-swa	...	L ω -seŋge; n-seŋge	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	S ω li	S ω k ω	...	...	Bw-eta; b-eta
Arm	E-wehi	L ω	L ω -anya. L ω -b ω	Ka-b ω k ω	B ω -b ω ; be-b ω	Y- ω g ω ; ba-g ω
Arrow	Di-kfula	Be-lele (<i>pl.</i> ?)	Li-kura; a-	I-kula. I-suŋgu	L ω -k ω k ω ; ñ-k ω k ω . ω -sali; be-sali	...
Axe	Keŋge	Keŋge	Keŋge; t ω +	E-londa	Li-keŋge; ba-	I-semb ω ; t ω -
Baboon ... ..	...	...	M-bwabwa	...	...	...
Back, back- bone	ω -koŋg ω	B ω -koŋg ω	ω -koŋg ω ; e- U-vuma; i-vuma	M-oŋg ω	...	Be-ili
Banana	Di-kond ω	Kond ω	Diñ-kond ω ; a-kond ω	M- ω ma. M ω -tende	E-kombe; bi- Li-kond ω or Liñ-kond ω ; ba	Di-ond ω ; ba-
Beard	D ω -lecu	D ω -li	N-dedu	Lu-tselu	L ω -lelu; n-delu	Phu
Bee	J-ue	C-uha	Nz-ui	...	...	B-ugi
Belly	Di-kfunju	...	I-fum ω . Kunju; a- E-s ω p ω	I-kundu. N-da	Li-fum ω or Li-fun ω ; ba-	N-dā
Bird	A-lekeke	Deke	I-fur ω , Fiula, Filu; tu-ful ω (<i>pl.</i>)	Ny- ω ni	M-pulu	N- ω li
Blood	Lu-salu	ω -k ω na	I-kira	...	Ba-kila	Ba-ila
Body ... ..	...	...	Yuŋgi	...	N-ji ω t ω	Bindu
Bone	W-ika	I-keniŋgi	U-fwa; i-fwa	...	B ω -kuwa; be-	B ω -kwa; bi-kwa

¹ This includes the dialects of the Bam-badi and perhaps of the T ω -saŋg ω . Ma-nyema is also spelt Ma-nyuema.

² The alternative title of 'Southern Wa-soŋg ω la' is given to this speech by its recorder, in the Bulletin of the Société Belge de Géographie, 1909. It is probably the speech of the semi-mythical 'Bena Kamba'.

³ The 'Ba-kusu' of W. H. Stapleton, but not the 'L ω -kusu', which is one with Li-foma and 'Ya-kusu'.

⁴ The Ba-mbwole of Consul G. B. Michell seems to be the Ba-mb ω li of the Baptist missionaries and the Lu-kili of Emil Torday.

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Borassus palm	Tōku; a-tōku	Bu-ta
Bow ...	U-ta	Wu-ta	Wu-ta	Bu-ta	Ū-ta; beŵ-ta	...
Bowels	E-sŵŵ
Brains ...	W-oñgŵ	I-luñgi	W-oñgŵ	...	Oñge; be-oñge	B-oñgŵ
Breast (man's)	Tulu	Tulu	Tōŵ	Ki-ari	Lŵ-fandŵ; <i>pl.</i> m-fandŵ	Bu-tu; bi-tu
Breast (woman's)	Di-wele; a-	Di-yele	Di-ele; a-ele	Ma-bele (<i>pl.</i>)	Li-yele; ba-	...
Brother ...	Pami	Goya	Ūna-ñgŵ; w-ana-ñgŵ. Pami. M-añgile. U-tu-	Mu-tamba-ne. Mu-tw-ane. Yeye	W-añkune; bi-añkune	Bu-kulu; bi- Bu-li; bi-li
Buffalo	J-ati	Bulu	M-bŵŵ	M-bŵkŵ	M-bŵŵ	M-bŵ
Buttocks ...	A-sŵkŵ	Bu-fuñga	A-kŵma	...	Li-sakŵ; ba-	Di-tŵkŵ; ba-
Canoe... ..	E-cumbicumbi	W-atu	W-atu; i-atu	(Ki-tañgi = <i>raft</i>)	W-atu; bi-atu	Bu-atŵ; bi-
Cat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Bu-buzi; bi-
Charcoal ...	...	...	...	...	Li-aala; ba-	...
Chief	Ū-wanji	Pfumu	Mwa-ñkana. Kañgŵ. A-kañga. Ū-lŵwe	Mu-kuñgu	Ŋ-kumu. Ŋ-kŵŵ	Bŵ-kŵta; be-
Child	Ūna	Ūna; b-ŵna	Ūna; w-ana. K-ana; t-ŵna	Mw-ana	Ū-ŵna; ba-ŵna	B-ŵna; b-ana
Cloth	Pekŵ	Pekŵ	E-sinda. U-kisi	Ŋ-gulu. I-taku	Ŋ-guŵ	Tulu
Cold	Cici	La-ñkesa	...	M-peŵ	M-piŵ	Phiŵ
Country ...	...	...	Lu-anza. W-elu	Mu-seke	E-kañga	...
Cow ... ..	...	...	Ŋ-ombe	...	...	...
Crocodile ...	Konde	Konde	Ŋ-gwena	Mw-ena	Ŋ-gwene	Ŋ-gandu
Day, daylight	Ū-cu	I-tuku	Lu-su; <i>pl.</i> i-su.	Bu-cu. Bu-entali	Ū-cŵ; be+	I-tubu; tŵ- <i>or</i> tu-tubu
Devil, evil spirit	Dŵka	Bŵ-lŵki	Ū-lŵki; a- Ki-somwe	...	...	Bu-limba; bi-
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	...	Mw-ila	...	...
Dog	M-bva	Bvŵ	M-fwa	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa
Door, door- way	Lu-kfuki	Lu-kpuki	Lu-kuke; kuke	Kibi	E-kuke; bi-	Bele
Dream ...	Dŵ	I-lŵ	N-dŵta	...	N-dŵtŵ	Sai
Drum	Gom	Gŵmŵ	Ŋ-gŵma	Ŋ-gŵma. Mu-pimpi	...	Di-phŵ; ma-
Ear	Tui; a-tui	Lu-tui	Twi; ma-twi	Li-cwe; ma-	Li-toi; ba-	Di-tuyi; ma-
Egg	U-kili	Bu-kili	Ū-kire; e-kire	Ye	Bŵ-kele; be-	Bu-i; bi-i
Elephant ...	Sŵfu	Jŵvu	Com	N-zŵvu	N-jŵku	Lu-kulu; kulu
Excrement	Tu-mi	Tu-mi	Tū-i	...	Tŵ-mū	Tŵ-bi
Eye	I-su	I-su	D-iŵ; wa-siu. Cu	L-iŵ; me-iŵ	L-iŵ; ba-iŵ	D-iŵ; ba-iŵ
Face, fore- head	E-luñgi	E-luñgi	I-luñgi	...	E-loñgi; bi-	Ū-siŵ
Fat, oil ...	A-ba	M-bā	I-diswa; a-diswa	Ma-kuta	E-lisŵ <i>or</i> E-liswa; bi-	Be-ina
Father. ...	Tapa	Apha	Yŵne <i>or</i> N-yŵni	Asa	I-se	Phapha
Fear	W-ŵma	O-pfŵ. Ū-f	I-oñgi	...	Kima	Bŵ-ha

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Finger ...	I-hita	Bu-sai	Pita. Beω	Mu-sai	Em-pita; bi- Bω-nywe	I-saŋgala; tu-
Fire	I-ya	Tya	I-zω or Zu. N-jω	Ka-ya	I-ya; tω-ya	Y-imbi. Ūsa
Fish	Se	I-si	Lu-se; n-se	N-swi	N-se	Sui
Foot	Di-kaka	Li-kaka	Lu-kuru, I-kuru	I-sindi	Li-tindi; ba-	Di-tindi; ba-
Forest ...	Ū-kunda	Bω-kunda	Ū-kunda	N-sani	Ū-kondω; be-	Gatω
Fowl	Kōkō	Kōkō	Kōkō	Kōkō	N-kōkō	Kōkō
Frog	I-puli	Im-puli	...	...	Em-pōle; bi-	Di-gututu; ba-
Ghost	Ū-lōkṣi	Dōka	Di-eledi	...	...	Bi-dila w-eli (<i>pl.</i>)
Girl ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goat	Buji	N-tā	M-bōdi	M-būli	M-ōli	Taba
„ (he) ...	Ū-ma-buji	N-ta mω-lume	M-paŋga m-budi	...	...	Taba bω-lume
„ (she) ...	Ū-wawa-buji	N-ta w-ali	W-ali m-budi	...	...	Taba bω-gali
God	Ma-tetela	Unya (<i>sun</i>)	Lw-ula. Vire. U-kiṣi. Na-vile	...	...	Buŋgu
Grandparent	...	...	U-kanōmi. Iya φ. U-kemi	...	...	...
Grass	Cici	Cici	Sōnō	Bi-sesi	Bω-nembu; be-	Tω-yōbu
Ground ...	Kete	Mω-ci	N-keci	Mu-seke. Ma-teke	N-yoi	Nele
Ground-nut	Tun-danda	Duku	Cuku	N-suku	...	Ka-laŋga
Guinea-fowl	N-aŋga	Aŋgala	Ū-kōrōŋgō	Kaŋga	Bω-kele	Bw-ela; b-ela.
Gun	U-kuma	Mu-kuma	Ki-woŋge	...	E-bwoŋgō	Bu-bali; bi-
Hair	D-yuω	Di-bvu	Li-fū, Di-fū	I-kucu	L-ōasa; m-pōasa	Sugi
Hand	I-kaka	Li-kata	Lω-ω; e-ω. Lω-ve. Lani	I-sansa	Li-kasa; ba-	Y-ōgō; ba-gω
Head	Ū-te	Bω-ca	Ū-twe; e-twe	Lu-kuŋga	Bω-tω; be-tω	Bu-twe; bi-
Heart	U-tima	U-tima. (Di-yele?)	É-dikō	...	Li-sōtō; ba- Bω-tema	Bu-tima; bi-
Heel ... ..	...	Cindi	I-porō	...	Li-tina la li-tindi	Dim-bombōlō; ba-
Hide	Lewω	Lu-pusu	L-ōwa	...	I-sā	Lu-gugu; gugu
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	...	Bω-kondi; be-	...
Hippopotamus	Gewω	Gvūω	N-guω	N-guvu	N-guω	N-gugu
Hoe ... ..	...	...	...	...	Yembe; ba+	...
Honey ... ..	...	...	Uki	B-ōki	B-ωe	Ba-saja
Horn	I-siki	I-seke	Seŋgwa	...	Li-seke; ba-	Di-sea; ba-
House	Lu-ju. W-elu	Bu-kwere	L-ōm', L-ūm', L-ōmu. N-dakō (<i>long</i>). M-vulu (<i>square</i>). A-somwa (<i>round</i>)	N-dabō	Lω-ulu; m-bulu	B-ele or M-ede. N-dakō
Hunger ...	Jala	Dyala	N-jala	N-zala	N-gala (? N-zala)	I-sige

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Husband	Mō-lume	Ūme ; ba-ōme	...
Hyena	Kim-buñgu
Iron ...	Keñge	Bulu. Lulu	L-ulu, Lu-ūlu, Lu-vulu ; m-bulu	Lu-bulu	L-ōlō ; m-bōlō	Din-dyandya
Island ...	...	...	Ki-siwa, Ziwa	...	E-sañga ; bi-	...
Ivory ...	Wa-nyu	M-ōñgō	U-wañga a com	Bw-añga	Y-inō	Bi-añga
Knee ...	Li-ñguñgu	Di-eñgō	Di-nūe	I-lu	Li-lwi ; ba-lwi	Di-lului ; ba-
Knife ...	Lu-kfula	Bō-hamba	Lu-kula	Lu-bau	Lō-kula ; ñ-kula	I-lundi ; tu-
Lake ...	...	...	I-juwa	...	E-tōkō	...
Leg ...	I-kulu	Lu-kulu	I-lemba ; bi-	Ke-keta	Bō-kōlō ; be-	W-uli ; ba-ūlū
Leopard ...	Koi	N̄-koi	N̄-goi. Kom Tambwe	N̄-gwe	N̄-koi	Koi
Lion ...	...	...	Tambwe	...	...	...
Lip, lips ...	Ū-lōmō	Du-wewa	Ū-lōmō ; e-	Mi-lōmō (<i>pl.</i>)	Bō-lumbu ; be-	Lunda-nwa ; <i>pl.</i> nwa-nwa
Magic ...	W-eci	Kañga	U-suñga (<i>tree business</i>)	W-añga	Bō-kañga	Bu-sandu
Maize ...	...	Ma-sañgu	I-pōpō or Di-pōpō	Ma-sañgu	Li-pōpō ; ba-	...
Man ...	U-ntu	Mu-ntu	Ū-tō or U-ntu. Wa-tō or A-ntu	Mu-ntu ; wa-ntu	Bō-ntu ; ba-	Bu-tu ; ba-tu
Man, vir. ...	...	Mō-lume	...	...	Li-kenda ; ba-	...
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ny-ama	M-punda. Ny-ama	N-ama
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	Bō-kañga	...
Milk ...	A-wele	Bele	...	Ma-bele	Li-yele ; ba-	I-lōmi ; ba-lōmi
Monkey ...	Kima	Kima	Kima	Kima	N̄-kema	N̄-gima
Moon ...	Gondō	I-suñgi	U-edi or W-eli ; e-edi or ēli	Mw-eli	Sañga	Suñgi
Mother ...	Mbō	Bu-tañgu	Mbō or Mbō-ni. Yiha	Ngu	Nyañgō. Mama	Naya
Mountain ...	Uñ-kuku	Gunji	U-kunji or U-kundze ; e-kunji	Lulu	...	N̄-guru
Mouth ...	Wu-nyō	Mo-rumbu	U-niwa	Ka-mwa	Bō-nywa	Bu-nwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	Kōla	Lō-kōla	N̄-kala	N-cala	Lō-kala ; ñ-kala	Dw-ala ; dala
Name ...	...	...	Y-ima	...	Lō-kombō ; ñ-kombō	L-ina
Navel ...	Ū-tutu	Lin-tōlu	...	...	Bō-tōtō. Li-tupi	Kōkō
Neck ...	Pū	Kiñgu	Kiñgō	Kiñgō	N̄-kiñgō	Giñgu
Night ...	Ū-cu	U-cu	U-cu	Bu-cu	(Li-lima = <i>darkness</i>)	I-tubu ; tu-
Nose ...	W-elu	Bōlō	Ulu ; <i>pls.</i> ma-ulu or yulu	Mw-embe	Di-ōlō ; ba-ōlō	Dyulu

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Oil palm	M-bā	...	Bo-ñketa. Bo-kamba	...
Ox
Paddle ...	I-ja	Kapi	N-kai	Kai
Palm wine, beer	A-nu	Ba-na	Wa-nua	...	Bā-na	Ba-gana
Parrot ...	E-kusu	Kusu	U-kuñgu; e-	N-kusu	...	I-huñgu; bi-
Penis ...	Ū-suñga	Lu-suñga	U-suka	...	N-sōli	Lu-swa
Pig ...	Sumbu	Sumbu	Sumbu	N-gulube	N-sombō	Ndi
Pigeon ...	...	...	Lu-eñga	...	Kam-bōlōlō; tum-bōlōlō	...
Place ...	...	...	Lu-anza	...	M-betō	...
Rain ...	Vula	Bula	M-fula	M-bula	M-bula	M-bula
Rat ...	E-ji	E-lōula	I-kōsō or Li-kōsō. W-idi	M-bavu. I-luki (? M-buki)	M-pō	Phugu
River ...	A-ši	Ba-ši	Ū-kedi; e-	Lu-ci	Lu-karaba	Putu
Road ...	Bōka	Bōka	Oñ-kulu or U-gulu	N-zila	M-bōka. Boñ-kōlō	Duli
Salt ...	...	...	Lu-wehō	Mu-siki	Ū-siki	...
Shame ...	Sōnyi	Sōni	N-sōni?	...	N-sōni	Ū-bañga
Sheep ...	...	Oñ-kōkō	Ū-kōkō; e-	Mō-kōkō	Ū-kōkō	Meme
Shield ...	E-tende	Iñ-gāw	...	N-gabō	N-guba	Guba
Shoulder ...	...	...	...	...	Ke-tuli; bi-	...
Sister ...	Ūmu-tu	Ūnañgoya	Amu-ntu. Kaliwa, Kadiwa	Mu-tamba-ne	...	Bu-ili; be-ilu
Skin ...	L-ōwa	Lu-pusu	E-kōa	Ke-kōba	Lō-kōba	Lu-gugu.
Sky ...	U-luñgu	Lō-la	Lō-la, Lō-a	...	Li-kō. Lō-la	Lu-la
Slave ...	Fumbi	Mu-tamba	Ū-hombō; a- Ū-fombō; a-	...	Bō-hombō; ba-	Mō-kōbe; be-kōbe
Sleep ...	I-jō	I-lō	Tō-lō	Ka-lō	...	I-lō
Smoke ...	Ū-siñga	Ū-linda	U-diñga	...	Bō-liñga	Bu-gi
Snake ...	Ū-luyi	N-dōa	N-zōa	N-zōka	N-jō	Pfili
Son, boy ...	Ūna	B-ōna (<i>pl.</i>)	Ūnape; w-anape	Mw-ana-ne	Li-kenda	B-ōna bu-lume
Song ...	...	...	Lu-imbō; ny-imbō	Lu-mbō	W-emba; bi-emba	...
Spear ...	I-kōñga	Li-kōñga	U-lumbō. Li-kōñga	I-cumō	Li-kōñga; ba-	Gi-limbi; bi-
Spirit, soul	...	...	Di-koi	...	...	Mō-llimu; a-llimu
Star ...	Y-ōtō	Y-ōci	E-kūikūi (<i>pl.</i>). Tōtō; tu-tōtō	Mu-palañga	I-lōñge; tō-	l-sweswe; tō-
Stick ...	Ū-suñgu	Ū-suñgu	U-te; e-te. Yañga	...	...	Mō-sandu; bi-
Stone ...	Tañgi	Tañgi	Di-fwe or Di-vūe	I-we	Li-we; ba-we	I-tale; tu-
Stool ...	...	...	Ki-wala; bi- Bala	...	...	...
Sun ...	Dišasi	U-nya	Di-ani. (Ū-nya = sunlight)	Dzuba	...	Bu-ina. Lu-ha
Tail ...	Mō-kšia	W-ela	? E-kila; bi-	Bw-ali; bi-all
Tear ...	E-soi	Di-sōli	E-pombō (<i>pl.</i>)	Bi-ōsōli (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Phu (?)

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Testicles ...	Di-kfundu	Ma-kutu	A-pøle (<i>pl.</i>) ¹	Di-bindi; ba-
Thief ...	Basi	...	M-biba (?)	Mw-ibi	W-iyā	Bu-iba
Thigh ...	Ū-koŋwø	l-ya	...	...	...	Din-dwā; ba-
Thing ...	l-anja; bi-anja	...	Ntu. E-lima. I-sinde	...	Y-ema; bi-ema	Gi-ma; bi-ma
Thorn ...	...	...	E-fwa	...	Bø-keke	...
Tobacco ...	Fakwø	Kaya	Fwanka	Kwaŋga	N̄-kwaŋga	Di-aŋga
To-day ...	Elwø	W-inøne	Elwø	S-inwø	Lelwø	Na-wina
Toe ...	Lu-hita	Ū-kwøla	Pita	...	Bø-nywe; be-	I-saŋga; tu-
To-morrow	L-ūi	Kesa	Lū-mū	Ū-bi. Ka-eti	...	Na-pinda
Tongue ...	Lu-limi	Lu-limu	U-lim; n-dim	Lu-limi	Lø-lame; n-dame	Lu-game; game
Tooth ...	D-inyu; a-nyu	D-inu; a-inu	D-inyø; wa-nywø	D-inyø; m-enyø	L-inyø; ba-inyø	Be-inu (<i>pl.</i>)
Town ...	Søkwø	E-kombe	Lu-anza	Ka-tsa	Lø-ane; n-dane	Bū-i; bi-yi
Tree ...	I-suŋgu (<i>pl.?</i>)	Ū-suŋgu	U-te; e-te	Mu-ti; mi-ti	Ū-te; be-te	Bø-sondu; bi-
Twins ...	Sasa	Sasa	Wa-asa (<i>pl.</i>) ¹	Ma-asa	Li-asa; b-asa	Basa
Urine ...	Lø-løju	Lø-cu	Wa-yi (<i>pl.</i>) ¹	...	...	Be-ine
Vein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
War ...	Wi-ta	Ny-ima	Vi-ta	...	l-ta	Bi-ta
Water ...	A-ši	Ma-š'	A-ši, ¹ A-si	Ma-azi <i>or</i> Ma-nzi	B-āsi	Ba-dyi. A-dia
Well, source	...	...	...	...	...	...
White man	Ū-laŋgala	E-kuta	M-zuŋgu	...	...	Bon-dele
Wife ...	Bø-aji	Kø-wali	Ū-ze; wø-ze. Wadi. Waz-eni	Mu-kari	W-ali; ba-ali	Bu-gali; ba-
Wind ...	Lu-ūmū	Kw-ewø	Lu-pelele	Mu-kuŋguru	Liø-pela	I-tiera
Witch ...	Dwøka	...	Ū-løki	Mw-ila	Bø-løki	Bu-limba; bi-
Witchcraft	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woman ...	Ūmu-ntu	Bømu-tu	Ūmu-ntu; wama-ntu	Mu-kari; mamu-kari	Wamo-ntu; bamo-ntu	Bu-sea; ba-sea
Womb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	I-ja	Kuni	l-dya (8 a). Tø-dya (12)	...	Lø-kwøni; n̄-kwøni	N̄-guy'
Yam ...	...	...	Ki-ruŋga; vi-	...	...	...
Year ...	...	...	Ū-wa; c-wa	N-zwø	E-keke	M-bula
Yesterday	...	Kesa	...	Ū-bi	Lø-i	Na-gyusi
One ...	Ū-makwø	Ū-høkwø	Ū-mwø, -mwø, -ndwø-mwø. Søkwø. Keci	Ke-monsi	Ū-mwø, -mwø	-moye. -mu. -itu (wømo-itu)
Two ...	-hindi (A-hindi). -ahi. -ahe	-pi (Ba-pi)	-pe, -fe. E-pe. A-fi. Kendi. Kiti	-bili	-bili, -a-pi	-m-bali. -ili. -ede
Three ...	-satu	-satu	-satu, -satu	-satu	-satu	-satu, -saswø

¹ A., Wa. stands for Ma. (Class 6).

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Four	-nnei	-nnei	-nem <i>or</i> -neñ	-nanji	-ne	-nnei. -ne. -nei
Five	-canu, -i-canu	-tanω, I-tanω	-tanu <i>or</i> -anω	-tanu	-tanω	-homwe, -hōmoi. -tanω
Six	Sambanω	Mω-twa	Samarω <i>or</i> U-šamalω	Mu-tuba	Li-ambi	Sambali. Sambombω. Li-ame. Ū-sambale
Seven... ..	I-sambiali	I-sambω	Sambele. I-sambi	Mu-twa na mensi	Bω-samberi	Di-ambe. Sambōali. Ū-samede
Eight	I-nane	Nanei. Mω-ambi	E-nanem. I-nanei	Ki-nane	Ū-nanei	Bω-nani. -nanei
Nine	Du-bwω	Di-bvωa	Di-ōwa <i>or</i> Di-vwa	...	Li-būa	D-ibwa. L-uwwa. L-imbwa
Ten	Kama. Kum', Kumi	Vum	Vūm, Vuūm (<i>pl.</i> Gumu, Ūm <i>or</i> Ūmu). Vundu	I-kumi	Di-umu	Di-ū. Ū-kama
Eleven	Nω-makω. (Kumi n'a-hi = <i>twelve</i> . Kumi satu = <i>thirteen</i>)	...	Vum' la-mω. Vundω-mω. (Vundu a-fe = <i>twelve</i> . Vund' a-satω = <i>thirteen</i> . Vund' a-nem = <i>fourteen</i> . Vund' a-tanω = <i>fifteen</i>)	I-kumi na ke-monsi	...	Di-ū la mō. (Di-ū la be-ili = <i>twelve</i>)
Twenty	Ka-kum' a-he ¹	...	Gumu a-pe, Ūm' a-pe <i>or</i> Ūm' ba-fi	Ma-kumi ma-bili	...	Be-tu b-ele. Ū-kama im-bale
Thirty	Ka-kum' a-satu	...	Gum' a-satu <i>or</i> Ūm' a-satu	Ma-kumi ma-satu	...	Be-tu be-sasω
Forty	Ka-kum' a-nei	...	Gum' a-nei. Ūmu a-nei	Ma-kumi ma-nanji	...	Be-tu be-ne
Fifty	Ka-kum' a-canu	...	Gum' a-tanu. Ūmu a-tanu	...	...	Be-tu tanω
Hundred	Lu-kama	...	Lu-kama	Lu-kama	...	Bō-kama
Thousand... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Li-mi. ? ? -aki-mi	E-mi	Li-m, Di-m, Ni-m. L-a-, M-bi- -n- -a-m, -e-m	? N- ? -a-ne	Le-mu	M-bai. E-mi. Y- ? -a-mi, -yei
Thou, thee, thy	A-we. ? -a-ke	Bwe	We. W-a-, U- -ku, -ē	? U-, Ha- -a-ō	...	A-ge. A-he. He. Ū- -a-he, -ya-gō

¹ The *Ka-* prefix in this and other plurals of tens may be a survival of the old full form of the 6th preprefix-and-prefix, *Gama-*.

English	132. Ū-lemba	133. A-kela	134. N̄-kusu (South Ma-nyema)	135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)	136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)	137. Ba-mbwole Lu-kili (?)
He, him, his	Anja. ? ? -a-cindi	Hende	Ndi, Yandi, Uñkω. A. -u. -andi	? A., Ha. ? ?	Inde	Oyω, Ende, Inde. A. ? -ande, -y-ute
We, us, our	Su. ? -a-su	I-su	I-su. Tω.	? Tu, T-a-	...	I-su. Tu, Tω, Tw-ende. -w-esω
Ye, you, your	We-lu. ? -aki-nyu	We-nu	-a-su Ū-he, Nyω, Nyoie. Nyu.	? ? Mu.	...	Enu, Inu. Bi-u, Ū. -w-enu
They, them, their	Bvω. ? ? -aka-n	I-ane	Wa-ñkω. Wa. ? -a-ω	? -e-nyu, -a-nu ? Wa. ? ?	...	A-hω, Bω. Be-nde-, Ba. -ba. -b-wabω
All	Cω	Lωmω	-amwa, -mwa	-se (Wa-se, <i>Ū.c.</i>)	-mwa	-tubu
This, these	-ne (Ū-ne, <i>Ū.c.</i>)	...	-ne (Ū-ne, <i>Ū.c.</i>)	...	...	-nω (Ū-nω, <i>Ū.c.</i>)
That, those	-ena (W-ena, <i>Ū.c.</i>)	...	-ñkω (u-ñkω, wa-ñkω; u-ñkω, e-ñkω; <i>Ū.c.</i>)	...	...	-kuti
Bad	-bi. Tω-bi	-kωlω	-be. Iñ-kisa. Kefelω	-bi	-be	-bi
Black	-jima	Gu-lima	-pi	-we-ila	-pi	-bilu. -lu
Female	Kaw-adyi	-w-ali	-w-adi. -amu-ntu	-kari	Wamo-ntu. -adi	-gali
Fierce, sharp	Li-kuka	-wulu	-lulu	-kacwa	...	-ω-pia
Good	-bωlω	Mω-lōci	-pōlω, -ōlω <i>or</i> -lō. Kw-alō <i>or</i> Kw-elō. -lelō	Wa-enda. -adi	Bōlω	-ōlō. -lau
Great	-wuki	-cale	-nene	Wa-pamba	-ω-fi. -nene	-ω-teū
Little	-cike	Bω-šali	-a-loñga	-cici	-ikeike	-bwebwe
Long	-tali	...	-u-la	Ki-alea	-tali	-busabusa
Male	-ūme, Ka-ūme	Mω-lume	-pe, A-pi	...	-ōme	-lume
Old	Un-dundu	Lu-gusu	...	...	-ōlō.	Bu-mwa. mwa
Red	Ki-lili	W-elō	...	-wama	...	W-elu. -elu (?)
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	...	-ponda	...
Short ... ..	...	...	...	...	-kiye	...
Sick ... ..	...	-dilala	...	...	-kuwe	Bω-ale
White ... ..	...	-w-ema	-tω	Ki-ama	-kōna -pupvi	-elu .
Above, up, on top	Nas-ikω	Ba-likω	Lu-ulu	Yuru	Likω	Wω-dyulu

English	132. Ū-lemba	133. A-kela	134. N̄-kusu (South Ma-nyema)	135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)	136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)	137. Ba-mbøle Lu-kili (?)
Before ...	...	...	La-kavi <i>or</i> Lu-kavi	...	N-tonðw	...
Behind ...	Lw-koñgŵ	Ū-koñgŵ	Lu-koñgŵ	...	Ū-koñgŵ	Om-bisa
Below, down	Pa-ši	Na-ši	Ha-ši <i>or</i> La-ši	A-si	Se	Wø-se
Far ...	Lw-kendw	E-tale	Ha-tanda, I-tanda	...	Bw-w	Kulakula
Here ...	I-møne	Kan-suki	Ane	...	Ane	Ūh-wane
In inside ...	...	...	Nu	...	Tei ¹	Go-nda
Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Near ...	...	...	Ka- (?) Eni (?)	...	...	...
Outside ...	...	...	La-nza	...	Lw-ane. Yane	Ū-si
Plenty, many	l-fula	E-fula	.ce. .ye, .dyēē, .je, -n-jiki	...	.wiki	Beye
There ...	...	...	Eñ-kw, Yu-kw	...	...	Kula
Where? ...	Awe?	...	E-ndi?	...	...	Gu-nde?
No! ...	Kema!	Kema!	A-lañgi!	...	...	Eew! Ei!
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix or suffix</i>)	...	...	Pa-, Ha- Pa-tu- (<i>1st pers. plural</i>), Ku- (<i>2nd pers. sing.</i>), -ki (<i>suffix</i>)	...	...	...
To ...	O-, Ū-	O-, Ū-	Ū-	Ku- <i>or</i> Kw-	Ū-, O-	Gw-?, Ū
„ beat ...	...	...	.tula <i>or</i> .hula	...	-sambøla	...
„ buy, sell	...	...	.somba	...	.somba. .tekea	...
„ come ...	.yaka	.yaka	.ye, .yi, .ya	...	.ye	.yww
„ cut ...	...	...	t-ena	...	-n-tena	...
„ dance ...	.luknmbi	.wøhima	...	.katsa	...	.-wañga
„ die ...	.ambøfu	.awa	.fwa, .fu, .fwe	.fa	.wa	.-oñgwa
„ eat ...	.nde	.løle	...	.tša	.-w-le	.-la
„ give ...	.pa	.ñkaki	.pa. .na. .una, .nyena	...	.ye	.-pa-ge
„ go ...	.kenda	.kenda	.cui. .utu	.enda (<i>pret. -ele, -ili</i>), .ka	.-cu, .cua. .tamb-øla	.-kea
„ kill ...	.yaka	.-dyaka	.saka	.-anda	.-w-liake	.-ulua
„ know ...	.behewi	.weni	.ewa	...	.-eba	.-wena

¹ Vide North-west Bantu.

English	132. Ω-lemba	133. A-kela	134. N-kusu (South Ma-nyema)	135. Ba-bili (North-west Ma-nyema)	136. Ba-kusu (North Ma-nyema)	137. Ca-mbøle Lu-kili (?)
To ...	O-, Ω-	O-, Ω-	Ω-	Ku- or Kω-	Ω-	Gω-, Ω-
„ laugh ...	·ωca	·tɔla	·ɔla	·seka	·m-bɔla	·sea
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ love, want	·bɔla-ŋga	·kɔla-ŋga	·penda	·kunda	·la-ŋga	·lɔ (Ω·lɔ)
„ see ...	...	...	·mena (?)	...	·ena	...
„ sit, remain, abide	...	...	·yala	...	·yala	...
„ sleep ...	...	...	...	·lala	·etama. ·kɔla (<i>snore</i>)	·i-lɔ
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	...	·w-ima·le	...	·ema·la	...
„ steal ...	·basi	...	·iba	...	·iya	...

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN Ω-LEMBA AND A-KELA

Slight traces of preprefixes in No. 1 and No. 9.

Class 1. U-, Ω-, Bω-, Mu-, Mω- (ω, u); 2. ? Ba-, Wa-; 3. Ω-, U-, Bω-, Bu-; 4. We-, Wi-, I-?; 5. Di-, Li-, I-; 6. A-, Wa-, Ba-; 7. ?I-, E-; 8. Bi-; 9. —, In- (Im-), N- (M-), N-, Ny-; 10. (same as 9); 11. Lu-, Du-; 12. Tu-, T'-; 13. ?; 14. Wu-, Bu-, Ω-; 15. ?Kω-, Ω-; 16. Pa-, Na-?; 17. ?; ?20. La- (133).

PREFIXES, &c., IN N-KUSU

Class 1. U-, Ω-, Mu- (u, ŋkω); 2. A-, Wa- (a, wa); 3. U-, Ω-, M-? (u); 4. I-, E- (i); 5. Di-, Li-, I- (li, zi, dzi); 6. Wa-, A- (a, wa); 7. Ki- (ki); 8. Bi- (bi); 8 a. I- (i); 9. N- (M-), N-, Ny-, — (?); 10. same as 9; 11. Lω-, Lu- (lu); 12. Tu-, Tω- (tu) (plural mainly to 8 a); 13. Ka- (ka); 14. Wu- (wu); 15. Ω-?; 16. Ha-, A-; 17. Nu-; ?20. La- (locative).

A trace of the Na- honorific or female prefix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN BA-BILI

Class 1. Mu- (mu, u-); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Bω-, Mu-, Mω- (mu-, u); 4. Mi- (mi-, i); 5. I-, Li- (li); 6. Ma- (ma); 7. Ki-, Ke-, E- (ki); 8. Bi- (bi); 9. N- (M-), N-, Ny-, — (n?, i?); 10. same as 9; 11. Lu- (lu); 12. ? absent; 13. Ka- (ka); 14. U-, Bω-, Bu- (bu); 15. Ku-, Kω-; 16. A-; 17. ?.

-ane diminutive suffix present but rare.

PREFIXES, &c., IN BA-KUSU

Class 1. Bω-, U-, Ωω- (?); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Bω-, U-, Ω- (?); 4. Bi-, Be- (?); 5. Li-, Yi- (li); 6. Ba- (ba); 7. Ke-, E-, Y- (?); 8. Bi- (bi); 8 a. I- (?i); 9. N- (M-), N-, Ny-, — (?); 10. same as 9; 11. Lω- (lu); 12. Tu-, Tω- (tu); 13. absent; 14. Bω-, Bu- (bu); 15. Ω-, Ō-, place taken by Lω-, Li- (?); 16. A-; 17. absent: place taken by a preposition Te-, Tei-; 20. La-.

PREFIXES, &c., IN BA-MBŌLE AND LU-KILI

Class 1. **Bu**, **Bw** (b ω); 2. **Ba**, **Be** (ba); 3. **Mw**, **Bu**, **Bw** (? mu-, bu); 4. **Bi**, **Be**; 5. **I**, **Di** (di); 6. **Ma**, **Ba** (ba); 7. **Gi** (gi); 8. **Bi** (bi); 8 a. **I** (i); 9. **N** (**M**-), **N**, **Ny**, — (?); 10. same as 9; 11. **Dw**, **Du** (lu); 12. **Tw** (tu); 13. absent; 14. **Bu**, **Bw** (bu); 15. **Gu**, **Gw**, ω (gu, ω); 16. **Wa**, **Ww** ?; 17. ?.

Traces of **Na**- honorific or female prefix.

132. **Ōlemba** is spoken on either side of the 3rd degree of South latitude, westward to about the 22nd degree of East longitude and the sources of the River Luilaka; eastward across the River L ω beie almost to the L ω mami.

133. **Akela** is spoken north of the Ōlemba, westward to the River Luilaka, eastward and north-eastward to the River L ω mela or Dumbi.

134. **Nkusu** is spoken in western Manyema, south of 4° South latitude and north of 5° 40' South latitude; on the L ω mami river and between the L ω mami and the vicinity of the Lualaba-Congo. Southwards it grades into Batetela and the Luba dialects.

135. **Babili** is spoken on both sides of the L ω mami to the vicinity of the Upper Juapa on the west between South latitude 1° 40' and 3°.

136. **Bakusu** is spoken north and east of Babili by the Bakusu, Babinza, and ? Banyumbiri tribes between the Lualaba-Congo and the L ω mami; south of the non-Bantu wedge of the Bamaŋa and of about 0° 30' South latitude.

137. **Bambōle** is spoken in the region south of the Lubaye river and the L ω kele and T ω p ω ke countries between the Lower L ω mami and the Lualaba-Congo; mainly on the L ω mami and westward to the 'Moŋ ω ' countries eastward and southward to the Bakumu and the L ω kusu, as far south perhaps as 1° of South latitude.

GROUP DD: SUB-GROUP DD I

THE MANYEMA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

138. M ω -leka¹

GROUP EE

THE MIDDLE L ω MAMI LANGUAGES

139. Ki-tumba²

GROUP FF

THE ELILA-L ω WA-LUALABA (BULEGA) LANGUAGES

140. Nya \mathring ngwe (South-west Ki-lega)³
141. Genya⁴

142. M-ba \mathring ng ω ba \mathring ng ω (*or* North-west Ki-lega)⁵
143. South-east Ki-lega⁶

English	138. M ω -leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nya \mathring ngwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-ba \mathring ng ω - ba \mathring ng ω (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	N-s ω b ω	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	...	...	...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Ant ... ..	...	Co \mathring ng ω -co \mathring ng ω	Ka-zimu; tu-	I-bali	Lom-bazi; m-bazi	...
Ant, white (termite)	E-lo \mathring ng ω ; bi-	Bu-t ω wa	...	Ny-enje. N-songina	Mu-swa; mi-swa	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	S ω k ω	...	...	S ω k ω
Arm	E-w ω ; bi-	K ω -b ω k ω ; ma-	M ω -gomb ω ; mi-	K ω -b ω k ω ; m- ω k ω . Ka-baka	ω -b ω k ω ; ma-	U-b δ ω
Arrow	Li-kula; ba-	Ku-manu. Di-s ω ma; ma-	Mu-su \mathring ng ω ; mi-	M ω -p ω l ω ; me-	M ω -vi; mi-vi	I-s ω ma; ma-
Axe	Li-pali; ba-	Ceb ω ; ma+	I-saka; ma-	C-onda; be-onda	Tem ω ; ma+	...
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Back ... ..	...	B ω -ara	Ma-tuli	...	...	...
Banana	E-kulu \mathring n \mathring n \mathring ; bi-	Kond ω ; ma+. N-d ω s ω	G ω ma; ma+	I-kond ω ; ma-. M ω -saba. Mama	E-cika. L ω -gonde; ma-	L ω -onde; ma-onde

¹ M ω -leka, only known from a fragmentary note or two written down by the Rev. W. H. Stapleton, is perhaps the Ba-u \mathring nga of other explorers to the west of Tw \mathring pwke and of the L ω mami near its confluence with the Congo.

² Torday's 'Kitwa' ('Bush language') of Middle L ω mami, and Stanley's 'West Ma-nyema'. In reality this is less a separate group language than an outlying language of the Luba type.

³ Nya \mathring ngwe is the speech of the country round Nya \mathring ngwe and Kaso \mathring ng ω and the 'Ki-rega' of Torday and perhaps the Ba-zimba of earlier explorers and the Wa- \mathring ng ω beli ω farther south.

⁴ The Enya, Ba-enya of some writers; the 'Ba-zimba' of others. H. M. Stanley's 'Ba-regga'.

⁵ The M-ba \mathring ng ω ba \mathring ng ω of the Rev. W. H. Stapleton; perhaps the 'West Ki-lega' of German writers; but not the M-ba \mathring nguba \mathring ng ω of Carl Meinhof.

⁶ The M-ba \mathring nguba \mathring ng ω of Bernhard Struck and Carl Meinhof; and H. M. Stanley's 'East Ma-nyema'.

English	138. Mw-leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyañgwe, (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-bañgō- bañgō (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
Beard... ..	I-kiapuñga; tō-	Mw-efu; mi-	Ka-zelu	N-jelō. N-jōlu	A-jeva; tō-	A-lefu
Bee ... ..	...	Dzuki	B-uke	...	...	...
Belly	Kan-da-kan-da or Ka-la-kan-da	Simō; ma-	Zimi	Mō-sōlō; me- Be-sō	Boñgō; ma+	Mun-da
Bird	I-pulu; tō-	Kany-unyi; tu-	Kaz-ōni; tō-	Kay-ōni; tō- Kōko-mbiri	Kō-ōni; tō-	K-ōni. Any-ōni; tuny-ōni
Blood	Balami	Ma-bañgi	Mi-kira	Ma-kiā, Mō-kiya	Mu-lōha	...
Body	Kō-omba	Dimba; ma+	Kam-pita-pita	Ū-kōba (11)	Mō-bili; mi-	...
Bone	K-ōse	Mu-īpa; mi-	Genegene	Ka-kua; tō-	Mu-fuga; mi-	I-fupa
Borassus palm	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bow ... ..	...	Bu-ta; ma-	Ka-siri	Mō-fōlō; me- Mō-pōlō	Bō-ta	Bu-ta
Bowels ... ..	...	...	...	I-īla; ma-īla	...	...
Brains ... ..	...	Lu-bombō	Bw-eñge	Bw-ōñgō; be- Mō-soñgō; me-	B-ōñgō	...
Breast (man's)	...	Kuri	Ki-ali	Bō-kuku; ma-	Bu-titi?	I-beza
Breast (woman's)	...	...	...	M-bele	Bu-titi?	I-bele; ma-bele
Brother ... ..	...	Mō-kwetu; ba- Mō-ta-ane; ba-	Duku; ban-duku	Mu-kōlō mō-tu. M-ana tata. M-nake. M-eya	Mu-ina; ba-ina	Mu-ina
Buffalo ... ..	...	Bōō	Gombe (?)	M-bōlō	M-bōgō	M-bōgō
Buttocks ... ..	...	Ma-takō	Ma-takō	Ma-takō	E-fuka; bi-	...
Canoe ... ..	...	Bw-atu; ma-	Mō-lela	W-atō; m-atō	Bw-atu; ma+	...
Cat ... ..	...	Ka-bere; pl. tube-bere	Paka	Mō-sikō. M-pāā	A-nōnō; tō-	...
Charcoal ... ..	...	...	...	...	Kaala; ma+	...
Chief ... ..	...	Kimi	Fumu	Mō-kōlō. Mō-kōta. Mō-mbele	Kōlō; ma+	...
Child ... ..	...	Mw-ana. M-ōna-ne	Ka-leñge; tu-	M-ana; b-ana. M-ōna	Mw-ana; ba-	Mw-ana; b-ana
Cloth ... ..	...	Ki-ramba	Sulu	N-tulō	A-pombō; tō-	Ki-lamba. N-guō
Cold ... ..	...	Ma-sika	Pew	Ka-lō. M-peō	E-gazi	Ma-sika. I-ganji
Country ... ..	...	Lu-komwa; komwa. Mu-señge	...	Se. Ce-se. Kanda. Ū-kita. N-ki	M-ōla	Ki-balō
Cow ... ..	...	N-gombe	...	...	...	...
Crocodile ... ..	...	N-andu	Gandu	N-gwena. N-gbwena	N-gandu	...
Day, daylight	...	Bu-teō; ma+	Kindi	Lōba. Bō-tu. U-tu-ku-ca	Bu-fuku; ma-	Mu-fukō
Devil, evil spirit ... ..	...	Doyi	...	...	...	Lu-ndali. Ma-tima- fufula
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	Mō-gañga; bañ-	...	...	...

English	138. Mw-leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyaŋgwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋgwo- baŋgwo (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
Dog	Bwa	M-bwa	N-gba	M-bwa	M-bwa. A-bwa; tu-bwa
Door, door- way	...	Kibi	Ki-be	Ci-ve. Mw-laŋgwo	E-belw; bi- Koti; ma+	...
Dream	Ki-rotw; bi-	Ki-rotw	N-jwi	E-rotw; bi-	...
Drum	Kaŋ-gomw; tu-	Goma	...	...	...
Ear	Gwi; ma+	Ma-tui (<i>pl.</i>)	I-tu; ma-tu	W-tui; ma-	Ku-twi; ma+
Egg	U-masi	Yeya; me+	I-ye; ma-ye	Gi; ma+	I-gi; ma-
Elephant	Joi	Buŋgu	N-jw	Zwvu; ma+	N-zwfu
Excrement	...	Tu-bl	Tu-bi	Tw-bi	Tw-yi	...
Eye	N-cw; ma-cw	L-isw	Li-isw; ma-	Y-isw; me-isw	D-isw; m-esw
Face, forehead	...	Pimw; ma+	M-esw	Cundi, Condi; bi+	Lw-ebw; ng-ebw	...
Fat, oil	Me-ita	Ma-kit'	Ma-kuta. Ma-ila. Kw-nwona; me-	Ma-ani. Ma-nyani	Ma-futa
Father	Cw. U-tata	Tata	Tata; ba+. I-se; ba+. Sw	Sw-be (<i>thy father</i>)	...
Fear	B-wba	B-wma	Tina. Bw-wa	Tina	...
Finger	Mu-rime; mi- Mu-sani; mi-	Ki-rolw	Mw-nwe; me- Nume	Mu-nua; mi-	M-sayi; mi- Mu-nwe; mi-
Fire	Ka-pia	Ka-ya	Ka-ya; tw-ya. Ka-sa	Mw-lelw; mi-	Mu-lilw. Tu-ya
Fish	Cie sa ma-si	...	M-fi. N-fe	Ka-se; tw-	...
Foot	Lu-asw; <i>pl.</i> di-asw, ¹ Di-holu; ma-	I-sinzi	I-tindi	Ci-ahi; bi-ahi	Mu-gulu; mi-
Forest	Mu-tw; mi-	Mw-se	W-konda <i>or</i> Mw-konda	Tw; ma-tw	...
Fowl	Gwkw	Kwk'	N-kwkw	Zwgw	Swlw. N-jwgw δ
Frog	Ki-rua	Ki-ula	Ke-toketoke	E-bwtgw; bi-	...
Ghost...	Doi	...	...	...	A-Iundi, Ka-Iundi; tw-
Girl	Mw-seka	...	...
Goat	Bore <i>and perhaps</i> M-buzi	Pene	M-bwle, M-buri	M-buzi	M-buzi
„ (he)	Bore ya mw-rume	Pene-na mw-lume	...	...	...
„ (she)...	Bore ya mw-kari	Pene-na mw-kuli	...	...	...
God	Duba (<i>sun</i>)	Ka-laka	...	...	N-goŋgw
Grandparent
Grass	Lu-bisi	Ma-yani	Tw-maŋgala. Ka-luŋgu- luŋgu	Eny-enye; bi-	...
Ground	Cie, Mun-cie	I-tete	N-seke	Vu; ma-vu	...
Ground-nut	...	Jimu	Ka-lima	...	...	Bi-hama (?)
Guinea-fowl	...	Kaŋga	Kaŋga	N-kaŋga	Kaŋga; ma+	Ziba

¹ This plural is according to Torday. If accurate it is an interesting survival of the 10th.

English	138. Mw-leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyanḡwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baṅḡ- baṅḡ (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
Gun	Butu	Ki-tuli	N-koba	E-booṅge	...
Hair (of head)	...	J-uiru. Suki	Zūri	N-gbwe. Ū-pu; m-pu. M-bi	Jivi; ma+	In-zwi
Hand	Bokw; ma+	I-kasi	I-kasa. ka-bokw	E-gazagaza	E-ganda
Head	I-tue	Mw-cwe	Mu-cwe; mi-	Mu-twi
Heart...	Coba	Mw-tima	Mw-tema; me-	Ū-laṅḡa; ma+. Mun-tima; mi-	...
Heel	Ki-tsuru; bi+	W-inzi	M-pwa. Ny-ama i-tindi	A-sonyow; to-	...
Hide	Mw-cwke; mi- Ki-sewa; bi-	Gwzi	Ū-koba	Famisa	...
Hill	Mu-kuna	...	Mw-konde	Mu-tanda; mi-	Mu-goṅḡw
Hippopotamus	...	Fibu	Ki-bokw (Swahili)	N-gubw	N-gobw	N-gufwa
Hoe	Y-embe; ma+	Lu-asw; ñ-gasw	...
Honey	Me-ita j-uki	Du-būke	Bw-cwke; ma-	B-wki	...
Horn	Lu-ceṅḡwa	Pembe	I-seke; ma-	Lw-ega; <i>pl.</i> zi-eba	...
House...	Ki-biri; bi- N-dabu	Ny-umba (Swahili)	D-umba <i>or</i> L-omba <i>or</i> Lw-omba; ma+	Y-ende; bi-ende	Y-ende; bi-ende
Hunger	Zala	Zala	N-jala	Zala	...
Husband	Mw-rume	...	M-wme; ba-ome. Amw-omi	Mw-lume; ba-	...
Hyena	Mw-ceu; mi- Ki-mbwi	Pisi	...	Ki-mbwi	Ki-mbwi
Iron	Ki-ronda	Ki-uma	Cea, Ce-eya	I-gela; bi-	Bu-tale. Ky-uma
Island	C-eya; b-eya. Ki-titi. Mw-saṅḡa	...	...
Ivory...	Ma-nw a n-jw	Pembe	Mw-lamba; me- Pembe	Y-inw	...
Knee	Nūi; ma+	I-zu	I-lu. I-boṅḡw	N-gomba	I-zu; ma-zu
Knife	Lu-pete; <i>pl.</i> pete. Lu-bahu	Mw-ele	Ka-busw. Ū-bew	Lw-ehete; m-behete	Lw-ete
Lake	Lu-ci. Ki-siwa	...	Ce-liba. Ce-ḡiba	I-twaka; bi-	Ki-ziba. Lu-gi
Leg	I-uru; ma-uru	Mu-gulu; mi-	Ka-w; ma-w	Ū-gwłw; ma-	...
Leopard	Goi, Iñ-gwe	Goi	N-gwłw. Keṅḡe	Mw-hela; me-	Niñ-gwe
Lion	N-dambwe	...	...	...	N-dambwe
Lips	Du-ēu	Mw-lomw	Mw-tutu <i>or</i> Bw-tutu; me- <i>or</i> mi-	Mu-lomw; mi-	Mu-lomw
Magic...	Bw-aṅḡa	Bw-waṅḡa	Ci-koba. Mw-te	Bw-gaṅḡa	Bw-aṅḡa M-isi

English	138. Mw-leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyaŋwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋgwa- baŋgwa (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
Maize	Ma-pwopw	Ma-bela	Ka-kutu; tō-	I-saka; bi-	I-sa;a
Man	Mu-nu <i>or</i> Mu-ndu; ba-nu <i>or</i> ba-ndu	Mu-ntu; ba-ntu	Mō-tō; ba-tō	Mu-ndu; ba-ndu	Mu-ndu; ba-ndu
Man, vir.	Mw-rume	...	M-ōme. Mw-sombe	Genda; ba+	...
Meat	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama. Mu-samba	M-bōga
Medicine	Mw-te	Bō-yaŋga, Bō-gaŋga	Laba
Milk	Ma-fwere	Ma-bele	Ma-bē	Ma-bele	...
Monkey	Kima	Bei	M-pegema	N-gema	...
Moon	Ka-pacu. Suŋgi	Mw-esi	W-eli; m-eli	Mw-ezi; mi-	Mw-aŋgwa. Suŋgi
Mother	Nai. Nene	Mali	Ina, Nina; ba+. Mina. Bamma	Yaya	...
Mountain	Mw-kuna. N-gulu	Mu-lōkwō	Ke-ōma	...	N-gulu
Mouth	Lō-ō	Ka-nūe	Ka-na; tō-na	Mwa-nwa	Ka-nwa; tu-
Nail (of finger or toe)	...	Kara	Lu-ala	N-jā. Ū-yā	Lu-ala; u-zala	...
Name	D-ina	Z-ina	L-ina	Z-ina; ma+	...
Navel	Mw-cuku; mi-	I-tutu	Mw-tōtō; me-	Mu-suku	...
Neck	Kōsa	I-kōsi	I-kōte	Suŋgwa	A-siŋgwa; tu-
Night	Bu-tiū; ma+	Kindi	U-tagwaira. Bō-tu. I-fue	Mw-zimbō = <i>darkness</i>	Mu-fuku. (Ni-kunyi = <i>darkness</i>)
Nose	Mw-pembe; mi-	Mw-ende	Mw-hembe	Mw-hembe	Mu-embe
Oil palm	Ce-kaŋga. M-bō	Bō; ma-bō	...
Ox	N-gombe	...	...	...	...
Paddle	Lu-kapi; <i>pl.</i> n-gafi	Kapi	N-kafi	...	N-gafi
Palm wine, beer	...	Ma-ši	Ma-kū	Ma-nā	Ma-lōvu	...
Parrot	Gucu	Kusu	...	...	N-gusu
Penis	Mw-rua; mi-	Sōka	Condi	Bu-oli	...
Pig	Gurūwe	Guru	N-sombō	N-gulube; ba+	N-gulube
Pigeon	Kuti; ma+	Ki-riŋga	...	Ka-ŋgulimba; tō-	...
Place	Ce-a. A-sima	E-vuka; bi-	...
Rain	Bira	Bula	M-būa	Vula	M-bula, M-sula
Rat	Buku	Bawu	M-pōkwō	M-buku	...
River	Ma-ši. Lu-ci	Ma-zi	I-yaba. I-kiŋgi	Mu-gezi	...
Road, path	...	N-jila. Sila	Zia	M-bōka. Iŋ-geya	Sinda <i>or</i> Senda	N-zila. I-sinda; ma-
Salt	Mu-siki	...	Mō-ō; mi-ō	Mu-ŋgwa	Mu-nyu
Shame	Bū-ndie	...	N-sōni	Bu-vu	...
Sheep	Mu-ōkwō; mi-	Buli	Mō-kōkwō. Meme	Mō-kōkwō; mi-	M-kōkwō

English	138. Mw-Jeka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyaŋwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋw- baŋw (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
Shield	Gabw	Gabw	Bw-wa ; ma-wa	N-gabw	...
Shoulder	Ce-tuli	Gembe ; ma +	...
Sister	Mw-kara ; ba-kara	Duku-zala	...	...	...
Skin	Ki-lwaba	Pusu	W-kwaba ; me-	l-seba	Ki-seba
Sky	Pa-suru	Yulu	Ki-w	Wu-yulu	...
Slave	Mw-pika ; ba-	Mw-kwobe	Mw-kwobe ; ba-	Mw-keka ; ba-	...
Sleep	Jwona (? <i>snore</i>)	Tw-lw	Tw-w	...	...
Smoke	Mw-ki	Mw-ki	Mw-ose. Mu-ki	Mw-esi	Mw-si
Snake	Piri	Ny-waka	Ny-waka	Ny-waka	N-jwaka
Son, boy	Mw-ana ; bw-ana	Mw-ana na mw-lume	M-anuke ; b-anuke. Mw-sombi	Genda ; ma + (see word for 'man' in 136)	...
Song	Ng-embw (<i>pl.</i>)	Lw-embw ; ny-embw	...
Spear	Cora ; ma +	l-sumu	I-tumw	Fomu ; ma +	Fumw
Spirit, soul
Star	Kan-jekejeke. Kaŋ-gamina ; tu-ŋ-	Kelikeni	W-kenikeni ; ŋ-	A-kwunikwoni	Kaŋ-gamina ; tu-
Stick	Mu-ti ; mi-ti	Mu-ti	Ka-te ; tw-te. Ce-ti	...	...
Stone	Vwē ; ma-vwē	Ma-koi (<i>pl.</i>)	Yu-we ; ma-we	Bue ; ma-bue	Mw-godi
Stool	Ki-bara	...	Ki-tumbi	...	Ki-kala
Sun	Duba <i>or</i> Juwa	Mw-se	Lwba. Iowa	...	Juba. Mu-ninya
Tail (of an animal)	...	Mw-kira	Mw-koi	Mw-kie	Mw-ela (?)	...
Tear	Mw-porw ; mi-	Di-swozi	...	...	...
Testicles	Via	Ma-kiti	...	...	...
Thief	Gifi	Mu-ibi	Mw-ibi	W-iba	...
Thigh	Lu-bunda	Ki-bunda	...	...	...
Thing	Ki-nu ; bi-nu	I-dya	l-sima ; tw- Ce-sima ; bi-	En-daibi ¹	...
Thorn	Mw-ke ; me-	Mw-ba ; mi-ba	...
Tobacco	Fi-aŋka	Kw-aŋga	L-aŋga m-aŋga	Faŋw ; ma +	...
To-day	D-inw	Lelw	Mw-nw bw-tw	Lelw	...
Toe	Di-nā ; ma-nā	Mw-nu ; mi-nu	Mw-nyw	Mu-nwe	...
To-morrow	...	Bw-nambw	Lw-bi	M-pendu	...	...
Tongue	Du-rimi ; rimi	Lw-lame	Ce-ami ; bi-ami	Lu-limi ; n-dimi	Lu-limi
Tooth	D-inyw ; ma-nyw	D-inyw ; m-inyw	Li-inyw ; ma-	Y-inw	Inw ; m-enw
Town	Lw-anda	Mw-erw	Mw-taŋga. (Ka-taŋga = <i>village</i>)	M-wla ; mi-wla	...
Tree	Mu-ti ; mi-ti	Mu-ti	Ka-te ; tw-te. Ki-ti ; bi-ti	Mu-ti ; mi-	Mu-ti ; mi-ti
Twins	Pamba	M-āsa	Ma-asa	Asa ; ma-asa	...
Urine	Ma-cukurw	Ma-su	...	...	...
Vein	Ka-sali ; tw- Mw-wli ; me-	...	...

¹ This is according to Stapleton ; but it seems a very unwonted word for 'thing' and may be due to a misunderstanding. En-daibi rather resembles the word for 'goat' in Lu-busese (146) and may mean 'property'.

English	138. Mw-leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyaŋwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋw- baŋw (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
War	Lu- <i>ozi</i> ; ŋg- <i>ozi</i>	Bi-ta	Bi-ta	Loŋg- <i>ozi</i> . (- <i>lua</i> = <i>to</i> <i>fight</i>)	...
Water	Ma- <i>ſi</i>	Ma- <i>ze</i>	Ma- <i>ali</i> . Ma- <i>i</i>	M- <i>ema</i>	M- <i>ema</i>
Well, source
White man	...	Mw- <i>cuŋgu</i> . I- <i>celefe</i>	Mw- <i>zuŋgu</i>	Mw- <i>soŋw</i>	...	...
Wife	Mw- <i>kare</i> ; ba-	Mw- <i>kazi</i>	Mw- <i>kali</i>	Mw- <i>aji</i> ; ba- <i>aji</i>	...
Wind	Lu- <i>pwa</i>	Lum- <i>pumbu</i>	Mw- <i>fɔfɔ</i>	Mw- <i>hehe</i>	...
Witch...	Doi	Kundu	Mw- <i>bwɔi</i>	N- <i>dwi</i>	...
Witchcraft	(- <i>lɔka</i> = <i>to</i> <i>bewitch</i>)	...	...
Woman	Mw- <i>kare</i> ; ba-	Mw- <i>kazi</i>	Amw- <i>kali</i> ; bamw- <i>kali</i>	Mw- <i>aji</i> ; ba- <i>aji</i>	Mu- <i>azi</i> ; b- <i>āzi</i>
Womb
Wood (fire- wood)	...	Tu- <i>pia</i>	Ka- <i>ya</i>	Ū- <i>kɔni</i> ; ñ- <i>kɔni</i>	Lw- <i>tete</i> ; n- <i>dete</i>	...
Yam
Year	Ki- <i>pwa</i> ; bi-	...	...	Y- <i>ɔlwa</i> ?	...
Yesterday	Bu- <i>enda</i>	...
Zebra
One	- <i>mɔ</i> . - <i>mɔsa</i> . - <i>ndw-mɔ</i> . - <i>aŋka</i>	- <i>moi</i> . Ka- <i>mu</i>	- <i>mɔ</i> . - <i>mɔje</i>	- <i>mɔ</i> , Yw- <i>mɔ</i>	- <i>mwe</i>
Two	- <i>biri</i>	- <i>biri</i>	- <i>be</i> . - <i>ibi</i>	- <i>bili</i>	- <i>bili</i>
Three	- <i>satu</i>	- <i>satu</i>	- <i>satɔ</i>	- <i>satu</i>	- <i>satu</i>
Four	- <i>ne</i> . - <i>naci</i>	- <i>nnei</i>	- <i>nā</i> , - <i>inyā</i>	...	- <i>ne</i>
Five	- <i>tanu</i>	- <i>tanu</i>	- <i>tanɔ</i> . Kw- <i>bɔkɔ</i>	- <i>sanu</i>	- <i>sanu</i>
Six	Cambombw. Mu- <i>tuba</i>	Mu- <i>tuba</i> . Mw- <i>tɔa</i>	Mw- <i>tɔba</i>	Mu- <i>tuba</i>	Mū- <i>tuba</i>
Seven...	Cambw iri . Mu- <i>sambw</i>	Mw- <i>tɔa</i> ka- <i>mu</i>	Mw- <i>cɔmwendi</i>	...	M- <i>sambwa</i>
Eight	Mw- <i>anda</i> <i>or</i> Mu- <i>handa</i>	Tɔkɔtɔ <i>biri</i>	Ce- <i>nana</i>	...	Mw- <i>eŋge</i>
Nine	Ki- <i>tema</i>	Ka- <i>mu bula</i>	Ū- <i>bwa</i> , ? A- <i>bwa</i>	...	Tumbia
Ten	Di- <i>kumi</i> . I- <i>kumi</i>	Ki- <i>kumi</i>	Kumi. I- <i>kama</i>	...	Fumi <i>and</i> Ni- <i>kumi</i>
Eleven	Di- <i>kumi</i> n- <i>aki</i> mu- <i>aŋka</i> . I- <i>kumi</i> na mundw- <i>mɔ</i>	Ki- <i>kumi</i> na - <i>moi</i>	...	...	I- <i>kumi</i> na - <i>mwe</i>
Twenty	Ma- <i>kumi</i> abi- <i>biri</i> <i>or</i> a- <i>wiri</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> ma- <i>biri</i>	Kama <i>ibe</i> . Bw- <i>lumbw</i>	...	I- <i>liŋga</i>
Thirty	Ma- <i>kumi</i> a- <i>satu</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> ma- <i>satu</i>	Kama <i>i-satɔ</i>	...	...
Forty	Ma- <i>kumi</i> a- <i>nē</i>	Ma- <i>kumi</i> ma- <i>nnei</i>	Kama <i>inā</i>	...	...

English	138. Mw-leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyaŋgwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M-baŋgwo- baŋgwo (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
Fifty	Ma-kumi a-tanwo	Ma-kumi ma-tanu	Kama i-tanwo	...	...
Hundred	Ma-kumi a-tanwo ma-kumi a-tanwo	Kombi	E-koi. Kama i-kumi	...	Lu-kama
Thousand	A-nūnū	...	...	...
I, me, my	Mie. ō-nwo. N-a- -kia-nyi	Innē. ? -a-mi	Nō. N-a-, N- -a-ne	Mimi	Mime. Ni- ?
Thou, thee, thy	...	E-ba (?) A- -ki-obe	We. ? -o-be	Ōw-e. W-, Ō- -a-be	...	? U- -ku-
He, him, his	...	Rea (?). Ō-vwo-(?). Ka- -ki-ai	Ō-we. ? -a-ge	We. Ō-nwo. A-, U-, W-a- -ande	I-ye	Ye (?). Yu- -mu- ?
We, us, our	...	Ō-swo. Twa-, Tu- -kia-tu	I-su. ? -nabi-tu	Ba-se. Ta-, Twa-, Ti- -itwo	...	Tu- -tu- ?
Ye, you, your	...	Ba-nu. N-a- -kia-nu	I-nywe. ? -nabi-nu	Ba-ne. Be-, Bi- -inwo	...	? ? -enu
They, them, their	...	Ba-wo. Ba- -a-bwo	Bābw. ? -ejwo (?), -zejwo (?)	Bw. Ba-, Bi- -a-bwo	...	? Ba- ?
All	Concoi	-a-nse	-ose	-ōse	...
This, these	...	-kiani	-nwo (wwo-nwo), Ōc.	-ne (ō-ne, ba-ne; Ōc.)	...	...
That, those	-zwo (ō-zwo), Ōc.	Ō-nwo or ō-wa, ba-nwo or ba; mwo-nwo or ō-wa, e-nwo or e-ya; e-nwo or e-ya (No. 5), ma-nwo or m-ā; ci-nwo or e-ya (7), bi-nwo or be-a (8); e-nwo or e-ya (9), e-nwo or e-ya (10); ō-nwo or ō-wa (11); te-nwo or t-ea (12); ka-nwo, k-ā (13); ō-nwo, ōw-a (14); ka-nwo, k-ā (15); a-bwo or ō-nwo (16); ō-mwo (17)	...	...

English	138. M̄-leka	139. Ki-tumba (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyañgwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M̄-bañḡ- bañḡ (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
Bad	-bi	...	-bea	·bi, Bo-bi	...
Black	·tukulu	·tururu	...	·liñgea (K̄o-)	E-fitafita	...
Female	ya m̄-kari	·kazi. ·kuli	·kali	·aji	...
Fierce, sharp	...	·wumu	·bib̄w	...	...	...
Good	·ene	·s̄owa	·fwa	·legela	...
Great	·ima	·nene	·ema	·ata	...
Little	·nini	·keke	·a-ñḡwa	·keke	...
Long	·rai	·lai	·eya, ·ēā	·la	...
Male	ya m̄-rume	·lume	·a m̄-ome	·lume. ·w̄w	...
Old	·kuru	·kuñgu	·kulu. ·ka-kusi	·nunū. ·w̄w	...
Red	·piriri	·wina	...	...	...
Rotten	·b̄wla	...
Short	·w̄lulu	·hebwe	·uhi
Sick	Bu-cuñgu	·sambi	·kombwa	·bela	...
White	l-celele	·weñga	·w̄f̄oka	·lisaka	...
Above, up, on top	...	Pa-ṣoru	Iñ-gulu	Kīw na	Lo-ȳw̄w	...
Before, in front	Pel̄w	...	...	B̄w̄w na	Ma-busu	...
Behind, last	Ya-sañga	Ku-wara	M̄w-koñḡw	Ma-ili na	M̄w-goñḡw	...
Below, down	...	Pa-ñsi	Lan-tse. U-se	A-se. K̄w-se	Ha-se	A-si
Far	Ku-rae	Kule	Kbea or Kbaea	Hala	...
Here	W̄w-ip̄ā	Gige	Ab̄w. W̄-n̄w, W̄na. A-b̄w-n̄w. K̄w̄n̄w	N-haha	...
In, inside	Mu. Muṣimu	Nu, N̄w. Nomba-zari	M̄w	M̄w, Mu-	...
Middle	·zari?	Katikati ya	...	...
Near
Outside	Kwa-nja a m̄oba-nja	Za	...
Plenty, many	...	Bu-ñgi. ·ñgi	l-biñgi	·bua	·ñgi. Bo-ñgi	...
There	Ku-rai	Bab̄w	W̄-wa. K̄w. K̄w̄wa	...	H̄w
Where?	Pe-n̄w̄w?	Lini?	Yani?	...	...
No!	Nya!	Kire! Tuhu!	...	...	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	·t̄w; ·te; ·ta; ·t̄w̄k̄w; tek̄w (w̄-t̄w = you not, bi-t̄w = they not)	...	·siki

English	138. M̄- <i>leka</i>	139. Ki- <i>tumba</i> (West Ma-nyema)	140. Nyaṅwe (South-west Ki-lega)	141. Genya	142. M- <i>baṅw-</i> <i>baṅw</i> (North-west Ki-lega)	143. South-east Ki-lega
To	Ku-, K̄w-	Ku- <i>or</i> Ūk̄w-	K̄w- <i>or</i> Ū-	Ū-, Ku-, L̄w-	Ku-, U-
„ beat	- <i>lubia</i>	- <i>zebela</i>	...
„ buy, sell	- <i>owa</i>	- <i>ṽwa</i> , - <i>l̄w-ṽwa</i>	...
„ come	̄w- <i>bi</i>	- <i>zua</i>	- <i>la</i> , - <i>e</i> , - <i>ika</i>	- <i>vwaya</i>	- <i>buya</i>
„ cut	- <i>buka</i>	- <i>kala</i>	- <i>soṅṅw</i>
„ dance	- <i>mina</i>	...	- <i>sambwa</i>	- <i>semba</i>	...
„ die	- <i>kia</i> , - <i>kwa</i>	- <i>wakwa</i>	- <i>kwa</i> , - <i>kba</i>	- <i>fa</i>	- <i>fwa</i>
„ eat	- <i>rea</i>	- <i>dya</i>	- <i>ā</i> , - <i>aṅga</i>	- <i>lia</i>	- <i>lia</i>
„ give	- <i>pa</i>	- <i>pele-le</i>	- <i>ake-sa</i>	- <i>hee</i> (- <i>pele</i>)	...
„ go	- <i>ende</i> , - <i>enda</i>	- <i>ende</i>	- <i>enda</i> , - <i>ya</i> , - <i>aa</i>	- <i>yena-ṅga</i> , - <i>ena-ṅga</i>	- <i>enda</i> , - <i>sumu-ka</i>
„ kill	- <i>lipa</i>	- <i>ite</i> , - <i>wūite</i>	- <i>iya</i>	- <i>haga</i>	...
„ know	- <i>manya</i>	- <i>menye</i>	- <i>eba</i>	- <i>yōka</i>	...
„ laugh	- <i>seka</i>	- <i>seka</i>	- <i>sega</i>	- <i>sea</i>
„ leave off, cease	- <i>eka</i>	...	...
„ love, want	...	- <i>ruṅga</i>	- <i>ekuzwa</i>	- <i>emesa</i> , - <i>ema</i>	- <i>kwanya</i> , - <i>hanya</i>	...
„ see	- <i>mōna</i>	- <i>mōna</i>	- <i>ōna</i> , - <i>wōna</i>
„ sit, remain, abide	- <i>ikā</i>	- <i>kana</i>	- <i>sama</i>
„ sleep	- <i>tulu</i>	- <i>lama</i>	- <i>lala</i> , - <i>n-yōna</i> (<i>snore</i>)	- <i>sama</i>
„ stand, stop, be erect	- <i>ima-na</i>	- <i>ema-na</i>	...
„ steal	- <i>iba</i>	- <i>iba</i>	- <i>yiba</i>	...

PREFIXES IN M̄-LEKA

The only evident prefixes in the few words of M̄-*leka*, collected by the Rev. W. H. Stapleton, are :
Li- = 5 ; Ba- = 6 ; I- = 8 a ; T̄w- = 12 ; and K̄w- = 15.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN KI-TUMBA

Class 1. Mu-, M̄w- (mu, u-); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Mu-, M̄w- (mu-, u); 4. Mi- (mi-, i); 5. Di-, N- (di); 6. Ma- (ma-, a); 7. Ki- (ki); 8. Bi- (bi); 9. N- (M-), Ny-, — (n, i); 10. same as 9, and apparently also Di-, Din- (n, i, ?si-, s'); 11. Lu-, Du- (lu); 12. Tu- (tu); 13. Ka- (ka); 14. B̄w-, Bu- (bu); 15. Ku-, K̄w- (ku); 16. Pa- (? concord); 17. Mu- (mu).

-ane diminutive suffix present, but rare.

PREFIXES, &c., IN NYANGWE

Class 1. Mu-, M̄w- (mu, u-); 2. Ba- (ba); 3. Mu-, M̄w- (mu-, u); 4. Mi- (mi-, i); 5. I-, Di-, — (li); 6. Ma- (ma-, a); 7. Ki- (ki); 8. Bi- (bi); 9. N- (M-), Ny-, — (?); 10. same as 9; 11. Lu- (lu); 12. Tu-, T̄w- (tu); 13. Ka- (ka); 14. Bu- (bu); 15. K̄w-, Ūk̄w-, Ku- (ku); 16. Ba- (b̄w); 17. Nu-, N̄w-; 20. L̄a-.

PREFIXES, &c., IN GENYA

Class 1. **Mω** (mω, u-); 2. **Ba** (ba); 3. **U**, **Mω** (mω-, u); 4. **Me**, **Be** (me-, e); 5. **Yi**, **I** (li); 6. **Ma** (ma-, a); 7. **Ci**, **Ce**, **C'**, **Ki**, **Ke** (ci, ki); 8. **Bi**, **Be** (bi); 8 a. **I** (?i); 9. —, **N** (**M**), **N'**, **Ny** (e); 10. same as 9; 11. **Ū** (ω); 12. **Tω** (tω, t'-); 13. **Ka** (ka); 14. **U**, **Bu**, **Bω** (bu); 15. **Kω**, ?**Ka** (kω, ka); 16. **A**, **Ū**, **Bω** (-bω); 17. **Mω** (mω).

-ana diminutive suffix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN M-BANGŪBANGŪ AND SOUTH-EAST KI-LEGA

Class 1. **Mu**, **M** (mu, u-, yu-, ye-); 2. **Ba** (ba); 3. **Mu**, **Mω** (mu-, u); 4. **Mi** (mi-, i); 5. —, **I**, **Di**, **Yi** (?li); 6. **Ma** (ma-, ?a); 7. **E**, **Ci**, **Y**, **Ki**, **I** (?e, ?ki, ?ci); 8. **Bi** (bi); 9. **In**, **N** (**M**), **N'**, **Ny** (?); 10. same as 9, also **Ng**, **Zi** (?); 11. **Lω**, **Lu** (lu); 12. **Tω**, **Tu** (tu); 13. **A**, **K'** (?ka, ?a); 14. **Bω**, **Bu** (bu); 15. **Ū**, **Ku**, ?**Lω** (ω, ku); 16. **Ha**, **A** (?); 17. **Mω**, **Mu** (mu).

138. **Mōleka** is probably spoken west and north-west of the Bambōli speech and south and west of Tōpōke; but our knowledge of its range is exceedingly slight and based on a few notes collected by the late Rev. W. H. Stapleton, which furnish the above indications.

139. **Kitumba** is spoken on the Middle Lōmami river from about 4° South latitude northwards to about 3° South latitude, and eastward to the River Lueki and the vicinity of the Lualaba-Congo.

140. **Nyañgwe** is spoken by the Bazimba and other tribes on the Lualaba-Congo and in Central Manyema between about South latitude 4° and about 5° 40' on the northernmost range of the Luba dialects in the Lualaba basin. Eastwards it merges into south-east Kilega and Guha (Bajūe).

141. **Genya** is spoken by a river-dwelling tribe, the Bagenya or Baenya, which ranges along the stream of the great Lualaba-Congo or its banks (living often in canoes), from the vicinity of Nyañgwe and Kasoŋo in the south to the Stanley Falls and Lindi river on the north.

142. **Mbañgobañgō** is spoken in the region of the Lualaba-Congo (perhaps on both banks) between the confluence of the Elila on the south, and the Lōwa on the north; being bounded on the west by the proximity of the Lōmami, and on the east by the highland of Bulega.

143. South-east **Kilega** is spoken in south-east Manyema, west of the Buguha and Kabwari highlands, and east of the Lualaba-Congo, between the Lulindi on the north and Luama or Lubamba river on the south (say 4° 40' South latitude).

GROUP FF

THE ELILA-LŌWA-LUALABA LANGUAGES (*continued*)

144. North-east Ki-lega *or* 'Ba-lega' ¹

144 a. Ki-tembō

GROUP GG

THE RUWENZORI-SEMLIKI LANGUAGES

145. Ku-āmba

146. Lubu-sese ² *or* Lu-bira

147. Ki-vamba ³

GROUP HH

THE UPPER ITURI LANGUAGES

148. Li-huku ⁴

148 a. Ba-mbuttu ⁵

English	144. North-east Ki-lega ('Ba-lega') 144a. Ki-tembō	145. Ku-āmba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148 a. Ba-mbuttu
Adze	M-bwacu	...	...	Di-añkuye	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama <i>and</i> Ny-awa	...	...	Ce-kiri	...	...
Ant	Jaci	Ba-njakō (<i>pl.</i>)	Du-ñgulu	Hōka	Li-tanda ; ma-	...
Ant, white (termite)	Mu-swa, Mu-lule. Noñge	Ba-mbiri kōta (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...	Lagō	...
Ape (chim- panzi or go- rilla)	Sōkō	Eki-tera ; ebi-	...	M-pundu	Ñ-guli	...
Arm	U-bōkō, Kō-bōkō	Ki-bōkō	Ma-kanda (<i>pl.</i>). Galagala	K-ōkō. Bu-lende	E-kondō ; de-	...
Arrow	l-sōma ; ma-	Kō-dōe	Mala	Bi-mara (<i>pl.</i>)	Mw-ambe ; ni-ambe	...
Axe	Ke-lōnda ; bi- l-yuku, l-yuka ; <i>pl.</i> ma-uku	Kōka	Lōka. Kōñgō	N-suka	A-ñbaka ; ba-	Ñgbaka ; ma +
Baboon ... ..	...	A-bura ; ba-	Jōlō <i>or</i> Yōlō	Ñ-kōkō	U-gbara	...
Back	M-oñgō	M-biri	M-bele	M-goñgō	Mu-kōñgō	Bu-kōñgō

¹ This is the 'Regga' of the Rev. Griffiths of the London Missionary Society (see Last's 'Polyglotta Africana Orientalis'), and the 'Ba-lega' of Belgian and German travellers. I have added a few words collected by myself in the vicinity of Lake Edward in 1900 from a Lega porter. I surmise that the language of the Batembō, far to the south-west of Lake Edward, is a dialect of Ki-lega.

² This language is Emin Pasha's 'Wa-wira', the 'Ba-sese' of other explorers, and the Lubu-sese, Ba-vira, and Babu-sese of Stanley. The tribe is also called Wasumbusu by Stuhlmann and others.

³ This language is not, as Bernhard Struck supposes, a true form or variant of Ku-amba, but a hotchpotch of Ku-amba, Ru-nyorō, Lu-ganda and other tongues, taken down from an interpreter by Emin Pasha in 1892. I give it for what it is worth, in case this jargon really exists for trade purposes.

⁴ This includes my 'Li-bvanuma' (Uganda Protectorate) and the 'Ba-nyari' and 'Wa-ssōñgora' of Emin Pasha and Bernhard Struck.

⁵ The speech of the Pygmies of Bōmili and Avakubi, the 'Ba-mbuttu' of Consul G. B. Michell.

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (' Ba-lega ') 144a. Ki-tembwa	145. Ku-amba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148 a. Ba-mbuttu
Banana ...	I-onde; ma-	Bebe <i>or</i> Gbebe	Didi. Bulu. N-deri	Mu-konde; mi-	E-bogwa	...
Beard ...	Lw-telu; n-delu. N-delu. (Lu-kucu n-delu = a hair of beard)	N-deru	N-delu	Ki-rere	Bu-lelu	...
Bee ...	Nj-uki	Nj-wiki	Va-baŋge (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Li-bokwa	...
Belly ...	I-kundu	Sohwa	Sohwa	I-tundu. Ki-hu	Bu-ra <i>or</i> Bu-a	Bu-a
Bird ...	K-wani; t-uni. Kany-wani; tony-wani	M-buru	M-bulu	Ny-uni	N-wali; ban-wali. N-uli	Inn-oi
Blood ...	Ma-si	Ma-gira	Ma-gila	Sagama	Me-nikwa	...
Body ...	Lw-kowa (? skin). Mu-bili <i>or</i> Ki-bili	K-wzwa	M-bowa	Mu-viri	N-dutu	...
Bone ...	Mu-kuha; mi-	Eñ-kue	N-kua	Ma-kue (<i>pl.</i>)	Lü-w	...
Borassuspalm	...	Tugu	...	...	Di-tugu	...
Bow ...	Bu-ta	Teba	Ma-ñgi	Bu-ta	Bw-bi	...
Bowels ...	Me-sowa (<i>pl.</i>). Ma-la (<i>pl.</i> )	...	...	...	...	...
Brains ...	Bw-kese. Vi-ubu ? (<i>pl.</i>)	B-oñgwa	D-oñgwa	Vu-goñgwa	Eñ-gorwa	...
Breast (man's)	Ki-ari	...	...	M-banda	...	...
Breast (woman's)	I-bele; ma-	Bere; ma+	Bele	I-were; ma-	Li-bele; ma-	...
Brother ...	Mw-ina. Mu-butwa. Mu-tamba	Mu-ki-mindi amw	Va-ñkyi- na-mā. Mi-kima- mama. Namakwa	Mw-ana wa-mā	Mw-an' i-nnā. Mw-ana' dem. Ma-minywa	Kaka. Uku. Mw-ana i-nna ma-ninywa
Buffalo ...	M-bwa	N-jare	N-sale	M-bogwa	N-jare	...
Bull ...	...	Mu-ri ku-ake	Nwmi	Numi	...	...
Buttocks ...	Ma-kuma (<i>pl.</i>)	Saketa	...	...	Ma-ñbw (<i>pl.</i>)	...
Canoe ...	Bw-atwa	Mu-liñga	Bw-atwa. Zabwa	...	Boñgwa	...
Cat ...	Mw-era	N-jañgwa; ba+	...	...	En-jañgwa	I-siki
Charcoal ...	Ma-kala	...	...	...	...	...
Chief, king ...	Mu-löhwe. Ke-koñga. Numbi	Salie	N-kama	Mu-kama	Maga	...
Child ...	Mw-ana	M-ike-ake	M-eki	Mu-kerembe	Mw-ana	...
Cloth ...	N-guvwa	En-joñgwa. Lu-alwa	Ki-bugwa. Boñgwa	...	Lu-bugwa. Na-ruta	Na-ruta
Cold ...	M-pekwa	...	...	Mu-rumbi	...	...
Country ...	Ki-barwa. Mu-ri n bu-sambu. Mo-señge	Ki-arwa	N-kuñgu. Para	Bu-taka	Kuñgu. Ki-arwa	Ki-kara
Cow ...	M-kaci wa- ñ-gombe	En-te; ban-te	En-te	En-te	Bu-te	...
Crocodile ...	N-gandu. N-gwēnwa	Em-peywa	N-gonde	M-piwa	Jene; ba+	...

English	144. North-east Ki-lega ('Ba-lega') 144 a. Ki-tembwa	145. Ku-amba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148 a. Ba-mbuttu
Day, daylight	Lu-su; ma-su. I-lumbu. Juwa	Ki-lia	Mamu-ane	Ki-re. Va-kere	Na-butu. Namu-soti	Namu-soti
Devil, evil spirit	...	Mu-limwa; ba-	...	...	M-tu-w-eji; ba-	Ga-be; <i>pl.</i> ba-be
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dog	Im-bwa	M-bwa	M-bua	M-bwa	Em-va. (Su em-va = φ)	Im-va <i>or</i> Im-fa; bam-fa
Door, doorway	Ki-bi. Mu-kinda	Ki-kuku. M-pume	Pumi	M-liañgwa (; <i>Swahili</i>)	Li-kuse	...
Dream	N-jwci. Fa-lota ¹	N-doti	N-doti	Ku-rotwa (<i>verb</i>)	Di-rotwa	...
Drum	I-tumba. N-gomwa	Ki-rembe	Ki-lembe	N-goma. N-gaija	E-biba	...
Ear	I-twi; ma- Kuswe; ma+	Ki-toi	Ki-toi	Ku-tue	U-cwe; ma-cwe	Ba-cwi (<i>pl.</i>)
Egg	C-ayi; m-ayi	Li-ke; ma-ke	Le-ke; ma-	Ma-hwi (<i>pl.</i>)	Mu-kiri; ni-	...
Elephant ...	N-jwu	M-buñgu	M-boñgwa	N-dswaga	A-njau; ba+	...
Excrement	Tu-bi	Tu-i	...	...	Mu-tara	...
Eye	L-iswa; m-iswa	Iswa	Iswa	Li-iswa	L-iswa; m-iswa	B-isu (<i>pl.</i>)
Face, fore- head	Ki-eni. M-bala	Ke-iswa	B-uswa	Al-inswa	M-esu	...
Fat	Ma-kuta	Ma-zuta. Ma-nwawa	Ma-nwawa	Bi-sabwa (No. 8 a)	M-ena	Ma-jita
Father	Tata; ba+. I-sa, I-sa-we; bi- I-sa-ke; bi-	...	Baba	Tata	A-twa; ba-twa	A-to; ba-twa
Fear	B-oba	B-oka	Ki-boka	...	...	...
Finger	Mu-sai; mi- Mu-nwe	M-buka. Ki-boka	...	Vi-ara (<i>pl.</i>)	Beñgbe; ba-kbeñgbe	...
Fire	Tu-ya, Tu-ija (?). Mu-rirwa	Mu-sa	Mu-sa	Mu-lirwa	Gyara	Dya, Gya
Fish	Me-vera (?). Sui (?)	Sui	U-ligi. Ba-usu (<i>pl.</i>). Mama	I-sui	Siwe	...
Foot	Ki-limba; vi- I-tindi	Ke-gu	Bata, Gwata. Su-bu-gwata	Ki-ganja (?)	E-gbata; de-gbata	I-tindi
Forest	Tu-ti (<i>pl.</i>). Numbe	Ma-biri (<i>pl.</i>)	Hala	Ma-biri	M-eli	...
Fowl	N-goka. Ki-kwasa	Koka	Bu-koka, Bu-koku-ki. Koñgwa	N-koka. Vu-guma (<i>hen</i>) ²	Koka <i>or</i> Koba	Koka
Frog, toad	Ki-ula	...	Ba-gboku (<i>pl.</i>)	Ki-guende	...	...
Ghost	Ki-kuli	Mu-limwa	Ka-tema	Ka-tema	A-beri	...
Girl ... ..	...	...	M-seka	Mu-iseke	...	...
Goat	M-buci	Meme	N-daima. ³ ? Meme	M-buli	Meme	Meme
„ (he) ...	...	N-tali sa meme	M-paya	N-tuli ya m-buli. ² (Vu-guma ya m-buli = φ)	M-pai wa meme	...

¹ According to Stanley.² Note resemblance to North-east Bantu word for breeding-cow, goat, &c.³ See word for 'thing' in No. 142 (M-bañgwañgwa).

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (‘Ba-lega’) 144a. Ki-tembwo	145. Ku-amba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148a. Ba-mbuttu
God	Firie. Ny-ambi	Nya-mwaŋga	...	...	A-kuri	A-subei
Grandparent	N-guku. Yiyi = ō. Mwamakulu yaji = ɔ	...	...	...	...	...
Grass	Lu-suku. Sɔnu	Ka-samere	M-budza. Sɔlu	Bu-sɔlu	I-fugwo	...
Ground ... ..	...	Dɔdɔ	...	...	E-taka	...
Ground-nut	Ka-lima	Ki-ɔbe; bi-	...	...	Jagare	...
Guinea-fowl	N-gaŋgi. I-laŋgi	Kaŋga	...	...	Wa-ŋga	...
Gun	Ke-bɔvye	Mu-gaŋgwo	M̄-gaŋgwo	M-bundu	Mu-gaŋgwo	...
Hair	Suki. N-weli. Lu-kucu	Sikamwo	Ki-simwo	I-sɔkwo	N-duri	Ndi; ba-ndi
Hand	C-aŋga. Kɔ-bɔkwo. Ki-basabasa. (Ke-kɔ, Ke-kɔ-ni = fist)	Ke-gu	Ganda; ma +	N-garu	I-gbata; di-	I-konda; di-
Head	Mu-twi or Mu-swe	Mɔ-ɔ	Mɔ-hɔ	Mu-twe	Mu-tɔ; ni-tɔ	...
Heart	Mu-tima	Mu-lema	Kavu-lima	Mu-tema	Mu-tuma; ni-	...
Heel	Ka-bilibili	Ki-tindi	Ki-simbirwo	Ka-tiŋgere	E-tindilindi	...
Hide	Ki-saba; vi- Ki-sewa; vi-	...	C-ani or Ky-ani. M-buru	C-ani	...	...
Hill	Ki-rimbi lū-ūba. N-goŋgwo	...	Bimba	Kena	...	...
Hippopotamus	N-guvu	M-bembwa	Bembula	N-sere	N-dūbwo	...
Hoe	Lu-kasu; ñ-gasu	...	...	...	...	...
Honey	B-uki	N-jɔki	Ki-dzaŋgali	V-ɔki	Li-bɔkwo	...
Horn	Lu-iya; ñ-g-ya. Mu-ya	N-deka	M-beka	I-hembe; ma-	Li-bakara	...
House	N-dabu; ma-labu. Ka-tanda. Kende. Ke-sɔsɔ or M-sɔsɔ	N-dabwo	N-tabwo	Ny-umba	E-kara; di- Sɔgwo	I-ka
Hunger	N-jala	En-jā	N-dzala	N-jera	Tara	...
Husband	Ibe; ba-ibe Mu-lume	...	M-lɔkwo	Mu-sese; va-	...	Ū-gūi; bɔ-gūi
Hyena	Ki-mbwi	Em-piti	M-piti. U-su	M-piti	Mu-piti; ni-	...
Iron	Ki-kale. Mu-bamba	N-gūa	N-kondwo	Ki-ɔma	U-kō. I-dɔkwo	I-dɔkwo
Island	Ki-kila	Tuli	I-siŋga	Mu-suŋgwe	E-jɔba; di-	...
Ivory	Mu-baŋga	M-inyɔ	...	...	Denu	...
Knee	I-lu; ma-lu	Meku-lu (? pl.)	Kuli	Kuru	Lu-lu	...
Knife	Lu-bau; m-bau. Ki-nsu. Ki-wabi	M-bakwo	M-bakwo	Mu-hiɔ; pl. ma-	Mw-ambe	...

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (‘Ba-lega’) 144a. Ki-tembo	145. Ku-amba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148 a. Ba-mbuttu
Lake	Ki-riba	...	...	Ny-anza. Ma-litwo	...	...
Leg	Mu-indi	Ke-gu	Mu-ende	N-sume	Mu-tindi; ma-	...
Leopard	lĩ-gwe	N-gue	M-poñgwo. Uñ-gwi	N-gwoe	Kw-eyu	...
Lion	N-dambwe	...	Silio	...	...	...
Lip, lips	Mw-łomwo; me-	Na-nokwo	Gua-nokwo. Gu-bonwo	...	Munu; ba-munu	...
Magic	N-gisi	Lemba	Ki-hara	Bu-kumu (?)	Ma-madũ	...
Maize	I-saĩgu; ma- I-bela; me- Ce-bele	N-kusa	Ki-dzubala	Vo-kusa	Mu-kusa	...
Man	Mu-ndu; ba-ndu	Nba or Npa; pl. ba-nba	...	...	Mu-mbi; ba-mbi	Mu-mbi; ba-mbi
Man, vir. ... ..	...	...	M-łokwo	...	Mw-gbu; ba-gbu	W-gũi; bo-gũi
Meat	Ny-ama. Mu-sune	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Bu-two	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk ... ..	...	...	...	Ma-titi	...	...
Monkey ... ..	...	A-bula	N-kende	N-kuĩga	Mw-bowmu	U-bom’
Moon	Mw-aĩgwo	Suĩge	Suĩge	Mu-epi	U-ri. I-lu	I-lu
Mother	Yeyi?	...	Mama	Mā. Mai. Nya-wana	Innā	Innā
Mountain	N-gulu	Cusia	M-balwo. Bimba	Mu-ona	Tũdũ; ba +	...
Mouth	Ka-nywa	Nokwo	Nokwo	Mu-nwa	I-mwoni	I-mwoni
Nail (of finger or toe)	Lu-cala; n-jala	Ki-kulu	Yesi-ke-bokwo (bones of the fingers)	Ki-kuru	N-dara	...
Name ... ..	...	D-ina	...	L-inya (?)	Li-ywo	...
Navel ... ..	...	...	Kubu	Mu-kunde	I-vovi	...
Neck ... ..	...	Bi-kia (8a)	Kotwo. M-oywo	Vi-kia. N-kotwo	E-mirwo	...
Night	Bu-tũ; ma-tũ. (I-kunye = darkness)	Ki-ria	Ma-kiliye (pl.)	M-kirwo	Bu-si	...
Nose	Mu-wembe	L-ulu	L-łow or R-uru	Mu-hure	L-ulu	U-mwo
Oil palm ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ox	N-gombe	En-te	En-te	En-te	...	...
Paddle	N-gafi	...	...	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Mu-saĩgi	Mw-eĩge	...	...	N-gaka	...
Parrot	N-kusu	Eñ-kusu	...	...	Mu-gaga; ni- A-ku?	...
Penis ... ..	...	N-tone	...	...	Bima	...
Pig ... ..	...	N-goya	Kuluma	M-pumu. Eñ-gere	N-embwo	...
Pigeon ... ..	...	Ki-bimbwo; bi-	...	...	A-liba; ba-	...
Place ... ..	...	Anja	Kayu	Hanwo	Mu-ndende	...
Rain	Vula	M-bura	M-bura	M-bura	U-gbara	...
Rat ... ..	...	M-babu; ba +	Beli	M-beba	Bebe; ba +	...

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (‘Ba-lega’) 144 a. Ki-tembwo	145. Ku-āmba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. ‘Ki-vamba’	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148 a. Ba-mbuttu
River	Lu-ehi. Ka-ehi (small). Am-ema	Ki-tamba ; bi-	M-cipedω. Lōka. N-toñgorω Purupuru	Ki-gōna. Kō-kani	Dei	...
Road	N-zira	Ki-anda	Liō. Ša. Mi-dende	Ci-handω	Mu-pi ; ni-pi	...
Salt	Mu-ñgwa	...	Mu-kwa. Gōkoi	Ki-sura	M-kwe	...
Shame ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep	Mu-kōkω	En-tama	N-tama	N-tama	Bu-tama	...
Shield ... ..	...	N-guba	Savōla	N-gabω	Kōbe	...
Shoulder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sister ... ..	...	Mw-ana bu-kali	Likam (?)	Mw-ana wa mai	M-sale ; ba-sale	Dada. Aya
Skin ... ..	...	Ki-kōba	N-tega. N-gufu. M-buru	Ki-kōba	Em-bamba	Umba (?)
Sky	I-yubu	Kuba	Kōva. U-guru	I-guru	Busi	...
Slave ... ..	...	...	N-gele	Mu-sasa ; va-	Gbayu	...
Sleep ... ..	...	To-rō	To-lō	N-dañgale	To-rō	...
Smoke	Mō-zi	Ma-kiri	Ma-kili	Mu-ika	W-ei	...
Snake ... ..	...	N-jōka	N-dzōka	N-jōka	Eli	...
Son, boy	Mō-kaa	M-ike	M-iki	Mw-ana. (Vu-sasa = youth)	Mw-ana. Ū-gūi	...
Song ... ..	...	M-bina	Bina	Mu-vina (?)	Rumbō ; ba+	...
Spear	Fumu	Kuñga	Kuñga	I-timmω	Ū-wō ; mō-wō	...
Spirit, soul	Mw-ecō. Mu-tima	...	...	Ka-tema	...	...
Star, planet	Ka-ñgumina (?)	N-salia	N-dzatō. N-zōga. Tañgatañga	I-sōli	N-data	Lan-data
Stick	Mu-ti	Mw-igō. Ka-mi	M-egō	Mu-igō	En-tūbe ¹	...
Stone	Di-bwe ; ma-bwe	Tare	Tale	I-vale	Li-bara ; ma- Li-kōvi ; ma-	...
Stool	Ki-bala ; vi-	...	M-bata	Ki-tebe	En-tūbe (?) ¹	...
Sun	Mu-minya. (Mi-sawa = sunlight)	M-ane	Mu-āna	M-sana	L-eba	Epa
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	Kuruañga	Mu-kira	...	...
Tear ... ..	...	Lubeisō (‘water of the eye’)	Liba-ma-isō (‘water of the eye’)	Ma-liga (pl.)	Li-sōli	...
Testicles ... ..	...	Buka	...	...	Ba-gorō	...
Thief ... ..	...	Suma	Ma-kiba	Mu-sōma	N-dibō	...
Thigh	1-bimbi	...	Ki-bele	Ki-verō	...	...
Thing ... ..	...	K-ema ; b-ema	...	Ny-añka	Ema ; d-ema	...
Thorn ... ..	...	E-kūe	N-kūa	Ma-va (pl.)	W-abō	...
Tobacco ... ..	...	M-bagi	M-base. Tāba	Mu-vagi. Ka-saji. Ki-gōbi	M-bagi	...

¹ As the most primitive stools are made out of branching sticks, the word-root -tebe or -tūbe might be interchangeable for both concepts.

English	144. North-east Ki-lega ('Ba-lega') 144a. Ki-tembō	145. Ku-āmba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148 a. Ba-mbuttu
To-day ...	...	Leru	...	...	Yei	Na-piā
Toe ... ..	...	Buga ke-gu	M-buka-gbata	Ki-gere	Beṅbe wa m-tindi	...
To-morrow	...	...	Ma-kasalu	Mu-ñkē	Ka-liba	Kōpe
Tongue ...	Lu-limi	Daka	Daka	Ki-remi	Ru-dada; ma- Bi-jala (<i>pl.</i>)	Ne-dada; <i>pl.</i> bi-dada
Tooth ...	...	M-inyō (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-nyō (<i>pl.</i>)	M-enō (<i>pl.</i>)	L-enu; m-enu	M-enu (<i>pl.</i>), Bi-naṅgaka (<i>pl.</i>)
Town, village	...	Ki-kari	Mu-āsi	Many-umba (?)	Ke-kale	...
Tree	Mu-tyō (?), Mu-ti	Me-ri	M-ele (<i>pl.</i>), A-pōbaō	Mu-ti; mi-ti	Bu-ti; ma-ti. M-kakaru	M-kakaru
Twins ...	...	Ba-roṅgō (<i>pl.</i>)	Dukakōbe	Va-roṅgō (<i>pl.</i>)	Ma-wirō	...
Urine ... ..	...	Ma-nyi	Ma-nyi	M-kali	Ma-tere	...
Vein	Mō-te; me-te	...	...	...	...	...
War	Bi-ta	Bu-lemu	Di-la (<i>pl.</i>)	Ku-rua-na	Di-te (<i>pl.</i>)	...
Water	Ma-ci	Libō	Libō	Ma-si	Ma-libō	Ma-ipō
Well, source	...	...	...	...	...	Ikō
White man	Mu-yuṅgu	N-juṅgu	...	...	Mu-juṅgu	...
Wife ... ..	...	N-kari, N-kalu; ba-	M-kali	Mu-kali	Mu-ri; bō-li. (Bō-li ba-dem = <i>my wives</i>)	...
Wind ... ..	...	Heyō	Sumbu	M-puega <i>or</i> M-puēra	Yēō	...
Witch ... ..	...	Mu-lemba	Ki-hara	Mu-kumō	Ma-madū	...
Witchcraft	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woman ...	Mu-kazi; ba-	N-kari	M-kali	Mu-kali	Mu-ri, Mu-li; bō-li	Mo-i <i>or</i> Mū-i; bō-i
Womb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	...	Mu-sa	Ku-buna-mu-sa, Bau	...	Tiñbō	...
Yam ... ..	...	Ki-ralt; bi-	...	...	I-sōū; di-sōū	...
Year ... ..	...	Ki-rubuli	Mu-aka	Mu-aga	Ki-anda	Mw-eru? Ka-laṅga
Yesterday...	...	Uma	...	...	Na-kōbe	Kōpe, Bu-dōō
Zebra... ..	...	Mu-sōlu	N-tulege	...	...	...
One	·mō	·mōti, ·muti	N-gilini <i>or</i> Bu-igiri	Ki-moi	I-ṅgana <i>or</i> Li-ṅgana	Mu-ṅga, Mu-gōnō?
Two	·biri	·bare	·bali <i>or</i> ·bala	·viri	·wiri, Ka-wili, Di-wiri	Ba-pe, Ba-peni
Three	·satua	·saru	·satō <i>or</i> ·sarō, ·salō	·satu	Di-letu, ·letu, ·ratu	B-atu
Four	·na	·i-ne	·nne, ·ine <i>or</i> ·ini	·nai	Gena	Ba-gena <i>or</i> Ba-geni
Five	·tanō	·tanu	·tanō, ·bōkō	·tanō	·bōkō (<i>i.e. the fist</i>)	·bōkō
Six	Mu-tuwa	M-kaga	Ma-dya, Ki-bōkō bari	Mu-kaga (?)	Ma-dia	Ma-dianika (?)
Seven... ..	Mu-sambō	N-sambu	Laludu, Lalodu	Mu-sanjō	Ma-daneka <i>or</i> Ma-dyanika	Ma-nanika
Eight	Mu-anda	Nane	Lalō	M-nana	Ba-gina	Ama-dyina

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (' Ba-lega ') 144a. Ki-tembwa	145. Ku-amba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148 a. Ba-mbuttu
Nine	Ki-tema	Subi	Subia, Sobyia	Mu-inda	Ba-gina m-gwona	Vaga mu-gwona
Ten	l-kumi	Kumi	l-kwomi or l-kumi	l-kumi	Mine. Digi. .mene. Kum' (?). Itw (?)	Bokwobokw
Eleven ...	Kumi na mwa	Kumi na susi mwti. (Kumi na muru-bari = twelve)	Kwomi guli bi-mwa. (Kwomi guli bali = twelve)	...	Mini la li-ñgana ; or Baitwada. (Bakumba = twelve) ¹	...
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi a-wiri	Bwesi muti	Kwomi or Kumi bali	...	Ba-mene ba-wiri	...
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi a-satu	Bwesi muti na muru-kumi	Kwomi or Kumi i-salwa or i-satwa	...	Ba-mene ba-ratu	...
Forty	Ma-kumi a-nā	Bwebare	...	...	Ba-mene gina	...
Fifty	Ma-kumi a-tanwa	Bwebare na susi kumi. (Bwesaru = sixty, Bweine = eighty )	...	...	Ba-mene bokw. (Ba-mene ba-gina na mu-gwona = ninety)	...
Hundred ...	Lu-kama	Bwetanwa	l-gana or l-gama	Ki-kumi	Radi	...
Thousand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	?	E-me. Ni, N. .ni. -a-ne	...	...	E-me. Ma, Mi. .n-, -na-, -ni. -de-m	I-mi. ? ?
Thou, thee, thy	?	Ū-we. Ū, U. .ku. -a-u	...	...	Gwe. U-we. Gweñge. W, U, Ya. .na-, -nwa. -ed-owe	-e-mi, -ise-me U-we, Ū-we ? ? -sw. -doñ-gw
He, him, his	?	Mend-ie. Ye, A, Mu. .m-, -mu. -a-ke	...	...	U-we, Ww, Eñge. A, I. .wa-, -m. .teni. -a-ndeni, -da-mu	Ww. U. -mu. -a-na. -oñgw or -ñgw
We, us, our	?	Be-su. Ki, Bi-ki. .ki. -a-sü, -ndi a-sü	...	...	Ū-sü, I-sü. Ka. .si. -dwa-swa, -adwa-sü	I-su. ? ? -inde-su

¹ Digi di-letu = thirteen ; Digi-gina = fourteen ; Digi bokw = fifteen ; Digi ma-dia = sixteen, and so on with Digi for ten, until twenty is reached.

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (* Ba-lega *) 144a. Ki-tembo	145. Ku-amba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148 a. Ba-mbuttu
Ye, you, your	? ? ? -nu	Miyō. Bō, Bu. -bō. -ni (?). -a-nū, ndi a-nū	...	...	Ü-nū. Nwe. N, Na. -ni. -nōwe, -nini. -dō-nue, -dōna-nini	l-nu. ? ? -inde-nu
They, them, their	? ? ? -a-bō	Beō. Ba. -bō. -babō. -ndi babō, -ndi a-bō	...	...	Ba-iō. Ba. -ba. -dō-ō, -da-bō	A-bō. ? ? -anda-bō
All ... ..	...	Pōne	-ese	...	-bom	Bu-bōmu
This, these	...	Mu-sindi. Ndi-	...	...	-tēyu (<i>postfix</i>) (Class 1), -teba ? (2); -tōii (Class 3), -teyi? (Class 4); &c.	...
That, those	...	Mend-le (Class 1). Mend-ulu (Class 3)	...	...	-teyō (Class 1), -tebō? (2); -tōiō (3), -teyō? (4); &c.	...
Bad ... ..	...	-azinani	-kōkárula	...	-bibi, -bebi	...
Black ... ..	...	-ma-tanu	-dote	...	-sañgbō	...
Female ... ..	...	-kali, -ñ-kali	-kali	...	-ikwili. -muli	-moi
Fierce, sharp, bitter	-bañgō	...	...	...	...	...
Good	-lumbi	Ma-boñga	...	...	-saidō	-hidu
Great	-kulu	-zarezare	...	...	-kuru	...
Little	-ke	M-ike. Mi-kisisi	...	...	-n-dambu. -būda	-hede
Long	-le	...	...	...	-ta, U-ta, Bubu-ta	-ta
Male ... ..	...	N-tuli. Kw-ake. -nume	...	...	Su. M-pai. Jōma. -gule	...
Old ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Red ... ..	...	...	-kōtana	Ki-tukwere	...	...
Rotten ... ..	...	-hōla	...	...	...	...
Short ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick	-lwala	...	M-bōlō	A-ruere	...	...
White ... ..	...	-ebuō	-kuka	Ki-rirebe	-satu	Bō-tu
Above, up, on top	...	...	...	...	-ku (a-ku, i-ku)	A-ku
Before ... ..	...	...	...	...	Ba-pe	Ba-pe. Pende

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (⁴ Ba-lega) 144a. Ki-tembō	145. Ku-āmba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148 a. Ba-mbuttu
Behind	Am-bisi	Am-bisi
Below, down	Ku-si	...	...	...	Le-si. Ke-si	Ke-si
Far	-daŋga	Mu-daŋga
Here	Mew	Kwōw	Ese	Kuana	A-kabu
In, inside	Ka	...	...	(ʉ)?	Ma-tei
Middle
Near	Tinene	Tinene
Outside
Plenty, many	...	-madie. Ma-mada	...	...	-bōja	-a-naŋgu
There	Koi	...	...	Iyō. Kibu	Kibū. A-kibū
Where?	Nini?	...
No!	Nikumia! Kiki!	...	...	Masikai!	Čokumu!
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	...	Ki- (1st pers.). Ku- (2nd pers.). Ka- (3rd pers.). Ki-ki- (1st pers. pl.). Bō-ku- (2nd pers. pl.). Ba-ka- (3rd pers. pl.). -mbe (<i>suffix</i>). (Ku-ni-pesi -mbe = <i>Not- thou me give not: i.e. Thou didst not give me</i>)	...	...	-si-	...
To	Ku-	Ku-	?	Ku-	Ku-	?
„ beat	-binda	...	...	-benda	-bubuō, -būibūi
„ buy, sell	...	-tunda	...	...	-kora	...
„ come	-bika	-bika	-vū (<i>pret. vu-ese</i>)	-kasa, -kawa	-ika <i>or</i> -eka
„ cut	-zomba	...	...	-tene-ra	...
„ dance	-m-bina	...	...	-bunō	...
„ die... ..	-kwa	-wa	-kwa	...	-gbōu. -gō	-ōu
„ eat	-lia, -lia-ga	...	...	-ja, -dya	-dya, -dyadya
„ give	-pa (<i>pret. -pesi</i>)	...	...	-injō <i>or</i> -inyō	-inju-ya
„ go	-ya. -sā	...	...	-sa. -tenda	-sa, -isa
„ kill	-bōla	...	...	-ora	...
„ know	-luŋga?	-via	...	...	-mbira	...

English	144. North-east Ki-lega (' Ba-lega ') 144 a. Ki-tembō	145. Ku-āmba	146. Lubu-sese (Lu-bira)	147. Ki-vamba	148. Li-huku (Li-nyari, Li-bvanuma)	148 a. Ba-mbuttu
To	Ku-	Ku-	?	Ku-	Ku-	?
„ laugh ...	-seba	·tevi-eki. ·tevi-a	...	...	·saba-ka	...
„ leave off, cease	·laga?	...	...	...	...	...
„ love, want	·ika	·kaba (? Ki-kaba). ·kunda	...	...	·kunda	...
„ see ...	...	·taŋga, ·taŋgi	...	...	...	...
„ sit, remain, abide	...	...	...	...	·ida	·ida
„ sleep ...	...	·lala, ·lali	...	...	...	...
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	...	...	...	·mama-ni	·mama-ni
„ steal ...	...	·n-suma	...	...	·bōbō-mō	...

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN NORTH-EAST KI-LEGA

Class 1. **Mu**, **M**· (mu, u-); 2. **Ba**· (ba-); 3. **Mu**· (mu-, u); 4. **Mi**· (mi-, i); 5. **I**·, **Li**·, — (li?); 6. **Ma**·, **Am**· (?); 7. **Ki**·, **Ke**· (? ki); 8. **Vi**· (vi); 9. **In**·, **N**· (**M**·), **N**·, **Ny**·, — (?); 10. same as 9, and also **Ŋg**·; 11. **Lu**·, **Lō**· (lu); 12. **Tu**·, **Tō**· (tu); 13. **Ka**·, **K**· (ka); 14. **Bu**· (bu); 15. **U**·, **Ku**·, **Kō**· (ku); 16. ?; 17. ?.

PREFIXES, &c., IN KU-ĀMBA, LUBU-SESE, AND KI-VAMBA

Slight traces of preprefixes in Classes 7, 8, and 9.

Class 1. **Mu**·, **U**·?, **A**· (mu, u-, ye); 2. **Ba**·, **Va**· (ba, va); 3. **Mu**· (mu-, u); 4. **Mi**· (mi-, i?); 5. **Li**·, —, **Di**· (li); 6. **Ma**·, **Ama**·? (ma, ?); 7. **Eki**·, **Ki**· (ki); 8. **Ebi**·, **Bi**·, **Vi**· (bi, vi); 8 a. **Bi**·, **Vi**·; 9. **En**· (**Em**·), **Eñ**·, **N**· (**M**·), **N**·, **Ny**· (?); 10. same as 9; 11. **Lu**· (lu); 12. absent? or **Di**·?; 13. **Ka**· (rare); 14. **Bu**·, **Vu**·, **Vō**· (bu, vu); 15. **Ku**·, **Kō**· (ku); 16. ? (**Va**· in Ki-vamba); 17. **Ka**·.

PREFIXES, &c., IN LI-HUKU AND BA-MBUTTU

Traces of preprefixes in Class 9.

Class 1. **Mu**·, **Ū**·, **M**·, **A**·, — (mu, ye, yu-); 2. **Ba**·, **Bō**· (ba, bō); 3. **Mu**·, **Bu**·, **U**· (u); 4. **Ni**· (i); 5. **Li**·, **Di**·, **I**· (li); 6. **Ma**·, **Ba**·, **Bi**· (? **Ba**·i) (ka); 7. **Ki**· (rare); 8. ? missing; 8 a. (?) **E**·, **I**· (e); 9. **En**· (**Em**·), **Eñ**·, **In**· (**Im**·), **N**·, **N**· (e, ?); 10. same as 9; 11. **Lu**·, **Ru**·, ? **Ne**·; 12. **Du**·?, **Di**· (di)¹; 13. **Ka**·.

¹ There is a prominent Class in Li-huku with a diminutive sense: sing. **E**· or **I**·; plural **Di**·. The question arises: is this No. 7 with the **Bi**· plural changed to **Di**· (as in Wa-ñkucu, No. 130); or is the singular prefix **E**· or **I**· a form of 8 a with the customary 12 (**Tu**·) as plural, weakened to **Di**·? Apparently **Tu**· can become **Ti**· and **Li**· in Nos. 149-50, and **Ti**·, **Di**·, **De**· in Nos. 230-232.

(ka) rare; 14. **Bu** (bu); 15. ? **U**, **Ku** (?); 16. **A**, **Ba**? (la, le, fa?) (place taken generally by **La**); 17. ?; 19. ? (as singular) **Ga** (in **Ga-be**; ~~ɸ~~ **ba-be** = devil); 20. ? **La**.

Traces of **Na**-feminine prefix.

144. North-east **Kilega** and **Kitembō** are spoken in Bulega and Butembō, the hill or plateau country west of the Lake Kivu basin, north of the Lulindi river and east of the Bukari or Mbañgōbañgō flat country, and south of the River Lōwa (about 1° South latitude).

145. **Kuāmba** is spoken on the northern, north-eastern, and western flanks of Ruwenzori mountain, and westward almost to the Semliki river.

146. **Lubusese** is spoken on the extreme Upper Ituri, and immediately west of the Ituri towards the Anderi and Epulu rivers, and about the Kilō goldfields.

147. **Kivamba** is said to be spoken in the region of the Middle and Lower Semliki west of Kuāmba and of Konjō (vocabulary No. 1). It may be only a trade or interpreters' jargon.

148. **Lihuku** is spoken on the west bank of the Lower Semliki near to the south end of Lake Albert, and thence north-westward to the Ituri river and along the Ituri down stream, between the Balese on the north and the Mbuba on the south.

148a. **Bambuttu** is spoken in the Avakubi district on the north side of the Ituri, between its confluence with the Epulu and with the Nepōkō. A 'Pygmies'' language.

GROUP HH

THE UPPER ITURI LANGUAGES (*continued*)

149. Ba-kiokwa, Ba-kwa *or* Ba-lese

150. Ki-bira *or* Ba-kumu¹

GROUP II

THE WELE-ARUWIMI (ABABUA) LANGUAGES

151. Ababua-Mo-befige (Central *and* South
Central *dialects*)² 151 a. Hōma *or*
Northern Ababua³

152. Ba-bati *or* Mo-bali (Western Ababua)⁴
153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)⁵
154. Abobwa (North-eastern Ababua)⁶

English	149. Ba-kiokwa, Ba-kwa <i>or</i> Ba-lese	150. Ki-bira <i>or</i> Ba-kumu	151. Ababua- Mo-befige 151 a. Hōma <i>or</i> Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati <i>or</i> Mo-bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Abobwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Adze	Gbɔnɔ	...	Baɔ	...
Animal, wild beast	Name
Ant	Oñ-gihɔ; bañ-	...	Ñ-kɔli; bɔ+	...
Ant, white (termite)	A-kaɔ (151 a)	...	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi)	...	Kika; ba+	...	...	...	...
Arm	En-zika. E-bɔkɔ; ti-bɔkɔ (? <i>pl.</i>). M-bombɔ	l-bɔ, E-bɔ, E-bɔku; <i>pl.</i> li-bɔku. Bākɔ (151 a)	E-bɔ. E-bɔkɔ	...	...
Arrow ...	Mu-kwari. A-pi	N-sɔ. A-pi	Bañgu. E-hɔla; be-	...	Ba-hura (? <i>pl.</i>). E-saga	...
Axe	E-ruka; <i>pl.</i> ma-	Bɔnɔ, Gbɔnɔ. Mañgwa (151 a).	...	Miñ-gumbi (<i>pl.</i>)	...
Baboon	Sikɔ	Bɔku (151 a)	...	...	...
Back, back- bone	...	Ny-ene. Ñ-goñgɔ	Goñgɔ <i>or</i> Ñ-goñgɔ. Guñga (151 a)	...	Ñ-goñgɔ	Ñ-goñgɔ
Banana ...	Ma-saba (<i>pl.</i>). I-buki	I-buku. E-bɔkɔ	Bugu. E-bɔku; <i>pl.</i> li. Mo-kandi; mi-	E-bɔku; <i>pl.</i> li-bɔku. I-kondɔ	Bɔgu. A-didi; ba-	...
Beard...	N-delu	Bandi. N-delu. Nderi (151 a)	...	N-delu	...
Bee	Ma-pasi (<i>pl.</i>). Sizi (<i>pl.</i>)	N-jɔkɔ (151 a)	...	...	...

¹ Johnston's Ki-bira (Uganda Protectorate); Stanley's Ba-bira ('In Darkest Africa'); and G. B. Michell's 'Ba-kumu'.

² The 'Mo-befige' of Franz Thonner (Du Congo à l'Ubañgi), and perhaps the 'Ba-ñgba' of Stapleton. The speech of the Bakañgɔ, Bayèu, Babeñge, Babanda, Baganji and western Bañgba tribes. Ababua is sometimes spelt Ababwa.

³ Hōma *or* Hɔma (151 a) has only recently been discovered. It is virtually an independent language of the Wele-Aruwimi group, spoken north of Tembura in the Bahr-al-Ghazal. See Note at close of Vocabularies.

⁴ The Mo-bali of Monveda of Franz Thonner comes nearer to the Bwela language (KK) than to Ababua. Ba-bati is perhaps the 'Mo-bali' of William Forseitt. It is also equivalent to the Dundusana of Franz Thonner.

⁵ This is the Ba-lese of some explorers. It is the Ba-bale of Stapleton and G. B. Michell, and Stanley's l-ndekara *or* Pygmy language. It is probably the speech of the Mahenja, Magborɔ, Bañgba, Banalya, Bagunda, Labali, Pɔpɔie, and Babali tribes.

⁶ This is possibly the dialect of the Bwopenbere, Babali, Baduda, and eastern Babati tribes.

English	149. Ba-kiokwa, Ba-kwa <i>or</i> Ba-lese	150. Ki-bira <i>or</i> Ba-kumu	151. Ababua- M ω -beŋge 151 a. H ω ma <i>or</i> Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati <i>or</i> M ω -bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Ab ω bwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Belly ... ..	...	Š ω h' ω . Tš ω r ω . Š ω k ω	Š ω p ω <i>or</i> Ūp ω . Šap ω (151 a)	Š ω p ω	Š ω p ω ; b ω +	Š ω p ω
Bird	N-diya. M-babu (? M-bubu)	M-bu?	M-bui. N- ω la. M-buru (151 a)	...	Ban-ori (<i>pl.</i>). Sum-bulu (<i>pl.</i>). Bem-bili	Um-bui. Bam-buba (<i>pl.</i>)
Blood ... ..	...	Ma-ki ω	Ma-zila. Bu-gurrum (151 a)	...	Man-zela	...
Body ... ..	...	M-bulu	Ū-tega; me-	...	N ω t ω ; ba +	...
Bone ... ..	...	Eñ-ku ω	Ū-kuwa; me- Kue. K ω ω (151 a)	...	Ku-kuw ω	...
Bow ... ..	...	Mañge	M-bañgu. Torro (151 a)	...	...	N-t ω ω ; min-
Bowels ... ..	...	...	M ω -lamba; me. Li-mbari (151 a)	...	N-š ω p ω	...
Brains ... ..	...	Eb-oñg ω	B ω -loñg ω ; ma- B-oñgu-p (151 a)	...	...	Ek ω -loñg ω ; be-
Breast (man's)	...	E-kuba	E-kuba. Kuba-k (151 a)	M-p ω tu	...	...
Breast (woman's)	...	Bere	Li-bele, Li-bene; ma- O-kb ω te; me- Ma-ruñg ω ma (151 a)	Li-kuku	...	Le-kb ω ; ma-
Brother	Ba-ruku, A-yapa	Ma-nema. M ω -tu m ω -k ω	N-dek ω . Jadi; ba +. M ω -akbee. Na-mam (151 a).	...	Dadi-mw-ami. Sunja ka-ma. Mi-si. N-k ω ω	Mi-mama ni ω -m ω ω
Buffalo	Nz-ari; ba +	N-gwende?	Nz- \dot{a} le; ba +. N-zali (151 a)	...	Tibi; be +	...
Buttocks ... ..	...	E-kbalata	Ma-soñga (<i>pl.</i>), Le-hoñga; ma-	...	De-soñgwa; ma-	...
Canoe, boat	Kuku. Kuñgi	K ω k ω	Ku-rumba. E-lumba. Bw-atu; ma +	Lumba. G-atu	Bw-at ω . Ga-loñg ω ; ba +	...
Cat ... ..	...	...	Dandala. Buñgu (151 a)	...	...	...
Charcoal ... ..	...	...	Le-kala	...	Li-kalaga	...
Chief, king	...	...	Kumu; ba +. Nagwa (151 a)	M-bei. Kumu	Kumu; ba +	...
Child ... ..	...	M-ike, M-iki; bam-iki	M-i, Ūm-ii; ba- M-ini-k (151 a)	M-i. M-ana	Am- \dot{z} si; be- \dot{z} si <i>or</i> M- \dot{z} si; be- \dot{z} si	M-mi; ba-mi
Cloth	Boñg ω . Nañ-gombe	Boñg ω , Poñg ω	Ramba. N-gombe. To-rup, Tu-rup (151 a)	...	N-gombe	...
Cold ... ..	...	...	Pi ω , Pe ω . Ba-ziš (151 a)	...	B ω di	...
Country	Im-banda	In-zi. En-du	Le-tina; ma-	...	Un-ji	...
Cow	I-kuma. Nz-ari	Iñ-ki. N-te. N-kale	...	...	U-kali?	...

English	149. Ba-kiokwa, Ba-kwa <i>or</i> Ba-lese	150. Ki-bira <i>or</i> Ba-kumu	151. Ababua- Mw-beñge 151 a. Hōma <i>or</i> Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati <i>or</i> Mw-bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Abwabwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Crocodile ...	...	Kw-la	Gondi. Mw-lañga; me- N-gwandi (151 a)	N-diki	Zene; ba +	...
Day, daylight	...	I-lie	B-iti	...	Tuku	...
Devil, evil spirit	...	I-sumbu	E-lemba	...	Un-jili; bin-jili	Sumūi
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	Būi. Mali <i>or</i> Muli (151 a)	...	...	...
Dog	I-bu	M-bw, M-bwa	M-ve. M-baa. Um-ba (151 a)	...	Um-va; bam-va	N-ve, Um-ve
Door, door- way	...	Ku-kuku	W-pume; be- Bome, Bōm (151 a)	Ka-sika	W-pumu; <i>pl.</i> kw-	...
Dream ...	...	...	W-huma. Wau (151 a)	...	W-togw	...
Drum ... ..	...	A-lende	Sembe. Geeya (151 a)	Moñ-guñgu	...	...
Ear	Ki-tu, Ki-toi	Ki-tui. Ti-kiu (<i>? pl.</i>)	E-teu. Tao-k (151 a)	Li-toi	Ma-tewu. Ku-toi; ama-	E-teu; ma-teu. Kw-tōe; mw-
Egg ... ..	...	Le-ke	Le-e; me-e. Ma-kōma (<i>pl.</i>) (151 a)	Ma-ñga (<i>pl.</i>)	D-ese; m-ese	...
Elephant ...	M-buñgu. Uku	M-buñgu	Buñgu. M-boñgw (151 a)	M-boñgw	M-buñgu <i>or</i> M-boñgw	...
Excrement	...	Dū-ū	Ba-titi. Batu-i	...	Tu-i. Bw	...
Eye	Mbuk-esu. Koi	Isu, Esw	L-isu. L-ihw; m-ihw. Ru-sul (151 a)	L-isu	L-ihw, L-isu, D-isu; m-isu. D-igw; mw-šw	Li-su; mi-su
Face, fore- head	...	L-esw	Bata. E-tondō. Tundu-k (151 a)	B-osw	...	Kw-tondō; ma-
Fat, oil ...	...	Kamba	Nwōni. Wa-ina. Pa-tamut (151 a)	...	Li-nwōw; mw- N-suku	...
Father ...	Aupa, Aipa	Abe	Aba. A-manu (151 a)	...	Abba, Abw	Abba
Fear	Ma-pirañga	Ma-biañga	B-añga. B-añgu-p (151 a)	...	Mba-tia	...
Finger ..	Bukan-zigu. Kerrw	N-jaga. N-zika	I-šiu. N-seu. W-heu; ma- Mini (151 a)	N-seu	I-heu. Kbeñgbe	...
Fire	Mu-sa	N-sā. I-sā. I-kala	Bw-gu. I-kegu. Le-ta; ma-ta. Tsa-ogwš (151 a)	Mw-ka	Ri-ta. Su-ku, Šw-ku; <i>pl.</i> bi-eku	Bw-gu
Fish	N-su. M-buñgi	Sū	I-si. Em-bañge. W-hi; ba-hi. Ba-š (<i>pl.</i>) (151 a)	...	Ba-hi (<i>pl.</i>). Un-si; bōn-si	...
Foot	I-tindi	I-tindi. Kipe. Bata	I-tindi. Le-tinda. Goru-p (151 a)	I-kaka	Akw-guru (<i>sing.</i>); ma-guru (<i>pl.</i>). Kw-tindi; ma-	Ji-kata. Tindi

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Forest	Nkba. Pala; ba-pala	Ba-su. Para	...	N-gwō; kō- (? kō sing. or pl.?)	...
Fowl ...	In-dumbi. Kokō	Kōkō	Ku. Duñgō (151 a)	Kōkō	Kokō	...
Frog, toad	...	...	Bōdō. Kbōkbōlō. Kuda-k (151 a)	...	Lombō; bō +	...
Ghost ...	...	N-kete	Duma	...	...	...
Giraffe ...	...	...	Lu-mbadi (151 a)	...	...	...
Goat ...	Sa-maŋga. Meme	Meme	Meme	Meme	Meme	Meme
„ (he) ...	A-pabai	...	...	...	...	...
God ...	...	N-kete	Ala? Mo-rum (151 a)	...	A-zapana	M-bali. Kunji
Grandparent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grass ...	...	N-sōbe	Bō-ge. Eñ-gbindi. Soru (151 a)	...	M-boñgō	...
Ground ...	...	Dōdō	Dōti. Dōdō Tandu-k (151 a)	...	Dōdō	...
Ground-nut	...	E-kuna	Gube. Gurō (151 a)	...	...	...
Guinea-fowl	...	Kaŋga	Kaŋge. Kihōkihōlō. Kaŋga (151 a)	...	Ko-mbasa	...
Gun ...	...	...	Gundu.	...	M-bañgō; pl. kō-bañgō	...
Hair ...	...	Ki-samō	Tu-ati, Tu-ate. Le-tuwatuwa. Sa-morō (151 a)	Tu-ati. N-sue	Ali-sala; pl. sala. Sala; ba-sala	Tw-ete, Tu-ate
Hand ...	E-ka. Kan-zika. E-kaki	N-jaga. E-kakō	E-bō. Li-konjō. M-bumu. N-gbaha. M-anza (151 a)	...	Ra-begi. Bō; ma-bō. Ku-bōku; mō-bōkō. Le-kamba	E-bō; pl. ma-bō. Im-base
Head ...	M-ō. Ma-boñgō	M-ō	M-ūi. M-ōlō. M-orō (151 a)	M-ōlō	Mo-ru, Mō-lu; pl. akumi-li	Imm-oi
Heart ...	...	E-gbondō	Mō-lemā. Bu-kali (151 a)	...	Mō-lōma	...
Heel ...	...	E-sōkō	Sise. Le-tindi. Tindi-li (151 a)	...	Li-tindi	...
Hide ...	Kōkō, Kōsō	M-bōgō	E-dipa	...	E-dipa. On-senze; kō-	...
Hill ...	I-bikō. M-ambu	M-ambu	Mō-amba; me- Guñgorō (151 a)	...	Li-guñgu. Gomba	...
Hippopotamus	...	A-sanda	Dupa. Duppō (151 a)	...	Duppō; bō +	...
Hoe	Y-embe; ba + Mu-ruga (151 a)	...	Liñ-gembe; ma-	Koñgō; ba +

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Honey	B-uki	Nj-oi. Ba-reli (151 a)	...	Bu-liye; kubu-liye	...
Horn	En-dika	Liñ-geka. Pañgu-m (151 a)	...	Le-pakala	...
House... ..	In-du. Ku-rumbw	Bañ-gwari. En-du. N-dabw	Ñ-gbale. N-dap (151 a)	E-sika	In-du. N-dabu	Ñ-bali
Hunger ...	...	N-zā	Jale. N-zihala	...	N-zala	...
Husband ...	...	M-ɔkw; ba-ɔkw	...	M-ɔmw	...	M-bali; ba-bali
Hyena ...	M-dondate	Em-bombw	E-sui. Dilli (151 a)	...	Kiw	...
Iron ...	...	Mondw. Ñ-gwa	Gwe. I-bonda; bi- M-bali (151 a)	...	I-woti	Ba-gbwe. I-wɔwɔ
Island... ..	...	...	I-lela; bi- O-kbañga.	...	I-sañga; bi- Le-pakala	...
Ivory ...	...	...	Mu-num (151 a)	...	...	...
Knee ...	...	Mw-aku	E-dibe. Kbal	Di-boñgw	Ku-lulu; mw-	...
Knife ...	Ñ-gwu. Tambi	M-bagw. Ñ-gua	Gwe. M-baw. M-baku (151 a)	Ñ-gua	M-bakw	...
Lake ...	...	...	Le-gbutw	...	E-bɔwɔw	...
Leg ...	...	En-diñgw	Bw. E-bele. E-gwɔw; be- Goru-k (151 a)	E-be. E-nama	Akw-gulu; <i>pl.</i> ma- <i>or</i> Kw-gwɔw	...
Leopard ...	Ma-pirañga. ¹ Ma-piloñgw	Ma-biañga (<i>pl.</i>). ¹ M-ɔli	Kwopi, I-kwopi. Kopu-k (151 a)	...	Biu ka-bui. Lwale; bw +	...
Lion ...	...	...	Boyu-k (151 a)	...	...	...
Lips ...	Pasa nyɔkw ²	Mu-tutu. E-bumbw	De-gbwe. E-ulu; be- Liñ-gaka. Nwka (151 a)	...	M-bucuki. N-senze; kwon-senze	...
Magic... ..	...	E-limba	E-bui. Kbahu. Li-mbari (151 a)	...	B-ɔgw	...
Maize... ..	...	Mu-gusa. Tegibura	M-ana. Bamu. Li-kwke; ma-	...	E-tipwopi. Li-tikwopi; ma-	...
Man ...	Mw-ku, Mw-gw	M-kba, M-kwa, Mu-gba; <i>pl.</i> ba-gba	Mu-tu; ba-tu Mu-tu (151 a). Mu-ndu (151 a)	Mw-tu	Umne-tu; <i>pl.</i> beme-tu. Mu-tw; ba-tw	Mw-rw, Mw-lw; ba-lw. M-bali; ba-bali
Man, vir. ...	...	Mw-kw; ba-ɔkw	Bapu-k (151 a)	Mw-mw	Mu-mbi; bu-mbi	...
Meat ...	Nimbu. Kupa	A-bore. Ny-ama	I-si. Ñ-gai. E-hu. Ny-ama (151 a)	...	Ñ-gai. E-seku. In-sinji	N-ame
Medicine ...	...	...	Kbahu. Mu-s' (151 a)	...	B-ɔgw	...
Milk ...	? Kupa	...	Li-bele	...	Li-beli	...
Monkey ...	...	Tepe; ba-tepe	Kema	...	Pombwli; bw +	...
Moon, month	Suñgi. Burugwuru	Suñgi. Am-ɛlua	Gondi. Tamba. Timba (151 a)	...	Timba. Senze. Sinji	Tembe

¹ Meaning 'fear, terror'.² 'Twins of the mouth'.

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Mother ...	Ioima, Eimā	Amme. Ama. Adyi	Ama. Ama-nu (151 a)	...	Ammā	Ammā; <i>pl.</i> bamma
Mountain ...	M-ambu. I-bikw	M-amba. Kupa. Ekbubu	Gaṅgale. Tali (151 a)	...	Li-guṅgu	A-gaṅgala
Mouth ...	Me-dari. Nyokw	Afe nōkw, Ape, &c.	Ū-nōkw. M-bōkw (151 a)	Mw-nōkw	U-nōku or Ū-nōku; <i>pl.</i> ku-nōku	I-nnō; <i>pl.</i> ta-nnō
Nail (of finger or toe)	...	Kwle	In-saka. Kbala; ma+. Ka-n-zagali (151 a)	...	Li-mara; ma- Kw-kwara; ma-	...
Name ...	...	Inw	L-ina; ma-na	...	D-ina; m-ena	...
Navel ...	...	...	Li-kubu. O-kbōtw. Kuvu (151 a)	...	Le-kbō	...
Neck, throat	...	Kiṅw	Kiṅgu. Cuṅgu-k (151 a)	Kiṅgu. Dwli	Siṅw	...
Night ...	...	Kih'w.	Biti. Rupu-k (151 a)	...	...	...
Nose ...	Errw. M-bembe-rrw	Errw or Elu. Lwō	Soṅw, Hoṅw. Yo (151 a)	J-wō. Nāṅa	Hoṅw. Li-milu; ba- Meya; ba+	Soṅw
Oil palm ...	...	...	Om-bahu	...	N-baṅga	...
Ox ...	...	N-te	E-tūi	...	...	...
Paddle ...	...	...	Kapi. Naṅga	Kafi	M-pombō	...
Palm wine, beer	...	L-ibw	M-ana. Ma-num (151 a)	...	Ma-kana	...
Parrot ...	...	A-kukwa	Ma-turu?	...	...	...
Penis ...	...	N-teni	Ma-ṅgali. Hoṅgone. Tenya (151 a)	...	Sese	...
Pig ...	...	N-zale	Gwe. N-beya. Bazu (151 a)	...	N-goya	...
Pigeon ...	...	M-babu?	Sōsw. Ū-kikila. Bukbuk (151 a)	...	Gugu; ba+	...
Place ...	...	Lwdu	Bege	...	Ū-sevw	...
Rain ...	M-bua, M-bu	M-bua, M-bura. M-buw	M-bwe. Ma-nele. Dw-bari (151 a)	M-bua	Ma-nezi. M-bulw	...
Rat ...	...	M-babu	Babu. Kbeku. N-zadi (151 a)	...	Bi-ili	...
River ...	A-fi	Ibw, L-ibw	Iba. Le-nene. Dw-bari (151 a)	...	Li-tili; me- Fa-ruba (? at the water)	...
Road ...	A-pende. N-zi	A-fi, A-hi	Ū-hambi. ¹ Pesi, Besi. Pens (151 a)	Pesi. N-zea	Hambi. A-pe	...
Salt ...	Kua. Ma-bwari	Kua	N-kwe. O-kba. Mw-kw (151 a)	N-kwe. Mw-ka	N-kwō	...

¹ Ū-hambi = 'road'. Cf. Hamba = 'walk' in Zulu and Nyanja.

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Shame	Sonyi. Hōni	...	Sōni	...
Sheep	M-bōli	Kondwō ¹
Shield	N-guba	N-guba	N-gubwō	...
Shoulder	Em-beka, Em-bega. Bagu-g (151 a)	...	En-tulu	...
Sister ...	...	Mw-tu n̄-ke	Gwandam (151 a)	...	A-yaya	Mi-mama mō-ke
Skin ...	...	Lw-hwō	E-dipa. Bu-raku-k (151 a)	...	On-senze	...
Sky ...	l-kū	Kupa, Kuba	Kugu. Ny-aŋgot (151 a)	Di-kwō	Li-galiki	Kugu
Slave ...	...	N-kwobe; ba-kwobe	Ma-ŋgei. Mw-lama (-lala, <i>verb</i>). U-lala-ba (151 a)	...	A-moya; ba-	M-ane. Ba-maŋga (<i>pl.</i>)
Sleep ...	To-rw. Bu-laŋgi	To-rwō	U-lala-ba (151 a)	...	To-rwō	...
Smoke ...	...	Ma-ki	Mw-liŋga. O-kili, Kuli (151 a)	Mw-diŋga	Mi-sili	...
Snake ...	...	En-zōka	N-zwō. N-jwā N-gamu (151 a)	...	Ny-ōkwōkwō	...
Son, boy ...	...	M-ike, M-iki. Mw-ku	M-wōni. Ōmi; ba-nwōmi. M-ini-k, M-ili-k (151 a)	...	Am-isi ume-tu. Mu-kwobe. M-i; be-i. Nam-bembe- lekō	M-mi mmo-rwō
Song ...	...	L-imbwō	Ba-limba (<i>pl.</i>). L-embwō; m-	...	D-imbe; m-embe	...
Spear ...	l-kuŋga. Mu-rupa	l-kuŋga	Le-kuŋga <i>or</i> E-koŋga. Kuŋwa-li (151 a)	E-koŋga. Li-koŋga	l-kuŋga. D-ōŋga. M-aŋga	...
Spirit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Star ...	Bibi <i>or</i> Pasi	Ba-rereŋgwa (<i>pl.</i>). N-tondō	Ba-yuŋgi (<i>pl.</i>). Le-toŋgela. N-yuŋgōti (151 a)	...	An-toŋgera. B-ana m-bembeleku	Yuŋge; <i>pl.</i> ma + <i>or</i> bi +
Stick ...	M-bembe. M-beketi	Lenda	Basu. M-mundu (151 a)	...	M-bau	...
Stone ...	l-tari. Mu-kuku	l-tē, E-tēē <i>or</i> Tali	Le-bwōgō; ma- Tā. Ma-buk (151 a)	E-bōkwō	Li-buku. Li-tali	...
Stool ...	M-bata	M-butā	Li-kak (151 a)	M-bata	Pumburn	...
Sun ...	Kupa. M-ani	M-ani, M-ane	M-wōni M-ani-k (151 a).	Bulu	He-hwahi. M-ani	M-ōni
Tail (of an animal)	N-kunda. Kbaya; ma-yaya. Kus (151 a)	...	Li-iyā; ma-iyā	...
Tear	Li-beswō; <i>pl.</i> ma-	Gamu. Bu-sum (151 a)

¹ A Swahili word.

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Testicles	Beta	Kumbu (151 a)
Thief	E-kubω	Kuba. Ūku-kuba; ba-kuba. Kuba-k (151 a)	...	We-kibe	...
Thigh ...	...	...	M-panji. E-bele. Kū (151 a)	E-be	...	...
Thing ...	...	Ki-tu	Y-eli. Tōma (<i>pl.</i>)	...	E-kimbi; bi-	...
Thorn ...	...	Ñ-kuω	Kba-uma; ma+. Kwa-k (151 a)	...	Ū-mōλω	...
Tobacco ...	...	Taba	Kamañga. Jaba. Taba	...	Ñ-bañgu	...
To-day ...	...	N-dende. M-belinde. Bi-nindω	Ve. Mō-newe. Ki-mina-k (151 a)	Mōkōmōkō	Ma-mōmu. Ma-mōme	Na-mōnima
Toe ...	...	...	Mi-ñiime. Ū-heu	...	Kbeñgbe	...
To-morrow	...	Kakelapa	I-yu. Ni-kyā (151 a)	Puma	Be-pumω	Nisā
Tongue ...	l-daka	l-daka. E-lemi	E-dada. E-leme. Dada-k (151 a)	E-lemi	Limi. Li-sasu or Di-sasω	l-dede
Tooth ...	M-inyω (? <i>pl.</i>)	N-inyω; <i>pl.</i> m-inω or m-inyω. Eñ-gegwa	M-inu. Kb-inyω; <i>pl.</i> m-inyω. Nunnur (151 a)	K-ilu; <i>pl.</i> m-inω	M-inyω. Aku-inja; <i>pl.</i> ma-inja. Le-enza; ma-	K-inω; m-inω. Iñ-gagu
Town, village	...	N-ji. Kumbu?	Ñgi. Ū-ñgi; me-	Ñgi. Ñ-gandu	On-ji; kō-ji	Ñgi, Mu-ñgi?
Tree ...	Buω. M-i	M-i, M-ē	Basu. Om-bahω	Me-le	M-pahω. Ñ-bañga	...
Twins ...	Pasa	Ba-leu	Ba-biye. Mali-aha	...	Ū-wasa; ba-wasa	...
Urine ...	...	Ma-nye	M-ene	...	...	...
Vein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
War ...	...	Bi-ω	Ū-kandω; mi-	...	Ñ-kandω; kō-kandω	...
Water ...	L-ibω. Akkω	Ibω, L-ibω	L-iba, Lu-ba. Dω-bare (151 a)	Mō-ñgω	Ru-ba. D-ibω, L-ibu	L-iba
Well, source	...	N-tugu	Dudu-k (151 a)	...	M-pā	...
White man	...	Mu-zuñgu	Mō-zuñgu	...	...	...
Wife ...	...	Ñ-kali. Ñ-ke; ba-ke	Kai, Ū-kali; ba-kai, ba-kali	...	Ñ-kōli; bō-	Ñ-ka; <i>pl.</i> ba-kaba
Wind, air ...	...	Eni-pepω	Pepe. Ū-pipω. Mu-mbω (151 a)	...	M-bumbω	...
Witch ...	...	Mu-mba	E-lemba. Mōω-lōga	...	Mō-bōñga	...
Witchcraft	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woman ...	Kali	Ñ-kali; ba- Ñ-ke; ba-ke	Kai, Ñ-kā. Ū-kali; ba- Karri (151 a)	Ñ-kai. M-adi	Mu-ttu. Ūñ-kōli; <i>pl.</i> bō-kōli	Ñ-ka; ba-kaba

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Womb
Wood (fire- wood)	Ka-kala	N-kukue	Suki.ti. Ūm-onha; me-onha	Be-gu (? <i>pl.</i>). E-kōni	Mw-sa; me-sa	...
Yam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year ...	...	Mw-aka	...	...	...	...
Yesterday...	...	Kake-lapa	Ū-bi. Na-keli- yana-kw(151a)	...	Ū-pumw. Mamu-sa	...
Zebra ...	...	...	Bañ-gani (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...	...
One ...	Kadi	Mōti, Kadi	1-mōti. 1-jūū. E-mu (151 a). -mōtw (151 a)	Mōtw, -mōtw. -motsi, -mōji	U-dju. -mōti	Mōti, 1-mōti
Two ...	1-bari	1-bari, E-bare. -be	-bali. 1-bari (151 a)	-bali, 1-bau	1-bari, -bali	-bale
Three...	Sarw	1-sarw, E-saru. -sāū	-salu. 1-sarw (151 a)	-salw, -satu	1-karw. Si-alw. -harw	-salu
Four ...	Zinna	Sina. Gena	1-kwañgani (<i>same in</i> 151 a)	E-kweñgena. -kwañgane or -ne ¹	1-kwañgenya. -zina	-kwañga
Five ...	1-tanw	1-tanw, E-tanu. Mam-bunja	Bumuti. Bumdu. E-salu. 1-bōmotw (151 a)	Ū-bōmōti. E-bumōti. -tane	Bu-muti. -buku	Bumōti (<i>i. e.</i> <i>hand one</i>)
Six ...	Mu-tuba	Mu-tuba	Mu-tuba. A-de-su-mōti or E-sw	Sa-salu. A-da-nsw- mōti	1-dju. Madya a-mōti	A-da nsi mōti
Seven...	Ki-tanai (? 3 + 4)	Sambu	Sambw ¹ A-de-su-mi- bali	E-ta-e-bali. A-da-nsw-bali. N-sambu ¹	Bumutti na i-bali. Madi am-bali	A-da misi mi-bale
Eight ...	Ki-bbe	Mu-nane	Mw-ambi. ¹ A-de-su-mi- salw	N-kwañgane. A-da-nsw-salu. Mw-nanai ¹	Bu-mutti na i-harw. Madi an-salu	A-da misi mi-salu
Nine ...	E-lalw	1-bua?	1-vwa. ¹ A-de-su- ñ-kwañgane	Ū-bōmōji ñ-kwañgane. A-da-nsw e-kweñgena 1-fua ¹	Bumutti i-kwañganya. Madi a-zina	A-da misi mi-kwañga
Ten ...	Mu-kkw ²	Mu-kkw or Mōkw or Bōku	Jumi. ¹ 1-pw. Bi-kwō. Mu-tuku. Ma-bōkw (151 a)	Ma-bw. Bw-tete	Ma-bw. E-diñgu li-mōti. Ba-pibali (= <i>two hands</i>)	Ma-bw or A-beti. (Ma-bw = <i>hands</i>)
Eleven ...	...	...	Jumi na muti	...	...	...
Twenty ...	Mu-kko i-bali	Bōku i-be. ? Mu-kkw i-bari	Mi-tuku ¹ mi-bali. Ma-pw ma-bali. Mōnw- mu-ndu(151a) ³	Ma-bw i-bali	Ma-bw i-bari. Amw-diñgu ma-bali	Mu-tu asi mōti (? <i>one man</i>)

¹ These, together with 1-vwa, 'nine', and Jumi, 'ten', are probably importations from the 'trade' language Ba-ñgala.

² Probably = 'man' (see 'Man, vir. '), or it may be a contraction of Mu-tukw.

³ Mōnw-mu-ndu in

151 a evidently means 'one man'.

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Thirty	Mi-tuku mi-salu	...	Amω-diñgu ma-karω	...
Forty	Mi-tuku mi-ne ¹	...	Amω-diñgu-ma- kwañganya	...
Fifty	Bωku imam-bunja	Mi-tuku mi-tanω. ¹ (Mi-tuku mω-tωba = <i>sixty</i> . ¹ Mi-tuku -sambω = <i>seventy</i> . ¹ Mi-tuku mu-ambi = <i>eighty</i> . ¹ Mi-tuku li-bwa = <i>ninety</i> ¹)	...	Amω-diñgu bωku	Ba-tu ba-si bumōti
Hundred	Kama	...	...	...
Thousand	Funda	...	...	...
I, me, my	E-mi. Ni. -ni. -a-ni, -i-nye, -a-mu	Mi, E-me. N-, Na. ? -ñga-mi	I-bai. ? ? ?	I-mi, E-me. ? ? -injika-mi, -ambaka-mi	M-mi <i>or</i> E-mi. ? -li. -ña-me, -ña-mi
Thou, thee, thy ? ? ?	?	Uwe. U. -kω. -a-kω	We. ? ? ?	Ye. ? ? ?	Uwu. Na-u. ? ? -injika-kω	Uwei. ? ? -nu ?, -ñω
He, him, his	...	Ye. A. -a-ke	Ye. ? ?	U-dω. ? ?	E-yi. ? ? ?	? ? -ñe
We, us, our	...	B-ezu. Bi- -a-su	Ne ? ? ?	...	Ibω-su, Bu-su. ? -injiku-su	Ba-su. ? -ñω-su <i>or</i> -ñba-sū
Ye, you, your	...	B-inu. Bu. -a-nu	Bi-nu. ? ?	...	Ibū-nū. ? -injiku-nu	Ba-nu. ? -ñω-nū
They, them, their	...	A-bω. Ba- -a-bω	... ...	...	Ba-kω. ? -kukω-ω	Bū. ? -ña-bω
All	-bubu	Ba-su. B-ūwe	Ba-susu	-bωbumani	A-zu
This, these
That, those
Bad	-a-jedi	Ka-buñgi. En-je. Beny-ee	-bi	Wo-i	...

¹ ? Borrowed from Ba-ñgala.

English	149. Ba-kiokwa, Ba-kwa or Ba-lese	150. Ki-bira or Ba-kumu	151. Ababua- Mw-beñge 151 a. Hōma or Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati or Mw-bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Abwabwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Black...	M-ɔpi, -upi	-findu	We-pi	...
Female	-ñ-ka	-kali	-adi	-ñ-koli	-ke, -kaya
Fierce, sharp	-pwepwe	...	...	...
Good	-anja, -a-njanja, -nzanza	-njā. Kw-ansi	-bomu	-anja	-nzanza
Great	Ū-si. -gi. -leñge. Ki-s (151 a)	...	-neni	...
Little	-kede, -kidi	-keke	-dekω, inji-dekω, -keleke	-kede?
Long, high, tall	...	-e-ndanda	M-ana. On-da	...	Ali-kuñgu, Di-koñgω	ha kω-atu
Male	M-ɔlū, M-ɔlɔω	...	Umme-tu. -metu	-morω. Moroya
Old	N-dele. M-bω	...	N-kɔlɔ	...
Red	-gundu	-kwete	...	...
Rotten	-pɔω. -rumbi (151 a)	...	-pɔnɔ	...
Short	-a-bibi	-kudū. -dindika (151 a)	...	-a-bili, -gbititi	...
Sick	-wɔwa. -kumω (151 a)	...	M-bɔlɔ	...
White...	-pembe. Bu-lū. -gbeli (151 a). -purɔpurɔ (151 a)	-pu	-a-kwala. -kwara	-u-buba
Above, up, on top	...	-ge-gu	Ku-gu. Lɔla. Ūli-kɔlɔ. Ku-gur' (151 a)	...	Li-gulu. Kodi-gɔlɔ	Kɔ-gu. Nakɔ-gu
Before	Mm-usa	Peha. Kum-bul (151 a)	...	M-usa	M-bɔ. M-bɔla
Behind	M-busa	Kum-bus' (151 a)	...	Akum-bisɔ	N-tinda
Below, down	...	Ka-ulu	A-si. Wa-he. Kawa-he	...	Awa-si	Si. Na-si
Far	-dañga	Be-ele. A-duñgɔ (151 a)	...	A-bɔ (?). B-ɔwɔ	Bwa. I-bele
Here	Wandi	Awa. Bɔbe. Kɔ (151 a)	...	Kūmū. Ū-wa	Hapɔ-ni
In, inside	Na. ?M. Ka- (151 a)	...	Ka-	Munɔni?
Middle	Ka-nindeli (151 a)	...	...	...
Near	A-bibi wa	A-buli (151 a)	...	A-bibi	I-kudu. Kabwa (i.e. 'not far')
Outside	Ū-heñge. Kɔ-winsɔ (151 a)	...	N-senzi	...

English	149. Ba-kiokwa, Ba-kwa or Ba-lese	150. Ki-bira or Ba-kumu	151. Ababua- Mw-beñge 151 a. Hōma or Northern Ababua	152. Ba-bati or Mw-bali (Western Ababua)	153. Ba-bali (South-eastern Ababua)	154. Abwbwa (North-eastern Ababua)
Plenty, many	...	Asi. A-ñguñgbu	Ba-butu. Hii. N-sia	Ba-ikeω	Me-ni, Me nini. -buyi	Ba-sī
There...	Guyω. Diakω (151 a)	...	...	Uω-ni? Mumω-ni
Where?	Teni? Diω? (151 a)	...	...	...
No!	Tiba! Kwaka!	Kaki!	...	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	...	Ki. -ke	-ba	...	...	Ka.
To ?	?	? Ku-	ω-, Ku-	?	Ku-	?
„ beat	-beta	-n-tumi. -tuwa	...	-mama	-ñ-kōba
„ buy, sell	...	-sumba	-peñgi. -homba	-sumba (a-sumbiω)	-somba	-sumba
„ come	-bika	-bia. -eka. -duna (151 a)	-duau	-dikω, -jika	-dω
„ cut	-tena	-tesasa?	-tena	...
„ dance	-yañgω. -bina (151 a)	-nabue	-wine	...
„ die	-a-ku, -ku	-kba. -kus (151 a)	...	-ku, -ōkwu	-kwa
„ eat	-dia	-ya. -mia (151 a)	-ya	-la	-ya
„ give	-pa	-pa. -pam (151 a)	...	-wa. Indigi(?imp.)	-pa
„ go...	-ga	-gea	-suaka?	-inde. nōle	-sω or -gea
„ kill	-mωω. -tumis (151 a)	-bōma?	-mōlō or -mōbω	...
„ know	-liba. -bis' (151 a)	...	-libe	...
„ laugh	-tōti. -teba	-i-sebω	-tebe	...
„ leave off, cease
„ love, want	...	-kunda	-baa	...	-konda	-naza
„ see	-wena	...	-ene	...
„ sit, remain, abide	...	-ika	-diya. -kana (151 a)	...	-likiliki. -dike	-lie
„ sleep	-naū. -lulu (151 a)	...	...	...
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	-mama	-ama. -sigina (151 a)	-mema	-imala	-waama
„ steal	-weba. -baku (151 a)	-iba	-ibe	...

PREFIXES IN BA-KIOKWA AND KI-BIRA

Class 1. A-, Mu-, Mω-, M-. N-; 2. Ba-; 3. Mu-, ?A-; 4. ?; 5. I-, E-, Li-, Ni-; 6. Ma-; 7. Ki-; 8, 8a. ?E-, I-; 9. In-, En-, Eñ-, Ny-, N-; 10. same as 9; 11. Lω-; 12. Ti-(?); 13. ?Ka-; 14. Bu-; 15. ?Ku-; 16. Wa-, A-; 17. ?.

Perhaps also the Sa- masculine prefix.

ILLUSTRATIVE VOCABULARIES OF BANTU LANGUAGES

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN THE ABABUA DIALECTS

Vestiges of preprefixes.

Class 1. Um-, Un-, M-, Ū-, O-, A- (? mu-, nyu-, u-); 2. Ba-, Bō- (ba); 3. Mō-, Ū- (? mu, ? u); 4. Me-, Mi- (?); 5. Ali-, Li-, Le-, Ri-, De-, E-, Ki-, Kbi-, Kb' (? li); 6. Ma-, Ama-, Ba-, Mō-, Wa-; 7. I-, E-, Su-? (see words for 'fire')¹; 8. Bi-, Be- (bi); 9. In- (Im-), N- (M-), N-; 10. (apparently missing, place taken by 15 in a plural sense); 11. ?Ū-; 12. ?Li-, ?Ta-; 13. Ka-?, Ga- (Ga- has pl. Ba-); 14. ?; 15. (very prominently in use) Aku-, Akō-, Ku-, Kō-, Gu- (ku)²; 16. ?Fa-, A-, Awa-, Kawa-, Wa- (? pō); 17. Mu-, M- (mō, -ni). [The prefixes in Hōma, 151 a, are uncertainly defined, but resemble those of the other Ababua speech forms, except in showing no trace of preprefixes. Suffixial consonants are often attached to the noun-roots, apparently without any purpose in syntax.]

149. **Bakiōkwa** or **Bakwa** is spoken in a narrow belt running north-east and south-west up the valley of the Upper Ituri to the sources of the Wele.

150. **Kibira** or **Bakumu** is spoken north of the Lōwa river in the north-east corner of the Congo basin, west of the Bakonjō, south of the non-Bantu Bamañga, Mbuba, and Walamiñgō.

151. **Ababua-Mōbeñge** is spoken in the region between the Aruwimi, the Rubi-Itimbiri, and the Upper Likati: broadly, between the Aruwimi and the Wele, the south bank of which it just reaches in its northward range (Bakañgō). Westward it extends to the Cimbi affluent of the Itimbiri and to the source of the Likati; eastward to Buta on the Rubi. It is invaded on the south by a north-eastern loop of Ngombe speech (KK). 151 a. **Hōma** is widely separated from the rest of the group. It is found far to the north of the Wele river in the Bahr-al-Ghazal region, more especially in the basin of the Upper Suē river, between Tembura and Wau (Tembura is in longitude 27° 30' East and in latitude 5° 35' North).

152. **Babati** or **Mōbali** is spoken west of Ababua-Mōbeñge in the regions of Dundusana and Monveda, down the valleys of the Dua-Libōkō and the Yōwa rivers, between the Ngombe dialects of the south (Group KK) and the non-Bantu Moñgwandī on the north.

153. **Babali** is spoken in the Middle Aruwimi basin and between the Aruwimi and the Middle Lindi, ranging on the north as far as the water-parting between the Aruwimi and the Itimbiri-Rubi.

154. **Abōbwa** is spoken in the region of the Bōmōkandi river chiefly, and between the Bōmōkandi and Wele on the north and the Aruwimi basin on the south.

Note on No. 151 a. Since the vocabulary of this language was put into print a little further information has been received. The name of 151 a, the northernmost Bantu language, seems to some Europeans to be pronounced as Hōma or Hūma, Homma or Humma, which suggests some connexion with the Huma or Hima tribal name in East Equatorial Africa. According to my latest informant, the Hōma speech does not extend very far north of Tembura, and the tribe seems to have migrated northwards comparatively recently from the Nile-Congo water-parting and the sources of the Suē river.

¹ Su- may also be equivalent to the Sa- masculine prefix, but it is a rather mysterious prefix of no clear analogies. See prefixes in Group H of the Semi-Bantu.

² The place of the 10th prefix as plural to 9 and 11 is taken by Aku-, Akō-, Ku-, Kō-; seemingly the 15th prefix used in a plural sense.

GROUP JJ

THE ARUWIMI-LŌMAMI LANGUAGES

155. Kele (LŌ-kele)

155 a. Li-fŏma or LŌ-kusu¹

155 b. Tŏ-pŏke or Tŏ-fŏke

155 c. Tu-rumbu (Ba-rumbu)

156. Bisia or Bŏ-baŋga²

157. Sŏkŏ (or Lŏ-sŏkŏ) or He-sŏ³

English	155. Kele (LŌ-kele)	155 a. Li-fŏma (LŌ-kusu)	155 b. Tŏ-pŏke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia or Bŏ-baŋga	157. Sŏkŏ or He-sŏ
Adze	Li-bŏ. Fali	Li-bŏ	I-kŏbe; tŏ-	Bŏrŏ	Ny-aŋgŏ. I-kŏbe; tŏ-	Papa. Di-hondŏkŏ
Animal, wild beast	...	...	...	Nama	Nama	...
Ant	Li-oŋgŏ	...	...	...	Ny-ŏnyŏkŏ	Li-oŋgŏ. I-kei. Tŏnŏ Kusŏ
Ant, white (termite)	Ba-kusŏ (<i>pl.</i>)	M-balala	M-balala	Ťŏlila	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or go- rilla)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm	Bŏ-samba	Bŏ-samba	Bŏhŏ	Bŏ-ŏ; bā-ŏ	Lŏ-wŏ. Pambu	Li-pindi or Li-findi
Arrow	Lŏ-eŋgia	Lŏ-kŏkŏ	Lŏ-kŏkŏ	Lŏ-kŏkŏ	...	I-fenja. Lŏ-eŋgia?
Axe	Sundu	Sondŏ	I-lemā; tŏ-	I-komba	E-endŏ	Li-takhŏ
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Back, back- bone	Bŏ-koŋgŏ	...	...	M-bisa	Ma-leke. Li-bele	Mŏ-koŋgŏ or Mŏ-oŋgŏ
Banana	Lŏ-saba. I-lele; tŏ-	Bŏ-saba. Li-kondŏ	Lŏ-saba	Di-aku; ba-	...	Fŏkŏ. Li-bŏ; ha- A-mbe. Di-hombe; ha-
Beard	Lŏ-le	Lŏ-le	Lŏ-le	Lŏ-le	Lŏ-le	Lŏ-le
Bee	In-dŏe. Bon-doi-n-doi	...	...	...	...	W-ŏwe. A-keŋgeŋge
Belly	Ťŏlŏ. Li-saŋgŏ	Ťŏlŏ. Li-nani	Ťŏlŏ. Lŏkŏ	Ťŏlŏ or Lŏ-sŏlŏ	Ťŏlŏ or Ťŏpŏ	N-dā. E-laŋgu
Bird	N-ŏli	N-ŏli	In-ŏle; tŏ-	N-ŏli	M-bulu	N-ŏli
Blood	Ba-kila	Ba-kila	Ba-ineka	N-gelŏ	Ma-kila	N-gelŏ. (Ō-mŏha = to bleed)
Body	B-indŏ	Lŏ-komba. Ba-indŏ (<i>pl.</i>)	B-indŏ	Lŏ-komba	W-eŋge	N-dŏtŏ
Bone	I-kwa	I-kba	I-kba; tŏ-kba	Y-uwa; t-uwa	Mŏ-kwa or Lŏ-kwa	Li-hwe
Borassus palm	...	Buma	...	...	...	He-sandu
Bow	Lŏ-kŏkŏ	Lŏ-kŏkŏ	Lŏ-kŏkŏ	Lŏ-kŏkŏ	Wŏ-tŏli	Lŏ-kŏkŏ
Bowels	Bi-ŏla	N-duka	E-laŋgŏ	Lŏ-sŏlŏ	...	Bi-ma bi n-dā. E-laŋgu
Brains	B-oŋgoŋgŏ	B-oŋgŏ	B-oŋgŏ	Bŏ-oŋgŏ	B-oŋgŏ. I-bŏlŏbŏlu	B-ondŏ

¹ Ya-kusu of Stapleton.

² This may be identical with a 'Ba-uŋga', people near the west side of the Lŏmami-Congo confluence.

³ The Ba-sŏ or Ba-sŏkŏ of some explorers. He-sŏ seems the most correct and wide-spread name.

English	155. Kele (Lw-kele)	155 a. Li-foma (Lw-kusu)	155 b. Tɔ-poke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia or Bw-baŋga	157. Sokw or He-so
Breast (man's)	Bw-kuku	Bw-kuku	...	Bw-kuku	Mw-kwotw	He-tele
Breast (woman's)	Ba-yele (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...	...	Li-wele; ma-	...
Brother ...	Lw-kele. B-olw. E-tuŋgani	E-tuŋgani. Bw-olw	Bw-liwu. Bu-kulu. Bw-holw. Bu-li	E-tuŋgani. Bw-olw	M-aŋgwete. M-aŋgwa	Mw-niŋga. M-bake
Buffalo ...	N-gombw	M-bwolw	M-bolw	M-bokw ¹	...	N-dale ¹
Buttocks ...	Ba-soŋga (<i>pl.</i>). (Li- <i>sing.</i>)	Ba-soŋga. Ba-tau	Li-nyokw; ba-	Ba-soŋga	Ma-zunze. (Wi-keke = <i>one buttock</i>)	Ma-kukulu
Canoe.. ...	W-atw	W-atu	...	W-atu; bi-atu	W-atu. I-hw	Bw-atw
Cat	Faka. Mw-somba	Paka	...	Paa	...	Kondokw
Charcoal ...	Di-hala	Li-ala	...	Li-ala	...	...
Chief	Bw-kota. Li-foka. Mw-tofi	Bw-kata	...	Bw-kota	Komw or Li-kumw	Kumi
Child	W-ana; b-ana. (S-ana ¹ = <i>small child</i>)	W-ana	...	W-ana; ba-ana	M-ana; b-ana	M-ona
Cloth	E-sinda	E-sinda. E-lamba	...	Tulu	E-sinza. Bi-lamba	Tulu
Cold	Bw-fiw	Bw-piwiw	...	Bwfiw	Piw	Fiw
Country ...	Ye-se	Lw-ja. N-se. Keŋge	...	Keŋge	Mw-ki	N-gemba
Cow ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crocodile ...	N-gonde	N-gonde	N-gonde	N-gonde	...	Mw-laŋga
Day, daylight	L-ise	Bw-cw	...	Lom-ose; <i>pl.</i> mb-ose	Li-siw; <i>pl.</i> ma-siw	Bw-ose
Devil, evil spirit	Bw-limw	...	...	...	...	M-wenda mw-be
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	Kaŋga	...	...	...	Xe-bwaha
Dog	Ng-bwa	Ng-ba	Ng-ba	Ng-ba	M-ba	M-bwa
Door, door- way	Bw-liw	Bw-liw	...	E-tutu	...	He-tutu or Xe-tutu
Dream	Saki	Saki	...	Sema	...	Sema
Drum	Li-soŋgw. Lim-bulu. Lw-koli	...	...	...	Mo-ŋguŋgu. Wi-lembe	Mw-uŋgu
Ear	Li-toi	Li-toi	Li-toi	Li-toi	Li-toi	Li-toi
Egg	Li-kei	Li-ke	Li-ke	Li-ke	...	Mw-kei
Elephant ...	N-joku	N-djokw	...	Bolw	M-boŋgw	Soku
Excrement	To-i	To-yi	Tw-bi	To-bi	...	Tom-bi
Eye	L-isw	L-isw	L-isw	L-isw	L-isu; ma-isu	L-isw
Face, forehead	B-ombw	Bw-ombw	B-ombw	B-ombw	E-joŋgi	Bw-siw
Fat, oil ...	Lw-nuku. (Ba-ita or B-ita = <i>oil</i>)	Li-ana. Lw-nukw. (Ba-ita, B-ila, M-ita = <i>oil</i>)	Ba-ima	Ba-ima or Ba-ina	...	Bw-nuku. Ha-ina
Father	Sa-ŋgw	Sa-ŋgw. I-sw	Phapha. I-sw	I-se	...	I-se. I-sw

¹ *Noteworthy form.*

English	155. Kele (LŌ-kele)	155 a. Li-fŌma (LŌ-kusu)	155 b. TŌ-pŌke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia or BŌ-baŋga	157. SŌkŌ or He-sŌ
Fear	Aŋga	BŌ-wa	...	BŌ-wa	...	Aŋga
Finger	I-saŋgakala	I-saŋgakala ; tŌ-	...	I-nekele ; tŌ-	MŌ-se. MŌ	I-nekeli ; tŌ-
Fire	BŌ-sa	BŌ-sa	...	I-imbe ¹	Mi-sa	I-yŌhe
Fish	Swi	Swi	...	Suwe	N-cu	Swi
Foot	Li-tindi	Li-tendi	...	Li-tindi	...	Li-tindindi
Forest	LŌ-konda	LŌ-konda. SŌŋgi ; tŌ-sŌngi	...	LŌ-konda	...	Ha-tŌ or Na-tŌ
Fowl	KŌkŌ	KŌkŌ	...	KŌkŌ	KŌkŌ	KŌkŌ
Frog	Li-tŌke	Li-tŌke. Li-ŭma. I-lŌlŌ	...	Li-tŌke	...	Li-ka
Ghost... ..	BŌ-limŌ	MŌ-limŌ	...	...	Mon-dili	Mw-enda
Girl	BŌ-seka	Kunde. N-gŌluma	...	BŌ-seseka	MŌ-seka	MŌ-seka
Goat	M-buli	M-buli	...	Meme	...	Meme
" (he) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
God ... ..	...	MŌ-tŌ-n-da- use (the man in the sky)	...	...	...	...
Grandparent	BŌyu kuru	Buyu guru	...	...	...	...
Grass	Cwiŋgi. Baŋgala	Cuiŋgi	...	Cwiŋgi	...	Biŋgi
Ground	Ny-ele	Ny-ele	...	N-ele	...	M-bŭa
Ground-nut	...	...	...	...	M-boŋgŌ	...
Guinea-fowl	BŌ-kele	...	...	BŌ-kele	...	Li-sŌna
Gun	BŌ-bale	BŌ-bale	...	BŌ-bali	...	M-bau
Hair	Swe	LŌ-swe	...	LŌ-swe	Swe	N-wele
Hand	Liŋ-gasa. BŌ-samba ²	Liŋ-gasa. BŌ-samba ²	...	BŌŌ. Li-yinja	...	Li-findi. Xe-watala
Head	BŌ-tŌ	BŌ-tŌ	...	BŌ-cwe	Mu-tu	MŌ-toi
Heart... ..	BŌ-tema	BŌ-tema	...	BŌ-tema	N-dimŌ lŌkŌ	MŌ-tema
Heel	KŌmŌ ya li-tindi	Li-tindi	...	KŌmŌ	...	E-tuŋgi
Hide	LŌ-komba	...	...	...	E-komba	..
Hill	L-ŋŋŌ	L-ŋŋŌ	...	L-ŋŋŌ	...	...
Hippopotamus	N-gu N-guhu. N-guya	N-gŭ	...	N-guu	...	N-guŌ
Hoe	W-embe. SendŌ	Y-embe	I-lemā ; tŌ-	L-embe	I-lemā ; tŌ-	LŌ-koŋgŌ
Honey	W-e. BŌ-yi	W-ei	...	BŌ-e	...	BŌ-he
Horn	Li-seke or LŌ-seka	LŌ-kau	...	Li-seke	...	LŌ-kaka
House... ..	N-dakŌ. BŌ-keŋge	N-daku	...	M-bele	N-dakŌ	M-bele
Hunger	E-sie ; tŌ-sie. I-sihe	I-siye	...	Semba	N-zala	Semba
Husband	BŌ-lŌme	BŌ-lŌme	...	BŌ-lŌmi	Ō-peli	MŌ-tŌlŌmi
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	Y-etŌ ; bi-etŌ. Lim-bidi. Li-tuka	Y-etŌ	...	L-etŌ	...	Mu-hā

¹ Noteworthy: see 137.² This may thus be an old Bantu root for 'five' and explain the words for 6, 7, and 8 in many tongues of the centre and west: i. e. Sambo-mwe, SambŌ-bari, &c.

English	155. Kele (Lw-kele)	155 a. Li-foma (Lw-kusu)	155 b. Tω-poke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia or Bω-baŋga	157. Sokwa or He-swa
Island ...	Bω-saŋga or l-saŋga. Li-yete	Bω-saŋga	...	Bω-saŋga	...	Mω-saŋga
Ivory ...	Bω-fanda	...	...	...	...	Mw-oŋgω
Knee ...	Li-lwi or Li-uli	Li-yoŋgω (?)	...	Di-oŋgω	Ma-uli (<i>pl.</i>)	Li-lwi
Knife ...	K-embe	K-embe	...	K-embe	...	He-liaka
Lake ...	...	...	...	...	...	Xe-lia
Leg ...	Li-kωlω	Bω-kωlω	...	Bω-kωlω	Mw-ende	Mω-kele
Leopard ...	N-goi	N-goi	...	Koi	Paŋge	Koi
Lion ...	...	l-kakala	...	...	...	...
Lip, lips ...	Ye-lele	Lom-bembe. l-mwamwa. Bω-nωkω	...	E-kbekbebu	...	Xe-hulu
Magic ...	Y-andω	L-isω	...	Bω-te ¹	Mω-sisa	Feŋgω. Li-undu Ma-foŋgω
Maize ...	Ma-ŋgwindi or Li-ŋgondi ; ba-ŋgondi	Bω-liω. Li-ŋgbindi	...	Li-kωkasi	N-doŋgω. Ma-sa	Ma-foŋgω
Man ...	Bω-tω ; ba-tω	Bω-tu ; ba-tu	...	Bu-tω ; ba-tω	Mu-tu	Mo-ltω
Man, vir. ...	l-seŋgi. Bω-lome	Bω-tωlome	...	Weŋgeŋga	U-peli. N-ziaŋga	M-ωnolωmi
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Wi-nyω	...	Nama	...	Nama
Medicine ...	L-isω. Bω-ti ¹	L-isω. Bω-kakasi	...	Bω-te ¹	Mω-sisa. M-ωnω	Bω-me
Milk ...	Ba-ele	Ba-ele. (U-hama = <i>to milk</i>)	...	Li-lōmi	...	Xa-mele
Monkey ...	N-gema	N-gema	...	N-ge	...	N-gema
Moon, month	Soŋge. Tweŋga	Teŋgu. Suŋgi. Mu-ele	...	Soŋge. Bon-dopa	E-wunda. N-dibω	N-geŋgi. X-eli
Mother ...	Nya-ŋgω	Nya-ŋgω. l-yaya	Yaya	Na-ŋgω	Yaya	l-yω
Mountain ...	L-oŋgω	L-oŋgω	...	L-oŋgω	...	Xe-tikωlω
Mouth ...	Bω-noku	U-nωkω	...	Bω-nωkω	Mω-nωkω	Mo-nwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	Lω-ala	Lω-ala	...	Lω-ala ; n-dala	...	E-hωhω
Name ...	L-ina	L-ina	...	D-ina	...	L-ina
Navel ...	K-ωkω	Kω-ωkω	...	Kω-ωkω	Mω-sōke	Li-toŋgu
Neck, throat	Kiŋgω	...	...	N-giŋgω	Kiŋgu	N-geŋgω
Night ...	Bω-ikiω	...	...	...	...	Bω-tihω
Nose ...	Bω-wase	Bω-wase. Bu-ata	...	Li-ωlω	Ma-ωlω	Li-elω
Oil palm ...	Li-tōkω	Li-tōkω	...	Lω-bila	...	Xe-bila ; m-bila
Ox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddle ...	Kai	Kai	...	Kai	...	Naŋga
Palm wine, beer	Ba-ana	Ba-na	...	...	...	Xa-ana
Parrot ...	Kombi	...	...	...	...	Kombe
Penis ...	N-soŋge (?) Bω-soŋgω (?)	Sombω (?). Bω-lumba (?)	...	Y-ombω	Mω-suŋga	Lω-suka
Pig ...	N-dei	...	...	N-dei	...	N-dei
Pigeon ...	E-kuku	E-kuku	...	Kωkω. Eli-kωlω	...	Xe-ŋgua

¹ 'Essence of tree'.

English	155. Kele (LŌ-kele)	155 a. Li-fŌma (LŌ-kusu)	155 b. TŌ-pŌke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia or BŌ-baŋga	157. SŌkŌ or He-sŌ
Place	E-lela	E-lela. E-seke	...	E-lela	...	I-siŋgani
Rain	M-bula	M-bŌla	...	M-bula	...	M-bula
Rat	Li-kuta	Li-ayi; ba-	...	Li-kutu	...	Li-tuma
River	Li-yandi	Li-yande	...	Li-bande	...	Li-baŋgi
Road	M-bŌka	M-bŌka	...	N-dŌle	...	N-dŌle
Salt	BŌ-kwa	BŌ-kba	...	BŌ-kba	...	MŌ-hwa
Shame	SŌni	SŌni	...	...	E-sŌni	Xa-isisiŌ
Sheep... ..	BŌ-kŌkŌ	BŌ-kŌkŌ	...	...	Meme	Meme
Shield... ..	N-guha	N-guwa	...	...	N-guwa	N-gŌma
Shoulder ...	Li-tŌkŌtŌ. Li-tŌtŌhŌ	Li-kelekele	...	...	Li-kŌlŌkŌtŌ	Li-kelekele
Sister... ..	Bu-edŌ or Bu-elŌ	...	...	...	M-aŋgŌ m-Ōli	Mu-edŌ. Mw-eŋga i-nena
Skin	LŌ-komba	LŌ-kŌfŌ	...	...	Li-komba	LŌ-tetŌ
Sky	Use	Bu-use. Li-kŌlŌ	...	...	N-dilikŌlŌ	LŌ-bŌla
Slave	BŌ-kŌa. BŌ-leme	Bu-kŌwa. BŌ-lemi	...	...	MŌ-tuke	MŌ-tuki
Sleep	I-lŌ	TŌ-lŌ. I-ŋgalaka	...	...	I lŌ	I-lŌ
Smoke	BŌ-lilia	BŌ-lilia, BŌ-lidi	...	...	Mi-luŋgŌ	MŌ-iyi
Snake	N-jŌ	N-jŌ, N-jŌ	...	...	N-zŌ	Fele, MŌ-fele. I-ŋgiŌ
Son, boy ...	Wa-ineŋge	B-Ōna	...	W-ana. Wa-ineŋge	M-ana. Mw-eŋga	M-Ōna Ō-lŌme
Song	Bw-ele or BŌ-heli	Bw-elŌ	...	...	LŌ-embŌ	L-ombŌ
Spear... ..	Li-kŌŋga	Li-kŌŋga. BŌ-telŌ	...	...	Li-kŌŋgŌ	Li-kŌŋga
Spirit, soul	BŌ-limŌ	...	...	...	MŌ-ndili	...
Star	I-lŌŋge	Tala. I-lŌŋge	...	...	...	LŌ-tŌtŌfe
Stick ... ..	...	...	...	...	MŌ-te	MŌ-te
Stone... ..	Li-tale	Li-tali. Li-sasa	...	...	...	MŌ-hŌlŌ
Stool ... ..	...	Teli. Li-yuŋga	...	...	...	...
Sun	Di-tele. Li-isu lia use (i. e. eye of the day)	Li-tele	...	...	M-oi. E-helemŭ	LŌhŌ. LŌwa. SŌyaha. Li-sŌ li bŌ-Ōse
Tail (of an animal)	BŌ-kali	BŌ-kili	...	...	Wi-pepe. Li-ŋgwelŌ	MŌ-hela
Tear	I-fŌ; tŌ-fŌ	...	...	...	...	...
Testicles ...	Li-hindi. Mi-kekele	...	...	...	Ma-pependa	Me-kei me mŌ-itŌlŌme
Thief	Wa-wia or W-iya	W-iyi	...	...	Iwa	BŌ-iba
Thigh... ..	Y-elŌ	...	...	...	E-belŌ; wi-welŌ	...
Thing... ..	Y-eka	S-eka; bi-eka. Y-etŌ; bi-etŌ. (Bi-yeŋgŌ = things, pro- perly)	...	...	Ema	X-ema

English	155. Kele (Lw-kele)	155 a. Li-foma (Lw-kusu)	155 b. Tō-pōke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia or Bō-baŋga	157. Sōkw or He-sō
Thorn ...	Keke	Bō-keke or Bō-kai	...	...	...	I-keke
Tobacco ...	Li-aŋga	Li-aŋga	...	Li-aŋga	Li-yaŋga	Li-aŋga
To-day ...	Lōū-se	La-ōnō. Leū-se	...	...	Keke	Homboi
Toe ...	I-saŋgakala	I-saŋgakala	...	...	Mō-se mō-suŋgō	I-nekeli
To-morrow ...	...	E-leŋgō, Li-leŋgō	...	...	E-kondō	Kesekese
Tongue ...	Lō-lame. Lō-dei; n-dei	Lō-lame	...	...	Mi-hōlemō	Lō-lame
Tooth... ..	L-inyō	L-inyō	...	...	L-inō; ma-inō. (Li-geke = molar)	L-inō
Town, village	Bō-keŋge	Bō-keŋge	...	...	Mu-ke	Bō-keŋge
Tree	I-sandu	I-sandu	...	...	Mō-te	Mō-te
Twins	Ba-asa	B-āsa	...	...	...	Ha-asa
Urine	Ba-inye	B-inye	...	...	Ma-ina	Ha-inye
Vein	I-sali	I-sali	...	Bō-tata	...	Mō-sile
War	Bi-ta	Bi-ta	Bi-ta	...	...	Bi-ta
Water	Ba-lia	Ba-lia	...	...	Ma-lia	Ha-iyē
Well, source	...	...	...	...	...	...
White man	...	Li-fōka	...	...	M-iŋgita mi-zi	...
Wife	W-ali	W-ali, Bu-ali	...	...	...	Mō-hali
Wind, air ...	Lō-fōfō	Eci-aka	...	...	Mō-ūli	Li-fōlela
Witch	Bō-lōki	N-ōki	...	...	A-zandi-wa	Mō-lōki
Witchcraft	L-isō	L-isō	...	...	...	...
Woman	Bō-tō-m-ali	Bō-tō-m-ali	...	...	M-ōli	Mō-tōhali
Womb ... ..	...	Di-emi	...	...	Liŋ-gundu	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Si-wala	I-yala; tō-	...	...	Kula	N-goī
Yam	Bō-soŋgi	...	...	...	W-ise	Dim-biti
Year ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	He-hwa (<i>falling river</i>). He-laŋga (<i>planting season</i>)
Yesterday...	Yō-ūse. Da-luma	Be-leŋge	...	...	...	Mom-bali. La-huma
One	-o-mwitō, -o-mwi	? A-sōwa. -mō	...	...	-kikima	-omwi, -moi
Two	-bale	-a-pi	...	...	-wali. I-wali	-hele or -ele
Three... ..	-satō	-satu	...	...	-satu. I-satu. I-sala	-sasō
Four	-nei	-ne	...	...	-ne. I-ne	Me-keleka or Me-lēa
Five	Bōomwi	-tanō	...	...	-tanō. I-tanō	Hōmō, Huōmoi. -balō
Six	Li-ambi	Li-ambi	...	...	Moŋ-kekima	M-balōmoi. Ū-lumbō me-lia

English	155. Kele (LŌ-kεle)	155 a. Li-fōma (LŌ-kusu)	155 b. TŌ-pōke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia or BŌ-bānga	157. SŌkŌ or He-sŌ
Seven... ..	BŌ-sambali	BŌ-samberi	...	...	Na-i-wali	M-baitŌ hele or Ō-lumbŌ i-sasŌ
Eight	BŌ-nanei	Ō-nanei	...	...	Na-i-satu	Ō-limbo-nga- h-wele or Ō-lumbŌ i-eli
Nine	Li-bwa	Li-bwa	...	...	Na-i-ne	Ō-limbo-nga- Ō-moi or Ō-lumbŌ e-moi
Ten	Li-ū	Di-ūmū	...	...	Li-um', Li-Ōma. MŌ-hei	LabŌ. MŌ-tuku
Eleven	Li-ū la o-mwitŌ	...	...	...	Li-Ōma na mŌ-kikima	LabŌ la o-mwi. (BŌ-kŌlŌ hŌmoi = fifteen)
Twenty	Li-tinda ; ba-tinda	...	...	...	Li-um' i-wali	Li-fefe; pl. ha-fefe or ba-fefe
Thirty	Li-ū i-satu	...	...	...	Mi-hei mi-satu	Li-fefe la labŌ or Me-tuku mi-sasŌ
Forty... ..	Ba-tinda ba m-bale	...	...	...	Mi-hei mi-ne	Ba-fefe ba-hele or Ha-fefe ha-hele. Me-tuku me-lea or Ha-tinda ha-ele
Fifty	Li-ū bŌomwi	...	...	...	Mi-hei mi-tanu	Ba-fefe la labŌ. Ha-tinda la la-bŌ. Me-tuku huŌmoi MŌ-kama
Hundred ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	KŌtŌ
Thousand ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	I-mi. I. ? -i-mi	...	...	...	Mbai. ? -mba- ?	NgŌ, ? Ōwe, N-, M-, Le- ? -hoi, -a
Thou, thee, thy	Ae. Ō- ? -ae	...	..	...	Ōwe. ? ? ?	Ōhe. Ō- -a-hŌ, -a-hŌ, -Ōba
He, him, his	Inde. A- ? -inde, -au	...	..	...	Inde. ? ? ?	He, Xe. E-, A- -mŌ- -a-he

English	155. Kele (Lw-kele)	155 a. Li-foma (Lw-kusu)	155 b. Tω-pōke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia or Bō-bañga	157. Sōkw or He-sō
We, us, our	l-sō Tω- ? -a-su	...	...	...	l-su. ? ? ?	E-sō. Tu-, Tω- -Ju- -esu. -a-isō
Ye, you, your	l-nō. Bō- ? -a-nu	...	...	...	l-wō. ? ? ?	E-nō. Bō- -ila. -a-nu
They, them, their	l-yō. Ba- ? -au	...	...	...	...	Bō. Be-, Ba- ? -au
All	-tōtina	-tōtina	Ū-pe. Kba	...	-aze	-pe, -fe. -kwatō
This, these	O-yō, e-ba ; e-bō, e-be ; e-li, e-ba ; e-ye, e-bi ; e-si (8 a) ; e-ye, e-bi ; e-lō ; e-tō ; e-wu ? ; ?	...	...	...	...	Ū-nō, wa-ne ; ō-ne, e-ne ; li-ne, ha-ne ; e-ne, bi-ne ; e-ne, i-ne ; ō-ne ; tō-ne ; ō-ne
That, those	Ū-na, ba-na ; ō-na, e-na ; li-na, ba-na ; e-na, bi-na ; si-na ; e-na, bi-na ; lō-na ; tō-na ; wu-na?	...	...	...	...	Ū-hō, a-wō ; ō-mō, e-mō ; i-lō, a-hō ; e-yō, i-bō ; e-lō, i-lō ; ō-lō ; ō-tō ; ō-bō
Bad	-be	-bi	...	...	-be	-be
Black	-indu	-indu	...	...	-piti. (Ū-yinda = to darken)	-enōhōnō
Female	Bō-tō-m-ali	-bō-tō-m-ali	...	...	M-ōli	Mw-itōhali
Fierce, sharp	-bōtō	...	...	...	...	-e-telu
Good	-laū	-laū	...	...	...	-ali
Great	-fi	-fi	...	...	-suñgu	-nene
Little	-keke	-ō-ke	...	...	...	-hekeheke. -kei. -onde
Long, high, tall	-sa	...	...	...	-lai	-sa
Male	Bō-lōme	lele. -y-etō. -lōme. B-uhe	...	...	-ō-peli	Mō-tōlōmi or -itōlōmi
Old	-i-nūnū	Bu-wa. -uhe	...	...	...	-hōhōlō
Red	-ō-telu	-ō-telu	...	...	...	-mondō
Rotten	-fondō	...	...	...	...	-fōla
Short	-uwe	-ōhe	...	...	-kwe	-fe. Bō-ūfū

English	155. Kele (LŌ-kele)	155 a. Li-fōma (LŌ-knsu)	155 b. TŌ-pōke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia <i>or</i> BŌ-bānga	157. SŌkŌ <i>or</i> He-sŌ
Sick	·ŵka. ·ela. LŌhŵ	·ela. LŌhŵ	...	...	·e-komw·ana	·ŵ·kaka. ·bŵ·hale
White... ..	·tanŵ	·a-fembe	...	...	...	·kwakwa
Above, up, on top	Ūli·kŵŵ	Ūli·kŵŵ	...	...	La mu·teŋge	Li·kŵŵ
Before	Ū·sŵ	N·da ŵ·sŵ	Pelŵ	...	...	Ka·felŵ
Behind	Ūm·bisa ya·	Li·ili a·	M·būse	...	M·būse	M·bisa e·
Below, down	Ū·se ya. Se	N·da se	...	...	·taŋgi. Lam·būme	Sese
Far	E·sika	...	...	...	Li·heli	He·sika
Here	Yamaya. Ūnŵ. Ani	...	...	...	...	H·ele. Ane. Bo·ine
In, inside ...	N·da	N·da	...	...	...	La. Latee. ·te
Middle	Ai·tei, A·titeni	A·titeni	Ha·te	...	...	...
Near ... ..	...	...	...	...	Mwa li·hele	...
Outside	Lŵ·ūsa	...	...	...	...	Lŵ·hea
Plenty	·ike	W·ike. Lē	...	...	Suŋgu	Kwa·ike
There	Ū·na. Ū·namŵna	...	...	...	...	E·lŵ. Hoiyŵ
Where?	·anima? ·iye?	...	...	...	...	·hai? ·mbi?
No! ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Sŵ! Ndi, ·ti, ·ta
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	I ; ·ti ; ·tya· (ca), ·ka ; Aŋgŵ. ·ka, ·ke, ·kŵ	...	...	...	...	...
To	Ū-	Ū-	Ū-	?	?	Ū-
„ beat	·ŵma	·ma, ·ma·ka	·ma·ka	...	...	·naŋga
„ buy, sell	·somba	·somba	...	...	·sumba <i>or</i> ·sumba·kŵ	·somba, ·samba
„ come	·ya	·ya	...	...	·za, ·za·ka	·lwa
„ cut	·tena. ·sŵkŵla	·tena, ·tena·ka	...	...	·tena	·tena
„ dance	·ina	·ina	...	...	·wina	·bina
„ die	·siŋga	·wa, ·wa·ka	...	...	...	·hūa
„ eat	·la	·la	...	...	...	·lea
„ give	·fa	·fa. ·fa·ka	...	...	Ha·kŵ	·kalia
„ go... ..	·kende	·kende. ·kende·ke	...	...	...	·kea
„ kill	·ŵla	·ŵla	...	...	·ŵla. ·ta	·bŵla

English	155. Kele (Lω-kele)	155 a. Li-fōma (Lω-kusu)	155 b. Tω-pōke	155 c. Tu-rumbu	156. Bisia or Bω-bāŋga	157. Sōkω or He-sō
To	ω-	ω-	ω-	?	?	ω-
„ know ...	-lua	-luwa, -luwa-ka ¹	...	...	...	-lembela
„ laugh ...	-seke	-seke, -seke-ke	-seke	...	...	-ōla
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	-de, -dekω	...
„ love, want	-lembe	-lembe. -nendω. -saka	...	...	-bala	-kunda
„ see ...	-ene	-tene	...	...	-deŋga	-ena
„ sit, remain, abide	-yala, -ñ-gala	-yala	-yala	...	-bata	-yala
„ sleep ...	-kulame	-kwa-iŋgala. -kulama	...	...	...	...
„ stand, stop, be erect	-ema-la	-ema-la	...	...	-ma-la	-ema-la
„ steal ...	-wia	-iya	...	...	-yiwa	-yiba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN THE KELE LANGUAGE AND DIALECTS
(LI-FŌMA AND TU-RUMBU)

Class 1. **Bω** (? bω, ? mω, u, ω); 2. **Ba** (ba); 3. **Bω, U**, **ω** (u, bω); 4. **Be, Bi** (be, i); 5. **Li, Di** (li); 6. **Ba, Ma** (ba, ma, ?); 7. **E**, ? **Wi, We** (e, ye); 8. **Bi** (bi); 8 a. **I** or **Si** (si); 9. **N, Ng, N̄**, — (e); 10. same as 9 (but concord i, bi); 11. **Lω** (lω); 12. **Tω** (tω); 13. perhaps traceable as **Sa** in **Sa-na**, 'little child', **S-eka**, 'little thing'; 14. **W, Bω, ω, U** (bω, u, plural Bi-); 15. **ω, Kω** (?); 16. wanting or represented by No. 20, **Da, La, L'**; 17. wanting (-ni?); 20. **Da, La, L'**.

PREFIXES, &c., IN BISIA

Class 1. **Mω** (mω, ω); 2. **Ba, Wa** (?); 3. **Mω** (mω, ω); 4. **Mi, Me** (me, e); 5. **Li** (li); 6. **Ma, Wa** (ma); 7. **E** (e, ye); 8. **Wi, Bi** (wi, bi); 8 a. ? **Wi, I** (i); 9. **N (M), Mb, N̄**, — (e); 10. same as 9 (concord e, zi); 11. **Lω** (ω, lω); 12. **Tω** (tω); 13. wanting; 14. **Wω, Bω** (wω); 15. **ω, Kω** (?); 16. wanting; replaced by No. 20; 17. wanting, or present as **Mwa**; 20. **La, L'** (?).

PREFIXES, &c., IN SŌKŌ

Class 1. **Mω** (hω, ω, mω, ωm); 2. **Ba, Wa** (ba, wa, aw'); 3. **Mω** (mω, ω, ωm'); 4. **Me** (me, em); 5. **Li, Di** (li); 6. **Ba, Ha, ? Xa**.² (ha); 7. **He, Xe** (ye, e); 8. **Bi** (bi); 8 a. **I** (i); 9. **N, N̄, Ny**, — (e, en, el); 10. same as 9 (but concord i, in'); 11. **Lω** (ω, lω); 12. **Tω** (tω, ωt'); 13. ? **Xa, Ha**; 14. **U, Bω** (bω); 15. **ω, Li, Hω**; 16. **He**?; 17. wanting?; 20. **La**.³

¹ We here enter a region where the -ga suffix (-ka, -ke, -kω) is often applied to the verbal root to give the sense of 'doing thoroughly'.

² In He-sō Ma becomes Ba and then Ha or even Xa.

³ La as a locative or 'time' prefix often takes the place of No. 16, and also appears as a dual or a plural prefix in one or more instances. Thus La-bω = Bω, 'hand', pluralized, and means 'both hands' or 'ten'.

Note. In the **Kele** dialects and other North Congoland languages appears the **W**, **Wi**, **We**-singular prefix, which is more prominent in **LŌlŌ** farther to the west and south-west. This takes a **Bi**-plural and may be only a variant of No. 14 with No. 4 (**Mi** = **Bi**) as plural. Or it may be conceivably a form of No. 8 a or of No. 3 or even of No. 7 according as one identifies the **Bi**-plural with No. 4 or No. 8 Class.

155. **Kele** is spoken south of the main Congo river immediately east of the LŌmami junction, north of the **Tŏpŏke** and **Bambŏli**.

155 a. **Lifŏma** is spoken in the region immediately north and west of the Lualaba-Congo in the neighbourhood of the Stanley Falls; and north of the non-Bantu wedge of the **Bamaŋga** and **Wapai**.

155 b. **Tŏpŏke** is spoken on both sides of the Lower LŌmami, south of the **Bakele** people, and exactly under the equator.

155 c. **Turumba** is spoken on the north and south banks of the Congo west of the LŌmami confluence, extending farther east on the north bank and farther west on the south bank.

156. **Bisia** or **Bŏbaŋga**. The locality of this language is to-day on the south bank of the Lower Aruwimi river, and may extend thence to the LŌmami at its confluence with the Congo; and also from the LŌmami confluence across to Stanley Falls.

157. **Sŏkŏ** or **Hesŏ** is spoken on the west bank of the Lower Aruwimi and on the north bank of the Congo between the Aruwimi confluence and that of the **Itimbiri**.

GROUP JJ

THE ARUWIMI-LŌMAMI LANGUAGES (*continued*)

158. Li-kaŋgana

GROUP KK

THE NORTH CENTRAL CONGOLAND LANGUAGES

SUB-GROUP KK 1 NĠOMBE.

159. A-buja or Buja (A-baluki, Bŵ-maŋgi)¹
159 a. Bwela (I-riŋgi or I-liŋgi, Mamoi)²

160. Li-fŵtŵ (U-pŵtŵ)
161. Nġombe (Li-ŋgombe) *dialects*³

SUB-GROUP KK 2 LŌLŌ.

162. LŌlŵ or Moŋŵ *dialects*⁴

English	158. Li-kaŋgana	159. A-buja or Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-liŋgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-fŵtŵ (U-pŵtŵ)	161. Nġombe and <i>dialects</i>	162. LŌlŵ or Moŋŵ <i>dialects</i>
Adze	Li-bau	Li-bau	N-gwa. L-iswa Wela
Animal, wild beast	...	Eny-ama	Eny-ama	Ny-ama	M-uni	Ji-fumba; ba-
Ant	Sombi	I-sombi	N-sombi	I-sombi. Mŵ-siaku	N-senza. N-seja
Ant, white (termite)	...	A-pumbūyi	A-pumbūyi	Mŵ-sele	Gwalala	E-lŵkŵ (<i>chimpanzi</i>).
Ape	Mu-kumbusŵ	Mu-kumbusŵ	Mu-kumbusŵ	Mu-kumbusŵ; mi-	N-gombe (<i>gorilla</i>) Lŵ-wŵkŵ
Arm	I-bŵkŵ or Bu-bŵkŵ	Lu-bŵkŵ or Le-bŵkŵ; ma-	E-wŵku; ma-	E-bŵ	Ji-kula; ba- M-basi
Arrow	Li-koŋga	Di-koŋga	Mŵ-banje; m-banje	Mŵ-de; <i>pl.</i> n-de	Y-anda. I-saswa
Axe	E-fundŵ	Li-tŵ; <i>pl.</i> ma-tŵ	I-kŵkŵ. I-anda	E-pondŵ	E-ja (? <i>mandrill</i> <i>baboon</i>)
Baboon	A-feka
Back	Mŵ-kundu	Mŵ-kundu; mi- Bŵ-kŵte	Mŵ-kundu; mi- M-buse	Mŵ-koŋŵ; mi-	N-gunda. N-tera. Li-kondŵ; ba- Jiŋ-kŵ; ba- Lŵ-le
Banana	Li-kemba	Di-kondŵ	Iŋ-gunda. Di-kondŵ	Bu-le	Lon-jwe
Beard	Dŵlŵ-le	Dŵlŵ-le	Lŵ-le	E-hwe	
Bee	Bŵ-ŵhe; <i>pl.</i> ba-ŵhe	N-jue. Ŵ-pŵki	Toŋgŵ. Pŵki	N-jue. B-wi	Mŵ-pŵke; <i>pl.</i> pŵke	

¹ Probably Aba-ujja originally.

² See 'La langue Mamoi' (of Iriŋgi) in the *Bulletin d. l. Soc. Roy. Belge de Géographie, Brussels, 1906.*

³ Including the Ma-ginza of Fr. Thonner and the Ma-jinza of the Northern Congo, and the Bonjŵ, Doŋŵ, and Ba-loŋŵ of Lower Mubaŋgi.

⁴ Moŋŵ, Lu-ŋikundu, Lŵ-tsakani.

English	158. Li-kañgana	159. A-buja <i>or</i> Buja	159a. Bwela (I-liñgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-foṭṭa (U-pṭṭa)	161. Ngombe <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i>	162. Loṭṭa <i>or</i> Moñgwa <i>dialects</i>
Belly	Li-bumṭ	N-cōpṭ. Li-bumṭ. Mṭ-time	Li-umu <i>or</i> L-umṭ; <i>pl.</i> m-umu. Jṭpṭ	Sṭpṭ	Bo-tema. M-bondṭ. Ji-kunju. N-zaku-n-da. I-fumu
Bird	M-puru	I-furu <i>or</i> M-puru	I-fulu	M-bulu	I-fulu. I-loṭṭ
Blood	Ma-kile	Ma-kile	Ma-kile	Ma-kiā	Ba-joñgṭ ¹
Body	Lo-loṭṭ	Lo-loṭṭ, -lōṭ	Lo-eke; <i>pl.</i> m-beke	Mṭ-kuku	Ji-oñgi; <i>pl.</i> bi-oñgi
Bone	Mu-kūā	Mu-kūā	Mṭ-kūā	Mṭ-kūā	W-ese
Borassus palm	...	Em-buma	Em-buma	Mum-buma	...	...
Bow	Lo-kṭṭ	Li-tiñgbṭ	Lo-kṭṭ	Li-tambu	Boñ-gañgu
Bowels	N-tṭṭe	Mṭ-sṭ	Mṭ-sṭpṭ	Be-sṭṭ <i>or</i> Be-sṭṭ
Brains	Ṭ-boñgṭ	Boñ-goñgṭ. Ṭ-boñgṭ	Boñ-goñgṭ	B-oñgṭ	Woñ-goñgṭ
Breast (man's)	N-tṭṭ	N-tṭṭ	Bu-pa <i>or</i> Pupa. B-anju Li-kuku	N-tṭṭ
Breast (woman's)	...	Di-bele	Di-wele <i>or</i> Li-bele	Di-wele	...	...
Brother	Mun-tamba	Mu-tamba. Mṭ-time	Mṭ-tu-m-ṭṭ. Mw-akuni	Mṭ-niñga. M-bake	Bo-tṭ-m-ṭṭ. Bo-kuni. M-ale Ñ-gombṭ
Buffalo	En-jale	En-jale <i>or</i> N-zali	N-jali	N-zali	Ñ-gombṭ
Buttocks	Mañ-ganda	Mu-bündṭ. Liñ-ganda	Ma-sṭṭ	Ma-kelenge	Ba-sṭṭ. (Bo-taka = <i>nakedness</i>)
Canoe...	W-atu	W-atu	W-atu	Bw-atu. N-dṭṭ	W-atu <i>or</i> Bw-atu; <i>pl.</i> bi-atu
Cat	Kondṭṭ	Ṭ-kondṭṭ	Kondṭṭ	Kwondṭṭ	Ñ-gṭ-im-pañgu
Charcoal	Ma-lala	M-alu	W-ala; <i>pl.</i> be-ala
Chief	Eñ-kumṭ	E-kumṭ	Mṭ-kunji	Kumu. En-ju. Mṭ-nene	Bu-kulaka. M-paka. Ñ-kṭṭ
Child	Bw-ana; b-ana	Oñ-wana; b-ana	Ṭñw-ana; b-ana	Ṭm-ana; b-ana	Mw-ana, Ṭm-ana, Em-ana; b-ana	Bo-nṭju. B-ana; <i>pl.</i> b-ana
Cloth	E-senja	E-senja. E-sinza. Mṭ-kaba	E-tṭṭ <i>or</i> E-tau	E-senza	E-tṭ
Cold	M-piṭ	Piṭ	M-piṭ
Country	Em-bṭka	Em-buka	M-bṭka	Ñ-gandu	E-se. N-si
Cow	N-zali	N-zale, Eñ-gombe	E-bṭṭlimba ¹	N-jale. Mu-ya	...	...
Crocodile	Eñ-kṭṭ ¹	Eñ-kṭṭi. Ñ-kṭṭi. Eñ-gandu	Ñ-gonde	Ñ-gonde	Ñ-kṭṭi. Ñ-gonde. I-wawa
Date palm...	...	Mun-tṭṭ	Mun-tṭṭ	Mu-tṭṭ	...	...

¹ *Noteworthy.*

English	158. Li-kaŋgana	159. A-buja <i>or</i> Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-liŋgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-foṭṭṭṭ (U-pṭṭṭṭ)	161. Ngombe and <i>dialects</i>	162. Loṭṭṭṭ <i>or</i> Moŋṭṭṭṭ <i>dialects</i>
Day, daylight	...	Bu-tu	Wi-ṣa. Mubu-tu	U-tu	Bu-sa	Bṭṭṭṭ-kṭṭṭṭ. Kṭṭṭṭ. Lṭṭṭṭ
Devil, evil spirit	...	En-dṭṭṭṭ	Mu-limba	Li-kundu	Keta	Ji-dṭṭṭṭ. Bṭṭṭṭ-fici
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N-gaŋga	N-kaŋga	N-gaŋga ; ba +	Bṭṭṭṭ-gaŋga ; ba-
Dog	M-bwa	M-bwa. Eñ-gaŋganya	Em-bondṭṭ. ¹ E-burṭṭṭṭṭ N-gaŋginya	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bwa
Door, door- way	...	E-kureka	E-kukereke	E-kukeleke	Gbulu	E-kuke. Wi-su
Dream	Di-lṭṭṭṭ	Di-lṭṭṭṭ	Li-lṭṭṭṭ	N-jṭṭṭṭ	Ji-dṭṭṭṭ
Drum	N-gṭṭṭṭ	En-dumba	Moŋ-gutu. N-gṭṭṭṭ. En-dumba	Moŋ-guŋgu ; mi- N-dumba <i>or</i> En-dumba	N-gṭṭṭṭ
Ear	Di-tṭṭṭ	Di-tṭṭṭ	Li-toi	Li-toi	Ji-toi
Egg	Ey-ala ; bi-	Iy-ala ; bi- N-kiŋ	Ey-ala ; bi- Moŋ-ke	Li-tṭṭṭ	Bṭṭṭṭ-keli
Elephant	En-damba	En-damba	M-buŋgu	M-buŋṭṭṭ	N-jṭṭṭṭ. Toi. N'-amba N-kwa
Excrement	...	Tṭṭṭṭṭṭṭ	Lṭṭṭṭṭṭṭ ; <i>pl.</i> tṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭ ¹	Tṭṭṭṭṭṭṭ	Lṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭ	N-kwa
Eye	Lil-iṭṭṭṭ	Did-iṭṭṭṭ ¹ ; <i>pl.</i> mam-iṭṭṭṭ, bam-iṭṭṭṭ	L-iṭṭṭṭ	L-iṭṭṭṭ	J-iṭṭṭṭ
Face, forehead	...	Bubu-ṣṭṭṭṭ	Bubu-ṣṭṭṭṭ	E-leŋge	Bṭṭṭṭ-su	E-luŋgi. Bṭṭṭṭ-limṭṭṭṭ, Bṭṭṭṭ-kala
Fat, oil	Mum-ṭṭṭṭ	Mum-ṭṭṭṭ <i>or</i> Mam-ṭṭṭṭ	M-ṭṭṭṭ. M-poŋṭṭṭṭ	M-ṭṭṭṭ. M-ṭṭṭṭṭṭṭ	M-poŋṭṭṭṭṭṭ. Ba-ṭṭṭṭ. Bṭṭṭṭ-suku
Father	I-se. Ṭṭṭṭṭṭṭ	Wawa ¹	Ha-ŋṭṭṭṭ, Sa-ŋṭṭṭṭ	Sa-ŋṭṭṭṭ	Sa-ŋṭṭṭṭ	I-se. Fafa
Fear	Muŋ-guŋguma	Mu-samba	Aŋga	B-aŋga	B-aŋga
Finger	Mu-sej	Min-sala. Mu-sai. N-sala	Mṭṭṭṭ-sai	Mṭṭṭṭ-sape	Bṭṭṭṭ-sai
Fire	Mw-isa	Mw-eiṣa	Mṭṭṭṭ-sa. Mṭṭṭṭ-fuŋga ¹	Mṭṭṭṭ-sa, Mṭṭṭṭ-ka	I-ca
Fish	En-cu	En-cu	N-su	Sṭṭṭṭ	N-sṭṭṭṭ
Foot	Di-tambi	Li-tambi, Li-tamba	Li-tambi	E-bṭṭṭṭa. I-linji. Tindi	Ji-kaka. I-tamba ; ba-
Forest	Mṭṭṭṭ-konda	Mu-kunda	Di-amba. L-amba	E-ṣika	N-gonda <i>or</i> Kunda
Fowl	Eñ-kṭṭṭṭ	Eñ-kṭṭṭṭ	N-kṭṭṭṭ	Kṭṭṭṭ. N-doŋga	N-susu. (-ñ-kṭṭṭṭ <i>in composite words</i>)
Frog	Mom-bimba. Li-nuku	Li-nuki	Liŋ-gbṭṭṭṭ	Kṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭ
Ghost	Mṭṭṭṭ-limṭṭṭṭ	Eñ-keta	Mṭṭṭṭ-limṭṭṭṭ	Mw-embṭṭṭṭ	Bṭṭṭṭ-kaji. Bṭṭṭṭ-jimu

¹ *Noteworthy.*

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Girl, maiden	Mṭ-seka	Mṭ-seka	Ji-pṭku. I-mṭcikṭ
Goat	Meme	Meme. En-taba	E-kambedi. ¹ En-taba	N-tawa	Kambeli, Gambili. N-kambebi	N-ta, N-taba
„ (he)	Im-bṭkṭ
God	Eñ-keta	Li-banja	A-koŋḡṭ	A-koŋḡṭ. Li-banja	N-zakomba. Li-yanza
Grandparent	Ṭ-tata	...	...	N-kṭkṭ
Grass	En-jani	In-jani	N-duŋḡuluŋḡa. I-embṭ	Mṭ-sṭ. In-jani	Ba-ilu. I-leŋḡ
Ground	Mum-bondṭ	Mum-bondṭ. Yṭ	N-calī. N-ci	Kbṭṭṭ. Se	Lon-sali. N-si. Kiji
Ground-nut	...	Eñ-guba	Eñ-guba. N-sṭkṭ	N-gua	Eñ-guba	Bṭ-suku
Guinea-fowl	...	Li-boŋḡṭ	Li-boŋḡṭ	Li-boŋḡṭ	E-we	Liñ-keme
Gun	Em-bā	Em-bau	M-bau	M-bau	M-bau
Hair	In-sui	In-sūi	Mṭ-swe; n-swe	Mṭ-swi. N-sue	Babu. N-tṭṭṭ
Hand	Li-kanja	Di-kanja. Li-kansa	E-wṭkṭ. Li-kata; ma-	E-bṭ. Damba	Lo-wṭkṭ. Ji-kata
Head	Mumṭ-tṭ	Mumṭ-tṭ. Mo-ritu	Mṭ-tṭ	Mṭ-lu	Bṭ-tṭ. Bṭ-ca
Heart	Mu-tema	Mu-tema	Mṭ-tema	Mṭ-lema	Bṭ-lṭkṭ. Bṭ-tema (stomach)
Heel	Li-tindi	Li-tindi	Li-tindi	Li-linji	Ji-mṭju
Hide	Lu-pusu	Di-pusu	Lo-fṭṭṭ. E-kṭṭṭ
Hill	M-ṭṭṭ	E-kṭpa	N-keka. N-goŋḡṭ
Hippopotamus	...	Eñ-gubu	Eñ-gūi, N-gubu	N-gubu	N-gubu	N-gubu
Hoe	E-kboŋḡṭ; bi-kboŋḡṭ	N-gṭsa	I-palṭ	N-koŋḡṭ	Koŋḡṭ	Lo-ŋḡṭ. I-kṭṭṭ. E-fese
Honey	M-buli	Em-pule	Bw-e. M-buli	Pṭki	W-eyṭ. M-paku
Horn	N-jeka	Iñ-kaka	Mw-eka <i>or</i> N-jeka	Mon-jeka	Ji-seke. Bṭ-kṭṭṭ
House... ..	Bṭ-ṭṭ; <i>pl.</i> ha-lṭ	N-dakṭ	En-dakṭ	N-dakṭ	N-dakṭ. Mṭ-aja. E-isi	I-lombe. Ji-dakṭ. Jin-deŋḡa. (J-umba = a nest, a den).
Hunger	En-jala	En-jala	N-jala.	N-ja.	Lo-kembu
Husband	Pele	Mṭ-lṭmi	Mṭ-lṭmi. Ṭm-ili	M-ṭmi; ba-mi	Bṭ-saka. Bṭ-ṭmi. Li-ala
Hyena	Eñ-koi (? leopard)	Eñ-koi	Eñ-kṭi	Eñ-koi	...
Iron	E-bende	Ṭ-pita. N-kṭi	E-wonela	E-benda	M-bṭṭṭ. N-gṭma

¹ Noteworthy.

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Island	E-saŋga	E-saŋga	Mw-saŋga	Mw-saŋga	E-saŋgw
Ivory	N-gwɔw	Em-pembe	Moŋ-gwɔlu	Li-keku	Bw-oŋgw
Knee	Li-boŋgw	Li-boŋgw	Li-boŋgw	Duli, Ludi; <i>pl.</i> m-uli	Ji-boŋgw. I-oŋgw
Knife	E-būni	E-buni	E-fekw. J-ende	N-gwa. Emba. I-baka	I-vaka. I-kula
Lake	Em-banje	Bu-likw	Li-tanda	Li-bale	...
Leg	E-kwɔw	Lw-kwɔw. E-kōlw	E-kulu; ma- I-kwɔlu	E-kw; ma-kw. Li-be. E-nama	Lw-kwɔw
Leopard ...	Koi	Sua. (Sua <i>also in pl.</i>)	E-hua, Hūa. Eñ-koi	N-koi	Sūa	N-koi
Lion	N-kwosi
Lips	E-teke	Eñ-gundi. E-taka	E-teke	...	Bw-bebu or Lw-bebu
Magic...	Eñ-kaŋga	Eñ-gaŋga	Li-kundu; ma- W-ete. Eñ-kaŋga	Demba; ma+. Bw-le	Jiñ-kunda. Bw-etw; b-itw
Maize...	Mu-pombi	Mun-deŋge. Ma-saŋgu	Ma-pati. Mun-deŋge	N-doŋgw	Ma-saŋgu
Man	Mo-itw. Ba-itw	Ŵmow-tw, Umw-tw. Mw-tw. Ba-tw. Baba-tu	Ŵmow-tw; <i>pl.</i> aba-tw	Mow-tw; ba-tw	Mow-tw; ba-tw	Bo-ntu; ba-ntu
Man, vir.	Pele, Lw-lele	Ŵ-lele; <i>pl.</i> n-jele	Dw-ele; m-ele. Mw-lwmi. Ŵm-ili	M-wmi. Ba-mi. Mw-lele	Bw-saka. Bw-wmi; ba- M-pami. Li-ala
Meat	Eny-ama	Eny-ama	Ny-ama	M-ūni	Ny-ama. Bw-suni. W-unyu. E-fete
Medicine	Bw-le	We-te; ma-te	Bw-le. M-panje
Milk	Ma-bele	Ma-bele	Ba-ele
Monkey	Eñ-kema	Eñ-kuna	N-kema	Mw-gali	N-kema
Moon	En-soŋge	En-soŋge	N-gonde	Suŋge	W-eji
Mother	Nya-ŋgw	Nya-ŋgw	Na-ŋgw	Nya-ŋgw. Ngya
Mountain	Li-tali	E-kwɔba	...	Bw-kunji
Mouth	Mw-nōke	Mw-nwkw	Mw-nwkw	Bo-mwa. Bw-lumbw
Nail (of finger or toe)	...	Ey-ala	Ey-ala; bi-ala <i>or bi-jala (pl.)</i>	Ey-ala	En-dende	Lw-kwɔla
Name	Dir-ina	Dir-ina	L-ina	Kombe	J-ina
Navel...	Liñ-gondu	Li-twɔlu	Dupw	Bon-toŋga. Bon-twju. Lw-kwɔka
Neck, throat	...	N-kiŋgw	E-kiŋgw. Li-kōti	N-kiŋgu	Dwɔli	N-kiŋgw
Night...	Bwbu-tu	Bubu-tw	U-tu	Bu-lu	Bw-w. Wi-lw. Bw-tsw; <i>pl.</i> bi-tsw. Wi-jima

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Nose	Li-ṭṭo	Li-jṭṭo	J-ṭṭo ; m-ṭṭo. Jaŋga	Daŋga, Naŋga	J-ṭṭo
Oil palm	Di-leṭṭo	Di-leṭṭo. M-bila	Di-leṭṭo. M-bila	Li-bia ; ma-bia	J-iba. Li-ia
Ox	Eñ-gombi lo-lele	...	...	...	...
Paddle	N-kai	N-kai. E-kafi	N-kai. Lu-kaŋku
Palm wine, beer	...	Mam-ana	Mam-anna	M-ana	M-ana	Ba-lakṭṭo
Parrot	Eñ-kṭṭo	Eñ-kṭṭo	N-kṭṭo	Kukulu	N-kṭṭo
Penis	En-ṭṭo	En-ṭṭo	Mu-siŋga	En-ṭṭo	Bṭṭo
Pig	En-comṭṭo	En-comṭṭo. N-gṭṭo	Liñ-goŋga	Liñ-goŋga	N-somṭṭo
Pigeon, dove	...	Mu-kuŋguli	Mu-kuŋguli	Em-pṭṭo	E-dwea	M-pṭṭo. Bṭṭo
Place	Ṭṭo	Bṭṭo	M-pali	Doŋga	Bṭṭo. L-ṭṭo
Rain	M-bula	Em-bula	M-bula	M-bua. Kṭṭo, Gṭṭo	M-bula
Rat	Em-pṭṭo	M-pṭṭo. Em-babu	M-pṭṭo	M-babu	M-pṭṭo
River	Mu-keli	Mu-keli. M-banze	Bṭṭo	Bṭṭo	N-tandu. N-dzali. Lṭṭo
Road	Em-pali	Em-bali	N-jela	N-jea	M-bṭṭo
Salt	Mṭṭo, Mṭṭo	Mṭṭo	Mṭṭo	Bṭṭo
Shame	Mṭṭo	N-sṭṭo	Sṭṭo	N-sṭṭo
Sheep...	Em-bata	Em-bata	M-pata	Bata	M-pate. (Jim-vṭṭo = lamb)
Shield...	Eñ-guba	Eñ-guba	N-gṭṭo	N-guba	N-guwa
Shoulder	Li-ṭṭo	Li-ṭṭo. E-lefese	Li-beke	Li-ṭṭo	Ji-ṭṭo. E-abu
Sister...	Mu-tu-mw-ali	Mu-tu-mw-ali	Mw-akune mon-taka	Mw-an'aŋga. N-gene	N-ka-na
Skin	Lṭṭo	Lṭṭo	Lu-pusu	Di-pusu	Lṭṭo
Sky	Di-kṭṭo	Wi-sa	Li-kṭṭo	Bu-se	J-ikṭṭo. I-ṭṭo
Slave	Li-buri ; ma-buri. Mṭṭo	Mṭṭo	Mṭṭo	Bṭṭo. Boñ-kunju
Sleep	Im-poŋgiri	I-ṭṭo	Toŋga	Hwe	Bṭṭo
Smoke	Li-tumbu	Li-tumbu	Mṭṭo	Mṭṭo	Bṭṭo
Snake	En-jṭṭo	En-jṭṭo. Ny-ṭṭo	N-jṭṭo	N-jṭṭo	N-jṭṭo. Ny-ṭṭo
Son, boy	Oñw-ana	Onmw-ana	Mw-ana dw-ele	Mw-ana m-ṭṭo	Bṭṭo wa-jende
Song	L-embṭṭo	Lṭṭo-embṭṭo ; <i>pl.</i> nj-embṭṭo	Lṭṭo-embṭṭo	Y-embṭṭo	N-sau. Nj-emba
Spear...	Li-koŋga	Li-koŋga	Li-koŋga	Li-koŋga. Nama	Ji-koŋga
Spirit, soul	Mṭṭo	Mw-embṭṭo	Ji-dṭṭo (<i>evil</i>). E-limu (<i>soul</i>). Bṭṭo. Bṭṭo

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Star	Nj-otw	Nj-otw, Enj-otw	Mony-otw	Monj-otw	B-oci, I-oci. N-songi ¹
Stick	M-pimbw	Em-pimbw	Mw-te	Mw-le	Bw-leŋga. N-ganja. Bw-tamba
Stone	Di-tale	Di-tale	Li-tali	Li-tai	E-kenje. E-keli
Stool	Eñ-gende	N-guŋgu. M-bata	E-buŋga
Sun	D-isu la wi-ša. Momwi	D-Isu la wi-sa (= eye of the sky). Iy-ane	L-isw la u-tu	Mw-dika bu-sa ²	J-eva
Tail (of an animal)	Mw-sese	Mw-kombw	Boñ-goŋgw
Tear	Em-pišwoli	Em-pišwoli	M-pišwoli	Mom-biswoli; pl. m-biswoli	Lw-fisaji
Testicles	Iñ-gundu	M-puka. Liñ-gundu	M-puma. M-puka	Mw-dika; n-jika	...
Thief	Iba	Iba; ba-iba	Mw-ibi	...	W-ibi
Thigh...	E-ferw	...	E-nama	E-felw. Li-foŋgw
Thing...	Mu-sanu	Mu-sanu	Y-ima or Iy-ema; pl. tw-ma. Also Bu-ina; ma-ina	Eka	Y-omba; bi-umba
Thorn	Mun-jube	Mun-jube	Mw-keke	Mon-jube	Ji-beke
Tobacco	Li-aŋga	M-aŋga (pl.)	Di-aŋga	D-aŋga	Ji-aŋga
To-day	Ja-üne	Ja-üne	U-tu-ũ-kũ. Bw-bw-yokw	Bu-sa ebw. Fadefade	Lw-swene, Lw-swe
Toe	N-sei	N-cei. N-sala	Mw-se. N-sei	Mw-sapi	Bw-sai wa-kaka
To-morrow	U-tu a loi	En-dindi	Bañ-kesa. L-wbi. L-ome
Tongue	Lw-lemi	Lw-lemu, Lw-limi	Lw-lemw	Y-emi; pl. b-emi. Lu-lemi, E-lemi	Lw-lemw. Lw-laka (language)
Tooth...	Dil-inw	Lid-inw; pl. mam-inw or bam-inu. Li-kek	L-inu, D-inw	D-inu	J-inu; b-inu. D-inu; pl. b-ini
Town, village	...	Lw-bala	Bw-bala. M-bwku	M-bwka. Li-kutu	N-ganda. E-lekw	Bw-la; bi-la. Lw-la. Li-wci
Tree	Mu-ite; pl. nj-ete	Iy-ete; pl. nj-ete or inj-ete	Mw-ete or Nw-ete; pl. mi-te	Mw-le	Bw-tamba. (Bw-te = medicine)
Twins	Ma-pasa	Ma-pasa	Ma-pasa	Ma-pasa	B-asa (sing. j-asa)
Urine	Mam-inyi	Mam-inye	Mam-inyi	...	Ji-safw

¹ Akin to 'moon'.² Possibly an indecent jest in answer to a vexatious interrogation, since the phrase means: 'scrotum of the sky'.

English	158. Li-kaŋgana	159. A-buja <i>or</i> Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-liŋgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-fotω (U-potω)	161. Ŋgombe <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i>	162. Lωlω <i>or</i> Moŋgω <i>dialects</i>
Vein ... ..	...	...	N-siesa	Mω-sisa	Mω-sisa	Bω-sisa
War ... ..	...	E-tumba	E-tumba	E-ta <i>or</i> I-ta	Ebi-la	E-tumba
Water ... ..	...	Ma-limba	Ma-limba	Ma-i	Ma-diba. M-oŋgω	Ba-si
Well, source	...	...	...	...	...	E-cima. E-tōkω
White man	...	Mun-dele	Mun-dele	Mon-dele	Mon-dele	Nten-dele <i>or</i> Bon-dele
Wife ... ..	...	Ŋw-ali	Oŋw-ali. Mw-oli	Mw-ali <i>or</i> Ŋw-ali	Mw-ali	W-aji, W-asi; b-aji, b-asi
Wind, air...	...	Mω-piu	E-pūipūi. Mu-piω. E-we	E-poipoi	Pωea	Bom-pompω. Bω-fefaki. E-fefoi
Witch, sorcerer	...	Eñ-keta	Ŋ-gaŋga. Eñ-keta	Mω-lemba. Ŋ-kaŋga	Mω-emba	Bω-lōki
Woman ...	Mw-ali; ba-ali	Oŋw-ali; b-ali	Ōm-odi; <i>pl.</i> ab-adi. Ōŋw-ali. Mun-taka	Mon-taka; ban-taka. Kōm-ali	Mw-ali; b-ali. Em-adi	Bōmω-tω <i>or</i> Bōm-atω; bim-atω
Womb ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	I-fumu. L-ōtω
Wood (fire-wood)	...	Iñ-kōni	E-kōni	Yōkω. Ŋ-kōni	Le-sa; <i>pl.</i> be-sa	Loñ-kōni. Ŋ-kōnyi
Yam ... ..	...	Ō-benja	Ō-beñke; ba-	Ŋ-gōma. Benju; ba+	Yōma	Ō-beñke; <i>pl.</i> ba-beñke. W-ōji
Year ... ..	...	E-laŋga	E-raŋga	E-laŋga; <i>pl.</i> I-laŋga	Yaŋga	E-jiŋgi. ? Bi-dekω
Yesterday...	...	...	...	Bu-tu wa loi	Bu-sa ωbi	L-ōbi
One	-moi	-ci (ω-ci). E-moi	E-mōci, -oti. E-moi, -ω-ci	-ōkω, -mōkω	-mōci	-ōmω. -moñkōle
Two	I-yele, -le	-wa. I-bale	I-ba, I-bale	-wale	-bae	Ba-pe, -a-pe. -fe, -fi. -bare
Three	I-sasω	-satω, I-satω	I-hatω	-satω	-satω	-satu
Four	Mekeleka	-nei, -nne	-nei, -nne	-nei	-nei	-ne, -nei
Five	Hōmω	-tanω	I-tanω	-tanω	-tanω	-tanu
Six	I-samanω	-sāmanω	Hāmanω. Iñ-samanω	Samanω	Samanω	Bō-tōwa
Seven	Sambω	Sambω, Iñ-sambω	Hambω. Iñ-sambu	N-sambω	Sambω, N-samba	Tsambω, N-cambω
Eight	Mω-nanai	Mω-nanai. Mw-ambi	Mω-nana. Mu-ambi	Mω-nanai	Bōmw-ambi, Mu-ambi	Mω-wambi
Nine	Li-bwa	Li-bwa	I-bwa, Di-bwa	Li-bwa	Di-bwa	I-boi, I-bwa
Ten	Naa-bω	Li-ōmω	Dōmi, Jumi. Li-kω	Jōmi	Dōmi. Bō-tete, Bu-etete	Jumi, Jumω. N-tuku, Lō-tuku <i>or</i> Tuku. Ŋ-gulu

English	158. Li-kaŋgana	159. A-buja <i>or</i> Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-liŋgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-fw̄w̄ (U-pw̄w̄)	161. Ngombe <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i>	162. Lw̄w̄ <i>or</i> Moŋḡw̄ <i>dialects</i>
Eleven ...	Naa-bw̄ na moi. (Naa-bw̄ na i-yele = <i>twelve</i>)	Li-om̄w̄ na ω-ci. (Li-om̄w̄ na a-wa = <i>twelve</i>)	Jumi na e-m̄oci <i>or</i> Jume r'-oti. (Jūme ri-bali = <i>twelve</i>)	Jw̄mi la m̄w̄k̄w̄. (Jw̄mi lai-wale = <i>twelve</i> , Mω-kw̄w̄-moi = <i>fifteen</i>)	Bw̄-tete ne'-m̄oci. (Bw̄-tete na i-bae = <i>twelve</i>)	Jumi l'-om̄w̄. (Jumi la-pe = <i>twelve</i>)
Twenty ...	Lin-tinda	Mω-hei. Di-tinda	E-kata <i>or</i> Ma-kw̄ ma-bale	Li-cinda	Ma-kw̄ ma-bae	Lw̄-tuku lω-pe <i>or</i> Tuku i-pe. N-tuku i-fe. Biñ-gulu 'pe Tuku i-satu. N-tuku i-satu. Biñ-gulu bi-satu
Thirty ...	Lin-tinda na naa-bw̄	Mω-hei na li-om̄w̄. N-ju-mi-satw̄	E-kata na d̄omi. N-ju-mi-satu	Li-cinda la jw̄mi	Li-kw̄ na d̄omi	Tuku i-satu. N-tuku i-satu. Biñ-gulu bi-satu
Forty ...	A-tinda ha-ele	Mi-hei mi-wa	I-kata i-be	Ma-cinda ma-wale	Ma-kw̄ ma-bae	Tuku i-ne
Fifty ...	A-tinda ha-ele na naa-bw̄	Mi-hei mi-wa na li-om̄w̄	I-kata i-be na d̄omi	Ma-cinda ma-wale la jw̄mi	Ma-kw̄ ma-bae na d̄omi	Tuku i-tanu
Hundred ...	A-tinda h̄om̄w̄	Moñ-genja	I-kata i-tanw̄. Mu-kama	Lon-tukw̄	Ma-kw̄ ma-tanw̄	Boñ-kama
Thousand ...	...	...	...	...	...	N-kw̄w̄. (E-puma = 10,000)
I, me, my ...	Ngw̄. N-, Nj- ? -ñḡw̄, -i, -le. (ωhω-i = <i>my</i> <i>father</i>)	Mba. ? -mbai. -mbai	Mbi. ? ? -mbi. -a-mbi	Ngā. N- ? -ñga. -a-ñga	Mbi. N-, Na- ? -ni, -mbi	E-mi. N-, Nd-, Njw̄. -n- <i>or</i> -m- -ka-m' <i>or</i> -ka-mi
Thou, thee, thy	Ūhe. ? ? -ŵhe. -l-ŵh̄w̄, -a-h̄w̄	l-yw̄. Ūwe. Ū- ? -we. -i-yw̄	We. ? -we. -a-we	A-ω. Ū-, Kw̄- -kw̄- -a-ω	We. Ū- ? -we	We. Ū- -kw̄- -ke <i>or</i> -ka-we
He, him, his	He. Nd- ? -le-he	Nde. A- ? -nde	Nde. Ka- ? -a-nde	Inde. Ka-, A- -m̄w̄- -i-nde	l-yw̄. A- -m̄w̄- -nde	Ende. Au. A-, E- -l- -ka-nde <i>or</i> -ka-i
We, us, our	Esu. Tω- ? -esu	Su, Isu. E- ? -su	Hw̄. ? ? -a-hu	Isω. T-, Tω- -tω- -isω	Isω. Bω- -bω- -su	Isω, Itsω. Tω- <i>or</i> Cω- -tω- -k-isω
Ye, you, your	Enu. Bω- ? -enu	Nu, Inu. Ba-ni. Kō- ? -ne	Nuni, Ba-ni. ? ? -a-nuni	Inω. Kω-, K- -kω- -inω	Inω. Ūbω- ? -nū	Inyω. Bω- <i>or</i> Lω- -le- -ki-nyω
They, them, their	Bω. Ba- ? bū	Bω. Ba- ? -bū	Bω. Ba- ? -a-bu	l-fw̄. Be-, Ba- -wa- -i-fw̄	l-bw̄. Ba- -ba- -bū	l-yw̄. Ba- -la-, -ya- -ki-yw̄
All ...	...	-ba	-ba <i>or</i> -ne-ba	-esiba	-susu	-omuna. -ma. -maka. Muma

English	158. Li-kaŋgana	159. A-buja or Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-liŋgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-foṭo (U-poṭo)	161. Ngombe and <i>dialects</i>	162. Loṭo or Moŋgo <i>dialects</i>
This, these	Yṵ-kṵ, ba-ka ; mu-ku, mi-ki ; li-ki, ma-kṵ ; ye-ke, bi-ki ; i-ki ; ye-ke, i-ki ; lu-ku ; tu-ku, u-ku ; Ḷc.	Oyṵ, baba ; mṵṵṵ, mimi ; lidi, mama ; yeye, bibi ; ʔiki (8 a) ; yeye, jiji ; ʔlu-ku ; tu-ku ; Ḷc. bṵṵṵ ; Ḷc.	-ne (ṵ-ne, ba-ne ; bṵ-ne ; be-ne ; ji-ne, ma-ne ; e-ne, bi-ne ; i-ne (8 a) ; e-ne, i-ne ; lo-ne ; to-ne ; bṵ-ne)
That, those	-na (yṵ-na, ba-na ; Ḷc.)	-na (yṵ-na, ba-na ; Ḷc.) -nṵṵṵ (yṵ-nṵṵṵ, ba-nṵṵṵ ; mṵ-nṵṵṵ, mi-nṵṵṵ ; Ḷc.)	-ñkṵ, -ni or -nyi (o-ñkṵ, ba-ñkṵ ; Ḷc. (ṵ-ni, ba-ni ; Ḷc.)
Bad	-be	-be	-be.
Black	-indu	-hindu	-mpṵṵṵṵ -yṵyṵ. Lom-pindṵ
Female	Mw-ali, B-ali, Ḷc.	Ṵtw-adi ; <i>pl.</i> Atw-adi	Mon-taka. Kṵm-ali	Mw-ali, B-ali	Bṵm-ṵṵṵ, -m-ṵṵṵ ...
Fierce, sharp, bitter
Good	Bw-ali	-eamṵ	-endamu	-ndamu	-pele	-loci. -bṵṵ. E-meñgṵ
Great	-nene	-nene	-nene
Little	-keke. -ṵṵṵ	-kekeke	-sisi. -saji
Long, high, tall	-lai	-yai	-tali
Male	-ḍwele. -loṵmi	-ṵmi	-jende. -londṵ
Old	-nunu	-bañga	-ñgenja. -kṵta
Red	-ñgṵla	...	-susu
Rotten	-lutu
Short	-kwe	-kṵe	-yuwe
Sick	-yañka	-kṵna	-kṵṵṵ, -kṵna
White	-tani	-gweci	-lumbu. -fufu. M-pembe
Above, up, on top	Li-kṵṵṵ	Di-kṵ	Ṵ ji-kṵ
Before	Ṵ-sṵ	Bṵ-sṵ	N-da jṵ-sṵ
Behind	Ṵm-buse e	N-gṵñgṵ e-	N-da afeka.a. Bamba
Below, down	Ṵn-ci	Na-se	n-da n-sl
Far	E-simba	Bṵ-hali	E-si
Here	Ana. Nuni	Jṵṵṵ	Ane. Endṵ
In, inside	Ṵ	Ṵ	N-da
Middle	Ṵ-te. La-te	Ta-te	N-datei

English	158. Li-kaŋgana	159. A-buja or Buja	159a. Bwela (I-liŋgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-foṭṭṭṭ (U-pṭṭṭṭ)	161. Ŋgombe and <i>dialects</i>	162. Loloṭ or Moŋṅṅṅ <i>dialects</i>
Near ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	N-saŋgama. M-bali. Tu-ci
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	Ū-kṵ sau	E-ndendṵ	N-da-n-za. An-za
Plenty, many	A-fulu	-j-ike	-j-ike	-j-ike. Lo-sṵṵṵṵ	-ombe	-uke. B-uke. -fula. -ke
There... ..	...	...	...	...	-ṵ	-kṵ, A-kū, E-kṵ. M-pene
Where? ... ..	...	...	...	A-lu?	Jṵ?	Ŋ-kṵ?
No! ... ..	...	...	...	La-kṵ!	Pepe!	Ŋyonyṵ! Fṵ!
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	-ci-, -ti-	-ci-, -keti, -kiti, te-, te- -ti (<i>suffixes</i>)	te-, te-	ci-, -ṭṵ-, -te	-ta-, -t', -li-, -ti or -ci	Ŋ-kṵ. F.; -fa- (-pṵ), -ci- (<i>first pers. sing. only</i>), -n-ta-; Ta-, T-; -ke (<i>suffix at end of verb</i>)
To	?	Kṵ-ṣ, Ū-	Ū-	Ū-	Ū- or —	Jṵ-
„ beat ... ..	...	...	...	-bete	-bṵma	-kunda
„ buy, sell	-somba	-somba, -sombe-sa	-beda	-uŋga, -uŋg-isa. -sumba	-ŋgedzeke, -ŋgedza. -sumba	-somba, -sumba. -teka
„ come ... ..	...	...	...	-ya	-dua	-ya
„ cut ... ..	...	...	...	-tena	-lena	-tena
„ dance	-bṵha	-ina-waŋga	-abwe	-oina, -ina	-aka (-akadea). -bua	-bina
„ die ... ..	...	...	...	-wa	-gwa	-bwa
„ eat ... ..	...	...	...	-le	-ya	-le
„ give	-asi	-heke. (-hei = <i>gave</i>)	-pa. (-pi = <i>gave</i>)	-fa	-pa (-pi)	-ka, -kaya
„ go... ..	...	...	...	-ke	-ke	-kenda. -cṵa. -ṵṵṵṵ, -yṵli
„ kill	-bṵa-ka	-wa-ka	-wṵe	-ṵma	-waka. -wṵa	-bṵma
„ know ... ..	...	...	...	-ewa	-jeba	-lea
„ laugh	-ṵṵa	-seke-ke	-heke	-seke	-seke-ke	-seka. -batṵṵṵ
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	-eca	-pika	-jika, -cika. (-leka = <i>to go by</i>)
„ love, want	-kunja	-bala	-yonde	-ŋkala, -kala	-pala-ke. -pala	-tomba (<i>marry</i>). -laŋga. -liṵta
„ see ... ..	...	...	...	-ene	-ene	-lena

English	158. Li-kaŋana	159. A-buja <i>or</i> Buja	159 a. Bwela (I-liŋgi, Mamoi)	160. Li-foṭṭo (U-pṭṭo)	161. Ngombe <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i>	162. Lṵṵo <i>or</i> Moŋṵṵo <i>dialects</i>
To ?		Kṵ-?, Ṷ-	Ṷ-	Ṷ-	Ṷ- <i>or</i> —	Jṵ-
„ sit, remain, abide	-ika	-dia	-yala, -cikala
„ sleep	-toŋṵṵo	-hwe	-bṵṵo-lala. -le-tama. -oŋṵṵama. (-kṵṵa = <i>snore</i>)
„ stand, stop, be erect	-sibwa	-aŋṵṵo	-ema-la, -lema-la
„ steal	-iba	-iba	-yia

PREFIXES IN LI-KANGANA

Class 1. Mu-, Mṵ-, Bṵ-; 2. Ba-; 3. ?; 4. ?; 5. Li-; 6. Ha-, A-; 7. E-; 8. Bi-; 9. —, N- (M-); 10. same as 9; 11. ?; 12. ?; 13. wanting; 14. W-, Bṵ-; 15. ?; 16. ?

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN A-BUJA AND BWELA

Preprefixes present occasionally.

Class 1. Oŋw-, Ṷmṵ-, Umṵ-, Ṷ-, Mu-, Mṵ- (mṵ, ṵ); 2. Baba-, Aba-, Ba- (ba); 3. Mṵ-, Mu-; 4. Me-?, Mi-, ?Nji-?; 5. Di-, Dili-, Didi-, Lidi-, Li-; 6. Ma-, Mam', Bam-, Ba-; 7. E-; 8. Bi-, I-; 8 a. I-; 9. In-, Iŋ-, En- (Em-), Eny-, N- (e, ny, en); 10. same as 9 (concord i, n), and also Nj-; 11. Dṵ-, Lṵ-, Lu-, Ṷ-; 12. Tṵ- (sometimes pl. to Lṵ-); 13. wanting; 14. Bu-, Bṵ-, Bubu-, Ṷb', Ṷ-, U-; 15. ?; 16. ?

PREFIXES, &c., IN LI-FṶṶṶ AND N-GOMBE

Slight traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. Mṵ-, Mu-, Ṷm', Em', A-, Nw- (mṵ, yṵ, u); 2. Ba- (ba, wa); 3. Mṵ-, Mu-, Nw- (mṵ); 4. Mi- (mi); 5. Li-, Di- (li); 6. Ma- (ma); 7. E- (e, ye); 8. Bi-, I- (bi, i); 8 a. I- (i); 9. In-, En-, N- (M-), N-, Ny- (ye, e, n); 10. same as 9 (concord n, ji); 11. Lṵ-, Lu- (lṵ); 12. Tṵ-, Le- (tṵ); 13. wanting; 14. Bu-, U- (bṵ); 15. Ṷ-, Jṵ-; 16. —, A-; 17. missing. Represented by 20. La- *or* Da- and by suffix -te.

There is apparently an honorific prefix A- in First Class.

PREFIXES, &c., IN Lṵṵṵ, LUN-KUNDU, MONGṵ, &c.

Class 1. Bṵ-, W-, Ṷ-, M', A- (ṵ, wṵ, lṵ); 2. Ba- (ba, la); 3. Bṵ-, W- (bṵ); 4. Be-, Bi- (be, bi); 5. Ji-, Li-, I- (ji); 6. Ba- (ba, ma); 7. E-, ? Ji- (e); 8. Bi- (bi); 8 a. I- (i); 9. N- (M-), N-, In- (Im-) (e); 10. same as 9 (concord n, i); 11. Lṵ- (lṵ); 12. Tṵ- (tṵ); 13. missing; 14. W-, Wṵ-, Bṵ- (bṵ) (*pl.* Bi-¹); 15. Jṵ- (jṵ, kṵ); 16. —, A-; 17. place taken by Nda- and suffix -tei; 20. La-, Nda-.

¹ The peculiar Class W- (U- before consonant), with its plural Bi-. This may be a form of 3, *pl.* Bi- (Mi-), or of 14; the Bi- plural representing No. 4 (Mi-). Or the W- may be a perversion of either 7 or 13, with the customary 8 plural. See Kele. But this is a less probable supposition. Also note Jṵ- for Ku- (15) in Lṵṵṵ and in some N-gombe dialects.

158. **Likañgana** is spoken in a small area on the north bank of the northern Congo between Bumba on the east and Upotw on the west. Chiefly round the post of Dwbw.

159. **Abuja** is spoken along the Lower Rubi (Itimbiri) river down to its junction with the northern Congo, and between the Lower Rubi and the Mɔlua, along the north bank of the Congo; inland to the confines of the Ababua dialects.

159 a. **Bwela** is spoken to the north of the northern Congo in the basin of the Lower Moñgala, north of the Mɔtima-Moñgombw stream; west of East longitude $21^{\circ} 20'$, east of East longitude 20° , south of North latitude 3° .

160. **Lifwtw (Upwtw)** is spoken in the immediate surroundings of Bɔpɔtw, on the north bank of the northern Congo, west of Lisali, east of Bɔmañgi.

161. **Ngombe** dialects are spoken over a considerable area of northern Congoland: between the Luloñgɔ-Lɔpori river on the south and the north bank of the northern Congo on the north; between East longitude 22° on the east and the vicinity of New Antwerp on the west. Also north of the main Congo, between the Moñgala river and the limits of the Sañga basin in the basin of the Lower Mubañgi. Also scattered colonies in the Lower Busira basin.

162. **Lɔlɔ or Moñgɔ** dialects are spoken in a large part of North-central Congoland, roughly defined as the area lying between the Lower Lɔmami on the east and the Busira-Congo confluence and the east shores of Lake Leopold II in the west. The northern limit of Lɔlɔ is probably the main course of the Luloñgɔ-Lɔpori river. Southward it extends its dialects to the Momboyɔ affluent of the Busira river and to the Lɔmela. It is generally styled Lɔlɔ in the north, Lɔtsakani in the south-west, Moñgɔ in the east, and Luñkundu in the south.

GROUP KK

NORTH CENTRAL CONGOLAND LANGUAGES (*continued*)

163. **Jɔbɔ**
SUB-GROUP KK 3 **ŊGALA**
164. **Ŋgala dialects** (Bɔ-**lɔki**, Ma-**ŋgala**, Lu-**bala** (M-**bala**), and **Loi of Lower Mubaŋgi**)
165. **Saŋga dialects**¹
166. **Baŋgi dialects** (Lɔbɔ-**baŋgi**, Lɔ-nunɔ, Lɔ-moye, I-rebu)
167. **Mpama or Bɔ-kɔte**² 167 a. I-kɔkɔ
168. **Seŋgele** 168 a. Ba-tende

English	163. Jɔbɔ	164. Ŋgala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. Mpama or Bɔ-kɔte 167 a. I-kɔkɔ	168. Seŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
Adze	Ŋ-gwa	...	Ŋ-gwa	...	Ŋ-kweti
Animal, wild beast	...	Ny-ama	...	E-bwele	...	Ny-ama
Ant	N-sombi, Mun-sombi; mi-	...	Lɔ-silaŋgɔ	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	N-doŋge. A-pumbwe; <i>pl.</i> ba- Mun-selija; mi-	...	Lɔ-selele	...	...
Ape	Ŋ-gundu, Mu-kumbusɔ	...	E-sumbu	...	...
Arm	Li-bɔkɔ (or Lɔ-, I-); <i>pl.</i> ma-	E-bɔ	Lɔ-bɔkɔ	Lɔ-bɔkɔ; ma-bɔkɔ	Lɔ-bɔɔ
Arrow	Li-kula, Lu-kɔkɔ; <i>pl.</i> ŋ-kɔkɔ	...	Li-kula, Li-kora	...	...
Axe	I-kɔkɔ; <i>pl.</i> tɔ- E-kɔkɔ; <i>pl.</i> bi-	...	E-zumbi, Zombi. Li-koba	...	...
Back	Mɔ-kundu. Mɔ-kia	...	M-bisa, Mɔ-kundu	...	...
Banana	Li-kondɔ. E-tabi; bi- Mekā	...	Lɔ-komɔ	Baŋ-kandɔ (<i>pl.</i>), Lɔ-komɔ; ŋ-komɔ (167 a)	Iŋ-kɔ
Beard...	L-ɔli; <i>pl.</i> nj-ɔli	E-ssama	L-ɔle. Sali	...	L-ɔle
Bee	Nj-ŋi or Munj-ɔi	...	Nz-oi, Lonz-oi	...	...
Belly	Li-bumɔ	Moi ³	Lɔ-bobo. Moi, Mwe. Li-nene. E-bombɔ	...	...
Bird	M-pulu. Ŋg-ɔli. Mɔ-leki; mi-leki	...	Mɔ-leke. A-nūni	N-deke. M-pulu (167 a)	M-fulu

¹ The speech of the Lower Saŋga river—of the Ba-saŋga, Bam-pondɔ, Ba-sinde, Ba-mbū, Ketiene, Ba-biŋga, and Ya-diŋga tribes. See Bull. Soc. d'Ethnographie de Paris, Jan. 1914, article by M. L. Douet.

² Apparently this is also the speech of the Bwlia, Titɔ, Injɔlɔ, and Waŋgata (Baŋgata) tribes. See 'Les Wangata', by Lt. Engels, in 'La Revue Congolaise', vol. i, 1910.

³ Noteworthy.

English	163. Jɔbɔ	164. Ngala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. Mpama or Bɔ-kɔte 167 a. 1-kɔkɔ	168. Seŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
Blood	Ma-kila. Ma-loŋgɔ. ¹ 1-kila (a drop; pl. tɔ-kila)	B-ūe	Ma-loŋgɔ ¹	...	...
Body	Nj-ɔtɔ	...	Nz-ɔtɔ	...	Bi-eŋge
Bone	Mɔ-kua or Muŋ-kua	E-vese	Lɔ-kwa. Li-fā	...	Lɔ-kwa
Borassus palm	...	M-buma or Mɔ-lebu	...	Mw-lebɔ, Li-lebɔ	...	...
Bow	Di-tiŋgɔ; ma. Lɔ-basi; pl. m-basi	...	Moŋ-gaŋgɔ. Le-kuta	...	...
Bowels	Mon-sɔ, Mon-soi	...	Mon-cɔbɔ ¹	...	...
Brains	Boŋ-goŋgɔ	...	Boŋ-goŋgɔ	...	...
Breast (man's)	...	Ŋ-guba. N-tulu	Mon-dondɔ ¹	N-tolɔ	...	N-tɔlɔ
Breast (woman's)	...	Li-bele	...	Li-bele	...	...
Brother	N-degɔ or N-dekɔ. ¹ Ŋ-kaja. Mɔ-tu-m-ɔlɔ. Mɔ-jimi	...	Mo-yebi. Mɔ-limi. Ŋ-kana. On-degu ¹	...	M-paka. Nana. Wa-kune
Buffalo	Nj-ale or Ŋ-gombɔ	...	Ŋ-gombɔ	...	Ny-ate
Bull
Buttocks	Ma-sɔkɔ; li- E-luka; bi-	...	Bɔ-kɔtɔ. U-kɔti. Li-nyɔkɔ	...	...
Canoe...	Bw-atɔ; m-atɔ	Bw-ātɔ	Bw-atɔ. Lu-figwe. Bw-eŋgɔ	Bw-atɔ	W-atɔ
Cat	Kondɔkɔ. Ŋ-koi-m-pamba. Lɔ-wali	...	Ŋgam-paŋgɔ	Bɔ-maŋga	Dj-ɔbɔ
Charcoal	Ma-lala	...	Bw-ala	...	W-ala
Chief	Mɔ-kuma	Mɔ-naŋga. Mɔ-konji. Mɔ-lombi	...	Mɔ-konzi, Mu-kunji. Mɔ-bali, E-bali	Mɔ-kondi? Ŋ-kumu	Ŋ-kumu
Child	Mw-ana	Mo-ina (also Mw-āna)	Mw-ana	Ŋg-ana	W-ana; b-ana
Cloth	E-lamba	...	E-lamba. Le-puta	E-tɔbɔ (167 a)	E-senda
Cold	M-piɔ	Mɔ-pēū	M-piɔ. M-buŋge	...	Em-piɔ-m-piɔ
Country	Mɔ-kwɔtu	E-kulu. N-se. M-buka. Y-ese; pl. bi-ese	...	E-se, Mon-ce, N-ci	N-ce. E-he (167 a)	E-se; bi-se
Cow	Ŋ-gombɔ e mw-ene	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

English	163. Jɔbɔ	164. Ŋgala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. Mpama or Bɔ-kɔte 167 a. I-kɔkɔ	168. Seŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
Crocodile	N-kɔli ¹	...	N-koli. N-gonde	Bamba. ¹ N-kɔli. N-konde	...
Day, daylight	Bu-sa	Bu-tu; <i>pl.</i> mutu. Mɔ-kɔlɔ	...	Bu-sa, Bw-isa (<i>pl.</i> mi-sa, m-usa). Mu-kɔli	Bo-ina	Lɔ-siɔ. Bɔ-tiɔ
Devil, evil spirit	...	N-dɔki	...	E-rimu; bi-	...	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	N-gaŋga	...	N-gaŋga. Mu-lɔ	N-kaŋga	N-kaŋga
Dog	M-bwa	...	M-bwa. E-beŋgɔ ¹	M-bwa	M-wa
Door, door- way	...	E-jibeli. E-kukereke	...	E-kuki. Ma-yi	...	...
Dream	N-saki. Di-rɔtɔ	...	Li-lɔtɔ. N-dɔli	...	N-zɔli. Di-ɔtɔ
Drum	N-gɔmɔ. Mɔ-kuka	...	Lɔŋ-gɔmɔ. Moŋ-kuka. Eŋ-gende	...	...
Ear	Li-toi	Li-lɔli	Li-toi	...	I-toi; <i>pl.</i> bi-atu
Egg	Muŋ-kei. Yala; <i>pl.</i> tɔ-yara	...	Li-kei	...	Bɔ-kile; <i>pl.</i> bi-
Elephant	N-jɔku. Bɔkɔlɔ	N-jɔkɔ	N-zɔku	D-zɔku	N-zɔu
Excrement	...	Etɔ-bi; bɔtɔ-bi	...	Ny-ei. Batu-bi	...	...
Eye	J-iu	M-isɔ (<i>pl.</i>)	L-isɔ	L-iyɔ	L-isɔ; <i>pl.</i> b-esɔ
Face	E-loŋgi, E-leŋge	Bɔ-laŋga	E-loŋgi. Bɔ-cɔ	...	...
Fat, oil	M-poŋgɔ. M-ali	...	M-ali. Lɔ-tɔtɔ. N-cali	...	Bɔ-lau
Father ...	Tata	A-ŋgɔ; <i>pl.</i> b-a-ŋgɔ	Tata, Tayɔ	Sa-ŋgɔ. Mɔ-kinzi	Papa. Sa-ŋgɔ	Papa
Fear	J-ika. Muŋ-goŋgɔma. N-sɔmɔ	...	B-ɔŋgɔ. Lɔ-bali	...	Bɔ-mɔ
Finger	Mɔ-sai. N-sei. E-sɛ	Bi-ŋgɔ ¹ (? <i>pl.</i>)	Mɔ-sei. N-cei	...	Bɔ-sei
Fire	Mw-eya	...	M-eya	Twe; ma-twe	Twe
Fish	N-su	...	N-cu	N-se	...
Foot	Li-tambi	Tindi	Li-kaka	I-kaka; ma-	...
Forest	J-amba. N-jete	...	Z-amba	Lia; ma+	...
Fowl	N-susu. Kɔkɔ	...	N-coso ¹	N-kɔkɔ	N-kɔkɔ
Frog	Kɔkɔkɔ. Li-luka	...	E-kɔlɔlɔ. E-kɔkɔkɔ	...	...
Ghost	E-limu; bi- Mɔ-limɔ	...	E-limɔ. Mɔ-kundwa
Girl, maiden	...	N-gonde	...	E-leŋge. Bu-kɔli

¹ Noteworthy.

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Goat	N-taba. N-kambi ¹	...	M-budi. M-bwli. N-taba	...	N-taba
" (he)	Lin-bwkw
God	N-soŋw. Li-banza	...	Ny-ambe	Ny-ambe	W-aŋgi
Grandparent	...	N-kwkw	...	N-kwkw. N-kekene	...	...
Grass	N-kiŋga. Y-embw; bi-embw. Di-titi; ma-	...	Bi-sōbe	...	Be-kwkw
Ground	Mw-kwɔtu	Mw-mpi. N-twɔw. Mw-kili	N-twɔw	N-ce. Mw-kili	N-se	M-wɔtu
Ground-nut	...	N-guba. N-jwkw	...	Lw-zwkw	...	N-zwkw
Guinea-fowl	...	Lin-keme	...	Li-keme	...	Lw-kaŋga; <i>pl.</i> u-kaŋga
Gun	Bondwki. E-bau	...	Bw-ta	...	Bw-ta
Hair	Mun-swi	Sue	Lw-swe. Mw-oŋgi	...	Di-ibw
Hand	Lw-bwkw. Li-kata	Di-nda ¹	Li-kanza. Li-kata, Li-kaka	I-kata; ma-	Lw-bwkw
Head	Mw-tw	...	Mu-tu; miu-tu	Mw-tu; me-tu	...
Heart	Mw-tema	Mw-lima	Mw-lwkw	Mw-lwkw	...
Heel	Li-tindi	E-kata	E-tindi	...	...
Hide	E-kutu	...	E-kōtɔ. Li-kōkw	...	...
Hill	N-goŋw	...	Mw-beŋgete. N-keka	...	...
Hippopotamus	...	N-gubu	...	N-gubu	...	N-guwu
Hoe	N-koŋw	...	Lw-koŋw	Lw-koŋw	...
Honey	B-oi. A-pwli	...	M-pakw. Z-wke. Bo-i, Bw-i	...	...
Horn	Li-seke	...	Li-seke. N-cembw	...	...
House...	N-daku	E-bwkw	N-dakw	Iŋ-gomba. Bwla. I-tumba (167 a)	Lw-wulu; <i>pl.</i> m-bulu
Hunger	N-jala	...	N-zala	...	N-zala
Husband	Mw-bali. Mw-loi	...	Mw-bali	Mw-lwmi	...
Hyena	M-buŋgulu	...	N-gumbulu	...	...
Iron	E-buni. E-bende	...	N-zondw. E-yeli, M-pindi, E-ipi	...	I-ye. E-pekɔ
Island	Y-aŋga	...	E-saŋga. E-sika

¹ Noteworthy.

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Ivory	Mom-pembe. Mo-nzɔ. Mu-ŋgɔwɔ	...	Mo-nzɔ
Knee	Li-boŋgɔ	Boŋgɔ	I-boŋgɔ or Li-
Knife	M-biele	...	Bo-tale. M-bieli	...	Ŋ-gɔwɔ. Em-feli
Lake	E-bale	...	E-liba. Li-beke	...	I-beke
Leg	Lo-kulu. E-kɔwɔ	...	Li-kulu. Lo-kɔwɔ	Lo-kɔwɔ	...
Leopard	Ŋ-koi	...	Ŋ-goi	Koie	Ŋ-koi
Lion	Ŋ-kɔsi, Ŋ-kɔse	...	...
Lips	E-teke, E-take	...	Le-bebu or Lo-	...	...
Magic	Boŋ-gaŋga	...	N-demɔ, N-demwa	E-tekɔ (<i>idol</i>) (167 a)	...
Maize	Ma-saŋgu. Mun-deŋge	...	Li-saŋgu	...	...
Man	Mo-tu; ba-tu	Mo-tu; ba-tu	Mo-tɔ; ba-tɔ	Mo-tɔ; ba-tɔ. Mu-ntu; ba-ntu. Ta	Mo-tɔ; ba-tɔ	Bo-tɔ; ba-tɔ
Male, husband	...	Mo-loi. Du-ele; <i>pl.</i> m-ele. Min-jeŋga	...	Mo-bali. Bw-ele; m-pele	Bose-kɔta. Mw-ele	W-ele
Meat	Ny-ama	...	E-bwele	...	Ny-ama
Medicine	Mo-nɔ	Y-ɔwɔ	Mo-nɔ	Mo-ɔ	Bo-ɔ
Milk	Ma-bele. (ama = <i>to milk</i>)	...	Ma-bele	...	...
Monkey	Ŋ-kema	...	Ŋ-kema	Ŋ-kema	...
Moon	Sanja	Suŋge	E-yeli. N-coŋge. N-cuŋgi	N-coŋgɔ	Ei-pale. Bon-zali
Mother	Nya-ŋgɔ	Ŋgɔ, Ŋgoi	Nya-ŋgu. Mo-boti	Ŋgɔya. Nya-ŋgɔ	Nya-ŋgɔ
Mountain	E-kuba. Ŋ-keka	...	Ŋ-keka	...	...
Mouth	Mo-nɔkɔ	...	Mu-nwa, Mu-nya	Mu-nya; mi-	Mu-nya
Nail (of finger or toe)	...	Loŋ-kwala	E-ladi	Lon-zali, Lon-jara	...	...
Name	Kombe	Ŋ-kumbu. Ŋ-kembu	D-ina	Ed-ina or L-ina. Ŋ-kombɔ	D-ina, L-ina. Ŋ-kombɔ	D-ina; b-ena
Navel	Mon-tɔlu	...	Mon-tɔlu	...	...
Neck, throat	...	Ŋ-kiŋgɔ	Kigɔ, Kiŋgɔ. Gudu	Ŋ-kiŋgɔ	...	...
Night	Bu-tu	...	Mo-kɔlɔ. M-pɔkɔ	Bo-tjɔ. (Mo-ilima = <i>darkness</i>)	I-kɔlɔ. Bon-tika; ben- (M-pita-mɔ = <i>darkness</i>)
Nose	J-ɔwɔ, J-uru	Mi-ɔ	N-zulu. M-ɔlɔ; <i>pl.</i> mi-ɔlɔ	M-ɔlɔ; mi-ɔlɔ	B-ɔlɔ

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Oil palm	E-bila, Di-leb̄w̄	...	Li-bila, M̄w̄-bira	E-sōnḡw̄	I-ba
Ox	N̄-gomb̄w̄
Paddle	N̄-kai	...	N̄-kai
Palm wine, beer	...	M-ānga	...	Ma-sānga	...	N-suka
Parrot	N̄-kusu	...	N̄-kusu	...	...
Penis	L̄w̄-s̄oka. (Li-b̄w̄l̄w̄ = vagina)	...	Ny-ama. Li-k̄ot̄w̄. N-s̄oka	...	...
Pig	N̄-guluba	...	N̄-gulu. N̄-gumbili, N̄-gombele. N̄-goya	Sombu	...
Pigeon	E-bēnga. Mu-kurūnḡull	...	E-bēnga. Em-pomp̄w̄	...	...
Place	Y-uma. Ma-be	...	Nōnḡw̄. E-p̄w̄sa	M-anda	N-die. N̄-gēnḡw̄
Rain	M-bula	...	N̄-gawa. M-bula	...	M-bula
Rat	M-p̄w̄	...	M-puku. M-po	...	M-p̄w̄
River	Lo-i. Mu-keli	...	N-zali. E-bale	M̄w̄-liba	N-zale
Road	N-j̄la	...	N-zela	...	...
Salt	M̄w̄-kwa	...	M-pōnḡwe. M̄w̄-kwa	...	B̄w̄-kwa
Shame	N-s̄oni	...	N-c̄w̄ni. B̄w̄-b̄ōlu	...	...
Sheep...	M-pati	...	M-bata	...	M-bata
Shield	N̄-guba	...	N̄-guba	...	L̄w̄-b̄w̄
Shoulder	Li-t̄w̄t̄w̄k̄w̄	K̄w̄b̄w̄	Li-beki. E-babu	...	...
Sister...	N̄-kaja	...	N̄-kana. M̄w̄-yebi	N̄-kana	...
Skin	Lum-p̄ū. E-k̄utu ; bi-	Kata	I-kutu. E-teke. L̄w̄-p̄w̄so	...	L̄w̄-p̄w̄so
Sky	Di-k̄w̄, Bu-sa	Li-k̄w̄l̄w̄. B̄w̄-l̄w̄b̄w̄	N̄-ḡēe	Ey-ul̄w̄. I-kuru, Li-k̄w̄l̄w̄	I-k̄w̄l̄w̄. Li-k̄w̄	Di-k̄w̄
Slave	M-omb̄w̄	...	Mon-tamba. B̄w̄-pika	...	...
Sleep	M-pōnḡi. I-l̄w̄	...	N̄-ḡw̄li. T̄ō-l̄w̄. L̄w̄-kutu	...	Tama
Smoke	N-jombele	...	N-dumbele. Mi-līnga. Mi-jia, Mi-sia	...	...
Snake	N-j̄w̄	...	Mu-s̄weina, M̄w̄-semb̄e	Dzwa. N-z̄w̄ (167 a)	...
Son, boy	Mw-ana du-ele or Ieli	Mw-āna. Neke	Mw-ana w̄ bw-ele	E-lēnḡe	...
Song	L̄w̄-embu	L-emb̄w̄	L̄w̄-yemb̄w̄	...	...
Spear	Li-kōnḡw̄	E-kōnḡw̄	Li-kōnḡw̄	...	B̄w̄-siki
Spirit, soul	...	M̄w̄-lim̄w̄	...	E-lim̄w̄. M̄w̄-kundwa (spectre)	M̄w̄-lim̄w̄	E-lim̄w̄

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Star	Mw-ajekɔlɔ. Ny-ɔtɔ	Mɔ-eti; mi-eti	Mɔ-tɔ; <i>pl.</i> mi-ɔtɔ	Mɔ-ɔtɔ; mi-	E-ɔtɔ; bi-ɔtɔ. ? W-ɔtɔ
Stick	M-wete; mi-	...	Mw-ete. Mɔ-tɔŋɔ	...	Bɔ-te
Stone	Li-bwa	...	Li-bwa. M-bila	...	...
Stool	Ŋ-gande	...	E-killi. Ŋ-gwende	Ŋ-gwende	M-bata
Sun	Di-nyaka. Mo-i. Mw-ese	Bu-se	N-dembe. Li-kaŋga. Bu-sa	...	Bɔ-tiɔ. W-ane; bi-ane
Tail (of an animal)	...	Ŋ-gili	...	Mon-casi	...	...
Tear	Mun-jɔli <i>or</i> N-juli	...	Mɔ-ɔsɔli	...	...
Testicles	Lim-pulu; ma- M-puka	...	Mɔ-maŋga. (Lɔ-baŋga = <i>sing.</i>). Ma-kata. Ŋ-kɔbɔ	...	...
Thief	Mw-ibi	...	Mu-ibi	...	Wu-bi
Thigh	E-bela, E-belɔ	E-belɔ	...	...
Thing	E-ke; bi-ke. E-lɔkɔ	Dɔkɔ	E-lɔkɔ. Z-ambi	Y-omba	Y-emba
Thorn	J-aba; m-aba	...	Li-lɔ. Lɔ-sende	...	N-sende
Tobacco	Li-kaia	...	Le-kaya	...	...
To-day	Miaman?	Lelu, Lilɔ	...	Lelɔ. Cacawa. Bu-sa-bɔ lelɔ	Lɔ-ye. Lilɔ	Le-lɔ. Lɔ-siɔ
Toe	Mɔ-sai. N-sie	...	Mɔ-sei	...	Bɔ-sei
To-morrow	...	Lɔ-bi. Yana ¹	...	Lɔ-bi	...	Lɔ-bi
Tongue	Lɔ-lemɔ	E-lemi	Lɔ-lemu. Li-limu	Lɔ-lemu; n-nemu	...
Tooth	J-inu	M-inɔ (<i>pl.</i>)	L-inɔ; m-inɔ. (E-kekū = <i>molar</i>)	L-inɔ	L-inyɔ; b-enyɔ
Town	M-bɔka	Mo-siŋge	E-tuka. E-kaŋga. Li-bundu. M-bɔka	E-tuka	E-tuka. N-za
Tree	Mw-ete. Mɔ-kɔkɔ	...	Mw-ete	Mɔ-te	...
Twins	M-asa. (J-asa <i>sing.</i>)	...	Boŋ-keta. Ŋ-kumu. Ŋ-gubamba. M-peya	...	...
Urine	Ma-i <i>or</i> M-inya	...	M-inya	...	...
Vein	Mun-sisa	...	Mon-cisa
War	E-tumba	...	Le-tumba

¹ Noteworthy: compare Swahili jana.

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Water	Ma-i	...	Ma-i	Ma-i	Lw-si
Well, source	...	Li-liba; <i>pl.</i> ma-	...	Li-liba
White man	...	Mun-dele	...	Mon-dele	Mon-dele	Bon-dele
Wife	Mw-ali; b-ali. Nw-asi; b-asi	...	Mw-asi <i>or</i> Mw asi	...	l-laka
Wind	L-eli; <i>pl.</i> nj-ele	...	M-buŋge	...	...
Witch...	Mw-lwki	...	Mu-lwkw	...	N-kaŋga
Witchcraft	Bw-lōki	...	...
Woman	Mun-taka	Mw-ātu. Mo-itu	Mw-ene; <i>pl.</i> b-ene. N-gōndō	N-gaintw	W-etw; b-etw
Womb	Kuku; <i>pl.</i> ba +	...	Moi	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	...	Lw-koi.	...	Lw-kanzu.	...	...
Yam	N-kū	...	N-koni	...	...
	...	E-keke	..	N-goma; <i>pl.</i> m-oma	M-oma	E-wa. Di-ika; be-ika
Year	Y-aŋga; bi-aŋga?	Kwle; <i>pl.</i> ba +. Mw-bu; <i>pl.</i> mi-bu	Mw-aka ¹ ; mi-aka	Mi-vu. Mw-bu. E-boŋgw	W-bikw. l-lekw	Bw-tia; be-tia
Yesterday...	...	Lwbi	...	Mi-kwle. Bu-sa-bw-liki. Lwbi	...	...
One	-mwti	-awi. -mw	...	-mwkw, -wkw	-mw	-nw
Two	-bale	...	-bali	-ipe	-pele
Three...	-satu, -atu	...	-satu	-satw	-satw
Four	-nei	...	-nē, -nei, -nezi	...	-nei
Five	-tanu	...	-tanw	...	-tanw
Six	Mw-twba	...	Mw-tuba	...	Bi-samalw
Seven...	N-sambu	...	N-sambu, N-cambw	...	N-zmw
Eight	Mw-ambi	...	Mw-ambi	...	Mw-ambi. N-zombale
Nine	Li-bwa	...	Li-bwa	...	l-we, l-wa
Ten	Li-kō. Jumu. Mw-kaŋgu. ² Mw-tugu	...	Zumw, Zomu (<i>pl.</i> m-omu). Li-kwa; <i>pl.</i> ma-kwa. Bw? Yu, N-yu	...	Di-omu. N-zomw. Bw
Eleven	Jumu na -awi	...	Zumw na -wkw	...	Di-omu <i>or</i> Zomu ea -mw

¹ Noteworthy, but probably borrowed from Swahili.² Mu-kaŋgu = 'a tying up'.

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Twenty	Mi-kaŋgu mi-bale. Mi-tugu mi-bale	...	Ma-kwa bale	...	Bɔ-pele. N-zombale
Thirty	Mi-kaŋgu mi-satu	...	Bw-eli ; <i>pl.</i> m-eli	...	Bɔ-satɔ
Forty ...	...	Mi-kaŋgu mi-nei	...	Yu-mi-nezi or N-yu-mi-nei	...	Bɔ-nei
Fifty ...	...	Mi-kaŋgɔ mi-tanɔ	...	Yu-mi-tanɔ. N-yu-mi-tanɔ. (Sixty = N-yu-mɔ-toba. Seventy = N-yu-n-cambɔ. Eighty = Lɔasi ; <i>pl.</i> n-dwasi. Ninety = Mu-bwa)	...	Bɔ-tanɔ. (Sixty = Bɔsamalɔ. Seventy = Bɔ la n-zɔmu. Eighty = Bɔ la n-zombale. Ninety = Bɔ-wa)
Hundred ...	...	Moŋ-kama	...	Muŋ-kama	...	? Bɔ-kama. ? N-kama
Thousand ...	...	N-kɔtɔ	...	N-kutu or Fundɔ	...	N-kɔtɔ
I, me, my ...	...	Ngai. Na. -n. -a ŋgai	? ? ? -imū	Ngaye, Ngai. Na. -m-, -n. -ŋgai	? ? ? -mi, -oŋka-mi	? N. ? ?
Thou, thee, thy	ɔgwe. ? ? -we	We, Yɔ. ɔ. -kɔ-, -ɔ. -au	Yie. ? ? ?	Yɔwu, 1-yɔ, Yɔ. ɔ. -kɔ. -iyɔ	N-kie? ? ɔ. ? -ŋ-kie, -aka (iz-aka, 1-aka, umw-aka, &c.)	A-wu. ? ? ? ?
He, him, his	...	Yɔ, Ye. A. -mɔ. -andi	...	Yeye. A. -mɔ. -yeye	Mu. A. -mɔ. ?	Nde. ? ? ?
We, us, our	Iɔ? Ba-sɔ? ? -lɔ. -abɔ-sɔ, -sɔ	B-iū, B-isɔ. Tu. -tu. -ab-in	? ? -lɔ. -beti	B-isu. Lɔ. -lɔ. -b-isɔ	Tɔtu. Tɔ. -tɔ-, -lɔ. -yaiyɔ	Sɔ. ? ? ?
Ye, you, your	...	B-inū. Bɔ. -bɔ. -a b-inu	...	B-inu or Ba-yɔ. Bɔ. -bɔ. -b-inu	...	Nyɔ. ? ? ?
They, them, their	? Ba. ? ?	Ba-ŋgɔ. Ba. -ba. -a ba-ŋgɔ	...	Ba-ŋgɔ. Ba. -ba. -ba-ŋgɔ	Ba-ŋga. Ba. -bɔ. ?	...
All ...	...	-nsɔ	...	-ncɔki. -oncɔ	...	N-sɔkɔ

English	163. Jobo	164. Ngala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. M-pama or Bw-kote 167 a. 1-kokw	168. Seŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
This, these	...	Ywɔw, baba; mumu, mimi; jiji, mama; yeye (7), bibi; yeye (9), yiyi (10); lulu; tɔtɔ?; bubu	...	Oyɔ, ba-ye; mɔ-ye, mi-ye; li-ye, ma-ye; e-ye, bi-ye; e-ye, li-ye; lɔ-ye; ?tɔ-ye; bɔ-ye	-ne (ɔ-ne, ba-ne; mɔ-ne, me-ne; e-ne, i-ne, ma-ne; e-ne, bi-ne; e-ne, i-ne; lɔ-ne; bɔ-ne; ɔ-ne -ikɔ (o-ikɔ, ba-ikɔ; ɛ-c.)	-ne
That, those	...	-na (yɔ-na, ba-na; mu-na; mi-na; ɛ-c.) -nɔwɔ (yɔ-nɔwɔ, ba-nɔwɔ; ɛ-c.)	...	-na (ɔ-na, ba-na; mɔ-na; ɛ-c.) -nya (ɔ-nya, ba-nya; ɛ-c.)	-ni (ɔ-ni, ba-ni; mɔ-ni, me-ni; ɛ-c.)	-ni
Bad	-bi	-be. Di-kaya. -keti	-be	-be	-be
Black	-indu. -pipi	...	-a yindɔ	...	...
Female	Mu-ntaka	...	Mw-ene, -ene	...	W-etɔ
Fierce, sharp	...	-ŋgeŋge	...	-ŋ-gala. ŋ-gali-ŋ-gali	...	...
Good	-lau. -lamu	-yoŋgɔ	-lamu	-bɔtɔ	-dilɔ
Great	-nene	...	-ne	...	-nene
Little	-ti. -ke	...	-ke. M-bale	...	-nie. -niɔ. -sa
Long, high, tall	...	-lai. -sanda	...	-sanda	...	-tale. -saŋga
Male	-lele	...	Bw-ele, -ele, -pele	...	W-ele
Old	-nūnū, -nūna	-kɔke	-kali, -kala. -kɔtwa	...	...
Red	-sɔ	...	-mondɔ	...	...
Short	-kue	...	-kuse	...	...
Sick	-ɔ-kana	-kɔma	-kɔwɔ	...	...
White	-tani	...	M-pumpu. Ey-eŋgɔ	...	Wēē
Above, up, on top	...	Ŵli-kɔlɔ	Kɔni. Pēpēki	Li-kɔlɔ	Ŵni. Ŵ-li-kɔ	Di-kɔ
Before	Ŵ-bɔ bwa	...	Ŵmɔbɔ-sɔ mɔ. Ŵm-isɔ ma	Ŵ-bɔ	...
Behind	Ŵmɔ-kia mwa	...	Ŵm-bisa e	Ŵ-m-bia	...
Below, down	...	On-se	Sesi	On-ce e	N-ce	Sɔke
Far	Esi	Mɔ-sika	Mɔ-sika. Lɔ-kɔkɔ	...	Enil. Bɔ-tale

English	163. Jɔbɔ	164. Ngala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. M-pama or Bɔ-kɔte 167 a. l-kɔkɔ	168. Seŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
Here	Ūnami	Wawa. Uni	...	Awa. Weni	Ane	Ane, Anii, Ūni Ū-kɔ
In, inside	Ū. Ūn-ti	Mɔ-	O. Ombe. O-moi-mo	Uba. N-tei	Ū-kɔ
Middle	Ū n-ta n-ti	Mɔ-sikati	Ntan-tei, N-tei	N-tei, Ū n-tei	Ū-kɔ
Near	Penepene	...	Kwi. Be-leme	...	...
Outside	Ū di-banda	...	Ndanda	...	...
Plenty	-iki	...	Bɔ-yike. Bɔ-puli	-ike	Seke. Sampa. Bāā Ūku
There	Ū moi. Wana. Ūwɔ	...	Oŋgɔ. Aŋgani. Ani	Ūkɔ. Ūni	Ūku
Where?	Wai?	...	Wani? Nkɔ?	...	Nkɔni?
No!	Pɔ?	Bitu! Wē!	...	Te! Nyɔ! Ūni!	...	...
Not (<i>with verb as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	...	Sɔ-, Kɔ-, I- Akɔ-. -ka, -nya, -wē	Ka-. -e	Te-, Nga-. -te. N-tɔ. -ke, -ye -ka, -kɔ, -e-tɔ		N-ta, N-te, N-tɔ. -ye
To	?	Nɔ-, Lɔ-	? Ū-	Nɔ-, —	? Ū-	M- or N-
„ beat	-bete	-kalane. -kuta	-bete, -bola, -kuta	...	-piɔ-ka
„ buy, sell „ come	-umba -ya, -ya-ka	...	-somba -ya	...	...
„ cut	-tena	...	-kete	...	-beke
„ dance	-bina	-bina, -bine	-bina, -sana	...	-yɔlɔ
„ die	-wa	...	-wa	...	-wa
„ eat	-ja	-ya	-le	...	-le-ke
„ give	-pa.sɔ	-pa. -pe-se	...	-pe	-ka-pe-le	-pa
„ go	-kende	-de, -kade	-ke, -kende-le	-kende	-kende. -sa
„ kill	-bɔma	...	-bɔma	...	-dia-ka
„ know	-seba, -yeba	...	-yeba	(-anya = wisdom)	...
„ laugh	-seke, -seka	-musē	-zeke	...	...
„ leave off, cease	...	-leme. -tika	...	-tika. (-leka = to pass, go by)	-tika	-tika. (leka = pass)
„ love, want	...	-jiŋga	...	-liŋga	...	-laŋga. -konda
„ see	-sene, -ene	...	-bɔnɔ. -yene. -keka	...	-yene

English	163. Jwɔw	164. Ŋgala	165. Saŋga dialects	166. Baŋgi dialects	167. M-pama or Bw-kote 167 a. I-kwkw	168. Seŋgele 168 a. Ba-tende
To ?		Nw-, Lw-	? ʋ-	Nw-, —	? ʋ-	M- or N-
„ sit, remain, abide	...	·jala	...	·zala	...	·yala
„ sleep	·le-ka	·baka-ma	·tutu-ma	...	·tama
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	·tel-wa. ·tela-ma	...	·teme	...	·yemala
„ steal	·iba, ·siba	...	·yiba	...	·su-ka

PREFIXES IN JŪBŪ

Class 1. Mw.; 2. Ba.; 3. Mw.; 4. ?; 5. Di.; 6. ?; 7. Y.; 8. Bi.; 9. ?; 10. ?; 11. ?; 12. ?
13. probably missing; 14. Bu.; 15. ?

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN ŊGALA

Class 1. Mw, Mu, Nw, N, A, — (mɔ, yɔ); 2. Ba. (ba); 3. Mw. (mɔ, mu); 4. Mi. (? Nji-
(mi)); 5. Li, Ji, Di. (ji, li); 6. Ma. (ma-); 7. E, Ye. (e, ye); 8. Bi. (bi); 8 a. I. (rare); 9. N. (M-),
Ny, Nj. (ye, e); 10. N. (M), Nj, Ŋg', Nz'. (yi, n); 11. Lw, Lu. (lɔ); 12. Tɔ. (rare); 13. missing;
14. Bw, Bu. (bu); 15. ʋ. (Lw. in infinitives); 16. —, Wa, A, P'; 17. missing.

PREFIXES IN SANGA DIALECTS

Class 1. Mu.; 2. Ba.; 3. Mw.; 4. Mi.; 5. Di, Li.; 6. Ma.; 7. E.; 8. Bi.; 9. N. (M-), N.;
10. same as 9; 11. ?Lw.; 12. ?; 13. missing; 14. Bu.

PREFIXES, &c., IN BANGI

Class 1. Mw, Mu, A. (mɔ, yɔ); 2. Ba. (ba); 3. Mw. (mɔ); 4. Mi. (mi); 5. Li, Le, Zi, Z'.
(li); 6. Ma. (ma); 7. E. (e, ye); 8. Bi. (bi); 9. N. (M-), Ny, Ŋg, Nz. (e, i); 10. same as 9, but
with concord li- or di; 11. Lw. (lɔ); 12. missing; 13. missing; 14. Bw, U. (bɔ); 15. ʋ.; 16. A,
Wa.; 17. missing.

PREFIXES, &c., IN M-PAMA

Class 1. Ŋg, Bw, Mw, Mu. (ɔ-, nmw-, mu); 2. Ba. (ba); 3. Mw., ? (ɔ-, mɔ); 4. Me. (me);
5. I, Di. (i iz', e, i); 6. Ma. (ma); 7. E. (e); 8. Bi. (bi); 9. In. (Im-) (e); 10. same as 9 (concord i);
11. Lw. (l', lɔ); 12 and 13. missing; 14. Bw. (bɔ); 15. ʋ. (ɔ); 16. A.

PREFIXES, &c., IN SENGELE

Class 1. W, Uu, Bw. (ɔ); 2. Ba. (ba); 3. Bw.; 4. Bi.; 5. Di.; 6. Ba.; 7. I.; 8. Bi, Be.;
8 a. ?; 9. N. (M-), Ny.; 10. same as 9; 11. Lw.; 12. ?U. (ɸ, to Lw-); 13. missing; 14. W, Bw.;
15. ?; 16. A.

163. **Jɔbɔ** is spoken between the Lower Luloŋgo river and the Lower Busira (Juapa) behind, eastwards of the riverain tribes, and west of the Balɔlɔ.

164. **Ngala** is spoken as a trade language over much of northern Congoland; but in various dialects it is indigenous to the north-west course of the Congo. It is spoken on the north and south banks of that river between about 21° East longitude and the confluence of the Busira, on the east bank of the Lower Mubaŋgi, and on the lower courses of the Luloŋgo and Busira.

165. **Saŋga** dialects. These dialects are spoken between the west bank of the Lower Mubaŋgi and the Likuala river, across the basin of the Lower Saŋga down to the Saŋga-Likuala confluence with the Congo. Their northern boundary is probably the confluence of the Jā and Saŋga rivers.

166. **Baŋgi** and dialects are spoken in riverside settlements along the eastern or southern side of the west-equatorial Congo, between Irebu, near the outlet of Lake Ntomba and the Kwa mouth of the Kasai: also at a few places on the opposite western bank of the Congo. The Lɔnunɔ and Lɔmoye dialects inland, east of the riverain Babaŋgi and bordering on the watershed of the Mfini and Lake Leopold II, are seemingly closely akin to Baŋgi.

167. **Mpama** and 167 a. **Ikɔkɔ** are spoken immediately east of the Baŋgi settlements along the east shore of the western Congo, and thence north-eastward to Lake Ntomba. Ikɔkɔ is the speech of the west and north shores of Lake Ntomba.

168. **Seŋgele** and 168 a. **Batende** are spoken in the region of western Congoland, south-east of the east bank of the main Congo, behind the riverain populations of Butende and Mpama and Bɔlia, south of Lake Ntomba as far as the west shores of Lake Leopold II and the bank of the River Mfini. Batende is spoken between Seŋgele and the Lɔlɔbɔ-Yɔmbi stretch of riverain lands along the Congo.

GROUP KK

NORTH CENTRAL CONGOLAND LANGUAGES (*continued*)

SUB-GROUP KK 4 LAKE LEOPOLD-LUKENYE.

169. Wadia
170. Ntomba
171. I-mɔma

172. Lesa
173. Sakata (Bɔ-bai)
174. Ba-tete (I-paŋga, A-citu)

English	169. Wadia	170. N·tomba	171. I-mɔma	172. Lesa	173. Sakata (Bɔ-bai)	174. Batete (I-paŋga, A-citu)
Adze
Animal, wild beast	...	E-bwa; bi-bwa	...	...	...	...
Ant
Ant, white (termite)
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)
Arm
Arrow
Axe
Baboon
Back, back- bone
Banana
Beard
Bee
Belly
Bird
Blood
Body
Bone
Borassus palm
Bow
Bowels
Brains
Breast (man's)
Breast (woman's)
Brother
Buffalo
Buttocks
Canoe
Cat
Charcoal
Chief, king	...	E-lombe. N·kumu E-leŋge	...	Moŋ-goi	...	...
Child
Cloth
Cold
Country
Cow

English	169. Wadia	170. N-tomba	171. I-mwama	172. Lesa	173. Sakata (Bw-bai)	174. Batete (I-paŋga, A-citu)
Island
Ivory
Knee
Knife
Lake
Leg
Leopard
Lion
Lips
Magic	N-kisi	...	...
Maize
Man	Mw-tw; ba-tw	...	...	...	...
Man, vir.	Mw-ele	...	...	...	...
Meat
Medicine	Mw-wonŋe	...	...
Milk
Monkey
Moon	N-coŋgi	...	E-bali	...	...
Mother	Ngoya. Nya-ŋw	...	...	...	...
Mountain
Mouth
Nail (of finger or toe)
Name	L-ina	...	...	...	...
Navel
Neck, throat
Night	Mo-ilima = darkness	...	...	...	...
Nose
Oil palm
Ox
Paddle
Palm wine, beer	...	Ma-ana	...	Ma-saŋga	...	...
Parrot
Penis
Pig
Pigeon
Place
Rain	M-vula	...	...
Rat
River
Road
Salt
Shame
Sheep
Shield
Shoulder
Sister
Skin
Sky
Slave	Mw-londeli	...	...	...	...
Sleep
Smoke
Snake
Son, boy	E-leŋge	...	...	...	...
Song

English	169. Wadia	170. N-tomba	171. I-mɔma	172. Lesá	173. Sakata (Bɔ-bai)	174. Batete (I-paŋga, A-citu)
Spear
Spirit, soul	...	Mɔ-limɔ. Bɔ-moi	...	E-ti <i>or</i> Ke-ti. E-li. Ka-kala Ny-ene	...	...
Star
Stick
Stone
Stool
Sun	N-cae (<i>sun- light</i>)	...	...	I-tali	...	...
Tail (of an animal)
Tear
Testicles
Thief
Thigh
Thing
Thorn
Tobacco
To-day
Toe
To-morrow
Tongue
Tooth
Town, village
Tree
Twins
Urine
Vein
War
Water	Ma-i	...	...	...	...
Well, source
White man
Wife
Wind	Pepe	...	...
Witch
Witchcraft
Woman
Womb	I-kundu	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)
Yam
Year	M-vula	...	...
Yesterday
Zebra
One	-mɔ	...	E-mɔ	...	...
Two	-pe	...	I-pe	...	...
Three	-atɔ, -yatɔ	...	I-sa, -sau	...	...
Four	-nei	...	I-ne	...	...
Five	-tanɔ	...	Wi-tia, Wi-tian	...	...
Six	Mɔ-tɔba	...	E-sambɔ	...	...
Seven	N-cambɔ	...	Assau	...	...
Eight	Mɔ-ambi	...	Nana	...	...

English	169. Wadia	170. N·tomba	171. l·mɔma	172. Lesa	173. Sakata (Bɔ·bai)	174. Batete (l·paŋga, A·citu)
Little
Long
Male
Old
Red
Rotten
Short
Sick
White...
Above, up, on top
Before
Behind
Below, down
Far
Here
In, inside
Middle
Near	Belebele	...	...	...	...
Outside
Plenty, many
There...
Where?
No!
Not (<i>with verb as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	...	·ta·	...	...	...	...
To ?	?	Ku-	?	?	?	?
„ beat
„ buy, sell
„ come
„ cut
„ dance
„ die...
„ eat
„ give	·kapa	...	...	...	...
„ go	·kenda	...	...	...	...
„ kill
„ know	·eba	...	...	...	...
„ laugh
„ leave off, cease	...	·leka (<i>pass by</i>)	...	...	...	...
„ love, want
„ see
„ sit, remain, abide
„ sleep
„ stand, stop, be erect
„ steal

PREFIXES IN N-TOMBA

Class 1. **Mω**; 2. **Ba**; 3. **Mω**; 4. **Me**; 5. **Li, I**; 6. **Ma**; 7. **E**; 8. **Bi**; 9. **N (M), Ny**; 10. ?; 11. ?; 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. **Bω**; 15. ?; 16. ?

PREFIXES IN LESA

Class 1. **Mo, Mω**; 2. **Ba**; 3. **Mω, Mu**; 4. **Me, Mi**; 5. **I**?; 6. **Ma**; 7. **Ke¹, E**; 8. **Bi, Be**; 9. **N (M), Ny**, —; 10. ?; 11. ?; 12. ?; 13. **Ka¹**; 14. ?; 15. ?; 16. ?

169. **Wadia** is spoken on the south-west coasts of Lake Leopold II and on the north bank of the Mfini-Lukenye.

170. **Ntomba** is spoken in the country on the north-east side of Lake Leopold II. Perhaps also between Lake Mantumba and the Kiri or Lutoi river flowing into the north end of Lake Leopold II.

171. **Imoma** is spoken east of the area occupied by the Bantomba or Batumba, between the Kiri and Løkorø rivers.

172. **Lesa** is spoken south-east of the Ntomba territory of Lake Leopold II and north of the Lower Lukenye river and south of the Løkorø.

173. **Sakata (Bωbai)** is spoken between the Lower Lukenye (north bank) and the eastern arm of Lake Leopold II, south-west of the Ntomba, and west of the Lesa.

174. **Batete (Ipañga, Acitu)**. These dialects are spoken in the region east of Lesa and north of the Lukenye river, between the Lukenye and the Løkorø.

¹ *Noteworthy.*

GROUP LL

THE KWA-KASAI-UPPER ΩGΩWE (TEKE)¹ LANGUAGES

175. I-fumu or I-furu (East Teke)²

176. Ki-mbunω or Badi (South-east Teke)³

177. Ki-wumbω or E-wumu (South Teke)⁴

178. I-teω or Teke proper (South-west Teke)⁵

179. Nteye or West Teke⁶

180. Mu-tsaya or North Teke⁷

English	175. I-fumu or I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbunω or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu or E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-teω or Teke proper (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Adze	Li-kweru	...	...	Li-kwiri	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ny-ama	...	...
Ant	N-kami; ba+. N-dōni	l-kami; ma-	...	N-kaña	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	N-siele	...	...	N-tsele. In-tswa	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	M-buni; ba+. Kaωkωω	...	...	N-sali? Kωkωω?	...	...
Arm	Kw-ā; <i>pl.</i> mi-ω. My-ā, My-aga	Ku-ω; mi-ω. Ku-ōk'	...	Kū-ω; <i>pl.</i> mi-ω	Ku-ōyω	K-ωk'
Arrow	I-tōmi; <i>pl.</i> bi-	Mum-buru. Le-bāse; m-bāse	...	I-tōmi. N-tswali	Le-bazi; <i>pl.</i> m-bazi	Le-banzi; <i>pl.</i> m-banzi
Axe	l-kū; bi-	E-kūū, Ke-kūū	...	l-kūū. Um-fumfwāā	Ke-ku; be-	Ke-kωbω; be-
Baboon	Kaωkωω?	...	...	Kaωkωω?	...	...
Back, back- bone	M-bia. I-bū. Mu-ñwω	Mu-ñgwω	...	M-bia. U-ñgūω. I-būū	...	...
Banana	Kω; <i>pl.</i> ma+. Torω; ma+	Iñ-kū; ma-	...	Torω. Liñ-kō. Mu-bimω. ⁸ Koli-torω	...	...
Beard	N-delω	N-devu	...	N-delω	...	...
Bee	N-ugi; ba+	N-uki	...	N-ūω. B-ubi. Im-pimpi	Ny-uki	Ny-uk'
Belly, sto- mach	Bali; ma+. Mw-e. Jumu	N-dumω	...	Mi-la. I-la	Mo-i; mi-ei	Mu-ei; ⁹ mi-ei
Bird	N-uni; ba+. I-fila; ⁹ bi-	N-uni	...	N-uni	N-uni	Ny-ueni

¹ This word is also spelt **Tege** by the French missionaries.

² Also known as **Iñguluñgulu**, **Ba-bōma**, **Ba-nfumω**, **Ba-nfuñgunu**, and **Ki-mfunu**.

³ Koelle's 'Ba-buma', the 'Teke' of Johnston's 'River Congo', the **Ambali**, **Ki-bali** or **Teke** of W. H. Stapleton and other Baptist missionaries, and the **I-sibāna** of the French missionaries.

⁴ Also known as **Ba-umbω**, **Ki-wiumbω**, **Nsandi**, and **Ki-sese**.

⁵ **I-lali** or **Ba-lali**, **I-tiω** or **Ki-teke** of some writers; perhaps also the 'Western **Ba-yaka**' of others.

⁶ Koelle's **Ntefe** or **Ba-ntefe**; perhaps also the speech of the **Ba-kamba**, **Ba-bembe**, **Ba-kunyi**, and **Ba-cañgi**.

⁷ Koelle's **Mu-tsaya**. The speech perhaps of the **Ba-vumbω** and **Ba-ñkorω**.

⁸ The reader will encounter a nasalized m (m̃) in the spelling of the **Teke** tongues, especially **South-west Teke**. This sounds like ñw rapidly pronounced. Koelle's $\dot{r} = \gamma$.

⁹ Noteworthy.

English	175. I-fumu or I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbunω or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu or E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-teω or Teke <i>proper</i> (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Blood	Ma-kila	Ma-kira	...	A-kila	Ma-kila	Ma-kele
Body	Ny-uru; ma +	Ny-uru	...	N-uru	...	...
Bone	Mu-wei; mi-	L-ifa; ma- Mω-wesio	...	Pfia	Mω-wuezi; mi-	Mω-weze
Borassus palm	Noñω	Mu-liwω	...	U-ibi	...	...
Bow	Bu-ta; ma-ta. Bu-t̄satsa	M-pia, Lim-pia (?). Bω-ta	...	U-ta	Bu-ta	Bu-ta
Bowels	Mi-la	...	...	Mi-la	...	...
Brains	Bw-eω	...	...	Bū-e	...	...
Breast (man's)	N-tulu. Bu-tulu	N-tulω; ma +	...	N-tulu	Bω-tulω, N-tulω	Tulu; ma +
Breast (woman's)	Byenω; ma +	Li-biela	...	Biene	Biele; ma +	Bele; ma +
Brother	Nana. Ya. Mw-anege. M-bwe	Mw-ama. Nana	...	Yaa. M-bwe. Mu-telω	Wūmū-kotu. Mw-ateye	Mω-kot'. N-gebe
Buffalo	M-pāā. M-pazaga	M-pω. Paseya	...	M-pāā	M-paseya	Pasega
Buttocks	Taw; ma +	...	...	A-tωω	...	...
Canoe... ..	B-orω; ma +. Kumu. Swa. Bw-aru	Bw-ata. M-fatω; <i>pl.</i> ma +	...	Bu-aru	M-bū; ma +	Kurω; ma +
Cat	N-ganiū. Bu-mā	N-ganyu	...	N-ganiōñ	Ke-wai	N-jut'; ba +
Charcoal	Kala	Ke-bilu; bi-	...	Kala	Ke-biri; bi-	Ki-biti; bi-
Chief, king	M-fumu; ba +. N-sami. Mu-kogω	M-fumω	M-fumu	Pira. Mu-kuru	M-pfumu; ba +	Kok'; ba-kok'. Kokω; ma-
Child	Mw-ana	Mw-ana	...	Mw-ana. Mu-bia	...	...
Cloth	I-kω	Wi-kω	...	Li-bωω. I-kω	...	...
Cold	M-piω	M-fula. Sendω	...	M-piω. U-dzili	M-piω	Piω
Country	N-sie	N-ci	...	N-tsie	...	...
Cow	Mu-kal' a ñ-gōme	...	...	N-goñω. N-gōmi	...	N-gōme
Crocodile	N-wōne. N-ganu	N-gwene, N-ganω	...	N-wōne. Li-soñω	N-gani	N-gana
Day, daylight	Tsū. Tsugu	I-šūū	...	Tsū	Mū-i	Mū-i
Devil, evil spirit	N-gañwini	N-kita	...	U-lωω	N-goakumbā	Mω-kuyi
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N-gā. M-aāgā (<i>big medicine man</i>)	N-gā	...	N-gāā. Im-bū	N-gā; bañ-ga	N-gaŋga; ba +
Dog	M-bwa. Ngan-toli	M-bwa, M-fa	...	Mbwa. Li-kibu. Ngan-tōle, N-wele, etc.	M-pfa	M-pfwa
Door, door- way	I-dzubu	I-jūū. Ke-jubugω	...	I-dzubu. I-bvūū	Ki-jiwikω. Mu-nyu-a-ndzω	Ke-tsibikω

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Dream ...	N-zƱli. (-luorƱ = <i>verb</i>)	N-dƱle	...	N-zƱli. (-luorƱ = <i>verb</i>)
Drum	N-goma, N-ƱmƱ	...	N-Ʊma	N-ƱmƱ	N-ƱmƱ
Ear ...	Tcwi; ma+	Li-cui; ma- Jue; ma+	...	Tswi; a-tswi	Jũe; ma-jue	Jui; ma-jui. Ku-tu; ma-tu
Egg ...	Bi; ma+	I-ke. Bi	...	Bi; ma+	Be; ma-be	Bi
Elephant ...	N-zƱ	N-jƱƱƱ, N-jƱƱƱ, N-jƱƱƱ	...	N-zƱƱ. N-gam-puli	N-tsayƱ, N-tsagƱ	N-jakƱ
Excrement	Tsi-bi	Ci-bi	...	Tsi-bi	...	...
Eye ...	Dz-iũ; <i>pl.</i> m-iũ	IƱu	...	Dz-iũ; <i>pl.</i> m-iũ	J-iƱƱ; m-iƱƱ	Dj-izƱ; m-izƱ
Face, fore- head	M-bwi, M-bwiũ. Bu-su	N-su. M-bl	...	U-su	Bu-su, M-boyƱ	BƱ-su, M-boyƱ
Fat, oil ...	Ma-li. N-salu	Ma-le	...	Ma-li	Ma-ri	Ma-da
Father ...	Tara. I-bunu	Tara	Tata	Tara	Tata	Tata
Fear ...	Bw-Ʊ; bw-ƱbƱ. Bw-ƱƱƱ	Bw-ƱmƱ	...	Bu-mƱ	...	...
Finger ...	Mu-liemƱ. Korigi	Mu-liemu	...	U-liũ	MƱ-lemi; me-	MƱ-lem' ; me-
Fire ...	M-bā	M-bā	...	M-bā	M-bā	M-bā
Fish ...	N-cwi	N-cwi, N-jũe	...	N-tswi	N-jue; ba+	Jui
Foot ...	Ku-lu; mi-lu	I-tā. Yi-tame; <i>pl.</i> bi-	...	I-tāũ. M-bi-a-kulu	Li-tami; <i>pl.</i> n-tami	Ki-tama; bi-tama
Forest ...	Mu-suru. I-jwa. Li-kē	M-suru	...	I-susuru. Mu-suru	SƱak' ; ma+	MƱ-sutu; me-
Fowl ...	N-suyu	N-susu. JuƱ	...	N-tswiũ. N-tsusu	N-jusu	Djuzu
Frog, toad	Dzugi. Mu-nyala	KorƱ. Ge-wũƱƱ. MƱ-nyala	...	Dzũ	Ke-wugƱ. MƱ-nyala	Ke-wugƱ. Le-kƱƱ
Ghost ...	Mu-pfu	Mu-fu	...	Mu-kwi. Mu-pfu	...	MƱ-pfƱ
Girl, maiden	Mu-kayu. Mu-siga	...	...	I-kikeƱ	...	...
Goat ...	N-taba	N-taba	...	N-taba. Mam-bũ	N-tawa	KombƱ
„ (he) ...	Mu-lum'. a n-taba	Bu	...	...	...	...
God ...	N-zami	N-jambi	...	N-dzāũ. M-puƱ	N-jami	N-jama
Grandparent	N-kaga	Kaga	...	N-kaa	N-kaya <i>or</i> N-aga	Kaka
Grass ...	Lye; ma+. Mu-lie. Li-sini	N-cƱƱ	...	A-lie. KƱ
Ground ...	N-sie	...	N-ci	N-tsie. N-torƱ

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Ground-nut	Pi. Li-yu; <i>pl.</i> n-ju	N-jūū. Le-jū; n-ju	...	N-zu. Pi	Le-pena; m-pena	Le-wene; pene
Guinea-fowl	Ñ-kā	Ñ-kāā	...	Ñ-gwali (?) ¹
Gun ...	Bu-ta	Wu-ta	...	U-ta	Bu-ta	Bu-ta
Hair ...	Li-fu; m-fū	M-fū. Le-fω; m-pω	...	M-fu	Le-fu; m-pfu	Le-fu; pfū
Hand ...	I-kē. My-ā. Kw-ω	I-kēē. E-kei. Ye-ke; <i>pl.</i> be-ke	...	Kū-ω. I-kee	N-jaza. Ke-kai; be-kai	Ke-kai
Head ...	Mu-cwe	Mu-cwi	...	Mu-tswe	Mω-tsūe; me-	Mω-tsūe; mi-
Heart ...	Mu-kωω. Mu-tima	Mω-kωω	...	Mω-kωω	...	...
Heel ...	I-tami	E-cenω. Mω-kañi	...	I-tsinω	M-boini; ma+	Ke-kitikω; bi-
Hide ...	Ñ-kωbω. I-bula	Ñ-kωbω; ma+	...	I-bana. I-kωbω, Ñ-kωbω	Ny-etu. Mω-kωwω	Mω-kana
Hill ...	I-kiñkiga	Ñ-kiū	...	Ñ-kiū	...	...
Hippopotamus	M-vubu	M-vubu. I-kara	...	N-vubu. Li-mpua	...	...
Hoe ...	Temω; ma+	Temω; ma+	...	Temω. I-piri	Temi	Tem'
Honey ...	Ñ-ui. Ma-li i ñ-uω	N-yū	...	Bu-bi	Moñ-kusi	...
Horn ...	M-siemω; ma+	...	...	N-siñω. I-liri	...	...
House ...	N-zω	N-zω	...	N-zω	N-dzω	N-dzω
Hunger ...	N-zala	N-zala	...	N-zala	...	...
Husband ...	Lumi, Mu-lumi	Mu-lume	...	Balω. N-tywakiri	...	...
Hyena ...	...	I-bubi	...	M-bulu. I-bubi	...	...
Iron ...	Bw-elω	M-putω. Ki-tali	...	Bu-ele	Ki-tali; bi-	Ki-tele; bi-
Island ...	...	E-šia	...	Siñω. Liñ-gumi	...	...
Ivory ...	N-sie ma n-zō. M-peme	In-semω. J-in' in-jōγω	...	N-tsiñω. M-paka-ma-lu	N-jie men-jayω	Pfu a n-jakω
Knee ...	Bwω; ma+	Buω; ma+	...	Būω	Buω; ma+	Le-buω; ma-
Knife ...	M-biele	M-biele	...	M-biele	M-bieri	M-biere
Lake ...	I-dzia	...	...	I-dzia	...	...
Leg ...	Mu-wini	Mu-lω; mi-lω. Ku-lω; mi-lω	...	Ku-lu. Mu-wini	Kω-lω; mi-lω	Ku-lω; mi-lω
Leopard ...	Ñ-gω	Ñ-gω	...	Ñ-gω. Kuru	Ñ-gω	Ñ-gω
Lion ...	Ñ-kwe. Ñ-gombulu	M-kwe. Le-kaga	...	Ñ-kwe	Ñ-kosi	Ge-kumu; be-
Lips ...	I-bōli; bi-	I-bōle	...	I-bōli	...	...
Magic ...	I-lω. Im-firi. ² I-lōgω	Bω-ti	...	Im-pa. I-kibi. I-kumω	Bω-ti	Bi-loñω

¹ Obviously the word for 'francolin'.² Cf. Bemba, Nyasa Groups L and P.

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Maize	Sa; ma+	Ma-saa (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Sāa. Am-bula	Sā. N-kini	Le-kini; ba-kini
Man	M-buru; ba-ru	M-buru, M-butu; <i>pl.</i> ba-ru, ba-tu	...	M-buru; <i>pl.</i> ba-ru	Mω-t'; ba-t'	Mu-t', Bā-t'
Male, husband	Balaga. I-būnū. I-buru	...	...	Balu, Bali	Balaya; ba+	Le-balaka; <i>pl.</i> ba-
Meat	Tuω	M-bizi	...	Tuω. U-suni	Ny-ama	Ny-ama
Medicine ...	Bo-ñgā. Li-bua. Mw-emω	...	...	U-ti. U-miñω. N-gili	Bu-ti	Be-loñω
Milk	Bi-ēnω	Ma-biele	...	Bielω. (-kanω = <i>verb</i>)	Ma-biele	Ma-bele
Monkey ...	N-kima	N-kima	...	N-kima. Kωkωω. N-kenω	N-kima	Kema; ba+
Moon, moon- light	N-swi. N-gōni	N-ciū. N-jui	...	N-tswi. In-tiere. Mi-elω	N-jui	Jui
Mother ...	Mama. Ngu	Ngu. Mama	...	Māa. Ngūū	Mama. Ngū	Mama. Ngū
Mountain ...	N-kiga, N-kiω	...	...	N-kiū	...	...
Mouth ...	Mu-nwa; mi-	Mu-nwa, Mω-nywa	...	Mu-nwa	Mω-nyua; me-	Mω-nyua; me-
Nail (of finger or toe)	Li-yala	Linj-ara, Liny-ala	...	Liy-ala	Kim-fete; bi-	Leny-ala; ny-ala
Name	N-kumi	N-kumω	...	N-kuñi	...	...
Navel	Muñ-kumi	Mω-kume	...	Uñ-kuñi	Mω-kuma; me-	Mω-komω
Neck, throat	N-kiū. B-oli	N-ki; ma+	...	N-kiū	Kωtω; ma+. Le-ki; ñ-ki	Le-ki; ma-ki
Night	M-pibi	M-piba, Piwi	...	M-pibi	Bω-tsuxω; ma-	Bω-juku
Nose	Y-ulu; ma-	A-zulu, Y-ulω	...	Y-ulu	Y-ilω	Y-ulu
Oil palm ...	Ba	N-jama; ma+	...	Ba	Ba; ma-ba	Ba
Ox	N-gōme	...	...	N-gōmi	...	...
Paddle ...	N-kē; ma+	...	...	N-kēē	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Ma-lu	Ma-lafu	...	Ma-lu	...	...
Parrot ...	Ngali-koi	N-kusu	...	N-kwiū. N-gōωkω	N-kusu	Kuizu
Penis ... ..	...	M-pulu	...	M-pulu Um-vi	...	...
Pig	N-guligi	N-gumbili. N-gulebe	...	N-gulu. N-guya	N-guwile	N-guele
Pigeon ...	Iñ-kugi	I-zuzu, Ke-jejure	...	Iñ-kube	Kc-jejura	Le-beme
Place	M-bua	M-bwiru	...	I-kuma. M-būω	...	...
Rain	M-vula. N-gawa	M-fula. N-gawa	...	M-vula. N-gawa	M-pfula	M-pfōla
Rat	M-pū. M-pugu	I-kaba; <i>pl.</i> bi- Kina; ma+	...	M-pūω. Im-pi	M-puku; ba+	Puku; ba+
River	N-zali	N-jare	...	N-zale. Li-ū

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Road	N-kula	N-jia	...	N-kula. Mu-sien ^o
Salt	Mu- ^ñ gwa. Mu-sege	Mu- ^ñ gwa	...	U- ^ñ gwa. Mu-si ^o . U-n ^o o ^o U-pfuro ^o	Mo- ^ñ gwa	Mo- ^ñ gwa
Shame	N-s ^o ni. Bu-pfuru. I-ne ^ñ e	...	...	N-ts ^o ene. U-pfuro ^o	...	...
Sheep	I-me ^ñ e. In-d ^o mi. In-do ^ñ o	Li-meme; ma-	...	I-me ^ñ o	Le-meme	Le-meme
Shield... ..	...	...	...	M-vuba	...	...
Shoulder	I-sanuga, I-samu ^{ña}	Vis ^o . N-djebo ^o . Ki-samu ^ñ o	...	I-sam ^o . I-wali	Ki-same ^{ña} ; bi-	Ki-sama ^{ña} ; bi-
Sister	Nana. N-kele. Mu-bura	N-kere	...	N-kele. Mu-bura	N-kede	M ^o -kot'. Mu-keat'
Skin	I-bana. N-k ^o bo ^o	I-bana. N-k ^o bo ^o	...	I-bana. Mu-dzuli	Ny-etu. M ^o -k ^o w ^o	M ^o -kana
Sky	Y-ulu	N-zulu, Y-ulu	Y-ulu	Y-ulu. I-dzi	...	...
Slave	Mu ^ñ -kere; ba- Mw-e ^ñ o	Mu-intu	...	U ^ñ -kere. Mu-tswa. N-tsa ^{ña}	M ^o -t'; ba-t'	M ^u -t'; ba-t'
Sleep	T ^o -l ^o	...	...	T ^o -l ^o	...	...
Smoke	Y ^u i	M ^o -kuma. L-uki	...	Mu-y ^u o	Y ^o ki; ma +	I-yuki; ma-
Snake	N-tali	N-tare	...	N-tali (? <i>the long</i>)	N-tare; ba +	Tade; ba +
Son, boy	Mw-ana; b-ana	Mw-ana	...	Mw-ana o-lumi	Mw-ana balaya	Mw-ana le-balaka
Song	I-kumu	...	...	I-ku ^{ña} . M-pi ^ñ o	...	...
Spear	Yu ^o	Li-z ^u o	...	Yu ^o . Lu ^o . I-yo ^ñ o	Yu ^o	Yu ^o
Spirit, soul	N-kira. Ki-ba. Mu-pfu	M-k ^o l ^o . Mu-pfu	...	Mu-pfu. Pia. I-l ^o l ^o	...	...
Star	N ^o m ^o ^ñ o ^o m ^o	M-pulumwero	...	N ^o ^ñ o ^o . N ^o ^ñ o ^o m ^o	...	...
Stick	Mu-kana. Li-kanu	Mom-pa	...	N-k ^o l ^o . Mu-kana. Ki-a. Li-sw ^e e	Mom-p ^u a; mem-pa	M ^o -ti
Stone	Me; ma-me	I-tare. Le-me; ma-	...	M ^e e N-k ^u n ^o	Maya; ma +	Le-maya; ma-
Stool	M-bara; ma +	Le-buga; ma-	...	M-bara. N-k ^o bi	N-tare	...
Sun, sunshine	Tali, Mu-tali	Ma-tere. Tere; mi-	...	Tali. Tiri. U-m ^u i. L-is ^o	Tari	M ^u i
Tail	Mu-kila	Mu-kila
Tear	N-s ^a	N-ts ^a ^a . N-tsa ^{ña}

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Testicles	Ma-kara	...	Kara. I-ñki a-kara. (I-bū = <i>scrotum</i>)
Thief ...	Mw-ibi	M-ibi. Pfuba
Thigh ...	I-belω	Ki-belω; bi-	...	I-belω. I-nωmi	Li-belω; ma-	Ki-belω; bi-
Thing ...	I-lω. I-lωgω. N-dωω	Ki-lω; bi-lω	...	I-bω. I-lω. I-ke	...	...
Thorn ...	Li-nsyene	...	...	Li-sielω. Li-siene	...	...
Tobacco ...	Ma-kē	Ma-kaya	...	A-kee (<i>pl.</i>). M-fwama. Fumu	...	...
To-day ...	Lω-bu	Bu-bu. Lω	Leri	Leli. Bu-li. Lω-bω. Tsūūli	Lω	Lωlω
Toe ...	Mu-lyemω	Mω-liam'	...	Mu-linω. Nga-kuni	Liny-ala	Mω-lean' a-kuλω
To-morrow	M-bali. Bu-kyā	Mu-sua, Mω-suga	...	M-bali. U-kiā	M-bade	M-bede
Tongue ...	Li-limu	Li-limu	...	Li-limi	Limi; ma +	Li-limu; n-dimu
Tooth ...	Dz-inu; <i>pl.</i> m-inu	M-inu (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Dz-inu. (M-bωω = <i>incisor.</i> Laa = <i>molar</i>)	J-ina; ma +	J-eni: m-eni
Town, village	Bula. M-pū. (Ma-bvuā = <i>large town</i>)	M-pωkω; ma +	...	Ula. M-pūū. M-bēē	Bω-la; ma-la. Bu-lōla	Bula
Tree ...	Mu-ti. Li-were. N-sargi (<i>sic</i>)	Mu-ti	...	Mu-ti. N-tsarω. I-sumω	Mω-ti; me-ti	Mω-ti
Twins ...	Ba-mbu	...	...	Ba-mbu (<i>pl.</i>). Añ-kira (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...
Urine ...	M-yē	Ma-šuba	...	M-ii. A-suba	...	...
Vein ...	Mu-si, Mu-sigi	Mω-kañe; me-	...	U-sii. Tila. Mu-sinu	Mu-sia	Tiri, Titi; <i>pl.</i> ba +
War ...	M-vulu	Be-ta	...	Bi-ta. M-vulu	Bi-ta	Bi-ta
Water ...	Ma-dza	Ma-nya, A-nja, Ma-nja	...	A-dza. Mā-ā	Ma-dza	Ma-ja
Well, source	N-šulu. I-tsimi	...	...	I-dzia. Yωω	...	...
White man	Mum-welω. Mun-defe. Lim-puru	Mon-dele	...	Un-dele. Mu-bie, Mu-biū. Lim-puru	Ke-bami; be-	Ke-bama; be-
Wife ...	Mu-kali	Mu-kali. Bali. Miñ-kulu	...	Mu-kali. U-bala

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Wind	Mu-fula	M-fula	...	M-pele. M-fula
Witch	Mu-łogi	Mu-lō, Mu-łokω	...	Mu-lōω. N-gaa
Witchcraft	I-łogω	Uñ-kebe
Woman	Mu-keω. Mu-kaya	Mu-karu	...	Mu-keω. U-keniñge	Mu-kaš'; <i>pl.</i> ba-	Mu-keat'; <i>pl.</i> ba-
Womb	Bali. Jumu	...	...	I-bū. I-kila	...	...
Wood, fire- wood	Li-kwi	N-kūi	...	N-kwi	Ke-futu; be-	Le-kūi; kūi
Yam	I-kwa. M-puni. N-kubi, N-gwali	Ke-kwa; be-	...	I-kwa	Ke-kōa; be-	M-bala
Year	Mu-bvu	Mu-vu. M-vula	Mu-vu, Mi-vu	Mu-bvu	...	...
Yesterday...	Ma-tsiω. Ma-tsiġa	Ma-cū	...	A-tsiω	Ma-tsiġa	Ma-jeka
One	-mω	-mω	...	-mω	-mω (Ke-mω)	-mω (Mu-mω)
Two	-wele, -yele	-bōle	...	-mu-ōli, -ōli	-ele (Bi-ele)	-bōle, -bwal'
Three... ..	-teru	-tiru	...	-tiru	-tetu (Bi-tetu)	-tetu
Four	-nna	-nne	...	-nna	-nā (Bi-nā)	-nā
Five	-tanu	-tanω	...	-tanu	-tani (Bi-tani)	-tan'
Six	Siēω or Syemenω	Siem	...	Siēω	-semini (Bi-)	Jam
Seven	N-samω	N-šambu	...	N-tsañā	N-dzami	Tsām'
Eight	M-pwōmω	M-pōmω	...	M-pwōmω	M-pwāmω	Pwāmω
Nine	Bwa	Bwa	...	Bwa	Vua	Vua
Ten	Kumi	Kumi	...	Kfumi	Kumi	Kum'
Eleven	Kumi mω. (Kum' a-wele = <i>twelve</i> .) Kum' a-teru = <i>thirteen</i>)	Kumi na-mω. (Kumi na-zōle. = <i>twelve</i> .) Kumi na-tiru = <i>thirteen</i>)	...	Kfumi ye i-mω. (Kfum' a-yoli = <i>twelve</i>)	Kumi ñare-mω, (Kumi ña-bi-ele = <i>twelve</i>)	Kum' mωmω. (Kum' ma-bwal' = <i>twelve</i>)
Twenty	Ma-ku m-wele	Ma-kumi m-ōle	...	A-ku m-uōli	Ma-kumi mω-ālu	Ma-kum' mω-āl'
Thirty	Ma-ku ma-teru	Ma-kumi ma-tiru	...	A-kwa-i-tiru	...	...
Forty... ..	Ma-ku ma-nna	Ma-kumi ma-nne	...	A-kwa-i-nnā	...	...
Fifty	Ma-ku ma-tanu (Li-kun-samω = <i>seventy</i> .) Li-ku m-pwōmω = <i>eighty</i> .) Mu-bwa = <i>ninety</i>)	Ma-kumi ma-tanu	...	A-kwa a-tanu. (A-kwa siēω = <i>sixty</i> .) Li-ku an-tsañā = <i>seventy</i> .) Li-ku m-pwōmω = <i>eighty</i> .) U-bwa = <i>ninety</i>)	...	...

English	175. I-fumu <i>or</i> I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbunω <i>or</i> Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu <i>or</i> E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-teω <i>or</i> Teke <i>proper</i> (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Hundred ...	N-kama <i>or</i> Muñ-kama	M-kama	...	N-kama	...	...
Thousand ...	Pfuna	Funda	...	Pfuna. Mu-bumi	...	...
10,000 ...	Ki-ai <i>or</i> Ki-asi	...	...	N-kuru	...	...
20,000 ...	Bi-ai <i>or</i> Bi-asi by-ele	...	...	...	...	...
100,000 ...	Mu-kō <i>or</i> Mu-kōgω	...	...	...	...	...
200,000 ...	Mi-kō mi-ele <i>or</i> Mu-būnω	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Me. E, N. -me	Me. Mmē. ? ?	...	Me. E, N. (M.). -me	Me. N. -me	Me. N. -me
Thou, thee, thy	We. A. -we, a-we	Nje. ? ?	Nze. ? -a-nze	We. A. -we	We. ? -we	We. ? -we
He, him, his	Nde. A. -nde	Nde. ? ?	...	Nde. A, Ya. -nde	...	...
We, us, our	B-iū. Li. -b-iū ?	B-iū. ? ?	B-u ? ? -lu. -ab-eti	B-iū. Li. ? -biū	...	...
Ye, you, your	Be. Le. -be	Bēē. ? ?	...	Be. Le. -be	...	...
They, them, their	Bω. Ba. -bω	Bω. ? ?	...	Bω. Ba. -bω	...	...
All ...	-ei <i>or</i> -ēntω. (Mw-ei, bw-ei; Ki-ei, bi-ei, &c.). tsina	-nsω (bo-nsω, &c.)	...	-yūe, -we	...	...
This, these	U, wu, ba; u, mi; li, yi, ma; ki, bi (?i 8 a); yi, li (No. 11); ba (No. 14)	U, wu; ba; &c.	...	Wu <i>or</i> nwu, ba; wu, mi; li, ma; ki, bi; yi, yi; li; bu <i>or</i> i-bu	...	...
That, those	-na (wu-na, ba-na; &c.) U-nde <i>or</i> mu-nde, babω; u-nde, mu-nde, mimiω; lilω, mamω; kikiω, bibω; yiyω; lilω; babω U-nde, u-bω; u-nde, u-myω; u-lω, u-mω; u-kyω, u-byω; u-yω; u-lω; u-bω	-na, &c.	...	-ña (wa-ña, ba-ña; &c.) Nde; u-bω; u-nde; i-miω; ω-lω; ω-mω; ω-kyω; ω-yω; i-yω; lilω; ω-bω; kω	...	...

English	175. I-fumu or I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbun ^ω or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu or E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-te ^ω or Teke <i>proper</i> (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Bad	-bi	-be. -mbe	-bi	-bi	-be	-mbi
Black	-pi, -m-pini	-pini, -piri	...	-pi, -pini. -n-domo	-pina	-pini
Female	-kayu. -kali	-kari	...	-kali	-pina	...
Fierce... ..	-mpuru	...	...	Ya-mpuru	...	...
Good	-bwe. -pye	-epfe. -bwe	...	-bwe	-ve	-m-bot ^ω
Great	-nene. -kula, -kulu	-nene. -nūnū	...	-l ^ω . -a-kuni	-nene	-nini
Little	-keke	-ekiage. -ñ-keñke, -keke	...	-keke	Ki-keye, Ki-kege	-ki ^ω
Long	-la	...	...	-la	...	...
Male	-balaga. -lumi	-lume	...	-u-lumi. -bal ^ω	-lumi. -balaya. -ntsulu	Le-balaga ; m-bakala
Old	-kulu. -nunū	-nūnū. -elame	...	-kulu. -nuni. -yele	-nūnū	-kul ^ω
Red	-bye	I-be, -bie	...	Mu-swene. -yibe. -bie	...	...
Rotten	-b ^ω l ^ω	...	...	...	...	...
Short	-pfpfi	...	...	-ipfi	...	...
Sick	-biel ^ω . -lua. -mbef ^ω	-biel ^ω	...	Yau-lua, -lua. -biel ^ω	-lua	-bele
White	-el ^ω . -mw-el ^ω . -tsetse	N-tunu, N-dun ^ω	...	-tsitse. -pepe. -mi-el ^ω . -bie	-foya	-fu ^ω g ^ω
Above, up, on top	Ku-yulu	...	Ku-yulu	Mu-yulu	...	...
Before	N-kula. M-bali. Ngia ya-	...	...	Kuñ-kula	...	...
Behind	M-bia. M-pili	...	...	M-bia	...	...
Below, down	Ku-nsi-na	...	...	Ku-nsi-na	...	...
Far	La	...	...	Ku-ula. Ku-nci ^ω . N-dā. Yalā	...	...
Here	Ku, Kuni. Na	Awu. Kuna	...	Na. Kuni	...	...
In, inside ...	Mu. Ku-nsa	Mu, Muna	Mu-	Mu. Ku	...	...
Middle	Kari, Ku-kari	...	...	Kari. Karakari	...	...

English	175. I-fumu or I-furu (East Teke)	176. Ki-mbunω or Badi (South-east Teke)	177. Ki-wumbu or E-wumu (South Teke)	178. I-teω or Teke <i>proper</i> (South-west Teke)	179. Nteye (West Teke)	180. Mu-tsaya (North Teke)
Near	Bene. Bezene	...	...	Beni-beni. Bena. Iku. Ibu	...	...
Outside ...	Nzi, Ku-nzi	...	...	Nzi. Ku-nciω	...	...
Plenty, many	Ki-ele. B-vula, .lula	K-iñgi	...	Lω N-dω. Yabω	...	...
There... ..	Uñω, Ukω, Ubω	Awūna, Ukω	...	Nana. Kwaña. Nω. Ukω	...	...
Where? ...	Nani? Muni? Kuni?	Ande?	...	Nani?	...	...
No!	Pele!	Ve! We!	...	We! Ambu!	...	...
Not (<i>with verb as prefix, in- fix or suffix</i>)	We-, Ke-, Ka- -we-, kω, -wω	...	Ka-, Ku-	Ka-, Kω- -wω, -we, -kω	Ga-, Fa-	Ga-
To	U-	Wu-, U-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-	Ku-
„ beat ...	-bera	...	...	-bera	-buda	...
„ buy, sell	-suma, -fuma	-luma	...	-suma	-tsuma	-juma
„ come ...	-ya	-za	...	-ya	-ziri (? za-)	-jide (? ja-)
„ cut ...	-tsira	-cira	...	-tsira	...	...
„ dance ...	-kina	-kina	...	-kina	-kina	-kina
„ die ...	-kwa	-kua, -fwa	...	-kwa, -fwa	-kua	-pfi
„ eat ...	-dza	-ja	...	-dza (lii)	-ji	-ji
„ give ...	-wa. -yaa	-pa, -va-na	...	-wa	-pa	-nyaku
„ go... ..	-ye, -yene	A-ye (a-yene)	...	-ye (yene)	-jeni	-jene
„ kill ...	-jwa, -djwa	...	...	-dzwa	-juba	-juba
„ know ...	-yaba	-saba	...	-yaba	...	...
„ laugh ...	šebe, -sebω	-ceba	...	-sebω	-jeba	-jeba
„ leave off, cease	-kwōnω. -bia	...	...	-sa. -yelω	...	...
„ love, want	-dzi, -dzia	-nji	...	-dzia	-jia	-jia
„ see ...	-mōnω	...	...	-mōna	-mōna	-mōna
„ sit, remain, abide	-kala	...	...	-bwa. -sila	...	...
„ sleep ...	-la, -lali	-lala	...	-la	-dada	-ndete (? -dada)
„ stand, stop, be erect	-temuñe	...	...	-tenω	-temiñe	-temiñe
„ steal ...	-tura	...	...	-tura	...	...

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN THE TEKE LANGUAGES

Slight traces of preprefixes in Classes 1, 2, 3, 9, and 14.

Class 1. **Wumu**. (rare), **Wu**, **U**, **Ū**. (181, 182), **Mu**, **Mŭ**, —, **Mbu**, **Ba**, **Aba**.¹ (u, wu, mu, nde, a); 2. **Ba**, **A**. (182) (ba); 3. **Mu**, **Un**, **Um**, **Uñ**. (178), **Mŭ**, **Mo**, **U**, **Ū**. (181, 182) (u, wu, nde, a, mu); 4. **Mi**, **I**. (178), **E**. (181, 182) (mi, i, -wi) (plural to 15 and occasionally to 5); 5. **Li**, —, **I**, **Dzi**, **Dji**, **Ji**, **Le**. (179 and 180) (yĩ, li); 6. **Ma**, **A**. (178), **Ba**. (180, rare) (ina) (**Ma**. is sometimes used not in a plural sense but as an augmentative prefix in the singular in 175 and 178); 7. **I**, **Ki**, **E**, **Ke**, **Ge**.² **Yi**. **Ge**. (181) (ki, i); 8. **Bi**, **Be**, **E**. (181) (bi); 8 a. **I**, ? **Wi**. (plural **Bi**.) (i); 9. **N**. (**M**), **Ny**, **In**. (178) (yĩ, n (m)); 10. same as 9 (but only used as plural to 11, the plural of 9 being No. 6); 11. **Li**, **Le**, **Lu**. (181, 182) (li); 12. missing; 13. missing; 14. **Bu**, **Wu**, **Ibu**, **U**, **Ū**. (181, 182) (bu, b'); 15. **Ku**. (plural **Mi**), **U**. (as infinitive) (k', ku, u); 16. **Na**, **A**, **B'**, ? **Mpa**. (ña); 17. **Mu**. (mu)

175. **Ifumu** is spoken to the west of the main Congo below the confluence of the Likuala, between the Likwona-Kwilu and Lefini rivers, and as far west as the Acikuya country and the sources of the Mpama-Alima.

176. **Kimbunŭ** is spoken perhaps on both sides of the Congo between the Kwa confluence and Stanley Pool, but is mainly confined to the east bank. It extends east of the Congo to the Kwañgo river and to the Mfni and along the Kwa estuary of the Kasai system, as far north as South latitude 2° 40', as far south as Kimpŭkŭ on Stanley Pool and South latitude 4° 30'.

177. **Kiwumbŭ** is spoken between the south shores of Stanley Pool, the rise of the Zombŭ plateau, and the watershed of the Lower Kwañgo south of South latitude 4° 30'.

178. **Itŭ** is spoken mainly to the north and west of the Congo, on the north shores and islands of Stanley Pool, between the Lefini river on the north and the Keñke river on the south, and inland westwards to the Upper Niadi.

179. **Nteye** is spoken north and west of the Upper Niadi as far west as the Luete-Kwilu.

180. **Mutsaya** is spoken between the western sources of the Mpama and Alima, and the Upper Ūgŭwe and the sources of the Nyañga and Luete.

¹ **Aba**. or **Ba**. (really plural prefix No. 2) is employed in the singular sense with No. 1 concords as an honorific prefix of respect to chiefs, parents, &c. **Nga**., **Ngan**.. is another honorific prefix, chiefly used in mock respect before the names of beasts. It also means 'Mr.', 'Master', and is equivalent to the *Añgola* **Ngana**.

² The **Ge**. in No. 176 is probably due to Babuma influence, but **Ge**. is common in Nos. 181, 182.

GROUP LL (continued)

THE KWA-KASAI-UPPER ΩGΩWE (TEKE) LANGUAGES

181. Bam-bete¹ or North-east Teke

182. Lim-bamba² or M-bamba

GROUP MM

THE CENTRAL ΩGΩWE LANGUAGES

183. Western Kōta³ (Ba-kōta, Ω-kōta, &c.)

185. Kōta or Eastern Ba-kōta⁵ (Cake, Li-šake)

184. Ma-šāngw-A-šira⁴

186. Kele or Bañ-gōmω⁶ (Ba-ñgwe)

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western Ω-kōta, Ω-šebω, &c.	184. Ma-šāngw- A-šira	185. Kōta or Eastern Ba-kōta (Cake, Li-šake)	186. Kele or Bañ-gōmω
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	Kw-etu	...	Pake; ba- Y-ondω; r-ondω.
Animal, beast	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Ny-ama	...	Titi. Tyityi. An-ama
Ant ... ..	...	...	...	Du-saluñgu; <i>pl.</i> tsaluñgu	...	Sigwe
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	Du-seleli; <i>pl.</i> tceleli	...	Se-leke; ba+. Mi-aya. Lō-šieba
Ape ... ..	...	...	...	N-tyi	...	Kuba. N-giba, N-gida
Arm	Ku-ōγω	Ku-ōγω. N-tulω. Kañkae	...	G-ωgu; <i>pl.</i> mi-ωgu	Bωk'; ma+. In-samba; ma-	M-bω; ma+. I-šiamba; ma-
Arrow	Le-basi; m-basi	La-base or La-wase; m-base	...	Di-koñgu; ma-	Lam-basi; <i>pl.</i> m-basi	De-kōnω. A-šōkwe; bi- M-banjiga
Axe	G-ωnω; <i>pl.</i> ωnω	Ke-kūω; e-	...	Pivi; ma+	W-undu; be-ūndu	Y-ondω; r-ondω. Vi-onji; <i>pl.</i> I-onji. A-diōka; bi- A-seke; be-
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	Tsegi	...	

¹ The 'Bambete' of Koelle; probably locally known as Limbete.

² Ω-bamba of some French writers.

³ 'Okota de l'Ouest' of Captain Avelot—also known as Mω-šebω, Ω-šebω, and Ya-limboñgω. This language may be only a mixture, a hotchpotch of Ω-kande (187) and Kele (186) with other dialects; or it may be an intermediate speech. In the hope of ampler information I retain its place in these columns. It has not much affinity with Eastern Kōta (185).

⁴ The 'A-šāngw', 'A-shira', and 'A-pono' of Paul du Chaillu; the 'E-sira' and 'A-šāngw' of French missionaries: probably a blend of two dialects called Li-šāngw and Li-šira.

⁵ The 'Undaza' of Koelle and the 'Ndassa' of Avelot.

⁶ Ba-kalai, Di-kele, A-keli, and Bañgwe of some writers; the correct local names may be Di-kele and Liñ-gōmω.

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Back	N-djima	...	N-kōñ. Piše. N-kala
Banana	Di-gondi; ma-	...	Di-tōtō. A-kōndō; be-
Beard...	Gi-edu; bi-	...	J-edē, J-ēli. Di-edu
Bee	Ny-ōye	Bu-wk; a+	...	Ny-ōsi	Mwany-ūnū	De-pōw; ma- Lony-ūi. Bi-ōju; m-ōju
Belly	Mō-ei; me-ei	Mū-ō; mi-ō	...	Di-fumu; ma-	M-oi; mi-oi	Mw-ayi. M-ōi; mi-oi. De-bumu. (A-wuši = stomach)
Bird	Ny-ōe; a+	Iny-ōe	...	Ny-ōnyi	Ny-ōdi	Vi-n-ōni, Ye-n-ōne; <i>pl.</i> be-n-
Blood	A-kila, Ma-kila	A-kela	...	Ma-luŋgu	Mō-šu; me-	Di- or Ma-kita or Ma-kida or Le-kila
Body ... ..	...	...	...	Du-yuru; n-yuru	...	Ny-uli, Ny-ōw, Ny-ulu
Bone	Œ-ši; e-ši	Ke-eze; e-eze	...	Gi-visi; bi-	I-ši; bey-i-ši	A-veša, A-esa, A-yesa; be- N-tē; <i>pl.</i> ma- Lo-ōngwa
Bow	Bu-ta; a-ta	Ū-ta; a-ta	...	Gi-vita; <i>pl.</i> bi-vita	...	Mi-ēbe, Mi-ede
Bowels ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-šwfu; mi-	...	Bi-ōñe
Brains ... ..	...	...	...	R-onju	...	Tōw, Tōw, Tōdrow
Breast (man's)	N-tōlu; an-tōlu	N-tōw; a+	...	Tulu	Tōlu; ma+	N-tōbi Di-bebe, Li-bedre
Breast (woman's)	Biele; a-biele	Biele; a+	...	Di-beni; ma-	I-bele; ma+	M-anyāngwe. N-dōmi. Mu-dō. Ni-mela, Ni-maŋgō
Brother	Ū-kulw. Ū-kuwōtu. Mō-atiyi	Ū-kōw. Mō-ateya	...	Mw-ana-ŋgūi	N-dōmu. Mō-ana mama	Ny-atyī. Ny-ate
Buffalo	N-jae	M-paseya	...	Pagasa	Ny-aj'	Ny-ate ñ-gōšianwe
Bull ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	M-ala. Di-bombi; ma-
Buttocks ... ..	...	...	...	Di-ragu; ma-	...	B-iale or Bi-ati; <i>pl.</i> m-ali. A-lenji, A-lende; be-
Canoe... ..	Bu-atw; a+	Bō-atw; a+	...	Gi-lindi; bi- Bw-alu; m-atu	Bō-alu	

English	181. Bam-bete (North-east Teke)	182. Lim-bamba	183. Western Ō-kōta, Ō-šebw, &c.	184. Ma-saŋgō- A-šira	185. Kōta or Eastern Ba-kōta (Coke, Li-sake)	186. Kele or Baŋ-gōmō
Cat	Pe-wae; be-	Ke-wai; e-wai	...	N-cuci	Mai; ma-mai	Ny-ame
Charcoal ...	Le-kala	Kala	...	Di-gala; ma-	E-kalaga; ma-	Di-aba, Di-aya, Di-ala
Chief, king	N-kumu; <i>pl.</i> aŋ-kumu	...	Bōga. E-nēni	Mun-dumba; mi- Fumu	Kumu. Kum'am-buka	A-bōtyi, A-bōtō. N-gawe. Ōga. Kuma. M-pumu
Child	Mō-ana	Mō-ana	N-kenyeŋge. E-leŋgie	Mw-ana; b-ana	Mw-ana	M-ana, Mi-ana; <i>pl.</i> t-ana. Nya-sali
Cloth ... ..	...	...	...	N-goi	...	N-damba. N-kombe. N-godye or N-gedye
Cold	Wu-amini	Mi-kōlō	...	Gi-ōci. Yi-ōle	Pew	De-yebye. Di-vēbi. N-leme
Country ... ..	...	...	...	Bu-loŋgō; ma-	...	Si. Kin-jiki. Penje
Cow ... ..	...	...	...	Di-busi di pagasa	Ny-aj' (<i>buffalo</i>)	Ny-ate (<i>buffalo</i>)
Crocodile ...	N-gandō	N-gandō	...	N-gandu	N-gandi	N-ganji. N-gande
Day, daylight	Mū-i	Mū-e	...	Cufu, Šufu	Mo-yu	A-šu. N-dā. N-taŋe; ma+
Devil, evil spirit	Mō-kūei	Ke-jō	...	Mu-kuku; mi-	N-jumbi	N-kūki. N-gale
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N-gaŋga; ba+	A-yawate; ba-	...	N-gaŋga	...	N-gā, N-gaŋa
Dog	M-bwa	M-bwa	...	Bwendi. Mondi	M-bwandi	M-bia
Door, door- way	Ge-diwigi. Ō-nyūanjō	Ke-jiwek'. N-jela (<i>path</i>)	...	Di-gugi	A-kuja; be-	Di-aseka
Dream	Lu-ōtō	Lu-ōtō	...	N-dōsi	...	N-deme. Bi-etyi
Drum	N-gōmō; a+	N-gōma; a+	...	Mō-lombu	N-gōmō	An-jum', An-dumu; be-
Ear	Le-jūe; ma-jūe	Tūe; a-tūe	Di-loi	I-arō; m-arō. Di-ru; ma-ru	E-loi; ma-	Gw-ale, Wōle or Ōre; <i>pl.</i> ba-ore
Egg	Le-be; a-be	Be; a-be	...	Di-ki; a-ki	De-bi; ma-bi	Di-aki; mā-ki (or Di-ake)
Elephant ...	N-jau	N-jōyō	...	N-tsau	N-jōku	N-jōki. In-šok. N-zōke
Excrement	Ma-rufi	...	Bi-šika
Eye	D-isu; m-isu	D-iz'; m-iz'	D-icō; ma-cō	D-išō, D-isu; m-isu	D-izō; mad-izō	D-iši; m-iši

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Face, forehead	Ge-līa ; <i>pl.</i> be-līa. Bu-šū	Bu-šū ; a+. M-pa ; am-pa	...	U-su ; m-esu	Bu-šū ; ma+	A-šili. Bo-se. La-bale la bo-se Ma-li, Mw-ale De-woñe
Fat	Ma-li	Ma-le	...	M-aši. Di-voñga	Ma-di	Ma-li, Mw-ale De-woñe
Father	Tata	Tata	Sa-ñgwe. N-tata	Tata. Tai	Tata	Ata. Sa-ñgwe. Sa-weñ, Si-awe. Si-oñ Ny-eñ
Fear ... ..	...	...	...	W-oma	...	Ny-eñ
Finger	Ū-liemi ; e-liemi	Ū-liemi ; e-liemi	...	Mu-lembu ; mi-	Mw-lembw	l-nw, Vi-nā, Yi-na ; <i>pl.</i> li-na
Fire	M-bā	M-bā	Di-yu ; mo-ya	Rw-bi or Ru-vi	Mu-nyw, Mu-nyoñ	D-ū ; <i>pl.</i> m-ū. Vē-ia, Yē-dya. E-ya. Ye-jw
Fish	N-jue	N-jue	...	Gi-sonji ; bi-	E-šūi ; ba-šūi	Šie ; ba-šie
Foot	Le-tam'. N-jina le-tam'	Len-tami	...	Di-tambi ; ma-	E-tambi ; ma-	Di-bō, Le-bō
Forest	Suaya	Suaya ; a+	...	Mu-siru ; mi-	Šwaka ; ma+	Penja ; ma+
Fowl	N-jwšw	N-jwšw	Šusu	Kwkw, Kwku	Šušu	Kuba
Frog, toad...	G-ōyw ; b-ōyw	Ke-wuyw	...	Mu-lanša (?)	Mw-a-nyala. A-wogw	N-komūke. N-koñe. Yun-dwkw
Ghost ... ..	...	...	...	Gi-cucu ; bi-	...	M-bilityi
Girl	Mw-ana w-kašu	Mw-ana w-kaš'	...	Numba	N-gondw ; <i>pl.</i> ba+	N-dembī. De-sesa
Goat	N-tawa	N-tawa	Taba	E-tawa, Taba	Taba ; bi+	Am-bwōfi, M-buli
„ (he)	Ū-lwom' a n-tawa	...	...	Dim-bwku di taba	...	Am-bwōw. Am-pwtu
God	N-jambi	N-jambe	...	Ny-ambi	In-šambi	N-sambi. An-yambie
Grandparent	N-kaya	N-kaga	...	Kaga	Kōgō	M-bamba, Mame q
Grass ... ..	...	...	...	Bi-siñga	...	Bi-ša
Ground ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-tamba	...	Be-swōkw, A-šapika. Penje. Si
Ground-nut	Len-jw ; n-jw	Penda, M-penda	...	Fenda, Di-winda ; pinda	...	Lam-benča, Penda
Guinea-fowl	...	...	...	Kañga	...	N-kaña
Gun	Bu-ta ; a-ta	...	...	Bu-ta	In-šadi ; ma-	N-jali, N-šale
Hair	Lem-pfu ; m-pfu	Lem-pu ; m-pū	...	Nañga. Di-mañga	Le-sui ; <i>pl.</i> sūi	La-šoi, S-oyw, Siw. L-oñgw

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Hand	Re-kai (? Fe-kai)	Keñ-kai	Di-kwkw	Di-kaka; ma-	E-kaka; ma-	Di-konji, Di-konju. M-bw. Ywba
Head	Mw-jue; me-	Ū-tūe; e-tūe	Mw-lu, Mo-ru	Mu-ru; mi-	M-wlu; mi-wlu	Lo-ñgōkō. Mū-lie
Heart ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-rima	...	N-lemā; me-
Heel	M-bisa le-tamu	...	...	Gi-soŋguni; bi-	...	Di-tyill, Le-tindi
Hide ... ..	...	...	...	Gi-kata; bi-	...	A-konda; be-
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-koŋgu	...	M-beka
Hippopotamus	...	...	...	M-fubu	...	N-gubi
Hoe	Fe-piemi; be-	Ū-juyu; e-	...	...	E-pembe; ma-	A-pianje; bi- Pa; ma-pā
Honey	Bu-ōye	Ū-kwona bu-ok'	...	Bu-ya, B-ui	B-ūi	Bi-oiw, N-kwōw
Horn ... ..	...	...	...	Di-vala; ma-	...	N-laka; me-
House... ..	N-jw; a+	N-jw; a-	N-dakw	N-dagu	N-dakw	M-bañe. A-nuñgwe, A-joñwe. A-ruñwe, A-laweñ. N-dabe
Hunger ... ..	...	...	...	N-zala	...	N-zyata
Husband ... ..	...	...	...	Mu-lumi; ba-	...	Mon-dumw. Mw-lōmw
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	Bi-talu	Ke-piemi; e-	...	Du-banja Bu-dilu; ma-	A-djei; bi-djei	Mi-añga. Jwbu, Yubw. D-ubanja?
Island ... ..	...	...	...	Ny-iñgi	...	A-neñge
Ivory	D-ini le n-jow	Puñgu n-jōyw	...	Fuñgi	Bua; ba+	Seba; ma+. Sieba
Knee	Le-būw; a-	Būw; a+	...	Di-kotulu	I-boñgōw	Di-bōñ. Le-boñe
Knife	Baya; a+	M-biele	...	M-beci	M-bedi	Šake, Sakwe. Pā; ma-pā
Lake ... ..	...	...	...	Gi-diba. Di-añge; m-añge	...	A-liba. De-jañge
Leg	Ku-ōlō; mi-ele	Kōlō; a+	...	Kw-erw, Gy-eru; bi-	Kōlu; ma+	Koñwe. N-koti, N-kodrw, N-kōdōw
Leopard	N-gw	N-gw	N-jegw	Magena	N-goi	N-je, N-šie
Lion	Ge-bwōw; e-	Ke-bwōw; bwōw	...	...	...	Nina
Lips ... ..	...	...	...	Gi-basu; bi-	...	A-bai, A-lai; be-
Magic... ..	Ū-te; ma-te	Ke lea; e-lea. Nga-te	...	Gi-limba	...	Bi-añ. Re-remba; ma-
Maize... ..	Lu-womu; a+	Lu-womu; a+	...	Du-vutu; putu	E-sañgu; ma-	Pōtye; pl. wa+. M-pōtye; be+

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Man	Mu-tu; ba-tu	...	Mu-tyi; bo-tyi
Man, vir. ...	Baleya; a-baleya	Baleya; a-baleya	Di-baka, I-bake	Mw-lumi. Di-bagala; ba-	I-baka; ma-	Mon-dumwo, Mw-lomwo. N-lomi. Mem-bon Titi.
Meat	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	Mu-soni	Ny-ama	An-ama. N-soni
Medicine ...	Ma-te	Ū-te; a-te	...	Bi-loŋgu	Mu-eli; m-eli	Bi-aña, M-añ. Be-kayi
Milk	Ma-biele	Ma-nyadiwe	...	Ma-beni	Me-nyajiba	Ma-nyadiba
Monkey ...	N-kema	N-kema	...	Kari	Jema, Tsema	Kiema
Moon	N-gondwo	N-gontwo	N-sungi	Suŋgi or Cuŋgi	N-gondzi	N-gānje. A-luma. M-ieli
Mother	N-gūyo	N-gōyo	Moki? Mwa-ŋgi? (Moki-ami = my —)	Ŋuya, Ŋui. Yayi	Mama	Nya-ŋgwe. Mia-wen. Nyoŋwo
Mountain ...	...	...	...	Mu-koŋgu	...	M-beka
Mouth	Mo-nyūa; me-nyūa	Ū-nyūa; e-nyūa	N-dumbu	Mw-nwo or Mu-nu	Mw-dumbu; me-	Gw-ana or Wu-ana; <i>pl.</i> mi-
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ŧen-twli; en-twli	Ken-twle; en-twle	...	Dw-ala; mi-ala or ny-ala	Ny-ala; mi+	Any-ala; beny- Ny-ada
Name ... ..	...	...	...	D-ina; m-ina	...	D-ina
Navel	Ū-kuma; e-	Toŋge; a+	...	Mu-gumbu; mi-	I-toŋgi; ma-	Di-tōi. Le-tōde
Neck	N-kiŋgw. M-bisaŋki (i.e. back of head)	N-ki. M-biŝ' otūe; <i>pl.</i> em-biŝa me-tūe	...	N-gori	Jiŋgu	Kiŋe. A-mineke. Di-ōle
Night	Lem-piwi; m-piwi	M-pipi	...	Di-beti	Pinji	M-puma. M-bulye. Bu-lea
Nose	Ywwo; a-ywwo	Ywwo; a-ywwo	Di-oiwo	M-baŝwo or M-basu	Jwlu; ma+	Di-oi. Di-woju, Di-woyu. N-komba
Oil palm ...	M-bā, Mw-ba	Ū-ba	...	Samba. M-bari	Le-bila; ma-	Dim-bila. Di-lende
Ox ... ..	...	...	...	Pagasa	...	Ny-atie
Paddle ... ..	...	...	...	Kafi	...	Lañ-gape. N-tambila. Lō-kapi
Palm wine	...	...	...	Ma-lamu. Du-syeli	...	Ma-bak. De-tutu Ma-duma
Parrot	N-kwŝwo	N-kwŝwo	...	Kusu	Kwosu	Kwŝe, Kwŝa
Penis
Pig	Geñ-guwo; e-	N-gwwele; a-	...	N-gulu. N-guyi	N-gueya; ba+	N-goya

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Pigeon ...	Ge-didura ; be-	Ke-dudura ; dudura	...	Mw-iŋga	...	Di-pepika. Lam-beya. M-beña. Meŋga
Place ...	...	...	...	M-bura	...	W-ōmbe
Rain ...	M-bula	N-gawa. M-bōla	...	M-fula	M-bula	M-buda. M-bulō. M-būba, M-buya
Rat ...	M-pōyō	M-pōyō	...	Gi-buyi ; bi-	Pōk ; ba-pōk	Pō. N-kōbi
River ...	...	...	N-sa. Li-banye	Rembō ? Mu-lōbi ; mi-	...	N-so. Sulu. A-biala
Road ...	...	...	...	N-jila	...	N-jeba
Salt ...	O-ŋgwa	Wo-ŋgwa	Vi-aŋga	Kebu	Le-dze	Ma-kiemba
Shame ...	...	...	...	Gi-sōni	...	Sōni
Sheep ...	Le-meme. Ny-ama	...	...	Di-dombi	N-gombe ; <i>pl.</i> ba +	An-dōmōki. Dombe
Shield ...	...	...	...	My-aŋga	...	N-guba
Shoulder ...	Fe-samora ; be-	Durō ; a-durō	...	...	E-duk ; ma-	A-bekē ; be-
Sister ...	N-kele	N-kele	...	Ketu	Mō-kōlu. Mō-auji	Kali, Kade
Skin ...	Ō-kaya ; e-	Ō-kaya ; e-	...	Gi-kata	Mō-kaŋsa ; mi-	A-konda ; be-
Sky ...	Yōlō	Yōlō	...	Yulu	E-kōlu	Tōbe Ōrowa
Slave ...	O-yeya ; ba-eya	O-yeya ; a-yeya	...	Mu-viga ; ba-	Mō-yeka ; ba-	N-saka. I-siaka
Sleep ...	...	...	...	Gy-elu	...	Vi-tō. A-lō
Smoke ...	Yōyi	Yōge	...	Mu-ci-ru-vi	E-butuk ; ma-	Vi-alie, Y-alia
Snake ...	N-tali	N-tale	...	Nōga	Tade ; be-	Ny-ōñ, Ny-ō ; mi-nyō
Son, boy ...	Mō-ana ; b-ana	Mō-ana ; b-ana	...	Mw-ana di-bagala	Mw-ana m-ōte ; <i>pl.</i> b-ana w-ate	Mi-ana, Mi-ala
Song ...	...	...	...	Dw-imbu ; ny-imbu	...	Jā, D-ya ; b-ia
Spear ...	Yūō ; a-	Yūō	...	Di-kōŋgu ; ma-	I-kōŋō ; ma-	Di-kōñ, Le-kōŋō
Spirit, soul	...	...	...	Di-nyunyi	...	De-nina. A-vašina. N-siŋsiŋ
Star ...	...	...	...	Bu-eleli, M-bwelila	...	Vi-eteli, Yi-atedi
Stick ...	Ō-te bajūa	Ō-fumbe ; e-	...	Gi-kōga	...	Sumbok ; me +. J-eli. A-kaki
Stone ...	Kele ; ma +	Kele ; a +	...	Di-mani	E-manya ; ma-	Di-kōki, Le-kōke
Stool ...	Ku-aŋga	Ku-aŋga	...	Gi-pū	E-sua ; ma-	Di-šowa ; ma-
Sun ...	N-taŋgu	Ny-aŋgō. Mū-e	Mō-sa	Dyūmbi	Sunji. E-tadi	Di-ōba. Vi-ōsa

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Tail (of an animal)	Mu-gila; mi-	...	N-konji, N-kondwo
Tear	Ma-caŋga (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Men-zodie
Testicles	Mi-kani
Thief ...	...	...	...	Mu-dagici; mi-	...	Yibe, N-jibi
Thigh ...	Fe-bele; e-bele	Ke-bele	...	Di-bela	N-ama; be +	M-bébé, M-bedre. De-bele
Thing ...	...	...	...	Gi-vava; bi-	...	A-lombi. Mō-to. N-daka
Thorn ...	...	...	...	Du-cendi; <i>pl.</i> cendi	...	Di-šombika, Di-sombwaka
Tobacco ...	...	...	...	Talaku	...	Talakwe
To-day ...	Lowo, Lobwo	Lowe	...	Nemuni	Lowo	Bw. Bu-sibe
Toe ...	Ū-liemi ma-kuwo	Ū-liemi o-kwo	...	Mu-lembu di-kunda	Mwo-lembo	Vi-na, Yi-na
To-morrow	Ū-šūōya	Ū-šūōya	...	Mu-gesa	Yana ¹	Na-kwalia, Na-kwade
Tongue ...	N-kū mwo-nyūa; <i>pl.</i> ū-kā mwo-nyūa	Le-lemi; <i>pl.</i> l-lemi	...	Du-šimi; u-dimi	Le-šimi; ma-	La-tem. La-wem; <i>pl.</i> yem
Tooth ...	D-inu; m-inu	D-ini; m-ini	Mam-inwo (<i>pl.</i>)	Bei. D-inu; m-inu	D-ini; m-ini	Di-šwa. Di-suŋa; ma-
Town ...	M-pōywo; a +	M-pōywo; a-	...	D-imbū; m-imbū	M-bwaga	A-kondwo, A-kōdwo. A-kondi. M-bwke
Tree ...	Ū-te; e-te	Ū-te; e-te	...	Mu-ri; mi-ri	Mw-eli; mi-	J-eli. Yi-ere; <i>pl.</i> bi-eli
Twins ...	...	...	...	Ma-vasa	...	Ma-pā
Urine ...	...	...	...	Ma-suba	...	Me-nzadie. Ny-šiba
Vein ...	Ū-kaŋa; e-kaŋa	O-ndji; e-nji	...	Mw-anji	Mo-šiza; me-	N-šisa; me-
War ...	Bi-ta; e-ta	E-ta	...	Mu-ciŋgu	Le-badi	Di-bali, Le-bale. Di-luma
Water ...	A-nja	A-nja	Ma-diva. Ma-ŋwo	Ma-mba	Ma-ŋgu	Ma-diba. Ma-ŋge
Well ...	...	...	...	Di-tégilu; ma-	...	De-dyake
White man	Gc-bamba; be-	Ka-bami; e-	...	Mu-taŋgani	Mw-ataŋgadi; mi-	N-taŋga; mi-
Wife ...	...	...	...	Mu-gaci; ba-	...	My-ade. A-vala. Mwo-miade
Wind ...	...	...	...	Puŋga	...	M-puŋga
Witch ...	...	...	...	N-gaŋga	...	N-lōki
Witchcraft	Ma-gaŋga	...	A-lōki

¹ *Noteworthy.* Cf. East African word for 'yesterday', Jana.

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Woman ...	Ū-kašū ; ba-kašū	Ū-kaš' ; ba-kaš'	Mw-atu. Mo-iami (? ny). Mw-adye	Mu-getu ; ba-	Mw-atu ; b-atu	Memi-ale. Mi-ali. Momi-adi. Ny-ende
Womb ...	...	...	...	...	...	Di-bum
Wood (fire- wood)	N-kwē	Le-koye ; ñ-koye	...	Mi-sanju. Bi-swcu	Kūi	Ve-ia. An-jika. Re-dya. Le-ja. Ye-jo
Yam ...	Œ-kūa ; be-	Ke-kua ; e-	...	M-bala	A-kua ; be-	Dy-ōma ; bi-ōma
Year ...	...	...	...	Ge-lima ; bi-	...	M-bū. M-pumu
Yesterday	A-jiya	A-jiya	...	Ma-siga	M-bisa-yana	Ŧgwōma. N-koyw
One ...	-mw	-mwš' (Ke-mwš')	-mw. -pwkw, M-pwkw	-mwši	-kw	Yi-wōtō, -wōtō. -pwke
Two ...	-ōle, -yōle	-ele (Bi- ele)	-yole, M-bali, -bali	-bei	-iwlw	-ba (Bi-ba). -bale
Three ...	-tatu	-tate, -tatu	-satu, -tatw. N-salw, N-calw	-i-rerw, -reru	-satu	-lali, -rale
Four ...	-na	-ya	-nai, -na	I-nana, I-na	-nai	-nai, -naya
Five ...	-tanu	-tan'	I-tanw, -ta	I-ranw, -ranu	-tan'	-tani, -tane
Six ...	-samunu	-tan' ke-mwš	Be-nai ? Mw-tōba or Ū-tōba	Samanw, Syamanu	-tan' mwkw	-tani na yi-wōtō
Seven ...	-sambwale	-tan' bi- ele, &c.	Napw. ¹ Cambw	Kambw ¹ mwši ? I-na-gwi-reru	-tan' mi- wlw	-tani na bi-ba
Eight ...	-nana	...	Mw-ambi. Pwombw. E-nana	Kambw bei. Gi-nana	-tan' mi- satu	-tani na bi-lali
Nine ...	Bua	...	Buka. ¹ Li-bwa	Kambw i-rerw (also Kambw mwši in some dialects)	-tan' mi- nai	-tani na bi-nai
Ten ...	Kumi	Kumi	Jima. N-šima. ¹ Jumi	I-gūmi or Di-gumi	-kum'	Di-ōmu, Di-ūm
Eleven ...	...	...	...	Di-gumi ne mwši	...	Di-om' na yi-wōtō
Twenty ...	Ma-kumi mō-ale	Mō-kama ²	...	Ma-gumi ma-bei	Ma-kum'- mōlw	Ma-bomw ma-bā. Ma-ku ma-bā
Thirty ...	Ma-kumi ma-tatu	Ma-gumi ma-reru	...	Ma-bom' ma-lali

¹ Noteworthy.

² According to Koelle.

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Forty	Ma-kumi ma-nā	Ma-gumi ma-nā	...	Ma-bom' ma-nai
Fifty	Ma-kumi ma-tanu	Ma-gumi ma-ranu	...	Ma-bom' ma-tani
Hundred ... ..	...	...	...	Kama	...	N-kama; <i>pl.</i> miñ-kama
Thousand ... ..	...	...	...	(English word)	...	N-tōsen' (English)
I, me, my ...	Me. N-, Me-, M- ? -me	Memi. Mi-, Me- ? -a-me	...	Me-nu. Ni-? ? -a-mi	? ? ? -a-mi	Me-ni. Me- -me- -a-me
Thou, thee, thy	We. ? -a-we	We. ? -a-we	...	N-dyau. U- -a-gu	? ? -a-wō	We-ni. Gwe-, We- -gwe-, -a-gwe, -o-ye-, -ōd-ye
He, him, his	...	...	...	Yandi. A- -a-ndi	...	Ye-ni, Je-ni, Ye. A- -ye-, -ei
We, us, our	...	...	...	Y-etu. Du- -e-tu	...	Be-še. ? -be-še, -a-ši
Ye, you, your	...	...	...	Y-enu. Nu- -enu	...	Be-gwe. Be-ba. ? -be-we, -be-gwe, -a-ni
They, them, their	...	...	...	Y-au. Be- -au	...	Bō-ni. Bōba ? -bō, -a-bi
All ... ..	...	...	...	-cu	...	N-tube. -eše, J-eše
This, these	...	...	...	?, baba; ?, mimi; didi, mama; gigi, bivi; &c. -nu (<i>adver-</i> <i>bially</i>)	...	Wō, ba; wi; mi; di, ma; i, yi, bi; vi (8 a); nyi, nyi; lō, la (11); lō, la (12); bi (14)
That, those	-nā (? wu-na, ba-na; ? wu-na, mi-na; di-na, ma-na; gi-na, bi-na; &c.)	...	-ti (-ti, ba-ti; wu-ti, mi-ti; di-ti; &c.) -nō- (wu-nō, ba-nō-ba; wu-nō-wu, mi-nō-mi; di-nō-di; ma-nō-ma; yi-nō-yi, bi-nō-bi; &c.) -ne (wu-ne, &c.)
Bad	-be	-be	-m-bi	-dubi, -bi	...	-m-be

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Black	-pina	-piw	-piw. -bindabinda	-fyw	-yindi	Vinji. Viũ. -inde. -yinti
Female	-gaci. -getw	-atu (Mw-atu)	-ale. -ade
Fierce... ..	...	...	...	-böga	...	-wöla. -nyana
Good	-bwe	-bötw	-bwe	-m-böte	-bwe	M-beñ'. M-beñe
Great	-nene	-ñgulw. -nene	Ge-bötw. -nene	-neni	-neni	-nene
Little	-kiēye	-kieye	-eci-neni. -ijibw	-gegi	-te	Višivšali, -šali. Šadye
Long ... ..	...	...	...	-nega	...	-laba
Male	Ʊ-lwm'. Ʊlw	Ʊ-lwm'	...	-lumi	-e-šaŋgwe	-n-dom'. -šaŋwe. -n-jamba
Old	-kwbw. -nūna	-biya	...	-vunda	-duna ¹	Töli. N-töwö, -töwö
Red ... ..	...	...	...	-beñge	...	M-bei
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	-böli	...	-böbö, -böle
Short ... ..	...	...	...	-gufi	...	Wubie, N-ubye
Sick	-biele (Gw-biele)	Ʊ-biele	...	-beli	A-bele	-tata. -a-gūa. A-yōka
White... ..	-pfura	-bā	-pumapūm. -pupupu	-fuga	-pfū	Pumi, -pumu, -puma Pe töbe, -löba
Above, up, on top	...	...	...	Gu yulu	...	Pe böşe
Before ... ..	...	...	...	Gu usu	...	Pe pişe.
Behind ... ..	...	...	...	Gu n-cima	...	Pişe ti
Below, down	...	...	...	Gu ci	...	Si, Pe-ši
Far ... ..	...	...	...	-taya	...	Vi-taba. Bw
Here ... ..	...	...	...	Gu nu	...	Vā. Pe. Wöni. Kwöw
In, inside ...	...	...	...	Gu gari	...	Puŋgwe. Pe. Pe tene
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	Gu tima	...	Tema. Pe teme
Near	Bele	...	Kunakuna
Outside	Gu kana	...	Pe nsene. Pe m-böbe

¹ Noteworthy. Cf. Zulu word In-duna.

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Plenty, many	M-bili	...	De-bule. M-bonde. Bi-deli
There	Gu-na	...	Vani. M-bō-wu. Vanava
Where?	Gu?	...	Vi? Awa?
No!	Ū-! Ū-a-! -pe!	Ū-a-! -pe!	...	Nesi!	Nde-	Ana! Bya!
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	...	...	...	Sa-	...	Tyi, Te. Dō-
To ...	Gō-, Ū-	Ū-	Gu-?	?	?	-, Pe-
„ beat	-beta	-beta	...	-dimba	-bulaya	-tyiba. -bida
„ buy, sell	-juōma	-šōma	...	-sumba	-sumba	-šōmba. -bōmi
„ come	-ja, -ji	-ya	...	-ruga	-ya	-n-ja. -jōme
„ cut	-kumōya	-baga	...	-tabula	-jitewa	-kata. -kuere
„ dance	-kena	-kina	...	-gina	-bina	-jemba, -yimbi
„ die...	-kūa	-kūa	...	-fu	-wa	-gwa
„ eat	-ja, -je	-ja	...	-ya	-ja	-dia
„ give	-yū	-nyaya	...	-vega	-kawa	-te or -ve or -ye
„ go ...	-jena (?)	-ya	...	-enda	-je	-kiē. -beñ. -kiame
„ kill	-bōma	-bōma	...	-bōka	-buma	-jōba. -ju. -diōla
„ know	...	...	...	-yaba	...	-veka, -yeka
„ laugh	-sewa	-sewa	...	-sieva	-šie	-jata. -yoyō, -yōme. -dyōlō
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	-sisā	...	-lika, -lyela
„ love, want	-tuanu	-tuōnō	...	-ronda, -romba	-tondō	-diña, -diāñ. -naka
„ see...	-mōna	-mōna	...	-laba	-yeni	-jene. -jia
„ sit, remain, abide	-bunjina	-jina	...	-ca-gala	...	-diya, -dima
„ sleep	-lala	-tōlō	...	-lambema	-nañga	-tāba. -šalara. -lama. -lala
„ stand, stop, be erect	-temina	-temina	...	-cema, -re-cema	-dunda	-tebe. -terani. -tebele
„ steal	...	...	...	-daja	...	-jiba

PREFIXES IN BAM-BETE AND LIM-BAMBA

Class 1. Ω-, Mω-; 2. Ba-, A-; 3. Mω-, Mu-, Ω-, Wω-; 4. Me-, Mi-, E-; 5. Le-, Di-, —; 6. A-, Ma-; 7. Ge-, Ke-, ŋe-, G'-; 8. Be-, E-, —; 9. N- (M-), Iny', Ny- (plural to 9, No. 6); 10. same as 9, plural to 11; 11. La-, Le-, Lu-; 12. ?missing; 13. ?missing, ?present in Lim-bamba (see word for 'White man'); 14. Bu-, Wu-, Ω-; 15. Ku- (in nouns, *pl.* Mi-), Gω-, Fω-, Ω- in prepositions; 16. ?.

A- seems to be an honorific prefix.

PREFIXES IN WESTERN AND EASTERN KŌTA

Those of Western Kŏta are but little known and may be like those of Ωkande (187).

Those of Eastern Kŏta are as follows:

Class 1. Mu-; 2. Ba-; 3. Mω-, M'-; 4. Mi-; 5. E-, I-, De-, Di-; 6. Ma-; 7. —, A-; 8. Bi-, Be-; 9. In-, Ny-; 10. —, N-, Ny-; 11. La-, Le-; 12 and 13. missing; 14. Bω-; 15. ?.

Mwa- is either a diminutive or an honorific prefix.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN MA-SANGŌ-A-ŠIRA

Class 1. Mu-, Mw-, Mω- (mu, ?u, ?wu); 2. Ba-, ?Ya- (ba, be, ?ya); 3. Mu-, Mω-, Mw-, — (mu, ?u, ?wu); 4. Mi-, ?Me- (mi); 5. Di-, — (di); 6. Ma-, A-, ?Ba- (ma); 7. Gi-, Ge- (gi); 8. Bi- (bi, vi); 8a. ?; 9. N-, Ny-, — (n, i); 10. ?same as 9; 11. Du- (du); 12. Rω-, Ru-; 13. missing; 14. Bu-; 15. Gu-; 16. missing.

PREFIXES, &c., IN KELE

Class 1. Mu-, M-, My-, Mi- (usually Mi-), — (gu, ŋgw'-, wō, j', ye, a, —); 2. Ba- (ba, mba); 3. —, Mω-, Gu-, Wu- (wu, wi, gw'-); 4. Mi-, Me- (mi); 5. Di-, I-, Li-, E-, De-, Re-, Le- (di); 6. Ma-, Ba- (rare) (ma); 7. A-, W'-, Yi-, J'- (yi, j', nj', gi); 8. Bi- (bi, mbi); 8a. Vi-, Y'- (vi, nvi); 9. N- (M-), N-, Ny-, In- (nyi); 10. same as 9, plural to 11 only (nyi, n'); 11. La-, Lō-, L'-, Lω- (lō, lō, la); 12. R'-, Lω-, L'-, Lō-, La- (lō, lō, la); 13. missing; 14. Bi- (bi, mbi); 15. Almost absent, except in word for 'ear' (*pl.* No. 6): lingers as preposition and in adverbs Gu-, Wω-; 16. prepositional only, Pe-, Va- (va)

181. **Bambete** is spoken north and east of the Upper Ωgōwe as far north as about 0° 30' South latitude.

182. **Limbamba** is spoken in east Bombete and west and south of the Upper Likōna.

183. **Western Ωkōta** is spoken west of the Upper Ωgōwe in the southern Gaboon region, and north of the Nyaŋga basin, east of the Ngūnye watershed.

184. **Mašaŋgō-Ašira** is spoken in southern Gaboon north of South latitude 2°, between the Upper and Middle Ωgōwe and the vicinity of the Atlantic coast behind the Nkōmi-Galōa territory.

185. **Bakōta** is spoken east of the Ivindō, Lōlō, and Ωgōwe, north of about 0° 30' South latitude, west of the Upper Likuala and Ōpa rivers, and south of 0° 45' North latitude.

186. **Kele** is spoken south of the River Ωgōwe, over a long but narrow area of the southern Gaboon, between the vicinity of the coast in the Nkōmi country and the sources of the Ngūnye and Nyaŋga rivers; also immediately south of the Middle Ωgōwe.

GROUP MM

THE CENTRAL ƱGƱWE LANGUAGES (*continued*)

187. Ʊ-kande-I-ʃogw¹ (Pinji, I-vea, ʃibe and
other Lower ƱgƱwe dialects)
187 a. M-pɔvi

188. Ba-boŋgw (Akwa, Waka)²
189. Li-duma (A-duma, N-duma, I-vili)
190. N-jabi or N-javi

GROUP NN

THE ƱGƱWE-GABOON LANGUAGES

191. N-kɔmi-Galwa³

192. O-ruŋgu⁴

English	187. Ʊ-kande, &c. 187 a. M-pɔvi	188. Ba-boŋgw (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-kɔmi- Galwa	192. O-ruŋgu
Adze	E-siri	...	E-tɔkɔli. Kuete; ba +	Pake; ba +	...	...
Animal, wild beast	...	...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	...	...
Ant	E-sui. E-sunu. Ma-fui (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Konda; ba +. N-gambi; ba +. Kidi; ba +	N-gambi	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	Mi-segedi. E-kuu	...	Ceriri; ba +	Ceriri; ba +	...	...
Ape (chīm- panzi or gorilla)	N-gina, N-gia	...	Kula; ba +. E-bubu; bi-	N-jiya	...	...
Arm	Ʊ-gɔgɔ; m-ɔgɔ (<i>pl.</i>)	...	I-ɔɔɔ; <i>pl.</i> mi-ɔɔɔ	I-gɔgɔ or Gɔgɔ	Ʊ-gɔgɔ or Hɔɔɔ; mi-ɔɔɔ	Ʊɔɔ; a-ɔɔ
Arrow	Man-banjei (<i>pl.</i>). Ge-koŋgw; e-koŋgw	...	Bɔ-ta; ma +	Li-koŋgw; ma-	...	U-ʃuhul'; ma-
Axe	E-siri	...	Pibi; ma +. Kuete; ba +	Pivi; ma +	E-remi; bi-	E-remi; bi-
Baboon	Cege	...	N-cege. Im-būdi; bi-?	...	...	...
Back, back- bone	N-gima	...	M-bisa; ma +	...	Ny-uma	...
Banana	Mɔ-tabɔ. Di-kondɔ; ma- (187 a). Ʊ-kondɔ	Mom-buŋgei. Di-ondi	I-kɔ or Li-kɔ; <i>pl.</i> ma-kɔ. Cudi. M-bala or Pali	Li-kɔ	...	...

¹ Also known as Mi-ɔgɔgɔ, Ba-fubi or Ba-pɔvi and A-duaŋgi. M-pɔvi or Li-pɔvi seems to be a distinct dialect.

² The speech of the ƱgƱwe Pygmies; probably a jumble of different languages and dialects.

³ The 'Adyumba' also, of Capt. Avelot, and sometimes styled 'I-vili'; but the actual I-vili of the ƱgƱwe estuary seems to be identical with No. 189. The more southern 'I-vili' is a Koŋgw language, 103.

⁴ Sometimes called Sekiani. There is much doubt as to the continued existence of the Sekiani dialect, or as to whether this name—a term employed of the Mpoŋgwé—is not identical with the Ba-ʃeke of Corisco and the Muni coast. Some writers class 'Adyumba' as a dialect of O-ruŋgu.

English	187. Ʊ-kande, &c. 187 a. M-pɔvi	188. Ba-boŋgɔ (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-kɔmi- Galɔa	192. O-ruŋgu
Beard... ..	Ge-lelu, Gy-edu. Yi-edu (187 a). Ka-idu, K-edu	...	N-dzedi; bi+	N-deru, Dedu	E-tūe	...
Bee	Ny-ɔgi	...	N-yūgi; ba+	...	Ʊ-nembe	O-nembe; mi-
Belly	E-buyi; ma-	...	M-oyi; mi-oyi. E-buru. E-vundu	M-ɔnyi; mi-ɔnyi	I-bum'; ma-bum'	I-bumu; am-
Bird	Ny-ɔni, Ny-oyi	...	Ny-ɔdi; ba+	N-yori; ba+	Ny-ore	Ny-ɔni
Blood	Tcina, N-gina	...	Li-kila; ma+	...	Ma-kila	N-tsina
Body	Ji-ɔlɔ. Mɔ-kuba. Ōtɔ; dy-ɔtɔ	...	Ny-utu; ma+	Ni-ɔtɔ	Ʊ-kuva	...
Bone	Ge-pa; e-pa	...	I-visi; bi+	Ge-visi; bi-	E-wizi; we-	E-pa
Bow	Bo-ta; bi-ɔta	...	E-vuta; bi- Mu-tata; mi- Mu-naye	Bu-ta; ma-ta	Le-pamba	E-pamba
Bowels	Mi-ya	...	Mu-aka; mi-	Mu-aya. Mu-sɔpɔ; mi-	...	...
Brains ... ..	...	...	B-onjɔ	B-onjɔ	...	...
Breast (man's)	Tɔnɔ. M-bɔma	...	Tulu; ma+ɔ.	Tulu	Tulɔ; ma-	N-tɔnɔ; a+.
Breast (woman's)	E-bene; ma-	...	Li-belɔ; ma-ɔ	...	Le-bele; ma-	Im-bwene; am-bwene
Brother	Mw-ana-yie; ana-yie	...	Mu-kulu; ba- Mu-gege; ba-	Mw-ana-ŋgu; b-ana-ba-ŋgu	Mɔ-aŋgia	Mu-aŋgia, N-uŋgia
Buffalo	N-jɔma	...	Ny-ari	Pagasi	...	Ny-are
Bull ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ny-are yɔ-nɔmi
Buttocks	Kondɔ	...	Li-taū; ma- E-badi; bi-	Li-tagu; ma-	...	...
Canoe... ..	B-ɔŋgɔ	Bo-yelɔ	M-buŋgu; ma+	Gi-lindi; bi-	N-warɔ; mi-	Ʊw-arɔ
Cat	N-jɔci	...	Mu-kɔgɔ; mi-	Mu-kɔgɔ. N-juci	...	Ny-ami
Charcoal	E-gaa; ma-	...	Li-kala; ma-	...	Im-bere	E-niŋgela. Im-bere; am-
Chief	M-ɔga. Pai. Kumu (187 a)	Mɔ-lombi	Kumu; ba-	Kumu; ba+	Ʊga. N-ce	Ʊ-ha, Ʊ-ya
Child	M-wana; ana- M-ɔna-ŋki	...	N-gebe; ba+. Mu-ana; b-ana	Mw-ana	W-ana. Mɔ-awɔnɔ	Mw-a', Mw-a-ŋgɔ. Nua-wɔnɔ
Cloth	N-goi	...	J-anda	N-goi	N-goi. M-bate; mi+	N-goi. Ʊ-kande; e-
Cold	E-sɔdi, Sɔdi	...	Piū	-su, Mɔ-sū, Mɔ-sɔ	Keyi. I-feu	N-keyi
Country	Bo-moŋgɔ	...	Cɛŋge; ma+	Tseūge	...	...
Cow	Jɔma. N-jɔma a mɔ-gadi	Gɔŋgwe	Ny-are wa mu-kadi	...	Ny-are	Ny-are
Crocodile	N-gandɔ	...	N-gandu	N-gandu	N-gandɔ. N-andɔ	N-andɔ

English	187. Ū-kande, &c. 187 a. M-pōvi	188. Ba-boñgō (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-kōmi- Galōa	192. O-ruñgu
Day, daylight	I-nya	...	Li-cugu; ma- M-ūi. Bu-si	Li-cugu	...	Ū-manda
Devil, evil spirit	...	...	I-dīngi. Muñ-gala. N-goi	...	...	I-bambō
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N-gaṅga	...	N-gaṅga; ba +. Mu-bugi; ba-	N-gaṅga	Ū-yaṅga; a-	N-kaṅga; a +
Dog	M-fa. In-jwa	Bwendi, Bwandi	M-bwande; ba +	M-vua	M-bōa, M-bea; <i>pl.</i> bam-bea	M-bwa
Door, door- way	Ū-kuke	...	N-gugi. E-dibugu	Timbi	E-nunsw; be- O-nyua; e-	E-huge; a- Om-pumbana
Dream	N-dōti	...	N-dōti; ma +	N-dōti; ma +	...	...
Drum	Añ-gōmō	...	N-duñgu	N-duñgu	N-gom'	N-gōma
Ear	M-tōli. A-rui (<i>pl.</i>). I-ato; me-tū (187 a). E-atō; m-atō	Di-arū	Li-cui; ma-	I-tugwe	I-tue; a-tue	Ū-royi; a-
Egg	I-ge; ma- Ea-ke; ma-ke	...	Li-kei; ma-	Li-kei; ma-	Le-keye; ma-, a-	E-ko, E-ke; a-ke
Elephant ...	N-jōku	...	N-jōku; ba +	...	N-jōgō, N-dōxa	N-tswōgō
Excrement	Tō-bi	...	Maci-bi. Si-mbu; <i>pl.</i> bi-mbu	Maci-bi	...	...
Eye	Isw; m-isw. In-tcō, In-cō. D-išw m-išw (187 a)	D-isw (?)	D-isu; m-isu	D-išw; m-išw	In-jue; an-jue. In-cō; an-cō	In-tsw; an-tsw
Face, fore- head	Ū-zō; dyō-zō. Ū-sō; dyō-sō	...	Bu-šū; ma +	Mbu-šū	U-ne jiū	M-bombō. Bō-šue. O-zō
Fat, oil	Mi-asade (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Ma-di (<i>pl.</i>)	E-voñgō. Me-di	A-hare, A-gali	A-hali
Father	Teita, Teta. Tetē	...	Tata	Tatō	Ririō. Tata	Rera
Fear	W-ōmō	...	Bōmō; ma +	Bōmō	...	...
Finger	Mō-savi. Mon-salei. Ni-ōngō (187 a)	Ma-Iōme (<i>pl.</i>)	Mu-lembō; mi-	Mō-ševi	Ū-menō; i-menō. Ny-ōngon'	Ū-menō; e-
Fire	Bi-bu, I-bō. Šōtō. I-kō (187 a)	E-sakō, I-sakō. Runi	M-baw. M-bagu	M-baw	Ū-gōni, E-hōnyi. Ū-xōni	Ū-hōni. E-kōni
Fish ... ..	...	...	Cui. In-zaṅga	Cūi; ba +	N-jue; ba +	N-tswē
Foot	W-inhe. E-kaka (187 a). E-tamba; ma-	Di-bombō. I-tambi; ma-	Li-tambi	Di-tembi; ma-	Ny-uma- in-tswōsō. In-tswōsō. N-cuju	Y-ūlō; me-lō. Li-tambe; ma-
Forest	Pindi	...	Pindi; ma +	Swaga	Hiya, Higa	I-ya

English	187. O-kande, &c. 187 a. M-powi	188. Ba-boñgwa (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-kwami- Galwa	192. O-ruñgu
Fowl	Cwɔw, Susu <i>or</i> Nşwşw. Şwɔw (187 a)	Knba	Kuba. Cucu. Dzudzu	-cusu. -kwkw; ma+	N-jɔgɔni <i>or</i> N-dɔxɔni	N-tşwɔgon'
Frog, toad	Mɔ-nyāā; mi-	...	Li-kwɔw; ma-	Li-kwɔw; ma-	I-roñge: bi- Un-yala	Un-yala. E-roñge
Ghost... ..	...	...	Mu-kui; mi-	Mu-kuyi; mi-	...	...
Girl	Tombɔ. Mw-an'eñge	...	...	M-boi	W-ana w-intɔ	Nw-añ w-atu
Goat	Kaba. Taba. E-tava (187 a)	Em-bɔdi. E-tava	Laba, Taba	Tava	M-bɔni	M-bɔni
,, (he) ...	...	...	...	...	...	M-bɔni yu m-pɔna
God	Ma-nyambi. Mw-añga	...	N-jambi	Ma-nyambi	An-yambe	An-yambe
Grandparent	Kkwkw	...	Kkwkw; ba+. N-gaga	Kaga	...	Rere; ye-rere ð. Nuñgũe ɸ
Grass... ..	E-siñga	...	E-siñga; bi- Si-mbu: bi-	Bi-siñga	...	...
Ground ...	E-bɔw	...	Tɔw. Ceñge	Tɔw	M-penda	M-benda
Ground-nut	Benda, Penda	...	...	Pinda	Benda	...
Guinea-fowl	Kañga	...	Kañga	Kañga	...	...
Gun	Orun-jali. Bo-ta; bio-ta	...	N-jari	Bu-ta; ma-ta	N-jare	N-jare
Hair	Cwge. Şwge (187 a)	N-cuye	Li-dzugi: mi-	Şugi. O-sugi. E-cugi	...	E-tue
Hand	Ng-ɔwɔ. Mɔ-sabi. E-gandaka; ma- Di-kaka	Kaka. Mɔ-empa	Li-kaka	Le-kaka; me-	U-xɔ; a-xɔ. Ny-uma y-ɔw	Le-kaka: ma- M-bisa; ma+. N-guma ha-hɔ
Head	Mɔ-jwe, Mɔ-şw. Mɔw-cwe; mi-	Ti-tata. Mu-ru	Mu-cwe	Mu-şwe	Un-ejiũ. E-wonjɔ	E-bonju, E-bontşw
Heart... ..	Mɔ-tema; mi-	...	Mu-tema; mi-	Mu-tima	...	...
Heel ... ..	...	...	Li-kitiyi	Kitigi	...	...
Hide	Mɔ-gɔbɔ; mi-	...	Mu-kanja	Mu-kanda	...	...
Hill	Mɔ-kwɔdi; mi-	...	I-kudi	Mu-kuri	...	O-kuba
Hippopotamus	N-gubu	...	N-gubu	N-guvu	...	...
Hoe ... ..	...	...	Liñ-guñgu	...	E-pembe; bi-	E-pembe
Honey	Ombɔ	...	B-ũi	B-ũi	O-nembe, O-lembe	A-niñgɔ mɔw-nembe
Horn	E-simbɔ; ma-	...	Cembɔ; ma+	Cembu	...	...
House... ..	N-daka, N-daku. A-iba, E-ba; je-ba	Mi-kula. Doñgũ. Şubu	Jɔ, N-jɔ	N-şw, N-djɔ; ɸl. man-jɔ	N-ayɔ. N-axɔ	N-agɔ
Hunger ...	N-jāā	...	N-jala	N-jala	...	...
Husband ...	Mɔ-mɔgɔ. M-ɔme	Bagala	Mu-lumi; ba- Li-bala	Mɔ-mɔga	...	...
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	Mɔ-zagɔ; mi-	...	I-tali; bi-	Gi-tali; bi-	Mɔ-añga. O-bɔ	Emi-añga

English	187. O-kande, &c. 187 a. M-pwavi	188. Ba-boŋgwo (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-kwami- Galwa	192. O-ruŋgu
Island ...	Neñge	...	N-dubi; ma +	Neñgi	...	...
Ivory ...	Ceba. Puñge	...	Puñgi. N-ceba	Fuñgi	Ma-sewa	Inw- nyi-n-tsoḡo
Knee ...	E-boŋgwo; ma-	...	Li-boŋgwo; ma-	Li-boŋgwo	Le-boŋgwo; ma-	Im-puwa; a-
Knife ...	Ve-kuma, C-uma	M-beidi	M-bēdi; ma +	M-beri; ma +	Faka. N-kuata; mi +	Swaka. O-kwara
Lake ...	Ge-iba	...	Lidi-añga; ma +	Gi-liwa; bi-	...	...
Leg ...	I-kwoḡo, O-kwoḡo; ma-	...	E-nama; bi-	I-gwoḡo; ma-gwoḡo. Gulu; mi-lu	O-gwoḡo or H-woḡo; mi-lu	Oḡ-woḡo; a-
Leopard ...	N-jegwo	Boñ-gonjwo	E-banda. ? E-babi. N-jegwo. N-go!	N-jegwo; ba +	...	Nje-huwo
Lion ...	...	...	...	...	...	N-kila
Lip, lips ...	M-umbu; mi-	...	E-veñgi; bi-	Gi-bori; bi-	...	...
Magic ...	Ge-cucuku; e-	...	E-veva; bi-	Gi-limba; bi-	O-loñgwo; mi-	M-onda
Maize ...	Potwo	...	Putu	Putu	A-ša	A-sa
Man ...	Mo-tu? M-oma; oma.	M-tu; ba-tu	Mu-tu; ba-tu	Mu-tu; ba-tu	O-naxa; a-naxa	...
Man, vir. ...	Mo-mene. Mo-lome. Mo-mogwo; a-mogwo	Mo-mum'. Bagala	Li-bala. Mu-lumi. Li-bagala; ba-bagala	Mo-mogwa	O-lome, O-nome, O-nomi; a-	Nu-nomi
Meat ...	M-uma. Mo-sōi	Be-seibwo	Bo-lu. Ny-ama	Mu-suna; mi-	I-bere. N-toñgwo	E-were
Medicine ...	Ma-gaŋga	...	Mu-ti	Bi-loñgu	A-hunju. Ma-loñgwo	A-re. A-hunju. Ma-loñgwo
Milk ...	O-buba	...	Ma-belwo	Ma-bene	...	A-menu
Monkey ...	Kema	...	Kema	...	Kema; ba +	N-kema
Moon ...	Gondei, N-gonde. O-doñga. N-suñgi	Suñgi	N-suñgi. Cuñgi	Suñgi	Ogw-eli, Oxw-eli; <i>pl. a-</i>	Ow-ere, Owu-ere
Mother ...	Ngiya. I-ya. Mo-bota. Iye	I-ya	Gu, Ngu. Mama	Mamwo	Ngwe	N-gie, N-güe
Mountain ...	Mo-kodi; mi-	...	E-kudi; bi-	Mu-kuri	...	...
Mouth ...	O-anwo. Mo-nya. M-ona; mi-ona (187 a)	Mu-na	Mu-nywa	Mu-nu	Oḡo-ana, Ogu-ana; e-	Oḡu-ana; e-
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ata; di-ata	...	Liny-ara; many-	Ni-adia	Leny-ara; many-	Iny-ara
Name ...	Ina	...	Kumbu; ma +	D-ina; m-ina	...	...
Navel ...	Mo-toñgu; mi-	...	Mu-tuñgu; mi-	Mu-kumba	N-toroḡo; mi-	O-roroḡo; a-
Neck ...	Ge-menwo	...	Kiñgu	Li-kiñgu	Keñgwo; ma-	N-gore. I-puñgwo
Night ...	E-bitli. Pitci	...	Pipi; ma +. P-undu; ba +	Pipi	Ogu-era. Pepe	Oḡu-era
Nose ...	O-pombwo; di-	Mu-komba	Jowo, Liy-ulu	M-bašu	Oḡm-pombwo; i-	Om-pombwo; <i>pl. e-</i>
Oil palm ...	E-kadi	...	Mū-ba; mi- Li-ba	Mu-ba	M-bila	M-bila
Ox ...	N-dyoma	...	Ny-are	Pagasa	Ny-are	...

English	187. ω -kande, &c. 187 a. M-p ω vi	188. Ba-boñg ω (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-k ω mi- Gal ω a	192. O-ruñgu
Paddle	Y ω -kabi, Kavi	...	I-kapi, Li-kapi	Li-kavi	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Ma-gešadi. Ma-duku	...	Malu ma li-ba. Ma-laku	M-alu	M-im ω	...
Parrot ...	N-g ω z ω , N-g ω su	...	Kusu; ba+	...	N-g ω š ω	N-g ω š ω
Penis ...	...	...	Mu-bāmbu. Mu- ω nin', Mu-winūin'	...	...	...
Pig ...	N-gudu. N-gweya	...	Mu-gubele; mi-	N-gweiya	N-goya	N-g ω a
Pigeon ...	M-eñga	...	M-beñga	M-biñga	I-bembe	E-bembe; ma-
Place ...	Ge-diğāā	...	E-diğā; bi-	Ge-bitī; bi-	...	...
Rain ...	Bula, Bua, M-buwa	...	M-bula, Bula	Fula, M-vula	...	M-pfula
Rat ...	Tañga	...	N-gasi. Pugu	Mun-dañga; mi-	Poy ω	M-poy ω
River ...	M-bene. Bei. M- ω bi; my- ω bi	...	Li-bani. Mu-l ω vi; mi-	N-cali	M-bene	...
Road ...	N-djea	...	N-jela; ma+	N-jifa	...	...
Salt ...	I-nañga, Vi-añga	...	E-tumbu	Mu-ñgwa	I-zañga	E-zañga
Shame ...	Tcōi	...	Bu-kutu	T ω ni	...	...
Sheep ...	Domb ω , En-domb ω	...	Domb ω , N-domb ω	Li-dombe	En-tonbe, I-dombe; a-	E-dombe
Shield ...	My-añga	...	N-guba	My-añga	...	...
Shoulder ...	...	...	E-kuku; bi-	...	I-k ω k ω ; bi-	ω -beya
Sister ...	Kadi	...	Kedi; ba+	Keri; ba-	...	M ω -añgia mw- ω tu
Skin ...	M ω -g ω b ω	...	Mu-kanja; mi-	Mu-kanda	Gbanda; bi-banda	ω -kuba. E-wanda
Sky ...	ω ba	...	Yulu	Yulu	...	Gi-hu ω n ω ?
Slave ...	M ω -vega; a-	...	Mu-vega; ba-	Mu-viga; ba-	Saka; a-	ω -saga; <i>pl.</i> a- N-siaga; a-siaga
Sleep ...	Vi-yō	...	Š ω -l ω	T ω -l ω	...	...
Smoke ...	M ω -tutu	...	Mu-tutu	Mu-tutu	M ω -tutu	ω -tutu
Snake ...	Ny- ω g ω	...	Tadi; ba+	Tari	Tare; ba-	ω -mamba
Son, boy ...	Mw-ana m- ω m ω -g ω	...	Mu-ana. N-gebe. Li-bala	Mw-ana	...	M ω -ā, N ω -ana. Mw-a-ñg ω ; <i>pl.</i> aw-a-ñg ω . N ω -a-ñg ω ñu-n ω mi
Song ...	L-emb ω ; m-im ω	...	L-imbu; m-imbu	...	...	...
Spear ...	Goñga, E-koñg ω ; ma-	...	I-koñg ω ; ma-	Li-koñg ω	De-koñg ω ; ma-	E-koñg ω ; a-
Spirit, soul	Ge-dinadina; e-	...	I-diñgi	Gi-jiñgi; bi-	...	...
Star ...	ω -lañga, M-lañga; mi-nañga	Ni-eši <i>or</i> Ni-eci	M-bulala	Fwelila	I-gegeni	...
Stick ...	Pende	...	Tuñgu. Mu-pañg ω . Mu-ti; mi-ti	...	N-šumbuk'	E-rere
Stone ...	E-tae; ma-tae	...	Li-manyā; ma-	Li-manyā	I-d ω <i>or</i> E-d ω ; ma-d ω	A-d ω (<i>pl.</i>)

English	187. O-kande, &c. 187 a. M-pwvi	188. Ba-boŋgwo (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-kwami- Galwa	192. O-ruŋgu
Stool	Ge-boŋgwo; c-	...	Kuaŋga; ma +	Gi-buŋgu	I-boŋgwo	E-wuŋgwo
Sun, sunlight	Kombe <i>or</i> A-kombe. O-manda	E-ipwo, E-imejwo. Di-umbi	Li-tadi. M-üi	Di-tati	N-kombe. Jowa. Mwo-enye	Oŋw-eyi. Dsowa
Tail	Mwo-kondwo; mi	...	Mu-kela	Mu-kila	...	...
Tear	Kē-iba (? = <i>little</i> <i>water</i>)	...	Li-caŋga	Li-caŋga	...	...
Testicles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thief	Mu-sivi	...	Mu-ibi	Mu-yivi; ba-	...	...
Thigh	G-eywo	...	E-nama; bi-	...	E-nama; bi-	E-beben'; am-
Thing... ..	S-oma; y-oma	...	P-ela; b-ela. S-ina; b-ina. Di-ambwo; m-ambwo	Gi-nati; bi-	...	...
Thorn... ..	Cende	...	Cen-dulwo	Cendē	...	...
Tobacco	Takwo	M-bolwo	E-volwo	Gi-volwo	Takwo	...
To-day	Dēwo	...	Lolwo. Lo-ana	Lolwo	...	Nenwo
Toe	Mwo-sabi a o-kwōwo	...	Mu-lembo	...	O-menwo li-tambe	O-menwo m-tsoṣwo
To-morrow	Menē	...	M-badi	M-bari	...	M-ene
Tongue	O-meni; di-	...	Li-limi	Li-limi	Le-lemi; ma-	O-nemi; ma-
Tooth... ..	Inwo; m-inwo. Mam-inwo (<i>pl.</i>)	...	D-inyu; m-inyu	J-inu; m-inu	Tsinu; <i>pl.</i> m-inyu. I-nwo; a-nwo	Inu; a-nu
Town or vil- lage	Kala. M-bōka	E-kōti	Bōla; ma +	Bu-la; ma-la	N-kala. Ma-deke	N-kala
Tree	E-teitei, Ge-tete; e-	Ka-nanya	Mu-ti; mi-ti	Mu-ti	E-rere <i>or</i> Rire; bi-	E-rere
Twins	Ma-vasa	...	Li-vasa; ma-	Li-vasa	...	...
Urine	M-inye	...	Ma-suba	Ma-suva	...	...
Vein	Mwo-kaŋgi; mi-	...	Mu-sili	Mu-sili	Mu-sile; mi-	E-kuōli
War	Mwo-genye; mi-	...	Li-badi	Mu-jūga	Le-bade	E-huōbe
Water	Me-iba. Ma-āngi, I-maŋgu. Ma-iba. Ma-nba (187 a)	Man-diba	M-amba	M-amba	A-niŋgwo, A-nyeŋgwo	A-niŋgwo
Well, source, spring	Ge-tōka; e-	...	Li-terngu; ma-	Li-tehwo; ma-	...	...
White man	Ge-bamba; e-	...	Mu-taŋgani	Gi-bamba; bi-	N-taŋgani	O-taŋgani
Wife	Mwo-wantwo. Mwo-gadi; a-	Mwo-kaṣwo. Mu-aitwo	Mu-kadi	Mu-kari	...	...
Wind	Ge-pepe. Pejiei	...	Li-vōga	Mu-punya	...	...
Witch	N-gaŋga	...	N-gaŋga	N-gaŋga	...	...
Witchcraft	Ma-gaŋga	...	...	...	...	...
Woman	Mwo-wantwo. Mwo-getwo; a-	Mwo-yetu; ba-yetu, Kaṣwo	Mu-kaṣu; ba- Mu-kadi; ba-	Mu-gaṣu	W-intwo. Mu-antwo; antwo	Mw-atu, Nw-atu; <i>pl.</i> aw-atu
Womb ... ..	...	...	N-jimi	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Kōni. E-zakwo, E-sakwo. Cakadi	Bi-sanju (<i>pl.</i>)	Kunyi	Bi-sanju (<i>pl.</i>). Mi-senju (<i>pl.</i>)	Kōni	...
Yam	M-bāā	...	E-kūa; bi-	M-bala	...	M-oŋgwo
Year	Ge-ema; ema	...	I-šiu; bi-šiu	Gi-lima; bi-	...	...

English	187. Ʊ-kande, &c. 187 a. M-pɔvi	188. Ba-boŋƱ (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-kɔmi- Galwa	192. O-ruŋgu
Yesterday	Kɔ-dɔci	...	Pipi? M-badi	M-bari	Jawɔ	Jiaw
One	Mɔti. M-pɔkɔ	Bɔkɔ. Mwa. Moi	Mɔ ; -mɔsi	Mɔ	Mori	Mori
Two	-bali, -bani, -bade	Wuma. ¹ -bei	-yɔle, -ɔle	-ɔli	M-bani	M-bani
Three... ..	-latɔ, -tatɔ. -carɔ	Mɔ-tadi. -tatɔ	-tatɔ	-tatu, -natu	-rarɔ, N-tsarɔ	-rarɔ, N-tsearu, -jearu
Four	-na. -nai	KoŋƱli. ¹ JimaboŋƱ ¹	-na	-na	-nai	-nai
Five	-ɔ-ta, -tai. -tani	MoŋƱbi. ¹ Jiɔ ¹	-tanɔ	-tanu	-tani	-tani, N-tanu
Six	Mɔ-tɔba. Mɔ-rɔba	Di-ata. ¹ Samuna	Samon', Samenu	E-samuna	Rūa, Ʊ-rɔba	O-rɔwa
Seven... ..	Napɔ. Cambwe	Menjeiba. ¹ Mi-samunɔ. ? N-sima	Sambɔ. Cambɔ	Sambɔ	Rɔagenon'. Ʊ-rɔagenɔ	O-ragenon'. O-rɔwanɔ, O-rɔrum'
Eight	Ge-nana	Kɔkɔ n-jeba ¹	Pumbɔ, Pombɔ	Pombɔ	A-nanai, E-nanai	E-nanai
Nine	E-tae na e-nai. Buka	Mo-ŋkɔnyɔɔ ¹ n-ɕuma	Li-bwa	Wa or U-wa	Enoŋguma. Enɔgɔmi	I-nɔgɔmi. Senihɔmi, Enɔhɔmi
Ten	Jema, Jima, N-jima	Mo-ŋkɔ mɔ-koi. M-bɔta. ? N-ɕuma	Li-kumi	Gumi	I-gume, I-xɔmi	I-gɔmi, I-hɔmi, E-hɔminɔ
Eleven	E-djima mɔti. N-jima na ge-vɔ	...	Li-kumi na mɔ	Ma-gumi na -mɔ	...	...
Twenty	N-jima di-bae	...	Ma-kumi m-ɔle	Ma-gumi m-ɔle	...	...
Thirty	N-jima di-tatɔ	...	Ma-kumi ma-taɔ	Ma-gumi ma-tatu	...	...
Forty	N-jima di-nai	...	Ma-kumi ma-nā	Ma-gumi ma-nā	...	...
Fifty	N-jima di-tai	...	Ma-kumi ma-tanɔ	Ma-gumi ma-tanu	...	...
Hundred	Mɔ-kama	...	Mu-kama	Mu-kama	...	...
Thousand... ..	(English word)	...	Mu-kama li-kumi	(English word)	...	...
I, me, my	Mēē. Na. -a-me	...	Me. Me. -a-me	Me. Me. -a-me	...	...
Thou, thee, thy	Ewe. Ʊ. -ōō	...	We. We. -a-we, -au	We. We. -a-we	...	...

¹ Peculiar: cf. 'seven' and 'eight' in No. 104 a

English	187. O-kande, &c. 187 a. M-pwavi	188. Ba-boñgō (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-kōmi- Galōa	192. O-ruñgu
He, him, his	Añgō. A. -edi	...	Nde. A. -a-nde	Nde. A. -a-nde	...	...
We, us, our	Wēē. Tō. -a-sō	...	B-esu. B-esu li. -ab-esu	Be-su. ? -a be-su	...	...
Ye, you, your	Ane. Nō. -a-nō	...	B-enu. B-enu li. -ab-enu	Be-nu. ? -a be-nu	...	...
They, them, their	Añgō. A. -aō	...	Ba. Ba. -a-bō	Bō. Ba. -a-bō	...	...
All	-ecō, Mw-ecō	...	-ōsi	-ōsi	...	...
This, these	e (? O-e-we, ae; ?, ? ge-e-ge (No. 7), e-e-e (No. 8)	...	-yu, -ba; -yu, -mi; -li, -ma; -si, -bi; -ši; -i, -li; -bu	-ni (<i>preceded and followed by pronoun particle</i>)	...	...
That, those	-ene, -ne (O-ene, a-ne; ge-ene (No. 7), e-ene (No. 8); &c.	...	Yu-nu-yu, ba-ni-ba; yu-nu-yu, yi-ni-yi; li-ni-li, ma-mi-na; ši-ni-ši, bi-ni-bi; &c. -na (Yō-na, Ba-na; &c.	-na (<i>preceded by pronoun particle</i>)	...	...
Bad	E-peka. E-be-vani	...	-bi	-bu-bi	-mbe	Si-lombea
Black	I-lelō. Vyō	...	-vinda	-pinda	-nombe. -byōbyōbyō	M-piri. Nombe
Female	-getō. -gadi	-yetu. -kaşō	-kasu. -kadi	-gaşu. -kari	-antō, -intō	-atu
Fierce, sharp	...	...	-kala. -kari (<i>warlike</i>), -kali (<i>lustful</i>)	...	...	...
Good	Gw-anagwe. E-nyepa-ni	Mo-şōba	-bwe	-bweri	-mbia, -m-bieñbie	M-bia. A-niwa
Great	Ge-bōlō -vōni	A-bōtō	-nene, Bu-nene	-neni	M-pōlō. -nene	M-pōlō. -nene
Little	I-dyelele. Gēgēgēgē	...	-keye. Pesa.	-kege	-kere	Ny-añgō. -kere
Long	-toñgō	...	-la, Bu-la	-la	...	...
Male	-mōme	...	-lumi. -bala (Mu-lumi, Li-bala)	-lumi	-nōmi	-nōmi. -ni-pōna
Old	-pai	...	-nunu	-butu	-a-femi	-nuñgu
Red	-cō	...	-beñge	-beñge	-tenatena	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	-bōlō	-bōlō	...	...
Short	-ōpe	...	-kubi	-kuvi	...	...

English	187. Ʊ-kande, &c. 187 a. M-pɔvi	188. Ba-boŋgɔ (Akwa)	189. Li-duma, &c.	190. N-jabi	191. N-kɔmi- Galwa	192. O-ruŋgu
Sick	-bei	...	N-gaŋgi. -bedu	-beru	O-jɔyɔ	N-kani
White... ..	E-pumapum'. -vembɔ	...	-fuka. -pu	-fuka	Pupu	Kele
Above, up, on top	Va n-goŋgɔ	...	Tu yɔla	Gu yulu	...	...
Before	Va m-bene	...	B-uʂu. Fuli. Tu buʂu	Gu busu	...	...
Behind	Va n-gima	...	Tu m-bisa	Gu m-bisa	...	...
Below, down	Va tei-na	...	Cina	Gu tɔtɔ	...	...
Far	Gɔ tɔŋgɔ-ni	...	N-jaŋga	Gu vala	...	...
Here	Eva	...	Guni	Guni	...	...
In inside	Va kace	...	Tu cwa. Tu	Gu kati	...	...
Middle	Va kacekace	...	Kate	va kati a kati	...	...
Near	Va pe va pe	...	Paŋga. Tuga	Bele	...	...
Outside	Va m-badi	...	Tu m-badi ¹	Gu m-basi	...	...
Plenty, many	Piŋgɔ	...	Kuna. Nj-ɔku	Biri	...	...
There... ..	Vane	...	Yana	Guna	...	...
Where?	Gɔni	...	Guni?	Guni?	...	...
No!	Ae!	...	Aya!	Ae!	...	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix or suffix)	Kaka. Ka-	...	Ka. -ve	A. -ve	Pa.	He. (Te)
To	? Go-	?	E-	Li?	?	E-
beat	-bomɔa	...	-funja	-bula	-siwa	-siwɔ
buy, sell	-somba	...	-sumba	-sumba	-kɔla	-kɔla
come	-viga	...	-ya	-ya	-bia	-bien'
cut	-keca	...	-kese	-kese	-jere	-sele
dance	-gina	...	-kena	-kina	-jina	-jina
die	-gwa	...	-kua	-kwa	-juwa	-juwe
eat	-ea	...	-ja	-ja	-nya	-nye
give	-ica	...	-vɛ	-ve	-pa	-apa
go... ..	-kea	...	-yende	-yende	-bwata	-kenda
kill	-yɔa	...	-bɔma	-buma	-junɔ	-jɔni
know	-menya	...	-yaba	-yava	...	...
laugh	-seka	...	-sebe	-seve	-jɔna. -sewa	-jɔna. -sewa
leave off, cease	-cika	...	-nyaga	-nyaga	...	...
love, want	-nyoŋgɔ. -buta	...	-tondɔ	-tondɔ. -saga	-tondɔ	-tonda
see	-ena	...	-mɔnɔ	-mɔnɔ	-jene	-jena
sit, remain, abide	-digaa	...	-sala	-dyagala	-duana	-duana
sleep	-bɔga	...	-sɔlɔ	-lasa	-dewa	-dewe
stand, stop, be erect	-teima	...	-temina	-temene	Kumuna	Kumana
steal	-iswa	...	-iba (e-iba)	-yiva	...	...

¹ Compare with M-bali, 'far', in East Africa.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN ω -KANDE-I- \int OG ω

Class 1. **Mu**, **M ω** (m ω , ?); 2. **A**· (a); 3. **M ω** (m ω , ?); 4. **Mi**· (mi); 5. **E**·, **I**·, **Li**·, **Di**· (187 a) (e, di); 6. **Ma**· (ma); 7. **Ge**·, **Yi**· (187 a) (ge); 8. **E**·, **Bi**· (plural to **B ω**) (e, ?bi); 8 a. **Vi**·, **Ve**· (? **I**·, **Bi**· 187 a) (vi); 9. **In**·?, **N**·, **N'**·, **Ny**·, —; 10. **Di**·, **Dy'**·, **Ji**· (di); 11. ω · (ω); 12. (scarcely recognized) **T ω** ·; 13. perhaps present in a few words as **Ka**·, **Ke**·, or **A**·; 14. **B ω** · (*pl.* **Bi**·, ? 4th or 8th Class) (b ω); 15. **G ω** ·, ? ω · (g ω); 16. **Va**·; 17. traces of **ni**·
? **A**· honorific.

PREFIXES IN BA-BONG ω (Pygmy language)

Not very clear.

Class 1. **M ω** ·, **Mo**·, **Mu**·; 2. **Ba**·; 3. **Mo**·, **M ω** ·; 4. **Mi**·; 5. **Di**·, **I**·; 6. **Ma**·; 7. ?; 8. **Bi**·, **Be**·; 8 a. ?; 9. **Ni**·, **Em**· (**En**·); 10. ?; 11. ?; 12. ?; 13. **Ka**· (in one word); 14. **Bo**·.
There is an unclassified sing. prefix **Ti**· in one or two words.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN LI-DUMA, &c., AND N-JABI

Class 1. **Mu**·, **M ω** ·, **N**· (mu, yu, ? bu, u, a); 2. **Ba**· (ba); 3. **M'**·, **Mu**· (mu, yu); 4. **Mi**· (mi, yi); 5. —, **Li**·, **I**·, **Di**·, **Le**·, **E**· (l', li); 6. **Ma**· (ma); 7. **E**·, **I**·, **G'**·, **Ge**· (si), **Gi**· (in N-javi), with concord gi; 8. **Bi**· (bi); 8 a. **Si**· (*pl.* **Bi**·) (concord si); 9. **N**· (**M**·), **N'**·, **Ny**·, **In**· (**Im**·) (concord i); 10. virtually absent; 11. absent, but perhaps lingering in a few words as ω ·; 12. absent or present in one or two words as **S ω** · (Li-duma), **T ω** · (N-jabi); 13. absent; 14. **B ω** ·, **Bu**· (bu); 15. **G ω** ·, **Gu**· (g ω , gu, b ω) (plural **Mi**·); 16. Such very slight vestiges there are of 16 point to **Pa**· being its form in Li-duma, **Va**· in N-javi.

PREFIXES, &c., IN O-RUNGU AND N-K ω MI-GAL ω A

Slight traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. **M ω** ·, ω ·, **Nu**·, **Nw'**·, **N**· (mu, nu); 2. **A**·, **Awa**· (wa, a); 3. **Wgu**·, **Wh ω** ·, **Nw**·, **Ww**·, ω ·, **U**· (ñu); 4. **Mi**·, **Emi**·, **E**· (mi); 5. **Le**·, **Li**·, **Tsi**·, **I**·, **E**· (li ?); 6. **A**·, **Am**· (ma); 7. **E**· (si); 8. **Bi**· (bi); 9. **In**·, **Iny**·, **N**· (**M**·), **N'**·, **Ny**· (?); 10. same as 9; 11. **Le**·, ω · (?); 12. and 13. ? absent; 14. ω · (?); 15. **H ω** ·, **Wh'**·, **H**· (plural **Mi**·); 16. ?.

There are traces of **A**· as an honorific prefix.

187. ω kande, &c., and 187 a. **Mp ω vi** are spoken on both banks of the \mathcal{N} g \ddot{u} nye in its middle course, and in the country lying between the Middle \mathcal{N} g \ddot{u} nye and the Upper ω g \ddot{u} we.

188. **Baboñg ω** or **Akwa** is spoken in scattered forest communities south of the River ω g \ddot{u} we, between Lake ω nañgwe on the west and the ω l ω affluent of the Middle ω g \ddot{u} we on the east.

189. **Liduma**, &c., are spoken on the north side of the Lower ω g \ddot{u} we immediately east of ω ruñgu, but over a good deal of the Lower and Middle ω g \ddot{u} we, as a trade language. Its original home area is much restricted by Pañwe immigration.

190. **Njabi** or **Njavi** is spoken between the Upper \mathcal{N} g \ddot{u} nye, the Upper Nyañga, and the ω l ω -Lomb ω affluent of the Middle ω g \ddot{u} we.

191. **Nk ω mi-Gal ω a**. The **Nk ω mi** people inhabit the coast district south of the ω g \ddot{u} we delta and north of the Nyañga river: the **Gal ω a** the northern bank of the ω g \ddot{u} we (chiefly), above its junction with the \mathcal{N} g \ddot{u} nye and west of the ω k ω n ω river. The **Ivili** tribe, said to speak virtually the same language, are a connecting link and inhabit the banks of the \mathcal{N} g \ddot{u} nye, near its junction with the ω g \ddot{u} we.

192. **Oruñgu** is spoken in the ω g \ddot{u} we delta chiefly to the north of that river in its lower course, and between the ω g \ddot{u} we and the south shore of the Gaboon inlet.

GROUP NN

THE OGOWE-GABOON (MPONGWE) LANGUAGES (*continued*)

193. M-poŋgwe¹

GROUP OO

THE SPANISH GUINEA-WEST CAMEROONS LANGUAGES

OO I BĒNGA SUB-GROUP

194. **Seke-Bulu** (Seki-ani)²

195. **Beŋga** or **Bi-eŋga** (Mbuṣa-mbulu)³

196. **N-gumbi** or **Kombe** (Northern Beŋga)⁴

197. **Ba-laŋgi** of *Great Bataŋga*⁵

198. **Naka** or **Ba-puku** (South Ba-nōhω)⁶

English	193. M-poŋgwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Beŋga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Adze	M-enda. M-paŋlō	Pakwe; ma+	Baku; ma+	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama or Ny-amω; <i>pl.</i> ay-ama. Vugina or E-vugina. N-kambe	...	Titō	...	...	...
Ant	N-tyunu. N-dena. Ny-ōna. Ū-kōwoŋ. kōwoŋ	Di-njuluku; me-	Hakō. Kedi	...	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	N-tyelele	My-anya	Ny-elele	...	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	N-tyigō. N-dyina	N-gilō	N-giya (gorilla). Kwiya (chimpanzi)	...	...	Kwiya
Arm	Ū-gō	U-bω; me-bω. Di-ar'j; m-ar'j. La-ŋgwepij' ⁷	E-nō; be-nō	...	...	E-nō
Arrow	Ū-zoŋgō; <i>pl.</i>	Di-kōŋω; me-	I-kōŋgω; me-	...	...	...
Axe	E-rem'	Wi-sei; ji-sei. Dyōkω; bi-dyōkω	U-bōki; me-bōki	...	...	E-aw. Jaba
Baboon	N-tyege	N-seki; bi-seki	...	...	...	...

¹ According to the French missionaries, M-poŋgwe is a foreign name introduced mistakenly by the Portuguese. The real original tribal name of this people seems to have been Ū-buka; *pl.* A-buka.

² This is the 'Baseke' of Koelle, which the French and American missionaries also call 'Seke' and 'Sekiani'. With it is associated the Bulu dialect—scarcely distinguishable from Seke, but quite distinct from the 'Bulu' language (219).

³ The 'Mbuṣa-Mbulu' of some explorers, and the 'Ūkota' of a recent missionary student.

⁴ The dialect spoken at Ndowe, on or near the Bataŋga coast.

⁵ The Ba-laŋgi of Adolf Bastian.

⁶ See the article by the Rev. Father C. A. Adams (*Die Banoko und Bapuku in Kamerun*) in 'Anthropos' for 1907.

⁷ This harshness of form and these compressed syllables are not characteristic of the Seke tongue, but appear in Koelle's lists, and are due to Koelle's idiosyncrasy. He seemed to hear—and to write down—all tongues as though they were very rapidly pronounced and much clipped.

English	193. M-poŋgwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Beŋga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Back	Ny-uma. ¹ Ū-koŋgō. N-tugu	N-jime	M-buhwa	...	...	...
Banana	I-tōtō. I-kōndō	Di-kondω ; me-	E-kōi ; be-kōi	...	...	Bu-kōbe or Bi-kōpe ; <i>pl.</i> ba- Bo-kōba (<i>tree</i>)
Beard... ..	E-lelu	Din-jeli ; me-	N-jedu	...	...	Ny-asu
Bee	Ny-owe	U-dō. Ny-oyu	Ny-oyi	...	...	Ny-owe
Belly	I-wumu. E-fu	Di-bumu ; me-	I-huhu ; ma-	...	...	I-wuhu
Bird	Ny-ōni ; <i>ay-ōni pl. in a general sense</i>	Vi-nōnu ; ci-	I-nōni ; <i>pl.</i> lo-	...	...	N-ōni
Blood... ..	N-tyina	Me-kiyω	Ma-kiya	...	...	Ma-kiya
Body	Ū-kuwa ; <i>pl. i-</i>	Ny-ucu	Ny-olu	...	...	Ny-olu
Bone	E-pa	E-wešō. <i>I-yešō : pls. bi-wesō, bi-yesō</i>	E-vehe ; be-	...	...	...
Bow	E-lendina	N-te ; mi-te	E-pambω ; be-	...	...	...
Bowels	I-sege	Vi-vu ; ci-vu	Mw-eya ; m-ya	...	...	...
Brains	I-puŋgu, I-punju	V-ōŋgwe	B-ōŋgu ; mi-	...	...	...
Breast (man's)	E-gara. N-tōnō. Nge	Li-beji or Di-beci ; ma-	N-goŋga	...	...	Bu-aŋga
Breast (woman's)	I-wene ; am-bene. I-wenle	Di-medi ; ma-	Di-bē ; ma-bē	...	...	...
Brother	On-wōŋgwe On-wa rere. (N-degω = <i>friend</i>)	M-bōnie. N-dēmbi. M-ōnō-yaya	Mw-ana-dyae	...	...	Mw-ana-ina. ¹ N-dōmi ; ba +
Buffalo	Ny-are	N-jōme, N-juōmω	Ny-ati	...	...	...
Bull	Ny-are-nōmi	N-juōmω we saŋgwe	...	...	...	...
Buttocks	I-ra ; <i>pl.</i> a-ra. E-tina	Me-bumbu (<i>pl.</i>)	I-kande ; ma-	...	...	...
Canoe	E-lende. Ūw-arō ; am-arō	W-aci, W-aj' ; mew-aci. I-lenji ; bi-lenji	Bw-alō ; mi-alō. E-lende ; be-	...	...	Bo-alō ; mi-alō. Kuŋga. B-ōpe. I-yeŋge. Ū-beŋgi
Cat	Ū-siŋgi	Pusu (<i>English</i>)	Pwesi (<i>English</i>)	...	...	Siŋgi
Charcoal	Iny-ana. Am-ala, Am-ana	Di-ala-kō	M-ala. I-kala-ndō	...	...	...
Chief	Ūga ; a-ga. N-gōwe. E-lami, E-nami	N-tōlu ; ba-tōlu. B-ō-cu ; bibō-cu	U-paŋgiyi. U-pōlō	...	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

English	193. M-põngwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Beŋga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Child	E-rumbe. Onw-a; aw-a. Onw-õ, Onw-ana; <i>pl.</i> anw-ana, aw-ana	M-õwõ e-sike. M-õwõ; b-õwõ	Mw-a', Mw-ana; <i>pl.</i> b-ana. De-embe	...	...	Mw-ana; b-ana
Cloth	Ʊ-lamba, Ʊ-namba. N-goi	U-kanda; me- N-gõyu	U-namba. N-goi	...	...	Ʊ-namba
Cold	I-fwi. Keta. Zuere	I-wõmõ. Duku	I-vevu	...	...	...
Country	N-tye. I-Iõnga	Nji	He. E-hiki. E-tomba	...	...	E-tomba
Cow	Ny-are. ¹ Vugina (cattle)	N-juõmõ. N-jõme	Ny-ati	...	...	Any-aka
Crocodile ...	N-andõ	N-ganji	N-gandõ	N-gandõ	...	...
Day, daylight	Ʊ-hwanda; i- N-tyõgu. Ʊw-enja	M-andõ. U-cu; me-cu	Bu-hwa; <i>pl.</i> hwi	...	...	Bu-wa
Devil, evil spirit	N-kinda. Ʊ-kukwe. Ʊny-ambe	U-nyambe	...	...	...	N-kuku
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Ʊ-gaŋga; a-	N-gãña	...	...	...	...
Dog	M-bwa	M-bue	M-bwa	M-bwa	...	M-bwa
Door, door- way	I-guge; a-	E-dibike; <i>pl.</i> be- Di-bei	Di-õmbi or J-õmbe; m-ambe	...	...	...
Dream	Ny-ilinu	Di-õwõ, Dy-õtõ; m-õtõ	N-dõtõ	...	...	...
Drum	N-gõma	N-gõmu	N-gõmõ	...	...	...
Ear	Ʊ-roi; a-roi	L-itõ; m-etõ	Di-tõ; ma-tõ	...	...	I-tõ, Itoi; ma-tõ
Egg	I-ki	Li-ke; mi-ke	Di-ke; ma-ke	...	...	I-se; ma-se
Elephant ...	N-jõgu	N-jõku	N-jõku	I-õku	...	N-jõku
Excrement	A-ti	Bi-nyõ	Lu-bi	...	...	...
Eye	I-ntyõ	D-isi; m-isi	D-ihõ; m-ihõ	D-isõ; m-isõ	...	Di-hõ; me-hõ
Face, forehead	Ʊ-zio, Ʊ-zõ. M-bannu. Ez-eni; y-eni	Ʊ-su; m-esu. M-iõtamba	Bõ-hõ; <i>pl.</i> me-õhõ	...	...	Bõ-hõ
Fat, oil	A-gali	M-utõ. ² Di-võmõ	Ma-vule or Vula. Ma-voŋgõ	...	...	Ma-teya
Father	Rera. Tã	Tata. Sa-ŋgwe; be+	Paya, Ba-paya. Ha-ŋgwe. Ha-ŋgõ	...	...	Paya
Fear	I-bõbõ. I-tia. ³ A-kete	We-bõ	Dy-õŋgõ; m-õŋgõ	...	...	...

¹ Cf. East African Buguma.

² From Ma-futa.

³ Noteworthy.

English	193. M-pongwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Benga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Finger ...	Ū-menu	Vi-nyeiñ; <i>pl.</i> ci- or ji-nyeiñ	U-penjō; me-	Mō-nō; mi-nō	...	Ū-penjō ¹
Fire ...	Ū-gōni; i-kōni. Onw-ei; <i>pl.</i> imi-ei. M-pyu, M-piō. (-peja = <i>to burn</i>)	Wi-ōnu, Vy-ōnu	V-ea, V-eya; l-ea. Y-ōmu; be-ōmu. Di-yō; mi-yō	W-ea; <i>pl.</i> l-ea	...	V-eya
Fish ...	E-vere. N-tyuwe. E-vuna	Mō-ambi; mi-	E-jaka; be-jaka	...	...	Yaka. Huwi
Foot ...	N-tyōziō. I-leve. I-tamba (<i>of a beast</i>)	N-gadi. Di-bō; me-	I-tambi; ma-	...	...	A-tambi
Forest ...	I-ga. Ū-seke	E-likō; me-	E-hiki; be-	...	...	Yiki
Fowl ...	Jōgōni	N-guba	Kuba. Jōgōni	Kuba	...	Kōba
Frog, toad...	Rōŋge	Ny-ambe. Y-ōdō	J-onda, Dy-onda; m-onda	...	...	E-lotō
Ghost...	I-bambō. A-nimwa. I-ninla	U-veñgwa	I-lina	...	...	...
Girl ...	I-zyali. I-šēša	Mō-ana mu m-āre. Di-sesō	I-toñgō; ma-	...	...	...
Goat ...	M-bōni	I-tabō	M-bōdi. Tomba	Taba	...	N-taba. Buli
„ (he)	E-kōlombe je m-bōni	I-tabō sañgūe	Mōmi wa tomba. M-bōd' a tomba	...	...	...
God ...	Any-ambia	Any-ambe	Any-ambye	...	...	Nj-ambi. Lōba
Grandparent	Ū-bōšwe	Mame. N-gō. M-bamba	M-bamba	...	...	...
Grass...	Ū-r-ōve. Iny-ani; <i>pls.</i> am-ani, am-anli	By-ani	Be-havu	...	...	Ut-ōve
Ground ...	N-tye. Or-oi	Di-sei	He	...	...	I-si. Ū-tindi M-benda
Ground-nut	M-benda	M-benda	M-benda	...	...	...
Guinea-fowl	I-rondō; a-	Kaña	Kaŋga	...	...	...
Gun ...	N-jali	N-jiale	N-jali	...	...	N-gadi
Hair (of head)	O-rue; <i>pls.</i> i-tuē, si-tue	Di-nyuwoñ; <i>pl.</i> i-ñwoñ or nyuñō	Hōwe	...	...	Ny-ōwe, Hōwe
Hand ...	I-gandō; a- N-tyōme. I-leve ¹	Mō-ayiñ. Li-konju; me-	I-kadu; ma-	E-bō; ma-bō	...	I-kanja I-hadu; ma-

¹ Noteworthy.

English	193. M-poŋwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Beŋga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Head	E-wonjw, l-punju	Mō-te; mi-	Mō-lw; mi-olw. Mō-lwɔw; mi-	Mō-lw; me-lw	Mō-lw	Mō-lw; mi-olw
Heart... ..	N-kondi. N-tyondw. Ū-rema	Temw; mi-	U-lemā; me-	...	...	U-lemā
Heel	N-tumbu	N-gikili; meŋ-gikili. N-ji-de-bw; <i>pl.</i> n-ji-me-bw	E-kikindi; be-	...	...	...
Hide	E-banda	N-kondw	Kondw	...	...	...
Hill	Nomba	M-bekw	U-kwadi	...	...	N-wwadi
Hippopotamus	N-gūwū; <i>pl.</i> i +	N-gubu	N-gubu	...	...	...
Hoe	Ōm-bwga; im-bwga	...	...	...	...	...
Honey	Ū-lembe, Ōn-lembe	N-kwɔw. U-dw	B-oyi	...	...	B-oi
Horn	Meŋw; ¹ i +. M-pondw; ¹ <i>pl.</i> i +. Ō-reru	Sembwe	l-bomba; ma-	...	...	...
House... ..	N-agw; si +. E-ziga. E-lumba ¹	Toŋw; ma +	N-dabw; ma +	M-badi	...	N-dabu. l-ŋeŋga
Hunger	N-jana	N-jā	N-jā	...	...	N-jala
Husband	Ū-nwmi	Dwmu; be-	Mwmi. U-bai; me- ? N-jō	...	...	...
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	Ūw-aŋga. Ōŋw-aŋga	Ywbu. Di-bom'; me-bom'	E-kei; be-	...	...	E-sei; be-sei
Island	Neŋge	l-neŋge; bi-	Neŋge	...	...	...
Ivory	M-puŋji. E-gege	ŋeww, ŋebw; me +	U-baŋw; me-	...	...	Me-baŋw
Knee	l-vuva; am-puva. l-kotōlw; a-	Di-boŋw; me-	E-kw; be-kw. l-boŋw; ma-	...	...	Di-boŋw; ma-
Knife	N-jeli. Swaka. ² Bomba. Ū-landa	ŋiaka, ŋaka. Ū-kuata	Paw	...	...	Paa. Haka
Lake	M-beni. Ny-aŋw. E-liwa	l-twku; bi-	M-aŋga (<i>sea</i>). E-tima; be-	...	...	...
Leg	Ū-gwɔw. Ū-koŋgō	U-kwlu; me-	E-kw; be-	...	...	Ōm-bendi
Leopard	N-jegō	N-jevi	Gi, ŋgi, N-jō?	...	...	lŋ-jō
Lips	Ū-lumbu	Mi-numbw. Di-twke; me-	E-lēbu; be-	...	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

² All these words—Faka, Paka, Swaka, &c.—are probably derived from the Portuguese 'Faca', a common trade word for 'knife'.

English	193. M-põngwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Beŋga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Magic	M-onda. M-biri, M-bwiri. E-Jemba. I-bombu. I-ḁoka. N-kinda; siñ-kinda. I-pwga	I-lok'; bi-lok'. I-lemba; bi-	E-Jemba; be-	...	...	...
Maize	M-bā	M-põju; mi-	Poti	...	...	...
Man	᠒-ma. ᠒-naga; a- ᠒-wa. ¹ Kadia	M᠓; b᠓-m᠓. M-bad᠓mu; be-mbad᠓mu	M᠓-t᠓; ba-t᠓. M᠓-m᠓; ba-m᠓. M᠓mi; me-᠓mi	M᠓-t᠓; ba-t᠓. M᠓-m᠓; b-᠓m᠓	M᠓-t᠓; ba-t᠓	M᠓-t᠓; ba-t᠓
Man, vir. ...	᠒-n᠓me	..	...	...	...	᠒-l᠓mbe
Meat	᠒-z᠓li. E-vere, E-were ²	Ny-am᠓. S᠓nu	U-h᠓ne; me-	...	...	...
Medicine ...	N-aṅ᠓, N-gaṅ᠓; si-	M-aña; biam-aña	Bw-aṅga; me-aṅga	...	...	..
Milk	Am-be niṅ᠓	Me-ñ᠓᠓o- dukwe	Ma-nyaṅ᠓᠓	...	...	...
Monkey ...	N-kema. Iñ-genda	N-gem᠓	Kema	Tyema	...	Kema
Moon	᠒gw-eli. I-laṅga. N-k᠓ma	N-daña, Ndañ'	N-gṅṅṅdi. ᠒kw-eli	N-g᠓de	N-g᠓de	N-g᠓de
Mother ...	N᠓᠓'. N᠓᠓e; <i>pl.</i> iṅ᠓e. Iya	Yaye. Naṅ᠓᠓e	Gwai. Dyae. Naṅ᠓᠓e	...	...	Ina
Mountain ...	N᠓mba	Bek᠓; mi-bek᠓	E-k᠓di	...	...	...
Mouth ...	᠒gw-ana	Nunbu; mi-	U-dumbu	...	...	U-dumbu
Nail (of finger or toe)	᠒w-era; sifu-era. If-era	Di-nyā; me-nyā	Ny-anda	...	...	...
Name	Ina; a-na. (I-beta = <i>to</i> <i>name</i>)	D-in᠓; m-in᠓	D-ina; m-ina	...	...	...
Navel	I-ror᠓	Di-᠓bu; m-᠓bu	I-t᠓du; ma-	...	...	I-t᠓du
Neck	Om-pele	N-gini. Kumbakumbe	I-b᠓lu; ma-	...	...	Siṅ᠓᠓
Night	Ogw-era. M-piri	U-cū; me-cū	B-ulu; mi-ulu. I-vititi (<i>darkness</i>)	...	...	Bulu. In-vititi
Nose	Om-p᠓m᠓	Dy-oyu; m-oyu	Vi-j᠓; li-j᠓	N-jui; m-ūi	...	M-pemba
Oil palm ...	᠒-yila; <i>pl.</i> m-bila	Lim-bil᠓; m-bil᠓	M-bila. Iya; b-iya	...	...	I-lende
Ox	Ny-are	N-dy᠓᠓᠓	Ny-ati	...	...	Any-aka
Paddle ...	N-kabi	Kape; me-	Kapi	...	...	Kapi

¹ The universal Bantu root for 'person', 'man', is represented in Mpoṅ᠓we by the word E-ntuntu, 'multitude', 'people'.

² Probably this root really means 'fish': see Nos. 3, 39 a, 51, 144, 193, &c.

English	193. M-pôngwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Beŋga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Palm wine, beer	Me-mbø. I-tutu. A-Ingu	Sãmba	Hãmba	...	...	...
Parrot ...	N-gøzyø	N-gøsu	Køhw	...	...	Køhw
Penis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pig ...	N-gøwa ; si +. (Añ-gøngwe = <i>boar</i>)	N-goyø	N-gøwa	...	...	N-gweya
Pigeon ...	Meŋga. I-bembe	M-benyõñ'	M-beŋga. I-bembe	...	...	Beŋga
Place ...	M-bora. I-bøku	Beñe	I-bøkwø ; lø-. Hani	...	...	...
Rain ...	Nøga. Niñgø. (Ø-gulã = <i>rain-storm</i>)	M-büyø	M-bwia, M-bwiya. Bøka ; me-wøka	...	...	M-buya
Rat ...	M-pøgwø, M-bøkwø. N-tori	M-bø	E-tøli. M-pøgwø. Kø	...	...	I-huka
River ...	Ø-løvi, Ø-løhwi ; i-	L-wbu	Vi-hø ; li-hø. M-wbi ; mi-wbi	...	...	Vi-kø. M-øpi ; mi-øpi N-jeya
Road, path	M-pønlø, M-pønø	N-je	N-jea. Pele	...	...	N-jeya
Salt ...	Ez-aŋga, Y-aŋga	Me-kembø	Vi-aŋga ; I-aŋga	...	...	Vi-aŋga
Shame ...	N-tyõni. A-sai	N-dyõnu	I-høni	...	...	I-hõni
Sheep ...	I-dømbe	I-dombe ; me-	U-dombe	Mø-dømbe ; me-	...	Dømbe
Shield ...	N-guwa	Sika	...	...	...	...
Shoulder ...	E-womba. Ø-bega ; i-bega. I-vøgwø ; am-bagø	Li-bekø ; ma-	I-beke ; ma-	...	...	I-beki
Sister ...	Øñw-øñgwe. ² Ez-ombi ; y-ombi	N-dzike, N-jike. Kødu	I-luku ; ma-	...	...	...
Skin ...	E-banda	N-kondø ; mi- I-kõndø	U-købwø ; me-	...	...	Kõnda
Sky ...	Ø-røwa ; i-tøwa and si-tøwa	Løba or Di-øbø	Ø-ba	...	...	Løba
Slave ...	Ø-šaka. I-niva	Šiakø, Šakø ; mi-	M-bwedi. Uh-aka ; me-	...	...	U-kumu
Sleep ...	A-ntyø vi-nø. Nana. ¹ Vi-nø	Vi-dø	Vi-yø	...	...	...
Smoke ...	Ø-tutu	W-idi, V-idi	I-tutu	...	...	I-tutu
Snake ...	Øm-wamba ; I-mamba. ¹ (E-gøga = <i>trail of a ser- pent</i>)	Ny-wøve	M-bamba	E-dubu ; be-	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

² See in Nos. 32, 33, 54 words for 'woman', 'female'.

English	193. M-pōngwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Beṅga	196. N-gumti <i>or</i> Komte	197. Ba-laṅgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Son, boy ...	Oñ-wō nōmi. Onw-ana ω-nōmi	Mω-ana (<i>obsolete</i>). Mω-nω; bω-nω	Mw-ana. Mw-amωmω; bab-amω	...	...	...
Song	I-dyemba. O-yembω; <i>pl.</i> i-dyembω. (-dyemba = <i>verb</i>). Ωw-embω; <i>pl.</i> si-dyembω	Dyembi	Vi-embω; I-embω	...	...	...
Spear	I-goṅga E-vaṅṅω	Li-koñṅω; me-	I-koñṅω; ma-	...	...	I-kōṅgō
Spirit, soul	I-niṅa <i>or</i> Nina. I-bambω. E-vindina. Iñ-kinda. Ωny-ambe	Di-lina; me-	Il-ina; ma-	...	...	E-ωωlωlω
Star	I-gegeni	Cin-jωsωnω (<i>pl.</i>)	Ny-atyet'. I-gegani. Nyetele Peha	Nyetele	...	N-naṅga; me-naṅga
Stick	N-kōḡu. N-toṅḡω, Ω-toṅḡω. M-pava	I-šumpu; mi-šumpu. Y-etcī; by-etcī	...	...	...	...
Stone... ..	I-dō	Di-tare, Di-tadi; me-	E-lale	I-lali; ma-lali	...	I-lali
Stool	E-pōi, E-pūe	I-boñu; bi-	E-boṅga; be-	...	...	...
Sun, sunlight	N-kombe. Oṅḡw-ei	Di-ōba, Dy-ōbω	Di-ōba <i>or</i> J-ōba; m-ōba	...	...	Vi-oi. Dōba
Tail (of an animal)	Ω-kwende	Konju	U-pōpa; me-	...	...	...
Tear	In-tyōni; an-tyōni	Mi-mba-cidie	Me-nyoṅḡω-diba	...	...	...
Testicles ...	...	...	Mc-boṅga	...	...	...
Thief	Ω-fe	W-ibo	Mw-ebi; m-ibi	...	...	...
Thigh... ..	I-vevene	I-beñe; ma- I-beyi	E-byōbyō; be-	...	...	E-biōbiō
Thing... ..	Ez-a; <i>pl.</i> y-a. Ez-ōma; <i>pl.</i> y-ōma. Ez-ōma; y-ōma. Ω-saūn'. Iñ-kwe	Iya; b-iya	Vi-lōlombω; lō- E-lombω; be-	...	...	...
Thorn	I-zenda	I-njōluku; me-	I-yō; bi-yō	...	...	...
Tobacco ...	Takō	Talakwe	Tabakō	...	...	...
To-day ...	N-lēlō	M-oñkω <i>or</i> E-mokō	Ωbu-hwa	...	...	Bu-wa
Toe	Ω-menω wō ḡolu	Vi-nyeiñ' <i>or</i> Vi-nyei. Vi-ma kōlu	U-ponjō mwa e-kω	...	...	Ω-penjō
To-morrow	Mele	Na-šōke	Ω-vake	...	...	Vase, Vwase
Tongue ...	Ω-leme, Ω-neme; i- Ω-miēne	Di-demi; me-demi	Yemi; b-yemi	...	...	Dem'; <i>pl.</i> yem'

English	193. M-pōngwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Beŋga	196. N-gumbi <i>or</i> Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Tooth... ..	Ino ; a-nō. I-gegw ; a-	Di-soñu ; me-soñu	Di-hoŋga ; ma-	Ij-uŋga ; m-uŋga	...	Di-syūnga <i>or</i> Di-koŋga ; <i>pl.</i> ma- M-bōka Y-efe
Town, village	N-kala	Di-adi ; m-adi	M-bōka	...	...	M-bōka
Tree	E-rere ; <i>pl.</i> rere	Y-etse ; bi-etse. Y-eci ; bi-eci	Ele ; b- ele	E-buŋgu ; be-	...	Y-efe
Twins	I-važa ; <i>pl.</i> am-paža	Me-vāso	Ma-vaha	...	...	...
Urine	A-nōmia. A-nyinyinla	Ma-sanda	Ma-hanja	...	...	...
Vein	Ƴ-ganji	Li-nyw ; mi+. Li-yoñ' ; mili-yoñ'	U-hiha ; me-hiha	...	...	...
War	I-gōvi ¹	I-bale <i>or</i> Di-bade	E-duka ; be-	...	...	...
Water	A-niŋgw. E-liwa (<i>body of</i>)	Me-duku	M-iba, Ma-iba	M-ēba	...	M-iba ; ma-diba
Well, source	...	Di-bweci	I-daŋgw ; ma-	...	...	N-seba ; me-seba Naŋge
White man	Taŋgani. Ƴ-geŋgilia ; i-	N-taŋgane ; me-	U-taŋgani ; me-	...	...	Naŋge
Wife	Onw-antw	Mw-adi	Mw-ada ; <i>pl.</i> b-ajw. Mw-ajw-a- diba	...	...	N-ditu ; b-itu. Mw-ayw ; b-ayw
Wind	Om-puŋga.	M-puŋga	U-pupe	...	...	U-pupe
Witch... ..	N-tyeni ; <i>pl.</i> i+. Iny-embra. Ƴ-šoŋge ; a-	N-gaŋa	N-gaŋga	...	...	...
Witchcraft	...	Me-gaŋa	Ma-gaŋga	...	...	...
Woman	Onw-antw ; <i>pls.</i> antw <i>and</i> aw-antw. Ƴm-antw	Momw-adi ; bōb-adi. Mōm-are ; bōb-are	Mw-ajw ; b-ajw	Mu-adw ; bu-adw	...	Mw-ayw ; b-ayw
Womb, foetus	I-wumu. In-yeme ; am-eme	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	Ƴ-gwōni ; <i>pls.</i> i-kwōni, si-kwōni	Wi-ōnu ; c-ōnu. Cakaki	E-hiw	...	...	...
Yam	Mōŋgw ² ; <i>pl.</i> ši+. E-gwa	Y-ōma ; bi-ōma. Y-ōmw	Y-ōma ; be-ōma	...	...	M-bā
Year	Om-puma	Puŋa	Di-puma, Me-puma	...	...	M-bū
Yesterday	Jau	E-jukw, Cukw	Va-ikw	...	...	Va-iku. Vw-ase
One	-mōri	-wōte	-pōkō, Jw-ōkw. -ōkō	E-wōkw, -wōkw	Ge-vōhw, -vōhw	-pōkw, -ōkw
Two	M-bani, -vani, -hwani -ani	-ba, -iba	I-bale, -bale	-ba	I-bare	Be-ba, -ba

¹ Nwa = *to fight*. Cf. Old Bantu Rua, Ruana.

² Cf. Luganda Lu-mondw.

English	193. M-poŋgwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Bēnga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Three	·tyarō, ·tarō, ·rarō	·taj', ·taši, ·tati	I-lalō, -lalō	·lalō	·rarō	Be-lalō, -lalō
Four	·nai	·nei	I-nai, ·nai	·nai	I-nai	·nai
Five	·tyani, ·tani	·tani	I-tanō, ·tanō	·tanō	I-tanō	·tanu
Six	Ū-rōwa	·tan-ai-wōte	U-tōba	Mu-tōba	I-tanō na ge-vōhō	N-tōba
Seven	O-rōgenu, ·rōgenu	·tan-e-bā	Hembwedi	Mu-tōba na bōkō	I-tanō na i-bare	Embwedi
Eight	·nanai	·tan-ebi-taj'	Logw-ambi	E-buwa	I-tanō na rarō	Ūw-ambi
Nine	I-nōgōmi	·tan-ebi-nei	I-buwa	E-bwa na bōkō	I-tanō na i-nai	I-bwa
Ten	I-gōmi	Dy-ōm-u	N-dyōmu. J-ōmu; <i>pl.</i> ma-bō	Dy-um', J-um'	Ndi-ūm'	J-om'
Eleven	I-gōmi na mōri	Dy-ōm-u nai wōte	J-ōmu na -ōkō	...	...	...
Twenty	A-gōmi m-bani	Me-bum me-bā. Ma-bō me-bā	Ma-bō ma-bale	...	...	A-bōm' aa-ba
Thirty	A-gōmi n-tyarō	Ma-bō or Me-bum me-taj'	Ma-bu ma-lalō	...	...	A-bōm' a-lala
Forty	A-gōmi nai	Me-bum me-nei	Ma-bu ma-nai	...	...	A-bōm' a-nai
Fifty	A-gōmi tyani	Me-bum me-tani	Ma-bu ma-tanō	...	...	A-bōm' a-tanu
Hundred	N-kama	N-kama	Kama	...	...	E-bweya
Thousand	Iñ-kama i-gōmi. N-tōjen (<i>English</i>)	(<i>English word</i>)	Tajen (<i>English</i>)	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Mi, Mie. Mi. ·mi. -a-m, -a-mi	M-be, M-bi. Mi. ? ·mbe, ·mba	M-bi (M-ba, M-bu). Mbi. ? -u-m-ba, -me, -a-me	Umba. Mbi. ? -eya-me	...	M-ba. I. ·m-ba. -a-mi, -a-me
Thou, thee, thy	A-we, Ūma, Ūwa. Ū, Ū. ? ·we, -ō	Wē. Ū. ? ·wō, -iyō	Ū. Ūve. Ū. ? ·ōve, -ōve	Ūve. Ū. ? -ey-ōve	...	Ove, Ūwe. Ū. ·ōwe. ·ōve, ·ōwe
He, him, his	Ye. E. ? -a-ye, -e	Nyē. E. ? -iy-ene	Mō. A. ? -mō, -ju, -ju	Mō. A. ? -eya-ju	...	Mō, Mō. A. ·mō. -yō, -a-yu
We, us, our	A-zu-we, A-zwe, A-zu-eme ? ? -a-zīō, -zīō	Y-esē. Ci. ? -iy-esi	Hwe. Hō. ? -hwe, -hū	We. Hō. ? -eya-hu	...	We. I. ·we. -a-hu

English	193. M-pongwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Beŋga	196. N-gnmbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Ye, you, your	A-nuwe, Nū-eme. A-nu-e- ? -nuwe, -a-ni	Yenē. ? ? -i-yeni	Nyeni, l-nyeni, Inyi. Ʊ. ? -inyi, -nyu	l-nyeni. Ʊ. ? -eya-nu	...	Nyowe. Ʊ. -nywe- -a-nu, -a-nyu
They, them, their	Waw. Wi- ? -aw	Bw. Be- ? -iya-ne	Bō. Ba- ? -bō, -bū	Bw. Ba- ? -eya-bu	...	Bw, Bō. Ba- -bw- -abu
All	-wdu, -du. A-ntūntū ¹	-ese	-hepi, -epi	-epi	...	Yēē, Yehe, -ehe
This, these	Wi-nō (1); wi-nō (2); wi-nō (3); yi-nō (4); nyi-nō (5); mi-nō (6); zi-nō (7); yi-nō (8); yi-nō (9); si-nō or ṣi-nō (10)	-kō (mwa-kō, be-ko; mwa-kō, me-kō; &c.)	Eka-mu, eka-ba; eka-mu, eka-me; eka-di, eka-ma; eka-e, eka-be; eka-vi; eka-ne, eka-di (10); eka-lw (12); eka-bw (14)	-te-ka- (-teka-mu, -teka-ba; -teka-mu, -teka-me; -teka-di, -teka-ma; -teka-e, -teka-be; -teka-vi, -teka-ne, -teka-di; -teka-lw; -teka-bw)	...	Eka-yi, eka-ba; eka-mu, eka-me; ka-di, ka-ma; &c.
That, those	Me-wi-nō, &c. Wō-nō; yō-nō; ny-ōnō, mō-nō; &c.: or wi, yi; wi, yi; nyō, mō; jō, yō; yō, ṣō. Me-wi-nō or Me-wō-nō (1, 2, and 3); me-yi-nō or me-yō-nō; me-nyi-nō or me-nyō-nō, me-mi-nō or me-mō-nō; &c.	-nu (<i>adverbi- ally</i>) -lō (mwa-lō, be-lō; &c.)	Mu-ne, ekamu-ne; ba-ne, eka ba-ne; mu-ne, eka, &c.; me-ne, eka, &c.; di-ne, &c.; ma-ne, &c.; e-ne, &c.; be-ne; vi-ne; ya-ne (9); di-ne (10); lw-ne (12); bw-ne Teka-mu, &c. (Te. <i>prefixed</i>)	-nw (<i>adverbi- ally</i>) -te-ka-ne- (-teka-mwe-ne, -teka-be-ne; &c.)	...	...
Bad	-mbe, -ve, -we	-be	-be	-beba	...	-be
Black	-nōmbe. -vi. -pindi	-windw, -vindw	-vindw	-vinda	...	-vindw
Female	-antw (Ʊw-antw; antw: Iny-antw; am-antw; Ez-antw; Ny-antw)	-m-āre, -adi	Mw-ajw; b-ajw. Mw-adi; me-adi	-adw	...	-ditu

¹ See words for 'man'.

English	193. M-pongwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Beŋga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Fierce, sharp	·mbendi. ¹ ·nɔni. ·tua. ·sinda	·nyanɔ	·maliŋ-wa	...	...	...
Good	·m-bia, ·via. Me-pa	·yeñwɔ. ·emba, ·mba	·amu, ·y-amu	·andi. Mw-asa	...	·yam'. Bw-am'
Great	M-pɔlu, E-vɔlu	·neni	·nene	·nene	...	·nene
Little	·aŋgɔ	·e-sike, ·sike	·hale, E-hɔli	·hɔle	...	·hɔle
Long	·n-da, ·la	·sevɔ	·bw-aba	·bw-aba	...	·aba, ·bw-aba, ·awe, ·bw-awe
Male	·nɔme	Saŋgwe	Mɔ-mɔ; ba-mɔ. Mɔ-mi; me-ɔmi	·mɔmi	...	·lombe
Old	E-luŋgu. M-bɔlɔ	N-tɔdu	·vyɔ	·todu	...	·viɔviɔ
Red	·tenatena	·dañedaña	·veyu	·teya	...	E-naŋge
Rotten	·bɔnla (<i>verb</i> , ·bɔna)	·bɔ	·bɔdu	...	...	...
Short	·epe, ·pe	·ũgwe	·vuve	·vuve	...	·uve, Bu-ũve
Sick	Ū-beli. ·jɔgɔ	·yɔkɔ. ·beli	·daki	·daki	...	·daka
White	·pupu. M-pemba	·pupa	·tanɔ (Bɔ-tanɔ)	·veletete	...	·velete
Above, up, on top	Banda. Gwi-gɔnu, I-gɔnu. Garɔ	E-koyu	Ūba	...	...	...
Before, in front	Gɔ-bɔsɔ. Anɔ	E-mɔle	Ū-bɔha	...	...	...
Behind, after	Ny-uma. Via	E-njime	Ū-mbuhwa	...	...	...
Below, down	Tɔli. Gɔ-ntyɛ	E-nji	Ū-he	...	...	...
Far	Bɔ. A-sei	Bɔ	Bɔ. Yavi-deñgɔ	...	...	...
Here	Vei. Vena, Venɔ, Gun', Gunu, Gunɔ	Vɔnu	Ū-kava	Ū nɔ-ka-va	...	...
In, inside ...	Va. Gɔ. Gare. Dye	Daci	Ū-haŋgane	...	...	...

¹ ? Dog.

English	193. M-poŋgwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Beŋga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
Middle ...	Gw. Va or Vō. Gw-gare, E-gare	Palaŋga-ni	W-tema	...	...	...
Near ...	Vundu. Piere. Baraba. Sogi	Kunō	Piele. Baka	...	...	...
Outside ...	Vuguvugu. Gw-i-gara	E-sene	Wka-wani	U-heŋge	...	...
Plenty, many	Pwlu. -eŋge, Ny-eŋge. Bunla	-buyw	I-ite, -ite	-iŋge	...	Y-eŋge. -ite
There ...	Vava. Vw, Vwaw. Gwgw, Gwaw	E-ŋgwkw	Wv-wne. Wka-wani. Wka-vani	W-ka-wne	...	...
Where? ...	Gwi? Veni?	E-ve?	W-ve?	W-vele?	...	W-wele
No ! ...	Be! Nyawe! Ziele! Zie!	Nyawe!	Nyawe! Haŋga!	Ebe! Aŋga!	...	...
Not (with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix)	Pa. ¹ (with verbs); A- (with impera- tives and in- finitives); -w- (past and sub- junctive neg. particle); -re- (employed with past tenses); -gā or -gō (neg. verb)	Tsa-, Sa-, Ta-	W- -a-, -u-, -ha-, -ni	...	...	...
To ...	Gw-, Yi-	E-?	W-, I-, Ka-	?	?	I- ²
„ beat ...	-bōla	-be. -menda	-bōma	...	...	-dipa
„ buy, sell	-kwla	-sombu	-hamba	...	...	-kamba
„ come ...	-bie, -bia ³	-wiwi	-va-ka. (Pō! = im- perative)	-viya	...	-via
„ cut ...	-tena. -nema	-kōla. -tenō	-lena	...	...	...
„ dance ...	-jinla. -dyina	-embe, -yembw	-yemba	...	...	-yemba
„ die ...	-juwa	-wuemw. -we	-wa	-wa	...	...

¹ Pa is only negative when placed before the verb-root. After the verb it merely means 'much', 'entirely'. Negation is usually expressed in Mpoŋgwe by stressing the first vowel of the verb-root; and if the negation is to be emphasized -du is added in the verb-root.

² Compare infinitive prefix in North Congoland, Nyanza, and Semi-Bantu languages, Li-, Eri-.

³ Cf. Swahili -fika, 'arrive'.

English	193. M-pôngwe	194. Seke-Bulu	195. Beŋga	196. N-gumbi or Kombe	197. Ba-laŋgi	198. Naka (Ba-puku)
To ...	Gw-, Yi-	E-?	Ū-, I-, Ka-	?	?	I- ¹
„ eat ...	-nye, -nya	-ja. -dye	-ja, -ja-ka	-dya	...	-da
„ give ...	-pé, -pa. -kawa	-wema	-veke	-ve	...	-veke
„ go ...	-ke, -kenda. -ge. -kenda-ga	-kemω	-keke. A-landa. -tambwa ² (walk)	-vala	...	-wala. -i-tema
„ kill ...	-jōna. -ta (hunt)	-yō, -yōkω	-wea	...	...	-weyak ³
„ know ...	-mia. -avorω	-dembω	-yowa. -yowa-ka	...	...	-jua
„ laugh ...	-jōnla. -seva. (Ike = noun)	-wiω. -yōke-mω	-yō	...	...	-i-yō
„ leave off, cease	-tiga, -riga ³	-cikω	-dika	-dika	...	-dika
„ love, want	-tonda. -bela. -jomba (marry, copu- late: cf. Swahili)	-diñ'. -koñgu. -konō. -bele	-tondō	-vaha	...	-wak'. -tōndω
„ see ...	-pōna (-vōna). -jena, -dyena. (-bōn-wa = to be seen)	-yenω	-yene	...	...	-yombwa
„ sit, remain, abide	-are	-diyω. -nima	-jadi. -diya-ka	-diya	...	...
„ sleep ...	-nana	-tegi-ba. -wilω, -vidω. -ñgōlō. -dā	-yā	...	...	-i-tondi. -viō
„ stand, stop, be erect	-kumana, -kumanla	-tema	-teme	...	...	-i-teme
„ steal ...	-jufa	-yibω	-yiba	...	...	-yiba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN M-PONGWE

There are distinct traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. Ūm', Ū-, Ōñw', Ōnw-, Ōñg- (wi, w', om, ω, ye, e); 2. A-, Aw', Awa-, Wa- (a, wa, yi, w, wi); 3. Ūgu-, Ū-, Ōnw-, Ōñgw- (wi, u, om, ω); 4. I-, Im-, Imi- (i, yi); 5. I-, Iny- (nyi, i); 6. A-, Am-, (am, m', ma, mi); 7. E-, Ez- (ez, ez', e, z', z'); 8. —, Y-, Ny- (yi, y', nyi); 8 a. (relics of Vi-); 9. N-, N-, Ny-, — (yi, y', ny, n, m); 10. Si-, Ši-, I- (si, ši, š', i); 11. Ū- (pl. Ši-) (w', wi, ωw', ω); 12. Almost missing, but lingers as Or', Orω-; 13. missing, perhaps represented in 'Ka-die', meaning

¹ Compare infinitive prefix in North Congoland, Nyanza, and Semi-Bantu languages, Li-, Eri-

² Cf. Zulu -hamba.

³ The older form seems to be -riga, now the imperative of -tiga. -riga is also used as a negative in the same sense as -reka in East Central Africa.

'some one', or in the preposition and adverbial particle **Ga**, meaning 'like', 'as'; 14. **Ωw** (*pl.* No. 6) (*ow*, *wi*, *w'*, *ω*); 15. **Ω**, **Ωgu**, **Gω**, **Gu** (used only as a preposition); 16. **Va** (used only as preposition); 17. missing.

A seems to be an honorific prefix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN SEKE-BULU (SEKI-ANI)

Class 1. **Mω**, **M**, **N**, — (*mu*, *ω*); 2. **B'** (**Bω**), **Ba** (*ba*); 3. **U**, **M'**, **N**, — (*mu*, *u*); 4. **Me**, **Mi** (*me*); 5. **Di**, **Li**, **I** (*li*); 6. **Me**, **Mi**, **Ma** (*ma*); 7. **E**, **I**, **Y** (*e*, *ye*); 8. **Bi**, **Be** (*bi*); 8 a. **Vi**, **Wi** (*vi*); 9. **N**, — (? *i*, *n*); 10. **N** (?); 11. **Di**, **Li**, **I**, **La**? (*pls.* **N**, **Ma**, —, **Mi**) (? *di*); 12. **Ji**, **Ci** (*pl.* to 8 a) (*ci*); 13. missing; 14. **W**, **Ω**, **U** (*pl.* **Me**) (*u*); 15. **U**, **Ω** (used only as a preposition); 16. **Va**, **E** (used only as prepositions)¹; 17. traces of *-ni*.

PREFIXES IN BENGA, N-GUMBI, BA-LANGI, AND NAKA

Class 1. **M**, **Mu**, **M**, **U**; 2. **Ba**, **Bω**; 3. **U**, **Ωku**, **N**, **N'**, **Mw**, **Mω**; 4. **Me**, **Mi**; 5. **I**, **J'**, **Ij'**, **Di**; 6. **Me**, **Ma**; 7. **E**, **I**, **Y**, **A**; 8. **Be**; 8'a. **I**, **Vi**, **Ve**, **We**; 9. **N** (**M**), **Ny**, **N'**, — (concord of No. 9, *ya*); 10. **N** (**M**), **Ny**, **N** (concord of No. 10) is ordinarily *di*, but also *i* in *Beŋga*, and *ja* in *Naka*; 11. missing; 12. **Lω**, **Li**, **L'**, **Otω**; 13. missing; 14. **Ωbω**, **Bu**, **Bω** (*pl.* **Me**); 15. **Ω**, **U**, **Ωku**; 16. missing, except for slight traces in adverbs, such as **Ha**, **Va**, **Pa**, **P'**; 17. traces of *-ne*, *-ni*.

193. **Mpoŋgwe** is spoken in the north peninsula of the Gaboon and on the south side of the Gaboon estuary, and along a narrow coast-belt southwards to the estuary of the **Ωgωwe**.

194. **Seke-Bulu** is spoken in the interior immediately behind the **Mpoŋgwe** and northwards to the **Muni** river. Is nearly extinct now.

195. **Beŋga** is spoken in a very narrow coast-belt between the **Benito** river of Spanish Guinea on the north and **Corisco Bay** on the south.

196. **Ngumbi** or **Kombe** is spoken in a very narrow coast-belt between the **Benito** and **Campo** rivers.

197. **Balaŋgi** is spoken in the coast-belt between the **Campo** and **Kribi** rivers (**Great Bataŋga**).

198. **Naka** or **Bapuku** is spoken in **Little Bataŋga** between the **Kribi** and **Nyoŋ** rivers.

¹ **E** as a locative prefix answers exactly to **E** in the same position in the *Kafir Group* 75-75 c.

GROUP OO

THE SPANISH GUINEA-WEST CAMEROONS LANGUAGES

(continued)

OO 1 BENGA SUB-GROUP

OO 2 NYON SUB-GROUP

OO 3 LOWER SANAGÁ SUB-GROUP

OO 4 DUALA SUB-GROUP

OO 1 BENGA SUB-GROUP

199. Ba-nōhω (Ba-nōkω, Ma-limba)

OO 2 NYON SUB-GROUP

200. Ma-bea *or* Ma-gbea

200 a. N-gumba (M-vumba)

OO 3 LOWER SANAGÁ SUB-GROUP

201. Ba-siki (B-imbī, Ba-nek')

202. Ba-kōkω (Yaba-kalaki)

203. Ba-sā (M-bele, M-vela)

OO 4 DUALA SUB-GROUP

204. Duala

204 a. Wuri

English	199. Ba-nōhω	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kōkω, &c.	203. Ba-sā	204. Duala 204 a. Wuri
Adze ... ..	...	Tuñ'; bi +	...	...	...	E-wundu; be-
Animal, wild beast	Titω	Titω.	Tit'	...	M-beba -añk'	Ny-ama
Ant	Kedi	Tsiri; bω + Swana; bi +	...	...	...	Sōnō. Saw. Kiri Sēleke
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	...	ʃuluk'	Sēleke
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	Kwia	Gwa, Yua; be-gwa, N-jie; bon-jie	...	...	l-nyē	E-waki
Arm	l-nω; mi-nω	M-bōa; ma-bōa	Wω	...	Wō	E-nama; be-nama
Arrow	M-pambwe	M-pa; bim-pa	...	...	N-ket'	N-keti
Axe	l-vondω	Toñ'; bi-toñ'	...	...	Hünt'	E-wündω
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Sombω, E-sombω
Back	N-hoñgω. N-goñga	Kōañ', N-kuoñ'; mi +	...	...	M-bus'	M-busa. M-oñgω. Ma-oñgω (204 a)
Banana, plan- tain	E-hondi. Di-hube. Uñ-konde	N-zō; bin-zω	...	...	M-pyūye	Di-kube. Mw-ele (204 a).
Beard... ..	Di-helu	Nzeli	...	...	Ma-yē	Ma-seru, Di-sedu
Bee	Nj-oi, ny-oi	Ny-ū; bω +	...	...	Ny-ūi	N-dombi
Belly	Duhu. E-huhu	Mu-ω <i>or</i> M-ō	...	...	Di-būm'	Di-būm'
Bird	l-n-ōni; <i>pl.</i> vōn-ōni <i>or</i> lōn-ōni	N-ōni; bin-ōni. Nu-ōni	...	...	l-n-uni; <i>pl.</i> bin-uni	l-n-ōnō; lōn-ōni
Blood... ..	Ma-hia	Ma-cie	...	...	Ma-ke	Ma-ia
Body	Nj-ωω	Ny-ōli, Nw-ōli	...	...	M-kuba	Mu-kuba. Ny-ulō ¹
Bone	E-wēhe	Zia; bi-zia. Y-ie; b-ie	...	...	l-si; bi-si	E-wese; be-

¹ Also = *flesh*.

English	199. Ba-nōhω	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kōkω, &c.	203. Ba-sā	204. Duala 204 a. Wuri
Bow ... ..	...	M-banji	...	...	M-pan'	M-bañja. Di-puñga. Pambu
Bowels ...	Mw-eja; mi-eja	N-jā; min-jā	...	...	...	Mω-ēa; mi-ēa
Brains ...	B-ōngu	B-ōañ, Bo-ñ. Bu-ōñ	...	...	B-ōña	B-ōngω
Breast (man's)	Bω-haṅga	Fure, Pfurue	...	...	...	Bw-aṅga
Breast (woman's)	Di-bē; ma-bē	Bel'; ma-bel'	...	...	Di-bē, Di-beli; ma-bē	Di-bē; ma-
Brother ...	...	Mi-ōñ wa-ñ; <i>pl.</i> bomi-ōñ ba-ñ. Mu-ā-ta, Mu-ā-ya	...	...	Ma-yañ	Mu-na inyi. N-dōmi
Buffalo ...	Ny-aka	Ny-ari; bony-ari	...	...	Ny-et'	Ny-ati. M-būdi
Bull ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buttocks ...	...	Bi-na	...	...	Bi-e bi-nu	Ma-kandi
Canoe... ..	Kuṅga. B-ōlω	Bi-ali; m-ali. Fuṅga	...	...	W-a	Bω-lω. Kuṅga
Cat	Siṅgi	Siṅgi	...	...	Siñ'. Kala	Siṅgi
Charcoal ...	Di-handω	D-a; m-ā	...	...	...	...
Chief, king...	M-pωlω	Pfuma; bω+	...	...	M-bon'	Sañgwe. M-buañ
Child	Mu-na	Mi-ōñ; bomi-ōñ. Mu-ā; bu-añ	M-ōn'	...	M-an'; bo-n'	Mu-na; b-ana. Mw-enge. Mω-ntu
Cloth	N-namba. Di-bōti	N-dele; bin-dele. Bu-ōri	...	...	Li-bat'	Di-watu
Cold	Di-weū	W-ōli. Yi-ω, Y-ōhω	...	...	...	N-gω
Country ...	E-tomba	Kā; ma-kā. N-tsindi	N-kōni	...	...	E-kombω, E-kumbu
Cow, cattle	Nj-aka	Ny-aga. Yi-mbi; biyi-mbi	...	...	Ny-aya	Ny-aka. (E-embe; ¹ be-embe = cattle)
Crocodile ...	N-gandω	N-gande; bω+. N-gandu	N-gan'	...	N-gandu	N-gandu. Mi-aṅgadu. Wu-mbe, Mo-mbe
Day, daylight	Bū-a. Hū	Mō-a. D-ω; bim-ūω. Fu; ma-fū	A-lω	...	...	Bu-nya; mi-nya. Sū or Sūi
Devil, evil spirit	N-weṅwa	M-pfundi	...	...	...	Mu-ṅgi
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N-gaṅga	N-gaṅgañ	...	...	...	...

¹ Note the -embe, -mbe root (ñ-ombe).

English	199. Ba-nōhω	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kωkω, &c.	203. Ba-sā	204. Duala 204 a. Wuri
Dog	M-bō	M-pi; bom-pi or bam-pi. M-bī; bom-bi. Pfuω; bω + (200 a)	M-bū	...	M-biō	M-bō
Door, doorway	J-ombe; m-ombe	E-bē; me-be or M-be; mim-be. J-ombe; m-ombe	...	...	...	J-ombe. Mi-una
Dream ... ..	...	N-dama	...	...	...	N-dwti
Drum	N-gōmω	M-fuli; mim-fuli. N-duambō. N-gōmi	...	...	N-ku	N-gomω. E-jimbi
Ear	I-toi	A-lōa, Luω; ma-lōa, ma-luω. Lō; ma-lō	...	...	Li-wω; ma-wω	Tūi. I-loi
Egg ... ..	...	Ki; ma-ki	...	...	...	Mw-ei; mi-ei
Elephant ...	N-jou	Jūe; bo-jūe. Sūe; bω-sūe. N-zūe; bon-zue. N-sua; bon-sua	N-sōg', N-zōk'	...	N-jōkω	N-jω
Excrement	Lu-bi	Ma-bui, -bwie	...	...	...	Lu-bi
Eye	D-iω; m-iω	J-i, Dz-i; m-i	D-is'; m-is'	...	J-is', K-is' or C-is'; pl. m-is'	D-isω; m-isω
Face, fore- head	Bω-hω	M-pōambe (? M-pō)	...	...	Su	Bω-sω; mi-sω. M-bombω (204 a) Di-wōngi. M-nta
Fat, oil ...	Di-ula; ma- Ma-ule. Ma-voñgω	Ma-wañ. Ma-wure	...	...	...	...
Father	Ha-ñgwe	Ta. So-ñ	...	I-tā, I-ta-ñga	Maryi (?)	Tete, Tite. Ti. Sa-ñgω; ba + B-ōngω Jaba Mū-ni, Mu-ne; mi-ni, mi-ne.
Fear	J-ōñgω. E-puma	Funde	...	...	...	...
Finger	l-penju, l-pendu; pl. ω-pendu. (Kumu = thumb)	Zine; bi-zine. Zina; bc + (200 a)	Nu; a-nu	...	Nenō	...
Fire	Vw-ea (pl.). V-ei (heat)	S-ie, S-ea	N-zōān'	N-uñga	H-ē, H-ia, I-yē	W-ēa. (li-didi ¹ = great heat); (M-ōte-li = to kindle a fire)
Fish	Huwe	Fō, Fu; bω-fō	...	...	Kωsi	Sui

¹ Mote-mote = lightning.

English	199. Ba-nōhω	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kōkω, &c.	203. Ba-sā	204. Duala 204 a. Wuri
Foot	Y-ōngω; bi-ōngω	N-kō; ma-kō. Buō; ma + (200 a)	...	...	Kωω	Mw-ende. I-tānga. (E-tambi = a hoof, a shoe)
Forest	E-hihi	Jihi	...	...	...	E-idi, I-yiri; bi-yiri
Fowl	Kuba	Pfω, Pfω; bo-pfω. Pfωa; ba-pfωa	Pfω; bo-pfω	Kū	Kub', Kop'	Wuba
Frog, toad	N-hoñgu	N-kōngω; mi +	...	...	...	Mu-kōñge
Ghost	N-dimω	M-fue; mim-fue	...	...	...	E-dimu; be-
Girl	N-hahi. I-toñgω	M-bā; bōm-bā. Zie; ma-zie (200 a)	...	...	...	N-gondele
Goat	Tomba. Taba	Tω; bi-tω. Kyele; be-kyele (200 a)	Kamad'	...	Kembe	M-buri <i>or</i> M-bōdi
„ (he) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	I-sele. Tutu
God	Any-ambi	Nz-ambi	...	...	Ngi	Lōba. Ny-ambe
Grandparent	M-bamba	Soñ na nyuñ. M-bamba; bω +	...	...	...	M-bambe
Grass	Me-hoñgω, Me-boñgω	Mwū-huñgu	...	...	...	E-wuru, Bi-ulu
Ground	Vwa-he	Mene. Si, Tsi	...	...	Min-jaya	Mi-añgaru. Mi-añgadi (204 a). Wa-si. Si
Ground-nut	...	Wōnde, Wūnde	...	...	...	Mu-tōbω; <i>pl.</i> ma-
Guinea-fowl	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gun	N-gadi	Ny-embō; bi +	...	...	N-gari	N-gari
Hair	Hōwe	M-vuañ	...	...	...	Ngω
Hand	Yi-nω <i>or</i> I-nω; bi-nω. Di-hadu; m-adu	M-bōa; ma- M-bō; ma-bō. mam-bω	W-ω <i>or</i> L-ω; m-ω	...	W-ō; m-ō	Di-ā; mā-ā. Kala (204 a)
Head	Mω-lω	N-tω; min-tω	Mū; me-mū	...	A; m-ō	Mu-lōpω
Heart	N-lema	Lema; mi-lema. N-lima; mi +	...	...	...	Mu-lema
Heel	E-tiñgiliñgi	Cindi, Tsindi	...	...	...	Tindi, E-tindi
Hide	N-hōbω	Kuri; bi +	...	...	...	E-yōbω. I-tω
Hill	N-hōdi	N-kuli	...	...	...	Mu-duñgω
Hippopotamus	...	E-londi. M-wu; bim-wu	E-londi	...	N-gubi	N-gubu
Hoe	Di-baw	...	...	...	...	Di-baw
Honey ... ..	...	N-kwana	...	...	U-we	Bo-mbω

English	199. Ba-nōhω	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kōkω, &c.	203. Ba-sā	204. Duala 204 a. Wuri
Horn ... ..	...	Nla; mi-nla	...	...	Toñ	Toñgω. (Mω-seba = <i>trumpet</i>)
House	N-dabω; ma+. (J-umbu = <i>nest</i>)	N-dω; man-dω. N-tω. N-dω'ω. N-dωhω; ma+ (200 a)	N-dab; man-dab	...	N-dabω; ma+	N-dabω, (D-umbu = <i>nest</i> . M-bwa = <i>home</i>)
Hunger	N-jale	N-za	Pam ...	Pam ...	N-jala	N-jal
Husband	M-ωmi	Mu-nuñ; bu-nuñ	Pam	Pam	Mω-lom. Mun-dum; bω-lum	M-ωma
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	E-hei	Ky-ēē, Ki-hē	...	...	...	E-ye ...
Island	Y-enda; <i>pl.</i> b-enda	Gi-nde; bi-nde	...	...	...	E-yundi
Ivory	M-baṅgω	Sua <i>or</i> n-sue Siω	...	...	...	M-baṅgω
Knee	Di-boṅgω	Boñ; ma-boñ	...	...	...	Di-boṅgω
Knife	Haka	M-fuma, N-tuma; mi+. Kioñ; bi-kioñ (200 a)	...	...	...	Di-wendi <i>or</i> -windi
Lake, sea ... ..	...	Ma-ñ	U-sω	...	...	Mu-nja. Mw-anja (204 a)
Leg	M-bende	N-kū; ma-kū	...	...	...	Di-bebe
Leopard	N-jō	N-ze; bon-ze	...	...	...	N-jō
Lion	N-gia	N-siω; ban-siω	...	...	...	N-gila
Lip, lips	E-pōpω	Ja-numbi	...	...	...	E-pōpω. E-pupa; be-
Magic, religion ... ..	...	N-gañ	...	...	...	l-saṅgω; lω-saṅgω. Bw-aṅga. Di-sue. E-kali. (N-dōki = <i>a man under the influence of drink or drugs, or deaf, i.e. bewitched</i>)
Maize... ..	M-bahi	M-puri	...	...	...	M-basi
Man	Mω-tω; ba-tω	Mō-ri; bō-ri. Mō-ta; bō-ta (200 a)	Mo-t'; bō-t'	...	...	Mω-tω; ba-tω
Man, vir.	M-ωmω, M-ωmi. E-hōbe	Mō-ra; bō-ra. Mō-rom; bō-rom. Mω-nom; bω-nom	Pam	Pam	...	M-ume; <i>pl.</i> mi-ume. M-ωmi; b-ωmi. (Nya = <i>a per- son, individual, 'one'</i>)
Meat	Titω. N-hōni; <i>pl.</i> me-hōni	Min-ṣuni	Tit'	Ny-ama

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Medicine ...	Mi-aŋga	Bi-aŋga; m-aŋga	Li-kañ	Mi-aŋga
Milk	Man-joŋgω	Ma-nyañ	Ma-nyoŋgω. Ngω-diba
Monkey ...	Kema	Cema, Kima; bω +	...	...	...	Kema. Mω-sau
Moon, month	N-gōnde	N-gonde. N-guon	N-gon	Mu-ndωa	E-ba. Suñ	N-gonde (new moon). M-ōdi; mi-ōdi. (Mw-ese = light)
Mother ...	N-jaŋgwe. Ine. Hoŋgwe	Yā	...	Yana	...	Inyi. Nyaŋgω. Yeye
Mountain ...	N-hōdi	N-kōli, N-kuli; mi+. M-biω; mi+	...	...	...	Mu-duŋgω
Mouth ...	N-nūmbū; me-	Numbi; mi+	...	...	...	Mu-dumbu
Nail (of finger or toe)	N-janda	Ny-ā; bi+	...	...	...	Ny-andi
Name	D-ina	J-ina; m-ina. Dz-ina (200a)	...	...	...	D-ina; m-ina
Navel... ..	l-tōdu	Twōli; ma+	...	...	...	Mu-tori
Neck, throat	Di-bōlu	Ciuñ	...	...	...	Ny-iŋgω, Ny-uŋgu
Night	Bulu. (l-titi = darkness)	Bvuli; bi+	...	...	...	Buru, Bulu
Nose	M-pemba; me-	D-ūlū; m-ūlū. D-ur'; m-ur' (200a)	Dy-ū; m-ū	...	J-ul'; m-ūl'	M-pemba
Oil palm ...	l-lende	Lendi; ma+	Li-en'	...	...	l-lendi. M-bia
Ox	Ny-aka	Ny-aga	...	...	...	Ny-aka
Paddle ...	Kapi	N-gabi	...	...	...	Pāi
Palm wine, beer	E-hōna	Ma-nyūa	...	...	...	Ma-ū
Parrot ...	Kōhω	Koi; bω-koi. Kuhi	...	...	...	N-gusu
Penis	E-loŋgi?	Dūe	...	...	...	? Bω-endi. Y-ωkω
Pig	N-gwea	N-gō; boñ-gō. N-gū; bañ-gu	...	...	...	N-gwa
Pigeon ... ..	...	Peba, Piba	...	...	...	M-beŋga
Place	Di-bōhω	Nōm'	...	...	...	W-uma
Rain	M-būwa	M-fua, m-vωa. M-pfūω	...	...	...	M-būa
Rat	Kō	Kω; bω-kω. Min-tuli; bōn-tuli	...	...	...	Pūi
River	Mu-nja	N-jūa, Jiwω	Mu-nja. Mω-ωpi; ¹ mi-
Road	N-jea	N-zie; ma+	N-seu	N-gea. E-bōkω

¹Cf. Fernandian words for 'water'.

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Salt	Vi-aŋga	Ma-kimbω	W-aŋga
Shame	I-hōni	Suoni	I-sōn. Bω-sōlω
Sheep... ..	N-dombe	N-dombe; me+. Tōhω	N-goŋgω; me+	...	N-tumba	Mu-doŋgi; mi-
Shield... ..	N-guba	...	...	...	...	N-guba. E-kañ
Shoulder	Di-behe	Bla; mia+	...	...	...	Di-kata
Sister... ..	Kaji	Kali; be- Kal; bω-kal	...	...	...	N-dōme. Ari
Skin ... ..	...	Konde	...	...	...	E-yōbω
Sky ... ..	...	Bvua, Gūa, Bwuω	...	...	...	Di-bube, Di-bōbe. Mo-i
Slave	N-kumu	Lūa; bω-lūa	...	...	...	Mu-kō. Mu-kum', Mu-kom'; ba- I-yō
Sleep	Vi-yō	Gwere. Guω	...	...	...	Mu-tutu, E-tutu
Smoke ... ..	...	Zilele	...	...	...	Pe (<i>viper</i>). (Ny-ama- gbwawa = the long animal). M-bamba. M-ōsω. (M-bomω = <i>python</i>)
Snake	M-bamba	Ny-wañ	...	...	...	Mu-na. Mω-ntu; ba-ntu Mw-eŋge. E-loŋgi; be- Joŋgω Mu-dūi. Mu-kuku N-geñgeti. N-giŋgiti E-buŋgω
Son, boy	'Na	...	...	...	...	Dari, I-dali E-bambu; be- Lōba. Wē, I-ve. Liwaliwa. M-ombi M-ūndω, Mω-undu Mu-sori; mi- Mω-sōdi Di-windi; ma- J-iba. Mω-ibedi; ba-ibedi
Song	Vi-ombω; <i>pl.</i> vω-ombω	Gya; bi-gya. J-ia; b-ia	...	...	...	Mu-kuku N-geñgeti. N-giŋgiti E-buŋgω
Spear	Di-hōŋgω	Kwañ; ma+	...	...	...	Dari, I-dali E-bambu; be- Lōba. Wē, I-ve. Liwaliwa. M-ombi M-ūndω, Mω-undu Mu-sori; mi- Mω-sōdi Di-windi; ma- J-iba. Mω-ibedi; ba-ibedi
Spirit, soul	E-didi	Ziñji	...	...	...	Mu-dūi. Mu-kuku N-geñgeti. N-giŋgiti E-buŋgω
Star	N-naŋga; me-	Yaku; bi+	...	N-giŋgitelω	N-giŋgitelω (?)	N-geñgeti. N-giŋgiti E-buŋgω
Stick	J-ōki	M-fumbi	E-tun'	...	...	E-buŋgω
Stone	I-lale	Kōa; ma-kōa. Kwe	E-gā; ma-gā	...	L-ā; m-ā	Dari, I-dali E-bambu; be- Lōba. Wē, I-ve. Liwaliwa. M-ombi M-ūndω, Mω-undu Mu-sori; mi- Mω-sōdi Di-windi; ma- J-iba. Mω-ibedi; ba-ibedi
Stool	Konda	Kunda	...	...	...	E-bambu; be- Lōba. Wē, I-ve. Liwaliwa. M-ombi M-ūndω, Mω-undu Mu-sori; mi- Mω-sōdi Di-windi; ma- J-iba. Mω-ibedi; ba-ibedi
Sun ... ..	...	D-ūa. (N-lū-dūω = head of the day)	...	...	N-jamu	E-bambu; be- Lōba. Wē, I-ve. Liwaliwa. M-ombi M-ūndω, Mω-undu Mu-sori; mi- Mω-sōdi Di-windi; ma- J-iba. Mω-ibedi; ba-ibedi
Tail (of an animal)	M-pōpa	N-kundi; mi+	...	...	...	E-bambu; be- Lōba. Wē, I-ve. Liwaliwa. M-ombi M-ūndω, Mω-undu Mu-sori; mi- Mω-sōdi Di-windi; ma- J-iba. Mω-ibedi; ba-ibedi
Tear ... ..	...	Man-sōli (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...	...	E-bambu; be- Lōba. Wē, I-ve. Liwaliwa. M-ombi M-ūndω, Mω-undu Mu-sori; mi- Mω-sōdi Di-windi; ma- J-iba. Mω-ibedi; ba-ibedi
Testicles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	E-bambu; be- Lōba. Wē, I-ve. Liwaliwa. M-ombi M-ūndω, Mω-undu Mu-sori; mi- Mω-sōdi Di-windi; ma- J-iba. Mω-ibedi; ba-ibedi
Thief	Mw-ibi	N-jiω; bω-jiω. M-firi; bω-firi	...	...	...	E-bambu; be- Lōba. Wē, I-ve. Liwaliwa. M-ombi M-ūndω, Mω-undu Mu-sori; mi- Mω-sōdi Di-windi; ma- J-iba. Mω-ibedi; ba-ibedi

English	199. Ba-nōhω	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kōkω, &c.	203. Ba-sā	204. Duala 204 a. Wuri
Thigh... ..	Di-bebele	...	...	...	...	Di-bebe. I-toŋgω (<i>hip</i>)
Thing... ..	E-lombω; be-lombω	Sa; bi-sā	Y-om'	...	...	Y-uma; be-ma. D-ambω; m-ambω N-geŋgele
Thorn	N-kwadibω	Gūa; ma-gūa	...	...	...	N-geŋgele
Tobacco ... ..	...	N-dalω	...	...	...	Tabakω
To-day	V-ēŋge	Du-ōli	...	...	...	W-ēŋge. Bω (204 a)
Toe ... ..	...	Zi-ne n̄-ko. Zi-na n̄-kū (200 a)	...	...	...	Mu-ne
To-morrow	...	Na-mene	...	...	...	Kiere
Tongue ... ..	...	Jimi <i>or</i> Gimi	...	...	...	Leme; yeme. E-yemi; lō-yemi (<i>pl.</i>)
Tooth... ..	Di-hoŋga; ma- (ma-woŋga)	Je; ma-je. Gia; ma-gia	E-suñ; ma-	...	A-soñ; ma-soñ	I-suŋga; ma-
Town, village	M-bōha	Kwarē. Kulē	M-bōg'	...	...	Mū-ndi ¹ M-bōa (204 a)
Tree	Y-ele; b-ele	Le <i>or</i> Li; bi-lē	E-li; be-li	...	B-ē	Bw-ele; mi-ele
Twins ... ..	...	Wūa; ma +	...	...	...	Di-wasa; ma-wasa
Urine	Men-jedi	Man-zale	...	...	...	Mi-sanji
Vein	Ma-yia	N-sisi; mi +	...	...	...	Mō-sisa; mi-
War	E-dūa	Bani. Ma-fumbala	...	...	...	Bi-la; bw-emba. E-weŋge, E-wenji
Water	Ma-diba	Ma-jūa, Ma-jiba. Ma-jω	Man-dib'	Min-dim'	Ma-lif' <i>or</i> -lib'	Ma-diba
Well, source	...	Doñ; ma-doñ	...	...	...	E-bulu; be-
White man	N-taŋgani	N-taŋan'. N-taŋgani	...	...	...	Mō-kara
Wife	N-j', N-ja. (N-ja-mi = <i>my wife</i>)	M-ora	...	Mω-taka	Mω-tawa	Mu-tō. Mu-nja
Wind, air ...	...	M-peba, M-pebe	...	...	...	N-gō. M-uri, Mω-ūdi
Witch, wizard	...	Jimbω; bω +. N-gaŋgāñ	...	...	...	N-gambi; ba +. Mu-lemba. E-wusu
Witchcraft	...	...	...	...	...	Bw-aŋga
Woman	N-ditω; b-itω. Mw-adi	M-ōra; b-ōra. M-ura; b-ura	Mun-dā; bun-dā	N-ga	Mω-tawa. Mō-tea; bō-tea	Mu-tu; b-itu
Womb ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Demi. E-sari
Wood (fire- wood)	Me-dōdi	...	...	...	...	W-ea
Yam	Y-ōma; bi-ōma. Di-bō; ma-bō	Na-n̄kwa. N-guon̄; bi +	Mω-sum'. M-bā

¹ Cf. *Western Zambesian languages.*

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Year	M-bū	M-vū; mim-vu. M-fū	M-bu
Yesterday...	...	Na-kugω	Kiere ni-tumbi
One	·ōhω. M-ōhω. Pōhω	Vure, Vude. M-fudi	Pok'	Wada, Yada	Yata, Yada. Pok'	E-wō. (Mō, &c.)
Two	·ba	·ba	·ba	·ba (Bi-ba)	·ba	·ba (Be-ba, &c.)
Three... ..	·lalω	·lal', ·lali	·lale	·la	·ya or ·āā	·lalu (Be-lalu, &c.)
Four	·nai	·na, ·nna	·na	·na	·nai, ·nei. ·ena	·nei (Bi-ne, &c.). ·nai
Five	·tanω	·tan'	·tan'	·tan'	·tan'	·tanu (Be-tanu, &c.)
Six	N-tōba	N-tōa, N-tuω	Samen'	Zam'	Sama	Mu-tōba, N-tōba
Seven... ..	Hembwedi	Hembwedi	Zambōa	N-sambōa	Sambok'	Sāmba
Eight	L-ombi	L-ombi	Mu-am'	Mu-om'	Lu-em' or Gu-em'	L-ōmbi or L-ōambi
Nine	Di-būa	E-būa, Li-pfua di-bvua	E-bū	Bω	Bω	Di-bua, I-būa
Ten	J-om'	Womi or Wūm', Bom'	D-um'	J-um'	C-um', J-um'	D-um', Di-om'
Eleven ...	J-om na j-ōhω	Bom na vure. Bom na m-fudi	...	...	J-um bōye-ada. (J-um bōye-ba = twelve)	D-um ne wō. (D-um na be-ba = twelve)
Twenty ...	Ma-bω ma-bā	Ma-wom ma-ba	...	M-umā	M-umā. (M-uma bōye ada = twenty- one)	M-u-a-ba. (M-u-a-ba ne wō = twenty- one)
Thirty ...	Ma-bω ma-lalω	Ma-wom ma-lal	...	...	M-um-ā-ā	M-u-a-lalu
Forty... ..	Ma-bω ma-nai	Ma-wom ma-na	...	M-um-a-na	M-um-a-na	M-u-a-ne
Fifty	Ma-bω ma-tanω	Ma-wom ma-tan	...	...	M-um-a-tan	M-u-a-tan'
Sixty	Ma-bω n-tōba	...	...	...	M-um-a-sama	M-um-u-tōba
Seventy ...	Ma-bω hembwedi	...	...	...	M-u-sambok	M-u-sāmba
Eighty ...	Ma-bω l-ombi	...	...	...	M-u-lu-em	M-u-l-ōmbi
Ninety ...	Ma-bω di-būa	...	...	...	M-u-bω	M-u-li-būa
Hundred ...	E-bwēa	Bwia, Bwēa	...	...	M-buyω	E-gbwea
Thousand ...	...	Fure, Pfude	...	...	...	1-kuri; <i>pl.</i> lō-kuli
I, me, my ...	M-ba. N-a. ? ·m-ba, -a-mi	Ma or Ne. Ma, Me. ·ma. -a-ñ	...	Mi, Ma. ? ? ·ma	...	M-ba. N-a. ? ·m-ba, -a-mi or -a-m'

English	199. Ba-nōhω	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kωkω, &c.	203. Ba-sā	204. Duala 204 a. Wuri
Thou, thee, they	Ūa. Ū. -ω-a- -oñgω	We or Gwe. We. -we. -ō	...	Ūa. Ū. ? -ω-a	...	W-a. Ū. ? -w-a, -a-ñgω, -ñgω
He, him, his	Mō. A. ? -mω, -a-mu	A. or Nye. A., Nye. ? -ūē	...	Nye. Yu, A. ? -nye, -we	...	Mō. A. ? -mω, -a-u
We, us, our	We. I. ? -we, -a-bu	Vi-de, Vi. Fi. ? -ze	...	Be-he. Fi, Bi. ? -be-he	...	Bi-sō. Di. ? -bi-sō, -a-su
Ye, you, your	Nywe. ? ? -nywe, -a-nyu	Bi. Bi. ? -i-n	...	Nye. ? ? -nye	...	I-nyω, Bi-nyω. Ū. ? -bi-nyω, -a-nyu
They, them, their	Bō. Ba. ? -bō, -a-bu	Be. Bω. ? -bω	...	Bu. Ba. ? ?	...	Babω. Ba. ? -babω, -babu
All	-yehe	-b-ehe.	...	...	...	-ese
This, these	Tō-nu, te-ba; te-mū, te-me; te-di, te-ma; tē-ē, te-be; te-vi (8 a); te-ni, te-i; te-vω (12); te-bω (14); hω-nω (15); ω-wa (16)	-gina, ba-gina; Nyi &c. (These demon- stratives are of 200 a)	...	...	...	-nu, -ba; -mu, -mi; -di, -ma; -e, -bi, -i (8 a); -ni, -i; -lu (11); -lu (12); -bu; Ū- (15); -wa (16) Nu-nu, ba-nu; mu-nu, mi-ni; di-nω, ma-nu; ye-ni, be-ni; yi-n' (8 a); ni-n' (9), yi-n' (10); lu-n' (11); lu-n' (12); bu-n' (14); wa-n' (16) or wa-nu
That, those	...	-na (nyi-na), ba-na; nyi-na, mi-na; yi-na, ma-na; yi-na, bi-na; yi-na) (9 and 10) -ni (nyi-ni, bi-ni; &c.)	Nu-ne; ba-ne; mu-ne; mi-ne; di-ne; ma-ne; yi-ne, bi-ne; yi-ne (8 a); ni-ne (9); yi-ne (10); lu-ne (11); lu-ne (12); bu-ne (14); u-ne, ω-ne (15); wa-ne (16) -nēē (yonder); (nu-nēē, ba-nēē, &c.)

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Bad	-be-vi, -be, Bō-be	Bi-wō. A-buō	A-bē	...	Ajim-be	Bō-be
Black	Vyōvyō, Wewiō. -vinda	Zō, Na-zuō, Na-zii	-lañgō	...	N-lañga	-indu, -windu
Female	-ditu, -b-itu. -mw-adi	Mi-al'	...	...	...	M-ōdi ; mi-ōdi. Mu-tu ; b-itu
Fierce, sharp, bitter	-vōlu	-j-uli	...	...	...	Kwainya
Good	Bw-am'. -y-am'. Bw-ambe	M-pā, M-bwa. -nguñ	M-boñ	...	-i-am'	Bw-am', -am'. -lōdi
Great	-nene	-neni	...	...	...	-ndene. -kulu, -kuru -sadi.
Little	-hadi, -hate	N-geñge. -fina. -tua, ¹ -tua-ga	E-tōga. -tigi	...	...	I-suna, -suna. Tiki-tiki
Long, high, tall	Y-avi. Bw-aba	-ja	...	...	...	Bw-aba. -te
Male	M-ōmō. N-lōmi (<i>savage</i>).	N-gum' ; miñ-gum'. Soñ ; bō-soñ	...	...	...	M-ōmi, M-ume. Tutu
Old	N-tōdu	N-tuli	...	...	...	-dun'. -kwoñ
Red	I-behima. -behibehi	Na-bi, -bī	E-ve	...	Kōjob	Mu-nañga
Rotten	-bwala	-buō	...	...	...	-bō, -boru
Short	Bō-huwei	-pfulōhō	...	...	...	-ñti
Sick	-daha	-tara. -bē	...	...	...	-bōa
White... ..	-veletea. -veletele	-bambala	-veletete	...	-puba	-sañga
Above, up, on top	-lōba, Ω-lōba	Pe bwuō. Pe peli bwuō	...	...	...	A-ka, Bu-ka. Ω-mon'. Moi
Before	Bōhō, Ω bōhō	Pe šue	...	...	...	Sele. Bōsō, Ω-bōsō. Ponda
Behind	Ω m-bua. Ω beū. Oñ-hoñgō	Pe fihe	...	...	...	M-busa, Ωm-busa
Below, down	Vōa-he. Ω-he	Pe si	...	...	...	-a-si, Wa-si
Far	Vaba	...	...	...	...	I-tum

¹ *Noteworthy.*

English	199. Ba-nōhō	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kōkō, &c.	203. Ba-sā	204. Duala 204 a. Wuri
Here	Ūwa. Ūhōnō	We, Wā	...	...	...	Wani, Ū-wani
In, inside ...	Ū.teni. Ū. Ū.hē	Pe tu Pe kw-are	A. A-te	...	...	Ū.tin', Ū.tetin'. Ū.
Middle	Haŋga-ne. Ū-haŋga-ne	-tima. Pahala	...	...	...	Tetin. Pulisene
Near	Bebei na	Bebe	...	...	...	Bebe. Pe
Outside	Mw-eñge	Pe dende	...	...	...	Bu-sinō. E.bōkō, Ū-bōkō
Plenty, many	Bō-hitō	Bvōa, bwūbwū. M-fuli	...	...	...	Jita, Gita. Iti
There	Ū-nu. Ū-wane	Wū. Pe	...	...	...	Une, Ūne, Wone
Where?	Ū-wewe?	Ūpe-nye? Pe?	...	...	...	Sō? Ū-we? U-ndi?
No!	Bah!	N-zōle! Tō!	...	...	...	Kem'! Si!
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	-ima; -ā; -i-	-poñele. -a -le. -digi-	Tō	...	...	Se. Si. Tō, Titi
To	l-	?	Ū-	?	?	ʔ ¹
„ beat	-dipa, -tiba	...	...	...	...	-dipa
„ buy, sell	-hamba, -hambie	-jaga	...	...	...	-anda, -ganda
„ come ... ..	...	-nze, -nzi	...	...	...	-poi. -wa. -ya. Tō!
„ cut ... ..	...	-tia	...	...	...	-ke
„ dance ... ..	...	-gimbō	-ñ.gand'	...	...	-sa
„ die ... ..	...	-yō. -gū	...	...	...	-wō
„ eat	-da	-di, -da	...	...	...	-da
„ give	-bwe-de. -bōla	-le. -kie	...	...	...	-bōla
„ go	-la	-ke. -kandā	-ke (-kene. -kenek'!)	...	...	-ala. Ite!
„ kill ... ..	...	-gu. -fie	-liliha	...	...	-bwa, -bwea
„ know	-bia	-saña, -sañele, -sañle	...	...	...	-bii, -bia
„ laugh	-yō	-jō	...	...	...	-yō, -yōlō

¹ There is only a slight trace of an infinitive prefix in Duala. It is Ū. (No. 15).

English	199. Ba-nōhō	200. Ma-bea 200 a. N-gumba	201. Ba-siki	202. Ba-kōkō, &c.	203. Ba-sā	204. Duala 204 a. Wuri
To	l-	?	ω-	?	?	? ¹
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	...	-dīa
„ love, want	-tōndō	-kwali	-sōmō	...	...	-tōndō
„ see ...	...	-nyina	-ēn	...	...	-ene. -ombwa
„ sit, remain, abide	...	-jie, -jia	...	...	...	-ja, -jai
„ sleep ...	-yō, -vyō	-guō. -jā	...	...	...	naŋga
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	-tiwa	...	...	...	-teme
„ steal ...	-hiba	-ju, -jiō	...	...	...	-iba

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN BA-NŌHŌ

Class 1. **Mō**, **Mu**-, **M**-, **N**· (ω, a, -mω-, nu); 2. **B'**, **Bō**· (ba, b'); 3. **N**·, **N**·, **M**·, **Mw**· (mu, mω); 4. **Me**·, **Mi**· (me, mi); 5. **I**·, **Di**·, **J**·, **D'**· (di, j'); 6. **Ma**·, **M'**· (ma, m); 7. **E**·, **Y**· (e, y'); 8. **Be**·, **Bi**· (be, bi); 8 a. **I**·, **Vi**·, **V**· (vi) (*pl.* **Ū**·, **Vō**·, **Lu**· or **Lō**·); 9. —, **N**· (e, y, ni); 10. **N**·, — (i, y); 11. missing?; 12. **Vō**·, **Ū**·, **Lu**·, **Lō**·, **L**· (vō, lō, l'); 13. missing; 14. **Bō**·, **Bw**· (bō) (*pl.* No. 4); 15. **Ū**· (hō, ω), as preposition only; 16. **Wa**·, **Va**·, as preposition only.

The -ni locative suffix is apparently present.

PREFIXES, &c., IN MA-BEA AND N-GUMBA

Class 1. **Mō**·, **Mu**·, **N**· (**M**·), — (m, n̄w, nye, nyi); 2. **Bō**·, **Ba**· (bō, ba); 3. — (m, n̄w, nyi); 4. **Me**·, **Mi**· (m', mi); 5. **A**·, **D'**·, **J**·, **Dzi**· (yi, y'); 6. **Ma**· (ma); 7. **Ji**·, **Gi**·, **Ki**· (rare), — (yi, ye, m, n̄w); 8. **Bi**· (bi); 9. **N**·, — (n, yi, m); 10. same as 9, but virtually absent; 11, 12, and 13 missing; but 13 is probably represented by the indefinite pronominal prefix (without concord) **Ka**·, meaning 'such a one'; 14. **Bō**· (very little used); 15. **Wu**· (only adverbial); 16. **Wa**·, **We**· (200 a. **Pe**·, **Ūp'**·, **Pa**·, fairly frequent in an adverbial sense).

Mwa· is used as a diminutive prefix and **-tua**, **-ntua** as a diminutive suffix.

PREFIXES IN BA-SIKI AND BA-KŌKŌ

Class 1. **Mō**·, —; 2. **Ba**·?, **Bō**·?; 3. —; 4. **Me**·; 5. **Li**·?; 6. **Ma**·?; 7. —; 8. **Bi**·; 9. —; 10. —; 11. ? **Li**·; 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. ?; 15. ?.

PREFIXES IN BASĀ

Class 1. **Mō**·; 2. **Bō**·; 3. ?; 4. **Mi**·; 5. **Di**·, **Li**·, **L'**·, **J'**·, **C'**·, **K'**·, **A**·; 6. **Ma**·; 7. **I**·, **E**·; 8. **Bi**·; 9. **N**·, —; 10. **N**·, —; 11, 12, and 13. missing; 14. **Bō**·; 15. **Wō**· (rare).

PREFIXES, &c., IN DUALA

Class 1. **Mō**·, **Mu**·, — (ω, a-, -mω, nu); 2. **Ba**·, **B'**· (ba, b'); 3. **Mu**·, **Mō**· (mu, mω, m'); 4. **Mi**· (mi, m'); 5. **Di**·, **I**·, **J**·, **D'**·, **L'**· (ji, di, yi, nyi-); 6. **Ma**· (ma, m'); 7. **E**·, **I**· (yi, ye, e); 8. **Bi**· (be', bi);

¹ There is only a slight trace of an infinitive prefix in Duala. It is **Ū**· (No. 15).

8 a. **I** (i, yi); 9. **N**, — (yi, ni); 10. **N**, — (i, yi); 11. **Lw** (with **Ma**- as plural) (lɔ, lu); 12. **Lw**, **Lu** (lɔ, lu); 13. missing; 14. **Bu**, **Bw** (bɔ, bu, b'); 15. **U**, **U**, as preposition only; 16. **Wa**, **Wu**, in place-name only and in prepositions, but with concord wu or wa.

The **-ni** locative suffix is apparently present as **-n**.

199. **Banōhɔ** is spoken in the coast-belt across the estuary of the Sanagā, between the Nyoñ river and the estuary of the Duala ('Cameroons') or Wuri river.

200. **Mabea** and 200 a. **Ngumba** are spoken in the region immediately behind the Batañga coast, from the Kribi to the Benito; also in the separate dialect, **Ngumba**, farther inland, between the Kribi and the Nyoñ rivers (partly a Pygmy population).

201. **Basiki** is spoken under various names (Basiki, Bimbi, Banek) eastward of **Ngumba** and **Mabea**, and northward to beyond the Nyoñ river.

202. **Bakɔkɔ** is spoken in the region of South-west Cameroons, between the Lower Sanagā and Nyoñ rivers, and between the Sanagā and the Dibambu. The range of the **Bakɔkɔ** dialects extends eastward till it merges into the Mvele-Fañg and the Bali languages of the Mbam and Upper Sanagā.

203. **Basa** is spoken in the districts south of the Duala and Wuri people, as far south and east as the Dibambu river and the Sanagā.

204. **Duala** and 204 a. **Wuri** are spoken on the south shores of the 'Cameroons' or Duala estuary, and on both banks of the Wuri or Duala river as far east as the town of Yabasi and the confluence of the **Ngam** and the Wuri rivers.

GROUP OO

THE SPANISH GUINEA-WEST CAMEROONS LANGUAGES

(continued)

OO 4 DUALA SUB-GROUP

205. I-subu (Bi-mbia)

206. Ba-kwiri-Bam-bokw

OO 5 RUMPI SUB-GROUP

207. Ba-rondw-Ba-luē or West Ba-kundu
(Includes dialect of Ba-kasi peninsula.
Styled for brevity Ba-rondw-Ba-luē)

208. N-gwōw-Ba-taŋga¹

209. Ba-kundu (of the East)

210. Ba-rombi-M-boŋge

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bokw	207. Ba-rondw- Ba-luē	208. N-gwōw- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
Adze ... ..	...	E-undu ; be-	...	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-ama	...	...	...	...	...
Ant	I-tanda ; be-	I-tanda ; we- Sōma. Jwa. Si-au	I-son'	...	Nwōñ	Ki
Ant, white (termite)	...	Di-wuse ; ma-	...	...	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	E-waki	E-waki	E-waka	...	E-waki	E-waki
Arm	Pōmbw	M-ō ; me-ō. M-ōkw. Fombw	Mu-kun', Mu-kunye ²	M-ōkw. Di-toŋgw	Mu-kō ; mi-	M-ōni ; me-ni
Arrow	Pambu. Mō-wanja	Mō-wanja. I-kaka	Kati	E-pali ; be-	N-kyet' ³	M-banja
Axe	E-ondw ; y-ondw	Y-ondw ; bi-ondw. E-ūndu ; be-	Hfwiundi or Hfundu	Di-yōka ; ma-	Ey-undu	N-dondi
Baboon ...	Sombw	...	...	...	Sombu	...
Back, back- bone	M-busa	Mō-oŋgw	M-biŋ'	...	M-bisa	M-bun'
Banana ...	E-wule	E-gbwie, E-gbule ; pl. we-gbwie. M-bw. Me-kō. Di-kō ; ma-kō	Kondi	...	E-dudi. Di-kele ; mō-kele	Kondi
Beard	N-jelu	N-jeli	Di-jei	...	N-jern	N-jedi
Bee	Ny-aw	Ny-aw. Eny-anw	U-yu	Ny-oi	N-dombi	Bo-yu
Belly	Li-wuŋga. Di-bum	Li-wuŋga	Di-bum'	M-ēa	N-geŋge. M-ēa	Di-bum' ; ma-
Bird	I-nōni ; lō-nōni	I-nōni ; be-nōni ; also yō-nōni and lō-nōni	Fi-non' ; pl. u-nun'	I-nw ; dō-nw	I-nō ; lu-nō	Fi-non' ; u-non'

¹ Koelle's 'Mu-rundw'.

² Noteworthy : see East African Bantu.

³ Noteworthy.

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bokw	207. Ba-rondw- Ba-luē	208. N-gwōw- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
Blood ...	Ma- <i>kia</i>	Ma- <i>ija</i> . Ma- <i>cia</i>	Ma- <i>ki</i>	Ma- <i>kia</i>	Ma- <i>kia</i>	Ma- <i>ki</i>
Body ...	Ny- <i>wōw</i>	Ny- <i>wō</i> . Mu- <i>kita</i> . Mō- <i>kuku</i>	Kō- <i>ku</i>	...	Ny- <i>urōw</i>	Mō- <i>kū</i> ; <i>me-</i>
Bone ...	E- <i>wese</i> ; be- <i>wese</i>	E- <i>se</i> ; <i>wese</i>	Ki- <i>fes'</i> ; <i>pl.</i> bi- <i>fes'</i>	E- <i>si</i> ; b- <i>esi</i>	E- <i>ese</i> ; be- <i>ese</i>	N- <i>kōkw</i>
Borassus palm	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bow ...	M- <i>banja</i> . Li- <i>kōsi</i>	Li- <i>kōsi</i>	M- <i>bwendi</i>	Bo- <i>rōw</i> ; ma- <i>rōw</i>	M- <i>banji</i>	N- <i>gōlōw</i>
Bowels ...	E- <i>buŋga</i> ; bi-	E- <i>buŋga</i>	...	...	...	...
Brains ...	W- <i>oŋgw</i>	B- <i>ōŋgw</i> . Bō- <i>ōŋgw</i>	Bo- <i>ñ</i>	...	B- <i>oŋgw</i>	Di- <i>ombi</i>
Breast (man's)	Mu- <i>kaŋga</i>	E- <i>kōkw</i> . Mu- <i>kaŋga</i> . Li- <i>embi</i>	...	I- <i>kembekembe</i> ; dō- <i>kembe</i> . kembe	Bō- <i>kaŋga</i>	...
Breast (woman's)	Li- <i>bē</i> . Li- <i>vē</i>	Li- <i>bē</i>	Di- <i>bē</i>	Di- <i>bē</i> ; ma- <i>bē</i>	I- <i>bē</i> ; ma- <i>bē</i>	Di- <i>betu</i> ; ma-
Brother ...	Ma- <i>niañ</i> bwa- <i>mi</i>	Y- <i>eye</i> . Mw- <i>anima</i> . Mu- <i>mana</i>	Bw- <i>aru</i>	Wu- <i>ana bwa</i> mu- <i>tina</i> . Wu- <i>ana bwa</i> mu- <i>titi</i>	N- <i>ana iya</i>	M- <i>bombw</i>
Buffalo ...	N- <i>atē</i>	Ny- <i>atē</i> ; ny- <i>adi</i>	Ny- <i>eti</i>	...	Ny- <i>ati</i>	Bē- <i>sumbē</i>
Buttocks ...	I- <i>kanda</i>	I- <i>fute</i> . M- <i>bondw</i>	Ma- <i>kendi</i> (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Ma- <i>kandi</i>	M- <i>ūnū</i>
Canoe..	W- <i>ōlōw</i> . B- <i>ōlōw</i> ; <i>pl.</i> m- <i>ōlōw</i>	Bw- <i>alu</i> . Bw- <i>aw</i>	Uw- <i>ā</i>	W- <i>arōw</i> ; m- <i>arōw</i>	W- <i>aru</i>	M- <i>boti</i>
Cat ...	Mā- <i>bala</i>	Mā- <i>bala</i>	A- <i>ñwa</i>	A- <i>wambara</i> ; ba-	Si- <i>ŋgi</i>	M- <i>biō</i>
Charcoal ...	F- <i>indi</i>	...	...	P- <i>indi ŋa m-oya</i>	...	...
Chief ...	Sa- <i>ŋgw</i>	T- <i>ate</i>	M- <i>di</i>	Mō- <i>li</i> ; ba- <i>li</i>	E- <i>yaŋgi</i> . M- <i>fōni</i>	M- <i>bōle</i> ; ba- <i>bōle</i>
Child ...	Mw- <i>ana</i> ; b- <i>ana</i> . Mō- <i>keŋge</i> ; mi-	W- <i>ana</i> ; b- <i>ana</i> . Mu- <i>keŋgele</i> ; mi- Mu- <i>kutu</i> ; ba-	M- <i>an'</i> ; b- <i>ōn' or</i> b- <i>oin'</i>	...	N- <i>ana</i> ; b- <i>ana</i>	Mw- <i>an'</i> ; b- <i>an'</i>
Cloth ...	Li- <i>watu</i>	Li- <i>watu</i>	Di- <i>batu</i>	...	E- <i>papi</i>	Di- <i>bati</i>
Cold ...	N- <i>goi</i> . E- <i>sime</i>	Yu- <i>lulu</i> . Di- <i>wēw</i>	...	N- <i>ali</i> . Na- <i>raka</i>	I- <i>wa</i>	...
Country ...	E- <i>kumbu</i>	I- <i>kumi</i> . E- <i>wimbe</i>	E- <i>kom'</i>	...	E- <i>kombw</i>	E- <i>kōmi</i>
Cow, cattle	Ny- <i>aka</i>	Ny- <i>aka</i> . E- <i>embi</i> ; be- <i>embi</i>	Ny- <i>aka</i>	Ny- <i>aka</i>	Ny- <i>aka</i>	Eny- <i>a;a</i> ; be- <i>ny-</i>
Crocodile ...	N- <i>gandu</i>	N- <i>gandu</i> . N- <i>dōsanja</i>	N- <i>gande</i>	N- <i>gandw</i>	N- <i>gandu</i>	N- <i>gaŋge</i>
Day, daylight	Sū; <i>pl.</i> mi- <i>ū</i> . Bu- <i>nya</i> . (Mu- <i>ese</i> = <i>daylight</i>)	Su; ma- <i>su</i> . Wu- <i>nya</i> . So- <i>ŋw</i>	Di- <i>ōfi</i>	U- <i>ese</i> (<i>i.e. day-</i> <i>light</i>)	Bu- <i>nya</i> ; mi- <i>nya</i> . Wi- <i>nya</i>	Di- <i>kōkw</i>
Devil, evil spirit	M- <i>ōŋgi</i>	M- <i>ōŋgi</i>	N- <i>gū</i>	...	E- <i>kali</i>	Bw- <i>eli</i>
Doctor (medi- cine man)	N- <i>gaŋga</i>	N- <i>gaŋga</i>	...	Mō- <i>wura ma-le</i>	...	...
Dog ...	N- <i>bwa</i>	N- <i>bwa</i>	M- <i>biw</i>	M- <i>fā</i>	M- <i>bwea</i>	N- <i>joŋgi</i>
Door, door- way	J- <i>ōmbi</i>	Li- <i>ōhwa</i> . Di- <i>ōfa</i> . E- <i>kōwa</i>	Mu- <i>na</i> ; mi- <i>na</i>	Di- <i>kōwa</i> . Mu- <i>na</i>	Li- <i>kōba</i>	Di- <i>ombe</i>

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bwkw	207. Ba-rondw- Ba-luē	208. N-gwalo- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
Dream ...	N-dōtω	N-dōtω. I-jō i-beω	N-dem'	...	N-dōtω	Mi-kesω
Drum ...	I-limbi. N-gwamω	Jimbi. N-gwoma. Mω-lomba	N-gom'	N-gamω	N-gamω	N-gomi
Ear ...	Li-tu	Li-tu	Di-ūiñ	Di-toi; ma-toi	Li-tū	Ma-ti (<i>pl.</i>)
Egg ...	Mo-kē; mi-kē	N-w-eu; <i>pl.</i> mi-ei	C-ari-guf'; bi-ari-guf'	Di-ke; ma-kē	Mu-ke; mi-	Mω-ki; me-ki
Elephant ...	N-jōkω	N-jw	N-jok	N-jōku; ma+	N-jōkω	N-jeku
Excrement	Mω-wa	Mω-wa. I-lwa	Di-bi	...	Lwa	Dω-bi
Eye ...	Ly-isω; m-isω	Ly-isω	D-iš'; m-iš'	D-isω; m-isω	D-isω	D-iše; m-ese
Face, forehead	Bω-sω; mabω-sω. M-bombω	Bω-sω	Su	Bω-sω; ma-sω. Di-bonjw	Bω-sω; ma-sω	Bω-sω
Fat, oil ...	Ma-woŋgi. M-ula	Ma-nωnω. Mω-ūja, Ma-vuja	Di-foñ	Mω-swa	Di-wō	Ma-ūla
Father ...	Teta So-ŋgω, Sa-ŋgω	Ta-te. Sese	Tata	Sese	Tata. Sa-ŋgω	...
Fear ...	W-oŋgω	M-bwbi	W-oñ	...	W-oŋgω	B-oŋgi
Finger ...	Mw-ini	Mu-nye. J-ωnω; be-ωnω. ¹ I-ni; lω-ni	Mi-oñ	I-ne; dω-ne	Mū-nω; mi-nω	Mω-ni; mi-ni
Fire ...	W-ea. Mω-ya	Mu-nya	Fy-ui	Mo-ya	Mw-ēa	W-ie
Fish ...	Sui	(Ny-ama)	Titi	N-dōndi	(Ny-ama). Dondi	Sūi
Foot ...	Fata	Li-taŋga. (I-tambi; <i>pl.</i> yu-tambi = <i>shoe</i>)	Di-kū	Di-kora	Mu-pā	Di-bamba
Forest ...	W-aŋga. Y-iri. Li-kumba	Li-kumba	Peñ	Mu-riki; me-	N-dikω; <i>pl.</i> mi-diki	Pen'
Fowl ...	Kuba	Uba, Y-uba	Kuf'	Kuba	Kuba	Kū
Frog ...	I-tōlωω; lω-	Li-kuwe; ma- Mu-nyiea	...	Di-saŋgi. Mω-kawi	Mu-koŋgω	...
Ghost ...	E-limu; we-	Mω-limω. E-mω; be-mω	N-gū	...	Mu-dimu; mi-	Di-woŋgi
Girl, maiden	N-gondeli	N-gōndω	...	...	N-gonde-ka- ñamūa. N-gondwaki	...
Goat ...	M-bwli	M-bwli	Peñge ²	I-ke; dω-ke	M-bwli	Peñge ²
„ (he) ...	E-tutuwe (? ram). E-kpa, E-gpω; be-gpω	Y-ωkwω	...	E-gbu; be-gbu	E-sele	...
God ...	Lwba	Ū-basi. Lwba	A-wasi	Ū-wase	Ū-wasi	A-basi
Grandparent	M-bamba, M-bambe	M-bamba, M-bambe	...	...	...	...

¹ Also D-ωnω; *pl.* wi-ωnω. J-ωnω usually stands for 'thumb'.

² Noteworthy.

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bokw	207. Ba-rondw- Ba-luē	208. N-goolw- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
Grass... ..	E-wule; be-wule	E-wule	Bi-saba	...	E-ru	N-jumbu
Ground	Mw-nyaŋgalw. Si	Mw-nya. Si. Ō-se; <i>pl.</i> i-se	Sim-se	...	Mu-nyere	N-doww
Ground-nut	Ma-towi ¹ (<i>pl.</i>)	...	N-gondi wa yoñ	...	N-gōndw ja baye	...
Guinea-fowl	Kpai	E-kwai. Kaŋge	Fi-kpwa; u-kpwa	...	...	N-guru
Gun	Mu-komba	Mu-komba	Mu-kumba	Mw-kumba	Mu-kumba	Mw-kumba
Hair	Sowe	Sowe	Di	Ny-uŋga	Ny-uŋga	Ny-ñ
Hand	Li-kā. I-wuñgw	Li-ā. Li-wumbi	Di-kā	Li-konjw ¹	Di-konjw. ¹ Di-konyw; ma-	Rikā. M-bu-rika. Kunja
Head	Mu-loww	Mw-oww. Mo-ow; mi-ow	M-ō; mi-ō	Mo-ow; mi-ow	Mu-ow	M-ō; me-u
Heart... ..	Mu-lemā	Mw-ema. Li-wunduundu	Mw-em'; mi-em'	...	Mu-lemā	M-buma
Heel	Tindi. E-tindere	E-tindele	N-kokw	E-tinde; be-	Di-bō	M-bu
Hide	E-koww	Ey-oww. M-oww	...	...	E-koww	...
Hill	Mu-kōli	Mw-ōli <i>or</i> Mu-ri	...	...	Mu-ruñgw	...
Hippopotamus	N-guwu	N-guwu	N-jokw ma-kumba. N-jokw ma-lip ¹	...	N-gubu	...
Hoe	Li-bākō	Li-bākō. Si-sakw. Mw-āā	...	Yoŋgu; ro-yoŋgu	Di-bākō. Ny-uñgu	Ny-uñgu
Honey	B-ombw. Bw-ww	Bw. Wu	Uy-ū	N-yoi	B-ombw	Ma-ū
Horn	Mu-sewa	Mu-sewa. Mw-seba	Toñ	...	Toñgw	N-korw
House... ..	N-dawu	N-dawu. M-bwa. (L-umbu = <i>nest</i>)	N-dā	N-daww; man-daww	N-dābw	N-dā
Hunger	N-jaw	N-jaw	N-jā	...	N-jā	N-je
Husband ... ..	...	M-oma	...	Mu-nya	Mu-nyare	...
Hyena ... ..	...	...	Kin-jop; bin-jop	...	...	N-soka
Iron	E-eke	E-eke, E-yeki	Keñ	E-kokw	E-ke	N-kokw
Island	E-yondi	E-yondi	Ki-bok; bi-bok	...	...	...
Ivory... ..	Mw-añgw mō n-jokw	M-ondw mō n-jokw	M-ia mi n-jokw	Di-soŋga ra n-jok'	Mw-añga. Soŋga la n-jōkw	...
Knee	Li-oñgoŋgw	Li-oñgoŋgw	Di-boñ; ma-	Li-woñgw; ma-	Di-boñgw	Di-nū
Knife	Li-wendi	Li-wendi	D-endi; † ma-endi	Di-rendi; ma-	E-lendi <i>or</i> Di-	I-koñgw; dō-
Lake, sea	Mw-anja	Mw-anja	...	...	...	...
Leg	Mw-ende	Mw-ende	M-bwendi	Mw-fañga; me-	...	N-koko. M-ōni

¹ *Noteworthy.*

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bwkw	207. Ba-rondw- Ba-luē	208. N-gwōw- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
Leopard ...	N-jō	N-gw	N-je	N-kō	N-jō	Y-uŋgu; be-uŋgu
Lion ... ..	...	M-baŋgw	...	...	N-gila	...
Lips	Mu-lumbu	Mu-umbu	Bwegbwe	...	E-pwɔw	M-bōte
Magic, religion	I-lemba	Li-emba	L-embe	N-dwewe; ma+ (<i>idol, fetish</i>). Bu-remba	Rwɔw	Di-lemba
Maize... ..	M-basi	...	M-gbwi	N-gūi	N-gwi	M-kpwi
Man	Mō-tu; ba-tu	Mō-tw; ba-tu or wa-tu	Mu-ti; bu-ti. M-ūi; b-ūi. M-ūin	Mō-tw; ba-tw	Mō-tw. Mi-ana; bi-ana	Mw-ti; ba-ti
Man, vir. ...	M-um-ana; bu-	M-uny-ana; <i>pl.</i> wa-	...	...	Mu-nyare	...
Meat	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Titi	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Titi
Medicine ...	Ma-le	Bwe. Y-wɔw	...	Ma-le	...	...
Milk	Ma-nyoŋgw	...	...	Ma-bē	Ma-nyoŋgw	...
Monkey ...	Kema	Ema. Mw-sākɔ	Kūi	Kēma	Yema	Kem'
Moon	Ngw-ende	Ngw-endi	Suñ	N-gōnda	N-gōndi	N-gōndi
Mother ...	Yeya	Jeje, Iya	...	Iya	Iya	...
Mountain ...	Phakw	Phakw or Fakw	N-kwkw	...	Mu-ri. Mw-kwli	N-kwkw
Mouth ...	Mu-lumbu	Wana	N-dumbi	M-ombw; m-embw	Mu-mbu	Ū-wau
Nail (of finger or toe)	N-ganda	N-ganda	Ci-a; bi-a	E-sasa; be-	N-gandi	N-ganda
Name	D-ina	L-ina	D-iū	...	D-ina	D-ine
Navel... ..	N-juŋgu. Mw-tōli	N-juŋgu	...	Di-teŋgu; ma-	Mu-torw	...
Neck, throat	Kwoti	Li-wɔ. Y-iŋgu	N-kiñ	Di-bōlu. Kiŋgw	I-bwarw	Di-bōlu
Night... ..	W-ū	W-ū or Ew-ū	N-guku	Burū	Bu-ti	N-kwkw
Nose	M-bemba	Mu-hembe, Mu-phembe. Ma-ombw	Di-ū. Nd-ū	Mw-fiki; me-	M-pemba. Dw	E-lombw
Oil palm ...	I-lende. M-bia	Li-a; mi-a. M-bia (<i>fruit</i> <i>of</i>)	Lindi, Di-indi	Di-a; mi-a	Lendi	M-bū (?). Di-señ
Ox	Ny-aka	Ny-aka	Ny-aka	...	Ny-aka	Ny-ā
Paddle ...	Phaki	Faki, Paki, E-paki	...	...	Kapi	...
Palm wine, beer	...	M-imba	M-ō ma lindi	...	...	M-wiki wa m-bū
Parrot ...	N-gwsw	Ūsw, Kwsw	N-gūs'	Kwsw	Kwsi	Mw-keya
Penis	Ykwkw	Ykwkw	N-suk	...	...	Nūnū
Pig	N-gua	N-gua	N-gūi	N-gwa	N-gwa	N-gū
Pigeon ...	M-beŋga	M-beŋga	M-beŋga	Sire; ba-sire	M-beŋga	M-beŋga
Place	E-kie. Ū-ma	E-kili	Fomi, Fom'	...	W-uma or Ūw-uma	Yeke
Rain	M-būa	M-būa	L-of'	M-būa	M-bimba	M-bū
Rat	E-tuli, E-turw	E-tw. E-feta	Pū	Pw	Pō	Pū

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bwkw	207. Ba-rondw- Ba-luē	208. N-gwōw- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
River	Mw-anja. Mw-ɔphi. M-ombw	Mw-anja. M-ɔsɔ	M-bū	...	Mw-anja, Mw-andya	Ma-lep'
Road	N-jia	N-jia	N-je	...	N-ja	N-jaŋgu
Salt	Y-aŋga. M-aŋga (salt water)	I-kwa	...	E-kwa; ro-kwa	...	...
Shame	I-sōni	I-sōni	...	...	...	...
Sheep	Mw-loŋgw; me-	Mw-loŋgw; me- Mw-leŋgu; mi-	M-loŋge; mi-	Mu-roŋki. E-sōka; be-	Mw-loŋgi	M-bwebi
Shield... ..	N-guba	N-guba	...	...	...	...
Shoulder	Li-kata	Li-kata. M-ata; mi-ata	...	E-tuli; be-	...	...
Sister	N-dōmani	N-dōmani. Yeye	Bw-aru	...	N-ana-iya	N-jaŋgw
Skin	E-yoww	E-yoww	Kkw	N-goww	E-kobw	Mw-kita
Sky	Lwba	Lwba	Loŋ-gundi	Rwba	...	Dwbi
Slave	Mw-kwmi	Mu-taŋga; ba- Mw-kwmi. Mw-fā; ba-fā	...	Mw-fa; ba-fā	Mu-pā; ba-pā	...
Sleep	I-yō	I-jōō, I-jō	Fi-lō; u-lō	...	I-yō	Bo-ijō
Smoke	Yu-tutu (pl.)	Yu-tutu (pl.)	Fi-duti; u-duti	Mw-tutu	Mu-tutu	M-baŋge- waŋge
Snake... ..	Ny-ama- gbwawa	Gbwawa	Ny-ō	Iny-ō; many-ō	Ny-ō	Ny-ō
Son, boy	Mu-kutu; ba-kutu	Mw-ana or W-ana; b-ana	M-ān'; pl. b-ōin' or b-ōn'	Wu-ana; b-ana	N-ana	Mw-an'
Song	Mu-keŋge	Mu-sōkw. (Embi = sing!)	N-gom'	...	Mu-kōni	Dw-tiin
Spear	Di-koŋgw	J-ōŋgw; ma-ōŋgw. Li-ōŋgw. Sōw	Di-koŋ'	Di-koŋgw	Di-ōŋgw, Di-koŋgw	Tuba
Spirit, soul	M-ōdī	E-Jiŋge. E-limw	...	...	...	Bw-eri
Star, planet	I-sowea	Sōmbi, I-sombi	Fi-asasu; u-	...	N-geŋgete	E-luŋgu; be-
Stick	E-li; be-li. Mu-timbw ¹	E-yi; we-yi. E-boŋgw	M-bwendi	Mw-le; mc-le	Mw-ere	Mw-timbw ¹
Stone	Li-lali; ma-	Li-yai; ma- Di-ya	Di-kok'	W-ale; m-ale	I-rari	Di-rari
Stool ... ..	...	M-bōkw	...	E-wuŋgu; be-	Kunda	...
Sun	Mw-hōkw; mi-	Mw-hōkw. E-bwei	Fi-yaŋa	Mw-sonji	Kwba	Di-nyāā
Tail (of an animal)	Mu-kondw	Mu-ondw	...	...	M-ūndw	...
Tear	Li-sōli	...	Mi-sis'	...	Rua	Ma-ji
Testicles	Li-windi; ma-	Li-windi	Ny-aŋga	...	...	Puŋgu
Thief	J-iwa	L-iba	W-if'; pl. ŋgw-iv'	...	W-ipi. N-ipe	M-gbwala

¹ Cf. *Swahili* Fimbw.

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bookω	207. Ba-rondω- Ba-luē	208. N-gωlω- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
Thigh... ..	Li-bebe	Li-bebe, Li-yebi. (I-tuŋga = <i>hip</i>)	...	E-lefu; be-	...	...
Thing... ..	Y-uma; b-ema	Y-uma; w-ema	Di-ambi; m-ambi	...	C-uma	Di-am'
Thorn... ..	N-jenje	N-jenje	Ki-dω; bi-dω	...	Senje	Di-penyi
Tobacco ...	Tākω	Tākω	Tākω	...	N-wenyi	Tabākω
To-day ...	Wunu-bu-nya	Ya-wωnω. Yabon'	Di-ōle	E-awū	Nina	Di-ōli
Toe	Mw-ini	J-ωnω ya li-taŋga	...	I-ne ali-kω <i>pl. dō-ne ra ma-kω</i>	Mu-nō	Mω-ni; me-ni
To-morrow	Kēkē	Mw-ele	...	E-āna ¹	Yana ¹	...
Tongue ...	Jeme, Dyeme; <i>pl.</i> m-eme	Jeme	Fi-dem'; u-dem'	Wω-emi; m-emi	Yeme, Leme	Di-bōmω
Tooth ...	Li-suŋga	Li-suŋga	Di-soŋ; ma-	Di-soŋga; ma-	Suŋga; ma +	Di-suŋ
Town, village	M-bōka. Mω-kinde	M-bōa	M-bok	Mω-ki; me-ki	Mu-ki, Mu-kindi	Mu-lamba. M-bō
Tree	Y-eli; w-eli	Bwē'; ma-ē'	K-e; b-ē	Bω-le; ma-le	Bw-ere; mi-ere. Bu-ma	Mω-tu; me-tu
Twins	Ma-ise	Mω-wasa?	Di-fasi; ma-	...	Ma-asa	Pwaki
Urine	Mi-nyali	Mi-nyāli	Ma-sanji	...	...	Sasa
Vein	Mω-sisa; mi-	Mω-sisa	...	Mω-sisa; me-	...	...
War	Bi-la	Bi-a. Ma-oŋgω	W-ara	Bi-ra	N-juma. Bo-ra	N-jum
Water	Ma-liwa	Ma-liwa. M-ωsω	Ma-lef	Ma-liwa	Ma-riba, Ma-liba	Ma-lep
Well, source	...	...	...	...	...	...
White man	Mu-kala	M-boŋgω	Mu-kafu. Mu-karara	Mω-karara; ba-	Mu-karara	Mu-karara
Wife	Mu-nja	Mu-nya. Mu-lana	N-tā	...	N-ara-na	Mw-āmω
Wind	N-gōō. Mu-li. N-gwi	N-gō. N-didi. E-wili	Pupe	...	N-guŋgu	Di-ŋgōbi
Witch	Mu-lemba. I-lemba; wa-	Mu-lemba. Li-emba	Lembe	...	Bω-remba	E-lemba; be-
Witchcraft	N-gāmbi	N-gaŋga	...	...	Rωbω	...
Woman ...	Mw-aitu	Mw-aitu; b-aitu. Mu-lana; ba-	N-tā; ba-tā	W-ara-na; ba-	N-ara-na; ba-	Mw-awω; ba-awω
Womb ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	L-ōli	Y-ōdi, J-ōli; bi-ōli	...	...	Y-uri	...
Yam	M-bā	E-ωnω; be-ωnω. I-ωnω; loy-ωnω. M-ba. Ma-sua	Ki-yu; bi-yu	E-ω; be-ω	E-kue	Di-tū
Year	M-bu; mem-bu	Mw-ā	M-ū; mi-ū	...	Ri-tu; ma-tu	Di-kōke; ma-
Yesterday...	Mw-ele	Mw-ele	...	Eāna mu-su	Yana, Jana	...

¹ See also 'yesterday', noteworthy.

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bəkω	207. Ba-rondω- Ba-luē	208. N-golω- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
One	Y-ωkω, ōkω	I-yō. Fōkω. -mω, -bω, M-ωkω, Bōkω	Mw-ā. C-ā	E-ōkω	E-ōkω	C-a. -mō, -fō
Two	-ba. -wai	-ba. -wa. -bake	M-ā	-wa	-ba, -be	-ba. -beke
Three	-y-au	-y-au. -lalu	Mi-a	-arω	-aru. -lalω	-lasω, -lā
Four	-ni, -uni. -neñ	-ni, -nei	Mi-ne	-ni	-ni	-ni
Five	-tanu	-tanu, -ta'	Mi-tan'	-tā, -tan'	-tā	-tanu
Six	Mu-tōba	Mu-tōwa	Bi-sama	Be-tariok (5 + 1)	-tare okω. -tan' bey-ωkω	Mω-tuwa
Seven	Sāmba	Li-sāmba	N-jambwe	Be-tanaiwa (5 + 2)	-tana bebe. -tanna bebe	Sambia
Eight	L-ōmbi	W-ambi	Mw-ambi	Be-tan'awearω	-tana-we-raru. N-ambe	Mω-tuwa beke (6 + 2)
Nine	Li-buka ¹	Li-būa, Li-buka	Di-bū	Be-tan'abini	-tana wi-ni. -tanna be-ne	Di-wū, Di-bū
Ten	I-sāka. I-dōmi	Li-umi, Di-ūmi, Diy-ome. Mini ¹	L-um'	Ro-ndarω	Lu-undaru. Do-ndaru. Lo-ndalω	Di-um'
Eleven ...	I-sāka na y-ōkω. (I-sāka na we-ba = <i>twelve</i>)	Li-umi na i-yō	L-um ni c-ā	Ro-ndarω-ne-ōk'	Lu-undaru- ney-ōkω	Di-bum' ne fō
Twenty ...	Dō. M-āwai. (Dō ne y-ōkω = <i>twenty-one</i>)	M-baŋgi. Mu-aya. Dō	M-u mw-a	Dū (?)	Dō or Dū (<i>pl.</i> m-ū). (Du ne y-ōkω = <i>twenty-one</i>)	Di-tī
Thirty ...	I-sāka lalu	Sai y-āu. Saki lalu	...	...	Du na lu-undaru	Di-ti na di-ūm'
Forty ...	M-wani	M-anui. Mini mi-ne	...	...	M-ū-ma-ba	Ma-ti ma-bā
Fifty ...	Sakitānu	M-ātanω or Mini me-tā. Saki tā	...	...	M-ū-ma-ba na lū-undaru	Ma-ti na di-ūm'
Sixty ...	M-u-mu-tōba	Mini mu-tōba	...	...	M-u-m-āru	...
Seventy ...	M-usāmba	Mini samba	...	...	M-u-ma'aru na lu-undaru	...
Eighty ...	M-u-l-ombi	Mini w-ambi	...	...	M-u-m-āni	...
Ninety ...	M-u-li-buka	Mini li-būa	...	...	M-u-m-āni na lu-undaru	...
Hundred ...	E-gbwea	E-gbu. E-wōke	M-bōkω	...	M-u-m-āta	Ma-ti ma-tanu
Thousand ...	I-kōli	I-kū; <i>pl.</i> lō-kō	...	...	...	...

¹ *Noteworthy.*

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bwkw	207. Ba-rondw- Ba-luē	208. N-gwalw- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
I, me, my ...	M-ba. N-a- -a-mi	M-bau. N-a- -m-ba, -a-mi	Me-niñ. Me, M-a-, N- -me, -e-ñ	M-ba. N, N-a- -a-m-ba	Mi. M-ba. N-a-, N- -m-ba, -ya-m-ba, -eā	Me-nie. ? -ya-ñ
Thou, thee, thy	Wa. Ū. -a-ŋwō	Wa. Ū. -a-ŋwō	We-niñ. Wa- -f, -v'	A-we. ? -we, -a-we	Uwe, Ū-we. Ū. -we, -ya-we, -e-abe	We. ? -oñ
He, him, his	Ūnō. A- -e-ni	Ūnō, Mō. A- -e-ni	Nyenū. A- -ñyene, -oñ	...	Mō. A- -mō, -ca-mw, -e	Ta-we. ? -ye
We, us, our	I-ṣw. I- -a-su	I-ṣw. Di, I- -a-su	Be-se. Bi-ṣ, Sa- -is'	...	I-se, I-ṣw, I-si. Di- -i-sō, -i-sō, -ea-su	Ba-lu. ? -yeñ
Ye, you, your	I-nyw. E- -a-nyu	I-nyw. Lw, E- -a-nyu	Biba. Ba- -nwe-ni, -iñ	...	I-nye. Ba- -i-nyō, -i-nyu, -ea-nyu	Ba-mun. ? ?
They, them, their	A-ŋga. Wa- -wō, -a-wō	A-ŋga, Ba-ŋga. Babw. Wa-, Ba- -wō, -bw, -babw, -a-bu	Bw-niñ. Ba- -a-bw, -ba-ñ	...	Bw, Ba-nu or Bō. Ba- -bō, -ya-bw	Yeri. ? ?
All	-ase, -ese, w-ese (1 and 2); m-ase, m-ase (3 and 4); y-ase or j-ase, be-ase (7 and 8)	-ase, -ese	-akakpa	...	Mu-sūsū	-se
This, these	-nu (mō-nu, w-nu, ba-nu; Ḷc.) -ni (di-ni, ma-ni)	-nu (mō-nu, w-nu, ba-nu; Ḷc.) -ni (di-ni, ma-ni; Ḷc.) -ñgi, -ŋga, -ŋgu (u-ŋgu (1), ba-ŋga (2); mu-ŋgu (3), ? mi-ŋgi (4); di-ŋgi (5), ma-ŋga (6); ji-ŋgi (7), bi-ŋgi (8); wa-ŋga (16))	Ū-nu, ba-nu or ba-cu; mu-cu, mi-cu; di-ni, ma-ni; ki-cu or e-ni, be-ni and be-cu; e-ni (9 and 10); rō-cu (12); bu-cu (14); a-u or e-cu or wa-ni (16) -cō (w-cō, ba-cō; Ḷc.)	...	-cō (w-cō, ba-cō; Ḷc.)	Mō- (1 and 3), Ba- (2); -ki (7); -m-bi (8); -m (9 and 10); -m-bw (14) Ta. ¹
That, those	-ne (w-ne, ba-ne; Ḷc.)	-nia (yonder); (a-nia, 16)	-wara (yonder) (w-wara, ba-wara, Ḷc.)	...	-ne	...

¹ Cf. demonstratives in No. 199.

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bōkō	207. Ba-rondō- Ba-luē	208. N-gōlō- Ba-tāiga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
Bad	Bō-be	Bō-we	-be	...	E-bōki	A-be, -be
Black	-inda	-indō. Mw-indō	...	-n-daka	-inda	...
Female	Nmw-ali	Mw-ali, -ale	Mw-ara	...	Mw-ari, N-are	Nw-an'
Fierce, sharp, bitter	-kambi	-ambi	...	...	...	...
Good	-lōli. Bw-amō	Bw-amō. -lō. Mw-ei	-l-am	-rōli. -a-leti	-lōli. -rōrō. Bw-am	-l-am
Great	-ndene. -kōle	-ndene. -kulu	-nin'	-nene	-kōli. -nene	-tōkō
Little	-sali. -sōne	-sali. -teñ. Tu	-tōkō	-titi	-titi. -tui	M-bui
Long	Gbwawa	-wawi, -wawa. Mō-te	...	...	-tumbi	...
Male	M-ume; b-ōme	M-ume	-lum	...	-m-ume	N-dom, -lom
Old	-duni	-luni <i>or</i> -dun', -duna. ¹ -uni, -una	...	-tina	-tina	...
Red	-tea	-tea	...	...	-tonda	...
Rotten	-bō	-bō	...	...	-sundu	...
Short	-kutu	-utu	...	...	-tūi	...
Sick	-ōka	-ōka, -wōka	...	-y-ambe	-ōka. Ny-ambe	...
White	-tana. -fembe	M-bōmi	-bō	Fu-faka	-saŋga	N-dorō
Above, up, on top	Ōli-manyu	Wulu	...	...	Oñwan'	...
Before ... ..	...	...	...	...	N-gwere	...
Behind ... ..	...	M-busa	...	...	M-bisa, Om-bisa	...
Below, down	Wa-si. Ō-si	Wa-si. Ō-si	...	...	Ō-si, Ō-se	...
Far ... ..	...	Fōfōfō!	...	...	Tūmbi	...
Here ... ..	...	...	Afa	...	Afa. Waŋga	Wa
In, inside ...	Ō-teni	I-titin, Ō-titin. (Ō)	...	...	Ōti. (Ō)	...
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	...	W-atiati	...
Near ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	...	Ō-wōka, We-bōka	...
Plenty, many	Li-būa	Saisai. I-saŋgi ²	Diŋgan'	...	Di-būa	Dū, -du
There ... ..	...	Ō-ne. Ō-ten'. Ania (<i>yonder</i>)	Uwa	...	Iya. Ōne	Ta

¹ *Noteworthy.*² *Cf. word for 'ten'.*

English	205. I-subu	206. Ba-kwiri- Bam-bwkw	207. Ba-rondw- Ba-luē	208. N-gwō- Ba-taŋga	209. Ba-kundu	210. Ba-rombi- M-boŋge
Where? ...	Ū-niŋga?	Ū-niŋga	A-fe?	...	Wekw? Ūwe?	...
No! ...	Kæm!	Kæm!	Awe!	...	Baba! N'! Suku!	...
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	Ša, Ku, Si (usually as an enclitic)	Ša, Ku, Si (-sa-, -ku-, -si- -sa- = present. -si- = past. -ku- = future) Sēē-	-ta- (n-ta-ne = <i>I not see, I see not</i>)	-ša-, -sa	Suku-, Keke- -sa-	...
To ...	?	Li-	?	?	Ū-	?
„ beat ...	-tia	-tia	...	..wbi, ..wba	-wba	...
„ buy, sell	-yanda	..anda, ..manda	-bā	..andi, ..gawi	-anda	...
„ come ...	-pō	..ja	-lwa	..rōkw, ..dōkw	..pōkw, ..rōkō, ..iya	...
„ cut ...	-ke	...	-siki	..gweli	..lena	...
„ dance ...	-sa	..sa	-sak'	..saka	..saka	...
„ die... ..	-wō	..wō	-wō	..veri, ..va	..wedi, ..wa	...
„ eat ...	-da	..la	-die	..daka	..la, ..ra	...
„ give ...	-bōla	..wōla, ..bōla	..bō, ..boŋ	..nyeri	..nye, ..beke	...
„ go... ..	-ala	..kende, ..lende ¹	..ke	..suwi, ..juwi	..kenda, ..kendi	...
„ kill ...	..gbi, ..gba	..ōwa	..nwa	..borō	..bora	...
„ know ...	..bia	..bia	..i	...	..iyu, ..ijō	...
„ laugh ...	-yō	...	..nō	..wji, ..wši	..rō, ..porō	...
„ leave off, cease	-dia	..lia	...	...	..nyara	...
„ love, want	..liŋgana	..liŋgana, ..liŋgi	..tundi, ..toŋ	..diŋgi	..liŋgi, ..liŋga, ..saka	...
„ see ...	..wōbāmō	..ene, ..eni, ..ōŋgō	..ne	..eni	..nene, ..ene, ..eni	...
„ sit, remain, abide	..ja or ..dyā	..dyā	...	..jumami	..pindi, ..sumame	...
„ sleep ...	..ko-iyō. ..naŋga	..naŋga	...	..naŋge	..naŋga	...
„ stand, stop, be erect	..teme	..teme	...	..ŋwe	..te	...
„ steal ...	..iba	..iba	..nif'	...	..wiba, ..wibe, ..iba, ..ipa	...

¹ Noteworthy, cf. Nyanja (61).

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN I-SUBU AND BA-KWIRI

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mω**, **W** (ω, u, mω, a); 2. **Ba**, **Wa** (ba, wa); 3. **Mu**, **Mω**, **Nw** (mu); 4. **Mi**, **Me** (mi); 5. **Li**, **Di**, **L'**, **J'**, **I** (di, li); 6. **Ma** (ma, m'-); 7. **E**, **J**, **Dy** (y', ji); 8. **Bi**, **Be**, **Wi**, **We** (bi, wi); 8 a. **I** (i); 9. **N**, **N'** (e); 10. **N**, **N'**, — (i); 11. missing; 12. **Lω**, **Ω**, **Yu** (lω); 13. missing; 14. **Bu**, **Bω**, **Wu**, **W** (bω); 15. **Ω**, **U** (preposition only); 16. **Wa**, **A**.

There are traces of the **-ni** locative suffix in a few adverbs and of the **-ana** diminutive suffix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN BA-RONDΩ-BA-LUĒ AND WEST BA-KUNDU

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mω**, **N**, **Wu** (u, ye, a); 2. **Ba** (ba); 3. **Mu**, **Mω** (mu); 4. **Mi**, **Me** (mi); 5. **Li**, **Di**, **I** (di); 6. **Ma** (ma); 7. **Ki**, **Ci**, **K'** (ki, ci); 8. **Bi**, **Be** (bi, be); 8 a. **Fi**, **I** (i, fi); 9. **N**, **N'**, — (e); 10. **N**, **N'**, **Ngω** (n, i); 11. ?missing; 12. **Rω**, **Dω**, **U** (rω, ru, u); 13. missing; 14. **Bu**, **Bω** (bω); 15. **Ω** (preposition); 16. **Fa**, **Wa** (as preposition).

Traces of **-ana**, diminutive suffix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN N-GΩLΩ-BA-TANGA AND EAST BA-KUNDU

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mω**, **M**, **N** (bu, mu, ñ, u); 2. **Ba**, **Bu**, **Bω** (ba); 3. **Mu**, **M** (mu); 4. **Mi**, **Me** (mi); 5. **Di** (di); 6. **Ma** (ma); 7. **E** (e); 8. **Be** (be); 8 a. **Fi** (fi); 9. **N**, **Ng** (ji, j-, c', k'-); 10. **N**, **Ng**, — (ji); 11. **Wω** (?); 12. **U** (u, rω); 13. missing; 14. **Bw**, **Bω**, **U** (bω) (scarce); 15. **Ω** (as preposition); 16. **Fa** (?).

Traces of **-ana** suffix.

PREFIXES, &c., IN BA-ROMBI-M-BONGE

Same as in **N-gωlω-Ba-taŋga**, &c., but 7 = **E** (concord ki-); and 8 a. (**Fi**) has as plural 12 **Dω** (dω).

205. **Isubu** is spoken in West Cameroons, on the Bimbia peninsula, and in the estuary region between the Lower Moŋgo river and the sea-coast at Man-of-War Bay, near Victoria.

206. **Bakwiri-Bambōkω** is spoken on the sea-coast and mountain slopes of the great Cameroons volcano, as far north as the Upper Meme river, as far east as the Moŋgo. On the south the tribes are known as Bakwiri, on the north as Bambōkω.

207. **Barondω-BaluĒ** (West Bakundu) is spoken in the coast region between the Lower Meme river and the Río del Rey estuary, as far north as the Ndiañ river, including on the west the lower portion of the Bakasi peninsula.

208. **Ngωlω-Bataŋga** is spoken in the hills and mountains of the Rumpi or Rombo region, between North latitudes 4° 50' and 5° 20', as far west as the Ndiañ river ('the Bantu frontier'), and east to the Adya-baki river. This is the northernmost of the Bantu tongues.

209. **Bakundu** or East **Bakundu** is spoken in the region between the Upper Moŋgo river and the Upper Meme river, and southwards to the Bakwiri and Duala confines.

210. **Barombi-Mboŋge** is spoken in the region south of the Rumpi Mountains, chiefly to the west of the Upper Meme river, and south to the confines of the Bambōkω and Bakundu.

GROUP OO

THE SPANISH GUINEA-WEST CAMEROONS LANGUAGES (*continued*)

OO 6 MONGO SUB-GROUP

211. Boñkeñ

212. Abɔ

GROUP PP

THE MANENGUBA LANGUAGES

213. Ba-luñ¹ 213 a. Ba-fɔ

214. N-kōsi or Ba-kōsi²

215. Bañ-gañte³

GROUP QQ

THE MIDDLE SANAGÁ LANGUAGES

216. Ba-ti (Ba-ceñga)

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abɔ	213. Ba-luñ 213 a. Ba-fɔ	214. Ba-kōsi (N-halemɔe)	215. Bañ-gañte (N-gōteñ)	216. Ba-ti
Adze ... ..	...	...	...	E-hon, E-hun	...	...
Animal, wild beast	...	...	Ny-am'	Ny-am'	...	...
Ant ... ..	...	...	...	Pupu. Sia	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	Si	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	...	E-wake (gorilla)	...	...
Arm	E-nō	E-nō. I-kāā	E-kā	E-ke ; me-ke	E-kā ; me-kā. E-kɔɔ re-kā ⁴	...
Arrow	E-banji	M-banj	...	...	Mɔ-aŋgum	...
Axe	E-wondɔ	Fane	Ō-hon	E-hon	Ō-hon	...
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	Somb	...	...
Back, back- bone	M-busa	M-bus'	M-bus'	M-ba. Nkü	M-ba	...
Banana	Ma-dudi (<i>pl.</i>)	Ki-dudi	De-kot, De-kō	E-tom ; i- Ny-ake	...	...
Beard... ..	Nj-elu. Ma-set	Ma-yēē	N-jeɾ'. B-ōlɔ	N-seru	...	...
Bee	Ny-abɔ	Iny-ɔɔ	E-kīɔ	E-dīū. Nny-u	E-giɔ	...
Belly	Fusu	E-bum	E-bom, E-bum. Di-bum. Me-a ; m-ā	A-bum ; - mɔ-bum or me-bum. E-bel	E-bum	...
Bird	Nō	Fi-non	De-non. Bu-non (213a) ? <i>pl.</i>	E-non. Me-non. E-dnon, I-dnon ; me-dnon ⁵	E-nōn	...

¹ Me-loñ of Koelle.

² N-halemɔe of Koelle.

³ N-gōteñ of Koelle.

⁴ The 'leg of the hand'.

⁵ This very un-Bantu collocation of d and n (as well as other inharmonious combinations of consonants) is recorded of N-kosi by our most recent authority, Heinrich Dorsch. It is absent from Koelle's transcription.

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abw	213. Ba-luñ 213 a. Ba-fw	214. Ba-kösi (Ñ-halemwœ)	215. Bañ-gañte (Ñ-göten)	216. Ba-ti
Blood ...	Ma-keya	Ma-kē	Me-ki	Me-kei. A-ki; me-ki	Me-kie	...
Body ...	Ñ-kuba. Ny-ulw	Mu-tē	Ny-wl, N-yū	Y-ōl	...	...
Bone ...	E-yese; be-	Ki-fes'	E-hei	E-hei, E-hit; i-hit, ē-hit	E-heig	...
Bow ...	Ñ-keñi	Ñ-keñi	...	E-le; me-le	...	Iñ-gara
Bowels ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brains ...	B-oñ	Bw-wne	...	B-oñ	...	...
Breast (man's)	Twōw	Twōw	Tōl	Tel, Tal, Tōl	Tōl	U-añgu
Breast (woman's)	E-be; ma-be	E-bē	E-bē	A-bi; me-bi	E-bē	...
Brother ...	M-ana-an	M-an' i-nye	Mw-anyañ, Mw-anyoñ	Mw-annya <i>or</i> Mw-an-ne	M-anu m-pā. M-anu n-sada	...
Buffalo ...	Ñ-gwōw	Ñ-gwōwoni	...	N-sib	...	...
Buttocks ...	Ma-swōw	Ma-kin'	...	A-susu; me-	...	...
Canoe, boat	Bw-alu	...	Bw-ala	Bw-le	Bu-al	...
Cat ...	Siñkala. Siñge	Siñ	Siñ	Señ	Siñ	...
Charcoal ...	...	...	Kañalet	A-kanle; me-	E-pōsa	...
Chief, king	M-boñ	N-foñ	...	...	...	A-vumu
Child ...	M-ana; b-ana	M-ani; b-ani	Mu-ān; b-ān	Mu-ān; b-ān	...	...
Cloth ...	Batw	l-batw	E-bat'	A-bat'. Ñ-kōba	...	...
Cold ...	...	Ñ-go	A-hw. Hw-te	A-hw	A-hw	...
Country ...	Doñ	A-loñ	...	A-loñ	...	...
Cow ...	Ny-ak'. M-foñ	Ny-aka, Ny-aga	Ny-aka	Ny-ā, Ny-ak	Ny-aka	...
Crocodile ...	Ñ-kombe. Ñ-gandu	Ñ-kom'	Ñ-gandw	Ñ-gwampa. Ñ-gan	...	M-babe
Day, daylight	Bu-sa	Keli	Mw-ti. Bw-iny'; m-iny'	Boi-sale. Bu-in. E-pün. Sū	Mw-te	...
Devil, evil spirit	...	...	E-kadi; be-	E-kale	...	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	...	Ñ-gam-pōl	...	A-beme-puōd	...
Dog ...	M-bwa	M-bwa	M-bua	Mw-a. M-bwe; m-bie	M-bwa	Im-bwa
Door, door- way	Ku-baka	Ku-waka	Kw-wañ. Di-kob'. E-kw	E-kōwa	E-kōwa	...
Dream ...	N-dōtw	N-demi	...	...	...	...
Drum ...	E-limbe	N-tek	Ñ-gam	N-tew	Ñ-gom	...
Ear ...	l-atw; m-atw	E-wōw	E-tw. E-tūi	E-tu; me-tu	E-tw	...
Egg ...	Ke; ma-ke	Ke	E-ki	A-ki; me-ki	E-kie	...
Elephant ...	N-jōku	N-jok'	N-swou	N-sw <i>or</i> N-siox	N-jou	In-sūū. N-jw ...
Excrement	Duku	E-be	...	A-bū; me-bū	...	...
Eye ...	D-isw	D-isē	D-is, Dī, D-ek	De-ix; <i>pl.</i> me-ix	D-i, D-is'	Añ-gisw (<i>pl.</i> <i>same</i>)

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abw	213. Ba-luñ 213 a. Ba-fo	214. Ba-kösi (N-halemwe)	215. Bañ-gañte (N-göteñ)	216. Ba-ti
Face, fore- head	Bw-sw, Bu-sw	Su	E-sw. M-bw. Bw-sw	E-sw. M-bw. M-bom	E-syw. M-bom	Wu-sw
Fat, oil ...	Fön. Di-hoñ. Ma-li	I-fön	M-öl	M-öl. A-hoñ	M-öl	...
Father ...	...	Tata	Tate, Ta ¹	Tete. Tite. Tä. Sa-ñ. So-ñ	Ta	...
Fear ...	J-oñ	W-oñ	...	Boñ	...	...
Finger ..	I-nw. N-gan	Nyw	Mwe. Fi-mwe; lo- Bo-mwe; ma-mwe	E-müi, E-bmue	Mw-e	E-nwew; mw-
Fire ...	Ya	Fē	M-ā, M-üi	M-ū	...	I-dzea; mw- I-jea
Fish ..	M-bebu	Titi	N-don	N-ton. Sü	N-don	Cui
Foot ...	Kōlō, Di-kōlō	Kw	E-kū. E-küi, E-kw. Mu-fend', N-fen'	E-ku. A-kwla d'-ekā	E-kw	...
Forest ...	Penje	Penye	E-hē	E-hin; i- N-sañ m'e-hin	E-hē	...
Fowl ...	Kuba. Lw-kwkw	Kuba	Kub	Kub	Kub	N-gwa
Frog, toad	...	...	M-pon. Ma-kā	M-pon. E-bud	M-bon	...
Ghost ...	Nkuku	Ki-dim'; bi-	...	E-deñedeñ. N-gü	...	...
Girl ...	...	...	Bw-kon'; ma- Fi-kond'; lo- Mw-an mw-at	N-gön. Mw-an mw-at; b-am bebe-at	Mw-anumw-ad	Iñ-gonda
Goat ...	M-bwōdi	Kembe	M-bul', M-bot', M-pwōt'	M-pot', M-bwōd'. Tün	M-bot'	Um-bui, M-buni
,, (he) ...	...	...	E-tor m-pwōt	E-pale-m-pwōt. E-pala	E-pale-m-bot'	...
God ...	Lwba-ñ-gōnde	Lō-ñgon'	Ny-amā. Bw-wb', Boy-ob'	Ny-amā. Di-wb'. E-kale; i-kale	Mwony-amā	...
Grandparent	...	...	Tampā. ² Mu-tina; mi-	Tete-m-pea	Tampa	...
Grass ...	Bi-sā	Bi-sā	...	N-kwkw; be+	...	...
Ground ...	Mi-nye. N-ša	Me-se. I-si	...	A-se. N-dob	...	N-zi
Ground-nut	N-gond'aba-yoñ	N-gon ba-yoñ	Gundw. N-doiñ. N-gisi	N-doiñ	N-doiñ	...
Guinea-fowl	...	...	Kaṅg'	M-bembe. N-gwa	...	...
Gun ...	N-gadi	N-gale	N-komba	N-komba or N-kumbe	N-komba	...

¹ Ewem-ta = my father. Ewoñ-ta = thy father.² Poss. pronoun precedes this and other relationship words.

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abɔ	213. Ba-luñ 213 a. Ba-fɔ	214. Ba-kõsi (Ñ-halemɔe)	215. Bañ-gañte (Ñ-gõteñ)	216. Ba-ti
Hair	Sigi. Nyõ	Kisi	Nyuñ <i>or</i> Ny-uñ	Nyuñ. E-sit	Nyuñ	...
Hand	Ñ-kũ. Di-kā	Kā	Di-kā. E-kē. M-pus' e-ka. M-pa e-ka	N-sik-me-kē. M-ba-i-ke. E-ka; me-ka	M-ba-e-ka	O-mbõ; e-mbõ
Head	Mõ-lɔ, Mu-lɔ	M-õ	Mu-lɔ, N-lũ	Lɔ <i>or</i> N-lɔ	N-lɔ	O-gbwe; e-gbwe
Heart	Nema	...	Mu-lem; mi-	N-lem	...	Ũ-tema
Heel	E-bõ, Di-bõõ	I-bõ	M-bus' e-kɔ	A-tin <i>or</i> Tin' e-ku; me-tin' me-ku	Boñ re m-ba e-kɔ	...
Hide ... ..	...	...	...	Ñ-gɔb, E-kob	...	...
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	E-kɔne; i-	...	...
Hippopotamus	Ñ-kubu	Ñ-gũ	...	...	...	...
Hoe ... ..	...	...	Gi-oñ	Ji-oñ, J-uñ; b-uñ	Gi-oñ	...
Honey	B-ombɔ	B-om	...	E-jũ	...	...
Horn	Toñ	...	...	A-seb; me-	...	E-toñgɔ
House... ..	N-dā. Pande	N-dau	N-dab	N-dab. E-kula. (Di-ād; m-ād = <i>home, vil- lage</i>)	N-dab	Ye-andze; be-andze
Hunger	N-jala	...	N-jā, N-je	N-sā, N-se	...	...
Husband	M-lumɔ; ba-	...	...	...	...	A-fu; ma-fu
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	Kē	Kī	E-ke	E-kei, E-kī	E-kē	...
Island... ..	E-yondi	Fenye	...	...	...	...
Ivory	Ñõna	I-soñ	E-soñ, Di-soñ-n-sɔu. M-bañg' n-sɔ	A-ɔw-nɔu	Gi-ɔ. E-ɔo-n-tɔw	Zabarañgu
Knee	Boñ	E-boñ	E-boñ de-kɔ	A-bubõ; mɔ- A-bubõñ; me-bubõñ	E-boñ re kuɔ	...
Knife	Lende	Len	E-hā. Di-lend'	A-len; me-len. Pā	E-len. Pā	...
Lake	Mw-anji	Mw-anye	...	...	...	...
Leg	E-nama. Sinõ. E-ku; mũ-kũ	I-nama	E-kɔ	E-ku; me-ku	A-kuɔ	...
Leopard	N-jõ	N-ji	Ñ-gõ	Ñ-gɔ, Ñ-gɔa	Ñ-gõ	Uñ-gɔ
Lion ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lips	E-kõlõ; be- E-kala; be- Mu-lumbɔ	Ki-pɔpɔ; bi-pɔpɔ	...	E-bebe; <i>pl.</i> ẽ-bebe	...	...
Magic, fetish	...	...	Me-jam	E-lem. E-kale. A-hõn. Ñ-kunu	E-lem	...
Maize... ..	...	...	Ñ-gũ	Ñ-goñ	Ñ-guɔ	Im-basa
Man	Mõ-tɔ, Mu-tɔ; ba-tɔ	Mu-ti; ba-ti	Mɔ-t'; bā-t'. M-õ; bā- M-ɔm-an. Mɔ-añ-gi-om	M-ɔt'; ba-t', bā. Mɔ-añ-gi-om; ba-re-gi-om. M-ɔt a nyõñ, Mɔ-nyõñ	Mw-an-j-om, Mɔ-añ-gi-om	Mɔ-tɔ; ba-tɔ

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abw	213. Ba-luñ 213 a. Ba-fw	214. Ba-kösi (N-halemwe)	215. Bañ-gañte (N-göteñ)	216. Ba-ti
Man, vir. ...	...	Titi ...	Ny-am ...	Ny-am ...	Ny-am ...	...
Meat ...	M-bembw	...	Bi-añ	Gi-e, dzi-e.	Egi-añ or	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	Bw-el (<i>tree</i>)	Bi-ã	...
Milk ...	Me-mwa	...	E-bē	A-bi	Me-dimbe.	...
Monkey ...	Kēma. Kwñ; <i>pl.</i> mō-kwū	Se	Kiem, Kem	Kem. A-tona; me-	E-hoñ Kiem	...
Moon, month	Mw-edi	Mw-ē, Mw-ei	N-gwñ	N-gwñ, N-gon	N-jwñ, N-gōñ	Ū-fē, Ū-hē
Mother ...	An	Inye	Ne ¹	Nya or Nyañ. Nyo-ñ. Ne	Nē	...
Mountain ...	N-kwōdi. M-kuri	N-kwkw	Fi-kol; lō-kol	M-bō	...	...
Mouth ...	Numbu	N-dūm	Mu-diūm. N-sō, N-šol. Nyw	N-sear' or N-söl	N-šiöl	...
Nail (of finger or toe)	N-yanda. N-gan'	Be-yā (<i>pl.</i>)	N-yan'	N-yane	Nn-yan'	...
Name ...	D-ina	J-ō	D-in	D-in; m-in	...	...
Navel... ..	...	...	E-toñ	Mū-i; <i>pl.</i> m-i. A-toñ; me-	E-toñ	...
Neck, throat	Kiñw	Kiñ	Kiñ. E-bōl	N-kañ or N-keñ. A-bwāl, A-bōl; me-bōl	Kieñ. Bw-al	...
Night ...	Bo-ye	N-gwgw	N-kw	E-hinte. N-kū. Bo-ihifiriñ. Bu-in-e-hina. E-pū	N-kw	...
Nose ...	J-olw, N-jōlō	J-oi	Di-w; m-w	D-w or D-ū; mū-	Di-w	...
Oil palm ...	Kaña lende	Kiy-enki y-ē. (C-eñki-y-ē)	D-ē	D-i; m-i	D-i	...
Ox ...	Ny-ak'. M-foñ	Ny-aga	Ny-ak'	N-yak'. N-jun ny-ak'	...	...
Paddle ...	Paku	...	...	Pake	...	...
Palm wine, beer	...	...	...	Mi-m	...	...
Parrot ...	N-kūsi. N-gwsw	N-gwsw'	Koi, Koij	Koi. Kut	Koi	lñ-kusa
Penis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pig ...	N-gwea	N-gwe	N-gw	N-gū	N-gw	...
Pigeon ...	M-beñga	M-beñga	M-beñg'	N-gol. M-beñge	...	...
Place ...	M-bwkw	M-bwke	...	H-ūm	...	...
Rain ...	M-bala	Lō	M-pu	M-bu	M-bw	...
Rat ...	Pw	Pw	Pw. Sal'pw. Kw	Pw. Kū	Pw	...

¹ Ewem-ne = *my mother*.

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abw	213. Ba-luñ 213 a. Ba-fw	214. Ba-kōsi (N-halemwə)	215. Bañ-gañte (N-gōteñ)	216. Ba-ti
River	Mw-anji. N-sulu. Mun-dana	Mw-anye	...	E-dib	...	...
Road	N-gia. M-lumji	N-gie	N-yi	N-sī	...	...
Salt ... ..	...	...	N-kūa	N-kōa, N-kwé	N-kōa	...
Shame ... ..	...	...	...	A-sōn <i>or</i> E-sun ; me-	...	...
Sheep	Dōma. Ton	...	M-pot. Mu-oñg' ; mi- Mu-loñgi ; mi-	M-bōt. E-tiōxa	M-bōt	Ge-humba ; bi-tumba
Shield... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ū-kumbu
Shoulder ... ..	...	...	E-kembel	E-kon ; me-kon. E-kexal ; i-	M-bēēkā	...
Sister	M-ana mw-aya	M-anye	Mw-anyañ mω-at	Mw-annya- mω-at	M-anya mω-are. Kare	...
Skin	Kolō	Kwəw	E-kop, E-kōkop	N-gob	N-gob	...
Sky	Bw-belala	Bw-be	Di-ob	Di-ob	...	...
Slave ... ..	...	...	N-lam, N-tañ. Mω-tañ ; ba-	N-tañ ; be-tañ	M-beya	Im-bace
Sleep	I-lō	Fi-lō	...	Ky-ō	...	...
Smoke	Mw-ā	Ny-ombe	Me-tut'	Mω-atu, Mu-entu	Me-tut'	...
Snake... ..	N-yō	...	...	Ny-ō	...	...
Son, boy	M-ana	M-ana ; b-on'	Mω-an-de-m. Mω-an- mω-añ-gi-om. Mω-an	Mω-an mω-añ-gi-om ; b-an-ba-re-gi-om. Mω-an ; b-an	Mω-an-de-m. Mu-an	...
Song	L-oñ	W-oñgi	...	N-keñge. (-kōna = <i>to</i> <i>sing</i>)	...	...
Spear... ..	Koñ	E-koñ	E-koñ. Fi-toñ ; lω- E-lω ...	A-koñ ; me-koñ	E-koñ	...
Spirit, soul	N-kuku	Ke-dim'	...	E-dim'. E-kale	...	...
Star	Soñ	Soñ	N-giñgi	Tintina. N-tinti	...	...
Stick	N-tumbu. M-tumbu. Boña	M-bwen	N-tuñ. M-poñ	N-toñ	N-toñ	...
Stone... ..	Dali	I-kok	E-la	A-le ; me-le <i>or</i> A-lā ; me-la	E-lā	l-tane ; a-tane
Stool ... ..	...	...	E-ti	A-ti ; me-ti	E-te	...
Sun	Yō	Fi-yaña	E-yā. E-ton-di-ob	E-nyai. E-tonde	E-nyā	In-gūna
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	N-kon	...	...
Tear	Mi-sōdi (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...	A-sod ; me-	...	...
Testicles ... ..	...	...	...	A-bin ; me-bin	...	...
Thief	I-yeba	W-ive	Mu-wib ; ba- N-jib	N-jib	...	...

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abo	213. Ba-luñ 213 a. Ba-fw	214. Ba-kōsi (N-halemœe)	215. Bañ-gañte (N-gōteñ)	216. Ba-ti
Thigh... ..	...	...	E-kompā. Pipen-e-kw	E-peñ; me-	Ana me kuw	...
Thing... ..	E-lombw	Kake ¹	...	Ji-om; bi-em. Di-am; m-am. A-kan; me- A-jō; me-jō	...	...
Thorn ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ...	Yakw	Takw	...	...	...	...
To-day ...	I-swana	Len	Gee	Gē', Ji	Gēē	...
Toe	I-nō	N-yō	M-œe	Em-ūi	M-œe	...
To-morrow	...	...	Soba	Suba	Geān	...
Tongue ...	Demi, Dim	Ki-lem'; bi-lem'	Egi-em'	Egi-em'	Ege-am'	...
Tooth... ..	Suñgw; ma- Di-soña; ma-soña	I-soñ; ma-soñ	E-šoñ	A-šoñ; me-son	E-šioñ	...
Town, village	N-koñ	N-koñ. M-bōke	Mu-kī, N-ki. M-bwuk'	M-bw. Di-ād. M-bwa. N-koñ	M-bwk'	...
Tree	E-yeli <i>or</i> Bw-eli	Ke; be	Bu-el', Bw-ed'. Hi-wn	Bu-al' <i>or</i> Bw-el'; m-el'	Bu-el'	Bw-ete; ma-ete
Twins	M-āsa	Ma-fas'	...	...	...	...
Urine ... ..	...	...	...	Me-sen	...	...
Vein ... ..	...	...	N-šik	N-šei <i>or</i> N-si	N-kod	...
War	Bw-kwōw	Wa-la	N-šum	N-šom	N-jum	...
Water	Ma-ndiya	Ma-lebe	Ma-di. Me-dib	Mi-re	Me-dib, E-dib	Ma-dēa
Well, source	...	...	...	...	...	...
White man	N-kala	N-kala	N-kala	N-kala; beñ-kala	N-kara	Nasala (<i>Arab.</i>)
Wife	Mw-ayw	Mu-tan	Mw-alañ; b-ālañ	...	...	(W)-kwōw; ba-
Wind, air ...	Pupe	Pupe	...	Pema	...	...
Witch... ..	Bw-aña (?)	M-bō	...	Lem. N-gañoñge	...	...
Witchcraft	Bw-aña	...	...	E-lem <i>or</i> A-lem	...	...
Woman	Mw-ayw	Mu-tan	Mw-at, Mu-rān <i>or</i> Mw-ālañ	Mw-at <i>or</i> Mu-ad; bebe-at, beb-ad	Mw-ād	(W)-kudu, (W)-kwōw; ba-
Womb ... ..	...	...	...	Diem	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	...	...	E-šidemu	Hi-on; l-un	I-yon; l-on	...
Yam	Ma-kaa (<i>pl.</i>)	U-kāā	Kuad. Kwōtok	Kwōtō	Kuad	...
Year	M-busija	M-ō	...	Mu-e; mi-e	...	...
Yesterday...	...	...	Gian	Gian	Šuwa	...
One	E-yōgw. U-wō, -hō	-kyā, -ca	E-ok, E-hw, E-fw N-hok. -mœe	N-hō, -hw. Pō, Pox	E-hw. Pog	(W)-mōsi

¹ ? Survival of Ka- prefix.

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abw	213. Ba-luñ 213 a. Ba-fw	214. Ba-kōsi (N-halemw)	215. Bañ-gañte (N-gōteñ)	216. Ba-ti
Two	·bā	·ba	·ba, ·be	·ba, ·m-ba	·ba	·ba (-baba)
Three... ..	·alu, ·lalu	·ia, ·ā	·la, ·lal, ·lan	·n-le. ·la	·lan, ·lal	·tad'
Four	·na, ·ne	·nanu, ·na	·ni, ·nin	·n-ni. ·ni	·nin, ·ni	·ne
Five	·tan', ·tanw	·tanu	·tān'	·n-tē. ·tan'	·tan'	·tanw
Six	Bi-sama. Mu-tōba	M-itu. Bi-sama	Mu-tōb, Mw-tōw, N-tob, Tiw (213 a)	N-tōw, N-tōb	N-tōw	Ba-latw, ·latw ¹
Seven... ..	Šamba	N-jambwe	Tsiambeny', Šamba	Šiampfa, Ši-amba. Šamba	Šamba or N-jamba	Ba-latw- w-mōsi
Eight	W-ambi, Bw-ambi. L-ombe	Mw-am'	W-am', W-om', Wu-am'	Wu-ān', W-am'	Ww-am'	Belemōn ¹
Nine	Būa, Di-bwa	Ki-bō	De-bū, Di-buk. A-bog	A-bw, A-bū; me-bū	A-bog	Belemān- w-mōsi
Ten	J-w. D-um	E-bom	Di-ūm, di-om. Dj-wm. M-bom	Di-om, J-om; m-ūm	Di-om	Ba-bōt ¹
Eleven ... ..	...	...	Di-om n-hok	Di-om muñ-hō. J-om n' e-ba (<i>twelve</i>)	Di-om nū pog	...
Twenty	M-u-ma-ba. M-u-a-ba	M-u-ma-ba	M-w-ma-ba. M-bom mi-be	M-w-mu-ba, M-um m-ba or -e-ba	M-omba	...
Thirty	M-u-m-ālu	M-u-m-ā	M-w-ma-lal. M-bom mi-lan	M-ūm n-la	...	...
Forty... ..	...	...	M-w ma-ni. M-bom mi-nin	M-ūm nni	...	...
Fifty ... ..	...	...	M-u-ma-tan. M-bom mi-tan	M-ūm n-tān. (M-ū-ñgw-um = <i>eighty</i>)	...	...
Hundred	Bw-keya. E-būka	M-bwkw	M-ū-di-ūm. M-bwkol. M-buki (213 a)	M-bōka, M-bōkal	...	...
Thousand... ..	Kuri	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my	Wañ. N. -a-me	Mme. Me. -me, ·yeñ	Mi. Ng. N. -ye-me, ·ewe and -ewe-m. ²	Me, Men. N., Me. ·om, ·em ²	? N., A. -ewe-ni ²	...
Thou, thee, thy	Ū. Ū. ·yēē, ·oñ	Wa, Oñw. Ū. ·we, ·yeñ	Ūe. Ū., E. -eā-be, ·we, -e-we, -ew-oñ, ew-oñ.	Ūe. E-mon. E., Ū. ·we, ·ww, ·ō, ·oñ	? ? ·we	..
He, him, his	Yei. A. ·eñ	Nyei. A. ·nye, ·ye, ·e	Mō. A. ·ye-be, ·e-mw	Mw. Mw-en. Bwbw. A., E. ·i or ·ē	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

² The possessive pronouns in these three languages (213, 214, 215) precede the noun and carry its concord as an initial. Thus: ejem, awem, adoñ, muē, abwed, aden, ejab.

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abw	213. Ba-luñ 213 a. Ba-fw	214. Ba-kōsi (N-halemwe)	215. Bañ-gañte (N-gōteñ)	216. Ba-ti
We, us, our	Ba-su. Ba-sa. -āā	Ba-se. Sa. -biš, -wes', -b-is'	Se. Si. -ya-se, -e-se	Se. Se-ben. Se. -ed	...	...
Ye, you, your	Yie. Ba. -a-bu	Nyie. Be. -j-eñ	Nye. Nni. -ya-nye, -e-nye	Nyi. Nyi-ben. Nyi. -nyi, -en	...	...
They, them, their	Baww. Ba. -bōō, .ee	Bw. Ba. -beñ	Bw. Ba. -ya-be, -e.bw	Bw. Be-n. Be. -ab	...	...
All ... ..	.sie. Bw.sie	.sw, Ba-sw	...	E-siañ	...	...
This, these	Wō- (1), ba- ; ye- (7), be- (8)	Nu- (1), ba- ; ki- (7), bi- (8) ; Šc.	...	-in (An-in, ab-en ; mū-in, me-n ; ad-in, me-n ; eji-n, abe-n ; an-in, ej-in ; abu-in (14)) -eda (Aw-eda, ab-eda ; mu-eda, m-eda ; Šc.)	...	...
That, those	Wō-ne, ba-ne ; yi-ne (7), bi-ne (8) ; Šc.	Sw. A-nu- (1), a-ba ; a-ki (7), a-bi (8)	...	-ine, -ene (An-ine, ab-ene ; mu-ine, m-ine ; Šc.)	...	...
Bad	-be	-be	-boñwō (i. e. not good)	-bebe. -bañwō. (.w = not)	e-boñaka. (-aka = not)	Timi
Black... ..	...	...	-a-gafin. -e-lama. -e-fin	-hina. -n-dibel	a-lam	-gi. -amu
Female	Mw-adi. Mw-are ; ba-are	Mw-āā	-at' (Mw-at)	-at (Mw-at ; bebe-at). -ad (Mu-ad)	-ad (Mw-ad)	-koto
Fierce, sharp	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good	-banya. -amw	Laam, -am	-boñe	-boñ	-boñ	Nw-bwla, -bwla
Great	N-yiti	-nin	-nen. -hāe. A-šwe	-yow. -kwola	-dunw. -ha (-pa, -m-pā)	-ñgamu
Little	-titi	-tōkw (Ki-tōkw)	-tige. -teke, -sat, -sal'	M-ōni. -sada	-sad	...
Long, high, tall	...	...	...	Ja-. (Ja-be = to be long)	...	...
Mal	N-om. M-lumw ; ba-	-lom	Mw-añ-gi-om. Ngi-om. -tor'	Mw-añ-gi-om ; pl. bare-gi-om. Nj-om. -dem. -tor. -pale	Mw-añ-gi-om. -dem. Nge-om. Wwa. -pale	...

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abɔ	213. Ba-luñ 213 a. Ba-fɔ	214. Ba-kōsi (N-halemɔe)	215. Bañ-gañte (N-gōteñ)	216. Ba-ti
Old ... ..	...	...	-juni, -dyun	-n-jun	-n-jɔwɔ	...
Red ... ..	...	...	-tuna	-yexa (<i>verb</i>)	...	-lamu
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	-bɔ <i>or</i> -bō	...	...
Short ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick ... ..	...	...	-gulak	-kuloñ. -kɔna. -kula, -wula	-wūl	...
White... ..	-pumbwa	-pupe	-ga-pū. -puva, -puwa	-pūwa, -puba	-pupa, -pup'	-pfumamu
Above, up, on top	...	...	...	Mu-in'	...	...
Before ... ..	...	...	...	A-sā	...	...
Behind ... ..	...	...	Om-bus', Am-bi	A m-būi	...	...
Below, down	...	...	Ū-se. A-se	A-se	...	...
Far ... ..	...	I-tum	...	E-tun. Pib	...	...
Here	Wan. Nana. Wāā	Afā	Fan. Fa	Hen, Hene. We. Awe	...	...
In, inside ...	Tete	Tete. E-yɔ	Faten. Ten. A-ten	Atē. Ūne	...	...
Middle ... ..	...	...	Ten, Ū-ten	Atinte	...	...
Near ... ..	...	Bembe	...	Bemben	...	...
Outside ... ..	...	...	Ū-bok. E-bok	...	...	...
Plenty, many	Kɔkoi	N-gañ	Kem. Keñ	Hiñ	...	...
There... ..	Unēnē	Iya	...	Ūwe. Ūn, Ūne. Awe-da. Ahe	...	...
Where?	Wee?	Fe? N-ye?	Fafe?	He? Ū?	...	...
No! ... ..	...	...	Kɔ? Ka? Si! Sia!	Kem!	...	...
Not (<i>with verb, -ti-, ta- as prefix, in- ix, or suffix</i>)	-ti-, ta-	Tɔtɔ. -ta	-ɔɔ, -ɔ (<i>suffix</i>), -kā (<i>suffix</i>). Kɔ-? Ka-	-ɔɔ, -ɔ, -ke, -ka, -da, -sa (<i>suffixes</i>); also <i>by changing initial pro- noun to a negative pro- noun or by differently ac- centing the verbal root</i>	-aka, -āā, -ka (<i>suffix</i>)	...

English	211. Boñkeñ	212. Abw	213. Ba-luñ 213 a. Ba-fw	214. Ba-kōsi (N-halemwe)	215. Bañ-gañte (N-goteñ)	216. Ba-ti
To ?	?	?	?	?	?	?
„ beat ... ..	...	...	·lua (lu-ere = <i>preterite</i>)	·lua. ·laba	·lua	...
„ buy, sell	·somba	·wen	·giane. ·šoma	·giane. ·jana. ·šoma	·giane, ·jane. ·šoma	...
„ come	·mbēē, ·mbāā. ·wana	·fini. ·lww. ·fom	·page, ·pa, ·peri (<i>pret.</i>)	·hu. ·pa, ·pax	·pere	...
„ cut	·leña	·kōō	·kuale	·kwale	·seale	...
„ dance ... ..	...	·sak'	·sae	·sā	·šaa	...
„ die	·wāā	·wōō	·gūa	·gūa	·gūa	...
„ eat	·ja	·ja	·da (-dere = <i>preterite</i>)	·diā	·da	...
„ give	·m-bisi	Boñ	·ba (-be)	·bw, ·be. ·baxa	·ba	...
„ go	·kē	·kē	·šwak. ·nsu	·nšu	·ke	...
„ kill ... ..	...	...	·gu	·kwale	·guw	...
„ know	·mbombw	·yi	...	·bi	...	...
„ laugh	·nōō	·wōlō	·wuw	·gua. ·wō	·gūw	...
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ love, want	·tonda, ·tondie	·diñ. ·toñ	·diña	·diw. ·deña	·deñw	...
„ see ... ..	...	...	·toñe	·toñ	·tō	...
„ sit, remain, abide	...	...	·diā	·diā	·diā	...
„ sleep ... ..	...	...	·nae	·nare. ·naña. ·kuna kyw	·nañe	...
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	...	·tewi	...	·temi	...
„ steal	·iwa	·iba	...	·jiba	...	...

PREFIXES IN BONKEN AND ABW

Class 1. M', Mo-, Mω-, N-, Mu-, —; 2. Ba-, B'; 3. Mu-, M', —; 4. Mi-; 5. Di-, I-, E-, —; 6. Ma-, Mω-; 7. E-, Ke-, Ki- (Ki- frequent in Abw); 8. Bi-, Be-; 8 a. Fi- (Abw), I- (Boñkeñ); 9. N-, N-, Ny-, Nj-, Iny-; 10. same as 9; 11. Lw-, Lo-, Ww-? (or 12?); 13. missing; 14. Bō-, Bw-; 15. ?Ku- (in nouns), ?W-, U- (infinitives and adverbs); 16. We-, Wa-, Fe- (only present in adverbs).

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN THE MA-NENGUBA LANGUAGES
(BA-LUN, N-KOSI, BAÑ-GANTE)

Traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. Mω-, Mu-, N- (mω, ni, an, aw', ew', a, ñ); 2. Be-, Ba- (be, ab'-); 3. Mu-, N-, Ngw' (mω, emu-, mu-, n); 4. Mi-, M- (mi, me); 5. A-, E-, Di-, De- (d', de, re, ad'-); 6. Me-, Mω- (me, m'); 7. E-, Ji-, Gi-, Egi-, Ege-, Dzi- (the three last forms rare) (j-, ej', e); 8. E-, I-, Bi- (rare) (be, e, b'); 8 a. Hi-, Iy-,

Fi (in Ba-luñ); 9. —, **N** (**M**), **Ny**, **Ñ** (j', ej-, an, e); 10. same as 9; 11. missing or represented by **Li**; 12. **Lo**, **Lu** (rare, except in Ba-luñ, *pl.* to 8a); 13. missing; 14. **Bω**, **Bu**, **Bi**? (**Bω** is a diminutive in Ba-fω) (bω, ab', b'); 15. **Ω** (in adverbial compounds only); 16. (in adverbial compounds only) **He**, **We**, **Aw'**, **Ωw**.

Traces of the **-ni** locative suffix in the form of **-n**.

PREFIXES IN BA-TI

Traces of preprefixes in Classes 9 and 10.

Class 1. **Mω**, **Ω**; 2. **Ba**; 3. **Ω**, **Ō**; 4. **E**; 5. **A**, **I**, **E**; 6. **Ma**, **A**, **Mω**; 7. **Ge**, **Ye**, **E**; 8. **Bi**, **Be**; 9. **In** (**Im**), **N** (**M**), **Añg'**, **Uñ**; 10. same as 9; 11, 12, 13, not observed; 14. **Bω**, **Wu**, **U**; 15, 16, and 17, not observed.

Apparently an honorific **A** singular prefix is present.

211. **Boñkeñ** is spoken between the head streams of the Dibombe river (an affluent of the Wuri-Duala) and the south-west slopes of the Maneñguba Mountains, east of the Moñgo basin, and south to the confines of Duala-Wuri.

212. **Abω** is spoken between Boñkeñ and the Moñgo river.

213. **Baluñ** is spoken in the Baluñ country, north of the Abω, east and south of the Barombi. The Bafω dialect is north of Baluñ and west of the western encampment of Maneñguba Mountains.

214. **Bakōsi** is spoken in the country north-west of Boñkeñ and eastwards to the south-west flanks of the Maneñguba Mountains.

215. **Bañgañte** is spoken east and north-east of Boñkeñ to the limits of Bamum; and southwards to the Inubu-Wuri river.

216. **Bati** is spoken both sides of the Lower Mbam river and thence southwards and eastwards to the north bank of the Sanagá. Also across the Sanagá till it confines with the Yaunde-Mvele branch of the Fañg group.

GROUP RR

THE PANWE OR 'FANG' LANGUAGES

217. **Yaūnde** *or* **Eūndu**¹
 218. **Pañwe** *or* 'Fañg'²
 218 a. Ma-kē

219. **Bulu** 219 a. N-tum
 220. **N-jiem, N-dzem** *or* **Zimu (Zamam)**
 220 a. Ma-kā

GROUP SS

THE KADEI-SANGA-LŪBAI LANGUAGES³

221. **M-bimu**

222. **Gundi** *or* **Ba-gundu**

English	217. Yaūnde <i>or</i> Eūndu	218. Pañwe 218 a. Ma-kē ⁴	219. Bulu 219 a. N-tum	220. N-jiem <i>or</i> Zimu 220 a. Ma-kā	221. M-bimu	222. Gundi <i>or</i> Ba-gundu
Adze	N-gwak	M-bar. A-wel	...	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Zit; mi-zit	Cit, Tsit	Tsit	...	...	...
Ant	E-son. E-kukum	E-son. Sigi, Seki. M-bebe. Fom. Kam. E-son (218 a)	E-son	...	...	...
Ant, white (termite)	...	Sigibem	...	...	...	...
Ape (chim- panzi <i>or</i> gorilla)	Wā, Wō. Ngi	Wāgha, Waka. Wωω; be-wωω. Nji; be-nji. N-gi. Ndyina	Wω'ω; be-wω'ω. Nji; be-nji	Gwa; be-gwa. Njie; bo-njie	...	...
Arm	E-nam; bi-nam. W-uω; m-uω	W-ω; m-ω	W-ω; m-ω	M-bōa; ma-bōa	M-bω	Mo-kpapa
Arrow ... ..	...	E-be <i>or</i> I-be; bi-be	E-bae; bi-bae	Bahele; bi-bahefe	...	...
Axe	Ū-vōn; le-vōn <i>or</i> a-vōn	Ū-vōn; a-vōn	Ō-vōn; a-vōn. Ū-vōn	Toñ; bi-toñ	...	...
Baboon ... ..	...	E-lūghe. E-sēghe, I-seke	...	...	...	...
Back	M-vūs'	M-vūs'	M-vūs'	Koañ	...	...

¹ The **Yaūnde** of Rev. Father Haarpaintner and of R. F. Nekes are evidently two different dialects. That of the last-named is virtually **Bulu**. **Yaūnde** is written **Eūndu** by G. Tessmann, and **E-wondω** by others. Under **Yaūnde** are included the **E-ton**, **M-vele**, and **Ba-ne** (**Be-ne**) dialects.

² Under **Pañwe** *or* 'Fañg' (also pronounced **Mfañ**, **Pañwe**, **Pañgwe**, **Palwazñ**) are included the **Ū-sieba**, **Ū-kak**, **Mw-ai**, and **Mω-kuk** dialects. **Ma-kē** would seem to be quite a distinct dialect in the southernmost part of the range of this language.

³ Chiefly of the Upper **Saŋga** basin above the **Jā** confluence.

⁴ The last word in each series is usually of the **Ma-kē** dialect.

English	217. Yaūnde or Eūndu	218. Pañwe 218 a. Ma-kē	219. Bulu 219 a. N-tum	220. N-jiem or Zimu 220 a. Ma-kā	221. M-bimu	222. Gundi or Ba-gundu
Banana ...	Ū-cue	A-nzui; me-nzui. A-tōta; me-tōta. I-kond; bi-kond	A-jōe; me-jōe	Nzō; bi-nzō	Kondō	...
Beard ...	Zōl	N-zel	Zel	N-ze	...	...
Bee ...	M-fōfoñ (<i>pl.</i> <i>same</i>)	M-vōfōm, Vufon. W-ūi	M-vo'om	...	...	...
Belly ...	A-bum; me-bum	A-bum; me-bum. I-vus. Ū-sañ	A-bum; me-	M-ō	M-on	Li-pumu
Bird ...	O-ñgion	Ū-non; a-non	Ū-non; a-non	Non; bi-non	...	...
Blood ...	Ma-ki	Me-ki	Me-ci	Me-ciō	...	...
Body ...	Ny-ol; meny-ol	Ny-ōl; me+	Ny-ōl; me+	Ny-ul	...	...
Bone ...	E-fes, Hi-ves; bi-fes	E-ves or E-vōs	E-ves; bi-ves	Jihe; bi-jihe	...	...
Bow ...	M-fan; mi+	M-bēñ; mi+	M-fan; mi+	M-pan; mi+	...	...
Bowels ...	Nye; mi-nye	Mi-ya	...	...	...	...
Brains ...	...	B-ō	B-ōl	Bo-ndē	...	...
Breast (man's)	N-kuk'; mi+	Tūi	Tōe	Bil	...	...
Breast (woman's)	A-bē; me-bē	A-bei; me-bēi or ma-bēi	A-be; me-be	E-bel; me-bel	...	...
Brother ...	N-dom; ben-dom. M-anyañ; <i>pl.</i> babe-nyañ. Ma-zañ; babe-zañ	M-ō-ne-nyañ; bōbe-nyañ. N-dōma. N-gōn	M-ō-ne-nyañ; bōbe-nyañ. N-dōma	Mo-yō; bo-yō	...	...
Buffalo ...	Ny-at (<i>pl.</i> <i>same</i>)	Ny-at; beny-at	Ny-at; beny-at	Zōmō; ¹ bi-zōmō	Jōmu ¹	Dz-ate
Buttocks ...	Me-kan	Me-kan. A-kan (<i>sing.</i>). N-jen	Me-kan	Me-bōa	...	...
Canoe ...	E-fuñga	Bi-al; m-al. Be-ā. E-len	Bi-al; m-al	Bi-ā	...	...
Cat ...	E-siñga; bi-	N-siñg'	E-siñgi	...	...	...
Charcoal ...	D-ag; m-ag	Fire (? Fi-re). Me-i (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...	...	...
Chief ...	N-ti; be-ti. Kukuma	Kuma; be+	Kum; be-kum. N-kukume; mi+	...	...	...
Child ...	M-ōñgō; b-ōñgō. M-ān; <i>pl.</i> bōn	Mo-n; bo-n. M-ōna, M-ōnō	Mō-n; bō-n	M-ō-an; b-ō-an Keke	...	M-ō-āsini
Cloth ...	E-wōmen. Zi	E-tō; bi-tō	E-tōp; bi-tōp. N-gomsa	Kan; mi-kan	...	...
Cold ...	A-veb. E-fuē	A-jō. A-viē	...	...	...	...
Country ...	Si. Nam	A-yōñ; me-	A-yōñ; me-	Kul; bi-kul	...	...

¹ Noteworthy.

English	217. Yaūnde or Eūndu	218. Pañwe 218 a. Ma-kē	219. Bulu 219 a. N-tum	220. N-jiem or Zimu 220 a. Ma-kā	221. M-bimu	222. Gundi or Ba-gundu
Cow	Eny-aga; bi-	Ny-ar'	...	...	...	...
Crocodile ...	N-gan	N-gan; be +	N-gan; beñ-gan	...	Gandi	Gandu
Day	Amω-s, Am-ω	A-lū. M-u (<i>pl.</i> <i>same</i>). Amω-sa	Mō-s. Me-lu (<i>pl.</i>)	Mō-ho; mimō-hō	...	...
Devil, evil spirit	...	Kōn. A-kōm	...	...	...	...
Doctor (medi- cine man)	M-bebala	N-gañ. Ngeñ-gañ	...	...	...	...
Dog	M-fū, M-funfū	M-vu; be +. N-vu	M-vū	M-pie; òm-pie	...	...
Door, door- way	M-bē	M-be; mi +	M-be; mi +	E-be; me-be	...	...
Dream	Bi-yiyem	N-dem; me +	E-yeyem; bi- E-yiyem; bi-	Bi-lim (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...
Drum	N-gom. N-kūl. M-bē	N-kul; mi +	N-kul; mi +. M-bae; mi +	Kul; bi-kul. N-kom; me +	...	...
Ear	A-lōω; ma-lōω	A-lō; me-lō	A-lō; me-lō	Egwale; me-	A-lō	Yōkω
Egg	A-ki; ma-ki	A-ki; me-ki	A-ci; me-ci	E-ci; me-ci	...	...
Elephant ...	Sōg, N-sok	N-zok; be +. N-zoy, N-zox	Zok; be-zok	N-zω; me +	Jōkω	Jōku
Excrement	...	A-bi; <i>pl.</i> me-bi	Me-bi	Bi-šihe	...	...
Eye	D-is; m-is. J-is; m-is	J-is; m-is. Dy-īt; m-īt	D-is; m-is	D-ihō; m-ihō. D-is; m-is (220 a)	M-i (<i>pl.</i>)	D-iω; m-iω
Face, forehead	A-su; me-su	A-su; me-su	A-su; me-su	M-pōm	...	...
Fat, oil	A-woñ. Um-buan	A-voñ; me-voñ. M-bon	A-voñ; me-	Me-gwa ¹	...	...
Father	Tara. I-suω. I-sia	Tara. Tata. E-sa, I-sa. Tare. Tyita. (Jañ = <i>my</i> <i>father</i>)	Tara. E-sa A-tat'!	...	So-ñgωe, Mω-so-ñgωe	Apa
Fear	A-marra	W-oñ	W-oñ	B-ωa	...	...
Finger	Ū-nyu; le-nyu (a-nyu)	Ō-nyu; a-nyu	Ō-nyu; a-nyu. Ū-nū	J-ine; bi-jine. Nyina; be + (220 a)	...	...
Fire	N-tūan, N-dūan	N-dōen. N-dūa. E-sik	N-duan. E-sik	Dalore. Sihe. Kōda (220 a)	Bumara	Pūe
Fish	Guaş	Kωs	Kωs	Su; ò-su	Baha	I-su
Foot	A-kol; me-kol	A-bω; me-bω. A-kul; me-kule	A-bω; me-bω	E-bω; me-bω. E-kō; me-kō	A-bωn, A-bon	Li-tindi
Forest	A-fan; me-fan	A-fan; me-fan	A-fan; me-	Kōm	Diki	E-bele. Gedza
Fowl	Kōp, Kūp, Kub	Kū; be-kū. (Kōlω = <i>hen</i>)	Kup; be +	Kuō; ò-kuō

¹ Noteworthy.

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Frog	Iñ-goñgō. N-koñgō	A-kabe; ba- N-koñge; mi+. N-kōña
Ghost... ..	Kōn; be+	Kōn; be-kōn	Kōn; bi-kōn	N-dim; mi+
Girl, maiden	N-gon'	M-ōn mu-ñga. N-gōn	...	...	Mō-mia	Mu-amai-m-ōtō
Goat	Kabat	Kaba; be+	Kabat; be+. Kabade	Tap; bi-tap	...	...
„ (he) ...	E-kele	Nōme kaba	E-kele	...	...	...
God	Samba. Iny-ambō	N-zām Any-ām	Zambe	...	...	...
Grandparent	M-vamba	M-vām	...	...	...	...
Grass... ..	E-log; bi-log (<i>pl.</i>)	Ō-but. Vi-ō; <i>pl.</i> l-ō	Ō-but. E-jilik	A-kō'ō	...	...
Ground ...	Nam. Si	Si Ma-cok	Si	E-bōa	...	...
Ground-nut	A-wōndō	Ō-wōne	Ō-wōndō	W-ōn	...	...
Guinea-fowl	...	N-kan; miñ-kan	...	...	...	...
Gun	N-gal	N-zali; me+	...	...	...	...
Hair	I-sil; bi-sil	E-sil. M-viot	E-sil. Me-vule	M-pua	...	...
Hand	W-uō; m-nō. W-ō; m-ō	Ku; ma-kū. W-ō; m-ō. A-kule; me-kule	W-ō; m-ō. A-kule w-ō	M-bō; me-bō	A-konji	Li-tandu
Head	N-lō; min-lō	N-tō; min-tō. N-nō, N-lō	N-tō; min-tō	Lō; mi-lō. N-nō; mi-lō	N-nō; mi-lō	Mō-lō
Heart... ..	Nem; mi-nem	N-lem; min-lem	N-lem; mi+ (mi-lem)	Lem; mi+	...	...
Heel	E-tindi; bi-tindi	E-tsinēge, E-tyinigi	E-timikeli; bi-	N-tin e-bō	...	Li-tindi
Hide	E-kob; bi-kob	E-kō	A-ñgeteñ	...	...	...
Hill	N-kōl	Ō-kukur. N-kō. Ō-kwi	...	...	...	...
Hippopotamus	N-gub	N-gup; be+. N-zok-a-me-jim	N-gup; be+	...	Dzimati	N-gubu
Hoe	E-bak; bi-bak	E-bak	...	...	...	...
Honey	W-ōē	W-i, W-ūi. Y-ūwi	W-ōe, W-ūi	Kwan	...	B-oi
Horn	Toñ	N-lak; min-lak. M-bañ	N-lak; mi+	N-tō; min-tō	...	...
House... ..	N-dā; me+. E-bem; bi-bem	N-dā; men-dā. E-tūda. (Ny-anda = <i>roof</i>)	N-dap; men-dāp	M-ber'; mi+. N-jab (220 a)	Jō	N-dōbu
Hunger ...	Ōn-zañ	Ōn-zañ. N-ze	Ō-zan. Zae	N-sa
Husband ...	N-nom; bi-yom. Nom, Ō-nōme. Fam, Pfam	Nō, Nōm. Fam	Fam, Pfam	Mō-dom (220a)

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Hyena
Iron ...	I-kye	E-ki, I-ki; bi-ki	E-cē	N-kōhō	Gunjō	E-dala
Island ...	E-siga	E-siga. E-bul. E-nyin	E-kot
Ivory ...	M-bañ; mi+	M-bañ n-zok	M-bañ zok	N-tō nzō	...	...
Knee ...	A-boñ; me-boñ	A-boñ; me-boñ	A-boñ; me-	E-bōa; me-	...	...
Knife ...	Ū-keñ; le-keñ	O-keñ; a-keñ	O-keñ; a-	Ciō. E-ba; me-	...	...
Lake ...	Ma-ñg' (sea)	E-ḷiba Ū-swi	Ū-suē	...	...	...
Leg ...	M-bian; mi+	A-bō; me-bō. M-fe; mim-fe. E-nam	A-bō; me-bō	E-bō; me-bō	Keō	Mō-vende
Leopard ...	Se	N-ze; ben-ze	Ze; be-ze	N-kwe; ōñ-kwe	...	...
Lion ...	E-ñgwem; bi-	...	...	...	...	...
Lips ...	E-yā	I-ya or E-ya; bi-ya	E-yae; bi-yae	...	...	...
Magic ...	N-gañ. Bi-añ	N-gbwel. N-gir; meñ-gir	N-gbwel	E-lem	...	...
Maize ...	E-fun	Fōn	Fōn	M-pihe	Soōkō	Bala
Man ...	Mō-t; bō-t	Mō-t; bō-t. Mō-r; bō-r	Mō-t; bō-t	Mō-r; bō-r. Mō-t; bō-t (220 a)	Mu-ru; ba-ru	Mumō-tō
„ (vir.)...	Nom, Ū-nome; be-yom. Fam	Fam; be-fam. Ki	Fam; be-fam	Mo-rom; bo-rom	...	...
Meat ...	Zit	M-via. Tyt. E-nam (a leg of meat)	M-vian. Bidi	M-pebe	Titi	...
Medicine ...	Me-bala	Bi-añ	...	...	...	...
Milk ...	Me-nyañ. Me-bē	Me-nyañ. A-bi	...	...	...	...
Monkey ...	Kōe	Kwe; be-kwe	Kōe; be+	Cem; ō-cem	...	...
Moon ...	N-gwan. N-gon	N-gon. N-dugi. Mi-ēō, Mi-el	N-gon	M-pakoa; mi+. N-gonde (220 a)	Bakūa	M-ōli
Mother ...	Nya. Nyūō	Nyia. Nāne. Nya. I-nyō	Nānō. Nyie	...	Mo-ñgōe	I-nya
Mountain ...	N-kol; mi+	N-kol	N-kōl; min-kōl	E-ciū; me-	...	...
Mouth ...	A-nyū; me-nyu	A-nyū, A-nuñ, A-nū	...	...	Numbō	E-non
Nail (of finger or toe)	Zi-e; bi-e	Ze, J-e; bi-e	J-ae; bi-ae	N-ya; bi+
Name ...	Dz-ōe	J-ūi; m-ūi. J-ina	J-ōe; m-ōe	Di-e; mi-e
Navel ...	D-op; m-op	D-ōl; m-ōl

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Neck, throat	N-kiñ	Kiñ	Ciñ	Ciū
Night	A-lū	A-lu; me-lu	A-lu; me-lu	E-lu; me-lu
Nose	J-œ; m-œe. Z-üe; m-üe. N-cume. J-oi	J-ū, J-ūi. M-ū. N-dzü. M-byok	J-üe; m-üe	D-ω; m-œe (220 a)	D-ω	L-ω
Oil palm ...	A-len; me-len	A-len; me-len	A-len; me-len	E-len; me-len	...	...
Ox	Ny-aga	Ny-ar, Ny-at	...	...	...	...
Paddle ...	Iñ-kab	Kap', A-kap	...	...	...	...
Palm wine, beer	Me-yωg	Me-yok, Ma-yok	Me-yok	Me-nyω	...	...
Parrot ...	Kus	Kōs	Kωs	Kωhω	...	...
Penis	M-vel	N-kōn; miñ-kōn. N-kūn. M-vel	N-kōn. N-sot; mi+	Jō	Gūki	Jōka
Pig	N-gœe	N-gūi; be+	N-gœe; be+	N-kō; oñ-kō	...	...
Pigeon, dove	Ū-beñ, Ū-bōñ	Ū-beñ; a-beñ. (Ū-bōñ)	Ū-beñ; a-beñ	Dudūa	...	...
Place	V-om	V-om (<i>pl.</i> m-om)	V-om	...	...	...
Rain	M-voñ	M-veñ, M-voñ	M-veñ	M-pie	...	...
Rat	E-du; bi-du. Ū-hoñgω; le-hoñgω. Kōsi	E-du; bi-du. Fω	E-du; bi-du	N-sau; mi+	...	...
River	Ū-suē	Ū-sūi; a-sūi	Ū-sœe; a-sœe. Ū-sūi	E-diba; me-diba	Dibω	E-ikω
Road	Sen, Zen; me-zen	N-zen	Zen. M-vωke	N-ze; men-ze	Dzi	Gamōnon
Salt	I-ñgū	Nkhω. E-ñku	E-ñku	...	...	...
Shame ...	Ū-sōn	Ū-son	...	...	...	...
Sheep... ..	N-tomba, In-tomba, N-tumba; mi-	N-tōme; mi+. N-tuma. N-dōmōki	N-tomba; mi+	N-tem; mi+	...	...
Shield... ..	...	N-gūb	...	...	...	...
Shoulder ...	E-tūl	E-thōl <i>or</i> E-tul. A-ban	...	...	...	...
Sister... ..	Kāl; be+	Kal; be-kal (and bu-kal)	Kal; be-kal	Kal; ō-kal	...	...
Skin	E-kωbω	E-kō; bi-kō	E-kōp; bi-	Kōnō; bi+. N-kōrω	...	...
Sky	Yop	Yō	Yōp, Jōp	Kō. Jωa	...	...
Slave... ..	E-tuga; bi-tuga. Ū-lω; be-lω	N-sugħa. N-tωbe
Sleep	O-yō	Ō-yω. I-bom	Ō-yω	Vi-ω
Smoke ...	Ū-tsida	O-tita, Ū-tuta	Ō-tita	Dudum

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Snake ...	Ny-ō	Ny-ō; beny-ō. (N-vōm = <i>python</i>)	Ny-ō; be+. (A-kpwēē = <i>viper</i>)
Son, boy ...	Mō-an; bō-an	M-on fam	M-on fam. M-ōne; b-ōne	...	Mu-ā?	Mu-a-mu-ē
Song ...	Zi-a; bi-a	Z-ā; bi-ā	Ji-a; bi-a	...	...	...
Spear ...	A-koñ	A-koñ; me-koñ	A-koñ; me-	E-kōa; me-	...	...
Spirit, soul	N-sīsīm	N-sisīm. Kūn	...	...	...	...
Star ...	Ū-titie; le-titie or a-titie	Ō-tētē; a-tētē	Ū-tete; a-	...	...	...
Stick ...	Eñ-geñ; biñ-geñ. In-tum	Ō-lē; a-lē	Ō-le; a-le	...	...	...
Stone ...	A-kok; me-kok. N-gōk; me+. Añ-goge. Iñ-kok	A-kok; me+. A-kōx	A-kok; me-. A-kōe; me-	Kōgō (220 a)	...	...
Stool ...	I-tuō	E-bañ. E-tō. Kwa	...	...	...	...
Sun ...	N-lō-dzob	Jō, Dyō	Jōp	Dō	Yō	Mō-sōsa
Tail (of an animal)	Iñ-gem	N-gem, N-giem	...	...	...	...
Tear ...	Bege; bi-bege	Mi-ge (<i>pl.</i>)	Di-li'i; <i>pl.</i> mi-li'i	...	...	...
Testicles ...	...	M-bañ mi a-bin. A-bēni	Mim-bañ. A-bin	E-bin	Mom-bara	Ma-pindi
Thief ...	M-fadi; be-fadi	N-jū. A-zū. N-jib	N-wuwup; mi+	...	...	...
Thigh ...	A-bē	A-bi	...	...	...	...
Thing ...	Dz-am; m-am. Dz-om; <i>pl.</i> by-em	Z-ōm; bi-ōm. J-um; bi-ūm. Dz-am; m-ām	Jō; a-jō. J-om; bi-om. J-am; m-am	Sa; bi-sa	...	...
Thorn ...	...	E-yō; bi-yō	E-yō; bi-yō	...	...	...
Tobacco ...	Tā	Taga	Ta'a	N-tōla	...	...
To-day ...	A-nā	E-mū. E-im	Den	Mō-hō	...	...
Toe ...	Ū-nyu; a-nyu	Ō-nyu a-bō	Ō-nyu a-bō	J-ine e-bō	...	...
To-morrow	Ū-kidi	Kirie. Kidie. Ū-zan	...	...	...	...
Tongue ...	O-yem	Dem; a-yem. Dem; me-dem	O-yem; a-yem	Jem; bi+	Dem	Lemi
Tooth ...	A-soñ; ma- A-suñ	A-soñ; me-suñ. Fō. (I-kek = <i>molar</i>)	A-soñ; me-soñ	E-je; me-je. Jie; me-jie (220 a)	M-ize (<i>pl.</i>)	Mi-non (<i>pl.</i>)
Town, village	Z-al; m-al	N-lam; mi+. J-al; m-al	N-lame; mi+. J-al; m-al	Kwar	Dali	Dzapa
Tree ...	I-le, Hi-le; bi-le. E-li	E-lē; bi-lē. I-li. N-kum	E-le; bi-le. N-kumba	Le; bi-le	Le	E-bakō

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Twins ...	M-byas	M-bias; mi+
Urine ...	Me-nyulōkō	Me-nyōtōk. Mē-nyōgēle	Me-nyōlok	Memi-hele	...	M-inye
Vein ...	N-sis; min-sis	N-sis	...	...	...	...
War ...	Bi-tā	A-bal; me-bal	Ū-ban; a-ban	Dom	...	...
Water ...	Me-ndib'. Ma-ndim	Me-jim	Me-ndim, Me-ndip	Me-diba. Me-jiba (220a)	Ma-bibō	Ma-ikō
Well, source	E-tam	A-bōle. Ō-toñ	E-tam	...	...	...
White man	N-taŋge, N-taŋga; <i>pl.</i> mi+	N-taña	N-taŋgan	...	...	...
Wife ...	N-ga, N-gal; <i>pl.</i> be-ya, be-yal	N-gal; be-yal or ba-yal	N-gal; be-yal	Mi-al	...	...
Wind, air...	E-wundu; bi-	E-vuñele, E-vuli	E-vuñulu. M-fep	...	...	...
Witch, sor- cerer	N-geŋgañ. M-bibyañ	E-vūs; bi-vūs. N-gaña. Yem	E-vū; bi-vū. Yem; be-yem	Lem	A-lembo	A-lembo? Li-kundu?
Witchcraft Woman ...	N-gañ Mi-niŋga; bi-niŋga	Me-b-i-añ Me-nege; be-nege. (Mō-nōgō). M-uŋga; bō-uŋga	...	Mi-niŋga; bi-niŋga	M-ōma; <i>pl.</i> b-ōma. M-ōda (220a)	...
Womb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	E-sig. N-dwan	Ū-kala. E-sik. L-ü	L-ü	...	Guda	Lo-ya
Yam ...	E-kōdō; bi-	A-moŋge	A-ndia; me-ndia	Ō-pō	...	...
Year ...	M-bū	M-bō; mim-bū	M-bu; mi+	M-pu	...	...
Yesterday...	Añ-gōge	Añ-gōge	...	...	...	...
One ...	-da, -a. -fok, M-pok	-fō. -ori (-fori, m-bori, a-vori, e-vori, ō-vori)	-fok. -jie	N-gw-ar. -wōd (220a)	-worō	E-mōti
Two ...	-bē	-be	-baē	-m-ba, -be	-ba	-bae
Three ...	-lala	-la	-la	-lē, -lal (220a)	-lali	-lalō
Four ...	-nyi, -nyi	-ne	-nyin	-na, -ne	-na, -ne	-nnai
Five ...	-tana	-tan	-tan	-ten, -tan (220a)	-tanō	-tanō
Six ...	-samena	-sam	Saman. -samen	-tobō, -tob	-tan-e-worō	-tana-i mōti
Seven ...	-sambwala. Zañgba	Zañgbwal, N-zañgwal	Zañgbwal	-ten a bā. Tebel (220a)	-tan-e-bā	-tana-i pae
Eight ...	Mu-ōm	N-wam, Ōn-wam	N-gw-om	ten a lē. Mi-em (220a)	-tan-e-lali	-tana-i lalō
Nine ...	E-bū	E-būl	E-bul	ten a na. Biē (220a)	-tan-e-nā	-tan-i-nai

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Ten	A-wūom. A-vwom	A-wom <i>or</i> A-gum	A-wom	Kam (me-kam = <i>tens</i>). Dom (220 a)	Kamω	E-bōfe
Eleven ...	A-wūom ci zi-a	A-wom a fok	A-wom a fok	Kam le gw-ar	Kamω ne worω	E-bōfe iñge-mōti
Twenty ...	Me-wuom m-bē	Me-gum. Me-wom me-be	Me-wom me-bāe	Me-kam me-bā	Kamubā	Mōtōpē
Thirty ...	Me-wuom me-lā	Me-gum. Me-wom me-lā	Me-wom me-lā	Me-kam me-lē	...	...
Forty	Me-wuom me-nyi	Me-wom me-nē	Me-wom me-nyin	Me-kam me-nā	...	...
Fifty	Me-wuom me-tan	Me-wom me-tan	Me-wom me-tan	Me-kam me-ten	...	...
Hundred ...	N-tet	N-kama	N-tet	...	...	...
Thousand...	...	...	A-kutu (<i>pl.</i> ba-kutu)	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	Ma, Me. Ma. -ma, -a-m, -o-m	Me-ne, Me, Mō. Ma., Me. -am, -mi	Me, Ma. Ma. -a-m	Me. Ma. -w-om	Bili (? M-bili). Ma. ?	E-mi. Na. ?
Thou, thee, thy	Ūa. Ū. -wa, -ñe	W-em, We, Wō. Wa. -we, -a, -ya	Wω. Ū. -wō, -ñe	Gō. Gwe. Gω. -gω, -gω	Yω ŵni ? ?	We. ? ?
He, him, his	Nyi. A. -nye, -e, -ñe	E-nye, Nye. A. -nye, -a, -ya	Nye. A. -nye, -ē	Nye. ? -nye, -wē	Ye ikō ? ?	Wōla (?) ? ?
We, us, our	B-ia. B-i. -b-ia, -a-n, -wan	B-ize. B-ie. -ā, -a-za, -waha	B-ie. B-i. -o-ñge, -a-ñ, -a-ñgan	B-inō. B-i. -ze?	...	...
Ye, you, your	Mi-na, Mi-ne Mi. -mi-na, -a-nan, -wa-nan	Mi-ne. Mi-ne- -ena, -ina	Mi-ne, Mi-e. Mi, E- -enen	Mi. ? -yin?	...	...
They, them, their	Bω, Ba. Be. -bω, -a-ba, -ω-bω	M-bō, E-bōa, Bē. Ba. -e-bω, -wa, -bωa, -wa	Bω, Be. Ba. -ap	Bē. Be. -bω?	...	Ba. ? ?
All	-se (be-se, &c.)	-se, -sō (be-se, &c.). -sese	-se, -se'e (be-se, &c.). -ese	-be-he (bebe-he, &c.)	...	...
This, these	-nyω, -ba; -nyu, -mi; -di, -ma; -zi, -bi; -nyi, -di (10), and -nyi; -wi, -hi (11?); -wi (14)	Ē. (<i>before</i> <i>nouns</i>). <i>After</i> <i>nouns</i> : <i>for</i> <i>greater preci-</i> <i>sion</i> , -nyi, -ba; yu, -mi; -di, -ma; -ji, -bi; -nyi, di (10); -yu (11)

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This, these (continued)		-ne, -na (nyi-ne, di-na, &c.) Ē. (before word-root). -e-le, -le (suffix)				
That, those	-li (-nyω-li, -ba-li; -nyu-li, -mi-li; -di-li; -zi-li; &c.)	-nye-le, ba-le; we-le, mi-ele; d-ele, ma-le; j-ele, bi-ele; ny-elē; w-ele; &c. -ayat, 'that', in Ma-kē and south-west Fañg	-le	-le
Bad	-be	-a-be. -bi	-bebe	-bi-wō	...	E-be
Black	-dibi. -windi, -hindi	-e-vine. N-ṣut	-e-vindi. N-ṣut	A-jujum	Bindōa ¹	Puωpω
Female	-niñga. -gal. -ga	N-gal. E-kōma.	-ñ-gal	-mi-al	...	...
Fierce, sharp, bitter	-a-vol. -a-jō	n-joñ. a-yok. A-vol	...	...	...	...
Good	-m-bembe. -m-boñ	-m-vē. -m-beñ, -m-boñ	-m-vae. -m-beñ, a-beñ. -m-bōñ	-m-bia	...	E-nyani
Great	-nen. -ōt (m-ōt, b-ōt, &c.). -bim	-nen. -nden	-nen	E-pō	-boya	...
Little	-tōk. -bω-āt. -b-ōt. -ān (m-ān, b-ān)	-tōk, N-tōk. -a-vetyañ	-tōk. -tyōtyōe	-titie. E-tō'ωbω	Mω-mōnω. -buω	-dindi
Long, high, tall	-yab	-a-ya. -a-le	-a-yap	-jaha	...	...
Male	Nom, -lom	-fam. Nōm; <i>pl.</i> be-yūm. E-sā; be-sā. l-sa	Nom; be-yom	N-jom; min-jōm	...	...
Old	-nom	-tūl, -tōl. Nom; mi-om	...	...	...	..
Red	E-vēle	Ū-sūēge. Na-cōx. N-tsok. E-tyōkōle	E-vēlē	...	...	..

¹ In this group the adjectives often precede the noun.

English	217. Yaūnde <i>or</i> Eūndu	218. Pañwe 218 a. Ma·kē	219. Bulu 219 a. N·tum	220. N·jiem <i>or</i> Zimu 220 a. Ma·kā	221. M·bimu	222. Gundi <i>or</i> Ba-gundu
Rotten ...	-a·tek	E·bol. ·biē	...	...	...	...
Short ...	·etun	·kui E·thūn	...	...	...	...
Sick ...	·kwan (ñ·kwan-an)	·kon	...	...	...	·dzuipekē
White ...	·fum, -a·fum	E·fumele. -a·fūm, ·fum	E·fumele	E·pum	Pundaya	Pē
Above, up, on top	A·yōp	O·yō, Yō. E·fā e·yō	A·yob	...	A·kō	Li·kō
Before ...	Ū·su	A·su. E·fa a·sū	Ū·sū	...	...	...
Behind ...	Am·fus, Am·fū	M·vūs. N·jin. Em·vūs. N·fin	Am·vūs	...	...	...
Below, down	A·si	E·si. E·fa e·si. Se	A·si	...	...	I·sē
Far ...	O·yab	O·ya, O·ya	O·yab	...	Di·aha	Nia·ñgai
Here ...	Ha, Hala	Va. Ene	Va. Nne. A·va, Ane	We	...	Mō·siki
In, inside ...	I·te, I·tere. A· -mū	I·ti, Te. E. E·ti. Wi, We. E n·zañ	E·te. Mu, -mu. E·tere. E· ·en	Toñele?	...	...
Middle ...	A·sañ	N·zan, En·zañ	...	...	...	...
Near ...	Babe, Bebe. A·be	Bi. Bibi. A·be	Bebe	...	...	...
Outside ...	A·nseñ, Nye	A·tan. E nseñ	A·nsōñ. A·sō?	...	...	...
Plenty, many	A·bii. Z·iñ	A·bü, A·büi	A·bui	E·bū	Buaya	E·keni
There ...	Ahā, Hali. We	Vale. Te	Vale, Vala	...	...	...
Where? ...	He, A·he?	Vi? E·ve?	Vē	N·kohe?	...	...
No! ...	Kwa! Kōkwa!	Kōkō! A·hañ!	Kō, Kōkō! Mōmō!	He·e!	...	...
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	Iki. -iki. -siki, -yiki. Te, T'. Be.	Ses'. -si. ·dia. Ke. (imperative prefix)	Si. (<i>negative verb</i>). ·ki, ·kik	-nya-, -aka-	Ya-	A-

English	217. Yaūnde or Eūndu	218. Pañwe 218 a. Ma-kē	219. Bulu 219 a. N-tum	220. N-jiem or Zimu 220 a. Ma-kā	221. M-bimu	222. Gundi or Ba-gundu
To	N-an, A-, E-	Ū-, O-, E-	A-, Zu-, O-	?	?	?
„ beat ...	-yit	-yire, -yire	-bom	...	...	...
„ buy, sell	-kus	šūm	-kus	...	...	...
„ come ...	-su, -su (N-šū-an)	-nzu. -sō. -nza-ka	-zu	-nsye	...	-via-ka
„ cut ...	-kige. -tsik	-kige or -kiy'	-tyiji. -ciyi	...	...	...
„ dance ...	-dzem	-zem	-jem	-bōle	...	...
„ die ...	-wū	-wu	-wu	-je	...	...
„ eat ...	-dī	-ji	dī	-de	-diw	...
„ give ...	-ve.	-ve.	-ve.	-njō	...	...
„ go... ..	-va-ga? -ha -ke (N-ken)	-va-ga -ke. -wula. -yeña	-va'a -ke	-tō	...	...
„ kill ...	-wōe	-yū. -yū. -wi, -y'wi	-wōe. -yū	-jō	...	...
„ know ...	-yem	-yema	-yem	-yōa	...	...
„ laugh ...	-wue (M-wū-an)	-we. -nyeke	-wōē	-njw	...	...
„ leave off, cease	-lik	-lige	-lik'	...	...	...
„ love, want	-diñg (N-diñg-an= to love). -yi	-nyeje, -nyeie -nyege or -nyeje. -yi	(-nyeje, -yi	-kwele, -kwale	...	...
„ see ...	-yen (N-yen-an)	-yen. -deke	-yen	-be	...	...
„ sit, remain, abide	-tōbō. -ligi. -tōā	-tūe. -taba	-tōbō	...	...	...
„ sleep ...	-yō (more a noun)	-yō. -i-bom. -ye	-yō	-ja	-dziagw	-viw
„ stand, stop, be erect	-tele. -tebe	-tebe	-tebō	...	...	...
„ steal ...	-dzib	-zu	-wup	-jiba	...	...

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN YAŪNDE

Class 1. Mō-, Mi-, M', N', Ū- (m, nyō, ω); 2. Be-, Babe-, Bi- Bō-, B' (be, ba); 3. N-, — (nyu, m); 4. Mi- (mi); 5. A-, D', Z', J' (d', di); 6. Me-, M', Ma-, A- (ma, me, m'); 7. E-, Hi-, —, Zi- (zi, dzi); 8. Bi- (bi); 8 a. Vi- (vi); 9. N- (M.), — (nyi, yi); 10. N- (M.), —, Le- (pl. to 11) (concord di); 11. Ū- (pls. Le- and A-) (ω); 12. Lō-, L' (rare); 13. absent; 14. (almost absent) Bō-, Bi-, Wu-, Ū-; 15. Ū-, A-; 16. Ha-, Va-, We-; 17. Mu- (preposition and suffix) (-mu, -n).

PREFIXES, &c., IN PANWE AND BULU

Similar to Yaūnde, but the 1st prefix is occasionally Me- and Mō; the 2nd prefix is sometimes Ba- and Bōbe-; the concord of No. 3 is usually yu; prefix No. 7 is sometimes Ji-, and there is no Le- prefix (10) plural to Ū- (11). The plural to Ū- (11) is A-, probably No. 6 (Ma-). There are traces in Pañwe and Bulu of 8 a as Vi-, with plural Lō- (12). In connexion with No. 17 there is a suffix -en.

PREFIXES IN N.JIEM

Like those of **Pañwe**, but often dropped or wanting. **E** usually stands for **Di** (5). **Ū** seems to be plural to No. 9.

PREFIXES IN M.BIMU, GUNDI, PANDE AND BONGIRI, AND KAKA,

Pygmy dialects of Upper Sañga, &c.

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mi**, **Mō**, **M'**; 2. ?**Bo**, **Ba**; 3. **Mō**, **M'**; 4. **Mi**; 5. **Li**, **Di**; 6. **M'**, **Ma**; 7. **E**; 8. ?; 8 a. **Vi**; 9. **N**, —; 10. **N**, —; 11. **Lō**?; 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. **Bu**, **Bō**; 15. **Ū**.

217. **Yaūnde** is spoken in the hinterland of West Cameroons immediately south of the Sanagá river; between the Sanagá and the Nyoñ, and eastward to about the 14° of East longitude (vicinity of Kadei river basin).

218. **Pañwe** and 218 a. **Makē** are spoken in the Gaboon and Spanish Guinea; as far south as the Central **Ūgōwe**, east to the Ivindo, north to the Benito and Campos rivers. **Makē** is the southernmost dialect of **Fañ**.

219. **Bulu** and 219 a. **Ntum** are spoken in the more western parts of South Cameroons, between the Nyoñ river and the Campos.

220. **Njiem** and 220 a. **Makā** are spoken in the region between the **Jā** river and Upper Ivindo affluents on the south and the 4th degree of North latitude on the north; west of the Bumba river and the 15th degree of East longitude, and east of the 13th degree of East longitude. The **Makā** language, more or less allied, is the speech of a region to the north of the **Njiem** people, between the Upper **Jā** and the **Nyoñ** rivers.

221. **Mbimu** is spoken between the Upper Bumba river and the Kadei, immediately east of the **Njiem** or **Njima** country.

222. **Gundi** is spoken in the region east and south of **Mbimu**, between the Bumba, **Jā**, and **Sañga** rivers.

GROUP SS (continued)

THE KADEI-LŪBAI (UPPER SAŅGA) LANGUAGES

223. Pande 223 a. Bo-Ņgiri

224. Ba-yaŅga or Ba-yaka¹

224 a. Bu-koŅgŵ (Nyemele) 224 b. Ba-kŵta

225. Kaka of Saŵ

225 a. Kaka of Ņgore

GROUP TT

THE FERNANDIAN DIALECTS

226. Fernandian or Bube²

226 a. Eastern and Southern Bube

226 b. South Western Bube

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-Ņgiri	224. Ba-yaŅga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koŅgŵ, &c. 224 b. Ba-kŵta	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ņgore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Adze	Jaba	...	Rŵa
Animal, wild beast	Ny-amu	N-aba. He-saci	N-ama. M-belŵ	M-belŵ ; im-belŵ
Ant	Bŵ-suse	Se-sŵbŵ	N-cula ; i-cula. M-bii
Ant, white (termite)	I-cwa	N-cŵa	N-ca. In-cwa
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)
Arm	Bŵ, Bŵŵ	Ŵ-bŵ ; ma-bŵ. E-bŵ	M-bŵ	Lu-bŵ ; ma-bŵ	Lu-bŵ ; ma-bŵ	Lu-bō ; ma-bō
Arrow	Dolŵ	Mu-na or Bū-na ; pl. bi-na	Mu-na ; bi-na	M-piŵ ? Mi-na (pl.)
Axe	E-au ; bi-au	R-ŵa	R-ŵa
Baboon	M-bŵŅa
Back	KoŅg'	H'na, E-hina. I-nna	...	E-hina. Huna.
Banana	Li-kondŵ. Ndŵ	Gondŵ	Gondŵ. Kuonde	Bu-kŵbe ; bi- kŵba	E-kŵbe ; be-	Mu-kŵbi ; bi-kŵbi
Beard...	Nj-eri	I-sēdu	E-sedu. M-belu. Ma-siba	E-selu
Bee	Ny-ui	Luny-ūi ; pl. n-ūi	Nen-ūi. Lŵ-pasela	Luny-ūi ; n-ūi. A-hūhū
Belly	Mo-i. Bumu	Mo-ye', Mo-i	...	Bu-la, Bŵ-ela	Bu-ila	Bu-la. E-tŵke
Bird	N-on	Si-nōdi ; tŵ-	Si-rōdi ; tu-	Si-nyōdi ; tŵ-
Blood	Mi-kŵ	Ba-nna	Ba-nnā	Ma-ila
Body	Mo-i	Ŵb-utŵ. Kŵ-lōtŵ	Kŵ-tŵtŵ. Mu-yŵ	Mu-jŵ ; me-jŵ

¹ Pygmies' dialects of Upper SaŅga and Lobai, known as: Ba-yaŅga or Ba-yaka ; Bu-koŅgŵ (Nyemele) 224 a, and Ba-kŵtŵ 224 b. Ba-yaŅga is spoken in the district of Niumba.

² The first column represents the dialect of the north-west and north-east parts of the Island of Fernando Pô. A list of the Fernandian tribes or clans is printed after the geographical delimitation of the language.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ñgiri	224. Ba-yañga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koñgwa, &c. 224 b. Ba-kwata	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Bone	Uha	Mu-ua	Mu-ua; mi-uha
Borassus palm	(Mu-tende = wild date)
Bow	Bu-nduñ	...	M-pira	M-pira
Bowels	Bw-ela	Ma-luka	Ma-luka
Brains	Twakô	Twakô	Twakô
Breast (man's)	Temu	E-aca	E-aka	E-aka
Breast (woman's)	Di-bele; ba-or ma-bele	Eri-bele; ma-	M-bele
Brother	Tw-ici, W-ici; bi-ici. Bw-ici. Mu-ndanye	Wmu-edda; imu-edda. Mu-ndanye	Mu-ndanye
Buffalo	M-bwkw	M-bwkw	N-yomu or Jomon ¹	M-bwkw?	N-kwkw? M-bwkw?	Im-bwkw
Bull	N-kwkw	Dome kwkw	N-dome m-bwkw
Buttocks	De-sini	Mw-bwkw; me-	De-sini. Mw-bwkw
Canoe...	B-atw; bew-atw	Bw-atw; bi-atw	Bw-atw
Cat	In-jipa. Bw-attu	I-nipã	(English word). N-cimba ² (wild)
Charcoal
Chief	I-bira, Bila	Bw-tuku; ba-Kukeriku	Mu-cuku; ba-	...
Child	M-añga. Ma-bwkw (pl). Leñge	E-leñge	Mo-ina. Mu-ntere	B-wla, B-wni. S-wla-i; t-wla-i	Wm-wla; ab-wla. Mw-lale. Kw-wla	M-wna; b-wna
Cloth	Kandwge	Lua	...	Semba; bi-semba
Cold	Silhe	Sile. Cwka	Sini
Country	B-wba. I-ci; bi-ci	I-ci	I-ci, E-ce; i-ci. E-dia. Cae
Cow	Badwa	M-bwkw. N-kadi 'wkw. Gwpo. Haukw. N-kwkw kadi	Kari kwkw. N-gwpo, N-gwkw? Wkw kaca-na. M-bwkw kan-wla	Kadi 'wkw. ³ M-bwkw
Crocodile ...	Gandu	Gandu	Kandi	...	...	...
Day, daylight	Bw-hwku	E-lw, I-lue; bi-lw	E-lw; bi-lw. E-live
Devil, evil spirit	Mw-w	Iñ-kwpa. Mw-sa la-be. Mw-hw	Mw-rimw; ba-
Doctor (medicine man)	Bw-yammw	...

¹ Noteworthy.² Noteworthy. The far-spread -simba root.³ Nywna is 'calf', a word which, as 'nyana', reappears in many forms of Eastern and Southern Bantu.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ñgiri	224. Ba-yañga, &c. 224 a. Bu-kongw, &c. 224 b. Ba-kota	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Dog ... ..	...	...	M-bie	Im-pua ; i-pwa	M-bua, M-pwa ; i-buā	Ū-bwa, M-bwa
Door, door- way	...	...	Numu-me	Eri-be, Edi-be	Eri-be. Lu-tambw. N-dene	Lu-tambw
Dream ... ..	...	...	...	N-sebi	...	N-semia
Drum ... ..	...	...	N-gom	...	...	...
Ear	Li-tui, Li-teu	Li-lui, Li-loye ; pl. ma-loye	Tw or Lw ; pl. a-lw	Lu-tw ; ba-tu	Lō tō ; ma-tō	Lw-tw ; ma-tw
Egg ... ..	...	...	N-je	Bo-hēu	Mw-ye ; me-yu	Mu-ju ; mi-ju
Elephant ...	Jwkw	Jwkw	Jwku or N-jwgu	...	...	...
Excrement	...	...	...	To-m	Go-re. To-m	To-m
Eye	L-iw ; m-iw. M-isw	Dz-iw ; m-isw	M-isi, M-ihi (pl.)	N-ōkw, In-cwkw	Jwkw, N-cwkw ; pl. i-cwkw	N-cwkw ; i-cwkw
Face, fore- head	...	...	...	Bo-sw. A-pulu	Bu-sw. M-pulu	Bo-sw. Ri-pwkw
Fat, oil ...	...	...	M-utw	T-ita, B-ita	B-itā, M-ita. Nammō	Am-a. M-ita
Father ...	Siañgw. N-dā	Taw	Sa-ñgw or Sa-ñgwe	Ū-boye. Bw. I-ntā ; bi-nta	Mw-tē. Ū-moye ; a-boye. E-ntā. I-yē	I-je. Cemw
Fear ... ..	...	...	...	Sā. Saħa	Sasa	Mu-sari. Saħa
Finger ...	...	...	Mu-numbw. Mu-nu	Bō-ne ; bi-ne. Ebi-dale (pl.)	Mw-nye, Mū-nye ; me-nye. Bū-tue ; be-tue ¹	Mu-nye ; mi-nye
Fire	Mu-nya. Mo-ya	Mo-ya	Dū. Dite. Bu-mara	Bo-sw ; bi-isw. Si-sw. Bo-rupa	Mw-oww ; me-oww. Mu-sā	Mw-oww. Orw
Fish	W-ūe	Sue	Bā-ā. Sansw (225 a)	In-cūa	N-cue, Suē	N-cwe ; i-cwe
Foot	Tindl. Li-kaka	Tendi, Tindi ; ma-tindi. Kwkw	A-bw. Kol'	Di-kōtō ; aba-kōtō. Ed-ala. R-aha	D-ahala or D-ala ; m-ala	Rala, Ri-ala ; m-ala. Mw-esw
Forest ...	Pendzie	N-dima	Diku	Bu-saka. Ba-buela	Bu-saka. Ūmu-ambwala	Mw-ambula
Fowl ... ..	...	...	Kube	Iñ-kū, Iñ-kwa	N-kwē. (Mu-tl-ŵhe = cock)	N-kwhe
Frog ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	A-tete, E-tete ; bi-tete
Ghost ... ..	...	...	...	...	Dupe. Mw-rimw	Mw-ē. Mw-rimw

¹ This word is printed in the Spanish vocabularies 'Bu-tne ; pl. be-tne'. I cannot help thinking the n is a misprint for u.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ñgiri	224. Ba-yañga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koñgwa, &c. 224 b. Ba-kwata	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Giraffe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girl, maiden	M-añge-ma- móm-wli	Mo-ina mo-itu	...	Wa-ita. Wb-wl'adi	M-wa-mu-adi. M-wa-ka-hwala	M-wa- mw-ara-nna. (Bi-wtwa = virgin)
Goat ... ..	...	...	Sam	Im-podi	M-bori. M-pwde	M-bori; bam-bori
„ (he) ... ..	...	...	...	In-twb-wodi	Dwm 'e-bori	N-kôtwa 'bori
God ... ..	...	...	...	Dupē. Pwtó	Ka-dupe. Kube. Lupe. Rube. Pwtwe	...
Grandparent	...	...	...	Bw-ywla, Bw-lwna	I-ye-wala	I-ye-wala, I-ye-wala. Nyewala
Grass ... ..	...	...	...	Si-lelikwa	Si-lela	Lw-kw'w; i-kw'w
Ground ... ..	...	...	...	B-wba	M-ōba. Tu-twkw	M-ōba
Ground-nut	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea-fowl	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gun ... ..	...	...	N-gal	E-tata	E-tata	E-tata; bi-
Hair ... ..	...	...	Burru	Bu-supu. Ebi-supu. E-sila	E-sila; bi-sila	Bi-sie, Bi-sii
Hand	Li-tandw. Dzeli	Danda	A-kuñgi	E-wala. E-dia. Ri-ala; ba-ala	E-kotw. Di-bacw. Di-ala. E-lewla. Me-nye (<i>'fingers'</i>)	Ri-bacw; ma-
Head	Mw-tu	Mw-swkw	Tw	E-twe. A-sila	E-cue	E-twe; i-twe
Heart ... ..	...	...	...	E-teba	E-tema. Bu-teba	E-tema; bi-
Heel ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	N-konda-konda
Hide ... ..	...	...	...	I-sapu-sapu	...	Mu-tata. Lwtw. Swba
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	W-hinta	...	E-hulō
Hippopotamus	N-gubu	N-gubu	Kimati	...	...	...
Hoe ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honey ... ..	...	...	Ny-ui	Bw-e	Bw-ē	Bw-e
Horn ... ..	...	...	...	B-ēa	...	Lu-bwōw, Ri-bolw; ¹ ma-
House... ..	N-dakw	Mā. Fuma	Tu	In-jwbw	N-cibw, E-cwbw. Cwbw, N-cwbw; pl. i-cwbw	N-cwbw. Luba
Hunger ... ..	...	...	...	N-cala	E-hwlō. N-cala. Bw-cine	N-cala

¹ See roots for penis

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ñgiri	224. Ba-yañga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koñgwa, &c. 224 b. Ba-kwata	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Husband ...	...	...	...	Bw-bai, Bw-ba	M-ome. M-om-ano	M-ome
Hyena ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ...	Bwliw. M-bwotw	Konjw. Lese. Ywbe	...	E-ah'u	Kuanye. Ab-ehu. He-hafw. Mw-kusu. E-au	Lu-nda; ma-nda (pl.)
Island ...	...	...	...	E-tula; bi-tula	E-cula; be-	Di-tula or E-tula
Ivory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Knee ...	...	...	Boñg'	E-dū	I-dūkwo. I-lū	I-lu
Knife ...	...	...	Kamba	L-wba; ñ-kwba and t-wba	I-sake. L-w-hwba. E-w. Se-da; pl. tyu-ēda or d-ēda	E-jo; bi-jo
Lake, sea ...	...	...	...	Wb-itta	E-lwa. E-riba	E-riba
Leg ...	Mu-nde	Mw-pondw. Wkw	Tiēhe. Bel	Wli-wlw. E-pasw; bi-pasw	Lu-pula. Mu-lsw	Mu-esw
Leopard ...	...	...	Ñ-goi	...	...	...
Lion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lips ...	...	...	...	I-bebw	I-bebw. Mu-ehe; mi-ehe	Mu-ēē; mi-ēē
Magic ...	...	...	...	...	...	Romw
Maize ...	Swkw?	...	...	...	...	...
Man ...	M-w. Mw-pell	Mw-tu, Mw-tw	Mu-li	B-bui. Bo-ia. Ubu-cu; bē-cu	Mw-ye; bo-ye. Wmome-cu; abobe-cu. Wmw-w; aba-w	Mon-cu. Mu-cu; bu-cu
Man, vir. ...	Mw-peli, Mw-pe	Mw-tu pai, Paye	M-bam	Bo-ye; ba-ye	M-ome. N-dwme	M-ome. M-um-anno; b-wm-anno
Meat ...	Ny-ama	Ny-ama	Titi. Ny-amu	N-aba, N-ama	Ñ-kelāpi. N-ama	Bu-nyua
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk ...	...	...	...	Di-bele; a-bele	A-wele, A-beli, Di-bele	Ma-beli
Monkey ...	...	...	Ny-emu	Hima	Bwa. Mw-oma. N-cupu	...
Moon ...	B-ūi. Bu-tu	W-li	Ñ-gonde. Kundi	D-ēa. B-ea. E-lembw	Me-lwkw. Er-eha. Di-ā, Di-wā. E-lebw. Bu-ēa ¹	E-lembo. (M-eja = moonlight)

¹ Bu-ēa and related words may be equivalent to Mu-ela = the 'brilliant', the 'shining white', of which Mu-ezi is an inflection.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ñgiri	224. Ba-yañga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koñgwa, &c. 224 b. Ba-kwata	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pó	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pó	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pó
Mother ...	Mo-ñgwe. Nañgwa	Ngũ, Ngwa	Niañgwa. Nyañgwe (225 a)	Emmi, Ū-mi. Ū-bedi, Ū-beri	Enũ. Nyē. Ū-meri; i-meri	Nyē, Nyowa. Bu-eri
Mountain ...	...	...	Kyeki	Ū-basa. E-hulwa. E-hwa	Ka-basa. E-goba. Lu-edi. E-ūba; bi-ūba	E-hulwa. Ū-masa, E-masa
Mouth ...	M-ōkw	Mwa-ninā. Mu-nyoñ, Mu-nywa	Numbu	Bwa-ehe. Bu-alwa	Mu-alwa, U-anwa. Mu-ē	Anwa, W-anwa
Nail (of finger or toe)	...	...	N-jibwa	Bi-ēh'e (<i>pl.</i>). E-ida	l-šehe. J-eri; bi-eri	J-eri; bi-eri
Name ...	...	...	...	L-ira, Ila	Ila	Er-ina; ¹ m-ina
Navel ...	...	...	...	Cwaku	Šwaku	Ū-tendu. Ceku
Neck ...	...	...	N-giñg'	Iñkw, Iñgwa. E-hukwa	Hukwa. Nkw. Ū-pehe. Ri-la	E-hukwa. Nkw
Night ...	...	...	...	Bō-ciwa	Mu-ciwa, Bwa-ciwa. Mi-rima (<i>darkness</i>)	Bwa-cwa, Bwa-ci
Nose ...	Bu-añga	Mi-oñ, Mi-wa	Dū or Joi	Bu-mpwa, Bwa-ompwa; bi-impwa. Di-kekwa	Mu-mbwa or Ūbo-mpwa; <i>pl.</i> ibe-mpwa. Esi-mbwa (<i>dim.</i>)	Mwa-lumbwa
Oil palm ...	...	...	...	Bitā. Ū-bila, U-bila. Ka-bila	Ū-bila, Bwa-bila; ma-bila	Bwa-bila; ma-bila. (Mu-tende = <i>wild date</i>)
Ox ...	...	...	...	Iñ-kōpw. E-kwōpw. Hwukwa	M-bwkw, Ūkw. N-kwōpw. Si-nābā (<i>dim.</i>). I-buale	M-bwkw
Paddle ...	...	...	...	Kape	N-kapi; i-kapi	N-kapi
Palm wine, beer	...	...	...	B-ahū, M-ahū. T-wape	B-ahū, M-ahū	M-ahū
Parrot ...	...	...	...	Iñ-kw, I-kw	Eñ-kw	Lw-kwja; <i>pl.</i> bi-kwja ²
Penis ...	Li-bia. Lw-kwōwa, -kutu (223 a)	E-lwku. E-lwkw (224 a)	Mon-palwa	Nini?	Ku-amba?	...
Pig ...	...	...	Bara	A-sulu. E-swhwa	E-sulu	E-swaw; bi-swaw
Pigeon ...	...	...	...	E-leka	E-leka. Beka	Bekabeka
Place ...	...	...	...	Ū-mwa	Ū-lwkw	Ū-lwkw

¹ Noteworthy as a very archaic form.² Note eccentric plural.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ñgiri	224. Ba-yañga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koñgwa, &c. 224 b. Ba-kwata	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Rain ... ..	...	...	Biw	L-wla. M-pula (storm)	L-ula. M-pula	N-kwla
Rat ... ..	...	...	...	Ū-bica; a-bica	Mū-wica; me-isa. I-vatsa. Iñ-kwla	M-bw, Sim-bw
River	N-dwbw	Kindi. D-ū ma-ye	Kiw. Me-dugu	I-tupw. Ū-rie	Die, Di. Ai-tupw	U-re, O-re
Road	N-gila. N-dzia	D-zila	N-gia. N-se (225 a)	E-tele	N-tele. E-tale. N-kē	Mu-kē
Salt ... ..	...	...	Kwa	Bw-ā. Bw-ninha	Ke-sal. Bw-hā. Nwa	Sōlw. Nwa, Ma-nōwa. (E-nōwa = sea water)
Shame ... ..	...	...	...	E-cwom	Swom	Cwom, Cōm, Coñ
Sheep ... ..	...	...	Hola	In-cōdu. N-celu	N-coru. N-selu. Soru	N-celu
Shield ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	N-kwbw, N-kubw. A-kwbi
Shoulder ... ..	...	...	...	Bu-ababa; bi-	...	E-ondw
Sister ... ..	...	...	...	I-atw, Bo-ita; be-eta. Bw-atu. Ebw-eta	Mu-ēda; ab-ēda	Mun-danye
Skin ... ..	...	...	...	L-ōtw	Mu-tata	Sōba. Mu-tata
Sky ... ..	...	...	...	Lw-bakw	Nw'w. Ūmu-ela ¹	Mw-ōkw. Lu-bakw
Slave ... ..	...	...	Bala	Si-bala	Si-bese. Mu-taki. M-pimbi	M-pimbi
Sleep	Bū-lw	Doñgi (lala = verb)	A-diagw	Tw-lw, Tu-lw	Tw-lw. Tw-riñye. Ūt-ō	Utō-lw
Smoke ... ..	...	...	...	Bu-idi	E-di	Mw-iri
Snake ... ..	...	...	Ny-uñge	N-wa	En-wa. Babba. ² M-bamba	...
Son, boy	M-añga m-pell	Mu-ā. Mo-ina wa-pai	Mo-ina-m-ō	A-ūci. Kōm-wla. ³ Kwb-wla, Ūb-wla	Kōm-wla. M-wla, M-wna, S-wna (dim.)	M-wna m-wma-nno
Song ... ..	...	...	J-embī	Si-anw (i. e. little mouth)	Bi-lā	Si-anw

¹ Compare words for 'moon'.² Compare Nyama gbawa of Gaboon.³ Noteworthy. Does it stand for Kōm-w-(Gumu-)ana or Ka-muana?

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ñgiri	224. Ba-yañga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koñgwa, &c. 224 b. Ba-kota	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pó	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pó	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pó
Spear ... ..	...	...	Kū	E-cika; bi-	Mu-cika, Mω-sika; me-	Me-cika; <i>pl.</i> be-cika. (-suma (<i>cf.</i> -fumω) = <i>to</i> <i>cut with a</i> <i>spear</i>)
Spirit, soul	...	...	...	Mω-ribo; ba-ribo. Bo-we. M-ō	Mω-rimω. Bo-e. M-ō	Mw-e. Mω-ima. Mu-yω
Star ... ..	...	...	...	In-cōcω, N-caca	Mu-tōkašok. N-dōši. M-cence	Mu-tōkω. Cōc'
Stick ... ..	...	...	...	Bo-te. S-āā	Š-ahañ; tw-ahañ	Mω-te
Stone ... ..	...	...	Kogu	I-tē	A-iti; ba-tē. Di-te; ma-te. M-ōlω	Di-tē; ma-tē
Stool ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	E-upa
Sun	M-ūi, M-ūe	Dadi	D-ō. Yesω (225 a)	E-tōhi	N-toi. Ei-tōgi. Mω-ōkō	Ri-tōhi
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	M-eke, B-eke; b-ike	...	Mw-ela
Tear ... ..	...	...	...	Be-ela	...	Me-ela
Testicles ...	Li-bañga; ma- J-an-ba-kutu	Ma-pindi	A-pindi	...	...	...
Thief ... ..	...	...	...	Huba. Mω-ūbe; be-ūbe	M-pele. Mu-bbe. Lu-ba. M-be	Huba, N-hube
Thigh	Belω	...	...	E-pasω. E-ūba	I-bebelω	L-ō. E-bebelω. Lω-hω
Thing ... ..	...	...	...	E-lōkω. A-kōla. Si-kōli	E-kōle. E-lōkω	L-ama. Lōkω. I-kōli. E-kōla
Thorn ... ..	...	...	...	Lo-ri	Mu-tende	Mo-ri. Lo-ri
Tobacco ...	...	...	Ka	L-aceya Lilω. Rau	La-acēa Delω	Ši-bak Jarω. Rau, Rō
To-day ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toe ... ..	...	...	Mu-nu-kōl	Bo-ēsū, Bo-nesu	Mu-nye; me-	Mu-nye mwa mu-ala
To-morrow	...	...	...	U-badi	Ū-badi	I-mbi tō e-lahω
Tongue ...	E-lemu	Lemi, E-lemi	Gleme <i>or</i> Jem	Lω-bebω; i-bebω	Lω-bebω	Lu-belω. Lω-tōlω
Tooth	M-bōkω (<i>pl.</i>). M-inω	M-inω (<i>pl.</i>)	Me-die (<i>pl.</i>). Su (225 a)	Be-tlō (<i>pl.</i>). Di-elω; b-elω	R-elω; m-elω, m-enω	R-enω; m-enω
Town	M-bōka. Li-ndω	M-bōka. Lañgω	Jari. Ndē	E.kia; bi-ria. E-ci. Lu-baw	Lu-luω. E-ria; bi-ria. En-ce, En-je	E-ce. Kisi

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ñigiri ¹	224. Ba-yañga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koñgwa, &c. 224 b. Ba-kwata	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Tree	Moñ-gwkw	Me-le, Mu-le. Duma	Jw-e-ti	Bu-te	Bw-te, Mw-te; ba-ti, ma-ti	Bw-te. Bu-te; ba-te
Twins ... ..	...	...	...	Be-bwkw	...	Be-bwkw
Urine	M-inye. M-ime	M-inye. Mam-bwli	Am-india	Ba-nyera	Ma-nyera	Ma-nyera
Vein ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Mu-inj'
War ... ..	...	...	...	Bi-ta	Bi-la. Di-öpwa	Bi-ta
Water	M-e	Ma-ye	Mw-dibw. Me-dugu	Bw-öpe. (Riba = dew)	M-öphe; b-öphe. M-öpe. Tö-bele; m-ele	Mw-öpe
Well, source	...	...	...	...	Riba	Ri-hwonyw
White man	...	...	...	Bu-kara; ba-	Mu-kara; ba- Ai-pephw	...
Wife ... ..	...	...	M-eri	W-ari. W-aisw. Ww-ari. Bo-rima	Ma-niwla. Ww-wadi. Mu-aisw.	Mw-ara-nna. Mw-adi
Wind ... ..	...	...	Pupwkw	N-dundu n-dulu	E-nrudu	Mu-nwke
Witch... ..	...	...	...	Bu-aya'rimw	Bw-güa	Ba-iarimw
Witchcraft	A-lembw?	A-lembw	...	...	...	Rwkw
Woman	Mwom-wli	Mo-itu, M-aitu	Mi-mia. M-eri (225 a)	Bu-aisw; b-aisw. W-adi. Aw-aisw. S-adi. Mw-ita; ba-	Mu-aisw; ba-aisw. Wmu-ahwla; ab-ahwla. Mu-kadi; ab-adi. Mo-fiki	Mw-ara-na; b-ara-na
Womb ... ..	...	...	...	Bu-la; mu-la	Reme	Reme. Bu-la
Wood, fire- wood	Kwoni	Mw-le. Kwoni. Bu-tañge	...	Lw-om	...	La-ösw
Yam ... ..	...	...	...	B-ilu. S-öle; bi-öle	Sw-öle; bi-öle	Sö-öli; bi-öli
Year ... ..	...	...	...	Cwkw? Lu-ā; m-ā	Lw, Lu-a; m-ā. Duda?	Lw-ā; m-ā
Yesterday...	...	...	...	M-padi	M-padi	I-mbi tō- pwsa
One	·mw. ·gbe (223 a) ¹	·mwoti	·watw, ·wate	Bu-li, ·li, ·ne, ·ni	En-nye. ·li, ·le, ·de, ·nye. Ne	·li, ·de
Two	·bale. ·leisi (223 a)	·bai, ·baye	·ba	·ba, ·pa (E·pa)	·pa, ba (E·pa, Mem·ba, A·pa, N·ba, &c.)	·im·ba, ·ba

¹ The numerals of 223 a are altogether Sudanic.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ŋgiri	224. Ba-yaŋga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koŋgō, &c. 224 b. Ba-kōta	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
Three	·atō. ·ata, Ba-ta (223 a)	·satō, ·satu, ·natō	·lali or ·tati	·ta (Be-ta, Me-ta, To-ta)	·ta, ·ca (Be-ta, Me-ta, A-ta, Ū-ta, N-ca, &c.)	·ta
Four	·ne. ·na, Ba-nā (223 a)	·na, ·nai	·nā. ·inni (225 a)	·le	·ele, ·le, ·ene. ·m (a-m, o-m). (Bi-ele, Mi-ene, Mi-ele, Cu-ene, Bi-le, N-ne)	·e-ni, ·ne
Five	·tanō. Vue. Jeg (223 a)	Vue. Banō, Tanō. Siŋga	·tani, ·tan	·tō	·tō, ·ciō (Me-tō, bi-tō, to-tō, N-cō, &c.)	·tō, ·cō
Six	·amanō. Jegbe (223 a)	Vue na mwoti. Siŋga mwoti (224 a)	·tanewatō	Dahah or Rahah	Nasi-le or Asi-la. Raha, Naha	·'na mu-li (·tō understood)
Seven	·ta-mō-ball. Jegbwisi (223 a)	Vuena (ba)-bai. Siŋga (bi)-baye. (Ma)-nai (ma)-satu	·tanebā. ·tan yō te-ba	Dahah la-ni (Ra-la-ni). Bi-tō la i-ba	Atō-ba, Na-tō-pa. Naha- mem-ba. Daha la bu-le. Na me-pa. (Bi)-ele ketō-ta	·'na maim-ba
Eight	·ta-mō-atō. Jeg-ba-ta (223 a)	Vuē na (mi)-satō. Siŋga (ba)-natō. (Ma)-nai (ma)-nai	·tane-bi-lali. ·tan yōte-tati	Da 'lai-ba. Bi-tō la bi-tā	E-tela. Ma-ni. Naha me-tā	·'na me-tā
Nine	·tan-a mōmwōne. Jeg-ba-na (223 a)	Vūe na (ba)-na. Siŋga (ba)-na. (Ma)-nai (ma)-tanō	·tanenā. ·tan yōte-nai	A-ni na bi-eū. Bi-tō la bi-ele	Lacw-ene or Lā-cwele. Naha-mi-ēne. M-aha-liū, A-ni na bi-ō	'Na-mī
Ten	Buōpē. Bōpe (223 a)	Jum. Kamon. Jōka. Bōpe	Kamon. Kamu (225 a)	Bleū. Biō	Le-enyō, De-nyō. Le-etō. Biō, Miō, Mō. Li-ū. Di-on, Ni-on	Miemu, Miemyu or Miō. R-enyō
Eleven	Buōpe mōmoyō. Bōpe jegbe (223 a)	...	Kamu ni-wate	Biō la ni. Bieū la ni	Mieō la ne	Miō mu-li ¹

¹ Twelve is Miō na maim-ba.

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Fifteen	Kamu ni tan	Ū. Bi-e-ŵ or Bi-eyu. (Ū na mu-li = sixteen)	E-ŵ. Ū. Mi-e-ŵ or Bi-eyu (la-ŵ in counting). (Bi-eyu ŵa-ni = sixteen)	Mi-e-ŵ or Ū. (Reya also = fifteen. Ū mu-li = sixteen)
Twenty ...	Dzazu. Bope-bope (223 a)	Ma-kupe. Ma-bope	Kamon-bā. Kamu-ba	E-ci, I-ci	Di-cila; pl. ama-cila (twenty)	Di-cila. (An-cila = twenty)
Thirty	Kamu-tati	Bo-ra-pa (twice fifteen). B-ŵ-dra-pa. I-ci la bieū	Di-cila biŵ	Di-cila miŵ
Forty	Kamu-ni	Ba-ci ba a-pa. Ba-ci la-pa	Ama-cila me ma-bā	An-cila ma-ba
Fifty	Kamu-tan'	Ba-ci ba bieū	Ama-cila ma-bā la biŵ	An-cila ma-ba la miŵ
Hundred	Gŵmai, Gŵma (pl. te-gŵma)	Bu-eda	Mu-era or Mu-eda; pl. mi-era	Mu-era
Thousand	Bi-eda bieū	... Bu-eda Ū = 1,500. D-eda cila = 2,000. B-eda cila a-pa = 4,000 ¹	...

¹ The numerals in the Fernandian dialects are sufficiently peculiar and interesting for it to be worth while to append a special note in situ in order to comment on them in immediate sequence to their appearance. The root-word for 'one' can be traced back to *-nye* or *-ne*, which is also the term for 'finger' in Fernandian, as well as in some other forms of Bantu. 'Two' is expressed by *-pa* or *-ba*, as in many Bantu languages of Central Congoland, of North Congoland, and of the Cameroons. 'Four' has a misleading resemblance to 'one', but is of course derived from the Old Bantu root *-ne* or *-ni* (in Fernandian phonology it will be noted that *n*, *l*, *r*, and *d* constantly permute, like *m* and *b*). But there is also a form for 'four'—*-m*—which is puzzling, unless, as happens in other cases in Fernandian, the *m* is derived from an *n*. The root for 'five'—*-tŵ*—is probably a contraction of *-tau*, *-tanu*. *-tau* is met with in some Cameroons dialects. *T*, in Fernandian, is easily palatalized into *ty* and *c*, and therefore *-tŵ* ('five') frequently becomes *-ciŵ* and *-cŵ*. *Daha*, *Naha*, *Rahah*, &c., for 'six' is quite possibly a softening and contraction of a root *-ntanda*, *-ntandatu* (derived anciently from *-n-tatu-n-tatu*, 3 + 3), which is not only frequently used for 'six' in East and South African Bantu, but makes its appearance in some of the Semi-Bantu languages of the Cameroons hinterland. The explanation of *Nasi-le* or *Asi-la*, together with *Natŵ-ba*, *Natŵ-ta*, *Nacu-ene* is that they and other Fernandian words for 'six', 'seven', 'eight', and 'nine' are formed by adding 'one', 'two', 'three', and 'four' to 'five', in the sense of 'and one' (*na-si-le*), and 'two' (*na-tŵ-ba*). The forms succeeding to 'six' are also dealt with as in so many Bantu languages which make use of the term *sambŵ* in various forms; that is to say, using a word for 'seven', 'eight', and 'nine', which might be translated 'the second six', 'the third six', 'the fourth six'. Besides these terms for the numerals between six and ten there are peculiar words like *E-tela* for 'eight' (which may, however, be a corruption of *E-nena*—4 + 4—and *Lacw-ene* for 'nine'. *Lacw-ene*, at first baffling, is merely 'and four' (five and four), *La* = and, *cu* = the concord of *Tu* (12th prefix), and *-ene* = four. *Maha-liu* for 'nine', in the same dialect—Eastern Bube—is also a teaser. *-liu*, the second part of it, may be a survival of an old form, *Li-u*, for 'ten' (contracted from *Li-kumi*) and *Maha* be one of those privative terms occasionally used in Bantu to express 'nine'—'one from ten', &c. The words for 'ten' in Fernandian are also enigmatic in appearance. There are traces of a form *Li-u* (already mentioned) which may descend from the archaic *Li-kumi*. Eastern Bube also possesses the form *Di-on*, *Ni-on*, *-nyŵ*, which, with the substitution of *n* for *m*, may be a contraction of the mainland *Di-om* (*Di-kumi*). But 'ten' is more frequently expressed in Fernandian by a form *Biŵ*, *Miŵ*, which seems to find its fullest expression in the South-west Fernandian *Miemu* or *Miemyu*, and the root of which is *-emu* or *-emyu*. Of this, *-enyŵ*, *-nyŵ* may be a variant. The form *Le-etŵ*, in East Fernandian, may be nothing but '— and five', the first 'five' being

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I, me, my ...	Nei, Nge? Na-, Nga. ?	A-me. Ma. ?	Me. Mi. -m, -mbe	Na, Nnē. N-ke, Na-, N-, M-, K. -ne, -le, -na, -nwa, -m, -a-m	Nye. N-, Nke-, K-, Nkwō. -nye, -m, -a-nye	1-nye, Na, N', Ne. N-, Ka-, K'. -nye, -ka, -m, -nye, -nyi
Thou, thee, thy	We, A-he. ?	Ūfe. ?	Wō. ?	Ūe, Ūa. Ū-, Bw-, Ūh-, Ūe.	Wē. Ū-, U.	We, A-hwe. Ū-, U-, B'.
He, him, his	Wu-ende. ? ?	...	Yu. A- ?	Bōe, Ke. A-, E- -la, -bwe, -bw, -a-i	Ūōw, Mō. A- -o-le, -mō, -ari	Ūōw. A-, E- -mō, -a-be, -mi, -mō
We, us, our	Da. ? ?	Tue, Tō-la. Tō-, Tōh-, Tu- -tu-e, -tō-la, -le, -ōu, -a-u	Tō-e. Tu-, Tō- -cu-e, -a-u	A-cu-e, Tu-e, Tu. -cu-ēlō, -cō
Ye, you, your	Mu. ? ? ?	Lu-c, Lu-le. l-la Lu-, Lō-, Lōh-, Nō- -lu-e, -a-nū	Lō-e. Lō-, Lu- -lu-e, -a-nyō, -e-nyō	Nō, A-bu-e, In. Lu-e, Mu-e. Nūe-, Nu- -a-nyō, -e-nyō
They, them, their	We-ne. ? ?	Ba, Ba-le. Ba-, Be-, Bah- -ba, -ba-la, -a-bw	Beba, Be. Be-, Bale-, Ba-lō- -be, -a-bw	Aba-le, Abeba. Ba-, Be- -ba, -bw

understood; just as in most Fernandian dialects 'six', 'seven', 'eight', and 'nine' are expressed by '— and one', '— and two', &c.

The emphatically quinary nature of Fernandian computation is shown in the distinct term for 'fifteen'—Ū, Eō. In fuller forms this is Eō and Bi-eyu, Bi-ewō, Bi-e-ew, Mi-e-ew. Possibly the Eō is a final contraction of -e-tō, the root for 'five', derived from -tau; and the preliminary Bi-e- (abbreviation of Bieu, Miemu, 'ten') reduces the common expression for 'fifteen' to 10+5. Eō again becomes La-ō ('and fifteen') in further calculations. Thus fifty-five is Ama-cila ma-ba la-ō, i. e. 'two twenties and fifteen' (la = and, ω = fifteen). 'Sixteen' is Ū-nye (15+1), or Ū-i-le, Ū-si-le, Ū-de, according to the various concord prefixes placed in front of 'one' ('one' being -nye, -le, -de). 'Seventeen' is Ū-me-ba (15+2), and so on up to Di-cila, 'twenty' (a word shortened in North-west Fernandian to E-ci, l-ci). Di-cila possesses a most interesting resemblance to the -cira and -jila of Ngindo and Yaw (Nos. 55 and 54), to the Li-tinda, -cinda of North Congoland, and the -rinda of some Semi-Bantu languages of the Cameroons hinterland. As in these tongues, the calculations of the Bube speech after twenty are in scores preferably to tens. Thus 'forty' is 'twice twenty'. In North-west Fernandian we have an interesting exception in regard to 'thirty', which instead of being rendered by 'twenty plus ten' is Bō-ra-pa, which probably stands for 'fifteen-twice' (Bō in such a case being an abbreviated plural of Ū, 'fifteen').

The Di- prefix of Di-cila, 'twenty', is usually detached from the root and applied to the noun thus enumerated. For instance, 'one knife' is S-edda sesi-le; 'two knives' is tyu-edda tō-ba; 'nineteen knives' is tyu-edda ω tū-ele (i. e. 'knives fifteen-four'): but 'twenty knives' is Di-edda (or D-eda) cila. 'Nineteen yams' ('yams fifteen-four') is Ebi-lō e ω bi-le, but 'twenty yams' is Di-lō cila. 'Twenty fingers' is not Ma-cila me-nye, as it might be by analogy, but Di-nye e-cila; 'twenty teeth' (-inō or -ilō) is not Ma-cila m-elō or m-enō, but R-elō or D-elō cila. This Di- prefix is continued in enumeration till one hundred is reached; it is then replaced by No. 6, Ma- or M-. Thus 'hundred yams' (ωlu) is M'ωlu (Ma-ωlu) -era, 'yams-hundred'; 'hundred knives' is M-ed'era (Ma-eda-era). Attention should also be drawn to the words for 'thousands' in East Fernandian, which seem to indicate that the D'-, Di- prefix may be an augmentative of the singular number.

There should be noticed in connexion with the more archaic dialect of North-west Fernandian, transcribed by Clarke in the 'forties of the last century, the retention of the Ka- prefix in forming ordinal numbers. Ka-ne, 'once', Ka-e-pa, 'twice', Ka-he-ta, 'thrice'.

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All	-ese (j-ese, &c.)	Ama, -ama. ¹ Ku-ba	-ama. Ma-la. Ku-ma ¹	-ela, M-ela, M-ala. -ma
This, these	Ū-lw-, ba-li or a-; w, i-le; i, a- or aba-; e-, bi-le; s-w; e-, i-le; l-w; t-w; w	<i>Preprefixes and prefixes are used before the nouns as de- monstratives:</i> Ūlw, aba; wŵ, eme; iri, ama; ele, ebi; ele, ile; wŵ, wtu; esi, isi; &c., fol- lowed by -icw or -ici, -wŵke or -ake, for 'this'; and -icw, -ici, owaci or wbuā for 'that'	...
That, those	...	...	...	Ū-le, ba-lw; wñ, ie; di-le, a-w; e-le, bi-le; si-le; e-e, i-w; wñ; t-w-le	<i>Also as separate demonstra- tives:</i> La-nw, la-lw, a-nw, o-lw, o-le, xa-lw, xa-le, l-w. Mw (<i>he</i>), ba-lw (<i>they</i>)	...
Bad	-e-be	-be	-bew- (An-yoñ = <i>not good</i>)	-be, La-be. Kala-be	M-mē, Em-mē. -sasa	-mi
Black	-telu	Bo-yundu	A-yundw	Wiliwilw	-cece, mw-cece. -ilw	...
Female	-m-wl	-mo-itu, -m-aitu	-mia	-adi (Kadl). -aisw	Kari (<i>prefix</i>). -ahwla (<i>suffix</i>). (mu-ahwla, m-ahwla, b-ahwla, e-ahwla, k-ahwla, &c.)	...
Fierce, sharp	...	...	...	Ba-kasw, -kasw. -ah', -ax'	...	...

¹ *Noteworthy.* Cf. 162, 230, 87, 134, 136, 129, 131, &c.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ñgiri	224. Ba-yañga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koñgwa, &c. 224 b. Ba-kwata	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pó	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pó	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pó
Good	-layw	-nyoñgwa	-mute. -nyoñgwa	Bw-e-bw-e, -we, -ye, -e	-e (with pre- ceding con- cord and sometimes doubled: thus Mú-ē-mū-ē, s-e-s-e, &c.)	...
Great ... ..	...	...	...	Ūte	...	...
Little ... ..	...	...	...	-kōnu, Si-kōnu, -kōkw	-ici. -kōkw. -isi	-isi
Long ... ..	...	...	...	B-ōtw, -utw	...	-tw, M-utw
Male	-peli	-pai	...	-ōbe (Bō-ōbe, Be-ōbe, Nt-ōbe, K-ōbe). Di-ala ¹	-ōme, Dōme (prefixed). -me-cw (affixed) (ōme-cw, s-ōme-cw, k-ōme-cw)	...
Old ... ..	...	...	...	-lōlu. -luna ³	...	-luna. ² -cici, -cili. N-kōtw
Red ... ..	...	...	-tenate	-tōlatōla	...	...
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	-boi	...	...
Short ... ..	...	...	...	-ntu, Si-ntu	-xundu	-huntu
Sick ... ..	...	-kōna	...	-dōpā. A-lwadi ³	...	-lōdi
White	Mō-pu, -pu	Bō-pumbu	A-pumon	Bō-tōtō. Bō-hutūtū	-hōtw, E-hōtw	Mu-ūtō
Above, up, on top	Li-kōlw. Li-bw (223 a)	...	...	Ūbō-hō. Pwā	Ūmō-hō. M-ōlō. -būa	M-bua
Before ... ..	...	...	...	Ūbō-sō	Ūbō-sō	...
Behind ... ..	...	...	...	M-pwa. E-hua, U-ai	E-nanyehō. M-ata-m, Ma-hata-m	...
Below, down	Ene. Bondw (223 a)	...	...	U-hinō. I-lōce	O-rie. -ata. Ū-ci	Ū-ci
Far	E-handa. Mō-sika (223 a)	Mō-sika. M-bōli	A-diō	Ū-reka	Ha-tō, Xa-tō. Ū-tō	...
Here	Wuande	...	...	Halō	Axō, Xalō. Ū-hā	...
In, inside ...	...	...	...	Bō? Di. Bwila	Buhila. Di. Ū-būa	A-rimō. Bula

¹ Noteworthy: cf. word for 'male', 'man', -yala, -bakala, in West Congo and Añgola.³ Cf. East Bantu.² Cf. -duna in Zulu

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ŋgiri	224. Ba-yaŋga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koŋgɔ, &c. 224 b. Ba-kɔta	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pó	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pó	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pó
Middle ...	...	...	...	Bɔ-telɔ, Bwila	Ūbɔ-telɔ. Ūbu-aci	Ūbu-aci
Near ...	...	...	...	Kɛ-piɛ	Kɔ-piɛ. Bihɔ	Beɔ, Biɔ
Outside ...	...	...	...	Ū-hita	Ū-hita. Ūmū-alalɔ	Ūlɔ-lombwaa
Plenty, many	M-bɔtɔ	...	...	B-ike	-ŋikeŋke. A-mōte. -ike. L-ɔmɔ	Bɔ-hi
There ...	...	...	...	Hali. H'ɔ	Hali. Ale. Xɔke, Xale. Xeake	...
Where?	...	...	...	Keci?	Ka? Kɔ? Kaxe? Hatsi! Hehe!	...
No!	...	...	...	Ehe!	Hatsi! Hehe!	Ehe!
Not (with verb as prefix, in- fix or suffix)	Kɔkɔ. -we. De-	Pɔlɔ (?) A.	Ke. A.	Bw-e, Lu-e (imperative). -ta-, -ci-, -te-. Te-, Aci-, Li-	Te! Aci-. Bw-e (sing.). Lu-ē (pl.). (-e in impera- tive). La-	-ci-, -ta. (-da-, -ca-). -l' (-lɔ-, -li-). -e. Li-, La-
To ...	?	?	?	Ū-?, Ala-	A-, Ū-	E-, Ala-, Alc-
„ beat ...	...	...	...	-ɔpa	-teta	-ɔpa, -mba, -teta
„ buy, sell	...	...	...	-ɔlɔ (-wēla, -ɔla)	-ɔla	-ɔla. -ronda, -rɔanda
„ come ...	-ya-ka	-ya-te. -nyɔa	...	-pēlɔ, -pa. -pwa. -plū	-pulɔ	-pūlɔ
„ cut ...	...	...	...	-pɔlɔ	-bɔla	-m-bɔla
„ dance ...	...	...	...	-bila, -bila-lia	-bila, -bina	-bina
„ die ...	...	...	-gɔa	-bwa	-xu	-hu, -hwa
„ eat ...	-dzia-ki	-yuma. N-die	-ade. -di	-da	-rrā	-ra
„ give ...	...	...	-yori	-mpa	-vala	-mba
„ go ...	...	...	...	-hela, -xela. -cila. -eka, -beka	-hela, -eda. -enda	-eda. -enda. -hela
„ kill ...	...	...	...	-ɔla, -ɔda. (-udi = pret.)	-oribi	-hōla
„ know ...	...	...	...	-am, -lam	-lam	-am, -an, -anya ¹

¹ Cf. the -manya of the East Bantu.

English	223. Pande 223 a. Bo-ŋgiri	224. Ba-yaŋga, &c. 224 a. Bu-koŋgwa, &c. 224 b. Ba-kwata	225. Kaka 225 a. Kaka of Ngore	226. Bube of North- west and North-east Fernando Pô	226 a. Bube of East and South Fernando Pô	226 b. Bube of South-west Fernando Pô
To ?	?	?	?	Ū-?, Ala-	A-, Ū-	E-, Ala-, Ale-
„ laugh	-yae-tw	-itwa	-twa	-twa
„ leave off, cease	-cia
„ love, want	-rata. -hūda	-ñaha. -xori. -xōdō	-hōdi, -hora
„ see	-ela	-ena, -ela	-ena
„ sit, remain, abide	-pela. -kaŋa	...	-pena. -ica
„ sleep	-lala. -doŋgi	-diagwa	-twa	-twa	-twa
„ stand, stop, be erect	-mi	...	-ema
steal	-ubi	-iba	-hubi

PREFIXES IN PANDE, BA-YAKA, KAKA

Much defaced, often wanting.

Class 1. Mω, M'; 2. ?; 3. Mω, Mu, —; 4. Mi, Me, —; 5. Li, —; 6. Ma, Me; 7. ?; 8. ?; 9. N. (M), —; 10. ?Te, ¹N. (M), —; 11. ?; 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. Bu.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN FERNANDIAN

Preprefixes are present, especially in regard to Classes 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6.

Class 1. Umu, Ūmu, Mω, Ubω, Ūbω, Bω, Ū (mu, bu, bω, ω, k', a-, nye); 2. Aba, Ab', Ba, Be, Bω, A. (?) (ba, beba, be); 3. Ūmω, Ūmu, Mu, Ū, Bu, Bω (mu, bu); 4. Emi, Eme, Me, Mi, Be, Bi (me, be, mi); 5. Di, Ri, Eri, Ei, I, Re (r', d', re, de, di); 6. Ama, Ma, Mω, Ba, A (a, aba, ama); 7. E, J. (rare), He, Xe? (e, k'); 8. Ebi, Bi, Ebe, Be, I (bi)²; 8 a. Esi, Isi, S', Si, Bi.² (si, s', x); 9. En, In (Im), N, N' (l', n', k'); 10. I, N, Ng (i, n); 11. Ūω, Ūlu, Lu, Lu. (pl. I, N, Ng, Ma) (ω, l', lω); 12. Ūtu, Tu, Tyu, Cu (tu, tu-, tyu, cu); 13. Ka, Kw, Ke.³ (not used as a diminutive and has no concord of its own, but generally uses that of Class 1. Is rather honorific or feminine in signification; also adverbial); 14. Ūbω, Ūbū, Bw, Ū (bω) (often confounded with Nos. 1 and 3, but has No. 6 (Ma) as plural); 15. persists in Ū as preposition,

¹ Te-gōma = 'hundreds'.

² Bi- (8 or 8 a) is sometimes used in a singular and slightly diminutive sense, as in Bi-ōtwa, 'a virgin'.

³ There are a masculine and a feminine prefix in Fernandian, which last may be connected with No. 13. Kw for masculine and Ka for feminine. But Kw is superimposed on a retained prefix, whereas Ka is used as sole prefix before the root, though sometimes there are indications that it represents a doubled 13 prefix, viz.: Kah', derived from Kaka, Kak', Kah'. Kwom', Kwomω, may be a retention of the archaic Gumu form of Class 1.

'to', &c., and in **Kω**- as adverbial prefix); 16. **Xa**-, **Ha**-, **A**- in prepositions only; 17. probably represented by **Ūmu**-, **Ūbu**-, **Bu**- in certain prepositions and locatives, and as a terminal suffix in one or two phrases, such as **Ari-mω**, 'he is within'. **La**-(20) is present in a few words as a locative.

The **-ana** diminutive suffix exists in Fernandian as **-ana**, **-ale**; chiefly in connexion with words for 'woman', 'female'.

223. **Pande** is spoken north and south of the 4° of North latitude, between the Upper Saŋga and the head-streams of the Lobai (Mubaŋgi basin). 223 a. **Boŋgiri** between the Upper Saŋga and the Kadei.

224. **Bayāŋga**, 224 a. **Bukoŋgō**, and 224 b. **Bakōta** are spoken between the Middle Saŋga and the Mubaŋgi basin, south of the head-streams of the Lobai; and on both sides of the Lower Lobai, chiefly to the south.

225. **Kaka** is spoken in separated colonies of Kaka people between the eastern basin of the Kadei and the south-west basin of the Lobai, and on the Middle Saŋga river; also on the Ngore plateau.¹

226. **Bube** of North-west and North-east Fernando Pô is spoken in the northern parts of Fernando Pô² Island.

226 a. **Bube** of East and South Fernando Pô is spoken in the eastern and southern parts of Fernando Pô Island.

226 b. **Bube** of South-west Fernando Pô is spoken in the west and south-west of Fernando Pô Island, in the San Carlos (George Bay) district.

FERNANDIAN TRIBES OR CLANS

North-west to North-east: Pulapula, Bōtōna, Basōpō, Basite, Basipu, Kebōla, Bani, Basuata, Isakatō, Bakake, Oribula, Bahē.

South-east and South: Belilipa, Bariŋkuru, Bōlōkō, Banapā, Biapā, Bepepe, Bōhō, Buepe, Ureka.

South-west: Tōkōlō, Bateti, Tapa, Somesōmō, Malō, Bušika, Babana, Biōkō, Lōsite, Sibula, Manabe, Betsi, Western Bōlōkō, Western Isakatō (Basakatō), Ōloikōpō.

¹ See *Strümpell and Struck* on p. 448 of the 42nd volume (1910) of the *Berlin Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*.

² It may chance that in this volume, or its successor, Fernando Pô is spelt Fernando Poo. The last is more correct and is sometimes the modern Spanish spelling, though Fernando Pô is preferable because more usual. The earliest form of the name was Fernao (Fernam) do Pôo or Povo ('Ferdinand of the people'), that being the name of the legendary Portuguese mariner who first sighted the island, circ. 1470.

THE SEMI-BANTU LANGUAGES

GROUP A

THE CAMEROONS-CROSS RIVER LANGUAGES

SUB-GROUP A I CAMEROONS BORDERLAND

227. Ekoi or Ejam ¹		230. Mbudikum ⁵
227 a. Akwa ²	227 b. Eafeñ	227 c.
Injō or Itun		230 a. Ba-hom
228. The Nde or Atam dialects ³		230 b. Ba-yoñ
228 a. Akparaboñ	228 b. Agbaragba	230 c. Ba-ti
229. Nki (Bw-ki) ⁴		230 d. Ba-kum
229 a. Ū-sikom	229 b. Dama	229 c.
Gayi	229 d. Yakorō	229 e.
Alege		230 e. Ba-gba
		230 f. Ba-li or Ba-lu
		230 g. Ba-mum
		230 h. Mw-menya
		230 i. Pa-piañ
		230 j. Pa-yam
		231. Ngwala
		232. Nsō or Nsō (Ba-nsō) ⁶
		233. Mbe
		234. Manyañ (A-nyañ, Ba-nyañ) ⁷
		234 a. Koñguañ

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, &c.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, &c.	230, 231. Mbudikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō or Nsō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koñguañ
Adze ... ..	...	N-kpataja	...	...	...	...
Animal, wild beast	Ny-am; ω+. N-sun	Iny-am	Ka-ny-am	...	...	...
Ant	N-siañ; ω-. N-ke; a-ke. M-fap. M-fanuti. Ū-siyōnga (227 c)	Mu-ñkō; ali- N-kō; e-kō. N-kwōōk. A-nyiyō	...	E-cicw. Ko-mkañket	...	Be-siñe (pl.)

¹ Ekoi is the Old Calabar or Efik name for this language. Its real local appellation is Ejam, Ezam, or Ejam.

² 227 a. Akwa is also pronounced Akpa or Akpwa. It has no near relationship with the Kwa or Kwō language of the Ibibio country to the west of the Cross River estuary (No. 245 a). No. 227 b is the Eafeñ of Koelle. There are two distinct tones in the Ekoi group of dialects, 'being the low, and' the high tone. I have not thought it necessary, however, to insert these marks, except where they seem to affect the etymology. Moreover, there is considerable local variation in their use, and, as a general rule, they are not of much importance in philological comparisons.

³ Included in this column are the Ekamtulufu, the Udom, and the Mbōfoñ (Be-fun) of Koelle, which are Nde dialects. The name Nde is spelt Inde by Mr. E. Dayrell. Atam is the author's recorded name for this language in general, but Atam would seem to be a nickname for one of the Nde tribes, meaning 'sheep', 'sheep people'. Another of my names for this language in 1887-8 was 'Western Nki'. The Akparaboñ and Agbaragba of Mr. Northcote Thomas appear to be only dialects of Nde. Where their words are the same as those of Nde in general, they are not cited.

⁴ This is the Nki of Koelle and the 'Eastern Nki' of Johnston of 1887-8, the Bw-ki of E. Dayrell, and the Ū-sikom of Northcote Thomas. Its northern dialects, Dama, Gayi, and Yakorō, extend its range to the verge of the Munsu country. The A-lege of Koelle is almost a separate language, yet sufficiently near to be included as a dialect of Nki, though its location and existence at the present day are very uncertain.

⁵ This is in the main the language I have heard called locally Mbudikum, though a similar name, Mburukem, is also, according to Koelle, applied to the Ndob language (237), which is spoken on the eastern side of the Mbudikum country. Mbudikum in general seems to be closely allied to Ba-hom (230 a) and to the other numerous dialects ranging from 230 b to 230 j, information as to which is almost wholly derived from Koelle, with rectifications and additions from recent German research. Ngwala (231) appears to be a distinct language, and this also is derived from Koelle's 'Polyglotta Africana'. The Bamum dialect or language (230 g) is virtually identical with Ba-nyañgi of German explorers.

⁶ Nsō and Mbe are mainly derived from Koelle, with a few modern rectifications by the author.

⁷ Manyañ is of my own local collection (1887-8), with a few additions from German sources. Koelle's Koñguañ appears to be little more than a dialect of Manyañ.

English	227. Ekoi <i>or</i> Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde <i>or</i> Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, &c.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, &c.	230, 231. Mbudikum <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i> 230 a <i>to</i> 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō <i>or</i> Nşō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Konguañ
Ant, white (termite)	N-kuñ; ω-	...	...	...	...	...
Ape (chimpanzi or gorilla)	N-sum; ω- N-yip	N-sum. Bwci; bwci-lā (<i>pl.</i>). A-sagana.pw	Ke-şuum	A-pu. E-pfu	...	...
Arm	O-bō; a-bō	E-bō, Kō-bw, Bw-bw. Ō-bō (228 a)	Bw-buω; a- Ku-buω (229 c) Ō-bñe; a- (229 e)	O;pu, O;puuyω. A-pō; m-bō. M-bw. Pua <i>or</i> M-bua. Pu	Koi. A-bω (233)	Ū-bō. A-wuω; am-ω
Arrow	M-bōm; a- N-ket; a- E-dyim. A-nyare. O-yuk (227 c)	Ne-bau; a- E-nik. N-kañkañ (228 a)	Bw-İe, Bw-re. Ū-sisa; e-sisa. De-bā (229 e)	E-kiet; mu-kiet. Ket; ñ-ket. M-fw. A-tin	Mu-n	N-gutakω. N-ket
Axe	E-fuk; m-fuk. E-fok (227 a)	Ne-fog; a- Mum-fwk. Be-tem (228 a)	De-kiā; a-kiā. De-kā (229 e)	N-jā. N-zāb. N-jañ, N-jam	N-jam. Jam (233)	Di-teyω. Ne-tey; ke-
Baboon	N-yōk; <i>pls.</i> o-yōk <i>or</i> a-wōk	...	...	...	...	...
Back, back-bone	N-jim; ω- N-jem	N-dyam, In-jem. Mun-sum. In-sem (228 a). N-jam (228 b)	E-sem	N-ka;ci <i>or</i> Ka;ce	...	N-sem
Banana	N-suri; a- E-gōme <i>or</i> E-kōme	Ege-gōmω, E-gom. Muñ-kom. E-kummi. Ū-kara (228 a)	Ke-ñkwā	Kindō. Kondoñ	...	E-kwa. Ū-gua
Beard... ..	N-geg. Nu-e-yat (227 a). N-jwu. Biwe	Mumu-ranyu. A-je. N-se (228 a)	Ke-te	Me-dxω. M-dua. Nuñ-cu	...	Ba-miok
Bee	N-kon; ω-kon. Ū-tu (227 c)	N-kon, E-kōnω, Muñ-kōnω. O-gūi (228 a)	Bw-kuan. E-kuā (229 e)	Ke-pak. Nyū. N-tu. Nu. Ñe. N-wa;ā (230 a). E-İω (230 i). Nuñuñ (231). Dw	Me-syu. Jwug <i>or</i> Jwu (233)	Bi-tū, Bi-tuy
Belly	Ū-ea, Ū-ya; a-ya. A-wa; a-a	N-na; a-na. Mō-na. Bō-la (228 a)	E-fō. De-fet. Li-fuñ, Le-foñ (229 b, c). Li-koñ (229 d). De-fō (229 e)	İ-vam. Bum. Bañ. Pfam. E-vuō (231)	Bum. Fu-bum (233)	Be-nie <i>or</i> Mi-nie; ma-

English	227. Ekoi <i>or</i> Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde <i>or</i> Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, &c.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, &c.	230, 231. Mbudikum <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i> 230 a <i>to</i> 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō <i>or</i> Nsō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koñguañ
Bird	I-non ; n-non	I-non. Be-sog (? <i>pl.</i>). I-nōnon (228 a)	Da-ñwom. Ka-naroñ. Ka-lerω. A-nyuen (229 e)	E-sañ. Mω-soñ ; mi- (230 a). E-siñ (231). Mω-señ (230 i). Mu-siñ (230)	Si-nun ; me- Fu-nan (233)	Si-nen ; <i>pl.</i> ke-nen. He-nam <i>or</i> Se-nam ; <i>pl.</i> ke-nam
Blood	Ai-yuñ <i>or</i> A-uñ	A-noñ, Ma-noñ. Nuñ (228 a)	Ba-foñ, Ba-roñ. Ma-rō (229 e)	Me-ce. E-tsi. N-dze. Ni-tω (230 a) N-tsi, N-tse, Nsi Ne-di. Nā (230 a)	Me-nsi. A-nam (233)	E-mwi. Ma-nuñ
Body	Biji. Begyē	Beji. Mu-ne. Be-ki (228 a)	Be-kō	Ne-di. Nā (230 a)	...	M-wiya
Bone	E-kip ; a- E-kup, E-kob	E-keb ; a- E-kop <i>or</i> Me-kap. E-kekup (228 a)	Ke-kω. O-kewi (229 e)	E-kwe ; m-kwe. Añ-kūe (230 i). N-ke. A-γω. Guω, Gū. Kuan	Ke-wur ; e-wur. A-wu (233)	E-gup ; be-gup. E-yap
Borassus palm	Ū-bi ; a-bi	...	...	...	...	...
Bow	O-ik ; a-ik. I-niri	E-neg ; a- Bω-lek (228 a). In-tanik	Ka-ji ; bω-ji. Bo-re. U-rop (229 e)	Mu-ñwak. Ū-gua (230 h). Nuā-ket (230 j). Roñ-ket (231). Gom, Goñ. Wu-añ	Ke-nte	N-ket ; ba-ket
Bowels ... ..	...	Bō-la (228 a)	...	...	...	...
Brains	A-ron	Be-di. Be-rebere. A-ron. Ba-fiak (228 a)	Bω-boñ	...	...	Ke-nō (<i>pl.</i>)
Breast (man's)	N-gañ	N-gañ ; a-gañ. Ne-tem. E-kpωpω (228 a)	Ka-keem. A-keb. A-kam	Ni-tu. A-tsωrontsω (231). N-teω. E'-poñ-twō. Ta-kušu. Ne-pu. E-kañ. N-kia	Ke-kañ. I-gō (233)	Be-wat ; ba-wat
Breast (woman's)	E-be ; a-be. M-buñge	Ne-ben ; a- Mω-ben ; be-ben	Bω-bei ; a-bei. Le-bi (229 e)	M-be. M-buiñ. M-buω (231). M-boñ. M-būn	Wu-in. I-ban (233)	De-bur ; be-bu' De-bor ; am-ω

English	227. Ekoí <i>or</i> Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde <i>or</i> Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, &c.	229 Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, &c.	230, 231. Mbudikum <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i> 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō <i>or</i> Nšō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koñguañ
Brother ...	M-ōni-se-mā. M-ōni-nyen- i-ne-num; <i>pl.</i> ab-ōni- a-nyen- a-ne-e-rum	M-ō-an-nā. M-anye-nō-mā. M-ō-nye-n-tā. Ni-nyen (228 a)	N-jje. W-an-nā.	Mu-m-ō-ga. ¹ M-fuda (230 b). Mu-mi-ela. N-dia. M-fera. M-ō-te;a (230 a). M-fare. N-dia, N-diu (231)	A-fur. N-gawe. I-fi (233)	M-ō-meyi. M-ō-mā. Ku-nesa
Buffalo ...	M-fuñ; ō-fuñ. M-fō	M-foñ, M-fun, Mum-foñ, Ka-ni-ny-am (228 a)	Ka-ni-ny-am	N-am-net. Ny-at. Ny-ed	1-poñ (233)	M-poñ
Bull ...	N-dum-n-foñ	N-nū-oru-foñ	Ō-te-m-poñ. Ku-medā (229 c)	N-dumi. N-dom-foñ. Fuora	N-dum-boñ	Nam-poñ
Buttocks ...	N-dip; ō-rip. M-fuyē-n-dep. Ū-tā	Nap, Mu-nap. E-tā. Ū-kū (228 a)	B-ō-nam	Ba-pci. Sitō	...	Ba-nerr' <i>or</i> Ba-net
Canoe... ..	O-kpwi <i>or</i> O-kpwēē	E-gba. Ū-kpwi. O-kpe (228 a)	O-kpe	N-tew; E-pañ (230 j). Ke-kom. K-ō-kwāñ. A-pewñ (231)	Ge-kwami; e-	A-jūi; ba-
Cat	A-ñgwa. Mw-ambara	E-kandem. O-ñga (228 a)	E-wa. O-ñga	U-wumgop. E-cua. Me-nyañgub. M-ō-nyawa	Ny-eñga. ñ-koñgu	Mo-inynene. M-ō-nyi-jañ
Charcoal ...	N-jire	N-jirenjl	E-tsewe	N-ke. N-kie. Ke-mu. Ke-ke	Ge-kaiseñ; e- De-kinyit (233). De-kiyō (233)	N-kiri; ba-
Chief, king	N-tui; a-	N-ton; a-ton. N-tun. Mun-tun. M-ō-nen (228 a)	Ū-tō; ba-tō. O-jūi; a- (229 e)	E-fō; me-fō. E-fā (231). Fuon	Fōn; a-fōn. Kum. M-ba (233)	M-fō; ba-fō
Child	M-on; ab-on. M-ōni. M-ōna (227 b)	M-ō; b-ōn. Mw-a. M-ō-an. M-ō-anse; ab-ōñke	Wu-an; bi-an. Wu-āsoñ	Me-exi. M-on; b-on. Mu-mbua (230 a). N-g-ōan. Mu-ñike. Ma-ñiku (231)	...	M-ōñkwen; ab-ōñkwen
Cloth	E-fō; m-fō	E-gan. M-bō. E-fō (228 a)	Ke-de; be-de	N-wā. N-ji	M-pfim	E-woru. N-den

¹ Other words for brother: M-fōla, M-faru, N-sase, N-jinjia (231).

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Cold	E-dyuk. E-kena	E-mina	Ke-kon	A-fūe. A-fum. I-fuomω	E-ju. I-fō (233)	E-kwansi
Country ...	M-fam; ω-fam. Ba-tek (227 b)	M-fam <i>or</i> M-pam	Ū-sie	La-añi. Pe-tem (230 a)
Cow	M-foñ. N-kae-m-foñ	M-foñ. M-poñ.	M-poñ. A-pi (229 e)	Ū-hō, Ū-fō. M-foñ, M-fañ. N-tiñera. Ny-ia. E-tañ (231)	Am-boñ	M-poñ
Crocodile ...	E-fa-i-nyip. N-yip. N-jab; a-jab	N-yab. M-gbanep. N-gbalep (228 a)	E-kuri (<i>and</i> 229 e)	E-kap. N-gañ (230 j)	N-gai	N-goñ
Day, daylight	E-ye. Ū-fu; m-fin. Ū-fω; m-fen (227 a)	E-fen. E-fω. Ū-bu. E-pω; be-pω. E-pū (228 a)	E-sō. Bo-run. E-ce	Dia; <i>or</i> Die; N-sū (230 a). Nω-tsu (231). N-cu (230 b-f)	E-tu. Sui. I-tω-a-tsag (233)	Ny-or; bany-or. N-gōsi
Devil, evil spirit	A-kwabaisi. A-rem (227 a)	A-kwane. A-kwō. Ba-kōkω (228 a)	Ū-lom.. Ba-rem (<i>pl.</i>)	N-dem. N-dep. E-pfumω (230 a). Ny-awω. Sā. M-beωket	...	De-wu. N-zā
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	N-gbawa; a- N-jom	Ū-ne-wω-kia, Ū-ni-wa-kie. Ū-ni-ō-je (229 e)	N-gafu. N-jañ-a-fω (231). N-gaŋga; b-aŋga. N-ga-fu-lab	N-gāfω-ω-sib	N-gañ; ba-yañ
Dog	N-jō; ō-jō. M-biō; ō-biō (227 a)	N-wō; a-wō. Mun-dyω. Uñ-gwō (228 a)	Ka-bi. Ū-kuakñe (229 e)	M-xω, M-vω, M-vu (230 a, 230 i, 230 j). Mo-ŋgu (231). Ma-ndr (230 h)	Bi. Bog	Mū
Door, door- way	M-ba; ō-ba. Ū-keri. N-dawe	M-bω; a- Ū-kegeri (228 a)	Li-fi; bi-fi. Ū-keri. Di-ši (229 e)	Ū-vi-ndā. N-zindie (230 a). Yuza. Kōō. N-gonte (230 h). U-xotl-n-dab	Ke-sun; e-sun. Su. A-wuya nab (233)	M-bi-ny-ōp. De-kok; ba-
Dream ...	N-denl. E-yωe	Nanan. A-maranju Nōd (228 a)	A-bap	N-jiω, N-jonjiū	...	Ke-nō (<i>pl.</i>)

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Drum	E-kpiri <i>or</i> E-kpera; <i>pl.</i> ñ-kpiri <i>or</i> ñ-kpera. O-kam; ñ-kam <i>or</i> a-kam	E.gbere. N-kam. E-turri (228 a)	E-kam. Ke-lō. E-doñ. Ke-doñ (229 e).	E-tū. E-tum. N-keom. N-kā. N-keat	N-jum. N-jimbiu. N-gom (233)	N-kō, N-kā
Ear	O-tuñ; a- O-toñ; a- (227 a)	E-tuñ; a- A-toñ; ne- N-toñ; mu- O-rūi (228 a)	Bō-toñ; a-toñ. Ko-joñ; a-joñ (229 e)	E-toñ; mu- A-toñ-u-rō (231). N-tud. A-tot	Ke-tor; e-tor. A-toñe (233)	Tu; ba-tu
Egg	E-ji; a-ji. E-gyi (227 a)	E-ji. I-jin. Bō-ki; mō-ki. E-ki (228 a)	A-tse. E-cukwa. E-ci. A-ji (229 e)	M-bum-gup. M-bō (231). M-buō. M-bum. M-boñ. E-pob (230 j)	Wum. A-bom (233)	Di-ci; ba-ci. De-ki; ba-ki
Elephant ...	N-jok; ð-jok. N-gyok (227 a)	N-jog. Mun-jok. In-sok (228 a)	E-sua. E-sūō (229 e)	E-so. N-suen (230 h). N-cen. I-zeañ (230 j)	Ke-tam. E-šan (233)	N-sō, N-sok
Excrement	A-biñ <i>or</i> A-buñ. Ū-sam (227 b)	A-biñ, Ba-biñ. M-buñ (228 a)	A-buñ	N-zet, N-za	...	Ke-pi (<i>pl.</i>)
Eye	E-yit; <i>pl.</i> am-it. Am-ut <i>or</i> Am-ure (227 b)	Am-at; nem-at. Mam-err <i>or</i> Mam-et. M-et (228 a). Em-err (228 b)	De-ji <i>or</i> De-ci; a-ji. E-zi; a-zi (229 e)	I-tset. Ni-tset. M-tsek <i>or</i> Ni-tsegw; <i>pl.</i> ma- L-ī, Li-tā, Dzi-ta, T-se; <i>pls.</i> m-ī, m-ē, mim-u. N-di (231)	E-yō (233)	Ny-err, Ny-et <i>or</i> Ny-es; <i>pl.</i> am-ak <i>or</i> am-ā
Face, fore- head	Ū-ci; a-ci. Ū-si; a-si. M-būk	A-si-am-u. E-siwe-m-biri. Beri. B-ōsō (228 a). N-don, Dun	B-ōsu; ba-su. M-buō; ba+	E-se. E-ge. E-ju. N-jujem. Sa, N-ja. Jentā. Mem-u	E-ši. E-ješi (233)	Be-ši
Fat, oil ...	A-fom. A-fañ. A-ku	A-ku. Me-yiñe. Me-nji. A-fom. Ba-nnoi (228 a)	Ba-kot <i>or</i> Ba-kud. E-ffuñ. Ma-fiam <i>or</i> Ba-fuam	Mu-hō. E-fut (231). N-gud. N-gwat	Me-ñgurš. Mu-gut (233)	Ba-fō. Ba-wat

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Father ...	N-se; a-se. N-tā	N-tā. N-sō, Nşō	A-tā. Mo-nci. A-je (229 e)	Ū-ga. Teja, Taya, Teta. Babu. Tara, Toru (231)	Tata. M-ba (233)	E-ta
Fear ...	E-fup	U-fum. A-komakōma. A-komakom. Bo-tik (228 a)	Ke-fup	...	...	Ba-té
Finger ...	Mene. I-niri, I-nira <i>or</i> E-nidi	In-niri bō. Ni-rawō; a+. I-nyi. Nyen. Nini (228 a)	Ka-fō-ga-boñe. E-lam-būe (229 e)	Tuōpō; ma+. N-tupu (230 a). Sōpō, Mu-nşiepō, Sibō, Simbō. Tumbō. A-buembu	W-au-ke-wō. I-fei (233)	Ne-noñ; ke-noñ
Fire ...	N-gun; a-gun	N-gōn, Gun. Muñ-kut. Muñ-kōt (228 a)	Ū-kūa; e-kūa. Kere (229 e)	Mo-k'. Mo-γō, M-ō. M-ū	Vñil. E-yūit (233)	N-gw
Fish ...	N-si; ω-si	Ny-a-n-eb. Mu-nyam. N-si (228 a)	Ka-kore; e- E-kūē (229 e)	M-babesō. E-su (231). N-zō, Şu, N-sōe, N-sā	Su (233). Zō	N-si, I-si
Foot ...	E-kat e-jare; a-kat a-jare	N-sapa-le-gā. N-jeme-ne-jā. E-rawe-ni-jā. E-tā. Mu-kwō. Ba-kū (228 a)	E-kab; be- A-be-bi-kā. E-som-de-be. Ū-tem-de-be	La-m-kwō. Lañku. N-jam-kwō. La-rekut. Cakō. N-ceñkō. M-fōkwe. N-zi-kue	N-jim-kwōw, Mu-mkwōw. I-gum-a-γō. Ike-γō (233)	E-karr <i>or</i> E-kat. De-ya-re-ka. N-sameka
Forest ...	E-ekūl; a- E-kweya (227 a). E-fam (227 b)	E-kulube. E-kunugbe. E-kanukwō. E-kūkue (228 a)	Le-kān, De-kān. Ke-fib (229 e)	M-baja; A-knob. Ma-kop. Knāb. Zi-kob	Ke-rin; e-rin. I-ba (233)	E-buy, E-wey. E-be
Fowl ...	N-kok; ω-kok	N-kog. Mu-ñkok. N-kok (228 a)	E-kūa. O-kūō (229 e)	N-gop. N-gōbō, N-gub. Mo-ñgōr. Kōkōlokō (231)	N-gub	N-kok
Frog, toad	E-sañ; n-sañ <i>or</i> o-sañ	Egbajunu. E-jinañken	Ke-nşu-a-woñ. O-tutoñ	Te-tō. Ti-taħ. Sua. Sañgan	Ke-sañ. Ke-nsa-ne-ñgan	Ma-nsañ (<i>pl.</i>)

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, etc.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, etc.	230, 231. Mbudikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō or Nşō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Konguanñ
Ghost... ..	N·ki-ba·nsi; a· N·ki·ma·nse. A·kwō. N·je (227 b)	A·kwane. A·kwō. E·kum. Ū·tentem (228 a)	B·wōce	M·pfōsi; mo-	...	M·w·aci·fū
Girl, maiden	M·wñiñkae	M·w·a·ma·ñkō; ab·ā aba·ñkō	W·an·w·nyinyi; bō·an·ma· nyinyi. Wua·soñ	M·w·a·mi·ndyūi. W·an·w·wūi. M·on·me·ñgue. Va·yei (233) M·o·me·ñgue	...	Mo·ñgōle; bō·wa·gōle.
Goat	M·būi, M·bōce, M·be	Mum·būi. M·bun. M·būi (228 a)	E·bō, E·bū. O·bi (229 e)	Mfā. Mđzō. M·bi, M·vi, M·pi. Momfu (231). Vi·nduñ	Būi. N·doñ (233)	Men, Man. Ngō man
„ (he) ...	Num·i·m·būi; a·rum·w·būi. Nim·i·m·bōce; a·om·w·bōce. E·koñkō	Egbeñi	Ū·te·bō·kinu. Apije (229 e)	Mpop. Mefor. Ndō·am· biñkō	...	E·pūe·man
God	Ū·basi or A·wasi. N·dam. E·burō a·kpabi	E·sōwō, O·sōwō. M·buta ¹	B·wōboñ. E·burō akpabi. Ūlim (229 e)	Esi. N·jekob. N·ēkar (231)	A·nyoi. Nūye (233)	N·tañ. N·dam
Grandparent	Ite·mise ō. Ite·munyen ♀	...	A·tōlfen ō. Ū·kiñka·w· nyīni ♀	N·dumban ō (231). N·dubara. Tereteta. N·duñgwe, N·duma ō. N·dzi. Ma·fuket ō ²	Tata ō. Yeye ♀	Ji·ñgō or Eta·ñgō. Ma·ñgō ♀
Grass... ..	A·wañ. A·ñgañga (227 a). Nje. Ajia (227 b)	N·yan. A·wen. Ma·kukwō. Ba·kukwō (228 a)	A·san	Ma·ge. Nwin	...	Babe
Ground ...	N·si; a·si. N·si	Nsi·si	E·si	E·ca. N·ca	...	Mak
Ground-nut	M·bañgañ·ifu. E·furre (227 b). N·jūi	M·firi; a·firi	M·bantsam. M·fri	Pira or Pire. Ba·yañ or M·biañ. Menzō	Biren	N·jeresi. Ny·ikesi
Guinea-fowl	Ikwa. Oyeñ (227 b)	Nyafut. E·nyīñ. E·giñ (228 a)	Kekañ	Sañga; ma+	...	M·oñkō; b·oñkō;
Gun	N·gun; a·gun	N·gun. Ū·kwa. Mu·ñkut (228 a)	Ū·kua; e-	Kañ, Na·kañ, Di·kañ	Eyūit (233)	Ngō; ba·ñgō

¹ Compare word for 'ruin' in North-west Bantu.² Also Teta·yiñ·gura ō, Nina·ñ·gura ♀ (230).

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Hair	Nyū. A-myob. Inū (227 b)	N-yū, Nū, A-lū, Mu-nū. Ndi (228 a)	Egi, Eji	Noñ- (<i>or</i> Nuñ-)twō. N-yuñ. Nyōtwō. Nye	Nuñ. Nyōu (233)	Bamok. Emane
Hand	Ō-bō; a-bō	Njeme-bwō. E-bō. Erab-a-bwō. Ūbok. Bō-bō	E-som-de-kwā. E-tem-de-kwā	O-kpō; m-bwō. Atere-pwō. La-ra-pwō. La-m-bwō. Duñ-bwā. Dedbwō- hare-pu	Njim-ke-wō. Kewō. Ike-bwō. Nji-wa-bwō (233)	Dija-a-bō. Nsama-wuwō. Dekā-ha-wuwō
Head	E-ci, E-si; n-ci <i>or</i> a-ci	E-si. E-ri. I-si	De-si; a-si. Ni-si (229 e)	E-twō; me-twō. I-twō. E-tswō. Tu, A-tu, E-twō; ba-twō, &c.	Ke-twō, Ke-twōk. A-twō, A-toya (233)	N-ti; ba-ti
Heart... ..	M-biñgi; ō- M-buñi	Ni-nimī. Ne-tim. E-kon. Ū-wōga. N-ti (228 a)	De-tem	E-tswōnet. E-tse	...	N-tey
Heel	N-dop <i>or</i> N-dip-e-kat. N-ip; a-up. N-jem	Newa-ne-jā. I-si-e-tā. Ū-kwō. N-dip-a-le-gā. E-cigi (228 a)	Ke-kū-ke-kā. E-kom-li-je	Tsi-kwō. Nzi-kue (230 j). N-dihe-kuār (231). N-tañ-kuā. Korkut. Aj-uku	Jir-kwōwō. E-ji-ñ-a-yō	Di-jā-a-kak. N-ā-re-ka; ma +
Hide	N-gu; -ō-gu	...	...	...	...	...
Hill	E-gūi; a- I-gwē; ñ- I-gwē; ñ-	E-gun	Kakwō	...	...	...
Hippopotamus	N-jok-a-ya. Ny-ō; o-ib	N-jō; a-nap. N-jok-a-lēp. In-sok-a-ya (228 a)	E-sua-kace	N-seṣe. Ni-ṅguatt	...	...
Hoe	E-yoñ; a-yoñ	E-rwō; a-rwō	De-ben; e-ben. Ū-kuā	A-sōt. Sō-fa	Ke-sō; ye-sō. A-swō (233)	E-nwō; me-nwō
Honey	A-khu-o-kon. A-tyu-o-kon	A-kuañ-kwōwō. A-kwōwō. A-ku-mwōnō. Ba-kwō-u-goi (228 a)	Ba-kud-bwō-kuan. Am-ō-kuā (229 e)	M-ica. N-dwō (231). N-dū. E-lwō (230 b-g)	E-ndu. Mo-rut -e-jōn	Ba-werr, Ba-wore
Horn	I-nyek; a- I-miek. U-fe. I-bañ (227 b)	N-tañā N-gwep (228 a)	Ū-tūm	N-dō. N-tu;u (230 a)	...	M-bañ; ba-ba
House... ..	N-ju; ō-ju. N-gyō; ō-gyō	N-jwō; a-jwō. Mun-jwō <i>or</i> In-ju	Ki-se; bi-se. U-su (229 c). Ma-ju (<i>pl.</i>) (229 e) U-sale (239 b). U-šom (229 d)	N-dā, N-dab. N-die. N-dat. N-dar (231)	N-daw'. N-dab (233)	E-karr, E-kat; be-

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Hunger ...	N-jae, N-gyae	N-jan. Mun-coñ. In-soñ (228 a)	E-soñ	N-cie. N-zi	...	N-sæ
Husband ...	Num. Nim. Nimama (227 a). E-bai (227 a)	Ma-nuñ	Ū-nincen	Nombi ; pe-mbi (230 j). M-bañ a; be + (230 d)	N-dumen. M-bañ a (233)	...
Hyena ...	...	N-wō	...	...	...	...
Iron ...	E-sene; a-sene. E-tuna; a- Ū-kuñga. U-kwa	E-kuña. Ū-kuñga. A-kōa. Mu-kwña	Ū-kuña	E-tin, E-tü, E-tun. Tena. Tin. A-tiw (231)	E-ša. A-tā (233)	E-se; be-se
Island ...	I-suω; n- E-kurr' (227 b)	N-waia. E-tun-ω-bir	Kañ-pukpω	Zam	...	...
Ivory ...	I-bañ; a-bañ. Am-uñ-in-jok	Ne-m-in-en-jok. Ne-m-an-en-jog. Mu-ñka-ma-jok. El-iñ-in-sok	Bω-šeañ-e-sūa	Mu-soñ-e-sω. Zu-zeañ (230 j). Soñ-sωen <i>or</i> -sue	Sombe <i>or</i> Mbe. A-šoñ-e-šam (233)	Ba-bañ-n-sok. M-bañ-e-sok
Knee ...	E-ruñ; a- E-duñ, E-luñ	E-roñ; a- E-duñduñ	Le-loñ; a- De-ruñ. A-roñ (229 e)	Ni-tson. N-kwije (230 a). E-kωγote (230 i). Tukuta, Tōkω, Tukog (230 b-g). Kuetω	N-dūi-ze-wω. E-ñue (233)	De-nen <i>or</i> Ne-nan; <i>pl.</i> ma-
Knife ...	I-timi, I-tima. M-ωnitōma (227 b). N-gat. Bi-tame; n-tame	E-bamba. N-tame. M-un-tena. Mu-kiet (228 a)	Ngbe; ma +. Kañgbe (<i>dim.</i>); ω-gañpe	M-pū. Me-nūi. Mu-ini. Me-nyi, Mω-nyi. N-naula	Pfia. Fibei (233)	N-garr, N-gat. N-ga; bo-ñga
Lake, sea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leg ...	E-kat; a- I-cōme, I-sōma	E-tā; a.ta. Ū-tā. Mu-kō. Ū-ku (228 a)	Ke-kā; be-kā. Bω-nam'. De-je (229 e)	U-kwō. Kū. A-kuar (231). N-koñ, N-knt. Kω	Pfen. A-γω (233)	E-kak
Leopard ...	M-gbe; o-gbe	N-gbe, N-gbwe. N-koi (228 a). Muñ-kon	E-gbañ. E-gbω (229 e)	N-kwi; na-ñgui. N-gue-n-ab. M-yañgob. N-khuω. N-genya. N-gōnya	Ba. A-fon (233)	N-kwō

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Lion	N·kì; ω·kì	Nog	E·ji	A·ndūi. E·wara. Gbai. A·gbwañ	Buru	N·key
Lip, lips ...	E·kpa·ye·nyi	E·kpa;·a·nyω. E·kpa·amu·nyω	Ke·bω·c·tem	U·ku·m·cō. E·sūa (230 a)	...	Baba·ye·nu
Magic	Ō·je, O·ye. E·bñ. O·kpi·e·nnon. N·joñ	N·je. Baya·m·fe. Bω·ca·wa·nyum. E·kpaba	Bω·je. E·kpabi	N·ga, N·gañka. A·fω (230 a, 231)	Şi·bsebi	Di·bū. N·jicp
Maize	N·cam, N·sam. I·ñgūi	E·gū. M·bukpa (228 a)	Ma·ñkuroñ	E·sañ, Gi·sañ. N·gafut, N·gbafen. Gtafu	Bō·ñe. E·kūi	N·jūi. N·cü
Man	Ne; a·ne. Ni; a·ni (227 a)	N·ne; a·ne. Mu·ne; ba·. Mω·nine (228 a)	Ū·net; ba·net. U·ndi; be·ndi' (229 b). O·neje (229 e)	Nye; <i>pl.</i> p·ω. E·mω; e·pω. Mu·n; bu·n. M·on; b·on	...	M·ū; bo·ñ
Man, vir. ...	Num; e·rum. Nim; a·om	Ma·nuñ; aba·	Ū·nincen; ba·. U·ñi (229 b). O·nyoce (229 c)	Mu·baña; bem +. Mum·bã; pam·bã. Um·bañ (231)	M·baña (233). N·dum (232)	M·baya·num; ba·waya·num
Meat	Ny·am	Ny·am	Eny·am	M·pap. Ny·am. N·jab	Ny·iam	Ny·ā
Medicine ...	N·jañ	...	Bω·kia. Ō·je; ma·je (229 e)	A·fω (231). Pfula. Fulap. Fi·deb. Fu·ñgañ	E·fω·ω·sib. E·fu·ga·sib. U·fu (233)	Ba·we
Milk	A·yip·e·be	E·newe·ben	Am·wabi (229 e)	N·ki·m·buω. M·boñ, M·bun	Wūin	Am·ωe
Monkey ...	M·buk; ω·buk	M·bog. Mum·pok. M·puk (228 a)	E·fuō, E·fugω. M·buk	N·ka, N·kai, N·kañ. N·kawañ	Kan; me +	N·soñ·nya. N·sek
Moon	M·ii; am·ii. Ny·am·ū·sō	M·ē. Bω·fen. Ū·feñ (228 a)	O·duyakω, Ū·tuakω (<i>or</i> wakwω). Ū·tω. Kō·fi (229 e)	Ma·ñu. Mu·a (230 i). M·u, Nu. M·ot. Ny·ωfi. Gmūat. Sañ (231)	Nūi. E·ñūay (233)	N·tañ
Mother ...	Nyen; a +	Nua	Bω·nē, Mω·nē. E·ne (229 e)	Miela. Ma, Maya. Ninā, Nā. Mūa (231)	Nā. N·gob (233)	Mā

¹ An interesting survival of the Mu·ntu; ba·ntu root.

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Mountain ...	N-dandan ; a- E-rōrōdō ; a-	E-gun. M-kpup (228 a)	Ka-kwō	N-kwō	...	N-je
Mouth ...	Nyō ; ω-nyō. E-sua	N-nyō ; a-nyō	O-tsom : a- Ō-nyu ; a-nyu (229 e)	N-cwō. N-jue. N-cu, N-jwt, N-sud. A-tsurwō (231) N-kop. N-kib (230 f). N-kea-bw (230 h). N-kewa (230 h). A-nyē (231)	Šu. E-tsōn (233)	Nu, Nyū ; ma +
Nail (of finger or toe)	A-nyare. E-miare (227 a). E-ṅgare (227 b). E-more	Ngbamaya ; a- E-kpa; I-nye. E-ṅgwawari (228 a)	Ke-ṅku-re-fab. Ke-fwa, Ke-fia. Ke-mfia. Ka-fa (229 e)	N-kop. N-kib (230 f). N-kea-bw (230 h). N-kewa (230 h). A-nyē (231)	Ke-ri ; e-ri. De-yen	De-nyō ; ke-nyō. Ne-nya ; ma-nya
Name ...	M-bañ, M-beñ, M-biñ	M-biñ. M-pi (228 a)	A-buñ. Le-jeñ	Di-cu, Ni-cu. Li-ñ	...	N-yen
Navel ...	E-tuñ. N-tetuñ. E-ci. A-ya	Ne-toñ ; a-	N-kom	E-toñ. A-toñ. Tū	Toñ	De-toñ : ba-
Neck ...	N-tuñ. E-mmē	N-jame-men. E-men. N-koñ ; a-	E-som. O-dom (229 e). Ke-toñ ; be- Ki-tuñ (229 b). Si-coñ (229 c). Ū-mere (229 d)	N-toñ. Mi. N-gan-miū. N-jim, N-jam. Lōt	Ke-rōte ; e-rōte. A-dw (233)	E-may, E-mag. E-me. E-mūe
Night ...	A-tu	E-nūkon. I-nōkun. Bo-ru-bw-ji	Bw-dzu, Bw-ju, Bw-cu. Mw-tiū (229 e)	E-sun-ca. Tsu, E-tsōh. Nyum. Tidug. Sui. E-šue	E-tu. I-tw-a-fin (233)	Be-ti, Bi-ti
Nose ...	Mi. Nyi ; o-nyi. N-nūi ; a-nūi	N-taña-min. Min, Mw-min	N-dzoñ ; ba +. N-jon. Li-dru (229 b). Ni-jūi (229 e). Li-juen (229 c)	Me-ca. Kondi, Konji. Dji. Le. E-šuye (231). A-tsi. N-koñ-e-tse	Juiñ. E-tswei (233)	Nyuen ; ma +
Oil palm ...	E-bi, Ū-bi, M-bi	E-bi	Bo-yeb ; ba- Ke-sō E-kū. Gi-lebi (229 e)	I-tw. E-tō. Tua, N-tuān. E-tei. N-ten	M-bañ. I-yab (233)	N-geop ; ba +. E-mwi
Paddle Palm wine, beer	E-kafi ; a- Ō-kem. A-mū. Ma-kin
		A-mūm-ande	Ū-koriō	Me-lū. N-dū

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Parrot ...	E-gut, E-kut; a- E-wot; a-wot	E-gurukōkō	E-kakō	Moñ-kuañ, Ma-kwañ. Kwōkut	...	N-goñ; bo+. Ke-ñguk
Penis ...	N-tene, N-tini. N-dā; ð-dā	E-si. Mō-si. Me-ñsi. I-nsip	Bō-te	I-kot, Ne-kut. Ket. Keru	...	N-dam
Pig ...	N-gumi, N-gōme, N-gume, N-wume	N-gumu, N-gōmō. Muñ-kuyuk. A-kuk (228 a)	E-kurog. A-kuk. Ke-ram (229 c)	N-xōna. N-gena (230 a). Sembañ (231). Kum. Ngum (230 d). N-ñje. N-ge	...	N-dyui. U-ñgūi
Pigeon ...	Tōmtōm. I-būa. E-we; be-we	Bebineñgō. N-şun. Tōñtoñ. Bebēñ (228 a)	Ke-kua; be- E-gurukuku	Tutu. Kōkut. Pura. Gbeñgbeñ	Ke-bem; e-bem	E-wuñō
Place ...	E-ji; be-ji. E-gyi	E-jibe. M-pam. E-fik. E-bam (228 a)	Ke-ket	M-bā	...	E-tok
Rain ...	M-buta. I-wunta (227 c)	A-net. N-uana. M-buta. A-lap	Ōmō. Ke-fañ. Ommū	M-bañ, M-bōñ. M-būe	Wu. Mbañ (233)	Ba-nya. Ma-nep, Ma-lep
Rat ...	M-be; ò be	M-be. Ū-pep. M-pep (228 a)	E-feb	Ceñkwō. Jōku. M-bab. M-bā. Mu-forō (231)	Jeñkun	M-buye. M-buap
River ...	A-ya. A-a (227 a)	A-ya. Mu-ya. Ba-ya (228 a)	Ba-jia	Mi-ancia	...	...
Road ...	M-bā; ò-ba	M-bā. Mu-nen. Na-nitiñ (228 a)	Bō-kop	Mi-anşe. Ma-njia, Ma-nyi	...	M-beyumbi
Salt ...	A-kañ	A-kañ	Ba-nō. Ma-nu (229 e)	E-ki (231). N-ke, N-ji. N-gūa, N-guañ, N-gbañ	Ji-ñbañ. Fu-ñgūan (233)	N-gañ
Shame ...	N-son	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep...	N-jōbūi. N-jam-būi. N-gyōm-bōe, N-jombe	M-bun. Bore. O-won-m-būi	E-tam-e-bu. Bu-me-bō. Ō-jā (229 e) I-tame-wō	N-jinju. M-vinzūi. N-şui. N-juet, N-je. Ke-kum. Mon-juar (231)	N-je. N-jag (233). Keya	A-yōñ

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Shield... ..	E-nok. E-beta
Shoulder ...	E-fañ; a-	E-funowwō	Ke-keem; be- Ke-gbō (229 e)	N-kumba (231). Kamba, Kambw, Kambot. M-bwa	M-be. M-bwabw (233)	Ne-ñker; ma-ñker
Sister... ..	Mō-n-i-nyene- ama. Mo-n-i-nyen- i-ñ-kae	Mō-anna- yo-ñka. Ni-nyen (228 a). Mw-ōna-jaña. Ma-nye-nōma	N-jie	Mu-mi-aga- mi-n-jai, N-dia-yiñgue. M-fala, M-fera. M-fuda. N-tigi. N-dzasia	Fur. Woa. N-sawe (233)	Mu-meya. Mō-mañgole
Skin	N-gū; ω-gu. Biji	N-gw. N-kwabeji. Beki (228 a)	Eny-am-bekō. Ō-kūe (229 e)	N-gup, N-gob, N-gowe. N-guba. Bū (230 h). E-pwar (231)	Juwun	N-kwō-mw-ēē. N-kuob; ba +
Sky	N-gurubu. ¹ O-wasi. N-gurigu. E-bonta	E-sowwō. Ne-bu	Ew-buñ	Li-hā. Ke-ñbō. Ni-kob. Ke-pnt	M-bā	De-bū. A-wazi
Slave	N-suñ; a- N-ka-suñ ♀	N-jō; a-jō. N-jop	Ō-su; ba-su	N-kwat (231). N-kuañ. N-gbae. Kuān. A-pw (231)	N-gban; be-gban. I-fei (233)	N-sam; ba-sam
Sleep	E-ywē. E-yō	Na-nō. E-lō	Ō-bop	I-lok, Ni-lok	...	Ke-nō
Smoke	A-tuk. A-tuyūngu	E-titeg, A-titik, N-kut, N-kur	E-lukwa. A-lū (229 e)	N-tye-m-ok. N-te or N-se (230 a). N-di, N-dzindzi, N-jinji, N-dindí. N-dam-m-ū	Ke-nji. N-dí (233)	Ma-oñgō. E-yuñgō (234 a)
Snake	Ny-ō; ðny-ō	Nny-ō, Ny-ō	E-fi. Ō-ši	N-ñ. Ny-ō. N-ok (230 a). N-ō (231)	Yō, Jō	Ny-ō
Son, boy ...	M-on-ne-num. M-oni	M-onše; ab-onše. M-ō. M-ōnō. M-ō-num. M-on (228 a)	W-ason; bō-ason. W-an-ō-nincen. Ñuā (229 e)	Me-embrañ. Mu-ina. M-ōja. Mō-a (231). Mō-kūa; pō-kūa. Mō-ñke, Ma-ñkw; /s. pe-ñke, ba-ñkw	W-an-o-ndumen. Vu-an; v-ān (233)	M-ō; b-ō

¹ See words for 'God' in Nos. 9 c, 30, 38, 70, &c.

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Song	E-kon	E-se. A-kōnakon. E-kon (228 a)	Ū-kwan	N-dyuop	...	De-kwe
Spear	E-dōp, E-rōp	Ne-koñ. E-koñ; ne- E-dop (228 a)	Ke-bia; be-bia. Ke-bie. Le-kō (229 e)	Li-kwoñ; mō- A-koñ, Koñ. M-fae N-deni	Koñ. U-yañ, U-gañ (233)	De-koñ; ba-
Spirit, soul Star	E-yam E-gwōma-m-fuk. I-runandu. N-dunandu	A-kwane Ne-kpwa. E-dirandu. In-dunandu (228 a)	... Ne-kpēra	Sañ; me-sañ	...	N-dañ-awa Ne-mbe; ma-mbe
Stick	E-ti; a-ti. N-tam (227 a)	Ma-biti (<i>dimin.</i>). E-te. I-riri. Be-teawω (<i>pl.</i>)	Ka-ji; bō-ji. Ke-ci	E-ce. U-wet. E-tia. M-bañ	M-bañ. Fi-set (233)	E-nok. N-tam
Stone	E-tai, E-tae	E-tan; ne-tan. N-dinda (228 a)	Bō-ka; a-ka. Ū-ka (229 e)	Loñ; mu+. N-guω (230 a). N-doñω (230 d). Uω, Ū-wūa (230 g). A-γω (230 i)	Tei. Teiñ. E-tei (233)	N-te; ba-te. N-tae (234 a)
Stool	E-buri	E-tenji	Ke-ji; be-ji	A-leñ, E-rañ, O-kūa	Ge-tumi; e-	E-nōγω
Sun, sunlight	E-yu. N-jūi, In-jue, N-juji	N-jon, N-jun. In-sūi (228 a)	E-sō, Ke-sō. E-sūi (229 e)	N-am <i>or</i> Ny-am, N-um <i>or</i> Ny-um. N-gam. Mi-nob (230 j). Mu-nō (231)	Sūi. A-jūi (233)	M-ok. Mm-ω (234 a)
Tail (of an animal)	I-ki; ñ-ki	...	...	...	...	...
Tear	A-bubi. A-yip-am-at	Am-emi. Am-ili. E-rin. Ba-bedok (228 a)	Ba-ti (<i>pl.</i>)	E-senak	...	Ba-nya-ma-k
Testicles ...	N-dā. Ma-anda (<i>pl.</i>)	M-fan. Bō-pen. Mo-ranfen	De-fri	M-bañtsu. N-ca-um	...	Amu-yere-pen
Thief	Ō-ta; a-ta. Ny-añgaju	A-ju. Ni-aju. Mon-jijek (228 a)	Ka-ji	N-coñ	...	A-yap
Thigh	Ū-ta	E-neme; a-	Bō-nām; a- Le-kuku (229 e)	A-pi. E-biū. Bia, Bi. A-pe. A-tog	Ke-bei. E-tam (233)	A-naka; ma-

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Thing... ..	Nj-um ; mbi-m. Ny-om ; mbi-em	E-jω. Ny-um, E-jum	C-ūm	E-zω, E-yω	...	E-nyeñ
Thorn... ..	E-joñge, E-yoñga. E-zoñe	E-jume. E-joñga. I-jejoña. In-sen (228 a)	Ke-woñ	N-joñ
Tobacco ...	A-wene. O-nūwana	E-tabā	E-ru	N-deba. Daba	...	N-sei
To-day ...	E-gye. E-e	Ene. Ele. E-leī (228 a)	Bω-run, Bu-ron	Dia. Ny-īe. N-dē. N-diω. N-sūe. N-tie, N-jiwe, N-kie	N-dan. I-kōō (233)	E-coñ, E-jañ
Toe	I-niri-e-kat. I-nar ¹ -a-kat. I-nen-e-kat	I-ni-gi-ta, Ni-ye-ta. E-nyi, I-nye. Me-nimbi-ω-kω (228 a)	Ka-fω-ge-gā ; e-fω-e-gā. Ka-fua-a-ka	N-twō-mō-kwō. Mō-tō-kue. Sω-ku. Tu-kω. N-tuñku. Si-ñku. Mu-sie-kwar (231). Mo-ñkut ¹	I-fei-wa-yω (233)	Ne-noñ-a-kak. Ke-noñ
To-morrow	Ō-jō	E-wana	Lenje fu-roñ	E-zō. Fu-nwi. N-kondab. M-fomfi. Fomsu. N-dzedzω	Ke-bωši. Dušu. N-goñ (233)	M-bware
Tongue ...	E-rem. E-ebe. E-dibi, E-ribe	Ne-riwa. E-niwi. Ni-nibi. A-meminyω. E-lebi (228 a)	Ka-baboñ ; a- Nebe (229c)	E-dxum. A-ndiω (231). Lam, Lem, Lim N-deñ. A-lō	Ke-ndemi ; e- I-nemi (233)	De-lej ; ba- De-ruy
Tooth... ..	E-iñ ; am-iñ or am-am or am-añ	Nem-en ; am- Am-an. Ma-ñ (228 a)	Bω-sioñ ; a- Ū-siom, Bω-šañ. Ū-sañ (229 e)	Le-soñ, De-soñ ; me- N-soñ, N-sωu	Soñ. A-soñ (233)	Ne-nyan ; ama-n
Town or vil- lage	M-fam ; ō-fam. E-tig	E-jabe ; a- A-jibe. M-pam	Ū-sie ; e-sie. A-yobili (229 e)	E-īā, E-ya. Ntañ. Ny-ū. N-goñ. Lāk. N-tek. M-bω	N-dā	E-tok ; be- Mō-tōk (234 a)
Tree	E-ti ; a-ti	N-te ; be-te. E-ti. I-te ; be-te. E-riri ; be-	Ke-tsi ; be-tsi. O-si ; e-si (229 e)	E-tya, E-txō ; me-txa or me-tyō. A-tiy. E-tse (230 a). N-tu, Tūi	Ke-ji ; e-ji. A-šet (233)	E-nok, E-nog ; me-

¹ All mostly meaning 'child (or "little one") of foot'.

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Twins ...	A-bom-ō-fat. A-ya-pele	A-wen-aba. A-ja-fene. A-fiñ (228 a)	A-fuñ	Mu-fak (<i>pl.</i>)	...	Be-fak (<i>pl.</i>)
Urine ...	A-fiyi, A-fugi	A-fuwō, A-fuyō. M-pabi (228 a)	Ba-sa	N-cince	...	Ba-ce
Vein ...	Bi-jab; a- N-dyip (227 a)	E-niye; a-	E-je. E-ru (229 e)	E-sik (231). N-gañ (230 h) Uñ-kūi (230 j). N-zi	Fañ. E-ni (233)	N-den; ba-len
War ...	E-nō; E-nok; be-nok. Be-ta. E-be-ta	Be-ta. Be-ra	Be-ti. Wu-ese (229 e)	N-cu. N-tso (231). Ma-pfet (230 j). A-pit, Bit, A-bad (230 b-c)	Yirs. Bit (233)	De-nu <i>or</i> Ne-nu; ma-
Water ...	A-yip	A-neb, A-nep, A-lep, A-lap. Ma-mai (228 a)	Ū-inō, Ū-mū. N-buō (229 b). A-mu (229 e)	In-tse. N-job (230 a). N-ci, N-si, N-ke. N-jab, N-jib (230 b-e). N-ki (231)	Men-jiv. Mi-nib (233)	Ny-en. Ma-nep. Ma-nya (234 a)
Well, source, spring	...	...	...	...	...	...
White man	Ū-kara, Ū-karera	M-barāne. Ma-kara	Ū-ne-šišiet. Ū-kara	Pañ-mu-kwō. Me-kara. Mun-bañket	N-tō	...
Wife ...	N-kaene. Meñ-kama	N-ka-wañā. Muñ-kōma. Ma-ñka, Ma-ñkai	Ū-ninye-ō-gi	Min-dyūi. Men-vie (230 a)	...	N-gō;ō
Wind ...	M-fap	M-fep, N-pep	A-fu	Fu-fot	...	M-buyē
Witch ...	N-je. N-ye. O-ye	E-kpagba. B-ōce. E-je	B-ōce	N-gañga	...	De-bū
Witchcraft	...	B-ōce	A-kpabi	N-gā	...	...
Woman ...	Neñ-kai; ana-kai. Niñ-kai	Ma-ñka; aba-ka. Muñ-kare. Aneñ-kal'	O-nyinyi; ba- Ū-ninye (229 e). O-nyinye; a- Un-jinje (229 b)	Mi-ndyūi; pi- Me-nvie; pe-nvie. Me-ñgwe, Me-ñgbī. Me-ñgua, Me-ñgui, Mu-ñgui; <i>pls.</i> pe-wūe, be-ñgue, pe-ñgbe. U-ñgwe (231)	Wūi; a-wūi. Mo-ñge; bo-ñge (233)	N-gore <i>or</i> N-gō;ō; ba- N-ga; <i>pl.</i> ba-ga
Womb ...	O-ya. A-wa	N-remi

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Wood (fire-wood)	N-kun	N-kon. E-kul. Uñ-kūi (228 a)	Ke-kon <i>or</i> E-kun. E-kueñ (229 c)	N-koe, N-jūe. Kuñ. N-kueñ. N-kpi.	Me-ñka. Nka. I-wan (233)	Ke-yūe
Yam	E-yu; a-yu. E-ω; be-yew	E-nu; be-nu. E-lu, Be-lu (228 a)	Be-rω. Be-rūi (229 c)	Kω; ñ-kω. I-yok. A-yω, A-zω, E-zu. Kuω	...	E-nyaya; me-
Year	E-yā; n-yā	N-yā, E-yā	De-jia	N-gu	E-yōni, Yōni. M-boñ (233)	Mic; ba-mic
Yesterday	E-nyane, E-nyāre	E-nyā	Lenje	E-zō	...	E-yū
One	-t, -it (J-it, u-t, ma-t, fi-t, wo-t, gyi-t, mi-t, <i>and</i> ba-t). J-err, -err (227 b)	Jji, Yiyi. E-gi. Yu-t. Iy-it. -bañ, -jañ	-boñe (Ka-boñe, Bō-boñe, Ḷc.). -nyi, -inye, -en. -ken, -kin (229 b, c, d)	-mu, -mō, -mω. Yin, N-yin, N-ei	Mwan. Fog (233)	-mō, -mot
Two	-bae, -wai	-ba, -fai, -bal. -fen, -pen	-fe (Ba-fe, E-fe, Ḷc.). -fuē (229 c). -ha (229 d)	-m-ban, -m-bā, -m-bē. -pia, -bia, -piat (231). -piari	-ba, -bāñ. -be (233)	-pe, -pai, -pen
Three... ..	-sa	-ša, -sa, -rā	-jiat, -ciat (Ka-ciat, Be-ciat, Ḷc.). I-kia (229 b). I-ci (229 c). I-šia (229 d). E-je (229 e)	-n-tet, -n-tat, -tod, -tat, -tet, -ter	-tar. -tat (233)	-ra, -lat
Four	-ni, -ne, -nyie, -me	-nē, -une, -le	-nyi, -ñi, -ine. -inde (229 b). -ene (229 e)	-kwa, -gbe, -kwa (Li-kwa). Gba, Kea (230 f). Gbwe (230 h)	Gbe. I-kue (233)	-nywi, -nui
Five	-ron, -don	-ron, -run	-tañe. -dion (229 b). -dan (229 c). -dam (229 d). -jañ (229 e)	-ta, -tea (231), -kie (230 h), -tan, -tie, -tae (230 i)	-tan	-te, -tai

English	227. Ekoi <i>or</i> Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde <i>or</i> Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, &c.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, &c.	230, 231 Mbudikum <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i> 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō <i>or</i> Nşō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koṅguañ
Six	Esaesa, -sakesa. Esakesa, Asaksasa, Nsakansa	Be-saya-be-sa. A-sa-a-sa. Be-ra-be-ra	Nyajiat. Diōken (229 b). E-jeje (229 e)	N-toyω, N-tuyū (231). N-tuhū, N-tu, I-ntu. N-tωω, -n-tōwa, -n-tōkw	N-tuñfu	Be-tanda. -tandat (234 a)
Seven... ..	E-ni-ga-sa, I-ni-ya-sa, U-ni-yan-sa, &c.	A-şimma, A-semma. Be-ne-be-ra	Ga-ja-ga-nyi. Ka-cia-ga- inye. Tanifuen (229 c). E-janefe (229 e)	Kwattet, Guatat. Sambia, Samba	Samba	Tanda-a-mō. Tanda-ra-mot
Eight	-niy, -ni. E-ni-ya-ni	Me-na-ga be-ne. A-ne-ña-ne, Be-ne-be-ne. E-li-ge-le	Nyi-riñ-nyi, Ni-ri-nyi. E-nene (229 c). I-lini. Danci (229 c)	Li-fā, E-fō, E-hom. Fōmω. I-fum. Fōmi. M-fam. I-fama	Wōami	Be-enen. Be-nyenen. Me-nan
Nine	E-don-ne-ni. E-don-ne-nyie. E-ron-e-ni	A-jima wa-wω, A-şima wu-bω. Be-ne-be-run. E-run-ibe-ne	Ka-tañ-kā-yī. Ka-ta-ka-nyi. A-tañe-ga-nyi. E-janene (229 e)	Li-vōjω, Bōω. Şipō. Vua. Şibω. M-bu, Bō. I-fi. Ve. Tsiañω (231)	Būū	Nenen-a-mō. Nina ra-mot
Ten	O-fō, Bō-fō	Wu-wω, Wa-wω, Wu-bω. Ō-fō	Degbω, Legbω. Ekpω. La-huω (229 b). Li-fuω (229 c). Ri-hω (229 d). De-kūe (229 e)	Li-gam. Cam. Kω-yom, Gom. U-wom. Wum. Gnmi. E-vuω (231)	Vum. N-şom. Wum (233)	Biū
Eleven	O-fō-na-j-it. Bō-fō-ya-gy-it	Wu-bω-ka-yiyi. Ō-fō-la-yu-t. Wu-wω-ka-jiji. (Wa-wω-ka- weba = 'twelve')	Degbω le-ken. Ekpω re-den (<i>or</i> ne-ken). Dekōω dō- boñe	N-co-gwi-mω- li-gam. N-jo-wi-mō, Sω-wi-mω. Gom-sω-nyin	N-şom-mōan	Biū ne e-mō
Fifteen	Ne-kω	Ne-kω, Le-kω = 'fif- teen'	(Enyi = 'fif- teen')	Camci. ¹ N-tserē (231)	...	(De-ku = 'fif- teen')

¹ Cakpa = 'twelve'; Capte = 'thirteen'; Camkwa = 'fourteen'; Cabtā = 'fifteen'; in Ba-yoñ (230 b).

English	227. Ekoi <i>or</i> Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde <i>or</i> Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, &c.	229. Nki 229 a. Ō-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, &c.	230, 231. Mbudikum <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i> 230 a <i>to</i> 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō <i>or</i> Nšō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Konguanñ
Twenty ...	E-sam. E-ti (227 a)	N-cam. E-ram. Nai-tan, Ne-ten. Ne-kw-ka- we-ron'	Bw-jiam <i>or</i> Bu-jam; <i>pl.</i> ba-jem, a-jam. Le-ti, Le-ci. Di-si (229 b, c, d). Lē-zi (229 e)	Mw-yem-m-bia. N-gom-mi-mba. Ba-ñgom, Bañ-gumbw. Gumba, N-gumbw- me-mba. Piari-vuw (231)	M-pfumba <i>or</i> M-vumba	E-sō. E-sā
Thirty ...	E-sam' no-fō. E-ti abo-fō. E-sam nti-na- wō-fō	Na-itan <i>or</i> Ne-tan. Ka-wu-bw. E-ram- (<i>or</i> N-cam)- ō-fō	Bw-jiam dekpw	Mw-yem-tet. Tet-ñ-gom. N-gum-me-tad	...	E-sō ne e-biū
Forty ...	N-sam e-bae. A-ti a-bae. E-sam nti- a-bai	E-tam a-ba. E-ram be-fai	Ba-jem ba-fe	Mw-yem- li-kwa. Kwa-ñ-gom. N-gumkwā	...	Be-sō be-pe
Fifty ...	N-sam e-bae no-fō, &c.	E-tan aba-ka- wu-bw. E-ram be-fai- na'fō	Ba-jem ba-fe dekpw	Taŋgom. N-gum me-tan	...	Be-sō be-pe nsa biū
Hundred ...	N-gan. N-sam e-ron. (Lo-god = 'five hun- dred')	E-tan a-run. E-ram e-run. (E-gorw = 'two hun- dred')	Ba-jem ba-tañe. (E-got, E-gor = 'two hundred')	N-kw, N-kū. N-kumbw	...	Be-sō be-té
Thousand ...	Lo-god e-bae. N-gan' o-fō	E-gorw be-run	E-got e-tañe	N-dambw	...	...
I, me, my ...	Me. N-, Ngr-, Nga- ? -m, -ūm, -ñ-gam, -eya-ma <i>or</i> -ama, jaña	Me. N-, M. ? -m, -meme, -añga, -a-mma	Me. Me-, M'. -mi- ¹ -ji (-eji, -iji), -ña, -eya-ña	Mō, Mō. Me-, N-, Nga- ? -a, -ha, -a-mw, -ya, -yañge	Me. Ma (233). N-. Ma. ? -om, -wom	Me. Me-, N- ? -me, -ya
Thou, thee, thy	Te. Wé, Yé. Ō-, Bō. -e-a, -a, -wa, -ba, -ja	U-wé. Wō. Be- -a, -eye, -eya	Wō. Ō. -w, -mw, -wai, -ye	U-wō, Ō. Ō. A. -wō, -u, -w, -a-yu, -yō, -yu	? -wō, -w, -on.	U-wō. Wi. Wi, Ō. -na, -ye
He, him, his	Te. Wè, Yè, Yō. A- ? -eje, -e	U-wè, Ye. A-, Ba- -mo- ¹ -eye, -o-yu	Nyi. Ō-, Nyi-, Nyō. ? -ya, -yō	E-ziā, Ō, È. A. ? -mbūi, -a-yi	? ? ?	Dyi. A- ? -ji Be-se.
We, us, our	Wu-t, U-d, U-t. Ne-, E-, Bi-, I- -ra, -i-ra	Wu-rr. Sō (228 a). Be- -jera, -y-urra	Be. Be-se. Be- -we, -be	Ō-pak (230, 230 a, h, i, j). Ba (230b <i>to</i> g). Poy (231). Ō- -a-puk	? ?	E- -ye-t'

¹ Note remarkable infix.

English	227. Ekoi <i>or</i> Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde <i>or</i> Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, &c.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, &c.	230, 231. Mbudikum <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i> 230 a <i>to</i> 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō <i>or</i> Nšō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koṅguañ
Ye, you, your	Wu-n, U-n, Wu-rr (227 b). Ū, Bō. -na (-i-na, -u-na), &c.	Wu-n. Nyō (228 a). Abe- -i-ya, -o-ya	Be-n. Be, N. -be-n	Pū, M-puō. Ū, Ō. I. -pū, -m-puō	?	Bē-ēka, N. -y-eka
They, them, their	A-bō. A- -a-bō	A-bō, Bō. A- -bere, -a-bedda	M-be. A- -m-be, -gam-be	Pōpe, Ō, Ē. A- -pop	?	Bō. A- -a-bō
All	Kpekpwe. Sūi	Papa. Bokbok (228 a)	Gañkañ	N-tcam. Mömömō	...	Mañkō <i>or</i> Mañkom
This, these	-nyō, -mba <i>or</i> -aba; -nyi, -mbi; -nji, -ma; -mfi, -mi; -mi, -ma; -mbi, -ma. -nyō-gō, -ba-gō; &c.	Wō-fa; ba-fa; wō-fa; &c.	...	?-ene. -e	...	-ene (W-ene), -en
That, those	Anyo <i>or</i> -a-nyo, -aba; -anyi, -abi; -aji, -anyi; -afi, -ami; -ami, -ama; -abi, -ama; -ama, -ama	-fai (Wu-fai, &c.)	...	...	...	-en-ū-ne
Bad	-beb. -bi. -ōbi	-bibi. E-re-nop	Ke-nyūwa. -bibí (229 e)	-pōhu (231). -būe, -biy, -be, -piū	-bir	Si-a-lōli. -wi. -pere. -ga-leg
Black	-nyare	-ñgyara. -nyaka. -jirra (228 a)	-ji. -cu. E-re-ši (229 e)	-sia (231). -sī, -šišl, -šiñked, -fiñkēd. -san, -fan	-pfm	E-tigli
Female	-ike. -kai, -kae	-ñka. -ñkanl. -waka	-nyinī, -nyinyi, -ninyi	-gūe, -yiñgūe. N.-jūi. -eñgūa, -eñgwe, -eñgbe	-wūi	-gōle. -ñgō;ō
Fierce, sharp	-ōbi. Ō-gban. -e-fop, -eki (227 a)	...	...	...	...	...

English	227. Ekoi <i>or</i> Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde <i>or</i> Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, Etc.	229. Nki 229 a. U-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, Etc.	230, 231. Mbudikum <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i> 230a to 230j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō <i>or</i> Nşō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Koñguañ
Good	·nog. ·nop. ·nawe. ·ninō	·nōwō, ·nop	·nyūa. ·nūe (229 e)	·poñ, ·boñ. ·pū (230f) ·pañe (230 i)	·boñ	·a-lōli. ·leg. ·rañ, ·ruñ
Great	·fañ. ·tikpa. ·kpatim	·ntakpa. ·ñkuru. ·e-tum	·kele. ·eri. ·kani (229 e)	·yēē. ·iya, ·iga. ·gōye, ·wōye. ·gukwō. ·neñ ·no (231)	·kōwōn	·jek. ·wōwō, ·gwōgwō
Little	·jije. ·rūk. ·mon. ·bonne	·titoñ. ·onşe. ·set	·nyen, ·nyin. ·nwan. ·bogbō (229 e)	·gehe (231). ·jicok. ·kele. ·şışet. ·njañ. ·ñkw. ·yat. ·kuēti	·şar	·name. ·ndu
Long, high	·dam, ·dandam. ·dōrōdō	...	·tanatañ. ·tañ	·sisa. ·mia	...	...
Male	·ndū, ·nduñ. ·num. ·nim (227 a)	·num. ·nūa. ·nşe	·nji. ·iyen. O-tep. l-tam	·mbañ, ·mbaña (231). ·n-dum. ·n-du, ·n-dō. ·n-dumi. ·nke. ·ñkūa	·dumen, ·dum	·nā. ·num. ·baŷa-num (<i>pl.</i> a-waŷa- a-num)
Old	·kūi. ·tim	·kōkun	·ben. ·kasi (229 e)	·lūn. ·ran, ·ren. ·rana. ·juñ. ·ru, ·dū (231) ·bañ	·dun, ·nun (233)	·kok
Red	·kūikūi, ·koekoe	...	...	...	...	·tepe
Rotten	E-sak. E-cā, E-sāā. E-kpō ·bawe	...	...	...	...	·pō
Short	Ngpuk	...	...	...	...	...
Sick	·mañe, ·mañge	·yayañ	·luom. ·luā (229 e)	·zazañ (231). ·jañ. ·dyañ. ·yaŷā. ·doñ	·yar. ·nyorō-huañ (233)	·me. ·neme
White... ..	·bare, ·bara, ·bāt	·bara. ·bla (228 a)	·je. ·siet. ·puru (229 e)	·fufu, ·fuhu, ·fufok (231), ·bubub, ·fob. ·fe. ·bōket. ·bañ	·fur	Telepu, ·dere ·pepep, ·papap

English	227. Ekoi or Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde or Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, é.c.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, é.c.	230, 231. Mbudikum and dialects 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō or Nşō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Konguañ
Above, up, on top	·ōsō, K'·ōsō	...	...	...	...	...
Before ...	...	...	...	N·kusu	...	...
Behind ...	·mba-n-jim (<i>pl.</i> ō-ba- ō-jim)	...	...	...	...	...
Below, down	Ka ō-sere, K'ō-sera	...	...	Ma-sī	...	...
Far ...	A-kuri, N-dam-e-mba, -ba-nda	...	...	Taale	...	...
Here ...	M-fā. Nga	M-fā	Nyin	E-tsa. Woi	...	Fa. Fafa
In, inside ...	Ke-etim. Ka- Ka-etim, Kō-tem	E-tiñ	...	N-tyum. Ma	...	...
Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Near ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outside ...	N-jim-ere. N-yim-o-tuñ. Ere	...	...	...	...	...
Plenty, many	A-ti (Ū-ti, N-ti, E-ti). A-wege. -fim (227 a)	E-şusun. E-tinōti (228 a)	Cuō	A-iza. -dyam. Titi	...	·jō (a-jō, be-jō, ba-jō, ke-jō)
There ...	N-gō. A-fō	Ga. Walai (228 a)	Kwō	E-tse. Ba	...	A-wū
Where? ...	·fan? Jen? Gyen (<i>why?</i>)	...	...	·hō?	...	·fa?
No! ...	Mensa! Ee! Cañ!	Ihi!	Eh! Mm'!	Ōjō! N·kapi!	...	Ke! Ncañ! Ke-t-aya-me! Si-; -ga-, -pe-, -pure-, ·bōgō.
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	·ka-, ·kai-, ·mō-	·ga-, ·gō-, ·ge, ·de, ·da, ·re	Ke-; ·e. ·re (229 e)	·tsi, ·ma-, ·ka-, ·ga-, ·ta-, ·daya-, Ma-, Mā-; ·ke, ·uba, ·ke-bw	Bw	
To ...	E—um or ·m ¹	?	?	?	?	?
„ beat ...	·tem	·mōwō	·men	·gwa. ·bu. ·gbumō. ·lap. ·di. ·dob	·yer. ·şoñ (233)	·ren, ·den
„ buy, sell	·nam. ·gori or ·guri	·gōgō. ·guro	·mende. ·sia	·tsōō. ·fwe. ·fi. ·jōni, ·yōna. ·juemō. ·feni. ·femō	·jun. ·pfeni. ·şoñ (233)	·kuf, ·kuh. ·ti

¹ E- is the infinitive prefix and is reinforced by a suffix -um or -m. Example: 'to buy' = E-gorim.

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To „ come ...	E—um <i>or</i> -m -ba	?(O)- -ba	? Kō- -ni (229 e)	? -fa. -nta. -tua. -fuω. -fe. -toma. -fu	? -wūi. -ye (233)	? -tua. -tuω
„ cut ...	-kemi. -gbut. -bōk	-kewe	-ket	-ka. -gwa, -gba. -gbema -neñkiar. -pin, -binpin. -nyeñbin. -banban. -tsa	-gwar'. -wara (233)	-kom
„ dance ...	-ben, -mben. -bin	-binebin	-nera·ne. -nō (229 e)	-neñkiar. -pin, -binpin. -nyeñbin. -banban. -tsa	-bin	-wan. -ben
„ die... ..	-kpω	-kwō, -gbω	-gbω. -kūē (229 e)	-ku. -kwe. -gbō. -kui. -gfum	-gbω. -ku (233)	-wu. -gu. -ngū
„ eat ...	-di, -yi	-inyum	...	-jūe. -tsō	...	-nye
„ give ...	-kare. -ñka	-ñki, -kea	-kiω. -ke (229 e)	-ha. -henω	-pfω	-ewii. -kañ. -ncie
„ go	-ji, -nji, -nye. -fap	-buk. -fi. -mū	-jia, -fi. -ruō (229 e)	-gω, -guω, -gō, -gua. -wω. -gora	-ndω, -dω. -ya (233)	-roñ, -doñ. -wuara
„ kill ...	-jūi, -yūi	-wū, -nyūñū, -yūiū	-jūe	...	-toñ. -tañ	...
„ know ...	-muñe. -meñge	-mai	-nyiri	-sa. -yō	...	-mandeña. -reña, -deña
„ laugh ...	-ñwe, -yωe	-yωyōñ	-juneju, -jon, -juon	-wūe, -ñgūe. -gwie, -gui, -gua. -ge. -gati	šie. -tsa (233)	-waeman. -we
„ leave off, cease	-maye	...	...	...	...	...
„ love, want	-koru. -kot. -wōma	-korω	-jiañ	-koñu. -poñω. -puna. -tuañe. -kañ	-gbeñ	-koñu. -kwat, -kwak
„ see... ..	-yen	-ye. -rō	-de, -ie, -re, -reme (229 e)	-tsω, -yω, -zω. -yau. -siom. -yōna. -juana, -juen. -dieni	-yen. -pfeñi. -šō (233). -fei	-gω

English	227. Ekoi <i>or</i> Ejam 227 a. Akwa 227 b. Eafeñ 227 c. Injō	228. Nde <i>or</i> Atam 228 a, b. Akparaboñ, &c.	229. Nki 229 a. Ū-sikom 229 b, c, d, e. Dama, &c.	230, 231. Mbudikum <i>and</i> <i>dialects</i> 230 a to 230 j 231. Ngwala	232. Nsō <i>or</i> Nşō 233. Mbe	234. Manyañ 234 a. Konguañ
To	E—um <i>or</i> -m	? Ū-	? Kω-	?	?	?
„ sit, remain, abide	-noñe	-jon	-kume. -jime (229 e)	-noñnoñ. -ce	-tuom. -jiwa (233)	-wuere
„ sleep ...	-je, -ye	-noñω. -nān	-deşare. -ləmbōle. -resi (229 e)	-de. -dim. -lema. -lia	-nem. -bōni. -nōka. -agwci (233)	-were
„ stand, stop, be erect	-yeme	-yimi	-bim	-jijie. -la. -tena, -ten. -ti. -jeni. -kema. -tsia	-tem. -sama-sei (233)	-te
„ steal ...	-ju	-jup	...	-zu	...	-yop

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN EKOI AND DIALECTS

Slight traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. Mω, M-, N-, N-, Ne-, Ni- (wω, u, n-); 2. A-, Ana- (aba, ab', ba, a); 3. (of doubtful identity) Mi-, Mω (?), Nyi- (?), Ū-, N-, A-, E- (wω, e, n-); 4. Mi-?, M', Mbi-, N- (of doubtful identity) (?); 5. E-, I-, ?Nji- (?); 6. A-, Am-, M', Ma-, Mi- (a) (often used in a singular or collective sense); 7. E- (e, ji); 8. traces of Be- (ebe, be, ob', bi); 8 a. Fi-, Ifi-, Bi- (fi, bi, b'-); 9. N- (M-), Ny-, N-, E- (n, nji?); 10. Ū-, On-, N- (M-), Ny'-(?nji); 11, 12, 13, 14. missing, or 11 and 14 may be reduced to Ū- with A- for plural; 15. preserved in prepositions and locatives as K-, Ku-, Gō-; 16. as with 15, Fa-, -fa. (There is great confusion among the prefixes of 227 and dialects 227 a, b, c: most of them are reduced to single vowels, and it is only by their concords they can be, to some extent, identified with the Bantu classes.)

PREFIXES, &c., IN ATAM OR NDE AND AKPARABON

Traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. Mu-, M', Mω, Mum-, U-, N- (-mo-, o, u, n-); 2. A-, Aba-, Abω-, Be-, Ali- (ab', aba, be); 3. Mω, Mu-, Ō-, Ū- (?); 4. Me- (rare) (me?); 5. Ne-, Ni-, E-, I- (ne); 6. A-, Ma-, Ba-, Mu-, Mω, Me- (a, ma); 7. E-, ?Ege-, Eke- (e); 8. Be- (be); 8 a. Be- (be); 9. N- (M-), N-, In-, Ny-, E-, A- (n, e); 10. same as 9, also Ne-; 11, 12, 13. missing; 14. Bω- (bω); 15. Ū- (?ω-); 16. (prepositional only) Fa- (fa).

A Na- prefix seems to be present. In some dialects there is an inexplicable plural prefix Ali-, plural to No. 1, Mu-. Nde- (228) also seems to make use of suffixes (such as -lā) in place of prefixes, to indicate plural.

PREFIXES, &c., IN NKI (INCLUDING Ū-SIKOM, &c., AND A-LEGE 229 e).

Class 1. Ū-, Ō-, U-, Wu- (u, wu); 2. Ba-, B' (ba); 3. Ū-; 4. ?E-; 5. De-, Le-, Ni-, L', E- (de, ri); 6. A-, Ba-, B', Ma- (a, ma); 7. Ke-, Ki-, E-, I- (ke); 8. Be-, Bi- (be); 9. N- (M-); 10. same as 9; 11. ?Li-; 12. missing; 13. Ka- (ka) (*pl.s.* Bω- and E-); 14. Bω- (bω) (both singular and plural, when in singular takes No. 6 for its plural); 15. ?Kω- (as preposition); 20. Da-.

PREFIXES, &c., IN MBUDIKUM, BA-LI, AND BA-MUM DIALECTS;
IN NĠWALA; ALSO IN MANYAÑ AND KONGUAÑ

Traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. Mu, Mo, Me, M', Ma, N, N', A, E (mi); 2. Ba, Ab, Bu, Bi, Pa, Pe, P', Pw (ba, bō, pi-); 3. Mō, Mu, U (231), Ū, Ū, N (u. m-?); 4. Mi (mi-, i); 5. Li, Le, ?, De, Di, Ej', E, I, A, Ni, Ne (de, le); 6. Ma, Me, Mi, Mō, Amu, Mu, Ba (ma-); 7. Ki, Ke, Gi, He, E, Ji, J', Yi, Ye (?) ; 8. Bi, Be, Ye (be); 8 a. Pfu, Fu, Fi, Vi, Si, Se, He (?) (*pls.* in Ke, De, Di, Ti-); 9. N (M-), N', Ny (i, n); 10. same as 9, perhaps also Bi-; 11. U (?) (pl. Mō-); 12. ?Ti, Di, De, Ke (concord sometimes re in No. 231) (plural to No. 8 a); 13. ? missing; 14. Bō, Bi, Bē, Mi, ?Bu (bō) (plural in No. 6 Ma, Ba-); 15. U, Wu, Ku (?) (*pls.* Bu, Be-); 16. Pe (?) , -fa, -tsa, Ba (?fa); 20. La.

There is a Na- prefix with no very definite meaning used frequently as a plural to nouns of Class 1. The La- prefix (No. 20) is present, but is confused with No. 5. The forms cited as No. 12 may really belong to Class 22 (Ti-, Te-).

PREFIXES, &c., IN NSŌ AND MBE (232, 233)

Class 1. —, M', U, Wu (?) ; 2. Be, A, Va (233) (a, ba-); 3. ?U (?) ; 4. ?Mi (?) ; 5. De, E, I, Ji (?) ; 6. Me, A, Mi, Mu (?) ; 7. Ke, Ge, A (?) ; 8. E, ?Bi (?) ; 8 a. Si (232), Fi, Fu (233); 9. N, N', En, Nyi, Ny' (?) ; 10. missing or same as 9.

227. **Ekoi** (locally called Ejam, Ezam, or Ejayam) is spoken in a variety of distinct dialects across the coast region east of the Cross River (Calabar) estuary, north-eastwards to the south bank of the Upper Cross River. Its range includes the Itun or Injō country (227 c), and extends westwards along the south bank of the Upper Cross River from the Bali confluence on the east to 8° 40' East longitude, and to the North Ūban Hills. The **Akwa** dialect (227 a) is almost disconnected in area, and is spoken in the country east of Old Calabar and Akayoñ, between the Rivers Akwa and Akpayafe, south of the Ūban Hills. Nos. 227 b and 227 c are spoken on or near the Upper Cross River.

228. The **Atam** or **Nde** and the **Akparaboñ** (228 a) countries are side by side, north of the Upper Cross River and north-west of Itun (which is part of the Ekoi domain). They are bounded to the north-east by Bōki and west by Ukele (239). Nde is perhaps spoken south of the Cross River as well.

229. **Nki** is spoken in the 'Bōki' country lying to the north of the Upper Cross River, west of the Oyi river, east of the Itun and Akparaboñ countries, and of the 8° 45' East longitude. South of the 6° 45' of North latitude Ūsikom (229 a), a dialect of Nki, is spoken in the southernmost part of the Bōki country. **Dama**, **Gayi**, **Yakorō** (229 b, c, d) extend on the north to the Munši country. **Alege** 229 e seems to be a north-western dialect of Nki.

230, 231. The area over which the **Mbudikum-Bali-Eamum** language (230) and **NĠwala** (231) are spoken is of considerable size. A portion of it is known as 'Bekom' or 'Bahom'. It stretches north to the basin of the Katsena-Allah and Benue rivers, and eastwards to the River Nan (Cameroons), and further to the banks of the Mbam river. Its northern boundary seems to extend to 6° 40' South latitude, and its southern to 6° South latitude. Its north-western extension is to the Manyu sources and 10° East longitude.

232. The **Bansō** or **Banšō** tribe in Koelle's time (and perhaps now) inhabited the mountainous region north-west of Bamum, between 6° and 6° 30' North latitude and 10° 30' to 11° 30' East longitude. **Mbe** (233) is recorded by Koelle as the language of the Bамbe, and was probably spoken in the south-east portion of the Bansō country.

234. The **Manyañ** (**Anyañ**, **Banyañ**) people inhabit the region south and north of the Manyu or head-stream of the Upper Cross River, which rises in 6° 40' North latitude and 10° East longitude. From the sources of the Manyu the Manyañ language extends as far west as the confluence of the Bali with the Cross River (9° 20' East longitude), and for some distance north of the Manyu stream. **Koñguañ** (234 a) is located near the Manyu banks.

GROUP A (continued)

THE CAMEROONS-CROSS RIVER LANGUAGES

SUB-GROUP A 1 (continued) CAMEROONS BORDERLAND

235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)
 236. Ba-fut
 237. N-dob or M-bürükem
 [238. Olulom̄. See Appendix to Vocabularies]¹

SUB-GROUP A 2 WESTERN CROSS RIVER

- [239. Ukele 239 a N-kōdō 239 b O-kp̄otw
 240-240 c. The E-diba-E-kuri-N-kōkōle
 dialects

SUB-GROUP A 2 (continued)

241. Akunakuna or Uguguna 242 Eσωpoñ-
 Arun. See Appendix to Vocabularies]
 243. Uyañga
 244. Kōrōp or O-dodōp 244 a. O-kōyoñ or
 O-kōnyoñ
 245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio dialects (Kwō)
 246. Uwet

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob or M-bürükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyañga	244. Kōrōp or O-dodōp 244 a. O-kōyoñ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
Adze	Ne-hok	Fu-tsen	...	...	...	E-kuri
Animal, wild beast	...	...	...	...	...	U-nam
Ant ... ..	...	...	...	Ō-kokkoi; bō	E-kanakan; bu-	Iyoñ. E-bū. Nuene
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	E-dja; bo-ja	E-teñge; bu-	N-kakāt. E-bū
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	...	...	...	E-yum; bo-um	E-tum; bu- Ke-nō (244 a)	N-simbw. E-dumatum (246)
Arm	E-lañ. E-nama. E-neka	Jak, Jiak; bi-	Swa; bi+. Sa. Jūñ-swa (237 a)	O-bō; ba-bō	U-bō; i-bō. I-buō (244 a)	U-bok. O-bok (245 a). Kō-bō (246)
Arrow ... ..	...	Pfnūgen; di-	Sañ; bi-sañ	Guna; ba+	Ka-tai; bu-tai. Ubu-tai (244 a)	I-dañ. Di-bit (246)
Axe	Ne-hok, Ne-hog	Fu-tsen	Soñ	I-fe; bu-fe	Cūñ; i-cūñ. Yun (244 a)	E-kuri. I-bei (246)
Baboon ... ..	...	...	...	E-yum	Ku-nū; mu-nū	E-bok. E-dumatum (246)
Back, back- bone	...	...	...	E-ram; bo-	I-nun; mu- Nyim (244 a)	E-dem. E-dem (246)
Banana	Ne-konj	...	...	Guama. Bo-oma	Lu-ndw̄ini; ku- U-kom (244 a)	M-borw. ² U-koi
Beard ... ..	...	...	...	Du-fem; da-	A-rukaiyan. Sun-ke- nek (244 a)	E-bom; n-bom. Bo-bun (246)
Bee	Moi	Ru; bo-ru	Du; nyc-du	E-yuñkōna	Soi	Ō-kwōk

¹ It is impossible to illustrate fully every individual Semi-Bantu language of the Cross River district. To do so would exhaust the space at my command. I have, therefore, selected those which were most important or peculiar for separate treatment in these columns, and have briefly described Nos. 238 to 242 in an appendix to this group of vocabularies. But in the Analysis of the next volume full use is made of the material I possess concerning Nos. 238-242.

² See roots for 'penis' in No. 100 and in Analysis of succeeding volume.

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob <i>or</i> M-bürükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyanga	244. Köröp <i>or</i> O-dodöp 244 a. O-köyoñ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
Belly, stomach	Tōna	De-bum; me-	Jum; bi-jum	Di-fu; da-fu	Bu-gun; <i>pl.</i> ko-mpōn. Bū-ūn (244 a)	I-dibi. I-dep (245 a). De-pū (246)
Bird	E-nōni	Pfu-nyi; de-nyi	Kile. Nyi-tug	O-dōn; ba-dōn	I-ot; mu-ntot. I-tot (244 a)	I-nuen. Be-non (246)
Blood	Ma-noñ	M-bwab	M-pfōab. M-fa	Bul; la-būi	Mu-ñkei; <i>pl.</i> mu-ñkicōwi. Nye (244 a)	I-yip. (O-miara. O-bnra (245 a). Ko-wōe (246)
Body ... ..	...	...	...	E-kpa; bo-kpa	Becket. Beket (244 a)	I-dem. Suñt (246)
Bone	Yuhu	Ku-wob; bu-	Wu-ob; bu-ob	E-yam; bō-	Ku-wi; bu-wi. Kwa (244 a)	O-kpō. Ke-kup (246)
Bow ... ..	...	ŋuom; bu+	Le; bi-le, ye-le	E-ran; bō-	U-ñik; ni-ñeki. U-ñik (244 a)	U-tiga. U-tika. Kune (246)
Brains ... ..	...	...	...	Di-jōn; ta-wōn	Mū-nbop. M-bum (244 a)	M-fune. M-fre. M-pondua (246)
Breast (man's)	E-sas. E-ton	Kaña; be+	Kōma; bi+	E-tin; bō-tin	I-kuñ; mu- E-sinkōe (244 a)	I-kpa ne-sit. Ke-tiñkun (246)
Breast (woman's)	Ma-rumbō (<i>pl.</i>)	De-be; me-be	Nylon; bi+ <i>or</i> me+	...	...	E-ba
Brother ...	Sō-fen. Em-bena	M-ana	Ŋ-ŋni, Ŋ-ŋni. N-ŋie (237 a)	A-pōdljō	A-miñkai; ba-mñkai. N-wen-nande (244 a)	E-yen-eka. N-ditō. Eñ-kayō- kem-u-tum (246)
Buffalo ...	Mi-are, Ny-are	...	N-jom, N-dzum	...	...	E-ditum
Bull	Mu-nom	N-de-m-poñ	N-dom-ŋle. Dimdzum (237 a)	...	...	A-yara-e-nañ
Buttocks ...	...	...	...	O-fukpai; da-	Cabidisien	E-tak
Canoe... ..	...	Ke-kom; be-	Ji; be-ji	O-kpuga; ba-	U-wan; na- U-an (244 a)	U-bom. Kokpoi (246)
Cat	Em-bom	Nyawō; be+	Tegbemi	A-nwa; ba-	A-ñwa; na-	A-ñgwa. A-wa (246)
Charcoal ...	Yanag	Fu-ñgarak; de	Sīnga; be+	...	...	U-kañ; ñ-kañ. i-kane (246)
Chief, king	Mu-nen. Mu-te-m-uk. Paba	Ŋ-kum; bō+	M-bōan; bi- Ŋ-gbe	O-for; ba-forde	Ō-bon; bō- Ō-bon (244 a)	O-boñ; m-boñ. O-bōt (246)
Child	Mu-ru-m-atō. Mu-ana, M-ōna	M-anō. M-anōa	Mō-an; bō-an	Gōe; ja-ōe	Kw-e-en; kw-ana-be-n. Gwen (244 a)	E-yen. E-jeu (245 a). N-ditō. (N-ditō = <i>children</i>). E-eñ (246)
Cloth ... ..	...	M-pande	Pele; be+	Dō-ba; de-ba	E-ta; i-ta. E-ta (244 a)	Ō-foñ. Kisō (246)
Cold	E-tanan	Fōke	M-beb. Fu-log	Pyawe; la-pyawe	Eisi	Tuep

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob <i>or</i> M-bürükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyaña	244. Köröp <i>or</i> O-dodöp 244a. O-köyoñ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
Country ...	...	...	...	Wunta; bō +	Lu-se; ni-se	I-düt; me-idüt. ¹ N-tan. De-san (246). Dōdöp (246) U-man-e-nañ. (E-nañ = <i>cattle</i>). E-am (246) Fiom. Fium. I-yuñ (246) U-sen. Ti (246)
Cow ...	Mi-are	M-poñ; bo +	N-jie. N-jom	E-bōm; bō-	E-wum; bu- A-am, E-am (244 a)	U-man-e-nañ. (E-nañ = <i>cattle</i>). E-am (246) Fiom. Fium. I-yuñ (246) U-sen. Ti (246)
Crocodile ...	Em-bap	N-gan	N-ga; be +	E-tagaram; bō-	Ku-uñ; bi-uñ. Dyuon (244 a)	Fiom. Fium. I-yuñ (246) U-sen. Ti (246)
Day, daylight	O-ya. Nā-pōš	Mo-t	Nu-rōmu	Ti; ba-ti	De-akwe; i-akwe. Dewe (244 a)	U-sen. Ti (246)
Devil, evil spirit	Mō-kuku	...	N-dam	...	E-rüt; bu-	E-kpo. I-dem A-nditeme
Doctor (medi- cine man)	E-mūene	Mo-mburō; bo-	Ta-mburi; bi- Te-m-buli; ba-m- (237 a)	...	...	A-nditeme
Dog ...	E-nū	...	...	A-pia; bō-pia	E-bia; bu- E-bwa (244 a)	E-būa, E-bwa. E-kwa (246) E-nyin-u-suñ. De-ma (246)
Door, door- way	Nik. M-bili	Ke-sima; be- Ju-na; mō-ju-ma-na	N-umbi; be +. Num-nie (237 a)	I-tam; bō-tem	I-tum; mu-- In-wañ-e-nūō (244 a)	N-dap E-kōmō. I-bit. M-bombō
Dream ...	...	...	...	I-tamōfi	Du-ran; i-	N-dap
Drum ...	E-ñgom, I-ñkom. I-kōkō	Ke-kom; be-	N-gum; be +. Dan (237 a)	Lo-gbō; do-gbō. I-fun; bō-fun	Lu-wum; ni- I-kōmō; mu- I-bin; m-bin (244 a)	E-kōmō. I-bit. M-bombō
Ear ...	Mu-rū	Ti; me-ti	I-nya; bi-yu. E-yu; ma-yu (237 a)	O-ruñ; di-ruñ	Lu-nuñ; i- I-nuñ (244 a)	U-toñ. Korō (246)
Egg ...	Vi-onnō <i>or</i> Y-ōnō	Di-ek; mi-ek	N-ge. M-ō (237 a)	E-dunti; ba-	E-sien; bu- E-kiñ-u-non (244 a)	N-sen. E-noñken (246) E-nen. I-ni (246)
Elephant ...	Mi-šek, Mi-šok	N-jok	Ten; bi-ten	I-di; bō-di	E-nyi; bū- E-nye (244 a); ϕ. bu-nye	E-nen. I-ni (246)
Excrement	...	...	...	De-fin; da-	U-sien; ne-	I-fuō
Eye ...	Ni-š'	Ji-t; mi-t	Jet; be-jet. J-ed; in-ed (237 a)	Cien; de-ciena	Ne-en; de- N-yen (244 a)	Eny-in. Tsi-in (246)
Face, fore- head	Bu-se. Ne-pog	Ju. Ndu-ju	Me-t. Be-bšū. E-šū (237 a)	Lu-di; la-di	Du-nyō; i- Du-nuō (244 a)	I-sō. Du-di (246)
Fat, oil ...	Mo-ruk	Mō-wō	Mō-wu, Ma-wu	Ba-fū	Mu-ne; ne-ne. Noye (244 a)	I-sek. I-kpoñ. A-dan <i>or</i> A-ran. Bō-nom (246) E-te; me-te. A-ta (246)
Father ...	I-sō	Ta	Kie, Jie. Tite	Ai-ita; bo-	O-mōna; bō- Tete (244 a). A-mena; be-mena (244 a)	E-te; me-te. A-ta (246)
Fear ...	...	...	...	E-bera; bō-	Bu-diem	N-dik

¹ The short u, especially before a terminal consonant, is often pronounced ü in Efik.

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Finger ...	He-nwone, He-nōnō ; tu-nōnō ¹	Fi-ak-fe-fi-ak ; ti-ak-re-vi-ak	N-gwo ; bu + . Mō-añgu ; bō-	E-dadoi ; bō-	Dō-nō ; mu-nōnai. Nuō-ni-buō (244 a)	Nuen-u-kut, Nuen-u-bok. Bu-nanoi (246). Nuon (245 a)
Fire ...	Hiū	Diū	E-wun	Dūūn ; di-juūn	Di-ūn ; ni-	I-kañ. Du-gun (246)
Fish ...	Mi-sū	N-sa	N-ki. N-gisi	I-fōdi ; bō-fōbi	E-kwem ; bu- . I-saŋkime (244 a)	U-jak, I-yak. E-reñ-ke-nu (246)
Foot ...	Ne-bana. Mō-korō	De-bare-kū. N-gie-ku	Nye-kū	O-bōn ; e-	I-wān-i-kpat. Ke-kpat (244 a)	Ū-kpot ; i-kpat. Kibi (246). U-kut (245 a)
Forest ...	Em-bom	N-jan	M-bog	E-tam ; bō-	U-run. U-đum (244 a)	A-kai. Ku-tum (246)
Fowl ...	Mi-ōkō, Mi-oyō. Kogorok	N-ťsak	Nyi	O-đđōn ; da-	U-nōn ; nō- (and 244 a)	U-nen. Ko-nōn (246)
Frog, toad	Ny-ianō. Tōtorō	Ke-ťsañ ; be-	Sañ ; bi +	I-kpōpō ; bō-	A-nsañ ; na-	I-kwot
Ghost ...	...	...	...	U-bije ; ba-	Ō-kāni ; ba-	E-kpō
Girl, maiden	M-ōñā-mu-ant	Ma mōa mo-ñge	M-ō-a-yip. M-ō-am-lep	...	...	E-yen-a-ñwan
Goat ...	Mūiñ, I-mūiñ	Pok ; be-pok	Pog ; be-pog. N-kife	E-fon	E-bun (and 244 a)	E-but, E-bot. Bu-đin (246)
„ (he) ...	E-baeb. Hiak	N-di-pok	E-łō. Dem-pog	O-bare	I-kak ; mün-	O-kpō-e-bot
God ...	U-mban	N-jiembok	A-wazi. N-sob	Ū-wase ; bō-	Ū-basi. E-ō (244 a)	A-basi. Ū-basi (246)
Grandparent	E-sa-nū ō. E-nya-nū ♀	M-bam ō	M-bewa ō	...	...	E-te-e-te ō. E-ka. N-kam ♀
Grass ...	...	...	...	I-jeen ; bu-gween	Ka-ram ; bu- I-yañ (244 a)	I-koñ. Di-kuñ (246)
Ground ...	...	...	..	E-toyi ; bō-	Buke. De-san (244 a)	I-soñ. N-tan. Dodop (246)
Ground-nut	Mō-tōbō, Ma-tōbō	Ke-ndiu ; be-	Suñgat ; be +	A-fokpa ; ba-	M-bansañ	M-bansañ
Guinea-fowl	...	...	...	...	...	N-sañkut. N-sioñ
Gun ...	Eñgar ²	M-pañ ; be +	M-bañ ; be +	Dūūn ; di-juun	Di-ūn (and 244 a)	I-kañ. Du-gun (246)
Hair ...	Tuin. E-hueñ	Tioñ. Nyōu	Nyō. Nyūñ (237 a)	Diñ ; bō +	Nin. Sun (244 a)	I-det, I-ret. Tun (246)
Hand ...	Ne-kara ; ma-kat' mō-kat'	De-ram-le-jiak	De-mō-swa	La-piada ; ba-fiada	U-bō ; i- I-buō (244 a)	Ū-bok. Kō-bō (246)
Head ...	Mō-rō	N-tō ; mō-tō	Mu ; be-mu	De-łō ; da-	Dō-nō ; nō-nō. De-nō (244 a)	I-buōl, I-būnt. De-đō (246). I-bot, I-gwot (245 a)

¹ Noteworthy for the prefixes.² Probably, after many clippings, from the Portuguese Espingarda.

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob <i>or</i> M-būrūkem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyaŋga	244. Kōrōp <i>or</i> O-dodōp 244 a. O-kōyoŋ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
Heart... ..	...	...	...	E-taŋgan ; bō-	E-rumsin ; mū-nsin. E-sin (244 a)	E-sit. Ō-ti. De-tensu (246). E-sep, E-tit (245 a)
Heel	E-lindini	Ŋ-gande-kū	Ŋ-ginkoŋ. Tontoŋ	La-banω-cean	Kan-ku-wan	N-ditiŋ-u.kot. N-ditiŋ-i-kpat
Hide	Yof	...	...	I-yum ; bō-wōm	Ku-up ; i-yup	Ikpa
Hill ... ..	...	...	...	...	Ke-bin (244 a)	A-kamba- o-but. Bi-kun (246)
Hippopotamus	...	...	...	...	I-santem	I-santim. I-am (246)
Hoe	Joŋgor. I-kōwe	Fu-kōŋ ; de-	Kōŋ	...	E-kori	U-dok. I-sōsok (246)
Honey	Mo-rω ma-moi	Mō-wu-mo-ru. Mo-rut-e-jōu	Nye-dū	E-dōme- e-yuŋkōna	Mu-ne. Noye-in-sue (244 a)	A-ran-ō-kwōk. Bō-nom- ka-kuω (246)
Horn ... ..	...	...	...	Da-bi	Du-yik ; u-	N-duk
House... ..	M-em	Nā ; be-nā	Nie ; be-nie	E-rrō ; bo-rrō	E-nōn ; i-nōn. E-nuō (244 a)	U-fok. E-rō (246). Ō-soŋ, O-fok (245 a)
Hunger ... ..	...	...	...	Bu-jō. Ba-byūa	Mu-ŋgwō	Bioŋ
Husband	Me-reme-n-tu ; pe-	...	...	...	O-dum-o-nde	E-be. U-beri. Ō-dum. U-đuŋkam (246)
Hyena ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	E-leoŋ	Ke-ntine. Ka-fin	Li-ni	A-am ; ba-am	Kω-pūpū	U-kwak. O-kōkha (246)
Island ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	I-suω
Ivory	Ō-paŋ	Me-joŋ mon-jōk	Mi-nten <i>or</i> Ti-nten	De-jeŋ	Du-yik-d-enyi. De-nen (244 a)	N-duk-e-nen. Di-ninya (246)
Knee	Iŋ-gund. Ni-nω	Ro-ru, Do-ru ; mo-ru	Du ; be-du <i>or</i> me-du	De-buŋ ; da-	Do-rum ; no- De-ḍun (244 a)	E-doŋ. Di-tun (246)
Knife	Em-bamba	Pfu-njam ; di-	Tetoŋ ; bi +	E-gwoi ; bo-gwoi	E-risi ; bu- I-se (244 a)	I-kwā. Faka. ¹ E-mane (246)
Lake ... ..	...	...	...	...	O-kpa	I-nyaŋ. O-kpa (246)
Leg	Mō-gorω. Em-bene	Ku ; mō-ku	Kω, A-ku ; mō-ku	O-bōn ; di-	U-wan ; i- I-yon (244 a)	U-kut. Kō-on (246)
Leopard	Me-kō	Ŋ-gon ; be +	Ny-ambog. Ŋ-guad (237 a)	E-kpe ; bo-kpe	E-kwe ; bū- E-we (244 a)	E-kpe. I-kpe (246)
Lion	Pa-yanyaŋ	Bu-log
Lips	Bi-uŋ-bi-nwa	I-pok-i-nua. Doma (246)

¹ Portuguese.

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Magic ...	Bō-kanyi	M-burō	N-lim; be-lim. M-buli (237 a). Te-ndañ	E-yūna; bō-wuna	I-rut; me-rut. Kiñkon. De-kan (244 a)	I-fot. I-dioñ. Bō-kan (246)
Maize ...	Em-basak. Ñ-gafon	Ñ-gbafon	Gwami	Añ-sam, Ara-sam	Ñ-kwi	I-bokpot
Man ...	Mu-ru; ba-ru (?)	...	Mu-m; bu-m	Gwū-adu. Ō-tu; ba-tu	Ō-ne. Ō-nen (244 a)	Ō-wō. Ō-nut; <i>ph.</i> be-ut (246)
Man, vir. ...	Me-reme-n-tu; pe-	Mom-bañā; bo-	N-dob; bu- <i>or</i> ba-	O-dur; ba-dur. (Ō-tu ma-dur; ba-tie-ma-dur)	E-rum. U-dum (244 a)	E-ren. U-dum (246). I-den (245 a)
Meat ...	Meny-am	Bu-nyañ. Bi-en	Ny-am	E-ren; ba-ren	Kiap; i-kiap. De-mu (244 a)	U-nam. O-buk. De-mu (246)
Medicine ...	Manyi ¹	M-burō	M-buri, M-buli	...	...	I-bok
Milk ...	Ma-pen	Me-nyi-me- me-bi	Mi-nyoñ	Ma-bum, Mi-bum	Mo-mbai. Ni-ambai (244 a)	Mo-ñ-e-ba. Ba-bei-mu-n (246)
Monkey ...	Um-bōş'	Ñ-kan; be+	Jiwe; be+. Kad (237 a)	Şō; ba-şō	Ō-bin; bō- E-ok (244 a)	E-bok. E-ko (246)
Moon ...	Mu-ŵli	N-jen	Ny-ñi, Ñ-ñi	E-bi; bō-bi	U-ye; ka-ye. U-ei (244 a)	O-fioñ. E-we (246)
Mother ...	Ama. Inya	Nā. Nyūñ	Mañ. Moñ	Jagaasu (<i>or</i> Jaga); ō+ E-kpun; bō-	Ama; b-ama. Nā (244 a) Y-ñūm; mi-ñūm. Ke-bin (244 a)	E-ka; me-ka. A-yo (246) O-but. Bi-kun (246)
Mountain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mouth ...	Mu-nū	N-dum; mō-	Num; be+	E-ba; bō-ba	I-nwa; mu- I-ñwa (244 a)	I-nua. Doma (246)
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ye-rere	Ñ-gw	Ñ-gaŋguw	E-bie; bō-bie	Ko-not; bu- Ke-nnot (244 a)	M-bara. Ki-meri (246)
Name ...	...	...	...	Du-ūm	Di-in; ni-in	E-nyifñ
Navel ...	Ni-rō	Ñ-gom	Ŋgi; be+	De-yum; da-wum	Dū-ūp; nū-ūp	E-kop
Neck, throat	E-men. Yot	Ke-mora; be- N-je-ke-mora	Ñ-geñ. Ñ-keñ. E-gulok (237 a)	Di-je	Kō-ōt; bi-ōt. Kwot (244 a)	I-toñ. Di-get (246)
Night ...	Na-puru. (E-pinepin = <i>darkness</i>)	Tu	Gboñ	De-yin; i-yin	Dei. N-dei (244 a)	Ō-kineyō. Be-ti (246)
Nose ...	I-jon. Ni-on	Ñ-kōdiū; mō- -kō-mō-diū	Ju; be-ju	Ō-ūna	I-kyūn; mū-nyūn. I-un (244 a)	I-buō. I-gwō (245 a). Suun (246)
Oil palm ...	Ne-piri	De-ten; me-ten	Sa; bi-sa. E-sa; ye-sa (237 a)	...	Dede (244 a)	E-yup. Ñ-ten. Kidi (246)
Paddle ...	...	...	...	E-dam; bō-	E-kafi; bu-kafi	U-deñ. E-dam (246)
Palm wine, beer	Me-luk	...	...	E-tara; bō-	N-ten. Nok (244 a)	Min-ten. Borō (246)
Parrot ...	Mi-ōş	Kpagbot; be+	Kuot; be+	Bi-cam; bō-	I-rum; mun-dum. I-dim (244 a)	I-nim. Bi-tim (246)

¹ Cf. Bantu word for 'know', 'knowledge'.

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Penis	I-nik	Lw-daam ; la-	Lu-num ; i-	E-kpörö
Pig	Me-kūānef (? <i>pl.</i>)	Ŋgi ; be +	Ŋ-guyañ. Ŋ-jiūañ, Ŋ-juyañ (237 a)	...	I-nyenye ; mu-	E-dī
Pigeon ... ..	...	Kuku ; ba +	Pi ; be-pi	Bi-kpeyi	I-ñkwam ; muñ-	Tōmtōm
Place ... ..	...	...	...	Li-jeem	Ū-kwum	E-biet
Rain	Me-nif. Em-boñ	M-bw	M-pfuw. M-fu (237 a)	Bōm	Mi-nni. Nai (244 a)	E-dim. Mu-ñ (246)
Rat	Sane	Ke-mbak	Pok ; ba-pok. Pu ; bw-ptu (237 a)	Ikpi	E-kpi	E-ku
River ... ..	...	...	...	Li-jaam ; la- E-jawali	O-kpa-ne-pa. U-nan (244 a)	I-nyañ. A-kpa. O-kpa (246)
Road ... ..	...	...	...	I-tēen ; bw-tēen	E-nen	U-suñ
Salt	Sek	Ke-kon	Kon	...	I-nok	I-nuñ. E-nwē (246). M-fere (245 a)
Shame ... ..	...	...	...	O-kpi	I-ton	But. M-bōm
Sheep	En-tombu, N-domba. I-git	N-ju. Pok	N-joñgañ. Mu-pun (237 a)	E-raam ; bo-	E-nami ; bu- (and 244 a)	E-roñ. E-ram (246)
Shield ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ū-tu
Shoulder ...	Ywşore	Ke-añkoñ ; be- Ke-njāt ; be-	Lala. Ku-lw ; be + Ŋ-gini-m-lep	...	Ku-ūp ; ū-jūp	A-fara. Ke-baña (246)
Sister	Mu-nā. Em-bena	M-ana-nya- mo-ñge	...	A-pōdigō- mō-yen ; <i>pl.</i> a-podigō- ba-yen	Ŋ-wen-a-ntuen- a-tetonde (244 a)	E-yen-e-ka. Eñ-kayw. Kam-weñ (246)
Skin	Mi-oru. Ywşw	Ŋ-gū	Kwat. Ku-anyu (237 a)	I-yum	Ku-ūp ; u-jūp. Dū-ūpeke (244 a)	I-kpa, I-kpok. Ke-kpei (246)
Sky	U-mbañ	De-bw	Be-sw. Ji-bazi (237 a)	Dw-foru-e-kpai	O-basi. E-w (244 a)	E-nyoñ. Dw-but (246)
Slave	Mw-teka, Mw-teya	Ŋ-gbān ; be-gbān	Soñ ; ba +. Teñ ; ba + (237 a)	U-yem ; ba-yem	Ū-wan ; ba- U-sixa (244 a)	Ū-fu ; i-fu. U-yum (246)
Sleep ... ..	...	...	...	Lw-taam ; de-taam	Du-dau	I-dap
Smoke	Mi-ei	Fu-suru	Şiri	U-gwēen ; bo-gwēen	Kw-tan	N-suñ-i-kañ. Du-gen (246)
Snake	Mi-añ	Ny-u	Ny-u ; be +	Şō ; la-şōa	E-nuñ ; bu- E-nū (244 a)	U-ruk-i-kott (<i>'rope in bush'</i>). Yō (246)
Son, boy ...	M-wna, Mu-ana ; b-wna, p-wna, b-ana	Mam-oña ; ba-	Mw-an-dob ; bw-an-ba-dob	Gwo-tu-ma-dur ; <i>pl.</i> pema-tu- ma-dur	Kwenoñ-ne- e-rum	E-yen-e-ren. Eñ-u-dum (246)
Song ... ..	...	...	...	Lu-gwawene ; ba-ñgwa- wa-wene	Kō-coñ	I-kwō
Spear	Ne-koñgw	De-koñ ; mw-	Koñ ; mw +	Ba-won (? <i>pl.</i>)	Ū-sam ; n-sam. Ō-kōt (244 a)	E-duat. Bō-gōn (246)

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Spirit, soul	I-kpen	U-kpoñ. U-wem. I-guom (246)
Star	E-kwūñkōni	I-yuyune; mu- I-korañpad (244 a)	N-tan-ta-o-flōñ (<i>'sand of moon'</i>). E-kuñkune (246)
Stick	E-riare	Bō-weti; ma-keṭi	N-tog; bi-tog	E-di; bō-di	Lu-tūñ	E-tō
Stone... ..	Mō-gō	De-kom; mō-	Ñ-guō	A-ran; da-ran	U-nan; na-nan (<i>and</i> 244 a)	I-tiat. Ko-ran (246)
Stool	I-yog	Ke-ñgbak; be-	Ñ-getan; bi+	...	A-kpata	I-fim. A-katak (246)
Sun	M-ōtō	M-ot	Nu-rog	Du-ōñ; da-ruñ	Lu-kwen. N-tun (244 a)	U-tin. O-jiw (245 a). E-kopkati (246)
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	Du-an; di-an	De-iken	I-sim
Tear ... ..	...	...	...	E-sen	Mu-njen (<i>pl.</i>). Nia-nyen (244 a)	Mo-ñ-e-yet. Bu-enyeni (246)
Testicles ... ..	...	...	...	Da-tat (<i>pl.</i>)	Mu-nji-kun	...
Thief ... ..	...	...	...	Ū-ū; bō-u	Ū-ju	Inō; me-inō
Thigh... ..	U-mbene	Be; me-be	Ṣi; be-si <i>or</i> me-ṣi	O-rōk; da-	U-nañ; na-	I-fuxi, I-fiyi Ñ-kpō.
Thing... ..	...	...	...	Bō-bie	Bi-en. Ūbu-imu (244 a)	I-sa. Bē-et (246)
Thorn ... ..	...	...	...	Fūyi; da-fuya	Ke-igwe	Ñ-kukim
Tobacco ...	Taba	...	...	O-nwawana	Ū-wana	U-ñwoñ
To-day ...	Ni-ōfen	Mō-tap	Dēē	I-tidi	N-deigwi. Nene (244 a)	M-fin. A-tane (246)
Toe	He-nōnō; tu-	Fi-ak-fō-kū; ti-ak-re-mō-ku	Ñ-guō-mō-kō	E-dadoi-e-bōn	Dō-nō-lū-an; <i>pl.</i> mu-nnonnoi- mw-an	Nuen-u-kot
To-morrow	Pu-lea	Ne-man	E-ṣim	U-gweddi	Di-yen-i-kō. Di-ene (244 a)	M-kpoñ. Ku-di (246)
Tongue ...	Ne-pomp	De-rim; me-	De-mog; bi+. De-mō (237 a)	Lata	Dara	E-deme. Deda (246)
Tooth... ..	N-in; mu-en <i>or</i> me-in	De-joñ; mō-	M-in; bem-in. Ej-in; m-in (237 a)	Le-jēen; la-	Ne-nen. De-nen (244 a)	E-det. E-nyan (246)
Town, village	Mo-k	Ran; bu-ran	Mi; be-mi	Wunta; bō+	Lu-se; ni-se. O-yin (244 a)	Ū-biō. Du-pat (246)
Tree	Pu-ale	Ke-ti; be-ti	Ñ-gat; bi+	E-ri; ja-ri	Kō-ni; be-ni. Ke-nei (244 a); <i>pl.</i> be-	E-tō, E-tu. Ke-de (246)
Twins ... ..	...	...	...	Ū-keōtōga; ba-	...	M-biūmō
Urine ... ..	...	...	...	Biyam; da-biyama	Ū-jañgi- mi-añge	I-kim
Vein	E-jañki	N-set; me-set	N-dek. N-zed	...	...	Ū-sip. I-tup (246)
War	Bi-le. Bi-rea	Wi	U-wei; bu-wei	De-yuñ; la-yuñ	E-nok	E-koñ
Water	Ma-nif	Me-nyi	M-lañ	Bōm	Mi-nni. Nai (244 a)	Mo-ñ. Mu-ñ (246)

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Well, source	Duye; abe-duyi (244 a)	I-dim. E-kut (246)
White man	U-men. Mu-kāna	Ñ-karat; be-	Mu-m-pañ; bu-m-pañ	O-dūa; kū-ra	A-mbut-ō-ne	Ma-kara
Wife ... ..	...	...	...	O-iyen; da-yen	A-tun-ω-mi; ba-tun-be-mi	Ñ-wan
Wind ... ..	...	...	...	E-fan; bω-	E-bep (<i>and</i> 244 a)	Ω-fim. E-beb (246)
Witch... ..	...	...	...	U-tan; ω-	Bu-sa; ba-sa	A-bia-i-dioñ, -i-fot
Witchcraft	...	...	...	...	Kiñkon (244 a)	I-dioñ. I-fot. Ku-tan (246)
Woman	Mu-andω. Mo-rω	Mo-ñge; bo-ñge	M-lep; bi-yep or ba-yep	O-iyen; ba-	O-ne-a-tun; a-ne-ba-tun. Ñ-wen-e-tuen (244 a)	Ñ-wan; i-ban. Ñ-woñwan; i-ban (245 a). Weñ (246)
Womb ... ..	...	...	...	De-din; da-	E-sien; mun-	I-dibi
Wood (fire- wood)	Hu-eñi	Di-wen	Wun. Ñ-galwun	I-bid; bu-	Ke-met; i-	I-fia
Yam	Be-niak (<i>pl.</i>). Pω-niaga (<i>pl.</i>)	Ke-dien; be-	Jian; be-jian or ye-tsan	E-tun; ba-tun	Ka-raia; bu-ria	Bia
Year ... ..	...	...	...	E-fen; bω-	Di-et; ni- Dūe (244 a)	I-sūa. Tu (246)
Yesterday...	Na-nekωlu	Noñku	Deñ. A-doñ	Cinidi	Di-yen	M-kpoñ
One	·mwti	·fog	M-bω. M-bog	·köni	·uni. U-nde (244 a)	·kiet, ·tiet. Um-buni (246). Ke. Tiet (245 a)
Two	·fent, ·fande. ·fare	·be	·be	·ban (Ba-ban)	·wan. A-ān (244 a)	·iba. Bō-wan (246)
Three... ..	·larω, ·jar'	·rā	·lē	·rāā	·nān (<i>and</i> 244 a)	·i-ta. Bo-daat (246)
Four	·niş'	Ke-nyi	·ni	·dayi, ·dai ¹	·nai (<i>and</i> 244 a)	·i-nañ. Bo-nne (246)
Five	·fān	·tan (Ke-tan)	San, San	·ruon	·neñ (<i>and</i> 244 a)	·i-tion. Bu-roon (246)
Six	·lendarω, ·tandarω ²	Tā-fog	Solu, Şorω	·ruon-na-köni	Ka-sāasa. Ω-nen-o-nde (244 a)	·i-tiökiet. Bu-roon e-bani (246)
Seven... ..	·lendu-rω-nu-m, ·renderu-nu-m	Tā-be	Sambe. Şambe	·ruon-na-ban	Bu-nai na bu-nan. Ω-nen-a-an (244 a)	I-tiaba. Bu-roon e-bawan (246)
Eight	·namane	Ta-rā	Neni	·ruon-na-raa	Cañga-cañga- nai. Ω-nen-nān (244 a)	I-ti-a-ita. Bu-rune- ba-daat (246)

¹ Noteworthy.² Noteworthy. Cf. East Bantu.

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Nine	l-bw	Ta-nyi	Tani	-ruon-na-dai	Bu-nañ na bu-nai. (U-nen-a-nai (244 a) Diū. Siw (244 a)	U-sūk-kiet. O-nō-kiet. Bu-rune- bo-nne (246) Duop. Bun-jup
Ten	Yuar, Jōhar. Bihwar, Bōhara. ² Tade ¹	N-tet, N-tat ¹	Wūm. Wuom	Cūūp	Diū. Siw (244 a)	Duope kiet. Duop-y-et kiet (245). (E-fut = <i>fif- teen</i> . Bu-ntun = <i>fifteen</i> (246)) E-dip. De-nap (246)
Eleven	Bōhara na bu-mōti. Yuar-on- u-mōt. (Buni = 'fif- teen')	...	Wum-la-m-bw	Cuup-ω-ten-te kōni	Diū na bu-uni	Duope kiet. Duop-y-et kiet (245). (E-fut = <i>fif- teen</i> . Bu-ntun = <i>fifteen</i> (246)) E-dip. De-nap (246)
Twenty	Hit, Hint. Rina; me-rina. Ti-tade	Me-tat-me-be	M-um-be	De-daap	Da-kaanu. De-du (244 a)	E-dip. De-nap (246)
Thirty	Hit-imbu-ga- jōhar	?	?	De-daap te cūūp	Da-kaanu na diū	E-dipe duop
Forty	Me-rina- a-fande. Ti-tade- fande	?	?	De-daap ba-ban	Da-kaanu na-wan	E-dip-a-ba <i>or</i> Aba
Fifty	Me-rina (<i>or</i> Ti-tade) a-fande-imbu- ga-jōhar	?	?	De-daap ba-ban te cūūp	Da-kaanu na-wan na diū	E-dip-a-ba-ye- duop
Hundred	Me-rina a-tan. l-birrelin	?	?	De-daap ba-rūon	Da-kaanu- deneñ	I-kie
Thousand ... ..	...	...	...	Dogō	...	...
I, me, my ...	Me. Ba, Mi. -a-yam	Me. N. -añ	Me. Me-, N. -nem, -nam	Ā-am. ? -aam	Mi. ? -e-mi	A-mi, Mi. N. -mi, -ok-im, -ok-immw
Thou, thee, thy	? -mω. -aʃ ¹ , -aya, -ha	? ? -wō, -oñ	? ? -u, -ma-ū, -ω	A-wōk. ? -ō, -ōk	Ngu. ? -ñgu	A-fo, A-fū. O-, E-, U-, A- ? -fo, -fi, -ω-kuω, -ω-kuωmω
He, him, his	? ?	? ?	? ?	A-me. ? -a-me	Mōñ. ? -mōñ	E-nye. I-mō. E-, O-, A-, I- -e-sie, -enye, -eke, -enye, -i-mō
We, us, our	? ?	? ?	? ?	A-far. ? -a-fani	l-bun. ? -bun	Nyin. I. -nyin, -e-ke- nyin

¹ Noteworthy. See Nos. 152, 161, and 219.² All of these mean 'Five-twice'.

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Ye, you, your ?	?	?	?	A-fe.	Mbe. -m-bun	M-bufω, M-bufū. E-, I-, -m-būfω, E-ke-n-bufū
They, them, their ?	?	?	?	A-fe	Mbe. -mbe	Mō. E-, I-, -mō
All ?	?	?	?	Kukwiya	I-bun?	Kpuprū. Ū-furi. Fafap
This, these ?	?	?	?	-uma, -ωmani	-kwu, -ki	E-mi (<i>pl.</i> mō-e-mi)
That, those ?	?	?	?	-ωma?	-kwō, -kō	O-ru. Ū-kω (<i>pl.</i> mī-o-ru, mō-ω-kω)
Bad	·piape. ·pope	·buwe	·bewe	·šinši	·be	·diok
Black	·gegan	·fin, ·fine	·irω, ·yirog	·fōna (fōna-fōn <i>in pl.</i>)	·m-bin	·bit, ·bire. (Ūbu-bit = <i>blackness</i>)
Female	·mū-andω, ·mu-ant, ·andω, ·ant	·mo-ñge	·nyibi, ·nyip. ·lep	·ba	·man	·man
Fierce, sharp ... ..	...	...	...	·ira	...	·kω. ·dat
Good	·eš'	·iū	·loñ	·ešēen	·nom	E-ti. ·fon
Great	·pōtok	·tū	·dore. ·tū	·fara	·kañgi	A-kamba. A-kwa. ·kpun. Furω
Little	·tebitep	·tsak (E-nyetsak)	·sōdi. ·kωat (237 a)	·papakpare, ·pare	·diωmi	·kpri. ·tīp. ·tuk
Long ... ..	...	...	...	·were	·yiri	·yum. ·nioñ. ·nyan
Male	·ndω, ·me-leme-n-dω. ·nom	N-di. ·oña (moña, ba-boña)	N-dom, N-dim, N-dob	·tara	·dum, ·rum	A-yara (<i>pl.</i> ny-ara). ·e-ren. ·o-kpω
Old	·rūn	·runu	·gbog. ·yuωma. ·dωšie	·tōma, ·tama	·num	·kani
Red	·kpen	·n-dun	·di-duot, ·dūit
Rotten	·fama	·wan	·kpω. ·tagha

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Short	I-biω. -muk, -puk -dōñō, -rōñō
Sick	-nuna	-tsōkw	-kuañkuañ	-bim. -ñ-game	-mōka	-fia
White... ..	-nanañ, -nañanañ	-pup, -puwō	-fowe	-kula (Ojω-kula, Class 1 ; bada-kula, Class 2)	-m-but, -m-buri	
Above, up, on top	...	...	...	A-turō-fūūt. -fure	E-juñ	Ke-eyoñ
Before ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ke-isu
Behind ... ..	...	...	...	U-ruk-a-lam	Ω-de	Ke-edem
Below, down	...	...	...	E-wū	Kwanan-ka-buke	Ke-idak
Far ... ..	...	...	...	U-jōmi-wi-la	A-nyirri-nin	A-nyan
Here ... ..	...	...	...	Aā	Mandi	Mi. Ken
In, inside ...	...	...	...	U-lan	O-retiñ	Ke-e-sit
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ke-a-fot
Near ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	E-kpere
Outside ... ..	...	...	...	Le-bom	O-rutuñ	Ke-añgwa
Plenty, many	...	...	...	O-yam-o-yam	A-njawō	U-wak. E-diwak. E-kese
There... ..	...	...	...	E-ena	Mandiω	Dω, Dwe
Where? ... ..	...	...	...	N-daena?	Mañ?	Mōñ, Ke-mōñ?
No! ... ..	...	Ma!	...	Ee!	N-koñgani!	Ii!
Not (<i>with verb as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	-se-	Ma- -mω	-ki-, -ba-, -ki- -ka (237 a)	-ma-, -mun- (and stress on syllables of verb-root)	-kameni- -mbiri	Ku- -ña, -ñω
To	?	?	?	?	?	Edi-
„ beat	-tumbok	-bōgω	-bō	...	...	-mia. -tuak
„ buy, sell	-nondū. -naşeni	-dara. -kawa	-hōma, -hō- -kie-	...	...	-dep
„ come ... ..	...	-jiū	-yu-	-wu, -ni-wu	-kwi	-di
„ cut	-pōlea	-kper	-kue-	-jañga	-yieñ	-kpi
„ dance	-pin	-gwine	-guan	-ñkju	-joikwōjw	-nek
„ die... ..	-wa	-gue	-yi- -yu- (237 a)	-bi (-ni-bi)	-kwa	-kpa
„ eat ... ..	...	-di	-ji-	-ji (-ni-ji)	-dia	-dia
„ give	-ha	-boñku	-donsa-ma. -fe-ma (237 a)	-ñ-gen	-jañ	-nō. -yak
„ go	-nuru	-ke	-ka-ma	-tonga. (-tuñ = went)	-kēku	-ka. -saña
„ kill	-dōñō	-gun	-wu- -gu-	-mbana	-kun	-wut

English	235. Indiki (Ba-nyim)	236. Ba-fut	237. N-dob or M-bürükem 237 a. Tumu	243. Uyañga	244. Köröp or O-dodöp 244a. O-köyoñ	245. Efik 245 a. Ibibio 246. Uwet
To ?	?	?	?	?	?	E-di-
„ know ... ..	...	...	...	·šen	·ndō	·fiok. ·dioñw. ·bure ·sak
„ laugh	·hion. ·nonok	gwfio	·şw-	·kparana	·sek	·sida- ·kpoñ. ·siw ·ma ·kut
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	...	...	·tie. ·kubō ·de
„ love, want	·aş	·giri	·şw (-şw-ma)	·kpara	...	·ma
„ see	·şieyen	·ge	·ye (-ye-ma). ·yina	·fēri. ·gwebe	·niñ	·kut
„ sit, remain, abide	·notuan	·korā	·non	...	...	·tie. ·kubō
„ sleep	·fianen	·dā	·dea- ·die-	·ñgoma	·irat	·da
„ stand, stop, be erect	·tomp	·şe. ·ji	·li (-li-ma = <i>to</i> <i>stand</i>?)	...	...	·yip. ·fai
„ steal ... ..	...	...	...	·şebba	·juju	

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN INDIKI (BA-NYIM)

Traces of preprefixes.

Class 1. Um-, Mu-, Mω-, M', Mi-, Me- (m-, mu-); 2. ?Pe-, ?Pω-, ?Ba-; 3. U-, Um-, Mω- (?); 4. ?; 5. Ne-, Ni- (?); 6. Ma-, Mω-, Mu- (a, ma-); 7. ?Ye-, I- (?); 8. Be-; 8a. Bi-?, Vi-, Y- (?); 9. In-, En- (Em-), N- (*pl.* sometimes Ma-); 10. ?Ti-, ? same as 9; 11. ?; 12. Tu-, Tω- (*pl.* to 13); 13. He-, H' (?); 14. Bu-, Bω-, ?Pu- (bω); 15. ?Hu-.

There is a Na- prefix, applicable to periods of time.

PREFIXES, &C., IN BAFUT, NDOB, AND TUMU (236, 237, 237 a)

Class 1. Mo-, Mω-, Ma-, — (m-, mu-); 2. Bω-, Be-, Ba- (chiefly in 237, 237 a) (ba, bω); 3. (nearly absent and confused with 9 and 1 and 6) N- (*pls.* Ma-, Me-, Mω-), M-, Mω- (?); 4. (confused with 6) Me- (me-); 5. De-, Di-, Ej-, Ji-, J-, E- (almost absent from 237) (de); 6. Me-, Mi-, Ma-, Mω- (me-); 7. J-, Ji-, Ke-, I- (absent from 237) (ke); 8. Bi-, Be- (very common in 237), Ye- (237 a); 8a. Pfu-, Fu-, Fi-, Vi- (in 236 only: *pl.* No. 12); 9. N- (M-), E- (?); 10. ?; 11. Ro-, Dō-, Ndu- (*pl.* in 6, absent from 237) (?); 12. Di-, De- (re); 13. ?Ka- (one instance in 236, Ka-fin = 'iron'); 14. Bω-, Bu-, Bō- (*sing.* and *pl.*; much confused with No. 2) (bo); 15. Ku- (in a few nouns: *pl.* Bu-), Wu-, U- (237) (?).

?A- as honorific prefix in 236.

PREFIXES IN OLULOMO (238, 238 a)

Class 1. ω-, U-; 2. A-, Ba-; 3. ?; 4. Mi- (also with *sing.* sense) I-; 5. E-, I-, D-, Re-, Di-; 6. ?Man-, M', Ma- (with singular sense); 7. Ke-; 8. Bi-, Be-, E-; 9. En-; 10. ?E-, ω-; 11. Rω-, Dω-; 12. ?Je-, Da-, Ra-?; 13. missing?; 14. Bu-; 15. Kω-, Ku-. The Da- or Ra- plural prefixes may be No. 20, or may be outside the Bantu scheme. There is a Ja- *sing.* prefix difficult of assignment to any Bantu class (unless it be No. 13); and the correspondence of these prefixes in singular and plural is uncertain.

Won- ('child') is used as a diminutive prefix.

PREFIXES IN UKELE-NKŌDŌ (239, 239 a)

Class 1. **W**, **U**, **Ū**, **A**; 2. **A**, **Ba**; 3. ?; 4. ?; 5. **Le**, **De**, **Li**, **E**, **I**, **Ji**; 6. **Ma** (rare, usually **Ba**); 7. **Ki**; 8. **Be**; 9. **N** (**M**); 10. ?; 11. **Ndω**, **Lω**, **Lu**; 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. **Bω**, **Bō**; 15. **Ku**, **Kω**. In **Okpōtō** (239 b) prefixes are less used to distinguish singular from plural. So far as I can distinguish them they are: **Kō** (*pl. O*), **I**, **A**, **Ke**, **Ki**, **Be**, **Li**, **Le**, **E**, **Ū**, **La**, **Lω**, **Ba** (= Bantu **Ma**), **Ka**.

PREFIXES IN EDIBA-EKURI-N·KŌKŌLE (240-240 c)

Class 1. **Ū**, **Ō**, **U**; 2. **A**, **Wa**, **Okpω**, **Ō**, **U**; 3. ?; 4. absent; 5. **E**, **I**, **Li**, **Le**; 6. ? **Wa**; 7. **Ke**; 8. ? absent; 9. **N**, **Nya**; 10. **N**, **Na**, **Nye**, also **Ti**; 11. **Lω**, **Lu**; 12. ? **Li**, **Di**; 13. **Ka**; 14. **Bω** (*sing.*), **Buω**, **Bω** (*pl.*); 15. **Kω**, **Ku**.

Also singular prefixes **Hω**, **Hu**, **Hi**; **Gwo**, **Gω**; **Nya**; and plural prefixes **Okpω**, **O**, **U**; **La**, **Li**, **Di**; **Na**, **Nye** difficult of assignment to any Bantu class.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN AKUNAKUNA DIALECTS (241-241 c)

Class 1. **Ū**, **Wa** (*gu*); 2. **A**, **Ba**, **Be**, **Bω** (*ba*); 3. **A**, **Ō**, **U**; 4. **Mi**, **M'**; 5. **I**, **E**; 6. **Ma**, **Me**, **Mω**; 7. ?; 8. ? **Be**; 9. **N**; 10. ?; 11. ?; 12. ?; 13. ?; 14. **Bω**; 15. ?; ? 20. **Nda**.

PREFIXES IN EDIBA-ESŪPON-ARUN (242-242 b)

Class 1. **Ū**, **O**; 2. **A**; 3. **Ō**; 4. **Mi**, **I**, **E**; 5. **E**, **I**, **De**, **Le**; 6. **Mi**, **Ma**, **Me**; 7. **Ik'**, **Oc'**, **Ij**, **Ke**, **Ki**, **Ge**; 8. **Ip'**; 9. ?; 10. **Is'**, **N**; 11. ?; 12. ?; 13. ? **Ka**. Other classes apparently unrepresented. There is a plural prefix **K'** difficult of assignment, and in fact the exact identification of the cited prefixes with the Bantu classes is not guaranteed. Apparently suffixes (especially **-wa**) can be used to form plurals.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN UYANGA (243)

It is not possible to arrange the Uyaŋga prefixes to correspond with the Bantu classes. I can only catalogue them thus, premising that the first two categories seem to correspond with Bantu Classes 1 and 2:—*sing.* **A**, **Mō**, **Ō**, **Ū**, **U**; *pls.* **Ba**, **Bω**: *sing.* **Li**, **I**, **E**; *pls.* **Bω**, **Bu**, **Bō**, **Ba**: *sing.* **De**, **Di**, **Du**, **Ū**, **Ō**; *pls.* **Da**, **Dij**, **Ta**: *sing.* **Lu**, **Lω**, —; *pls.* **La**, **De**: *sing.* **G'**, **E**; *pl.* **Ja**: *sing.* **Ū**, **Du**; *pls.* **Di**, **Dij**: *sing.* **La**; *pls.* **Ba**, **Da**: *sing.* **Mi**; *pl.* **Ma**: *sing.* **Bi**; *pl.* **Bω**. There are concords, often dissyllabic—**ŵke**, **bibu**, **bōbe**, **bōpa**, **ebe**, **ω**, **o**, **ba**, **u**, **a**, **mī**, **le**, **da**, **bu**, **ŵba**, **ŵjω**, but their application to their respective prefixes is not certain enough for me to place them.

PREFIXES, &C., IN KORŌP AND ŌKŌYON (244, 244 a)

Class 1. **Ō**, **Ū**, **U**, **Kw**, **A**, **Mu** (**ω**, **ne**); 2. **Ea**, **Be**, **Bu**, **Bω**. **Pa** (**ba**, **bω**); 3. **U**; 4. **I**, **Mi** (? *sing.*); 5. **De**, **Ne**, **I** (**de**); 6. **Ba**, **Abe**, **A**, **Mu**, **Mω**, **Mi** (? *ma*); 7. **Ke**, **Kω**, **E** (**ke**, **e**); 8. **Be**, **Bu**, **Bi**, **I** (**be**); 8 a. ? **Bi**; 9. **N** (**M**), **I** (? *n*, *i*); 10. **N** (**M**), **Ni**, **Na**, **Ne**, **Nω**, **De**?, **Di**?, **Da**?; 11. **Lu**, **Du**, **Di**, **Dω** (**lu**) (*pls.* **U**, **Ku**, **I**, **N**, **Ni**, **Mu**); 12. ?; 13. **Ka** (**ka**) (*pl.* **Bu**); 14. **Bu**, **Bi**, **U** (**bu**) (*pls.* **Ka**, **Ba**); 15. **Ku**, **Kω** (**ku**) (*pls.* **Bu**, **Bi**, **I**, **Mu**); 16. (locative) **Ma**; 17. (as suffix only) **·tin**, **·tiñ**, **·n'**. Prefixes **A** (*sing.*) and **Na** (*pl.*), **Mu** (*sing.*) and **Ne** (*pl.*) are difficult to classify. In any case the assignments to Bantu classes are arbitrary and not always convincing. The prefixes in **Ōkōyōñ** are: **Ū**, **Ō**, **A**, —: *pls.* **Abe**, **Be**; **Ō**, **E**, **U**: *pl.* **Bu**; ·: *pl.* **De**; **I**: *pls.* **N**, **M**; **Du**: *pl.* **I**; **Ke**: *pls.* **Be**, **Bu**.

PREFIXES IN EFIK AND IBIBIŌ

The prefixes in Efik may be set forth as follows:—

Substantival—**E**. (*sing.*): *pls.* **Me**, **I**; **A**. (*sing.*): *pl.* **M**; **I**. (*sing.*): *pl.* **Me**. or **Mō**. or **M**. or **N**; **Ō**, **U**. (*sing.*): *pls.* **I**, **N**; **Edi**. (*sing.*): *pl.* **Ndi**. Other prefixes implying abstract qualities, action, agency, &c., are: **Edi**, **Eri**, **Andi**. (*pl.* **mendi**), **Mbu**. (answering to the Bantu **Bu**), and **Eki**, **Mbi**, and **Mbō**.

PREFIXES IN UWET (246)

The ascertainable prefixes in Uwet are the following, nearly all of the singular number. There are, no doubt, other plural prefixes than **Ba** and **M**, but they have not been recorded: **Di**, **De**, **E**, **I**, **Ki**, **Ke**, **Kō**, **Ku**, **Ō**, **Ū**, **U**, **Dō**, **Du**, **Bi**, **Bō**, **Bu**, **M**, **N**; **M**. (*pl.*), **Ba**. (*pl.*), **Be**. (*pl.*).

The following summary of languages Nos. 238, 238 a, 239, 239 a, 239 b, 240-240 c, 241-241 c, and 242-242 b may be given here:—

OLULŌMŌ OR OKUNI (238), IKOM (238 a)

Olulōmō is spoken in two slightly differing forms in a very small area (**Ikom-Ōkuni**) on the Upper Cross River, a little south of 6° North latitude, and of the **Akparaboñ** country. Its numerals are: **Wune** = 'one'; **A-fa** = 'two'; **A-ttal** = 'three'; **A-nna** = 'four'; **A-tan** = 'five'; **A-titan** = 'six'; **Jū** = 'ten'; **Bo-kurō** = 'fifteen'; **Ke-ten** = 'twenty'. **Kō-bō**; *pl.* **i-bō** = 'arm'; **E-lalō**; **i-lalō** = 'axe'; **Ke-tet** = 'beard'; **Kō-kōnō** = 'bee'; **De-yu** = 'belly'; **Dōligō** = 'bow'; **Ke-kubō** = 'bone'; **Ma-fulō** = 'brains'; **E-furu** = 'buffalo'; **Ke-lā** = 'buttocks'; **Kō-kuk** = 'canoe'; **O-kum** = 'chief'; **E-fom**, **E-foñ** = 'cow'; **Dema** = 'door'; **E-ci** = 'egg'; **E-nyi** = 'elephant'; **Ma-la** = 'fat'; **Dō-kun** = 'fire'; **Ke-kat** = 'foot'; **E-kok** = 'fowl'; **E-bu** = 'goat'; **E-burō-a-kpabi** = 'god'; **De-lō** = 'hair'; **Re-tu** = 'head'; **E-timō** = 'heart'; **E-tō** = 'house'; **Ke-man** = 'iron'; **Ū-pu** = 'leg'; **Ū-ni** = 'man'; **Kō-fe** = 'moon'; **Ke-kul** = 'mountain'; **E-tiwō** = 'penis'; **A-kuk** = 'pig'; **Ō-ya-lō** = 'rain'; **Ma-ya** = 'river'; **E-tima** = 'road'; **Dō-da** = 'sleep'; **O-didore** = 'star'; **Royi** = 'sun'; **M-bum** = 'thing'; **De-mile** = 'tongue'; **Da-salō** = 'tooth'; **Ke-frō** = 'town'; **A-yafile** = 'twins'; **De-ku** = 'war'; **Ōse** = 'witchcraft'. Other roots are given in the Analyses in Vol. II.

UKELE-NKŌDŌ (239-239 a)

These two allied languages or dialects are spoken on the northernmost reach of the Cross River, between the **Nde** and the **Esōpoñ** languages, and extend northwards to **Nki** and **Akaju**. Their numerals are: **von** (**van**) = 'one'; **fa** = 'two'; **tia**, **tat** = 'three'; **na** = 'four'; **Ku-bok** = 'five'; **Bōrani** = 'six'; **Be-nam-be-tian** = 'seven'; **Be-na-be-na** = 'eight'; **Salejop** or **l-se-la-jop** = 'nine'; **Jop** = 'ten'; **N-dwōlop** or **Kwōlop** = 'twenty'. Noteworthy roots are: **Ko-bok** = 'arm'; **E-me** or **Ieme** = 'belly'; **B-eyi** = 'blood'; **M-foñ** = 'ox' or 'buffalo'; **Ū-varr** = 'chief'; **W-an** = 'child'; **Kō-zōlō** (from **zōlō**, 'firmament') = 'day'; **Le-bōa** = 'dog'; **M-biem** or **Bō-nyi** = 'elephant'; **Jtel** or **A-jen** = 'eye'; **Dede** = 'father'; **Nōna** = 'finger'; **Le-bal** = 'goat'; **Ki-tōlō** or **Le-jeletō** = 'hair'; **De-tō** = 'head'; **Guon** or **A-gwun** = 'house'; **Ū-bukpō** = 'leg'; **Nbe** = 'leopard'; **Ū-lol** or **O-lok** = 'man'; **E-tuma** or **Li-tuma** = 'moon'; **A-de** or **Ba-kana** = 'mother'; **I-jul** = 'nose'; **Luwe** = 'sun'; **Ba-inyi** = 'water'; **Ba-naba** = 'woman'.

OKPŌTŌ (239 b)

This is the 'Okpoto II' of its discoverer, Mr. Northcote Thomas. It is allied somewhat closely to Ukele-Nkōdō, though a distinct language. Its geographical position is isolated and interesting, namely, an enclave some distance to the north-west of the northern Cross River, in the northern range of the Ibo tongues, and not far from Igara. It has no affinities with Igara or Ibo, and probably represents the relics of an ancient extension of Sub-Group A 1 of the Semi-Bantu languages towards the Lower Niger. Its relationship with Ukele and other Cross River speech-forms is obvious. Its numerals are: **Kōne** or **O-gūa** or **-gu** = 'one'; **-va**, **-ba** = 'two'; **-ka** (**-sa**) = 'three'; **-na** = 'four'; **Ko-bwō** = 'five'; **B'rane** = 'six'; **B'reba** = 'seven'; **Bw-esa** = 'eight'; **Ru-beji** = 'nine'; **Jō** = 'ten'. Noteworthy word-roots are: **Kō-bō** = 'arm'; **Ke-sa** = 'arrow'; **A-gbw** = 'banana'; **Kō-tōtō** = 'bee'; **Leme** = 'belly'; **Ke-non** = 'bird'; **Be-nyi** = 'blood'; **Kō-bw** = 'bow'; **Li-be** = 'breast'; **Li-gwe** = 'day'; **E-bwa** = 'dog'; **Ki-gbe-lemā** = 'door'; **La-jira** = 'egg'; **Dzen** = 'eye'; **Le-be** or **Ba-ne** = 'fat', 'oil'; **Ara** = 'father'; **Ka-nw** = 'finger'; **Ke-kō** = 'fowl'; **E-bili** = 'goat'; **Lā-me rekā** = 'hand'; **Le-ta** = 'head'; **E-mara** = 'house'; **Le-dū** = 'knee'; **Kōta** = 'leg'; **A-nw** (*pl.* **ba-na**) = 'man'; **W-adu** = 'male'; **Lō-kōkō** = 'moon'; **Aka** = 'mother'; **I-koro** = 'finger nail'; **E-dza** = 'nose'; **Ba-nya-duba** = 'river'; **Bō-nū** = 'salt'; **Dzol** = 'snake'; **Le-tatal** = 'stone'; **Lōwe** = 'sun'; **Leda** = 'tongue'; **Le-rar** = 'tooth'; **Ba-ni** = 'water'; **E-lagwa** (*pl.* **i-**) = 'woman'.

EDIBA-EKURI-NKŌKŌLE (240-240 c)

These languages are spoken over a rather wide stretch of country between the Oban hills (especially the western half of these uplands) and the Cross River at its western bend (Ediba). The Ekuri-Nkōkōle territory lies between the **Esōpoñ-Arun** languages on the north and the **Akunakuna** and **Uwet** on the south, and on the borders of **Uyañga**. There are, seemingly, four very distinct speech-forms—**Ediba** (240), **Nkpani** (240 a), **Ugep** (240 b), and **Nkōkōle**¹ (240 c). The numerals are: **Gwen** (240) or **Sin** or **Wana** (240 a), **-jana** (240 b) or **-gani** (240 c) = 'one'; **-va**, **-pw**, **-pu**, or **-wa** = 'two'; **-tat**, **-tili**, **-tele**, or **-cili** = 'three'; **-na** or **-nia** = 'four'; **-wōwō**, **-tene**, **-teen**, or **-tew** = 'five'; **-ten-awana**, **-tin-a-gani** = 'six'; **Sō**, **Ju**, **-jō** = 'ten'; **Ne-nubw**, **Leau**, **Le-yap**, or **Le-nan** = 'twenty'. Noteworthy word-roots are: **E-dum** (*pl.* **ō-dum**) = 'ape'; **Ū-bō** = 'arm'; **Lō-buk** (*pl.* **la-buk**) = 'arrow'; **I-ban** = 'axe'; **Lam**, **Ke-fat** = 'back'; **E-kwom**, **-nantw**, **-ke-njon** = 'banana'; **E-bom** = 'beard'; **O-kwuñ-kwana**, **N-kokōni** (240 a), and **E-totoiyw** (240) = 'bee'; **Deme**, **Ke-fat**, **U-tu** = 'belly'; **Bi-yōnō**, **I-ñon**, **Kō-non** (*pl.* **la-non**) = 'bird'; **Ka-ji** (*pl.* **wa-ji**) = 'blood'; **O-vebw**, **Koyw**, **U-nek** = 'bow'; **Ku-juok** = 'brains'; **Lō-kontu** (*pl.* **la-**), **Le-be** = 'breast', ♂ and ♀; **Gwo-ban** (*pl.* **bu-**) = 'brother'; **U-tuō** = 'buffalo'; **La-galiba** = 'buttocks'; **E-kpok** = 'canoe'; **O-vai**, **O-gbun** = 'chief'; **Gwa-gwani**, **Go-gurru** (*pl.* **bo-**) = 'child'; **E-om** = 'cow'; **I-taran** = 'crocodile'; **Le-je**, **Higu** = 'day'; **E-ja**, **E-fa** = 'dog'; **Lō-kuma**, **E-kōma**, **I-ban** = 'drum'; **Go-tuñ**, **O-tōñ** = 'ear'; **Y-ōni**, **I-nyabale** = 'elephant'; **La-bi** (240 c) = 'excrement'; **Si-enw**, **J-en**, **Je** (*pl.* **n-ye**) = 'eye'; **Ki-gemi** (240 a) = 'fat'; **Ata**, **Woi** = 'father'; **E-non**, **I-nonai** = 'finger'; **I-bale** = 'fish'; **Bi-xōxō**, **Hanon** = 'fowl'; **E-bu**, **U-jan**, **I-jen** = 'goat'; **Li** (240 c) = 'hair'; **E-ba-kon** (240 c) = 'hand'; **Le-tu** = 'head'; **Le-konduli** = 'heart' (240 c); **Botó**, **E-kokon**, **Ūkwuñkwana** = 'honey'; **Li-bije** (*pl.* **la-**) (240 c) = 'horn'; **E-toñ**, **E-tuw** = 'house'; **E-lamw** (240 c) = 'iron'; **Le-dudun**, **N-dandan** = 'knee'; **Kō-von**, **Kō-fe**, **Hō-on** = 'leg'; **U-dumnan** (240 c) = 'man (vir)'; **O-nen**, **O-nan** = 'man' (person); **Le-ba** (240 c) = 'milk'; **Aiya** (240, 240 c), **Mma** (240 a, b) = 'mother'; **E-kbon** (240), **Hu-lan** (240 c) = 'mountain'; **E-ma** (240 c) = 'mouth'; **Le-kw**, **Li-kil** = 'neck'; **Jōnu**, **Zuma**, **Nyamw** = 'nose'; **O-kpw** (240 c) = 'penis'; **Kumba** (240) = 'pig'; **Ada**, **wada** (240 c) = 'river'; **U-nō**, **Yōnuñ** = 'salt'; **Ū-liam** = 'sheep'; **E-cañkpa** (240 c) = 'skin'; **Li-gi** (240 c) = 'sky'; **U-tek** (240 c), **Ū-fōli** (240 b) = 'slave'; **N-diamw** (240 c) = 'sleep'; **Riñi** (240 c) = 'smoke'; **Yod** (240 a), **Duō** (240 c) =

¹ They ought really to be classed as four distinct languages. Ediba and Nkōkōle are the most divergent.

'snake'; I-zek (240), O-kon (240 c) = 'spear'; Le-tā (240 b), Hw-ta (240 c) = 'stone'; Kω-tiak (240 c) = 'thigh'; Bω-jam (240 c) (*pl.* okpω-jam) = 'thing'; Le-liak (240 c), E-men (240), Le-dā (240 a) = 'tongue'; Le-gā (240 a), Lala (240 c) = 'tooth'; Ke-ti (240), He-ci (240 c) = 'tree'; Lω-ni (240 b), Lu-ji (240 c) = 'water'; U-fefe (240 c) = 'wind'; Gwa (240), Yanen (240 b), Ha-nan (240 c) = 'woman'; Le-gal (240 c) = 'womb'.

THE AKUNAKUNA OR ŪGUGUNA DIALECTS¹ (241, 241 a to 241 c)

These are spoken in a narrow strip of country chiefly on the right bank of the Lower Cross River, between Umon and Akunakuna, west of Uwet and Ekuri, south of Ediba. They are four in number: Akunakuna (241), Abini (241 a), Umon and Ikω-Morut (241 b), and Akpet (241 c). The first three are fairly closely related; Akpet (241 c) is very aberrant and really a distinct language. It is impossible to illustrate each dialect here: further information must be sought in Mr. Northcote Thomas's *Specimens of Languages from Southern Nigeria* and in the Analyses of my second volume. The numerals are: Jeñ or Peni (241), E-noi (241 a), Wuni (241 b), and -mωgoi (241 c) = 'one'; -fai, -pwa (241 c) = 'two'; -tat, -gat (241 c) = 'three'; -na, -nai = 'four'; U-bok, Ku-bō, I-yō (241 c) = 'five'; Ū-bara-gon, Ū-were-wuni, I-yanaci (241 c) = 'six'; Ū-war'-i-fai, I-ya-ne-pā (241 c) = 'seven'; Ū-bari-tat (&c.), I-ya-ne-gat (241 c) = 'eight'; U-fuedzop, U-mu-we-dzeni, I-ya-ne-nai (241 c) = 'nine'; = Jop, Sop, Diop, Sōbω, Jo (241 c) = 'ten'; Jin = 'fifteen'; E-nap, De-nup, U-nū (241 c) = 'twenty'. The word-roots in Akunakuna and Umon have often a distinctly 'Bantu' complexion. This is much less observable in Akpet (241 c), which has, no doubt, been much mixed with the Niger Delta languages. The following are noteworthy examples: E-nop = 'ape'; Gō-bō, Ō-bō = 'arm'; A-dā = 'beard'; O-doñ (241), E-rai (241 c) = 'bee'; I-me, Ge-tō, U-gbwe = 'belly'; Ō-som, Ō-ne = 'body'; O-dā = 'bone'; I-bei = 'breast ♀'; E-dem = 'buffalo'; U-zut, Ū-siet = 'canoe'; Ō-non = 'chief'; U-rori (241) = 'child'; E-fom = 'cow'; Jep, Dyep = 'crocodile'; E-bia = 'dog'; Sari, Cari, Sere = 'egg'; E-nyi, I-ni = 'elephant'; A-bi = 'excrement'; I-nōnō = 'finger'; O-gon, Do-gon = 'fire'; E-gōwa, I-kōwa (the West Bantu -kuba) = 'fowl' (241, 241 a); I-kōgō, I-gō, E-hō (241, 241 a, 241 c) = 'fowl';² E-ban, E-bon, E-ven = 'goat'; Sin, I-sen = 'hair'; E-tō, De-toi = 'head'; A-don (241 a, b), E-cempia (241 c) = 'heart'; Dō, I-duna E-gō (241 c) = 'house'; I-rū, De-du = 'knee'; U-kpwama = 'lip'; Ū-som (*pl.* a-som), O-ne, O-nnō = 'man'; O-rum = 'man (vir)'; E-fuk = 'monkey'; Ū-fe, Gω-fe = 'moon'; Akaka, Akam = 'mother'; Ama, Gama = 'mouth'; E-fat = 'penis'; E-zi, I-si, E-ndi = 'pig'; I'pa = 'place'; Bu-nω, Ū-nok = 'salt'; I-da, Bi-dai = 'sleep'; Jok = 'snake'; W-am (*pl.* b-am), Gw-an = 'son'; E-gugun (241 b) = 'star'; E-tan, E-taw = 'stone'; Dōwei (241 b) = 'sun'; Ū-fen = 'thing'; Ū-meo, Dω-men = 'tongue'; San = 'tooth'; I-se, Ge-se, I-le = 'tree'; Ma-ni (241), U-nsi (241 c) = 'water'; O-negwa, O-nugwa = 'woman'.

ESŪPOŃ-ARUN (ADUN)³ (242, 242 a, 242 b)

Mr. Northcote Thomas (*Specimens of Languages from Southern Nigeria*) divides this speech into six dialects or principal types (or, if Ndaja-nawe be further subdivided, then into eight): Apiapum, Oderiga, Ndajanawe, Wakande, Igbω-i-maban, and Agiga. I think it is sufficient discrimination to consider 242 to include all the Esūpoñ-Arun dialects as yet recorded, and 242 a and 242 b the more aberrant southern speech, Igbω-i-maban and Asiga. Esūpoñ-Arun covers a fairly large section of the Cross River bend between Ukele on the north-east and Ekuri-Ediba on the south-east. The numerals assume forms like these: Wune, Wani = 'one'; A-fā, A-fō = 'two'; A-tan, A-tā = 'three'; A-nebum, A-nebω, A-na, A-nañ = 'four'; A-zien, -cen, -sen, Te, Tenω = 'five'; A-zadani, Sadeni, Tenωω, A-tenawoñω = 'six'; A-zenafa, Tegafō, Te-na-fō = 'seven'; A-zenωtan, Te-ga-tω, A-te-ga-ta = 'eight'; A-šuwωwune, Xeawani, O-rōvōvene, Te-ga-nω, E-mωgabωzω = 'nine'

¹ These are the same as Koelle's 'Akurakura'.

² Cf. Ibω Ū-kukω, O-kuka.

³ Nearly identical with Koelle's 'O-kam'.

Jop, Jō, E-**bow** (242 b) = 'ten'; **Ji** = 'fifteen'; E-**rop**, Le-**hop** = 'twenty'. The noteworthy noun-roots are: **Ū-bok**, Ke-**bok**, E-**gbegbeye** = 'arm'; **Ō-gōnaci**, **Ū-bube** = 'arrow'; E-**bre** = 'axe'; **N-am**, **N-am** = 'back'; E-**gwōmō** = 'banana'; A-**dai** = 'beard'; E-**wot**, E-**fara**, Ke-**vok**, Ka-**vog** (242 b) = 'belly'; I-**sise**, I-**se**, Ai-**yi** = 'blood'; O-**yuk**, Ke-**yuk** = 'bow'; U-**rurun** = 'brains'; E-**bai**, Le-**bap** (242 a) = 'breast ♀'; **N-wōka** = 'brother'; E-**wot** = 'buttocks'; **Ū-fat**, **Ū-vara** = 'chief'; **Nw-a-nw-a**, **Wege** (242 b) = 'child'; E-**bam** = 'cow'; I-**jep** = 'crocodile'; E-**wu** = 'day'; E-**gbwa**, E-**pfa**, E-**va** = 'dog'; **Ema**, **Lemal**, O-**kegere** = 'door'; E-**bin** = 'drum'; E-**nyie** = 'elephant'; I-**tienei**, **Dien**, **Den** = 'eye'; I-**yak** = 'fat'; I-**nōnō**, E-**nwoñ** = 'finger'; E-**kpwun** = 'fire'; I-**non** (pl. **mi-non**) = 'fowl'; E-**fu**, I-**vuñ** = 'goat'; A-**kpō**, **Sōnō**, **Som**, I-**sisā**, I-**zisara** = 'hair'; E-**soi** = 'head'; E-**tim** = 'heart'; M-**pi** = 'horn'; **Ō-tyom**, O-**xom**, O-**com**, E-**tō** (242 b) = 'house'; M-**baɣa** = 'iron'; E-**dudumi**, Ke-**duduñ** = 'knee'; O-**fuk**, O-**buk**, Ke-**fe** = 'leg'; Ba-**ɣatok** = 'magic'; O-**noñ** = 'man'; O-**juno** = 'man (vir)'; E-**fu** = 'monkey'; I-**pi**, I-**phie**, O-**fe** = 'moon'; **Ema** = 'mouth'; I-**gugura**, Le-**kop** = 'neck'; Ke-**rñ**, I-**ruñwe**, I-**ruwa**, Ge-**humō** = 'night'; **Jon**, **Kuñ**, I-**soñ**, **Ū-hum** = 'nose'; **Ō-nom** = 'penis'; E-**kumba** = 'pig'; O-**raña**, Le-**haña** = 'river'; E-**den**, E-**len** = 'road'; I-**jok** = 'snake'; O-**zup**, O-**kon**, **N-kpa** = 'spear'; E-**gugun** = 'star'; E-**tā**, Ke-**tat** = 'stone'; **Ū-yei**, E-**kpegera**, **Lezi** = 'sun'; O-**rūp** = 'thief'; O-**tō** = 'thing'; E-**dā**, E-**dak**, **Lelā** = 'tongue'; E-**sē**, E-**ca**, A-**sa**, A-**ra** = 'tooth'; I-**ci** = 'tree'; A-**si** = 'water'; **Ū-fum** = 'wind'; O-**tān** = 'witch'; **N-kwanoñ**, **Gwanō** = 'woman'; **fimaɣip** = 'all'; **Ū-mana** = 'female'; **Mama** = 'here'; **Ganā** = 'there'.

235. **Indiki** is spoken in the eastern basin of the Duala ('Cameroons', Inūbu-Wuri) river; between the confluence of the Inūbu and the Mukombi on the west, and the vicinity of the Wanjam and Mbam rivers on the east; south of the Mum plateau and north of the Sanagá watershed. The eastern part of Indiki country is sometimes known as Banyim (Koelle's Penyin and Penin).

236. **Bafut** (Mfut, Bōfut) is the language of a small area of north-west Cameroons bisected by 10° East longitude, north of 6° North latitude, and around the sources of the Imba affluent of the Katsena-Allah river. Bōfut borders on the Bali country.

237. **Ndob** or **M-būrükem** of Koelle's transcription may still be spoken in the little-explored region north-north-east of the Bamum plateau and north of the River Mbū (an affluent of the Mbam), between the countries of Mambila and Ndzuñgle, and to the east of Mbudikum.

243. **Uyaña** is spoken in the Uyaña country in the eastern part of the Ūban district and the north-eastern watershed of the Calabar, Kwa, and Ikpan rivers.

244. **Kōrōp** is spoken by the Ododōp people in the south-east part of the Ūban hill country up to the political boundary of Cameroons territory (the Akwayafe river). The **Ōkōyoñ** dialect (244 a) is met with between the Ikpan river on the east and the left bank of the Cross river on the west, south of Uwet and Umon, and north of Efik (Old Calabar).

245. **Efik** language is the speech of the Old Calabar settlements on the east side of the estuary of the Cross and Calabar rivers, as far east as the Ikpan river, as far west as the Cross river. The **Ibibio** dialects (245 a) are spoken on the opposite west side of the Cross river estuary up to the Kwō-Ibō river. **Uwet** (246) is spoken in a small tract of country north of Ōkōyoñ, between Akunakuna and the Kwa river.

GROUPS B-G

THE NORTHERN CROSS RIVER BASIN, BENUE, BAUCI LANGUAGES

GROUP B: NORTHERN CROSS RIVER BASIN
 247. **Yala** (Iñkum) 247 a. Northern Yala
 247 b. **Agala** (North-west Yala)¹

GROUP C: SOUTH-WEST BENUE
 248. **Munši** or **Tivi**²

GROUP D: SOUTHERN BENUE
 249. **Afudu**

GROUP E: CENTRAL BENUE
 250. **Boritsü** or **Afiteñ**³
 251. **Mbarike**

GROUP F: SOUTH-WEST BAUCI
 252. **Burum**

GROUP G: CENTRAL BAUCI
 253. **Jarawa**⁴

English	247. Yala (Iñkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munši or Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsü or Afiteñ ³ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
Adze ... ..	...	I-šwun	...	...	...	Kwat
Animal, wild beast	...	I-nyam	...	...	Ny-ama, N-ama	...
Ant ... ..	...	Noñ	...	...	...	Turukli
Ant, white (termite)	E-gā	...	...	...	...	Nañ
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	N-šum	...	...	...	...	Gu-sunsun
Arm	Wō-bō, A-bō	Wuere. A-wuω, A-vω	Koñ, E-koñ	Gubu. U-pañ. Gi-rabu. Gu-juω; a-juω (251)	...	Bog (K.). Mel-bog. Bugu (M.); pl. buki-ya
Arrow	O-bari. Ō-yi	I-vana; a-	...	Ge-heben. Le-bu (251)	...	Mo-n or Mu-n (K.). Mu-na (M.) M-bib (K.)
Axe	Li-gō, Le-gō	I-jambe ⁵	E-tuā	Gi-sω (stone axe). Le-kar (251)	...	...
Baboon ... ..	...	I-jonpω. M-bagu	...	A-bagω	...	? Gu-sunsun
Back	I-ši	Jimi. I-jume; a-	...	...	...	Gata la nyū (M.)
Banana	Wω-būa, Wω-bwō. A-gbω (247 b)	...	...	...	...	Ta-kwat. A-yaba
Beard... ..	I-jemi	...	...	...	...	Liri

¹ Koelle's Yala.

² This is Koelle's Tiwi. Tivi is the correct name, though Munši is the wide-spread outside designation. The people and language also go by the names of Miji, Besi, Mbiji, and Gbalω.

³ An alternative name for this tribe is, or was, Afiteñ. Other neighbours called them Difū.

⁴ Koelle's 'Dsarawa'; Migeod's 'Jara'. Koelle's vocabulary was transcribed nearly seventy years ago and was incomplete. To amplify it, and above all to check its accuracy, I asked Mr. Bieneman, of the Nigerian Administration, to compile a new vocabulary of Jarawa. Where the two versions differ (they agree surprisingly), I have put (K.) for Koelle's version and (M.) for Modern. Mr. Bieneman thinks there are two dialects: Bununu and Zuñgur.

⁵ Cf. Bantu roots for 'hoe'.

English	247. Yala (Iñkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munsi or Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsü or Aften 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
Bee	I-ñgu, I-ñu. E-ñwu	I-yōyō	Jiō	N-dyur; ba+. I-wok (251)	...	Ni (K.), Nyi (M.)
Belly	Di-pū, Le-pū	I-yaye, I-yawe, Yaba	A-bū	Ke-mbar. Le-sū (251)	...	Vum (K.). ¹ Tudi (M.)
Bird	Wo-ñbana. A-bwana (247 b). A gbana (247 b)	I-nyōm	Ka-nyen	E-nenon. I-noñ (251)	...	Ni-al, Nyi-al, Ny-el; <i>pl.</i> ny-elbi
Blood	Yiyi, Yeyi	A-wambōe or A-mbe	E-fiem	Ba-yañ (<i>pl.</i>). A-nyin (251)	Mi	Kil (K., M.). ¹
Body	Wo-kpiye	Yuro, Yol'	...	Yor (251)	I-bek, Ri-bek	Yidi; <i>pl.</i> ¹ yid-ba
Bone	O-kuōbō. Gbōku (247 b)	I-kuehe or Kōhe; a+	Kōkō	I-kuw', U-kaw'. A-kup (251)	...	M-ōb (K.). Mō-up (M.)
Borassus palm Bow	Wō-ta, O-ta. N-talek (247 a)	Da, ... Ta, N-đa; <i>pls.</i> ba-đa, ma-ta, mba-đa	...	Kōti. Gu-ta (251)	...	Kañ Tāg (K.). Teāk, Teark (M.)
Bowels ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Ba-tudi (M.)
Brains	Li-wū	...	...	...	...	Bōgo-la- mu-di
Breast (man's)	O-gōtu	Ū-huan; a-han (= <i>ribs</i>). Vañgile (= <i>chest</i>)	N-kā	Ke-luñ. U-top	...	Jigle or KigI (K.). Ki-gelli (M.). Kun
Breast (woman's)	Amme, Ame	I-tumbō	I-ban	Gi-me. A-bian (251)	...	Ki-bur or Ki-buri (K., M.)
Brother	Ō-yin. Ō-ni	Wō-an-wōas ^{1,2} Wō-an-gwam ²	Wō-an-noye ³	U-ma. I-nyam (251)	Gwa; bi-gwa	Yam ma-jin (K.). (Yam ma-gab = 'sister'). Ny-umi (M.)
Buffalo	Yeye	...	En-tam	In-đañ. In-đak (251)	...	N-dak-zum (M.)
Bull	Ō-ba-yena	Nom-bōa	N-tam-niom	E-meni-fur. In-đak- tuser (251)	...	Bit-n-dag
Buttocks	A-taku	...	...	...	...	Tuggi
Canoe	Wō-wu	Tsō; be-tsō	...	...	Gun-đuñ	Gi-rgi (K.). Ji-rgi (M.)
Cat	Ū-kandem	Joñge. Ny-am-tō-fō. A-dambusu; mba-	A-ta	Ge-ram. M-bakiakō (251)	...	Mō-s (K.). Mū-s (M.)
Charcoal	I-bi	I-kā; a-kā	Ka-ntente	I-siñü. Gū-jan (251)	...	Kal (K., M.). ¹
Chief, king	O-suwale, Ō-juāle	Tōwō, Torō	Mu-sō	U-đen. U-kuor (251)	Pōmō ¹	He-reñan (K.). Reñgan (M.)

¹ Bantu affinities marked.

² 'Child of father.'

³ 'Child of mother-my.'

English	247. Yala (Iñikum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munsi <i>or</i> Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsü <i>or</i> Afiten 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
Child	O-yi, On'	N-giriki W-an, W-an; <i>pl.</i> on-w on-w	W-an	I-duñ. M-ba, M-bar (251)	Ne. Hwe	M-un (<i>K.</i> , <i>M.</i>)
Cloth	Ö-pa, Tö-pa	I-bor-w. Bente. Kondu	...	...	I-rugu <i>or</i> Rugum	Bente. Lugod (<i>K.</i>). Ma-tax. Lugut (<i>M.</i>) (the second word may mean 'bark cloth')
Cold	šia, šösia	W-hu. I-ndw-hore	...	O-rurun. E-jimšur (251)	...	I-fwal; ma-fwal (<i>K.</i>). Yut (<i>M.</i>)
Country ...	Opu-öle	...	...	...	Cap. Ri-pom-w (i. e. kingdom)	Zal
Cow	Yana, Yena	B-wa	En-tam	In-dañ. In-dak' (251)	...	N-dag, N-dak
Crocodile ...	Yije-yenyi. ¹ E-kü (247 b)	A-mbe; ve-mbe	K-ös-w	I-kur	...	Gan ²
Day, daylight	N-ce, N-ci	I-yañge. A-tetan	E-ji-habe	Wu-r-w. Ö-su-ra-fa. W-su-re-tañ (251)	N-pol	Mi-mes (<i>K.</i>). Mü-s (<i>M.</i>)
Devil, evil spirit	W-öse. E-ya	Ba-kuw-w. I-jop. W-kumb-w	...	O-nyötsü. Le-tsu (251)	Vu-vwel	Gi-gilen (<i>K.</i>). Koxal (<i>M.</i>). Guñba ('jin', 'whirlwind')
Doctor (medi- cine man)	Oy-öši, I-yi-a-tse. O-nyata (247 b).	Wo-r-w-komb-w. Or-tuele	Mu-sö	O-nyiñgiha. O-nde-da-pien (251).	...	B-w-mi-b-w-ma- ka-kbur
Dog	O-kukwa. E-wö (247 b), I-owö	I-wa	N-degb-w	I-b-w. W-pu (251)	...	M-fw (<i>K.</i>). M-v-w; m-v-w-bi (<i>M.</i>)
Door, door- way	O-kugeri. O-pugeri. W-w-gwopfw (247 b)	Hund-w. O-gbuda	N-wa-n-t-w (i. e. 'mouth-house')	W-pü. N-ju-gu-sok (251)	...	Kal-ku-n-da <i>or</i> Ku-n-da (<i>K.</i>). Gwal-kun-da (<i>M.</i>)
Dream	W-w-norre	...	...	...	...	Löd (<i>K.</i>). Löt (<i>M.</i>) ²
Drum	E-je. W-girigbw. I-ma (247 b)	Gbande. Gañga	N-tañ	Guya. Gi-ben. W-tañ. W-papom (251)	...	N-g-w-am (<i>K.</i>). Gañga (<i>M.</i>) ²
Ear	Wö-rö, A-rö	Töy-w, Itöy; a- N-gwa	Ka-tö	A-tü. A-toñ (251)	...	Ki-t (<i>K.</i>). Ki-di; ki-ti-ga (<i>M.</i>)
Egg	Li-jugu, Le-ju. A-ji, A-zí (247 b)	I-ji; a-ji. Gi-ke	E-ge	E-tse. A-ki (251)	...	Ki ²

¹ Leopard of the water.² Bantu affinities marked.

English	247. Yala (Iñkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munši <i>or</i> Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsü <i>or</i> Afitēñ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
Elephant ...	I-nyi. E-nyēñ. O-dagba (247 b)	Nōlō. I-nōre	E-ƿān	I-ndr'. I-nji	...	N-zugu ¹
Excrement	E-mi	...	...	...	...	Sip
Eye ...	E-kpirri, Ik-peri. E-yi (247 b)	I-šie; a-šie	E-ji ...	E-gi. ... A-yip (251)	Yi-s ...	Mo-s <i>or</i> Me-s (K.). Mu-ssi; <i>pl.</i> mu-ssi-a (M.)
Face, forehead	I-reyi, I-lei	E-širi, I-ši-y; <i>pl.</i> i-ši-v. Julu <i>or</i> I-cul; a-tsul	E-jūe	Gi-tawer. Wor. Ko-tsur (251)	I-yel	Kun-mu-su (K., M.). Kun-dum. Ba-mu-ssu (M.)
Fat, oil ...	Ū-ku. Li-je. I-ƿfō. Yanō	N-geyam	E-mai	Ba-nyi. Ge-ndup (251)	...	Ja-mai
Father ...	A-da, N-da	Tere <i>or</i> Tiri	E-ši	I-ji, I-jō. I-tse (251)	Da; bi-da	Tada (K.). Tat; <i>pl.</i> tati-a (M.)
Fear ...	O-ri	M-cia. Cie-v	...	...	...	...
Finger ...	O-yi-ko-bō. A-ik-a-wō	I-hō-wue; a-hō-wuō. Wu-ñgara	Me-taña (<i>pl.</i>)	I-foñ-nō-bū. E-kin-a-juō (251)	...	M-far-bōg (K.). M-un-buge (M.) ²
Fire ...	Ō-la, Ō-la	Wu-su, U-su	I-ge	U-la. O-rua (251)	Kya	Bes, Bas
Fish ...	O-yebe	E-sū	E-bi	E-tsē. I-wak (251)	Bi-tok (<i>pl.</i>)	N-ši, N-ji
Foot ...	Wō-pisi. A-dabikbō (247 b). Ū-kušiegbō. A-patugbō	I-jimō-ñgu- a-hale. I-kue-ñgu- a-hale	...	I-tsuñ-gō-suñ. Gi-suñ. A-fien (251)	Kwara	Ta-kōs. M-ōt-kōs (K.). Kox-de; <i>pl.</i> kox-di-a (M.)
Forest ...	A-kol-okpa	Tōhō. I-kor	E-fū	Gi-tani. Ku-tur (251)	I-hai	Zum, U-zum (K.). Ku-rimi (M.)
Fowl ...	U-gū, Ū-gū	Kōye. Key	Šie	I-sun. Go-kun, Gu-kun (251)	...	N-gub (K.). Kat; kat-ba, Kiuk; kiuk-ba (M.)
Frog, toad...	Ū-kirifō. I-kirixu (247 a). I-taru (247 b)	Toñgō. Šiōhō; a-sōhō	N-tamsō	N-gara. Ko-ndeū. Ū-sañ. Lu-kum (251)	...	Log-forat (K.). Dōlok (M.); dolok-ba
Ghost...	Ū-bōši	...	...	...	...	Guñgba-ma- welbō (M.)
Giraffe ...	...	...	...	...	...	Rakumin-ma- zum
Girl ...	...	Wō-an-kuas	Wō-añgbe	I-duñ-a-kan. M-ba-o-nda (251)	...	M-un-galap, M-un-ma- ñgalap (K.). Yarinya (M.). Bu-dusuwa (M.)

¹ Bantu affinities marked.

² Both these words constitute a paraphrase, 'male (of) hand', 'child (of) hand'.

English	247. Yala (Iñkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munsi <i>or</i> Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsü <i>or</i> Afitēñ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarava
Goat	Jewō. U-gbeu (247 b)	I-vō. E-kpōbe	Bese	E-meñ. Wu-on (251)	...	M-pil (K.), M-bil (M.)
„ (he) ...	Ō-pi	Gbere.	...	...	...	Bit-ñ-kil (K.). Nuñ (M.)
God	O-sō-wō. Ō-wō	A-ondw, Au-wundw	I-bū	I-kpi. Ō-papuān (251)	Dagwi	Kwōgol, Kwōjol
Grandparent	A-dōku ḍ. O-kōku ♀	Tere-tamon ḍ. N-gw-tamon ♀	Me-mbadia ḍ. Wō-be-w-sōku ♀	O-nyokan ḍ. E-nyenokan ♀. I-cenice ḍ (251). I-yaniya ♀ (251)	...	Kaya (K.). Koggi, Kāxea (M.)
Grass	A-si	Tōhō	...	...	...	Vūn
Ground ...	A-je	I-neya	...	...	...	N-zāl
Ground-nut	E-vi	I-he; a-he	...	E-pfi. Efi (251)	...	N-zog (K.). Gu-je (M.)
Guinea-fowl	I-fe	...	...	...	...	Gañ; <i>pl.</i> gañ-ba
Gun	Ō-la	Burka. Ci-biriga	...	...	...	M-binduya (Arabic) (K.). Bindiga (M.) Nyoñ (K., M.)
Hair (of head)	Iñ-guēre, N-ere. Ny-erefu (247 a). N-jire-nu (247 b)	I-jie. Cire	Me-ntan (?)	Wu-sen. N-dyunkin (251)	...	
Hand	E-tu-a-bō. Wō-bō (247 a). A-ik'a-bw (247 b). Oku-si-a-bō	U-we; a-we. I-jima-wue. I-kuewe. Kw-wue. Gara	N-tsam-koñ. M-bw-ya-koñ	I-tsug-nw-bū. Gi-suñ-ga-bū. E-sisi-ma-mw, Gos-ga-w-ū (251)	Vwō	Mo-d-buru. M-e-buru (K.). Bugge (M.)
Head	Li-fu, Le-fw, Le-fu. E-fw (247 b)	E-tiōu. Tiyō	E-sui	Gi-tse. Le-zu (251)	...	Mw-t (K.). Mu-di; <i>pl.</i> mu-ti-a (M.)
Heart	Di-kpōtu. A-pw (247 a). I-kbōtō (247 b)	E-sim. I-suma; a- N-gwa	...	...	...	Bāli (M.)
Heel	Ō-tulikpō. Ō-tsiri-gbō	I-kis	Ka-sehi-jiañ	Gi-ruñ-gw-sun. Gu-tu-fien (251)	...	Ta-kwot. kwōdé (-ia <i>pl.</i> <i>suffix</i>) N-gup Din
Hide ... ..	...	U-rw	...	...	...	...
Hill	E-kiō. Ōce	...	...	...	Ra-hwol	...
Hippopotamus	I-njō-a-ya	...	...	...	...	...
Hoe	Ny-arō	N-dōhale	Ka-tar	Ō-hun. I-ru (251)	...	Nget (K.). Dom (M.); dom-ba Mu-rog-nī (K.). Nyi (M.) N-jop Puras (Arabic)
Honey	Yanō	Tsaliō	N-si-šok	...
Horn	Le-ji
Horse	Wō-nya	N-yenya; ve +	...	Ge-kirnya. O-kākum (251)

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House... ..	Li-nu, Li-nō. Ōpu-nu (247 a). Wō-ale (247 a). U-nū (247 b)	I-yob or I-yōwō; a- Siū	N-tō	A-tsü. Gi-kpi. Ku-sok (251)	Lō ; ni-lō	N-dā (K., M.) ; pl. n-da-ba. Balli ; balle (M.)
Hunger ...	Lemme	Je	...	...	...	N-zal (M.)
Husband ...	...	...	...	...	...	Bit ; bit-ba
Hyena ...	...	...	...	...	...	Vu-muöt, N-guñgi (M.)
Iron	O-kuñge. Wo-bijeñ (247 a)	I-yōyō (per- haps meaning 'property')	Ka-na	A-nañ. A-ser	...	U-vōal, U-val (K.). Pin-vuol (M.)
Island ...	A-takwōlokpa	...	...	...	...	Tudu (Hausa)
Ivory	Ai-yin-i-nyi	Nyi ke ny-orō	I-jien-fōan	Gi-dun-i-ndr. A-nyi-a-ninji (251)	...	Mi-n-zugur, Mi-n-zuyu
Knee	U-nōwu	I-nu, I-nyu ; a-nu, a-nyu. N-guha	E-noñe. Niōn	Gi-tenu. Ki-nuñ. Gō-tijin (251)	...	Ku-ñal (K.). Ku-ñgelli (M.)
Knife	O-yiaka	I-hō ; a-hō. I-šom	N-tesiw. Ne-nsiw	Gi-mañ. Ge-sum (251)	...	Bāg (K.). Bāk (M.). Señgat (M.)
Lake ... ..	...	...	...	...	Gw-oreb, I-reb	Kidbin (M.)
Leg	I-kpō, Le-kbō	N-guahale ; a-ñgahale. I-še	Jiañ, Diañ	Gu-ōsun or Gō-sun. Gō-fien ; a-fien (251)	...	Kus, Kōs (K.). Buñgi ; bañgi-a (M.)
Leopard ...	Yeje	Any-am ; mbany-am	Bi	I-sa. I-jū (251)	...	M-bit (K.). N-bit ; n-bit-i-a (M.)
Lion	Ō-dōmu	Beya. Gbasor	...	I-tumu	...	N-zum (? 'forest')
Lips	E-kpō	...	...	...	...	N-gap-kun-ni
Magic... ..	Ōb-ōsi. E-jlbi (247 b)	E-tsaf or Tsa-v. A-gaši. Ō-kombō	M-betō	Gi-hā. Ō-tse. Wa-gisi (251)	...	Bur (K.). Mo-ñgos (M.)
Maize... ..	I-gū	Ku-leke, Ku-riki	A-gahafi	Bagba. M-begba (251)	...	Gu-guren, Gu-ñguron
Man	O-su, Ō-se, Ō-še. O-retse (247 b)	Wo-rō, Wu-ru, Or ; pl. mbā. O-ru ; pl. yuru	Mu-nyuar	Ma-nyi. A-ndea (251)	Mw-ad ; bi-mad	Mo-m ; bo-m. Bō-ma, Bo-m (K.). Bō ; bō-baba (M.)
Man, vir. ...	O-ñorre, O-ñurō, Ōi-nyirō. Ōwu-ru (247 a)	Numusu. Nom. Nom-sorō	? Mu-nyuar	U-nyalam. U-rom (251)	...	Bit, Bit-na
Meat	E-be	Iny-am, Iny-om	Ny-ua	I-bi. I-bie (251)	...	Ny-am
Medicine ...	Ō-ji	I-jiyi, I-jik	M-betō	O-kam. A-ji (251)	...	Bur (K., M.)
Milk	A-me	A-tumba	...	E-mie	...	Ki-bur (K., M.)
Monkey ...	Yaka, Yeka, Eka	I-kale	I-je	Ba-litpi or Ge-litpi. I-kōap (251)	...	Ny-ōu (K.). Ny-ū (M.)

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Moon, month	Ūw-ya. U-ya, O-ya	Wu-ele, W-iri	Ewū-er, Ewū-e	U-fō. Uṣ-an (251)	...	Lean (K.). ¹ Leñ (M.)
Mother ...	Ene	Ngō. (Ngw-am = my mother)	Nō. Noye	E-nyen, E-nyerō. I-ya (251)	Neñ; bi-neñ	Ngā (K.). Ngi; ñga-ya (M.)
Mountain ...	U-ku	...	...	...	Ra-ku	Kwan; kwan-ba Kun; kun-ni
Mouth ...	Okō-nū (247 b)	Dzua, Itsōa, I-jōa. A-gjō	A-kuan	Ū-nu. N-jō (251)	...	Kun; kun-ni
Nail (of finger or toe)	Ū-ku, Uku	l-kuwule; a-	Ka-ṣie	A-gbaṣip. Gu-fop. E-kin (251)	...	Nyāl (K.). ¹ Kāxa (M.)
Name ...	Le-yi, Li-yi	Tina	...	...	...	Lok; lōke-a (M.)
Navel ...	U-dō	l-jombō; a-	Sō	U-ku. U-kuom (251)	...	Toñ (K.). Tuñgi; toñge-a (M.)
Neck, throat	Ō-kō	l-goñgūō. l-kore	Ka-mar-soñ	Gi-tu. Juan. Ū-junu (251)	...	Mō-tmel. N-jamel (K.). Duggi; dōke-a (M.)
Night ...	Ū-tū. Ō-le (247 b)	Tuwu. Ime	Fōūje	U-tō-ki-kan. U-tu. Ū-ti-tañ (251)	Bw-alak	Dōg (K.). ¹ Dūk (M.)
Nose ...	Le-ñu (247 b)	E-hiñga; a-hañga	l-jion	Geñ. Ruan (251)	...	Nuñal (K.). Dugeli (M.)
Oil palm ...	Le-ri	...	E-sā	Bu-Jaḥ. Ge-tō	...	Kwakwa (M.)
Ox ...	O-bai-yōne	M-turu	...	In-daḥ. In-dak (251)	...	N-dag, N-dak
Paddle ...	...	...	...	...	...	Filafile (Hausa)
Palm wine, beer	E-mmō-yeni	M-sorom	...	...	...	Ba-mmi
Parrot ...	O-kpōpō. l-kō	l-kañke	...	...	...	A-ku (M.). Kelala (K.)
Penis ...	A-pi	...	...	...	...	Sugi (M.). ¹
Pig ...	A-kuk. O-kōme (247 b)	Swam or l-swam; pl. we-swam. l-gō	E-ter	Gi-sum. Ū-jik (251)	l-za	Gurusunu
Pigeon ...	Wañban	l-koñgō; a- Kuñgum	N-tōtahūe	l-gbesu. Gō-kuar (251)	...	Kurugdog
Place ...	E-bōama	He-ni	...	...	...	Ban; ban-bale
Rain ...	O-wō, Li-wō	Wura, Wōla. U-famu. A-wundō	Bi	E-bie. U-fe. U-pwan. U-fam (251)	...	M-ful (K.). ¹ M-vul (M.)
Rat ...	l-fu	l-hiewe	Fi-wū	l-sur. l-tsuñ (251)	...	M-bab (K.). ¹ M-bap (M.)

¹ Bantu affinities marked.

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River	Li-fu, Li-fō. O-kbōfu	M-pañku	Rod	Bol ; bol-bala
Road	O-kpōlō. Ū-pilōku (247 b)	Bw-unda	Gwoñ	Jar ; jar-ba
Salt	Ō-ma	Gbale	N-kwa	Bu-ñma. Lu-ñwan (251)	N-vwasa	U-zañ, Sañ
Shame ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	N-zun ¹
Sheep	Ū-hyierō. O-nyerō (247 b). O-mlōdu ð (247 b)	Yoñgō	...	I-tā. Ū-tañ	Vyel	N-zur (K., M.)
Shield... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Toñ
Shoulder	E-jiabō	I-vandey ; a-	N-tabe	Gi-bāg. Ū-kadyō (251)	...	Mō-d-bog (K.). Kun-ku-bi (M.)
Sister... ..	O-yinem- ō-nya	Jima-wō-mā. Wō-an-wō-as- e-kwas ¹	...	U-ma kō. O-ndi-yam (251)	Polgwō ; bi+	N-yumi (M.). Y-am-ma- ñ-galap (K.)
Skin	O-kpiye. Wogba	I-kua-ye ; a-kua-wō. I-kua-wu-γō	N-guanti	Kogbu. Kupa (251)	...	N-gob, ¹ N-gup
Sky	O-kpōwō	A-ondō, A-wundō	I-bu	I-kpi. Ū-papuān (251)	...	Tōnduali (K.). Dēen (M.)
Slave	O-fie, O-še	Gban, Bwān	M-fōa. E-kiwen	O-pi. U-bši, M-babši (251)	...	Biag (K.), ¹ Beak; beak-ba (M.)
Sleep	Wō-la	Yoñgō	...	...	I-dem	Tulu (K., M.)
Smoke	N-gwōla. N-wala (247 b)	N-yim. M-yim. Mini	E-nyam	Ba-sañ. A-kiāñ (251)	...	I-yal (K.). Yel (M.)
Snake	Yagwa. Yeyūa	I-yō	Ny-am-ny-ū	I-bi-nuje. U-juō (251)	Gwom	I-yog (K.), ¹ Ywok (M.)
Son, boy	O-yene-o- ñgorrō. O-pe (247 b)	W-an-i-ye. W-an-nomsō; pl. on-nomsō	Wō-ane	I-duñ. M-ba-u-rom (251)	Hwe	Mu-n-bit. Mu-n-ma-gab
Song	E-je	Šam	...	...	...	N-gel
Spear	O-kpa	I-wañge ; a- A-kwagi. Dagi ; u+	E-gūa	U-tōp. Ū-ti (251)	...	Kwañ (K.). Kwañ (M.)
Star	Nyinyi-ye-ō-wō	...	...	...	...	Jākjāk
Stick	O-kpōsi	Kuon. I-kon. A-ga ; mba-ga	Ka-tay	U-tsu. Ō-tōti. Ū-kum (251)	...	N-gun-bōg. Gagan. Jedan (M.)
Stone	Le-cō, Le-jō, E-jō (247 b). Le-ki	I-wuen ; a-	E-šiši	Gi-sō ; u-sō. A-tkone (251)	...	Tal (K., M.). Gas
Stool	Gburaji	I-kone-ye	...	...	...	Bu-ñol (K.). Bu-mgul (M.)
Sun	Yenō	I-yañge. Yañga	I-juō	Wu-rō. U-zer (251)	...	Me-s (K.). Mu-s (M.)

¹ Bantu affinities marked.

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Tail (of an animal)	N-din (<i>M.</i>)
Tear ...	A-geji	Mi-rin (<i>M.</i>)
Testicles ...	U-para	Joni (<i>M.</i>)
Thief ...	O-boyi	Fifi	N-gib; ngib-ba
Thigh...	I-taku	Name-ye; <i>pl.</i> a-nam	Me-tō (<i>pl.</i>)	Gu-ke. Gu-sā (251)	...	N-ge-kos (<i>K.</i>). Sudoli (<i>M.</i>)
Thing...	Ō-ja	Kwa. I-nyare-γ; <i>pl.</i> i-nyare-v	...	...	Y-om	Gi-r ¹ ; gi-r-bibi. (Gi-r-mi = <i>thing my</i>)
Thorn ...	U-je	...	...	...	...	Katanabu
Tobacco ...	E-taba	Taba	...	...	...	Taba
To-day ...	N-ce	Yana. N-yan	E-ši-we-tso	I-yene. E-nyika (251)	Yunuñ	Len (<i>K.</i>). Lin (<i>M.</i>)
Toe ...	O-yi kwo. A-ikwo (247 b)	I-hō; ω-hō	Me-tañā-jiañ (<i>pl.</i>)	I-foñ-ne-sun. E-ki-ne-fien (251)	...	M-far-kos (<i>K.</i>). Mu-n-koxde (<i>M.</i>)
To-morrow	...	Bw-iri. A-gbea	E-sintō	Kōhū. U-tsūor (251)	...	Lib (<i>K.</i>). Lip (<i>M.</i>)
Tongue ...	Ubu-leñyi, Ugbō-lenyi	Nomborō; a +	Nyūan	Ū-mien. Ū-jia (251)	...	Las (<i>K.</i>). Lisi (<i>M.</i>)
Tooth...	Ai-yin, Ai-yinu. A-ñurō (247 b)	I-nyeye, I-nyik; <i>pl.</i> a-nye, a-nyi	E-jin	Ū-dun, Gi-dun. A-nyī (251)	...	M-in (<i>K., M.</i>). (M-in-ma-bari = 'two teeth')
Town, village	Ūpu-ōle. O-gera	I-yaye. Tuewe	...	Ge-hun. A-tsarañna. Lu-konte (251)	...	Lla, Lana
Tree ...	Ū-ši, Ū-ji (247 b)	Tōwō. Kuōn. Kuru. I-kom	E-kūan. Ka-tay	E-keji. Ū-ji. Ū-ti. Gō-tete. Gō-tuku	...	N-gun
Twins ...	A-yapele	...	...	...	...	...
Urine ...	Y-evi	...	...	...	...	Sañgat
Vein ...	O-nyiši	I-gbala	...	I-leg. I-ndop (251)	...	Sar (<i>K.</i>). Kip (<i>M.</i>)
War ...	Le-wū	Noñgō, Yoñgō. I-tiawō	...	U-mā. Le-kar (251)	...	Llō (<i>K.</i>). Lō (<i>M.</i>)
Water ...	Yenyi, Yengi	N-golum. N-gerem. Girimi. M-gerim. M-ger	A-ñgai	Be-mum. A-mpiet (251)	N-ši	Mu-rog (<i>K.</i>). Bin. Jam (<i>M.</i>)
Well, source	...	...	...	...	...	Jar-bin
White man	Ū-kara	O-ru-nyan; <i>pl.</i> y-oru be-nyān. A-kunakuna	...	...	...	Bō-mō-ba-ñni (<i>M.</i>)
Wife ...	O-nyam	Kuasa	Ha <i>or</i> Hwa; bi-ha	Mām

¹ A much changed version of the Bantu Ki-ntu (Ki-tu, Gi-tu, Gi-t', Gi-r').

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Wind, air ...	W-wū	Guñ
Witch, wizard	Wbu-ōse	Kombō	Bo-m'a-dak. Po-m-mo-ñgos Mo-ñgos
Witchcraft	...	U-kombō	Mam,
Woman ...	W-nya, Oi-nya	Kuasa (or Kasef); <i>pl.</i> ba-asa (ba-as-ef)	Gbe, Ngbe. Beše	A-kan. A-kō. A-kō-wō-nyi. O-nda (251)	Hwa	Mam-na (K.). Mam; mam-ba (M.)
Womb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	E-wu. O-jōla	Kōnu, E-kuōnu. U-su	E-kūan	E-hon	...	Ñ-gun (K., M.)
Yam ...	M-bōma. I-ši (247 b)	I-yōyō	Ka-jiō	I-sun. I-kir (251)	...	Beāg (K.). Beāk (M.)
Year ...	Le-yi	...	...	...	...	Biañ
Yesterday...	...	Ny-ini, Ny-ōne. Dūe	E-šĩa	I-tsāñ. E-rie	...	Ma-nyunu (K.). Mē-nū (H., R.)
One ...	W-sie. O-kpōhe (247 a). E-he (247 b)	Mōmu, Mōm	Ka-dō, -dō	Gì-en. N-dzō, N-jō (251)	Hwak. -niñ	Mō (K.). Mōk (M.)
Two ...	E-kpa, E-pa	Hare, Hara, Har	M-befei, Be-fai, -fai	A-fā, -fa. I-fan, -fan (251)	-ba (m-ba, bi-ba) 9	Gbari, -bari
Three...	E-ta	Tare, Tar	I-tari, Be-tori. -tae. -tar	A-tā. I-tar (251)	-tat	Tat
Four ...	E-ne	Nyin, Nyi	-nyi	E-ñgie. I-njie (251)	-nas'	I-yen. -kes' (K.). Yin, Nin (M.)
Five ...	E-ruwō, -rōwa, -lō	-tan	-juen, -tuen	Ō-toñ. I-tsoñ (251)	-tunuñ	Toñan (K.). Tōni (M.)
Six ...	E-rivi, E-riyi	A-taratar. Tan kar ¹ mōm	E-nyin-fae	Ō-toñ-gi-en. Tsoñ-i-jō (251)	N-timiñ	Toñ-sar-mō, Tōn-sal-mōk
Seven...	A-rapā, E-lapā, A-rōpā	Tan-kar-u-hare	Ke-nyi-tae, Ke-nyi-ka-tar	Ō-toñ-a-fa. Tsoñ-i-fa	Bi-tama	Toñ-sar-bari, Tōn-sal-bari
Eight ...	A-ratā, E-latā, A-rōtā	Tan-kar-u-tare. Nyinyi	E-nyī, E-nhi	Ō-toñ-a-ta. Tsoñ-a-tar	?	Kišen (K.). Kesnīn (M.)
Nine ...	A-rani, E-lani, A-rane	Tan-kar-u-nyin	Ke-nyi-juen, Ke-nyi-ka-tuen	Ō-toñ-ne-ñgie. Tsoñ-a-njie (251)	?	Kes-toñan (K.). Kes-tōn (M.)
Ten ...	I-gwō. E-ligō (247 b)	Puōkar. ² Puō, Pūe, Pawe	Doñ, N-doñ	Kur. A-riyor. Yom (251)	-kuru, Ri-kuru	Lum

¹ Kar or Kārā in these formations means 'again', 'twice'.

² Puōkar, given as 'ten' in one dialect may be 'five-twice', Puō being an alternative root for 'five' and kar = har 'two'.

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Eleven ...	I-gwω-lo-si	Puōkar-u-mom	N-doñ-sa-dō	Kur-gien. Yom-be-n-tsō (251)	?	Lum-kui-mōk, Lum-kω-mω
Fifteen ...	I-gwe-le-rōwa	Puōkar-u-hare = 'twelve'	...	Yom-be-fa = 'twelve' in 251	Ša-bi-ba = 'twelve'	Lum-kui-bari, Lum-kω-bari = 'twelve'
Twenty ...	Ō-fu, Ū-fω, Ō-lōfu, Ūgu-rōfu (247 b)	I-kundu	Mu-nyuar (i.e. 'man')	Ge-kam. U-rom (? 'man') (251)	?	Hanyamōk (M.). Lumbari (K.).
Thirty ...	Ō-fu-si-gwω	I-kundu-kara- būe. I-kundu-bri- šabi-puwe. I-kundu-gbi- šave-puwe	...	...	...	Hanya-mōk- na-lum
Forty ...	E-fu e-pa	A-kundu-hara or A-kuadu- har	...	...	...	Hanya-bari
Fifty ...	E-fu e-pa si-gwω	A-kundu-hara. Kara-bwe	...	...	...	Hanya-bari- na-lum
Hundred ...	E-fu e-ruwa	A-kundu-tan	...	...	Naga	Zaŋgu-mōk
Thousand ...	E-fi-gu-ñbarō	?	...	...	...	Zambar-mōk
I, me, my ...	A-mi. —, N. me, -um, -m, -eñ	Mω. Ka-mω. Mon. M., Ma. -mi, -mω, -a-m	Me (?). N., M., Me.	Mω (?) Mi (251). Ma., Mi., Me., Mu., N., M.	Me, Ma. Me. -m, -me, -mi	Me. Mi. Me., N. -bam, -mam, -lam
Thou, thee, thy	A-wō. Ū- -ω, -a-wō, -wω	Wω. Ka-wω. Ka-nwe. U. -u, -we, -ω	? ? -we, -gbe, -a-ñgω, -we	? ? -mu, -ōnu, -ru, -a-fω (251)	Hwω. -ω, -mω	Wū. Wu. -bu, -mu, -lu, -du, -n-du
He, him, his	A-nu. —, A., E. -nu, -e-yin	Na. Ka-na. Ngu. A. -un, -na	? ?	? ?	Ye. A. -he, -e	Yi. ? Yi. -bl, -mi, -li
We, us, our	A-lima. Le. -ilō, -elω	Se. Ka-se. Se. -si, -se, -a-se	...	...	Wo-d. -o-d	Su. Su. -su, -la-su
Ye, you, your	A-luwa. -a-luwa, -i-wa	Ne. Ka-ne. Ne. -ne, -e-ne, -en	...	...	Y-in. N. -y-in	Wu-n. Wu-n. -bu-n, -wu, -law-un
They, them, their	A-wa. -wa, -a-me	Ve. Ka-ve. M-ba. Ve., I., M-ba. -ve, -av	...	...	Y-en. Bi., A. -en	Ya. Ya. -be, -ya, -le-ū
All ...	Kpakpa	Ci	...	...	-mwa	Pöt

English	247. Yala (Iñkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Muñsi or Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsü or Afitñ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
This, these	-lama, -ma	N-gunu or ñ-gun, m-ban (Classes 1 and 2); ñ-gin, ñ-gan; kin, m-bin; man; m-bun; kun, ñ-gan. (Note: the -n termina- tion sometimes sounds as -nu or -ne)	...	...	...	Mimi-, mimin-; bibi-, bibin-; ?-li
That, those	...	N-gura, m-bara (Classes 1 and 2); ñ-gira, ñ-gara; kira, m-bira; mara; m-bura; kura, ñgara	...	...	...	Makum; baku, -aku, -daku with class concord. (The demonstra- tives in Jarawa usually precede the noun, which also takes a class prefix)
Bad	-sini. -duabi-	l-dw-ga (i. e. 'good-not')	...	-bi (Yō-bi). -wi (Te-wi) (251)	...	-bib ¹ (i-bib, ma-bib, &c. in pl.). Bigin (M.) -pen (Ma-pen) (K.). -twanan (K.). Pini (M.)
Black	-nobi, -jo-nwobi, -lō-bwobi	-yili, -yele, -yeri	-jūe	-ebr. -tubir (251)	...	Mamam. -galap (K.). -mame, -mam, Mu-n-mam
Female	-nya	-kuase, -kase. M-byan-	-gbe	-a-kōwa, -kan. -onda (251)	-tasal (?)	-da yorot
Fierce, sharp, bitter	...	...	...	...	...	-da yorot
Good	-ši. -šu-aši	-i-dw	-nieñkō	-a-rar. -nyañ	-naka	-boat (K.). -bodden (M.)
Great	-jo-neši. -lo-kōku. -kuru	-kehe. -tamine. Tarara	-sō	-gege, -goge	...	-gul' (Ma-gulu) (K.). Ma-jin (M.)
Little	-kinyen? -ji-jum? -pinye, -le-pinye (247 b)	-kereke. -nyō	-tä	-pirenu. -gerañ. -tiritinyin (251)	...	-gab (Ma-gab) (K., M.)
Long, high, tall	...	Cā	...	...	...	-zari, -zar
Male	-bun. O-ba	-nomsō, -numusu. Nom, -Nām	Niom	-i-fur. -lam. Go-loñ. -u-far. -tušir. -rom (251)	...	Bit

¹ Adjectives sometimes precede the noun in Jarawa, sometimes follow in plural, when they take the concord.

English	247. Yala (Iñkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munsi <i>or</i> Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsü <i>or</i> Afitēñ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
Old	-kuru, -nya-kuru	-yōrō	-duañkō. -kūe	-hun, -hahun. -kian, -jian (251)	...	Gös (<i>M.</i>)
Red	-gōwa	...	...	...	...	Baŋgi
Rotten ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Rumu
Short ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Dik, -n-dik (Man-dik)
Sick	-kuye	-yorō-wum. -gbañge, -wañge, -añge	-ban	-sum. -kpi	...	-kwōnan
White... ..	-jenere. -fiere	-pōpō	-na	-tan. -titsen (251)	...	-fō (Ma-fu) (<i>K.</i>). -fubi (Ma-fubi) (<i>M.</i>)
Above, up, on top	...	...	...	...	...	Dēn
Before ... ..	...	Hemen	...	...	I-kwon	Dūmi
Behind ... ..	...	Nga-sara	...	...	I-gwoñ	Ta-kwudi
Below, down	Li-ese?	...	...	...	...	Tak
Far ... ..	...	Uñgu-ca	...	...	...	Da-nāt
Here	Mōma. Mu	Ne. Uñgu-heni. Haha. Ha!	...	...	...	Budō-li
In, inside ...	-se? sōlu	Sa (' <i>on</i> '), Ga. l-ya	...	...	Ji, Jin	Debe
Middle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Bin-sugge
Near ... ..	...	...	...	...	Bayat	Da-tū. Tu-budōli
Outside ... ..	...	Dū	...	...	...	N-sax
Plenty, many	(W-nōbi	-kiki	...	...	Pyak	Nda-bilin
There... ..	Anu	Sara. Rā	...	...	...	Padaku
Where? ... ..	...	Hana? Ci? Uñgu hana?	...	...	...	Yaban?
No!	Aminni!	Ga!	?	...	...	N-bin! Ma!
Not (<i>with verb,</i> <i>as prefix, in-</i> <i>fix, or suffix</i>)	-ne, -ni (<i>adver-</i> <i>bial</i>)	-ga, -ōga, -guga. De- (<i>equivalent to</i> <i>'leave off' and</i> <i>to -leka in</i> <i>Bantu</i>)	-ke	-gan. -we (251) <i>or</i> -mbe	...	-sō (<i>K.</i>), -ara, -dara, -bara. -sin- Ka. (<i>adverbial</i>)
To	?	?	?	?	?	Be-
„ beat	-gwō	-gbede, -gbidye	-vyu	-oru. -bienu (251)	...	-wōla, -wula
„ buy, sell	-ra	-giam. -tō, -twa	-kan. -say	-tsa. -nemi. -jap. -sā (251)	...	-kur

English	247. Yala (Iñkum) 247 a. Northern Yala 247 b. Agala	248. Munsi <i>or</i> Tivi	249. Afudu	250. Boritsü <i>or</i> Afitēñ 251. Mbarike	252. Burum	253. Jarawa
To ...	?	?	?	?	?	Be-
„ come ...	·wa	·va, ·van	·sai	·gesē. ·giwa (251)	·ra. ·ve	·yu
„ cut ...	·sup	·gbere. ·tondω	·dāe	·kay. ·yeri (251)	·yer	·kas', ·kasa
„ dance ...	·jije, ·jeje	·vina. ·ñgudu. ·mara	·kombω. ·sekω	·tuñgu-sa. ·kawō. ·kama	...	·bin, ·binō (K). ·tamgu (M.)
„ die ...	·ku. ·piakū	·gbw. ·pō	·pi	·ku	·ku	·wū
„ eat ...	·de, ·re	·ya	·ji	·ji ·ji (251)	·ri	·li, ·lin
„ give ...	·ji, ·jiju-	·na	·fω	·num. ·jω (251)	...	·pa, ·pan, ·pam
„ go... ..	·sω, ·sω. ·gaša, ·gaja (247 b)	·dzende (<i>travel</i>). ·dza, ·ja. ·yem. ·yom. ·biri	·nω	·se	·wω. ·ki	·be (M). ·biā (K.)
„ kill ...	·gbw	...	·kua	·boñ. ·wūan	...	·wal (K). ·wuli (M.)
„ know ...	·je	·fwā	...	...	·tog	·dāl
„ laugh ...	·kesese, ·seše	·se	·naki	·tse	...	·wal, ·wwal
„ leave off, cease	...	·de	...	...	·tig	·nañ
„ love, want	...	·rumu. ·sar. ·sō	·mu	·rum. ·finyañ (251)	·simi	·dayi (K). ·yeden (M.)
„ see ...	·mu, ·mω	·ñge, ·nege. ·niñga	·dōkō, ·dōji	·sañ. ·di (251)	·di	·sin, ·sene
„ sit, remain, abide	·siaha	·tamanya	·sωe	·yamu. ·sωa (251)	...	·dōk, ·dog (M). ·rañ (K.)
„ sleep ...	·gbw, ·gbwala	·yawe	·dakara. ·niene	·nā. ·nina (251). ·nari	·ideni. ·vwā	·noñ-tulu, ·noñ. Nawō (M). ·ngor
„ stand, stop, be erect	·liale	·tile, ·kile	...	·yayi. ·tetum (251)	·sωgω	·jañ (K). ·jema (M.)
„ stcal ...	...	·iv	...	...	...	·paka-gib

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN YALA (247-247 b)

(These are found in their fullest forms in the Iñkum dialect, No. 247.)

Class 1. Wō-, Wω-, Ō-, Ū-, U-, A- (nyō, o); 2. ?A- (a, ba); 3. Wō-, Wω-, Ō-, Ū- (?); 4. ?I-,
 ?E- (?); 5. Li-, Le-, Di-, E-, I- (dc, le); 6. ?A- (?); 7. ?; 8. absent; 9. N-, I-, E- (?); 10. ?; 11. Ūlu- (?);
 12, 13. absent; 14. Ubu-, Ugbu-, Ūbω- (?); 15. Ūku- (?); 16. Ūpu-.

PREFIXES, SUFFIXES, &c., IN MUNŢI OR TIVI (248)

(Munŕi, like the not far distant **Jarawa** (253), has—we may assume—in comparatively recent times, lost the use of prefixes to a considerable extent, and has developed a system of tacking the abbreviated prefix—sometimes a consonant only—on to the end of the noun-root. In some cases this class suffix is used in addition to the class prefix.)

Class 1. **Wu**, **Or**¹, **A**, —, **U**, **Ngu** (u, un, ngu); 2. **Be**, **Ve**, **Mba**, **U**, **Y**; **-v**, **-uv** (ve); 3. **Wu**, **U** (?); 4. ?**I** (?); 5. **I** (i, ŋgi); 6. **A**, **M**; **-m** (nga, ma); 7. **I**²; **-γ** (ki, γ, -eye); 8. **I**; **-v** (mbi, i, -v); 9. **I** (i); 10. same as 9; 11, 12, 13. absent; 14. **-v** (mbu); 15. **-γ** (ku, -γ); 16. **Ha** (prepositional only). **Sa** also takes the place of the Bantu **Pa**.

A diminutive prefix is **Wan** ('child'); plural **Onov** ('children').

PREFIXES IN AFUDU (249)

Class 1. **Wω**, **Mu**; 2. **Be**; 3. ?**Me**; 4. ?; 5. ?**Ji**, **I**; 6. ?; 7. **E**, **A**; 8. ?; 8a. **Fi**; 9. **N** (**M**), **Ny**; 10. ?; 11. **Lu**; 12. ?**Ke**; 13. **Ka**.

PREFIXES IN BORITSŨ OR AFITEN (250)

Class 1. **U**, **Ō**, **Ū**, **A**; 2. **Ba**, **Be**; 3. ?; 4. ?; 5. ?; 6. **Ma**, **M**, **Ba**; 7. **Gi**, **Ge**, **Ke**; 8. **Be**; 9. **In**; 10. ?**In**; 11, 12, 13. missing; 14. **Wu**, **Bu**; 15. **Gu**; 16?

PREFIXES IN MBARIKE (251)

Class 1. **A**, ?**U**; 2. **A**; 3. ?**Gu**; 4. ?; 5. **Le**; 6. ?**A**; 7. **I**, **E**; 8. ?; 9. **In**, **N**, **Ny**; 10. **In**, **N**; 11. **Lu**; 12, 13, 14. missing; 15. **Ku**, **Kω**, **Gu**, **Gω**.

PREFIXES IN BURUM (252)

Class 1. ?**M**, **Mw** (rare); 2. **Bi**; 3. (?) **Gwō**; 4. ?**I**, **Ni**; 5. **Ri**, **I**; 6. ?; 7. ?**I**; 8. **Bi**; 9. **N**, **Ny**; 10. ?; 14. **Vu**, **Bw**; ?20. **Ra**.

(The identification of the little known prefixes in Burum with the Bantu classes is very hazardous.)

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN JARAWA (253)

The prefixes and concords (the concord is present) in **Jarawa** are not easily discerned in the scanty information which we still have of the syntax of this interesting Semi-Bantu language. But though they now (even more than in Koelle's transcription of more than sixty years ago) seem fused with the root-word, they are detachable in some instances, and their former freedom of use may be presumed. As Mr. Bieneman points out (1916), **Jarawa** has, since the British conquest of Bauci and Nigeria, generally been enormously influenced by **Hausa** and **Fula**, and under this influence (as has occurred in **Munŕi**) the prefixes have tended to become—or to give way to—suffixes. The following list is somewhat of a guess at the original prefixes of **Jarawa**, say of a hundred years ago, or as it was spoken in Koelle's time (1850), together with a recital of such plural suffixes and concords as Mr. Bieneman has made known (1916):

¹ From **Oru** = 'man'.

² In Koelle's rendering of the 'Tivi' language there seem to be traces of **Gi** as a No. 7 prefix.

Class 1. **Mu**, **Mω**, **Mo**, **M**, **Mi** (mi); 2. **Ba**, **Bō**, **Bω** (ba, bi); 3. ?**U**, ?**Gu** (?gu, ?gω); 4. ?; 5. ?absent; 6. **Ma** (**Ma** is also used in the singular as a collective and an abstract prefix) (ma-ya?, -ga?); 7. **Gi**, **Ki** (?); 8. **Bi** (bi, bibi); 9. **N** (**M**), **Ny**·; 10. absent, or represented by suffix **·ni**; 11, 12. absent; 13. **Ka** (?); 14. **Bō**, **Bω**, **Bu** (?bu); 15. ?**Ku**, ?**Gu** (?); 16. **Pa** (locative and prepositional only); 17. absent; 20. **Ta**, **Da**·; honorific prefix (? Class) **He**·.

Suffixes :

Singular.
-an, -al

Plural.
-ba, -baba, -bale
-ya, -ea, -a, -ga
-bi, -bibi
-ni
-na

When a much more extended and minute study has been made of the southern parts of British Northern Nigeria, especially between the Benue river, the Goñgōla, the Bauci mountains, and the Gurara river, it is quite likely that other Semi-Bantu languages may be brought to light, more or less submerged under the non-Bantu **Juku**, **Gbari**, **Igbira**, **Basa-kōmi** (**Nupe**), or **Hausa**. As it is, we are puzzled by the Bantu roots in substantives and numerals which we find in **Korω**, **Ham** (**Dzaham**, **Dzaba**), and **Yasgua**—forms of speech vaguely located north of the Benue, east of the Gurara, and west of Bauci, but the general character of these languages, as indicated by their phonology, preponderance of word-roots, and syntax (though they make use of substantival prefixes indicating singular and plural) removes them from inclusion in the Semi-Bantu family. The easiest explanation that at present offers itself is to suppose that at a remote period all the region between the southern Benue basin, the watershed of Lake Chad, and the Middle Niger was covered with Semi-Bantu languages, and that, although these have been overwhelmed and in most cases obliterated by Sudanic, Saharan, and Nilotic invasions, they have been partially absorbed and many of their word-roots adopted by the later comers.

Dialect 247 of **Yala**—**Iñkum**—is spoken on the Upper Cross River in a small area, on the bend of the river north-west of Ikom (about latitude 6° and East longitude 8° 40'). Dialect 247 a, Northern **Yala**, is found much farther north, and over a larger patch of country near the Ewayon-Aiya river, 6° 30' to 6° 45' North latitude and 8° 30' to 8° 45' East longitude. Dialect 247 b —**Agala**—is still further removed from Iñkum on the Cross River, being met with north-west of the northern Cross River under latitude 6° 30' and East longitude 7° 55'.

248. **Munši**. This language —'Dzua-tivi', originally, perhaps, of North Benue origin—is spoken over a considerable area of the South Benue basin, west of the Katsena-Allah river, from about 7° North latitude on the south to the Benue river bank on the north. Either now, or in earlier times, its range extended a short distance north of the Benue. The eastern neighbours of the Munši or Tivi are the **Juku** and **Afudu**; the western are the **Igara** and **Akpōtω**.

249. **Afudu** is—or was—the language of a small country south of the Benue river, east of the Munši region, and south of the **Juku** country.

250. **Boritsū** or **Afiteñ** is—or was—spoken to the north of the Middle Benue, south of the Bauci mountain country, close to the **Juku** territory on the Benue. 251. **Mbarike** is—or was some seventy years ago—spoken to the north or north-east of **Boritsū**, yet not far from the Benue river or the Bauci country. The town of **Yakuba** was said to be about one hundred miles north to north-east of the **Mbarike** district.

252. **Burnm** would seem to be the speech of the southern Bauci people in an area near to but north of the Benue river and farther east than **Mbarike**.

253. **Jarawa** seems to be spoken in several dialects in the central and south-east part of the Bauci mountain country in British Nigeria, some distance north of the Benue river bank, and yet south of **Yakuba**.

GROUP H

THE CENTRAL NIGERIAN LANGUAGES

254. Gurmana

255. Kamuku

256. Bása

GROUP I

THE SOUTH-WEST TŌGŌLAND LANGUAGES

257. Lefana

258. Santrokofi or Balé

259. Avatime (Kedea)

260. Nyañgbw-Tafi

GROUP J

THE SOUTH SIERRA LEONE LANGUAGES

261. Bulom (or North Bulom)

262. Mampa¹ and Krim (or South Bulom)

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuka 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyañgbw-Tafi	261. Bulom ¹ 262. Mampa- Krim
Adze	Bi-ncammi	A-guba ; ʃi-guba	...	...	Ka-wōe ; bw-wōe (260)	...
Animal, wild beast	Bi-nimi	...	Le-na, La-na ; e- E-buw ; be-buw	Bōke ; ba-bōke	Ū-ga or A-ga ; <i>pl.</i> ba-ga or ma-ga	Voes, N-vis, Wis
Ant	Yi-mana	...	...	...	O-ñini ; i- Ka-gawi ; ku-gawi (260)	I-šaň
Ant, white (termite)	...	...	...	...	Baba ; <i>pl.</i> b'baba	...
Ape (chim- panzi or gorilla)	Wamwa (? baboon)	...	...	...	Vugw	I-tiň (?)
Arm	I-nigya or Nija. Yanu	Ū-γw ; ye-γw. Do-njie. U-ragbam (256). Suňgurwmi. A-mbala (256)	Ū-nubw	Kō-ne ; a-ne	Ū-ūla ; i-ūla. Ū-hwē ; ba- (260)	U-kant ; si-kant
Arrow	I-ra	A-gwaba ; ʃi-gwaba. E-ila ; a-ila (256)	Le-burabi ; a- E-tutw	...	Ō-tre ; i-tre	Sor. Kē (262)
Axe	Ti-yapa. Ci-taka	A-šaww ; ʃi- A-guba ; se-	Ū-lōmà	Ka-fe ; n-	Ka-wwē ; ku- (260)	Bera. Gbere (262)
Baboon ...	Wamwa	...	...	Kuw ; ba-kuw	Ū-dwzi ; ba-	I-tiň ; si-tiň
Back, back- bone	A-bāw	...	Ka-ku ; ba- Ka-mma	Ka-ma ; <i>pl.</i> m'ma	Ke-de ; ku-de. Ke-de ; be-de or bu-de (260)	Wiliň. Kok. Uñ-kweliň

¹ Also spelt by Koelle Mampā. Bulom is also pronounced Bulam and Bulóm.

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyañgbw-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
Banana ...	Byi-wunu. A-yaba	...	Ū-bedie; le- Ū-krotra; le-	Blecw; ba-blecw	Kw-dati. Blali (260)	Polot. Santumir. Banna
Beard... ..	Bi-zuri	...	...	Ū-kusu; si-	Ū-tami; i-	U-sā
Bee	Ti-sein	Bi-swa; e-swa. E-sui (256)	...	...	Ū-bu; be-bu	U-ŵ; si- Isi-ŵ. Kw-ŵ (262)
Belly	A-fubw	Mw-je; a-je. A-me (256)	Ka-hw	Ka-futu; ni-	Li-pw; e-pw. E-yame, E-yeme (260)	Kur, Kun. Bē-tēŵ. (Puma = a belly full)
Bird	A-nunu	E-nw; mw- U-nūnū; ša-nunu (256)	...	Ka-nsie; ba-	Ka-dz; ku-dz	I-vē; si-vē. Wep (262)
Blood	Mi-hiw	Ma-hiē. Ma-he (256)	N-kw	N-tw	Dzosi. Dziwsu, Jwsu (250)	N-koñ. Ma-sen
Body	Tw-aba	...	...	Siōtw, Suōtw or Di-siōtw	I-sū; ki-sū	Dial
Bone	U-pw	Ū-nīpa; a- Ū-nīpw (256)	Kubi	Di-kufi; a-kufi	Li-hwa; a- Ke-hwa; a-	Pā, Bāk. Pāk (262)
Bow	Wu-ta	Ū-ta; ye-ta (and 256)	Kw-ta; a-ta	...	Ku-nya; ba-nya	Kērē. Ken. Tō-guke
Bowels ... ..	...	...	...	...	Ū-yawi; i-	Kunne
Brains	Rimba	...	...	...	Li-tukpökumu	...
Breast(man's)	Mu-sabw	A-ūbe; ši-ūbe. A-gbā (256)	Kayi	N-te	Ka-kw; ku-	Kite, Ket; ti +. I-ket
Breast (woman's)	? Mu-sabw. ? A-tarebw	Le-suwe; a- A-suba; še-suba	Le-nyi; a-nyi	Le-nye; a-	Li-mwa; a- Ke-mō; a-mō (260)	U-mw; ši-mw. Ka-mō, M'mw
Brother ...	Bw-tu danuwōba	Bw-ja. Bu-yena. Ba-tagu. Be-hangu (256)	O-nwa; ba-nwa	(Virtually the same word as 'child')	Ū-nemi; be- A-dzya (260)	Pintre, Pentre, Pentse
Buffalo ...	Bi-haci	...	...	...	...	Tāk, Yik
Bull ... ..	...	Bi-na bi-tuali	...	...	...	I-nar i-pugan. I-nā puyan (262)
Buttocks ...	Ši-biyw. A-mbi	...	...	...	Ki-mlw; bi-mlw. Ki-pi (260)	U-tot. Purre
Canoe... ..	Hatw	Ū-hatu; a-	...	...	Ū-hu; i-hu	Wom; ši-wom
Cat	Ky-añwa	Ki-añwa; mw- I-bele; m-bale (256)	A-nw	A-ŵ	A-nwbw. A-jramw (260)	Mūs. Yari
Charcoal ...	...	Bi-rmw; mw- I-lila; u-llila (256)	A-hwe	...	Si-hōa. Te-hōe (260)	I-soi. Niñkar. Niñgā
Chief, king	Ba-gwamma	Bw-guama; a-guama	...	Ū-ka; ba-ka	Ū-kusi; be- (Ku-kusi = kingdom)	Su-kwōw. Bē

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Eása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyañgbw-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
Child	Bāā; (?) aā, a-bāā. Ba-bukeda (<i>infant</i>)	l-hw; mw-hw. Bww. Yan, Yawe (256)	O-nam; ba-nam	Ū-bi; ba-bi	Ū-nuvw; ba- A-nuvw (260). E-yi; b-eyi	U-hiant. Ta. Ka-hant (262). Ww-an ♀
Cloth	Sw-kumbw	I-mbiete. A-kuw. Tū-gūne (256)	Kō-di; a-di	Di-bula; a-	Ku-sa; ba-sā. (Ku-nyime-sa = <i>man's cloth</i> , Ku-dze-sa = <i>woman's cloth</i>)	Ku-tā
Cold ... ..	...	Yarw. I-lem (256)	Yō	Nyenene. Le-ww-fw	Ku-blw	Ww-bosol, bōsl. -hōs (262)
Country ...	Ceñge	...	Ko-ñwñwmi	...	Ke-se; ku-se. Tisi (260)	U-pok
Cow, cattle	Bi-taww	Bi-na; e-na. Bu-na; i-na (256)	...	...	Li-gume; e-	I-nar; <i>pl.</i> si-nar. I-nar-i-lakan
Crocodile ...	Mu-vu	U-ba; i-ba. A-vō; ji-vō (256)	...	Leñke; ba-leñke	Ū-le; i-le. E-deke; be- (260)	Kiū I-kī
Day, daylight	Ū-hū	Ū-hōhō. N-nana (256)	Li-mei; e-mei	Di-yi; a-yi. Ka-le; u-le (<i>daylight</i>)	Ke-le, Ke-li; be-li (260, 259). Li-wwē. Ki-wūi; e- (260). Ke-mu-ze (<i>daylight</i>).	Pal; li-pal. N-dwē. Yi-pale
Devil, evil spirit	...	...	...	Di-ti; a-ti	Ū-bu; ba-bu. Ū-lekpw (260)	Titti. U-pōmal
Doctor (medi- cine man)	...	Bwka; a-wka. Bw-tugu (256)	...	Kw-fa. Fa-bla-te	Ū-wwa-ne-te; ba-	No-ramda. Na-nalama-po (262)
Dog	Ā-wā	A-wa; ši-wa. I-wawa; ši- (256)	Wewe; ba +	Wwewwē; ba +	Ka-drōbi; ku- E-bu; be-bu (260)	Tumoi, Tumwe, Tuñbe
Door, door- way	A-gwor-i-sw. Bi-bañgana	I-yeta; mw- Ō-gba. U-nw-duba (256)	Ka-yaku; kō	...	Ū-pupw; i-	Bet-u-fōmfōl. U-fōmfōl
Dream ...	Ww-rabw	Ww-labwa	...	...	Ku-lela	Sonw, Sōnw
Drum	Li-yoma	Ū-gañga. U-gañga (256)	...	Li-bi; a-bi	Li-vu; e-vu	I-bimbi
Ear	Ā-tobbi	Ū-tombe; a- Ū-jebi (256)	Kō-tu; a-tu	Kw-tōkw; a-	Ku-tu; ba-tu	Nūl. Ta-nye; nye (262)
Egg	A-ñgi	Le-ñge; a-ñge. Re-nje; a-nje (256)	...	...	Li-dze; e-dze	Pil; ti-pil, ši-pel. Ta-pwen (262)
Elephant ...	Bi-ni	Ū-giwa; a- U-dagba; a- (256)	A-tu; ba tu	Tw; ba-tw	Noyi; be-nyi	I-pī. Piē. Pep, Pepe (262)
Excrement	Tuñ	Tuñ	...	M-bi	Simi	...

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Eye	Ri-se; a-se	Li-sie; a-sie. E-si (256)	Le-numi; a-	Ni-nu; a-nu	Ki-ñbi; bi-ñbi. Ke-ñõhu; ba- (260)	Fol, Hol. Tu-un
Face, forehead	Fhuska	W-buseka. I-tunu. Pus'ga (256)	A-nõmi; le-	Ka-tu; n-tu	A-ñu-na-ke-tu (260)	Fol, Kutefõle. Tu-hole (262)
Fat, oil	Ma-nibi	Ma-newe. Mu-simi (256)	Lc-mui	N-lõ	Ku-mu. Ku-wia (260)	Li-yã. N-kwi, N-gwe. Ma-cuema. Ma-icoi (262)
Father ... ..	...	Baba. Ada (256)	A-ti; ba-ti	Tete; ba-tete. (Te-mi, Te-ni (260), Bate-ni = father-my)	W-ka; ba-ka. A-ka (260)	Apa. Bã. Papa. Yapa (262)
Fear	Yãsa	...	...	...	Li-fu. Ki-fu (260)	Wei
Finger	Ci-vwawwa	I-bõbwa; mõ. Bu-fõã; i-fã (256)	Le-nũmi; a-	Le-nebi	Ki-ulabi; bi- Ke-wõæ; a- (260)	U-sũ; si-sũ. Ku-sũ; mu-su
Fire	Ü-ra	Õla	...	Õ-tw; se-tw	Ki-fu; bi-fu	Dyom. Jamda. Jomde (262)
Fish	Ka-suwa	Bi-rega; mõ- Bi-geana; i-gena (256)	...	...	Li-kpa; a-kpa	Yũ; i-yũ or si-sũ. Susi
Foot	U-vuna	Punde-tã-sõ. U-funa (256)	Õ-gba; le-gba	...	W-kli; i-kli	Peñ, Bañ, B'eñ
Forest	A-yici	O-riaba; i- A-mbe (256)	...	Le-pw; a-pw	Li-ñõafu. Ki-futu (260)	Tõ. Tõfoi
Fowl	Wa-ruma	Wõ-ãrõma; si- Alma; s-alma (256)	E-kõ	Kõkõ; ba +	W-kukõ; i-	l-sok
Frog ... ..	...	U-kundu. W-rigõa; a- W-kutu; a- (256)	Le-põtrõ; ba-	...	A-kpakpla	Bom
Ghost... ..	Ku-ruwõ	...	...	Kpi; ba-kpi	O-foefõ; ba-	Põmul, Pamol
Girl, maiden	...	I-hõbuta; mõ- Yawõ (256)	...	...	Kõ-si. Ka-dze-bi. Ke-bik; bu-bik (260)	Wanta, Wantiñ. Wõ-an-tatce. Wõ-an-dale (262)
Goat	Bi-yõ	Bi-ya; i-ya. Bi-eyõ; i-eyõ (256)	E-se; be-se	Tie; ba-tie	W-mũ; ba-mũ. E-pija; be-pija (260)	I-kuluñ. B'iliñ
" (he)	O-rugu; a- U-pi; i-pi (256)	Ke-tukpã. E-se-õ-jani	Ka-tukpa	Ka-tukpa. E-pija-nye; be-	O-yañk; si-
" (she)...
God	Tura. W-hu (lit. 'sun')	O-hõ	A-ya	Ya; ba-ya. Diti	Mawu	Foi ('sky')

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Grandparent	...	Bu-ja-tɔ-gua. Bɔ-ũgũa. Kaka (256)	Nana	Wawa ; ba-wana	Ū-sie ; be-sie ɔ̄. Tsitsi or Dzaze ɔ̄. A-suie ɔ̄. E-dzi ♀ (260)	Yom ɔ̄. Ba-om. Lām ɔ̄. Teta ɔ̄
Grass ...	Ti-naba	...	...	Sefa. Ū-fafu	Ū-dzogbe. Li-hũi (260)	U-pũe
Ground ...	Ceñge	...	Ka-lɔ. Ke-se	Ka-sɔ ; n-sɔ	Ke-se	Gbum
Ground-nut	Gwo-inje	A-gɔjia ; ʃi- l-gɔʃi ; ñ-gɔʃi	...	Le-kɔtɔwa ; a-	Li-zi ; a-zi	U-kantr. Ka-kente
Guinea-fowl	Ku-rěgɔ	...	...	...	A-tɔnu ; i-	...
Gun ...	Bindiga (Arabic)	Bundeja. Budeña (256)	Kɔ-ta ; a-ta	Ū-kũmá	Ū-tũ ; i-tũ	Piñkar
Hair ...	Wu-jirɔ	A-hindē ; tɔ- ji-hinje (256)	Le-ñuene	Sesa. Si-ñuni	Ku-pi ; si-pi. Ku-ya ; si-ya (260). Bɔ-sě ; te-sě (260)	l-dirifũ. E-de. l-zemeñ
Hand ...	Ki-pyena	A-ba-ɔ-tara. Ū-tara ; a- U-ala (256)	Kɔ-nu ; e-nu	Kɔ-ne ; a-ne	Ka-ũlakpɔ. Ka-ũla (260)	Pia. Kɔkɔkotsok. Pia-jok (262)
Head ...	Wa-hihi	U-hie ; mu-hie. Ū-hihyu (256)	Ku-li ; e-li	Di-si ; a-si	Li-tukpɔ. Ke-takpɔ ; ba- (260)	Bul, Bol ; ti-bol. Bon Gbɔl, U-bɔl. Ku-kwen Bentañ. I-binteña (262)
Heart ...	Byi-huna	...	...	Ū-tu ; si-tu	Ū-na ; i-na. I-dzi (260)	Gbɔl, U-bɔl. Ku-kwen Bentañ. I-binteña (262)
Heel ...	Duduge. Ti-ira (?)	Ki-tañ-ku ; mɔ- Ū-sukuri (256)	...	...	Ka-klise	Bentañ. I-binteña (262)
Hide ...	...	...	...	...	Ku-pi ; si-pi. Ke-plekpa, Ke-plukpa. Bu-pi ; be-pi (260)	...
Hill ...	...	...	...	Ka-bɔkɔte ; ¹ m-	Ka-tokpa ; ku- Pi-aba ; ba + (260)	Kik. Roñ. Yi-woñ
Hippopotamus	Bi-ni-ma-ni	...	...	...	Tsi-menyi. Tɔ-menyi (260)	...
Hoe ...	...	E-sawɔ ; a- I-gewe (256)	Le-ñwami ; a-	Le-ñwake ; a-	Li-ba ; a-ba. Ka-pá ; bɔ-pá (260)	Kara ; ʃi-kara
Honey	A-fukafaka	Tu-sɔa. Ma-ya-sũi (256)	...	Ba-blɔ	Ki-bu ; bi-bu	ʃilɔ. Ma-cũe. Ma-serɔ. Dɔsule
Horn ...	l-ha	...	Li-se ; e-se	...	Li-siä ; a-	...

¹ Cf. 'mountain'. Ka- is a diminutive prefix.

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Horse... ..	Bidiakwa	Bi-rakwa. Bu-dakwa; i- (256)	Sūe
House	U-mwānu. Kwagw	Ū-ubana; a- Ū-umwōw; se- Gi-tā (256)	Ō-tw; le-tw	Le-yw; a-yw. Ka-fa; u-fa	Ke-pe; ku-pe. Ū-pā, Bō-pā; ba- (260). Ke-pi (260)	Kil. Box, Bōki (262)
Hunger	Ni-murra. Yi-mwuna?	...	...	Kw-ka	Ku-we. Bw-pe (260)	N-rik
Husband ... ..	...	...	Ō-jā, Ō-jam	Ū-sa; ba-sa	Ū-nyime; be-	Pōkan, Pukan, Puyan
Hyena	Ku-ruw ¹	...	Ke-giti; be-giti	...	A-gūdū	...
Iron	Ka-umma	Bi-lōma; yi- Ū-sambule (256)	...	A-bōsa	Ū-la; ba-la	N-tu, I-tu, E-tu
Island	Ū-mana	...	...	...	'Wu-kpō	...
Ivory	A-ni-bi-ni	Li-ne-le-giwa. E-ni-a-dagba (256)	...	...	Li-nyire; e-	Riñ
Knee	Wu-nunu	Ō-ñgu; a- (Ō-ñgu-lañgu). Ū-lule; a-lile (256)	Le-ñkō	Di-kunci; a-	Li-klamase	N-luñk, I-loñk. To-ñkandw. Le-bot
Knife	E-yifun	Y-epw; mō-epw. E-guši uñ-guši (256)	Ke-wi; ku-wi. O-sika. Ka-sañkali; mu-	Ka-paml; m-	I-he	Kin; le-kin. Balma
Lake, sea ... ..	...	...	...	Li-kpō; a-	Li-vō; a-vō. A-ñu (260)	U-šal
Leg	Wu-tw. Ka-pini	Ū-buna; e- Tu-awa (256)	...	Ku-ti; a-ti. Ko-kpa; ñ-kpa	Li-kli-pōbi	Luñk. U-beñ, Bañ. B'eñmō
Leopard	Ku-nama	U-gabi; a- U-gebi; a- (256)	Kpene	Ū-kiti; ba-	Ū-sisi. Ō-ñuga; ba- (260)	U-gbo; i-gbo. Yentop
Lion ... ..	...	I-zaki; mō- Bu-zaki; a- (256)	Ū-bine; ba-	...	A-dzata; ba-	Sonta, I-sonda, Šonda
Lip, lips	Mu-sanu ²	...	...	...	Ke-nugu-plekpa. Ū-lugbupi (260)	...
Maglc, religion	Wu-nubw	Bw-hia; a-hia	...	A-ñw	Ū-hūi; i- Ō-bū; ba-bū	Šina. I-foñ (262)
Maize... ..	Mu-sorw	Li-masara. A-kalaba (256)	O-uta	...	Li-debi	N-kañ-ntol
Man	Bw-tw	Ū-gabu; a- Bu-tu (256)	Ō-na, Ō-nabi. U-tsrūi; be-	Ū-ti; ba-ti. Ū-suwtw; ba-	Ō-nō; ba-nō. A-nw (260)	Nw; pl. a-nw. Fw, Pōkan; ² pl. a-pw

¹ In the near-by Gbari language Hyena is Bussi. Cf. the Bantu Fisi.

² A-inya = 'people' in Bulom, and A-nēnūa = 'people' in Krim.

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Man, vir.	I-reje; mō-reje	O-nana; ba- U-noŋku; ba-	...	O-nyime; be- A-nōnye; ba- (260)	No-pugan (-pōk-an). Nō-puyan (262)
Meat	Sunda	U-zumbōa. U-sunda (256)	...	Sina	Ki-dza; bi-dza. Ke-dzya (260)	Vis, N-vis
Medicine ...	...	U-niwu, U-nibu. Nabi (256)	Ku-vō	Kō-fa	Ku-wōa; ba- Bō-wōa (260)	Un-rom
Milk ... ..	...	Ma-saba. A-suba (256)	...	Nyetu	Ku-mwani	Mmō. Nōnō
Monkey ...	...	U-wama; a- Bō-nu; a+ (256)	Ka-dzi; ba-dzi	...	Ke-tse; ku-tse. A-dōzi; ba-dōzi (260)	Kil, Koel. Kak
Moon	Wu-penna	U-piana. U-peana (256)	...	Kō-wente; a-wente	O-dzidzi; ba-	l-pañ. Yi-pañ (262)
Mother ...	...	Bina. Am (256)	Nā. U-ni	Mā; maa-ne. O-ya; ba-ya	U-ne; be-ne. E-li; be-li	Yā. Yem
Mountain ...	A-šéma	...	...	Kō-bōkōte	Li-tō; e-tō	l-roñ
Mouth ...	...	U-nu; mu-nu	Ke-nye; e-nye	Ka-nya; n-nyā	U-nugu; i- (U-lugbu, U-nugbu (260)	Nyen; <i>pl. ti +</i>
Nail (of finger or toe)	A-sari	U-sōali. U-sūi (256)	Le-fīō; a-fīō	O-nefō; se-nefō	Ki-ñloafu; bi- Ke-ñuōe (260)	Sentañ, I-santañ. Ku-sukula
Name	Yi-ziyi	...	...	...	Li-nyi; e-nyi. Ki-nyi (260)	l-lil, l-loel. Le-mue
Navel ... ..	...	Li-ōwu, Li-ōbu; a- U-ōbi (256)	...	...	Ki-vōkpō; bi-	U-pūk; si-
Neck, throat	Dwasa	A-ba; ši-ba. Bi-liagō. l-ilu. U-lōlō (256)	...	U-mu; si-mu	U-le; i-le. U-li; i-li (260)	Tsi-mek. Tu-mak. Ku-rob. B'olohol. Ku-lemen. Bō-welēñ
Night	W-uci	A-gita. U-gita (256)	U-se	Ka-ce; n-ce	E-lesi. E-liši (260)	Culu, Col, J-ol. U-rtil (darkness). Kule (262)
Nose ... ..	...	E-nō; mō-nō. Ny-ianō (256)	E-ñu	O-ñu; si-ñu	Li-nyō; a-nyō. Ke-nyōtō (260)	Min, U-min; ši-min. Kumen (262)
Oil palm ...	Ku-kwande	Bi-siwa; mō- Bi-sua; i- (256)	...	U-wōsō; se-	Ku-lē; ba-lē. U-dōti; i-dōti (260)	Wā. Nšā
Ox	Bi-nāā	...	...	Nāncwi	Li-gume	Nar, I-nar
Paddle	U-si; i-si	Lala
Palm wine, beer	Bammi	Le-lō; a-lō	Ku-da; ba-da. Bu-nu, Bu-lu (260)	Mūi. M-kalem

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Parrot ...	Yayarlubu	Bi-lesi; mō-. Ū-kalai; a- (256)	A-kō	U-pal. Fabwe
Penis ...	Bi-tata	...	Le-gō; a-gō	Le-sōkōsōkō	O-ya'wi; i- Bō-nyenye; ba- (260)	...
Pig ...	Gursunu	Ŋ-gurusunu; a- I-kam; ši-kam (256)	...	Le-prakwō; a-	O-ha; i-ha	Pyur. I-pēr. Pio
Pigeon ...	Bi-iya	Tetebara. Lu-kuku (256)	...	...	Ū-tutu	Pō
Place ...	Peripami	...	Ke-sū	Ka-kō	O-kō; i-kō	Yin
Rain ...	E-širu	A-šile. A-šila (256)	O-nantu	K-antu	Dzeni. Suba (260)	Porr, Pō. Hwē. Yi-pūō (262)
Rat ...	Bi-sa	Kō-liawa. U-kusa; ſe- (256)	Ke-si; be-si	Ka-fusu; m- Kpōfō; ba+	Ke-dzē; ku- or bu- Bōtōe; b' bōtōe. Ū-ve; be-ve (260)	U-bel
River ...	U-nari	...	Ke-tu	Ū-kōle; se- Ka-kōle; ŋ- (small stream)	Ū-nipe; i- Ke-likekpa (260)	Sal, Hial
Road ...	U-wayá	...	U-lu; li-lu	Ū-suku; si-	Ku-dě; be-dě. Li-deke; e- Ki-dzō; e-dzō (260)	Nā, Nahe. Nai
Salt ...	...	Ma-nde. Ma-ni (256)	M-ā	M-bā	Ku-mō. Bō-mōe (260)	I-hil, I-hiel, I-hie
Shame ...	...	...	...	Si-nunsō	Kuye	N-lap
Sheep ...	Tu-mai	Bi-tama; i- Ū-gudō; a-	Kō-fōnu, Kō-hōwōnu; ba-	Fōsō; ba+	Ū-wesi; i- Ū-bōši; bō-	Loŋkōbe. Noŋgube
Shield ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoulder ...	...	A-tutu; ši- U-tutu (256)	Le-mampa	Ni-musi	Li-ŋlōadō	Petuk, Petsok
Sister ...	Bi-yabōba	Bō-ja. Bu-yena (256)	O-ŋwa-hlōkú	...	Ū-nemi-dze. A-dá; ba-dá (260)	Wantim
Skin ...	U-duba	U-waba; a- Tō-awa (256)	...	Kukū, Kōkō	Ke-plekpa	Korr. Kō
Sky ...	A-zuba	...	Ka-tō; kō-tō	Ka-tō; n-tō	Li-fū. O-ŋūsōsō (260)	Tukē. Foi. Hwēlō (262)
Slave ...	...	Bō-glama. Bi-geama (256)	Ū-buene; ba-	Ū-loŋkō; ba-	Ū-dōkō	Wōke; a-wōke
Sleep ...	Ma-rabu	Le-ji	...	...	Si-dā. Te-dā (260)	Lāl
Smoke ...	Mi-jiyō	Mō-hle. In-šikō (256)	U-yō	...	Ku-nyō	I-gbimi, I-gbemi
Snake ...	Ū-hwaa	A-hūa; ſe- Ū-hūa; a- (256)	Kō-lakpi; ba-	...	O-gblaga; ba- E-bllja; be-	Kirr, Ker. Koe. Kem

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Son, boy ...	Baa	I-waw; mw- Bww. Yawe (256)	Ū-bi-nyime	Trāk, Trā. Trā-mwde. Tsamw
Song	Wa-zaŋga	Ū-sa	I-dzi-zaza	Tun
Spear	M-aŋi	Le-ila; a-ila. E-sanu; n-sanu (256)	...	...	Ku-kū; ba-kū. A-kplō; ba-kplō (260)	Sondu. Bal. Sor; si-sor
Spirit, soul	Hi-riŋgice	...	...	...	Ku-ye	Loñ, Ww-loñ
Star, planet	Ma-riŋgani	...	Ko-yabi	Le-wentrebi; a-	Li-nūi; a-nūi	U-lūi
Stick	A-ŋgwō. Öö	E-gwō; ŋi- U-kuta; ŋe- M-bala (256)	...	...	Ū-se; i-se	U-tok
Stone	Wu-tari	Ū-tale; a- Ū-tai (256)	A-tabi	Di-fuw; a-	Li-klā; a-	Pē, Pep
Stool ... ..	...	A-ube; yi- A-ŋegba; ŋe-	l-bōkū; e-bōkū	...	A-blegō. Ke-gbw; bu-gbw (260)	Com. Tant
Sun	Ū-hū	O-hōhō. U-ana (256)	Ū-hwe	Ku-fi; a-fi	Li-wōe. Ki-wūi; bu- (260)	Pal, Le-pal. De-pande (262)
Tail (of an animal)	...	...	...	...	Ū-pi; i-pi. Ka-se; ku-	U-lum
Tear	A-raba	...	...	...	Ku-be; be-be	...
Testicles ...	A-bura	...	...	...	Li-pōsi; a- Ke-kpotsō; a- (260)	...
Thief	Bu-zumbwi	...	U-yuné	Yu; ba-yu	Ū-ze; be-ze	Duinw Latañ
Thigh... ..	Wu-tw	I-nūta; mw-uta. I-nūte (256)	...	...	...	...
Thing... ..	l-ri	...	...	Ke-sa; a-sa	Ki-dw; bi-dw. Ke-dw; bw-dw (260)	l-rik. Din. Ye-kiñ. Y-indw. Lana. Y-ene (262)
Thorn... ..	l-mbi	...	...	...	Ki-bu; bi-bu	...
Tobacco ...	Taba	...	...	...	...	...
To-day ...	By-are	Bebe. Hwaigana (256)	O-mōe	Mie	Ū-mwanw. Ū-bw (260)	I-nañ
Toe	Mu-vwavwa	I-bwbwbuna. Bu-fwāfuna (256)	...	Le-kpe-bi	Ki-klibi	U-wem; si-wem
To-morrow	...	Bel. Bei	...	Kw-se. Ū-lese	Ki-vwe	Gbeñ
Tongue ...	Wu-riatu	Ā-lē; ŋē-lē. Ratu (256)	U-nyemi; le-	O-kpla-kumi; se-	Ki-nemi; bi- Ki-neke; e- (260)	Li-mēliñ; ti-meliñ. Mu-liñ, Ma-lān. Di-nyele (262)
Tooth ...	Ö-ni	Li-nye; a-nye. A-nyi Li-nie; a-nie. Li-ke; pl. e-ni (256)	...	Le-nye; a-nye	Li-ne; e-ne. Ki-ne; e-ne (260)	I-cañ; n-cañ. Ku-cañ

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Town, village	Wu-cefu	Wō-jehw; a- Ū-şogbw (256)	Ō-ma; le-ma	A-krowa. O-kpō	Ū-ma; i-ma. Kōwe. Bō-ka (260)	Turrt, Ter, Trir (262)
Tree	Ūw or Ōō; <i>pl. e-w</i>	Ū-wōwe; e-wōwe. Ō-ōō; ye-ō	Ku-ji; e-ji	Kō-wōsw	Ū-se; i-se. Ū-si; i-si (260)	Rum. Tok, Ku-tok. U-tok; n-tok
Twins	A-pyesa	...	...	Tate; ba-tate	Tu-iawa	...
Urine	Gu-masu	...	...	...	Ku-tō, Ba-tō	...
Vein ... ..	...	Bi-ndwa; ye- Bi-ni; i-ni (256)	...	...	...	U-nyüt; şi- Nyt
War	Wi-gesa	A-giasa	...	...	Ki-gū; bi-gū	U-pem. Cō
Water	Ma-ni	Ma-ni	N-tu. O-nantu	N-tū	Ku-ni. Bu-ni, Bu-li; <i>pls.</i> be-ni, be-li (260)	Me-n, Ma-n
Well, source	...	...	...	...	A-hulikpō	...
White man	Bature (Hausa)	Bature. A-twōmeni (256)	...	Blō-fw; ba-blōfw	...	Putō-nō (<i>'Portugal- man'</i>)
Wife	Bu-rişi	...	U-lōku. Lō-kudi	Ū-sañkw	O-dze. E-dzini; be- Y-ōfūi (260)	La, Lakan. Nōma
Wind	Ū-huğa	...	...	Kō-fefw	Li-wō; a-wō. Ke-le (260)	Heñ
Witch	U-nūbū	...	...	Sē; ba-sē	A-dze. Ū-hñi-leté; be- (260)	Serīnw
Woman	Buō. ? Bōba	Bwa; aa. Bikw (256)	U-lōku. U-ledi	Ū-sañkw	Ō-dze; bā-dze	La, Lak, Lakan. Nōma (Nō = <i>person</i> , -ma = <i>female</i>); <i>pl. a-ma.</i> Nōmamō (262)
Womb, fetus	...	...	...	Leme	...	...
Wood (fire- wood)	E-w	Ye-ō. E-ñhw (256)	Ke-cwēni; e-cwēni	...	Ū-nyi; i-nyi. Ū-nye (260)	U-tok
Yam	Ma-gapa	I-gana; mō- I-gene (256)	Li-lū	Ū-si; si-si	Ki-kū; bi-kū	I-di. A-nei
Year	M-wiya	...	...	Le-le; a-le	Li-gw; a-gw	Nen
Yesterday...	...	Na-huala. Nu-enebi (256)	...	Kō-sa	Ki-vwē. Ki-vū (260)	Cenca
One	Buka, M-buke	Hīa. -nde. -nñi. Hi (256)	U-ñwi. -ñwi. -ōdi	-ñu, Ū-ñui. Kusi	-le. -li (260)	-bul, -bol

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokōfi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260 Nyañgbw-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
Two	E-ribu. -rebu	Wu-lē, -lē, -liē. Ye-wī (256)	E-nyō, -nyō	Ū-nyō	·wa. ·ba (260)	·tiñ, ·tēñ, ·tsiñ. ·triñ (262)
Three	·tatu	Tatō. Tatū (256)	E-te, -te	Ū-tie	·ta. ·tata or E-tā (260)	·rā
Four	·naši	Naši. Naši (256)	l-ne, -ne	Ō-na	·nē. -ē-lē (260)	·hiol, ·hyul
Five	·tua (A-tua)	Tā. Tāā. Tana (256). Tin. Jen, Ji (256)	E-lō, -lō	Ō-nō	·tū. ·ii (260)	·man, ·mön. ·men (262)
Six	Cenihi	Tunūi. Jihī	E-kū, -kū	Ū-kuō	·glō. Hōlō (260)	Membul, Menbul (262). Manbol
Seven... ..	Tandari ¹ (? old form of 'five' plus 'two')	Tandale. Jendye	Mate	Kuōusi (i. e. Kuō + kusi) 'five plus one'	Glōele. Gene, Gegene (260)	Menatsiñ. Mentrin (262). Mantōñ (262)
Eight	Tandatu ¹	Tundat or Tundatō. Ndatū (256)	Manē	Ō-nē	Gō'wa. Āsē (260)	Menora. Menrā
Nine	Tondaši	Tandaši	La-loñwi (i. e. 'five' pluralized minus 'one', 'ten less one')	Nāsi (i. e. Ōne + kusi)	Gōtōle. E-zita, E-ñitā (260)	Menahiol, Menhyul
Ten	U-pwa. Bu, Pu	Ū-pa. Ū-pōa (256)	Le-vu. La-loñ	Le-fōsi	Li-ōfō. Ke-fō (260)	Wōañ, Wan, Wañ
Eleven ...	U-pwa-m-buke	Ū-pa-nu-nde. (Ū-pa-na-liē = twelve)	Le-vu-n-ñwi	Le-fōsi o-ñui	Li-ōfō ni ōle. Ke-fō u tōli	Wan nimbul. Wañ ne bul
Twenty ...	Bu-rebu	Ū-paliē. Wōsi (256)	A-vla	A-fōsi a-nyō	A-vi ta 'wa. A-ñi ta ba (260)	U-toñ, Tōn. Kōnō (261). Koñō, Koñōnō (261, 262)
Thirty ...	Putatu	...	Avlate	A-fōsi-a-tie	A-vitatā. A-fatā (260)	Tōn-nu-wan
Forty ...	Puneshl	...	Avlane	A-fōsi-a-na	A-vi te nē. A-fa ta lē (260)	Ti-tōn or Tōn-nu-tōn
Fifty ...	Patna	...	Liti	A-fōsi-a-nō	A-vi te tā or A-fitl. Hōtu (260)	Ti-tōn-u-wañ
Hundred ...	U-si. Tadi	...	?	Kō-lafa	I-hōtu ti 'wa. Ū-hōtu (260)	Koñō-ainya- men
Thousand...	Tadi u-pwa	...	?	Ka-kpe	A-vi tawa	...

¹ It would seem as if Tandari might be a combination of lost forms of 'five' and 'two' of more Bantu complexion, as similarly Tandatu and Tāndaši of 'five + three', 'five + four'.

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyangbwo-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
I, me, my ...	Ga-mi. Mi-, Ma-, Mu- -mi	Mi. Mō. — -ni. Ma (256). N-, I-	A-mi. M-, N-, Le-, Li- -mi. Mi-, Mina- ¹	A-mi. Le-, Ni-, N-, K- -mi, -ni, -mi	Me. E. Me-, M-, E-, I- -me. Me. ¹	Yañ. Me. Yā-, Me-, A- -me, -mie, -mda, -am, -m (262)
Thou, thee, thy	Ga-bu. I. -pō-, -pō. ² -bu	? -wō, -bō, -wu	A-wō. A- ? Fura- A-ñu. (U-, U- ? -ñu. Nuna-	A-fō. Fa- -fō. ² (-lefō). -fō	Wō, Wō. Wō- ? Wō- Wō. ¹	Mun. Mō. Hom(262). Mu. M', N- ? -mō, -mōa, -mōe Won. Wō. U-, Wō-, (U- ? -wō, -we
He, him, his	Bō-ki. Ba-, Wa- ? -ba	? ?	A-ñu. (U-, U- ? -ñu. Nuna-	Nō. A- -ñō. ² -ma, -nō	Ye. A-, E-, I- ? -ye. Ye. ¹	Hi. He. E-, I-, Yi-, He- ? -hē, -n (262)
We, us, our	Ga-tu. Ga-tu- ? -tu	? ? -ō (256)	A-bu. Bō- ? -bu. Bura-	Awō. Buō-, Bu-, Mu- -wō. -wō (lō, le-wō; &c.)	Blō. ³ Ku-, Kui- ? -blō, -lō. Blō-	Hi. He. E-, I-, Yi-, He- ? -hē, -n (262)
Ye, you, your	Ga-hi. Na-, N- ? -tihi ?	... ...	A-mi. Be- -mi- ? Bira-	A-ye. Bie-, Bi-, Mi- -ye- -ee (le-ye, &c.)	Mlō or W-ōnō. Ml-, Nō- ? -mlō, -wōnō. Mlō-, Wōnō-	Nga. Nō. Nañā-, ?Nō- ? -nō, -mu (262)
They, them, their	A-kie. ? -ga ?, -baba	... ...	A-ma. Ba- ? -ma. Bara-	Mā. Bō-, Ba- -ma- -ma (le-ma, &c.)	Bale Ba. Be-, B-, Ba- ? -ba, -bale, -ale. Ba-, Bal'	Pe. Nga. Nā. Na-, Na- ? -ñā, -na
All	Ca	...	-se	-dudu	-pete. -kura (260)	Buleñ, -leñ
This, these	-na (ba-na, &c.)	...	-mō, -me (ō-mō, ba-mō or ba-me; kō-mō; le-mō; e-me; &c.)	-wō, -ba; -se; -le; ya; &c. (pronominal particles suf- fixed to noun)	-cia (o-cia, ba-cia; &c.) -le (a-le, ba-le; &c.) (260)	-tre, -ke, -tō -tō-wonnō, -tō-ñgunna, -mana, -nō, -on (262)
That, those	-re (ba-re, &c.) (The demon- stratives in Gurmana follow the sub- stantive)	...	-ne (ō-ne. ba-ne; &c.)	-ñu (with pro- nominal par- ticle prefixed)	-kōlo (a-kōlo, ba-kōlo; &c.) -lele (a-lele, ba-lele; &c.) (260)	-le
Bad	-mugu	-lewō (i-lewō). -jisyu (256)	-bie	...	-zizi. -zimizi (260)	Bañ. Worre, Wōri
Black	-zirl	-sill, I-si (256)	-ñu	...	Kpikpi, Kpiki	-ti

¹ Possessive pronouns precede the noun they govern in Nos. 257, 259, and 260.² Note infix pronouns for objective.³ There is some indication that Blō is a contraction of Balō, and that the real root of the 1st person plural is -lō, proceeding from an earlier -dō.

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyañgbw-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
Female ...	·bwa, ? Bwba	Bubwa. Buta. Ew (256)	·ledi (Ku·ledi, ḶḶ.)	·sañku	·dze. ·li (260)	·lakan. ·mä. ·mamo (262)
Fierce, sharp, bitter	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good ...	·jemi	·sem (i-sem). ·seme (256)	...	Biele, Bienle	·pe. Gba (260)	Keleñ, ·kalañ. ·kene (262)
Great ...	·tatw	l·da. l·gambi (256)	...	Kpélekpéle. ·ble	·bidi	·bomu. Bā
Little ...	·keda(Ki·keda)	I·jimi. Jike (256)	·sō	Pimpi, ·bibi, ·dibi	·sisámi	·kit. ·tun. ·pōmw. ·jōn
Long ...	...	...	·ne	...	·dze. Gblama·dza (260)	·will. ·ḶḶ
Male ...	·böri	·tuali	·jani (Kō·jani, ō·jani, ḶḶ.)	...	·nyime. ·nyie (260)	Pw, ·pōkan
Old ...	...	Kuji. ·enye (256)	...	·be	Kuku, ·keku. Kwkw. Tsitsi (260)	·ben, Bena
Red ...	...	...	...	...	Zazā. ·zā (260)	·ḶḶ
Rotten	...	...	...	...	...	...
Short ...	...	...	...	Kuñku	Kpekpemi	·tun ...
Sick ...	...	Ma·gōma. Ba·guma (256)	·hwyeh	...	·nyā. (Bw·nyā = sickness)	·nākil, ·nak
White...	·cenje	·jene. ·jenje (256)	·fuara	·fututu	Pitititi. H'wañwa (260)	Dinte, ·linte
Above, up, on top	...	...	E·li (<i>i. e.</i> 'head')	...	Ni—awa. Ne—aba (260)	A·tuk, E·tuk
Before ...	...	...	...	Ka·tu	Nl—anume. ·elu (260)	I·bol
Behind ...	...	...	Ka·ma	Ka·ma	·ede	Weliñ
Below, down	...	...	Ka·lō	Ka·lō	Ke·se, ·se. ·sl (260)	A·lō
Far ...	...	...	...	W·dzage	Cw	Lewil
Here ...	Pana	...	Me. Meñke	M·fō	Ni. l·cia, l·kya. Ba. Manō (260)	Hā. Kā. Kw
In, Inside ...	...	...	Kemō	Kame	·me. Ni. Ti. Kū. Ne. ·me (260)	A·yī. Kw. Ku. Lē

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyañgbw-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
Middle ...	...	...	...	...	Ku-si. -me. Ni-kusi, Ne-ši (260)	A-yiñ: Te-yēñ
Near ...	...	...	...	...	Pwoni	Tent
Outside ...	...	...	Lelw	Siwtw	Kw Oñwe-nw. Ni-sū or I-sū (260)	Foe
Plenty, many	E-kwōje	...	...	Pw (M-pw). Kpi	Glegle. Kpañ. Gele (260)	A-kpilba. Fob'a. -gbir. -takwi
There ...	Pare	...	...	N-fa, M-fa	I-klō, I-kōlō. Niklō. I-kw (260)	Kul. Kut-tokol
Where? ...	...	...	...	Fe? Fele?	Fw? Ni-fw?	Lw? Do? Ow!
No! ...	Awa!	...	...	...	W!	Gbere! Be! Mā!
Not (<i>with verb, as prefix, in- fix, or suffix</i>)	-za-; -ci	-ba. -ma-nda (256)	-ta. (-la-). -te. (-le.)	Ta-, Tañ- -lw.	-li, -bi-; Ki, Bi, Ma. (<i>nega- tive verb, 'is not', in 260</i>)	Yen. Be. Cin- -ēn, Cēn. -ke. -ān. N-, Ke. (262)
To ...	?	?	(<i>No infinitive prefix</i>)	W-, Ku-	Ku-. Te-(260)	Hāli-
„ beat ...	...	-hua-gw. -dewe (256)	-bw	...	-kusi	-buñ. -sunta
„ buy, sell	-dun	-sa. -sañga (256)	-ye	-susu, -sunsu. -ya	-da	-pin. -wuñgul. -woñōlw. -teyila
„ come ...	-ani	-hali, -hali-ga. -gule (256)	...	-wa	-ba	-hun. -moi. -wi (262)
„ cut ...	...	-kiap. -jaja (256)	...	-budi, -bure	-yawī. -pā. -ya (260)	Ket, -ket. -beti
„ dance ...	...	-jula-gw. -teheba (256)	-tō	...	-yw	-yē
„ die... ..	-ii	-uō. -wūi (256)	-kpūi	-kpi	-tse	-wu. (Di-wū = death)
„ eat ...	-ri	-lewa. -ya (256)	-di	-le. -a-sa	-ñā. -ta (260)	-dyw
„ give ...	-pana, Pōnu	-pua. -peni (256)	-tō. -ya	-ta	-kw	-kā
„ go ...	-bari	-gwō. -giw (256)	-trō. -se	...	-tra. -ga. -dze (260)	-kon, -kwō, -kōni
„ kill ...	-kwane	-šilan, -šila	...	-lō	-ye. -yi (260)	-dyī, -dī
„ know ...	-ya, -ya-sw	...	...	...	-te. -nyi (260)	-ši

English	254. Gurmana	255. Kamuku 256. Bása	257. Lefana	258. Santrokofi or Balé	259. Avatime (Kedea) 260. Nyañgbw-Tafi	261. Bulom 262. Mampa- Krim
To ?	?	?	(No infinitive prefix)	Ū-, Ku-	Ku-. Te- (260)	Háli-
„ laugh ...	-ratu	-hiñga	-mā	-mā	-mōe	-mam
„ leave off, cease	...	...	...	-die	...	-hiñka
„ love, want	-rubi	-kura-gi. -kula-ni (256)	-thwi. -yō	-bō. -bombō	-dime, -deme. -dō (260)	-mar, -mara. -yō
„ see ...	...	-hianau. -hēki (256)	-nū	-nya	-mō. -di	-kē, -ki, -kō
„ sit, remain, abide	...	-nōkula. -gege (256)	...	...	-ze. -di	-coe. -jala
„ sleep ...	...	-hundō. -leji. -huñgwa. -weje (256)	-te (lie down)	-jō—ɛi	-dō-sida. -dō-teda (260)	-lol, -lol. -hine. -lō (262)
„ stand, stop, be erect	...	-isañgē. -sika-ni (256)	-nye	...	-le. -kedu (260)	-sem
„ steal ...	-zumbi	...	...	-yu	-zudu	-dūi

PREFIXES IN GURMANA, KAMUKU, AND BĀSA (254, 255, 256)

Singular prefixes.

A-; Bi-, Byi-, Bu-; Ba-, Bā-, Bō-; Ū-, U-, Wu-,
Wō-; E-; I-, Yi-, Ye-; Ti-, Ci-, Tu-, Tō-; Le-,
Li-, Re-; Ki-, Gi-, Ye-; Ka-; Ku-, Kō-; Ma-, Ba-
or A-; Mō- or Mu-; Mi-; Nyi-; Na-; Pa- (locative
in Gurmana); Su-, Sō-.

(A- is plural to Ū-, U-, Wu-; to E-; to Mō-, Mu-; to Le-, Li-, Re-; to Bā-, Bā-, and Bō-.

Si-, Se-, Ji-, and Tō- are plural to A- when A- is a singular prefix.

E-, I-, Ye-, and Mō- are plural to Bi-, Byi-, and Bu-.

Ri- is plural to Yi- in the singular.

Ye-, I-, Sa-, Si-, and Mu- are plurals to Ū-, U-, Wu-.

Mō-, N-, N̄-, Uñ-, and Si- are plurals to E- and I- in the singular.

Mō- is plural to Ki-, Gi-, and Ye- in the singular.)

Concord particles are present in Gurmana, Kamuku, and Bása, but their forms are little known.

Plural prefixes.

Si-, Se-, Ji-; Tō-; E-, I-, Ye-; Mō-,
Mu-; Ri-; Sa-; A-; N- (M-), N̄-, Uñ-.

Kambali and Gwari or Gbari, are languages spoken respectively to the west and east-south-east of Gurmana, Kamuku, and Bása, and offer considerable affinity in numerals and some word-roots, and in pronouns slightly resemble Nos. 254-256, and equally the Bantu (except in the 1st and 2nd person plural), but apparently they do not make use of prefixes—at any rate for determining singular and plural, and cannot be classed as Semi-Bantu, though they have certainly absorbed some ancient Bantu elements in their speech.

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN LEFANA (257)

Class 1. (*sing.*) Ω -, $\bar{\Omega}$ -, \mathbf{U} -, \mathbf{A} -, \mathbf{E} - (o, ω , u, \bar{u}); 2. (*pl.*) \mathbf{Ba} -, \mathbf{Be} - (a, ba, be, e, ma); 3. (*sing.*) \mathbf{Ku} -, $\mathbf{K\omega}$ -, \mathbf{Ke} - (ku, k ω , k \bar{o}); 4. (*pl.*) \mathbf{E} - (e, a); 5. (*sing.*) \mathbf{Li} -, \mathbf{Le} -, \mathbf{I} -, $\bar{\Omega}$ - (le); 6. (*pl.*) \mathbf{E} -, \mathbf{A} -, \mathbf{Ba} - (a); 7. (*sing.*) \mathbf{Ke} -, \mathbf{E} - (e, a); 8. \mathbf{Be} - (be); 9. ?; 10. (*pl.*) \mathbf{La} -, \mathbf{Le} -, \mathbf{Li} - (li); 11. (*sing.*) Ω -, $\bar{\Omega}$ -, \mathbf{U} - (ω) (*pl.* No. 10); 12. (*pl.*) \mathbf{Ku} -, $\mathbf{K\omega}$ -, $\mathbf{K\bar{o}}$ -; 13. (*sing.*) \mathbf{Ka} -, \mathbf{K} - (ka, ke) (*pl.* No. 2); 14. missing; 15. \mathbf{Ku} -, $\mathbf{K\omega}$ - ($\mathbf{Kut\omega}$).

Class 3— \mathbf{Ku} -, $\mathbf{K\omega}$ -, &c.—seems to fuse with Class 15, and both classes are connected more especially with *trees* or *the members of man's body*. Classes 1 and 2 in all these T ω g ω land languages are chiefly connected with mankind and 'anthropomorphized' beasts.

PREFIXES, &c., IN SANTROK ω FI (258)

Class 1. Ω -, — ($\omega\omega$); 2. \mathbf{Ba} -, $\mathbf{B'}$ - (ba); 3. Ω -, $\bar{\Omega}$ -, $\bar{\Omega}$ - ($\omega\omega$); 4. \mathbf{Si} -, \mathbf{Se} -, \mathbf{E} - (se, e) (a plural and also an abstract prefix); 5. \mathbf{Di} -, \mathbf{Ni} -, \mathbf{Le} - (le, ni); 6. \mathbf{A} - (ya, a); 7. \mathbf{Ku} -, $\mathbf{K\omega}$ -, $\mathbf{K\bar{o}}$ - (k ω) (a singular prefix, with plural No. 6 \mathbf{A} -); 8. ?; 9 and 10. \mathbf{N} -, \mathbf{M} -, \mathbf{N} - (be) (singular and plural, especially to No. 13); 11. ?; 12. missing; 13. \mathbf{Ka} - (ka) (this, as a diminutive, is singular, with a plural in No. 10— \mathbf{N} -, &c.; as a plural prefix it is plural perhaps to No. 7); 14. ?; 15. \mathbf{Ku} -, $\mathbf{K\omega}$ -, $\mathbf{K\bar{o}}$ - (k ω).

PREFIXES, CONCORDS, AND SUFFIXES IN AVATIME AND NYANG ω -TAFI (259-260)

Class 1. Ω -, $\bar{\Omega}$ -, $\mathbf{N\omega}$ -, \mathbf{A} -, — (ω , a, ye; - \bar{n} a, - \bar{n} ω , -e); 2. \mathbf{Ba} -, \mathbf{Be} -, \mathbf{Ma} - (ba, be; -ba, -be); 3. Ω -, $\bar{\Omega}$ - (\bar{o} , \bar{l} \bar{o} , k \bar{o} ; - $\bar{n}\omega$, - $\bar{n}\bar{o}$); 4. \mathbf{I} -, \mathbf{E} - (i, le; -ne); 5. \mathbf{Li} -, \mathbf{Le} - (li; -le); 6. \mathbf{A} -, \mathbf{E} - (a, la; -na); 7. \mathbf{Ki} -, \mathbf{Ke} -, \mathbf{E} -, \mathbf{Ka} - (ki; - \bar{y} e, -e); 8. \mathbf{Bi} -, \mathbf{Be} - (bi; -be, -me); 9. — (*pls.* Classes 2 and 10); 10. \mathbf{Si} -, \mathbf{Ti} -, \mathbf{Te} - (in No. 260) (*pl.* to 9 and 15) (conCORDS and SUFFIXES: si, ti; -se, -te); 11. missing; 12. \mathbf{Ku} - (*pl.* to 13) (ku, ω ; -k ω); 13. \mathbf{Ka} -, \mathbf{Ke} - (ka, a; -e); 14. $\mathbf{B\omega}$ -, \mathbf{Bu} - (b ω) (absent in Avatime; both singular and plural in Nya \bar{n} gb ω -Tafi); 15. \mathbf{Ku} - (ku, a; - ω); 16. ? \mathbf{Fa} - (-awa, -aba); 17. ? \mathbf{Ni} -, \mathbf{Ne} - (-me, -ni).

-bi is a diminutive suffix.

The arrangement of correspondence between singular and plural prefixes differs sometimes in Avatime and Nya \bar{n} gb ω -Tafi. In both tongues much use is made of suffixes in addition to prefixes.

There is an interesting feature in Avatime, which may also occur in other T ω g ω land languages. Where two associated nouns come together to form a compound, such as 'fowl's egg', 'king's stool', 'medicine man', there is fusion on these lines: The prefix of the second noun is placed *first*, then the root-word of the first noun, then the root-word of the second. Thus: 'medicine man' is Ω - $\omega\omega$ a-nete; *pl.* ba- $\omega\omega$ a-nete: from Ku- $\omega\omega$ a, 'medicine', and Ω -nete, 'owner'. 'Fowl's egg' is Li-kuk ω -dze; *pl.* a-kuk ω -dze: from Ω -kuk ω , 'fowl', and Li-dze, 'egg'. 'King's stool' is Li-kusi-gb ω : from Ω -kusi, 'king', and Li-gb ω , 'stool'.

In addition to Avatime, Nya \bar{n} gb ω -Tafi, Santrok ω fi, and Lefana, there would seem to be two other languages in North-east T ω g ω land which come near to qualifying as Semi-Bantu. They are named Basari and Camba. In word-roots they offer little similarity to the four mentioned (Nos. 259, 260, 258, and 257) languages of South-west T ω g ω land. Basari and Camba are spoken in the north-east parts of T ω g ω land between North latitudes 8° 50' and 9° 30', between the sources of the Ω ti river and those of its tributary the M ω .

In their prefixes Basari and Camba offer considerable resemblances to the languages of South-west

¹ No. 15— \mathbf{Ku} -, $\mathbf{K\omega}$ -, &c.—is the infinitival prefix in languages 258 and 259. There is no discernible infinitival prefix in 257. Ω - is also employed in that sense in 258. \mathbf{Te} - is the usual infinitival prefix in 260.

Togoland. They are: Ω ·; *pl.* **Be**·: **Ke**·; *pl.* **Bi**·: **Ke**·; *pl.* **E**·: Ω · or **Bu**·; *pl.* **Ö**·: Ω · or **Bu**·; *pl.* **Me**· or **E**· or **I**·: **De**· or **Di**·; *pl.* **A**·: **Ge**·, **Ge**·; *pl.* **Mw**·: **N**·; *pl.* **I**· or **E**·: **Kw**· or **Gw**·; *pl.* **Te**·, &c.

In their pronouns they are Semi-Bantu. The simple roots are: **Ma**, **N**, 'I, me'; **Se**, **E**, 'Thou, thee'; Ω , 'He, him'; **Tem**, **De**, **Te**, 'We, us'; **Nim**, **Nem**, **Ne**, 'Ye, you'; **Be**, 'They, them'.

The numerals are: **-ba**, 'one'; **-le**, 'two'; **-ta**, 'three'; **-na**, 'four'; **-mω**, **-mō**, 'five'; **-lu** or **Lwbe**, 'six'; **Böllēē** or **Lwle**, 'seven'; **Bini** or **Ni**, 'eight'; **Bowa** or **Öñwe**, 'nine'; **Sala** or **Büi**, 'ten'. **Umoñgu** or **-ñko** is 'twenty'.

But a variety of suffixes are also used additionally to indicate the singular and plural senses of the noun; and there is a tendency to employ as well inflectional changes in the root-word—a very un-Bantu feature. When more is known about **Basari** and **Camba** the preponderating evidence may be in favour of their being classed as Semi-Bantu languages; and in such cases their geographical position is of interest, as it helps to bridge over the interval between the Semi-Bantu of the Kaduna basin (Central Nigeria) and those of the Togoland group.

PREFIXES, &c., IN BULOM (261)

Class 1. —, ? **U**·, ? Ω · (? u, ? ω, -wω, -nω); 2. **A**· (a, pe); 3. ? **Uñ**· (rare), **U**· (u, ñω); 4. **I**· (i); 5. **Di**·, **Li**·*, **E**·, **I**·, **Yi**· (i, la); 6. **Ma**·*, **A**· (a); 7. absent; 8. absent; 9. **N**·, **I**· (n, i); 10. **Ti**·, **Si**·, **Si**· (this is the commonest plural prefix, but it is not certain that **Ti**· and **Si**· (**Si**·) may not represent distinct classes) (se, si, ti); **N**·, **N**· (n, m); 11. **Lw**·*, **U**·, Ω · (u, ω); 12. **Tu**·*, **Tw**·* (a singular prefix); 13. missing; 14. ? **Ww**·*; 15. **Ku**·*, **Kw**· (used only as plural); 16. (prepositional) **Ha**·, **Hw**·. **-pwmω** is a diminutive suffix. **-nω** is a suffix meaning 'person', 'agent'. **La** and **Pw** are respectively female and male prefixes.

The prefixes marked with an asterisk are now inseparable from the noun-root in **Bulom**, though a little more detachable in **Mampa-Krim**. In modern **Bulom**, prefixes, especially in the singular number, are gradually passing out of use. The one most commonly retained to indicate plural is **Ti**·, **Si**·. The concords were formerly much in use. They are a good deal dropped now, especially adjectively. The assignment of the prefixes and concords to Bantu classes is very hazardous, but there may be some affinities.

PREFIXES, &c., IN MAMPA AND KRIM (SOUTH BULOM) (262)

Class 1. Ω ·, **O**·, ? **Ww**· (ω, wω, -nω); 2. **A**· (a); 3. ?; 4. **I**·; 5. **Le**·*, **De**·, **Di**·, **I**·, **Yi**· (?); 6. **Ma**·, **M**·, **Mu**· (sing., collective, and plural) (?); 7. missing; 8. missing; 9. ? **Yi**· (?); 10. **Si**·, **Ti**· (si, ti); 11. **Lw**·*, **Nw**·*; 12. **Tu**·*, **Tw**·* (singular); 13. **Ka**· (?); 14. ?; 15. **Ku**· (?); 16. (prepositional) ?**Ha**·; 20. ?**Ta**·.

Prefixes marked * are not (usually) detachable from the word-root and have become part of it. In the most modern form of South **Bulom**, as in the nearly extinct northern dialect, prefixes are increasingly disused or are becoming fused with the word-root and their sense forgotten. The vocabularies here given of Northern and Southern **Bulom** (derived mainly from Nylander (1814) and Koelle (*circa* 1850)), though checked by the author at Sierra Leone in 1904 and 1907, and by the collections of Northcote Thomas in 1915-16, will strike the student of present-day Sierra Leone as old fashioned. But for purposes of comparison I have naturally desired to preserve the older speech of a hundred to fifty years ago.

Mention should be made here of the **Kisi** language on the north-eastern borders of the Sierra Leone Protectorate and about the sources of the Niger. It has numerous similarities in word-roots with **Bulom**, and had no doubt anciently a Semi-Bantu basis. But it has been so overlaid with non-Bantu features, and has departed so considerably from Bantu standards in its word-roots and syntax, that it cannot be classed logically as a Semi-Bantu language.

254. **Kurmana** or **Gurmana** (Gurumani, Kurmani are variants of the name) is spoken on the banks of the River Kaduna, between Zungeru and Gusorō, ten miles to the north of Kuta.

255. **Kamuku** is spoken east of the Middle Niger, between the Lower Kaduna and the Lower Man-yara rivers, east-north-east of Raba, and along the north bank of the Lower Kaduna. **Basa** (256) is apparently spoken to the east of the Lower Kaduna, not far from Kamuku.

257. **Lefana** is spoken in the Lefana villages of the Bueme district, a small area of a few square miles in South-west Tōgōland, east of the Lower Volta river.

258. **Santrokōfi** or **Balé** is spoken in the south-west of Tōgōland between the Volta river and the Akpōsō highlands, in the south part of the Bueme district.

259. **Avatime** is the 'foreign' name of a speech—Kedea or Kedeame—native to the western part of South Tōgōland, at an average distance of eighty miles from the sea-coast, on the east of the River Volta. The Avatime people, like those speaking languages Nos. 257, 258, and 260, are said to have migrated to their present site from the western bank of the Volta river. **Nyañgbō** and **Tafi** (260) are two closely allied dialects—one language—spoken on the south-east of the Avatime area. All these Tōgōland Semi-Bantu languages are limited to a small region of South-west Tōgōland, generally called Bwem or Bweme, between the first and second hill ranges beyond the coast-plain east of the River Volta.

261. **North Bulom** is said to be nearly extinct now. Its locality a hundred and even fifty years ago was the Sierra Leone peninsula and the opposite coast territory north of the Rōkel estuary. It passed gradually into South Bulom (Mampa, Krim) (262) along the Sierra Leone south coast as far eastwards as the Sherbro river and islands where 'Krim' is no doubt still spoken. Mampa seems to be the name farther inland.

GROUP K

THE SOUTH GUINEA LANGUAGES

263. Temne

264. Baga

265. Landoma

GROUP L

THE NALU LANGUAGE

266. Nalu

GROUP M

THE NORTH GUINEA LANGUAGES

SUB-GROUP M 1: THE JEBÀ LANGUAGES

267. Biafada

268. Pajade

SUB-GROUP M 2: THE BISAŌ-BŌLAMA LANGUAGES

269. Kanyōp *or* Manjakō

270. Pepel *or* Bisaw

SUB-GROUP M 2 *continued*

271. Sarar *or* Sadal

272. Bōla (Bōlama, Juān *or* Jual)

SUB-GROUP M 3: THE DYŌLA LANGUAGES

273. Dyōla *or* Fulup 273 a. Fulup *of* Fōnyi

273 b. Filham (*or* Jōla *or* Ešux)

GROUP N

THE UPPER GAMBIA LANGUAGE

274. Kōnyāgi

English	263. Temne ¹ 264. Baga 265. Landoma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyōp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar <i>or</i> Sadal 272. Bōla	273. Fulup (Dyōla) 273 a. Fōnyi 273 b. Filham	274. Kōnyāgi.
Adze	A-tō; e-tō	M-feben	...	...	Fu-nir. E-dumandī (273 a)	Ra-züñ
Animal, wild beast	U-šem; tra-šem	...	...	...	En-dukureñ	...
Ant	K-añk; tra-añk. Kak. K-en; c-en. Ka-fifi	...	...	...	E-taha, E-tafa; ba- E-luyora (<i>biting</i>)	Fa-uwiri
Ant, white (termite)	Ka-mūimūi; tra-	...	...	...	Bu-lol	I-nan
Ape (chim- panzi <i>or</i> gorilla)	Ra-wōtō; tra- U-fuka	...	...	...	E-gō, E-gom	N-nanambō
Arm	A-loñk; ma- Ke-tsa; ma-tsa (263, 265). Ta-man; ma-man (264). Da-kānde (265)	N-dafañ	Gu-buda. Kō-beda(268). Ku-jiñke(268)	Ka-jāg (269). Ki-nyine, Ke-ñyan, Ka-nyen (270-272). N-gont; ñgi-ñgont (271)	Ka-nyen, Ga-nyen; gu- E-gudum, E-kudul. Ka-ban	I-nil

¹ This is also written **Timne** and **Timani**; but **Temne** is the most correct. **Landoma** (265) is also written **Landuma**.

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Arrow ...	A-senɔ; ma- Ke-balma; tse- (264, 265)	N-kiam; a-	Bu-meda; ma- Pi-saf (268)	Pu-nañin (269). Ū-bañile. Pi-ñsañ. Ū-meri (272)	Ka-tañ; u-tañ. E-dyōnku. E-mera	U-ñweri
Axe ...	Ka-bap; tra- <i>or</i> tse- A-bera. Ta-munt	N-wōfañ	A-dira; ma- Pa-kuse (268)	Bu-tebe, Pu-tewe, Pu-tebi	Fi-ned; gu- Fu-nib; ku- Fu-mañen:ku- (<i>or</i> Hu-mañen)	Ra-zūñ
Baboon ...	Ka-rumbu (<i>or</i> -dumbu); tra- Ra-wɔtɔ	...	...	...	E-nyara. E-narū	l-yañ ^{a1}
Back, back- bone	Ka-mut; tra-	...	...	...	Bu-sol. Ba-lemuk (273 a). Fu-mɔbum (273 a) Hu-niwɔ	Wi-ampann ^a
Banana ...	A-pōf. A-polōt; e- A-bana ²	...	...	...	Fu-nana (<i>or</i> Hu-)	Banane
Beard... ..	K-ek; c-ek	...	...	...	Fu-lempa. Hu-lemf. E-sōfa	U-wakawe
Bee	Ka-mai; tra- Da-me; se- (265)	Ma-om; ba-ɔme	Gu-njire; wa-sire. Ku-ju (268)	Ū-nōwō. U-nōp	Y-ad; f-ad. H-ady', F-adyā. Ba-lempuy-	N-wāzu
Belly	K-ōr; tr- <i>or or</i> t-sor <i>or</i> j- <i>or</i>	Me-lax; a-lax	Ba-yu, Wa-yu; ba+. Pa-kunt (268)	Pi-pas (269). Pɔ-pōb (270). Ke-ñ; i-hen (271). Ka-yiñ (272)	Fad; kad. Far, Har	l-doñk
Bird	A-bamp; e-	Ma-fur; ba-fure	Gu-nsudu; wa- U-nōune (268)	Ū-kas	E-nakeita; ba- E-kintu, E-kindu. Di-suadu. Ba-fita	Sere <i>or</i> Sire
Blood... ..	Ma-cir, Ma-tsir	A-nyak	Bɔ-gana. Pɔ-ade (268)	Pi-nyak	Ha-sim <i>or</i> Fw-isim <i>or</i> Fu-sim	Wa-zat
Body	A-der; ma-	...	...	...	E-nil	Im-bana
Bone	Ka-bant; tra- <i>or</i> tse-	Mɔ-xol; a-	Bu-jeda; ma- Pu-jere (268)	Ku-mox; i- (270). Pu-mua Pu-mɔ (271-2)	Ga-wol, (K-wol (273 a) (<i>pl.</i> u-wol). E-gaka, Hu-gak	l-fy'
Bow	A-bontra; e- A-banta (264). A-bontsira (265)	M-firi; a-	Bu-ñadu; ma- Pu-ñade (268)	Ka-ñaja (269). Ke-ñani, Ka-ñane (270, 271). Ga-kori (272)	Fu-nāgen; ku- Hu-ñaden	N-gan

¹ The terminal vowel in Kōnyāgi is sometimes so faint that it is best rendered by a small letter above the line.

² -bana, -banana is a widespread word in the Guinea coast regions for 'ban'na', and it was here that the west European word 'banana' originated, through the Portuguese.

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Bowels ...	Ru-mpa ; nu-	Mu-hlaw. M-lam. Ka-fes <i>or</i> Ka-hes. Har	Bẽ-ẽ
Brains ...	Ma-fit	Mu-ñof. Ma-kuku	Se-ful
Breast (man's)	A-kapatr. A-kabats ; ya- (265) A-kawets (264)	Ma-ñalo ; abu-ñalo	Wu-senyi ; ma- Pa-kede (268)	Bi-jenj (269), Bi-jus (270). Bu-gidj (271). Bi-jinj (272)	Bu-sus ; a- Bu-süs. Ba-geñ, Ba-giñ, Ba-gãn	I-ñak
Breast (woman's)	Ka-lont. Da-sa <i>or</i> Ra-sa ; ma-sa	M-ben ; a-ben	A-bili ; ma-bili. Pebr (268)	Pi-al (269). P-el ; m-el (270). Pi-al ; mi-al (271)	Fi-el ; gw-el. K-ihl, K-il. Ka-lãm	I-bal ; wa-wil
Brother ...	U-wantr ; a- Wõ-an-tu-baki, Wõ-an-tsi-baki (264). Õ-bagi (265)	N-wõke. M-foñ	N-kõdo. Ma-ide. Ninda. U-jase. U-peare (268)	Tu-mãki (269). A-simaka. Tse-magõ. A-dza, A-toa, A-tsa (270, 271, 272).	A-ti. A-tumba	A-ceron
Buffalo ...	U-ban ; tra-	...	...	...	E-dakoi (273 a)	I-dyẽla
Bull ...	U-nã-u-runi. Tura (265)	Ma-šimbe kele	Tura	U-kas. Õ-kal	Fu-muna. Fi-jin ; gu-jin	I-ni
Buttocks ...	A-sã ; e-sa	...	...	...	E-baty' ; si-baty' . E-bat ; si- Fu-tüt (273 a)	Õ-tã
Canoe, boat	A-bil	M-bafe	Bi-regi ; sa- Ku-luñ (268)	Bi-ršene (270). Bõ-tian. Bi-ten. Bu-tsen (272)	Bu-sana ; u-	Kulu
Cat ...	A-yari. N-yari ; e- <i>or</i> ma- (264, 265)	...	Ja-ñguma	U-ndãli	E-dañguma ; ši- E-sehõ ; ši- Ka-nufuk	Ya-ñgwan
Charcoal ...	K-ontr, K-onts (<i>pl.</i> j-onts) (265). K-unt ; t-unt (263)	N-jeñk ; a-jeñk	Nya ; gu-nya. Ma-nyae (268)	Ki-jõl. Ka-juar ; i- Il (272)	Bu-gek, Fõ-geg ; kõ- Fu-met ; gu- Hu-dek. Hu-met	Wa-lyõna
Chief, king	U-bai ; a- Õ-bẽ ; a-	M-fem ; be-	U-yama ; bi-yama. Fa-ñkama (268)	Da-rkuan (269). N-hlei ; ba- (270). Na-siõ ; ba-siõ (271, 272)	A-sanum ; ku- Õ-wi. E-i. A-ta. O-yi. A-ka, A-ya	A-sañgaf
Child ...	W-an ; a-wut (<i>pl.</i>). Wa-het ; a-fet. Ba-fet ; a-fet (264). W-an-fet ; m-an-a-fet (265)	...	Nambi, Numbe, Num	Na-mpa, Ba-jañ (269). Na-mpõ (271). A-bok, A-buk (270, 272)	E-nyu. A-nyil. Di-nyil. Mu-nyil	Fa-ttaf ; u-tab

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Cloth ...	Kōta. Ta-forō (265)	Ke-kidi	Lōpe; ba+. Ku-lōtō (268)	O-kata; ŋe-. Om-pan. U-kata. Ba-lafat (271)	Ka-ful, Ka-hul	A-tciid
Cold ...	O-trañk, O-tsañk, N-tsañk (264)	Ja-jax	...	...	Jōwi, Jebi. Hu-tonta, Ni-tont. Noñk E-suk. Dyōgi. Bu-kin	U-dyi
Country ...	A-tof, A-ntof	...	...	...	E-be; ŝ-ibe. E-be-yare	U-ñal
Cow ...	U-nā (·bera = <i>female</i>). Wa-na, A-na; tse- (264, 265)	Ma-šimbe	N-nara; gu-. Ku-na (268)	U-yet (269). O-yit. Wu-iet, Wu-it (270-2)	E-be; ŝ-ibe. E-be-yare	A-züvel, A-zvel; <i>pl.</i> vü-zavel
Crocodile ...	A-kwi; ta-ya- A-futō (264)	Ma-fek; ba-feke	Ja-siyi; ba+. Fa-tema (268)	O-teke, O-tiāk	Y-ōn; s-ōn. Y-ō; s-on. Y-om	Ny-āund
Day, daylight	A-rei; ma- Ra-sok. Ro-yañ; tu- Da-yañ (265). Di-añ (264)	Mi-yakat	Ŋa-bu-nari. Pu-dyade (268)	Pu-nag, Pu-nak	Fu-nak (Hu-). Bu-radob. Ba-lai	U-löbu
Devil, evil spirit	U-krifi. A-roñšōñ. O-kerfi	M-banjoñ	N-aria. Na-ntene (268)	U-jai (269). Mu-ñikers (270). U-sawe (271, 272)	E-wats. A-say'. A-mmahl; kum- Bō-gun (273 a)	Sānteñ
Doctor (medi- cine man)	U-bōlomba. I-wur-a-tsor; <i>pl.</i> a- (264). Ū-jara; a- (265)	Mi-let; be-let	U-jarōna; bi- U-jande-burō	Na-pene (269). Na-pena (271, 272). Ni-ñkanya; bō- (270)	A-sontena. A-jifa; ku- A-lax; u-	Vi-lō, Vi-lōa
Dog ...	A-tran; e- A-dzan. A-tsien; ya- (265)	Ma-bet; ba-bete	Gi-sadu. Ji-bā (268)	U-bōs (269). O-bol (270). U-bōz, Ō-burš (271, 272)	En; ŝ-ien. E-dyaba, E-jaba. E-nai	I-wi
Door, door- way	Ka-rare. Ke suñga (264). Ro-kañ	Me-lem; a-	Gu-mpuru. Ka-ñjide (268)	Pu-laman (269, 272). Pu-lumō (270). Bu-diši (271)	Ka-mbil. Ka-dyūñkurš. Ga-negen; ω- Ge-nunom; u-	Ra-ñgatyeri
Dream ...	Ma-re	...	...	...	E-sahut, Señt	N-dakérebu
Drum ...	A-bitiñ. Keleñ. Dundu (264, 265)	Dunduñ. Ma-tambe	Dañe; ma+. Pa-dañe (268)	Kin-jañgar. O-ndagin. On-dañk (270). Ka-mombuloñ (271). Kam-bumbulu. Un-doñga (272)	E-if. Bu-gad, Bu-gar. Ba-han. Fi-ndum	I-ñgañ

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Ear	A-lañs; e- A-rañes, A-leñas; ya- (264, 265)	Mi-neau	Gu-nufa; ma-nufa. Ku-nõfe (268)	Ka-bat (269). Ke-bars; i- (270). Ke-wät; i-bät (271). Ka-badz; e- (272)	Ga-nõ; gu- K-õs; w-õs (<i>or</i> Ka-was). E-dyã	A-nũf
Egg	Ra-mes; e-	Mi-nyĩri	Na-nya. Ma-nine (<i>pl.</i>)	N-jenye. Pu-nene, Pu-nian	Keh. Fe; ke	I-nin; wa-nin
Elephant ...	U-rañk. Wa-rañk (265). A-bañ; tse- (264)	Ma-rebe; be-	I-yõya; gu- Weiwoe (268)	U-loñga (269). O-yõga (270). U-loñk (271, 272)	E-nab; ši- E-nyaba	I-nyĩ
Excrement	E-nin	...	...	...	W-at. Ma-sau	Wa-bint
Eye	Ra-for; e- Da-for; ya- (265)	N-kiet	A-gira; ma- Ma-sa (268)	Ki-kasi (269). Pe-kil; e-kil (270). Pu-gas; ge-gas (271). Pu-kas <i>or</i> Pe-kas (272)	Gi-sil; gu-sil. Ji-kil; ku-kil (273 b). Di-kil (273 a)	I-ñgrr; wi-ñgrr
Face, fore- head	D-er; s-er. A-buñ; e- Ta-gbuñ; ma- (264, 265). Ke-roñ (264), Ku-ruñ; tse- (265)	Mu-hol; a-hol	Lugu, Luyu. Tõ-sa (268). Ju-jumu (267). Pu-jiñ (268)	Ki-kas (269). Mu-ñkil (270). Pi-juk; i-juk	Bu-hl. Ha-kil. Fi-rin; gu-rin (273 b)	Yi-ka; wa-ka
Fat, oil ...	Ma-rõ	...	Dyua. Ma-kam (268)	Mi-ñkir (270). O-gera. U-kara	Mi-ta <i>or</i> Mi-t'. Mu-tõn (273 a). Ba-dik	Wõ-gu
Father ...	U-kas. W-kom. Pa. Bapa, Papa	Baba	Baba. Wade. Ape. Pape- (268)	A-sin (269). A-si (271). A-hli (270). Papa, Paba	A-mpa. Papal. A-mai. A-tuba. A-fapa	Rrmũh'; wa-rrmũh'
Fear	Nesa	...	...	...	Ka-kõli. Mu-kõli	De-wüyã
Finger ..	A-sal; ma- Ta-sen; ma- (264). Ta-lar; ma- (265)	N-te; a-te	A-karu; ma- Ko-nyit (268)	Pu-kõanye(269). Põ-konj; i-konj. Pu-kõn (271, 272)	Fu-siñk; ku- Fi-sex; gu- Hu-sik	Fu-mbak; <i>pl.</i> wu-mbaki
Fire	N-antr. N-ants, N-ents (264, 265)	Met; a-metõa	Furu. Nakus (268)	M-burõa (269). Burõ (270). Buduo (271). Budõ (272)	Ya-mbun; sa-	Wa-ddõx
Fish ..	Ka-lõp. A-lup; ya- (265)	Ma-leñ; ba-leñe	Yesa; wa+. I-sañ (268)	O-rik (270). O-tap (271, 272)	E-wol, E-vol, E-ol; ši-	I-gis

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Foot	Ka-tak, Ka-trak; tra- Ke-tara. Ke-tsege (265). A-ni; ma-ni	Ñ-gbañ-ga-fan	Fo-gurañ- ka-gali. M-am-pi-nyawe (268)	Ka-pein (271). Wi-pent (272)	Kōt. Ga-hanum, Ke-kenum	l-vaire; wa-pari
Forest	A-gboñkō. Ka-baki (264). A-kantsa (265). A-pus	Ñ-koi	Kida; fo-kida. Pu-nyu (268)	Pu-leke (270). Pu-tat, Pu-tsats (271, 272)	E-hemba. Ka-ramba; u- Gu-reñ	Fōk
Fowl	A-tōkō, A-trōkō- A-tsogw, A-tsōw	Ma-tkw	A-jūa; ma-sūa. Pa-jafe (268)	U-gog (269). O-gōka (270). U-gok; ñgu-gok (271, 272)	E-xulol; su- E-mandyuk. E-keleñ	Fa-yain, Fa-yainy'
Frog, toad	A-tral, A-tsal. A-rōtrw. A-funtal	Mi-sok	Twti. Pa-tagw (268)	U-farw (271). Ū-bōpal (272)	E-hol, E-fol; ði-	For
Ghost	A-mogbula	...	...	...	Buy-ik, Bū-ik. A-purepir	A-nañgwōllē
Girl	U-borkw; a- U-fane. Ba-fet-i-rani (264). Wo-ntsai (265)	Ñ-gamin-i-fai	Ni-nda; ma-da. Wo-njae (268)	Na-mpali <i>or</i> Na-mpole; bā- Ni-mpile; bō- (270)	A-suñgūta. Be-jut; su- E-jaña; ba-	A-rreg
Goat	W-ir; c-ir	Me-fi; be-fie	N-dahu; gu- Wo-ndafe (268)	U-pe, (U-pe, Ō-pei (269-72)	E-jamen; si- E-dyamen	E-nañgal
,, (he)	Ka-yañk; tu- Ði-rombi (264)	Me-fim-be-bar	Gu-nraba. Pa-tabe (268)	O-rōu; ñge-rōu. U-dūōu	Fi-jehel; gu- Hu-dikel (<i>or</i> Fu-). Hu-suñ	Ō-tōna
God	Kuru (263, 264). Kanū (265)	Ma-halañ. Mi-yagat	Gu-dana. Ko-dañ	Bate. Bursei. Gbate, Gbadzi	At-e-mit (<i>or</i> E-mits) (<i>i. e.</i> 'chief of sky')	Ñ-wunna
Grandparent	U-kas-u-bom ð. U-kara-u- bom φ. Mamā. Ta-nuñ (264). Ū-tem (265)	Ma-ñkere ð. Mama φ	Mama	A-tiam, A-tem, A-temu. A-beww φ (271)	Ampa ð. Inya φ. Fafan ð. Dyahan φ. A-nofānw	R-rmuiba
Grass	Ke-ren	...	...	...	Mu-kaw. Mu-git (273 a)	I-ðil
Ground	A-tof	...	...	...	E-tama. M-of. Yi-ñkam	I-ñgā
Ground-nut	A-kand. Ta-kan; ma- (264). Ku-luñ (265)	Ñ-kwlima	N-tia. Ma-ñkwil (268)	O-lek, O-liak. O-piat, O-pets	Fu-kiu; ku- Ba-dyañgata	...
Guinea-fowl	A-cem	Fu-siña	Sæl, Sél

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Gun	A-piñkar (Portuguese)	M-biñgar	Gu-fuñgaru. Ke-di (268)	Pu-ñgare (269). Ke-ñani, Ka-ñane	E-fumbeñ, E-pumbeñ	...
Hair	Ra-fon. Kõ-fon; se-fon (265)	Mi-lewõ; a-lewõ	Ga-mbõwei; wei. Pa-saj (268)	Ü-el (269). O-yele; ñgi-ele (270). W-el, Wu-el (271, 272)	K-al; w-al. W-al (273 a)	I-nmül
Hand	Ko-tro, Ke-tsa, Ke-dza. A-talañ. Kõ-fon; se-	N-tegafan. N-te; a-te	Ga-ntafu. Ka-tajawe (268)	Õ-nañen (270). U-nañi (272)	Bu-lefej (or -lefe). Ka-neñ; u-neñ	I-rinya; wa-
Head	Ra-bomp; te- Da-bump; se- (263, 265)	N-ki; a-ki	Bu-õfa or Wu-õfa; ma-gafa (267). Põ-fa (268)	Be-hen (269). B-ene; e-hene (270). Bu-gõn, Bu-kõn; i- (271, 272)	Fu-kõu; gu- Fu-kõ, Hu-kõ	Añ-gavu; wi+
Heart	Ka-but	...	...	...	E-koñk. E-sigire. Fu-ny' Ku-ny'	Ity-endye
Heel	Ra-batka. Da-benta; se- (264)	N-dugeten; a-	E-tendye, E-tenje; ma-renye. Ka-ḗñ-ka-ḗñ (268)	Pu-šoanye (269). Pu-son, Pu-sõnyi (271, 272)	Fu-ton; ku- Hu-tond	I-tak; wa-rak
Hide	A-reka	...	...	...	Ka-foñgol. Ka-bañ	...
Hill	Ka-cen; tra-	...	...	...	Bu-reb. Hu-rit. Hu-tint, E-tinti	...
Hippopotamus	U-ka; tra- A-numu (pygmy)	...	...	...	E-kau	I-mwũ
Hoe	Ka-trala. Ka-tsala; pls. tse-, tsu- or tra- Da-ba; sa-ba	N-jõkot; a-jõkotõa	Jalõ; ba+. Ka-jama (268)	O-kobarõl (269). Bu-boñkõ, Bu-mboñgõ, M-buñku (270-272)	Ka-dyandõ. Ge-jantõ. E-bara; ñi- (273 b)	I-guba
Honey	Ra-mai. Ma-sã	...	Li-a. Ti-ye (268)	Pu-nõwõ	Mõ-kum, Mu-kum	Wa-dedji
Horn	Ka-len	...	...	...	Ka-sin, Ka-şin. Bu-sin	Õ-miri; wa-
Horse... ..	A-sõe	Ma-reba	N-duegwa	Um-pulinj. O-sumpulel	E-piliñ	...
House... ..	A-set; e- De-nde; se-nde (264). Ku-lõ; tse-lõ (265)	N-kuk; a-kukũa	Sadi; ba+. Pade (268)	Ka-tõ (269, 271, 272). Ke-tox (270). Kõ-kub (270). Ka-gup (271)	E-lup, E-lop, E-luf; ñi- Yañ; s-añ. E-hañk. Fu-tefe. Ka-limbisi	A-tyeri

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Hunger ...	Dor	Ba-ɔme	Bu-tar, Ba-tyar	I-nde
Husband ...	Ū-wos; a-	A-in. A-tan (273 a)	A-zanū
Hyena ...	A-sulugu	E-munduñɔ. E-samai	I-ně
Iron ...	Ka-trɔ. A-fatr. A-fats	M-faj	Bu-jamei. Tu-poi (268)	Bu-bual (271). Bu-pol (272)	Ma-nyi, Ma-iny'. Mu-lap ^u	Di-gūrā
Island...	A-yel; ma-	...	...	...	E-tama. E-tuta	...
Ivory ...	E-trañku. Da-sik; ya-	...	Bu-sede gwe yoya	Pe-nyi-nɔ-yɔga	Ka-ñiñ, Ka-nyĩñ, Ka-tenyab	B-eyi
Knee ...	Ra-wu; tra- Da-buñ; se- (265)	M-bɔbax; a-	E-gumu; ma- Paū (268)	Pi-juhul (269). Pu-huba, Pu-jɔjɔ (270). Pu-jihul (272)	Fu-jul, Hu-duhl. Fu-dyūr. E-joñkum; su- (273 b)	I-kwɔ
Knife ...	A-tis (263, 265). K-amp; ts-amp (264)	Ma-tudɔ	Ke-rani; masa- Pa-jase (268)	Wu-mbanji (269). O-mbandj, U-mban; ñgi, ñge- (270-272)	Ge-wa; we-wa. E-wunyum	I-tcarr
Lake, sea ...	A-toñka	...	...	...	Ka-tok. Fu-moit. Hu-imp	...
Leg ...	A-loñk; ma- Ta-rañk. Ka-tek; ta- Ke-tseg; tse- (265)	Ñ-wut; a-wut	Gu-rañka; ma- Kore (268)	Pi-wat (269). Pu-tsema; i- (270). K-ōt; i-ōt (271). Kɔ-hats (272)	K-ɔt, K-ōt. Ga-ts; go-ts. Ke-kednum (273 b)	I-muv; wa-guv
Leopard ...	U-sip. A-sip; tse- A-tumbala. O-kadagantsa (265)	Me-nyambele	Nje-amu; gu-samu. Na-mbarañ (268)	U-wat (269). Wu-ot, Wu-ots (271, 272). O-siñka (270)	E-samai, E-sama. Ji-gaj (273 b)	I-zañ
Lion ...	A-soñala. A-yari. O-lemɔbagi (265)	Ma-sinuk	Ji-gadama; nya- Jadame (268)	U-leōñ. U-ji mu-gur	Ji-ñan, Ji-ñera. E-ñeñ. Dyi-mūkor	I-wizon
Lips ...	Ka-sañ; tra-	...	...	...	Fu-pitum, Hu-bitum. Bu-tum. Hu-bila	Wa-s
Magic, fetish	K-orōsu. Ma-bani. A-jōl. E-butu (264)	Nyint	Bi-sani; sa-san. Ku-ndanyini (268)	Pu-bol. Ka-suog	Bɔ-bon. Bō-kin	A-yawi
Maize ...	Ka-mañk-ka-fok. Ka-ñikabe (264). Ke-babu (265)	Ñ-kafuloñ	N-tubanyɔ	Bu-magi, Bu-maja	Ba-sita. Hu-sit	...

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Man	Wu-ni; a-fam. I-fim; a-fim. Fum; a+	Nyie	U-sa; bi-sa. U-sia (268)	N-ent (269). Nyi-ent; bi-ent or ba-ent. Ny-encz (272)	An; bu-kan. A-nine, A-neine; <i>pl.</i> k-ine, we-ine	An; wi-ana
Man, vir. ...	U-runi; a- I-ruguni; a- (264)	La-mkiele; ba-	...	...	A-ina	Fa-con
Meat	U-sem. A-seam	Me-nak	Ny-ari. Ny-ase (268)	O-yemunts. Wu-iamat. Wu-yamadz	E-lõ. E-leu	Fa-iyar
Medicine ...	A-trol. A-dzõl, A-tsar. A-jõl (264, 265)	Mi-nient	Bi-sani. Bu-rõ (268)	Bõnõ (270). Bu-gõ (271). Bu-kase (272)	Bu-bun, Bu-bon	Wi-lõ, Vi-lõ
Milk	Ma-nõnõ. ¹ Ma-sa. Ma-mbr (265)	Ben	Ma-nna. Ma-mbr (268)	Mi-ntaũ, Mu-ntõu	Mi-hr, Mi-hl. Mi-ñ (273 b)	Wa-mbilla
Monkey ...	Ka-yek. Wa-kar; tsa-kar (264, 265)	M-fasak; a-fasake	Gi-degwa. Ju-pura (268)	O-satra (270). U-gon, O-kon (271, 272)	Hu-ĩlol. Fu-lõĩ	I-ãn; wu-jãn
Moon, month	N-of; y-of. N-wof (265)	M-bilañ	Wu-lampa. Fa (268)	Pu-li (269, 270). Pu-ñat (271). Peli (272)	Hu-hlen. Fü-lẽ. Fi-en. Fu-lheñ	U-lepera
Mother ...	U-kara. Ya. Bom. Nã. Maña (264). Mama (265)	Nya	Nã, Nnã, Nie, Nac (267, 268)	A-nen (269). Nana and A-ni (270). Ne (271). Ni (272)	l-nya. Jã, Dyã, Dyai, Dã	Amma, Namma. Namãx (= <i>thy</i> <i>mother</i>)
Mountain ...	A-roñ; ma-	...	...	...	Hu-rity'. Fu-sil	l-kuña
Mouth ...	Ke-señ, Ka-suñ; ta- or te- Ke-suñ; tse- Gw-suñ; tse- (264, 265)	Mi-sõle; a-sõle	Musu; ma+. Pi-mes (268)	N-tũ (269). Mo-ntun; i-tun (270). Mo-ntum; i-tum (271). Mi-ntuñk (272)	Bu-tum; u-tum	Wa-s'
Nail (of finger or toe)	A-santrak or Santak. A-sants; ya-sants	N-wucñ; a-	Ga-ñkaru; nya- Karu (267). Kõ-fodu (268)	Ka-ñkuarõ (269). Ki-nyere; i- (270). Pu-nyere, E-nyeri	Ga-ũrox; o-rox. K-õd; w-õr (273 b). A-hor, Kor (273 a)	Wa-kodem
Name	N-es; m-es	...	...	...	Ka-dya. Ka-res	...
Navel... ..	Ka-bont; tra- or tse- Ke-bont; tse- (265)	Mi-lub; a-lub	Wu-rõhõ. Pa-dumpe (268)	Pu-ñsuntoñ. Pu-şinden. Pe-suntan	Fu-xulot; gu. E-kumpulot. Ku-kusulot	l-tamvul

¹ Cp. with 262, and with Bantu words for 'suck', 'fat'.

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Neck, throat	Ka-lim; tra- <i>or</i> tu- Ke-lim; te- (265). Ka-rim; tse- (264). Ke-sok; tse- (264). A-mira; ya- (265)	Mi-sɔar	Ndu-rañɔ; ma-lañɔ (267). Un-tañ (268). E-rafa (267). Pa-jɔ (268)	Pu-ñgɔagi (269). Ke-tsus (270). Ke-tut, Ka-dudz (271, 272). Ku-ñars (270). Ka-ñot, Ga-ñots (271, 272)	Bu-lamox. E-kondot; su- E-kondor	I-gin ¹
Night	Tra-trāk, Tsa-tsak. Tsa-yetsāk. Ū-bi (263)	Fot	Wo-djana. Pa-dyene (268)	Bu-ram (269). Bu-rim, Bu-dem, Bu-ɗam (270- 272). U-sōjen (272)	Fɔx, Fūk, Hūk. Bu-iti (<i>darkness</i>). E-lim (<i>darkness</i>)	Gu-möd, Gu-mad
Nose	A-sot. Ta-sut; ma- (Ama-kul = <i>nostrils</i> 263)	Mi-nyeni; a-	Ga-njini; nye-sini. Nya-sin (268)	Bi-es (269). Bi-hl; i-hl (270). B-iz; iz (271, 272)	E-nyeñdu, E-ñindu, E-nyundɔ	I-tyan
Oil palm ...	A-komp	M-si; a-si	Be-ninji; sa- Be-nij (268)	Be-kiame (270). Bu-kiam, Bu-keem	Ka-bekel, E-bekel. Ny-it; w-it	A-gwanna
Ox	U-nā	...	...	...	E-be; ši-be. Hu-kat, Fu-kat	I-ni
Paddle ...	A-lala	...	...	...	E-eñ, E-ven. E-bondokɔ	M-banoj
Palm wine, beer	Ma-komp	...	...	...	Bu-nuk	A-cii
Parrot ...	A-pal. A-karɔ. E-bayebaye	Ma-baka; be-bakae	Jɔga. Ku-joi (268)	On-simna. U-šemane. Un-simana	E-kekora; ba-	?
Penis	Ma-runi	...	...	...	E-font, E-hunt	I-pól
Pig	A-sop; ta- tra-, tse-	...	Ya-nɔli. Kasi; ma-hasi. Seu (268)	Oñ-kumbe (270). Kumba (272). U-jifek (271)	E-kumba. E-furka, E-purgun (<i>Portuguese</i> <i>'porco'</i>)	I-mpaya. Fazin
Pigeon ...	Ka-fop. A-pɔgi. A-bugara; ya- (265)	Ma-far; be-far	A-bale; ma- Pa-pôle (268)	Ō-bale (270). U-balap (271, 272)	E-leh. Ka-labal, Ka-lhabān; u- E-pañkon	Fāk, Fāya
Place	D-er	...	...	...	Tin. Tan. Fu-laka	I-guac

¹ Properly I-gψn—ψ representing the Russian vowel ы which is like a throaty I or the Welsh ý in tý ('house').

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Rain	K-om; ts-õm. Kõ-am. Tsa-fun (265)	N-tak	Gu-sina. Ba-luru. Pa-tiõ (268)	O-hlõ-wura (270). Wi-bal; ñgu-šõ-wal (271). Ušõ-bal (272). Põ-ti; i-ti, mu-nti	E-lub, Ka-lup. Mu-mel. E-mits (<i>sky</i>)	Er-rébi
Rat	W-er; c-er	...	Fiali; ba +. Fear (268)	O-yarš. Wu-yat. U-yadz	Fu-jõ; gu- E-tuku, Ba-tuku. Hu-dyunta	I-nañ
River	Ra-bon; tra-	...	...	...	Ka-tok, Dya-tok. Fu-lõi. Fu-te	U-õbe, U-õve
Road	R-õñ; s-õñ. Ka-bia	...	...	...	Bu-tin. Bu-ruñ	A-ñgãõ
Salt	M-er	A-woj	A-kõli. Ma-kõre (268)	Pu-nam (269, 271, 272). Po-tehel (270)	Mu-sis	Wa-ñiri
Shame	Ma-lap	...	...	...	Nyi-su. Nyi-nyekõ	U-sufrã. U-sufanax
Sheep	Ko-lõme; tra- Ke-lõngõme (264). A-gaũgasia (265)	Ki-ñgesia	Gu-mpalela. Ji-põde	U-põbabõ (269). Om-palalõ (270)	E-saha. Saya; š +	I-fe
Shield	Ka-binta	...	...	...	E-bañgal, Ka-bañga	Đi-akwa
Shoulder	A-kañkela. Ke-bantsa; te- (265). Ke-gbãts (264)	N-tafe; a-tafõa	Ga-mbahi; ny-efahi. Ka-pe (268)	Pu-ñgama (269). Ki-sak, Ke-jak (270, 271). Pu-gaũga; ge- (272)	Ka-band, Ga-ban; õ-ban	A-ñkũs
Sister	U-wontr. Wõ-an-tu- bera (264). õ-bagi (265)	...	(<i>same as</i> <i>'brother'</i>)	(<i>same as</i> <i>'brother'</i>)	A-lina, A-linõ. A-ti, A-li	...
Skin	A-zeka. A-der. D-iš; š-iš <i>or</i> se-dis	N-toñkot	Nya-du; ba- Ku-ndar (268)	Ka-tel (269, 271, 272). Ke-tila (270)	Ga-fol; gu-pol. Ka-puñgol; u- Ka-bañ	A-ñgãñ*
Sky	Ka-rantr. A-riana. Kuru (264). Kanu (265)	Ma-halañ	Gu-dana. Ko-dañ	M-bitakala. Gbate. Bu-rsei	Sot. E-mit. Bu-tuna	Wũ-nno
Slave	õ-tar, U-trar; õ-tsar. I-tsar	M-bõl; be-bõl	U-lasa; bi- U-samp (268)	A-gare (269). Ni-njok; ba-jok (270). Na-juok (271, 272)	A-mikel, A-megel; õ-	A-rambu
Sleep	Ma-re. Ka-dira	Ka-ñot	Õ-kwõd

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Smoke ...	Kima, A-kima	Mu-roxat	Fu-dju. Ku-ji (268)	O-ru, U-dū	Fa-kod, Ha-kor	U-tyityi
Snake... ..	A-bok. A-buk; ya-	Mi-sis; be-sise	Wu-lina; ma- Pe-rinne (268)	U-köputat (269). O-magena; ñge (270). O-pula (271, 272)	E-wela; ši- Fu-lan, Hu-hlan	La-nnö
Son, boy ...	Wɔ-an-runi; a-wut-a-runi. Ba-fet; a-fet (264). Wa-nfet; ma-nafet (265)	Me-lafu; be- Me-la	Nimba-wani; ¹ ba+. Ni-se (268)	Na-pat ² (269). Na-bat; ba-bat (271). Na-fan (272). Ni-mpos bö-pos (270)	A-nyol; ka- A-nyel; u- A-mbaj; ka-	Fa-tax
Song	A-len; ma-	...	...	...	Ka-kideñ. E-kim. Ka-kögeñ	U-yü
Spear... ..	A-sor. Ke-gbasa; tse- (265)	Ma-gbasa; a-gbasa	Ta-mbadi; ba+. Sori (268)	O-talɔ; ñge- (270). Bi-jan (271, 272)	Ka-bai; ɔ- E-bai; se-	Sori
Spirit, soul	Nu-mpul; yu-mpul	...	...	...	Bu-inum. Ya-lun (273 a)	...
Star	K-os; tr-os	...	...	...	Bw-ot Y-ut. E-dyañeñe- nora	Ä-kwöla
Stick	Ka-ntr. Ka-trak, Ka-tsak, Ke-tsega. Ke-manduk; tse-	N-kijiga	Wu-dɔkɔ; ma- Pu-lɔkɔ	O-ñol (270). Pu-doñ (271). Pu-mbena (272)	E-gol; si- Fu-nuk	Liɔkɔ; wa-ɕiɔkɔ
Stone... ..	A-sar; ma- <i>or</i> ya-	Me-lak; a-	A-yañga; ma- Pe-añke (268)	Pu-lag, Pu-lak	E-wal; se- E-wölum. E-liñkin, E-lañkin; ši- Yi-ñkam	l-taka; wa-raka
Stool	Ka-wañ	...	Tudyu; ma-rudyu. Tiñki (268)	Pu-rsori. Po-tuare	E-joñkot. Fu-nak. E-lakam. Ey-enum	Tiñgi
Sun	A-retr. A-nei. Det; set (264). Ke-teñ (265)	Mi-yakat	Wu-näri. Pu-dyade (268)	Bu-nɔ (269). U-nɔ (270). U-nuar. U-nor (271, 272)	Bu-nax. Ti-nak. Ti-tai (273 b). Balä	U-lahwe
Tail (of an animal)	Ka-leña	...	...	...	Fu-loi. Hu-wet. Hu-lity'	Sawi
Tear	Nan-trar	Mu-hɔ. Mu-kulam (273 a)	O-ñgwanna

¹ Also Numbe *or* Numbi.² Also Ba-jañ, A-bok, and A-buk.

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Testicles ...	K-oñkal; tr-	Ba-kikit. Se-kikit (273 a). Ti-kikõr	I-gampa
Thief ...	U-kei	A-ku; kuku. A-bunta	A-lẽ
Thigh ...	A-lañk	...	A-raga. Bu-laya. Pa-tañ-ka-nyi (268)	Bu-mbõji (269). Pi-sõwõ (270). Pu-gāwā, Pu-gaba (271, 272)	Fu-boñ (Hu-)	Im-buvu
Thing ...	Tr-ei. Ra-ka. Ye-tr (<i>pl.</i>)	...	...	...	Wax, Waf. En-da (273 a)	I-nyõ
Thorn ...	Ka-bañk; tra-	...	...	...	Bu-gub. Ba-deñkun. Ka-dind. E-giñk	U-lompon
Tobacco ...	A-taba	...	...	...	Sumbai	Da-vugá
To-day ...	Te-noñ. Me-gõ. A-nañ	Ke-sok	Le. Tõ (268)	N-tā	Dat, Dyāt, Dars	Dol
Toe ...	Ā-sal. Ta-lar	N-gbes-gbes	A-karu-be- gurañka; ma- Ko-nyite- kore (268)	Bi-pen dekõt. Põ-konj pu-tsema. Pa-kon-i-got	Fu-sink ke- kednum. Hu-sik	Wu-pare
To-morrow	A nina, A-lina. Ni-nañ	Bai	N-kudi. Ku-mpie (268)	Fan	Ka-dyum, Ka-dyom. Ga-jem	A-tyan
Tongue ...	Ra-mer; tro- <i>or</i> tu- Da-mir; se- (265)	Mi-lembe; a-	Wu-dema; ma- Pu-leme (268)	Priamd (269). Pe-remte; i- (270). Pu-ndiamont (271). Pu-ndemut (272)	Fu-rerup; gu- Hu-lelumf (273 b)	Điña, Điña
Tooth ...	Ra-šek; e- Da-sik; ya- (265)	M-fet; a-fet	A-kede, A-jede; ma- Ma-nye (268)	I-rõmagi (269). Pi-nyi (270). Pu-ñiñ (271). Pu-nyi (272)	Hu-ñiñ, Fi-ñiñ; gu- Ke-ñiñ; u-ñiñ (273 b). Ka-nyiñ	Beyi
Town, village	Ka-petr <i>or</i> Ka-pet; tu- Ke-rare; tse- (264). Dadi; se-radi (265)	...	Da-re; ma- Ya-re (268)	Me-dz (270). U-sak (271, 272)	Ka-lol; u- Ji-lol (= <i>village</i>). E-suk, Ezúk ^a	Wo-ñāla
Tree ...	Na-ntr; yi-ntr. Ke-nts; tse-nts (264). Ke-tog; ya-tog (265)	N-ti; a-ti	Bu-ri; ma-ri. Pi-s (268)	Bu-kõ (269). Bõ-ñõ; iy-õñõ (270). Bu-mol (271, 272)	Fu-bad, Bu-bat. Bu-bõre. Bu-nunukeñ	A-ttay

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Twins ...	Ka-bari; tra- ¹	Ku-luba, Ma-luba	U-cep
Urine ...	Ma-sōte	Mu-sur, Mu-šur	I-tyā
Vein ...	Ra-nta; na-nta. Da-nta; se-danta (265)	Ma-nar; abe-	Bu-su, Wu-su; ma- Ka-wis (268)	Ki-nōn; i-nōn (270). Ka-ntan; i-ntan (271)	Ka-kil; u- Ga-šil; ω-	Ŋgān; <i>pl.</i> vi-eñkana
War ...	Ka-cim. Defā; se-defā (265)	M-bakar	A-guba; ma- Pa-se (268)	Pu-rseka (270). O-γōt, Ū-gut (271, 272)	Ū-teya, Fu-tik. Hu-tik	Ŋ-wūt
Water ...	Ma-nt, Ma-ntr, Ma-nts. Na-mun <i>or</i> Da-mun (264, 265)	Nūal	Ma-mbia. Ma-mbea (268)	M-leg (269). Mu-nsop (270). M-el (271, 272)	Ma-hindō. Mu-mel	Wa-ñkā
Well, source	Ka-lamp	...	...	...	E-bila. E-koľō Ĕ-lulum, A-lulū	Ka-cemmu; wa + A-rwiāfu
White man	U-pōtō. Ū-fare. Ū-tabu; a-	Ŋgie-wūne	...	...	A-sek, A-sex E-hefa. E-rūsi	A-svel
Wife ...	U-rani; a-	...	...	...	A-sai A-sai A-nara <i>or</i> A-nare; ware <i>or</i> kare. Karā	A-svel
Wind, air ...	A-feŋ	...	...	...	A-sai A-sai A-nara <i>or</i> A-nare; ware <i>or</i> kare. Karā	A-svel
Witch... Witchcraft	U-ser; a- Ra-ser	...	...	...	A-sai A-sai A-nara <i>or</i> A-nare; ware <i>or</i> kare. Karā	A-γawi A-γawi
Woman ...	Bom; a-fam <i>or</i> a-bom. U-bera; a- l-rani; a- (264). Ū-rani (265)	La-mfai; be-fai	U-nali; bi-nali. U-jafe (268)	Ŋ-at (269). Ni-as; b-as (270). Ny-at; b-at 271). Ny-adz (272)	A-nara <i>or</i> A-nare; ware <i>or</i> kare. Karā	A-svel
Womb ...	Ka-fantr-ka- poru	...	...	...	Hu-bikum	...
Wood (fire- wood)	E-tok, Ke-tok. Ya-tog. Ka-lapat	Ŋ-wombañ	Ma-tima-be- huru. Ma-t (268)	I-mol	U-yad, Wi-yad	Wa-doywa
Yam ...	A-kui. A-nei. De-tsak; ye-tsak (265)	Ŋ-kiep	Wu-lajō. Ma-rajō (268)	Ki-tok, Ka-tox	E-kama. Ku-kis, E-kis	I-yōka
Year ...	Ka-ren	...	...	...	Ka-dyandō. E-mit	Bōna
Yesterday...	Di-s, Di-sa. Ka-nmaya	Ne-fot	Waye. Paki (268)	Ta-gal, Ta-kae. Mo-ntō (270)	Fu-ken, Hu-ken	Yinō

¹ Noteworthy.

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landoma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyöp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar <i>or</i> Sadai 272. Bwala	273. Fulup (Dyöla) 273 a. Fönyi 273 b. Filham	274. Könyägi
One	-in (p-in, ñ-in, t-in, &c., <i>with concord</i>)	-dendeg. -dü	-numa. -kani, -gani. -ini (268)	-löle, -loñ (ö-loñ), -lalañ, -löwö	-anö, Ya-nör, -nod, -nori, -mori	Di-añgö, -añgö
Two	-rañ, -reñ. -perañ (264)	-bele	-bihe, -he. -ñge, -ruñke. -mäe (268)	-taba. -pugus (270). -tab (271). -taw (272)	-luba. -gaba, -gawa, <i>or</i> -kaba. -gopten	Wa-xi, -xi, -ki
Three... ..	-sas	-at (pat)	-yö, -jö, -dyö. -jüw, -majöw (268)	-ku-ant <i>or</i> -ant (269). -jint (270), -yant (271). -a-yents (272)	-fegi, -saji, -hödyi, -fögi. -föateñ	-rar (Wa-rar)
Four	-añle, -ñle. -ñere (264). -ñgele (265)	-nam (bi-nam)	-nehí. -ne, -mane (268)	-baker, -bakr, -bagr	-bakir, -baxed, -baregen	-näy* (Wa-)
Five	-amät, -tömat. -tsamat (264). -tsamot (265). -tsan' (<i>in com- position</i> 265)	-tedü, -tedu	Gu-bida (<i>see 'arm', 'hand'</i>). Kw-beda (268). -ka, Nka (268)	Ka-nyan, -nyene, -nyen, -nya	-töx, -tok, -tak. -tögen. -onö-hu-tok	Im-bit <i>or</i> -bidi
Six	-amät- <i>rw</i> -kin. De-kin (264). Ge-tsantin (265)	Tedu-te-dendeg	M-pagi, M-padyi. N-kaine (268)	Pagi, Paji, Paj, Pai	Hu-tok di-anö. Fu-tak-mori. Fo-torianö	Bidi-gi-riäo <i>or</i> M-bidgiriäo
Seven	-amät-de-rañ. De-perañ (264). Ge-tsan-te- marañ (265)	Tedu-te-bele	Eñ-ganyi. M-podyi- ñ-gani. Ka-mae (268)	Paji-ne-plö. Jand (270). Paji-na- puloñ. Pagi-na-pulö	Hü-tok-di-luba. Fo-tore-gabä, &c.	Bidi-gu-a-xi
Eight	-amat-re-sas. De-sas (264). Ge-tsan-te- ma-sas (265)	Tedu-te-pat	Wase. Ka-ma-jöw (268)	Kuas. Ba-kari. Bafirei (271). Bäkirei (272)	Fu-tak-si-saji. Hu-tok-di- hödyi. Fo-toriföyi	M-bid-gu-a-rar
Nine	-amät- <i>rw</i> - ñañle. De-pañere (264). Tsan-te- ma-ñgele(265)	Tedu-te-binam	Luerubö. Ka-ma-ne (268)	Kuäs-ne-plö. Ka-nyañgalö (271, 272)	Fu-tak-si- bakir. Hu-tödi-ku- bakir. Fo-töri-bakir	M-bid-gu-a-nax
Ten	-ö-fat, -ö-fatr, -ö-fats (264). Pü (265)	Tebeleş (<i>i. e.</i> 'twice five')	Wa-pöhö. Papö (268)	U-nya-nawēi (269). Disi-nyane (270). I-nyän (271). I-nyen (272)	Si-bañkö. Nyen, U-nyen. Ku-ñen	I-pöyö <i>or</i> Fukö <i>or</i> Pögö
Eleven	-ö-fat, -ö-fatr-p-in. Pü-ani-tin (265)	Tebele-ntem- dendeg. Tebele-nta- bele = 'twelve'	Wa-pöhö-ñga- numa. Ngapa-kani (268)	Du-kena (272)	U-nyen-di- a-nor. (Kwat = 'fifteen'. Bu-tiñken = 'fifteen')	Pögö-gi-riäo

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landɔma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyɔp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadala 272. Bɔla	273. Fulup (Dyɔla) 273 a. Fɔnyi 273 b. Filham	274. Kɔnyāgi
Twenty ...	Ka-gba, Ke-gba. Kare-kuma- rañ (264). Pū-ma-rañ (265)	Tebele ka-mbele	Wa-pōhɔ wa- ruñke. Pəpɔ mañe (268)	Mu-ram (271)	Kabanan. ¹ Ō-yi, A-n (i. e. 'valid man' or simply 'a man')	A-ne-bum (i. e. 'one whole man')
Thirty ...	Ka-gba-tr-ɔ- fatr	...	...	...	Kabanan-dy'- u-nyen	A-fukɔ a-rar
Forty ...	Tro-gba-tro- rañ	...	...	...	Kabanan-buka- si-gaba	A-fukɔ a-naye
Fifty ...	Tro-gba-tro- rañ tr'ɔ-fatr	...	...	...	Kabanan-ku- gaba-dy'u-nyen	A-fukɔ i-mbit
Hundred ...	Keme kin	...	...	...	Kabanan-bu- kana-fu-tok	Kēmɛ
Thousand ...	A-wul	...	...	...	...	...
I, me, my ...	I. Mina. Minañ. In-, I. -mi. ² -a-ni	Mi, Mini. Ni-, N. ? -mām, -ñgamen	Ma, Me. Ma- (268), Me- (268). -limu, -gumu (267), -ma, -me	Ngi, Nji, Nji. Gi-, Ngi-, Yi- ? -nā, -nam (271, 272), -ni (270), -ji (269)	I-ndye. Njeni. I-, Ni- ? -m, -om	A-mi. Nyi-, Ma- ? -e-mi, -mūna
Thou, thee, thy	Ma. Munɔ. Munoñ. Ma- -mu. ² -mu, -kamu	? ? ? -ñgei	? ? ? -me, -he, -ñe	? ? ? -nu (269-272)	Aū. U-, Nu- ? -iya, -ia, -i, -ei, -ae	Wudyě. ? Wu- ? -yid', -uhu
He, him, his	Ō. Kɔno, Kɔnoñ. O- -kɔ. ² -oñ	...	...	...	Ume. Yō. Akila. A-, Na- ? -oyɔ, -ol, -ɔ	Ai. ? A- ? -nai, ?
We, us, our	Sa. Syā, Syañ. So- -su. ³ -a-sa	...	...	...	U-li, Ō-li. Ō-lal. Di-, Du-, U- ? -ɔ-lali, -ɔ-li, -u-ri	Bunō. ? ? -fu
Ye, you, your	No. Nyā. Nyañ. No- -nu. ³ -a-nu	...	...	...	Buku. Bukurul. Miūl, Muyul. Dyi-, Dyu- ? -ul	Uña. ? ? ? -ugun
They, them, their	Na, Nañ. Na- -ña. ³ -a-ñañ	...	...	...	Kukila. Bukɔ. Ku- ? -olil, -il	Ale. ? ? -e

¹ From Kaba-nyen = 'twice ten'.² These infixial pronouns in the objective are also used terminally.³ These (ordinarily) terminal pronouns may be sometimes used infixially.

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Allbe. Ramañ. -señk	Pe, Fe. Põpa. Püs	Fop
This, these	.we (w-we) ; .ne (a-ne) (Classes 1 and 2) ; .e (añ-e, ey-e, iñ-e, -an-e, -ak-e, ar-e, ap-e, atr-e, ats-e ; &c.) Øw-e-añ ; añ-e-añ (Classes 1 and 2)	A-we, A-hūe, bukake ; ya-ye ; sa-se ; dya-dye ; fa-fe ; ka-ke ; ba-be ; &c. Au or Ahū, bukaku ; ya-yu ; &c.	U-mī
That. those	Kw., -oñ, -añ (ow-oñ, añ-añ ; &c.) -ci (owa-ci, ka-ci, ya-ci, ma-ci ; &c.) Konowoñ ; pl. ñañañ (1 and 2)	...	...	...	Awa or A-hua ; bukaka ; yaya ; sasa ; &c. A-ūme, A-umu, A-ūma ; bu-kakum- buke, bu-kakum- buku, bu-kakum- buka ; yayuye, -u, -a ; sasunse, -u, -a, kakunke, -u, -a, wawume, -u, -a ; &c. (The principle is to affix a changing vowel (-e for near, -u for middle dis- tance, and -a for far) to the pronominal- plus-demon- strative par- ticles. The ac- tual pronomi- nal concord is also used for 'this', 'these')	Gedi or Xedi
Baddetsa, .letsa. .las	-a-jiäk	.yale. -ira, -a-ira (268)	-nõnora. -titi. -wursi. -arat	.dakut. -fut. -nyenyi. -ñiñi	I-wona

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Black	·bi	·bala, ·balax	Ba-ŋgilie (267). Bai-nde (268)	·jene. ·jin	Hlen. Henam. ·nyɔget	M-banak
Female	·bera. ·rani	·i-fai	·pula?	·pɔle. ·nyadz	·ar, ·are	·zvela
Fierce, sharp	·bañ	...	...	...	·baliŋ. ·nyeñ	·pombak
Good	·teša, ·ntesa	·a kon	Dub-i-lie. ·ya (267). Wa-inde (268)	·nora. ·wara	Dyadyak, Dadak. ·ware. ·suñsuñ. ·sūm. ·dyɔbi	Nyiwök
Great	·bana. ·buñera. ·baki (265)	·a tibel	Lumaye (267). Ne-nde (268)	·dem. ·dembe. ·magi. ·ram	·jalɔ. Kabak. ·kalökälö. ·amök	·naik
Little	·löl. ·fetɔ	·a finyax	Halage. ·rentiti (268)	·tiañk. ·tiers. ·teñgētsi	·tita. ·hihun. ·temtem, ·teme (273 b)	Fatɔdy', ·tɔdy'
Long	·bol, ·bōli	...	...	...	·bak. ·momök	·noñk
Male	·runi	·kele, ·kiele	·bi?	·bɔ. ·yint	·ine, ·en	Fa-can, ·can
Old	·baki. ·wūon	·a wok	Balibi (267). Ka-fo-nde (268)	·tafe. ·rşafi	·falen. ·finan. ·hinā	A-tyerr
Red	·yim	...	...	...	·duñk	M-bantak
Rotten	·tei	...	...	...	·popot, fufut	Ñ-gallak
Short	·gbutr	...	...	...	·totog. ·tog	Ñ-wɔaná
Sick	·tru. ·trūi	·a kulónax	Rawe. Korō. (268)	·mage. ·maki	·sumute. ·dyurs	U-rēs
White... ..	·fera. M-fera	·a wūin, ·wūne	Fasi-lie. Fasi-nde (268)	·fasi, ·faj	·hit. ·fita. ·tumpuy'. ·fur. ·tien	N-yerrk
Above, up, on top	Rɔ-kom	...	...	...	Fa. Fatiai	Ga-mbin
Before	·kadi. Rɔdi-ka	...	...	...	Bu-dyɔlen. Bu-hl	Ka-điũkwa
Behind	Rɔ-rarɔñ	...	...	...	Bu-lemuk. Bu-sol	Ka-mūni
Below, down	Rɔ-rata	...	...	...	Tentam. De-lam. De-tam	Gödd'
Far	Rañ. Rɔ-yañ. O-bōli	...	...	...	Lüli, Lüilül	Nyāka. ·ñau
Here	Anɔ. Nɔ	...	...	...	Tate	Da-nyari

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landõma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyõp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadat 272. Bõla	273. Fulup (Dyõla) 273 a. Fõnyi 273 b. Filham	274. Kõnyāgi
In, Inside ...	Ka, Rõ, Ra.	...	...	...	Nen. Nende. Hinde. Di	Ta-nūri
Middle ...	Ra-troñ	...	...	...	Dy'-eliñga. Dy'-etut	Fa-gant
Near ...	õ-fatsi	...	...	...	Nõnok. Lõh	Dyu-kufõ
Outside ...	Ro-ru	...	...	...	Ti-nyere. Ti-eñ	l-parr
Plenty, many	·lai. Gbat	...	...	...	Dupodupõ. Püs. Nör	Ndyabõni
There... ..	De, Re. Rõ. Dia, Ria	...	...	...	Babu, Baba. Tõ. Bõ	Gedī, Xedī
Where ? ...	Reke? Re? ·ia? ·õña?	...	...	...	Bõbai, ·ai (Tai?, Bai?)	Ne?
No!	Amam! De!	...	...	...	Hani! Se!	Bõlõ!
Not (with verb as prefix, in- fix or suffix)	Ce. ·ki. ·he, ·fe. Kasi- (neg. verb, 'not to—')	·ha-	·ma- Gal. (?). Ka. (268)	Ma- Mu- Mbarş-	·ut, ·at, ·et (·ut most commonly). Dyakum, Zakum, Kum-	·lā
To	Tra-, Traka-	?	?	?	Ka-	?
„ beat ...	·not. ·sap	·mab	·fumu. Nafu. ¹	·kõwe. ·tuja	·tek. ·goteñ	...
„ buy, sell	·wai. ·tigila. (264). ·tila (263)	·waya	Gandr. Kante. (268)	·nemate. ·gantri. ·awe. ·wel. ·wap	·nom, ·nomulõ. ·nõnom	...
„ come ...	·der. ·mbek	·yine	Legi. ·perede (268)	·bei, ·bia. ·ribe. ·bande	·janlõ. ·bile. ·rindi. ·riñ	...
„ cut ...	·tsap. ·gbek	·bõgu	Rufu. (268). ·bumu, ·habu (267)	·te. ·fal	·mine. ·pit. ·fitik. ·faren	...
„ dance ...	·pisa. ·tõmõ	·kame	·gama. ·pe. Kamede(268)	·gei. ·ke	·bombom, ·fum, ·bum. ·kak. ·yõkoñ	...
„ die ...	·fi	·rufe	Neme- Sadi. (268)	·gate. ·ketse. ·kerse. ·jat	·kers, ·ket. ·fur	...

¹ The verb-roots in 267 and 268 seem to be conjoined with suffixes rather than prefixes.

English	263. Temne 264. Baga 265. Landɔma	266. Nalu	267. Biafada 268. Pajade	269. Kanyōp 270. Pepel 271. Sarar or Sadai 272. Bɔla	273. Fulup (Dyōla) 273 a. Fōnyi 273 b. Filham	274. Kōnyāgi
To	Tra-, Traka-	?	?	?	Ka-	?
„ eat ...	-di	-teri	Yaha.	-re.	-rie.	...
„ give ...	-sō. -šō	-die	Jam- (268) Nuñi. Niñka. (268)	-de -wɔwɔ. -tendɔ	-teny. ¹ -uli. -sene. -sen. -dyi	-dɔmĩ
„ go... ..	-kɔ, -kɔne, -ñkɔ	-kōhe	-bɔarɔ. -perade (268)	-pia. -gia, -giya	-kae. -lanye. -dau, -dɔu	-dōfu
„ kill ...	-dif	-ra	Damu. Damem- (268)	-feñ	-mũx, -muk. -mule	...
„ know ...	-trara	...	...	...	-hase. -dyam. -maman.	-etabu, etab
„ laugh ...	-sel	-giyu	Dasi-	-ge. -je	-gak -reñkeñ. -bebet, -ber. -delhu, -hlu	...
„ leave off, cease	-trai, -trei	...	...	...	-fatɔ. -kāt. -was	-tavireke
„ love,want	-bōtr, -bōter	-jiɔbe	Duki-	-ñalɔ	-bōli. -fany. ¹ -mañe, -mañol	-tabu
„ see ...	-nañk	-kō	Le- Jene. (268)	-uene. -yeni. -wen	-jujox. -juye. -dyuk	...
„ sit, remain, abide	-yira	-ōhe, -nyōhe	Die- Jɔde- (268)	-tuare. -sori. -tsō. -tef	-lakɔ. -rōkō. -kin	-danya
„ sleep ...	-dira, -ndira. -funta	-dewe. -nwete, -wete	Dand- Danehe- Data- Dasɔ (268)	-pende. -ñonte	-fintɔ. -ñot. -filɔ. -mori	...
„ stand,stop, be erect	-tsuma. -ntsema	-tote	Nyanye- Nyenyɔ-	...	-dynme. -hitɔ. -jundum. -hinɔ	...
„ steal ...	-keia	...	...	...	-knet. -bot	...

PREFIXES AND CONCORDS IN TEMNE, BAGA, AND LANDɔMA (263-265)

Class 1. (singular) ɔwɔ, Wɔ, ɔ, U. (ɔka-, ɔ-, kɔ, koñ, &c); 2. (plural) Aña-, Na-, A- (aña-, ña-, ñi, ñ-, a-); 3. (singular) A- (aña, ñi, &c.); 4. (plural) Ya-, Y-, Ye-, E- (cye, yi, e); 5. (? or 20 singular) Ara-, Ra-, Rā-, Dā-, D', R', Ata-, Ta-,¹ T' (ara-, da-, ta-, ri, di, ?ti); 6. (plural, collective,

¹ Ta- was regarded by the Rev. C. F. Schlenker as an independent prefix in Temne, with Ma- for plural. But it would seem only to be an alternative form of Da- and Ra-. It is more commonly met with in Baga (264), while Da- is the form preferred in Landɔma.

abstract) **Ama**, **Ma**, **Man**, **M'** (ama-, am'-, ma. ña, mia); 7. (? or 13 singular) **Aka**, **Ka**, **Kā**, **K'**, **Ke** (aka-, ka-, ak'-, ki); 8. (plural) **E**, **Eye**, **Ey'** (eye-, ey'-, e-, y'-, yi); 9. (singular) **Ana**, **Na**, **N'**, **N'** (ana-, an-, n'-, ñ'-, ni); 10. (plural) **Atra**, **Tra**, **Trā**, **To**, **Tu**, **Tsu**, **Tse**, **Ce**, **C'**, **Se**, **S'**, **S'** (atra-, tra-, ca-, tr-, c-, t-, s', &c.); 11. (singular, but also mainly prepositional and demonstrative in sense of 'to', 'at') **Ru**, **Rω** (?); 12. (absent or fused in No. 10); 13. (prepositional only—'in', 'at'—or fused in No. 7) **Ka** (?); 14. **Ω**?, **Ωwω**? (ω-, ωwω-, wω); 15. (locative) **Ω**, **Od** (od-, d', ω-); 16. (plural, collective; *not* a locative) **Apa**, **Pa**, **P'** (apa-, ap'-, p'-, pi).

In addition there are traces of a singular number prefix **Ba**, which is usually reserved for words connected with children. **Na** is an honorific feminine prefix meaning 'mother', or 'mistress', 'lady'. **Pa** similarly is a respectful masculine prefix equivalent to 'father' or 'sir'. The 4th prefix, especially in the form **Ya**, has often a dual rather than 'a plural sense, indicating two objects rather than an indefinite number.

PREFIXES, &c., IN **NALU** (266)

(There are traces of the concord in numerals and adjectives).

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
M .	Be , A .
Me .	A , Be .
Ma .	Ba , Be , Abu , Abe .
Mi .	A .
Mω , Mu .	A .
N , N' , Ny .	A .
Ki , Ke ?	?
Ba ?	
La (or Lam .) (feminine)	

(**Nalu** also employs suffixial vowels—**a**, **e**—to lengthen the noun-root in the plural, additionally to the plural prefix.)

PREFIXES, &c., IN **BIAFADA** AND **PAJADE**¹ (267, 268)

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural (Biafada only).</i>
Wω , Wu , U (u) (human beings mainly)	Bi , Ba (bi)
Gu , Gun , Ga .	Wa , Ma , Bō , Pō .
Bu , Bω , Wu , Wω , Fu , Fω , Pu , Pω , Pi. (268)	Ba (ba)
A , E ; Pa , Fa . (268)	Ma (pa, ma)
N' , N , Ny , I , —	Ma , Gu .
Bu , Wu , Bi , Be (bi), Pi . (268)	Sa .
Gi .	Ma (ma)
N , Ni , Nin , Ny' (ni)	Ma , Masa , Ba .
Ke , Ka (ka) (268)	
Gam , Gan , N (M.)	Nya , Nye .
Ji , Ju .	Nya .
Ndu , Lu (uru, be)	Ma .
Ku , Kω (268)	?
La (268)	?
Nin (diminutive?)	Ma .

¹ The plural prefixes of **Pajade** are not given by Koelle and are quite uncertain. **Pa** is the commonest singular prefix in **Pajade**.

PREFIXES, &c, IN **KANYŌP**,¹ **MANJAKŌ**, **PEPEL**, **SARAR** (ŠADAL) AND **BŌLA** (269-272)

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Wu , U , Ū , A	Gu , N-gū , Ŋgi , Ŋge
N , Na , Nyi , Ne (na, ni)	Ba (ba), Bi , Be
Ki (269, 270), Ke , Ka , Ga (ka)	I (i), E
B' , Bō , Bu , Bi , Pō , Pu , Be , Pe , Pi ,	I , E , Ge , Muñ , Moñ , Mi
Wi , U	
Mu , Mon , Muñ , Min	I
Li , Ni , Nin (270)	Bō , Ba
Ku (270)	I
Ba (269)	?

PREFIXES, &c., IN **DYŌLA** (FULUP) (273-273 b)

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
A , An , Ö (a, u, um). (This is the 'human being', 'intelligent' class)	Ku (ku), Buka (ku), Ba (bu), and Vu (vu)
Yi , Y' , E , I (e, ei, i-)	Si , Su (si, su), or Ši , Š' (š̄i, š̄u)
Dyi , Ji (dyu-, ju)	Ku , K' (ku, k-)
Fu , Fō , Fi , F' , Hu , H' (fu, hu)	Ku , Gu , Kō , K' (ku, k-)
Nyi , Nyu (nyu)	Ku (ku, k-)
Ka , K' , Ga , Ge (ka-, ga-, a, ku, gu)	U , Ū , W (? Gu in some dialects) (u, vu)
Bu , Ba , B' , Bi (bu, ba)	U , Vu (u, vu)
Mu , Ma , M' , Mi , Mō (mu, ma)	Vu , U
(locative) Ti , Ta , T' (ti, ta, tu)	
(? locative, rare) Fa , Ha	

Notes: **Ku** in the first plural class varies occasionally as **Ki** and **Ka**. **Buka** is only applied to the plural for 'man'; **Ba** is only applied to words meaning or connected with 'children'. **Ka** in the sixth singular class is used as the infinitive prefix in verbs. **Fa** (or **Ha**) of the tenth singular class is rarely used, but seems to answer to the Bantu **Pa** as a locative.

PREFIXES, &c., IN **KONYĀGI** (274)

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. —, A	2. Wi (wi), Vü , Vi
5. I (da), Yi , R' , Li , De , Di , Đi	6. Wa (wa), Wu , Wi (wi)
7. Ya	
9. N , Ŋ	
13. ? Ka	
14. Ō , Ū , Ö , Wu , U (<i>pl.</i> No. 6)	14. Wu , U
15. Gu	10. Se ?
16. Fa , Fu (<i>pl.</i> 14) (sometimes locative)	
20. Rr' , Ra , La , Da	

There is not much obvious resemblance here to the Bantu prefixes, though I have used the Bantu numbers for their classification. No. 16, **Fa**, **Fu**, seems often associated with 'male', 'masculinity', and may be a version of the **Pa** or 'father' prefix, a form very common in **Pajade** (268). No. 5 seems to correspond with the 5th Bantu prefix (**Di**, **Li**), and No. 6 (**Wa**) certainly answers to the Bantu **Ma**.

¹ Note: the plural prefixes of 269 are very uncertain.

263. The **Temne** language is spread over the western and central parts of the Sierra Leone Protectorate, and extends westward over a little of French Guinea. The **Baga** or **Kalum** language (264) is—or was—spoken on the coast of French Guinea opposite the Los Islands, north-west of the Sierra Leone boundaries. **Landõma** (265) is the dominant language on the coast of French Guinea between the River Poñgõ and the River Nunez or Kakande, and extends a little north of the Kakande.

266. **Nalu** is spoken north-west of Landõma and south of the estuary of the Rio Grande in the southern part of Portuguese Guinea.

267. **Biafada** and the allied **Pajade** (268) language were—in Koelle's time, sixty years ago—spoken in the southern part of Portuguese Guinea, north of Nalu, and on both banks of the Rio Grande from near the coast to a distance of about ninety miles inland.

269. **Kanyõp** or **Manjakõ** is spoken in the coast region of Portuguese Guinea along the banks of the estuary of the Jeba river. 270. **Pepel** is the language of Bisaw Island, opposite the north shore of the Jeba estuary. 271. **Sarar** or **Sadal** is spoken on the coast north-west of Bisaw, and between the estuaries of the Cacheo and Jeba. 272. **Bõla** is the language of Bõlama and neighbouring islands of the Bisagos archipelago.

273. **Fulup** or **Dyõla** in at least three—possibly four or five—dialects, is spoken over a considerable area of French and Portuguese Guinea, from the estuaries of the Gambia and the Casamance on the north-west to the middle course of the Rivers Cacheo and Jeba on the south-east, and behind languages 267-272. The southernmost dialect, called by Koelle **Filham**, extends south of the Jeba river to Rio Grande. **Dyõla** or **Jõla** is scarcely a native name, but a Mandiñgo nickname given to all the Fulup peoples and those which speak Semi-Bantu languages 267 to 273 b.

274. **Kõnyãgi** is spoken within the south-eastern basin of the Upper Gambia river, near the country of Fuladugu; especially in the district of Yukuñgu, through which flows the River Laut, which joins the Bañguk. The Bañguk enters the Imete, and that, apparently, joins the Upper Gambia.

CHAPTER IV

SUPPLEMENTARY ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

TO THE FOREGOING VOCABULARIES

LUKONJO (1).

On page 46, in column 1, insert opposite 'Brother', *Mu-genzi*, *Mw-ene*. On page 48, in column 1, opposite 'God', *Nya-mu-hañga*; and opposite 'Heart', *Ūmu-tema*, *Ūmu-libw*. On page 49, in column 1, *Eñ-ketsi* as a second equivalent for 'Lake'; and *Eri-kā*; *ama-* as a second rendering of 'House'. On page 50, column 1, the equivalent of 'Name' should read *Er-ina*, and *I-tuñke* should be inserted as a third equivalent for 'Night'; *Ki-sokerw* should be added to the words meaning 'River', *I-kute* and *Em-penda* be inserted opposite 'Road', and *Ūmu-hembw* opposite 'Sheep'. On page 52, column 1, insert *Ama-iza* among the words for 'Water'; *-wuma* as an alternative root for 'One' (with a footnote as follows: *Perhaps related to -kuma, Eñ-kuma, meaning 'some'*); *Ndatu* as an alternative root for 'six', and *Ama-kumi-ndatu* for 'sixty'. On page 53, column 1, a second rendering of 'Thousand' is *Ngamagana*; *-nyi-* is an alternative form for the objective infix, 'me'; *Ni-we*, a third equivalent of the substantive pronoun, 'Thou', and *-a-wu* of 'Thy'; *Mu-* is a second nominative verbal particle for 'He', *-we* a second possessive terminal, 'His', *Ni-bw*, as well as *Aba*, stands for 'They' (substantival), and *-a-bū* for 'Their'. *-wosye*, in the same column, is a second equivalent for 'All', and *Ww*, *Ūw* for the demonstrative 'This' in the 1st Class of substantives. On page 54, column 1, insert *-tsebu* among renderings of 'Good', and *-kera* opposite 'White'. Insert *Hewulu* and *Eriri* opposite 'Above', *Euyuma* opposite 'Behind', *Hali* opposite 'Far', *Ha-katikati* opposite 'Middle', *Ha-kuhi* opposite 'Near', *Ahandi* opposite 'Outside', *-nene* opposite 'Plenty', and *Ha-nemu* and *Ūkuw* opposite 'There'.

On page 54 the negative particles of *Olu-konjw* in column 1 require restating:

Si- (*Sindi*, *Siwa* or *Su-* or *Sw*, *Si-a*, *Si-tu*, *Si-mu*, *Si-ba-*); *Sosa*, *Susa-* (before 2nd pers. sing. of imperative); *-ta-* (in past, future, and subjunctive tenses); *Ereke-* (negative prefix for infinitive). *-ndisa* (= negative verb 'not to do').

There should be also added the following verb-roots in column 1 on page 55:

-laba, 'go'; *-ta*, 'kill'; *-kanza*, *-ganza*, 'love'; *-lañkera*, *-bōna* or *-bōna*, 'see'; *-wōnya*, 'sleep'; *-ema*, *-ema-na*, 'stand'.

On page 55 the prefixes and concords of *Olu-konjw* require restating in accordance with our fuller knowledge of the language at the present time (1919):

Class 1. *Ūmu-* (*ōmu-*, *-mu-*, *ōwu-*, *yw*, *yu*, *u-*); 2. *Aba-* (*aba-*, *-ba-*, *ba-*); 3. *Ūmu-* (*ō-* or *ōmu-*, *gu* or *ku*); 4. *Emi-* (*emi-*, *eyi-*, *gi*, *yi*, *i-*); 5. *Eri-* (*li*, *ri*); 6. *Ama-* (*ama-*, *a-*, *awa-*, *ga*); 7. *Eki-* (*eci-*, *ki*); 8. *Ebi-* (*ebi-*, *bi*); 8a. *Ebi-* (*ebi-*, *bi*); 9. *E-*, *Eyi-*, *En-*, *Eñ-*, *Em-*, *N-* (*M-*) (*en-*, *e-*, *eyi-*, *yi*); 10. *Esi-*, *Esiw*, *Esiñ*, *Esion*, *Esiony'* (*en-*, *esiw*, *isi-*); 11. *Ūlu-* or *Ūru-*, *Ūdu-*, *Ūnu-* (*ōlu-*, *ru-*, *lu*, *du*); 12. *Ūtu-* (*ōtu-*, *tu*); 13. *Aka-* (*aka-*, *ka*); 14. *Ūbu-* (*ōbu-*, *ōwu-*, *bu*); 15. *Ūku-* (*ōku-*, *ku*); 16. *Aha-* (*aha*, *ha*, *he-*); 17. *Ūmu-* (*ōmu-*, *mu*).

URUNYOR(2).

On page 54, column 2, there should be added to the negative verbal infixes of *Uru-nyorw*, *-duku-* or *-ruku-*.

LUGANDA (4-4 b).

On page 63, column 4, opposite 'Night', the *Lu-swaga* equivalent of 'darkness' should read *Eki-zikiza* or *Eñ-dikiza*. On page 65, column 3 b, the first word for 'Stone' should read *Ili-we*. On the same page, in column 4, add *I-wendi* (4 b) to the equivalents for 'Sky'; *Omw-ika* (4 b) opposite 'Spirit, soul'; and *I-bale* opposite 'Stone'. On page 66, column 4, *Ama-đi* (4 b) should be inserted opposite 'Water'. On page 70, column 4, opposite 'Here' insert *Ūanw* (4 b), in addition to *Wanw*.

On page 70, also, the following additions should be made to the negative particles of columns 2 f, 3, 3 b, and 4-4 b: In column 2 f (*Uru-kerebe*): *Ti-ga*; *Ti-ka*— ('not yet'); *-bula* (negative verb). In column 3: *Nti*, *Nt'*; *-tali-*; *Wi-*, *Mwi-* (2nd pers. sing. and plural, imperative). In column 3 b: *Nti-*. In column 4-4 b: *-kw*; *Ti-*, *Ta-*, *Te-* (4 b); *Ezira-* (4 b).

On page 71 the following verb-roots should be added in column 4-4 b: opposite 'come', *-iba* (4 b); opposite 'know', *-ibi* (4 b); opposite 'love', *-yenda* (4 b); opposite 'see', *-bōna*, *-bōna*, *-boine* (pret.) (4 b).

On page 72 some additions should be made to the *Lu-ganda* prefixes. To the name 'LU-GANDA'

should be added **LU-SESE** and **LU-SOGA**. Among the prefixes of the 5th Class should be inserted **Iri-** (4 a), and of the 16th Class **Ia-** (4 b).

The plural form of the **Se-, Sa-** 'father' prefix should be rendered: **Ba-se**, instead of **Ba-, Se-**. It should further be noted that **Ka-** is also classed as an honorific prefix, and that there are traces of an honorific **Ki-**.

L UWANGA, &c. (5-5 b).

On page 75, column 5 a, an alternative word for 'Doctor' is **Omu-mali**. On page 76, column 5 a, **Omu-kwofu** should be added to the equivalents of 'Father', and **Nya-saye** as another word for 'God'. On page 80, column 5 a, add **Ama-khuwa** as meaning 'Things' in plural. Page 83, column 5 a, insert **Jahi** as an alternative root for 'Good' and **-kulundu** for 'Great'. Page 84, column 5, add to the negative particles, **-ta, -kata** (neither); in column 5 a add **-tawe, -nga, -kata** (neither), **Wxu-butu** ('to be without'); in column 6 add **-k'**, make **-ka** an infix **-ka-**, and delete **-ta**. In columns 7 and 7 a add to the negative prefix **Ti-, -ti-** as an infix. On page 85, in the list of **Lu-nyara** prefixes, &c., make the objective infix concord of Class 3 **-ku-** and not **ku-**. On the same page, correct the statement of the 5th Class prefixes in **Lu-masaba**, &c., by changing the spelling of **Ki-** to **Ri-**. Add to the **Ki-guzii** prefixes of Class 8 the form **Eve-**.

NYAMWEZI (9-9 c).

On page 95, column 9, insert these negative particles: **-ka-** (**-ha-, -k'**); **-ñw**; **-tali-** (not yet).

KIKUYU, KAMBA, TAITA, NIKA, &c. (11, 12, 14, 16).

After some words in **Kikuyu** (column 11) appears a capital D in brackets. This—it should be explained—stands for '**Dhaicw**', a discarded name for the **Nyeri** dialect.

On page 98, column 14, insert opposite 'Adze', **Cezo**; opposite 'Ant', **Ci-viri**; opposite 'Arm', **M-konnu**; opposite 'Arrow', **I-vanw**; and supply missing figure 2 to second foot-note. On page 99 insert opposite 'Breast (man's)', **Lega**; opposite 'Brother', **M-bari**; opposite 'Country', **N-dwe**. On page 100, column 11, note that the plural prefix of **W-tuku**, 'Day', is **ma-**, and insert as a further root for 'Day', **Hiñgw**; give **Mu-binjiri** as the **Kikuyu** equivalent for 'Doctor', and **Ibe** for 'Father (his)'. On the same page, in column 14, add **M-zuka** to the words meaning 'Devil', and **Ki-ci** to the words for 'Door'.

On page 101, in column 14, add **Ngonde** as an additional word for 'Fish', and spell the word for 'Frog', **Ki-cula**. In the same column, insert **Mw-ai** as a second word for 'Girl', and **Vava** as another rendering of **Wawa**, 'Grandmother'. In column 15, **I-cura** is the more correct spelling of the term for 'Frog'; while **Gula** is the better spelling of 'Frog' in column 16. On page 102, column 14, add the following words: opposite 'Hippopotamus', **I-bwkw**; opposite 'Husband', **Miwa, Miyw, Mumi** (i.e. 'Husband—my,—thy,—her'); opposite 'Hyena', **I-kutu**; opposite 'Knee', **Ki-tembelu**; opposite 'Lake', **I-riva**. In column 16 the word for 'Heel' should read **Jimbe**. On page 103, column 14, add **Ma-riwa** to the words for 'Water', and **Mw-eri** to the words for 'Moon'; in column 12, **Tu-manna**, 'Night', should read **Tumanna**. On page 104, column 14, add a second rendering of 'Shoulder', **I-vega**. On page 105, column 11, add **Ka-hi** as a second word for 'Son', and **U-ndu**; **ma-u-ndu** as a further word for 'Thing'. In column 14 insert **I-ywe** as an alternative equivalent of 'Stone'; and **Ki-fumbi** as the rendering of 'Stool'; also **Mw-iñgwa** for 'Thorn' and **Linu** for 'To-day'. Page 106, column 11, add **I-tura** to the words for 'Town'. In column 14, **Ki-gonjo** should be added to the words for 'Yam', **M-baca** to the words for 'Tree', **C-uga** for 'Vein' should be noted as a *plural* with a singular in **L-uga**, and **Swkw** should be instanced as a second word for 'Well'. Page 107, column 15, the equivalents of 'One' should read: **M-wzi, -mwe, Mwezu**. In column 14, **-randadu** should be inserted as an additional form for 'Six'. Page 108, column 11, **Ni-** and **Nin-** should be added to the nominative verbal pronouns of the 1st person singular. In column 14, **-ni-** infix pronoun should be added to the forms for 'Me'; and **Wkw** be given as an additional substantive pronoun, 'He'. In column 12, **Itu-** may be inserted as an alternative nominative form of 'We' with the verb. On page 109, column 11, an additional demonstrative root should be given: **-ciw** (**u-ciw, a-ciw, &c.**). Page 110, column 11, the root for the adverb, 'Behind', should be spelt **Guta**, and another form for 'In, inside' should be added **Ti-ini**. On the same page the negative particles of **Kikuyu** (11), of **Taita** (14), of **Taveita** (15), and of **Nika** (16) require to be re-stated. Those for No. 11 should run: **Ti-, -di-, -ti-, -diku-, -dina-** (preterite); **Tiga-** (infinitive). For No. 14: **Si-, Su-, Sa-, -sake-, Nde-, -anduañgi** (verbal suffix); **-ga; Kande-** ('not yet'). And for 14 a: **Si-, Ndu-, Nde-, Ndi-, -sa-** (past conditional); **-ya** (suffix to present). For No. 15: **Si-, Tw-, Ta-, Twtu, &c.** For No. 16: **Si-, Si-, S'-; -si-, Kha-, Khu-, Kahu-, Tha-, -ba; Si-dza, Ka-tsa, Siñga**. Also in column 12 the negative particle **-di-** should be represented thus as an infix and the adverbial **Ta-** be added; and in column 13 the negative infix **-dza-** should be added as 'employed with the Infinitive'.

On page 111, **Re-** and **Li-** should be added to the **Kikuyu** prefixes of the 5th Class, **un-** should be given as an adjectival concord for the 3rd Class, and the concords of Class 10 should be rendered **enj, ci**. Also it should be noted that the 2nd prefix in **Kikuyu** is occasionally rendered **Wa-** and **Ma-**. In the **Kamba** prefixes, &c., **Dzi-, Si-** should be added to those of the 5th Class, **Ci-, Si-** to those of the 8th Class, and **tsi** to the concords of the 10th Class. Also in this paragraph dealing with **Kamba** the second of each of the concords should not be followed by a hyphen, as it is not used solely prefixially, but mainly

as an *infix* and objective pronoun—a distinction which, from oversight of either printer or author, is often lacking in the earlier vocabularies of this work. On page 112, the **Taita** prefixes, &c., require some alterations and additions. **gu-** should be substituted for **u-** as a concord of Class 1, and **Si-** should be added as an honorific prefix. The form **Ru-** should be inserted among the forms of the 11th prefix in **Pokomō**.

CAGA, ŠAMBALA, ZIGULA, &c. (17, 19, 20).

On page 113, in column 17, the word **Mu-sare** (17 b) should be inserted opposite 'Banana'; and **N-deye** (17 d) opposite 'Bird'. In column 19, **l-simisi** may be added as an equivalent of 'Ant', and similarly **M-simisi** in the 19 a and 20 columns; **Ny-ani** also, for 'Baboon' in the 19 a column. On page 114, column 19, **Nw-ana** should stand for 'Child' as well as **Mw-ana**. On page 115, column 17, **N-umbe** (17 b) opposite 'Day'; **Ny-imo** should be spelt thus and not **N-yimo**. In column 19 a, **N-ombe ya m-kwō** should be added to the words for 'Cow', and **Zuwa** opposite 'Day' for 'daylight'. In column 20, **M-gañga** should be inserted opposite 'Doctor'. On page 116, column 19, insert **Wōya** opposite 'Fear', and **N-onda** as an additional word for 'Fish'. In column 19 a two other equivalents of 'Fish' should be given: **Sofi** and **Zafi**. In column 20, **M-esō** should be spelt **m-esō**, as it is the plural of **Z-isō**; further, the variant **Diz-isō**; **am-esō** should be inserted. Similarly, in column 20 d, **M-esō** should be spelt **m-esō**, as being the plural form only. On page 117, column 17, **M-borō** (17 b), 'Bullet', might be added to the words for 'Gun'; and **Fi**, also **l-fō** (both of dialect 17 b) to the words meaning 'Hair'. In column 19, opposite 'Grass', **Lu-fōwō** might replace **Fōwō**; and opposite 'Hair' might be inserted the additional form, **Lu-zwili**; **šwili**. On page 118, opposite 'Iron' in column 17, the word **Ky-uma** might be given, for its local meaning of 'Brass'. In columns 19 and 20 insert **Gembe**; **ma-**opposite 'Hoe', and in column 19, **Lu-vea** opposite 'Ivory'. In column 20, it might be noted opposite 'Leg' that **Iki-ga**; **ivi-ga** is an alternative rendering showing the retention of the preprefix. On page 119, column 17, the plural form **W-ōmi**, meaning 'Men', 'People', might be added to the terms for 'Man'; and **Nsi** (17 b) opposite 'Medicine'. In column 19, opposite 'Monkey', the additional word **N-kima**, should be given; in column 19 a, **N-kombe** for 'Nail'; and in column 20, opposite 'Man', the alternative plural **awa-nt'u**. On page 120, column 17, add **Mu-ra** (17 b) to the terms for 'River', and **l-ruweu** (17 b) to those for 'Sky'. On page 121, column 19, insert the alternative **Ma-humbu** opposite 'Testicles', and **Ki-ga** opposite 'Thigh'. In column 19 a, note that **Nw-ana** and **M-bwañga** are additional terms for 'Son'; and in column 20 that **m-ila** is the plural of **W-ila**, 'Song'.

On page 124, column 17, add **oyōw** as another terminal pronoun meaning 'Him', 'His'; and in column 20, note that **Ne-** and **Ki-, K-** are additional nominative verbal pronouns for the 1st person singular, and **Ku-** for the 2nd person singular. On page 125, column 18-18 a, see that the correct forms of the nominative verbal pronoun for the 1st person plural are rendered respectively as **Tu-** and **Su-**. In Column 20, the correct demonstrative, 'These' for the 2nd Class is **awa-nōw**, with the preprefix. In column 17, page 126, add **-ddu** (17 b) to the terms for 'Little'.

On page 127 the negatives require re-statement. 'No!' in 17 b is **Hōde!** 'Not (with verb), &c.', in the **Caga** dialects (column 17) should be rendered: **-ku-, -fō-, -ndi-, -la** (suffixes); **-Je-** (infix for subjunctive); **-ci** (negative verb, 'is not'). And in connexion with this correction the footnote on the same page should run: '*Chiefly by suffix in the Caga group; the prefixial forms Si-, Ši-, Hu-, Ha- were recorded by the author in 1884 in the Moši dialect, and similar particles were suggested by a German writer for 17 b, but both alike lack confirmation.*' **Ši** and **Ci** are negative verbs equivalent to 'is not'. In column 18 there should be added to the negative particles the infixes **-isi-, -esi-** applied to all persons, and the infix **-si-** used only with the subjunctive. In column 19 the negative particles should be thus rendered: **Ši-, Ša-** (1st pers. sing.), **Nku** or **Kau-, Nka-, Nka-ti-, Nka-mu-, Nka-wa-; -ka-; Se-, Nko-, Nke-; -sa-, -se-, -si- or -ši-; Ka-** (in passive infinitives only). The negatives in **Bondei** (19 a) are: **Nki-, Nku-, Nka-, &c.; -hi-, -hu-, -ha-, &c.; Hi- or Ki-, Hu- or Ku-, Ha- or Ka-, &c.; Nke-** (subj.); **-kasa-, -se-, -ka-; -nase; Nkusō-** (infinitives). The negative particles in 20 d are much like those in No. 20, but they further include these forms for the past tense: **Nahi-, Nahu-, Naha-, Nahaki-, &c.**

On page 128, the following additions and corrections are required in the statement of prefixes and concords. In those of the **Caga** dialects, add **lō** as an additional concord for Class 11, and these words: 'but **-ñ** or **-ny'**, suffix stands for **-ni**, the particle associated with Class 17'. The first concord given for Class 10 in **Pare-Gwenō** should be **zi-**, not **si-**. The 'Prefixes, &c.', in **Šambala-Bondei-Zigula-Mrima** should bear these additions: 'No preprefixes, except in **Zigula**, where they are prominently in use.' To the prefixes of Class 1 should be added **Umu-** (20); to those of Class 2, **Awa-** (20); of Class 4, **Imi-** (20); of Class 7, **Iki-** (20); of Classes 9 and 10, **Nyi-** (also noting that **Zi-** is amongst the 10th Class prefixes in No. 20, as well as in 20 b). Add to the prefixes of Class 12, **Yu-** (19 a). Further, it should be noted that the **Wa-, Hwa-, Va-** diminutive-collective prefix apparently only acts as plural to **Ka-** in **Šambala**, that the plural to **U-** (14) is **Nyi**, not **Ny-**; and that there seems to exist a **Ta-** prefix in **Šambala**, used perhaps in an honorific sense.

On the same page (128), in the geographical definition of the **Caga** area it should be understood that the range of these dialects extends to **Useri** and **Mamba**, as well as **Rombo** on the north-east, and to **Kiboñōtō**, as well as **Macame** on the north-west.

SWAHILI (21-21 g).

On page 129, the words 'and Ki-sela' should be added after Ki-pate to the dialects enumerated as 21 c and 21 d; and a footnote should be given to Ki- ω zi to the effect that 'Ki- ω zi frequently uses c for t and b for z, thus differing from Ki-amu. Ki- ω zi approximates to Ki-tikuu, but there is not space to record all its variations from the Ki-amu standard.' In column 21 (Swahili) insert the **Ng** ω zi word M-vi opposite 'Arrow'; and in column 21 b, the word I-tu, opposite 'Banana', as belonging to dialect 21 d. On page 130, insert N-aci in column 21 e opposite 'Buffalo' as a variant on Ny-aci. On page 131, column 22, S-aya should be given as another term for 'Finger'. On page 132, column 21 a, opposite 'Grandparent', insert Nana (q); and in column 21 b, opposite 'Grass', Gubu (21 c). On page 133, column 21, opposite 'Leg', insert additionally -guru; in column 21 b, opposite 'Man', M-cu (Siu); in column 21 e, opposite 'Milk', I-tiva; and opposite 'Nail', I-dowe; ma-. On page 134, column 21 b, add Fu η gwa to the words for 'Pigeon'. On page 136, column 21 b, opposite 'War', insert **Kond** ω (21 d). On page 138, column 21 f, opposite 'That, those', insert **Hu-y** ω , &c.¹ with reference to the footnote below. On page 139, column 21 (Swahili), add -si-, -sip ω , -sije- to the negative particles after **Ha**, &c. In column 21 f, add negative prefixes **Hau**, **Ha**-. In column 21 b, opposite 'To know', add the roots -isi, -isa, and in column 22, opposite 'To go', the roots -endre for the past tense of -inda, and -indu-tsa as a variant on the simple root 'go'.

On page 140, the following corrections are needed in the prefixes and concords: An addition should be made to the prefixes of Class 5 —, I- (21 e); while the concords for Class 5 in all the dialects should be stated as (li, P, j, r, ri (21 f)). The 5th Class prefixes in **Si-a η gazija**, &c., should read: **Dzi**-, **Di**-, **D'**-, **L'**-; and **Ga**- be given as an additional form of the 13th prefix.

In the geographical definitions on page 140 of the area in which No. 21 (Swahili) is spoken the word 'Nyasa' should be inserted after Unyamwezi; and 'or Ki- η govi' after Ki- η gozi. **Sela** should follow 'Pata' as one of the islands on which the dialect 21 d is spoken; also 'Pata' is best spelt **Pate**, though very variously pronounced. The phrase '21 f Ki-wibu (Ki-mrima and Ki-mgaw) are ...' should read '21 f Ki-wibu (and ? Ki-mgaw) is ...'.

USAGARA-UGOGW LANGUAGES (23-26).

On page 141, in the list of languages of Group G, the name of 26 a is better rendered **Ki-umbugwe**. On page 146, column 26, opposite 'Fifty', A-fundika should read A-fundika-a-sano. On page 150, column 23, opposite 'That, those', the first rendering should read ' ω , preceded by He-'. In column 26 on the same page, opposite 'Long', **leha** should be printed -le-ha, and a hyphen is missing before -ere- η kundu ('Red'). On page 151, the negative particles of Nos. 23, 23 a-c, 24-24 b-g should be re-stated. Those of 23 are: **Si**- or **Hi**-, **Hu**-, **Ha**-, **Hatu**-, &c; **Si**-ku-, **Si**- (for all persons); **Kulema**- (for infinitives); -bule and -bae (negative verbs). Those of 23 a-c are **Si**-, **Hu**-, **Ha**-, &c.; -si- (all persons); -leke- (subj.); -bule (neg. verb); **Si**, **I η ali** (adverbial). Those of 24-24 g are: **Si**-; -si-; -si-nati-, -si-ku-, -si η kha-, η kha-; **Khali**-; -leka.

On page 153, in the clause dealing with the locality of the Northern Sagara dialects should read thus: '24-24 b. The **Kaguru**, **Itumba**, and **Kondoa** dialects are spoke in Northern Usagara, &c.' In the clause on the same page dealing with **Ira η gi**, 'Lake Manyasa' should be spelt 'Lake Manyara'.

PWGORO (28).

In the pages beginning 154, and in the column 28 dealing with the **Pwgoro** or **Mahe η ge** language, the following additional words should be inserted: 'Adze', Li-tendese; 'White Ant', **Ha η gu**; 'Baboon', Ni-yani; 'Banana', Li-t ω si; 'Eard', N-deu; 'Bird', M-bo η g ω ; 'Blood', Mi-ahi; 'Body', Mw-ili; 'Borassus Palm', M-hum ω ; 'Breast (man's)', Ci-tivi; 'Brother', M-hwaca; 'Cloth', Lu-pande; 'Crocodile', N-gwena; 'Dog', **Na η a**; 'Dream', M-p ω ta; 'Egg', Ndi-gi; ma-gi; 'Face', C-ene; 'Forest', Li-t ω p ω ω ; 'Frog', C-ula; 'Girl', M-hinja; 'He-goat', M-kambak ω ; 'Grandparent', delete M-buzi and insert **Mau**; 'Hide', M-bapa; 'Iron', **Debi**; 'Island', Lu-h ω nyu; 'Knee', Nu η un ω ; 'Leopard', Ci-huwi; 'Lion', Li-himba; 'Maize', Li-lombe; 'Medicine', M-ko η g ω ; 'Nail', N-gonji; 'Name', Li-hina; 'Navel', **Kuvu**; 'Nose', M-bula; 'Parrot', Li-kwala; 'Pig', N-guruwe; 'Rhinoceros', M-bela; 'Salt', **Ca η anya η a**; 'Sheep', **Funya ω** ; 'Shield', N-gao; 'Shoulder', Li-wega; ma-; 'Sister', Mw-aca; 'Skin', Li-papala; 'Sky', Ku-mbindi; 'Slave', M-manda; 'Sleep', M-b ω ta; 'Spear', M-g ω ha; 'Stool', Ki-tehu; 'Sun', Li-cuwa; 'Tail', M-sisa; mi-; 'Thief', Mw-ivi; 'Thigh', Li-wond ω ; 'Thorn', Li-s ω mi; 'Toe', Ci-d ω le; 'Tongue', Lu-limi; 'Tree', M-ko η g ω ; 'Vein', N-dandamba; 'Water', Ma-ci; 'Wind', Ma-liti (*pl.*); 'Witch', M-hawi; 'Witchcraft', U-hawi; 'Wood', N-du η g ω ; 'Yam', Ci-yawo.

SANGO, KIMATUMBI, &c. (29-32).

On page 155, column 29, opposite 'Bowels', insert Lu-da; n-da. And in the same column, opposite 'Country', substitute I η -hyi for the word incorrectly spelt. On page 158, column 32, opposite 'House', correct the spelling of Mm-ambe to M-mambe. On page 160, column 27, opposite 'Slave', add (*pl.*) to Ma-teka. On page 168, in the prefixes, &c., of **Bena**, **Ga η gi**, and **Bu η ga**, add to Class 16 **Pa**- (31 a). To the prefixes, &c., of Ki-matumbi, add **Kina**, **Ki**-, honorific.

KIMAWANDA-KIDONDE (33 a).

On page 169, at top, add the words 'or Ki-mawanda' to '33 a. Ki-donde', and place these words after Ki-donde throughout the vocabulary at the head of column 33.

Further, beginning on page 169, supplement the words given in the **Mwera** column (33) by the following, all of which apply to the **Ki-donde** or **Ki-mawanda** dialect of **Mwera** (33 a):

'Adze', **Soŋgole** (33 a);¹ 'Ant', **M-hyokw**; 'White Ant', **U-mehe**; 'Arrow', **M-sale**; 'Baboon', **Ny-abu**; 'Banana', **N-howw**; 'Beard', **N-devu**; 'Bee', **N-dzuki**; 'Belly', **Lu-tubw**; 'Bird', **N-dege**; 'Blood', **M-lopw**; 'Body', **Mw-ili**; 'Borassus Palm', **M-fumw**; 'Bow', **U-pindi**; 'Bowels', **Ma-tubw**; 'Brains', **U-lotw**; 'Breast (man's)', **Ki-fua**; 'Breast (woman's)', **Tombw**; 'Brother', **N-dugu**; 'Buffalo', **Ny-ati**; 'Bull', **N-hufi**; 'Buttocks', **Li-takw**; 'Cat', **Nyau**; 'Charcoal', **Ma-kala**; 'Chief', **Yumbe**; 'Cold', **Behw**; 'Country', **M-lima**; 'Cow', **Holowati**; 'Crocodile', **Mamba**; 'Day', **Ma-yw**; 'Devil', **M-zuka**; 'Doctor', **M-gaŋga**; 'Dog', **Galw**; 'Door', **Nanta**; 'Dream', **-lotw**; 'Drum', **N-goma**; 'Ear', **Gu-tu**; 'Egg', **Fiŋga**; 'Elephant', **N-tembw**; 'Eye', **S-iso**; **m-eso**; 'Face', **Ki-haŋga**; 'Fat', **Ma-futa**; 'Father', **Tati**; 'Fear', **W-waga**; 'Finger', **Ki-butu**; **vi-**; 'Fire', **M-otw**; 'Fish', **Somba**; 'Foot', **Lu-ayw**; 'Forest', **Mu-hulw**; 'Fowl', **N-huku**; 'Frog', **Ki-bula**; 'Goat', **M-buzi**; 'He-goat', **Bebelu**; 'God', **Mu-luŋgu**; 'Grandparent', **Sukulu**; 'Grass', **Lu-bihi**; and **Mi-yani**; 'Ground', **Si**; 'Ground-nut', **Sugu**; 'Guinea-fowl', **N-kaŋga**; 'Gun', **Bunduki**; 'Hair', **M-fwili**; 'Hand', **Lu-wohw**; 'Head', **Mu-tu**; 'Heart', **M-oyw**; 'Heel', **Ki-sugunhu**; 'Hide', **Kupw**; 'Hill', **Ki-dunda**; 'Hippopotamus', **N-homontw**; 'Hoe', **Gembw**; 'Honey', **Uki**; 'Horn', **Peto**; **ma-**; 'House', **Nanda**; 'Hyena', **N-tote**; 'Iron', **Fy-uma**; 'Island', **Tiŋghi**; 'Knee', **Findi**; **ma-**; 'Knife', **Mw-ere**; 'Lake', **Lamba**; **ma-**; 'Leg', **M-guu**; 'Leopard', **Duma**; 'Lion', **Simba**; 'Lips', **Mi-lomw**; 'Magic', **U-hawi**; 'Maize', **Mu-lombe**; 'Man', **Mu-nhu**; 'Medicine', **Mi-ti**; 'Milk', **Ma-ziwa**; 'Monkey', **Ka-lipa**; 'Moon', **Mw-etsi**; 'Mother', **Mama**; 'Mountain', **Dunta**; 'Mouth', **Dudula**; 'Nail', **N-kombe**; 'Navel', **Lu-kufu**; 'Neck', **U-gwasi**; 'Night', **I-kilw**; 'Nose', **M-pula**; 'Ox', **N-ombe**; 'Paddle', **Kafi**; 'Palm wine', **U-gimbi**; 'Parrot', **N-kwalu**; 'Pig', **N-guruwe**; 'Pigeon', **Huwa**; 'Rain', **M-luŋgu**; 'Rat', **M-pewa**; 'Rhinoceros', **Tupa**; 'River', **Lu-kemba**; 'Road', **N-dzila**; 'Salt', **M-kere**; 'Shame', **Ki-nyala**; 'Sheep', **N-gondolw**; 'Shield', **Ki-kopa**; 'Shoulder', **Yega**; 'Sister', **Lumbu**; 'Skin', **Kiŋgw**; 'Sky', **U-laŋga**; 'Slave', **Mu-wanda**; 'Smoke', **J-wasi**; 'Snake', **N-zoka**; 'Son, boy', **Mw-ana**; 'Spear', **M-goha**; 'Spirit', **M-oyw**; 'Star', **N-tondwe**; 'Stick', **Li-biki**; 'Stone', **Di-bwe**; 'Stool', **Ki-goda**; 'Sun', **Tsuwa**; 'Tail', **M-kila**; 'Tears', **Ma-hotsi**; 'Thief', **Mw-ifi**; 'Thigh', **Patsa**; 'Thing', **Ki-nu**; 'Thorn', **D-iba**; 'Tobacco', **Tumbaku**; 'To-morrow', **Ma-yw**; 'Tongue', **Lu-limi**; 'Tooth', **Li-tsino**; 'Town', **Kai**; 'Tree', **Di-biki**; 'Twins', **Ma-wila**; 'Vein', **Nu-tsitsi**; 'War', **N-kondw**; 'Water', **Ma-tsi**; 'Well', **Ki-sima** and **Lu-wanta**; 'Wife', **Mw-ehe**; 'Wind', **Behw**; 'Witch', **M-hawi**; 'Woman', **Mw-ehe**; 'Wood', **Di-biki**; 'Yam', **J-ombw**; 'Year', **Mw-aka**; 'Zebra', **M-kunda**. 'One', **-mwi**; 'Two', **-pili**; 'Four', **-nne**; 'Five', **Tanu**; 'Ten', **Tanuta**; 'Twenty', **Mi-loŋgo mi-bili**; 'I', 1st pronoun singular, **He-ni**; 'Thou', **He-gwe**; 'We', **He-twe**; 'Ye', **He-mwe**; demonstrative suffixes, first position, **-mwe**, **waha**; second position, **-dya**. Adjective roots: 'Bad', **-lema**; 'Black', **-titu**; 'Female', **-mwehe**; 'Fierce', **-kali**; 'Good', **-noga**; 'Little', **-dodi**; 'Long', **-tali**; 'Male', **-bigalw**; 'Red', **-ntuŋhu**; 'Rotten', **-ola**; 'Short', **-fupi**; 'Sick', **-itamw**; 'White', **-ntseru**. Adverbs: 'Above', **M-hindi**; 'Before', **Lo-ŋgodzi**; 'Behind', **Ku-mgoŋgw**; 'Below', **Ha-ntse**; 'Far', **Ku-tali**; 'Here', **Ka-behi**; 'In, inside', **M-nanda**; 'Middle', **Kati-kati**; 'Near', **Behi**; 'Outside', **Ha-ntse**; 'Plenty', **Bw-antw**; 'There', **Ha-dya**; 'Where?', **Kw-ahi?**; 'No!', **Ta-bule!** The only or the principal negative particle is **Ta-**. Among the verb-roots are: 'Beat', **-twa**; 'Buy or sell', **-gula**; 'Come', **-itsa**; 'Cut', **-bawila**; 'Dance', **-yowe-la**; 'Die', **-fa**; 'Eat', **-dya**; 'Give', **-gole-la**; 'Go', **-cola**; 'Kill', **-koma**; 'Know', **-hili-ka**; 'Laugh', **-seka**; 'Leave off', **-leka**; 'Love', **-kol-ela**; 'See', **-ona**; 'Sit', &c., **-kaa**; 'Sleep', **-asa**; 'Stand', **-wima**; 'Steal', **-eba**.

On page 182, at the commencement, read 'Prefixes and ConCORDS in **Ki-mwera** and **Ki-donde**'. Insert **Di**, **J'** (33 a) in the prefixes of Class 5; **Fi** (33 a) in those of Class 8; **Ha** (33 a) in Class 16; and at the end of the clause substitute '17. **M** (33 a)' for '17.?'

MAKONDE (34).

On page 178, column 34, opposite 'We, us, our', the second substantive pronoun should be printed thus: **We-re-tu**. On page 181, column 35, opposite 'Not', &c., insert '**Andi-** (negative prefix)'. On page 182, add to the prefixes of **Makonde** and **Mavia**, **Gw-** in Class 14, and **Na-**, honorific. Add to the prefixes of **Paŋgwa**, **Ji-** in Class 9.

TANGANYIKA-BANGWEULU LANGUAGES (39-43 a).

On page 192, column 42, opposite 'Two', insert a third form, **-bali**; and opposite 'Nine', remove the full stop that wrongly follows **Fundi**, which should read '**Fundi lu-bali**'. On same page, in column 34, opposite 'Two', insert **-wari**, and similarly in column 43 a, **-bali**.

On page 195, add to the prefixes, &c., in **Kabwari**: '**Ba**, **Bi-** are honorific prefixes in the singular'. On page 196, in the **Luŋgu** and **Mambwe** prefixes, insert a hyphen after **Ama-** and **Yama-** of the 6th Class. In the clause on the same page dealing with the geographical definition of **Kabwari**, the last words should read: '**Bu-lega** Group (FF)'.

¹ Theoretically (33 a) should follow each of these citations so that, inserted in the column, they might be distinguished from the words of **Mwera** (33).

On page 206, the infinitive prefix given in column 44 b should be **Uku-**. On page 208, column 52, the word for 'Arrow' should read **Mu-vwe**. On page 213, column 52, opposite 'Palm wine', insert **Ma-kama**. On page 217, column 49, in the last but one word for 'That', the figure (1) should follow **Wu-ninw** in brackets.

NGINDO (55).

On page 221, at the top, the figure ¹ should be supplied to 'North **Ngindo**' and refer to this footnote: '¹ North **Ngindo** (indicated in column by 'N') is the **Ki-gindo** or **Ki-maniṅw** of Archdeacon Woodward, and is spoken north of the **Ruvuma** river.'

Also, beginning on this page 221, a number of words should be inserted in column 55, representing additions to our knowledge of North **Ngindo**. Theoretically, all such words should be followed by an (*N*) in brackets, to indicate that they belong to the northern type of **Ci-ṅindo**. This distinguishing mark can be omitted here: 'Adze', **Ki-kotamw**; 'Arm', **Lu-wokw**; **ma-bokw**; 'Breast (man's)', **Ki-tivi**; 'Brother', **M-an'ita**; 'Charcoal', **Ma-kala**; 'Cold', **Ma-riri**; 'Country', **Ki-tambw**; 'Crocodile', **Li-wamba**; 'Day', **Li-tanwa**; 'Devil', **M-bepw**; 'Doctor', **M-tela**; 'Drum', **Nōma**; 'Face', **Ku-mihw**; 'Fat', **Ki-vuṅgi**; 'Fear', **B-ōga**; 'Finger', **Lu-konja**; **n-gonja**; 'Fire', **Mu-ōtw**; 'Foot', **Lu-ajw**; 'Forest', **M-hitu**; 'Frog', **Jula**; 'Girl', **Mw-ikige**; 'God', **M-nuṅgu**; 'Grandparent', **A-hukulu**; 'Guinea-fowl', **Li-kaṅga**; 'Heart', **M-ōjw**; 'Heel', **Ki-hiṅṅinṅw**; 'Hide', **Li-mbendera**; 'Hoe', **Li-jembe**; 'Horn', **Lu-pembe**; 'Hyena', **N-tōte**; 'Knee', **Li-jugwa**; 'Knife', **Ki-himbi**; 'Lake', **Li-liwa**; 'Leg', **Lu-kōngonw**; 'Lion', **Li-himba**; 'Maize', **Li-tombe**; 'Medicine', **M-tela**; 'Milk', **Ma-wele**; 'Monkey', **Li-lipa**; 'Mountain', **Uhu-vuko**; 'Nail', **C-uwu**; **y-uwu**; 'Navel', **N-huku**; 'Neck', **N-tandala**; 'Nose', **M-bulw**; 'Palm wine', **U-gimbi**; 'Parrot', **Li-kwalu**; 'Place', **Ki-rive**; 'Rat', **Li-kule**; 'Rhinoceros', **M-bera**; 'River', **Lu-kemba**; 'Salt', **Mw-inyw**; 'Skin', **Li-mbendera**; 'Sleep', **Ndu-gonw**; 'Tail', **M-kila**; 'Tears', **Ma-n-jōsi**; 'Thigh', **Li-bondw**; 'Thing', **Ki-tenw**; 'Tobacco', **Ni-mbaku**; 'To-morrow', **Ma-lawu**; 'Town', **M-hali**; 'Twins', **Ma-vila**; 'Vein', **N-dandamba**; 'White man', **M-suṅgwa**; 'Wife', **Mw-aka-ṅgu**; 'Wind', **M-pugw**; 'Yam', **I-jaww**; 'Yesterday', **Li-ōw**. In the pronouns, Northern **Ngindo** has the peculiar forms of **Awawa** for 'He' and **Kiniki** for 'Ye'. In the adjective-roots, 'Bad' is **-hakala**; 'Female', **-kali**; 'Good', **-halala**; 'Great', **-kura**; 'Long', **-tandaman**; 'Old', **-makekw**; 'Red', **-kare**; 'Rotten', **-wōla**; 'Short', **-jipi**; 'Sick', **-tamwe**; 'White', **-hulila**. As regards adverbs: 'Here' is **Pambanw**; 'Middle', **M-gati** and **-na-kati**; 'Outside', **-nja**; 'Plenty', **-jirōka**; 'There', **Papalya**; 'Where?' **Ku?** In verb-roots 'Buy or sell' is **-heme-la**; 'Cut', **-hikitw**; 'Go', **-jenda**; 'Love', **-jupa**.

YAŌ (54).

On page 233, column 54, opposite 'Not', &c., the particle **-ka-** near the bottom of the series should be represented as an infix. On page 234, in the list of **YaŌ** prefixes, &c., the words beginning 'Also the prefix **Na-**' should conclude: 'with concord of Class 1'.

MAKUA (56).

In the vocabularies beginning page 221, a few words should be added or corrections made in the columns of the **Makua** languages.

On page 221, column 56, opposite **Axe**, the third word should read **In-ṣadu**. On the same page, column 56 a, insert **I-selelo**, opposite 'Adze'; opposite 'Arrow', **Mu-upa**; opposite 'Belly', **N-tukwa**. On page 222, column 56 a, opposite 'Bull', insert **I-ṅōpe** **i-lopwana**; opposite 'Country', **I-lapo**; opposite 'Cold', **I-peo**. Page 223, opposite 'Doctor', add 'Ōmi-rete' to **M-ṅaka**; opposite 'Dream' insert **I-tora**. Page 224, opposite 'Foot', add **M-nyani**; opposite 'Girl', **M-nati**; opposite 'Grandparent', **A-pwia**; opposite 'Ground', **I-taya**. Page 225, opposite 'Heel', **I-kōtūa**; opposite 'Island', **I-curumba**; opposite 'Lips', **N-laku**; **ma-**. Page 226, opposite 'Palm wine', **U-teka**; opposite 'Penis', **M-ṅmōw**. Page 227, opposite 'Rat', **Torw**; opposite 'Skin', **Ni-kuli**. Page 228, opposite 'Testicles', **I-kabe**; opposite 'Thigh', **Na-ki-tondorw**; opposite 'To-morrow', **M-rōtw**; opposite 'Town', **I-wani**; opposite 'Vein', **M-bitari**; opposite 'Well', **I-hima**. Page 229, opposite 'Wife', **A-twa**; opposite 'Witchcraft', **U-ḱwiri**.

On page 246, at close of footnote, insert 'and' before 'p. 230'. On page 279, column 67, opposite 'Know', put **-wia**, **-azi** in place of incorrect statement. In column 69, add **-siva** opposite 'Know'.

SECUANA DIALECTS (74-74 c).

Page 317, to the paragraph headed '74' dealing with the geographical area of the **Secuana** dialects, add: '74 c. **Njenji**, ? North-eastern **Barotseland**'.

WESTERN AND NORTH-WEST ZAMBEZIA LANGUAGES (83-88).

Page 333 and onwards, in column 83 (**Si-lūyi**, &c.), insert this additional information: 'Arrow', **Selw**; 'Baboon', **Pombwe**; 'Breast (man's)', **Sati**; 'Bull', **N-gundi**; 'Cold', **Seṅgi**; 'Cow', **N-gombe** **nō hōti**; 'Grandparent ḱ', **Kuku**; 'Hair', **Teūki**; 'Hide', **Mw-aye**; 'Milk', **M-enji**; 'Female' (p. 346), **-lioti**.

Column 85 (**Mbunda**): insert opposite 'Adze', **M-bayw**; 'Arm', **Mu-konw**; 'Baboon', **M-puya**; 'Breast (man's)', **Ha-mbuṅgi**; 'Brother', **M-bwembwa**; 'Charcoal', **Ma-nuṅgu**; 'Child', **Ci-kukw**; 'Face', **Lōlōw**; 'Forest', **Mu-ṅendi**; 'Fowl', **Sumbi**; 'Grandparent', **Su-kulu**; 'Hide', **Ci-lambu**; 'Hill', **Ka-lundu**; 'Island', **Mu-cōli**; 'Mother', **Ba-nana**; 'Ox', **Ci-twatwa**; 'Shame', **Li-yena**.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA LANGUAGES (HUMBE, 91 a; KUVALE, 92 b; NDOMBE, 93; SUMBI, 94 b).

Page 350 and onwards:

Column 91 a. Insert (also above, in title) 91 a **Humbe**. Also in column 91, insert the following words of the **Humbe** dialect (North Kuanyama) 91 a: 'Adze', **Om-phiva**; 'Ant', **Ō-nyōnene**; 'Ant, white', **Ō-hendi**; 'Axe', **Oñ-khava**; **onoñ-**; 'Baboon', **On-tyima**; 'Back', **Om-bunda**; 'Beard', **Ono-ndyeri**; 'Breast (man's)', **On-thulw**; 'Brother', **Ōmu-naike**; **ova-**; 'Cat', **Ō-sue**; 'Child', **Ōm-ōna**; **ov-ana**; 'Eye', **Ei-sō**; 'Finger', **Ōtu-pia**; 'Foot', **Om-phandi**; 'Forest', **Ō-fika**; 'Fowl', **Ō-usua**; **ōnō-usua**; 'Frog', **E-fima**; 'Ghost', **On-dele**; 'Giraffe', **Om-base**; 'Girl', **Ōmu-fikw**; 'God', **Suku**; 'Grandparent', **Se-kulu**; 'Grass', **E-hōli**; 'Ground', **Ō-fi**; 'Hand', **Eñ-khasa**; 'Heel', **Ōtyi-fininike**; 'Hill', **E-koñkhw**; 'Hippopotamus', **Ōfi**; **ōnō-fi**; 'Island', **E-tomba**; 'Knife', **Ō-mōkw**; 'Lake', **E-tala**; 'Lion', **Oñ-khi-yama**; 'Man (vir)', **Ōmu-lume**; 'Medicine', **Ōmu-hemba**; 'Moon', **Ō-hami**; 'Finger-nail', **Ō-nyana**; 'Name', **E-mima**; **ōma-mima**; 'Neck', **Ōmu-mimw**; 'Paddle', **Om-phalulw**; 'Parrot', **Ōtyi-sūi**; 'Rain', **Om-bula**; 'Road', **On-dila**; 'Sleep', **Ōtu-puñkhi**; 'Song', **Ōtyi-ndimbw**; 'Spirit', **Ō-hande**; 'Star', **Om-buñgululu**; 'Thigh', **E-tumbw**; 'To-morrow', **Ōmu-mbai**; 'Urine', **Ōma-su**; 'Wife', 'Woman', **Ōmu-ri-kandi**; 'Year', **E-mima**; 'Yesterday', **Oñ-khila**.

'One', **mōsi**, **-ndeke**; 'Four', **Kwana**; 'Nine', **Tyindiye**; 'Ten', **Tyi-kumi**; 'Eleven', **E-kumi n'on-dike**; 'Twenty', **Ama-kumi e-vari**.

'He', **Ōe**; 'We', **On-thu**; 'Ye', **Onne**.

'All', **-ise**.

'Fierce', **-kala-vi**; 'Great', **-le**; 'Red', **-kusu**; 'White', **-hekuke**.

'Behind', **Kw-mima**; 'Here', **Ō-papa**; 'Plenty', **-hepa**; 'These', **Ōkw-kuna**; 'No!', **Hai!**; 'Not (with verb)', **Hi**.

'Dance', **-mama**; 'Know', **-tyindi**; 'Leave off, cease', **-mana**.

The remainder of the **Humbe** vocabulary is almost identical with **Kuanyama** (91).

Humbe is spoken in the **Humbe** territory, north of the **Middle Kunene**, along the **Kakulovari** stream.

In the list of languages on page 350, and afterwards at the top of column 92, insert '92 b. **Kuvale**, **Kubale**'; in the column of 92 enter the following words, attributed to 92 b: 'Adze', **Mi-urisa**; 'Ant', **On-diru**; 'Ant, white', **Ō-hendi**; 'Arm', **Ōku-hōkw**; 'Arrow', **On-teta**; 'Baboon', **Oñ-kw**, **On-cima**; 'Back', **E-tambw**; 'Banana', **E-hondiw**; 'Beard', **Jo-njori**; 'Belly', **Ei-umw**; 'Bird', **Ōci-dira**; 'Blood', **Ōmu-lai**; 'Bone', **E-cipa**; 'Bow', **Koñge**; 'Bowels', **Yo-njanja**; 'Brains', **Ō-moi**; 'Breast (man's)', **Ōlu-kōlw**; 'Brother', **E-lumbi**, **Mu-haina**; 'Canoe', **Ōku-atw**; 'Cat', **Ōu-bihii**; 'Child', **On-dele**; 'Day', **Ōlu-nyuku**; 'Dream', **On-dyondi**; 'Excrement', **E-tundi**; **ōma-**; 'Fire', **Mu-rirw**; 'Fish', **On-ponde**; 'Foot', **Om-padi**; 'Forest', **Mu-sitw**; 'Frog', **Ci-mbōtw**; 'Girl', **Mu-kadōna**; 'Grass', **Vi-nañgw (pl.)**; 'Hair', **Jo-hici**; 'Heel', **Ōci-si**; 'Hide', **Ci-aw**; 'Honey', **Ōn-ci**; 'Horn', **On-petw**; 'House', **On-juw**; 'Husband', **Ōmu-diw**; 'Island', **Ci-ludi**; 'Ivory', **On-piti**; 'Knife', **Ō-mōkw**; 'Lake', **E-diva**; 'Leopard', **On-baladi**; 'Magic', **U-lōdi**; 'Man, vir', **Ōmu-diū**; 'Medicine', **Mi-lōñgw**; 'Milk', **Ō-mala**; 'Monkey', **Ci-ntōtw**; 'Mountain', **Ōci-fūa**; 'Finger-nail', **Lu-nyana**; 'Neck', **Ō-siñgw**; 'Night', **U-tuikē**; 'Oil-palm', **Mu-luñga**; 'Paddle', **Lu-vale**; 'Palm-wine', **Ōmu-lufu**, **Bo-luñga**; 'Parrot', **E-kerie**; 'Penis', **Tini**; 'Pig', **Ci-ñgulw**; 'Place', **Ōmu-tumba**, **Pwa**, **Pwhika**; 'Rain', **On-bira**; 'Road', **Oñ-gira**; 'Sheep', **On-jūi**; 'Shield', **Ci-akulilw**; 'Sister', **Mu-haina**; 'Sleep', **E-pōcūi**; 'smoke', **Mu-esi**; 'Snake', **Ōny-uka**; 'Son', **On-dele**; 'Spirit', **Ō-handi**; 'Star', **Ōny-use**; 'Stick', **On-bueti**; 'Stone', **Ewe**; 'Stool', **Ci-pundi**; 'Sun', **E-tañgw**; 'Tear', **Ma-hōdi (pl.)**; 'Testicles', **Ma-tondōw**; 'Thigh', **E-tumbw**; 'To-day', **Dinw**; 'Toe', **Mu-nwe wō padi**; 'Tooth', **E-yew**; 'Town', **Ci-lōñgw**; 'Twins', **Jo-mbakōna (? pl.)**; 'Vein', **Mu-sipa**; 'War', **Ōu-ala**, **Ōvi-ta**; 'Water', **M-iva**; 'Well', **Ō-nyombw**, **E-tōtw**, **Ci-simw**; 'Wife', **Mu-kupua**; 'Witch', **Mu-lōdi**; 'Woman', **Ci-kumba**; 'Yam', **U-nyañgw**.

'One', **mō**, **Mōsi**; 'Six', **E-pandu**; 'Nine', **Ōmu-ōvi**; 'Ten', **E-kunyi**; 'Twenty', **Ma-kunyi a-vari**.

'He', **Ōe**; 'We', **Ō-twe**; 'Ye', **Ōvō-onwe**; 'They', **Ōvō**.

'All', **A-cihe**.

This, these', **E-ñgu (1)**; **On-benu (2)**; 'That, those', **E-ñgu i-nya (1)**; **On-be-nya (2)**.

'Black', **-divoi**; 'Female', **-kadi**; 'Little', **-nunu**; 'Long', **-la**, **-laāla**; 'Male', **-diū**; 'Old', **-kulu-pa**; 'Red', **-sai**; 'Sick', **-vela**; 'White', **-pembai**.

'Before', **A-ñkw**; 'Behind', **Ke-tambw**; 'Far', **Kw-hale**; 'Here', **Pwenu**; 'Plenty', **Cakaka**; 'There', **Pw-enya**.

'Dance', **-dana**; 'Die', **-ena**; 'Kill', **-leka**; 'Know', **-noñgon-uka**; 'Leave off, cease', **-pūa**, **-hula**, **-nyima**; 'Love', **-yeva**; 'Stand', **-riera**.

In **Kuvale**, preprefixes—especially in the **Ō**-form—are sometimes dropped. The 1st and 3rd preprefixes are therefore usually **Mu-**, and the 4th **Mi-**, the 6th **Ma-**, the 7th **Ci-** and **Ke-**, the 8th **Vi-**. There is a **Yw-** or **Jo-** prefix, which may be No. 10. No. 11 is usually **Lu-**, 14 is **Ōū-** and **U-** and in one word, **Bo-**; 15 is **Kw-**. The **Ō**, **O-** preprefix is always retained before the 9th prefix (**On-**, **Ō-**).

The area in which Lu-kuvale is spoken seems to be the region on either side of the 15° South latitude between the Upper Kunene and the Upper Kubañgō.

WLUNDOMBE, NDOMBE (93).

The following words of this scarcely known tongue have recently been transmitted to me (see p. 350 *et seq.*):

'Adze', **Ci-sele**; vi-; 'Ant', **Ūlu-njinji**; *pl.* **olō-**; 'Ant, white', **E-keke**; *pl.* **ba-**; 'Arm', **Ūkō-kuōkō**; *pl.* **ōbō-**; 'Axe', **On-daibidi**; 'Baboon', **Ū-šima**; **ōlō-**; 'Back', **Ony-ima**; 'Banana', **E-hondīō**; *pl.* **ōba-**.

From these it may be deduced that the 6th prefix is **Ba-**, **Ūba-**, **Ūbō-**; the 7th **Ci-**; the 8th **Vi-**; the 10th **Olō-**, **Ūlō-**.

SUMBI (94 b).

On page 350 and onwards the following words should be inserted in column 94. Sumbi (94 b) is the dialect of the Novo Redondo coast district of Central Añgōla, immediately south of the Kuvō river. It represents the northernmost extension of the South Añgōla Sub-group of Group X:

'Adze', **Di-sua**; a-; 'Arm', **Ku-aka**; *pl.* **aka**; 'Arrow', **Duinda**; *pl.* **a-duinda**; 'Baboon', **Pompō**; *pl.* **ei-pompō**; 'Belly', **Ei-vumu**; 'Bone', **Ki-hiba**; i-; 'Bow', **Kō-nyima**; *pl.* **ō-nyima**; 'Bowels', **Mi-dia**; 'Brains', **U-ōñgō**; 'Breast (man's)', **Ei-tulō**; 'Brother', **Yanja**; 'Buffalo', **Ū-nōci**; 'Canoe', **U-luñgu**; **mō-luñgu**; 'Child', **U-manihē**; a-; 'Cloth', **Ei-taŋga**; **ō-**; 'Country', **Om-bala**; 'Day', **Ei-kumbi**; 'Doctor', **Ki-winda**; i-; 'Door', **Ū-pitō**; a-; 'Dream', **On-jōji**; 'Drum', **Ū-ñgōma**; 'Ear', **Ūku-tūi**; a-tūi; 'Egg', **Ei-yaki**; 'Elephant', **U-šamba**; 'Eye', **U-asu**; a-wasu; 'Face', **Om-bombō**; 'Father', **Sō**; a-sō; 'Fear', **U-keke**; 'Fire', **Ūtu-pia**; 'Fish', **Belela**; **ōm-belela**; 'Forest', **Mu-keleñge**; 'Fowl', **Yuamwa**; 'Frog', **Ki-mbōtō**; im-; 'Ghost', **Ki-lulu**; 'Girl', **Mu-ketu**; 'Ground', **Ū-seka** (also **Bu-tōtō**); 'Hair', **Ū-jīnga**; 'Hand', **Ū-kōkō**; a-; 'Heel', **Ki-sende**; 'Hide', **Ū-handa**; 'Hill', **Ki-tubu**; 'Hippopotamus', **Ū-ñgūvū**; 'Husband', **U-eiami**; 'Hyena', **Ki-mbuñgu**; 'Iron', **Ki-kete**; 'Island', **Ki-saŋga**; 'Leopard', **Hoñgō**; 'Maize', **Ū-mōma**; 'Monkey', **Ka-kuiku**; 'Moon', **Ū-diji**; 'Mountain', **Ku-lunda**; 'Name', **On-tuka**; 'Nose', **Ei-nunu**; 'Palm wine', **A-luva**, **W-alwa**; 'Pigeon', **Ū-embe**; 'Rain', **Om-vulu**; 'Rat', **E-piñgu**; 'River', **M-bīnga**; 'Salt', **U-ñgwa**; 'Shame', **Ū-sōnyi**; 'Sheep', **M-budi**; 'Skin', **Handa**; 'Sky', **Ei-lō**; 'Smoke', **D-iši**; 'Snake', **Iny-ōha**; 'Son', **M-ōna**; 'Song', **Ūkuimba**; 'Spear', **Ei-duinda**; 'Spirit', **Ki-lulu**; 'Star', **Ū-tetembwa**; 'Stone', **Ei-dati**; 'Tail', **Ū-kila**; 'Tear', **A-suena** (*pl.*); 'Testicles', **Ki-punu**; i-; 'Thigh', **Ki-huba**; 'Thing', **I-tele**; 'Thorn', **Ū-minya**; 'Tobacco', **A-kanya**; 'Tooth', **Ei-jō**; 'Tree', **Ki-saba**; 'Vein', **I-šiba**; 'War', **Ei-ta**; 'Water', **M-ema**; 'Well', **U-tabu**; 'Wind', **Fele**; 'Woman', **U-kani**; a-; 'Firewood', **Ū-yinyi**; 'Yam', **Oi-diñgō**; 'Year', **I-dima**; 'Yesterday', **Maha**.

'One', **Mōši**; 'Two', **-badi**; 'Six', **Ei-pandu**; 'Seven', **Ei-pandu-badi**; 'Eight', **Ei-kinana**; 'Nine', **Ei-kia**; 'Ten', **Ei-kwin**, **Ei-kwiñku**; 'Twenty', **A-kwin ya-badi**; 'Hundred', **Ei-keta**, **E-keta**.

'I', **Eme**; 'Thou', **Eye**; 'He', **E**; 'Ye', **B-enu**.

'All', **-nōka** (?).

'Bad', **-bi**; 'Female', **-kianyi**; 'Fierce', **-kema**; 'Good', **-nā**; 'Long', **-sōmi**; 'Old', **-lakanu**; 'White', **-seba**.

'Before', **Ku-mesu**; 'Below', **M-ōti**; 'Far', **A-pala**; 'Here', **Pōba**; 'Inside', **Mumu**; 'Middle', **Bu-kati**; 'Near', **Pepi**, **Kiki**; 'Outside', **Bu-samwa**; 'Plenty', **Ki-hōka**; 'Where?' **Yupi**?; 'Not', **Sō**.

'To beat', **Ku-pōpa**; 'cut', **-kōtōta**; 'dance', **-tōnōka**; 'die', **-nahi**; 'eat', **-dia**; 'give', **-ku-ika**; 'go', **-endōkō**; 'kill', **-tōma**; 'know', **-tena**; 'love', **-zōle**; 'sit, remain', &c., **-tumara**; 'stand', **-atema**; 'steal', **-nyana**.

The prefixes in Sumbi differ chiefly from those of Umbundu (94) in the disuse of preprefixes. The 1st prefix is **U-** and **Mu-**; the 2nd **A-**; the 3rd **U-**, **Ū-**; the 4th is **Mi-**; the 5th **Ei-**, **Di-**; the 6th is **A-**, **Ū-**, **Mō-**; the 7th is **Ki-**; the 8th **I-**; the 9th **I-**, **Iny-**, **N-**; (? 10th **Ei-**); the 13th **Ka-**; the 14th **U-**; and the 16th **Bu-**.

The locality of Sumbi is the coast district of Middle Añgōla about Novo Redondo.

SONGŪ (97).

Page 366 *et seqq.* Insert in column 97 the following additional words of **Sōñgō**:

'Ant', **Ci-mbembe**; bi-; 'Ant, white', **Kenene**; ma-**kenene**; 'Axe', **N-zimbu**; 'Back', **Kunda**; ma+; 'Banana', **Konde**; ma+; 'Beard', **Mu-epe**; mi-; 'Bee', **Ny-iki**; 'Belly', **Timba**; 'Bird', **Ka-njila**; 'Body', **Mu-ila**; 'Bone', **Ki-kia**; bi-; 'Bow', **Ū-ji**; **zi-ō-ji**; 'Bowels', **Ū-la**; ma-la; 'Brains', **U-ōñgō**; 'Brother', **Pañge**; 'Buffalo', **Pakasa**; 'Buttocks', **Takō**; ma+; 'Charcoal', **Kala**; 'Child', **M-ōna**; b-ana; 'Cloth', **Taŋga**; zi+; 'Cold', **U-talala**; 'Dream', **N-zōji**, **Hoi**; 'Ear', **Ku-tūi**; 'Excrement', **Tu-ji**; ma+; 'Eye', **Di-isu**; 'Face', **M-pala**; 'Father', **Tata**; 'Fear', **U-ōma**; 'Finger', **Mu-nyi**; 'Fire', **Tu-ihā**; 'Fish', **Ū-ši**; 'Foot', **Ci-nama**; bi-; 'Frog', **Ki-ula**, **Ci-mbōtō**; 'Ghost', **N-zumbi**; 'Girl', **Mu-kenu**; ba-; 'Goat', **Kombō**; 'He goat', **Ki-tūi**, **Sutu**; 'Grass', **Mw-añgu**; mi-; 'Ground', **Ma-vū**; 'Guinea fowl', **Kaŋga**; 'Hair', **Lu-ñgōnia**, **Bi-mbita**

(*pl*); 'Heart', N-zundu; 'Heel', Ka-sende; tu-; 'Hide', E-pati; ma-; 'Hill', Umu-lundu; mi-; 'Hippopotamus', N-guvu; 'Honey', U-isi; 'Horn', Ku-lomba, M-biŋga; 'House', On-zw; ma-nzw; 'Hunger', N-zala; 'Husband', Mu-iala; ba- or imi-; 'Hyena', Si-ŋguli; ibi-; 'Iron', U-tali; 'Island', Ci-kwōw; 'Ivory', Ō-zw; 'Knee', N-gwōw; 'Lake', Mu-ŋguli; mi-; 'Lip', Ka-nūa; ma+; 'Magic', U-aŋga; 'Milk', Lu-mūi; 'Monkey', Kima; 'Nail', Ci-ŋgala; 'Night', U-siki; 'Nose', M-bimbi; 'Oil palm', Di-yi; ma-; 'Ox', N-dumbe; 'Paddle', Ki-handu; 'Palm wine', U-ala; 'Pig', N-gulu; 'Pigeon', Bembe; 'Place', Ki-didi; 'Rain', Mvula; 'River', Lu-izi; ma+; 'Road', N-jila, Ci-kwōka; 'Shoulder', Paŋga; 'Sister', Yaya; 'Sky', Kilu; 'Smoke', Siŋi; 'Son', M-ōna; 'Song', Zompa; zi+; 'Spear', N-gumba; 'Spirit', Mu-enyo; mi-; 'Star', Tetemwa; 'Stick', Mu-ti; 'Stone', N-tanti; 'Sun', Kumbi; 'Tail', Mucila; 'Tear', Sōsi; 'Testicles', Lum-buesa; zi-; 'Thief', Kaba; zi-; 'Thing', J-uma; b-uma; 'Thorn', Mu-a; mi-ya; 'To-day', Linw; 'Toe', Mu-nyi; 'To-morrow', Kila; 'Tongue', Lu-laka; 'Tooth', Ō-zw; ma-zw; 'Town', M-bōnge; 'Vein', Mu-siya; 'White man', Tamga; 'Wife', Mu-keṭw; 'Wind', Puji; 'Witch', N-gaŋga; 'Woman', Mu-kenw; Firewood, Lu-kuhyi; 'Yam', Mu-tombw; 'Year', Mu-nyamw. 'One', M-bōsi; 'Two', -bali; 'Six', Sambanw; 'Seven', Sambū-adi; 'Eight', Naŋki; 'Nine', Ōn-vūa; 'Ten', Kuhi; 'Twenty', Ma-kuihi a-badi; 'Hundred', Kama; 'Thousand', Kulakaŋi.

'I', Imi; 'Thou', Iba; 'He', Mwene; 'We', Itw; 'They', Bene.

'All', -ōsw.

'Black', -sikalele, -nakana; 'Female', -kenu; 'Fierce', -laka; 'Little', -teki; 'Male', -ndumbe, -iala; 'Old', -w-kulu; 'Red', Ku-biŋga; 'Rotten', -bōw; 'Short', -tita; 'Sick', -biza; 'White', -kōta.

'Above', Milw; 'Before', Ku-lute, Ku-pala; 'Behind', Hima; 'Below', Ō-si, Kō-si; 'Far', Kuli; 'Here', Ōw, Hōhō; 'In', Mōmō; 'Middle', U-kati; 'Plenty', -landa; 'Where?' Ku-iyi, -ihi.

'No!' Kaná; 'Not', Ki, Ka, -kw.

'Beat', -wita; 'buy', -mana; 'come', -ya; 'die', -fua; 'go', -enda; 'kill', -jiya; 'know', -ajila; 'leave off', -ehela, -tusula; 'love', -yōla; 'sit, remain', -tumama, -šala, -tuŋga; 'sleep', -kōsa; 'stand', -mana; 'steal', -nyana.

In its prefixes, Soŋw differs from the other Aŋgōla languages by occasionally retaining preprefixes (Classes 1, 3, 4, and 9); its 2nd prefix is Ba-; 5th is often absent; 8th always Bi-; 9th sometimes On- and Ō-; and 16th Hw, Ō, U.

The following words should be added to the Kimbundu and Nḡōla vocabularies from page 368 onwards:

Column 98 a, opposite 'Spirit', N-dele; zi-; opposite 'Horn', N-gela; 'Lake', Di-saŋga; 'Nose', Di-zue; 'Road', Ki-kwōka; 'Here', Bōbō; 'In, inside', (also in column 98) Mumu; 'Middle', Bu-kaŋi; 'Near', Ku-zukama; 'Where?' Buebi; 'Sit', -tuŋga.

MINUNGU (112 a).

Page 411 *et seq.*, insert the following vocabulary of Minuŋgu:

'Adze', New; zi+; 'Ant', Jinji; zi-; 'Ant, white', Mu-sua; 'Arm', Ku-bōkw; 'Arrow', Ki-haneku; Shu; zi+, Mu-fula; 'Axe', Neiw, Nēw, Ka-sau; tu-; 'Baboon', Ci-saŋgu; i-; 'Back', Ny-ima; 'Banana', Di-konde; ma-; 'Beard', Mu-eru; 'Bee', Puka; 'Belly', Mimw; 'Bird', Ka-jila; 'Blood', Ma-nyiŋga; 'Body', Puyw; 'Bone', Ki-fua; bi-; 'Bow', Honji; zi+; 'Bowels', Li-ira; ma-ila; 'Breast (man's)', Tulu; 'Breast (woman's)', Biele; 'Brother', Puō; 'Canoe', U-atw; 'Chief', Sōba; 'Child', M-ōna; b-ana; 'Cloth', Di-ina; 'Cold', Sika; 'Country', I-si; 'Cow', N-gombe; 'Crocodile', N-gandu; 'Doctor', Ki-mbanda; 'Door', Pitu; 'Ear', Kuti; 'Elephant', N-zamba; 'Excrement', Tuji; bi+; 'Finger', Mu-nyi; 'Fire', Kaya; 'Fish', Ji-fuw; zi-; 'Fowl', Kusa, Susa, N-temba, Ka-sumbe; 'Goat', Kombw; 'He goat', Ki-sutu; 'God', N-zambi; 'Grandparent', Kuku; 'House', N-zuw; 'Hunger', Mu-yala; ba-; 'Hyena', Ki-ŋguli; bi-; 'Island', Ci-kwōw; 'Ivory', Ō-zw; 'Knee', N-gwōw; 'Knife', Pōkw; 'Leopard', Kunda; 'Lion', Kōji, Kōzi; 'Lip', Mu-zumbu; mi-; 'Man', Mu-tu; ba-tu; 'Meat', I-foi, Sifu; 'Moon', M-bezi; 'Mother', Mama; 'Nose', M-bimbi; 'Parrot', Kusu; 'Pig', N-gulu; 'Pigeon', Di-embe; 'Sheep', M-budi; 'Shoulder', Hihi; ma+; 'Sky', Hōw; 'Slave', Mu-ika; ba-; 'Sleep', Kufu; 'Son', Mu-zaŋgala; 'Spear', Ka-tapi; 'Spirit', N-zumbi, Mu-nyu; 'Stone', Di-we; 'Sun', Kumbi; 'Thief', Mu-yu; 'Thorn', Mu-ntontw; 'To-day', Lōlu; 'To-morrow', Mu-ŋgu; 'Tongue', Dimi; 'Tooth', Di-ju or Di-zu; 'Tree', Mu-ti or Mu-tondw; 'Urine', Ma-su; 'Vein', Mu-šia; 'Water', Mōma; 'Witch', N-dōji; 'Woman', Mu-keṭu; ba-

'One', Mōzi; 'Two', -yadi; 'Three', tantu; 'Four', -wana; 'Six', Samanw; 'Seven', Sambuali; 'Eight', Nake; 'Nine', Di-vu; 'Ten', Kuini; 'Hundred', Kama.

'I', Imi; 'Thou', Ibe; 'He', Mwene; 'We', Itu; 'Ye', Inw; 'They', Bene.

'All', -ōsw.

'Black', -buyila; 'Little', -teke; 'Short', -embw; 'Sick', -bata; 'White', -lila.

'Below', Hōsi; 'Here', Baba; 'Middle', Hi-kati; 'Plenty', Balanta.

'Dance', **-kina**.

(The rest of the Minuñgu vocabulary is almost identical with either Umbañgala (114) or Ngōla (98a).)

Noteworthy among Minuñgu prefixes are No. 2, **Ba-**; No. 8, **Bi-**; No. 9, **Ji-**; and No. 16, **Ho-**, **Hi-**.

H(OL)O (113).

Page 411 *et seq.*, insert following words of Hōlo in column 113:

'Ant', **N-jinji**; **zi+**; 'Ant, white', **Jumba**; 'Axe', **N-gimbu**; 'He-goat', **Ki-tui**; 'Guinea fowl', **Kaŋga**; 'Hair', **Ki-mbita**; **bi-**; *or* **Ziñ-gōnyo** (*pl.*); 'Head', **Mu-twe**; 'Sheep', **Meme**; 'Song', **Zomba**; 'Star', **Nwōŋsi**; 'Stone', **Tandi**; 'Sun', **Taŋga**; 'Tear', **Di-bibi**; **ma-**; 'Thief', **Kaba**; 'Thorn', **Mu-saŋgi**; 'War', **Bitā**; 'Water', **Meyo**; 'Wind', **Puŋi**; 'Witch', **Mu-lōzi**; **ba-**; 'Woman', **Mu-keŋo**; **ba-**; 'Firewood', **Lu-kuyi**, **Lu-kuni**; 'Yam', **Bi-sari** (*pl.*); 'Year', **Mu-vū**.

MPAMA (167).

Page 533 *et seq.*, insert the following words of Mpama in column 167:

'Adze', **N-gwa**; 'Ant', **U-sieme**; **mi-sieme**; 'Ant, white', **Un-ciele**; **n-ciele**; 'Ape', **E-sumbu**; **bi-**; 'Arrow', **I-kula**; **ma-**; 'Axe', **Z-ōmbi**; **m-ombi**; 'Back', **Nz-ima**; 'Banana', **Un-tela**; 'Beard', **Om-pōli**; *pl.* **m-pōli**; 'Bee', **Un-zoi**; **n-zoi**; 'Belly', **M-oi**; **mi-oi**; 'Bird', **Ny-ōli**; 'Blood', **A-lōŋo** *or* **Ma-lōŋo** *or* **Ma-dukō**; 'Body', **Ny-ōto**; 'Bone', **U-kwa**; **n-kwa**; 'Borassus palm', **I-lebō**; **a-**; 'Bow', **U-nañō**; **mi-**; 'Bowels', **Un-cōbō**; **n-cōbō**; 'Brains', **Ū-sōkō**; 'Breast (man's)', **N-tōlō**; 'Breast (woman's)', **A-bele**; **ma-**; 'Brother', **Ū-yebi**; **a- or U-dimi**; **a-**; 'Buffalo', **E-kōbōŋo** *or* **E-kōbonzō**; **bi-**; 'Buttocks', **Di-nō**; **mi-**; 'Cat', **N-gambala**; 'Charcoal', **Z-aka**; **ma-ka**; 'Chief', **U-kondi**; **ba-**; 'Child', **Mw-ana**; 'Cloth', **E-lomba**; 'Cold', **M-piō**; 'Cow', **N-gombō**; 'Day', **Ū-sō**; **a-sō**; 'Devil', **E-limō**; **bi-**; 'Door', **E-tibakō**; 'Dream', **N-dōti**; 'Drum', **Ū-kōle**; *pl.* **n-kōle**; 'Ear', **I-toi**; **a-**; 'Egg', **Ūñ-kele**; **n-kele**; 'Elephant', **Un-cimba**; **mi-**; 'Excrement', **Ny-ei**; 'Eye', **L-i-sō**; 'Face', **E-lōŋi**, **M-batata**; 'Fat', **M-uta**; 'Fear', **Ū-bōlu**; 'Finger', **Un-zali**; 'Fish', **N-cu**; 'Forest', **Z-amba**; **m-amba**; 'Fowl', **N-cōsō**; 'Frog', **E-kōkōkō**; 'Ghost', **N-jōli**; 'Girl', **Mw-a-mw-ale**; **ba-b-ali or Un-dende**; **an-dende**; 'Goat', **M-bōli**; 'He-goat', **Mw-a-bw-ele**; **ba-mpele**; 'Grandparent', **Ny-ōñkōkō**; 'Grass', **E-sōbe**; 'Ground', **N-tōtō**; 'Ground-nut', **N-zōkō**; 'Guinea-fowl', **Li-keme**; 'Gun', **M-bā**; 'Hair', **Un-cwe**; 'Hand', **I-kaka**; **a-**; 'Head', **Mu-tu**; **mi-utu**; 'Heel', **E-tindi**; 'Hide', **I-kōkō**; **a-**; 'Hill', **U-kōŋō**; **mi-**; 'Hippopotamus', **N-gubu**; 'Honey', **Bw-eyi**; **m-eyi**; 'Horn', **I-seke**; **ma- or a-**; 'House', **Ūñ-gumbe**; **iñ- or N-dakō**; 'Hunger', **Nzala**; 'Husband', **Bw-ele**; **bam-pele**; 'Hyena', **Ū-bwa**; **ma-**; 'Iron', **Ūñ-kōsō**; **n-kōsō**; 'Island', **E-sōkō**; **bi-**; 'Ivory', **Mo-nzō**; 'Knee', **I-bōŋō**; 'Knife', **Ū-tali**; **a-**; 'Lake', **E-diba**; 'Leopard', **N-goi**; 'Lion', **N-kōsi**; 'Lip', **E-leka**; 'Magic', **A-lemwisi**; 'Maize', **I-saŋgu**; 'Meat', **Ū-suni**; **n-cuni**; 'Medicine', **U-nō**; **mi-**; 'Milk', **Ma-i-ma-a-bele**; 'Moon', **E-yell or U-goŋye**; 'Mountain', **U-kōŋō**; **mi-**; 'Nail (finger)', **E-pōsō**; **bi-**; 'Name', **Un-tōlu**; 'Neck', **N-kingō**; 'Night', **E-kō or O-yi**; **a-yi**; 'Oil palm', **I-bila**; 'Ox', **E-kōbōŋō**; 'Paddle', **N-kai**; 'Palm wine', **A-lekō**; 'Parrot', **Ū-kombi or N-kōsō**; 'Penis', **I-kōtō**; 'Pig', **N-goya**; 'Pigeon', **E-beŋga**; 'Rain', **M-pōli**; 'Rat', **M-pō**; 'River', **E-bale**; 'Road', **N-za**; 'Salt', **E-leke**; 'Shame', **N-tei**; 'Sheep', **M-bata**; 'Shield', **I-yembe**; 'Shoulder', **I-beke**; 'Sister', **U-nyaŋŋō or E-bunani**; 'Skin', **I-kōkō**; 'Slave', **Un-tamba**; 'Sleep', **E-tōlō**; 'Smoke', **N-dumbele**; 'Snake', **U-ŋeme**; 'Son, boy', **Mw-a-bw-ele**; 'Song', **Ya-yembe**; 'Spear', **Ū-kōŋō**; 'Spirit', **U-limō**; 'Star', **U-lambi**; **mi-**; 'Stick', **Mw-ete**; 'Stone', **I-kenzeke**; 'Stool', **E-keŋgele**; 'Sun', **Li-kaŋga**; 'Tail', **Z-ela**; **m-ela**; 'Tear', **I-kalwi**; 'Testicles', **Lō-baŋga**; **ma-**; 'Thief', **U-yibi**; **ba-**; 'Thigh', **E-belō**; 'Thing', **Ema**; **bi-ema**; 'Thorn', **I-lō**; 'Tobacco', **I-kaya**; 'Toe', **Un-jali**; 'To-morrow', **Lōbi**; 'Tongue', **Ū-lemō**; 'Tooth', **D-i-nō**; 'Town', **J-ōbe**; **m-ōbe**; 'Tree', **Mw-ete**; 'Twins', **Ū-lima**; **a-**; 'Urine', **M-inya**; 'Vein', **Un-cisa**; 'War', **E-tumba**; 'Well', **I-diba**; 'White man', **Un-dele**; 'Wife', **Mw-asi**; 'Wind', **Mw-embō**; 'Witch', **U-lōki**; **ba-**; 'Woman', **Mw-a-mw-ali-a-m-pomba**; 'Yam', **E-sundu**; 'Year', **E-sō**; **bi-sō**; 'Yesterday', **Lōbi**.

'One', **Bōkō**, **-ōkō**; 'Two', **-bale**; 'Four', **-i-nei**; 'Five', **-tanō**; 'Six', **Samenō**; 'Seven', **Un-cabale**; 'Eight', **U-nanali**; 'Nine', **I-bwa**; 'Ten', **Zōmu**; 'Twenty', **Ma-kwa-bale**; 'Thirty', **Bw-eli**; 'Forty', **N-yumi-nei**; 'Fifty', **N-yumi-tanō**; 'Hundred', **Mo-ñkama**; 'Thousand', **N-kōtō**.

'I', **Ŋgai**; 'Thou', **Kau**; 'He', **Waŋŋō**; 'We', **Baŋga**; 'Ye', **Benu**; 'They', **Baŋŋō**.

'All', **-kima**, **-ema**.

'Black', **-yindō**; 'Fierce', **-tabelle**; 'Good', **-ulamū**; 'Great', **-nene**; 'Little', **-kiki**, **-sini**; 'Long', **-sanda**; 'Male', **-bwele**; 'Old', **-bike**, **-kunde**, **-kōkōtō**; 'Red', **-telu**; 'Rotten', **-bōlō**; 'Short', **-kuku**, **-kwekwe**; 'Sick', **-kōnō**; 'White', **-fumbō**.

'Above', **Li-kōlō**; 'Behind', **Ū-n-cima**; 'Below', **Oñ-kwe**; 'Far', **U-sika**; 'Here', **Wabu**; 'In, inside', **Ū-moi**; 'Middle', **Lō-ntei**; 'Near', **Ū-pepe**; 'Outside', **Lō-pōle**; 'Plenty', **N-dukō**; 'These', **Wana**; 'Where?' **Wani?**; 'No?' **Te!**, **Pili!**; 'Not', **-te**, **-ō-te**.

'Beat', **-kuta**; 'buy', **-somba**, **-teke**; 'cut', **-zeke**; 'dance', **-sana**; 'die', **-wa-ka**; 'cat', **-je**;

'give', -pe; 'go', -tambōla; 'kill', -bōma; 'know', -yeba; 'love', -liŋga; 'see', -yene; 'sit', -zala; 'sleep', -kōlō; 'stand', -teme; 'steal', -yibi.

Besides the prefixes already given for this Mpama group of dialects (167-167 a), the following forms should be added for Mpama:

Class 1. U, Ū (with a concord -yō); 2. A; 3. U, M, Mw-; 4. Mi, I- (with concord mi); 5. Z, A, E, Li- (with a concord di); 6. A, Mi-; 8. Be-; 9. N-; 11. Ū, U, Lu-; 14. Bw-, Ū-; 16. Wa- (Lw- takes the place of No. 17, Mu-).

SENĠELE (168) and **BA-TENDE** (168 a).¹

Page 533 *et seq.*, insert following words in column 168:

'Ant', Le-nyōmō; nyōmō; 'Ant, white', Ke-sieli; be-; 'Ape', Ke-dia; be-; 'Arm', Kōkō; *pl.* mi-eke;² 'Arrow', E-kula; ma-; 'Axe', Ke-kie; be-; 'Back', M-ōŋgō; m-ēŋgō; 'Banana', Lō-kōmō; 'Beard', Lōlō; 'Bee', Le-nyuki; 'Belly', E-kuni; ma-; 'Bird', Ny-ōnyi; 'Blood', Ma-kila; 'Body', Biē; 'Bone', Le-kwa; 'Borassus palm', Elebe; 'Bow', Bō-ta; 'Bowels', Mō-sōbō; me-; 'Brains', Bō-nyīngi; 'Brother', Mbōsi; 'Buffalo', Nyati; 'Buttocks', Ke-kesi; be-; 'Canoe', Wati; 'Cat', Ngambala; 'Charcoal', E-kala; 'Chief', N-kumi; 'Cloth', Kekō; 'Cold', Mpie; 'Country', Kese; 'Crocodile', Ngōnō; 'Day', Duw; 'Devil', Mōku; 'Dog', Mvwa; 'Door', Ke-wōkō; 'Dream', Njōli; 'Drum', N-kōl'aŋkōlō; 'Ear', E-twō; 'Egg', E-kele; 'Excrement', Tibi; 'Eye', Di-si; mi-si; 'Face', Kedwō, E-bōlō; 'Fat', Male; 'Father', Tata; 'Fear', Bōkō; 'Finger', Leyala; njala; 'Fire', Mbā; 'Fish', Ncu; 'Foot', Ke-tame; 'Forest', Dia; ma-; 'Fowl', Ncōsō; 'Frog', Ki-eke; 'Ghost', Nketa; 'Girl', Ke-yeyenji, Ke-mōkati; be-; 'God', Njame; 'Grandparent', Nkaka; 'Grass', Ntana; 'Ground-nut', Le-yōkō; njōkō; 'Guinea-fowl', Nkā; 'Hair', Mfū; 'Hand', Ke-kanyi; 'Head', Mōtu; 'Heart', Mōkōlō; 'Heel', Ke-kitiki; 'Hide', Ke-kōbō; 'Hill', E-kōlō; ma-; 'Hippopotamus', Nguwe; 'Hoe', E-temi; 'Honey', Bō-wōki; 'Horn', E-seke; 'House', Nzō; 'Husband', Mōlōmi; ba-; 'Iron', Ke-peke; 'Island', Ke-saŋga; 'Ivory', Mfuō; 'Knee', Ebō; 'Knife', Mbeli; 'Leg', Kw-ōlō; mi-ele;² 'Leopard', Ngōe; 'Lion', N-kōsi; 'Lip', Ke-lele; bi-; 'Magic', Ke-lenemi; 'Man', Mw-ōtō; *pl.* ba-te; 'Meat', Nuka; 'Medicine', Mweme; mi-; 'Milk', Mpila c mabele; 'Monkey', Nkema; 'Moon', Ngōnō; 'Mother', N-gōni; ba-ŋgō; 'Mountain', E-kōlō; 'Nail', Ki-ŋkuti; 'Navel', Mō-kōle; 'Neck', N-kie; 'Night', E-tika; 'Nose', E-yulō; 'Oil palm', E-ba; 'Ox', Nyate; 'Paddle', Nkā; 'Palm wine', Mana; 'Penis', E-kata; 'Pig', N-cōmi; 'Pigeon', N-kōba; 'Place', M-bete; 'Rat', M-pōkō; 'Road', M-bie; 'Salt', Mw-ā; 'Shame', Bō-kuti; 'Shield', N-guba; 'Shoulder', E-peke; 'Sister', M-paka; 'Skin', Le-pōsō; 'Sky', E-yulō; 'Slave', Mōn-duka; 'Sleep', Tōlō; 'Smoke', Mi-dia; 'Snake', N-tale; 'Son', Mō-diti; 'Song', N-zieme; 'Spear', E-kō; 'Spirit', Mō-dimi; 'Star', Mw-ōtō; mi-ete;² 'Stone', N-kwōlō; 'Stool', M-bata; 'Sun', Vuna; 'Tail', Mō-kela; 'Tear', Yata; 'Testicles', Le-ba; me-ba; 'Thief', Mō-suki; ba-; 'Thigh', Ke-bele; 'Thing', Ki-a; bi-a; 'Thorn', N-ciene; 'Tobacco', E-kā; 'To-day', Nōnō; 'To-morrow', M-bale; 'Tongue', Le-leme; n-deme; 'Tooth', Di-ine; mi-ine; 'Town', Bōla, M-bōkō; 'Tree', Mō-te; 'Twins', N-keta; 'Urine', M-ia; 'Vein', Mō-ntu; mi-; 'War', Bi-ta; 'Water', M-pila; 'Well', E-subi; 'Wife', Mō-kale; 'Wind', Mōm-pebe; 'Witch', Mō-lōki; 'Witchcraft', E-kuti; 'Woman', Mō-kati; 'Year', ? Mw-aka; 'Yesterday', M-bale.

'One', -mōti; 'Two', Yu-ele; 'Three', -sati; 'Four', -ni; 'Five', -tani; 'Six', E-siami; 'Eight', E-nana; 'Nine', Ewa; 'Ten', Di-emi; 'Twenty', Mw-abi; 'Thirty', Mō-sati; 'Forty', Mō-ni; 'Fifty', Mō-tani; 'Hundred', N-kama.

'I', Me; 'Thou', Yie; 'We', Bete; 'Ye', Meni; 'They', Be.

'All', -nsō.

'Black', -m-pini; 'Female', -kati; 'Fierce', -m-pōtō; 'Good', -we; 'Great', -diti; 'Little', -kite; 'Long', -lē; 'Male', -diti; 'Old', -kōlō, -nuna; 'Red', -lele; 'Rotten', -pōnu; 'Short', -kwe; 'Sick', -kale; 'White', -sese.

'Above', O-ŋge; 'Behind', Ū-ekele; 'Below', O-ŋkili; 'Far', E-bōlō; 'Here', Kōni; 'In', O-nŋi; 'Middle', Ū-ketie, Ū-ketiati; 'Near', Belebele; 'Outside', Ū-nca; 'Plenty', Kabakaba, Vuki; 'These', Wani; 'Where?' Kōni?

'No!' We! 'Not', -ka -kō, -we.

'Beat', -bōla; 'buy', -suma, -teke; 'cut', -siele; 'dance', -kena; 'die', -kwa; 'go', -ye; 'know', -yeba; 'leave off', -sile; 'love', -kwōna; 'sec', -mōnō; 'sit', -kala, -wa; 'sleep', -tōlō; 'stand', -yiseke; 'steal', -su-ka.

The Batende prefixes, which are additional or different from those of SenĠele, are:

Class 1. Un-, —, Mw-, Mō- (concord yō, ō); 3. Mō-; 4. Me-; 5. E-, Ī- (concord di, i); 6. Ma-, A-; 7. Ke-, Ki-; 11. Le-; 14. U- (bō, bu); 15. Ū-; 16. Wa-.

¹ Most of these words and particulars refer to the Tende dialect of SenĠele (168 a), which may turn out to be a distinct language.

² Note similar vowel change in roots for 'arm', -ōkō, -eke; 'man', -ōtō, -te; 'leg', -ōlō, -ele; &c.

On page 545, at the end of the last paragraph, should be added the words 'east and north-east of Bwōlōwō, latitude 2°-2° 30' South, longitude 16° 30'-17° East'.

KI-WUMBU (177).

On page 553 *et seq.*, insert following information:

'Adze', **Temi**; 'Ant', **In-zanzala**; 'Ant, white', **Lu-mpe**; 'Arm', **Kwōkō**; 'Arrow', **Ki-tōma**; **bi-**; 'Axe', **Ki-tadi**; **bi-**; 'Back', **N-gōdi**; **ma+**; 'Beard', **Ki-levō**; 'Bee', **N-uki**; 'Belly', **Ki-vumu**; 'Bird', **N-uni** or **Balaka**; 'Blood', **Ma-kila**; 'Body', **N-itu**; 'Bone', **Ma-fwa** (*pl.*); 'Brains', **Tomfi**; 'Breast (man's)', **N-tulu**; 'Brother', **M-boyō**; 'Canoe', **Bw-atu**; 'Cat', **N-gamanya**, **M-buma**; 'Child', **Mw-ana**; **b-ana**; 'Cloth', **N-lele**; 'Cold', **Mō-didi**; 'Cow', **N-gombe**; 'Crocodile', **N-gōne**; 'Day', **Tiū**; 'Devil', **Mō-fū**, **Balagō**; 'Doctor', **N-gaŋga**; 'Door', **Mw-elō** or **Ki-vi**; 'Dream', **N-zōdi**; 'Drum', **N-gomō**; 'Ear', **E-ti**; **ma-ti**; 'Egg', **Ke**; 'Elephant', **N-zōkō**; 'Eye', **D-isi**; **m-isi**; 'Face', **Lu-luŋgi**; **manduŋgi**; 'Fear', **B-ōma**; 'Finger', **N-lemō**; **mi-**; 'Fire', **M-bā**; 'Fish', **M-bidi**; 'Foot', **Ku-lu**; **mi-lu**; 'Forest', **Taŋga**; 'Fowl', **N-susu**; 'Frog', **Kōtō**; 'Ghost', **M-pele**; 'Goat', **N-taba**; 'Grandparent', **N-kaka**; 'Grass', **Ma-leŋge**; 'Ground', **N-tōtō**; 'Hair', **M-fumfu**; 'Head', **Mu-nswi**; 'Heart', **Mu-kōlō**; 'Heel', **Siŋgini**; **bi+**; 'Hide', **Swama**; 'Hill', **Hama**; *pl.* **ma-lama**; 'Hippopotamus', **M-vubu**; 'Hoe', **Temi**; 'Honey', **Bō-nugi-man-paka**; 'Horn', **M-paka**; 'Iron', **Ki-sōngwei**; 'Island', **Ki-ūdi**; 'Ivory', **M-puŋgi**; 'Knee', **Boŋgō**; 'Knife', **M-bele**; 'Lake', **Zaŋga**; 'Leg', **Kulu**; 'Leopard', **N-gō**; 'Lion', **N-kōsi**; 'Male', husband, **Bakala**, **Balaga**; 'Meat', **M-bizi**; 'Medicine', **Bi-loŋgō**; 'Milk', **Ma-beni**; 'Monkey', **N-kewa**; 'Moon', **N-suŋgi**; 'Mother', **Yaya**, **M-paŋgi**; 'Mountain', **Lama**; 'Mouth', **Mu-nūa**; 'Nail', **Zala**; 'Name', **N-kumbō**; 'Neck', **Mō-widi**; 'Night', **M-pimpa**; 'Nose', **M-bombō**; 'Oil palm', **Ma-di-ma-ŋ-gazi** (*ŋ-gazi* is the root); 'Paddle', **N-kafi**; 'Palm wine', **Ma-lavu**; 'Pig', **N-gulu**; 'Pigeon', **Wembe**; 'Place', **Ki-ladi**; 'Rain', **M-vula**; 'Rat', **M-puku**; 'River', **N-zadi**; 'Road', **N-zila**; 'Salt', **Mu-ŋgwa**; 'Shame', **N-sōni**; 'Sheep', **Meme**; 'Shoulder', **Ki-samō**; 'Skin', **N-itu**; 'Sky', **Tuti**; 'Sleep', **Tonzu**, **Bi-mina**; 'Smoke', **Mw-isi**; 'Snake', **N-tadi**; 'Son', **Mw-ana-bōlō**; 'Song', **N-kuŋga**; 'Spear', **Yō**; **ma-yō**; 'Spirit', **Dumu**; **ma+**; 'Star', **M-bwetete**; 'Stone', **Tadi**; **ma+**; 'Sun', **Tedi**; 'Tail', **Mu-kila**; 'Tear', **Bā**; 'Thief', **Mw-ivi**; **mi-vi**; 'Thigh', **Ma-tō**, **Ma-taku** (*pl.*); 'Thing', **Bi-lō**; 'Thorn', **N-siene**; 'To-day', **Lelō**; 'Toe', **Mu-lemō**; 'Tongue', **Lu-dimi**; 'Tooth', **D-inu**; **m-inu**; 'Town', **Bula**; **ma+**; 'Tree', **N-ti**; 'Twins', **Ba-mbu**; 'Urine', **Ma-suba**; 'Vein', **Mw-anzi**; 'War', **Bi-ta**; 'Water', **Ma-dia**; 'Well', **I-te**; **bi-te**; 'White man', **Mun-dele**; 'Wife', **Mu-kadi**; 'Wind', **M-pira**; 'Witch', **Mu-lōwi**; 'Witchcraft', **Bw-aŋga-bwa-leka**; 'Woman', **Mu-kantu**; 'Wood', **N-kuni**; 'Yam', **Kwa**; **bi-kwa**; **I-ala**; **bi-**; 'Year', **Mu-mvu**; 'Yesterday', **Ma-biū**.

'One', **Mōsi**; 'Two', **-ōle**, **-ele**; 'Three', **-tutu**; 'Four', **-na**; 'Five', **-tanu**; 'Six', **-siana**; 'Seven', **N-samu**; 'Eight', **M-pwōmō**; 'Nine', **Bwa**; 'Ten', **Kumi**; 'Eleven', **Kumi ye mōsi**; 'Twenty', **Maku-m-ōle**; 'Thirty', **Ma-ku-ma-tutu**; etc.; 'Hundred', **N-kama**; 'Thousand', **Funda**. 'I', **Me**; 'He', **Nde**; 'We', **Betō**; 'Ye', **Abenō**; 'They', **Yau**.

'All', **-onsi**.

Demonstratives are (1) the pronominal particles and (2) the suffix **-na**, preceded by concord.

'Black', **-pinu**.

'Behind', **Ku-maŋgōdi**; 'Below', **Yansi**; 'Far', **Kule**; 'In', **Muna**; 'Middle', **Kati**; 'Plenty', **-alō**; 'These', **Kuna**; 'Where?' **Akuni?** 'No!' **Ke!**

'To—', **U-**.

'Beat', **-beta**; 'buy', **-suma**, **-teka**; 'come', **-ya**; 'cut', **-tita**; 'dance', **-kina**; 'die', **-fi**; 'eat', **-dia**; 'give', **-wa**; 'go', **-wena**; 'kill', **-dusa**; 'know', **-yeba**; 'laugh', **-seva**; 'leave off', **-sisa**, **-yekesa**, **-yeka**; 'love', **-zōla**; 'see', **-mōna**; 'sit', **-kala**, **-bwa**; 'sleep', **-tonza**; 'stand', **-telama**, **-sapi**; 'steal', **-yiba**.

The prefixes of Ki-wumbu seem to agree with those given on page 564 for the group of Teke tongues. The 5th prefix, often missing altogether, is occasionally **E-**; the 'singular' application of 8 (8 a **Bi-**) seems to be present in a few words. The 16th prefix is apparently **Ya-** and **Wa-**. The 15th, when used as an infinitive, is **U-**.

The correct spelling of the language name appears to be **Kiwumbu** (the root being **-wumbu**).

CHAPTER V.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE BANTU AND SEMI-BANTU LANGUAGES¹

1. ŌLU-KONJŌ.

Sir Harry Johnston in *The Uganda Protectorate*, vol. ii, p. 897 and p. 959 et seq. Also, under the name of 'Kikondjo', in *Mittheilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen*, vol. xiii, Berlin, 1910 (p. 133 of last section), in an article by Bernhard Struck, setting forth the vocabularies collected by Emin Pasha in Central Africa in 1891-2. In this the spelling of the words is often misleading through the unnecessary doubling of consonants. A few words have evidently been misheard by the great traveller. He has also written down a form of Lu-konjŌ spoken in the south-west of the area over which that language extends, and which is somewhat mixed with the **Lega** and **Bira** dialects of the Congo Forest borderland. The best rendering of KonjŌ is the translation of St. Mark's Gospel published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1914.

2. URU-NYORŌ.

The first vocabulary of Uru-nyorŌ proper appears (in all probability) in Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*, 1878, vol. ii, p. 488, wherein it is called 'Interior Unyoro'. The same language may also have been further illustrated by Emin Pasha in the *Zeitschrift* of the Berlin Ethnological Society in the early 'eighties, but I cannot trace this (in any case) unimportant fragment. The first definite illustrations of this important Bantu language were published almost concurrently in 1902: namely, the vocabulary of OrunyorŌ in Sir Harry Johnston's *Uganda Protectorate* (vol. ii, p. 897 and p. 959 et seq.), and *An Elementary Lu-nyorŌ Grammar*, by H. E. Maddox, London, S.P.C.K., 1902. The last-named is more applicable to the UrutorŌ dialect (see below).

2 a. RU-GUNGU.

This northernmost dialect of the NyorŌ sub-group is probably first alluded to in the works of Sir Samuel Baker and F. W. Felkin, but it was never illustrated by any series of words until a vocabulary of it was compiled by Mr. J. F. Cunningham in 1907. This has been revised and added to by an educated Mu-ganda in 1912.

2 b. RU-KYŌPI.

This is the NyorŌ dialect spoken on the west or south-west coast of Lake Albert Nyanza and on the verge of the Congo (Ituri) Forest. It is Stanley's Ru-kobe, and is illustrated by a brief and imperfect vocabulary opposite p. 442, vol. ii of *In Darkest Africa*. It was briefly referred to also by Dr. Stuhlmann in *Mit Emin Pascha ins Herz von Afrika* (Berlin, 1894), and probably in his later valuable contributions to East Equatorial African ethnology. The present writer has collected a little information about it, including evidence that the correct pronunciation of the name of the dialect is probably **KyŌpi**.

2 c. URU-TORŌ, RU-SONGORA, and RU-IRŌ.

Except for a few words in Stuhlmann's book, these dialects of the NyorŌ species were first illustrated in Sir Harry Johnston's *Uganda Protectorate*, vol. ii, p. 969 et seq., and so far no further illustrations have appeared, though a good deal of the NyorŌ speech illustrated by the Rev. H. E. Maddox (see above) is really Uru-torŌ.

2 d. ŌRU-HIMA (of AñkŌle).

This NyorŌ dialect is also first illustrated in Sir Harry Johnston's *Uganda Protectorate*, vol. ii, p. 969 et seq. A few words, besides an excellent description of the Hima aristocracy, appear in an article by Major J. A. Meldon in the *Journal of the African Society*, Jan. 1907, p. 136. There is also an article

¹ This Bibliography does not pretend to be completely exhaustive. It is limited by the author's own researches, and he will be glad to receive further information as to important sources of information which he has overlooked. References to the languages and dialects herein enumerated may occur in many works not mentioned, but where they have been known to the author, yet not mentioned in this list, they have seemed to him not worth inclusion if they provided no definite information as to the locality, structure, or relationships of the speech. He does not also refer to work which is not original; that is to say, illustrations of any of these languages in the works of Bleek, Torrend, Meinhof, Werner, Johnston, Struck, Madan, &c., which are no more than repeated words and passages gleaned and quoted from the original published research of others.

on the Ba-hima, with a few words of their language, by the Rev. J. Roscoe, in the June issue of the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, 1907, p. 93 et seq.

2 e. RU-KARAGWE.

This southernmost dialect of Nyorō, though first alluded to by Speke and Stanley, was not illustrated by lists of words until the publication of *The Victoria Nyanza* (London, 1899) by Lieutenant Paul Kollmann, p. 211 et seq.

2 f. URU-KEREBE.

Under the name of Ki-kerewe in Paul Kollmann's *Victoria Nyanza*, p. 211 et seq. Also, and much better, in the *Mittheilungen d. Seminars f. Oriental. Sprachen*, vol. xii, Berlin, 1909, p. 1 of the last, African section. Here is an excellent 'Essai de Grammaire' of Ru-kerewe or Ki-kerewe, by Eugène Hurel, followed by a vocabulary. There is also an allusion to this language in *Anthropos*, No. vi, 1911, p. 62, by the same writer (the Rev. Father Eugène Hurel); and additional information concerning language and people may be found in a most informative article by the same author (*Religion et vie domestique des Bakéréwe*) in vol. vi *Anthropos*, 1911 (p. 62 et seq.).

2 g. RU-ZIBA, (LU-SINJA, RU-ZINZA, RU-NYAMBU, LU-ŞASI?, RU-RORI?)

This group of dialects of the south-west coast-lands¹ of the Victoria Nyanza, the affinities of which are almost divided between the Nyoro, Uganda, and Ruanda species, was first illustrated by Stanley in *Through the Dark Continent*, p. 486 under the name of Ki-nyambu. Under the same name there is a short vocabulary on p. 160 of J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. The next illustration appears in Paul Kollmann's *Victoria Nyanza*, p. 211 et seq. But by far the best treatment is in three articles by Hermann Rehse in vol. iii of *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen*, Berlin, 1912-13; and one article on the Bazinza in the same periodical for 1914.

3. URUNYA-RUANDA and KI-RUNDI (3 a).

The first published vocabulary of this language appeared in Sir Harry Johnston's *Uganda Protectorate*, p. 969 et seq. Its most complete illustration is at the hands of Père Eugène Hurel (*Manuel de la Langue Kinyarwanda*, p. 1 et seq. of the African section, vol. xiv of the *Mitt. d. Seminars f. Oriental. Sprachen*, 1911). But there are many references to the Ruanda speech, which give interesting word-roots, in *Anthropos*, No. iv, 1909, p. 847 (Père Félix Dufays); No. v, 1910 (Père P. Schumacher), p. 870; 1912, No. vii, pp. 456, 529, and 840 (Père Alex. Arnoux); and 1913, No. viii, pp. 110, 754 (Arnoux, *Le Culte de la Société secrète des Imandwa au Ruanda*).

With the Ruanda language must be associated the closely-allied dialect Ki-rundi (3 a). This is effectively illustrated by Père J. M. M. van der Burgt on p. 1 et seq. of the 5th vol. (African Studies) of the *Mitt. d. Seminars f. Oriental. Sprachen*, Berlin, 1902, and the *Grammaire de la Langue Kirundi*, by Père A. Ménard (1910), and *Dictionnaire Français-Kirundi, Kirundi-Français*, by the same author, 1912.

3 b. RU-HA, TUTSI, or TUSI. Probably nearly identical with Ki-jiji.

The Ruha, Tutsi, or Tusi speech was first illustrated on p. 154 of Mr. J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, published by the S.P.C.K., London, in 1885. Subsequently in Paul Kollmann's *Victoria Nyanza* (p. 211 et seq.), in *Anthropos*, iii, 1908, p. 1, by Père Loupias. The Ki-jiji dialect is represented by a few words in Sir H. M. Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent* (1878).

4. LU-GANDA, together with LU-SESE 4 a, and LU-SŪGA 4 b.

The character of this classical Bantu language was first revealed to philology in a brief vocabulary by H. M. Stanley in his *Through the Dark Continent*, p. 486, in 1878. In 1882 appeared the *Outline Grammar of the Lu-ganda Language*, by the Rev. C. T. Wilson, C.M. S. (London, S.P.C.K.). In 1885 was printed a short Ganda vocabulary on p. 173 of J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. In 1899 (London, S.P.C.K.) was published the *Lu-ganda-English and English-Lu-ganda Vocabulary*, by the late P. J. Pilkington, C.M.S. And in the same year, 1899, came out a short vocabulary, p. 211 et seq., in Paul Kollmann's *Victoria Nyanza*. In 1902 also was published (London, S.P.C.K.) *The Elements of Lu-ganda Grammar, together with Exercises and Vocabulary*, by a missionary of the Church Missionary Society in Uganda (an important work). In 1902 a vocabulary and brief study of the Lu-ganda language was given in Sir Harry Johnston's *Uganda Protectorate*, pp. 897-8 and p. 980 et seq. In 1904 was published (London, S.P.C.K.) the *Lu-ganda-English and English-Lu-ganda Vocabulary* of the Rev. G. R. Blackledge, and about the same time (undated) the fragmentary *Collections of a Lexicon in Lu-ganda and English, &c.*, by the Rev. Philip O'Flaherty. Subsequently to these dates a good deal of Anglican Church literature had been published, chiefly by the S.P.C.K., in the Lu-ganda language. A full bibliography of works on Luganda down to 1908 is given by Miss Alice Werner in the *Journal of the African Society*, 1908.

4 b. LU-SŪGA is little more than a dialect of Lu-ganda.

Like Lu-sese (for which our only authority so far is the vocabulary published by Sir Harry Johnston in his *Uganda Protectorate*), it has been comparatively little studied by the missionaries because it was naturally more convenient that their works should be printed in the standard dialect of Luganda. Apart

¹ And, according to Oscar Baumann, the south-east coast-lands likewise, the Şaşi, and Rori territories.

from Sir Harry Johnston's vocabulary of Lu-soga, there are some words to be obtained in the article on the *Basoga-Batamba* by Father M. A. Condon, of the Mill Hill Mission, published in *Anthropos* for 1910, p. 934. And there is the Gospel of St. Mark, translated into Lu-soga by a missionary of the Church Missionary Society in 1896, and of St. John in 1899 (B. and F. B. Soc.).

5. LU-NYARA and 5 a. LU-WANGA (Lukabarasi, Lurimi, and Lusiŋga).

These dialects of the Kavirondø sub-group are for the most part solely illustrated by Sir Harry Johnston's vocabularies in his *Uganda Protectorate*, and the vocabulary of the Luwaŋga (Lurimi) published by Mr. C. W. Hobley in 1902 (*Eastern Uganda*, &c., see below). The first writer to record a definite specimen of 'Bantu' Kavirondo (Kisisa dialect) was Mr. C. W. Hobley in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland* for May, 1899 (p. 340). Lu-haŋga or Luwaŋga (5 a) is now well illustrated by the translation of St. Luke's Gospel, B. and F. B. Soc., 1916.

6. The remarkable MASABA or West ELGON sub-group was first signaled (perhaps without an understanding of its importance) by Mr. C. W. Hobley in the same number of the Anthropological Institute's Journal already referred to, under the name of Muhasa. But the true features of the Lu-gišu (Lu-sokwia, Masaba) and Lu-konde dialects of this Masaba group were first shown by Sir Harry Johnston in his *Uganda Protectorate*. Shortly afterwards, Mr. C. W. Hobley published (in 1902), through the Royal Anthropological Institute, his *Eastern Uganda: an Ethnological Survey*, in which he gave a short vocabulary of 'Ketosh', the southernmost Masaba dialect. Subsequently a *Grammar of Lu-masaba* (nearly an identical dialect with Sir Harry Johnston's Lu-sokwia or Lu-gišu), by the Rev. J. B. Purvis, C.M.S., was published by the S.P.C.K. in 1907; and reading-books and hymns in this language by missionaries of the C.M.S. were either printed locally about 1907 or published by the S.P.C.K. in the same year. The present writer has also an additional vocabulary of Lu-gišu in manuscript by Mr. S. Ormsby; and a few words collected by Mr. J. H. Driberg. In 1910 the British and Foreign Bible Society published a translation of the Gospels in Lu-masaba.

7. The KI-GUZII or KI-SUBA-KI-KORIA sub-group was first illustrated by Sir Harry Johnston in the *Uganda Protectorate* under the name of 'Igizii'. Soon afterwards, in 1902, Mr. C. W. Hobley's *Eastern Uganda* was printed by the Royal Anthropological Institute and contained a vocabulary of 'Kossova', a dialect of Ki-guzii. Subsequently vocabularies in manuscript of the Ki-guzii (Ki-suba) and 7 a the Ki-koria languages (in the Ki-suna and Ki-tende dialects) were furnished to the author by Mr. G. A. S. Northcote, at the suggestion of Mr. Hobley. References to Kikoria, under the name of 'Bakulia', occur in the writings of Bernhard Struck ('On the Tatoga and Iraku languages', &c.) in the *Sonderabdruck aus 'Das Hochland der Riesenkrater'*, by Dr. Fritz Jaeger, Berlin, 1911; and in the *Völkerstämme im Norden Deutsch-Ostafrikas*, by Captain Max Weiss, Berlin, 1910.

8. The KI-SAŠI sub-group (? LU-SAŠI, ? RU-RORI).

The principal examples of this group—if it be a separate group—Ki-rori and Ki-šaši, of the south-east coast-lands of the Victoria Nyanza, north of Busukuma and east of Bukerebe islands and peninsulas, are utterly unknown to us; except in so far that Oscar Baumann in his *Durch Masailand zur Nilquelle* (Berlin, 1894, p. 196) declares Ki-šaši to be a mere dialect of Lusinja or Luziba, that Hobley, in his *Eastern Uganda*, thinks their speech a member of the Nyamwezi group, and that Weiss, Kollmann, and Bernhard Struck aver explicitly that the Šaši and Rori tribes are Bantu, though resembling the Nilotes of their vicinity in physique, manners, and customs.

9. NYAMWEZI languages or dialects:

Firstly, the typical Nyamwezi speech of the north and north-east—Ki-sukuma-Kirwana, and in addition 9 a. North-west Nyamwezi (Ši-sumbwa); 9 b. West Nyamwezi (Ki-galaganza or Garaganja, Ki-vinza, Ki-bende, and Ki-gala); 9 c. South, Central, and East Nyamwezi (Ki-nyanyembe, Ki-konoŋwø, perhaps Xi-ximbu or Ši-simbu, and Ki-naŋkwila).

In the *Mitt. aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten* of 1910 Bernhard Struck published a most useful article and map on the geographical distribution of the Nyamwezi dialects. This summary gives a detailed bibliography of books and articles on this group of languages or dialects.

The most important of these authorities (some of whose vocabularies are precious, though small) are the following: *Collections for a Handbook of the Nyamwezi as Spoken at Unyanyembe*, by Bishop Steere, London, S.P.C.K., 1882; the Galaganza, Sumbwa, and Sukuma vocabularies in *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, J. T. Last, C.M.S., London, 1885; *Eine Kinyamwezi-Grammatik*, by R. Stern, published in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, Berlin, 1906 (based on the Kikonoŋwø dialect); *Grammatik des Kinyamwezi* (specially of Kinyayembe), by C. Velten, Göttingen, 1900. Also, the vocabularies at the end of vol. ii of H. M. Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*, London, 1878, and the vocabulary of Kisukuma at the end of *British Central Africa* (Sir Harry Johnston, London, 1897); *Contes, Chants et Proverbes des Basumbwa*, a *Grammaire de Shi-sumbwa*, both by Père A. Capus, in the *Zeits. f. Afr. u. Or. Spr.*, vols iii and iv, and a *Shi-sumbwa-French Dictionary*, also by Père A. Capus, printed at Saint-Cloud, Paris, 1901; besides J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, give us some understanding of the north-western Sumbwa dialect—almost a separate language of the Nyamwezi group; *Grundriss des Kinyamwezi*, by A. Seidel, as an appendix to a book by C. W. Werther, *Die mittleren Hochländer des nördlichen Deutsch-Ost-Afrika*,

Berlin, 1898, treats of the general features of the Nyamwezi group; but *Das Kisukuma*, Grammatical Sketch and Vocabulary, &c., by A. Seidel, Berlin, 1894, gives a specific account of the north-eastern dialects; and Kisukuma more especially is the subject of a lengthy and authoritative treatise by Captain C. Herrmann in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, Berlin, 1898. There are a few words of Kibende in the article on *La Musique chez les Nègres du Tanganyika* in *Anthropos*, vol. viii (1913).

10. **KI-NYATURU** or **KI-LIMI** was first mentioned in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, but the short vocabulary given is not accurate and fails to exhibit the peculiar features of this tongue. These have been effectively shown in *Abriss einer Grammatik der Kinyaturu-Sprache*, by Wilhelm Schregel, in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. xvi, Berlin, 1913. We still lack a sufficient vocabulary.

11. **KIKUYU**.

A great many works have been written on the interesting Kikuyu people, but their language, in two or more dialects, has not yet been treated exhaustively. My material has been derived from my own studies (a vocabulary was published in my *Uganda Protectorate*); the *Notes on the Kikuyu and Kamba Tribes*, by H. R. Tate, in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, June 1904, p. 130; the *English-Kikuyu Vocabulary*, by A. W. M'Gregor, S.P.C.K., 1904; the *Kamba and Kikuyu Vocabularies*, by Mrs. Hinde, Cambridge University Press, 1904; and the translation of St. Luke, by the B. and F. B. Soc., 1915.

An *English-Kikuyu Handbook*, by Father A. Héméry, is said to have been published in London by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. in 1903 (I have not seen this); and *With a Prehistoric People*, by Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Routledge (London, 1910) contains a glossary of Kikuyu words dealing with medicine, warfare, and special practices.

The **KI-MBE** or **KI-ÐAICΩ** dialects of Northern Kikuyu were illustrated by a few words in T. Wakefield's remarkable article on the geography of Equatorial East Africa (p. 319) *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, vol. xi, 1870. Trifling though this reference is, the paper in which it is to be found was one of the most noteworthy anticipations of geographical discovery in Africa ever made by an intelligent interrogator of Arabs and negro porters.

12. The **KAMBA** language was first revealed by Krapf in his vocabularies, but was not treated with any effective accuracy until the publication in 1885 of a series of East African vocabularies, including Kamba, by the Rev. A. Downes Shaw, C.M.S., printed by the Church Missionary Society. A useful, unpretentious, but accurate vocabulary of Ki-kamba was written by Mr. Stuart Watt, of the Ngelani Mission, British East Africa, and published in 1900 by Kelker, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States. In 1885, however, a short *Grammar of the Kamba Language* was written by Mr. J. T. Last (London, S.P.C.K.), who also illustrated the language in his *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. In 1904 Mrs. Hinde combined with her work on the Ki-kuyu language two quite distinct Kamba dialects (Cambridge University Press). Some light is thrown on the Kamba language by Mr. C. W. Hobley in his admirable treatise on *The Akamba and other East African Tribes* (Cambridge University Press, 1910). The most important contribution to the study of Ki-Kamba, however, is in the *Handbook* of that language by Ernst Brutzer in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Orient. Sprach.*, Berlin, 1906. A short vocabulary of Kamba is also given in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, June 1904, p. 130, by H. R. Tate.

13. **POKΩMΩ** or **PFΩKΩMΩ** appears first in print in the *Six Vocabularies of East African Languages* published by Krapf at Tübingen in 1850. A few words were given by the Rev. Charles New in an appendix to his *East Africa* (London, 1873), and by Dr. Fischer in the Berlin *Zeitschrift: Ethnologische Gesellschaft*, 1878. The first serious treatment of the Tanaland language was by Ferdinand Würtz, *Wörterbuch des Ki-tukūu und des Kipokomo* in *Zeitschrift für afrikanische und oceanische Sprachen*, Berlin, 1895, followed by *Grammatik des Pokomo* in the 1896 volume of the same periodical. Since then Miss Alice Werner has placed at my disposal a valuable vocabulary and elementary grammar of Pokomo in manuscript, compiled by her in 1912-13.

14. The **TAITA** dialects were amongst the vocabularies in the appendix to the Rev. Charles New's book on East Africa, published in 1873; but the Taita language or group of dialects received no effective illustration until its inclusion in the *Pocket Vocabulary of East African Languages*, by the Rev. A. Downes Shaw (C.M.S., 1885). A *Vocabulary of French-Swahili-Taita*, by Père Héméry, was published at Zanzibar in 1901; and a short vocabulary of 'Taita' appears in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, June 1904, p. 130, by H. R. Tate. But the most important work on the subject is the separate vocabularies and grammatical notes of Mr. V. Verbi and Miss Austin (of the C.M.S.) on the Ki-dabida and Ki-sagala dialects, supplied to me in MS. by Miss Alice Werner: likewise the article by Archdeacon H. W. Woodward, Ki-taita or Ki-sighau, in vol. iv of the *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen*, Berlin, 1914. Moreover, since much of this work was written, I have received a full vocabulary of Ki-sighau (-siyau) in MS. from Archdeacon Woodward.

15. The **TAVEITA** language was first illustrated by Sir Harry Johnston in his *Kilimanjaro Expedition* 1886. Besides my own material, I have received in manuscript from the Rev. A. R. Stegall, of the C.M.S., a vocabulary of Taveita.

16. The **NIKA-GIRYAMA-DIGΩ** dialects were first illustrated by Ewald in the *Zeitschrift der*

Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft in 1846. They are next represented by a short vocabulary (one of six East African languages) published by Krapf at Tübingen in 1850, and in 1873 by New's vocabulary. The more modern and accurate illustrations of this group of East Coast dialects are to be found (under the head of 'Kinyika') in the *Pocket Vocabulary of East African Languages* of the Rev. A. Downes Shaw; under the titles 'Digwa' and 'Nika' in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Orient. Sprach.*, Berlin, 1905 (Carl Meinhof); but more effectually in the *Nika-English Dictionary*,¹ compiled by the Rev. T. H. Sparshott from the manuscripts left behind by Krapf and Rebmann (published, S.P.C.K., in 1887); and the *Giryama Vocabulary and Collections*, by the Rev. W. E. Taylor, both works published by the S.P.C.K. in 1887 and 1891 respectively.

17. CAGA.

(Caga is the best general name for the Bantu speech of Mt. Kilimanjaro, the main dialects of which may be enumerated further as 17. **Məsi**, 17 a. Ki-siha or **Şira**, 17 b. Ki-macame, 17 c. Ki-rombwa, and 17 d. Ki-meru.)

Sources of information are: Vocabulary at the close of the *Kilimanjaro Expedition*, by H. H. Johnston, London, 1885; *Uebersicht der grammatischen Elemente des Kichaga*, by A. Seidel: *Zeits. f. Afrik. u. Ocean. Spr.*, Berlin, 1895; *Märchen und Rätsel der Wamadshame*, by E. Ovir, *Zeit. f. Afrik. u. Ocean. Spr.*, Berlin, 1897; *Das Kisiha* (a partial study of the Kisiha dialect of the Şira people, W. Kilimanjaro), by H. A. Fokken, *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. viii, Berlin, 1905; *Wörterverzeichnis aus dem Ki-Dschagga und Pare*, collected on Baron von der Decken's expedition.

Vocabularies of most of the above dialects, together with Ki-meru of the adjoining mountain of Meru, have been collected for me by the Rev. A. R. Steggall, and others were transmitted through Mr. A. C. Hollis, formerly Secretary to the British East African Administration.

18. PARE-GWENŪ, 18 a. C-ASU.

My authorities are vocabulary and notes collected by Sir H. H. Johnston and published in his *Kilimanjaro Expedition*, 1885, and an important MS. vocabulary obtained through Mr. A. C. Hollis. Also scattered notes in the works of Krapf and von der Decken; and in the *Zeitschrift für Afrikanische Sprachen*, Berlin, 1887-8. **Sonyo**, an isolated Bantu dialect spoken on the north-west coast of Lake Natron, in the north-eastern part of German East Africa, is said by Struck to be a dialect of Pare.² In 1909, in the xth vol. of *Archiv für das Studium deutscher Kolonialsprachen*, there was published (Berlin, Georg Reimer) a *Grammatik des Chasu in Deutsch-Ostafrika* (Pare-Gebirge), by Ernst Kotz, which one may presume to be an illustration of the Kipare language from internal evidence, though, as too often occurs in German linguistic works, there is no clue given to fix the geographical area with precision.

19. ŠAMBALA.

Collections for a Handbook of the Shambala Language, by Bishop Steere, Zanzibar, 1867; *Versuch einer systematischen Grammatik der Schambalaspache*, by Karl Roehl, vol. ii of the publications of the Hamburg Kolonialinstitut, 1911 (an important treatise). There is also an interesting article on this and allied languages (*Notes on the Shambala Language*), by Miss A. Werner, in the *Journal of the African Society*, 1906, and Archdeacon Woodward has supplied me with a full vocabulary of the eastern form of the language.

19 a. BONDEI.

A few notes on this language were given in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* for February, 1896, by the Rev. Godfrey Dale. Grammatical notes and vocabularies have been published by the Rev. (Archdeacon) H. W. Woodward, through the Universities' Mission, Zanzibar, 1882, and a short vocabulary is given in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. Bondei is also treated by Carl Meinhof in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, Berlin, 1906, vol. ix; but my conclusive information is an MS. vocabulary compiled by Archdeacon Woodward in 1916.

20. ZIGULA and 20 a, ŅGURU.

Vocabularies have been published by J. T. Last in his *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*; by H. M. Stanley in *Through the Dark Continent*; and in 1902 Archdeacon H. W. Woodward published the *Collections for a Handbook of the Zigula Language*, through the Universities' Mission, and sent me in 1917 a MS. vocabulary; in 1906 a *Zigula-English Dictionary* was issued by the Rev. W. H. Kisbey (Universities' Mission) through the S.P.C.K. Zigula is also treated by Carl Meinhof in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. ix, Berlin, 1906.

A vocabulary of the Ņguru dialect appears in Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*.

20 b. KIM-RIMA (LIMA).

Very little is recorded of this eastern (coast) dialect of Zigula. What there is (besides a few scattered words collected by the author) is given in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, under the heading of *Lima*. Kimrima (*lit.* 'the language of the mainland') is quite distinct from Swahili, though it is sometimes classed as a Swahili dialect.

¹ The 'Rebmann MS.' referred to by R. N. Cust in the 2nd vol. of his *Modern Languages of Africa*.

² I cannot find the reference to this opinion of Struck. If I remember it aright he states that according to native tradition this Bantu colony on the shores of Lake Natron was founded by refugees from the Pare mountains.

21. **SWAHILI** (KI-UNGUJA, KI-HADIMU, KI-NGŪZI), 21 a. KI-MVITA, 21 b-d. KI-AMU, &c., 21 e. KI-TIKŪŪ, 21 f. KI-WIBU, and 21 g. KI-NGŪJI.

The modern literature dealing with the Swahili language is so considerable that it would be impossible to give a full list of the works here; those however will be quoted which contain material specially germane to the purpose of this book:

A vocabulary of twelve words of Swahili was collected by the English traveller Thomas Herbert, who made a voyage to India and Persia, via the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, and the Komoros in 1626-30. The fullest edition of his travels was published in 1677; the first in 1634; but I have not been able to trace these words in either edition of his book; unless the allusion is to the words he gives of the Mohila language (see p. 2). Henry Salt in 1809 recorded twenty-eight more words (of the Kigunya or Kitikūū dialect) very incorrectly; but a longer vocabulary appeared in the *Journal of the Geographical Society of Bombay* in 1844. The first work, however, which attempted to deal with the language in a modern and accurate manner was that of Bishop Steere (*Handbook to Swahili*, S.P.C.K., London, 1875), though Swahili had been studied elaborately in its Mombasa dialect by Krapf and Rebman much earlier, and Krapf in 1850 had printed a fairly long vocabulary in his collection of *Six East African Languages, &c.*, published at Tübingen (Württemberg) 1850.

Krapf's great *Swahili-English Dictionary* (London, Trübner and Co., 1882) is a mine of information on this important language, but its practical value is a little spoiled by the perverse orthography adopted, and by Krapf's South German inability to distinguish between the upper and lower consonants. For etymological purposes, however, and the recording of rare and obsolete words, this is a work of lasting importance.

Since the attention drawn to the political affairs of East Africa, and the great development of missionary work which commenced in the 'eighties of the last century, innumerable grammars and dictionaries of Swahili have been published in English, French, and German. The best of these are the following:

A Handbook of the Swahili Language, fourth edition, by A. C. Madan, M.A., London, S.P.C.K., 1894; *English-Swahili Dictionary*, by A. C. Madan, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1894; *The Groundwork of the Swahili Language and African Aphorisms*, by the Rev. W. E. Taylor, M.A. (Mr. Taylor's well-known studies of Swahili deal more particularly with the Mombasa dialect, and with the Ki-ŋwzi or poetical language of Swahili literature); the *Linguistische Studien in Ost-Afrika*, No. 1, Swahili, by C. Meinhof; *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. vii, 1904, Berlin; and in the same volume the *Hundert Swahili-Rätsel* (hundred Swahili riddles), by C. Velten; also in the Swahili *Märchen* and *Desturi za Waswahili*; *Vocabulary of English Words and Sentences translated into Six Dialects of Swahili*, by A. C. Hollis (printed as a supplement to the *Journal of the African Society*, London, 1910.¹ Mr. A. C. Hollis has also supplied the present writer with a good deal of information on Swahili dialects in MS. In 1909 the *Grammaire des Dialectes Swahilis*, by the Rev. Father Ch. Sacleux (Paris, Procure des PP. du Saint-Esprit). This, however, is confined in its range chiefly to the dialects of the Equatorial Coast and of Zanzibar, and the opposite mainland, and does not mention the important dialects of Ki-wibu and Ki-ŋwji. In 1915, through the Cambridge University Press, Captain C. H. Stigand published his *Dialect in Swahili*, which has much the same range as Père Sacleux's work, only treats more fully of Ki-ŋwzi. There are references to (but no illustration of, here or elsewhere) the ancient dialect of Zanzibar (Ki-hadimu) in the *Grammaire* of Père Sacleux, and in the earliest works of Bishop Steere. Miss A. Werner has subsequently illustrated Ki-hadimu in the (1916) *Journal of the African Society* and privately to the author. A little information regarding the southern dialect of Ki-wibu (Cape Delgado) is to be obtained in Bleek's *Languages of Mozambique*, London, 1856. The information therein is chiefly derived from the journals of Dr. Wilhelm Peters, of the Berlin Academy. An imperfect vocabulary of Ki-wibu is given in Daniel J. Rankin's *Arab Tales, &c.*, translated into Tugulu (Makua). Allusions to the rarely mentioned Ki-ŋwje or Ki-ŋwji of Aŋwje (Angoxa, between Moçambique and Quelimane) are to be found in *Apontamentos para o Estudo das Linguas falladas pelos indigenas . . . de Moçambique*, by Joaquim d'Almeida da Cunha (Loanda, 1886): also in the geographical writings of Consul H. E. O'Neill, referred to under the heading of Makua.²

22. **KOMORŌ** (SI-ANGAZIJA, 22 a. HI-NZUANI).

The dialects of the KomorŌ Islands (probably three in number) are little else than an ancient and corrupted form of Swahili. They remain to this day very insufficiently studied. The principal materials available (of any value) are a short vocabulary ('Anzuani or Hinzua') published by Last in his *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, and vocabularies of the same dialect of Johanna Island, by J. M. Hildebrandt, in the *Zeit. für Ethnologie*, 1876, p. 89. In 1869 Bishop Steere published a short vocabulary of the Aŋgazija dialect of Great KomorŌ. A few words of these KomorŌ dialects under the name of 'Anzuani' can be gleaned from Bleek's *Languages of Mozambique*. A further bibliography (including a reference

¹ The Ki-likūū, Bajun, or Kigunya dialect was earlier illustrated by Ferdinand Würtz in the *Zeit. f. afrik. u. ocean. Spr.* of Berlin for 1895, where fairly long vocabularies of both Pokomŏ and Tikūū are printed from the papers of this deceased missionary. Ki-tikūū, however, is most correctly transcribed by Mr. A. C. Hollis in the afore-described vocabularies published by the African Society of London.

² A further bibliography of Swahili is given by Miss Alice Werner in the *Catalogue of Linguistic Works* in the *Journal of the African Society*, April 1908. Miss Werner's work on Ki-hadimu, referred to above, is based on the researches of Miss Abdy, of the Universities' Mission.

to the brief vocabulary collected by Herbert in 1626, see p. 2) is given in the second volume of R. N. Cust's *Modern Languages of Africa*. The best addition, so far, to our knowledge of the Komorow dialects generally is that given under the heading of *An Unpublished Vocabulary of the Komoro Language*, by Bernhard Struck, in the *Journal of the African Society*, July 1909. Cust alludes to an early MS. vocabulary of Hinzuani by a (? Madagascar) missionary, 'Elliott' (presumably of the London Missionary Society). I have not been able to trace this.

23. DZALAMŌ or ZARAMŌ.

A short *Vocabulary of Zaramo* was published by Bishop Steere in 1869. A *résumé* of the features of this interesting language is given by Meinhof in the 10th vol. of the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, Berlin, 1907. This reviews the work of A. Worms (*Grundzüge der Grammatik des Kizaramo . . . Zeitschr. für afr. und ozean. Spr.*, vol. iii, 1897, and *Wörterverzeichnis der Sprache von Uzaramo*, vol. iv of the same, 1898), and of Maass and Seidel (*Beiträge zur Kenntnis des Kizaramo, Zeitschr. f. afr. u. or. Spr.*, vol. iii). But the most important contribution to our knowledge of Dzalāmō is the series of transcripts of Dzalāmō superstitions, beliefs, and folklore by M. Klamroth, and notes on pronunciation (Otto Dempwolff) in vols. i and ii of the *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen* (Berlin, 1911-12).

23 a. KAMI.

Ki-kami is well described by C. Velten in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. iii, Berlin, 1900. A vocabulary is given in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, in which also appears the only illustration I can find of 23 b. **Kixutu**. 23 c. **Ki-ruguru** is more amply set forth in the appendices to C. W. Werther's *Die mittleren Hochländer des nördlichen Deutsch-Ost-Afrika*, Berlin, 1898.

24. Northern SAGARA (KAGURU).

We come here to a group of closely allied dialects, better described perhaps under the general name of **Sagara**, from Usagara, the hilly region of German East Africa in which they are spoken. The chief dialects are **Kaguru** (24), **Itumba** (24 a), **Kondo** or **Solwe** (24 b), **Ziraha** (24 c), **Kwenyi** (24 d), **Nkwifiya** (24 e), and **Ndunda** (24 f). All these are briefly illustrated in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. The northernmost dialect, **Kaguru**, is more fully exhibited in a *Grammar of the Kaguru Language*, by J. T. Last, S.P.C.K., 1886, though unfortunately this work is marred by numerous press errors. A few words of **Kaguru** ('Sagara') are given in Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*.

25. GŌGŌ.

Ki-gōgō, often alluded to in the works of the earlier East African explorers, was perhaps first illustrated in Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*. John Clark, of the Universities' Mission, published a *Vocabulary* in 1877 through the S.P.C.K. There are two short vocabularies of Gōgō in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. Otherwise, our information is scanty, except such as can be derived from a translation of the New Testament into Ki-gōgō, published in 1899 by the British and Foreign Bible Society of London. Gōgō is also alluded to in the *Durch Masailand* of Oscar Baumann, and in *Die mittleren Hochländer* of C. W. Werther and the *Sonderabdruck aus 'Das Hochland der Riesenkrafer'*, by Bernhard Struck.

26. IRANGI.

There is a short vocabulary of **Irañgi** in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*; and there are a few references to **Irañgi** words in an article on the **Warañgi** by Leut. Baumstark in the *Mitt. v. Forschungsreisenden, &c., aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten*, Berlin, 1900. Last's translation, however, seems to include numerous non-Bantu words of adjoining tongues. My chief information about this interesting speech is derived from A. Seidel's *Grammar and Vocabulary* appended to Werther's *Die mittleren Hochländer des nördlichen Deutsch-Ost-Afrika*.

27. HEHE (KI-HEHE).

The first illustration of **Ki-hehe** was probably the short vocabulary given in *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, by J. T. Last, but the first authoritative treatment of the language was by C. Velten, *Die Sprache der Wahehe* in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprach.*, Berlin, 1899. There is also a pretty full vocabulary of **Hehe** by Father Cassian Spiss in the *Mitt. des Sem. für Orient. Spr.*, vol. iii, K. F.-W.-University, Berlin, 1900.

28. PŌGORŌ or KI-PŌGŌLŌ.

There is an excellent treatise on this language by Prof. Dr. Eduard Sachau in the sixth vol. of the *Archiv für das Studium deutscher Kolonialsprachen*, Berlin, 1907; I also possess a MS. vocabulary by Archdeacon Woodard.

29. SANGŌ or RORI.

This language is singularly little illustrated, considering its interest and its political importance. A fragmentary vocabulary was given under the name of **Kirori** in Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*, vol. ii. A short vocabulary (with some additional words on p. 225) appears under the name of 'Sañgo or Lori' in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. But it is better illustrated in Carl Meinhof's *Grundriss einer Lautlehre der Bantusprachen*, p. 133-48 (Leipzig, 1899).

30. BENA.

A short vocabulary of **Bena** appears in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*.

31. **GANGI.**

There is a short vocabulary of Gañgi (p. 93) in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*.

31 a. **BUNGA.**

A short vocabulary of Buñga appears in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis* (p. 139). Buñga would seem to be a Zuluized jargon of the Añgoni raiders, which contains other incongruous and non-Bantu elements. It is vaguely alluded to as such in the treatise on Kiñgoni by Father Cassian Spiss in vol. vii of the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprach.*, Berlin, 1904.

32. **KI-MATUMBI.**

A full vocabulary, almost a dictionary, of this language, by Bernhard Krumm, is given in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprach.*, vol. xvi, Berlin, 1913. Also *Grundriss einer Grammatik des Kimatumbi*, by Bernhard Krumm, *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. xv, Berlin, 1912.

33. **MWERA** and 33 a. **KIDONDE** or **KI-MAWANDA.**

A *Skizze der Grammatik des Ki-mwera in Deutsch-Ostafrika*, by R. von Sowa, appeared in the *Zeitschrift für afrikanische und oceanische Sprachen*, vol. ii, 1896 (Berlin). This is the only extant account I can find and it is so tantalizingly brief. Such very slight references to Kidonde as I can glean from the writings of English and German explorers suggest its close connexion with Ki-mwera. It is seemingly the same language or dialect as Kimawanda; and of this I possess a full vocabulary, drawn up by Archdeacon Woodward in 1916. This arrived too late for inclusion in the vocabulary columns, but its main features are treated in the preliminary *Corrigenda et Addenda*.

34. **MAKONDE** and 34 a. **MAVIA** or **MABIA.**

Makonde was first illustrated by Bishop Steere in *Collections for a Handbook of the Makonde Language*, Zanzibar, 1876. Last gives a short vocabulary in his *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. There are vocabularies of Ki-makonde and Ki-mavia in *Apontamentos para o Estudo das Linguas falladas, &c., da Provincia Portuguesa de Moçambique, &c.*, by Joaquim d'Almeida da Cunha, vol. i, Loanda, Imprensa Nacional, 1886. But some of the information contained in this convenient transcript is derived (with acknowledgements) from the various papers by Consul H. E. O'Neill, published on pp. 403-4 in the 1883 volume of the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society*.

35. **SUTU** or **MANUNDI (NINDI)** and 35 a. **KI-MATENGŴ.**

A fairly comprehensive vocabulary (but no grammar) of this language is given under the name of Kisutu by Cassian Spiss in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprach.*, vol. vii, Berlin, 1904. [The grammar preceding the vocabulary deals only with 'Kiñgŵni', the Zulu dialect of the country.] Kimatengŵ is represented by a pretty full vocabulary in the *Kimatengŵ-Wörterbuch* of Father Johannes Häfliger, published in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprach.*, vol. xii, Berlin, 1909.

36. **PANGWA.**

Ki-Pañgwa is described by M. Klamroth in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprach.*, vol. x, 1907, pp. 183 to 192.

37. **KESE** or **KISI.**

Illustrated by a vocabulary in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*, Second Edition, London, 1904.

38. **KINGA.**

Grammatik der Kiñga-Sprache, by R. Wolff, vol. ii, *Archiv für das Studium deutscher Kolonial-sprachen*, Berlin, 1905.

39. **KABWARI** or **UBWARI** or **KIBA-KABWARI** and 39 a. Eastern **KI-LEGA**.¹

Kibakabwari is represented by a vocabulary in Sir Harry Johnston's *Uganda Protectorate*; Eastern Kilega by an incomplete vocabulary in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*.

40. **GUHA.**

A short vocabulary of Guha is given by Stanley in vol. ii *Through the Dark Continent*. A much fuller vocabulary was published by Sir Harry Johnston in his *British Central Africa*. A more complete MS. vocabulary, however, was compiled by the Rev. A. Jones, of the London Missionary Society, Tañganyika, about 1889.

41. **TABWA (MARUNGU).**

The first hint of this language of South-west Tañganyika may be derived from Stanley's vocabulary of Maruñgu in vol. ii of *Through the Dark Continent*, but Tabwa is one of the best illustrated of all the Bantu Languages in *Essai de Grammaire Tabwa*, by Gustave de Beerst, in *Zeits. f. afrik. u. ocean. Sprach.*, Berlin, 1896, and most of all by the *Dictionnaire Kitabwa-Français et Français-Kitabwa*, by the Rev. Fr. Auguste van Acker, published by the Congo Museum, Tervueren (Brussels), 1907.

42. **BEMBA (KI-BEMBA, KI-WEMBA, KI-EMBA).**

I think the earliest illustration of this important language consists of a brief vocabulary (Bemba) on

¹ South Kilega is dealt with briefly under the name of East Manyema by Stanley in his *Through the Dark Continent*, and also by a MS. vocabulary compiled by Emil Torday. Western Kilega, by Stanley, under the name of 'Baregga'. See pp. 181, 473, 484.

p. 131 in Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. Much fuller treatment is given in Sir Harry Johnston's two vocabularies (Ki-wemba and Ki-emba) in *British Central Africa*, 1897. Bemba has been exhaustively dealt with in *An Introductory Handbook to the Language of the Bemba People*, by W. G. Robertson, L.M.S., published by the London Missionary Society, 1904, and by a *Grammar of the Bemba Language as spoken in North-east Rhodesia*, by the Rev. Fr. Schoeffler, Oxford University Press, 1907.

43. **LUNGU** or **ULUNGU**.

This language is doubtfully illustrated by a few words under the name of Maruṅgu, Uruṅgu, &c., in Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*, but the only vocabulary extant of any completeness or correctness is that given by Sir Harry Johnston in *British Central Africa*.

43 a. **MAMBWE**.

A vocabulary of Ki-mambwe is given in Johnston's *British Central Africa*, but the language is more effectively illustrated in *Outlines of Ki-mambwe Grammar*, with vocabularies, &c., appended, by the Rev. David Picton Jones, L.M.S., published by the London Missionary Society in 1893.

44. **BOZWA** or **USI**.

Beyond references to its being a distinct tongue in the works of Giraud and other early explorers of Lake Baṅgweulu and the Luapula, there is no literature exhibiting its characteristics. It would seem to be no more than a dialect of Bisa from references by recent travellers in the Baṅgweulu region.

44 a. **BISA** or **WISA**.

The first definite vocabulary of Bisa which I can find is that in Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*. Another vocabulary was published in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. The first vocabulary of any fullness appeared in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*. Since then a much more effective illustration of the language was contributed by Mr. A. C. Madan, M.A., *A Short Introduction to the Wisa dialect of North-east Rhodesia*, Oxford University Press, 1906. Bisa words are also given in the work immediately named below.

44 b. **LALA-LAMBA**.

The Lala-Lamba dialects have been treated very fully in two works by Mr. A. C. Madan—*A Lala-Lamba Handbook* and *A Lala-Lamba Dictionary*—both published by the Oxford University Press in 1908 and 1913 respectively.

45. **FIPA**.

A few words of the interesting Fipa language are given in my *British Central Africa*, but such material as we have for the study of Fipa is due to the industry of Bernhard Struck, who published a vocabulary of the Fipa language in the *Journal of the African Society*, October 1908, and also in *Anthropos* for 1911, p. 951.

46. **NYALUNGWA** or **RUNGWA**.

This language is spoken to the north of Lake Rukwa in the valley of the Ruṅwa river. It is illustrated by a short vocabulary in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*.

47. **CINA-MWANGA**.

This speech of the northern edge of the Nyasa-Taṅganyika plateau may be studied in the *Translation of the Gospel of St. Luke* issued by the B. and F. B. Soc. in 1903.

48. **UNGU** or **WUNGU**, 48 a. **KI-MANDA**.

There is a short vocabulary of Uṅgu in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, and a much fuller one in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*. Ki-manda, according to Bernhard Struck and Dr. Fülleborn, would seem to be a dialect of Wuṅgu.

49. **IṢI-NYIXA** and the allied Nyasa-Taṅganyika dialects known as Iṣi-wanda and Iṣi-wiwa are represented by a vocabulary in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*, and Iṣi-nyixa is more fully illustrated in the *Translation of the New Testament*, B. and F. B. Soc., 1913.

50. **ICI-WANDIA** (**ICI-RAMBIA**, **ICI-NDALI**).

A vocabulary of Wandia is likewise given in *British Central Africa*.

51. **NKONDE** or **NYIKUISA**. 51 a. **'MWAMBA'**¹, **IKI-KUKWE** or **CI-SOCIRI**.

These dialects of the North Nyasa mountains and coast were first transcribed in a little 'Mwamba' vocabulary compiled by the Rev. J. A. Bain, and printed at Livingstonia (Nyasaland) in 1891. But they were made better known, as regards published material, by a vocabulary in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*. Nkonde, under the incorrect name of 'Konde', was treated very fully by C. Schumann in *Grundriss einer Grammatik der Kondesprache*, in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprach.*, vol. ii, Berlin, 1899. It is also illustrated by Meinhof in his *Grundriss einer Lautlehre der Bantusprachen* (Leipzig, 1899). Under the name of Ci-sociri Miss Werner has contributed some words to 51 a.

52. **HENGA** and 52 a. **TUMBUKA** (**CI-KAMANGA**).

Ci-heṅga, and the closely allied Ci-tumbuka, are represented by a vocabulary of Ci-heṅga in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*, and in *Notes on the Tumbuka Language and a Table of*

¹ Mwamba and -sociri simply mean 'mountain', and may refer to the Awa-kukwe people in the mountains immediately north of Lake Nyasa.

Concords, &c., of the Tumbuka Language, by Dr. W. L. Elmslie, of the Livingstonia Mission, Aberdeen, 1891. The language of the nearly extinct Wa-kamaŋga (or Aba-kamaŋga), a former ruling caste among the Batumbuka would appear to have been nearly identical with Ci-tumbuka. See for this an article on the *Kamaŋga Tribe of Lake Nyasa*, by Andrew Nkonjera, in the *Journal of the African Society*, April 1911.

53. CI-TONGA ('ATONGA') and 53 a. CI-SISKA.

This speech of the west coast of Lake Nyasa, which has many interesting features, is still imperfectly illustrated. There is a vocabulary of it in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*, and a *Tentative Translation of the Gospel of St. Mark*, published at Livingstonia (Nyasaland), in 1890, by the Livingstonia Mission.

54. YAŌ.

A few words of some mongrel dialect of YaŌ ('Monjou') were written down about 1809 by Henry Salt when he visited Moçambique on his way to Shoa (Ethiopia).

A vocabulary of the YaŌ language, under the name of Muntu, was given in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*, and was attributed by him to the 'Veiao'. It represents the eastern form of the YaŌ language where it impinges on the Lomwe or Makua dialects, but is very near to the Nyasaland speech. Bishop Edward Steere published, through the S.P.C.K. in 1871, *Collections for a Handbook of the YaŌ Language*. Next in time, probably, followed *An Introductory Handbook of the YaŌ Language*, by the Rev. Alexander Hetherwick (London, S.P.C.K., 1889). A vocabulary of YaŌ (like Mr. Hetherwick's, the south-western type of the language) is given in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa Protectorate*. There is also a short vocabulary of this language in *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, by J. T. Last.

55. NĠINDŌ, North and South.

The southern dialect of Ci-nĠindo is illustrated by a vocabulary in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*. A very short vocabulary under this name in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis* possibly illustrates the northern form of this language. Archdeacon H. W. Woodward in 1916-17 compiled a vocabulary of Ki-maŋŋŋŋŋ, which is apparently identical with northern NĠindŌ. Although this arrived too late for the vocabularies it is given in the addenda.

55 a. CI-MPŌTŌ.

This half-way speech, intermediate between YaŌ and NĠindŌ, has been made known to us by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in its translation of the *Psalms and Prayer Book* (B. and F. B. Soc., undated).

56. I-MAKUA.

A few words of Makua (incorrectly transcribed) appear in the work of Henry Salt describing his journey in 1809-10 to Abyssinia via Cape Town, Moçambique, and Somaliland. But the Makua language was not effectively illustrated till it appeared as 'Matatan' in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana* (1854), and next under the name of Mosambique in *The Languages of Mosambique, a Compilation*, published in 1856 (London, Harrison & Sons), by Dr. W. H. I. Bleek, who derived much of his information from the MSS. of Dr. Wilhelm Peters, of the Berlin Academy. Short vocabularies of Makua and Lomwe appeared in the geographical papers of Consul Henry Edward O'Neill, published on p. 209 of the *Royal Geographical Society's Proceedings* in 1882, and on p. 648 of the volume for 1884. In 1879, Bishop (as he afterwards became) Chauncy Maples had published, through the S.P.C.K., *Collections for a Handbook of the Makua Language* (see below). In 1886, Mr. Daniel J. Rankin published, through the S.P.C.K., London, *Arab Tales Translated from Swahili into the Tugulu¹ Dialect of the Makua Language; together with comparative vocabularies of three dialects of Makua, and with a short English-Tugulu and Mbwabe vocabulary* (London, S.P.C.K., 1887). An accurate vocabulary of Moçambique Makua was published in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*, and a certain amount of additional information concerning Makua in MS. is in the possession of the author.

56 a. Northern MAKUA (MEDŌ, &c.).

The northern dialects of Makua, Mbwabe, MedŌ, and Masasi were first recorded under the name of **Meto** in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*, and long afterwards—but imperfectly—in the writings of O'Neill and D. J. Rankin (*Arab Tales, &c.*, which gives comparative vocabularies). Bishop Chauncy Maples, *Collections for a Handbook of the Makua Language*, really illustrated Northern and not Southern Makua. In J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis* there are a few words of these northern dialects, under the general name of 'Makūā'. I owe my latest information of 56 a to a full vocabulary contributed by Archdeacon Woodward.

56 b. LOMWE (or Western MAKUA).

A few words of Lomwe were given in the geographical papers by Consul H. E. O'Neill, already referred to. It has only been treated, however, at any length, in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*, and in a very interesting paper by Miss Alice Werner in the *Journal of the African Society*, vol. 1, 1902 (*Vocabulary of Lomwe*).

¹ Tugulu is equivalent to my I-makua, to Southern Makua as contrasted with MedŌ or Northern Makua.

57. **CUABO** or **CUAMBO** (the language of Quelimane).

Ci-cuambo, under the name of Kiriman, is amongst the vocabularies in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*. A certain number of words of this language, under the name of 'Quelimane', appears in Bleek's *Languages of Mosambique*. A vocabulary of **Ci-cuambo** is given in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*. Some further information regarding this interesting language can be derived from *Contes en Chwabo ou Langue de Quelimane, &c.*, by Fr. J. Torrend, in *Zeits. f. afrik. u. ocean. Spr.*, Berlin, 1895 and 1896.

58. **CI-MAZARO** and **CI-KUNDA**.

An *English-Tshigunta vocabulary* was compiled and printed by Dr. Robert Laws, of the Livingstonia Mission, somewhere about 1880 (there is no date or place of publication on the copy in the author's possession). A vocabulary of **Ci-mazarø** appears in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa Protectorate*.

58 a. **CI-PODZO**.

A vocabulary in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa Protectorate*.

59. **CI-NYUNGWI (TETE)** and 59 a. **SENA**.

Ci-nyungwi and **Ci-sena** vocabularies, under the names of 'Tette' and 'Sena', appear amongst Bleek's *Languages of Mosambique*. A vocabulary of **Ci-sena (Ci-nyungwi)** is given in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central African Protectorate*. Also a *Praktische Grammatik der Bantu-Sprache von Tete, einem Dialekt des Unter-Sambesi, mit Varianten der Sena-Sprache*, is given by Fr. Alexander v. d. Mohl in *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. vii, Berlin, 1904; and fables in the same dialects (under the misleading title of 'Kaffrisch'), by the same author, are published in vol. viii of the same periodical. *An Introductory Grammar of the Sena Language spoken on the Lower Zambesi*, by W. G. Anderson, was published in London by the S.P.C.K. in 1897.

60. **CI-MBO** or **CI-CINJIRI**.

The **Ci-mbo** language is illustrated by a vocabulary in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*. It is said to be the same as the Cicinjiri dialect of the Macinjiri who inhabit the eastern part of the Lower Shire basin between Mounts Ciperoni and Morambala.

61 a. **MAÑANJA**.

Ci-mañanja, or the south-eastern form of Nyanja, was probably first illustrated in a *Grammar of the Chi-nyanja Language*, by Alexander Riddell, of the Livingstonia Mission, Edinburgh, 1880, but this form of the great Nyanja speech was to receive a magnificent treatment in *A Cyclopaedic Dictionary of the Mang'anja Language, Spoken in British Central Africa*, by the Rev. David Clement (Ruffele) Scott, Edinburgh, 1892. There is a comparative vocabulary of this language in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*. **Mañanja** has also been dealt with, from a practical point of view, by R. Caldwell in *Chi-nyanja Simplified*, published by the Zambezi Industrial Mission, London, about 1896 (though called 'Chi-nyanja', this language is really the **Mañanja** dialect.)

61. **CI-NYANJA**.

The **Ci-nyanja** proper of Lake Nyasa is spoken nowadays more particularly on the east coast of the lake and on its islands (Likoma, &c.). It was partially dealt with in *A Table of Concordances, &c., of the Chi-nyanja Language*, by the Rev. Dr. Robert Laws, Edinburgh, 1885. Soon afterwards began to follow the numerous publications of the Universities' Mission from its Nyasaland centre on the island of Likoma. Of these the more important are *A Vocabulary of English-Chi-nyanja, &c., as Spoken at Likoma*, London, S.P.C.K., 1895; *The Chi-nyanja Exercise Book* (Likoma dialect), London, S.P.C.K., 1898; *Nyanja-English Vocabulary, Enlarged and Revised*, by the Rev. Herbert Barnes, U.M.C.A., London, S.P.C.K., 1902.

61 b. **CI-PETA** or **CI-MARAVI**.

This is the south-western form of Nyanja, more or less identical with the old term Maravi, and probably first illustrated by a vocabulary under the name of Marawi in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*; also as Maravi in Bleek's *Languages of Mozambique*. It is also the speech of the *Dictionary of the K'iniassa Language*, by the Rev. John Rebman, compiled in 1853-5, but not published by the Church Missionary Society until 1877; and the 'Ci-nyanja' ('**Ci-cipeta**') of Sir Harry Johnston's vocabularies in *British Central Africa*. (N.B. The spelling of Rebman's name in most of his printed works is without a second terminal *n*.)

61 c. **CI-CEWA**.

Ci-cewa (or Cawa), the form of **Ci-nyanja** spoken on the south-west coast of Lake Nyasa, is illustrated by a vocabulary in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*.

62. **SENGA** or **NSENGA**.

An imperfect vocabulary of **Ci-señga** appears in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*. This language was not properly made known until the publication of the *Señga Handbook, &c.*, by A. C. Madan, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1905.

63. **NYAI, NYAU, NANSWA, or LØZE**.

This interesting speech is very imperfectly known. The author's knowledge of it is derived from

a short MS. vocabulary furnished by Miss Alice Werner, which was possibly copied from material printed by the African Society.

64. **KARAÑA** (CI-SWINA, ŞUNA, MAŞONA, GOMŌ, KALANGA, KALAKA, ŞANGWE, &c.)

The Karaña speech of South Central Zambesia is probably the earliest recorded of all Bantu languages, words of it appearing in Portuguese records of East African exploration as early as 1505, and thence onwards to about 1760. These words have been carefully gleaned from such records by R. N. Hall, the Warden of Zimbabwe, and transmitted to me in MS. in 1907, together with a comparison between them and modern Ci-karaña. The difference between ancient and modern is comparatively slight, showing no great change in the language. Karaña was probably the 'Chilimanse' language of Eastern Zambesia, recorded by mid-nineteenth century explorers, such as Andersson and Chapman.

My information of the modern language of 'Monomotopa' is derived principally from the following works: *A Dictionary and Notes of the Grammar of the Mashona Language, &c.*, London, S.P.C.K., 1911; *Dictionary of the Tebele and Shuna Languages, &c.*, by W. A. Elliott, L.M.S., London, 1897; and *Matebele and Makalaka Vocabulary, &c.*, by M. E. Weale, Cape Town, 1893. Elliott, in his above-mentioned dictionary, refers also to the Rev. A. M. Hartmann's *Dictionary and Grammar of Mashuna* (the GomŌ dialect). The most recent work (Buluwayo, 1915) is Mr. C. S. Louw's *Manual of Chikaraña*.
64 a. **NDAU** or **SOFALA**.

Ci-ndau, spoken by the Vandau, appears amongst Bleek's *Languages of Mosambique* under the name of 'Sofala'. A note on the *Pronunciation and Orthography of the Ci-ndau Language* was published by Professor Daniel Jones, M.A., University of London, 1911. Vocabulary of Ci-ndau and 'Va-ndau' in MS. have been kindly furnished to the author by Senhor Luciano Lanne through the Moçambique Company. The above-mentioned *Dictionary and Notes of the . . . Mashona Language* (S.P.C.K., 1911) deals with the eastern form of Karaña and contains many Cindau words; as also does the *Manual* of Mr. Louw.

65. **CI-TEVE**.

A vocabulary of Ci-teve, a language of the Upper Puñgwe river, has been furnished me in MS. by the Moçambique Company.

65 a. **CI-TOMBŪJI**.

My knowledge of this language is based, together with that of 66. **RONGERO**, 67. Northern **VATUA** or **CI-RUE**, and 68. **MA-ŞANGANA**, only on MS. vocabularies furnished me by the Portuguese officials of the Company of Moçambique.

69. **ŞENGWE**.

Şengwe appears first in Koelle's 'Nyambane', and next as 'Inhambane' in Bleek's *Languages of Mosambique*. It has been more accurately illustrated under the name of Şengwe and 'Vatua of Moribane' by the Portuguese officials of the Moçambique Company (MS.), and under the name of Gitoñga, appears in a *Translation of the New Testament*, by the American Bible Society, New York, 1905.

70. **ŪPI** (or **ŞI-LENGE**, **HLENGWE**, or **ŞITSWA**).

Vocabulary with a Short Grammar of Xilenge; The Language of the People commonly called Chopi, &c., by Bishop Smyth and John Matthews, London, S.P.C.K., 1902. There are also references to this language in the works of Henri A. Junod. And *A Gospel Picture-book and Translated Passages of the Book of Common Prayer and of the New Testament*, published in 1897, 1898, and 1902, by the S.P.C.K., London, contain slight illustrations of the Şitswa, and Şi-Ieñge dialects of Ūpi.

71. **THONGA** or **RONGA** (ŞI-RONGA), **BILA** (71 a), **HLANGANU** (71 b), **JONGA** (71 c) and **ŞI-KONDE** (71 d).

This is Bleek's 'Lourenzo Marques' language. It has received ample illustration in grammar by Henri A. Junod, *Grammaire Ronga, &c. (with vocabularies)*, Lausanne, 1896. A vocabulary of Şi-roñga, derived from the works of a native missionary was published by E. W. Smith-Delacour in 1893, but it is misleading and incorrect. The Şi-puthsu variety of Roñga is illustrated by a selection of passages from the New Testament published in 1904 by the S.P.C.K.

71 e. **ŞI-LOI** or **NUALUNGŪ**.

Briefly referred to (often under the name of Joñga) in the writings of Henri A. Junod.

71 f. **ŞI-GWAMBA** or **ŞI-HLENGWE**.

This speech of the 'Knob-nosed Kafirs' is briefly and imperfectly illustrated in the *Leçons de Şigwamba*, by Paul Berthoud, Lausanne, 1883; and the same writer contributed a Grammatical Note on Gwamba to the 16th vol. of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. A *Translation of the Gospel of St. Luke* was published in 1892 in Şi-gwamba by the British and Foreign Bible Society, London. But my vocabulary is derived principally from a MS. compiled for this book by a South African official, and forwarded through Lady Phillips.

72. **VENDA**.

Ci-venda, the most interesting language of South Africa, is still very little known to us. The only works extant which treat of it being *Das Tši-venda*, by Carl Meinhof, Leipzig, 1901; *Die Verba des Tši-venda*, by Paul Schwellnus, *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. vii, 1904; an article on the *Bavenda: a*

Sketch of their History and Customs, by the Rev. E. Gottsching, *Journal of the R.A.I.*, 1905; and *The Ba-wenda of the Spelonken*, by R. Wessmann, translated by Leo Weintal, *The African World*, London, 1908. I have relied chiefly on a MS. vocabulary by the Rev. Theodor Schwelnuss, supplied through the kind services of Lady Phillips.

73. SE-SŪTHŌ, 73 a. SE-PĒDÍ (PELI).

The Western Transvaal language of Se-pèdí is very imperfectly known, partly because it is passed over in favour of its modern development, Se-sūthō. It is represented by a New Testament published in London in 1890 by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and by similar works of translation of German missionaries, the results of which have been summarized by Carl Meinhof in his *Das Tši-vennda* already referred to, and also in his other works on the subject of the Bantu languages. Se-sūthō is the language of the compound tribe of 'Basuto', and is little else than a western form of Se-pèdí, but owing to the political prominence of the people speaking this dialect, it has received far more attention than the parent speech. The French missionary, Casalis, published a *Grammar* in 1841, Frédox a *Grammatical Note* in 1864, and Endemann a *Grammar* in 1876, and Mabile a *Vocabulary* in French about the same time, and finally a *Sesuto-English Dictionary* (Morija, 1911). The rest of the modern literature illustrating Se-sūthō is little else than translations of the Bible, with the exception of two books of the highest rank—the *Wörterbuch der Sotho-Sprache (Süd-Afrika)*, by K. Endemann, Hamburg, 1911, and *A Practical Method to learn Sesuto*, by E. Jacottet (Morija, 1906). The *Wörterbuch* is one of the four or five really great works on the Bantu languages. The Si-koolō dialect of Se-sūthō carried by Basuto into Northern Rhodesia, and frequently alluded to by Livingstone and subsequent travellers as the dominant language in Northern Rhodesia, has in modern times departed so widely from Sūthō and Cuana standards as to be almost an independent tongue. It is catalogued by me in the following paragraph.

74. SE-CUANA, (SE-XLAPIN, SE-ROLOŃ, &c.), 74 a. SE-MANGWATŌ, 74 b. SI-KŌLŌLŌ, 74 c. NJENJI, ZINZI.

Se-cuana words, more or less imperfectly transcribed, occur in the works of Lichtenstein and other South African pioneers early in the nineteenth century. Archbell published a *Grammar* in 1837, and there are *Vocabularies* and *Grammatical Notes* by Péliissier and Livingstone in the Grey Library at Cape Town. In the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* for 1849 appears a short vocabulary, and another was published by a missionary named Brown in 1876. The language in its various dialects is much dealt with by Bleek in his general works on the Bantu tongues; but Se-cuana was not treated satisfactorily until the publication of *Notes towards a Secoanu Grammar*, by Archdeacon William Crisp, London, S.P.C.K., 1900, and the *Secwana Dictionary*, by the Rev. John Brown, published by the London Missionary Society in 1895. The tones of Se-cuana are well illustrated in a work by a Cuana native author: *A Sechuana Reader*, by David Jones, M.A., and Solomon Tshekhitho Plaatje (University of London Press, 1916). Mr. Plaatje (the Cuana author referred to) has also given us an important piece of work in modest form: *Sechuana Proverbs, with Literal Translations, &c.* (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner), 1916. The dialects of Se-cuana other than the standard form (more or less Se-xlapin) have received scarcely any attention by philologists, and would probably prove to be interesting in their divergences. I have gathered up a few words of the northernmost dialect, Se-maṅgwato, which is virtually the same as Se-tswana of Lake Ngami. Si-koolō, the language of general intercourse in the Western Zambezi basin has recently been well illustrated by Dr. Stanley Colyer's *Sikololo Grammar and Vocabulary* (London, 1917), and Stirke and Thomas's *Sikololo Phrase Book* (London, 1915) and *Comparative Vocabulary* (1916). The words in Njenji (74 c) are mainly derived from Capello and Ivens.

75. ǪŌSA ('Kafir', usually spelt Xosa in South Africa).

The first vocabulary of Ǫōsa appears in the work of Andrew Sparrman (a Swede), published in 1776. His list of Ǫōsa numerals, nouns, adjectives, and verbs, though short, is not only accurate, but differs little from the forms of these words as used to-day. Other vocabularies of Ǫōsa appeared in the works of Lichtenstein, Barrow, and other South African pioneers of the early nineteenth century. The earliest *Grammar* is probably that of W. B. Boyce (a Wesleyan missionary), published at Graham's Town in 1834, and singularly modern in orthography and treatment (it is interesting to note Boyce's acknowledgements to Theophilus Shepstone, destined to become, more than forty years afterwards, famous for his being the agent appointed to annex the Transvaal). John Ayliff printed a *Vocabulary* in 1846; the Rev. John W. Appleyard a *Grammar* at King William's Town in 1850;¹ Bonatz a *Grammar* in 1862; Davis a *Dictionary* in 1872; and Roberts a *Grammatical Note* in 1874. The Rev. J. Torrend, afterwards celebrated for his *Comparative Grammar of the South African Bantu*, printed an *Outline of the Xosa-Kafir Grammar* in 1886. The best modern treatment of this speech has been the *Kafir-English Dictionary*, by the Rev. Albert Kropf, published at Lovedale, South Africa, in 1899, and a *Grammar of the Kafir Language*, by J. McLaren, London, 1906. Scarcely any literature is known to me at present which deals with the divergent dialects of Ǫōsa, such as Isi-pondō, Isi-baca, Feṅgu, &c.; but there is a fairly long vocabulary of Isi-pondō (differing very little from Isi-Ǫōsa) in the *Zeitschrift für Afrikanische Sprachen*, Berlin, 1890, by Bachmann, added to by Beste.

¹ *The Kafir Language; comprising a Sketch of its History, &c., and a Grammar.*

The wretched hotch-potch of speech known as Kitchen Kafir (Isi-kula) is described by Otto Trapp in *Anthropos*, 1908.

75 a. **ZULU.**

The Zulu language in reality differs no more from ǃōsa than Scots from Southern English—if indeed as much. But political developments have given this form of Kafir speech a great importance. Schreuder published a *Grammar of Zulu* in 1850 in Norwegian-Danish. The American missionary, Lewis Grout, published a *Grammar of the Zulu Language* in 1859, after referring to the language in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* in 1848. The great Bishop Colenso¹ produced a *Grammatical Note* in 1859 and a *Dictionary* in 1861. Other dictionaries before and since were published by Dohne (whose work was of importance, since he attempted to discriminate between the aristocratic Ukukulama dialect and the Isi-lala or speech of the plebeians) and by Perrin. The Rev. Charles Roberts brought out a short but useful *Zulu Dictionary* in 1880. The veteran missionary Grout produced a revised edition of his *Grammar of Zulu* under the title *The Isi-zulu*, London, 1893. The Rev. Charles Roberts published a *Zulu Manual or Vade Mecum*, London, 1900. But the most modern and the best of dictionaries dealing with the Zulu language is that by Alfred T. Bryant (*Zulu-English Dictionary*), published in Natal in 1905, a work of exceptional merit.

Other useful sources of philological information are: the *Isi-zulu Vocabulary and Phrase Book*, by Samuel Gibbs, Natal, 1885 and 1890; and *Some Zulu Customs and Folklore*, by Miss L. H. Samuelson. London: the Church Printing Company, 1912.

75 b. The **SWAZI** dialect of Zulu—almost an independent language—though often alluded to in the works of African travellers and missionaries, remained absolutely unillustrated on paper (so far as I am aware) until, through the kindness of Mr. R. Coryndon, Commissioner of Swaziland,² a MS. vocabulary was compiled and sent to me by Mr. A. G. Marwick. Later, an even fuller vocabulary was compiled by another South African official, and forwarded to me by Lady Phillips.

75 c. **TEBELE (SIN-DEBELE).**

This dialect of the Matebele (Amandebele) Zulus was probably first set down on paper by Mr. M. E. Weale in a small book published at Cape Town in 1893 (*Matabele and Makalaka Vocabulary*). It has later been illustrated in the *Dictionary of the Tebele and Shuna Languages*, by W. A. Elliott, of the London Missionary Society, London, David Nutt, 1897. An even better treatment has been given in the *Shindebele Dictionary*, by the Rev. J. O'Neill, S.J. (London, 1913).

76. **GAZA-ŊGONI.**

The Zulu dialect spoken by the Añaᅡoni of Nyasaland is considered to resemble somewhat closely the Zulu speech of Gazaland, south of the Lower Zambezi, and east of the Limpopo, and both together constitute virtually a separate language and not a mere dialect of the parent speech. The Ŋgoni language was first illustrated by Dr. W. A. Elmsley in his *Table of Concords, &c., of the Ŋgoni Language*, published at Aberdeen in 1891. Dr. Elmsley also published at the same time an *Introductory Grammar of the Ŋgoni Language, as Spoken in West Nyasaland*. The Ŋgoni dialect of East Nyasaland has been treated with great fullness and accuracy under the name of *Kiᅡgoni* by Bishop Cassian Spiss (Apostolic Vicar for South Zanzibar) in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. vii, Berlin, 1904. Some information regarding the Gaza dialect has been sent me in MS. by the officials of the Moçambique Company. Slight references to Gaza and to the Ŋgoni dialect of East Nyasaland may be met with in the *Travels of Captain Elton*.

77. **LENJE.**

This language of the Upper Kafue basin has but one authority at the present time, and that a most conclusive one. It is fully described in the *Lenje Handbook, &c.*, by A. C. Madan, M.A., published by the Oxford University Press in 1908.

78. **ILA.**

The speech of the Ba-ila or Shukulumbwe people of Northern Rhodesia is solely but completely illustrated in *A Handbook of the Ila Language*, by the Rev. Edwin W. Smith, published by the Oxford University Press in 1907.

79. **TONGA** (of Central Zambezia).

Chi-toᅡga, under the name of Batoka, received—like so many other Bantu tongues of South-Central Africa—an early illustration by Livingstone, whose MS. vocabulary in the Grey Library at Cape Town has recently been copied and made available by Dr. Péringuey. The speech was next illustrated, to some extent, by the Rev. Fr. J. Torrend in his *Comparative Grammar of the South African Bantu Languages* (London, 1891). But I do not think it was competently set forth until a MS. vocabulary was compiled by an official, C. F. Molyneux, of the British South Africa Company and sent to me for the purposes of this work. The same official, assisted by Mr. F. V. Worthington, similarly illustrated and located the

¹ Colenso's *Zulu-English Dictionary* attained its fourth authorized edition, published at Pietermaritzburg, in 1905.

² Now Governor of Uganda.

Chi-we and Chi-totela dialects. Lastly, in 1915, their colleague, Mr. A. W. Griffin, published, through the Oxford University Press, a *Chitonga Vocabulary of the Zambezi Valley*.

80. SUBIA.

This is the Shubea or Ma-shubea of Livingstone and other early explorers of South-Central Africa, and is represented in Livingstone's MS. vocabularies compiled about 1851. It received no further illustration, however, until the *Études sur les Langues du Haut-Zambèze: Grammaire Soubiya et Louyi* was published by the Rev. E. Jacottet at Paris in 1896 (Ernest Leroux). This only makes a slender contribution towards the vocabulary, and the lack has been kindly supplied for me by British South Africa Company's officials (F. V. Worthington and C. F. Molyneux) in a MS. vocabulary in my possession.

81. YEYE (MAKŪBA, BAKUBA).

This scarcely known language of Luyi affinities found by Livingstone as the speech of the lake-dwellers on Lake Ngami and the swamps of the Lower Okavango was illustrated briefly by him in his MS. vocabularies, first as 'Bakhoba' and next as 'Bayeiye'. It is probable that he recorded a jumble of dialects, in part Yeye or Khōba (Kuba, Kubu, and Mpukuṣu), in part an outlying form of Héreṛo or Kuanyama. Andersson, in *Lake Ngami* (1854), and in a paper published in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* (1856), supplied another version of Yeye.

82. NYENGŪ—Livingstone's 'Banyenko'—the speech of the Bampukuṣu and the peoples west of the Upper Zambezi, may in reality be a southern dialect of Luyi. It is so far represented only by Livingstone's MS. vocabulary in the archives of the Grey Library at Cape Town, now made accessible by Dr. Péringuey's efforts.¹

83. SI-LUYI.

This important—but now nearly extinct—language of Barotseland was often referred to by Livingstone and others, and received its first illustration in his 1852-5 MS. vocabularies in the Grey Library. But there was little to indicate the true character of this somewhat peculiar Bantu tongue till the publication of the interesting *Grammatical Sketch*, by E. Jacottet, already referred to in connexion with Subia (Paris, 1896). M. Jacottet, in the third part of his *Études sur les Langues du Haut-Zambèze* (Paris, 1901), published Luyi legends and folk-lore translated word for word into French. Vocabulary material, chiefly illustrative of the Si-kwaṅṅo dialect, has been sent me by Mr. Thomas, of the Barotse National School, and by Mr. J. H. Kenney, of the British South Africa Company's Administration. Si-luyi is also dealt with in A. W. Thomas's and D. E. C. Stirke's *Comparative Vocabulary of Sikololo-Silui-Simbunda* (London, 1916).

84. LUENA (or LUINA, LUBALE).

This language of the Luena river, a western affluent of the Upper Zambezi, is quite distinct from Luyi, with which it has sometimes been confounded through an alternative name for Luyi being Luiana. Under the name of Luina it was illustrated in one of Livingstone's MS. vocabularies (which I have not seen), said to be in the archives of the Grey Library at Cape Town, but presumably unknown to Bantu students. The character of this language remained a matter for speculation until an article on Luena, by the Rev. W. A. Crabtree, appeared in the *Journal of the African Society* for 1912. The information there given was, no doubt, partly obtained from a missionary named Schindler, who translated into Luena the *Gospel according to St. Matthew*. This work, subjected to analysis by the Rev. Robert Glennie, of the Baptist Missionary Society, already enabled me, through the kind help of Mr. Glennie, to obtain some idea of the structure of Luena; but my vocabulary of this little-known language was made much more comprehensive by MS. lists of words compiled by Mr. Walter Fisher, of Kalene Hill, Northern Rhodesia, forwarded through the British South Africa Company.

85. SI-MBUNDA (? MWE, MA-SASA, LU-VIKŪ), 85 a. KALUIANA (of the region between the Kabompo and the Upper Kafue and Northern Zambezia, the Lukōna district of North-west Barotseland).

This Mbunda language is apparently allied to the speech described by the Portuguese travellers, Capello and Ivens, under the name of 'Kaluiana'. They give a short vocabulary of this language in their *Journey to the Territories of Yacca*, London, 1882. Si-mbunda has since been amply illustrated in MS. vocabularies supplied to the author by Mr. A. W. Thomas, of the Barotseland Administration, and in his published *Comparative Vocabulary of Sikololo-Silui-Simbunda* (London, 1916).

86. LUJAZI or MA-PONDA. N-GANGELA (86 a). A-MBWELA (86 b).

Lujazi and Ma-ponda (virtually one language) were first illustrated in Livingstone's MS. vocabularies about 1854 (now in the Grey Library at Cape Town). N-gaṅgela is briefly illustrated in the works of Capello and Ivens and of Serpa Pinto; references by Serpa Pinto to the Ambwela (Ambuella) language would make it out to be a dialect of the Lujazi tongue (see *How I crossed Africa*, Serpa Pinto, London, 1881). I have recently received (through the kind offices of Mr. W. J. B. Chapman) a fairly full vocabulary by the Rev. Father Keeling of Northern N-gaṅgela, and another of the Lu-imbibi (86 c) dialect from the Upper Kwanza.

¹ This has been circulated in typescript and includes short vocabularies of 'Bayeiye', 'Bashubea', 'Balozaji', 'Ma-ponda', 'Borotse', 'Batoka', 'Banyenko', and 'Secuana': all with a Secuana *facies*, yet tolerably accurate.

87. **NKOYA.**

For my knowledge of **Nkoya** and 87 a. **Mbwela** I am indebted to MS. vocabularies and notes supplied by the Rev. E. W. Smith (Chaplain to the Forces), the author of the well known *Ila Handbook*.

88. **KIŌKŌ** or **KIŌKWE.**

This is illustrated by a fairly accurate vocabulary in the *Territories of Yacca* book just referred to, by Capello and Ivens, an English translation of which was published in 1882. Dr. R. N. Cust mentions the existence of a MS. vocabulary of Kiokō by the German traveller Büchner. It is somewhat better rendered by Héli Chatelain in *Bantu Notes and Vocabularies*, No. ii, *Journal of the American Geographical Society*, Washington, 1894. Kiokō is obviously nearly related to Luena. It is the 'Jok' of E. Torday, who has also furnished some words used by me.

89. **HÉRERŌ.**

Ōtyi- or Ōci-**hérerō** receives mention of a few words of illustration in the earliest travels of Francis Galton and Andersson, but it was probably not set forth efficiently until the Grammar and Vocabulary (*Grundzüge einer Grammatik des Hererō, &c.*) published by the Rev. Dr. C. Hugo Hahn in 1857, and the information which he and other German missionaries gave to Bleek for the latter's *Comparative Grammar of the South African Languages*. There is said to be an early vocabulary in MS. by the Rev. J. Rath, in the archives of the Grey Library, Cape Town. The most efficient treatment which this important language had received, up till recent times, was in the *English-Herero Dictionary*, by the Rev. F. W. Kolbe, published at Cape Town in 1883. This work utilized the MS. vocabulary or dictionary by the Rev. J. Rath, already mentioned, and a *Herero-English Vocabulary*, by the Rev. H. Brincker. The Rev. P. H. Brincker, of the Rhenish Missionary Society, wrote numerous articles on Hérerō, chiefly in the *Zeits. f. Afr. u. Oc. Spr.*, of Berlin. He further treated of Hérerō in its relation to other members of the group in his *Lehrbuch des Oshikuanjama* (1891). Additional information on Hérerō is given in vol. xvi of the *Lehrbücher des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen*, by G. Viehe, published at Berlin in 1897 (*Grammatik des Otyi-hererō*), and also in an admirable little book, the *Praktische Grammatik des Nama, Otyi-hererō, &c.*, by A. Seidel, published at Leipzig about the same time.

90. **NDŌŊA** or **AMBŌ.**

Ōṣi-**ndoŋga** or Ōtyi-**ambō** of Ovamboland is said by Cust to have been illustrated in a *Grammar* by Theophilus Hahn in 1883, but I have not seen this work. A short *Vocabulary and Grammatical Note* were published by Buttner in the *Zeitschrift* of the German Geographical Society in 1881. There is said to be a MS. vocabulary, by G. H. Hahn, in the Grey Library at Cape Town. For practical purposes, however, we have no more and no better illustration of the speech of Ovamboland than the Grammar and Vocabulary of this language by A. Seidel in the *Praktische Grammatiken des Nama, Otyi-Hererō, &c.* published at Leipzig (A. Artleben) in the latter part of the nineteenth century (no date in my copy). A good deal of information concerning Ōṣindoŋga is given in P. H. Brincker's *Lehrbuch des Oshikuanjama*, described below.

91. **KUANYAMA.** 91 a. **HUMBE.**

The language of North Ovamboland and the regions immediately north of the Middle Kunene was first adequately described in an excellent treatise by the missionary P. H. Brincker, *Lehrbuch des Oshikuanjama*, published at Stuttgart and Berlin in 1891: this work is of special value in the comparative study of the Bantu tongues. Kuanyama is also illustrated by the British and Foreign Bible Society's translation of the *Gospel according to St. Luke*, published in 1894. Examples of this language are also given in *Sprachproben aus Deutsch-Süd-Afrika*, by P. H. Brincker, in which the author also cites the Ndoŋga and Hérerō languages. Under the name of 'Humba', Kuanyama was earliest represented by a short vocabulary in Capello and Ivens's *Travels to the Territories of Yacca*. My own vocabulary has been considerably enriched by a MS. contribution from the Rev. Father Keeling, of the Huambō Mission, Southern Aŋgōla. 91 a. **Humbe** is represented by a MS. vocabulary contributed by Mr. W. J. B. Chapman, which arrived too late for insertion.

92. **NYANEKA.**

This speech of the Huila highlands in Central South Aŋgōla is efficiently treated by a *Diccionario Portuguez-Olunyaneke*, by the missionary fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Spirit and Sacred Heart of Mary, published at Huila in Southern Aŋgōla in 1896, and by *Ensaio de Grammatica Nyaneka*, by Afonso Maria Lang, published at Lisbon in 1906.

92 a. **LUNKUMBI.** 92 b. **KUVALE.**

The Luŋkumbi speech of South-eastern Bailundo, instanced by Capello and Ivens in their *Journey to the Territories of Yacca*, seems to be very near Nyaneka, from the few words printed by those writers. Kuvale or Kubale, of the Upper Kunene, is represented by a MS. sent by Mr. W. J. B. Chapman, which arrived too late for inclusion in this edition in the body of this work. (See p. 779.)

93. **NDOMBE** or **KWANDŌ,** 93 a. **KORŌKA.**¹

This speech of the Mossamedes coast, spoken by the Andombe, Akwandō, and Akoroka tribes

¹ Mr. W. J. B. Chapman, of Southern Aŋgōla, asserts that the true Korōka tongue is non-Bantu (Bushman) and not a dialect of Ndombe.

(also by the Akubele and the Akuiso?), is as yet scarcely illustrated. I travelled through this region in 1882, and gathered then that Olundombe was very similar to Olunyaneke, but the vocabulary written by me was lost, only a few words being preserved in another note-book. A little more information, has been received from Mr. W. J. B. Chapman. (See p. 779.)

94. **NANŌ** or **UMBUNDU**, 94 a. **ŌVIYE**. 94 b. **SUMBI**.

This speech of Beŋuela and of the highlands to the east, has received considerable illustration from comparatively early times. The Hungarian traveller and slave-trader, Ladilau Magyar, illustrated Umbundu ('NanŌ') by short vocabularies in the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* in 1843, and in his *Reisen*, published in 1859. Within the same period the missionary Rath compiled a MS. vocabulary, said to be in the Grey Library at Cape Town, and W. H. L. Bleek himself took down a list of words from a NanŌ slave in Cape Town. Serpa Pinto, in his *How I crossed Africa* (London, 1881) gave a short vocabulary of Umbundu. A vocabulary also appears in the *Travels of Ivens and Capello* already referred to, published in 1882. But this language remained but little known, as regard details of grammar, until the publication of the *Umbundu Grammar and Vocabulary*, respectively by the Rev. Wesley M. Stover and the Revs. W. H. Sanders and W. E. Fay (Boston, U.S.A., 1885). The excellent *Grammatica do Umbundu* and the *Methodo Pratico da Lingua Umbundu*, by J. Pereira do Nascimento and Ernesto Le Comte, were published in 1894 and 1897 by the Lisbon Society of Geography. An important and interesting specimen of this language in its coast dialect, under the name of Paŋgela, was given by Sigismund Koelle in his *Polyglotta Africana* (London, 1854). For Sumbi, see p. 780.

95. **KISAMA** or **MBWIYI**.

Excepting a few words cited by Héli Chatelain in his writings on Kimbundu and cognate dialects, the only illustration we have at present of Kisama is that given by Koelle in his *Polyglotta Africana*.

96. **LIBŌLŌ** or **LUBŌLŌ** or **LUBALŌ**.

Similarly, Koelle up to the present is our only authority on LibŌlŌ.

97. **SONGŌ**.

Koelle likewise is the principal authority for Soŋgo, the dialect of the south-eastern portion of the Kimbundu field (Middle and Eastern Kwanza basin); but a short *Vocabulary* is said to have been published by the German traveller Lux, at Loanda, in 1881 (which I have not seen); and, since the greater part of this volume was printed, I have received a full vocabulary of modern Soŋgo through the intermediary of Mr. W. J. B. Chapman, which confirms Koelle and supplies more information. (See p. 780.)

98. **KIMBUNDU** (**MBAKA**, **MBONDŌ**, and the language of Loanda).

Kimbundu, under the incorrect name of Bunda, is one of the earliest illustrated of Bantu languages, its features having been set forth in a short *Grammar* by Pedro Diaz, C.J., printed at Lisbon in 1697, and earlier still in religious pamphlets and catechisms by the Italian Jesuit missionaries. Di Conto and Pacconio, in 1622-3 and in 1661-4. Its next illustration was in a *Dictionary and Grammar* by the Capuchin missionary, Bernardo Maria de Cannecattim, published at Lisbon in 1804 and 1805, and republished at Lisbon in 1859.¹ Livingstone compiled a MS. vocabulary in 1855, which I have not seen. A short *Vocabulary* by the German explorer Lux was printed at Loanda in 1880, and a vocabulary appeared (together with one of Umbundu) by Hale in a report of the *United States Naval Expedition to South-west Africa* in 1846. Souza-e-Oliveira and Castro-Francina published a *Grammar* at Loanda in 1864. No really complete dictionary of this interesting speech has as yet been published, though several are said to have been written by Portuguese (such as Senhor Joaquim d'Almeida da Cunha) or educated natives of AŋgŌla (such as Senhor Sebastião de Jesus) and to be still in MS. awaiting publication. My vocabulary, derived from nearly all the modern sources, is fairly complete. The great authority on Kimbundu is—and will remain for a considerable time—that distinguished Swiss missionary, the late Dr. Héli Chatelain. Dr. Chatelain published, through the American Folklore Society (Houghton, Mifflin and Co., Boston and New York) in 1894 *Folk-tales of Angola: Fifty Tales, with Kimbundu Text and Literal English Translation, &c.*, besides a vocabulary of Kimbundu given in the *Zeits. f. afr. u. oc. Spr.*, Berlin, 1889, and his *Grammatica Elementar do Kimbundu*, published at Geneva in 1889. He also included illustrations of Kimbundu in his *Bantu Notes and Vocabularies*, No. ii (*American Geographical Society Journal*, 1894). He mentions that an educated native, J. D. Cordeiro de Matta, published three works on Kimbundu, at Lisbon, in 1891, 1892, and 1893. But I have not been able to see these.² My fullest information on Kimbundu has been received in MS. from the Rev. H. Withey (see below).

98 a. **NGŌLA**.

The more archaic dialect of NgŌla or Eastern Kimbundu was first illustrated by Koelle under that name in the *Polyglotta Africana*. Allusions to it may be met with here and there in the writings of Héli Chatelain, and in the vocabularies published by Serpa Pinto in the Appendix to his *How I crossed Africa*

¹ Héli Chatelain, in his *Folk-Tales of Angola*, pp. 23-4, gives a bibliography of Kimbundu, and mentions that Cannecattim's work is characterized by incorrectness, confused spelling, and erroneous renderings of words.

² There is a long vocabulary of Kimbundu in vol. ii of *From Benguela to the Territories of Yacca*, by Capello and Ivens, but it is full of misprints and inaccuracies, due to its being in reality the unacknowledged and uncorrected work of a Brazilian traveller named Dutra.

(London, 1881). My records of Kimbundu and Ngõla have quite recently been enriched by vocabularies contributed by the Rev. H. Withey, of Bishop Hartzell's Mission to Añgõla.

99. **MBAMBA.**

The north-eastern form of Kimbundu, generally known as Kimbamba, is illustrated by a short vocabulary in the *Bemerkungen über die Sammlung von Mbamba-Wörtern und über das Mbamba-Volk*, published in the *Zeits. f. afr. u. oc. Spr.*, Berlin, 1889.

100. **KIŞI-KOŃŦ.**

The most important dialect of the KoŃŦ tongue—that which radiates from São Salvador as a centre—was perhaps the first of the Bantu languages to be studied and set forth on paper. The earliest description of the speech was (after translating its title into English) the celebrated *Certain Rules to Facilitate the Difficulties of the Congo Language*, usually known as Brusciotto's Grammar, and issued at Rome in 1659. This work, however, is said to have been preceded by a treatise in Kişi-koŃŦ on Christian doctrine by a Jesuit father named Jorge, printed at Lisbon in 1624. A copy of Brusciotto's *Grammatical Rules* actually found its way to the library of the British Museum, where it was identified by H. Grattan Guinness, of the Livingstone Inland Mission. Mr. Guinness, with the assistance of Mr. James Mew, B.A., and Mr. Henry Craven, effected a translation from the original Latin into English, and republished Brusciotto's *Grammar* in an accessible form in London (Hodder and Stoughton) in 1882. The so-called MS. 'Dictionary of the Congo Language', dated 1772, discovered by the late R. N. Cust in the library of the British Museum, is not a treatise of KoŃŦ at all, but of the LuaŃŦ dialect of KakoŃŦ, and is mentioned under that heading. Short and incorrect vocabularies of Kişi-koŃŦ were printed in the works of Barbot and Merolla in the course of the eighteenth century. In 1808 the Portuguese missionary, Cannecattim, published at Lisbon a dictionary in Latin, Portuguese, Kimbundu, and KoŃŦ (the KisõloŃŦ dialect). An extensive vocabulary (spelt, unfortunately, according to the uncouth English orthography of the times) appears in the records of Capt. Tuckey's expedition to the Congo in 1816 (this was the Boma dialect). Under the name of 'Mimboma' the standard KoŃŦ language is illustrated in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*. The other early nineteenth-century vocabularies in the works of Oldendorp, Clarke, Douville, and Kilham, are too fragmentary and incorrect to be worth consultation. The language never received proper treatment on a scientific basis until the publication, in 1882, of a *Grammar of the Kongo Language*, by H. Grattan Guinness, and in 1883 the *English-Kongo and Kongo-English Dictionary*, by Henry Craven and John Barfield. Both of these, especially the last-named, are works the value of which was not appreciated either then or in later times. The remarkable publications of the late Dr. W. Holman Bentley, of the Baptist Missionary Society, overshadowed the earlier work of the pioneers of the Livingstonia Inland Missionary Society. Dr. Bentley published a *Dictionary and Grammar of the Kongo Language* in 1886, and a *Dictionary and Grammar of the Kongo Language* (on a much larger scale) in 1887. The last-named is a classic, but it takes the dialect of São Salvador as its standard, and is a little inclined to ignore variations and archaic terms which, to a philologist, are of greater interest. The Rev. W. Stapleton dealt with Kongo of a generalized type in his *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages*, printed at Yakuu in 1903. The *Grammaire Fiole et Dictionnaire*, by the Rev. Father Visseq (1889), represents the KisõloŃŦ ('MussuroŃŦ' or Sõnyõ) dialect of the coast region of the Congo estuary.

100 a. **KI-KOŃŦ.**

The speech of the Ba-koŃŦ, of the eastern part of the Congo cataract region up to Stanley Pool (Kisundi, Kibwendi, Kisese, &c.), is not at present effectively illustrated, to the extent that all its phases may be compared with the less archaic dialects of São Salvador, Bõma, and Sõnyõ. It is to some extent represented by the 'Musentandu' dialect recorded by Koelle in *Polyglotta Africana*. The language of the Ba-koŃŦ, of the vicinity of Stanley Pool, answers to the vocabulary in Stapleton's *Comparative Handbook*. Some words also have been obtained by me from the papers by missionary authors published in *Anthropos*, and in the *Proceedings of the Royal Belgian Society of Geography*; besides notes collected by myself at Stanley Pool in 1883. I have also used the Basunde or Sundi dialect given in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*. In 1901 the Rev. Father R. Butaye published a *Grammaire Kikongo* (and in 1910 a *Kikongo-Swahili-French- and Flemish Dictionary*) which more or less represents Kibwendi and the speech of Léopoldville, south-west of Stanley Pool.

101. **KAKOŃŦ.**

In 1772 a remarkable *KakoŃŦ-French Dictionary* was written by an unknown French missionary, who may possibly have been the Abbé Proyard. This author, in his *Histoire du Loango*, published at Paris in 1776, gives a short vocabulary of KakoŃŦ; but the MS. dictionary of 1772 is a remarkable compilation. It is written in a beautifully clear hand in eighteenth-century French, but with the KakoŃŦ words spelt after the phonetic system of to-day. The author has quite grasped the principle of the prefixes. A copy of this work, without author's name, came into the possession of the Grenville library, and thus passed into the keeping of the British Museum, where it is dated 1772, and numbered MS. 33779, *Congo Dictionary*. But it illustrates northern KakoŃŦ, not KikoŃŦ. In the nineteenth century Oldendorp and the editor of the *Narratives of Tuckey's Expedition to the Congo* published fragmentary lists of words of KakoŃŦ. A vocabulary called 'Kabenda' in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana* supplies a good illustration

of Kakoŋgɔ, were it not that this great writer and linguist got curiously muddled over some of the prefixes, which he turned into suffixes by some error of transcription. Stanley gives a short vocabulary of Kakoŋgɔ in his *Through the Dark Continent*, published in 1878. Dr. Adolf Bastian, in his work on the Luaŋgɔ Coast, published in 1875, supplies a few more words and numerals. I have been additionally helped by vocabularies collected for me by the captains of the Elder Dempster Line of steamers to the West Coast of Africa, and a reference to the *Dictionnaire Français-Fiote, dialecte du Kakongo*, Mission de Landana, 1890.

101 a. **KI-YOMBE** or **LUANGŪ**.

This northern dialect of Kakoŋgɔ is the language mainly represented by the 1772 MS. dictionary described above. It first appeared in print in the name of Nyombe in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*; and has been effectively illustrated, more than half a century later, in the *Grammaire du Kiyombe*, by Père Auguste Le Clercq in the 1907 and 1908 volumes of *Anthropos* (under the name of Kiombe).

102. **KIVILI**.

The only material for the study of this North Luaŋgɔ dialect of Kakoŋgɔ is that provided in the *Dictionnaire Vili-Français*, by Père Marichelle, Curé de Loango, published at Loango (French Congo Coast) in 1902, and the *Dictionnaire Français-Vili* (Loango, 1912), and *Méthode pratique pour l'Etude du Dialecte Vili* (Loango, 1913), by the same author.

103. **KILUMBŪ**. The language of Kama (**SETE KAMA**) and Mayumba (French Congo Coast).

The existence of this northernmost Kakoŋgɔ language, sometimes attributed to a tribe called Mayumba, was noted by the missionary J. R. Wilson (see R. N. Cust's *Modern Languages of Africa*, vol. ii), but I have seen no specimen of it, save the short vocabulary ('Bafioti-Mayumba') contained in the first volume of Günter Tessmann's *Die Pangwe* (Berlin, 1913), which seems to indicate that it is scarcely more than a dialect of Kivili; though traders on the coast have informed me differently.

104. **LUBA**, 104 a. **LU-KETE**, 104 b. **LU-SILANGE**.

The widespread, beautiful Luba speech was probably first mentioned in history by Douville, the eccentric Secretary of the Paris Geographical Society in the first half of the nineteenth century. Douville makes references to the Baluba in his work on his half fictitious journeys in West Africa, published in 1831. The first record of their language was given by Commander V. L. Cameron, in the appendices to his *Across Africa*. He recorded a short vocabulary. Stanley gives a vocabulary of 'Kirua' in his *Through the Dark Continent*. The Luba language was briefly illustrated in *Comparative Vocabularies*, published by Büchner in the early eighties (which I have not seen). It was illustrated briefly and not incorrectly in Wissmann's works, but it received no authoritative treatment until the *Grammaire de la Langue des Bena Lulua*, by Père Aug. Le Clercq, published at Brussels in 1897; and the excellent *Buluba-Lulua Grammar and Dictionary*, by the Rev. W. M. Morrison, printed by the American Tract Society, New York, about 1906. See also *Les Bena-Lulua*, by R. P. Vervaecke in *La Revue Congolaise* for 1910. Some light on the western **Silaŋge** dialects of Luba (104 b) have been thrown by the researches of Mr. Emil Torday, whose work in MS. is at present in my possession and is incorporated in this book. Words of the **Lukete** dialect have been supplied to me by the Rev. Robert Glennie, and from a little book, *Kikete Primer*, by the Rev. D. W. Snyder (Kasai, 1895). Père Aug. Le Clercq has also written on the Bakete, but I cannot trace his articles.

104 c. North-western **LUBA** or **MOYŪ**.

My authority for this speech is entirely the work in MS. of the Rev. Robert Glennie, of the Baptist Missionary Society.

105. **CI-LUBA** or South **LUBA**.

This speech of Kataŋga and southernmost Congoland is to some extent identical with the 'Rua' vocabularies of Cameron. But it was not effectively illustrated till the *Notes on the Grammatical Construction of Chiluba*, by C. A. Swan, was published by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co., about 1892. A much fuller vocabulary is given in the *Dictionnaire Français-Kiluba*, by Emile Jenniges, published at Brussels in 1909.

106. East **LUBA** or **KI-HEMBA**.

The Eastern Luba dialects were not well known until the publication, in 1912-13 at Brussels, of I. Vandermeizen's *Grammaire de la Langue Kiluba-Hemba* and *Vocabulaire Kiluba-Hemba-Français*, &c. Previously they were only represented by the Rua vocabularies of Stanley (*Through the Dark Continent*) and Last (*Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*), and by some words collected for me by Mr. Emil Torday and by Consul George Babington Michell in 1907.

107. North **LUBA** or **LUNA-INKONGŪ**.

Almost the only illustration of this dialect is that given in the translation of the *Gospel of St. Matthew*, by the American Iŋkoŋgɔ Mission, published at Iŋkoŋgɔ, on the River Saŋkulu, in 1905.

108. North-east **LUBA** or **LUSONGE**, 108 a. **BENEKI** or North **LUSONGE** (both alike usually termed 'Ba-soŋge').

My information regarding these dialects is derived almost entirely from MS. vocabularies compiled by Mr. Emil Torday, except for a few words supplied by Mr. G. Babington Michell.

109. **KANYŪKA** or **TUNYŪKA**, 109 a. **TUWANDA**, 109 b. South-east **KANYŪKA** (**KANYIKA**).

This language was first recorded, in its south-eastern form, under the name of 'Kanyika' in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*. After a long interval of time it was next treated of by Père Auguste Le Clercq, who published at Vanves, Paris, in 1900, *Éléments de la Langue Kanioka*, and at the same place, in 1901, *Vocabulaire Français-Kanioka*. The same writer contributed in 1909 to *Anthropos, Légendes des Bena-Kanyoka*, with a French translation.

110. **LUNDA**, 110 a. **MA-BUNDA**, 111. **RU-UNDA**.

A western dialect of Lunda (111. **Ru-unda**) was illustrated in one of Koelle's vocabularies in his *Polyglotta Africana*. It strikes me as correct, though terminal vowels are a little too often clipped. It is obviously a distinct language from the wide-spread Lunda of the South Central Congoland and Northern Zambezia. The more classical type of the language—true Lunda—was treated in *Méthode pratique para fallar a Língua da Lunda* by Henrique de Carvalho, Lisbon, 1889, and also in his later work, a volume of his scientific Report on the Portuguese Expedition to the Mwata Yanvo. A short vocabulary of Lunda is also given in *From Benguela to the Territory of Yacca*, vol. ii, by Capello and Ivens, London, 1882, and a longer and better vocabulary by Héli Chatelain in his *Bantu Notes and Vocabularies*, No. ii, *Journal of the American Geographical Society*, Washington, 1894. Lastly, I have to acknowledge much help in regard to the south-eastern form of Lunda (**Ma-bunda** 110 a) in a MS. vocabulary compiled by Mr. Walter Fisher, of the Northern Rhodesia Administration.

112. **SINJI** or **SINSI** and **MI-NUNGU** 112 a are alluded to here and there by Héli Chatelain in letters addressed to me a short time before his death, with a few words in illustration. They are said to have been represented among the short vocabularies compiled by the German traveller Büchner, but I have not been able to see these, and for all practical purposes these two dialects, like 113 **HOLŪ** and **TEMBŪ** or **BatembŪ**,¹ remained unknown until 1917. There were references to them and to kindred tongues in the *Travels of Schiitt*, published in 1881, which showed that they were Bantu and belonged probably to the group in which I have placed them. Since my vocabularies were printed, lists of words in **Mi-nungu** and **Hŵŵ** have been forwarded by Mr. W. J. B. Chapman. (See pp. 781, 782.)

114. **UMBANGALA** or **IMBÁNGŪLA**, 114 a. **YONGŪ**.

This language of the Upper Kwaŋgo river, in the district of Kasanji, is chiefly made known to us by a short vocabulary published by Héli Chatelain in the *Zeits. f. afr. Spr.*, Berlin, 1889; secondly, in his *Bantu Notes and Vocabularies* (*Journal Amer. Geog. Soc.*, 1894); and further by notes in a private letter addressed to me by the author. But Umbaŋgala is undoubtedly the same as the 'Kasandsh' of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*. Further references to this speech, under the name of 'Gala', may be identified through the bibliography of Cust's *Modern Languages of Africa*. **YongŪ** 114 a would seem to be a northern dialect of Umbaŋgala.

115. **U-PINDI** or **KWESE (KIKWESE, UKWESE)**, 115 a. **U-SAMBA**.

These dialects of the Central Kwaŋgo-Kwilu region are said to resemble Umbaŋgala. All we know of them is through the references contained in the writings of Henrique de Cavalho and of Héli Chatelain, who gives one or two words and the pronouns. From references made by Mr. Emil Torday in his writings and maps (notably the *Ethnology of the South-western Congo Free State*, Royal Anthropological Institute, 1907) it is permissible to identify with this speech the Bakwese of the Upper Kwilu.

116. **YAKA (BAYAKA)**.

The only record of this language which I can find is that contributed by Mr. Emil Torday to the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland* (*Notes on the Ethnography of the Ba-yaka*), vol. xxxvi, 1906.

117. Northern **YAKA ('MAÏAKA')**.

This dialect was written down by the late Héli Chatelain in Part iii of his *Bantu Notes and Vocabularies*, *Journal of American Geographical Society*, Washington, 1894; but it would seem to be much more akin to the Kimbunŵ language of the Teke group than the language styled Ba-yaka by Mr. Torday.

118. **BAMBALA**.

Such slight knowledge as we possess of the language spoken by the Bambala people we owe to Mr. Emil Torday, whose information on their language appears in his *Notes on the Ethnography of the Bambala*, in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, vol. xxxv, 1905.

119. **HUANA**.

Similarly, Mr. Emil Torday is at present our only authority on the language of the Bahuana, in his article on the ethnography of that people in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, vol. xxxvi, 1906.

¹ 'Locative' references to **Hŵŵ** and **Huŋgu**, **Hadi** and **Ngudi**, **Usuka** and **Tembŵ** occur (in regard to **Hŵŵ**) in the *Journals* of George Grenfell (see my *George Grenfell and the Congo*), and in Héli Chatelain's writings, among others his *Folk-Tales of Angola*.

120. **BUMA** or **BŪMA (BABUMA)**, 120a. **KIBŪMA** or **BADIMA** (Eastern **BUMA**), 120 b. Southern **BUMA** or **BABUMA**.

The language of the still little-known Babuma of the Kwa-Kasai was first written down to some extent by myself (see vocabulary in my *River Congo*, last edition, published in 1895), and was probably the north-western of the three dialects. It is true that a language called 'Babuma' is among the vocabularies in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*. The slave who spoke it obviously came from the region near the confluence of the Kwa-Kasai and the main Congo; but the language he spoke resembles greatly an eastern dialect of the Teke group, more or less akin to Kimbunō. Nevertheless, it may stand as the southern dialect of Buma. Mr. Torday, in 1907, kindly collected a vocabulary for me of the Buma speech farther east on the Kwa-Kasai (possibly the 'Badima' language). This is so far the only illustration we have of the eastern Buma dialects. Our knowledge of this language is puzzling and unsatisfactory at present.

121. **BAYANZI**.

Yanzi is said in some of the north-west Congo languages to mean 'bush', and in others 'flea'. 'Bayanzi' may mean 'the people of the bush', as compared to those that have conquered a place on the river banks; or if 'flea' be the true etymology, the 'restless people'. The name 'Bayanzi' was, in Stanley's earlier travels, applied by some misunderstanding to the riverain Babaŋgi people, but it seems to be better fitted to the little-known tribes on either bank of the Lower Kasai, and between the Lower Kasai and the Lukenye. Emil Torday's MS. vocabulary is so far the only illustration I have of this most corrupt Bantu speech; and, according to the same important authority, 'Bayanzi' must stand as the general name for the speech of the Basoŋo, Badiŋga, Makūa, Baŋgōdi, Bakonde, and Waŋguli tribes of the Lower Kasai.

122. **PENDE (KIMPENDE, TUPENDE)**, 122 a. **BABUNDA**.

My only authority for this speech at present is Torday's short MS. vocabulary in my possession; together with his references to the Babunda in his and Joyce's monumental *Notes ethnographiques sur les peuples communément appelés Bakuba, &c.* (see below): also his *Ethnology of the South-west Congo Free State*, published in 1906 by the R.A.I.

123. **TUKONGŌ**.

Similarly, my scanty knowledge of the speech of the Ba-koŋgo or Tu-koŋgo is due to Torday, though there are references to this language in the writings of Chatelain and Wissmann.

124. **ŠILELE** or **ŪSONGE**, 124 a. **BANGONGŌ (WANGONGŌ)**, 124 b. **BANGENDI**.

A MS. vocabulary supplied to the author by Emil Torday, and references in work mentioned below.

125. **BUŠONGŌ** or '**BAKUBA**', 125 a. Northern **BAMBALA**.

I have MS. vocabularies of two forms of Bušoŋgo, collected by Emil Torday, and this language and dialect are treated of in his share of the '*Notes ethnographiques sur les peuples communément appelés Bakuba, ainsi que sur les . . . Bushongo*', by Emil Torday and T. A. Joyce, published by the Musée du Congo Belge, 1911.

126. **LUMBILA**.

This supposed archaic dialect of the Bušoŋgo is illustrated in MS. vocabularies by Emil Torday, and in the important work just referred to issued by the Congo Museum.

127. **MISUMBA**, 128. **LUSAMBŌ** (under the name of 'Kitwa' or languages of the Batwa).

129. South **BASONGŌMENŌ** and 129 a. North **BASONGŌMENŌ** dialects (**DIBELE**, &c.) MS. vocabularies collected by Emil Torday.

130. **BANKUTU**, 130 a. **WANKUCU** or Eastern **BANKUTU**.

This language, besides a MS. vocabulary by Emil Torday, is illustrated in *Esquisse de la Langue des Wankuŋsu*, by Père Flor van Hove, in *Anthropos* for 1911.

131. **BATETELA (SUNGU)** and 131 a. **LU-KENYE** or Northern **BATETELA**.

MS. vocabularies by Emil Torday.

132. **ŪLEMBA**, 133. **AKELA**.

MS. vocabularies by Emil Torday.

134. **ŊKUSU** or South **MANYEMA** (or **MBADI** and ? **TŪSANGŌ**).

Under the name of Kikusu this language has a brief illustration in Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*. Under the names of Kusu and Nyuema it is briefly illustrated in J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*. Its fullest illustration so far, under the name of Manyema, is in Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa*.

135. **BABILI** (North-west **MANYEMA**).

This language of the region between the Lualaba-Cayō and west of the Lower Lomami river is illustrated in the Bulletin of the *Société Belge de Géographie*, 1909.

136. **BAKUSU** (North **MANYEMA**).

This language is only illustrated so far by MS. notes compiled by the late Rev. W. H. Stapleton.

137. **BAMBŌLE** or **BAMBŌLI** (or **LUKILI**).

My information of this speech of the Lower Lomami is due to a short vocabulary of Bambŏle collected for me by Mr. George Babington Michell, formerly Vice-Consul at Stanley Falls, and now H.B.M. Consul at Para.¹ The more southern Lukili dialect (137 a) of this language is represented by a MS. vocabulary collected by Emil Torday.

138. **MŌLEKA**.

A scarcely known language, to be located somewhere about the Lower Lomami and the north-east bend of the Lualaba-Congo, not far from the Lomami confluence (perhaps east of that point), is only represented by a few words collected by W. H. Stapleton, barely sufficient to show its peculiarities.

139. **KITUMBA** ('Kitwa of Middle Lomami').

This speech was first illustrated by Stanley in his *Through the Dark Continent* under the name of 'West Manyema'. The remainder of my material is derived from a MS. collected by Mr. Emil Torday and styled 'Kitwa' (Dwarf or Bush people language) of the Middle Lomami. Other evidence ascribes to it the name of Kitumba.

140. **NYANGWE** or South-west **KILEGA** (? **WANGŌBELIŌ**, ? **BAZIMBA**).

This language, spoken on the Lualaba river at and near Nyaŋgwe, and sometimes attributed to the Bazimba people, is styled 'Kirega' by Torday, whose MS. vocabulary is my only source of information, besides scanty references in the works of Belgian explorers.

141. **GENYA** (**ENYA**, **BAGENYA**, or **ZIMBA**).

This speech of the river-frequenting, canoe-dwelling folk on the Lualaba-Congo was first illustrated under the name of 'Baregga' by Stanley in his *Through the Dark Continent*. After a long interval of time it was transcribed by the Rev. W. H. Stapleton in two MS. vocabularies in my possession.

142. **MBANGŌ** or **BANGŌ-BANGŌ** or North-west **KILEGA**.

This speech of a now almost extinct tribe, said to have occupied the region between the Lualaba, Eilia, and Lowa rivers, in the north-western part of the so-called 'Bulega' country, is illustrated by a MS. vocabulary collected by the late Rev. W. H. Stapleton.

143. South-east **KILEGA**.

This is the language illustrated under the name of East Manyema in Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*. It is also the Mbaŋgu-baŋgu of Bernhard Struck and Carl Meinhof in Struck's *Linguistische Kongostudien*, pp. 95-112, African section of *Mitt. d. Seminars f. Orient. Sprachen, &c.*, vol. xvi, Berlin, 1913.

144. North-east **KILEGA** or '**BALEGA**'.

This is the 'Regga' of the Rev. I. Griffith's contribution to J. T. Last's *Polyglotta Africana Orientalis*, p. 203; together with additions and amendments made by myself near the Bulega country in 1900. Ki-tembŏ (144 a) is probably a northern dialect.

145. **KUAMBA** (**BA-AMBA**).

The only faithful illustration I know of, dealing with the actual speech of the Ba-amba on the flanks of Mount Ruwenzori, is that supplied by me in my work on the *Uganda Protectorate*.

146. **LUBUSESE** or **LUVIRA** (**BASESE**, **LUBIRA**, **LUSESE**, **WAWIRA**, **WASUMBURU**).

Under the names of 'Babira' and 'Babusese' this speech received a short illustration in Stanley's *In Darkest Africa*. Under the name of 'Wawira' it has a better illustration in Emin Pasha's vocabularies published in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprach.*, vol. xiii, Berlin, 1910.

147. **KIVAMBA** (or **BANANDE**).

This is stated by Emin Pasha to have been the language of the western Ba-amba or Banande of the Middle Semliki river. Under the name of Kivamba, its only illustration is the vocabulary of Emin Pasha in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. xiii, Berlin, 1910. But it is clear to the present writer that the speech recorded through the intermediary of an interpreter is more like some jargon or compromise, and contains numerous Luganda or Runyorŏ words.

148. **LIHUKU** (or **LIBVANUMA**).

This speech of the north-west Semliki was also first mentioned by Dr. Fr. Stuhlmann in his reports of the journey with Emin Pasha; but it was first illustrated in my work on the *Uganda Protectorate* under the name of Libvanuma. A vocabulary was compiled in 1892 by Emin Pasha under the name of 'Wasŏgoro', and has been published, with the rest of Emin Pasha's vocabularies, in the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprach.*, vol. xiii, Berlin, 1910. This language is also the Banyari of Bernhard Struck.

148 a. **BAMBUTTU**.

This Pygmy speech of Bŏmili and the Nepŏkŏ river and the Ituri, is almost a dialect of the aforementioned Lihuku. My authority for it is a MS. vocabulary collected for me by Mr. G. B. Michell in 1907.

¹ Mr. G. B. Michell, besides his studies of Bantu languages between 1906-9, is the author (earlier) of papers on the Berber dialects of Morocco; and notably of a treatise on the intrusive Sudanic (?) language of the Bakumu, near Stanley Falls, not yet published.

149. **BAKIŌKWA** (or **BAKWA**), **BALESE**.

A short vocabulary is given in Stanley's *In Darkest Africa*.

150. **KIBIRA** or **BAKUMU**.

Under the name of 'Babira' a few words of this speech was given in Stanley's *In Darkest Africa*. A longer vocabulary of Kibira appears in Sir Harry Johnston's *Uganda Protectorate*. A further vocabulary in MS., under the name of 'Bakumu',¹ has been supplied to me by Mr. G. B. Michell.

151. **ABABUA-MŌBENGE** (Central and South Central dialects). 151 a. **HŌMA** or Northern **ABABUA**.

The first illustration of the interesting Ababua speech, the northernmost group of the Bantu languages of Central Africa, was probably written down by Emil Torday, who furnished me with a MS. vocabulary in 1907. But I have derived further information on the subject of the central group of the Ababua dialects from the works of Franz Thonner, *Du Congo à l'Ubangi*, Brussels, 1910. Under the name of **Baŋgba**, the late W. H. Stapleton compiled a vocabulary in MS. of the South-central Ababua speech. 151 a. **HŌMA**, of the southern Bahr-al-Ghazal, is based on a vocabulary collected for me in 1916 by Major Cuthbert Christy, R.A.M.C., and further notes forwarded by officers in the Sudan service.

152. Western **ABABUA** ('**BABATI**', '**MŌBATI**') or **DUNDUSANA**.

This is the Dundusana of Franz Thonner in his *Du Congo à l'Ubangi*: the Babati of Stapleton and Grenfell.

153. South-eastern **ABABUA** ('**BABALE**').

Under the names of Balese and Indekaru this language is briefly illustrated in Stanley's *In Darkest Africa*. It is the Babale of W. H. Stapleton and G. B. Michell, both of whom compiled short MS. vocabularies, which are in my possession.

154. **ABŌBWA** (or North-eastern **ABABUA**).

My only authority for this is a short vocabulary in MS. compiled for me by Mr. G. B. Michell in 1907.

155. **KELE** (or **LŌKELE**).

The Kele language is treated somewhat fully in the *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages*, by the late Rev. W. H. Stapleton, of the Baptist Missionary Society, London (1903). I am also indebted to his colleague, the Rev. William Forfeitt, for further MS. information on this subject. The Kele language is one of the elements in the *Yalulema Vocabulary*, by Dr. A. Sims, printed at Harley House, London, E., 1887. A short vocabulary of Lokele was furnished to me in MS. by Vice-Consul G. B. Michell. There is also a *Note on the Kele Verb*, by the Rev. W. H. Stapleton, in the *Journal of the African Society* for 1906.

155 a. **LIFŌMA** or **LŌKUSU** (**YAKUSU**).

This is represented by some words in Sims's *Yalulema Vocabulary* of 1887, and is also illustrated in MS. notes of the Rev. W. H. Stapleton.

155 b. **TŌPŌKE** or **TŌFŌKE**.

A few words of this language occur in Stapleton's MS. vocabularies, and still fewer in an article on the Tofoke by Emil Torday in the 1911 volume of the *Proceedings of the Anthropological Society of Vienna*.

155 c. **TURUMBU** or **BARUMBU**.

Represented by a few words in the *Yalulema Vocabulary* of Dr. Sims, and also in MS. notes of the Rev. W. H. Stapleton. Under the name of Warumbi or Warumbui, an allusion to these same people is made in an article by Dr. Joseph Maes in *Anthropos* for 1909, though very little information is given in this regarding their language.

156. **BISIA** or **BOBANGA**.

Represented by a short MS. vocabulary furnished to me by the Rev. Robert Glennie, B.M.S.

157. **SŌKŌ** (**LŌSŌKŌ**, **HESŌ**, **BASŌ**).

This well-marked speech of the north-east bend of the Congo is one of the elements in Dr. Sims's *Yalulema Vocabulary*. It was first treated authoritatively by the Rev. W. H. Stapleton in his *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages*. I am indebted for further information regarding it to the Rev. Robert Glennie and the Rev. D. Christy Davies, also of the Baptist Missionary Society, as well as to MS. notes of the Rev. W. H. Stapleton, lent me by his widow.

158. **LIKANGALA**.

Represented by a few words collected by the Rev. William Forfeitt, Baptist Missionary Society.

159. **ABUJA** or **BUJA** (**ABALUKI**, **BOMANGI**).

Represented by three vocabularies in my *Uganda Protectorate*. Also by short collections of words

¹ Bakumu is, no doubt, a Bantu appellation which has been conferred on both Bantu and non-Bantu tribes near the confluence of the Congo and Lindi rivers in the neighbourhood of Stanley Falls. But it is best used as the distinguishing name of that remarkable non-Bantu speech which is the southernmost point of the Sudanic wedge thrust into the heart of the Congo basin from the Bahr-al-Ghazal.

transcribed by Franz Thonner in *Dans la grande Forêt de l'Afrique Centrale* (Brussels, 1899), and MS. notes by the Rev. William Forfeitt.

159 a. **BWELA (IRINGI, ILINGI, MAMOI).**

Under the name of Iliŋgi this speech is illustrated in my *Uganda Protectorate*. Under the name of Mamoi there are a few words of Bwela given in the *Bulletin of the Royal Belgian Society of Geography*, Brussels, 1906. A few words also have been supplied to me by the Rev. William Forfeitt.

160. **LIFŌTŌ (UPŌTŌ).**

Under the name of 'Poto' this language of the northern Congo was illustrated by Stapleton in his *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages*. Under the name of 'Upoto' a vocabulary of it appears in my *Uganda Protectorate*. It has also been transcribed in MS. by the Rev. William Forfeitt, and in various small primers and translations issued on the northern Congo by the Baptist Missionary Society.

161. **ŊGOMBE (BONJŌ, DONGŌ, BALONGŌ)** of the Lower Mubaŋgi; **MAGINZA** of the Northern Congo, &c.).

The Ŋgombe dialects were first set down on paper by the Rev. W. H. Stapleton in his *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages*. They were illustrated subsequently (very slightly) by Franz Thonner in his *Dans la grande Forêt de l'Afrique Centrale*, Brussels, 1899, and his *Du Congo à l'Ubangi*, Brussels, 1910. I have some additional information also from the Rev. William Forfeitt.

162. **LŌLŌ** and dialects (**MONGŌ, LUNKUNDU, 162 a. LŌTSAKANI**).

The widespread LŌlŌ language was first transcribed by the missionaries of the American Congo-Balolo Mission, in translations of portions of the Gospels. In 1893-7 appeared *A Guide to the Luŋkundu Language* (by I. and F. T. McKittrick, probably), published at Harley House, London, E. LŌlŌ is also amongst the languages dealt with by Mr. Stapleton in his *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages*. This *Handbook* also makes an allusion to the westernmost dialect, Lotsakani, but the only information regarding this of any value has been contributed in MS. by the Baptist Missionary Society. A few words of LŌlŌ dialects appear in Franz Thonner's works, already mentioned, and I have been furnished with other information on this subject by the Rev. William Forfeitt. The Rev. Robert Glennie, B.M.S., has sent me the notes on the Lotsakani (westernmost dialect of LŌlŌ), compiled by the Rev. R. D. Darby.

163. **JŌBŌ.**

This virtually unknown language to the south of the Ŋgombe belt on the northern Congo is only recorded by a translation of the Lord's Prayer, published by the Rev. Holman Bentley in an appendix to his book on the Congo, published in 1900.

164. **ŊGALA** and dialects (**BŌLŌKI, MANGALA, LUBALA**, of Lower Mubaŋgi, &c.).

This is to a great extent the conventionalized 'Baŋgala' of the Belgian Congo, and as such was well illustrated by *Suggestions for a Grammar of Bangala*, by the Rev. W. H. Stapleton, published at Yakusu in 1903 (Baptist Missionary Society). It is nearly identical also with the 'Kibaŋgi' of Dr. A. Sims, printed in 1886. Under the name of 'Maŋgala' a vocabulary of this language is given in my *Uganda Protectorate*. It is one of the nine languages of Stapleton's *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages*. Under the name 'BŌlŌki' it has been copiously illustrated by the Rev. J. H. Weeks, of the Baptist Missionary Society (MS. furnished to author); and Père Cambier has written one or more works on it which I have not seen, and *La Langue Coŋgolaise* (Brussels, 1891).

165. **SANĠA (BABINGA, BAMBU, BASINDE, BASANĠA, BAMPONDE, &c.).**

The Bantu dialects of the Lower Saŋga, between its junction with the Jā and the region of its confluence with the main Congo, are very little known. They are represented chiefly by a few words of the Babiŋga dialect of the Saŋga Pygmies, given by M. L. Douet in the *Bulletin of the Ethnographical Society of Paris*, January 1914. Under the name of 'Ketiene', a speech of the Saŋga-Likwala estuary, I have gathered a few more words from the translation of the Lord's Prayer by the Baptist Missionary Society. But I have since learnt that Ketiene = Batende language (168 a).

166. **BANĠI (LŌBŌBANĠI, LŌNUNŌ, IREBU).**

This is the 'Kiyanzi' of Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*, and of the present writer's *River Congo: from its Mouth to Bêlôbô*. The language was known as 'Yanzi' until the spreading of its more correct name of Baŋgi or Bobaŋgi by the Baptist missionaries. The most complete and important illustration of this language of the western Congo is given in the *Grammar and Dictionary of the Bobaŋgi Language*, by John Whitehead, B.M.S., published by the Baptist Missionary Society in 1899. It is also, together with Ŋgala, the 'Kibaŋgi' of Dr. A. Sims's vocabulary, 1886, and has its share of illustration in W. H. Stapleton's *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages*. A few words of its Irebu variant are scattered about the Rev. George Grenfell's diaries and note-books.

167. **MPAMA** or **BŌKŌTE (INJŌLŌ, WANGATA).**

A few words of Waŋgata are given by Lieutenant Engel in *La Revue Congolaise*, vol. i, 1910; but Mpama has been illustrated since this work was in print by a vocabulary compiled by the Rev. A. R. Stonelake, B.M.S., 1918. See pp. 782, 783.

168. **SENĠELE, 168 a. BATENDE.**

No. 168 is represented by a MS. vocabulary compiled by the Rev. Robert Glennie, of the Baptist

Missionary Society, and by allusions in the article on the Waŋgata in *La Revue Congolaise*, vol. i, 1910. The 'Batende' or Ketiene language has been illustrated (1918) in a vocabulary by the Rev. A. R. Stone-lake, B.M.S. See for both 168 and 168 a pp. 783, 784.

169. **WADIA**, 170. **NTOMBA**, 171. **IMOMA**, 172. **LESA**, 173. **SAKATA**, 174. **BATETE**.

I gather from various allusions in the *Proceedings of the Royal Belgian Geographical Society* at Brussels, and in the private communications made to me by the Baptist Missionary Society at London, that these are definite dialects or languages of the region all round Lake Leopold II, and on the north side of the River M̄ni-Lukenye; but so far the only specimens of their words which have come to hand are those given in two articles on the Lesa tribe by M. Baeyens in *La Revue Congolaise*, nos. 5 and 6, 1914; and a short vocabulary of Ntomba compiled for me by the Rev. R. Glennie.

175. **IFUMU** or **IFURU (INGULUNGULU, BABOMA, BANFUÑO, BANFUNGUNU, KIMFUNU)**.
The Eastern Teke dialects.

There is scarcely any other illustration at present of the eastern group of Teke dialects, except the *Vocabulaire Français-Ifumu (Bateke)* (with grammatical sketch), by the Rev. Father J. Calloc'h, Paris, Paul Geuthner, 1911, and the *Gospel of St. Mark* translated into 'Chumbiri Bateke', by Mr. Billington, of the American Baptist Missionary Union, 1905.

176. **KIMBUNO** (South-east **TEKE**), **BADI** or **AMBALI** (? Isi-bāna of the French missionaries).

This is none other than the 'Babuma' language given in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*, and it is the principal source of my vocabulary of 'Kiteke' given in my *River Congo, from its Mouth to Bôlôbô* (1883). It is also the 'Teke' of Stapleton's MS. vocabularies.

177. **KIWUMBU** or **EWUMU** or **KIWIUMBUNO** (South **TEKE**).

Illustrated by a translation of the Lord's Prayer in Bentley's work on the *River Congo*, and by a short vocabulary translated by Rev. John Howell, B.M.S., in 1918. See p. 784.

178. **ITEO** or **TEKE** proper (**ILALI** or **BALALI**, or South-west **TEKE**).

This is the language of Dr. A. Sims's *A Vocabulary of the Kiteke (Batio)*, &c. (two vols.), published by Hodder and Stoughton in 1886, and Gilbert and Rivington, 1888 (London).

179. **NTEGE** or **BANTEGE** (West **TEKE**).

This dialect is the 'Ntere' of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*.

180. **MUTSAYA** (or North **TEKE**).

See vocabulary in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*.

181. **MBETE (BAMBETE, BUMBETE, LIMBETE** or North-east **TEKE**).

This is the 'Bumbete' of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*.

182. **LIMBAMBA** or **MBAMBA**.

The 'Mbamba' of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*, and the 'Limbamba' and 'Ūbamba' of French explorers.

183. Western **KŪTA (BAKŪTA, ŪKŪTA, MŪSEBO, YALIMBONGŪ)**.

Under these names, and especially as 'Okota de l'Ouest', this speech is slightly illustrated in Capt. M. R. Avelot's article on *Recherches sur l'histoire des migrations dans le Bassin de L'Ogooué* in the *Bulletin de Géographie Historique et Descriptive*, Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1905.

184. **AŠIRA** or **MAŠANGO (APŪNŪ, ESIRA, &c.)**.

Besides a brief vocabulary in *A Journey to Ashangoland* (London, 1867), by Paul du Chaillu, the existence of this group of Gaboon dialects receives a very slight illustration in Capt. Avelot's article above referred to. I really knew little of this important language until, in 1915-16, Père André Raponda-Walker, a priest serving in the Gaboon, wrote down a vocabulary for me at the instance of Monseigneur Alexandre Le Roy, Bishop of Alinda.

185. **KŪTA** or Eastern **BAKŪTA (CAKE, LISAKE)**.

This is the 'Okota de l'Est' and the 'Ndassa' of Capt. M. R. Avelot (*vide supra*), and apparently identical with the 'Undaza' of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*, and that eastern location of BakŪta people indicated on Avelot's maps.

186. **KELE** or **BAKALAI (DI-KELE, LIN-GŪMŪ, BANGWE, &c.)**.

This speech was first transcribed in the *Grammar of the Bakele Language, with Vocabularies*, written by Messrs. Preston and Best, missionaries of the American Mission to the Gaboon, and published at New York in 1854, edited by the Rev. J. L. Wilson; though Koelle published, almost simultaneously, a vocabulary of 'Kele' in his *Polyglotta Africana*. Under the name of 'Bakalai' a few words are given by Paul du Chaillu in his *Journey to Ashangoland*, and in *L'Afrique Equatoriale-Okanda*, by the Marquis de Compiegne (Paris, 1875); and also in Capt. Avelot's article in the *Bulletin de Géographie Historique* already mentioned. But in 1916 I obtained an additional vocabulary from Père Raponda-Walker above referred to. Another useful source of information is the translations of *St. John* and *St. Matthew*, published by the B. and F. B. Soc. in 1879 and 1910.

187. **ŪKANDE (ŪKANDA, ŠIBE, IŠŪGŪ, APINJI, &c.), 187 a. MPŪVI.**

See vocabulary contributed by Alfréd Marche (Ūkanda) to Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*; and the few words given in De Compiègne's work on 'Okanda' (cited above), and in Avelot's article (*supra*).

There is likewise a vocabulary of Išūgū in the same work. Mpūvi is illustrated by a brief vocabulary in a *Journey to Ashangoland* (Paul de Chaillu). I have however (1916) received a full vocabulary of Ūkande from Père Raponda-Walker.

188. **BABONGŪ (AKWA, WAKA).**

See Marche's vocabulary 'Ukoa or Mbongo' in Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*, and Avelot's article; also P. du Chaillu's *Journey to Ashangoland*.

189. **LI-DUMA (NDUMU).**

See *Essai de Grammaire Douma*, by the Rev. Fr. Antoine Reeb, Paris, 1895, and *Vocabulaire Aduma-Français* and *Vocabulaire Français-Aduma*, by Father P. Dahin, Kempfen, Bavaria, 1895.

190. **NJAVI or NJABI** (sometimes styled a dialect of LI-DUMA).

There are allusions to this group of dialects in Avelot's article (*supra*), and there is a short vocabulary in Paul du Chaillu's *Journey to Ashangoland*. My chief material, however, is a vocabulary supplied by Père Raponda-Walker.

191. **NKŪMI-GALŪA.**

Allusions to this speech are found in the above-mentioned writings of De Compiègne and Capt. M. R. Avelot. There is also a short vocabulary styled 'Okande-Galwa' (Gálwa seems nearer the pronunciation) in the first volume of Günter Tessmann's *Die Pangwe* (Berlin, 1913); and there are words of 'Commi' (Nkōmi) in P. du Chaillu's *Journey to Ashangoland*. But the best source is obviously the translation of the New Testament into Galwa, published by the B. and F. B. Soc. in 1907 (the translation was made in Paris).

192. **ORUNGU (A-DYUMBA, IVILI).**

There is a vocabulary of Orūngu in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*. Other dialects of this language are alluded to briefly in the writings of De Compiègne and Avelot.

193. **MPONGWE.**

In 1847 the Rev. J. L. Wilson published in New York vocabularies of the Mpoŋwe language, of which a second edition was brought out also at New York, in 1879. A *Grammar* of Mpoŋwe in French was published in 1875 by the Roman Catholic missionaries of the Gaboon, and 1877 and 1881 a Dictionary, in two parts, *French-Mpoŋwe* and *Mpoŋwe-French*. A vocabulary of Mpoŋwe is also given as a means of comparison in the *Grammar of the Bakele Language*, by Messrs. Preston and Best, of the American Mission already referred to.

194. **ŠEKE-BULU or ŠEKIANI (MBUŠA-MBULU).**

The dialects on the coast north of Mpoŋwe, which are not 'Fang' in affinities, are comparatively little known. They are represented, to some extent, by the Šeke vocabulary (Baseke), which appears in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*. This (fortunately) has been checked and supplemented by a vocabulary supplied to me (1916) by Père Raponda-Walker.

195. **BENGA or BIENGA (CORISCO).**

A brief vocabulary of Beŋga was given by Clarke in his *Specimens of Dialects (243 Short Vocabularies of Languages of Africa)* published in 1849. The language, however, received no adequate treatment until the publication of a *Grammar* by the American missionary James L. Mackey at New York in 1855. This was republished in a revised form by the Rev. R. H. Nassau, through the American Tract Society, New York, 1892. The Rev. R. H. Nassau also gave a number of Beŋga animal names in his *Where Animals Talk* (London, Duckworth and Co., 1915). A few words of Beŋga and a *Discussion of the Beŋga Verb*, by Carl Meinhof, appeared in the *Zeitschrift für Afrikanische Sprachen*, Berlin, 1887-8. A full vocabulary of Beŋga (sometimes called 'Ūkōta') was sent me in 1916 by Père Raponda-Walker. A translation of the New Testament into Beŋga was published in New York in 1881 by the American Bible Society.

196. **ŪGUMBI or KOMBE, 197. BALANGI, 198. NAKA or BATANGA (BAPUKU).**

These languages of the narrow coast strip between Spanish Guinea and the vicinity of the Duala country of the Cameroons are mentioned by various German writers on the ethnology of the Gaboon and Kamerun, from the publication of Dr. Bastian's *Loangoküste* in 1875 onwards. Dr. Bastian gives a few words of Balaŋgi sufficient to place it in its relationships. Other information has enabled me to identify the Beŋga ('Ndōwi') vocabulary in Günter Tessmann's *Die Pangwa* as representing the Ūgumbi or Kombe of other writers. A few words of Kombe are given by Dr. R. H. Nassau in his book *Where Animals Talk*. Information concerning Bapuku (a dialect of the Naka or 'Little Bataŋga' speech) is given by the Rev. Fr. G. A. Adams in the volume of *Anthropos* for 1907. A fragmentary but precious vocabulary of Naka or Bataŋga, by the Rev. J. R. Wilson, was published in vol. i (p. 351) of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* (Boston, 1842).

199. **BANŪHŪ (MALIMBA).**

A *Grammatical Sketch* and a *Vocabulary* of BanŪhŪ, by the Rev. Fr. G. A. Adams, appears in the

10th vol. of *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.* (Berlin, 1907). A short vocabulary of 'Beñga-Banōkō' is given in Günter Tessmann's *Die Pangwe* (Berlin, 1913): and an allusion, supported by a few words, appears in Carl Meinhof's interesting article *Die Sprachverhältnisse in Kamerun* in the *Zeit. f. Afrikanische u. Oceanische Sprachen* (Berlin, 1895).

200. **MABEA** or **MAGBEA** and 200 a. **NGUMBA**.

I possess a MS. vocabulary of Mabea, contributed by Mr. G. L. Bates. Short vocabularies of Mabea and Ngumba appear in Günter Tessmann's *Die Pangwe*, and there is an allusion to Mabea in Carl Meinhof's article above cited. But a really important illustration of Ngumba occurs under the heading of *Die Ngumbasprache*, by P. H. Skolaster and H. Nekes in *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.*, vol. xiii (Berlin, 1910).

201. **BASIKI (BIMBI, BANEK)**.

A short vocabulary of this language appears in Günter Tessmann's *Die Pangwe*.

202. **BAKŪKŪ (YABAKALAKI)**.

There is a very brief illustration of this speech, by E. Schuler, in *Zeitschrift f. Afrikanische u. Oceanische Sprachen* (Berlin, 1897).

203. **BASA** or **MVELA**.

The main illustration I have of this said-to-be ancient speech immediately south of the Duala regions is a vocabulary of my own collecting in 1887. There is a short vocabulary in Günter Tessmann's *Die Pangwe*.

204. **DUALA**, 204 a. **WURI**.

This, which is one of the earliest known languages of Group OO, was first illustrated by the great missionary, Alfred Saker, in his *Grammatical Elements of the Dualla Language, with Vocabulary, &c.*, published at the Cameroons (Baptist Missionary Society) in 1855, and, shortly afterwards, by a vocabulary ('Diwala') in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana* (1856). A *Vocabulary of the Duala Language, for the use of Missionaries and others*, presumably by Saker, was published at the Mission Press, Cameroons, 1862. In addition, there are numerous references to Duala, as compared with other Bantu languages, in the works of Prof. Carl Meinhof, notably his *Grundzüge einer vergleichenden Grammatik der Bantusprachen*, his article on *Die Sprachverhältnisse in Kamerun*, and his contributions in the first volume of the *Zeitschrift f. Afrik. u. Ocean. Sprach.*, Parts II and IV (the second article is mainly by Dr. E. Zintgraff). In the African section of vol. v, 1902, of the *Mitt. Sem. Or. Sprach., Duala-Märchen*, by Wilhelm Lederbogen, supplies some recondite words and useful examples of syntax. But I also rely for my information and opinions concerning Duala and Wuri on my own MS. vocabularies, collected *in situ* between 1886 and 1888.

205. **ISUBU (BIMBIA)**.

The very distinct Isubu language has been imperfectly studied of late years. My sources for it are principally my own collection of words taken down between 1886 and 1888, checked by vol. i of Joseph Merrick's remarkable *Dictionary of Isubu*, printed in 1842.¹ In addition, there is a vocabulary in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*. A *Grammatical Note* was published by the Baptist missionary, Joseph Merrick, in 1854; and there are other short (and, I might add, untrustworthy) vocabularies specified in Cust's *Modern Languages of Africa*.

206. **BAKWIRI** or **BAKWILI, BAMBŪKŪ**.

I have collected copious vocabularies and notes of this language between 1886 and 1888. In addition, a short vocabulary was published by the Baptist Missionary Society in 1876; and a fairly good account of the language is given by A. Seidel in *Beiträge zur Kolonialpolitik und Kolonialwirtschaft*, vol. iii, Berlin, 1901-2, p. 193 et seq. Allusions to Bakwiri are contained in an article by Count Rogozinski, in the *Journal of the African Society* for July 1903, and in the *Mitteilungen von Forschungsreisenden und Gelehrten aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten*, edited by Dr. Freiherr von Danckelmann, Berlin, 1903.

207. **BALUE** or **W. BAKUNDU, BARONDŪ-BAKASI**.

My material is chiefly of my own collecting *in situ*, in the years 1886-8. Some additional information may be derived from Oberleutnant Lessner's '*Die Baluë oder Rumpfberge und ihre Bewohner*' in *Globus*, 1904 (Braunschweig), and also from articles and maps in the *Mitteilungen von Forschungsreisenden, &c., aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten* (edited by Dr. Freiherr von Danckelmann), Berlin, 1903.

208. **NGŌLŪ-BATANGA** (Koelle's 'Murundo').

Koelle's vocabulary of 'Murundo' (*Polyglotta Africana*) is my chief source for this interesting northernmost Bantu speech, together with material of my own collected in 1886-8, which enabled me to locate the language transcribed by Koelle as 'Murundo'; and further evidence, geographical and linguistic, in addition to the article by Lessner in *Globus*, 1904 (above mentioned), and the maps, &c., in the *Mitt. v. Forsch. aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten*, Berlin, 1903, and the same work for the year 1898.

¹ *A Dictionary of the Isubu Tongue* (in two volumes). This work, as far as I am concerned, is only known through its first volume in the British Museum Library.

209. **BAKUNDU** (of the East).

C. H. Richardson, a Baptist missionary, published at Berlin, in 1887, through the *Zeitschrift* of the German Ethnological Society, a Note on Bakundu. But I possess considerable material of my own collecting. There is a short vocabulary on pp. 202-3 of *Mittheilungen von Forschungsreisenden, &c., aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten*, by Dr. von Danckelmann, Berlin, 1898; and in addition, an allusion to this speech is made in the fourth part of vol. i of the *Zeits. f. Afrik. u. Ocean. Sprach.*, in the article of Count Rogozinski in the *Journal of the African Society* for July 1903, and in the above-mentioned article by Oberleutnant Lessner. There is further a vocabulary and brief syntax, by Herr Bufe, in the *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen*, Berlin, 1910.

210. **BAROMBI-MBONGE**.

Vocabularies of my own transcription between 1886 and 1888, and allusions in the writings of Count Rogozinski; also references in the maps and articles of the Kamerun regions contained in the 1898 and 1903 volumes of the *Mitt. v. Forsch. a. d. Deutsch. Schutzgeb.*, already instanced.

211. **BONKEN**, 212. **ABŌ**.

A short vocabulary of AbŌ or Abu is said to have been printed by Alfred Saker, the Baptist missionary pioneer in the Cameroons, about 1854, but I have not seen it. My only sources for Boñkeñ and chief material for AbŌ are of my own collection in the Cameroons, besides information supplied to me subsequently by a native linguist, Beba Bell. Also a few sentences of AbŌ in MS. contributed by the late Rev. J. J. Fuller (Baptist Mission). A short vocabulary of AbŌ is given in Prof. Meinhof's *Die Sprachverhältnisse in Kamerun* (see below). There are references to Boñkeñ in the preliminary geographical information of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*.

213. **BALUŃ** (Meloñ of Koelle), 213 a. **BAFŌ**.

Besides Koelle's 'Meloñ' vocabulary (*Polyglotta Africana*), which I have traced to this region, there is a short but valuable vocabulary of Baluñ and BafŌ on pp. 202-3 in the *Mitt. v. Forsch. a. d. Deutsch. Schutzgeb.*, above mentioned, Berlin, 1898. Also references (geographical) in the volume of the same publication for 1903; and vocabularies and some syntax by the missionary Bufe in *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen*, Berlin, 1910.

214. **NKŌSI** or **BAKŌSI** (N̄halemoe of Koelle).

This N̄halemoe vocabulary of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana* I have traced to the Bakösi people east of the River Moñgŵ in West Kamerun. This identification has been confirmed by the fairly full vocabulary of N̄kŵsi, given (with grammatical notes) by the missionary H. Dorsch in the *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen* (Ernst Vohsen, Berlin) for 1911.

215. **BANGANTE** (N̄gotēñ of Koelle).

The N̄gotēñ of Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana* is the speech of the Bañgante and neighbouring tribes of the region immediately south-west of the Maneñguba mountains in West Kamerun. The means of identification (besides my own researches in 1887) are to be found in the various articles on the Kamerun hinterland in the volumes cited of the *Mitt. v. Forsch. a. d. Deutschen Schutzgebieten*.

216. **BATI** (Baceñga).

Our only means of realizing the features of this particularly interesting speech are contained in the article by Prof. Carl Meinhof, *Die Sprachverhältnisse in Kamerun* in the *Zeitschrift für Afrikanische und Oceanische Sprachen*, Berlin, 1895; and in the commencement of Günter Tessmann's *Die Pangwe*, Berlin, 1913.

217. **YAUNDE** or **EUNDU**.

Yaunde (Jaunde or Eundu) was first brought to notice by a brief vocabulary in Carl Meinhof's *Die Sprachverhältnisse in Kamerun* (*Zeitschrift f. Afrik. u. Ocean. Sprachen*, Berlin, 1895). The first thorough description was given in *Grammatik der Yaunde-Sprache (Kamerun)*, by P. Max Haarpaintner in *Anthropos* for 1909 (pp. 684 and 919 et seq.). Also *Die Sprache der Jaunde in Kamerun*, by P. Herrmann Nekes, Berlin, 1913; and the valuable information regarding Yaunde in the first volume of Günter Tessmann's *Die Pangwe*. There are comparisons with N̄gumba (Mabea) in P. Nekes' preface to Skolaster's article on N̄gumba above referred to.

218. **PANGWE** or 'FANG', 218 a. **MAKĒ**.

The Rev. J. R. Wilson published a brief vocabulary of Pañgwe (Fan) in vol. i of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*. A short vocabulary was also contributed by Marche to Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*. In 1881, the Rev. R. H. Nassau, M.D., published a *Fañwe Primer and Vocabulary*, which had been compiled by the Rev. H. M. Adams, of the A.B.C.F.M. Gaboon Mission, who died in August 1856, which material was revised in 1878 by the Rev. J. Bushnell, and prepared for publication by Mr. Nassau. In 1887, Mr. Robert Cust published a *Pamue-Spanish Vocabulary of the Fan Language*, the dialect of Spanish Guinea, which had been compiled by Señor Amado Osorio Zabala (S.P.C.K., London, 1887). In 1894, the Rev. A. W. Marling issued in London a *Premier Livre de Lecture Pahouin*, and at the same time a translation of the *Gospel of St. Matthew* into the same language. His widow, Mrs. Arthur Marling, issued in 1902 a privately printed volume, which is *The Story of the Bible*, translated into the Pañgwe language. Its title is *Milan nten Anyame*. My chief sources of information, how-

ever, for the Paŋgwe language are (beside the above-mentioned Adams-Bushnell *Primer*) the *Dictionnaire Français-Fang, &c.*, by the Rev. Fr. Lejeune, published at Paris in 1892, and a MS. vocabulary compiled for me by Mr. G. L. Bates, of the Ja river, S.E. Cameroons. There is also an article on the Paŋgwe language by Günther Tessmann (*Sprichwörter der Pangwe, Westafrika*) in *Anthropos* for 1913; and much valuable information on the same subject is given in that author's remarkable monograph, *Die Pangwe*, published in the same year.

219. **BULU**. 219 a. **NTUM**.

A MS. vocabulary collected for me by Mr. G. L. Bates, gives probably the Ntum dialect of Bulu. I have also used a vocabulary in Günter Tessmann's *Die Pangwe*; and a translation of the *Gospels* into Bulu, published by the B. and F. B. Soc. in 1896.

220. **NJIMA**, **NJIEM** or **ZIMU**, 220 a. **MAKÁ**.

My only source of information is a MS. vocabulary collected for me by Mr. G. L. Bates, long resident in the Cameroons interior, and a noteworthy contributor to our knowledge of its zoology. Though there is no vocabulary, there are useful references to Njima or Ndzem in Tessmann's *Die Pangwe*. This language is also alluded to in connexion with the next group by Dr. Ouzilleau in the work cited below. He calls No. 220 Ndzimu, and notes that it is a kind of connecting link between the 'Fang' languages and those of the Saŋga and Lobai Pygmies.

221. **MBIMU**, 222. **GUNDI**, 223. **PANDE** or **LI-NDZALI**, 223 a. **BONGIRI**, 224. **BAYANGA** or **BAYAKA**, 224 a. **BUKONGŌ** or **NYEMELE**, 224 b. **BAKŌTA**, 225. **KAKA** of Salŋ, and 225 a. **KAKA** of Ngore.

These scarcely known languages of the Upper Saŋga basin and the Lobai have been revealed to us in an article by Dr. Ouzilleau, *Notes sur les Langues des Pygmées de la Sanga, suivies de dix vocabulaires*, which appeared in the *Revue d'Ethnographie et de Sociologie*, Paris, 1911, p. 75 et seq. But the existence of these tongues and the northern form of **Kaka** (of Ngore) are interestingly confirmed by an important dissertation on the unclassified languages of the Adamawa-Cameroons borderland: *Wörterverzeichnis der Heidensprachen Adamauas*, in vol. xlii (1910) of the Berlin *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*.

226. **FERNANDIAN** or **BUBE** (also styled **EDIYA**).

The Northern dialect of the Bantu language of Fernando Pô (often called Banapā, Bateti or Bani) attracted attention early because of the temporary British occupation of the island in connexion with the slave trade and the settlement there of Baptist missionaries. In 1841 there was printed by the Baptist Mission in London an 'Adeeyah' vocabulary, prepared by the Rev. John Clarke. In 1848 a vocabulary was included in the *Report on the Niger Expedition*, by Capt. Allen and H. Thomson. The Rev. John Clarke published at Berwick-on-Tweed, in 1848, *An Introduction to the Fernandian Tongue*, which has been almost the only information on the subject at the disposal of most philologists until quite recently. A short vocabulary of Ediya appears in *Specimens of Dialects*, by the Rev. John Clarke, published in London in 1849. W. H. I. Bleek deals with Fernandian in his incomplete *Comparative Grammar of the South African Languages*, but had, of course, only Clarke's material before him. I collected a little information at Fernando Pô in 1885-8. In 1887-8 there appeared by Oskar Baumann in the *Zeitschrift für Afrikanische Sprachen*, Berlin, an article *Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Bube-Sprache*, and a further contribution by the Rev. Father José Martínez y Sanz, S.J. (see below). In 1890 was published at Madrid, by the Rev. Fr. Joaquín Juanola, *Primer Paso a la Lengua Bubi* (also styled *Gramática de la Lengua Bubi, Fernando Pô*). This work deals firstly with the northern dialect, and subsequently with that of the east and west.

226 a. Eastern **FERNANDIAN**.

The group of dialects (Bōlōkō, Ureka, &c.) of the eastern and southern parts of the island of Fernando Pô, associated chiefly with the region round the Bay of Concepcion, is illustrated in the aforementioned work by Joaquín Juanola, and also in an article by the Rev. Father José Martínez y Sanz, S.J., in the first volume of the *Zeitschrift für Afrikanische Sprachen*, Berlin, 1887-8 (p. 138 et seq.)—*Vokabular des Banapa-Dialektes*. A little information concerning South-eastern Fernandian can be derived from the works of J. Clarke (*An Introduction to the Fernandian Tongue* and *Specimens of Dialects, &c.*). Some reference to this form of the Fernandian language is made in the published and manuscript vocabularies of Theophilus Parr and William Luddington, as described in the next paragraph.

226 b. South-west **FERNANDIAN**.

This last of the three divisions of the Bube language is so far scarcely known in philological circles. In 1881, the Rev. Theophilus Parr, M.A., assisted by William Luddington, published a short *Dictionary* of the San Carlos or south-western dialect of Bube at 'George's Bay' (the considerable inlet on the south-west side of Fernando Pô Island, known to the Spaniards as San Carlos Bay). The same writers (Parr and Luddington) also compiled in MS. much additional information regarding this form of the Bube language, which the first-named kindly placed at my disposal when I was writing *George Grenfell and the Congo*. From this dictionary and grammar in MS. I have derived much information for the present work.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND AUTHORITIES FOR THE SEMI-BANTU LANGUAGES

Interesting suggestions as to the affinities of the Bantu with the Semi-Bantu languages will be found in Bernhard Struck's two articles on the *Linguistic Bibliography of Northern Nigeria* in vol. xi of the *African Society's Journal*, and, most of all, in his two admirable articles in the *Zeitschrift für Kolonial-sprachen*, vol. ii (Berlin, 1912).

There are a few notes on Niger languages in the appendix to Dr. W. B. Baikie's *Narrative of an Exploring Voyage up the Rivers Kwora and Binue* (1856); but Baikie's much fuller vocabularies sent home in 1866 have miserably and unaccountably disappeared (vide Cus't *Modern Languages of Africa*).

Although I do not regard the South Kordofan languages as being Semi-Bantu, full information regarding them is now attainable in the writings of Mrs. Brenda Seligman, especially those published in vol. i of the *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen* (Berlin, 1911), and in the article *Zu den neuen Sprachen von Süd-Kordofan*, by Ferdinand Bork, in vol. iii of that publication. Mrs. Seligman and her husband, Professor C. G. Seligman, of the University of London, have published in English scientific periodicals further information on the prefix-using languages of the Bahr-al-Ghazal, and have kindly placed MS. notes at my disposal.

The Languages of West Africa (especially vol. ii), by Mr. F. W. H. Migeod, throws a little light on the Nigerian Semi-Bantu languages and the Nigerian relationships of Bantu.

But to leave generalities, the following are the works that have supplied me with the information I have been able to put together in this book:

For the Cameroons-Cross river groups I have relied, firstly, on my own vocabularies of **Mbudikum** and **Bahom** (230, 230 a), of **Manyan** and **Mbe** (234, 233), of **Ekoi** (**Ejam**) (227), **Akuna-kuna** (241), **Atam** (238), and **Nki** (229), written down during my travels in those regions between 1885 and 1888; and secondly, on the vocabularies of **Ngwala** (231), **Bayoū** (230 b), **Bati** (230 c), **Bakum** (230 d), **Mwmenya** (230 h), **Papiali** (230 i), and **Payan** (230 j), **Bagba** (230 e), **Bali** (**Balu**) (230 f), **Bamum** (**Bamom**) (230 g), **Bafut** (**Mfut**) (236), **Ndob** or **Mburukem** (237), **Tumu** (237 a), and **Nsō** or **Nsō** (232) in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*, most of which have been checked by long subsequent German research, and their localities identified. Koelle's vocabulary of 'Penin' (Ba-nyim) has since been identified with the **Indiki** language of the southern Maneŋguba country, and this interesting form of Semi-Bantu has been further illustrated by Dr. Hoesemann's *Aus dem Schutzgebiete Kamerun* in the *Mitt. v. Forschungsreisenden, &c., a. d. Deutschen Schutzgebieten* (Berlin, 1903), which treats of the **Indiki** or **Banyim** speech. This last-mentioned work, compiled by Dr. Freiherr v. Danckelmann, contains additionally maps, which are of great utility in locating the area occupied by Bantu and Semi-Bantu languages in the Cameroons. Captain Franz Hutter, in his *Wanderungen, &c., im Nord-Hinterland von Kamerun* (Brunswick, 1902), deals to some extent with the **Bali** language (230 f), and another dialect of this group, **Banyaŋi** (which seems to be a variant of Bamum, 230 g), is described in E. Bufe's *Die Dualsprache in ihrem Verhältniss zu den Dialekten des Nordgebietes der Station Bombe* (*Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen, &c.*, Berlin, 1910). I have derived increased information regarding **Ekoi** and **Akwa** (227, 227 a) from the work of Mr. P. Amaury Talbot, much of it published in his *In the Shadow of the Bush* (London, 1912). Mr. Talbot has also kindly supplied me with MS. vocabularies of **Ekoi**, **Kwa** (227 a), **Korōp** (244), **Ekuri-Nkokōle** (240-240 c), **Uyaŋga** (243), and **Efik** (245).

His colleague in Southern Nigeria, Mr. E. Dayrell, sent me vocabularies of **Injo** (227 c), **Olulōmw** (238), **Nde** (228 a), **Akparaboŋ** (228 a), **Agbaragba** (228 b), **Nki** (229), **Iŋkum-Yala** (247).

I have also found particularly useful as regards the study of the Cross River Semi-Bantu, Mr. Northcote Thomas's *Specimens of Languages from Southern Nigeria* (London, 1914). From this I have derived my only information regarding the **Nki** dialects (**Osikom**, **Dama**, **Gayi**, **Yakorō**, 229 a to 229 d), **Ukele-Nkōdō** (239, 239 a), and **Okpōtw** (239 c), and much additional knowledge of **Ekuri** (240), **Nkpani** (240 a), **Ugep** (240 b), **Nkokōle** (240 c), the **Akunakuna** (241), **Abini** (241 a), **Umon** (241 b), **Akpet** (241 c), **Ediba-Esopoŋ-Arun** dialects (242 to 242 b), **Yala-Iŋkum** (247-247 b), and the **Nde** and **Nki** dialects (Nos. 228 a b, 229 a b c d).

My information regarding **Efik**, **Ibibio** (245, 245 a), and the allied **Kwō** dialect, as well as of **Uwet** (246) and **Okoyōŋ** (244 a) has been chiefly obtained from the Rev. Hugh Goldie's *Dictionary of the Efik Language* (Glasgow, 1874). Of nearly all these Cross River-Cameroons languages and dialects I had, however, transcribed vocabularies during my travels in this region in 1885-8, besides further incorporating the vocabularies of **Ekamtulufu** (228), **Udom** (228), **Mwōfon** (228), **Alege** (229 e), **Okam** (242), and **Anaŋ** (245) in Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*.

My vocabularies of **Munsi** (**Tivi**) 248 are derived from a MS. compilation supplied to me by Lieut. Hetley, W.A.F.F., of Southern Nigeria, and from Koelle's 'Tiwi' vocabulary in the *Polyglotta Africana* (the two agree very closely, but Hetley's vocabulary is of to-day, and Koelle's of sixty odd years ago). I have also added a few words from the Munsi vocabulary in Northcote Thomas's *Specimens of Languages from Southern Nigeria* (London, 1914), and have derived considerable enlightenment as to the syntax of the language from an article on 'Munshi or Tivi' in the *Journal of the African Society* (1916), by Mr. A. H. Judd.

Such fragmentary information as I have concerning the Semi-Bantu languages in the Benue basin proceeds from Koelle's *P. A.* vocabularies of **Boritsu** (**Afiteñ**) (250), **Mbarike** (251), and **Afudu** (249), though there are some helpful geographical indications concerning these in Struck's writings above cited. **Burum** (252) is illustrated by the *Gospel of St. Mark* translation (B. F. Bible Society).

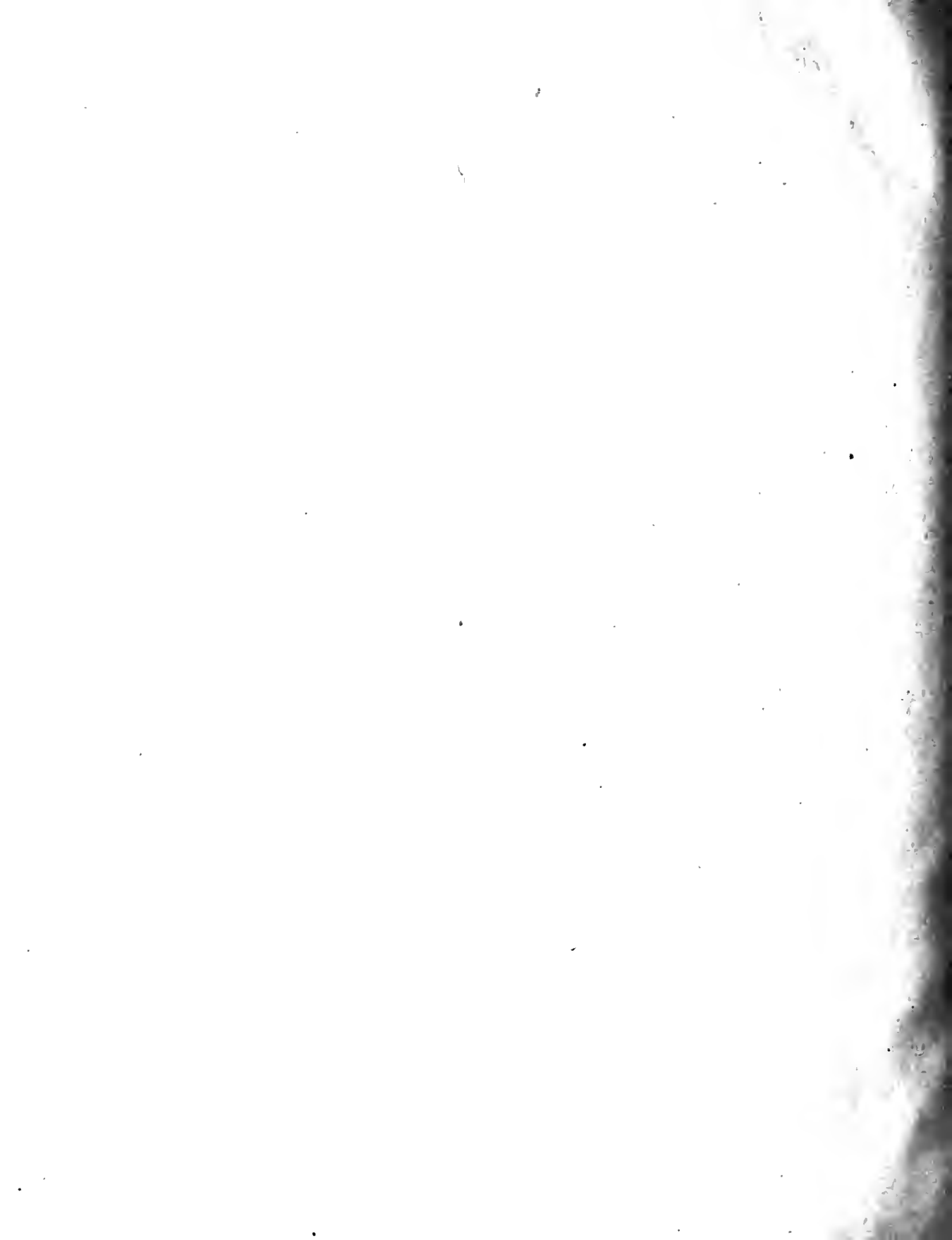
As regards the Nigerian Semi-Bantu, I have obtained my first information of **Kamuku** (255), **Basā** (256), and **Jarawa** (253) from Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*, but the vocabulary of **Gurmana** (254) or **Kurmana** was supplied to me by the Rev. W. P. Low, C.M.S. There are allusions to the Nigerian Semi-Bantu in Strümpell's and Struck's *Wörterverzeichnis der Heidensprachen Adamauas*, in vol. xlii (1910) of the Berlin *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*; which, besides, by its vocabularies assists in determining the geographical location in the North-east Cameroons of Bantu, Semi-Bantu, and Sudanic speech-forms. As regards **Jarawa** of Bauci, I received in 1916, through the kind offices of Resident F. Beckles Gall a fairly full vocabulary, compiled by Mr. J. A. J. Bieneman, of the Nigerian Education Department.

My illustrations of the Semi-Bantu languages of Togoland (the Bwem country) are derived in the main from the following authorities:

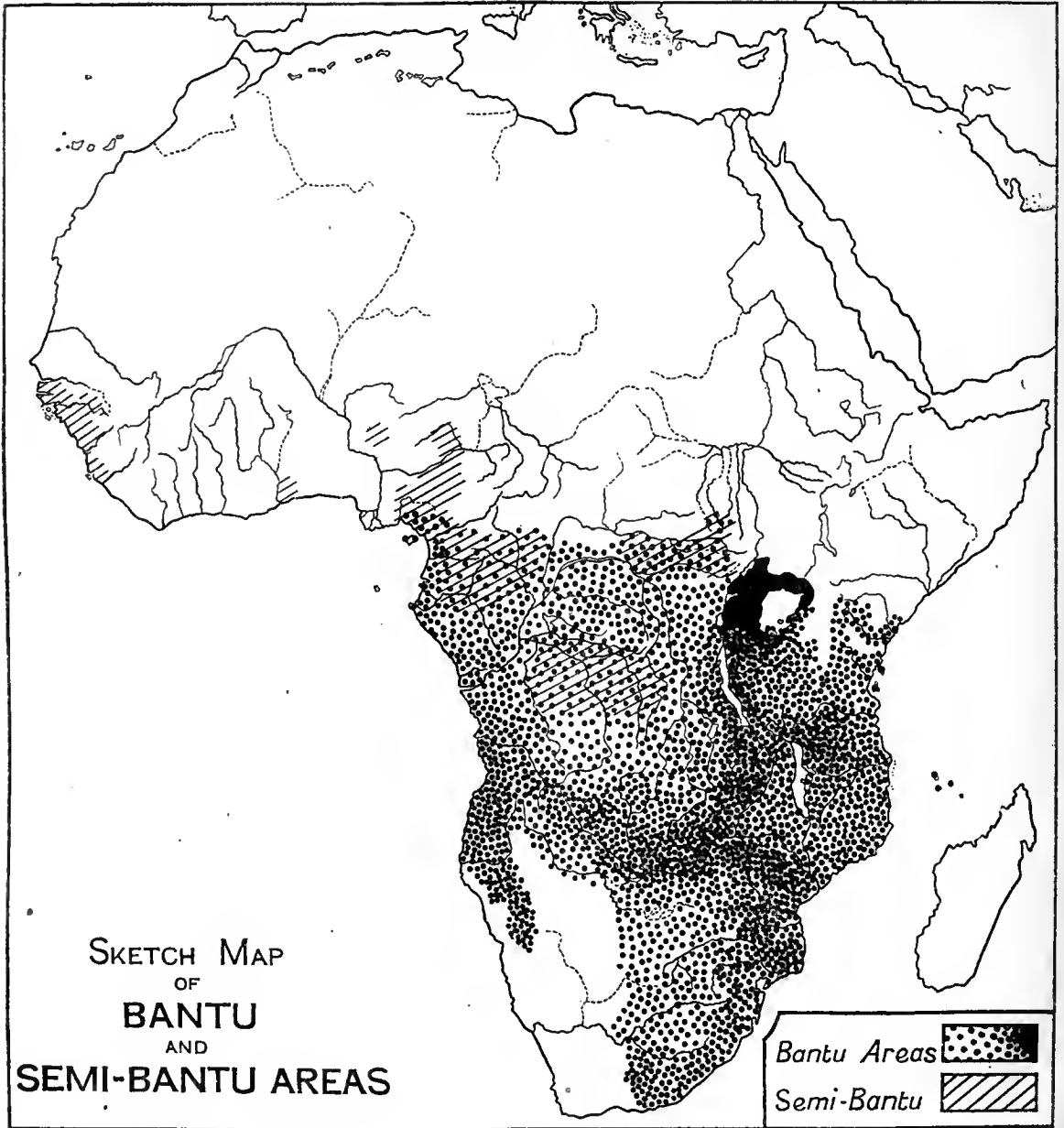
Avatime (259) and **Nyañgbw-Tafi** (260): *Einiges über Geschichte, &c., des Avatimevolkes in Togo*, by E. Funke, in *Zeit. f. Kolonialsprachen* (vol. i, 1911); *Versuch einer Grammatik der Avatimesprache*, by E. Funke, in the *Mitt. des Seminars f. Orient. Sprachen* (vol. xii, Berlin, 1909); *Deutsch-Avatime-Wörterverzeichnis* and *Die Nyañgbo-Tafi-Sprache*, by E. Funke, in the same vol. xiii, 1910; **Lefana** (257): *Die Lefana-Sprache in Togo*, by D. Westermann, also in vol. xiii of the *Mitt. d. Sem. f. Orient. Sprachen*; **Santrokwofi** (258): *Die Santrokofi-Sprache*, by E. Funke, in vol. xiv (1911) of this great compendium of Asiatic and African languages. The **Basari** and **Camba** languages of North-east Togoland are briefly illustrated by vocabularies in vol. xi of the *Mitt. v. Forsch. u. Gelehrten a. d. Deutschen Schutzgebieten* (Berlin, 1898), by Graf von Zeeh (*Vermischte Notizen über Togo, &c.*).

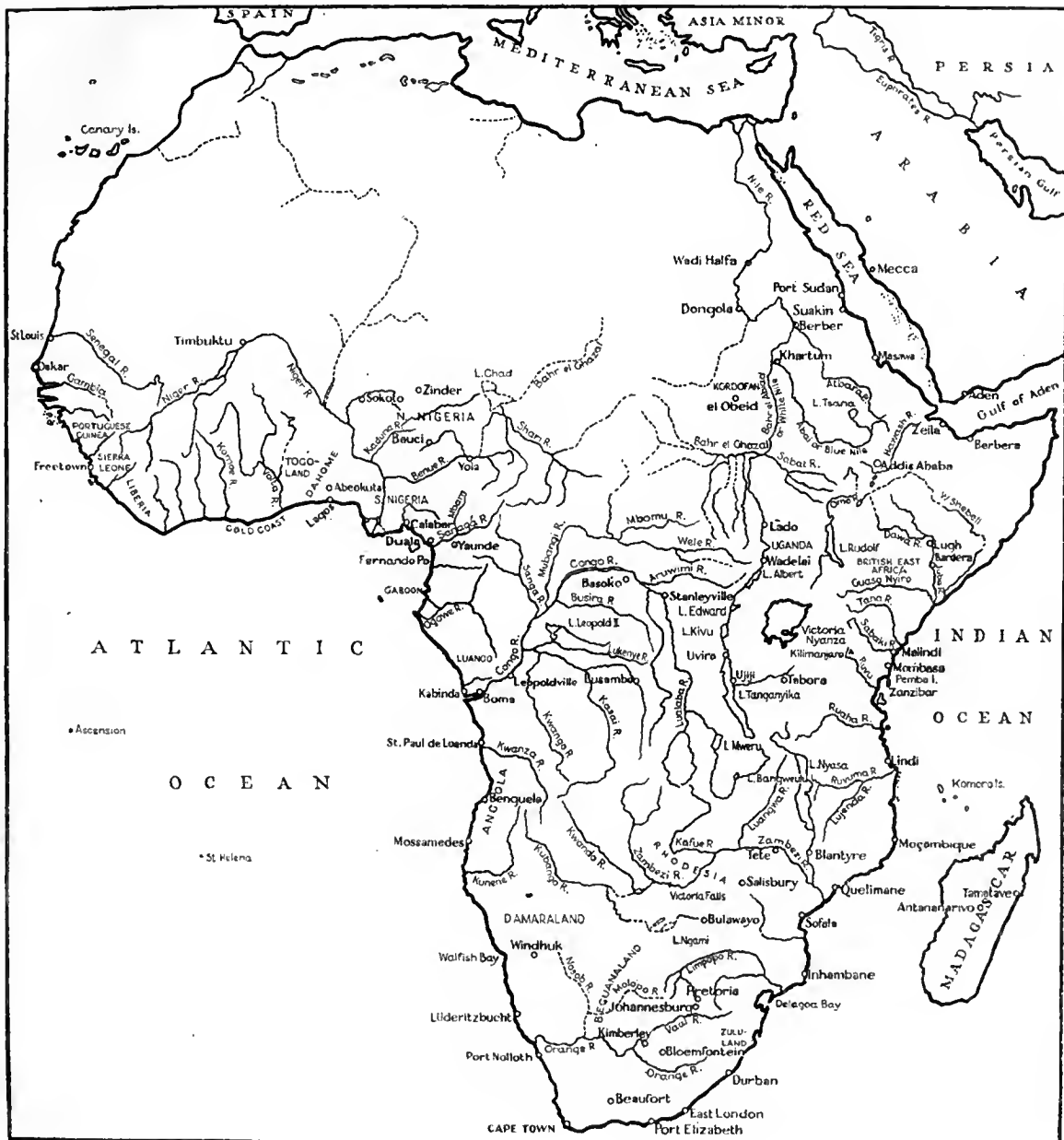
For my knowledge of the Senegambian (**Nalu** (266), **Biafada** (267), **Pajade** (268), **Kanyop-Manjakw** (269), **Pepel** (270), **Sarar** or **Sadal** (271), and **Bwala** (272) groups of Semi-Bantu speech-forms, and for **Temne** (263), **Landōma** (264), and **Baga** (265), I was formerly obliged to rely almost exclusively on Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*, with the addition of the *Grammar* (London, C.M.S., 1864) and the *Dictionary* (London, C.M.S., 1880) of the *Temne Language*, by the Rev. C. F. Schlenker, C.M.S., and on a few travel notes of my own collected at Sierra Leone in 1907. But in the autumn of 1915 I was invited to visit the camps of the Sengalese troops in France, and there not only obtained a copy of the Rev. Fr. Ed. Wintz's *Dictionnaire Français-Dyola*¹ (preceded by a *Grammatical Essay*), published in Paris in 1909; but was enabled to write down from the mouths of the Senegambian soldiers the **Dyola** or **Fulup** language in three dialects, as well as recording, for the first time, the **Konyāgi** (274) of the Upper Gambia basin. My knowledge of the northern and western dialects of **Temne** is derived almost entirely from Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana* (**Landōma** (264) and **Baga** (265)). I owe also to Koelle much of my scanty knowledge of **Bulom** (261) and **Mampa** (262), supplemented by a little note-taking in West Africa in 1907, and by the very poor work of the Rev. G. R. Nylander (*Grammar of the Bulom Language*), published in London (C.M.S.) in 1814. But further information is now given on **Temne**, **Bulom**, and **Mampa-Krim** (Southern Bulom) in the works of Mr. Northcote Thomas, *Specimens of Languages from Sierra Leone*, 3 vols. (including a *Temne Dictionary and Grammar*, published in London, Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 1916).

¹ The Felup or Fulup of other writers (No. 273).

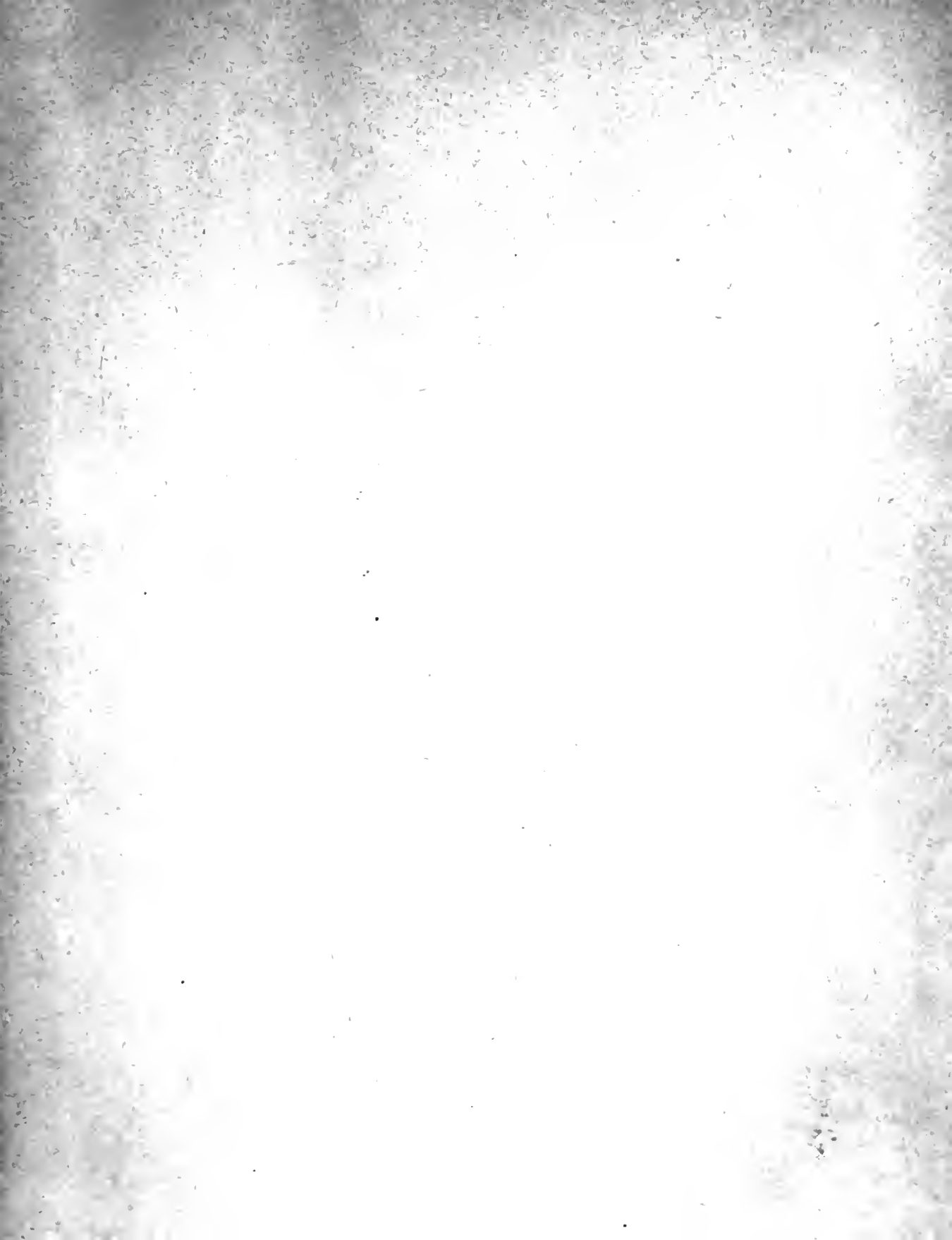


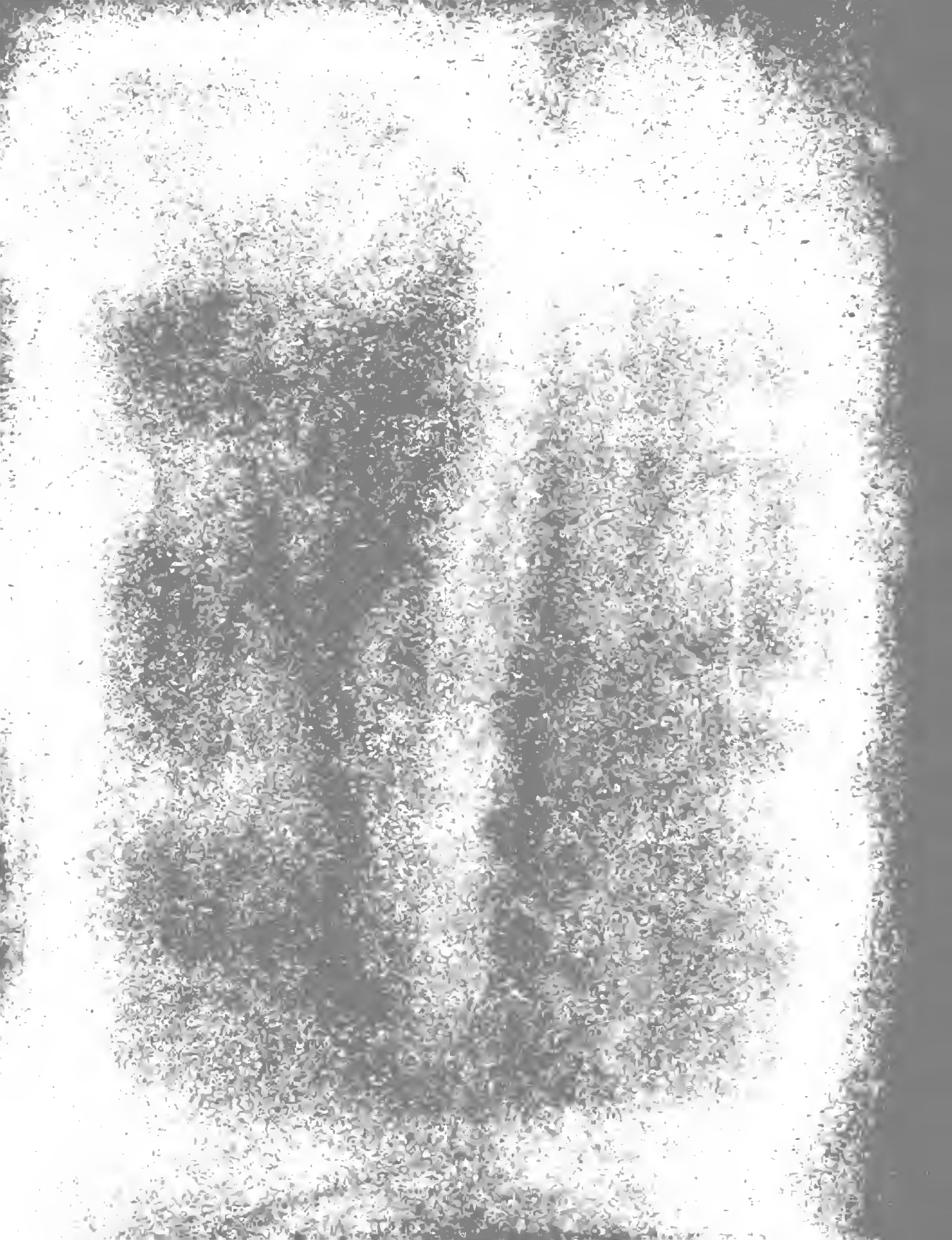
SKETCH MAP
OF BANTU AND SEMI-BANTU AREAS AND
KEY-MAP GIVING NAMES





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Johnston, (Sir) Harry Hamilton
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